

The City of Los Angeles

THE REPORT ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS

Part 3: Veterans

The third part in a five-part report.
Funded by the Los Angeles City Commission
on the Status of Women, and prepared
by Mount Saint Mary's University.



The Report on the Status of Women and Girls in the City of Los Angeles

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The Report on the Status of Women and Girls in the City of Los Angeles

Introduction

This Report on the Status of Women and Girls in Los Angeles is a compilation of current research focusing on the issues and trends affecting the women and girls who call Los Angeles home. Its aim is to provide information and to serve as a touchstone for more in-depth evaluations of gender equality throughout Los Angeles that can lead to committed action by the City and its officials, as well as by those working in the nonprofit sector.

This five-part report was commissioned by the City of Los Angeles Commission on the Status of Women and researched by Mount Saint Mary's University. It examines gender equity in these key areas: Demographics; Leadership; L.A.'s Veterans; Education and Workforce Development; and Public Safety.

The report was developed in conjunction with the office of Los Angeles Mayor Eric Garcetti whose "back to basics" agenda is focused on job creation and solving everyday problems for L.A. residents. Mayor Garcetti has established an open data website for the City of Los Angeles, and select data in this report can be incorporated there.

"The contributions of our servicewomen do not end when they leave the military, and neither do our obligations to honor their service when they return. Women veterans have very different experiences than their male counterparts, and I want Los Angeles to be a leader in providing the services they need. This first-of-its-kind report provides important information that will help us develop a plan of attack to address the unique issues impacting women veterans in our city."

– MAYOR ERIC GARCETTI

Funded by the Los Angeles Commission on the Status of Women, and prepared by Mount Saint Mary's University. This is the third part in a five-part report on the challenges and opportunities facing women in the City of Los Angeles.



Part 3: Veterans

According to projections by the California Department of Veterans, female veterans will be 13% of the state's total veteran population within the next decade. Research shows women are impacted by military service and deployment differently than men and may need different services as they transition to civilian life.

For veterans in Los Angeles, the rate of unemployment is higher than for veterans in America's other big cities, and our City is home to the largest number of homeless veterans in the country. At the same time, a higher percentage of veterans in Los Angeles have a college degree compared with veterans across the nation.

Veterans in the United States have a higher median income than non-veterans and are often better educated. However, there are many veterans who live largely in the shadows, who have lower levels of education and have often experienced military-related trauma, both of which contribute to greater rates of poverty and unemployment.

Part III of this report compiles the available data about the status and experiences of women veterans in Los Angeles that can be used to inform policy discussions. The issues that affect veterans in Los Angeles are similar to those that affect everyone throughout the City: education, housing, good jobs and economic empowerment. Understanding and addressing these issues will improve the quality of life not just for female veterans of the U.S. Armed Forces, but for all residents of Los Angeles.

The Methodology What follows is an overview of the methodology used in all five parts of the report.

Databases

This report will present data and evidence on which actions can be based. In addition to other local, state and national research and surveys, U.S. Census Bureau data are used widely throughout. The 2010 decennial census is designed to track the total population of the nation; however, we have generally used annual American Community Surveys (ACS), which are designed to provide a timelier look at how changes in communities are occurring. (factfinder2.census.gov)

For the ACS, between three and four million households are surveyed each year. ACS data are reported as single-year estimates where the sample population is greater than 65,000; multiyear estimates are used for smaller geographical areas and sample sizes. This report uses the most recently available 2012 ACS 1-Year Estimates wherever possible, and 2008-2012 ACS 5-Year Estimates for smaller samples, including for data specific to L.A. Council Districts.

Queries to other databases used in this part of the report include those from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (bls.gov), the U.S. Department of Defense (via calvet.ca.gov), the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (lahsa.org) and the California Department of Public Health (cdph.ca.gov). Please refer to these websites for questions about methodology used in data gathering.

Estimating Council Districts

The U.S. Census Bureau aggregates Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs) to represent a census block; in this report, ZCTAs have been aggregated to define the parameters of a Council District. Using a zip code map overlay, a council district has been defined by all zip codes that lie completely within its boundaries, as well as those estimated to fall geographically 50% or more within the district boundary or where the majority of the population within the zip code falls within a district boundary. Double counting of zip code areas has been minimized.¹ With this approach, the following zip codes were used to define council districts and have been used in gathering data for council districts:

Zip Codes Used to Define Los Angeles City Council Districts

COUNCIL DISTRICT		ZIP CODES
CD 1	East/Northeast L.A.	90006, 90012, 90017, 90031, 90042, 90057, 90065
CD 2	Southeast San Fernando Valley	91401, 91405, 91601, 91602, 91604, 91605, 91606, 91607
CD 3	Southwest San Fernando Valley	91303, 91306, 91335, 91356, 91364, 91367
CD 4	Mid-City/Hollywood Hills areas	90010, 90020, 90027, 90036, 90046, 90068, 91403, 91423
CD 5	West L.A., Inland	90024, 90025, 90035, 90048, 90064, 90067, 90077, 90095, 91316, 91436
CD 6	Central San Fernando Valley	91352, 91402, 91405, 91406
CD 7	Northeast San Fernando Valley	91040, 91331, 91342, 91345, 91352
CD 8	South Central L.A.	90008, 90043, 90044, 90047, 90062
CD 9	Southeast L.A.	90003, 90007, 90011, 90037, 90089
CD 10	Mid-City/Baldwin Hills area	90005, 90008, 90016, 90018, 90019
CD 11	West L.A., Coastal	90045, 90049, 90066, 90094, 90291, 90292, 90293
CD 12	Northwest San Fernando Valley	91304, 91307, 91311, 91324, 91325, 91326, 91330, 91343, 91344
CD 13	Hollywood area	90026, 90028, 90029, 90038, 90039
CD 14	Downtown, East/Northeast L.A.	90013, 90014, 90015, 90021, 90023, 90032, 90033, 90041, 90071
CD 15	Harbor area	90002, 90059, 90248, 90710, 90731, 90732, 90744

¹ E. Johnson, Mapping and Land Records Division, Bureau of Engineering (Sept. 4, 2013). A listing of council districts with zip codes that lie entirely or partially within a district may be found online, along with a map showing zip code overlays with council districts: navigatela.lacity.org/common/mapgallery/cd.cfm. In this listing, a zip code may be found in multiple districts; in this report, we minimize duplication of population counts.

Precision of Data

All data used are “estimates.” For example, the ACS numbers are based on data from a sample of the total housing units and people in the population. These data may be weighted based on characteristics of the sample needed in order to bring it into closer agreement with the full population. The ACS reports the sampling error for each estimate with a margin of error, which has a 90% probability of containing the true value. (See ACS Design and Methodology, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 2009).

