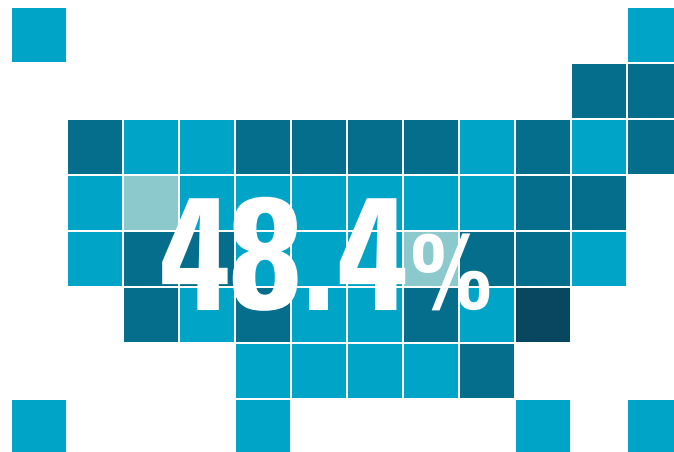


# A STRONGER NATION

*Learning beyond high school builds American talent*



**Full Report 2019**



**Lumina**<sup>™</sup>  
FOUNDATION

## A Message from Lumina's President

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At Lumina Foundation, we have a singular mission: increasing Americans' attainment of college degrees and other high-quality credentials beyond high school – credentials that reflect real and relevant learning. And to best serve that mission, we work toward a specific, ambitious goal: By 2025, we want 60 percent of Americans to hold such credentials.

We're convinced – and labor economists and other experts agree – that having such a credential is vital for anyone who hopes to succeed in the workplace and in life.



But everything we've learned in our work shows us that the 60 percent goal can't be reached without fundamental change in our nation's postsecondary learning system. That's the reason Lumina has long pushed for a **redesigned** system – one that isn't built around institutions' needs, but is instead designed to meet the needs of each student; one that is based, not on how much time students spend in classrooms, but on what they actually learn and can do because of their programs.

This type of learner-centered system can only be built through new thinking, implemented with the help of new partners, and driven by a variety of new approaches. And, for any of these new approaches to be effective, two tools are required: 1.) reliable data about the landscape in which we work and 2.) robust and collaborative partnerships with committed organizations and individuals.

This website – titled *A Stronger Nation* – can help provide both of those tools. As has been the case since its first issue as a printed publication in 2009, this iteration of *A Stronger Nation* is all about data – data that can help forge productive partnerships all across the country. Using the most recent Census data, it tracks progress in degree attainment at several levels – nationally, in metropolitan areas, in all 50 states, and down to the county level. It also contains national data and state-specific estimates that show attainment of high-quality postsecondary certificates.

In short, *A Stronger Nation* provides evidence of how well – and where – Americans are learning and developing the talent the nation needs. It can be an immensely valuable resource for anyone working in any state, county or metro area to increase postsecondary attainment and reduce stubborn inequities in educational outcomes.

At Lumina, we seek to empower and enable **all** Americans to develop the talent they need to build better lives. Equity and inclusion form the heart of our work, because we know the 60 percent goal can never be reached if large swaths of the population – non-whites, religious minorities, immigrants, the rural working poor – are excluded.

Nor can we succeed without the continued efforts of our dedicated partners. My Lumina colleagues and I thank you for that partnership. We hope the data and insights in A Stronger Nation prove valuable as we work together to build ... yes, a stronger nation.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J.P. Merisotis', with a large, stylized flourish at the end.

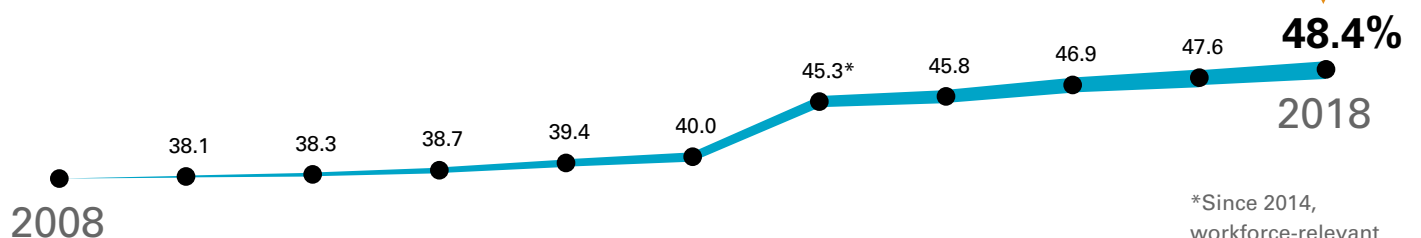
Jamie P. Merisotis  
President and CEO  
Lumina Foundation

# Tracking America's progress toward 2025

The nation faces an urgent and growing need for talent. To meet that need, many more people must earn college degrees, workforce certificates, industry certifications and other high-quality credentials. That's why Lumina Foundation works to ensure that, by 2025, **60**

A

Lumina tracks the post-high school educational attainment of Americans ages 25-64. Since 2008, that figure has increased by **10 percentage points**. That's progress, but it's not enough to reach 60 percent by 2025. Dramatic action is needed to meet the nation's need for talent.



\*Since 2014, workforce-relevant certificates have been included in the total of postsecondary credentials.

**We need a comprehensive system for learning beyond high school – one built on the expectation that every American will earn a credential.** It must be a system in which all learning is recognized, however it is obtained; a system that is designed specifically to meet students' needs.

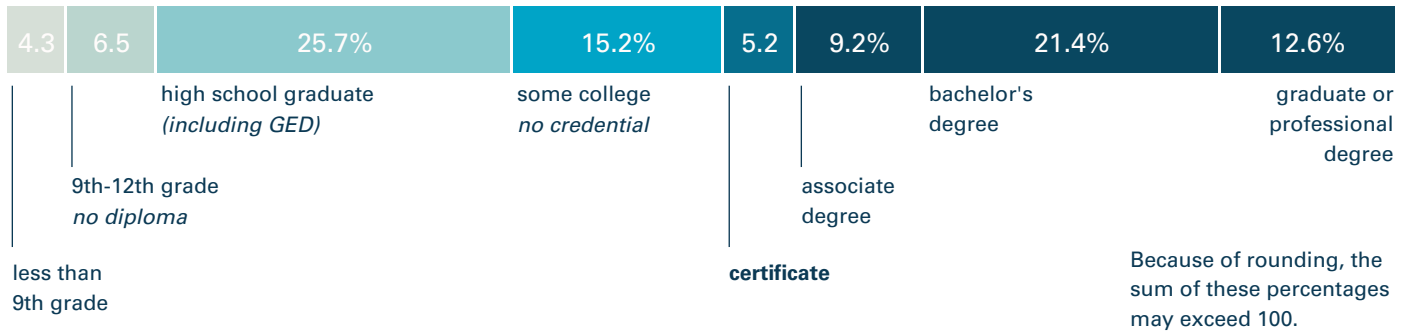
## U.S. education levels

The need for universal post-high school education is rooted in the global shift from an industrial economy to a knowledge economy. The vast majority of jobs being created require education beyond high school, and that trend shows no sign of abating.

Unfortunately, fewer than half of Americans ages 25-64 hold a credential beyond high school. Still, there is cause for optimism because many of those who lack credentials do hold some college credit or have skills that should be recognized.

U.S. RESIDENTS AGES 25-64

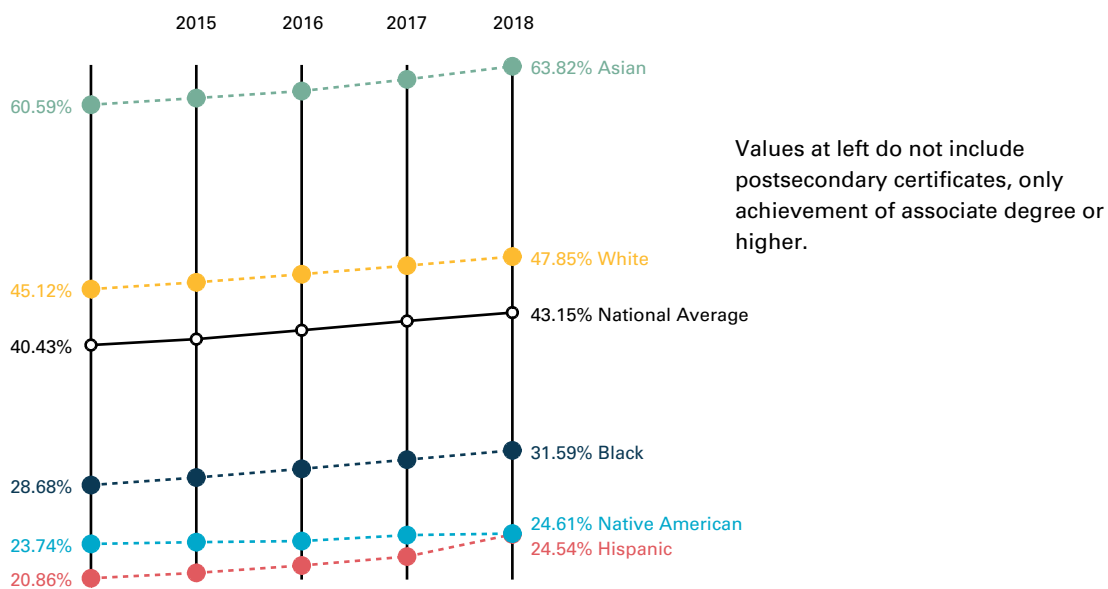
**48.4% attainment**



### Factoring in race and ethnicity

Even as the nation makes progress, educational attainment remains unequal across racial and ethnic groups. In our society, where real opportunity depends on learning beyond high school, these persistent inequities harm us all as Americans.

Education beyond high school is key to increasing economic opportunity and social mobility.



# Progress Toward Related Goals

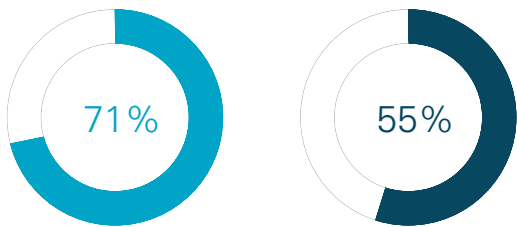
Educational attainment depends on a number of factors. Students must **enroll** in programs, **persist** from the first to the second year of those programs, **complete** those programs, and then, ultimately, earn a **credential**. Lumina sets goals for each of these four steps along the attainment pathway.

The charts below show the progress toward each goal for two age groups.

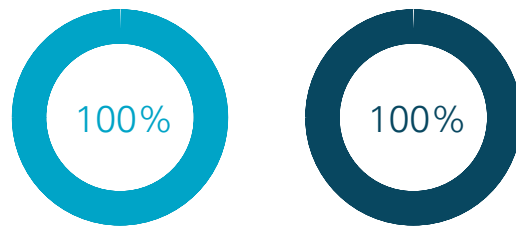
■ Traditional-aged students (18-24)

■ Older students (25-64)

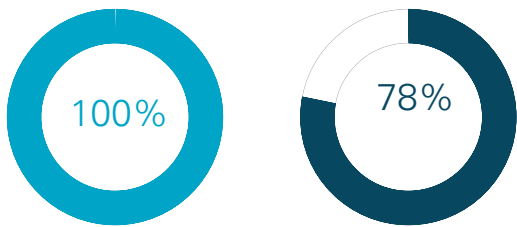
## Program enrollment



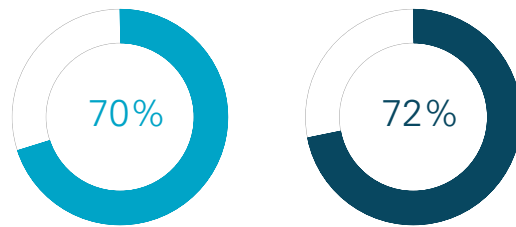
## Student persistence



## Program completion



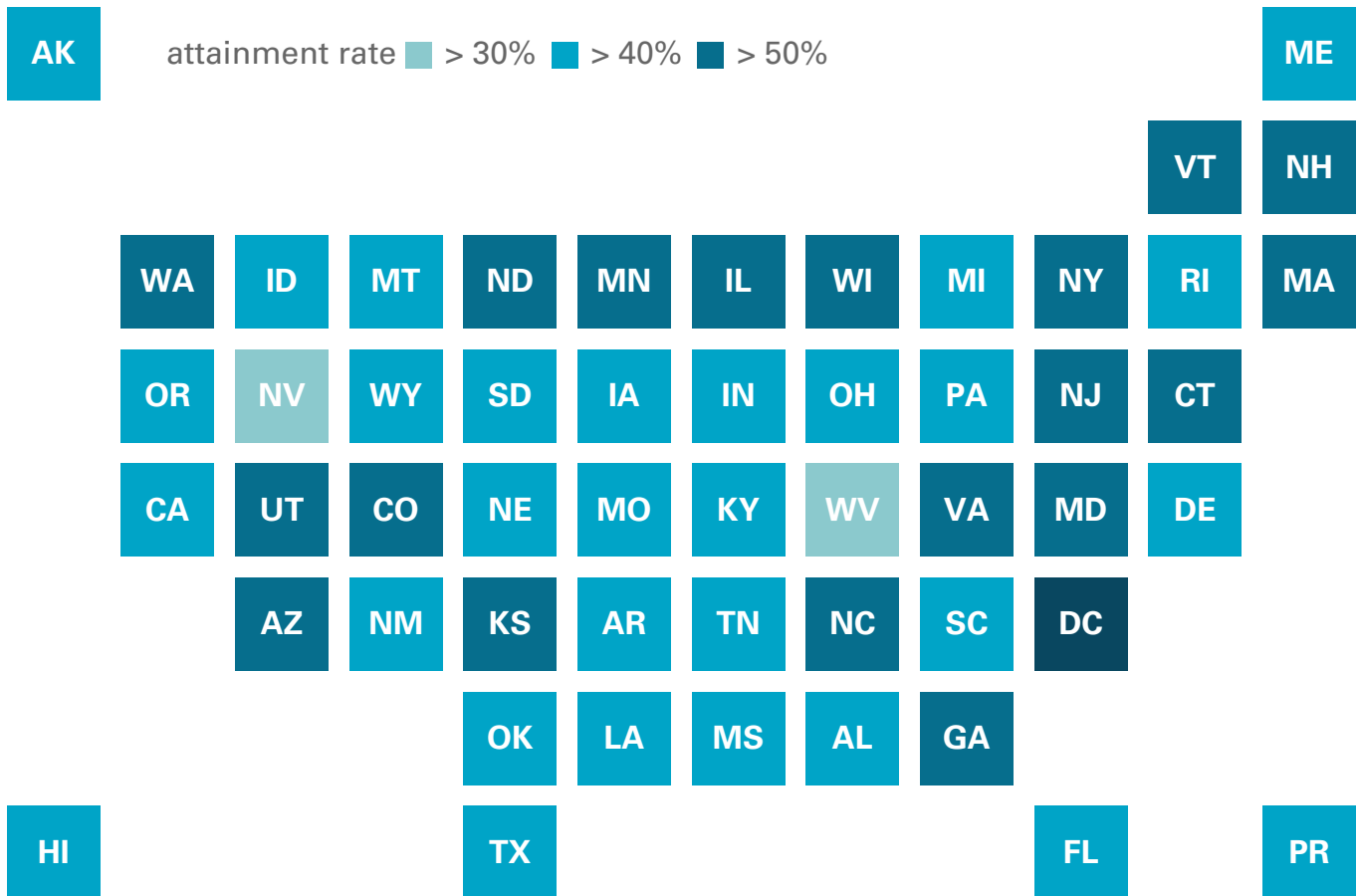
## First credential earned



# State-by-state educational attainment

Among working-age Americans, **the national rate of educational attainment beyond high school is 48.4 percent**. Across states, attainment rates vary widely, but one thing is certain: Every state must improve. So far, **43 states have set attainment goals** that meet Lumina’s criteria for rigor and efficacy (i.e., the goal is quantifiable, challenging, long-term, addresses gaps, and is in statute and/or a strategic plan).

Explore each state’s attainment rate below. Attainment percentages here reflect workforce certificates along with other post-high school credentials for residents ages 25-64.

























## State-by-state comparisons

For generations, Americans could reach the middle class with a high school education or less. Today, millions of the jobs that made this possible have been replaced by technology or through global competition, and the jobs that remain demand more and higher-level skills. In short, **today's good jobs require college-level talent backed by quality credentials.**

Compare education levels across states below. Attainment percentages here reflect workforce-relevant certificates as well as degrees held by state residents ages 25-64.\*

sorted by NAME ▼▲

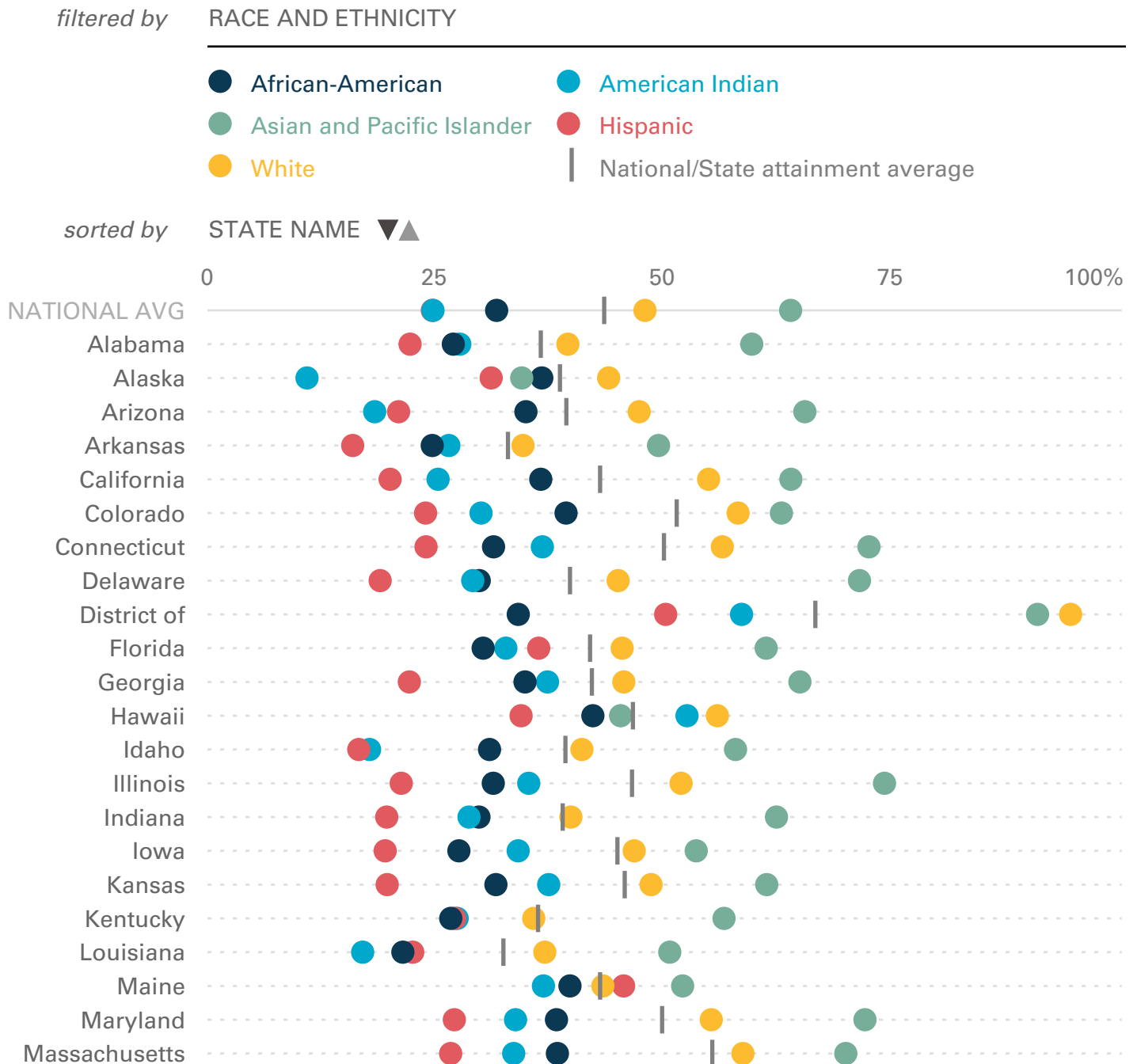
Attainment	State	Population	Pop. Rank	Attainment	State	Population	Pop. Rank
40.2%	Alabama	4,874,747	24	49.6%	Iowa	3,145,711	31
42.3%	Alaska	739,795	49	52.4%	Kansas	2,913,123	36
53.0%	Arizona	7,016,270	14	46.9%	Kentucky	4,454,189	26
41.6%	Arkansas	3,004,279	33	45.1%	Louisiana	4,684,333	25
49.7%	California	39,536,653	1	44.7%	Maine	1,335,907	43
57.1%	Colorado	5,607,154	21	52.5%	Maryland	6,052,177	19
54.7%	Connecticut	3,588,184	29	58.0%	Massachusetts	6,859,819	15
41.4%	Delaware	961,939	46	45.5%	Michigan	9,962,311	10
68.3%	District of Columbia	693,972	50	56.0%	Minnesota	5,576,606	22
49.6%	Florida	20,984,400	3	42.4%	Mississippi	2,984,100	35
50.8%	Georgia	10,429,379	8	43.6%	Missouri	6,113,532	18
48.3%	Hawaii	1,427,538	41	45.2%	Montana	1,050,493	45
41.9%	Idaho	1,716,943	40	49.8%	Nebraska	1,920,076	38
52.2%	Illinois	12,802,023	6	37.9%	Nevada	2,998,039	34
43.6%	Indiana	6,666,818	17	50.5%	New Hampshire	1,342,795	42

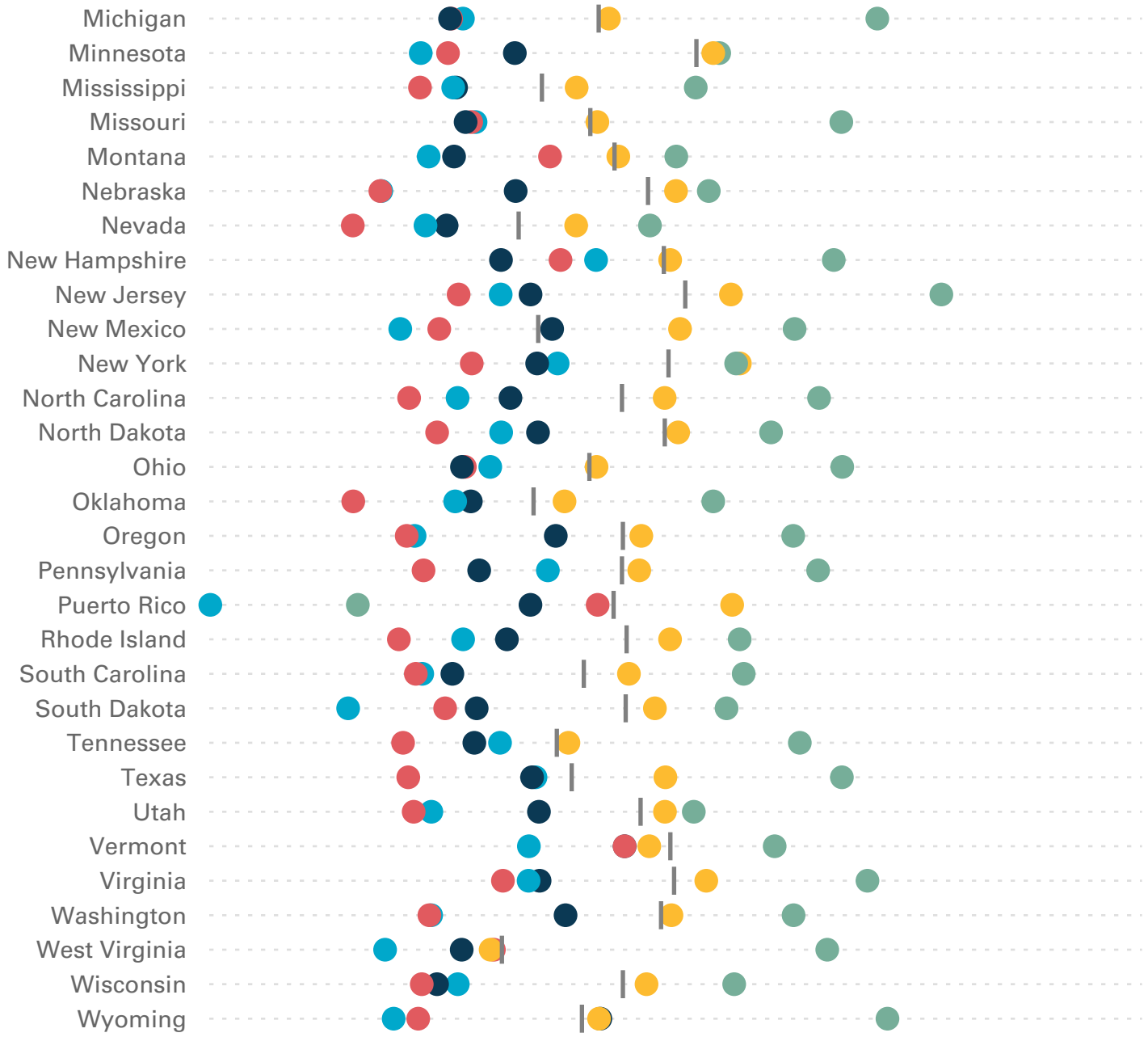
 <b>53.8%</b> New Jersey	<i>9,005,644</i>	11	 <b>44.9%</b> South Carolina	<i>5,024,369</i>	23
 <b>45.0%</b> New Mexico	<i>2,088,070</i>	37	 <b>46.4%</b> South Dakota	<i>869,666</i>	47
 <b>51.0%</b> New York	<i>19,849,399</i>	4	 <b>43.0%</b> Tennessee	<i>6,715,984</i>	16
 <b>50.0%</b> North Carolina	<i>10,273,419</i>	9	 <b>43.6%</b> Texas	<i>28,304,596</i>	2
 <b>50.6%</b> North Dakota	<i>755,393</i>	48	 <b>53.0%</b> Utah	<i>3,101,833</i>	32
 <b>45.5%</b> Ohio	<i>11,658,609</i>	7	 <b>51.2%</b> Vermont	<i>623,657</i>	51
 <b>42.5%</b> Oklahoma	<i>3,930,864</i>	28	 <b>54.6%</b> Virginia	<i>8,470,020</i>	12
 <b>48.1%</b> Oregon	<i>4,142,776</i>	27	 <b>56.2%</b> Washington	<i>7,405,743</i>	13
 <b>47.0%</b> Pennsylvania	<i>12,805,537</i>	5	 <b>38.1%</b> West Virginia	<i>1,815,857</i>	39
 <b>48.3%</b> Puerto Rico	<i>3,337,177</i>	30	 <b>50.1%</b> Wisconsin	<i>5,795,483</i>	20
 <b>47.5%</b> Rhode Island	<i>1,059,639</i>	44	 <b>45.7%</b> Wyoming	<i>579,315</i>	52

# Exploring race and ethnicity

Educational opportunity – particularly attainment of credentials beyond high school – is key to reducing economic and social inequality. While modest progress has been made since 2008, attainment rates for Black, Hispanic, and Native American students continue to lag those of whites and Asian-Americans.

Compare educational levels across states among five racial and ethnic groups. Attainment here is shown as the percentage of people 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*

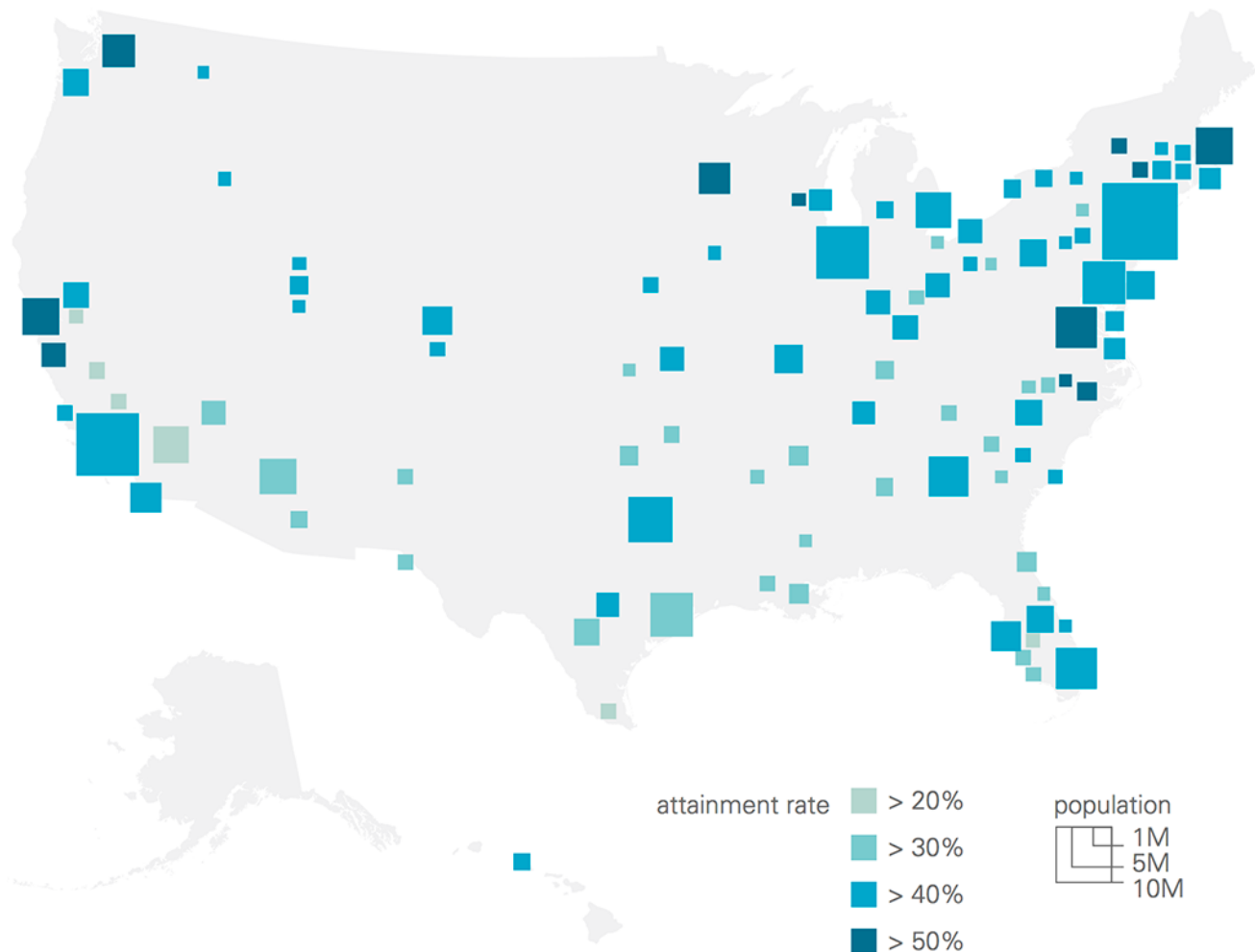




## Metro areas are drivers of the 60% goal

The national rate of educational attainment beyond high school is 48.4 percent. However, it is the nation's population centers – the so-called Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) – that truly drive progress. By looking closely at attainment in the nation's **100 most populous metro areas**, we can identify trends and trouble spots that can help shape the work to build America's talent.

Percentages here show the proportion of residents, ages 25-64, with at least an associate degree.



















































# Comparing metro areas
























**Eight of every 10 Americans now live in cities or suburbs.** To reach the 60 percent attainment goal, we must focus on these regions, if only because they contain most of our nation's students. But it's not just a numbers game. The fact is, metro areas are fertile ground for the kinds of local collaborations that boost attainment.

**Compare degree attainment across the 100 most populous U.S. metro areas.** Attainment is shown here as the percentage of Americans ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*

sorted by NAME ▼▲

Attainment	Metro Area	Population	Pop. Rank	Attainment	Metro Area	Population	Pop. Rank
42.8%	Akron	704,845	83	36.1%	Cape Coral-Fort Myers	754,610	77
52.3%	Albany-Schenectady-Troy	883,169	65	46.3%	Charleston-North Charleston	787,643	75
40.0%	Albuquerque	915,927	61	46.4%	Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia	2,569,213	23
41.6%	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	842,913	70	37.3%	Chattanooga	560,793	100
47.2%	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell	5,949,951	9	47.4%	Chicago-Naperville-Elgin	9,498,716	3
35.0%	Augusta-Richmond County	604,167	93	44.3%	Cincinnati	2,190,209	29
51.2%	Austin-Round Rock	2,168,316	30	42.5%	Cleveland-Elyria	2,057,009	33
22.8%	Bakersfield	896,764	63	50.1%	Colorado Springs	738,939	80
48.8%	Baltimore-Columbia-Towson	2,802,789	21	42.4%	Columbia	832,666	71
35.4%	Baton Rouge	831,310	72	46.5%	Columbus	2,106,541	32
40.5%	Birmingham-Hoover	1,151,801	50	42.3%	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington	7,539,711	4
41.2%	Boise City	730,426	81	41.6%	Dayton	806,548	74
57.7%	Boston-Cambridge-Newton	4,875,390	10	35.3%	Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach	659,605	87
56.1%	Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk	943,823	59	51.8%	Denver-Aurora-Lakewood	2,932,415	19
47.9%	Buffalo-Cheektowaga-Niagara Falls	1,130,152	51	50.7%	Des Moines-West Des Moines	655,409	88

 <b>42.3%</b> Detroit-Warren-Dearborn	4,326,442	14	 <b>46.5%</b> Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis	1,576,113	40
 <b>55.6%</b> Durham-Chapel Hill	575,412	97	 <b>54.7%</b> Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington	3,629,190	16
 <b>33.3%</b> El Paso	845,553	69	 <b>44.7%</b> Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro--Franklin	1,930,961	37
 <b>29.2%</b> Fresno	994,400	55	 <b>44.9%</b> New Haven-Milford	857,620	67
 <b>44.0%</b> Grand Rapids-Wyoming	1,069,405	53	 <b>37.1%</b> New Orleans-Metairie	1,270,399	47
 <b>40.1%</b> Greensboro-High Point	767,711	76	 <b>49.5%</b> New York-Newark-Jersey City	19,979,477	1
 <b>40.5%</b> Greenville-Anderson-Mauldin	906,626	62	 <b>39.5%</b> North Port-Sarasota-Bradenton	821,573	73
 <b>43.5%</b> Harrisburg-Carlisle	574,659	98	 <b>42.2%</b> Ogden-Clearfield	675,067	84
 <b>50.1%</b> Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford	1,206,300	49	 <b>38.9%</b> Oklahoma City	1,396,445	42
 <b>40.1%</b> Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land	6,997,384	5	 <b>47.8%</b> Omaha-Council Bluffs	942,198	60
 <b>44.6%</b> Indianapolis-Carmel-Anderson	2,048,703	34	 <b>45.4%</b> Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford	2,572,962	22
 <b>41.2%</b> Jackson	580,166	96	 <b>42.5%</b> Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura	850,967	68
 <b>41.7%</b> Jacksonville	1,534,701	41	 <b>44.0%</b> Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville	596,849	95
 <b>46.6%</b> Kansas City	2,143,651	31	 <b>47.0%</b> Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington	6,096,372	8
 <b>38.4%</b> Knoxville	883,309	64	 <b>40.0%</b> Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale	4,857,962	11
 <b>29.6%</b> Lakeland-Winter Haven	708,009	82	 <b>49.8%</b> Pittsburgh	2,324,743	27
 <b>31.7%</b> Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise	2,231,647	28	 <b>49.4%</b> Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro	2,478,810	25
 <b>39.9%</b> Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway	741,104	79	 <b>42.6%</b> Providence-Warwick	1,621,337	39
 <b>41.8%</b> Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim	13,291,486	2	 <b>51.5%</b> Provo-Orem	633,768	91
 <b>39.5%</b> Louisville/Jefferson County	1,297,301	46	 <b>57.6%</b> Raleigh	1,362,540	43
 <b>59.1%</b> Madison	660,422	86	 <b>46.1%</b> Richmond	1,306,172	45
 <b>24.9%</b> McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	865,939	66	 <b>29.0%</b> Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario	4,622,361	13
 <b>36.3%</b> Memphis	1,350,620	44	 <b>48.9%</b> Rochester	1,071,082	52
 <b>43.1%</b> Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach	6,198,782	7	 <b>43.6%</b> Sacramento--Roseville--Arden-Arcade	2,345,210	26

 <b>43.7%</b>	Salt Lake City	1,222,540	48	 <b>46.9%</b>	Syracuse	650,502	89
 <b>36.7%</b>	San Antonio-New Braunfels	2,518,036	24	 <b>42.1%</b>	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	3,142,663	18
 <b>47.0%</b>	San Diego-Carlsbad	3,343,364	17	 <b>39.6%</b>	Toledo	602,871	94
 <b>57.6%</b>	San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward	4,729,484	12	 <b>40.3%</b>	Tucson	1,039,073	54
 <b>59.8%</b>	San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara	1,999,107	36	 <b>37.6%</b>	Tulsa	993,797	56
 <b>43.4%</b>	San Juan-Carolina-Caguas	2,023,237	35	 <b>47.5%</b>	Urban Honolulu	980,080	57
 <b>38.2%</b>	Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton	555,485	101	 <b>42.4%</b>	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News	1,728,733	38
 <b>53.1%</b>	Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue	3,939,363	15	 <b>58.0%</b>	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria	6,249,950	6
 <b>43.4%</b>	Spokane-Spokane Valley	573,493	99	 <b>41.0%</b>	Wichita	644,888	90
 <b>43.6%</b>	Springfield	631,761	92	 <b>38.0%</b>	Winston-Salem	671,456	85
 <b>46.1%</b>	St. Louis	2,805,465	20	 <b>46.2%</b>	Worcester	947,866	58
 <b>27.9%</b>	Stockton-Lodi	752,660	78				

Again, the nation's **metropolitan areas are well suited for increasing attainment levels** to reach the 60 percent goal by 2025. They are natural sites for the collaborative efforts that help students succeed.

# Alabama's progress toward the goal

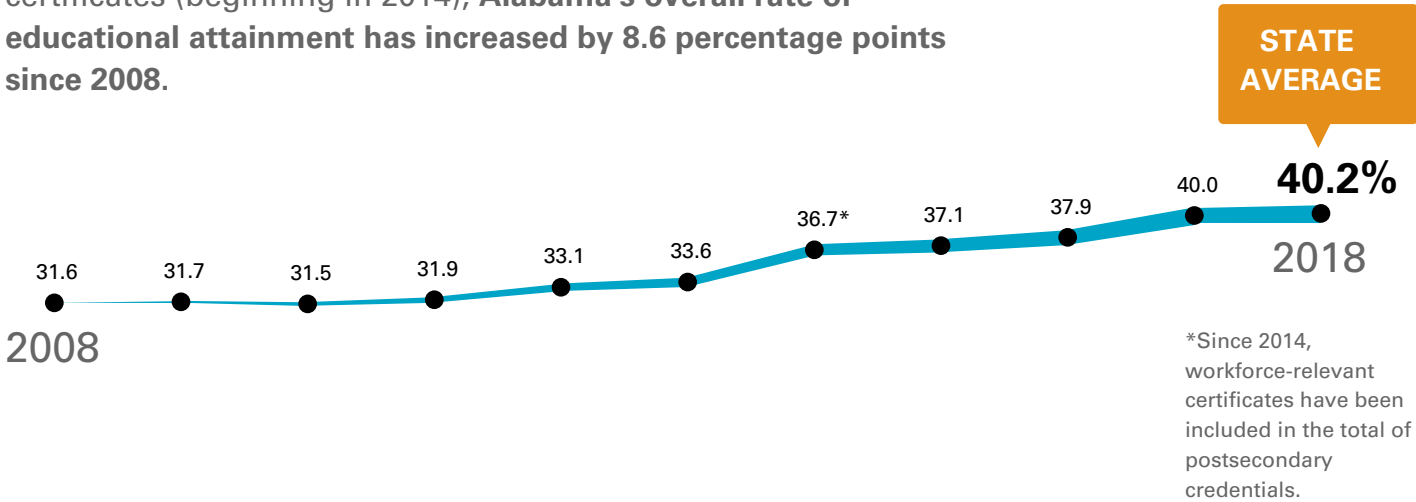
By 2025, 60 percent of Americans will need some type of high-quality credential beyond high school. To count toward this important goal, any credential must have clear and transparent learning outcomes that lead to further education and employment. **Alabama's attainment rate is 40 percent, and the state is working toward its attainment goal of 60 percent by 2025.**

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



## Alabama's progress

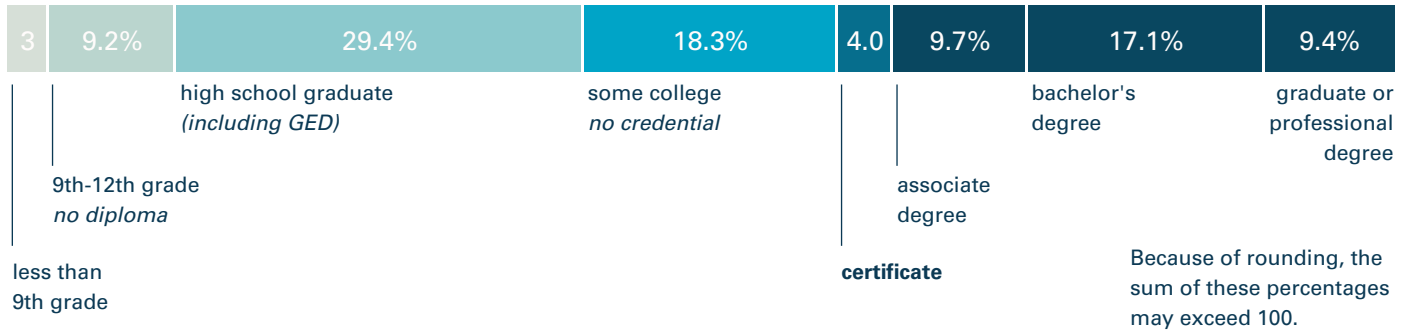
To reach state goals, the state will not only have to maintain current rates of attainment but also significantly increase the number of people who enroll in programs and earn all types of credentials beyond high school. With the inclusion of workforce certificates (beginning in 2014), **Alabama's overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 8.6 percentage points since 2008.**



## Highest Education Level Across Alabama

ALABAMA AGES 25-64

40.2% attainment



## Alabama'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 Alabama 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 Alabama's 67 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
38.3%	Autauga	55,504	24	37.6%	Coffee	51,874	27
42.2%	Baldwin	212,628	6	28.0%	Colbert	54,500	25
20.2%	Barbour	25,270	41	21.1%	Conecuh	12,469	61
18.6%	Bibb	22,668	45	18.3%	Coosa	10,754	62
26.9%	Blount	58,013	22	27.6%	Covington	37,092	33
17.6%	Bullock	10,309	64	24.1%	Crenshaw	13,871	57
24.1%	Butler	19,825	48	26.1%	Cullman	82,755	17
26.9%	Calhoun	114,728	10	28.7%	Dale	49,226	28
23.4%	Chambers	33,713	34	25.5%	Dallas	39,215	31
23.1%	Cherokee	25,857	40	23.9%	DeKalb	71,617	20
21.9%	Chilton	44,067	29	34.6%	Elmore	81,677	18
27.1%	Choctaw	12,945	59	20.4%	Escambia	37,447	32
20.7%	Clarke	24,083	42	27.9%	Etowah	102,755	12
21.7%	Clay	13,367	58	22.5%	Fayette	16,468	53
20.1%	Cleburne	14,900	54	22.7%	Franklin	31,495	37

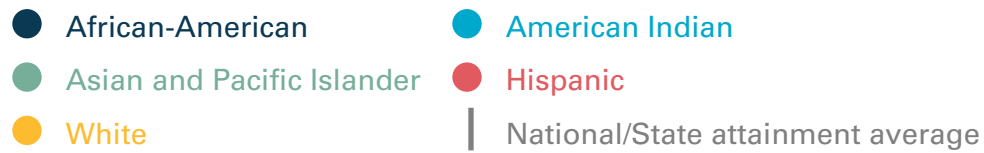
 <b>22.2%</b> Geneva	26,421	39	 <b>23.0%</b> Monroe	21,327	46
 <b>18.3%</b> Greene	8,330	67	 <b>40.2%</b> Montgomery	226,646	4
 <b>23.7%</b> Hale	14,812	55	 <b>32.0%</b> Morgan	118,818	9
 <b>26.7%</b> Henry	17,147	51	 <b>21.6%</b> Perry	9,339	66
 <b>32.3%</b> Houston	104,346	11	 <b>22.1%</b> Pickens	20,176	47
 <b>25.0%</b> Jackson	51,909	26	 <b>31.8%</b> Pike	33,267	35
 <b>43.1%</b> Jefferson	659,197	1	 <b>24.5%</b> Randolph	22,670	44
 <b>24.6%</b> Lamar	13,946	56	 <b>27.8%</b> Russell	57,045	23
 <b>32.6%</b> Lauderdale	92,538	15	 <b>52.2%</b> Shelby	213,605	5
 <b>20.8%</b> Lawrence	33,049	36	 <b>27.7%</b> St. Clair	88,199	16
 <b>44.7%</b> Lee	161,604	8	 <b>31.6%</b> Sumter	12,687	60
 <b>35.3%</b> Limestone	94,402	14	 <b>24.1%</b> Talladega	80,065	19
 <b>22.6%</b> Lowndes	10,076	65	 <b>29.2%</b> Tallapoosa	40,681	30
 <b>26.2%</b> Macon	18,755	50	 <b>39.4%</b> Tuscaloosa	207,811	7
 <b>52.2%</b> Madison	361,046	3	 <b>24.3%</b> Walker	64,058	21
 <b>27.7%</b> Marengo	19,375	49	 <b>20.6%</b> Washington	16,531	52
 <b>25.6%</b> Marion	29,833	38	 <b>16.7%</b> Wilcox	10,719	63
 <b>28.1%</b> Marshall	95,548	13	 <b>22.3%</b> Winston	23,722	43
 <b>32.7%</b> Mobile	413,955	2			

# Results by race and ethnicity in Alabama

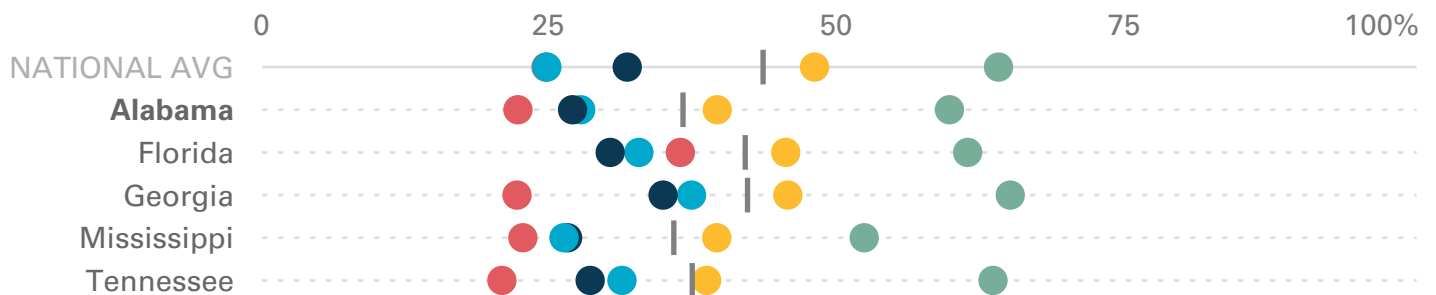
A growing proportion of today’s learners are African-American, Hispanic, and American Indian; and data show persistent and troubling gaps between their attainment levels and those of their white peers. Addressing these gaps – and expanding post-high-school learning opportunities for all – is essential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

Explore **Alabama'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



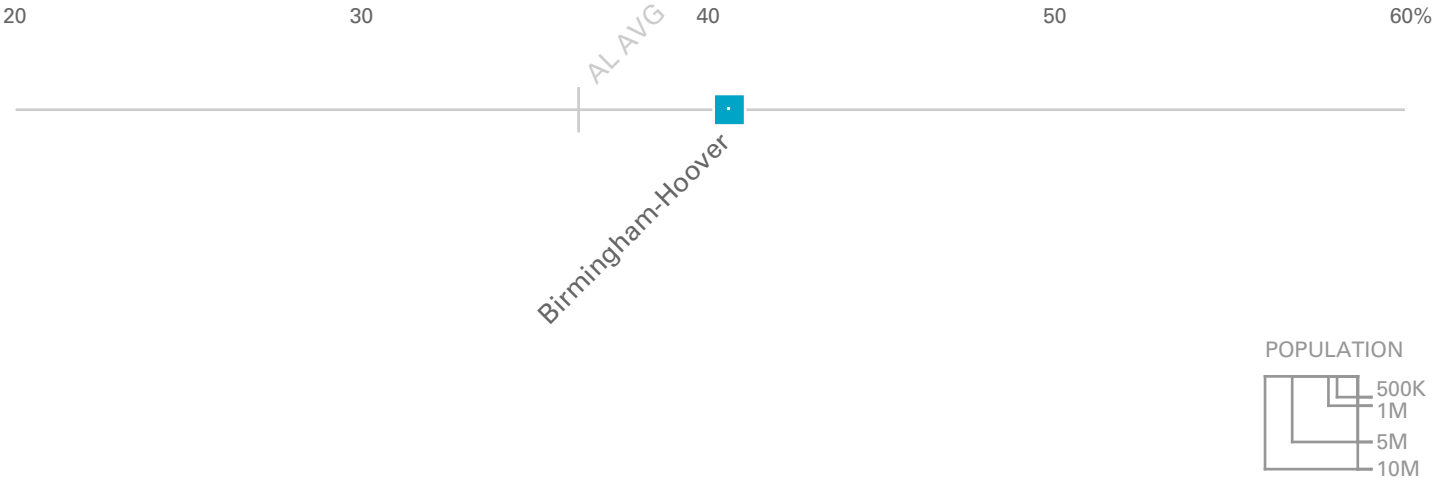
sorted by STATE NAME ▼▲



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



# Alaska's progress toward the goal

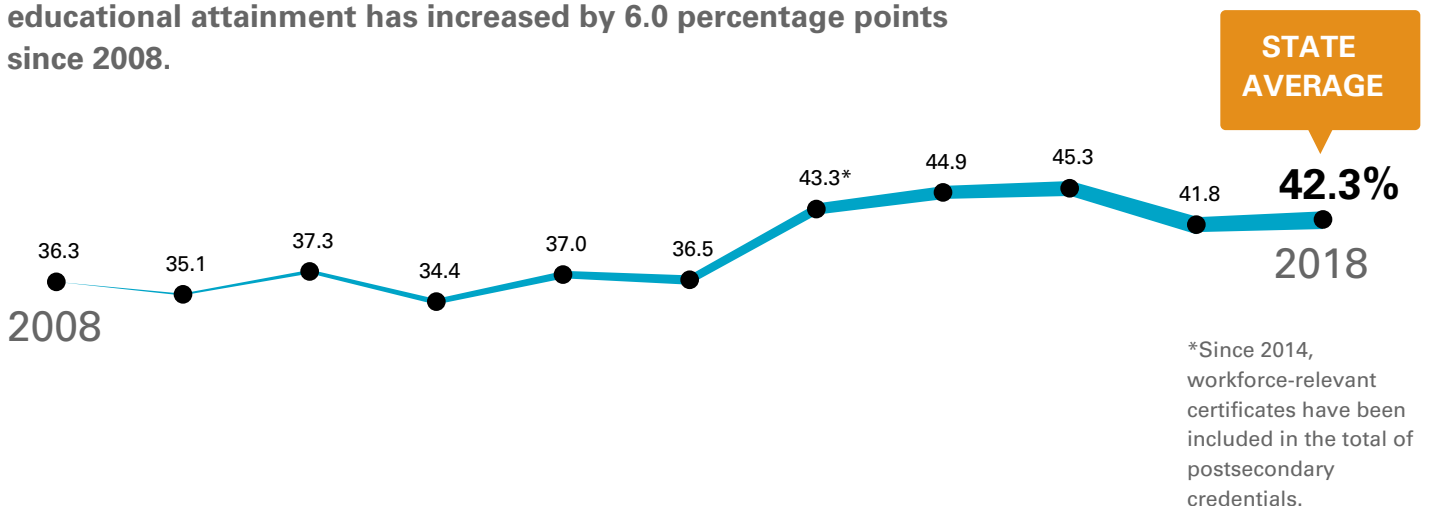
By 2025, 60 percent of Americans will need some type of high-quality credential beyond high school. To count toward this important goal, any credential must have clear and transparent learning outcomes that lead to further education and employment. **Alaska's attainment rate is 42 percent, and the state is working toward its attainment goal of 65 percent by 2025.**

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



## Alaska's progress

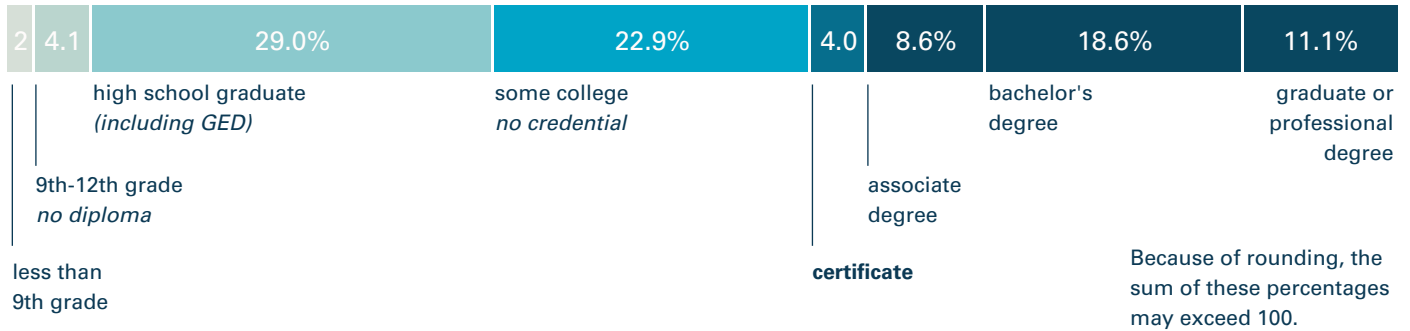
To reach state goals, the state will not only have to maintain current rates of attainment but also significantly increase the number of people who enroll in programs and earn all types of credentials beyond high school. With the inclusion of workforce certificates (beginning in 2014), **Alaska's overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 6.0 percentage points since 2008.**



## Highest Education Level Across Alaska

ALASKA AGES 25-64

42.3% attainment



## Alaska'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 Alaska boroughs and census areas

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 Alaska's 29 boroughs and census areas.

Attainment is shown here as the percentage of people ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*

sorted by NAME ▼▲

Attainment	Borough/Census Area	Population	Pop. Rank	Attainment	Borough/Census Area	Population	Pop. Rank
22.2%	Aleutians East Borough	3,370	20	33.8%	Kodiak Island Borough	13,448	8
23.9%	Aleutians West Census Area	5,763	17	8.0%	Kusilvak Census Area	8,202	13
44.0%	Anchorage Municipality	294,356	1	20.0%	Lake and Peninsula Borough	1,620	26
17.3%	Bethel Census Area	18,076	6	30.6%	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	106,532	2
30.5%	Bristol Bay Borough	867	28	18.7%	Nome Census Area	9,921	9
51.1%	Denali Borough	2,074	25	22.4%	North Slope Borough	9,782	10
25.2%	Dillingham Census Area	4,932	19	16.4%	Northwest Arctic Borough	7,684	14
42.1%	Fairbanks North Star Borough	99,703	3	39.0%	Petersburg Borough	3,281	21
40.9%	Haines Borough	2,526	22	25.2%	Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area	6,443	16
29.7%	Hoonah-Angoon Census Area	2,145	24	41.8%	Sitka City and Borough	8,689	12
45.8%	Juneau City and Borough	32,094	5	39.8%	Skagway Municipality	1,157	27
31.9%	Kenai Peninsula Borough	58,617	4	28.7%	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	6,888	15
31.9%	Ketchikan Gateway Borough	13,856	7	38.6%	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	9,278	11

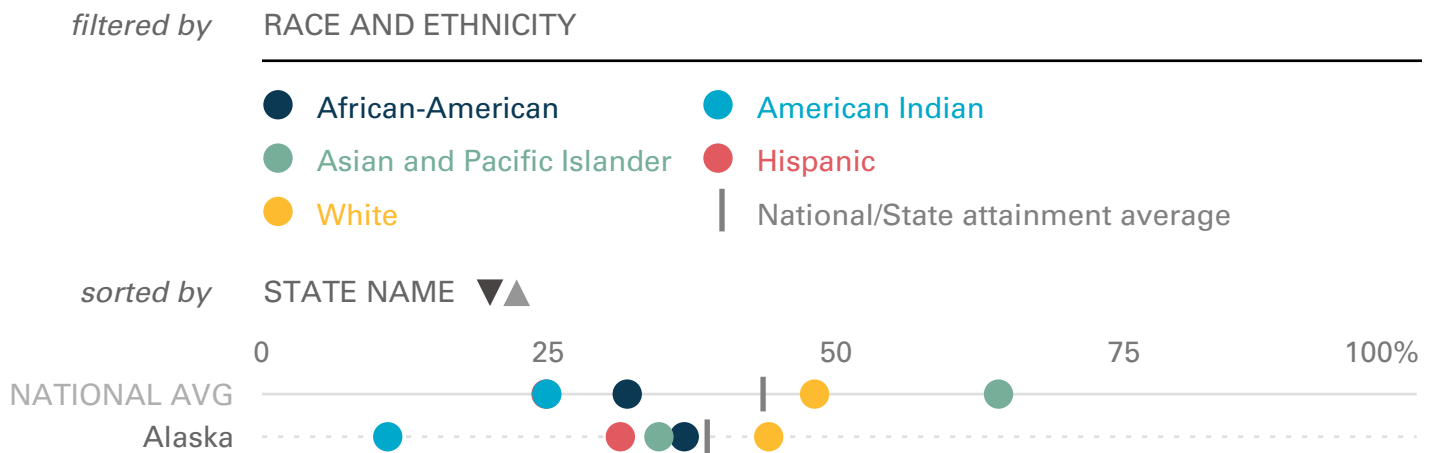
**29.8%** Wrangell City and Borough 2,521 23  
**26.5%** Yakutat City and Borough 605 29

**16.3%** Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area 5,365 18

# Results by race and ethnicity in Alaska

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 **Alaska'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.\*



# Arizona's progress toward the goal

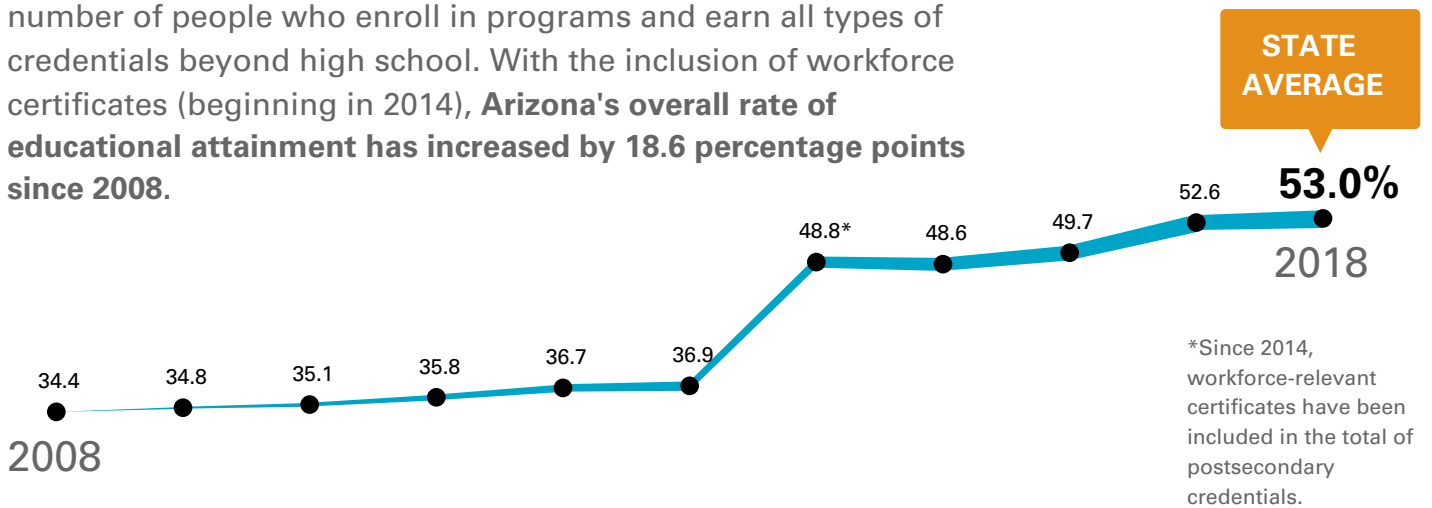
By 2025, 60 percent of Americans will need some type of high-quality credential beyond high school. To count toward this important goal, any credential must have clear and transparent learning outcomes that lead to further education and employment. **Arizona's attainment rate is 53 percent, and the state is working toward its attainment goal of 60 percent by 2030.**

Educational attainment in Arizona exceeds the national average, but work remains before it reaches 60 percent.



