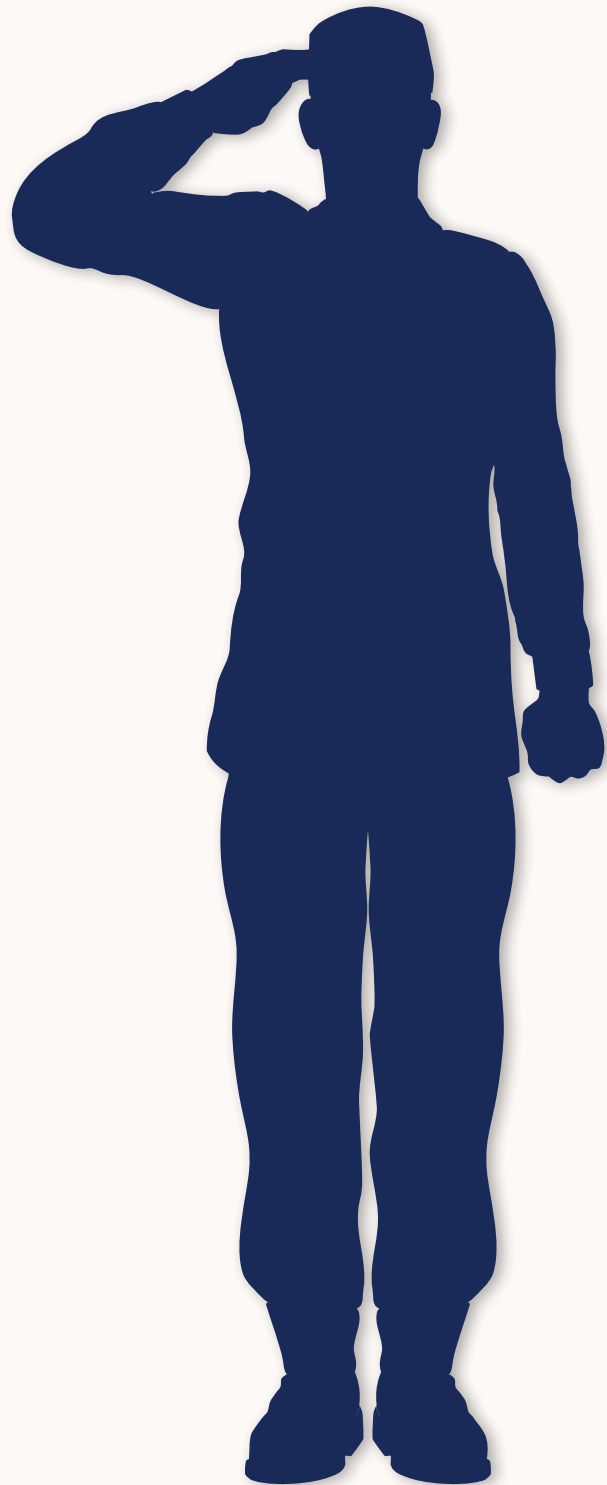




Veterans in Texas:

A Demographic Study



Texas Workforce Investment Council
2019 Update

The Mission of the Texas Workforce Investment Council

Assisting the Governor and the Legislature with strategic planning for and evaluation of the Texas workforce system to promote the development of a well-educated, highly skilled workforce for Texas.

VETERANS IN TEXAS: A DEMOGRAPHIC STUDY

Texas Workforce Investment Council

June 2019 Update

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Introduction

Thousands of service members separate from the military every year and join the population of civilian veterans. According to the U.S. Department of Defense, 174,403 individuals separated from the military in fiscal year (FY) 2017. In addition, American Community Survey (ACS) data revealed that approximately 76 percent of post-9/11 veterans (Gulf War Era II in this report) were under age 45. In comparison, about 79 percent of all other veterans were age 55 and over. Since service members generally must serve at least 20 years to qualify for military retirement benefits, a large percentage of recent service members separating from duty have not served long enough to qualify and will have to seek civilian employment. Some of the individuals who separated in FY 2017 will receive sufficient benefits and will not enter the civilian labor force.

Although veterans are a heterogeneous group and individual characteristics vary within the veteran population, many veterans have received extensive training in the military and possess valuable technical skills, leadership abilities, and the numerous soft skills (such as time management, team orientation, strong work ethic, self-confidence, and bearing) that are in high demand by employers. These attributes make the veteran population a valuable resource for Texas employers and the Texas economy. The Texas workforce system must ensure that veterans are prepared for employment following their military service and that employers have access to every available skilled worker.

The Texas Workforce Investment Council

The Texas Workforce Investment Council (Council) was created in 1993 by the 73rd Texas Legislature. As an advisory body to the Governor and the Legislature, the Council assists with strategic planning for and evaluation of Texas' workforce system. The Council promotes the development of a well-educated, highly skilled workforce for Texas and advocates for a workforce system that provides quality workforce education and training opportunities. The 19-member Council includes representatives from business, labor, education, community-based organizations, and the Council's five member state agencies.

Statutory Directive

Under Title 10, Texas Government Code Section 2308.101, the Council is responsible for promoting the development of a well-educated, highly skilled workforce and advocating the development of an integrated workforce system to provide quality services addressing the needs of business and workers in Texas.

The State Strategic Plan

The development of an integrated strategic plan for the workforce system is one of the Council's primary responsibilities. To sustain and increase economic growth, a well-trained labor supply must be available for employers seeking to establish, conduct, or expand business operations in Texas. The mission of the Texas workforce system strategic plan (FY 2016–FY 2023) is to position Texas as a global economic leader by growing and sustaining a competitive workforce. All Texans are part of the critical pool of potential employees, including veterans.

Scope of Report

The Council prepared this report to detail the demographic characteristics of the veteran population in Texas. This research can be utilized to understand the significant workforce issues related to veterans

and as a general reference for data about this specific segment of the population. In the following section, data issues and limitations are discussed and important concepts are defined. The third section includes national data to provide a general overview of the veteran population in the U.S. and to discuss recent national labor force trends for veterans. The fourth section describes the veteran population in Texas with a focus on disabilities and the characteristics of veteran labor force participants. Finally, major findings are summarized and concluding comments are offered.

Concepts, Data Limitations, and Issues

This study analyzes multiple aspects of the veteran population at both the national and state levels using several data sources. As with all research, the limitations associated with the data sources determine the specific types of analyses that can be conducted. Additionally, this study references and utilizes several technical concepts with specific definitions. This section details the data sources, data issues, and the key concepts related to this research.

Data Sources

The two main data sources used for this research are the ACS and labor force data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The ACS is an ongoing yearly survey that samples a small percentage of the population. The sample respondents are weighted to approximate the demographic characteristics of the entire population. ACS data are available as summary tables (also referred to as pre-tabulated data) and public use microdata sample files. The microdata files use a smaller sample than the summary tables, but can be used for custom analyses. In this report, summary table data are used for analyses at the national level and microdata are used for analyses at the state level. Minor differences exist between the information derived from the summary tables and microdata because of sampling differences.

BLS derives annual and monthly labor force statistics from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS is an ongoing monthly survey administered to a sample of households. CPS data are utilized for various economic statistics such as the national unemployment rate and measures related to employment and income.

The baseline population for each county and the county-specific estimates for veterans were extracted from the 2017 ACS one-year estimates. The one-year estimates are generally used for analyzing smaller populations and geographies. For the counties not represented on the survey, allocation factors developed by the Missouri Census Data Center (2018) were used to align the respondents in the ACS geographic segments (called public use microdata areas) with Texas counties. Rounding may affect totals.

Data Issues and Limitations

The specific analyses that can be conducted are limited to the variables that are included in the datasets. Analyses are also limited because estimates are not always available for certain geographies. For example, even though the ACS microdata provide rich demographic data with variables assessing various individual characteristics, data are not available at the county level. Therefore, analyses cannot be conducted for counties using only the ACS microdata.

Unlike the decennial census, which is administered to the total population in order to determine accurate counts, the ACS and CPS are based on samples and produce estimates. Since the two data sources utilize different samples and methodologies, the estimates from each source will be similar but will not exactly match. When possible, the ACS estimates will be referenced since a majority of the analyses in this report are based on that dataset.

Concepts

Several important concepts are utilized throughout this report and serve as the basis for many of the analyses. The concepts are conventional and frequently used by BLS and the Census Bureau. For the sake of clarity and so that the analyses can be replicated, the important concepts referenced in this report are discussed and defined in this section.

In this report, the definition of “veteran” is based on the concept of a civilian veteran utilized by the Census Bureau. A veteran is defined as an individual who once served on active duty in the U.S. armed forces or who was in the Reserves or National Guard and was activated into federal status (for example, during the Persian Gulf War). Individuals currently on active duty are not considered veterans and are not included in these analyses.

Some analyses in this report reference the civilian noninstitutional population. The civilian noninstitutional population is composed of all individuals 16 years of age and older in the U.S. who are not on active duty in the military and who are not inmates of institutions such as prisons, mental health facilities, or homes for the aged. Several analyses present veterans as a percentage of the population. Because of census data differences and limitations, veterans are presented as a percentage of the 16 and older civilian population in 1980 and 1990 and as a percentage of the 18 and older civilian population in 2000 and beyond. For approximating the percentage of the population who are veterans, the results are comparable.

To remain consistent with accepted terminology and measures related to the labor force (such as the unemployment rate), several analyses in this report depend upon or reference the civilian labor force. The civilian labor force comprises all noninstitutionalized individuals 16 years old and older who are either employed or unemployed and are not members of the armed forces, students in school, homemakers, retirees, people who cannot work because of health problems, or discouraged job seekers (individuals who want jobs and looked for work in the past year, but abandoned their search believing that no suitable jobs are available). In this report, the individuals who constitute the civilian labor force are also referred to as labor force participants. Several analyses will also reference the 18 and older civilian labor force.