In this report, Census data points have been taken from the ACS reports; they have been reported directly and, in some cases, used to compute information of greater relevance to our issues. For simplicity, we have not included uncertainties in measured values. As a result, data in this report have been rounded to the nearest whole number and should not be viewed as exact measures.

Definitions

In all five parts of the report, the following terms are used throughout, except where otherwise noted:

- The term “Los Angeles” refers to the City of Los Angeles specifically, unless otherwise noted (i.e. “metropolitan L.A.” or “greater L.A.”) L.A. County is also specifically noted when used.
- The term “women” generally refers to females aged 18 years and older.
- The term “girls” generally refers to females under the age of 18 years.
- The term “females” refers to all women and girls.
- The term “median” refers to the middle value in a set of data; it is not to be confused with an average that is calculated out of a grouping of data.

Glossary of Key Terms

In this Veterans part of the report, the following terms are also specifically used:

- The term “veterans” refers to women and men who have previously served — but are not currently serving — on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. (People who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty.)
- The term “Military Sexual Trauma” is used by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to refer to experiences of sexual assault or repeated, threatening sexual harassment that a veteran experienced during his or her military service. See federal law for more details: Title 38, U.S. Code 1720D.
- The term “homeless” refers to an individual without permanent housing who may live on the streets; stay in a shelter, mission, single room occupancy facility, abandoned building or vehicle; or in any other unstable or non-permanent situation. (U.S. Department of Health & Human Services)

- Unless otherwise noted, the term “employed” refers to all civilians 16 years and over who were “working” (paid employees, self-employed individuals or those who worked in a family business), or who were “with a job but not at work” (had jobs from which they were temporarily absent). (U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Surveys)

Notes

Occasionally, the age limits noted above will be listed differently in this report, based on the parameters of a study cited by the report. Ethnic and racial designations reflect the respective U.S. Census, state or local terminology where data sets originated, unless otherwise noted.

Throughout this report, data sets are primarily gendered to best focus on the status of the City’s female population. However some non-gendered data are also included— either as context for a particular issue, or where gendered data are not available. County, state and national data are also sometimes included for comparison points, or where City-specific data is either not available or not applicable.

Veterans: Report Highlights

- Los Angeles is home to roughly 108,000 veterans, 6% of whom are women, compared with 8% at the national level.
- In Los Angeles, female veterans are more diverse and younger than their male counterparts. Fifty-six percent of female veterans are people of color, compared with 47% of male veterans. Twenty-five percent of female veterans are under the age of 35, compared with 9% of male veterans.
- Los Angeles veterans are better educated at every level compared with non-veterans within the City. Only 7% of L.A.'s veterans have less than a high school education compared with 25% of the non-veteran population.
- Employed female veterans in Los Angeles earned a median income more than \$9,000 greater than non-veteran females in 2012. However, the unemployment rate for all veterans in Los Angeles, both female and male, was 16%, compared with 12% of non-veterans.
- In June 2014, the City of Los Angeles launched a regional veterans hiring initiative called "10,000 Strong" aimed at getting 10,000 veterans jobs by 2017. As of July 2015, the initiative had placed nearly 5,000 veterans in jobs, 678 of whom were women.
- In Los Angeles County, 60% of female veterans who served after Sept. 11, 2001, report experiencing sexual harassment, compared with 6% of male veterans. Thirty-eight percent of female veterans report experiencing sexual assault, compared with 3% of male veterans.
- A much smaller percentage of veterans in Los Angeles live in poverty than non-veterans (10% to 21%). However, the percentage of veterans in the homeless population is much higher than the percentage of veterans in the general population (11% to 4%).
- From January 2014 to May 2015, the City of Los Angeles permanently housed more than 3,960 veterans.

Demographics

KEY FINDING: In Los Angeles, female veterans are more diverse and younger than their male counterparts. Fifty-six percent of female veterans are people of color, compared with 47% of male veterans. Twenty-five percent of female veterans are under the age of 35, compared with 9% of male veterans.

Across the United States, veterans comprise about 9% of the total population. In Los Angeles, veterans are about 4% of the total population, based on a sample of 2,990,493 residents (nearly 108,000 of whom were veterans).²

Sex and Age

Women make up 8% of the veteran population nationwide. In 2013, women constituted 10% of the veteran population in California, and they are projected to become 13% of the state's veteran population within the next 10 years.³

Nearly 4% of Angelenos Have Served in the Military

City	Civilian population 18 years and over	Veterans population	% population who are veterans	% veterans who are female
Los Angeles	2,990,493	107,952	4%	6%
Chicago	2,102,273	90,240	4%	6%
New York City	6,548,623	192,297	3%	6%
Houston	1,607,759	84,692	5%	8%
United States	239,178,768	21,230,865	9%	8%

Note: Percentages have been rounded to whole numbers.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 ACS 1-Year Estimates (Table S2101).

In Los Angeles, women are currently 6% (6,343) of the city's veteran population, which is comparable with Chicago and New York.

Council District Highlight: Council Districts 12 (Northwest San Fernando Valley) and 8 (South Central L.A.) are home to the greatest number of veterans out of all L.A. Council Districts, with 14,213 and 9,853 veterans, respectively. The district with the greatest percentage of female veterans is Council District 9 (Southeast L.A.), at 10%. (Appendix A)

Twenty-five percent of female veterans in Los Angeles are under the age of 35 years, and 13% are over the age of 75 years. In contrast, only 9% of male veterans are under the age of 35, and 32% are over the age of 75 years.⁴

² U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-Year Estimates (S2101), *Veteran Status*; retrieved from <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.

³ California Department of Veterans Affairs. Women Veteran Statistics. <https://www.calvet.ca.gov/WomenVets/Pages/Data-and-Statistics.aspx>

⁴ California Military Department Office of State Policy and Liaison. (Includes statistics from California Army and Air National Guard). Retrieved from the 2014 Women Vets Fact Sheet: www.calvet.ca.gov/WomenVets/.

Comparing the Sex and Age of Veterans
in Los Angeles and the United States

Age Group	Los Angeles ⁵		California ⁶		United States ⁷	
	% Women (Total: 6,343)	% Men (Total: 101,609)	% Women (Total: 129,346)	% Men (Total: 1,728,402)	% Women (Total: 1,613,231)	% Men (Total: 19,617,634)
18-34 years	25%	9%	22%	8%	21%	8%
35-54 years	35%	19%	36%	21%	45%	23%
55-64 years	21%	18%	18%	21%	18%	22%
65-74 years	6%	22%	8%	24%	7%	24%
75+ years	13%	32%	14%	25%	9%	24%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 ACS 1-Year Estimate (B21001)

Note: Numbers may not add to 100% due to rounding.

The age breakdown of female veterans in Los Angeles largely mirrors those of the state and nation, with the exception being that the percentage of female veterans age 35-54 years (35%) is less in Los Angeles than in the nation (45%).

