

New Veterans in Illinois: A Demographic Snapshot, Picture of Need, and Utilization of Services

Brief 3: Future Veterans

Authors: Lindy Carrow, Amy Rynell, and Amy Terpstra

December 2012

SOCIAL **IMPACT** RESEARCH CENTER
...dynamic information on contemporary social issues

Brief 1: Background and picture of need of new veterans. A short overview of the experiences of the United States' newest veterans, as well an overview of their challenges and needs.

Brief 2: New veterans. Analysis of demographic, social, and economic information.

Brief 3: Future veterans. Understanding service members' education, military training, and experience.

Brief 4: Service Utilization. Documentation and analysis of new veterans' utilization of VA services and benefits.

Acknowledgements

The research for the following briefs was conducted by the Social IMPACT Research Center for the Robert R. McCormick Foundation Veterans Initiative.

A special thanks to the providers and researchers in the Robert R. McCormick Foundation's community of practice who have helped inform this work.

Suggested Citation: Carrow, L., Rynell, A., & Terpstra, A. (2012, December). *New Veterans in Illinois: A Demographic Snapshot, Picture of Need, and Utilization of Services*. Chicago: Social IMPACT Research Center.

The Social IMPACT Research Center (IMPACT) investigates today's most pressing social issues and solutions to inform and equip those working toward a just global society. IMPACT, a program of the nonprofit Heartland Alliance for Human Needs & Human Rights, provides research, policy analysis, consulting, technical assistance, communications, and coalition building to projects in Illinois, the Midwest, and nationally. Visit www.heartlandalliance.org/research to learn more.

33 W. Grand Avenue, Suite 500 | Chicago, IL 60654 | 312.870.4949 | research@heartlandalliance.org

Copyright © 2012 by the Social IMPACT Research Center at Heartland Alliance
All rights reserved

Table of Contents

Introduction	4
Background on briefs and data sources	5
Demographics of Illinois service members	6
Educational attainment	9
Military experience	10
Military occupations	13
Summary	17
Appendix 1: Military rank titles by military branch	18
Appendix 2: Illinois Service members by country of deployment	20
Appendix 3: Illinois Service members by military occupation codes	21

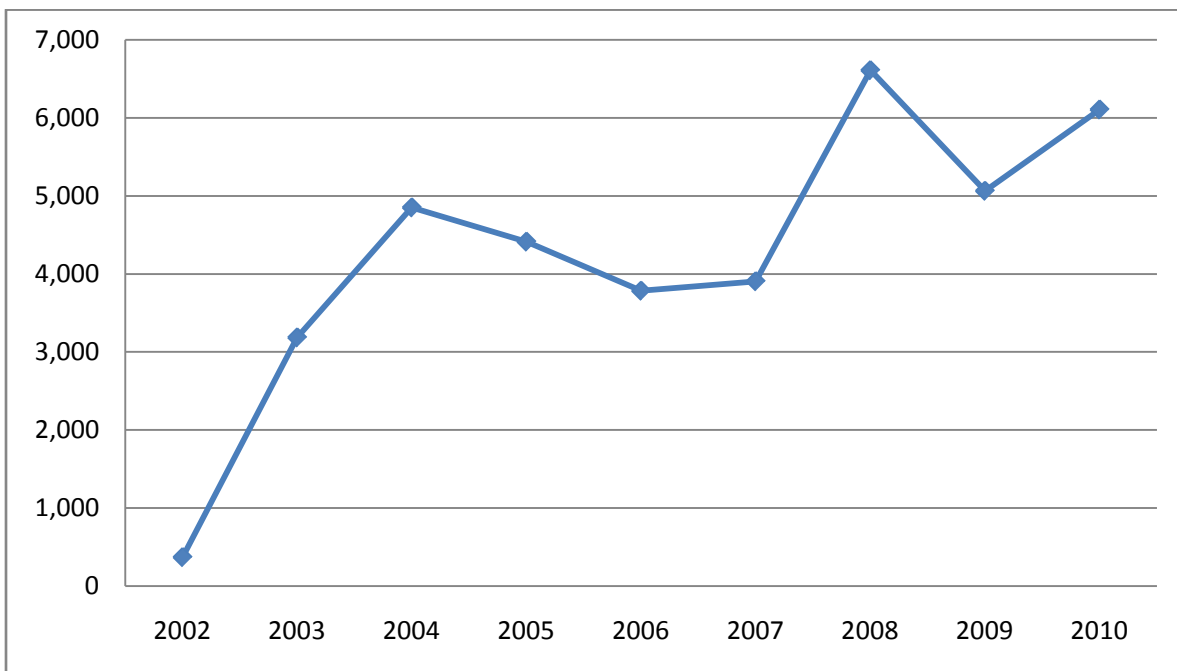
Key Findings in this report:

- Over 40,000 Illinois service members have been sent on deployment since September 11, 2001.
- Most service members are young, from the Chicago- or St. Louis- area, and generally do not have much higher education experience.
- Most service members are in the Army, have been deployed one or two times, and are mid-ranked enlisted soldiers.
- These service members have a great deal of military training and experience, but may have difficulties translating their military occupation and associated skills to their civilian job search.

Introduction

The Department of Defense (DoD) has records of 40,152 service members from Illinois who were deployed outside the U.S. in the nine-year period after September 11, 2001. The number of service members deployed in each year increased from a low of 366 in 2002, peaked at 6,611 in 2008, and decreased slightly to 6,107 in 2010, the most recent year for which a full year of data was available (Figure 1). At the end of April 2011, 72 percent, or 28,822, of all service members deployed between 2002 and 2010 were still serving in the military, and the remaining 28 percent, or 11,330, had been discharged. At that time, 15 percent of those still serving, or 4,213, were currently deployed.

Figure 1: Illinois Service Members Deployed 2002-2010



Though some service members were discharged between 2002 and 2010, the population of service members deployed at least once between 2002 and 2010 will be referred to as ‘service members’ throughout this report. It should also be noted that this brief only reports on data on those deployed between September 2001 and the end of April 2011 and therefore does not include information on all service members from Illinois. These men and women represent the future veterans of Illinois. Understanding their characteristics and services needs is the first step in preparing to support their transition back to productive civilian lives. The data analyzed in this brief will contribute to a better comprehension of future veterans’ experiences and possible employment and service needs upon leaving the military. Illinois service members leave the military with a great deal of training from their specific service occupations, which can be an asset in finding work if optimally leveraged, which sometimes requires guidance. Military experience can also be a hindrance to employment however, depending on the character of service or discharge status of service members upon separation from the military.

