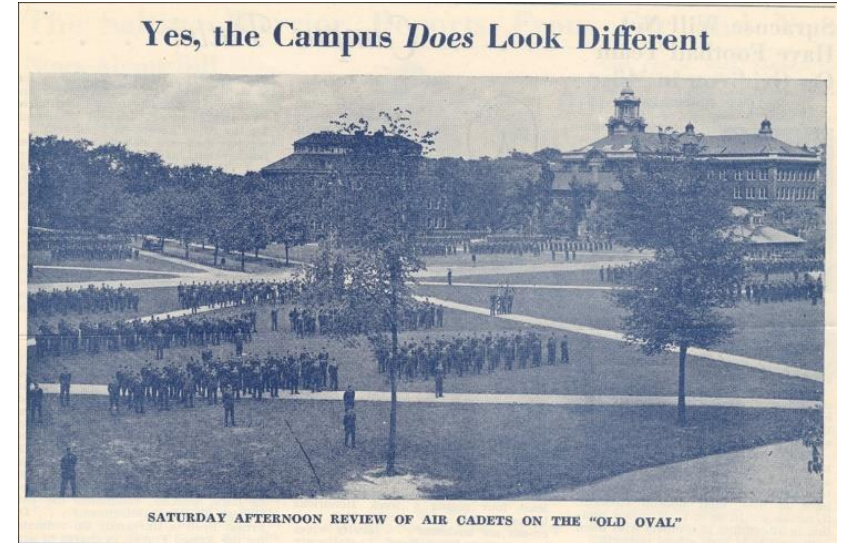




The GI Bill's Impact on the U.S. Economy

Key Highlights | History

- Some colleges and university embraced the opportunities but there were some skeptics and concerns from those in higher education.
- The idea that military veterans are not "college material" and will never succeed in college has been argued since the beginning of the GI Bill in 1944.
- However, the notion of veterans being incapable of achieving academic standards quickly dissipated as student veterans not only met but often exceeded expectations.



Key Highlights | Perceptions about Veterans on Campus

Perception Before 1944

- Robert M. Hutchens, President of the University of Chicago – “**Colleges and universities** will find themselves **converted** into **educational hobo jungles** [E]ducation is **not a device** for coping with **mass unemployment**.”
- Harvard University's president, James B. Conant - lamented that the GI Bill failed “to distinguish between those who can profit most from advanced education and those who cannot” and expressed fear that “we may find the least capable among the war generation . . . flooding the facilities for advanced education.”

Perception After 1948

- By 1948, a growing consensus among educators that the veterans were the hardest working, most serious, and best students that the campuses had ever seen. “The GI’s,” an education editor for The New York Times wrote late in 1947, “are **hogging the honor rolls** and the **Dean's** lists.”
- President Conant of Harvard changed his mind “for seriousness, perceptiveness, steadiness, and all other undergraduate virtues,” the former soldiers and sailors were “the **best** in Harvard's history.”
- At Columbia University in '47, none of the 7,826 veterans in attendance was in serious academic difficulty. Such performances were the norm on campuses across the country.

Key Highlights | By the Numbers

THE GREATEST GENERATION VETERANS INCLUDE:

 **14** NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS

 **3 SUPREME COURT JUSTICES**


67,000 DOCTORS  **22,000** DENTISTS


24 PULITZER PRIZE WINNERS 

3 PRESIDENTS
★ **12 SENATORS** ★

 **MILLIONS**
of lawyers, nurses, artists, actors,
writers, pilots and entrepreneurs

238,000 TEACHERS 

91,000 SCIENTISTS 

450,000 ENGINEERS 

17,000 JOURNALISTS  **240,000** ACCOUNTANTS

Key Highlights | By the Numbers

- The GI bill represents the single largest investment in an educated workforce in American history.
- It sparked economic growth and expansion for a whole generation of Americans:
 - By 1956, about 8 million World War II veterans had taken advantage of the G.I. Bill education and training benefit, including some of our nation's greatest leaders.
 - Created pathways to colleges for other populations that had historically been excluded
 - Changed the landscape in higher education which ultimately contributed to the middle class

For every \$1 spent, the original G.I. BILL returned **\$7 TO THE ECONOMY**



Key Highlights | Today's Student Veteran

- Similarly to previous generations, the current generation of student veterans are **highly motivated** to excel in college and view a post-secondary certificate or degree essential to their future.

- However, many in higher education today still have **doubts** about actively recruiting student veterans on their campus.
- Student veterans are **valuable assets** whose contributions make **lasting impacts** on higher education institutions, both while they are on campus and well after graduation.



Key Highlights | Diversity

- Student veterans bring with them a range of **diversity**, cross-cultural **experiences**, and valuable **skills** that are a huge asset for college campuses and beyond.

