



Prepared by: Mark C. Pisano, Ed.D., NCSP United States Dept. of Defense & Ft. Bragg Schools Chair, Military Families Interest Group, National Association of School Psychologists



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Contributors: Contributors:

- E. Wendy O'Sullivan, BA, B.Ed. & Jamie Albers, MS School Liaison Officers, U.S. Army Garrison Fort Belvoir
- Dede Bailor, PhD, Coordinator, School Psychology Services Fairfax County Public Schools, Fairfax, VA
- Melissa A. Louvar Reeves, Ph.D., NCSP President, National Association of School Psychologists (2016-17)
- This ppt can be used in graduate training programs and to conduct staff development trainings for educators as well as mental health providers.
- Permission is given to modify content to align with local needs; if referenced please acknowledge appropriately: "From [or "Adapted from"] Pisano, M. et. al. (2016). School Psychology Best Practices With Military Families. National



Objectives

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List three ways military deployment impacts children and families at home

- List three ways military deployment impacts children at school
- List three strategies to assist children and families at home during deployment
- List three strategies to assist children in school during deployment

Introductory Thoughts

Military families serve, too.

- Close to 2 million kids have a parent in military.
- About half are National Guard and Reserve families.
- Many service members have mental health struggles upon returning.
- Marital discord during reintegration has led to a battle for kids.
- Suicides (more than those killed in action-KIA)
- Multiple deployments/family moves (PCS-Permanent Change of Station)
- Reintegration difficulties

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGISTS **by School Psychologists**

PRACTICES THAT PERMEATE ALL ASPECTS **OF SERVICE DELIVERY**

Data-Based Decision Making and Accountability

Consultation and Collaboration



DIRECT AND INDIRECT SERVICES FOR CHILDREN, FAMILIES, AND SCHOOLS

Student-Level Services

Interventions and Instructional Support to **Develop Academic Skills**

Interventions and Mental Health Services to Develop Social and Life Skills

Systems-Level Services

School-Wide Practices to **Promote Learning**

Preventive and **Responsive Services**

Family-School **Collaboration Services**

FOUNDATIONS OF SERVICE DELIVERY

Diversity in Development and Learning

Research and Program Evaluation

Legal, Ethical, and **Professional Practice**

HELPING STUDENTS AND SCHOOLS ACHIEVE THEIR BEST

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Deployment Stages

Physical Stages

- Predeployment
- Deployment (Sustainment)
- R & R (Rest and Relaxation)
- Reunion (Homecoming)
- Reintegration

Emotional Stages

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- Anticipate departure
- Detachment
- Disorganization
- Recovery and Stable
- Anticipate return
- Renegotiation
- Reintegration



Helping Children Thrive • In School • At Home • In Life

Deployment Cycle



Active Duty vs. Guard/Reserve

Active Duty

- Units are based at major military installations.
- Full-time soldiers who expect to be deployed
- Families are left at their post where a variety of support is in place both on-post & in communities.
- Live on-post or nearby; other family support
- Access to a variety of health, welfare, & educational services
- Support groups in place through soldier's unit.

Guard/Reserve

- Units are small & based in local communities.
- Part-time citizen soldiers, often working with local police, fire, EMS.
- Families may be left in a town with little or no support services.
- Likely to work within local communities
- Can't relocate easily when activated
- Lack of military related health services
- Need to make use of family or local supports (church, etc.) though Family Readiness Groups (ERG) are very helpful



Military Personnel

- · 1,341,665 military family personnel
- Men = 84%
- Women = 16%
- \cdot Married = 52%
 - with children = 36%
 - without children = 16%
- Single = 47%
 - with children = 6%
 - without children = 42%



Did you know....

- More than 50% of military spouses report stress; up 20% from 4 years ago.
- Children of service members are 2.5 times more likely to develop psychological problems.
- 44% of military children have moderate-to-difficult emotional or behavioral difficulties.



