

The Psychological Adjustment Experience of Reintegration Following Discharge from Military Service: A Systemic Review

M Romaniuk, C Kidd

Abstract

Background: Previous literature has noted a substantial proportion of veterans experience difficulty reintegrating into civilian society following discharge from military service, which may have a significant impact on their psychosocial functioning.

Purpose: This review aimed to identify, describe and thematically synthesise literature on veteran reintegration following discharge from military service, focusing on psychological adjustment experiences.

Material and methods: A systematic multi-database text word search incorporating search results from the databases PsycINFO, Medline, Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL), Military and Government Collection, Scopus and Web of Science. Consolidated criteria for reporting qualitative research (COREQ) was used to assess the quality of included studies, and thematic synthesis was used to review the studies and identify common themes.

Results: The review identified 18 qualitative and mixed methods studies that met inclusion and exclusion criteria. Synthesis of studies revealed that veterans experience significant and multiple losses following discharge from military service. Overall, veterans' transition experiences were impacted by the loss of military culture and community, a loss of identity, and the loss of purpose. These findings were consistent across countries and contexts. This review also identified a number of limitations and gaps in the current literature and outlined strategies to address such limitations in future research.

Conclusion: These findings establish the importance of addressing the experience of loss for transitioning military veterans.

Keywords: veterans, reintegration, transition, psychological adjustment, loss

Conflicts of interest: The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

In a military context, the term 'reintegration' refers to the dynamic process and outcome of resuming a civilian 'role' following completion of military service.¹ Extant empirical literature notes a considerable proportion of veterans report some form of reintegration difficulty when transitioning to civilian society following military service.²⁻⁴ This difficulty has been associated with poor social and family relationships,^{2,4,5} unemployment,^{3,4} financial strain,³ homelessness,⁶ and poor physical and mental health.⁷ Due to such negative outcomes associated with reintegration difficulty, it is imperative to understand the factors that influence the transition period.

A number of reviews have summarised literature pertaining to post-deployment reintegration.^{1,8,9} This reviewed literature has focused on adapting back to life following the immersive experience of operational deployment, rather than the reintegration experience of transitioning to civilian life following permanent discharge from military service. To the authors' knowledge, a systematic review on the reintegration experience following discharge (unrelated to deployment) has not been conducted. Given not all service personnel will operationally deploy, but all will experience transitioning out of the military, this is an important gap to address.

Further, previous research has primarily investigated the impact of psychiatric disorders, traumatic brain injury and other physical conditions on veteran reintegration.^{4,7,10-13} However, recent research has noted that even in the absence of clinical conditions, a considerable proportion of veterans may still experience adjustment difficulty,¹⁴ suggesting other factors may be impacting their transition from military to civilian life. The differences between military and civilian culture,^{15,16} the experience of 'identity crises',¹⁷⁻¹⁹ as well as disconnection and separation from the military community^{20,21} have been identified in past studies as possibly contributing to problematic reintegration. While this research highlights a variety of factors (distinct from psychiatric and physical conditions) that may influence adjustment from military service to civilian life, a systematic review of the psychological adjustment experience of reintegration has not been conducted.

The aim of this study was to conduct a systematic review and thematically synthesise published research describing the psychological adjustment experiences of veterans reintegrating into civilian life following permanent discharge from military service. In this study, the term 'veteran' refers to all service personnel who have previously served in the military, regardless of deployment experience, and have discharged from military service.

Methods

The systematic review aimed to include all published and peer-reviewed research investigating the psychological adjustment experience following discharge from military service. To ensure quality and transparency, this review adhered to the preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses (PRISMA) guidelines.²²

Search strategy

EBSCO host was used to access the PsycINFO, Medline, Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL), and Military and Government Collection databases. Scopus and Web of Science databases were also accessed. Initially, searches were conducted using a combination of the following key search terms: '(veteran OR retired soldier OR ex-service*) AND (reintegrat* OR transition* OR *adjust* OR community integrat* OR adapt*)'. However, these search terms returned excessive results (5131, 1029, 4956, 20093, 3895 and 5867, respectively). To narrow the search results, additional search terms *cultur**, *loss*, *belong** and *identity* were added to the original search terms. These terms were

chosen based upon an initial scan of the literature which indicated these were common concepts in the literature that related to psychological adjustment. Upon review of the new search results, the authors concluded the search terms *cultur** and *loss* were sufficient to capture the broad range of psychological adjustment experiences associated with discharge from the military and reintegration. The inclusion of *belong** and *identity* did not return any additional results not captured by *cultur** and *loss* searches. Consequently, where possible, All Text searches of the databases were completed with a combination of the following search terms: '(veteran OR retired soldier OR ex-service*) AND (reintegrat* OR transition* OR *adjust* OR community integrat* OR adapt*) AND (culture) OR (loss NOT weight NOT hear*)'. Database searches were finalised on 23 November 2017. To extend the search further, reference lists of eligible full texts were also screened for potentially relevant articles.

Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Articles included in this review met the following inclusion criteria: (1) published in a peer-reviewed journal; (2) military veteran participants; and (3) reported quantitative or qualitative analysis of psychological adjustment related to reintegrating into civilian life after discharge from the military. Exclusion criteria included: (1) study unavailable in English; (2) focused on post-deployment reintegration rather than reintegration following permanent discharge from the military; (3) adjustment experiences described were exclusively related to a psychiatric or medical condition (e.g. a diagnosis of post-traumatic stress disorder or traumatic brain injury); or (4) grey literature. There were no restrictions placed on publication dates and no preference was given to studies that emphasised qualitative or quantitative methodology.

Thematic synthesis

For the purposes of this review, data were considered to be all text in the Results and Discussion sections of included studies. As all included articles were qualitative or mixed methods, thematic synthesis methods²³ were chosen to analyse these data. Thematic synthesis methods are similar to thematic analysis of primary qualitative data; however, thematic synthesis is used to summarise qualitative data from multiple studies to produce overarching themes present across the literature.²³ In accordance with these methods, coding was conducted in three stages: (1) line-by-line coding of primary (participants' quotes) and secondary (authors' interpretations) data; (2) codes organised

into descriptive themes; and (3) descriptive themes used to generate analytical themes to produce an interpretation beyond the original data. Coding and themes were discussed in depth and agreed upon by both authors. The qualitative data analysis program NVivo 11 was used during the coding stage.²⁴

Results

Article selection

Database searches returned 7,133 articles in total. After removing duplicates, 5,150 articles

remained. One author screened titles and abstracts for relevance and further excluded 5,113 articles. An additional nine articles were identified from reference lists. Forty-six full texts were assessed for eligibility separately by both authors in accordance with inclusion and exclusion criteria and aims of this review. Articles were included if both authors agreed on eligibility; however, there was no disagreement on eligibility between the authors. A total of 18 articles were included for review. Figure 1 presents the search and selection process according to PRISMA guidelines.

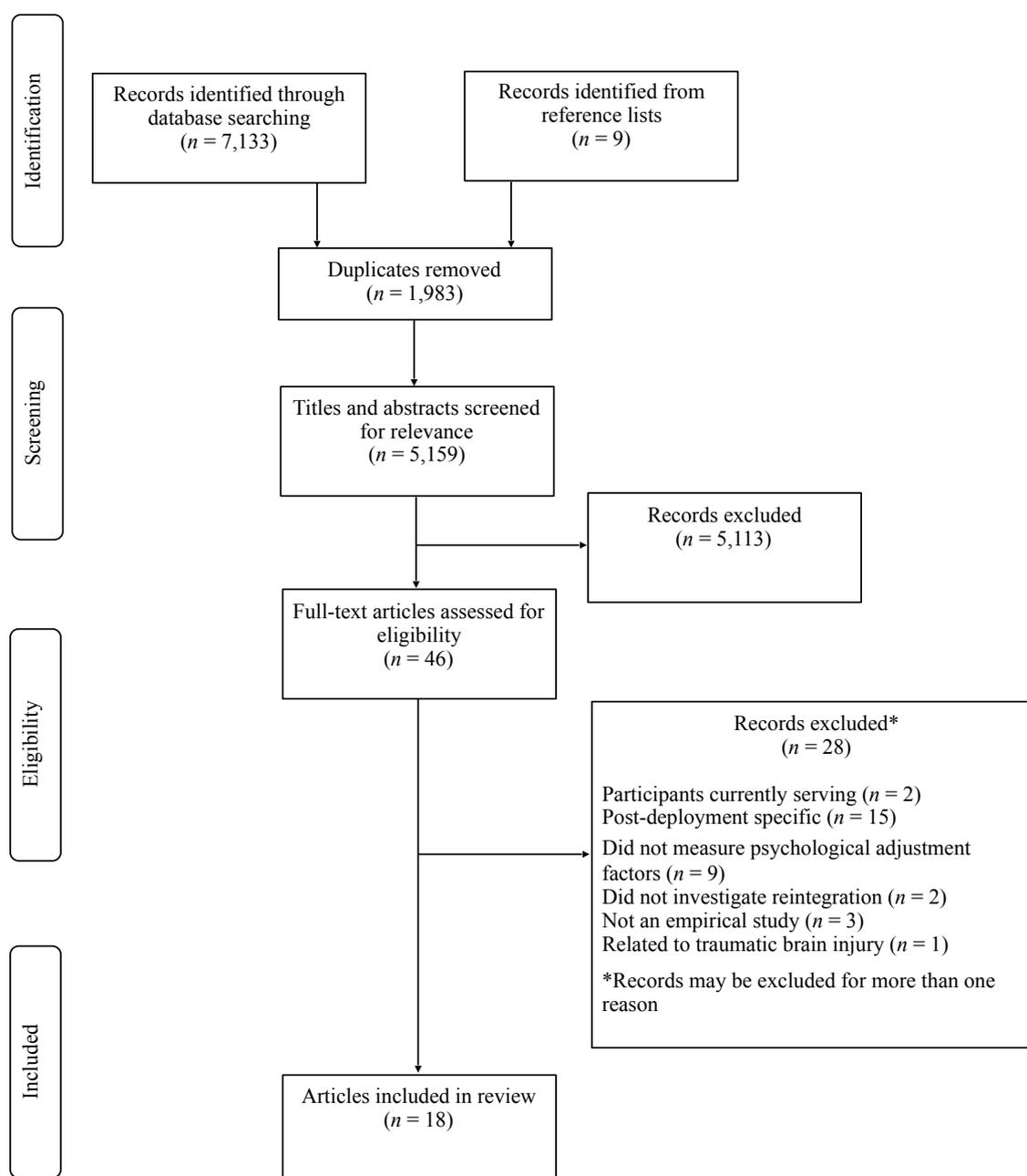


Figure 1. Flow diagram of article search and selection outcomes according to PRISMA guidelines