Background on Briefs and Data Sources

Background

This is the third in a series of four briefs that provide a snapshot of new and future veterans, their needs, and their service utilization in Illinois and the Chicago region. Together these indicators provide a current picture of the newest cohort of veterans and the services they are receiving relative to their anticipated needs. The briefs have a heightened focus on employment because unemployment rates are higher for veterans than non-veterans and because employment is such a crucial part of reintegration and self sufficiency. Each brief uses data from very different sources. While the descriptions of veterans in each brief are not directly comparable, each brief captures the new veteran population from a unique and valuable perspective.

The briefs were prepared for a working group of Chicago-area veteran-serving human service providers. The group was created by the Robert R. McCormick Foundation Veterans Initiative to address challenges, share successes and resources, and to network and collaborate. It includes mental health workers, employment specialists, disability advocates, and others. Their perspectives and inquiries helped drive the research for these briefs and influenced the conclusions and suggestions.

Data Sources

This snapshot of future veterans in Illinois was created using data on current or recently discharged military service members. In response to a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) data request, the Department of Defense (DoD), via the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC), provided information on the most recently deployed service members whose permanent addresses were listed in Illinois. To capture information on the newest veterans and those still serving in the military, all of the data from the DoD reflect service members **from Illinois** who were **deployed between September 11, 2001 and April 29, 2011**.

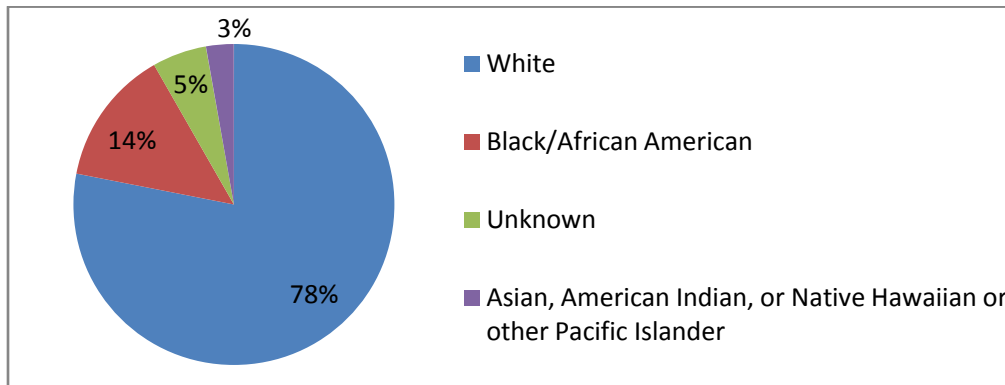
Because each brief uses different data sources, data are not directly comparable among briefs. Where possible, Illinois-specific data are used, but national data are presented when Illinois-specific data are unavailable. Some data are specifically on recently deployed veterans, while other data are on all Illinois veterans. Each brief clearly explains data and information sources which should be kept in mind when using the data.

Demographics of Illinois Service Members

Race and Gender

Over three fourths of Illinois service members were white and 14 percent were African American (Figure 2). Eighty-eight percent of service members were male and 12 percent female. Since unemployment rates are generally highest for males age 18 to 24, this information is very important to keep in mind. However, female service members should not be overlooked: female veterans have higher unemployment rates than female non-veterans, indicating that new female veterans may also benefit from services to help them find employment. Our newest veterans will likely face difficulty finding jobs upon their return to civilian life due to the current state of the job market.

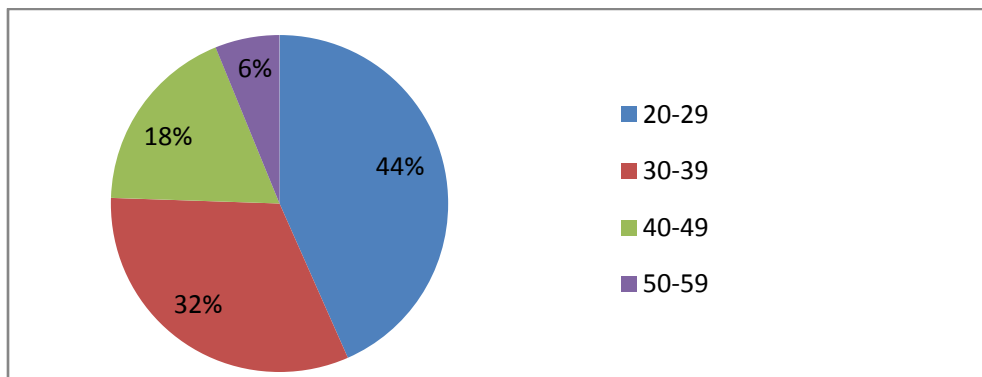
Figure 2: Race of Illinois Service Members



Age

At the time of their most recent deployments, service members from Illinois were generally young or middle-aged adults. Ages ranged from 17 to over 61, but 83 percent, or 34,702 service members, were 39 years or younger. Sixty-two percent, or 24,986, were in their twenties. As seen in Figure 3, in 2012, 21,772, or 76 percent of service members who have not yet been discharged from the military will still be under the age of forty. Forty-three percent, or 12,495, will be in their twenties. Nearly 80 percent of discharged service members were under the age of forty in 2012.

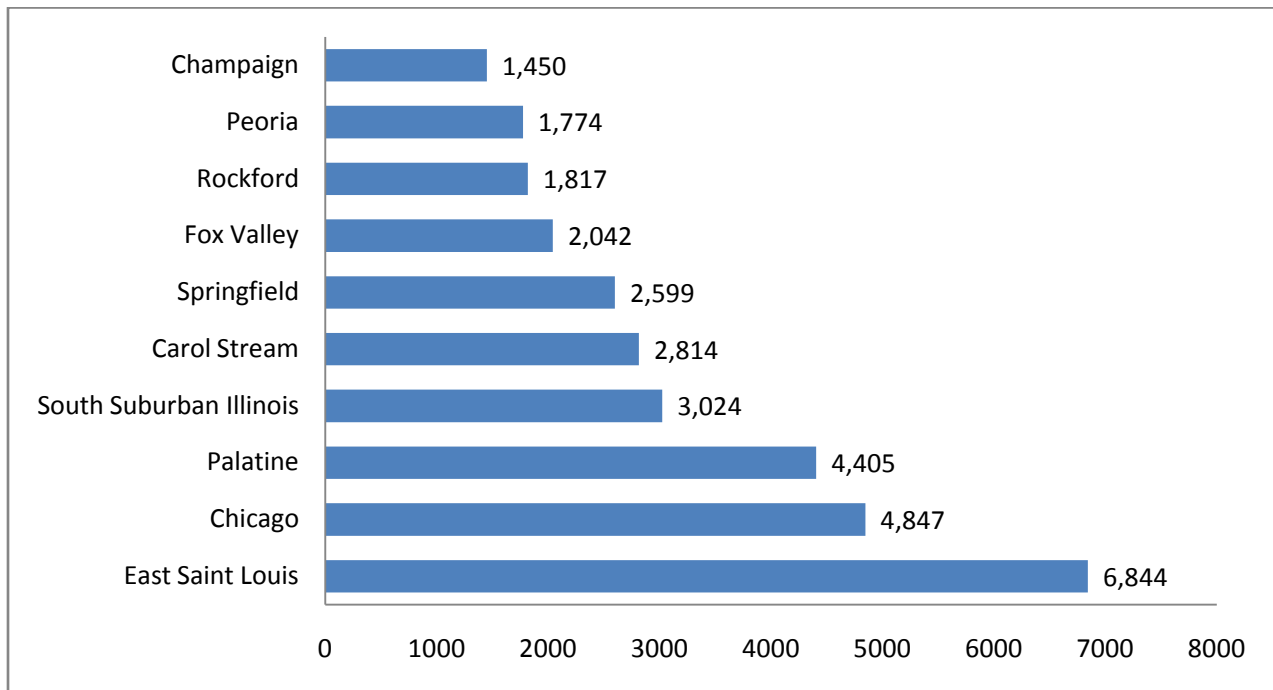
Figure 3: Age of Still-active Illinois Service Members in 2012