Veterans in the U.S.

According to ACS summary table estimates, approximately 7.3 percent of the U.S. civilian population 18 years and older (18,204,605 individuals) were veterans in 2017. Veterans also accounted for about five percent of the 18 and older civilian labor force in 2017. In this section, a general demographic description of the U.S. veteran population is provided as a context for a discussion of the veteran population in Texas in the following section.

U.S. Veteran Population Trends

The veteran population in the U.S. has been declining due to the mortality of the older veterans who served in World War I, World War II, and Korea. Figure 1 illustrates the number of veterans in the U.S. and the percentage of veterans in the population from 1980 to 2017. Over that period, the population of veterans has decreased from 16 percent (27,406,299 individuals) in 1980, to 7.3 percent (18,204,605 individuals) in 2017.

Figure 1: Number of U.S. Veterans and Percentage of Population, 1980-2017

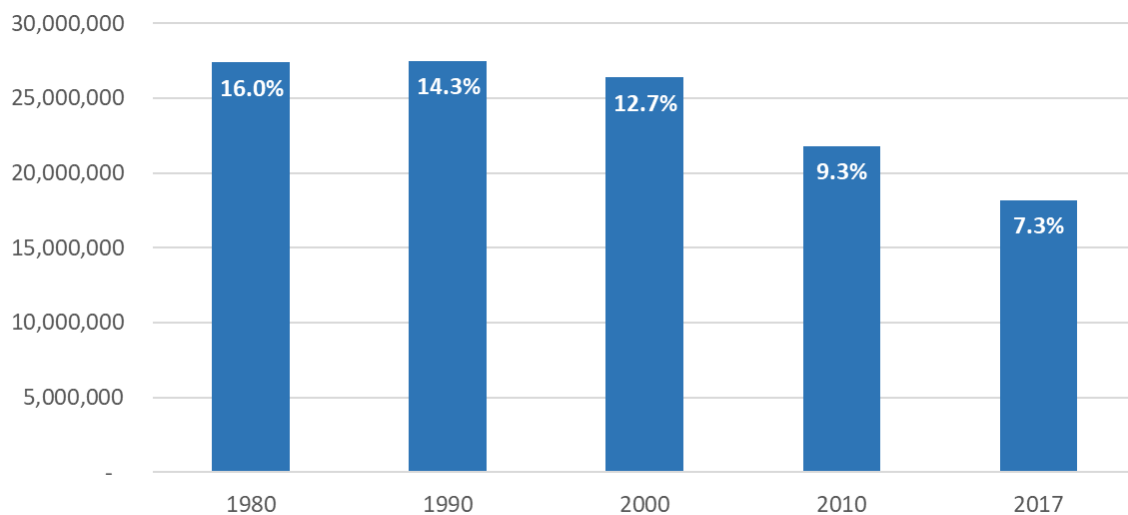


Figure note: 1980 through 2000 data are from Census, 2010 and 2017 data are from ACS summary tables as Census data is not available. 1980 and 1990 percentages represent the portion of the 16 and older civilian population that are veterans. 2000, 2010, and 2017 percentages represent the portion of the 18 and older civilian population that are veterans.

Regional Patterns

The veteran population is not evenly distributed across the nation. ACS summary data indicate that the South had the largest number of veterans in 2017. The region with the second largest number of veterans was the West, followed by the Midwest. The Northeast had the smallest number of veterans. The regional distribution of veterans can be examined in even more detail by reviewing the veteran population of each state.

Table 1 illustrates the ten states with the largest veteran populations in 2017. Texas had the second largest veteran population of all the states.

Table 1: The Ten States with the Largest Veteran Populations, 2017

State	Civilian Population Age 18 and Older	Veterans	Percentage of Veterans in 18 and Older Population
California	30,351,316	1,564,913	5.2%
Texas	20,855,881	1,460,397	7.0%
Florida	16,731,122	1,438,337	8.6%
Pennsylvania	10,134,279	742,199	7.3%
Ohio	9,047,437	714,647	7.9%
New York	15,671,619	699,604	4.5%
Virginia	6,488,680	687,271	10.6%
North Carolina	7,878,846	656,044	8.3%
Georgia	7,867,010	622,790	7.9%
Illinois	9,889,114	576,214	5.8%

Table note: 2017 summary table data.

Alternatively, the veteran population can also be expressed as a percentage of the total population of everyone 18 and older to provide an idea of the concentration of veterans in each state. Alaska had the largest percentage of veterans at 11.9 percent, followed by Montana, Virginia, and Wyoming. In contrast, New York had the lowest percentage of veterans at 4.5 percent, followed by New Jersey, Washington D.C., and California.

Demographic Characteristics of the U.S. Veteran Population

The veteran population of the U.S. differs from the nonveteran population in several demographic characteristics. A greater percentage of veterans were non-Hispanic whites (77.3 percent) compared to nonveterans (62.5 percent). Gender differences between the veteran and nonveteran populations are also pronounced. Approximately 91.1 percent of veterans were men compared to 54.8 percent of nonveterans.

The veteran and nonveteran populations also differ regarding educational attainment. Table 2 illustrates that in 2017 a greater percentage of nonveterans 18 and older had less than a high school diploma or equivalency compared to veterans. Approximately 37 percent of veterans 18 and older had some college or an associate's degree compared to 24 percent of nonveterans.

Table 2: Percentages of U.S. Veterans and Nonveterans 18 and Older by Education Level, 2017

Education Level	Veterans	Nonveterans
Less than high school graduate	5.7%	11.0%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	27.8%	23.6%
Some college or associate's degree	36.7%	24.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher	28.4%	28.1%
Civilian population 18 years and older	18,204,605	232,843,045

Table note: 2017 ACS summary table data.

Additionally, the veteran population tends to be older than the nonveteran population. Table 3 illustrates that approximately 68 percent of veterans were 55 and older compared to approximately 35 percent of nonveterans. Only 8.9 percent of veterans were between the ages of 18 and 34 in 2017.

Table 3: Percentages of U.S. Veterans and Nonveterans by Age Categories, 2017

Age Categories	Veterans	Nonveterans
18 to 34 years	8.9%	31.5%
35 to 54 years	23.5%	33.9%
55 to 64 years	17.7%	16.7%
65 to 74 years	26.7%	10.7%
75 years and over	23.3%	7.2%
Total	18,204,605	232,843,045

Table note: 2017 ACS summary table data.

The age difference between veterans and nonveterans can partially be explained by the time period in which a majority of veterans served in the military. In 2017, 47.2 percent of the veteran population served during the Vietnam, Korean, or World War II eras. Approximately 21 percent served during the Gulf War Era I (August 1990 through August 2001) and approximately 19 and a half percent of veterans served during the Gulf War Era II (September 2001 to present). Figure 2, on the following page, illustrates the percentages of veterans that served in each era.

Figure 2: U.S. Veterans' Period of Service, 2017

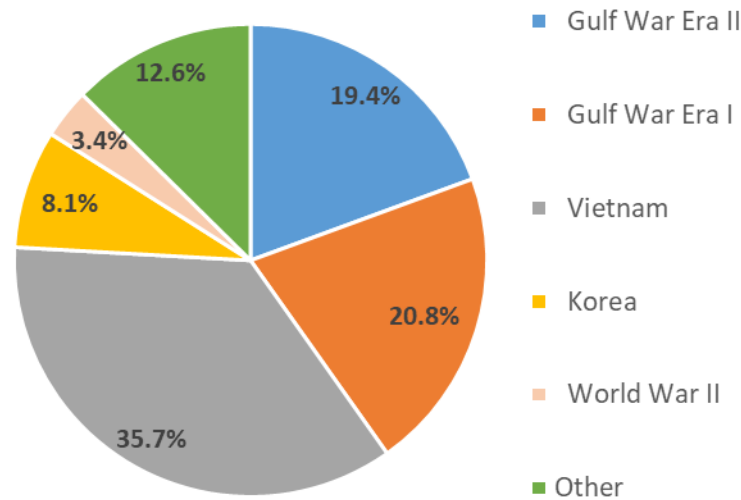


Figure note: 2017 ACS. Period of service is determined by the most recent era served. Gulf War Era I is from August 1990 to August 2001. Gulf War Era II is from September 2001 to the present.

U.S. Veterans and Disabilities

The issue of disabilities is particularly relevant for the veteran population. On average, the veteran population is older than the nonveteran population, and the likelihood of developing a disability increases with age (Texas Workforce Investment Council, 2019). Additionally, because of the rigors associated with military service, numerous veterans have service connected disabilities. Veterans with a service connected injury or illness incurred or aggravated during active military service are assessed and assigned a disability rating. Depending on the severity of the disability rating, veterans may receive disability benefits in the form of monthly compensation.

Of the 18,204,605 veterans in the U.S., 21.4 percent (3,899,616 individuals) have a service connected disability rating. Table 4 illustrates the percentages of veterans within the different ranges of disability ratings. Disability compensation is a monetary benefit paid to veterans who are determined by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs to be disabled by an injury or illness that was incurred or aggravated during active military service. These disabilities are considered to be service connected. To be eligible for compensation, the veteran must have been separated or discharged under conditions other than dishonorable. Approximately five percent of veterans have a zero percent disability rating. A zero percent disability rating indicates a service related injury that does not impair the veteran, such as a superficial scar. The majority of veterans with a service connected rating have a disability rating of 10 to 20 percent or 70 to 100 percent.

Table 4: Percentages of U.S. Veterans with Service Connected Disability Ratings, 2017

Service Connected Disability Rating	Number	Percent
0 percent	203,214	5.2%
10 to 20 percent	1,153,073	29.6%
30 to 40 percent	661,376	17.0%
50 to 60 percent	489,754	12.6%
70 to 100 percent	1,171,592	30.0%
Not reported	220,607	5.7%
Total	3,899,616	

Table note: 2017 ACS summary table data.

