

MODEL PROPOSAL

SFF/RRG COVER SHEET

Application Receipt Deadline: 4:00 p.m. Monday, October 1, 2007

Type of application: () SFF () RRG (X) Both

Review Panel: () natural, physical and applied sciences (X) humanities and social sciences

Name: Ramon Hinojosa

Department: Social & Cultural Sciences

Phone and email: 8-7913 ramon.hinojosa@marquette.edu

Academic Rank: (X) Assistant Professor MU Hire Date: 8-2007
() Associate Professor
() Full Professor

Descriptive Project Title (Limited to 120 characters, including spaces)
Home From War: Transitions From the Military to the Civilian Community Post- OEF/OIF Deployment.

Have you searched for external funding? (X) Yes () No
If yes, explain how you searched for external funding (even if your efforts were not successful)
By scanning the Veterans Health Administration Health Services and Development (VHA HSR&D) and Department of Defense Grants websites.

What other support are you currently receiving?
None

This project involves (check all that apply):
(X) Human Subjects () Vertebrate animals () Recombinant DNA () Radioactive Materials

Does this SFF/RRG application request graduate student support? () Yes (X) No

Have you ever applied for a SFF and/or RRG in the past?
(X) No. () Yes, I last applied for a () SFF () RRG in October _____ (year)

Date and type of your last COR Award:
SFF ___/___/___ RRG ___/___/___ (X) Did not receive award.

Title of your last COR award:
N/A

Applicant signature and date
[Signature] 9-28-2007

Chair/Unit Administrator signature and date
[Signature] 9-28-07

SFF/RRG PROJECT BUDGETName: Ramon HinojosaDepartment: Social & Cultural SciencesProject Title: Home From War: Transitions From the Military to the Civilian
Community Post- OEF/OIF Deployment**SFF/RRG BUDGET TABLE**

Item	Funds Requested from the Committee on Research	Funds Requested from Other Sources (Name the Source)
SFF (\$5,500)	\$5,500	
RRG	\$4,621.17	
Other Personnel Salary (List)	\$1,250.00 Participant Interview Fee \$1875.00 Student Transcriber \$500.00 Student Verifier \$510.00 Military Consultant	<i>NO CHANGES</i>
Equipment		
Supplies	\$373.67	
Travel	\$112.50	
Other (specify)		
TOTAL:	A. \$10,121.17	B. \$
Total Project Cost (A+B)	\$ 10,121.17	

RRG PROJECT BUDGET JUSTIFICATION

On a separate sheet under the heading "RRG Project Budget Justification," describe each item you listed in the RRG portion of the budget table. The description should enable reviewers to understand a) how the cost of each item was computed, and b) how the budget items relate to your project objectives.

NOTE: RRG awards must be expended in a six month period: either the period January 1-June 30 or the period July 1-December 31 of the award year. At the time you accept your RRG award, you will be asked to choose the six-month period in which you will expend the funds.

RRG Project Budget Justification

Total Project Costs **\$4621.17**

Total Other Personnel Salary **\$4135.00**

\$1250.00 Participant Interview Fee

\$50.00 per interview. This fee is intended to cover transportation costs and parking, child care costs, and offer remuneration for participant's time. \$50.00 @ 25 interviews = \$1250.00

Transcription Costs (\$1875.00)

\$2.50 per transcript page (Average of 30 pages for a 2 and ½ hour interview = \$75.00 per transcript for roughly 10 hours of total transcription time per interview. This comes out to \$7.50 per hour). \$75.00 @ 25 transcripts = \$1875.00. Marquette University students will be recruited to serve as transcriptionists. These figures are based on prior experience transcribing and hiring transcriptionists. The fee per transcript reflects the skill level and reasonable time commitment required for transcription.

Transcript Verification (\$500.00)

\$20.00 verification fee per transcript @ 25 transcripts = \$500.00. Verifier will review and correct any omissions and mistakes made during transcription. Marquette University students will be recruited to serve as verifiers.

Military Consultation Fee (\$510.00)

Major Kirk Mensch (USAR) will serve as a military expert consultant on this project providing his expertise on the current military structure, Army reintegration programs, and military protocol. I anticipate 4 meetings, each lasting 2 hours (8.5 hours @ \$30.00 per hour = \$255.00).

As an OEF/OIF veteran, Major Mensch is an excellent source of information regarding the reintegration experience. He has also agreed to consult with me on codes and coding verification. Doing so will require reading the raw transcript (all identifiers will be removed to protect participant confidentiality). I anticipate 4 meetings lasting 2 hours (8 hours @ \$30.00 per hour = \$255.00). Military expert consulting fee (\$255.00) + Coding generation and verification (\$255.00) = \$510.00.

Supplies **\$373.67**

Microcassette Recorder Xs 2 (Olympus J300, OfficeMax, \$34.98 ea) (Primary and backup recorder)	\$69.96
Microcassette Transcriber (Panasonic RR-930, OfficeMax)	\$199.99
Transcriber Headset (Panasonic RR-930, OfficeMax)	\$19.99
Microcassette tapes Xs 7 (Maxell MC-60 9-pack, OfficeMax, \$6.99 ea) (One 9-pack = 4 interviews. Seven 9-packs = 25 interviews)	\$48.93
AAA Batteries Xs 2 (Duracell, 8-pack, OfficeMax, \$7.49)	\$14.98
Estimated Tax on supply purchase	\$19.82

Travel **\$112.50**

Calculated at \$.45 per mile for an estimated 250 miles of travel to interview sites, based on 10 miles round-trip per interview (25 interviews @ 10 miles = 250 miles).

ABSTRACT

Military deployment is related to negative outcomes for individuals and their families. Combat veterans in particular are at an elevated risk for Post Traumatic Stress Disorders (PTSD), substance abuse, homelessness, and divorce. Little is known about the post-deployment family reintegration process for veterans returning from combat. The military offers reintegration briefings for returning veterans, but at least one study found that service members did not view the briefings as helpful. In addition, the literature is virtually silent on men's experiences as they transition from combat deployment to home and families.

