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
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Reaching 55%</th>
<th>Not Reaching 55%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### A CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

Number of states with population (all races) growing by 2025:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages</th>
<th>Growing</th>
<th>Not Growing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18-24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-44</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-64</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 &amp; up</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Less Than High School</th>
<th>High School Diploma</th>
<th>Some College</th>
<th>Associate’s Degree</th>
<th>Bachelor’s Degree &amp; Up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>WHITE</strong></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AFRICAN-AMERICAN</strong></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HISPANIC</strong></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER</strong></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE</strong></td>
<td>18</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Student Progress to and Through College

#### High School Graduation and College Continuation

**Top Five States in Public High School Graduation Rate**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Graduation Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>85.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>84.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>83.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>83.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>82.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nation</td>
<td>68.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bottom Five States in Public High School Graduation Rate**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Graduation Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>50.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>52.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>54.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>55.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>57.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Top Five States in College Continuation Rate**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Continuation Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>68.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>67.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>67.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>66.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>65.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nation</td>
<td>55.5%</td>
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**Bottom Five States in College Continuation Rate**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Continuation Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>42.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>43.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>43.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>43.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>44.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Top Five States in Two-Year Degrees**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Degrees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nation</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bottom Five States in Two-Year Degrees**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Degrees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Top Five States in Four-Year Degrees**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Degrees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nation</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bottom Five States in Four-Year Degrees**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Degrees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

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.

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

![Educational Attainment Graph](source: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau. NOTE: Figures may not equal 100 due to rounding.)

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**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.

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### Chance for College—2004

![Chance for College Graph](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.

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

![Degrees Produced Graph](source: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education.)
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**

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.

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

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’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.
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.

![Educational Attainment of Arizona 25-64 Population By Race/Ethnicity—2005](image)

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](image)

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](image)

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

![Educational Attainment of Arkansas 25-64 Population By Race/Ethnicity—2005](image)

*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](image)

*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](image)

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

![Projected Changes in California Population by Race/Ethnicity – 2005 to 2025](image)

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.

Educational Attainment of California 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
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’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.
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Less Than High School</th>
<th>High School Diploma</th>
<th>Some College</th>
<th>Associate’s Degree</th>
<th>Bachelor’s Degree &amp; Up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WHITE</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLACK</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>HISPANIC</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>17</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMERICAN INDIAN / ALASKA NATIVE</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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’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**

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

**Educational Attainment of Connecticut 25-64 Population By Race/Ethnicity—2005**

![Image of educational attainment by race/ethnicity]

**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**

![Image of chance for college]

**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**

![Image of degrees produced]

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

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

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

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’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**

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.

Educational Attainment of Florida 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
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’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.

![Graph showing current and projected percentages of adults ages 25-64 with college degrees in Georgia compared to the United States.](image)

**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 from 2005 to 2025.](image)

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

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.

![Educational Attainment of Georgia 25-64 Population By Race/Ethnicity—2005](image)

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](image)

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](image)

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


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Less Than High School</th>
<th>High School Diploma</th>
<th>Some College</th>
<th>Associate’s Degree</th>
<th>Bachelor’s Degree &amp; Up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td>32</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian / Pacific Islander</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>26</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian / Alaska Native</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HS Graduation Rate</th>
<th>College Continuation Rate</th>
<th>Chance for College</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HI</td>
<td>64.8%</td>
<td>51.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US</td>
<td>68.8%</td>
<td>55.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>HI</th>
<th>US</th>
<th>TOP STATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 YR PUBLIC</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>ND (24.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 YR PUBLIC</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>WA (26.1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### Current Percentage of Adults Ages 25-64 with College Degrees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Idaho</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33.7%</td>
<td>39.8%</td>
<td>45.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GAP = 55%

**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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>18-24</th>
<th>25-44</th>
<th>45-64</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Race</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>+33.9%</td>
<td>+42.1%</td>
<td>+118.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>+3.8%</td>
<td>+7.3%</td>
<td>+9.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>+6.4%</td>
<td>+16.6%</td>
<td>+3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Pacific Islander</td>
<td>+1.2%</td>
<td>+2.5%</td>
<td>+6.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian/Alaska Native</td>
<td>+7.7%</td>
<td>+2.5%</td>
<td>+8.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

![Educational Attainment of Idaho 25-64 Population By Race/Ethnicity—2005](image)

**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](image)

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](image)
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**

**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.

**Educational Attainment of Illinois 25-64 Population By Race/Ethnicity—2005**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Less Than High School</th>
<th>High School Diploma</th>
<th>Some College</th>
<th>Associate’s Degree</th>
<th>Bachelor’s Degree &amp; Up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian / Pacific Islander</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian / Alaska Native</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HS Graduation Rate</th>
<th>College Continuation Rate</th>
<th>Chance for College</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IL 75.3%</td>
<td>IL 55.2%</td>
<td>IL 41.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US 68.8%</td>
<td>US 55.5%</td>
<td>US 38.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degree Type</th>
<th>IL</th>
<th>US</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 Year Public</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Year Public</td>
<td>23.4</td>
<td>19.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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.

