

# Understanding Military Culture: Part I

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# Why Learn About Military Culture?

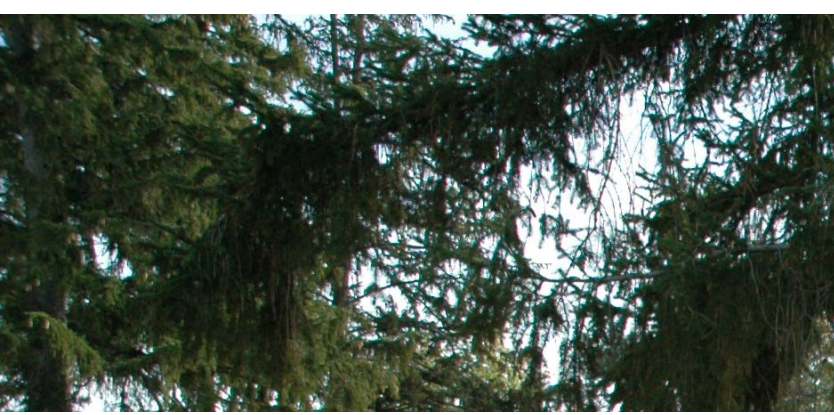
1. Helps you tailor programs, strategies and interventions to better serve military-affiliated students
2. Helps you communicate more effectively
3. Helps students feel understood and respected



# Defining a Military-Affiliated Student

Service Members, Veterans and Dependents

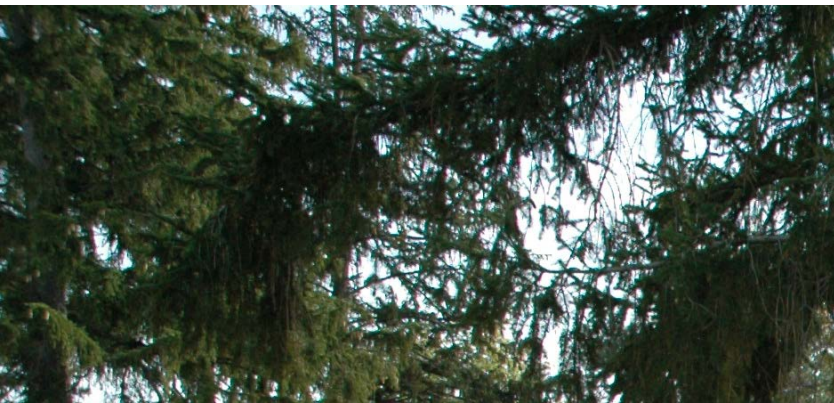




# Defining a “Service Member”

## Active Service

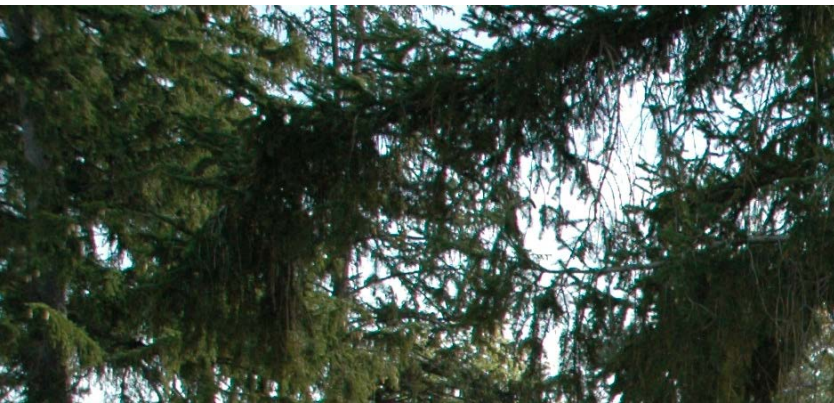
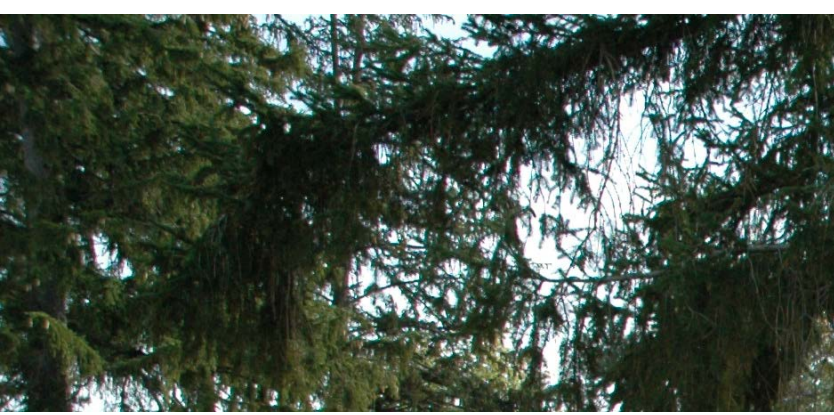
- Active Duty
- Reserve
- National Guard

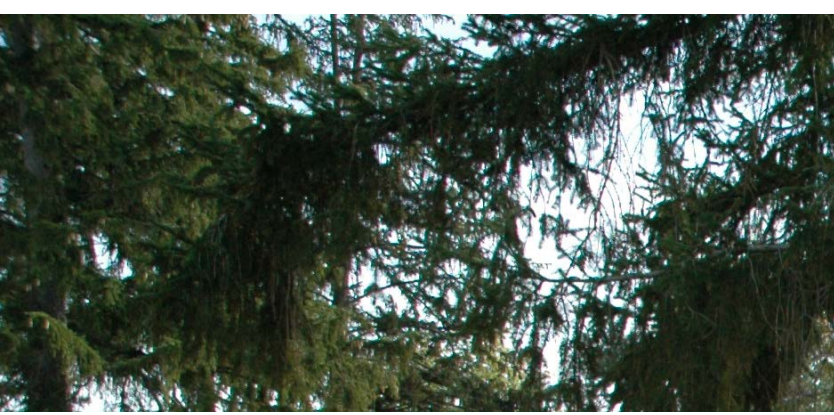


# Defining a “Veteran”

The VA’s general definition is:

- Veteran Eligibility: For the purposes of VA health benefits and services, a person who served in the active military service and who was discharged or released under conditions other than *dishonorable* is a Veteran.
- Minimum Duty Requirements: Most Veterans who enlisted after September 7, 1980, or entered active duty after October 16, 1981, must have served 24 continuous months or the full period for which they were called to active duty in order to be eligible.