This project fills a gap in military and families literatures by expanding existing knowledge through building a substantively grounded theory of men's experience of transition back into the family after combat deployment. In addition, it promises to correct a deficiency in current methodological approaches to reintegration. Available research uses methodological approaches reliant on mass-distributed questionnaires or focus groups, problematic because questionnaires tend to truncate reintegration experiences into researcher defined categories that may or may not be relevant to respondents' experiences, while focus groups sacrifice participant confidentiality, especially important for men discussing issues they view as sensitive.

Working with key informants from the United States Army Reserve (USAR), the Veterans Health Administration, and the Veterans Administration's Office of Seamless Transition, this project proposes a snowball sampling technique to recruit 25 USAR and Army National Guard (ARNG) men veterans of Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) and Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) for in-depth interviews designed to better understand facilitating factors and barriers in men's family reintegration. All interviews will be conducted by Dr. Hinojosa. A grounded theory approach to data analysis provides the analytical framework for data analysis because it is rigorous, particularly well-suited for exploring topic areas in which little is known, and enables researchers to develop substantively grounded theories that are instrumental for future research.

This project is the next step in Dr. Hinojosa's research trajectory on men's transitions into the institutions of the family and the military. Data will be used to further develop collaborative projects with VA physician researchers in an effort to create information resources and programmatic interventions that assist returning OEF/OIF combat veterans in their transition back into the family.

(a) Research Objectives

Research suggests that active military service and military deployment is related to family difficulties (Karney and Crown 2007; Segal 1986). Comparatively, little is known about the post-deployment family reintegration process (Manderscheid 2007). This project proposes a qualitative exploration of the reintegration experiences of veterans of Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) and Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF). Specifically, I will use in-depth interviews and a grounded theory approach to data analysis with a proposed sample of 25 United States Army Reserve (USAR) and Army National Guard (ARNG) men soldiers to qualitatively identify facilitating factors and barriers to their reintegration back into the family. This project is the next step in a research program designed to explore how individuals transition in to and out of the military institution and promises to fill gaps in the military sociology and families literatures.

(b) Background and Significance

Veterans of combat are susceptible to a host of social and psychological difficulties upon their transition home, including symptomology indicative of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) (Kavanagh 2005), divorce (Stellman, Stellman, and Sommer 1988), unemployment (Boivin 1987; Prigerson, Maciejewski, and Rosenheck 2001), homelessness (Gamache, Rosenheck, and Tessler 2000, 2001, 2003; Higate 2001; Rosenheck and Fontana 1994), incarceration (Beckerman and Fontana 1989; Greenburg, Rosenheck, and Desai 2007; Mumola 2000), and suicide (Bullman and Kang 1996; Lambert and Folwer 1997), with at least one study linking the issue of homeless to intimate relationship breakup (Higate 2001). While it remains to be seen whether OEF/OIF veterans will encounter the same difficulties as their Vietnam and Gulf War counterparts, empirical research already suggests that deployment has had an effect on service members' well-being upon reintegration. Approximately 25 percent (25,658) of the 103,788 OEF/OIF veterans seen at Veterans Health Administration (VHA) health care facilities between September 30, 2001 and September 30, 2005 received mental health diagnosis (Seal et al. 2007). These figures seriously underestimate the number needing assistance and include only those seeking help through the VA, representing about one-third of eligible veterans (personal communication, Major General (ret.) Marianne Mathewson-Chapman, Chief, Outreach for Guard/Reserve VA Office of Seamless Transition, September 17th, 2007).

Active military service is related to family strife (Segal 1986), as is the transition from war to home (Karney and Crown 2007; Manderscheid 2007). This may be especially true for Army personnel (Hosek, Kavanagh, and Miller 2006). While the military offers reintegration briefings highlighting potential reintegration difficulties, at least one study suggests that military personnel found the briefings lacking, or did not find them useful at all (Hosek et al. 2006). The same study notes that service members struggled to reacquaint themselves with families and communities that have changed during their deployment. For married service members this included renegotiating power-sharing with spouses who had, while the service member was deployed, been running the household alone (Hosek et al. 2006). Anecdotal evidence suggests that OEF/OIF veterans are having difficulty making the transition home, and clinicians in Wisconsin note an increase in OEF/OIF veterans seeking mental health services from the VHA, including family counseling (personal communication, Juan Hernandez, M.D., September 10th, 2007). Deployed active-duty service members and veteran affairs activists have also noted an increase in the number of OEF/OIF veterans struggling to effectively deal with family reintegration, with their return home sometimes marked by marital difficulties or intimate partner violence (personal communication, Major Kirk, September 5th, 2007; personal communication, Kathleen Hawkins, Board of Directors, Wisconsin Veterans Stand Down, Inc., September 1st,

2007). In general, however, there is relatively little research on the post-deployment family reintegration process, and questions such as why and how family roles are renegotiated, what makes that renegotiation smoother, or how marital difficulties and intimate partner violence are related to combat-deployment experiences remain unanswered.

Further, methodological approaches to studying veterans' reintegration experiences tend to rely on mass-distributed questionnaires or focus groups, and these methods are problematic. Questionnaires tend to truncate reintegration experiences into researcher defined categories that may or may not be relevant to or accurately reflect respondents' experiences (Holstein and Gubrium 1995). Focus groups offer opportunities for data variability (i.e. non-truncated responses), but often do so at the expense of confidentiality (Bernard 2000). Focus groups may be particularly problematic for men, who tend not to share what they perceive to be emotional vulnerability with, or in front of, others (Connell 1987, 1995, 2000; Sattel 1976; Schwalbe and Wokomir 2001). Thus, men discussing difficulties reintegrating into the family may not share their negative experiences with others, and thus these topics remain under-explored. As noted, current research on family reintegration experiences is sparse, but the available studies recognize the need for more investigation into veterans' family reintegration (Manderscheid 2007). This project proposes to use in-depth, one-on-one interviews to qualitatively identify factors that USAR and ARNG men soldiers viewed as facilitating or obstructing reintegration back into families. This fulfills Manderscheid's (2007) call for more research on this timely and important topic at the same time it corrects a methodological shortcoming in the available reintegration research.

