



THE ARMY INDIVIDUAL READY RESERVE (IRR)
Soldier Deployment and Military Family Separation Stress
During Operation Desert Shield/Storm (1991-1993)

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FOREWORD

The Department of Military Psychiatry of the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research has been involved in large scale Human Dimensions Research (HDR) concerning Army deployment stress and adaptation of soldiers in Operation Desert Storm (1991). This report is one component to the HDR product development and presents findings from research that assessed the psychological effects of, and family separation stress on Army Individual Ready Reserve soldiers and their spouses two year after ODS.

This report summarizes a larger version that contains all documentation relevant to the approval process (Office of Management and Budget) and all soldier and spouse written comments. Further information may be directed to the authors c/o Department of Military Psychiatry, WRAIR, ATTN: MCMR-UWI-A, Washington, DC 20307-5100. E-Mail: (Stuart or Halverson) @wrair-emh1.army.mil

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Catherine Mobley - University of Maryland, Department of Sociology

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Great appreciation to Dr. David Marlowe, Chief of the Department of Military Psychiatry, who offered timely fiscal/personnel support and perhaps more importantly -patience during the lengthy process while this product was developed and delivered.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Over 350,000 U.S. soldiers were in the Persian Gulf Region during Operation Desert Shield and Storm (ODS/S). This deployment required rapid short-notice deployment of Active Army Units and Army Reserve and National Guard Unit Soldiers. The Individual Ready Reserve soldier was the focus of the present study.

From August 1990 to June 1991, more than 19,000 Army Individual Ready Reservists were ordered to active Army duty from civilian life to support active component Army units in the Persian Gulf Region, Germany and throughout the United States. Given the fact that reserve soldiers differ from active duty soldiers on a number of dimensions, the unique deployment and activation experiences of IRR soldiers offers a number of valuable lessons regarding the effects of stressors, stress buffers, mediators, and family and unit support.

This project was undertaken to assess the effects of rapid deployment and family separation on the Army's Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) soldier. The results indicate that, overall, Army IRRs had different experiences than soldiers in other Army components.

Of the findings, two were most significant:

- Because Individual Ready Reservists were not a part of any particular unit, they and their families felt isolated in many respects. Soldiers expressed feelings of isolation during their deployment. Spouses described a lack of Army family support structures.
- Soldiers and their families were still experiencing impact from their deployments several years after Operation Desert Shield and Storm. Family finances and employment and educational situations were affected.

Background of the Study

The Department of Military Psychiatry at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (WRAIR) engaged in a comprehensive research program to assess the psychological well-being of U.S. Army soldiers following deployment. The present work represents an important contribution to that research agenda by focusing on the unique experience of the Army's Individual Ready Reservist during Operation Desert Shield and Storm.

The research protocol complied fully with all Department of Defense and Office of Management and Budget Regulations governing the use of non-active duty, human volunteers in medical research, as well as the guidelines of the Department of Health and Human Services. All participation was voluntary.

The study received OMB and DOD approval on April 28, 1993. Questionnaires were distributed May 1993 and returned by August 1993. Survey and written comment analyses were completed by May 1994.

The Study Sample and Methods

The sample of IRR soldiers was selected from a computerized data base maintained by General Research Corporation (GRC) which contained information on all ODS activated IRR soldiers. A preliminary analysis of the data base identified 19,121 usable case records of IRR soldiers. A total of 72 subgroups were stratified according to the following variables: ODS deployment location, gender, marital status at time of activation, military grade and service occupation.

This study relied on the development of two questionnaires: one for the IRR soldier and a separate questionnaire for the spouses of those soldiers who were married at the time of their activation. The questionnaire itself was designed to assess demographics of soldiers and spouses, soldier experiences, employment status, and deployment characteristics. All spouse questionnaires were matched to the IRR soldier questionnaire through computer generated numbers.

This project aimed to assess a number of dimensions of soldiers' experiences of stress or trauma exposure, and the individual coping resources and strategies they employed to relieve this stress. To that end, the following six scales were used in the IRR soldier questionnaire: Impact of Events scale (IES); Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI), Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) scale, Cohesion scale, Coping scale, and Combat Exposure scale. By including these scales in this survey, this research endeavor made a contribution to the continuity of the WRAIR Human Dimensions Research program and also allowed WRAIR to specifically address the objectives related to IRR activation.

An important part of the survey was its qualitative component. The respondents were provided with the opportunity to express their thoughts regarding a number of issues, including the questionnaire itself, ODS, stress, and the military. Data analyses of these qualitative comments involved categorizing the respondents' comments regarding a particular issue in terms of whether the comment was "favorable," "nonfavorable," or "neutral" in general tone and content. This information was an important source of data concerning the more qualitative aspects of the respondents' experiences and emotions that would not have been adequately captured in the more quantitative portion of the survey. In the end, both parts of the survey offered a comprehensive perspective on soldier and spouse experiences during and after ODS/S.

Results

A total of 5,639 IRR soldier and 2,279 matching spouse questionnaires were distributed by mail in May 1993. The overall return rate for the IRR soldier questionnaire was 21%; the return rate for IRR spouses was 16%. When non-deliverable questionnaires are taken into account, the response rates for soldiers and spouses were 32% and 21%, respectively.

The general profile of the IRR soldier suggested the following:

- The sample was relatively young in age (64% were 19 through 32 years of age)
- A majority (75%) were in the Army grade of E-3 through E-6
- Half of the respondents were married at the time of ODS
- A significant proportion (91%) of the soldier sample was male
- In terms of employment, 68% of the sample was employed full-time at the time of their deployment

The profile of the IRR spouse reveals the following:

- A majority were between the ages of 25 and 48
- Male spouses made up 8% of the sample
- In terms of length of marriage, half of the spouses reported being just recently married to being married 10 years.

The survey results suggested some interesting findings in regard to stressors associated with ODS for IRR soldiers and their spouses. The results are summarized below by research objective.

Objective 1: Clearly identify **soldiers'** perceptions regarding the events and factors associated with deployment stress and family separation stress in the IRR population.

The results indicate that IRR soldiers did experience stress related to family separation and deployment. There were **gender differences** in these experiences, with female soldiers experiencing greater stress due to problems with children, than did male soldiers. The results also indicated different experiences based on **location of deployment** (i.e., soldiers who deployed to the Persian Gulf Region experienced more stress regarding spousal breakup than did soldiers deployed to other regions); **number of assignments** (i.e., those soldiers who experienced four or more assignments had

the highest levels of stress); **grade** (i.e., soldiers in grades E1-E6 experienced significantly more stress concerning spousal breakup than other soldiers); and **length of deployment** (i.e., soldiers who deployed for four to five months experienced significantly more stress than soldiers who deployed for other periods of time).

The qualitative results reinforced these findings, in that nearly all comments regarding the period of separation were negative in tone and content.

Objective 2: Clearly identify **spouses'** perceptions regarding the events and factors associated with deployment stress and family separation stress in the IRR population.

Overall, the quantitative and qualitative data suggested that spouses experienced a significant amount of stress due to their partners activation. Deployment was both financially and emotionally stressful for spouses who were left behind. A number of factors contributed to these negative experiences, including difficulty with child care, inadequate family support mechanisms, and lack of communication with deployed spouse. It should be noted, however, that some spouses expressed that they became stronger during ODS due to the self-confidence and strength that emerged when they had to manage finances and the household on their own.

Objective 3: IRR soldier activation, deployment stress and combat exposure during Operation Desert Storm: Determine if marital status or gender are related to stress associated with ODS/S activation and deployment.

In terms of problems and concerns with activation and deployment for ODS, IRR soldiers stationed in the Persian Gulf experienced significantly more stress than those who were deployed to CONUS or stateside. Additionally, those who had four or more assignments reported higher levels of stress. IN terms of gender, females experienced more stress than their male soldier counterparts.

The qualitative comments suggested that soldiers experienced a significant amount of stress concerning the activation and deployment processes. Many saw the process as disorganized and confusing. A lack of information and knowledge about the duties soldiers were supposed to perform was another contributing factor to soldier stress.

Objective 4: Post-ODS Life Stressors: Identify major stressors associated with ODS for soldiers and their spouses.

For this portion of the survey, soldiers and spouses were asked about the levels of stress they experienced during **the previous two weeks** regarding a number of issues. In terms of gender, females experienced more stress in the previous two weeks than did males, especially in regard to health of family and friends and to issues related to

the downsizing of the Army. Married soldiers were more affected than were unmarried soldiers by various stressors during the previous two weeks.

In terms of other post-ODS life stressors, soldiers reported that both their educational and employment situations were vastly affected. Many lost their jobs and a number reported that they lost educational credits because of their deployment.

Spouses also reported experiencing a significant amount of post-ODS stress in relation to a number of issues. Spouses of soldiers who deployed to the Persian Gulf Region experienced significantly more post-ODS stress with regard to personal health matters, people with whom the respondent worked, relationship with spouse and personal future and the meaning of life.

The qualitative comments suggested that financial matters were of major concern to spouses after ODS. Job income, pay, credit, and bankruptcy each contributed to the reality of this financial hardship. Overall, the comments suggested the need for support before, during and after activation.

Objective 5: Estimate the incidence of Psychiatric Symptomatology amongst the IRR Operation Desert Shield/Storm population as measured by the Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI), and the Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) Scale.

Results indicated little differences in terms of gender and marital status at the time of ODS for the ten distress symptoms measured. In terms of assignment, however, there were significant differences along the anxiety and somatization dimensions. In particular, those IRR soldiers who were assigned to combat support/service support units were different when compared to those assigned to combat units.

Objective 6: To determine whether perceived high unit cohesion is correlated with lower reported levels of psychiatric symptoms as measured by the BSI.

This portion of the project concentrated on enlisted IRR soldiers ranked E-6 and below. The objective was to determine the relationship of psychological status symptoms (BSI) and among soldiers of the same rank and position in a particular unit (horizontal cohesion) and relations between soldiers and their leaders (vertical cohesion).

The overall results suggested little association between the overall well-being of IRR soldiers and reported horizontal or vertical cohesiveness. The only exception concerned the relationship between horizontal cohesion and obsessive compulsive symptoms. In this case, the relationship was significant, suggesting that in a combat unit assigned IRR soldiers, the strength of cohesion with peers may be related to lower obsessive compulsive symptoms.

Objective 7: To learn whether the IRR soldiers' perceived stress differs from that of

active duty soldiers when deployment location is held constant.

This objective was accomplished by analyses of data collected at three points in time—before, during, and after Operation Desert Storm. Data collected represented research projects that were conducted by the Department of Military Psychiatry at WRAIR. The Brief Symptom Inventory was used to assess the overall psychological status of soldiers.

The results indicate that there was little difference in psychological symptomatology between IRR soldiers and active duty Reserve Unit soldiers. It should be noted, however, that IRR soldiers exhibited slightly lower scores on most symptom dimensions, except somatization, anxiety and the overall Global Severity Index.

Objective 8: To sample IRRs' perceptions of the Army's orientation toward and concern for families.

The qualitative comments for this portion of the survey provided the most revealing information about IRRs' perceptions of the Army's orientation and concern for families. Overall, there were more nonfavorable than favorable comments (69% and 13% respectively) from soldiers and spouses regarding family and marriage matters. Family and marriage concerns arose in nearly 5% of the soldiers' unfavorable comments. Soldiers expressed that being deployed during ODS had significant negative effects on marital stability and family relations. Some of these negative experiences were attributed to the lack of family support structures available to IRR soldiers and spouses.

Spouses, on the other hand, did express more favorable comments than unfavorable comments regarding concerns with marriage, family or children. Many of the spouses praised the network of friends, family, and other spouses that they relied on during ODS. Spouses' negative comments were in regard to the inability to communicate with their partners who were deployed during ODS.

Objective 9: To determine the types of bonding in units as perceived by IRRs.

The survey results indicated a number of issues regarding the quality of relations between the IRR soldiers and their units during Operation Desert Shield and Desert Storm. Overall, the results present a mixed picture regarding the relations between the two groups. On one hand, the quantitative results showed that nearly half of IRR soldiers indicated that they were rapidly accepted by their units within four weeks of arriving at the deployment location. One variable which distinguished between those soldiers' feelings of acceptance was **number of assignments**. Those soldiers who had four or more assignments during ODS felt significantly more negative about their experiences than did soldiers who had fewer unit assignments.

The qualitative comments suggested that the IRR soldiers had some difficulty in bonding with their units. Noted was the lack of a coherent and clear process regarding the treatment of IRR soldiers. IRR soldiers often received negative treatment from their active duty counterparts, including lack of confidence in IRR training and abilities, unchallenging and demeaning work assignments, and general unequal treatment.

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Soldier Deployment and Military Family Separation Stress During Operation Desert Shield/Storm: The Army Individual Ready Reserve Soldier

INTRODUCTION

Operation Desert Shield and Storm (ODS/S) required rapid short-notice deployment of Active Army units and the activation and deployment of Army Reserve and Army National Guard Unit soldiers. It has been reported that over 350,000 U.S. soldiers were in the Persian Gulf Region during the operation. Among those called to active duty to support active and reserve forces were members of the Individual Ready Reserve.

From August 1990 to June 1991, more than 22,000 Army Individual Ready Reservists (IRR's) were ordered to active Army duty from civilian life to support active component Army units in the Persian Gulf region, Germany, and throughout the United States. These individual reservists consist of a population primarily comprised of individuals who have had military training and who have served previously in an Active component or in the Selected Reserve.

The current study was undertaken to assess the Army's Individual Ready Reserve soldiers and the effects of deployment and family separation stress during and after Operation Desert Shield and Storm. This study represents one dimension of a comprehensive research effort by the Department of Military Psychiatry at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (WRAIR) to study the psychological well-being of U.S. Army soldiers deployed for Operation Desert Shield and Storm. The Department's primary research effort has focused on stressors, stress buffers, mediators, family and unit support, and the social and personal impacts of Operation Desert Shield and Storm on the active component soldier and families.

The Individual Ready Reservists' ODS/S experiences proved sufficiently different from the experiences of soldiers in other Army components. IRR's had no unit support to draw from prior to activation or deployment. They deployed individually and not as units or sections of units. Structured Army family support services (e.g., Family Support Groups) were not easily accessible for IRR spouses. Like their National Guard or Troop Program Unit members, IRRs left civilian careers, schooling and families. Determining how well they adapted under such conditions and to what degree they differed from other Army components forms the purpose of this research study.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The research objectives of this study as stated in the Research Protocol (see Appendix A) and the Office of Management and Budget Submission packet (see Appendix B), were to:

1. Identify major stressors associated with ODS for IRR soldiers and their spouses.
2. Clearly identify events and factors associated with deployment stress and family separation stress in the IRR population.
3. Determine if marital status or gender are related to stress associated with ODS/S activation and deployment.
4. Compare the severity and magnitude of perceived stress associated with deployment to the theater of operation in contrast to other locations, determine whether deployment location is a differentiating stress factor, and ascertain whether distance from home is a stress factor for stateside deployed.
5. Estimate the incidence of psychiatric symptomatology amongst the IRR ODS population using the Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI) and the Impact of Events Scale (IES).
6. Determine whether perceived high unit cohesion is correlated with lower reported levels of psychiatric symptoms as measured by BSI.
7. Determine whether the IRR soldiers' perceived stress differs from that of active duty soldiers when deployment location is held constant.
8. Sample IRR perceptions of the Army's orientation toward and concern for families.
9. Determine IRR's perception of the types of supportive bonding in units.

This study was designed, developed and approved April 28, 1993. Questionnaires were distributed May 1993. Returns were completed August 1993. Analyses were completed May 1994. Mission and support came from the Army Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel and clearance was obtained from FORCES COMMAND, Pentagon agencies and The Office of Management and Budget April 28, 1993.

In the following sections, we discuss questionnaire development, the population and sample, questionnaire return characteristics, and a profile on the IRR soldier and spouse.

QUESTIONNAIRE DEVELOPMENT

Research questionnaires were designed to assess demographics of soldiers and spouses, soldier experience, employment status, and deployment characteristics. Specific scales were used to answer objectives related to deployment stress and adaptation among IRR soldiers, potential distress and coping abilities of IRR soldier during the time of ODS activation and deployment, combat exposure and the effects of unit cohesion upon the combat experience.

Two versions of the questionnaire were developed: one unique to the soldier and one for the spouse of those soldiers in the sample who were married at the time of activation for Operation Desert Shield/Storm (see Appendix C and D).

The two questionnaires contained items that are used in ongoing human dimensions research projects at WRAIR and those items specific to the research questions posed. The first page of each questionnaire contained Privacy Act information and the Office of Management and Budget approval number for this particular study. All spouse questionnaires were matched to the IRR soldier questionnaire through computer generated numbers that were not clearly obvious in intent.

IRR Soldier Questionnaire

The 15 page IRR soldier questionnaire contained 233 items. In addition to including questions pertaining to demographic information, the following six scales were used: Impact of Event scale (IES), Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI), Stress scale, Cohesion scale, Coping scale, and Combat Exposure Scale. The inclusion of these scales served dual purposes: (1) to contribute to the continuity of research objectives of the WRAIR Human Dimensions Research program, and (2) to specifically address the objectives relating to IRR activation, deployment, adaptation, and family separation during and following Operation Desert Storm. All questionnaire recipients were asked to complete the Stress Scale, the BSI scale, the IES scale, and the Combat Exposure Scale. All IRR soldiers with the grade of E-6 and below during ODS were asked to complete the Cohesion and Coping scales.

Spouse Questionnaire

The matched spouse questionnaire contained 109 items. All items with the exception of the BSI were grouped according to background information, spouse military service information, family and marriage information, adaptation while soldier was away, and social-psychological items concerning stress-adaptation and support.

Written Comments

The IRR soldiers and spouses were given an opportunity to express thoughts relevant to a number of issues, including the questionnaire, ODS, stress, and the military. The intent was to gain anecdotal information from soldiers and spouses and to amplify major issues related to the research objectives.

Procedurally, each written comment received was copied and processed to identify major and minor content. Each comment was then read to determine the general affect/ attitude the writer conveyed and then subsequently placed into one of three major categories: favorable, not favorable and neutral comments.

All written comments were sorted according to these three categories of affect/attitude direction. Those written comments which expressed or suggested more than one topic of concern or differing affect on the same topic were subjected to a more careful review. Comment pages with multiple comments and affectations were reproduced further and subjected to further review and categorization.

Written comments were subsequently entered into a database and coded by major affect disposition and placed into subcategories by content theme. Each written comment was edited to clarify grammar only; word choice and tone were unaltered. The results of this analysis are presented in Appendix L (soldier comments) and Appendix M (spouse comments).

POPULATION AND SAMPLE

Sample Selection

Samples were selected from a computerized data base containing information on all ODS activated IRR soldiers. The data base was developed and maintained by the General Research Corporation (GRC) of Arlington,

Virginia for the Department of the Army (Office of the Chief, Army Reserve). Relevant to this study, the data base contained addresses, marital status, ODS deployment locations, and related administrative data required to carry out a mail out survey study.

A preliminary analysis of the GRC database identified 19,121 usable case records. Table 1.1 depicts the stratification of samples drawn from the 19,121 population of IRR soldiers. A total of 72 study subgroups were generated according to the following variables: ODS deployment location, gender, marital status at time of activation, military grade and service occupation. The complete stratification can be found in Appendix A.

Table 1.1 IRR Sample Universe

Attribute	Usable Records
Total Activated	19,121
Persian Gulf Region	1,996
Germany	4,139
CONUS	12,986
Males	17,712
Females	1,409
Single	11,629
Married	7,492
Enlisted	17,671
Officers	1,450
Combat Specialties	6,805
Combat Support Specialties	3,535
Combat Service Support Specialties	8,878
Totals	19,121

The rationale for each sampling variable is as follows:

Deployment location

A major objective of the study was to assess war/combat deployment stress, mobilization response, unit cohesion, and family separation during ODS.

The deployment variable by location allowed for a comparison between IRR soldiers deployed to different locations. This breakdown allows for a closer examination of stressors related to the activation process of IRR soldiers and exposure to combat of other IRR soldiers.

Specialty group (MOS/Skill Identifiers)

A research objective was to ascertain whether unit types or missions (i.e., combat, combat support, combat service support) contributed to the IRR levels of perceived stress. The stratification by this variable was performed in consort with occupational skills as promulgated by Army Regulations. The intent was to use this as a key variable for addressing the objectives of this study.

As useful as military classification systems can be, they do not, however, reflect where the soldiers performed their duties at the time of war, nor do they reflect the type of Army unit to which they were assigned. For example, a Military Medic, considered a medical and a combat service support specialty, is trained to deploy with combat and combat support units at the time of armed conflict. As a result, the original stratification by specialty variable was not considered as a key variable during the analyses. What was considered more important during the analyses was the unique war related missions of combat unit types (i.e., combat, combat support, and combat service support). For example: Armored Infantry are representative of combat units that seek out and destroy the enemy; combat support units are represented by those units that have direct combat unit support roles such as chemical defense, communications, and artillery; and Combat service support units are required to service and sustain the combat unit in times of armed conflict. Representative units may include medical hospitals, logistics or supply units.

Rank (Officer/Enlisted)

Experience contributes vastly to how one handles stress. Rank or grade generally increases with experience and serves as a viable factor from which to assess the impact of war and combat on the soldier, unit cohesion, separation from family, or overall adaptation into an active duty unit during ODS.

Gender

It was important to determine whether gender differences affected perceived stress, reported psychiatric symptoms, family separation issues, unit cohesion, or deployment adaptation during ODS.

Marital Status

A major research objective was to learn more about the impact of ODS deployment on families and spouses of deployed soldiers. Only marital status (i.e., whether single or married) at the time of ODS activation was considered.

QUESTIONNAIRE RETURN CHARACTERISTICS

A total of 5,639 IRR soldier and 2,279 matching spouse questionnaires was distributed by mail in May 1993. A separate cover letter, signed by the Army Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel and addressed to the IRR soldier or spouse, was enclosed with each questionnaire. Respondents were assured of confidentiality. Each questionnaire was accompanied by a return postage-paid envelope.

Ninety percent of all questionnaires were returned in June and July of 1993. Returned questionnaires were opened to identify those acceptable for study inclusion and those not usable (e.g., questionnaires that were missing, torn, mismarked, or returned and marked "address unknown"). Questionnaires were scanned and analyzed beginning September 1993.

Questionnaires that were torn or mismarked, but still had usable data, were transcribed to new questionnaires printed to reflect the unique computer number of the matched IRR soldier spouse. Any written comments were attached to reflect a complete processable questionnaire. A total of 1,210 IRR soldier questionnaires were processed and analyzed; 360 spouse questionnaires were processed and analyzed. Return rates for the variable indicating location of deployment ranged from 13% (n=339) for IRR soldiers deployed in CONUS to 29% (n=576) for IRR soldiers deployed to the Persian Gulf Region. A high percentage of Officers responded to the questionnaire (46%, n=143). Twenty percent (n=1046) of the Enlisted soldiers returned surveys. The number of married and single IRR soldiers responding was approximately equal: 587 married (26%) and 588 single (18%). A higher percentage of female responses (n=106, 26%) than male responses (n=1067, 20%) was attained. The overall return rate for the IRR soldier was 21%, and for IRR spouses was 16%.

Approximately 2450 mailed questionnaires were returned and marked as not deliverable to the addressee (1850 soldier, 600 spouse). Taking into consideration those questionnaires that were not returned as undeliverable, **the overall return rate for the IRR soldier was 32% and overall return rate for the spouses was 21%.** In consideration of the nature of the study objectives,

the timeliness of the analyses, and presentation of the findings, a second sample and mailing was not carried out.

Table 1.2 IRR Soldier Sample Distribution and Responses by Key Variables

ATTRIBUTE	SURVEYS SENT		SURVEYS RETURNED	
	Number Sent	% of Population	Number Returned	Return Rate
<u>Region</u>				
Persian Gulf Region	1996	100%	576	29%
Germany	1047	25%	262	25%
CONUS	3595	20%	339	13%
<u>Gender</u>				
Males	5238	30%	1067	20%
Females	401	28%	106	26%
<u>Marital Status</u>				
Single	3360	29%	588	18%
Married	2279	40%	587	26%
<u>Rank</u>				
Enlisted	5326	30%	1046	20%
Officers	313	22%	143	46%
<u>Specialty Group</u>				
Combat Specialties	1728	25%		*
Combat Support Specialties	1120	32%		*
Combat Service Support Specialties	2791	31%		*
TOTALS	5639		1210	21%

* Responses upon return and percentages were not analyzed; Type of Unit assigned and Deployment Location were considered rather than MOS/SSI stratification.

PROFILE OF THE IRR SOLDIER AND SPOUSE

Soldier Demographics and Employment Status

The IRR soldiers sampled in this study (n=1210) are characterized as relatively young in age (64% were 19 through 32 years of age). Three-fourths (75%) of respondents were in the Army grade of E-3 through E-6, half were married at the time of ODS, and 91% of the soldiers were male (see Figure 1.1). Employment experiences prior to and approximately two years post ODS indicate markedly similar patterns. Full-time employment before ODS was 68%; upon returning home, full-time employment dropped to 66%. There was a 5% increase among IRR soldiers who were seeking work after the military operation. Eighteen percent of IRR soldiers were in school before ODS; 16% of IRR soldiers were in school after ODS (see Figure 1.2).

Prior (to ODS) Military Experience of the IRR Soldier

Nearly three-fourths of IRR soldiers (72%; n=858) reported 1 through 6 years of total active duty service. Most of these individuals reported having 1 through 3 years (39%), with the remainder 4 through 6 years active service (33%). Of the 1177 IRR soldiers responding to "Reserve Duty Service", 42% indicated 1 through 3 years, 15% had 4 through 6 years, while 34% (n=405) soldiers indicated having more than 6 years reserve service prior to ODS (see Figure 1.4).

ODS Deployment Characteristics

Almost half (49%, n=576) of the activated IRR soldiers indicated service in the Persian Gulf Region. Twenty nine percent (n=339) indicated military service in CONUS; while those assigned to units in Europe made up 22% (n=262). Sixty eight percent reported service with a combat support or service support unit while activated. The remainder saw duty with combat units (32%). Nearly half (49%, n=580) of the soldiers indicated being reassigned two or more times while activated; 8% (n=90) indicated being reassigned 4 or more times. Most indicated one assignment during ODS activation (51%, n=593). Few IRR soldiers served longer than 5 months (23%). 54% served less than 4 months; 11% (n=125) extended beyond 6 months 11% (n=125) (see Figure 1.5). (Note: Personnel officials were required to separate IRR soldier, TPU members from active duty by 04 July 1991, unless critical mission requirements or temporary tours of active duty requests were approved. Thus, most IRR soldiers serving more than 5 months on active duty did so by request.

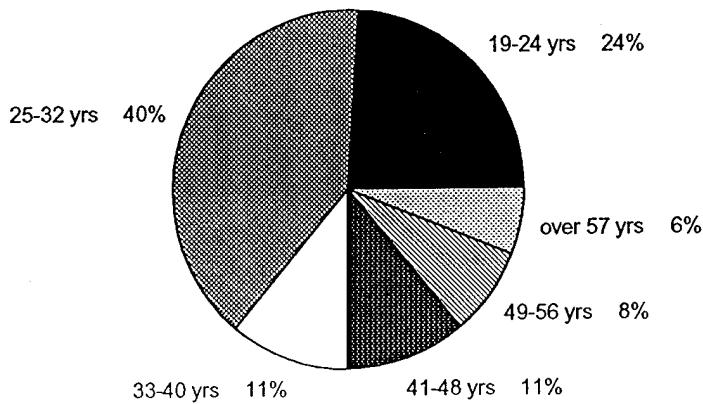
Spouse Demographics

The majority of spouses responding (n=360) were between the ages of 25 and 48 (66%). Eleven percent were 19-24 years of age, while those over 49 represented 23% of the total. Male spouses made up 8% of the sample. When asked to indicate the rank of their soldier spouse 81% reported PFC through Sergeant Major. Three percent reported their spouse to be company grade in rank. Major through Colonel spouses made up 16% of the sample as reported by spouses. Thirty one percent of spouses reported that the length of marriage was over 20 years; half of the spouses reported being just recently married to being married 10 years (see Figure 1.3).

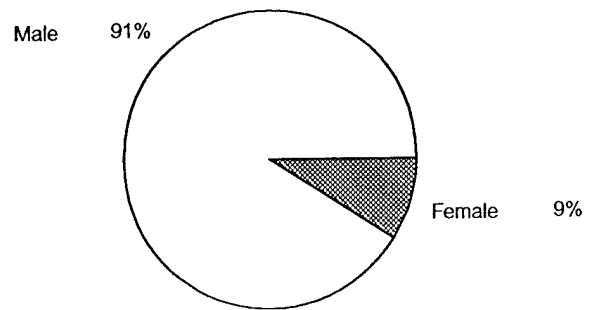
Figure 1.1

Soldier Demographics

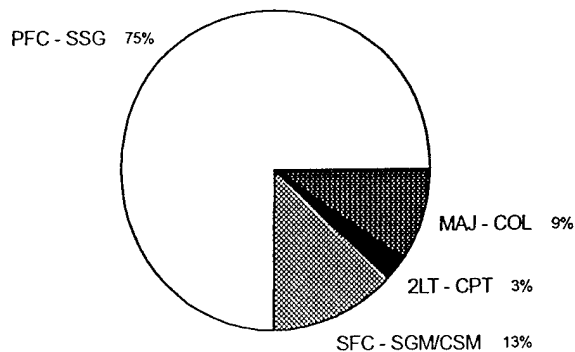
• Age



• Gender



• Rank



• Marital Status

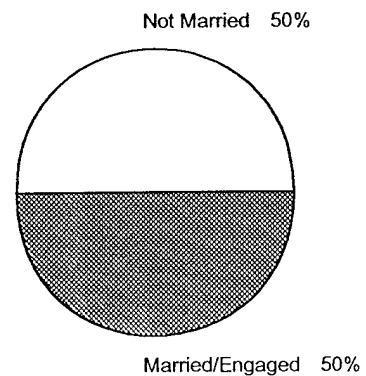
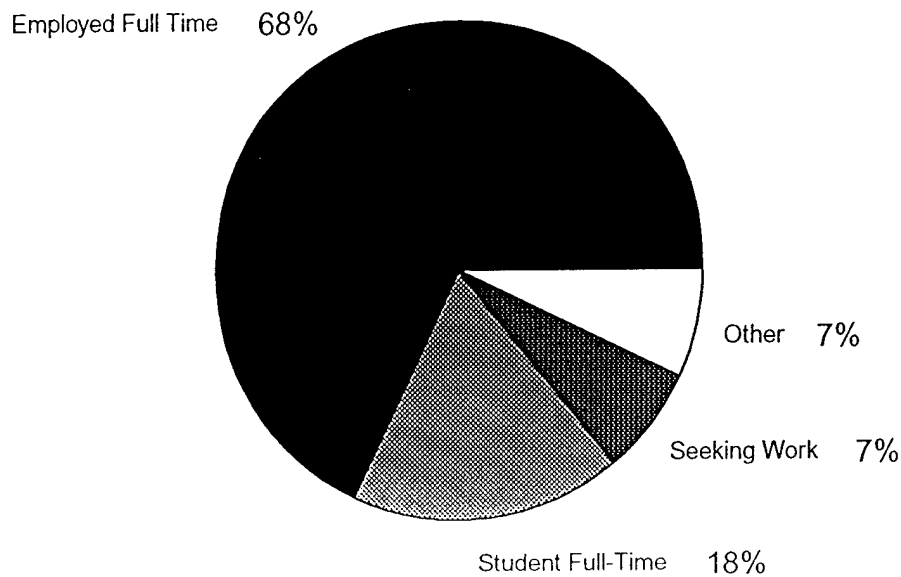


Figure 1.2

Soldier Employment Status

• One Month Before ODS



• After ODS (approx. 2 yrs)

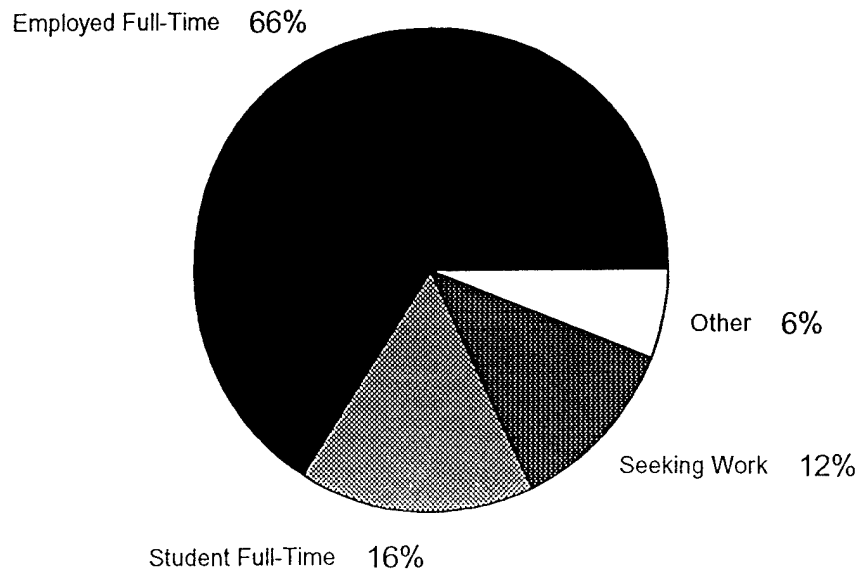
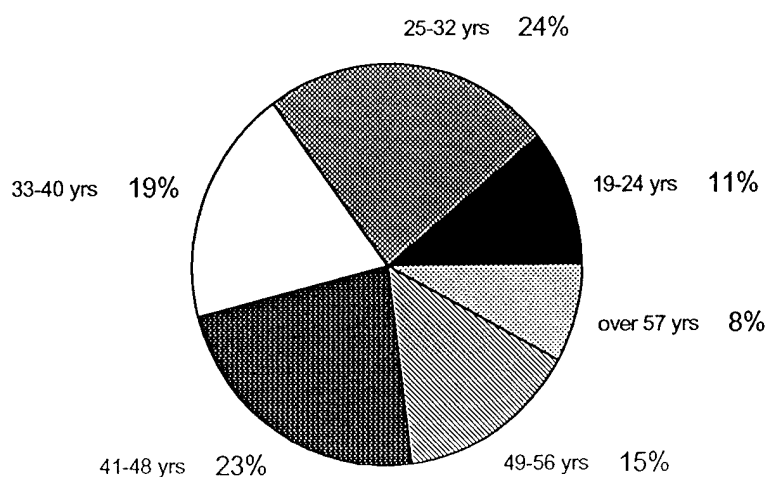
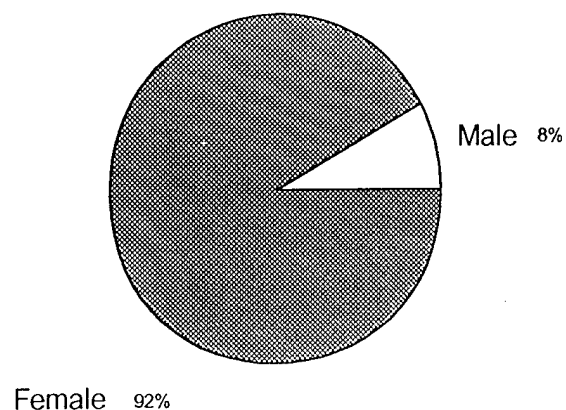


Figure 1.3 Spouse Demographics

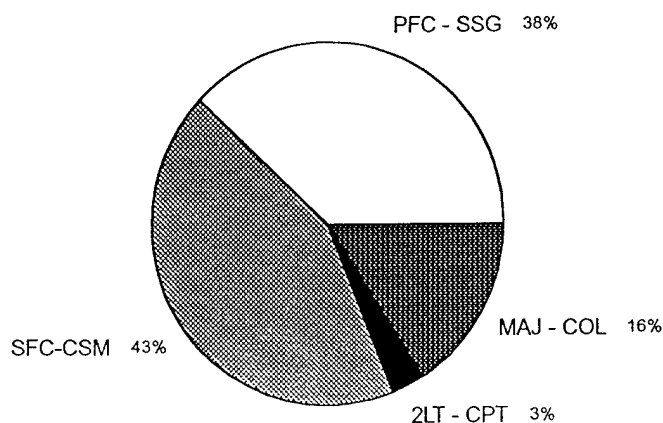
• Age



• Gender



• Spouse Rank



• Length of Marriage

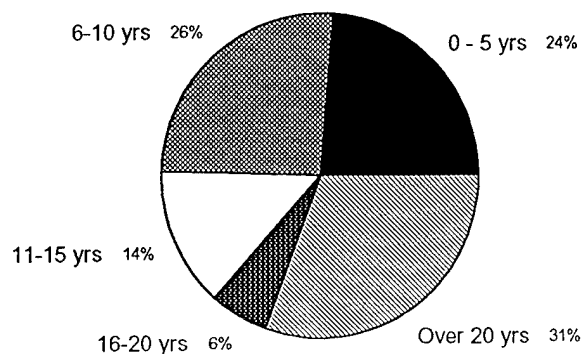
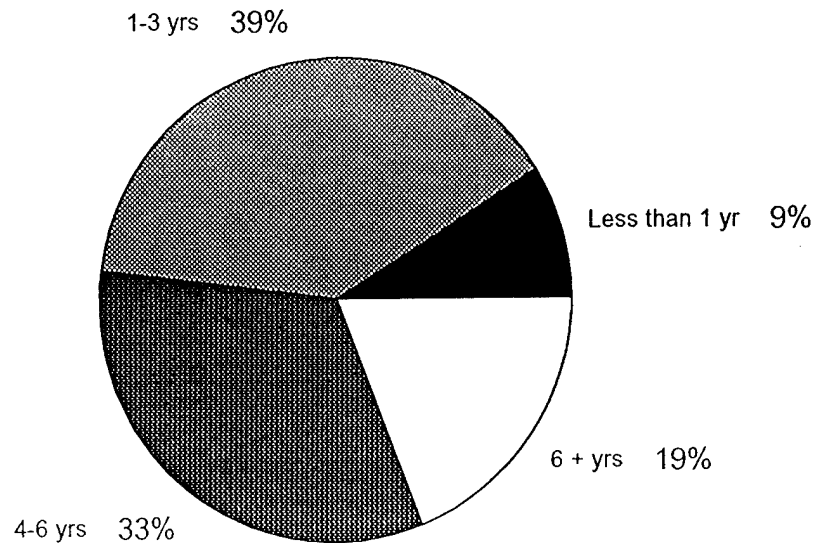


Figure 1.4 Soldier Military Experience

• Active Duty Service



• Reserve Duty Service

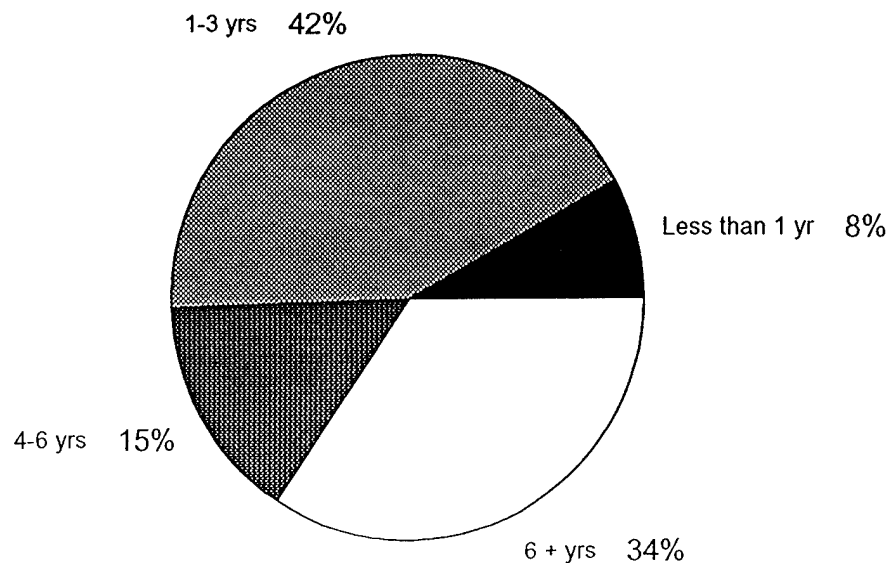
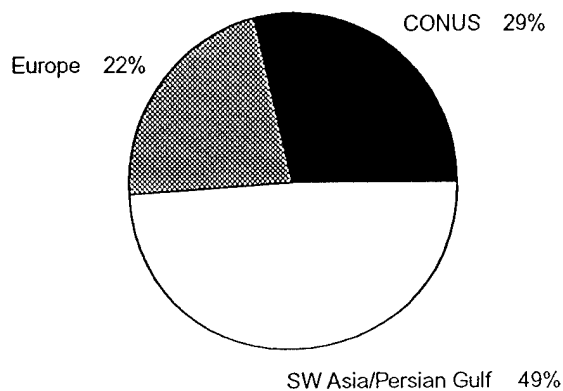
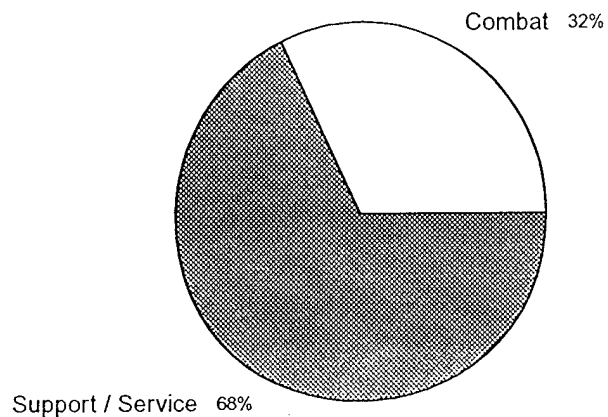


Figure 1.5 Deployment Characteristics

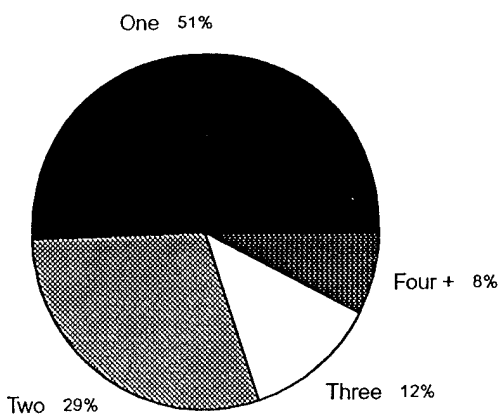
• Deployment Location



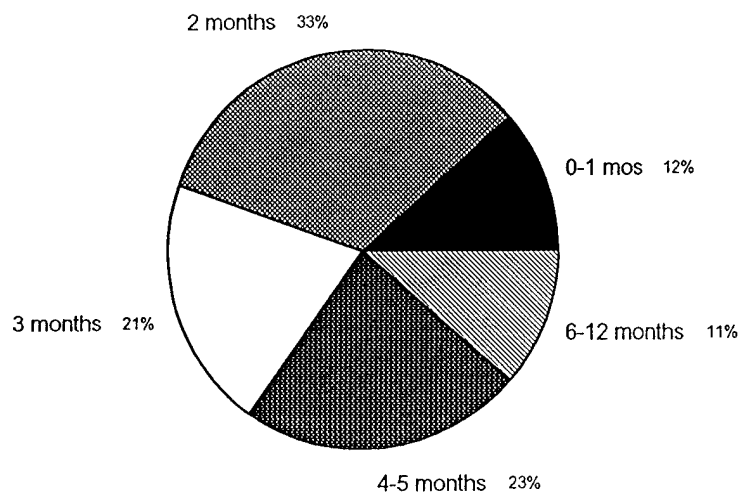
• Unit Type



• # of Assignments



• Months Served



Objective 1 - 4

Identify Major Stressors
Associated with ODS/S for IRR
Soldiers and their Spouses

Chapter

II

FAMILY SEPARATION STRESS DURING ODS

SOLDIERS' PERCEPTIONS

Objective: Clearly identify events and factors associated with deployment stress and family separation stress in the IRR population.

Compare the severity and magnitude of perceived stress associated with deployment to the theater of operation in contrast to other locations; determine whether deployment location is a differentiating stress factor; and ascertain whether distance from home is a stress factor for stateside deployed.

I. Quantitative Analyses

This section provides quantitative information concerning answers to survey questions regarding family stress experienced by soldiers during ODS deployment.

This information is taken from responses to a five point stress scale in the survey which soldiers were asked to complete. The scale answers ranged from 1 ("not at all") to 5 ("extreme") with regard to the amount of stress experienced by soldiers concerning different areas of life. This part of objective 1-4 will focus on responses to questions concerning stress from a break-up with spouses as a result of ODS, and stress concerning children because of ODS activation and deployment. The mean values and frequencies of each item and variable are presented in Table G.1, Appendix G.

Ten percent (n=55) of married IRR soldiers indicated "quite a bit" to "extreme" amounts of stress over the breakup with spouse due to ODS activation/deployment. Eight percent (n=45) reported this life event as "little" to "moderately" stressful (see Figure 2.2). A total of 556 IRR soldiers responded to this item. Eight-two percent (n=451) of these soldiers indicated "not applicable" to "none". (Caution is advised in the interpretation of responses that suggests an overall number of IRR soldiers who may have broken up with their spouses due to ODS.)

