



STUDENT VETERANS OF AMERICA
2022 SVA CENSUS SURVEY RESULTS

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Purpose

The purpose of this document is to provide information on the current population of student veterans. By understanding who it is we are serving, we can better understand how best to support and provide resources for current student veterans, as well as identify areas of priority for future student veterans. This document consists of questionnaire responses from over 1400 student veterans and covers the topics of general demographics, education, employment, and military service. Through this we hope to show that student veterans are a diverse population with specific needs that should be addressed both on college and university campuses as well as in the broader community.

SECTION 1: GENERAL DEMOGRAPHICS

This section provides demographic breakdowns of the 1,470 student veterans who participated in the 2022 SVA Census Survey. Topics covered include age, race/ethnicity, gender identification, sexual orientation, and family makeup.

AGE

Understanding the age of the student veteran population is important for several reasons. As seen in Table 1 below, over 90% of student veterans fall outside of the age range of traditional college students. While the number of non-traditional aged student veterans has always been high, information from prior SVA censuses shows that this number has risen. In 2019 87% of respondents were 25 or older, in 2020 the number was up to 90%, and here in 2022 the number has risen again to just shy of 93%.

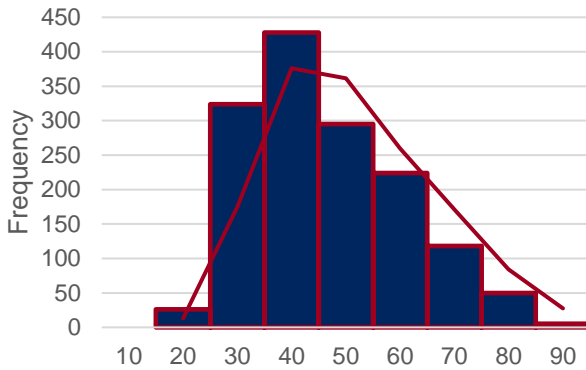


Table 1
Respondents above or below 25 years old

Group	Frequency	Percentage
Under 25	104	7.07%
25 or older	1366	92.93%
Total	1470	100.00%

Table 2 provides a more detailed breakdown of the age groups represented by this census data. Here one can see that the bulk of respondents are between 25 and 44 years old. The largest group of respondents fall in the 30-34 age category.

Table 2
Age groups of respondents

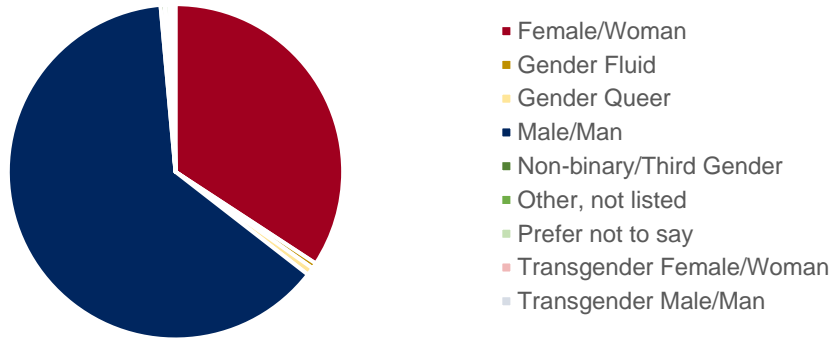
Group	Frequency	Percentage
18-24	104	7.07%
25-29	197	13.40%
30-34	228	15.51%
35-39	210	14.29%
40-44	180	12.24%
45-49	124	8.44%
50-54	145	9.86%
55-59	95	6.46%
60-64	82	5.58%
65-69	43	2.93%
70 and over	62	4.22%
Total	1470	100.00%

GENDER

In prior SVA censuses, responses for gender were limited to simply male or female. This year, SVA included more options for gender reporting understanding the need for student veterans to be able to identify in a way that more accurately describes them. The results in Table 3 show a distinct need for such varied reporting, as almost 3 percent report being a gender other than those two.

Table 3
Gender identification

	Frequency	Percentage
Male/Man	927	63.06%
Female/Woman	503	34.22%
Gender Queer	11	0.75%
Gender Fluid	8	0.54%
Prefer Not To Say	6	0.41%
Non-binary/Third Gender	6	0.41%
Transgender Female/Woman	4	0.27%
Transgender Male/Man	4	0.27%
Other	1	0.07%
Total	1470	100.00%

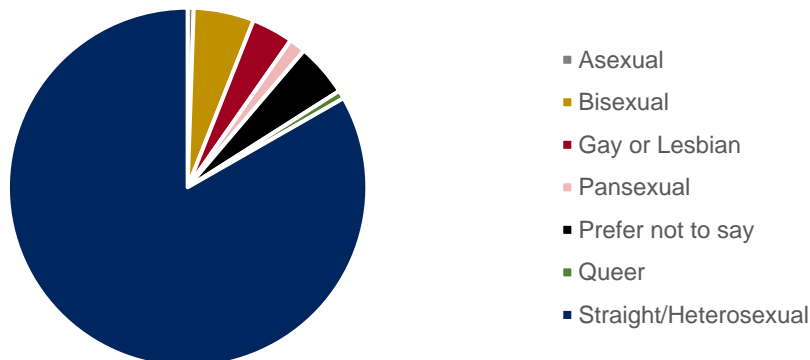


SEXUAL ORIENTATION

Again, this year, SVA included more diverse options for sexuality, resulting in a richer understanding of the sexual orientation of the contemporary student veteran. Table 4 shows that while respondents still overwhelmingly identify as straight or heterosexual, the repeal of *Don't Ask, Don't Tell* is having an impact on the numbers of student veterans self-reporting amongst these groups. In 2019 only 77 individuals reported a non-heterosexual orientation. That number rose to 122 the following year and has risen to 246 in the current census.

