

Information from TVMI Data

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PennState

The Veterans Metrics Initiative (TVMI) Sample



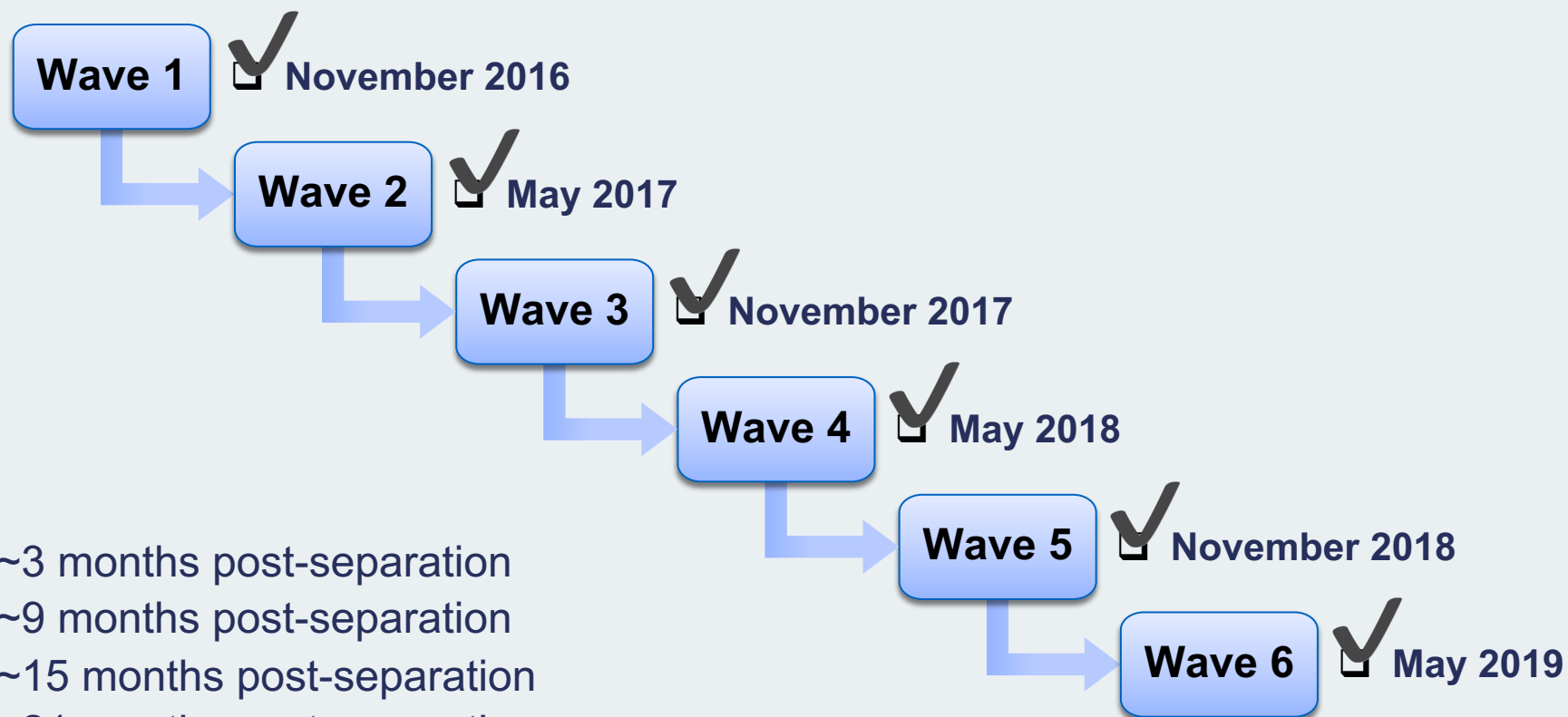
Vogt, D., Perkins D. F., Copeland L. A., Finley, E. P., Jamieson, C. S., Booth, B., Lederer, S., & Gilman, C. L. (2018). The Veterans Metrics Initiative study of US veterans' experiences during their transition from military service. *BMJ Open* 8(6), e020734.

doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2017-020734

<https://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/8/6/e020734>

- 3-year longitudinal study (public dataset will be available in Summer 2021)
 - Coordinated by the Henry M. Jackson Foundation for the Advancement of Military Medicine, Inc.
- National sample of 9,566 veterans who completed the survey at Wave 1
 - Participants were recruited in the fall of 2016
 - 23% response rate by newly separated U.S. veterans
- Non-response weights were computed to adjust for gender, rank/paygrade, and branch (full population of 48,695 eligible veterans)