With regard to **amount of stress due to break up with spouse due to ODS**, there was no significant difference between the mean male answer and the mean female answer. Both registered low amounts of stress from this source. No significant difference between soldiers who served in combat units and soldiers who served in support units was registered in response to amount of stress due to spousal break up. Soldiers deployed to the Persian Gulf experienced no significant difference in amount of stress when compared to

those who stayed in CONUS and Europe. Soldiers who experienced four or more assignments did experience significantly more stress in this area of life than did soldiers who experienced either one, two, or three assignments during their deployment. There were no significant differences with regard to break-up stress registered between soldiers who had one, two, or three assignments. With regard to "amount of stress due to break up with spouse due to ODS", grade/rank was not a significant factor in the mean amount of stress reported. Finally, soldiers who deployed for four to five months experienced significantly more stress in this area of life than did soldiers who deployed for 0-1 month or two months. There were no significant differences between soldiers who deployed for 0-1 month, 2 months, 3 months, or 6 to 12 months.

With regard to **amount of stress due to children because of ODS activation and deployment**, female soldiers (with children) experienced significantly more stress in this area than did males (with children). There was no significant difference in mean amount of stress between married and non-married soldiers. No significant difference between soldiers who served in combat units and soldiers who served in support units was registered in response to amount of stress due to concerns about their children while on active duty. There was also no significant difference by area of deployment (either CONUS, Europe, or SWA) with regard to this stress item. Soldiers who experienced four or more assignments during the total time while activated also experienced significantly more stress in this area of their lives than did soldiers who experienced either one, two, or three assignments during their deployment.

For married IRR soldiers who deployed only within the US (CONUS), a variable was introduced to assess the effect of distance between spouse location (home) and duty station. The variable item from page 3 of the spouse questionnaire was used to determine soldier distance from home/spouse. Any spouse responding to the distance item on page 3 was subsequently computer matched to their soldier, thus creating a matched response of married couples to the life stress items by distance away from home on either questionnaire.

Married IRR soldiers were matched to their spouse if that spouse responded to the CONUS distance item. A variable was introduced to assess whether the stress of separation during ODS for married soldiers in CONUS could be a function of distance from home. Distance category values were:

- 0 to 100 miles from home
- 101 to 500 miles from home
- 501 to 1000 miles from home
- Beyond 1000 miles from home

Based on IRR soldier responses only, distance/family separation between spouses during ODS deployment was not a significant factor in the stress of break-up between spouses due to ODS deployment. In general, stress was minimal for this life event.

Recent stress concerning children due to ODS deployment of married IRR soldiers in CONUS was analyzed employing the distance variable from the spouse questionnaire. Separation distance or miles from home did not contribute significantly to overall stress of IRR soldiers responding to this item (n=119). The degree of stress overall was small. No significant differences were noted among the mileage values.

II. Qualitative Data

This section provides qualitative information concerning family stress associated with deployment based on soldier comments (see Appendix L).

Unfavorable Comments

Employment, school, and finances

The separation period caused by ODS affected respondents' careers, education, and finances in a number of ways. Some respondents' positions, jobs, or even companies were gone when they returned from ODS. Both undergraduate and graduate students expressed frustration and bitterness because of the opportunities that were lost due to their service in ODS. A number of respondents lost up to a year of time in school because of ODS. These IRRs had to leave school in the middle of a semester, losing the credits and time invested up to that point. Many of these respondents had to take out additional loans to recover the lost time and money.

Several soldiers experienced delays in getting their paychecks and receiving travel pay. As one soldier stated, delays "were widespread and common, not isolated cases." As a result, bills had to go unpaid, thus adversely affecting credits ratings for a number of soldiers. Additionally, several respondents had to deplete their savings in order to "stay afloat" during and after ODS. For one soldier, this financial hardship was "like being on a sinking ship and you don't have a bucket to bail you out." Soldier cited problem related to receiving payment from the Army or being "hounded" for receiving too much pay from the Army. Some IRRs felt that the Army still owed them money.

These difficulties with finances during the period of separation did not occur in a vacuum, but also affected the lives of many IRRs' spouses and

children at home. Because of delays in pay and related difficulties, soldiers' families back home experienced stressful times as well. These issues will be addressed in the following section.

Family, marriage, and children

Many respondents commented on the lack of family support systems in the Army. Spouses who were left behind had nowhere to turn when seeking answers for their many concerns and questions (e.g., regarding ID cards, family support groups, and assistance in getting spouse's pay.) According to one respondent, "the Army forgot all about the IRR soldier's family." Another wrote that he "did not like the fact my wife and sons had not received any of my military paychecks while I was away." Still another wrote of his spouse: "The final insult came when she had her ID card seized in the commissary because it had expired a week before. I could not get home on leave (my duty station was 3,000 miles away)." One soldier went so far as to state that if he were asked to serve again, he would not because of the difficulties and lack of support his family experienced during the period of separation.

For some IRRs, being called to active duty was the deciding factor in the dissolution of their marriages. For others, the stresses and strains associated with ODS caused emotional and psychological hardship for both spouses and children, both during and after ODS. One soldier commented: "... there was tension between us about Desert Shield before I left. This built when I was activated and has continued since I've returned." Another wrote: "As for my spouse during ODS, she was seeing other men, not paying bills, and partying up a storm of her own. This was going on before without my knowledge. As soon as I returned home I was hit up for a divorce. This was not the fault of being activated." A few soldiers actually went through the stress and strain of the actual divorce process during their time in SWA.

Favorable Comments

There were few positive comments from the IRR sample regarding the separation period. One mentioned that even though the period was difficult for him and his fiancée, the challenges that they experienced brought them closer together and made their relationship stronger. And with regard to finances, another soldier mentioned that having the time to organize all of his financial matters before he left assured him peace of mind about his family's situation while he was in SWA.

III. Summary

The quantitative and qualitative data suggest that soldiers experienced some stress due to the family separation they experienced during ODS deployment. In general, quantitative responses suggest non-significant low amounts of stress in relation to spousal break-up or difficulties with children during the separation period. However, there were some significant differences of interest between different groups of IRR soldiers. In terms of gender, female soldiers experienced significantly more stress due to problems with children during activation and deployment than did male soldiers. In relation to location of deployment, soldiers who deployed to the Persian Gulf/SWA experienced significantly more stress regarding spousal break-up than did soldiers who deployed elsewhere. Also, soldiers who experienced four or more assignments experienced significantly more stress in this area than did soldiers with fewer assignments. Soldiers with four or more assignments also experienced significantly more stress dealing with their children than did soldiers who had fewer assignments. Furthermore, grades E1-E6 experienced significantly more stress about spousal break-up during this period than did soldiers in other grades. Enlisted soldiers also experienced significantly more stress in relation to their children than did other soldiers. And finally, soldiers who deployed for four to five months experienced significantly more stress in this area of life than did soldiers who deployed for other periods of time.

The qualitative comments received regarding the period of separation were almost all negative in tone and content. While some soldiers commented on the family difficulties that were earlier seen in the quantitative results, most soldiers commented on the financial, career, and education difficulties they experienced during ODS. Losing one's job or business, losing time in school and education loans, and, most often, experiencing difficulties in receiving pay and families' receiving pay were most often cited as difficulties experienced during separation. Financial obstacles at home, combined with a perceived lack of family support on the home front, seemed to cause the most stress for deployed IRR members, as reflected in the qualitative comments.

FAMILY SEPARATION STRESS DURING ODS

SPOUSES' PERCEPTIONS

Objective: Clearly identify events and factors associated with deployment stress and family separation stress in the IRR population.

I. Quantitative Analyses

This section presents quantitative results regarding family separation stress experienced by spouses during ODS. Mean values and response rates are presented in Table G.2, Appendix G.

To address the family separation stress experienced by spouses during ODS, respondents used a five-point scale to respond to the question: **Think about your life over the past TWO WEEKS. On the whole, how much stress do you think came from problems or concerns with breakup with your spouse because of his/her deployment to Desert Storm?** Responses ranged from 1 through 5, with 1 representing "none at all" and 5 representing "extreme".

Three hundred sixty spouses of IRR soldiers completed and returned questionnaires. Of this, 176 spouse (49%) responded to this item which suggested some degree of stress over the "breakup" with their spouse (soldier) attributable to ODS. Eighty-seven percent (N=157) indicated "little" or "none" stress associated with breakup. Twenty-two spouses, however rated the amount of stress to be "moderate" to "extreme" (12.6%). (NOTE: Caution is suggested in assuming "breakup" with spouse led to divorce when only 1.4% of spouses (N=5) indicated "divorced from IRR spouse" on page 1, Appendix F.)

There were no significant differences between mean male and female responses to this question. Spouses whose partner deployed to SWA reported experiencing significantly more stress than did spouses whose partners stayed in CONUS. There was no significant difference between spouses whose partners stayed in CONUS and spouses whose partners deployed to Europe.

For spouses of IRR soldiers who deployed only within the US (CONUS) a distance variable was introduced on page 3 of the spouse questionnaire to assess the effect on the separation life stress item concerning breakup with spouse because of deployment to ODS. Distance category values were:

0 to 100 miles from home
101 to 500 miles from home
501 to 1000 miles from home
Beyond 1000 miles from home

Differences in distance from home between spouses due to ODS deployment was not a significant factor in the stress of breakup between spouses due to ODS deployment (n=95). Mean values range from 1.053 (0 to 100 miles) to 1.8 (501 to 1000 miles). In general, stress was "little" for this life event.

The second question relating to family stress was: **during the time your spouse was on active duty, how difficult were the events in your life?**, 17.2% of spouses replied "extremely difficult"; and 43.8% replied difficult. Nearly a quarter of the spouses (25.4%) responded that there was no change in their lives while their partner was on active duty; an additional 13.6% replied that the events in their life were either easy or very easy while their partner was on active duty.

II. Qualitative Data

This section provides qualitative information concerning family stress associated with the partners' deployment to ODS. Information about child care, financial matters, availability of support mechanisms, and communication with spouses is included (see Appendix M).

Unfavorable comments

A prominent source of stress for spouses during their partners' deployment concerned difficulties with child care. Spouses, who were accustomed to sharing child care responsibilities with their partners, were forced to rely either on relatives or on total strangers to care for their children. Of those who cared for their children, "dealing with children 24 hours a day" with no break was stressful. One spouse reported having to quit his/her job in order to take care of his/her disabled child.

A number of families experienced financial difficulties during ODS deployment. Respondents cited problems associated with either receiving their partners' paychecks very late or not receiving them at all. This inefficiency in the pay system challenged respondents in a number of ways. Several spouses were forced to go on welfare in order to cope with the financial stress. Another respondent had to rely on a local church support group for food and diapers for his/her children. A number of spouses were forced to deplete their family savings in order to pay bills and meet the demands of creditors. Others relied on support agencies for help: "I was forced to beg Red Cross for the least amount I felt I needed to survive." Some spouses reported that family and friends were an important source of financial support during this difficult time, as

evidenced in the following comment: "I was very disappointed, because I did not receive any support from the military...my main support during this time were my co-workers and my in-laws which live 500 miles away."

Spouses reported being preoccupied with partner's safety and concerned about the uncertainty associated with their husbands' assignment: "...[My spouse] was never told what he would be doing or where he could be going or if he was going to remain at the base where he was activated." Another spouse described the stress and embarrassment associated with being treated differently than other soldiers' spouses: "I always got the feeling that a reservist was a second class citizen as opposed to regular army."

Issues regarding military family support groups and other home front support mechanisms arose in a number of the spouse comments. Many spouses were not made aware of possible support groups and felt abandoned and alone when partners deployed. Some spouses reported that they did not receive any information about support groups until after their partner returned from deployment. One of the principal difficulties in locating support groups was that support groups are typically associated with a particular unit, and because IRR soldiers are not attached to a certain unit, IRR spouses were unable to find an appropriate support group on which to rely. As one respondent remarked: "I was told over and over nobody could help me because my husband didn't go with a unit." Because many spouses could not find or were not aware of support groups, information concerning benefits, pay, medical service, mail service to SWA, and commissary/PX benefits were not made available to them, and they had to obtain this information on their own. This lack of information made the separation even more difficult.

Those who did attend family support meetings reported being dissatisfied with the experience, and according to one respondent, the program was a "waste of money for postage and time." Another respondent mentioned feeling more depressed after attending the meeting because they did not fit in with the group since their partner was not a "regular" soldier.

The inability to communicate with spouses during activation also caused stress. Spouses were frustrated when attempting to contact their partners by phone: "Communication consisted of busy-signal on the phone"; and "the 1-800 numbers were useless. I got a busy signal for days." Additionally, mail service to spouses was sporadic. There was no system to ensure family members had an address to mail letters to family members overseas. One spouse could not get an address for his/her partner since the partner was not deployed with a unit. Another remarked that her "husband still has never received seven letters I wrote while he was overseas."

Children also experienced negative repercussions from having a parent in ODS, as suggested by the following comments: "My son failed a grade in school as a direct result of his father's being called to active duty"; "My kids never wanted to leave my side...they were afraid something was going to happen to me and then they would have nobody;" and "Our oldest child, 15 at the time of ODS, tried to take advantage of his dad's absence at first." Being a single parent and all the role changes that this implied caused frustration and stress for many spouses.

Favorable Comments

A number of spouses felt that they and their families became stronger during ODS because they were forced to manage a household alone, which gave them self-confidence and strength. Some spouses commented that even though they were separated from their partners, surviving the separation and the stress brought them closer together and made their marriage stronger. One spouse commented that the ODS experience was "not something I'd want to go through again, but it did restore some of my faith in the military organizational machine." Another remarked: "I was treated with respect and courtesy and I feel honored to have been a part of it. I would agree and support my husband again should he decide to serve again as he did in ODS." Overall, the favorable comments suggested that some spouses coped quite well with their partners' absence during ODS.

The military family support groups were a valuable source of solace and moral and financial support for some spouses while their partners were gone. As one respondent remarked: "I think these groups are a great (and very necessary) asset to the military."

Summary

The quantitative and qualitative data suggest that spouses experienced a great deal of stress due to their partners' activation. The unfavorable comments suggested that deployment was an emotionally and financially stressful time for families, as suggested by the following comments: "During activation, my family and I felt totally deserted and depressed"; "soldiers facing combat situations have enough on their minds without worrying about family difficulties...family members have a hard enough time enduring the uncertainties and fears without having to cope with problems all alone." Or "we were set adrift with no support." And again, "I felt let down by the government risking my health and nearly losing our baby due to stress." Finally, "the period of time that my husband was in Desert Storm was probably my most difficult time in my life."

One spouse described the family as an "umbilical cord" of support. Given this analogy, it appears that respondents felt that the Army needs to make better use of the family as a source of support for soldiers during activation. As evidenced in the above comments, difficulties in communicating with spouses and lack of support ensured that the family was not used in a positive way to support partners who served during ODS. Instead, families were not used as a positive source of support, as summarized by the following comment: "I always had an overall feeling of helplessness that the Army could do whatever it wants with my husband and his family had no choice but to wait."

IRR SOLDIER ACTIVATION, DEPLOYMENT STRESS AND COMBAT EXPOSURE DURING OPERATION DESERT STORM

Objective Determine if marital status or gender are related to stress associated with ODS/S activation and deployment.

Compare the severity and magnitude of perceived stress associated with deployment to the theater of operation in contrast to other locations, determine whether deployment location is a differentiating stress factor, and ascertain whether distance from home is a stress factor for stateside deployed.

I. **Quantitative Analyses**

Activation and Deployment

This section provides background and quantitative data from survey responses to questions related to the stress (page 6, soldier survey) of IRR soldiers called to active duty and deployed during Operation Desert Storm. The period of time referenced includes the few days prior to receipt of Active duty orders through the period of time deployed (Conus, Europe and SWA).

Two items from page 6 of the IRR soldier questionnaire were analyzed with respect to the presence of stress and to what extent that item suggested stress associated with "activation" and "deployment". The questions were analyzed with respect to the following variables: gender; marital status; type of unit to which one was assigned (majority of time); location of active duty; number of reassignments while on active duty (includes temporary tours and TDY'S); soldier grade at time of ODS; and length of time while on active duty for ODS. Mean values and frequency of responses for each item are presented in Appendix H, Table H.1.

IRR soldiers (n=1073) used a five-point scale (none=1 to extreme=5) to respond to the item "over the past two weeks, on the whole, how much stress do you think came from problems or concerns with your **activation and deployment for Operation Desert Storm.**" Deployment location during ODS was not a significant factor for soldiers stationed in CONUS or EUROPE. For the IRR soldier stationed in the SWA/PERSIAN GULF region, the amount of stress differed significantly from those IRR soldiers deployed to CONUS or EUROPE. The number of assignments/reassignments also appeared to affect mean response values among IRR soldiers. Those with "four or more assignments" differed in their response to the activation/deployment stress item from those with less assignments/reassignments during ODS. IRR soldiers in the

grade of E1-E6 differed in their reported level of activation/ deployment stress than did enlisted soldiers in the grades E7-E9. For the lower ranking enlisted IRR soldier, ODS activation/ deployment was slightly more stressful. IRR soldiers who were activated and deployed longer than 4 months and less than 6 months indicated greater stress of deployment than did IRR soldiers who spent less than one month on active duty.

IRR soldiers (n=686) responded to the presence of and extent of stress **from things that happened in combat in Kuwait or Iraq**. Female soldiers indicated moderately higher levels of being affected by combat than their male IRR soldier counterparts. IRR soldiers serving with support or service support units while on active duty and during the deployment found the stress of combat greater (moderately) than IRR soldiers serving with combat units. Length of time while on active duty and deployment appeared to affect the degrees of stress associated with "things that happened in combat in Kuwait/Iraq" region during ODS.

Combat Exposure

IRR soldiers were asked to respond to twenty-six items related to combat during Operation Desert Storm. Respondents were asked to rate each combat event on page 13 of the soldier questionnaire only if they deployed to the Persian Gulf/SWA region (n=576). Each item was designed to reflect one event or exposure during combat. In addition to indicating the presence or absence of the potentially stressful event in combat, each soldier rated the degree to which that combat event was stressful (none=1 to extreme=5). The last item was dropped from the analysis due to inadequate response. Each response was analyzed with respect to gender of the soldier, marital status at time of active duty, type unit while in SWA, grade/rank, number of overall assignments, and length of Active duty time during ODS (Appendix H, Table H.2).

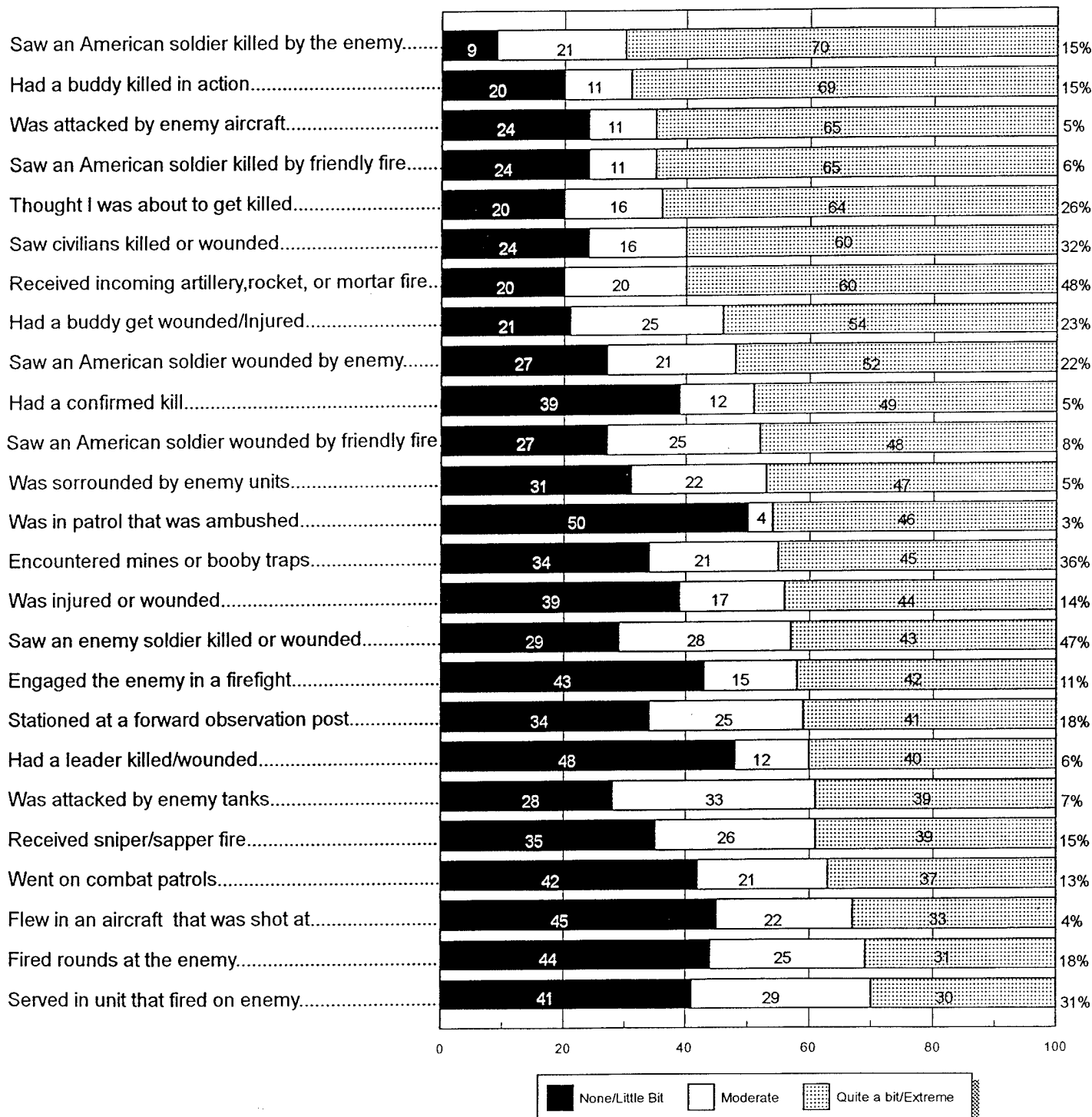
Figure 2.1 presents the results of the analysis in descending order of magnitude of perceived stressfulness of the reported combat exposure. The observation of an American soldier or a fellow soldier killed in action by the enemy or by friendly fire, death or wounding of civilians, attack by enemy aircraft, rocket, mortar or artillery fire or the thought of being killed were rated as the most stressful events experienced during combat. Individually, or in a unit, firing on the enemy was rated the least stressful of all combat events experienced. Encountering mines or booby traps, receiving incoming artillery, rocket, or mortar fire, and seeing an enemy soldier killed or wounded were the most frequent combat events experienced by the IRR soldiers.

Figure 2.1

The U.S. Army Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) Study

Stressfulness of Combat Exposure

% of soldiers
in SWA reporting
exposure:



II. Qualitative Data

This section provides qualitative information concerning the various stressors experienced by soldiers during the activation process, deployment and combat.

Unfavorable Comments

Activation. One soldier spoke for many when he said: "Overall, my activation experience was the most disorganized, unprofessional waste of time and tax money I've ever been associated with. We were never utilized to the point of us feeling needed or even wanted. In 2 1/2 months, I cannot recall any activity or assignment that served any real purpose or benefit." Most soldiers complained about the short call-up period and the stress that this produced. Some had less than a week to organize their homefront affairs and report to duty. For many, the difficulties that occurred in relation to jobs and school during this period remained with them after they returned home, as they often did not have jobs upon their return, or had lost time and loans in college. One soldier spoke for many when he/she wrote: "I got a letter in the mail and in a week I was gone. That's crazy for a civilian. I had to quit school, quit work, and just go."

Disorganization during the call-up process was also noted by many soldiers. One soldier wrote that the "system should have been better prepared to take in so many soldiers so fast." Many IRRs were unclear as to where they were going and what their duties were to be. Soldiers felt that they were not needed at all and that their lives should not have been disturbed. This feeling was only compounded by the fact that many IRRs felt that they had nothing constructive to do once they arrived at their point of deployment. Soldiers greatly resented the disruption of their lives, only to feel that they did nothing to contribute to the war effort and were not really needed once they were on active duty. As one soldier vehemently stated: "I feel that the time I spent on active duty was needless and worthless, and was the biggest waste of time in my life. After that experience and dealing with all the fallout, there is no way I would ever go back, under any circumstances or for any reason."

Deployment and Combat. In these qualitative comments, soldiers most often complained of general disorganization and ignorance as to their duties. The frustration of many IRRs is clearly evident in many of these comments. One soldier wrote: "I feel I was hung out to dry in a monsoon season!" Phrases like "constant confusion", "poor communication", "complete disorganization", and "rushed, careless, and crazy" were used frequently. One soldier who spoke for many commented: "First of all it seemed as if no one knew what was going on. We weren't told about where we would go and once we did find out--that information was usually wrong ... to me it was a waste of my time and the tax payers money." Many others agreed with this last comment. This disorganization led to feelings of not being needed in the war effort. Many soldiers

complained of having nothing to do during their tour of active duty. One wrote: "The majority of time was spent doing nothing and being told that I would be going home."

Some had more specific complaints regarding the chaos of the situation: "I was improperly supplied and sent to a front line company in greens and summer issue in the middle of winter! I was then put on a bus with no rounds for my weapon and a driver with no strip map or idea where he was going. Left to fend for myself, I scavenged and survived." Anger at not being told as to where they were being deployed was also expressed by many IRRs. One specific complaint that reflected the experience of many IRRs stated: "We were transferred across country three times before final duty station where many of us were assigned out of M.O.S." A large proportion of soldiers complained about not serving in the MOS for which they were trained. One soldier wrote: "My records were lost three times, I was given six days to take care of my civilian responsibilities before reporting to active duty, and my papers were delivered to my home on my first wedding anniversary!" Many said that they knew that it was difficult to anticipate need for soldiers during wartime, but that regardless of this, the organization and planning of the entire process was very poor.

Soldiers who were sent to Europe or remained in CONUS often resented that they did not have the chance to "get into the active theater." One IRR wrote, "I was sent to Germany-Mainz, and I felt very negative about this. I felt myself as well as other IRR's were more than willing and capable of going directly to Saudi." However, some soldiers resented being sent to SWA and wanted to remain in CONUS: "I cannot understand how hundreds of thousands of active duty army personnel remained CONUS when I was taken out of school and had to quit my job to be in a combat support unit in Iraq. Shouldn't I have filled their places CONUS until there were dead overseas?"

Favorable Comments

Activation. There were few favorable comments that specifically related to activation and the call-up process. In contrast to the unfavorable comments, one soldier did mention that the process was easier for him because he had all of his financial, employment, and family matters organized before he left.

Deployment and Combat. The favorable comments suggested that a number of IRRs looked on their experience in a positive way. IRRs related positive experiences associated with a variety of assignments, including family support groups and escort detail. Activated retirees especially felt that their skills and experiences were put to good use during ODS. "Retirees had the age, maturity, and experience to deal with situations that might arise."

A number commented on the positive working relationships established with their superiors and subordinates: "I was impressed by the troop support across the

logistics arena...and was equally impressed with the overall support by the civilian segment of the U.S. for those serving in the Armed Forces." IRRs commented on the high qualifications and level of dedication witnessed during deployment.

Several IRRs expressed frustration and disappointment that they did not deploy to SWA: "I think of all the things I had to do just to get to Ft. Benning, Georgia and if I did go overseas it would have all been worthwhile." Similarly, "the period of activation would have been more meaningful had I been more gainfully employed during time between deployment and redeployment. Nonetheless, these IRRs still found the experience rewarding: "Good mobilization experience for the military...I was CONUS based but I would have no hesitation in deploying to the theater of operations.

The soldiers' positive experiences during deployment and combat were reflected by the fact that a number of activated retirees and regular IRRs stated they would serve again should the need arise. Others mentioned that their positive experience during ODS led them to sign up for additional tours or duty. Additionally, a number of IRRs mentioned that they missed being an active member of the Reserves since deactivation from ODS.

Overall, the positive comments suggested that soldiers felt their activation, deployment and combat experiences were rewarding, satisfying and exciting. They felt honored and privileged to serve their country in a time of need and felt that the IRR was an effective and economical method of operation: "I felt that the reservists gave the regular Army some insights that made the part of the operation I was involved in more successful."

III. Summary

As seen in the quantitative data, those soldiers who were deployed to the Persian Gulf or who had four or more assignments during ODS experienced significantly more stress due to activation and deployment than did those deployed elsewhere or those with fewer assignments. These results were echoed in many of the qualitative comments that spoke to disorganization in deploying to SWA, and numerous assignments at which they did not feel needed or wanted. In general, more IRR soldiers expressed negative feelings about their activation, deployment, and combat experience than expressed positive feelings. A general sense of disorganization and poor planning soured the ODS experience for many of those soldiers surveyed. Many activated retirees, on the other hand, enjoyed their experience and made many positive comments--perhaps because they were more accustomed to the confusion that often accompanies a call-up than were the other soldiers.

POST-ODS LIFE STRESSORS

IRR SOLDIERS' PERCEPTIONS

Objective: Identify major stressors associated with ODS for IRR soldiers and their spouses

I. **Quantitative Analyses**

This section provides quantitative, background information concerning answers to survey questions concerning a variety of stressors experienced by soldiers upon their return from ODS, up to and including the time of survey completion.

This information is taken from responses to a five-point stress scale in the survey which soldiers were asked to complete. The scale answers ranged from 1 ("not at all") to 5 ("extreme") with regard to the amount of stress experienced by soldiers concerning different areas of life. Reporting of responses to these questions were grouped by the following categories of respondent characteristics: gender; grade; marital status; and deployment variables, including deployment location, length of deployment, and number of assignments (see Table I.1, Appendix I).

Gender

Female soldiers experienced significantly more stress than did male soldiers with regard to the amount of stress experienced during the previous two weeks due to the **health of family and/or friends since ODS** and due to **downsizing or reduction in forces in the Army Reserve since ODS**.

Marital Status

Soldiers who were married experienced significantly more stress than did unmarried soldiers with regard to amount of stress experienced during the past two weeks due to **personal health matters since ODS**, due to **downsizing or reduction in forces in the Army Reserve since ODS**, with regard to amount of stress over **reserve career or promotion since ODS**, and due to **feelings of being confined or trapped since return from active duty**.

Type of Unit

Soldiers who served in support units experienced significantly more stress since ODS than did soldiers who served in combat units due to the following issues: **personal health matters**, the **health of family and friends**, **things the**

soldiers found out about ODS, downsizing and reduction in forces, concerns over reserve career or promotions, and relationships with spouses.

Deployment Location

Soldiers who were deployed to SWA experienced significantly more stress than did soldiers deployed either to CONUS or Europe over **personal health matters since ODS**, over the **health matters of family and friends since ODS**, about **changes in feelings about themselves since ODS**, due to things they **found out about ODS since their return home**, due to **adapting to civilian life since ODS**, due to their **relationship with their spouses since their return from ODS**, and due to **feelings of being confined or trapped since ODS**. Furthermore, soldiers who served in SWA and soldiers who served in CONUS reported significantly more stress over the past two weeks about their **reserve careers or promotions since ODS** than did soldiers who served in Europe. And finally, soldiers who were deployed to SWA experienced significantly more stress than did soldiers deployed to CONUS over the past two weeks due to **drugs since ODS**.

Number of Assignments

Soldiers who had four or more assignments experienced significantly more stress since ODS than did those soldiers who had one, two, or three assignments with regard to stress experienced over the past two weeks due to the following issues: **health of family and friends, changes in feelings about themselves, things they found out about ODS, adapting to civilian life, their relationship with spouses, and feelings of being confined or trapped**.

Soldiers who had four or more assignments experienced significantly more stress than did those soldiers who had one or two assignments with regard to stress experienced over the past two weeks due to **personal health matters since ODS**; they experienced significantly more stress than did those soldiers who had two or three assignments with regard to the **meaning of life and their personal future since ODS**; they experienced significantly more stress than did those soldiers who had one assignment during active duty due to **drugs since ODS**; and they experienced significantly more stress than did those soldiers who had one assignment due to **business or professional life since ODS**.

Soldiers who had two, three, or four or more assignments experienced significantly more stress over the past two weeks than did those soldiers with one assignment due to the **meaning of life and their personal future since ODS**. Also, soldiers who had two assignments experienced significantly more

stress over the past two weeks than did those soldiers who had one assignment due to **adapting to civilian life since ODS**. Additionally, soldiers who had two assignments experienced significantly more stress over the past two weeks than did soldiers who had one assignment due to **feelings of confined or trapped since ODS**.

ODS Rank

Soldiers with grade E1-E6 experienced significantly more stress over the past two weeks than did grades E7-E9 or 04-06 due to **personal financial matters**, due to the **meaning of life and personal future since ODS**, and due to their **relationship with spouses since their return from ODS**.

All grades above E6 experienced significantly more stress during the past two weeks than did grades E1-E6 due to **downsizing and force reduction in the Army Reserve since ODS** and due to their **reserve careers and promotions since ODS**. Grades E1-E6 experienced significantly more stress over the past two weeks than did grades 04-06 due to **things they found out about ODS since their return home**.

Soldiers grade 01-03 reported significantly more stress over the past two weeks than did grades E7-E9 due to **personal financial matters**. And finally, grades 01-03 reported significantly more stress over the past two weeks than did grades E1-E6 due to **business and professional life issues since ODS**.

ODS Deployment Duration

In general, soldiers who were activated for longer periods of time reported more stress in various areas of their life upon their return from active duty than did soldiers who were activated for shorter periods of time. The one exception to this is the finding that soldiers who were activated for 3 months reported significantly more stress over the past two weeks due to **personal financial matters** than did soldiers activated for 6-12 months.

Soldiers who were activated for 3 months reported significantly more stress over the past two weeks than did soldiers activated for 0-1 month with regard to **changes in feelings about themselves since ODS**, and due to **feelings of being confined or trapped since ODS**.

Soldiers who were activated for 4-5 months reported significantly more stress since ODS than did soldiers activated for 0-3 months due to the following issues: **personal health matters, health matters of family and friends, changes in feelings about themselves, their relationship with their spouses,**

and adapting to civilian life. Soldiers activated for 4-5 months experienced significantly more stress than did soldiers activated for 0-2 months with regard to **things they found out about ODS since their return home**, and due to **feelings of being confined or trapped since ODS**. Soldiers activated for 4-5 months experienced significantly more stress than did soldiers activated for 2 months due to **downsizing and force reduction in the Reserves** since ODS. Soldiers activated for 4-5 months experienced significantly more stress than did soldiers activated for 2-3 months due to their **reserve careers and promotions** since ODS. Soldiers activated for 4-5 months experienced significantly more stress than did soldiers activated for 0-1 month due to the **meaning of life and personal future since ODS**.

Soldiers activated for 6 months to one year experienced significantly more stress than did soldiers activated for 0-5 months due to **downsizing and force reduction in the Reserves** since ODS, due to **adapting to civilian life** since ODS, and due to their **reserve careers and promotions** since ODS. Soldiers activated for 6 months to one year experienced significantly more stress than did soldiers activated for 0-2 months with regard to **changes in feelings about themselves** since ODS and due to **feelings of being confined or trapped** since ODS. Furthermore, soldiers activated for 6 months to one year experienced significantly more stress than did soldiers activated for 0-1 month due to their **relationship with their spouses since return from ODS**.

II. Qualitative Data

This section provides qualitative information concerning stressors associated with the post-deployment period for IRR soldiers (see Appendix L).

Unfavorable Comments

Post-ODS stressors related to employment, school, and finances

ODS affected respondents' careers when they returned home in a number of ways. Some respondents' positions, jobs or even companies were gone when they returned from ODS. Those who were self-employed lost businesses or had to declare bankruptcy due to loss of clientele, and experienced many challenges when trying to get their businesses going again.

Those who were able to return to their jobs also experienced negative repercussions as a result of their absence. Demotions, layoffs, loss of pay, and lack of management support were some of the problems cited by respondents. Additionally, some respondents stated that fellow employees resented their absence during ODS.

Students also expressed frustration and bitterness because of the opportunities that were lost due to their service in ODS. A number of respondents lost up to a year of time because of ODS. These IRRs had to leave school in the middle of semester, losing the credits and time invested up to that point. Some respondents became ineligible for financial aid (e.g., fellowships) because they had to leave college for ODS. Many of these respondents had to take out additional loans when they returned home to recover the lost time and money. Some respondents expressed concern that their VA education benefits were wasted and there was no way to gain them back.

A number of respondents commented on the financial hardship resulting from ODS. Bills often had to go unpaid, thus adversely affecting credit ratings for a number of soldiers. Several respondents had to deplete their savings in order to "stay afloat" after ODS. Some felt that the Army still owed them money, months after their period on active duty.

Post-ODS stressors related to family, marriage, and children

A majority of the comments regarding marriage and family concerned the negative effects of ODS on marital stability and family relations. The stresses and strains associated with ODS caused emotional and psychological hardship for both spouses and children. Many soldiers who wrote of problems experienced in their marriages **before** ODS mentioned that those problems were only exacerbated upon their **return** from ODS--such as spouses' objections to the soldier's military service, and the like. A number of soldiers mentioned that they and their spouses divorced upon their return from Desert Storm. One IRR wrote, "I feel that ODS was the major cause for my divorce and personal problems now."

Post-ODS Stressors Related to Mental or Physical Health

A number of respondents experienced emotional and mental hardship as a result of ODS. This was evidenced in the form of loss of trust in authority, family and friends; memory loss; trouble concentrating; and anxiety. Several respondents wrote of flashbacks and nightmares. Overall, many were having a hard time dealing with people as they did previous to their time on active duty. As a result of these problems, a number of respondents expressed that they were seeking psychiatric counseling to get through this difficult period.

A number of soldiers felt that they did not do enough while in ODS and thus felt empty since their return. In this regard, a number of respondents remarked that they knew they needed counseling or "a professional to speak with" but weren't sure how to go about getting such assistance.

Respondents also reported a number of physical symptoms associated with their ODS service. Fatigue, skin rashes, and respiratory problems were among the most-cited medical problems. Additionally, respondents suffered health problems once they returned from duty. One respondent suffered a heart attack upon return from ODS. Another was diagnosed with diverticulosis polyps in the colon, which he/she feels had to do with ODS. Another respondent remarked that he/she has been experiencing continuous health problems since receiving shots for deployment.

Several respondents commented on the difficulty in obtaining health care or health care benefits through the military once they arrived back home.

Favorable Comments

There were few favorable comments regarding post-ODS life experiences. The fact that many of the respondents felt positive about their service **during** ODS, as evident in the many comments regarding this, may have resulted in a smoother transition to **post**-ODS life. This positive adjustment is also reflected in the fact that many IRRs expressed a willingness to serve again should the need arise. However, one respondent remarked that after the positive experience in ODS, the transition "back to a dull civilian life" was somewhat "rough." For another soldier, the transition after ODS was made smoother by the friendship of another IRR soldier.

III. Summary

Several concluding linkages can be made between the quantitative results and the qualitative comments regarding post-ODS life stressors for IRR soldiers. Generally, soldiers who were married experienced significantly more stress in certain life areas upon their return than did nonmarried soldiers, and this is reflected in the comments concerning divorce after ODS and other family difficulties. Also, soldiers who deployed to SWA, or had a large number of assignments, or who were deployed for a long period of time experienced significantly more stress in certain areas of life upon their return than did other IRRs. These soldiers may also have been the ones to express frustration over finance, job, and school difficulties, as the longer period of deployment (and deployment so far from home) may have adversely affected them to a greater degree than those soldiers who were deployed closer to home for a shorter period of time.

POST-ODS LIFE STRESSORS

SPOUSES' PERCEPTIONS

I. Quantitative Analyses

To address post-ODS stress experienced by spouses, respondents used a five-point scale to respond to a series of six questions dealing with financial matters, health of family/ friends, personal future and the meaning of life, personal health matters, people with whom the respondent works, and relationship with spouse. The scale answers ranged from 1 ("Not at all") to 5 ("Extreme") with regard to the amount of stress experienced by spouses concerning post-ODS life stressors. This section reports differences in the amount of stress experienced by gender and by location of where spouse was deployed. With regard to gender and post-ODS life stressors, there was no significant difference between the male answer and the female answer for these six issues.

There were several differences in respondents' answers regarding post-ODS life stressors and location of deployment (Table I.2, Appendix I). With regard to **financial matters**, spouses of soldiers who deployed to the Persian Gulf region reported significantly more stress in this area of life than did soldiers who stayed in CONUS. There was no significant difference in the amount of stress resulting from financial matters during the post-ODS period between those who stayed in CONUS and those who deployed to Europe. There were no significant differences with regard to the **health of family/friends** registered between spouses of soldiers who stayed in CONUS or who were deployed to Europe or the Persian Gulf region. In contrast, there was a significant difference in the amount of post-ODS stress associated with **personal future and the meaning of life** between those deployed to the Persian Gulf region and those who stayed in CONUS. There was no significant difference in the amount of stress resulting from personal future and meaning of life during the post-ODS period between those who stayed in CONUS and those who deployed to Europe. There were no significant differences with regard to **personal health matters** and **people with whom the respondent worked** registered between soldiers who stayed in CONUS or who were deployed to Europe or the Persian Gulf region. Importantly, spouses of soldiers who deployed to the Persian Gulf region experienced significantly more post-ODS stress regarding **relationship with spouse** than those who stayed in CONUS; there was no significant difference in the amount of post-ODS stress experienced as a result of relationship with spouse between those who stayed in CONUS and those deployed to Europe.

The distance variable in miles was analyzed with respect to separation of IRR soldier to their spouse if stationed in CONUS. The mileage from home values were:

0 to 100 miles from home
101 to 500 miles from home
501 to 1000 miles from home
Over 1000 miles from home

The distance values were analyzed with each Post Operation Desert Storm life stressor to discern whether distance was a significant factor in separation life stress among spouses responding to each item. **Financial matters** since ODS and **spouse relationship since ODS** appeared to represent important factors among spouses. Financial matters over the last two weeks for spouses whose soldier members were close to home during ODS (0 to 500 miles) was significantly less a problem than for spouses whose soldiers on active duty were 501 miles or greater from home during ODS. Spouses reported significantly greater stress in their marital relationship since the soldiers' return after ODS when their soldier member was 501 to 1000 miles from home during ODS. Distance did not appear to be a factor among spouses for the remaining life stress items. (See Table I.3, Appendix I).

II. Qualitative Data

Favorable comments

While the initial adjustment following the soldiers' return from ODS was more difficult than expected, it nonetheless made some families stronger. For one respondent, this transition was made smoother by the welcome home extended to her spouse, an experience she will "never forget."

Unfavorable comments

Comments regarding the difficulties associated with life after ODS referred to the need for support during the transition, financial matters, and emotional issues. A number of IRR spouses commented on the need for mechanisms to make the transition from activation to post-ODS family life a smooth one. Respondents suggested a debriefing or counseling session to find out more about what to expect when their partners returned from ODS. One respondent summed up these sentiments well: "There should've been more moral support for wives after our spouses returned home... there needs to be an awareness regarding what to expect when our spouses return from war concerning emotions and readjustment back into a family setting." The

uncertainty and lack of knowledge concerning spouses' experiences in ODS only contributed further to family tension.

Finances and employment concerns have been a significant source of post-ODS stress for respondents. Due to soldiers' absence from work while serving in ODS, several either had to accept a demotion when they returned to their jobs or lost their jobs when they returned. Several families had to claim bankruptcy and a number faced difficulties obtaining credit or buying a home. Financial problems were compounded by the fact that a number of partners were still unemployed some time after ODS. One spouse reported that her family had been homeless for a while due to the fact that the Army has yet to pay for her husband's injury; several others reported having to go on welfare to deal with their partners' unemployment. Two years later, many families are still finding it a challenge to make ends meet: "Financially, it took over one year to get caught up for the one month that he served in the military"; and "it's been several years and our lives are still shaky."

In regard to emotional issues, spouses described their partners' experiences with depression, alcoholism, sexual problems, and recurring nightmares regarding ODS. Several respondents described the changes in their partners after their return from ODS: "My husband came back a totally different person...before he went he was a happy, kind human being. He came back moody and angry...I haven't seen him happy since he came home." Another claimed that her husband was just "a shell of the father and husband who went" to ODS. The lack of counseling for partners upon their return contributed to even more post-ODS stress. In essence, because soldiers were not assigned to a unit, they had no where to turn to for help. Many mention that they need to exert conscious effort to keep their marriages going: "I have had to deliberately choose to work at maintaining my marriage since he returned," and "I didn't think we were going to make it. We put a lot of work back into the marriage."

Post-ODS stress was also attributed to health problems. Spouses described a number of health problems experienced by partners since their return from ODS, including leg pains, back pains, ringing ears, and weight loss. Spouses themselves reported suffering from physical ailments since their partners return, including headaches, stomachaches and nervousness.

