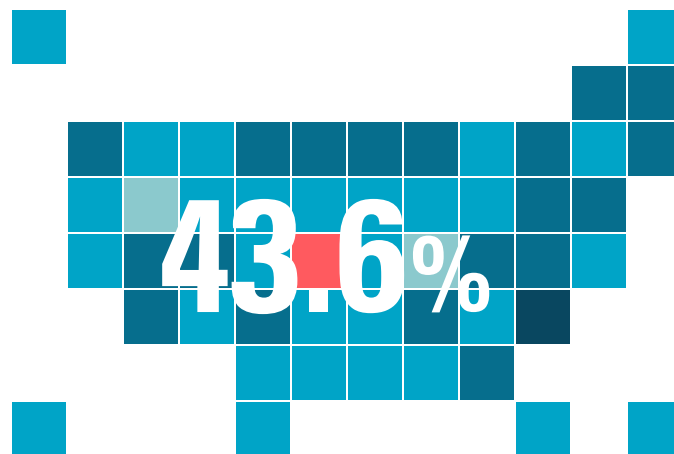


A STRONGER NATION

Learning beyond high school builds American talent



Missouri's Report 2019



Lumina[™]
FOUNDATION

Missouri's progress toward the goal

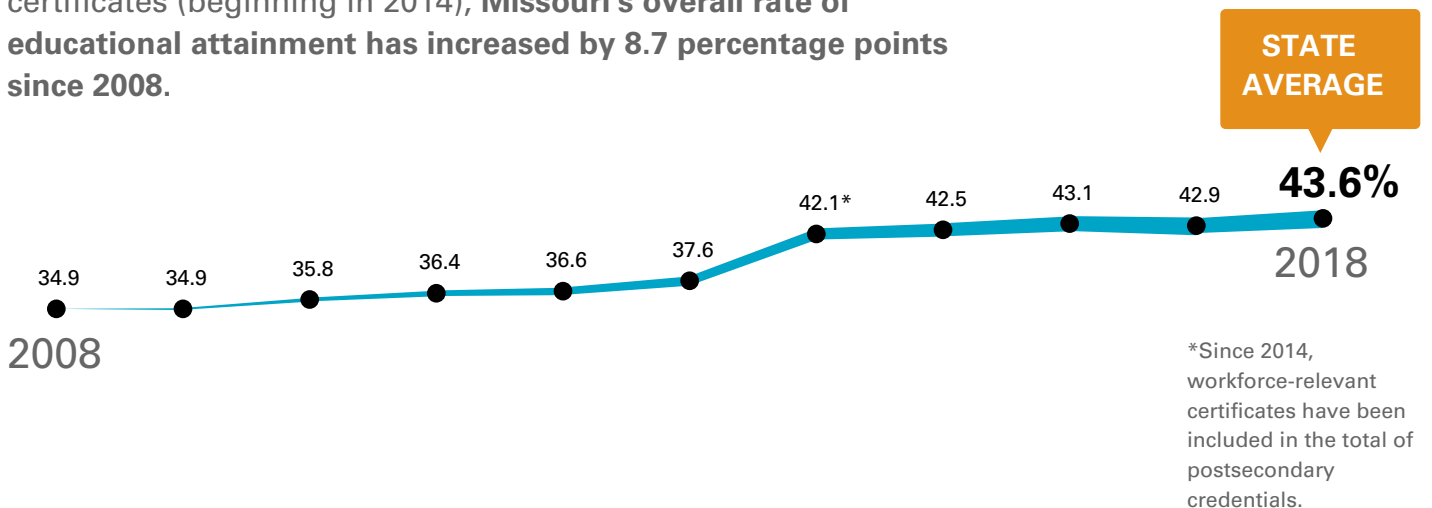
By 2025, 60 percent of Americans will need some type of high-quality credential beyond high school. To count toward this important goal, any credential must have clear and transparent learning outcomes that lead to further education and employment. **Missouri's attainment rate is 44 percent, and the state is working toward its attainment goal of 60 percent by 2025.**

