

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

In Idaho, about 35 percent of the state's nearly 780,000 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 Idaho 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 Idaho continues to increase attainment at the rate it did over the last decade (2000-2008), the state will have a college-attainment rate of about 42 percent in 2025 — far short of the Big Goal of 60 percent.

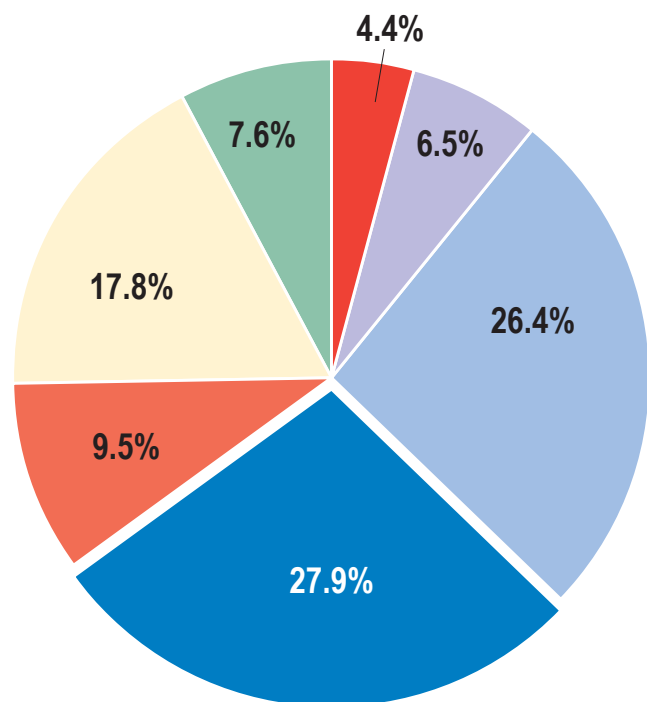
However, this gap *can* be closed. The key is to begin increasing degree production, and to continue to increase it each year until 2025. By increasing production by 1,688 associate or bachelor's degrees each year between now and 2025 — an annual increase of 7.2 percent — Idaho will reach the Big Goal.

One excellent place to begin looking for these additional graduates is in the ranks of Idaho residents who have completed some college without earning a degree. In 2008, nearly 217,000 Colorado residents fit into this category — representing about 28 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 Idaho 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 Idaho'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, 61 percent of Idaho's jobs will require postsecondary education by 2018. Between now and 2018, Idaho will need to fill about 239,000 vacancies resulting from job creation, worker retirements and other factors. Of these job vacancies, 146,000 will require postsecondary credentials, while only about 92,000 are expected to be filled by high school graduates or dropouts.



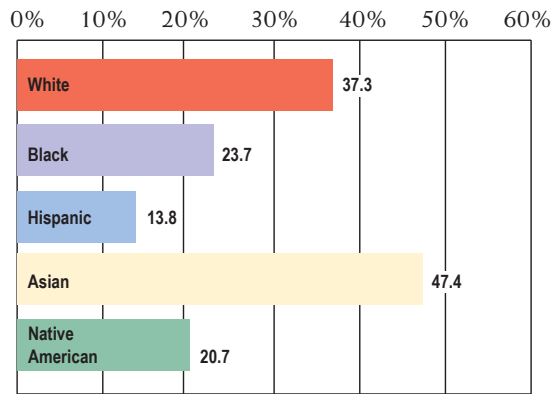
Levels of education for Idaho residents, ages 25-64

Less than ninth grade	34,269	4.4%
Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	50,814	6.5%
High school graduate (including equivalency)	204,476	26.4%
<b>Some college, no degree</b>	<b>216,729</b>	<b>27.9%</b>
Associate degree	73,442	9.5%
Bachelor's degree	137,971	17.8%
Graduate or professional degree	58,313	7.5%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>777,014</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

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 Idaho, as in other states. The current higher education attainment rates in Idaho are displayed in the accompanying bar graph.

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



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

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 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 Idaho'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 Idaho adults (25-64) with a two- or four-year degree, by county:

Ada	45.4	Bonneville	37.1	Jerome	18.0	Payette	21.8
Bannock	39.5	Canyon	25.0	Kootenai	35.1	Twin Falls	29.8
Bingham	26.6	Cassia	28.1	Latah	52.0	Other Counties	24.9*
Blaine	49.0	Elmore	26.5	Madison	44.7		
Bonner	32.8	Jefferson	29.9	Nez Perce	32.1		

\*This percentage is an average for the 27 Idaho 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).

