

A stronger nation through higher education — and Hawaii's role in that effort

In Hawaii, 42 percent of the state's nearly 690,000 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 Hawaii 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 Hawaii 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.

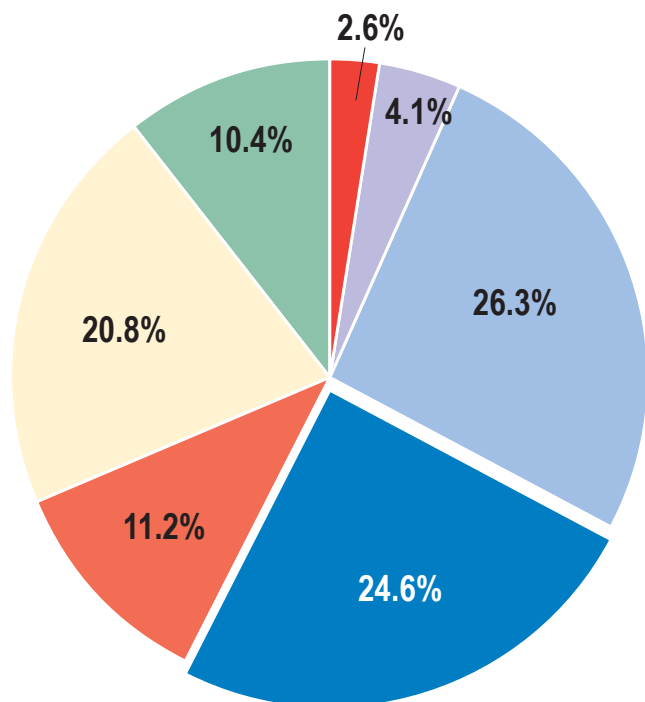
However, this gap *can* be closed. The key is to begin increasing degree production, and to continue to increase it each year until 2025. By increasing production by 859 associate or bachelor's degrees each year between now and 2025 — an annual increase of 5.6 percent — Hawaii will reach the Big Goal.

One excellent place to begin looking for these additional graduates is in the ranks of Hawaii residents who have completed some college without earning a degree. In 2008, 168,000 Hawaii residents fit into this category

— representing nearly 25 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 Hawaii 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 Hawaii'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, 65 percent of Hawaii's jobs will require postsecondary education by 2018. Between now and 2018, Hawaii will need to fill about 205,000 vacancies resulting from job creation, worker retirements and other factors. Of these job vacancies, more than 131,000 will require postsecondary credentials, while



Levels of education for Hawaii residents, ages 25-64

Less than ninth grade	17,904	2.6%
Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	28,346	4.1%
High school graduate (including equivalency)	179,918	26.3%
Some college, no degree	168,043	24.6%
Associate degree	76,635	11.2%
Bachelor's degree	141,603	20.8%
Graduate or professional degree	70,776	10.4%
TOTAL	683,215	100%

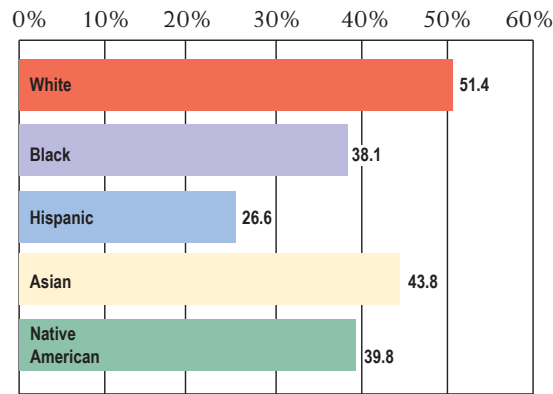
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 American Community Survey

about 75,000 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 Hawaii, as in other states. The current higher education attainment rates in Hawaii 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

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



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

works to 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 Hawaii's degree-attainment rates at 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).

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

Hawaii	40.2	Honolulu	44.8	Kauai	36.6	Maui	36.1
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Note: Data unavailable for Kalawao County, which has 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.

