

***Women Veterans: Past, Present and Future***  
Revised and Updated

**September 2007**



**Office of Policy and Planning**

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Women are a vital part of the armed forces and the community of veterans. The study of women veterans begins with the history of women in the military and the changing role of women in the military.

**Women in the Military: A Historical Perspective in Brief**

Women have served valiantly in America's wars and conflicts throughout our history. And although women were not formally under military command until the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, they have served in various capacities, beginning with America's War of Independence.

During the American Revolution, it was not uncommon for wives, mothers, and daughters to follow their male loved ones into battle. While they tended to their men, they were often given rations in exchange for service to the troops, mostly tending to the wounded and serving as cooks, seamstresses, and launderers. Some women distinguished themselves on the battlefield for the Continental Army. For example, Margaret Corbin and Mary McCauley, who was a heroine in the Battle of Monmouth in 1778 and thought to be the model for the legendary Molly Pitcher, fought in the Battle of Fort Mifflin in 1776 (Holm, pp.3-4). Later during the Civil War, at least 400 women on both sides of the conflict disguised themselves as men and assumed combat roles alongside men. Women in surprisingly large numbers served in other unconventional roles as well, acting as spies, saboteurs, and couriers as well as taking an active part in the execution of the war. Most women who served, however, assumed conventional civilian roles as cooks, caregivers, and nurses (Holm, p. 6).

The institutionalization of the nursing corps as an auxiliary of the Army, which started during the Spanish-American War in 1901 (Thomas, p. 3) by an act of

Congress, is generally recognized as the event that established women as a formal part of the military. In 1908, the Navy followed suit and established its own nursing corps. By the end of WW I, about 34,000 women served as nurses in all of the armed forces, which included by then nurses in the Marines and Coast Guard as well as in the Army and Navy. However, it is generally acknowledged that the nursing corps was still effectively given only marginal status, since military women still had no military rank or were not given the benefits provided to men in the military and to male veterans (Holm, p. 9).

In spite of the secondary status of women in the military at the time, WW I seems to have been a turning point in the history of women in the military. The significant role of nurses and women serving in other roles during WW I firmly established the importance of women to the armed forces.

Changes in the civilian work force after WW I, which saw an increasing number of women in clerical positions, also had a profound impact on the military. Women filled such roles, thus expanding the kinds of work women did in the military—that is, from work almost exclusively in nursing, to other jobs as well (Holm, p. 11), particularly during WW II.

If WW I was a turning point for women in the military, WW II was the time when women served in relatively large numbers, responding to an all-out mobilization because of a desperate need for personnel. Acceptance of these women was not always given willingly, both in Congress and within the military itself. At the end of the war, nearly 280,000 women were serving out of 12 million in the armed forces. In all, roughly 350,000 women served in the military during the course of the war (Holm, p. 100). At the end of fiscal year 2006, there were an estimated 149,000 living women veterans of WW II (Office of the Actuary, December 2004).

It was during WW II when women were first given full military status with the establishment of the Women's Army Corps (WAC) by Congress in 1943. The WAC was headed by Oveta Culp Hobby of Texas, who later became the second woman to serve as a cabinet secretary (after Labor Secretary Francis Perkins in Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration). She served as secretary under

President Eisenhower of what is now the Department of Health and Human Services. The WAC, its predecessor, the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC), the Navy's WAVES (Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service) (established in 1942), the Marine Corps Women's Reserve, the Coast Guard Women's Reserve (known as SPARS, *Semper Paratus*-Always Ready) (established in 1942), and the WASPS (Women Air Force Service Pilots, made up of civil service pilots) all contributed immensely in various ways to the war effort.

In spite of the contributions of women during WW II, there was a feeling in some circles, including Congress, that the role of women in the military should be reduced in a post-WW II world and that a general de-mobilization should occur. Indeed, many women did leave the military, as did many men. However, one who was not of the view that women as a group should be demobilized was General Eisenhower, who was Army Chief of Staff at the time. Eisenhower was a strong advocate of legislation passed in 1947 making the WAC part of the regular Army and Reserve (Holm, p. 105). In 1948, President Harry Truman signed the Women's Armed Services Integration Act, making women permanent members of the Regular and Reserve forces of the Army, Navy, Marines and the newly-created Air Force (Women in Military Service for America Memorial Foundation, p.2). A year later, the Air Force Nurse Corps was recognized as a separate branch of the Air Force. Another milestone, Truman's Executive Order 9981, ended racial segregation in the armed forces in 1948.

Sentiments of retrenchment and isolation immediately after WW II were short-lived in light of the ascendance of the Soviet Union and the challenge it and its global allies presented. The Korean Conflict was the first immediate post-WW II manifestation of that challenge and women played an active role in the engagement.