Ethnicity

With all ethnicities combined, women of color make up 56% of the population of female veterans in Los Angeles, compared with 47% of male veterans.⁸ There are also more female than male veterans of color in the state and national populations.

Ethnic Distribution of Female and Male Veteran Populations in Los Angeles⁹

	Female veterans (Total: 6,343)	Male veterans (Total: 101,609)	Total veteran population* (Total: 107,952)	Non-veteran population* (Total: 2,882,541)
% African American	21%	19%	19%	9%
% Asian American	6%	7%	7%	13%
% Latina/o	20%	18%	18%	45%
% White	44%	54%	54%	31%
% Other	9%	3%	3%	2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 ACS 1-Year Est. (B21001), Sex by Age by Veteran Status for the Civilian Population 18 Years and Over.

*U.S. Census Bureau 2010-2012 ACS 3-Year Estimate (B21001), Veteran Status Includes Men and Women.

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 ACS 1-Year Estimates (B21001), Sex by Age by Veteran Status for Civilian Population 18 years and Over (selected for Los Angeles); retrieved from <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.

⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 ACS 1-Year Estimates (B21001), Sex by Age by Veteran Status for Civilian Population 18 years and Over (selected for California); retrieved from <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.

⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 ACS 1-Year Estimates (B21001), Sex by Age by Veteran Status for Civilian Population 18 years and Over (selected for United States); retrieved from <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.

⁸ California Department of Veterans Affairs 2014 Women Veterans Fact Sheet. www.calvet.ca.gov/WomenVets/

⁹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2012 ACS 3-Year Estimates (B21001), Sex by Age by Veteran Status for the Civilian Population 18 Years and Over: S21001B for African Americans Alone; B21001D for Asian Americans Alone; B21001I for Hispanic or Latino; B21001H for White Alone, Not Hispanic or Latino.

The percentage of African American and white veterans in Los Angeles, male and female, is higher than in the non-veteran population, while the percentage of Latinos and Asian Americans in the veteran population is lower than in the non-veteran population.

Ethnic Distribution of Female and Male Veteran Population in California¹⁰

	Female veterans (Total: 129,346)	Female non- veteran population (Total: 14,465,619)	Male veterans (Total: 1,728,402)	Male non- veteran population (Total: 12,339,952)
% African American	12%	6%	9%	6%
% Asian American	5%	15%	5%	15%
% Latina/o	17%	33%	14%	38%
% White	61%	43%	69%	40%
% Other	5%	3%	3%	1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 ACS 1-Year Est. Percentages derived from numbers in Table B2100: Sex by Age by Veteran Status for the Civilian Population 18 Years and Over.

The ethnic distribution of the veteran population of California is similar to that of Los Angeles: African Americans and whites are a greater proportion of the veteran population than the non-veteran population; Asian Americans and Latinos are a smaller proportion than the non-veteran population.

Ethnic Distribution of Female and Male Veteran Population in the U.S.¹¹

	Female veterans (Total: 1,613,231)	Female non- veteran population (Total: 121,719,067)	Male veterans (Total: 19,617,634)	Male non- veteran population (Total: 96,228,836)
% African American	20%	12%	11%	12%
% Asian American	2%	5%	1%	6%
% Latina/o	8%	14%	6%	17%
% White	67%	66%	81%	63%
% Other	3%	3%	1%	2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 ACS 1-Year Est. Percentages derived from numbers in Table B2100: Sex by Age by Veteran Status for the Civilian Population 18 Years and Over.

In the nation's veteran population, the percentage of African-American women is higher than in the non-veteran population (20% to 12%), but the percentage of African-American men veterans is about the same as non-veterans (11% to 12%).

¹⁰ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2012 ACS 3-Year Estimates (B21001) *Sex by Age by Veteran Status for the Civilian Population 18 Years and Over*: S21001B for African American Alone; B21001D for Asian Alone; B21001I for Hispanic or Latino, B21001H for White Alone, Not Hispanic or Latino.

¹¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2012 ACS 3-Year Estimates (B21001) *Sex by Age by Veteran Status for the Civilian Population 18 Years and Over*: S21001B for African American Alone; B21001D for Asian Alone; B21001I for Hispanic or Latino, B21001H for White Alone, Not Hispanic or Latino.

Sexual Orientation

A 2010 study estimated that more than 40% of gay, lesbian and bisexual active-duty U.S. personnel were women.¹² In 2011, the U.S. Armed Forces' "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" policy was repealed. It is generally believed that veterans still underreport sexual orientation and gender identity, and the Veterans Administration does not currently have a system in place to track LGBT veterans. However, a picture is emerging of LGB presence in the U.S. military.¹³

According to estimates provided by the U.S. Under Secretary for Health, there are approximately one million LGB veterans in the United States, with an additional 71,000 LGB individuals serving in active-duty military, U.S. Reserves and National Guard.¹⁴ The latest statewide research available comes from 2004; according to that estimate, California ranked first nationally as the state that was home to the greatest number of gay and lesbian veterans: 136,821.¹⁵

In the current population of active-duty service members, it is conservatively estimated that 2.9% of active-duty women identify as lesbian or bisexual, compared with 0.6% of active-duty men who identify as gay or bisexual.¹⁶

ANALYSIS: Compared with male veterans in Los Angeles, female veterans are younger and more diverse, with the majority being women of color. Given the challenges many women face in attaining education and economic equity — especially young women and women of color — female veterans may need different services to help them transition to civilian life.

¹² Gates, G.J. "Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Men and Women in the U.S. Military: Updated Estimates," The Williams Institute, 2010. www.law.ucla.edu/williamsinstitute

¹³ "Better Serving Those Who Serve: California's LGBT Veterans Speak Out." California Department of Veterans Affairs, LGBT Veterans Leadership Forum. Sept. 26-27, 2014. Requested by the California Department of Veterans Affairs, Minority Affairs Division. (June 2015) www.library.ca.gov/crb/15/WhitePaper.pdf

¹⁴ "Guidance Regarding the Provision of Health Care for Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Veterans," Under Secretary for Health's Information Letter (IL 10-2014-14). July 1, 2014. www.va.gov/vhapublications/

¹⁵ Gates, G.J. "Gay Men and Lesbians in the U.S. Military: Estimates from Census," The Urban Institute (2004), p. 18.

¹⁶ "Guidance Regarding the Provision of Health Care for Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Veterans," Under Secretary for Health's Information Letter (IL 10-2014-14). July 1, 2014. www.va.gov/vhapublications/

Veterans' Educational Attainment

KEY FINDING: Los Angeles veterans are better educated at every level compared with non-veterans within the City. Only 7% of L.A.'s veterans have less than a high school education compared with 25% of the non-veteran population.