(c) Relation to Applicant's Work in Progress and Long-Term Goals

Research focusing on OEF/OIF men veterans' transitions back into the family must seriously consider the social and psychological factors involved in family interaction. How do men, as men (i.e. persons with masculine identities), interpret and (re)negotiate family interaction. How does masculine identity construction relate to smooth or difficult family reintegration? This proposed project is the next logical step in my current research trajectory. Prior research has focused on the social psychological construction of masculine identities and how masculine identities influence men's transitions into the institutions of the family and the military. I have been lead and co-author on several published articles that explore men's social psychological transitions into blended families (Hinojosa, Sberna, and Marsiglio 2006; Marsiglio and Hinojosa 2006, 2007a), and men's procreative functioning and how the construction of masculine identities can be detrimental to family formation (Marsiglio and Hinojosa 2007b). My dissertation "Recruiting the Self: The Military and the Making of Masculinities," which was partially funded by a National Science Foundation (NSF) Doctoral Fellowship, Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences (SBE), used in-depth interviews and a grounded theory approach to data analysis to explore men's social psychological transitions into the military. A number of manuscripts have emerged from this study, including an exploration of how masculine constructions of identity facilitate the transition into the military (Hinojosa 2006a), the practice and process of constructing masculinities within the military (Hinojosa 2006b), and the construction of virtuous military masculinities (Hinojosa *unpublished manuscript*).

I was part of an inter-disciplinary team at the VHA in Gainesville, FL involved in the creation of reintegration educational materials for Puerto Rican OIF/OEF veterans and families living in Puerto Rico. Additional work at the VHA was related to veterans' identity constructions and their transition home from the hospital post-stroke (Rittman et al. 2007) and work related to veterans' physical and mental health (Boylstein, Rittman, and Hinojosa 2007;

Sberna Hinojosa et al. *forthcoming*).

This projective provides pilot data for my long-term goals to develop an analytic perspective on the reintegration of military families in times of war, a perspective that promises to yield practical recommendations for improving service members' transitions home from war. I also plan to apply for National Institutes of Health (NIH), Department of Defense (DoD), Department of the Army (DA), or VHA Health Service Research and Development (HSR&D) funding to further explore OEF/OIF reintegration issues. The VHA HSR&D route is most promising, and I have met with VHA physician researchers Jeffrey Whittle, M.D. and Juan Hernandez, M.D. to discuss their interest in collaborative research on reintegration expressly for the purposes of creating information resources and programmatic interventions that better assist combat veterans' family reintegration. Major General (ret.) Marianne Mathewson-Chapman, Chief of the VA Office of Seamless Transition supports this research and has agreed to provide assistance for this and future projects.

(d) Research Methods and Work Plan

Sample: Twenty-five OEF/OIF USAR and/or ARNG men veterans will be recruited to participate in qualitative interviews regarding their reintegration experiences. Inclusion criteria are USAR and ARNG men who have been deployed to Afghanistan or Iraq for service in OEF/OIF; men who are not suffering from physical disability due to service in OEF/OIF; men who were involved with an intimate partner (i.e. married, engaged, or long-term monogamous relationship) at the time of post-deployment reintegration; men whose primary residence was with an intimate partner at the time of deployment; and men who are over the age of 18 at the time of the interview.

As of June 30th, 2007, DOD data shows a total of 21,153 Wisconsin residents, all branches, who have deployed (17,836) or are currently deployed (3,317) to the Iraq and Afghanistan theaters of Operation. Of those, 55% (11,634) were from the active components and 45% (9,519) from the Reserve components, including 29% (2,761) from the Wisconsin Army National Guard (Schuster 2007). Not all the men are USAR or ARNG soldiers, but the data clearly suggest the feasibility of recruiting 25 OEF/OIF USAR or ARNG veterans to participate in this project.

Study Recruitment: Key informants will be used to assist in identifying and recruiting a snowball sample (Bernard 2000) of 25 OEF/OIF USAR and/or ARNG men veterans for the purpose of qualitatively exploring the men's post-deployment family reintegration experience. Appendix A contains letters of support from three key informants, Major Kirk Mensch, USAR, and Robert and Kathleen Hawkins, Board of Directors, Wisconsin Veterans Stand Down, Inc, who have agreed to assist in snowball sample recruitment efforts. I have also forged ties with Jeffrey Whittle, M.D. and Juan Hernandez, M.D., physician researchers at the Clemet J. Zablocki VA Medical Center in Milwaukee, WI, and Major General (ret.) Marianne Mathewson-Chapman, Chief, Outreach for Guard/Reserve VA Office of Seamless Transition, all of whom have agreed to assist in recruitment. Additionally, Major Kirk Mensch, USAR, has agreed to serve as a consultant regarding the function of Army support programs that facilitate veterans' reintegration into civilian life post-deployment. Eligible participants will be approached by the key informants mentioned above and asked to participate in a research study on post-deployment reintegration. If agreeable, names and contact information will be forwarded to me and I will contact and screen them using the above inclusion criteria. If appropriate, they will be invited to participate and a date, time, and place (of convenience for the participant) will be scheduled for the interview.

Methods: In-depth, semi-structured, standpoint interviews (i.e. asking participants to take different standpoints in their narrative accounts in which they reconstruct memories of salient moments in their reintegration experiences) will be used to explore factors that facilitate or serve as barriers to OEF/OIF USAR/ARNG men veterans' reintegration back into the family post-deployment (See appendix B for interview schedule). Interviews are anticipated to take between 1 and ½ to 3 hours and will be tape recorded. Interviews will be transcribed verbatim for analysis using a grounded theory approach (discussed below). Interviews will be completed on Marquette University campus inside a private office, a branch of the local library in a secure, confidential study room, or at the interviewee's home (at their request) after participants have read and signed and informed consent document detailing participant's rights as a research participant.

