



A STRONGER NATION

In Oklahoma, postsecondary learning builds the talent that helps us rise

A policy brief from Lumina Foundation



Oklahoma

The 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 Oklahoma stood at 31.3 percent. In 2014, the most recent year for which data are available, the rate reached 33.1 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 Oklahoma, 7 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 40.1 percent.

As the data in this report make clear, increasing overall attainment is not the only challenge Oklahoma 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 Oklahoma by race and ethnicity.

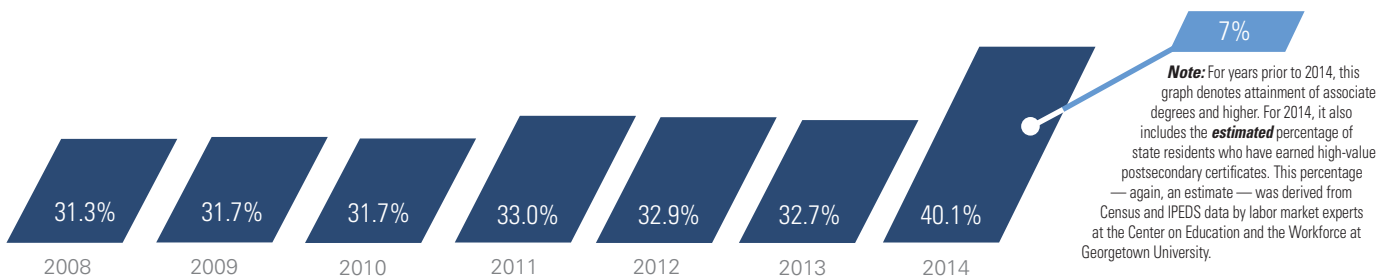
To date, 26 states have responded to the need to increase attainment by setting state attainment goals that meet Lumina's criteria for rigor and efficacy (i.e., the goal is quantifiable, challenging, long term, addresses gaps, and is in statute and/or a strategic plan). Our analysis shows that Oklahoma 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.

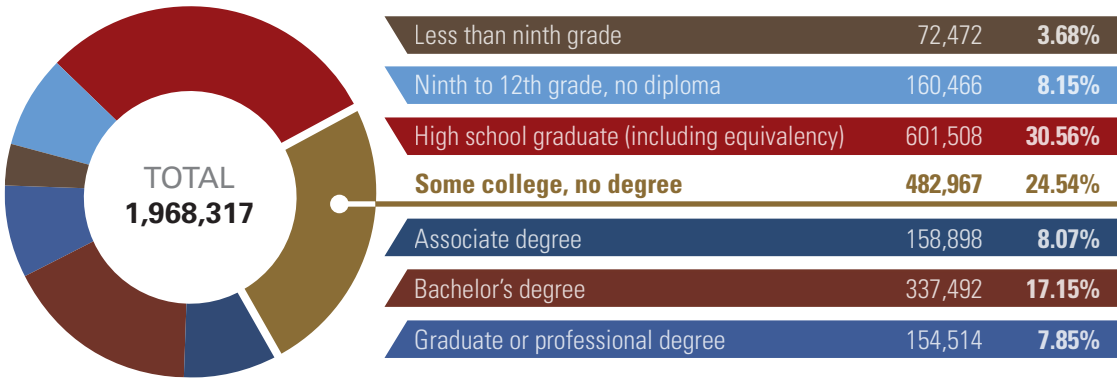
Lumina is working with state leaders from around the nation to expand postsecondary opportunity and success. More information on that work, including our full state policy agenda and additional data, is available on Lumina's Strategy Labs website (<http://strategylabs.luminafoundation.org/>).

Tracking the trend

Percentage of the state's working-age population (25-64) with a quality postsecondary credential



Levels of education for Oklahoma residents, ages 25-64

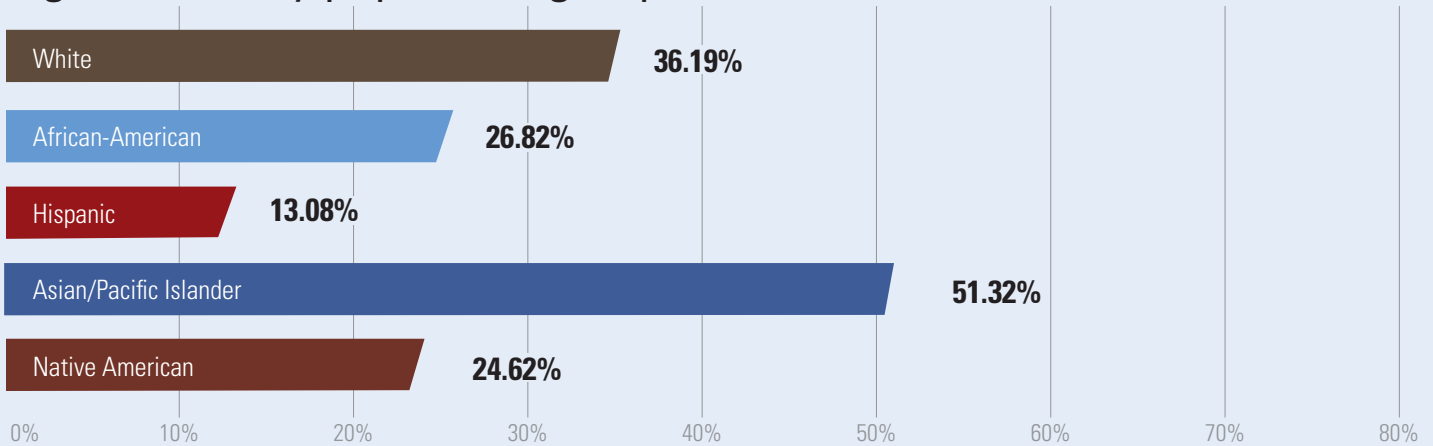


Estimated attainment of certificates: **7%**

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.