TVMI Data Collection Timeline



Wave 1 (**W1**): ~3 months post-separation

Wave 2 (**W2**): ~9 months post-separation

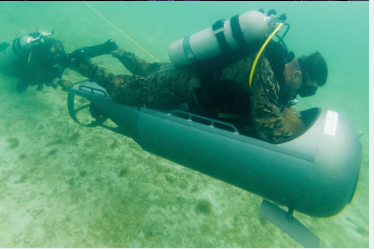
Wave 3 (**W3**): ~15 months post-separation

Wave 4 (**W4**): ~21 months post-separation

Wave 5 (**W5**): ~27 months post-separation

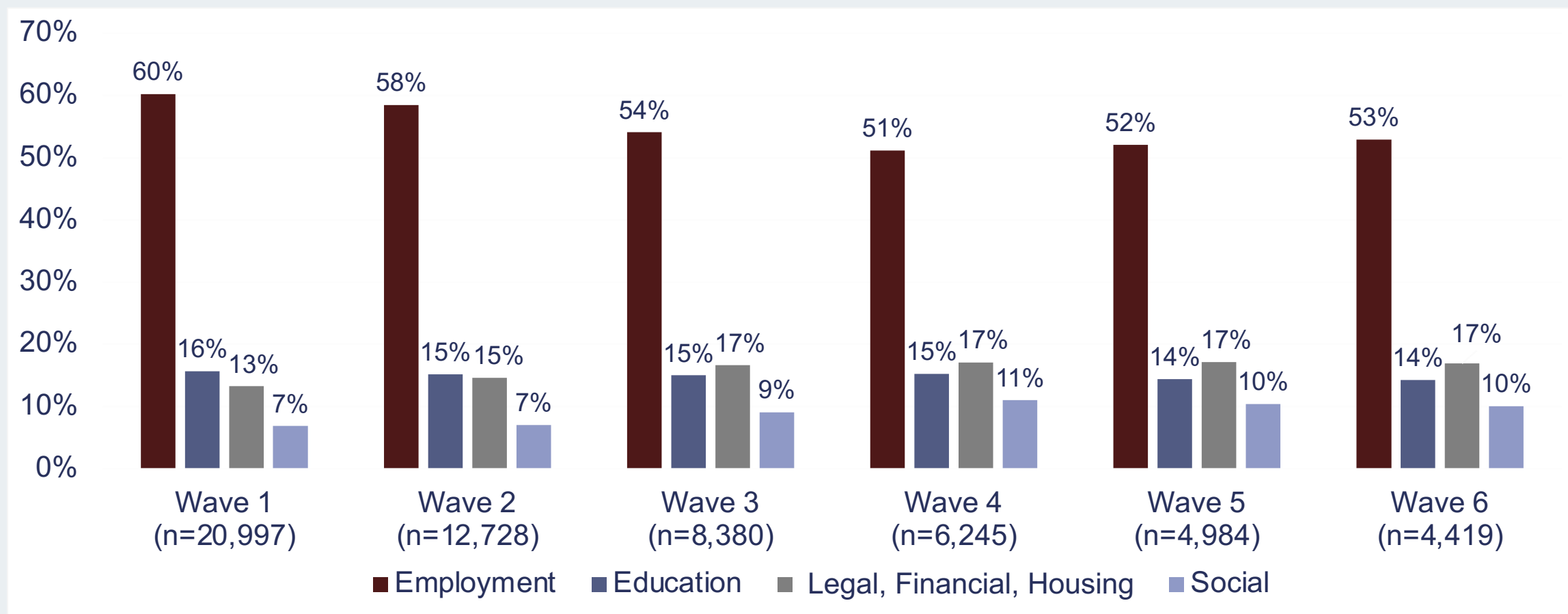
Wave 6 (**W6**): ~33 months post-separation

TVMI Study Participants



	Population (n=48,965)	Wave 1 (3 months) (n=9,566)	Wave 6 (33 months) (n=5,258)
Male	84.1%	81.8%	81.5%
Female	15.9%	18.2%	18.5%
Army	32.1%	32.9%	31.0%
Navy	18.8%	19.2%	19.3%
Air Force	13.5%	19.0%	19.9%
Marines	17.2%	15.9%	16.6%
National Guard/Reserve	18.4%	12.9%	12.4%
E1-E4 Junior Enlisted	41.4%	27.5%	28.5%
E5-E6 Mid-Grade Enlisted	29.5%	30.0%	29.9%
E7-E9 Senior Enlisted	13.4%	17.9%	16.7%
W1-W5 Warrant Officers	1.1%	1.6%	1.5%
O1-O3 Junior Officers	6.4%	8.4%	9.0%
O4-O10 Senior Officers	8.1%	14.7%	14.5%

Number of Nominated Programs at Each Wave by Domain



Note: The “n” in this slide refers to the number of nominated programs.
Health programs are excluded.

