



Profile of Veterans: Male Education Deep Dive

Data from the 2015 American Community Survey

Prepared by the National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics

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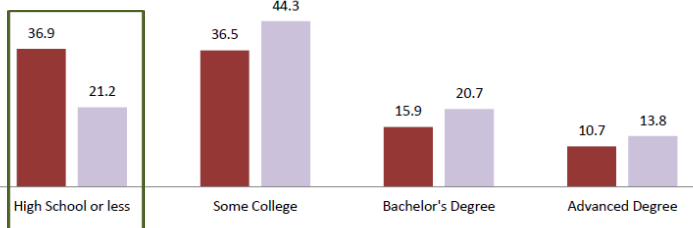
Introduction

- The “Profile of Veterans : 2015” found at: <https://www.va.gov/vetdata/docs/SpecialReports/Profile of Veterans 2015.pdf>, provided an overview of Veteran educational attainment. This deep dive profile focuses on male Veterans whose educational attainment is High School or less, to better understand the characteristics of this population.

Education Level of Veterans by Gender: 2015

(in percent)

■ Men Veterans ■ Women Veterans



Veterans Enrolled in Higher Education by Gender: 2015

(in percent)

	Men Veterans	Women Veterans
All Ages	3.9	11.9
17 to 24 Years Old*	28.5	35.7
25 to 34 Years Old	23.0	32.9
35 to 44 Years Old	10.0	14.3

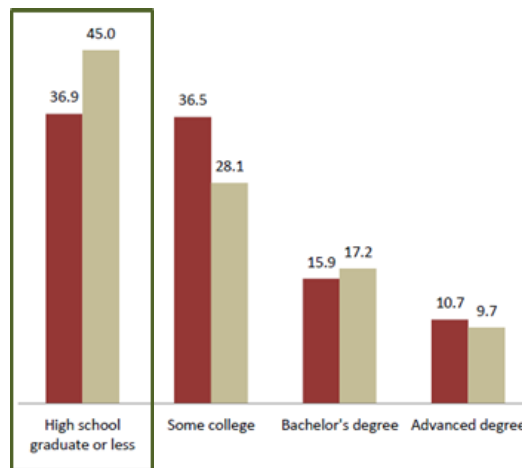
*Difference between men Veterans and women Veterans is not statistically significant at the 90% confidence level.

Education Levels Distribution

(in percent)

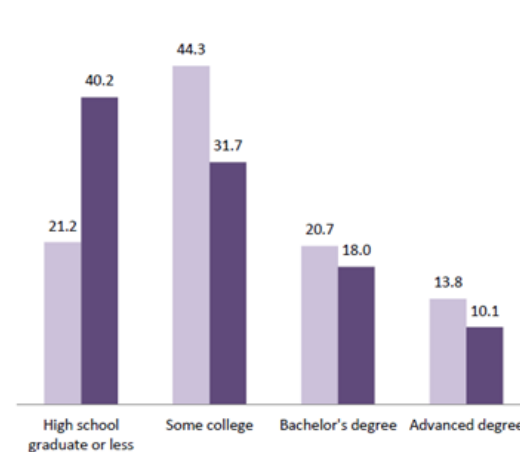
Men

■ Veteran ■ Non-Veteran



Women

■ Veteran ■ Non-Veteran



Data Source and Methods

- Data for this analysis come from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS) Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS).
 - The ACS is an ongoing survey that provides annual data on the social and economic characteristics of the U.S. population.
 - The ACS uses a series of monthly samples to produce annually updated data for the same small areas (census tracts and block groups) formerly surveyed via the decennial census long-form sample.
- The universe for this analysis is the civilian population 17 years and older living in the United States and Puerto Rico.
 - The analysis in this presentation shows important demographic characteristics for males who have (1) no high school diploma and (2) earned a high school diploma or general education development (GED) by Veteran status.
- All comparative statements have undergone statistical testing and are significant at the 90-percent confidence level.
 - A “statistically significant difference” simply means there is statistical evidence that there is a difference; it does not mean the difference is necessarily large, important or significant in the usual sense of the word.’
 - A “no statistically significant difference” means that there is statistical evidence that there is no difference in the comparative percentages/rates.
- For more information about the ACS, see: <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>.