Comparing the Educational Attainment of Veterans vs. Non-Veterans
in Los Angeles, California and the United States

	Los Angeles ¹⁷		California ¹⁸		United States ¹⁹	
	Veteran pop. (Total: 106,400)	Non-vet pop. (Total: 2,455,493)	Veteran pop. (Total: 1,826,578)	Non-vet pop. (Total: 22,876,799)	Veteran pop. (Total: 20,906,634)	Non-vet pop. (Total: 187,196,707)
Less than H.S. degree	7%	25%	6%	20%	7%	14%
H.S. graduate or equivalent	23%	20%	21%	21%	29%	28%
Some college or associate's degree	39%	23%	43%	29%	37%	28%
Bachelor's degree or higher	32%	31%	31%	31%	27%	29%

Note: These numbers are not disaggregated by gender.

Source: U.S. Census 2012 ACS 1-Year Estimates (Table B21003).

Seventy-one percent of L.A. veterans have attended some college or earned a degree, compared with 54% of the non-veteran L.A. population 25 years and older.

Council District Highlight: Based on five-year data over the period of 2008-2012, Council District 5 (West L.A., Inland) has the highest percentage of veterans with a minimum of a bachelor's degree (59%); Council District 9 (Southeast L.A.) has the most veterans without a high school degree (17%). (Appendix B)

¹⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (B21003) *Veteran Status by Educational Attainment for the Civilian Population 25 Years and Over*, selected for Los Angeles. Retrieved from <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.

¹⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (B21003) *Veteran Status by Educational Attainment for the Civilian Population 25 Years and Over*, selected for California. Retrieved from <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.

¹⁹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (B21003) *Veteran Status by Educational Attainment for the Civilian Population 25 Years and Over*, selected for the United States. Retrieved from <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.

The percentage of veterans with less than a high school degree is significantly less than non-veterans in Los Angeles, California and the United States. Similarly, the percentage of veterans with some college (including a 4-year degree or higher) is greater than for non-veterans.

Little research currently exists on the educational attainment of women veterans at the national or city level. More gendered research is needed to determine the effect of educational attainment on Los Angeles’ female veterans.

A 2013 survey provides some information on the education of women veterans in the state of California.

Female Veterans in Los Angeles are Better Educated Than Other Women
in Los Angeles and California²⁰

	California women veterans	All California women (25 years & older)	All L.A. women (25 years & older)
Less than H.S. degree	5%	18%	25%
H.S. graduate or equivalent	50%	42%	38%
Associate’s degree	13%	9%	6%
Bachelor’s degree or higher	21%	20%	21%
Post-baccalaureate degree	12%	11%	10%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2012 ACS PUMS data for veterans), 2012 ACS 1-Year Estimates. Table S1501 for all women in California and in Los Angeles.

California’s women veterans tend to be better educated than non-veterans. Only 5% have less than a high school degree, compared with 18% of all California women and 25% of all L.A. women. In addition, 46% of California’s women veterans have a higher-education degree, compared with 40% of all California women and 37% of all L.A. women.

ANALYSIS: More veterans are earning higher-education degrees when compared with non-veterans — and that includes female veterans. More gendered data are needed to illustrate the educational attainment of female veterans in Los Angeles. For instance, educational retention rates among women veterans should be explored to determine what barriers might be preventing them from completing various levels of education.

²⁰ Buttice, M (2014). *California’s Women Veterans Responses to the 2013 Survey*, Figure A2 (Data derived from the U.S. Census Bureau 2012 ACS 1-Year Estimate Public Use Microdata Sample). www.library.ca.gov/CRBReports.html

Employment, Occupations and Earnings

KEY FINDING: Employed female veterans in Los Angeles earned a median income more than \$9,000 greater than non-veteran females in 2012. However, the unemployment rate for all veterans in Los Angeles, both female and male, was 16%, compared with 12% of non-veterans.

Employment

Nationwide, the unemployment rate of veterans is slightly less than that of non-veterans,²¹ but that is not the case in the City of Los Angeles.

Unemployment Rate of Veterans in Los Angeles is Greater Than for Non-Veterans

	% of veteran labor force unemployed (females + males)	% non-veteran labor force unemployed (females + males)
Los Angeles	16%	12%
Chicago	13%	13%
New York City	12%	11%
Houston	10%	10%
United States	8%	9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 ACS 1-Year Estimates (Table S2101).

The unemployment rate for Los Angeles' veterans is higher than Chicago, New York and Houston, which all have similar rates of unemployment in their veteran and non-veteran populations.

In June 2014, the City of Los Angeles launched a regional veterans hiring initiative called "10,000 Strong" aimed at getting 10,000 veterans jobs by 2017. The initiative brings together private companies, as well as nonprofit and public-sector partners, to offer supportive services or jobs for veterans. As of July 2015, the initiative had placed nearly 5,000 veterans in jobs, 678 of whom were women.²²

Council District Highlight: In the majority of council districts, the unemployment rate of all veterans is higher than that of non-veterans. However, in Council Districts 5 (West L.A., Inland), 6 (Central San Fernando Valley), 10 (Mid-City/Baldwin Hills Area) and 15 (Harbor Area), veterans are employed at a higher rate than non-veterans. The highest unemployment rates of veterans are 23% in Council District 13 (Hollywood Area) and 20% in Council District 14 (Downtown, East/Northeast L.A.), while the lowest unemployment rate is 6% in Council District 5 (West L.A., Inland). (Appendix C)

Little research currently exists on the employment rates of female veterans in Los Angeles, and state numbers are based on a sample of volunteer participants and may be unrepresentative. Data are available, however, on the employment rates of female veterans in the United States.

²¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 ACS 1-Year Estimates (Table S2101) *Veteran Status by Employment*. <http://factfinder2.census.gov>

²² Mayor's Office of Veterans Affairs, City of Los Angeles.

Unemployment Rates of U.S. Veterans and Non-Veterans 18 Years and Older²³

	2014	2013	2012		2014	2013	2012
Female veterans	6.0%	6.9%	8.3%	Women non-veterans	5.9%	6.8%	7.7%
Male veterans	5.2%	6.5%	6.9%	Men non-veterans	6.2%	7.5%	8.1%
Total veterans	5.3%	6.6%	7%	Total non-veterans	6.0%	7.2%	7.9%

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Among all U.S. veterans, females have a greater unemployment rate than males (6% to 5.2% in 2014). Female veterans had a greater unemployment rate than male veterans the previous two years, 2012-2013, as well.

Nationally, women veterans are slightly more likely to be unemployed than women non-veterans. This is not true for male veterans, who are less likely to be unemployed than male non-veterans.