Geography

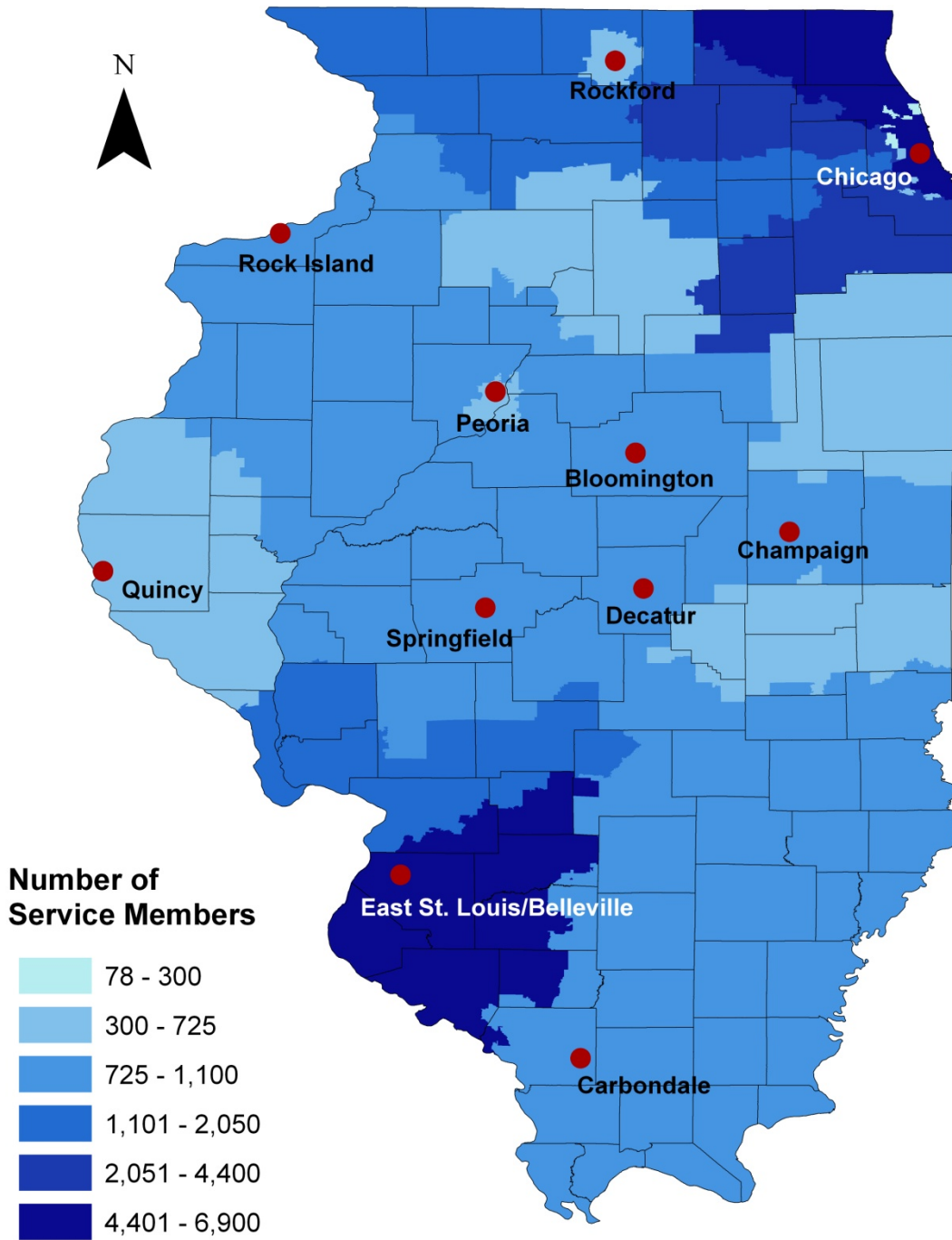
The largest concentration of service members (17 percent) lived in East St. Louis zip code areas, followed by 12 percent and 11 percent in Chicago and Palatine zip code areas (Figure 4).¹ The large concentration of service members in St. Louis could be due to the Scott Air Force Base, which is located about 20 miles east of St. Louis near Belleville, Illinois. There is also a Naval Station north of Chicago (Naval Station Great Lakes), which could contribute to the concentration in and around Chicago. These could be areas where service members look for jobs or may be in need of services once discharged; it may be effective to target transitional services in these areas.

Figure 2: Illinois Service Members by Location of Zip Code (Top Ten)



¹ Permanent address on file with the DoD, via the Defense Manpower Data Center.

