

# ADDING IT UP:

## State Challenges for Increasing College Access and Success



Produced by  
**The National Center for Higher Education Management Systems**  
 and **Jobs for the Future**  
 for Making Opportunity Affordable

[www.makingopportunityaffordable.org](http://www.makingopportunityaffordable.org)

## FOREWORD

This report, comprised of key indicators and projections related to postsecondary attainment, is designed to help institutional, system, and state leaders advance a conversation about the urgent need to increase college access and success for all students. The profiles that follow show that while states vary considerably in their current and expected performance in producing a college-educated population, all states must strengthen their postsecondary pipelines to be internationally competitive, meet emerging workforce needs, and promote social mobility and equity of opportunity.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### INCREASING COLLEGE ACCESS AND SUCCESS—A NATIONAL IMPERATIVE

For years, the United States has led the world in the percentage of adults possessing a college degree. This leadership has propelled the national economy to unprecedented levels, harnessing knowledge to drive innovation and improve social mobility. But the nation's competitive advantage is slipping away:

- According to the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the United States now ranks tenth among industrialized nations in the percentage of 25-34 year olds with an Associate's degree or higher, and stands as one of the only nations where older adults are more educated than younger adults.
- OECD data also show that the United States ranks near the bottom of industrialized nations in the percentage of entering students that complete a degree program.
- According to the U.S. Census, disparities in educational attainment persist across racial and ethnic groups, even as the nation's population becomes more diverse. Today, 42 percent of whites ages 25-64 have an Associate's degree or higher, compared with 26 percent of African Americans and 18 percent of Hispanics.

Looking ahead, the United States will have to ramp up just to keep up when it comes to degree production. The National Center for Higher Education Management Systems (NCHEMS) estimates that the nation will produce approximately 48 million new undergraduate degrees between 2005 and 2025, assuming no significant change in degree completion patterns. According to this analysis, the United States needs to produce approximately 64 million additional degrees over this period to match leading nations in the percentage of adults with a college degree (estimated at 55 percent) and to meet domestic workforce needs—a gap of 16 million degrees.

Because demographic trends point toward substantial growth in populations historically underserved in higher education—African Americans and Hispanics in particular—this looming degree gap cannot be filled without a strong commitment to erasing racial and ethnic disparities in educational attainment. NCHEMS estimates that increasing the percentage of adults with college degrees among African Americans and Hispanics to that of whites would produce more than half of the degrees needed to fill the projected gap.

### THE VIEW FROM THE STATES

The compendium of key indicators presented here gauges each state's readiness to face the future. The conclusion that emerges is that while states vary greatly in their current and projected performance in producing a college-educated population, all states must address educational and demographic challenges in order to compete in the world that is taking shape.

#### A College-Educated Population—Today and Tomorrow

As other nations increase their educational capital and our economy changes, states need to focus on expanding college participation and completion:

- Currently, only eight states are on track to reach the level of educational attainment needed by 2025 to compete with best-performing nations and meet workforce demands.

For those states, staying on track will require closing significant gaps in college participation and completion across racial and ethnic groups.

### **A Changing Demographic Picture**

Additionally, states face demographic changes between 2005 and 2025 that will pose challenges for expanding the percentage of their adult population with college degrees:

- All states are projected to experience growth in their non-white populations, particularly among groups that have been historically underserved in higher education (African Americans, Hispanics, and Native Americans).
- In half the states, the number of adults ages 18-24 is not projected to grow, meaning that efforts to increase degree production in those states will have to focus on older adults.
- One-third of the states are projected to experience no growth or a decline in the number of adults ages 25-44, which increases pressure on these states to increase college participation and completion among other segments of the population.
- All states are projected to experience significant growth in the number of adults ages 65 and older, which will likely place greater demands on public resources.

### **Educational Attainment by Race and Ethnicity**

To increase their levels of educational attainment, states must make increasing equity of college opportunity a top priority:

- All states currently face disparities across racial and ethnic groups in the percentage of adults with college degrees. In many states, the groups expected to grow the fastest between 2005 and 2025 are the same groups that currently post the lowest levels of educational attainment.
- A significant portion of the adult population in most states has some college but no degree, particularly within non-white groups, which suggests an area of focus for increasing degree attainment.

### **Student Progress To and Through College**

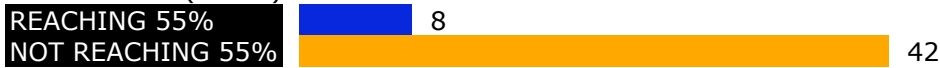
Key indicators show that states must focus on sealing leaks in the educational pipeline to increase the share of the population that has a college degree:

- In more than half the states (29), the four-year graduation rate for public high schools is below 75 percent.
- In 10 states, fewer than half of their high school graduates enroll in postsecondary education within one year, which reduces the likelihood of enrollment, persistence, and completion.
- Higher education systems in most states can improve their rate of degree production. Currently, only two states award more than 20 degrees per 100 full-time equivalent students enrolled at public two-year institutions, and only eight states award more than 20 degrees per 100 full-time equivalent student at public four-year institutions.

## OVERVIEW OF STATE-BY-STATE DATA

### A COLLEGE-EDUCATED POPULATION

NUMBER OF STATES ESTIMATED TO REACH 55% OF ADULT POPULATION (25-64) WITH COLLEGE DEGREE BY 2025:



### A CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

NUMBER OF STATES WITH POPULATION (ALL RACES) GROWING BY 2025

AGES 18-24



AGES 25-44



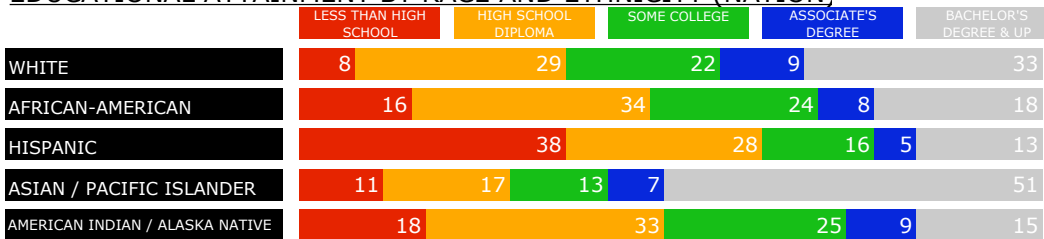
AGES 45-64



AGES 65 & UP



### EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY (NATION)



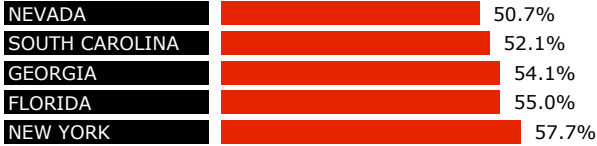
STUDENT PROGRESS TO AND THROUGH COLLEGE

**HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION AND COLLEGE CONTINUATION**

TOP FIVE STATES IN PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE



BOTTOM FIVE STATES IN PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE



TOP FIVE STATES IN COLLEGE CONTINUATION RATE



BOTTOM FIVE STATES IN COLLEGE CONTINUATION RATE



**DEGREES PRODUCED PER 100 FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STUDENTS ENROLLED**

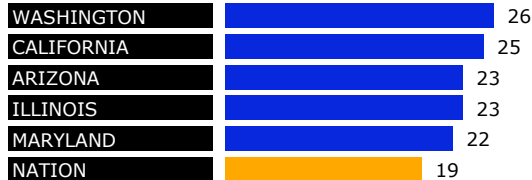
TOP FIVE STATES IN TWO-YEAR DEGREES



BOTTOM FIVE STATES IN TWO-YEAR DEGREES



TOP FIVE STATES IN FOUR-YEAR DEGREES



BOTTOM FIVE STATES IN FOUR-YEAR DEGREES

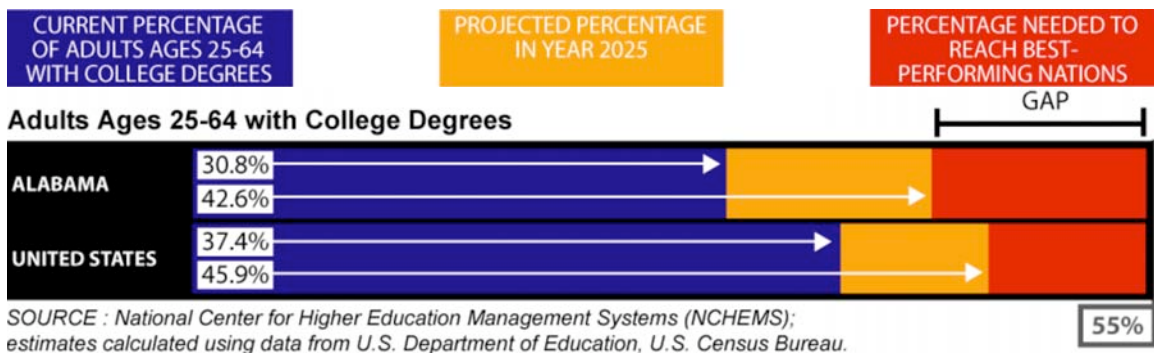


# ALABAMA

Alabama’s civic health, prosperity, and success in creating good jobs for its citizens depends on its ability to increase college success for *all* students, including low-income and first generation college-goers, adult learners, and students of color. This profile indicates key demographic, equity and attainment challenges confronting the state.

## A COLLEGE-EDUCATED POPULATION IN ALABAMA—TODAY AND TOMORROW

Today, Alabama is among the lowest-performing states in the nation in the percentage of adults ages 25-64 who have a college degree. Assuming that current trends in college completion and in-migration of college-educated adults continue, Alabama is expected to remain substantially behind the nation on this measure in 2025. This will leave the state short of the college-educated population needed to meet workforce demands and compete with best-performing nations.



## A CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

To expand its college-educated population, Alabama must pay attention to projected demographic changes, especially growth among African Americans, who represent a substantial share of the current population.

### Projected Changes in Alabama Population by Race/Ethnicity – 2005 to 2025

Age Group	Race/Ethnicity	Change (2005-2025)	Percentage Change
AGE 18-24	WHITE	-4,171	-1%
	BLACK	+9,370	+7%
	HISPANIC	+2,029	+41%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+1,364	+36%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	-466	-20%
AGE 25-44	WHITE	-18,585	-2%
	BLACK	+15,549	+5%
	HISPANIC	+4,880	+36%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+3,260	+26%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+614	+11%
AGE 45-64	WHITE	+38,997	+4%
	BLACK	+53,958	+21%
	HISPANIC	+6,305	+77%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+5,059	+58%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+902	+18%

SOURCE: NCHEMS; estimates calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Alabama must address racial and ethnic disparities in the percentage of college-educated adults, particularly with respect to African Americans.



### Educational Attainment of Alabama 25-64 Population By Race/Ethnicity—2005



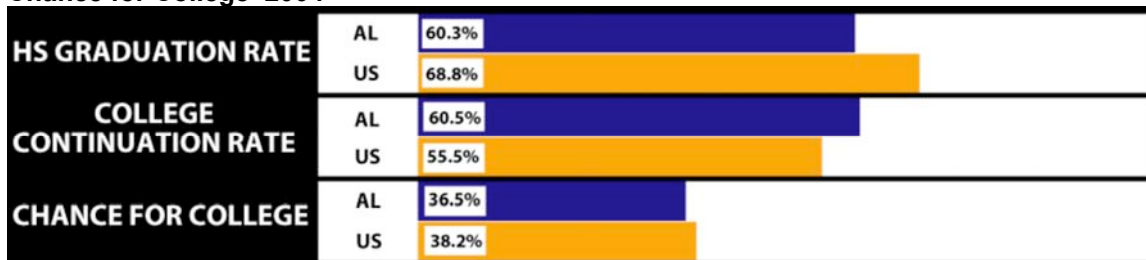
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

NOTE: Figures may not equal 100 due to rounding.

## STUDENT PROGRESS TO AND THROUGH COLLEGE

Alabama currently stands substantially behind the nation in the percentage of students completing high school but above the nation in the percentage of recent high school graduates going on to college.

### Chance for College—2004



SOURCE: postsecondary.org

NOTE: College Continuation Rate measures the percentage of high school graduates that immediately enrolled in postsecondary education; Chance for College = HS Graduation Rate X College Continuation Rate.

Further along the educational pipeline, Alabama must increase the proportion of students completing both two- and four-year college programs to be competitive with best-performing states – and nations – by 2025.

### Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled—2005



SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education.

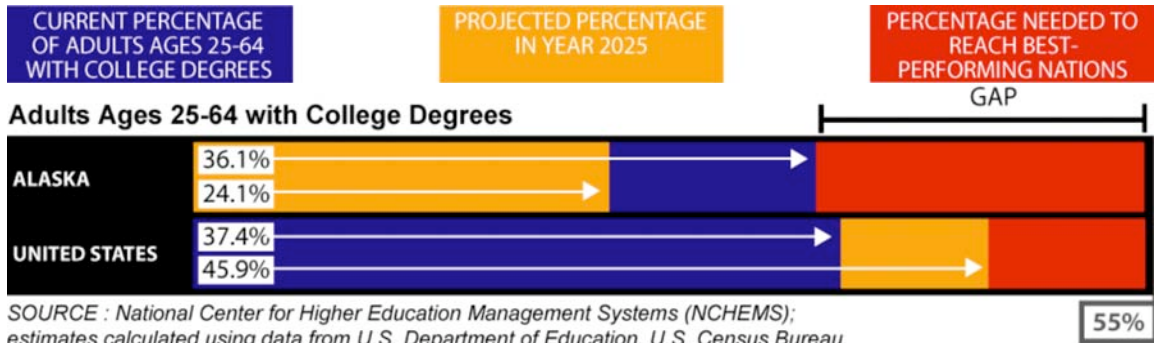


# ALASKA

Alaska’s civic health, prosperity, and success in creating good jobs for its citizens depends on its ability to increase college success for *all* students, including low-income and first generation college-goers, adult learners, and students of color. This profile indicates key demographic, equity and attainment challenges confronting the state.

## A COLLEGE-EDUCATED POPULATION IN ALASKA—TODAY AND TOMORROW

Today, Alaska ranks slightly below the nation in the percentage of adults ages 25-64 who have a college degree. Assuming that current trends in college completion and in-migration of college-educated adults continue, Alaska is expected to become the lowest-performing state on this measure in 2025. This will leave the state short of the college-educated population needed to meet workforce demands and compete with best-performing nations.



## A CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

To expand its college-educated population, Alaska must pay attention to projected demographic changes, especially growth in its Asian/Pacific Islander population.

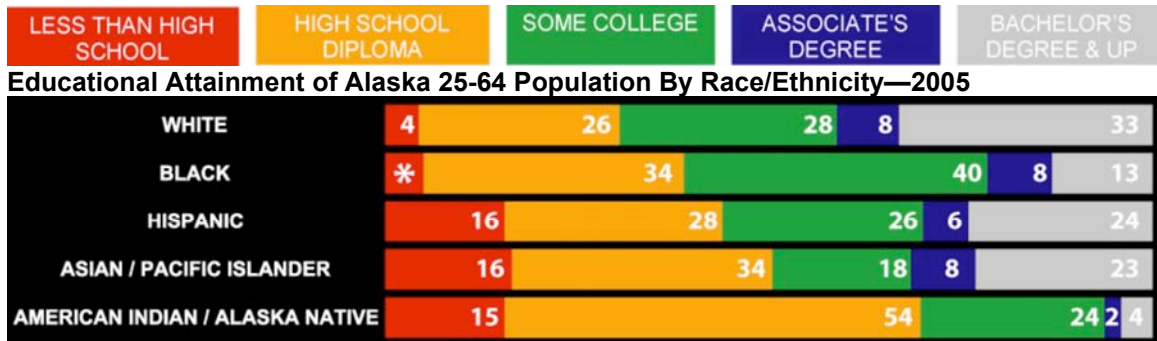
### Projected Changes in Alaska Population by Race/Ethnicity – 2005 to 2025

Age Group	Race/Ethnicity	Change (2005-2025)	Percentage Change
AGE 18-24	WHITE	-2,489	-5%
	BLACK	+566	+15%
	HISPANIC	+2,757	+56%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+14,141	+184%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	-346	-3%
AGE 25-44	WHITE	+9,983	+7%
	BLACK	+1,574	+15%
	HISPANIC	+7,021	+56%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+34,167	+161%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+2,674	+13%
AGE 45-64	WHITE	-18,325	-15%
	BLACK	+875	+21%
	HISPANIC	+3,720	+78%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+21,066	+191%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	-2,086	-14%

SOURCE: NCHEMS; estimates calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Alaska must address racial and ethnic disparities in the percentage of college-educated adults, particularly with respect to Asian/Pacific Islanders.



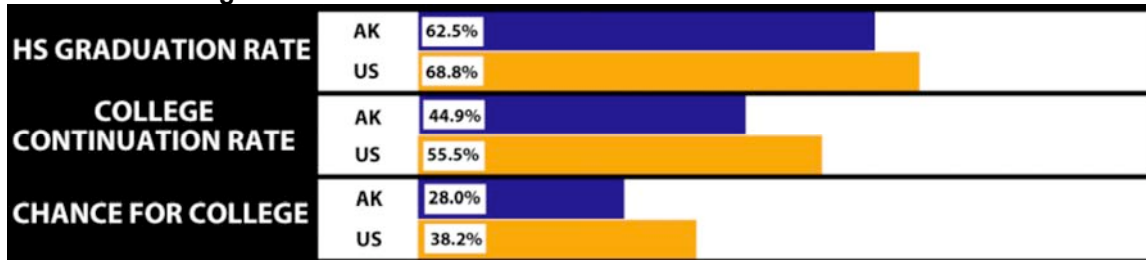
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

NOTES: (A) Figures may not equal 100 due to rounding; (B) "\*" denotes data not available due to small sample size.

## STUDENT PROGRESS TO AND THROUGH COLLEGE

Alaska currently stands substantially behind the nation in the percentage of students completing high school, and is one of the lowest-performing states in the percentage of recent high school graduates going on to college.

### Chance for College—2004

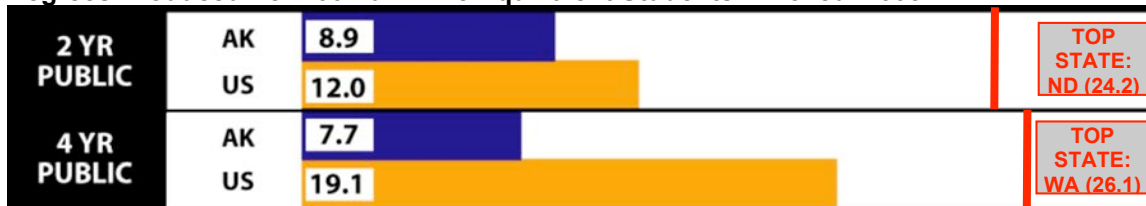


SOURCE: postsecondary.org

NOTE: College Continuation Rate measures the percentage of high school graduates that immediately enrolled in postsecondary education; Chance for College = HS Graduation Rate X College Continuation Rate.

Further along the educational pipeline, Alaska must increase the proportion of students completing both two- and four-year college programs to be competitive with best-performing states – and nations – by 2025. Currently, the state is one of the lowest-performing on both measures.

### Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled—2005



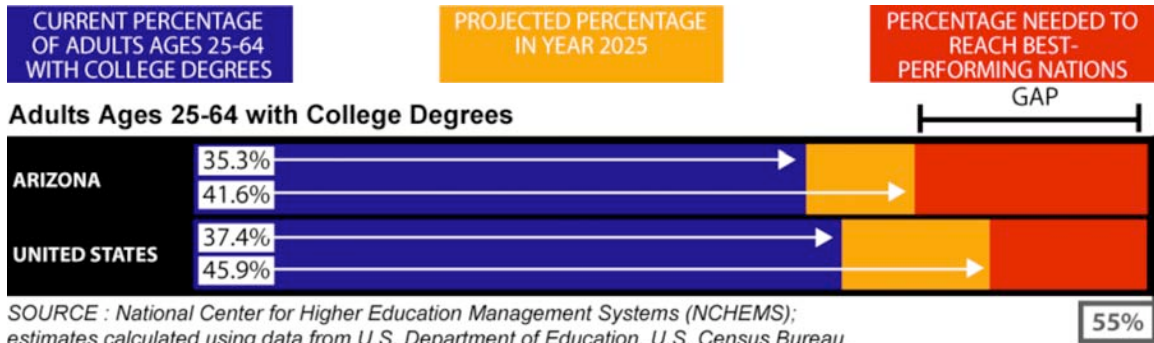
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education.

# ARIZONA

Arizona’s civic health, prosperity, and success in creating good jobs for its citizens depends on its ability to increase college success for *all* students, including low-income and first generation college-goers, adult learners, and students of color. This profile indicates key demographic, equity and attainment challenges confronting the state.

## A COLLEGE-EDUCATED POPULATION IN ARIZONA—TODAY AND TOMORROW

Today, Arizona ranks slightly below the nation in the percentage of adults ages 25-64 who have a college degree. Assuming that current trends in college completion and in-migration of college-educated adults continue, Arizona is expected to remain behind the nation on this measure in 2025. This will leave the state short of the college-educated population needed to meet workforce demands and compete with best-performing nations.



## A CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

To expand its college-educated population, Arizona must pay attention to projected demographic changes, especially growth among Hispanics, who represent a substantial share of the current population.

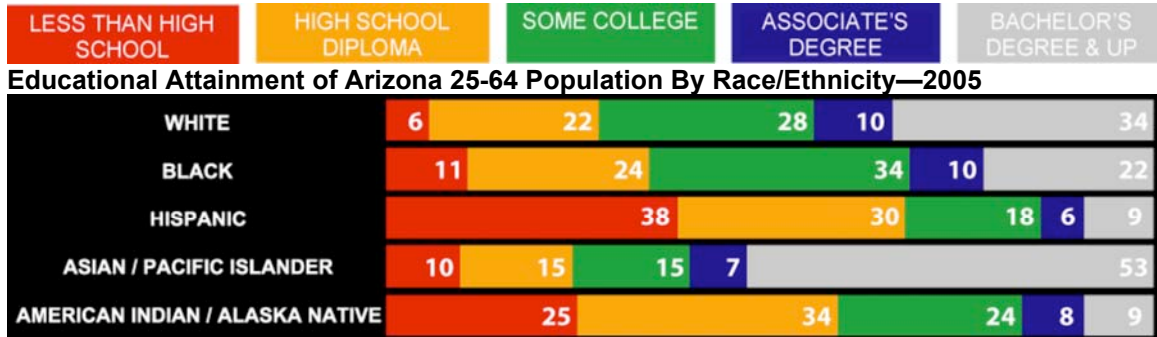
### Projected Changes in Arizona Population by Race/Ethnicity – 2005 to 2025

Age Group	Race/Ethnicity	Change (2005-2025)	Percentage Change
AGE 18-24	WHITE	-41,904	-14%
	BLACK	+1,277	+7%
	HISPANIC	+75,208	+47%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+3,450	+30%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+2,926	+9%
AGE 25-44	WHITE	-71,850	-9%
	BLACK	+3,238	+7%
	HISPANIC	+170,840	+48%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+7,411	+22%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+14,206	+23%
AGE 45-64	WHITE	-51,213	-5%
	BLACK	+10,781	+29%
	HISPANIC	+174,225	+83%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+13,586	+54%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+8,263	+22%

SOURCE: NCHEMS; estimates calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Arizona must address racial and ethnic disparities in the percentage of college-educated adults, particularly with respect to Hispanics. The proportion of Hispanics holding at least a bachelor's degree is one of the lowest in the nation.

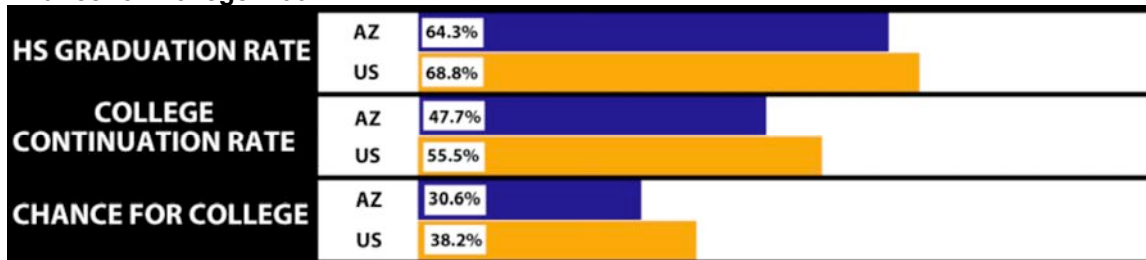


SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.  
NOTE: Figures may not equal 100 due to rounding.

## STUDENT PROGRESS TO AND THROUGH COLLEGE

Arizona stands behind the nation in the percentage of students completing high school and substantially behind in the percentage of recent high school graduates going on to college.

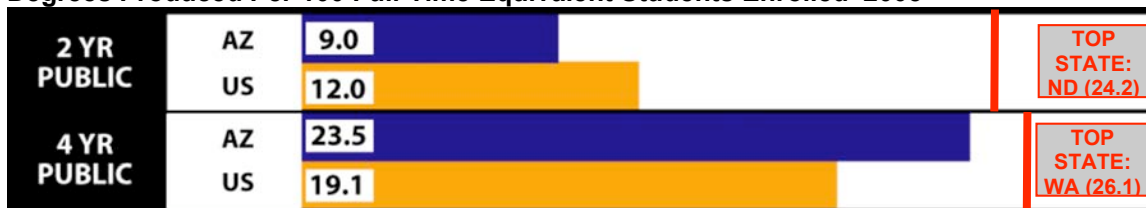
### Chance for College—2004



SOURCE: postsecondary.org  
NOTE: College Continuation Rate measures the percentage of high school graduates that immediately enrolled in postsecondary education; Chance for College = HS Graduation Rate X College Continuation Rate.

Further along the educational pipeline, Arizona must increase the proportion of students completing two-year college programs, as the state is currently one of the lowest-performing in the nation. To be competitive with best-performing states – and nations – by 2025, Arizona must make further improvements in completion of four-year college programs, although it is currently one of the best-performing states in the nation.

### Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled—2005



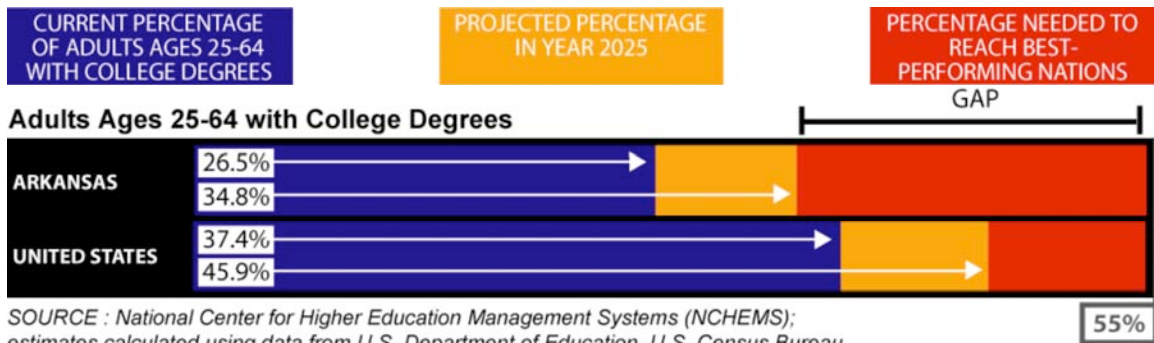
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education.

# ARKANSAS

Arkansas’ civic health, prosperity, and success in creating good jobs for its citizens depends on its ability to increase college success for *all* students, including low-income and first generation college-goers, adult learners, and students of color. This profile indicates key demographic, equity and attainment challenges confronting the state.

## A COLLEGE-EDUCATED POPULATION IN ARKANSAS—TODAY AND TOMORROW

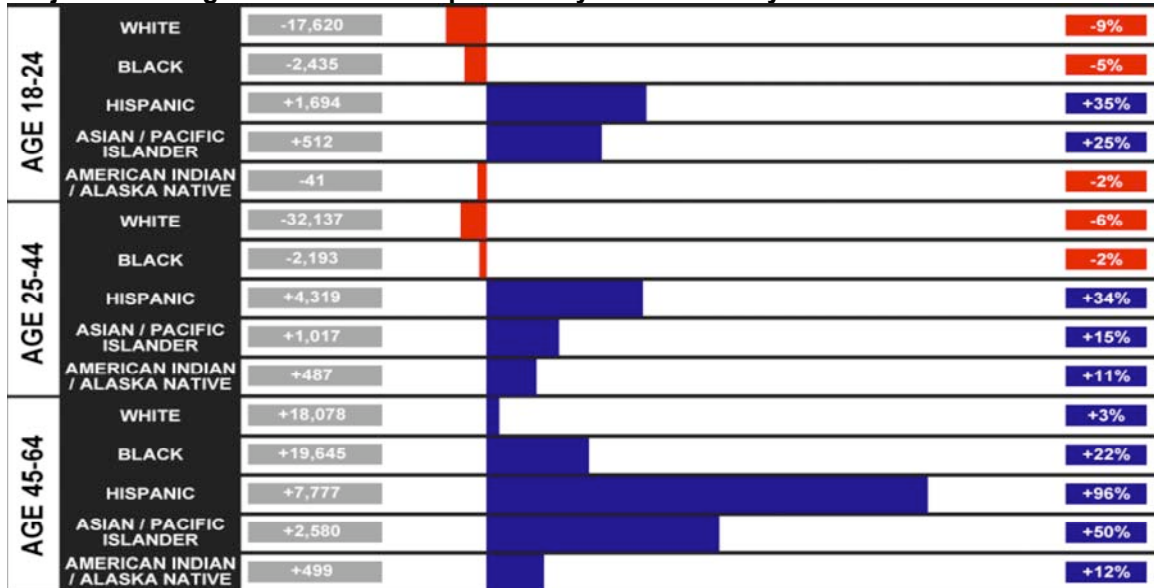
Today, Arkansas is among the lowest-performing states in the nation in the percentage of adults ages 25-64 who have a college degree. Assuming that current trends in college completion and in-migration of college-educated adults continue, Arkansas will continue to be one of the lowest-performing on this measure in 2025. This will leave the state short of the college-educated population needed to meet workforce demands and compete with best-performing nations.



## A CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

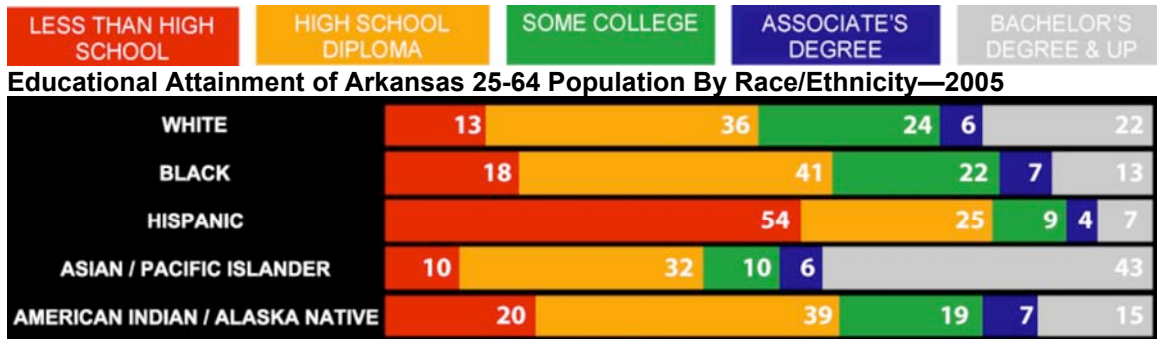
To expand its college-educated population, Arkansas must pay attention to projected demographic changes, especially growth among African Americans, who represent a substantial share of the current population, as well as an overall decline in its college- and working-age populations (18-24 and 25-44).

### Projected Changes in Arkansas Population by Race/Ethnicity – 2005 to 2025



## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Arkansas must address racial and ethnic disparities in the percentage of college-educated adults, particularly with respect to African Americans. Compared to other states, Arkansas' degree attainment for all racial and ethnic groups is low.

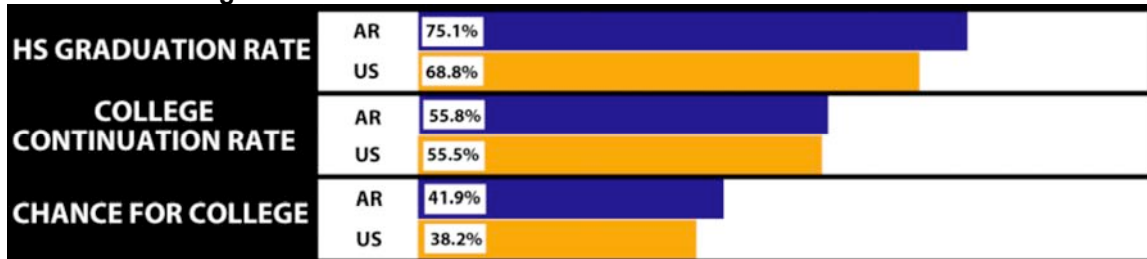


SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.  
NOTE: Figures may not equal 100 due to rounding.

## STUDENT PROGRESS TO AND THROUGH COLLEGE

Arkansas currently stands above the nation in the percentage of students completing high school and is on par with the nation in the percentage of recent high school graduates going on to college.

### Chance for College—2004



SOURCE: postsecondary.org

NOTE: College Continuation Rate measures the percentage of high school graduates that immediately enrolled in postsecondary education; Chance for College = HS Graduation Rate X College Continuation Rate.

Further along the educational pipeline, Arkansas must increase the proportion of students completing both two- and four-year college programs to be competitive with best-performing states – and nations – by 2025.

### Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled—2005



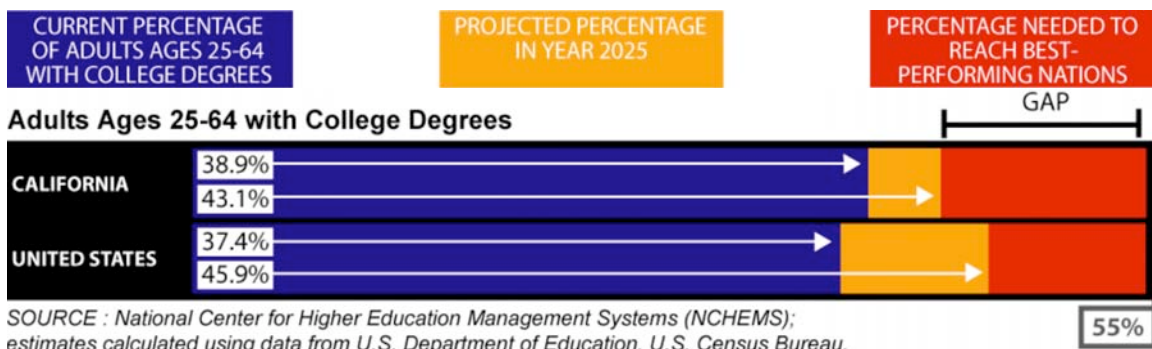
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education.

# CALIFORNIA

California’s civic health, prosperity, and success in creating good jobs for its citizens depends on its ability to increase college success for *all* students, including low-income and first generation college-goers, adult learners, and students of color. This profile indicates key demographic, equity and attainment challenges confronting the state.

## A COLLEGE-EDUCATED POPULATION IN CALIFORNIA—TODAY AND TOMORROW

Today, California ranks slightly above the nation in the percentage of adults ages 25-64 who have a college degree. Assuming that current trends in college completion and in-migration of college-educated adults continue, California is expected to fall substantially behind the nation on this measure in 2025. This will leave the state short of the college-educated population needed to meet workforce demands and compete with best-performing nations.



## A CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

To expand its college-educated population, California must pay attention to projected demographic changes, especially growth among Hispanics, who represent a substantial share of the current population.

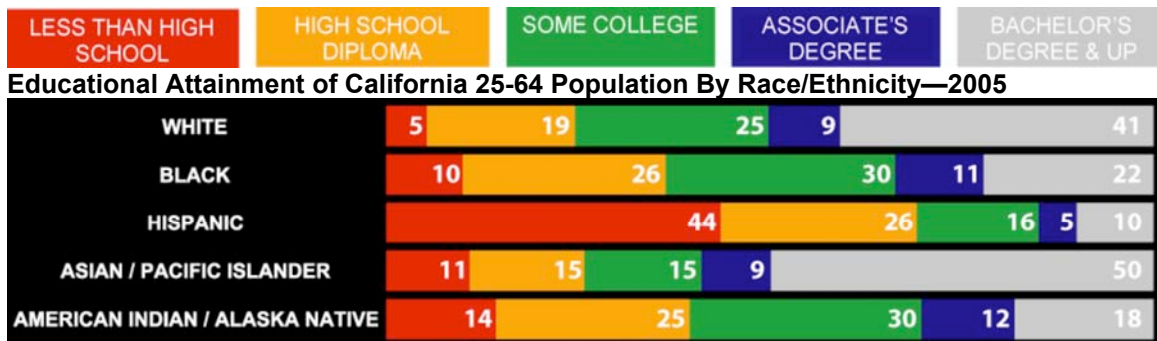
### Projected Changes in California Population by Race/Ethnicity – 2005 to 2025

Age Group	Race/Ethnicity	Change (2005-2025)	% Change
AGE 18-24	WHITE	+64,361	+5%
	BLACK	+50,611	+21%
	HISPANIC	+1,007,229	+67%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+389,965	+75%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+1,854	+10%
AGE 25-44	WHITE	+451,663	+11%
	BLACK	+116,286	+19%
	HISPANIC	+2,121,751	+57%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+1,047,022	+74%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+8,031	+17%
AGE 45-64	WHITE	-426,455	-10%
	BLACK	+56,170	+12%
	HISPANIC	+1,684,805	+91%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+739,717	+73%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	-3,194	-8%

SOURCE: NCHEMS; estimates calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

California must address racial and ethnic disparities in the percentage of college-educated adults, particularly with respect to Hispanics.



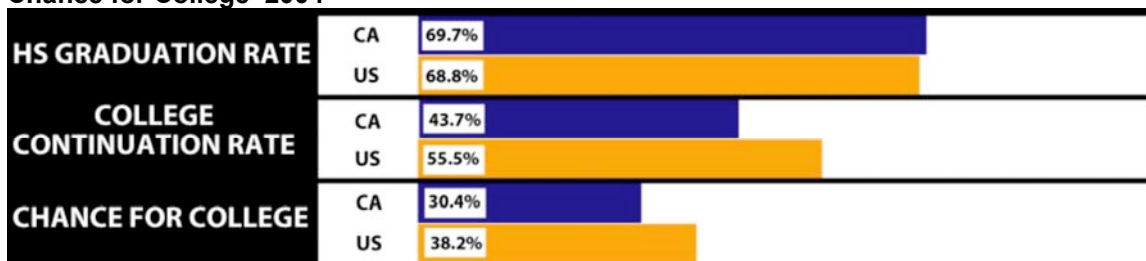
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

NOTE: Figures may not equal 100 due to rounding.

## STUDENT PROGRESS TO AND THROUGH COLLEGE

California currently performs on par with the nation in the percentage of students completing high school, but is among the lowest-performing states in the percentage of recent high school graduates going on to college.

### Chance for College—2004



SOURCE: postsecondary.org

NOTE: College Continuation Rate measures the percentage of high school graduates that immediately enrolled in postsecondary education; Chance for College = HS Graduation Rate X College Continuation Rate.

Further along the educational pipeline, California must increase the proportion of students completing two-year college programs, currently one of the lowest-performing in the nation. To be competitive with best-performing states – and nations – by 2025, California must make further improvements in four-year college degree production, although it is currently one of the best-performing states in the nation.

### Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled—2005



SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education.

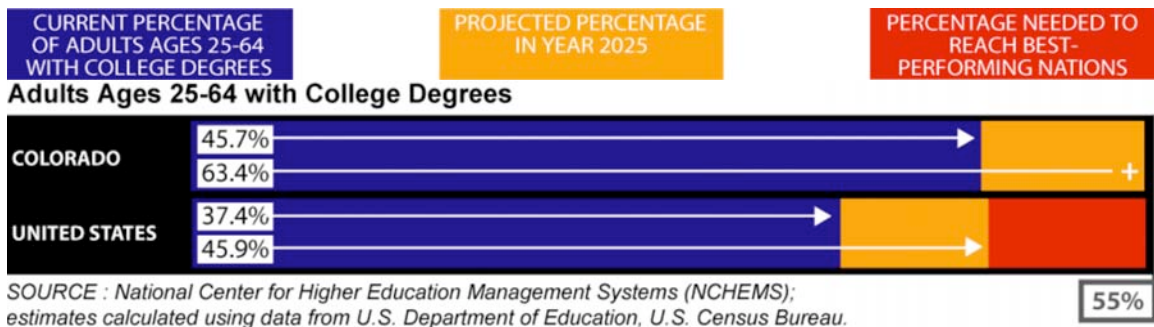


# COLORADO

Colorado’s civic health, prosperity, and success in creating good jobs for its citizens depends on its ability to increase college success for *all* students, including low-income and first generation college-goers, adult learners, and students of color. This profile indicates key demographic, equity and attainment challenges confronting the state.

## A COLLEGE-EDUCATED POPULATION IN COLORADO—TODAY AND TOMORROW

Today, Colorado is one of the best-performing states in the nation in the percentage of adults ages 25-64 who have a college degree. Assuming that current trends in college completion and in-migration of college-educated adults continue, Colorado will be in a solid position to meet workforce demands and compete with best-performing nations in 2025. However, these estimates assume that Colorado will educate its future students at least as effectively as its current students, which may be a challenge given demographic trends and disparities in educational opportunity.



## A CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

To expand its college-educated population, Colorado must pay attention to projected demographic changes, especially growth among Hispanics, who represent a substantial share of the current population.

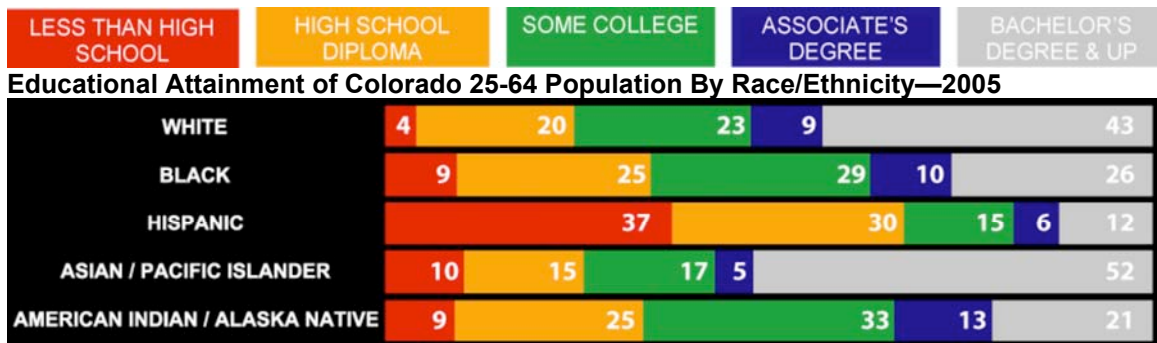
### Projected Changes in Colorado Population by Race/Ethnicity – 2005 to 2025

Age Group	Race/Ethnicity	Change (2005-2025)	Percentage Change
AGE 18-24	WHITE	-43,135	-13%
	BLACK	+3,589	+16%
	HISPANIC	+32,881	+39%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+5,148	+40%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+941	+22%
AGE 25-44	WHITE	-33,964	-4%
	BLACK	+9,861	+16%
	HISPANIC	+100,863	+49%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+12,848	+34%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+3,138	+30%
AGE 45-64	WHITE	-99,293	-10%
	BLACK	+12,818	+31%
	HISPANIC	+83,053	+66%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+13,997	+60%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+1,278	+19%

SOURCE: NCHEMS; estimates calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Colorado must address racial and ethnic disparities in the percentage of college-educated adults, particularly with respect to Hispanics.