Predeployment

- · Positive aspects of deployment for children and families
 - Gain independence
 - Strengthen relationships
 - Increases abilities to face new challenges
 - Can enhance maturity
 - Can foster flexibility



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Predeployment

- Time frame is variable.
 - Special Operation units (Special Ops) sometimes only have a few hours notice
 - NG/R (National Guard/Reserve) orders may be a phone call and letter giving advanced notice (sometimes 10 months)
- It doesn't get easier with more deployments.
- Anticipate departure (emotional cycle 1)
- Detachment and Withdrawal (emotional cycle 2)



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During Deployment(s)

- Stateside, families may relocate by choice when service member is away.
 - while they may have emotional support from their families, they could lose their housing allowance
- This resettlement can impact local economies and remove active duty families from bases and unit resources into civilian localities.
- Deployment time periods may be fixed or open ended or start as fixed and become extended.
- Emotional disorganization (emotional cycle 3)



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During Deployment(s)

- Expect stress-related reactions.
- · Maintaining established routine is helpful.
- · Help families help their children cope.
 - Pay attention to school related issues
 - ADHD diagnosis rises?
 - Communication may be inconsistent based on technology where soldier is located.
 - Deployments impact people differently.
 - Children, deployed parent, nondeployed parent5





Rest and Relaxation (R&R)

- Midway through the deployment cycle in rare cases, this stage does not occur.
- · Heightened expectations are not always met.
- Extremely emotional time
- Needs and expectations MUST be discussed prior to soldier returning; everyone in the family may be needing something different
 - Anticipation of return (emotional cycle 5)



Homecoming/Reunion

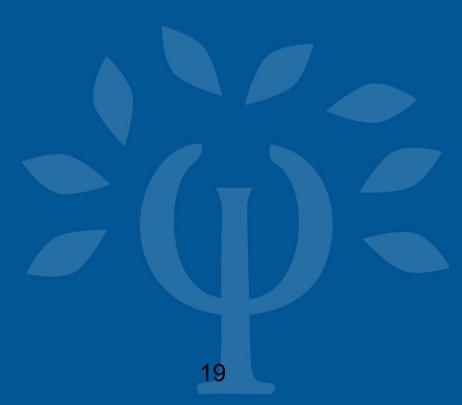
- · A new balance in the family structure
- · Returns (sometimes only 12 months)
- Renegotiation (emotional cycle 6)
- Combat stress
- · Family emergencies
 - Medical
 - Death



Post-Deployment/Reintegration

- Everyone needs to readjust their lives as different people.
- The incidence of divorce, domestic violence, child abuse, and other adjustment disorders can be high.
- Support and help is available; medical, psychological, social.
- Community agencies and veteran support groups can also be strong resources.
- Reintegration (emotional cycle 7)

Preparing for the soldier parent's departure





Reassure Kids

- This is mom and/or dad's job and that it is not your fault.
- Service members engaging in more pre-deployment preparation activities reported higher satisfaction with parenting postdeployment.
- Reassure child that the deployed person will stay in touch as often as possible.
- They (child) will be missed.
- · Provide pictures/videos of where parent will be.
- Prepare for family events (keep routine).
- Allow separate time for each child with soldier (exchange gifts).



Prepare Kids for Change

- Talk about and practice the new routine.
- Help them make a list and organized plans.
- · Re-examine chores and responsibilities.
- Maintain consistency regarding rules.
- Develop timeline to show children finite nature of a deployment.
- Stress affects children the same as adults:
 - headaches, stomach distress, sleep disturbance, moodiness.

Three child outcomes showed significant changes over the deployment cycle: total difficulties, emotional problems, depression screener scores. Spouses reported elevated



Prep Teachers for Student Reactions

- · Conduct a workshop on Deployment Cycle.
- · Provide ways to support military children in the building:
 - bulletin boards, Wall of Heroes, deployment support groups (conducted by counselor or psych)
- · Provide parent deployment support groups.
- · Review typical behavioral responses in children:
 - Inattentive, distractible, mood shifts, emotional



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Families Need to Prepare and Communicate

- Families who prepare for deployment and future communications during deployment do better when the service member returns.
 - Increased communication, and satisfaction with communication, led to higher marital satisfaction (Rand, 2016).
- Yet, too much communication has been reported by some spouses as being upsetting; less is more in this case.
- Be sensitive to individual preferences.