Table 4
Sexual Orientation

	Frequency	Percentage
Straight/Heterosexual	1224	83.27%
Bisexual	80	5.44%
Prefer Not To Say	70	4.76%
Gay or Lesbian	55	3.74%
Pansexual	22	1.50%
Queer	11	0.75%
Asexual	8	0.54%
Total	1470	100.00%



RACE AND ETHNICITY

Table 5 shows the race and ethnicity response trends for the three most recent SVA censuses. The proportion of response by ethnicity has remained fairly stable, however one can note significant increases in responses of student veterans identifying as African-American and Hispanic/Latino/a. This highlights the continued attempt to better represent the diversity of individuals who make up the student veteran population.

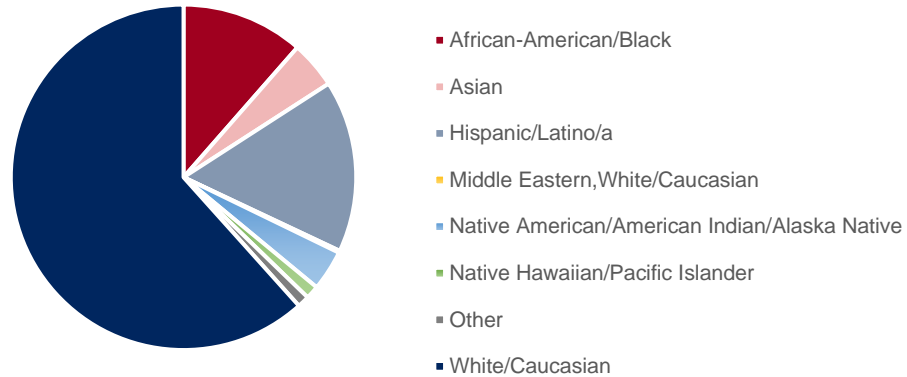


Table 5
Respondent race/ethnicity

Group	Year		
	2019	2020	2022
African American/Black	9.78%	13.09%	12.25%
Asian	5.10%	5.82%	4.83%
Hispanic/Latino/a	12.11%	17.88%	17.62%
Middle Eastern	0.11%	0.91%	0.20%
Native American/American Indian/Alaskan Native	2.87%	3.45%	4.15%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	1.49%	1.82%	1.36%
Other	1.70%	2.06%	1.22%
White/Caucasian	66.84%	54.87%	67.35%
Total Responses	941	1650	1470

FAMILY MAKEUP

Tables 6 – 9 provide information regarding family makeup. Of the respondents, over half are either married, engaged, or in a long-term relationship. Second to that is a large group of individuals who are not currently married. Following that are individuals who are divorced, separated, widowed, or have some other relationship status. This mirrors prior year responses fairly well. In 2019 and 2020 the majority group was married or in a long-term relationship, with single individuals making up the second largest group. Of note, however, is that in 2019 and 2020 there were zero responses by individuals who were divorced while in the current sample over 11% selected that choice.

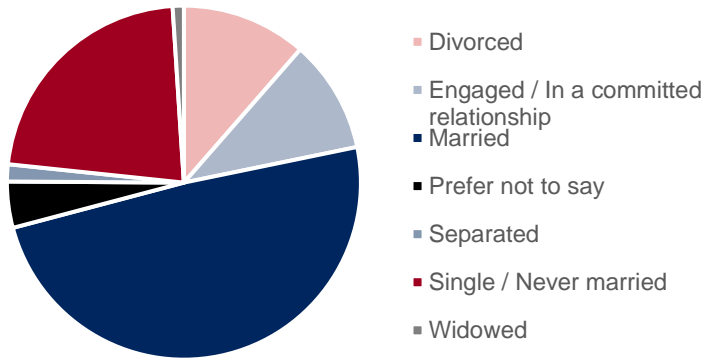


Table 6
Relationship Status

	Frequency	Percentage
Married	722	49.12%
Single/Never Married	328	22.31%
Divorced	168	11.43%
Engaged/In Committed Relationship	152	10.34%
Prefer Not To Say	62	4.22%
Separated	23	1.56%
Widowed	15	1.02%
Total	1470	100.00%

A majority of respondents identified themselves as parents, though a minority would identify as a single parent. When considering the children of student veterans, the majority are over the age of 18, with far fewer under the age of three. All of these things are useful considerations for supporting student veterans in both education and employment pursuits.

Table 7
Parental Status

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	833	56.57%
No	618	42.04%
Prefer Not to Say	19	1.29%
Total	1470	100.00%

Table 8
Do you consider yourself a single parent?

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	152	18.25%
No	663	79.59%
Prefer Not to Say	16	1.92%
Total	1470	100.00%

Table 9
Number of Children Reported

	Frequency	Percentage
Under 3 Years Old	129	5.99%
3-5 Years Old	142	6.59%
6-12 Years Old	393	18.24%
13-17 Years Old	308	14.29%
Over 18 Years Old	1183	54.90%
Total	1470	100.00%

STUDENT VETERAN IDENTIFICATION

One interesting piece of demographic information is the way that respondents identify themselves along the student veteran continuum. While one may see themselves as strongly a veteran and weakly a student or vice versa, respondents to this year's census tended to favor a more moderate self-identification. Tables 10 and 11 show the responses to two questions examining this self-perception. Both questions ask for the same rating but flip the scale with one having the strongest option be "veteran" and the other being "student". This response of most individuals having a self-perception falling in the middle range of the student veteran continuum has been consistent from prior censuses.