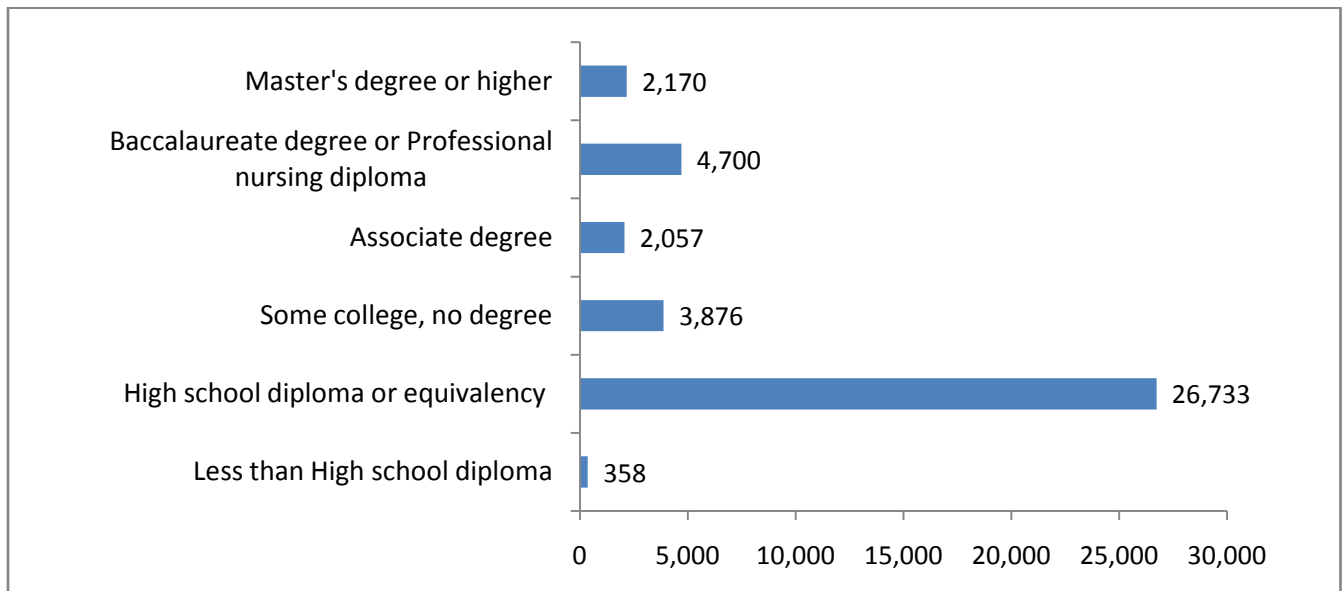
Figure 3: Map of Concentration of Illinois Service Members



Educational Attainment

Less than one percent of new veterans do not have a high school diploma or GED; however, the majority (67 percent) has only a high school diploma or GED. Twenty-two percent, or 8,927, had a master's (or higher), baccalaureate, associate's, or other professional degree (Figure 6). An additional 10 percent, or 3,876 service members, have attended some college but have not completed a degree. Income and employment are positively associated with educational attainment and training, indicating that providers should help new veterans improve their educational attainment in order to increase their marketability and self-sufficiency.^{1,2} There are a great deal of educational and training opportunities for these service members as they return that may be instrumental to improving their chances for employment. VA educational benefits can be used to pay for a wide variety of education and training opportunities including college, vocational/occupational training, and apprenticeships. Navigating the VA benefits system and making tough choices about career paths and education are areas where service providers note that new veterans will need assistance and guidance.

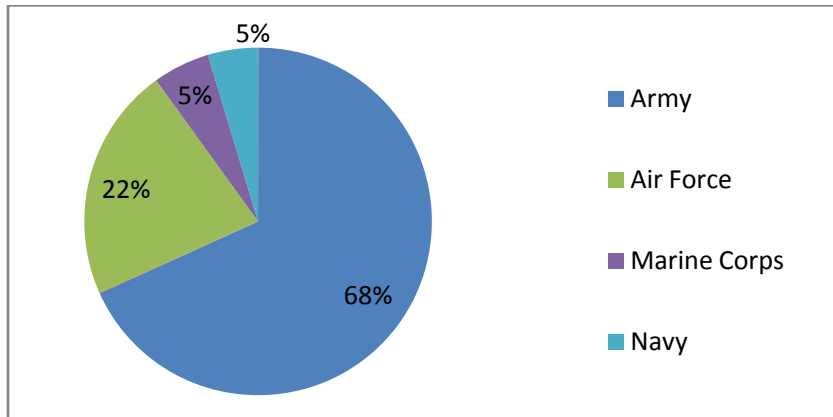
Figure 4: Illinois Service Member by Education Level



Military Experience

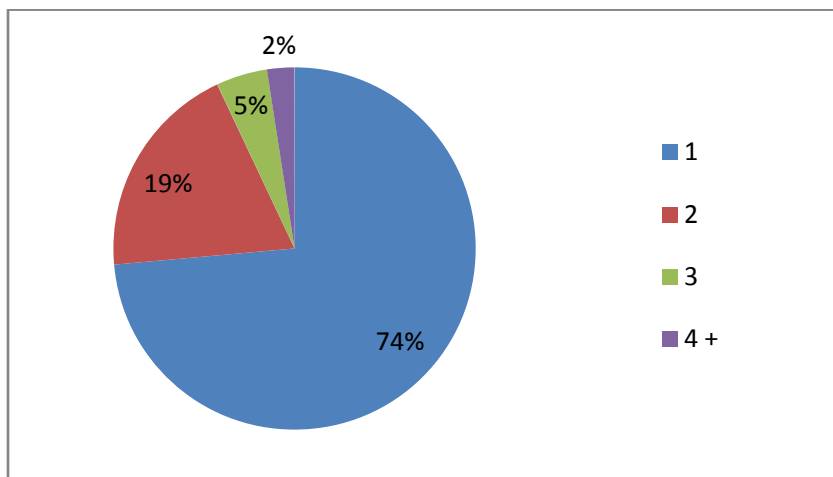
Sixty-eight percent of service members from Illinois served in the Army, 22 percent in the Air Force, and 10 percent in the Navy or Marine Corps (Figure 7).

Figure 5: Illinois Service Members by Military Branch



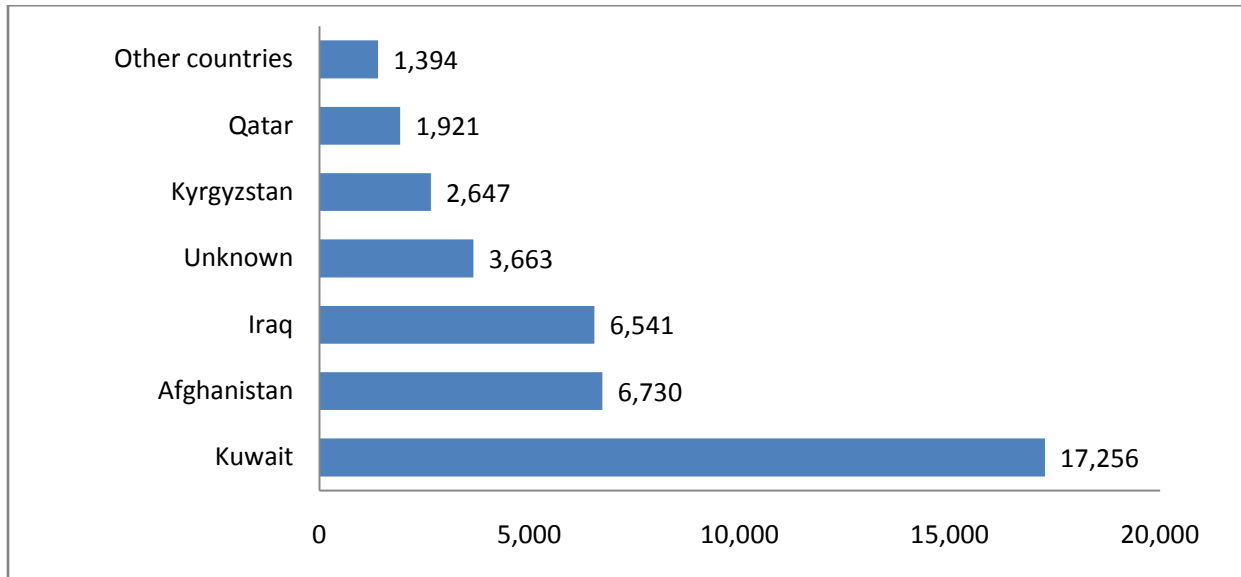
Most (90 percent) were not on deployment at the time the data were reported in 2011, and most (74 percent) had only been deployed once (Figure 8). Service members in certain branches were more likely to serve on multiple deployments than others: 95 percent in the Navy had only 1 tour, while only 65 percent from the Air Force had just 1 tour. Seventy-four percent of those in the Army and 84 percent of those in the Marine Corps had only one tour. Most of the service members with higher numbers of deployments were in the Air Force. Air Force deployments are generally shorter than other branches' deployments, so number of deployments is not necessarily a clear indicator of time spent on deployment. Also, since most service members were still serving in the military at the time of data collection, it is quite possible they would be deployed again before being discharged.