 It doesn't get easier with repeated deployments





Interventions for Kids

- · Journal writing
- · Wall of heroes in school
- · Flat Daddies

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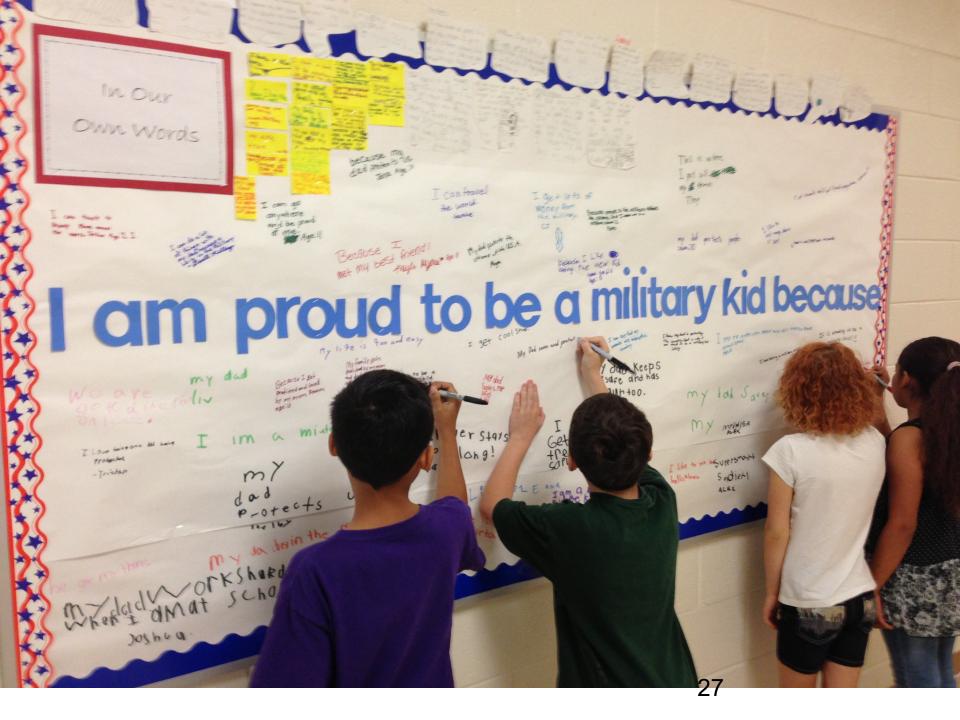
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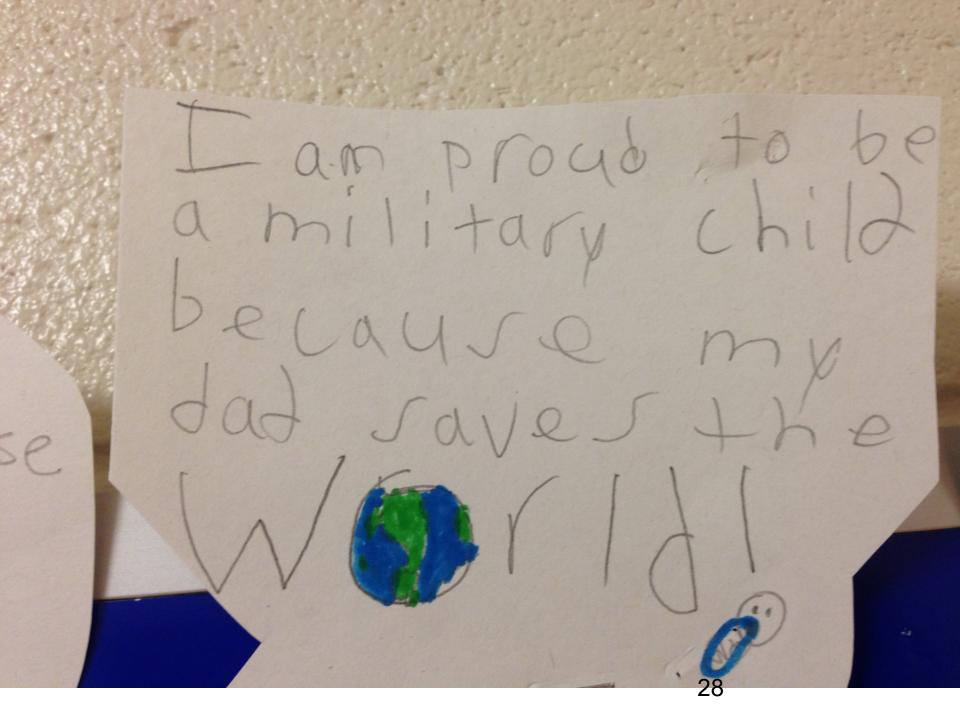
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- Focus on THEIR job; doing well in school, helping at home
- Keep track of soldier parent's travels
- Photos/email to parent
- Write a story with deployed parent. Take turns adding sentences back and forth between child and parent.









