

COMMUNITY TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

Veterans Transportation and Community Living Initiative



	Population	1	Needs	Research/Delivery Partners
	Wounded Ser (If near Military		cation	 Army Wounded Warrior Program Marine Wounded Warrior Regiment Air Force Warrior and Survivor Care Navy Safe Harbor US Special Operations Command Care Coalition
ACTIVE DUTY	Wounded War (If near Military	rrior Families espective (Installation) • School	thcare (often need to attend visits- cially for TBI/PTSD patients) pols / Childcare Search	 Army Wounded Warrior Program Marine Wounded Warrior Regiment Air Force Warrior and Survivor Care Navy Safe Harbor US Special Operations Command Care Coalition Fisher House
	Other Service	Families • Spot • Child deplo	use Education use Employment dcare/Child Sports (especially during oyments) vities of Daily Living	 Military Installation Local Yellow Ribbon Program Coordinator Local Blue Star Families Chapter Local Operation Homefront Chapter
1	Veterans with	• Job :	cation	 VSO (American Legion, VFW, DAV) DVOPs, LVERs Easter Seals
VETERANS	Low Income/H Veterans	• Educ		 Local homeless shelters, community-based programs VA Goodwill
	Student Veter		cation loyment rities of Daily Living	 Student Veterans of America Other University-based Veteran Organizations





WOUNDED SERVICE MEMBERS

(If near Military Installation)

Overview: Wounded warriors can spend several years still "in uniform" and their transportation needs and partnerships are different from those who have separated and become "veterans." Many wounded warriors do not have personal automobiles and/or are physically unable to drive. Their main needs fall often into the following areas:

- *Healthcare:* Healthcare needs, particularly for those with multiple wounds, can require leaving the installation. Current transportation may be limited, affecting scheduling and creating long wait times before/after appointments.
- Education: Many wounded warriors are aggressively pursuing off-installation education, both as part of their rehabilitation and to prepare for life out of uniform.
- Internships: Internships are increasingly used to support vocational rehabilitation. Warriors need reliable transportation to/from work.
- Job Search: DoD works hard to prepare wounded warriors to get a job BEFORE they separate to avoid becoming an unemployed veteran. Transportation to job fairs and interviews is vital.

Potential Partnerships: Your local installation may offer you information on scoping needs, and/or partnering when you win a grant:

- Army/Navy/Marine/Air Force Wounded Warrior Programs are located in communities shown in Appendix 1. The titles vary, but we suggest asking for the commander of the wounded warrior unit. Be aware that they are VERY busy, and often have been overwhelmed by offers of help, so caution and diplomacy are urged.
- See Military Research/Delivery Partners Table in Appendix A for a more comprehensive listing

Calculating Local Population: DoD does not officially release wounded populations by community. *Review the maps of the Army Warrior Transition Units and USMC Wounded Warrior Regiment Sites* contained in Appendix A to see if there is a program in your community. If so, calling the commander of the wounded warrior unit will be the best way to ask for their typical population size.





WOUNDED WARRIOR FAMILIES

(If near Military Installation)

Overview: About half of all wounded warriors are married, and most have parents/siblings. For long-term care, families are often moved to the installation best suited to provide the care needed, and often may not have a car. Their main needs fall often into the following areas:

- Healthcare: Particularly with the high incidence of cognitive wounds (TBI + PTSD) family members must often accompany the
 warrior on healthcare visits because the warrior may not fully understand or remember the healthcare recommendation/treatment
 plan. Healthcare needs, particularly for those with multiple wounds, can require frequently leaving the installation. Current
 transportation may be limited, affecting scheduling and creating long wait times before/after appointments.
- School/Childcare: Spouses of wounded warriors often need to put many hours into the care and support of the warrior, may not have a car, and can have difficulty with child transportation (e.g. childcare, after-school activities, etc.)
- Job Search: Spouses of wounded warriors may need to start working to support their family financially, or may need to find a new job that can accommodate their care giving duties. Transportation to job fairs and interviews is vital.

Potential Partnerships: Your local installation may offer you information on scoping needs, and/or partnering when you win a grant:

- Army/Navy/Marine/Air Force Wounded Warrior Programs are located in communities shown in Appendix 1. The titles vary, but we
 suggest asking for the commander of the wounded warrior unit. Be aware that they are VERY busy, and often have been
 overwhelmed by offers of help, so caution and diplomacy are urged.
- Fisher House: Many installations have a nonprofit Fisher House that provides cost-free housing for families (see map of locations at http://fisherhouse.org/houses/). The Director of a local Fisher House may be able to help you understand families' needs.