At the time the war broke out in 1950, there were about 22,000 women in the armed forces, with roughly one-third in nursing or health-related jobs. Over the next year, efforts to increase the number of active duty military nurses

succeeded, particularly by activating many military nurses in the reserves who had served during WW II (Holm, pp. 149-150). At its peak, the number of women in the armed forces during the Korean Conflict was 48,700, declining to about 35,000 by war's end in June 1955 (Holm, p. 157).

During the Korean Conflict (in 1951), the Defense Department Advisory Committee on Women in the Services (DACOWITS) was established by then-Secretary of Defense, George C. Marshall, to provide advice and recommendations on matters and policies relating to the recruitment and retention, treatment, employment, integration, and well-being of professional women in the Armed Forces. DACOWITS exists to this day, continuing to make recommendations on family issues related to recruitment and retention of women in the military. Historically, the civilian appointees to DACOWITS have been very instrumental in recommending changes to laws and policies beneficial to military women (Trowell-Harris, 2005).

During the Korean Conflict, there were ambitious goals by the military to increase by several-fold the proportion of women in each of the services. The overall goal was to mobilize one-half million to one-million women to join. In spite of active recruiting and other efforts, the military fell far short of its goals (Holm, p. 157).

The next big push to increase the number of women in the military came in 1968 during the Vietnam War. The Department of Defense had a goal of adding 6,500 women to the military (Holm, p. 187), thus trying to reverse a downward trend after the Korean Conflict. Nearly 7,000 women served in the military in the Southeast Asia theater of operations. Most of those who served there were nurses (Women in Military Service for America Memorial Foundation, p. 4). However, the military opened up many other positions to women as a result not only of personnel shortages, even in an era of conscription, but also as a reflection of general societal changes in the role of women.

The Vietnam era was a time of considerable social ferment and unrest, with many groups demanding and gaining equal status in society, including women. Indeed, the passage of P.L. 90-130 in 1967 was meant, in large part, to remove

statutorily any obstacles to women becoming high ranking military officers. In 1970, Brigadier General Anna Mae Hays, head of the Army Nurse Corps, became the first woman to attain star rank in nursing. By 1972, Rear Admiral Alene B. Duerk, head of the Navy Nurse Corps, became the first woman admiral (Holm, p. 203) and also in 1972, E. Ann Hoefly became Brigadier General in the Air Force Nurse Corps.

The 1970's also saw the appointment of women to star rank who were not nurses: Army Brigadier General Elizabeth P. Hoisington (1970); Air Force Brigadier General Jeanne M. Holm (1971); Navy Rear Admiral Fran McKee (1976); and Marine Brigadier General Margaret A. Brewer (1978) (Moseley Brown, 2005). Gains made by women in the military continued through the 1970's.

The trend of gains remains, with fewer restrictions on women. Although rules affirmed in 1994 by then-Defense Secretary Les Aspin exempt women from assignments in small direct ground combat units or from collocating with such units, the rules also lifted long-standing bans on women serving in other combat-related roles (*The Washington Times*, 2004) as a direct result of their performance during the Persian Gulf War in 1990 and 1991. Beginning in the early 1990s, women flew combat aircraft, manned missile placements, served on ships in the Gulf, drove convoys in the desert, and assumed other roles making exposure to combat more likely. In the 2001 National Survey of Veterans, 12 percent of women veterans reported having served in a combat or war zone. Nearly one-quarter reported contact with dead, dying or wounded compatriots during their military service (Office of Policy, Planning, and Preparedness, April 2003, Table 2-8, p. 52). The army's newly-created Combat Action Badge will honor any eligible soldier exposed to perilous combat conditions, affecting thousands of soldiers not in infantry ranks, including many women (Department of Defense, *ARNEWS*, 2005; *The Washington Post*, 2005).

Some mark the beginning of the trend toward greater gender equality in the military with the advent of the All-Volunteer Force (AVF) in 1973, when occupational roles within the military opened up considerably for women because

of the need to fill those positions with a volunteer force. That is, personnel demands could not be met with a force of male volunteers alone. Data show that the AVF marked a sharp increase in the absolute number of women in the military and an increase in the proportion of women in the military as well. In spite of difficulties in retaining women in the military shortly after the establishment of the AVF, steps were taken to make the military more “family friendly” to encourage women to enter service and to remain there as well. Arguably, more needs to be done. But the numbers reflect, in some measure, those steps. In 1973, for example, 55,000 women were in the active duty military, making up 2.5 percent of the armed forces (Department of Defense, 2003, Tables D-19 and D-29). By September 30, 2005, however, the number of women on active duty nearly quadrupled to more than 202,000, making up nearly 14 percent of the active duty armed forces (Department of Defense, 2005).

