

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

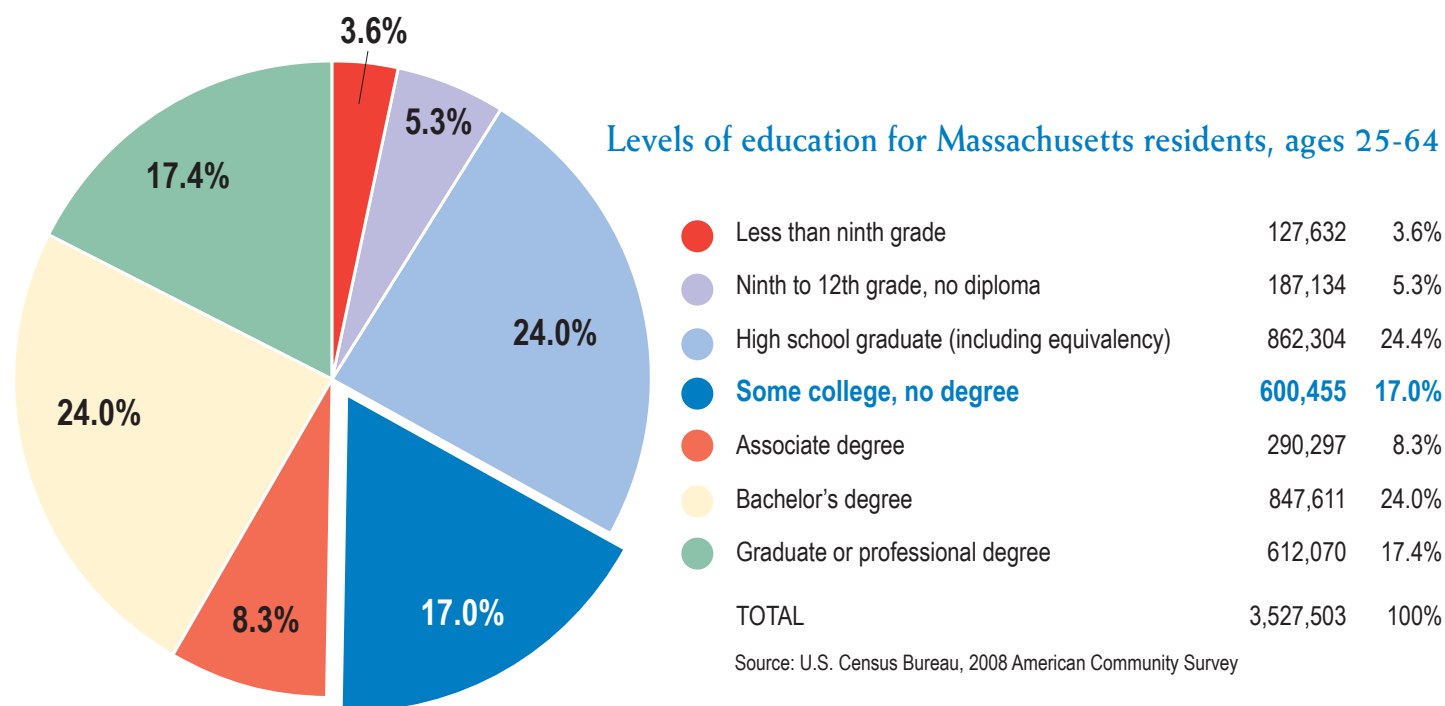
In Massachusetts, nearly 50 percent of the state's 3.5 million working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2008 Census data. This compares to a national average of around 38 percent. Attainment rates in Massachusetts are increasing modestly, even though the proportion of degree-holding young adults — those 25-34 years old — mirrors that of the overall adult population. If Massachusetts continues to increase attainment at the rate it did over the last decade (2000-2008), the state will have a college-attainment rate of 58.8 percent in 2025 — still short of the Big Goal of 60 percent.

However, this gap *can* be closed. By increasing production by 2,663 associate or bachelor's degrees each year between now and 2025 — an annual increase of 3.3 percent — Massachusetts will reach the Big Goal. Also, given economic realities, Lumina believes it essential that the state increase degree attainment even further. Massachusetts' economy increasingly depends on the skills and knowledge of its residents, and there is no surer way to build a prosperous future for the state than to increase the number of residents who are college graduates.

One excellent place to begin looking for these additional graduates is in the ranks of Massachusetts residents who have completed some college without earning a degree. In 2008, more than 600,000 Massachusetts residents fit into this category — representing 17 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 Massachusetts reach the goal of 60 percent higher education attainment.

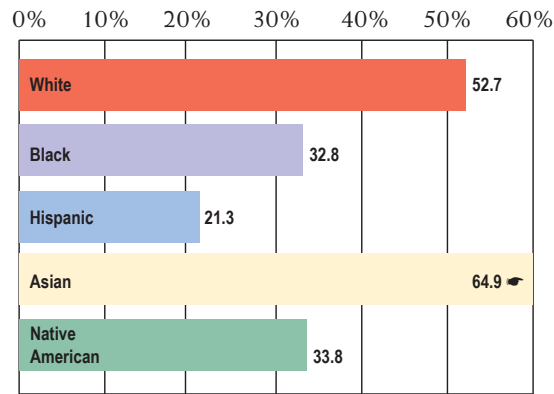
Also, by looking at the geographic distribution of college graduates within the state (see chart on reverse), policymakers and other stakeholders can begin to work strategically and systematically to close achievement gaps. They can target counties and regions that show the greatest need and focus their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

How do we know that Massachusetts' 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, 68 percent of Massachusetts' jobs will require postsecondary education by 2018. Between now and 2018, Massachusetts will need to fill more than 1 million vacancies resulting from job creation, worker retirements and other factors. Of these job vacancies, 707,000 will require postsecondary credentials, while only 357,000 are expected to be filled by high school graduates or dropouts.

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



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

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 Massachusetts' degree-attainment rates at www.luminafoundation.org.

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

These gaps have persisted for decades, and closing them is

[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).

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

Barnstable	51.3	Essex	48.2	Hampshire	56.3	Plymouth	43.9
Berkshire	40.9	Franklin	43.8	Middlesex	59.6	Suffolk	46.4
Bristol	36.9	Hampden	35.9	Norfolk	60.5	Worcester	44.6

Note: Data unavailable for Dukes and Nantucket counties, each of 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.