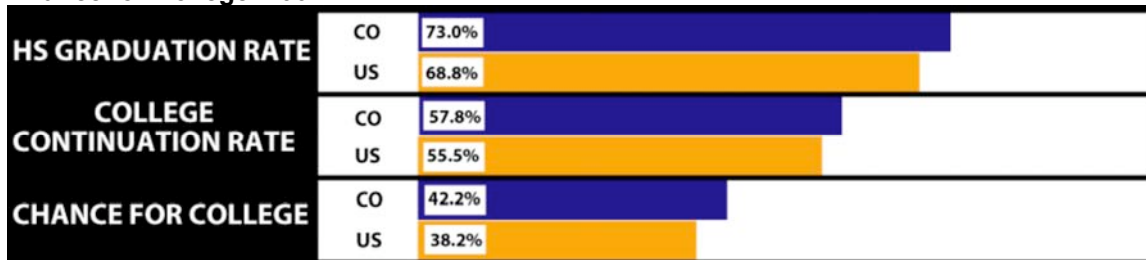
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

NOTE: Figures may not equal 100 due to rounding.

## STUDENT PROGRESS TO AND THROUGH COLLEGE

Colorado currently stands above the nation in the percentage of students completing high school and in the percentage of recent high school graduates going on to college.

### Chance for College—2004



SOURCE: postsecondary.org

NOTE: College Continuation Rate measures the percentage of high school graduates that immediately enrolled in postsecondary education; Chance for College = HS Graduation Rate X College Continuation Rate.

Further along the educational pipeline, Colorado must increase the proportion of students completing both two- and four-year college programs to be competitive with best-performing states – and nations – by 2025.

### Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled—2005



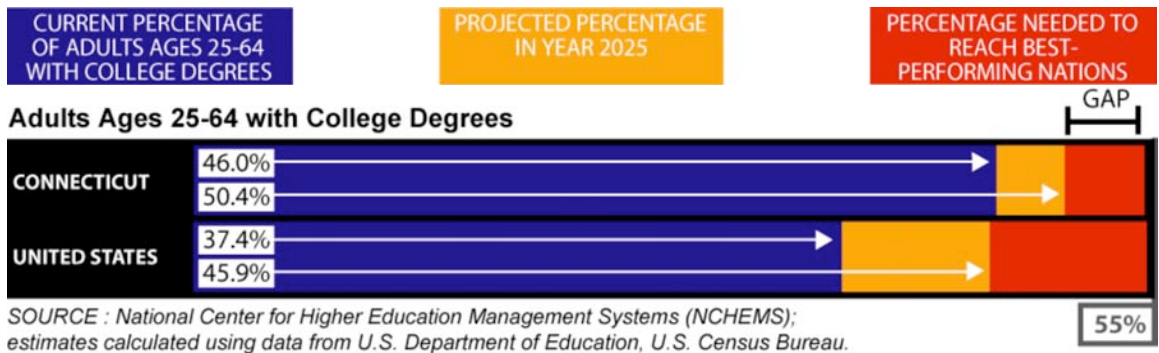
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education.

# CONNECTICUT

Connecticut’s civic health, prosperity, and success in creating good jobs for its citizens depends on its ability to increase college success for *all* students, including low-income and first generation college-goers, adult learners, and students of color. This profile indicates key demographic, equity and attainment challenges confronting the state.

## A COLLEGE-EDUCATED POPULATION IN CONNECTICUT—TODAY AND TOMORROW

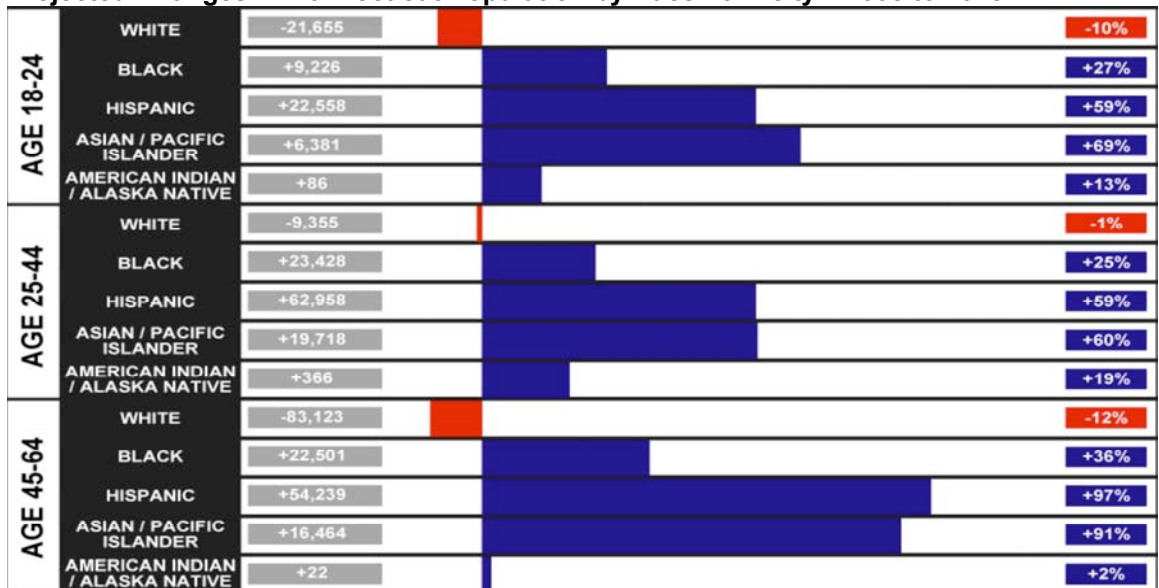
Today, Connecticut is one of the best-performing states in the nation in the percentage of adults ages 25-64 who have a college degree. Assuming that current trends in college completion and in-migration of college-educated adults continue, Connecticut is expected to fall substantially in its national standing on this measure in 2025. This will leave the state short of the college-educated population needed to meet workforce demands and compete with best-performing nations.



## A CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

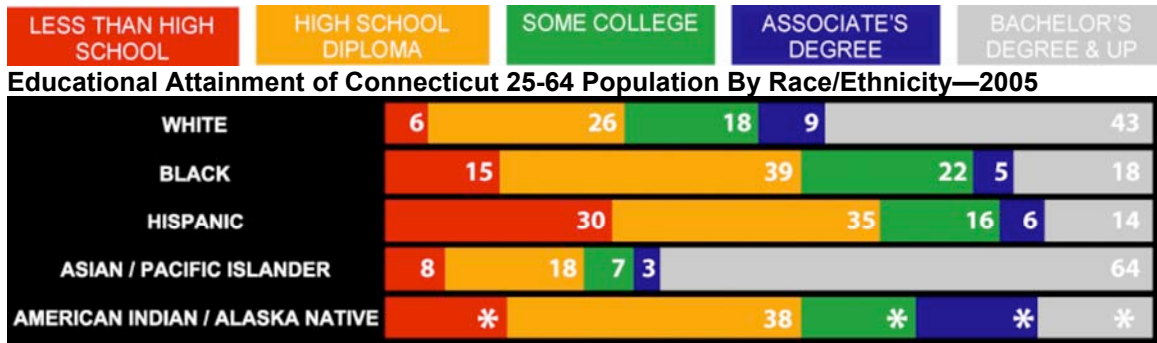
To expand its college-educated population, Connecticut must pay attention to projected demographic changes, especially growth among Hispanics and African Americans, who together represent a substantial share of the current population.

### Projected Changes in Connecticut Population by Race/Ethnicity – 2005 to 2025



## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Connecticut must address racial and ethnic disparities in the percentage of college-educated adults, particularly with respect to Hispanics and African Americans.



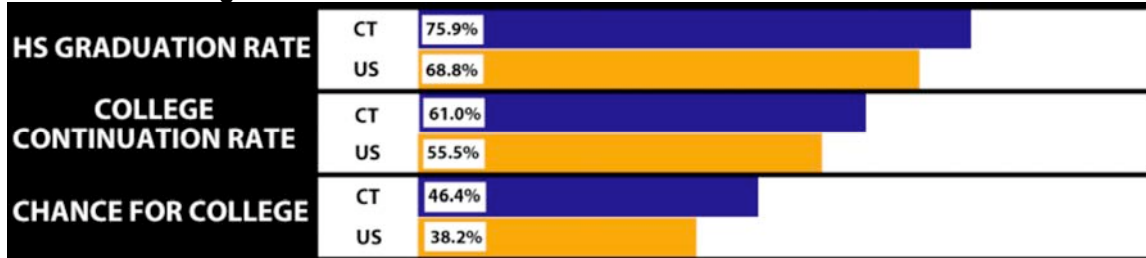
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

NOTES: (A) Figures may not equal 100 due to rounding; (B) "\*" denotes data not available due to small sample size.

## STUDENT PROGRESS TO AND THROUGH COLLEGE

Connecticut currently stands above the nation in the percentage of students completing high school and in the percentage of recent high school graduates going on to college.

### Chance for College—2004



SOURCE: postsecondary.org

NOTE: College Continuation Rate measures the percentage of high school graduates that immediately enrolled in postsecondary education; Chance for College = HS Graduation Rate X College Continuation Rate.

Further along the educational pipeline, Connecticut must increase the proportion of students completing both two- and four-year college programs to be competitive with best-performing states – and nations – by 2025.

### Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled—2005



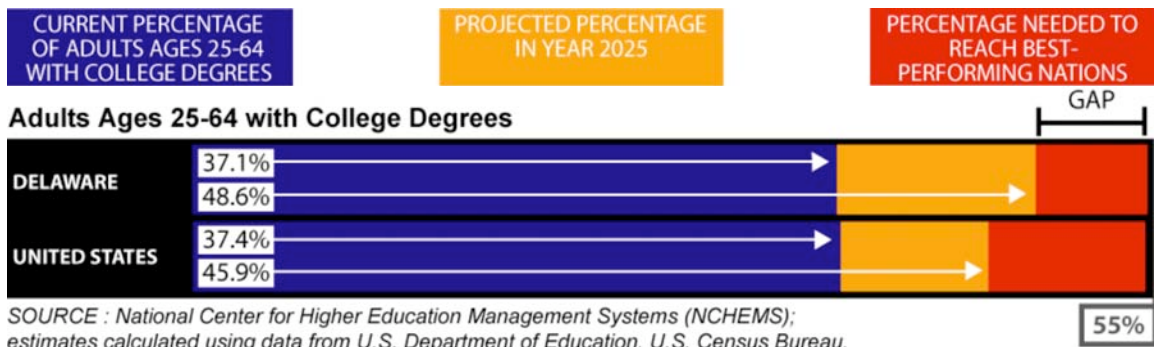
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education.

# DELAWARE

Delaware’s civic health, prosperity, and success in creating good jobs for its citizens depends on its ability to increase college success for *all* students, including low-income and first generation college-goers, adult learners, and students of color. This profile indicates key demographic, equity and attainment challenges confronting the state.

## A COLLEGE-EDUCATED POPULATION IN DELAWARE—TODAY AND TOMORROW

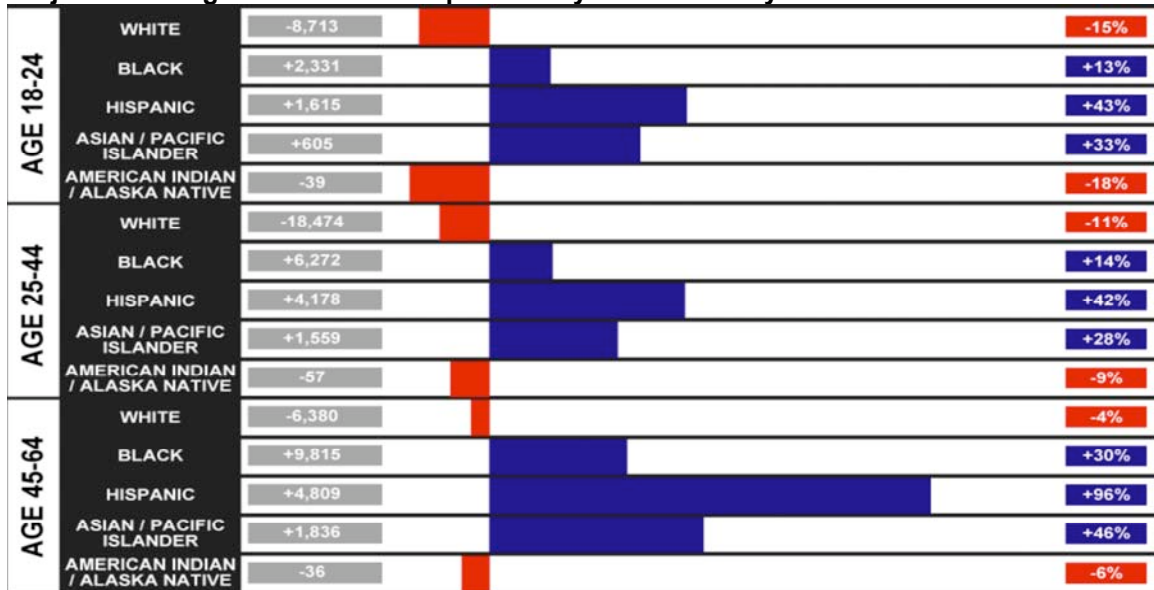
Today, Delaware ranks on par with the nation in the percentage of adults ages 25-64 who have a college degree. Assuming that current trends in college completion and in-migration of college-educated adults continue, Delaware is expected to be slightly above the nation on this measure in 2025. However, this will still leave the state short of the college-educated population needed to meet workforce demands and compete with best-performing nations.



## A CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

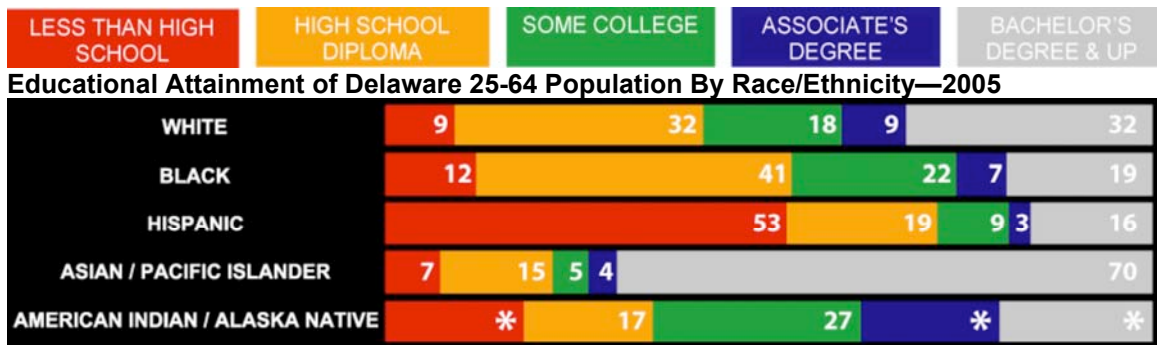
To expand its college-educated population, Delaware must pay attention to projected demographic changes, especially growth among African Americans, who represent a substantial share of the current population, as well as an overall decline in its college- and working-age populations (18-24 and 25-44).

### Projected Changes in Delaware Population by Race/Ethnicity – 2005 to 2025



## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Delaware must address racial and ethnic disparities in the percentage of college-educated adults, particularly with respect to African Americans.



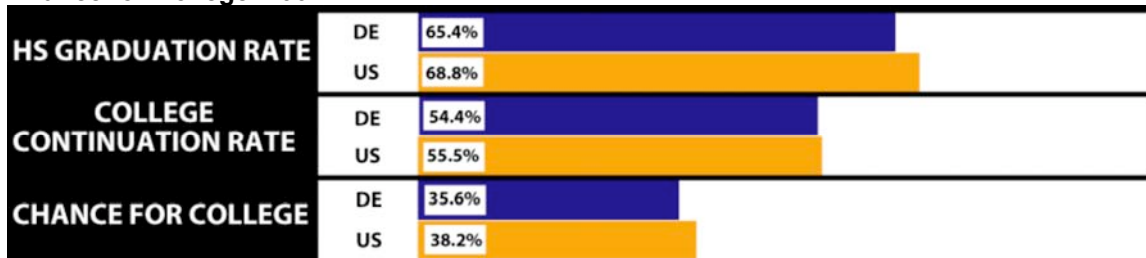
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

NOTES: (A) Figures may not equal 100 due to rounding; (B) "\*" denotes data not available due to small sample size.

## STUDENT PROGRESS TO AND THROUGH COLLEGE

Delaware currently stands behind the nation in the percentage of students completing high school but on par with the nation in the percentage of recent high school graduates going on to college.

### Chance for College—2004



SOURCE: postsecondary.org

NOTE: College Continuation Rate measures the percentage of high school graduates that immediately enrolled in postsecondary education; Chance for College = HS Graduation Rate X College Continuation Rate.

Further along the educational pipeline, Delaware must increase the proportion of students completing both two- and four-year college programs to be competitive with best-performing states – and nations – by 2025.

### Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled—2005



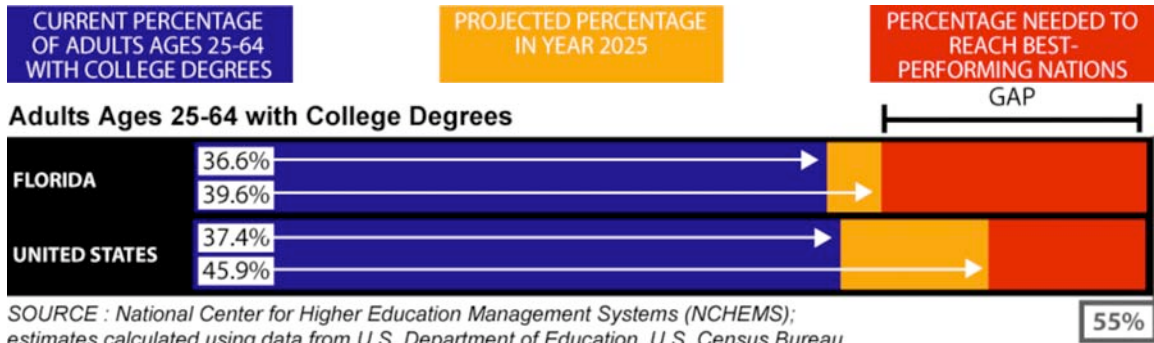
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education.

# FLORIDA

Florida’s civic health, prosperity, and success in creating good jobs for its citizens depends on its ability to increase college success for *all* students, including low-income and first generation college-goers, adult learners, and students of color. This profile indicates key demographic, equity and attainment challenges confronting the state.

## A COLLEGE-EDUCATED POPULATION IN FLORIDA—TODAY AND TOMORROW

Today, Florida ranks slightly below the nation in the percentage of adults ages 25-64 who have a college degree. Assuming that current trends in college completion and in-migration of college-educated adults continue, Florida is expected to fall substantially behind the nation on this measure in 2025. This will also leave the state short of the college-educated population needed to meet workforce demands and compete with best-performing nations.



## A CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

To expand its college-educated population, Florida must pay attention to projected demographic changes, especially growth among Hispanics and African Americans, who together represent a substantial share of the current population.

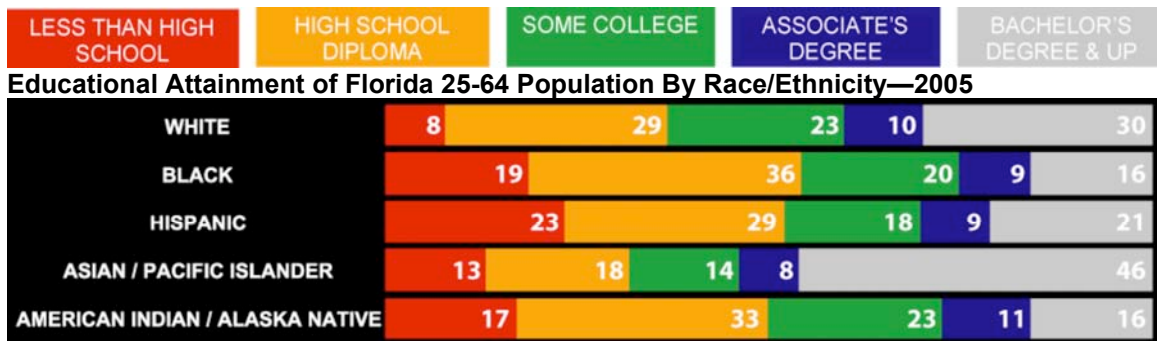
### Projected Changes in Florida Population by Race/Ethnicity – 2005 to 2025

Age Group	Race/Ethnicity	Change (2005-2025)	% Change
AGE 18-24	WHITE	-80,157	-10%
	BLACK	+34,466	+13%
	HISPANIC	+151,122	+54%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+9,677	+38%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	-117	-3%
AGE 25-44	WHITE	-101,950	-4%
	BLACK	+125,229	+20%
	HISPANIC	+408,687	+50%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+27,043	+32%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+1,125	+10%
AGE 45-64	WHITE	+105,129	+3%
	BLACK	+167,783	+34%
	HISPANIC	+573,614	+89%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+48,865	+65%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+1,113	+9%

*Source: NCHEMS; estimates calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.*

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Florida must address racial and ethnic disparities in the percentage of college-educated adults, particularly with respect to Hispanics and African Americans.



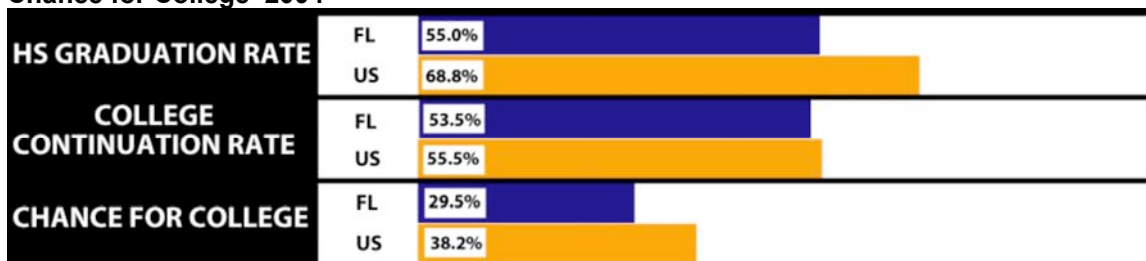
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

NOTE: Figures may not equal 100 due to rounding.

## STUDENT PROGRESS TO AND THROUGH COLLEGE

Florida currently stands as one of the lowest-performing states in the nation in the percentage of students completing high school, and is also behind the nation in the percentage of recent high school graduates going on to college.

### Chance for College—2004



SOURCE: postsecondary.org

NOTE: College Continuation Rate measures the percentage of high school graduates that immediately enrolled in postsecondary education; Chance for College = HS Graduation Rate X College Continuation Rate.

Further along the educational pipeline, Florida must increase the proportion of students completing both two- and four-year college programs to be competitive with best-performing states – and nations – by 2025.

### Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled—2005



SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education.

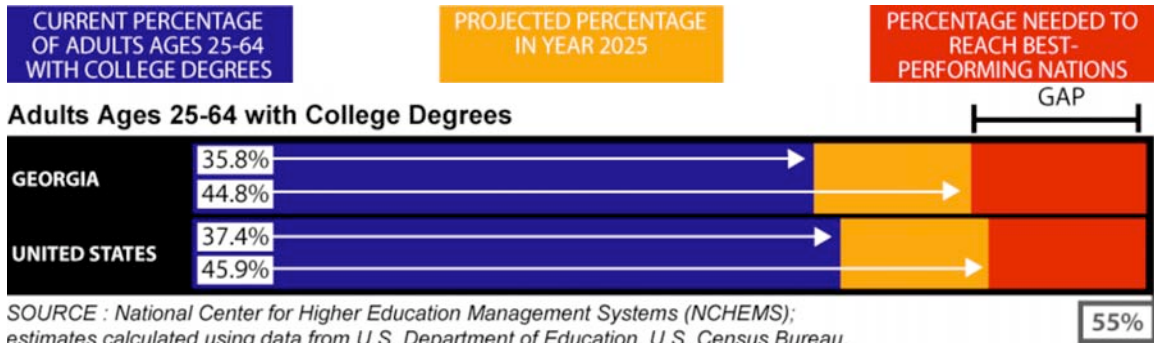


# GEORGIA

Georgia’s civic health, prosperity, and success in creating good jobs for its citizens depends on its ability to increase college success for *all* students, including low-income and first generation college-goers, adult learners, and students of color. This profile indicates key demographic, equity and attainment challenges confronting the state.

## A COLLEGE-EDUCATED POPULATION IN GEORGIA—TODAY AND TOMORROW

Today, Georgia ranks slightly below the nation in the percentage of adults ages 25-64 who have a college degree. Assuming that current trends in college completion and in-migration of college-educated adults continue, Georgia will remain slightly below the nation in 2025. This will leave the state short of the college-educated population needed to meet workforce demands and compete with best-performing nations.



## A CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

To expand its college-educated population, Georgia must pay attention to projected demographic changes, especially growth among African Americans, who represent a substantial share of the current population.

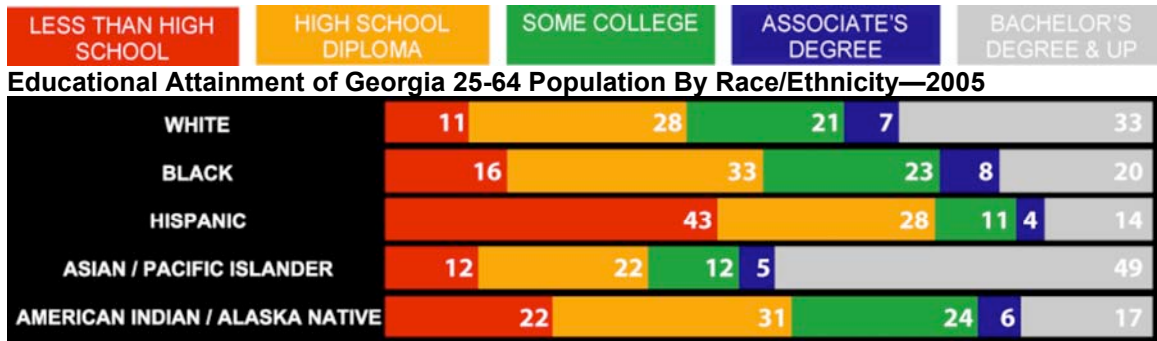
### Projected Changes in Georgia Population by Race/Ethnicity – 2005 to 2025

Age Group	Race/Ethnicity	Change (2005-2025)	Percentage Change
AGE 18-24	WHITE	-27,857	-5%
	BLACK	+63,184	+22%
	HISPANIC	+10,849	+40%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+6,473	+39%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	-121	-7%
AGE 25-44	WHITE	-54,088	-3%
	BLACK	+156,980	+21%
	HISPANIC	+24,083	+31%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+15,282	+28%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+128	+2%
AGE 45-64	WHITE	+23,213	+2%
	BLACK	+195,162	+38%
	HISPANIC	+32,466	+85%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+21,814	+60%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+28	+1%

SOURCE: NCHEMS; estimates calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Georgia must address racial and ethnic disparities in the percentage of college-educated adults, particularly with respect to African Americans.

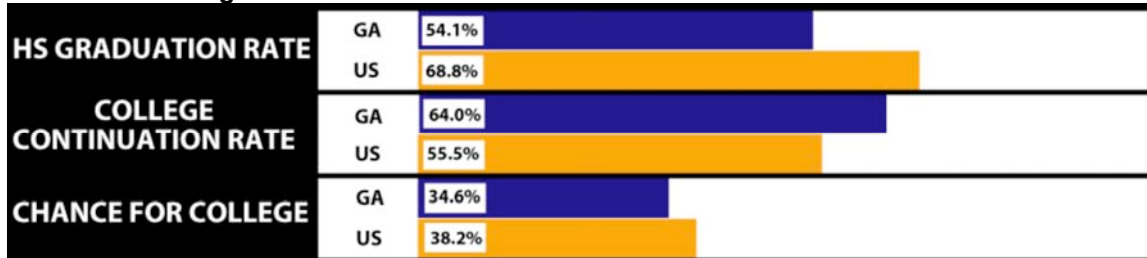


SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.  
NOTE: Figures may not equal 100 due to rounding.

## STUDENT PROGRESS TO AND THROUGH COLLEGE

Georgia currently stands as one of the lowest-performing states in the nation in the percentage of students completing high school, but is substantially above the nation in the percentage of recent high school graduates going on to college.

### Chance for College—2004



SOURCE: postsecondary.org

NOTE: College Continuation Rate measures the percentage of high school graduates that immediately enrolled in postsecondary education; Chance for College = HS Graduation Rate X College Continuation Rate.

Further along the educational pipeline, Georgia must increase the proportion of students completing both two- and four-year college programs to be competitive with best-performing states – and nations – by 2025. Currently, Georgia is one of the lowest-performing states in two-year college degree production.

### Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled—2005



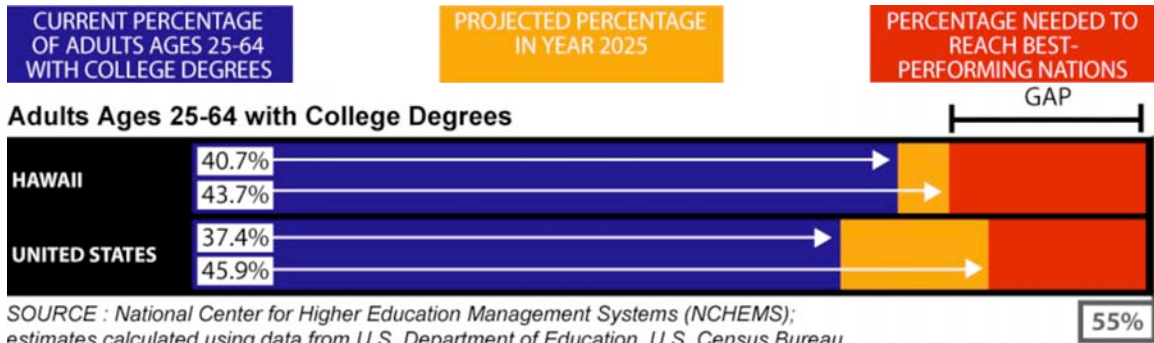
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education.

# HAWAII

Hawaii’s civic health, prosperity, and success in creating good jobs for its citizens depends on its ability to increase college success for *all* students, including low-income and first generation college-goers, adult learners, and students of color. This profile indicates key demographic, equity and attainment challenges confronting the state.

## A COLLEGE-EDUCATED POPULATION IN HAWAII—TODAY AND TOMORROW

Today, Hawaii ranks above the nation in the percentage of adults ages 25-64 who have a college degree. Assuming that current trends in college completion and in-migration of college-educated adults continue, Hawaii is expected to fall substantially behind the nation on this measure in 2025. This will leave the state short of the college-educated population needed to meet workforce demands and compete with best-performing nations.



## A CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

To expand its college-educated population, Hawaii must pay attention to projected demographic changes, especially growth among Asian/Pacific Islander and Hispanic populations, who together represent a substantial share of the current population.

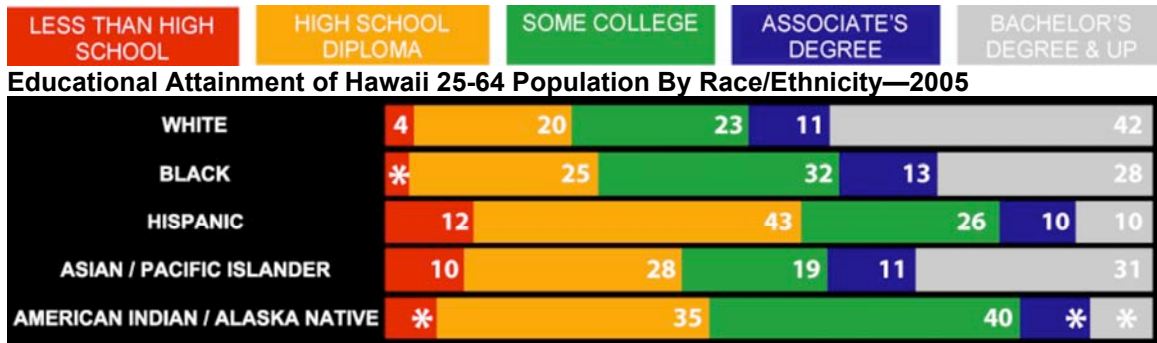
### Projected Changes in Hawaii Population by Race/Ethnicity – 2005 to 2025

Age Group	Race/Ethnicity	Change (2005-2025)	Percentage Change
AGE 18-24	WHITE	-1,728	-5%
	BLACK	+336	+6%
	HISPANIC	+6,012	+45%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+39,621	+54%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+27	+5%
AGE 25-44	WHITE	+1,426	+1%
	BLACK	+846	+7%
	HISPANIC	+16,430	+49%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+90,974	+43%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+202	+13%
AGE 45-64	WHITE	-6,618	-6%
	BLACK	+774	+23%
	HISPANIC	+15,739	+77%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+53,751	+28%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	-39	-3%

SOURCE: NCHEMS; estimates calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Hawaii must address racial and ethnic disparities in the percentage of college-educated adults, particularly with respect to Asian/Pacific Islanders and Hispanics.



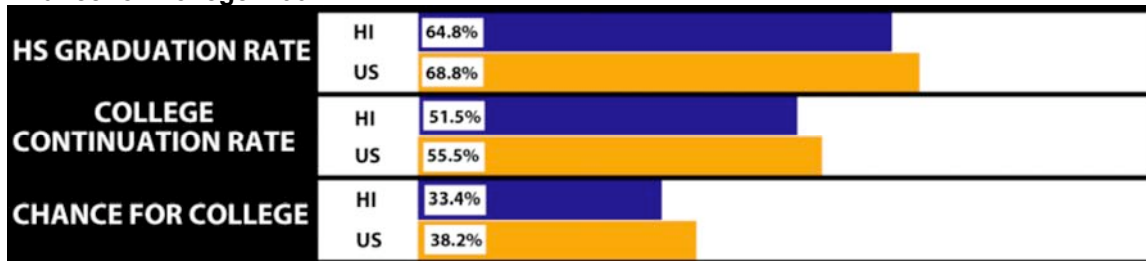
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

NOTES: (A) Figures may not equal 100 due to rounding; (B) "\*" denotes data not available due to small sample size.

## STUDENT PROGRESS TO AND THROUGH COLLEGE

Hawaii currently stands behind the nation in the percentage of students completing high school and substantially behind in the percentage of recent high school graduates going on to college.

### Chance for College—2004



SOURCE: postsecondary.org

NOTE: College Continuation Rate measures the percentage of high school graduates that immediately enrolled in postsecondary education; Chance for College = HS Graduation Rate X College Continuation Rate.

Further along the educational pipeline, Hawaii must increase the proportion of students completing both two- and four-year college programs to be competitive with best-performing states – and nations – by 2025.

### Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled—2005



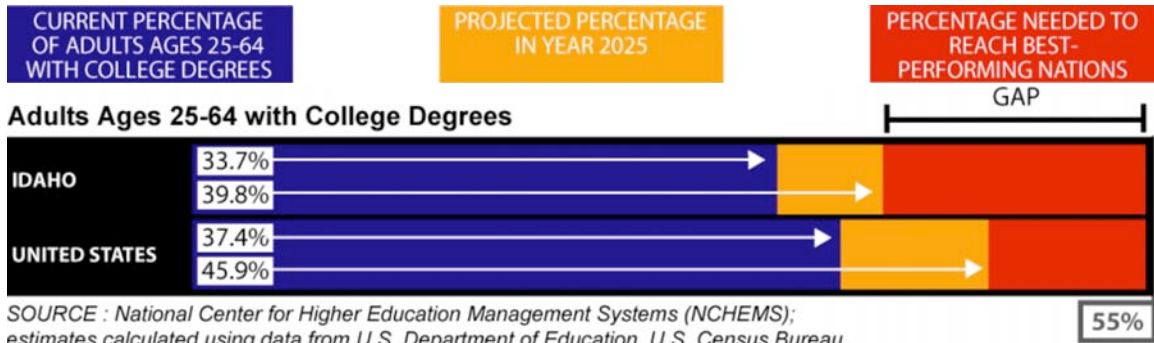
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education.

# IDAHO

Idaho’s civic health, prosperity, and success in creating good jobs for its citizens depends on its ability to increase college success for *all* students, including low-income and first generation college-goers, adult learners, and students of color. This profile indicates key demographic, equity and attainment challenges confronting the state.

## A COLLEGE-EDUCATED POPULATION IN IDAHO—TODAY AND TOMORROW

Today, Idaho ranks behind the nation in the percentage of adults ages 25-64 who have a college degree. Assuming that current trends in degree completion and in-migration of college-educated adults continue, Idaho is expected to fall further behind the nation on this measure in 2025. This will also leave the state short of the college-educated population needed to meet workforce demands and compete with best-performing nations.



## A CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

To expand its college-educated population, Idaho must pay attention to projected demographic changes, especially growth among Hispanics.

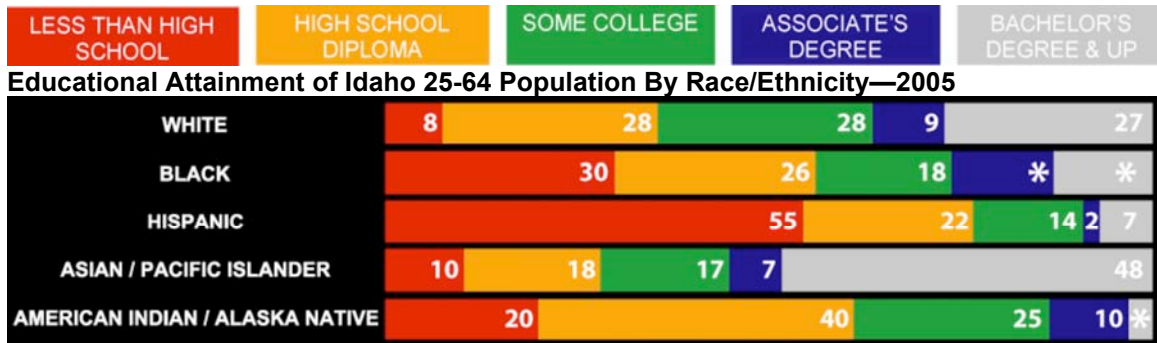
### Projected Changes in Idaho Population by Race/Ethnicity – 2005 to 2025

Age Group	Race/Ethnicity	Projected Change (2005-2025)	Percentage Change
AGE 18-24	WHITE	+33,945	+16%
	BLACK	+238	+15%
	HISPANIC	+6,487	+26%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+1,260	+35%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+773	+21%
AGE 25-44	WHITE	+92,108	+16%
	BLACK	+732	+30%
	HISPANIC	+16,664	+40%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+2,566	+45%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+1,393	+21%
AGE 45-64	WHITE	+115,496	+17%
	BLACK	+994	+19%
	HISPANIC	+41,407	+36%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+6,501	+49%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+3,287	+20%

*SOURCE: NCHEMS; estimates calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.*

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Idaho must address racial and ethnic disparities in the percentage of college-educated adults, particularly with respect to Hispanics.



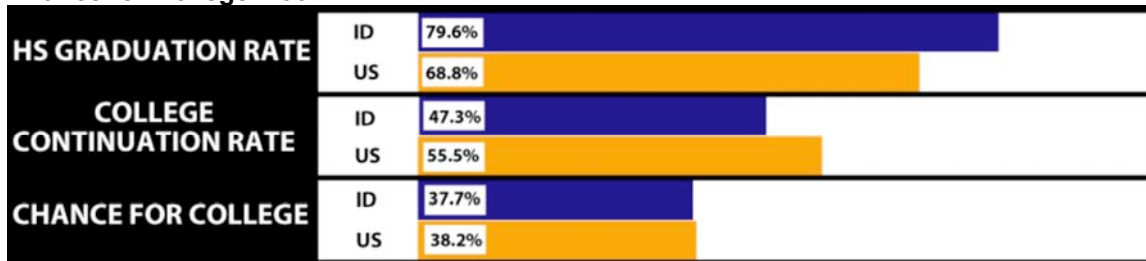
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

NOTES: (A) Figures may not equal 100 due to rounding; (B) "\*" denotes data not available due to small sample size.

## STUDENT PROGRESS TO AND THROUGH COLLEGE

Idaho currently stands substantially above the nation in the percentage of students completing high school but substantially behind the nation in the percentage of recent high school graduates going on to college.

### Chance for College—2004

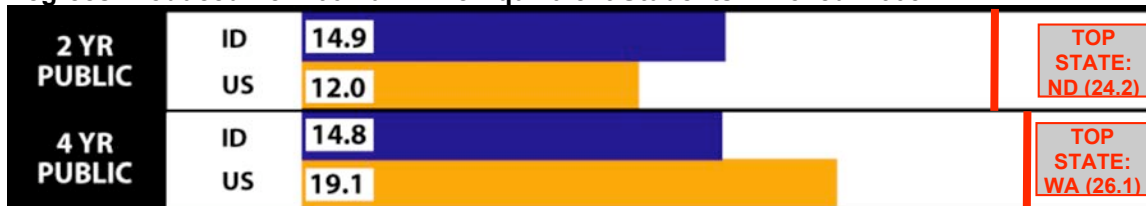


SOURCE: postsecondary.org

NOTE: College Continuation Rate measures the percentage of high school graduates that immediately enrolled in postsecondary education; Chance for College = HS Graduation Rate X College Continuation Rate.

Further along the educational pipeline, Idaho must increase the proportion of students completing both two- and four-year college programs to be competitive with best-performing states – and nations – by 2025. Currently, Idaho is one of the lowest-performing states in four-year college degree production.

### Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled—2005



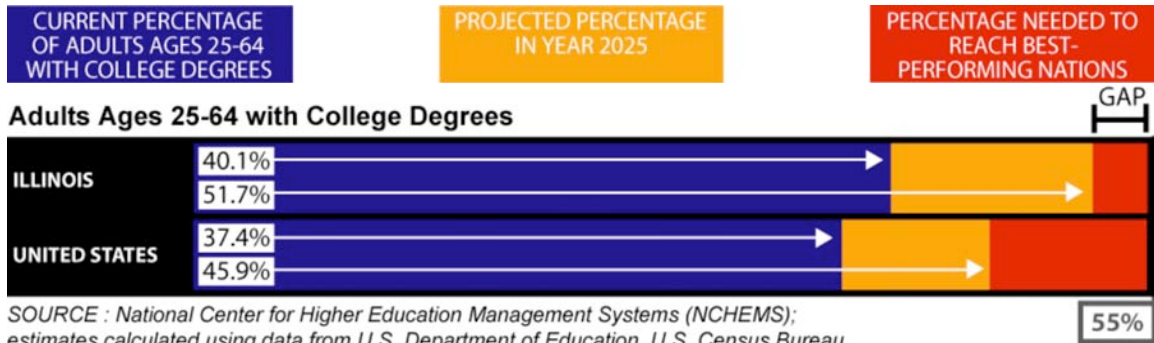
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education.