A grounded theory approach is well suited to build a substantive theory of factors that facilitate reintegration into the family by grounding it in empirical evidence (Charmaz 1990). This approach is also an effective means of analyzing qualitative data (Glaser and Strauss 1967; LaRossa 2005; Strauss and Corbin 1998) because individuals convey lived experiences discursively (Cahill 1986; Gubrium and Holstein 1997; Pascoe 2003), because it is rigorous (Charmaz 2006), and because little is known about OEF/OIF veterans' reintegration experiences. Briefly, the grounded theory approach starts with open coding, a process that entails a line-by-line analysis of data in an effort to identify phenomenological themes. These are coded (labeled) as categories and subcategories when patterns are evident (Strauss and Corbin 1998). The next phase of analysis is axial coding, the process of densely packing data around a category, comparing the properties and dimensions (i.e. variations) of that category (Strauss and Corbin 1998). Consistent with a grounded theory approach is the simultaneous collection and analysis of data, enabling researchers to make the most of the constant comparative method, or working back and forth between open and axial codes by continuously comparing case (i.e. individual) to case, case to category (i.e. themes and patterns), and categories to categories along their various dimensions and properties (Charmaz 2006; Glaser and Strauss 1967; LaRossa 2005; Strauss and Corbin 1998).

Potential Difficulties: Recruitment through snowball sampling suggests voluntary participants are willing to discuss their reintegration experiences. However, certain lines of questioning might be a source of psychological stress, particularly if participants had a difficult time transitioning home from war. The informed consent document contains information regarding research participant rights, such as the right to refuse to answer a question or end the interview at anytime without financial penalty, and includes a caution that project participation may result in psychological discomfort. Participants will receive a document listing phone numbers for Great Lakes VA hospitals' (IL, MI, and WI) point of contact for OEF/OIF services (See Appendix C). I will also be aware of participants' body language and verbal cues that indicate psychological discomfort or stress, and if the participant appears to be in psychological distress, I will terminate the interview and assist in referring them to appropriate psychological services.

Project Timeline

	January-Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Project Planning	X	X	X	X								
IRB Documentation	X											
Recruitment				X	X	X	X	X				
Interviews					X	X	X	X	X	X		
Analysis					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Writing				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

REFERENCES

- Beckerman, Adela and Leonard Fontana. 1989. "Vietnam Veterans and the Criminal Justice System." *Criminal Justice and Behavior* 16(4): 412–28.
- Bernard, H. Russell. 2000. *Social Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- Boivin, Michael J. 1987. "Forgotten Warriors: An Evaluation of the Emotional Well-being of Presently Incarcerated Vietnam Veterans," *Genetic, Social, and General Psychology Monographs* 113(1): 109–25.
- Boylstein, Craig, Maude Rittman, and Ramon Hinojosa. 2007. "Metaphor Shifts in Stroke Recovery." *Health Communication* 21 (3): 279-287.
- Bullman, Tim A. and Han K. Kang. 1996. "The Risk of Suicide among Wounded Vietnam Veterans." *American Journal of Public Health* 86(5): 662–67.
- Cahill, S. 1986. Language practices and self definition: The case of gender identity acquisition. *The Sociological Quarterly* 27 (3): 295 - 311.
- Charmaz, K. 1990. "Discovering" chronic illness: Using grounded theory. *Social Science and Medicine* 30 (11): 1161-72.
- _____. 2006. *Constructing grounded theory: A practical guide through qualitative analysis*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- Connell, R.W. 2000. *The Men and the Boys*. Berkley: University of California Press.
- _____. 1995. *Masculinities*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- _____. 1987. *Gender and power: Society, the person, and sexual politics*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.
- Gamache, Gail, Robert Rosenheck, and Richard Tessler. 2000. "Military Discharge Status of Homeless Veterans with Mental Illness," *Military Medicine* 165(11): 803–8.
- Gamache, Gail, Robert Rosenheck, and Richard Tessler. 2001. "The Proportion of Veterans among Homeless Men: A Decade Later." *Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology* 36, 10 (2001): 481–85.
- Gamache, Gail, Robert Rosenheck, and Richard Tessler. 2003. "Overrepresentation of Women Veterans among Homeless Women." *American Journal of Public Health* 93(7): 1132–36.

- Glaser, Barney G., and Anselm L. Strauss. 1967. *The discovery of grounded theory: Strategies for qualitative research*. New York: Aldine De Gruyter.
- Greenberg, Greg A., Robert A. Rosenheck, and Rani A. Desai. 2007. "Risk of incarceration among male veterans and nonveterans: Are veterans of the All Volunteer Force at greater risk?" *Armed Forces & Society* 33(3):337-350.
- Gubrium, J. F. and J. A. Holstein. 1997. *The new language of qualitative methods*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Higate, Richard Paul. 2001. Theorizing continuity: From military to civilian life. *Armed Forces & Society* 27(3):443-460.
- Hinojosa, Ramon, Melanie A. Sberna and William Marsiglio. 2006. "Adoptive Fatherhood: Gender, Identity, and Sociocultural Considerations." Pp. 111-128 in Katarina Wegar (Ed.), *Adoptive Families in a Diverse Society*. Piscataway, NJ: Rutgers University Press.
- Hinojosa, Ramon. 2006a. "Narratives of the Military and the Gendered Self: Men Constructing Hegemony." Presented at the American Men's Studies Association 14th Annual Conference on Men and Masculinities, Ypsilanti, MI.
- Hinojosa, Ramon. 2006b. "Comparative Practice in the Construction of Hegemonic Masculinities." Presented at Marquette University, Department of Social & Cultural Sciences, October 27th, 2006.
- Hinojosa, Ramon. Unpublished manuscript. "The American Warrior Narrative: Men Constructing Virtuous Masculinities."
- Hosek, James, Jennifer Kavanagh, and Laura Miller. 2006. *How deployments affect service members*. Santa Monica, CA: Rand Corporation.
- Kavanagh, Jennifer. 2005. *Stress and Performance: A review of the literature and its applicability to the military*. Santa Monica, CA: Rand Corporation.
- Lambert, Michael T. and Robert D. Fowler. 1997. "Suicide Risk Factors among Veterans: Risk Management in the Changing Culture of the Department of Veterans Affairs." *Journal of Mental Health Administration* 24(3): 350-58.
- LaRossa, R. 2005. Grounded theory methods and qualitative family research. *Journal of Marriage and Family* 67 (4): 837-57.
- Manderscheid, Ronald W. 2007. "Helping Veterans Return: Community, Family, and Job." *Archives of Psychiatric Nursing* 21(2):122-124.
- Marsiglio, William and Ramon Hinojosa. 2007a. Managing the multifather family: Stepfathers as father allies. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 69: 845-862.

