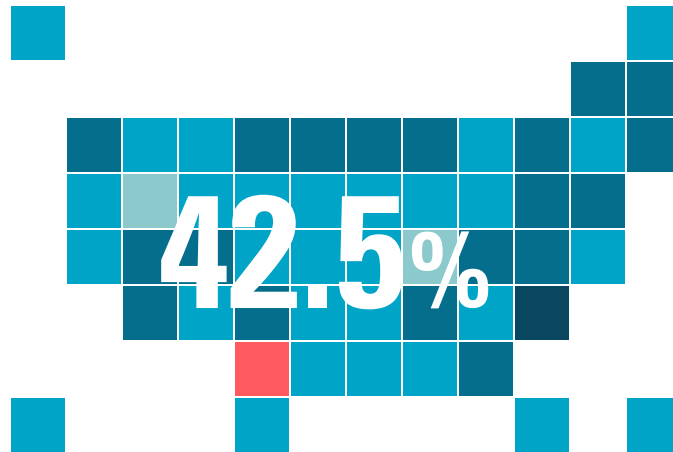


# A STRONGER NATION

*Learning beyond high school builds American talent*



**Oklahoma's Report 2019**



**Lumina**<sup>™</sup>  
FOUNDATION

# Oklahoma's progress toward the goal

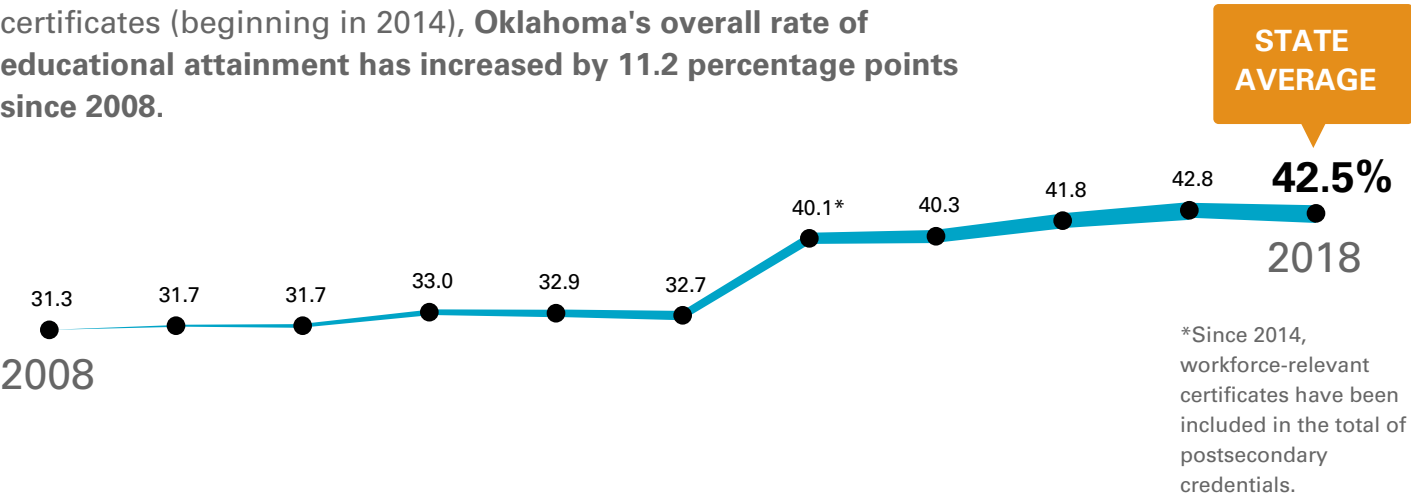
By 2025, 60 percent of Americans will need some type of high-quality credential beyond high school. To count toward this important goal, any credential must have clear and transparent learning outcomes that lead to further education and employment. **Oklahoma's attainment rate is 43 percent, and the state is working toward its attainment goal of 70 percent by 2025.**

Oklahoma is making progress in increasing educational attainment, but still lags when compared to the national average.