## Arizona's progress

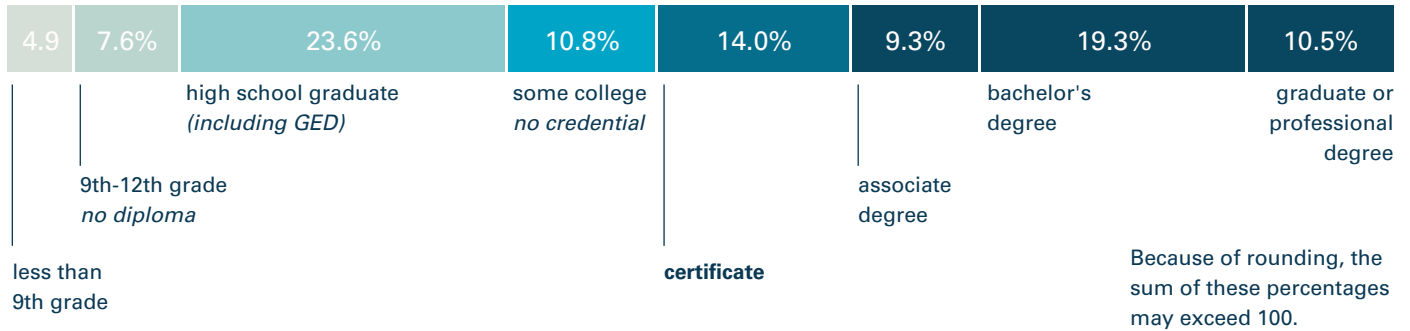
To reach state goals, the state will not only have to maintain current rates of attainment but also significantly increase the number of people who enroll in programs and earn all types of credentials beyond high school. With the inclusion of workforce certificates (beginning in 2014), **Arizona's overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 18.6 percentage points since 2008.**



## Highest Education Level Across Arizona

ARIZONA AGES 25-64

**53.0% attainment**



## Arizona'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 Arizona 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 Arizona's 15 counties.** Attainment is shown here as the percentage of people ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*

sorted by NAME ▼▲

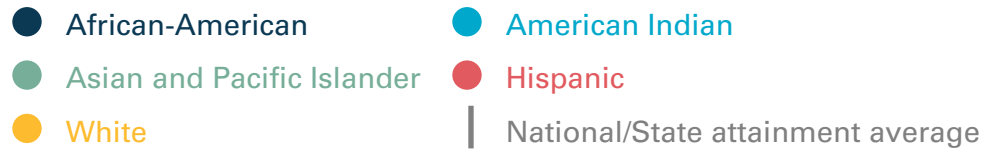
Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank	Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank
19.1%	Apache	71,606	10	21.3%	Mohave	207,200	6
34.2%	Cochise	124,756	8	22.5%	Navajo	108,956	9
44.0%	Coconino	140,776	7	40.3%	Pima	1,022,769	2
24.9%	Gila	53,501	11	27.4%	Pinal	430,237	3
25.2%	Graham	37,466	13	25.9%	Santa Cruz	46,212	12
24.7%	Greenlee	9,455	15	32.8%	Yavapai	228,168	4
18.6%	La Paz	20,601	14	23.4%	Yuma	207,534	5
41.2%	Maricopa	4,307,033	1				

# Results by race and ethnicity in Arizona

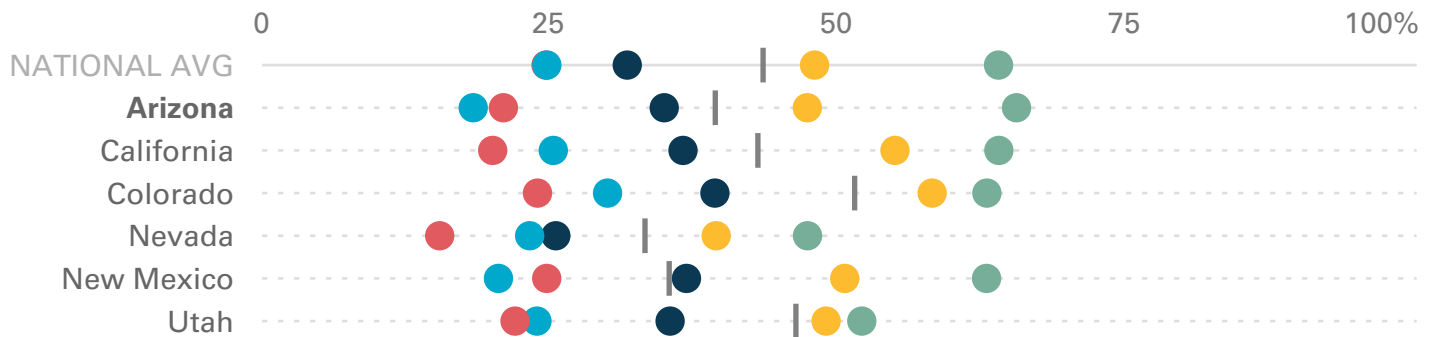
A growing proportion of today’s learners are African-American, Hispanic, and American Indian; and data show persistent and troubling gaps between their attainment levels and those of their white peers. Addressing these gaps – and expanding post-high-school learning opportunities for all – is essential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

Explore **Arizona'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



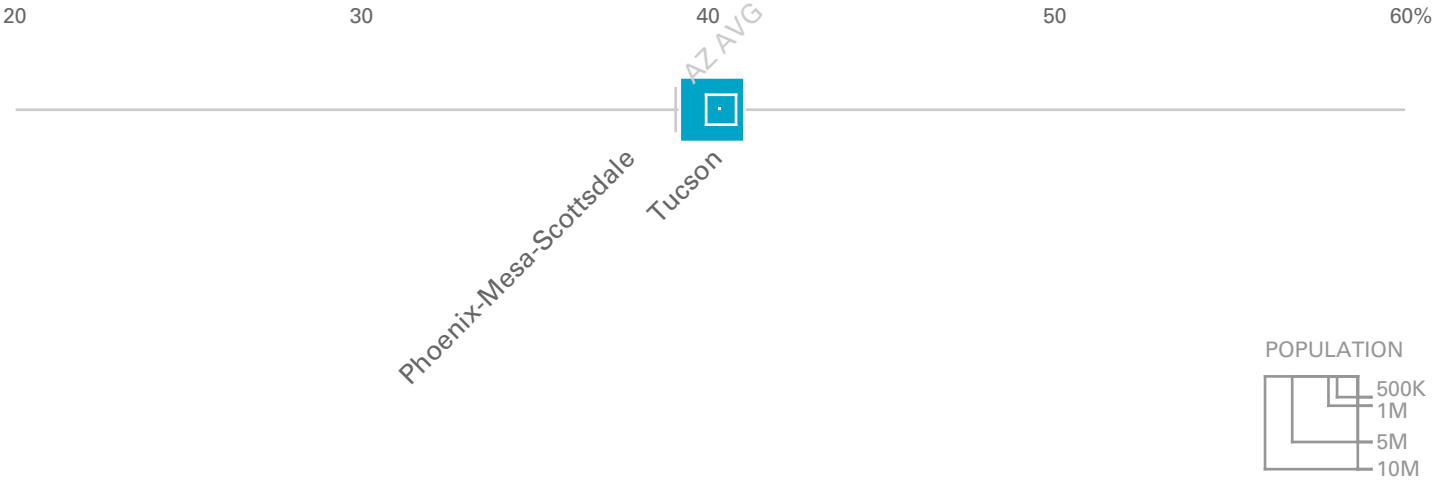
sorted by STATE NAME ▼▲



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



# Arkansas's progress toward the goal

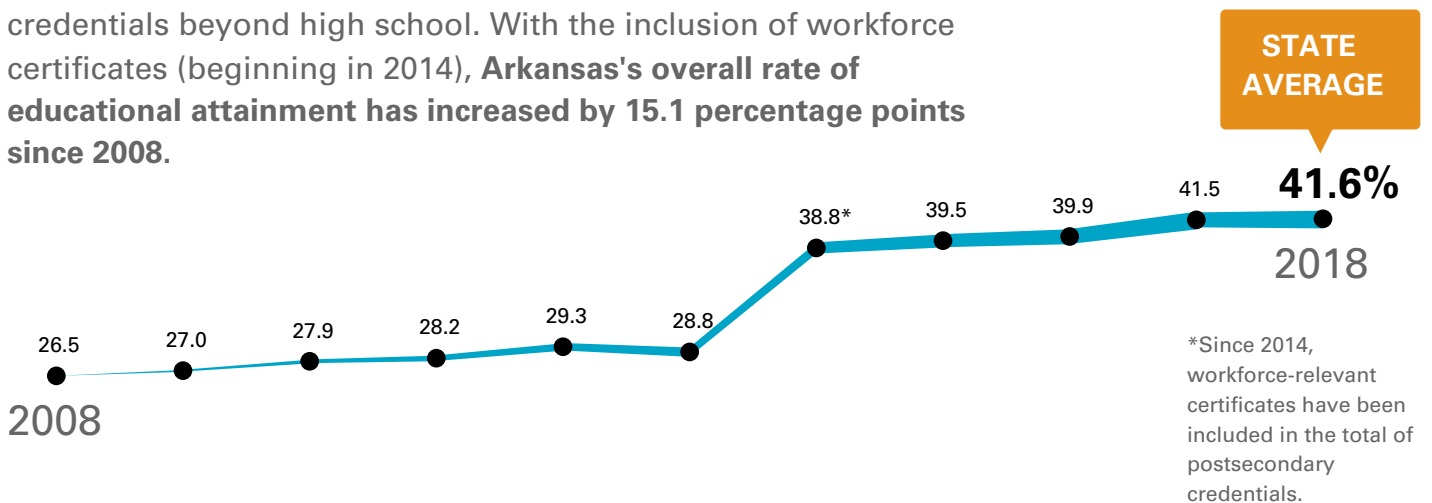
By 2025, 60 percent of Americans will need some type of high-quality credential beyond high school. To count toward this important goal, any credential must have clear and transparent learning outcomes that lead to further education and employment. **Arkansas's attainment rate is 42 percent, and the state is working toward its attainment goal of 60 percent by 2025.**

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



## Arkansas's progress

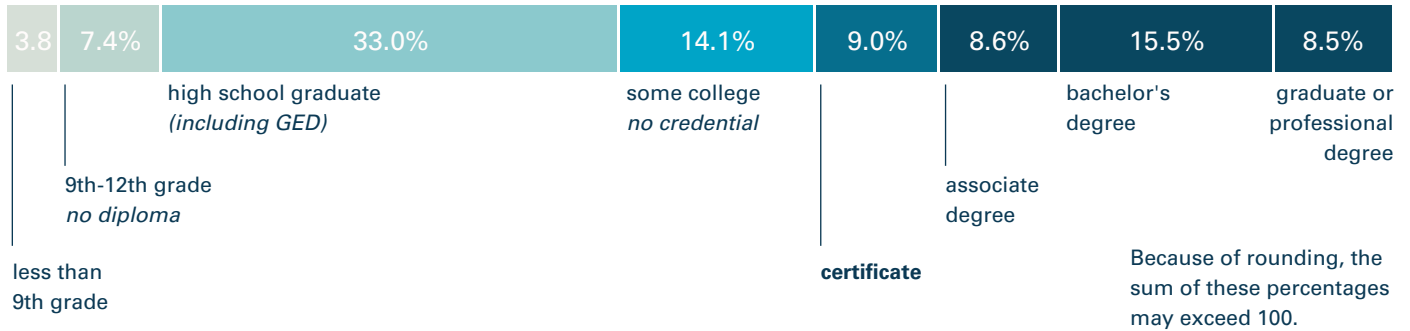
To reach state goals, the state will not only have to maintain current rates of attainment but also significantly increase the number of people who enroll in programs and earn all types of credentials beyond high school. With the inclusion of workforce certificates (beginning in 2014), **Arkansas's overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 15.1 percentage points since 2008.**



## Highest Education Level Across Arkansas

ARKANSAS AGES 25-64

41.6% attainment



## Arkansas'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 Arkansas 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 Arkansas's 75 counties.** Attainment is shown here as the percentage of people ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*

sorted by NAME ▼▲

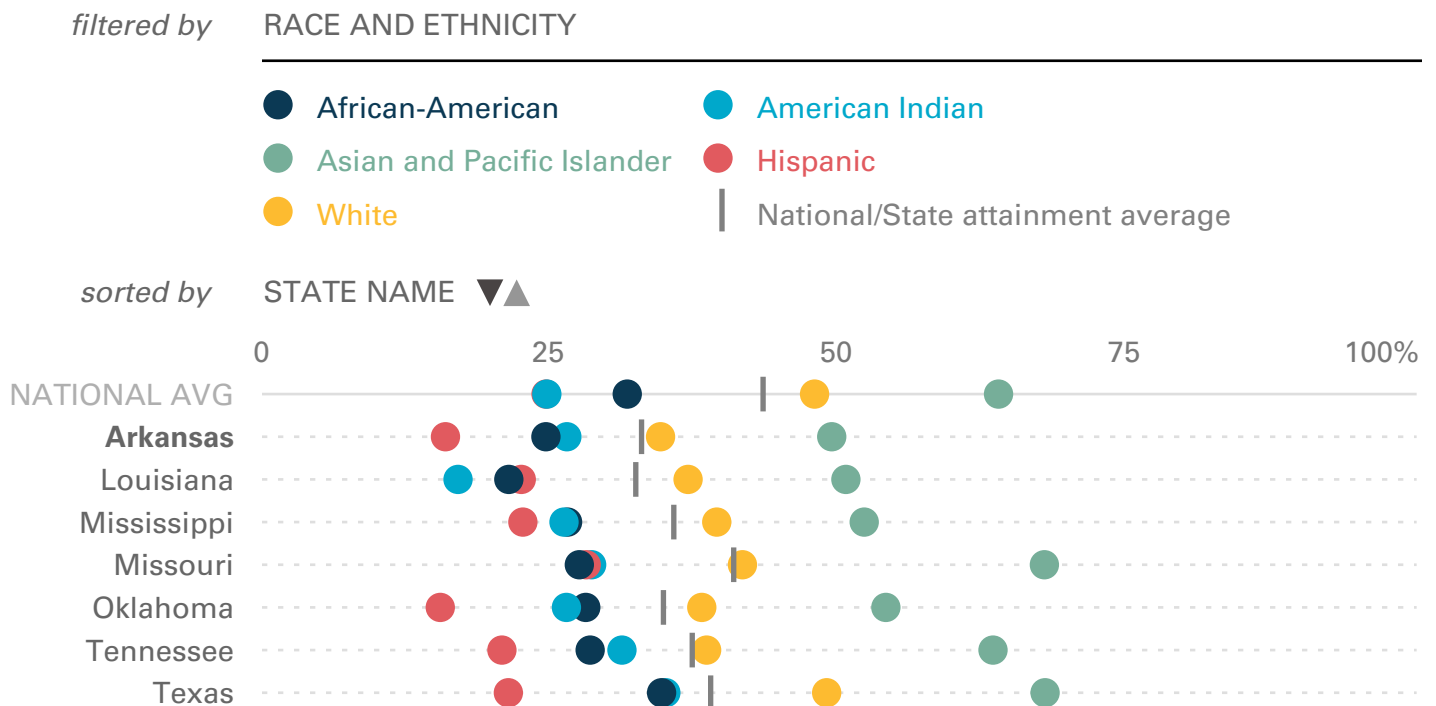
Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank	Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank
25.8%	Arkansas	17,967	40	35.9%	Craighead	107,115	7
21.8%	Ashley	20,283	35	25.0%	Crawford	62,996	13
30.5%	Baxter	41,355	18	26.3%	Crittenden	48,750	14
40.4%	Benton	266,300	2	24.1%	Cross	16,863	46
25.9%	Boone	37,381	21	22.8%	Dallas	7,393	71
18.7%	Bradley	10,864	59	17.6%	Desha	11,764	58
23.0%	Calhoun	5,247	75	33.5%	Drew	18,547	38
24.9%	Carroll	27,944	23	40.4%	Faulkner	123,654	5
21.1%	Chicot	10,636	61	22.5%	Franklin	17,890	41
39.8%	Clark	22,293	30	23.6%	Fulton	12,055	57
19.9%	Clay	14,920	51	27.0%	Garland	98,658	8
24.2%	Cleburne	25,048	26	27.4%	Grant	18,165	39
26.5%	Cleveland	8,202	68	23.6%	Greene	45,053	15
28.8%	Columbia	23,627	29	25.6%	Hempstead	21,861	31
26.9%	Conway	20,916	34	24.1%	Hot Spring	33,574	22

 <b>26.2%</b> Howard	13,478	54	 <b>22.4%</b> Phillips	18,572	37
 <b>30.0%</b> Independence	37,504	20	 <b>23.9%</b> Pike	10,726	60
 <b>26.7%</b> Izard	13,686	52	 <b>15.8%</b> Poinsett	24,154	27
 <b>17.4%</b> Jackson	17,135	44	 <b>23.8%</b> Polk	20,118	36
 <b>25.0%</b> Jefferson	69,115	11	 <b>28.6%</b> Pope	63,835	12
 <b>21.3%</b> Johnson	26,552	24	 <b>26.6%</b> Prairie	8,248	67
 <b>25.6%</b> Lafayette	6,862	73	 <b>42.7%</b> Pulaski	393,956	1
 <b>26.5%</b> Lawrence	16,525	47	 <b>27.1%</b> Randolph	17,557	42
 <b>13.5%</b> Lee	9,176	64	 <b>37.4%</b> Saline	119,323	6
 <b>13.4%</b> Lincoln	13,646	53	 <b>16.6%</b> Scott	10,445	62
 <b>18.1%</b> Little River	12,359	56	 <b>22.2%</b> Searcy	7,938	69
 <b>20.3%</b> Logan	21,722	32	 <b>27.7%</b> Sebastian	128,107	4
 <b>33.0%</b> Lonoke	72,898	10	 <b>17.2%</b> Sevier	17,115	45
 <b>17.7%</b> Madison	16,339	50	 <b>19.2%</b> Sharp	17,393	43
 <b>22.3%</b> Marion	16,428	49	 <b>16.8%</b> St. Francis	25,930	25
 <b>23.6%</b> Miller	43,984	16	 <b>25.3%</b> Stone	12,537	55
 <b>19.9%</b> Mississippi	42,159	17	 <b>29.6%</b> Union	39,449	19
 <b>15.3%</b> Monroe	7,085	72	 <b>19.6%</b> Van Buren	16,506	48
 <b>20.9%</b> Montgomery	8,919	65	 <b>39.6%</b> Washington	231,996	3
 <b>23.8%</b> Nevada	8,327	66	 <b>30.6%</b> White	79,016	9
 <b>23.3%</b> Newton	7,828	70	 <b>20.4%</b> Woodruff	6,571	74
 <b>24.5%</b> Ouachita	23,868	28	 <b>19.7%</b> Yell	21,523	33
 <b>21.6%</b> Perry	10,348	63			

# Results by race and ethnicity in Arkansas

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.

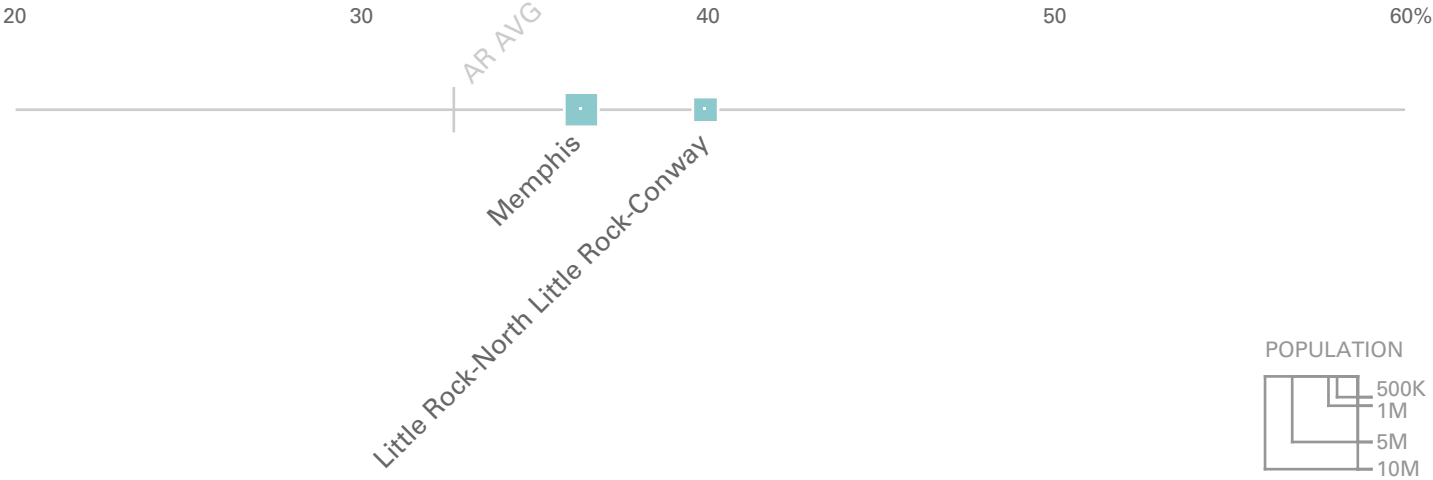
Explore **Arkansas's attainment rates across five racial and ethnic groups**, and see how it performs relative to other states. Attainment is shown here as the percentage of residents, ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*



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



# California'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. **California's attainment rate is 50 percent, but it has not formally established a statewide attainment goal that meets Lumina's criteria for rigor and efficacy (i.e., the goal is quantifiable, challenging, long-term, addresses gaps, and is in statute and/or a strategic plan).**

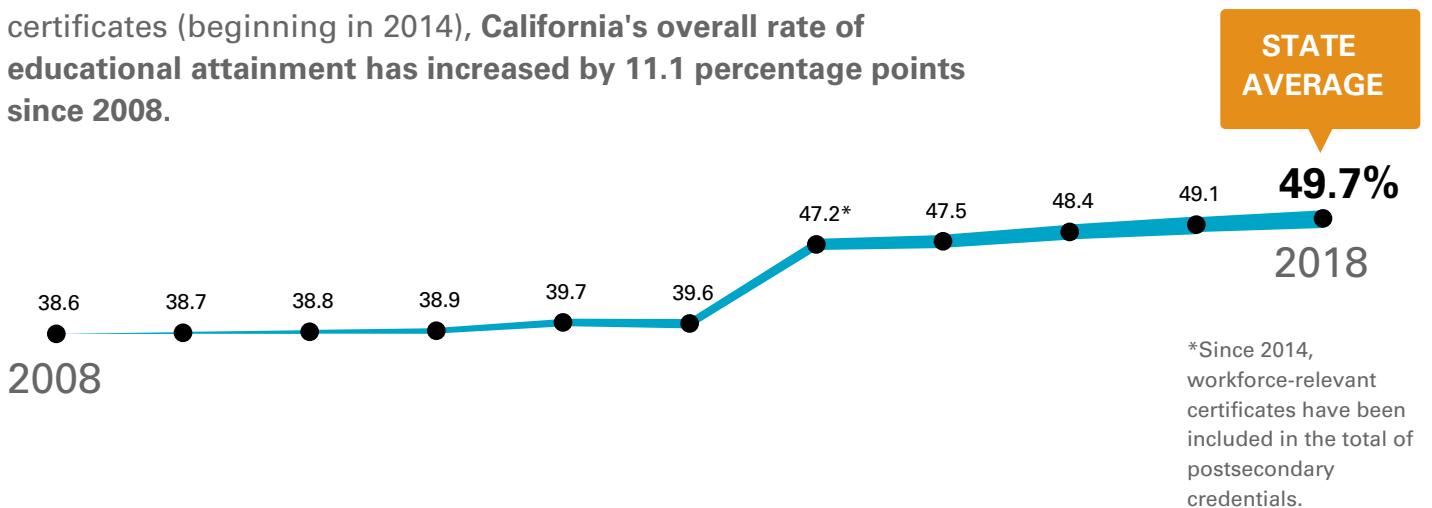
## How California compares

Educational attainment in California exceeds the national average, but work remains before it reaches 60 percent.



## California's progress

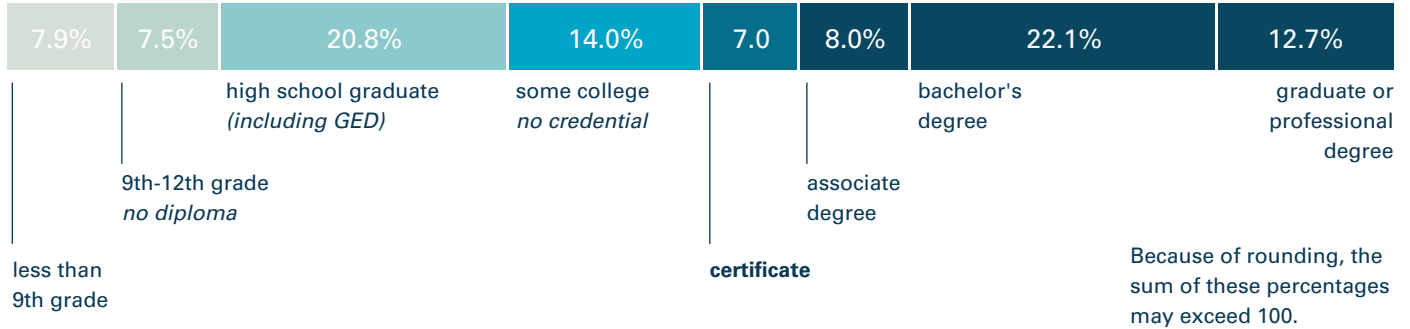
To reach state goals, the state will not only have to maintain current rates of attainment but also significantly increase the number of people who enroll in programs and earn all types of credentials beyond high school. With the inclusion of workforce certificates (beginning in 2014), **California's overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 11.1 percentage points since 2008.**



# Highest Education Level Across California

CALIFORNIA AGES 25-64

**49.7% attainment**



## California'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 California 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 California's 58 counties.** Attainment is shown here as the percentage of people ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*

sorted by NAME ▼▲

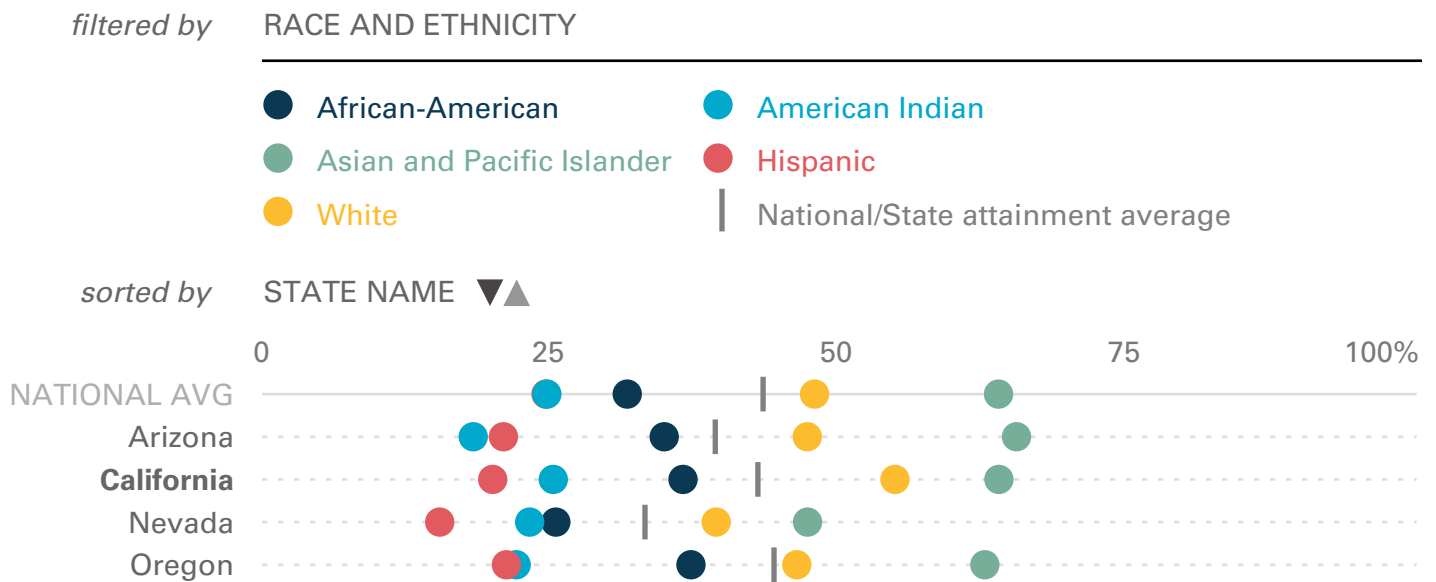
Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank	Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank
54.7%	Alameda	1,663,190	7	22.3%	Kings	150,101	33
21.8%	Alpine	1,120	58	26.9%	Lake	64,246	40
29.9%	Amador	38,626	46	19.1%	Lassen	31,163	47
36.5%	Butte	229,294	27	39.8%	Los Angeles	10,163,507	1
29.3%	Calaveras	45,670	44	21.4%	Madera	156,890	32
22.6%	Colusa	21,805	50	65.8%	Marin	260,955	26
50.4%	Contra Costa	1,147,439	9	32.7%	Mariposa	17,569	53
20.1%	Del Norte	27,470	49	28.7%	Mendocino	88,018	38
45.3%	El Dorado	188,987	29	21.3%	Merced	272,673	25
29.2%	Fresno	989,255	10	23.0%	Modoc	8,859	56
22.7%	Glenn	28,094	48	36.7%	Mono	14,168	54
38.4%	Humboldt	136,754	35	30.4%	Monterey	437,907	21
22.2%	Imperial	182,830	30	43.5%	Napa	140,973	34
35.7%	Inyo	18,026	52	46.5%	Nevada	99,814	36
22.8%	Kern	893,119	11	48.4%	Orange	3,190,400	3

 <b>52.1%</b> Placer	386,166	22	 <b>34.3%</b> Shasta	179,921	31
 <b>35.8%</b> Plumas	18,742	51	 <b>30.1%</b> Sierra	2,999	57
 <b>29.3%</b> Riverside	2,423,266	4	 <b>32.5%</b> Siskiyou	43,853	45
 <b>40.7%</b> Sacramento	1,530,615	8	 <b>36.2%</b> Solano	445,458	20
 <b>28.6%</b> San Benito	60,310	42	 <b>42.8%</b> Sonoma	504,217	17
 <b>28.8%</b> San Bernardino	2,157,404	5	 <b>24.9%</b> Stanislaus	547,899	16
 <b>47.0%</b> San Diego	3,337,685	2	 <b>28.9%</b> Sutter	96,648	37
 <b>67.0%</b> San Francisco	884,363	12	 <b>21.3%</b> Tehama	63,926	41
 <b>27.9%</b> San Joaquin	745,424	15	 <b>24.5%</b> Trinity	12,709	55
 <b>44.2%</b> San Luis Obispo	283,405	23	 <b>21.8%</b> Tulare	464,493	18
 <b>59.5%</b> San Mateo	771,410	14	 <b>29.3%</b> Tuolumne	54,248	43
 <b>40.0%</b> Santa Barbara	448,150	19	 <b>42.5%</b> Ventura	854,223	13
 <b>60.7%</b> Santa Clara	1,938,153	6	 <b>48.9%</b> Yolo	219,116	28
 <b>48.0%</b> Santa Cruz	275,897	24	 <b>27.1%</b> Yuba	77,031	39

# Results by race and ethnicity in California

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.

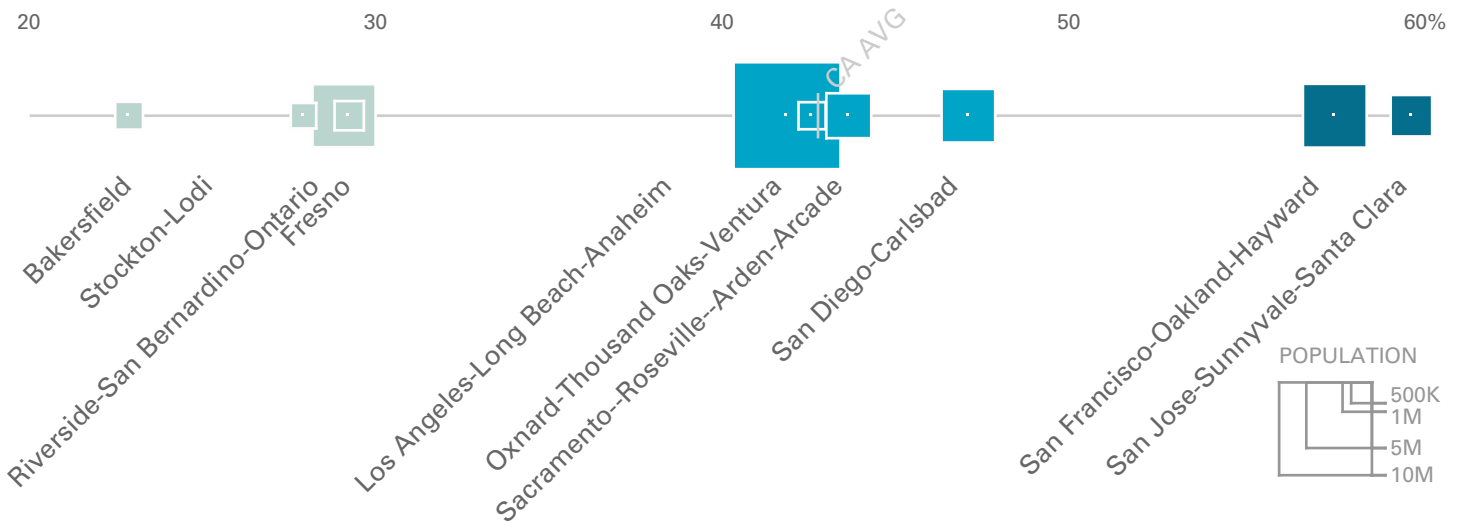
Explore **California's attainment rates across five racial and ethnic groups**, and see how it performs relative to other states. Attainment is shown here as the percentage of residents, ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*



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



# Colorado's progress toward the goal

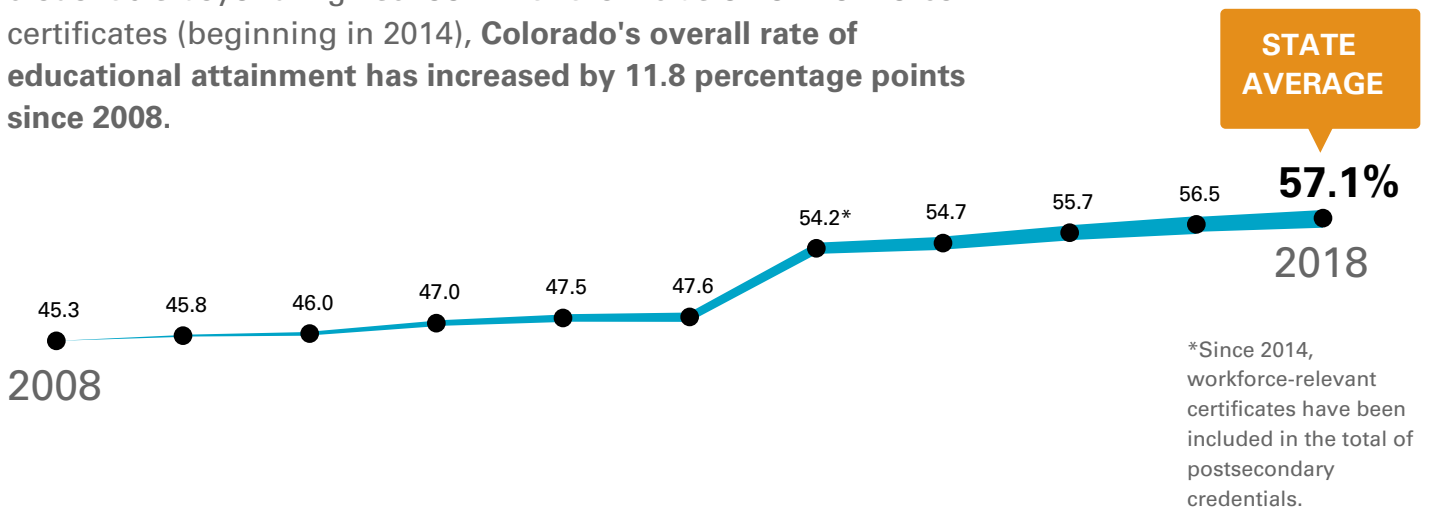
By 2025, 60 percent of Americans will need some type of high-quality credential beyond high school. To count toward this important goal, any credential must have clear and transparent learning outcomes that lead to further education and employment. **Colorado's attainment rate is 57 percent, and the state is working toward its attainment goal of 66 percent by 2025.**

Educational attainment in Colorado exceeds the national average, but work remains before it reaches 60 percent.

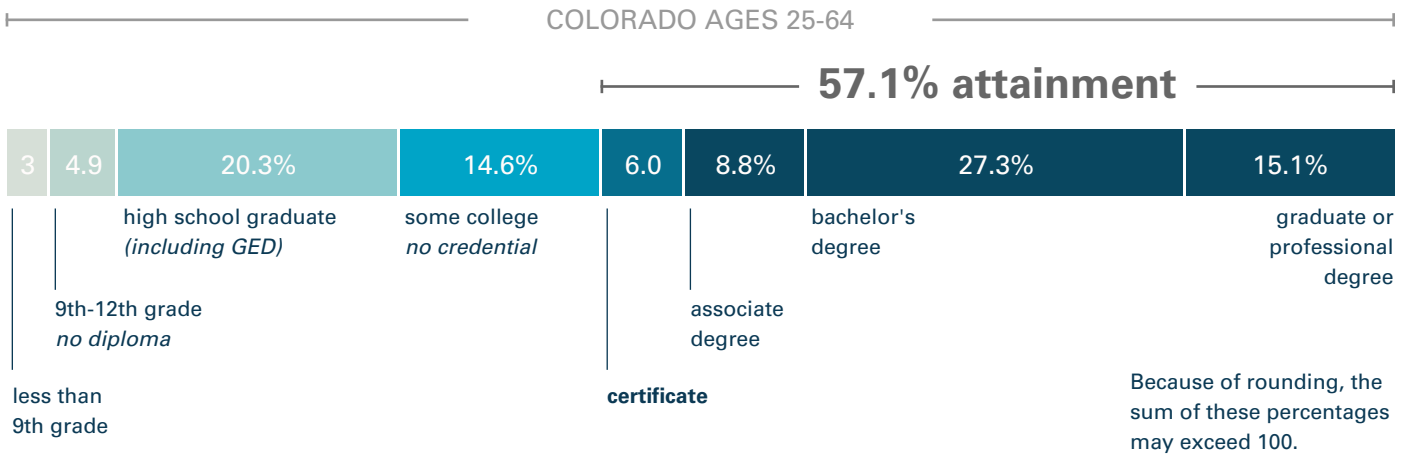


## Colorado's progress

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), **Colorado's overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 11.8 percentage points since 2008.**



## Highest Education Level Across Colorado



## Colorado'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 Colorado 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 Colorado's 64 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
33.1%	Adams	503,167	5	27.3%	Delta	30,568	19
34.5%	Alamosa	16,551	31	54.9%	Denver	704,621	1
51.5%	Arapahoe	643,052	3	29.9%	Dolores	2,067	58
44.3%	Archuleta	13,315	34	67.8%	Douglas	335,299	7
38.0%	Baca	3,562	56	56.7%	Eagle	54,772	15
17.7%	Bent	5,938	48	50.2%	El Paso	699,232	2
68.6%	Boulder	322,514	8	49.3%	Elbert	25,642	22
66.9%	Broomfield	68,341	12	25.4%	Fremont	47,559	16
41.4%	Chaffee	19,638	26	37.5%	Garfield	59,118	13
36.4%	Cheyenne	1,845	59	44.7%	Gilpin	6,013	47
54.5%	Clear Creek	9,574	39	44.4%	Grand	15,321	32
25.7%	Conejos	8,184	40	62.1%	Gunnison	16,939	30
25.2%	Costilla	3,776	55	47.3%	Hinsdale	794	62
25.2%	Crowley	5,810	49	31.5%	Huerfano	6,662	44
44.8%	Custer	4,874	52	25.3%	Jackson	1,385	60

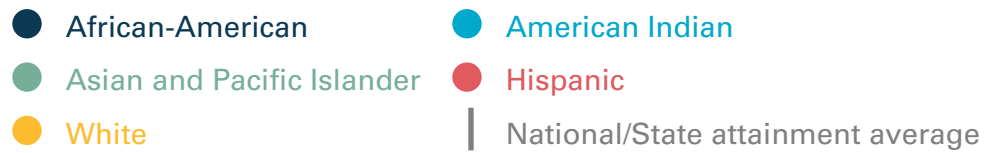
<b>53.8%</b>	Jefferson	574,613	4	<b>41.1%</b>	Park	17,905	28
<b>35.0%</b>	Kiowa	1,376	61	<b>42.3%</b>	Phillips	4,292	54
<b>30.0%</b>	Kit Carson	7,158	43	<b>67.1%</b>	Pitkin	17,890	29
<b>50.1%</b>	La Plata	55,589	14	<b>31.1%</b>	Prowers	12,070	36
<b>41.9%</b>	Lake	7,778	42	<b>35.3%</b>	Pueblo	166,475	10
<b>57.2%</b>	Larimer	343,976	6	<b>34.4%</b>	Rio Blanco	6,420	46
<b>30.7%</b>	Las Animas	14,238	33	<b>29.1%</b>	Rio Grande	11,301	37
<b>21.0%</b>	Lincoln	5,546	50	<b>56.4%</b>	Routt	25,220	23
<b>35.1%</b>	Logan	21,896	25	<b>26.8%</b>	Saguache	6,626	45
<b>36.2%</b>	Mesa	151,616	11	<b>37.8%</b>	San Juan	715	64
<b>41.6%</b>	Mineral	766	63	<b>58.7%</b>	San Miguel	7,967	41
<b>24.7%</b>	Moffat	13,131	35	<b>38.8%</b>	Sedgwick	2,344	57
<b>32.8%</b>	Montezuma	26,140	21	<b>54.6%</b>	Summit	30,585	18
<b>30.9%</b>	Montrose	41,784	17	<b>46.5%</b>	Teller	24,646	24
<b>27.2%</b>	Morgan	28,192	20	<b>30.9%</b>	Washington	4,938	51
<b>30.5%</b>	Otero	18,326	27	<b>36.9%</b>	Weld	304,633	9
<b>54.4%</b>	Ouray	4,794	53	<b>34.1%</b>	Yuma	10,075	38

# Results by race and ethnicity in Colorado

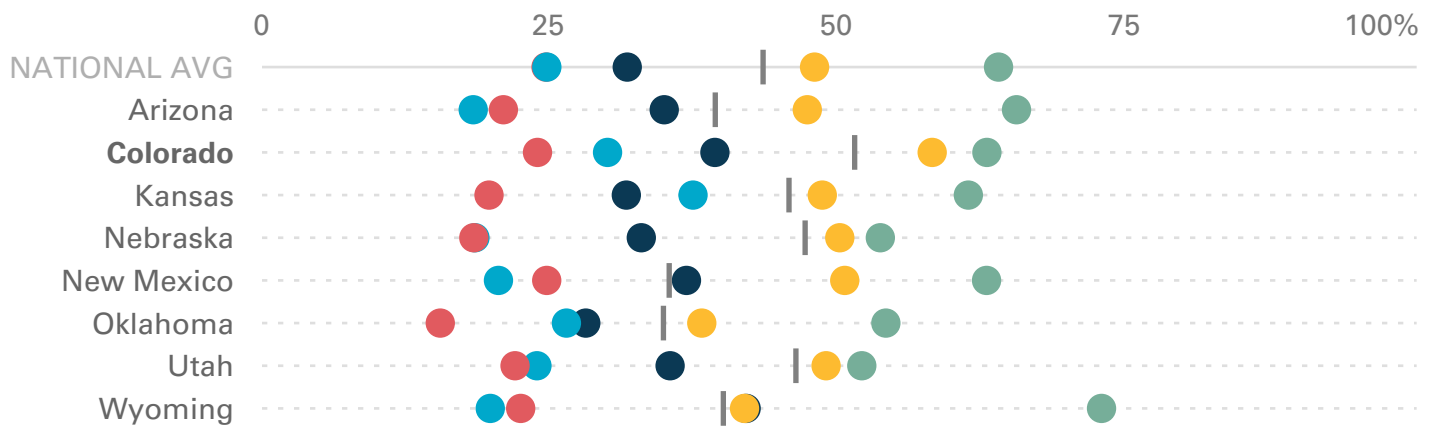
A growing proportion of today’s learners are African-American, Hispanic, and American Indian; and data show persistent and troubling gaps between their attainment levels and those of their white peers. Addressing these gaps – and expanding post-high-school learning opportunities for all – is essential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

Explore **Colorado'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 ▼▲



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



# Connecticut's progress toward the goal

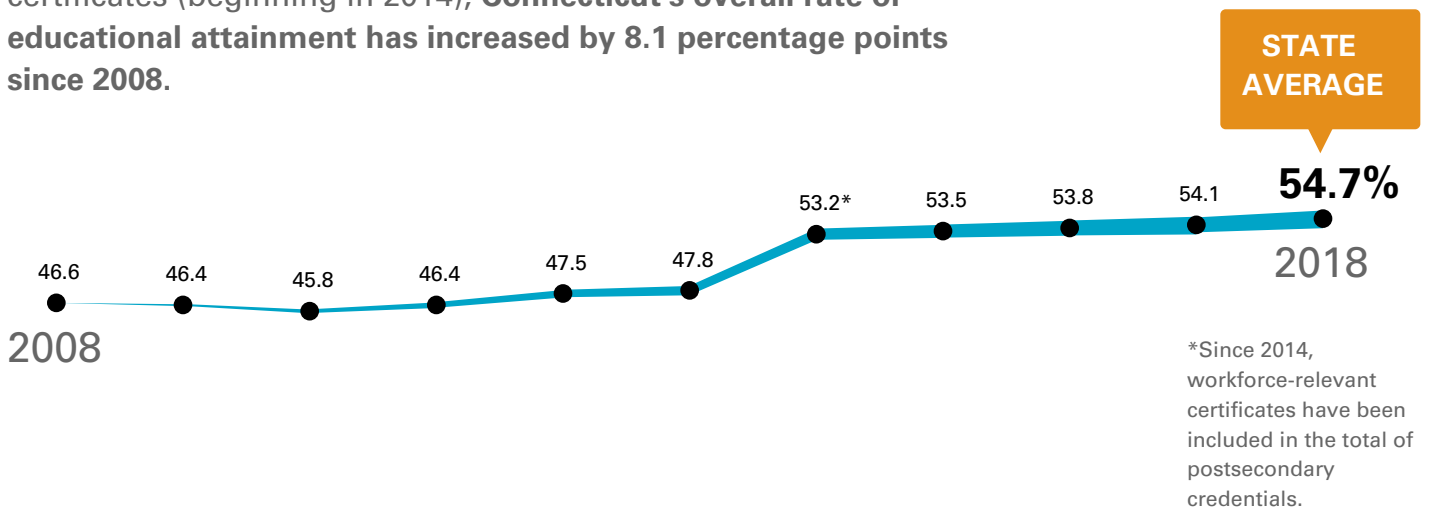
By 2025, 60 percent of Americans will need some type of high-quality credential beyond high school. To count toward this important goal, any credential must have clear and transparent learning outcomes that lead to further education and employment. **Connecticut's attainment rate is 55 percent, and the state is working toward its attainment goal of 70 percent by 2025.**

Educational attainment in Connecticut exceeds the national average, but work remains before it reaches 60 percent.



## Connecticut's progress

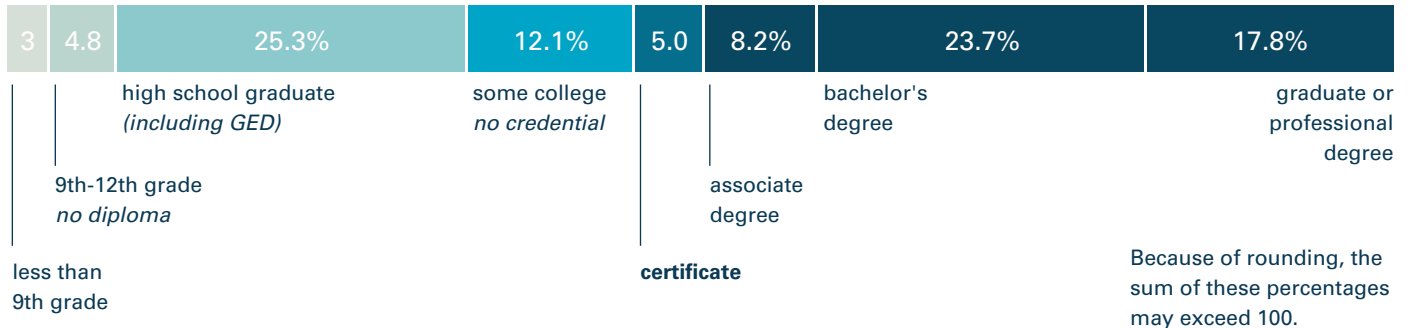
To reach state goals, the state will not only have to maintain current rates of attainment but also significantly increase the number of people who enroll in programs and earn all types of credentials beyond high school. With the inclusion of workforce certificates (beginning in 2014), **Connecticut's overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 8.1 percentage points since 2008.**



## Highest Education Level Across Connecticut

CONNECTICUT AGES 25-64

54.7% attainment



## Connecticut'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 Connecticut 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 Connecticut's 8 counties.** Attainment is shown here as the percentage of people ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*

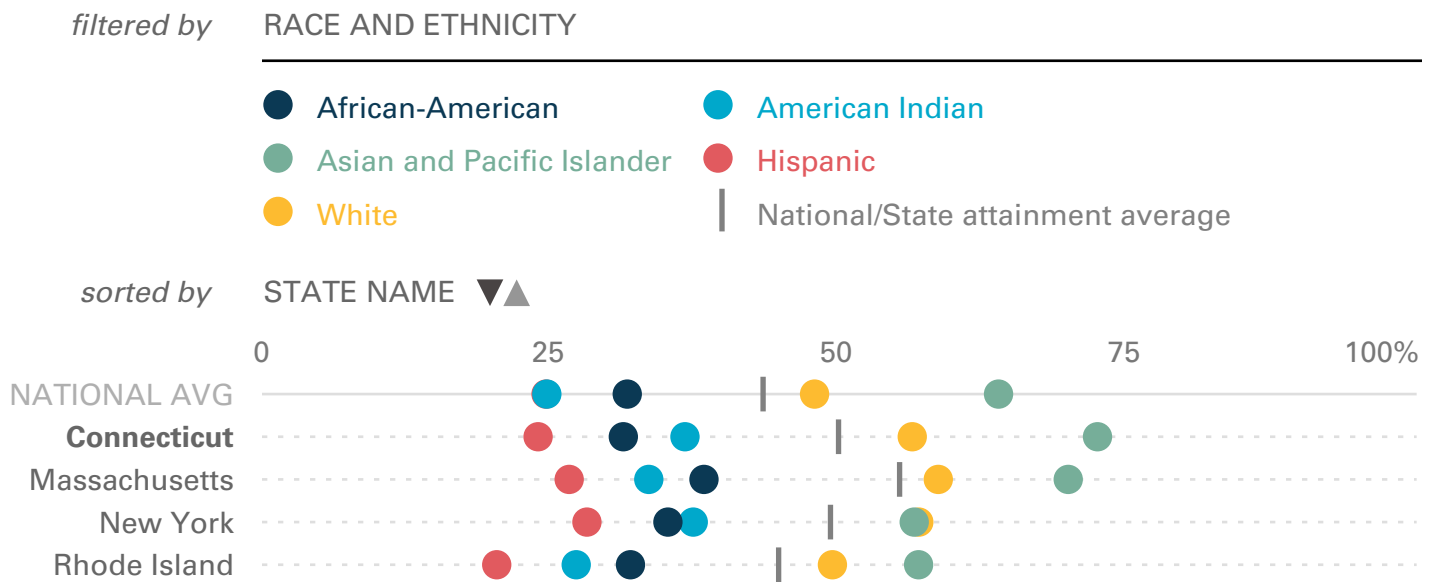
sorted by NAME ▼▲

Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank	Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank
 <b>56.1%</b>	Fairfield	949,921	1	 <b>44.9%</b>	New Haven	860,435	3
 <b>49.0%</b>	Hartford	895,388	2	 <b>43.3%</b>	New London	269,033	4
 <b>46.6%</b>	Litchfield	182,177	5	 <b>52.4%</b>	Tolland	151,461	7
 <b>54.3%</b>	Middlesex	163,410	6	 <b>34.6%</b>	Windham	116,359	8

# Results by race and ethnicity in Connecticut

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 **Connecticut'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.\*



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



# Delaware'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. **Delaware's attainment rate is 41 percent, but it has not formally established a statewide attainment goal that meets Lumina's criteria for rigor and efficacy (i.e., the goal is quantifiable, challenging, long-term, addresses gaps, and is in statute and/or a strategic plan).**

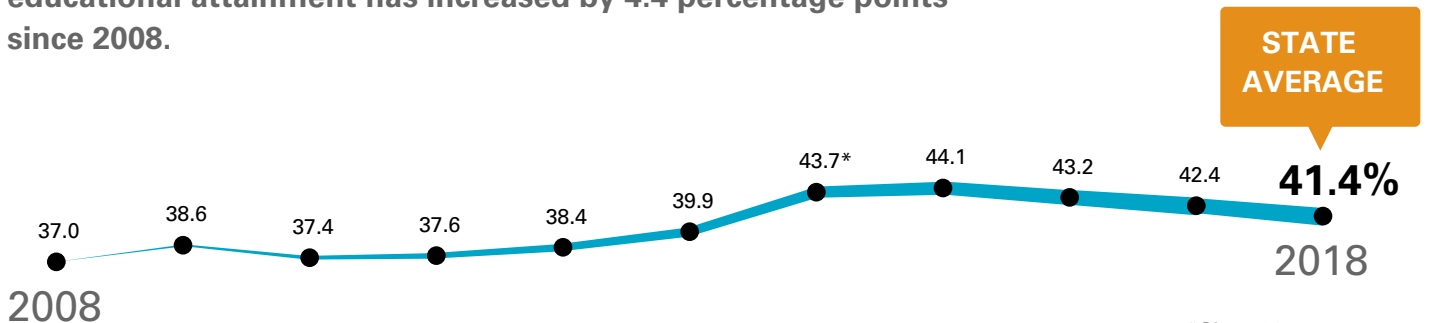
## How Delaware compares

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



## Delaware'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), **Delaware's overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 4.4 percentage points since 2008.**

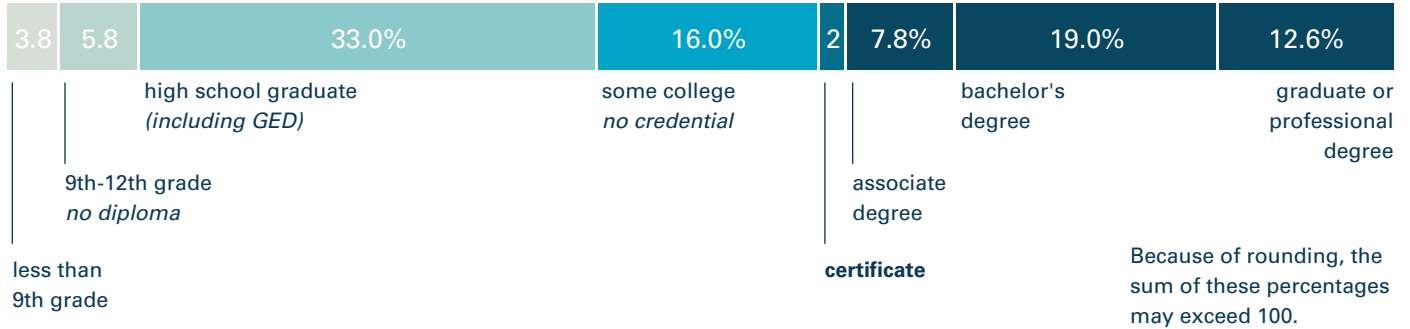


\*Since 2014, workforce-relevant certificates have been included in the total of postsecondary credentials.

# Highest Education Level Across Delaware

DELAWARE AGES 25-64

41.4% attainment



## Delaware'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 Delaware 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 Delaware's 3 counties.** Attainment is shown here as the percentage of people ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*

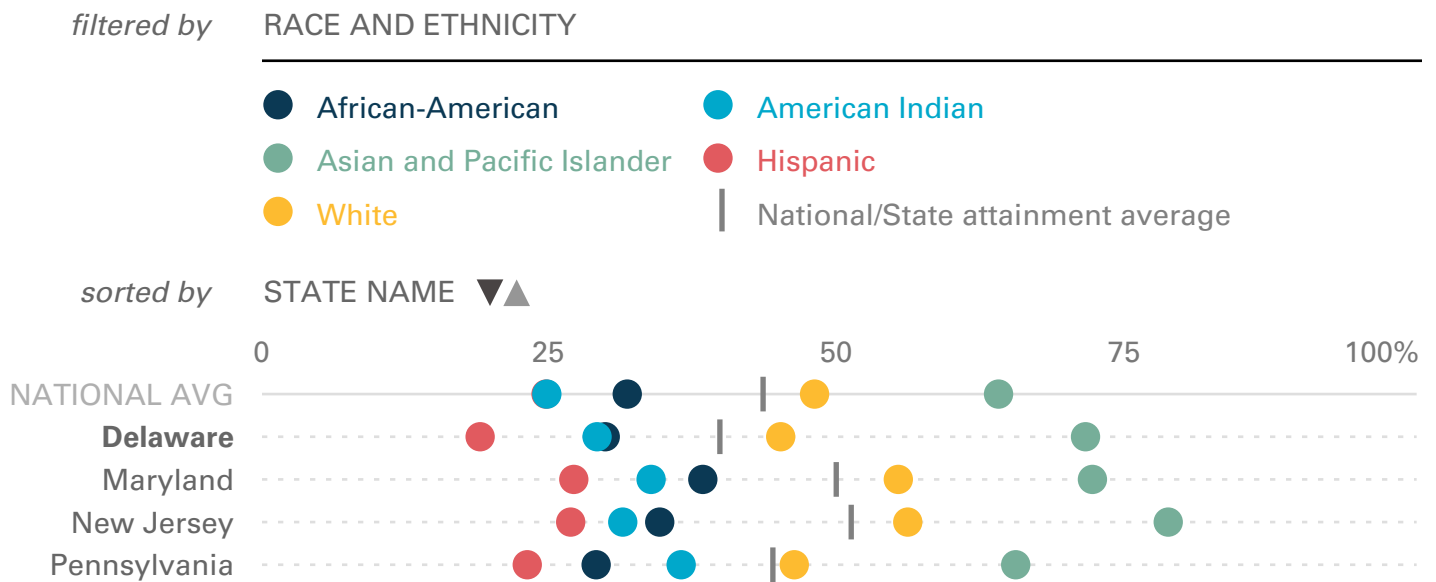
sorted by NAME ▼▲

Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank	Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank
33.6%	Kent	176,824	3	36.2%	Sussex	225,322	2
44.7%	New Castle	559,793	1				

# Results by race and ethnicity in Delaware

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.

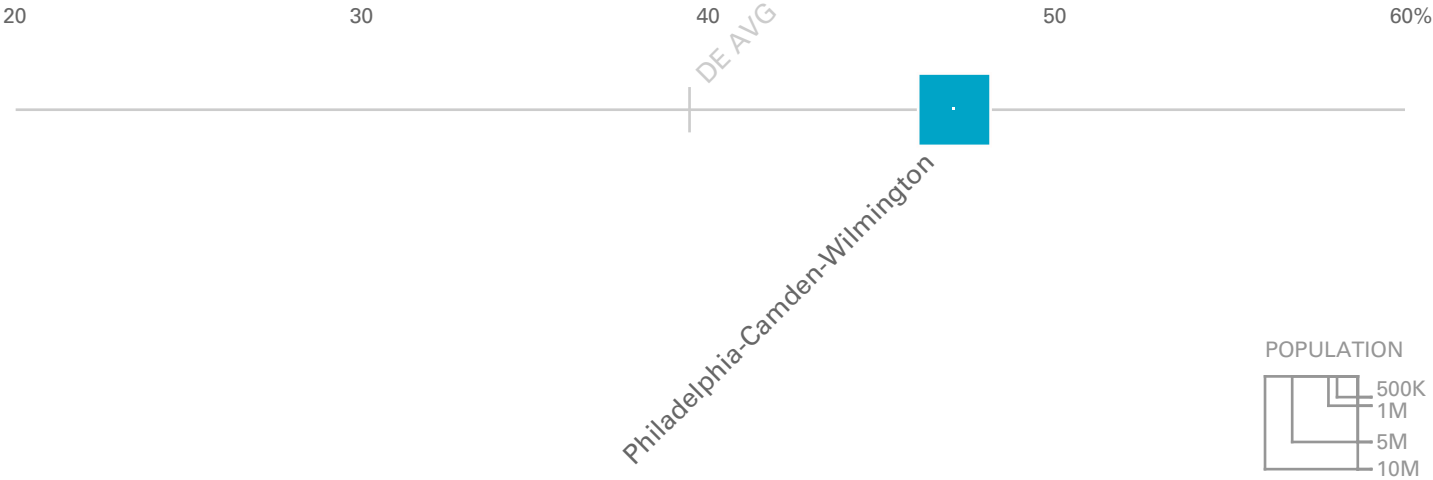
Explore **Delaware's attainment rates across five racial and ethnic groups**, and see how it performs relative to other states. Attainment is shown here as the percentage of residents, ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*



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



# The District of Columbia's progress toward the goal

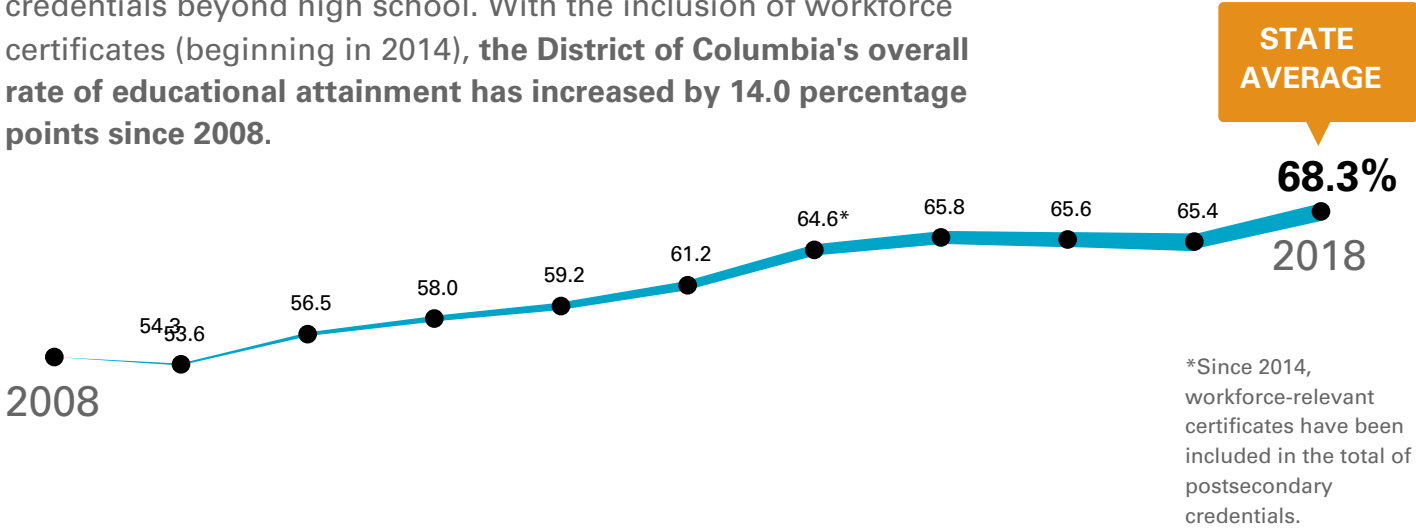
By 2025, 60 percent of Americans will need some type of high-quality credential beyond high school. To count toward this important goal, any credential must have clear and transparent learning outcomes that lead to further education and employment. **The District of Columbia's attainment rate is 68 percent, but it has not formally established a districtwide attainment goal that meets Lumina's criteria for rigor and efficacy (i.e., the goal is quantifiable, challenging, long-term, addresses gaps, and is in statute and/or a strategic**

Educational attainment in the District of Columbia exceeds the national average and Lumina's goal of 60% attainment.

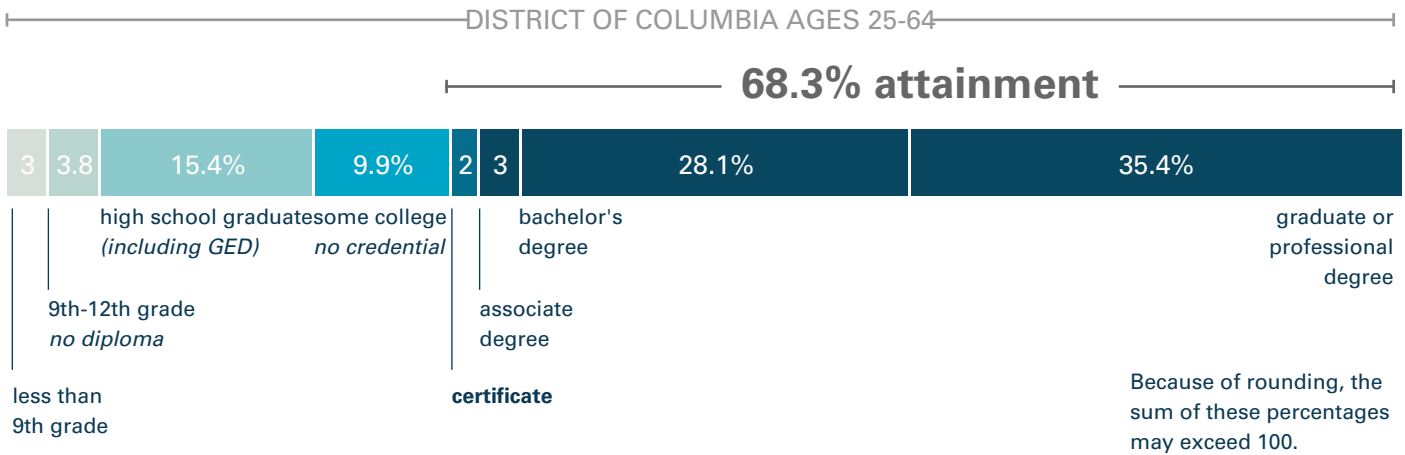


## The District of Columbia's progress

To reach district goals, the district 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), **the District of Columbia's overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 14.0 percentage points since 2008.**



# Highest Education Level Across District of Columbia



## The District of Columbia'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 District of Columbia 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 the District of Columbia's 1 counties.** Attainment is shown here as the percentage of people ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*

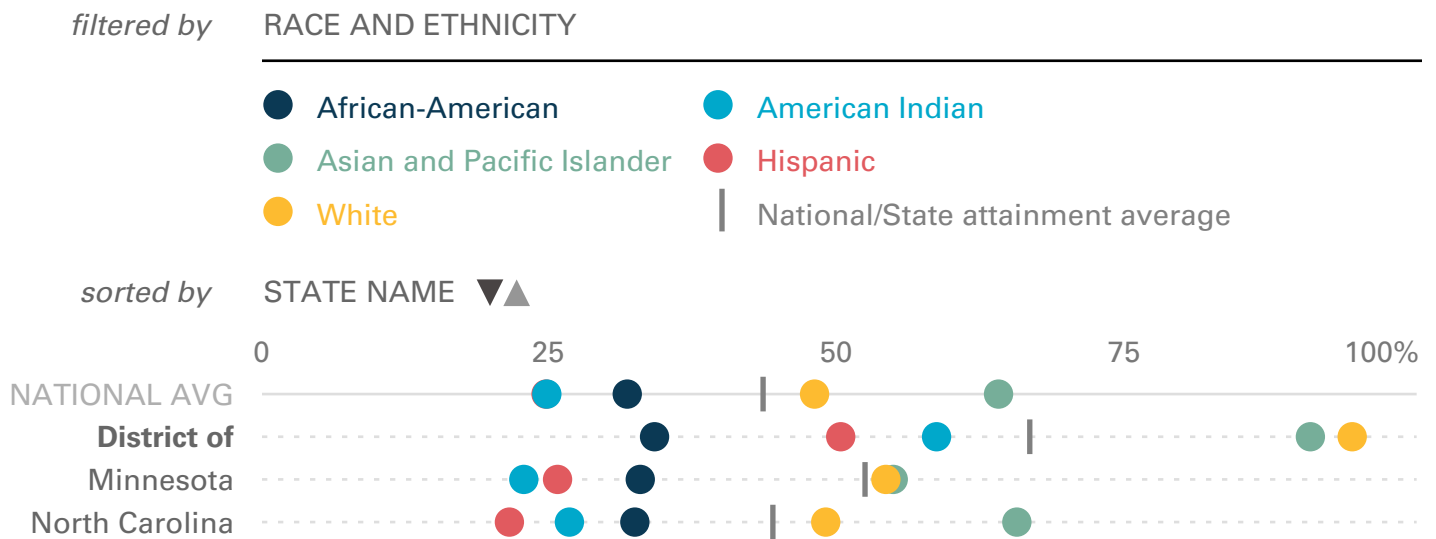
sorted by NAME ▼▲

Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank	Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank
63.6%	District of Columbia		1		District of Columbia		1

# Results by race and ethnicity in the District of Columbia

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 **the District of Columbia'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.\*



# Florida's progress toward the goal

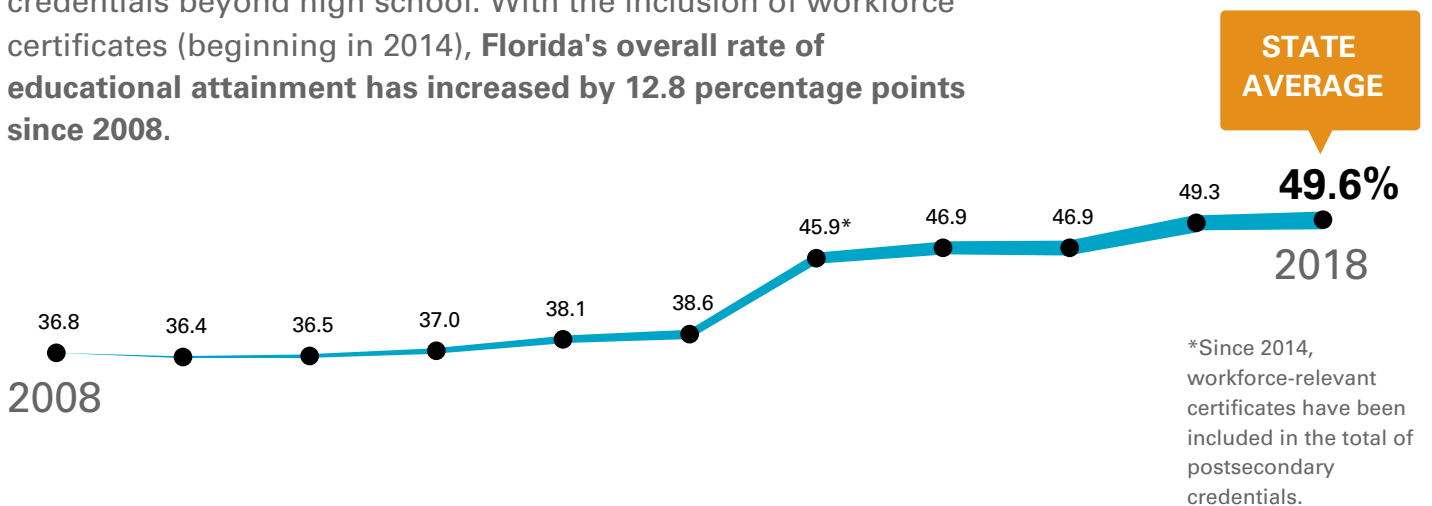
By 2025, 60 percent of Americans will need some type of high-quality credential beyond high school. To count toward this important goal, any credential must have clear and transparent learning outcomes that lead to further education and employment. **Florida's attainment rate is 50 percent, and the state is working toward its attainment goal of 60 percent by 2030.**

Educational attainment in Florida exceeds the national average, but work remains before it reaches 60 percent.



## Florida's progress

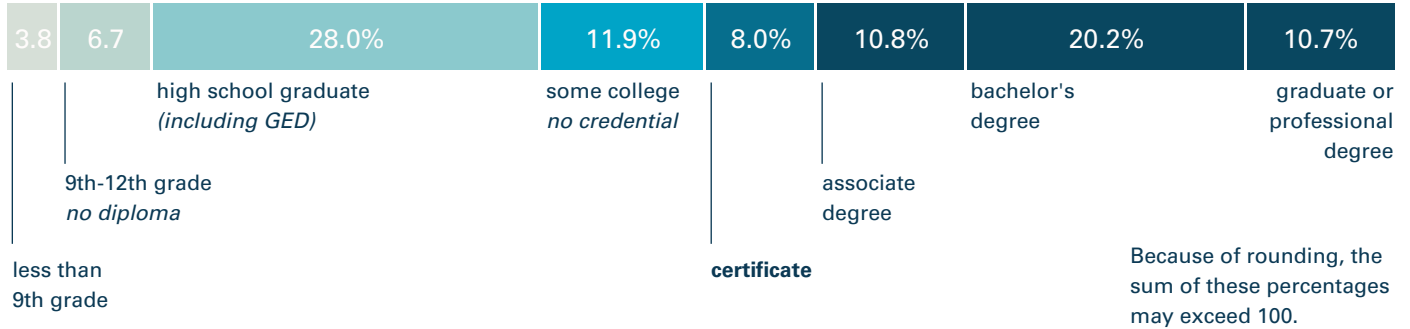
To reach state goals, the state will not only have to maintain current rates of attainment but also significantly increase the number of people who enroll in programs and earn all types of credentials beyond high school. With the inclusion of workforce certificates (beginning in 2014), **Florida's overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 12.8 percentage points since 2008.**



## Highest Education Level Across Florida

FLORIDA AGES 25-64

**49.6% attainment**



## Florida'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 Florida 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 Florida's 67 counties.** Attainment is shown here as the percentage of people ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*

sorted by NAME ▼▲

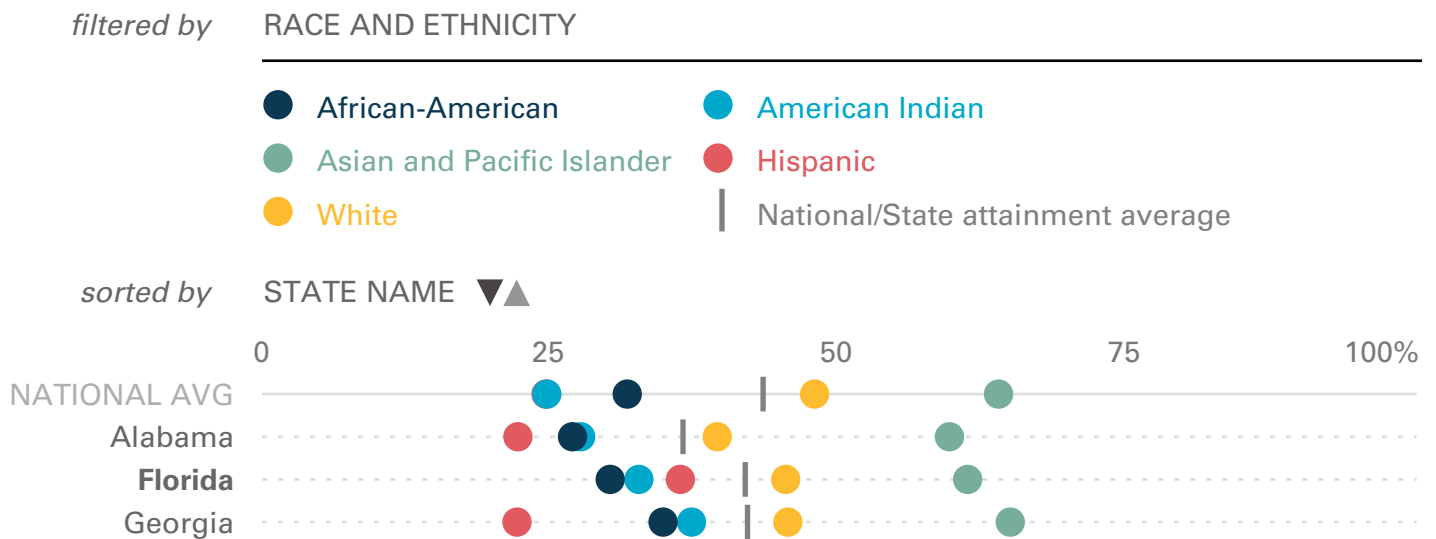
Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank	Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank
55.1%	Alachua	266,944	23	41.9%	Escambia	313,512	20
22.6%	Baker	28,283	50	32.9%	Flagler	110,510	35
34.1%	Bay	183,563	28	21.9%	Franklin	11,727	65
18.8%	Bradford	27,038	52	22.1%	Gadsden	46,071	43
44.0%	Brevard	589,162	10	26.1%	Gilchrist	17,743	57
44.3%	Broward	1,935,878	2	15.0%	Glades	13,754	64
15.1%	Calhoun	14,483	61	24.1%	Gulf	16,160	59
31.0%	Charlotte	182,033	29	13.1%	Hamilton	14,184	62
26.1%	Citrus	145,647	33	13.8%	Hardee	27,411	51
36.6%	Clay	212,230	25	14.6%	Hendry	40,347	47
39.1%	Collier	372,880	16	29.8%	Hernando	186,553	27
27.1%	Columbia	69,612	40	24.7%	Highlands	102,883	36
13.4%	DeSoto	36,862	48	44.5%	Hillsborough	1,408,566	4
14.0%	Dixie	16,673	58	16.3%	Holmes	19,558	55
40.6%	Duval	937,934	7	37.6%	Indian River	154,383	32

 <b>19.6%</b> Jackson	48,330	42	 <b>45.1%</b> Palm Beach	1,471,150	3
 <b>28.4%</b> Jefferson	14,144	63	 <b>37.6%</b> Pasco	525,643	12
 <b>18.6%</b> Lafayette	8,451	66	 <b>43.0%</b> Pinellas	970,637	6
 <b>34.7%</b> Lake	346,017	19	 <b>29.6%</b> Polk	686,483	9
 <b>36.1%</b> Lee	739,224	8	 <b>19.7%</b> Putnam	73,464	39
 <b>56.5%</b> Leon	290,292	22	 <b>43.5%</b> Santa Rosa	174,272	30
 <b>22.9%</b> Levy	40,355	46	 <b>41.9%</b> Sarasota	419,119	14
 <b>18.6%</b> Liberty	8,242	67	 <b>55.4%</b> Seminole	462,659	13
 <b>23.5%</b> Madison	18,449	56	 <b>55.1%</b> St. Johns	243,812	24
 <b>37.1%</b> Manatee	385,571	15	 <b>30.9%</b> St. Lucie	313,506	21
 <b>27.2%</b> Marion	354,353	17	 <b>30.8%</b> Sumter	125,165	34
 <b>44.6%</b> Martin	159,923	31	 <b>20.9%</b> Suwannee	44,190	44
 <b>41.4%</b> Miami-Dade	2,751,796	1	 <b>17.2%</b> Taylor	21,833	54
 <b>41.4%</b> Monroe	77,013	38	 <b>18.2%</b> Union	15,517	60
 <b>36.1%</b> Nassau	82,721	37	 <b>35.7%</b> Volusia	538,692	11
 <b>42.9%</b> Okaloosa	202,970	26	 <b>26.9%</b> Wakulla	32,120	49
 <b>18.4%</b> Okeechobee	41,605	45	 <b>35.9%</b> Walton	68,376	41
 <b>47.1%</b> Orange	1,348,975	5	 <b>16.7%</b> Washington	24,567	53
 <b>33.6%</b> Osceola	352,180	18			

# Results by race and ethnicity in Florida

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.

