THE VETERANS METRICS INITIATIVE (TVMI)
BASELINE PREDICTORS OF VOCATIONAL SATISFACTION

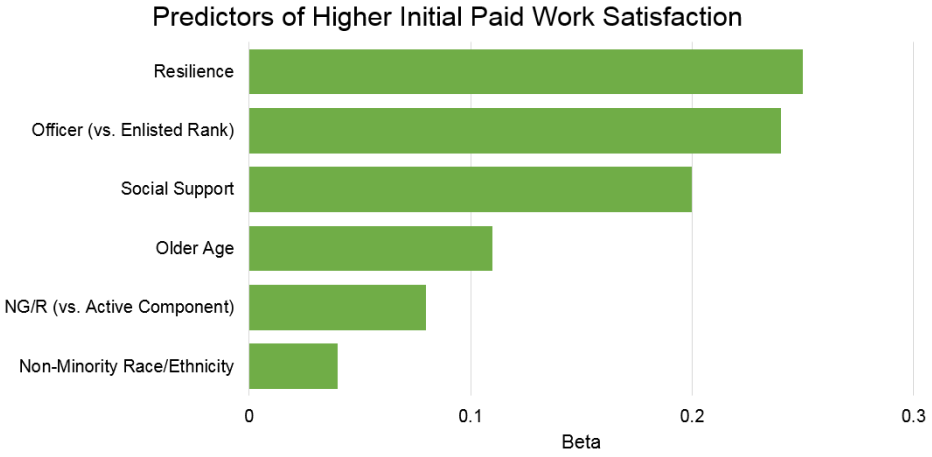
Data collected from study participants at Waves 1, 2, and 3 Issue 12a

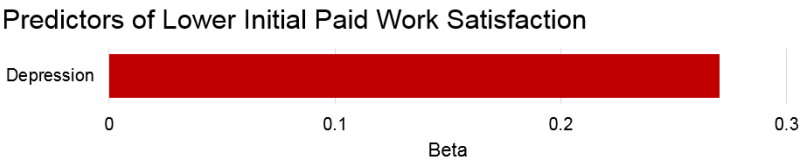
INTRODUCTION

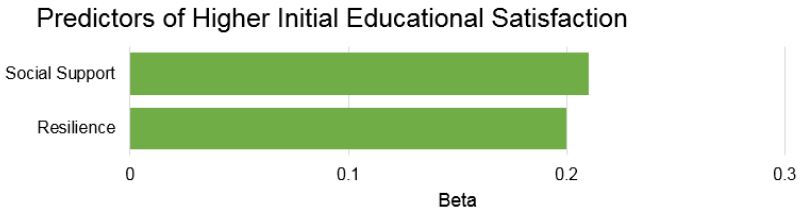
Unweighted survey data of 9,566 newly separated veterans was analyzed to understand the background characteristics and experiences related to veterans' paid work and educational satisfaction at the time of separation and whether some of these same factors predicted improvements or declines in veterans' paid work and educational satisfaction throughout the first ~15 months following separation. Characteristics in place at the time of separation are the focus of these analyses, as the ultimate goal is to identify subgroups of veterans who may benefit from support at the time of transition.

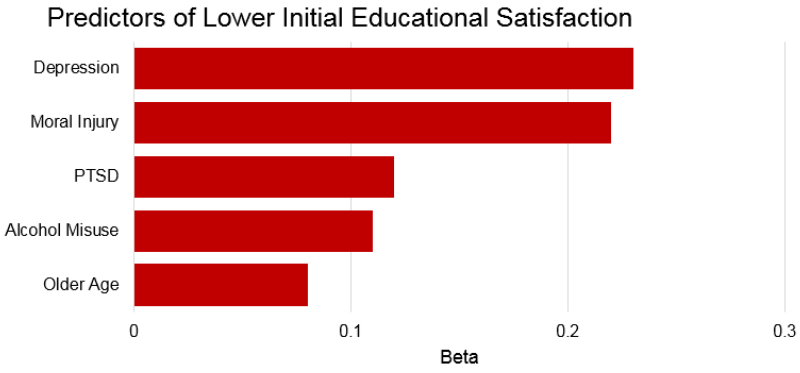
The associations between the following factors and vocational satisfaction were examined:

1.) Demographic characteristics (gender, age, minority race/ethnicity)
2.) Military characteristics (rank, service component)
3.) Military trauma history (warfare exposure, military sexual trauma, moral injury)
4.) Mental health at time of separation (PTSD, depression, anxiety, alcohol misuse)
5.) Internal and external resources at the time of separation (resilience, social support)









SUMMARY

- Among the predictors examined, resilience (+), officer rank (-), and depression (-) demonstrated the strongest associations with paid work satisfaction at the time of separation.
- Among the predictors examined, social support (+), depression (-), and moral injury (-) demonstrated the strongest associations with educational satisfaction at the time of separation.
- No potential predictors were associated with both lower initial well-being and continued improvements or declines in vocational satisfaction over time, suggesting that the factors have their primary impact on well-being at the time of separation rather than change in well-being over time.

The preliminary data reported herein are unweighted and report on the surveyed sample. They do not represent any larger population. For more information, please contact Jackie Vandermeersch (jvandermeersch@hjf.org).

THE VETERANS METRICS INITIATIVE (TVMI)
BASELINE PREDICTORS OF FINANCIAL SATISFACTION

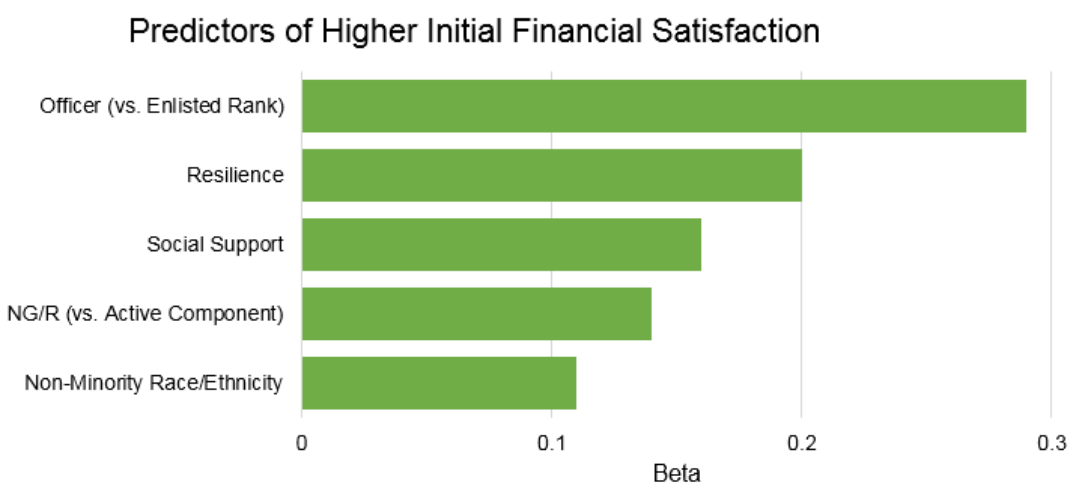
Data collected from study participants at Waves 1, 2, and 3 Issue 12b