Table 10
Veteran to Student Scale

Group	Frequency	Percentage
Veteran (6)	93	20.90%
5	34	7.64%
4	92	20.67%
3	130	29.21%
2	57	12.81%
Student (1)	39	8.76%
Total	445	100.00%

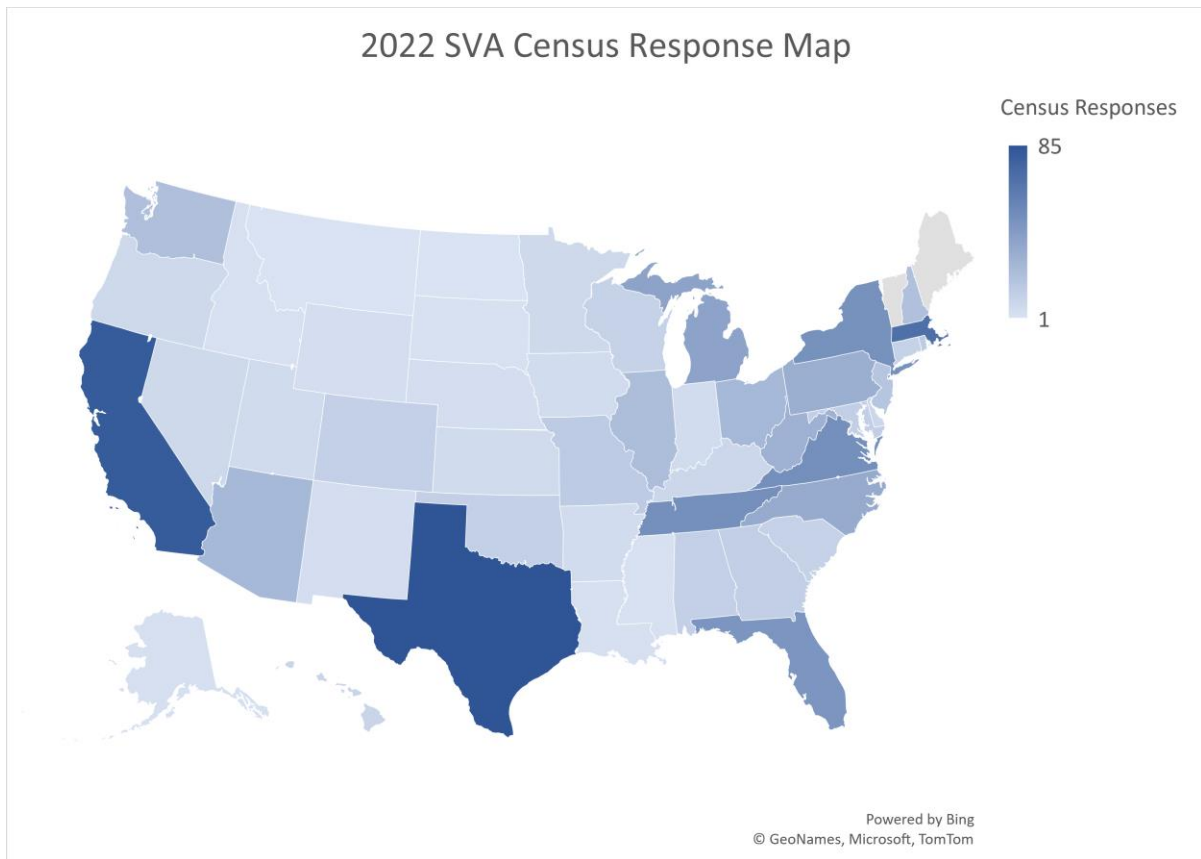
Table 11
Student to Veteran Scale

Group	Frequency	Percentage
Veteran (1)	52	11.69%
2	24	5.39%
3	140	31.46%
4	127	28.54%
5	54	12.13%
Student (6)	48	10.79%
Total	445	100.00%

SECTION 2: ACADEMIC INFORMATION

This section provides information regarding the academic pursuits of student veteran respondents. Specifically, the section examines where students are from, the types of schools they attend, their prior academic experience, and current progress toward academic goals. The section also discusses the number of student veterans who are first generation students and how that status factors into the academic goals they set for themselves.

Responses to the 2022 SVA census came from student veterans attending college in 48 states as well as the District of Columbia. Below is a heat map representing the number of census responses from schools in each state.



ENROLLMENT STATUS AND SCHOOL TYPE

Table 12 shows the breakdown of responses by their college enrollment status. The vast majority of respondents noted that they were full-time students. Significantly fewer individuals endorsed being enrolled at half-time or less. Table 11 provides information on the types of school student veterans are attending. Respondents were primarily attending four-year universities, with the largest group attending public schools. There is a sharp decline after these groups, with for-profit schools and private two-year schools representing much smaller groups of students.

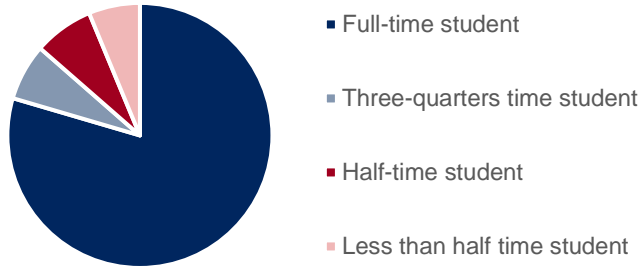


Table 12
What is your enrollment status?