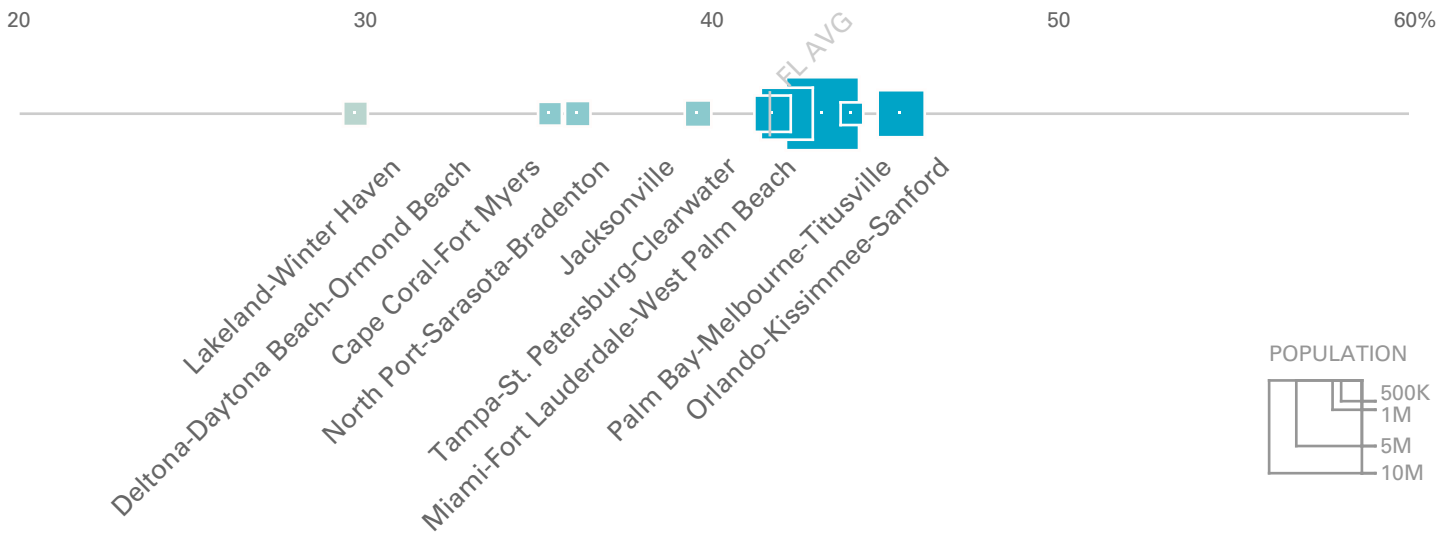
Explore **Florida's attainment rates across five racial and ethnic groups**, and see how it performs relative to other states. Attainment is shown here as the percentage of residents, ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*



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



# Georgia's progress toward the goal

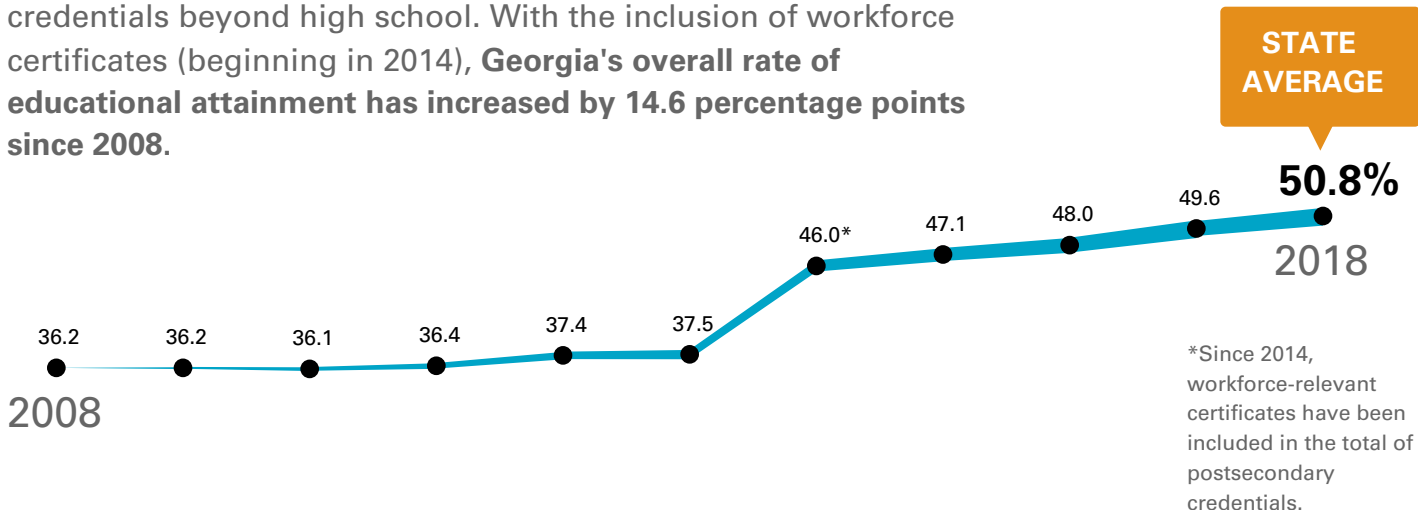
By 2025, 60 percent of Americans will need some type of high-quality credential beyond high school. To count toward this important goal, any credential must have clear and transparent learning outcomes that lead to further education and employment. **Georgia's attainment rate is 51 percent, and the state is working toward its attainment goal of 60 percent by 2025.**

Educational attainment in Georgia exceeds the national average, but work remains before it reaches 60 percent.



## Georgia's progress

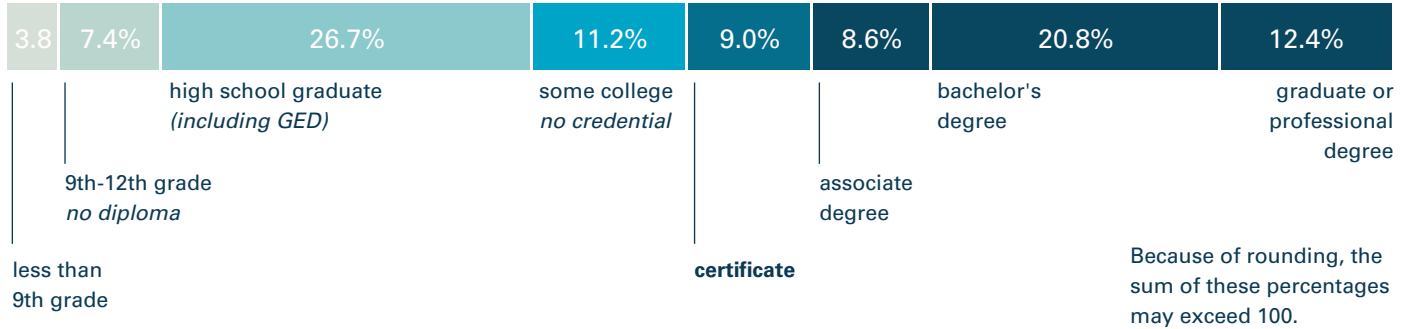
To reach state goals, the state will not only have to maintain current rates of attainment but also significantly increase the number of people who enroll in programs and earn all types of credentials beyond high school. With the inclusion of workforce certificates (beginning in 2014), **Georgia's overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 14.6 percentage points since 2008.**



## Highest Education Level Across Georgia

GEORGIA AGES 25-64

50.8% attainment



## Georgia'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 Georgia 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 Georgia's 159 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
18.1%	Appling	18,521	97	38.3%	Bulloch	76,149	32
16.8%	Atkinson	8,342	137	21.0%	Burke	22,522	82
16.8%	Bacon	11,319	120	18.1%	Butts	24,059	77
23.3%	Baker	3,200	154	14.0%	Calhoun	6,455	147
29.6%	Baldwin	44,906	44	32.3%	Camden	53,044	41
20.6%	Banks	18,634	95	20.3%	Candler	10,797	122
26.8%	Barrow	79,061	31	27.7%	Carroll	117,812	20
28.4%	Bartow	105,054	24	32.5%	Catoosa	66,550	36
22.6%	Ben Hill	16,996	102	16.8%	Charlton	12,715	116
20.0%	Berrien	19,186	91	41.2%	Chatham	290,501	5
34.1%	Bibb	152,862	15	41.9%	Chattahoochee	10,343	125
27.6%	Bleckley	12,830	115	16.8%	Chattooga	24,770	75
16.6%	Brantley	18,731	94	47.5%	Cherokee	247,573	7
25.5%	Brooks	15,587	107	50.0%	Clarke	127,064	19
45.5%	Bryan	37,060	52	16.8%	Clay	2,962	156

 <b>28.6%</b> Clayton	285,153	6	 <b>29.4%</b> Fannin	25,322	73
 <b>19.9%</b> Clinch	6,727	146	 <b>59.5%</b> Fayette	112,549	22
 <b>55.8%</b> Cobb	755,754	3	 <b>28.6%</b> Floyd	97,613	26
 <b>22.1%</b> Coffee	43,014	47	 <b>62.4%</b> Forsyth	227,967	8
 <b>18.7%</b> Colquitt	45,835	43	 <b>24.3%</b> Franklin	22,820	79
 <b>48.2%</b> Columbia	151,579	16	 <b>59.5%</b> Fulton	1,041,423	1
 <b>28.3%</b> Cook	17,277	101	 <b>26.7%</b> Gilmer	30,674	57
 <b>39.0%</b> Coweta	143,114	18	 <b>14.5%</b> Glascock	3,062	155
 <b>20.1%</b> Crawford	12,295	117	 <b>36.1%</b> Glynn	85,282	30
 <b>20.6%</b> Crisp	22,736	80	 <b>21.5%</b> Gordon	57,089	40
 <b>26.0%</b> Dade	16,285	104	 <b>25.6%</b> Grady	24,819	74
 <b>34.5%</b> Dawson	24,379	76	 <b>27.3%</b> Greene	17,281	100
 <b>51.2%</b> DeKalb	753,253	4	 <b>46.6%</b> Gwinnett	920,260	2
 <b>23.2%</b> Decatur	26,716	68	 <b>26.5%</b> Habersham	44,567	46
 <b>22.7%</b> Dodge	20,730	87	 <b>30.2%</b> Hall	199,335	11
 <b>16.2%</b> Dooly	13,737	113	 <b>11.7%</b> Hancock	8,561	135
 <b>30.6%</b> Dougherty	89,502	29	 <b>20.6%</b> Haralson	29,256	63
 <b>37.2%</b> Douglas	143,882	17	 <b>41.7%</b> Harris	33,915	54
 <b>26.9%</b> Early	10,296	126	 <b>23.1%</b> Hart	25,794	71
 <b>17.8%</b> Echols	3,936	153	 <b>15.8%</b> Heard	11,730	118
 <b>29.7%</b> Effingham	59,982	39	 <b>39.9%</b> Henry	225,813	9
 <b>18.0%</b> Elbert	19,109	92	 <b>40.3%</b> Houston	153,479	14
 <b>19.6%</b> Emanuel	22,530	81	 <b>28.3%</b> Irwin	9,410	129
 <b>21.2%</b> Evans	10,775	123	 <b>32.5%</b> Jackson	67,519	35

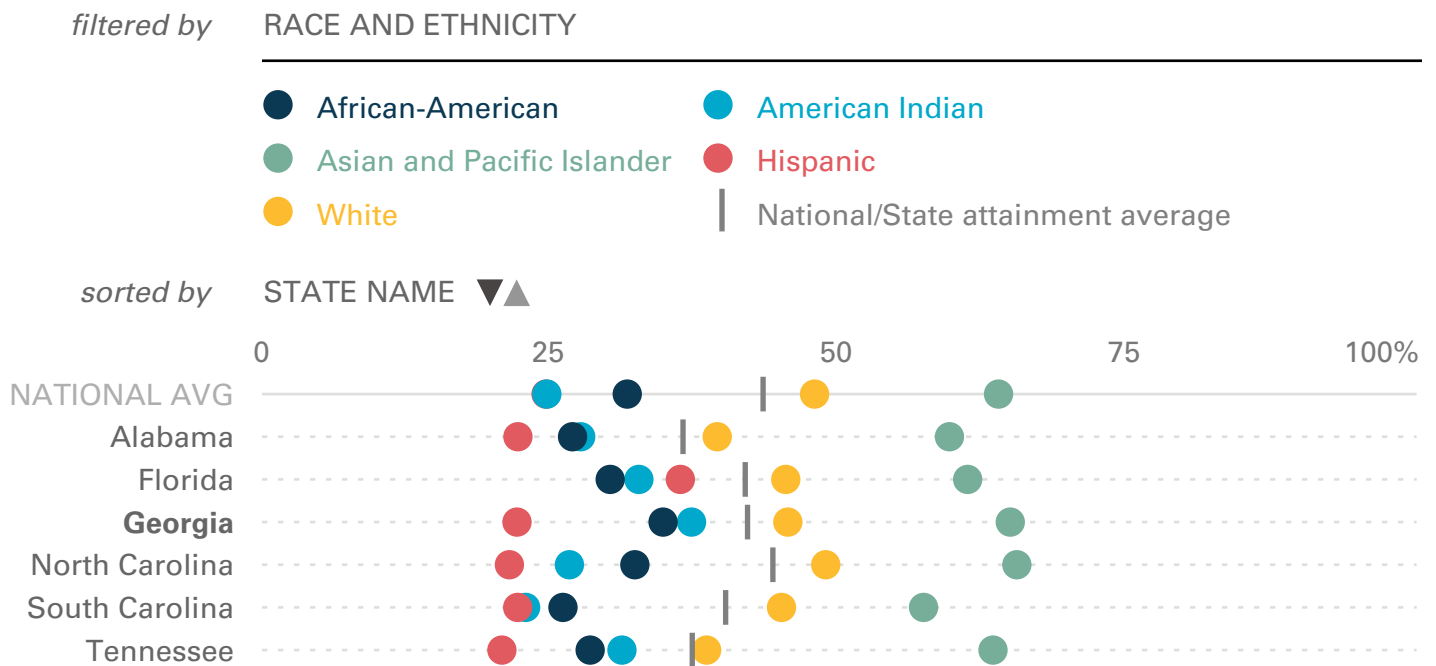
 <b>17.4%</b> Jasper	13,964	111	 <b>20.6%</b> Montgomery	9,031	130
 <b>18.3%</b> Jeff Davis	15,025	108	 <b>30.0%</b> Morgan	18,412	98
 <b>19.2%</b> Jefferson	15,648	106	 <b>14.9%</b> Murray	39,782	50
 <b>17.0%</b> Jenkins	8,767	133	 <b>36.0%</b> Muscogee	194,058	12
 <b>16.2%</b> Johnson	9,788	128	 <b>27.7%</b> Newton	108,078	23
 <b>30.2%</b> Jones	28,470	64	 <b>63.2%</b> Oconee	38,028	51
 <b>26.9%</b> Lamar	18,599	96	 <b>25.3%</b> Oglethorpe	14,877	109
 <b>30.1%</b> Lanier	10,425	124	 <b>35.0%</b> Paulding	159,445	13
 <b>26.1%</b> Laurens	47,330	42	 <b>27.5%</b> Peach	27,099	66
 <b>40.1%</b> Lee	29,470	60	 <b>30.4%</b> Pickens	31,588	56
 <b>29.6%</b> Liberty	61,386	38	 <b>20.9%</b> Pierce	19,307	90
 <b>20.7%</b> Lincoln	7,880	143	 <b>25.5%</b> Pike	18,217	99
 <b>26.5%</b> Long	19,014	93	 <b>20.0%</b> Polk	42,085	48
 <b>36.0%</b> Lowndes	115,489	21	 <b>21.5%</b> Pulaski	11,201	121
 <b>32.9%</b> Lumpkin	32,873	55	 <b>28.3%</b> Putnam	21,730	84
 <b>15.0%</b> Macon	13,314	114	 <b>11.6%</b> Quitman	2,358	158
 <b>29.2%</b> Madison	29,302	62	 <b>27.8%</b> Rabun	16,602	103
 <b>20.6%</b> Marion	8,450	136	 <b>14.8%</b> Randolph	7,075	144
 <b>22.4%</b> McDuffie	21,498	85	 <b>30.5%</b> Richmond	201,800	10
 <b>24.5%</b> McIntosh	14,106	110	 <b>38.6%</b> Rockdale	90,312	28
 <b>18.2%</b> Meriwether	21,049	86	 <b>24.5%</b> Schley	5,213	152
 <b>26.2%</b> Miller	5,838	150	 <b>22.8%</b> Screven	13,953	112
 <b>18.6%</b> Mitchell	22,292	83	 <b>25.1%</b> Seminole	8,292	138
 <b>35.4%</b> Monroe	27,113	65	 <b>25.1%</b> Spalding	65,380	37

 <b>28.7%</b> Stephens	25,890	70	 <b>29.4%</b> Union	23,459	78
 <b>14.6%</b> Stewart	5,985	149	 <b>24.6%</b> Upson	26,135	69
 <b>29.7%</b> Sumter	29,847	58	 <b>26.9%</b> Walker	68,939	34
 <b>19.8%</b> Talbot	6,249	148	 <b>29.6%</b> Walton	91,600	27
 <b>13.5%</b> Taliaferro	1,628	159	 <b>24.3%</b> Ware	35,871	53
 <b>20.6%</b> Tattnall	25,334	72	 <b>22.1%</b> Warren	5,303	151
 <b>17.2%</b> Taylor	8,142	140	 <b>19.9%</b> Washington	20,313	89
 <b>15.2%</b> Telfair	15,989	105	 <b>23.9%</b> Wayne	29,817	59
 <b>20.6%</b> Terrell	8,729	134	 <b>17.3%</b> Webster	2,605	157
 <b>31.4%</b> Thomas	44,779	45	 <b>19.7%</b> Wheeler	7,952	142
 <b>30.1%</b> Tift	40,598	49	 <b>31.3%</b> White	29,453	61
 <b>24.1%</b> Toombs	26,999	67	 <b>21.5%</b> Whitfield	104,658	25
 <b>35.4%</b> Towns	11,506	119	 <b>15.3%</b> Wilcox	8,800	132
 <b>19.4%</b> Treutlen	6,740	145	 <b>16.0%</b> Wilkes	9,892	127
 <b>25.8%</b> Troup	69,786	33	 <b>15.5%</b> Wilkinson	8,959	131
 <b>24.2%</b> Turner	7,961	141	 <b>23.4%</b> Worth	20,533	88
 <b>17.9%</b> Twiggs	8,174	139			

# Results by race and ethnicity in Georgia

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.

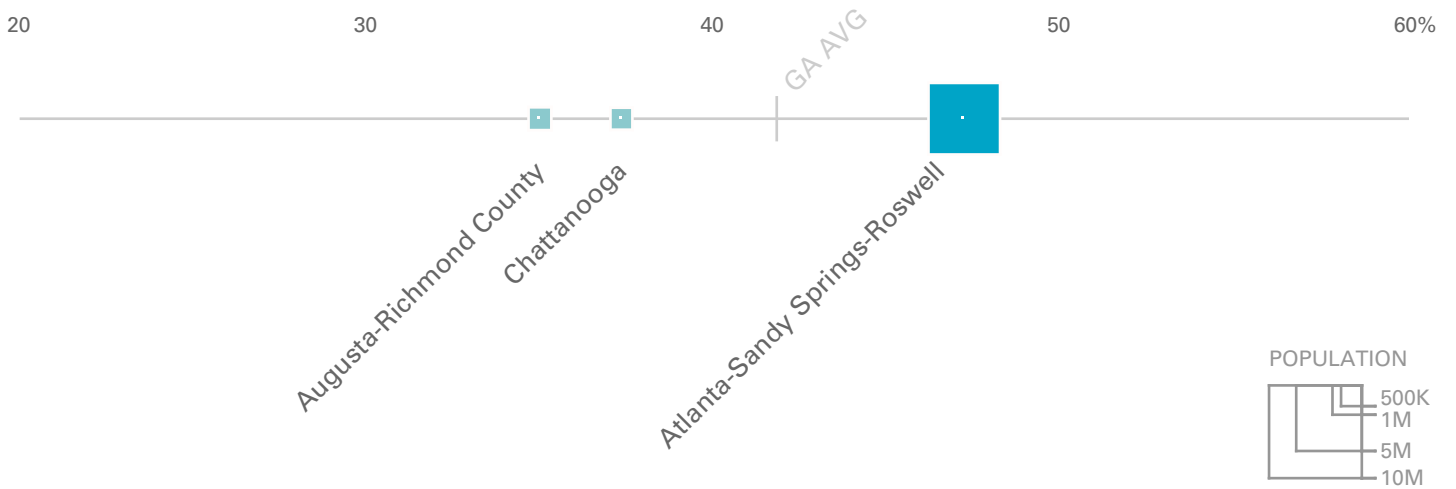
Explore **Georgia's attainment rates across five racial and ethnic groups**, and see how it performs relative to other states. Attainment is shown here as the percentage of residents, ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*



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



# Hawaii's progress toward the goal

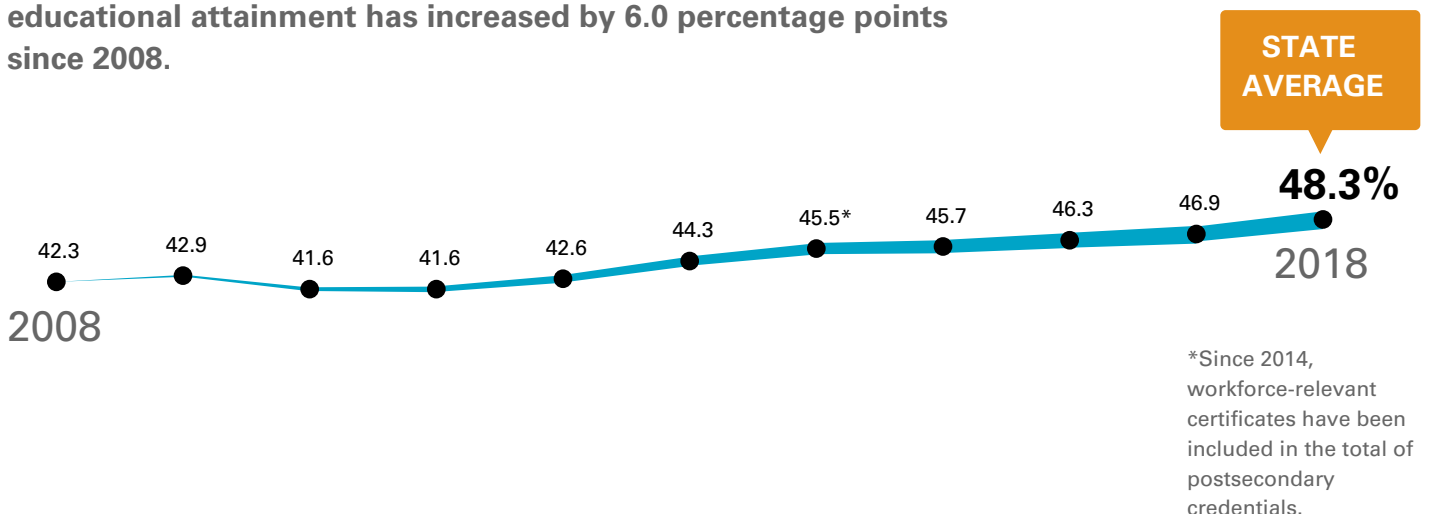
By 2025, 60 percent of Americans will need some type of high-quality credential beyond high school. To count toward this important goal, any credential must have clear and transparent learning outcomes that lead to further education and employment. **Hawaii's attainment rate is 48 percent, and the state is working toward its attainment goal of 55 percent by 2025.**

Hawaii is making progress in increasing educational attainment, but remains roughly equal to the national average.



## Hawaii's progress

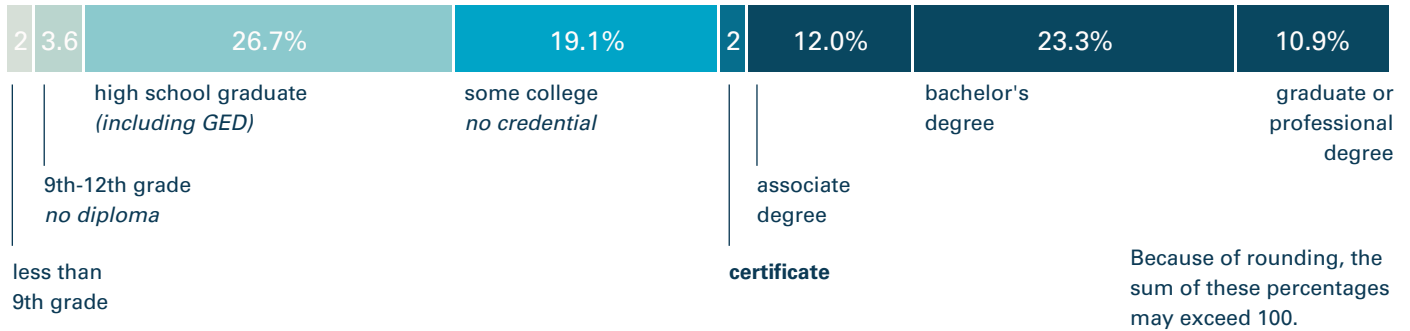
To reach state goals, the state will not only have to maintain current rates of attainment but also significantly increase the number of people who enroll in programs and earn all types of credentials beyond high school. With the inclusion of workforce certificates (beginning in 2014), **Hawaii's overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 6.0 percentage points since 2008.**



## Highest Education Level Across Hawaii

HAWAII AGES 25-64

48.3% attainment



## Hawaii'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 Hawaii 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 Hawaii's 5 counties.** Attainment is shown here as the percentage of people ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*

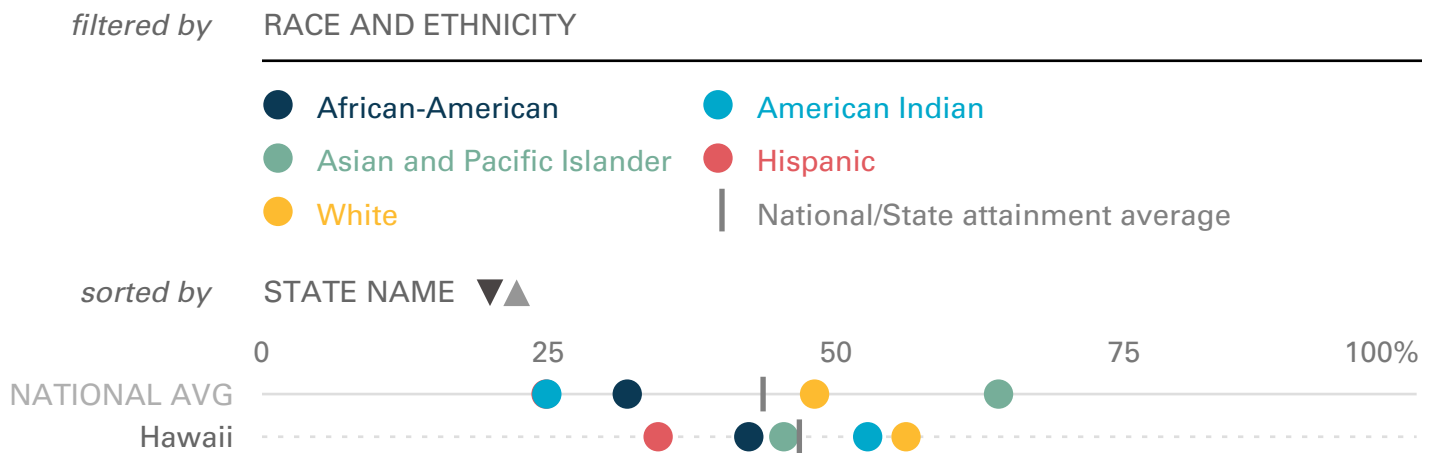
sorted by NAME ▼▲

Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank	Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank
 <b>40.8%</b>	Hawaii	200,381	2	 <b>41.9%</b>	Kauai	72,159	4
 <b>47.5%</b>	Honolulu	988,650	1	 <b>35.9%</b>	Maui	166,260	3
 <b>43.9%</b>	Kalawao	88	5				

# Results by race and ethnicity in Hawaii

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.

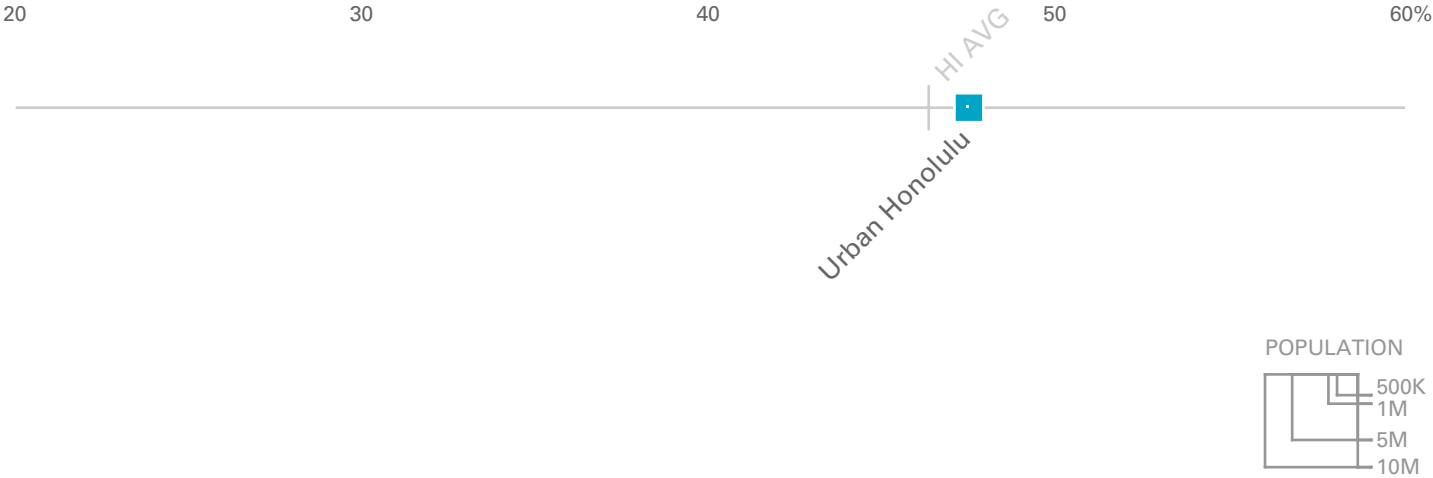
Explore **Hawaii's attainment rates across five racial and ethnic groups**, and see how it performs relative to other states. Attainment is shown here as the percentage of residents, ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*



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



# Idaho's progress toward the goal

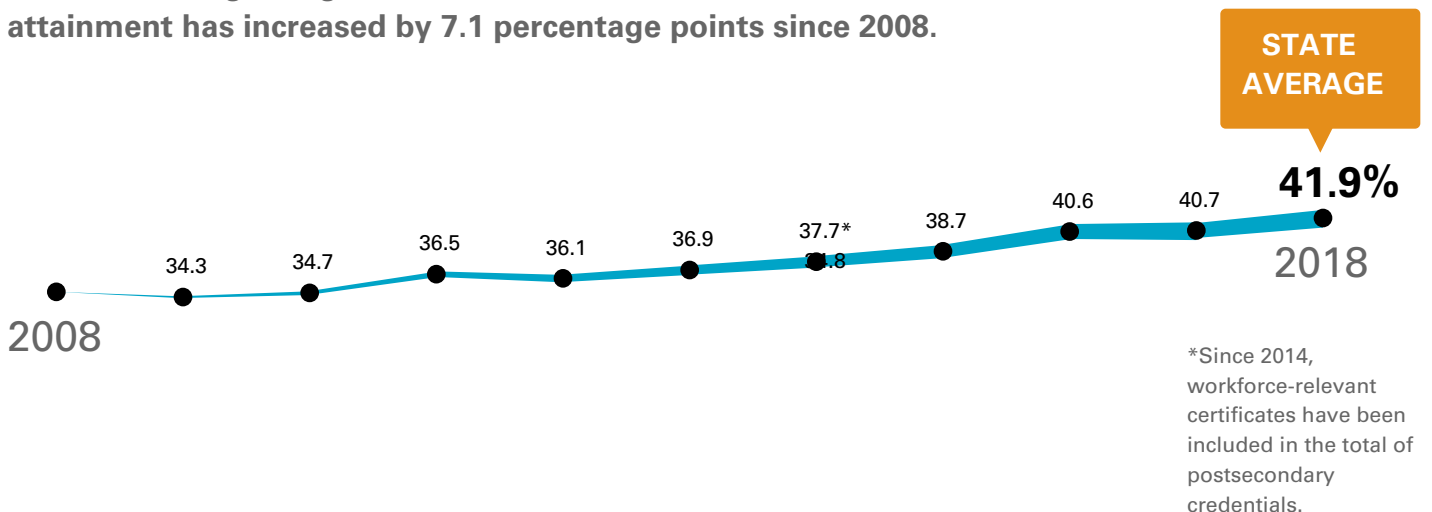
By 2025, 60 percent of Americans will need some type of high-quality credential beyond high school. To count toward this important goal, any credential must have clear and transparent learning outcomes that lead to further education and employment. **Idaho's attainment rate is 42 percent, and the state is working toward its attainment goal of 60 percent by 2025.**

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



## Idaho's progress

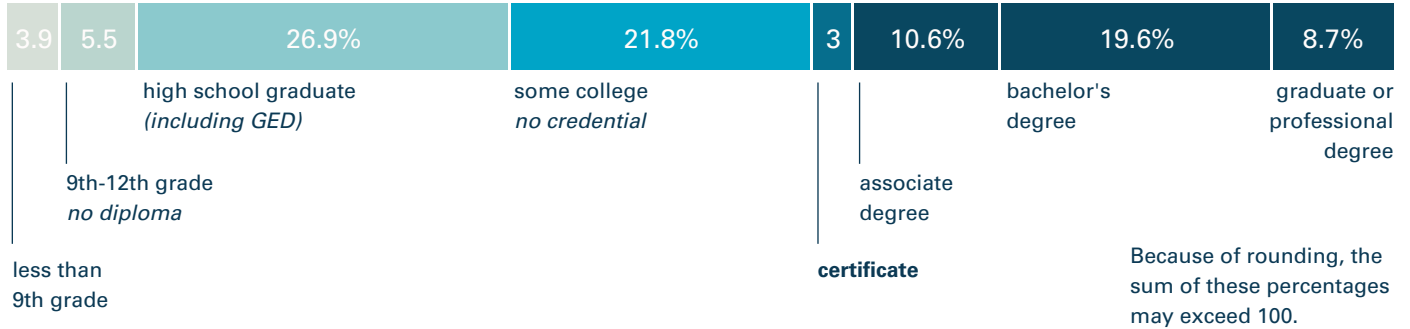
To reach state goals, the state will not only have to maintain current rates of attainment but also significantly increase the number of people who enroll in programs and earn all types of credentials beyond high school. With the inclusion of workforce certificates (beginning in 2014), **Idaho's overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 7.1 percentage points since 2008.**



## Highest Education Level Across Idaho

IDAHO AGES 25-64

41.9% attainment



## Idaho'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 Idaho 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 Idaho's 44 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
48.6%	Ada	456,849	1	27.5%	Cassia	23,664	14
25.4%	Adams	4,147	40	16.6%	Clark	873	44
37.6%	Bannock	85,269	5	22.3%	Clearwater	8,546	31
30.8%	Bear Lake	6,028	36	32.0%	Custer	4,172	39
25.6%	Benewah	9,184	30	31.7%	Elmore	26,823	13
31.3%	Bingham	45,927	7	26.7%	Franklin	13,564	22
43.5%	Blaine	22,024	17	32.2%	Fremont	13,094	23
41.9%	Boise	7,290	34	25.9%	Gem	17,379	19
31.4%	Bonner	43,560	8	22.0%	Gooding	15,124	21
41.1%	Bonneville	114,595	4	29.4%	Idaho	16,369	20
27.6%	Boundary	11,922	25	38.5%	Jefferson	28,446	12
29.4%	Butte	2,602	42	23.1%	Jerome	23,627	15
23.1%	Camas	1,102	43	35.9%	Kootenai	157,637	3
26.4%	Canyon	216,699	2	56.8%	Latah	39,333	10
35.4%	Caribou	7,034	35	29.8%	Lemhi	7,875	32

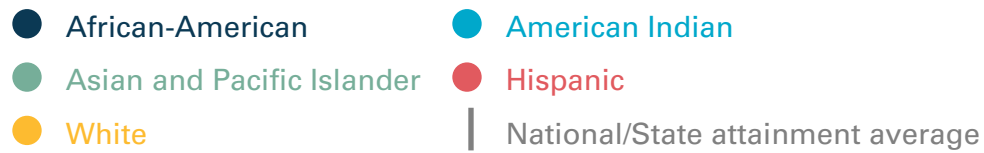
 <b>29.9%</b> Lewis	3,887	41	 <b>25.4%</b> Payette	23,215	16
 <b>17.9%</b> Lincoln	5,318	37	 <b>24.0%</b> Power	7,600	33
 <b>55.9%</b> Madison	39,141	11	 <b>23.2%</b> Shoshone	12,542	24
 <b>24.7%</b> Minidoka	20,729	18	 <b>51.7%</b> Teton	11,381	27
 <b>34.4%</b> Nez Perce	40,385	9	 <b>34.7%</b> Twin Falls	85,124	6
 <b>24.4%</b> Oneida	4,427	38	 <b>34.2%</b> Valley	10,687	28
 <b>18.3%</b> Owyhee	11,628	26	 <b>20.6%</b> Washington	10,121	29

# Results by race and ethnicity in Idaho

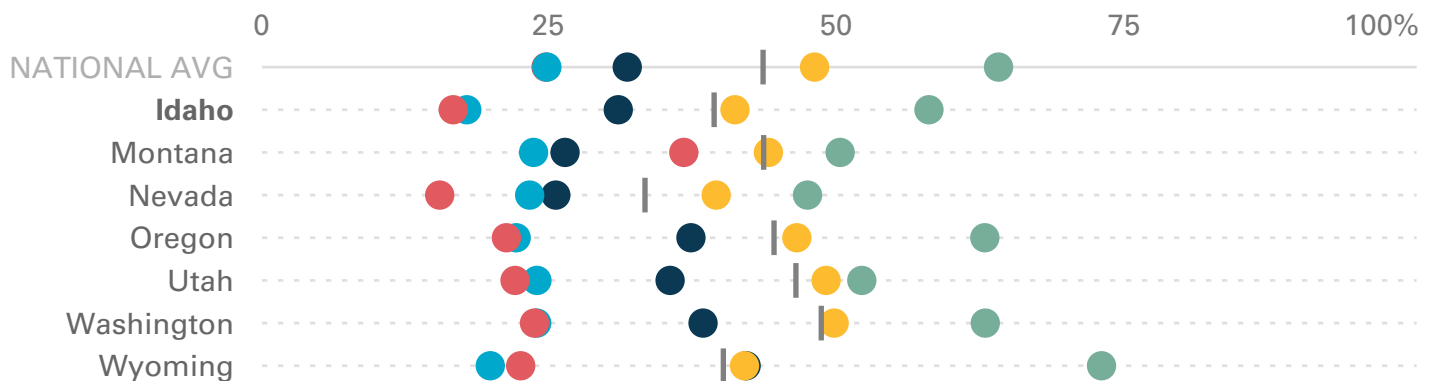
A growing proportion of today’s learners are African-American, Hispanic, and American Indian; and data show persistent and troubling gaps between their attainment levels and those of their white peers. Addressing these gaps – and expanding post-high-school learning opportunities for all – is essential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

Explore **Idaho'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



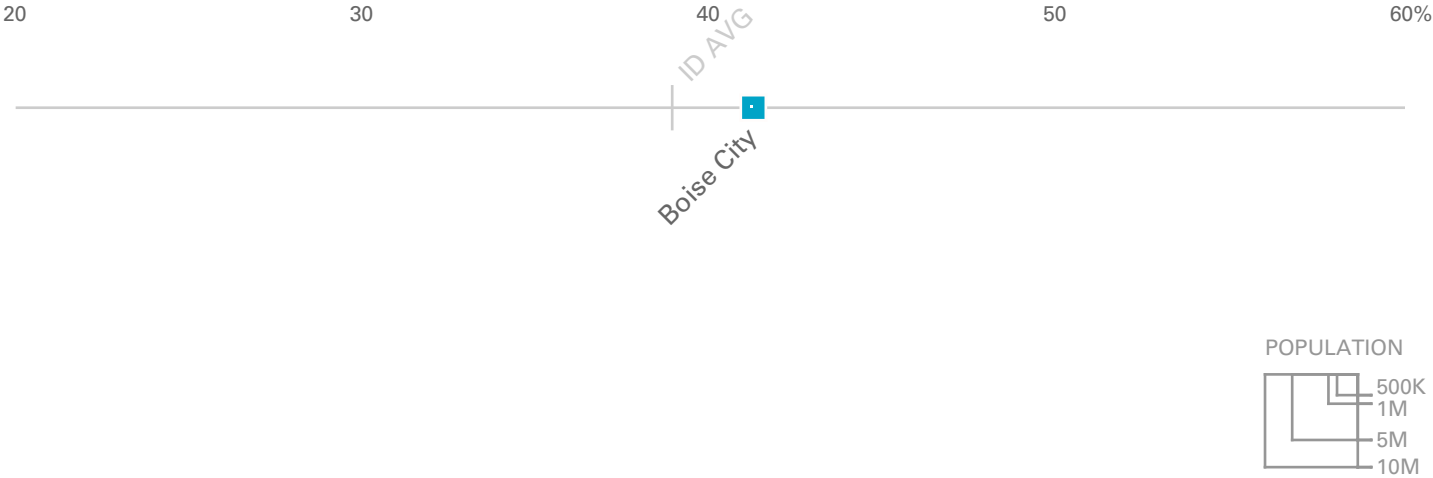
sorted by STATE NAME ▼▲



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



# Illinois' 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. **Illinois' attainment rate is 52 percent, and the state is working toward its attainment goal of 60 percent by 2025.**

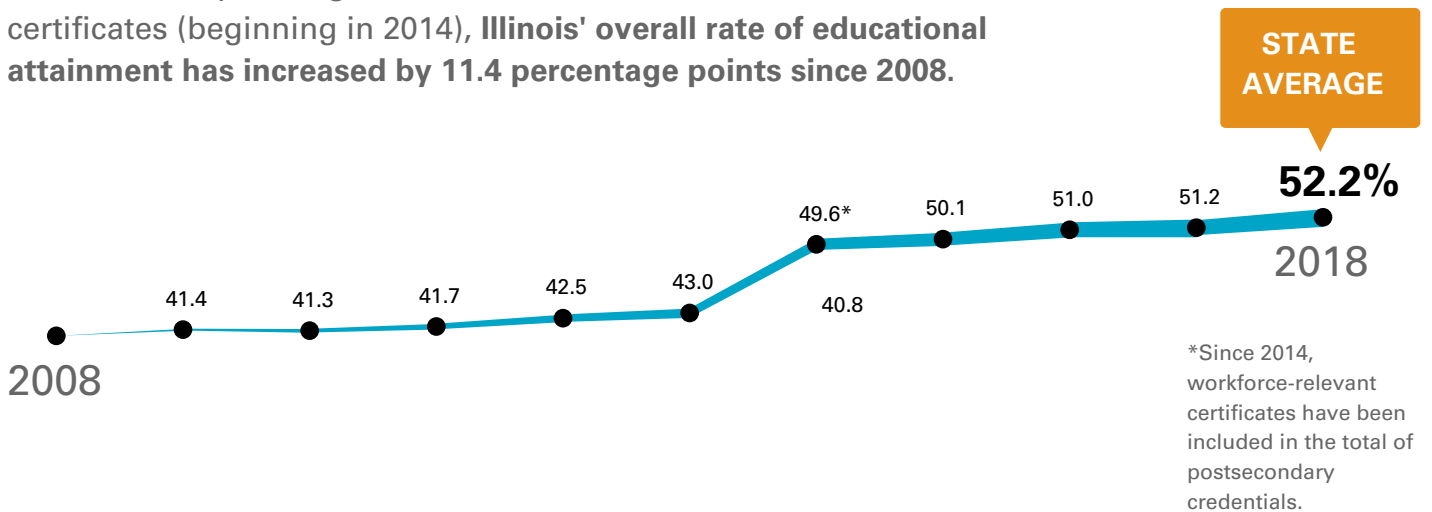
## How

Educational attainment in Illinois exceeds the national average, but work remains before it reaches 60 percent.



## Illinois' progress

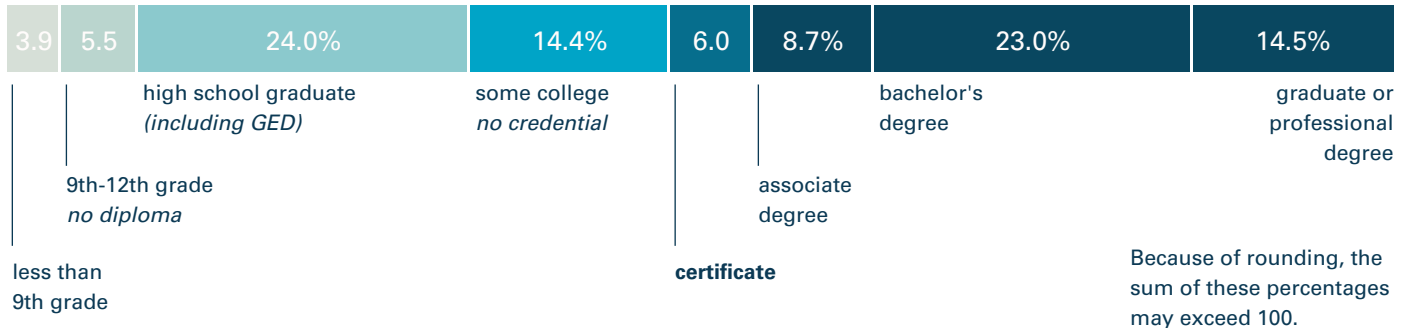
To reach state goals, the state will not only have to maintain current rates of attainment but also significantly increase the number of people who enroll in programs and earn all types of credentials beyond high school. With the inclusion of workforce certificates (beginning in 2014), **Illinois' overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 11.4 percentage points since 2008.**



## Highest Education Level Across Illinois

ILLINOIS AGES 25-64

52.2% attainment



## Illinois' 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 Illinois 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 Illinois' 102 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
37.6%	Adams	66,234	23	47.5%	Cook	5,211,263	1
22.3%	Alexander	6,315	94	38.4%	Crawford	18,961	59
34.7%	Bond	16,948	64	33.0%	Cumberland	10,908	87
34.4%	Boone	53,513	26	33.7%	De Witt	15,942	68
25.2%	Brown	6,716	92	44.0%	DeKalb	104,733	20
32.7%	Bureau	33,243	45	29.8%	Douglas	19,748	58
31.2%	Calhoun	4,833	100	59.6%	DuPage	930,128	2
30.5%	Carroll	14,518	74	32.1%	Edgar	17,328	61
22.6%	Cass	12,505	83	39.7%	Edwards	6,486	93
55.8%	Champaign	209,399	10	41.5%	Effingham	34,132	42
28.8%	Christian	33,102	46	22.4%	Fayette	21,784	54
37.0%	Clark	15,767	71	33.9%	Ford	13,280	79
33.1%	Clay	13,269	80	29.5%	Franklin	39,041	34
39.6%	Clinton	37,614	38	30.4%	Fulton	35,110	40
39.7%	Coles	51,979	27	22.4%	Gallatin	5,080	98

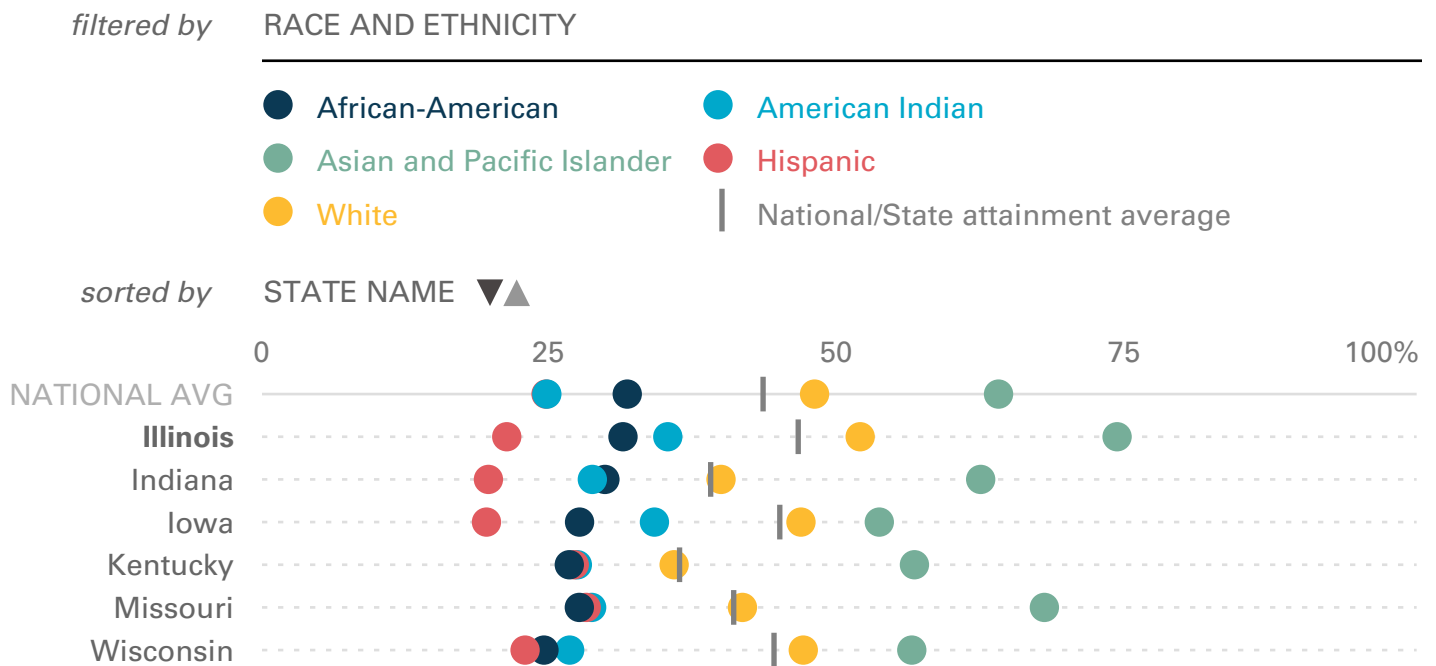
 <b>22.8%</b> Greene	13,174	81	 <b>34.3%</b> Macon	105,801	19
 <b>35.1%</b> Grundy	50,586	30	 <b>31.7%</b> Macoupin	45,446	32
 <b>36.5%</b> Hamilton	8,194	89	 <b>39.2%</b> Madison	265,428	8
 <b>37.6%</b> Hancock	18,020	60	 <b>29.7%</b> Marion	37,902	37
 <b>25.7%</b> Hardin	4,046	102	 <b>32.3%</b> Marshall	11,730	85
 <b>29.5%</b> Henderson	6,795	91	 <b>29.6%</b> Mason	13,715	78
 <b>38.8%</b> Henry	49,328	31	 <b>30.7%</b> Massac	14,344	75
 <b>29.7%</b> Iroquois	27,876	51	 <b>47.0%</b> McDonough	30,823	48
 <b>46.3%</b> Jackson	58,284	24	 <b>46.0%</b> McHenry	309,122	6
 <b>37.0%</b> Jasper	9,578	88	 <b>55.9%</b> McLean	172,290	13
 <b>32.4%</b> Jefferson	38,179	36	 <b>36.5%</b> Menard	12,245	84
 <b>37.1%</b> Jersey	21,941	53	 <b>31.1%</b> Mercer	15,618	72
 <b>33.8%</b> Jo Daviess	21,594	56	 <b>49.4%</b> Monroe	34,097	43
 <b>26.6%</b> Johnson	12,900	82	 <b>26.6%</b> Montgomery	28,790	50
 <b>42.2%</b> Kane	534,667	5	 <b>30.6%</b> Morgan	33,798	44
 <b>32.0%</b> Kankakee	109,605	18	 <b>31.2%</b> Moultrie	14,688	73
 <b>48.4%</b> Kendall	126,218	16	 <b>34.3%</b> Ogle	51,063	28
 <b>31.5%</b> Knox	50,638	29	 <b>43.3%</b> Peoria	183,011	12
 <b>30.4%</b> LaSalle	110,067	17	 <b>24.6%</b> Perry	21,285	57
 <b>53.0%</b> Lake	703,520	3	 <b>45.0%</b> Piatt	16,445	66
 <b>27.3%</b> Lawrence	16,168	67	 <b>25.4%</b> Pike	15,821	70
 <b>32.0%</b> Lee	34,406	41	 <b>20.6%</b> Pope	4,325	101
 <b>25.6%</b> Livingston	36,518	39	 <b>23.2%</b> Pulaski	5,509	96
 <b>31.2%</b> Logan	29,245	49	 <b>29.9%</b> Putnam	5,727	95

 <b>22.0%</b> Randolph	<i>32,423</i>	47	 <b>32.6%</b> Union	<i>17,000</i>	63
 <b>40.7%</b> Richland	<i>15,901</i>	69	 <b>27.1%</b> Vermilion	<i>77,909</i>	21
 <b>35.6%</b> Rock Island	<i>144,808</i>	14	 <b>38.1%</b> Wabash	<i>11,489</i>	86
 <b>33.4%</b> Saline	<i>24,102</i>	52	 <b>34.2%</b> Warren	<i>17,167</i>	62
 <b>44.8%</b> Sangamon	<i>196,452</i>	11	 <b>37.6%</b> Washington	<i>14,030</i>	76
 <b>32.0%</b> Schuyler	<i>7,035</i>	90	 <b>35.9%</b> Wayne	<i>16,495</i>	65
 <b>25.9%</b> Scott	<i>5,002</i>	99	 <b>32.3%</b> White	<i>13,938</i>	77
 <b>31.7%</b> Shelby	<i>21,719</i>	55	 <b>30.6%</b> Whiteside	<i>56,118</i>	25
 <b>41.4%</b> St. Clair	<i>262,479</i>	9	 <b>45.3%</b> Will	<i>692,661</i>	4
 <b>32.4%</b> Stark	<i>5,434</i>	97	 <b>36.1%</b> Williamson	<i>67,328</i>	22
 <b>31.9%</b> Stephenson	<i>45,054</i>	33	 <b>32.9%</b> Winnebago	<i>284,778</i>	7
 <b>41.2%</b> Tazewell	<i>133,526</i>	15	 <b>46.7%</b> Woodford	<i>38,726</i>	35

# Results by race and ethnicity in Illinois

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.

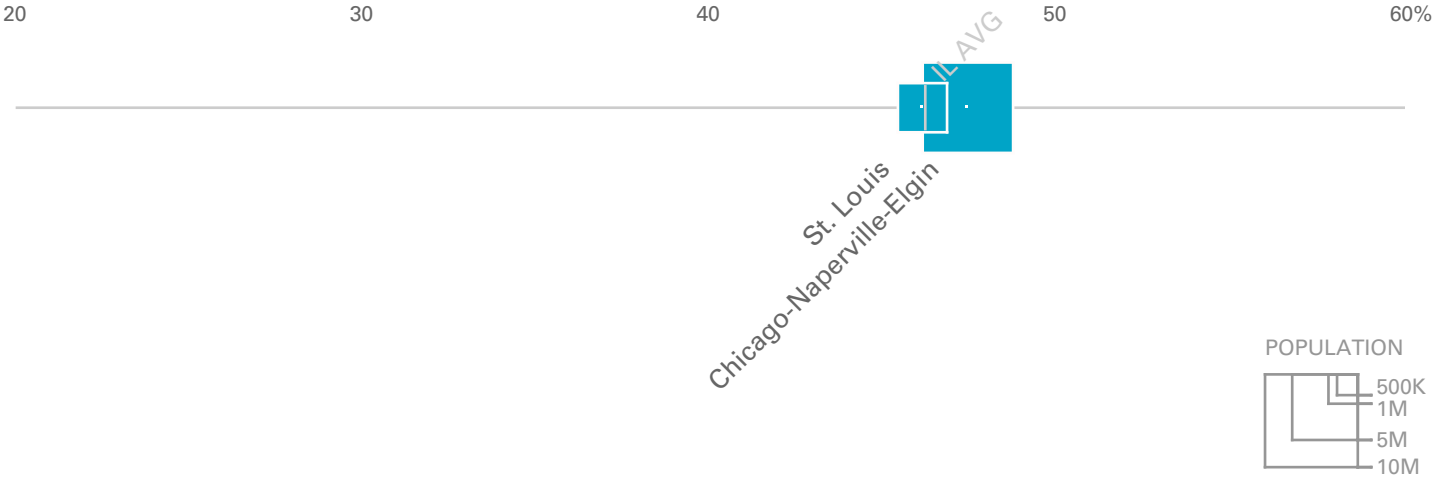
Explore **Illinois' attainment rates across five racial and ethnic groups**, and see how it performs relative to other states. Attainment is shown here as the percentage of residents, ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*



# Illinois' metro areas

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

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



# Indiana's progress toward the goal

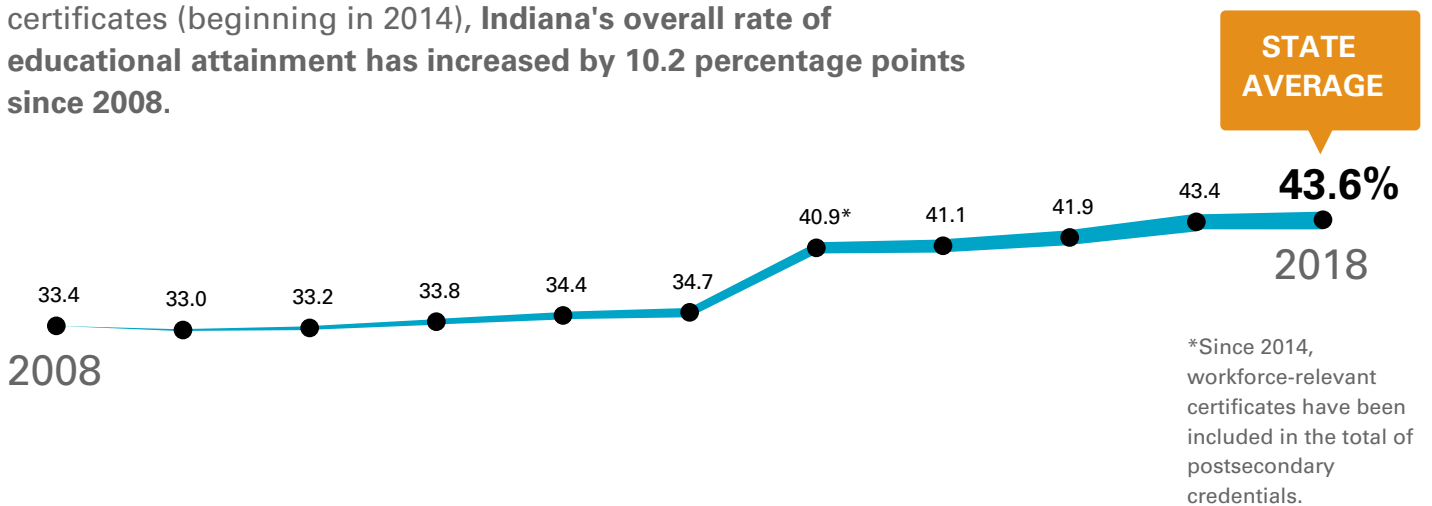
By 2025, 60 percent of Americans will need some type of high-quality credential beyond high school. To count toward this important goal, any credential must have clear and transparent learning outcomes that lead to further education and employment. **Indiana's attainment rate is 44 percent, and the state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

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



## Indiana's progress

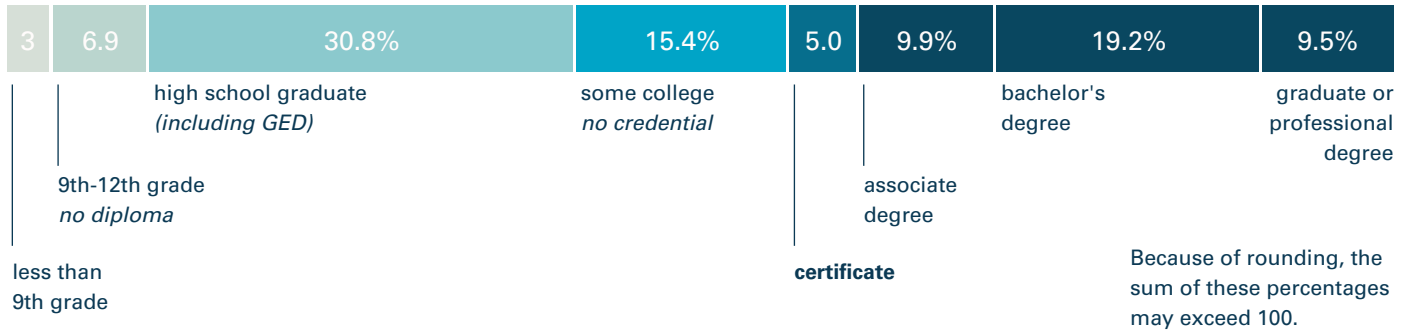
To reach state goals, the state will not only have to maintain current rates of attainment but also significantly increase the number of people who enroll in programs and earn all types of credentials beyond high school. With the inclusion of workforce certificates (beginning in 2014), **Indiana's overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 10.2 percentage points since 2008.**



## Highest Education Level Across Indiana

INDIANA AGES 25-64

43.6% attainment



## Indiana'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 Indiana 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 Indiana's 92 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
28.0%	Adams	35,491	45	33.6%	Dearborn	49,741	28
40.8%	Allen	372,877	3	33.2%	Decatur	26,737	59
45.0%	Bartholomew	82,040	19	36.6%	Delaware	115,184	15
27.8%	Benton	8,613	89	40.8%	Dubois	42,558	36
24.8%	Blackford	11,976	85	26.9%	Elkhart	205,032	6
59.0%	Boone	65,875	26	22.9%	Fayette	23,209	65
38.0%	Brown	15,035	81	41.4%	Floyd	77,071	21
27.8%	Carroll	20,039	73	27.2%	Fountain	16,505	78
25.4%	Cass	37,994	40	33.8%	Franklin	22,619	67
33.6%	Clark	116,973	14	24.6%	Fulton	20,059	72
31.2%	Clay	26,198	60	33.5%	Gibson	33,576	48
25.5%	Clinton	32,317	51	27.9%	Grant	66,491	24
19.3%	Crawford	10,566	87	27.8%	Greene	32,177	52
28.6%	Daviess	33,113	50	68.3%	Hamilton	323,747	4
29.9%	DeKalb	42,836	35	44.4%	Hancock	74,985	22

 <b>29.6%</b> Harrison	39,898	37	 <b>29.9%</b> Morgan	69,713	23
 <b>49.5%</b> Hendricks	163,685	10	 <b>21.5%</b> Newton	14,130	82
 <b>26.1%</b> Henry	48,476	29	 <b>26.0%</b> Noble	47,452	30
 <b>32.7%</b> Howard	82,363	18	 <b>24.4%</b> Ohio	5,828	92
 <b>31.8%</b> Huntington	36,337	43	 <b>18.2%</b> Orange	19,426	74
 <b>25.6%</b> Jackson	43,884	34	 <b>19.4%</b> Owen	20,839	69
 <b>26.1%</b> Jasper	33,447	49	 <b>22.5%</b> Parke	16,886	76
 <b>21.6%</b> Jay	20,945	68	 <b>27.6%</b> Perry	19,081	75
 <b>29.0%</b> Jefferson	32,089	53	 <b>28.4%</b> Pike	12,365	84
 <b>20.8%</b> Jennings	27,626	58	 <b>41.0%</b> Porter	168,404	9
 <b>44.3%</b> Johnson	153,897	11	 <b>36.1%</b> Posey	25,595	61
 <b>36.4%</b> Knox	37,508	42	 <b>22.1%</b> Pulaski	12,534	83
 <b>31.8%</b> Kosciusko	79,206	20	 <b>25.2%</b> Putnam	37,702	41
 <b>16.4%</b> LaGrange	39,303	38	 <b>24.7%</b> Randolph	24,922	62
 <b>28.1%</b> LaPorte	110,029	16	 <b>31.5%</b> Ripley	28,442	55
 <b>33.3%</b> Lake	485,640	2	 <b>21.5%</b> Rush	16,645	77
 <b>29.3%</b> Lawrence	45,666	32	 <b>21.4%</b> Scott	23,870	64
 <b>28.6%</b> Madison	129,498	13	 <b>30.3%</b> Shelby	44,395	33
 <b>39.6%</b> Marion	950,082	1	 <b>29.0%</b> Spencer	20,394	71
 <b>30.4%</b> Marshall	46,498	31	 <b>39.9%</b> St. Joseph	270,434	5
 <b>30.6%</b> Martin	10,215	88	 <b>22.6%</b> Starke	22,893	66
 <b>21.3%</b> Miami	35,845	44	 <b>31.9%</b> Steuben	34,484	46
 <b>55.6%</b> Monroe	146,986	12	 <b>26.7%</b> Sullivan	20,746	70
 <b>28.2%</b> Montgomery	38,525	39	 <b>17.6%</b> Switzerland	10,696	86

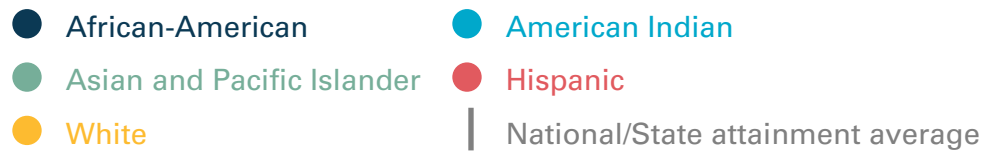
 <b>48.2%</b> Tippecanoe	<i>190,587</i>	<i>7</i>	 <b>32.8%</b> Warren	<i>8,201</i>	<i>90</i>
 <b>33.8%</b> Tipton	<i>15,128</i>	<i>80</i>	 <b>44.5%</b> Warrick	<i>62,530</i>	<i>27</i>
 <b>23.5%</b> Union	<i>7,200</i>	<i>91</i>	 <b>23.5%</b> Washington	<i>27,827</i>	<i>57</i>
 <b>38.4%</b> Vanderburgh	<i>181,616</i>	<i>8</i>	 <b>29.7%</b> Wayne	<i>66,185</i>	<i>25</i>
 <b>27.7%</b> Vermillion	<i>15,505</i>	<i>79</i>	 <b>35.1%</b> Wells	<i>27,984</i>	<i>56</i>
 <b>34.6%</b> Vigo	<i>107,516</i>	<i>17</i>	 <b>29.1%</b> White	<i>24,182</i>	<i>63</i>
 <b>27.6%</b> Wabash	<i>31,443</i>	<i>54</i>	 <b>36.3%</b> Whitley	<i>33,756</i>	<i>47</i>

# Results by race and ethnicity in Indiana

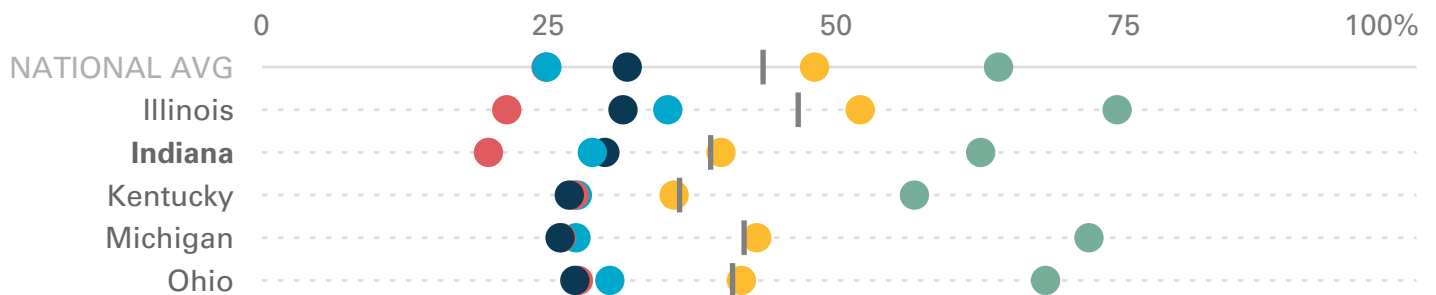
A growing proportion of today’s learners are African-American, Hispanic, and American Indian; and data show persistent and troubling gaps between their attainment levels and those of their white peers. Addressing these gaps – and expanding post-high-school learning opportunities for all – is essential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

Explore **Indiana'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



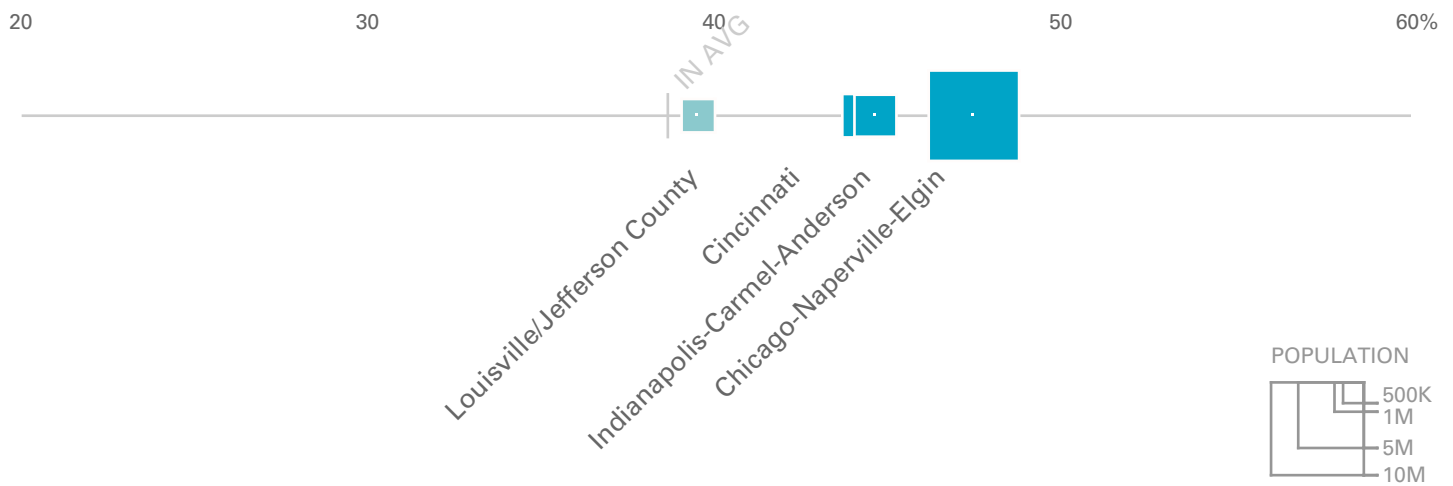
sorted by STATE NAME ▼▲



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



# Iowa'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. **Iowa's attainment rate is 50 percent, and the state is working toward its attainment goal of 70 percent by 2025.**

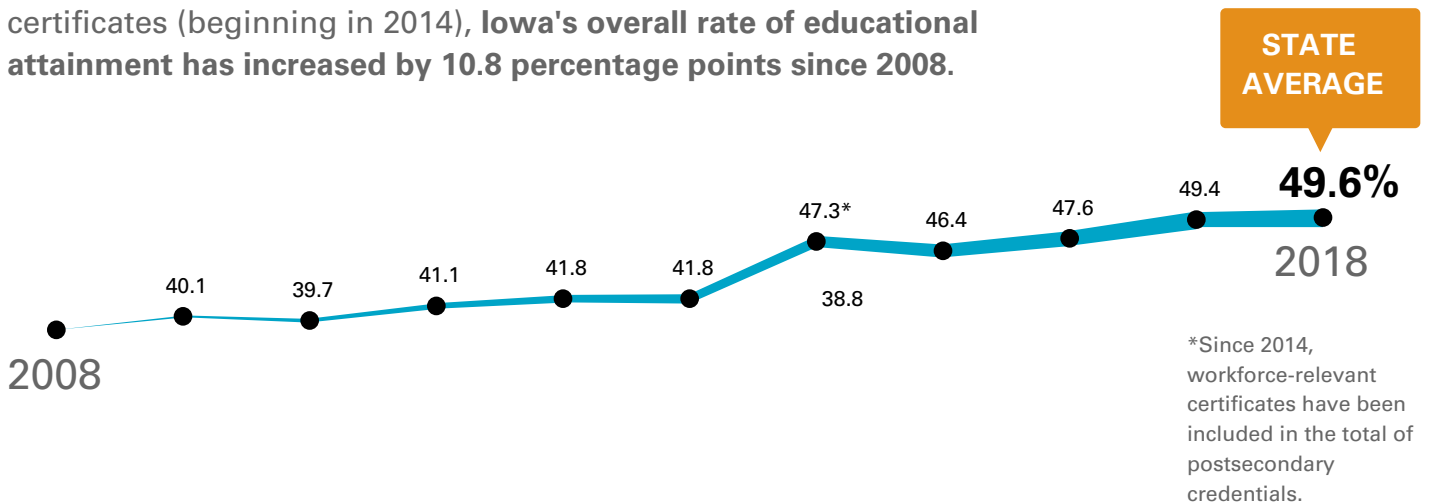
## How

Educational attainment in Iowa exceeds the national average, but work remains before it reaches 60 percent.