_____. 2007b. "Social and Psychological Influences on Male Reproductive Function." Pp. 129-140 in Fouad R. Kandeel, Ronald Swerdloff, and Jon Pryor (Eds.), *Male Reproductive Dysfunction: Pathophysiology and Treatment*. New York, NY: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc

_____. 2006. "Stepfathers and the Family Dance." Pp. 178-196 in Jaber F. Gubrium and James A. Holstein (Eds.), *Couples, Kids, and Family Life: Social Worlds from the Inside Out*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Mumola, Christopher. 2000. *Veterans in Prison or Jail, Bureau of Justice Statistics: Special Report* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, 2000).

Pascoe, C. J. 2003. Multiple masculinities? Teenage boys talk about jocks and gender. *American Behavioral Scientist* 46 (10): 1423-38.

Prigerson, Holly, Paul Maciejewski, and Robert Rosenheck. 2001. "Combat Trauma: Trauma with the Highest Risk of Delayed Onset and Unresolved Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Symptoms, Unemployment and Abuse Among Men." *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease* 198(3): 99-108.

Rittman, Maude, Craig Boylstein, Ramon Hinojosa, Melanie A. Sberna, and Jolie Haun. 2007. "Transition Experiences of Stroke Survivors Following Discharge Home." *Topics in Stroke Rehabilitation*. 14 (2)/Mar-Apr - Aftermath of Stroke: Care in the Home: 21 - 31.

Rosenheck, Robert and Al Fontana. 1994. "A Model of Homelessness among Male Veterans of the Vietnam Generation." *American Journal of Psychiatry* 151(3): 421-27.

Sattel, Jack. 1976. "The inexpressive male: Tragedy or sexual politics?" *Social Problems* 23:469-77.

Sberna Hinojosa, Melanie, Maude Rittman, Ramon Hinojosa, and William Rodriguez. In Press. "Racial/Ethnic Variation in Recovery From Stroke: The Role of Caregivers." *Journal of Aging Studies*.

Schwalbe, Michael and Michelle Wokomir. 2001. "The Masculine Self As Problem and Resource in Interview Studies of Men." *Men and Masculinities* 4(1): 90-103.

Seal, Karen H., Daniel Bertenthal, Christian R. Miner, Aaunak Sen, and Charles Marmar. 2007. "Bringing the War Back Home: Mental Health Disorders among 103 788 US Veterans Returning from Iraq and Afghanistan seen at Department of Veterans Affairs Facilities." *Archives of Internal Medicine* 167, March 12.

Segal, Mady Wechsler. 1986. "The Military and the Family as Greedy Institutions." *Armed Forces & Society* 13 (1):9-38.

Stellman, J. M., S. D. Stellman, and J. F. Sommer. 1988. "Social and Behavioral Consequences of the Vietnam Experience among American Legionnaires" *Environmental Research* 47(2): 129–49.

Strauss, A. and J. Corbin. 1998. *Basics of qualitative research: Techniques and procedures for developing grounded theory (2nd ed.)* Thousand Oaks, CA; Sage.

_____. 1990. *Basics of qualitative research: Grounded theory, procedures, and techniques*. Newberry Park, CA: Sage.

Temes, Peter S. 2003. *The Just War: An American Reflection on the Morality of War in Our Time*. Chicago, IL: Ivan R. Dee.

Ramon Hinojosa

Marquette University

P.O. Box 1881 Laulamiere Language Hall, Milwaukee, WI 53201
352-256-3528 ramon.hinojos@marquette.edu

Education

Ph.D. in Sociology, expected August 2007, at the University of Florida, Department of Sociology, Gainesville, FL.

X Dissertation Title: "Recruiting the Self: The Military and the Making of Masculinities."
Dissertation Chair: William Marsiglio.

Emphasis in Gender, Masculinities, Family, Medical Sociology, Qualitative Methods, and Social Psychology.

M.A. in Sociology, 2003, at the University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL, 2003.

X Thesis title: "Men: Maleness and Masculinity." Thesis Chair: Kathleen Crittenden.

B.S. in Sociology, 2000, at Grand Valley State University, Allendale, MI. Bachelor of Science.

A.A., 1998, at Muskegon Community College, Muskegon, MI.

Professional Experience

2003-2007 Graduate Teaching Instructor, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL. Department of Sociology.

Courses taught: Principles of Sociology; Sociology of Gender.

2005-2006 Co-Investigator, Rehabilitation Outcomes Research Center of Excellence, Veterans Health Administration, Health Services Research and Development and Rehabilitation Research and Development.

2004-2005 Adjunct Assistant Professor, Santa Fe Community College, Gainesville, FL. Department of History and Social Sciences.

Courses taught: Principles of Sociology; Marriages and Families.