The percentages of men Veterans age 55 and older with no high school diploma and high school diploma were higher than the non-Veteran men.

This could be attributed to the early military draft when military service was obligatory.

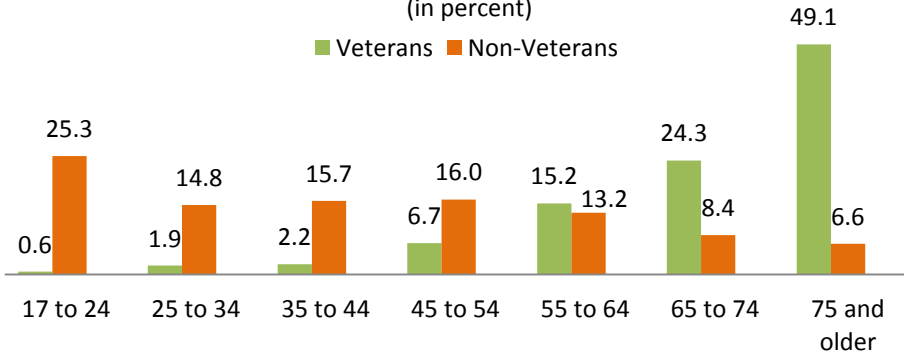
Age Distribution of Men

(in percent)

No High School Diploma by Veteran Status

(in percent)

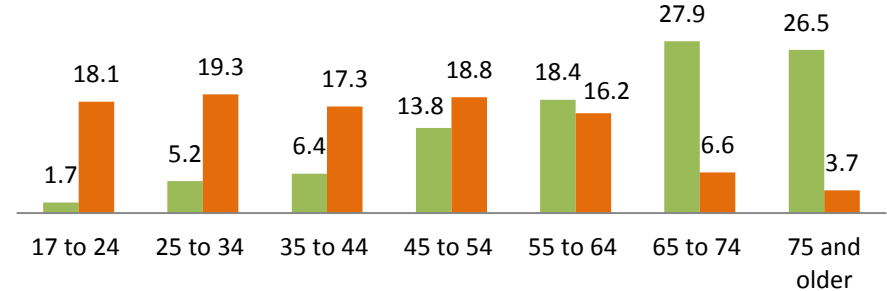
■ Veterans ■ Non-Veterans



High School Diploma by Veteran Status

(in percent)

■ Veterans ■ Non-Veterans



The percentages of white non-Hispanic men Veterans with no high school diploma and high school diploma were higher than their counterparts. This could be attributed to male Veterans are more likely to be white non-Hispanic than non-Veteran men.

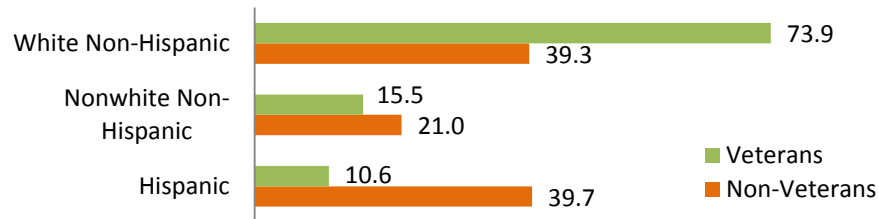
Race/Ethnicity Distribution of Men

(in percent)

No High School Diploma by Veteran Status

(in percent)

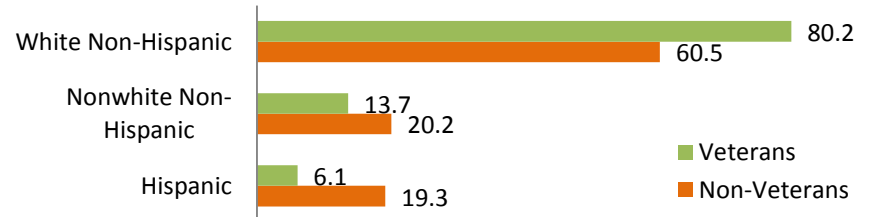
■ Veterans ■ Non-Veterans



High School Diploma by Veteran Status

(in percent)

■ Veterans ■ Non-Veterans



The percentages of disabled men Veterans were higher than disabled non-Veteran men regardless of whether or not they earned a high school diploma. Men Veterans with a high school diploma were less likely to have no health care coverage, to be unemployed, in poverty or on food stamps than non-Veteran men.