Maintain Routines

- · Be consistent with discipline.
- Give the child a sense of stability.
- · Keep open communication with children.
- Don't threaten child with 'wait until your father/mother gets home'.



Help Your Kids Cope

- · Plan special outings or activities.
- · Update scrap book/journal (special record of events).
- · Plan events with other families coping with deployment.
- Help kids understand they have not done anything wrong.
- No news is worse than bad news.



What the Spouse Can Do at Home

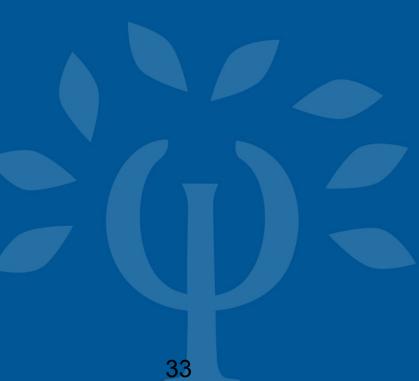
- Don't over-schedule.
- Talk with each other
 - Spouses who reported more preparation activities and greater satisfaction with the frequency of communication with the service member during deployment reported higher parenting satisfaction post-deployment.
- Children will probably test the rules.
- Watch budgeting and spending.
- · Don't give up enjoyable activities.
- Enhance social and community connections. 31



Children Will Want to Know...

- Will everything still be the same?
- Will Mom/Dad welcome me with open arms?
- Do they still need me?
- Will I be able to continue going out with my friends?
- Will Dad/Mom be angry at me?
- Why does this have to happen?
- Will Dad/Mom look the same?
- Will they remember me?

What are everyone's needs and expectations?

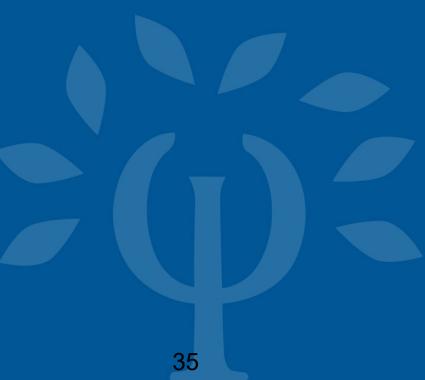




Rest and Relaxation

- · Often.....NOT very relaxing
 - Dad wants rest
 - Kids want Dad
 - Mom wants a break
 - Dad wants to stay home
 - Kids want to take Dad to movies
 - Mom wants Dad to take kids for a while

It takes much effort from everyone to make it happy





Become a Family Again

- Reunion is a process...not an event (7 months).
- RAND report found family relationships generally returned to previous levels once the service member came home.
- · Communicate openly.
- Renegotiate roles...become a family again.
- · Get to know each other again.
- Often the arrival is delayed.
- · Sometimes the soldier returns a different person.
- Advise nondeployed spouse NOT to tap returning soldier on shoulder and say... "Your turn!!!" (with kids). 36



Reunions and Children

- Be sure the teacher is aware of the return.
- Child has changed and so has the returning parent.
- · Previous relationship impacts future relationship.
- Teens report significantly lower quality relationships with deployed parent when the parent came home.
 - Variety of feelings
 - happy

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- afraid
- excited









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Additional Resources

- www.militarykidsconnect.org
- Military One Source: www.miltaryonesource.com
- Military Child Coalition: www.militarychild.org
- Operation Military Kid: www.operationmilitarykids.org
- Podcast deployment: <u>www.nasponline.org/resources/podcasts/deployment.aspx</u>
 - Podcast reintegration: http://www.nasponline.org/resources/podcasts/reintegration.aspx
 - Podcast Military Family Life; a mother's perspective
 - www.nasponline.org/resources/podcasts/podcast.aspx?id=122



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- http://www.pbs.org/newshour/bb/military-jan-june13-suicides_01-15/

Marital impact

- https://www.apa.org/about/policy/military-deployment-services.pdf
- http://militaryspouse.com/military-life/deployment/do-we-communicate-too-much-durir

Emotional stages

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Supports for guard and reserve

· <u>http://www.military.com/spouse/military-life/military-resources/family-support-services.html</u>

Effects of Deployment on Kids

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- <u>http://www.ptsd.va.gov/professional/treatment/family/pro_deployment_stress children.asp</u>

The Deployment Life Study(DLS), RAND Study (2016)

http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_reports/RR1388.html

910-907-0323 mark.pisano@am.dodea.edu