Calculating Local Population: DoD does not officially release wounded populations by community. *Review the maps of Army Warrior Transition Units and USMC Wounded Warrior Regiment Sites* contained in Appendix A to see if there is a program in your community. If so, calling the commander of the wounded warrior unit will be the best way to ask for their typical population size. You can assume that half of wounded warriors have a spouse, and half of that number have children.





OTHER SERVICE FAMILIES

(Not Wounded)

Overview: About half of all Service members have spouses, and about one-quarter have children (and average of two children per family). Many families don't have personal cars, and enlisted troops can have significant financial challenges. Their transportation needs are often in the following areas:

- Spouse Education: Many spouses may attend college, but may lack reliable transportation to campus.
- Spouse Employment: Spouse unemployment is high, and has become a key focus of DoD and this Administration. Transportation to job fairs, interviews and jobs is vital.
- Childcare/Child Activities: Especially during deployments, and especially for working military spouses, there can be challenges in transporting children, limiting childcare options and/or after-school activities.
- Activities of Daily Living: Even though many services are available on an installation, military families may have the same challenges as other transportation disadvantaged individuals, even more so if the spouse and/or child has special needs.

Potential Partnerships: Your local installation may offer you information on scoping needs, and/or partnering when you win a grant:

- Each local military installation will have family program staff (exact titles will vary among each Military Service). You may connect to the Military Community and Family Policy Office website for additional information: http://prhome.defense.gov/MCFP/Other.aspx.
- Each state has a Yellow Ribbon Program coordinator who supports the needs of Guard and Reserve families. More information at www.jointservicessupport.org/OSD/ and http://www.jointservicessupport.org/OSD/.
- Blue Star Families may have a chapter nearby. Please contact the Chapter President (www.bluestarfam.org/local-chapters).
- Operation Homefront may have a chapter nearby. Please contact the Chapter President (www.operationhomefront.net/map.aspx).

Calculating Local Population: In Appendix A you can find estimated numbers of military families by state. You can estimate those in your area based on your population relative to the state, and your proximity to local installations. For a more accurate number, you can call a local installation and ask for the Family Program Coordinator). You can also call your State National Guard headquarters and ask for the Family Program Coordinator. (In each case, the exact title varies depending on Military Service.)





VETERANS WITH DISABILITIES

- **Overview:** Since the 9/11 attacks, approximately 10,000 veterans have been moderately to severely wounded, and many times that nnumber have lesser injuries; all these can cause transportation challenges for veterans, their families and their caregivers.
- Healthcare: Medical care continues to be a time-consuming priority for disabled vets, and the lack of a car and/or inability to drive often presents challenges. In addition, a caregiver must also often join them for medical appointments.
- Education: Many disabled veterans are aggressively pursuing education and reliable transportation to campus and classes is vital.
- Internships: Internships are an increasingly used as a tool to support vocational rehabilitation. Veterans need reliable transportation to/from work.
- Job Search: Disabled vets have a very high unemployment rate, which is an additional blow to their physical health, mental health and overall well-being. Transportation to job fairs and interviews is vital.
- Activities of Daily Living: Disabled veterans have the same challenges as other transportation-disadvantaged individuals.

Potential Partnerships: Your local VA may offer you information on scoping needs, and/or partnering when you win a grant:

- Several Veterans Service Organizations may have local chapters that can help you understand local needs. *Please see the Military Research/Delivery Partners Table in Appendix A for additional information.*
- The VA has a national network of support services that can help you understand local needs. (More information at http://vetsuccess.gov/vetsuccess_in_the_community.)
- A local VA hospital will often have a transportation coordinator. See the map of VA Medical Centers and Military Hospital Locations in Appendix A.
- Your state has veteran employment resources (called DVOPs and LVERs) who can help you understand local transportation needs related to employment. (More information at http://dvoplverlocator.nvti.ucdenver.edu/.)

Calculating Local Population: In Appendix A, you can find the number of Military Members and Families by State Table. Approximately 1% of these may have severe disabilities affecting transportation.





LOW INCOME/HOMELESS VETERANS

Overview: Low Income and Homeless Veterans comprise an alarmingly large percentage of the total veteran population within the United States. Veterans comprise about 20% of the entire homeless population. The majority of them are single, come from urban areas, and suffer from mental illness, alcohol and/or substance abuse, or co-occurring disorders. An additional 1.5 million veterans are considered at risk of homelessness due to poverty, lack of support networks, and dismal living conditions in overcrowded or substandard housing. Ready access to transportation is critical and an acute need for these two large groups to both stabilize them and provide opportunities around the following dimensions:

- Healthcare: Large numbers of displaced and at-risk veterans must address healthcare needs. Included in these populations are
 those who live with the lingering effects of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and substance abuse, which are compounded by
 limited access to family and social support networks.
- Education: Access to local academic, licensure and credentialing academies and institutions helps enable these at-risk groups.
- Job Search and Employment: Access to agile transportation to and from interviews, job fairs and employment is critical.