2003 Graduate Teaching Assistant for University of Florida, Gainesville, FL. Department of Sociology. Gender and Health; Quantitative Research Methods

2000-2003 Graduate Teaching Assistant for University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL. Introduction to Sociology; Marriage and the Family; and Human Sexuality.

Funded Grants

X "Education Materials for Puerto Rican OIF/OEF Veterans and Families." Role: Co-Investigator. Duration: October 2006-April 2007; Total: \$50,000; Funding Source: Veterans Administration, Health Services Research and Development.

Publications

Peer Reviewed

X Marsiglio, William and Ramon Hinojosa. 2007. Managing the multifather family: Stepfathers as father allies. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 69: 845-862.

X Rittman, Maude, Craig Boylstein, Ramon Hinojosa, Melanie A. Sberna, and Jolie Haun. 2007. "Transition Experiences of Stroke Survivors Following Discharge Home." *Topics in Stroke Rehabilitation*. 14 (2)/Mar-Apr - Aftermath of Stroke: Care in the Home: 21 - 31

Boylstein, Craig, Maude Rittman, and Ramon Hinojosa. 2007. "Metaphor Shifts in Stroke Recovery." *Health Communication* 21 (3): 279-287.

Sberna Hinojosa, Melanie, Maude Rittman, Ramon Hinojosa, and William Rodriguez. In Press. "Racial/Ethnic Variation in Recovery From Stroke: The Role of Caregivers." *Journal of Aging Studies*.

Book Chapters

Marsiglio, William and Ramon Hinojosa. 2007. "Social and Psychological Influences on Male Reproductive Function." Pp. 129- 140 in Fouad R. Kandeel, Ronald Swerdloff, and Jon Pryor (Eds.), *Male Reproductive Dysfunction: Pathophysiology and Treatment*. New York, NY: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc

X Hinojosa, Ramon, Melanie A. Sberna and William Marsiglio. 2006. "Adoptive Fatherhood: Gender, Identity, and Sociocultural Considerations." Pp. 111-128 in Katarina Wegar (Ed.), *Adoptive Families in a Diverse Society*. Piscataway, NJ: Rutgers University Press.

X Marsiglio, William and Ramon Hinojosa. 2006. "Stepfathers and the Family Dance." Pp. 178-196 in Jaber F. Gubrium and James A. Holstein (Eds.), *Couples, Kids, and Family Life: Social Worlds from the Inside Out*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Revise and Resubmit

Hinojosa, Ramon, Craig Boylstein, Maude Rittman, and Melanie A. Sberna. "Constructing Continuity After Stroke." *Symbolic Interaction*.

Works in Progress

X Hinojosa, Ramon. "Narratives of the Military and the Gendered Self: Men Constructing Hegemony."

X Hinojosa, Ramon. "Comparative Practice in the Construction of Hegemonic Masculinities."

X Hinojosa, Ramon. "The American Warrior Narrative: Men Constructing Virtuous Masculinities."

Hinojosa, Ramon. "Ethnographic Discovery: The Research Experience of a Novice Ethnographer."

Awards

National Science Foundation Doctoral Fellowship, Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences. University of Florida. 2006.

Loren Frankel Scholarship Award. 2006.

Graduate Teaching Assistant of the Year, University of Florida. 2004-05.

J.S. Vandiver Award for Sociology Teaching Assistant of the Year, Department of Sociology, University of Florida. 2004-05.

Grinter Fellowship. University of Florida. 2003-06

Teaching Assistant Tuition Waiver. University of Florida. 2003-06

Board of Education Fellowship. University of Florida. 2003

Teaching Assistant Tuition Waiver. University of Illinois at Chicago. 2000-03

MCC/GVSU Partnership Grant/Tuition Waiver. Grand Valley State University. 1998-2000

Ronald E. McNair Scholars Program Fellowship. 1999.

Presentations

X 09/06 "Stepfathers as Father Allies: Managing the Multi-father Family." Co-presented with William Marsiglio at the Cornell Evolving Family Conference: New Data on Fathers, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY.

08/06 "Narratives of Continuity After Stroke." Co-presented with Craig Boylstein at the American Sociological Association 2006 Annual Meeting, Montreal, Canada.

X 04/06 "Narratives of the Military and the Gendered Self: Men Constructing Hegemony." Presented at the American Men's Studies Association, 14th Annual Conference on Men and Masculinities, Ypsilanti, MI.

10/05 "Separating the Body and Self: Narratives of Self-Continuity Following Stroke." Presented at the Conference of the Social Sciences Inaugural Meeting, Gainesville, Fl.

08/05 "Ethnographic Discovery: The Research Experience of a Novice Ethnographer." Presented at the American Sociological Association 2005 Annual Meeting, Philadelphia, PA.

- X 11/04 "Multi-father Families: Stepfathers' Orientation Toward Biological Fathers." Co-presented with William Marsiglio at the National Council on Family Relations 66th Annual Conference, Orlando, FL.
- X 4/04 "Males: Men and Masculinity." Presented at the Southern Sociological Society's 2004 Annual Meeting, Atlanta, GA.
- X 4/02 "Aggression and Self-efficacy: The link between socialization and understanding male aggression". Presented at the Southern Sociological Society's 2002 Annual Meeting, Baltimore, MA.
- 4/01 "Suicide and Masculinities: An Introspective Investigation into African American Males". Co-presented with Melanie Sberna, M.A., at the Southern Sociological Society's 2001 Annual Meeting, Atlanta, GA.
- 10/99 "A Sociological Analysis of Color and the Relationship to Individual Human Perception". Co-presented with Dennis Malaret at the Society for Applied Sociology's 17th Annual Meeting, Dallas, TX.
- 8/99 "Color: A Sociological and Emotional Perspective". Presented at the Ronald E. McNair Summer Research Conference, The Pennsylvania State University, College Park, PA.