Occupations

The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs published a Women Veterans Profile in 2013, which distinguished the occupations of female veterans from those of male veterans. The report shows that the percentage of employed female veterans working in management and professional occupations is higher than that of employed non-veteran females, while a lower percentage of female veterans work in service occupations than female non-veterans.

Percentage of Employed U.S. Women by Occupation²⁴

Occupation	Female veterans	Female non-veterans
Management/professional	49%	40%
Sales/office	29%	32%
Service	15%	22%
Production/transportation	6%	6%
All other	2%	1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

Earnings

On average, employed veterans have a higher median income than employed non-veterans.²⁵ The annual median salary of women veterans is greater than the annual median salary of women non-veterans; the same is true for men.

²³ Bureau of Labor Statistics. Economic News Release, Employment Situation of Veterans 2013 and 2014 Summary Tables 2C. Employment status of women 18 years and over by veteran status, age, and period of service, 2013 and 2014 annual averages. www.bls.gov/news.release/vet.a.htm

²⁴ U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs: Women Veteran Profile, February 2013 (p. 15). Data taken from U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey PUMS, 2011 Prepared by the National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics. Retrieved from www.va.gov/Women_Veteran_Profile5.

Median Income of Veterans (18-plus years) Compared With Non-Veterans in Selected Cities

	Female veterans median income	Male veterans median income	Female non-veterans median income	Male non-veterans median income
Los Angeles	\$28,863	\$34,692	\$19,763	\$24,850
Chicago	\$27,673	\$29,683	\$21,889	\$29,081
New York City	\$36,776	\$36,547	\$23,177	\$31,362
Houston	\$30,247	\$36,377	\$19,939	\$26,220
United States	\$30,929	\$36,672	\$21,071	\$31,586

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 ACS 1-Year Estimates (Table S2101).

In Los Angeles, employed female veterans not only make less than male veterans, they also make less than the national median income for employed U.S. female veterans. This is a particular problem given the higher cost of living in Los Angeles compared to the U.S. average cost of living and the cost of living in comparably sized cities. In addition, Metro Los Angeles (Los Angeles, Riverside and Orange Counties) ranks second nationally in terms of highest consumer costs, behind only New York City.²⁶

Gender Wage Gaps for Veteran and Non-Veteran Populations (As a Ratio of Female-to-Male Earnings)

	Gender wage gap for veterans	Gender wage gap for non-veterans
Los Angeles	\$0.83	\$0.80
Chicago	\$0.93	\$0.75
New York City	\$1.00	\$0.74
Houston	\$0.83	\$0.76
United States	\$0.84	\$0.67

Note: These wage gaps are based on annualized median salaries for the civilian populations 18 years and older who have income.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 ACS 1-Year Estimates (Table S2101).

As the table above illustrates, the gender wage gap is narrower for the veteran population than for the non-veteran population, both in Los Angeles and in the nation as a whole, although L.A.'s gender wage gap is larger than New York City and Chicago.²⁷

ANALYSIS: Military service provides real opportunities for economic success, and the narrower gender wage gap among veterans is encouraging. However, with veterans in general earning a greater number of higher-education degrees (and earning greater median salaries when employed) than non-veterans, it's notable that — from the gendered statewide data available — female veterans are still struggling with higher unemployment rates than male veterans. This disconnect warrants further investigation.

²⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 ACS 1-Year Estimates (Table S2101) *Veteran Status*. <http://factfinder2.census.gov>

²⁶ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Retrieved at www.bls.gov.

²⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 ACS 1-Year Estimates. Wage gap calculated from median salaries given in Table S2101: *Veteran Status*.

Disabilities and Trauma

KEY FINDING: Fourteen percent of all female veterans sustained a disability during their time serving in the U.S. Armed Forces. Even more women, 20%, reported experiencing Military Sexual Trauma in a 2010 report. In Los Angeles County, 60% of female veterans who served after Sept. 11, 2001, report experiencing sexual harassment, compared with 6% of male veterans. Thirty-eight percent of L.A. County's female veterans report experiencing sexual assault, compared with 3% of L.A. County's male veterans.

Disabilities

Veterans in the United States are far more likely to have disabilities than non-veterans.

Greater Rate of Disability Among Veterans Than Non-Veterans²⁸

	% veteran population (18 years and older) with a disability	% non-veteran population (18 years and older) with a disability
Los Angeles	28%	11%
Chicago	26%	13%
New York City	26%	12%
Houston	26%	12%
United States	27%	14%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 ACS 1-Year Estimates (Table S2101).

In Los Angeles, 17% of the veteran population between 18-64 years of age suffers from a disability, while only 7% of the non-veteran population does. Above the age of 65 years, 38-39% of both veterans and non-veterans in Los Angeles suffer a disability. Over a third of those veterans (36%) who are ages 18-64 with disabilities have an income below the poverty level.²⁹

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that 15% of all employed veterans 18 years and over suffered a disability that occurred or was aggravated during active military service. As the table below illustrates, 24% of all U.S. veterans who served since 1990 sustained a service-connected disability.

Percentage of U.S. Veterans With a Service-Connected Disability³⁰

Service Period	Overall (Total: 21,359)	Women (Total: 2,228)	Men (Total: 19,131)
Gulf War eras (1990-present)	24%	24%	24%
WW II, Korean War, Vietnam eras	14%	3%	14%
All other service periods (pre-WWII and peace times)	8%	5%	8%
TOTAL	15%	14%	15%

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2013.

²⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 ACS 1-Year Estimates (Table S2101), *Veteran Status*. <http://factfinder2.census.gov>

²⁹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 ACS 1-Year Estimates (C21007), *Age by Veteran Status by Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Disability Status for the Civilian Population 18 Years and Over*. <http://factfinder2.census.gov>

³⁰ Bureau of Labor Statistics, Economic News Release. Table 7. *Employed Persons 18 Years and Over by Veteran Status, Presence of Service-Connected Disability, Period of Service, and Class of Worker*. August 2013. www.bls.gov/news.release/vet.t07.htm

In 2009, a Bureau of Labor Statistics report revealed that 71% of disabled veterans who served since August 1990 were employed, compared with 82% of veterans without a disability related to their military service.³¹ These figures include the 14% of all U.S. female veterans who re-entered civilian life with a service-related disability.

Military Sexual Trauma

According to a 2012 report released by the U.S. Department of Defense, there were almost 30,000 sexual assaults reported in the military in 2011.³² Women are disproportionately affected by Military Sexual Trauma (MST)³³; approximately 1 in 5 women, compared with 1 in 100 men, in the military reported MST in a 2010 report.³⁴

Military Sexual Trauma Takes Different Forms

Rape	Aggravated Sexual Assault/Sexual Assault ³⁵	Aggravated Sexual Contact ³⁶	Abusive and Wrongful Sexual Contact ³⁷	Nonconsensual Sodomy ³⁸
27%	28%	4%	35%	6%

Source: U.S. Department of Defense.