# ILLINOIS

Illinois' civic health, prosperity, and success in creating good jobs for its citizens depends on its ability to increase college success for *all* students, including low-income and first generation college-goers, adult learners, and students of color. This profile indicates key demographic, equity and attainment challenges confronting the state.

## A COLLEGE-EDUCATED POPULATION IN ILLINOIS—TODAY AND TOMORROW

Today, Illinois ranks slightly above the nation in the percentage of adults ages 25-64 who have a college degree. Assuming that current trends in college completion and in-migration of college-educated adults continue, Illinois is expected to remain ahead of the nation on this measure in 2025. However, this will still leave the state short of the college-educated population needed to meet workforce demands and compete with best-performing nations.



## A CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

To expand its college-educated population, Illinois must pay attention to projected demographic changes, especially growth among African Americans and Hispanics, who together represent a substantial share of the current population.

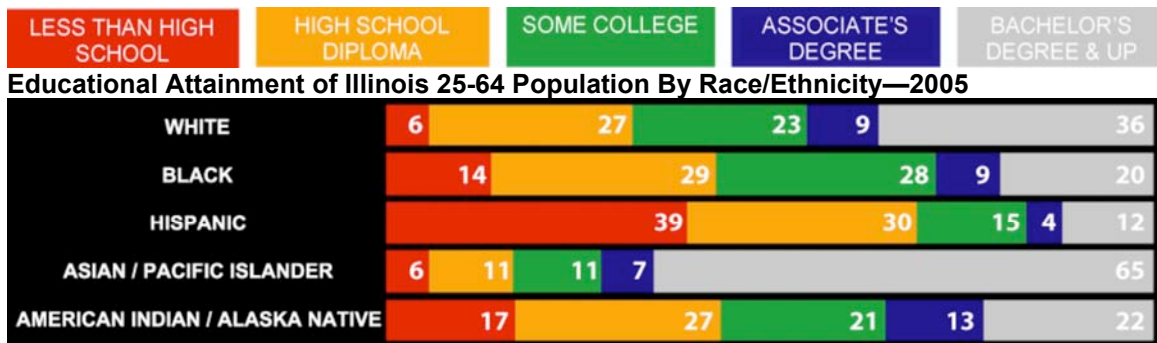
### Projected Changes in Illinois Population by Race/Ethnicity – 2005 to 2025

Age Group	Race/Ethnicity	Change (2005-2025)	Percentage Change
AGE 18-24	WHITE	-87,982	-11%
	BLACK	+26,272	+13%
	HISPANIC	+79,132	+45%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+21,494	+46%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+114	+6%
AGE 25-44	WHITE	-120,323	-5%
	BLACK	+31,672	+6%
	HISPANIC	+183,248	+40%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+55,033	+37%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+648	+11%
AGE 45-64	WHITE	-231,811	-10%
	BLACK	+15,425	+4%
	HISPANIC	+185,391	+80%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+48,485	+49%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	-262	-6%

*SOURCE: NCHEMS; estimates calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.*

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Illinois must address racial and ethnic disparities in the percentage of college-educated adults, particularly with respect to African Americans and Hispanics.



SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

NOTE: Figures may not equal 100 due to rounding.

## STUDENT PROGRESS TO AND THROUGH COLLEGE

Illinois currently stands above to the nation in the percentage of students completing high school, and is on par with the nation in the percentage of recent high school graduates going on to college.

### Chance for College—2004



SOURCE: postsecondary.org

NOTE: College Continuation Rate measures the percentage of high school graduates that immediately enrolled in postsecondary education; Chance for College = HS Graduation Rate X College Continuation Rate.

Further along the educational pipeline, Illinois must increase the proportion of students completing two-year college programs. To be competitive with best-performing states – and nations – by 2025, Illinois must make further improvements in four-year college degree production, although it is currently one of the best-performing states in the nation.

### Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled—2005



SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education.

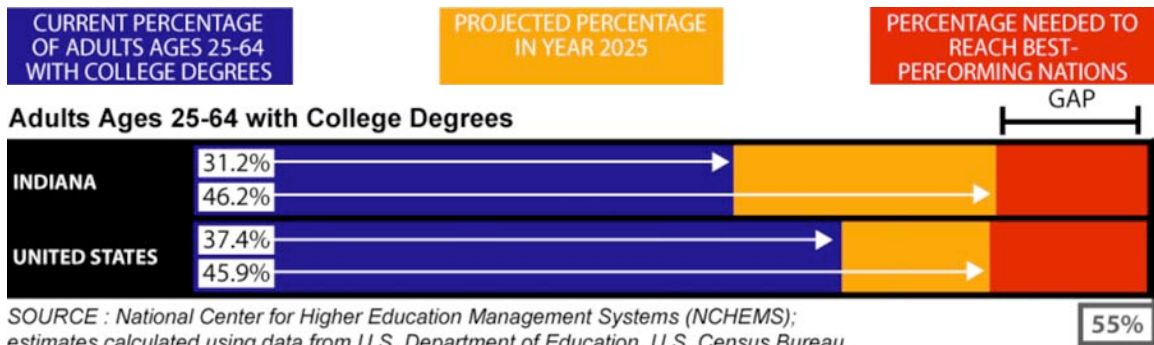


# INDIANA

Indiana’s civic health, prosperity, and success in creating good jobs for its citizens depends on its ability to increase college success for *all* students, including low-income and first generation college-goers, adult learners, and students of color. This profile indicates key demographic, equity and attainment challenges confronting the state.

## A COLLEGE-EDUCATED POPULATION IN INDIANA—TODAY AND TOMORROW

Today, Indiana ranks substantially behind the nation in the percentage of adults ages 25-64 who have a college degree. Assuming that current trends in degree completion and in-migration of college-educated adults continue, Indiana is expected to move ahead of the nation on this measure in 2025. However, this will still leave the state short of the college-educated population needed to meet workforce demands and compete with best-performing nations.



## A CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

To expand its college-educated population, Indiana must pay attention to projected demographic changes, especially growth among African Americans, as well as an overall decline in its college- and working-age populations (18-24 and 25-44).

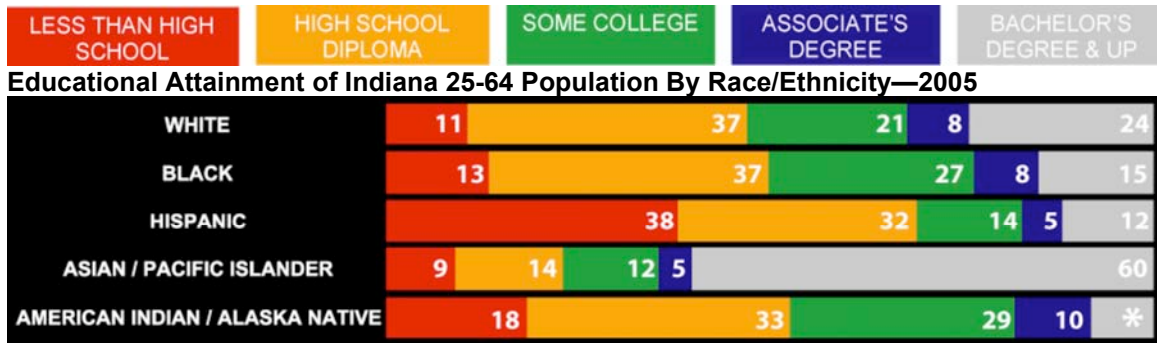
### Projected Changes in Indiana Population by Race/Ethnicity – 2005 to 2025

Age Group	Race/Ethnicity	Change (2005-2025)	% Change
AGE 18-24	WHITE	-46,087	-9%
	BLACK	+5,734	+10%
	HISPANIC	+6,642	+33%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+2,773	+40%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	-39	-2%
AGE 25-44	WHITE	-103,134	-7%
	BLACK	+10,570	+7%
	HISPANIC	+19,904	+39%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+5,680	+23%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+615	+14%
AGE 45-64	WHITE	-50,516	-4%
	BLACK	+17,402	+16%
	HISPANIC	+21,480	+74%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+6,928	+53%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+258	+7%

*SOURCE: NCHEMS; estimates calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.*

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Indiana must address racial and ethnic disparities in the percentage of college-educated adults, particularly with respect to African Americans.



SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

NOTES: (A) Figures may not equal 100 due to rounding; (B) "\*" denotes data not available due to small sample size.

## STUDENT PROGRESS TO AND THROUGH COLLEGE

Indiana currently performs on par with the nation in the percentage of students completing high school and substantially above the nation in the percentage of recent high school graduates going on to college.

### Chance for College—2004

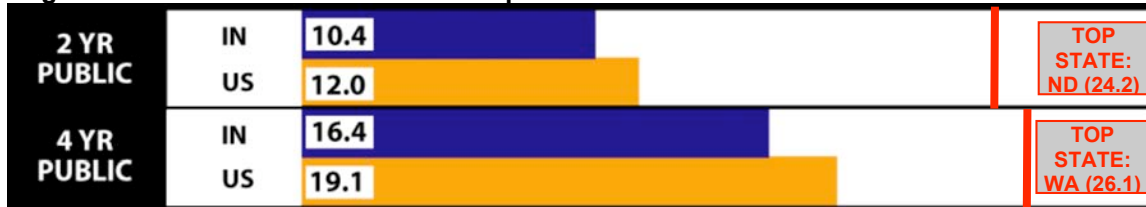


SOURCE: postsecondary.org

NOTE: College Continuation Rate measures the percentage of high school graduates that immediately enrolled in postsecondary education; Chance for College = HS Graduation Rate X College Continuation Rate.

Further along the educational pipeline, Indiana must increase the proportion of students completing both two- and four-year college programs to be competitive with best-performing states – and nations – by 2025.

### Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled—2005



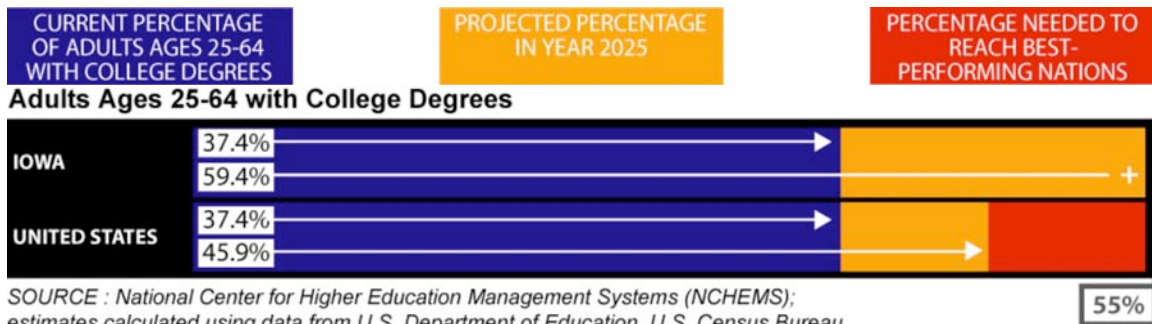
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education.

# IOWA

Iowa’s civic health, prosperity, and success in creating good jobs for its citizens depends on its ability to increase college success for *all* students, including low-income and first generation college-goers, adult learners, and students of color. This profile indicates key demographic, equity and attainment challenges confronting the state.

## A COLLEGE-EDUCATED POPULATION IN IOWA—TODAY AND TOMORROW

Today, Iowa ranks on par with the nation in the percentage of adults ages 25-64 who have a college degree. Assuming that current trends in college completion and in-migration of college-educated adults continue, Iowa is expected to move ahead of the nation on this measure in 2025. This will also place the state in a solid position to meet workforce demands and compete with best-performing nations. However, these estimates assume that Iowa will educate its future students at least as effectively as its current students, which may be a challenge given demographic trends and disparities in educational opportunity.



## A CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

To expand its college-educated population, Iowa must pay attention to projected demographic changes, especially an overall decline in its college- and working-age populations (18-24 and 25-44).

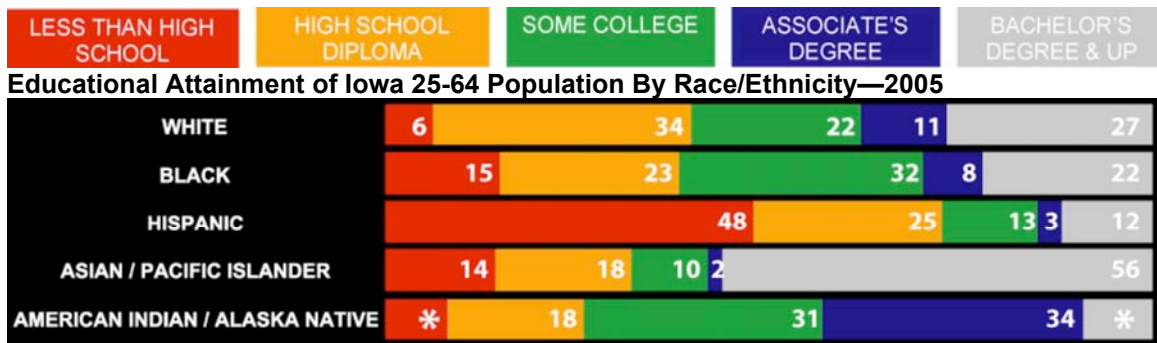
### Projected Changes in Iowa Population by Race/Ethnicity – 2005 to 2025

Age Group	Race/Ethnicity	Change (2005-2025)	Percentage Change
AGE 18-24	WHITE	-37,844	-14%
	BLACK	+1,596	+19%
	HISPANIC	+2,873	+35%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+2,185	+36%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+308	+29%
AGE 25-44	WHITE	-59,026	-8%
	BLACK	+3,696	+19%
	HISPANIC	+8,286	+42%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+4,946	+27%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+874	+35%
AGE 45-64	WHITE	-59,736	-8%
	BLACK	+5,421	+46%
	HISPANIC	+9,409	+100%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+6,550	+87%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+502	+30%

SOURCE: NCHEMS; estimates calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Iowa must address racial and ethnic disparities in the percentage of college-educated adults, particularly with respect to African Americans and Hispanics.



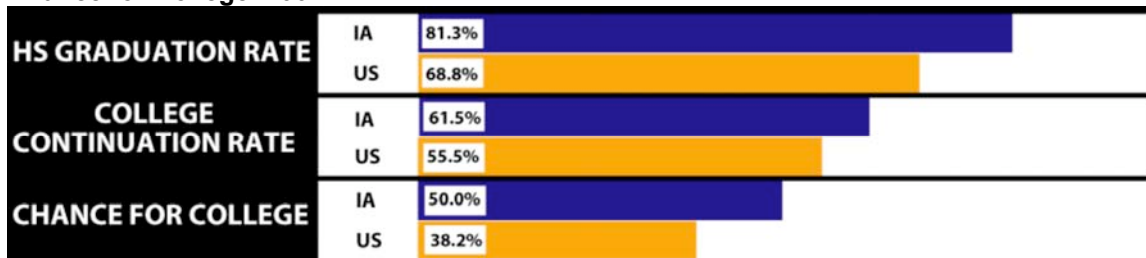
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

NOTES: (A) Figures may not equal 100 due to rounding; (B) "\*" denotes data not available due to small sample size.

## STUDENT PROGRESS TO AND THROUGH COLLEGE

Iowa currently performs substantially above the nation in the percentage of students completing high school and above the nation in the percentage of recent high school graduates going on to college.

### Chance for College—2004



SOURCE: postsecondary.org

NOTE: College Continuation Rate measures the percentage of high school graduates that immediately enrolled in postsecondary education; Chance for College = HS Graduation Rate X College Continuation Rate.

Further along the educational pipeline, Iowa performs above the nation in the proportion of students completing both two- and four-year college programs. However, to be competitive with best-performing states – and nations – by 2025, Iowa must make further improvements.

### Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled—2005



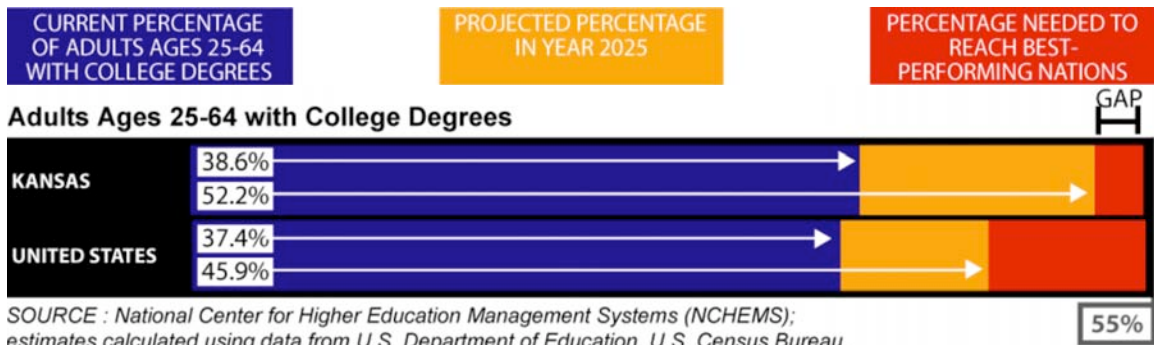
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education.

# KANSAS

Kansas’ civic health, prosperity, and success in creating good jobs for its citizens depends on its ability to increase college success for *all* students, including low-income and first generation college-goers, adult learners, and students of color. This profile indicates key demographic, equity and attainment challenges confronting the state.

## A COLLEGE-EDUCATED POPULATION IN KANSAS—TODAY AND TOMORROW

Today, Kansas ranks slightly ahead of the nation in the percentage of adults ages 25-64 who have a college degree. Assuming that current trends in college completion and in-migration of college-educated adults continue, Kansas will remain ahead of the nation on this measure in 2025. However, this will still leave the state short of the college-educated population it needs to meet workforce demands and compete with best-performing nations.



## A CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

To expand its college-educated population, Kansas must pay attention to projected demographic changes, especially growth among Hispanics, as well as an overall decline in its college-age population (18-24).

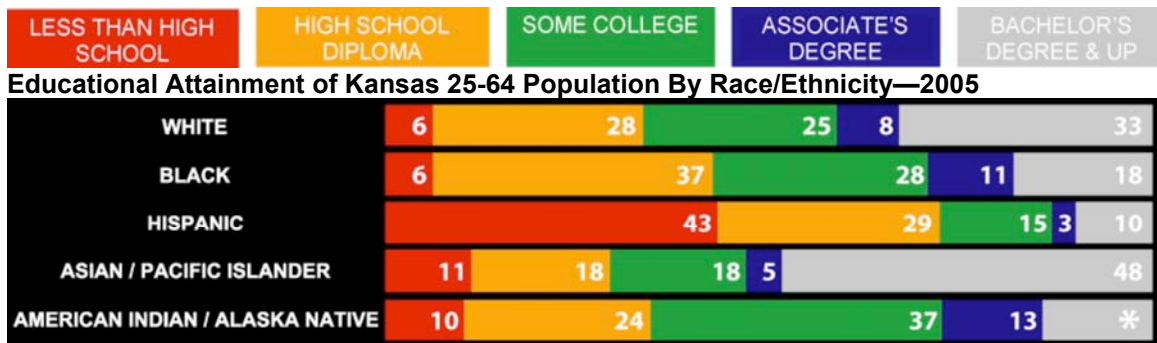
### Projected Changes in Kansas Population by Race/Ethnicity – 2005 to 2025

Age Group	Race/Ethnicity	Change (2005-2025)	% Change
AGE 18-24	WHITE	-21,673	-9%
	BLACK	+4,074	+19%
	HISPANIC	+10,530	+48%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+2,093	+33%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+528	+16%
AGE 25-44	WHITE	-3,278	-1%
	BLACK	+8,877	+17%
	HISPANIC	+28,988	+56%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+4,665	+25%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+2,236	+30%
AGE 45-64	WHITE	-24,566	-4%
	BLACK	+11,195	+32%
	HISPANIC	+27,387	+106%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+5,448	+55%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+1,224	+26%

*SOURCE: NCHEMS; estimates calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.*

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Kansas must address racial and ethnic disparities in the percentage of college-educated adults, particularly with respect to Hispanics.



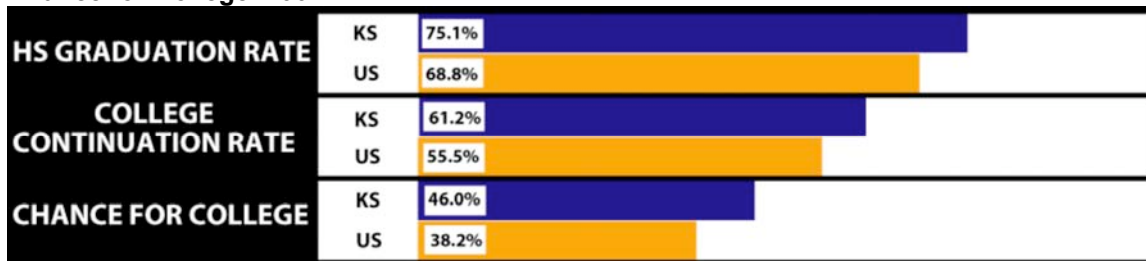
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

NOTES: (A) Figures may not equal 100 due to rounding; (B) "\*" denotes data not available due to small sample size.

## STUDENT PROGRESS TO AND THROUGH COLLEGE

Kansas currently stands above the nation in the percentage of students completing high school and in the percentage of recent high school graduates going on to college.

### Chance for College—2004



SOURCE: postsecondary.org

NOTE: College Continuation Rate measures the percentage of high school graduates that immediately enrolled in postsecondary education; Chance for College = HS Graduation Rate X College Continuation Rate.

Further along the educational pipeline, Kansas must increase the proportion of students completing both two- and four-year college programs to be competitive with best-performing states – and nations – by 2025.

### Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled—2005



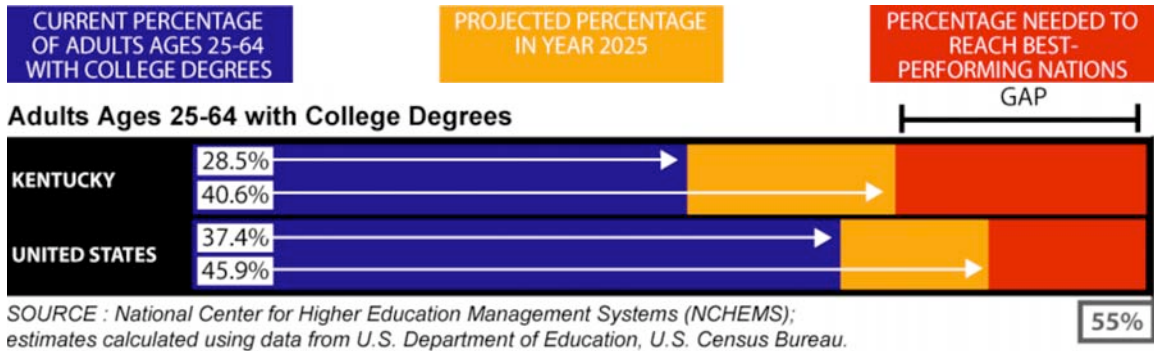
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education.

# KENTUCKY

Kentucky’s civic health, prosperity, and success in creating good jobs for its citizens depends on its ability to increase college success for *all* students, including low-income and first generation college-goers, adult learners, and students of color. This profile indicates key demographic, equity and attainment challenges confronting the state.

## A COLLEGE-EDUCATED POPULATION IN KENTUCKY—TODAY AND TOMORROW

Today, Kentucky is one of the lowest-performing states in the nation in the percentage of adults ages 25-64 who have a college degree. Assuming that current trends in college completion and in-migration of college-educated adults continue, Kentucky will remain behind the nation on this measure in 2025. This will leave the state short of the college-educated population it needs to meet workforce demands and compete with best-performing nations.



## A CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

To expand its college-educated population, Kentucky must pay attention to projected demographic changes, especially growth among African Americans, as well as an overall decline in its college- and working-age populations (18-24 and 25-44).

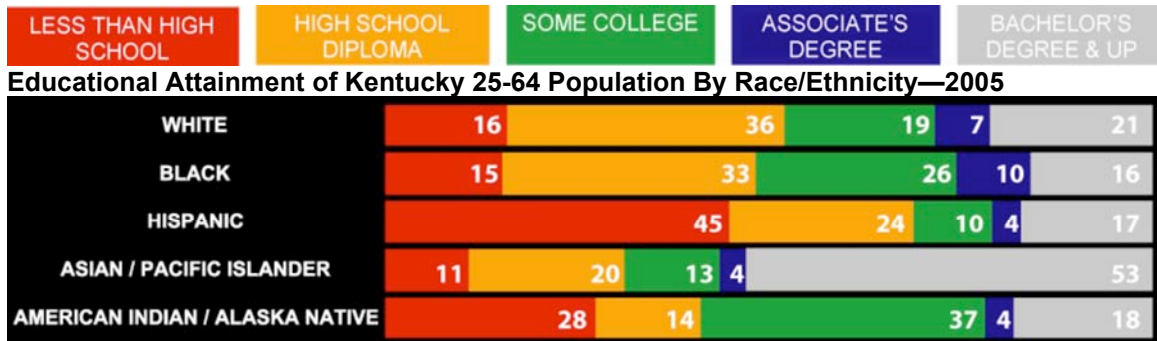
### Projected Changes in Kentucky Population by Race/Ethnicity – 2005 to 2025

Age Group	Race/Ethnicity	Change (2005-2025)	Percentage Change
AGE 18-24	WHITE	-35,740	-10%
	BLACK	+1,867	+6%
	HISPANIC	+1,495	+34%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+946	+31%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+13	+2%
AGE 25-44	WHITE	-97,314	-10%
	BLACK	+2,066	+2%
	HISPANIC	+4,189	+33%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+2,360	+22%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+192	+9%
AGE 45-64	WHITE	-2,375	0%
	BLACK	+12,749	+19%
	HISPANIC	+5,522	+76%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+4,043	+55%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+158	+9%

*SOURCE: NCHEMS; estimates calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.*

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Kentucky must address racial and ethnic disparities in the percentage of college-educated adults, particularly with respect to African Americans.



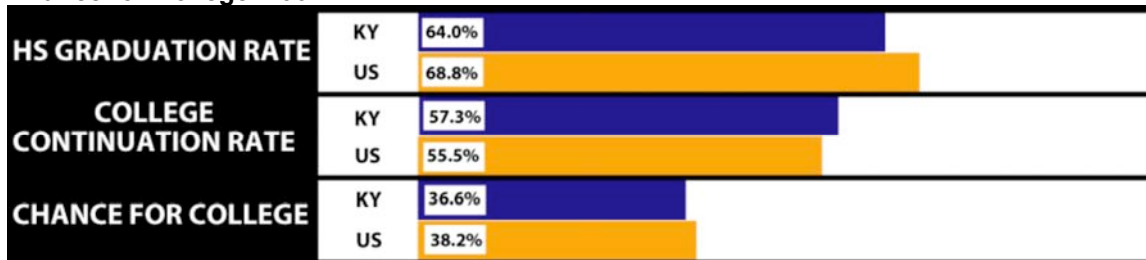
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

NOTE: Figures may not equal 100 due to rounding.

## STUDENT PROGRESS TO AND THROUGH COLLEGE

Kentucky currently stands behind the nation in the percentage of students completing high school but above the nation in the percentage of recent high school graduates going on to college.

### Chance for College—2004



SOURCE: postsecondary.org

NOTE: College Continuation Rate measures the percentage of high school graduates that immediately enrolled in postsecondary education; Chance for College = HS Graduation Rate X College Continuation Rate.

Further along the educational pipeline, Kentucky must increase the proportion of students completing both two- and four-year college programs to be competitive with best-performing states – and nations – by 2025.

### Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled—2005



SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education.

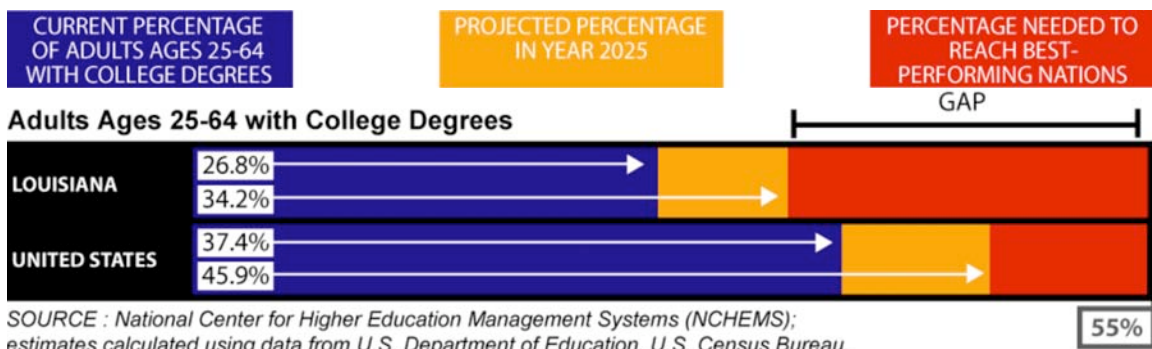


# LOUISIANA

Louisiana’s civic health, prosperity, and success in creating good jobs for its citizens depends on its ability to increase college success for *all* students, including low-income and first generation college-goers, adult learners, and students of color. This profile indicates key demographic, equity and attainment challenges confronting the state.

## A COLLEGE-EDUCATED POPULATION IN LOUISIANA—TODAY AND TOMORROW

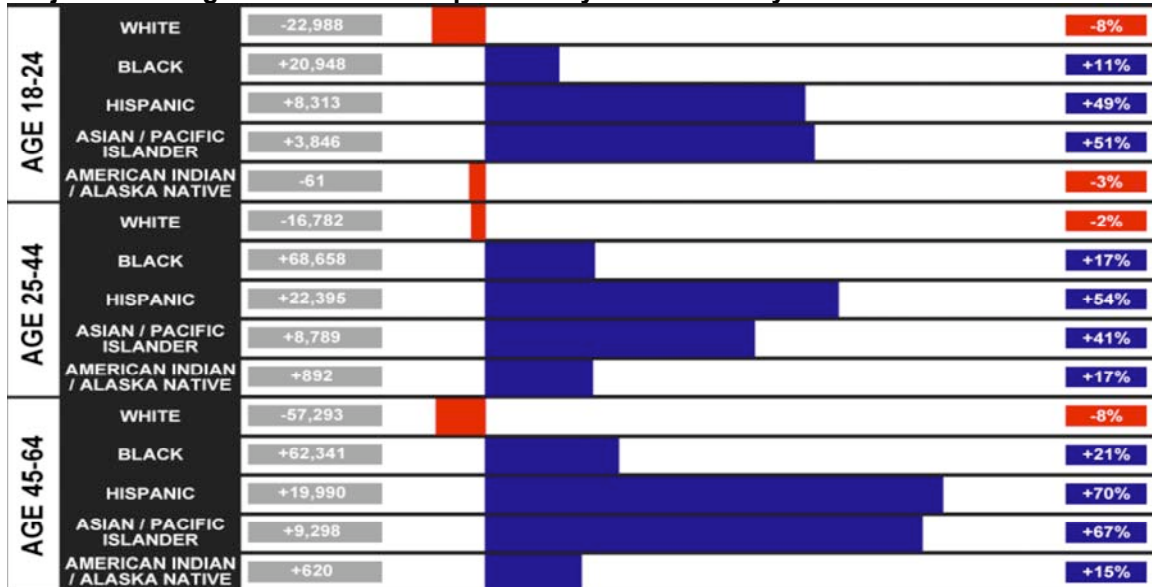
Today, Louisiana ranks substantially behind the nation in the percentage of adults ages 25-64 who have a college degree. Assuming that current trends in college completion and in-migration of college-educated adults continue, Louisiana will remain behind the nation on this measure in 2025. This will leave the state short of the college-educated population it needs to meet workforce demands and compete with best-performing nations.



## A CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

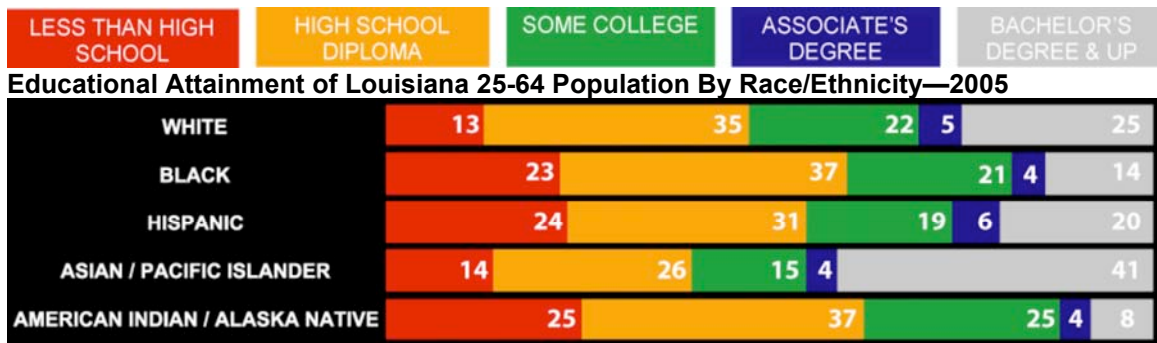
To expand its college-educated population, Louisiana must pay attention to projected demographic changes, especially growth among African Americans, who represent a substantial share of the current population.

### Projected Changes in Louisiana Population by Race/Ethnicity – 2005 to 2025



## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Louisiana must address racial and ethnic disparities in the percentage of college-educated adults, particularly with respect to African Americans.



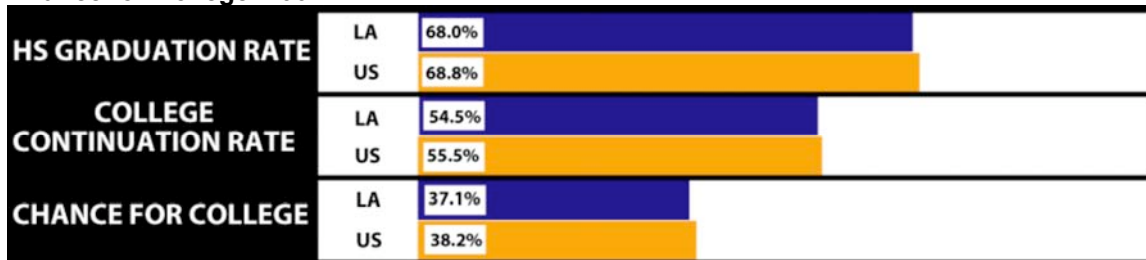
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

NOTE: Figures may not equal 100 due to rounding.

## STUDENT PROGRESS TO AND THROUGH COLLEGE

Louisiana currently performs on par with the nation in the percentage of students completing high school and in the percentage of recent high school graduates going on to college.

### Chance for College—2004



SOURCE: postsecondary.org

NOTE: College Continuation Rate measures the percentage of high school graduates that immediately enrolled in postsecondary education; Chance for College = HS Graduation Rate X College Continuation Rate.

Further along the educational pipeline, Louisiana must increase the proportion of students completing both two- and four-year college programs to be competitive with best-performing states – and nations – by 2025. Louisiana is the lowest-performing state in two-year degree production and one of the lowest-performing states in four-year degree production.

### Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled—2005



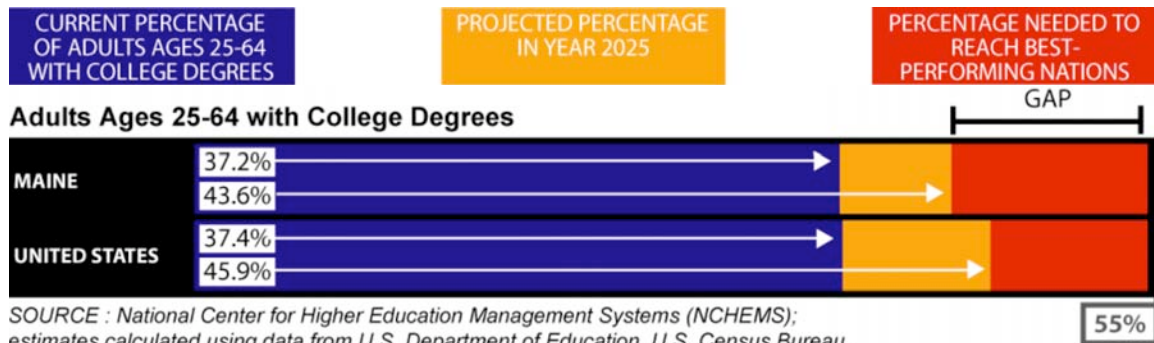
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education.

# MAINE

Maine’s civic health, prosperity, and success in creating good jobs for its citizens depends on its ability to increase college success for *all* students, including low-income and first generation college-goers, adult learners, and students of color. This profile indicates key demographic, equity and attainment challenges confronting the state.

## A COLLEGE-EDUCATED POPULATION IN MAINE—TODAY AND TOMORROW

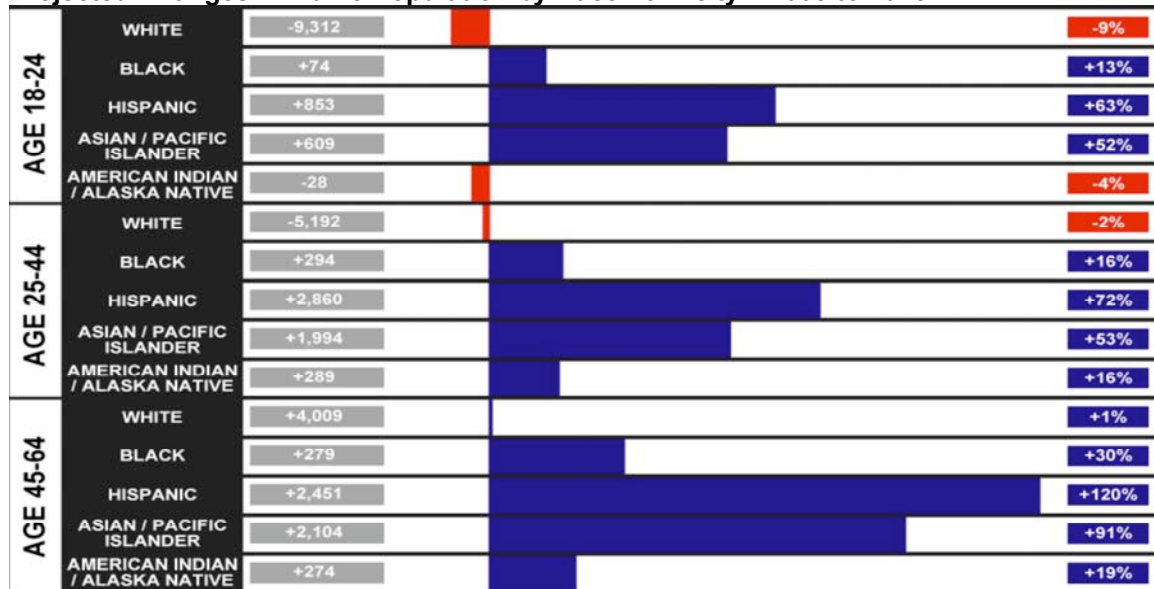
Today, Maine ranks on par with the nation in the percentage of adults ages 25-64 who have a college degree. Assuming that current trends in college completion and in-migration of college-educated adults continue, Maine is expected to fall behind the nation on this measure by 2025. This will leave the state short of the college-educated population it needs to meet workforce demands and compete with best-performing nations.



## A CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

To expand its college-educated population, Maine must pay attention to projected demographic changes, especially an overall decline in its college-age population (18-24).

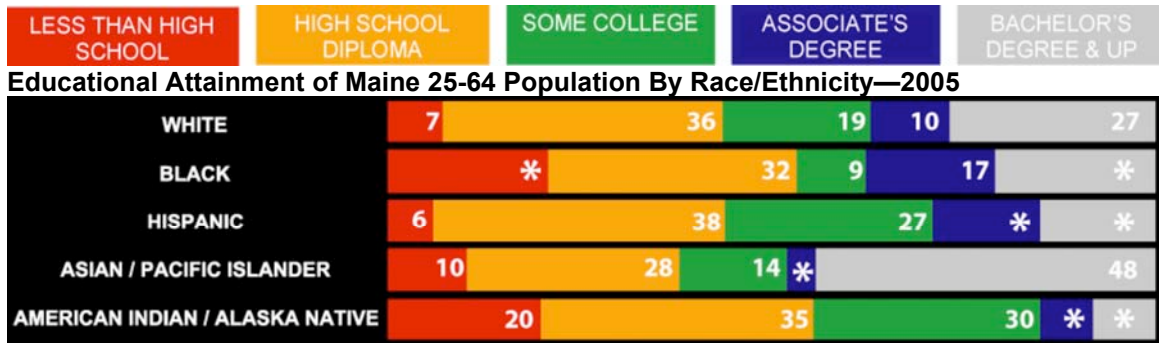
### Projected Changes in Maine Population by Race/Ethnicity – 2005 to 2025



SOURCE: NCHEMS; estimates calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Maine must address racial and ethnic disparities in the percentage of college-educated adults, even though the state currently has comparatively few students of color.



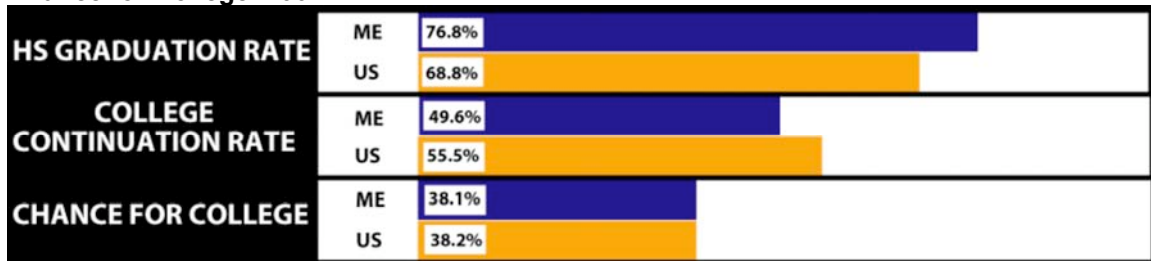
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

NOTES: (A) Figures may not equal 100 due to rounding; (B) "\*" denotes data not available due to small sample size.

## STUDENT PROGRESS TO AND THROUGH COLLEGE

Maine currently stands ahead of the nation in the percentage of students completing high school but behind the nation in the percentage of recent high school graduates going on to college.

### Chance for College—2004



SOURCE: postsecondary.org

NOTE: College Continuation Rate measures the percentage of high school graduates that immediately enrolled in postsecondary education; Chance for College = HS Graduation Rate X College Continuation Rate.

Further along the educational pipeline, Maine must increase the proportion of students completing four-year college programs. To be competitive with best-performing states – and nations – by 2025, Maine must make further improvements in two-year degree production, although it is currently one of the best-performing states in the nation.

### Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled—2005



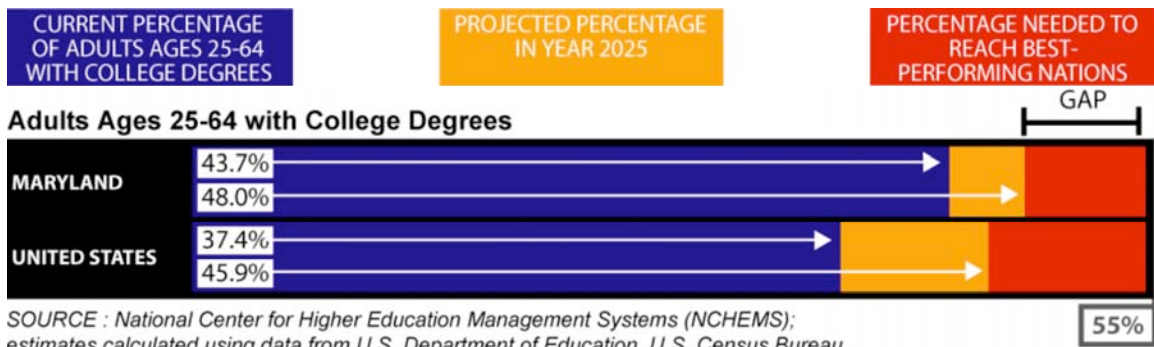
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education.

# MARYLAND

Maryland’s civic health, prosperity, and success in creating good jobs for its citizens depends on its ability to increase college success for *all* students, including low-income and first generation college-goers, adult learners, and students of color. This profile indicates key demographic, equity and attainment challenges confronting the state.

## A COLLEGE-EDUCATED POPULATION IN MARYLAND—TODAY AND TOMORROW

Today, Maryland ranks substantially above the nation in the percentage of adults ages 25-64 who have a college degree. Assuming that current trends in college completion and in-migration of college-educated adults continue, Maryland will fall in national standing on this measure in 2025. This will leave the state short of the college-educated population it needs to meet workforce demands and compete with best-performing nations.



## A CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

To expand its college-educated population, Maryland must pay attention to projected demographic changes, especially growth among African Americans, who represent a substantial share of the current population.

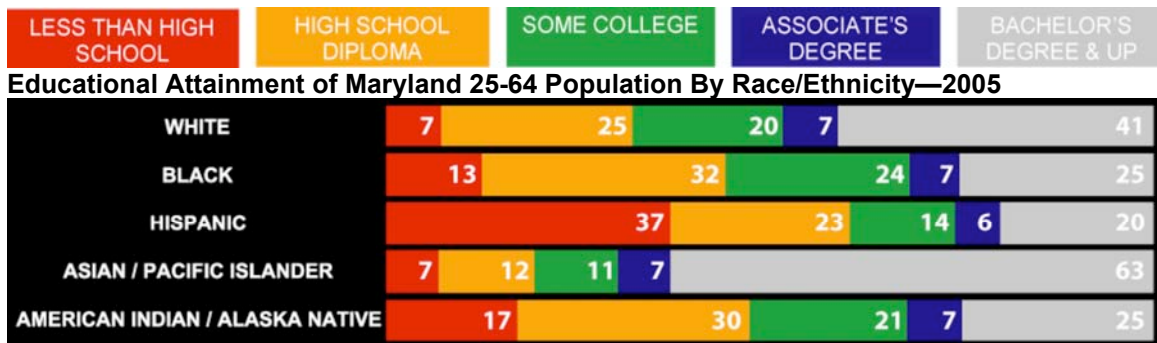
### Projected Change in Maryland Population by Race/Ethnicity – 2005 to 2025

Age Group	Race/Ethnicity	Change (2005-2025)	% Change
AGE 18-24	WHITE	-27,560	-9%
	BLACK	+37,372	+23%
	HISPANIC	+14,725	+51%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+12,499	+50%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+114	+8%
AGE 25-44	WHITE	-38,318	-4%
	BLACK	+84,890	+18%
	HISPANIC	+47,207	+51%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+37,764	+45%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+807	+17%
AGE 45-64	WHITE	-77,296	-8%
	BLACK	+74,376	+20%
	HISPANIC	+48,775	+104%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+36,255	+64%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	-336	+10%

SOURCE: NCHEMS; estimates calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Maryland must address racial and ethnic disparities in the percentage of college-educated adults, particularly with respect to African Americans.



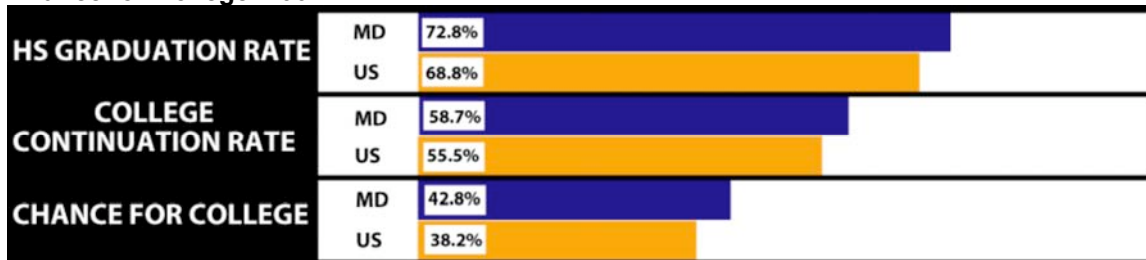
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

NOTE: Figures may not equal 100 due to rounding.

## STUDENT PROGRESS TO AND THROUGH COLLEGE

Maryland currently performs above the nation in the percentage of students completing high school and in the percentage of recent high school graduates going on to college.

### Chance for College—2004



SOURCE: postsecondary.org

NOTE: College Continuation Rate measures the percentage of high school graduates that immediately enrolled in postsecondary education; Chance for College = HS Graduation Rate X College Continuation Rate.

Further along the educational pipeline, Maryland must increase the proportion of students completing two-year college programs. To be competitive with best-performing states – and nations – by 2025, Maryland must make further improvements in four-year degree production, although it is currently one of the best-performing states in the nation.

### Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled—2005



SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education.

# MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts' civic health, prosperity, and success in creating good jobs for its citizens depends on its ability to increase college success for *all* students, including low-income and first generation college-goers, adult learners, and students of color. This profile indicates key demographic, equity and attainment challenges confronting the state.

## A COLLEGE-EDUCATED POPULATION IN MASSACHUSETTS—TODAY AND TOMORROW

Today, Massachusetts is the best-performing state in the nation in the percentage of adults ages 25-64 who have a college degree. Assuming that current trends in college completion and in-migration of college-educated adults continue, the state will remain one of the best-performing on this measure in 2025. This will also place the state in a solid position to meet workforce demands and compete with best-performing nations. However, these estimates assume that Massachusetts will educate its future students at least as effectively as its current students, which may be a challenge given demographic trends and disparities in educational opportunity.



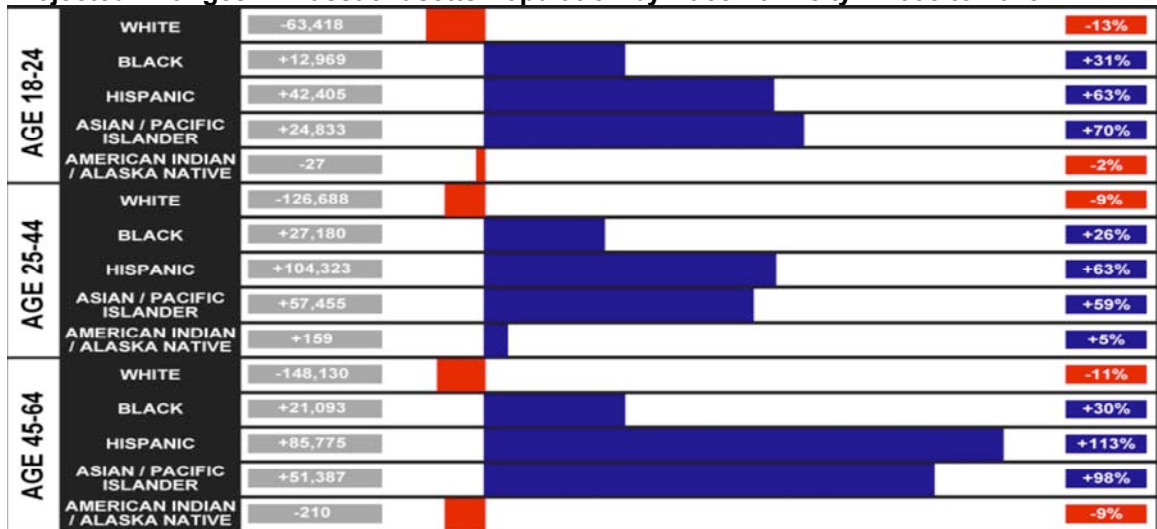
SOURCE : National Center for Higher Education Management Systems (NCHEMS); estimates calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education, U.S. Census Bureau.

55%

## A CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

To expand its college-educated population, Massachusetts must pay attention to projected demographic changes, especially growth among Hispanics, who represent a substantial share of the current population.

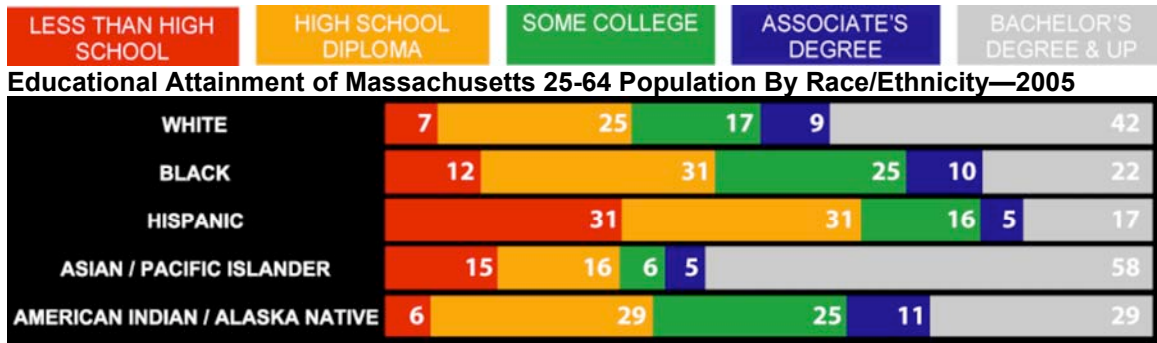
### Projected Changes in Massachusetts Population by Race/Ethnicity – 2005 to 2025



SOURCE: NCHEMS; estimates calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Massachusetts must address racial and ethnic disparities in the percentage of college-educated adults, particularly with respect to Hispanics.

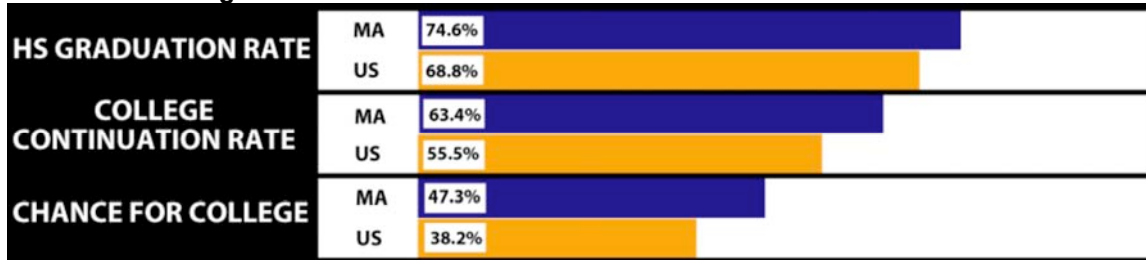


SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.  
NOTE: Figures may not equal 100 due to rounding.

## STUDENT PROGRESS TO AND THROUGH COLLEGE

Massachusetts currently performs ahead of the nation in the percentage of students completing high school and substantially ahead in the percentage of recent high school graduates going on to college.

### Chance for College—2004



SOURCE: postsecondary.org

NOTE: College Continuation Rate measures the percentage of high school graduates that immediately enrolled in postsecondary education; Chance for College = HS Graduation Rate X College Continuation Rate.

Further along the educational pipeline, Massachusetts must increase the proportion of students completing four-year college programs. To be competitive with best-performing states – and nations – by 2025, Massachusetts must make further improvements in two-year degree production, although it is currently one of the best-performing states in the nation.

### Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled—2005



SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education.

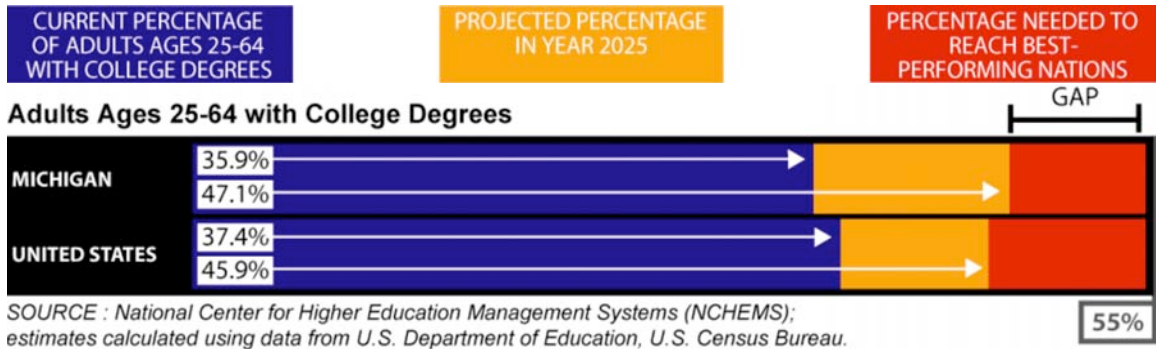


# MICHIGAN

Michigan’s civic health, prosperity, and success in creating good jobs for its citizens depends on its ability to increase college success for *all* students, including low-income and first generation college-goers, adult learners, and students of color. This profile indicates key demographic, equity and attainment challenges confronting the state.

## A COLLEGE-EDUCATED POPULATION IN MICHIGAN—TODAY AND TOMORROW

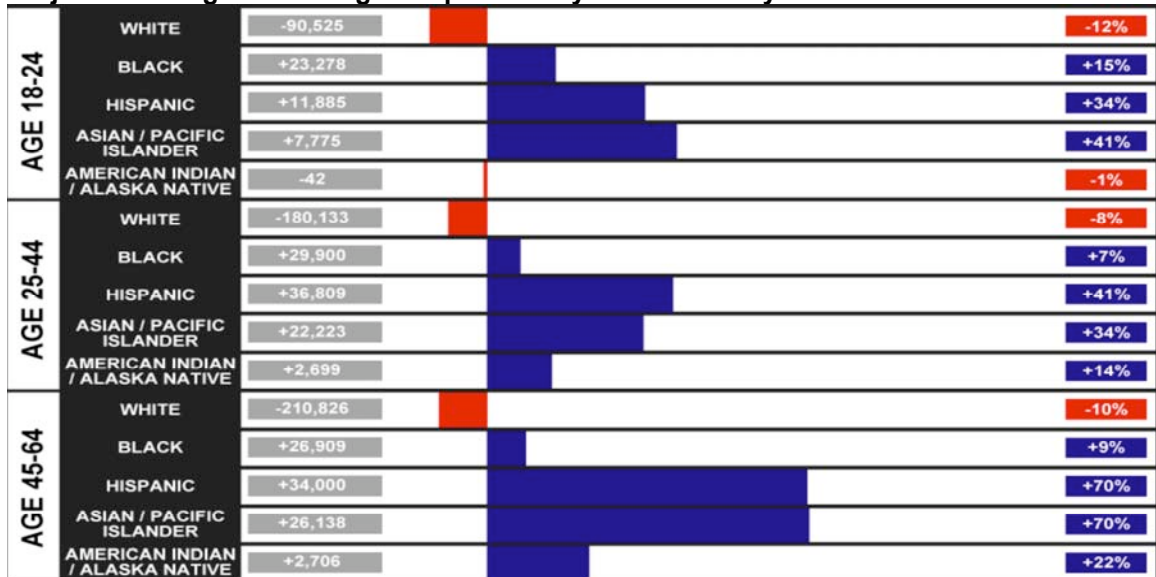
Today, Michigan ranks slightly behind the nation in the percentage of adults ages 25-64 who have a college degree. Assuming that current trends in college completion and in-migration of college-educated adults continue, Michigan is expected to move slightly ahead of the nation on this measure in 2025. However, this will still leave the state short of the college-educated population needed to meet workforce demands and compete with best-performing nations.



## A CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

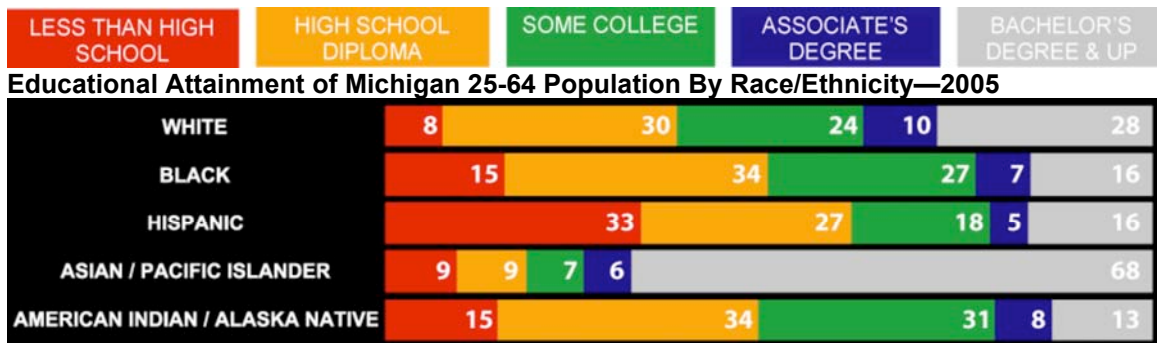
To expand its college-educated population, Michigan must pay attention to projected demographic changes, especially growth among African Americans, who represent a substantial share of the current population, as well as an overall decline in its college- and working-age populations (18-24 and 25-44).

### Projected Changes in Michigan Population by Race/Ethnicity – 2005 to 2025



## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Michigan must address racial and ethnic disparities in the percentage of college-educated adults, particularly with respect to African Americans.



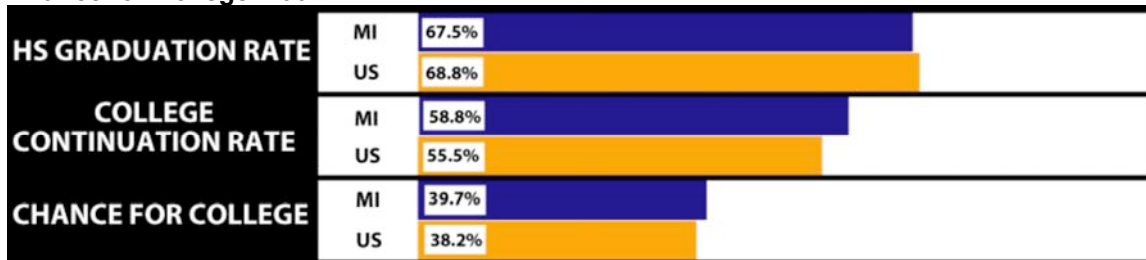
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

NOTE: Figures may not equal 100 due to rounding.

## STUDENT PROGRESS TO AND THROUGH COLLEGE

Michigan currently performs on par with the nation in the percentage of students completing high school and above the nation in the percentage of recent high school graduates going on to college.

### Chance for College—2004



SOURCE: postsecondary.org

NOTE: College Continuation Rate measures the percentage of high school graduates that immediately enrolled in postsecondary education; Chance for College = HS Graduation Rate X College Continuation Rate.

Further along the educational pipeline, Michigan must increase the proportion of students completing both two- and four-year college programs to be competitive with best-performing states – and nations – by 2025.

### Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled—2005



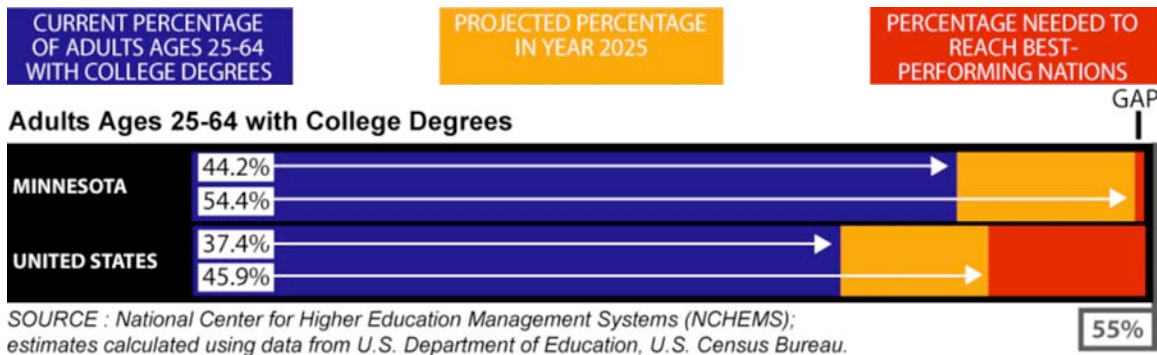
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education.

# MINNESOTA

Minnesota’s civic health, prosperity, and success in creating good jobs for its citizens depends on its ability to increase college success for *all* students, including low-income and first generation college-goers, adult learners, and students of color. This profile indicates key demographic, equity and attainment challenges confronting the state.

## A COLLEGE-EDUCATED POPULATION IN MINNESOTA—TODAY AND TOMORROW

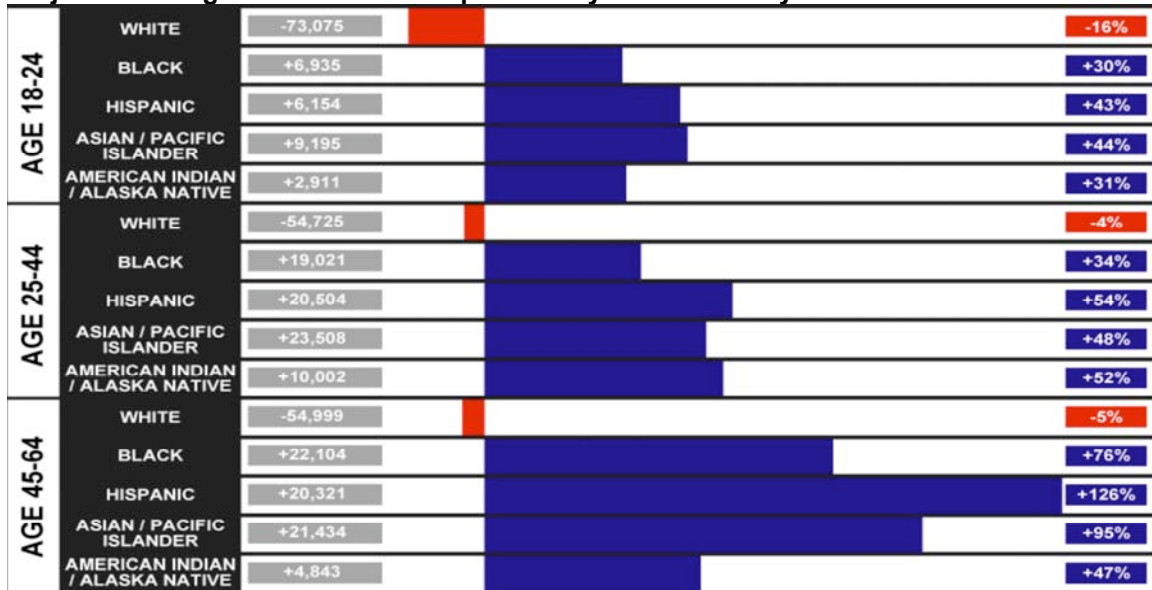
Today, Minnesota is among the best-performing states in the nation in the percentage of adults ages 25-64 who have a college degree. Assuming that current trends in college completion and in-migration of college-educated adults continue, Minnesota will remain ahead of the nation on this measure in 2025. However, this still leaves the state short of the college-educated population needed to meet workforce demands and compete with best-performing nations.



## A CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

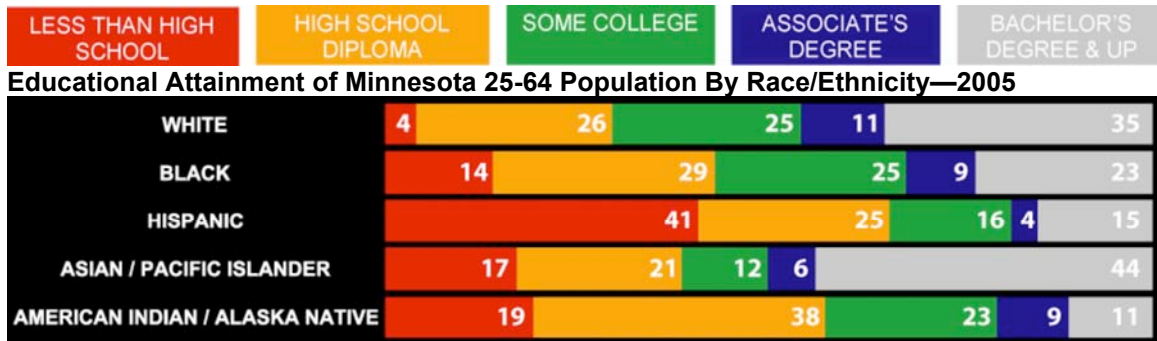
To expand its college-educated population, Minnesota must pay attention to projected demographic changes, especially an overall decline in its college-age population (18-24).

### Projected Changes in Minnesota Population by Race/Ethnicity – 2005 to 2025



## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Minnesota must address racial and ethnic disparities in the percentage of college-educated adults, particularly with respect to Hispanics and African Americans.

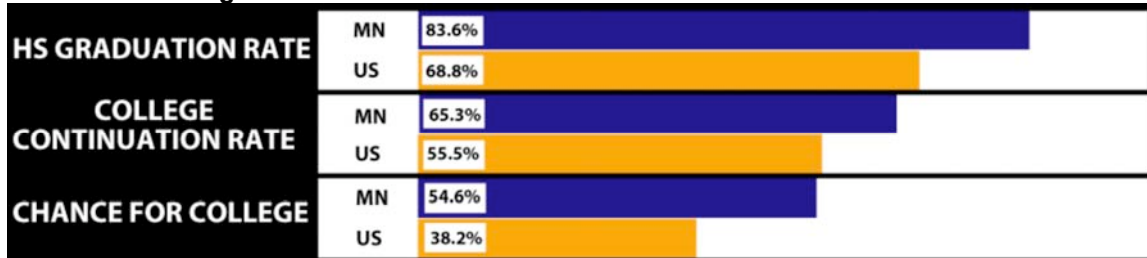


SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.  
NOTE: Figures may not equal 100 due to rounding.

## STUDENT PROGRESS TO AND THROUGH COLLEGE

Minnesota currently stands as one of the best-performing states in the nation in the percentage of students completing high school and in the percentage of recent high school graduates going on to college.

### Chance for College—2004



SOURCE: postsecondary.org

NOTE: College Continuation Rate measures the percentage of high school graduates that immediately enrolled in postsecondary education; Chance for College = HS Graduation Rate X College Continuation Rate.

Further along the educational pipeline, Minnesota must increase the proportion of students completing both two- and four-year college programs to be competitive with best-performing states – and nations – by 2025.

### Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled—2005



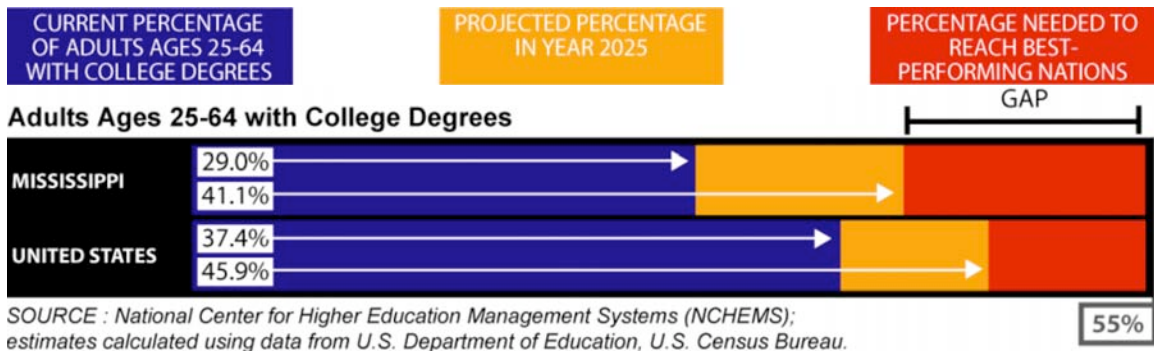
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education.

# MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi’s civic health, prosperity, and success in creating good jobs for its citizens depends on its ability to increase college success for *all* students, including low-income and first generation college-goers, adult learners, and students of color. This profile indicates key demographic, equity and attainment challenges confronting the state.

## A COLLEGE-EDUCATED POPULATION IN MISSISSIPPI—TODAY AND TOMORROW

Today, Mississippi is among the lowest-performing states in the nation in the percentage of adults ages 25-64 who have a college degree. Assuming that current trends in college completion and in-migration of college-educated adults continue, Mississippi will still be substantially behind the nation on this measure in 2025. This will leave the state short of the college-educated population needed to meet workforce demands and compete with best-performing nations.



## A CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

To expand its college-educated population, Mississippi must pay attention to projected demographic changes, especially growth among African Americans, who represent a substantial share of the current population, as well as an overall decline in its college- and working-age populations (18-24 and 25-44).

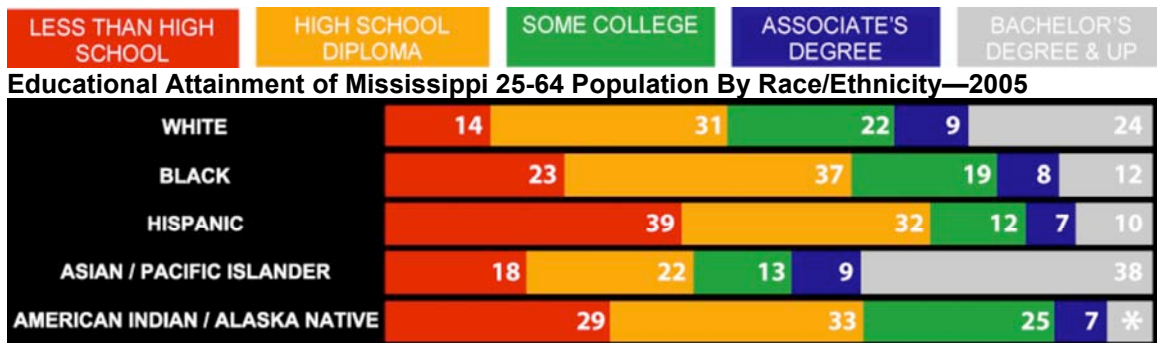
### Projected Changes in Mississippi Population by Race/Ethnicity – 2005 to 2025

Age Group	Race/Ethnicity	Change (2005-2025)	Percentage Change
AGE 18-24	WHITE	-12,956	-8%
	BLACK	-114	0%
	HISPANIC	+983	+32%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+593	+26%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	-179	-19%
AGE 25-44	WHITE	-38,876	-8%
	BLACK	+411	0%
	HISPANIC	+2,548	+30%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+1,419	+19%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	-232	-10%
AGE 45-64	WHITE	+2,716	+1%
	BLACK	+50,535	+24%
	HISPANIC	+4,120	+82%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+2,827	+57%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	-27	-2%

SOURCE: NCHEMS; estimates calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Mississippi must address racial and ethnic disparities in the percentage of college-educated adults, particularly with respect to African Americans.



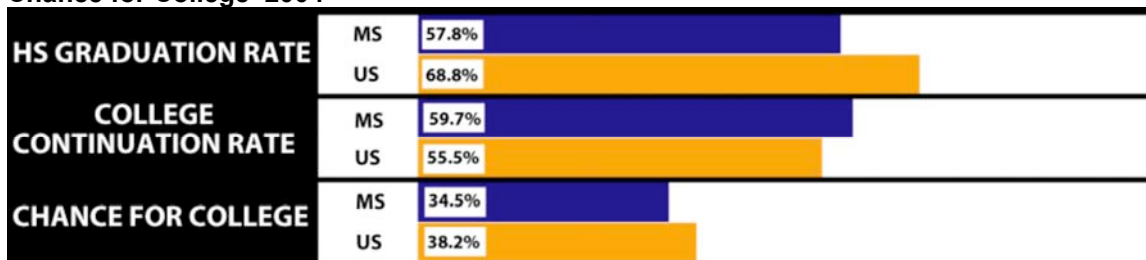
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

NOTES: (A) Figures may not equal 100 due to rounding; (B) "\*" denotes data not available due to small sample size.

## STUDENT PROGRESS TO AND THROUGH COLLEGE

Mississippi currently stands as one of the lowest-performing states in the nation in the percentage of students completing high school but ranks above the nation in the percentage of recent high school graduates going on to college.

### Chance for College—2004



SOURCE: [postsecondary.org](http://postsecondary.org)

NOTE: College Continuation Rate measures the percentage of high school graduates that immediately enrolled in postsecondary education; Chance for College = HS Graduation Rate X College Continuation Rate.

Further along the educational pipeline, Mississippi must increase the proportion of students completing both two- and four-year college programs to be competitive with best-performing states – and nations – by 2025.

### Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled—2005



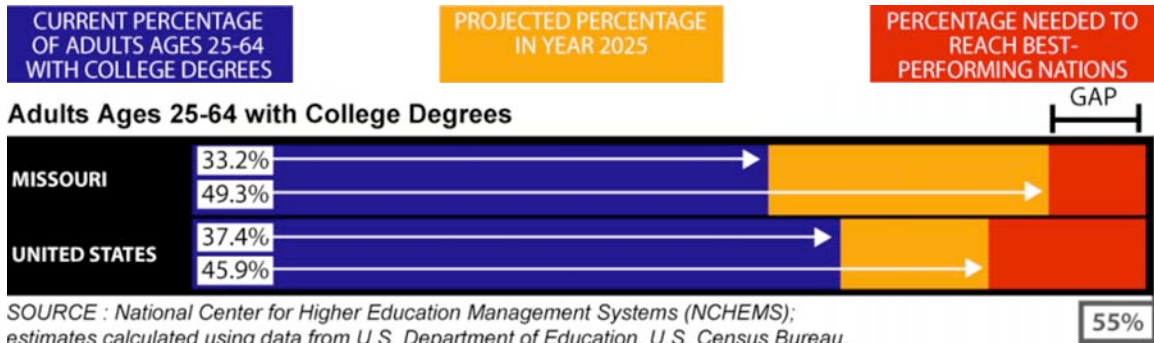
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education.

# MISSOURI

Missouri’s civic health, prosperity, and success in creating good jobs for its citizens depends on its ability to increase college success for *all* students, including low-income and first generation college-goers, adult learners, and students of color. This profile indicates key demographic, equity and attainment challenges confronting the state.

## A COLLEGE-EDUCATED POPULATION IN MISSOURI—TODAY AND TOMORROW

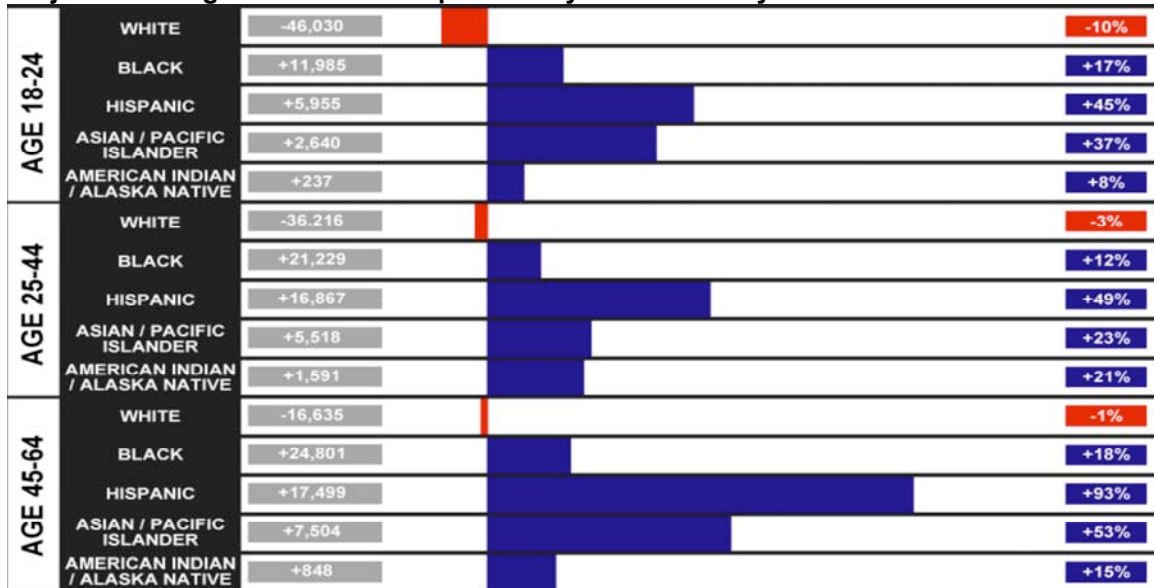
Today, Missouri ranks below the nation in the percentage of adults ages 25-64 who have a college degree. Assuming that current trends in college completion and in-migration of college-educated adults continue, Missouri is expected to substantially improve on this measure in 2025. However, this will still leave the state short of the college-educated population needed to meet workforce demands and compete with best-performing nations.



## A CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

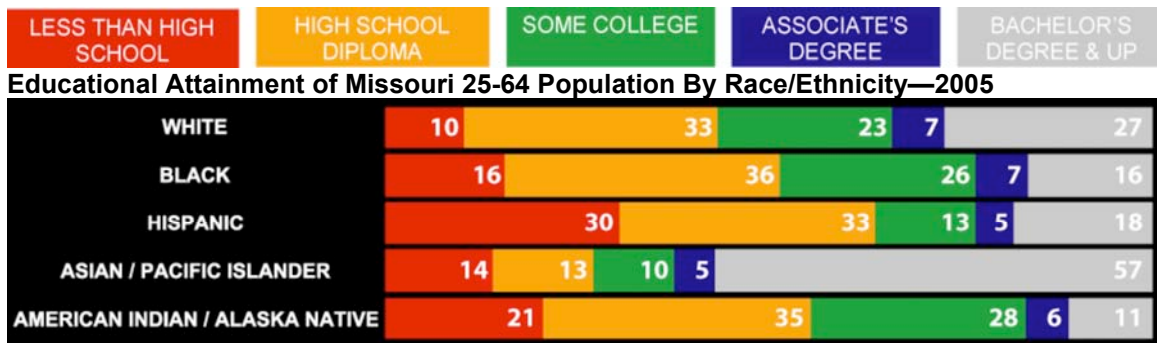
To expand its college-educated population, Missouri must pay attention to projected demographic changes, especially growth among African Americans, who represent a substantial share of the current population, as well as an overall decline in its college-age population (18-24).

### Projected Changes in Missouri Population by Race/Ethnicity – 2005 to 2025



## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Missouri must address racial and ethnic disparities in the percentage of college-educated adults, particularly with respect to African Americans.



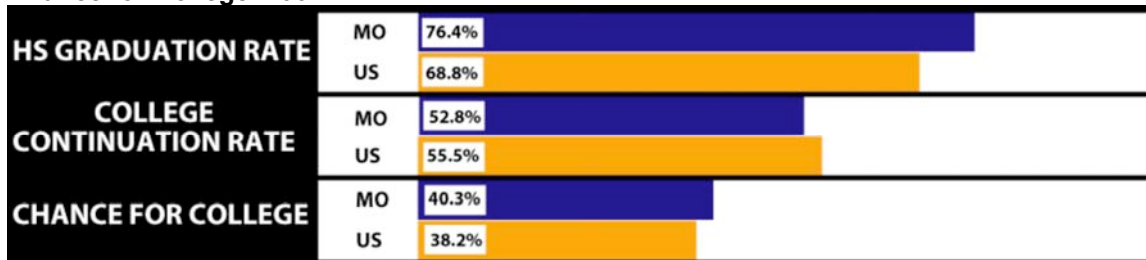
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

NOTE: Figures may not equal 100 due to rounding.

## STUDENT PROGRESS TO AND THROUGH COLLEGE

Missouri currently stands above the nation in the percentage of students completing high school but lags behind the nation in the percentage of recent high school graduates going on to college.

### Chance for College—2004



SOURCE: postsecondary.org

NOTE: College Continuation Rate measures the percentage of high school graduates that immediately enrolled in postsecondary education; Chance for College = HS Graduation Rate X College Continuation Rate.

Further along the educational pipeline, Missouri must increase the proportion of students completing both two- and four-year college programs to be competitive with best-performing states – and nations – by 2025.

### Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled—2005



SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education.

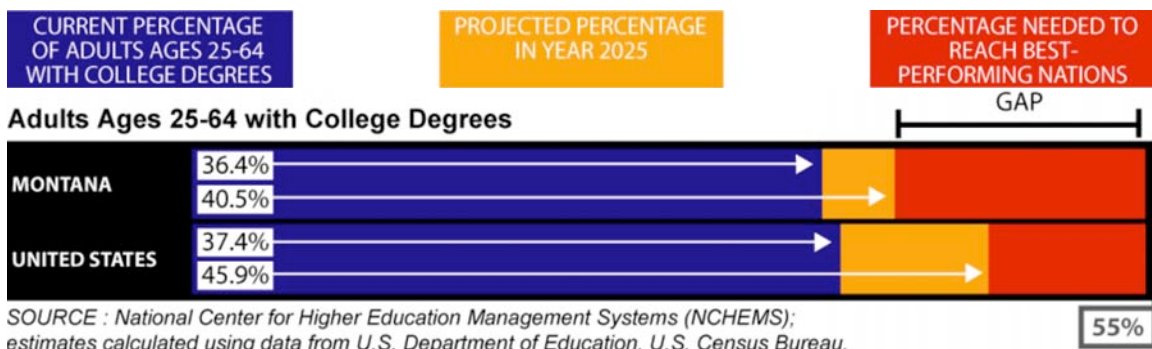


# MONTANA

Montana’s civic health, prosperity, and success in creating good jobs for its citizens depends on its ability to increase college success for *all* students, including low-income and first generation college-goers, adult learners, and students of color. This profile indicates key demographic, equity and attainment challenges confronting the state.

## A COLLEGE-EDUCATED POPULATION IN MONTANA—TODAY AND TOMORROW

Today, Montana ranks slightly behind the nation in the percentage of adults ages 25-64 who have a college degree. Assuming that current trends in college completion and in-migration of college-educated adults continue, Montana is expected to fall further behind the nation on this measure in 2025. This will also leave the state short of the college-educated population needed to meet workforce demands and compete with best-performing nations.



## A CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

To expand its college-educated population, Montana must pay attention to projected demographic changes, especially growth among American Indians, as well as an overall decline in its college- and working-age populations (18-24 and 25-44).