## **The Population of Women Veterans**<sup>1</sup>

### **Number**

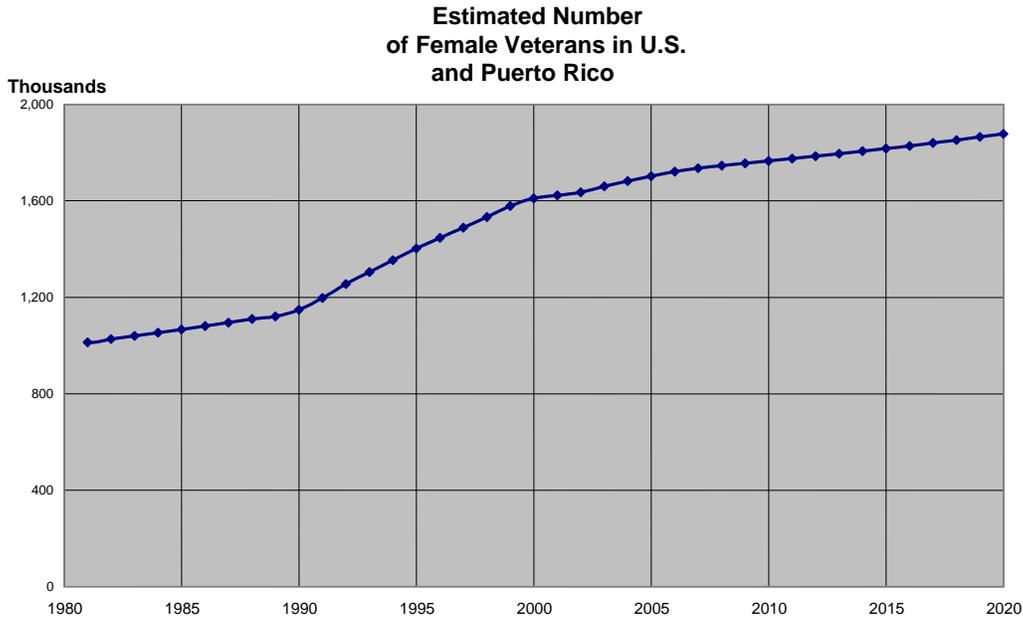
The population of women veterans is affected directly by the number of women in the military. At any one time, the number of veterans depends on the varying size of cohorts leaving the military up to that time and the survival rates among those cohorts to that time. In contrast to the population of male veterans, the population of female veterans has actually increased over the last decade or so because (a) of the increasing number and proportion of women entering (and leaving) the military, (b) a more favorable survival rate of women compared to men at any given age, and (c) the younger age distribution of women veterans compared to male veterans, which means relatively more women at younger ages, with lower mortality rates.

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<sup>1</sup> Veteran population estimates and projections cited in this section generally pertain to the U.S. and Puerto Rico. An estimate or projection for a given year is as of September 30 of that year; data cited for the decennial census years of 1990 and 2000 are as of April 1 of those years. Source of estimates and projections: VA Office of the Actuary, VetPop2004 Version 1.0, December 2004.

According to the 1990 Census, there were 1.2 million women veterans. By the next census in 2000, that number increased to 1.6 million, with an estimated 1.74 million by the end of fiscal year 2007.

The accompanying figure<sup>2</sup> shows the trend in the estimated and projected number of women veterans in the U.S. and Puerto Rico over the span of 40 years, from 1980 to 2020. The population of women veterans rose, and is projected to continue to rise, steadily from 1.1 million in 1980 to 1.2 million in 1990 to 1.6 million in 2000 to 1.8 million in 2010 and 1.9 million in 2020. In sharp contrast, the estimated and projected population of male veterans is projected to decline (27.6 million in 1980; 27.3 million in 1990; 24.8 million in 2000; 20.3 million in 2010 and 16.2 million in 2020).



Sources: 1985 to 1989 ,Trend Data ; 1990 to 1999, VetPop2001; 2000 to 2020: VetPop2004 v1.0  
(Trend data and VetPop2001 modified for smoothness.)  
Office of the Actuary, Department of Veterans Affairs

<sup>2</sup> The VA Office of the Actuary compiled the data for this figure and smoothed the data prior to 2000 to be consistent with estimates and projections beyond 2000 from the latest model, VetPop2004 Version 1.0, December 2004.