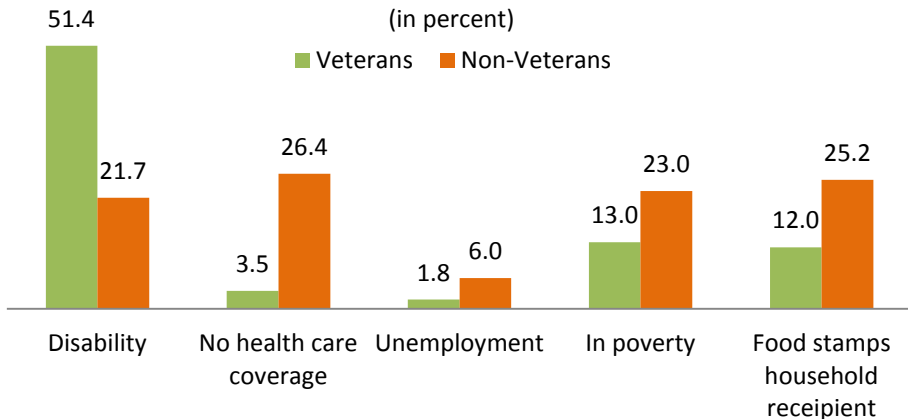
Important Characteristics Distribution for Men

(in percent)

No High School Diploma by Veteran Status

(in percent)

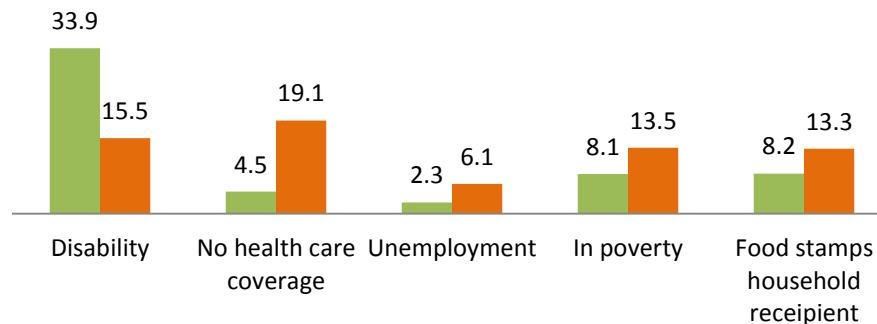
■ Veterans ■ Non-Veterans



High School Diploma by Veteran Status

(in percent)

■ Veterans ■ Non-Veterans



The percentages of Veterans with a high school diploma were higher except for Veterans who served during the Korean Conflict and WW 2.

Period of Service Distribution for Men Veterans

(in percent)

No High School Diploma	Veterans
Post-9/11	5.5
Pre-9/11	4.1
Vietnam	32.5
Korea	21.0
WW 2	13.3
Peacetime	23.6

High School Diploma	Veterans
Post-9/11	11.1
Pre-9/11	10.0
Vietnam	35.9
Korea	10.1
WW 2	4.9
Peacetime	28.0

Summary of Veteran and Non-Veteran Comparisons

According to data from the 2015 American Community Survey:

- The percentages of men Veterans white non-Hispanic age 75 and older with no high school diploma and high school diploma were higher than the non-Veteran men. This could be attributed to: (1) the early military draft when military service was obligatory and (2) men Veterans are more likely to be white non-Hispanic and older than non-Veteran men.
- The percentages of disabled men Veterans with no high school diploma and high school diploma were higher than disabled non-Veteran men.
- Men Veterans with a high school diploma were less likely to have no health care coverage, to be unemployed, in poverty or on food stamps than non-Veteran men.
- Except Korean Conflict Veterans and WW 2 Veterans, the percentages of Veterans with a high school diploma were higher than the percentage of Veterans with no high school diploma. This could be attributed to the early military draft when military service was obligatory.

Contact Information

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