Blais, Ann-Renée. "The development of a multidimensional measure of post-deployment reintegration: Initial psychometric analyses & descriptive results." *Defence R&D Canada* December (2003): 1-68, http://cradpdf.drdc.gc.ca/PDFS/unc57/p521639.pdf.

The highest mean scores for the positive aspects of post-deployment reintegration were related to the family and cultural experiences. The highest mean scores associated with the negative aspects of postdeployment reintegration were related to occupational issues. This may suggest that work continues to be an issue for soldiers who have returned from a high intensity deployment such as Op Apollo, often because their post-deployment work seems to be less challenging and meaningful to them.

 -pp. vi

At least one further study has shown that homecoming stress, in particular feelings of psychological isolation and feeling disconnected, is the most significant predictor of PTSD, even after the effects of combat exposure (see also Fontana & Rosenheck, [5]), earlier trauma, and present stressful life events were accounted for; predicting 43 percent of the variance in subsequent PTSD symptomology [7].

 -pp.1

 -isolation when coming back home results in more PTSD than the experience of war

In this case, reintegration involves clearly positive and negative experiences, but is relatively undifferentiated experience in terms of themes.

 -pp. 8

The estimated correlation between the two factors was .16, suggesting that positive experiences were relatively independent of negative experiences for these soldiers. In other words, soldiers reported experiencing both positive and negative experiences associated with reintegration. We report the parameter estimates associated with the two-factor solution in Table 2.

 -pp. 8

-These are the Two-factor survey tables, as the F1 & F2 represent positive & negative reintegration experiences

-Table 1 & 2

And interestingly, the pattern of factor loadings was not entirely as hypothesized and not easily interpretable. That is, most items labelled “Personal Positive,” “Work Positive,” and “Cultural Positive” loaded on Factor 1; the “Family Positive” items loaded on Factor 2; most of the “Work Negative” items loaded on Factor 3; finally, most of the “Personal Negative,” “Family Negative,” and “Cultural Negative” items loaded on a fourth factor.

 -pp. 8-9

-The Four-factor survey tables, F1-F4 represents personal, family occupational and cultural reintegration experiences

 -Table 3

This suggests that, overall, the eight factors are relatively independent of each other. We report the parameter estimates associated with the eight-factor solution in Table 4. Based on the results of the factor analyses, we retained the eight-factor model as the one that best described the data. Most importantly, it also falls nicely within our theoretical framework.

-pp. 9

-Incorporates the positive and negative experiences associated with the four factors (personal, family, occupational and cultural reintegration) with their reintegration experiences

-Table 4

We also looked at various characteristics of the respondents, as shown in Table 7, and tested

whether reintegration subscale scores varied across selected demographic groups. In particular, we looked at marital status, number of dependents, number of tours (in total), and occupation category, as they seemed to be the demographic factors most likely to impact reintegration experiences.

 -pp. 12

-The demographic groups used were; marital status, dependants, number of tours, occupation

Mean subscale scores significantly differed between married and single respondents only for the family and work domains, *F*(2.72, 990.54) = 22.85, *p* < .05, η2 p = .06. That is, married soldiers reported significantly higher family reintegration scores (both positive and negative) than did single soldiers, *t*(287.01) = 3.91, *d* = 0.47, whereas single respondents had significantly higher work-related scores (both positive and negative), than did married respondents, *t*(364) = 3.04, *d* = 0.32.

 -pp. 12

-Married soldiers more affected by family reintegration, single soldiers more affected by work reintegration

Mean subscale scores differed significantly between soldiers with or without children only for the

family subscales, *F*(2.59, 920.09) = 3.31, *p* < .05, η2 p = .01. That is, soldiers with dependants

reported significantly greater levels of positive and negative family-related aspects of reintegration than did soldiers without dependents, *t*(355) = 4.91, *d* = 0.54.

 -pp. 12

 -Soldiers with dependants were more affected by family reintegration that those without

Mean subscale scores differed significantly between respondents within the combat arms versus respondents within the other occupations only for the Work Negative subscale, *F*(2.61, 901.25) = 4.78, *p* < .05, η2 p = .01. That is, soldiers within the combat arms reported significantly greater levels of negative work-related aspects of reintegration than did soldiers within the other groups, *t*(345) = 4.36, *d* = 0.57.

 -pp. 12

-Soldiers in combat arms had more negative work related reintegration than those who are not combat arms

Results showed that respondents who had been deployed three or more times in total reported lower levels of reintegration overall, *F*(2, 360) = 3.81, *p* < .05, η2 p = .02, especially in comparison with respondents who had only deployed once, *t*(230) = 2.73, *d* = 0.38. Subsequent analyses at the subscale level indicated that the most experienced soldiers reported significantly less positive and negative experiences related to work and cultural reintegration (*t*(198.69) = 3.77, *d* = 0.56, and *t*(230) = 3.23, *d* = 0.45, for work and culture respectively).

 -pp. 12-13

-Soldiers deployed more than 3 times reported lower reintegration than those that haven’t (especially those who have deployed once)

-The most experience soldiers had less (pos & neg) experiences with work and cultural reintegration