# Defining a “Dependent”

“Dependent” is a government definition used to determine eligibility for benefits



- Spouse (including same sex spouses)
- Children
- Step-children



# Defining a “Military-Affiliated Student”

\*Those who are excluded from government eligibility definitions can still be impacted emotionally:

1. Those with “Other than Honorable” Discharges
2. Siblings
3. Parents
4. Non-married individuals with partners in service

Comprehensive military background policies could inform work with all of these students who might be on your campus



# U.S. Armed Forces, Reserves and National Guard - New York Population

## Population

Army Active Duty: 19,980

Navy Active Duty: 2,184

Air Force Active Duty: 327

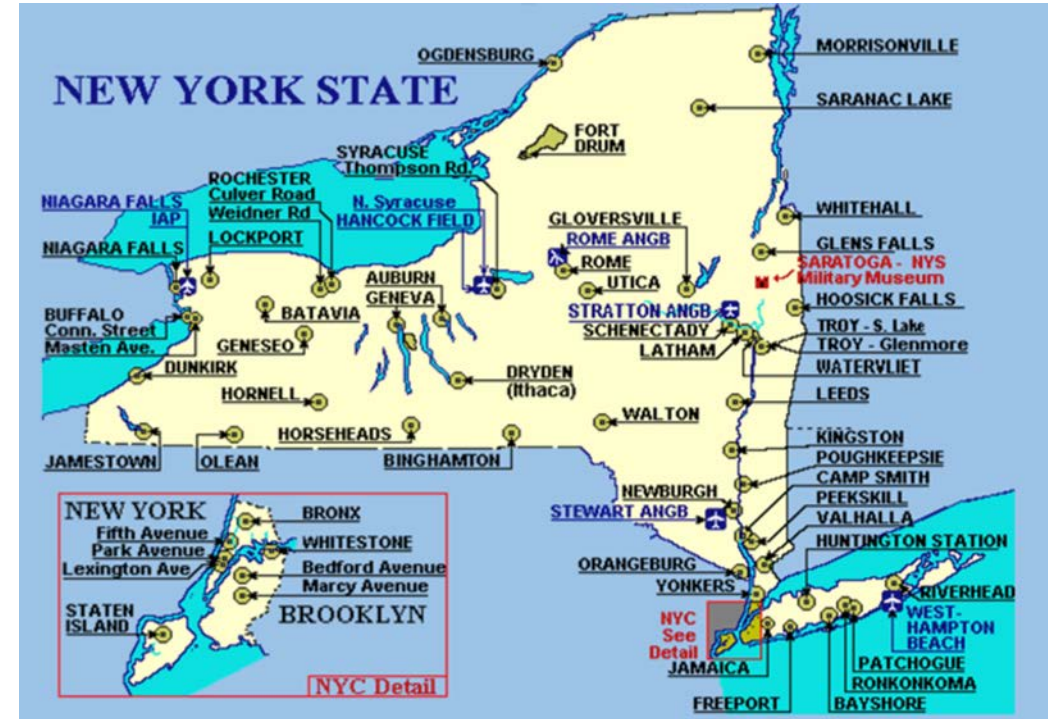
Marine Active Duty: 698

Coast Guard Active Duty: 1,117

Selected Reserve: 30,577

Army National Guard: 10,648

Air National Guard: 6,297



Source: Map from the New York State Division of Military & Naval Affairs

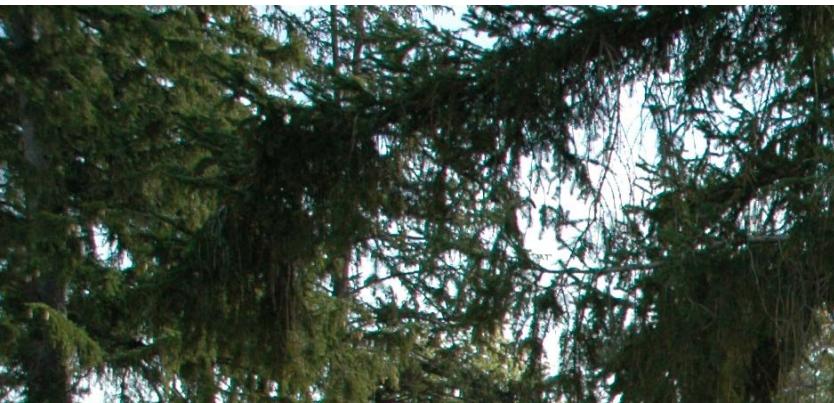
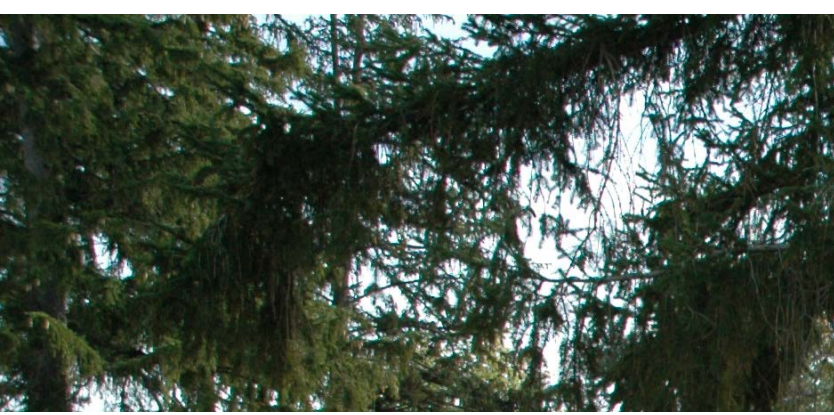