Characteristics of included studies

Data were systematically extracted by one author. Table 1 details the sample, design and methodological characteristics of the included studies. All studies were published within the past 4 years and predominately originated from the United States.^{20,25-35} Three articles originated from the United Kingdom,^{17,36,39} two from Sweden^{37,38} and one from Africa.⁴⁰ Sixteen studies were qualitative^{17,20,25-30,32,33,35-40} and two studies reported a mixed methods design.^{31,34} The primary focus of all included studies was the reintegration of veterans into civilian life.

The number of participants recruited varied from one to 29 ($N = 285$), with 14 studies recruiting 10 or more participants. Samples were mostly homogeneous, consisting predominantly or entirely of male veteran participants from a range of conflict eras. Three studies exclusively recruited female participants.²⁵⁻²⁷ Nine studies did not report the length of time since participants were discharged.^{17,25,26,28,30-33,40} Across the remaining studies, participants were discharged between 3 months and 38 years prior to study participation.

Semi-structured interviews were the most common method of data collection, used exclusively in 14 studies.^{17,20,25,27-31,33-35,37-39} Two studies used a combination of semi-structured interviews and focus groups^{26,40} while one study used only focus groups.³² Finally, one study reported using interviews but did not describe the technique used.³⁶ Along with qualitative methodology, two studies collected quantitative data with self-report Likert scale questionnaires. Questionnaires related to perceived work barriers³¹ and accessing support in an education context;³⁴ however, the findings from these measures were not directly related to psychological adjustment and, as such, were not included in the results of this review.

Comprehensiveness of reporting

As all of the included studies were qualitative or mixed method designs, the studies were systematically assessed using the consolidated criteria for reporting qualitative research (COREQ) framework.⁴¹ This 32-item checklist provides readers with information on the comprehensiveness, trustworthiness and quality of findings in included studies.⁴¹ This checklist also identifies limitations of included studies. Inclusion of studies was not weighted according to this assessment. Table 2 outlines each COREQ item and the overall comprehensiveness of reporting in this literature. In addition, Table 1 lists the items each study reported. The studies captured between

six and 26 items, with 14 studies reporting over half of the items ($M = 18.83$, $SD = 4.94$). Most studies identified the interviewer but many failed to provide the interviewer's characteristics or consider their relationship with participants. Theoretical frameworks, sampling methods and approach were reported in the majority of studies. Few studies reported reasons for non-participation, the setting of data collection, or presence of non-participants at data collection. Most studies gave details about the interview procedures including an interview guide, duration details, and audio/video recording. Data analysis was well described in most studies; however, participant checking and details of software used for the analysis were infrequently reported. All studies provided a description of their sample including sample size, reported participants' quotations, presented data that were consistent with their findings, and demonstrated clarity of major themes.

Themes

Analysis revealed the psychological adjustment experiences of veterans discharging from military service were characterised by extensive and multiple losses. This unifying theme of loss emerged in three central interrelated domains: culture and community, identity, and purpose. Table 3 provides quotations that illustrate these themes from participants (italicised) as well as authors of the included studies.

Loss of culture and community. The first descriptive theme demonstrated that difficulties experienced by veterans during their transition into civilian society could be attributed to feelings of loss of their military culture and community. Despite participants originating from varying military organisations during different conflict eras, descriptions of military culture were consistent. Overall, military culture was described as a collectivist social institution that emphasises hierarchy, structure, conformity and comradery. Once enlisted, participants described the acculturation process 'wherein their appearance, behaviours, and thoughts are remodelled'^{33(p40)} and conformity was enforced.⁴⁰ The structured military culture provided participants with 'clarity' and direction,^{20(p5)} as one participant described: '*I'm told exactly what to do, when to do it, how to do it, and I just completely surrender.*'^{26(p498)} In addition, the military was described as an organisation that cares for its members^{20,27} providing them with '*safety*' and '*comfort*'.^{20(p5)}

In comparison, civilian culture was described as considerably less structured and less supportive.^{20,25,27,29,30,35} Burkhart et al.²⁵ described the transition from military to civilian culture as

Table 1 Detailed summary of the sample, design and methodological characteristics of the 18 studies included in this systematic review

