

DATE: November 10, 2011

SUBJECT: Trends in Veteran Enrollment in Tennessee Higher Education

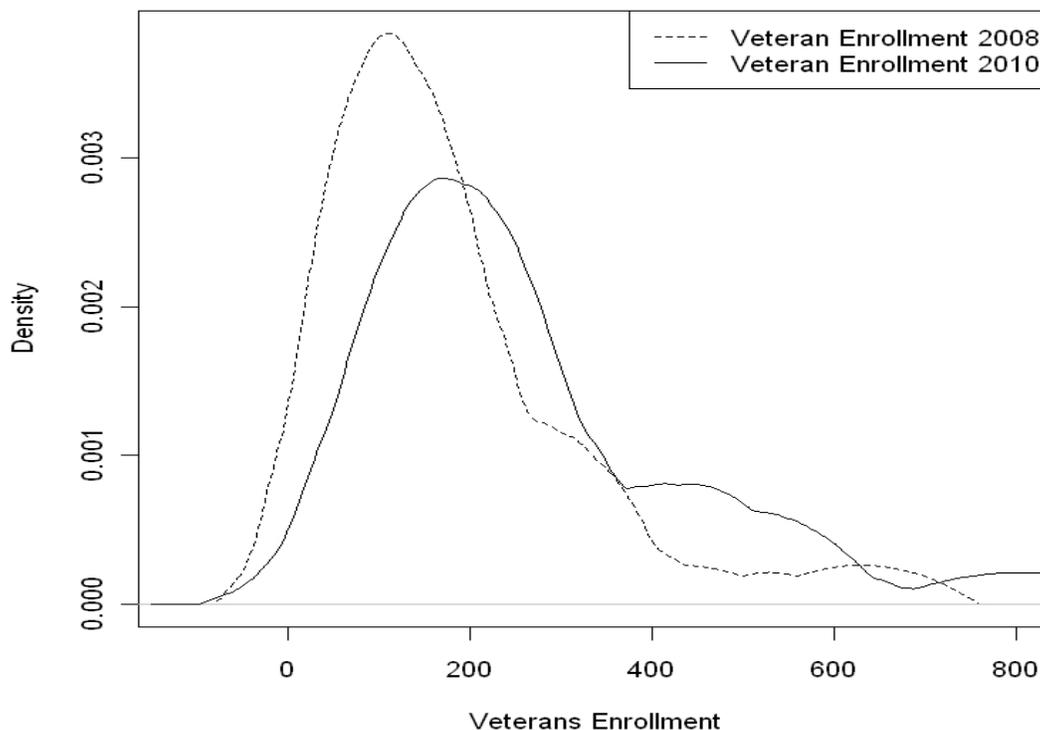
ACTION RECOMMENDED: Information

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: The passage of the Post 9/11 GI Bill in 2008 was the most significant alteration to the veteran education program since its inception following World War II.

Comparing the mean enrollment of veterans at Tennessee public institutions during the fall 2008 semester (prior to the inception of the Post 9/11 GI Bill) to the mean enrollment numbers of veterans during the fall 2010 semester (one year after implementation), it is clear that there has been a statistically significant increase in veteran enrollment in Tennessee public higher education.

The number of public institutions enrolling more than 200 veterans almost doubled, from 7 to 13, with an overall trend statewide of substantial growth in veteran enrollment (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Veteran Enrollment at Tennessee Public Institutions



When viewed as a function of enrollment at individual institutions, there is also a clear increase in enrollment , with every institution experiencing growth in veteran enrollment.

Institution	Veteran Enrollment Fall 2008	Veteran Enrollment Fall 2010
Austin Peay State University	629	1157
East Tennessee State University	270	354
Middle Tennessee State University	429	805
Tennessee State University	92	151
Tennessee Technological University	140	210
University of Memphis	281	529
UT-Chattanooga	126	201
UT-Health Science Center	20	23
UT- Knoxville	269	475
UT- Martin	123	166
Chattanooga State Comm. College	142	233
Cleveland State Comm. College	55	122
Columbia State Comm. College	82	102
Dyersburg State Comm. College	47	65
Jackson State Comm. College	89	150
Motlow State Comm. College	76	139
Nashville State Comm. College	132	209
Northeast State Comm. College	128	213
Pellissippi State Comm. College	208	345
Roane State Comm. College	97	169
Southwest TN Comm. College	305	514
Volunteer State Comm. College	133	269
Walters State Comm. College	97	162

Analysis was also conducted to determine if differences existed in veteran enrollment growth across institutional sectors (i.e. Public 2-year or Public 4-year). Our findings indicate that during this period, Tennessee veterans favored enrolling at public 4-year institutions over public 2-year institutions.