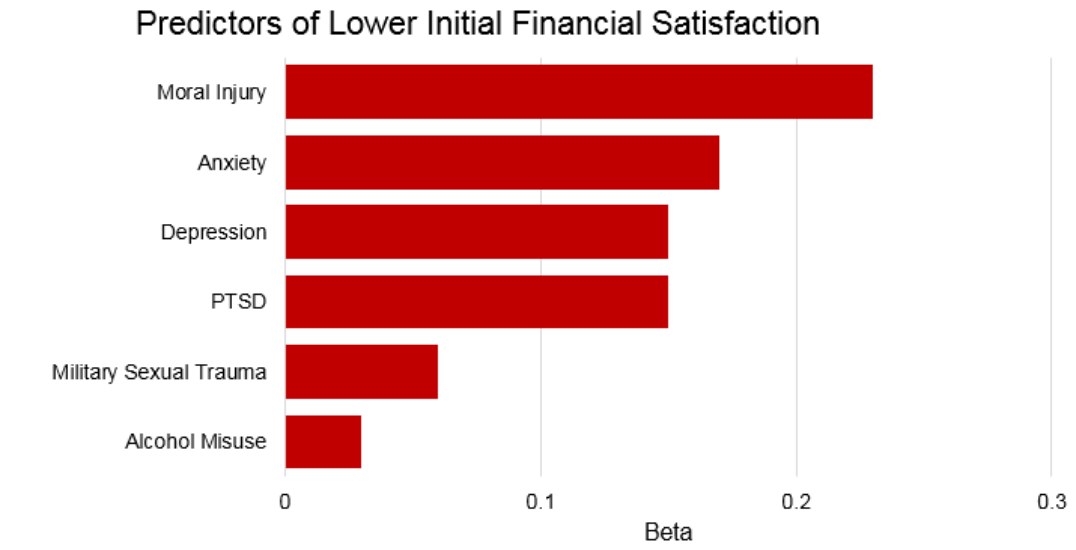
INTRODUCTION

Unweighted survey data of 9,566 newly separated veterans was analyzed to understand the background characteristics and experiences related to veterans' financial satisfaction at the time of separation and whether some of these same factors predicted improvements or declines in veterans' financial satisfaction throughout the first ~15 months following separation. Characteristics in place at the time of separation are the focus of these analyses, as the ultimate goal is to identify subgroups of veterans who may benefit from support at the time of transition.

The associations between the following factors and financial satisfaction were examined:

1.) Demographic characteristics (gender, age, minority race/ethnicity)
2.) Military characteristics (rank, service component)
3.) Military trauma history (warfare exposure, military sexual trauma, moral injury)
4.) Mental health at time of separation (PTSD, depression, anxiety, alcohol misuse)
5.) Internal and external resources at the time of separation (resilience, social support)





SUMMARY

- Among the predictors examined, officer rank (+), resilience (+), and moral injury (-) demonstrated the strongest associations with financial well-being at the time of separation.
- No potential predictors were associated with both lower initial well-being and continued improvements or declines in financial satisfaction over time, suggesting that the factors have their primary impact on well-being at the time of separation rather than change in well-being over time.

The preliminary data reported herein are unweighted and report on the surveyed sample. They do not represent any larger population. For more information, please contact Jackie Vandermeersch (jvandermeersch@hjf.org).

THE VETERANS METRICS INITIATIVE (TVMI)
BASELINE PREDICTORS OF HEALTH SATISFACTION

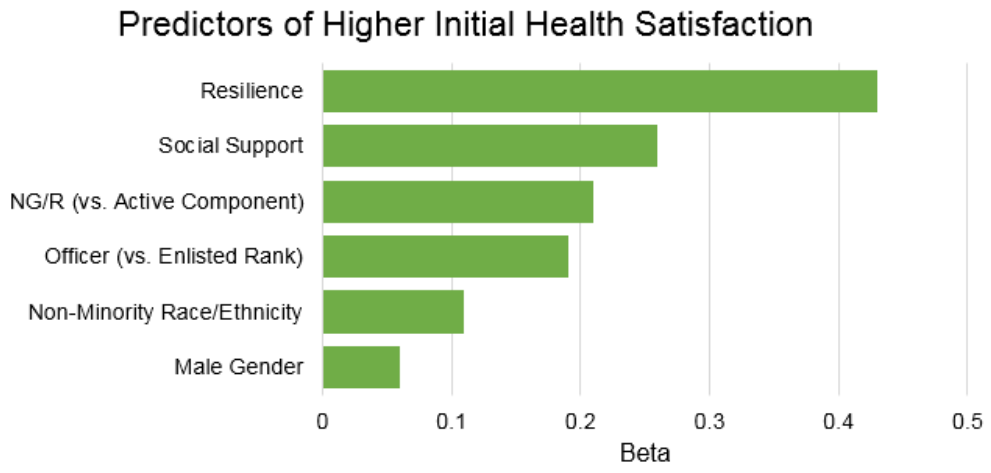
Data collected from study participants at Waves 1, 2, and 3 Issue 12c