Figure 6: Illinois Service Members by Number of Deployments



Since 2001, service members from Illinois were deployed to at least 35 countries, but nearly 90 percent were deployed to four Middle Eastern countries: Kuwait, Afghanistan, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, and Qatar. The number of deployments, location, and time spent in combat zones is correlated with negative impacts such as PTSD, so understanding our service members' deployment history will help plan for future service needs.

Figure 7: Illinois Service Member by Country of Most Recent Deployment



Eighty-seven percent of Illinois' service members were enlisted, rather than officers. Enlisted soldiers are the main body of the military, like employees of a company, each with specific jobs to contribute to the whole. Of those enlisted service members, about three quarters were E3, 4, or 5, which means they were mid-level service members (Figure 10). Of the officers, 95 percent were Commissioned Officers, and only 5 percent were Warrant Officers (Figure 11). Warrant Officers have generally worked their way up military ranks to gain special expertise and leadership in a particular area, while Commissioned Officers receive more formal education and general leadership training. These ranks can be helpful in understanding some of the skills gained in the military; officers and higher-ranked enlisted service members likely have extensive leadership experience, and mid- and even lower-ranked service members will have undergone a great deal of training and have experience working closely with others to complete tasks.

In the following figures on military ranking, 'E' represents 'Enlisted,' 'W' represents 'Warrant Officer,' and 'O' represents 'Commissioned Officer.' The numbers indicate rank (higher numbers mean higher ranking). Service members are promoted through the ranks as they gain experience, training, and responsibilities. The names of ranks by military branch are listed in Appendix 1.

Figure 8: Illinois Enlisted Service Members by Rank

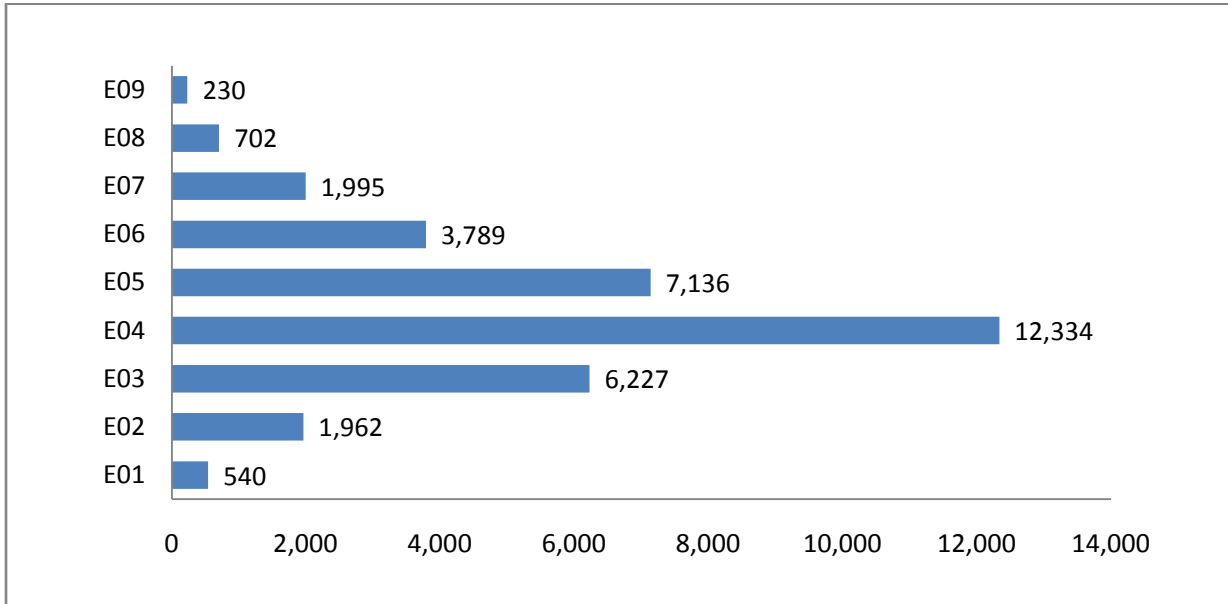
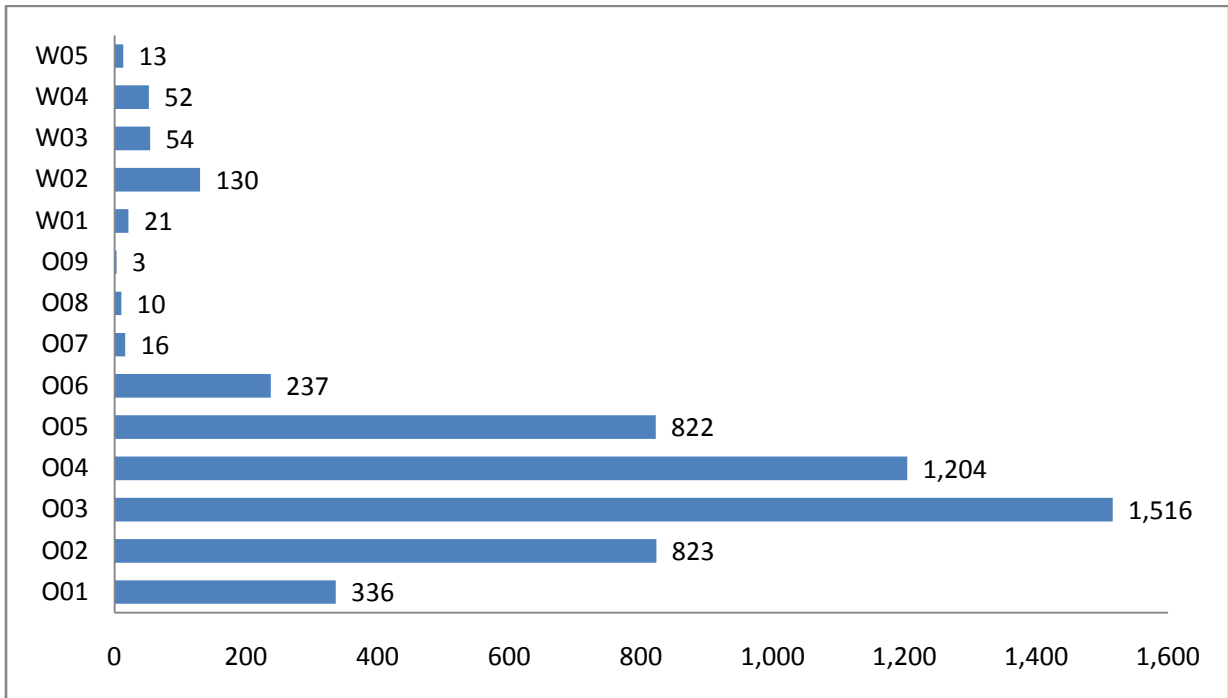