	Frequency	Percentage
Full-time	762	79.54%
Half-time	70	7.31%
Three-quarter time	66	6.89%
Less than half-time	60	6.26%
Total	958	100.00%



Table 13
What type of college do you attend?

	Frequency	Percentage
4-year public school	496	51.77%
4-year private school	227	23.70%
2-year public school	124	12.94%
Private for-profit school	60	3.26%
Other	40	4.18%
2-year private school	11	1.15%
Total	958	100.00%

Another way to consider this data is to group, 2-year schools, 4-year schools, and other/private for-profit/proprietary schools. Table 14 provides this breakdown. Here, one can see that the largest group of student veterans attend 4-year universities of some type.

Table 14
What type of college do you attend?

	Frequency	Percentage
4-year school (public or private)	723	75.47%
2-year school (public or private)	135	14.09%
Other or private for-profit school	100	10.44%
Total	958	100.00%

TRANSFER STATUS

When asked about their transfer status, respondents were split. Just over half of them had transferred into their current school, while the other half had not. As one might expect, the highest rate of transfer came among those who were currently enrolled at a four-year school. The reasons for transfer were many, but the most prevalent choices were that the student had completed the requirements to move to a four-year school or that they had changed majors. Tables 15-17 provide this information in detail.

Table 15
Did you transfer to your current school?

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	316	51.89%
No	293	48.11%
Total	609	100.00%

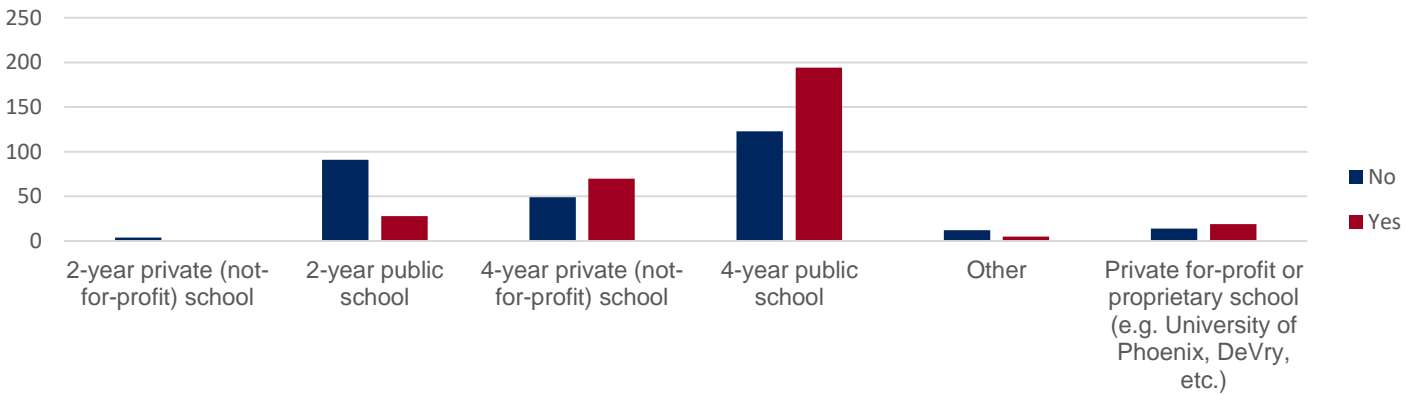


Table 16
Did you transfer to your current school?

	No	Yes
2-year private (not-for-profit) school	4	0
2-year public school	91	28
4-year private (not-for-profit) school	49	70
4-year public school	123	194
Other	12	5
Private for-profit or proprietary school	14	19
Total	293	316

Table 17*What was your reason for transferring?*

	Frequency	Percentage
Completed requirements to transfer to a 4-year school	96	21.43%
Changed major or degree program	92	20.54%
Relocated due to personal reasons	82	18.30%
Other	44	9.82%
Admission requirements were easier as a transfer student	34	7.59%
Relocated due to military assignment	27	6.03%
Wanted to attend a more veteran inclusive school	19	4.24%
Was not receiving the classes that I needed for my major	18	4.02%
Was not receiving the on-campus services that I needed	15	3.35%
Did not like the campus environment	14	3.13%
Tuition increases became unaffordable	6	1.34%
School closed before I finished	1	0.22%
Total	448	100.00%

ACADEMIC GOALS

When asked if respondents had previously earned any type of certificate or degree, most said they had not. There were, however, a significant number who had. Most student veterans who had prior education completed either a vocational certificate or a two-year degree. This supports the notion that there are a fair number of student veterans transferring from two-year to four-year schools.

Table 18

Have you completed a certificate or degree prior to your current enrollment?

	Yes	No
Certification	160	299
2-Year Degree	212	294
4-Year Degree	69	387
Graduate Degree	30	401
Total	471	1381

While student veterans are going into a number of different fields, the four areas that stand out are business, STEM, health related, and social science. After these four major types, there is a significant drop in the number of respondents in those fields.