III. Summary

Of the spouse written comments (Appendix M), 21% of the unfavorable comments suggested significant financial problems that had some impact on the family since Operation Desert Storm. Relatively few favorable comments were written by the spouse concerning the effects of finances on the family since

ODS. These adjunctive comments lend some support to the quantitative results which indicated financial stress among those married was greater if deployment was in the Persian Gulf Area. Job income, pay, credit, and bankruptcy each contributed to the reality of financial hardship for many since the war and in most cases as a result of the activation and separation from home. (There was some indication that those IRR soldiers close to home suffered less.) Relationships between married spouses were strained and at times, led to separation and divorce. It seemed those IRR soldiers close to home (less than 500 miles) during ODS suffered less stress from spouse relationship issues than those deployed to the Persian Gulf region.

Overall, the comments suggested the need for support before, during and after activation: "It is great to win a victory but what counts when the body, mind, and spirit of our families are in war back home?" The effects of ODS on family life have been long-term: "It took a long time for us to get back on our feet. We are still trying to recover from Desert Storm." The fact that IRRs could be called up again and families thrown again into turmoil and uncertainty is an additional source of post-ODS stress: "I still feel insecure about his IRR status because he could be called away again at anytime." But, in the end, some spouses "hope and pray that their lives will return to normal."

IRR SOLDIER RESPONSE TO CURRENT LIFE STRESS ATTRIBUTED TO OPERATION DESERT STORM

Objective: Identify major stressors associated with ODS for IRR soldiers and their spouses.

Most IRR soldiers were released from active duty and returned home after five months of ODS duty (over three-fourths of IRRs (77%) served less than 5 months active duty.) Two years lapsed between release date and response to the questionnaire. Sources of and responses to life stressors and the combat exposure stress items are presented in this chapter with reference to significant periods of time in the lives of the soldiers and their spouses (including: separation from family and spouse; the activation, deployment and combat exposure of the IRR soldier; and post Operation Desert Storm). IRR soldiers' responses indicated the presence or absence of life stressors and the degree to which those stressors had an affect on their lives.

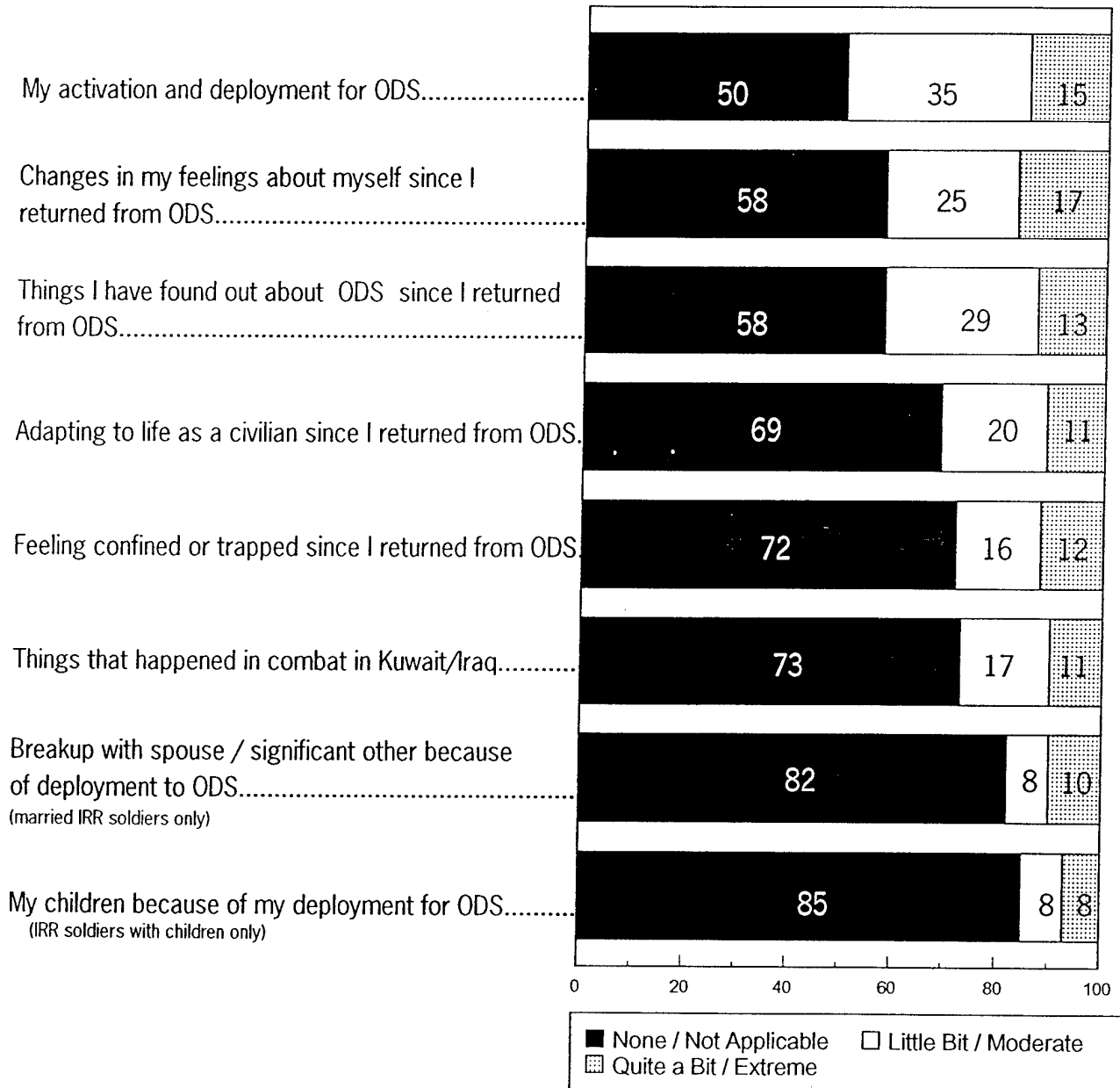
Current life stress (i.e., two years post Operation Desert Storm) attributed to ODS is shown in Figure 2.2. Half of the soldiers that responded to the survey indicated "some" to "extreme" amounts of psychological stress as a result of the activation and deployment to ODS. Seventeen percent of the soldiers reported extreme amounts of stress over personal changes in feelings about themselves. The ability to return to a civilian life after ODS was not problematic for 69% of the IRR soldiers. Of those remaining, 31% reported difficulty readjusting to life as a civilian; 11% indicated the level of stress was "quite a bit" to "extreme." For 28% of the IRR soldiers, stress from events or things that happened in the Persian Gulf Region continued to affect them long after ODS. Nine percent of the soldiers reported continued stress over the breakup with their spouse or significant other that they attribute to their deployment and separation. For some soldiers, children continued to be a source of current life stress.

Although the events of life during and after Operation Desert Storm did suggest stress for some IRR soldiers and their spouses, some did indicate they were able to adapt and cope with the stressful life event. Each IRR soldier and spouse was asked to indicate whether indicated stressors affected their personal life and performance in a civilian job setting during the two week period prior to completion of the questionnaire. IRRs were asked to indicate how well they coped with the stressors listed.

Figure 2.2

Current Stress Attributed to ODS - IRR Soldier

How much stress in the past TWO WEEKS came from problems or concerns with:



IRR Soldiers

The indicated stressors had "little" to "moderate" effect on the recent personal lives of the IRR soldier. Respondents did differ in terms of deployment location, number of assignments during ODS, and grade of soldiers. Soldiers who deployed to the Persian Gulf Region had somewhat higher average ratings than soldiers based in CONUS or EUROPE (SWA: $m=2.57$; CONUS: $m=2.35$; EUROPE: $m=2.25$). The difference was significant for Persian Gulf region veterans compared to the other locations. However, the degree to which personal life was affected was less than moderate in severity. The 89 IRR soldiers who reported four or more assignments indicated they were personally affected by stress in greater than moderate amounts. This differed significantly from other IRRs reporting fewer than four assignments during ODS. IRR soldiers in the grade of E1 through E6 reported a less than moderate level of stress in their recent personal lives. This was significantly different than soldiers in the grades of E7-E9 and field grade officers who indicated less personal affect.

To what extent did these stressors affect soldiers' civilian job performance after ODS? On average, very little affect overall was indicated ($m=1.74$). Soldiers deployed to the SWA/Gulf region had higher ratings attributable to the stressors ($m=1.84$) than EUROPE-deployed soldiers ($m=1.54$). IRR soldiers coped "moderately" to "quite well" with the problems or concerns of life that were indicated as stressful ($m=3.79$). Soldiers deployed in EUROPE coped significantly better than soldiers who had deployed to the Persian Gulf region ($m=3.98$). On average, CONUS-deployed soldiers coped moderately well with current life problem stresses. IRR soldiers in the grade of E1 through E6 coped slightly less well than soldiers in all other grades reported. E1 through E6 coped moderately to quite well.

Spouses

Spouses of IRR soldiers activated and deployed during Operation Desert Storm were asked to rate life events and whether the events were currently stressful. The stress items unique to the IRR soldier were not included on the spouse questionnaire (page 4). Spouses responses as they related to specific periods of time during and after ODS were presented earlier in this chapter. Each spouse was asked to indicate whether listed stressful events affected their personal lives and whether their job performance had been affected. Lastly, each was asked to indicated how well they coped with stresses.

The personal affect of life concerns or problems reported as stressful by spouse was "a little bit" to "moderate". Deployment location of the spouse

(soldier) had an effect on the responses. There was a significant difference between spouses response if their soldier spouse deployed to the Persian Gulf region ($m=2.717$) compared to those deployed to Europe ($m=2.439$) or CONUS ($m=2.276$). Although there was a difference by location, overall the average response to the listed stressful life events was less than moderate. When considering the effect of gender of the spouse responding to this item, no difference was found.

Job performance of spouses did not appear to be affected by current life events that were reported as stressful. The average response ranged from "no" affect to "a little bit" ($m=1.535$). When considering the effects of the soldier spouses' deployment or gender of spouse that responded to the survey, no significant difference was found.

Spouses in general coped "moderately well" with current life events indicated as stressful ($m=3.165$). Deployment location of soldier spouse or gender were not significant variables in levels of reported coping.

Matched-Married Responses - An examination was performed of married couples who responded to the study questionnaires. No distinction had previously been made to join actual married couples and their responses to the study objectives. A spouse and their IRR soldier - together - were analyzed to determine the affects of stressful life events and how well they coped with these events.

The **affects of current life stress** on the personal lives of the married couples caused similarly "a little bit" of stress. (soldier: $m=2.43$; spouse: $m=2.47$). The IRR soldier indicated slightly higher (yet significantly different) affects of stress on job performance ($m=1.74$) than their spouse ($m=1.54$). The affect of stress on the job performance of both the IRR soldier and their spouse was relatively little.

IRR soldiers reported coping significantly better with all current life stresses than their spouses. Most soldiers indicated they coped with life stress "quite well" over the last two weeks ($m=3.79$). Spouses indicated coping slightly less, yet "moderately" well with current life stress over the previous two weeks ($m=3.17$).

Objective 5

Psychological Well Being and Combat Trauma Exposure Among IRR Soldier

Chapter

III

Objective: Estimate the incidence of Psychiatric Symptomatology amongst the IRR Operation Desert Shield/Storm population as measured by the Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI), and the Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) scale.

I. Quantitative Analyses

This section provides data concerning indicators of psychological distress among IRR soldiers activated for ODS. Measures of psychological distress were taken from self report scales used widely in the literature, in conjunction with scales developed and refined within and for use in military combat situations.

Brief Symptom Inventory

IRR soldiers were asked to respond to each of the 63 items of the BSI (page 7 and 8 of the survey). The instrument is a self report symptom inventory used to measure psychological symptom patterns in both psychiatric/medical patients and non-patient individuals. Item scale values are none (0) to extreme (4).

Symptom dimensions are:

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Somatization | 6. Hostility |
| 2. Obsessive-Compulsive | 7. Phobic Anxiety |
| 3. Interpersonal Sensitivity | 8. Paranoid Ideation |
| 4. Depression | 9. Psychoticism |
| 5. Anxiety | 10. Global Severity Index |

Each of the 9 symptom dimensions and 1 global index are briefly defined below in keeping with the original definition by the copyright holder (Derogatis, et al. 1982). The number of items composing each dimension is shown in parenthesis.

1. Somatization - A symptom dimension which reflects distress arising from perceptions of bodily dysfunctions. (7 items)
2. Obsessive-compulsive - A symptom dimension which focuses on thoughts, impulses and actions that are experienced as unremitting and irresistible by the individual, but are of an "ego-alien or unwanted nature". (6 items)
3. Interpersonal sensitivity - A symptom dimension which centers on feelings of personal inadequacy and inferiority, particularly in comparison with others. (4 items)
4. Depression - A symptom dimension which reflects a lack of motivation or perhaps a dysphoric mood or a general withdrawal from life. (6 items)

5. Anxiety - A symptom dimension characterized by a set of signs and symptoms that include nervousness, tension, panic attacks and feelings of terror (apprehension, terror, etc.). (6 items)
6. Hostility - A symptom dimension characterized by thoughts, feelings, or actions of the negative affect state of anger. (e.g., aggression, irritability, rage, etc.). (5 items)
7. Phobic Anxiety - A symptom dimension which represents a persistent fear response to a specific person, place, object or situation. (e.g., irrational action toward the stimulus - thus escape or avoidance behavior). (5 items)
8. Paranoid ideation - A symptom dimension representing disordered modes of thinking (e.g., projective thought, hostility, grandiosity, suspiciousness, centrality, fear of loss of autonomy and delusions, etc.) (5 items)
9. Psychoticism - A symptom dimension characterized by personal withdrawal, isolationism, schizoid life style, mild interpersonal alienation to dramatic suggestions of psychosis. (5 items)
10. GSI - Global Severity Index - A global index that combines an overall measure of distress based on multiple symptoms and intensity of distress. (53 items)
11. Trauma - A symptom complex based on symptoms/complaints of patients after a traumatic event. These include "negative" emotional experiences, tensions, concentration and memory disturbances, interest lost in the external world, and sleep disturbances. Representative items from the Depression, Anxiety, and Somatization dimensions plus original items from the SCL-90, together form the complex. (27 items)

The BSI has been used widely and frequently in the literature and with a broad range of individuals - from patients in hospitals to non-patients. Administration of the BSI is optimal in settings where physical limitations prohibit lengthy oral psychiatric interviews, survey research, or in outpatient clinics. Within the context of military-combat settings, the Department of Military Psychiatry at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research has administered the BSI to more than 30,000 soldiers - active, reserve, National guard - which included operations in Panama, Somalia, and Desert Shield and Storm.

Originally, normative data for the BSI was based on civilian samples representing a wide range of individuals with little or no military involvement.

Measures of internal consistency reported by Derogatis and Spencer 1982, range from (alpha) .71 - Psychoticism dimension to .85 on the depression dimension. Generally high test- retest reliability ranged from .68 - Somatization to .91 - Phobic Anxiety. The global index of distress (GSI) was reported to be a consistent measure over time (coefficient alpha = .90).

All IRR soldiers were asked to respond to the 63 item BSI as well as deployment location during Operation Desert Storm, grade/rank, unit type, gender, marital status at time of ODS, and number of assignments while activated. Each of these variables was analyzed with respect to each symptom dimension and global index of soldier psychological status.

Findings

BSI mean scale scores, standard deviations, and number responding are presented in Table 5.1.

Table III.1 BSI Subscale Means, Standard Deviations and Number of Soldiers for IRR Soldiers Deployed for Operation Desert Storm

Scale	Mean	SD	N
Anxiety	.55	.76	1182
Somatization	.40	.66	1180
Obsessive-Compulsive	.77	.91	1181
Interpersonal Sensitivity	.54	.83	1183
Depression	.62	.85	1182
Hostility	.78	1.00	1183
Phobic Anxiety	.37	.69	1184
Paranoid Ideation	.76	.94	1182
Psychoticism	.53	.77	1180
Trauma	.68	.78	1179
GSI	.59	.72	1172

None (0) to Extreme (4)

Table 5.1. above represents overall measures of the BSI self reported symptom dimensions for the IRR soldier sample in this study. Analyses were performed within each symptom dimension to assess the effect that certain factors may have influenced increases or decreases in recorded mean scale values. Further inquiry was made with respect to differences within factors to assess significance within factors.

Specifically each BSI symptom dimension was analyzed by the gender of the IRR soldier, marital status at the time of ODS, type of unit served with, deployment location while activated, number of assignments or reassignments, grade/rank during activation, and length of time activated during ODS. (See Appendix J, Table J.1).

Anxiety - IRR soldiers serving with combat support or service support units while on active duty for ODS reported significantly higher Anxiety symptoms than those serving with combat units. Among deployment locations, those IRR soldiers serving in the Persian Gulf region reported significantly higher mean values for anxiety than IRR soldiers serving either in Europe or CONUS. No difference was noted in anxiety symptoms reported by IRR soldiers with an assignment in CONUS as opposed to those assigned to Europe. Significantly higher reported anxiety symptoms were reported by IRR soldiers that were assigned to four or more units during ODS than those who had one, two, or three assignments during ODS. Lower ranking enlisted IRR soldiers in the grades of E1 to E6 reported significantly higher anxiety symptom mean scores than did IRR soldiers in the grade categories E7-E9, and officers in the grades O-4 to O-6. Significant differences in reported anxiety symptoms was noted by those IRR soldiers serving on active duty 4 through 5 months in duration as opposed to those whose service on active duty ranged from less than 1 month through 3 months. Greater than 5 months on active duty did not seem to contribute to increased levels in reported anxiety symptoms.

Somatic - IRR soldiers serving with combat units reported lower distress arising from reported perceptions of bodily or physical dysfunction than did those soldiers serving with support or combat service support units. Deployment location while on active duty suggested higher somatic symptom levels among IRR soldiers serving in the Persian gulf region than those serving in Europe or CONUS. Significant differences were found for those IRR soldiers who had 4 or more assignments on active duty than those who had fewer. A two-fold difference in somatic symptoms reported by those who had 4 or more assignments was noted. Reported somatic symptoms by officers was lower than those reported by enlisted IRR soldiers. Those enlisted soldiers in the grades of E1 - E6 reported significantly higher symptom scores than did field grade officers in grades O-4 through O-6. Length of time on active duty during ODS indicated that increasingly longer times on active duty may have contributed to increased reported distress due to perceptions of bodily/physical dysfunction. Those IRR soldiers serving 4 through 5 months reported significantly

higher somatic dimension scores than did those soldiers serving less than 4 months. The IRR soldiers (n=123) serving 6 through 12 months reported significantly higher somatic symptoms than those soldiers serving 2 months on active duty.

Obsessive-Compulsive - Gender of IRR soldier, marital status at the time of ODS, or type of unit served did not appear to differentiate IRR soldiers in terms of unwanted thoughts, impulses, or actions that are unrelenting and irresistible. Those IRR soldiers who deployed to the Persian Gulf region did report significantly higher obsessive-compulsive symptoms than did soldiers assigned to Europe or CONUS. Four or more assignments or reassignments did, once again, affect reported symptoms by IRR soldiers. Enlisted soldiers in the grade of E1 to E6 differed significantly in reported symptoms from E7-E9 or O4-O6 IRR soldiers. Those IRR soldiers serving 4 through 5 months on active duty differed significantly on this symptom dimension from those soldiers reporting less than 4 months on active duty or greater than 5 months.

Interpersonal-Sensitivity - Gender, marital status at time of ODS, and type of unit assignment were not significant factors differentiating among IRR soldiers. Characteristic of this dimension are individual feelings of personal inadequacy and inferiority when compared to others. Significant differences were noted for the Persian Gulf region IRR soldiers as opposed to other assignments rated. Four or more assignment IRR soldiers reported significantly higher interpersonal-sensitivity symptoms than soldiers with fewer than 4 assignments. Enlisted soldiers in the grades of E1-E6 differed significantly in reported symptoms than enlisted IRR soldiers in grades E6-E9 or O4-O6. IRR soldiers serving 4 through 5 months on active duty during ODS reported significantly higher symptoms for this dimension than did soldiers serving less than 3 months or greater than 5 months.

Depression - The type of unit to which assigned, marital status, or gender did not prove to be significant factors for this symptom dimension which is characterized by lack of motivation, withdrawal from life events, or dysphoric moods. Persian Gulf region assigned IRR soldiers did report significantly higher depression symptoms than those soldiers with an assignment in CONUS or Europe. Significant differences between assignments and those reporting fewer assignments for this symptom dimension. Reported symptoms for depression were significantly greater for IRR soldiers in the grades E1- E6 than those soldiers in grades E7-E9 or O4-O6. Measures for company grade officers were not statistically powerful enough to differentiate due to a small sample size. Active duty time less than 4 months was significantly different. Those IRR soldiers with 4 or 5 months active duty time differed significantly than soldiers with less than 3 months active duty for this self-report symptom dimension.

Hostility - The amount of personal psychological distress as measured by the hostility subscale and as reported by the IRR soldiers suggests little difference

among the soldier sample when considering gender, marital status at the time of ODS, or the type of unit to which served. Patterns of negative thoughts, feelings, actions, irritability, aggression, or rage - characteristic of this symptom dimension - does significantly differ in the IRR soldier population when considering the factors of deployment location, rank, and time on active duty (ODS). Significant differences were noted for soldiers deployed to the Persian Gulf region, those who had four or

more assignments, enlisted soldiers in the grades E1-E6, and for those with 4 through 5 months of ODS active duty time.

Phobic Anxiety - Differences among IRR soldiers when considering factors of gender, ODS marital status, or type unit assigned, was not evident for this psychological distress scale characterized by "escape" or "avoidance" due to a fear response to a specific person, place or object. Significant differences were noted for soldiers deployed to the Persian Gulf region, those having 4 or more assignments and active duty time ranging 4 through 5 months. Enlisted IRR soldiers in grades E1-E6 differed significantly on this distress scale than field grade officers.

Paranoid Ideation - Psychological distress as measured by this symptom dimension suggests no differences between IRR soldiers according to gender, marital status during ODS, and type of unit to which assigned. Characteristic of this measure of distress are symptoms of disordered modes of thinking that may result in delusional thoughts, hostility, suspiciousness, or the fear of loss in autonomy. IRR soldiers that deployed to the Persian Gulf region did differ from those assigned to CONUS or Europe. Further significant differences were noted among IRR soldiers when considering the number of assignments and the soldiers' grades. The length of time on active duty did not appear to affect response patterns among these soldiers.

Psychoticism - This psychological distress symptom scale did not indicate significant differences among IRR soldiers for the factors of gender, type unit to which assigned, or marital status during ODS. This symptom dimension is characterized by personal withdrawal, schizoid life style, and to perhaps suggestions of psychosis. Discriminating factors for this symptom dimension were number of assignments, grade and length of ODS active duty time. Enlisted soldiers in grade of E1-E6 differed significantly from other grades for reported symptoms. Four through 5 months on active duty was significantly different for the IRR soldier than soldiers spending less than 2 months on ODS active duty tours. At least a twofold difference in means scale values was noted for soldiers serving 4 or assignments.

Trauma - These include "negative" emotional experiences, tensions, concentration and memory disturbances, interest lost in the external world, and sleep disturbances. Representative items from the Depression, Anxiety, and Somatization dimensions plus original items from the SCL-90, together form this unique symptom scale (27 items). As a general measure of traumatic distress, this scale - although not a scale

of the BSI- does measure psychological symptomatology for this distress. Significant factors that indicated differences among IRR soldiers were the deployment location in the Persian Gulf Region, 4 or more assignments, 4 through 5 months as opposed to 2 months or less, and enlisted soldiers E1-E6 as opposed to enlisted E7-E9 or field grade officers.

Global Severity Index - This measure of overall levels of distress considers and includes all previous psychological dimensions measures from the BSI, with the exception of the "Trauma" scale. As a general measure of psychological symptom distress the GSI communicates a score value that indicates current presence and intensity of distress among the IRR soldiers sampled. The result of this index measure was left last to support earlier findings of each subscale. Psychological distress as measured by the GSI (BSI) for the sample in this study and for this objective does not indicate either a "low" or "extreme" state for this category of US Army soldiers in combat. What is shown in Appendix J, Table J.1 is that IRR soldiers did differ with respect to certain factors when the GSI was analyzed.

IRR soldiers did differ in reported overall psychological well-being when deployment location, number of assignments, grade, and length of active duty time is considered. These differentiating factors are in consort with the findings from individual scale analyses of BSI dimensions. Overall distress, as measured by the GSI, does suggest higher stress for soldiers in the Persian Gulf Region during ODS than those individuals not serving in a combat zone during this brief armed conflict. The ninety IRR soldiers assigned four or more times while on active duty for ODS differed significantly from those soldiers with fewer assignments in the amount of overall reported symptoms of psychological distress. Enlisted IRR soldiers in grades E1-E6 reported overall higher psychological distress as measured by the GSI than did soldiers in any other grade. (Again, the measures obtained for company grade soldiers lacked statistical power sufficient to differentiate significantly due to sample size.) GSI scores for IRR soldiers according to length of time while in an active duty status due to ODS did indicate the effect of call up time had on psychological well being - especially those soldiers with 4 through 5 months away from home. Significant differences among active duty time was found when comparing the 4 through 5 month activation time with those serving less than 2 months.

BSI scale means shown in Table 5.1 suggest psychological symptom patterns as "low" and overall well being as measured by the GSI "high". Ascertaining whether IRR Soldier BSI symptom mean scale values represent truly low or high psychological symptoms as a result of Operation Desert Storm deployment cannot be determined without reference to other military population samples. Data that has been standardized and normed from Army component soldiers (active, reserve, and National Guard) that were activated and deployed for Operation Desert Storm will be presented under Objective 7.

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorders

A second component to objective 5 is to assess the extent of those IRR soldiers who report extensive psychological distress, and thus may be at risk for a post-traumatic stress disorder.

Based on numerous and extensive departmental research on the effects of combat and non combat events on psychological distress and coping, a PTSD algorithm was developed using items from the Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI), the Impact of Events Scale (IES) and related trauma dimension items from the SCL-90.

Impact of Event Scale - This 15 item scale was designed and developed by Horowitz, et. al. (1979) to measure the personal impact of specific life events. The Impact of Event Scale (IES) is a self-report measure that is tied to specific traumatic events (e.g., combat stress or combat trauma) and that has been shown to reflect the two response categories associated with traumatic stress response - avoidance and intrusion. Avoidance is defined as the response category to a stressful event that is a conscious avoidance of certain feelings, situations or ideas. Intrusion as a response category reflects those invasive experienced images, ideas, feelings or bad dreams, or repetitive and distressful behaviors (Horowitz, 1979; Zilberg, et al 1982). Recent versions of the DSM-III-R; DSM-IV reflect a unique diagnostic category of traumatic stress and post-traumatic stress that have as central diagnostic features the characteristic features of both "avoidance" and "intrusion" (American Psychiatric Association, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 1987).

Psychometric properties reported sufficient reliability and sensitivity between the IES subscales to suggest continued use in the assessment of stress and trauma symptom severity. Reliability coefficients (Cronbach's alpha) and sensitivity measures reported (Zilberg, et al., 1982; Schwarzwald, et al., 1987) internal consistency measures of .79 to .92 and test-retest reliability .87 and interscale (factor) correlations of .42 between the subscales.

Validation and usage of the IES to measure psychological sequelae of combat in armed conflict situations suggest two major categories of stress effects - avoidance and intrusion - to be sensitive to differences between controls and combat groups (with and without clinically diagnosed Post Traumatic Stress-PTSD). (Significant main effects-each 15 item-were obtained for study group-combat, combat control, noncombat control- $F(2,737) = 139.34$, $p < .01$, as well as for the IES subscales, $F(2,737)=14.96$, $p < .01$, Schwarzwald, et al 1987)

WRAIR - Combat Exposure Scale - The Combat Exposure Scale used previously to discern presence and the degree of respondents stress to unique combat events represents criteria to which combat stress can be related to traumatic events of war

and psychological symptom complexes. Research in the department with active and reserve component soldiers before, during, immediately after and one to two years post war - ODS, has shown high degrees of correlation between items of the Combat Exposure Scale and the dimensions on the IES. Thus, the use of the Combat exposure scale to assess the risk of combat trauma in the respondents is warranted. Combat exposure (e.g., dead bodies, loss of a fellow soldier during combat, civilian death) does represent stressful events of combat or can be explained as potentially traumatic based on the numbers of combat exposures - one, two or more, or cumulative.

Recent research into the human factors related to combat stress and deployment with both active and reserve component forces called to combat during Operation Desert Shield and Storm has shown that the more traumatic the combat exposure (quality), the greater the respondent's reported stress as shown by increasing IES correlations with IES scores (average between .20 and .40).

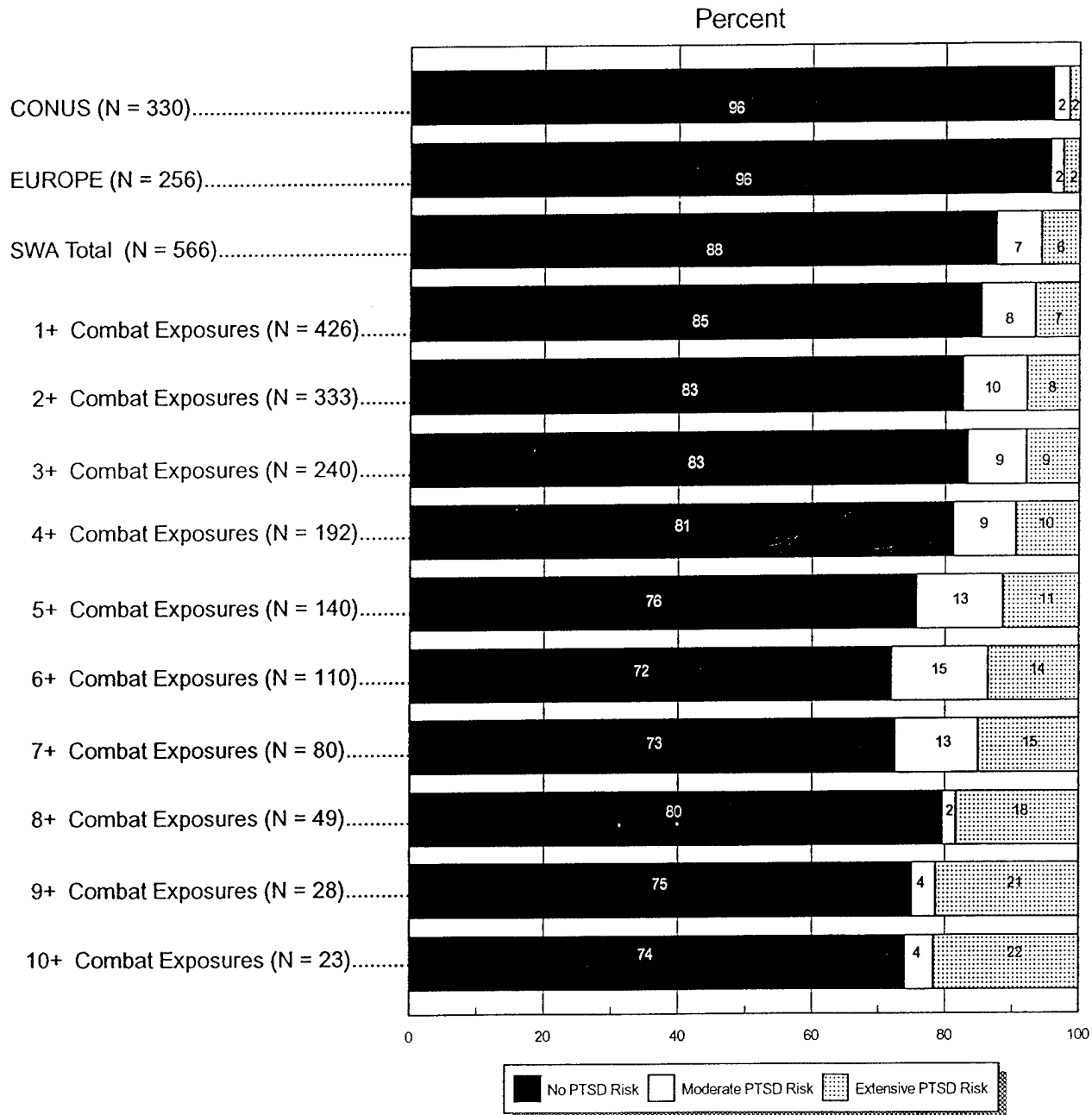
Based on an extensive analysis of DSM-III and DSM-III-R, criteria utilized for inclusion include exposure to an extremely serious life event outside the normal experience. (eg accidents, murder, assaults, disasters, or events of war/combat). Further inclusion criteria reflect psychological symptoms of intrusive thoughts and memories of traumatic events, symptoms of persistent avoidance of the stimuli related to the traumatic event, and a persistent symptom complex of increased arousal associated with the trauma.

In this study it is assumed IRR soldiers deployed to the Persian Gulf Region represent individuals that may have exposure to traumatic stressors outside the normal range of experiences. Further, those IRR soldiers who deployed only to Europe or stayed in US (CONUS) for this brief period of combat represent individuals who may have experienced traumatic events outside war zone experiences. Thus both groups of IRR soldiers may have had exposure to some traumatic event or stressor -Combat zone exposed (Persian Gulf Region) and Non-Combat zone exposed (CONUS or Europe). Application of the PTSD Algorithm to IRR soldier responses was made with comparisons drawn according to ODS deployment location. Responses were categorized "NO PTSD Symptoms", "Moderate PTSD Symptoms", and those with "Extensive PTSD Symptoms".

Percent and sample size by deployment location and PTSD symptomatology are shown in Figure 5.1. IRR soldiers deployed to the Persian Gulf Region during ODS reported three times the risk for developing a "Moderate" to "Extensive" PTSD diagnosis when compared to IRR soldiers deployed to CONUS or Europe. Thirteen percent of the combat deployed IRR soldiers reported at risk for PTSD does suggest a level of traumatic experience or exposure unlike non- combat zone deployed IRR soldier that did experience the trauma of war. This application of the PTSD algorithm and subsequent comparison of combat zone versus non-combat zone

Figure 3.1

Risk of PTSD by Reported Number of Combat Exposures



deployment did not factor potentially stressful events of combat nor the intensity of combat exposure. The effect of combat exposure and its cumulative effect upon those combat zone deployed IRR soldiers is shown under the deployment category in Figure 3.1.

Of the 566 IRR soldiers who deployed to the Persian Gulf Region, 75% (n=426) indicated exposure to at least one event of combat that was stressful. As the number of exposures to combat events increased the cumulative effects suggest higher risk for the diagnosis of PTSD. When considering those in the risk category of "extreme" only, the cumulative effect of combat exposure are noteworthy. IRR soldiers appeared a risk saturation point when exposed to 8 to 10 events of combat. No analysis was performed to discern differences among combat exposure events; but simply to suggest the cumulative effects to events of combat and the increase risk for diagnosis for PTSD. It should be noted that a formal diagnosis for a PTSD disorder can not be made without a formal Psychiatric evaluation.

Summary

Objective 5 inquired as to the incidence of psychiatric symptomatology of the IRR soldier who deployed for Operation Desert Storm.

The Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI) was used to determine psychiatric symptom profiles of the IRR soldier and to determine the amount of symptom distress according to each of nine symptom dimensions. A Global Severity Index (GSI) was computed to provide an overall level of distress of the IRR soldier. An additional symptom dimension was introduced to assess traumatic distress. Symptom distress mean scores for each symptom dimension suggested overall "low" distress and "high" well being among the IRR soldiers.

Differences within factors were subsequently measured to obtain symptom distress profiles. Differences in gender and in marital status at the time of ODS were not significant for each of the ten distress symptoms measured. Significant differences were obtained along the anxiety, and somatization dimensions for IRR soldiers assigned to combat support/service support units when compared to combat unit assigned IRR soldiers. Significant differences were noted for IRR soldiers assigned to the Persian Gulf Region during ODS, those who had 4 assignments during the operation, those in the grades E1-E6, and soldiers activated 4 or 5 months for each symptom dimension profiled. (One exception noted was length of time on active duty which did affect responses by soldiers on the paranoid ideation distress dimension.)

The WRAIR PTSD algorithm was applied to identify IRR soldiers at risk of developing a posttraumatic stress disorder. Thirteen percent of IRR soldiers who deployed to the Persian Gulf Region during ODS reported a risk for developing a

"moderate" to "extreme" PTSD diagnosis. This was four times the risk level reported by soldiers deployed to either Europe or CONUS. Three-fourths (75%) of the Persian Gulf Region deployed soldiers indicated exposure to at least one combat event that represents a potential traumatic event. When each traumatic combat event was introduced into the algorithm to represent cumulative effects of combat exposure on IRR soldiers, the percentage at risk reached levels of 20% to 25%.

II. Qualitative Data Regarding Personal/Mental/Emotional Stress Experienced by Soldiers during ODS

Favorable comments

A number of IRRs commented that their ODS experience made them more aware of their strengths and capabilities. This raised self esteem in several areas of their lives. Several mechanisms were used to reduce personal, mental and emotional stress during ODS. One soldier made reference to the fact that his faith kept any emotional or mental stress at bay during his ODS experience. According to another soldier, friendship with other IRRs also helped to alleviate stressful situations while deployed.

Unfavorable comments

The unfavorable comments suggested several sources of personal, emotional, and mental stress as a result of ODS. Some soldiers experienced emotional stress relating to the ambivalence associated with their deployment. Still others have exhibited a number of symptoms of negative personal and mental adjustment after ODS include feeling anxious for no apparent reason, being more suspicious of others, having unpleasant dreams or flashbacks about ODS; experiencing surges of adrenaline or hand tremors when in stressful situation, and having difficulty remembering details. One individual indicated experiencing stress whenever he heard noises similar to those heard during combat. Another soldier expressed the terror of his/her nightmares about ODS: "I would like to be able to go to bed easy without being scared to shut my eyes."

Concerning actual combat experience, some IRRs felt a sense of emptiness, knowing that perhaps they could have done more while deployed, as summarized by one soldier: "At the time of my recall and the time since then, I have never felt so small in my life. I'm just having a hard time dealing with people the way I used to." Still another IRR equated his experience during ODS to "the feeling of being sent an invitation to a party, getting dressed up in my formal wear, then arriving at the door, but not being invited in to participate."

A number of respondents realized that they could benefit from psychiatric help, but were not sure how to go about getting this assistance. While the readjustment period has taken too much time for some soldiers, some recognized that problems of an emotional nature tend to improve with time, as evidenced by his/her improvement in coping with situations which used to cause him/her stress.

Objective 6

Unit Cohesion and Psychological Well
Being
of the IRR Soldier

Chapter

IV

Objective: To determine whether perceived high unit cohesion is correlated with lower reported levels of psychiatric symptoms as measured by the BSI (Brief Symptoms Inventory).

This section provides data concerning the effects of unit cohesion in combat (ODS) on levels of psychiatric symptomatology of the IRR soldier (enlisted E-6 and below).

Vertical and Horizontal Cohesion Scales

Unit cohesion by definition and construct refinement is "horizontal" and "vertical" by operation. In a military unit, horizontal cohesion reflects the relationships/positive interactions among soldiers generally of the same rank and position in the unit. Horizontal cohesion contains elements of an affect nature (feelings toward peers, attitudes, awarenesses, etc) and instrumental components of perceptions of skill and competencies in peers. Vertical cohesion reflects a relationship among soldiers and their leaders. As such it too contains the construct elements of kinship/bonding/consideration (affect) and perceptions of leader skills and competencies.

The Unit Cohesion scale on page 11 of the IRR soldier contain items representative of both horizontal and vertical unit cohesion that have been statistically refined through years of administration and armed conflicts involving US Army soldiers in multiple theatres. Eleven unit cohesion items comprised the vertical cohesion scale. Nine items comprised the Horizontal cohesion scale.

IRR soldiers in the grade of E-6 and below assigned to combat, combat support and service support units in the Persian Gulf region were asked to complete this portion of the questionnaire. The Unit Cohesion Scale items are rated along 5 points ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree).

Brief Symptom Inventory

Pages 7 and 8 of the IRR Soldier questionnaire contain the BSI. The instrument is a self report symptom inventory used to measure psychological symptom patterns in both psychiatric/medical patients and non-patient individuals. (See Objective 5, Chapter III)

Findings

All IRR soldiers were asked to respond to each item in the inventory, regardless of ODS deployment location, grade/rank, or unit type. Only responses

by IRR soldiers in the grade of E-6 and below who deployed to the Persian Gulf region during ODS were included in the analyses.

Research has shown strong positive relationships between an Army unit that is cohesive and the well-being and mission capability of its soldier members in both the garrison and combat environment. Scales of the BSI were used to measure well-being. An inverse relationship between vertical and horizontal cohesion measures and BSI-scaled symptom measures was expected. As cohesion increases, well-being of its unit members increases; thus a reduction in reported psychiatric symptoms.

Analyses were performed to assess whether perceived high unit cohesion was correlated with lower reported levels of psychiatric symptoms as measured by the BSI. Correlation coefficients, number of responses, and levels of significance were generated for each of the ten BSI scales and one global index with vertical and horizontal scales (Table 4.1). Objective 5, Chapter III suggested deployment location, type unit assigned and number of assignments during ODS are key variables which may affect well-being dimensions of soldiers. Type unit to which assigned and number of assignments for Persian Gulf region soldiers (E-6) were subsequently analyzed with cohesion scale responses.

IRR Soldiers - Combat units

One reported SWA Assignment:

The overall measure of psychiatric self reported symptomatology, the Global Severity Index, suggested little association between the over all well being of IRR Soldiers in Combat Units and reported horizontal or vertical cohesiveness. (respectively -.15 -.13).

A significant relationship ($p=.04$) between horizontal cohesion and obsessive compulsive symptoms was obtained. This suggested that in combat unit assigned IRR soldiers, that the strength of cohesion with peers may be related to lower or decreased obsessive compulsive symptoms ($r = -.24$).

No significant relationships were shown for vertical cohesion and any of the eleven symptom scales.

Table 4.1 Unit Cohesion with BSI Scale Correlation Coefficients

	Horizontal Cohesion				Vertical Cohesion		
	Combat Units		Service/Support Units		Combat Units		Service/Support Units
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(b)
	n=73	n=37	n=281	n=145	n=87	n=43	n=149
ANXIETY	-.13	-.19	-.07	-.17*	-.12	-.06	-.07
SOMATIC	-.13	-.16	-.06	-.10	-.18	-.11	.01
OBSCOMP	-.24*	-.33*	-.11	-.21**	-.13	-.19	-.14
INTERPC	-.18	-.25	-.02	-.15	-.05	-.14	-.05
DEPRESS	-.13	-.29	.01	-.12	-.10	-.17	-.05
HOSTILE	-.17	-.38*	-.06	-.14	-.16	-.28	-.09
PHOBANX	-.12	-.16	-.09	-.14	-.11	-.11	-.04
PARIDEA	-.06	-.15	-.05	-.13	-.05	-.10	-.07
PSYCOT	-.09	-.22	-.06	-.16	-.10	-.15	-.04
TRAUMA	-.16	-.25	-.06	-.15	-.14	-.15	-.06
GSI	-.15	-.27	-.06	-.16	-.13	-.17	-.06

(a) One SWA assignment

(b) Two or more SWA assignments

* $p \leq .05$ * $p \leq .01$

IRR Soldiers - Combat units

Two or More reported SWA Assignments:

Significant inverse relationships were indicated for horizontal cohesion (peer bonding) and the symptom dimensions of obsessive compulsive behavior and for hostility for IRR soldiers reporting two or more assignments ($r = -.33, p = .05$; $r = -.38, p = .02$ respectively).

The vertical cohesion relationship between leaders and IRR soldiers in the grade of E-6 and below did not appear to influence the well being of the IRR soldier. Correlation measures along each symptom dimension, although inversely related, were low. (possible exception for Hostility $r = -.28$; yet the level of significance suggests this correlation can be attributed to chance.

IRR Soldiers - Service/Support Unit

One reported SWA Assignment:

For IRR soldiers reporting one assignment while in the Persian Gulf Region, reported overall levels of distress (Global Severity Index) not related (inverse or positively) to either horizontal ($-.06$) or vertical ($-.01$) cohesion. Thus, overall psychological distress symptoms do not suggest an affect by increased or decreased levels in reported measures of unit cohesion.

Self reported levels of obsessive compulsive symptoms did appear slightly affected by horizontal unit cohesion. A correlation value of $-.11$ suggested some influence by peer association and bonding to moderate or lessen symptoms of this form of distress. However, no level of significance was obtained to suggest a real and not by "chance" relationship. No other psychological symptom dimensions appeared to related to either vertical or horizontal cohesion by Persian Gulf IRR soldiers with one assignment.

IRR Soldiers - Service/Support Unit

Two or More reported SWA Assignments:

The Global Severity Index for all BSI symptom dimensions suggest those IRR soldiers with two or more assignments and Persian Gulf duty may be affected by increased levels in horizontal cohesion and not by vertical cohesiveness in the unit served.