Forty-one percent of Gulf War Era II veterans had a service connected disability. Approximately 27 percent (843,000) of Gulf War Era I veterans reported a service connected disability (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2019). Disabilities will be discussed in more detail in the next section with a focus on Texas veterans.

Recent National Labor Force Trends for Veterans

Figure 3 illustrates that the unemployment rate for veterans was lower than for nonveterans from 2008 to 2018. However, unemployment rates are generally lower for older individuals, and the veteran population is older than the nonveteran population, on average. BLS data indicate that in 2018, the unadjusted unemployment rate was 3.5 percent for veterans and 3.8 percent for nonveterans.

Figure 3: National Unemployment Rates for U.S. Veterans and Nonveterans, 2008-2018

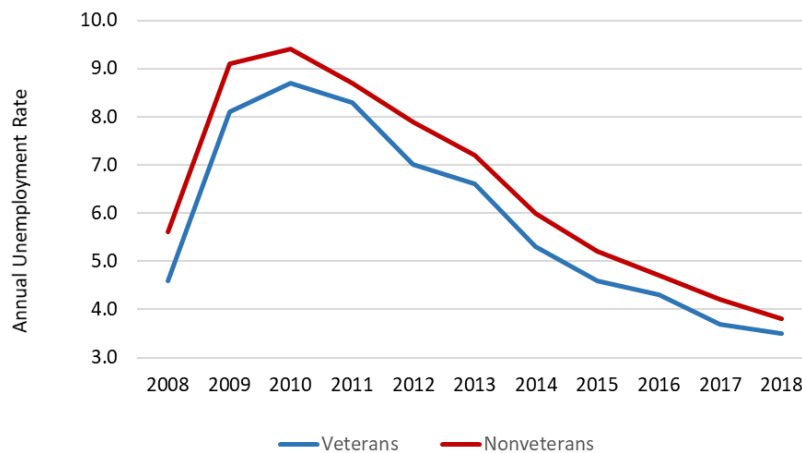


Figure note: Annual unemployment rates are not seasonally adjusted. The rates are for veterans and nonveterans 18 years and older. Data are from BLS.

Because unemployment differs by age, a closer examination of unemployment rates within the veteran population by age group is warranted. In 2018, the annual average unemployment rate of nonveterans between the ages of 18 to 24 was eight percent. For veterans between the ages of 18 to 24, the annual unemployment rate was 8.2 percent. Between the ages of 25 to 34, the annual unemployment rate was 3.9 percent for nonveterans and 4.1 percent for veterans. For the other age categories, the unemployment rates were similar, ranging between two and four percent.

Differences in unemployment rates are also observed when veterans' eras of service are considered. Figure 4 compares the unemployment rates of nonveterans with veterans who served during Gulf War Era II (September 2001 to present) and Gulf War Era I (August 1990 through August 2001). From 2008 to 2018, the unemployment rates of Gulf War Era II veterans have been greater than for nonveterans. This difference between the rates of Gulf War Era II veterans and nonveterans increased from 2009 to 2011. In 2011, the annual unadjusted unemployment rate for Gulf War Era II veterans was 12.1 percent. By 2018, Gulf War Era II veteran unemployment and nonveteran unemployment was equal at 3.8 percent. The unemployment rates of Gulf War Era I veterans have paralleled the rates of nonveterans, but have been lower. In 2018, Gulf War Era I veteran unemployment was 2.8 percent.

Figure 4: National Unemployment Rates for Gulf War Era I Veterans, Gulf War Era II Veterans, and Nonveterans, 2008-2018

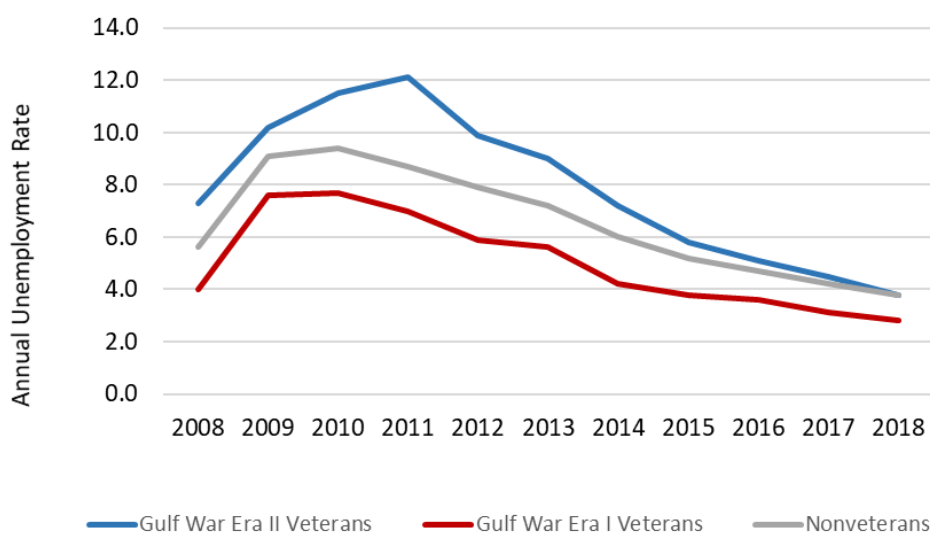


Figure note: Annual unemployment rates are not seasonally adjusted. The rates are for veterans and nonveterans 18 years and older. Gulf War Era I is from August 1990 to August 2001. Gulf War Era II is from September 2001 to the present. Data are from BLS.

Differences in unemployment also exist between genders. Figure 5 illustrates that between 2008 and 2018, nonveteran men had higher unemployment rates than nonveteran women. Conversely, Gulf War Era I and Gulf War Era II male veteran unemployment rates have been historically lower than Gulf War Era I and Gulf War Era II female veteran unemployment rates but became slightly higher in 2018.

Figure 5: National Unemployment Rates for Men and Women: Nonveterans, Gulf War Era II Veterans, and Gulf War Era I Veterans, 2008-2018

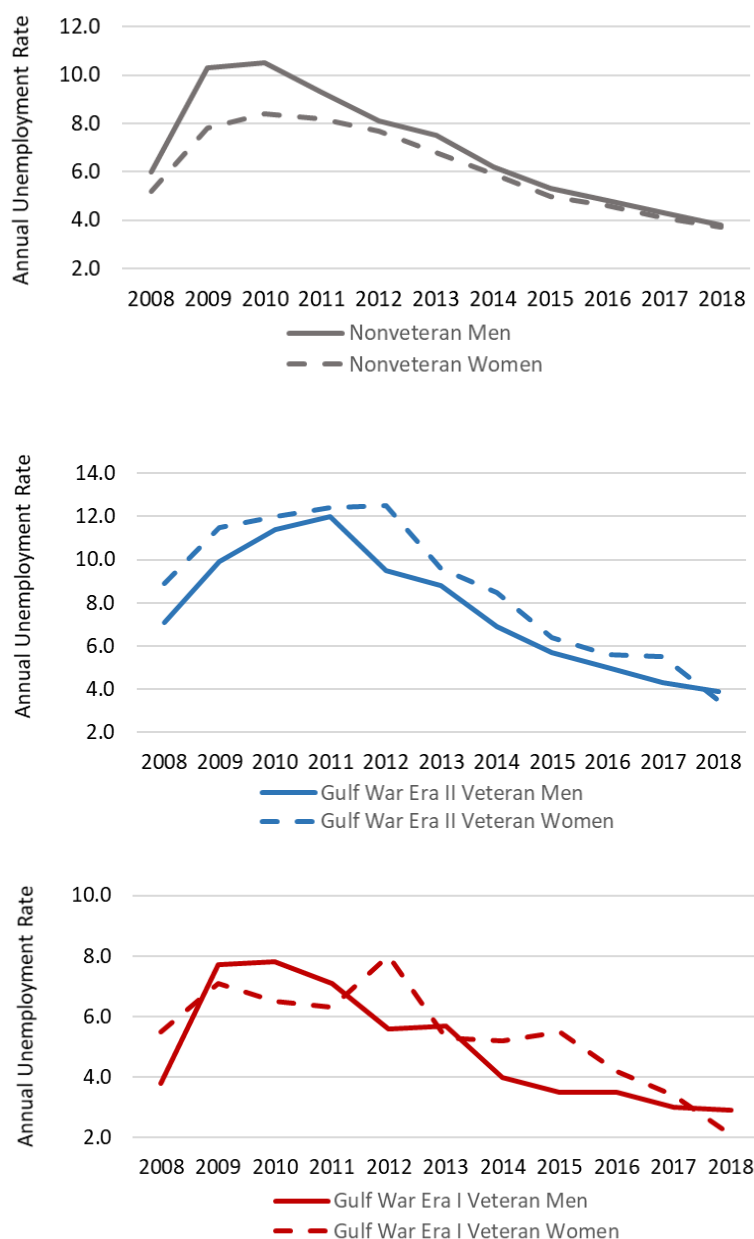


Figure note: Annual unemployment rates are not seasonally adjusted. The rates are for veterans 18 years and older. Gulf War Era I is from August 1990 to August 2001. Gulf War Era II is from September 2001 to the present. Data are from BLS.

Veterans in Texas

The ACS microdata estimates that 7.0 percent of the civilian population 18 years and older (1,538,195 individuals)¹ in Texas were veterans in 2017. In this section, a description of the veteran population in Texas will be provided with a focus on regional distribution, demographic characteristics, prevalence of disabilities, and labor force characteristics.

Texas Veteran Population Trends and Regional Patterns

Figure 6 illustrates the number of veterans in Texas and the percentage of veterans in the population from 1980 to 2017. The number of Texas veterans increased from 1980 to 2000 and then declined in 2010 and again in 2017. In 1980, 16.4 percent of the 16 and older population in Texas (1,715,857 individuals) were veterans. The number of veterans in Texas increased from 1990 to 2000. However, because the population of Texas grew rapidly², veterans have accounted for a smaller percentage of the population. By the 2010-2017 timeframe, there was a decline in the 18 and older veteran population in Texas.

