

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

In Missouri, nearly 35 percent of the state's 3.1 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 Missouri 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 Missouri continues to increase attainment at the rate it did over the last decade (2000-2008), the state will have a college-attainment rate of 45 percent in 2025 — far short of the Big Goal of 60 percent.

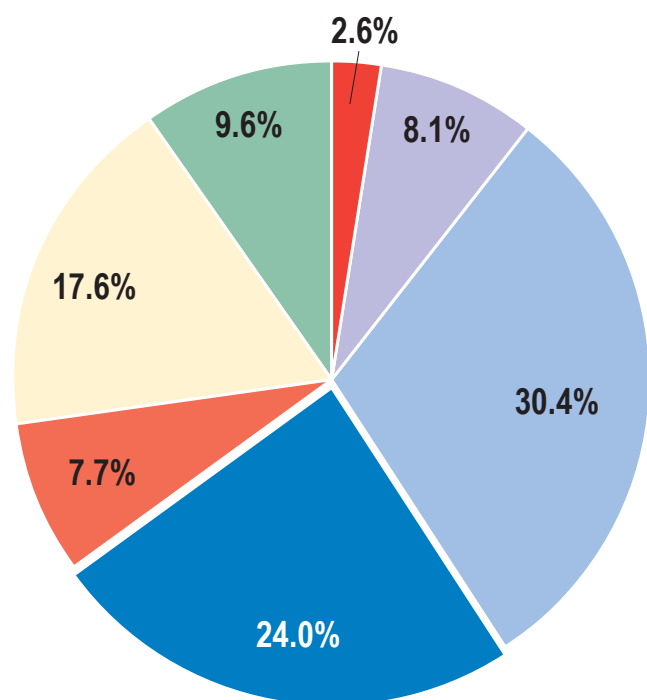
However, this gap *can* be closed. The key is to begin increasing degree production, and to continue to increase it each year until 2025. By increasing production by 5,713 associate or bachelor's degrees each year between now and 2025 — an annual increase of 6.1 percent — Missouri will reach the Big Goal.

One excellent place to begin looking for these additional graduates is in the ranks of Missouri residents who have completed some college without earning a degree. In 2008, nearly 750,000 Missouri residents fit into this category —

representing 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 Missouri 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 Missouri'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, 59 percent of Missouri's jobs will require postsecondary education by 2018. Between now and 2018, Missouri will need to fill about 898,000 vacancies resulting from job creation, worker retirements and other factors. Of these job vacancies, 523,000 will require postsecondary credentials,



Levels of education for Missouri residents, ages 25-64

Less than ninth grade	81,898	2.6%
Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	252,032	8.1%
High school graduate (including equivalency)	945,793	30.4%
Some college, no degree	747,237	24.0%
Associate degree	238,877	7.7%
Bachelor's degree	549,858	17.6%
Graduate or professional degree	297,715	9.6%
TOTAL	3,113,410	100%

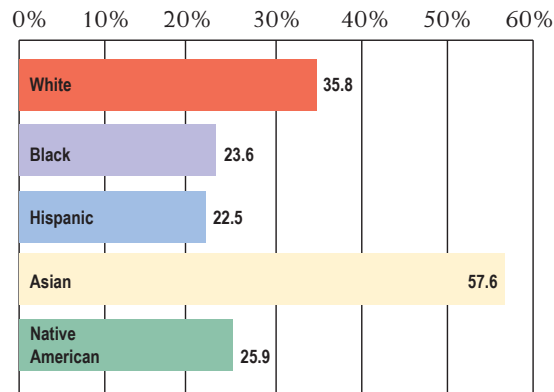
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 American Community Survey

while only 375,000 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 Missouri, as in other states. The current higher education attainment rates in Missouri 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 Missouri 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 Missouri'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 Missouri adults (25-64) with a two- or four-year degree, by county:

Adair	39.5	Crawford	16.6	McDonald	10.9	St. Francois	24.0
Audrain	17.3	Dunklin	17.1	Marion	25.4	St. Louis	49.4
Barry	16.7	Franklin	28.4	Miller	17.3	Saline	27.3
Boone	53.1	Greene	35.7	Morgan	25.0	Scott	18.7
Buchanan	24.7	Henry	21.8	Newton	29.1	Stoddard	20.6
Butler	24.3	Howell	19.2	Nodaway	32.9	Stone	21.5
Callaway	29.2	Jackson	36.0	Pettis	28.1	Taney	26.9
Camden	27.5	Jasper	26.1	Phelps	32.6	Texas	18.1
Cape Girardeau	33.4	Jefferson	28.2	Platte	47.2	Vernon	23.3
Cass	30.8	Johnson	33.2	Polk	23.9	Warren	26.3
Christian	36.6	Laclede	19.4	Pulaski	27.9	Washington	10.8
Clay	40.3	Lafayette	25.9	Randolph	18.9	Webster	21.2
Clinton	27.8	Lawrence	19.3	Ray	20.9	St. Louis city	33.1
Cole	39.4	Lincoln	19.0	St. Charles	45.2	Other counties	21.2*

*This percentage is an average for the 60 Missouri 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.