The GSI correlation of $-.16$ does suggest an overall inverse relationship with well being of the soldier. Individual symptom dimensions suggest horizontal cohesion in the units relating to lower symptoms of Anxiety ($-.17, p < .05$) and lower symptoms of Obsessive compulsive behavior ($-.21, p < .01$). For each remaining

symptom dimension a low, but inversely related correlation is shown between horizontal cohesion and increased well being.

Vertical cohesion did not appear to related to overall well being of the soldier with respect to either the GSI or each symptom dimension separately.

Summary

The overall relationships assessed between two dimensions of cohesion and a Global index of distress among E-1 through E-6 soldiers responding, suggests that horizontal cohesion more strongly relates to well being than vertical cohesion. Within the horizontal cohesion dimension, the relationship differs by unit assignment (combat versus support/service unit). Relationships or perceptions of leader behavior attributable to well being among soldiers appear stronger in combat units than service or support units.

The relationship between obsessive compulsive behavior and horizontal cohesion, although significant, was not large. Relative to vertical cohesion, the relationship between horizontal cohesion and reported obsessive compulsive symptoms was greater in magnitude.

To suggest that IRR soldiers assigned to combat or service/support units during ODS differ in their symptomatology or perception of Unit cohesion is difficult to assess because active army unit soldier data from which to compare was not available.

To the extent obsessive compulsive behavior or symptoms reported suggest a negative behavior symptom may not be correct. An inverse relationship does appear among peer soldiers that responded and obsessive compulsive behavior symptoms. This does not necessarily suggest excessive obsessive compulsive behavior for this group or within the type Army unit assigned.

Anxiety and Hostility symptom dimensions were significantly related to horizontal cohesion, yet the relationship was not large.

Objective 7

Psychological Well Being- Comparison of IRR Reserve to Active Component Soldiers

Chapter

V

Objective: To learn whether the IRR soldiers' perceived stress differs from that of active duty soldiers when deployment location is held constant.

This section provides comparative data of indicators of psychological distress between IRR soldiers activated /deployed during Operation Desert Storm to the Persian Gulf Region and active component Army soldiers serving in the Persian Gulf Region.

The Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI) was used as an outcome measure to assess respondents profile of psychological well being. A measure for each of the nine symptom dimensions, a global distress index, and the department's measure of trauma was generated and analyzed for IRR soldiers and active component soldiers who deployed to the Persian Gulf Region during Operation Desert Storm. (A full discussion of the BSI and the Trauma scale is presented in Objective 5; this study) The clinical and research use of the BSI is well established in the literature as a measure psychological distress. Normative data by Derogatis and Melisaratos (1983) include data for psychiatric in-patients, out-patients and non-patient civilian populations. Assessment of psychiatric symptomatology depends on normative data of populations to determine an individuals deviation from the norm base.

Since Operation Desert Shield and Storm the Department of Military Psychiatry at Walter Reed Army Institute of Research has conducted a large scale Human Dimensions research effort which has resulted in the BSI administration to more than 25,000 U.S. Army soldiers - to include active, reserve, and national guard unit members. Military norms have been generated to profile military soldiers. A military norm base was established to afford greater precision in making comparisons among different military populations and samples in both non-deployable and deployed categories. A "norm" population of civilians differ from a military "norm" population with respect to several demographic and military specific factors. Unlike most civilian samples, a military sample performs work in two environments: peace and combat. Cohesion, morale, and leadership are constants that pervade the lives of soldiers as they perform work. Training and environment each contribute to differing psychological traits and profiles that make comparison to civilian norms difficult. A 24 hour work day for a military member may include movement from the United States to a hostile combat environment thousands of miles away. Compulsive patterns of behavior in military training are not necessarily viewed as abnormal. Considering the need to perform to levels that invoke automatic responses in some work/ performance settings, military training strives to ensure quick reaction to potentially life threatening situations. Hostility among soldiers may appear not "normal" due to overcrowding in a combat situation. Intense stress and high levels of tension in a combat setting may result in higher levels

of hostility than may be found in a civilian sample. Thus, to ensure a high degree of comparability using the BSI, a norm based on military samples was used. The objective of comparing samples of military soldiers in combat dictate the use of military norm for the BSI scale comparisons.

Military Samples - Data from three Operation Desert Storm Research projects conducted in the department was used to establish comparisons of psychiatric profiles of soldiers who served in the Persian Gulf Region. One project assessing deployment stress and adaptation involved active Army battalions (post ODS). Active component soldiers from five Army posts were investigated from November 1992 through January 1993. In all, BSI data was obtained from 5084 soldiers from Forts Hood, Campbell, Stewart, Benning, and Bragg. Of those sampled, half had served in the Persian Gulf Region (n=2572). Other active component Army unit data was obtained before, during and immediately after ODS. However, to compare profiles of psychiatric dimensions (scales), the time of data collection should be approximately equal. The administration of the IRR questionnaires was within two to six months of that of the active army component data collection. The data collected from active army component unit soldiers before ("Shield"), during ("Storm") and immediately after, were not considered in this comparison. The department's research with Army Reserve Unit (TPU) and National Guard Unit soldiers was included in this comparison because of the time of BSI data collected (Jan. through May 1993) and the sample who served in country - Persian Gulf Region during ODS (n=1240).

T-Scores - The civilian norm data uses a standardized score from which to make comparisons among civilian individuals profiled with the BSI. This standardization is accomplished by using a mean of 50 and a standard deviation of 10. If an individual or group score is for example 60; then that score is one standard deviation above the mean. Centile measures from the population would place the score at the 84th centile. Thus T-Score values help in determining whether values are significantly higher or lower than the mean for comparative groups.

T-Score Analyses - Comparison of BSI scale T-Scores were made between post ODS active component soldier, IRR soldiers from this study, and a related study of Army National Guard/Army Reserve Unit members. Table 5.1 presents the results in T-score values for each data set. Only four T-score values were generated from Active duty Post ODS BSI scores. A modified version of the BSI was administered to these active component soldiers; thus scale conversions were only available for Anxiety, Depression, Somatization, and the WRAIR - Trauma scale.

Comparison of IRR soldiers to post ODS active duty soldiers suggests identical levels of psychological well being when comparing only the four symptom dimensions. Contrast between IRR soldiers and Army National Guard Army Unit members were very similar with the exception of slightly lower scores for IRR Soldiers on most symptom dimensions, except Somatization, anxiety, and the overall Global Severity Index (GSI). With the exception of the GSI score slightly higher for IRR soldiers - the overall impression conveyed is suggestive of the IRR soldier's well being similar that of the Unit members of National Guard/Army Reserve Unit, and for the four scales of the Active Duty Post ODS samples.

Table 5.1 - BSI Scale T-Score Comparisons Among IRR Soldiers, National Guard/TPU, and Active Duty Post ODS Soldiers (Battalions).

Deployed Soldiers - Persian Gulf Region - Operation Desert Storm

	IRR Soldier	National Guard/ TPU	Active Duty POST-ODS
Psychoticism	49.44	51.30	
Paranoid Ideation	48.62	50.23	
Phobic Anxiety	50.52	53.13	
Hostility	48.66	50.68	
Anxiety	53.29	51.42	50.58
Depression	49.85	51.64	49.61
Interpersonal Sensitivity	50.63	52.51	
Obsessive Compulsive	51.87	53.43	
Somatization	53.36	52.87	51.66
Trauma	53.14	50.81	50.11
GSI	52.35	50.13	

T-score measures were calculated only from data obtained from studies of soldiers two years post ODS. No attempt was made to measure, nor draw conclusions from research of soldiers (IRR, Active Duty, or Active Component) before, during, or one through two years after ODS.

Summary and Conclusion

The psychological well being of IRR soldiers who deployed to the Persian Gulf during Operation Desert Storm was determined and a comparisons made with Persian Gulf veterans of the Army National Guard/USAR TPU and active component soldiers. The Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI) subscales were used to measure the overall well being of soldiers. BSI scale scores were converted to T-Score values using military norms to facilitate accurate comparisons.

Overall comparisons among Persian Gulf Veterans of Army component soldiers suggest little difference in psychological well being. The Global Severity Index (GSI), employed as an overall measure of psychological well being, indicated little difference between IRR soldiers and active duty Reserve Unit soldiers.

Objective 8

IRR Soldier and Spouse Perceptions
of the Army's Orientation Toward
Family Support

Chapter

VI

Objective: To sample IRRs' perceptions of the Army's orientation toward and concern for families.

I. Quantitative Analyses

This section provides quantitative background information concerning the family demographics of the IRR soldiers and their spouses during activation and at the time of the survey. Information about marital status during and after ODS, length of marriage, and responsibility for dependents is included. This will assist in providing a more complete picture of IRRs' perceptions of the Army's orientation toward and concern for families.

Soldiers' perceptions

A large proportion of soldiers (38%) reported that they were married on their report date, while 41% reported being currently married. While 39% of the respondents were single on their report date, only 34% reported being currently single. Two percent of respondents reported being widowed both on the report date and currently. While 9% listed their marital status on their report date as remarried, 2% listed their current marital status as remarried.

Concerning separation and divorce, 4% reported being separated on their report date, and 3% reported being currently separated. Five percent of the sample reported being divorced on their report date and 9% listed their current marital status as divorced. Two percent of the sample reported having filed for divorce both on the report date and currently.

Of those who were married, 24% reported being married one to five years, 14% reported being married over twenty years, 11% reported being married six to ten years, 5% reported being married either less than one year or eleven to fifteen years, and 3% reported being married sixteen to twenty years.

Concerning responsibility for dependents (classified as children, relatives, or parents, but not spouses), the majority of the IRRs surveyed (57%) were not supporting any dependents while on active duty. One-fifth (20%) were supporting 2-3 dependents, 18% were supporting one dependent, and 5% were supporting more than three dependents. Similarly, the majority of the IRRs when surveyed (55%) responded that they were not currently supporting any dependents (again, children, relatives, or parents, but not spouses). Nearly one-fourth (24%) were supporting 2-3 dependents, 18% were supporting one dependent, and 3% were supporting more than three dependents.

Spouses' perceptions

Nearly all spouses (95.0%) reported being married at the time of the survey. A small percentage (2.2%) were separated or had filed for divorce; 1.4% were currently divorced from the IRR spouse; .3% were widowed.

At the time of the survey, nearly one-third (31.2%) of the respondents were married to their current spouse for more than twenty years. 22.9% were married to their spouse for ten to fifteen years and nearly one-fourth (25.5%) for six to ten years. 13.5% were married to their current spouse for eleven to fifteen years, while 5.7% were married to their current spouse for sixteen to twenty years. A small percentage (1.1%) were married for less than one year.

Nearly one-third of respondents (34%) indicated that they did not live with any children while their partner was on ODS active duty. Nearly one-quarter (24.3%) had one child living with them; 29.3% had two children living with them; 7.4% had three children living with them; and 5% had three or more children living with them while their spouse was on active duty.

A vast majority of spouses (86.9%) indicated that they did not live with any parents or relatives while their partner was on active duty. Of those respondents who indicated that parents or relatives lived with them while their spouse was on active duty, 8.6% indicated that one parent or relative lived with them while their spouse was on active duty; 2.6% had two parents or relatives living with them; 1.8% had three or more parents or relatives living with them while their partner was on active duty. Nearly one-third of the respondents (34.3%) indicated that no dependents (i.e., children, parents, or relatives) lived with them at the time of the survey; 18.3% indicated that one dependent currently lived with them; 26.3% reported living with two dependents. Nearly one-fifth (21%) reported currently living with three or more dependents.

II. Qualitative Data

Soldiers' Perceptions of Army Orientation Toward and Concern for Families

This section provides qualitative information regarding soldiers' opinions about the Army orientation toward their families. Comments are categorized as favorable or not favorable in tone and content.

Favorable Comments

Issues pertaining to family and marriage did not seem to dominate soldiers' concerns in terms of favorable comments. Of the favorable comments made by IRR soldiers, only one (0.9%) dealt directly with issues regarding family and marriage. This soldier was engaged to a female Army Colonel, and they worked together at the Pentagon during ODS. The respondent felt that despite the stress and anxiety caused by ODS, the situation actually strengthened their relationship.

A number of soldiers commented favorably on their ODS experience. One soldier attributed his/her positive experience to the availability of relatives to care for children made his/her experience a lot less stressful: "My positive experience would have been far more stressful if we had not had full support from both maternal and paternal grandmothers to watch our 3 and 5-year old boys."

Unfavorable comments

Family and marriage concerns arose in 4.8% of the soldiers' unfavorable comments. A majority of the comments regarding marriage and family concerned the negative effects of ODS on marital stability and family relations. For some IRRs, being called to active duty was the deciding factor in the break up of their marriages. For others, the stresses and strains associated with ODS caused emotional and psychological hardship for both spouses and children. Several respondents indicated that either spouses or children had to seek psychological counseling to deal with the issues arising from their service in ODS.

Several respondents commented on the lack of a dependent support system for those family members who were left behind. Spouses who were left behind had no one to turn to in getting answers for their many concerns and questions (e.g., regarding ID cards, family support groups, and assistance in getting spouse's pay.) A number of respondents cited the stress resulting from the fact that they could not get home on leave to visit their families. According to one respondent, "the Army forgot all about the IRR soldier's family. If I was asked to go again I would say no because of these reasons."

A number of respondents were pressured by their spouses to leave the Army upon their return: "Since ODS, [my wife] has been extremely vocal about my military interest."

Spouses' Perceptions of Army Orientation Toward and Concern for Families

This section provides qualitative information regarding IRR spouse's perceptions of the Army orientation toward their families while their partner was on ODS active duty. Information regarding spouse's experiences and opinions of family support groups is followed by a summary of spouses' favorable and unfavorable comments regarding the Army orientation toward families.

Family Support Groups

Over one-third (36.6%) of respondents indicated that an Army Family Support Group was not available to them while their spouse was on active duty; 27.7% indicated that such a group was available to them. Nearly one-fourth (24.7%) reported that they had no knowledge of such a group. This question did not apply to 11% of the respondents. Of those respondents who did use the services of a Family Support group, only 7.1% of respondents indicated that the Army Family Support Group helped them to cope with life while their spouse was away. 35.0% of respondents indicated that the group did not help them cope. This question did not apply to a majority (58%) of respondents.

Favorable comments

Of the favorable comments from spouses, 17% were categorized as dealing with "Family Support" during ODS. Many of the spouses praised the network of friends, family, and other spouses that they relied on during ODS. Army Family Support Groups were cited as places to go when you needed to cry and didn't need to be embarrassed about it. Some Family Support Groups assisted in getting pay, day care, and other more tangible forms of support to the IRR spouses.

One-third (33%) of the favorable comments concerned issues regarding family, marriage, or children. Overall, these comments seemed to suggest that spouses, while experiencing stress from having partners activated for ODS, realized that this was a part of military life and hence a part of their role as a military spouse.

Many spouses felt that they and their families became stronger during ODS because they were forced to manage a household alone, which gave them self-confidence and strength. Some spouses commented that even though they were separated from their partners, surviving the separation and the stress brought them closer together and made their marriage stronger. As one spouse commented that the ODS experience was "not something I'd want to go through

again, but it did restore some of my faith in the military organizational machine." Another commented: "I was treated with respect and courtesy and I feel honored to have been a part of it. I would agree and support my husband again should he decide to serve again as he did in ODS." Overall, the favorable comments suggested that the Army had a positive orientation toward military families.

Unfavorable comments

Concerns regarding family, marriage, or children arose in 11% of the unfavorable comments. Sources of marital and family stress were the insufficient and inefficient system for activating soldiers as well as the disruption in roles for the spouses left behind. Concerning the first issue, several felt that family stress could have been reduced had a more efficient system for deployment been in place. Concerning the disruption in roles, one respondent remarked that because her spouse was in ODS this required that she work full-time despite the fact that she felt "strongly that I should be a full-time homemaker and mother to my five children." Several spouses noted the lack of support they had in taking care of their children while their spouses were gone.

Issues regarding related to military family support groups and other homefront support mechanisms arose in 16% of the spouse comments. Many spouses were not made aware of possible support groups and felt abandoned and alone. Some spouses reported that they did not receive any information about support groups only after their partner returned from deployment. One of the principal difficulties in locating a support group was that support groups are typically associated with a particular unit, and because IRR soldiers are not attached to a certain unit, IRR spouses were unable to find an appropriate support group on which to rely. As one respondent remarked: "I was told over and over nobody could help me because my husband didn't go with a unit." Because many spouses could not find or were not aware of support groups, information concerning benefits, pay, medical service, mail service to SWA, and commissary/PX benefits was not made available to them, and they had to obtain this information on their own.

Financial problems resulting from ODS also caused family and marital stress during and after ODS. Many respondents had to depend on other family members to get them through financially difficult times. Other families were forced to rely on services provided by churches or the government (e.g., welfare). A number of respondents described financial problems that remained well after ODS was over.

A number of respondents cited the family stress resulting from the inability to communicate with spouses once they were overseas. Some spouses were not provided with a forwarding address for their partners; those who did have an

address to write to still could not get letters to their partners. Those who tried to reach their spouses by phone were frustrated by the "constant busy signals." According to one respondent "The Red Cross was absolutely no help in getting a message to my husband even though he was stateside."

Children also experienced negative repercussions from parents activation, as suggested by the following comments: "My son failed a grade in school as a direct result of his father's being called to active duty"; "My kids never wanted to leave my side...they were afraid something was going to happen to me and then they would have nobody;" and "Our oldest child, 15 at the time of ODS, tried to take advantage of dad's absence at first."

A number of comments related to marital problems that occurred upon the activated partner's return. Several spouses blamed ODS for the break-up of their marriage. Some wrote that even though they were proud and supportive of their partners' service, they felt alienated when their partners returned, and experienced difficulties in communication and changes in attitude. In addition, a number indicated that they had to put a lot of time and effort into making their marriage work once their partner was deactivated and returned home.

Several respondents were concerned that there was no support for wives after their partners returned from ODS. As a result they were not prepared to deal with readjustment problems. "My husband came back a totally different person. Even the children say he changed a lot." As one respondent suggested: "It is great to win a victory but what counts when the body, mind and spirit of our families are in war back home?" In this regard, several commented on the need for family support **before, during** and **after** ODS.

Overall, the unfavorable comments suggested that IRR spouses felt that the Army had a lack of concern for military families. One respondent remarked: "I felt like the IRR members were needed, but that their families were very neglected." Another felt a tremendous sense of helplessness because "the Army could do whatever it wanted with my husband and his family had no choice but to wait." Another spouse felt that he/she and his/her family "were set adrift without help" from the Army when the partner was activated.

Summary

The qualitative comments regarding the soldiers' and spouses' perceptions of the Army's orientation toward and concern for family life were diverse. The fact that there were more unfavorable than favorable comments (69 and 13 respectively) regarding family and marriage matters suggests that, overall, both soldiers and spouses had a more negative perception of the Army's orientation toward and concern for IRR families.

Objective 9

IRR Soldier Perceptions of Unit Support and Bonding

Chapter

VII

Objective: To determine types of supportive bonding in units as perceived by IRRs.

I. **Quantitative Analyses: Soldier's Perceptions of Supportive Bonding in Units**

This section provides quantitative information concerning answers to survey questions concerning the relations between IRR soldiers and units. Information about feelings of acceptance and contribution to mission, willingness to share personal concerns with other unit members, and help received from other unit members is included.

Assistance and Help in Unit

A majority of IRRs (53%) stated that no one was assigned to assist them in becoming a member of their new activated unit. Of the 47% that received assistance from someone, a large proportion (48%) stated that the person was extremely helpful or helpful. 9% stated that their assigned person only helped a little, and 4% stated that their assigned person was not helpful. Of the 53% of the IRRs who did **not** have a person from the unit assigned to them, a majority (59%) stated that they did not seek the assistance of anyone on their own. Of the 40% who stated that they did seek someone out on their own, a large proportion (33%) stated that the person was helpful or extremely helpful. However, a near equal proportion (32%) stated that the person they sought out was not helpful. 8% stated that the person they sought out helped them a little in becoming a useful member of the new unit. In general, the largest proportion of IRRs surveyed (39%) stated that the members of the unit accepted them within one day. 35% were accepted in a week or less, 8% were accepted in two to four weeks, 2% were accepted in more than four weeks, and 16% claimed that they were never accepted by the members of their new unit.

Unit Relationship Scale Results

This information was derived from a scale of questions intended to gauge acceptance of the IRR member into the unit, openness between unit and IRR members, and feelings of cooperation and contribution between the IRR member and other soldiers in the unit. IRR soldiers were asked to rank agreement or disagreement with eight statements on a 5-point scale that ranged from "strongly disagree" to "strongly agree".

I was accepted by members of my unit. Of those IRRs deployed to **CONUS**, 11% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "I was accepted by most members of my unit," whereas 78% agreed or strongly agreed with this

statement. 11% neither agreed or disagreed with it. Of those IRRs deployed to **Europe**, 10% strongly agreed or disagree with the statement "I was accepted by most members of my unit," and 76% agreed or strongly agreed with it. 13% neither agreed nor disagreed with the statement. And of those IRRs deployed to **Southwest Asia**, 17% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "I was accepted by most members of my unit". 71% agreed or strongly agreed, and 12% neither agreed nor disagreed with the statement.

Of those IRRs who served in **combat** units, 14% disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement "I was accepted by most members of my unit," and 72% of those in combat units agreed or strongly agreed with it. 15% neither agreed nor disagreed. Of those IRRs who served in **support** units, again, 14% disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement, 76% agreed or strongly agreed with it, and 11% neither agreed nor disagreed with the statement "I was accepted by most members of my unit".

In general, those IRRs who had **four or more** assignments during ODS differed sharply in feelings of acceptance by units than did those IRRs who had fewer than four assignments. 27% of IRRs who had four or more assignments strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "I was accepted by most members of my unit". This is almost twice the negative response received from IRR members who had been assigned to **one** unit (11% strongly disagreed or disagreed), **two** units (16% strongly disagreed or disagreed), or **three** units (12% strongly disagreed or disagreed) during deployment. A complementary pattern is found in the percentage of respondents who agreed or strongly agreed with the statement "I was accepted by most members of my unit". 77% of IRRs assigned to **one** unit agreed with the statement, 71% of IRRs assigned to **two** units agreed with the statement, and 76% of IRRs assigned to **three** units agreed with the statement. In contrast, 65% of IRRs assigned to **four or more** units agreed with the statement.

Of those IRRs who had served on active duty during ODS for **0-1 month**, 10% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "I was accepted by most members of my unit," and 70% strongly agreed or agreed with it. Of those IRRs who had served on active duty during ODS for **2 months**, 12% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "I was accepted by most members of my unit," and 74% strongly agreed or agreed with it. Of those IRRs who had served on active duty during ODS for **3 months**, 21% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "I was accepted by most members of my unit," and 69% strongly agreed or agreed with it. Of those IRRs who had served on active duty during ODS for **4 to 5 months**, 15% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "I was accepted by most members of my unit," and 74% strongly agreed or agreed with it. Of those IRRs who had served on active duty during

ODS for **6 months to one year**, 11% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "I was accepted by most members of my unit," and 81% strongly agreed or agreed with it.

I shared personal concerns with several members of the unit. Of those IRRs deployed to **CONUS**, 26% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "I shared personal concerns with several members of the unit," whereas 62% agreed or strongly agreed with this statement. 12% neither agreed or disagreed with it. Of those IRRs deployed to **Europe**, 24% strongly disagreed or disagrees with the statement "I shared personal concerns with several members of the unit," and 57% agreed or strongly agreed with it. 19% neither agreed nor disagreed with the statement. And of those IRRs deployed to **Southwest Asia**, 28% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "I shared personal concerns with several members of the unit". 58% agreed or strongly agreed, and 13% neither agreed nor disagreed with the statement.

Of those IRRs who served in **combat** units, 25% disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement "I shared personal concerns with several members of the unit," and 56% of those in combat units agreed or strongly agreed with it. 18% neither agreed nor disagreed. Of those IRRs who served in **support** units, 27% disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement, 60% agreed or strongly agreed with it, and 13% neither agreed nor disagreed with the statement "I shared personal concerns with several members of the unit".

Of those IRRs who served with **one** unit during ODS, 25% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "I shared personal concerns with several members of the unit," 59% strongly agreed or agreed with the statement, and 15% neither agreed nor disagreed with it. Of those IRRs who served with **two** units during ODS, 29% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "I shared personal concerns with several members of the unit," 55% strongly agreed or agreed with the statement, and 15% neither agreed nor disagreed with it. Of those IRRs who served with **three** units during ODS, 26% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "I shared personal concerns with several members of the unit," 60% strongly agreed or agreed with the statement, and 15% neither agreed nor disagreed with it. Of those IRRs who served with **four or more units** during ODS, 26% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "I shared personal concerns with several members of the unit," 63% strongly agreed or agreed with the statement, and 10% neither agreed nor disagreed with it.

Of those IRRs who had served on active duty during ODS for **0-1 month**, 31% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "I shared personal concerns with several members of the unit," and 58% strongly agreed or agreed

with it. Of those IRRs who had served on active duty during ODS for **2 months**, 27% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "I shared personal concerns with several members of the unit," and 56% strongly agreed or agreed with it. Of those IRRs who had served on active duty during ODS for **3 months**, 35% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "I shared personal concerns with several members of the unit," and 53% strongly agreed or agreed with it. Of those IRRs who had served on active duty during ODS for **4 to 5 months**, 28% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "I shared personal concerns with several members of the unit," and 60% strongly agreed or agreed with it. Of those IRRs who had served on active duty during ODS for **6 months to one year**, 11% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "I shared personal concerns with several members of the unit," and 67% strongly agreed or agreed with it.

I shared personal concerns with only one member of the unit. Of those IRRs deployed to **CONUS** (60%), **Europe** (60%), or the **Persian Gulf** (58%) a majority in each case strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "I shared personal concerns with only one member of the unit". Likewise, of these three groups of soldiers, approximately one-fifth to one-quarter of any group of them strongly agreed or agreed with the statement. Approximately 15 to 20% of any of the three groups of soldiers neither agreed nor disagreed with the statement.

59% of those IRRs deployed to **combat** units and 59% of those IRR soldiers deployed to **support** units strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "I shared personal concerns with only one member of the unit". 21% of combat soldiers strongly agreed or agreed with the statement and 20% neither agreed nor disagreed. 24% of support soldiers strongly agreed or agreed with the statement, and 17% neither agreed nor disagreed.

Of those IRRs deployed to **one** unit (60%), **two** units (57%), **three** units (60%), or **four or more** units (57%), a majority in each case strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "I shared personal concerns with only one member of the unit". Similarly, of those IRRs deployed to one unit (22%), two units (24%), three units (23%), or four or more units (30%), a minority of soldiers in each category strongly agreed or agreed with the statement. 13 to 19% of the soldiers in each group neither agreed nor disagreed with the statement.

Of those IRRs who had served on active duty during ODS for **0-1 month**, 57% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "I shared personal concerns with only one member of the unit," and 59% strongly agreed or agreed with it. Of those IRRs who had served on active duty during ODS for **2 months**, 59% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "I shared

personal concerns with only one member of the unit," and 21% strongly agreed or agreed with it. Of those IRRs who had served on active duty during ODS for **3 months**, 58% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "I shared personal concerns with only one member of the unit," and 29% strongly agreed or agreed with it. Of those IRRs who had served on active duty during ODS for **4 to 5 months**, 60% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "I shared personal concerns with only one member of the unit," and 26% strongly agreed or agreed with it. Of those IRRs who had served on active duty during ODS for **6 months to one year**, 60% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "I shared personal concerns with only one member of the unit," and 21% strongly agreed or agreed with it.

Members of the unit shared personal concerns with me. Of those IRRs deployed to **CONUS**, 15% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "Members of the unit shared personal concerns with me," whereas 69% agreed or strongly agreed with this statement. 16% neither agreed or disagreed with it. Of those IRRs deployed to **Europe**, 17% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "Members of the unit shared personal concerns with me," and 63% agreed or strongly agreed with it. 20% neither agreed nor disagreed with the statement. And of those IRRs deployed to **Southwest Asia**, 20% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "Members of the unit shared personal concerns with me". 64% agreed or strongly agreed, and 15% neither agreed nor disagreed with the statement.

Of those IRRs who served in **combat units**, 20% disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement "Members of the unit shared personal concerns with me," and 62% of those in combat units agreed or strongly agreed with it. 18% neither agreed nor disagreed. Of those IRRs who served in **support units**, 17% disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement, 67% agreed or strongly agreed with it, and 16% neither agreed nor disagreed with the statement "Members of the unit shared personal concerns with me".

Of those IRRs who served with **one** unit during ODS, 17% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "Members of the unit shared personal concerns with me," 67% strongly agreed or agreed with the statement, and 17% neither agreed nor disagreed with it. Of those IRRs who served with **two** units during ODS, 19% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "Members of the unit shared personal concerns with me," 62% strongly agreed or agreed with the statement, and 18% neither agreed nor disagreed with it. Of those IRRs who served with **three** units during ODS, 17% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "Members of the unit shared personal concerns with me," 66% strongly agreed or agreed with the statement, and 16% neither agreed nor disagreed with it. And as might be expected, of those IRRs who served with

four or more units during ODS, a larger percentage (25)% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "Members of the unit shared personal concerns with me," 63% strongly agreed or agreed with the statement, and 11% neither agreed nor disagreed with it.

Of those IRRs who had served on active duty during ODS for **0-1 month**, 21% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "Members of the unit shared personal concerns with me," and 65% strongly agreed or agreed with it. Of those IRRs who had served on active duty during ODS for **2 months**, 19% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "Members of the unit shared personal concerns with me," and 62% strongly agreed or agreed with it. Of those IRRs who had served on active duty during ODS for **3 months**, 22% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "Members of the unit shared personal concerns with me," and 58% strongly agreed or agreed with it. Of those IRRs who had served on active duty during ODS for **4 to 5 months**, 17% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "Members of the unit shared personal concerns with me," and 67% strongly agreed or agreed with it. Of those IRRs who had served on active duty during ODS for **6 months to one year**, 11% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "Members of the unit shared personal concerns with me," and 77% strongly agreed or agreed with it.

I contributed to the mission of the unit. Only a small percentage of soldiers (9 to 10%) strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "I contributed to the mission of the unit," whether they were deployed to **CONUS, Europe, or SWA**. 80 to 85% of IRRs, regardless of area of deployment, strongly agreed or agreed with the statement, and 8 to 11% neither agreed nor disagreed.

Similarly, only a small percentage (9 to 10%) of soldiers strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "I contributed to the mission of the unit," whether they were deployed with a combat or a support unit. 78% of those deployed with a **combat** unit strongly agreed or agreed with the statement, and 89% of those deployed with a **support** unit strongly agreed or agreed with the statement. 8 to 11% of soldiers neither agreed nor disagreed with the statement.

Approximately 4/5 of the IRR soldiers surveyed strongly agreed or agreed with the statement "I contributed to the mission of the unit," **regardless of the number of assignments** they had experienced. Similarly, approximately 8 to 12% of the soldiers surveyed strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement, regardless of number of assignments. 6 to 12% of the IRRs neither agreed nor disagreed with the statement.

A somewhat broader range of frequencies occurred with regard to the statement "I contributed to the mission of the unit" when responses were classified by length of time soldier had spent on active duty during ODS. For example, of those soldiers who had been on active duty **6 months to one year**, only 1% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement, and 99% strongly agreed or agreed. In contrast, of those soldiers who had been on active duty **3 months**, 15% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement, and 78% strongly agreed or agreed.

Members of the unit felt I made a contribution. A small percentage of soldiers (8 to 9%) strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "Members of the unit felt I made a contribution," whether they were deployed to **CONUS**, **Europe**, or **SWA**. 64 to 71% of IRRs, regardless of area of deployment, strongly agreed or agreed with the statement, and 21 to 30% neither agreed nor disagreed.

Again, only a small percentage (9%) of soldiers strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "Members of the unit felt I made a contribution," whether they were deployed with a **combat** or a **support** unit. 64% of those deployed with a combat unit strongly agreed or agreed with the statement, and 70% of those deployed with a support unit strongly agreed or agreed with the statement. 21 to 28% of soldiers neither agreed nor disagreed with the statement.

Of those IRRs who served with **one** unit during ODS, 8% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "Members of the unit felt I made a contribution," 69% strongly agreed or agreed with the statement, and 22% neither agreed nor disagreed with it. Of those IRRs who served with **two** units during ODS, 8% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "Members of the unit felt I made a contribution," 64% strongly agreed or agreed with the statement, and 28% neither agreed nor disagreed with it. Of those IRRs who served with **three** units during ODS, 7% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "Members of the unit felt I made a contribution," 72% strongly agreed or agreed with the statement, and 21% neither agreed nor disagreed with it. And as has been seen with previous statements, of those IRRs who served with **four or more** units during ODS, a larger percentage (15%) strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "Members of the unit felt I made a contribution," 65% strongly agreed or agreed with the statement, and 21% neither agreed nor disagreed with it.

Of those IRRs who had served on active duty during ODS for **0-1 month**, 9% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "Members of the unit felt I made a contribution," and 49% strongly agreed or agreed with it. Of those IRRs

who had served on active duty during ODS for **2 months**, 10% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "Members of the unit felt I made a contribution," and 58% strongly agreed or agreed with it. Of those IRRs who had served on active duty during ODS for **3 months**, 10% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "Members of the unit felt I made a contribution," and 66% strongly agreed or agreed with it. Of those IRRs who had served on active duty during ODS for **4 to 5 months**, 8% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "Members of the unit felt I made a contribution," and 75% strongly agreed or agreed with it. And of those IRRs who had served on active duty during ODS for **6 months to one year**, 3% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "Members of the unit felt I made a contribution," and 90% strongly agreed or agreed with it.

I felt like a member of the unit. Of those IRRs who deployed to **CONUS**, 21% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "I felt like a member of the unit," whereas 69% agreed or strongly agreed with this statement. 11% neither agreed or disagreed with it. Of those IRRs deployed to **Europe**, 19% strongly agreed or disagree with the statement "I felt like a member of the unit," and 72% agreed or strongly agreed with it. 9% neither agreed nor disagreed with the statement. And of those IRRs deployed to **Southwest Asia**, 26% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "I felt like a member of the unit". 65% agreed or strongly agreed, and 9% neither agreed nor disagreed with the statement.

Regardless of the type of unit with which IRR soldiers deployed (**combat or support**), 23% of the sample strongly disagree or disagree with the statement "I felt like a member of the unit," and 67% strongly agree or agreed with the statement.

Of those IRRs who served with **one** unit during ODS, 22% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "I felt like a member of the unit," 69% strongly agreed or agreed with the statement, and 9% neither agreed nor disagreed with it. Of those IRRs who served with **two** units during ODS, 24% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "I felt like a member of the unit," 66% strongly agreed or agreed with the statement, and 10% neither agreed nor disagreed with it. Of those IRRs who served with **three** units during ODS, 20% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "I felt like a member of the unit," 70% strongly agreed or agreed with the statement, and 10% neither agreed nor disagreed with it. And once again, of those IRRs who served with **four or more units** during ODS, a slightly larger percentage (32%) strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "I felt like a member of the unit," 56% strongly agreed or agreed with the statement, and 11% neither agreed nor disagreed with it.

Of those IRRs who had served on active duty during ODS for **0-1 month**, 16% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "I felt like a member of the unit," and 66% strongly agreed or agreed with it. Of those IRRs who had served on active duty during ODS for **2 months**, 24% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "I felt like a member of the unit," and 64% strongly agreed or agreed with it. Of those IRRs who had served on active duty during ODS for **3 months**, 32% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "I felt like a member of the unit," and 58% strongly agreed or agreed with it. Of those IRRs who had served on active duty during ODS for **4 to 5 months**, 26% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "I felt like a member of the unit," and 66% strongly agreed or agreed with it. And of those IRRs who had served on active duty during ODS for **6 months to one year**, 6% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "I felt like a member of the unit," and 90% strongly agreed or agreed with it.

The unit thought of me as one of its members. Of those IRRs who deployed to **CONUS**, 14% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "The unit thought of me as one of its members," whereas 68% agreed or strongly agreed with this statement. 19% neither agreed or disagreed with it. Of those IRRs who deployed to **Europe**, 14% strongly agreed or disagree with the statement "The unit thought of me as one of its members," and 65% agreed or strongly agreed with it. 22% neither agreed nor disagreed with the statement. And of those IRRs who deployed to **Southwest Asia**, 21% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "The unit thought of me as one of its members". 59% agreed or strongly agreed, and 21% neither agreed nor disagreed with the statement.

Regardless of the type of unit with which IRR soldiers deployed (**combat or support**), 17 to 18% of the sample strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "The unit thought of me as one of its members," and 60 to 65% strongly agree or agreed with the statement.

Of those IRRs who served with **one** unit during ODS, 16% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "The unit thought of me as one of its members," 64% strongly agreed or agreed with the statement, and 20% neither agreed nor disagreed with it. Of those IRRs who served with **two** units during ODS, 17% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "The unit thought of me as one of its members," 59% strongly agreed or agreed with the statement, and 24% neither agreed nor disagreed with it. Of those IRRs who served with **three** units during ODS, 13% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "The unit thought of me as one of its members," 70% strongly agreed or agreed with the statement, and 17% neither agreed nor disagreed with it. And again, of those IRRs who served with **four or more** units during ODS, a much larger percentage (30%) strongly disagreed or disagreed with the

statement "The unit thought of me as one of its members," 55% strongly agreed or agreed with the statement, and 14% neither agreed nor disagreed with it.

Of those IRRs who had served on active duty during ODS for **0-1 month**, 13% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "The unit thought of me as one of its members," and 57% strongly agreed or agreed with it. Of those IRRs who had served on active duty during ODS for **2 months**, 16% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "The unit thought of me as one of its members," and 62% strongly agreed or agreed with it. Of those IRRs who had served on active duty during ODS for **3 months**, 24% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "The unit thought of me as one of its members," and 53% strongly agreed or agreed with it. Of those IRRs who had served on active duty during ODS for **4 to 5 months**, 22% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "The unit thought of me as one of its members," and 61% strongly agreed or agreed with it. And of those IRRs who had served on active duty during ODS for **6 months to one year**, 5% strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement "The unit thought of me as one of its members," and 79% strongly agreed or agreed with it.

II. Qualitative Data: Soldier's Perceptions of Supportive Bonding in Units

This section provides qualitative, in-depth information concerning the relations between IRR soldiers and units. Information about feelings of acceptance and contribution to mission, willingness to share personal concerns with other unit members, and help received from other unit members is included.

Favorable Comments Regarding IRR/Unit Relationships

Positive comments concerning specific Persian Gulf experiences comprised 4.2% of all comments made by this sample of IRR soldiers. Some of these comments concerned the readiness or atmosphere of the specific unit to which a soldier was assigned. One soldier wrote that "The Army seemed to do a fairly effective job of reintegrating us into combat-ready units in a short period of time." Another soldier wrote of a specific unit that "... the people around me were much more serious about their job when we were in Saudi. The soldiers that I encountered at all levels were more professional than the ones I knew in Germany."

Positive comments concerning specific units and leaders comprised 0.76% of all comments. These soldiers praised the officers and peers with whom they worked. Certain units and officers were cited as being the ones that treated IRRs with exceptional respect, efficiency, and fairness. One soldier cited

a particular first sergeant by saying he was the "best first sergeant I ever met. He was fair and treated us with ... respect ...". Another soldier praised the efficiency with which personnel actions and problems in his unit were undertaken. Another soldier mentioned the "exceptional officer and enlisted" with whom he served and another cited the "outstanding job" done by fellow soldiers. Still another mentioned that he was "glad" to have known the people he worked with at company level.

Unfavorable Comments Regarding IRR/Unit Relationships

Nine percent of all comments were unfavorable in nature regarding the relationship between IRR soldiers and the units to which they were assigned. In the words of one respondent, IRR soldiers wanted to "be respected and treated justly." The comments regarding the IRR/Unit relationship suggest that they did not receive such treatment, despite the fact that many IRRs had active duty experience. Overall, IRR soldiers experienced a lack of respect and recognition from other soldiers, resulting in lack of unit cohesiveness and a decline in unit morale. Army disdain for reservists was reflected in direct and indirect comments and actions of the "regular" soldiers and those in charge. Soldiers experienced negative treatment throughout their service in ODS and at every rank. One soldier commented that "No one was interested in bridging the gap between regular army and IRR."

During ODS, the negative treatment of IRR soldiers was evident in a number of ways. During activation, there seemed to be an attitude among active duty soldiers that the IRRs were inadequately trained. IRRs received treatment that was "unbecoming of personnel with past military experience." Several respondents remarked that they had to work in positions far below their ranks. They were either assigned to do the "dirty work" in the unit (e.g., picking up cigarette butts or moving furniture) or were used as "risk takers" for the rest of the unit. A soldier summed up relations between active duty soldiers and IRRs when he/she wrote "The regular army soldiers did not have much respect for any type of reservists ...".

According to IRRs, regular soldiers treated them as "outsiders," "trainees", "dirt," "step children," "second-class citizens," or "military trash." For a number of soldiers, such negative treatment reminded them why they had left the Army in the first place. Unequal treatment of IRR soldier was reflected in the fact that active Army reservists were allowed to have more time off and received better training. Another soldier remarked that his sergeant made the reserve form up separately from the regular soldiers. At the end of ODS, IRRs continued to receive unequal treatment. Again, IRRs had to do the "dirty work," cleaning up after the rest of the unit had already left to go home. Soldiers felt like they were "kicked out" at the end of ODS, receiving no appreciation for their efforts.

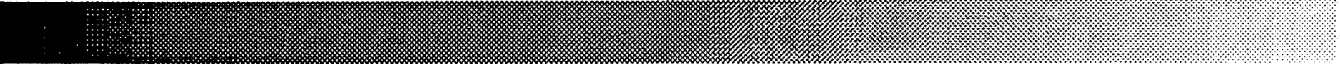
In a similar vein, several respondents expressed bitterness that despite having served the same amount of time as their active duty counterparts, they did not receive recognition in the form of medals or awards. One soldier wrote that "I felt like the majority of my time on active duty was a waste because of the lack of confidence the members of my unit had in the IRR soldiers. I eventually proved my worth, but it took over half of my tour."

In the end, there did not seem to be a coherent and clear policy regarding treatment of IRRs. IRRs felt that no one wanted to take responsibility for them and thus they lacked a sense of purpose and identity. In the words of one respondent, "no one knew who we were or where we belonged or where we were going or what we were doing."

Negative comments concerning IRRs' Persian Gulf experiences comprised 25% of all comments in the sample. Some of these shed light on the relationship between IRRs and the units to which they were assigned. Again, soldiers mentioned that IRRs were treated quite badly, and like "personal slaves." One soldier stated that his platoon was not given ammunition, supposedly because they were all IRR soldiers and thus were not treated with respect. In another case, the respondent described graffiti in his/her unit regarding vulgar remarks concerning IRR soldiers. Additionally, IRR soldiers were often given the "dirty" work while active duty soldiers were given the more rewarding jobs. One example of the lack of support received by IRR soldiers is seen in this comment from an IRR soldier:

"When the unit I was assigned to returned to the US, they did not assist us at all and nobody would help us to return. We (the other IRR soldiers and myself) tried to contact every officer who might have been able to help us and nobody would."

Research Protocol



Appendix

A

Office of Management and Budget Submission Packet



Appendix

B

Army Individual Ready Reserve Soldier Questionnaire and Cover Letter



Appendix

C



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR PERSONNEL
WASHINGTON, DC 20310-0300



April 12, 1993

Personnel Readiness
Division

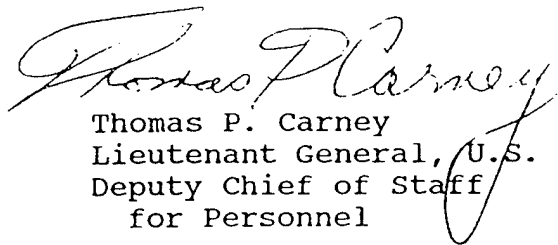
Dear Individual Ready Reserve Member:

You have been selected to participate in a special Army-wide survey of members of the Army Individual Ready Reserve (IRR). Members of the IRR made a tremendous contribution to the success of Operation Desert Storm (ODS), and your opinions will help us develop and shape policy and programs to serve the Army's IRRs better in the future.

As an IRR, you are very important to the Army. We need to know more about your ODS experience and that of your family. We want to hear from you, and are genuinely interested in what you have to say.

Please complete the enclosed survey form and return it in the postage-paid envelope provided, within the next 30 days if at all possible. Our research staff awaits your reply. Thank you for assisting.

Sincerely,



Thomas P. Carney
Lieutenant General, U.S. Army
Deputy Chief of Staff
for Personnel

Enclosure

AFTER OPERATION DESERT STORM - THE ARMY INDIVIDUAL READY RESERVE STUDY (SOLDIER)

Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Washington, DC 20307-5100

Survey Approval Authority: US Army Research Institute; Survey Control Number: PERI-AO-24-A

This survey will provide the Army with important information about recent and past experiences of Reserve soldiers who were deployed to Saudi Arabia and elsewhere as part of "Operation Desert Shield/Storm."