As a proportion of the veteran population, women went from nearly 4 percent in 1980 to 4 percent in 1990 and 6 percent in 2000<sup>3</sup>. With projected increases in the number of women in the military relative to men, the proportion of the veteran population which is female is also projected to increase steadily: 8 percent in 2010 (from 6 percent in 2000) and 10 percent by 2020.

## **Age**

Not only do male and female veterans differ with respect to observed and expected trends in their number and their respective share of the veteran population, they also differ in their relative age as well. As noted above, women veterans are younger, in the aggregate, than their male counterparts. In 2007, for example, the estimated median age of women veterans was 47, whereas the estimated median age of male veterans was 61. Although the median age of women veterans is projected to increase steadily over the next two decades, women veterans are projected still to be younger than male veterans in the aggregate.

The proportions of women veterans who are 65 or older and 85 or older are lower than the proportion of male veterans of those ages. In 2007, an estimated 18 percent of women veterans were 65 or older and nearly 5 percent in the advanced ages of 85 or older. Among male veterans, an estimated 40 percent were 65 or older and nearly 5 percent were 85 or older. By 2010, the proportion of women veterans 65 or older is projected to be nearly 17 percent, and about 5 percent projected to be 85 or older. Among male veterans, 42 percent are projected to be 65 or older, with nearly 6 percent being 85 or older.

Age differences between female and male veterans are also reflected in the differences by the period of service in which they served, with women more likely to have served in the later war periods while men are more likely to have served

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<sup>3</sup> For the most part, percentages are rounded to the nearest whole percent. However, some percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent--for example, percentages based on numbers from administrative records, which are not estimates, or for numbers where the display of nuanced differences is intended, such as with geographic distribution.

in earlier war periods. Specifically, among wartime periods, the Gulf War era, which is still open, had the greatest estimated number of women veterans in 2007 (763,000), followed by the Vietnam Era (256,000), World War II (135,000), and Korea (71,000). More than 554,000 women are estimated to have served in peacetime only. In contrast, the greatest number of male veterans is estimated to have served during the Vietnam Era (7,593,000) among all war periods, followed by the Gulf War (4,114,000), Korea (2,842,000), and WW II (2,660,000). An estimated 5,494,000 male veterans served during peacetime only<sup>4</sup>.

Knowing how many women veterans there are (and projecting how many there will be), how old they are and whether they are war or peacetime veterans and in which periods they served are important for planning the services VA provides. Such a picture, however, is not complete. Other characteristics are equally important, such as race, what benefits they have used, what social and economic characteristics they exhibit, the status of their health, and where they live.

### **Geographic Distribution**

In general, the geographic distribution of women veterans very much parallels that of their male counterparts, with some exceptions. In 2007, the states with the highest estimated proportion of the total women veteran population are among the largest in terms of the general population: California (9.5 percent of all women veterans), Texas (7.9 percent), Florida (7.7 percent), Virginia (4.4 percent), Georgia (4.1 percent), New York (3.8 percent), Pennsylvania and Ohio (3.7 percent), and North Carolina (3.6 percent). These nine states alone are estimated to have accounted for nearly one-half of the women veterans in the U.S. and Puerto Rico. Wyoming, Vermont, North Dakota, and D.C. had the lowest estimated number of women veterans, which can also be said generally of the distribution of their male counterparts.

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<sup>4</sup> War period totals include those who served in more than one war period; a veteran is counted in all the war periods in which he or she served. Therefore, the period totals add to a number greater than the total number of veterans.

Looking at the estimated distribution of women veterans and their male counterparts by the four Census regions<sup>5</sup> in 2007 shows general similarity between the Northeast and West Regions. The highest estimated proportion of both female and male veterans is in the South Region (44.0 and 39.0 percent, respectively) and the lowest proportion for female and male veterans is Northeast (13.0 and 16.0 percent, respectively).

**Table 1: Percentage Distribution of the Estimated Female and Male Veteran Population by Census Region (see footnote 3) -- September 30, 2007**

<b>Region</b>	<b># Female Veterans</b>	<b>% Female</b>	<b># Male Veterans</b>	<b>% Male</b>
Northeast	230,000	13%	3,503,000	16%
South	760,000	44%	8,457,000	39%
Midwest	336,000	19%	4,930,000	23%
West	401,000	23%	4,677,000	22%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,727,000</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>21,567,000</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: VA Office of the Actuary, VetPop2004 Version 1.0, December 2004. Numbers are rounded to the nearest thousands.