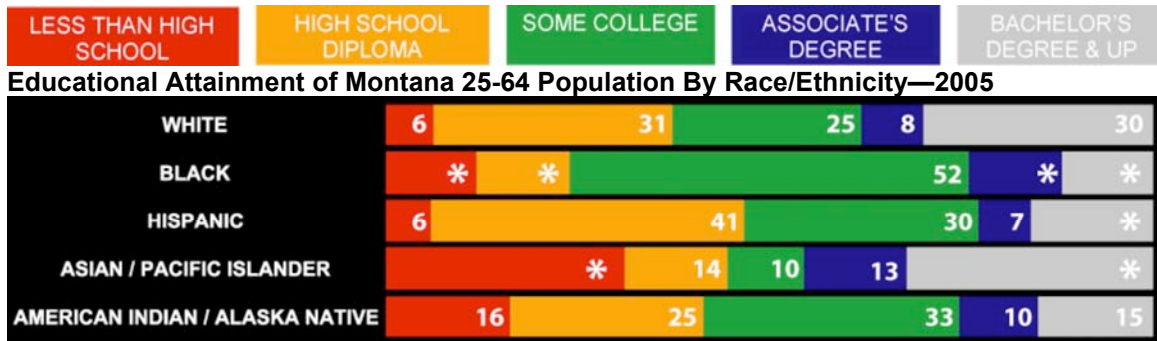
### Projected Changes in Montana Population by Race/Ethnicity – 2005 to 2025

Age Group	Race/Ethnicity	Change (2005-2025)	Percentage Change
AGE 18-24	WHITE	-12,750	-16%
	BLACK	-8	-2%
	HISPANIC	+1,145	+40%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+322	+37%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+2,460	+30%
AGE 25-44	WHITE	-11,992	-5%
	BLACK	+22	+1%
	HISPANIC	+3,658	+48%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+899	+32%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+7,158	+43%
AGE 45-64	WHITE	-20,936	-8%
	BLACK	+114	+19%
	HISPANIC	+3,901	+91%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+1,232	+77%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+3,814	+36%

SOURCE: NCHEMS; estimates calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Montana must address racial and ethnic disparities in the percentage of college-educated adults, particularly with respect to American Indians.



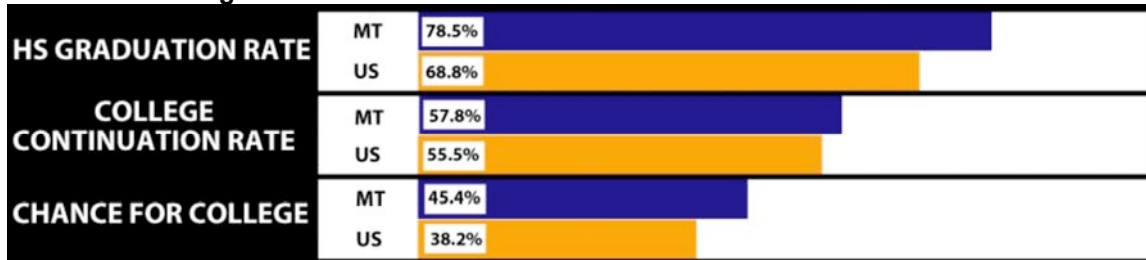
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

NOTES: (A) Figures may not equal 100 due to rounding; (B) "\*" denotes data not available due to small sample size.

## STUDENT PROGRESS TO AND THROUGH COLLEGE

Montana currently stands substantially above the nation in the percentage of students completing high school and above the nation in the percentage of recent high school graduates going on to college.

### Chance for College—2004

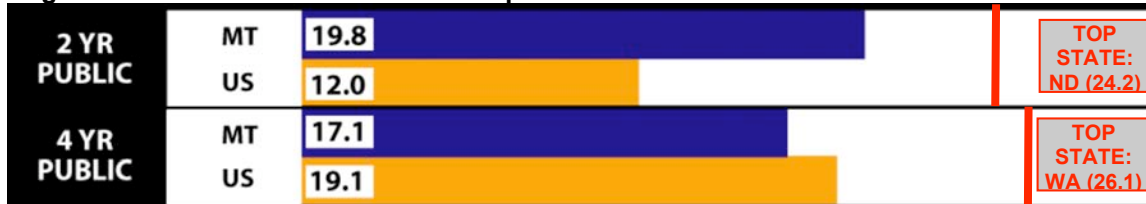


SOURCE: postsecondary.org

NOTE: College Continuation Rate measures the percentage of high school graduates that immediately enrolled in postsecondary education; Chance for College = HS Graduation Rate X College Continuation Rate.

Further along the educational pipeline, Montana must increase the proportion of students completing four-year college programs. To be competitive with best-performing states – and nations – by 2025, Montana must make further improvements in two-year college degree production, although it is currently one of the best-performing states in the nation.

### Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled—2005



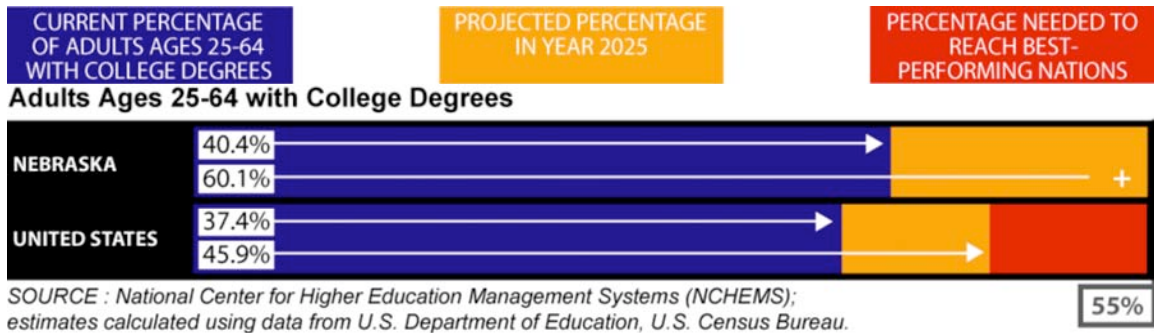
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education.

# NEBRASKA

Nebraska’s civic health, prosperity, and success in creating good jobs for its citizens depends on its ability to increase college success for *all* students, including low-income and first generation college-goers, adult learners, and students of color. This profile indicates key demographic, equity and attainment challenges confronting the state.

## A COLLEGE-EDUCATED POPULATION IN NEBRASKA—TODAY AND TOMORROW

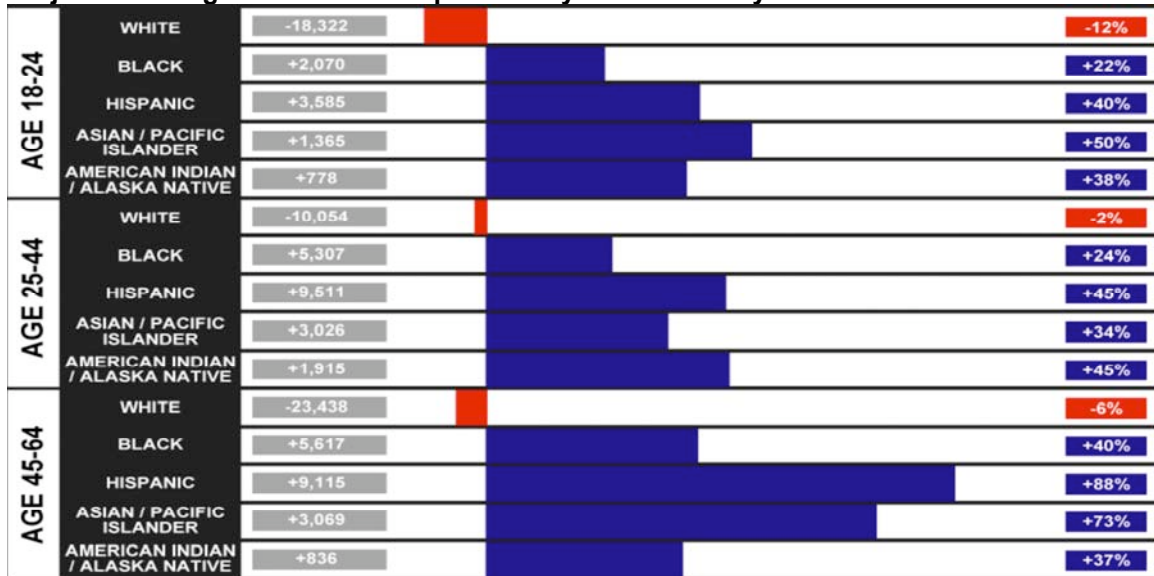
Today, Nebraska ranks slightly ahead of the nation in the percentage of adults ages 25-64 with a college degree. Assuming that current trends in college completion and in-migration of college-educated adults continue, Nebraska will become one of the best-performing on this measure in 2025. This will also place the state in a solid position to meet workforce demands and compete with best-performing nations. However, these estimates assume that Nebraska will educate its future students at least as effectively as its current students, which may be a challenge given demographic trends and disparities in educational opportunity.



## A CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

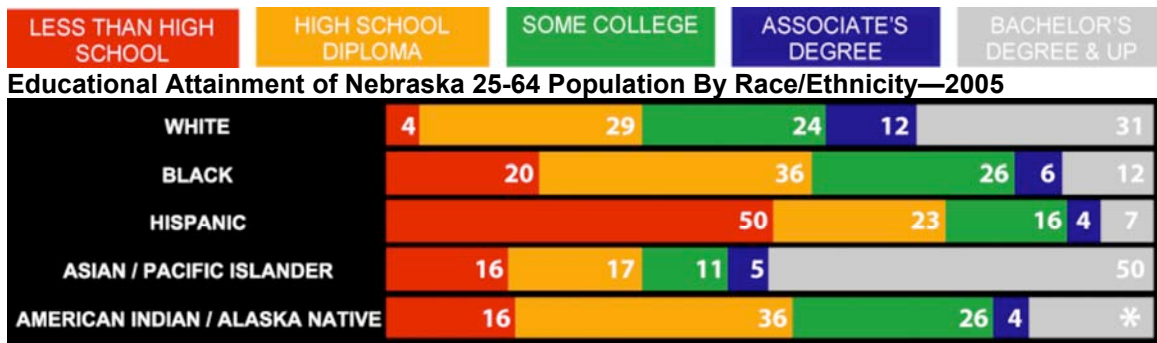
To expand its college-educated population, Nebraska must pay attention to projected demographic changes, especially an overall decline in its college-age population (18-24).

### Projected Change in Nebraska Population by Race/Ethnicity – 2005 to 2025



## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Nebraska must address racial and ethnic disparities in the percentage of college-educated adults, particularly with respect to Hispanics and African Americans.



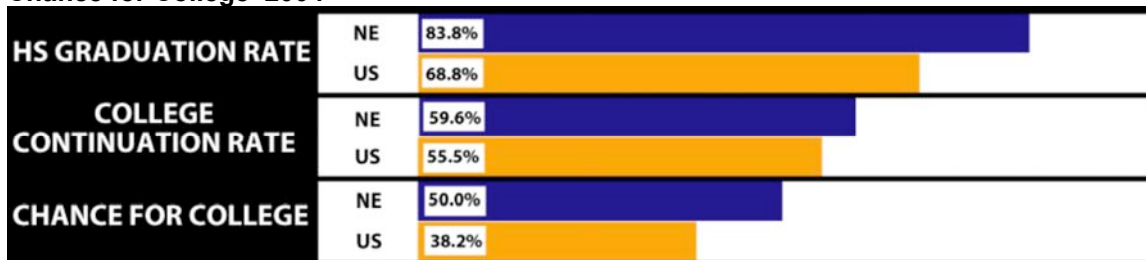
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

NOTES: (A) Figures may not equal 100 due to rounding; (B) "\*" denotes data not available due to small sample size.

## STUDENT PROGRESS TO AND THROUGH COLLEGE

Nebraska currently stands as one of the best-performing states in the nation in the percentage of students completing high school, and stands above the nation in the percentage of recent high school graduates going on to college.

### Chance for College—2004



SOURCE: postsecondary.org

NOTE: College Continuation Rate measures the percentage of high school graduates that immediately enrolled in postsecondary education; Chance for College = HS Graduation Rate X College Continuation Rate.

Further along the educational pipeline, Nebraska must increase the proportion of students completing two- and four-year college programs to be competitive with best-performing states – and nations – by 2025.

### Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled—2005



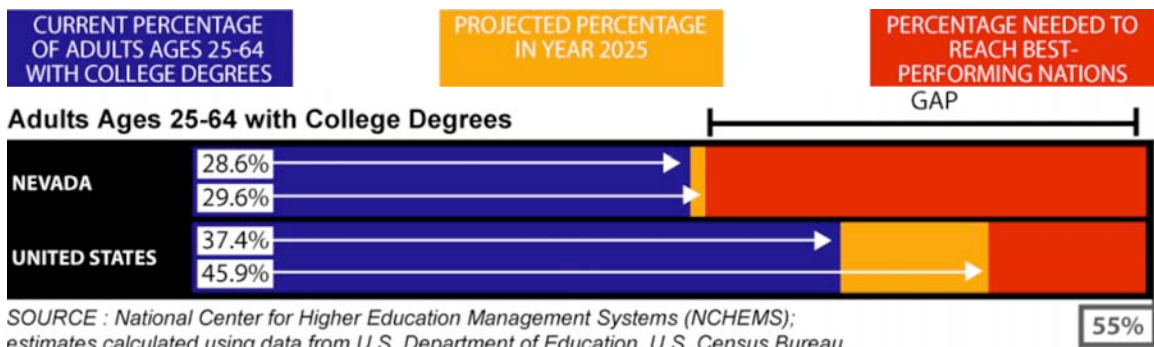
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education.

# NEVADA

Nevada’s civic health, prosperity, and success in creating good jobs for its citizens depends on its ability to increase college success for *all* students, including low-income and first generation college-goers, adult learners, and students of color. This profile indicates key demographic, equity and attainment challenges confronting the state.

## A COLLEGE-EDUCATED POPULATION IN NEVADA—TODAY AND TOMORROW

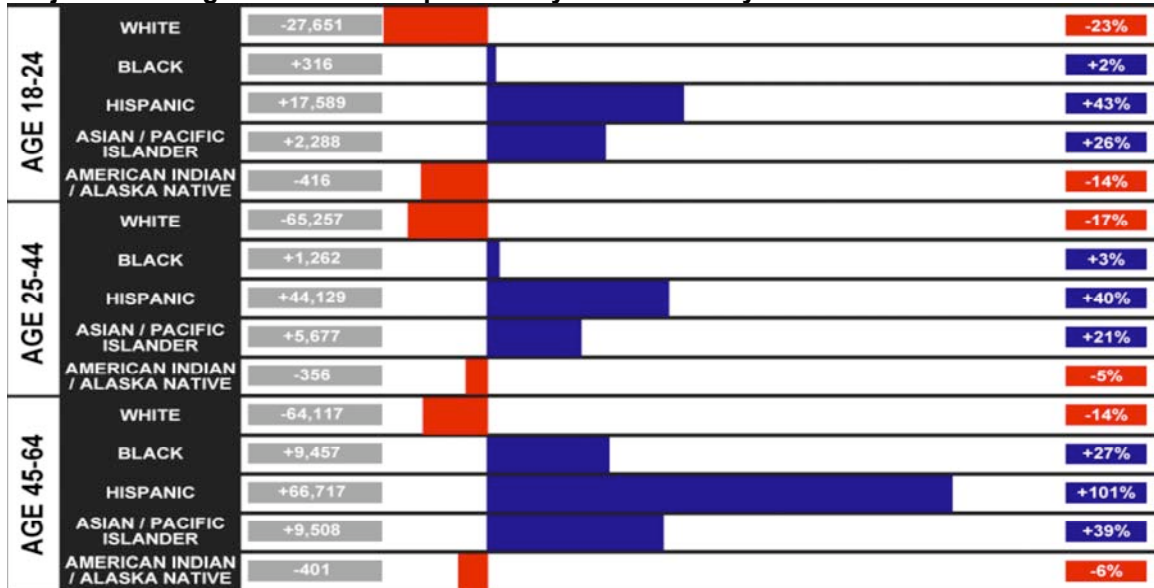
Today, Nevada is among the lowest-performing states in the nation in the percentage of adults ages 25-64 who have a college degree. Assuming that current trends in college completion and in-migration of college-educated adults continue, Nevada will remain one of the lowest-performing on this measure in 2025. This will leave the state short of the college-educated population needed to meet workforce demands and compete with best-performing nations.



## A CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

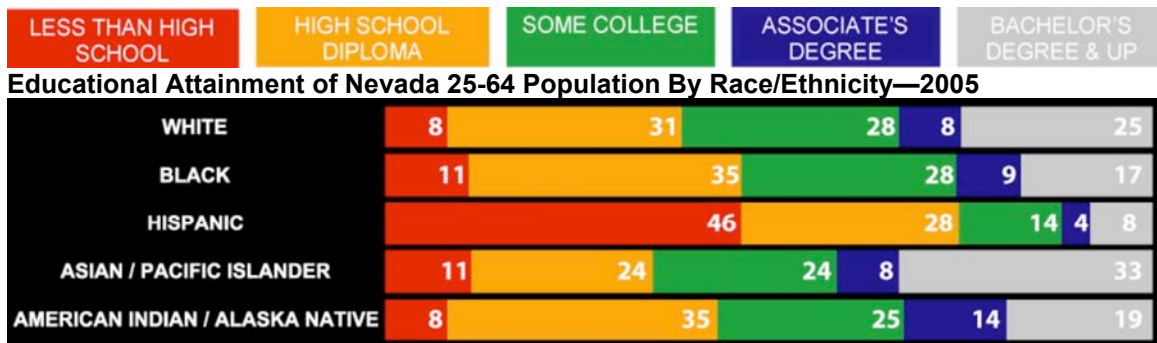
To expand its college-educated population, Nevada must pay attention to projected demographic changes, especially growth among Hispanics, who represent a substantial share of the current population, as well as an overall decline in its college- and working-age populations (18-24 and 25-44).

### Projected Changes in Nevada Population by Race/Ethnicity – 2005 to 2025



## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Nevada must address racial and ethnic disparities in the percentage of college-educated adults, particularly with respect to Hispanics.



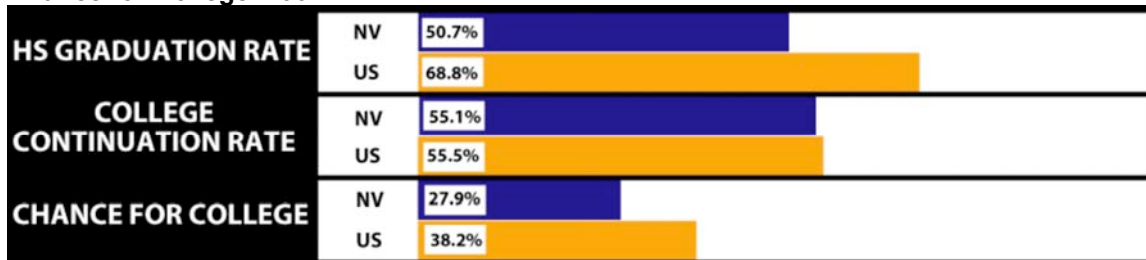
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

NOTE: Figures may not equal 100 due to rounding.

## STUDENT PROGRESS TO AND THROUGH COLLEGE

Nevada currently is the lowest-performing state in the nation in the percentage of students completing high school, but is on par with the nation in the percentage of recent high school graduates going on to college.

### Chance for College—2004



SOURCE: postsecondary.org

NOTE: College Continuation Rate measures the percentage of high school graduates that immediately enrolled in postsecondary education; Chance for College = HS Graduation Rate X College Continuation Rate.

Further along the educational pipeline, Nevada must increase the proportion of students completing both two- and four-year college programs to be competitive with best-performing states – and nations – by 2025. Currently, the state is one of the lowest-performing on both measures.

### Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled—2005



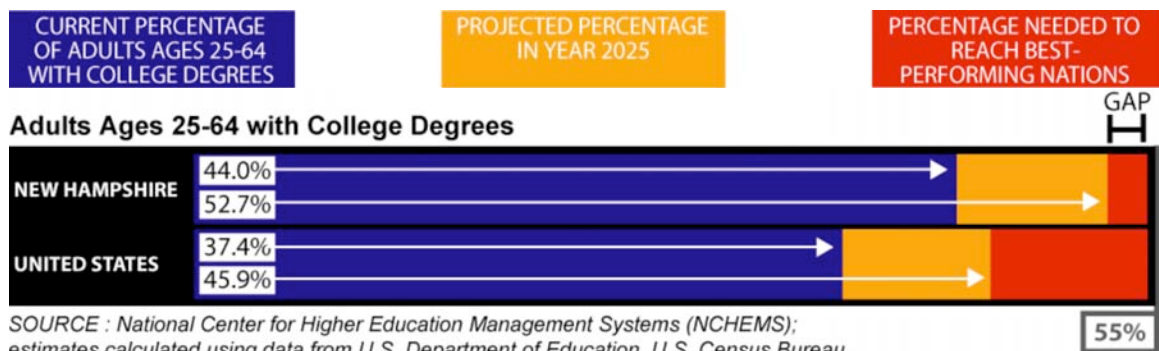
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education.

# NEW HAMPSHIRE

New Hampshire’s civic health, prosperity, and success in creating good jobs for its citizens depends on its ability to increase college success for *all* students, including low-income and first generation college-goers, adult learners, and students of color. This profile indicates key demographic, equity and attainment challenges confronting the state.

## A COLLEGE-EDUCATED POPULATION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE—TODAY AND TOMORROW

Today, New Hampshire ranks substantially above the nation in the percentage of adults ages 25-64 who have a college degree. Assuming that current trends in college completion and in-migration of college-educated adults continue, New Hampshire is expected to fall in national standing on this measure in 2025. This will leave the state short of the college-educated population needed to meet workforce demands and compete with best-performing nations.



## A CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

To expand its college-educated population, New Hampshire must pay attention to projected demographic changes, especially an overall decline in its college-age population (18-24).

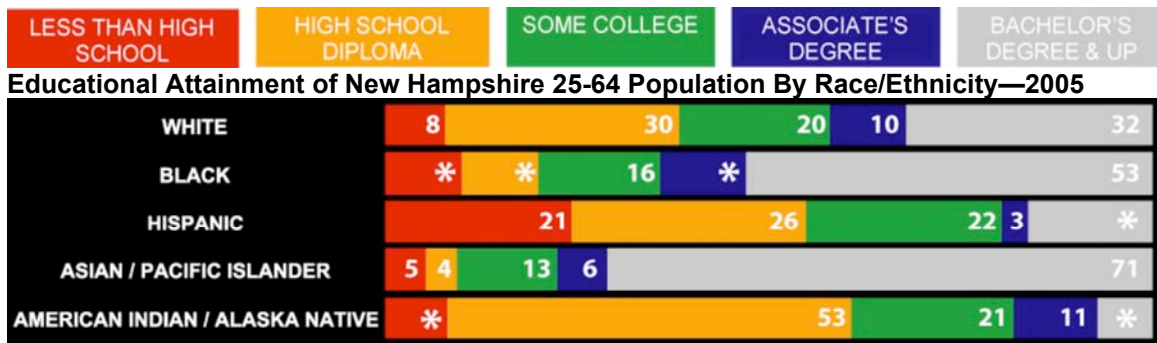
### Projected Changes in New Hampshire Population by Race/Ethnicity – 2005 to 2025

Age Group	Race/Ethnicity	Change (2005-2025)	% Change
AGE 18-24	WHITE	-9,765	-8%
	BLACK	+204	+21%
	HISPANIC	+1,488	+61%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+1,157	+59%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+30	+9%
AGE 25-44	WHITE	+6,829	+2%
	BLACK	+638	+24%
	HISPANIC	+4,678	+65%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+3,446	+56%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+219	+26%
AGE 45-64	WHITE	+6,616	+2%
	BLACK	+509	+33%
	HISPANIC	+3,295	+98%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+2,804	+82%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+70	+13%

SOURCE: NCHEMS; estimates calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

New Hampshire must address racial and ethnic disparities in the percentage of college-educated adults, particularly with respect to Hispanics.



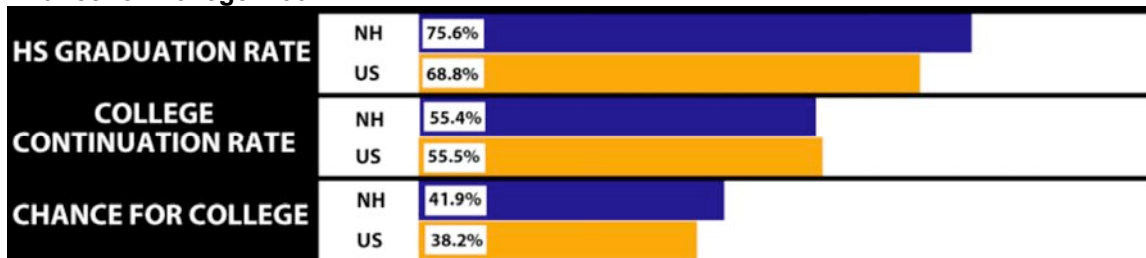
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

NOTES: (A) Figures may not equal 100 due to rounding; (B) "\*" denotes data not available due to small sample size.

## STUDENT PROGRESS TO AND THROUGH COLLEGE

New Hampshire currently stands above the nation in the percentage of students completing high school and is on par with the nation in the percentage of recent high school graduates going on to college.

### Chance for College—2004



SOURCE: postsecondary.org

NOTE: College Continuation Rate measures the percentage of high school graduates that immediately enrolled in postsecondary education; Chance for College = HS Graduation Rate X College Continuation Rate.

Further along the educational pipeline, New Hampshire must increase the proportion of students completing four-year college programs. To be competitive with best-performing states – and nations – by 2025, New Hampshire must make further improvements in two-year college degree production, although it is currently one of the best-performing states in the nation.

### Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled—2005



SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education.

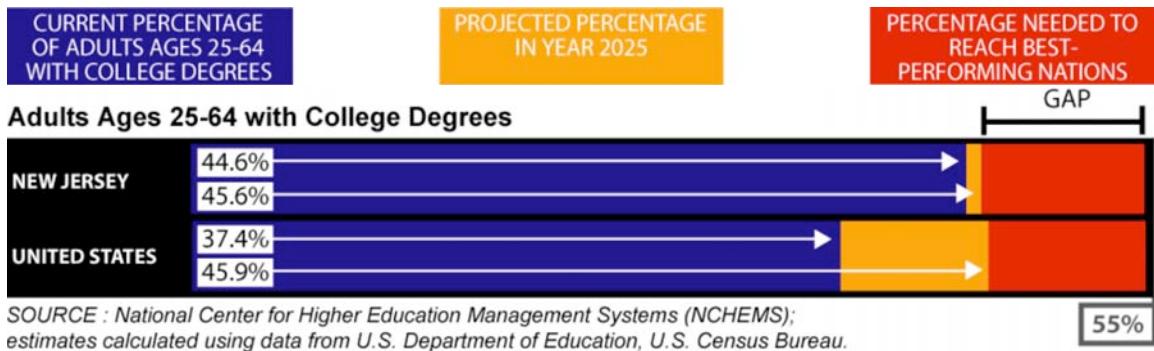


# NEW JERSEY

New Jersey’s civic health, prosperity, and success in creating good jobs for its citizens depends on its ability to increase college success for *all* students, including low-income and first generation college-goers, adult learners, and students of color. This profile indicates key demographic, equity and attainment challenges confronting the state.

## A COLLEGE-EDUCATED POPULATION IN NEW JERSEY—TODAY AND TOMORROW

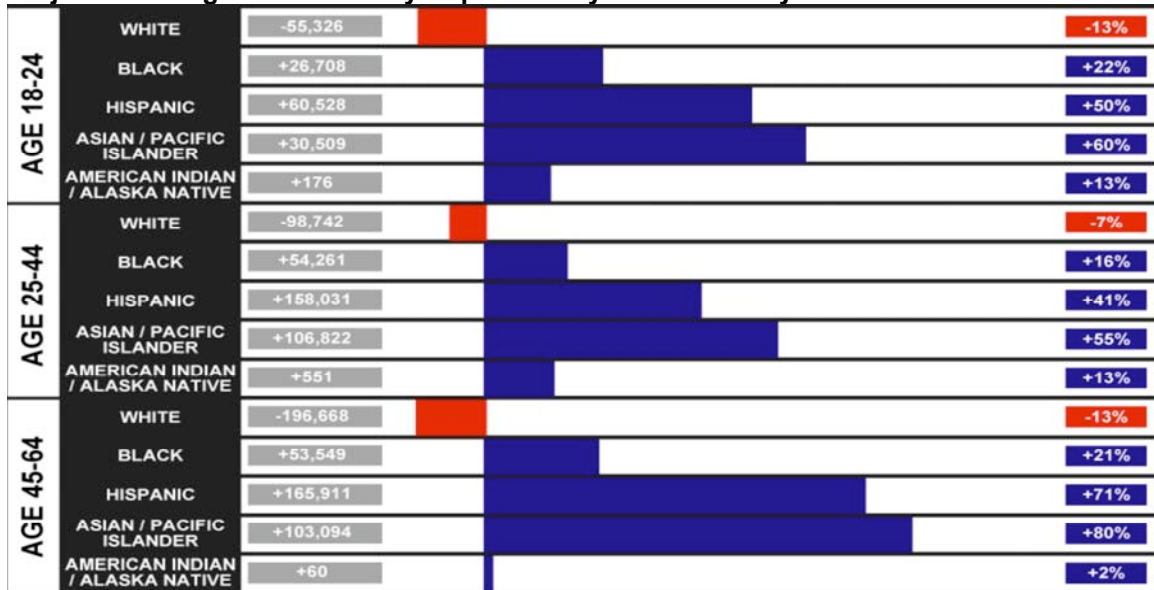
Today, New Jersey is one of the best-performing states in the nation in the percentage of adults ages 25-64 who have a college degree. Assuming that current trends in college completion and in-migration of college-educated adults continue, New Jersey is expected to fall in national standing on this measure in 2025. This will leave the state short of the college-educated population needed to meet workforce demands and compete with best-performing nations.



## A CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

To expand its college-educated population, New Jersey must pay attention to projected demographic changes, especially growth among Hispanics and African Americans, who together represent a substantial share of the current population.

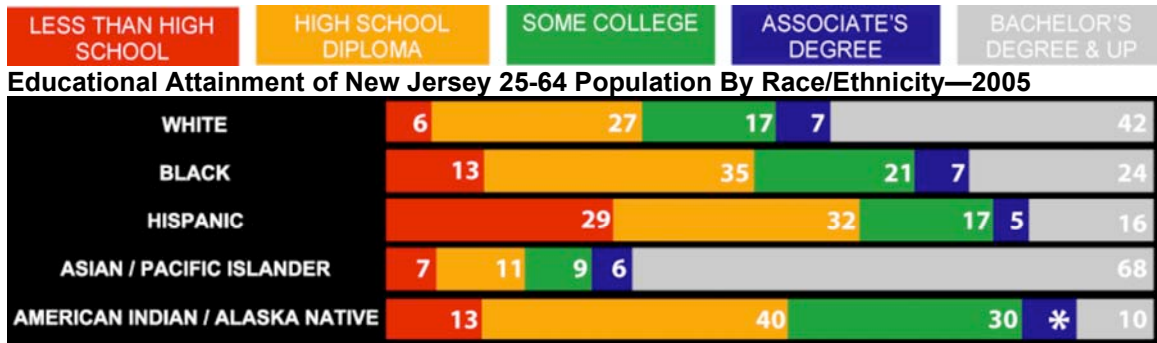
### Projected Change in New Jersey Population by Race/Ethnicity – 2005 to 2025



SOURCE: NCHEMS; estimates calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

New Jersey must address racial and ethnic disparities in the percentage of college-educated adults, particularly with respect to Hispanics and African Americans.



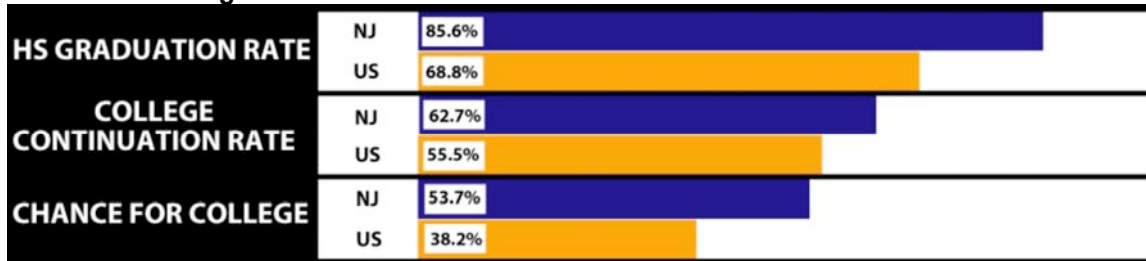
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

NOTES: (A) Figures may not equal 100 due to rounding; (B) "\*" denotes data not available due to small sample size.

## STUDENT PROGRESS TO AND THROUGH COLLEGE

New Jersey currently is the best-performing state in the nation in the percentage of students completing high school, and stands substantially above the nation in the percentage of recent high school graduates going on to college.

### Chance for College—2004

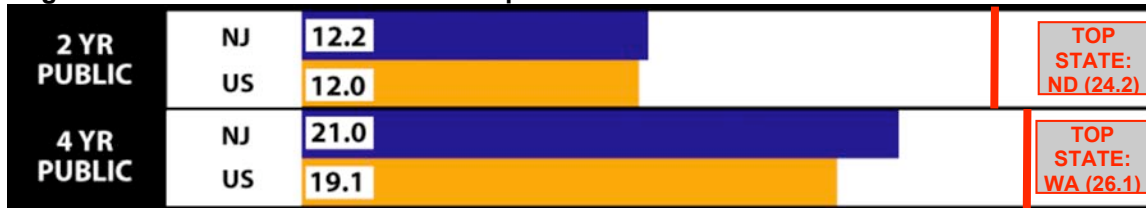


SOURCE: postsecondary.org

NOTE: College Continuation Rate measures the percentage of high school graduates that immediately enrolled in postsecondary education; Chance for College = HS Graduation Rate X College Continuation Rate.

Further along the educational pipeline, New Jersey must increase the proportion of students completing both two- and four-year college programs to be competitive with best-performing states – and nations – by 2025.

### Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled—2005



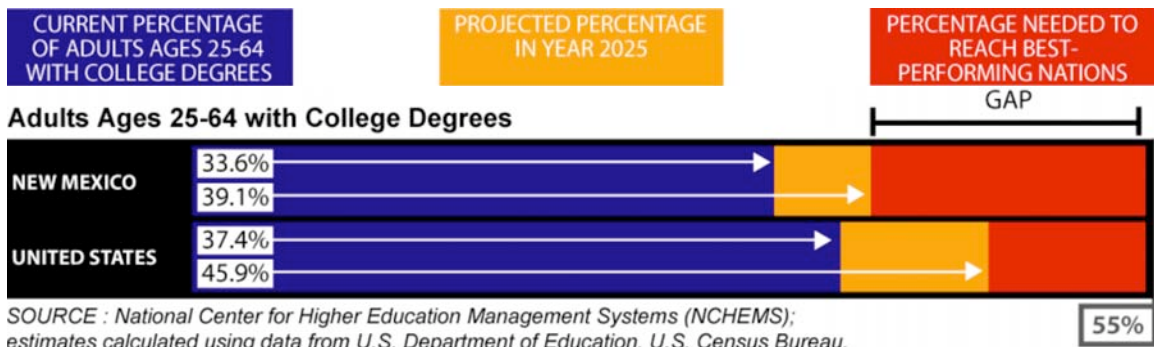
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education.

# NEW MEXICO

New Mexico’s civic health, prosperity, and success in creating good jobs for its citizens depends on its ability to increase college success for *all* students, including low-income and first generation college-goers, adult learners, and students of color. This profile indicates key demographic, equity and attainment challenges confronting the state.

## A COLLEGE-EDUCATED POPULATION IN NEW MEXICO—TODAY AND TOMORROW

Today, New Mexico ranks slightly behind the nation in the percentage of adults ages 25-64 who have a college degree. Assuming that current trends in degree completion and immigration of college-educated adults continue, New Mexico is expected to decline in national standing on this measure in 2025. This will leave the state short of the college-educated population needed to meet workforce demands and compete with best-performing nations.



## A CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

To expand its college-educated population, New Mexico must pay attention to projected demographic changes, especially growth among Hispanics and American Indians, who together represent a substantial share of the current population.

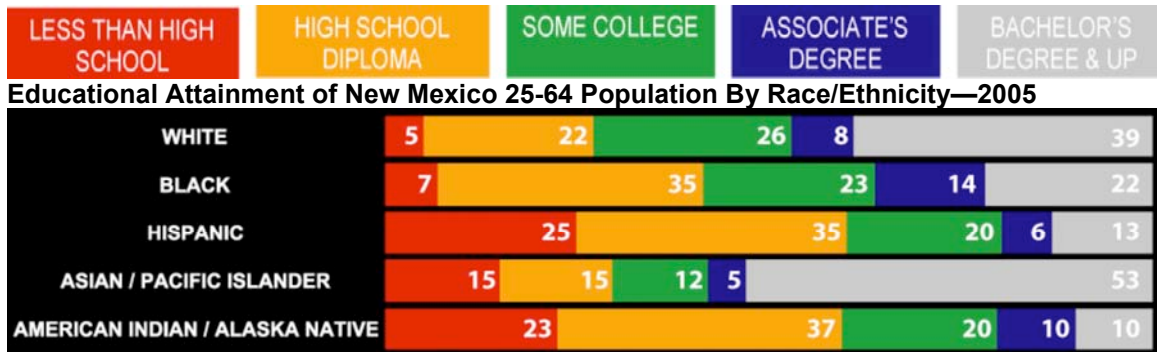
### Projected Changes in New Mexico Population by Race/Ethnicity – 2005 to 2025

Age Group	Race/Ethnicity	Change (2005-2025)	Percentage Change
AGE 18-24	WHITE	-7,395	-9%
	BLACK	+165	+4%
	HISPANIC	+36,116	+39%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+797	+35%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+8,527	+42%
AGE 25-44	WHITE	-6,666	-3%
	BLACK	+753	+7%
	HISPANIC	+97,591	+42%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+2,036	+25%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+21,621	+48%
AGE 45-64	WHITE	-18,970	-7%
	BLACK	+1,615	+20%
	HISPANIC	+88,522	+54%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+2,678	+48%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+11,809	+43%

SOURCE: NCHEMS; estimates calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

New Mexico must address racial and ethnic disparities in the percentage of college-educated adults, particularly with respect to Hispanics and American Indians.



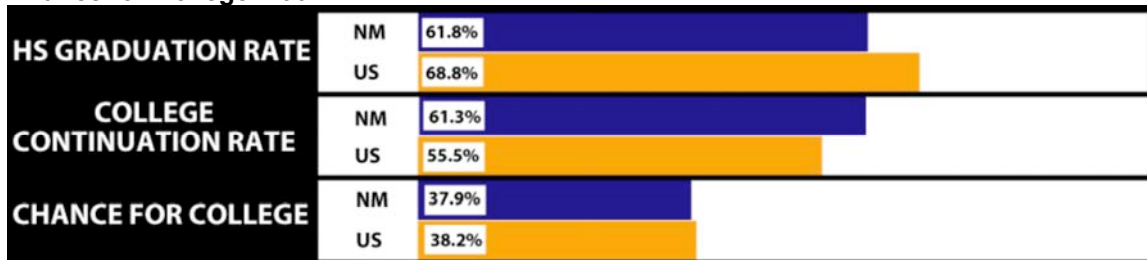
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

NOTE: Figures may not equal 100 due to rounding.

## STUDENT PROGRESS TO AND THROUGH COLLEGE

New Mexico currently stands substantially below the nation in the percentage of students completing high school but ranks ahead of the nation in the percentage of recent high school graduates going on to college.

### Chance for College—2004

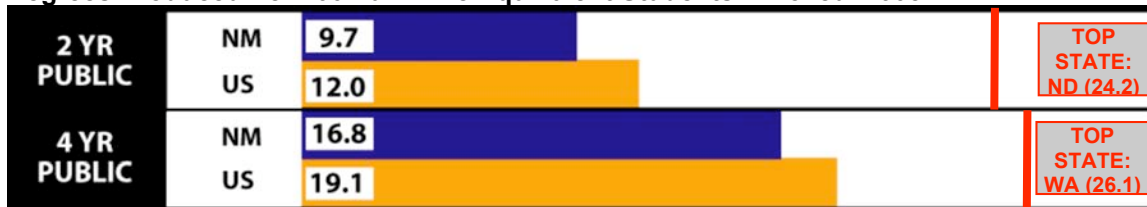


SOURCE: postsecondary.org

NOTE: College Continuation Rate measures the percentage of high school graduates that immediately enrolled in postsecondary education; Chance for College = HS Graduation Rate X College Continuation Rate.

Further along the educational pipeline, New Mexico must increase the proportion of students completing both two- and four-year college programs to be competitive with best-performing states – and nations – by 2025.

### Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled—2005



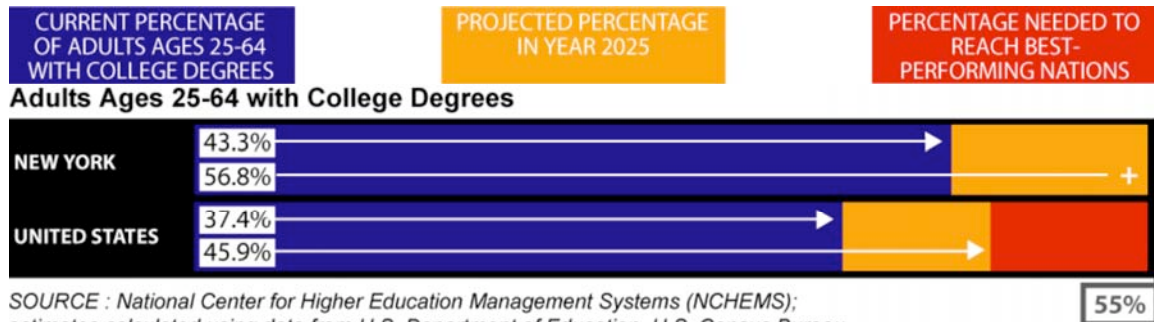
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education.

# NEW YORK

New York’s civic health, prosperity, and success in creating good jobs for its citizens depends on its ability to increase college success for *all* students, including low-income and first generation college-goers, adult learners, and students of color. This profile indicates key demographic, equity and attainment challenges confronting the state.

## A COLLEGE-EDUCATED POPULATION IN NEW YORK—TODAY AND TOMORROW

Today, New York ranks substantially above the nation in the percentage of adults ages 25-64 who have a college degree. Assuming that current trends in college completion and in-migration of college-educated adults continue, New York is expected to remain substantially above the nation on this measure in 2025. This will also place the state in a solid position to meet workforce demands and compete with best-performing nations. However, these estimates assume that New York will educate its future students at least as effectively as its current students, which may be a challenge given demographic trends and disparities in educational opportunity.



## A CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

To expand its college-educated population, New York must pay attention to projected demographic changes, especially growth among Hispanics and African Americans, who together represent a substantial share of the current population.