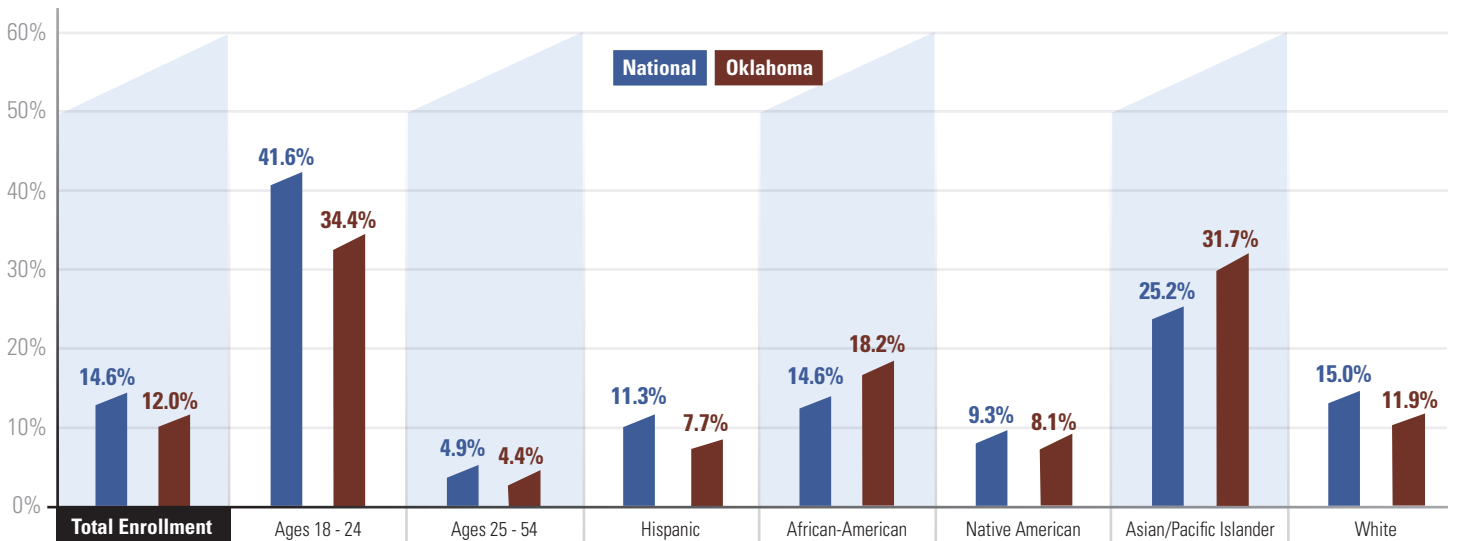
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey

Degree-attainment rates among Oklahoma 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 Oklahoma 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 Oklahoma residents (ages 25-64) with at least an associate degree, by county

Adair	17.25	Cleveland	40.51	Grant	33.21	Le Flore	23.05	Nowata	23.86	Rogers	35.65
Alfalfa	26.05	Coal	19.72	Greer	20.26	Lincoln	22.63	Okfuskee	20.73	Seminole	21.63
Atoka	18.40	Comanche	27.75	Harmon	24.64	Logan	35.54	Oklahoma	37.79	Sequoyah	21.30
Beaver	23.86	Cotton	23.49	Harper	21.18	Love	20.89	Okmulgee	28.09	Stephens	22.66
Beckham	24.54	Craig	23.68	Haskell	22.38	McClain	30.44	Osage	26.61	Texas	24.23
Blaine	25.29	Creek	23.93	Hughes	17.35	McCurtain	20.83	Ottawa	25.32	Tillman	21.33
Bryan	28.87	Custer	33.50	Jackson	31.29	McIntosh	23.64	Pawnee	25.64	Tulsa	40.38
Caddo	19.67	Delaware	23.51	Jefferson	16.11	Major	23.51	Payne	44.78	Wagoner	31.68
Canadian	36.44	Dewey	28.49	Johnston	28.03	Marshall	19.90	Pittsburg	26.04	Washington	36.10
Carter	24.66	Ellis	33.97	Kay	31.33	Mayes	23.32	Pontotoc	33.37	Washita	24.94
Cherokee	29.96	Garfield	29.72	Kingfisher	29.82	Murray	27.79	Pottawatomie	27.11	Woods	31.23
Choctaw	21.89	Garvin	20.11	Kiowa	26.49	Muskogee	28.02	Pushmataha	20.09	Woodward	23.38
Cimarron	23.45	Grady	24.20	Latimer	30.82	Noble	31.35	Roger Mills	30.07		

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



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Lumina Foundation is an independent, private foundation committed to increasing the proportion of Americans with degrees, certificates and other high-quality credentials to 60 percent by 2025. Lumina's outcomes-based approach focuses on helping to design and build an equitable, accessible, responsive and accountable higher education system while fostering a national sense of urgency for action to achieve Goal 2025.