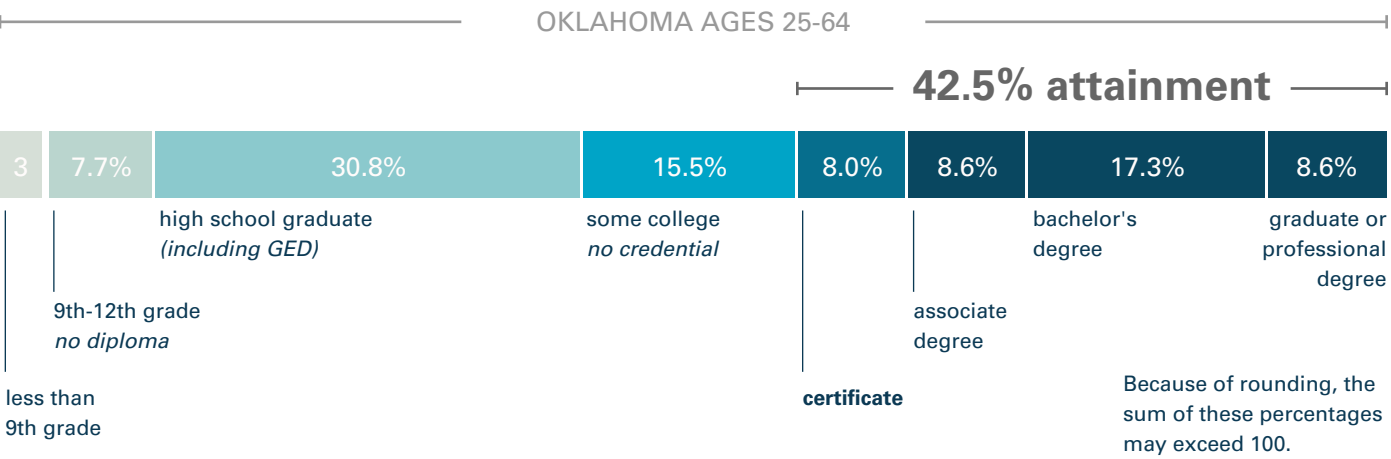


## Oklahoma's progress

To reach state goals, the state will not only have to maintain current rates of attainment but also significantly increase the number of people who enroll in programs and earn all types of credentials beyond high school. With the inclusion of workforce certificates (beginning in 2014), **Oklahoma's overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 11.2 percentage points since 2008.**



# Highest Education Level Across Oklahoma

































## Oklahoma's racial and ethnic disparities
















































There are **significant gaps** in educational attainment that must be closed – specifically, **gaps linked to race and ethnicity. These gaps persist in every state.** Because educational attainment beyond high school has become the key determinant of economic opportunity and social mobility, **closing these gaps is crucial.**

# Comparing Oklahoma Counties

Exploring educational attainment at the local level can be especially helpful to local leaders as they work on talent development. For example, by pinpointing counties or regions where attainment lags, resources can be targeted where they're needed most. Conversely, in areas of high attainment, other regions may find practices or processes they can emulate.

**Compare degree attainment rates across Oklahoma's 77 counties.** Attainment is shown here as the percentage of people ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*