Figure 9: Illinois Warrant and Commissioned Officers by Rank



Military Occupations

While serving in the military, each service member performs a specific job, which has a unique code. Each branch has different coding system for occupations: the Army and Marines use Military Occupation Specialty (MOS) codes, the Air Force uses Air Force Specialty Codes (AFSCs), and the Navy uses a rating system. A full table of occupation code categories and the number of Illinois service members within each field of work can be found in Appendix 3. These occupation codes give an idea of the kind of work experience and skills new veterans obtained while in the military and what type work they may be equipped for upon leaving the service. Some military occupations may seem less directly transferrable than others, but all show the ability to be responsible and to follow instruction, thus should be somehow relatable to civilian work life.

Newly returned veterans and employers both struggle with making sense of the translation of military experience and skills to civilian job requirements. There are database crosswalks to help in translating specific MOS codes with civilian occupations such as one created by the National Crosswalk Service Center, but new veterans may require assistance using these to develop resumes and market their skills to employers.² Service providers who work with veterans note that veterans often need encouragement and guidance in marketing themselves to employers, especially in the soft skills acquired in the military, since specific skills will not always translate to jobs that are actually available.

In the **Army**, the largest percentage (24 percent) of Illinois service members' MOS codes fell into the category of Logistics. This includes all MOS codes in the Quartermaster Corps Branch (QM), the Transportation Branch (TC), and the Ammunition CMF, Mechanical Maintenance CMF & Ordnance Branch (OD). These are all sustainment, or combat service support branches within the Army. The Quartermaster Corps Branch provides support to the Army such as general supplies, food, material and distribution management as well as other supports. Nearly half (42 percent) of those with Logistics MOS codes were in the Quartermaster Corps Branch. The Transportation Corps moves both materials and personnel by multiple modes of transportation, and 37 percent of service members with Logistics MOS codes fell into this category. Finally, 19 percent of Logistics service members were in the Ammunition CMF, Mechanical Maintenance CMF & Ordnance Branch, which provides combat support in weapons systems and related materials and services. Logistics occupations would likely be transferrable to civilian jobs in a similar field such as goods distribution and commercial transportation.

The next largest percentage (17 percent) of Illinois Army service members' MOS codes fell into the category of the Infantry Branch. The Infantry Branch is made up of soldiers trained solely for combat, though all soldiers should be able to serve as Infantrymen if needed, with the notable exception of women, since the Infantry Branch is closed to female service members. Service members with Infantry training may find that their skills transfer to law enforcement or the security field.

The third largest percentage (11 percent) of Illinois Army service members' MOS codes fell into the category of Medical Department Branches. Over half of these were in the Dental Corps Branch. Another 28 percent of codes fell into the Medical CMF sub-category, which holds all enlisted Medical Career Management Fields, or specialist/technician positions in the medical field. The next largest percentages belonged to the Medical Corps Branch and the Medical Service Corps Branch (6 percent and 5 percent, respectively). Members of the Medical Corps are doctors and are all commissioned officers. Members of

² http://www.xwalkcenter.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=65:nonstandard&catid=37#milx

the Medical Service Corps Branch serve in a variety of roles, from health service resource managers to social workers and psychologists. They are all commissioned or warrant officers, and must hold at least a bachelor’s degree. These service members’ skills should be transferrable to the civilian medical field.

The next largest code categories included the Corps of Engineers Branch (7 percent), Field Artillery Branch (7 percent), and Military Police Branch (5 percent). Four percent were in the Signal Corps Branch, 4 percent in the Armor Branch, 3 percent in the Aviation Branch, and 3 percent in the Adjutant General/Army Band Branch. The Chemical Branch and Military Intelligence Branch each had 2 percent, and the Air Defense Artillery Branch, Nuclear and Counter proliferation functional area, Psychological Operations Branch, and Electronic Maintenance & Calibrations career management fields each had 1 percent. The remaining 17 MOS code categories had less than one percentage point. These included Special Forces, Chaplains, Civil Affairs Branch, and many more. Many of these military occupations require very specialized skills that would likely transfer to specialized civilian occupations as well (e.g., military police would likely use similar skills as civilian police).

Table 1: Top 10 Army MOS Code Categories

Top 10 Army MOS Code Categories	Number of Illinois Service Members with MOS code	Percent of Army Soldiers with MOS code
Logistics FA	6,709	24%
Infantry Branch (IN)	4,792	17%
Medical Department Branches	2,931	11%
Corps of Engineers Branch (EN)	1,886	7%
Field Artillery Branch (FA)	1,844	7%
Military Police Branch (MP)	1,422	5%
Signal Corps Branch (SC)	1,071	4%
Armor Branch (AR)	1,001	4%
Aviation Branch (AV)	826	3%
Adjutant General/Army Band Branch (AG)	761	3%

Nearly 40 percent of Illinois **Air Force** service members’ AFSCs fell into the category Support. Within this category, about a third were Cyberspace Support AFSCs, a third Security Forces, and 20 percent Civil Engineering. Cyberspace Support experience would translate to civilian information, communications, and computer systems programming jobs. Skills gained in military Security Forces and Civil Engineering occupations would likely transfer well to their civilian counterpart occupations.

The next most populous category was Maintenance/Logistics, representing 26 percent of AFSCs. Forty-five percent of this category were Aerospace Maintenance occupations, 20 percent were Transportation & Vehicle Management, and 16 percent Material Management. Similar to Army Logistics occupations, these would likely be transferrable to civilian jobs in a similar field such as distribution and commercial transportation or more specialized careers in aircraft maintenance.