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



Missouri's progress

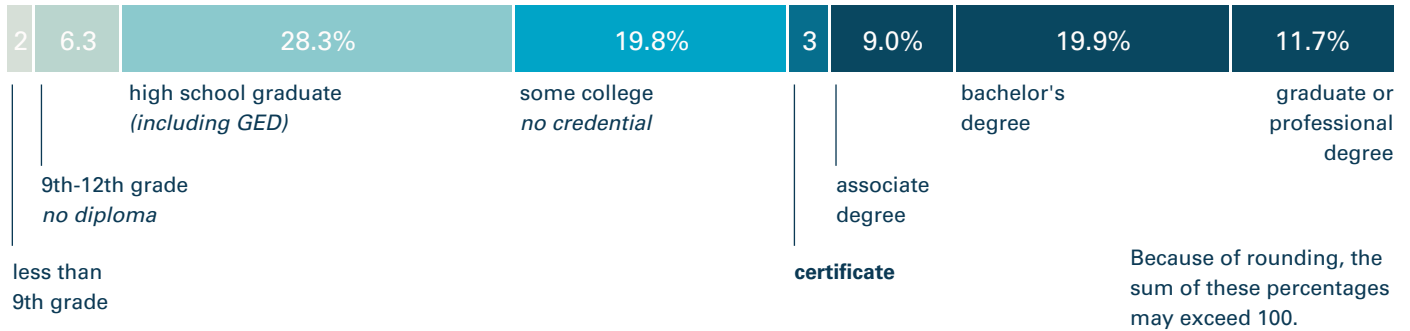
To reach state goals, the state will not only have to maintain current rates of attainment but also significantly increase the number of people who enroll in programs and earn all types of credentials beyond high school. With the inclusion of workforce certificates (beginning in 2014), **Missouri's overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 8.7 percentage points since 2008.**



Highest Education Level Across Missouri

MISSOURI AGES 25-64

43.6% attainment



Missouri'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 Missouri 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 Missouri's 115 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
40.8%	Adair	25,377	43	39.6%	Cape Girardeau	78,161	15
35.0%	Andrew	17,555	63	26.3%	Carroll	8,796	95
35.2%	Atchison	5,275	108	26.5%	Carter	6,169	106
24.8%	Audrain	25,641	42	36.9%	Cass	103,724	10
22.1%	Barry	35,668	32	23.2%	Cedar	14,073	72
29.4%	Barton	11,850	82	28.4%	Chariton	7,480	101
23.2%	Bates	16,334	66	40.7%	Christian	85,432	14
25.0%	Benton	19,074	57	26.8%	Clark	6,723	102
15.8%	Bollinger	12,306	79	44.1%	Clay	242,874	6
55.3%	Boone	178,271	8	30.3%	Clinton	20,554	53
28.3%	Buchanan	89,065	13	42.5%	Cole	76,708	16
25.7%	Butler	42,666	26	30.6%	Cooper	17,644	61
29.1%	Caldwell	9,100	93	17.3%	Crawford	24,102	47
31.2%	Callaway	45,032	24	19.8%	Dade	7,588	100
32.2%	Camden	45,632	23	20.6%	Dallas	16,673	65