# According to SUNY, Estimated Number of Military-Affiliated SUNY Students

8,000-10,000





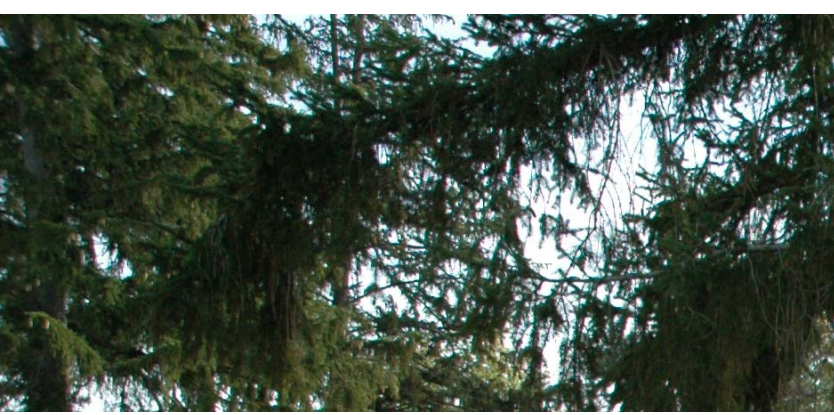
# Military Culture



# Reasons for Joining

- To serve your country and protect your country's liberty and freedom
- Travel the world
- Help stop terrorism
- College education
- Get a good paying job
- Duty and Honor for your country
- Family Tradition
- To improve yourself and learn new skills
- Get a career
- Turn your life around

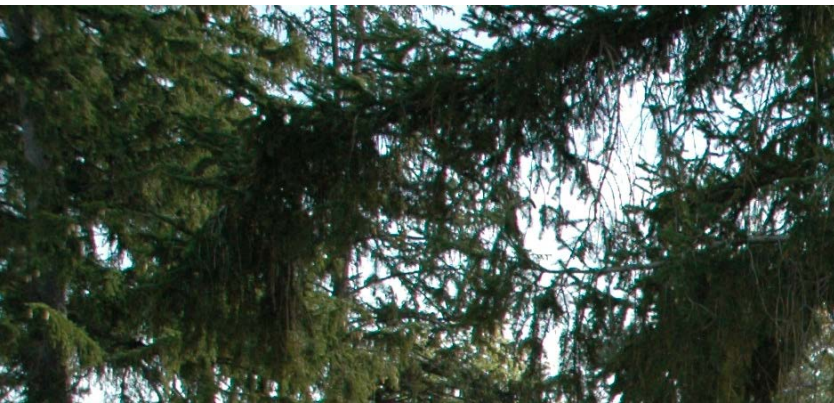




# Military as a Unique Culture

The military setting has many of the core elements characterizing distinct cultures

- Ceremonies, Rituals, Rites, and Celebrations
- Symbols, Artifacts, and Symbolic Actions
- Histories, Stories, Legends, & Myths
- Beliefs, Values, and Attitudes
- Rules, Taboos, Laws, & Ethical Codes
- Language
- Technology



# Military Culture - Values and Beliefs

Discipline  
Teamwork  
Loyalty  
Freedom  
Honor  
Respect

Duty  
Selfless Service  
Integrity  
Personal Courage  
Integrity

# Branches of Services

- United States Army
  - Inception: 14 June 1775
- United States Navy
  - Inception: 13 October 1775
- United States Marine Corps
  - Inception: 10 November 1775
- United States Coast Guard
  - Inception: 4 August 1790
- United States Air Force
  - Inception: 18 September 1947



# Military Components – Federal and State

Federal		State
Active Duty	Reserve	National Guard
Army	Army	Army
Navy	Navy	Air Force
USMC	USMC	Naval Militia*
Coast Guard	Coast Guard	
Air Force	Air Force	<i>*Not all states have this asset</i>



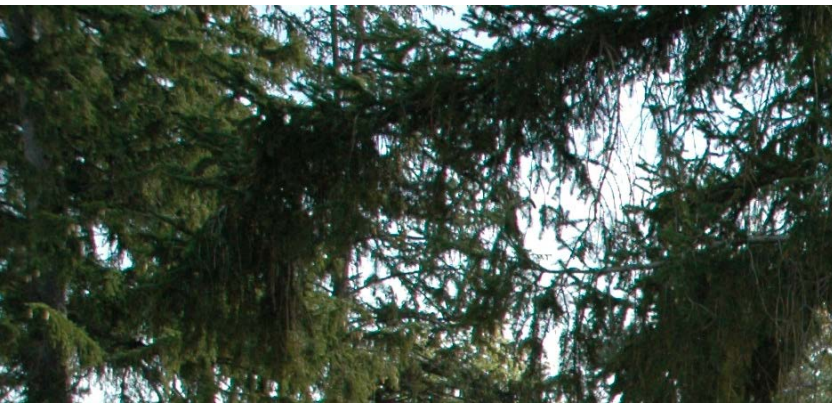
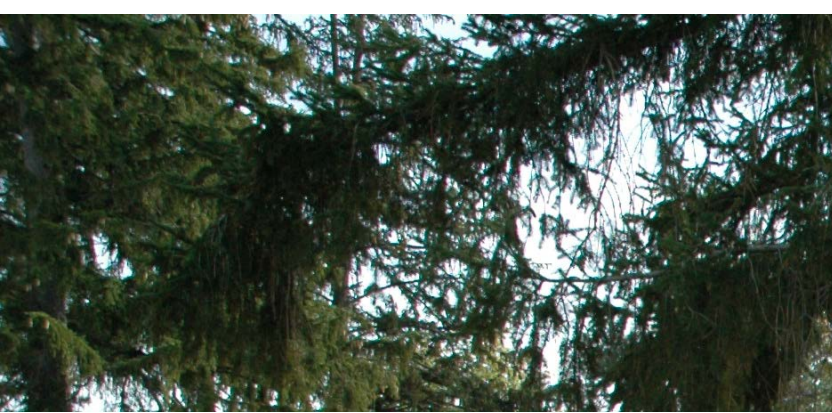
# MOS- Military Occupational Specialty

