Veterans in Texas:
A Demographic Study

The Mission of the Texas Workforce Investment Council

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

VETERANS IN TEXAS: A DEMOGRAPHIC STUDY

Texas Workforce Investment Council
September 2016 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 204,556 individuals separated from the military in fiscal year (FY) 2014, including an estimated 22,929 residents of Texas. In addition, ACS data revealed that approximately 76 percent of post-9/11 veterans (Gulf War Era II in this report) were under age 45, while 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 2014 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, a team orientation, a 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

Following consultations with the Texas Veterans Commission, the Council prepared this report to detail the demographic characteristics of the veteran population in Texas. This research can be utilized as a primer 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.

Data Limitations, Issues, and Concepts

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 three main data sources used for this research are the 2014 American Community Survey (ACS), the Department of Veterans Affairs VetPop2014 model, 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 pretabulated data) and Public Use Microdata Sample files. The microdata files utilize a smaller sample than the summary tables, but can be used to calculate custom estimates. 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 estimates derived from the summary tables and microdata because of the previously discussed sampling differences, and will be noted as necessary.

VetPop2014 is a model that uses data from the Census, ACS, Defense Manpower Data Center, and the Department of Defense to produce official estimates and projections of the veteran population. For 2013 to 2043, VetPop2014 produces the number of veterans at the state and national levels by age, gender, race, period of service, branch of service, and rank. Estimates and projections are produced at the county level by age and gender.

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.

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. Alternatively, the number of veterans in each county is available through VetPop2014, but no other additional demographic information is provided such as age, sex, or education level.

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. VetPop2014 is a mathematical model that utilizes data inputs to produce estimates. Since the three data sources utilize different samples and methodologies, the estimates from each source will be similar but will not exactly match. For example, the number of U.S. veterans in 2014 is estimated to be 19,259,717 by ACS summary tables; 21,791,593 by VetPop2014[1]; and 21,229,000 by BLS using the CPS. 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 the purpose of 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.

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[1] The VetPop2014 number referenced excludes veterans residing in U.S. territories and foreign countries, equaling a difference of approximately 207,000.

Veterans in the U.S.

According to ACS summary table estimates, 7.9 percent of the U.S. civilian population 18 years and older were veterans in 2014. Veterans also accounted for nine percent of the 18 and older civilian labor force in 2014. In this section, a general demographic description of the U.S. veteran population will be 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 2014. In 1980, approximately 16 percent of the 16 and older U.S. population (27,406,299 individuals) were veterans. By 2014, 7.9 percent of the 18 and older population (19,259,717) were veterans. The Gulf War Era II veteran population is projected to increase 46 percent between 2014 and 2019 (National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics, 2014).

Figure 1: Number of U.S. Veterans and Percentage of Population, 1980-2014
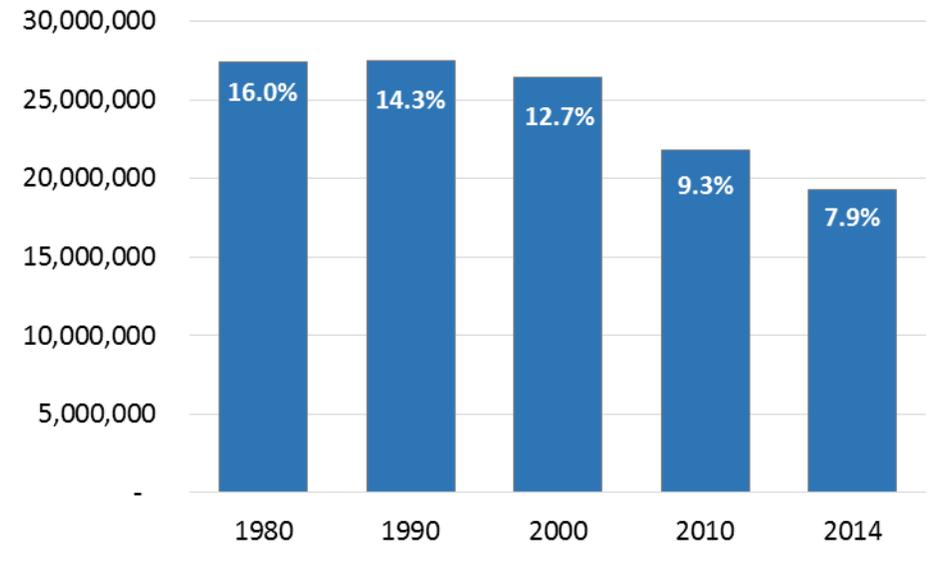
Figure note: 1980 through 2000 data are from Census, 2010 and 2014 data are from ACS summary tables as Census data is not available. 1980 and 1990 percentages represent the portion of the 16 and older civilian population that are veterans. 2000, 2010, and 2014 percentages represent the portion of the 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 2014. 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.

Appendix A contains a thematic map that illustrates the veteran population in each state. Table 1 utilizes the same data presented by the map in Appendix A to illustrate the ten states with the largest veteran populations in 2014. Generally, states with the largest populations also had the largest numbers of veterans. States with the smallest populations had the smallest numbers of veterans. Texas had the second largest veteran population of all the states. The states with the fewest numbers of veterans were Vermont, Wyoming, and North Dakota.

Table 1: The Ten States with the Largest Veteran Populations, 2014

State	Veterans	Civilian Population Age 18 and Older	Percentage of Veterans in 18 and Older Population
California	1,693,602	29,521,047	5.7%
Texas	1,496,724	19,753,531	7.6%
Florida	1,461,722	15,785,763	9.3%
Pennsylvania	821,624	10,083,267	8.1%
New York	773,063	15,498,859	5.0%
Ohio	759,737	8,950,281	8.5%
Virginia	690,427	6,352,059	10.9%
North Carolina	673,384	7,573,326	8.9%
Georgia	651,283	7,558,160	8.6%
Illinois	639,445	9,878,277	6.5%

Table note: 2014 ACS summary table data.

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 (13.1 percent) in the 18 and older population, followed by Virginia, Maine, Montana, and Washington (all at approximately 10 percent). New York and New Jersey (approximately five percent), and California (5.7 percent) had the smallest percentage of veterans in the 18 and older population.

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 (78.9 percent) compared to nonveterans (63.8 percent). Gender differences between the veteran and nonveteran populations are also pronounced. Approximately 91.8 percent of veterans were men in 2014 compared to 44.8 percent of nonveterans.

The veteran and nonveteran populations also differ regarding educational attainment. Table 2 illustrates that in 2014 a greater percentage of nonveterans 25 and older had less than a high school diploma or equivalency compared to veterans. Approximately 37 percent of veterans 25 and older had some college or an associate's degree compared to 28 percent of nonveterans.

Table 2: Percentages of U.S. Veterans and Nonveterans 25 and Older by Education Level, 2014

Education Level	Veterans	Nonveterans
Less than high school graduate	7.4%	14.4%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	29.3%	27.9%
Some college or associate's degree	36.6%	28.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	26.6%	29.5%
Civilian population 25 years and older	20,389,113	188,034,465

Table note: 2014 ACS summary table data.

Additionally, the veteran population tends to be older than the nonveteran population. Table 3 illustrates that approximately 67 percent of veterans were 55 and older compared to approximately 31 percent of nonveterans. Only 8.4 percent of veterans were between the ages of 18 and 34 in 2014.