## Iowa's progress

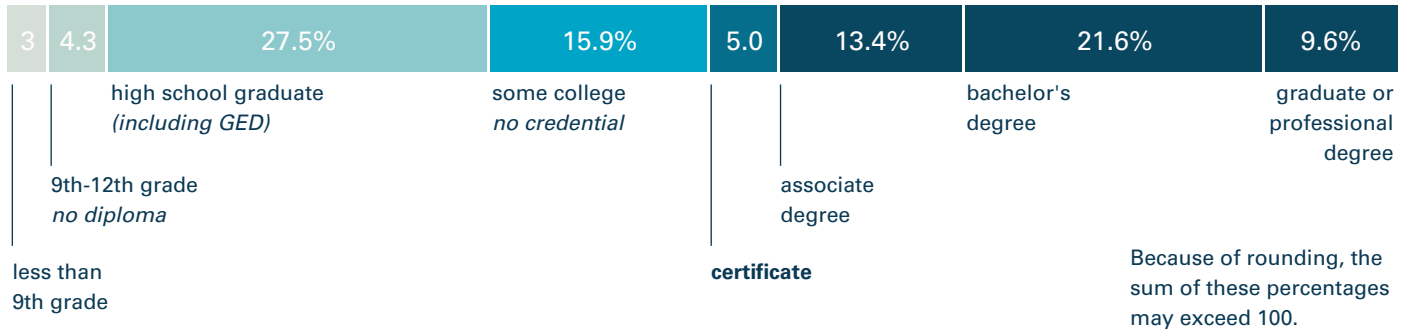
To reach state goals, the state will not only have to maintain current rates of attainment but also significantly increase the number of people who enroll in programs and earn all types of credentials beyond high school. With the inclusion of workforce certificates (beginning in 2014), **Iowa's overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 10.8 percentage points since 2008.**



## Highest Education Level Across Iowa

IOWA AGES 25-64

49.6% attainment



## Iowa'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 Iowa 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 Iowa's 99 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
34.4%	Adair	7,054	90	42.8%	Cedar	18,543	37
35.1%	Adams	3,686	99	41.1%	Cerro Gordo	43,006	13
35.0%	Allamakee	13,884	56	37.1%	Cherokee	11,316	66
33.5%	Appanoose	12,352	61	37.7%	Chickasaw	12,005	63
32.7%	Audubon	5,578	97	30.1%	Clarke	9,374	79
42.0%	Benton	25,642	24	39.4%	Clay	16,170	46
43.6%	Black Hawk	132,648	5	31.3%	Clayton	17,637	40
42.2%	Boone	26,484	23	33.3%	Clinton	47,010	12
52.0%	Bremer	24,911	26	23.2%	Crawford	17,056	44
38.4%	Buchanan	21,202	29	64.1%	Dallas	87,235	10
29.3%	Buena Vista	20,110	33	35.3%	Davis	8,966	83
37.7%	Butler	14,606	54	34.0%	Decatur	7,950	86
36.7%	Calhoun	9,746	76	33.5%	Delaware	17,153	42
42.9%	Carroll	20,320	31	36.5%	Des Moines	39,417	16
33.9%	Cass	13,145	58	49.3%	Dickinson	17,199	41

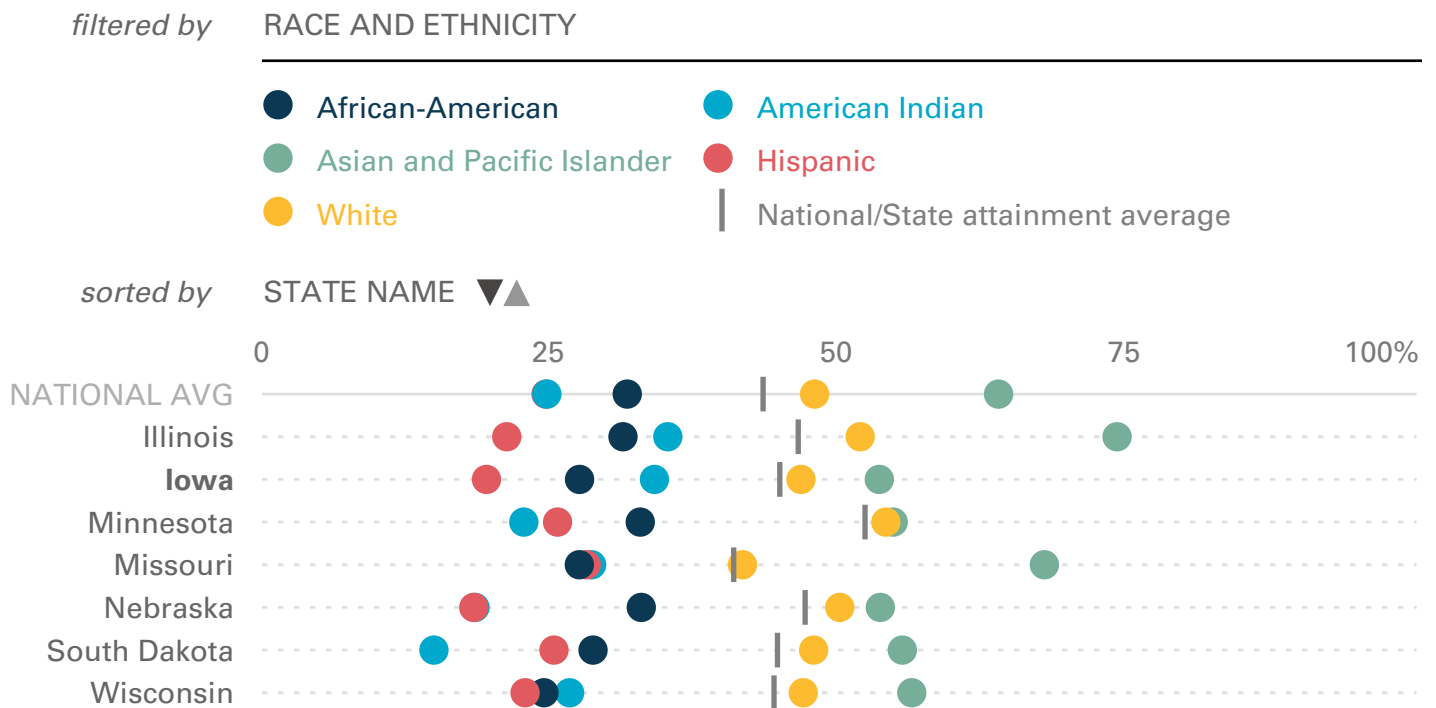
 <b>43.6%</b> Dubuque	97,041	8	 <b>39.0%</b> Kossuth	14,999	53
 <b>37.6%</b> Emmet	9,432	78	 <b>30.4%</b> Lee	34,295	21
 <b>35.3%</b> Fayette	19,796	35	 <b>49.5%</b> Linn	224,115	2
 <b>40.5%</b> Floyd	15,744	49	 <b>26.8%</b> Louisa	11,184	67
 <b>35.4%</b> Franklin	10,164	72	 <b>30.7%</b> Lucas	8,534	85
 <b>37.6%</b> Fremont	6,948	91	 <b>41.2%</b> Lyon	11,792	64
 <b>37.1%</b> Greene	8,981	82	 <b>41.1%</b> Madison	16,013	48
 <b>50.2%</b> Grundy	12,333	62	 <b>35.7%</b> Mahaska	22,235	28
 <b>36.1%</b> Guthrie	10,670	69	 <b>42.9%</b> Marion	33,105	22
 <b>45.2%</b> Hamilton	15,115	51	 <b>30.2%</b> Marshall	40,288	15
 <b>42.8%</b> Hancock	10,771	68	 <b>39.8%</b> Mills	15,068	52
 <b>37.1%</b> Hardin	17,048	45	 <b>35.6%</b> Mitchell	10,631	70
 <b>34.5%</b> Harrison	14,136	55	 <b>32.6%</b> Monona	8,740	84
 <b>34.3%</b> Henry	19,863	34	 <b>30.9%</b> Monroe	7,845	87
 <b>34.0%</b> Howard	9,228	80	 <b>32.9%</b> Montgomery	10,137	74
 <b>40.5%</b> Humboldt	9,564	77	 <b>37.0%</b> Muscatine	42,880	14
 <b>37.4%</b> Ida	6,865	92	 <b>37.6%</b> O'Brien	13,801	57
 <b>37.9%</b> Iowa	16,103	47	 <b>36.3%</b> Osceola	6,045	96
 <b>36.3%</b> Jackson	19,366	36	 <b>36.4%</b> Page	15,224	50
 <b>32.2%</b> Jasper	36,966	17	 <b>45.2%</b> Palo Alto	9,092	81
 <b>42.4%</b> Jefferson	18,422	38	 <b>39.3%</b> Plymouth	25,220	25
 <b>64.3%</b> Johnson	149,210	4	 <b>35.1%</b> Pocahontas	6,846	93
 <b>35.1%</b> Jones	20,536	30	 <b>49.2%</b> Polk	481,830	1
 <b>37.1%</b> Keokuk	10,153	73	 <b>35.3%</b> Pottawattamie	93,386	9

 <b>40.7%</b> Poweshiek	18,314	39	 <b>32.4%</b> Wapello	35,044	19
 <b>39.3%</b> Ringgold	5,034	98	 <b>47.6%</b> Warren	50,163	11
 <b>37.7%</b> Sac	9,817	75	 <b>37.4%</b> Washington	22,281	27
 <b>45.0%</b> Scott	172,509	3	 <b>28.2%</b> Wayne	6,476	94
 <b>40.5%</b> Shelby	11,628	65	 <b>37.2%</b> Webster	36,605	18
 <b>46.3%</b> Sioux	34,860	20	 <b>41.8%</b> Winnebago	10,587	71
 <b>65.1%</b> Story	97,502	7	 <b>49.2%</b> Winneshiek	20,201	32
 <b>32.2%</b> Tama	17,058	43	 <b>34.6%</b> Woodbury	102,429	6
 <b>35.5%</b> Taylor	6,178	95	 <b>35.1%</b> Worth	7,469	88
 <b>32.6%</b> Union	12,450	60	 <b>34.0%</b> Wright	12,784	59
 <b>30.1%</b> Van Buren	7,157	89			

# Results by race and ethnicity in Iowa

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.

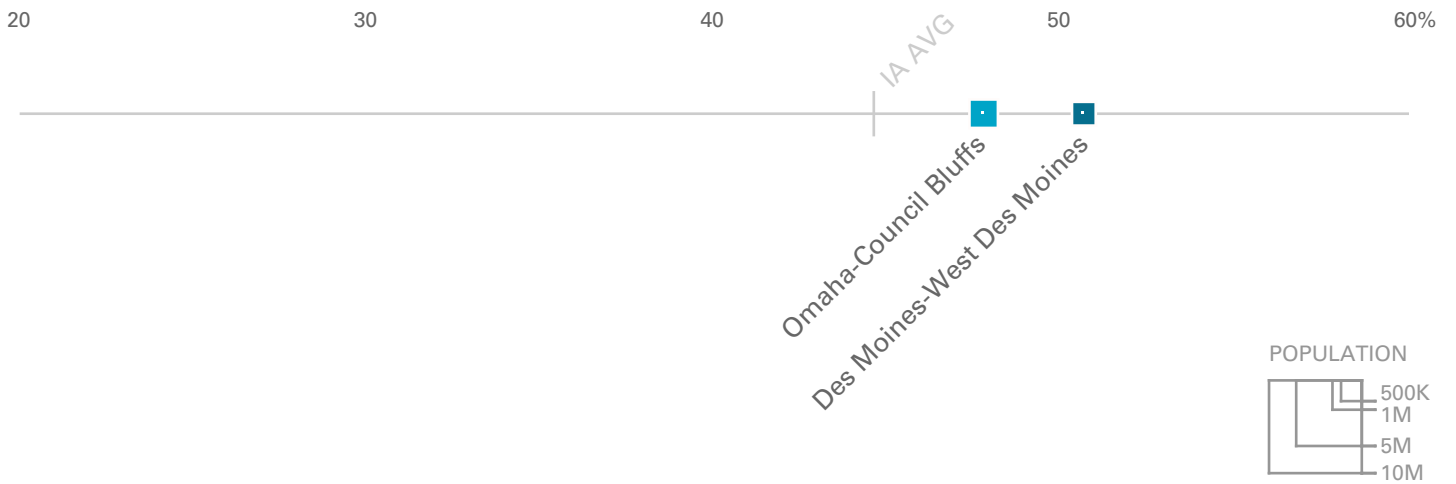
Explore **Iowa’s attainment rates across five racial and ethnic groups**, and see how it performs relative to other states. Attainment is shown here as the percentage of residents, ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*



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



# Kansas' progress toward the goal

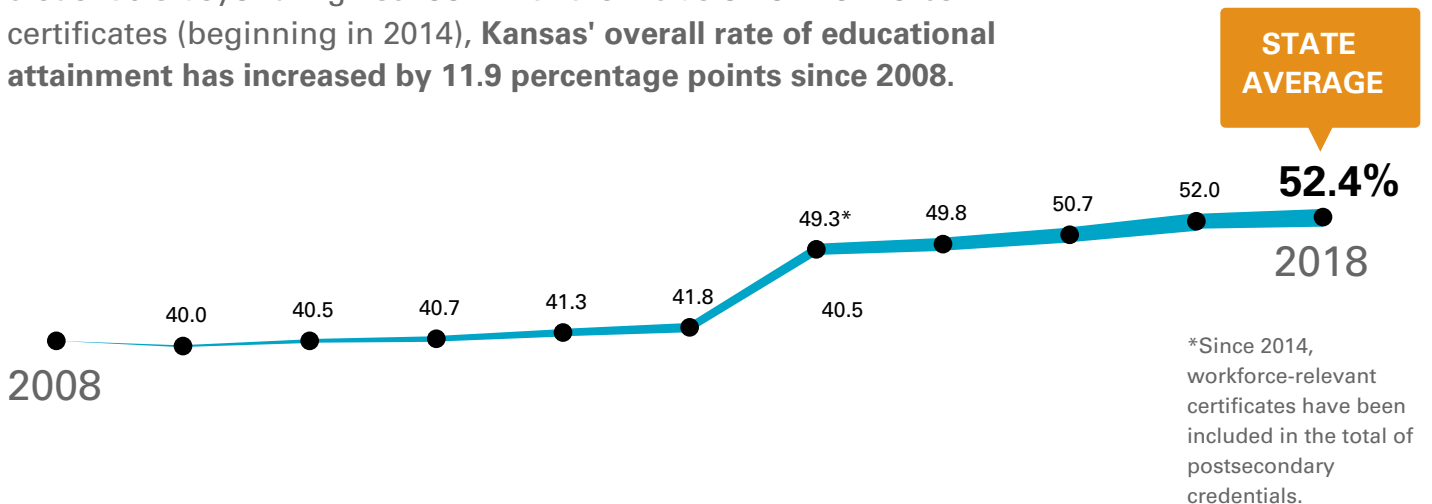
By 2025, 60 percent of Americans will need some type of high-quality credential beyond high school. To count toward this important goal, any credential must have clear and transparent learning outcomes that lead to further education and employment. **Kansas' attainment rate is 52 percent, and the state is working toward its attainment goal of 60 percent by 2020.**

Educational attainment in Kansas exceeds the national average, but work remains before it reaches 60 percent.

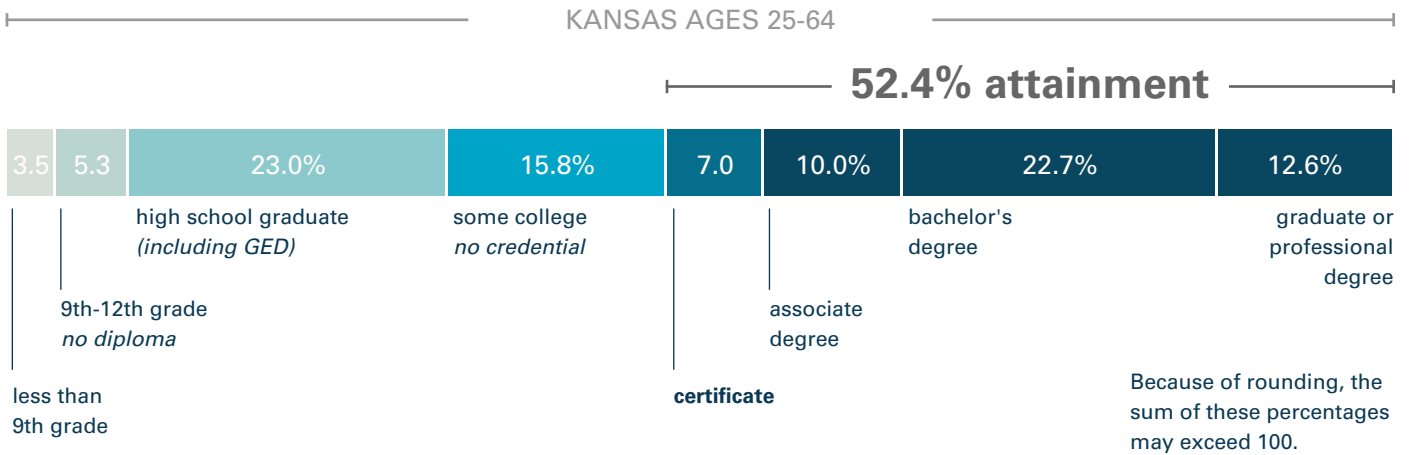


## Kansas' progress

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), **Kansas' overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 11.9 percentage points since 2008.**



## Highest Education Level Across Kansas



## Kansas' 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 Kansas 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 Kansas' 105 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
31.6%	Allen	12,519	36	35.8%	Coffey	8,224	46
26.0%	Anderson	7,833	48	27.8%	Comanche	1,790	102
31.5%	Atchison	16,332	31	32.3%	Cowley	35,361	13
27.1%	Barber	4,586	71	41.3%	Crawford	39,034	11
33.9%	Barton	26,476	22	35.1%	Decatur	2,885	83
33.3%	Bourbon	14,754	34	33.5%	Dickinson	18,902	30
32.1%	Brown	9,641	42	28.8%	Doniphan	7,727	50
43.6%	Butler	66,878	8	59.8%	Douglas	120,793	5
31.4%	Chase	2,683	89	26.7%	Edwards	2,893	82
32.6%	Chautauqua	3,363	78	26.9%	Elk	2,498	94
30.8%	Cherokee	20,115	28	49.0%	Ellis	28,689	21
44.3%	Cheyenne	2,683	90	33.6%	Ellsworth	6,330	56
44.4%	Clark	2,004	100	26.0%	Finney	37,084	12
41.8%	Clay	7,958	47	28.6%	Ford	34,381	15
39.3%	Cloud	8,991	44	30.9%	Franklin	25,733	23

 <b>37.8%</b> Geary	33,855	16	 <b>37.1%</b> Logan	2,821	87
 <b>39.3%</b> Gove	2,631	92	 <b>36.0%</b> Lyon	33,392	18
 <b>40.9%</b> Graham	2,495	96	 <b>35.2%</b> Marion	11,986	37
 <b>25.4%</b> Grant	7,526	51	 <b>33.8%</b> Marshall	9,745	39
 <b>34.9%</b> Gray	5,958	59	 <b>42.8%</b> McPherson	28,708	20
 <b>46.5%</b> Greeley	1,249	105	 <b>32.9%</b> Meade	4,303	72
 <b>29.8%</b> Greenwood	6,123	58	 <b>40.4%</b> Miami	33,461	17
 <b>24.8%</b> Hamilton	2,640	91	 <b>43.7%</b> Mitchell	6,128	57
 <b>24.0%</b> Harper	5,590	63	 <b>32.7%</b> Montgomery	32,556	19
 <b>43.3%</b> Harvey	34,544	14	 <b>29.0%</b> Morris	5,455	65
 <b>24.4%</b> Haskell	4,053	74	 <b>23.2%</b> Morton	2,740	88
 <b>42.7%</b> Hodgeman	1,842	101	 <b>41.8%</b> Nemaha	10,118	38
 <b>32.3%</b> Jackson	13,318	35	 <b>34.2%</b> Neosho	16,015	32
 <b>30.7%</b> Jefferson	18,998	29	 <b>31.5%</b> Ness	2,869	85
 <b>34.1%</b> Jewell	2,850	86	 <b>23.2%</b> Norton	5,441	66
 <b>65.5%</b> Johnson	591,178	1	 <b>30.7%</b> Osage	15,772	33
 <b>27.3%</b> Kearny	3,960	75	 <b>35.4%</b> Osborne	3,610	77
 <b>34.4%</b> Kingman	7,360	52	 <b>35.3%</b> Ottawa	5,863	61
 <b>42.3%</b> Kiowa	2,485	97	 <b>30.1%</b> Pawnee	6,680	55
 <b>29.5%</b> Labette	20,145	27	 <b>40.5%</b> Phillips	5,370	67
 <b>34.4%</b> Lane	1,559	103	 <b>47.0%</b> Pottawatomie	23,908	24
 <b>42.9%</b> Leavenworth	81,095	6	 <b>41.3%</b> Pratt	9,547	43
 <b>38.0%</b> Lincoln	3,043	81	 <b>45.0%</b> Rawlins	2,497	95
 <b>26.4%</b> Linn	9,726	40	 <b>33.9%</b> Reno	62,510	9

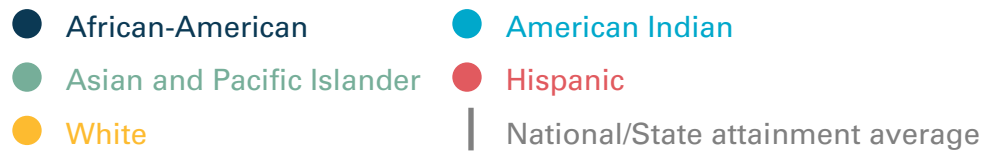
<b>41.4%</b> Republic	4,691	70	<b>37.7%</b> Stafford	4,207	73
<b>33.5%</b> Rice	9,660	41	<b>32.8%</b> Stanton	2,060	99
<b>54.7%</b> Riley	74,172	7	<b>21.1%</b> Stevens	5,612	62
<b>38.0%</b> Rooks	5,043	68	<b>33.9%</b> Sumner	23,159	25
<b>37.5%</b> Rush	3,103	80	<b>47.5%</b> Thomas	7,788	49
<b>36.3%</b> Russell	6,915	53	<b>37.2%</b> Trego	2,884	84
<b>36.1%</b> Saline	54,734	10	<b>39.6%</b> Wabaunsee	6,874	54
<b>31.0%</b> Scott	4,961	69	<b>51.6%</b> Wallace	1,524	104
<b>40.9%</b> Sedgwick	513,687	2	<b>37.7%</b> Washington	5,485	64
<b>18.3%</b> Seward	22,159	26	<b>35.4%</b> Wichita	2,125	98
<b>40.0%</b> Shawnee	178,187	3	<b>25.8%</b> Wilson	8,675	45
<b>38.7%</b> Sheridan	2,527	93	<b>25.0%</b> Woodson	3,147	79
<b>34.4%</b> Sherman	5,930	60	<b>25.1%</b> Wyandotte	165,288	4
<b>37.5%</b> Smith	3,668	76			

# Results by race and ethnicity in Kansas

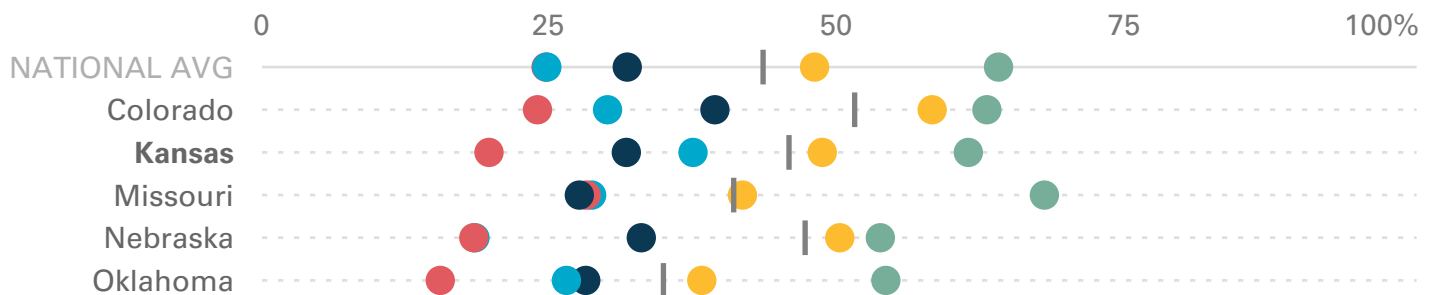
A growing proportion of today’s learners are African-American, Hispanic, and American Indian; and data show persistent and troubling gaps between their attainment levels and those of their white peers. Addressing these gaps – and expanding post-high-school learning opportunities for all – is essential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

Explore **Kansas' 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



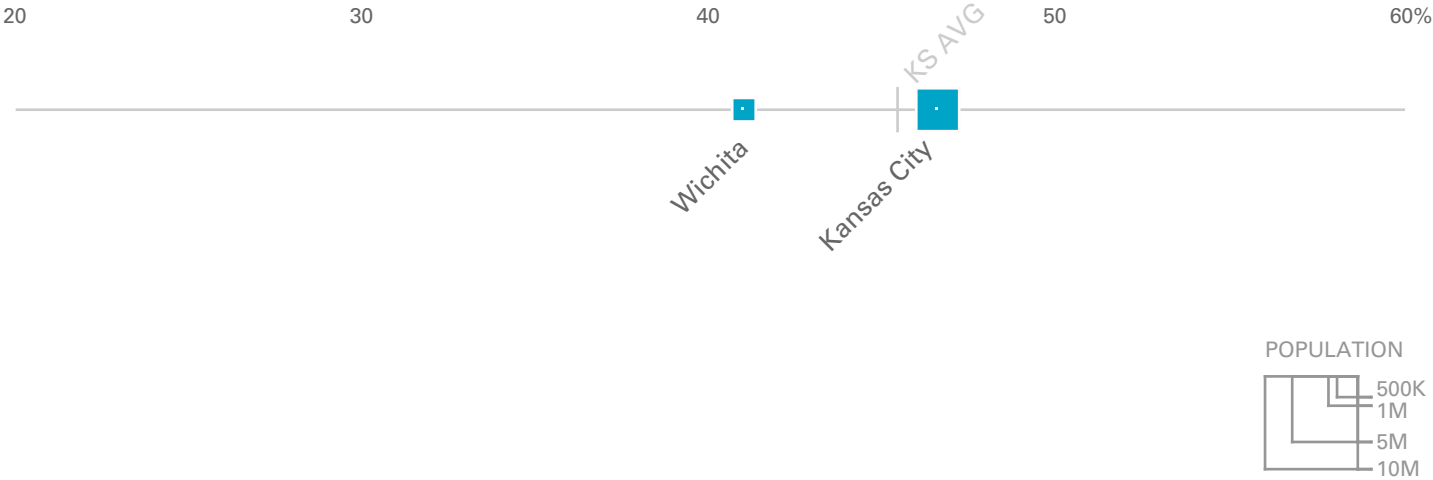
sorted by STATE NAME ▼▲



# Kansas' metro areas

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

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



# Kentucky's progress toward the goal

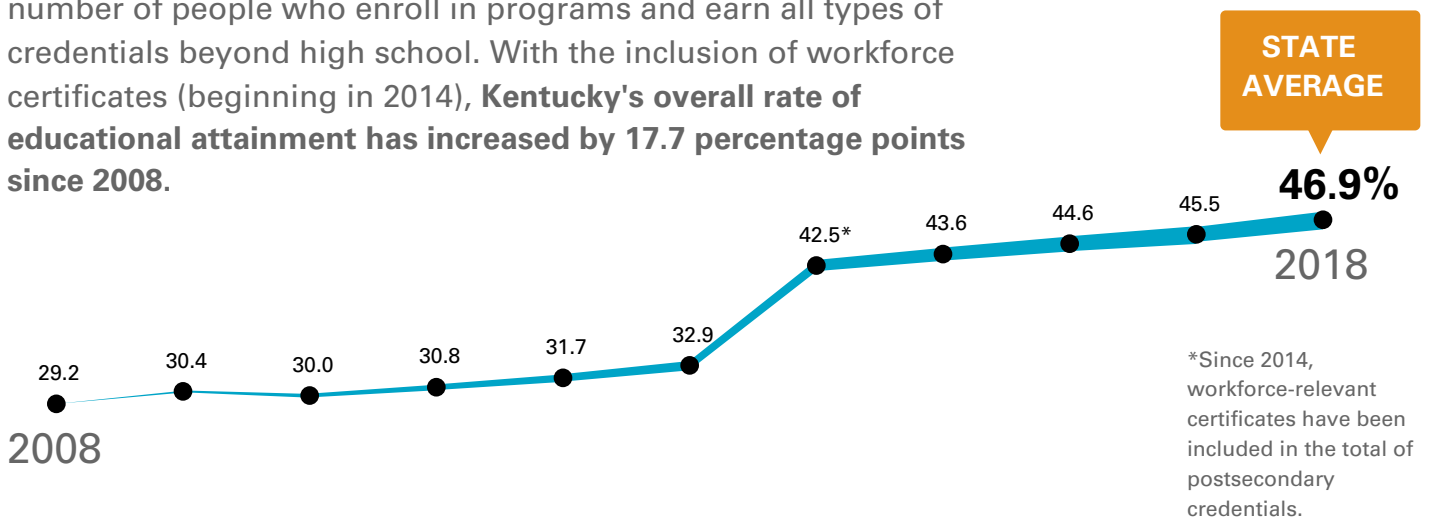
By 2025, 60 percent of Americans will need some type of high-quality credential beyond high school. To count toward this important goal, any credential must have clear and transparent learning outcomes that lead to further education and employment. **Kentucky's attainment rate is 47 percent, and the state is working toward its attainment goal of 60 percent by 2030.**

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



## Kentucky's progress

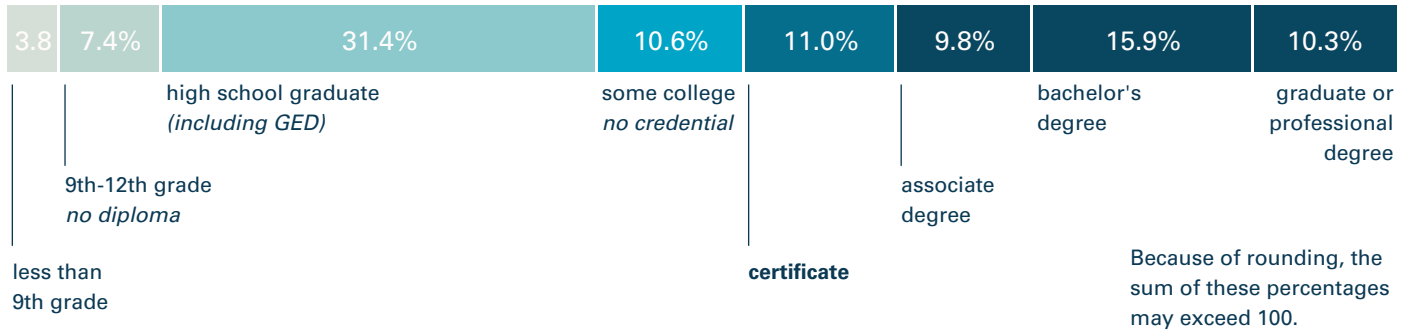
To reach state goals, the state will not only have to maintain current rates of attainment but also significantly increase the number of people who enroll in programs and earn all types of credentials beyond high school. With the inclusion of workforce certificates (beginning in 2014), **Kentucky's overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 17.7 percentage points since 2008.**



## Highest Education Level Across Kentucky

KENTUCKY AGES 25-64

46.9% attainment



## Kentucky'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 Kentucky 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 Kentucky's 120 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
27.4%	Adair	19,485	59	24.1%	Butler	12,831	85
24.5%	Allen	20,933	54	23.4%	Caldwell	12,639	86
32.8%	Anderson	22,544	51	35.8%	Calloway	38,919	26
26.4%	Ballard	8,039	109	45.6%	Campbell	92,488	8
24.8%	Barren	43,801	25	23.9%	Carlisle	4,846	117
24.0%	Bath	12,378	88	14.7%	Carroll	10,713	96
16.9%	Bell	26,894	40	21.6%	Carter	27,144	38
43.3%	Boone	130,728	4	21.1%	Casey	15,750	71
27.3%	Bourbon	20,029	58	29.0%	Christian	70,416	11
34.8%	Boyd	47,979	20	31.0%	Clark	36,046	30
33.9%	Boyle	29,924	35	14.6%	Clay	20,366	56
24.0%	Bracken	8,267	107	19.0%	Clinton	10,276	99
20.4%	Breathitt	12,946	84	23.9%	Crittenden	9,084	103
20.4%	Breckinridge	20,111	57	21.7%	Cumberland	6,706	113
26.3%	Bullitt	80,246	10	35.4%	Daviess	100,374	7

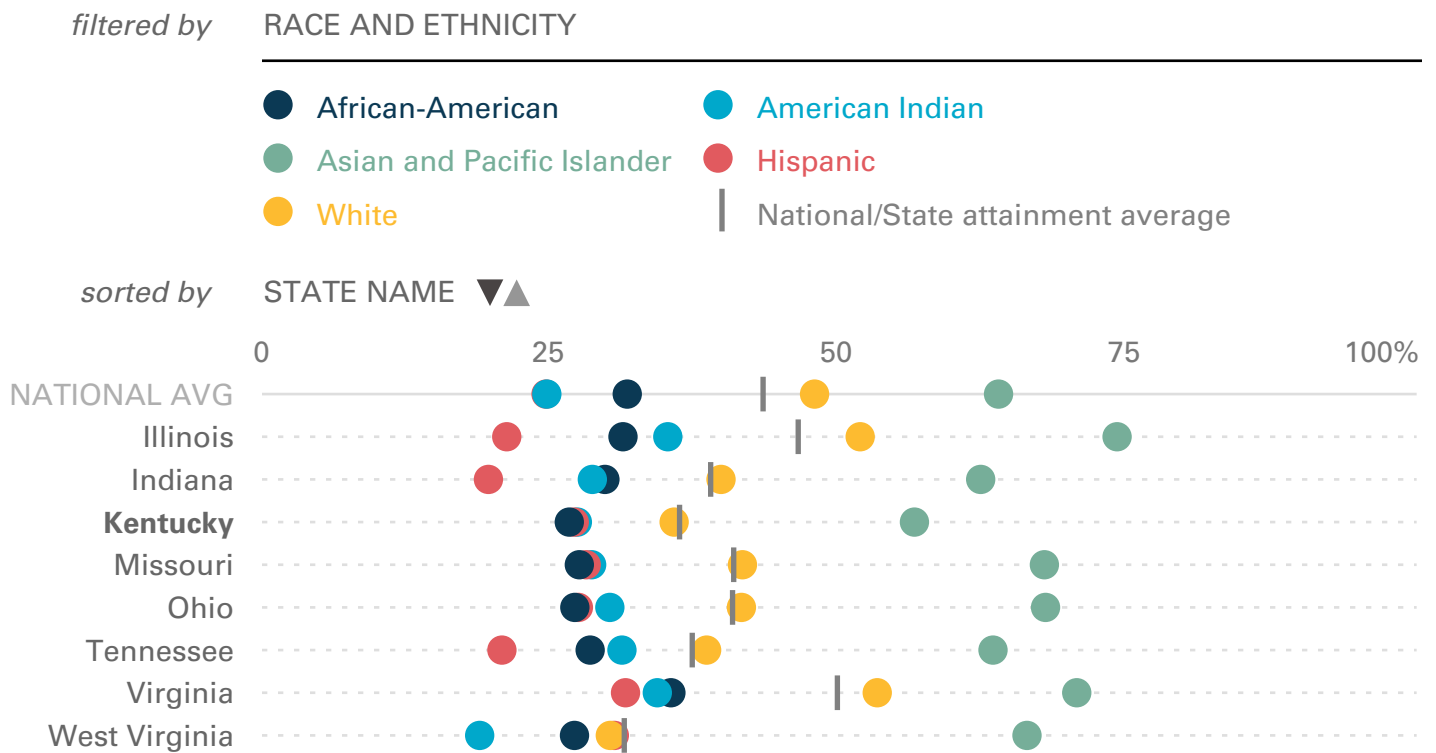
 <b>21.0%</b> Edmonson	12,226	91	 <b>19.1%</b> Jackson	13,431	80
 <b>16.8%</b> Elliott	7,523	110	 <b>43.1%</b> Jefferson	771,158	1
 <b>15.9%</b> Estill	14,277	78	 <b>39.1%</b> Jessamine	53,375	18
 <b>52.6%</b> Fayette	321,959	2	 <b>26.8%</b> Johnson	22,594	50
 <b>24.1%</b> Fleming	14,446	76	 <b>41.2%</b> Kenton	165,399	3
 <b>18.5%</b> Floyd	36,271	28	 <b>21.8%</b> Knott	15,291	73
 <b>37.9%</b> Franklin	50,485	19	 <b>20.1%</b> Knox	31,227	33
 <b>18.2%</b> Fulton	6,192	116	 <b>23.1%</b> Larue	14,205	79
 <b>17.7%</b> Gallatin	8,776	105	 <b>22.5%</b> Laurel	60,174	15
 <b>27.9%</b> Garrard	17,523	66	 <b>17.6%</b> Lawrence	15,719	72
 <b>22.6%</b> Grant	24,984	46	 <b>16.9%</b> Lee	6,570	114
 <b>27.6%</b> Graves	37,121	27	 <b>17.3%</b> Leslie	10,334	98
 <b>18.1%</b> Grayson	26,358	44	 <b>25.8%</b> Letcher	22,339	52
 <b>19.4%</b> Green	11,065	94	 <b>21.6%</b> Lewis	13,339	81
 <b>31.3%</b> Greenup	35,518	31	 <b>19.1%</b> Lincoln	24,456	48
 <b>24.1%</b> Hancock	8,801	104	 <b>18.2%</b> Livingston	9,269	101
 <b>37.6%</b> Hardin	108,071	6	 <b>22.7%</b> Logan	27,060	39
 <b>21.5%</b> Harlan	26,713	41	 <b>28.1%</b> Lyon	8,082	108
 <b>23.4%</b> Harrison	18,781	61	 <b>41.4%</b> Madison	91,226	9
 <b>20.9%</b> Hart	18,757	62	 <b>17.1%</b> Magoffin	12,538	87
 <b>30.9%</b> Henderson	45,928	22	 <b>23.6%</b> Marion	19,395	60
 <b>20.7%</b> Henry	16,006	70	 <b>31.6%</b> Marshall	31,382	32
 <b>29.1%</b> Hickman	4,520	118	 <b>19.0%</b> Martin	11,452	93
 <b>29.3%</b> Hopkins	45,547	24	 <b>30.6%</b> Mason	17,174	68

 <b>40.5%</b> McCracken	65,385	13	 <b>26.6%</b> Pulaski	64,449	14
 <b>16.3%</b> McCreary	17,465	67	 <b>31.6%</b> Robertson	2,134	120
 <b>25.3%</b> McLean	9,201	102	 <b>18.1%</b> Rockcastle	16,698	69
 <b>31.1%</b> Meade	28,154	36	 <b>36.1%</b> Rowan	24,517	47
 <b>20.5%</b> Menifee	6,455	115	 <b>23.9%</b> Russell	17,775	65
 <b>31.4%</b> Mercer	21,521	53	 <b>39.7%</b> Scott	54,873	17
 <b>20.1%</b> Metcalfe	10,107	100	 <b>33.6%</b> Shelby	47,421	21
 <b>23.0%</b> Monroe	10,659	97	 <b>24.1%</b> Simpson	18,108	64
 <b>23.8%</b> Montgomery	27,928	37	 <b>34.3%</b> Spencer	18,507	63
 <b>20.7%</b> Morgan	13,188	82	 <b>27.9%</b> Taylor	25,472	45
 <b>24.1%</b> Muhlenberg	30,816	34	 <b>23.9%</b> Todd	12,243	90
 <b>29.0%</b> Nelson	45,640	23	 <b>29.1%</b> Trigg	14,444	77
 <b>21.5%</b> Nicholas	7,130	112	 <b>20.3%</b> Trimble	8,561	106
 <b>21.2%</b> Ohio	24,182	49	 <b>20.0%</b> Union	14,668	74
 <b>53.3%</b> Oldham	66,415	12	 <b>40.6%</b> Warren	128,845	5
 <b>20.7%</b> Owen	10,765	95	 <b>29.8%</b> Washington	12,126	92
 <b>20.9%</b> Owsley	4,435	119	 <b>20.6%</b> Wayne	20,716	55
 <b>18.1%</b> Pendleton	14,573	75	 <b>20.9%</b> Webster	13,018	83
 <b>23.9%</b> Perry	26,553	42	 <b>26.1%</b> Whitley	36,214	29
 <b>21.9%</b> Pike	58,883	16	 <b>13.7%</b> Wolfe	7,264	111
 <b>22.5%</b> Powell	12,374	89	 <b>45.2%</b> Woodford	26,368	43

# Results by race and ethnicity in Kentucky

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.

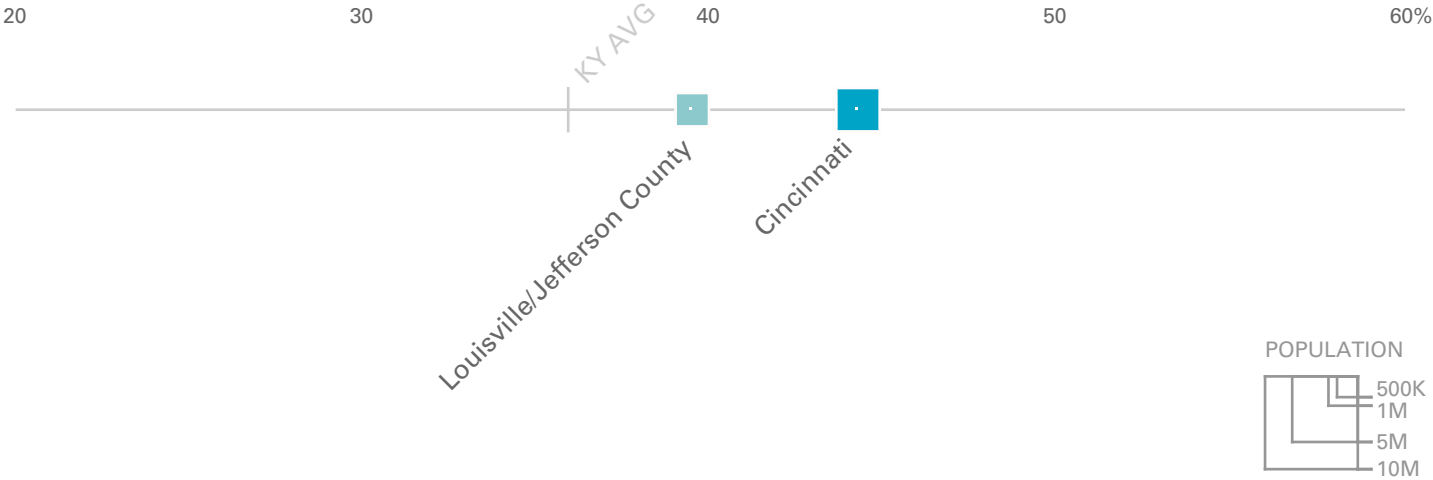
Explore **Kentucky's attainment rates across five racial and ethnic groups**, and see how it performs relative to other states. Attainment is shown here as the percentage of residents, ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*



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



# Louisiana's progress toward the goal

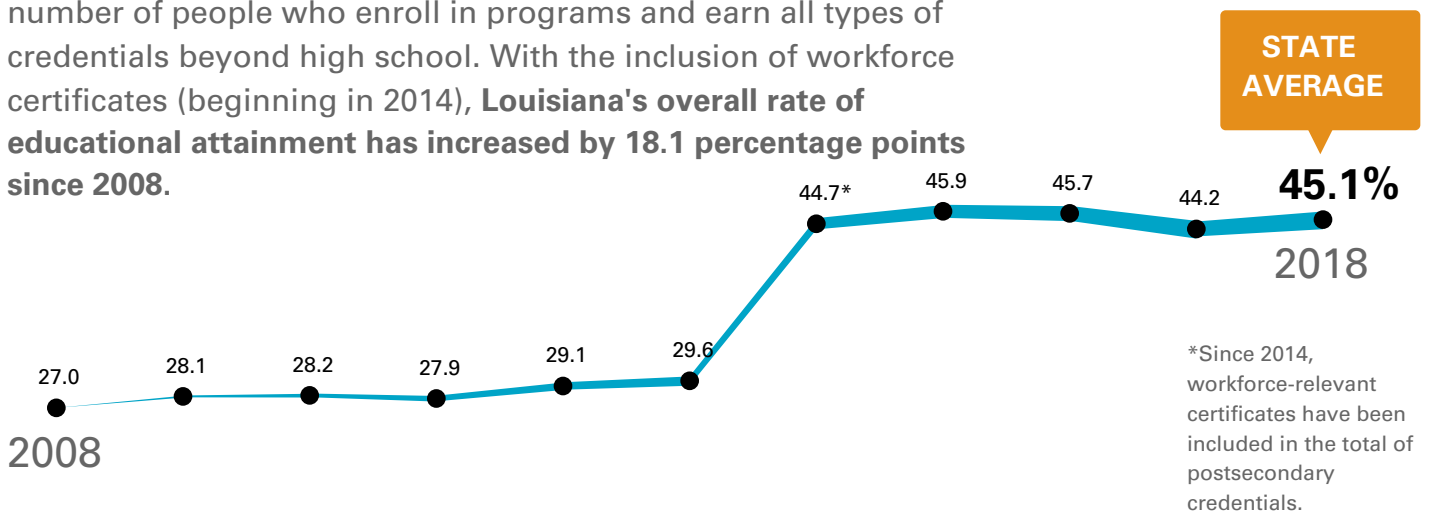
By 2025, 60 percent of Americans will need some type of high-quality credential beyond high school. To count toward this important goal, any credential must have clear and transparent learning outcomes that lead to further education and employment. **Louisiana's attainment rate is 45 percent, and the state is working toward its attainment goal of 60 percent by 2030.**

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



## Louisiana's progress

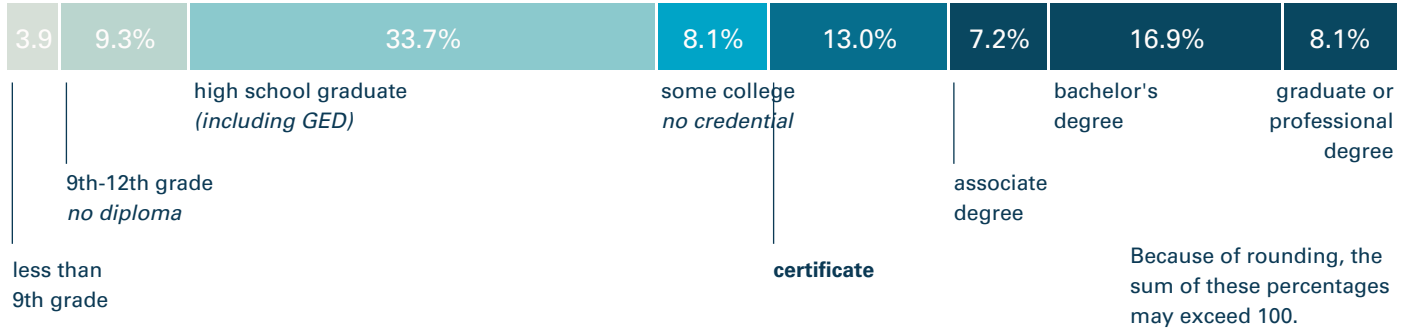
To reach state goals, the state will not only have to maintain current rates of attainment but also significantly increase the number of people who enroll in programs and earn all types of credentials beyond high school. With the inclusion of workforce certificates (beginning in 2014), **Louisiana's overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 18.1 percentage points since 2008.**



# Highest Education Level Across Louisiana

LOUISIANA AGES 25-64

45.1% attainment



## Louisiana'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 Louisiana parishes

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 Louisiana's 64 parishes.** Attainment is shown here as the percentage of people ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*

sorted by NAME ▼▲

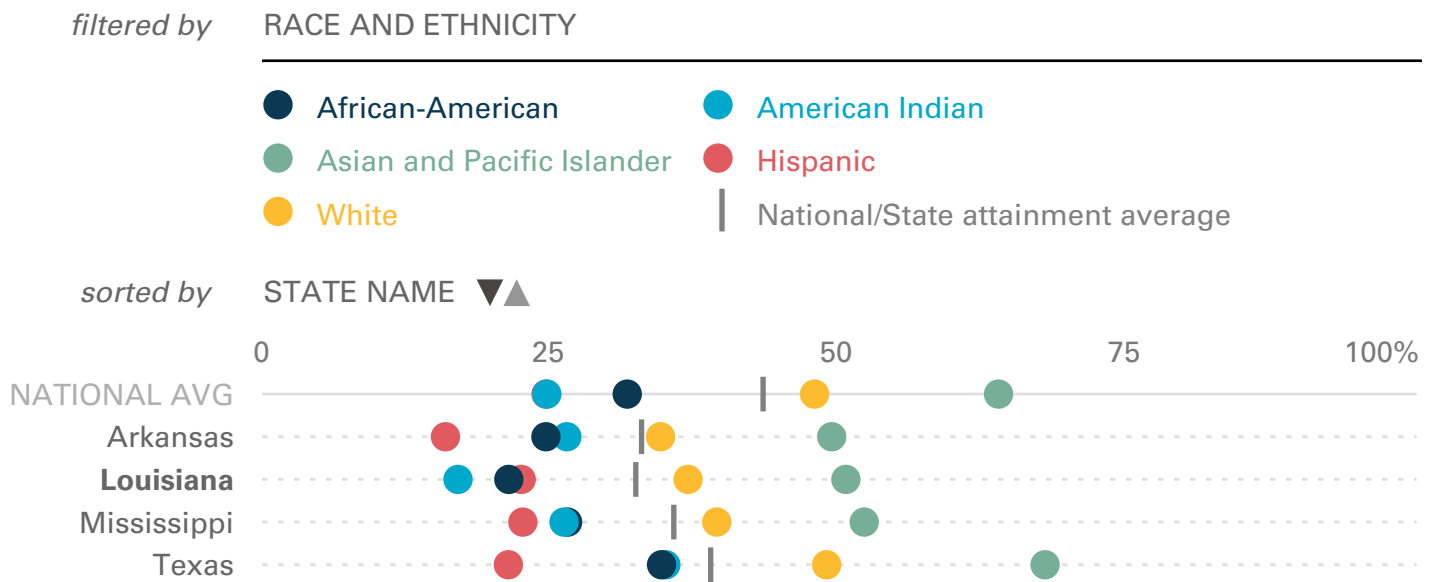
Attainment	Parish	Population	Pop. Rank	Attainment	Parish	Population	Pop. Rank
20.9%	Acadia	62,590	18	19.5%	De Soto	27,340	35
19.5%	Allen	25,621	38	41.5%	East Baton Rouge	446,268	1
38.0%	Ascension	122,948	13	11.9%	East Carroll	7,126	62
16.3%	Assumption	22,526	42	17.7%	East Feliciana	19,412	49
19.2%	Avoyelles	40,980	28	20.7%	Evangeline	33,708	32
26.5%	Beauregard	36,928	31	17.2%	Franklin	20,260	47
20.7%	Bienville	13,638	55	15.4%	Grant	22,336	43
38.1%	Bossier	127,634	12	18.3%	Iberia	72,176	17
31.2%	Caddo	246,581	5	20.1%	Iberville	33,027	33
30.9%	Calcasieu	202,445	7	18.4%	Jackson	15,846	51
19.4%	Caldwell	9,950	59	33.5%	Jefferson	439,036	2
22.0%	Cameron	6,912	63	24.2%	Jefferson Davis	31,477	34
19.2%	Catahoula	9,875	60	20.6%	LaSalle	14,933	53
18.2%	Claiborne	15,969	50	39.0%	Lafayette	242,485	6
17.6%	Concordia	19,866	48	22.8%	Lafourche	98,426	15

<b>41.5%</b>	Lincoln	47,744	24	<b>25.1%</b>	St. John the Baptist	43,441	27
<b>26.6%</b>	Livingston	138,228	9	<b>20.7%</b>	St. Landry	83,497	16
<b>17.8%</b>	Madison	11,316	56	<b>21.2%</b>	St. Martin	54,171	20
<b>21.1%</b>	Morehouse	25,641	37	<b>16.7%</b>	St. Mary	50,973	22
<b>33.1%</b>	Natchitoches	39,021	30	<b>41.7%</b>	St. Tammany	256,327	4
<b>43.0%</b>	Orleans	393,292	3	<b>26.0%</b>	Tangipahoa	132,497	10
<b>30.3%</b>	Ouachita	155,874	8	<b>11.6%</b>	Tensas	4,615	64
<b>27.0%</b>	Plaquemines	23,348	40	<b>22.5%</b>	Terrebonne	112,086	14
<b>21.4%</b>	Pointe Coupee	22,268	44	<b>20.1%</b>	Union	22,571	41
<b>25.7%</b>	Rapides	131,648	11	<b>21.5%</b>	Vermilion	60,136	19
<b>18.9%</b>	Red River	8,536	61	<b>26.7%</b>	Vernon	50,726	23
<b>17.7%</b>	Richland	20,411	46	<b>17.4%</b>	Washington	46,633	25
<b>20.8%</b>	Sabine	24,018	39	<b>23.3%</b>	Webster	39,378	29
<b>21.5%</b>	St. Bernard	46,202	26	<b>29.4%</b>	West Baton Rouge	26,265	36
<b>34.0%</b>	St. Charles	52,749	21	<b>15.8%</b>	West Carroll	10,981	57
<b>24.0%</b>	St. Helena	10,363	58	<b>25.0%</b>	West Feliciana	15,380	52
<b>22.5%</b>	St. James	21,367	45	<b>21.3%</b>	Winn	14,311	54

# Results by race and ethnicity in Louisiana

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.

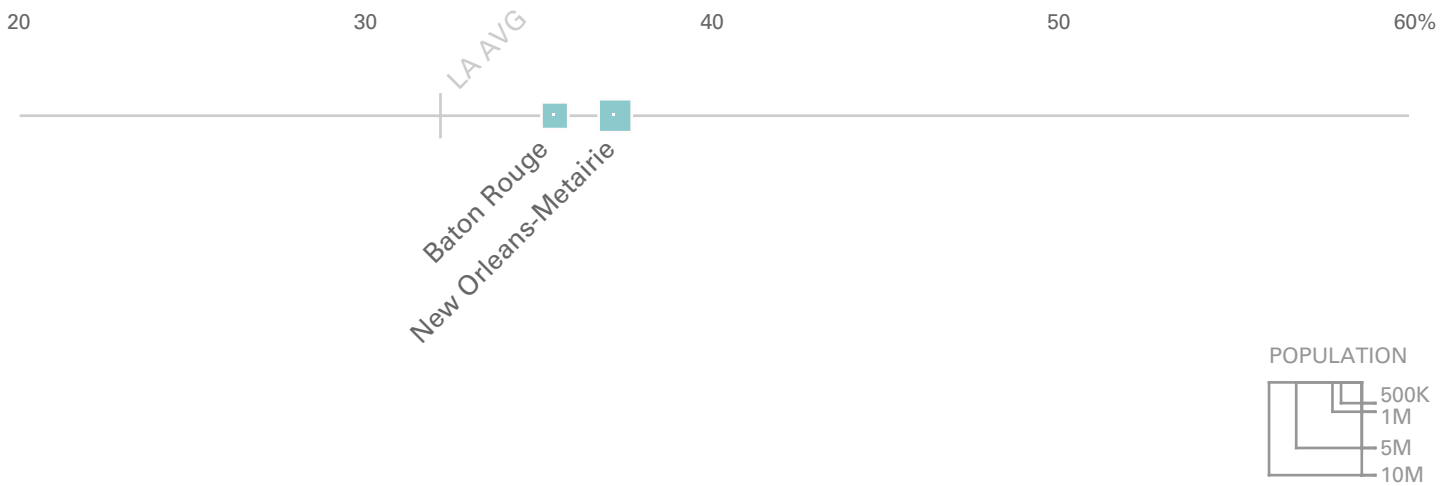
Explore **Louisiana's attainment rates across five racial and ethnic groups**, and see how it performs relative to other states. Attainment is shown here as the percentage of residents, ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*



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



# Maine's progress toward the goal

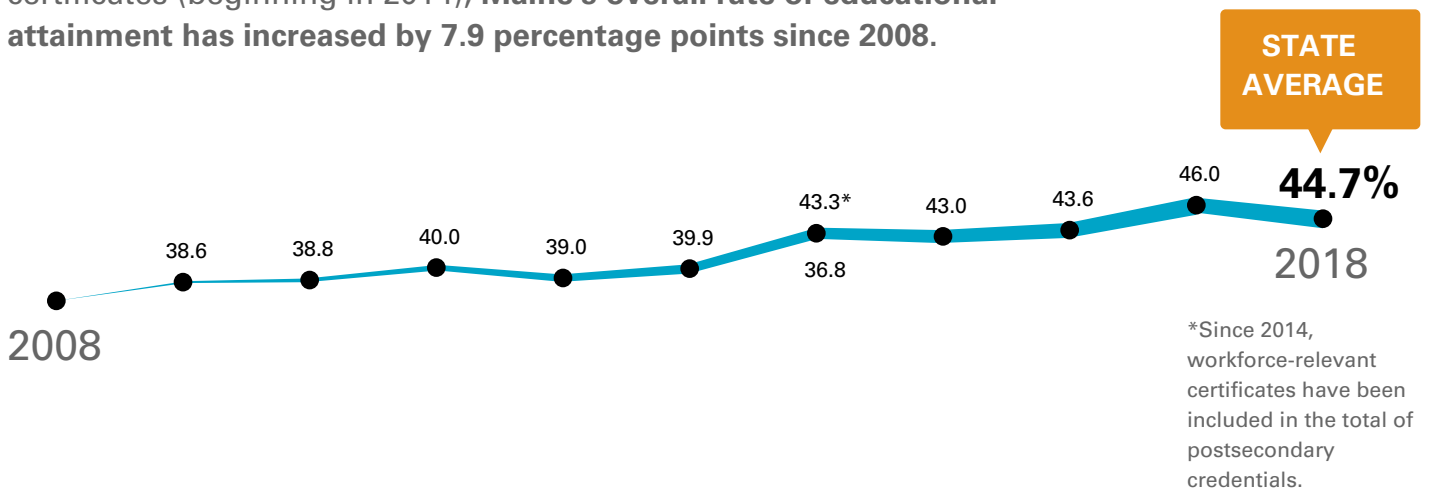
By 2025, 60 percent of Americans will need some type of high-quality credential beyond high school. To count toward this important goal, any credential must have clear and transparent learning outcomes that lead to further education and employment. **Maine's attainment rate is 45 percent, and the state is working toward its attainment goal of 60 percent by 2025.**

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



## Maine's progress

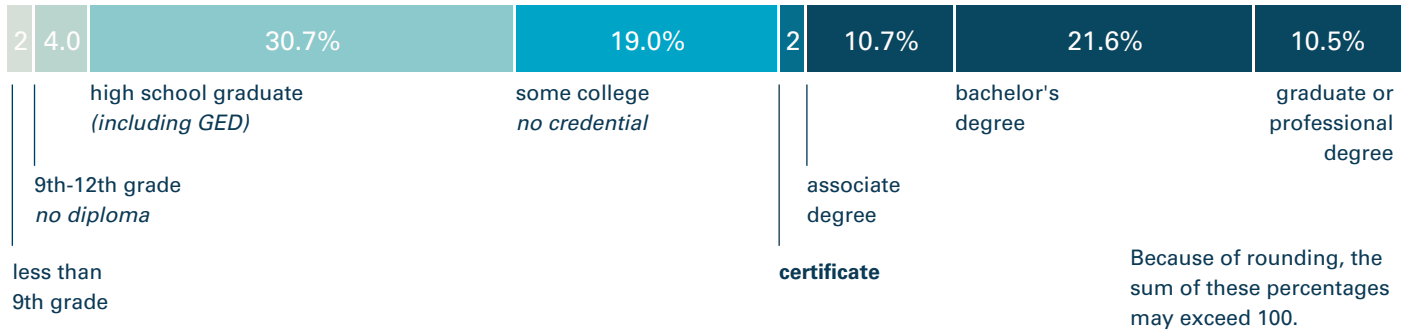
To reach state goals, the state will not only have to maintain current rates of attainment but also significantly increase the number of people who enroll in programs and earn all types of credentials beyond high school. With the inclusion of workforce certificates (beginning in 2014), **Maine's overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 7.9 percentage points since 2008.**



## Highest Education Level Across Maine

MAINE AGES 25-64

44.7% attainment



## Maine'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 Maine 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 Maine's 16 counties.** Attainment is shown here as the percentage of people ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*

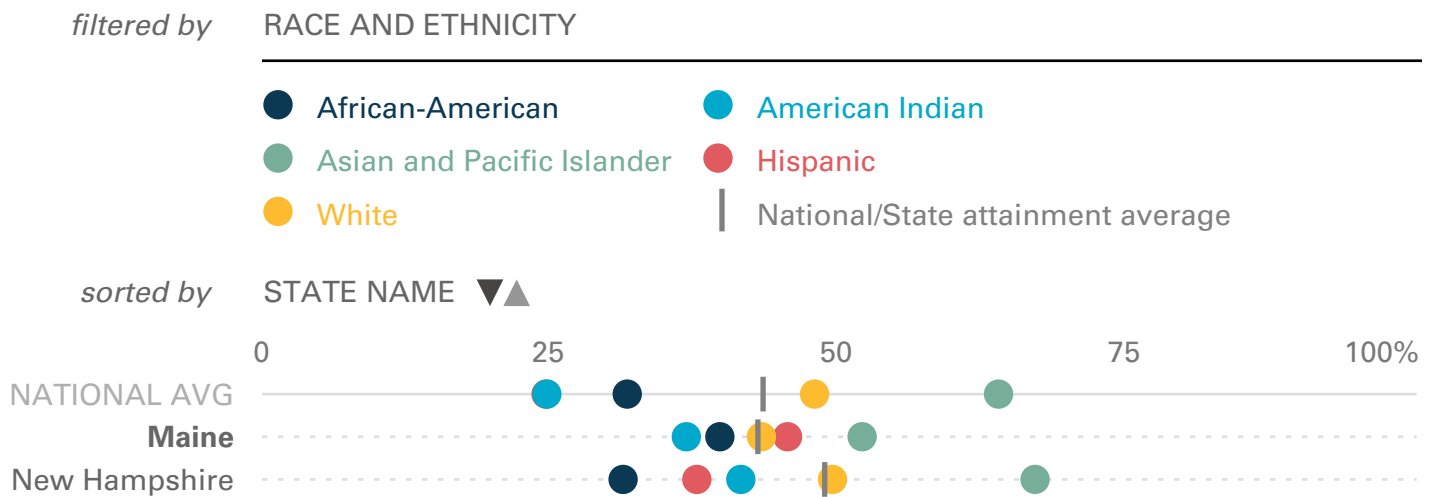
sorted by NAME ▼▲

Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank	Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank
36.5%	Androscoggin	107,651	5	29.4%	Oxford	57,439	7
33.7%	Aroostook	67,653	6	40.6%	Penobscot	151,957	3
58.2%	Cumberland	292,500	1	31.7%	Piscataquis	16,773	16
37.8%	Franklin	29,988	15	44.2%	Sagadahoc	35,392	12
40.2%	Hancock	54,497	8	29.9%	Somerset	50,626	9
38.9%	Kennebec	121,821	4	37.7%	Waldo	39,832	10
37.9%	Knox	39,790	11	30.6%	Washington	31,593	14
36.0%	Lincoln	34,204	13	43.5%	York	204,191	2

# Results by race and ethnicity in Maine

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 **Maine'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.\*



# Maryland's progress toward the goal

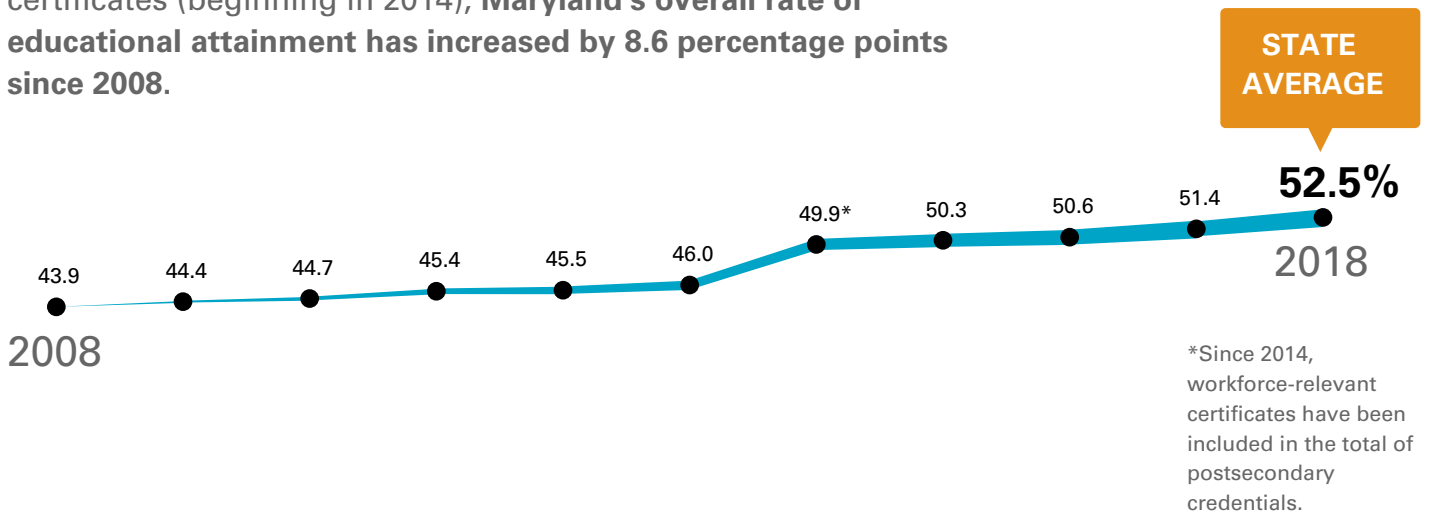
By 2025, 60 percent of Americans will need some type of high-quality credential beyond high school. To count toward this important goal, any credential must have clear and transparent learning outcomes that lead to further education and employment. **Maryland's attainment rate is 52 percent, and the state is working toward its attainment goal of 55 percent by 2025.**

Educational attainment in Maryland exceeds the national average, but work remains before it reaches 60 percent.