Reasons for Program Non-Use

Reasons identified for the vocational domain (i.e., no employment or education programs used):

- 37.8% said they had no need
- 15.0% were not sure for what/if they were eligible
- 12.9% had not found a program which met their needs
- 11.1% did not know where to get help



Top 10 Components: Largest Impacts on Outcomes

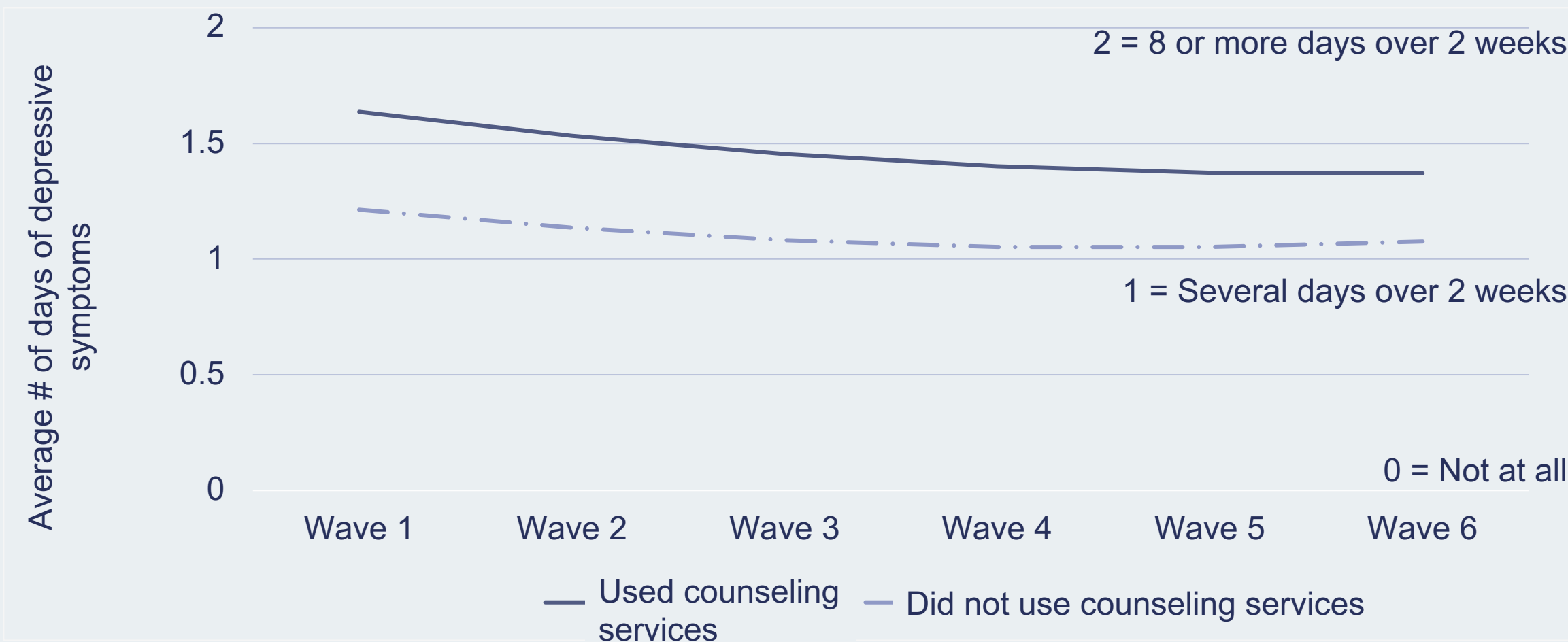
Component (Content and Process)	Odds Ratio Across All Employment Outcomes and Waves (Highest to Lowest)	Outcome
Networking conference	3.0 times	Getting a Job
Interviewing, mentor/coach	2.8 times	Getting a Job
Entrepreneurship, direct instruction	2.6 times	Better Job Opportunity
Resume-writing, mentor/coach	2.3 times	Getting a Job
Translating military to civilian work, mentor	2.2 times	Getting a Job
Career planning, exploration, interactive online	2.0 times	Getting a Job
Virtual seminars	2.0 times	Getting a Job
Job training and certification, direct instruction	98%	Getting a Job
Resume-writing, direct instruction	96%	Better Job Opportunity
Resume-writing, interactive online	87%	Better Job Opportunity

Education Components Predicting Leaving School

	Technical degree	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree
Male gender	47% less likely			2x more likely
Single, no relationship				2.2x more
Problematic financial status			1.7x more likely	
At-risk financial status	62% less			
PTSD symptoms	1.9x more	1.6x more	1.8x more	
Probable depression			1.5x more	
Attended veterans' center + group at Wave 1 vs. neither				
Attended veterans' center + group at Wave 2			31% less likely	
Attended veterans' center + group at Wave 3			34% less likely	

Depressive Symptoms and Counseling Services

Among veterans with mental health symptoms at Wave 1 who were matched for health service use:



Well-being Recommendation #7 (1 of 2 slides)

Veterans often under-recognize their own mental health problems; destigmatize mental health care, help veterans reflect on their mental health needs, and encourage veterans to be receptive to connecting with needed mental health supports.