Privacy Act Information

1) **Authority:** 10 U.S.C. Sections 136 and 5 U.S.C. 552a; Executive Order 9397

2) **Disclosure:** I consent to the use of my answers by staff of the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research to compile statistics of group data. I understand that my name or any other data from which I could be recognized will not be available to anyone other than the professional staff conducting the study. I understand I have the right to withdraw my consent to participate in the study at any time.

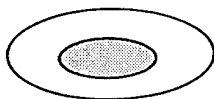
3) **Purpose:** The Department of the Army is conducting a survey of US Army Individual Ready Reserve soldiers and their spouses to assess psychological and sociological factors associated with US Army Reserve mobilization during Operation Desert Storm and its aftermath.

4) **Uses:** I understand the purpose of this study is to develop information to benefit Individual Ready Reserve members and their families. I also understand that I may not directly benefit as a result of participating in this study.

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 30 minutes including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Comments regarding any aspect of this collection of information may be sent to Washington Headquarters Services (DOD), Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0702-0093), Washington, DC 20503. Please DO NOT return survey to either of these addresses. Return your completed survey in the envelope provided.

PLEASE USE A #2 PENCIL AND FILL IN THE BUBBLE WHICH CORRESPONDS TO YOUR ANSWER. PLEASE BE SURE TO FILL IN THE MIDDLE OF THE BUBBLE LIKE THE EXAMPLE BELOW. YOU DO NOT NEED TO FILL IN THE WHOLE BUBBLE.

PROPER MARK:



Identify current MONTH and YEAR

(Please fill in corresponding bubble)

- ☐ May 1993
- ☐ June 1993
- ☐ July 1993
- ☐ August 1993

How many TOTAL years of MILITARY SERVICE do you have?

ACTIVE SERVICE

(include ALL branches)

- ☐ less than 1 year
☐ 1-3 years
☐ 4-6 years
☐ more than 6 years

RESERVE SERVICE-NON-ACTIVE-DUTY

(include ALL branches)

- ☐ less than 1 year
☐ 1-3 years
☐ 4-6 years
☐ more than 6 years

Did you VOLUNTEER to be activated for Operation Desert/Shield Storm (ODS)

- ☐ YES ☐ NO

What date did you REPORT to active duty for ODS?

- ☐ Jan 91
☐ Feb 91
☐ Mar 91
☐ Apr 91
☐ May 91
☐ Never received orders for ODS activation

What date were you RELEASED from active duty following ODS?

- ☐ Before Jan 91 ☐ Nov 91
☐ Jan 91 ☐ Dec 91
☐ Feb 91 ☐ Jan 92
☐ Mar 91 ☐ Still on active duty on Original ODS Orders
☐ Apr 91 ☐ Volunteered for continued active duty while on ODS Orders
☐ May 91 ☐ Never received orders for ODS activation
☐ Jun 91
☐ Jul 91
☐ Aug 91
☐ Sep 91
☐ Oct 91

How many different assignments did you have while on active duty for Operation Desert Storm?

- ☐ One ☐ Four or more assignments
☐ Two ☐ Does not apply: I never received orders for ODS activation
☐ Three

Please MARK ALL THAT APPLY for the types of UNITS (Btn. Company, Command) you were assigned or attached to while on active duty for Operation Desert Shield/Storm:

REGULAR ARMY UNIT

Infantry Unit Armor Unit Other Unit

- CONUS ☐ ☐ ☐
 EUROPE ☐ ☐ ☐
 SAUDIA ARABIA/
 GULF REGION ☐ ☐ ☐
 OTHER/
 OVERSEAS ☐ ☐ ☐

ACTIVATED RESERVE UNIT

Infantry Unit Armor Unit Other Unit

- ☐ ☐ ☐
☐ ☐ ☐
☐ ☐ ☐
☐ ☐ ☐

While on active duty for ODS, did you serve in your Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) Area of Concentration (AOC) 50% OR MORE OF THE TIME?

☐ YES

☐ NO

If you DID NOT serve in your primary MOS/AOC while on active duty AT LEAST 50% or MORE OF THE TIME, please write-in you primary duty/job title on the line below.

What was your HIGHEST RANK during ODS?

☐ PV1 thru PFC

☐ CPL/SPC

☐ SGT or SSG

☐ SFC thru SGM/CSM

☐ 2LT thru CPT

☐ MAJ thru COL

☐ Warrant Officer

FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS, PLEASE CONSIDER ONLY THE UNIT WHERE YOU SPENT THE MAJORITY OF YOUR TIME ACTIVATED. (DO NOT CONSIDER WHERE THAT UNIT WAS LOCATED - CONUS, PERSIAN GULF, ETC.)

Was anyone assigned to assist you in becoming a member of that unit?

☐ Yes

☐ No

If YES, how helpful was that person?

☐ N/A-No one was assigned to me

☐ Extremely helpful

☐ Helpful

☐ Helped a little

☐ Not helpful

If nobody was assigned to assist you in becoming a useful member of that unit, did you seek the assistance of anyone?

☐ Yes

☐ No

If YES, how helpful was that person?

☐ N/A-No one was assigned to me

☐ Extremely helpful

☐ Helpful

☐ Helped a little

☐ Not helpful

How long did it take before members of that unit accepted you?

☐ One day

☐ Two days

☐ Three days

☐ Four days

☐ One week

☐ Two to four weeks

☐ More than four weeks

☐ Never accepted

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Can't Say	Agree	Strongly Agree
I was accepted by most of the members of my unit.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I shared personal concerns with several members of the unit.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I shared personal concerns with only one member of the unit.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Members of the unit shared personal concerns with me.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I contributed to the mission of the unit.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Members of the unit felt I made a contribution.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I felt like a member of the unit.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
The unit thought of me as one of its members.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

What was your employment status the MONTH before you were called to ODS active duty?

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ Employed full-time: not a student | ☐ Student part-time: not employed |
| ☐ Employed part-time: not a student | ☐ Student part-time: employed full-time |
| ☐ Student full-time: not employed | ☐ Not employed but seeking work |
| ☐ Student full-time: employed part-time | ☐ Homemaker: not seeking work |

What is your CURRENT employment status?

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ Employed full-time: not a student | ☐ Student part-time: not employed |
| ☐ Employed part-time: not a student | ☐ Student part-time: employed full-time |
| ☐ Student full-time: not employed | ☐ Not employed but seeking work |
| ☐ Student full-time: employed part-time | ☐ Homemaker: not seeking work |

PART III:

FAMILY AND MARRIAGE

While you were on active duty for ODS, how far did YOUR SPOUSE live from the nearest military installation?

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ N/A- I was not married during my activation | ☐ 26-50 miles |
| ☐ N/A- She/He lived on a military installation | ☐ 51-100 miles |
| ☐ 10 miles or less | ☐ 101-200 miles |
| ☐ 11-25 miles | ☐ more than 200 miles |



MARITAL STATUS: Please FILL-IN ALL THAT APPLY for your Current Marital Status
AND your Marital Status on the day you reported for active duty for ODS.

	CURRENT MARITAL STATUS	MARITAL STATUS ON REPORT DATE
Single	☐	☐
Engaged	☐	☐
Married (First marriage)	☐	☐
Separated	☐	☐
Filed for divorce	☐	☐
Divorced	☐	☐
Remarried	☐	☐
Widowed	☐	☐

How long have you been married? (Current or most recent spouse.)

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ Less than 1 year | ☐ 16-20 years |
| ☐ 1-5 years | ☐ Over 20 years |
| ☐ 6-10 years | ☐ N/A - Never been married |
| ☐ 11-15 years | |

How many dependents (children, relatives, parents) WERE YOU SUPPORTING while serving on active duty? (If Married, do not include spouse)

- ☐ None
- ☐ 1
- ☐ 2-3
- ☐ More than 3

How many dependents (children, relatives, parents) CURRENTLY RESIDE with you?
(If Married, do not include spouse)

- ☐ None
- ☐ 1
- ☐ 2-3
- ☐ More than 3

Financial matters

Personal health matters

Personal or health matters of family matters or
close friends

My activation and deployment for Operation
Desert Storm

Things that happened in combat in Kuwait/Iraq

Changes in my feelings about myself since I got
back from Desert Storm

Things I have found out about Desert Storm since
I returned to my home

Being able to stay on in the Army Reserve because
of downsizing or force reduction

My Army Reserve career and chances for promotion

My personal future and the meaning of my life

Breakup with my spouse or significant other because
of my activation or deployment to Desert Storm

My children because of my activation or deployment
to Desert Storm

Adapting to life as a civilian since I returned from
active duty or deployment

Drugs since I got back from Desert Storm

My relationship with my spouse or significant other
since I got back from active duty or Desert Storm

Feeling confined or trapped since I got back
from active duty or Desert Storm

People I work with (If employed)

Business or professional life

[illegible]

☐ Not at all ☐ A little bit ☐ Moderate ☐ Quite a bit ☐ Extreme

☐ Not at all ☐ A little bit ☐ Moderate ☐ Quite a bit ☐ Extreme

☐ Very Poorly ☐ Somewhat poorly ☐ Moderately ☐ Quite well ☐ Extremely well



Below is a list of problems and complaints that people sometimes have. Read each one carefully, and select the bubble that best describes how much DISCOMFORT that problem has caused you DURING THE PAST WEEK.

	NONE	A LITTLE BIT	MODERATE	QUITE A BIT	EXTREME
1. Nervousness or shakiness inside.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
2. Repeated unpleasant thoughts.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
3. Faintness or dizziness.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
4. Loss of sexual interest or pleasure.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
5. Feeling critical of others.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
6. The idea that someone else can control your thoughts.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
7. Feeling others are to blame for most of your troubles.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
8. Trouble remembering things.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
9. Feeling easily annoyed or irritated.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
10. Pains in heart or chest.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
11. Feeling afraid in open spaces.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
12. Feeling low in energy or slowed down.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
13. Thoughts of ending your life.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
14. Feeling that most people cannot be trusted.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
15. Poor appetite.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
16. Crying easily.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
17. Suddenly scared for no reason.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
18. Temper outbursts that you could not control.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
19. Feeling lonely even when you are with people.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
20. Feeling blocked in getting things done.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
21. Feeling lonely.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
22. Feeling blue.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
23. Worrying too much about things.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
24. Feeling no interest in things.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
25. Feeling fearful.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
26. Your feelings being easily hurt.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
27. Feeling others do not understand you or are unsympathetic.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
28. Feeling that people are unfriendly or dislike you.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
29. Feeling inferior to others.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
30. Nausea or upset stomach.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
31. Feeling that you are watched or talked about by others.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
32. Trouble falling asleep.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐



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EXTREME

QUITE A BIT

MODERATE

A LITTLE BIT

NONE

ts.

nem.

-

Please fill in a bubble for each item indicating how frequently these comments were true for you during the LAST SEVEN DAYS.

	NOT AT ALL	RARELY	SOMETIMES	OFTEN
I thought about Operation Desert Storm when I didn't mean to.	☐	☐	☐	☐
I avoided letting myself get upset when I thought about it or was reminded of it.	☐	☐	☐	☐
I tried to remove it from my memory	☐	☐	☐	☐
I had trouble falling asleep or staying asleep.	☐	☐	☐	☐
I had waves of strong feeling about it.	☐	☐	☐	☐
I had dreams about Operation Desert Storm.	☐	☐	☐	☐
I felt as if it hadn't happened or wasn't real.	☐	☐	☐	☐
I tried not to talk about it.	☐	☐	☐	☐
Pictures of it popped into my mind.	☐	☐	☐	☐
I stayed away from reminders of it.	☐	☐	☐	☐
Other things kept making me think about Operation Desert Storm.	☐	☐	☐	☐
I was aware that I still had a lot of feelings about it, but didn't deal with them.	☐	☐	☐	☐
I tried not to think about it.	☐	☐	☐	☐
Any reminder brought back feelings about it.	☐	☐	☐	☐
My feelings about it were kind of numb.	☐	☐	☐	☐

WERE YOU DEPLOYED TO THE PERSIAN GULF REGION/SOUTHWEST ASIA FOR OPERATION DESERT SHIELD/STORM (ODS)?

- ☐ NO (Please go on to the last page of the survey.)
- ☐ YES (Please continue below.)

Which of the following statements best describes your cigarette smoking habits?

- ☐ I do not smoke cigarettes now and did not smoke before deploying to SWA in 1990/91.
- ☐ I smoke A LOT MORE now than before I deployed to SWA.
- ☐ I smoke THE SAME now as before I deployed to SWA.
- ☐ I smoke A LITTLE LESS now than before I deployed to SWA.
- ☐ I smoke A LOT LESS now than before I deployed to SWA.
- ☐ I smoked in SWA, but have quite smoking since ODS.

How many cigarettes do you smoke per day currently?

- ☐ None
- ☐ 1 - 5 cigarettes a day.
- ☐ 6 - 10 a day.
- ☐ 11 - 20 a day.
- ☐ 21 - 40 a day.
- ☐ More than 40 cigarettes a day.

PART IV

STOP

If your rank/grade was E7 OR ABOVE, during Operation Desert Storm, please GO DIRECTLY TO PAGE 13.

If your rank/grade was E6 OR BELOW, during Operation Desert Storm, please continue with the survey at PAGE 11.

Please use the following scale to tell us how much you AGREE or DISAGREE with the statements below about the unit you were assigned to in the PERSIAN GULF/ SOUTHWEST ASIA area:

=STRONGLY DISAGREE 2=DISAGREE 3=CAN'T SAY 4=AGREE 5=STRONGLY AGREE

	1	2	3	4	5	DOES NOT APPLY
There was a lot of teamwork and cooperation among soldiers in my COMPANY.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Officers most always got willing and whole-hearted cooperation from soldiers in this COMPANY.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
NCO's most always got willing and whole-hearted cooperation from soldiers in this COMPANY.....	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I thought my leaders were better than the leaders of other units.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I thought that people in this COMPANY felt very close to each other.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I spent my after-duty hours with people in this COMPANY.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
My closest relationships were with the people I worked with.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I was impressed by the quality of leadership in this COMPANY.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I would go for help with a personal problem to people in the COMPANY chain-of-command.....	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I thought that most of the people in this COMPANY could be trusted.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I felt that my superiors made a real attempt to treat me as a person.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
In this COMPANY, people really looked out for each other.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I felt that the officers in this COMPANY would lead well in combat.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I felt that the NCO'S in this COMPANY would lead well in combat.....	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I felt that the soldiers in this COMPANY had enough skills that I could trust them with my life in combat.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I spent a lot of time with members of my platoon after duty hours.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I could have gone to most people in my SQUAD for help when I had a personal problem.....	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Most people in my SQUAD would have lent me money in an emergency.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
My PLATOON SERGEANT talked to me personally outside normal duties.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
My PLATOON LEADER talked to me personally outside normal duties.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
My FIRST SERGEANT talked to me personally outside normal duties.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
My officers were interested in my personal welfare.....	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
The COMPANY COMMANDER talked to me personally outside normal duties.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
My NCO'S were interested in my personal welfare.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
My officers were interested in what I thought and how I felt about things.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
My NCO'S were interested in what I thought and how I felt about things.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I thought that if we were going to war tomorrow, I would have felt good about going with my SQUAD.....	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I thought that if we were going to war tomorrow, I would have felt good about going with my PLATOON.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I felt that my chain of command worked well.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I had a lot of confidence in my COMPANY COMMANDER'S ability to lead the unit in combat.....	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I could have gone to most people in my PLATOON for help when I had a personal problem.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I felt that I was well trained to go into combat.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I felt that my SQUAD was well trained to go into combat.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

COPING

Most soldiers feel anxiety, stress and fear during a high threat of deployment. During Operation Desert Shield/Storm, you might have used different people and things to manage these feelings.

Please fill in YES for each item that you used during your deployment AND rate how helpful that item was to you.

If you fill in NO or DOES NOT APPLY, continue to the next item.

	Does Not Apply	NO I did not use this	HOW HELPFUL WAS IT?					
			YES I used this	Not Helpful	A Little Bit	Moderately Helpful	Quite a Bit	Extremely
My unit medic	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Prayer or meditation	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Confidence in the abilities of leaders in my PLATOON	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Weapons/equipment checks	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Confidence in my own abilities	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
My COMPANY COMMANDER	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Remembering my training	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
My PLATOON SERGEANT	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Information put out by my unit	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
My Local Chaplain	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
My FIRST SERGEANT	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Confidence in the abilities of soldiers in my PLATOON	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
My BATTALION COMMANDER	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
My PLATOON LEADER	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Thoughts of family back home	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Belief in the Desert Shield/Storm Mission	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Other soldiers in my PLATOON	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
My SQUAD/SECTION LEADER	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Check/Rehearse plans and orders	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
My best buddy	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Confidence in superiority of my weapons over the enemy	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Confidence in superiority of my training over the enemy	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Anything else? (use the space provided below)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

COMBAT

Fill in **YES** for each of the events that you experienced during your deployment to the Middle East AND indicate how much stress (if any) that particular event caused you.

Fill in **NO** for events you did not experience.

HOW STRESSFUL WAS IT?

I served in a unit that fired on the enemy.
I flew in an aircraft that was shot at by the enemy.
I was stationed at a forward observation post.
I received incoming artillery, rocket, or mortar fire.
I encountered mines or booby traps.
I received sniper or sapper fire.
I went on combat patrols.

I was surrounded by enemy units.
I was in a patrol that was ambushed.
I fired rounds at the enemy.
I engaged the enemy in a firefight.
I had a confirmed kill.
I saw an enemy soldier killed or wounded.
I saw civilians killed or wounded.

I was wounded or injured myself.
I saw an American soldier wounded by the ENEMY.
I saw an American soldier killed by the ENEMY.
I saw an American soldier wounded by FRIENDLY FIRE.
I saw an American soldier killed by FRIENDLY FIRE.
I had a leader killed or wounded.
I had a buddy killed in action.

I had a buddy get wounded or injured.
I was attacked by enemy aircraft (strafed or bombed).
I was attacked by enemy tanks.
I thought I was about to be killed (for example, pinned down or near miss.)
Anything else? (write here and rate)

NO
(Go to next item)

YES

NONE AT ALL

A LITTLE BIT

MODERATE

QUITE A BIT

EXTREME

Please rate your military experience while on active duty for ODS:

- ☐ Very positive experience
- ☐ Positive experience
- ☐ Okay experience
- ☐ Negative experience
- ☐ Very negative experience
- ☐ NOT APPLICABLE - NOT ACTIVATED

If you could leave the Army Reserves/IRR today, would you?

- ☐ Definately yes
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ Maybe
- ☐ No
- ☐ Definately No
- ☐ NOT APPLICABLE

If you could join the Active Army today, would you?

- ☐ Definately yes
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ Maybe
- ☐ No
- ☐ Definately no
- ☐ I am currently on Active Duty
(DO NOT include AGR tours)
- ☐ NOT APPLICABLE

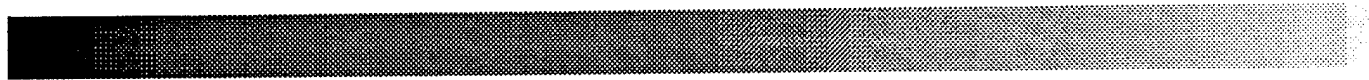
If you married during the time of your active duty experience, how well did your spouse manage life without you during your deployment?

- ☐ Not applicable
- ☐ Very well
- ☐ Well
- ☐ Neither well not poorly
- ☐ Poorly
- ☐ NOT APPLICABLE/NOT MARRIED

COMMENTS:

IF YOU HAVE ANY COMMENTS YOU WISH TO ADD ABOUT YOUR RECENT ARMY EXPERIENCE DURING OPERATION DESERT SHIELD/STORM, PLEASE WRITE THEM BELOW. AS IS TRUE FOR ANSWERS GIVEN THROUGHOUT THIS SURVEY, COMMENTS WILL BE TREATED AS CONFIDENTIAL. PLEASE REFER TO ANY QUESTIONS BY PAGE NUMBER AND CONTENT WHEN MAKING A COMMENT. PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THE BACK OF THIS SURVEY, BUT FEEL FREE TO ADD ANOTHER PAGE OF COMMENTS IF YOU SO DESIRE.

Army Individual Ready Reserve Spouse Questionnaire and Cover Letter



Appendix

D



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR PERSONNEL
WASHINGTON, DC 20310-0300



April 12, 1993

Personnel Readiness
Division

Dear Spouse of an Army Individual Ready Reserve Member:

You have been selected to participate in a special Army-wide survey of spouses of members of the Army Individual Ready Reserve (IRR). Members of the IRR and their families made a tremendous contribution to the success of Operation Desert Storm (ODS), and your opinions will help us develop and shape policy and programs to serve IRR soldiers and family members better in the future.

IRRs are very important to the Army. We need to know more about the ODS experiences of IRRs' families. We want to hear from you, and are genuinely interested in what you have to say.

Please complete the enclosed survey form and return it in the postage-paid envelope provided, within the next 30 days if at all possible. Our research staff awaits your reply. Thank you for assisting.

Sincerely,

Thomas P. Carney
Lieutenant General, U.S. Army
Deputy Chief of Staff
for Personnel

Enclosure

AFTER OPERATION DESERT STORM - THE ARMY INDIVIDUAL READY RESERVE STUDY (SPOUSE)

Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Washington, DC 20307-5100

Survey Approval Authority: US Army Research Institute; Survey Control Number: PERI-AO-92-24-A

This survey will provide the Army with important information about recent and past experiences of Reserve soldiers who were deployed to Saudi Arabia and elsewhere as part of "Operation Desert Shield/Storm."

Privacy Act Information

1) Authority: 10 U.S.C. Sections 136 and 5 U.S.C. 552a; Executive Order 9397

2) Disclosure: I consent to the use of my answers by staff of the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research to compile statistics of group data. I understand that my name or any other data from which I could be recognized will not be available to anyone other than the professional staff conducting the study. I understand I have the right to withdraw my consent to participate in the study at any time.

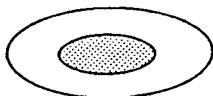
3) Purpose: The Department of the Army is conducting a survey of US Army Individual Ready Reserve soldiers and their spouses to assess psychological and sociological factors associated with US Army Reserve mobilization during Operation Desert Storm and its aftermath.

4) Uses: I understand the purpose of this study is to develop information to benefit Individual Ready Reserve members and their families. I also understand that I may not directly benefit as a result of participating in this study.

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 30 minutes including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Comments regarding any aspect of this collection of information may be sent to Washington Headquarters Services (DOD), Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0702-0093), Washington, DC 20503. Please DO NOT return survey to either of these addresses. Return your completed survey in the envelope provided.

PLEASE USE A #2 PENCIL AND FILL IN THE BUBBLE WHICH CORRESPONDS TO YOUR ANSWER. PLEASE BE SURE TO FILL IN THE MIDDLE OF THE BUBBLE LIKE THE EXAMPLE BELOW. YOU DO NOT NEED TO FILL IN THE WHOLE BUBBLE.

PROPER MARK:



Identify current MONTH and YEAR

(Please fill in corresponding bubble)

- ☐ May 1993
☐ June 1993
☐ July 1993
☐ August 1993

PART 1: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Fill in a bubble for each item:

Gender:

☐ Male
☐ Female

Male
Female

Education: (Highest level completed by September 1991)

☐ Some High School
☐ High School Diploma/GED
☐ Some Vocational/Technical Training
☐ Vocational/Technical Graduate
☐ Some college

Some High School
High School Diploma/GED
Some Vocational/Technical Training
Vocational/Technical Graduate
Some college

☐ College Graduate (2 Year)
☐ College Graduate (4 Year)
☐ Graduate Work
☐ Graduate Degree

College Graduate (2 Year)
College Graduate (4 Year)
Graduate Work
Graduate Degree

Ethnicity:

☐ White
☐ Black

White
Black

☐ Hispanic
☐ Other

Hispanic
Other

What is your current Marital Status? (MARK ALL THAT APPLY)

☐ Married
☐ Engaged
☐ Separated/Filed for divorce

Married
Engaged
Separated/Filed for divorce

☐ Divorced from IRR spouse
☐ Widowed

Divorced from IRR spouse
Widowed

How long have you been married to your current spouse?

☐ Less than 1 year
☐ 1-5 years
☐ 6-10 years

Less than 1 year
1-5 years
6-10 years

☐ 11-15 years
☐ 16-20 years
☐ More than 20 years

11-15 years
16-20 years
More than 20 years

Age (Last Birthday)

1
2
3
4
5
6

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

1
2
3
4
5
6

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

7
8
9
0

YES

NO

Did your spouse receive orders to active duty (ARMY) during Operation Desert Shield/Storm (ODS)?

☐ ☐
☐ ☐

Did your spouse serve on active duty longer than one week during ODS?

Is your spouse currently an Army Individual Ready Reservist?

Were YOU a member of the Army Individual Ready Reserves?

Were YOU on active duty (ARMY) during ODS?

Are YOU currently an Army Individual Ready Reservist?

Are YOU a member of any military service (active duty or reserve)?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Were YOU called to active duty as a member of another military service (example, Navy reservist, etc.) during ODS?

☐
☐

How many years of military service does your spouse have?
(ADD ALL ACTIVE DUTY AND RESERVIST TIME)

- ☐ Less than 1 year
☐ 1-5 years
☐ 6-10 years

- ☐ 11-15 years
☐ 16-20 years
☐ More than 20 years

Please indicate the RANK/GRADE of your spouse during ODS.

- ☐ PV1/E1 thru PFC/E3
☐ CPL/SPC-E4
☐ SFC/E7 thru SGM/E9

- ☐ 2LT thru CPT
☐ MAJ thru COL
☐ Warrant Officer

What date did your spouse
REPORT TO active duty for ODS?

- ☐ Before Jan 1991
☐ Jan 91
☐ Feb 91
☐ Mar 91
☐ Apr 91
☐ May 91
☐ Never received orders for
ODS activation

What date was your spouse RELEASED
FROM active duty following ODS?

- ☐ Before Jan 91
☐ Jan 91
☐ Feb 91
☐ Mar 91
☐ Apr 91
☐ May 91
☐ Jun 91
☐ Jul 91
☐ Aug 91
☐ Sep 91
- ☐ Oct 91
☐ Nov 91
☐ Dec 91
☐ Jan 92
☐ Still on active duty on
original ODS orders
☐ Volunteered for con-
tinued active duty
while on ODS
Orders
☐ Never received orders
ODS activation

If your spouse did NOT serve on active duty for the Operation Desert
Storm, please stop here and return your survey - Thank You.

Did your spouse serve in the Persian Gulf Region during Operation Desert Storm?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know

Did your spouse serve in Europe (include Germany) during Operation Desert Storm?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know

Did your spouse remain in the United States during his/her entire period of service for
Operation Desert Storm?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know

If your spouse's main duty station during Operation Desert Storm was in the UNITED STATES-How far away from your home was he/she assigned?

- ☐ I lived with my spouse
☐ 10 miles or less
☐ 11-50 miles
☐ 51-100 miles
☐ 101-500 miles
☐ 501-1000 miles
☐ Greater than 1000 miles
☐ Not-Applicable, main duty station outside of U.S.

How often did your spouse come home while on active duty?

- ☐ Never ☐ Once ☐ Twice ☐ Three times ☐ More than three times

How often did you travel to your spouse's active duty location for a visit?

- ☐ Never ☐ Once ☐ Twice ☐ Three times ☐ More than three times

During the period of time your spouse was on active duty, what forms of communication did you use?

Please indicate ALL that were used and IF PROBLEMS OCCURED THROUGH THEIR USE.

<u>Forms of Communication</u>	<u>Problems Occurred</u>
Fax.....	☐
Sending Mail.....	☐
Receiving Mail.....	☐
Telephone.....	☐
Telegram.....	☐

During Operation Desert Storm, how far did you live from the nearest Military

Post or Base?

- ☐ 10 miles or less
☐ 11-25 miles
☐ 26-50 miles
☐ 51-100 miles
☐ 101-200 miles
☐ More than 200 miles
☐ Do not know
☐ Not applicable, I live on post

What was your EMPLOYMENT status while your spouse was on active duty?

- ☐ Full-time employed
☐ Part-time employed
☐ Not employed-but seeking work
☐ Not employed-not seeking work
☐ Homemaker-not seeking work

What is your CURRENT employment status?

- ☐ Full-time employed
☐ Part-time employed
☐ Not employed-but seeking work
☐ Not employed-not seeking work
☐ Homemaker-not seeking work

How many CHILDREN lived with you when your spouse was on ODS active duty?

(Do not include yourself)

- ☐ None ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ More than 3

How many PARENTS or RELATIVES lived with you while your spouse was on ODS active duty? (Do not include yourself)

- ☐ None ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ More than 3

How many children, parents and relatives currently reside with you?

- ☐ None ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ More than 3

Was an ARMY Family Support Group available to you while your spouse was away on active duty? (A Family Support Group is a group of spouses and family members organized for mutual support, sharing information, and is sometimes called a wives club, spouses meeting, etc.)

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ I did not know of this ☐ Does not apply

Did this ARMY Family Support Group help you cope with life while your spouse was away?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Does not apply

Think about your life over the past TWO WEEKS.
On the whole, how much stress do you think came from problems or concerns with:

	N/A	NONE AT ALL	A LITTLE BIT	QUITE A BIT	EXTREME
Financial matters	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Personal health matters	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Personal or health matters of family members or close friends	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
My personal future and the meaning of my life	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
People I work with (If employed)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Breakup with my spouse because of his/her or deployment to Desert Storm	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
My relationship with my spouse since he/she returned from Desert Storm active duty	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Over the past two weeks, the stresses listed above have affected my personal life:

☐ Not at all ☐ A little bit ☐ Moderately ☐ Quite a bit ☐ Extremely

Over the past two weeks, the stresses listed above have affected my performance in my civilian job:

☐ Not at all ☐ A little bit ☐ Moderately ☐ Quite a bit ☐ Extremely

Over the past two weeks, how well have you coped with these stresses?

☐ Not at all ☐ A little bit ☐ Moderately ☐ Quite a bit ☐ Extremely

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During the time your spouse was on active duty, how difficult were the events of your life?

☐ Extremely difficult ☐ Difficult ☐ No change ☐ Easy ☐ Very Easy

If your spouse could get out of the IRR tomorrow, would he/she?

☐ Definitely Yes ☐ Yes ☐ Not Sure ☐ No ☐ Definitely No

In general, were you satisfied with your spouse's military experience during Operation Desert Storm?

☐ Definitely Yes ☐ Yes ☐ Not Sure ☐ No ☐ Definitely No

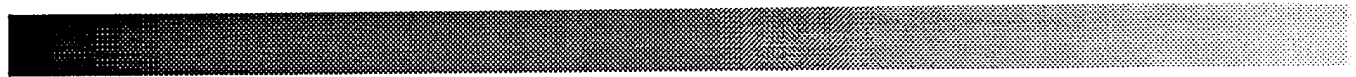
Please Continue On Next Page

COMMENTS: IF YOU HAVE ANY COMMENTS YOU WISH TO ADD ABOUT YOUR EXPERIENCE DURING OPERATION DESERT STORM, PLEASE WRITE THEM BELOW. AS IS TRUE FOR ANSWERS GIVEN THROUGHOUT THIS QUESTIONNAIRE, COMMENTS WILL BE TREATED AS CONFIDENTIAL. PLEASE REFER TO PARTICULAR QUESTIONS BY PAGE NUMBER WHEN MAKING A COMMENT.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT IN THIS RESEARCH.



Army Individual Ready Reserve Soldier Questionnaire - Frequencies



Appendix

E

AFTER OPERATION DESERT STORM - THE ARMY INDIVIDUAL READY RESERVE STUDY (SOLDIER)

Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Washington, DC 20307-5100

Survey Approval Authority: US Army Research Institute; Survey Control Number: PERI-AO-24-A

This survey will provide the Army with important information about recent and past experiences of Reserve soldiers who were deployed to Saudi Arabia and elsewhere as part of "Operation Desert Shield/Storm."

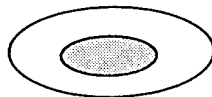
Privacy Act Information

- 1) **Authority:** 10 U.S.C. Sections 136 and 5 U.S.C. 552a; Executive Order 9397
- 2) **Disclosure:** I consent to the use of my answers by staff of the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research to compile statistics of group data. I understand that my name or any other data from which I could be recognized will not be available to anyone other than the professional staff conducting the study. I understand I have the right to withdraw my consent to participate in the study at any time.
- 3) **Purpose:** The Department of the Army is conducting a survey of US Army Individual Ready Reserve soldiers and their spouses to assess psychological and sociological factors associated with US Army Reserve mobilization during Operation Desert Storm and its aftermath.
- 4) **Uses:** I understand the purpose of this study is to develop information to benefit Individual Ready Reserve members and their families. I also understand that I may not directly benefit as a result of participating in this study.

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 30 minutes including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Comments regarding any aspect of this collection of information may be sent to Washington Headquarters Services (DOD), Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0702-0093), Washington, DC 20503. Please DO NOT return survey to either of these addresses. Return your completed survey in the envelope provided.

PLEASE USE A #2 PENCIL AND FILL IN THE BUBBLE WHICH CORRESPONDS TO YOUR ANSWER. PLEASE BE SURE TO FILL IN THE MIDDLE OF THE BUBBLE LIKE THE EXAMPLE BELOW. YOU DO NOT NEED TO FILL IN THE WHOLE BUBBLE.

PROPER MARK:



Identify current MONTH and YEAR

(Please fill in corresponding bubble)

00%	May 1993
66%	June 1993
23%	July 1993
12%	August 1993

(N=1185)

PART I: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Fill in a bubble for each item:	Age (Last Birthday): 17-20 0% 21-24 23% 25-28 30% 29-32 08% 33-36 06% 37-40 05% 41-44 06% 45-48 06% 49-52 04% 53-56 03% 57-64 06% 65-69 11% (N=1195)	Education: (Highest level completed before called to Active Duty for Operation Desert Shield/Storm) <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">01% Some High School</td> <td style="width: 33%;">07% College Graduate (2 Year)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>32% High School Diploma/GED</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>03% Some Vocational/Technical Training</td> <td>07% College Graduate (4 Year)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>04% Vocational/Technical Graduate</td> <td>04% Graduate Work</td> </tr> <tr> <td>33% Some College</td> <td>09% Graduate Degree</td> </tr> </table> (N=1187)		01% Some High School	07% College Graduate (2 Year)	32% High School Diploma/GED		03% Some Vocational/Technical Training	07% College Graduate (4 Year)	04% Vocational/Technical Graduate	04% Graduate Work	33% Some College	09% Graduate Degree																																																																																																				
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Ethnicity 81% White 10% Black 06% Hispanic 03% Other (N=1194)	Gender: 91% Male 09% Female (N=1173)	Your assigned military occupational specialty (MOS) or area of concentration (AOC). (During Operation Desert Storm ONLY). <table style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td>A</td><td>☐</td><td>L</td><td>☐</td><td>W</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td>B</td><td>☐</td><td>M</td><td>☐</td><td>X</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td>C</td><td>☐</td><td>N</td><td>☐</td><td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td>D</td><td>☐</td><td>O</td><td>☐</td><td>Z</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td>E</td><td>☐</td><td>P</td><td>☐</td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td>F</td><td>☐</td><td>Q</td><td>☐</td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td>G</td><td>☐</td><td>R</td><td>☐</td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td>H</td><td>☐</td><td>S</td><td>☐</td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td>I</td><td>☐</td><td>T</td><td>☐</td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td>J</td><td>☐</td><td>U</td><td>☐</td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td>K</td><td>☐</td><td>V</td><td>☐</td><td></td> </tr> </table>		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	1	☐	☐	A	☐	L	☐	W	2	☐	☐	B	☐	M	☐	X	3	☐	☐	C	☐	N	☐	Y	4	☐	☐	D	☐	O	☐	Z	5	☐	☐	E	☐	P	☐		6	☐	☐	F	☐	Q	☐		7	☐	☐	G	☐	R	☐		8	☐	☐	H	☐	S	☐		9	☐	☐	I	☐	T	☐		0	☐	☐	J	☐	U	☐					K	☐	V	☐															
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PART II: MILITARY EXPERIENCE (Active and Reserve Duty)

Were you an Army Individual Ready Reservist (IRR) during Operation Desert Shield/Storm (ODS) - August 90 through August 91?	YES 92%	NO 08%
Did you receive orders to active duty (Army) during Operation Desert/Storm?	98%	02%
Did you serve on active duty longer than ONE week during Operation Desert Shield/Storm?	98%	02%
Are you currently a member of the Army IRR?	76%	24%
Before becoming an Army IRR, did you serve on active duty with the Army?	87%	13%
Are you an Individual Mobilization Augmentee (IMA - Army)?	25%	75%
Is your spouse a member of any military service (reserves or active duty)?	04%	96%
Did your spouse serve on active duty during Operation Desert Shield/Storm?	04%	96%

How many TOTAL years of MILITARY SERVICE do you have?

ACTIVE SERVICE
(include ALL branches)

09% Less than 1 year
39% 1-3 years
33% 4-6 years
19% More than 6 years

(N=1192)

RESERVE SERVICE-NON-ACTIVE-DUTY
(include ALL branches)

08% Less than 1 year
42% 1-3 years
15% 4-6 years
34% More than 6 years

(N=1177)

Did you VOLUNTEER to be activated for Operation Desert Shield/Storm (ODS)

39% YES

61% NO

(N=1186)

What date did you REPORT to active duty for ODS?

82% Jan 91
13% Feb 91
02% Mar 91
00% Apr 91
00% May 91
02% Never received orders for ODS activation

(N=1172)

What date were you RELEASED from active duty following ODS?

02% Before Jan 91 00% Nov 91
01% Jan 91 01% Dec 91
04% Feb 91 01% Jan 92
34% Mar 91
21% Apr 91 01% Still on active duty on Original ODS Orders
16% May 91
07% Jun 91
06% Jul 91 01% Volunteered for continued active duty while on ODS Orders
02% Aug 91
03% Sep 91
01% Oct 91 01% Never received orders for ODS activation

(N=1186)

How many different assignments did you have while on active duty for Operation Desert Storm?

50% One
29% Two
12% Three

08% Four or more assignments
02% Does not apply: I never received orders for ODS activation

(N=1191)

Please MARK ALL THAT APPLY for the types of UNITS (Btn. Company, Command) you were assigned or attached to while on active duty for Operation Desert Shield/Storm:

REGULAR ARMY UNIT

ACTIVATED RESERVE UNIT

	Infantry Unit	Armor Unit	Other Unit		Infantry Unit	Armor Unit	Other Unit	
CONUS	20%	09%	70%	(N=890)	22%	09%	69%	(N=436)
EUROPE	38%	32%	31%	(N=387)	36%	41%	24%	(N=118)
SAUDIA ARABIA/ GULF REGION	14%	13%	73%	(N=474)	05%	08%	87%	(N=263)
OTHER/ OVERSEAS	15%	13%	73%	(N=62)	32%	15%	53%	(N=47)

While on active duty for ODS, did you serve in your
Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) Area of
Concentration (AOC) 50% OR MORE OF THE TIME?

72% YES 28% NO

If you DID NOT serve in your primary MOS/AOC while on active duty AT LEAST 50% or
MORE OF THE TIME, please write-in your primary duty/job title on the line below.

(N=1189)

What was your HIGHEST RANK during ODS?

16%	PV1 thru PFC	03%	2LT thru CPT
39%	CPL/SPC	09%	MAJ thru COL
20%	SGT or SSG	00%	Warrant Officer
13%	SFC thru SGM/CSM		

(N=1189)

FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS, PLEASE CONSIDER ONLY THE UNIT WHERE YOU
SPENT THE MAJORITY OF YOUR TIME ACTIVATED. (DO NOT CONSIDER WHERE THAT UNIT
WAS LOCATED - CONUS, PERSIAN GULF, ETC.)

Was anyone assigned to assist you in becoming a member of that unit?

47%	Yes	(N=1163)
53%	No	

If YES, how helpful was that person?

39%	N/A-No one was assigned to me	09%	Helped a little
21%	Extremely helpful	04%	Not helpful
27%	Helpful		

(N=924)

If nobody was assigned to assist you in becoming a useful member of that unit, did you
seek the assistance of anyone?

40%	Yes	(N=872)
59%	No	

If YES, how helpful was that person?

28%	N/A-No one was assigned to me	08%	Helped a little
22%	Extremely helpful	32%	Not helpful
11%	Helpful		

(N=714)

How long did it take before members of that unit accepted you?

39%	One day	15%	One week
09%	Two days	08%	Two to four weeks
08%	Three days	02%	More than four weeks
03%	Four days	16%	Never accepted

(N=1135)

While on active duty for ODS, did you serve in your
Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) Area of
Concentration (AOC) 50% OR MORE OF THE TIME?

72% YES 28% NO

If you DID NOT serve in your primary MOS/AOC while on active duty AT LEAST 50% or
MORE OF THE TIME, please write-in you primary duty/job title on the line below.

(N=1189)

What was your HIGHEST RANK during ODS?

16%	PV1 thru PFC	03%	2LT thru CPT
39%	CPL/SPC	09%	MAJ thru COL
20%	SGT or SSG	00%	Warrant Officer
13%	SFC thru SGM/CSM		

(N=1189)

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53%	No	

If YES, how helpful was that person?

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21%	Extremely helpful	04%	Not helpful
27%	Helpful		

(N=924)

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22%	Extremely helpful	32%	Not helpful
11%	Helpful		

(N=714)

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39%	One day	15%	One week
09%	Two days	08%	Two to four weeks
08%	Three days	02%	More than four weeks
03%	Four days	16%	Never accepted

(N=1135)

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Can't Say	Agree	Strongly Agree
I was accepted by most of the members of my unit.	07%	07%	12%	40%	34%
I shared personal concerns with several members of the unit.	09%	17%	15%	39%	20%
I shared personal concerns with only one member of the unit.	24%	35%	18%	16%	07%
Members of the unit shared personal concerns with me.	09%	09%	17%	43%	23%
I contributed to the mission of the unit.	06%	03%	09%	29%	53%
Members of the unit felt I made a contribution.	05%	03%	24%	29%	39%
I felt like a member of the unit.	12%	11%	10%	32%	35%
The unit thought of me as one of its members.	09%	08%	20%	30%	33%

What was your employment status the MONTH before you were called to ODS active duty?

62%	Employed full-time: not a student	01%	Student part-time: not employed
04%	Employed part-time: not a student	06%	Student part-time: employed full-time
06%	Student full-time: not employed	07%	Not employed but seeking work
12%	Student full-time: employed part-time	02%	Homemaker: not seeking work

(N=1161)

What is your CURRENT employment status?

60%	Employed full-time: not a student	01%	Student part-time: not employed
04%	Employed part-time: not a student	06%	Student part-time: employed full-time
04%	Student full-time: not employed	12%	Not employed but seeking work
12%	Student full-time : employed part-time	02%	Homemaker: not seeking work

(N=1168)

PART III:

FAMILY AND MARRIAGE

While you were on active duty for ODS, how far did YOUR SPOUSE live from the nearest military installation?

48%	N/A- I was not married during my activation	09%	26-50 miles
01%	N/A- She/He lived on a military installation	09%	51-100 miles
10%	10 miles or less	07%	101-200 miles
09%	11-25 miles	08%	More than 200 miles

(N=1193)

MARITAL STATUS: Please FILL-IN ALL THAT APPLY for your Current Marital Status
AND your Marital Status on the day you reported for active duty for ODS.

	CURRENT MARITAL STATUS	MARITAL STATUS ON REPORT DATE
Single	34%	39%
Engaged	07%	05%
Married (First marriage)	41%	38%
Separated	03%	04%
Filed for divorce	02%	02%
Divorced	09%	05%
Remarried	02%	09%
Widowed	02%	02%

How long have you been married? (Current or most recent spouse.)