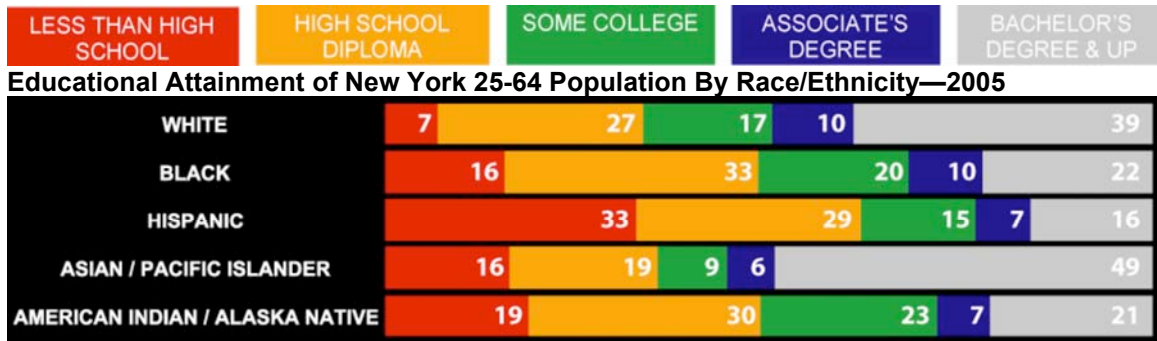
### Projected Changes in New York Population by Race/Ethnicity – 2005 to 2025

Age Group	Race/Ethnicity	Change (2005-2025)	Percentage Change
AGE 18-24	WHITE	-121,445	-12%
	BLACK	+46,082	+16%
	HISPANIC	+133,522	+40%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+67,072	+60%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+317	+5%
AGE 25-44	WHITE	-218,546	-7%
	BLACK	+70,375	+9%
	HISPANIC	+272,616	+30%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+164,079	+45%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+2,556	+15%
AGE 45-64	WHITE	-501,109	-16%
	BLACK	+19,735	+3%
	HISPANIC	+254,428	+43%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+153,583	+57%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+1,618	+14%

SOURCE: NCHEMS; estimates calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

New York must address racial and ethnic disparities in the percentage of college-educated adults, particularly with respect to Hispanics and African Americans.

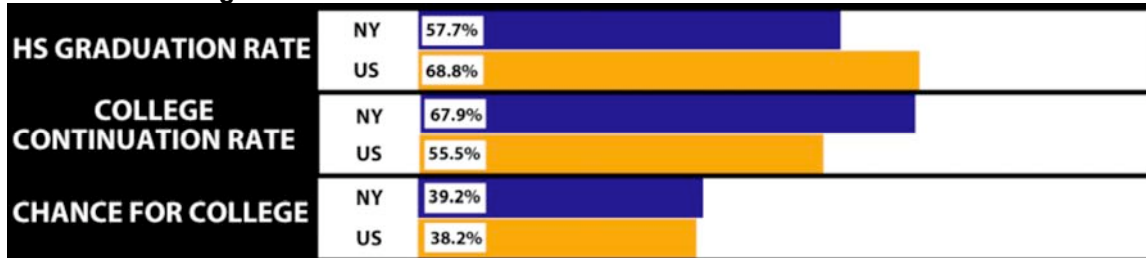


SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.  
NOTE: Figures may not equal 100 due to rounding.

## STUDENT PROGRESS TO AND THROUGH COLLEGE

New York currently is one of the lowest-performing states in the nation in the percentage of students completing high school, but is one of the best-performing states in the percentage of high school graduates going on to college.

### Chance for College—2004



SOURCE: postsecondary.org

NOTE: College Continuation Rate measures the percentage of high school graduates that immediately enrolled in postsecondary education; Chance for College = HS Graduation Rate X College Continuation Rate.

Further along the educational pipeline, the state must increase the proportion of students completing four-year college programs. To be competitive with best-performing states – and nations – by 2025, New York must make further improvements in two-year degree production, although it is currently one of the best-performing states in the nation.

### Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled—2005



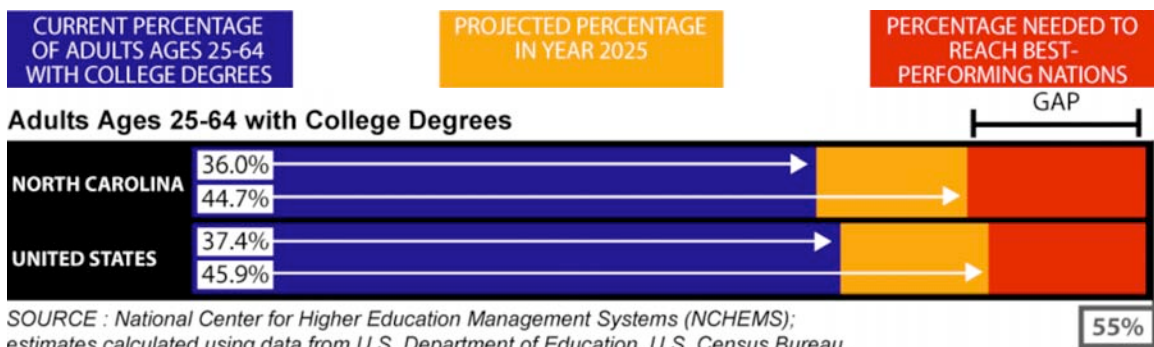
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education.

# NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina’s civic health, prosperity, and success in creating good jobs for its citizens depends on its ability to increase college success for *all* students, including low-income and first generation college-goers, adult learners, and students of color. This profile indicates key demographic, equity and attainment challenges confronting the state.

## A COLLEGE-EDUCATED POPULATION IN NORTH CAROLINA—TODAY AND TOMORROW

Today, North Carolina ranks slightly behind the nation in the percentage of adults ages 25-64 who have a college degree. Assuming that current trends in degree completion and immigration of college-educated adults continue, North Carolina will remain slightly behind the nation on this measure in 2025. This will leave the state short of the college-educated population needed to meet workforce demands and compete with best-performing nations.



## A CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

To expand its college-educated population, North Carolina must pay attention to projected demographic changes, especially growth among African Americans, who represent a substantial share of the current population, as well as an overall decline in its college- and working-age populations (18-24 and 25-44).

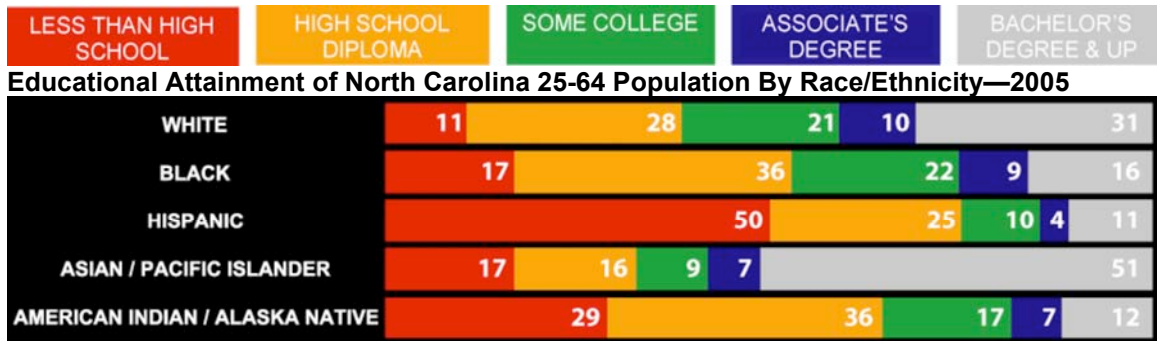
### Projected Changes in North Carolina Population by Race/Ethnicity – 2005 to 2025

Age Group	Race/Ethnicity	Change (2005-2025)	Percentage Change
AGE 18-24	WHITE	-39,800	-7%
	BLACK	+21,713	+11%
	HISPANIC	+5,073	+31%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+4,064	+37%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	-131	-1%
AGE 25-44	WHITE	-83,183	-5%
	BLACK	+48,265	+9%
	HISPANIC	+11,177	+25%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+9,829	+27%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+1,338	+5%
AGE 45-64	WHITE	+80,169	+5%
	BLACK	+99,112	+24%
	HISPANIC	+20,783	+81%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+17,078	+67%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+3,963	+19%

*SOURCE: NCHEMS; estimates calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.*

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

North Carolina must address racial and ethnic disparities in the percentage of college-educated adults, particularly with respect to African Americans.

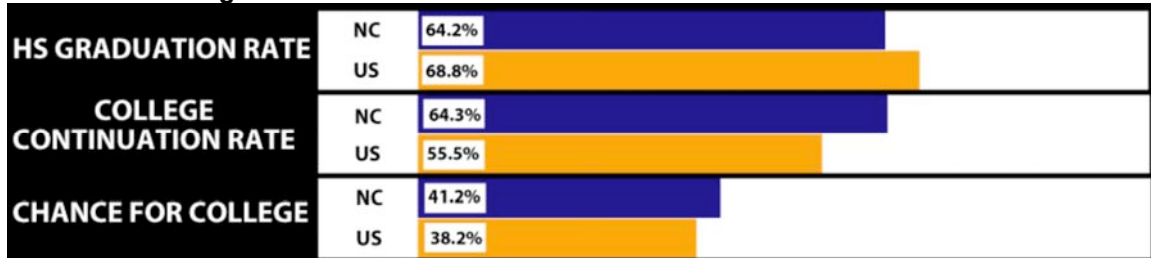


SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.  
NOTE: Figures may not equal 100 due to rounding.

## STUDENT PROGRESS TO AND THROUGH COLLEGE

North Carolina currently stands behind the nation in the percentage of students completing high school but substantially above the nation in the percentage of recent high school graduates going on to college.

### Chance for College—2004



SOURCE: postsecondary.org

NOTE: College Continuation Rate measures the percentage of high school graduates that immediately enrolled in postsecondary education; Chance for College = HS Graduation Rate X College Continuation Rate.

Further along the educational pipeline, North Carolina must increase the proportion of students completing both two- and four-year college programs to be competitive with best-performing states – and nations – by 2025.

### Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled—2005



SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education.

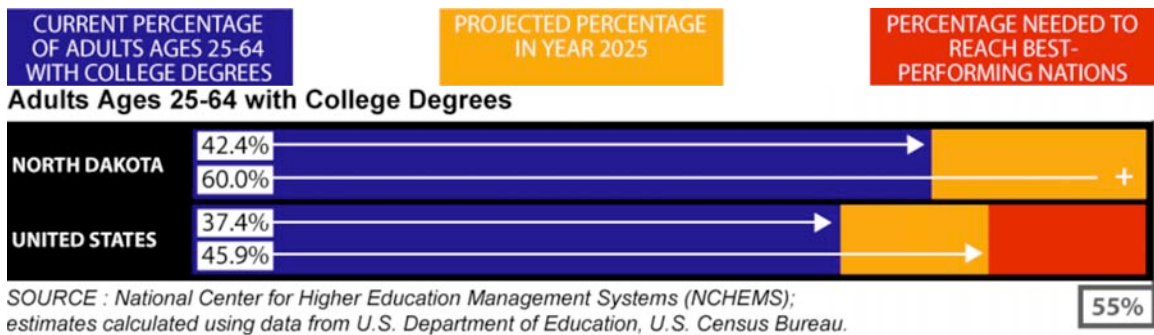


# NORTH DAKOTA

North Dakota’s civic health, prosperity, and success in creating good jobs for its citizens depends on its ability to increase college success for *all* students, including low-income and first generation college-goers, adult learners, and students of color. This profile indicates key demographic, equity and attainment challenges confronting the state.

## A COLLEGE-EDUCATED POPULATION IN NORTH DAKOTA—TODAY AND TOMORROW

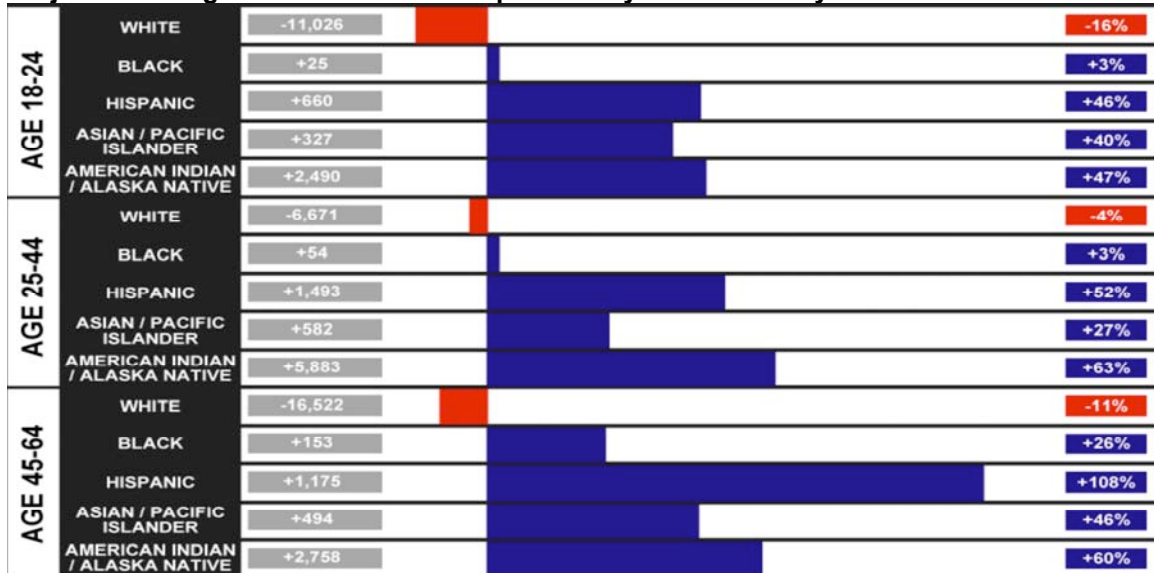
Today, North Dakota ranks ahead of the nation in the percentage of adults ages 25-64 who have a college degree. Assuming that current trends in degree completion and in-migration of college-educated adults continue, North Dakota is expected to increase in national standing on this measure in 2025. This will also place the state in a solid position to meet workforce demands and compete with best-performing nations. However, these estimates assume that North Dakota will educate its future students at least as effectively as its current students, which may be a challenge given disparities in educational opportunity.



## A CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

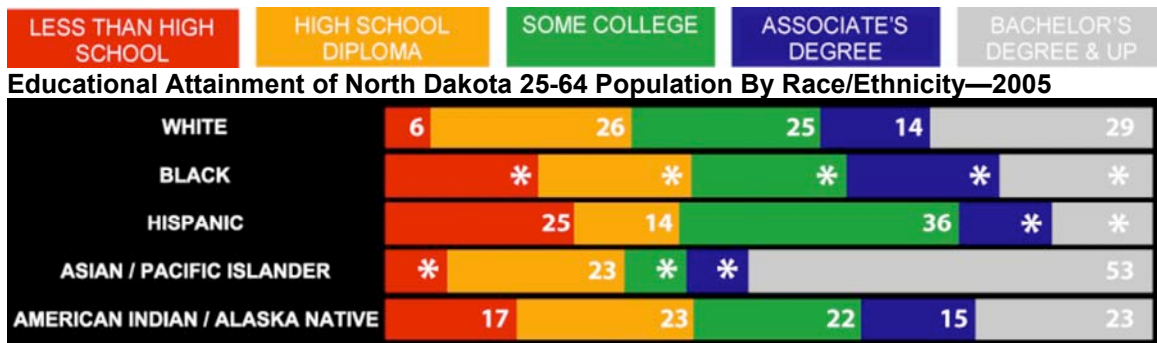
To expand its college-educated population, North Dakota must pay attention to projected changes in its demographics, especially an overall decline in its college-age population (18-24).

### Projected Changes in North Dakota Population by Race/Ethnicity – 2005 to 2025



## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

North Dakota must address racial and ethnic disparities in the percentage of college-educated adults, particularly with respect to American Indians.



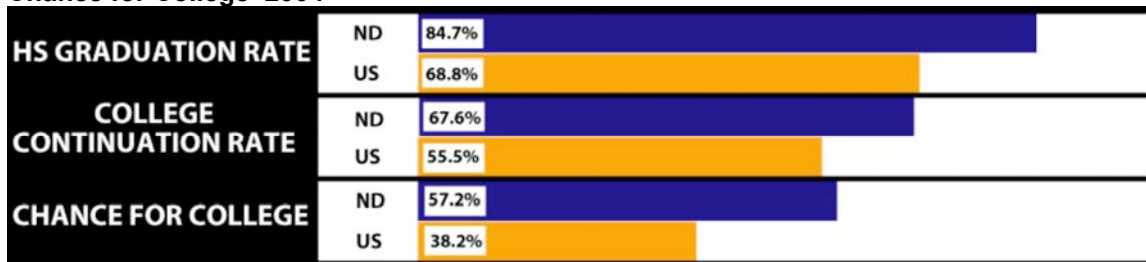
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

NOTES: (A) Figures may not equal 100 due to rounding; (B) "\*" denotes data not available due to small sample size.

## STUDENT PROGRESS TO AND THROUGH COLLEGE

North Dakota currently is one of the best-performing states in the nation in the percentage of students completing high school and in the percentage of recent high school graduates going on to college.

### Chance for College—2004



SOURCE: postsecondary.org

NOTE: College Continuation Rate measures the percentage of high school graduates that immediately enrolled in postsecondary education; Chance for College = HS Graduation Rate X College Continuation Rate.

Further along the educational pipeline, North Dakota must increase the proportion of students completing four-year college programs to be competitive with best-performing states – and nations – by 2025. North Dakota is the top state on two-year degree production.

### Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled—2005



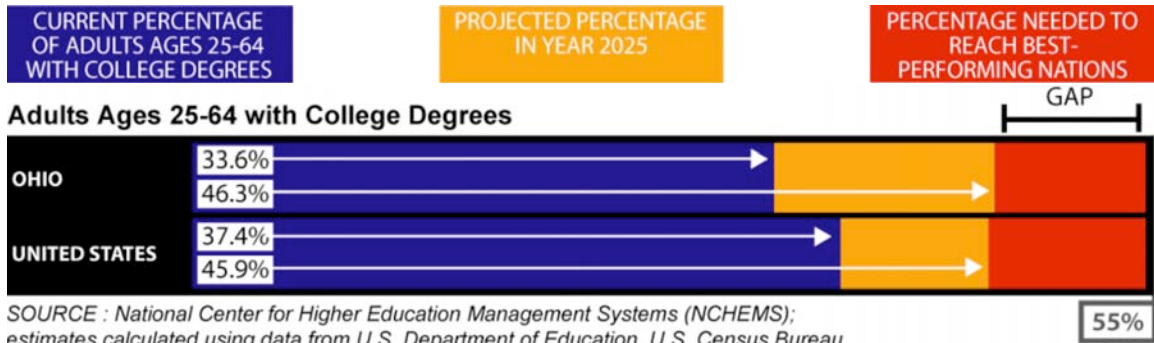
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education.

# OHIO

Ohio’s civic health, prosperity, and success in creating good jobs for its citizens depends on its ability to increase college success for *all* students, including low-income and first generation college-goers, adult learners, and students of color. This profile indicates key demographic, equity and attainment challenges confronting the state.

## A COLLEGE-EDUCATED POPULATION IN OHIO—TODAY AND TOMORROW

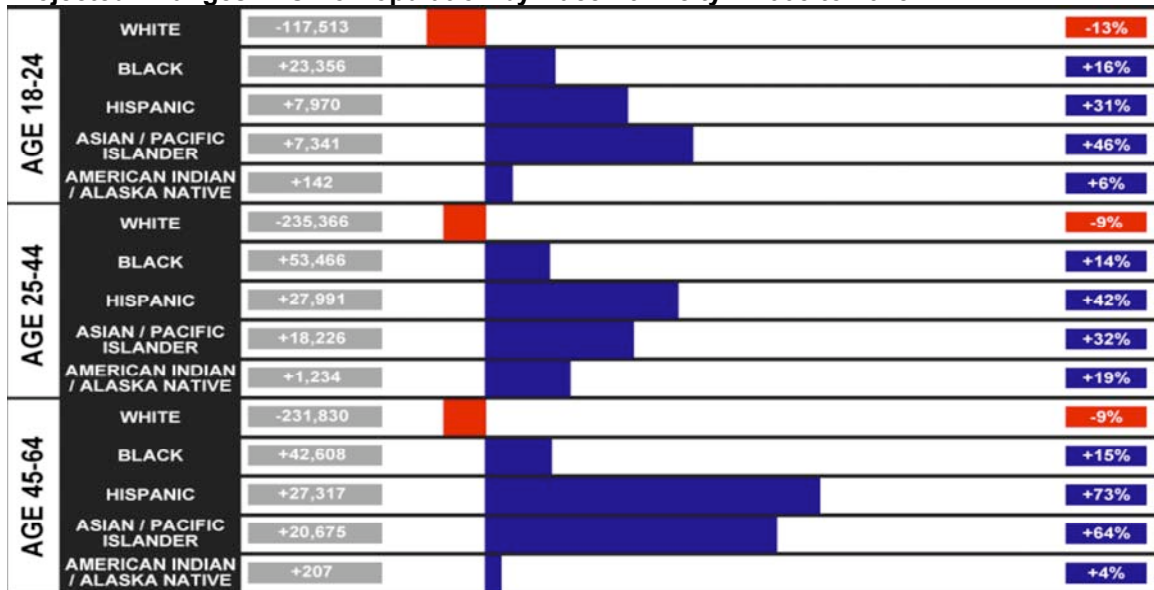
Today, Ohio ranks behind the nation in the percentage of adults ages 25-64 who have a college degree. Assuming that current trends in degree completion and in-migration of college-educated adults continue, Ohio will improve in national standing on this measure in 2025. However, this will still leave the state short of the college-educated population needed to meet workforce demands and compete with best-performing nations.



## A CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

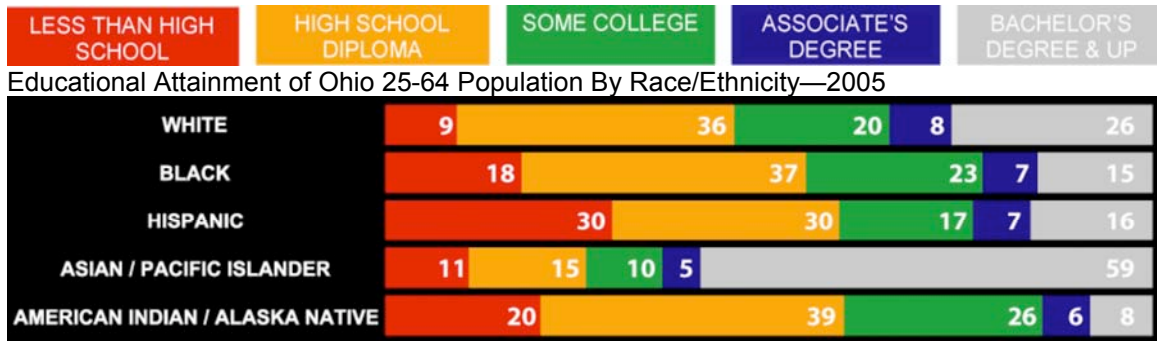
To expand its college-educated population, Ohio must pay attention to projected demographic changes, especially growth among African Americans, who represent a substantial share of the current population, as well as an overall decline in its college- and working-age populations (18-24 and 25-44).

### Projected Changes in Ohio Population by Race/Ethnicity – 2005 to 2025



## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Ohio must address racial and ethnic disparities in the percentage of college-educated adults, particularly with respect to African Americans.



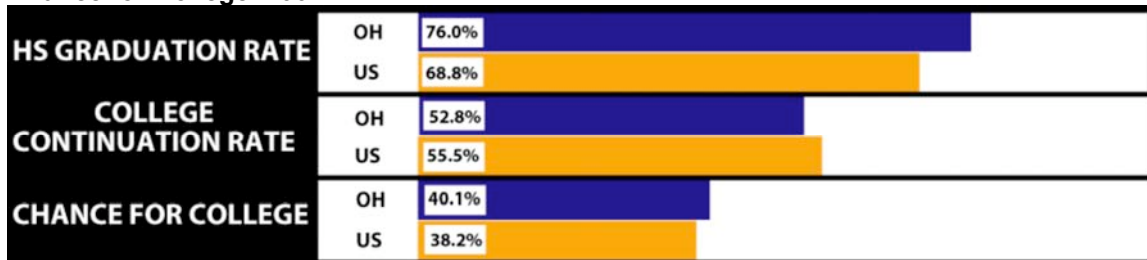
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

NOTE: Figures may not equal 100 due to rounding.

## STUDENT PROGRESS TO AND THROUGH COLLEGE

Ohio currently stands ahead of the nation in the percentage of students completing high school but lags the nation in the percentage of recent high school graduates going on to college.

### Chance for College—2004



SOURCE: postsecondary.org

NOTE: College Continuation Rate measures the percentage of high school graduates that immediately enrolled in postsecondary education; Chance for College = HS Graduation Rate X College Continuation Rate.

Further along the educational pipeline, Ohio must increase the proportion of students completing both two- and four-year college programs to be competitive with best-performing states – and nations – by 2025.

### Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled—2005



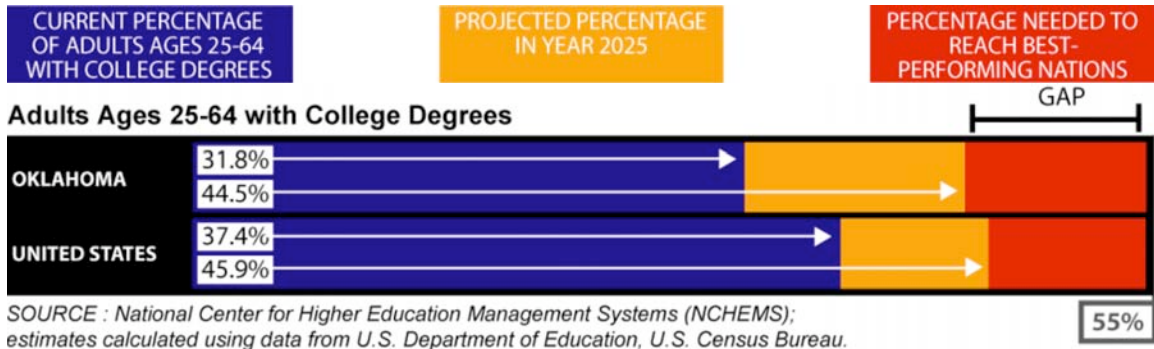
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education.

# OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma’s civic health, prosperity, and success in creating good jobs for its citizens depends on its ability to increase college success for *all* students, including low-income and first generation college-goers, adult learners, and students of color. This profile indicates key demographic, equity and attainment challenges confronting the state.

## A COLLEGE-EDUCATED POPULATION IN OKLAHOMA—TODAY AND TOMORROW

Today, Oklahoma ranks substantially behind the nation in the percentage of adults ages 25-64 who have a college degree. Assuming that current trends in degree completion and immigration of college-educated adults continue, Oklahoma will improve substantially in national standing. However, this still leaves the state behind the nation and short of the college-educated population needed to meet workforce demands and compete with best-performing nations.



## A CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

To expand its college-educated population, Oklahoma must pay attention to projected demographic changes, especially growth among African Americans and American Indians, who together represent a substantial share of the current population, as well as an overall decline in its college-age population (18-24).

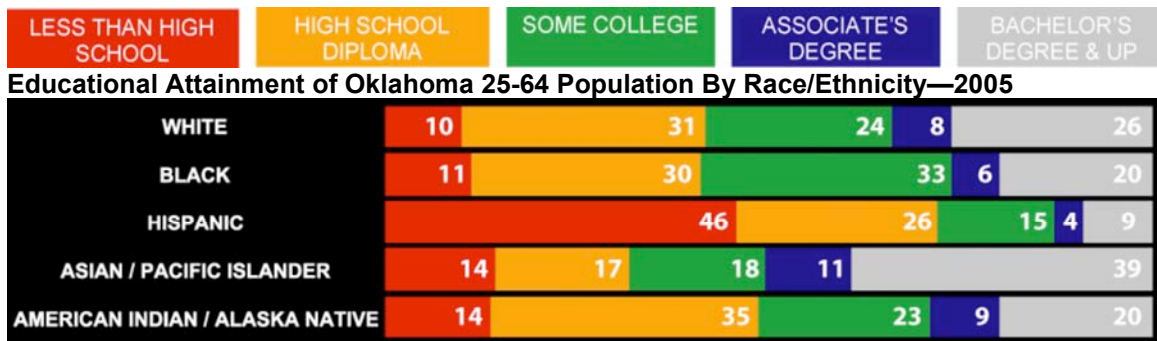
### Projected Changes in Oklahoma Population by Race/Ethnicity – 2005 to 2025

Age Group	Race/Ethnicity	Change (2005-2025)	% Change
AGE 18-24	WHITE	-19,796	-8%
	BLACK	+8,290	+23%
	HISPANIC	+9,076	+47%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+2,405	+41%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+901	+2%
AGE 25-44	WHITE	-2,609	0%
	BLACK	+21,376	+25%
	HISPANIC	+23,142	+54%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+5,047	+27%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+21,740	+28%
AGE 45-64	WHITE	-32,787	-4%
	BLACK	+26,607	+42%
	HISPANIC	+25,703	+103%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+7,114	+64%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+16,897	+30%

*SOURCE: NCHEMS; estimates calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.*

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Oklahoma must address racial and ethnic disparities in the percentage of college-educated adults, particularly with respect to African Americans and American Indians.



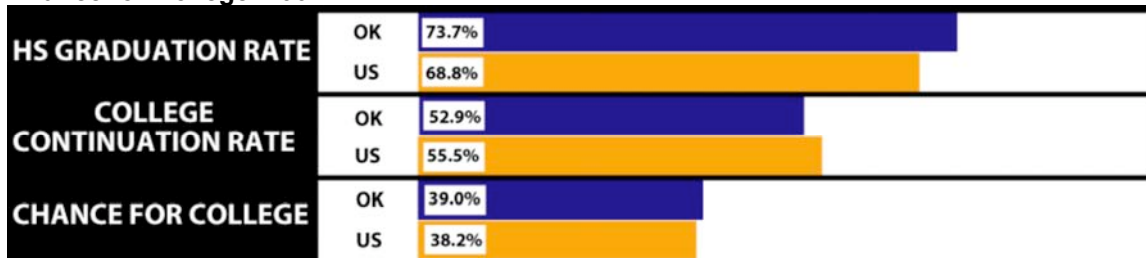
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

NOTE: Figures may not equal 100 due to rounding.

## STUDENT PROGRESS TO AND THROUGH COLLEGE

Oklahoma currently stands ahead of the nation in the percentage of students completing high school but lags the nation in the percentage of recent high school graduates going on to college.

### Chance for College—2004



SOURCE: postsecondary.org

NOTE: College Continuation Rate measures the percentage of high school graduates that immediately enrolled in postsecondary education; Chance for College = HS Graduation Rate X College Continuation Rate.

Further along the educational pipeline, Oklahoma must increase the proportion of students completing four-year college programs. To be competitive with best-performing states – and nations – by 2025, Oklahoma must make further improvements in two-year degree production, although it is currently one of the best-performing states in the nation.

### Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled—2005



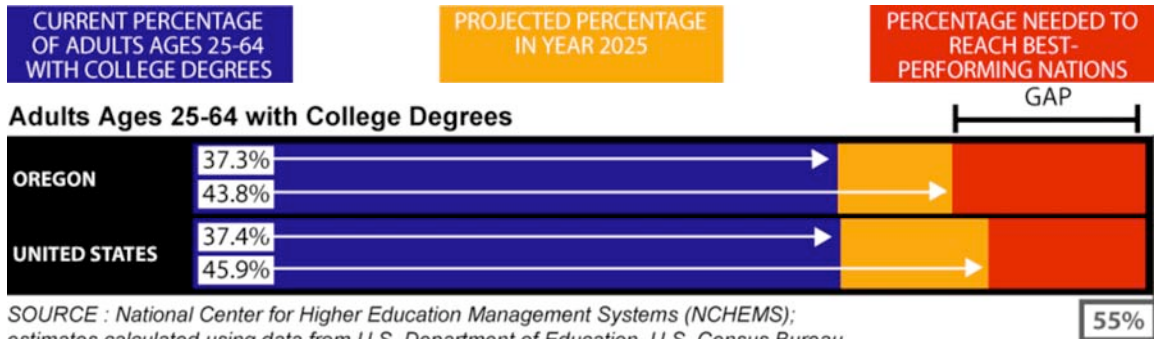
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education.

# OREGON

Oregon’s civic health, prosperity, and success in creating good jobs for its citizens depends on its ability to increase college success for *all* students, including low-income and first generation college-goers, adult learners, and students of color. This profile indicates key demographic, equity and attainment challenges confronting the state.

## A COLLEGE-EDUCATED POPULATION IN OREGON—TODAY AND TOMORROW

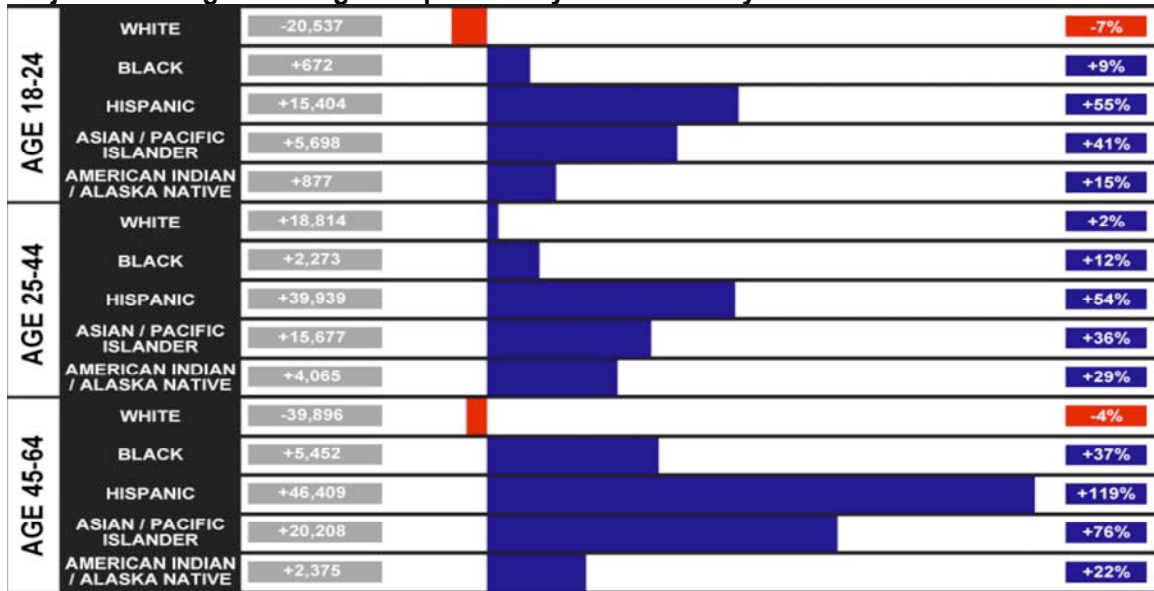
Today, Oregon ranks on par with the nation in the percentage of adults ages 25-64 who have a college degree. Assuming that current trends in college completion and in-migration of college-educated adults continue, Oregon is expected to fall behind the nation on this measure in 2025. This will leave the state short of the college-educated population needed to meet workforce demands and compete with best-performing nations.



## A CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

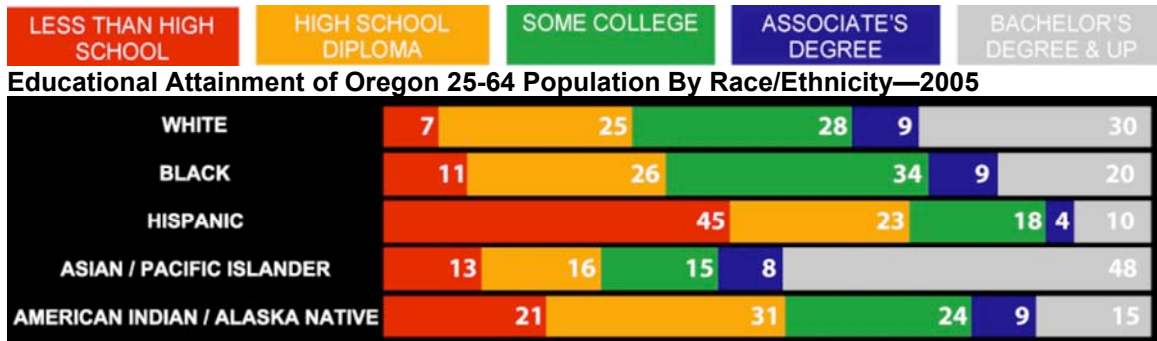
To expand its college-educated population, Oregon must pay attention to projected demographic changes, especially growth among Hispanics.

### Projected Changes in Oregon Population by Race/Ethnicity – 2005 to 2025



## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Oregon must address racial and ethnic disparities in the percentage of college-educated adults, particularly with respect to Hispanics.

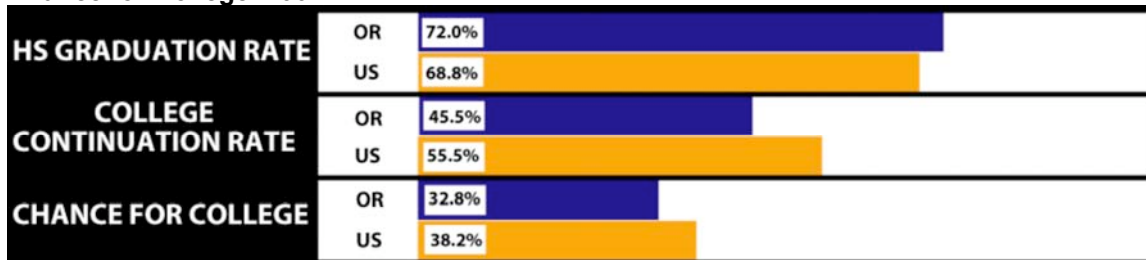


SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.  
NOTE: Figures may not equal 100 due to rounding.

## STUDENT PROGRESS TO AND THROUGH COLLEGE

Oregon currently stands ahead of the nation in the percentage of students completing high school, but is one of the lowest-performing states in the percentage of recent high school graduates going on to college.

### Chance for College—2004

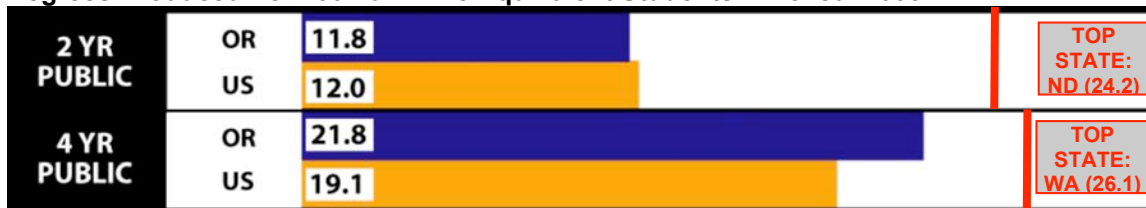


SOURCE: postsecondary.org

NOTE: College Continuation Rate measures the percentage of high school graduates that immediately enrolled in postsecondary education; Chance for College = HS Graduation Rate X College Continuation Rate.

Further along the educational pipeline, Oregon must increase the proportion of students completing both two- and four-year college programs to be competitive with best-performing states – and nations – by 2025.

### Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled—2005



SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education.

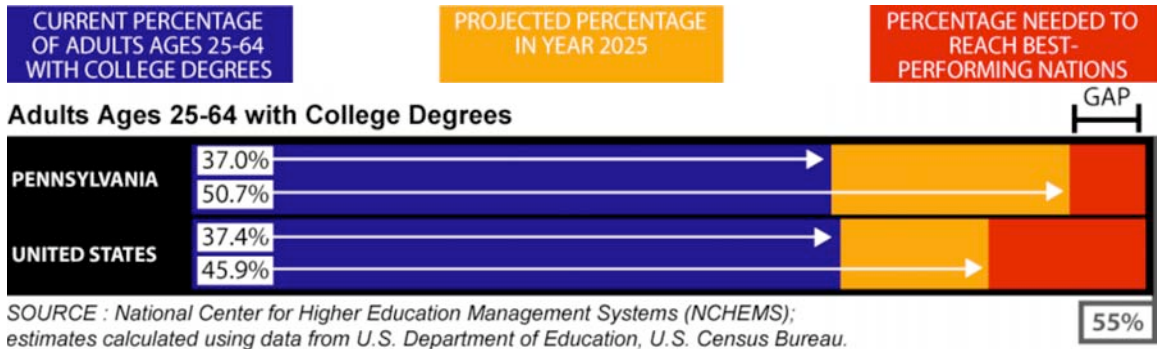


# PENNSYLVANIA

Pennsylvania’s civic health, prosperity, and success in creating good jobs for its citizens depends on its ability to increase college success for *all* students, including low-income and first generation college-goers, adult learners, and students of color. This profile indicates key demographic, equity and attainment challenges confronting the state.

## A COLLEGE-EDUCATED POPULATION IN PENNSYLVANIA—TODAY AND TOMORROW

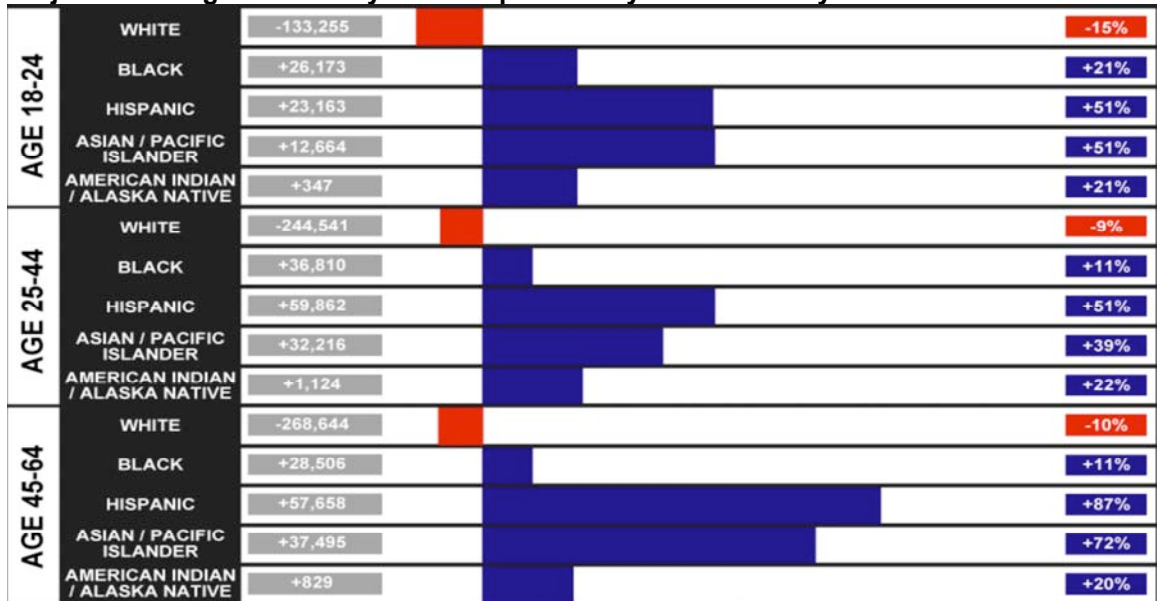
Today, Pennsylvania ranks on par with the nation in the percentage of adults ages 25-64 who have a college degree. Assuming that current trends in college completion and in-migration of college-educated adults continue, Pennsylvania will improve substantially in national standing on this measure in 2025. However, this still leaves the state short of the college-educated population needed to meet workforce demands and compete with best-performing nations.



## A CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

To expand its college-educated population, Pennsylvania must pay attention to projected demographic changes, especially growth among African Americans, as well as an overall decline in its college- and working-age populations (18-24 and 25-44).