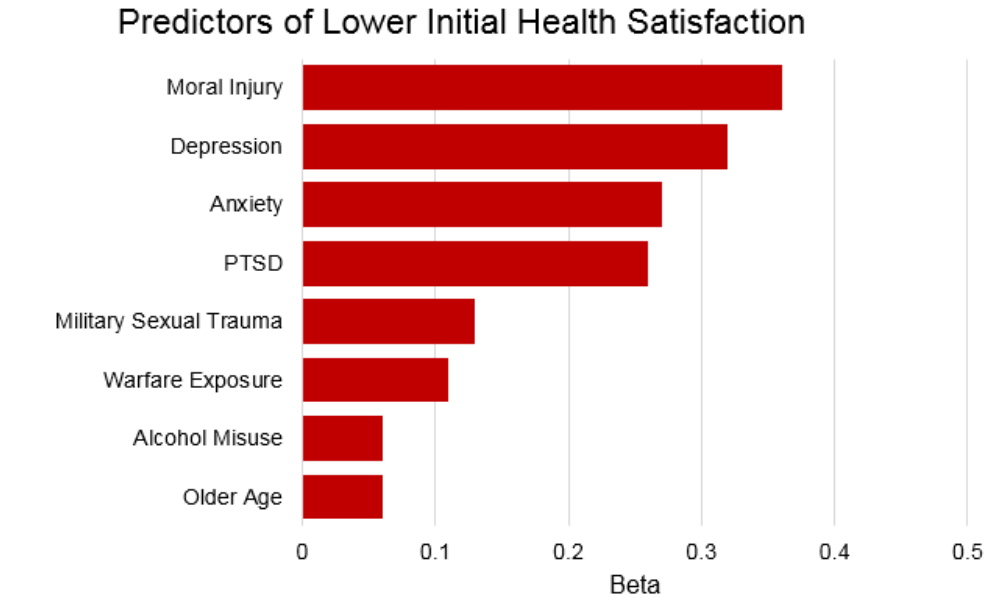
INTRODUCTION

Unweighted survey data of 9,566 newly separated veterans was analyzed to understand the background characteristics and experiences related to veterans' health satisfaction at the time of separation and whether some of these same factors predicted improvements or declines in veterans' health satisfaction throughout the first ~15 months following separation. Characteristics in place at the time of separation are the focus of these analyses, as the ultimate goal is to identify subgroups of veterans who may benefit from support at the time of transition.

The associations between the following factors and health satisfaction were examined:

1.) Demographic characteristics (gender, age, minority race/ethnicity)
2.) Military characteristics (rank, service component)
3.) Military trauma history (warfare exposure, military sexual trauma, moral injury)
4.) Mental health at time of separation (PTSD, depression, anxiety, alcohol misuse)
5.) Internal and external resources at the time of separation (resilience, social support)





SUMMARY

- Among the predictors examined, resilience (+), moral injury (-), and depression (-) demonstrated the strongest associations with health satisfaction at the time of separation.
- No potential predictors were associated with both lower initial well-being and continued improvements or declines in health satisfaction over time, suggesting that the factors have their primary impact on well-being at the time of separation rather than change in well-being over time.

The preliminary data reported herein are unweighted and report on the surveyed sample. They do not represent any larger population. For more information, please contact Jackie Vandermeersch (jvandermeersch@hjf.org).

THE VETERANS METRICS INITIATIVE (TVMI)
BASELINE PREDICTORS OF RELATIONSHIP SATISFACTION

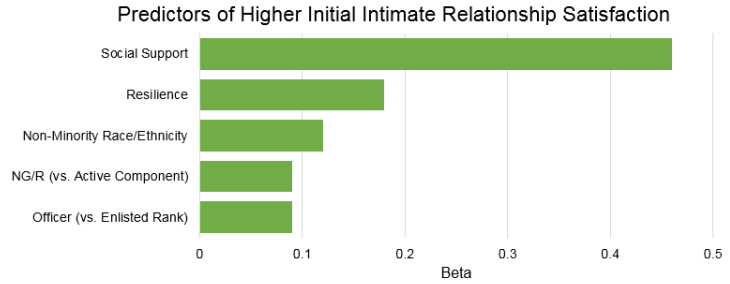
Data collected from study participants at Waves 1, 2, and 3 Issue 12d