Studies of the long-term effects of MST on the lives of women show that MST is more likely to lead to Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) among female veterans than any other military or civilian traumatic event, including combat exposure.³⁹ More than 39% of U.S. homeless female veterans have reported MST.⁴⁰

³¹ Bureau of Labor Statistics Spotlight on Statistics: *Employment Situation of Veterans*. Data cited from 2009 *Current Population Survey, Veterans Supplement*. (2010) www.bls.gov/spotlight

³² Department of Defense. (2012) Department of Defense Annual Sexual Assault in the Military, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response. Statistics retrieved from www.calvet.ca.gov/Women.

³³ Note: Military sexual trauma, or MST, is the term used by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to refer to experiences of sexual assault or repeated, threatening sexual harassment that a veteran experienced during his or her military service. See federal law for more details: Title 38, U.S. Code 1720D.

³⁴ Department of Veterans Affairs. (2010). *Military Sexual Trauma*. www.mentalhealth.va.gov/docs/MilitarySexualTrauma-new.pdf

³⁵ Note: Sexual assault is defined by the U.S. Department of Defense as intentional sexual contact, characterized by use of force, physical threat or abuse of authority, or when the victim does not, or cannot, consent.

³⁶ Note: Aggravated sexual contact is defined by the U.S. Department of Defense as touching, or causing another person to touch, either directly or through the clothing, the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh or buttocks of any person, with an intent to abuse, humiliate or degrade any person. Any person subject to this charge who commits or causes sexual contact upon or by another person, if to do so would violate subsection (A) (rape) had the sexual contact been a sexual act, is guilty of aggravated sexual contact.

³⁷ Note: Abusive sexual contact is defined by the U.S. Department of Defense as touching, or causing another person to touch, either directly or through the clothing, the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh or buttocks of any person, with an intent to abuse, humiliate or degrade any person. Any person subject to this charge who commits or causes sexual contact upon or by another person, if to do so would violate subsection (B) (sexual assault) had the sexual contact been a sexual act, is guilty of abusive sexual contact.

³⁸ Note: Nonconsensual sodomy is defined by the U.S. Department of Defense as oral or anal sex without consent.

³⁹ Department of Veterans Affairs, Office of Inspector General. (2012). Inpatient and Residential Programs for Female Veterans with Mental Health Conditions Related to Military Sexual Trauma. Information retrieved from www.calvet.ca.gov/Women.

⁴⁰ Service Women Action Network (2012). Rape, Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment in the Military Quick Facts. Retrieved from <http://servicewomen.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/Final-RSASH-10.8.2012.pdf>.

As the table below shows, a recent study of Los Angeles County veterans found that reports of MST were five to 10 times greater for women than for men.

Los Angeles County Veterans who Report Experiencing MST⁴¹

	% Reporting Sexual Harassment	% Reporting Sexual Assault
Females		
Pre-9/11 (Total=73)	66%	57%
Post-9/11 (Total=106)	60%	38%
Males		
Pre-9/11 (Total=598)	11%	6%
Post-9/11 (Total=409)	6%	3%

Source: *The Los Angeles County Veterans Study, 2014.*

Sixty-six percent of female pre-9/11 veterans and 60% of female post-9/11 veterans reported experiencing sexual harassment while serving in the military compared to 11% and 6% of men, respectively. Fifty-seven percent of pre-9/11 women and 38% of post-9/11 women veterans reported being sexually assaulted, compared with 6% and 3% of men.

LGBT Trauma

According to the latest California Women Veteran Survey, the most commonly reported traumatic experiences of California’s women veterans were feeling retaliated against and receiving physical or sexual threats/harassment based on sexual orientation and/or gender identity.

Seventy-three percent of California’s women veterans reported experiencing sexual harassment and 40% reported sexual assault during their military career. Of those identifying as Lesbian-Gay-Bisexual-Transgender (LGBT), 84% reported experiencing sexual harassment and 46% experienced sexual assault.⁴² Approximately 12% reported experiencing physical or sexual violence as a result of others’ perception of their sexual orientation or gender identity.⁴³

Overall, about 50% of LGBT respondents identified at least one of the experiences resulting from perceptions of their sexual orientation or gender identity and 38% identified at least one associated with others’ knowledge of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Almost 15% reported that they believed a promotion had been withheld because others perceived them to be LGBT. Eight percent of those respondents identifying as LGBT reported being discharged for violating the “Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell” policy or its predecessors.⁴⁴

⁴¹ Castro C; Kintzle S; Hassan A., *The State of the American Veteran: The Los Angeles County Veterans Study*, Center for Innovation and Research on Veterans & Military Families, USC School of Social Work, University of Southern California (June 6, 2014). http://cir.usc.edu/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/USC010_CIRLAVetReport_FPpgs.pdf

⁴² California Research Bureau Short Subjects, Women Veteran Series. California State Library (April 2014). *Military Sexual Trauma: 2013 California Women Veteran Survey*. www.library.ca.gov/crb

⁴³ Buttice, M. (2014). *California Women Veterans Responses to the 2013 Survey*. (CRB) California Commission on the Status of Women and Girls and the California Department of Veterans Affairs, Women Veterans Division. <http://www.library.ca.gov/crb/14/14-002.pdf>

⁴⁴ Ibid.

ANALYSIS: The high rate of female veterans who report experiencing disabilities and trauma seriously impacts female veterans' economic and emotional well-being. Female veterans, especially those who identify as LGBT, are more likely to have "hidden" traumas from their time in service, as illustrated by the data on Military Sexual Trauma (MST) cases. Further study is needed to examine the extent to which veterans services are responsive to the unique needs of these women veterans who experience MST. A similar analysis should be conducted to determine what support is available for LGBT veterans.

Poverty & Homelessness

KEY FINDING: A much smaller percentage of veterans live in poverty than non-veterans (10% to 21% in Los Angeles). However, the percentage of veterans in the homeless population is much higher than the percentage of veterans in the general population (11% to 4% in Los Angeles). The City of Los Angeles has permanently housed 3,960 veterans since January 2014, more than the City has ever housed. Yet 2,733 veterans remain homeless in 2015 — up from 2,584 in 2013. Further research is needed to understand how these investments in housing homeless veterans are being outpaced by the growth of the homeless veterans population overall.

Poverty Among Veterans

A smaller percentage of veterans than non-veterans live in poverty, both in Los Angeles and in other large-population cities within the United States, due in part to the higher levels of educational attainment among veterans compared with non-veterans — as noted earlier in this report.

A Smaller Percentage of the Veteran Population Lives in Poverty than Non-Veterans⁴⁵

	% of veteran population that live in poverty	% of non-veteran population that live in poverty
Los Angeles	10%	21%
Chicago	14%	21%
New York City	10%	19%
Houston	10%	20%
United States	7%	15%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 ACS 1-Year Estimates (Table S2101).