The third largest percentage (17 percent) of AFSCs fell into the category of Operations, which includes Aircrew Operations, Command and Control Systems Operations, Intelligence, Weather, and other sub-categories of occupation codes. Eleven percent of service members’ AFSCs fell into the Medical category, which includes both Medical and Dental occupation codes. Logistics and Acquisition categories

each carried two percent of service members' AFSCs, and Special Duty Identifiers, Professional, and Reporting Identifiers each had one percent of service members' AFSCs. Special Investigations and Services both had less than one percent. Operations occupations would likely transfer best to civilian aircraft operation careers.

Table 2: Top 10 Air Force AFSC Categories

Top 10 Air Force AFSC Categories	Number of Illinois Service Members with AFSC	Percent of Air Force Service Members with AFSC
Support	3,442	39%
Maintenance/Logistics	2,284	26%
Operations	1,509	17%
Medical	920	11%
Logistics	177	2%
Acquisition	167	2%
Special Duty Identifiers	61	1%
Professional	60	1%
Reporting Identifiers	44	1%
Special Investigations	30	0%

The **Marines**, like the Army, have a large number of MOS code categories. Nearly one third (28 percent) of Marines' MOS codes were in the Infantry. Another 13 percent were in Communications, 11 percent in Engineering, Construction, Facilities, & Equipment, and 10 percent in Motor Transport. Transferability of experience in the Marines is likely similar to the Army. Infantry experience would likely be most directly transferable to law enforcement or security field careers. Communications, Engineering, Construction, Facilities, Equipment and Motor Transport occupations would translate to civilian counterpart career fields.

Table 3: Top 10 Marine MOS Code Categories

Top 10 Marine MOS Code Categories	Number of Illinois Service Members with MOS code	Percent of Marine Soldiers with MOS code
Infantry	589	28%
Communications	276	13%
Engineer, Construction, Facilities, & Equipment	232	11%
Motor Transport	218	10%
Supply Administration and Operations	80	4%
Artillery	79	4%
Logistics	73	3%
Personnel & Administration	69	3%
Data/Communications Maintenance	58	3%
Intelligence	56	3%

The **Navy's** occupational codes are termed *ratings*, and have much broader categories. Forty-three percent of Illinois Navy service members' ratings fell into the category Administration, deck, medical, technical, and weapons specialty ratings. The most common occupational codes within this category were Hospital Corpsman, who are essentially health care providers, Operations Specialists, Culinary Specialists, and Master-at-Arms (Navy police force), all of which have similar parallel civilian career fields.

The category of Engineering and Hull ratings made up 20 percent of ratings, and includes occupations such as Machinist's Mate, Electrician's Mate, and Engineman. Service members with these occupations are responsible for operating and maintaining ship machinery and engines. These occupations' skills may transfer to careers on commercial ships or machinery maintenance. Aviation and Construction categories held the rest of the Navy ratings of Illinois service members and also have similar parallel civilian career fields.

Table 4: Top 4 Navy Rating Categories

Top 4 Navy Rating Categories	Number of Illinois Service Members within Navy rating category	Percent of Navy Service Members within Navy rating category
Administration, deck, medical, technical, and weapons specialty ratings	808	43%
Engineering and hull ratings	382	20%
Aviation	55	3%
Construction ratings	27	1%

Summary

Over 40,000 Illinois service members have been sent on deployment since September 11, 2001. These service members generally do not have a great deal of exposure to higher education, but have a great deal of military training and experience. Though each of these service members held a military occupation which required a great deal of training and responsibility, many will struggle to translate these skills to civilian jobs. Illinois service members have great career potential, but may need assistance in seeking opportunities. Understanding their experience is the first step in helping the newest veterans reach their potential.

Appendix 1: Military rank titles by military branch

Enlisted Ranks				
	Army	Navy/Coast Guard	Marines	Air Force
E1	Private	Seaman Recruit (SR)	Private	Airman Basic
E2	Private E-2 (PV2)	Seaman Apprentice (SA)	Private First Class (PFC)	Airman (Amn)
E3	Private First Class (PFC)	Seaman (SN)	Lance Corporal (LCpl)	Airman First Class (A1C)
E4	Corporal (CPL)/Specialist (SPC)	Petty Officer Third Class (PO3)	Corporal (Cpl)	Senior Airman (SrA)
E5	Sergeant (SGT)	Petty Officer Second Class (PO2)	Sergeant (Sgt)	Staff Sergeant (SSgt)
E6	Staff Sergeant (SSG)	Petty Officer First Class (PO1)	Staff Sergeant (SSgt)	Technical Sergeant (TSgt)
E7	Sergeant First Class (SFC)	Chief Petty Officer (CPO)	Gunnery Sergeant (GySgt)	Master Sergeant (MSgt)/First Sergeant
E8	Master Sergeant (MSG)/First Sergeant (1SG)	Senior Chief Petty Officer (SCPO)	Master Sergeant (MSgt)/First Sergeant	Senior Master Sergeant/First Sergeant
E9	Sergeant Major (SGM)/Command Sergeant Major (CSM)	Master Chief Petty Officer (MCPO)/Fleet/Command Master Chief Petty Officer	Master Gunnery Sergeant (MGySgt)/Sergeant Major (SgtMaj)	Chief Master Sergeant (CMSgt)/First Sergeant/Command Chief Master Sergeant
E9	Sergeant Major of the Army (SMA)	Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy (MCPON) and Coast Guard (MCPOCG)	Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps (SgtMajMC)	Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force (CMSAF)

Officer ranks				
	Army	Navy/Coast Guard	Marines	Air Force
W1	Warrant Officer 1 (WO1)	USN Warrant Officer 1 (WO1)	Warrant Officer 1 (WO)	NO WARRANT
W2	Chief Warrant Officer 2 (CW2)	USN Chief Warrant Officer 2 (CWO2)/USCG	Chief Warrant Officer 2 (CWO2)	NO WARRANT
W3	Chief Warrant Officer 3 (CW3)	USN Chief Warrant Officer 3 (CWO3)/USCG	Chief Warrant Officer 3 (CWO3)	NO WARRANT
W4	Chief Warrant Officer 4 (CW4)	USN Chief Warrant Officer 4 (CWO4)/USCG	Chief Warrant Officer 4 (CWO4)	NO WARRANT