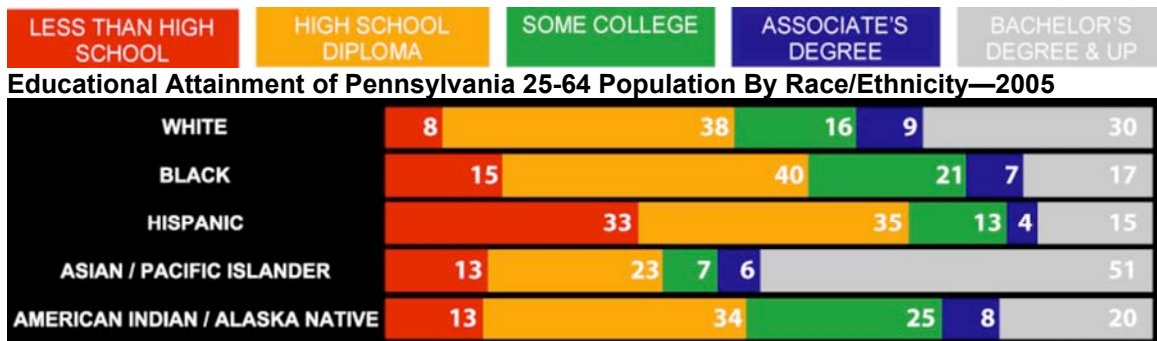
### Projected Changes in Pennsylvania Population by Race/Ethnicity – 2005 to 2025



SOURCE: NCHEMS; estimates calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Pennsylvania must address racial and ethnic disparities in the percentage of college-educated adults, particularly with respect to African Americans.



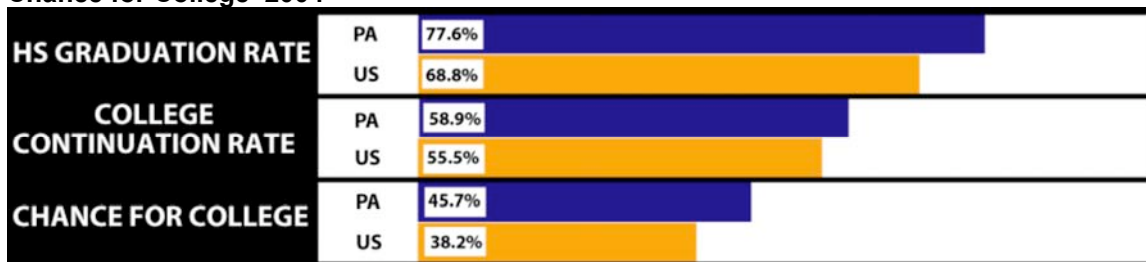
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

NOTE: Figures may not equal 100 due to rounding.

## STUDENT PROGRESS TO AND THROUGH COLLEGE

Pennsylvania current stands ahead of the nation in the percentage of students completing high school and in the percentage of recent high school graduates going on to college.

### Chance for College—2004



SOURCE: postsecondary.org

NOTE: College Continuation Rate measures the percentage of high school graduates that immediately enrolled in postsecondary education; Chance for College = HS Graduation Rate X College Continuation Rate.

Further along the educational pipeline, Pennsylvania must increase the proportion of students completing both two- and four-year college programs to be competitive with best-performing states – and nations – by 2025.

### Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled—2005



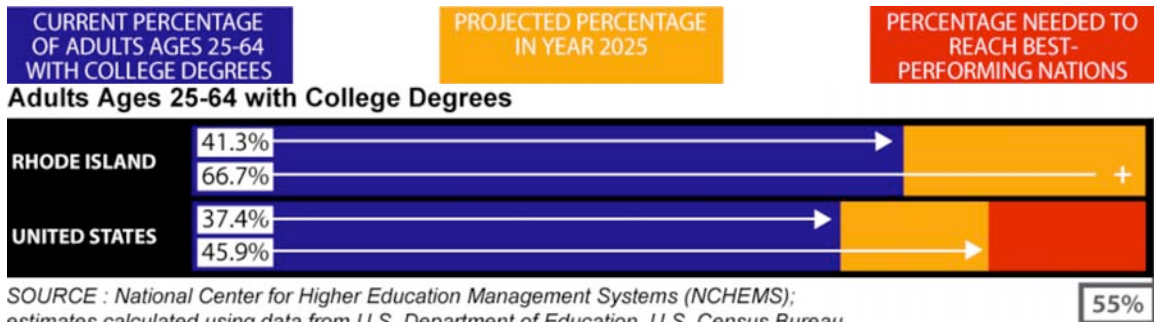
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education.

# RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island’s civic health, prosperity, and success in creating good jobs for its citizens depends on its ability to increase college success for *all* students, including low-income and first generation college-goers, adult learners, and students of color. This profile indicates key demographic, equity and attainment challenges confronting the state.

## A COLLEGE-EDUCATED POPULATION IN RHODE ISLAND—TODAY AND TOMORROW

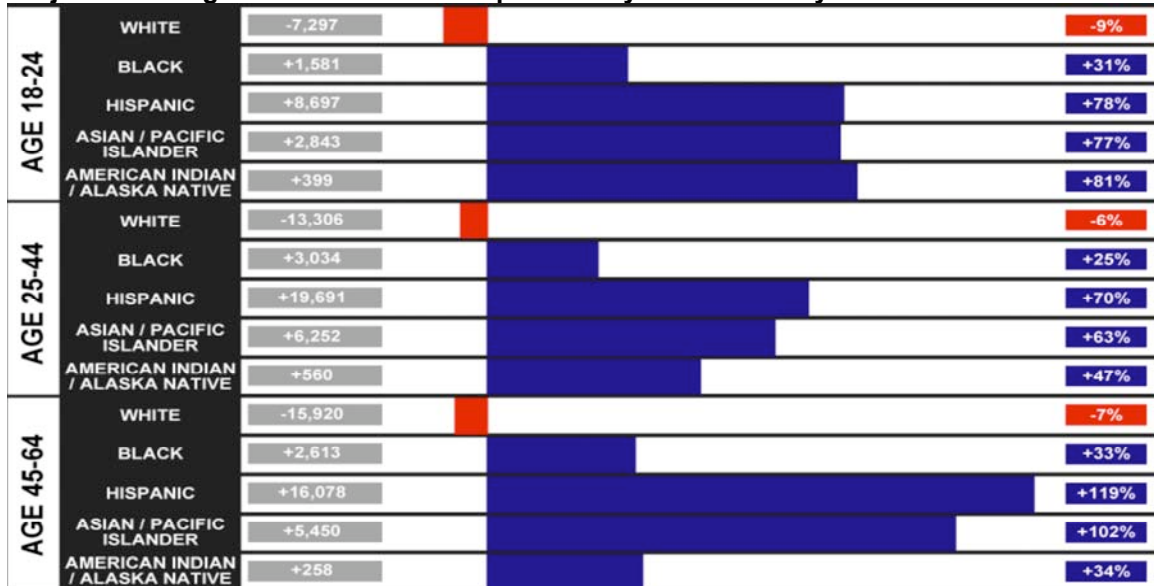
Today, Rhode Island ranks ahead of the nation in the percentage of adults ages 25-64 who have a college degree. Assuming that current trends in college completion and in-migration of college-educated adults continue, Rhode Island is expected to be the best-performing state on this measure in 2025. This will also place the state in a solid position to meet workforce demands and compete with best-performing nations. However, these estimates assume that Rhode Island will educate its future students at least as effectively as its current students, which may be a challenge given demographic trends and disparities in educational opportunity.



## A CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

To expand its college-educated population, Rhode Island must pay attention to projected demographic changes, especially growth in its Hispanic population.

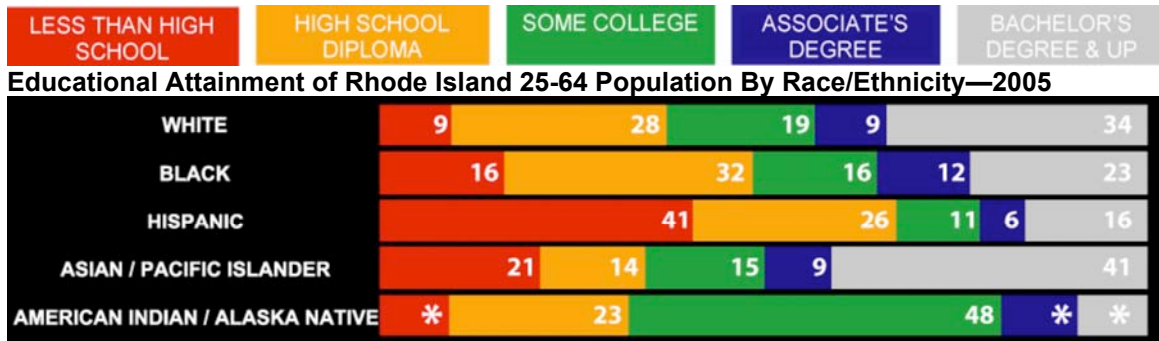
### Projected Changes in Rhode Island Population by Race/Ethnicity – 2005 to 2025



*SOURCE: NCHEMS; estimates calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.*

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Rhode Island must address racial and ethnic disparities in the percentage of college-educated adults, particularly with respect to Hispanics.



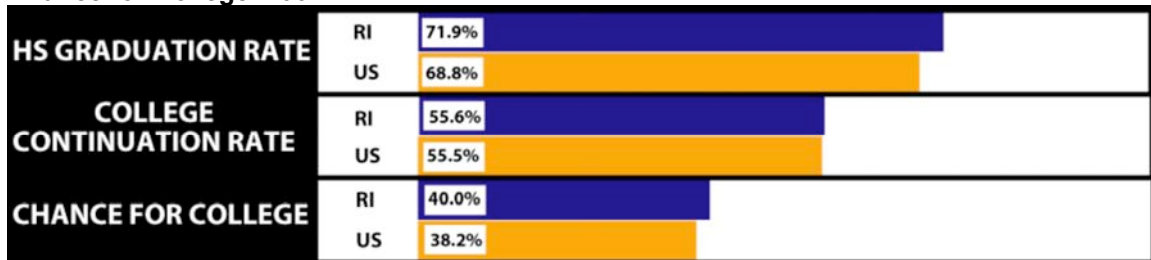
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

NOTES: (A) Figures may not equal 100 due to rounding; (B) "\*" denotes data not available due to small sample size.

## STUDENT PROGRESS TO AND THROUGH COLLEGE

Rhode Island currently stands ahead of the nation in the percentage of students completing high school and is on par with the nation in the percentage of recent high school graduates going on to college.

### Chance for College—2004



SOURCE: postsecondary.org

NOTE: College Continuation Rate measures the percentage of high school graduates that immediately enrolled in postsecondary education; Chance for College = HS Graduation Rate X College Continuation Rate.

Further along the educational pipeline, Rhode Island must increase the proportion of students completing both two- and four-year college programs to be competitive with best-performing states – and nations – by 2025.

### Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled—2005



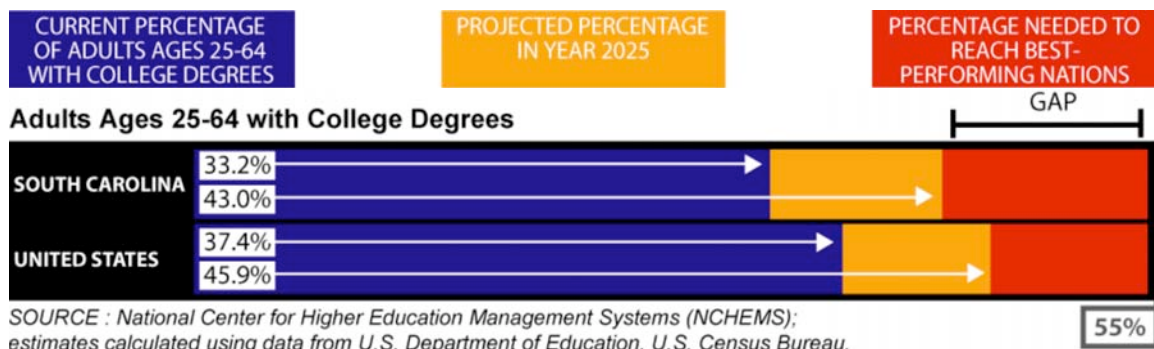
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education.

# SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina’s civic health, prosperity, and success in creating good jobs for its citizens depends on its ability to increase college success for *all* students, including low-income and first generation college-goers, adult learners, and students of color. This profile indicates key demographic, equity and attainment challenges confronting the state.

## A COLLEGE-EDUCATED POPULATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA—TODAY AND TOMORROW

Today, South Carolina ranks behind the nation in the percentage of adults ages 25-64 who have a college degree. Assuming that current trends in college completion and in-migration of college-educated adults continue, South Carolina is expected to remain behind the nation on this measure in 2025. This will leave the state short of the college-educated population needed to meet workforce demands and compete with best-performing nations.



## A CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

To expand its college-educated population, South Carolina must pay attention to projected demographic changes, especially growth among African Americans, who represent a substantial share of the current population.

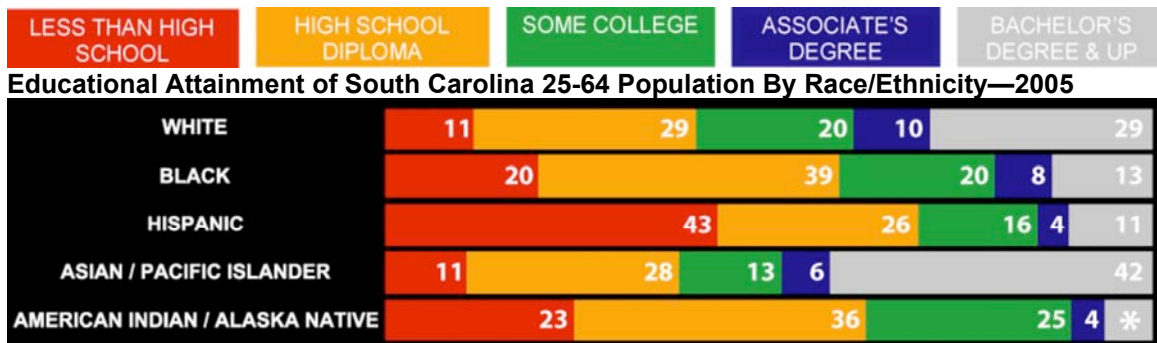
### Projected Changes in South Carolina Population by Race/Ethnicity – 2005 to 2025

Age Group	Race/Ethnicity	Change (2005-2025)	% Change
AGE 18-24	WHITE	-815	0%
	BLACK	+9,159	+7%
	HISPANIC	+2,714	+44%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+1,613	+46%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	-25	-3%
AGE 25-44	WHITE	-9,330	-1%
	BLACK	+19,955	+6%
	HISPANIC	+6,466	+39%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+3,776	+33%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+123	+5%
AGE 45-64	WHITE	+41,845	+5%
	BLACK	+45,499	+17%
	HISPANIC	+8,914	+92%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+5,670	+64%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+246	+11%

*SOURCE: NCHEMS; estimates calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.*

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

South Carolina must address racial and ethnic disparities in the percentage of college-educated adults, particularly with respect to African Americans.



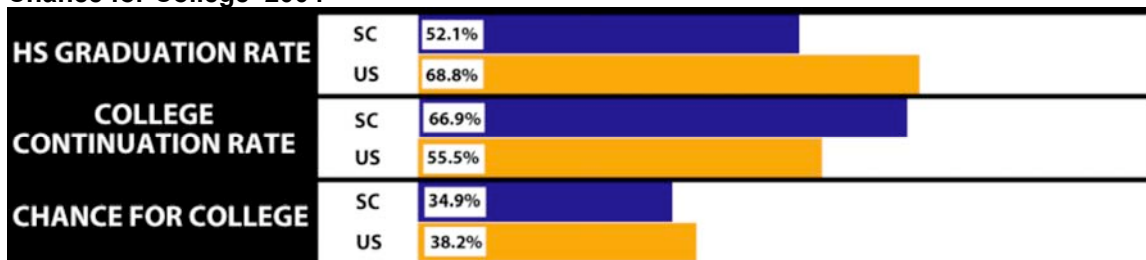
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

NOTES: (A) Figures may not equal 100 due to rounding; (B) "\*" denotes data not available due to small sample size.

## STUDENT PROGRESS TO AND THROUGH COLLEGE

South Carolina currently is one of the lowest-performing states in the nation in the percentage of students completing high school but is among the best-performing in the percentage of recent high school graduates going on to college.

### Chance for College—2004



SOURCE: postsecondary.org

NOTE: College Continuation Rate measures the percentage of high school graduates that immediately enrolled in postsecondary education; Chance for College = HS Graduation Rate X College Continuation Rate.

Further along the educational pipeline, South Carolina must increase the proportion of students completing both two- and four-year college programs to be competitive with best-performing states – and nations – by 2025.

### Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled—2005



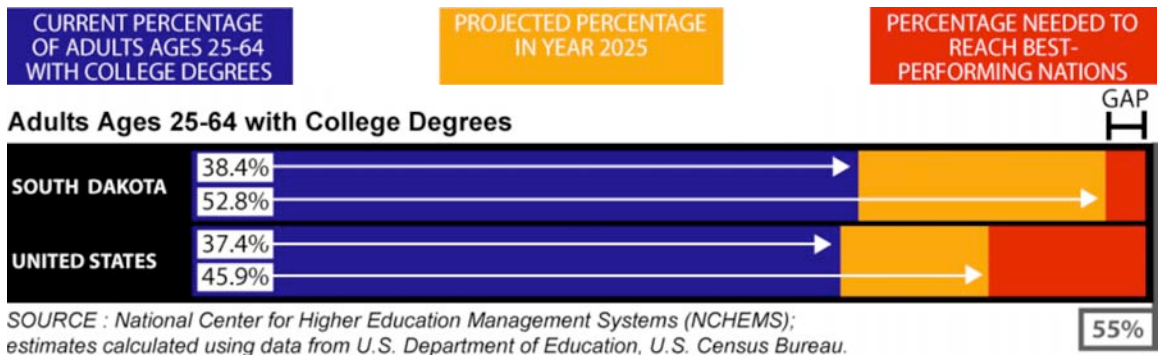
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education.

# SOUTH DAKOTA

South Dakota’s civic health, prosperity, and success in creating good jobs for its citizens depends on its ability to increase college success for *all* students, including low-income and first generation college-goers, adult learners, and students of color. This profile indicates key demographic, equity and attainment challenges confronting the state.

## A COLLEGE-EDUCATED POPULATION IN SOUTH DAKOTA—TODAY AND TOMORROW

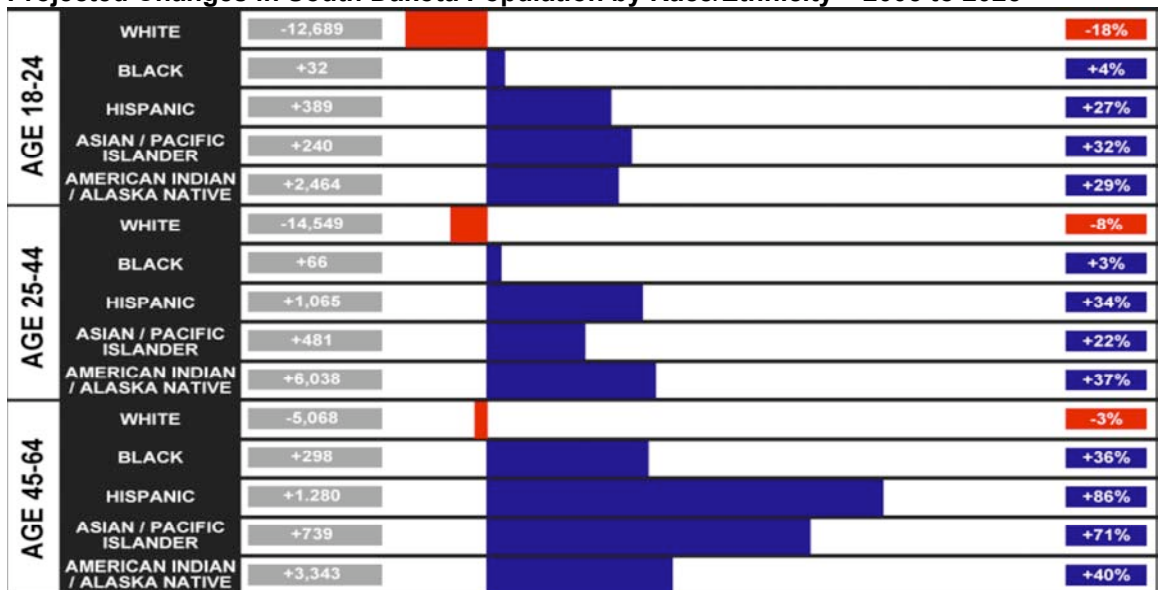
Today, South Dakota ranks slightly above the nation in the percentage of adults ages 25-64 who have a college degree. Assuming that current trends in college completion and in-migration of college-educated adults continue, South Dakota is expected to improve and move substantially ahead of the nation in 2025. However, this still leaves the state short of the college-educated population needed to meet workforce demands and compete with best-performing nations.



## A CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

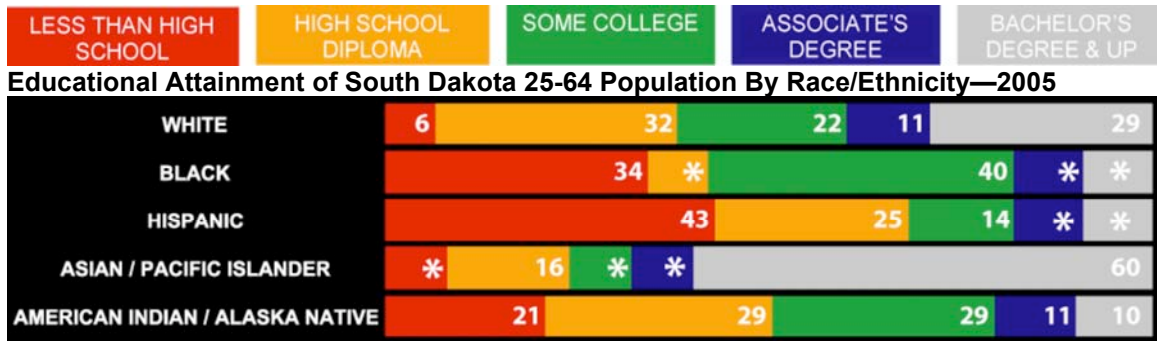
To expand its college-educated population, South Dakota must pay attention to projected demographic changes, especially growth among American Indians, as well as an overall decline in its college- and working-age populations (18-24 and 25-44).

### Projected Changes in South Dakota Population by Race/Ethnicity – 2005 to 2025



## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

South Dakota must address racial and ethnic disparities in the percentage of college-educated adults, particularly with respect to American Indians.



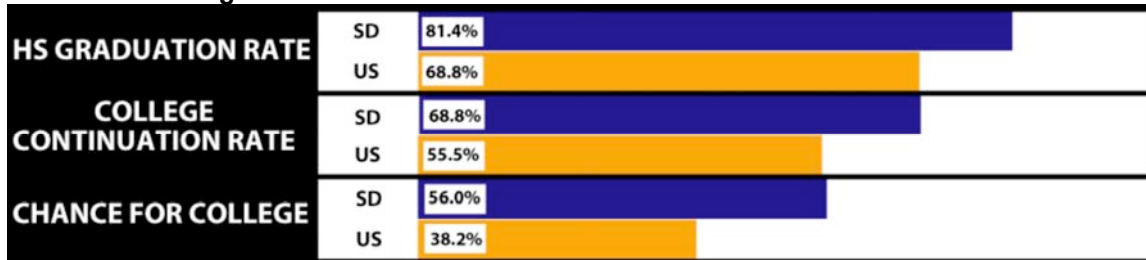
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

NOTES: (A) Figures may not equal 100 due to rounding; (B) "\*" denotes data not available due to small sample size.

## STUDENT PROGRESS TO AND THROUGH COLLEGE

South Dakota currently stands above the nation in the percentage of students completing high school, and is the best-performing state in the percentage of recent high school graduates going on to college.

### Chance for College—2004



SOURCE: postsecondary.org

NOTE: College Continuation Rate measures the percentage of high school graduates that immediately enrolled in postsecondary education; Chance for College = HS Graduation Rate X College Continuation Rate.

Further along the educational pipeline, South Dakota must increase the proportion of students completing four-year college programs, currently one of the lowest-performing in the nation. To be competitive with best-performing state – and nations – by 2025, South Dakota must make further improvements in two-year degree production, although it is currently one of the best-performing states in the nation.

### Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled—2005



SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education.

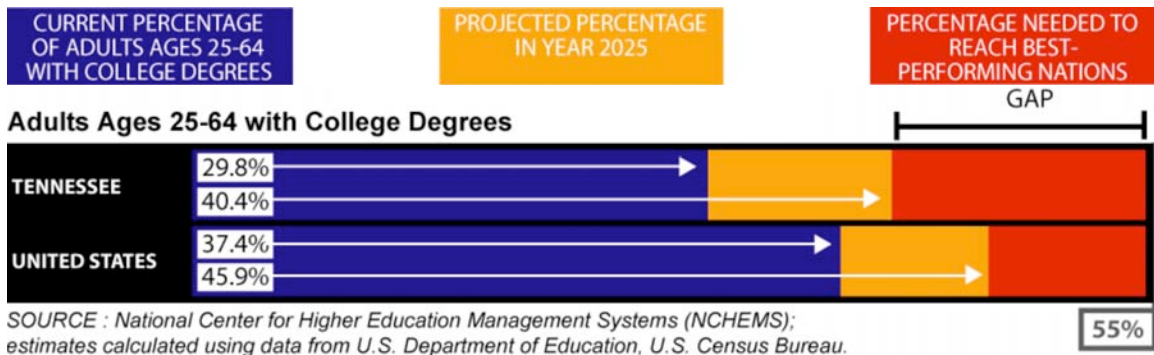


# TENNESSEE

Tennessee’s civic health, prosperity, and success in creating good jobs for its citizens depends on its ability to increase college success for *all* students, including low-income and first generation college-goers, adult learners, and students of color. This profile indicates key demographic, equity and attainment challenges confronting the state.

## A COLLEGE-EDUCATED POPULATION IN TENNESSEE—TODAY AND TOMORROW

Today, Tennessee ranks substantially behind the nation in the percentage of adults ages 25-64 who have a college degree. Assuming that current trends in college completion and immigration of college-educated adults continue, Tennessee is expected to remain substantially behind the nation on this measure in 2025. This will leave the state short of the college-educated population needed to meet workforce demands and compete with best-performing nations.



## A CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

To expand its college-educated population, Tennessee must pay attention to projected demographic changes, especially growth among African Americans, and an overall decline in its college- and working-age populations (18-24 and 25-44).

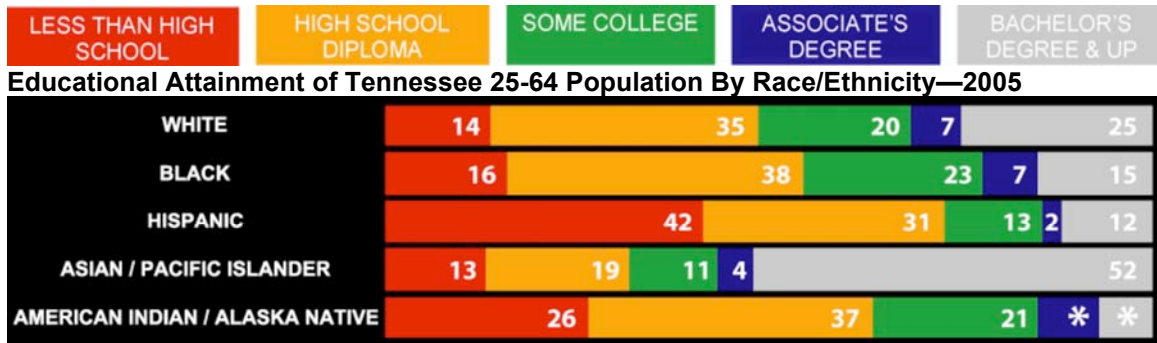
### Projected Changes in Tennessee Population by Race/Ethnicity – 2005 to 2025

Age Group	Race/Ethnicity	Change (2005-2025)	Percentage Change
AGE 18-24	WHITE	-28,663	-6%
	BLACK	+15,424	+14%
	HISPANIC	+2,694	+33%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+1,916	+30%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	-22	-2%
AGE 25-44	WHITE	-56,930	-4%
	BLACK	+34,069	+12%
	HISPANIC	+7,092	+31%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+4,268	+20%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+247	+6%
AGE 45-64	WHITE	+36,232	+3%
	BLACK	+56,462	+27%
	HISPANIC	+10,654	+79%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+8,478	+58%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+250	+7%

SOURCE: NCHEMS; estimates calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Tennessee must address racial and ethnic disparities in the percentage of college-educated adults, particularly with respect to African Americans.



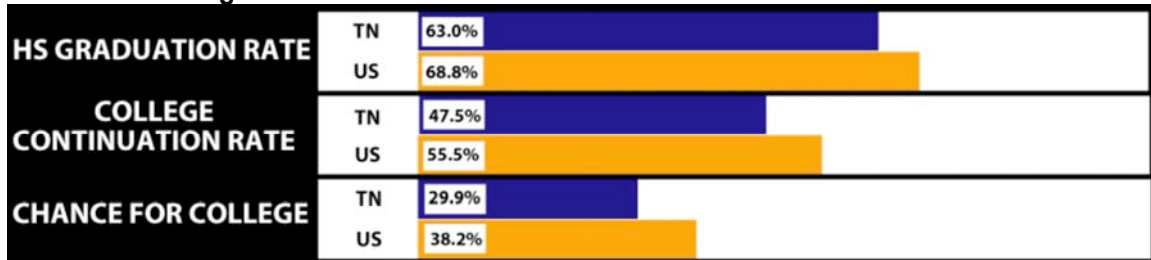
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

NOTES: (A) Figures may not equal 100 due to rounding; (B) "\*" denotes data not available due to small sample size.

## STUDENT PROGRESS TO AND THROUGH COLLEGE

Tennessee currently performs substantially behind the nation in the percentage of students completing high school and in the percentage of recent high school graduates going on to college.

### Chance for College—2004



SOURCE: postsecondary.org

NOTE: College Continuation Rate measures the percentage of high school graduates that immediately enrolled in postsecondary education; Chance for College = HS Graduation Rate X College Continuation Rate.

Further along the educational pipeline, Tennessee must increase the proportion of students completing both two- and four-year college programs to be competitive with best-performing states – and nations – by 2025.

### Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled—2005



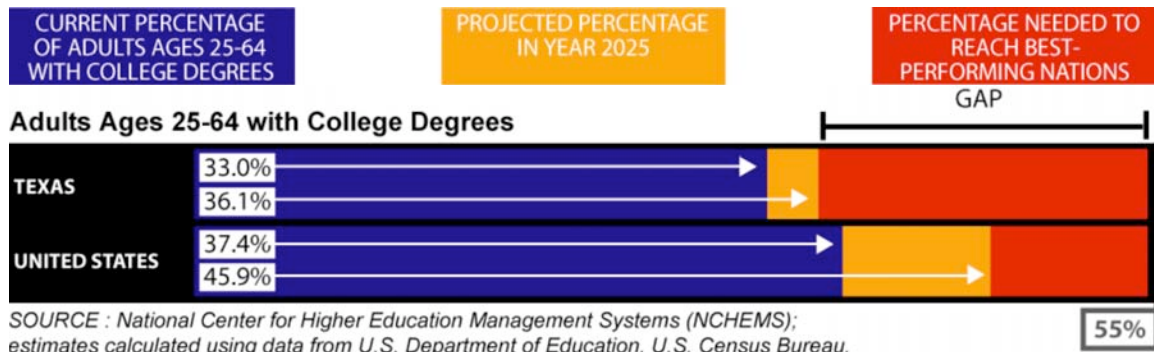
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education.

# TEXAS

Texas' civic health, prosperity, and success in creating good jobs for its citizens depends on its ability to increase college success for *all* students, including low-income and first generation college-goers, adult learners, and students of color. This profile indicates key demographic, equity and attainment challenges confronting the state.

## A COLLEGE-EDUCATED POPULATION IN TEXAS—TODAY AND TOMORROW

Today, Texas ranks substantially behind the nation in the percentage of adults ages 25-64 who have a college degree. Assuming that current trends in college completion and in-migration of college-educated adults continue, Texas will be one of the lowest-performing states on this measure in 2025. This will leave the state short of the college-educated population needed to meet workforce demands and compete with best-performing nations.



## A CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

To expand its college-educated population, Texas must pay attention to projected demographic changes, especially growth among Hispanics and African Americans, who together represent a substantial share of the current population.

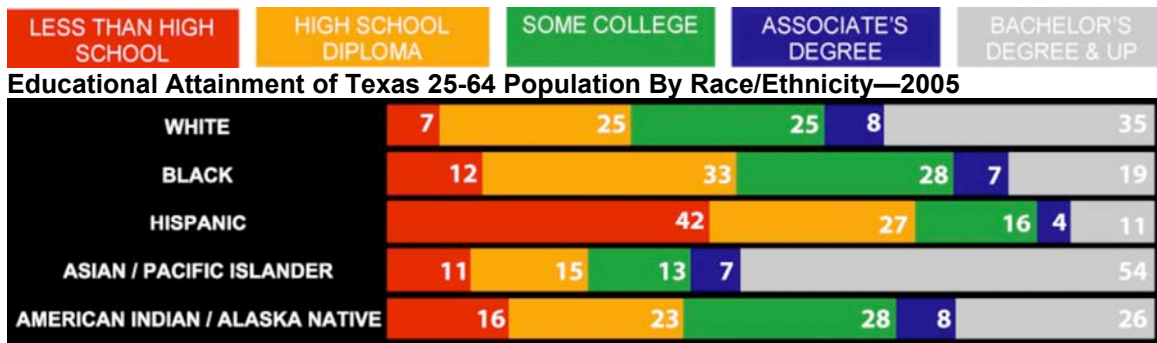
### Projected Changes in Texas Population by Race/Ethnicity – 2005 to 2025

Age Group	Race/Ethnicity	Change (2005-2025)	Percentage Change
AGE 18-24	WHITE	-73,908	-6%
	BLACK	+66,624	+21%
	HISPANIC	+369,902	+45%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+34,614	+53%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+741	+10%
AGE 25-44	WHITE	+38,593	+1%
	BLACK	+176,536	+23%
	HISPANIC	+829,387	+44%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+76,845	+40%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+3,604	+20%
AGE 45-64	WHITE	-229,428	-7%
	BLACK	+169,914	+31%
	HISPANIC	+726,979	+64%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+65,614	+53%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	-722	-5%

SOURCE: NCHEMS; estimates calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Texas must address racial and ethnic disparities in the percentage of college-educated adults, particularly with respect to Hispanics and African Americans.



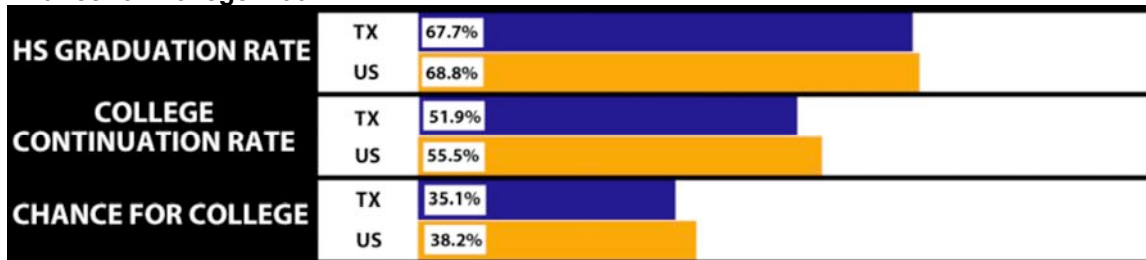
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

NOTE: Figures may not equal 100 due to rounding.

## STUDENT PROGRESS TO AND THROUGH COLLEGE

Texas currently is on par with the nation in the percentage of students completing high school but lags behind the nation in the percentage of recent high school graduates going on to college.

### Chance for College—2004



SOURCE: postsecondary.org

NOTE: College Continuation Rate measures the percentage of high school graduates that immediately enrolled in postsecondary education; Chance for College = HS Graduation Rate X College Continuation Rate.

Further along the educational pipeline, Texas must increase the proportion of students completing both two- and four-year college programs to be competitive with best-performing states – and nations – by 2025. Currently, Texas is one of the lowest-performing states in two-year degree production.

### Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled—2005



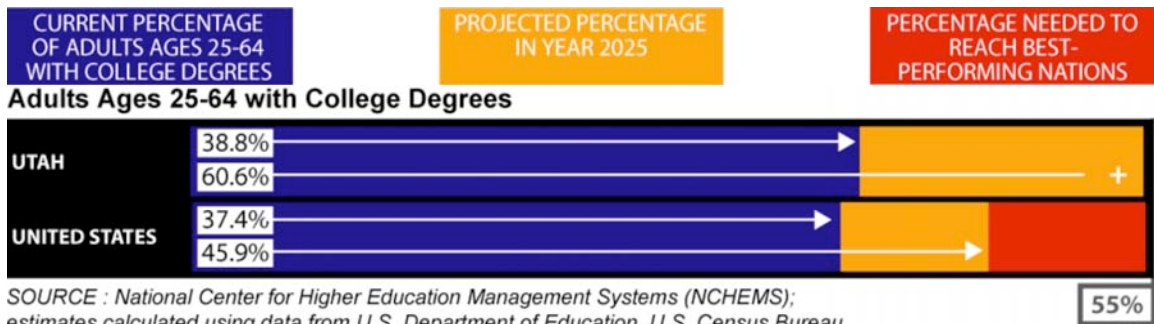
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education.

# UTAH

Utah’s civic health, prosperity, and success in creating good jobs for its citizens depends on its ability to increase college success for *all* students, including low-income and first generation college-goers, adult learners, and students of color. This profile indicates key demographic, equity and attainment challenges confronting the state.

## A COLLEGE-EDUCATED POPULATION IN UTAH—TODAY AND TOMORROW

Today, Utah stands slightly above the nation in the percentage of adults ages 25-64 who have a college degree. Assuming that current trends in college completion and in-migration of college-educated adults continue, Utah will be among the best-performing states on this measure in 2025. This will also place the state in a solid position to meet workforce demands and compete with best-performing nations. However, these estimates assume that Utah will educate its future students at least as effectively as its current students, which may be a challenge given demographic trends and disparities in educational opportunity.



## A CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

To expand its college-educated population, Utah must pay attention to projected demographic changes, especially growth in its Hispanic population.

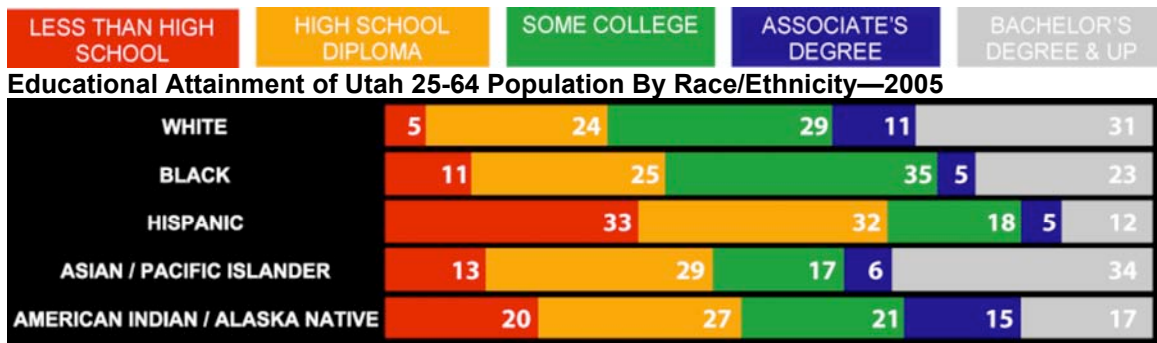
### Projected Changes in Utah Population by Race/Ethnicity – 2005 to 2025

Age Group	Race/Ethnicity	Change (2005-2025)	Percentage Change
AGE 18-24	WHITE	-12,406	-5%
	BLACK	+396	+13%
	HISPANIC	+11,812	+48%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+4,161	+44%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+2,062	+34%
AGE 25-44	WHITE	+17,833	+3%
	BLACK	+636	+11%
	HISPANIC	+23,109	+51%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+6,974	+33%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+3,941	+42%
AGE 45-64	WHITE	+51,407	+12%
	BLACK	+1,495	+43%
	HISPANIC	+19,883	+84%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+7,569	+68%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+1,897	+42%

SOURCE: NCHEMS; estimates calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Utah must address racial and ethnic disparities in the percentage of college-educated adults, particularly with respect to Hispanics.

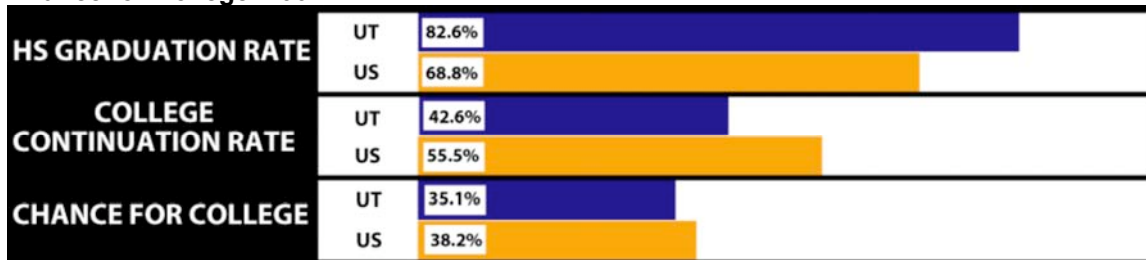


SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.  
NOTE: Figures may not equal 100 due to rounding.

## STUDENT PROGRESS TO AND THROUGH COLLEGE

Utah currently is among the best-performing states in the percentage of students completing high school, but is the lowest-performing state in the percentage of recent high school graduates going on to college.

### Chance for College—2004



SOURCE: postsecondary.org

NOTE: College Continuation Rate measures the percentage of high school graduates that immediately enrolled in postsecondary education; Chance for College = HS Graduation Rate X College Continuation Rate.

Further along the educational pipeline, Utah must increase the proportion of students completing four-year college programs. To be competitive with best-performing states – and nations – by 2025, Utah must make further improvements in two-year degree production, although it is currently one of the best-performing states in the nation.

### Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled—2005



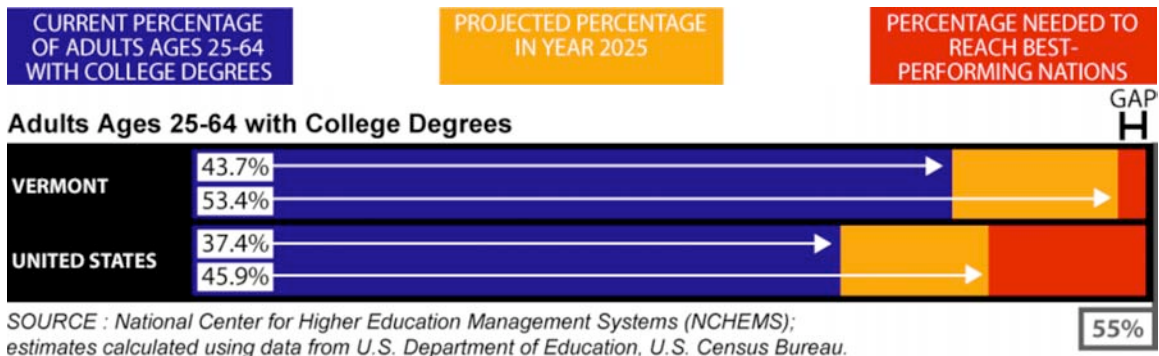
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education.