Table 3: Percentages of U.S. Veterans and Nonveterans by Age Categories, 2014

Age Categories	Veterans	Nonveterans
18 to 34 years	8.4%	32.5%
35 to 54 years	24.7%	36.4%
55 to 64 years	21.9%	15.6%
65 to 74 years	22.4%	8.9%
75 years and over	22.7%	6.6%
Total	20,700,711	218,604,506

Table note: 2014 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 2014, 54 percent of the veteran population served during the Vietnam, Korean or World War II eras. Approximately 17 percent served during the Gulf War Era I (August 1990 through August 2001) and 12.8 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, 2014
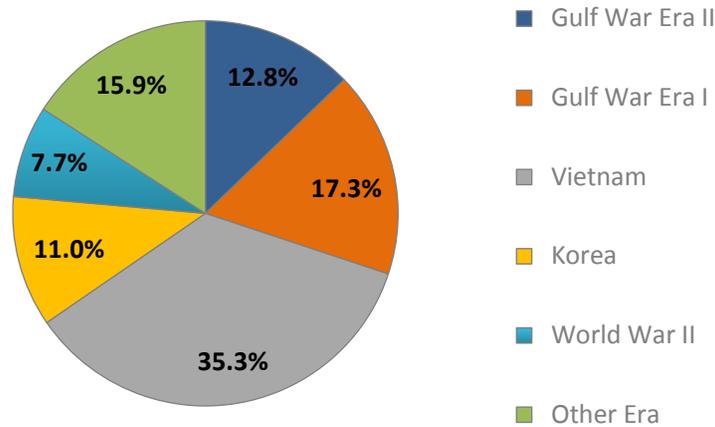
Figure note: 2014 ACS summary table data. Period of service is determined by the most recent era served. Gulf War Era I is from August 1990 to August 2001. Gulf War Era II is from September 2001 to the present.

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, 2014). 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 19,259,717 veterans in the U.S., 19.5 percent (3,756,131 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 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 six 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 (30.5 percent) have a disability rating of 10 to 20 percent. Approximately 28 percent of veterans with a rating have a disability rating of 70 or higher.

Table 4: Percentages of U.S. Veterans with Service Connected Disability Ratings, 2014

Service Connected Disability Rating	Number	Percent
0 percent	207,212	5.5%
10 to 20 percent	1,145,861	30.5%
30 to 40 percent	643,759	17.1%
50 to 60 percent	471,950	12.6%
70 to 100 percent	1,062,730	28.3%
Not reported	224,619	6.0%
Total	3,756,131	

Table note: 2014 ACS summary table data.

Twenty-nine percent of Gulf War Era II veterans had a service connected disability. Approximately 17 percent (584,000) of Gulf War Era I veterans reported a service connected disability (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2014). 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 2014. 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 2014, the unadjusted unemployment rate was 5.3 percent for veterans and six percent for nonveterans.

Figure 3: National Unemployment Rates for U.S. Veterans and Nonveterans, 2008-2014
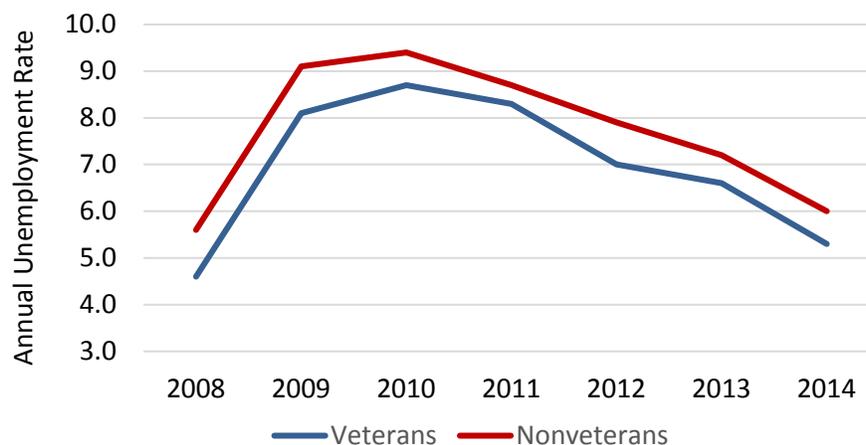
Figure note: Annual unemployment rates are not seasonally adjusted. The rates are for veterans and nonveterans18 years and older. Data are from BLS.

Because unemployment differs by age, a closer examination of unemployment rates within the veteran population by age group is warranted. In 2014, the annual average unemployment rate of nonveterans

between the ages of 18 to 24 was 12.5 percent. For veterans between the ages of 18 to 24, the annual unemployment rate was 16.2 percent. Between the ages of 25 to 34, the annual unemployment rate was 6.5 percent for nonveterans and 7.7 percent for veterans. For the other age categories, the unemployment rates were similar, ranging between four and five 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 2014, 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 2014, Gulf War Era II veteran unemployment was 7.2 percent and nonveteran unemployment was six percent. The unemployment rates of Gulf War Era I veterans have paralleled the rates of nonveterans, but have been lower. In 2014, Gulf War Era I veteran unemployment was 4.2 percent.

Figure 4: National Unemployment Rates for Gulf War Era I Veterans, Gulf War Era II Veterans, and Nonveterans, 2008-2014
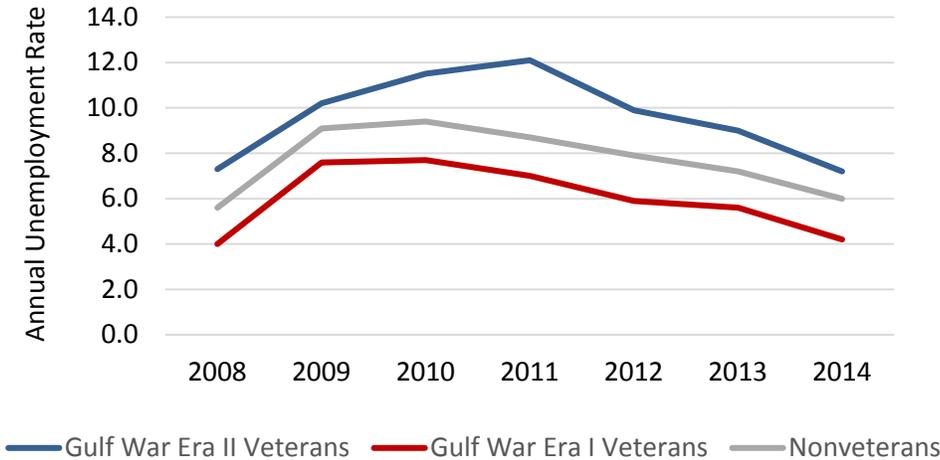
Figure note: Annual unemployment rates are not seasonally adjusted. The rates are for veterans and nonveterans 18 years and older. Gulf War Era I is from August 1990 to August 2001. Gulf War Era II is from September 2001 to the present. Data are from BLS.

Differences in unemployment also exist between genders. On the following page, Figure 5 illustrates that between 2008 and 2014, nonveteran men had higher unemployment rates than nonveteran women. Conversely, Gulf War Era I and Gulf War Era II female veteran unemployment rates were higher than Gulf War Era I and Gulf War Era II male veteran unemployment rates in 2014.