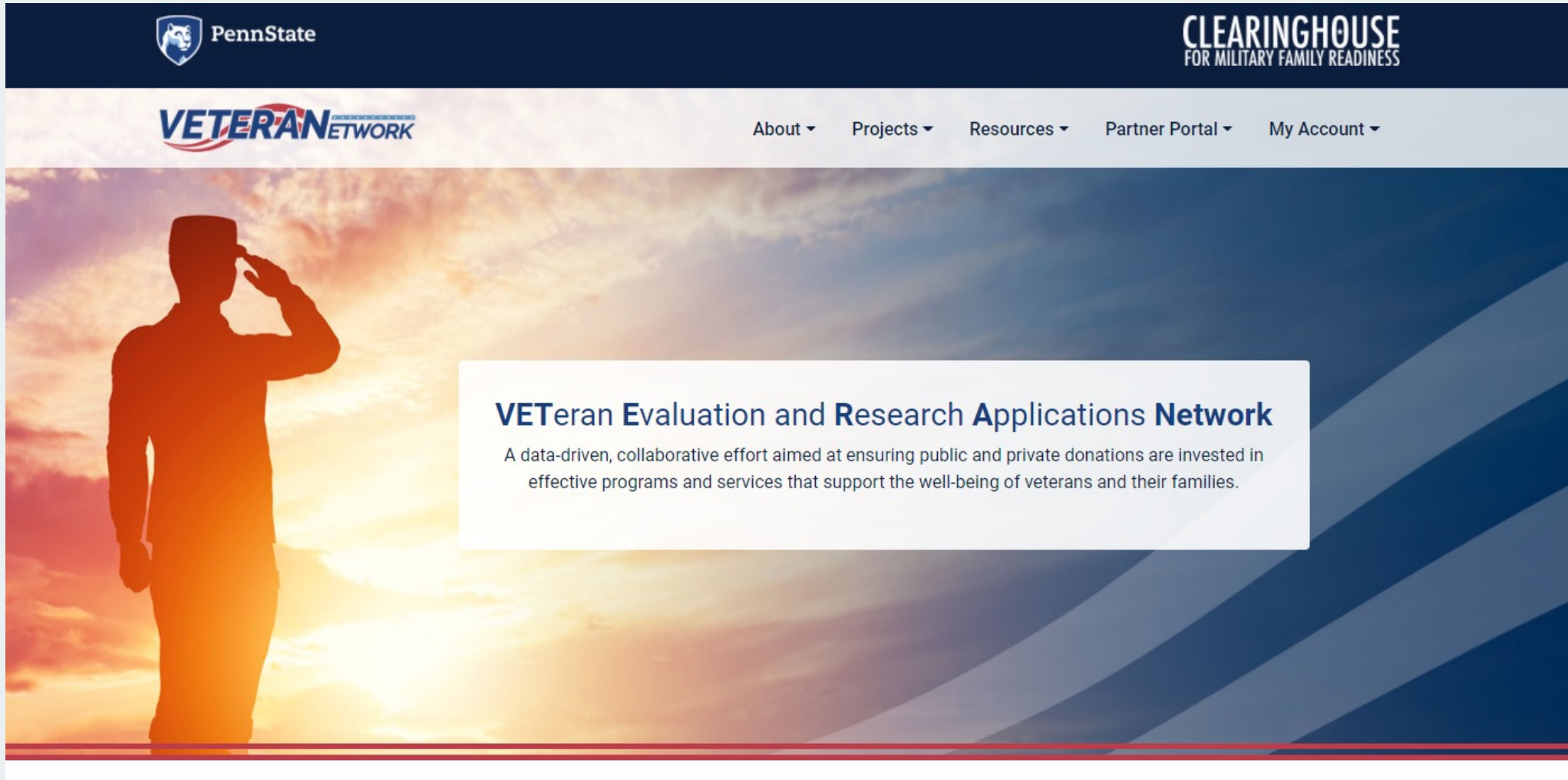
- 40% of veterans reported meeting mental health criteria.
- Only one-quarter of the veterans who screened positive for a mental health problem reported that they had a mental health problem.
- Veterans with ongoing mental health problems were nearly 10 times more likely to have difficulty adjusting during their transition to civilian life.

Well-being Recommendation #7 (2 of 2 slides)



- Only 8% or less of the veterans used any health programs, even when they screened positive for mental health problems.
- Veterans who used counseling services for mental health improved their depression symptoms in the following assessment across the 6 waves.

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