05%	Less than 1 year	03%	16-20 years
24%	01-05 years	14%	Over 20 years
11%	06-10 years	37%	N/A Never been married
05%	11-15 years		

(N=1175)

How many dependents (children, relatives, parents) WERE YOU SUPPORTING while
serving on active duty? (If Married, do not include spouse)

57%	None
18%	1
20%	2-3
05%	More than 3

(N=1175)

How many dependents (children, relatives, parents) CURRENTLY RESIDE with you?
(If Married, do not include spouse)

55%	None
18%	1
24%	2-3
03%	More than 3

(N=1186)

Think about your life over the past TWO WEEKS.
On the whole, how much stress do you think
came from problems or concerns with:

	N/A	NONE AT ALL	LITTLE BIT	MODERATE	QUITE A BIT	EXTREME
Financial matters	02%		14%	22%	23%	15%
Personal health matters	03%		43%	25%	15%	04%
Personal or health matters of family matters or close friends	10%		40%	21%	14%	06%
My activation and deployment for Operation Desert Storm	09%		47%	15%	13%	06%
Things that happened in combat in Kuwait/Iraq	42%		31%	09%	08%	04%
Changes in my feelings about myself since I got back from Desert Storm	12%		46%	15%	10%	06%
Things I have found out about Desert Storm since I returned to my home	11%		47%	17%	12%	04%
Being able to stay on in the Army Reserve because of downsizing or force reduction	28%		44%	10%	08%	04%
My Army Reserve career and chances for promotion	29%		41%	10%	08%	05%
My personal future and the meaning of my life	06%		22%	19%	21%	11%
Breakup with my spouse or significant other because of my activation or deployment to Desert Storm	50%		34%	05%	03%	05%
My children because of my activation or deployment to Desert Storm	53%		32%	05%	03%	04%
Adapting to life as a civilian since I returned from active duty or deployment	11%		58%	12%	08%	04%
Drugs since I got back from Desert Storm	42%		52%	03%	01%	01%
My relationship with my spouse or significant other since I got back from active duty or Desert Storm	24%		45%	11%	09%	06%
Feeling confined or trapped since I got back from active duty or Desert Storm	14%		58%	10%	06%	06%
People I work with (If employed)	18%		44%	16%	13%	04%
Business or professional life	13%		35%	18%	16%	06%

Over the past two weeks, the stresses listed above have affected my personal life:

24% Not at all 32% A little bit 24% Moderate 15% Quite a bit 05% Extreme
(N=1189)

Over the past two weeks, the stresses listed above have affected my performance in my
civilian job: (If employed)

56% Not at all 23% A little bit 11% Moderate 06% Quite a bit 02% Extreme
(N=1180)

Over the past two weeks, how well have you coped with these stresses?

03% Very Poorly 07% Somewhat poorly 25% Moderately 39% Quite well 26% Extremely well
(N=1185)

BSI

Below is a list of problems and complaints that people sometimes have. Read each one carefully, and select the bubble that best describes how much DISCOMFORT that problem has caused you DURING THE PAST WEEK.

	NONE	A LITTLE BIT	MODERATE	QUITE A BIT	EXTREME
1. Nervousness or shakiness inside.	68%	17%	07%	05%	03%
2. Repeated unpleasant thoughts.	57%	20%	10%	09%	05%
3. Faintness or dizziness.	87%	08%	03%	02%	01%
4. Loss of sexual interest or pleasure.	76%	11%	06%	04%	03%
5. Feeling critical of others.	48%	24%	14%	10%	05%
6. The idea that someone else can control your thoughts.	83%	07%	05%	03%	02%
7. Feeling others are to blame for most of your troubles.	75%	15%	05%	03%	02%
8. Trouble remembering things.	54%	23%	11%	07%	06%
9. Feeling easily annoyed or irritated.	37%	28%	12%	12%	10%
10. Pains in heart or chest.	79%	11%	05%	03%	02%
11. Feeling afraid in open spaces.	89%	05%	03%	02%	01%
12. Feeling low in energy or slowed down.	45%	28%	12%	09%	07%
13. Thoughts of ending your life.	88%	07%	02%	02%	01%
14. Feeling that most people cannot be trusted.	54%	21%	10%	07%	07%
15. Poor appetite.	76%	14%	06%	03%	01%
16. Crying easily.	84%	09%	03%	02%	02%
17. Suddenly scared for no reason.	83%	8%	4%	3%	2%
18. Temper outbursts that you could not control.	67%	15%	6%	7%	5%
19. Feeling lonely even when you are with people.	58%	19%	11%	8%	5%
20. Feeling blocked in getting things done.	54%	22%	11%	7%	6%
21. Feeling lonely.	56%	21%	9%	8%	6%
22. Feeling blue.	57%	20%	9%	7%	4%
23. Worrying too much about things.	41%	24%	14%	11%	10%
24. Feeling no interest in things.	63%	19%	9%	5%	4%
25. Feeling fearful.	78%	12%	5%	3%	2%
26. Your feelings being easily hurt.	69%	17%	5%	6%	3%
27. Feeling others do not understand you or are unsympathetic.	62%	18%	8%	7%	5%
28. Feeling that people are unfriendly or dislike you.	74%	14%	6%	4%	3%
29. Feeling inferior to others.	76%	13%	6%	4%	2%
30. Nausea or upset stomach.	73%	14%	7%	4%	3%
31. Feeling that you are watched or talked about by others.	70%	15%	6%	5%	4%
32. Trouble falling asleep.	56%	19%	9%	9%	7%

BSI

Below is a list of problems and complaints that people sometimes have. Read each one carefully, and select the bubble that best describes how much DISCOMFORT that problem has caused you DURING THE PAST WEEK.

	NONE	A LITTLE BIT	MODERATE	QUITE A BIT	EXTREME
33. Having to check and double-check what you do.	49%	28%	11%	8%	5%
34. Difficulty making decisions.	62%	22%	9%	5%	2%
35. Feeling afraid to travel.	88%	06%	4%	1%	2%
36. Trouble getting your breath.	82%	11%	4%	2%	1%
37. Hot or cold spells.	85%	7%	4%	2%	2%
38. Having to avoid certain things, places or activities because they frighten you.	85%	7%	3%	2%	2%
39. Your mind going blank.	65%	21%	7%	4%	2%
40. Numbness or tingling in parts of your body.	71%	14%	7%	4%	3%
41. The idea that you should be punished for your sins.	85%	8%	3%	3%	2%
42. Feeling hopeless about the future.	65%	17%	8%	5%	5%
43. Trouble concentrating.	57%	23%	11%	5%	4%
44. Feeling weak in parts of your body.	69%	16%	7%	6%	3%
45. Feeling tense or keyed up.	46%	26%	13%	9%	6%
46. Thoughts of death or dying.	70%	15%	8%	5%	3%
47. Having urges to beat, injure or harm someone.	70%	14%	7%	4%	5%
48. Sleep that is restless or disturbed.	53%	19%	11%	10%	7%
49. Having urges to break or smash things.	72%	12%	7%	5%	4%
50. Feeling very self-conscious with others.	64%	18%	10%	5%	4%
51. Feeling uneasy in crowds.	62%	17%	9%	5%	7%
52. Never feeling close to another person.	65%	16%	8%	6%	4%
53. Spells of terror or panic.	87%	7%	3%	2%	1%
54. Getting into frequent arguments.	66%	15%	8%	7%	4%
55. Feeling nervous when you are alone.	81%	10%	4%	3%	2%
56. Others not giving you proper credit for your achievements.	58%	19%	10%	7%	5%
57. Feeling so restless you couldn't sit still.	62%	20%	9%	5%	4%
58. Feelings of worthlessness.	72%	16%	6%	4%	3%
59. Feeling that people will take advantage of you if you let them.	49%	22%	12%	9%	7%
60. Thoughts and images of a frightening nature.	78%	11%	5%	4%	3%
61. Feelings of guilt.	73%	14%	7%	4%	2%
62. The idea that something is wrong with your mind.	75%	11%	6%	5%	3%
63. Spending less time with peers and friends.	58%	19%	9%	8%	6%

Please fill in a bubble for each item indicating how frequently these comments were true for you during the LAST SEVEN DAYS.

	NOT AT ALL	RARELY	SOMETIMES	OFTEN
I thought about Operation Desert Storm when I didn't mean to.	53%	18%	20%	9%
I avoided letting myself get upset when I thought about it or was reminded of it.	68%	11%	13%	8%
I tried to remove it from my memory	77%	8%	8%	7%
I had trouble falling asleep or staying asleep.	65%	10%	15%	11%
I had waves of strong feeling about it.	68%	11%	15%	6%
I had dreams about Operation Desert Storm.	72%	12%	12%	4%
I felt as if it hadn't happened or wasn't real.	80%	8%	9%	3%
I tried not to talk about it.	74%	10%	10%	7%
Pictures of it popped into my mind.	62%	14%	16%	7%
I stayed away from reminders of it.	78%	9%	8%	5%
Other things kept making me think about Operation Desert Storm.	62%	14%	17%	7%
I was aware that I still had a lot of feelings about it, but didn't deal with them.	75%	10%	11%	4%
I tried not to think about it.	76%	8%	8%	7%
Any reminder brought back feelings about it.	66%	13%	14%	7%
My feelings about it were kind of numb.	77%	8%	11%	3%

WERE YOU DEPLOYED TO THE PERSIAN GULF REGION/SOUTHWEST ASIA FOR OPERATION DESERT SHIELD/STORM (ODS)?

67% NO (Please go on to the last page of the survey.)
 33% YES (Please continue below.)

(N=1192)

Which of the following statements best describes your cigarette smoking habits?

46% I do not smoke cigarettes now and did not smoke before deploying to SWA in 1990/91.
 20% I smoke A LOT MORE now than before I deployed to SWA.
 15% I smoke THE SAME now as before I deployed to SWA.
 6% I smoke A LITTLE LESS now than before I deployed to SWA.
 2% I smoke A LOT LESS now than before I deployed to SWA.
 10% I smoked in SWA, but have quite smoking since ODS.

(N=689)

How many cigarettes do you smoke per day currently?

54% None
 04% 1 - 5 cigarettes a day.
 06% 6 - 10 a day.
 18% 11 - 20 a day.
 16% 21 -40 a day.
 11% More than 40 cigarettes a day.

(N=681)

PART IV

STOP

If your rank/grade was E7 OR ABOVE, during Operation Desert Storm, please GO DIRECTLY TO PAGE 13.

If your rank/grade was E6 OR BELOW, during Operation Desert Storm, please continue with the survey at PAGE 11.

Please use the following scale to tell us how much you AGREE or DISAGREE with the statements below about the unit you were assigned to in the PERSIAN GULF/
SOUTHWEST ASIA area:

1=STRONGLY DISAGREE 2=DISAGREE 3=CAN'T SAY 4=AGREE 5=STRONGLY AGREE

	1	2	3	4	5	DOES NOT APPLY
There was a lot of teamwork and cooperation among soldiers in my COMPANY	12%	21%	9%	38%	17%	3%
Officers most always got willing and whole-hearted cooperation . from soldiers in this COMPANY.	11%	25%	20%	31%	10%	4%
NCO's most always got willing and whole-hearted cooperation from soldiers in this COMPANY.....	7%	22%	11%	44%	12%	3%
I thought my leaders were better than the leaders of other units.	27%	19%	30%	12%	8%	4%
I thought that people in this COMPANY felt very close to each other.	11%	19%	31%	24%	12%	4%
I spent my after-duty hours with people in this COMPANY.	12%	10%	4%	47%	19%	8%
My closest relationships were with the people I worked with.	7%	15%	8%	44%	22%	4%
I was impressed by the quality of leadership in this COMPANY.	29%	25%	14%	19%	9%	3%
I would go for help with a personal problem to people in the COMPANY chain-of-command.....	25%	20%	19%	24%	8%	4%
I thought that most of the people in this COMPANY could be trusted.	12%	18%	29%	33%	6%	3%
I felt that my superiors made a real attempt to treat me as a person.	15%	19%	15%	38%	10%	3%
In this COMPANY, people really looked out for each other.	12%	19%	24%	33%	10%	3%
I felt that the officers in this COMPANY would lead well in combat.	27%	18%	25%	19%	7%	4%
I felt that the NCO'S in this COMPANY would lead well in combat.....	14%	13%	21%	36%	11%	4%
I felt that the soldiers in this COMPANY had enough skills that I could trust them with my life in combat.	18%	17%	20%	30%	11%	4%
I spent a lot of time with members of my platoon after duty hours.	9%	14%	9%	42%	18%	8%
I could have gone to most people in my SQUAD for help when I had a personal problem.....	14%	19%	25%	27%	9%	5%
Most people in my SQUAD would have lent me money in an emergency.	11%	11%	32%	31%	10%	5%
My PLATOON SERGEANT talked to me personally outside normal duties.	14%	21%	12%	39%	10%	5%
My PLATOON LEADER talked to me personally outside normal duties.	18%	24%	14%	30%	7%	7%
My FIRST SERGEANT talked to me personally outside normal duties.	24%	29%	13%	21%	8%	5%
My officers were interested in my personal welfare.....	23%	22%	24%	21%	6%	4%
The COMPANY COMMANDER talked to me personally outside normal duties.	31%	27%	14%	16%	7%	6%
My NCO'S were interested in my personal welfare.	16%	17%	17%	38%	8%	4%
My officers were interested in what I thought and how I felt about things.	26%	18%	27%	19%	5%	4%
My NCO'S were interested in what I thought and how I felt about things.	18%	14%	18%	38%	8%	4%
I thought that if we were going to war tomorrow, I would have felt good about going with my SQUAD.....	19%	16%	18%	26%	16%	4%
I thought that if we were going to war tomorrow, I would have felt good about going with my PLATOON.	20%	19%	21%	23%	14%	4%
I felt that my chain of command worked well.	26%	21%	19%	21%	8%	4%
I had a lot of confidence in my COMPANY COMMANDER'S ability to lead the unit in combat.....	27%	21%	24%	17%	8%	5%
I could have gone to most people in my PLATOON for help when I had a personal problem.	17%	20%	29%	24%	7%	4%
I felt that I was well trained to go into combat.	8%	10%	9%	39%	30%	6%
I felt that my SQUAD was well trained to go into combat.	13%	15%	23%	31%	13%	4%

COPING

Most soldiers feel anxiety, stress and fear during a high threat of deployment. During Operation Desert Shield/Storm, you might have used different people and things to manage these feelings.

Please fill in **YES** for each item that you used during your deployment AND rate how helpful that item was to you.

If you fill in **NO** or **DOES NOT APPLY**, continue to the next item.

	Does Not Apply	NO I did not use this	HOW HELPFUL WAS IT?					
			YES I used this	Not Helpful	A Little Bit	Moderately Helpful	Quite a Bit	Extremely
My unit medic			128	7%	17%	24%	32%	21%
Prayer or meditation			335	3%	14%	20%	32%	32%
Confidence in the abilities of leaders in my PLATOON			282	11%	23%	31%	22%	12%
Weapons/equipment checks			426	6%	16%	25%	25%	28%
Confidence in my own abilities			567	1%	8%	15%	32%	43%
My COMPANY COMMANDER			217	24%	17%	23%	22%	13%
Remembering my training			539	1%	14%	17%	34%	34%
My PLATOON SERGEANT			305	11%	19%	28%	24%	18%
Information put out by my unit			408	20%	27%	24%	18%	12%
My Local Chaplain			160	13%	23%	24%	15%	25%
My FIRST SERGEANT			235	19%	18%	28%	18%	18%
Confidence in the abilities of soldiers in my PLATOON			376	9%	27%	28%	21%	14%
My BATTALION COMMANDER			130	28%	15%	20%	25%	12%
My PLATOON LEADER			263	18%	20%	25%	20%	17%
Thoughts of family back home			540	3%	9%	14%	28%	45%
Belief in the Desert Shield/Storm Mission			430	5%	18%	15%	24%	38%
Other soldiers in my PLATOON			391	8%	20%	36%	25%	11%
My SQUAD/SECTION LEADER			322	13%	20%	32%	23%	12%
Check/Rehearse plans and orders			289	10%	18%	29%	24%	18%
My best buddy			399	2%	10%	17%	36%	35%
Confidence in superiority of my weapons over the enemy			442	4%	10%	19%	24%	43%
Confidence in superiority of my training over the enemy			463	4%	13%	16%	22%	45%
Anything else? (use the space provided below)			90	6%	2%	10%	30%	53%

COMBAT

Fill in **YES** for each of the events that you experienced during your deployment to the Middle East AND indicate how much stress (if any) that particular event caused you.

Fill in **NO** for events you did not experience.

HOW STRESSFUL WAS IT?

	NO (Go to next item)	YES	NONE AT ALL	A LITTLE BIT	MODERATE	QUITE A BIT	EXTREME
		N					
I served in a unit that fired on the enemy.		219	13%	28%	29%	19%	11%
I flew in an aircraft that was shot at by the enemy.		19	30%	15%	22%	11%	22%
I was stationed at a forward observation post.		116	10%	24%	25%	24%	17%
I received incoming artillery, rocket, or mortar fire.		314	4%	16%	21%	35%	25%
I encountered mines or booby traps.		231	6%	28%	22%	21%	24%
I received sniper or sapper fire.		98	6%	29%	26%	23%	16%
I went on combat patrols.		86	8%	34%	21%	22%	15%
I was surrounded by enemy units.		39	5%	26%	23%	28%	19%
I was in a patrol that was ambushed.		22	31%	19%	4%	15%	31%
I fired rounds at the enemy.		122	13%	31%	25%	21%	10%
I engaged the enemy in a firefight.		77	8%	35%	15%	27%	15%
I had a confirmed kill.		35	21%	18%	13%	36%	13%
I saw an enemy soldier killed or wounded.		314	13%	16%	27%	27%	16%
I saw civilians killed or wounded.		215	6%	18%	17%	33%	27%
I was wounded or injured myself.		94	11%	28%	18%	18%	26%
I saw an American soldier wounded by the ENEMY.		146	6%	21%	22%	27%	25%
I saw an American soldier killed by the ENEMY.		95	2%	7%	21%	27%	43%
I saw an American soldier wounded by FRIENDLY FIRE.		59	13%	14%	25%	23%	25%
I saw an American soldier killed by FRIENDLY FIRE.		33	16%	8%	11%	22%	43%
I had a leader killed or wounded.		30	14%	34%	11%	17%	23%
I had a buddy killed in action.		99	6%	14%	11%	24%	45%
I had a buddy get wounded or injured.		157	4%	17%	25%	25%	29%
I was attacked by enemy aircraft (strafed or bombed).		32	12%	12%	12%	18%	47%
I was attacked by enemy tanks.		47	16%	12%	33%	12%	27%
I thought I was about to be killed (for example, pinned down or near miss.)		159	7%	13%	15%	25%	39%
Anything else? (write here and rate)		136	7%	12%	18%	27%	35%

Please rate your military experience while on active duty for ODS:

29% Very positive experience
 23% Positive experience
 24% Okay experience
 13% Negative experience
 10% Very negative experience (N=1192)
 00% NOT APPLICABLE - NOT ACTIVATED

If you could leave the Army Reserves/IRR today, would you?

18% Definitely yes
 11% Yes
 25% Maybe
 20% No
 22% Definately No (N=1190)
 04% NOT APPLICABLE

If you could join the Active Army today, would you?

16% Definitely yes
 11% Yes
 14% Maybe
 28% No
 18% Definately no
 12% I am currently on Active Duty (DO NOT include AGR tours)
 00% NOT APPLICABLE (N=1192)

If you married during the time of your active duty experience, how well did your spouse manage life without you during your deployment?

12% Not applicable
 11% Very well
 07% Well
 08% Neither well not poorly
 36% Poorly (N=1187)
 27% NOT APPLICABLE/NOT MARRIED

COMMENTS:

IF YOU HAVE ANY COMMENTS YOU WISH TO ADD ABOUT YOUR RECENT ARMY EXPERIENCE DURING OPERATION DESERT SHIELD/STORM, PLEASE WRITE THEM BELOW. AS IS TRUE FOR ANSWERS GIVEN THROUGHOUT THIS SURVEY, COMMENTS WILL BE TREATED AS CONFIDENTIAL. PLEASE REFER TO ANY QUESTIONS BY PAGE NUMBER AND CONTENT WHEN MAKING A COMMENT. PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THE BACK OF THIS SURVEY, BUT FEEL FREE TO ADD ANOTHER PAGE OF COMMENTS IF YOU SO DESIRE.

Army Individual Ready Reserve Spouse Questionnaire - Frequencies



Appendix

F

AFTER OPERATION DESERT STORM - THE ARMY INDIVIDUAL READY RESERVE STUDY (SPOUSE)

Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Washington, DC 20307-5100

Survey Approval Authority: US Army Research Institute; Survey Control Number: PERI-AO-92-24-A

This survey will provide the Army with important information about recent and past experiences of Reserve soldiers who were deployed to Saudi Arabia and elsewhere as part of "Operation Desert Shield/Storm."

Privacy Act Information

1) **Authority:** 10 U.S.C. Sections 136 and 5 U.S.C. 552a; Executive Order 9397

2) **Disclosure:** I consent to the use of my answers by staff of the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research to compile statistics of group data. I understand that my name or any other data from which I could be recognized will not be available to anyone other than the professional staff conducting the study. I understand I have the right to withdraw my consent to participate in the study at any time.

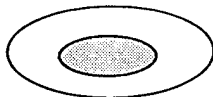
3) **Purpose:** The Department of the Army is conducting a survey of US Army Individual Ready Reserve soldiers and their spouses to assess psychological and sociological factors associated with US Army Reserve mobilization during Operation Desert Storm and its aftermath.

4) **Uses:** I understand the purpose of this study is to develop information to benefit Individual Ready Reserve members and their families. I also understand that I may not directly benefit as a result of participating in this study.

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 30 minutes including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Comments regarding any aspect of this collection of information may be sent to Washington Headquarters Services (DOD), Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0702-0093), Washington, DC 20503. **Please DO NOT return survey to either of these addresses. Return your completed survey in the envelope provided.**

PLEASE USE A #2 PENCIL AND FILL IN THE BUBBLE WHICH CORRESPONDS TO YOUR ANSWER. PLEASE BE SURE TO FILL IN THE MIDDLE OF THE BUBBLE LIKE THE EXAMPLE BELOW. YOU DO NOT NEED TO FILL IN THE WHOLE BUBBLE.

PROPER MARK:



Identify current MONTH and YEAR
(Please fill in corresponding bubble)

00.3%	May 1993
63.5%	June 1993
25.5%	July 1993
10.4%	August 1993

(N=337)

PART 1: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Fill in a bubble for each item:

Gender: 07.9% Male 92.1% Female (N=356)	Education: (Highest level completed by September 1991) 07.1% Some High School 29.9% High School Diploma/GED 07.9% Some Vocational/Tech Training 06.8% Vocational/Technical Graduate 21.2% Some College (N=354)	06.8% College Graduate (2 Year) 10.5% College Graduate (4 Years) 05.1% Graduate Work 04.8% Graduate Degree
Ethnicity: White 81.6% Black 08.4% Hispanic 07.2% Other 02.9% (N=347)		

What is your current Marital Status? (MARK ALL THAT APPLY)

95.0% Married (n=341)	01.4% Divorced from IRR spouse (n=5)
00.6% Engaged (n=2)	00.3% Widowed (n=1)
02.2% Separated/Filed (n=8) for divorce	(N=359)

How long have you been married to your current spouse?

01.1% Less than 1 year	13.5% 11-15 years
22.9% 1-5 years	05.7% 16-20 years
25.5% 6-10 years	31.2% More than 20 years

(N=349)

Age (Last Birthday)

28.4% = 19-29
20.9% = 30-39
29.0% = 40-49
15.8% = 50-59
06.2% = > 60

(N=349)

	YES	NO	N
Did your spouse receive orders to active duty (ARMY) during Operation Desert Shield/Storm (ODS)?	97.5%	02.5%	355
Did your spouse serve on active duty longer than one week during ODS?	96.3%	03.7%	351
Is your spouse currently an Army Individual Ready Reservist?	72.8%	27.2%	342
Were YOU a member of the Army Individual Ready Reserves?	03.4%	96.6%	354
Were YOU on active duty (ARMY) during ODS?	04.9%	95.1%	350
Are YOU currently an Army Individual Ready Reservist?	01.7%	98.3%	351
Are YOU a member of any military service (active duty or reserve)?	05.7%	94.3%	350
Were YOU called to active duty as a member of another military service? (example, Navy reservist, etc.) during ODS?	00.6%	99.4%	356

**How many years of military service does your spouse have?
(ADD ALL ACTIVE DUTY AND RESERVIST TIME)**

00.9%	Less than 1 year	11.6%	11-15 years
15.1%	1-5 years	13.9%	16-20 years
21.0%	6-10 years	37.5%	More than 20 years

(N=352)

Please indicate the RANK/GRADE of your spouse during ODS.

06.0%	PV1/E1 thru PFC/E3	02.5%	2LT thru CPT
32.0%	CPL/SPC-E4	16.3%	MAJ thru COL
	SGT/E-5 to SSG/E-6		Warrant Officer
43.3%	SFC/E7 thru SGM/E9		

(N=319)

**What date did your spouse
REPORT TO active duty for ODS?**

26.9%	Before Jan 1991
52.6%	Jan 91
16.0%	Feb 91
02.3%	Mar 91
	Apr 91
00.6%	May 91
01.7%	Never received orders for ODS activation

(N=350)

**What date was your spouse RELEASED
FROM active duty following ODS?**

03.2%	Before Jan 91	02.6%	Oct 91
02.9%	Jan 91	00.3%	Nov 91
02.6%	Feb 91	00.9%	Dec 91
20.8%	Mar 91	01.7%	Jan 92
23.1%	Apr 91	00.6%	Still on active duty on original ODS orders
13.9%	May 91	01.4%	Volunteered for con- tinued active duty while on ODS Orders
07.5%	Jun 91		
10.1%	Jul 91		
02.0%	Aug 91		
04.9%	Sep 91	01.4%	Never received orders ODS activation

(N=346)

If your spouse did NOT serve on active duty for the Operation Desert Storm, please stop here and return your survey - Thank You.

Did your spouse serve in the Persian Gulf Region during Operation Desert Storm?

32.3% Yes 65.3% No 01.5% Do not know (N=340)

Did your spouse serve in Europe (include Germany) during Operation Desert Storm?

13.1% Yes 85.7% No 01.2% Do not know (N=335)

Did your spouse remain in the United States during his/her entire period of service for Operation Desert Storm?

54.6% Yes 44.8% No 00.6% Do not know (N=335)

If your spouse's main duty station during Operation Desert Storm was in the UNITED STATES-How far away from your home was he/she assigned? (N=315)

04.1%	I lived with my spouse	12.4%	101-500 miles
01.9%	10 miles or less	10.8%	501-1000 miles
05.4%	11-50 miles	22.5%	Greater than 1000 miles
02.5%	51-100 miles	40.3%	Not-Applicable, main duty station outside of U.S.

How often did your spouse come home while on active duty? (N=330)

60.0% Never 09.4% Once 05.5% Twice 04.5% Three times 20.6% More than three times

How often did you travel to your spouse's active duty location for a visit? (N=328)

72.6% Never 13.4% Once 05.2% Twice 00.9% Three times 07.9% More than three times

During the period of time your spouse was on active duty, what forms of communication did you use?

Please indicate ALL that were used and IF PROBLEMS OCCURED THROUGH THEIR USE.

Forms of Communication		Problems Occurred	
Fax.....	07.5% (N=27)	01.4% (N=5)	
Sending Mail.....	68.1% (N=245)	14.7% (N=53)	
Receiving Mail.....	61.9% (N=223)	11.9% (N=43)	
Telephone.....	86.7% (N=312)	11.7% (N=42)	
Telegram.....	00.6% (N=2)	00.0% (N=0)	(N=360)

During Operation Desert Storm, how far did you live from the nearest Military

Post or Base? (N=333)

19.8%	10 miles or less	12.6%	101-200 miles
18.0%	11-25 miles	10.8%	More than 200 miles
14.1%	26-50 miles	03.0%	Do not know
19.5%	51-100 miles	02.1%	Not applicable, I live on post

What was your EMPLOYMENT status while your spouse was on active duty?

(N=334)

53.0%	Full-time employed
16.2%	Part-time employed
03.6%	Not employed-but seeking work
02.4%	Not employed-not seeking work
24.9%	Homemaker-not seeking work

What is your CURRENT employment status?

(N=330)

53.0%	Full-time employed
13.9%	Part-time employed
07.9%	Not employed-but seeking work
03.0%	Not employed-not seeking work
22.1%	Homemaker-not seeking work

How many CHILDREN lived with you when your spouse was on ODS active duty?

(N=338)

(Do not include yourself)

34.0% None 24.3% One 29.3% Two 07.4% Three 05.0% More than 3

How many PARENTS or RELATIVES lived with you while your spouse was on ODS active duty? (Do not include yourself)

(N=336)

86.9% None 08.6% One 02.7% Two 01.2% Three 00.6% More than 3

How many children, parents and relatives currently reside with you?

(N=338)

34.3% None 18.3% One 26.3% Two 13.3% Three 07.7% More than 3

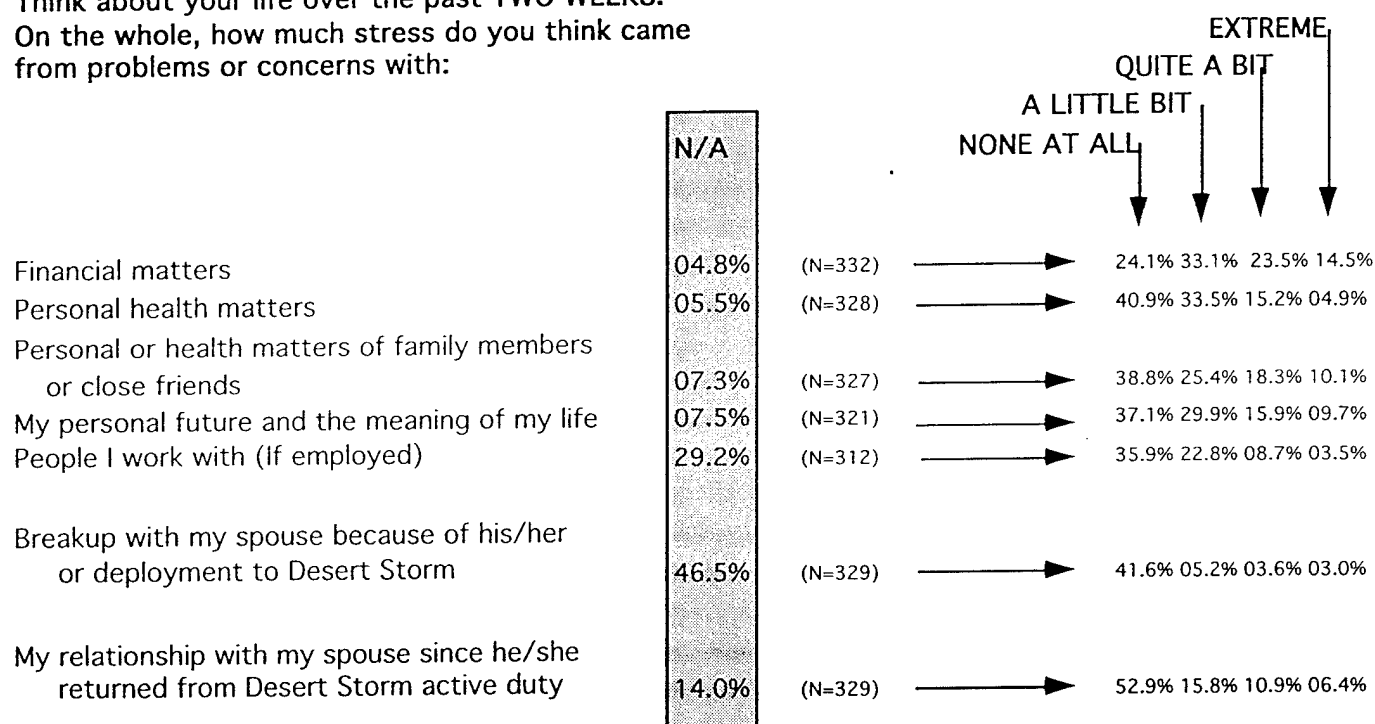
Was an ARMY Family Support Group available to you while your spouse was away on active duty? (A Family Support Group is a group of spouses and family members organized for mutual support, sharing information, and is sometimes called a wives club, spouses meeting, etc.) (N=336)

27.7% Yes 36.6% No 24.7% I did not know of this 11.0% Does not apply

Did this ARMY Family Support Group help you cope with life while your spouse was away? (N=326)

07.1% Yes 35.0% No 58.0% Does not apply

Think about your life over the past TWO WEEKS.
On the whole, how much stress do you think came from problems or concerns with:



Over the past two weeks, the stresses listed above have affected my personal life: (N=329)

29.5% Not at all 26.7% A little bit 19.5% Moderately 16.4% Quite a bit 07.9% Extremely

Over the past two weeks, the stresses listed above have affected my performance in my civilian job: (N=310)

66.8% Not at all 18.7% A little bit 09.4% Moderately 04.5% Quite a bit 00.6% Extremely

Over the past two weeks, how well have you coped with these stresses? (N=315)

15.2% Not at all 11.4% A little bit 32.4% Moderately 23.5% Quite a bit 17.5% Extremely

Below is a list of problems and complaints that people sometimes have. Read each one carefully, and select the bubble that best describes how much DISCOMFORT that problem has caused you DURING THE PAST WEEK.

		NONE	A LITTLE BIT	MODERATE	QUITE A BIT	EXTREME
1. Nervousness or shakiness inside.	(N=333)	63.1%	16.2%	09.6%	08.4%	02.7%
2. Repeated unpleasant thoughts.	(N=334)	62.0%	18.9%	08.4%	07.5%	03.3%
3. Faintness or dizziness.	(N=333)	82.0%	10.5%	05.7%	01.8%	
4. Loss of sexual interest or pleasure.	(N=331)	62.8%	14.8%	09.4%	07.6%	05.4%
5. Feeling critical of others.	(N=332)	52.1%	24.4%	13.3%	07.5%	02.7%
6. The idea that someone else can control your thoughts.	(N=332)	85.8%	07.2%	02.7%	02.1%	02.1%
7. Feeling others are to blame for most of your troubles.	(N=334)	72.5%	17.7%	04.5%	03.3%	02.1%
8. Trouble remembering things.	(N=333)	58.3%	23.4%	09.3%	08.1%	00.9%
9. Feeling easily annoyed or irritated.	(N=331)	40.8%	31.4%	10.6%	11.2%	06.0%
10. Pains in heart or chest.	(N=334)	82.0%	10.5%	03.9%	02.7%	00.9%
11. Feeling afraid in open spaces.	(N=331)	92.7%	04.2%	00.6%	01.5%	00.9%
12. Feeling low in energy or slowed down.	(N=332)	39.8%	29.8%	13.3%	10.2%	06.9%
13. Thoughts of ending your life.	(N=334)	93.1%	04.2%	00.9%	00.6%	01.2%
14. Feeling that most people cannot be trusted.	(N=334)	64.4%	18.6%	06.3%	07.5%	03.3%
15. Poor appetite.	(N=333)	81.4%	10.2%	04.5%	02.7%	01.2%
16. Crying easily.	(N=332)	64.8%	17.8%	08.4%	03.3%	05.7%
17. Suddenly scared for no reason.	(N=334)	84.4%	09.6%	01.8%	03.3%	00.9%
18. Temper outbursts that you could not control.	(N=333)	71.2%	18.0%	04.2%	03.6%	03.0%
19. Feeling lonely even when you are with people.	(N=334)	68.9%	15.9%	05.1%	05.7%	04.5%
20. Feeling blocked in getting things done.	(N=334)	56.6%	24.6%	09.3%	06.0%	03.6%
21. Feeling lonely.	(N=333)	65.2%	16.2%	06.0%	06.0%	06.6%
22. Feeling blue.	(N=332)	62.0%	20.8%	06.6%	04.8%	05.7%
23. Worrying too much about things.	(N=332)	34.9%	29.8%	13.9%	10.8%	10.5%
24. Feeling no interest in things.	(N=333)	73.3%	14.7%	05.4%	04.5%	02.1%
25. Feeling fearful.	(N=334)	72.5%	16.5%	05.4%	02.4%	03.3%
26. Your feelings being easily hurt.	(N=334)	52.7%	25.1%	09.0%	06.0%	07.2%
27. Feeling others do not understand you or are unsympathetic.	(N=334)	59.9%	20.1%	10.2%	06.0%	03.9%
28. Feeling that people are unfriendly or dislike you.	(N=333)	75.1%	13.5%	06.3%	03.3%	01.8%
29. Feeling inferior to others.	(N=332)	73.5%	14.2%	07.2%	02.4%	02.7%
30. Nausea or upset stomach.	(N=334)	69.8%	15.0%	08.1%	04.8%	02.4%
31. Feeling that you are watched or talked about by others.	(N=333)	73.6%	18.3%	04.2%	01.5%	02.4%
32. Trouble falling asleep.	(N=334)	58.7%	22.2%	06.3%	06.6%	06.3%

Below is a list of problems and complaints that people sometimes have. Read each one carefully, and select the bubble that best describes how much DISCOMFORT that problem has caused you DURING THE PAST WEEK.

		NONE	A LITTLE BIT	MODERATE	QUITE A BIT	EXTREME
33. Having to check and double-check what you do.	(N=335)	58.2%	26.0%	09.6%	03.3%	03.0%
34. Difficulty making decisions.	(N=335)	60.6%	26.0%	06.0%	04.5%	03.0%
35. Feeling afraid to travel.	(N=334)	82.9%	10.5%	02.4%	03.3%	00.9%
36. Trouble getting your breath.	(N=335)	85.1%	10.7%	02.1%	01.2%	00.9%
37. Hot or cold spells.	(N=335)	72.5%	16.1%	04.5%	03.3%	03.6%
38. Having to avoid certain things, places or activities because they frighten you.	(N=331)	84.0%	09.4%	03.0%	02.1%	01.5%
39. Your mind going blank.	(N=335)	65.7%	22.4%	06.0%	04.2%	01.8%
40. Numbness or tingling in parts of your body.	(N=334)	75.7%	12.6%	05.4%	05.1%	01.2%
41. The idea that you should be punished for your sins.	(N=334)	84.4%	11.7%	02.4%	00.9%	00.6%
42. Feeling hopeless about the future.	(N=334)	70.4%	16.2%	04.2%	06.6%	02.7%
43. Trouble concentrating.	(N=334)	63.5%	20.7%	07.8%	05.1%	03.0%
44. Feeling weak in parts of your body.	(N=330)	72.1%	16.4%	06.1%	03.6%	01.8%
45. Feeling tense or keyed up.	(N=334)	45.5%	29.6%	12.9%	05.1%	06.9%
46. Thoughts of death or dying.	(N=334)	77.5%	13.2%	04.2%	03.3%	01.8%
47. Having urges to beat, injure or harm someone.	(N=335)	87.8%	05.7%	03.9%	01.2%	01.5%
48. Sleep that is restless or disturbed.	(N=334)	53.0%	26.3%	09.0%	06.6%	05.1%
49. Having urges to break or smash things.	(N=335)	85.7%	08.7%	01.8%	02.4%	01.5%
50. Feeling very self-conscious with others.	(N=334)	66.2%	18.6%	06.3%	05.1%	03.9%
51. Feeling uneasy in crowds.	(N=335)	72.5%	16.7%	04.2%	03.6%	03.0%
52. Never feeling close to another person.	(N=335)	76.4%	11.3%	06.0%	03.6%	02.7%
53. Spells of terror or panic.	(N=335)	88.4%	04.2%	02.7%	01.8%	03.0%
54. Getting into frequent arguments.	(N=334)	68.0%	18.6%	06.3%	03.3%	03.9%
55. Feeling nervous when you are alone.	(N=335)	80.3%	10.7%	04.5%	01.5%	03.0%
56. Others not giving you proper credit for achievements.	(N=335)	61.5%	21.2%	08.4%	04.8%	04.2%
57. Feeling so restless you couldn't sit still.	(N=334)	71.3%	17.7%	06.0%	03.0%	02.1%
58. Feelings of worthlessness.	(N=334)	74.9%	15.6%	03.6%	03.0%	03.0%
59. Feeling that people take advantage of you if you let them.	(N=334)	53.3%	25.7%	09.3%	06.3%	05.4%
60. Thoughts and images of a frightening nature.	(N=334)	84.4%	07.5%	03.3%	02.1%	02.7%
61. Feelings of guilt.	(N=335)	75.2%	14.6%	05.1%	02.4%	02.7%
62. The idea that something is wrong with your mind.	(N=335)	80.9%	09.6%	03.9%	02.4%	03.3%
63. Spending less time with peers and friends.	(N=334)	66.8%	16.5%	06.9%	04.8%	05.1%

During the time your spouse was on active duty, how difficult were the events of your life? (N=331)

17.2% Extremely difficult 43.8% Difficult 25.4% No change 08.8% Easy 04.8% Very easy

If your spouse could get out of the IRR tomorrow, would he/she? (N=319)

18.8% Definitely yes 07.2% Yes 24.1% Not sure 29.8% No 20.1% Definitely no

In general, were you satisfied with your spouse's military experience during Operation Desert Storm? (N=333)

24.0% Definitely yes 36.0% Yes 16.8% Not sure 11.7% No 11.4% Definitely no

Please Continue On Next Page

Objective 1 - 4

Family Separation Stress
during Operation Desert Storm



Appendix

G

**Table G.1 Family Separation Stress During Operation
Desert Storm - IRR Soldier Response by Key Deployment
and Demographic Variables (Married Soldiers)**

	N	MEAN			
Amount of STRESS last two weeks over breakup with spouse due to ODS					
GENDER					
Male.....	285	1.850			
Female.....	27	1.592			
ODS/MARITAL					
MARRIED.....	320	1.809			
TYPE UNIT					
COMBAT.....	94	1.553			
SUP/SERV.....	219	1.918			
			<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u> <u>4</u>
WHERE DEPLOYED					
1 CONUS.....	99	1.677			
2 EUROPE.....	52	1.596			
3 SWA/GULF.....	161	1.963			
			<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u> <u>4</u>
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS					
1 1.....	148	1.635			
2 2.....	100	1.810			
3 3.....	39	1.821			
4 FOUR OR MORE.....	27	2.926	*	*	*
			<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u> <u>4</u>
ODS-RANK					
1 E1-E6.....	206	1.956			
2 E7-E9.....	54	1.593			
3 O1-03.....	10	1.900			
4 04-06.....	47	1.447			
			<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u> <u>4</u>
ODS-TIME					
1 0-1 MOS.....	32	1.344			
2 2 MOS.....	69	1.768			
3 3 MOS.....	63	1.556			
4 4 THRU 5 MOS.....	83	2.217	*	*	
5 6 THRU 12 MOS.....	40	1.800			
TOTALS.....	320	1.809			

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level

(**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level

NOTE: Analyses considers responses to scale values only.