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Figure 5: National Unemployment Rates for Men and Women: Nonveterans, Gulf War Era II Veterans, and Gulf War Era I Veterans, 2008-2014
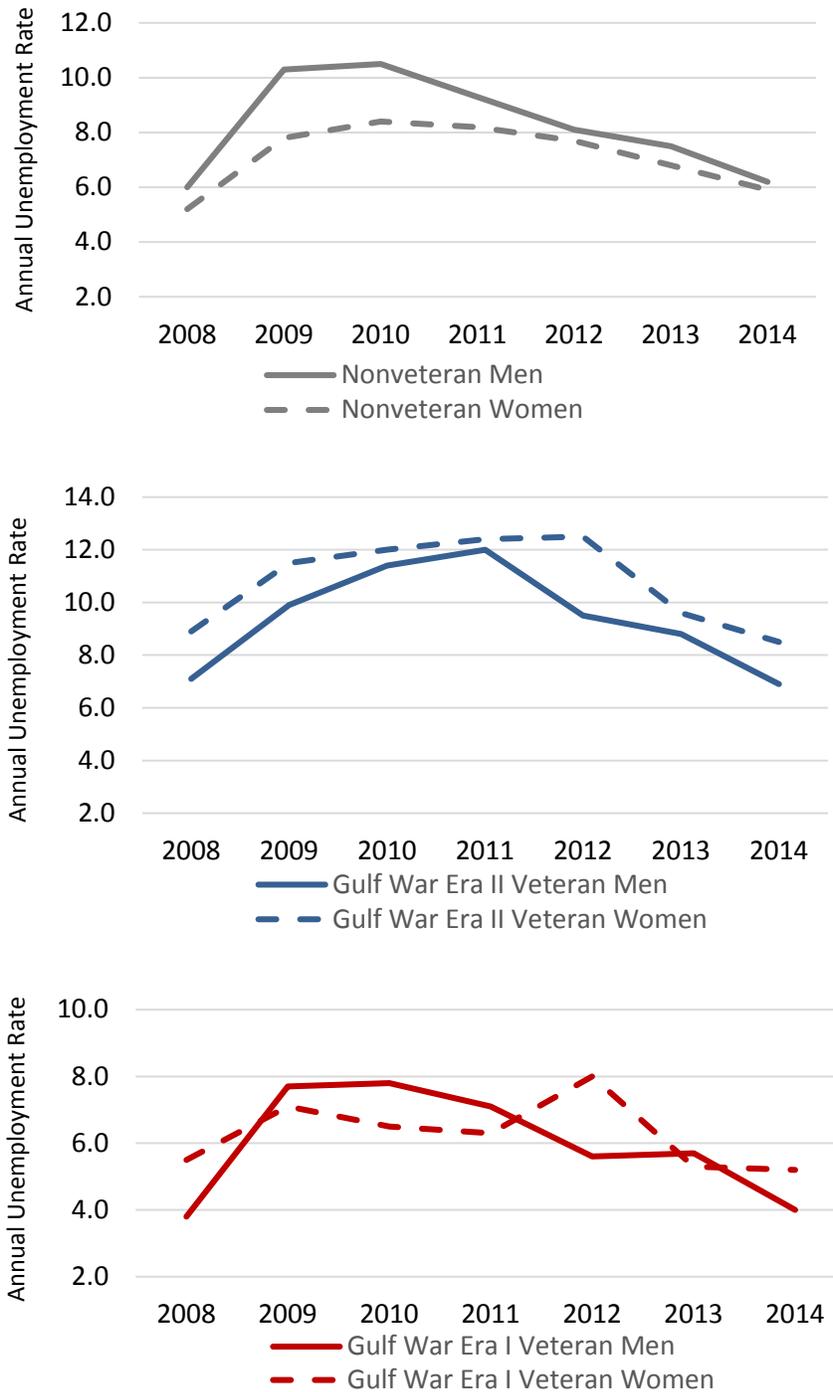
Figure note: Annual unemployment rates are not seasonally adjusted. The rates are for veterans 18 years and older. Gulf War Era I is from August 1990 to August 2001. Gulf War Era II is from September 2001 to the present. Data are from BLS.

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Veterans in Texas

The ACS microdata estimates that 8.2 percent of the civilian population 18 years and older (1,564,501 individuals)[1] in Texas were veterans in 2014. According to the Department of Defense Transition Assistance Program, an estimated 22,000 Texas residents separated from the military and approximately half of these separating veterans were 24 years old or younger in FY 2015. 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 2014. The number of Texas veterans increased from 1980 to 2000 and then declined in 2010 and again in 2014. 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 rapidly[2], veterans have accounted for a smaller percentage of the population. By the 2010-2014 timeframe, there was a decline in the 18 and older veteran population in Texas.

Figure 6: Number of Texas Veterans and Percentage of Population, 1980-2014
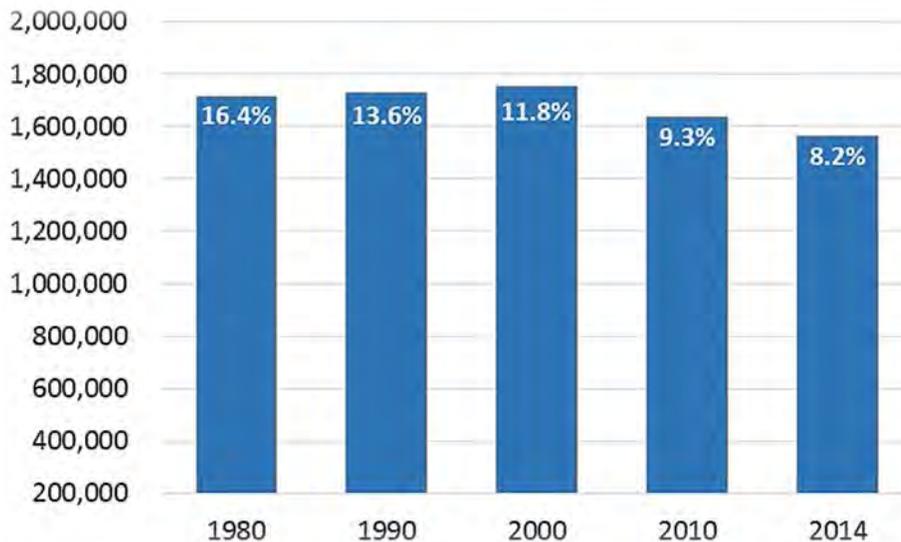
Figure note: 1980 through 2000 data are from Census and 2010 data are from ACS summary data. 1980 and 1990 percentages represent the portion of the 16 and older civilian population that are veterans. 2000 and 2010 percentages represent the portion of the 18 and older civilian population that are veterans.

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[2] 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.
[3] 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 2014 it grew to 19 million.

The veteran population of Texas is not evenly distributed across the state. Appendix B contains a thematic map that utilizes VetPop2014 estimates to illustrate the veteran population in each county. 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 187,235 veterans. The counties with the largest numbers of veterans in 2014 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 C contains the numbers of veterans in each county of the local workforce development areas.

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 (66.9 percent) compared to nonveterans (45.7 percent). A greater percentage of Texas veterans were also African American (13 percent) compared to nonveterans (11.8 percent). Approximately 17 percent of the Texas veteran population was Hispanic in 2014.