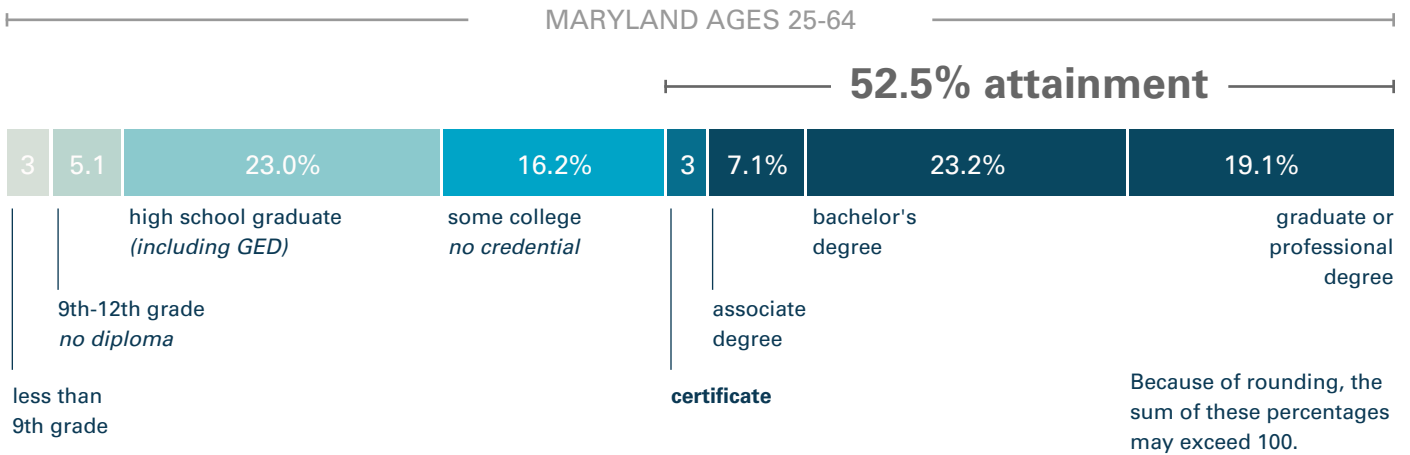


## Maryland's progress

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), **Maryland's overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 8.6 percentage points since 2008.**



## Highest Education Level Across Maryland



## Maryland'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 Maryland 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 Maryland's 24 counties.** Attainment is shown here as the percentage of people ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*

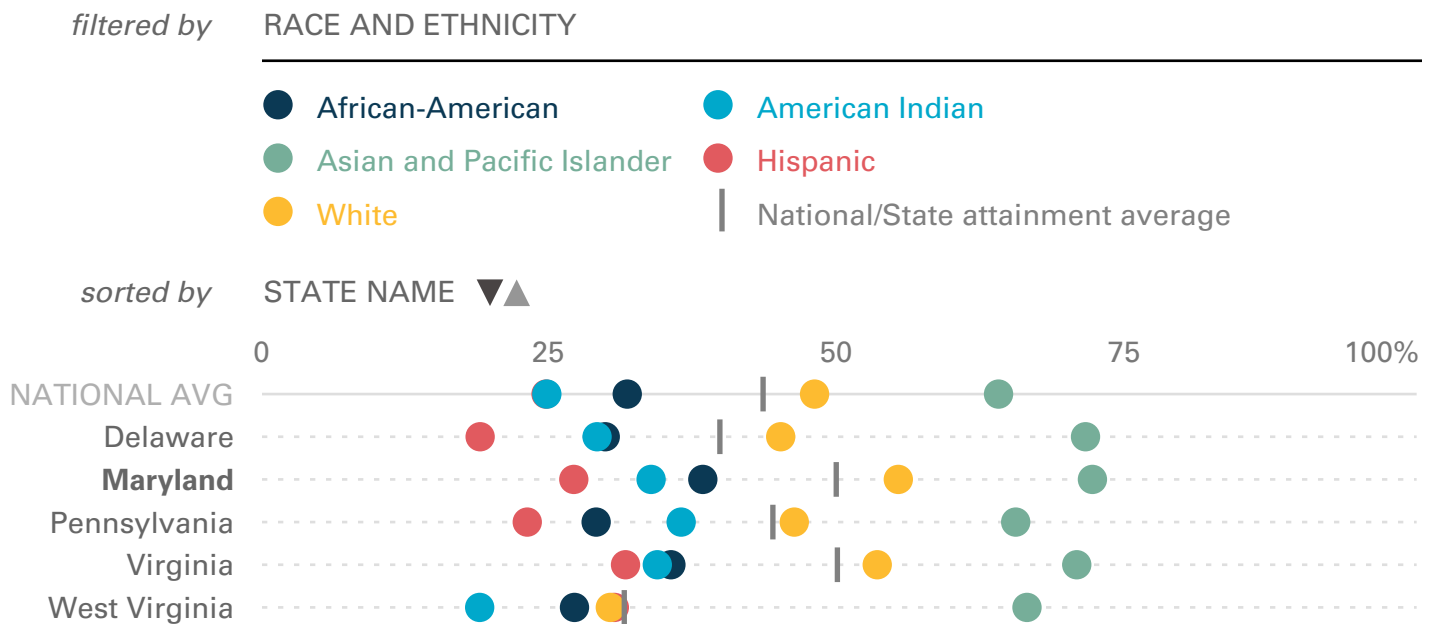
sorted by NAME ▼▲

Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank	Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank
31.0%	Allegany	71,615	16	48.0%	Harford	252,160	7
51.2%	Anne Arundel	573,235	5	69.6%	Howard	321,113	6
48.0%	Baltimore	832,468	3	40.1%	Kent	19,384	24
38.2%	Baltimore City	611,648	4	65.4%	Montgomery	1,058,810	1
41.1%	Calvert	91,502	15	39.9%	Prince George's	912,756	2
25.2%	Caroline	33,193	20	45.1%	Queen Anne's	49,770	18
47.1%	Carroll	167,781	9	20.4%	Somerset	25,918	23
31.0%	Cecil	102,746	14	42.2%	St. Mary's	112,667	12
39.9%	Charles	159,700	10	43.9%	Talbot	37,103	19
27.5%	Dorchester	32,162	21	31.5%	Washington	150,578	11
52.1%	Frederick	252,022	8	36.0%	Wicomico	102,923	13
30.8%	Garrett	29,233	22	39.8%	Worcester	51,690	17

# Results by race and ethnicity in Maryland

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.

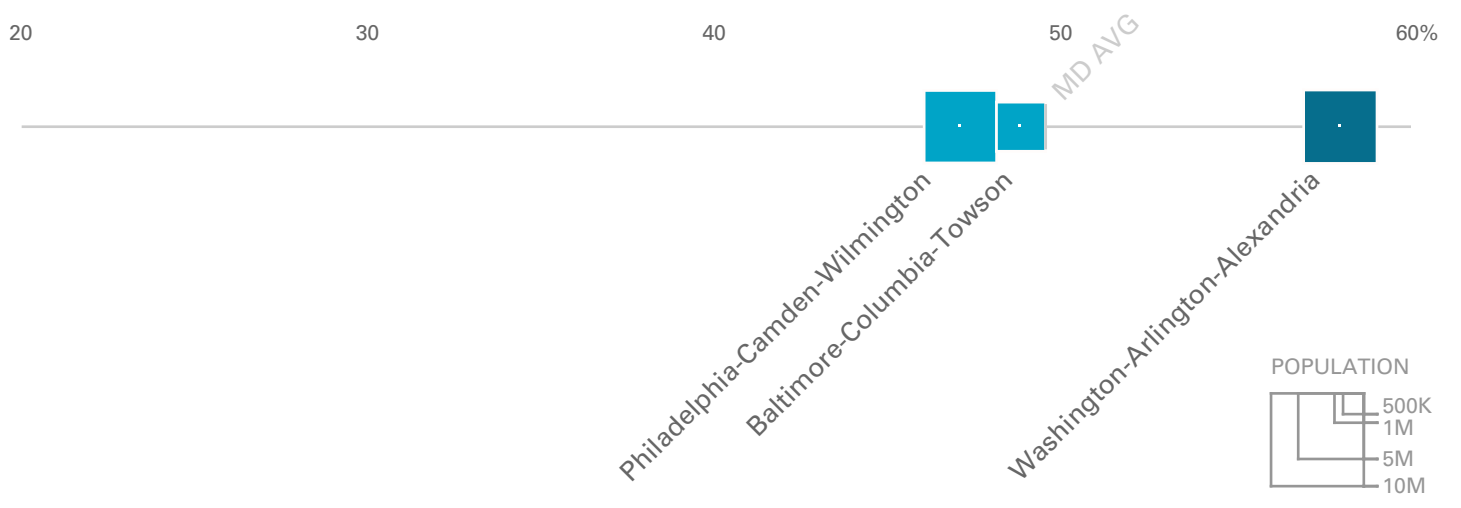
Explore **Maryland's attainment rates across five racial and ethnic groups**, and see how it performs relative to other states. Attainment is shown here as the percentage of residents, ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*



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



# Massachusetts' 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. **Massachusetts' attainment rate is 58 percent, and the state is working toward its attainment goal of 60 percent by 2020.**

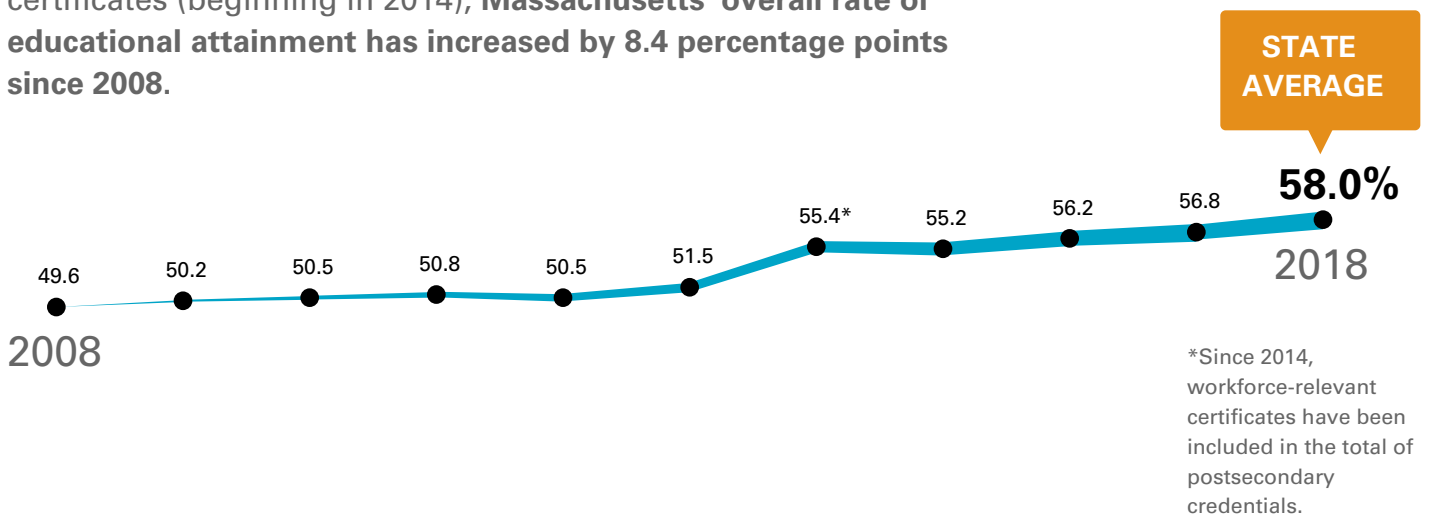
## How Massachusetts compares to the nation

Educational attainment in Massachusetts exceeds the national average, but work remains before it reaches 60 percent.

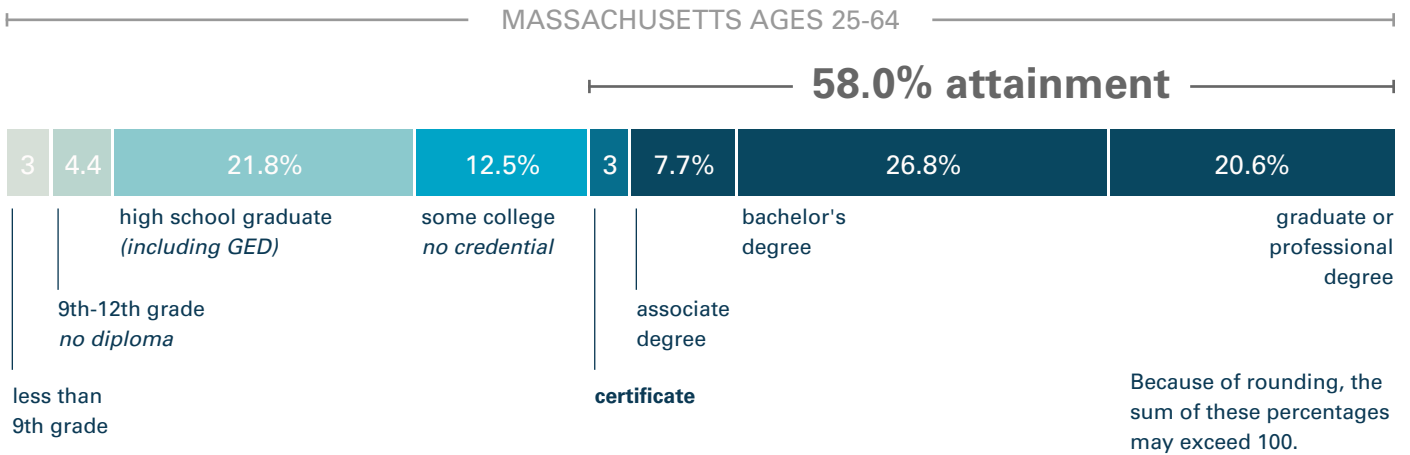


## Massachusetts' progress

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), **Massachusetts' overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 8.4 percentage points since 2008.**



## Highest Education Level Across Massachusetts



## Massachusetts' 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 Massachusetts 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 Massachusetts' 14 counties.** Attainment is shown here as the percentage of people ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*

sorted by NAME ▼▲

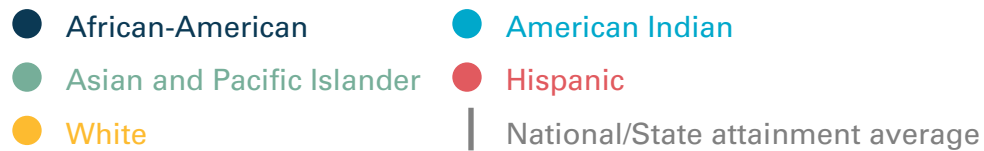
Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank	Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank
49.4%	Barnstable	213,444	9	58.8%	Hampshire	161,834	10
43.7%	Berkshire	126,313	11	64.8%	Middlesex	1,602,947	1
40.2%	Bristol	561,483	6	56.9%	Nantucket	11,229	14
47.7%	Dukes	17,325	13	65.0%	Norfolk	700,322	5
49.8%	Essex	785,205	4	48.9%	Plymouth	515,142	7
49.1%	Franklin	70,702	12	53.0%	Suffolk	797,939	3
38.9%	Hampden	469,818	8	47.9%	Worcester	826,116	2

# Results by race and ethnicity in Massachusetts

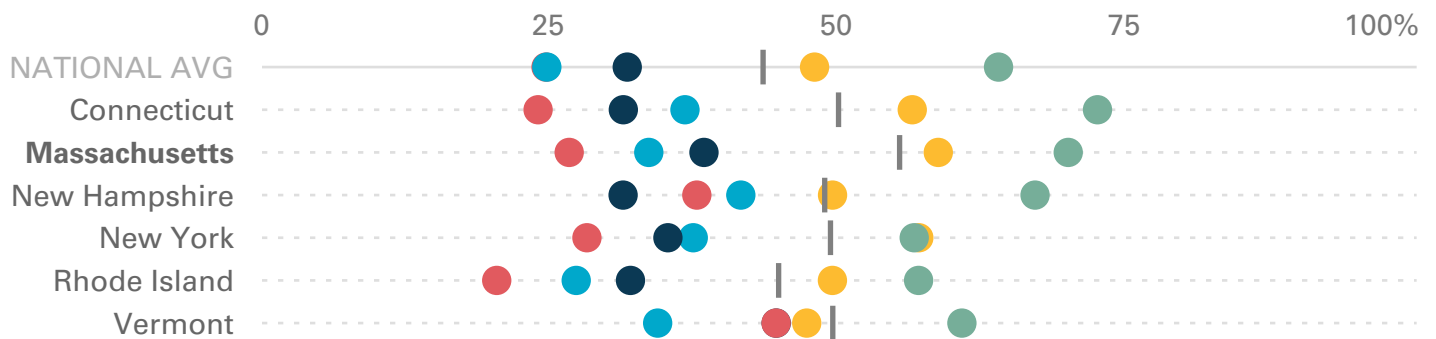
A growing proportion of today’s learners are African-American, Hispanic, and American Indian; and data show persistent and troubling gaps between their attainment levels and those of their white peers. Addressing these gaps – and expanding post-high-school learning opportunities for all – is essential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

Explore **Massachusetts' 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



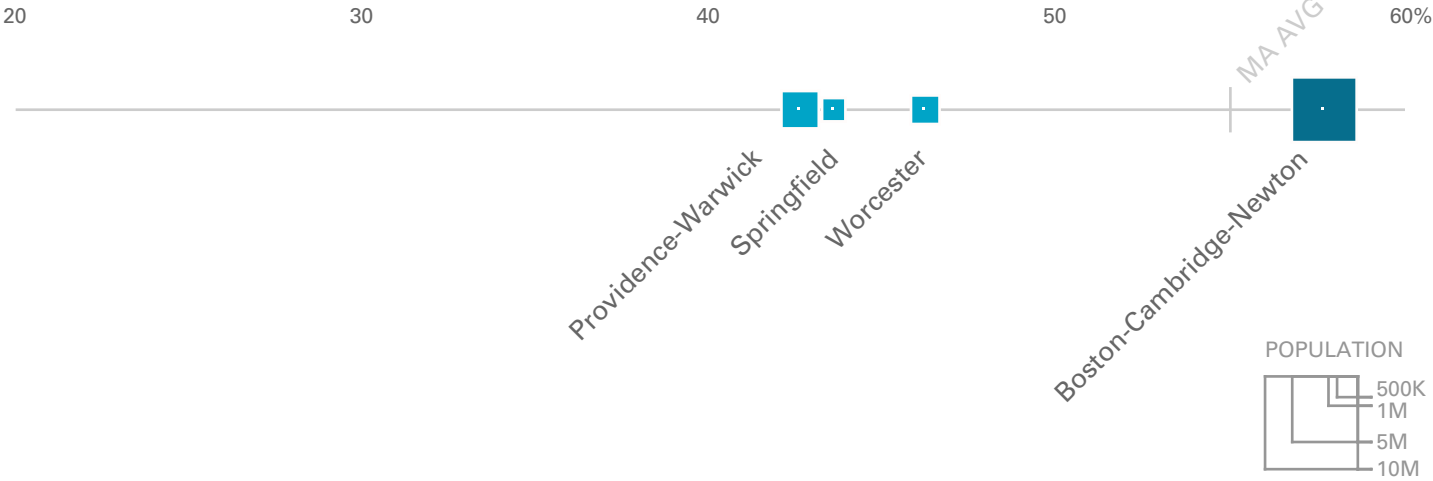
sorted by STATE NAME ▼▲



# Massachusetts' metro areas

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

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



# Michigan'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. **Michigan's attainment rate is 45 percent, but it has not formally established a statewide attainment goal that meets Lumina's criteria for rigor and efficacy (i.e., the goal is quantifiable, challenging, long-term, addresses gaps, and is in statute and/or a strategic plan).**

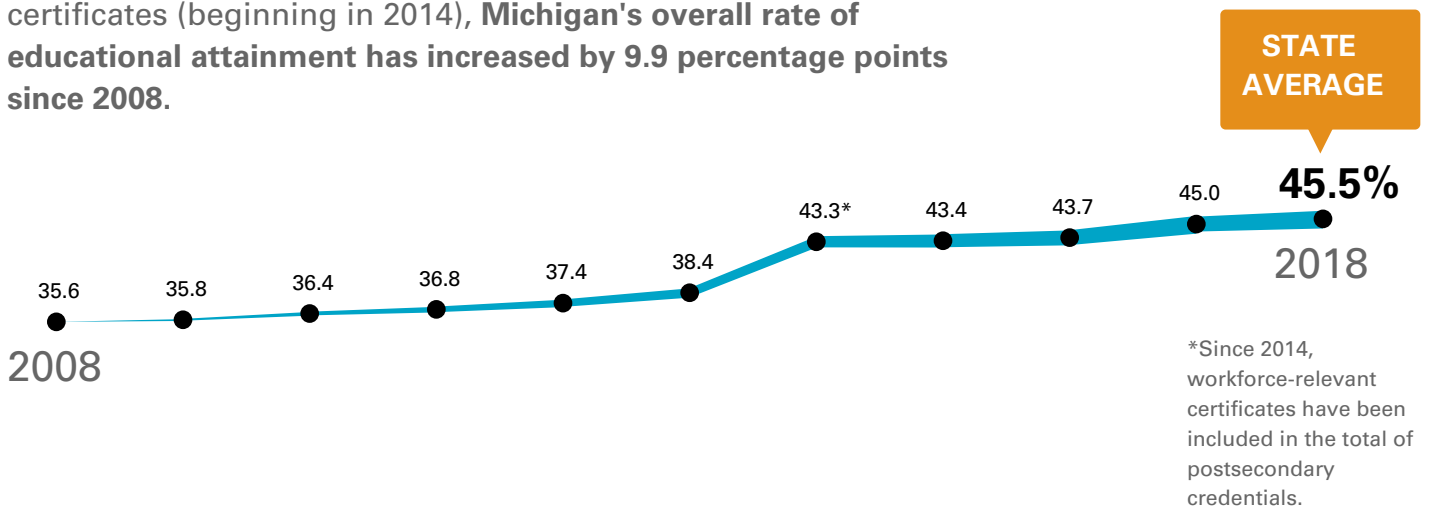
## How Michigan compares

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



## Michigan's progress

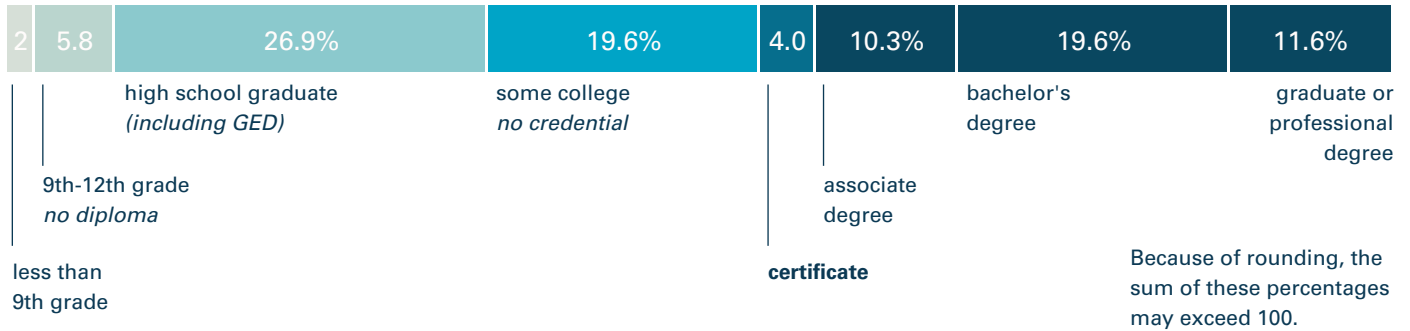
To reach state goals, the state will not only have to maintain current rates of attainment but also significantly increase the number of people who enroll in programs and earn all types of credentials beyond high school. With the inclusion of workforce certificates (beginning in 2014), **Michigan's overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 9.9 percentage points since 2008.**



# Highest Education Level Across Michigan

MICHIGAN AGES 25-64

45.5% attainment



## Michigan'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 Michigan 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 Michigan's 83 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
23.2%	Alcona	10,351	75	28.3%	Cheboygan	25,369	54
24.4%	Alger	9,121	77	29.7%	Chippewa	37,711	42
32.9%	Allegan	116,447	18	22.6%	Clare	30,653	48
34.9%	Alpena	28,462	50	46.4%	Clinton	78,443	25
34.8%	Antrim	23,292	60	29.9%	Crawford	13,907	70
23.2%	Arenac	15,045	68	39.2%	Delta	35,965	44
24.0%	Baraga	8,441	78	40.0%	Dickinson	25,415	53
31.4%	Barry	60,586	33	40.2%	Eaton	109,027	19
32.9%	Bay	104,239	20	44.9%	Emmet	33,193	46
37.8%	Benzie	17,573	66	34.1%	Genesee	407,385	5
39.7%	Berrien	154,259	15	23.7%	Gladwin	25,234	55
24.2%	Branch	43,410	38	31.8%	Gogebic	15,342	67
31.4%	Calhoun	134,128	17	46.5%	Grand Traverse	91,807	22
30.7%	Cass	51,381	35	25.4%	Gratiot	41,018	41
39.3%	Charlevoix	26,139	52	28.2%	Hillsdale	45,879	37

 <b>44.7%</b> Houghton	36,305	43	 <b>29.5%</b> Menominee	23,046	62
 <b>28.7%</b> Huron	31,280	47	 <b>47.6%</b> Midland	83,411	24
 <b>48.9%</b> Ingham	290,186	7	 <b>26.9%</b> Missaukee	14,998	69
 <b>27.3%</b> Ionia	64,291	30	 <b>33.4%</b> Monroe	149,649	16
 <b>26.7%</b> Iosco	25,162	56	 <b>23.6%</b> Montcalm	63,550	31
 <b>28.2%</b> Iron	11,124	73	 <b>23.5%</b> Montmorency	9,250	76
 <b>39.6%</b> Isabella	71,063	27	 <b>31.4%</b> Muskegon	173,693	12
 <b>32.4%</b> Jackson	158,640	14	 <b>26.2%</b> Newaygo	48,242	36
 <b>50.3%</b> Kalamazoo	262,985	9	 <b>57.7%</b> Oakland	1,250,836	2
 <b>20.4%</b> Kalkaska	17,634	65	 <b>25.5%</b> Oceana	26,442	51
 <b>46.6%</b> Kent	648,594	4	 <b>22.9%</b> Ogemaw	20,981	64
 <b>42.0%</b> Keweenaw	2,105	83	 <b>32.5%</b> Ontonagon	5,881	82
 <b>19.7%</b> Lake	12,013	72	 <b>24.2%</b> Osceola	23,260	61
 <b>31.3%</b> Lapeer	88,174	23	 <b>21.8%</b> Oscoda	8,287	79
 <b>50.7%</b> Leelanau	21,657	63	 <b>33.9%</b> Otsego	24,538	57
 <b>31.8%</b> Lenawee	98,623	21	 <b>45.5%</b> Ottawa	286,383	8
 <b>47.8%</b> Livingston	189,651	11	 <b>27.2%</b> Presque Isle	12,791	71
 <b>27.2%</b> Luce	6,358	81	 <b>25.0%</b> Roscommon	23,895	59
 <b>31.1%</b> Mackinac	10,712	74	 <b>34.3%</b> Saginaw	191,934	10
 <b>38.6%</b> Macomb	871,375	3	 <b>26.0%</b> Sanilac	41,269	40
 <b>33.0%</b> Manistee	24,427	58	 <b>25.2%</b> Schoolcraft	8,049	80
 <b>43.9%</b> Marquette	66,502	29	 <b>31.5%</b> Shiawassee	68,446	28
 <b>36.6%</b> Mason	29,073	49	 <b>32.6%</b> St. Clair	159,350	13
 <b>34.3%</b> Mecosta	43,391	39	 <b>25.4%</b> St. Joseph	60,947	32

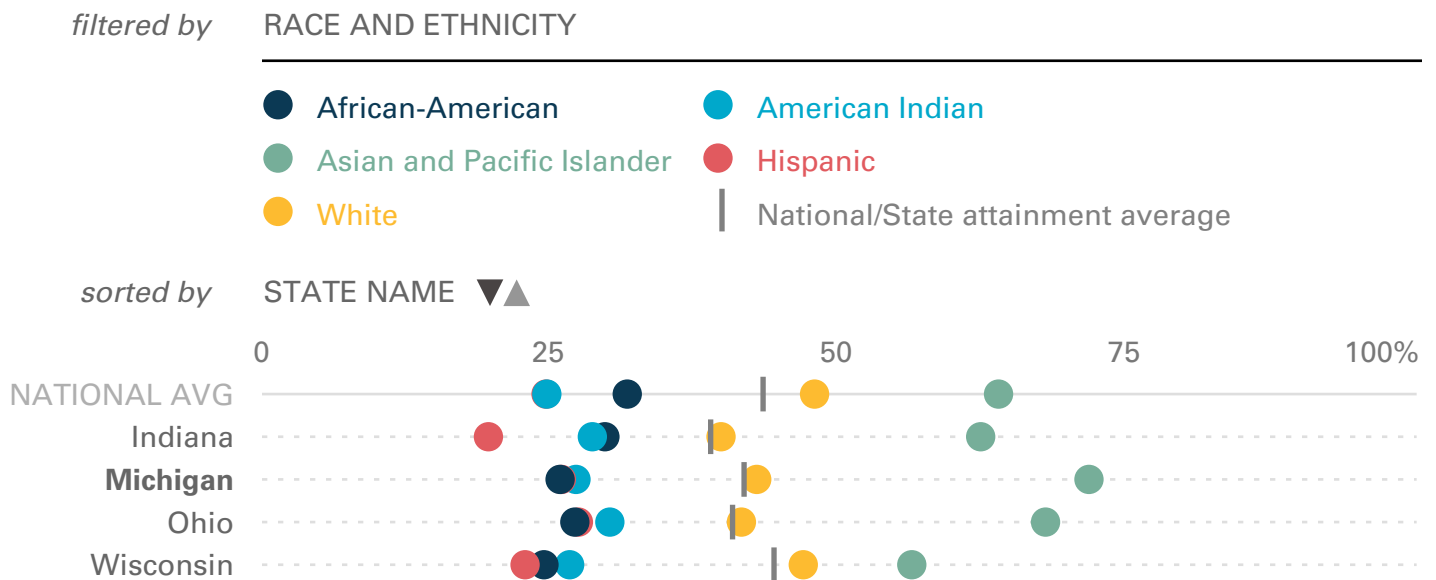
 <b>26.7%</b> Tuscola	<i>52,764</i>	34
 <b>31.2%</b> Van Buren	<i>75,353</i>	26
 <b>64.6%</b> Washtenaw	<i>367,627</i>	6

 <b>33.5%</b> Wayne	<i>1,753,616</i>	1
 <b>29.3%</b> Wexford	<i>33,276</i>	45

# Results by race and ethnicity in Michigan

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.

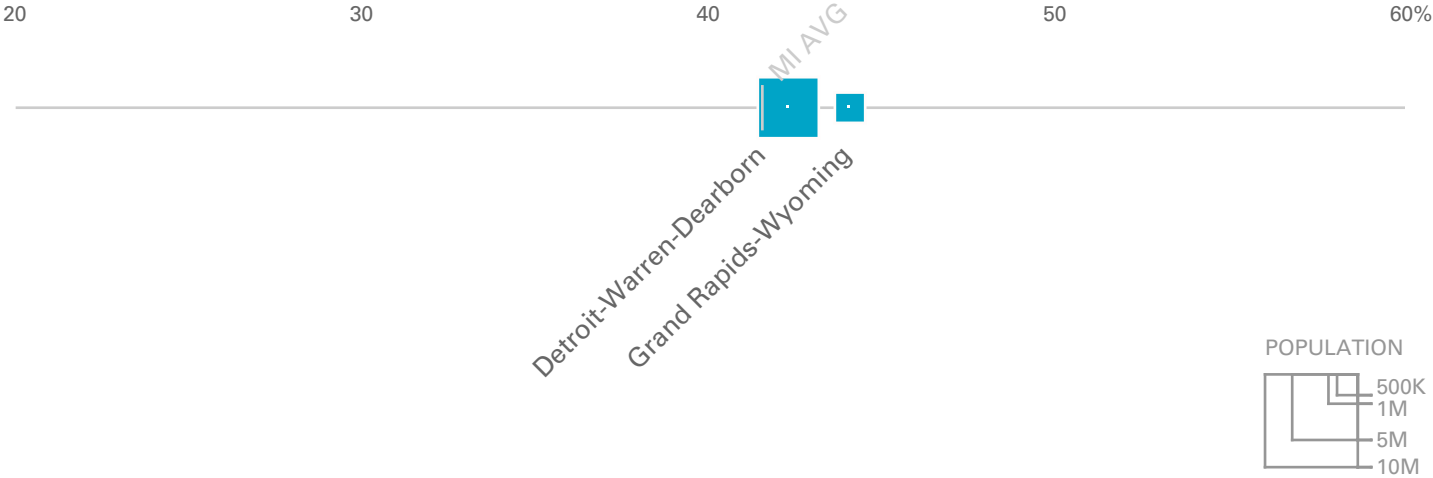
Explore **Michigan's attainment rates across five racial and ethnic groups**, and see how it performs relative to other states. Attainment is shown here as the percentage of residents, ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*



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



# Minnesota's progress toward the goal

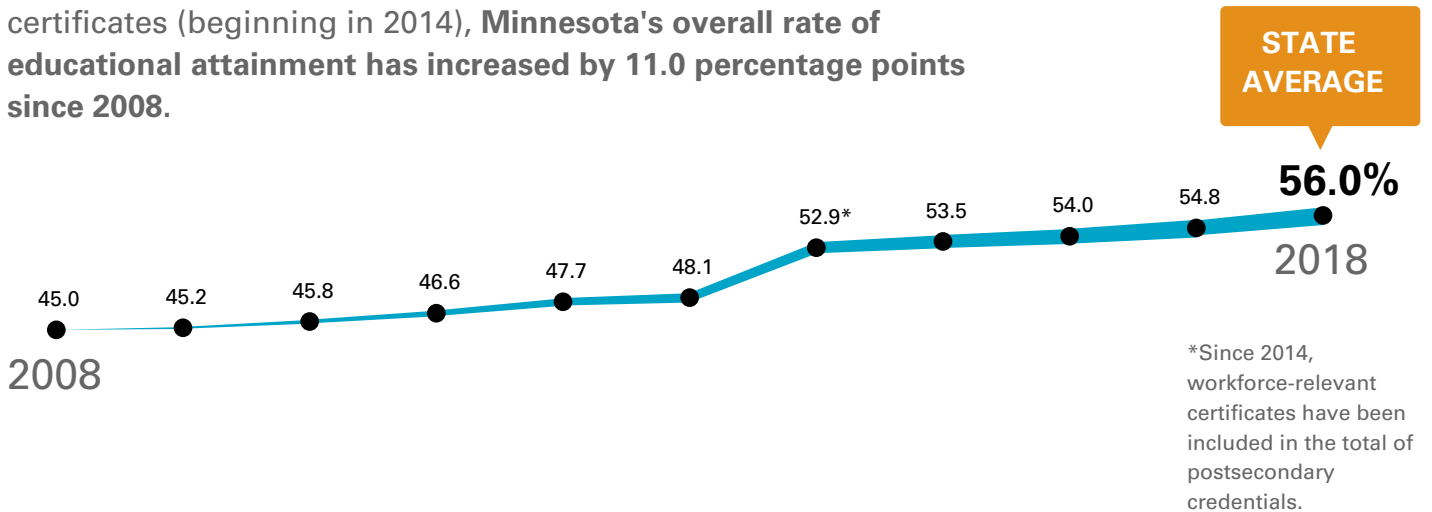
By 2025, 60 percent of Americans will need some type of high-quality credential beyond high school. To count toward this important goal, any credential must have clear and transparent learning outcomes that lead to further education and employment. **Minnesota's attainment rate is 56 percent, and the state is working toward its attainment goal of 70 percent by 2025.**

Educational attainment in Minnesota exceeds the national average, but work remains before it reaches 60 percent.



## Minnesota's progress

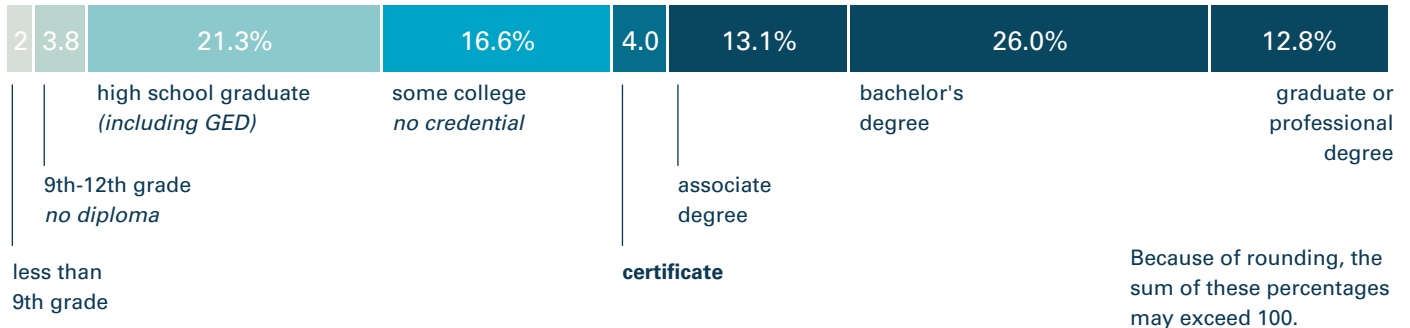
To reach state goals, the state will not only have to maintain current rates of attainment but also significantly increase the number of people who enroll in programs and earn all types of credentials beyond high school. With the inclusion of workforce certificates (beginning in 2014), **Minnesota's overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 11.0 percentage points since 2008.**



## Highest Education Level Across Minnesota

MINNESOTA AGES 25-64

**56.0% attainment**



## Minnesota'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 Minnesota 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 Minnesota's 87 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
33.4%	Aitkin	15,829	53	51.7%	Cook	5,398	82
46.0%	Anoka	351,373	4	36.0%	Cottonwood	11,295	63
41.4%	Becker	34,098	31	40.5%	Crow Wing	64,424	15
41.4%	Beltrami	46,513	20	56.8%	Dakota	421,751	3
40.5%	Benton	39,937	24	43.2%	Dodge	20,762	48
30.7%	Big Stone	5,026	83	51.7%	Douglas	37,575	27
49.7%	Blue Earth	66,973	13	36.8%	Faribault	13,784	59
37.5%	Brown	25,194	41	38.3%	Fillmore	20,980	47
39.5%	Carlton	35,498	30	34.5%	Freeborn	30,535	35
64.2%	Carver	102,119	11	40.9%	Goodhue	46,304	21
34.6%	Cass	29,355	36	42.7%	Grant	5,941	79
36.6%	Chippewa	11,980	62	60.6%	Hennepin	1,252,024	1
37.5%	Chisago	55,308	18	44.6%	Houston	18,660	51
53.2%	Clay	63,569	16	38.9%	Hubbard	21,018	46
30.1%	Clearwater	8,878	74	31.7%	Isanti	39,582	25

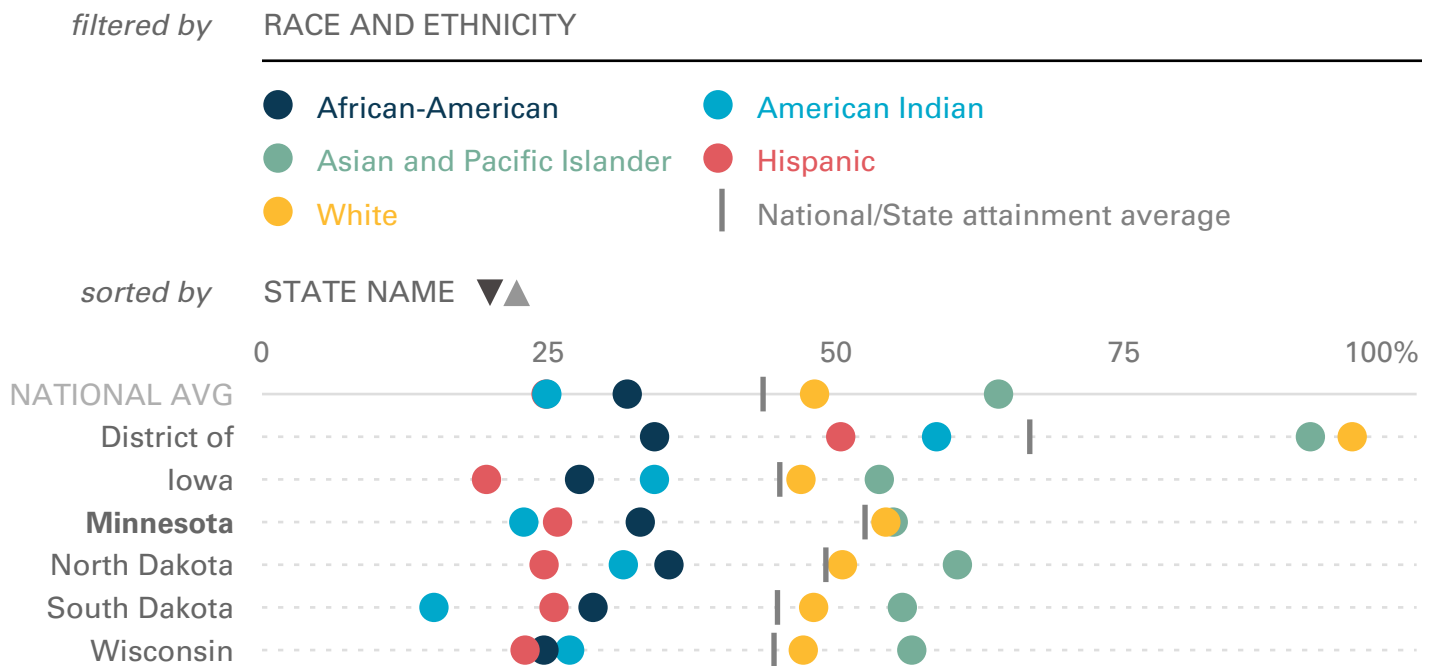
 <b>38.6%</b> Itasca	45,137	22	 <b>59.0%</b> Olmsted	154,930	8
 <b>41.1%</b> Jackson	9,946	67	 <b>42.9%</b> Otter Tail	58,345	17
 <b>28.4%</b> Kanabec	16,024	52	 <b>39.7%</b> Pennington	14,238	58
 <b>42.9%</b> Kandiyohi	42,743	23	 <b>25.9%</b> Pine	29,203	37
 <b>35.5%</b> Kittson	4,250	84	 <b>36.4%</b> Pipestone	9,087	73
 <b>31.5%</b> Koochiching	12,528	61	 <b>40.1%</b> Polk	31,619	34
 <b>38.4%</b> Lac qui Parle	6,685	76	 <b>44.4%</b> Pope	10,970	64
 <b>47.5%</b> Lake	10,524	66	 <b>52.2%</b> Ramsey	547,974	2
 <b>24.3%</b> Lake of the Woods	3,744	86	 <b>37.1%</b> Red Lake	4,030	85
 <b>38.2%</b> Le Sueur	28,111	38	 <b>33.9%</b> Redwood	15,272	55
 <b>39.1%</b> Lincoln	5,678	80	 <b>31.7%</b> Renville	14,645	57
 <b>42.7%</b> Lyon	25,831	40	 <b>40.6%</b> Rice	65,968	14
 <b>26.1%</b> Mahnommen	5,596	81	 <b>42.7%</b> Rock	9,490	70
 <b>37.0%</b> Marshall	9,356	72	 <b>33.1%</b> Roseau	15,327	54
 <b>37.0%</b> Martin	19,850	49	 <b>55.3%</b> Scott	145,827	9
 <b>38.2%</b> McLeod	35,884	29	 <b>44.6%</b> Sherburne	94,570	12
 <b>35.2%</b> Meeker	23,131	43	 <b>32.9%</b> Sibley	14,869	56
 <b>29.2%</b> Mille Lacs	25,872	39	 <b>45.6%</b> St. Louis	200,000	6
 <b>32.7%</b> Morrison	33,064	33	 <b>45.8%</b> Stearns	157,822	7
 <b>36.6%</b> Mower	39,566	26	 <b>39.8%</b> Steele	36,887	28
 <b>35.7%</b> Murray	8,346	75	 <b>52.6%</b> Stevens	9,634	69
 <b>50.1%</b> Nicollet	33,966	32	 <b>37.4%</b> Swift	9,407	71
 <b>25.3%</b> Nobles	21,944	44	 <b>33.1%</b> Todd	24,515	42
 <b>36.9%</b> Norman	6,597	77	 <b>40.4%</b> Traverse	3,319	87

 <b>37.5%</b> Wabasha	<i>21,608</i>	45	 <b>52.0%</b> Wilkin	<i>6,324</i>	78
 <b>32.1%</b> Wadena	<i>13,669</i>	60	 <b>46.5%</b> Winona	<i>50,873</i>	19
 <b>36.9%</b> Waseca	<i>18,787</i>	50	 <b>45.5%</b> Wright	<i>134,286</i>	10
 <b>58.3%</b> Washington	<i>256,348</i>	5	 <b>34.8%</b> Yellow Medicine	<i>9,867</i>	68
 <b>29.0%</b> Watonwan	<i>10,840</i>	65			

# Results by race and ethnicity in Minnesota

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 **Minnesota'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.\*



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



# Mississippi'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. **Mississippi's attainment rate is 42 percent, but it has not formally established a statewide attainment goal that meets Lumina's criteria for rigor and efficacy (i.e., the goal is quantifiable, challenging, long-term, addresses gaps, and is in statute and/or a strategic plan).**

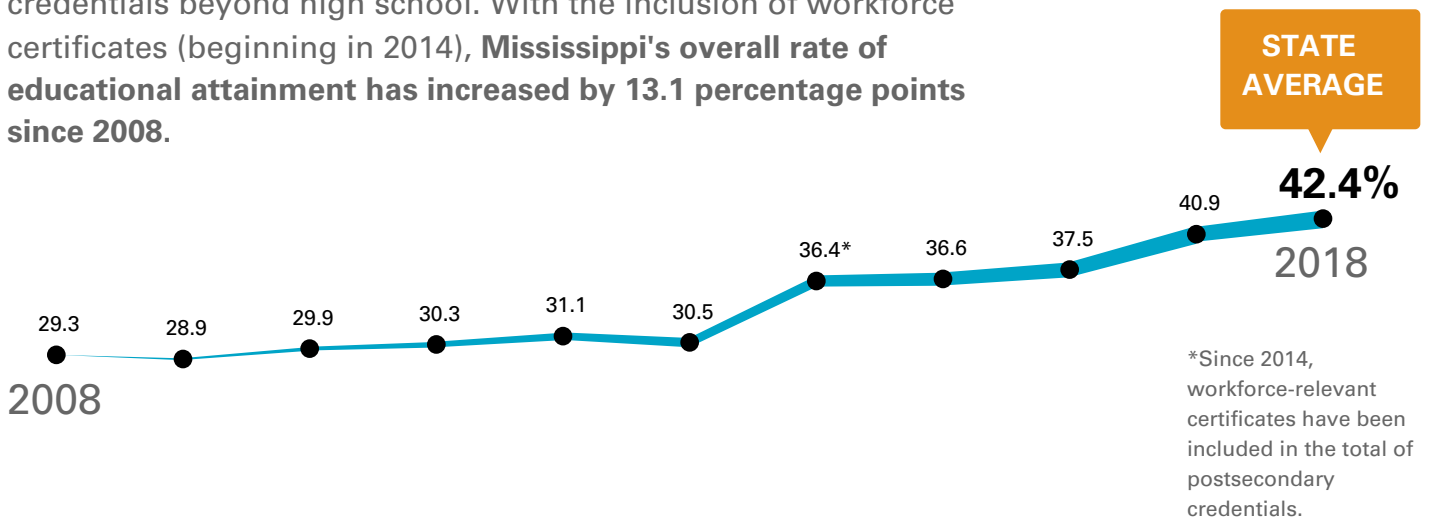
## How Mississippi

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



## Mississippi's progress

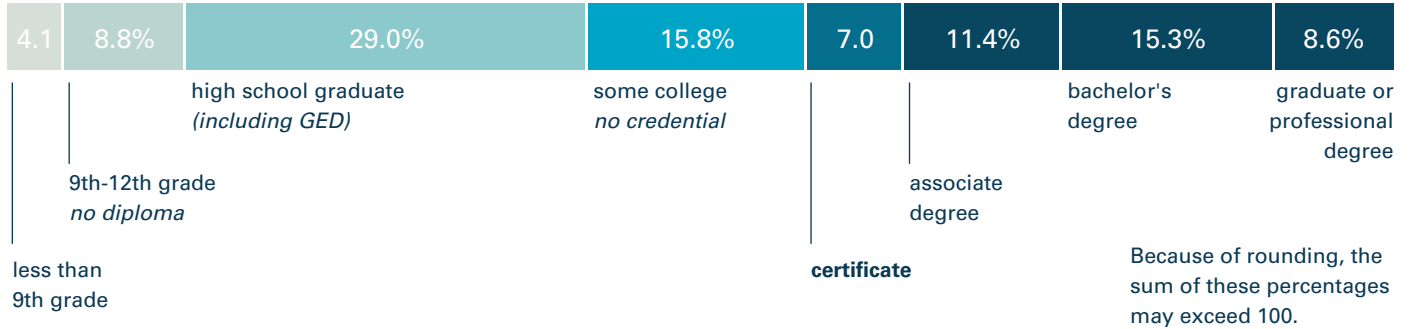
To reach state goals, the state will not only have to maintain current rates of attainment but also significantly increase the number of people who enroll in programs and earn all types of credentials beyond high school. With the inclusion of workforce certificates (beginning in 2014), **Mississippi's overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 13.1 percentage points since 2008.**



# Highest Education Level Across Mississippi

MISSISSIPPI AGES 25-64

42.4% attainment



## Mississippi'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 Mississippi 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 Mississippi's 82 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
25.4%	Adams	31,003	27	26.4%	Copiah	28,516	31
28.9%	Alcorn	37,210	20	28.5%	Covington	19,079	49
23.1%	Amite	12,447	64	37.4%	DeSoto	178,751	3
22.9%	Attala	18,477	50	39.8%	Forrest	75,471	9
15.2%	Benton	8,312	76	23.5%	Franklin	7,765	78
32.1%	Bolivar	31,945	25	23.8%	George	24,094	39
23.6%	Calhoun	14,492	59	15.3%	Greene	13,345	61
27.8%	Carroll	10,139	69	33.0%	Grenada	21,087	45
21.1%	Chickasaw	17,146	54	34.6%	Hancock	47,053	16
28.8%	Choctaw	8,278	77	32.4%	Harrison	205,027	2
24.4%	Claiborne	8,950	73	39.0%	Hinds	239,497	1
24.4%	Clarke	15,828	57	16.9%	Holmes	17,739	53
29.3%	Clay	19,640	47	18.9%	Humphreys	8,342	75
33.0%	Coahoma	23,154	41	6.7%	Issaquena	1,339	82

 <b>25.7%</b> Itawamba	23,508	40	 <b>52.3%</b> Oktibbeha	49,799	15
 <b>33.5%</b> Jackson	142,152	5	 <b>25.4%</b> Panola	33,994	24
 <b>26.4%</b> Jasper	16,582	55	 <b>29.7%</b> Pearl River	55,270	13
 <b>18.6%</b> Jefferson	7,262	80	 <b>23.7%</b> Perry	12,032	65
 <b>22.9%</b> Jefferson Davis	11,314	66	 <b>26.3%</b> Pike	39,468	19
 <b>31.8%</b> Jones	67,930	10	 <b>25.9%</b> Pontotoc	31,640	26
 <b>19.6%</b> Kemper	9,883	71	 <b>25.6%</b> Prentiss	25,261	37
 <b>54.4%</b> Lafayette	54,374	14	 <b>19.1%</b> Quitman	7,269	79
 <b>46.7%</b> Lamar	61,374	11	 <b>42.4%</b> Rankin	152,080	4
 <b>33.9%</b> Lauderdale	76,155	8	 <b>22.0%</b> Scott	28,420	33
 <b>30.0%</b> Lawrence	12,643	62	 <b>22.4%</b> Sharkey	4,435	81
 <b>20.5%</b> Leake	22,715	42	 <b>22.8%</b> Simpson	26,947	35
 <b>35.7%</b> Lee	84,933	7	 <b>22.7%</b> Smith	16,078	56
 <b>22.7%</b> Leflore	29,223	29	 <b>23.5%</b> Stone	18,112	52
 <b>30.3%</b> Lincoln	34,347	23	 <b>21.5%</b> Sunflower	25,981	36
 <b>34.8%</b> Lowndes	59,186	12	 <b>20.1%</b> Tallahatchie	14,125	60
 <b>58.4%</b> Madison	104,618	6	 <b>30.1%</b> Tate	28,441	32
 <b>21.7%</b> Marion	25,069	38	 <b>26.0%</b> Tippah	21,969	43
 <b>19.1%</b> Marshall	35,619	22	 <b>23.3%</b> Tishomingo	19,542	48
 <b>27.8%</b> Monroe	35,872	21	 <b>30.3%</b> Tunica	10,024	70
 <b>29.5%</b> Montgomery	10,173	68	 <b>28.6%</b> Union	28,556	30
 <b>23.0%</b> Neshoba	29,369	28	 <b>22.6%</b> Walthall	14,499	58
 <b>32.2%</b> Newton	21,185	44	 <b>34.0%</b> Warren	46,768	17
 <b>27.5%</b> Noxubee	10,742	67	 <b>26.6%</b> Washington	46,221	18

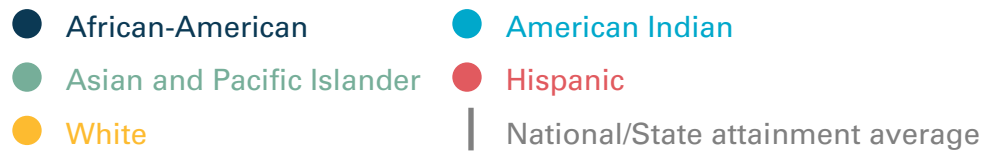
 <b>25.3%</b> Wayne	20,446	46	 <b>27.9%</b> Winston	18,246	51
 <b>31.7%</b> Webster	9,765	72	 <b>23.5%</b> Yalobusha	12,497	63
 <b>20.0%</b> Wilkinson	8,804	74	 <b>20.5%</b> Yazoo	27,057	34

# Results by race and ethnicity in Mississippi

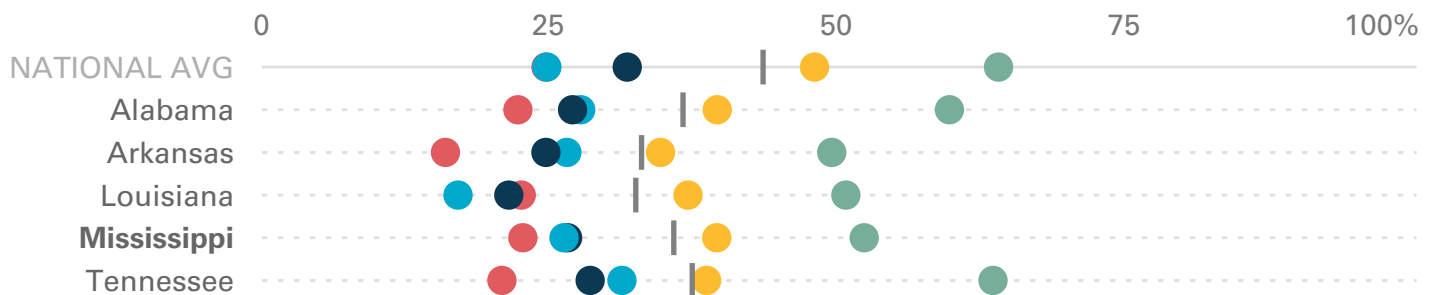
A growing proportion of today’s learners are African-American, Hispanic, and American Indian; and data show persistent and troubling gaps between their attainment levels and those of their white peers. Addressing these gaps – and expanding post-high-school learning opportunities for all – is essential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

Explore **Mississippi'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



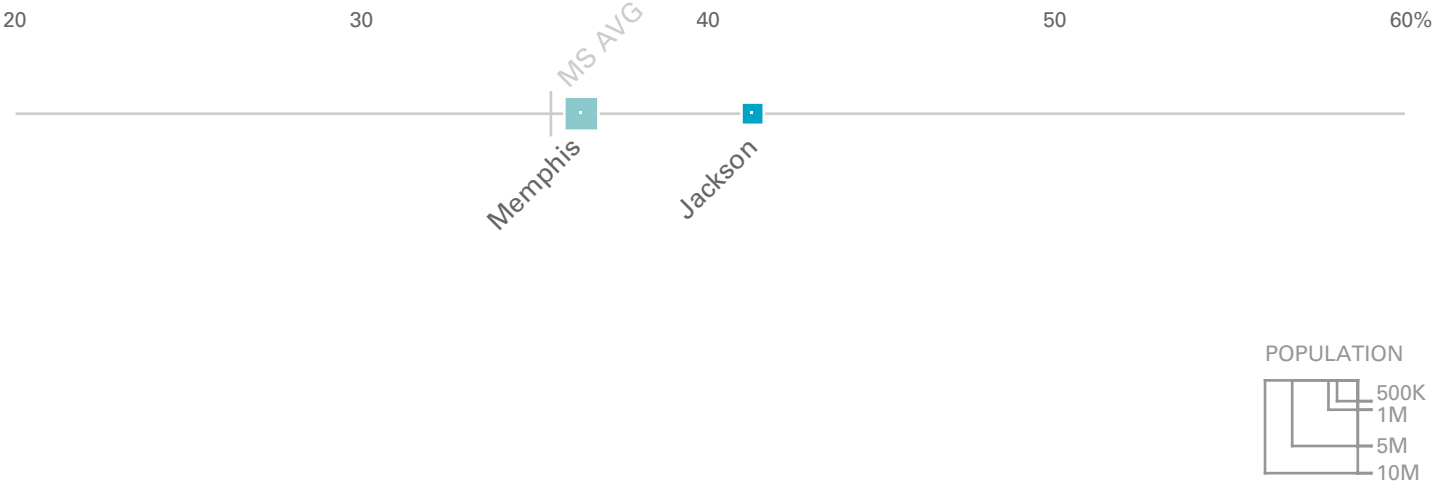
sorted by STATE NAME ▼▲



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



# Missouri's progress toward the goal

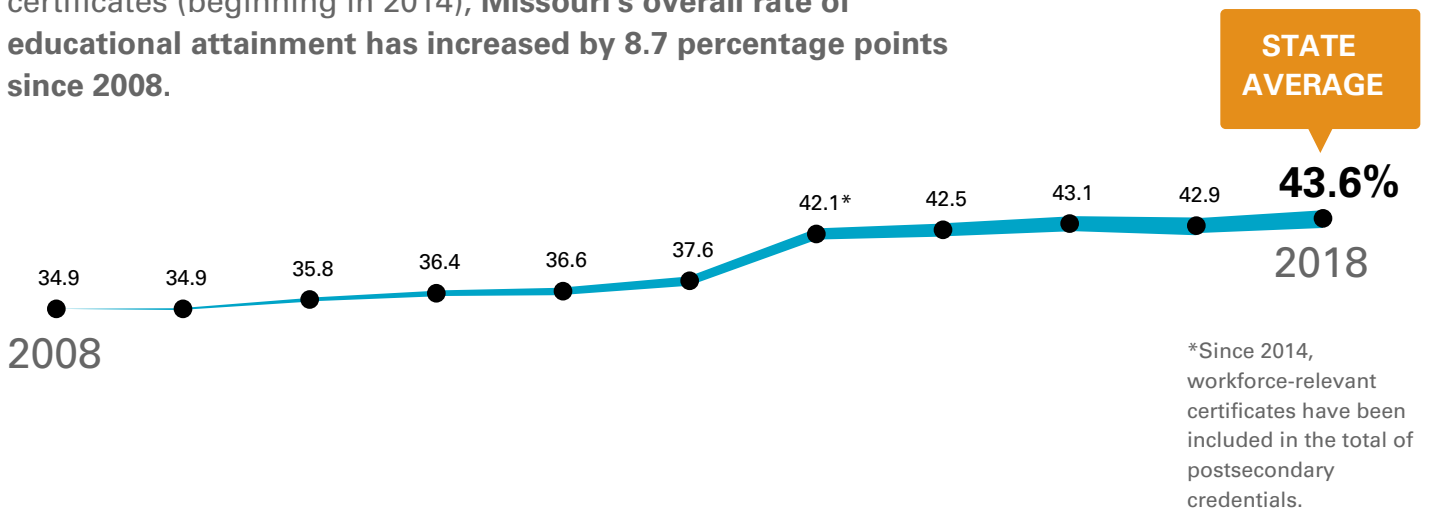
By 2025, 60 percent of Americans will need some type of high-quality credential beyond high school. To count toward this important goal, any credential must have clear and transparent learning outcomes that lead to further education and employment. **Missouri's attainment rate is 44 percent, and the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

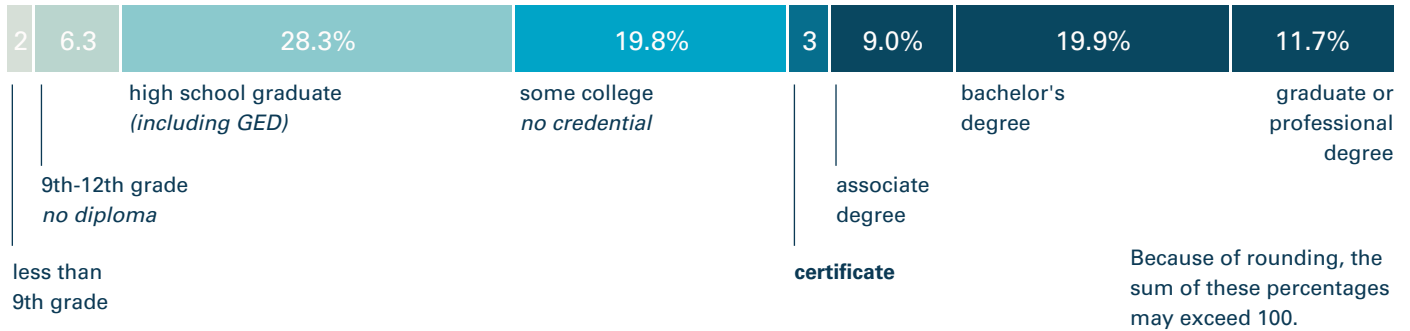
To reach state goals, the state will not only have to maintain current rates of attainment but also significantly increase the number of people who enroll in programs and earn all types of credentials beyond high school. With the inclusion of workforce certificates (beginning in 2014), **Missouri's overall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

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

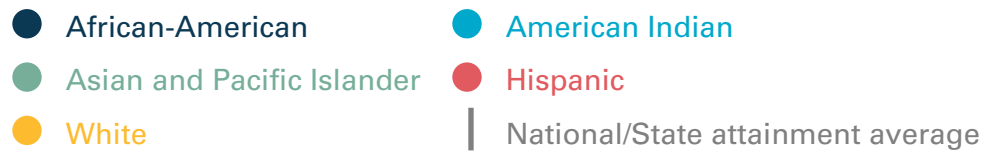
 <b>26.6%</b> Perry	19,225	56	 <b>51.0%</b> St. Charles	395,504	3
 <b>29.1%</b> Pettis	42,558	27	 <b>21.7%</b> St. Clair	9,362	91
 <b>40.6%</b> Phelps	44,744	25	 <b>24.4%</b> St. Francois	66,705	17
 <b>22.2%</b> Pike	18,567	58	 <b>54.6%</b> St. Louis	996,726	1
 <b>53.1%</b> Platte	101,187	12	 <b>44.5%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

# Results by race and ethnicity in Missouri

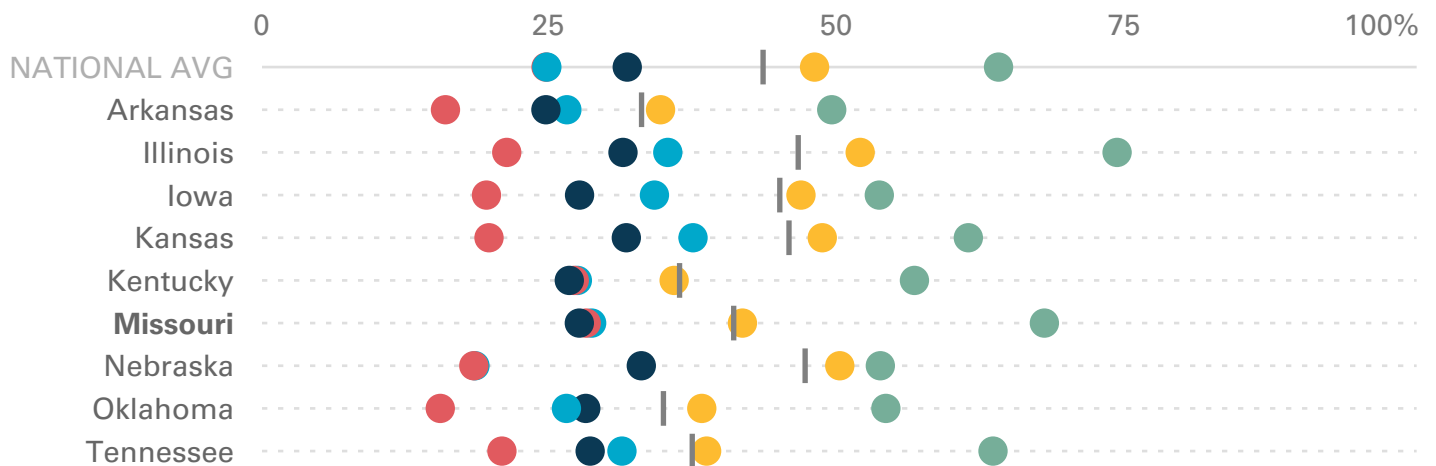
A growing proportion of today’s learners are African-American, Hispanic, and American Indian; and data show persistent and troubling gaps between their attainment levels and those of their white peers. Addressing these gaps – and expanding post-high-school learning opportunities for all – is essential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



