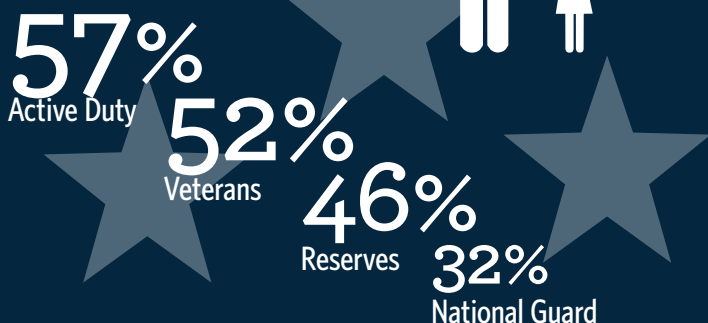


The drawdown of military personnel from the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan has contributed to substantial growth in the number of National Guard members, reservists, active duty personnel, and veterans who use their Department of Veterans Affairs/Department of Defense educational benefits to enroll in our nation's colleges and universities. In fact, the enactment of the Post-9/11 GI Bill in 2009 has led to an investment of more than \$53 billion to support the postsecondary education of more than 1.4 million service members, veterans, and their families. However, a one-size-fits-all understanding of military-connected students may lead to policy actions and support systems that conflate substantive differences on factors that influence their higher education access and success.



Dependents

A majority of active duty and veteran undergraduates have at least one dependent.



Income

Notable differences in average adjusted gross income exist among military-connected undergraduates.



Financial Aid

Not all military-connected undergrads receive VA/DoD benefits*

Average total aid varies**



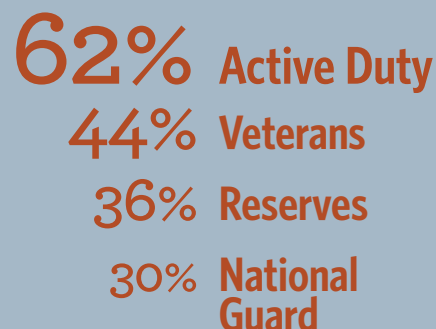
Risk Factors for Not Completing College



Nearly **2** out of every **3** active duty undergrads face at least four risk factors

- Delayed enrollment
- No high school diploma
- Part-time attendance
- Financially independent
- Have dependents
- Single parent
- Full-time work while in college

Percentage with four or more risk factors associated with not completing college:



*Total amount of federal veterans' benefits and military tuition grants (including ROTC) received.

** Total amount of all financial aid received, including federal, state, institutional, and private aid.