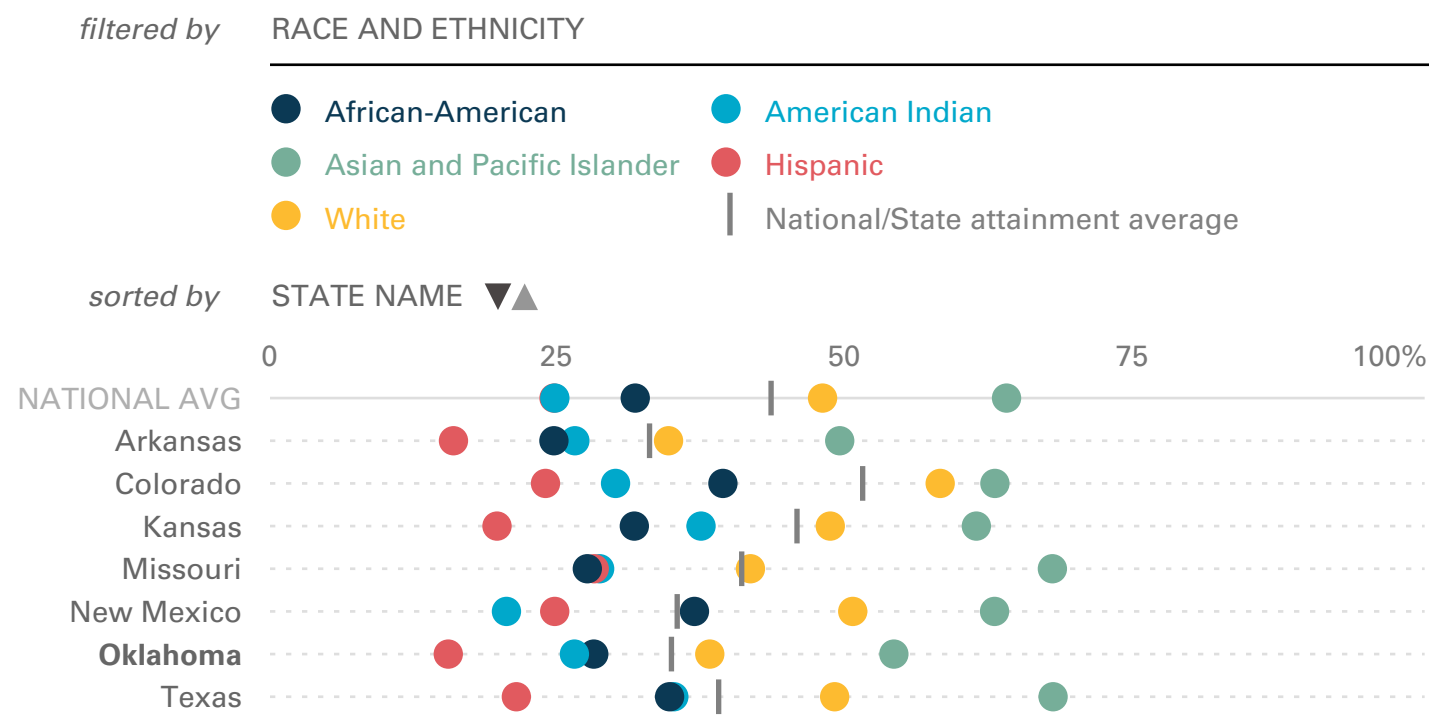
sorted by NAME ▼▲							
Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank	Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank
 <b>16.3%</b>	Adair	21,909	38	 <b>30.6%</b>	Comanche	121,526	5
 <b>24.3%</b>	Alfalfa	5,907	66	 <b>17.7%</b>	Cotton	5,823	68
 <b>20.8%</b>	Atoka	13,887	48	 <b>26.7%</b>	Craig	14,327	47
 <b>27.4%</b>	Beaver	5,315	70	 <b>25.4%</b>	Creek	71,704	10
 <b>25.0%</b>	Beckham	21,793	39	 <b>31.0%</b>	Custer	28,800	34
 <b>23.7%</b>	Blaine	9,498	60	 <b>24.0%</b>	Delaware	42,602	24
 <b>29.3%</b>	Bryan	46,319	20	 <b>30.0%</b>	Dewey	4,878	71
 <b>22.4%</b>	Caddo	29,173	33	 <b>25.9%</b>	Ellis	3,966	73
 <b>37.5%</b>	Canadian	139,926	4	 <b>29.9%</b>	Garfield	61,581	12
 <b>27.9%</b>	Carter	48,190	17	 <b>19.1%</b>	Garvin	27,909	35
 <b>30.3%</b>	Cherokee	48,888	16	 <b>28.0%</b>	Grady	54,943	13
 <b>19.2%</b>	Choctaw	14,863	46	 <b>34.4%</b>	Grant	4,395	72
 <b>30.8%</b>	Cimarron	2,154	77	 <b>20.4%</b>	Greer	5,843	67
 <b>42.2%</b>	Cleveland	279,641	3	 <b>27.3%</b>	Harmon	2,689	76
 <b>23.8%</b>	Coal	5,642	69	 <b>23.1%</b>	Harper	3,808	74