- Accounting, Budget, and Finance
- Business Administration and Operations
- Construction, Building, and Extraction
- Education and Training
- Health Care Practitioners
- Intelligence
- Legal Professions and Support Services
- Naval and Maritime Operations
- Arts, Communication, Media, and Design
- Counseling, Social Work, and Human Services
- Law Enforcement, Security, and Protective Services
- Mechanic and Repair Technicians
- Aviation
- Culinary
- Combat Arms

# Basic Training/Induction

Initial Entry Training/Boot Camp is an intensive residential program normally lasting several weeks

- Aims to induct newly recruited military personnel into the social norms and essential tasks of the armed forces by way of:
  - Confinement and Suppression
  - Control and Conformity
  - Stress and Punishment
  - Bonding and the Hierarchy of Esteem
  - Fieldcraft and Fitness
  - Graduation and Drop-out



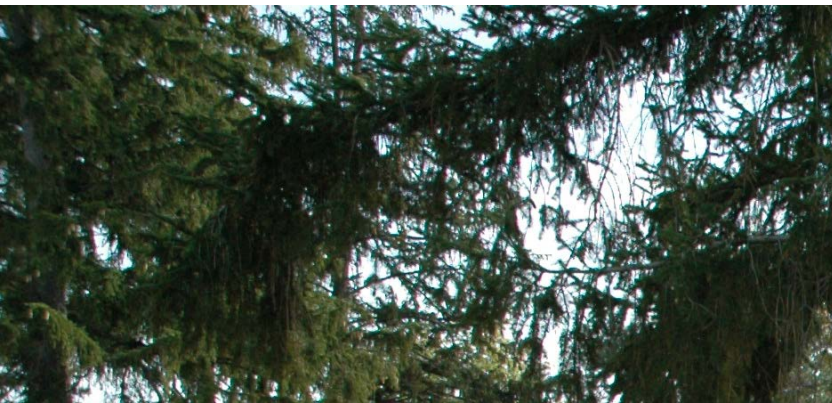
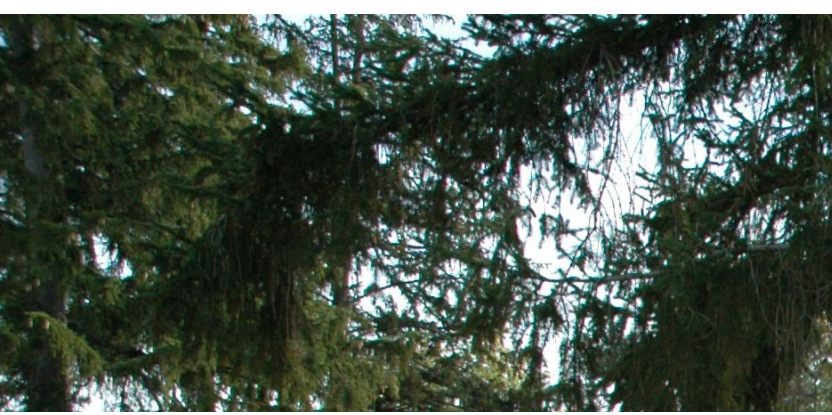
# Chain of Command

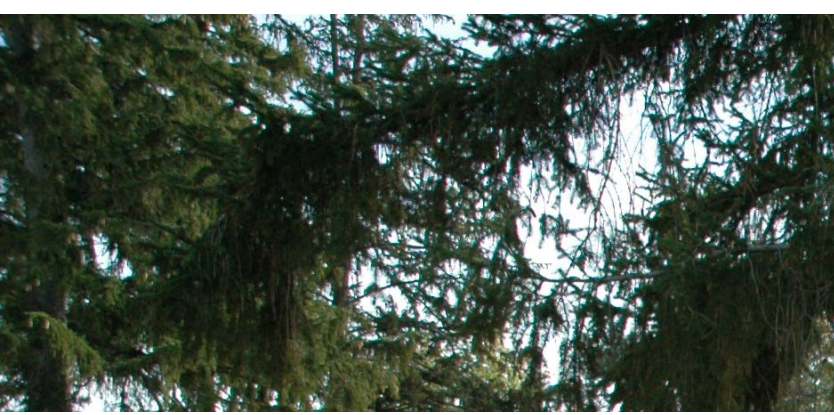
## Chain of Command

- Military-affiliated students are used to this model of communication
- May create challenges in communicating
- Taught to handle issues at the lowest level
- May prevent them from asking for help

## Rules around Chain of Command:

- Disrespecting an Officer
- “Jumping” the Chain of Command
- Fraternalization





# Ranks

## Enlisted

Enlisted are the backbone of the military. They have specific specialties within a military unit



## Commissioned Officer

Officers act as managers to the enlisted. They plan missions, give orders, and assign tasks. **Enlisted execute those tasks.**