Figure 6: Number of Texas Veterans and Percentage of Population, 1980-2017

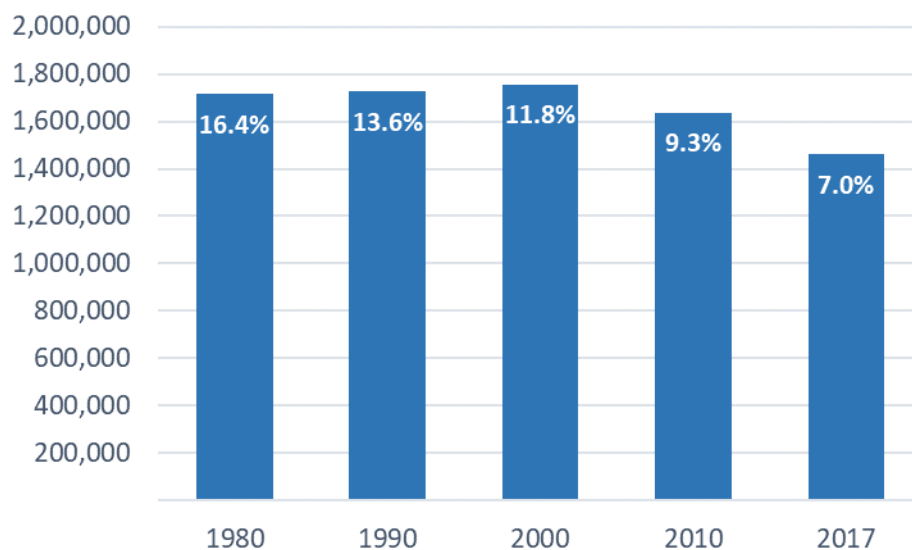


Figure note: 1980 through 2000 data are from Census and 2010 data are from 2017 ACS summary data 1980 and 1990 percentages represent the portion of the 16 and older civilian population that are veterans. 2000 and 2010 percentages represent the portion of the 18 and older civilian population that are veterans.

¹ Estimates derived from ACS microdata differ slightly from the estimates presented earlier based on ACS summary tables. Most of the analyses in this section on veterans in Texas are based on ACS microdata.

² In 1990, the size of the 16 and older civilian population was 12.6 million; in 2000, the size of the 18 and older civilian population was approximately 14.9 million; and in 2017, it grew to 21.8 million.

The veteran population of Texas is not evenly distributed across the state. Appendix A contains a thematic map that utilizes ACS microdata to illustrate the veteran population in each county. For more information on how county estimates were calculated, see the explanation in the Data Sources section of this report. Similar to the findings at the national level, counties with large populations generally have the largest numbers of veterans. Harris County, the most populous county in the state, is home to 156,803 veterans. The counties with the largest numbers of veterans in 2017 were Harris, Bexar, Tarrant, Dallas, Collin, Travis, Bell, El Paso, Denton, and Montgomery. Over 40 percent of the state's veteran population resided in these 10 counties. Appendix B contains the numbers of veterans in each county by local workforce development areas (LWDA).

Demographic Characteristics of the Texas Veteran Population

The Texas veteran population differs from the nonveteran population of the state in several demographic characteristics. As illustrated in Table 5, a greater percentage of Texas veterans were non-Hispanic whites (60.1 percent) compared to nonveterans (37.2 percent). A greater percentage of Texas veterans were also African American (14.3 percent) compared to nonveterans (11.9 percent). Approximately 19 percent of the Texas veteran population was Hispanic in 2017.

Table 5: Race and Ethnicity of Texas Veterans and Nonveterans, 2017

Race / Ethnicity	Veterans		Nonveterans (18+)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	923,747	60.1%	7,226,790	37.2%
Hispanic	289,844	18.8%	7,224,038	37.2%
African American	219,597	14.3%	2,317,109	11.9%
Other	80,104	5.2%	1,616,146	8.3%
Asian	24,903	1.6%	1,021,090	5.3%
Total	1,538,195		19,405,173	

Table note: 2017 ACS microdata.

Gender differences between the veteran and nonveteran populations are also pronounced. In 2017, 89.2 percent of Texas veterans were men compared to 46 percent of nonveterans. Approximately eleven percent of the total Texas veteran population is female. However, the percentages of female veterans differ when period of service is considered. Table 6 illustrates that the female veteran population has grown over time. Only 4.2 percent of World War II era veterans and 4.1 percent of Vietnam era veterans are female. However, 17.7 percent of Gulf War Era II veterans and 19 percent of Gulf War Era I veterans are female in Texas.

Table 6: Percentage of Male and Female Texas Veterans by Period of Service, 2017

Period of Service	Male		Female		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Gulf War Era II	257,210	82.3%	55,198	17.7%	312,408
Gulf War Era I	181,136	81.0%	42,462	19.0%	223,598
Vietnam	411,211	95.9%	17,721	4.1%	428,932
Korea	67,380	97.1%	1,995	2.9%	69,375
World War II	27,590	95.8%	1,223	4.2%	28,813
Other	421,523	88.7%	53,546	11.3%	475,069
Total	1,366,050		172,145		1,538,195

Table note: 2017 ACS microdata.

The veteran and nonveteran populations in Texas also differ according to education level. Table 7 illustrates that a greater percentage of nonveterans 18 and older had less than a high school diploma compared to veterans in 2017. Approximately 41 percent of veterans 18 and older had some college or an associate's degree compared to 30 percent of nonveterans in Texas. A greater percentage of veterans (30.6 percent) also had a bachelor's degree or higher compared to nonveterans (26.5 percent) in Texas.

Table 7: Percentages of Texas Veterans and Nonveterans 18 and Older by Education Level, 2017

Education Level	Veterans	Nonveterans
Less than high school graduate	4.9%	17.0%
High School graduate (includes equivalency)	23.3%	26.4%
Some college or associate's degree	41.2%	30.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	30.6%	26.5%
Civilian population age 18 years and over	1,538,195	19,405,173

Table note: 2017 ACS microdata.

While the Texas veteran population is younger than the U.S. veteran population, it is older than the nonveteran population in the state. The median age of a veteran in Texas is 51, whereas the median age of a nonveteran is 31. Table 8 illustrates that approximately 56 percent of veterans were 55 and older compared to approximately 30 percent of nonveterans. Approximately 15 percent of Texas veterans were between the ages of 18 and 34, compared to approximately 34 percent of nonveterans in 2017.

Table 8: Percentages of Texas Veterans and Nonveterans by Age Categories, 2017

Age Categories	Veterans	Nonveterans
18 to 34 years	15.4%	34.4%
35 to 54 years	28.7%	35.8%
55 to 64 years	16.7%	15.1%
65 to 74 years	22.0%	9.0%
75 years and over	17.1%	5.7%
Total	1,538,195	19,405,173

Table note: 2017 ACS microdata.

An analysis of the period in which a majority of Texas veterans served in the military partially explains the age difference between veterans and nonveterans. Figure 7 illustrates the percentages of veterans that served in each era. The greater number of Texas veterans from earlier periods of service inflates the average age of the veteran population. In 2017, approximately 41 percent of the veterans in Texas served during the Vietnam, Korean, or World War II eras. Approximately 26 percent of Texas veterans served during the Gulf War Era I (August 1990 through August 2001) and 25.6 percent of Texas veterans served during the Gulf War Era II (September 2001 to present).

Figure 7: Texas Veterans' Period of Service, 2017

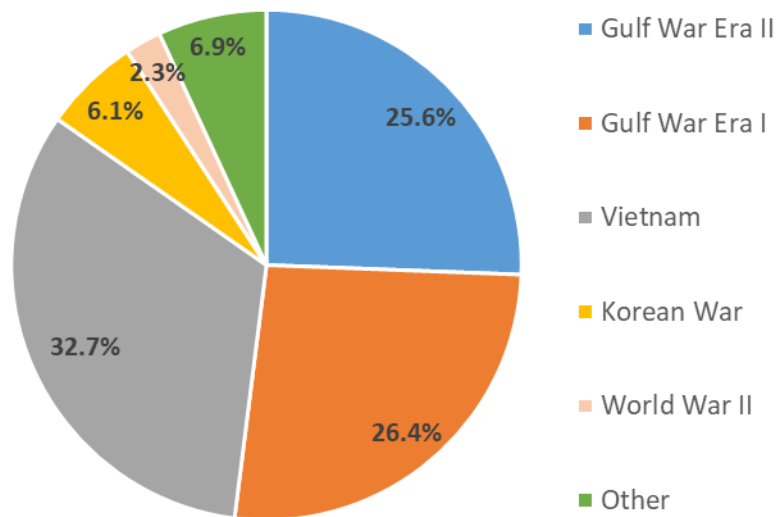


Figure note: 2017 ACS microdata. Period of service is determined by the most recent era served.

Age differences can also be observed within the veteran population when each period of service is analyzed separately (Table 9). The median ages of Gulf War Era II and Gulf War Era I veterans in

Texas are 30 and 46, respectively. The median age of a Vietnam veteran is 69. Texas veterans who served during World War II have a median age of 88, the oldest median age of all service periods.

Table 9: Median Age of Texas Veterans by Period of Service, 2017

Period of Service	Median Age	Total in Each Service Period
Gulf War Era II	30	312,353
Gulf War Era I	46	223,598
Vietnam	69	428,932
Korea	84	69,375
World War II	88	28,813
Other	56	428,834
Total	51	1,538,195

Table note: 2017 ACS microdata.

