

## A stronger nation through higher education — and Colorado’s role in that effort

In Colorado, 45 percent of the state’s 2.7 million working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2008 Census data. This compares to a national average of around 38 percent. Attainment rates in Colorado are increasing modestly, even though the proportion of degree-holding young adults — those 25-34 years old — mirrors that of the overall adult population. If Colorado continues to increase attainment at the rate it did over the last decade (2000-2008), the state will have a college-attainment rate of 51 percent in 2025 — still short of the Big Goal of 60 percent.

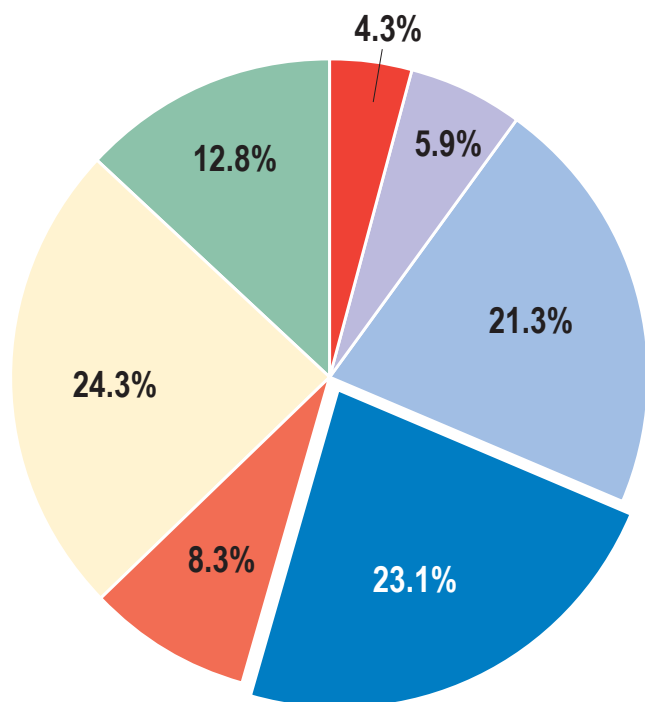
However, this gap *can* be closed. The key is to begin increasing degree production, and to continue to increase it each year until 2025. By increasing production by 2,926 associate or bachelor’s degrees each year between now and 2025 — an annual increase of 4.6 percent — Colorado will reach the Big Goal.

One excellent place to begin looking for these additional graduates is in the ranks of Colorado residents who have completed some college without earning a degree. In 2008, nearly 640,000 Colorado residents fit into this category

— representing more than 23 percent of the state’s adult population. If only a small portion of this group could be enticed to return to college to complete either a two- or four-year degree, it would go a long way to helping Colorado reach the goal of 60 percent higher education attainment.

Also, by looking at the geographic distribution of college graduates within the state (see chart on reverse), policymakers and other stakeholders can begin to work strategically and systematically to close achievement gaps. They can target counties and regions that show the greatest need and focus their efforts on those specific areas.

How do we know that Colorado’s economy will demand more college graduates? A recent analysis by the Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce provides the answer. According to the center’s analysis of occupation data and workforce trends, 67 percent of Colorado’s jobs will require postsecondary education by 2018. Between now and 2018, Colorado will need to fill about 924,000 vacancies resulting from job creation, worker retirements and other factors. Of these



Levels of education for Colorado residents, ages 25-64

Less than ninth grade	118,597	4.3%
Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	161,235	5.9%
High school graduate (including equivalency)	587,156	21.3%
<b>Some college, no degree</b>	<b>636,534</b>	<b>23.1%</b>
Associate degree	227,233	8.3%
Bachelor's degree	668,069	24.3%
Graduate or professional degree	352,036	12.8%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,750,860</b>	<b>100%</b>

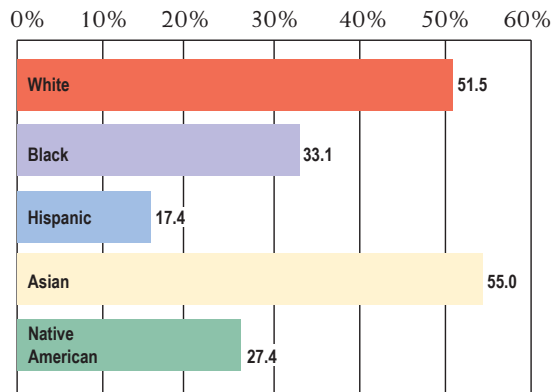
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 American Community Survey

job vacancies, 609,000 will require postsecondary credentials, while only about 314,000 are expected to be filled by high school graduates or dropouts.

It will be impossible to reach the Big Goal without significantly increasing college success among the groups that can accurately be called 21st century students, including working adults, low-income and first-generation students and students of color. Closing attainment gaps among racial and ethnic groups is a particular challenge in Colorado, as in other states. The current higher education attainment rates in Colorado are displayed in the accompanying bar graph.

These gaps have persisted for decades, and closing them is obviously a big challenge. Still, it can and *must* be done. It will require concerted and strategic efforts over many years — efforts based on solid evidence about what works to

### Degree-attainment rates among Colorado adults (ages 25-64), by population group



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 American Community Survey

increase attainment. Information about successful strategies to increase the number of students who complete higher education is available on Lumina Foundation's Web site. The site also provides specific information about Colorado's degree-attainment rates at [www.luminafoundation.org/state\\_data/](http://www.luminafoundation.org/state_data/). From there, you can find links to data from all 50 states.

Still more information is available at a Web-based resource created by the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems (NCHEMS). The NCHEMS Information Center provides detailed comparative data for all states and counties, as well as other contextual information that can help higher education policymakers and analysts make sound policy decisions. We urge you to visit the site ([www.higheredinfo.org](http://www.higheredinfo.org)).

### Percentage of Colorado adults (25-64) with a two- or four-year degree, by county:

Adams	29.4	Eagle	51.5	Larimer	52.5	Routt	52.8
Arapahoe	46.4	Elbert	38.5	Logan	32.6	Summit	52.7
Boulder	63.5	El Paso	46.1	Mesa	34.1	Teller	38.9
Broomfield	54.1	Fremont	20.5	Montezuma	31.4	Weld	36.4
Delta	26.8	Garfield	30.6	Montrose	31.9	Other counties	35.4*
Denver	45.2	Jefferson	48.0	Morgan	24.9		
Douglas	62.9	La Plata	50.4	Pueblo	31.5		

\*This percentage is an average for the 39 Colorado counties with fewer than 20,000 residents.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 American Community Survey

Lumina Foundation for Education is committed to enrolling and graduating more students from college — especially low-income students, students of color, first-generation students and adult learners. Our goal is to increase the percentage of Americans who hold high-quality degrees and credentials to 60 percent by 2025.

Lumina pursues this goal in three ways: by identifying and supporting effective practice, through public policy advocacy, and by using our communications and convening power to build public will for change. For more details on the Foundation, visit our Web site at [www.luminafoundation.org](http://www.luminafoundation.org).