# RANK INSIGNIA OF THE U.S. ARMED FORCES

## ENLISTED

E-1	E-2	E-3	E-4	E-5	E-6	E-7	E-8	E-9	SENIOR ENLISTED ADVISORS	
<b>ARMY</b>										
no insignia Private E-1 (PV1)	 Private E-2 (PV2)	 Private First Class (PFC)	 Corporal (CPL)	 Sergeant (SGT)	 Staff Sergeant (SSG)	 Sergeant First Class (SFC)	 Master Sergeant (MSG) / First Sergeant (1SG)	 Sergeant Major (SGM) / Command Sergeant Major (CSM)	 Sergeant Major of the Army (SMA)	
<b>MARINES</b>										
no insignia Private (Pvt)	 Private First (PFC)	 Lance Corporal (LCpl)	 Corporal (Cpl)	 Sergeant (Sgt)	 Staff Sergeant (SSgt)	 Gunnery Sergeant (GySgt)	 Master Sergeant (MSG) / First Sergeant (1stSgt)	 Master Gunnery Sergeant (MGySgt) / Sergeant Major (SgtMaj)	 Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps (SgtMajMC)	
<b>AIR FORCE</b>										
no insignia Airman Basic (AB)	 Airman (Amn)	 Airman First Class (A1C)	 Senior Airman (SrA)	 Staff Sergeant (SSgt)	 Technical Sergeant (TSgt)	 Master Sergeant (MSG) / First Sergeant (E-7)	 Senior Master Sergeant (SMSgt) / First Sergeant (E-8)	 Chief Master Sergeant (CMSgt) / First Sergeant (E-9)	 Command Chief Master Sergeant (CCM)	 Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force (CMSAF)
<b>NAVY</b>										
no insignia Seaman Recruit (SR)	 Seaman Apprentice (SA)	 Seaman (SN)	 Petty Officer Third Class (PO3)	 Petty Officer Second Class (PO2)	 Petty Officer First Class (PO1)	 Chief Petty Officer (CPO)	 Senior Chief Petty Officer (SCPO)	 Master Chief Petty Officer (MCPO) / Force or Fleet Command Master Chief Petty Officer (FORMC) (FLTMC)	 Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy (MCPON)	
<b>COAST GUARD</b>										
 Seaman Recruit (SR)	 Seaman Apprentice (SA)	 Seaman (SN)	 Petty Officer Third Class (PO3)	 Petty Officer Second Class (PO2)	 Petty Officer First Class (PO1)	 Chief Petty Officer (CPO)	 Senior Chief Petty Officer (SCPO)	 Master Chief Petty Officer (MCPO) / Command Master Chief (CMC)	 Master Chief Petty Officer of the Coast Guard (MCPO-CG)	

# RANK INSIGNIA OF THE U.S. ARMED FORCES

## OFFICERS

O-1	O-2	O-3	O-4	O-5	O-6	O-7	O-8	O-9	O-10	SPECIAL
<b>ARMY - AIR FORCE - MARINES</b>										
 Second Lieutenant (2LT)	 First Lieutenant (1LT)	 Captain (CPT)	 Major (MAJ)	 Lieutenant Colonel (LTC)	 Colonel (COL)	 Brigadier General (BG)	 Major General (MG)	 Lieutenant General (LTG)	 General (GEN)	 General of the Army (GA)
<b>NAVY - COAST GUARD</b>										
 Ensign (ENS)	 Lieutenant Junior Grade (LTJG)	 Lieutenant (LT)	 Lieutenant Commander (LCDR)	 Commander (CDR)	 Captain (CAPT)	 Rear Admiral Lower Half (RADM/L)	 Rear Admiral Upper Half (RADM/U)	 Vice Admiral (ADM)	 Admiral (ADM)	 Fleet Admiral (FADM)
<b>WARRANT OFFICERS</b>										
<b>W-1</b>		<b>W-2</b>		<b>W-3</b>		<b>W-4</b>		<b>W-5</b>		
<b>ARMY</b>										
 Warrant Officer (W01)	 Chief Warrant Officer (CW2)		 Chief Warrant Officer (CW3)		 Chief Warrant Officer (CW4)		 Chief Warrant Officer (CW5)			
<b>NAVY - COAST GUARD</b>										
 Warrant Officer 1 W-1 <small>* The grade of Warrant Officer W-1 is no longer in use.</small>	 Chief Warrant Officer (CW02)		 Chief Warrant Officer (CW03)		 Chief Warrant Officer (CW04)		 NO Chief Warrant Officer (CW05)			
<b>MARINES</b>										
 Warrant Officer (W0)	 Chief Warrant Officer (CW02)		 Chief Warrant Officer (CW03)		 Chief Warrant Officer (CW04)		 Chief Warrant Officer (CW05)			
<b>AIR FORCE</b>										
NO WARRANT		NO WARRANT		NO WARRANT		NO WARRANT		NO WARRANT		

# Military Rules/Taboos

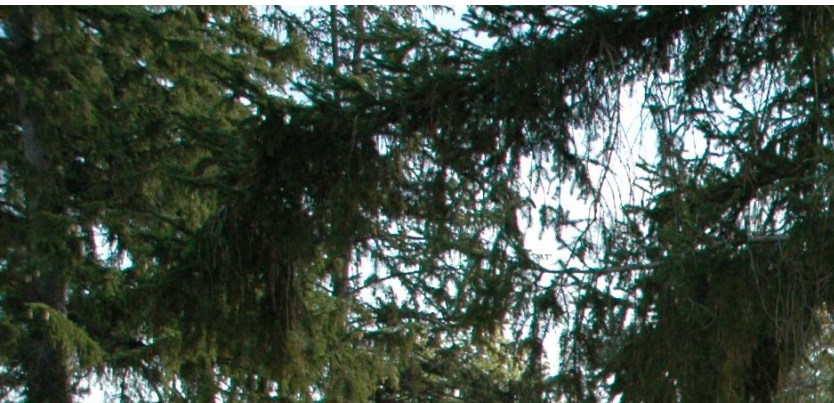
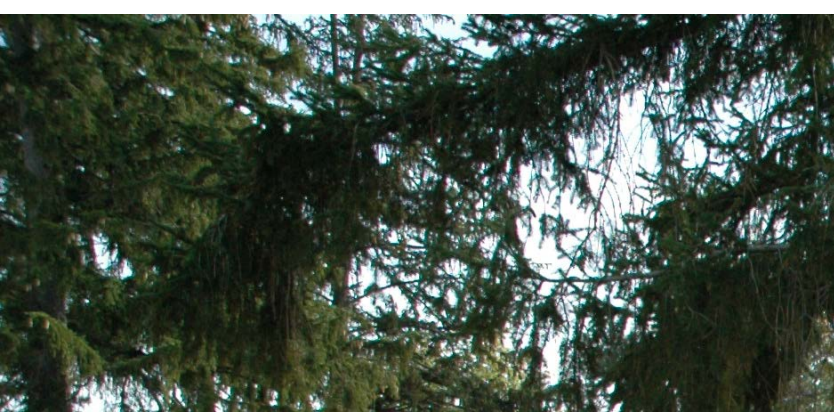
## Uniformed Code of Military Justice (UCMJ)