Texas Veterans and Disabilities

The prevalence of disabilities within the veteran population is relevant since the veteran population is older than the nonveteran population on average and the likelihood of developing a disability increases with age. Approximately 39 percent of Texas veterans (432,731 individuals) report having a disability compared to 16 percent of the 18 and older nonveteran population (2,617,500 individuals). Table 10 details the specific types of disabilities reported by the veteran and nonveteran populations in Texas.

The reported disability categories are not mutually exclusive and one individual may be counted in multiple disability categories. Additionally, the disability may not necessarily be the consequence of military service. Ambulatory difficulty was the disability most frequently reported by 15.6 percent of the veteran population. Hearing and cognitive difficulties were the second and third most frequently reported disabilities. Independent living, self-care, and vision difficulties were the least frequently reported. These data underscore the need for any services that address the needs of veterans to include support for disabilities.

Table 10: Percent of Veterans and Nonveterans (18 and Older) Reporting a Disability in Texas, 2017

Reported Disability	Veterans		Nonveterans (18+)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Ambulatory difficulty	239,518	15.6%	1,503,251	7.7%
Hearing difficulty	213,224	13.9%	732,137	3.8%
Cognitive difficulty	127,838	8.3%	1,162,342	6.0%
Independent living difficulty	126,589	8.2%	1,067,443	5.5%
Self-care difficulty	73,444	4.8%	625,815	3.2%
Vision difficulty	77,047	5.0%	648,733	3.3%
Total Population	1,538,195		19,405,173	

Table note: 2017 ACS microdata. Reported disability categories are not mutually exclusive and one individual can report having several disabilities.

Considering that disabilities are associated with increased age and that the median age of veterans differs by period of service, the prevalence of disabilities within the veteran population may vary according to period of service. Table 11 illustrates the reported disabilities of veterans in each period of service.

Generally, the percentages of reported disabilities are greater for the earlier periods of service. Approximately 56 percent of World War II veterans report ambulatory difficulties and 52 percent report hearing difficulty. In comparison, 4.2 percent of Gulf War Era II veterans report ambulatory and hearing difficulties. The biggest exception to this general trend is cognitive difficulty. Cognitive difficulties are reported by a larger percentage of Gulf War Era II veterans than Gulf War Era I veterans even though the median age of the Gulf War Era I group is 16 years older.

Table 11: Percent of Veterans Reporting a Disability in Texas by Period of Service

Reported Disability	Period of Service					
	Gulf War Era II	Gulf War Era I	Vietnam	Korea	World War II	Other
Ambulatory difficulty	4.2%	8.0%	20.8%	39.6%	56.4%	34.5%
Hearing difficulty	4.2%	4.7%	19.3%	34.2%	52.0%	30.5%
Cognitive difficulty	6.6%	5.5%	8.0%	15.9%	28.5%	18.2%
Independent living difficulty	3.5%	3.2%	9.5%	26.7%	43.6%	19.0%
Self-care difficulty	1.0%	1.8%	5.8%	15.4%	28.8%	10.7%
Vision difficulty	1.6%	2.3%	6.2%	11.5%	23.9%	10.8%
Total Veterans	312,408	223,598	428,932	69,375	28,813	475,069

Table note: 2017 microdata

The greater prevalence of disabilities within the Texas veteran population is an important demographic characteristic of the group. However, the previously presented disability data cannot be directly attributed to military service since the survey question asked respondents to report their

current disabilities. A better indicator of disabilities related to military service is the service connected disability rating reported in the ACS microdata. Approximately 24 percent of Texas veterans (372,754 individuals) have a service connected disability rating. Table 12 illustrates the percentage of Texas veterans within the different ranges of disability ratings. Approximately four percent of Texas veterans have a zero percent disability rating. Twenty-six percent of veterans with a service connected rating have a disability rating of 10 or 20 percent. Approximately 35 percent of Texas veterans with a service connected rating have a disability rating of 70 percent or higher.

Table 12: Percentages of Texas Veterans with Service Connected Disability Ratings, 2017

Service Connected Disability Rating	Number	Percent
0 percent	15,331	4.11%
10 or 20 percent	97,752	26.22%
30 or 40 percent	60,988	16.36%
50 or 60 percent	51,374	13.78%
70 to 100 percent	129,316	34.69%
Not reported	17,993	4.83%
Total	372,754	

Table note: 2017 ACS microdata.

Service connected disability ratings can also be analyzed by period of service. Table 13 illustrates the percentage of Texas veterans within the different ranges of disability ratings for each period of service. The period of service with the largest number of Texas veterans with any service connected disability rating is the Vietnam era. This period also had the greatest percentage of veterans with service connected disability ratings of 70 percent or higher. Over 37 percent of Gulf War II era veterans had service connected disability ratings of 70 percent or higher in 2017.

Table 13: Percentages of Texas Veterans with Service Connected Disability Ratings by Period of Service, 2017

Service Connected Disability Rating	Period of Service					
	Gulf War Era II	Gulf War Era I	Vietnam	Korea	World War II	Other
0 percent	4.9%	5.8%	3.1%	4.4%	2.0%	7.8%
10 to 20 percent	16.0%	27.7%	27.4%	36.0%	18.1%	38.8%
30 to 40 percent	17.4%	16.6%	12.2%	15.5%	13.7%	19.8%
50 to 60 percent	18.7%	14.3%	10.8%	11.2%	15.7%	10.0%
70 to 100 percent	37.4%	32.4%	41.9%	22.1%	31.9%	17.9%
Not reported	5.6%	3.3%	4.6%	10.8%	18.5%	5.7%
Total	83,684	61,821	122,010	8,955	3,655	35,962

Table note: 2017 ACS microdata.

Characteristics of the Veteran Labor Force in Texas

The demographic analyses presented in this subsection focus on Texas veteran labor force participants. Approximately 54 percent of Texas veterans (783,175 individuals) were labor force participants in 2017. These veterans accounted for 5.7 percent of the state's total workforce. Since unemployment rates are generally lower for older individuals, the unemployment rate for veterans is lower than the state average because the Texas veteran population is older than the nonveteran population. In 2017, the unemployment rate was 4.5 percent for Texas nonveterans and 3.5 percent for Texas veterans. However, differences in unemployment do exist within the veteran population. For example, Gulf War Era II Texas veterans had a 5.3 percent unemployment rate in 2017 (Texas Workforce Commission, 2018).

In 2017, the median age of a veteran labor force participant in Texas was 43. As illustrated in Table 14, approximately 46 percent of employed veteran labor force participants were between the ages of 35 to 54 and 21 percent were between the ages of 55 to 64. Twelve percent of employed veteran labor force participants in Texas were 65 or older.

Table 14: Texas Veteran Labor Force Participants by Age Group, 2017

Age Categories	Total	Employed Veterans		Unemployed Veterans		Employed Nonveterans		Unemployed Nonveterans	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
18 to 34 years	5,099,831	130,069	17.4%	10,026	28.1%	4,614,161	37.4%	345,575	54.0%
35 to 54 years	5,904,502	346,545	46.4%	16,329	45.7%	5,333,009	43.3%	208,619	32.6%
55 to 64 years	2,067,127	157,026	21.0%	5,179	14.5%	1,838,911	14.9%	66,011	10.3%
65 to 74 years	582,081	91,003	12.2%	3,239	9.1%	470,225	3.8%	17,614	2.8%
75 years and over	98,324	22,798	3.1%	961	2.7%	72,768	0.6%	1,797	0.3%
Total	13,751,865	747,441	100.0%	35,734	100.0%	12,329,074	100.0%	639,616	100.0%

Table note: 2017 ACS microdata.

Veteran labor force participants held various jobs in numerous industries throughout Texas. Table 15 illustrates the percentages of veteran labor force participants by general category of work, also referred to as class of worker. Approximately 61 percent of veteran labor force participants in Texas were employees of private, for-profit companies in 2017. Approximately 25 percent were federal, state, or local government employees and nearly 10 percent were self-employed.

Table 15: Class of Worker for Texas Veteran Labor Force Participants, 2017

Class of Worker	Number	Percent
Employee of a private for-profit company	473,554	60.5%
Employee of federal, state, or local government	197,014	25.2%
Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm	77,022	9.8%
Employee of a private not-for-profit organization	30,632	3.9%
Unemployed or never worked	2,513	0.3%
Working without pay in family business or farm	2,440	0.3%
Total	783,175	

Table note: 2017 ACS microdata.

*Class of worker categorizes people according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. Assigning class of worker categories is, in most cases, independent of industry and occupation. Additionally, class of worker refers to the type of work normally done or the work performed most regularly.

†Refers to individuals with or without a disability that are, "Unemployed and last worked 5 years ago or earlier or never worked" (U.S. Census Bureau, 2018)

Table 16 illustrates the 20 Texas industries in which the highest percentages of veteran labor force participants were employed in 2017. These 20 industries employed 35.6 percent of the veteran labor force in the state. The industry that employed the greatest percentage of veteran labor force participants was construction. Approximately four percent of Texas veteran labor force participants worked in the national security and international affairs industry in 2017. The third largest employer of veterans was hospitals.

Table 16: Top 20 Industries Employing Texas Veterans, 2017

Industry	Number	Percent
Construction	73,315	4.8%
National security and international affairs	55,584	3.6%
Hospitals	47,680	3.1%
Justice, public order, and safety activities	47,109	3.1%
Elementary and secondary schools	39,203	2.5%
Support activities for mining	36,780	2.4%
Restaurants and other food services	33,062	2.1%
Computer systems design and related services	23,060	1.5%
Truck transportation	22,130	1.4%
Architectural, engineering and related services	19,977	1.3%
Colleges and universities, including junior colleges	19,334	1.3%
Air Transportation	18,105	1.2%
Real estate	16,685	1.1%
Management scientific, and technical consulting services	15,219	1.0%
Insurance carriers and related services	14,902	1.0%
Employment services	14,037	0.9%
Services incidental to transportation	13,214	0.9%
Automobile dealers	13,131	0.9%
Industrial and miscellaneous chemicals	12,357	0.8%
Department and discount stores	12,230	0.8%
Table total	547,114	35.6%

Table note: Data are from 2017 microdata. Only the top 20 industries are included in this table. The total number of Texas veteran labor force participants was 783,175 in 2017.

