

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

In Iowa, nearly 39 percent of the state's 1.5 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 Iowa 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 Iowa 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.

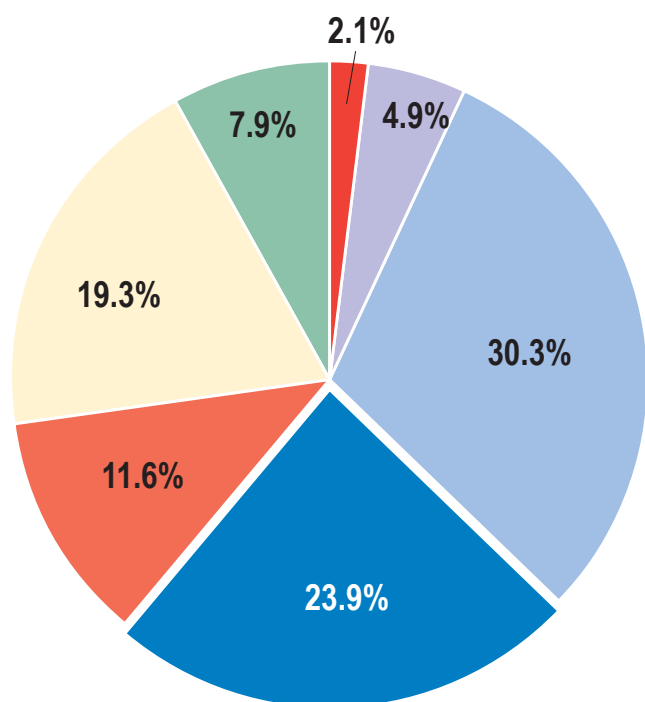
However, this gap *can* be closed. The key is to begin increasing degree production, and to continue to increase it each year until 2025. By increasing production by 2,248 associate or bachelor's degrees each year between now and 2025 — an annual increase of 4.1 percent — Iowa will reach the Big Goal.

One excellent place to begin looking for these additional graduates is in the ranks of Iowa residents who have completed some college without earning a degree. In 2008, 370,000 Iowa residents fit into this category

— representing about 24 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 Iowa 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 Iowa'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, 62 percent of Iowa's jobs will require postsecondary education by 2018. Between now and 2018, Iowa will need to fill about 527,000 vacancies resulting from job creation, worker retirements and other factors. Of these job vacancies, 319,000 will require postsecondary credentials, while only 208,000 are expected to be filled by high school graduates or dropouts.



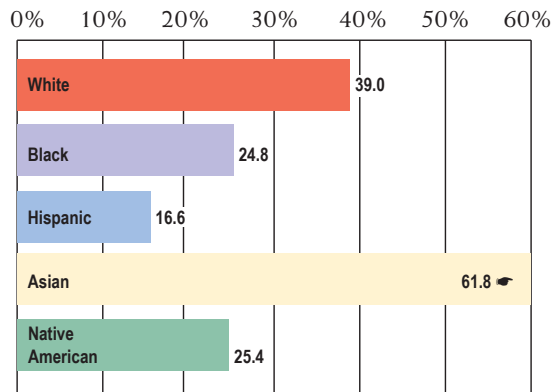
Levels of education for Iowa residents, ages 25-64

Less than ninth grade	31,892	2.1%
Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	75,262	4.9%
High school graduate (including equivalency)	465,131	30.3%
Some college, no degree	367,402	23.9%
Associate degree	177,831	11.6%
Bachelor's degree	296,876	19.3%
Graduate or professional degree	121,189	7.9%
TOTAL	1,535,583	100%

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

Degree-attainment rates among Iowa 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 Iowa'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 Iowa adults (25-64) with a two- or four-year degree, by county:

Benton	31.5	Des Moines	29.2	Linn	44.8	Sioux	37.4
Black Hawk	39.2	Dubuque	37.4	Mahaska	28.6	Story	59.6
Boone	32.8	Fayette	29.4	Marion	38.6	Wapello	25.3
Bremer	41.9	Henry	32.1	Marshall	30.4	Warren	40.8
Buchanan	36.3	Jackson	25.4	Muscatine	34.8	Washington	29.7
Carroll	35.4	Jasper	27.9	Plymouth	33.7	Webster	32.7
Cerro Gordo	42.4	Johnson	64.0	Polk	45.8	Winneshiek	42.9
Clinton	30.9	Jones	26.0	Pottawattamie	29.4	Woodbury	31.2
Dallas	50.5	Lee	26.1	Scott	42.9	Other counties	31.1*

*This percentage is an average for the 64 Iowa 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.