Table 5: Race and Ethnicity of Texas Veterans and Nonveterans, 2014

Race / Ethnicity	Veterans		Nonveterans (18+)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	1,001,308	66.9%	8,343,361	45.7%
Hispanic	258,933	17.3%	6,645,478	36.4%
African American	194,574	13.0%	2,154,303	11.8%
Other	28,438	1.9%	237,338	1.3%
Asian	13,471	0.9%	876,327	4.8%
Total	1,496,724		18,256,807	

Table note: 2014 ACS microdata.

Gender differences between the veteran and nonveteran populations are also pronounced. In 2014, 90 percent of Texas veterans were men compared to 46 percent of nonveterans. Ten 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 considerably over time. Females comprise a greater percentage of the Texas veteran population for later periods of service, such as Gulf War Era II. Only 3.5 percent of World War II era veterans and 3.7 percent of Vietnam era veterans are female. However, 16.7 percent of Gulf War Era I veterans and 19.6 percent of Gulf War Era II veterans are female in Texas.

Table 6: Percentage of Male and Female Texas Veterans by Period of Service, 2014

Period of Service	Male		Female		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Gulf War Era II	245,487	80.4%	59,845	19.6%	305,332
Gulf War Era I	292,991	83.3%	58,739	16.7%	351,730
Vietnam	501,588	96.3%	19,272	3.7%	520,860
Korea	115,285	97.5%	2,956	2.5%	118,241
World War II	62,107	96.5%	2,253	3.5%	64,359
Other	125,442	92.1%	10,760	7.9%	136,202
Total	1,342,900		153,824		1,496,724

Table note: 2014 ACS microdata.

The veteran and nonveteran populations in Texas also differ according to education level. Table 7 illustrates that a greater percentage of nonveterans 25 and older had less than a high school diploma compared to veterans in 2014. Approximately 41 percent of veterans 25 and older had some college or an associate's degree compared to 28 percent of nonveterans in Texas. A greater percentage of veterans also had a bachelor's degree or higher compared to nonveterans in Texas.

Table 7: Percentages of Texas Veterans and Nonveterans 25 and Older by Education Level, 2014

Education Level	Veterans	Nonveterans
Less than high school graduate	6.0%	19.0%
High School graduate (includes equivalency)	23.6%	25.3%
Some college or associate's degree	41.3%	28.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	29.1%	27.7%
Civilian population age 25 years and over	1,465,557	15,566,932

Table note: 2014 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 63, whereas the median age of a nonveteran is 42. Table 8 illustrates that approximately 61 percent of veterans were 55 and older compared to approximately 28 percent of nonveterans. Approximately 12 percent of Texas veterans were between the ages of 18 and 34 compared to approximately 35 percent of nonveterans in 2014.

Table 8: Percentages of Texas Veterans and Nonveterans by Age Categories, 2014

Age Categories	Veterans	Nonveterans
18 to 34 years	12.2%	35.1%
35 to 54 years	27.0%	36.7%
55 to 64 years	19.6%	14.6%
65 to 74 years	22.8%	8.2%
75 years and over	18.3%	5.4%
Total	1,496,724	18,256,807

Table note: 2014 ACS microdata.

An analysis of the time 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 2014, approximately 47 percent of the veterans in Texas served during the Vietnam, Korean, or World War II eras. Approximately 24 percent of Texas veterans served during the Gulf War Era I (August 1990 through August 2001) and 20 percent of Texas veterans served during the Gulf War Era II (September 2001 to present).

Figure 7: Texas Veterans' Period of Service, 2014
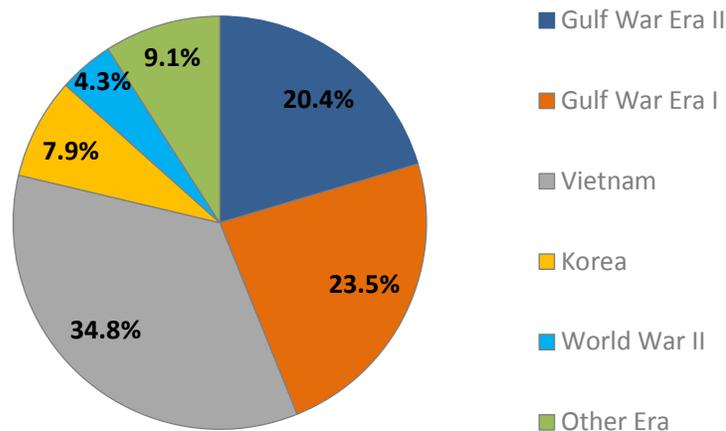
Figure note: 2014 ACS microdata. Period of service is determined by the most recent era served.

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 29 and 44, respectively. The median age of a Vietnam veteran is 65. Texas veterans who served during World War II have a median age of 87, the oldest median age of all service periods.

Table 9: Median Age of Texas Veterans by Period of Service, 2014

Period of Service	Median Age	Total in Each Service Period
Gulf War Era II	29	305,332
Gulf War Era I	44	351,730
Vietnam	65	520,860
Korea	80	118,241
World War II	87	64,359
Other	57	136,202
Total	63	1,496,724

Table note: 2014 ACS microdata.

Texas Veterans and Disabilities

The prevalence of disabilities within the veteran population is particularly relevant since the veteran population is older than the nonveteran population on average and the likelihood of developing a disability increases with age. Approximately 28 percent of Texas veterans (426,566 individuals) report having a disability compared to 13 percent of the 18 and older nonveteran population (2,446,412 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 16.2 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, 2014

Reported Disability	Veterans		Nonveterans (18+)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Ambulatory difficulty	242,052	16.2%	1,699,594	9.3%
Hearing difficulty	219,427	14.7%	899,741	4.9%
Cognitive difficulty	134,534	9.0%	1,043,016	5.7%
Independent living difficulty	133,718	8.9%	1,128,328	6.2%
Self-care difficulty	85,182	5.7%	644,640	3.5%
Vision difficulty	71,829	4.8%	652,640	3.6%
Total Population	1,496,724		18,256,807	

Table note: 2014 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. Almost 44 percent of World War II veterans report ambulatory difficulties and approximately 38 percent report hearing difficulty. In comparison, 3.5 percent of Gulf War Era II veterans report ambulatory difficulties and 4.3 percent report hearing difficulty. 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 10 years older. The difference in reported cognitive difficulties between these two groups is statistically significant, indicating that the difference cannot be explained by chance alone.

Table 11: Percent of Veterans Reporting a Disability in Texas by Period of Service, 2014

Reported Disability	Period of Service					
	Gulf War Era II	Gulf War Era I	Vietnam	Korea	World War II	Other
Ambulatory difficulty	3.5%	4.5%	17.3%	25.9%	43.5%	33.2%
Hearing difficulty	4.3%	2.5%	15.8%	27.9%	37.7%	26.9%
Cognitive difficulty	5.4%	3.9%	7.9%	12.0%	19.7%	16.6%
Independent living difficulty	2.6%	2.1%	7.9%	17.3%	33.6%	16.8%
Self-care difficulty	0.9%	1.0%	5.5%	11.2%	22.1%	11.3%
Vision difficulty	1.0%	1.1%	4.6%	7.8%	14.1%	11.7%
Total Veterans	305,332	351,730	520,860	118,241	64,359	136,202

Table note: 2014 ACS microdata. Reported disability categories are not mutually exclusive and one individual can report having several disabilities.