**Table G.1 Family Separation Stress During Operation
Desert Storm - IRR Soldier Response by Key Deployment
and Demographic Variables**

		N	MEAN	
Amount of STRESS last two weeks due to my children because of my ODS activation and deployment				
GENDER				
	Male.....	495	1.719	
	Female.....	50	2.260	**
ODS/MARITAL				
	NOT/MARR.....	168	1.714	
	MARRIED.....	376	1.769	
TYPE UNIT				
	COMBAT.....	156	1.635	
	SUP/SERV.....	392	1.798	
WHERE DEPLOYED				
1	CONUS.....	164	1.671	
2	EUROPE.....	102	1.716	
3	SWA/GULF.....	280	1.811	
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS				
1	1.....	278	1.576	
2	2.....	161	1.845	
3	3.....	58	1.672	
4	FOUR OR MORE.....	47	2.468	* * *
ODS-RANK				
1	E1-E6.....	362	1.890	*
2	E7-E9.....	94	1.447	
3	O1-O3.....	18	1.667	
4	04-06.....	77	1.506	
ODS-TIME				
1	0-1 MOS.....	65	1.908	
2	2 MOS.....	136	1.676	
3	3 MOS.....	104	1.644	
4	4 THRU 5 MOS.....	126	1.802	
5	6 THRU 12 MOS.....	74	1.743	
TOTALS.....				
		557	1.754	

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level
(**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level

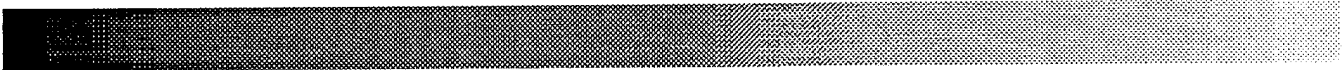
Table G.2 Family Separation Stress During Operation
Desert Storm - Spouse Response by Gender and Where
Spouse (Soldier) was Deployed (ODS)

	N	MEAN
How much stress over the last 2 weeks due to my breakup with my spouse because of his/her deployment to ODS:		
GENDER		
Male.....	16	1.625
Female.....	160	1.381
ODS/LOCATION OF SPOUSE (SOLDIER)		
CONUS	89	1.247
EUROPE.....	20	1.350
SWA/GULF.....	64	1.609 (1)
TOTALS.....	176	1.403

(1) Difference between SWA/PERSIAN GULF and CONUS ($p < .05$)

Objective 1 - 4

IRR Soldier Activation, Deployment Stress
and Combat Exposure
during Operation Desert Storm



Appendix

H

Table H.1 Activation and Deployment Stress During Operation Desert Storm - IRR Soldier Response by Key Deployment and Demographic Variables

		N	MEAN	
Amount of STRESS over last two weeks due to my deployment - ODS				
GENDER				
	Male.....	962	2.068	
	Female.....	86	2.105	
ODS/MARITAL				
	NOT/MARR.....	541	2.070	
	MARRIED.....	496	2.028	
TYPE UNIT				
	COMBAT.....	345	1.977	
	SUP/SERV.....	714	2.105	<u>1</u> <u>2</u>
WHERE DEPLOYED				
1	CONUS.....	279	1.943	
2	EUROPE.....	240	1.892	
3	SWA/GULF.....	535	2.200	* *
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS				
				<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
1	1.....	530	1.974	
2	2.....	310	2.090	
3	3.....	136	1.941	
4	FOUR OR MORE.....	79	2.747	* * *
ODS-RANK				
				<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
1	E1-E6.....	804	2.165	*
2	E7-E9.....	138	1.681	
3	O1-O3.....	27	2.000	
4	O4-O6.....	94	1.809	
ODS-TIME				
				<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
1	0-1 MOS.....	113	1.912	
2	2 MOS.....	334	2.027	
3	3 MOS.....	210	1.986	
4	4 THRU 5 MOS.....	235	2.234	*
5	6 THRU 12 MOS.....	106	2.047	
TOTALS.....		1073	2.066	

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level

Table H.1 Activation and Deployment Stress During Operation Desert Storm - IRR Soldier Response by Key Deployment and Demographic Variables

	N	MEAN	
Amount of STRESS last two weeks due to things that happened in combat in Kuwait/Iraq			
GENDER			
Male.....	623	1.978	
Female.....	49	2.429	*
ODS/MARITAL			
NOT/MARR.....	353	1.989	
MARRIED.....	308	1.997	
TYPE UNIT			
COMBAT.....	200	1.805	
SUP/SERV.....	476	2.084	**
			<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
Where Deployed			
1 CONUS.....	147	1.748	
2 EUROPE.....	119	1.739	
3 SWA/GULF.....	408	2.172	* *
			<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS			
1 1.....	330	1.821	
2 2.....	201	1.950	
3 3.....	81	2.148	
4 FOUR OR MORE.....	62	2.968	* * *
			<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
ODS-RANK			
1 E1-E6.....	528	2.047	
2 E7-E9.....	82	2.012	
3 O1-O3.....	14	1.286	
4 O4-O6.....	55	1.709	
			<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
ODS-TIME			
1 0-1 MOS.....	54	1.815	
2 2 MOS.....	179	1.765	
3 3 MOS.....	144	1.840	
4 4 THRU 5 MOS.....	197	2.213	*
5 6 THRU 12 MOS.....	66	2.348	*
TOTALS.....	686	1.996	

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level
(**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level

Table H.2 Combat Exposure Stress During Operation Desert Storm -
IRR Soldier Response by Key Deployment and Demographic Variables

	N	MEAN			
Stressfulness of serving in unit that fired on the enemy					
GENDER					
Male.....	166	2.904			
Female.....	12	2.417			
ODS/MARITAL					
NOT/MARR.....	89	3.079			
MARRIED.....	82	2.622			
UNIT					
COMBAT.....	59	2.932			
SUP/SERV.....	122	2.844			
ODS-RANK					
			<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u> <u>4</u>
1 E1-E6.....	135	2.889			
2 E7-E9.....	20	2.700			
3 O1-03.....	8	2.875			
4 04-06.....	16	2.938			
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS					
			<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u> <u>4</u>
1 1.....	91	2.846			
2 2.....	50	2.680			
3 3.....	19	2.947			
4 FOUR OR MORE.....	19	3.474			
ODS-TIME					
			<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u>
1 0-1 MOS.....	18	2.556			
2 2 MOS.....	30	2.800			
3 3 MOS.....	42	2.786			
4 4 THRU 5 MOS.....	62	3.081			
5 6 THRU 12 MOS.....	18	3.222			
TOTALS.....	181	2.873			

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level

(**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level

Table H.2 Combat Exposure Stress During Operation Desert Storm -
IRR Soldier Response by Key Deployment and Demographic Variables

	N	MEAN			
Stressfulness of flying in aircraft that was shot at by enemy					
GENDER					
Male.....	15	2.667			
Female.....	6	3.000			
ODS/MARITAL					
NOT/MARR.....	13	2.692			
MARRIED.....	8	2.875			
UNIT					
COMBAT.....	2	3.500			
SUP/SERV.....	19	2.684			
ODS-RANK					
			<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u> <u>4</u>
1 E1-E6.....	13	2.615			
2 E7-E9.....	2	1.500			
3 O1-03.....	4	3.500			
4 04-06.....	2	3.500			
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS					
			<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u> <u>4</u>
1 1.....	10	3.000			
2 2.....	8	2.125			
3 3.....	1	4.000			
4 FOUR OR MORE.....	2	3.500			
ODS-TIME					
			<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u>
1 0-1 MOS.....	3	3.000			
2 2 MOS.....	2	3.000			
3 3 MOS.....	4	3.500			
4 4 THRU 5 MOS.....	9	2.111			
5 6 THRU 12 MOS.....	2	3.500			
TOTALS.....	21	2.762			

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level
(**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level

Table H.2 Combat Exposure Stress During Operation Desert Storm -
IRR Soldier Response by Key Deployment and Demographic Variables

	N	MEAN			
Stressfulness of being stationed at forward observation post					
GENDER					
Male.....	92	3.174			
Female.....	12	2.833			
ODS/MARITAL					
NOT/MARR.....	56	3.464	**		
MARRIED.....	45	2.756			
UNIT					
COMBAT.....	25	2.920			
SUP/SERV.....	81	3.222			
ODS-RANK					
				<u>1</u>	<u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
1 E1-E6.....	87	3.184			
2 E7-E9.....	5	2.200			
3 O1-03.....	3	2.667			
4 04-06.....	10	3.300			
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS					
				<u>1</u>	<u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
1 1.....	48	3.104			
2 2.....	30	2.967			
3 3.....	10	3.700			
4 FOUR OR MORE.....	17	3.294			
ODS-TIME					
				<u>1</u>	<u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u>
1 0-1 MOS.....	7	2.286			
2 2 MOS.....	22	3.182			
3 3 MOS.....	25	3.240			
4 4 THRU 5 MOS.....	36	3.389			
5 6 THRU 12 MOS.....	10	2.900			
TOTALS.....	106	3.151			

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level
 (**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level

**Table H.2 Combat Exposure Stress During Operation Desert Storm -
IRR Soldier Response by Key Deployment and Demographic Variables**

		N	MEAN
Stressfulness of receiving incoming artillery/rocket fire			
GENDER			
	Male.....	250	3.612
	Female.....	25	3.520
ODS/MARITAL			
	NOT/MARR.....	136	3.625
	MARRIED.....	131	3.595
UNIT			
	COMBAT.....	35	3.686
	SUP/SERV.....	244	3.594
ODS-RANK			
			<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
1	E1-E6.....	214	3.598
2	E7-E9.....	34	3.765
3	O1-O3.....	9	2.889
4	O4-O6.....	20	3.750
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS			
			<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
1	1.....	120	3.650
2	2.....	90	3.411
3	3.....	32	3.594
4	FOUR OR MORE.....	35	3.971
ODS-TIME			
			<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u>
1	0-1 MOS.....	18	3.333
2	2 MOS.....	59	3.610
3	3 MOS.....	55	3.618
4	4 THRU 5 MOS.....	98	3.673
5	6 THRU 12 MOS.....	27	3.593
	TOTALS.....	279	3.606

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level
(**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level

Table H.2 Combat Exposure Stress During Operation Desert Storm -
IRR Soldier Response by Key Deployment and Demographic Variables

	N	MEAN	
Stressfulness of encountering mines or booby traps			
GENDER			
Male.....	183	3.262	
Female.....	21	3.190	
ODS/MARITAL			
NOT/MARR.....	100	3.260	
MARRIED.....	100	3.230	
UNIT			
COMBAT.....	48	3.771	**
SUP/SERV.....	159	3.094	
			<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
ODS-RANK			
1 E1-E6.....	151	3.232	
2 E7-E9.....	30	3.267	
3 O1-03.....	7	4.143	
4 04-06.....	17	3.000	
			<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS			
1 1.....	99	3.263	
2 2.....	65	3.169	
3 3.....	17	3.353	
4 FOUR OR MORE.....	25	3.360	
			<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u>
ODS-TIME			
1 0-1 MOS.....	13	3.077	
2 2 MOS.....	36	3.389	
3 3 MOS.....	45	3.244	
4 4 THRU 5 MOS.....	73	3.274	
5 6 THRU 12 MOS.....	29	3.000	
TOTALS.....	207	3.251	

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level

(**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level

Table H.2 Combat Exposure Stress During Operation Desert Storm -
IRR Soldier Response by Key Deployment and Demographic Variables

	N	MEAN
Stressfulness of receiving sniper or sapper fire		
GENDER		
Male.....	81	3.185
Female.....	6	2.667
ODS/MARITAL		
NOT/MARR.....	41	3.244
MARRIED.....	41	3.098
UNIT		
COMBAT.....	12	3.083
SUP/SERV.....	76	3.158
		<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
ODS-RANK		
1 E1-E6.....	70	3.186
2 E7-E9.....	6	2.667
3 O1-03.....	3	2.333
4 04-06.....	7	3.429
		<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS		
1 1.....	34	2.912
2 2.....	34	3.382
3 3.....	6	3.167
4 FOUR OR MORE.....	14	3.143
		<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u>
ODS-TIME		
1 0-1 MOS.....	8	3.000
2 2 MOS.....	12	3.500
3 3 MOS.....	13	3.923
4 4 THRU 5 MOS.....	33	3.000
5 6 THRU 12 MOS.....	11	3.182
TOTALS.....	88	3.148

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level

(**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level

	N	MEAN
Stressfulness of going on combat patrols		
GENDER		
Male.....	75	3.067
Female.....	7	2.286
ODS/MARITAL		
NOT/MARR.....	45	3.000
MARRIED.....	39	3.051
UNIT		
COMBAT.....	25	2.920
SUP/SERV.....	60	2.983
		<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
ODS-RANK		
E1-E6.....	70	3.014
E7-E9.....	5	3.000
O1-03.....	4	3.000
04-06.....	7	2.714
		<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS		
1.....	39	2.923
2.....	22	2.909
3.....	10	3.800
FOUR OR MORE.....	14	2.786
		<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u>
ODS-TIME		
0-1 MOS.....	9	2.222
2 MOS.....	18	3.500
3 MOS.....	16	3.438
4 THRU 5 MOS.....	27	2.852
6 THRU 12 MOS.....	10	2.700
TOTALS.....	87	3.011

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level
(**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level

**Table H.2 Combat Exposure Stress During Operation Desert Storm -
IRR Soldier Response by Key Deployment and Demographic Variables**

	N	MEAN
Stressfulness of being surrounded by enemy units		
GENDER		
Male.....	41	3.317
Female.....	2	3.000
ODS/MARITAL		
NOT/MARR.....	20	3.500
MARRIED.....	21	3.238
UNIT		
COMBAT.....	11	3.182
SUP/SERV.....	31	3.355
		<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
ODS-RANK		
1 E1-E6.....	33	3.303
2 E7-E9.....	7	2.857
3 O1-03.....	1	5.000
4 04-06.....	2	4.000
		<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS		
1 1.....	22	3.409
2 2.....	14	3.214
3 3.....	2	3.500
4 FOUR OR MORE.....	5	3.000
		<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u>
ODS-TIME		
1 0-1 MOS.....	4	1.750
2 2 MOS.....	10	3.900
3 3 MOS.....	6	3.167
4 4 THRU 5 MOS.....	13	3.538
5 6 THRU 12 MOS.....	8	3.375
TOTALS.....	43	3.302

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level
 (**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level

	N	MEAN
Stressfulness of being in a patrol that was ambushed		
GENDER		
Male.....	22	3.091
Female.....	2	1.000
ODS/MARITAL		
NOT/MARR.....	15	2.800
MARRIED.....	7	3.714
UNIT		
COMBAT.....	8	2.500
SUP/SERV.....	16	3.313
		<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
ODS-RANK		
E1-E6.....	20	2.900
E7-E9.....	0	.
O1-03.....	1	5.000
04-06.....	4	3.000
		<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS		
1.....	13	2.923
2.....	10	3.300
3.....	0	.
FOUR OR MORE.....	2	2.000
		<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u>
ODS-TIME		
0-1 MOS.....	3	1.000
2 MOS.....	7	4.714
3 MOS.....	3	1.667
4 THRU 5 MOS.....	7	2.714
6 THRU 12 MOS.....	5	3.000
TOTALS.....	26	2.962

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level
(**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level

**Table H.2 Combat Exposure Stress During Operation Desert Storm -
IRR Soldier Response by Key Deployment and Demographic Variables**

	N	MEAN			
Stressfulness of firing rounds at the enemy					
GENDER					
Male.....	111	2.865			
Female.....	5	2.600			
ODS/MARITAL					
NOT/MARR.....	57	2.912			
MARRIED.....	59	2.780			
UNIT					
COMBAT.....	22	2.773			
SUP/SERV.....	96	2.865			
			<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u> <u>4</u>
ODS-RANK					
1 E1-E6.....	96	2.844			
2 E7-E9.....	11	2.455			
3 O1-03.....	4	2.500			
4 04-06.....	6	3.667			
			<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u> <u>4</u>
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS					
1 1.....	54	2.667			
2 2.....	35	3.200			
3 3.....	13	2.692			
4 FOUR OR MORE.....	16	2.813			
			<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u>
ODS-TIME					
1 0-1 MOS.....	14	2.643			
2 2 MOS.....	20	3.700			
3 3 MOS.....	20	3.100			
4 4 THRU 5 MOS.....	46	2.522			
5 6 THRU 12 MOS.....	9	3.000			
TOTALS.....	120	2.833			

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level

(**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level

Table H.2 Combat Exposure Stress During Operation Desert Storm -
IRR Soldier Response by Key Deployment and Demographic Variables

	N	MEAN
Stressfulness of engaging the enemy in a firefight		
GENDER		
Male.....	71	3.183
Female.....	5	1.800
ODS/MARITAL		
NOT/MARR.....	39	3.128
MARRIED.....	36	3.111
UNIT		
COMBAT.....	19	2.789
SUP/SERV.....	59	3.169
ODS-RANK		
		<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
1 E1-E6.....	59	2.983
2 E7-E9.....	9	3.444
3 01-03.....	4	3.000
4 04-06.....	5	3.200
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS		
		<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
1 1.....	38	2.974
2 2.....	22	3.364
3 3.....	10	2.900
4 FOUR OR MORE.....	8	3.000
ODS-TIME		
		<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u>
1 0-1 MOS.....	10	2.600
2 2 MOS.....	12	3.583
3 3 MOS.....	16	3.500
4 4 THRU 5 MOS.....	29	2.931
5 6 THRU 12 MOS.....	6	3.333
TOTALS.....	79	3.063

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level
(**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level

**Table H.2 Combat Exposure Stress During Operation Desert Storm -
IRR Soldier Response by Key Deployment and Demographic Variables**

	N	MEAN
Stressfulness of having a confirmed kill		
GENDER		
Male.....	35	3.086
Female.....	3	1.667
ODS/MARITAL		
NOT/MARR.....	19	2.632
MARRIED.....	17	3.647
UNIT		
COMBAT.....	10	2.800
SUP/SERV.....	28	3.143
ODS-RANK		
		<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
1 E1-E6.....	35	2.943
2 E7-E9.....	3	4.333
3 O1-O3.....	1	2.000
4 O4-O6.....	0	.
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS		
		<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
1 1.....	20	2.650
2 2.....	12	3.417
3 3.....	2	2.500
4 FOUR OR MORE.....	5	3.800
ODS-TIME		
		<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u>
1 0-1 MOS.....	8	2.000
2 2 MOS.....	8	4.125
3 3 MOS.....	10	3.500
4 4 THRU 5 MOS.....	10	2.700
5 6 THRU 12 MOS.....	1	3.000
TOTALS.....	39	3.026

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level
(**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level

Table H.2 Combat Exposure Stress During Operation Desert Storm -
IRR Soldier Response by Key Deployment and Demographic Variables

	N	MEAN
Stressfulness of seeing an enemy soldier killed or wounded		
GENDER		
Male.....	273	3.190
Female.....	26	3.038
ODS/MARITAL		
NOT/MARR.....	146	3.089
MARRIED.....	144	3.313
UNIT		
COMBAT.....	51	3.137
SUP/SERV.....	251	3.171
ODS-RANK		
		<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
1 E1-E6.....	239	3.100
2 E7-E9.....	36	3.361
3 O1-03.....	8	3.375
4 04-06.....	20	3.400
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS		
		<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
1 1.....	136	2.956
2 2.....	92	3.217
3 3.....	31	3.548
4 FOUR OR MORE.....	42	3.429
ODS-TIME		
		<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u>
1 0-1 MOS.....	24	2.708
2 2 MOS.....	57	3.491
3 3 MOS.....	61	3.016
4 4 THRU 5 MOS.....	111	3.171
5 6 THRU 12 MOS.....	34	3.235
TOTALS.....	307	3.169

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level
(**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level

**Table H.2 Combat Exposure Stress During Operation Desert Storm -
IRR Soldier Response by Key Deployment and Demographic Variables**

	N	MEAN	
Stressfulness of seeing civilians killed or wounded			
GENDER			
Male.....	193	3.539	
Female.....	15	3.733	
ODS/MARITAL			
NOT/MARR.....	105	3.543	
MARRIED.....	95	3.621	
UNIT			
COMBAT.....	33	3.545	
SUP/SERV.....	174	3.552	
			<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
ODS-RANK			
1 E1-E6.....	159	3.566	
2 E7-E9.....	27	3.444	
3 O1-O3.....	6	3.500	
4 O4-O6.....	15	3.533	
			<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS			
1 1.....	86	3.256	
2 2.....	66	3.773	*
3 3.....	20	3.500	
4 FOUR OR MORE.....	35	3.886	
			<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u>
ODS-TIME			
1 0-1 MOS.....	13	2.923	
2 2 MOS.....	44	3.955	
3 3 MOS.....	36	3.667	
4 4 THRU 5 MOS.....	82	3.512	
5 6 THRU 12 MOS.....	25	3.440	
TOTALS.....	210	3.562	

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level
(**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level

**Table H.2 Combat Exposure Stress During Operation Desert Storm -
IRR Soldier Response by Key Deployment and Demographic Variables**

	N	MEAN
Stressfulness of being wounded or injured myself		
GENDER		
Male.....	79	3.266
Female.....	8	2.375
ODS/MARITAL		
NOT/MARR.....	41	3.146
MARRIED.....	46	3.304
UNIT		
COMBAT.....	12	2.667
SUP/SERV.....	77	3.260
		<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
ODS-RANK		
1 E1-E6.....	69	3.188
2 E7-E9.....	14	3.000
3 O1-03.....	3	3.667
4 04-06.....	3	4.000
		<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS		
1 1.....	34	3.412
2 2.....	25	2.880
3 3.....	12	3.083
4 FOUR OR MORE.....	19	3.263
		<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u>
ODS-TIME		
1 0-1 MOS.....	7	2.571
2 2 MOS.....	19	3.526
3 3 MOS.....	10	3.400
4 4 THRU 5 MOS.....	28	2.929
5 6 THRU 12 MOS.....	15	3.600
TOTALS.....	90	3.189

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level
(**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level

**Table H.2 Combat Exposure Stress During Operation Desert Storm -
IRR Soldier Response by Key Deployment and Demographic Variables**

	N	MEAN
Stressfulness of seeing an American soldier wounded by ENEMY		
GENDER		
Male.....	127	3.465
Female.....	15	3.067
ODS/MARITAL		
NOT/MARR.....	68	3.485
MARRIED.....	70	3.400
UNIT		
COMBAT.....	28	3.357
SUP/SERV.....	116	3.448
		<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
ODS-RANK		
1 E1-E6.....	107	3.364
2 E7-E9.....	19	3.632
3 O1-O3.....	4	4.000
4 O4-O6.....	13	3.385
		<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS		
1 1.....	52	3.385
2 2.....	48	3.250
3 3.....	16	3.750
4 FOUR OR MORE.....	28	3.643
		<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u>
ODS-TIME		
1 0-1 MOS.....	14	2.786
2 2 MOS.....	20	3.900
3 3 MOS.....	23	3.304
4 4 THRU 5 MOS.....	61	3.410
5 6 THRU 12 MOS.....	20	3.700
TOTALS.....	146	3.432

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level
(**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level

Table H.2 Combat Exposure Stress During Operation Desert Storm -
IRR Soldier Response by Key Deployment and Demographic Variables

	N	MEAN
Stressfulness of seeing an American soldier killed by ENEMY		
GENDER		
Male.....	82	4.024
Female.....	13	3.846
ODS/MARITAL		
NOT/MARR.....	47	4.149
MARRIED.....	43	3.977
UNIT		
COMBAT.....	21	3.714
SUP/SERV.....	75	4.093
ODS-RANK		
		<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
1 E1-E6.....	74	4.000
2 E7-E9.....	13	4.231
3 O1-O3.....	2	4.500
4 O4-O6.....	6	3.333
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS		
		<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
1 1.....	37	3.919
2 2.....	35	3.914
3 3.....	8	4.250
4 FOUR OR MORE.....	16	4.313
ODS-TIME		
		<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u>
1 0-1 MOS.....	9	3.444
2 2 MOS.....	14	4.357
3 3 MOS.....	13	4.077
4 4 THRU 5 MOS.....	45	4.089
5 6 THRU 12 MOS.....	12	3.917
TOTALS.....	96	4.010

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level

(**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level

**Table H.2 Combat Exposure Stress During Operation Desert Storm -
IRR Soldier Response by Key Deployment and Demographic Variables**

		N	MEAN
stressfulness of seeing US soldier wounded by FRIENDLY FIRE			
GENDER			
	Male.....	48	3.313
	Female.....	6	3.333
ODS/MARITAL			
	NOT/MARR.....	27	3.630
	MARRIED.....	24	3.333
UNIT			
	COMBAT.....	12	3.167
	SUP/SERV.....	42	3.357
ODS-RANK			
			<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
1	E1-E6.....	45	3.356
2	E7-E9.....	5	2.800
3	O1-O3.....	0	.
4	O4-O6.....	4	3.500
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS			
			<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
1	1.....	18	2.833
2	2.....	21	3.476
3	3.....	2	4.500
4	FOUR OR MORE.....	13	3.538
ODS-TIME			
			<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u>
1	0-1 MOS.....	5	2.200
2	2 MOS.....	10	4.000
3	3 MOS.....	11	3.455
4	4 THRU 5 MOS.....	17	3.353
5	6 THRU 12 MOS.....	6	3.167
TOTALS.....			
		56	3.339

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level
 (**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level

**Table H.2 Combat Exposure Stress During Operation Desert Storm -
IRR Soldier Response by Key Deployment and Demographic Variables**

	N	MEAN
stressfulness of seeing US soldier killed by FRIENDLY FIRE		
GENDER		
Male.....	32	3.781
Female.....	3	2.333
ODS/MARITAL		
NOT/MARR.....	21	3.857
MARRIED.....	14	3.571
UNIT		
COMBAT.....	5	3.000
SUP/SERV.....	30	3.767
		<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
ODS-RANK		
1 E1-E6.....	30	3.700
2 E7-E9.....	2	2.500
3 O1-O3.....	0	.
4 O4-O6.....	3	4.000
		<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS		
1 1.....	17	3.000
2 2.....	11	4.091
3 3.....	1	5.000
4 FOUR OR MORE.....	6	4.500
		<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u>
ODS-TIME		
1 0-1 MOS.....	3	1.000
2 2 MOS.....	7	4.714
3 3 MOS.....	5	3.200
4 4 THRU 5 MOS.....	15	4.067
5 6 THRU 12 MOS.....	2	3.500
TOTALS.....	37	3.676

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level
 (**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level

Table H.2 Combat Exposure Stress During Operation Desert Storm -
IRR Soldier Response by Key Deployment and Demographic Variables

		N	MEAN
stressfulness of having leader killed or wounded			
GENDER			
	Male.....	31	3.065
	Female.....	3	1.667
ODS/MARITAL			
	NOT/MARR.....	23	2.739
	MARRIED.....	8	4.000
UNIT			
	COMBAT.....	9	3.111
	SUP/SERV.....	26	2.962
ODS-RANK			
			<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
1	E1-E6.....	29	3.000
2	E7-E9.....	5	3.200
3	O1-03.....	0	.
4	04-06.....	1	2.000
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS			
			<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
1	1.....	17	3.059
2	2.....	13	2.615
3	3.....	1	4.000
4	FOUR OR MORE.....	4	3.750
ODS-TIME			
			<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u>
1	0-1 MOS.....	4	1.750
2	2 MOS.....	6	3.833
3	3 MOS.....	7	3.429
4	4 THRU 5 MOS.....	11	3.182
5	6 THRU 12 MOS.....	4	2.500
TOTALS.....			
		35	3.000

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level
(**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level

**Table H.2 Combat Exposure Stress During Operation Desert Storm -
IRR Soldier Response by Key Deployment and Demographic Variables**

		N	MEAN
Stressfulness of having buddy killed in action			
GENDER			
	Male.....	90	3.844
	Female.....	13	3.923
ODS/MARITAL			
	NOT/MARR.....	59	3.847
	MARRIED.....	43	4.000
UNIT			
	COMBAT.....	16	3.500
	SUP/SERV.....	88	3.955
ODS-RANK			
			<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
1	E1-E6.....	84	3.821
2	E7-E9.....	10	4.500
3	O1-03.....	3	4.000
4	O4-06.....	7	3.429
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS			
			<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
1	1.....	50	3.600
2	2.....	24	3.833
3	3.....	16	4.188
4	FOUR OR MORE.....	15	4.533
ODS-TIME			
			<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u>
1	0-1 MOS.....	8	3.000
2	2 MOS.....	16	4.313
3	3 MOS.....	21	3.857
4	4 THRU 5 MOS.....	36	4.028
5	6 THRU 12 MOS.....	14	3.571
TOTALS.....			
		105	3.876

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level

(**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level

	N	MEAN
Stressfulness of having a buddy get wounded or injured		
GENDER		
Male.....	132	3.614
Female.....	12	3.167
ODS/MARITAL		
NOT/MARR.....	79	3.620
MARRIED.....	64	3.625
UNIT		
COMBAT.....	33	3.303
SUP/SERV.....	115	3.661
		<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
ODS-RANK		
E1-E6.....	120	3.567
E7-E9.....	14	3.571
O1-03.....	5	3.400
04-06.....	8	3.750
		<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS		
1.....	53	3.358
2.....	50	3.560
3.....	19	4.053
FOUR OR MORE.....	25	3.760
		<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u>
ODS-TIME		
0-1 MOS.....	10	3.100
2 MOS.....	27	3.889
3 MOS.....	22	3.682
4 THRU 5 MOS.....	58	3.672
6 THRU 12 MOS.....	19	3.263
TOTALS.....	148	3.581

(**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level

Table H.2 Combat Exposure Stress During Operation Desert Storm -
IRR Soldier Response by Key Deployment and Demographic Variables

	N	MEAN
Stressfulness of being attacked by enemy aircraft		
GENDER		
Male.....	29	3.862
Female.....	4	2.750
ODS/MARITAL		
NOT/MARR.....	22	3.727
MARRIED.....	11	4.091
UNIT		
COMBAT.....	6	3.500
SUP/SERV.....	28	3.821
ODS-RANK		
		<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
1 E1-E6.....	33	3.727
2 E7-E9.....	1	5.000
3 O1-03.....	0	.
4 04-06.....	0	.
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS		
		<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
1 1.....	16	3.500
2 2.....	9	3.556
3 3.....	2	4.500
4 FOUR OR MORE.....	7	4.429
ODS-TIME		
		<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u>
1 0-1 MOS.....	6	3.000
2 2 MOS.....	8	4.125
3 3 MOS.....	5	4.200
4 4 THRU 5 MOS.....	9	4.111
5 6 THRU 12 MOS.....	3	3.333
TOTALS.....	34	3.765

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level

(**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level

**Table H.2 Combat Exposure Stress During Operation Desert Storm -
IRR Soldier Response by Key Deployment and Demographic Variables**

	N	MEAN
Stressfulness of being attacked by enemy tanks		
GENDER		
Male.....	46	3.304
Female.....	3	1.667
ODS/MARITAL		
NOT/MARR.....	26	3.308
MARRIED.....	19	3.211
UNIT		
COMBAT.....	11	3.273
SUP/SERV.....	37	3.189
ODS-RANK		
		<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
1 E1-E6.....	41	3.073
2 E7-E9.....	5	3.800
3 O1-03.....	1	3.000
4 04-06.....	1	4.000
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS		
		<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
1 1.....	31	2.935
2 2.....	10	3.300
3 3.....	2	4.000
4 FOUR OR MORE.....	6	4.167
ODS-TIME		
		<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u>
1 0-1 MOS.....	5	1.800
2 2 MOS.....	9	3.333
3 3 MOS.....	13	2.769
4 4 THRU 5 MOS.....	15	3.533
5 6 THRU 12 MOS.....	3	5.000
TOTALS.....	49	3.204

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level
 (**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level

**Table H.2 Combat Exposure Stress During Operation Desert Storm -
IRR Soldier Response by Key Deployment and Demographic Variables**

	N	MEAN
Stressfulness of thought that I was about to be killed		
GENDER		
Male.....	145	3.745
Female.....	14	3.571
ODS/MARITAL		
NOT/MARR.....	81	3.864
MARRIED.....	73	3.685
UNIT		
COMBAT.....	23	3.522
SUP/SERV.....	138	3.768
		<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
ODS-RANK		
1 E1-E6.....	126	3.770
2 E7-E9.....	20	3.700
3 O1-03.....	4	3.500
4 04-06.....	11	3.455
		<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS		
1 1.....	69	3.710
2 2.....	48	3.792
3 3.....	17	3.647
4 FOUR OR MORE.....	28	3.786
		<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u>
ODS-TIME		
1 0-1 MOS.....	12	3.250
2 2 MOS.....	27	4.148
3 3 MOS.....	34	3.765
4 4 THRU 5 MOS.....	61	3.820
5 6 THRU 12 MOS.....	18	3.389
TOTALS.....	163	3.748

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level

(**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level

Table H.2 Combat Exposure Stress During Operation Desert Storm -
IRR Soldier Response by Key Deployment and Demographic Variables

	N	MEAN
Stressfulness of anything else that happened during deployment		
GENDER		
Male.....	135	3.644
Female.....	15	4.000
ODS/MARITAL		
NOT/MARR.....	70	3.786
MARRIED.....	75	3.720
UNIT		
COMBAT.....	27	3.481
SUP/SERV.....	125	3.736
		<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
ODS-RANK		
1 E1-E6.....	110	3.673
2 E7-E9.....	22	3.864
3 O1-03.....	4	3.250
4 O4-06.....	14	3.857
		<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS		
1 1.....	79	3.734
2 2.....	40	3.575
3 3.....	16	3.813
4 FOUR OR MORE.....	17	3.647
		<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u>
ODS-TIME		
1 0-1 MOS.....	11	3.545
2 2 MOS.....	31	3.677
3 3 MOS.....	31	3.613
4 4 THRU 5 MOS.....	49	4.041
5 6 THRU 12 MOS.....	18	3.389
TOTALS.....	153	3.699

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level

(**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level

Objective 1 - 4

Post Operation Desert Storm
Life Stressors



Appendix

Table I.1 Post Operation Desert Storm Life Stressors-IRR Soldier Response by Key Deployment and Demographic Variables

		N	MEAN	
Amount of STRESS last two weeks due to changes in feelings about myself since ODS				
GENDER				
	Male.....	947	2.033	
	Female.....	80	2.213	
ODS/MARITAL				
	NOT/MARR.....	543	1.974	
	MARRIED.....	472	2.074	
TYPE UNIT				
	COMBAT.....	330	1.936	
	SUP/SERV.....	705	2.089	
WHERE DEPLOYED				
				<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
1	CONUS.....	273	1.758	
2	EUROPE.....	228	1.754	
3	SWA/GULF.....	529	2.310	* *
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS				
				<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
1	1.....	507	1.884	
2	2.....	312	2.083	
3	3.....	133	1.865	
4	FOUR OR MORE.....	83	3.133	* * *
ODS-RANK				
				<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
1	E1-E6.....	801	2.095	
2	E7-E9.....	123	1.870	
3	O1-03.....	27	2.037	
4	O4-06.....	89	1.775	
ODS-TIME				
				<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
1	0-1 MOS.....	102	1.520	
2	2 MOS.....	334	1.790	
3	3 MOS.....	209	2.053	*
4	4 THRU 5 MOS.....	234	2.436	* * *
5	6 THRU 12 MOS.....	102	2.314	* *
TOTALS.....		1051	2.036	

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level
 (**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level

Table I.1 Post Operation Desert Storm Life Stressors-IRR Soldier Response by Key Deployment and Demographic Variables

		N	MEAN	
Amount of STRESS last two weeks due to things I found out about ODS since my return home				
GENDER				
	Male.....	944	1.928	
	Female.....	81	2.111	
ODS/MARITAL				
	NOT/MARR.....	540	1.907	
	MARRIED.....	477	1.945	
TYPE UNIT				
	COMBAT.....	332	1.798	
	SUP/SERV.....	706	2.010	**
				<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
WHERE DEPLOYED				
1	CONUS.....	276	1.790	
2	EUROPE.....	230	1.665	
3	SWA/GULF.....	528	2.146	* *
				<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS				
1	1.....	515	1.827	
2	2.....	310	1.900	
3	3.....	132	1.879	
4	FOUR OR MORE.....	81	2.901	* * *
				<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
ODS-RANK				
1	E1-E6.....	803	2.011	
2	E7-E9.....	121	1.868	
3	O1-03.....	27	1.407	
4	04-06.....	91	1.571	*
				<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
ODS-TIME				
1	0-1 MOS.....	105	1.752	
2	2 MOS.....	332	1.747	
3	3 MOS.....	211	1.967	
4	4 THRU 5 MOS.....	232	2.259	* *
5	6 THRU 12 MOS.....	100	1.970	
TOTALS.....				
		1051	1.939	

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level

(**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level

Table I.1 Post Operation Desert Storm Life Stressors-IRR Soldier Response by Key Deployment and Demographic Variables

	N	MEAN			
Amount of STRESS last two weeks due to Adapting to my civilian life since ODS					
GENDER					
Male.....	946	1.723			
Female.....	83	1.771			
ODS/MARITAL					
NOT/MARR.....	539	1.649			
MARRIED.....	481	1.759			
TYPE UNIT					
COMBAT.....	339	1.646			
SUP/SERV.....	699	1.764			
			<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u> <u>4</u>
WHERE DEPLOYED					
1 CONUS.....	276	1.522			
2 EUROPE.....	238	1.563			
3 SWA/GULF.....	520	1.904	*	*	
			<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u> <u>4</u>
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS					
1 1.....	511	1.521			
2 2.....	310	1.829	*		
3 3.....	130	1.723			
4 FOUR OR MORE.....	82	2.622	*	*	*
			<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u> <u>4</u>
ODS-RANK					
1 E1-E6.....	805	1.759			
2 E7-E9.....	116	1.621			
3 O1-O3.....	25	1.400			
4 O4-O6.....	98	1.633			
			<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u> <u>4</u>
ODS-TIME					
1 0-1 MOS.....	108	1.435			
2 2 MOS.....	333	1.529			
3 3 MOS.....	207	1.594			
4 4 THRU 5 MOS.....	226	2.053	*	*	*
5 6 THRU 12 MOS.....	104	2.077	*	*	*
TOTALS.....	1055	1.718			

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level

(**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level

Table I.1 Post Operation Desert Storm Life Stressors-IRR Soldier Response by Key Deployment and Demographic Variables

	N	MEAN	
Amount of STRESS last two weeks due to drugs since ODS			
GENDER			
Male.....	618	1.256	
Female.....	57	1.211	
ODS/MARITAL			
NOT/MARR.....	332	1.277	
MARRIED.....	335	1.182	
TYPE UNIT			
COMBAT.....	215	1.288	
SUP/SERV.....	466	1.227	
			<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
WHERE DEPLOYED			
1 CONUS.....	188	1.154	
2 EUROPE.....	141	1.170	
3 SWA/GULF.....	349	1.327 *	
			<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS			
1 1.....	350	1.197	
2 2.....	197	1.234	
3 3.....	85	1.341	
4 FOUR OR MORE.....	51	1.510 *	
			<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
ODS-RANK			
1 E1-E6.....	530	1.298	
2 E7-E9.....	85	1.082	
3 O1-03.....	13	1.231	
4 04-06.....	59	1.034	
			<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
ODS-TIME			
1 0-1 MOS.....	74	1.149	
2 2 MOS.....	208	1.202	
3 3 MOS.....	144	1.229	
4 4 THRU 5 MOS.....	162	1.383	
5 6 THRU 12 MOS.....	58	1.086	
TOTALS.....	693	1.245	

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level

(**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level

Table I.1 Post Operation Desert Storm Life Stressors-IRR Soldier Response by Key Deployment and Demographic Variables

		N	MEAN			
Amount of STRESS last two weeks due to my relationship with spouse since return from ODS						
GENDER						
	Male.....	815	1.918			
	Female.....	67	1.955			
ODS/MARITAL						
	NOT/MARR.....	386	1.826			
	MARRIED.....	489	1.961			
TYPE UNIT						
	COMBAT.....	289	1.779			
	SUP/SERV.....	602	1.980	*		
					<u>1</u>	<u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
WHERE DEPLOYED						
1	CONUS.....	238	1.790			
2	EUROPE.....	191	1.686			
3	SWA/GULF.....	459	2.076	*	*	
						<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS						
1	1.....	440	1.789			
2	2.....	260	1.877			
3	3.....	113	1.973			
4	FOUR OR MORE.....	74	2.703	*	*	*
						<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
ODS-RANK						
1	E1-E6.....	655	2.015	*	*	
2	E7-E9.....	122	1.656			
3	O1-03.....	26	2.000			
4	04-06.....	93	1.538			
						<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
ODS-TIME						
1	0-1 MOS.....	91	1.440			
2	2 MOS.....	274	1.836			
3	3 MOS.....	184	1.853			
4	4 THRU 5 MOS.....	193	2.244	*	*	*
5	6 THRU 12 MOS.....	93	2.032	*		
TOTALS.....						
		904	1.910			

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level
 (**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level

Table I.1 Post Operation Desert Storm Life Stressors-IRR Soldier Response by Key Deployment and Demographic Variables

		N	MEAN	
Amount of STRESS last two weeks due to feeling confined/trapped since ODS				
GENDER				
	Male.....	917	1.768	
	Female.....	82	1.720	
ODS/MARITAL				
	NOT/MARR.....	517	1.660	
	MARRIED.....	475	1.853	*
TYPE UNIT				
	COMBAT.....	324	1.667	
	SUP/SERV.....	684	1.803	
WHERE DEPLOYED				
				<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
1	CONUS.....	266	1.609	
2	EUROPE.....	225	1.622	
3	SWA/GULF.....	513	1.897	* *
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS				
				<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
1	1.....	503	1.575	
2	2.....	300	1.840	*
3	3.....	125	1.792	
4	FOUR OR MORE.....	76	2.539	* * *
ODS-RANK				
				<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
1	E1-E6.....	771	1.811	
2	E7-E9.....	124	1.581	
3	O1-O3.....	26	1.808	
4	O4-O6.....	94	1.553	
ODS-TIME				
				<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
1	0-1 MOS.....	107	1.271	
2	2 MOS.....	323	1.607	
3	3 MOS.....	199	1.759	*
4	4 THRU 5 MOS.....	219	2.014	* *
5	6 THRU 12 MOS.....	102	2.049	* *
TOTALS.....		1025	1.752	

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level
 (**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level

Table I.1 Post Operation Desert Storm Life Stressors-IRR Soldier Response by Key Deployment and Demographic Variables

		N	MEAN			
Amount of STRESS last two weeks due to personal financial matters						
GENDER						
	Male.....	1041	3.040			
	Female.....	97	3.072			
ODS/MARITAL						
	NOT/MARR.....	583	3.105			
	MARRIED.....	536	2.972			
TYPE UNIT						
	COMBAT.....	367	3.123			
	SUP/SERV.....	778	3.013			
				<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u> <u>4</u>
WHERE DEPLOYED						
1	CONUS.....	320	2.966			
2	EUROPE.....	256	3.027			
3	SWA/GULF.....	564	3.105			
				<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u> <u>4</u>
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS						
1	1.....	575	2.859			
2	2.....	334	3.177	*		
3	3.....	143	3.161			
4	FOUR OR MORE.....	84	3.571	*		
				<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u> <u>4</u>
ODS-RANK						
1	E1-E6.....	871	3.208	*	*	
2	E7-E9.....	148	2.372			
3	O1-03.....	29	3.138	*		
4	O4-06.....	104	2.654			
				<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u>
ODS-TIME						
1	0-1 MOS.....	126	2.952			
2	2 MOS.....	357	3.087			
3	3 MOS.....	226	3.186			*
4	4 THRU 5 MOS.....	250	3.100			
5	6 THRU 12 MOS.....	116	2.784			
TOTALS.....		1164	3.046			

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level
 (**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level

Table I.1 Post Operation Desert Storm Life Stressors-IRR Soldier Response by Key Deployment and Demographic Variables

		N	MEAN	
Amount of STRESS last two weeks due to personal health matters since ODS				
GENDER				
	Male.....	1032	2.034	
	Female.....	92	2.022	
ODS/MARITAL				
	NOT/MARR.....	580	1.924	
	MARRIED.....	525	2.130	**
TYPE UNIT				
	COMBAT.....	366	1.883	
	SUP/SERV.....	764	2.101	**
WHERE DEPLOYED				
	1 CONUS.....	316	1.937	
	2 EUROPE.....	252	1.794	
	3 SWA/GULF.....	557	2.194	* *
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS				
	1 1.....	565	1.915	
	2 2.....	332	2.057	
	3 3.....	142	2.099	
	4 FOUR OR MORE.....	85	2.506	* *
ODS-RANK				
	1 E1-E6.....	858	2.022	
	2 E7-E9.....	146	2.130	
	3 O1-03.....	29	1.586	
	4 04-06.....	104	2.038	
ODS-TIME				
	1 0-1 MOS.....	121	1.959	
	2 2 MOS.....	351	1.909	
	3 3 MOS.....	225	1.849	
	4 4 THRU 5 MOS.....	246	2.317	* * *
	5 6 THRU 12 MOS.....	116	2.207	
TOTALS.....				
		1149	2.026	

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level

(**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level

Table I.1 Post Operation Desert Storm Life Stressors-IRR Soldier Response by Key Deployment and Demographic Variables

		N	MEAN						
Amount of STRESS last two weeks due to health of family/friends since ODS									
GENDER									
	Male.....	944	2.088						
	Female.....	82	2.402	*					
ODS/MARITAL									
	NOT/MARR.....	536	2.082						
	MARRIED.....	470	2.115						
TYPE UNIT									
	COMBAT.....	334	1.952						
	SUP/SERV.....	698	2.195	**					
					<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	
WHERE DEPLOYED									
1	CONUS.....	279	1.993						
2	EUROPE.....	232	1.914						
3	SWA/GULF.....	517	2.282	*	*				
					<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS									
1	1.....	519	2.064						
2	2.....	306	2.111						
3	3.....	128	2.016						
4	FOUR OR MORE.....	73	2.726	*	*	*			
					<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	
ODS-RANK									
1	E1-E6.....	800	2.145						
2	E7-E9.....	118	1.924						
3	O1-03.....	28	2.214						
4	04-06.....	92	1.989						
					<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
ODS-TIME									
1	0-1 MOS.....	111	1.874						
2	2 MOS.....	329	2.009						
3	3 MOS.....	209	2.077						
4	4 THRU 5 MOS.....	226	2.509	*	*	*			*
5	6 THRU 12 MOS.....	95	2.021						
TOTALS.....		1049	2.110						

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level
(**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level

Table I.1 Post Operation Desert Storm Life Stressors-IRR Soldier Response by Key Deployment and Demographic Variables

	N	MEAN	
Amount of STRESS last two weeks due to downsizing/reduction since ODS			
GENDER			
Male.....	766	1.833	
Female.....	66	2.212	*
ODS/MARITAL			
NOT/MARR.....	420	1.743	
MARRIED.....	405	1.968	**
TYPE UNIT			
COMBAT.....	261	1.648	
SUP/SERV.....	580	1.947	**
			<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
WHERE DEPLOYED			
1 CONUS.....	222	1.946	
2 EUROPE.....	177	1.655	
3 SWA/GULF.....	440	1.891	
			<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS			
1 1.....	405	1.795	
2 2.....	256	1.859	
3 3.....	106	1.868	
4 FOUR OR MORE.....	66	2.015	
			<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
ODS-RANK			
1 E1-E6.....	639	1.687	
2 E7-E9.....	100	2.280	*
3 O1-03.....	28	2.571	*
4 04-06.....	78	2.359	*
			<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u>
ODS-TIME			
1 0-1 MOS.....	87	1.678	
2 2 MOS.....	254	1.543	
3 3 MOS.....	171	1.743	
4 4 THRU 5 MOS.....	188	1.979	*
5 6 THRU 12 MOS.....	85	2.576	* * * *
TOTALS.....	855	1.849	

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level

(**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level

Table I.1 Post Operation Desert Storm Life Stressors-IRR Soldier Response by Key Deployment and Demographic Variables