Author/s (year)	Country	Sample characteristics	Conflict era (as described by the studies' authors)	Years served	Years since discharge	Design, recruitment, methods	Primary focus of study	COREQ items reported
Ahern et al. (2015)	United States	24 veterans (17 male) 33.3% Army, 16.7% Navy, 8.3% Air Force, 20.8% Marines, 20.8% National Guard/Reserves	Afghanistan and Iraq	Not reported	Range: < 1–7 years 29.2% discharged in previous year	Qualitative; thematic analysis Purposive sampling Semi-structured interviews	Transition into civilian life	1, 5, 9–12, 16, 17, 19, 21, 24–26, 29–32
Binks & Cambridge (2017)	United Kingdom	7 veterans (6 male) Age: M = 45.71 years, SD = 8.90 years 85.71% Army, 14.29% Navy	Not reported	M = 14.71, SD = 8.24 Range: 3–24 years	M = 12.29, SD = 12.22 Range: 1–38 years	Qualitative; interpretative phenomenological analysis Purposive and snowball sampling Semi-structured interviews	Transition into civilian life	9, 10, 12, 16, 17, 21, 25, 29–32
Brunger et al. (2013)	United Kingdom	11 male homeless and/or unemployed veterans Age: M = 31.82 years, SD = 14.15 years	Not reported	Range: 1–28 years	Not reported	Qualitative; interpretative phenomenological analysis Semi-structured interviews	Transition into civilian workplace	1–5, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16, 19, 21, 24–26, 29–32
Burkhart & Hogan (2015)	United States	20 female veterans Age: M = 45 years; Range: 23–65 years 20% Army, 35% Navy, 30% Air Force, 10% Marines	Post Gulf War	M = 16.7 Range: 2–30 years	Not reported	Qualitative; grounded theory Snowball sampling Semi-structured interviews	Transition into, during, and out of military	2, 9, 10–12, 16, 17, 19–22, 24–26, 29–32
Demers (2013)	United States	17 female veterans Age: Mdn = 29 years; Range: 22–43 years 58.82% Army, 23.53% Navy, 17.65% Marines	Iraq	Not reported	Not reported	Qualitative; hermeneutic phenomenology Purposive sampling Semi-structured interviews and focus groups	Transition into civilian life	1–5, 8–12, 14, 16, 17, 19, 24–26, 28, 29–32
Elliot et al. (2016)	United States	10 nurse veterans (3 male) Age: M = 47.60 years; Range: 31–60 years 50% Army, 40% Air Force, 10% Navy	Not reported	M = 11.25 Range: 4–25 years	50% within past 10 years; 30% within past 20 years; 20% more than 20 years	Qualitative Convenience and snowball sampling Semi-structured interviews	Transition into civilian nursing workplace	2, 3, 9–12, 16, 17, 19–22, 24–26, 28–32
Gregg et al. (2016)	United States	13 veterans (9 male) Age: M = 27.31 years, SD = 2.90 years 69.23% Army, 7.39% Air Force, 23.08% Marines	Post-9/11	Not reported	Not reported	Qualitative; descriptive phenomenological approach Purposive and snowball sampling Semi-structured interviews	Transition into tertiary education	1–5, 8–12, 14, 16, 18–22, 24–32

Author/s (year)	Country	Sample characteristics	Conflict era (as described by the studies' authors)	Years served	Years since discharge	Design, recruitment, methods	Primary focus of study	COREQ items reported
Grimell (2016)	Sweden	19 veterans (16 male) Age range: Largest part of the sample includes service members aged 23–35 years. Four service members are aged around 60 years	Not reported	Not reported	Minimum 3 years	Longitudinal qualitative; narrative analysis Snowball sampling Semi-structured interviews	Transition into civilian life	1, 3, 6–12, 16–21, 24–27, 29–31
Grimell (2017)	Sweden	1 male veteran Age: About 28 years Served in Navy	Afghanistan	5 years	Interviewed at 3 months, 15 months and 27 months post-discharge	Longitudinal qualitative; narrative analysis Snowball sampling Semi-structured interviews	Transition into civilian life	1, 3, 6–9, 10–12, 16–18, 21, 24–31
Herman & Yarwood (2014)	United Kingdom	27 veterans (22 male) 29.63% Army, 11.11% Air Force, 59.26% Navy	Various	Range: 3–38 years	Range: 6 months – 30 years	Qualitative interviews	Geographies of post-military living	11, 12, 16, 29–31
Jones (2013)	United States	3 veterans (2 male) Age range (years): early 30s – early 40s 1 Army, 1 Navy, 1 National Guard	Cold War, Afghanistan, and Iraq	M = 9.00, SD = 3.46 Range: 5–11 years	Range: 1–7 years	Qualitative; phenomenology Criterion sampling Semi-structured interviews	Transition into tertiary education	1–12, 14, 16, 17, 19–21, 24, 26, 29–31
Jones (2017)	United States	5 veterans (4 male) Age range (years): 26 – mid 40s 3 Army, 2 Marines	Post 9/11	Not reported	Not reported	Qualitative; transcendental phenomenological approach Criterion sampling Semi-structured interviews	Transition into tertiary education	9–12, 16, 17, 19, 21, 25, 26, 29–31
Kramm & Heineken (2015)	Africa	14 ex-members of Military Skills Development System in South African National Defence Force (11 male) and 7 employment agencies Age range of ex-members: 21–28 years	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Qualitative Convenience and snowball sampling Semi-structured interviews and focus groups	Transition into civilian life and workplace	3, 4, 10–12, 16, 19–21, 26, 29–31