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 23 percent of Texas veterans (350,021 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. Nearly 28 percent of veterans with a service connected rating have a disability rating of 10 or 20 percent. Approximately 33 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, 2014

Service Connected Disability Rating	Number	Percent
0 percent	15,187	4.3%
10 or 20 percent	96,324	27.5%
30 or 40 percent	57,207	16.3%
50 or 60 percent	49,029	14.0%
70 to 100 percent	114,567	32.7%
Not reported	17,707	5.1%
Total	350,021	

Table note: 2014 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 30 percent of Gulf War II era veterans had service connected disability ratings of 70 percent or higher in 2014.

Table 13: Percentages of Texas Veterans with Service Connected Disability Ratings by Period of Service, 2014

Service Connected Disability Rating	Period of Service					
	Gulf War Era II	Gulf War Era I	Vietnam	Korea	World War II	Other
0 percent	5.2%	6.6%	3.7%	3.3%	10.3%	8.7%
10 to 20 percent	23.7%	33.1%	29.3%	33.8%	29.0%	35.3%
30 to 40 percent	18.9%	19.6%	14.1%	13.3%	11.5%	14.9%
50 to 60 percent	15.3%	11.5%	13.8%	19.0%	14.9%	11.5%
70 to 100 percent	30.2%	26.5%	35.6%	23.2%	22.6%	22.0%
Not reported	6.7%	2.8%	3.6%	7.4%	11.6%	7.5%
Total	55,301	53,271	117,840	10,479	6,945	32,323

Table note: 2014 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 (813,594 individuals) were labor force participants in 2014. These veterans accounted for 6.5 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

since the Texas veteran population is older than the nonveteran population in the state. In 2014, the annual average unemployment rate was 5.9 percent for the Texas general working population and 5.5 percent for Texas veterans. However, differences in unemployment do exist within the veteran population. Gulf War Era II Texas veterans had a 5.2 percent unemployment rate in 2014, compared to 7.2 percent for U.S. veterans from the same service period (U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee, March 2015).

In 2014, the median age of a veteran labor force participant in Texas was 45. As illustrated in Table 14, approximately 43 percent of veteran labor force participants were between the ages of 35 to 54 and approximately 23 percent were between the ages of 55 to 64. Approximately 16 percent of the veteran labor force participants in Texas were 65 or older.

Table 14: Texas Veteran Labor Force Participants by Age Group, 2014

Age Group	Number	Percent
18 to 35 years	150,527	18.5%
35 to 54 years	349,376	42.9%
55 to 64 years	184,759	22.7%
65 to 74 years	105,945	13.0%
75 years and over	22,987	2.8%
Total	813,594	

Table note: 2014 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 62 percent of veteran labor force participants in Texas were employees of private, for-profit companies in 2014. Approximately 24 percent were federal, state, or local government employees and nearly 7 percent were self-employed.

Table 15: Class of Worker for Texas Veteran Labor Force Participants, 2014

Class of Worker	Number	Percent
Employee of a private for-profit company	500,606	61.5%
Employee of federal, state, or local government	191,504	23.5%
Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm	55,402	6.8%
Employee of a private not-for-profit organization	33,619	4.1%
Self-employed in own incorporated business, professional practice, or farm	28,905	3.6%
Unemployed or never worked	2,568	0.3%
Working without pay in family business or farm	990	0.1%
Total	813,594	

Table note: 2014 ACS microdata.

Table 16 illustrates the 20 Texas industries in which the highest percentages of veteran labor force participants were employed in 2014. These 20 industries employed 51 percent of the veteran labor force in the state. The industry that employed the greatest percentages of veteran labor force participants was

construction. Approximately six percent of Texas veteran labor force participants worked in the national security and international affairs industry in 2014. The third largest employer of veterans was hospitals.

Table 16: Top 20 Industries Employing Texas Veterans, 2014

Industry	Number	Percent
Construction	63,266	7.8%
National security and international affairs	47,481	5.8%
Hospitals	35,636	4.4%
Justice, public order, and safety activities	35,416	4.4%
Elementary and secondary schools	32,260	4.0%
Support activities for mining	24,913	3.1%
Restaurants and other food services	19,565	2.4%
Computer systems design and related services	16,720	2.1%
Truck transportation	15,690	1.9%
Architectural, engineering and related services	15,286	1.9%
Colleges and universities, including junior colleges	13,262	1.6%
Air transportation	12,054	1.5%
Real estate	12,039	1.5%
Management scientific, and technical consulting services	11,501	1.4%
Insurance carriers and related services	11,433	1.4%
Employment services	11,286	1.4%
Services incidental to transportation	10,415	1.3%
Automobile dealers	9,810	1.2%
Industrial and miscellaneous chemicals	9,346	1.1%
Department and discount stores	9,299	1.1%
Table total	416,678	51.2%

Table note: Data are from 2014 ACS microdata. Only the top 20 industries are included in this table. The total number of Texas veteran labor force participants was 813,594 in 2014.

Average Salaries of Texas Veteran Labor Force Participants

In 2014, Texas veteran labor force participants earned an average salary of $53,465 (inflation adjusted for 2014). However, salary differences exist within the veteran population based on numerous demographic factors. On average, male veteran labor force participants earned $54,630 whereas females earned $43,995. 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 $39,166. 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, 2014

Educational Attainment	Percent of Texas Veteran Labor Force Participants	Average Yearly Salary
Less than 9th grade	0.9%	$28,507
Grade 9 through 12 no diploma	1.9%	$31,300
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	21.5%	$39,166
Some college no degree	33.4%	$47,064
Associate's degree	11.3%	$50,920
Bachelor's degree	18.8%	$66,624
Master's degree and higher	12.1%	$104,814

Table note: 2014 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 using ACS microdata 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. Veterans are not evenly distributed throughout the country, and states with the largest populations generally have the largest number of veterans. Compared to nonveterans, the veteran population tends to be older, more educated, white, and male. Data also indicate that female veterans, including those in Texas, constitute a greater percentage of the veteran population for later periods of service.

The median age of a Texas veteran is 63 years old and the largest number of Texas veterans served during Vietnam. The median age for a Texas veteran labor force participant is 45. 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 2014, the unemployment rate for Gulf War Era II Texas veterans was 5.2 percent compared to all Texas veterans at 4.1 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 86-year-old male World War II veteran who separated from active duty in the late 1940s are different from the needs of the 22-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 the 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: Veterans by County in Each LWDA, 2014

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 2014 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 U.S. Veterans Affairs VetPop2014 projections. Rounding may affect totals.