Potential Partnerships: Your local VA may offer you information on scoping needs, and/or partnering when you win a grant. Other resources may include:

- The National Coalition of Homeless Veterans is a the resource and technical assistance center for a national network of community-based service providers and local, state and federal agencies. (More information at www.nchv.org/about.cfm.)
- The VA has many services for homeless vets, and may be able to provide information about local needs (More information at www.va.gov/HOMELESS/index.asp.)
- · You can generally assume that 20% of homeless individuals at local homeless shelters are veterans.
- Local Goodwill chapters may have veteran programs, or least be aware of local veteran transportation issues. (Chapter information at www.goodwill.org.)

Calculating Local Population: Approximately 20% of the homeless individuals in your community are likely to be veterans. Between 529,000 and 840,000 veterans are homeless at some time during the year within the continental United States.





STUDENT VETERANS

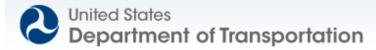
Overview: Approximately 0.5 % of those enrolled in post-secondary education are veterans. These individuals are often without the advantages of financial and/or transportation assets to efficiently transport them to and from academic institutions or other certification/training programs.

- Education: Off-campus student veterans may not have a car and may lack the financial means to get to and from education, training or certification opportunities.
- Employment: Transportation to job fairs and interviews is vital.
- Activities of Daily Living: Student veterans and their families may have the same challenges as other limited-income groups for daily and basic living needs (e.g. healthcare, shopping, etc.))

Potential Partnerships: Organizations who specifically support student veterans include the following.

- Student Veterans of America: More than 400 colleges have SVA chapters that will be aware of local transportation challenges. Call and ask for the Chapter President. (More information at www.studentveterans.org/Text.)
- Non-SVA Chapters: If your local schools do not have an SVA chapter, they still may have a veteran club of some sort. Call the college's head of student activities to check.

Calculating Local Population: Approximately 0.5% of the total student population attending your local colleges is comprised of veterans. College enrollment figures can be found on each institution's individual website.



APPENDIX A

Supplementary Materials

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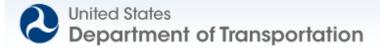


ORGANIZATION	URL	
WOUNDED SERVICE MEMBERS		
USMC Wounded Warrior Regiment	http://www.woundedwarriorregiment.org/	
Army Wounded Warrior (AW2)	http://wtc.army.mil/aw2/index.html	
Air Force Wounded Warrior	http://www.woundedwarrior.af.mil/	
Navy Safe Harbor	http://www.safeharbor.navy.mil/	
US Special Operations Command	http://www.socom.mil/default.aspx	
WOUNDED WARRIOR FAMILIES		
USMC Wounded Warrior Regiment	http://www.woundedwarriorregiment.org/	
Army Wounded Warrior (AW2)	http://wtc.army.mil/aw2/index.html	
Air Force Wounded Warrior	http://www.woundedwarrior.af.mil/	
Navy Safe Harbor	http://www.safeharbor.navy.mil/	
Fisher House	http://www.fisherhouse.org/	
OTHER SERVICE FAMILIES		
Military Installations	http://www.militaryinstallations.dod.mil/pls/psgpr od/f?p=MI:ENTRY:0	
Yellow Ribbon Program (National Guard and Reserve)	http://www.jointservicessupport.org/OSD/	
Blue Star Families	http://www.bluestarfam.org/	
Operation Homefront	http://www.operationhomefront.net/map.aspx	

ORGANIZATION	URL	
VETERANS WITH DISABILITIES		
Disabled American Veterans (DAV)	http://dav.org/	
American Legion	http://www.legion.org/	
Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW)	http://www.vfw.org/	
Blinded Veterans Association (BVA)	http://www.bva.org/	
Paralyzed Veterans of America (PVA)	http://www.pva.org/	
VA VetSuccess	http://vetsuccess.gov/	
VA Facilities	http://www2.va.gov/directory/guide/home.asp?isfla sh=1	
State DVOPs/LVERs	http://dvoplverlocator.nvti.ucdenver.edu/	
Easter Seals	http://www.easterseals.com/site/PageServer?page name=ntl_military_veterans_services	
LOW INCOME/HOMELESS VETERAN	NS	
NCHV	http://www.nchv.org/	
VA - Homeless Veterans	http://www.va.gov/homeless/	
Local Homeless Shelters	http://www.google.com	
Goodwill	http://www.goodwill.org	
STUDENT VETERANS		
Student Veterans of America	http://www.studentveterans.org/	
Local College Student Activity Dir.	Individual College Websites	