Author/s (year)	Country	Sample characteristics	Conflict era (as described by the studies' authors)	Years served	Years since discharge	Design, recruitment, methods	Primary focus of study	COREQ items reported
Kukla et al. (2015)	United States	21 combat and 19 non-combat veterans (33 male) 65% Army, 12.5% Navy, 5% Air Force, 27.5% Marines	Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF), Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF), Desert Storm, Vietnam, Post-Vietnam, 'Other' conflict era	Not reported	Not reported	Mixed methods; narrative analysis Convenience sampling Group comparisons and semi-structured interviews	Transition into civilian workplace	1, 2, 5, 9-13, 16, 17, 24-27, 29-32
Leslie & Koblinsky (2017)	United States	29 female veterans 65% Army, 17% Navy, 3% Air Force, 2% Marines	OEF, OIF	Not reported	Not reported	Qualitative Convenience sampling Focus groups	Transition into family	1-3, 5, 9-12, 14-17, 19-22, 24-26, 28, 29-31
Naphan & Elliot (2015)	United States	11 veterans	Post 9/11	Not reported	Not reported	Qualitative; framework analysis Semi-structured interviews	Transition into civilian life and tertiary education	1-5, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22, 24-26, 29-31
Olsen et al. (2014)	United States	10 veterans (7 male) Age: M = 30 years, SD = 7.23 40% Army/Army Reserves, 20% Marine Corps/Marine Corps Reserve, 20% Navy, 20% Air Force	Not reported	M = 5.1, SD = 3.26	M = 43.5 months, SD = 37.81 prior to starting tertiary education	Mixed methods Purposive sampling Questionnaires and semi-structured interviews	Transition into tertiary education	1-3, 8, 10-14, 16, 17, 20-22, 24-26, 28-32
Worthen & Ahern (2014)	United States	24 veterans (10 male) Age: Mdn = 29; Range: 22-55 years Each branch of armed services included	Afghanistan and Iraq	Not reported	Range: 2 months - 5 years	Qualitative Purposive sampling Semi-structured interviews	Transition into civilian life	1-5, 9-12, 14, 16, 17, 19, 21, 24-27, 29-31

Table 2 Frequency of reporting items from consolidated criteria for reporting qualitative research (COREQ)

Reporting criteria	n (%)
Domain 1: Research team and reflexivity	
<i>Characteristics of research team</i>	
1. Interviewer or facilitator identified	12 (66.67%)
2. Credentials	11 (61.11%)
3. Occupation	12 (66.67%)
4. Gender	7 (38.89%)
5. Experience and training	10 (55.56%)
<i>Relationship with participants</i>	
6. Relationship established	3 (16.67%)
7. Participant knowledge of interviewer	3 (16.67%)
8. Interviewer characteristics	8 (44.44%)
Domain 2: Study design	
<i>Theoretical framework</i>	
9. Methodological orientation and theory	15 (83.33%)
<i>Participant selection</i>	
10. Sampling method	15 (83.33%)
11. Method of approach	17 (94.44%)
12. Sample size	18 (100%)
13. Non-participation	2 (11.11%)
<i>Setting</i>	
14. Setting of data collection	7 (38.89%)
15. Presence of non-participants	1 (5.56%)
16. Description of sample	18 (100%)
<i>Data collection</i>	
17. Interview guide	14 (77.78%)
18. Repeat interviews	3 (16.67%)
19. Audio/visual recording	13 (72.22%)
20. Field notes	8 (44.44%)
21. Duration	15 (83.33%)
22. Data saturation	6 (33.33%)
23. Transcripts returned	0 (0%)
Domain 3: Analysis and findings	
<i>Data analysis</i>	
24. Number of data coders	14 (77.78%)
25. Description of coding tree	15 (83.33%)
26. Derivation of themes	17 (94.44%)
27. Software	5 (27.78%)
28. Participant checking	6 (33.33%)
<i>Reporting</i>	
29. Quotations presented	18 (100%)
30. Data and findings consistent	18 (100%)
31. Clarity of major themes	18 (100%)
32. Clarity of minor themes	9 (50%)

'bridging these two worlds' where veterans must learn to navigate 'different psychological and social rules'.^(p121) Authors described this reintegration experience as 'cultural shock',^{25(p119),27(p113)} where participants were 'unprepared' to handle requirements of civilian life.^{25(p119)} Participants reported difficulty reorganising their lives,²⁰ managing their health care,²⁵ obtaining employment,^{27,31,40} and establishing new routines.²⁸ Furthermore, the loss of military structure triggered emotional distress as participants described feeling overwhelmed,³⁰ in addition to feeling angry³⁵ and frustrated.²⁰ Alternatively, authors noted that when participants transitioned into a similarly structured culture such as university^{29,33} or similar workplace,³¹ they appeared to experience an easier reintegration process.