Table 18: LWDA 1 Panhandle–Veterans by County, 2014

County	Total Veteran Population, 2014	Male Veteran Population, 2014	Female Veteran Population, 2014	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Armstrong	182	172	10	35	50	81	16
Briscoe	105	103	1	8	33	59	4
Carson	526	487	39	114	153	215	43
Castro	346	315	31	76	96	147	27
Childress	504	493	11	171	135	189	10
Collingsworth	226	214	12	31	73	103	18
Dallam	401	345	56	119	167	89	27
Deaf Smith	689	632	57	116	188	333	52
Donley	338	285	53	77	68	165	28
Gray	1,811	1,594	217	330	725	691	65
Hall	268	255	13	66	63	112	26
Hansford	266	253	13	34	59	119	54
Hartley	451	438	13	136	143	157	15
Hemphill	217	213	4	46	63	83	24
Hutchinson	1,808	1,684	124	377	547	720	164
Lipscomb	178	161	17	29	55	78	16
Moore	975	903	72	289	295	306	86
Ochiltree	442	424	18	72	126	181	62
Oldham	150	143	7	48	50	43	9
Parmer	403	385	19	58	131	181	34
Potter	7,615	7,114	501	1,722	2,826	2,490	577
Randall	9,294	8,747	547	2,123	2,961	3,621	589
Roberts	37	34	3	8	17	5	7
Sherman	152	149	3	18	43	62	29
Swisher	524	497	27	142	122	220	40
Wheeler	363	344	19	71	123	154	16
Panhandle Total	**28,270**	**26,383**	**1,886**	**6,314**	**9,311**	**10,604**	**2,041**

Table 19: LWDA 2 South Plains–Veterans by County, 2014

County	Total Veteran Population, 2014	Male Veteran Population, 2014	Female Veteran Population, 2014	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Bailey	303	293	10	52	105	97	48
Cochran	183	172	11	26	51	93	12
Crosby	361	328	33	78	107	137	39
Dickens	192	168	24	47	42	87	17
Floyd	310	303	7	63	75	139	33
Garza	309	291	19	113	81	98	18
Hale	1,644	1,567	77	352	428	747	116
Hockley	1,345	1,189	156	295	512	432	107
King	3	3	0	0	1	2	0
Lamb	775	728	47	151	239	334	51
Lubbock	16,017	14,531	1,486	4,128	5,151	5,694	1,044
Lynn	299	286	13	68	99	101	31
Motley	110	106	3	8	33	60	9
Terry	713	690	23	165	229	263	56
Yoakum	333	314	19	81	84	145	23
South Plains Total	**22,898**	**20,970**	**1,928**	**5,628**	**7,236**	**8,431**	**1,604**

Table 20: LWDA 3 North Texas–Veterans by County, 2014

County	Total Veteran Population, 2014	Male Veteran Population, 2014	Female Veteran Population, 2014	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Archer	816	733	84	143	269	333	71
Baylor	324	320	4	18	102	174	31
Clay	1,145	1,067	78	200	416	465	64
Cottle	112	111	0	7	22	65	18
Foard	69	68	1	6	15	41	7
Hardeman	256	249	6	33	61	145	17
Jack	629	600	30	100	203	296	30
Montague	1,849	1,764	85	269	494	925	161
Wichita	12,938	11,308	1,630	4,043	4,270	3,986	639
Wilbarger	941	884	58	182	324	378	57
Young	1,463	1,393	70	195	409	686	174
North Texas Total	**20,542**	**18,496**	**2,046**	**5,195**	**6,584**	**7,495**	**1,268**

Table 21: LWDA 4 North Central–Veterans by County, 2014

County	Total Veteran Population, 2014	Male Veteran Population, 2014	Female Veteran Population, 2014	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Collin	54,155	48,349	5,806	13,789	19,878	18,542	1,946
Denton	45,215	41,297	3,918	12,781	17,283	13,798	1,353
Ellis	47,911	42,127	5,784	18,363	15,690	12,131	1,727
Erath	2,209	1,980	230	479	627	933	170
Hood	5,971	5,494	477	868	2,020	2,673	410
Hunt	8,159	7,456	702	1,794	2,782	3,164	419
Johnson	14,018	12,832	1,186	3,292	4,987	5,192	547
Kaufman	7,547	6,766	781	1,957	2,765	2,375	451
Navarro	3,475	3,186	289	596	1,060	1,568	251
Palo Pinto	2,645	2,484	161	354	826	1,253	212
Parker	11,221	10,253	968	2,044	4,528	4,251	399
Rockwall	6,113	5,704	409	1,645	2,080	2,226	162
Somervell	576	549	27	116	239	159	62
Wise	5,284	4,884	400	1,022	2,059	2,012	192
North Central Total	**214,500**	**193,362**	**21,138**	**59,099**	**76,824**	**70,276**	**8,300**

Table 22: LWDA 5 Tarrant County–Veterans by County, 2014

County	Total Veteran Population, 2014	Male Veteran Population, 2014	Female Veteran Population, 2014	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Tarrant	119,080	106,110	12,970	31,376	43,520	38,296	5,889
Tarrant County Total	**119,080**	**106,110**	**12,970**	**31,376**	**43,520**	**38,296**	**5,889**

Table 23: LWDA 6 Dallas–Veterans by County, 2014

County	Total Veteran Population, 2014	Male Veteran Population, 2014	Female Veteran Population, 2014	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Dallas	105,565	94,432	11,133	23,954	37,705	37,170	6,736
Dallas Total	**105,565**	**94,432**	**11,133**	**23,954**	**37,705**	**37,170**	**6,736**

Table 24: LWDA 7 North East–Veterans by County, 2014

County	Total Veteran Population, 2014	Male Veteran Population, 2014	Female Veteran Population, 2014	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Bowie	9,188	8,398	790	1,949	3,396	3,301	541
Cass	2,872	2,757	115	396	906	1,337	233
Delta	547	528	19	101	155	242	48
Franklin	927	884	43	177	249	444	58
Hopkins	2,671	2,521	151	461	841	1,215	155
Lamar	4,421	3,980	441	882	1,483	1,737	320
Morris	1,183	1,101	82	159	399	538	87
Red River	1,144	1,077	67	151	298	603	91
Titus	1,826	1,667	159	469	570	702	84
North East Total	**24,779**	**22,913**	**1,866**	**4,745**	**8,297**	**10,119**	**1,618**

Table 25: LWDA 8 East Texas–Veterans by County, 2014

County	Total Veteran Population, 2014	Male Veteran Population, 2014	Female Veteran Population, 2014	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Anderson	5,025	4,662	363	1,177	1,854	1,681	313
Camp	1,056	1,003	53	222	319	404	111
Cherokee	3,562	3,340	222	589	1,161	1,516	296
Gregg	9,328	8,724	604	1,793	3,075	3,665	795
Harrison	4,981	4,661	320	865	1,794	2,074	247
Henderson	8,627	8,148	479	1,096	2,875	3,916	740
Marion	1,409	1,297	113	209	464	609	127
Panola	1,743	1,620	123	295	518	824	106
Rains	1,178	1,143	35	185	336	580	77
Rusk	4,201	3,901	300	726	1,499	1,635	341
Smith	16,600	15,502	1,098	2,963	4,998	7,270	1,369
Upshur	3,102	2,832	270	771	1,038	1,139	153
Van Zandt	4,910	4,641	269	729	1,661	2,164	356
Wood	5,732	5,380	353	873	1,408	3,104	348
East Texas Total	**71,453**	**66,853**	**4,600**	**12,494**	**23,000**	**30,581**	**5,378**

Table 26: LWDA 9 West Central–Veterans by County, 2014

County	Total Veteran Population, 2014	Male Veteran Population, 2014	Female Veteran Population, 2014	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Brown	3,126	2,902	224	733	799	1,330	263
Callahan	1,335	1,208	127	233	479	544	79
Coleman	768	744	24	74	281	325	88
Comanche	1,078	1,016	63	144	311	515	108
Eastland	1,467	1,363	103	261	416	653	136
Fisher	347	333	15	74	73	168	32
Haskell	353	339	14	51	64	186	52
Jones	1,467	1,285	182	334	496	546	90
Kent	57	57	0	7	23	22	5
Knox	229	220	9	38	61	100	29
Mitchell	716	671	45	248	250	170	47
Nolan	999	943	56	188	341	385	84
Runnels	886	834	53	149	273	385	80
Scurry	919	868	51	217	287	368	46
Shackelford	198	181	17	41	47	79	31
Stephens	947	924	23	182	245	434	85
Stonewall	111	108	3	10	30	53	18
Taylor	11,973	10,268	1,705	3,938	3,957	3,474	605
Throckmorton	194	190	5	27	44	78	45
West Central Total	**27,169**	**24,453**	**2,716**	**6,949**	**8,478**	**9,817**	**1,925**