Table 19

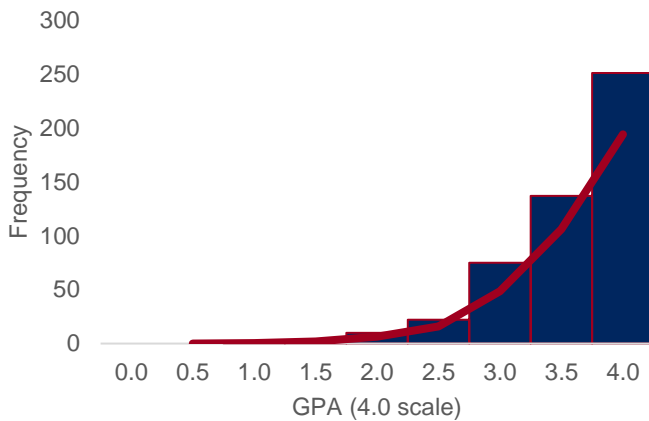
What is your field of study?

	Frequency	Percentage
Business	261	23.22%
STEM	232	20.64%
Health Related	222	19.75%
Social Sciences	200	17.79%
Education	48	4.27%
Professional	46	4.09%
Social Work	36	3.20%
Humanities	27	2.40%
Fine Arts	21	1.87%
Communication	18	1.60%
Languages	12	1.07%
Hospitality	1	0.09%
Total	1124	100%

As has been noted in the past, student veterans have higher academic success than traditional students as measured by GPA. The mean GPA of respondents of this census has remained stable since 2019.

Table 20
What is your GPA?

	Student Veterans	National Average
Mean	3.4	3.15
Median	3.5	



Finally, fewer than a quarter of respondents noted having had to withdraw from school at any point due to military deployment or other orders.

Table 21
Have you ever had to withdraw from school due to military deployment or other orders?

	Frequency	Percentage
No	462	77.26%
Yes	130	21.74%
Unsure/Don't Know	6	1.00%
Total	598	100%

FIRST-GENERATION COLLEGE STUDENT STATUS

According to the Center for First-Generation Student Success, being a first-generation college student means that an enrolled college student’s parents did not complete a 4-year college or university degree. For the purposes of this survey, this is the definition SVA uses, though admittedly this definition can be complicated. Therefore, any respondent who selected below “4-year degree (BA/BS)” for at least **one** parent is classified as a first-generation college student. This criterion includes those students who are “unsure” of their parents’ education status because of the assumption that no benefits of such education would be passed along to the student, which is the intent behind the categorization.

Below is a summary of the aggregate answers to the two questions:

- What is the highest level of education
 - your Primary parent or guardian has completed?
 - your Secondary parent or guardian has completed?

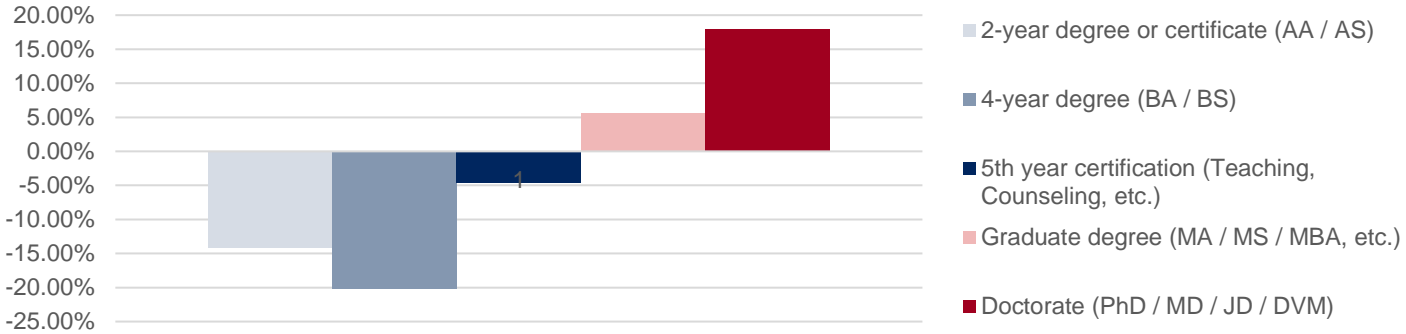


Table 22
Parental Education Level

	Frequency		Total	Percentage
	Primary Parent	Secondary Parent		
Elementary school	50	66	116	3.95%
Junior high school	78	86	164	5.58%
High school	430	511	941	32.01%
Some college	194	199	393	13.37%
2-year degree or certificate	148	116	264	8.98%
4-year degree	236	178	414	14.08%
5th year certification	13	11	24	0.82%
Graduate degree	193	88	281	9.56%
Doctorate	43	21	64	2.18%
Unsure / Don't know	75	180	255	8.67%
Prefer not to say	10	14	24	0.82%
Total Responses			2940	100%

Table 23
First-generation student status

	Frequency	Percentage
Non First-generation College Student	566	38.50%
First-generation College Student	904	61.50%
Total	1470	100.00%



This graph depicts trends amongst first-generation college student veterans and non-first-generation college student veterans, where the 0.00% line delineates the two groups. To generate this graph, the population was divided into first-generation college students and non-first-generation college students. Then their responses to the question, “What is the highest level of education you are planning on completing?” were analyzed between groups. Those with neither parent having earned a four-year degree were more likely to favor a two-year degree or certificate (almost 15 percent higher than the non-first-generation college student veterans), a four-year degree (about 20 percent higher), or a fifth year certification beyond the bachelor’s degree, such as a teaching or counseling certificate (only about 5 percent higher). Those respondents with at least one parent completing a four-year degree were more likely to prefer a graduate degree (a little over 5 percent higher than first-generation college student veterans) or a doctorate degree (almost 20 percent higher). It is unknown at this time how this trend compares to non-veteran students or how these trends may be influenced by the “veteran” factor, and so this is a topic that should be further explored. Regardless, amongst student veterans, having at least one parent hold a four-year degree does seem to impact personal education goals.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Out of the 1470 respondents to this questionnaire, over 60% endorsed using some type of financial aid. Those sources included several versions of GI Bill, Yellow Ribbon Programs, Vocational Rehab programs, as well as various school and federal scholarships.