Ten percent of L.A.'s veterans live in poverty. Of that population, 17% are under the age of 35; 20% are between the ages of 35 and 55; and 62% are over the age of 65 years.⁴⁶

Homeless Veterans

Veterans make up a disproportionately large percentage of the homeless population nationwide. The total veteran population of the United States, including Puerto Rico, as of Sept. 30, 2013, reached nearly 22 million, representing 7% of the total population. However, 12% (57,849) of the national homeless population is estimated to be veterans.⁴⁷ In Los Angeles, nearly 4% of the population identify as veterans, while 11% of the homeless population are veterans.⁴⁸

⁴⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 ACS 1-Year Estimates (Table S2101) *Veteran Status*. <http://factfinder2.census.gov>

⁴⁶ Ibid. Derived from data in Table B21007: *Age by Veteran Status by Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Disability Status for the Civilian Population 18 Years and Older*.

⁴⁷ Department of Housing and Urban Development, Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to U.S. Congress, 2013.

⁴⁸ 2015 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count: 2013 Overall Results for the City of Los Angeles and City Council Districts (March 2015).

Since 2005, the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA), a joint City-County agency, has conducted a point-in-time biannual count to provide a snapshot of L.A.'s homeless on one day. The first count to take place after the national recession of 2007-2009⁴⁹ was in January 2011; since then, the rate of homelessness in Los Angeles has increased in every biannual count.

Homeless Female Veterans in the City of Los Angeles ⁵⁰

	2015	2013	2011
Number of female homeless veterans	218	146	N/A
Number of homeless veterans	2,733	2,584	3,267
Number of total homeless (veterans + non-veterans)	25,686	22,992	21,047

Source: Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority.

The 2015 LAHSA homeless count showed a 6% increase in the total rate of homeless veterans, male and female, as compared to the 2013 count, but a 49% increase in the rate of female homeless veterans.⁵¹ It should be noted that the LAHSA homeless count only began counting female homeless veterans in 2013.

More L.A. Female Homeless Veterans are Unsheltered than Sheltered⁵²

	Los Angeles
Homeless veterans	2,733
Female veterans	218
Total unsheltered	1,818
Female veterans	123
Sheltered	915
Female veterans	95

Source: Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority, 2015 Greater L.A. Homeless Count.

Overall, in the City of Los Angeles, 56% of L.A.'s homeless female veterans were unsheltered in the 2015 LAHSA count. The 123 unsheltered female veterans in the 2015 count represent a 32% increase compared with 93 unsheltered female veterans in the 2013 count.⁵³ Sixty-seven percent of all male homeless veterans counted in 2015 were unsheltered.

⁴⁹ The timeframe of the national recession of 2007-2009 has been defined by National Bureau of Economic Research and is used by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

http://www.bls.gov/spotlight/2012/recession/pdf/recession_bls_spotlight.pdf

⁵⁰ 2015 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count. Key Findings: Homelessness by Subpopulation for 2011, 2013, 2015 data; 2011 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count Report, City of Los Angeles Results, Homeless Subpopulation Data, 2009-2011 (Figure 15 and Table 2).

⁵¹ 2015 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count. Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Data Summaries (March 2015).

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ Ibid.

The California Department of Veterans Affairs divides the state into metropolitan-based “Continuums of Care” to better track homeless services. The City of Los Angeles is part of the Greater Los Angeles Continuum of Care,⁵⁴ which has the second-highest percentage of unsheltered homeless veterans (77%) statewide.⁵⁵

Total of All L.A. Homeless Veterans (2005-2015)

Year	Total sheltered	Total unsheltered	Total count (sheltered and unsheltered)
2005	1,495	7,556	9,051
2007	1,168	3,817	4,985
2009	1,181	1,711	2,892
2011	2,027	1,795	3,822
2013	898	1,686	2,584
2015	915	1,818	2,733

Source: Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority, 2005-2015 Greater L.A. Homeless Counts.

Looking back over the past decade provides some context for the current snapshot of homeless veterans in Los Angeles. The 2015 tally of homeless veterans is considerably lower than the 2005 total, a decrease of 6,318.

Between January 2014 and May 2015, the Office of Los Angeles Mayor Eric Garcetti partnered with organizations such as United Way Home for Good, L.A. County, the Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles and other groups to provide permanent housing for 3,960 veterans.⁵⁶

Housing Instability

According to a report from the National Housing Conference and the Center for Housing Policy, there are multiple factors that contribute to housing instability and homelessness among female veterans.⁵⁷ For a variety of reasons, women who served in the military may be reluctant to seek assistance through veterans’ programs. Their physical safety and psychological well-being, as well as their family status, often require a different housing approach than those afforded by housing options created to meet the needs of male veterans. As a result, compared with male veterans, female veterans may have more limited access to appropriate housing and services, and service providers may find it challenging to reach the female veterans who need assistance.⁵⁸

⁵⁴ The Greater L.A. Continuum of Care includes all of L.A. County, except Glendale, Pasadena and Long Beach.

⁵⁵ California Department of Veterans Affairs, Women Veterans: 2014 Women Veterans Fact Sheet. www.calvet.ca.gov/WomenVets/ (The San Jose/Santa Clara City and County CoC has the highest percentage of unsheltered homeless veterans, at 81%.)

⁵⁶ United Way of Greater Los Angeles’ Home for Good monthly reporting. Data compiled from the Veterans Affairs Administration, Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles, U.S. Department of Urban Development and United Way of Greater Los Angeles.

⁵⁷ Sturtevant, L; Brennan, M; Viveiros, J; Handelman, E, *Housing and Services Needs of Our Changing Veteran Population*, National Housing Conference and Center for Housing Policy (June 2015).

http://www.nhc.org/VeteransHousingReport_final.pdf

⁵⁸ Ibid.

The most recent Los Angeles County Veterans Study revealed that 28% of pre-9/11 veterans, and 15% of post-9/11 veterans, reported being homeless in the past year. Many more reported a living arrangement that was temporary — staying with family members, friends or at hotels. Thirty percent of pre-9/11 and 21% of post-9/11 veterans reported unstable living arrangements in the past year.⁵⁹

ANALYSIS: In Los Angeles, the percentage of homeless female veterans is proportional to the size of the female veteran population; however, the majority of homeless female veterans are living unsheltered on the streets. More research is needed to identify to what extent the availability — and quality — of physical and mental healthcare options affects the stability and financial security of L.A.'s veterans, particularly its female veterans. Further research is also needed to determine the barriers that female veterans experience when attempting to access the multiple systems of care available to them in Los Angeles.