- 134 Articles
- Examples:
  - Article 15: Nonjudicial punishment
  - Article 91: Insubordinate conduct toward Warrant Officer, Noncommissioned Officer, or Petty Officer
    - (1) strikes or assaults a warrant officer, noncommissioned officer, or petty officer, while that officer is in the execution of his office;
    - (2) willfully disobeys the lawful order of a warrant officer, noncommissioned officer, or petty officer; or
    - (3) treats with contempt or is disrespectful in language or deportment toward a warrant officer, noncommissioned officer, or petty officer while that officer is in the execution of his office;



# Terminology

- DD214 - Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty
- Service Connected Disability
- Rank - A position of hierarchy in the military
- Officer vs Enlisted
- Branch of Service
- Duty Station - where one is stationed
- Deployed
- Activated
- Soldier vs Marine
- Sailor vs Airman
- Officer vs Enlisted
- Sergeant (middle management and the backbone of the military)
- Theatre - Combat area
- Sand Box - Iraq/ Afghanistan



# Acronyms

PCS - Permanent Change of Station

Leave - Off Duty (usually vacation)

MEB - Medical Evaluation Board

AWOL - Absent without Leave

FOB - Forward Operating Base

IED - Improvised Explosive Device

OIF - Operation Iraqi Freedom

OEF - Operation Enduring Freedom

OND - Operation New Dawn

MRE - Meal Ready to Eat

Theatre - Combat area

Sand Box - Iraq/Afghanistan

UCMJ - Uniformed Code of Military Justice

AT - Annual Training

RSD - Reserve Duty

SAD - State Active Duty

TDY - Temporary Duty

UTA - Unit Training Assembly

VA - Veteran Affairs

DoD - Department of Defense

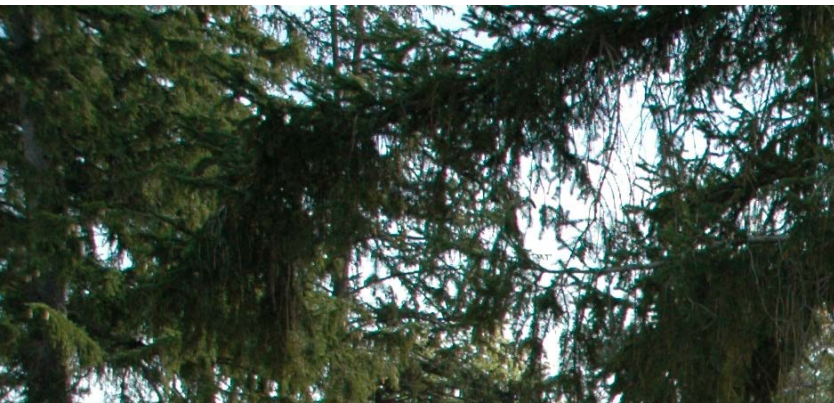
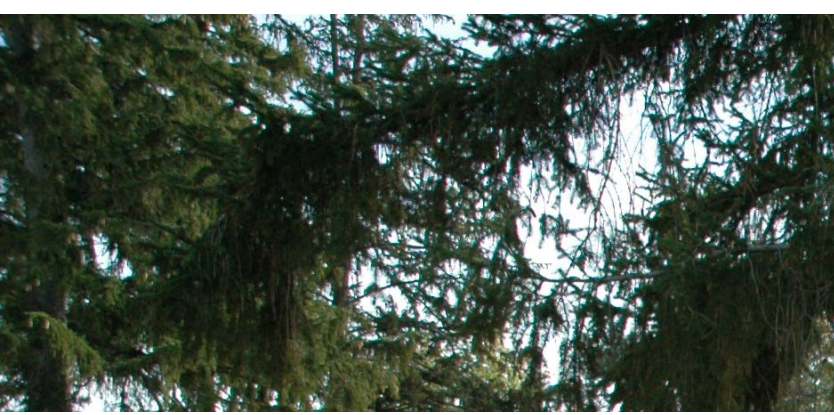




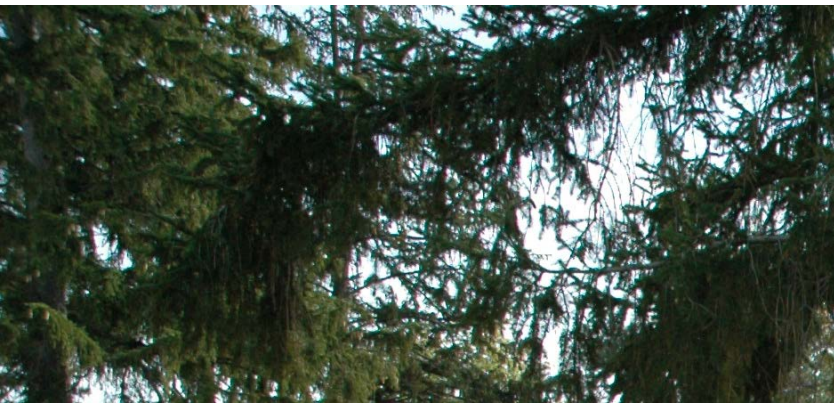
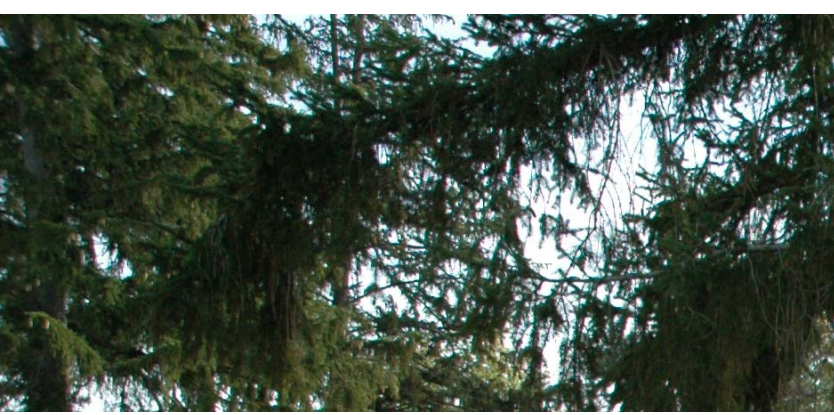
"15 minutes prior to 15 minutes prior"