INTRODUCTION

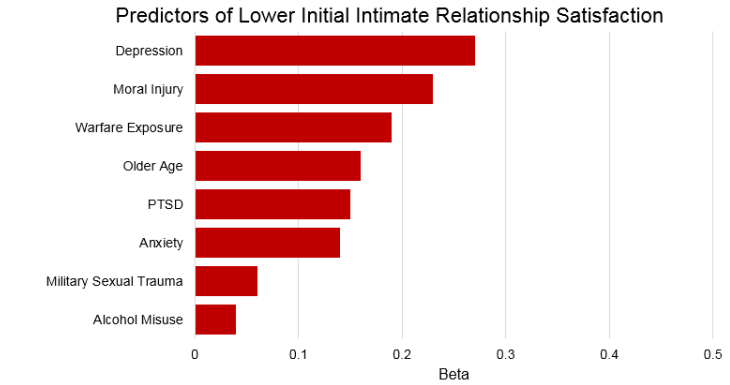
Unweighted survey data of 9,566 newly separated veterans was analyzed to understand the background characteristics and experiences related to veterans' intimate relationship and broader social satisfaction at the time of separation and whether some of these same factors predicted improvements or declines in veterans' intimate relationship and broader social satisfaction throughout the first ~15 months following separation. Characteristics in place at the time of separation are the focus of these analyses, as the ultimate goal is to identify subgroups of veterans who may benefit from support at the time of transition.

The associations between the following factors and vocational satisfaction were examined:

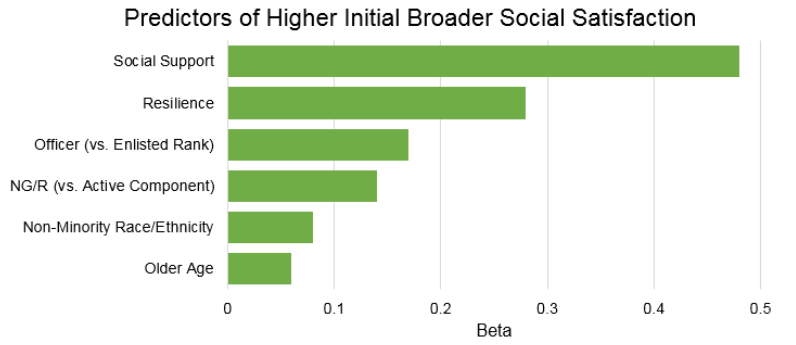
1.) Demographic characteristics (gender, age, minority race/ethnicity)
2.) Military characteristics (rank, service component)
3.) Military trauma history (warfare exposure, military sexual trauma, moral injury)
4.) Mental health at time of separation (PTSD, depression, anxiety, alcohol misuse)
5.) Internal and external resources at the time of separation (resilience, social support)



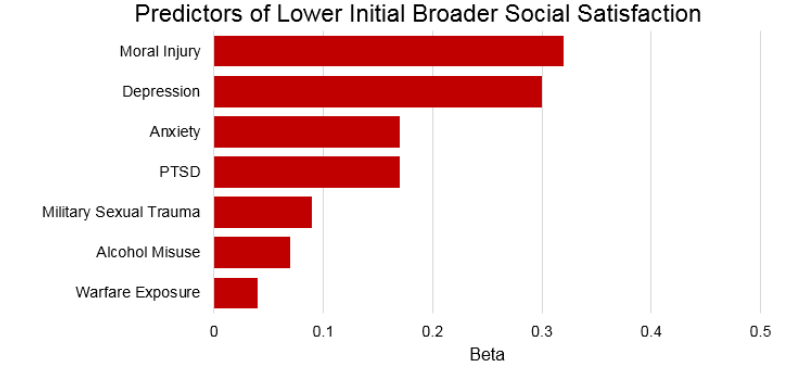
Predictors of Higher Initial Intimate Relationship Satisfaction



Predictors of Lower Initial Intimate Relationship Satisfaction



Predictors of Higher Initial Broader Social Satisfaction



Predictors of Lower Initial Broader Social Satisfaction

SUMMARY

- Among the predictors examined, social support (+), depression(-), and moral injury (-) demonstrated the strongest associations with intimate relationship satisfaction at the time of separation.
- Among the predictors examined, social support (+), moral injury (-), and depression (-) demonstrated the strongest associations with broader social satisfaction at the time of separation.
- PTSD and moral injury were associated with both lower initial satisfaction and continued declines in intimate relationship satisfaction over time, and the same was true for moral injury and broader social satisfaction, suggesting that these factors continue to have a negative impact on veterans' relationship satisfaction over time.

The preliminary data reported herein are unweighted and report on the surveyed sample. They do not represent any larger population. For more information, please contact Jackie Vandermeersch (jvandermeersch@hjf.org).