⁵⁹ Castro C; Kintzle S; Hassan A., *The State of the American Veteran: The Los Angeles County Veterans Study*, Center for Innovation and Research on Veterans & Military Families, USC School of Social Work, University of Southern California (June 6, 2014). http://cir.usc.edu/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/USC010_CIRLAVetReport_FPpgs.pdf

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
Veteran Population by Council District

	Size of population sample	Number of veterans	% veterans in population (females and males)	% veterans who are female
CD 1	173,153	6,044	3%	5%
CD 2	241,014	8,255	3%	8%
CD 3	188,241	8,808	5%	6%
CD 4	218,080	7,889	4%	8%
CD 5	190,817	8,179	4%	5%
CD 6	161,482	4,311	3%	4%
CD 7	195,547	7,552	4%	4%
CD 8	176,970	9,853	6%	7%
CD 9	191,556	2,916	2%	10%
CD 10	177,787	7,228	4%	6%
CD 11	167,988	9,054	5%	4%
CD 12	251,005	14,213	6%	5%
CD 13	159,734	3,980	2%	5%
CD 14	156,159	4,695	3%	5%
CD 15	188,721	9,110	5%	7%
L.A.	2,926,300	111,991	4%	6%
California	27,894,767	1,952,910	7%	7%
U.S.	234,029,580	21,853,912	9%	7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012, ACS 5-Year Estimates (Table S2101).

Council District Note: Caution should be used in interpreting the unemployment numbers by council district. District data are obtained by aggregating census zip code tabulation areas, where sample sizes can be quite small and, consequently, disparities in the numbers can be quite large.

Council District Key

CD 1: East/Northeast L.A.	CD 6: Central San Fernando Valley	CD 11: West L.A., Coastal
CD 2: Southeast San Fernando Valley	CD 7: Northeast San Fernando Valley	CD 12: Northwest San Fernando Valley
CD 3: Southwest San Fernando Valley	CD 8: South Central L.A.	CD 13: Hollywood area
CD 4: Mid-City/Hollywood Hills area	CD 9: Southeast L.A.	CD 14: Downtown, East/Northeast L.A.
CD 5: West L.A., Inland	CD 10: Mid-City/ Baldwin Hills area	CD 15: Harbor area

APPENDIX B

Education Levels Among Los Angeles Veterans by Council District

	Number of veterans	% with less than a high school degree	% with a high school degree or equivalent	% with some college or associate's degree	% with a bachelor's degree or higher
CD 1	5,868	12%	25%	38%	26%
CD 2	8,241	5%	18%	44%	34%
CD 3	8,749	3%	17%	39%	41%
CD 4	7,781	4%	15%	39%	41%
CD 5	8,082	2%	11%	27%	59%
CD 6	4,205	6%	27%	45%	22%
CD 7	7,324	12%	25%	44%	18%
CD 8	9,699	10%	27%	47%	16%
CD 9	2,879	17%	41%	33%	9%
CD 10	7,157	8%	28%	39%	25%
CD 11	9,020	4%	16%	34%	46%
CD 12	14,071	4%	20%	40%	36%
CD 13	3,781	8%	22%	40%	30%
CD 14	4,566	11%	27%	40%	23%
CD 15	9,087	10%	26%	41%	23%
L.A.	110,383	7%	21%	39%	33%
California	1,922,312	6%	21%	42%	31%
U.S.	21,535,643	8%	30%	36%	26%

Note: The percentages in these rows do not all add to 100%, due to rounding.

Source: Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012, ACS 5-Year Estimates (Table B21003).

Council District Key

CD 1: East/Northeast L.A.	CD 6: Central San Fernando Valley	CD 11: West L.A., Coastal
CD 2: Southeast San Fernando Valley	CD 7: Northeast San Fernando Valley	CD 12: Northwest San Fernando Valley
CD 3: Southwest San Fernando Valley	CD 8: South Central L.A.	CD 13: Hollywood area
CD 4: Mid-City/Hollywood Hills area	CD 9: Southeast L.A.	CD 14: Downtown, East/Northeast L.A.
CD 5: West L.A., Inland	CD 10: Mid-City/ Baldwin Hills area	CD 15: Harbor area

APPENDIX C
Veterans' Employment by Council District

	Number of veterans in labor force	Veteran unemployment rate	Non-veteran unemployment rate
CD 1	2,747	12%	11%
CD 2	3,484	15%	12%
CD 3	3,002	10%	9%
CD 4	2,958	11%	8%
CD 5	2,146	6%	9%
CD 6	1,788	12%	12%
CD 7	3,043	14%	12%
CD 8	3,198	13%	14%
CD 9	1,220	17%	13%
CD 10	2,509	8%	12%
CD 11	2,734	8%	8%
CD 12	5,331	14%	8%
CD 13	1,663	23%	13%
CD 14	1,839	20%	14%
CD 15	3,666	10%	12%
L.A.	42,089	13%	11%
California	814,930	10%	11%
U.S.	9,554,666	8%	9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012, ACS 5-Year Estimates (Table S2101).

Council District Key

CD 1: East/Northeast L.A.	CD 6: Central San Fernando Valley	CD 11: West L.A., Coastal
CD 2: Southeast San Fernando Valley	CD 7: Northeast San Fernando Valley	CD 12: Northwest San Fernando Valley
CD 3: Southwest San Fernando Valley	CD 8: South Central L.A.	CD 13: Hollywood area
CD 4: Mid-City/Hollywood Hills area	CD 9: Southeast L.A.	CD 14: Downtown, East/Northeast L.A.
CD 5: West L.A., Inland	CD 10: Mid-City/ Baldwin Hills area	CD 15: Harbor area

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About Mount Saint Mary's University

Mount Saint Mary's is the only women's university in Los Angeles and one of the most diverse in the nation. The University is known nationally for its research on gender equity, its innovative health and science programs, and its commitment to community service. As a leading liberal arts institution, Mount Saint Mary's provides year-round, flexible and online programs at the undergraduate and graduate level. Weekend, evening and graduate programs are offered to both women and men. Mount alums are engaged, active, global citizens who use their knowledge and skills to better themselves, their communities and the world. www.msmu.edu

About the City of Los Angeles Commission on the Status of Women

The City of Los Angeles Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) was established through an ordinance passed by Mayor Tom Bradley and the Los Angeles City Council in 1975. The CSW's mandate is to advance the general welfare of women and girls in the Los Angeles community and to ensure that all women have full and equal participation in City government. The CSW is part of the Housing + Community Investment Department (HCID) and plays an integral role in HCID's mandate to strengthen communities. In 2015, the CSW proudly celebrates its 40th year in service. www.lawoman.lacity.org

The Report on the Status of Women and Girls in the City of Los Angeles is available online at www.lamayor.org/statusofwomen and www.msmu.edu/statusofwomen.