Average Salaries of Texas Veteran Labor Force Participants

In 2017, Texas veteran labor force participants earned an average salary of \$60,012 (inflation adjusted for 2017). However, salary differences exist within the veteran population based on numerous demographic factors. On average, male veteran labor force participants earned \$62,014 whereas females earned \$45,892. Salaries also vary depending on level of educational attainment. Table 17 illustrates that veteran labor force participants with a high school diploma or equivalent earned an average yearly salary of \$45,135. Average salary generally increases with higher levels of educational attainment. The highest average yearly salary was earned by veteran labor force participants with a master's degree or higher. Veterans with an educational attainment level below the ninth grade tend to be associated with lower annual wages.

Table 17: Average Yearly Salary for Texas Total Veteran Labor Force Participants by Educational Attainment, 2017

Educational Attainment	Percent of Texas Veteran Labor Force Participants	Average Yearly Salary
Less than 9th grade	0.7%	\$24,285
Grade 9 through 12 no diploma	1.8%	\$32,166
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	20.9%	\$45,135
Some college no degree	31.2%	\$49,754
Associate's degree	12.7%	\$52,561
Bachelor's degree	20.0%	\$73,166
Master's degree and higher	12.7%	\$109,228

Table note: 2017 ACS microdata.

Concluding Comments

This study has provided a demographic overview of veterans for both the U.S. and Texas. A demographic description of the U.S. veteran population was first presented to provide context for the analysis of Texas veterans. The Texas veteran population was then detailed with a focus on disabilities and the characteristics of veteran labor force participants.

National data illustrate the decline in the veteran population due to the mortality of older veterans who served in the earlier periods of World War I, World War II, and Korea. Compared to nonveterans, the veteran population tends to be older, more educated, white, and male. Data also indicate that male veterans, including those in Texas, constitute a greater percentage of the veteran population for all periods of service.

The median age of a Texas veteran is 51 years old and the largest number of Texas veterans served during Vietnam. The median age for a Texas veteran labor force participant is 43. The prevalence of disabilities is greater among veterans, since the veteran population is older than the nonveteran population and the likelihood of developing a disability increases with age. Generally, the unemployment rate for veterans is lower than the state's average; however, age variations exist. In 2017, the unemployment rate for Gulf War Era II Texas veterans was 5.3 percent, compared to all Texas veterans at 3.5 percent and nonveterans at 4.5 percent.

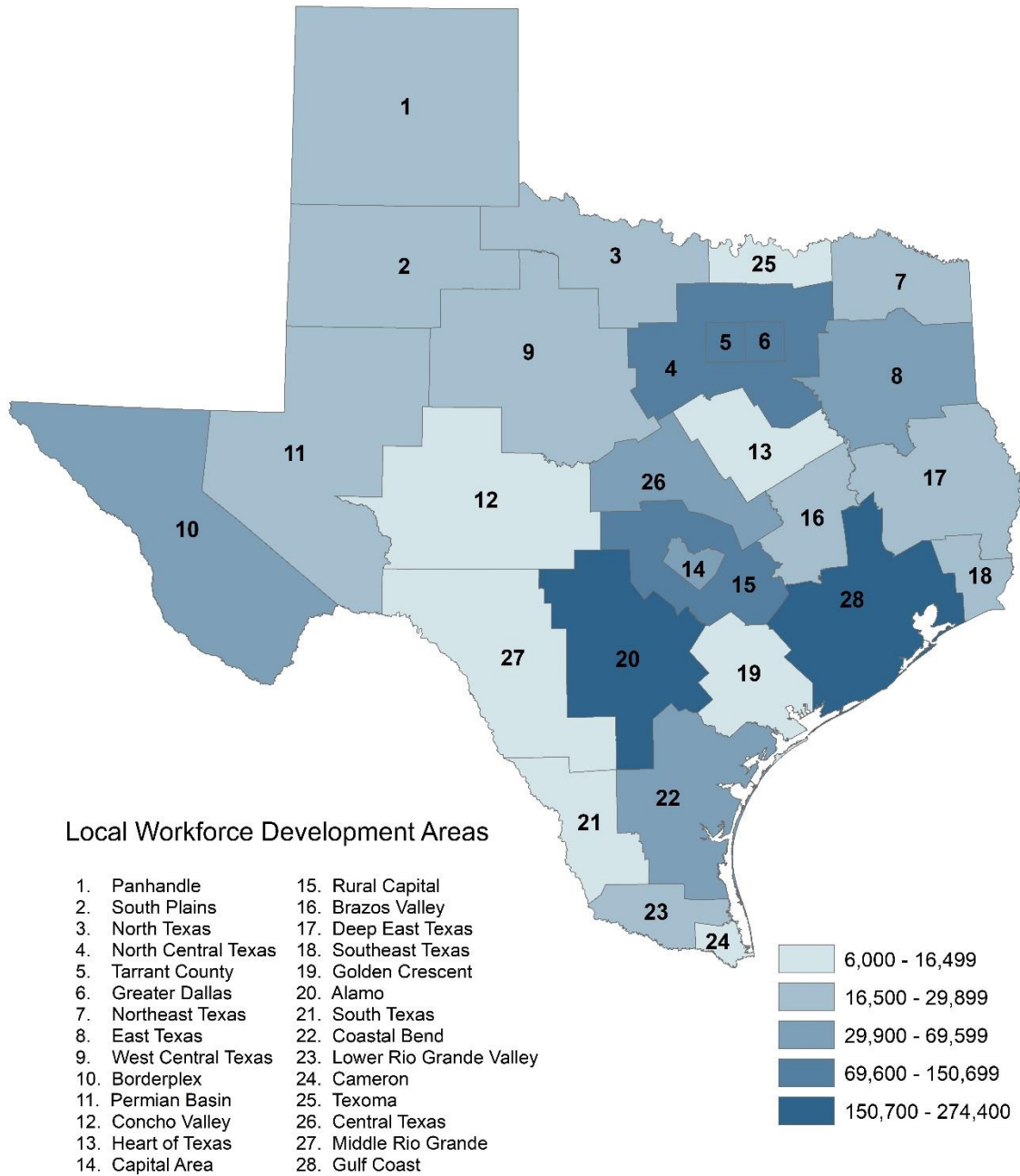
Overall, the analyses presented in this study illustrate the diversity of the veteran population according to age, educational attainment, and reported disabilities. As a result, the needs of the 88-year-old male World War II veteran who separated from active duty in the late 1940s are different from the needs of the 30-year-old female Gulf War Era II veteran who separated this year and is going to school for career training.

The veteran population is a valuable resource for Texas employers and the Texas economy. The data provided in this demographic study is presented to assist policy makers and program planners in the design and implementation of relevant programs and services.

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Appendix A: Veterans in Texas by LWDA, 2017



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017

Appendix B: Veterans by County in Each LWDA, 2017

This appendix illustrates the numbers of veterans by each county in the local workforce development areas. In the following tables, the total, male, and female 2017 veteran population of each county is illustrated. Additionally, the numbers of veterans are presented by age categories (17 to 44, 45 to 64, 65 to 84, and 85 and up). The estimated numbers of veterans are from the ACS. For more information on how county estimates were calculated, see the explanation in the Data Sources section of this report.

Table 18: LWDA 1 Panhandle—Veterans by County, 2017

County	Total Veteran Population, 2017	Male Veteran Population, 2017	Female Veteran Population, 2017	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Armstrong	79	75	4	17	22	28	12
Briscoe	71	68	4	16	20	25	11
Carson	261	248	13	57	72	91	41
Castro	340	323	18	74	94	119	53
Childress	301	285	16	66	83	105	47
Collingsworth	127	120	7	28	35	44	20
Dallam	285	270	15	62	79	99	45
Deaf Smith	823	781	43	180	227	287	129
Donley	158	150	8	35	44	55	25
Gray	958	908	49	209	264	334	150
Hall	142	135	7	31	39	50	22
Hansford	237	225	12	52	66	83	37
Hartley	261	248	13	57	72	91	41
Hemphill	158	150	8	35	44	55	25
Hutchinson	942	893	49	206	260	329	148
Lipscomb	142	135	7	31	39	50	22
Moore	934	886	48	204	258	326	147
Ochiltree	435	413	22	95	120	152	68
Oldham	87	83	4	19	24	30	14
Parmer	435	413	22	95	120	152	68
Potter	6,412	5,960	452	1,168	2,476	2,311	457
Randall	8,280	7,994	286	2,656	1,584	3,671	369
Roberts	40	38	2	9	11	14	6
Sherman	127	120	7	28	35	44	20
Swisher	332	315	17	73	92	116	52
Wheeler	230	218	12	50	63	80	36
Panhandle Total	22,599	21,452	1,147	5,550	6,242	8,740	2,067

Table 19: LWDA 2 South Plains–Veterans by County, 2017

County	Total Veteran Population, 2017	Male Veteran Population, 2017	Female Veteran Population, 2017	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Bailey	268	240	27	65	76	105	22
Cochran	119	107	12	29	34	47	10
Crosby	228	205	23	55	65	90	18
Dickens	89	80	9	22	25	35	7
Floyd	243	218	25	59	69	96	20
Garza	243	218	25	59	69	96	20
Hale	1,352	1,215	137	327	383	533	109
Hockley	857	770	87	207	243	338	69
King	10	9	1	2	3	4	1
Lamb	520	467	53	126	147	205	42
Lubbock	14,509	13,198	1,311	3,740	4,263	5,664	842
Lynn	223	200	23	54	63	88	18
Motley	45	40	5	11	13	18	4
Terry	471	423	48	114	133	185	38
Yoakum	292	263	30	71	83	115	24
South Plains Total	19,468	17,654	1,814	4,940	5,667	7,617	1,243