 28.0% Daviess	8,361	98	 24.3% Lawrence	38,434	31
 22.4% DeKalb	12,588	78	 24.3% Lewis	9,967	88
 23.6% Dent	15,480	68	 27.7% Lincoln	56,183	19
 18.9% Douglas	13,300	76	 27.2% Linn	12,194	81
 22.2% Dunklin	30,119	38	 30.9% Livingston	15,173	70
 34.1% Franklin	103,330	11	 26.7% Macon	15,251	69
 29.3% Gasconade	14,726	71	 27.7% Madison	12,243	80
 27.4% Gentry	6,665	103	 26.7% Maries	8,867	94
 40.5% Greene	289,805	5	 31.5% Marion	28,634	40
 31.9% Grundy	9,949	89	 18.3% McDonald	22,828	49
 25.8% Harrison	8,524	97	 30.0% Mercer	3,678	114
 24.0% Henry	21,718	52	 25.9% Miller	25,228	44
 20.4% Hickory	9,475	90	 16.5% Mississippi	13,586	74
 27.2% Holt	4,413	112	 25.0% Moniteau	16,063	67
 32.6% Howard	10,139	87	 21.3% Monroe	8,612	96
 28.5% Howell	40,103	28	 22.2% Montgomery	11,438	83
 18.1% Iron	10,226	85	 19.3% Morgan	20,145	55
 40.5% Jackson	698,895	2	 17.7% New Madrid	17,582	62
 32.6% Jasper	120,217	9	 29.2% Newton	58,290	18
 34.9% Jefferson	223,810	7	 36.5% Nodaway	22,472	51
 40.4% Johnson	53,897	21	 20.2% Oregon	10,558	84
 25.3% Knox	3,977	113	 32.3% Osage	13,662	73
 25.7% Laclede	35,443	33	 19.4% Ozark	9,186	92
 28.4% Lafayette	32,641	35	 18.8% Pemiscot	16,826	64

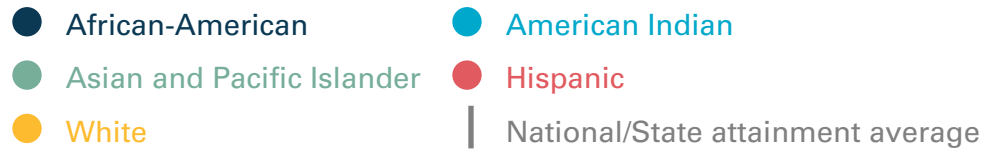
 26.6% Perry	19,225	56	 51.0% St. Charles	395,504	3
 29.1% Pettis	42,558	27	 21.7% St. Clair	9,362	91
 40.6% Phelps	44,744	25	 24.4% St. Francois	66,705	17
 22.2% Pike	18,567	58	 54.6% St. Louis	996,726	1
 53.1% Platte	101,187	12	 44.5% St. Louis City	308,626	4
 30.0% Polk	31,794	36	 31.1% Ste. Genevieve	17,843	60
 39.3% Pulaski	52,059	22	 23.0% Stoddard	29,369	39
 32.2% Putnam	4,811	110	 24.4% Stone	31,699	37
 23.4% Ralls	10,224	86	 19.8% Sullivan	6,229	105
 29.1% Randolph	24,945	46	 28.1% Taney	55,355	20
 21.7% Ray	22,855	48	 21.6% Texas	25,735	41
 20.9% Reynolds	6,275	104	 29.2% Vernon	20,437	54
 18.4% Ripley	13,564	75	 29.3% Warren	34,373	34
 25.0% Saline	22,660	50	 18.7% Washington	25,022	45
 20.0% Schuyler	4,508	111	 17.3% Wayne	13,296	77
 22.2% Scotland	4,963	109	 26.3% Webster	38,665	29
 23.4% Scott	38,541	30	 24.6% Worth	2,057	115
 24.5% Shannon	8,249	99	 19.8% Wright	18,331	59
 26.3% Shelby	6,021	107			