To plan for VA and other services, it is important to know where veterans are located now, but also where they might live in the future. By 2010, VA projections of women veterans by state show that states with large numbers of veterans in the general population are projected to have the largest share of women veterans. The projected top five states are: California (161,400 women veterans; 9.1 percent of women veterans); Texas (141,300, 8.0 percent); Florida (136,800; 7.8 percent); Virginia (76,500; 4.3 percent); and Georgia (74,300; 4.2 percent). The projected five smallest are: South Dakota (5,200; 0.3 percent); Wyoming (4,000; 0.2 percent); Vermont (3,700; 0.2 percent); North Dakota (3,700; 0.2 percent); and the District of Columbia (3,100; 0.2 percent).

### **Race and Hispanic Origin**

Race and Hispanic origin are important demographic characteristics in that they are often associated with such socioeconomic characteristics as education,

<sup>5</sup> The regions are: Northeast, South, Midwest, and West. Puerto Rico is not officially part of any census region of the U.S. and therefore excluded from this table.

employment and income. The military is seen by many not only as a way of serving the nation but also as an opportunity to learn job skills, to reap educational benefits, and to enhance life skills in general for use in the civilian world. Members of racial and ethnic minorities, particularly in an all-volunteer force, have availed themselves of those opportunities in relatively large numbers. This is true of women as well as men.

Over the years, the military has seen an increase in the proportion of women, racial and ethnic minorities, and women of racial and ethnic minorities. Those numbers are reflected in changes in the racial and ethnic composition of the veteran population over time. Between 1990 and 2000, for example, the proportion of White non-Hispanics among women veterans declined from 83 percent to 72 percent, meaning that by the year 2000, nearly 30 percent of women veterans identified themselves in the Census as a member of a racial minority group. Most identified themselves as Black (or African American). Specifically, 17 percent of women veterans were Black non-Hispanic; 1 percent American Indian non-Hispanic; 1 percent Asian non-Hispanic; less than 1 percent Pacific Islander non-Hispanic; 2 percent were of some other race or multiple race non-Hispanic. Women veterans, in fact, were more likely than their male counterparts to identify themselves as a racial minority. Among male veterans in 2000, 83 percent were White non-Hispanic; 9 percent Black non-Hispanic; 1 percent American Indian non-Hispanic; 1 percent Asian non-Hispanic; less than 1 percent Pacific Islander non-Hispanic; 1 percent of some other race or multiple race non-Hispanic.

The proportion of Hispanics among women veterans also increased (note, Hispanics can be of any race). In 1990, the proportion was 3 percent compared to 6 percent in 2000. Among male veterans in 2000, 5 percent were Hispanic, compared to 3 percent in 1990. The 2000 Census showed that nearly equal proportions or about 10 percent of males and females in the Armed Forces identified themselves as Hispanic.

As of September 30, 2007, an estimated 7 percent of women veterans were of Hispanic origin (127,000) (again, Hispanics can be of any race) (see Table 2

below). Estimated proportions of women veterans by race were: White non-Hispanic, 69 percent (1,194,000); Black non-Hispanic, 19 percent (331,000); American Indian non-Hispanic, 1 percent (19,000); Asian non-Hispanic, 2 percent (28,000); Pacific Islander non-Hispanic, less than 1 percent (4,000); and other or multiple race non-Hispanic, 2 percent (42,000). The estimated distribution among male veterans is slightly different from that of female veterans, with a lower proportion of Hispanics (of any race) and minority races. Hispanics were 6 percent (1,199,000) of male veterans. The estimated distribution by race was: White non-Hispanic, 81 percent (17,615,000); Black non-Hispanic, 10 percent (2,234,000); American Indian non-Hispanic, 1 percent (162,000); Asian non-Hispanic, 1 percent (249,000); Pacific Islander non-Hispanic, less than 1 percent (30,000); and other or multiple race, 1 percent (298,000). (VA Office of the Actuary, December 2004).

In the future, Hispanics and non-White non-Hispanics (including multiple race non-Hispanics) are projected to make up an increasing share of the veteran population for both males and females. For example, between 2000 and 2010, the proportion of women veterans who are Hispanic is projected to increase from 6 percent to nearly 8 percent. For 2020, the projected proportion is 9 percent.

**Table 2: Percentage Distribution of the Estimated Female and Male Veteran Population by Hispanic Origin and Race -- September 30, 2007**

<u>Hispanic Origin and Race</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>
Hispanic Origin*	7%	6%
White**	69%	81%
Black**	19%	10%
Native American Indian**	1%	1%
Asian**	2%	1%
Pac. Islander**	***	***
<u>Other or Multiple Race**</u>	<u>2%</u>	<u>1%</u>
Total	100%	100%
Number (in 000's)	1,745	21,787

\* Can be of any race

\*\* Non-Hispanic

\*\*\* Less than 1 percent

Source: VA Office of the Actuary, VetPop2004 Version 1.0, December 2004.