Invited Lectures

- X 12/06 "Recruiting the Self: The Military and the Making of Masculinities." Presented to Jacksonville Recruiting Battalion Headquarters, Jacksonville, FL.
- 5/06 "Sense of Self following Stroke: Culturally Sensitive Models of Stroke Recovery and Caregiving." VA Caribbean Healthcare System (formerly known as San Juan VA Medical Center), San Juan, Puerto Rico, May 2006.
- 5/06 "Sense of Self following Stroke: Culturally Sensitive Models of Stroke Recovery and Caregiving." University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez, May 2006.
- X 2/06 Guest Expert on "Eye on Entertainment" WRUF 850 AM, with Brynn Harbert. Special on gender and interpersonal communication.

Related Professional Experience

- X Consultant. Jacksonville Recruiting Battalion Headquarters, Jacksonville, FL.
- Fellow. Preparing Future Faculty Institute. Howard University, Washington D.C., July 21st-24, 2006.
- Member. Conference of the Social Sciences Organizing Committee Graduate and Undergraduate research conference. Hosted at the University of Florida, October 21, 2006.

Chair. Conference of the Social Sciences Organizing Committee. Graduate and Undergraduate research conference. Hosted at the University of Florida, October 29, 2005.

Member. Committee for Higher Degrees, Department of Sociology. University of Florida, Gainesville, FL. 2004-2005.

Member. Organizing Committee, 4th Annual Ethnography Conference. Hosted at the Illinois Institute of Technology, Institute of Design, Chicago, IL.

Fellow. Ronald E. McNair Scholars Program. 1999-2000.

Vice President. Grand Valley State University's Chapter of Alpha Kappa Delta, Sociology Honor Society, September 1999-May 2000.

Fellow. Grand Valley State University's Chapter of Toastmasters International. May 1999-May 2000

Professional Associations

American Men's Studies Association
National Council on Family Relations
American Sociological Association
Southern Sociological Society



REPLY TO
ATTENTION
OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Western Region, US Army Cadet Command
Marquette University
Department of Military Science & Leadership
Old Gym, Rm A100, PO Box 1881
Milwaukee, WI 53201-1881



ATOW-IWI-MU

07 September 2007

MEMORANDUM FOR To Whom It May Concern

SUBJECT: Support for Research

1. I fully and enthusiastically support the proposal for research entitled "Transitions From the Military to the Civilian Community Post- OEF/OIF deployment" made by Dr. Ramon Hinojosa. This research is both relevant and necessary. This research is intended to help us better understand how deployment experiences in Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) and Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) affect the male soldier's transition from these operating environments back to civilian life with the long-term benefit of helping the military and corporate sectors assist in military-to-civilian transition by providing pragmatic advice.
2. I have had the distinct privilege to serve the country for over 10 years as an active duty Army officer and served in OEF with the 82nd Airborne Division. I am currently a field grade military intelligence officer with the Army Reserve Forces and an assistant professor of military science and leadership in the Department of Military Science (Army ROTC) at Marquette University. This experience and current assignments allow me to consult with Dr. Hinojosa regarding the function of Army support programs that facilitate reintegration into civilian life post-deployment. With the support of Lieutenant Colonel Clark Backus, Commander of the Army ROTC program at Marquette University, I agree to assist Dr. Hinojosa in participant recruitment through the snowball sampling technique by circulating study recruitment materials among my network of military friends and colleagues. I will also continue to act as a consultant throughout the projects' lifespan on concerns or questions Dr. Hinojosa has regarding the military organization.
3. I believe this research will not only provide valuable insights to the Department of Defense and the academic community, I believe it is a foremost step in helping soldiers and others in their difficult re-integration into society and family life upon return from hostile areas of operation. I look forward with great anticipation in assisting Dr. Hinojosa with this needed and significant exploration.
4. Point of contact is Major Kirk Mensch at 414.288.3880 or kirk.mensch@marquette.edu.

KIRK G. MENSCH
Major, U.S. Army
Assistant Professor of Military Science

FROM: Robert & Kathleen Hawkins
Board of Directors
Wisconsin Veterans Stand Down, Inc.

To Whom It May Concern:

I write this letter in support of Dr. Ramon Hinojosa's research project entitled "Transitions From the Military to the Civilian Community Post- OEF/OIF deployment." This research project deals with how deployment experiences in Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) or Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) affect men's transition from military to civilian life.

I am on the Board of Directors of Wisconsin Veterans Stand Down, Inc., an organization that assists veterans of military service who are homeless or at-risk of homelessness with a broad range of community, health, and quality of life services. An effect of the current wars in Afghanistan and Iraq is to put increasing numbers of men and women at-risk of homelessness, and we are beginning to see an increase in the number of OEF/OIF veterans who turn to our organization for assistance.

I have agreed to help Dr. Hinojosa to recruit participants by circulating study recruitment materials among my network of military friends and colleagues. His interest in investigating factors that make reintegration into the community after deployment is of particular interest to me and my colleagues at Wisconsin Veterans Stand Down, Inc.

I enthusiastically support this research project and look forward to assisting Dr. Hinojosa in his recruitment efforts.

Sincerely,



Robert & Kathleen Hawkins
Wisconsin Veterans Stand Down, Inc

Appendix B
Interview Guide: Home From War

(Note: This interview schedule should be treated as a general guide to specific topic-areas that allows the flow of the interview to be directed by the participant.)