 <b>26.6%</b> Haskell	12,763	51	 <b>39.6%</b> Oklahoma	787,958	1
 <b>18.9%</b> Hughes	13,302	50	 <b>26.5%</b> Okmulgee	38,930	28
 <b>32.7%</b> Jackson	25,125	36	 <b>28.3%</b> Osage	47,233	18
 <b>18.3%</b> Jefferson	6,183	65	 <b>25.8%</b> Ottawa	31,312	32
 <b>29.1%</b> Johnston	11,060	56	 <b>23.4%</b> Pawnee	16,472	43
 <b>31.1%</b> Kay	44,544	21	 <b>45.3%</b> Payne	81,575	7
 <b>31.4%</b> Kingfisher	15,669	45	 <b>26.8%</b> Pittsburg	44,184	22
 <b>26.8%</b> Kiowa	8,893	62	 <b>34.5%</b> Pontotoc	38,224	29
 <b>31.0%</b> Latimer	10,411	57	 <b>27.1%</b> Pottawatomie	72,226	9
 <b>24.9%</b> Le Flore	49,731	15	 <b>22.6%</b> Pushmataha	11,173	54
 <b>23.8%</b> Lincoln	35,142	30	 <b>26.2%</b> Roger Mills	3,716	75
 <b>37.8%</b> Logan	46,784	19	 <b>36.6%</b> Rogers	91,444	6
 <b>20.5%</b> Love	10,034	59	 <b>23.6%</b> Seminole	24,878	37
 <b>27.4%</b> Major	7,693	63	 <b>21.6%</b> Sequoyah	41,252	25
 <b>20.3%</b> Marshall	16,434	44	 <b>23.4%</b> Stephens	43,332	23
 <b>22.1%</b> Mayes	40,921	26	 <b>26.6%</b> Texas	20,900	40
 <b>34.9%</b> McClain	39,343	27	 <b>24.8%</b> Tillman	7,433	64
 <b>21.3%</b> McCurtain	32,808	31	 <b>41.0%</b> Tulsa	646,266	2
 <b>23.0%</b> McIntosh	19,742	42	 <b>34.7%</b> Wagoner	78,657	8
 <b>24.6%</b> Murray	13,853	49	 <b>37.3%</b> Washington	51,932	14
 <b>28.6%</b> Muskogee	69,086	11	 <b>27.5%</b> Washita	11,134	55
 <b>33.1%</b> Noble	11,277	53	 <b>33.4%</b> Woods	9,031	61
 <b>21.7%</b> Nowata	10,306	58	 <b>24.2%</b> Woodward	20,459	41
 <b>19.2%</b> Okfuskee	12,140	52			

# Results by race and ethnicity in Oklahoma

A growing proportion of today’s learners are African-American, Hispanic, and American Indian; and data show persistent and troubling gaps between their attainment levels and those of their white peers. Addressing these gaps – and expanding post-high-school learning opportunities for all – is essential to reducing the inequality that influences much of American life.

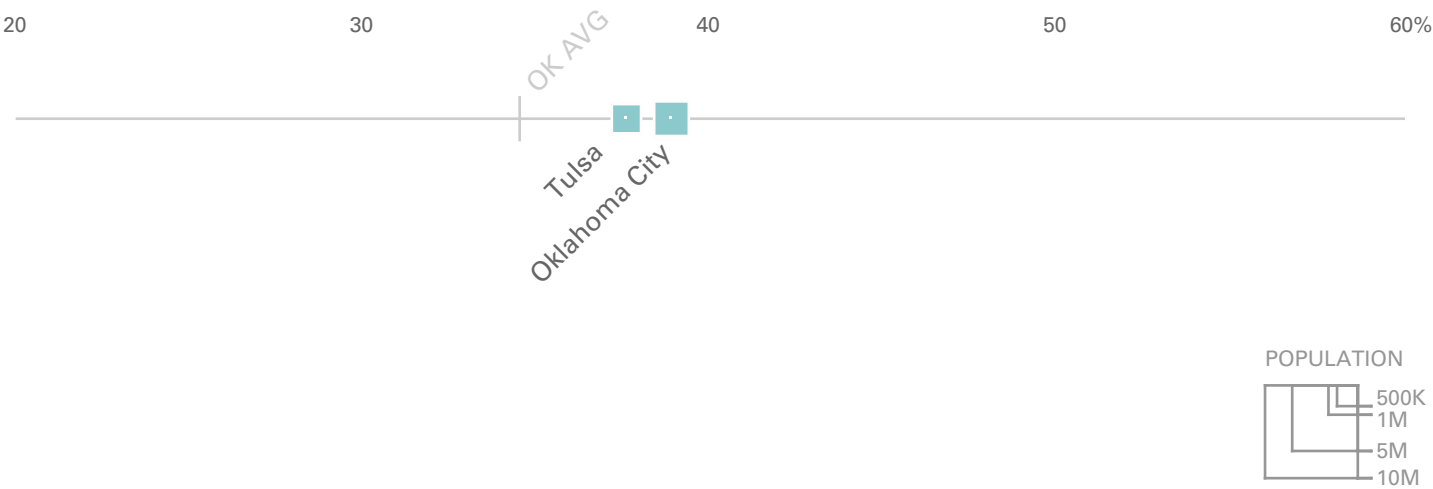
Explore **Oklahoma’s attainment rates across five racial and ethnic groups**, and see how it performs relative to other states. Attainment is shown here as the percentage of residents, ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*