The proportion of non-White non-Hispanics among women veterans is projected to increase from 22 percent in 2000 to 25 percent in 2010 to 27 percent in 2020. Among male veterans, Hispanics are projected to increase from 5 percent in 2000 to 6 percent in 2010 and 7 percent in 2020. The proportion of non-White non-Hispanic male veterans is projected to increase from 12 percent in 2000 to 14 percent in 2010 and 17 percent in 2020 (Office of the Actuary, December 2004). Table 3 below summarizes some of these observations for five-year intervals between 2000 and 2020 (viz., the proportion of Hispanic and non-White non-Hispanic veterans is projected to increase among both female and male veterans, but that the proportion is higher among females).

**Table 3.**

**Percent Hispanic Origin and Non-White Non-Hispanic for  
Estimated and Projected Female and Male Veterans  
2000-2020**

	Females		Males	
	Percent Hispanic*	Percent Non-White Non-Hispanic	Percent Hispanic*	Percent Non-White Non-Hispanic
2000	6	22	5	12
2005	7	24	5	13
2010	8	25	6	14
2015	8	26	6	15
2020	9	27	7	17

\*Can be of any race

Source: VA Office of the Actuary, VetPop2004 Version 1.0, December 2004.

**Marital Status**

Marital status can be an important consideration in assessing an individual's economic and social well-being inasmuch as it is related to such characteristics as living arrangements, family formation, income, health status, and other dimensions of life style. Marital status is usually a matter of choice. That is, (unlike widowhood), we choose to marry, divorce, separate or remain single.

Data from the August 2005 Current Population Survey (CPS)<sup>6</sup> show that women veterans were just as likely to be married as non-veterans: 52 percent of veterans were married compared to 53 percent of non-veterans. This is observed for all age groups. It is unclear what proportion among those not married was ever married.

## **Socio-Economic Characteristics**

### **Educational Attainment**

Educational attainment is a crucial dimension of the social and economic status of an individual. Not only are there countless intangible rewards to education, but education affects life chances in general and income and employment in particular. Data from the American Community Survey 2006 show that women veterans fare well with respect to their educational attainment: 72 percent of women veterans had at least some college experience; 40 percent of those had at least a bachelor's degree. A relatively small proportion, 4 percent, had no high school diploma, which can be explained by the education requirements for military service. Approximately 24 percent finished high school as the highest level of education.

In general, women veterans fare better than male veterans. For example, 57 percent of male veterans had at least some college and 11 percent had less than a high school diploma (compared to 72 percent and 4 percent, respectively, for women). This difference can be explained, in part, by the older age distribution of male veterans. That is, many male veterans entered the military service at a time when the education requirements were not as high as they have been in recent years. During WW II, for example, it was not uncommon for men to be drafted out of high school. And due to extenuating circumstances, many did not go back to school after the war to finish.

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<sup>6</sup> Source of data from the August 2005 CPS is special tabulations provided by the Office of Data Management and Analysis, Assistant Secretary for Policy and Planning, VA.

## **Employment**

Data from Census 2000<sup>7</sup> show that among women veterans age 25 to 64, considered the major earning years, more than 70 percent were employed. Only 2 percent were unemployed and 27 percent were not in the labor force. Among women veterans of all ages, 45 percent of those who were not in the labor force were age 65 or older. As a benchmark for evaluating the employment status of women veterans, a comparison with non-veteran women of comparable age shows no differences. For the group 25 to 64, women veterans are just as likely to be employed as non-veteran women (71 percent and 70 percent respectively), and just as likely not to be in the labor force (27 percent and 28 percent respectively). About 2 percent of veterans and 2 percent of non-veterans are unemployed.

## **Family Income**

Perhaps the most direct, immediate and measurable dimension of socioeconomic status is income. Data from the Census Population Survey 2007<sup>6</sup> on women veterans show that compared to their non-veteran women counterparts, veterans are less likely to be at the low end of the family income distribution but are more likely to be at the high end of the family income scale. For example, 10 percent of veterans had family incomes less than \$15,000 compared to 14 percent of non-veterans. At the high end of the scale, 28 percent of female veterans had family income of \$75,000 or more compared to 29 percent of female non-veterans. For family income groups between \$40,000 and \$75,000, the distribution of women veterans is higher than women non-veterans (33 percent to 28 percent). For family income groups between \$15,000 and \$40,000, the distribution for women veterans versus women non-veterans is

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<sup>7</sup> Data from the 2000 Census on employment and income are more detailed than data from the Census Population Survey available to the author.

the same (29%). The general picture which emerges is that overall, women veterans and non-veteran women have comparable family income.