Table 27: LWDA 10 Borderplex–Veterans by County, 2014

County	Total Veteran Population, 2014	Male Veteran Population, 2014	Female Veteran Population, 2014	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Brewster	715	672	43	119	304	280	12
Culberson	159	144	14	73	33	53	0
El Paso	12,677	11,637	1,040	2,824	4,727	4,547	578
Hudspeth	127	117	10	37	36	48	6
Jeff Davis	210	197	13	19	68	71	52
Presidio	325	316	9	81	82	117	44
Borderplex Total	**14,211**	**13,083**	**1,129**	**3,154**	**5,250**	**5,116**	**691**

Table 28: LWDA 11 Permian Basin–Veterans by County, 2014

County	Total Veteran Population, 2014	Male Veteran Population, 2014	Female Veteran Population, 2014	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Andrews	811	750	61	215	206	351	39
Borden	49	47	2	3	11	33	2
Crane	287	276	11	79	106	83	19
Dawson	749	689	60	173	229	240	107
Ector	7,438	6,905	534	1,752	2,591	2,699	395
Gaines	534	508	26	117	131	247	40
Glasscock	74	72	2	14	30	25	4
Howard	2,561	2,378	184	629	860	898	174
Loving	2	2	1	1	2	0	0
Martin	229	219	11	29	58	116	27
Midland	8,674	8,107	567	2,028	2,840	3,201	606
Pecos	1,070	994	76	392	323	313	42
Reeves	533	515	18	119	200	176	38
Terrell	88	84	4	9	12	63	4
Upton	231	222	9	44	71	106	10
Ward	773	741	32	151	285	296	41
Winkler	498	438	60	146	171	145	36
Permian Basin Total	**24,603**	**22,945**	**1,658**	**5,901**	**8,125**	**8,993**	**1,585**

Table 29: LWDA 12 Concho Valley–Veterans by County, 2014

County	Total Veteran Population, 2014	Male Veteran Population, 2014	Female Veteran Population, 2014	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Coke	297	278	19	47	89	137	24
Concho	283	263	21	55	91	98	39
Crockett	261	226	35	94	84	68	14
Irion	150	141	9	25	30	81	13
Kimble	447	425	22	58	94	221	74
Mason	610	584	25	97	168	308	37
McCulloch	330	321	9	29	85	156	61
Menard	293	277	16	69	58	117	50
Reagan	144	135	9	40	47	42	15
Schleicher	139	129	10	23	27	73	17
Sterling	63	62	1	10	14	39	0
Sutton	232	218	14	49	48	126	8
Tom Green	9,810	8,469	1,341	3,004	3,099	3,174	534
Concho Valley Total	**13,059**	**11,529**	**1,530**	**3,602**	**3,934**	**4,640**	**884**

Table 30: LWDA 13 Heart of Texas–Veterans by County, 2014

County	Total Veteran Population, 2014	Male Veteran Population, 2014	Female Veteran Population, 2014	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Bosque	1,949	1,799	150	238	570	987	154
Falls	1,234	1,098	137	222	414	481	117
Freestone	1,492	1,436	55	318	445	630	99
Hill	3,195	2,884	311	422	1,169	1,376	227
Limestone	1,613	1,466	148	264	563	652	135
McLennan	16,602	15,125	1,477	3,614	5,583	6,276	1,129
Heart of Texas Total	**26,085**	**23,808**	**2,277**	**5,079**	**8,744**	**10,401**	**1,861**

Table 31: LWDA 14 Capital Area–Veterans by County, 2014

County	Total Veteran Population, 2014	Male Veteran Population, 2014	Female Veteran Population, 2014	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Travis	52,595	46,392	6,203	14,536	18,976	16,042	3,042
Capital Area Total	52,595	46,392	6,203	14,536	18,976	16,042	3,042

Table 32: LWDA 15 Rural Capital Area–Veterans by County, 2014

County	Total Veteran Population, 2014	Male Veteran Population, 2014	Female Veteran Population, 2014	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Bastrop	7,898	6,954	944	1,624	3,148	2,746	379
Blanco	1,392	1,262	130	156	534	625	78
Burnet	4,450	4,101	349	640	1,440	2,019	350
Caldwell	3,031	2,777	253	570	1,166	1,123	172
Fayette	1,822	1,719	103	228	496	996	101
Hays	13,178	11,865	1,313	3,948	4,406	4,346	477
Lee	1,092	994	98	222	399	381	90
Llano	2,825	2,645	180	292	685	1,566	282
Williamson	36,776	32,445	4,331	11,247	13,901	10,321	1,307
Rural Capital Area Total	72,463	64,763	7,700	18,929	26,175	24,123	3,236

Table 33: LWDA 16 Brazos Valley–Veterans by County, 2014

County	Total Veteran Population, 2014	Male Veteran Population, 2014	Female Veteran Population, 2014	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Brazos	9,097	8,397	700	2,917	2,720	2,810	651
Burleson	1,336	1,238	98	217	439	580	100
Grimes	2,651	2,499	152	397	993	1,137	125
Leon	1,637	1,542	94	214	521	747	155
Madison	983	935	48	182	320	434	48
Robertson	1,247	1,155	92	168	434	530	114
Washington	2,397	2,279	119	311	806	1,125	155
Brazos Valley Total	19,349	18,045	1,304	4,406	6,233	7,362	1,348

Table 34: LWDA 17 Deep East Texas–Veterans by County, 2014

County	Total Veteran Population, 2014	Male Veteran Population, 2014	Female Veteran Population, 2014	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Angelina	6,198	5,828	370	1,311	2,034	2,350	503
Houston	2,408	2,027	381	439	695	1,152	122
Jasper	2,800	2,611	189	428	894	1,322	155
Nacogdoches	3,934	3,669	265	774	1,274	1,613	273
Newton	1,125	1,057	68	178	359	534	55
Polk	3,907	3,627	280	624	1,099	1,852	332
Sabine	1,242	1,174	69	102	325	654	161
San Augustine	821	756	65	128	239	415	39
San Jacinto	3,281	3,006	275	432	1,075	1,655	120
Shelby	1,544	1,435	109	209	493	670	172
Trinity	1,709	1,568	141	247	488	916	57
Tyler	2,111	2,004	107	387	579	1,047	97
Deep East Texas Total	**31,080**	**28,763**	**2,318**	**5,260**	**9,556**	**14,179**	**2,085**

Table 35: LWDA 18 South East Texas–Veterans by County, 2014

County	Total Veteran Population, 2014	Male Veteran Population, 2014	Female Veteran Population, 2014	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Hardin	5,404	5,187	216	1,018	1,701	2,367	318
Jefferson	18,700	17,183	1,516	4,040	6,433	7,072	1,155
Orange	6,633	6,233	400	1,393	2,137	2,645	458
South East Texas Total	**30,737**	**28,604**	**2,133**	**6,451**	**10,271**	**12,084**	**1,930**