# “Blue Falcon”

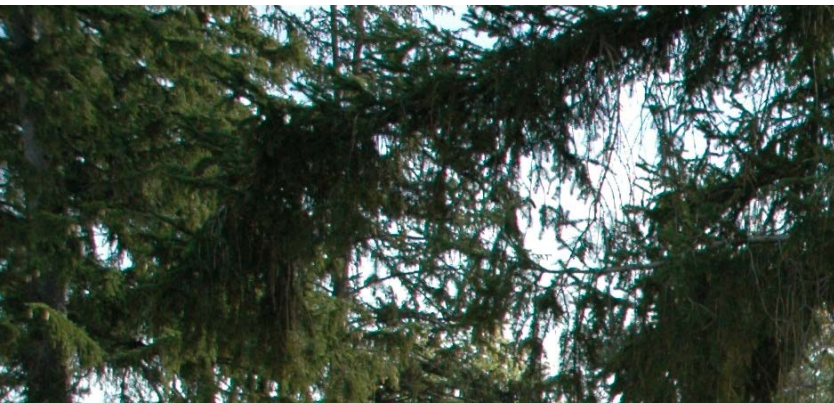
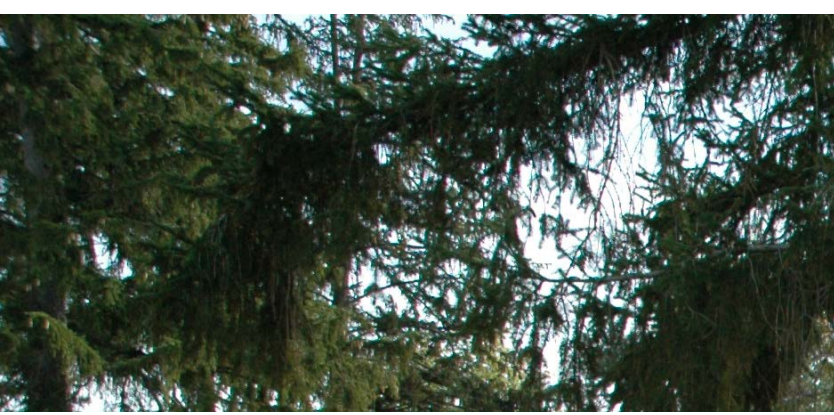




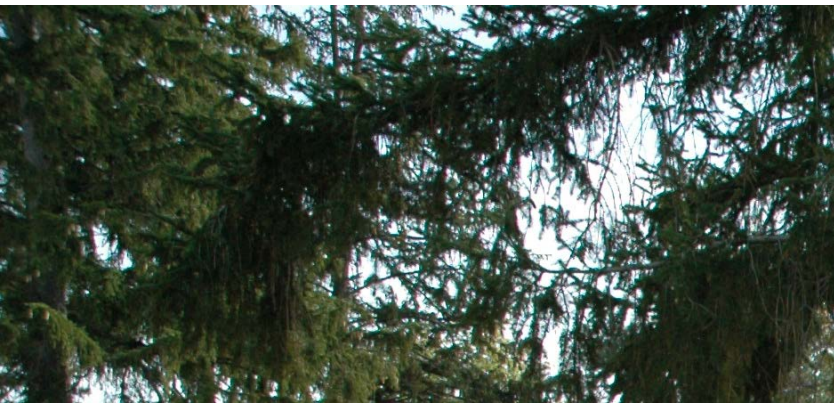
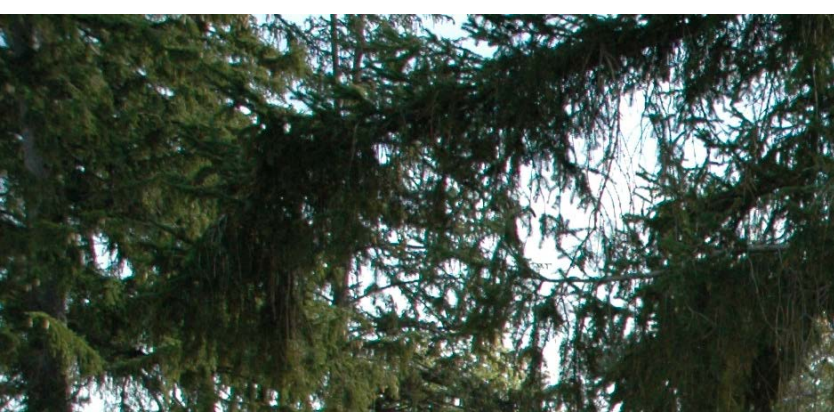
# "Embrace the suck"



# "Back on the block"



“Rub some dirt on it”