# VERMONT

Vermont’s civic health, prosperity, and success in creating good jobs for its citizens depends on its ability to increase college success for *all* students, including low-income and first generation college-goers, adult learners, and students of color. This profile indicates key demographic, equity and attainment challenges confronting the state.

## A COLLEGE-EDUCATED POPULATION IN VERMONT—TODAY AND TOMORROW

Today, Vermont ranks substantially ahead of the nation in the percentage of adults ages 25-64 who have a college degree. Assuming that current trends in college completion and immigration of college-educated adults continue, Vermont will remain ahead on this measure in 2025. However, this will still leave the state short of the college-educated population needed to meet workforce demands and compete with best-performing nations.



## A CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

To expand its college-educated population, Vermont must pay attention to projected demographic changes, especially an overall decline in its college- and working-age populations (18-24 and 25-44).

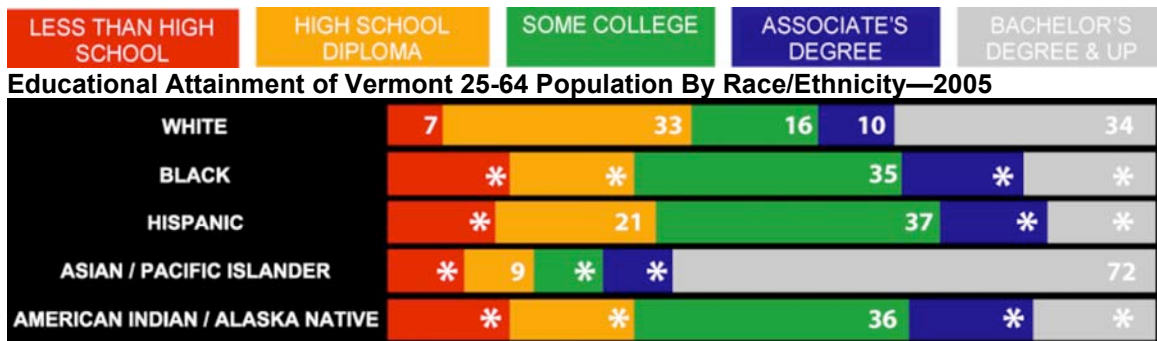
### Projected Changes in Vermont Population by Race/Ethnicity – 2005 to 2025

Age Group	Race/Ethnicity	Change (2005-2025)	Percentage Change
AGE 18-24	WHITE	-7,227	-12%
	BLACK	+40	+10%
	HISPANIC	+495	+50%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+345	+40%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	-7	-3%
AGE 25-44	WHITE	-7,737	-5%
	BLACK	+150	+15%
	HISPANIC	+1,564	+61%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+902	+39%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+177	+29%
AGE 45-64	WHITE	-7,844	-5%
	BLACK	+257	+45%
	HISPANIC	+1,309	+102%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+1,033	+86%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+84	+19%

SOURCE: NCHEMS; estimates calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Vermont must address racial and ethnic disparities in the percentage of college-educated adults, particularly with respect to Hispanics.



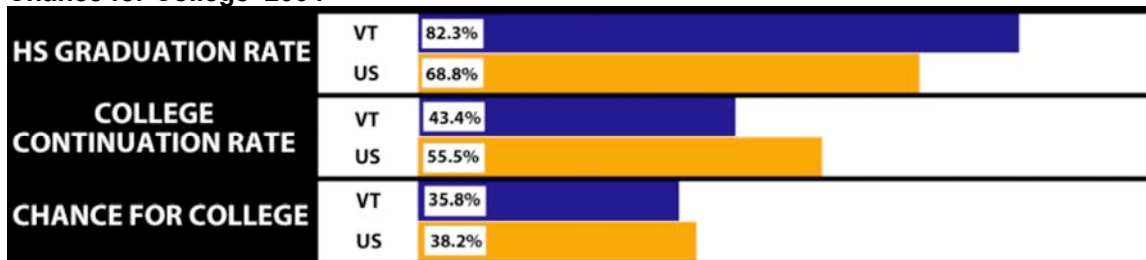
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

NOTES: (A) Figures may not equal 100 due to rounding; (B) "\*" denotes data not available due to small sample size.

## STUDENT PROGRESS TO AND THROUGH COLLEGE

Vermont currently stands substantially ahead of the nation in the percentage of students completing high school, but is among the lowest-performing states in the percentage of recent high school graduates going on to college.

### Chance for College—2004



SOURCE: postsecondary.org

NOTE: College Continuation Rate measures the percentage of high school graduates that immediately enrolled in postsecondary education; Chance for College = HS Graduation Rate X College Continuation Rate.

Further along the educational pipeline, Vermont must increase the proportion of students completing four-year college programs. To be competitive with best-performing states – and nations – by 2025, Vermont must make further improvements in two-year degree production, although it is currently one of the best-performing states in the nation.

### Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled—2005



SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education.

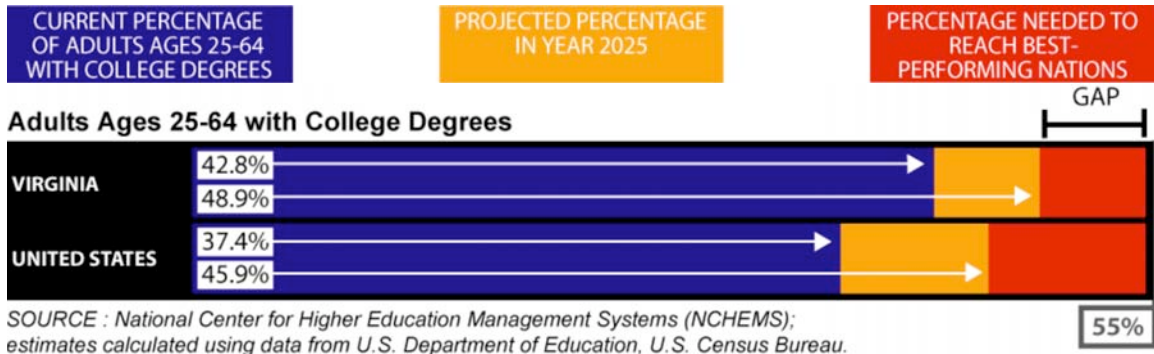


# VIRGINIA

Virginia’s civic health, prosperity, and success in creating good jobs for its citizens depends on its ability to increase college success for *all* students, including low-income and first generation college-goers, adult learners, and students of color. This profile indicates key demographic, equity and attainment challenges confronting the state.

## A COLLEGE-EDUCATED POPULATION IN VIRGINIA—TODAY AND TOMORROW

Today, Virginia stands substantially above the nation in the percentage of adults ages 25-64 who have a college degree. Assuming that current trends in college completion and in-migration of college-educated adults continue, Virginia will decline in national standing on this measure in 2025. This will leave the state short of the college-educated population needed to meet workforce demands and compete with best-performing nations.



## A CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

To expand its college-educated population, Virginia must pay attention to projected demographic changes, especially growth in its African American population.

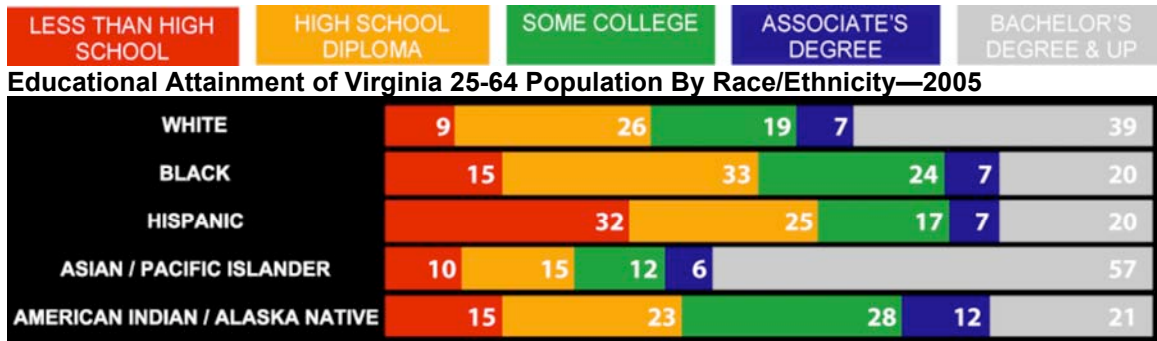
### Projected Changes in Virginia Population by Race/Ethnicity – 2005 to 2025

Age Group	Race/Ethnicity	Change (2005-2025)	% Change
AGE 18-24	WHITE	-28,058	-6%
	BLACK	+35,736	+22%
	HISPANIC	+19,979	+50%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+18,189	+55%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+196	+11%
AGE 25-44	WHITE	-52,947	-4%
	BLACK	+78,703	+18%
	HISPANIC	+51,060	+44%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+45,736	+45%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+525	+10%
AGE 45-64	WHITE	-34,171	-2%
	BLACK	+98,891	+30%
	HISPANIC	+55,630	+98%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+49,814	+70%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+103	+3%

*SOURCE: NCHEMS; estimates calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.*

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Virginia must address racial and ethnic disparities in the percentage of college-educated adults, particularly with respect to African Americans.



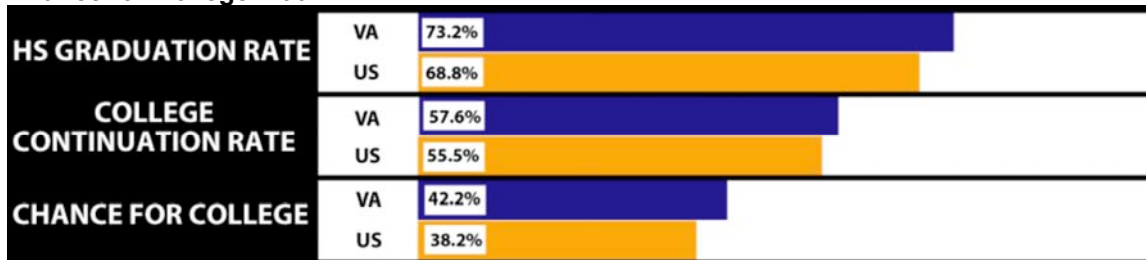
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

NOTE: Figures may not equal 100 due to rounding.

## STUDENT PROGRESS TO AND THROUGH COLLEGE

Virginia currently performs ahead of the nation in the percentage of students completing high school and in the percentage of recent high school graduates going on to college.

### Chance for College—2004

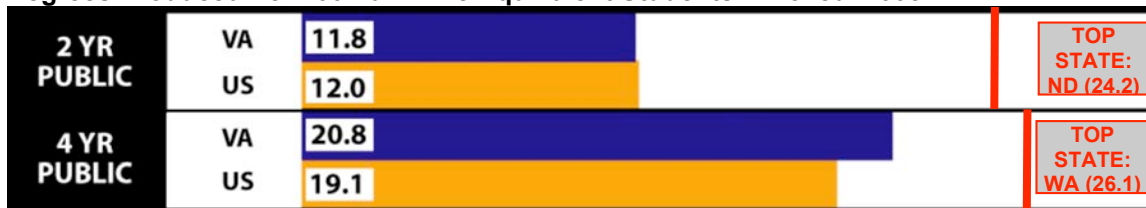


SOURCE: postsecondary.org

NOTE: College Continuation Rate measures the percentage of high school graduates that immediately enrolled in postsecondary education; Chance for College = HS Graduation Rate X College Continuation Rate.

Further along the educational pipeline, Virginia must increase the proportion of students completing both two- and four-year college programs to be competitive with best-performing states – and nations – by 2025.

### Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled—2005



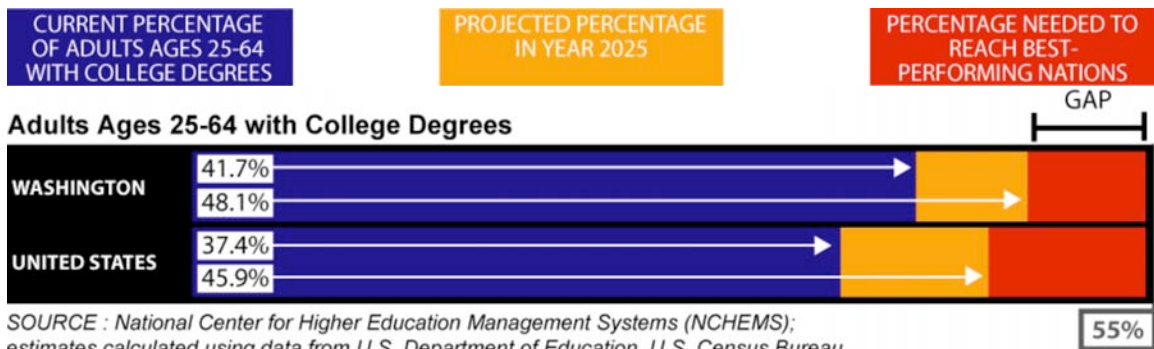
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education.

# WASHINGTON

Washington’s civic health, prosperity, and success in creating good jobs for its citizens depends on its ability to increase college success for *all* students, including low-income and first generation college-goers, adult learners, and students of color. This profile indicates key demographic, equity and attainment challenges confronting the state.

## A COLLEGE-EDUCATED POPULATION IN WASHINGTON—TODAY AND TOMORROW

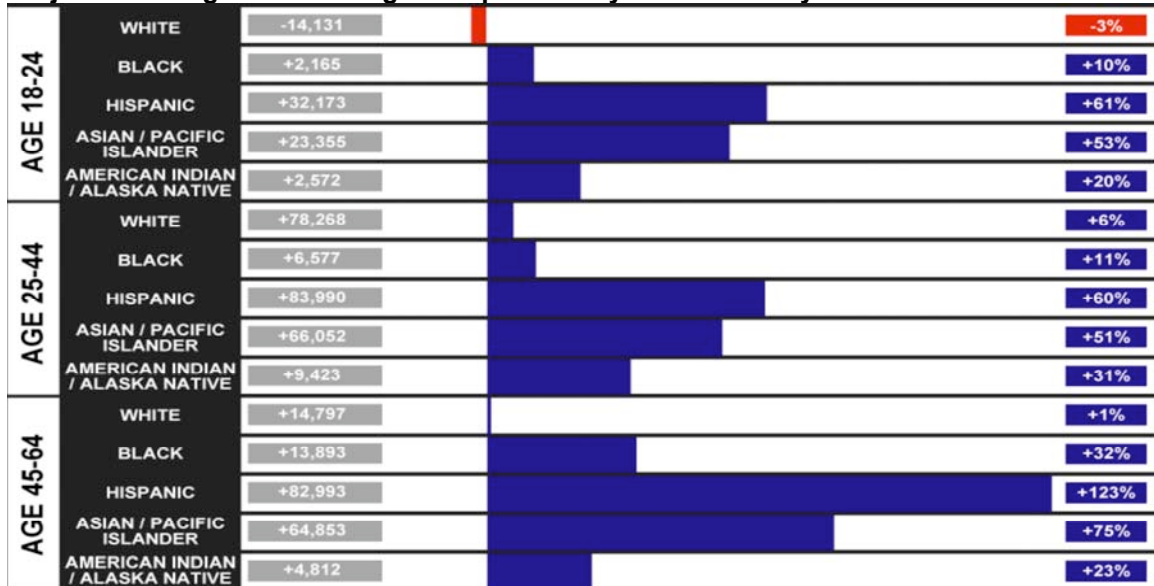
Today, Washington stands above the nation in the percentage of adults ages 25-64 who have a college degree. Assuming that current trends in college completion and in-migration of college-educated adults continue, Washington will decline in national standing on this measure in 2025. This will leave the state short of the college-educated population needed to meet workforce demands and compete with best-performing nations.



## A CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

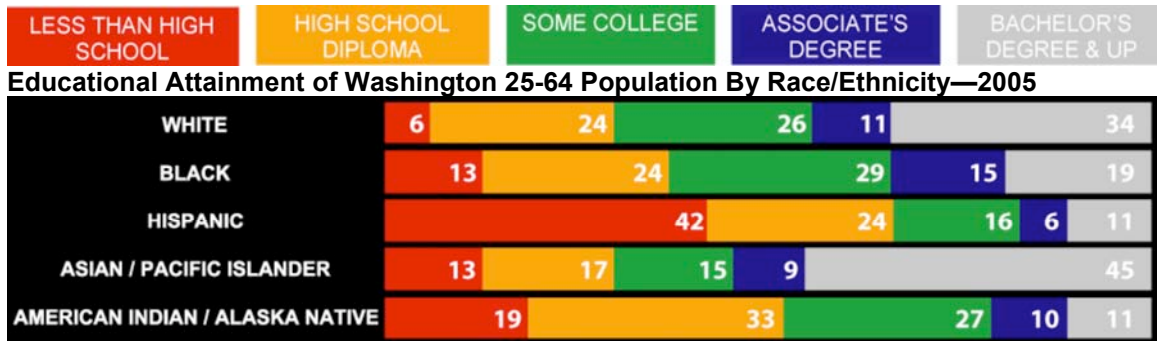
To expand its college-educated population, Washington must pay attention to projected demographic changes, especially growth in its Hispanic population.

### Projected Changes in Washington Population by Race/Ethnicity – 2005 to 2025



## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Washington must address racial and ethnic disparities in the percentage of college-educated adults, particularly with respect to Hispanics.



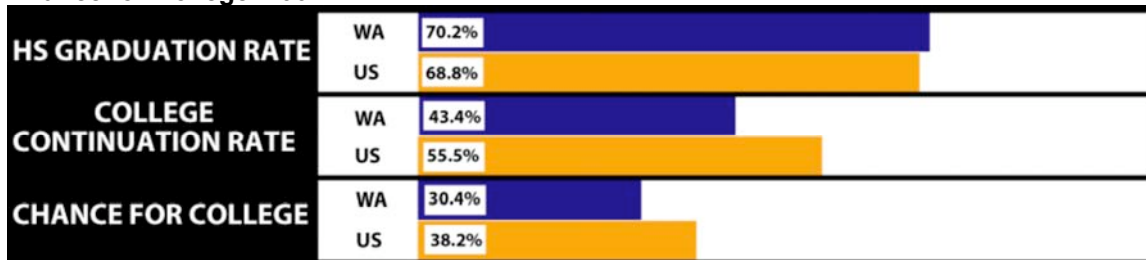
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

NOTE: Figures may not equal 100 due to rounding.

## STUDENT PROGRESS TO AND THROUGH COLLEGE

Washington currently performs on par with the nation in the percentage of students completing high school, but is one of the lowest-performing states in the percentage of recent high school graduates going on to college.

### Chance for College—2004



SOURCE: postsecondary.org

NOTE: College Continuation Rate measures the percentage of high school graduates that immediately enrolled in postsecondary education; Chance for College = HS Graduation Rate X College Continuation Rate.

Further along the educational pipeline, Washington must increase the proportion of students completing two-year college programs. Washington is the top state on four-year degree production, and is in a strong position to compete with best-performing nations.

### Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled—2005



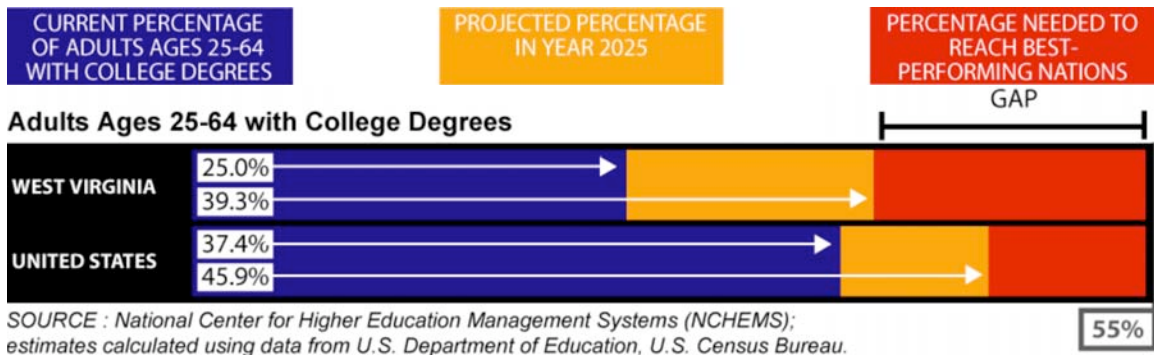
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education.

# WEST VIRGINIA

West Virginia’s civic health, prosperity, and success in creating good jobs for its citizens depends on its ability to increase college success for *all* students, including low-income and first generation college-goers, adult learners, and students of color. This profile indicates key demographic, equity and attainment challenges confronting the state.

## A COLLEGE-EDUCATED POPULATION IN WEST VIRGINIA—TODAY AND TOMORROW

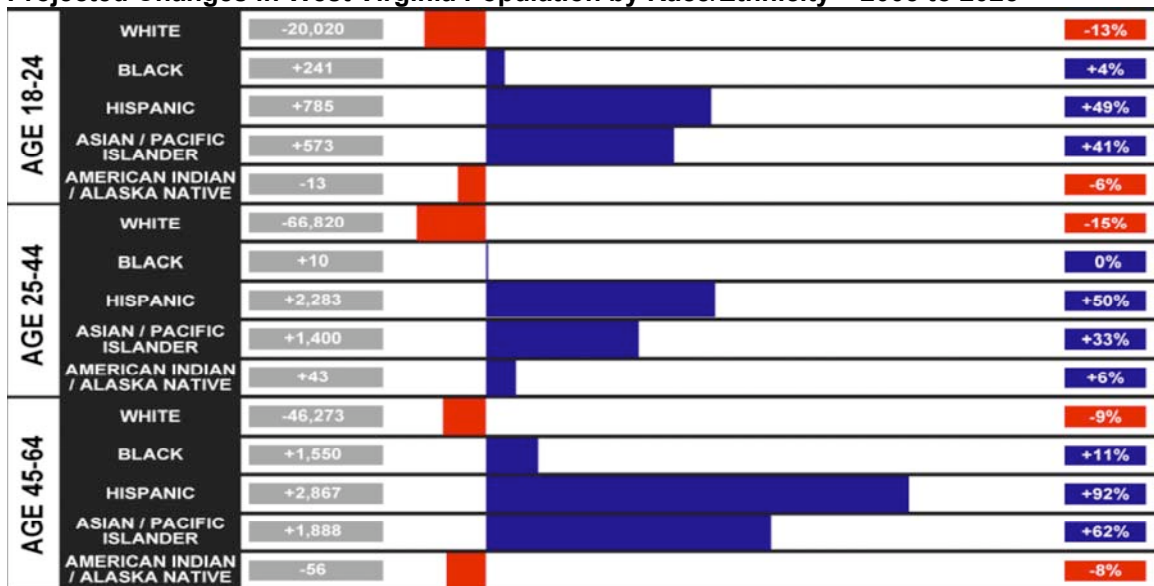
Today, West Virginia is the lowest-performing state in the nation in the percentage of adults ages 25-64 who have a college degree. Assuming that current trends in college completion and in-migration of college-educated adults continue, West Virginia will remain substantially below the nation on this measure in 2025. This will leave the state short of the college-educated population needed to meet workforce demands and compete with best-performing nations.



## A CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

To expand its college-educated population, West Virginia must pay attention to projected demographic changes, especially an overall decline in its college- and working-age populations (18-24 and 25-44).

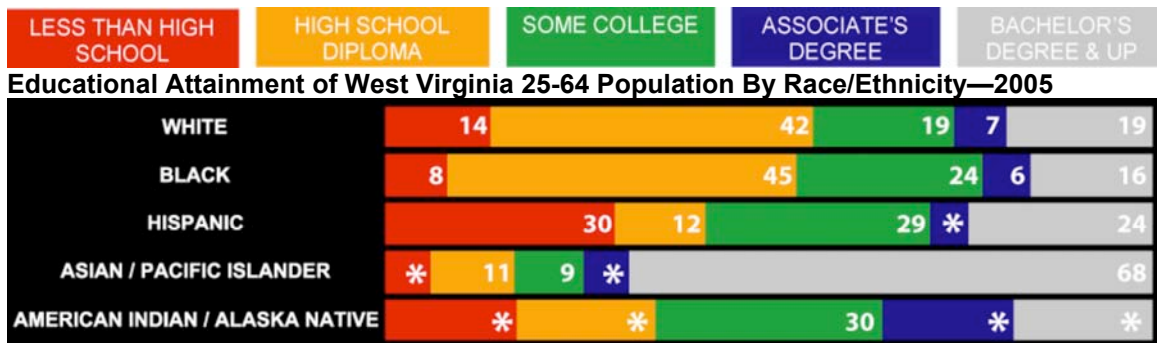
### Projected Changes in West Virginia Population by Race/Ethnicity – 2005 to 2025



SOURCE: NCHEMS; estimates calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

West Virginia must address racial and ethnic disparities in the percentage of college-educated adults, particularly with respect to Hispanics and African Americans.



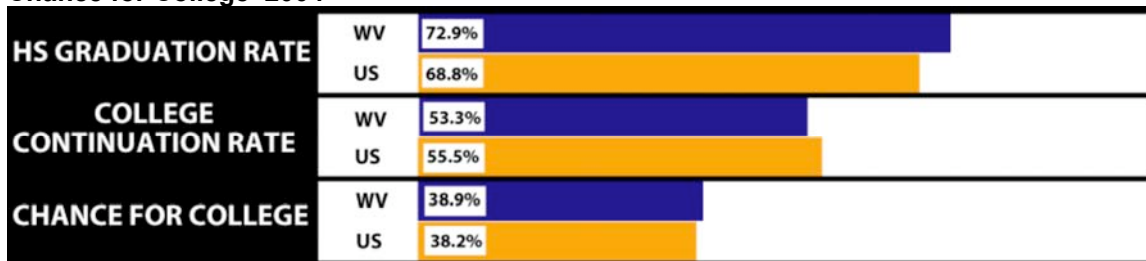
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

NOTES: (A) Figures may not equal 100 due to rounding; (B) "\*" denotes data not available due to small sample size.

## STUDENT PROGRESS TO AND THROUGH COLLEGE

West Virginia currently performs ahead of the nation in the percentage of students completing high school but lags the nation in the percentage of recent high school graduates going on to college.

### Chance for College—2004



SOURCE: postsecondary.org

NOTE: College Continuation Rate measures the percentage of high school graduates that immediately enrolled in postsecondary education; Chance for College = HS Graduation Rate X College Continuation Rate.

Further along the educational pipeline, West Virginia must increase the proportion of students completing both two- and four-year college programs to be competitive with best-performing states – and nations – by 2025. Currently, West Virginia is one of the lowest-performing states in four-year degree production.

### Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled—2005



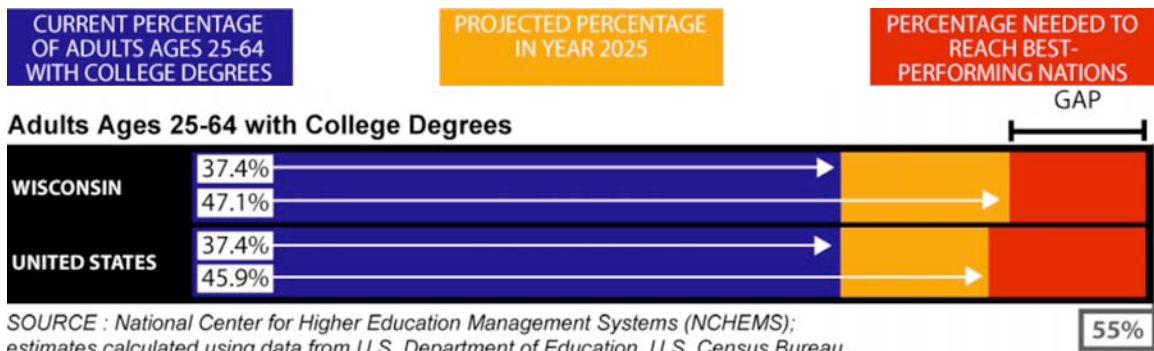
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education.

# WISCONSIN

Wisconsin’s civic health, prosperity, and success in creating good jobs for its citizens depends on its ability to increase college success for *all* students, including low-income and first generation college-goers, adult learners, and students of color. This profile indicates key demographic, equity and attainment challenges confronting the state.

## A COLLEGE-EDUCATED POPULATION IN WISCONSIN—TODAY AND TOMORROW

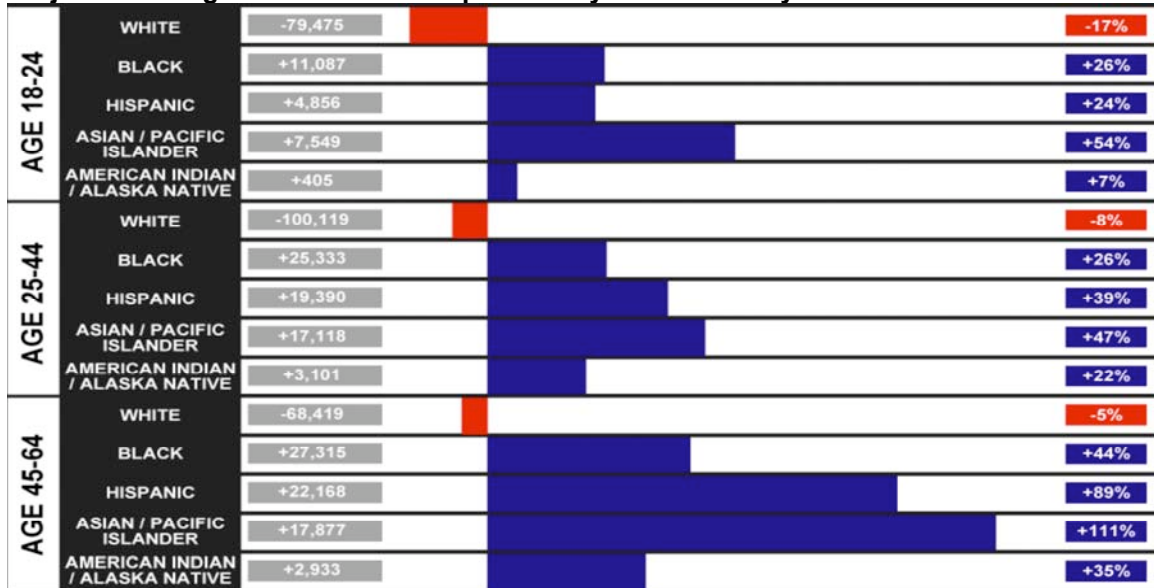
Today, Wisconsin ranks on par with the nation in the percentage of adults ages 25-64 who have a college degree. Assuming that current trends in college completion and in-migration of college-educated adults continue, Wisconsin will remain near the national mark on this measure in 2025. This will leave the state short of the college-educated population needed to meet workforce demands and compete with best-performing nations.



## A CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

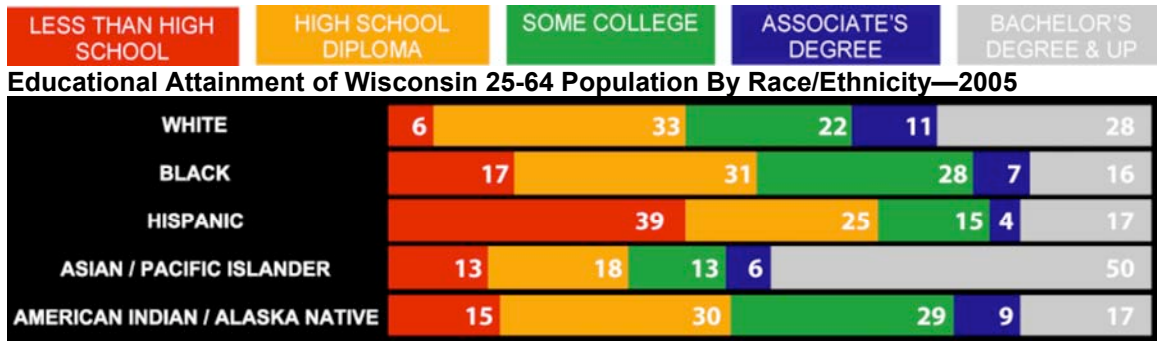
To expand its college-educated population, Wisconsin must pay attention to projected demographic changes, especially an overall decline in its college- and working-age populations (18-24 and 25-44).

### Projected Changes in Wisconsin Population by Race/Ethnicity – 2005 to 2025



## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Wisconsin must address racial and ethnic disparities in the percentage of college-educated adults, particularly with respect to Hispanics and African Americans.

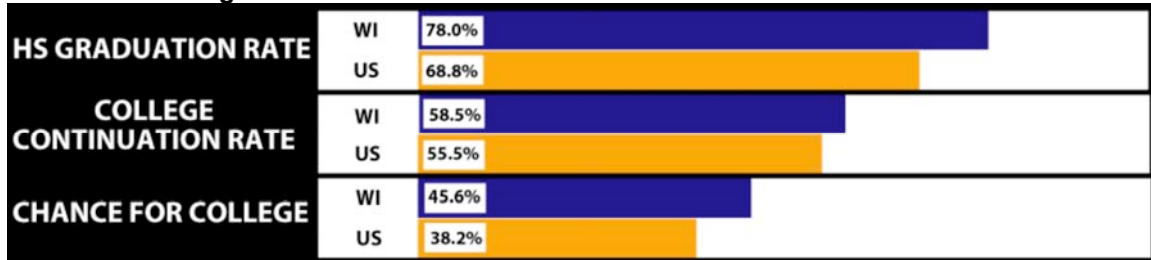


SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.  
NOTE: Figures may not equal 100 due to rounding.

## STUDENT PROGRESS TO AND THROUGH COLLEGE

Wisconsin currently performs ahead of the nation in the percentage of students completing high school and in the percentage of recent high school graduates going on to college.

### Chance for College—2004



SOURCE: postsecondary.org  
NOTE: College Continuation Rate measures the percentage of high school graduates that immediately enrolled in postsecondary education; Chance for College = HS Graduation Rate X College Continuation Rate.

Further along the educational pipeline, Wisconsin must increase the proportion of students completing both two- and four-year college programs to be competitive with best-performing states – and nations – by 2025.

### Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled—2005



SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education.

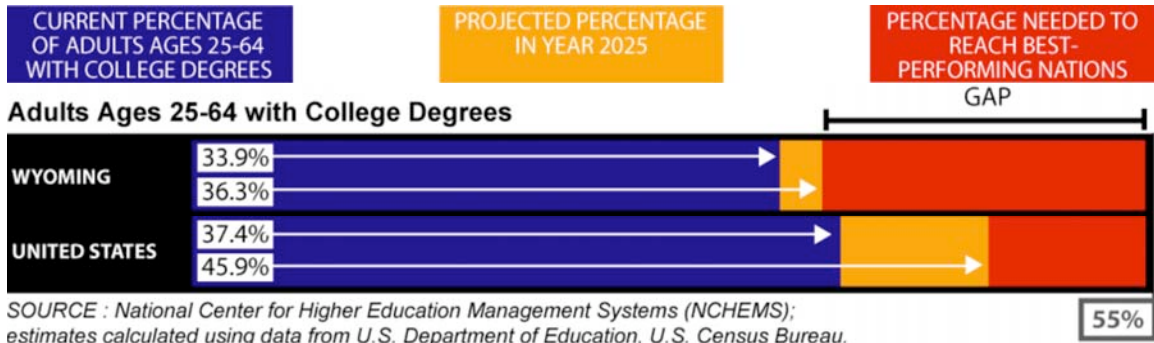


# WYOMING

Wyoming’s civic health, prosperity, and success in creating good jobs for its citizens depends on its ability to increase college success for *all* students, including low-income and first generation college-goers, adult learners, and students of color. This profile indicates key demographic, equity and attainment challenges confronting the state.

## A COLLEGE-EDUCATED POPULATION IN WYOMING—TODAY AND TOMORROW

Today, Wyoming ranks behind the nation in the percentage of adults ages 25-64 who have a college degree. Assuming that current trends in college completion and in-migration of college-educated adults continue, Wyoming will become one of the lowest-performing states on this measure in 2025. This will leave the state short of the college-educated population needed to meet workforce demands and compete with best-performing nations.



## A CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

To expand its college-educated population, Wyoming must pay attention to projected demographic changes, especially growth in its Hispanic population.

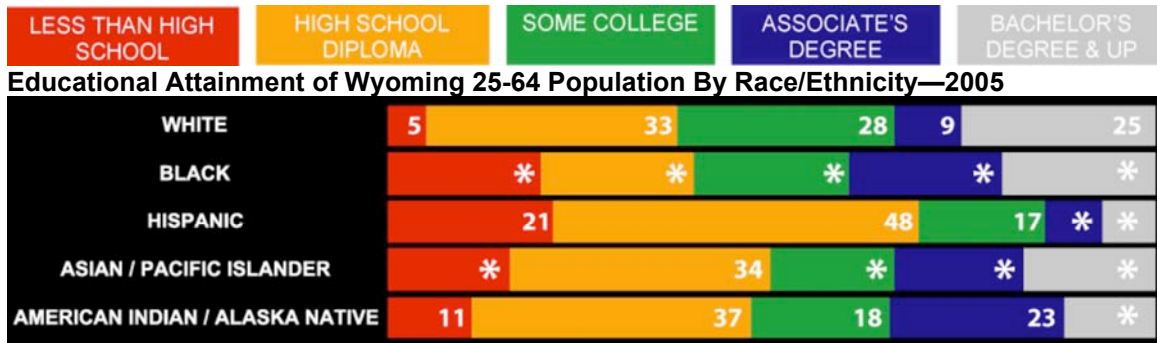
### Projected Changes in Wyoming Population by Race/Ethnicity – 2005 to 2025

Age Group	Race/Ethnicity	Change (2005-2025)	Percentage Change
AGE 18-24	WHITE	-3,117	-6%
	BLACK	+85	+13%
	HISPANIC	+2,932	+56%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+319	+51%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+1,114	+60%
AGE 25-44	WHITE	+9,015	+7%
	BLACK	+269	+16%
	HISPANIC	+8,135	+67%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+805	+43%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+2,853	+77%
AGE 45-64	WHITE	-2,446	-2%
	BLACK	+386	+42%
	HISPANIC	+6,170	+88%
	ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	+899	+76%
	AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE	+1,404	+65%

SOURCE: NCHEMS; estimates calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Wyoming must address racial and ethnic disparities in the percentage of college-educated adults, particularly with respect to Hispanics.



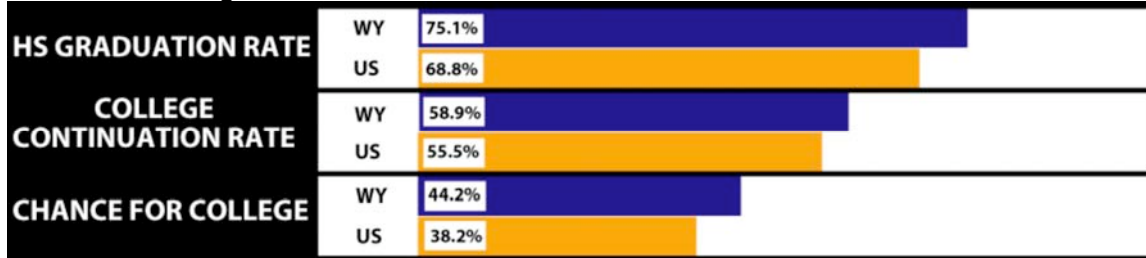
SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau.

NOTES: (A) Figures may not equal 100 due to rounding; (B) "\*" denotes data not available due to small sample size.

## STUDENT PROGRESS TO AND THROUGH COLLEGE

Wyoming currently performs ahead of the nation in the percentage of students completing high school and in the percentage of recent high school graduates going on to college.

### Chance for College—2004



SOURCE: postsecondary.org

NOTE: College Continuation Rate measures the percentage of high school graduates that immediately enrolled in postsecondary education; Chance for College = HS Graduation Rate X College Continuation Rate.

Further along the educational pipeline, Wyoming must increase the proportion of students completing both two- and four-year college programs to be competitive with best-performing states – and nations – by 2025.

### Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled—2005



SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education.



REINVESTING IN COLLEGE ACCESS AND SUCCESS

## About Making Opportunity Affordable

Making Opportunity Affordable aims to help states and institutions transform the delivery of postsecondary education to serve more students without sacrificing learning. By introducing more cost-effective approaches, states and their colleges and universities can invest more in student success. The initiative will:

- **Spark a national dialogue about investing resources to achieve results**, in order to reach consensus about new ways of educating students and new strategies for improvement. For instance, a high-quality education does not necessarily require per-student costs to rise.
- **Mobilize and support leaders eager to take action.**
- **Unite courageous innovators in a national network to share ideas and strategies.**
- **Produce research** to explore key issues in the field, including the magnitude of the challenge, the causes of increasing costs, and the changes in policy and practice likely to be most potent.
- **Develop useful tools** to help colleges and policymakers better identify and monitor institutional spending and reforms.
- **Fund model programs in states and institutions.** The initiative will award multi-year Opportunity Grants to selected states to develop and pursue a productivity agenda. The agenda will include:

Setting state-specific goals related to containing costs and strategically investing resources, effectively serving a more diverse student population, improving student learning, and increasing the share of the population that is college-educated;

Developing metrics that mark progress toward these goals; and

Improving policies and practices, such as changes in academic, fiscal, and regulatory areas that support these goals.

- **Identify, document, and disseminate** what is learned about existing models and new ideas to foster implementation in additional states and their higher education systems, and in a wider array of public and private institutions.

[www.makingopportunityaffordable.org](http://www.makingopportunityaffordable.org)



The National Center for Higher Education Management Systems (NCHEMS) is a private nonprofit (501)(c)(3) organization whose mission is to assist colleges and universities improve their management capability. Through its more than thirty years of service to higher education, NCHEMS has been committed to bridging the gap between research and practice, by placing the latest managerial concepts and tools in the hands of working administrators on college and university campuses. Since its founding, NCHEMS has received widespread acclaim for developing practical responses to the strategic issues facing leaders of higher education institutions and agencies.

[www.nchems.org](http://www.nchems.org)



Jobs for the Future believes that all young people should have a quality high school and postsecondary education, and that all adults should have the skills needed to hold jobs that pay enough to support a family. As a nonprofit research, consulting, and advocacy organization, JFF works to strengthen our society by creating educational and economic opportunity for those who need it most.

[www.jff.org](http://www.jff.org)



Lumina Foundation for Education, an Indianapolis-based, private, independent foundation, strives to help people achieve their potential by expanding access and success in education beyond high school. Through grants for research, innovation, communication, and evaluation, as well as policy education and leadership development, Lumina Foundation addresses issues that affect access and educational attainment among all students, particularly underserved student groups, including adult learners. The Foundation bases its mission on the belief that postsecondary education remains one of the most beneficial investments that individuals can make in themselves and that society can make in its people.

[www.luminafoundation.org](http://www.luminafoundation.org)