Table 36: LWDA 19 Golden Crescent–Veterans by County, 2014

County	Total Veteran Population, 2014	Male Veteran Population, 2014	Female Veteran Population, 2014	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Calhoun	1,674	1,544	130	268	543	777	87
DeWitt	1,630	1,536	94	296	549	675	110
Goliad	651	593	58	128	193	256	74
Gonzales	1,406	1,351	55	228	392	689	97
Jackson	1,169	1,103	66	247	351	473	99
Lavaca	1,426	1,330	97	143	373	765	147
Victoria	6,547	6,116	431	1,249	2,060	2,827	410
Golden Crescent Total	**14,503**	**13,572**	**932**	**2,558**	**4,460**	**6,461**	**1,024**

Table 37: LWDA 20 Alamo–Veterans by County, 2014

County	Total Veteran Population, 2014	Male Veteran Population, 2014	Female Veteran Population, 2014	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Atascosa	3,431	3,135	297	653	1,313	1,352	113
Bandera	2,674	2,332	343	360	1,076	1,080	159
Bexar	155,622	130,244	25,378	50,567	58,200	40,179	6,677
Comal	15,982	13,997	1,985	3,140	6,215	5,817	810
Frio	805	743	62	240	214	300	51
Gillespie	2,783	2,566	217	281	675	1,486	341
Guadalupe	20,105	15,958	4,147	5,720	8,610	5,285	489
Karnes	948	888	60	301	304	291	51
Kendall	3,717	3,333	385	661	1,340	1,471	245
Kerr	4,945	4,456	489	651	1,385	2,256	654
McMullen	53	52	1	3	20	23	7
Medina	4,911	4,397	514	1,029	2,169	1,472	242
Wilson	4,856	4,067	789	1,073	2,074	1,483	226
Alamo Total	**220,832**	**186,168**	**34,667**	**64,679**	**83,595**	**62,495**	**10,065**

Table 38: LWDA 21 South Texas–Veterans by County, 2014

County	Total Veteran Population, 2014	Male Veteran Population, 2014	Female Veteran Population, 2014	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Jim Hogg	250	244	6	39	49	143	19
Webb	6,420	6,071	348	2,229	1,917	1,963	310
Zapata	547	528	19	109	119	284	35
South Texas Total	7,217	6,843	373	2,377	2,085	2,390	364

Table 39: LWDA 22 Coastal Bend–Veterans by County, 2014

County	Total Veteran Population, 2014	Male Veteran Population, 2014	Female Veteran Population, 2014	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Aransas	3,065	2,882	183	318	939	1,559	249
Bee	2,586	2,306	281	806	870	715	195
Brooks	417	381	36	73	116	204	25
Duval	717	667	50	125	265	269	58
Jim Wells	2,592	2,472	119	539	865	977	210
Kenedy	11	10	1	3	5	3	0
Kleberg	2,115	2,017	98	700	623	637	154
Live Oak	1,164	1,076	88	220	408	452	83
Nueces	28,364	26,030	2,334	6,976	9,847	10,216	1,325
Refugio	633	609	24	116	198	273	46
San Patricio	6,282	5,537	745	1,705	2,172	2,181	224
Coastal Bend Total	47,946	43,987	3,959	11,581	16,308	17,486	2,569

Table 40: LWDA 23 Lower Rio Grande Valley–Veterans by County, 2014

County	Total Veteran Population, 2014	Male Veteran Population, 2014	Female Veteran Population, 2014	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Hidalgo	23,577	21,856	1,721	6,574	7,064	8,316	1,623
Starr	915	855	60	249	220	310	136
Willacy	868	809	60	299	231	284	55
Lower Rio Grande Valley Total	25,360	23,519	1,841	7,122	7,514	8,910	1,814

Table 41: LWDA 24 Cameron County–Veterans by County, 2014

County	Total Veteran Population, 2014	Male Veteran Population, 2014	Female Veteran Population, 2014	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Cameron	17,606	16,055	1,550	4,621	5,038	6,822	1,125
Cameron County Total	**17,606**	**16,055**	**1,550**	**4,621**	**5,038**	**6,822**	**1,125**

Table 42: LWDA 25 Texoma–Veterans by County, 2014

County	Total Veteran Population, 2014	Male Veteran Population, 2014	Female Veteran Population, 2014	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Cooke	3,082	2,898	184	427	890	1,593	173
Fannin	3,143	2,891	252	515	1,034	1,281	313
Grayson	11,524	10,469	1,055	2,034	3,637	5,127	726
Texoma Total	**17,749**	**16,258**	**1,491**	**2,975**	**5,560**	**8,002**	**1,212**

Table 43: LWDA 26 Central Texas–Veterans by County, 2014

County	Total Veteran Population, 2014	Male Veteran Population, 2014	Female Veteran Population, 2014	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Bell	49,350	38,227	11,123	23,968	16,545	7,723	1,114
Coryell	12,224	9,173	3,051	6,247	3,986	1,832	159
Hamilton	715	686	30	99	180	363	74
Lampasas	3,740	3,152	588	1,057	1,485	1,081	117
Milam	2,117	1,970	147	354	681	913	170
Mills	400	386	13	54	114	181	51
San Saba	428	415	12	60	119	207	41
Central Texas Total	**68,974**	**54,010**	**14,965**	**31,838**	**23,111**	**12,301**	**1,725**

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Table 44: LWDA 27 Middle Rio Grande–Veterans by County, 2014

County	Total Veteran Population, 2014	Male Veteran Population, 2014	Female Veteran Population, 2014	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Dimmit	468	441	27	103	138	169	57
Edwards	117	110	7	24	22	63	9
Kinney	420	402	18	64	122	222	12
La Salle	259	218	41	98	64	93	3
Maverick	1,361	1,245	116	522	442	331	66
Real	347	309	38	59	83	163	42
Uvalde	1,598	1,517	81	362	434	629	174
Val Verde	3,410	3,083	327	1,050	1,159	1,011	190
Zavala	278	263	16	74	75	102	27
Middle Rio Grande Total	**8,257**	**7,588**	**669**	**2,356**	**2,539**	**2,783**	**579**

Table 45: LWDA 28 Gulf Coast–Veterans by County, 2014

County	Total Veteran Population, 2014	Male Veteran Population, 2014	Female Veteran Population, 2014	Age Groups			
				17 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 84	85 and up
Austin	2,337	2,215	123	302	680	1,057	298
Brazoria	25,668	23,720	1,948	5,513	9,365	9,683	1,107
Chambers	3,618	3,452	166	681	1,192	1,621	123
Colorado	1,614	1,476	139	203	441	824	146
Fort Bend	33,075	30,446	2,629	8,182	12,329	11,481	1,083
Galveston	23,452	21,108	2,344	4,809	8,766	8,652	1,226
Harris	187,235	168,473	18,762	47,336	63,494	66,331	10,074
Liberty	5,698	5,200	498	1,181	1,820	2,423	274
Matagorda	2,285	2,148	137	370	722	1,123	71
Montgomery	38,694	36,081	2,613	8,651	14,098	14,280	1,666
Walker	4,609	4,203	406	1,164	1,707	1,562	176
Waller	2,619	2,447	172	377	1,014	1,121	107
Wharton	2,628	2,473	155	385	761	1,182	300
Gulf Coast Total	**333,533**	**303,439**	**30,093**	**79,154**	**116,387**	**121,340**	**16,651**

Texas Workforce Investment Council

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