W5	Chief Warrant Officer 5 (CW5)	USN Chief Warrant Officer 5 (CWO5)/ USCG	Chief Warrant Officer 5 (CWO5)	NO WARRANT
O1	Second Lieutenant (2LT)	Ensign (ENS)	Second Lieutenant (2ndLt)	Second Lieutenant (2ndLt)
O2	First Lieutenant (1LT)	Lieutenant Junior Grade (LTJG)	First Lieutenant (1stLt)	First Lieutenant (1stLt)
O3	Captain (CPT)	Lieutenant (LT)	Captain (Capt)	Captain (Capt)
O4	Major (MAJ)	Lieutenant Commander (LCDR)	Major (Maj)	Major (Maj)
O5	Lieutenant Colonel (LTC)	Commander (CDR)	Lieutenant Colonel (LtCol)	Lieutenant Colonel (LtCol)
O6	Colonel (COL)	Captain (CAPT)	Colonel (Col)	Colonel (Col)
O7	Brigadier General (BG)	Rear Admiral Lower Half (RDML)	Brigadier General (BGen)	Brigadier General (Brig Gen)
O8	Major General (MG)	Rear Admiral Upper Half (RADM)	Major General (MajGen)	Major General (Maj Gen)
O9	Lieutenant General (LTG)	Vice Admiral (VADM)	Lieutenant General (LtGen)	Lieutenant General (Lt Gen)
O10	General (GEN) Army Chief of Staff	Admiral (ADM) Chief of Naval Operations and Commandant of the Coast Guard	General (Gen) Commandant of the Marine Corps	General (Gen) Air Force Chief of Staff
	General of the Army (reserved for wartime only)	Fleet Admiral (reserved for wartime only)		General of the Air Force (reserved for wartime only)

Appendix 2: Illinois Service members by country of deployment

DEPLOYMENT COUNTRY	
Country	Number of Illinois service members deployed
Kuwait	17,256
Afghanistan	6,730
Iraq	6,541
Unknown	3,663
Kyrgyzstan	2,647
Qatar	1,921
Egypt	412
Turks and Caicos Islands	278
Bahrain	203
Djibouti	161
Saudi Arabia	89
Turkey	44
Germany	34
Pakistan	32
Philippines	30
Uzbekistan	26
Kosovo	19
Oman	19
United Arab Emirates	14
Jordan	5
Algeria	4
Spratly Islands	4
Somalia	3
Persian Gulf	2
Cuba	2
Israel	2
Japan	2
Kenya	2
North Atlantic Ocean	1
South Pacific Ocean	1
Eritrea	1
Haiti	1
Liberia	1
Tajikistan	1
Yemen	1
Grand Total	40,152

Appendix 3: Illinois Service members by military occupation codes

ARMY MOS	#	%
Logistics FA	6,709	24%
Infantry Branch (IN)	4,792	17%
Medical Department Branches	2,931	11%
Corps of Engineers Branch (EN)	1,886	7%
Field Artillery Branch (FA)	1,844	7%
Military Police Branch (MP)	1,422	5%
Invalid code	1,277	5%
Signal Corps Branch (SC)	1,071	4%
Armor Branch (AR)	1,001	4%
Aviation Branch (AV)	826	3%
Adjutant General/Army Band Branch (AG)	761	3%
Chemical Branch (CM)	555	2%
Military Intelligence Branch (MI)	524	2%
Air Defense Artillery Branch (ADA)	409	1%
Nuclear and Counterproliferation FA	242	1%
Psychological Operations Branch (PO)	216	1%
Electronic Maintenance & Calibrations CMF	154	1%
Special Forces Branch (SF)	130	0%
Immaterial & Personnel Special Reporting Codes	115	0%
Chaplain Branch (CH)	109	0%
Civil Affairs Branch (CA)	105	0%
Judge Advocate General Branch (JA)	94	0%
Research, Development & Acquisition FA/Acquisition, Logistics & Technology CMF	75	0%
Public Affairs FA/CMF	73	0%
Recruiting and Retention CMF	33	0%
Financial Management Branch (FI)	20	0%
Operations Research/Systems Analysis (ORSA) FA	2	0%
Systems Automation Officer FA	2	0%
Electronic Warfare (EW)	1	0%
Force Management FA	1	0%
Information Operations FA	1	0%
Simulations Operations FA	1	0%
Strategic Intelligence FA	1	0%
Telecommunications Systems Engineering FA	1	0%
Grand Total	27,384	

AIR FORCE MOS	#	%
Support	3,442	39%
Maintenance/Logistics	2,284	26%
Operations	1,509	17%
Medical	920	11%

Logistics	177	2%
Acquisition	167	2%
Special Duty Identifiers	61	1%
Professional	60	1%
Reporting Identifiers	44	1%
Invalid code	30	0%
Special Investigations	30	0%
Services	12	0%
Grand Total	8,736	

MARINE MOS	#	%
03 Infantry	589	28%
06 Communications	276	13%
13 Engineer, Construction, Facilities, & Equipment	232	11%
35 Motor Transport	218	10%
30 Supply Administration and Operations	80	4%
08 Artillery	79	4%
04 Logistics	73	3%
01 Personnel & Administration	69	3%
28 Data/Communications Maintenance	58	3%
02 Intelligence	56	3%
11 Utilities	43	2%
60/61/62 Aircraft Maintenance	42	2%
33 Food Service	37	2%
21 Ground Ordnance Maintenance	33	2%
72 Air Control/Air Support/Anti-air Warfare/Air Traffic Control	33	2%
59 Electronics Maintenance	27	1%
80 Miscellaneous MOS's (Category II)	21	1%
58 Military Police and Corrections	20	1%
75 Pilots/Naval Flight Officers	20	1%
23 Ammunition and Explosive Ordnance Disposal	18	1%
18 Tank and Assault Amphibious Vehicle	16	1%
66 Aviation Logistics	12	1%
70 Airfield Services	12	1%
63/64 Avionics	10	0%
26 Signals Intelligence/Ground Electronic Warfare	9	0%
65 Aviation Ordnance	8	0%
44 Legal Services	7	0%
57 Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Defense	7	0%
05 Marine Air Ground Task Force (MAGTF) Plans	4	0%
31 Distribution Management	4	0%
46 Combat Camera (COMCAM)	3	0%
Invalid code	3	0%
34 Financial Management	2	0%
48 Recruiting and Retention Specialist	2	0%
68 Meteorological and Oceanographic (METOC)	2	0%
43 Public Affairs	1	0%
73 Navigation Officer/Enlisted Flight Crews	1	0%

Grand Total	2.127	
--------------------	--------------	--

Navy MOS	#	%
Administration, deck, medical, technical, and weapons specialty ratings	808	43%
Aviation	55	3%
Construction ratings	27	1%
Engineering and hull ratings	382	20%
Invalid code	603	32%
Grand Total	1,875	

¹ US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. (January 24, 2012). *Usual weekly earnings of wage and salary workers: Fourth quarter*. [News Release]. Retrieved from <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/wkyeng.pdf>

² US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2012). *Annual table: Employment status by educational attainment, sex, race, and Hispanic ethnicity*. Retrieved from <http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat7.pdf>