

In New Jersey, postsecondary learning builds the talent that helps us rise



New Jersey

he need to increase postsecondary attainment — the number of Americans who hold degrees and other high-quality credentials — has never been clearer. State leaders are responding to the growing global demand for talent by setting goals and enacting policies to increase attainment. Like Lumina Foundation, states have come to understand the scope of the effort required. Much is left to be done, but real progress is being made through the efforts of those who are committed to assuring that millions more Americans benefit from postsecondary education.

Lumina began reporting the attainment rate (associate degree and higher) in 2008. That year, the rate in New Jersey stood at 44.6 percent. In 2014, the most recent year for which data are available, the rate reached 47.1 percent.

However, the degree attainment rate doesn't tell the whole story. Lumina has always said that other postsecondary credentials — including certificates and certifications — should count toward national and state goals for attainment, with one important caveat. To count, non-degree credentials should be of high quality, which we define as having clear and transparent learning outcomes leading to further education and employment.

This year, for the first time, we have nationally representative data on the number of Americans who hold high-quality postsecondary certificates; we now feel confident we can count these credentials toward attainment goals. In states, we are able to use estimates from the Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce on the number of residents who hold high-quality certificates as their highest earned credential. In New Jersey, 3 percent of residents between the ages of 25 and 64 hold a high-quality certificate. This brings the state's overall postsecondary attainment rate to 50.1 percent.

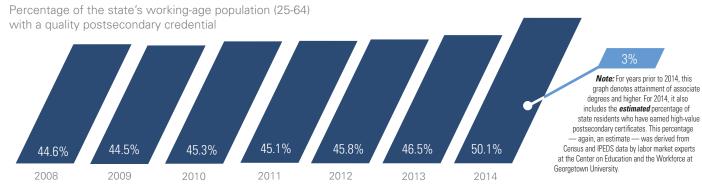
As the data in this report make clear, increasing overall attainment is not the only challenge New Jersey faces. There are also significant gaps in attainment that must be closed. While current systems work very well for many students, more postsecondary credentials must be earned by Americans who, by definition, are post-traditional learners. Compared with current students, they will be older; more will be African-American, Hispanic and Native American; and they will have lower incomes. Most will be first-generation students. The data in this report show the extent of the attainment gaps in New Jersey by race and ethnicity.

To date, 26 states have responded to the need to increase attainment by setting state attainment goals that meet Lumina's criteria for rigor and efficacy (i.e., the goal is quantifiable, challenging, long term, addresses gaps, and is in statute and/or a strategic plan). Our analysis shows that New Jersey has not set a goal that meets Lumina's criteria; we urge state leaders to do so.

There is much more that states can do to increase attainment. It begins with assuring that all prospective students, including working adults, have access to affordable programs that lead to quality credentials. State policies such as outcomes-based funding can encourage colleges and universities to direct resources to approaches that increase student success. States can also help assure that students get full recognition for *all* of their learning — whether it was obtained in an institution, in the military or on the job — and can apply it to further education and credentials.

Lumina is working with state leaders from around the nation to expand postsecondary opportunity and success. More information on that work, including our full state policy agenda and additional data, is available on Lumina's Strategy Labs website (http://strategylabs.luminafoundation.org/).

Tracking the trend



Levels of education for New Jersey residents, ages 25-64



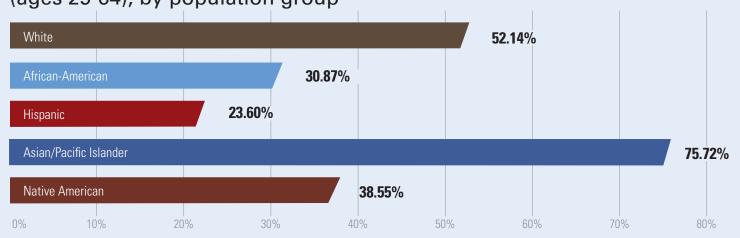
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey

Estimated attainment of certificates:

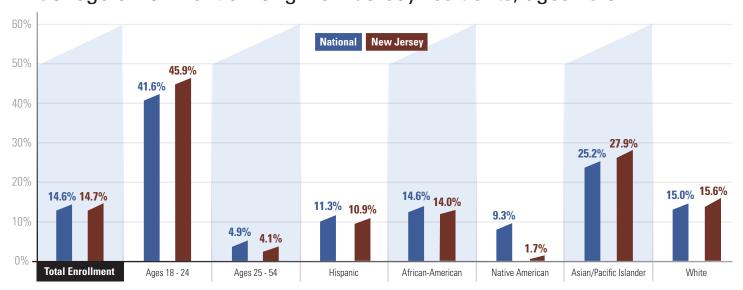
Note: The accompanying pie chart does not account for residents who have earned high-value postsecondary certificates. The percentage above – admittedly, an estimate – aims to fill that gap. To calculate this percentage, labor market experts at the Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce used Survey of Income Program Participation 2008 Wave 12 data (2012) and data from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) 2014.

Degree-attainment rates among New Jersey residents (ages 25-64), by population group

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012, 2013, and 2014 American Community Survey One-Year PUMS Files



College enrollment among New Jersey residents, ages 18-54



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey One-Year Public Use Microdata Sample **Note:** These percentages reflect the enrollment of non-degree-holding students, ages 18-54, at public and private, two-year and four-year postsecondary institutions

Percentage of New Jersey residents (ages 25-64) with at least an associate degree, by county

Atlantic	32.78	Cape May	38.95	Hudson	45.25	Monmouth	52.79	Salem	31.88	Warren	41.43
Bergen	56.32	Cumberland	21.27	Hunterdon	59.24	Morris	60.89	Somerset	61.74		
Burlington	47.02	Essex	40.14	Mercer	48.35	Ocean	37.93	Sussex	44.47		
Camden	39.59	Gloucester	41.20	Middlesex	50.99	Passaic	34.23	Union	40.80		

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-14 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