		N	MEAN	
Amount of STRESS last two weeks over my reserve career/promotions since ODS				
GENDER				
	Male.....	756	1.978	
	Female.....	68	2.015	
ODS/MARITAL				
	NOT/MARR.....	411	1.842	
	MARRIED.....	407	2.103	**
TYPE UNIT				
	COMBAT.....	255	1.678	
	SUP/SERV.....	581	2.110	**
WHERE DEPLOYED				
				<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
1	CONUS.....	233	2.077	*
2	EUROPE.....	168	1.619	
3	SWA/GULF.....	432	2.058	*
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS				
				<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
1	1.....	397	1.929	
2	2.....	256	2.055	
3	3.....	106	1.896	
4	FOUR OR MORE.....	69	2.014	
ODS-RANK				
				<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
1	E1-E6.....	629	1.804	
2	E7-E9.....	97	2.454	*
3	O1-03.....	27	2.815	*
4	04-06.....	85	2.459	*
ODS-TIME				
				<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u>
1	0-1 MOS.....	88	1.773	
2	2 MOS.....	249	1.627	
3	3 MOS.....	167	1.790	
4	4 THRU 5 MOS.....	190	2.189	* *
5	6 THRU 12 MOS.....	84	2.798	* * * *
TOTALS.....		847	1.972	

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level
 (**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level

Table I.1 Post Operation Desert Storm Life Stressors-IRR Soldier Response by Key Deployment and Demographic Variables

		N	MEAN				
Amount of STRESS last two weeks due to meaning of life and personal future since ODS							
GENDER							
	Male.....	991	2.763				
	Female.....	91	2.879				
ODS/MARITAL							
	NOT/MARR.....	556	2.786				
	MARRIED.....	512	2.719				
TYPE UNIT							
	COMBAT.....	351	2.795				
	SUP/SERV.....	741	2.768				
					<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u> <u>4</u>
WHERE DEPLOYED							
1	CONUS.....	299	2.672				
2	EUROPE.....	246	2.720				
3	SWA/GULF.....	542	2.863				
					<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u> <u>4</u>
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS							
1	1.....	538	2.571				
2	2.....	324	2.864	*			
3	3.....	137	2.927	*			
4	FOUR OR MORE.....	86	3.465	*	*	*	
					<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u> <u>4</u>
ODS-RANK							
1	E1-E6.....	835	2.883	*		*	
2	E7-E9.....	131	2.344				
3	O1-03.....	29	2.655				
4	04-06.....	102	2.471				
					<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u> <u>4</u>
ODS-TIME							
1	0-1 MOS.....	116	2.534				
2	2 MOS.....	351	2.729				
3	3 MOS.....	217	2.779				
4	4 THRU 5 MOS.....	235	2.987	*			
5	6 THRU 12 MOS.....	107	2.710				
TOTALS.....							
		1109	2.771				

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level

(**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level

Table I.1 Post Operation Desert Storm Life Stressors-IRR Soldier Response by Key Deployment and Demographic Variables

	N	MEAN
Amount of STRESS last two weeks due to people I work with since ODS		
GENDER		
Male.....	883	1.881
Female.....	69	2.058
ODS/MARITAL		
NOT/MARR.....	477	1.866
MARRIED.....	465	1.905
TYPE UNIT		
COMBAT.....	308	1.841
SUP/SERV.....	657	1.910
		<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
WHERE DEPLOYED		
1 CONUS.....	258	1.857
2 EUROPE.....	220	1.809
3 SWA/GULF.....	483	1.938
		<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS		
1 1.....	492	1.819
2 2.....	279	1.867
3 3.....	120	1.858
4 FOUR OR MORE.....	69	2.449
		<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
ODS-RANK		
1 E1-E6.....	736	1.904
2 E7-E9.....	114	1.912
3 O1-03.....	26	2.154
4 04-06.....	93	1.634
		<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u>
ODS-TIME		
1 0-1 MOS.....	107	1.776
2 2 MOS.....	307	1.909
3 3 MOS.....	193	1.979
4 4 THRU 5 MOS.....	212	1.929
5 6 THRU 12 MOS.....	88	1.795
TOTALS.....	979	1.883

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level
(**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level

Table I.1 Post Operation Desert Storm Life Stressors-IRR Soldier Response by Key Deployment and Demographic Variables

		N	MEAN	
Amount of STRESS last two weeks due to my business/professional life since ODS				
GENDER				
	Male.....	934	2.281	
	Female.....	77	2.195	
ODS/MARITAL				
	NOT/MARR.....	516	2.264	
	MARRIED.....	487	2.292	
TYPE UNIT				
	COMBAT.....	336	2.310	
	SUP/SERV.....	688	2.262	
				<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
WHERE DEPLOYED				
1	CONUS.....	278	2.263	
2	EUROPE.....	241	2.207	
3	SWA/GULF.....	501	2.313	
				<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS				
1	1.....	519	2.156	
2	2.....	303	2.337	
3	3.....	129	2.434	
4	FOUR OR MORE.....	70	2.671	*
				<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
ODS-RANK				
1	E1-E6.....	776	2.302	
2	E7-E9.....	127	1.984	
3	O1-03.....	28	2.893	*
4	04-06.....	99	2.293	
				<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u>
ODS-TIME				
1	0-1 MOS.....	109	2.073	
2	2 MOS.....	326	2.307	
3	3 MOS.....	206	2.262	
4	4 THRU 5 MOS.....	220	2.314	
5	6 THRU 12 MOS.....	103	2.408	
TOTALS.....		1039	2.276	

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level

(**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level

Table I.1 Post Operation Desert Storm Life Stressors-IRR Soldier Response by Key Deployment and Demographic Variables

		N	MEAN				
Amount of STRESS last two weeks has affected my personal life							
GENDER							
	Male.....	1057	2.422				
	Female.....	99	2.586				
ODS/MARITAL							
	NOT/MARR.....	590	2.397				
	MARRIED.....	549	2.466				
TYPE UNIT							
	COMBAT.....	374	2.385				
	SUP/SERV.....	791	2.463				
					<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u> <u>4</u>
WHERE DEPLOYED							
1	CONUS.....	329	2.347				
2	EUROPE.....	259	2.247				
3	SWA/GULF.....	572	2.573	*	*		
					<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u> <u>4</u>
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS							
1	1.....	583	2.245				
2	2.....	342	2.538	*			
3	3.....	143	2.497				
4	FOUR OR MORE.....	89	3.124	*	*	*	
					<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u> <u>4</u>
ODS-RANK							
1	E1-E6.....	880	2.533	*		*	
2	E7-E9.....	154	1.987				
3	O1-03.....	29	2.655	*			
4	04-06.....	109	2.220				
					<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u>
ODS-TIME							
1	0-1 MOS.....	125	2.320				
2	2 MOS.....	360	2.378				
3	3 MOS.....	227	2.515				
4	4 THRU 5 MOS.....	258	2.612				*
5	6 THRU 12 MOS.....	122	2.246				
TOTALS.....		1184	2.435				

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level
(**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level

Table I.1 Post Operation Desert Storm Life Stressors-IRR Soldier Response by Key Deployment and Demographic Variables

		N	MEAN	
Amount of STRESS last two weeks affected my civilian job performance				
GENDER				
	Male.....	1029	1.740	
	Female.....	96	1.729	
ODS/MARITAL				
	NOT/MARR.....	578	1.690	
	MARRIED.....	530	1.779	
TYPE UNIT				
	COMBAT.....	363	1.664	
	SUP/SERV.....	772	1.780	
WHERE DEPLOYED				
				<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
1	CONUS.....	320	1.722	
2	EUROPE.....	250	1.544	
3	SWA/GULF.....	561	1.840	*
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS				
				<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
1	1.....	575	1.647	
2	2.....	332	1.759	
3	3.....	134	1.754	
4	FOUR OR MORE.....	86	2.244	* * *
ODS-RANK				
				<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>
1	E1-E6.....	861	1.783	*
2	E7-E9.....	151	1.543	
3	O1-O3.....	28	1.714	
4	O4-O6.....	102	1.686	
ODS-TIME				
				<u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u>
1	0-1 MOS.....	120	1.642	
2	2 MOS.....	351	1.650	
3	3 MOS.....	224	1.804	
4	4 THRU 5 MOS.....	250	1.884	
5	6 THRU 12 MOS.....	117	1.769	
	TOTALS.....	1153	1.741	

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level

(**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level

Table I.1 Post Operation Desert Storm Life Stressors-IRR Soldier Response by Key Deployment and Demographic Variables

		N	MEAN				
How well I have coped with these STRESSES over past 2 weeks							
GENDER							
	Male.....	1047	3.807				
	Female.....	99	3.636				
ODS/MARITAL							
	NOT/MARR.....	588	3.818				
	MARRIED.....	541	3.782				
TYPE UNIT							
	COMBAT.....	372	3.790				
	SUP/SERV.....	783	3.792				
					<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u> <u>4</u>
WHERE DEPLOYED							
1	CONUS.....	324	3.815				
2	EUROPE.....	257	3.977			*	
3	SWA/GULF.....	569	3.694				
					<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u> <u>4</u>
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS							
1	1.....	579	3.886				*
2	2.....	337	3.786				*
3	3.....	142	3.768				*
4	FOUR OR MORE.....	89	3.258				
					<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u> <u>4</u>
ODS-RANK							
1	E1-E6.....	876	3.704				
2	E7-E9.....	149	4.040		*		
3	O1-03.....	30	4.067				
4	O4-06.....	108	4.083		*		
					<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u>
ODS-TIME							
1	0-1 MOS.....	123	3.943				
2	2 MOS.....	357	3.863				
3	3 MOS.....	227	3.749				
4	4 THRU 5 MOS.....	256	3.668				
5	6 THRU 12 MOS.....	121	3.736				
	TOTALS.....	1174	3.793				

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level

(**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level

Table I.2 Post Operation Desert Storm Life Stressors-Spouse Response by Gender and Where Spouse (Soldier) was Deployed (ODS)

	N	MEAN
How much stress did financial matters cause over past 2 weeks:		
GENDER		
Male.....	25	2.360
Female.....	291	2.292
ODS/LOCATION OF SPOUSE(SOLDIER)		
CONUS.....	162	2.025
EUROPE.....	40	2.400
SWA/GULF.....	110	2.636 (1)
TOTALS.....	316	2.297
	N	MEAN
How much stress did health of family/friends cause over past 2 weeks:		
GENDER		
Male.....	24	1.917
Female.....	279	2.004
ODS/LOCATION OF SPOUSE(SOLDIER)		
CONUS.....	154	1.922
EUROPE.....	39	1.949
SWA/GULF.....	107	2.121
TOTALS.....	303	1.997
	N	MEAN
How much stress the last 2 weeks concerning my personal future and the meaning of life:		
GENDER		
Male.....	23	2.043
Female.....	274	1.974
ODS/LOCATION OF SPOUSE(SOLDIER)		
CONUS.....	152	1.803
EUROPE.....	37	1.973
SWA/GULF.....	104	2.212 (1)
TOTALS.....	297	1.980

(1) Difference between SWA/PERSIAN GULF and CONUS ($p < .05$)

Table I.2 Post Operation Desert Storm Life Stressors-Spouse Response by Gender and Where Spouse (Soldier) was Deployed (ODS)

	N	MEAN
How much stress did personal health matters cause over past 2 weeks:		
GENDER		
Male.....	25	1.760
Female.....	303	1.947
ODS/LOCATION OF SPOUSE (SOLDIER)		
CONUS.....	171	1.795
EUROPE.....	41	1.878
SWA/GULF.....	111	2.144
TOTALS.....	328	1.933
	N	MEAN
How much stress did people you work with cause over 2 weeks		
GENDER		
Male.....	20	1.600
Female.....	201	1.726
ODS/LOCATION OF SPOUSE (SOLDIER)		
CONUS.....	119	1.697
EUROPE.....	26	1.577
SWA/GULF.....	74	1.797
TOTALS.....	221	1.715
	N	MEAN
How much stress last 2 weeks due to my relationship with spouse since return from ODS duty:		
GENDER		
Male.....	20	1.850
Female.....	263	1.646
ODS/LOCATION OF SPOUSE (SOLDIER)		
CONUS.....	141	1.411
EUROPE.....	34	1.794
SWA/GULF.....	104	1.913 (1)
TOTALS.....	283	1.661

(1) Difference between SWA/PERSIAN GULF and CONUS ($p < .05$)

Table I.3 Post ODS Life Stressors - Spouse Response by Distance from Home Variable for CONUS Deployed Soldiers

Amount of Stress from Financial Matters OVER past 2 weeks:

	N	MEAN				
				<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u> <u>4</u>
DISTANCE						
<u>1</u>						
<u>2</u> 0 TO 100 MILES.....	37	1.892				
<u>3</u> 101 TO 500 MILES....	35	2.400				
<u>4</u> 501 TO 1000 MILES...	32	2.906		*		
BEYOND 1000.....	66	2.636		*		

Amount of Stress from Personal Health Matters OVER past 2 weeks:

	N	MEAN
DISTANCE		
0 TO 100 MILES.....	36	1.694
101 TO 500 MILES....	35	2.229
501 TO 1000 MILES...	32	2.375
BEYOND 1000.....	63	1.984

Amount of Stress from Family or Friends Health OVER past 2 weeks:

	N	MEAN
DISTANCE		
0 TO 100 MILES.....	35	1.914
101 TO 500 MILES....	33	2.273
501 TO 1000 MILES...	30	2.633
BEYOND 1000.....	63	2.429

(*) Denotes pairs significant at the .05 level

Table I.3 Post ODS Life Stressors - Spouse Response by Distance from Home Variable for CONUS Deployed Soldiers

Amount of Stress from Personal Future and the Meaning of Life OVER past 2 weeks:

	N	MEAN
DISTANCE		
0 TO 100 MILES.....	35	1.714
101 TO 500 MILES....	32	2.344
501 TO 1000 MILES...	27	2.259
BEYOND 1000.....	64	2.203

Amount of Stress from People I Work with OVER past 2 weeks:

	N	MEAN
DISTANCE		
0 TO 100 MILES.....	28	1.821
101 TO 500 MILES....	28	1.857
501 TO 1000 MILES...	18	1.778
BEYOND 1000.....	51	1.922

Amount of Stress from the Breakup with My Spouse Because of ODS OVER past 2 weeks:

	N	MEAN
DISTANCE		
0 TO 100 MILES.....	19	1.053
101 TO 500 MILES....	22	1.227
501 TO 1000 MILES...	20	1.800
BEYOND 1000.....	34	1.529

Table I.3 Post ODS Life Stressors - Spouse Response by Distance from Home Variable for CONUS Deployed Soldiers

Amount of Stress from My Relationship with Spouse Since My Return from ODS over the past 2 weeks:

	N	MEAN	
DISTANCE			
<u>1</u>			<u>1 2 3 4</u>
<u>2</u> 0 TO 100 MILES.....	31	1.323	
<u>3</u> 101 TO 500 MILES....	32	1.656	
<u>4</u> 501 TO 1000 MILES...	30	2.167	*
BEYOND 1000.....	57	1.632	

Stresses Indicated Have Affected My Personal Life OVER past 2 weeks:

	N	MEAN
DISTANCE		
0 TO 100 MILES.....	39	1.974
101 TO 500 MILES....	35	2.514
501 TO 1000 MILES...	34	2.794
BEYOND 1000.....	70	2.386

Stresses Indicated Have Affected My Performance in My Civilian Job OVER past 2 weeks:

	N	MEAN
DISTANCE		
0 TO 100 MILES.....	37	1.297
101 TO 500 MILES....	34	1.500
501 TO 1000 MILES...	32	1.813
BEYOND 1000.....	66	1.636

(*) Denotes pairs significant at the .05 level

Table I.3 Post ODS Life Stressors - Spouse Response by
Distance from Home Variable for CONUS Deployed Soldiers

How Well Have You COPEd with These Stresses OVER past 2 weeks:

	N	MEAN
DISTANCE		
0 TO 100 MILES.....	34	3.471
101 TO 500 MILES....	32	2.938
501 TO 1000 MILES...	32	2.750
BEYOND 1000.....	69	3.159

Objective 5

Army Individual Ready Reserve - Soldier
Brief Symptom Inventory - Scales



Appendix

J

Table J.1 BSI Subscale by Key Deployment and Demographic Variables

ANXIETY		N	MEAN					
GENDER								
	Male.....	1058	.551					
	Female.....	98	.519					
ODS/MARITAL								
	NOT/MARR.....	589	.516					
	MARRIED.....	548	.572					
TYPE UNIT								
	COMBAT.....	376	.484					
	SUP/SERV.....	787	.578	*				
				<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	
WHERE DEPLOYED								
1	CONUS.....	331	.439					
2	EUROPE.....	258	.408					
3	SWA/GULF.....	569	.675	* *				
				<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS								
1	1.....	582	.452					
2	2.....	340	.570					
3	3.....	143	.554					
4	FOUR OR MORE.....	90	1.065	* * *				
				<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	
ODS-RANK								
1	E1-E6.....	879	.601	* *				
2	E7-E9.....	152	.429					
3	O1-03.....	30	.300					
4	04-06.....	109	.338					
				<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
ODS-TIME								
1	0-1 MOS.....	123	.375					
2	2 MOS.....	359	.445					
3	3 MOS.....	228	.539					
4	4 THRU 5 MOS.....	257	.760	* * *				
5	6 THRU 12 MOS.....	123	.579					
TOTALS.....		1182	.546					

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level.
 (**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level.

Table J.1 BSI Subscale by Key Deployment and Demographic Variables

SOMATIC		N	MEAN					
GENDER								
	Male.....	1055	.404					
	Female.....	98	.429					
ODS/MARITAL								
	NOT/MARR.....	588	.365					
	MARRIED.....	548	.435					
TYPE UNIT								
	COMBAT.....	375	.335					
	SUP/SERV.....	787	.439	*				
WHERE DEPLOYED				<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	
1	CONUS.....	330	.278					
2	EUROPE.....	258	.267					
3	SWA/GULF.....	569	.541	* *				
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS				<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	
1	1.....	581	.328					
2	2.....	339	.408					
3	3.....	143	.384					
4	FOUR OR MORE.....	90	.884	* * *				
ODS-RANK				<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
1	E1-E6.....	877	.435	*				
2	E7-E9.....	152	.379					
3	O1-03.....	30	.186					
4	04-06.....	109	.252					
ODS-TIME				<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
1	0-1 MOS.....	123	.321					
2	2 MOS.....	358	.292					
3	3 MOS.....	228	.365					
4	4 THRU 5 MOS.....	256	.570	* * *				
5	6 THRU 12 MOS.....	123	.516	*				
TOTALS.....		1180	.403					

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level.
 (**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level.

Table J.1 BSI Subscale by Key Deployment and Demographic Variables

OBSCOMP		N	MEAN					
GENDER								
	Male.....	1056	.776					
	Female.....	99	.742					
ODS/MARITAL								
	NOT/MARR.....	589	.742					
	MARRIED.....	548	.797					
TYPE UNIT								
	COMBAT.....	376	.720					
	SUP/SERV.....	787	.802					
WHERE DEPLOYED				<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	
1	CONUS	331	.635					
2	EUROPE.....	258	.596					
3	SWA/GULF.....	569	.939	*	*			
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS				<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	
1	1.....	582	.690					
2	2.....	339	.786					
3	3.....	143	.744					
4	FOUR OR MORE.....	90	1.311	*	*	*	*	
ODS-RANK				<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	
1	E1-E6.....	878	.840		*		*	
2	E7-E9.....	152	.623					
3	O1-03.....	30	.606					
4	04-06.....	109	.498					
ODS-TIME				<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
1	0-1 MOS.....	124	.548					
2	2 MOS.....	358	.684					
3	3 MOS.....	227	.765					
4	4 THRU 5 MOS.....	257	1.003	*	*	*		
5	6 THRU 12 MOS.....	123	.821					
TOTALS.....		1181	.772					

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level.
(**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level.

Table J.1 BSI Subscale by Key Deployment and Demographic Variables

INTERPC		N	MEAN					
GENDER								
	Male.....	1057	.526					
	Female.....	99	.689					
ODS/MARITAL								
	NOT/MARR.....	590	.561					
	MARRIED.....	548	.510					
TYPE UNIT								
	COMBAT.....	376	.513					
	SUP/SERV.....	788	.557					
WHERE DEPLOYED				<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	
1	CONUS.....	332	.434					
2	EUROPE.....	258	.415					
3	SWA/GULF.....	569	.663	*	*			
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS				<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	
1	1.....	584	.483					
2	2.....	340	.554					
3	3.....	142	.449					
4	FOUR OR MORE.....	90	1.006	*	*	*		
ODS-RANK				<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	
1	E1-E6.....	880	.603		*		*	
2	E7-E9.....	152	.385					
3	O1-03.....	30	.308					
4	04-06.....	109	.330					
ODS-TIME				<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
1	0-1 MOS.....	124	.425					
2	2 MOS.....	360	.446					
3	3 MOS.....	228	.576					
4	4 THRU 5 MOS.....	256	.698	*	*			
5	6 THRU 12 MOS.....	123	.622					
TOTALS.....		1183	.540					

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level.
(**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level.

Table J.1 BSI Subscale by Key Deployment and Demographic Variables

DEPRESS	N	MEAN					
GENDER							
Male.....	1058	.616					
Female.....	98	.651					
ODS/MARITAL							
NOT/MARR.....	589	.628					
MARRIED.....	548	.606					
TYPE UNIT							
COMBAT.....	376	.618					
SUP/SERV.....	787	.622					
			<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	
WHERE DEPLOYED							
1 CONUS.....	331	.521					
2 EUROPE.....	258	.480					
3 SWA/GULF.....	569	.736	*	*			
			<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS							
1 1.....	582	.546					
2 2.....	340	.629					
3 3.....	143	.612					
4 FOUR OR MORE.....	90	1.044	*	*	*		
			<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	
ODS-RANK							
1 E1-E6.....	879	.699	*			*	
2 E7-E9.....	152	.441					
3 O1-03.....	30	.339					
4 O4-06.....	109	.300					
			<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
ODS-TIME							
1 0-1 MOS.....	123	.443					
2 2 MOS.....	359	.547					
3 3 MOS.....	228	.621					
4 4 THRU 5 MOS.....	257	.809	*	*			
5 6 THRU 12 MOS.....	123	.633					
TOTALS.....	1182	.618					

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level.
 (**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level.

Table J.1 BSI Subscale by Key Deployment and Demographic Variables

HOSTILE		N	MEAN					
GENDER								
	Male.....	1057	.789					
	Female.....	99	.669					
ODS/MARITAL								
	NOT/MARR.....	591	.778					
	MARRIED.....	547	.771					
TYPE UNIT								
	COMBAT.....	376	.796					
	SUP/SERV.....	788	.770					
WHERE DEPLOYED				<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	
1	CONUS.....	332	.602					
2	EUROPE.....	258	.654					
3	SWA/GULF.....	569	.936	*	*			
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS				<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	
1	1.....	584	.665					
2	2.....	339	.782					
3	3.....	143	.792					
4	FOUR OR MORE.....	90	1.464	*	*	*		
ODS-RANK				<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	
1	E1-E6.....	880	.903		*	*	*	
2	E7-E9.....	152	.446					
3	O1-03.....	30	.273					
4	04-06.....	109	.387					
ODS-TIME				<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
1	0-1 MOS.....	124	.661					
2	2 MOS.....	360	.678					
3	3 MOS.....	228	.825					
4	4 THRU 5 MOS.....	257	1.002	*	*			*
5	6 THRU 12 MOS.....	122	.679					
TOTALS.....		1183	.776					

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level.
(**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level.

Table J.1 BSI Subscale by Key Deployment and Demographic Variables

PHOBANX	N	MEAN				
GENDER						
Male.....	1058	.374				
Female.....	99	.378				
ODS/MARITAL						
NOT/MARR.....	591	.359				
MARRIED.....	548	.378				
TYPE UNIT						
COMBAT.....	376	.322				
SUP/SERV.....	789	.397				
				<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u> <u>4</u>
WHERE DEPLOYED						
1 CONUS.....	332	.237				
2 EUROPE.....	258	.290				
3 SWA/GULF.....	570	.492	*	*		
				<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u> <u>4</u>
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS						
1 1.....	584	.287				
2 2.....	340	.408	*			
3 3.....	143	.350				
4 FOUR OR MORE.....	90	.864	*	*	*	
				<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u> <u>4</u>
ODS-RANK						
1 E1-E6.....	881	.424				*
2 E7-E9.....	152	.292				
3 O1-03.....	30	.153				
4 04-06.....	109	.141				
				<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u>
ODS-TIME						
1 0-1 MOS.....	124	.252				
2 2 MOS.....	360	.284				
3 3 MOS.....	228	.368				
4 4 THRU 5 MOS.....	257	.549	*	*	*	
5 6 THRU 12 MOS.....	123	.442				
TOTALS.....	1184	.372				

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level.
 (**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level.

Table J.1 BSI Subscale by Key Deployment and Demographic Variables

PARIDEA	N	MEAN				
GENDER						
Male.....	1056	.764				
Female.....	99	.741				
ODS/MARITAL						
NOT/MARR.....	590	.785				
MARRIED.....	547	.722				
TYPE UNIT						
COMBAT.....	375	.733				
SUP/SERV.....	788	.784				
				<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u> <u>4</u>
WHERE DEPLOYED						
1 CONUS.....	331	.680				
2 EUROPE.....	257	.623				
3 SWA/GULF.....	570	.879	*	*		
				<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u> <u>4</u>
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS						
1 1.....	584	.679				
2 2.....	339	.771				
3 3.....	142	.715				
4 FOUR OR MORE.....	90	1.367	*	*	*	
				<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u> <u>4</u>
ODS-RANK						
1 E1-E6.....	879	.868	*	*		
2 E7-E9.....	152	.458				
3 O1-03.....	30	.493				
4 04-06.....	109	.444				
				<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u>
ODS-TIME						
1 0-1 MOS.....	124	.648				
2 2 MOS.....	359	.703				
3 3 MOS.....	227	.835				
4 4 THRU 5 MOS.....	257	.903				
5 6 THRU 12 MOS.....	123	.704				
TOTALS.....	1182	.762				

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level.
(**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level.

Table J.1 BSI Subscale by Key Deployment and Demographic Variables

PSYCOT		N	MEAN					
GENDER								
	Male.....	1055	.529					
	Female.....	99	.519					
ODS/MARITAL								
	NOT/MARR.....	587	.541					
	MARRIED.....	548	.501					
TYPE UNIT								
	COMBAT.....	375	.508					
	SUP/SERV.....	786	.544					
WHERE DEPLOYED				<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	
1	CONUS.....	330	.424					
2	EUROPE.....	258	.428					
3	SWA/GULF.....	568	.640	*	*			
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS				<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	
1	1.....	580	.451					
2	2.....	340	.536					
3	3.....	143	.495					
4	FOUR OR MORE.....	90	1.047	*	*	*		
ODS-RANK				<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	
1	E1-E6.....	877	.608		*	*	*	
2	E7-E9.....	152	.363					
3	O1-03.....	30	.200					
4	04-06.....	109	.233					
ODS-TIME				<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
1	0-1 MOS.....	123	.395					
2	2 MOS.....	359	.468					
3	3 MOS.....	226	.536					
4	4 THRU 5 MOS.....	257	.693	*	*			
5	6 THRU 12 MOS.....	123	.548					
TOTALS.....		1180	.529					

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level.
 (**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level.

Table J.1 BSI Subscale by Key Deployment and Demographic Variables

TRAUMA	N	MEAN					
GENDER							
Male.....	1055	.673					
Female.....	98	.717					
ODS/MARITAL							
NOT/MARR.....	587	.654					
MARRIED.....	548	.695					
TYPE UNIT							
COMBAT.....	376	.633					
SUP/SERV.....	785	.701					
WHERE DEPLOYED							
1 CONUS.....	330	.545	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	
2 EUROPE.....	258	.531					
3 SWA/GULF.....	568	.823	*	*			
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS							
1 1.....	581	.582	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	
2 2.....	339	.698					
3 3.....	142	.643					
4 FOUR OR MORE.....	90	1.258	*	*	*		
ODS-RANK							
1 E1-E6.....	876	.749		*		*	
2 E7-E9.....	152	.528					
3 O1-03.....	30	.438					
4 04-06.....	109	.375					
ODS-TIME							
1 0-1 MOS.....	123	.502	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
2 2 MOS.....	358	.584					
3 3 MOS.....	227	.696					
4 4 THRU 5 MOS.....	256	.874	*	*			
5 6 THRU 12 MOS.....	123	.702					
TOTALS.....	1179	.676					

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level.
 (**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level.

Table J.1 BSI Subscale by Key Deployment and Demographic Variables

GSI		N	MEAN					
GENDER								
	Male.....	1048	.587					
	Female.....	98	.581					
ODS/MARITAL								
	NOT/MARR.....	582	.576					
	MARRIED.....	546	.587					
TYPE UNIT								
	COMBAT.....	373	.555					
	SUP/SERV.....	781	.604					
WHERE DEPLOYED				<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	
1	CONUS.....	327	.467					
2	EUROPE.....	257	.457					
3	SWA/GULF.....	565	.717	*	*			
NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS				<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	
1	1.....	577	.504					
2	2.....	337	.599					
3	3.....	141	.556					
4	FOUR OR MORE.....	90	1.114	*	*	*		
ODS-RANK				<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	
1	E1-E6.....	869	.658		*		*	
2	E7-E9.....	152	.428					
3	O1-O3.....	30	.324					
4	O4-O6.....	109	.323					
ODS-TIME				<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
1	0-1 MOS.....	122	.445					
2	2 MOS.....	356	.501					
3	3 MOS.....	225	.596					
4	4 THRU 5 MOS.....	255	.772	*	*			
5	6 THRU 12 MOS.....	122	.604					
TOTALS.....		1172	.586					

(*) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .05 level.
 (**) Denotes pairs or groups significantly different at the .01 level.

Objective 9

Individual Ready Reserve -Unit
Support/Bonding during Operation
Desert Storm



Appendix

K

Table K.1 IRR Soldier-Unit Relationship by Key Deployment Variables

	I WAS ACCEPTED BY MOST MEMBERS OF MY UNIT					N	SD	MEAN
	STRONGLY DISAGREE	DISAGREE	NEITHER	AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE			
<u>WHERE DEPLOYED</u>								
CONUS.....	7%	4%	11%	35%	43%	334	1.15	4.039
EUROPE.....	5%	5%	13%	42%	34%	261	1.08	3.946
SWA/GULF....	8%	9%	12%	42%	29%	568	1.19	3.748
<u>TYPE UNIT</u>								
COMBAT.....	8%	6%	15%	41%	31%	377	1.16	3.817
SUP/SERV....	7%	7%	11%	40%	36%	791	1.16	3.905
<u># OF ASSIGNMENTS</u>								
ONE UNIT....	6%	5%	12%	40%	37%	581	1.12	3.966
TWO UNITS...	8%	8%	13%	41%	30%	344	1.18	3.785
THREE UNITS.	8%	4%	12%	42%	34%	143	1.17	3.881
FOUR OR MORE	11%	16%	9%	36%	29%	90	1.35	3.556
<u>LENGTH OF TIME</u>								
0-1 MOS.....	7%	3%	20%	39%	31%	126	1.12	3.833
2 MOS.....	7%	5%	15%	44%	30%	361	1.10	3.861
3 MOS.....	9%	12%	10%	44%	25%	225	1.24	3.640
4 THRU 5 MOS	8%	7%	11%	40%	34%	257	1.21	3.844
6 THRU 12 MOS.....	4%	7%	8%	27%	54%	124	1.12	4.194

Table K.1 IRR Soldier-Unit Relationship by Key Deployment Variables

I SHARED PERSONAL CONCERNS WITH SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE UNIT						N	SD	MEAN	
	STRONGLY DISAGREE	DISAGREE	NEITHER	AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE				
<u>WHERE DEPLOYED</u>									
CONUS.....	10%		16%	12%	36%	26%	332	1.31	3.524
EUROPE.....	7%		17%	19%	37%	20%	260	1.19	3.454
SWA/GULF....	10%		18%	13%	41%	17%	568	1.25	3.373
<u>TYPE UNIT</u>									
COMBAT.....	10%		15%	18%	37%	19%	376	1.25	3.396
SUP/SERV....	9%		18%	13%	39%	21%	789	1.25	3.447
<u># OF ASSIGNMENTS</u>									
ONE UNIT....	7%		18%	15%	37%	22%	578	1.23	3.491
TWO UNITS...	12%		17%	15%	38%	17%	344	1.28	3.314
THREE UNITS.	7%		19%	15%	43%	17%	143	1.18	3.434
FOUR OR MORE	13%		13%	10%	40%	23%	90	1.34	3.467
<u>LENGTH OF TIME</u>									
0-1 MOS.....	9%		22%	11%	34%	24%	125	1.31	3.416
2 MOS.....	10%		17%	18%	37%	19%	361	1.24	3.380
3 MOS.....	14%		21%	12%	37%	16%	225	1.32	3.187
4 THRU 5 MOS	10%		18%	12%	42%	18%	257	1.25	3.416
6 THRU 12 MOS.....	4%		7%	22%	35%	32%	123	1.08	3.829

Table K.1 IRR Soldier-Unit Relationship by Key Deployment Variables

I SHARED PERSONAL CONCERNS WITH ONLY ONE MEMBER OF THE UNIT						N	SD	MEAN
	STRONGLY DISAGREE	DISAGREE	NEITHER	AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE			
<u>WHERE DEPLOYED</u>								
CONUS.....	27%	33%	20%	11%	9%	329	1.24	2.407
EUROPE.....	24%	36%	19%	16%	4%	259	1.14	2.398
SWA/GULF....	22%	36%	15%	19%	8%	568	1.24	2.546
<u>TYPE UNIT</u>								
COMBAT.....	24%	35%	20%	16%	5%	375	1.16	2.429
SUP/SERV....	24%	35%	17%	16%	8%	786	1.25	2.496
<u># OF ASSIGNMENTS</u>								
ONE UNIT....	25%	35%	18%	16%	6%	576	1.20	2.441
TWO UNITS...	23%	34%	19%	16%	8%	343	1.22	2.501
THREE UNITS.	18%	42%	18%	15%	8%	142	1.17	2.528
FOUR OR MORE	27%	30%	13%	20%	10%	90	1.34	2.567
<u>LENGTH OF TIME</u>								
0-1 MOS.....	23%	34%	22%	14%	6%	125	1.16	2.448
2 MOS.....	27%	32%	21%	15%	6%	358	1.19	2.413
3 MOS.....	20%	38%	14%	21%	8%	224	1.23	2.589
4 THRU 5 MOS	21%	39%	16%	18%	8%	257	1.22	2.533
6 THRU 12 MOS.....	31%	29%	19%	13%	8%	123	1.27	2.382

Table K.1 IRR Soldier-Unit Relationship by Key Deployment Variables

MEMBERS OF THE UNIT SHARED PERSONAL CONCERNS WITH ME						N	SD	MEAN
	STRONGLY DISAGREE	DISAGREE	NEITHER	AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE			
<u>WHERE DEPLOYED</u>								
CONUS.....	8%	7%	16%	42%	27%	332	1.16	3.735
EUROPE.....	7%	10%	20%	40%	23%	260	1.16	3.608
SWA/GULF....	10%	10%	15%	44%	20%	567	1.22	3.540
<u>TYPE UNIT</u>								
COMBAT.....	10%	10%	18%	42%	20%	376	1.20	3.527
SUP/SERV....	8%	9%	16%	43%	24%	788	1.18	3.651
<u># OF ASSIGNMENTS</u>								
ONE UNIT....	7%	10%	17%	41%	26%	577	1.16	3.685
TWO UNITS...	10%	9%	18%	44%	18%	344	1.19	3.515
THREE UNITS.	9%	8%	16%	45%	21%	143	1.18	3.608
FOUR OR MORE	14%	11%	11%	40%	23%	90	1.35	3.467
<u>LENGTH OF TIME</u>								
0-1 MOS.....	6%	15%	14%	38%	27%	125	1.21	3.640
2 MOS.....	10%	9%	19%	42%	20%	361	1.19	3.529
3 MOS.....	12%	10%	20%	40%	18%	224	1.24	3.420
4 THRU 5 MOS	8%	9%	16%	49%	18%	257	1.13	3.584
6 THRU 12 MOS.....	5%	6%	12%	38%	39%	123	1.09	4.008

Table K.1 IRR Soldier-Unit Relationship by Key Deployment Variables

	I CONTRIBUTED TO THE MISSION OF THE UNIT					N	SD	MEAN
	STRONGLY DISAGREE	DISAGREE	NEITHER	AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE			
<u>WHERE DEPLOYED</u>								
CONUS.....	8%	2%	11%	29%	51%	334	1.17	4.129
EUROPE.....	6%	4%	11%	36%	44%	260	1.10	4.081
SWA/GULF....	5%	4%	8%	26%	59%	568	1.07	4.299
<u>TYPE UNIT</u>								
COMBAT.....	6%	4%	11%	33%	45%	376	1.12	4.082
SUP/SERV....	6%	3%	8%	27%	57%	791	1.10	4.258
<u># OF ASSIGNMENTS</u>								
ONE UNIT....	5%	4%	9%	27%	56%	580	1.07	4.250
TWO UNITS...	6%	3%	9%	34%	47%	344	1.12	4.128
THREE UNITS.	6%	2%	12%	28%	52%	143	1.13	4.168
FOUR OR MORE	11%	1%	6%	24%	58%	90	1.29	4.167
<u>LENGTH OF TIME</u>								
0-1 MOS.....	5%	6%	25%	30%	34%	125	1.12	3.824
2 MOS.....	7%	3%	13%	38%	39%	361	1.13	3.983
3 MOS.....	11%	4%	7%	29%	49%	225	1.30	4.022
4 THRU 5 MOS	4%	3%	4%	21%	68%	257	.99	4.459
6 THRU 12 MOS.....	1%	0%	1%	23%	76%	124	.56	4.726

Table K.1 IRR Soldier-Unit Relationship by Key Deployment Variables

	MEMBERS OF THE UNIT FELT I MADE A CONTRIBUTION					N	SD	MEAN
	STRONGLY DISAGREE	DISAGREE	NEITHER	AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE			
<u>WHERE DEPLOYED</u>								
CONUS.....	6%	3%	23%	24%	42%	332	1.17	3.934
EUROPE.....	5%	3%	30%	31%	33%	261	1.06	3.839
SWA/GULF....	5%	4%	21%	31%	40%	568	1.09	3.972
<u>TYPE UNIT</u>								
COMBAT.....	6%	3%	28%	31%	33%	377	1.11	3.814
SUP/SERV....	5%	4%	21%	28%	42%	789	1.10	3.987
<u># OF ASSIGNMENTS</u>								
ONE UNIT....	4%	4%	22%	28%	41%	579	1.09	3.986
TWO UNITS...	5%	3%	28%	30%	34%	344	1.09	3.840
THREE UNITS.	6%	1%	21%	31%	41%	143	1.11	4.000
FOUR OR MORE	9%	6%	21%	27%	38%	90	1.26	3.789
<u>LENGTH OF TIME</u>								
0-1 MOS.....	7%	2%	41%	23%	26%	126	1.12	3.587
2 MOS.....	6%	4%	32%	29%	29%	361	1.12	3.704
3 MOS.....	5%	5%	23%	34%	32%	225	1.10	3.836
4 THRU 5 MOS	5%	3%	16%	28%	47%	257	1.10	4.093
6 THRU 12 MOS.....	2%	1%	7%	28%	62%	123	.80	4.480

Table K.1 IRR Soldier-Unit Relationship by Key Deployment Variables

	I FELT LIKE A MEMBER OF THE UNIT					N	SD	MEAN
	STRONGLY DISAGREE	DISAGREE	NEITHER	AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE			
<u>WHERE DEPLOYED</u>								
CONUS.....	12%	9%	11%	31%	38%	330	1.35	3.758
EUROPE.....	8%	11%	9%	37%	35%	260	1.26	3.785
SWA/GULF....	14%	12%	9%	30%	35%	567	1.41	3.598
<u>TYPE UNIT</u>								
COMBAT.....	12%	11%	10%	35%	32%	376	1.34	3.636
SUP/SERV....	12%	11%	9%	30%	37%	786	1.38	3.701
<u># OF ASSIGNMENTS</u>								
ONE UNIT....	11%	11%	9%	31%	38%	578	1.35	3.735
TWO UNITS...	13%	11%	10%	36%	30%	341	1.35	3.589
THREE UNITS.	10%	10%	10%	31%	39%	143	1.34	3.783
FOUR OR MORE	21%	11%	11%	24%	32%	90	1.55	3.356
<u>LENGTH OF TIME</u>								
0-1 MOS.....	10%	6%	18%	37%	29%	125	1.25	3.672
2 MOS.....	12%	12%	11%	36%	28%	361	1.34	3.543
3 MOS.....	17%	15%	10%	30%	28%	223	1.45	3.381
4 THRU 5 MOS	15%	11%	9%	30%	36%	257	1.44	3.615
6 THRU 12 MOS.....	2%	4%	4%	30%	60%	122	.93	4.402

Table K.1 IRR Soldier-Unit Relationship by Key Deployment Variables

	unit thought of me as one of its members					N	SD	MEAN
	STRONGLY DISAGREE	DISAGREE	NEITHER	AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE			
<u>WHERE DEPLOYED</u>								
CONUS.....	7%	7%	19%	29%	39%	332	1.20	3.858
EUROPE.....	8%	6%	22%	35%	30%	260	1.17	3.738
SWA/GULF....	11%	10%	21%	28%	31%	567	1.31	3.577
<u>TYPE UNIT</u>								
COMBAT.....	9%	9%	23%	31%	29%	376	1.24	3.614
SUP/SERV....	9%	8%	19%	30%	35%	788	1.26	3.731
<u># OF ASSIGNMENTS</u>								
ONE UNIT....	8%	8%	20%	29%	35%	578	1.24	3.747
TWO UNITS...	8%	9%	24%	32%	27%	343	1.21	3.592
THREE UNITS.	8%	5%	17%	34%	36%	143	1.21	3.846
FOUR OR MORE	20%	10%	14%	23%	32%	90	1.52	3.378
<u>LENGTH OF TIME</u>								
0-1 MOS.....	7%	6%	30%	35%	22%	125	1.12	3.576
2 MOS.....	9%	7%	22%	35%	27%	361	1.21	3.629
3 MOS.....	11%	13%	23%	29%	24%	225	1.28	3.422
4 THRU 5 MOS	12%	10%	17%	27%	34%	257	1.36	3.615
6 THRU 12 MOS.....	3%	2%	15%	22%	57%	122	1.02	4.279

Army Individual Ready Reserve - Soldier Qualitative Comments

Appendix

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US ARMY INDIVIDUAL READY RESERVES
WRITTEN COMMENTS
SOLDIER

<u>SOLDIER FAVORABLE</u>	<u>Total Number of Comments</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Activated Retiree	18	17%
Experience Conus/Germany	17	16%
Family and Marriage	1	1%
Financial	1	1%
Military in General	34	32%
Persian Gulf Experience	28	26%
Personal/Mental/Emotional	3	3%
Unit and Leaders	5	5%
	<u>107</u>	

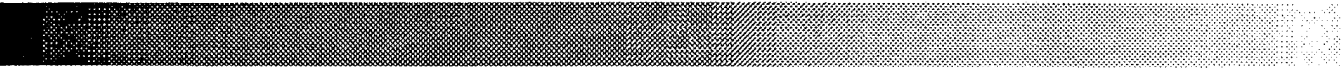
SOLDIER NOT FAVORABLE

Activated Retiree	1	.3%
Employment/School	32	7%
Experience Conus/Germany	3	.7%
Family and Marriage	22	5%
Financial	37	8%
IRR/Unit Relationship	59	13%
Military in General	164	36%
Persian Gulf Experience	33	7%
Personal/Mental/Emotional	21	4%
Physical Health/Medical	37	8%
Unit and Leaders	50	11%
	<u>459</u>	

SOLDIER NEUTRAL

Activated Retiree	29	33%
Employment/School	1	1%
Experience Conus/Germany	2	2%
Military in General	44	49%
Persian Gulf Experience	3	3%
Personal/Mental/Emotional	6	7%
Physical Health/Medical	4	5%
	<u>89</u>	

Army Individual Ready Reserve - Spouse Qualitative Comments



Appendix

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US ARMY INDIVIDUAL READY RESERVES
WRITTEN COMMENTS
SPOUSE

<u>SPOUSE FAVORABLE</u>	<u>Total Number of Comments</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Activation of Spouse	1	4%
Family Support	4	17%
Family/Marriage/Children	8	33%
Military in General	7	29%
Personal/Mental/Emotional	4	17%
	<u>24</u>	

SPOUSE NOT FAVORABLE

Activated of Spouse	4	2%
Employment/School	11	7%
Family Support	28	16%
Family/Marriage/Children	19	11%
Financial	35	21%
Military in General	38	22%
Personal/Mental/Emotional	24	14%
Physical Health/Medical	12	7%
	<u>171</u>	

SPOUSE NEUTRAL

Family Support	1	7%
Family/Marriage/Children	5	33%
Financial	1	7%
Military in General	8	53%
	<u>15</u>	

SPOUSE MISCELLANEOUS

All	7	100%
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References

Appendix

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