Table 20: LWDA 3 North Texas–Veterans by County, 2017

County	Veteran Population, 2017	Veteran Population, 2017	Veteran Population, 2017	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Archer	624	548	77	167	157	243	57
Baylor	260	228	32	70	66	101	24
Clay	739	648	91	198	186	288	67
Cottle	104	91	13	28	26	41	9
Foard	94	82	12	25	24	36	8
Hardeman	291	256	36	78	73	113	26
Jack	624	548	77	167	157	243	57
Montague	1,363	1,196	168	365	344	531	124
Wichita	16,634	14,653	1,981	9,610	3,363	3,179	482
Wilbarger	937	821	115	251	236	365	85
Young	1,280	1,123	157	343	323	499	116
North Texas Total	22,951	20,193	2,758	11,302	4,955	5,639	1,055

Table 21: LWDA 4 North Central–Veterans by County, 2017

County	Total Veteran Population, 2017	Male Veteran Population, 2017	Female Veteran Population, 2017	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Collin	43,207	39,706	3,501	10,249	15,391	15,203	2,364
Denton	40,105	35,429	4,676	9,370	15,889	14,248	598
Ellis	11,642	10,237	1,405	3,312	4,498	3,364	468
Erath	2,781	2,763	17	212	1,108	1,377	84
Hood	3,760	3,737	23	286	1,498	1,862	113
Hunt	6,074	5,736	339	1,398	2,316	2,077	284
Johnson	7,352	6,967	385	1,418	2,653	2,919	362
Kaufman	6,829	6,303	526	1,505	1,971	3,081	272
Navarro	2,883	2,731	152	482	638	1,389	374
Palo Pinto	2,069	2,057	13	157	825	1,025	62
Parker	10,967	10,273	694	1,582	3,432	4,870	1,083
Rockwall	5,518	5,210	307	1,269	2,103	1,887	258
Somervell	628	624	4	48	250	311	19
Wise	4,090	3,587	503	1,095	1,031	1,593	371
North Central Total	147,905	135,360	12,545	32,383	53,603	55,207	6,712

Table 22: LWDA 5 Tarrant County–Veterans by County, 2017

County	Total Veteran Population, 2017	Male Veteran Population, 2017	Female Veteran Population, 2017	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Tarrant	112,170	98,122	14,048	28,277	41,284	37,034	5,575
Tarrant County Total	112,170	98,122	14,048	28,277	41,284	37,034	5,575

Table 23: LWDA 6 Dallas–Veterans by County, 2017

County	Total Veteran Population, 2017	Male Veteran Population, 2017	Female Veteran Population, 2017	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Dallas	97,473	88,250	9,223	22,928	31,705	36,443	6,397
Dallas Total	97,473	88,250	9,223	22,928	31,705	36,443	6,397

Table 24: LWDA 7 North East—Veterans by County, 2017

County	Total Veteran Population, 2017	Male Veteran Population, 2017	Female Veteran Population, 2017	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Bowie	7,285	7,221	64	1,620	2,294	2,973	399
Cass	2,402	2,381	21	534	756	980	131
Delta	309	259	50	66	97	126	20
Franklin	628	527	101	134	198	256	40
Hopkins	2,071	1,738	333	442	653	845	132
Lamar	2,933	2,461	472	626	924	1,196	187
Morris	759	637	122	162	239	310	48
Red River	759	637	122	162	239	310	48
Titus	1,902	1,596	306	406	599	776	121
North East Total	19,049	17,456	1,592	4,151	6,000	7,771	1,126

Table 25: LWDA 8 East Texas—Veterans by County, 2017

County	Total Veteran Population, 2017	Male Veteran Population, 2017	Female Veteran Population, 2017	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Anderson	3,950	3,832	118	416	1,312	1,879	343
Camp	1,081	1,059	22	123	364	520	74
Cherokee	2,580	2,167	413	319	735	1,243	282
Gregg	6,246	5,634	612	1,169	1,872	2,487	718
Harrison	4,650	4,373	277	1,173	1,405	1,904	168
Henderson	5,301	5,143	158	558	1,761	2,522	460
Marion	745	701	44	188	225	305	27
Panola	1,209	1,015	194	150	344	583	132
Rains	957	938	20	109	322	461	66
Rusk	2,710	2,276	434	335	772	1,306	296
Smith	11,505	10,391	1,114	1,481	5,026	3,983	1,015
Upshur	2,784	2,618	166	702	841	1,140	100
Van Zandt	4,591	4,497	94	523	1,544	2,209	314
Wood	3,665	3,590	75	418	1,233	1,763	251
East Texas Total	51,974	48,232	3,742	7,665	17,758	22,305	4,247

Table 26: LWDA 9 West Central—Veterans by County, 2017

County	Total Veteran Population, 2017	Male Veteran Population, 2017	Female Veteran Population, 2017	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Brown	2,797	2,707	90	407	784	1,312	294
Callahan	990	958	32	144	278	464	104
Coleman	645	625	21	94	181	303	68
Comanche	1,018	986	33	148	286	478	107
Eastland	1,362	1,319	44	198	382	639	143
Fisher	287	278	9	42	80	135	30
Haskell	430	416	14	63	121	202	45
Jones	1,477	1,430	47	215	414	693	155
Kent	57	56	2	8	16	27	6
Knox	272	264	9	40	76	128	29
Mitchell	688	666	22	100	193	323	72
Nolan	1,119	1,083	36	163	314	525	118
Runnels	774	750	25	113	217	363	81
Scurry	1,233	1,194	39	179	346	578	130
Shackelford	244	236	8	35	68	114	26
Stephens	703	680	22	102	197	330	74
Stonewall	115	111	4	17	32	54	12
Taylor	14,539	12,728	1,811	8,051	2,794	2,991	703
Throckmorton	115	111	4	17	32	54	12
West Central Total	28,867	26,597	2,270	10,134	6,813	9,710	2,209

Table 27: LWDA 10 Borderplex—Veterans by County, 2017

County	Total Veteran Population, 2017	Male Veteran Population, 2017	Female Veteran Population, 2017	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Brewster	285	285	0	82	52	118	33
Culberson	75	75	0	21	14	31	9
Hudspeth	109	109	0	31	20	45	12
El Paso	66221	57712	8509	35609	15748	13210	1654
Jeff Davis	71	71	0	21	13	29	8
Presidio	241	241	0	69	44	100	27
Borderplex Total	67,001	58,492	8,509	35,834	15,891	13,533	1,743

Table 28: LWDA 11 Permian Basin—Veterans by County, 2017

County	Total Veteran Population, 2017	Male Veteran Population, 2017	Female Veteran Population, 2017	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Andrews	454	454	0	131	83	188	52
Borden	36	36	0	8	9	18	1
Crane	136	136	0	39	25	56	15
Dawson	814	804	11	179	198	403	33
Ector	5,463	5,086	377	1,841	1,502	1,356	764
Gaines	539	539	0	155	99	223	62
Glasscock	72	71	1	16	18	36	3
Howard	2,051	2,024	27	452	499	1,016	84
Loving	3	3	0	1	1	1	0
Martin	284	280	4	62	69	140	12
Midland	8,493	7,995	498	2,982	2,408	2,540	563
Pecos	478	478	0	138	88	198	55
Reeves	424	424	0	122	78	176	48
Terrell	31	31	0	9	6	13	3
Upton	199	196	3	44	48	99	8
Ward	329	329	0	95	60	136	38
Winkler	220	220	0	64	40	91	25
Permian Basin Total	20,027	19,107	920	6,338	5,231	6,691	1,767

Table 29: LWDA 12 Concho Valley—Veterans by County, 2017

County	Total Veteran Population, 2017	Male Veteran Population, 2017	Female Veteran Population, 2017	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Coke	193	190	3	43	47	96	8
Concho	241	238	3	53	59	120	10
Crockett	217	214	3	48	53	108	9
Irion	97	95	1	21	23	48	4
Kimble	271	268	4	60	66	134	11
Mason	235	232	3	52	57	117	10
McCulloch	489	482	6	108	119	242	20
Menard	133	131	2	29	32	66	5
Reagan	199	196	3	44	48	99	8
Schleicher	205	202	3	45	50	102	8
Sterling	66	65	1	15	16	33	3
Sutton	241	238	3	53	59	120	10
Tom Green	10,308	9,173	1,135	4,175	1,840	3,477	816
Concho Valley Total	12,896	11,727	1,169	4,745	2,469	4,759	922

Table 30: LWDA 13 Heart of Texas—Veterans by County, 2017

County	Total Veteran Population, 2017	Male Veteran Population, 2017	Female Veteran Population, 2017	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Bosque	1,098	1,040	58	183	243	529	142
Falls	1,079	1,022	57	180	239	520	140
Freestone	1,196	1,133	63	200	265	577	155
Hill	2,118	2,006	112	354	469	1,021	275
Limestone	1,412	1,338	74	236	313	681	183
McLennan	14,241	12,784	1,457	3,052	4,816	5,022	1,351
Heart of Texas Total	21,144	19,323	1,821	4,205	6,344	8,349	2,246

Table 31: LWDA 14 Capital Area—Veterans by County, 2017

County	Total Veteran Population, 2017	Male Veteran Population, 2017	Female Veteran Population, 2017	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Travis	51,597	44,291	7,306	14,597	17,842	16,338	2,820
Capital Area Total	51,597	44,291	7,306	14,597	17,842	16,338	2,820