STATE	ACTIVE DUTY TOTAL MILITARY	APPROX.# OF SPOUSES	APPROX. # OF CHILDREN	TOTAL MILITARY MEMBERS AND FAMILY BY STATE
Alabama	11,896	7019	5829	24,744
Alaska	23,178	13675	11357	48,210
Arizona	21,343	12592	10458	44,393
Arkansas	6,717	3963	3291	13,971
California	117,806	69506	57725	245,036
Colorado	35,404	20888	17348	73,640
Connecticut	1,914	1129	938	3,981
Delaware	3,870	2283	1896	8,050
District of Columbia	13,424	7920	6578	27,922
Florida	42,642	25159	20895	88,695
Georgia	73,988	43653	36254	153,895
Hawaii	40,874	24116	20028	85,018
Idaho	4,967	2931	2434	10,331
Illinois	10,111	5965	4954	21,031
Indiana	3,108	1834	1523	6,465
lowa	1,296	765	635	2,696
Kansas	25,482	15034	12486	53,003
Kentucky	43,138	25451	21138	89,727
Louisiana	17,398	10265	8525	36,188
Maine	730	431	358	1,518
Maryland	29,160	17204	14288	60,653
Massachusetts	3,205	1891	1570	6,666
Michigan	2,858	1686	1400	5,945
Minnesota	1,897	1119	930	3,946
Mississippi	9,895	5838	4849	20,582
Missouri	17,925	10576	8783	37,284



STATE	ACTIVE DUTY TOTAL MILITARY	APPROX. # OF SPOUSES	APPROX. # OF CHILDREN	TOTAL MILITARY MEMBERS AND FAMILY BY STATE
Montana	3,623	2138	1775	7,536
Nebraska	6,845	4039	3354	14,238
Nevada	10,034	5920	4917	20,871
New Hampshire	675	398	331	1,404
New Jersey	6,673	3937	3270	13,880
New Mexico	11,038	6512	5409	22,959
New York	29,553	17436	14481	61,470
North Carolina	116,073	68483	56876	241,432
North Dakota	7,209	4253	3532	14,995
Ohio	8,261	4874	4048	17,183
Oklahoma	21,673	12787	10620	45,080
Oregon	1,615	953	791	3,359
Pennsylvania	5,215	3077	2555	10,847
Rhode Island	1,490	879	730	3,099
South Carolina	32,518	19186	15934	67,637
South Dakota	3,910	2307	1916	8,133
Tennessee	3,511	2071	1720	7,303
Texas	131,548	77613	64459	273,620
Utah	6,237	3680	3056	12,973
Vermont	565	333	277	1,175
Virginia	63,160	37264	30948	131,373
Washington	46,161	27235	22619	96,015
West Virginia	1,199	707	588	2,494
Wisconsin	2,046	1207	1003	4,256
Wyoming	3,407	2010	1669	7,087
TOTAL	1,088,465	642,194	533,348	2,264,007

Number of Active Duty Military by State comes from DMDC 2009 data http://siadapp.dmdc.osd.mil/personnel/L03/fy09/09top.htm. Includes Navy and MC personnel afloat.

United States Department of Transportation

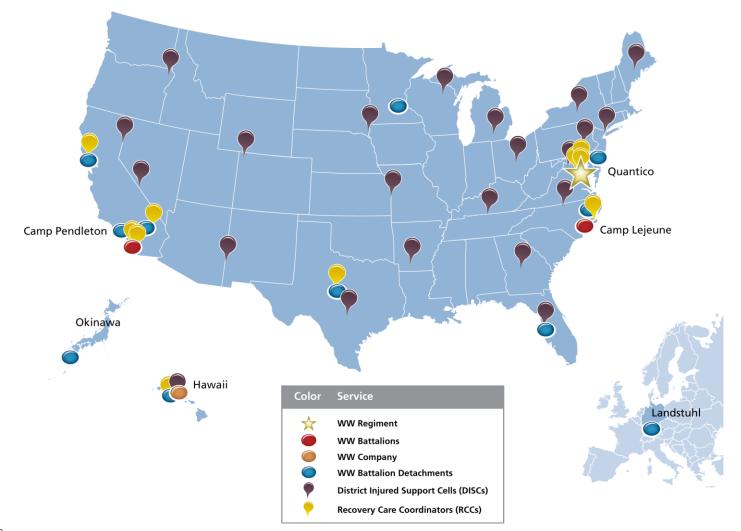
Army Warrior Transition Units (WTUs) Sites



As of August 2011



The Regiment maintains administrative and operational control of two Wounded Warrior Battalions located at Camp Pendleton, CA and Camp Lejeune, NC. These battalions have Detachments located at Military Treatment Facilities and at Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Polytrauma Rehabilitation Centers.



MISSION: Supporting OEF/OIF Veterans

Distribution of OEF/OIF Veterans Relative to VA Medical Center and Military Hospital Locations