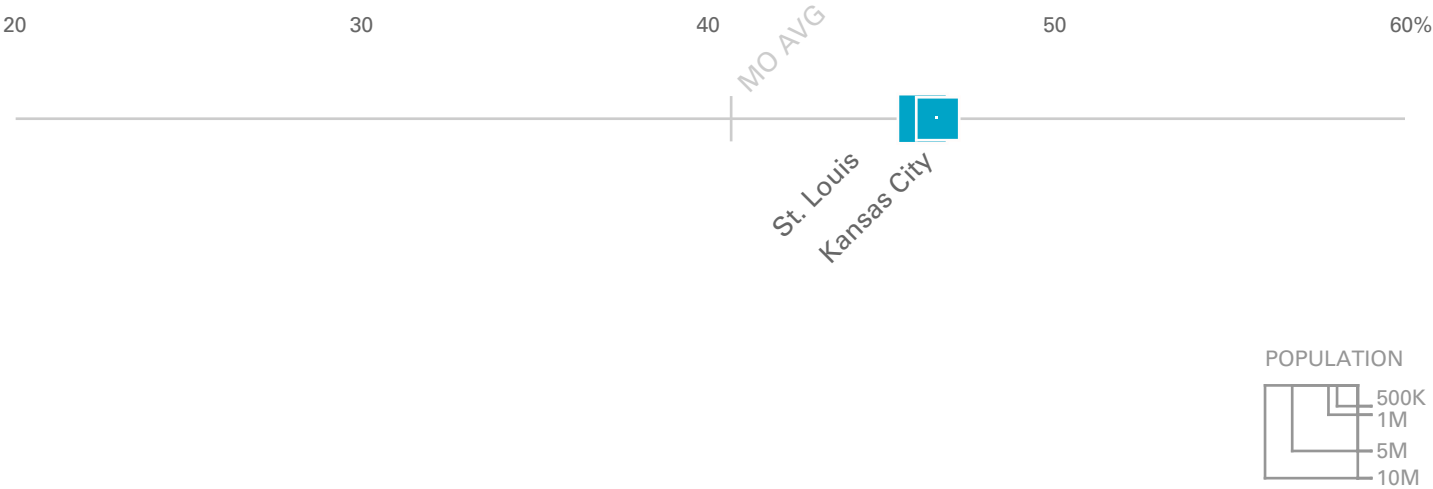
sorted by STATE NAME ▼▲



# 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.



# Montana's progress toward the goal

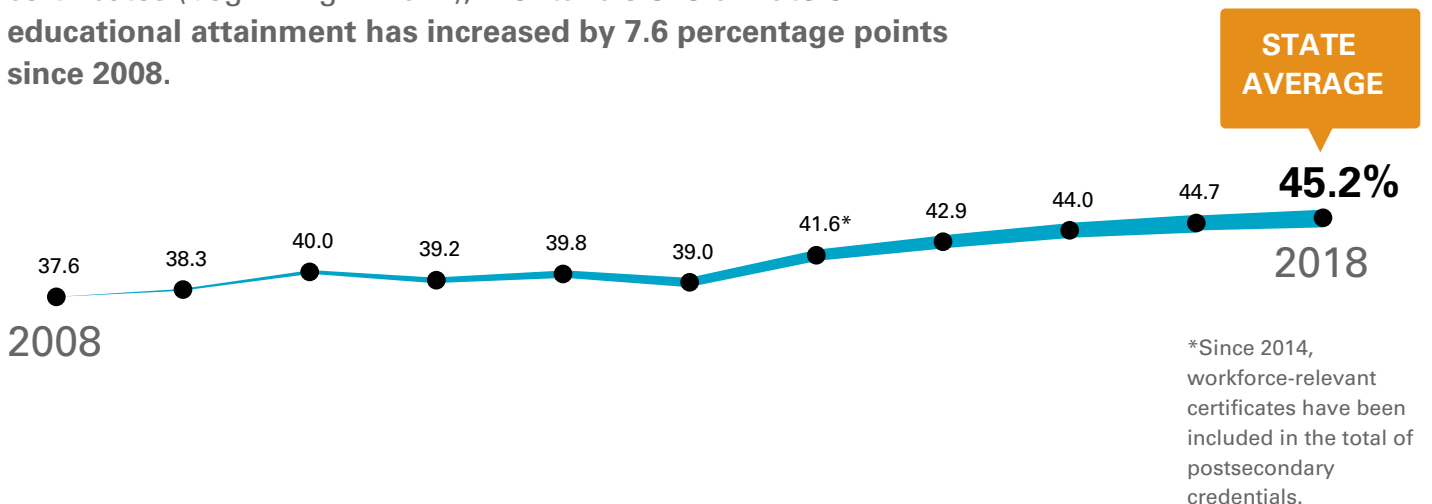
By 2025, 60 percent of Americans will need some type of high-quality credential beyond high school. To count toward this important goal, any credential must have clear and transparent learning outcomes that lead to further education and employment. **Montana's attainment rate is 45 percent, and the state is working toward its attainment goal of 61 percent by 2025.**

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



## Montana's progress

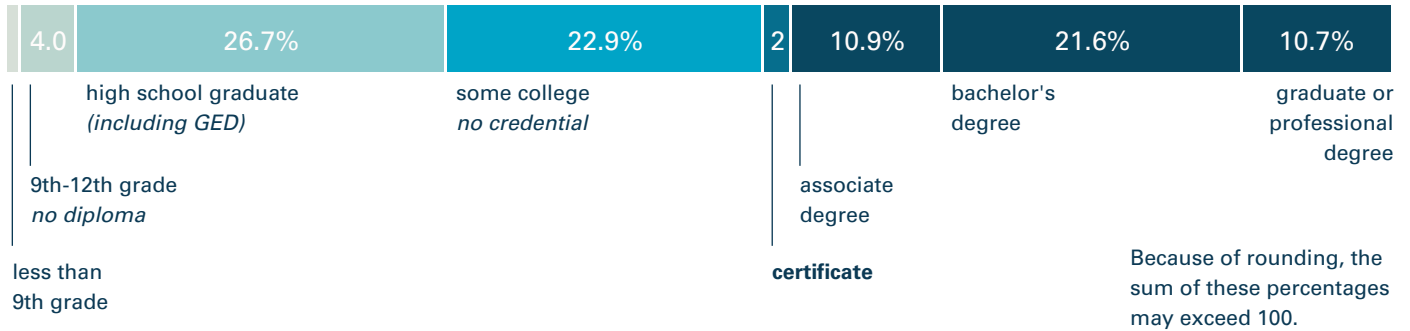
To reach state goals, the state will not only have to maintain current rates of attainment but also significantly increase the number of people who enroll in programs and earn all types of credentials beyond high school. With the inclusion of workforce certificates (beginning in 2014), **Montana's overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 7.6 percentage points since 2008.**



## Highest Education Level Across Montana

MONTANA AGES 25-64

45.2% attainment



## Montana'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 Montana 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 Montana's 56 counties.** Attainment is shown here as the percentage of people ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*

sorted by NAME ▼▲

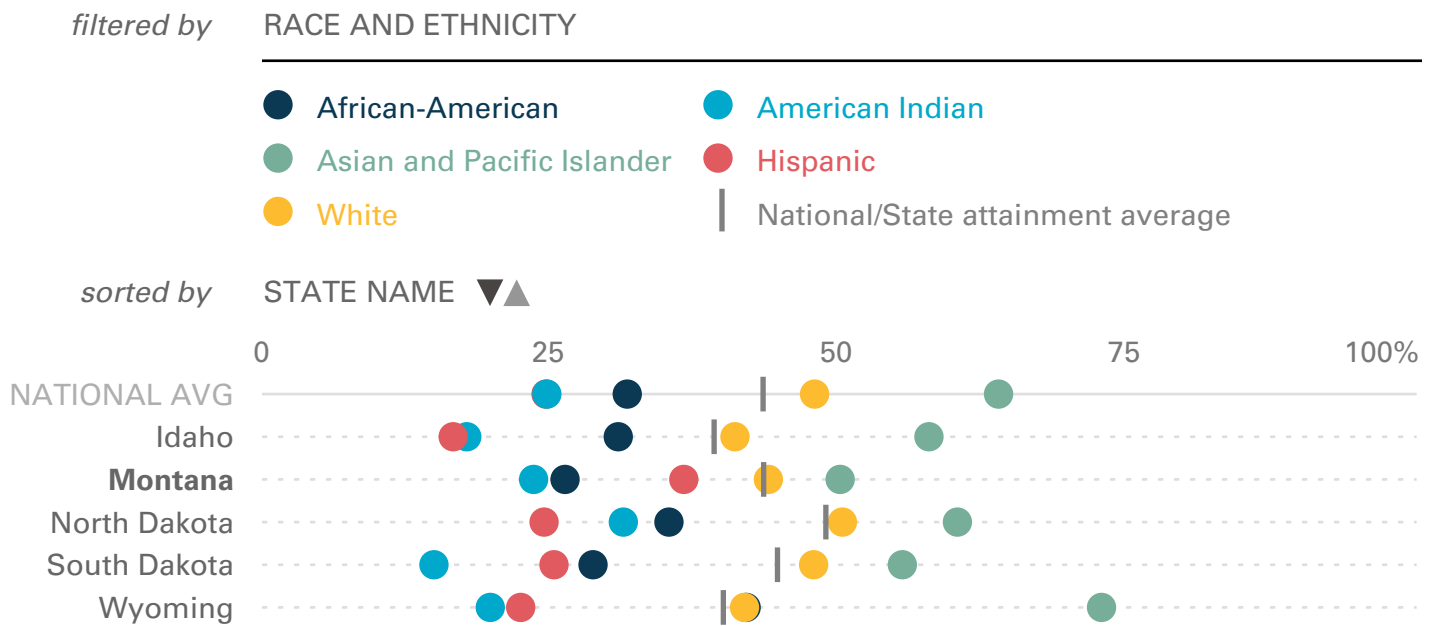
Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank	Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank
43.2%	Beaverhead	9,434	22	56.6%	Gallatin	107,810	3
26.1%	Big Horn	13,360	14	31.4%	Garfield	1,293	50
35.5%	Blaine	6,708	30	28.3%	Glacier	13,640	13
38.8%	Broadwater	5,936	33	34.0%	Golden Valley	822	54
38.3%	Carbon	10,696	21	33.9%	Granite	3,358	41
37.1%	Carter	1,222	51	38.6%	Hill	16,463	11
38.5%	Cascade	81,654	5	45.6%	Jefferson	11,891	15
38.0%	Chouteau	5,765	34	44.4%	Judith Basin	1,961	45
39.4%	Custer	11,721	16	35.7%	Lake	30,273	9
35.0%	Daniels	1,737	48	48.7%	Lewis and Clark	67,773	6
36.4%	Dawson	8,950	26	25.0%	Liberty	2,427	43
27.5%	Deer Lodge	9,106	25	30.1%	Lincoln	19,440	10
35.4%	Fallon	3,009	42	39.6%	Madison	8,175	27
42.1%	Fergus	11,291	18	26.2%	McCone	1,718	49
40.9%	Flathead	100,000	4	35.7%	Meagher	1,851	46

 <b>28.3%</b> Mineral	4,255	37	 <b>32.2%</b> Rosebud	9,248	24
 <b>51.9%</b> Missoula	117,441	2	 <b>26.9%</b> Sanders	11,711	17
 <b>19.1%</b> Musselshell	4,639	36	 <b>35.9%</b> Sheridan	3,469	40
 <b>40.8%</b> Park	16,353	12	 <b>36.9%</b> Silver Bow	34,602	8
 <b>44.5%</b> Petroleum	523	56	 <b>35.8%</b> Stillwater	9,419	23
 <b>30.5%</b> Phillips	4,119	38	 <b>35.8%</b> Sweet Grass	3,691	39
 <b>38.0%</b> Pondera	5,960	32	 <b>34.9%</b> Teton	6,085	31
 <b>38.6%</b> Powder River	1,752	47	 <b>22.3%</b> Toole	4,886	35
 <b>24.9%</b> Powell	6,795	29	 <b>31.3%</b> Treasure	679	55
 <b>46.5%</b> Prairie	1,109	52	 <b>33.9%</b> Valley	7,433	28
 <b>38.6%</b> Ravalli	42,563	7	 <b>25.4%</b> Wheatland	2,140	44
 <b>33.2%</b> Richland	11,039	20	 <b>36.4%</b> Wibaux	1,020	53
 <b>26.2%</b> Roosevelt	11,098	19	 <b>41.9%</b> Yellowstone	158,980	1

# Results by race and ethnicity in Montana

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 **Montana'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.\*



# Nebraska'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. **Nebraska's attainment rate is 50 percent, but it has not formally established a statewide attainment goal that meets Lumina's criteria for rigor and efficacy (i.e., the goal is quantifiable, challenging, long-term, addresses gaps, and is in statute and/or a strategic plan).**

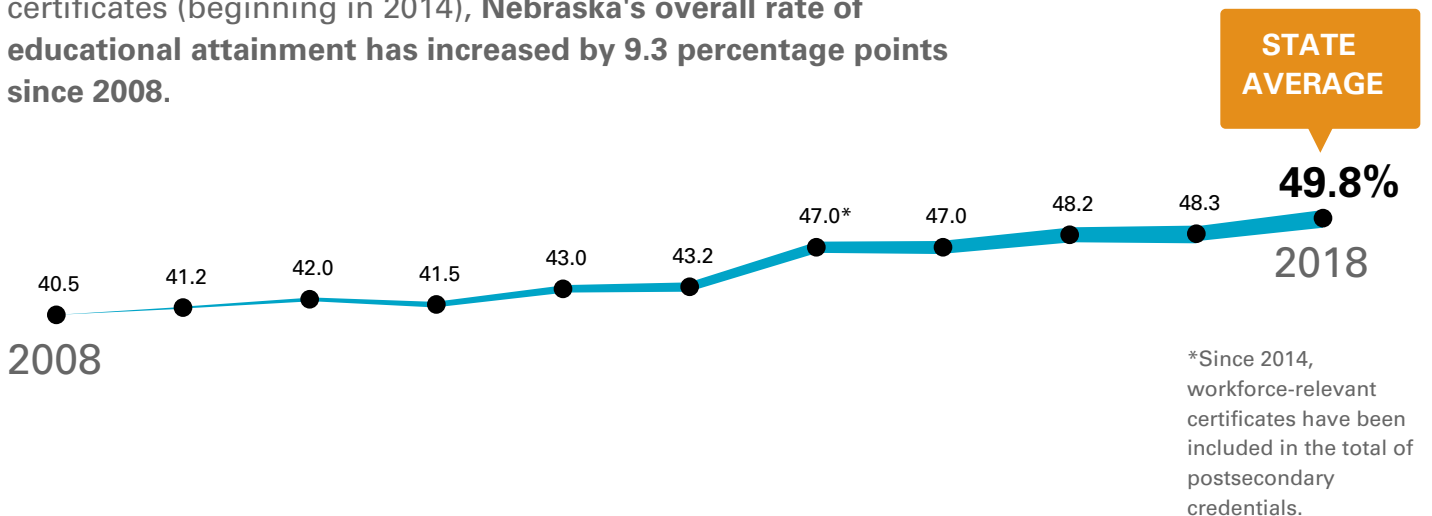
## How Nebraska compares

Educational attainment in Nebraska exceeds the national average, but work remains before it reaches 60 percent.



## Nebraska's progress

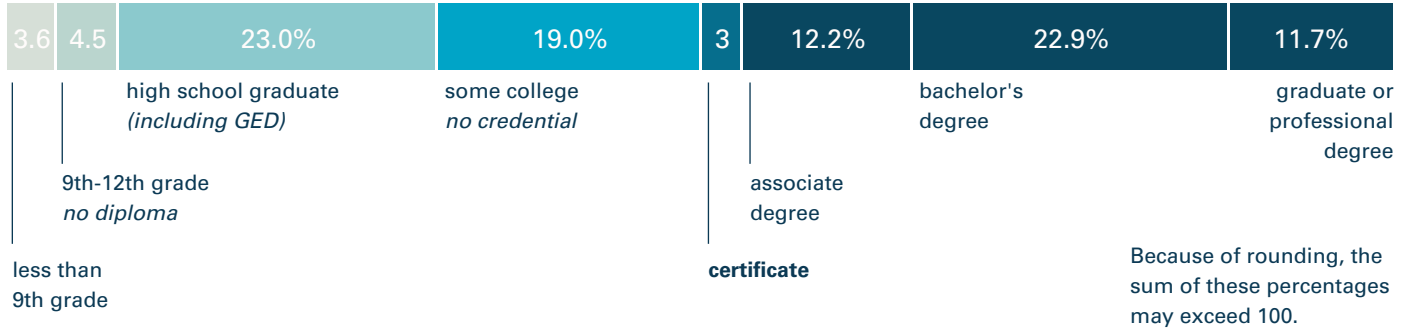
To reach state goals, the state will not only have to maintain current rates of attainment but also significantly increase the number of people who enroll in programs and earn all types of credentials beyond high school. With the inclusion of workforce certificates (beginning in 2014), **Nebraska's overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 9.3 percentage points since 2008.**



# Highest Education Level Across Nebraska

NEBRASKA AGES 25-64

**49.8% attainment**



## Nebraska'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 Nebraska 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 Nebraska's 93 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
40.3%	Adams	31,678	11	31.4%	Cherry	5,818	49
39.9%	Antelope	6,362	46	41.2%	Cheyenne	9,676	27
55.8%	Arthur	457	93	39.0%	Clay	6,205	47
39.6%	Banner	742	86	25.4%	Colfax	10,585	25
45.4%	Blaine	482	92	39.2%	Cuming	9,042	31
40.4%	Boone	5,352	52	34.9%	Custer	10,897	22
31.3%	Box Butte	10,886	23	22.2%	Dakota	20,186	17
34.5%	Boyd	1,977	76	50.2%	Dawes	8,890	32
32.1%	Brown	3,014	67	27.2%	Dawson	23,709	13
46.6%	Buffalo	49,732	5	30.6%	Deuel	1,883	78
37.5%	Burt	6,535	43	37.6%	Dixon	5,754	50
37.6%	Butler	8,053	36	33.2%	Dodge	36,707	6
44.0%	Cass	25,889	12	49.0%	Douglas	561,620	1
44.8%	Cedar	8,530	33	32.0%	Dundy	1,801	79
37.3%	Chase	3,971	61	41.6%	Fillmore	5,582	51

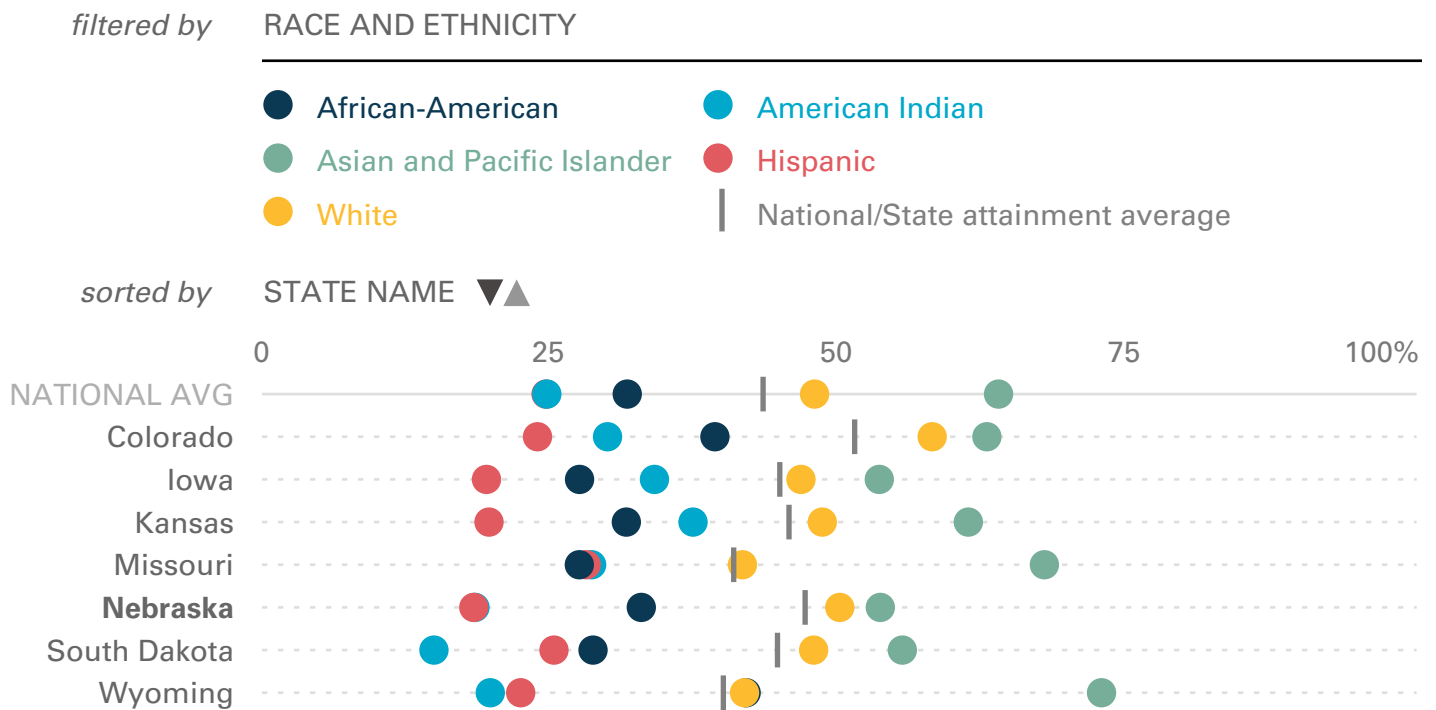
 <b>33.4%</b> Franklin	2,990	68	 <b>53.1%</b> Lancaster	314,358	2
 <b>40.1%</b> Frontier	2,631	72	 <b>39.2%</b> Lincoln	35,280	8
 <b>34.7%</b> Furnas	4,780	58	 <b>39.5%</b> Logan	768	85
 <b>37.8%</b> Gage	21,601	14	 <b>37.3%</b> Loup	609	90
 <b>42.1%</b> Garden	1,906	77	 <b>42.5%</b> Madison	35,144	9
 <b>38.2%</b> Garfield	2,016	75	 <b>50.8%</b> McPherson	499	91
 <b>42.5%</b> Gosper	2,028	74	 <b>31.4%</b> Merrick	7,882	38
 <b>42.5%</b> Grant	649	89	 <b>33.5%</b> Morrill	4,836	57
 <b>38.7%</b> Greeley	2,374	73	 <b>34.7%</b> Nance	3,607	63
 <b>32.8%</b> Hall	61,519	4	 <b>41.8%</b> Nemaha	6,949	42
 <b>41.8%</b> Hamilton	9,207	29	 <b>39.0%</b> Nuckolls	4,275	59
 <b>42.8%</b> Harlan	3,443	65	 <b>38.2%</b> Otoe	16,027	19
 <b>33.2%</b> Hayes	893	82	 <b>33.6%</b> Pawnee	2,641	71
 <b>33.5%</b> Hitchcock	2,834	70	 <b>37.8%</b> Perkins	2,903	69
 <b>43.9%</b> Holt	10,202	26	 <b>44.9%</b> Phelps	9,060	30
 <b>45.3%</b> Hooker	674	88	 <b>49.9%</b> Pierce	7,138	41
 <b>34.7%</b> Howard	6,437	45	 <b>39.6%</b> Platte	33,175	10
 <b>29.6%</b> Jefferson	7,178	40	 <b>37.7%</b> Polk	5,328	53
 <b>28.9%</b> Johnson	5,185	55	 <b>34.2%</b> Red Willow	10,728	24
 <b>38.9%</b> Kearney	6,530	44	 <b>31.8%</b> Richardson	7,969	37
 <b>39.3%</b> Keith	8,072	35	 <b>40.7%</b> Rock	1,436	80
 <b>48.0%</b> Keya Paha	793	84	 <b>30.3%</b> Saline	14,441	20
 <b>34.0%</b> Kimball	3,619	62	 <b>53.4%</b> Sarpy	181,439	3
 <b>41.2%</b> Knox	8,472	34	 <b>42.8%</b> Saunders	21,057	15

 <b>34.6%</b> Scotts Bluff	<i>36,363</i>	7	 <b>30.6%</b> Thurston	<i>7,223</i>	39
 <b>51.0%</b> Seward	<i>17,161</i>	18	 <b>36.8%</b> Valley	<i>4,209</i>	60
 <b>38.9%</b> Sheridan	<i>5,289</i>	54	 <b>45.5%</b> Washington	<i>20,721</i>	16
 <b>32.5%</b> Sherman	<i>3,086</i>	66	 <b>54.5%</b> Wayne	<i>9,318</i>	28
 <b>45.6%</b> Sioux	<i>1,203</i>	81	 <b>40.5%</b> Webster	<i>3,524</i>	64
 <b>42.0%</b> Stanton	<i>5,988</i>	48	 <b>33.7%</b> Wheeler	<i>818</i>	83
 <b>41.5%</b> Thayer	<i>5,045</i>	56	 <b>45.6%</b> York	<i>13,806</i>	21
 <b>36.8%</b> Thomas	<i>725</i>	87			

# Results by race and ethnicity in Nebraska

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.

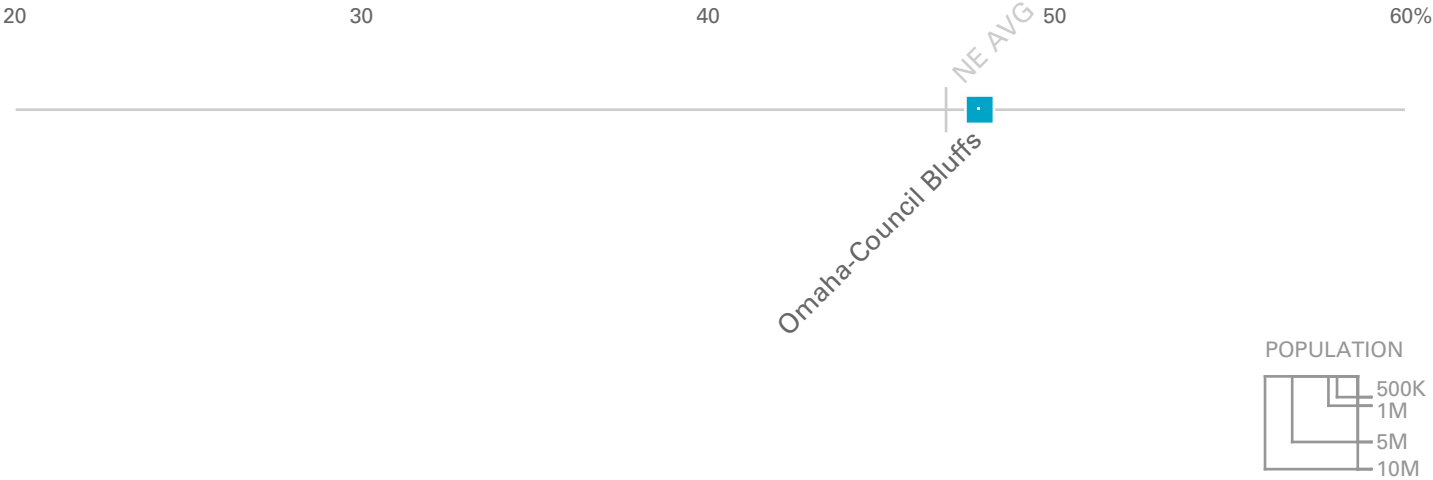
Explore **Nebraska's attainment rates across five racial and ethnic groups**, and see how it performs relative to other states. Attainment is shown here as the percentage of residents, ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*



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



# Nevada's progress toward the goal

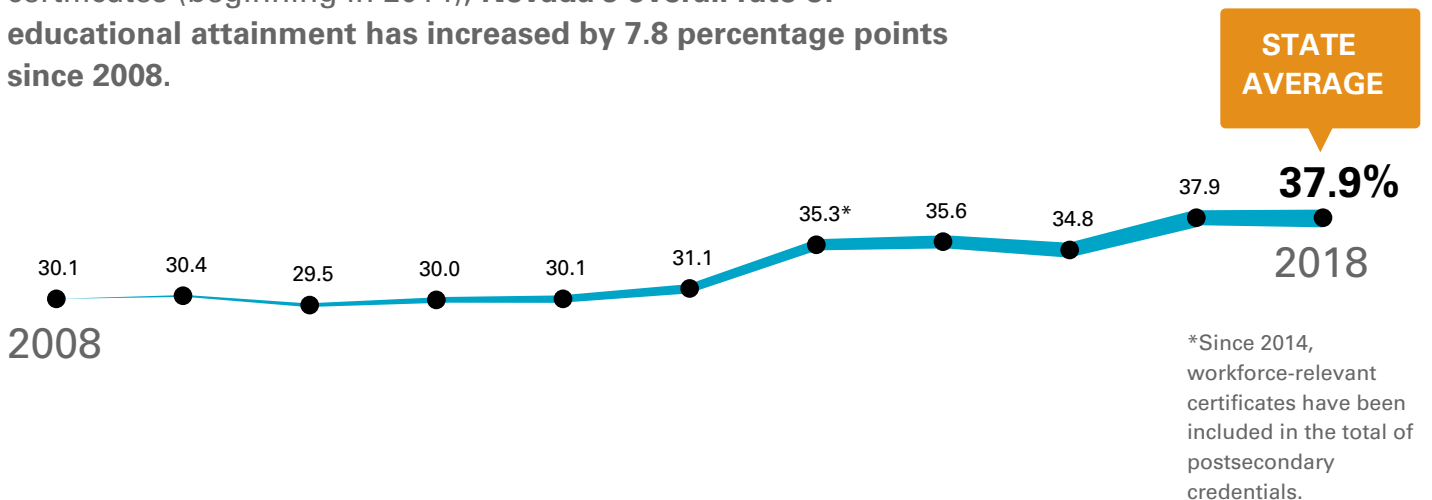
By 2025, 60 percent of Americans will need some type of high-quality credential beyond high school. To count toward this important goal, any credential must have clear and transparent learning outcomes that lead to further education and employment. **Nevada's attainment rate is 38 percent, and the state is working toward its attainment goal of 60 percent by 2020.**

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



## Nevada's progress

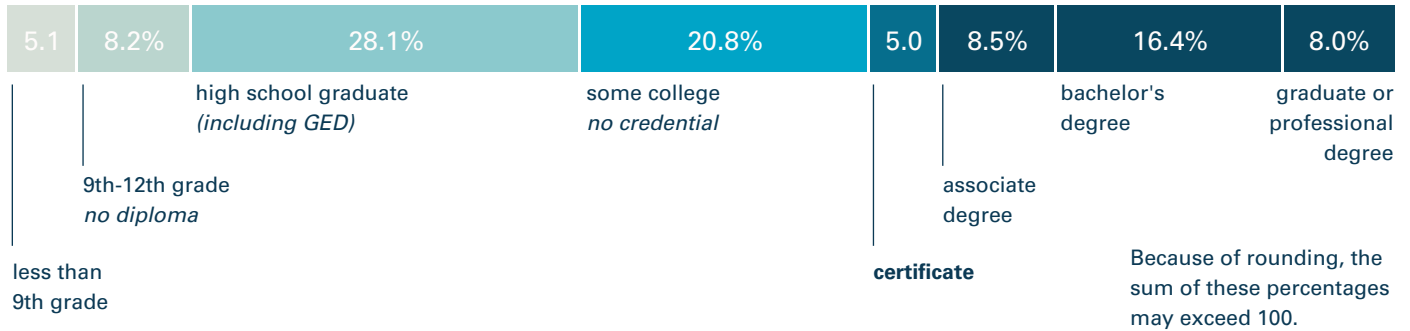
To reach state goals, the state will not only have to maintain current rates of attainment but also significantly increase the number of people who enroll in programs and earn all types of credentials beyond high school. With the inclusion of workforce certificates (beginning in 2014), **Nevada's overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 7.8 percentage points since 2008.**



# Highest Education Level Across Nevada

NEVADA AGES 25-64

**37.9% attainment**



## Nevada'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 Nevada 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 Nevada's 17 counties.** Attainment is shown here as the percentage of people ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*

sorted by NAME ▼▲

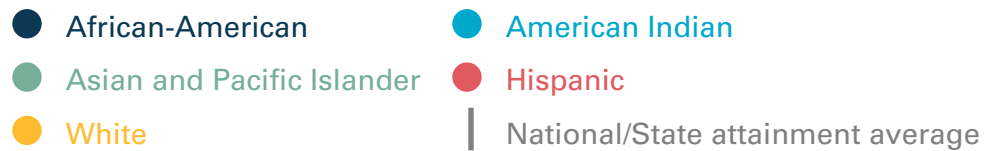
Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank	Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank
31.4%	Carson City	54,745	3	25.0%	Lincoln	5,223	13
29.0%	Churchill	24,230	8	24.2%	Lyon	54,122	4
31.7%	Clark	2,204,079	1	23.8%	Mineral	4,457	14
39.3%	Douglas	48,309	6	20.0%	Nye	44,202	7
27.2%	Elko	52,649	5	22.2%	Pershing	6,508	11
17.4%	Esmeralda	850	17	32.7%	Storey	4,006	15
24.8%	Eureka	1,961	16	38.3%	Washoe	460,587	2
22.7%	Humboldt	16,826	9	24.0%	White Pine	9,592	10
24.7%	Lander	5,693	12				

# Results by race and ethnicity in Nevada

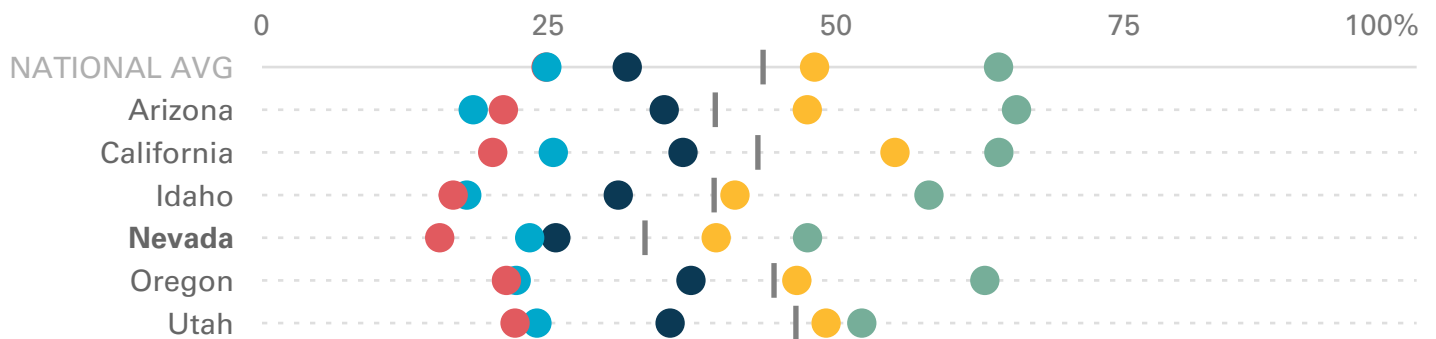
A growing proportion of today’s learners are African-American, Hispanic, and American Indian; and data show persistent and troubling gaps between their attainment levels and those of their white peers. Addressing these gaps – and expanding post-high-school learning opportunities for all – is essential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

Explore **Nevada'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 ▼▲



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



# New Hampshire'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. **New Hampshire's attainment rate is 51 percent, and the state is working toward its attainment goal of 65 percent by 2025.**

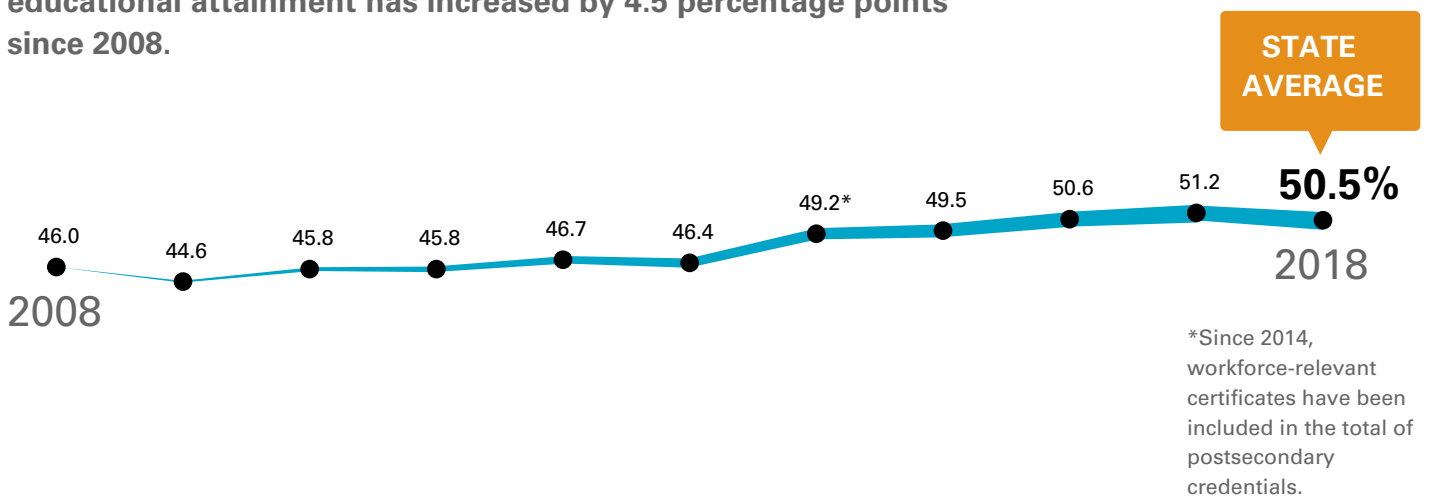
## How New Hampshire compares to the nation

Educational attainment in New Hampshire exceeds the national average, but work remains before it reaches 60 percent.



## New Hampshire's progress

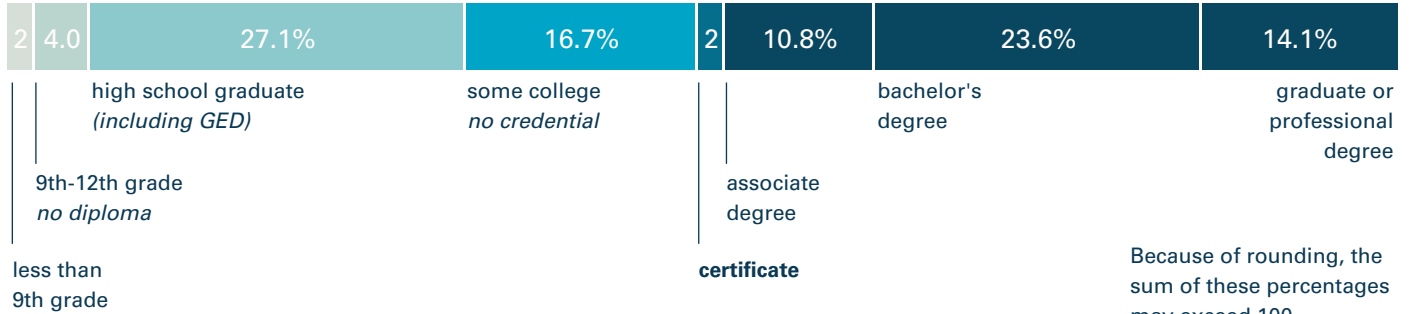
To reach state goals, the state will not only have to maintain current rates of attainment but also significantly increase the number of people who enroll in programs and earn all types of credentials beyond high school. With the inclusion of workforce certificates (beginning in 2014), **New Hampshire's overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 4.5 percentage points since 2008.**



## Highest Education Level Across New Hampshire

NEW HAMPSHIRE AGES 25-64

50.5% attainment



Because of rounding, the sum of these percentages may exceed 100.

## New Hampshire'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 New Hampshire 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 New Hampshire's 10 counties.** Attainment is shown here as the percentage of people ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*

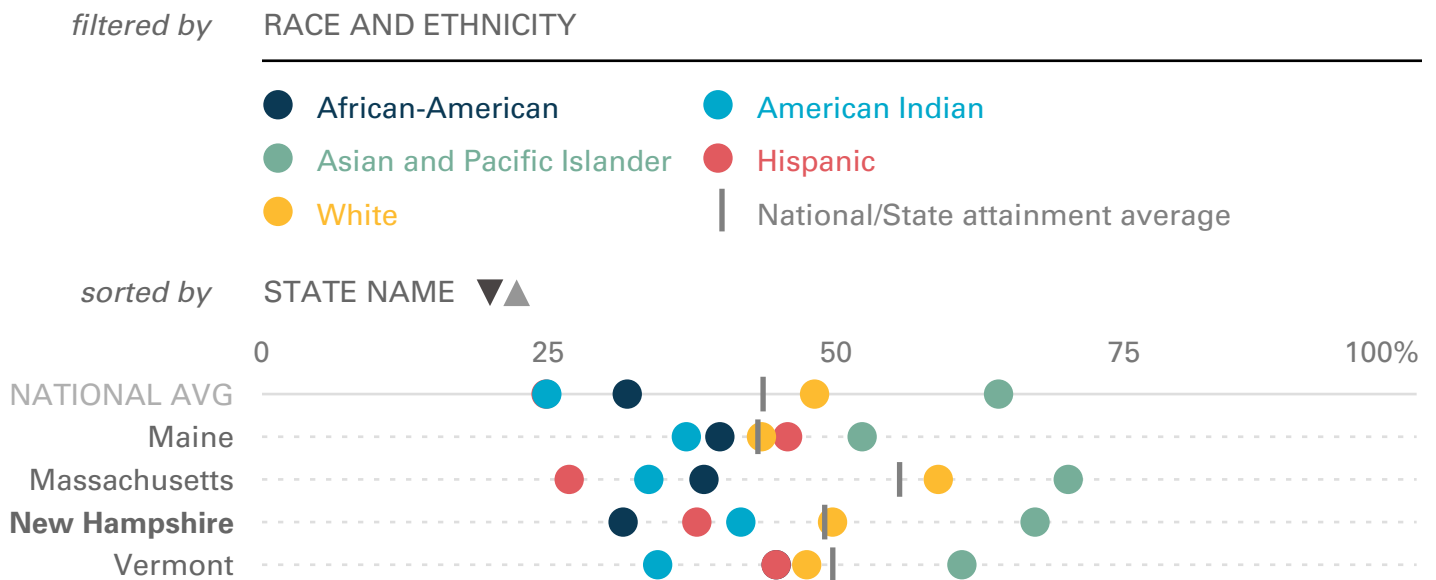
sorted by NAME ▼▲

Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank	Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank
43.0%	Belknap	60,785	7	49.3%	Hillsborough	409,697	1
41.9%	Carroll	48,064	8	48.8%	Merrimack	149,216	3
44.4%	Cheshire	75,960	6	53.8%	Rockingham	306,363	2
31.4%	Coos	31,634	10	48.4%	Strafford	128,613	4
50.1%	Grafton	89,386	5	37.6%	Sullivan	43,077	9

# Results by race and ethnicity in New Hampshire

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 **New Hampshire'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.\*



# New Hampshire'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 New Hampshire's Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). Attainment is shown here as the percentage of residents, ages 25-64, with at least an associate degree.



# New Jersey's progress toward the goal

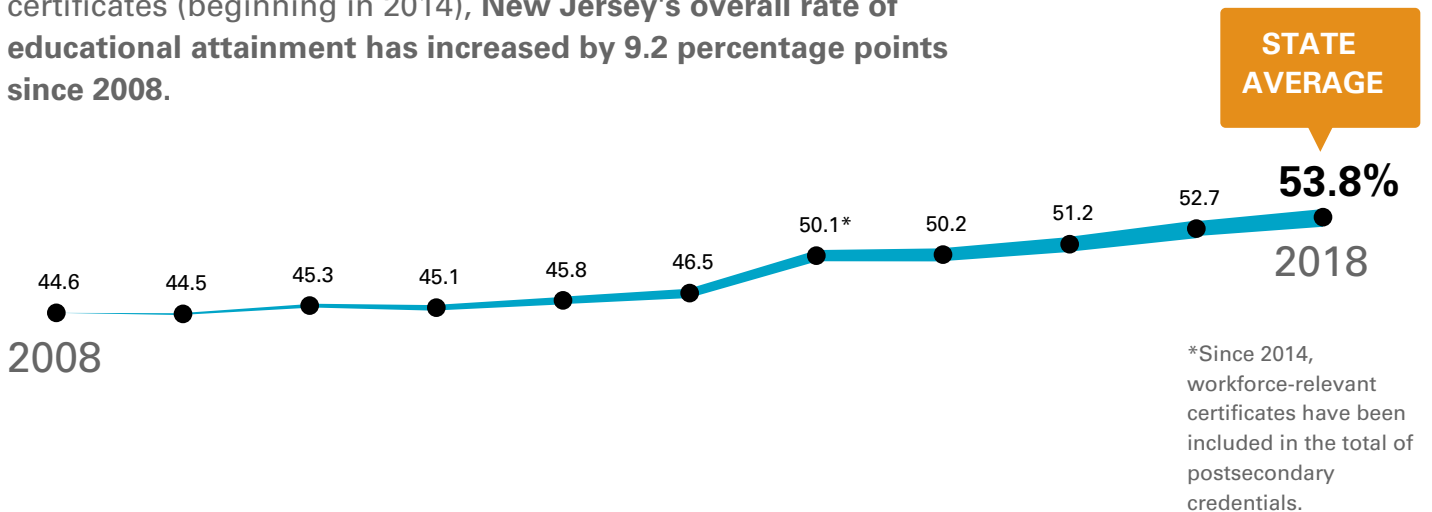
By 2025, 60 percent of Americans will need some type of high-quality credential beyond high school. To count toward this important goal, any credential must have clear and transparent learning outcomes that lead to further education and employment. **New Jersey's attainment rate is 54 percent, and the state is working toward its attainment goal of 65 percent by 2025.**

Educational attainment in New Jersey exceeds the national average, but work remains before it reaches 60 percent.



## New Jersey's progress

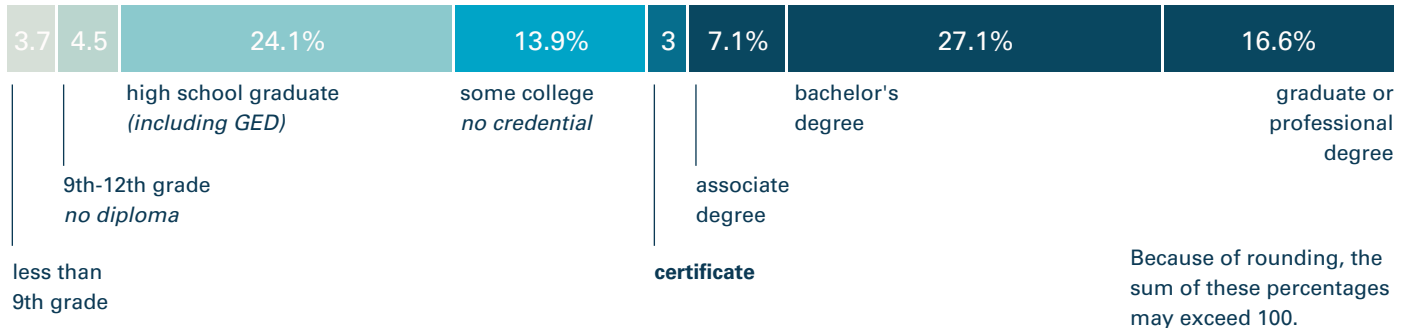
To reach state goals, the state will not only have to maintain current rates of attainment but also significantly increase the number of people who enroll in programs and earn all types of credentials beyond high school. With the inclusion of workforce certificates (beginning in 2014), **New Jersey's overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 9.2 percentage points since 2008.**



# Highest Education Level Across New Jersey

NEW JERSEY AGES 25-64

**53.8% attainment**



## New Jersey'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 New Jersey 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 New Jersey's 21 counties.** Attainment is shown here as the percentage of people ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*

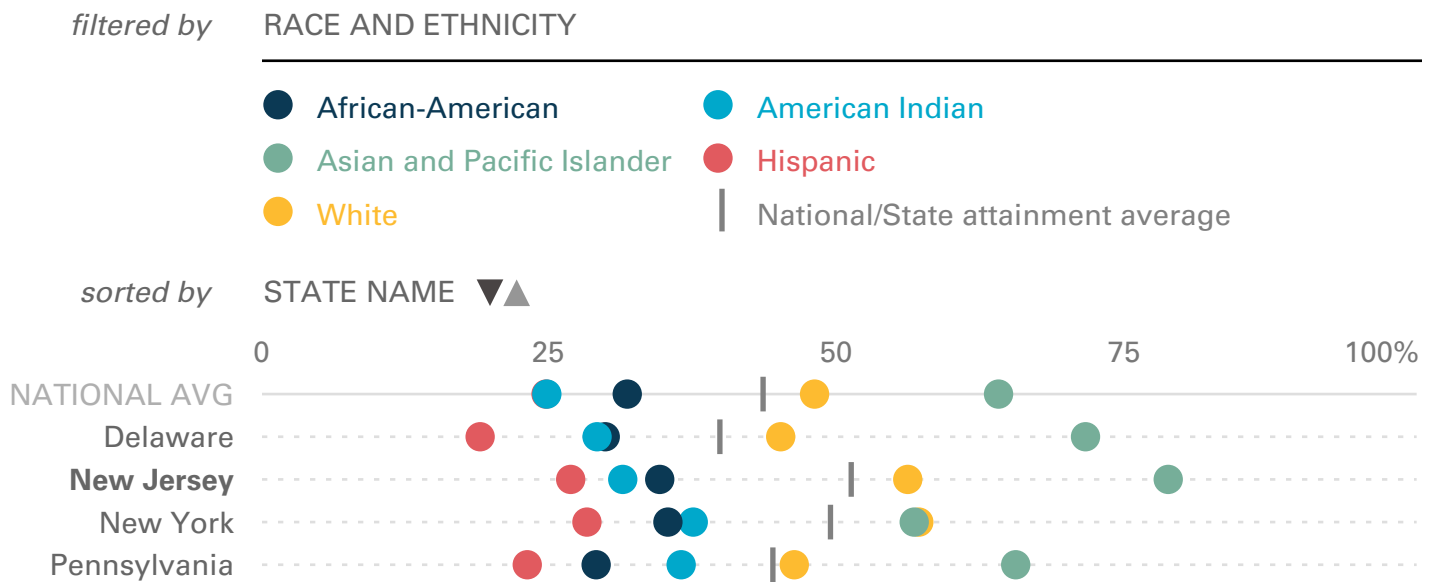
sorted by NAME ▼▲

Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank	Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank
36.4%	Atlantic	269,918	15	52.7%	Middlesex	842,798	2
58.7%	Bergen	948,406	1	55.6%	Monmouth	626,351	5
49.5%	Burlington	448,596	11	64.8%	Morris	499,693	10
41.4%	Camden	510,719	9	40.9%	Ocean	597,943	6
41.6%	Cape May	93,553	20	35.2%	Passaic	512,607	8
22.3%	Cumberland	152,538	16	34.4%	Salem	62,792	21
42.4%	Essex	808,285	3	64.5%	Somerset	335,432	13
45.0%	Gloucester	292,206	14	45.5%	Sussex	141,682	17
49.4%	Hudson	691,643	4	43.5%	Union	563,892	7
63.2%	Hunterdon	125,059	18	44.2%	Warren	106,798	19
49.1%	Mercer	374,733	12				

# Results by race and ethnicity in New Jersey

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.

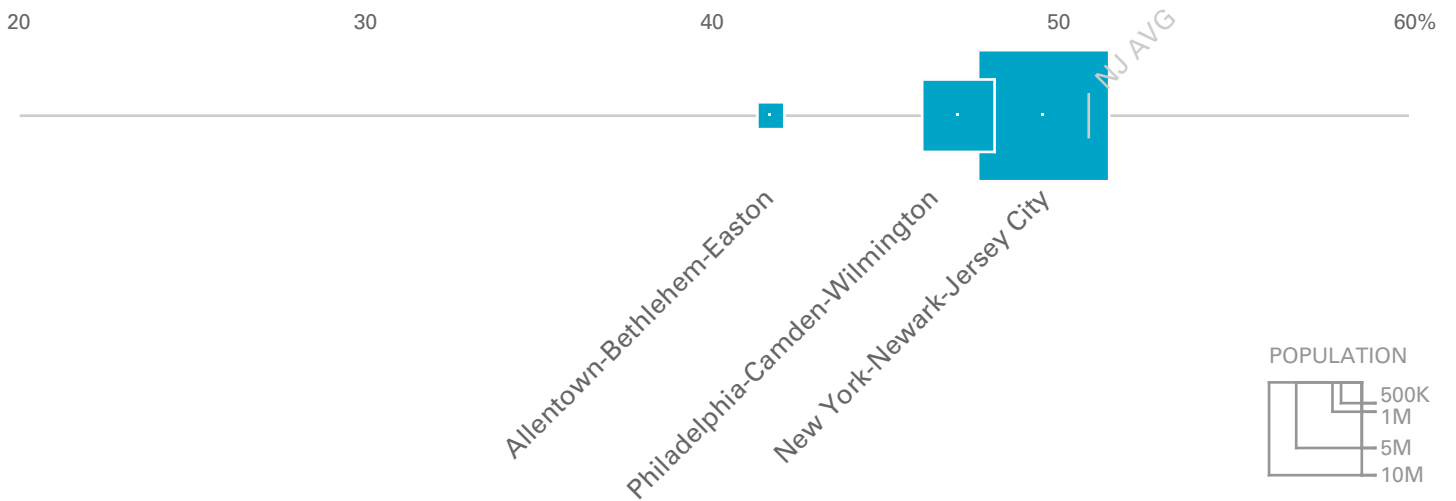
Explore **New Jersey's attainment rates across five racial and ethnic groups**, and see how it performs relative to other states. Attainment is shown here as the percentage of residents, ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*



# New Jersey'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 New Jersey's Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). Attainment is shown here as the percentage of residents, ages 25-64, with at least an associate degree.



# New Mexico'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. **New Mexico's attainment rate is 45 percent, and the state is working toward its attainment goal of 66 percent by 2030.**

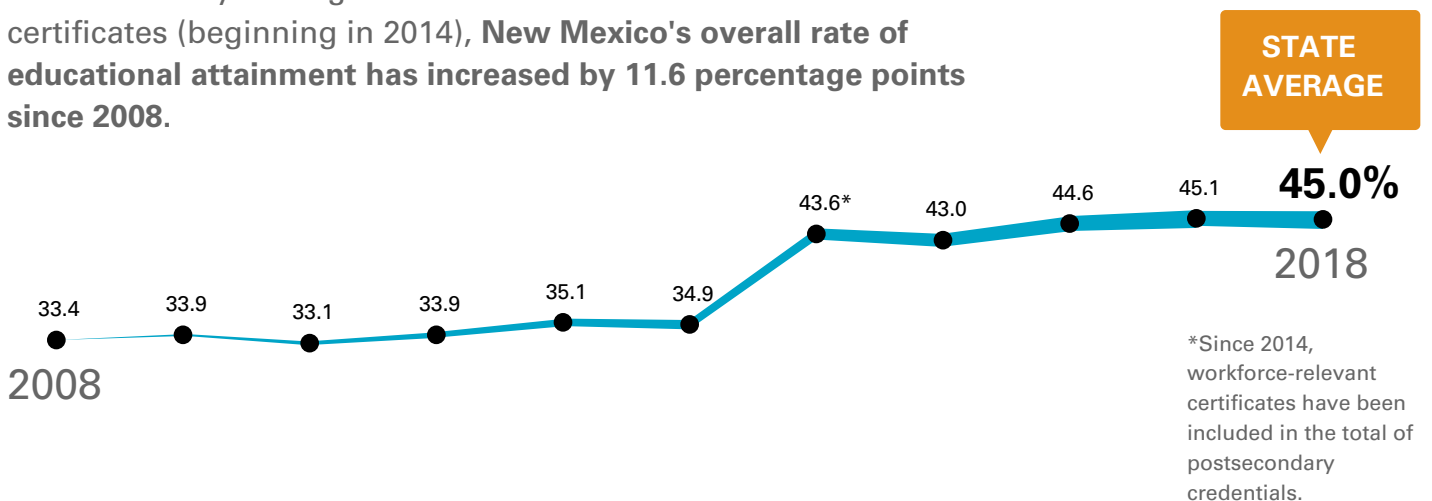
## How New Mexico compares to the nation

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



## New Mexico's progress

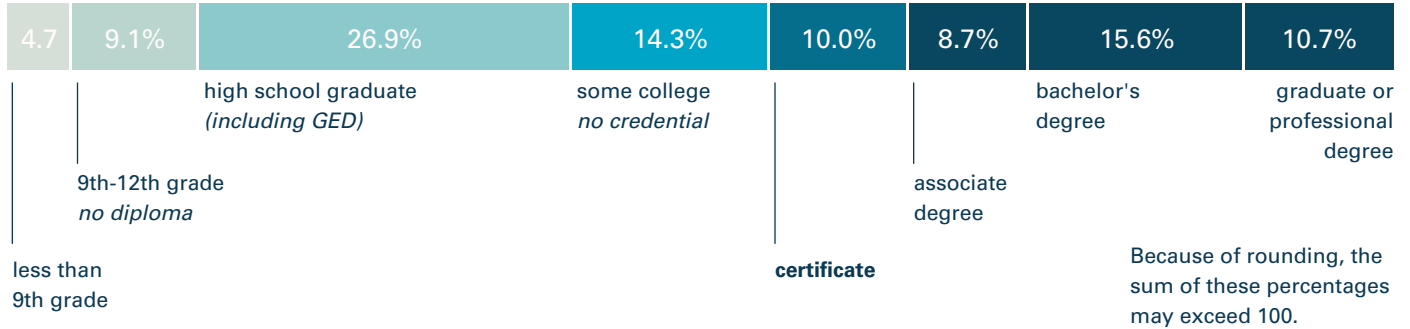
To reach state goals, the state will not only have to maintain current rates of attainment but also significantly increase the number of people who enroll in programs and earn all types of credentials beyond high school. With the inclusion of workforce certificates (beginning in 2014), **New Mexico's overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 11.6 percentage points since 2008.**



## Highest Education Level Across New Mexico

NEW MEXICO AGES 25-64

45.0% attainment



## New Mexico'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 New Mexico 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 New Mexico's 33 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
42.2%	Bernalillo	676,773	1	34.0%	Lincoln	19,395	19
29.8%	Catron	3,587	31	79.2%	Los Alamos	18,738	21
26.4%	Chaves	64,866	10	18.9%	Luna	24,078	18
25.6%	Cibola	26,853	17	19.5%	McKinley	72,564	7
28.9%	Colfax	12,174	24	18.5%	Mora	4,551	27
30.4%	Curry	49,812	12	30.5%	Otero	65,817	9
18.2%	De Baca	1,829	32	25.9%	Quay	8,306	26
35.5%	Doña Ana	215,579	2	28.8%	Rio Arriba	39,159	13
26.1%	Eddy	56,997	11	31.1%	Roosevelt	18,847	20
34.5%	Grant	27,687	16	25.8%	San Juan	126,926	5
21.9%	Guadalupe	4,429	28	30.2%	San Miguel	27,748	15
36.7%	Harding	692	33	38.5%	Sandoval	142,507	4
24.1%	Hidalgo	4,305	29	43.5%	Santa Fe	148,750	3
19.8%	Lea	68,759	8	30.8%	Sierra	11,116	25

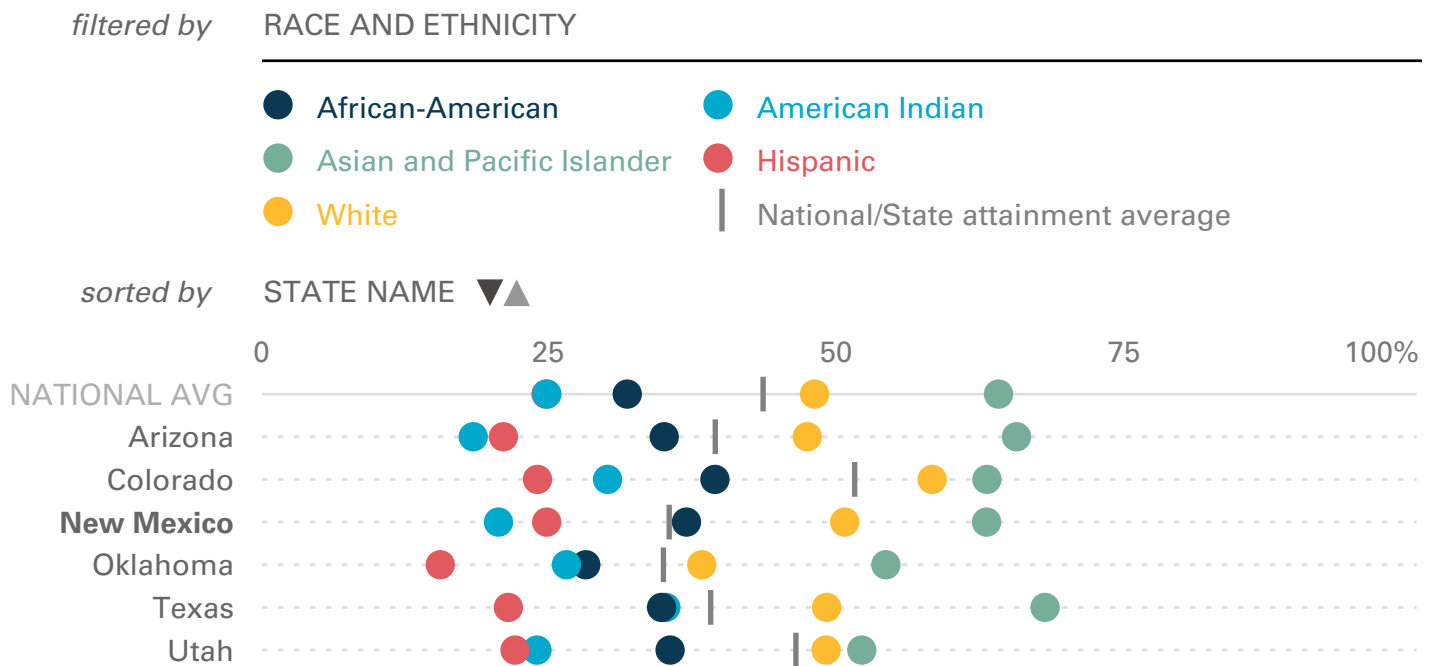
 <b>24.1%</b> Socorro	<i>16,798</i>	22
 <b>32.6%</b> Taos	<i>32,795</i>	14
 <b>24.9%</b> Torrance	<i>15,506</i>	23

 <b>17.8%</b> Union	<i>4,187</i>	30
 <b>25.6%</b> Valencia	<i>75,940</i>	6

# Results by race and ethnicity in New Mexico

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.

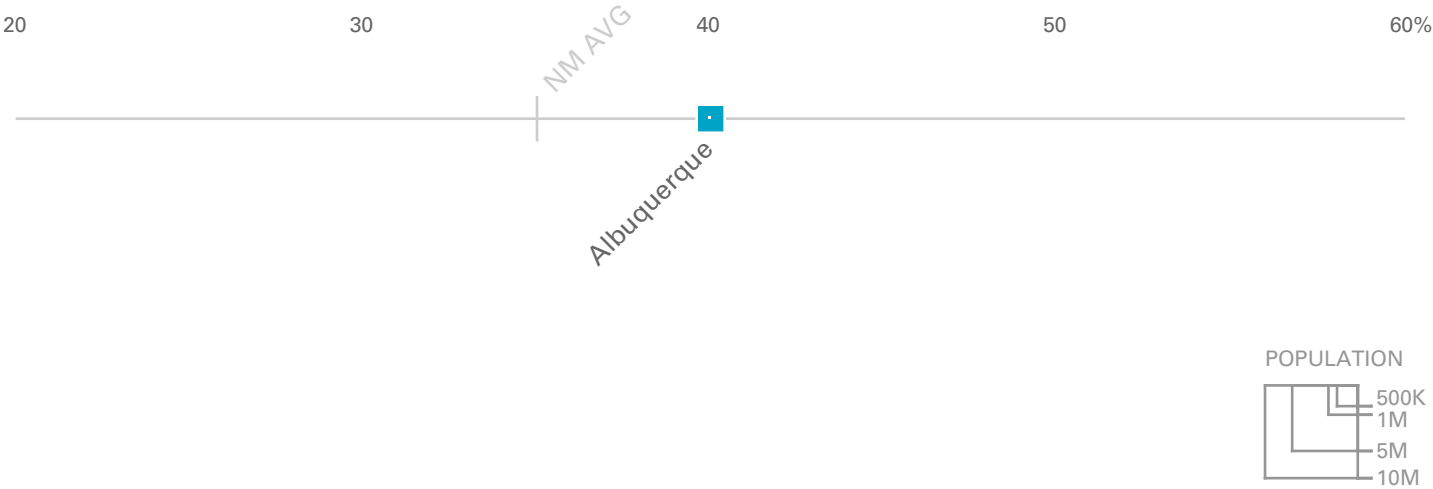
Explore **New Mexico's attainment rates across five racial and ethnic groups**, and see how it performs relative to other states. Attainment is shown here as the percentage of residents, ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*



# New Mexico'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 New Mexico's Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). Attainment is shown here as the percentage of residents, ages 25-64, with at least an associate degree.



# New York'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. **New York's attainment rate is 51 percent, but it has not formally established a statewide attainment goal that meets Lumina's criteria for rigor and efficacy (i.e., the goal is quantifiable, challenging, long-term, addresses gaps, and is in statute and/or a strategic plan).**

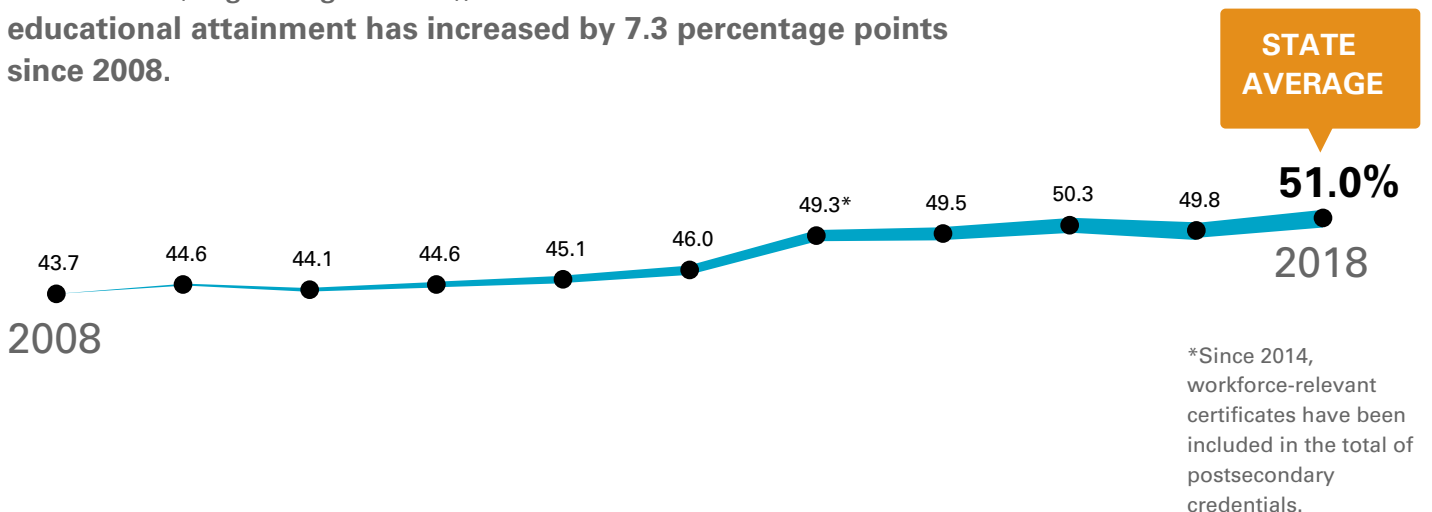
## How New York compares

Educational attainment in New York exceeds the national average, but work remains before it reaches 60 percent.