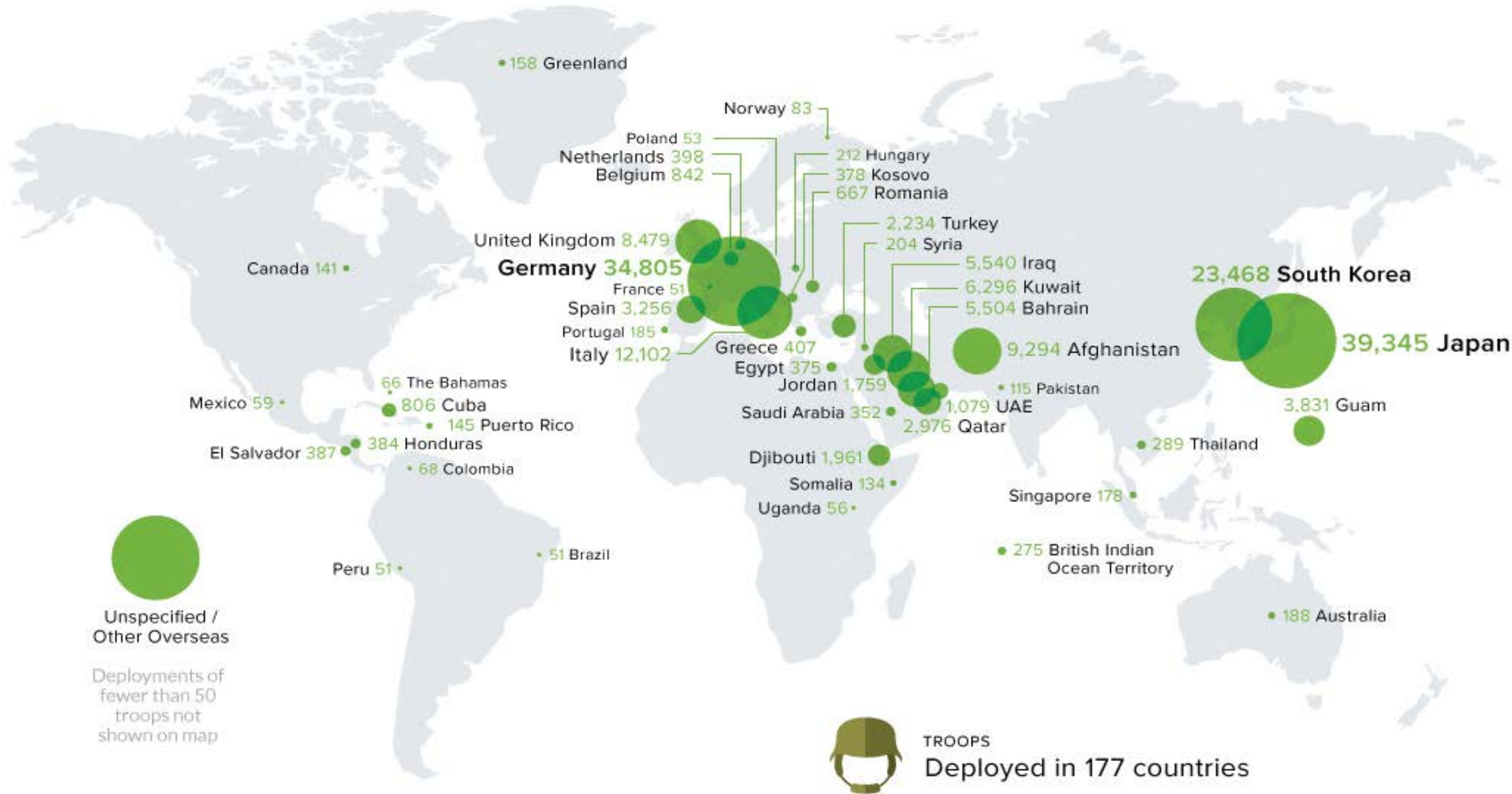
# Deployment

# Deployment - Characteristics

- Deployments can be during combat, humanitarian emergencies, or peacetime
- Deployment can happen anywhere in the world
- With increasing technology, combat can happen anywhere. i.e., Drones







# Deployment Cycle of a Military-Affiliated Student

## Pre-Deployment

- Up to six months prior to deployment
- Major stressor
- Impacts academic success
- “Physically present, psychologically absent”

## Deployment

- Major stressor
- Requires leave of absence from college
- “Psychologically present, physically absent”

## Post-Deployment

- Major stressor
- Transitional challenges associated
- Reintegration challenges back into college
- “Physically present, psychologically absent”

# Top 5 Military Stressors

	Active Duty Members	Military Spouses	Veterans	Veteran Spouses
<b>Deployments</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>46%</b>
<b>Financial Issues/Stress</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>55%</b>
<b>Relocation Stress</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>24%</b>
<b>Separation</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>39%</b>
<b>Isolation from Family and Friends</b>	31%	<b>40%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>23%</b>
<b>Job Stress</b>	<b>35%</b>	17%	22%	11%
Spouse Employment	23%	32%	13%	21%
Worries about Children (Parent Time Away and Impact of Military Life)	33%	26%	24%	23%
Lack of Childcare	16%	22%	7%	13%
Marital or Relationship Issues	20%	15%	23%	21%

# Deployment-Experience

- Physical demands (intense heat, need to wear heavy body armor)
- Exhaustion
- Extreme boredom
- Home/civilian concerns
- Increased means of communication has pros and cons
- Transition to home/civilian life



# Deployment- Experience

***Potential*** repeated exposure to trauma:

- Constant sense of threat - hypervigilance as necessary state for survival
- Witnessing violence
- Experiencing violence





“We don’t all come  
back broken”

# Military Culture

- Military culture is heterogeneous.
- Gender, gender identity, ethnic and racial background, sexual orientation, religious affiliations, etc. intersect with military identity.
- Service Member, Veteran or family member can have many different experiences depending on own subculture, branch, job, unit atmosphere.
- Military culture is voluntary. The extent that one takes on this identity is fluid.