# Oklahoma's metro areas

Metropolitan areas are important talent hubs, because the majority of the nation's population lives within these areas.

Explore attainment rates in Oklahoma's Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). Attainment is shown here as the percentage of residents, ages 25-64, with at least an associate degree.



## Data sources

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Data sources for *A Stronger Nation* are listed below, along with links and additional information.

### Attainment and enrollment rates

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**U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS):** One-year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS). County-level and metro-regional data are from ACS five-year estimates (2013-2017). College enrollment percentages reflect the enrollment of non-degree-holding students, ages 18-57, at public and private two- and four-year institutions.

- U.S. Census Bureau: <http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs>

### Persistence and completion rates

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Student retention rates (persistence) and degree-completion rates were collected by the National Student Clearinghouse. Graduate degrees awarded were analyzed by the National Center for Education Statistics and IPEDS.

- National Student Clearinghouse, 2016: <http://www.studentclearinghouse.org/>
- National Center for Education Statistics: <https://nces.ed.gov/>
- Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Completion Survey 2014-2015: <https://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/Home/UseTheData>

### Awareness

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Data that track public opinion about the importance of earning credentials come from a Gallup-Lumina Foundation survey conducted in 2016.

### Population

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**U.S. Census Bureau Population Division:** Annual Estimates of the Resident Population April 1, 2010, to July 1, 2017.

- U.S. Census Bureau Annual Population Estimates: [https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=PEP\\_2017\\_PEPANNRES&prodType=table](https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=PEP_2017_PEPANNRES&prodType=table)



## Inclusion of certificates

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Attainment rates for 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017 include the estimated percentage of working-age Americans who have earned high-value postsecondary certificates – not just associate degrees and above, as *A Stronger Nation* reported in previous years. This estimated percentage was derived by polling a nationally representative sample of Americans ages 25-64. The surveys were conducted by NORC at the University of Chicago, an independent research institution. See the [methodology for certificate estimates](#).

At the state level, the estimated percentage of state residents who have earned high-value certificates was derived by labor market experts at Georgetown University's Center on Education and the Workforce.

- The [National Education and Attainment Survey](#) (NEAS) from NORC at the University of Chicago
- [Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System](#)
- Georgetown University's [Center on Education and the Workforce](#)

## Defining metro areas

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Metro-area data in *A Stronger Nation* are those that apply to the nation's Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). The term MSA refers to "a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities having a high degree of social and economic integration with that core." MSAs comprise one or more entire counties, except in New England, where cities and towns are the basic geographic units. The federal Office of Management and Budget defines MSAs by applying published standards to Census Bureau data.

**Lumina Foundation** is an independent, private foundation in Indianapolis that is committed to making opportunities for learning beyond high school available to all. We envision a system that is easy to navigate, delivers fair results, and meets the nation's need for talent through a broad range of credentials. Our goal is to prepare people for informed citizenship and for success in a global economy.



**Lumina**<sup>™</sup>  
FOUNDATION

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