## New York's progress

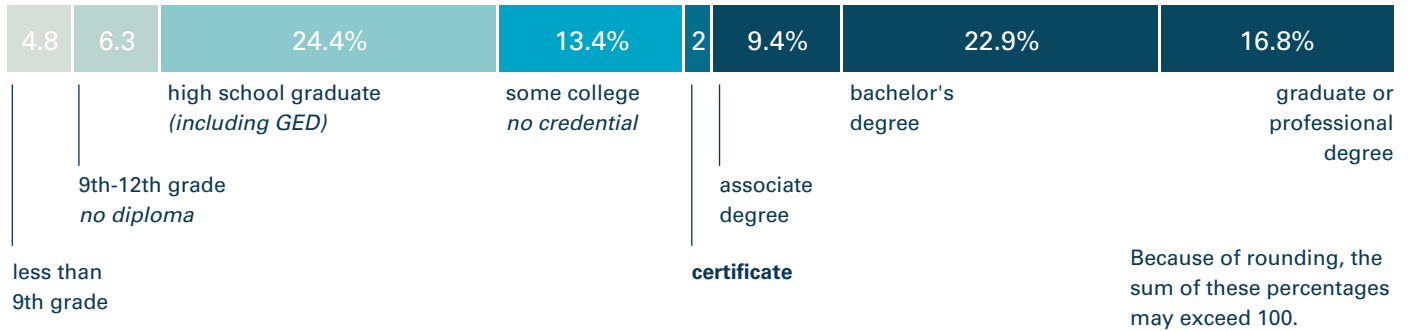
To reach state goals, the state will not only have to maintain current rates of attainment but also significantly increase the number of people who enroll in programs and earn all types of credentials beyond high school. With the inclusion of workforce certificates (beginning in 2014), **New York's overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 7.3 percentage points since 2008.**



# Highest Education Level Across New York

NEW YORK AGES 25-64

51.0% attainment



## New York'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 New York 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 New York's 62 counties.** Attainment is shown here as the percentage of people ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*

sorted by NAME ▼▲

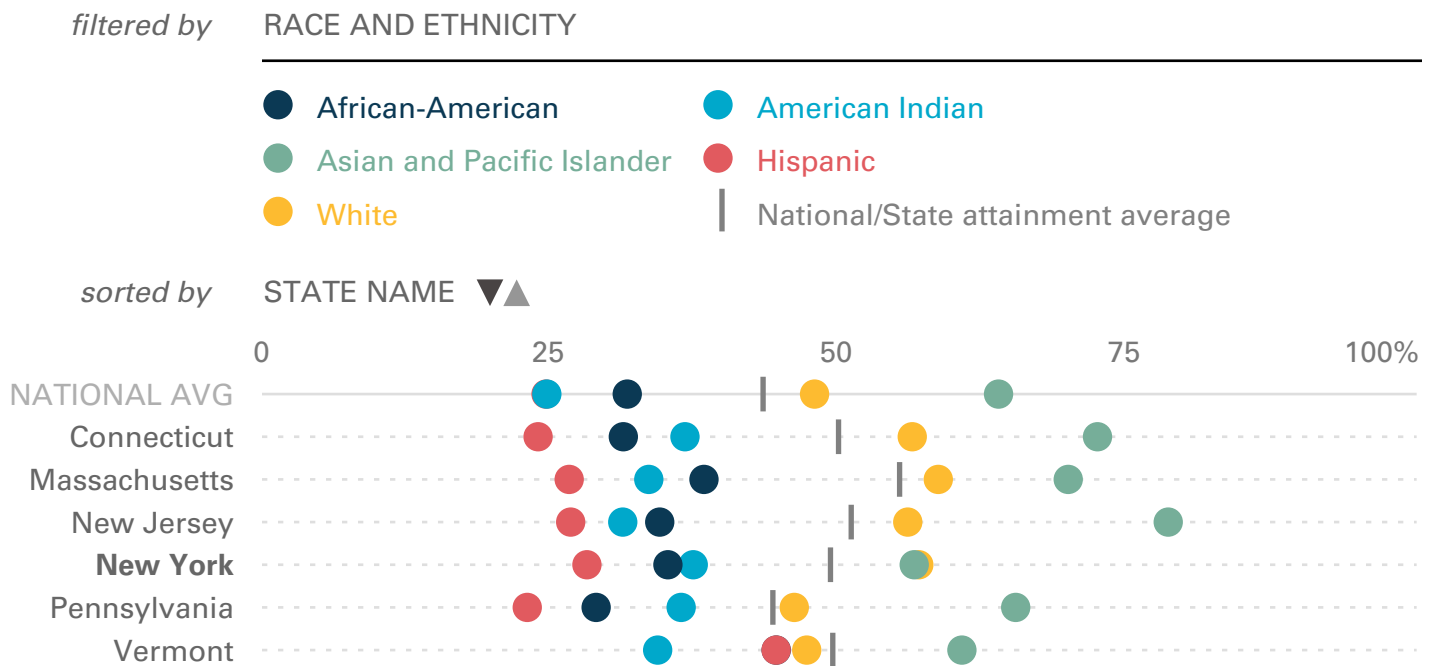
Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank	Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank
55.8%	Albany	309,612	14	39.3%	Essex	37,956	56
35.8%	Allegany	46,894	52	31.1%	Franklin	51,116	46
28.9%	Bronx	1,471,160	5	32.6%	Fulton	53,877	45
44.3%	Broome	193,639	19	39.8%	Genesee	57,956	44
34.0%	Cattaraugus	77,348	35	36.5%	Greene	47,470	51
38.1%	Cayuga	77,603	34	34.4%	Hamilton	4,485	62
37.1%	Chautauqua	129,046	23	37.2%	Herkimer	62,240	40
37.5%	Chemung	85,557	32	36.5%	Jefferson	114,187	25
31.9%	Chenango	47,863	49	46.1%	Kings	2,648,771	1
34.5%	Clinton	80,980	33	31.7%	Lewis	26,551	59
43.0%	Columbia	60,604	42	39.6%	Livingston	63,799	39
42.8%	Cortland	47,786	50	42.6%	Madison	70,965	37
36.2%	Delaware	45,001	53	52.2%	Monroe	747,642	9
48.0%	Dutchess	295,568	15	34.9%	Montgomery	49,258	47
49.6%	Erie	925,528	8	57.5%	Nassau	1,369,514	6

 <b>69.0%</b> New York	1,664,727	3	 <b>36.6%</b> Schoharie	31,420	58
 <b>40.9%</b> Niagara	211,328	18	 <b>34.2%</b> Schuyler	18,000	61
 <b>39.3%</b> Oneida	231,332	16	 <b>34.2%</b> Seneca	34,498	57
 <b>50.9%</b> Onondaga	465,398	11	 <b>37.3%</b> St. Lawrence	109,623	27
 <b>51.7%</b> Ontario	109,899	26	 <b>38.6%</b> Steuben	96,281	30
 <b>42.3%</b> Orange	382,226	12	 <b>47.8%</b> Suffolk	1,492,953	4
 <b>27.9%</b> Orleans	40,983	54	 <b>34.4%</b> Sullivan	75,485	36
 <b>34.2%</b> Oswego	118,478	24	 <b>39.9%</b> Tioga	48,578	48
 <b>43.1%</b> Otsego	60,094	43	 <b>65.3%</b> Tompkins	104,802	28
 <b>52.3%</b> Putnam	99,323	29	 <b>43.8%</b> Ulster	179,417	20
 <b>42.6%</b> Queens	2,358,582	2	 <b>42.5%</b> Warren	64,532	38
 <b>47.8%</b> Rensselaer	159,722	21	 <b>31.5%</b> Washington	61,620	41
 <b>44.5%</b> Richmond	479,458	10	 <b>38.6%</b> Wayne	90,670	31
 <b>50.5%</b> Rockland	328,868	13	 <b>57.6%</b> Westchester	980,244	7
 <b>56.9%</b> Saratoga	229,869	17	 <b>31.8%</b> Wyoming	40,493	55
 <b>46.6%</b> Schenectady	155,565	22	 <b>33.8%</b> Yates	24,955	60

# Results by race and ethnicity in New York

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 **New York'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.\*



# New York'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 New York's Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). Attainment is shown here as the percentage of residents, ages 25-64, with at least an associate degree.



# North Carolina'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. **North Carolina's attainment rate is 50 percent, and the state is working toward its attainment goal of 66 percent by 2030.**

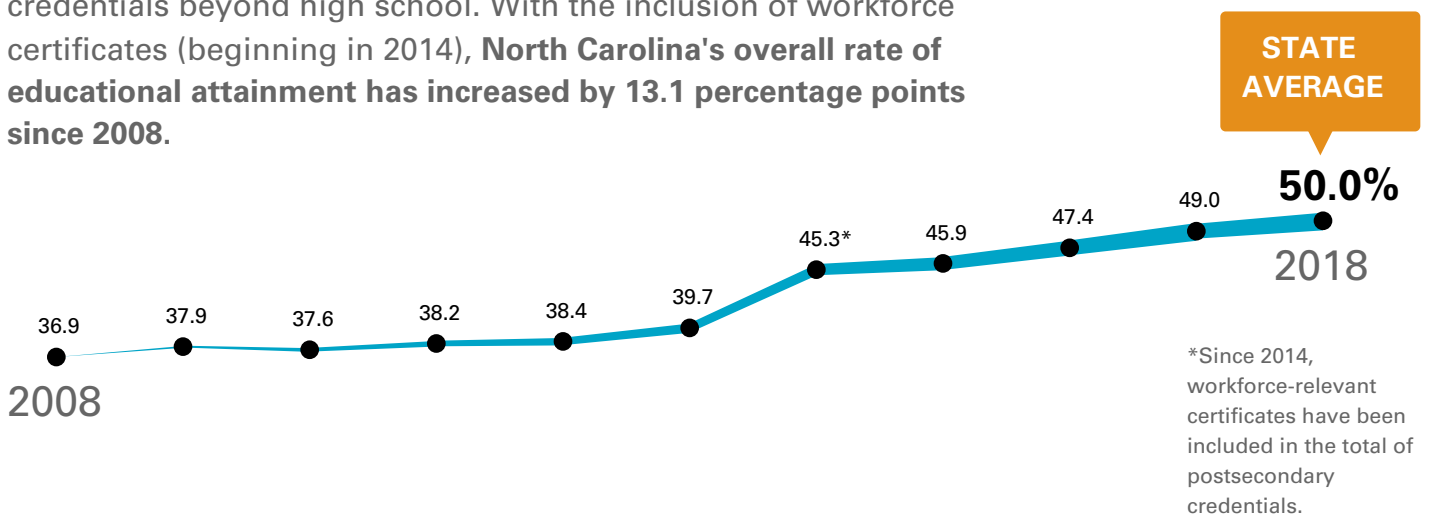
## How North Carolina compares to the nation

Educational attainment in North Carolina exceeds the national average, but work remains before it reaches 60 percent.

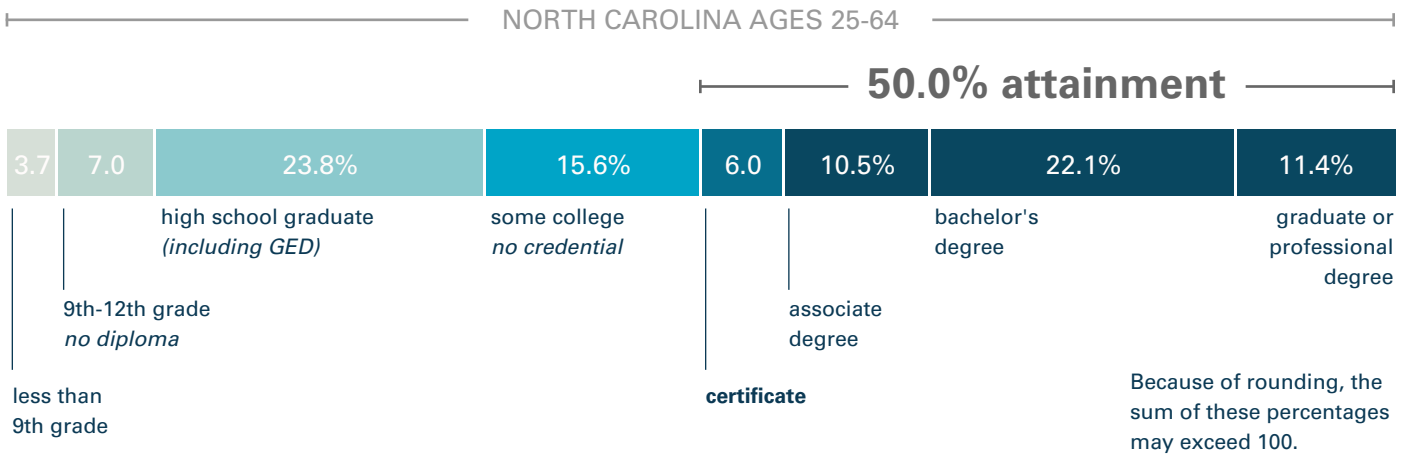


## North Carolina's progress

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), **North Carolina's overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 13.1 percentage points since 2008.**



## Highest Education Level Across North Carolina



## North Carolina'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 North Carolina 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 North Carolina's 100 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
35.6%	Alamance	162,391	17	38.0%	Camden	10,581	96
26.8%	Alexander	37,286	65	40.8%	Carteret	68,881	38
24.5%	Alleghany	11,031	95	28.3%	Caswell	22,646	78
19.0%	Anson	24,991	75	35.0%	Catawba	157,974	18
31.8%	Ashe	26,957	73	50.5%	Chatham	71,472	37
26.4%	Avery	17,536	86	33.2%	Cherokee	28,087	71
31.3%	Beaufort	47,088	55	28.5%	Chowan	14,105	89
22.0%	Bertie	19,224	84	31.2%	Clay	11,074	94
26.8%	Bladen	33,478	70	29.2%	Cleveland	97,334	28
36.9%	Brunswick	130,897	24	23.7%	Columbus	55,936	50
49.3%	Buncombe	257,607	7	37.1%	Craven	102,578	27
28.8%	Burke	89,293	32	37.9%	Cumberland	332,546	5
44.4%	Cabarrus	206,872	11	33.7%	Currituck	26,331	74
26.8%	Caldwell	81,981	34	41.5%	Dare	36,099	66

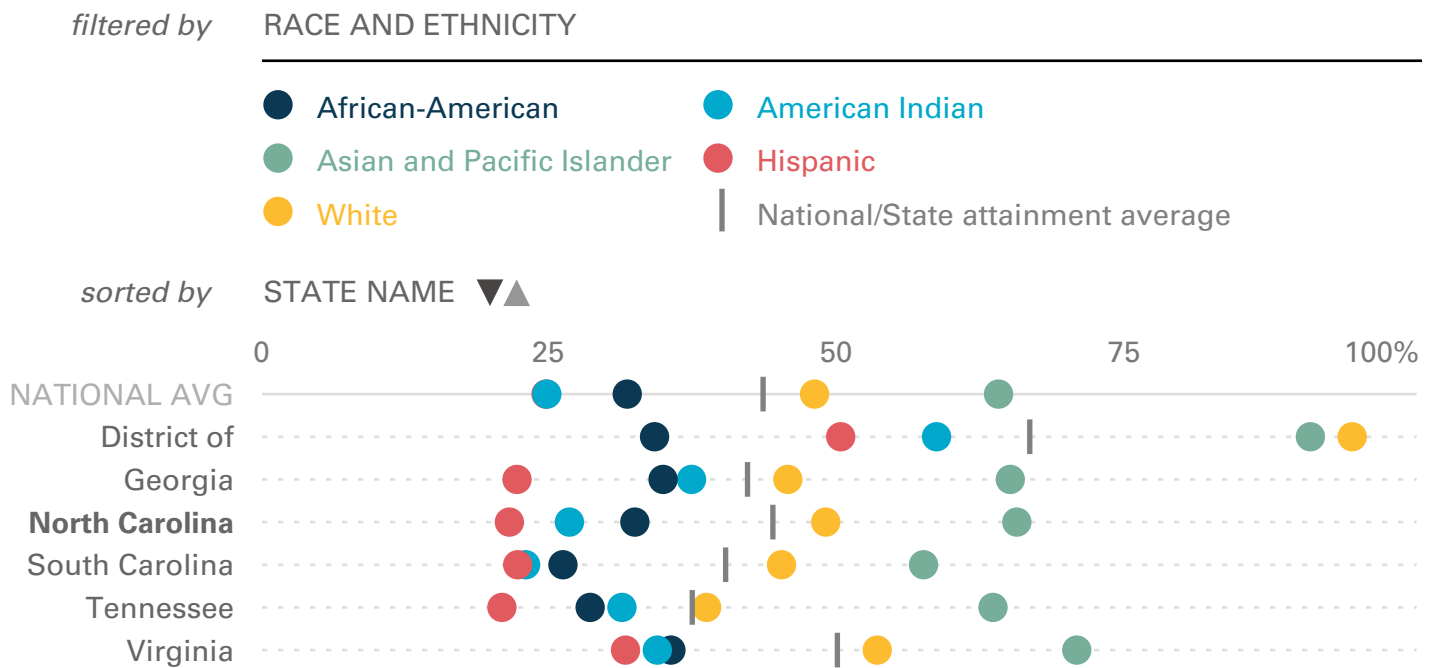
 <b>31.5%</b> Davidson	165,466	16	 <b>34.4%</b> Lee	60,430	46
 <b>34.1%</b> Davie	42,456	61	 <b>27.7%</b> Lenoir	56,883	49
 <b>22.0%</b> Duplin	59,039	48	 <b>33.4%</b> Lincoln	82,403	33
 <b>55.6%</b> Durham	311,640	6	 <b>34.6%</b> Macon	34,732	68
 <b>23.8%</b> Edgecombe	52,747	53	 <b>37.7%</b> Madison	21,746	79
 <b>44.1%</b> Forsyth	376,320	4	 <b>29.4%</b> Martin	22,789	77
 <b>34.2%</b> Franklin	66,168	41	 <b>30.3%</b> McDowell	45,159	57
 <b>33.1%</b> Gaston	220,182	10	 <b>54.8%</b> Mecklenburg	1,076,837	1
 <b>30.3%</b> Gates	11,544	93	 <b>32.8%</b> Mitchell	15,072	87
 <b>22.1%</b> Graham	8,541	98	 <b>24.1%</b> Montgomery	27,435	72
 <b>33.9%</b> Granville	59,557	47	 <b>47.8%</b> Moore	97,264	29
 <b>21.4%</b> Greene	21,015	80	 <b>33.5%</b> Nash	93,991	30
 <b>45.8%</b> Guilford	526,953	3	 <b>51.1%</b> New Hanover	227,198	9
 <b>23.8%</b> Halifax	51,310	54	 <b>24.9%</b> Northampton	19,862	83
 <b>34.0%</b> Harnett	132,754	22	 <b>33.6%</b> Onslow	193,893	13
 <b>40.0%</b> Haywood	61,084	44	 <b>66.0%</b> Orange	144,946	19
 <b>41.3%</b> Henderson	115,708	26	 <b>28.4%</b> Pamlico	12,689	91
 <b>25.1%</b> Hertford	23,906	76	 <b>32.1%</b> Pasquotank	39,743	62
 <b>31.6%</b> Hoke	54,116	52	 <b>39.4%</b> Pender	60,958	45
 <b>17.3%</b> Hyde	5,363	99	 <b>27.7%</b> Perquimans	13,474	90
 <b>41.0%</b> Iredell	175,711	15	 <b>29.3%</b> Person	39,370	63
 <b>42.0%</b> Jackson	42,973	60	 <b>46.7%</b> Pitt	179,042	14
 <b>36.8%</b> Johnston	196,708	12	 <b>41.1%</b> Polk	20,558	81
 <b>21.2%</b> Jones	9,597	97	 <b>27.8%</b> Randolph	143,282	20

 <b>24.9%</b> Richmond	<i>44,798</i>	58	 <b>18.9%</b> Tyrrell	<i>4,052</i>	100
 <b>23.1%</b> Robeson	<i>132,606</i>	23	 <b>46.5%</b> Union	<i>231,366</i>	8
 <b>26.3%</b> Rockingham	<i>90,949</i>	31	 <b>23.3%</b> Vance	<i>44,211</i>	59
 <b>31.1%</b> Rowan	<i>140,644</i>	21	 <b>62.7%</b> Wake	<i>1,072,203</i>	2
 <b>30.3%</b> Rutherford	<i>66,551</i>	40	 <b>23.5%</b> Warren	<i>19,883</i>	82
 <b>24.3%</b> Sampson	<i>63,430</i>	42	 <b>20.1%</b> Washington	<i>12,012</i>	92
 <b>25.3%</b> Scotland	<i>35,093</i>	67	 <b>51.2%</b> Watauga	<i>55,121</i>	51
 <b>29.6%</b> Stanly	<i>61,482</i>	43	 <b>33.0%</b> Wayne	<i>124,172</i>	25
 <b>26.7%</b> Stokes	<i>45,717</i>	56	 <b>27.7%</b> Wilkes	<i>68,576</i>	39
 <b>31.6%</b> Surry	<i>72,224</i>	36	 <b>30.1%</b> Wilson	<i>81,671</i>	35
 <b>27.1%</b> Swain	<i>14,294</i>	88	 <b>25.6%</b> Yadkin	<i>37,774</i>	64
 <b>36.6%</b> Transylvania	<i>33,956</i>	69	 <b>32.7%</b> Yancey	<i>17,744</i>	85

# Results by race and ethnicity in North Carolina

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.

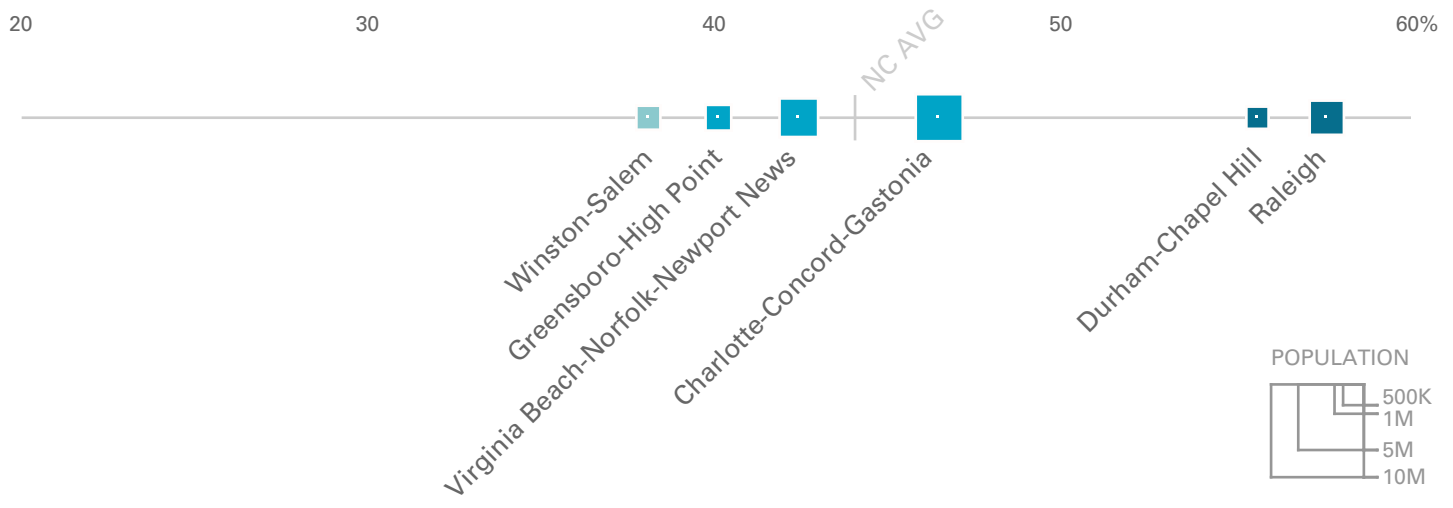
Explore **North Carolina's attainment rates across five racial and ethnic groups**, and see how it performs relative to other states. Attainment is shown here as the percentage of residents, ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*



# North Carolina'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 North Carolina's Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). Attainment is shown here as the percentage of residents, ages 25-64, with at least an associate degree.



# North Dakota'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. **North Dakota's attainment rate is 51 percent, and the state is working toward its attainment goal of 65 percent by 2025.**

## How North Dakota compares to the nation

Educational attainment in North Dakota exceeds the national average, but work remains before it reaches 60 percent.



## North Dakota's progress

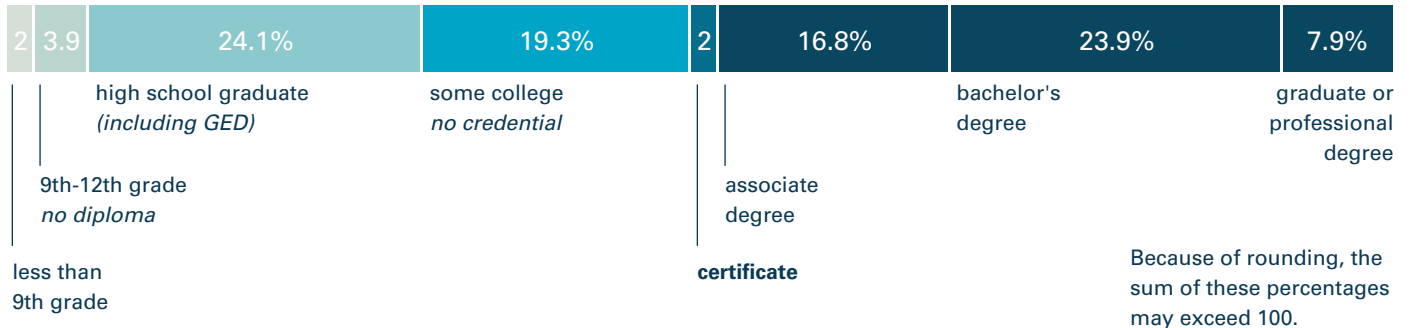
To reach state goals, the state will not only have to maintain current rates of attainment but also significantly increase the number of people who enroll in programs and earn all types of credentials beyond high school. With the inclusion of workforce certificates (beginning in 2014), **North Dakota's overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 5.4 percentage points since 2008.**



## Highest Education Level Across North Dakota

NORTH DAKOTA AGES 25-64

50.6% attainment



## North Dakota'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 North Dakota 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 North Dakota's 53 counties.** Attainment is shown here as the percentage of people ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*

sorted by NAME ▼▲

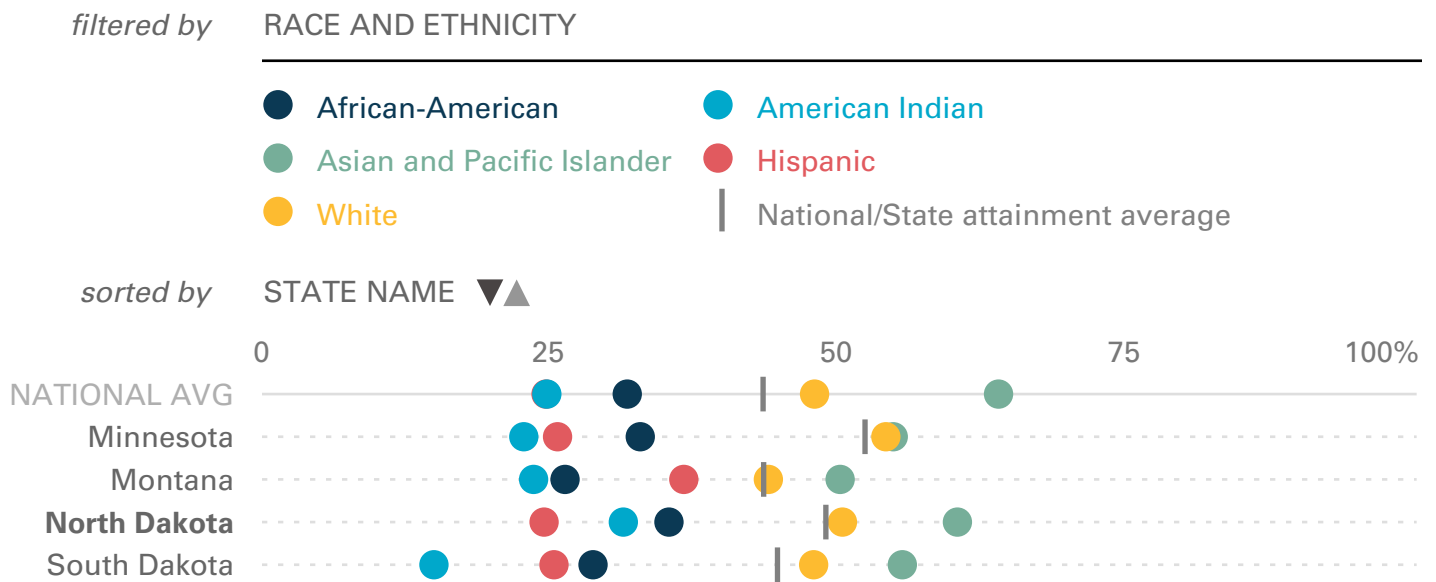
Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank	Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank
47.1%	Adams	2,318	41	34.7%	Emmons	3,301	32
45.4%	Barnes	10,734	14	52.4%	Foster	3,257	33
33.3%	Benson	6,936	20	47.9%	Golden Valley	1,789	50
48.8%	Billings	940	52	50.4%	Grand Forks	70,795	3
40.2%	Bottineau	6,530	21	36.7%	Grant	2,376	40
43.1%	Bowman	3,166	34	41.2%	Griggs	2,258	44
39.5%	Burke	2,131	46	28.0%	Hettinger	2,483	37
54.7%	Burleigh	95,030	2	37.7%	Kidder	2,482	38
58.3%	Cass	177,787	1	38.1%	LaMoure	4,087	28
44.1%	Cavalier	3,762	31	33.8%	Logan	1,918	48
48.3%	Dickey	4,861	24	40.5%	McHenry	5,900	22
31.9%	Divide	2,288	43	39.6%	McIntosh	2,606	36
36.2%	Dunn	4,289	26	40.4%	McKenzie	12,724	11
44.1%	Eddy	2,316	42	40.6%	McLean	9,685	16

 <b>45.1%</b> Mercer	<i>8,465</i>	17	 <b>29.7%</b> Sheridan	<i>1,353</i>	51
 <b>41.9%</b> Morton	<i>30,796</i>	6	 <b>27.6%</b> Sioux	<i>4,376</i>	25
 <b>37.7%</b> Mountrail	<i>10,265</i>	15	 <b>46.5%</b> Slope	<i>771</i>	53
 <b>43.1%</b> Nelson	<i>2,937</i>	35	 <b>38.1%</b> Stark	<i>30,209</i>	7
 <b>42.8%</b> Oliver	<i>1,940</i>	47	 <b>45.9%</b> Steele	<i>1,917</i>	49
 <b>37.5%</b> Pembina	<i>6,972</i>	19	 <b>38.5%</b> Stutsman	<i>21,087</i>	8
 <b>36.5%</b> Pierce	<i>4,099</i>	27	 <b>36.9%</b> Towner	<i>2,253</i>	45
 <b>51.1%</b> Ramsey	<i>11,519</i>	12	 <b>47.3%</b> Traill	<i>8,013</i>	18
 <b>37.0%</b> Ransom	<i>5,297</i>	23	 <b>34.6%</b> Walsh	<i>10,855</i>	13
 <b>34.9%</b> Renville	<i>2,463</i>	39	 <b>42.5%</b> Ward	<i>68,946</i>	4
 <b>45.8%</b> Richland	<i>16,351</i>	9	 <b>40.3%</b> Wells	<i>4,022</i>	29
 <b>38.5%</b> Rolette	<i>14,531</i>	10	 <b>40.1%</b> Williams	<i>33,349</i>	5
 <b>37.6%</b> Sargent	<i>3,858</i>	30			

# Results by race and ethnicity in North Dakota

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 **North Dakota'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.\*



# Ohio'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. **Ohio's attainment rate is 46 percent, and the state is working toward its attainment goal of 65 percent by 2025.**

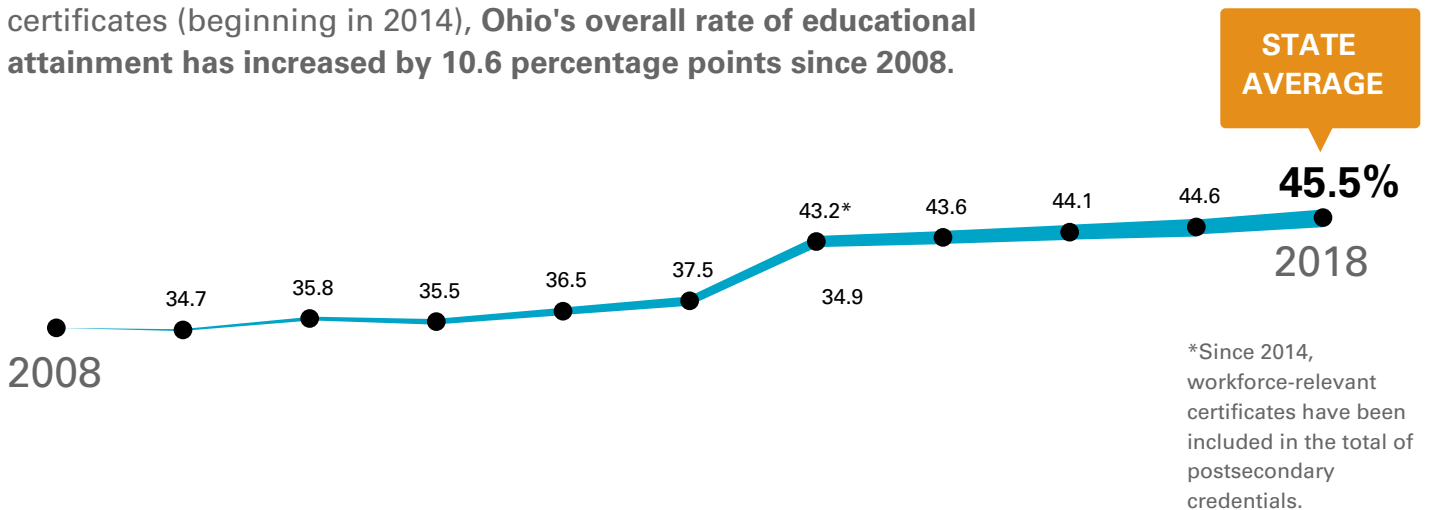
## How

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



## Ohio's progress

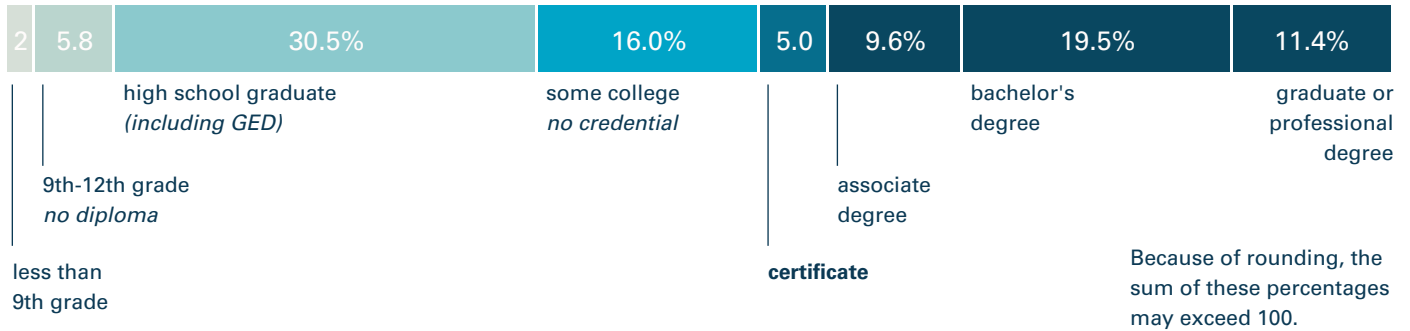
To reach state goals, the state will not only have to maintain current rates of attainment but also significantly increase the number of people who enroll in programs and earn all types of credentials beyond high school. With the inclusion of workforce certificates (beginning in 2014), **Ohio's overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 10.6 percentage points since 2008.**



## Highest Education Level Across Ohio

OHIO AGES 25-64

45.5% attainment



## Ohio'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 Ohio 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 Ohio's 88 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
21.0%	Adams	27,726	78	22.9%	Coshocton	36,544	67
33.6%	Allen	103,198	26	28.5%	Crawford	41,746	59
30.8%	Ashland	53,628	48	42.6%	Cuyahoga	1,248,514	2
23.0%	Ashtabula	97,807	28	26.4%	Darke	51,536	49
40.7%	Athens	66,597	37	30.2%	Defiance	38,156	65
34.1%	Auglaize	45,778	51	65.2%	Delaware	200,464	14
30.7%	Belmont	68,029	36	36.9%	Erie	74,817	35
25.5%	Brown	43,576	55	40.8%	Fairfield	154,733	20
40.4%	Butler	380,604	7	24.3%	Fayette	28,752	74
23.6%	Carroll	27,385	79	48.5%	Franklin	1,291,981	1
25.0%	Champaign	38,840	64	31.2%	Fulton	42,289	57
29.1%	Clark	134,557	21	28.0%	Gallia	29,973	73
40.0%	Clermont	204,214	13	49.5%	Geauga	93,918	29
30.1%	Clinton	42,009	58	51.4%	Greene	166,752	18
27.0%	Columbiana	103,077	27	26.0%	Guernsey	39,093	63

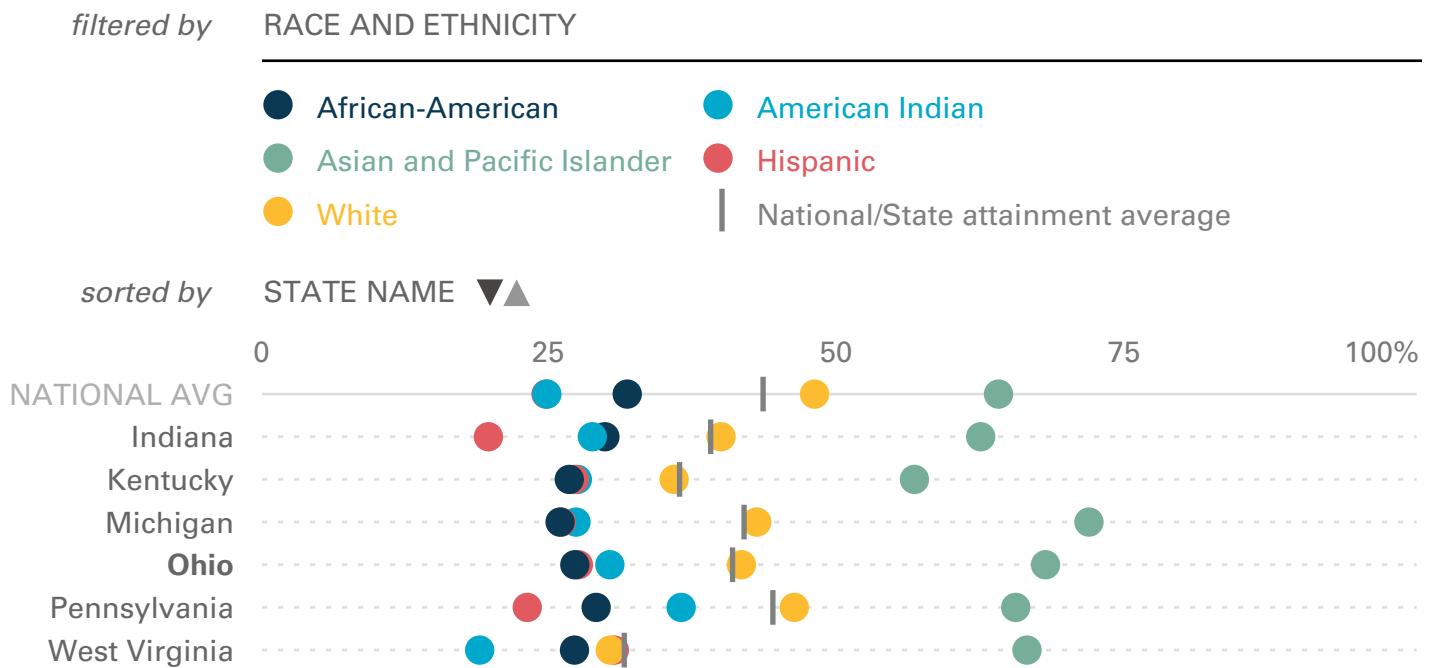
 <b>48.3%</b> Hamilton	813,822	3	 <b>34.7%</b> Miami	105,122	25
 <b>39.4%</b> Hancock	75,754	34	 <b>22.6%</b> Monroe	13,946	87
 <b>26.5%</b> Hardin	31,364	72	 <b>39.9%</b> Montgomery	531,542	5
 <b>22.3%</b> Harrison	15,216	84	 <b>26.1%</b> Morgan	14,709	85
 <b>34.1%</b> Henry	27,185	80	 <b>25.2%</b> Morrow	34,994	69
 <b>22.8%</b> Highland	42,971	56	 <b>28.8%</b> Muskingum	86,149	31
 <b>27.5%</b> Hocking	28,474	75	 <b>17.8%</b> Noble	14,406	86
 <b>12.7%</b> Holmes	43,957	54	 <b>36.0%</b> Ottawa	40,657	62
 <b>25.0%</b> Huron	58,494	44	 <b>23.9%</b> Paulding	18,845	83
 <b>27.1%</b> Jackson	32,449	71	 <b>26.1%</b> Perry	36,024	68
 <b>31.2%</b> Jefferson	66,359	38	 <b>29.1%</b> Pickaway	57,830	45
 <b>32.4%</b> Knox	61,261	40	 <b>22.9%</b> Pike	28,270	76
 <b>42.4%</b> Lake	230,117	10	 <b>38.4%</b> Portage	162,277	19
 <b>27.0%</b> Lawrence	60,249	42	 <b>27.9%</b> Preble	41,120	60
 <b>38.4%</b> Licking	173,448	17	 <b>39.7%</b> Putnam	33,878	70
 <b>25.4%</b> Logan	45,325	52	 <b>27.8%</b> Richland	120,589	23
 <b>36.9%</b> Lorain	307,924	9	 <b>27.1%</b> Ross	77,313	32
 <b>38.1%</b> Lucas	430,887	6	 <b>29.6%</b> Sandusky	59,195	43
 <b>26.4%</b> Madison	44,036	53	 <b>24.9%</b> Scioto	75,929	33
 <b>34.8%</b> Mahoning	229,796	11	 <b>28.2%</b> Seneca	55,243	47
 <b>21.8%</b> Marion	64,967	39	 <b>31.2%</b> Shelby	48,759	50
 <b>47.1%</b> Medina	178,371	16	 <b>34.7%</b> Stark	372,542	8
 <b>26.2%</b> Meigs	23,080	81	 <b>44.0%</b> Summit	541,228	4
 <b>31.9%</b> Mercer	40,873	61	 <b>28.5%</b> Trumbull	200,380	15

 <b>26.2%</b> Tuscarawas	<i>92,297</i>	30	 <b>34.1%</b> Washington	<i>60,418</i>	41
 <b>42.8%</b> Union	<i>56,741</i>	46	 <b>31.3%</b> Wayne	<i>116,038</i>	24
 <b>30.3%</b> Van Wert	<i>28,217</i>	77	 <b>26.4%</b> Williams	<i>36,784</i>	66
 <b>21.3%</b> Vinton	<i>13,092</i>	88	 <b>47.8%</b> Wood	<i>130,492</i>	22
 <b>54.9%</b> Warren	<i>228,882</i>	12	 <b>30.1%</b> Wyandot	<i>22,029</i>	82

# Results by race and ethnicity in Ohio

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.

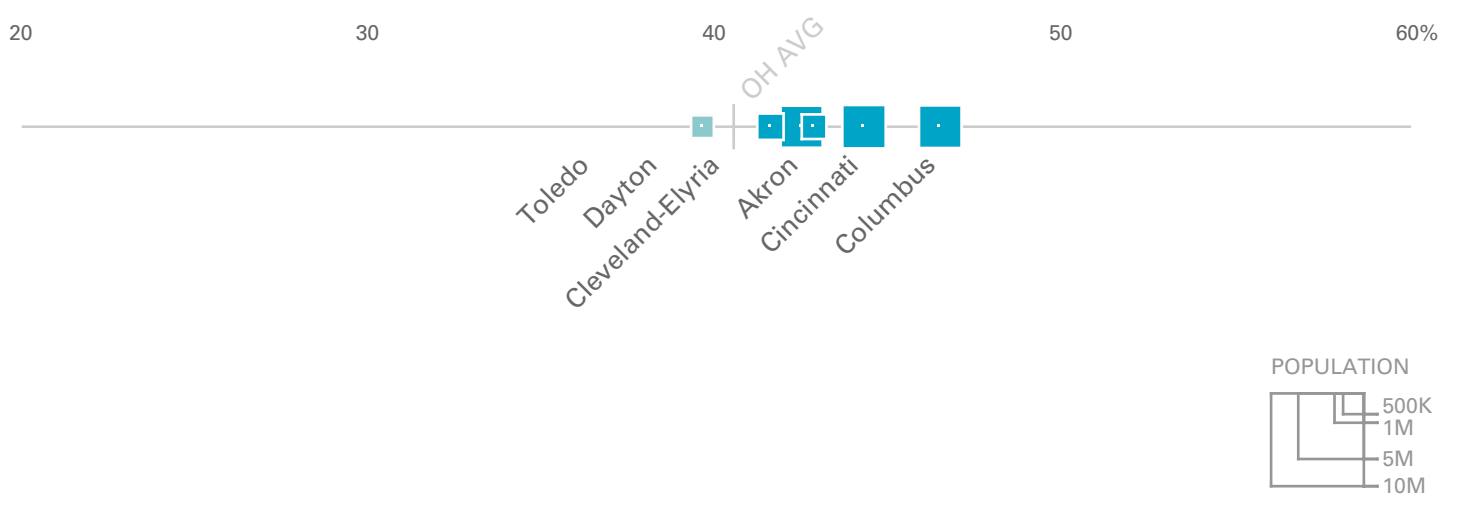
Explore **Ohio's attainment rates across five racial and ethnic groups**, and see how it performs relative to other states. Attainment is shown here as the percentage of residents, ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*



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



# Oklahoma's progress toward the goal

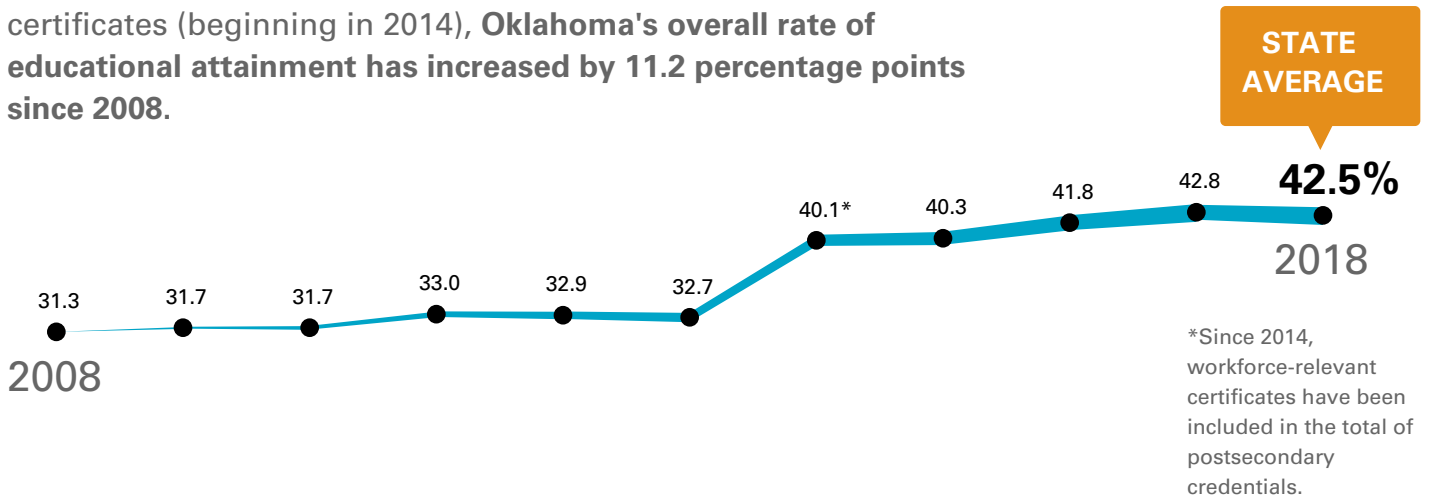
By 2025, 60 percent of Americans will need some type of high-quality credential beyond high school. To count toward this important goal, any credential must have clear and transparent learning outcomes that lead to further education and employment. **Oklahoma's attainment rate is 43 percent, and the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

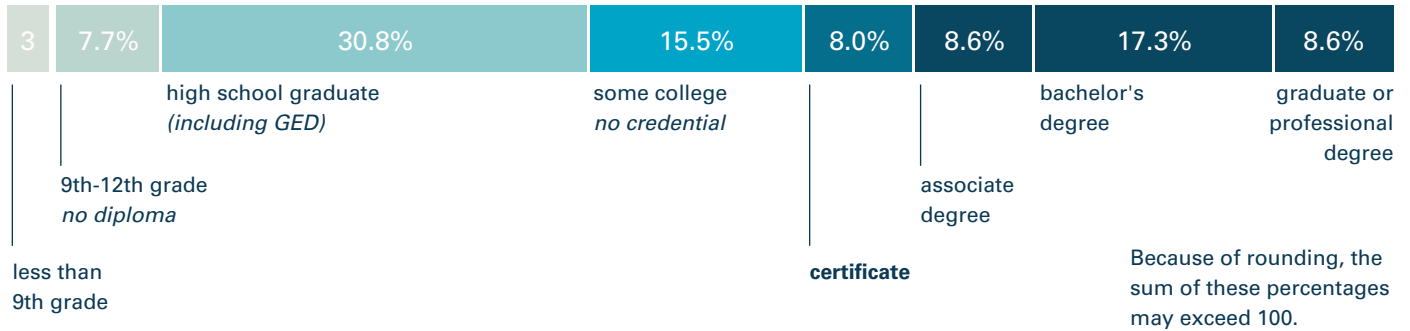
To reach state goals, the state will not only have to maintain current rates of attainment but also significantly increase the number of people who enroll in programs and earn all types of credentials beyond high school. With the inclusion of workforce certificates (beginning in 2014), **Oklahoma's overall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



## Highest Education Level Across Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA AGES 25-64

42.5% attainment



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

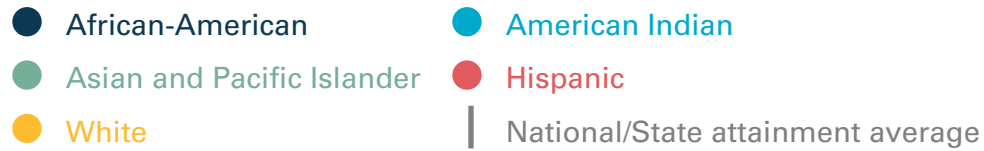
 <b>26.6%</b> Haskell	12,763	51	 <b>39.6%</b> Oklahoma	787,958	1
 <b>18.9%</b> Hughes	13,302	50	 <b>26.5%</b> Okmulgee	38,930	28
 <b>32.7%</b> Jackson	25,125	36	 <b>28.3%</b> Osage	47,233	18
 <b>18.3%</b> Jefferson	6,183	65	 <b>25.8%</b> Ottawa	31,312	32
 <b>29.1%</b> Johnston	11,060	56	 <b>23.4%</b> 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

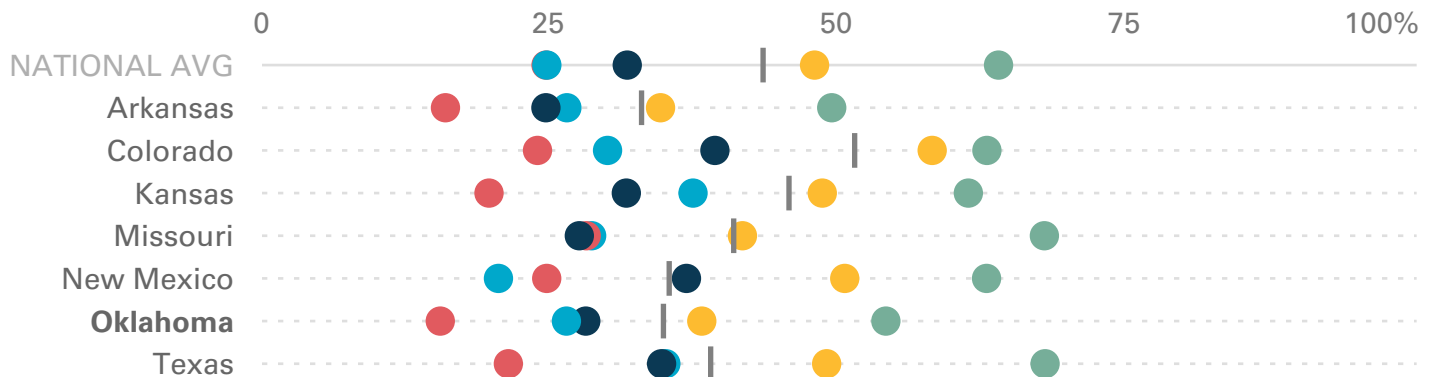
A growing proportion of today’s learners are African-American, Hispanic, and American Indian; and data show persistent and troubling gaps between their attainment levels and those of their white peers. Addressing these gaps – and expanding post-high-school learning opportunities for all – is essential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

filtered by RACE AND ETHNICITY



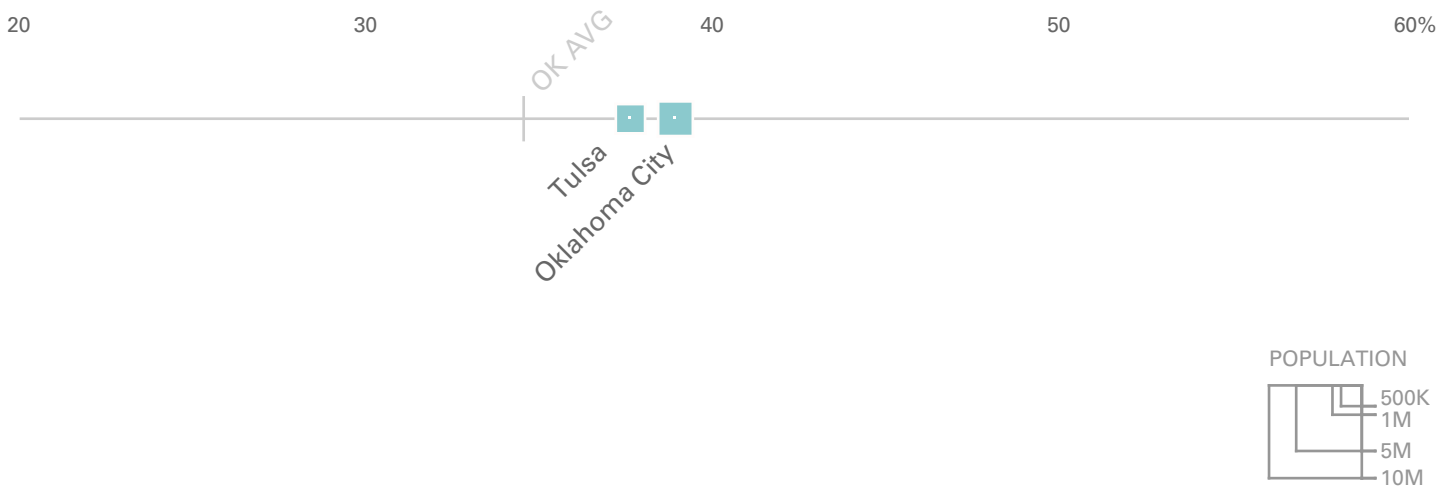
sorted by STATE NAME ▼▲



# 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.



# Oregon's progress toward the goal

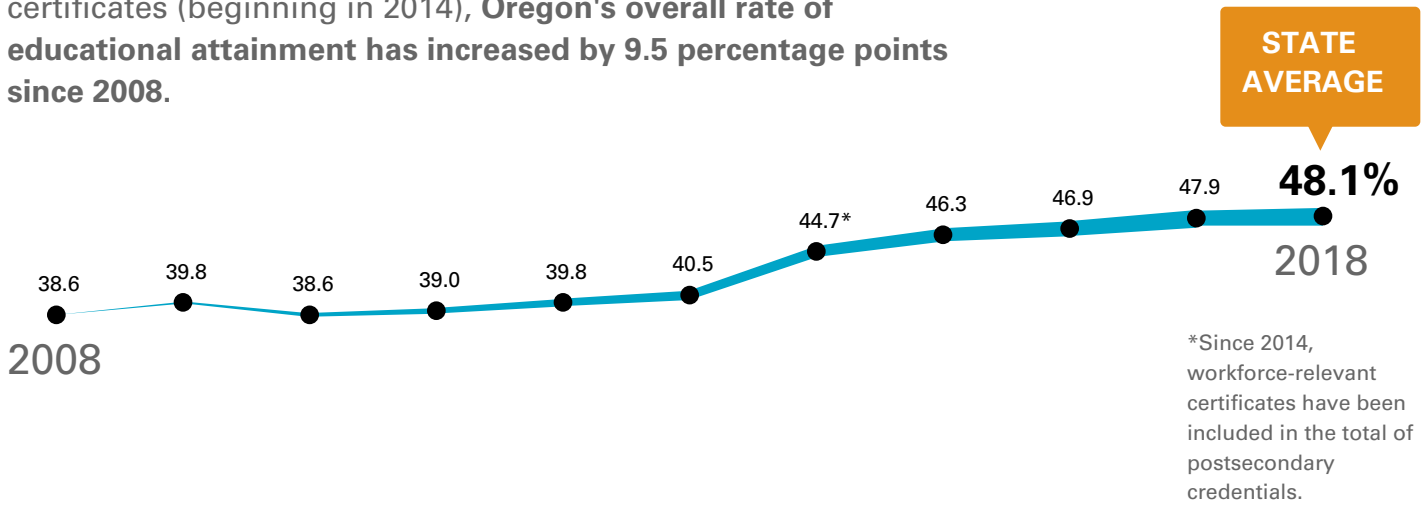
By 2025, 60 percent of Americans will need some type of high-quality credential beyond high school. To count toward this important goal, any credential must have clear and transparent learning outcomes that lead to further education and employment. **Oregon's attainment rate is 48 percent, and the state is working toward its attainment goal of 80 percent by 2025.**

Oregon is making progress in increasing educational attainment, but remains roughly equal to the national average.



## Oregon's progress

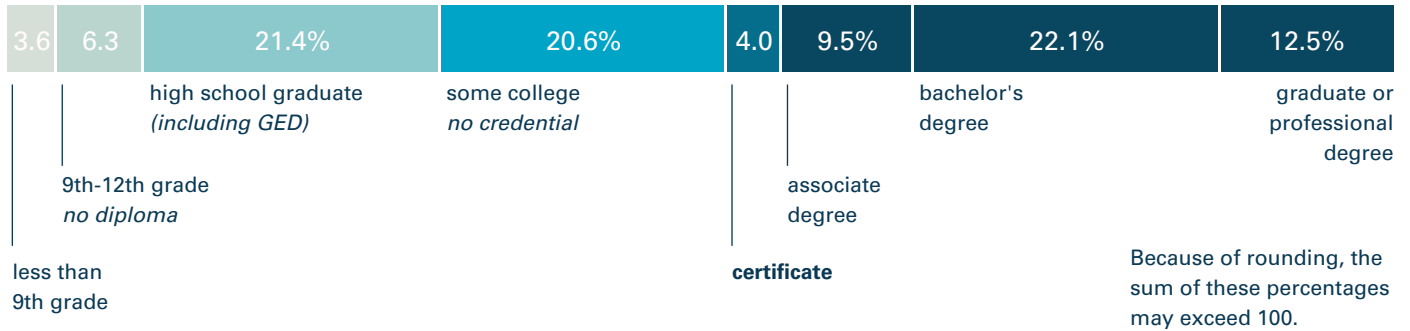
To reach state goals, the state will not only have to maintain current rates of attainment but also significantly increase the number of people who enroll in programs and earn all types of credentials beyond high school. With the inclusion of workforce certificates (beginning in 2014), **Oregon's overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 9.5 percentage points since 2008.**



## Highest Education Level Across Oregon

OREGON AGES 25-64

48.1% attainment



## Oregon'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 Oregon 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 Oregon's 36 counties.** Attainment is shown here as the percentage of people ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*

sorted by NAME ▼▲

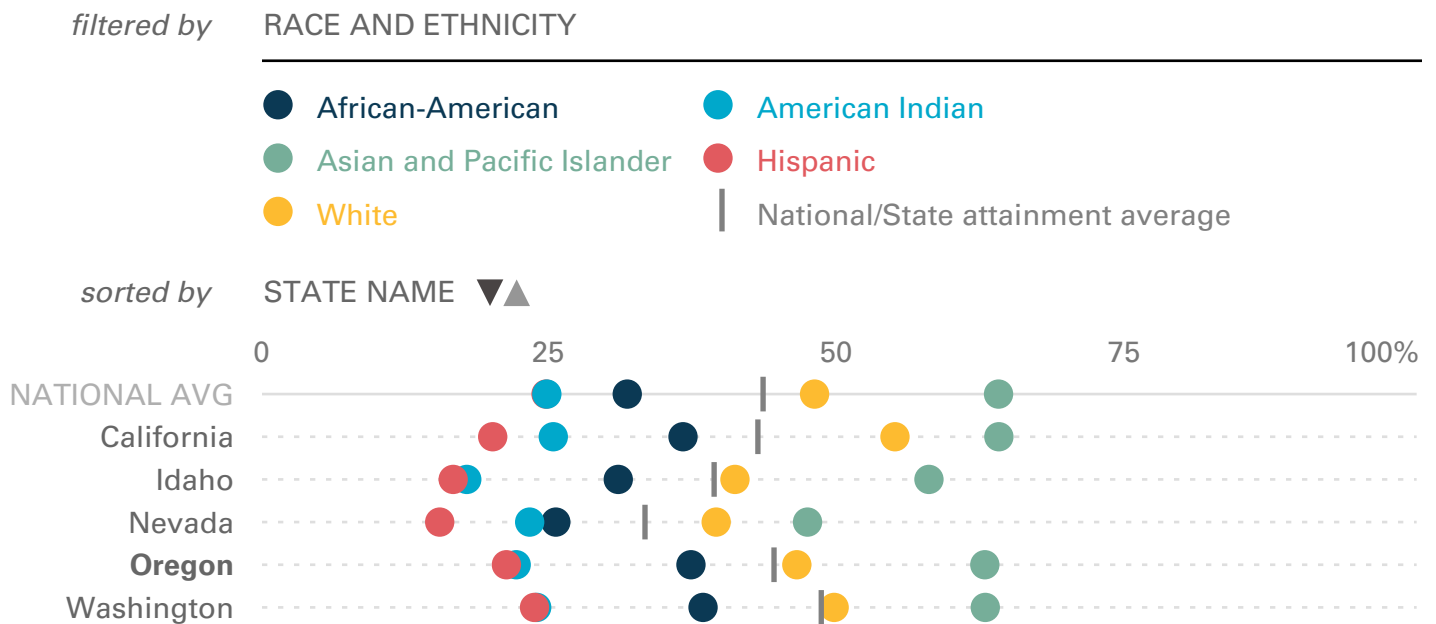
Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank	Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank
31.2%	Baker	16,054	28	24.6%	Jefferson	23,758	24
64.0%	Benton	90,951	11	26.6%	Josephine	86,352	12
47.9%	Clackamas	412,672	3	29.8%	Klamath	66,935	15
34.2%	Clatsop	39,182	19	23.2%	Lake	7,863	30
27.9%	Columbia	51,782	17	39.4%	Lane	374,748	4
26.5%	Coos	63,888	16	30.2%	Lincoln	48,920	18
27.2%	Crook	23,123	26	30.7%	Linn	125,047	8
34.9%	Curry	22,669	27	22.8%	Malheur	30,480	20
45.0%	Deschutes	186,875	7	30.9%	Marion	341,286	5
28.6%	Douglas	109,405	9	20.7%	Morrow	11,166	29
29.5%	Gilliam	1,855	34	53.8%	Multnomah	807,555	1
30.9%	Grant	7,190	32	38.9%	Polk	83,696	13
30.0%	Harney	7,289	31	33.9%	Sherman	1,758	35
39.8%	Hood River	23,377	25	27.1%	Tillamook	26,690	21
34.4%	Jackson	217,479	6	26.3%	Umatilla	76,985	14

 <b>35.7%</b> Union	26,222	23	 <b>54.0%</b> Washington	588,957	2
 <b>35.3%</b> Wallowa	7,051	33	 <b>28.2%</b> Wheeler	1,357	36
 <b>31.1%</b> Wasco	26,437	22	 <b>35.5%</b> Yamhill	105,722	10

# Results by race and ethnicity in Oregon

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.