Table 32: LWDA 15 Rural Capital—Veterans by County, 2017

County	Total Veteran Population, 2017	Male Veteran Population, 2017	Female Veteran Population, 2017	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Bastrop	6,547	6,163	384	1,256	2,405	2,486	398
Blanco	962	843	119	114	231	515	103
Burnet	7,061	6,141	919	3,202	2,127	1,590	142
Caldwell	3,354	3,158	197	644	1,233	1,274	204
Fayette	2,164	2,037	127	415	795	822	132
Hays	12,072	11,055	1,017	3,359	4,458	4,020	235
Lee	1,461	1,375	86	280	537	555	89
Llano	3,180	2,766	414	1,442	958	716	64
Williamson	34,428	30,169	4,259	11,144	9,802	11,659	1,823
Rural Capital Total	71,229	63,707	7,521	21,857	22,546	23,637	3,189

Table 33: LWDA 16 Brazos Valley—Veterans by County, 2017

County	Total Veteran Population, 2017	Male Veteran Population, 2017	Female Veteran Population, 2017	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Brazos	7,000	5,929	1,071	2,906	1,418	2,102	574
Burleson	1,267	1,201	66	266	258	545	198
Grimes	1,961	1,859	101	412	399	843	307
Leon	1,234	1,170	64	259	251	530	193
Madison	1,002	950	52	210	204	431	157
Robertson	1,223	1,159	63	257	249	526	191
Washington	2,489	2,361	129	523	507	1,070	389
Brazos Valley Total	16,175	14,630	1,546	4,833	3,287	6,047	2,008

Table 34: LWDA 17 Deep East Texas—Veterans by County, 2017

County	Total Veteran Population, 2017	Male Veteran Population, 2017	Female Veteran Population, 2017	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Angelina	5,319	4,937	382	1,139	1,181	2,766	233
Houston	1,843	1,820	23	233	541	1,018	51
Jasper	2,086	1,973	113	438	483	1,078	86
Nacogdoches	3,948	3,664	284	846	876	2,053	173
Newton	841	796	46	177	195	435	35
Polk	3,533	3,490	44	446	1,038	1,952	97
Sabine	636	602	35	134	147	329	26
San Augustine	520	492	28	109	120	269	22
San Jacinto	2,051	2,025	25	259	603	1,133	57
Shelby	1,484	1,404	81	312	344	767	61
Trinity	1,136	1,122	14	144	334	628	31
Tyler	1,272	1,203	69	267	295	658	53
Deep East Texas Total	24,670	23,527	1,143	4,504	6,157	13,085	925

Table 35: LWDA 18 South East Texas—Veterans by County, 2017

County	Total Veteran Population, 2017	Male Veteran Population, 2017	Female Veteran Population, 2017	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Hardin	3,545	3,144	401	794	1,036	1,427	288
Jefferson	13,605	12,527	1,078	2,742	4,239	5,657	967
Orange	5,317	4,716	601	1,191	1,553	2,141	432
South East Texas Total	22,467	20,387	2,080	4,727	6,828	9,225	1,687

Table 36: LWDA 19 Golden Crescent—Veterans by County, 2017

County	Total Veteran Population, 2017	Male Veteran Population, 2017	Female Veteran Population, 2017	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Calhoun	1,090	992	98	241	227	551	71
DeWitt	1,602	1,170	431	263	602	675	61
Goliad	574	420	155	94	216	242	22
Gonzales	1,579	1,154	425	259	594	666	60
Jackson	1,127	823	303	185	424	475	43
Lavaca	1,535	1,122	414	252	577	647	59
Victoria	4,415	4,016	399	978	917	2,233	287
Golden Crescent Total	11,922	9,697	2,225	2,272	3,557	5,490	603

Table 37: LWDA 20 Alamo—Veterans by County, 2017

County	Total Veteran Population, 2017	Male Veteran Population, 2017	Female Veteran Population, 2017	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Atascosa	3,033	2,850	183	277	1,005	1,488	262
Bandera	1,382	1,298	83	126	458	678	119
Bexar	160,770	132,789	27,981	56,599	56,186	40,651	7,334
Comal	12,421	11,138	1,283	1,879	3,596	6,408	538
Frio	1,164	1,094	70	106	386	571	101
Gillespie	2,269	1,989	281	268	545	1,215	242
Guadalupe	19,372	15,674	3,698	5,510	8,392	5,111	359
Karnes	1,182	863	318	194	444	498	45
Kendall	3,048	2,671	377	360	732	1,631	325
Kerr	4,528	3,968	560	535	1,087	2,423	483
McMullen	23	21	2	5	8	8	2
Medina	3,111	2,923	188	284	1,031	1,527	269
Wilson	3,435	2,510	925	564	1,292	1,448	131
Alamo Total	215,738	179,788	35,950	66,707	75,163	63,658	10,210

Table 38: LWDA 21 South Texas—Veterans by County, 2017

County	Total Veteran Population, 2017	Male Veteran Population, 2017	Female Veteran Population, 2017	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Jim Hogg	168	149	18	34	56	60	17
Webb	6,067	5,369	698	2,001	1,194	2,452	420
Zapata	440	393	48	89	148	158	46
South Texas Total	6,675	5,911	764	2,123	1,398	2,670	483

Table 39: LWDA 22 Coastal Bend—Veterans by County, 2017

County	Total Veteran Population, 2017	Male Veteran Population, 2017	Female Veteran Population, 2017	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Aransas	2,031	1,801	230	420	721	759	131
Bee	2,791	2,474	316	577	991	1,043	180
Brooks	363	349	15	124	63	167	9
Duval	371	331	40	75	125	133	39
Jim Wells	2,066	1,982	84	706	361	950	49
Kenedy	21	20	1	7	4	10	0
Kleberg	1,620	1,554	66	554	283	745	38
Live Oak	365	325	39	73	122	131	38
Nueces	31,399	27,991	3,408	8,211	12,034	9,862	1,292
Refugio	647	574	73	134	230	242	42
San Patricio	5,681	5,038	644	1,175	2,017	2,124	366
Coastal Bend Total	47,356	42,439	4,917	12,056	16,949	16,166	2,184

Table 40: LWDA 23 Lower Rio Grande Valley—Veterans by County, 2017

County	Total Veteran Population, 2017	Male Veteran Population, 2017	Female Veteran Population, 2017	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Hidalgo	18,194	17,257	937	3,335	5,353	8,292	1,214
Starr	1,922	1,715	208	387	645	690	201
Willacy	1,121	1,076	46	383	196	516	26
Lower Rio Grande Valley Total	21,238	20,047	1,190	4,105	6,193	9,498	1,441

Table 41: LWDA 24 Cameron County—Veterans by County, 2017

County	Total Veteran Population, 2017	Male Veteran Population, 2017	Female Veteran Population, 2017	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Cameron	13,853	13,500	353	2,985	3,906	6,408	554
Cameron County Total	13,853	13,500	353	2,985	3,906	6,408	554

Table 42: LWDA 25 Texoma—Veterans by County, 2017

County	Total Veteran Population, 2017	Male Veteran Population, 2017	Female Veteran Population, 2017	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Cooke	3,173	2,932	241	611	939	1,269	354
Fannin	2,807	2,593	213	541	831	1,122	313
Grayson	9,983	9,224	759	1,923	2,955	3,991	1,114
Texoma Total	15,963	14,750	1,213	3,075	4,726	6,381	1,781

Table 43: LWDA 26 Central Texas—Veterans by County, 2017

County	Total Veteran Population, 2017	Male Veteran Population, 2017	Female Veteran Population, 2017	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Bell	66,445	54,047	12,398	33,100	22,326	9,362	1,657
Coryell	12,458	10,836	1,622	5,650	3,753	2,805	250
Hamilton	1,400	1,218	182	635	422	315	28
Lampasas	3,239	2,817	422	1,469	976	729	65
Milam	1,828	1,734	95	384	373	786	286
Mills	817	711	106	370	246	184	16
San Saba	1,021	888	133	463	308	230	20
Central Texas Total	87,209	72,251	14,958	42,071	28,403	14,412	2,323

Table 44: LWDA 27 Middle Rio Grande—Veterans by County, 2017

County	Total Veteran Population, 2017	Male Veteran Population, 2017	Female Veteran Population, 2017	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Dimmit	550	499	51	202	130	204	14
Edwards	110	100	10	40	26	41	3
Kinney	202	183	19	74	48	75	5
La Salle	376	341	35	138	89	139	9
Maverick	2,978	2,702	276	1,096	703	1,106	73
Real	183	166	17	67	43	68	5
Uvalde	1,448	1,313	134	533	342	538	36
Val Verde	2,684	2,436	249	988	634	997	66
Zavala	641	582	59	236	151	238	16
Middle Rio Grande Total	9,171	8,321	850	3,374	2,165	3,405	226

Table 45: LWDA 28 Gulf Coast—Veterans by County, 2017

County	Total Veteran Population, 2017	Male Veteran Population, 2017	Female Veteran Population, 2017	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Austin	1,513	1,403	110	453	269	606	185
Brazoria	22,544	20,722	1,822	6,348	7,569	7,702	925
Chambers	2,361	2,158	202	484	1,097	756	23
Colorado	1,105	1,025	81	331	197	443	135
Fort Bend	27,143	24,913	2,230	6,922	9,722	9,375	1,124
Galveston	21,214	19,546	1,668	4,432	8,414	7,026	1,342
Harris	156,803	138,936	17,867	43,204	51,250	52,106	10,243
Liberty	5,086	4,651	436	1,043	2,365	1,629	50
Matagorda	1,948	1,806	142	584	346	780	238
Montgomery	30,159	26,478	3,681	7,883	9,426	11,030	1,820
Walker	5,279	5,214	65	667	1,551	2,916	146
Waller	2,292	2,125	167	687	408	918	280
Wharton	2,193	2,033	160	657	390	878	268
Gulf Coast Total	279,641	251,010	28,631	73,694	93,003	96,165	16,778

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