STUDENT VETERANS ARE MORE LIKELY TO:



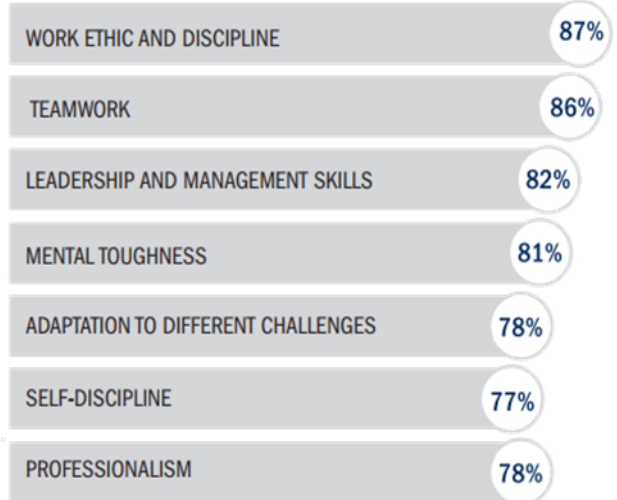
- ✓ BE OLDER;
- ✓ BE MARRIED;
- ✓ HAVE CHILDREN;
- ✓ HAVE A DISABILITY;
- ✓ WORKING FULL OR PART-TIME;
- ✓ FIRST GENERATION STUDENT



83% SERVED OUTSIDE OF
THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES
operating across different cultures,
nations, and regions



TOP SKILLS AND ATTRIBUTES STRENGTHENED BY MILITARY SERVICE:



Key Highlights | Academic Performance

- Student veterans' academic accomplishments provide evidence on student veterans' academic achievement and ability to handle the rigors of college coursework.

STUDENT VETERANS EARNING A DEGREE IN HIGH-DEMAND, HIGH-GROWTH FIELDS:

Business Degrees: 27.0%; STEM Degrees: 14.4%;
Health Degrees: 10.4%

As of September 2018, the Post-9/11 GI Bill has paid

\$87 BILLION

FOR VETERANS' TUITION, FEES, BOOK
STIPENDS, AND HOUSING ALLOWANCE.



STUDENT VETERANS HAVE HIGHER
ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE (GPA)
COMPARED TO TRADITIONAL STUDENTS:

3.34 AVERAGE STUDENT VETERAN GPA

2.94 AVERAGE TRADITIONAL STUDENT GPA

Key Highlights | Education Attainment

On average, Post-9/11 veterans achieve **higher educational attainment** than earlier generations and the general U.S. population

2018 Educational Attainment	All Veterans		Post-9/11 Veterans		Non Veterans	
	Estimate	%	Estimate	%	Estimate	%
Total Population, age 25 and over	18,945,000		3,893,000		200,842,000	
Less than a high school diploma	804,000	4%	40,000	1%	21,366,000	11%
High school graduates, no college	5,421,000	29%	824,000	21%	57,073,000	28%
Some college or associate degree	6,593,000	35%	1,538,000	40%	50,950,000	25%
Bachelor's degree and higher	6,127,000	32%	1,490,000	38%	71,453,000	36%

67% of all veterans have some college or higher

78% of Post-9/11 veterans have some college or higher

61% of the general population have some college or higher

Key Highlights | Post-Education Outcomes

EARNINGS

IN GENERAL, THE HIGHER THE DEGREE THE HIGHER THE INCOME.



VETERANS WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREES
EARN ABOUT **\$84,255**

This is higher compared to their non-veteran counterparts who earn about \$67,232.



VETERANS WITH MORE THAN A BACHELOR'S DEGREE
EARN ABOUT **\$129,082**

This is higher compared to their non-veteran counterparts who earn about \$99,734.



POST-9/11 VETERANS WITH A BACHELOR'S DEGREE EARN ABOUT

\$71,399

Post-9/11 veterans with more than a Bachelor's degree earn about \$124,534.

Veterans who earn a college degree or higher have **lower unemployment** rates and **higher income** compared to their counterparts

UNEMPLOYMENT



IN GENERAL, THE HIGHER THE DEGREE THE LOWER THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE.



VETERANS WITH A COLLEGE DEGREE HAVE A SIMILAR UNEMPLOYMENT RATE COMPARED TO THEIR NON-VETERAN COUNTERPARTS.

(3.3% compared to 2.6%)

POST-9/11 VETERANS WITH A COLLEGE DEGREE HAVE A SIMILAR UNEMPLOYMENT RATE COMPARED TO THEIR NON-VETERAN COUNTERPARTS.

(2.9% compared to 2.6%)

Key Highlights | STEM

- Veterans are **1.47 times more likely** to work in STEM compared to nonveterans.
- Female veterans are **twice as likely** to work in STEM compared to their counterparts.
- **Top 2 STEM Clusters for Veterans:** Information technology / Computer science (43%) and Engineering (38%)

**VETERAN STEM WORKERS
REPRESENTED ABOUT
1 IN EVERY 13 VETERAN WORKERS.**



Trends


Between 2012 and 2016, veterans entered into STEM occupations at an



**INCREASING ANNUAL
RATE OF 0.23% POINT**



Key Highlights | Concluding Thoughts

- The current GI bill is still thought of as an educational benefit, but it is actually a massive **investment** in training millions of future workers.
 - Having a large, well-trained **middle class** with financial stability and spending power helps build a healthier economy.
 - While the economy added over 200,000 jobs and 6.7 million job openings nationwide in 2018, there is a lack of skilled workers . . . However, programs provided by the Forever GI Bill can help to close the economic skill gap by allowing **highly-skilled veteran workers** to fill these much-needed employment positions.
 - The questions we have today are how do we **maximize** the investment and ensure its **success**.
- 



Thank You



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