### **Use of VA Benefits**

VA's commitment to the needs of women veterans has been long-standing, but has been particularly noteworthy since the early 1980's with the establishment of the VA Advisory Committee on Women Veterans. Although the number of women veterans is relatively small compared to their male counterparts, the population of women veterans has been growing and is projected to continue to grow, as well as to get older. These demographic facts, coupled with the special needs of women veterans, particularly with respect to health care, drive the need to consider how many women veterans use VA benefits and the characteristics which might be related to the need for and use of benefits, such as health status, race, education, income, employment and marital status.

### **Compensation**

At the end of fiscal year 2006, 193,112 women veterans world-wide received service-connected compensation, among whom 191,231 lived in the U.S. and Puerto Rico. The number of women receiving compensation represents 11.2 percent of the total estimated population of women veterans as of September 30, 2006. Among male veterans, the estimated proportion receiving compensation is only slightly higher, 11.4 percent<sup>8</sup>, in spite of the older age of male veterans, on average, and their greater exposure to combat.

There are also some differences in the distribution of compensated veterans by degree of disability between males and females. Compensated female veterans is equally distributed at the lower levels and the middle levels of the

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<sup>8</sup> This percent, and the comparable percent for women veterans, pertains to all veterans, not just those in the U.S. and Puerto Rico.

rating schedule. On the other hand, there are more compensated male veterans at the lower range of the rating schedule than at the middle level. Comparing female and male compensated veterans respectively, under 30 percent disabled, 40 and 45 percent; between 30 and 60 percent disabled, 41 and 34 percent; and at 70 percent or greater disability, 19 and 21 percent. (VA Office of Policy and Planning, September 2006, Tables on Compensation)<sup>9</sup>.

### **Nonservice-Connected Pension**

VA pensioners are veterans who served during wartime and are deemed to be in economic need based on established VA eligibility criteria. In September 2006, 10,307 women veterans received pension compared to 319,549 male veterans. Among female pensioners, 42.1 percent, served during WW II. In contrast, among male pensioners, about one-third, 30.4 percent, served during WW II, with the largest group having served during the Vietnam era, 47.6 percent. The differences between male and female pensioners with respect to period of service reflect in part, the relative size of the cohorts among male and female veterans (products of both the number who served and the number who survive to date) and differences in economic need by age and sex (Office of Policy, Planning, and Preparedness, September 2006, Table on Pension).

### **Educational Benefits**

The GI Bill, started in 1944, has been heralded widely as one of the most successful government programs in our Nation's history. It enhanced the lives of countless veterans and their families, helping to establish a strong middle class in the United States after WW II. VA education benefits continue to thrive.

Data on VA's current education benefits show that as of March 2007, 242,590 women veterans used Chapter 30, the Montgomery G.I. Bill, available to

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<sup>9</sup> The distributions described are for all veterans, regardless of age and the types of disability for which veterans are compensated.

veterans entering the military after June 30, 1985. The vast majority of these women veterans (226,445 or 93.3 percent) used benefits to attend college. Among them, 97,735 used benefits for junior college, while 26,211 used them for post-graduate programs. Over 16,000 women (16,145) used Chapter 30 benefits for other programs, such as vocational or technical training, flight school or for job apprenticeships. The earlier program, Chapter 32 (the Post-Vietnam Era Veterans Educational Assistance Program--VEAP) was used by 21,688 women veterans as of March 2007. This program was available to veterans who entered the military between January 1, 1977 and June 30, 1985. And as observed for Chapter 30, women used Chapter 32 benefits mainly to pay for college-level training: 20,264 (or 93 percent) used Chapter 32 for college. The proportion of male veterans using either Chapter 30 or Chapter 32 benefits for college was comparable to the proportion of women veterans doing so—among male users, 90.9 percent used Chapter 30 for college and 91 percent used Chapter 32 for college (Office of Policy, Planning and Preparedness, September 2007, Tables on Chapters 30 and 32). These high proportions among both male and female users of the programs are not surprising because most veterans of these cohorts entered the military with at least a high school diploma and many enlisted to receive benefits for post-high school education.

Among women veterans, the 2001 National Survey of Veterans showed that 34 percent used at least one VA education benefit, somewhat lower than the 40 percent of male veterans who used such benefits.