Specifically of interest is the GI Bill usage among student veterans, and in the current survey 709 respondents noted that they used some form of the bill.

Table 24
GI Bill Version Used

	Frequency	Percentage
Post-9/11 GI Bill	412	58.11%
Vocational Rehabilitation	221	31.17%
Survivors and Dependents Educational Assistance Program (DEA)	23	3.24%
Montgomery GI Bill-Selected Reserve (MGIB-SR)	21	2.96%
Montgomery GI Bill-Active Duty (MGIB-AD)	20	2.82%
Other	9	1.27%
Veterans Educational Assistance Program (VEAP)	3	0.42%
Total	709	100.00%

For those endorsing GI Bill usage this year there was a slight drop in the number using the Post-9/11 version and an increase in those who reported using Vocational Rehabilitation.

Of the 236 respondents who described why they were not using GI Bill benefits, the largest reason by far was that they had already used all the available benefit. Other reasons listed were that individuals believed they were not eligible for the benefit or were saving it to be used at a later time.

When specifically looking at the Post-9/11 GI Bill, 410 respondents provided their eligibility level. The majority of respondents were 100% eligible for PGIB benefits.

Table 25
PGIB Eligibility

PGIB Eligibility Level	Frequency	Percentage
0	1	0.24%
50%	5	1.22%
60%	30	7.32%
70%	6	1.46%
80%	13	3.17%
90%	11	2.68%
100%	344	83.90%
Total	410	100.00%

SECTION 3: EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION

This section explores the employment status and work situations of respondents. Areas of focus are the extent to which individuals are employed and whether or not their current job matches their previous MOS.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Just about 50 percent of student veterans are employed, while the unemployment rate for this population is about 21.58 percent, calculated by dividing the number of those who are unemployed, seeking employment by the total workforce (those able to work). Adjusted for those who are working while not in school full-time, the unemployment rate drops to 11.39 percent. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the recorded national unemployment rate at the time of this survey was 3.6 percent and the veteran unemployment rate at the time of the survey was 2.8 percent.

Table 26
Employment status

	Frequency	Percentage
Employed	392	41.09%
Unemployed, not seeking employment	138	14.47%
Unemployed, seeking employment	131	13.73%
Employed, seeking different employment	84	8.81%
Retired	83	8.70%
Collecting SSDI/On disability benefits	47	4.93%
Other	45	4.72%
Not Applicable / Prefer not to state	34	3.56%
Total	954	100.00%

When the number of hours worked per week were analyzed, almost 70 percent of student veterans were found to be full-time employees and just over 30 percent were found to work part-time. Nearly a quarter of student veterans noted working more than one job that paid them a salary.

Table 27
Employment status – full or part time

	Frequency	Percentage
Full-time	317	68.61%
Part-time	145	31.39%
Total	462	100.00%

Table 28*Are you working multiple jobs?*

	Frequency	Percentage
No	153	77.27%
Yes	42	21.21%
Prefer not to say	3	1.52%
Total	462	100.00%

When asked about the similarity of their current job to college major, military MOS, and future plans, responses were fairly evenly spread from those who said it was exactly the same to those who said it was not similar at all. This is quite different from prior SVA Census responses. In 2019 and 2020 there was a strong majority of respondents who said their current job was not at all similar to their major or MOS. This is the first year where similarity to future goals was assessed.

Table 29*Employment similarity*

	My Current Job Is Similar to...		
	Major in College	Military MOS	Future Goals
Exactly the same	18.69% (37)	18.32% (35)	18.78% (37)
Very similar	24.24 % (48)	24.08% (46)	24.37% (48)
A little similar	16.67% (33)	16.75% (32)	16.24% (32)
Somewhat similar	14.65% (29)	14.66% (28)	14.72% (29)
Not similar at all	25.76% (51)	26.18% (50)	25.89% (51)
Total Responses	198	191	197

SECTION 4: MILITARY INFORMATION

This section provides information on several issues related to respondents military service. Areas of focus include military affiliation and rank, disability status and impact, as well as types of VSO's with which individuals may have connection.

MILITARY SERVICE

While the primary audience for Student Veterans of America and its chapters is student veterans, SVA is not an exclusive organization. Chapter members are made up of veterans, military-connected students, family members, and civilian supporters. Table 30 provides an exploration of those who make up the SVA network.

Table 30
What is your military affiliation?

	Frequency	Percentage
Veteran	1187	81.13%
Military or Veteran Dependent (Spouse / Child)	80	5.47%
National Guard	53	3.62%
Active Guard and Reserve	50	3.42%
Active Duty	49	3.35%
Individual ready reserve or inactive reserve	30	2.05%
Civilian Supporter, never served in the military	14	0.96%
Total	1463	100.00%

Table 31 provides details regarding the branch of respondents endorsed. Responses by military branch have remained stable over the past two census years.