Anticipated Time Distribution for Interview*

Topic	Minutes
Informed Consent and explanation of participant's research rights	5-10 minutes
a. General demographic information	5-10 minutes
b. Pre-deployment expectations for military service	20-40 minutes
c. Deployment experiences	20-40 minutes
d. Reintegration experiences	20-40 minutes
e. Concluding the interview	5-10 minutes
Total Estimated Time for Interview	75-150 minutes (1.5 – 2.5 hours)

*This table is a rough approximation of how much time will be spent on each topic area. Individual interview times will vary.

a. General Demographic Information

I would like to begin the interview by asking you questions regarding yourself. How old are you? What is your race/ethnicity? Are you currently married or in a long-term relationship (was this true pre-deployment)? Do you have any children (was this true pre-deployment)? What is your currently level of education? What is your current household income? Do you practice religion (are you spiritual/have religious beliefs)? What was your MOS? Have you had anybody in your family who was in the military (if so, who)? How many times were you deployed in OEF/OIF? Where were you deployed? Do you have other combat deployments? What is your date of separation from the military (if applicable)?

b. Pre-deployment Life

Tell me about your pre-deployment military experiences. Where were you stationed and for how long? What types of activities did you engage in pre-deployment (work, leisure, hobbies, etc.)? What thoughts did you have when you learned you were being deployed? What did you think deployment would be like? Where do you believe your deployment ideas came from (friends, family, media, personal experiences)? What was the reaction of your friends (both military and civilian), family, others when you told them you were being deployed? How did you feel about their reactions (can you provide examples)? What concerns did you have regarding deployment? How did you attempt to address/reconcile these concerns (what resources were available for doing so)? Tell me about how your family members/friends/others responded to news you were being deployed? Was their response what you expected? How so? How did you prepare for deployment? (prompt: financial, psychological and family preparations). How did your family

prepare for deployment? When it came to your family, what factors made preparing for deployment easier? What factors made it harder? What difficulties arose because of your impending deployment? How did it affect your relationship with your family? What advice would you give to others being deployed and why?

c. Deployment Experiences

Tell me about your interaction with family members while you were deployed? Did anything change? How do you know (what examples can you give)? How were you able to maintain lines of communication? When it came to your family, what factors made being deployed easier? What factors made it harder? Did family pre-deployment preparations being deployed easier/harder? How so? What family/relationship issues arose while deployed? How did you resolve them (were they resolved)? Did those issues arise when you returned home? Do you feel your deployment experiences have changed how you view the world? How so/why not? How you view your family? Why/Why not?

d. Reintegration Experiences

Tell me your thoughts upon learning you were returning home? Was returning home what you expected? Why/why not? What was the hardest/easiest part of returning home? Why/How? What was different when you returned (Family personalities? Behavior? Habits?)? What was the same when you returned (how do you feel about it)? Were there aspects of your deployment experience that make interacting with family members difficult (why/how/what)? Were there aspects of your deployment experiences that make interacting with family members easier(why/how/what)? Did deployment affect your family relationships (why/how/what)? Did pre-deployment preparations help with reintegration (why/how/what)? What resources/people did you find eased reintegration into the family and community (why/how/what)? What resources/people did you find made reintegration into the family and community more difficult (why/how/what)?

e. Concluding the Interview

We've covered many topics here, and I want to thank you for taking the time to speak with me about your reintegration experiences. Before any interview ends, I like to ask participants if there are issues that I should have asked about that I didn't.

I realize it is not possible to cover everything, and that each person's experience is unique. For that reason, I would like to ask you to give me a sense of what I could ask in future interviews that I should have asked today. Are there things I should not ask?

Again, thank you for spending time talking with me.

Appendix C

WISCONSIN FAMILY ASSISTANCE CENTERS

TOLL FREE: 1-800-292-9464

FAMILY ASSISTANCE CENTER (FAC)

2400 WRIGHT STREET
 MADISON WI 53704-2572
 E-MAIL: MEG.BLANKSCHEIN@US.ARMY.MIL
CAROLYN.MORGAN@US.ARMY.MIL

LTC MEG BLANKSCHEIN

CAROLYN MORGAN
 608 513-2890 (CELL)
 608-242-3414 (OFFICE)
 608-242-3482 (FAX)

MADISON (FAC)

64TH TROOP COMMAND
 2402 BOWMAN STREET
 MADISON WI 53704
 E-MAIL: WILLIAM.HASZ@US.ARMY.MIL

BILL HASZ

608-219-8672 (CELL)
 608-242- 3833(OFFICE)
 608-242- 3989 (FAX)

CHIPPEWA FALLS (FAC)

2811 E. PARK AVENUE
 CHIPPEWA FALLS WI 54729-3506
 E-MAIL: JERRY.CLARK@US.ARMY.MIL

JERRY CLARK

608-516-3599 (CELL)
 715-720-3410 (OFFICE)
 715-726-9678 (FAX)

CAMP DOUGLAS (FAC)

HQ 32d Brigade, 1 Williams St
 CAMP DOUGLAS WI 54618
 E-MAIL: ALAN.BOOTHBY@US.ARMY.MIL

AL BOOTHBY

608-513-2892 (CELL)
 608-427- 7200(OFFICE)
 608-427-7207 (FAX)

MILWAUKEE (FAC)

4108 N. RICHARDS
 MILWAUKEE WI 53212
 E-MAIL: REBECCA.BOEHLKE@US.ARMY.MIL

REBECCA BOEHLKE

414-531-2093 (CELL)
 414-961-8667(OFFICE)
 414-961-8694 (FAX)

WAUSAU/RHINELANDER (FAC)

8333 S. 17th Ave
 WAUSAU WI 54401
 E-MAL: TARA.ZARM@US.ARMY.MIL

TARA ZARM

715-498-0785 (CELL)
 715-845-1011 (OFFICE)
 715-848-3947 (FAX)

ASHLAND (FAC)

420 SANDBORNE AVENUE
 ASHLAND WI 54806
 E-MAIL: SUSAN.GARZ@US.ARMY.MIL

SUE GARZ

715-498-0788 (CELL)
 715 682-6044 (OFFICE)
 715 682-2742 (FAX)

TRANSITION ASSISTANCE ADVISOR

available for information on Veteran Benefits
 2400 WRIGHT STREET
 MADISN, WISCONSIN 53704
 E-MAIL: JEFFREY.UNGER1@US.ARMY.MIL

JEFFREY UNGER

(608) 242-3727 (OFFICE)
 (608) 242-3726 (FAX)