### **Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment**

Out of 52,982 Chapter 31 participants in FY 2006, 9,895 or 19 percent were women. Among participating women, 2,318 were considered to have been successfully rehabilitated during the year. There were nearly 9,744 male participants who successfully completed rehabilitation. Successful women participants, on average, increased their income 6-fold after completing rehabilitation. That is, the average annual earnings prior to training which is

about \$4,450 compared to an average of \$27,677 after training. Among successful male participants, there was also a 6-fold increase in average earnings. Among veterans in the National Survey of Veterans, 4 percent of women reported ever using Vocational Rehabilitation services, comparable to the 3 percent of males reporting such use.

### **VA Home Loan Guaranty**

Between 1944 (when the VA Home Loan Guaranty Program began) and the end of FY 2006, VA has guaranteed more than 18 million home loans (Veterans Benefits Administration, June 2004, p. 61; and Veterans Benefits Administration, Loan Guaranty Service, April 2005). During FY 2006, 142,708 loans were guaranteed: 125,353 for male veterans and nearly 17,355 (12.2% of total) for women veterans<sup>10</sup>. For FY 2006 loans, the average loan amount and the average guaranty on those loans was slightly higher for women veterans than for their male counterparts. The average loan for women veterans was \$173,923 compared to \$172,449 for males. The average guaranty on home loans for women veterans was \$45,871 compared to \$45,393 for males (Veterans Benefits Administration, Loan Guaranty Service).

### **VA Life Insurance**

VA life insurance is available to veterans as a way for those who leave military service to maintain government life insurance after discharge. VA life insurance serves to establish the continuity of government life insurance coverage offered to active military personnel who might be considered at greater risk of death during military service by private insurance vendors not willing to assume the liability.

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<sup>10</sup> The number might understate the number of women veterans benefiting from a VA loan guaranty in that the figure does not include women whose husbands are also veterans and in whose name a VA loan guaranty is made.

Data from the 2001 National Survey of Veterans show that among both male and female veterans, roughly the same proportion -- 11 percent -- had VA life insurance coverage. Among older veterans, however, the proportion increases to 17 percent of females and 20 percent of males, perhaps reflecting the salience of life insurance to older people and differences in VA life insurance programs which changed from period to period. The fact that a majority of both female and male veterans do not have VA life insurance coverage does not mean they are without coverage. In fact, the survey data show that 70 percent of female veterans and 75 percent of male veterans had life insurance from a source other than VA. Among veterans 65 or older, the proportions are 58 percent and 72 percent, respectively (Office of Policy, Planning, and Preparedness, April 2003, Table 7-2, p. 395).

### **VA Burial Benefits**

VA's National Cemetery Administration's memorial programs honor veterans and eligible family members in many ways, including in-ground burial, cremation burial, grave markers and headstones, and Presidential certificates. In FY 2005 and 2006 129,444 veterans were interred in national cemeteries across this country and of those veterans 3 percent were female. The National Cemetery Administration furnished 353,503 headstones and markers between FY 2005 and 2006 for veterans buried in private cemeteries, and among those headstones 1 percent were furnished for female veterans. (National Cemetery Administration, June 2007).

### **Health Care**

A major component of the array of benefits provided to veterans by VA is health care. The FY 2006 budget allotted nearly 31.7 billion dollars for medical care out of a total of 73.4 billion dollars for all VA programs. In FY 2006, 240,000 women veterans sought VA medical care, the majority of those (61.5 percent)

were veterans from the more recent post-Vietnam and Gulf War eras. In fact, 45 percent were between the ages of 45-54. Male veterans seeking VA medical care are, on average, older. The difference reflects in part the different age distribution of male and female veterans and any difference by age and gender in reliance on VA for medical care.

In FY 2006, the top three diagnostic categories for women veterans treated by VA were Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, hypertension, and depression. Nearly 80,000 women veterans were in Priority Categories 1 and 2, which include veterans with service-connected disabilities. Another 71,017 women veterans were in Priority Category 5. (VHA, September 30, 2006). This category includes non-service-connected veterans who meet the low income criteria for eligibility.

### **A Final Thought**

The important role of women in our nation's defense and as part of the veteran population over the years cannot be over-stated nor covered adequately in these few short pages. Their history is a glorious one and sadly one not always acknowledged or appreciated. With time, however, has come deserved recognition, both for women in the military and for women as veterans. And with their projected larger numbers, with full integration in all branches, including combat units, and with greater racial and ethnic diversity in the armed forces, women will change the face not only of our military, but of our veteran population as well. Women will make up a larger share of the veteran population, add to its diversity, and require veteran services geared to their specific needs. The debt owed to all our veterans and to women in particular demands nothing less than full attention and action.

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## **Contact**

Dat Tran  
Office of Policy and Planning (008)  
Department of Veterans Affairs  
Washington, DC 20420  
202-461-5755  
Dat.tran@va.gov