Additionally, military members were described as 'family' in terms of support, closeness and shared experiences.^{20(p4),33(p44)} According to participants' descriptions and authors' interpretations, the team-oriented culture of the military breeds strong comradery and interdependence among its members.^{20,33,37,39,40} Members are encouraged to 'de-individuate' and work towards a collective goal.^{33(p40)} The strength and importance of the interpersonal relationships between military personnel was described frequently throughout the studies^{17,20,33,36,39,40} and appears to be one of the most important and influential components of military culture. As summarised by one participant: 'They say there is no stronger and better friendship than the one made in the army.'^{40(p129)} For many participants, discharging from the military resulted in significant loss of community.^{33,36,37,40}

This loss of community was further perpetuated by difficulties forming and maintaining relationships with civilians following discharge.^{25,28,29,32-34,40} Some participants expressed that their relationships with civilians could never be as close as the ones they had during their military service.^{33,37,40} Participants frequently commented that civilians cannot truly understand their military experience or the consequences of their service.^{20,26,28,31-34} In turn, participants regularly reported difficulty relating to civilians.^{25,28,29,32,34,40} Overall, findings revealed participants of included studies experienced significant loss of culture and community upon discharge from the military and reintegration into civilian society. Veterans appeared particularly vulnerable to the perceived lack of structure, support and comradery in civilian culture.

Loss of identity. The second theme encompasses participants' descriptions and authors' interpretations of the military identity and a loss of

this identity upon discharge. Initially, participants provided detailed descriptions of their military identity which was followed by reports of identity crises upon discharge. Their military selves were described as ‘*competent, motivated, efficient*’,^{38(p257)} ‘*creative, dedicated, passionate*’,^{37(p214)} ‘*mission driven*’,^{27(p1379)} ‘*focused ... task-orientated*’,^{30(p115)} and ‘*assertive*’,^{25(p119)} These military identities were formed through military training and service experience and reinforced by the structured, collectivist-oriented military culture.^{17,31,36,38-40} This identity construction was summarised by one participant as: ‘[The military] *organisation changes you completely, the person that you were as a civilian, you are no longer that person, it changes you completely*.’^{40(p128)} In addition to the above descriptions, one study described their participants’ military ranks as ‘deeply embedded within their self-perception’.^{27(p1379)} In line with this statement, participants across studies inferred their role and rank in the military was so intrinsic that it became their identity.^{31,33,36,39} For example, one participant noted their identity was their military occupation: ‘*Cause it’s like it’s not just part of your life; it’s who you are. It’s not just an occupation*.’^{33(p42)}

As a consequence of forming an identity shaped by military culture and dependent on their military role, the process of discharge subsequently triggered an experience of identity loss which evoked significant distress among participants.^{17,26-28,36-38} Brunger et al.¹⁷ described participants as having a ‘fractured sense of self’ where during the reintegration process, they had ‘lost everything that epitomised and reinforced this identity’.^(p93) One participant recounted the grief they had felt over their lost identity: ‘*the big wrench of course ... is I was no longer somebody*.’^{36(p47)} In addition to losing their military identity, participants appeared to face the dynamic process of reconstructing their civilian identity following discharge: ‘*In the civilian world, it’s like, who am I? What do I dress like? How do I talk? Where do I go? What do I do?*’^{26(p503)} During this reconstruction process, participants’ military identities were challenged by civilian expectations, values and rules,^{25,28} which created conflict between identities, described by one participant as a ‘*tug of war*’.^{38(p263)} Alongside the grief of losing their military identity, participants recounted the process of determining their civilian self-concept as challenging: ‘*It’s challenging to have to figure out who exactly I am*.’^{26(p503)}

Others reported difficulty letting go of their military identity: ‘*No longer being able to say that ... that’s who I was, was probably the hardest part*.’^{28(p4)} Overall, analysis of the included studies indicated that military culture and military work roles were central components of participants’ identity prior to

discharge. Upon discharge, participants appeared to grieve the loss of this identity and experience difficulties forming a new civilian identity.

Loss of purpose. Finally, analysis of the included studies revealed the common experience of loss of purpose upon discharge.^{20,28,31,33,36-38,40} Derived from participants’ accounts of their military work experiences, serving in the military provided them with a powerful sense of purpose. During their service, participants felt they were part of something bigger than themselves.^{38,40} They held ‘*responsibility*’,^{33(p42)} and felt ‘*accomplished*’,^{32,33} ‘*successful*’^{31(p484)} and ‘*empowered*’,⁴⁰ and by serving, participants had ‘*made a meaningful contribution to a worthy and noble cause*’.^{31(p484)} Additionally, Kramm and Heineken⁴⁰ reported some participants became ‘*reliant*’ on military structure to provide them with ‘*purpose and direction*’.^(p130)

In line with these accounts, upon reintegration into civilian society, participants frequently reported losing purpose and meaning.^{20,28,31,33,36-38} It became apparent that after discharge, many felt that they were no longer contributing to something as important as the collective effort of military service.^{20,27,31,33} One participant summarised this as follows:

It’s really hard to put in words but I just miss the environment. I miss the common goals ... the way people put aside their own personal [agendas] ... I used to run a lot and [the] feeling is just like that ... ‘yeah man, let’s go do it!’ I’ve never really gotten the same thing on the civilian side, even though I try and pour my heart into things.^{20(pp6-7)}

Additionally, lost purpose resulted in some participants having difficulty finding motivation to complete their civilian duties such as work or study.^{20,37,38}