Results by race and ethnicity in Missouri

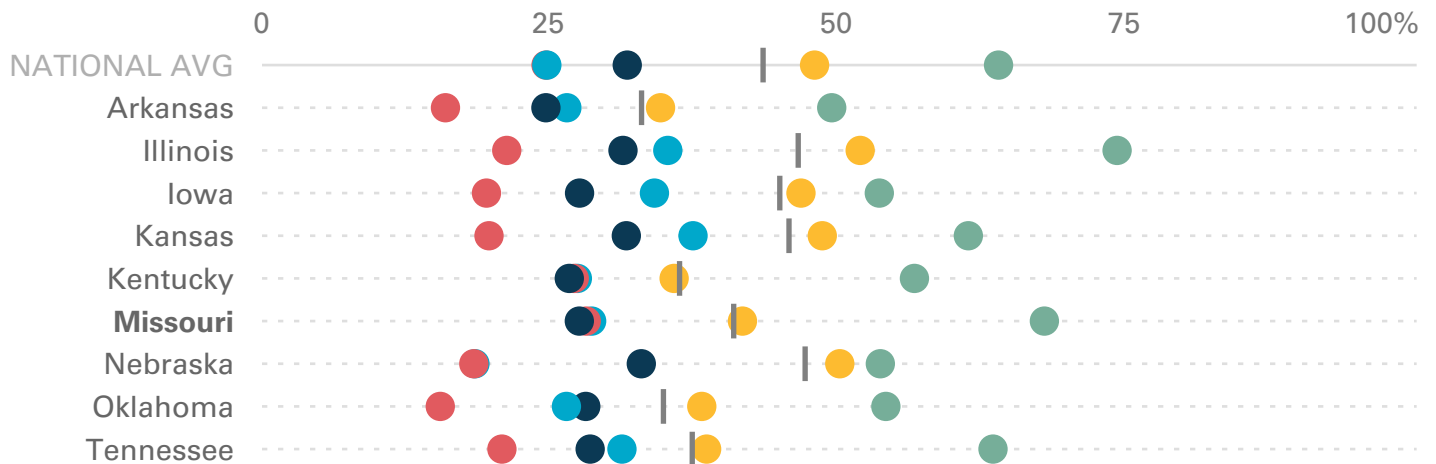
A growing proportion of today’s learners are African-American, Hispanic, and American Indian; and data show persistent and troubling gaps between their attainment levels and those of their white peers. Addressing these gaps – and expanding post-high-school learning opportunities for all – is essential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

Explore **Missouri'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.*

filtered by RACE AND ETHNICITY



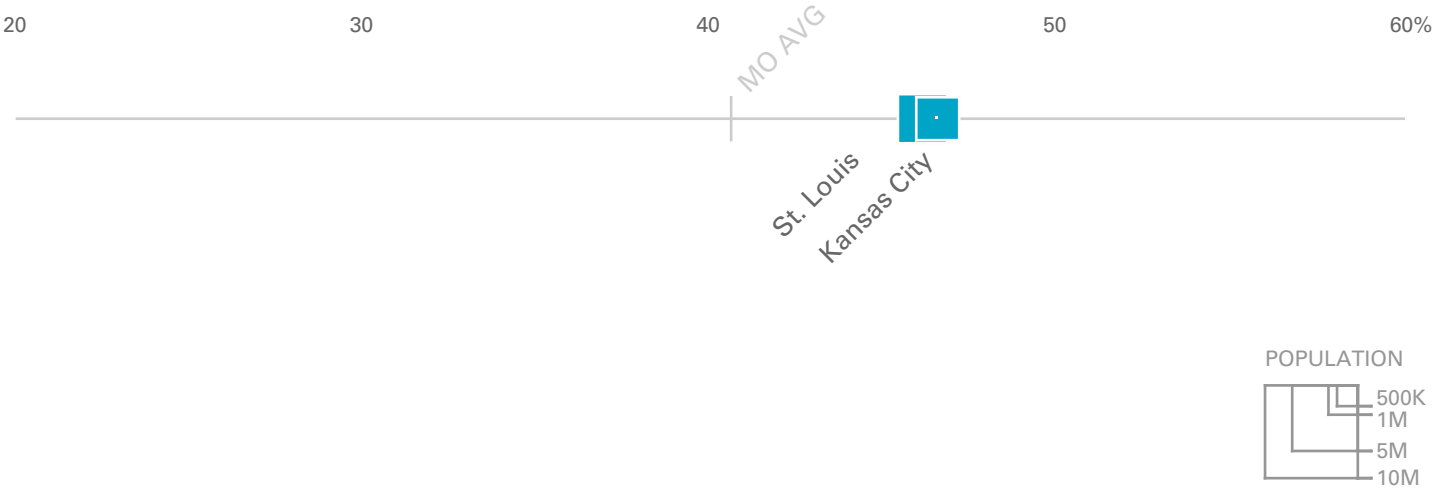
sorted by STATE NAME ▼▲



Missouri'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 Missouri'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

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

Attainment and enrollment rates

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

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

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

Population

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

Inclusion of certificates

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

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.



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