Table 31
In which branch of the military did/do you serve

	Frequency	Percentage
Army	577	42.12%
Navy	310	22.63%
Air Force	241	17.59%
Marine Corps	212	15.47%
Coast Guard	27	1.97%
Space Force	3	0.22%
Total	1370	100.00%

RANK AND SERVICE TIME

Some of the military services -- the Army, Air Force and Marine Corps -- have their own enlisted military rank structures; the Coast Guard and Navy generally mirror each other; and, as of late 2020, the Space Force relies on the Air Force rank system.

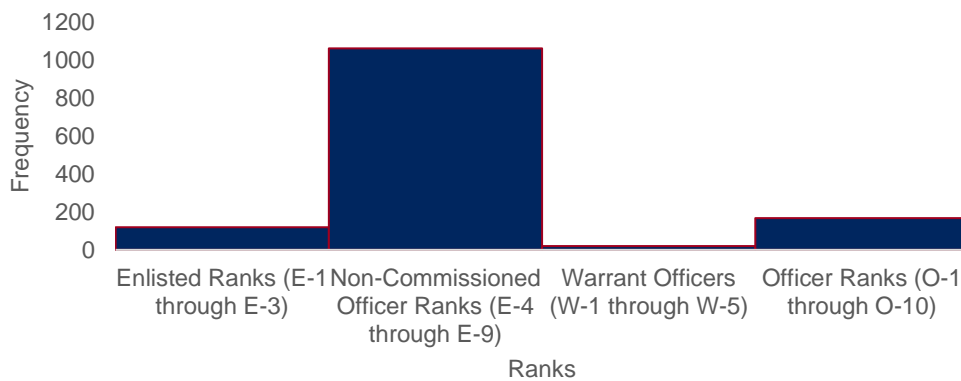
A service member's military rank doesn't just determine their level of responsibility, but also their pay. That's why each service's ranks are tied to paygrades in an "enlisted," "warrant officer" and "officer" number system, written as the letters "E," "W," "O" and a number.

For example, the lowest military enlisted rank is "E-1," while the highest military officer rank in use is "O-10." While each service may call them something different, they all can be boiled down to "E" and "O." The only rank names and abbreviations that are the same across all services who use them are those for warrant officers.

While the Air Force segregates their enlisted force into the Airman Ranks (E-1 through E-4) and the Non-Commissioned Officer Ranks (E-5 through E-9), the remaining branches segregate their enlisted force into Enlisted Ranks (E-1 through E-3) and Non-Commissioned Officer Ranks (E-4 through E-9). The table below shows the frequency table of enlisted groups using the "other than Air Force" structure.

Table 32
Military rank at time of response

	Frequency	Percentage
Enlisted Ranks (E-1 through E-3)	119	8.71%
Non-Commissioned Officer Ranks (E-4 through E-9)	1060	77.60%
Warrant Officers (W-1 through W-5)	20	1.46%
Officer Ranks (O-1 through O-10)	167	12.23%
Total	1366	100.00%

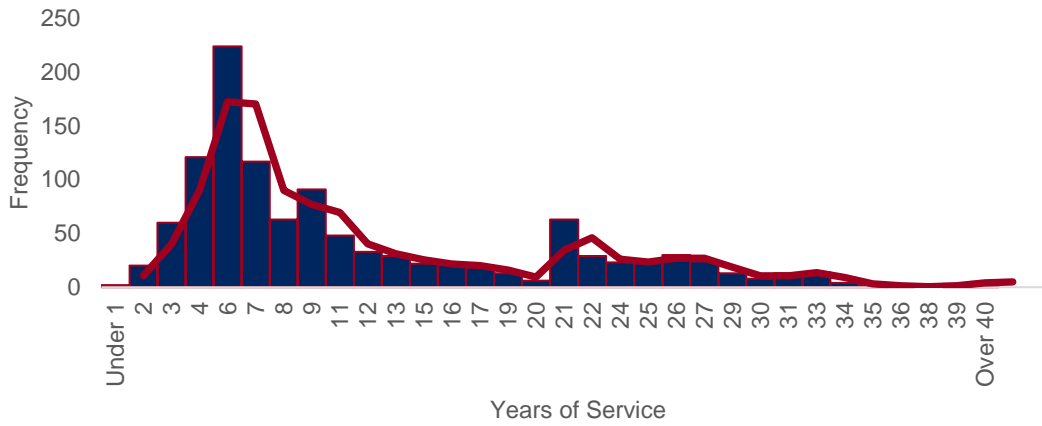


The student veteran population is by far a population of Non-Commissioned Officers, primarily made up of E-4 and E-5 ranks. The table below shows the frequency of individual ranks amongst the population.

Table 33
Military rank at time of response

	Frequency	Percentage
E-1	7	0.51%
E-2	15	1.10%
E-3	97	7.10%
E-4	353	25.84%
E-5	361	26.43%
E-6	171	12.52%
E-7	112	8.20%
E-8	48	3.51%
E-9	15	1.10%
O-1	3	0.22%
O-2	16	1.17%
O-3	55	4.03%
O-4	46	3.37%
O-5	29	2.12%
O-6	17	1.24%
O-8	1	0.07%
W-1	2	0.15%
W-2	4	0.29%
W-3	8	0.59%
W-4	5	0.37%
W-5	1	0.07%
Total	1366	100.00%

Time in service is often, though not always, linked to rank. In order to understand the prevalence of E-4 and E-5 ranks amongst the student veteran population, the table below shows the frequency of years spent in service.



The majority of student veterans served for four-to-seven years, which is most commonly affiliated with the E-4 or E-5 rank, with the potential for E-6. The second bump at just over 20 years of service is interesting and correlates with a majority of those returning to the classroom after retirement to earn a first or second graduate degree.

SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITIES

When asked about disabilities related to military service, nearly three quarters of respondents indicated they did have at least some level of disability (Table 34).

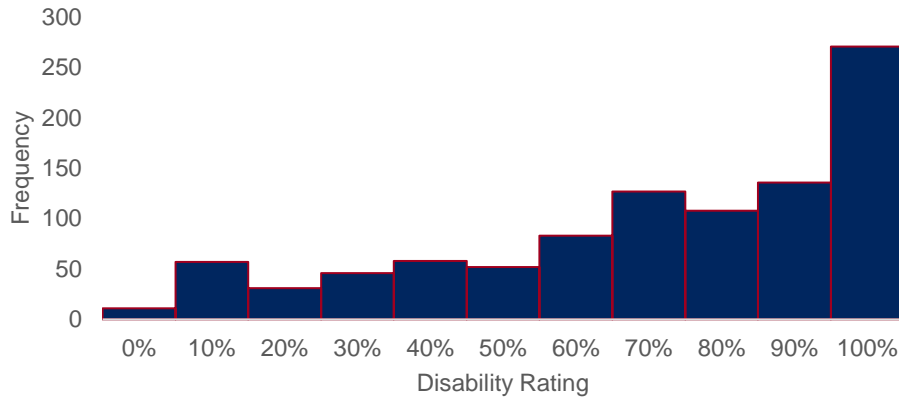
Table 34
Disability status

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	998	72.95%
No	281	20.54%
In process of submitting claim	44	3.22%
Claim submitted, waiting for VA decision	21	1.54%
Appealing current VA decision	12	0.88%
Unsure	12	0.88%
Total	1368	100.00%

When asked about their disability rating, over a quarter of respondents indicated 100% disability. Table 35 details their responses.

Table 35
Disability percentage

	Frequency	Percentage
0%	11	1.12%
10%	57	5.82%
20%	31	3.16%
30%	46	4.69%
40%	58	5.92%
50%	52	5.31%
60%	83	8.47%
70%	127	12.96%
80%	108	11.02%
90%	136	13.88%
100%	271	27.65%
Total	980	100.00%



This survey does not ask about non-service-connected disabilities, though those do exist. Instead, we look for those disabilities acquired while in military service that may have an impact on the success of the student veteran’s academic journey. To that end, several census questions addressed both the impact and stress brought about from a respondent’s disability in a variety of different areas. The largest group across all areas reported a moderate level of impact and stress related to their disability. Table 36 provides more information about each particular area.

Table 36
Disability impact and stress

		Employment	Family	Finance	School	Social Life	Time Management	Transportation
Impact	Severe	18.23%	18.50%	18.67%	18.67%	18.60%	18.60%	18.80%
	Very	22.19%	22.39%	22.46%	22.19%	22.24%	22.10%	22.34%
	Some	28.93%	28.42%	28.55%	28.82%	28.71%	28.57%	28.34%
	A little	15.32%	15.28%	14.75%	14.88%	14.82%	15.23%	14.99%
	None	15.32%	15.42%	15.56%	15.43%	15.63%	15.50%	15.53%
Stress	Severe	18.39%	18.56%	18.84%	18.79%	18.72%	18.74%	18.95%
	Very	22.42%	22.36%	22.42%	22.22%	22.27%	22.16%	22.27%
	Some	28.72%	28.32%	28.47%	28.53%	28.69%	28.45%	28.35%
	A little	15.44%	15.45%	14.99%	15.23%	15.03%	15.32%	15.21%
	None	15.03%	15.31%	15.27%	15.23%	15.30%	15.32%	15.21%
Total		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Interestingly, despite nearly 75% of respondents indicating that they have a disability, only a quarter of those are using or have used disability services on their campus. There is a large opportunity here to connect student veterans to helpful services.

Table 37

Current or past use of campus disability services

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	222	26.81%
No	606	73.19%
Total	828	100%

VSO PARTICIPATION

In the vein of connecting student veterans to helpful services, several current census questions aimed to explore the types of organizations and services in which respondents have participated. When looking at a variety of organizations, respondents indicate a very low participation rate across them all. Table 38 provides information on the participation for each organization.

Table 38
VSO Participation

Organization	Never a Member	Current Member	Past Member
American Veterans	83.30%	8.78%	7.92%
American Legion	87.02%	6.83%	6.15%
Wounded Warrior Project	89.60%	4.96%	5.44%
Vietnam Veterans of America	90.26%	4.99%	4.75%
The Mission Continues	90.67%	4.55%	4.78%
Veterans of Foreign Wars	86.62%	6.80%	6.58%
Disabled American Veterans	87.10%	6.79%	6.11%
Iraq Afghanistan Veterans Association	89.83%	4.96%	5.20%
Team Rubicon	90.00%	4.76%	5.24%
Paralyzed Veterans of America	90.48%	4.52%	5.00%
Team Red White and Blue	89.41%	4.94%	5.65%

Of particular interest in this census is participation with Student Veterans of America. While there was very low participation in the other eleven organizations asked about in the questionnaire, over half of the respondents to this item indicated that they were either current or past members of SVA. While this only represents a quarter of all respondents to the census, it shows that SVA is positioned to be the hub for student veteran resources both on campus and throughout the wider community.

Table 39
SVA participation

	Frequency	Percentage
Current Member	273	46.75%
Past Member	102	17.47%
Never a Member	209	35.79%
Total	584	100.00%