Discussion

This was the first known systematic review to investigate the psychological adjustment experiences of veterans reintegrating into civilian life following discharge. A total of 18 qualitative and mixed methods studies, representing four countries, were identified. Overall, analysis revealed military veterans’ psychological adjustment experiences during reintegration were characterised by significant losses. Veterans appeared particularly vulnerable to the loss of important facets prominent in military culture including structure, support and community. Additionally, many experienced identity loss which was further compounded by difficulty

Table 3 Illustrative quotations across studies summarising the main analytical theme and descriptive themes

Themes	Participant quotations (Primary source)	Authors' interpretations (Secondary source)
Loss	<i>'... leaving the navy is a bit like, you know, losing your parents ... sort of a traumatic moment in your life. It's a bit like bereavement ...'</i> ^{36(p45)}	'Participants believed that their transition back from military to civilian life could be characterised extensively in terms of loss.' ^{17(p92)}
Culture and community	<i>'Everything [in the military] is structured ... And then you get out and all of a sudden you've got to take care of yourself.'</i> ^{20(p6)} <i>'I just felt like we could just not exist and nobody would know, there was just no community ... I just felt invisible.'</i> ^{27(p1379)} <i>'The day you stop being invited to wear that uniform, you lose that support network.'</i> ^{36(p45)} <i>'You do have that sense of loss when you leave because you think 'Oh, you're not belonging to anything'.'</i> ^{36(p46)} <i>'I felt as if I have left my family behind ... I miss the army and I feel lost without it.'</i> ^{40(p130)} <i>'There's a sense of clarity to life over there that you don't get in this world, and when you come back, and try to negotiate this terrain, and uh ... It doesn't make sense ...'</i> ^{33(p41)} <i>'You're used to a tight knit community, but here it's like you're an island ... I miss that camaraderie.'</i> ^{34(p104)} <i>'Sometimes I get mad at the most slightest of things. Because in the military we had a plan [and] it was all structured ... I come here and everything's all messed up.'</i> ^{35(p358)}	'Upon return to civilian life the vast majority of veterans felt disconnection from people at home, including family and friends, who had not shared the experience of military service. Veterans felt that those who had not served in the war could not truly understand them or their experiences during service.' ^{20(p5)} 'All interviewees recognised the support and camaraderie of being in the armed forces and, while not all still kept in contact with those with whom they had served or went to reunions, there was a certain wistfulness that permeated the interviews for the loss of the chance to make such strong and open relationships and to have that feeling of belonging.' ^{36(p46)} 'The loss of an externally implemented, fixed schedule was a particular item of stress for participants.' ^{30(p116)} 'When military veterans return home, they leave the people who best understand what they have been through and are surrounded by individuals who are unfamiliar with their previous experiences.' ^{33(p44)} 'The most common cause that veterans identified for their anger was loss of structure.' ^{35(p357)}
Identity	<i>'I went from being special in my field ... to being frighteningly devoid of identity.'</i> ^{26(p503)} <i>'It was like an identity crisis. I had known myself as, you know, Captain XX, the officer. The Army nurse. So I struggled with that, losing that title. You had identified yourself with that name for so long and then all of a sudden it's not there anymore. I remember feeling that I was kind of losing a sense of my identity.'</i> ^{27(p1379)} <i>'I think it's very hard for some people coming off of military into civilian practice to lose because you put on a uniform ... You had a name badge on and you had rank. You had an identity.'</i> ^{27(p1379)} <i>'I took a lot of pride in what I did, I was a crew chief, mechanic on Black Hawks, and on hydraulics, aircraft hydraulics ... and [losing] that identity was really difficult. No longer being able to say that ... that's who I was, was probably the hardest part.'</i> ^{28(p4)} <i>'... and the big wrench of course ... is I was no longer somebody.'</i> ^{36(p47)}	'It is clear from some of the responses of the participants that the military became the driving force in the development of the self-concept.' ^{39(p5)} 'Participants lost everything that epitomised and reinforced this identity.' ^{17(p93)} 'Participants experienced grief and loss of their military identity.' ^{27(p1379)}
Purpose	<i>'It's really hard to put in words but I just miss the environment. I miss the common goals ... the way people put aside their own personal [agendas] ... I used to run a lot and [the] feeling is just like that ... 'yeah man, let's go do it!' I've never really gotten the same thing on the civilian side, even though I try and pour my heart into things.'</i> ^{20(p6-7)} <i>'... you are part of some larger context which is supposed to lead somewhere.'</i> ^{37(p214)} <i>'[To serve is to] be part of something bigger than one's self.'</i> ^{38(p264)} <i>'... you've been in a while, you have subordinates, you have responsibilities, you've stayed out of trouble. You know, you've accomplished a lot ... When you move back into civilian life, it's like all that's gone.'</i> ^{33(p42)}	'A substantial proportion of respondents noted that civilian life lacked meaning and purpose, and that they no longer felt they were contributing to an important communal effort.' ^{20(p6)} 'The experience of a lack of meaning was intensified when veterans could not find jobs they felt were important or drew upon their skills.' ^{20(p7)} 'What is evident is that MSDS [Military Skills Development System] members became reliant on the military social command structures to provide them with purpose and direction.' ^{40(p130)} 'Relatedly, a notable portion of veterans reflected on their military experience as the most successful phase in their career, as they felt that they made a meaningful contribution to a worthy and noble cause.' ^{31(p484)}

reconstructing their self-concept as a civilian. Finally, many veterans experienced a significant loss of purpose and meaning upon return to civilian life. This perceived 'void' of not contributing to an important, collective cause appeared to subsequently impact motivation to engage fully in civilian settings.