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

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’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 places 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**

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.

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

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’ 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

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.

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

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’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.

![College-Educated Population in Kentucky](chart)

**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](chart)
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.

Educational Attainment of Kentucky 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
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’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.
**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.

![Educational Attainment of Louisiana 25-64 Population By Race/Ethnicity—2005](image)

*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](image)

*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](image)

*Source: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education.*
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).
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.

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.

[chart showing educational attainment by race/ethnicity]

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

[chart showing high school graduation, college continuation, and chance for college rates]

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

[chart showing degrees produced by state and nation]

SOURCE: NCHEMS; calculated using data from U.S. Department of Education.
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 immigration 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](source)
**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.

![Educational Attainment of Maryland 25-64 Population By Race/Ethnicity—2005](image)

*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**

![Chance for College](image)

*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**

![Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled](image)

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

**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.

Educational Attainment of Massachusetts 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**
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’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**

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

![Educational Attainment of Michigan 25-64 Population By Race/Ethnicity—2005](image)

**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**

![Chance for College—2004](image)

**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**

![Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled—2005](image)

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

![Chart showing percentage of adults 25-64 with college degrees in Minnesota and the United States, compared to projected percentage in 2025 and percentage needed to reach best-performing nations.](chart)

**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](chart)}
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.

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.

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.
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

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.

![Educational Attainment of Mississippi 25-64 Population By Race/Ethnicity—2005](image)

**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](image)

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](image)
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.

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).

**A Changing Demographic Picture**

![Projected Changes in Missouri Population by Race/Ethnicity – 2005 to 2025](chart)

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

Educational Attainment of Missouri 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**
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’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

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.

![Educational Attainment of Montana 25-64 Population By Race/Ethnicity—2005](chart)

*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](chart)

*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](chart)

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

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

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

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’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**

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

![Educational Attainment of Nevada 25-64 Population By Race/Ethnicity—2005](image)

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](image)

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](image)

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

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.

Educational Attainment of New Hampshire 25-64 Population By Race/Ethnicity—2005

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’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.
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.

Educational Attainment of New Jersey 25-64 Population By Race/Ethnicity—2005

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’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 in-migration 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.
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.

Educational Attainment of New Mexico 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

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’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 immigration 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.
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.

Educational Attainment of New York 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

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’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 in-migration 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**

*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.

**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**

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’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**

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

![Educational Attainment of North Dakota 25-64 Population By Race/Ethnicity—2005](image)

**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**

![Chance for College—2004](image)

**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—by 2025. North Dakota is the top state on two-year degree production.**

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

![Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled—2005](image)
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**

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

![Educational Attainment Chart](image)

**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 Chart](image)

**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 × 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 Chart](image)

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

![Educational Attainment of Oklahoma 25-64 Population By Race/Ethnicity—2005](image)

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](image)

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](image)

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

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

![Educational Attainment of Oregon 25-64 Population By Race/Ethnicity—2005](image)

*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](image)

*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**

![Degrees Produced Per 100 Full-Time Equivalent Students Enrolled–2005](image)

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

![Chart: Projected Changes in Pennsylvania Population by Race/Ethnicity – 2005 to 2025](source)

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).
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.

Educational Attainment of Pennsylvania 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
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’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.
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.

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.

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.
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**

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.

![Educational Attainment of South Carolina 25-64 Population By Race/Ethnicity—2005](image)

**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](image)

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](image)
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 immigration 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).
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.

Educational Attainment of South Dakota 25-64 Population By Race/Ethnicity—2005

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

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.

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

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’ 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 immigration 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**

*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.

Educational Attainment of Texas 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

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’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 is 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

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.

Educational Attainment of Utah 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
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

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.

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

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’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.

![Chart showing current and projected percentages of adults ages 25-64 with college degrees for Virginia and the United States, along with the percentage needed to reach 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 chart]

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.

**Educational Attainment of Virginia 25-64 Population By Race/Ethnicity—2005**

![Educational Attainment Chart]

*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**

![Chance for College Chart]

*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**

![Degrees Produced Chart]

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

![Chart showing current and projected percentage of adults ages 25-64 with college degrees in Washington and the United States, and the percentage needed to reach 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 from 2005 to 2025 chart.]

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

![Educational Attainment of Washington 25-64 Population By Race/Ethnicity—2005](image)

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](image)

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](image)

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

Educational Attainment of West Virginia 25-64 Population By Race/Ethnicity—2005

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’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.

![Chart: Percentage of Adults Ages 25-64 with College Degrees](chart.png)

**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**

![Chart: Projected Changes in Wisconsin Population by Race/Ethnicity](chart2.png)
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.

Educational Attainment of Wisconsin 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
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’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.

![Graphic showing current and projected college degree completion in Wyoming and the United States](source)

**A Changing Demographic Picture**

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

![Graphic showing projected changes in Wyoming population by race/ethnicity from 2005 to 2025](source)
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.

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

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.
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