In addition to these findings, this review identified a number of limitations in the current literature. Firstly, the overall quality and comprehensiveness of the qualitative research methods of the studies was moderate with some studies using methods that may introduce bias. Tong et al.⁴¹ recommended good qualitative research should report the characteristics, experience and training of the researchers and interviewers and advise participants of this. This is termed 'reflexivity'. Reflexivity reduces personal bias from influencing the study and improves credibility and transparency of the findings.⁴¹ Despite the importance of reflexivity in qualitative research, few studies reported these criteria. To improve the quality and comprehensiveness of future qualitative research, COREQ⁴¹ or similar criteria should be considered when designing and implementing qualitative studies and publishing research findings.

Secondly, it was noted over half of the included studies failed to report participants' length of military service. Length of service may be an important consideration in understanding transition and reintegration experiences through the influence it may have on veterans' construction of military identity and acculturation into the military system. Furthermore, half of the included studies failed to report the length of time since participants had discharged. This makes it difficult to ascertain how veteran reintegration difficulties may change over time. Increased rigour when reporting demographic characteristics of participants would benefit future research and may help determine if length of service has an influence on experiences of loss following discharge from military service. In addition, longitudinal research may be beneficial to ascertain how, and if, reintegration difficulties change over time. Two studies included in this review were longitudinal;^{37,38} however, more longitudinal research needs to be conducted to support and extend the findings of these studies.

Thirdly, during the search and selection process it became evident that the current reintegration literature predominantly focuses on adapting back to civilian life following an operational deployment, rather than the reintegration experience following permanent discharge. Further, while participants of these studies may have discharged from military service upon returning from the deployment, this

distinction was rarely provided. Future research should overcome this limitation by explicitly differentiating between post-deployment and post-discharge populations. Additionally, extensive literature has highlighted the impact of psychiatric disorders and physical conditions following deployment.^{4,7,11-13} As these factors were outside the scope of this review, future research should consider extending the findings of this review to investigate how these difficulties may relate to, and further perpetuate, the experience of loss following discharge.

Finally, the majority of research studies investigating reintegration following discharge from military service are qualitative. As this is a relatively new area of research, with particular complexities, it is not unexpected that studies would use qualitative methodology to investigate this topic. However, future research should consider developing quantitative measures to enable assessment of factors that contribute to a difficult reintegration experience post-discharge, to extend the current research literature and allow for quantitative investigations.

Strengths and limitations of the review

A key strength of this review was the rigorous scientific methods used to identify, critique and synthesise the literature. PRISMA search and selection criteria ensured quality and transparent reporting of findings²² and thematic synthesis provided an in-depth analysis of these findings beyond a standard review of the literature.²³ Quality and comprehensiveness of included studies were also evaluated using standardised criteria used in previous systematic reviews of qualitative literature.^{42,43} Despite these strengths, the quality and comprehensiveness of reporting varied across the included studies which may affect the reliability of the findings. In addition, combining and summarising qualitative data has been criticised by some researchers who argue that these data are specific to the context, time and group of participants they were gathered from and therefore should not be generalised beyond this.²³ In particular, participants originated from different military organisations (e.g. United States, United Kingdom, Sweden) and served in a variety of service branches and conflict eras and, as such, generalising their reintegration experience could be inaccurate. However, regardless of these limitations, the findings from this review indicated the experience of loss was consistent across countries and contexts, signifying this finding is stable and unlikely to be affected by these limitations.

Conclusions

This systematic review of 18 qualitative and mixed methods studies revealed the psychological adjustment experiences of veterans reintegrating into civilian life following discharge from military service are characterised by extensive and multiple losses. Veterans in the included studies reported they were impacted by the loss of military culture and community, identity and purpose which contributed to a difficult reintegration experience. These findings were consistent across countries and contexts, and establish the importance of addressing the experience of loss for transitioning military veterans.

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Corresponding Author:

Dr Madeline Romaniuk, Gallipoli Medical Research Foundation, Greenslopes Private Hospital, 121 Newdegate Street, Greenslopes, QLD, 4120; Phone: +61 7 3394 7284; Fax: +617 3394 7767; Email: romaniukm@ramsayhealth.com.au
Madeline Romaniuk^{1, 2, 3*}. BA, GradDipPsych, BBehSc (Hons), DPsych (Clinical), romaniukm@ramsayhealth.com.au
Chloe Kidd^{1*}. BPsych (Hons), kiddc@ramsayhealth.com.au

*Joint first authors; Authors contributed equally to the manuscript.

Affiliations:

- 1 Gallipoli Medical Research Institute, Greenslopes Private Hospital, Brisbane, Australia.
- 2 Institute of Health & Biomedical Innovation, Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane, Australia.
- 3 Institute of Resilient Regions, University of Southern Queensland, Springfield Central, Australia.

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