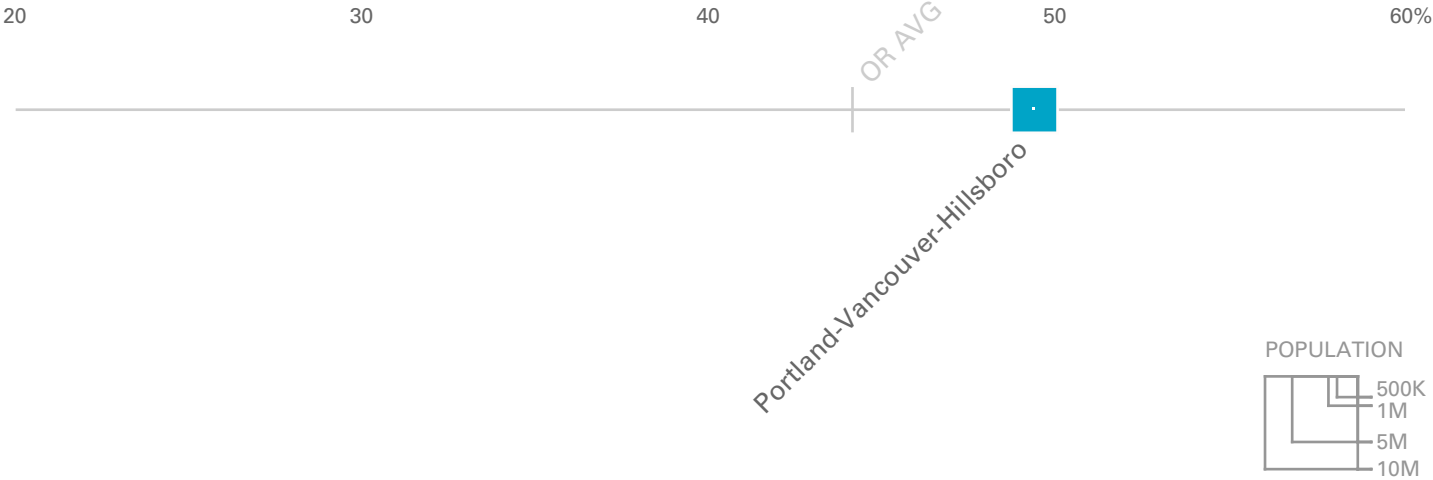
Explore **Oregon's attainment rates across five racial and ethnic groups**, and see how it performs relative to other states. Attainment is shown here as the percentage of residents, ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*



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



# Pennsylvania'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. **Pennsylvania's attainment rate is 47 percent, and the state is working toward its attainment goal of 60 percent by 2025.**

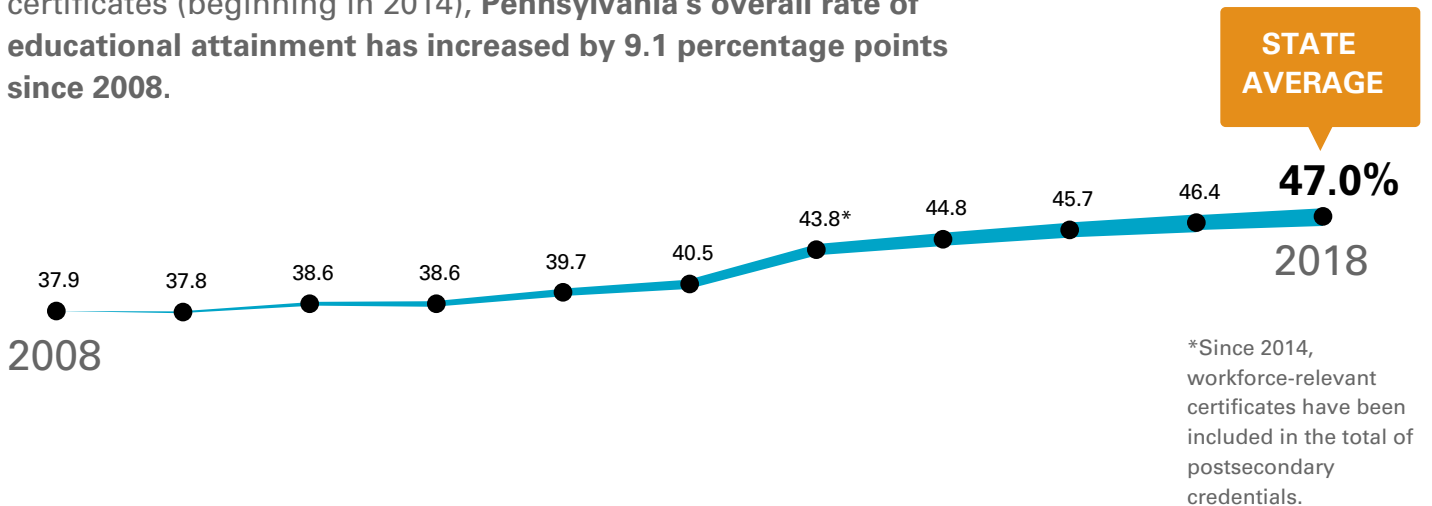
## How Pennsylvania compares to the nation

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



## Pennsylvania's progress

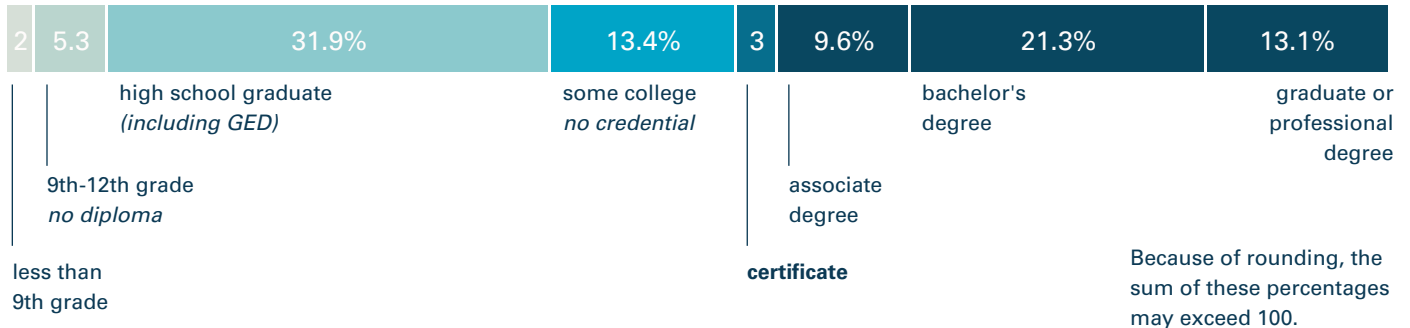
To reach state goals, the state will not only have to maintain current rates of attainment but also significantly increase the number of people who enroll in programs and earn all types of credentials beyond high school. With the inclusion of workforce certificates (beginning in 2014), **Pennsylvania's overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 9.1 percentage points since 2008.**



# Highest Education Level Across Pennsylvania

PENNSYLVANIA AGES 25-64

47.0% attainment



## Pennsylvania'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 Pennsylvania 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 Pennsylvania's 67 counties.** Attainment is shown here as the percentage of people ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*

sorted by NAME ▼▲

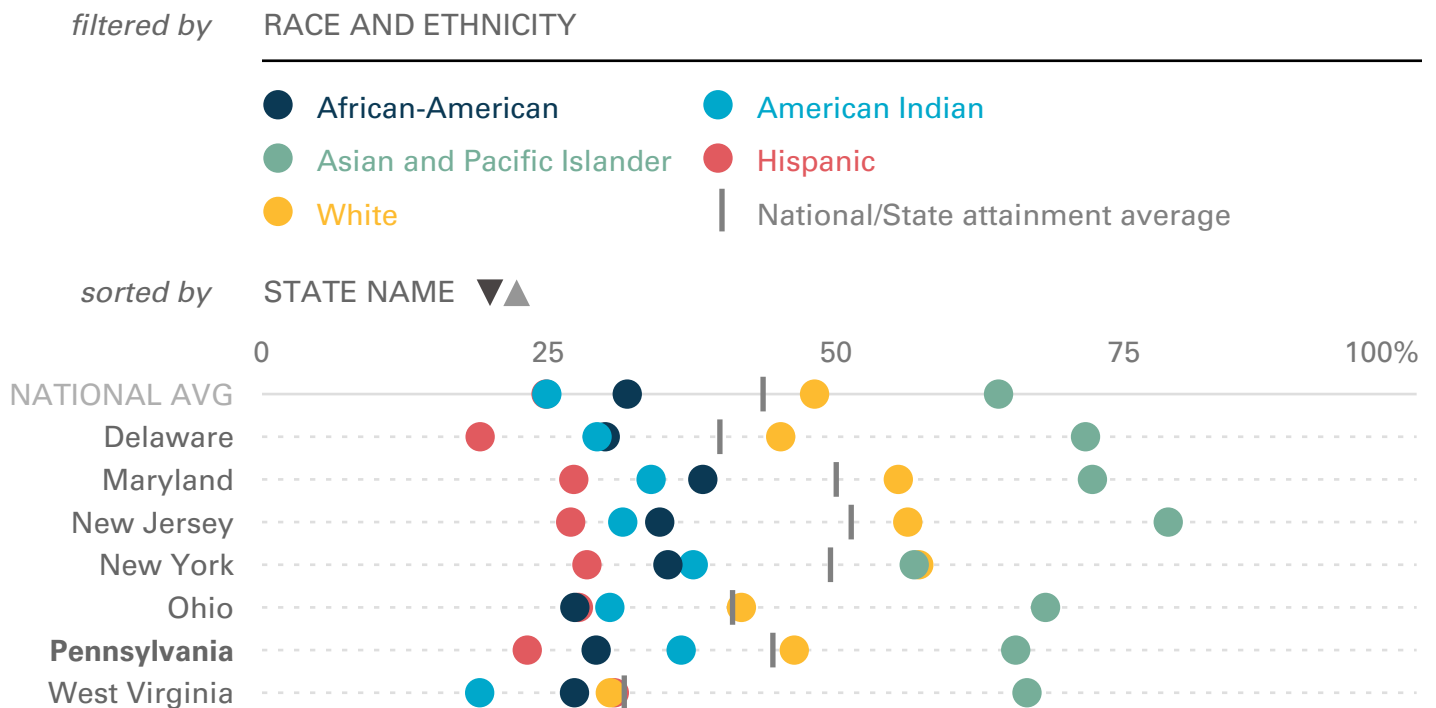
Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank	Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank
33.3%	Adams	102,336	31	61.5%	Chester	519,293	7
56.3%	Allegheny	1,223,048	2	35.5%	Clarion	38,458	57
30.9%	Armstrong	65,642	39	27.0%	Clearfield	79,685	36
41.1%	Beaver	166,140	21	32.6%	Clinton	38,998	56
25.7%	Bedford	48,480	45	35.7%	Columbia	65,932	38
35.8%	Berks	417,854	9	30.4%	Crawford	86,159	34
33.1%	Blair	123,457	28	47.5%	Cumberland	250,066	16
30.1%	Bradford	60,853	41	42.5%	Dauphin	275,710	14
52.2%	Bucks	628,341	4	48.9%	Delaware	564,696	5
51.0%	Butler	187,108	19	36.3%	Elk	30,197	59
36.4%	Cambria	133,054	26	39.6%	Erie	274,541	15
28.1%	Cameron	4,592	67	28.9%	Fayette	131,504	27
31.4%	Carbon	63,853	40	8.8%	Forest	7,297	65
55.6%	Centre	162,660	22	31.3%	Franklin	154,234	23

 <b>22.2%</b> Fulton	14,590	64	 <b>28.2%</b> Northumberland	92,029	32
 <b>28.3%</b> Greene	36,770	58	 <b>27.6%</b> Perry	46,127	47
 <b>26.4%</b> Huntingdon	45,491	48	 <b>37.0%</b> Philadelphia	1,580,863	1
 <b>34.7%</b> Indiana	84,953	35	 <b>38.5%</b> Pike	55,691	42
 <b>28.8%</b> Jefferson	43,804	50	 <b>27.0%</b> Potter	16,802	63
 <b>23.9%</b> Juniata	24,514	61	 <b>30.1%</b> Schuylkill	142,569	24
 <b>41.4%</b> Lackawanna	210,761	17	 <b>28.8%</b> Snyder	40,801	53
 <b>36.6%</b> Lancaster	542,903	6	 <b>26.3%</b> Somerset	74,501	37
 <b>34.2%</b> Lawrence	87,069	33	 <b>25.9%</b> Sullivan	6,089	66
 <b>30.1%</b> Lebanon	139,754	25	 <b>28.2%</b> Susquehanna	40,985	52
 <b>41.8%</b> Lehigh	366,494	10	 <b>31.2%</b> Tioga	40,793	54
 <b>36.6%</b> Luzerne	317,343	12	 <b>34.8%</b> Union	44,595	49
 <b>36.8%</b> Lycoming	113,841	29	 <b>28.5%</b> Venango	51,762	43
 <b>28.8%</b> McKean	41,330	51	 <b>33.1%</b> Warren	39,659	55
 <b>35.7%</b> Mercer	111,750	30	 <b>44.6%</b> Washington	207,298	18
 <b>22.1%</b> Mifflin	46,388	46	 <b>30.0%</b> Wayne	51,205	44
 <b>34.3%</b> Monroe	168,046	20	 <b>44.9%</b> Westmoreland	352,627	11
 <b>60.0%</b> Montgomery	826,075	3	 <b>31.3%</b> Wyoming	27,322	60
 <b>43.4%</b> Montour	18,272	62	 <b>36.8%</b> York	446,078	8
 <b>42.7%</b> Northampton	303,405	13			

# Results by race and ethnicity in Pennsylvania

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 **Pennsylvania'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.\*



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



# Puerto Rico'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. **Puerto Rico's attainment rate is 48 percent, but it has not formally established a territorywide attainment goal that meets Lumina's criteria for rigor and efficacy (i.e., the goal is quantifiable, challenging, long-term, addresses gaps, and is in statute and/or a strategic plan).**

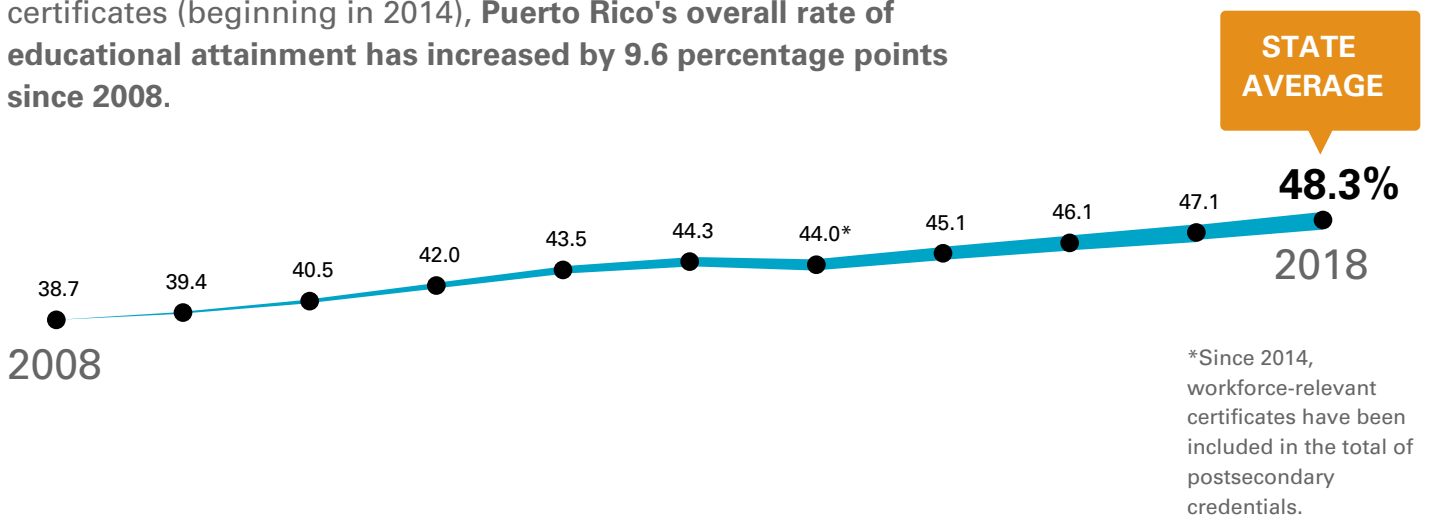
## How Puerto Rico

Puerto Rico is making progress in increasing educational attainment, but remains roughly equal to the national average.



## Puerto Rico's progress

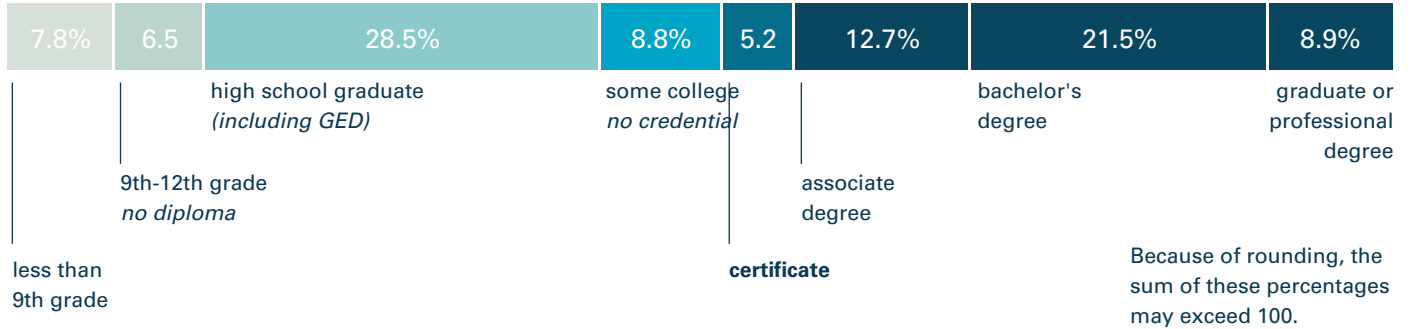
To reach territory goals, the territory will not only have to maintain current rates of attainment but also significantly increase the number of people who enroll in programs and earn all types of credentials beyond high school. With the inclusion of workforce certificates (beginning in 2014), **Puerto Rico's overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 9.6 percentage points since 2008.**



## Highest Education Level Across Puerto Rico

PUERTO RICO AGES 25-64

48.3% attainment



## Puerto Rico'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 Puerto Rico 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 Puerto Rico's 78 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
28.8%	Adjuntas	unknown	1	38.1%	Canóvanas	unknown	15
37.0%	Aguada	unknown	2	50.6%	Carolina	unknown	16
36.5%	Aguadilla	unknown	3	33.5%	Cataño	unknown	17
31.7%	Aguas Buenas	unknown	4	37.5%	Cayey	unknown	18
33.2%	Aibonito	unknown	5	33.0%	Ceiba	unknown	19
38.8%	Arecibo	unknown	6	29.6%	Ciales	unknown	20
27.0%	Arroyo	unknown	7	39.2%	Cidra	unknown	21
35.5%	Añasco	unknown	8	32.9%	Coamo	unknown	22
37.0%	Barceloneta	unknown	9	26.6%	Comerío	unknown	23
27.6%	Barranquitas	unknown	10	30.6%	Corozal	unknown	24
45.2%	Bayamón	unknown	11	24.6%	Culebra	unknown	25
41.2%	Cabo Rojo	unknown	12	43.8%	Dorado	unknown	26
47.6%	Caguas	unknown	13	36.8%	Fajardo	unknown	27
38.8%	Camuy	unknown	14	30.4%	Florida	unknown	28

 <b>29.4%</b> Guayama	<i>unknown</i>	29	 <b>33.2%</b> Naguabo	<i>unknown</i>	53
 <b>41.4%</b> Guayanilla	<i>unknown</i>	30	 <b>33.8%</b> Naranjito	<i>unknown</i>	54
 <b>59.3%</b> Guaynabo	<i>unknown</i>	31	 <b>26.5%</b> Orocovis	<i>unknown</i>	55
 <b>49.8%</b> Gurabo	<i>unknown</i>	32	 <b>31.0%</b> Patillas	<i>unknown</i>	56
 <b>30.3%</b> Guánica	<i>unknown</i>	33	 <b>42.0%</b> Peñuelas	<i>unknown</i>	57
 <b>47.8%</b> Hatillo	<i>unknown</i>	34	 <b>40.3%</b> Ponce	<i>unknown</i>	58
 <b>37.9%</b> Hormigueros	<i>unknown</i>	35	 <b>35.3%</b> Quebradillas	<i>unknown</i>	59
 <b>40.9%</b> Humacao	<i>unknown</i>	36	 <b>42.1%</b> Rincón	<i>unknown</i>	60
 <b>35.2%</b> Isabela	<i>unknown</i>	37	 <b>37.6%</b> Río Grande	<i>unknown</i>	61
 <b>28.2%</b> Jayuya	<i>unknown</i>	38	 <b>36.8%</b> Sabana Grande	<i>unknown</i>	62
 <b>41.9%</b> Juana Díaz	<i>unknown</i>	39	 <b>29.9%</b> Salinas	<i>unknown</i>	63
 <b>38.1%</b> Juncos	<i>unknown</i>	40	 <b>34.4%</b> San Germán	<i>unknown</i>	64
 <b>32.3%</b> Lajas	<i>unknown</i>	41	 <b>51.3%</b> San Juan	<i>unknown</i>	65
 <b>33.1%</b> Lares	<i>unknown</i>	42	 <b>37.2%</b> San Lorenzo	<i>unknown</i>	66
 <b>24.5%</b> Las Marías	<i>unknown</i>	43	 <b>34.7%</b> San Sebastián	<i>unknown</i>	67
 <b>38.5%</b> Las Piedras	<i>unknown</i>	44	 <b>38.6%</b> Santa Isabel	<i>unknown</i>	68
 <b>31.8%</b> Loíza	<i>unknown</i>	45	 <b>46.9%</b> Toa Alta	<i>unknown</i>	69
 <b>36.8%</b> Luquillo	<i>unknown</i>	46	 <b>42.3%</b> Toa Baja	<i>unknown</i>	70
 <b>40.8%</b> Manatí	<i>unknown</i>	47	 <b>51.9%</b> Trujillo Alto	<i>unknown</i>	71
 <b>16.0%</b> Maricao	<i>unknown</i>	48	 <b>32.4%</b> Utuado	<i>unknown</i>	72
 <b>30.6%</b> Maunabo	<i>unknown</i>	49	 <b>36.8%</b> Vega Alta	<i>unknown</i>	73
 <b>36.9%</b> Mayagüez	<i>unknown</i>	50	 <b>38.4%</b> Vega Baja	<i>unknown</i>	74
 <b>29.5%</b> Moca	<i>unknown</i>	51	 <b>36.2%</b> Vieques	<i>unknown</i>	75
 <b>33.6%</b> Morovis	<i>unknown</i>	52	 <b>33.1%</b> Villalba	<i>unknown</i>	76

 **36.5%** Yabucoa

*unknown* 77

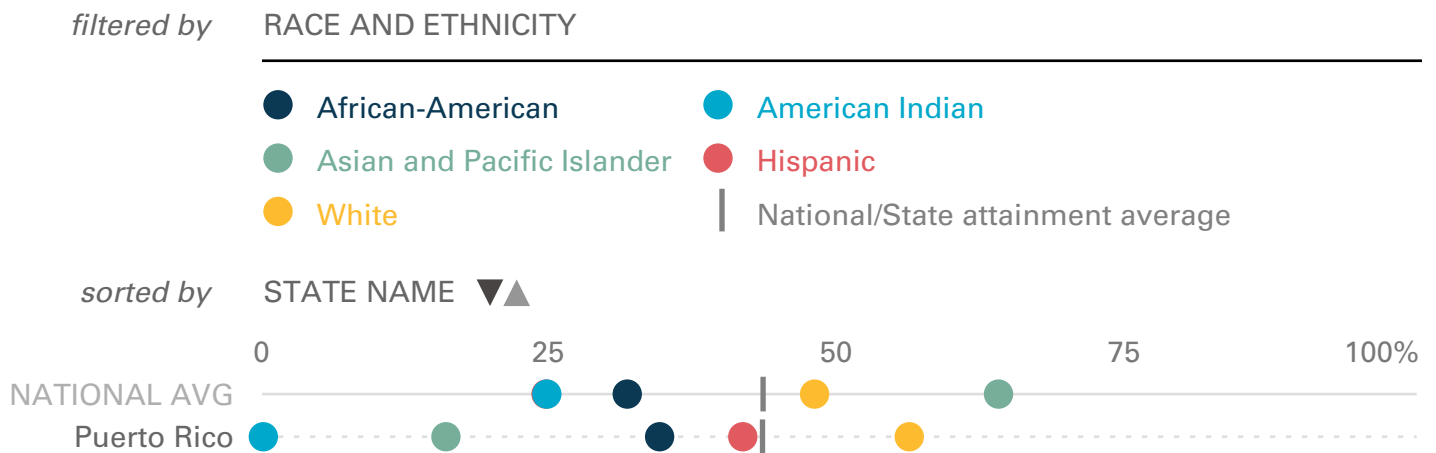
 **38.0%** Yauco

*unknown* 78

# Results by race and ethnicity in Puerto Rico

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.

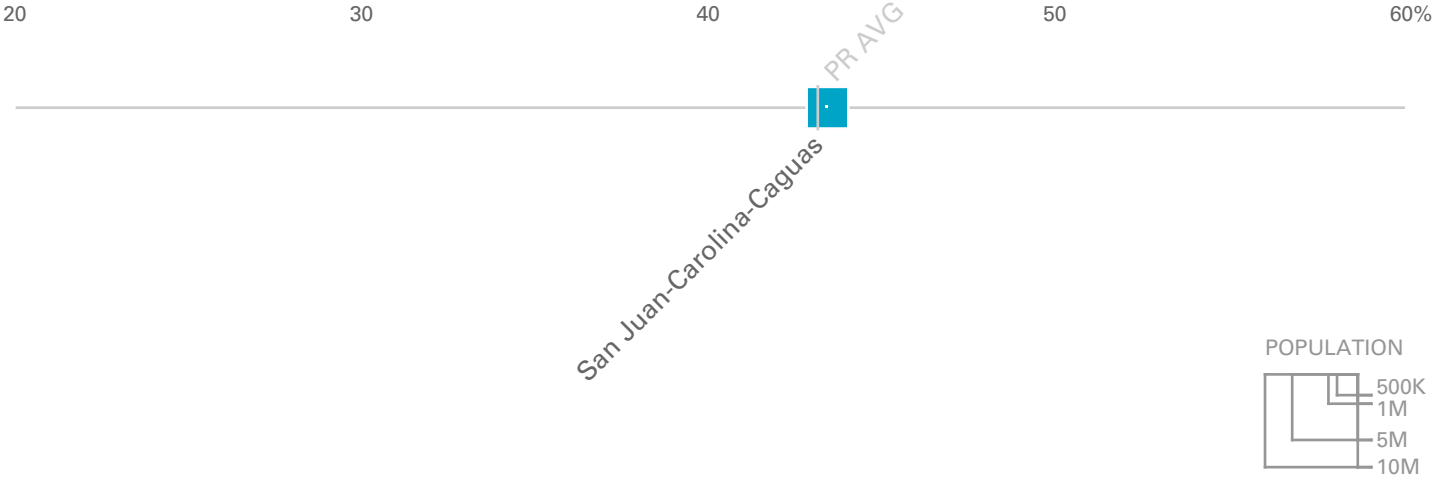
Explore **Puerto Rico's attainment rates across five racial and ethnic groups**, and see how it performs relative to other states. Attainment is shown here as the percentage of residents, ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*



# Puerto Rico'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 Puerto Rico's Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). Attainment is shown here as the percentage of residents, ages 25-64, with at least an associate degree.



# Rhode Island'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. **Rhode Island's attainment rate is 48 percent, and the state is working toward its attainment goal of 70 percent by 2025.**

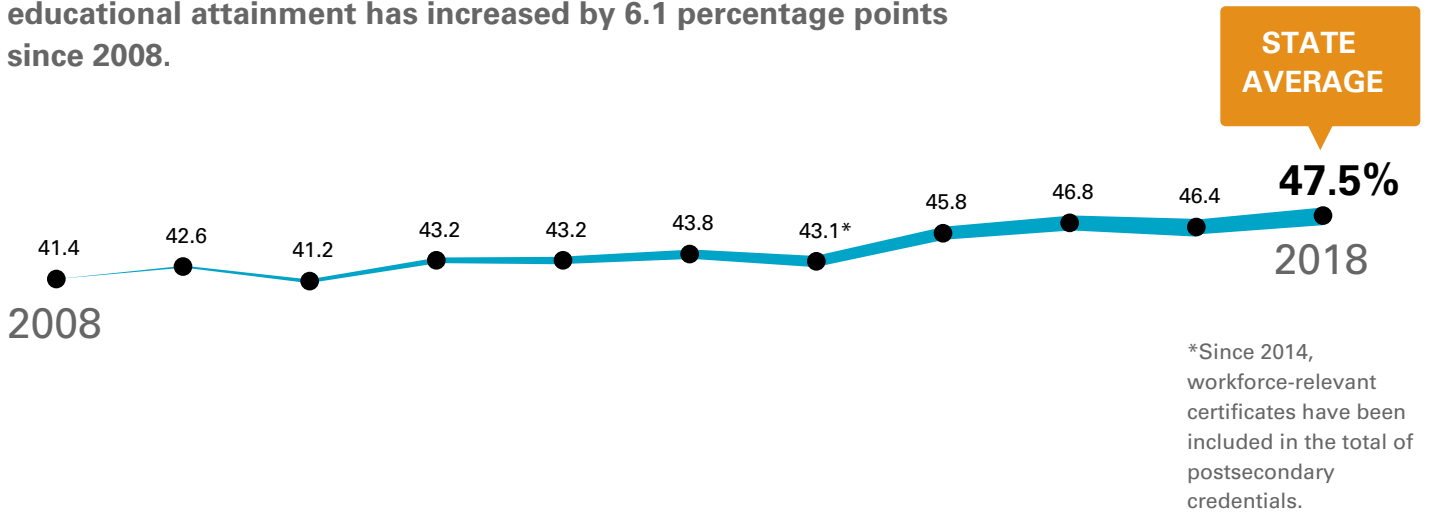
## How Rhode Island compares to the nation

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



## Rhode Island's progress

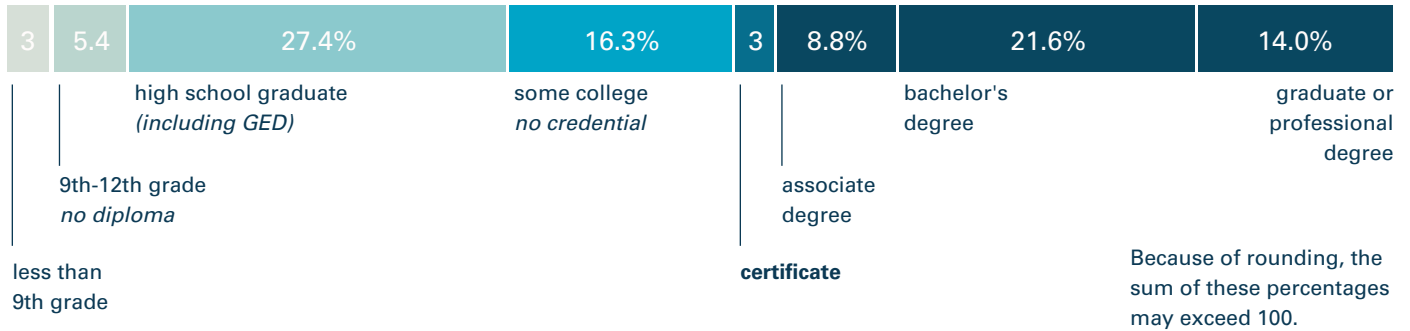
To reach state goals, the state will not only have to maintain current rates of attainment but also significantly increase the number of people who enroll in programs and earn all types of credentials beyond high school. With the inclusion of workforce certificates (beginning in 2014), **Rhode Island's overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 6.1 percentage points since 2008.**



## Highest Education Level Across Rhode Island

RHODE ISLAND AGES 25-64

47.5% attainment



## Rhode Island'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 Rhode Island 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 Rhode Island's 5 counties.** Attainment is shown here as the percentage of people ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*

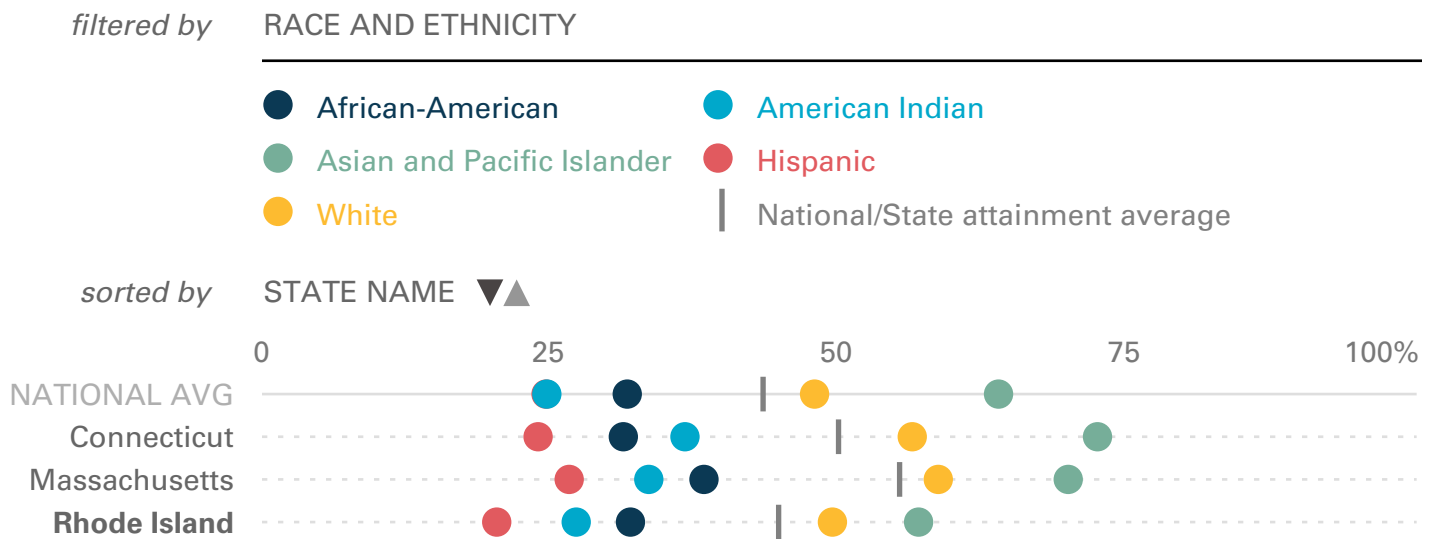
sorted by NAME ▼▲

Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank	Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank
60.1%	Bristol	48,912	5	38.1%	Providence	637,357	1
46.3%	Kent	163,760	2	55.7%	Washington	126,150	3
57.9%	Newport	83,460	4				

# Results by race and ethnicity in Rhode Island

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.

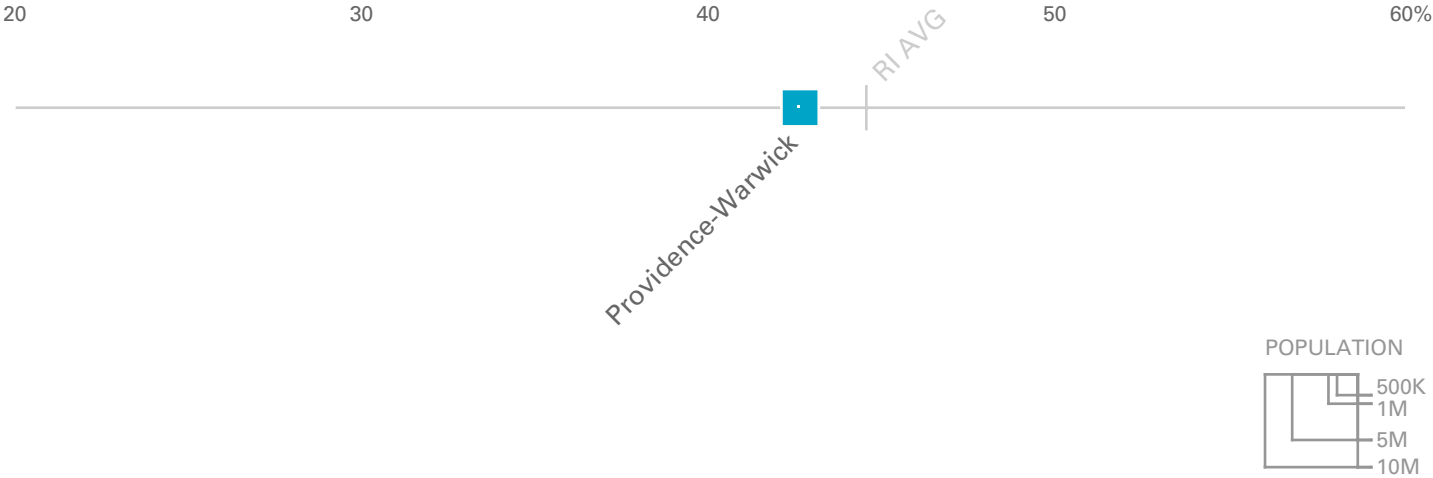
Explore **Rhode Island's attainment rates across five racial and ethnic groups**, and see how it performs relative to other states. Attainment is shown here as the percentage of residents, ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*



# Rhode Island'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 Rhode Island's Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). Attainment is shown here as the percentage of residents, ages 25-64, with at least an associate degree.



# South Carolina'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. **South Carolina's attainment rate is 45 percent, and the state is working toward its attainment goal of 60 percent by 2025.**

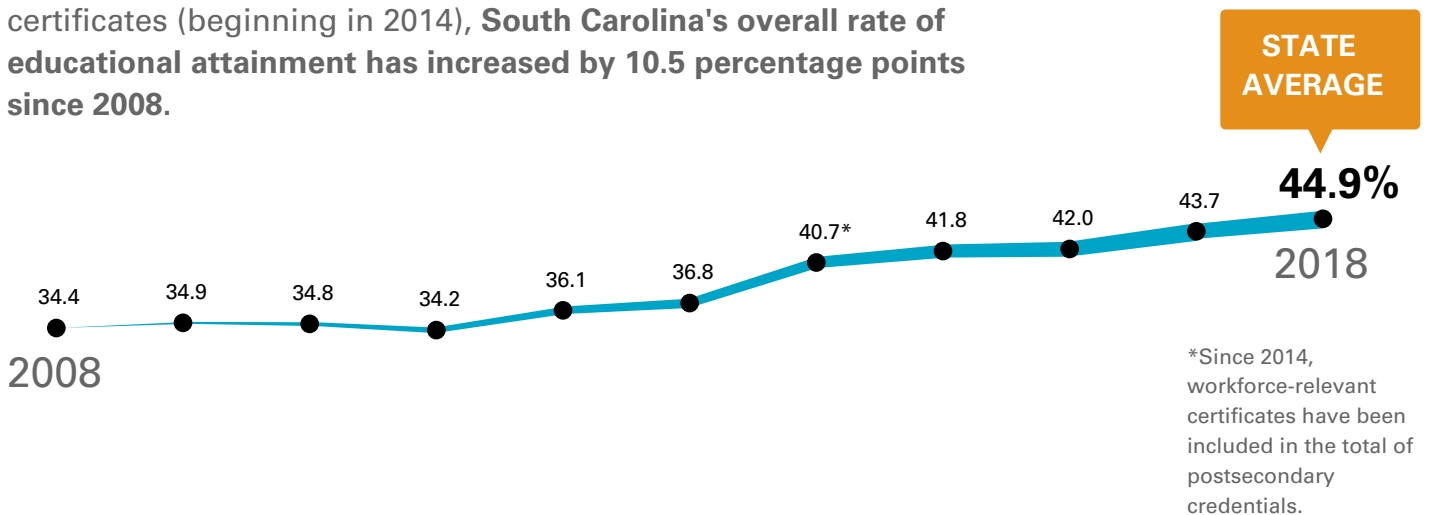
## How South Carolina compares to the nation

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



## South Carolina's progress

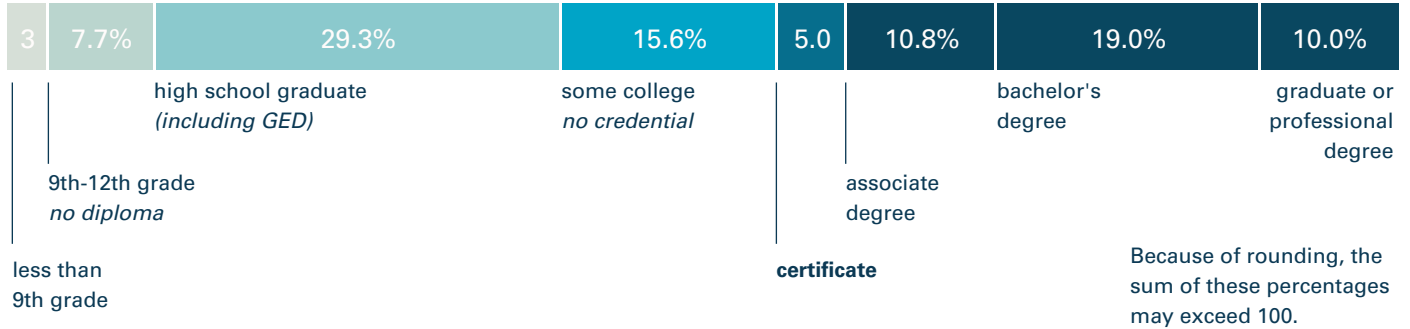
To reach state goals, the state will not only have to maintain current rates of attainment but also significantly increase the number of people who enroll in programs and earn all types of credentials beyond high school. With the inclusion of workforce certificates (beginning in 2014), **South Carolina's overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 10.5 percentage points since 2008.**



# Highest Education Level Across South Carolina

SOUTH CAROLINA AGES 25-64

44.9% attainment



## South Carolina'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 South Carolina 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 South Carolina's 46 counties.** Attainment is shown here as the percentage of people ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*

sorted by NAME ▼▲

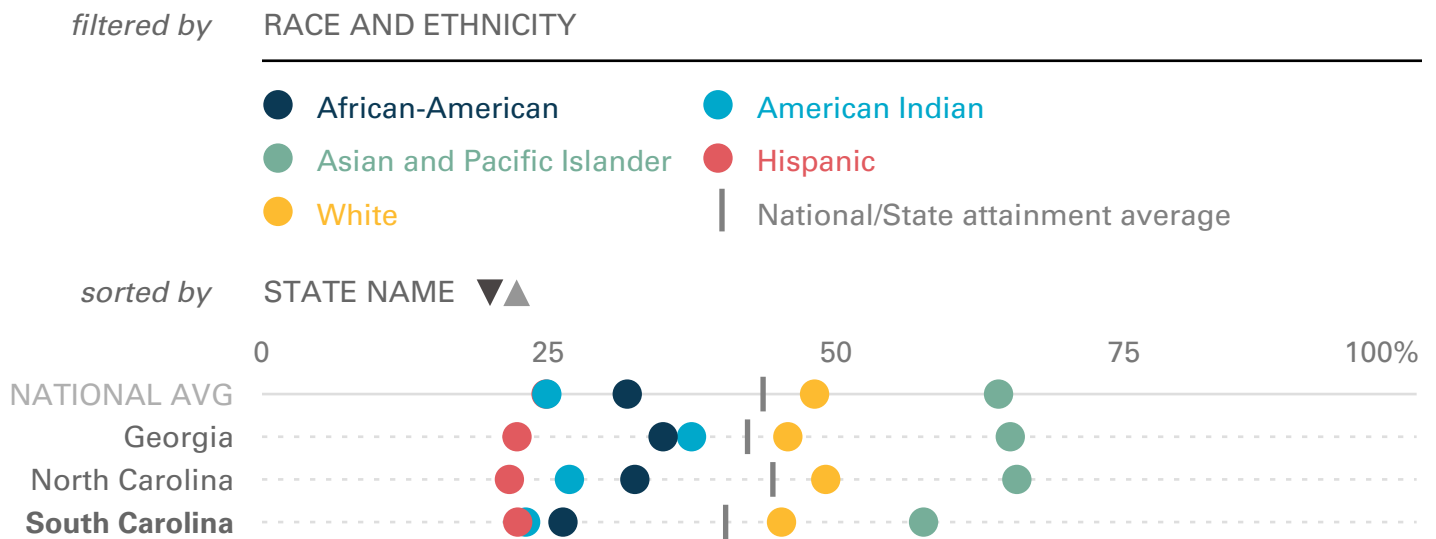
Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank	Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank
29.8%	Abbeville	24,722	37	26.8%	Colleton	37,611	27
34.0%	Aiken	168,179	11	27.7%	Darlington	67,265	20
18.9%	Allendale	9,002	46	20.1%	Dillon	30,666	32
35.0%	Anderson	198,759	9	41.5%	Dorchester	156,456	12
37.2%	Bamberg	14,381	44	26.1%	Edgefield	26,693	36
26.7%	Barnwell	21,345	39	25.1%	Fairfield	22,607	38
44.2%	Beaufort	186,844	10	35.0%	Florence	138,566	13
36.5%	Berkeley	217,937	8	34.8%	Georgetown	61,607	23
30.8%	Calhoun	14,704	43	45.4%	Greenville	506,837	1
53.0%	Charleston	401,438	3	36.5%	Greenwood	70,355	19
23.3%	Cherokee	57,105	24	20.2%	Hampton	19,602	41
25.9%	Chester	32,301	29	34.2%	Horry	333,268	4
19.8%	Chesterfield	45,948	25	21.6%	Jasper	28,458	33
22.6%	Clarendon	34,057	28	31.1%	Kershaw	65,036	22

 <b>36.7%</b> Lancaster	92,550	16	 <b>35.5%</b> Orangeburg	87,476	17
 <b>26.2%</b> Laurens	66,848	21	 <b>36.5%</b> Pickens	123,479	14
 <b>19.3%</b> Lee	17,350	42	 <b>47.7%</b> Richland	411,592	2
 <b>40.7%</b> Lexington	290,642	6	 <b>28.0%</b> Saluda	20,452	40
 <b>23.4%</b> Marion	31,293	30	 <b>36.5%</b> Spartanburg	306,854	5
 <b>16.3%</b> Marlboro	26,825	35	 <b>30.2%</b> Sumter	106,847	15
 <b>24.5%</b> McCormick	9,545	45	 <b>24.1%</b> Union	27,537	34
 <b>29.9%</b> Newberry	38,488	26	 <b>22.9%</b> Williamsburg	31,133	31
 <b>34.1%</b> Oconee	77,270	18	 <b>44.8%</b> York	266,439	7

# Results by race and ethnicity in South Carolina

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.

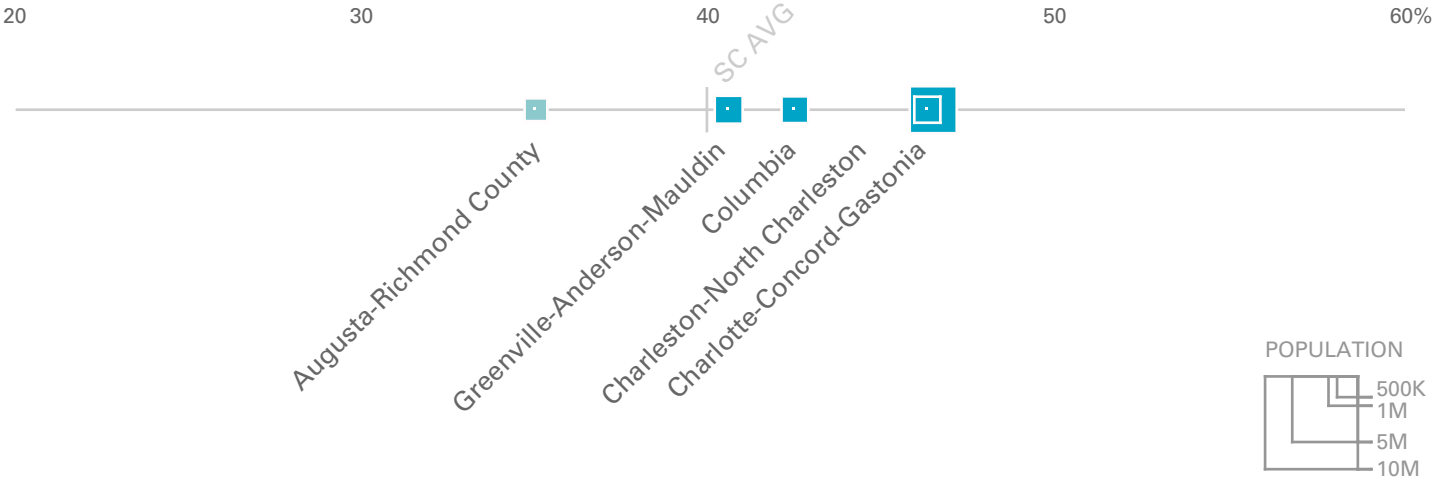
Explore **South Carolina's attainment rates across five racial and ethnic groups**, and see how it performs relative to other states. Attainment is shown here as the percentage of residents, ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*



# South Carolina'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 South Carolina's Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). Attainment is shown here as the percentage of residents, ages 25-64, with at least an associate degree.



# South Dakota'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. **South Dakota's attainment rate is 46 percent, and the state is working toward its attainment goal of 65 percent by 2025.**

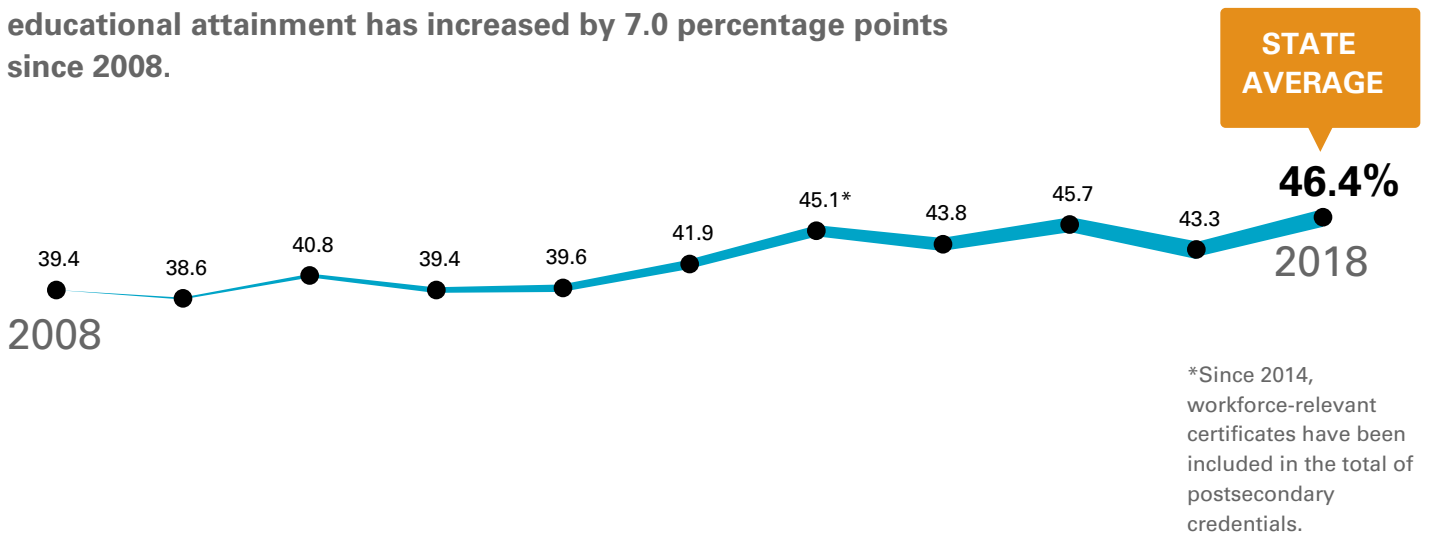
## How South Dakota compares to the nation

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



## South Dakota's progress

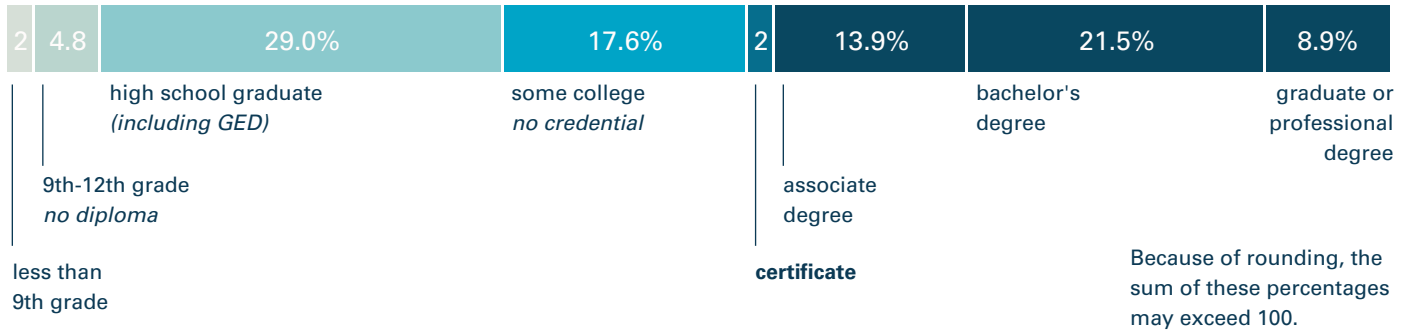
To reach state goals, the state will not only have to maintain current rates of attainment but also significantly increase the number of people who enroll in programs and earn all types of credentials beyond high school. With the inclusion of workforce certificates (beginning in 2014), **South Dakota's overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 7.0 percentage points since 2008.**



## Highest Education Level Across South Dakota

SOUTH DAKOTA AGES 25-64

46.4% attainment



## South Dakota'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 South Dakota 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 South Dakota's 66 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
45.8%	Aurora	2,738	52	29.2%	Corson	4,203	40
36.4%	Beadle	18,157	11	42.3%	Custer	8,691	21
28.2%	Bennett	3,454	44	44.0%	Davison	19,704	10
33.4%	Bon Homme	6,984	25	38.5%	Day	5,521	32
52.2%	Brookings	34,255	5	39.8%	Deuel	4,281	38
46.2%	Brown	39,178	4	27.4%	Dewey	5,835	30
40.5%	Brule	5,312	35	35.2%	Douglas	2,931	50
14.8%	Buffalo	1,999	60	42.3%	Edmunds	3,919	41
27.4%	Butte	10,107	18	36.3%	Fall River	6,687	26
46.8%	Campbell	1,379	63	42.8%	Faulk	2,329	55
32.8%	Charles Mix	9,428	20	35.4%	Grant	7,061	24
33.5%	Clark	3,668	43	36.0%	Gregory	4,226	39
59.4%	Clay	13,990	15	25.3%	Haakon	1,943	61
38.8%	Codington	28,099	6	34.2%	Hamlin	5,948	29

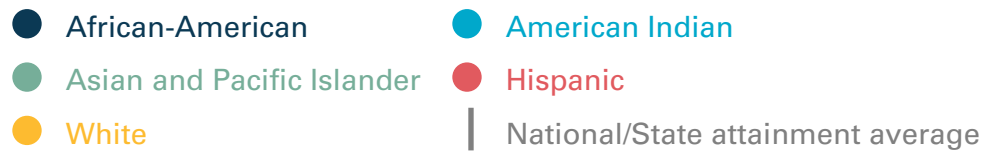
 <b>43.9%</b> Hand	3,277	47	 <b>32.3%</b> Miner	2,228	57
 <b>41.1%</b> Hanson	3,423	45	 <b>46.7%</b> Minnehaha	188,616	1
 <b>41.7%</b> Harding	1,242	65	 <b>34.8%</b> Moody	6,579	27
 <b>48.4%</b> Hughes	17,666	12	 <b>17.8%</b> Oglala Lakota	14,354	14
 <b>45.0%</b> Hutchinson	7,358	23	 <b>43.5%</b> Pennington	110,141	2
 <b>40.9%</b> Hyde	1,318	64	 <b>40.8%</b> Perkins	2,974	49
 <b>31.1%</b> Jackson	3,289	46	 <b>39.5%</b> Potter	2,231	56
 <b>42.2%</b> Jerauld	2,028	59	 <b>35.0%</b> Roberts	10,278	17
 <b>31.8%</b> Jones	936	66	 <b>37.9%</b> Sanborn	2,450	53
 <b>39.1%</b> Kingsbury	4,952	36	 <b>38.9%</b> Spink	6,410	28
 <b>42.6%</b> Lake	12,809	16	 <b>43.4%</b> Stanley	3,011	48
 <b>44.5%</b> Lawrence	25,429	8	 <b>42.0%</b> Sully	1,407	62
 <b>56.8%</b> Lincoln	56,664	3	 <b>20.9%</b> Todd	10,065	19
 <b>28.9%</b> Lyman	3,904	42	 <b>31.5%</b> Tripp	5,460	34
 <b>44.9%</b> Marshall	4,804	37	 <b>42.9%</b> Turner	8,315	22
 <b>42.6%</b> McCook	5,499	33	 <b>46.6%</b> Union	15,029	13
 <b>35.7%</b> McPherson	2,426	54	 <b>38.2%</b> Walworth	5,543	31
 <b>42.9%</b> Meade	28,018	7	 <b>40.0%</b> Yankton	22,662	9
 <b>18.2%</b> Mellette	2,088	58	 <b>29.1%</b> Ziebach	2,756	51

# Results by race and ethnicity in South Dakota

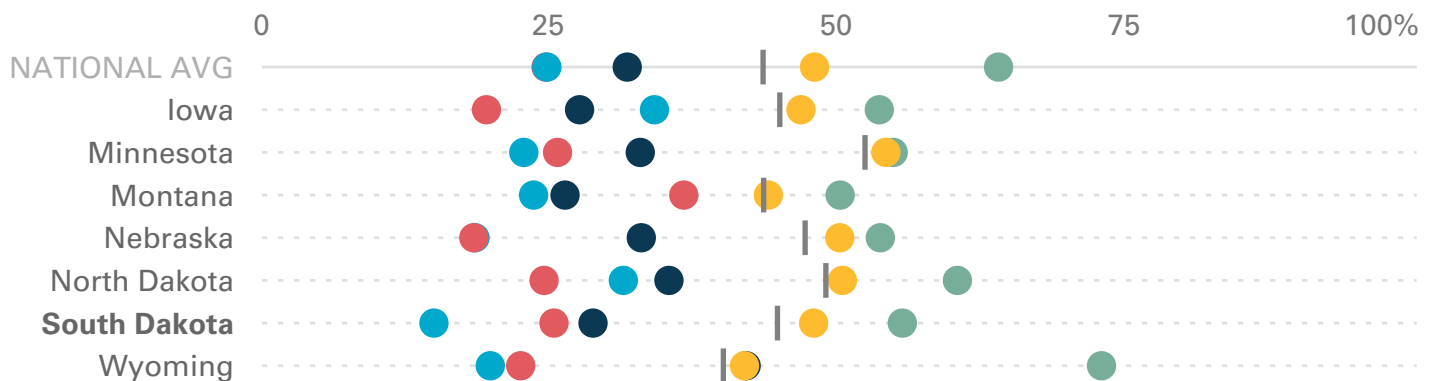
A growing proportion of today’s learners are African-American, Hispanic, and American Indian; and data show persistent and troubling gaps between their attainment levels and those of their white peers. Addressing these gaps – and expanding post-high-school learning opportunities for all – is essential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

Explore **South Dakota'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 ▼▲



# Tennessee's progress toward the goal

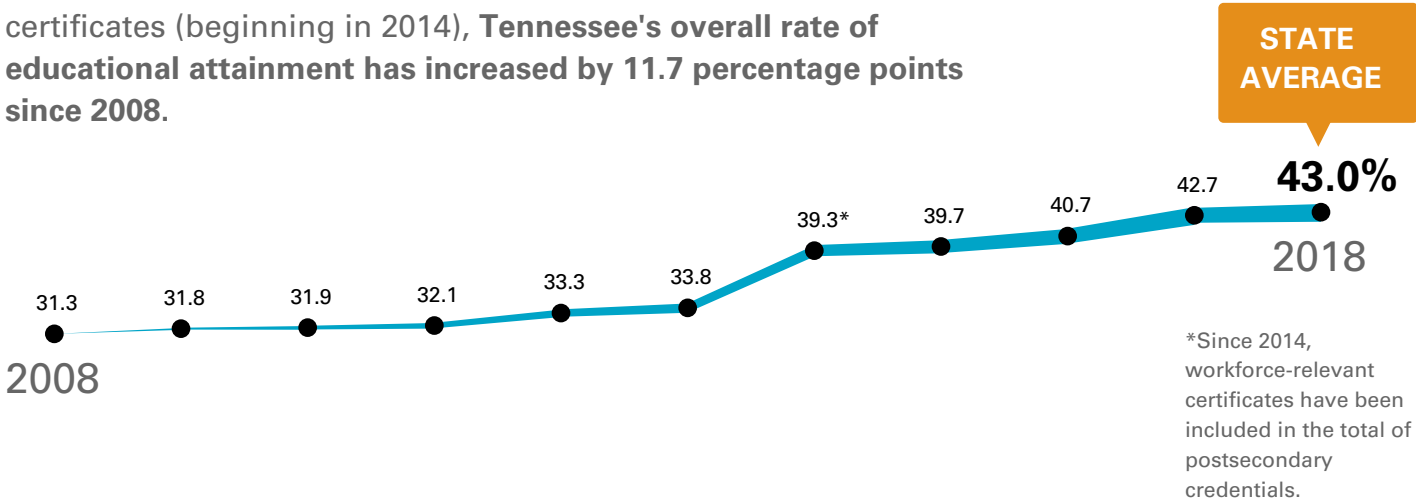
By 2025, 60 percent of Americans will need some type of high-quality credential beyond high school. To count toward this important goal, any credential must have clear and transparent learning outcomes that lead to further education and employment. **Tennessee's attainment rate is 43 percent, and the state is working toward its attainment goal of 55 percent by 2025.**

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



## Tennessee's progress

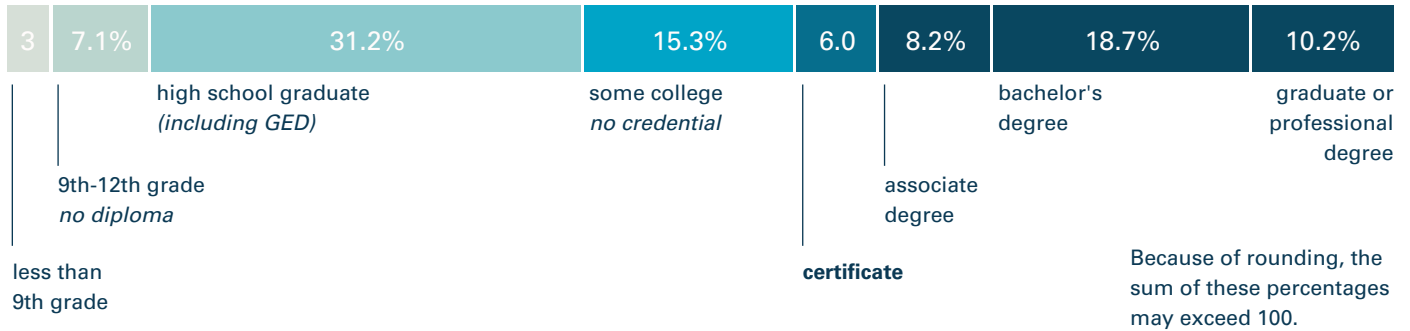
To reach state goals, the state will not only have to maintain current rates of attainment but also significantly increase the number of people who enroll in programs and earn all types of credentials beyond high school. With the inclusion of workforce certificates (beginning in 2014), **Tennessee's overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 11.7 percentage points since 2008.**



# Highest Education Level Across Tennessee

TENNESSEE AGES 25-64

43.0% attainment



## Tennessee'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 Tennessee 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 Tennessee's 95 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
31.6%	Anderson	76,257	18	27.8%	Coffee	55,034	26
22.6%	Bedford	48,117	33	20.8%	Crockett	14,473	79
18.0%	Benton	15,986	76	24.0%	Cumberland	59,078	23
19.1%	Bledsoe	14,717	78	48.9%	Davidson	691,243	2
35.3%	Blount	129,929	11	23.1%	DeKalb	19,852	65
32.1%	Bradley	105,560	13	23.1%	Decatur	11,751	85
18.7%	Campbell	39,648	40	23.0%	Dickson	52,853	30
18.8%	Cannon	14,216	80	27.2%	Dyer	37,463	41
24.5%	Carroll	27,860	52	30.4%	Fayette	40,036	39
23.0%	Carter	56,488	24	20.1%	Fentress	18,136	69
29.7%	Cheatham	40,330	38	29.1%	Franklin	41,652	36
26.5%	Chester	17,119	73	28.5%	Gibson	49,111	32
24.5%	Claiborne	31,609	48	23.1%	Giles	29,401	50
19.3%	Clay	7,703	90	20.4%	Grainger	23,144	61
16.9%	Cocke	35,556	42	23.7%	Greene	68,808	20

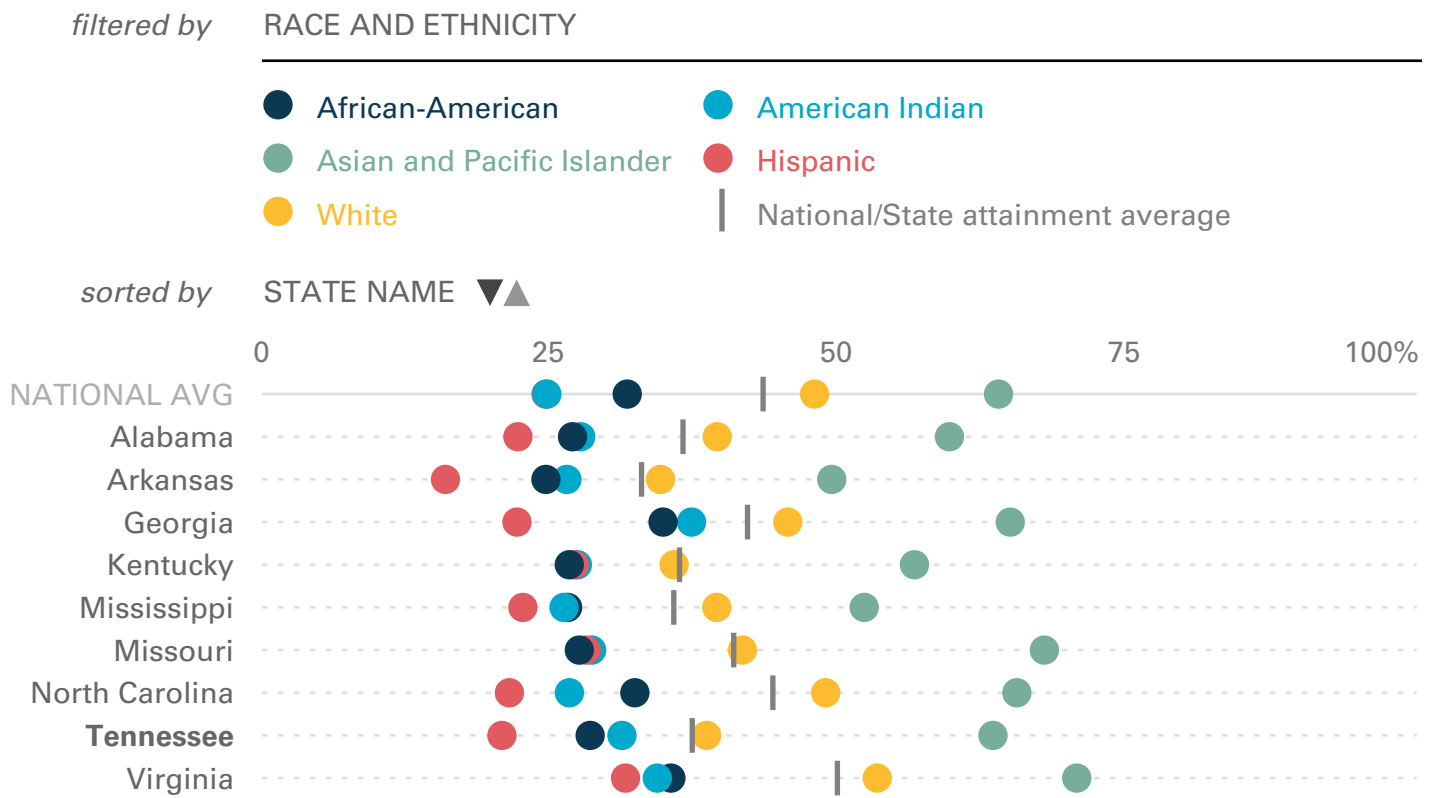
 <b>20.5%</b> Grundy	13,361	81	 <b>34.6%</b> Madison	97,643	14
 <b>24.7%</b> Hamblen	64,277	21	 <b>20.9%</b> Marion	28,425	51
 <b>42.4%</b> Hamilton	361,613	4	 <b>23.5%</b> Marshall	32,931	45
 <b>14.5%</b> Hancock	6,600	92	 <b>34.7%</b> Maury	92,163	16
 <b>15.9%</b> Hardeman	25,447	57	 <b>25.8%</b> McMinn	52,877	29
 <b>22.5%</b> Hardin	25,846	56	 <b>21.8%</b> McNairy	26,004	55
 <b>21.7%</b> Hawkins	56,459	25	 <b>18.7%</b> Meigs	12,068	83
 <b>17.2%</b> Haywood	17,573	72	 <b>21.2%</b> Monroe	46,240	34
 <b>23.8%</b> Henderson	27,751	53	 <b>38.5%</b> Montgomery	200,182	7
 <b>22.5%</b> Henry	32,450	47	 <b>30.5%</b> Moore	6,384	93
 <b>18.1%</b> Hickman	24,864	59	 <b>14.8%</b> Morgan	21,636	64
 <b>15.8%</b> Houston	8,213	88	 <b>21.6%</b> Obion	30,385	49
 <b>19.1%</b> Humphreys	18,484	68	 <b>19.5%</b> Overton	22,012	62
 <b>17.3%</b> Jackson	11,677	86	 <b>17.8%</b> Perry	7,975	89
 <b>24.9%</b> Jefferson	53,804	27	 <b>18.4%</b> Pickett	5,073	95
 <b>22.0%</b> Johnson	17,691	71	 <b>20.2%</b> Polk	16,757	74
 <b>47.1%</b> Knox	461,860	3	 <b>33.3%</b> Putnam	77,674	17
 <b>14.2%</b> Lake	7,468	91	 <b>22.2%</b> Rhea	32,691	46
 <b>14.8%</b> Lauderdale	25,274	58	 <b>30.8%</b> Roane	53,036	28
 <b>21.8%</b> Lawrence	43,396	35	 <b>28.9%</b> Robertson	70,177	19
 <b>20.5%</b> Lewis	12,035	84	 <b>42.2%</b> Rutherford	317,157	5
 <b>27.4%</b> Lincoln	33,751	43	 <b>16.8%</b> Scott	21,989	63
 <b>29.8%</b> Loudon	52,152	31	 <b>24.7%</b> Sequatchie	14,736	77
 <b>17.2%</b> Macon	24,079	60	 <b>25.2%</b> Sevier	97,638	15

 <b>38.6%</b> Shelby	<i>936,961</i>	1	 <b>12.6%</b> Van Buren	<i>5,742</i>	94
 <b>22.1%</b> Smith	<i>19,636</i>	66	 <b>21.6%</b> Warren	<i>40,651</i>	37
 <b>23.6%</b> Stewart	<i>13,355</i>	82	 <b>41.9%</b> Washington	<i>127,806</i>	12
 <b>33.6%</b> Sullivan	<i>157,158</i>	9	 <b>16.4%</b> Wayne	<i>16,583</i>	75
 <b>37.9%</b> Sumner	<i>183,545</i>	8	 <b>29.3%</b> Weakley	<i>33,337</i>	44
 <b>25.9%</b> Tipton	<i>61,366</i>	22	 <b>19.5%</b> White	<i>26,753</i>	54
 <b>24.5%</b> Trousdale	<i>10,083</i>	87	 <b>69.0%</b> Williamson	<i>226,257</i>	6
 <b>23.6%</b> Unicoi	<i>17,759</i>	70	 <b>42.2%</b> Wilson	<i>136,442</i>	10
 <b>15.8%</b> Union	<i>19,442</i>	67			

# Results by race and ethnicity in Tennessee

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.

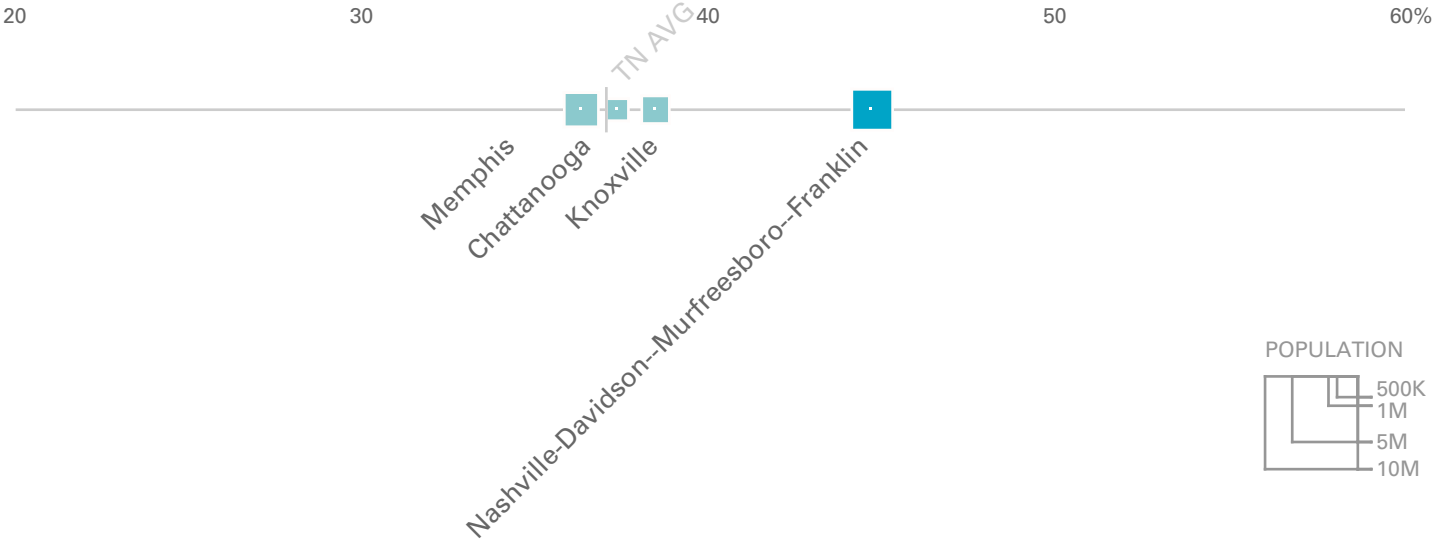
Explore **Tennessee's attainment rates across five racial and ethnic groups**, and see how it performs relative to other states. Attainment is shown here as the percentage of residents, ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*



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



# Texas' 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. **Texas' attainment rate is 44 percent, and the state is working toward its attainment goal of 60 percent by 2030.**

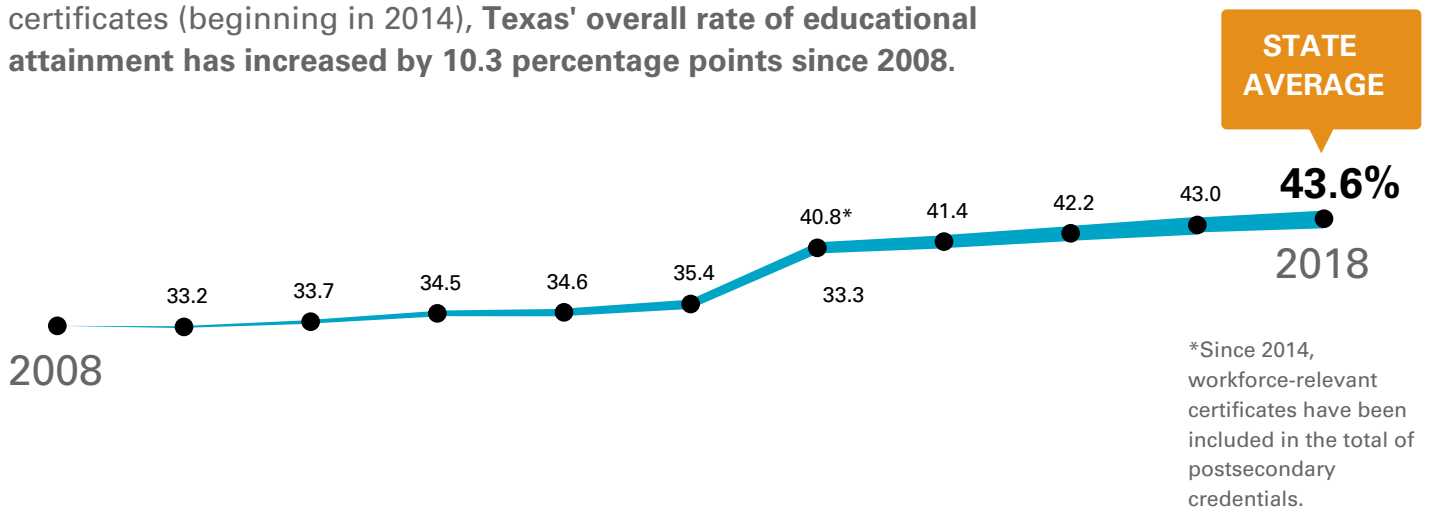
## How

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



## Texas' progress

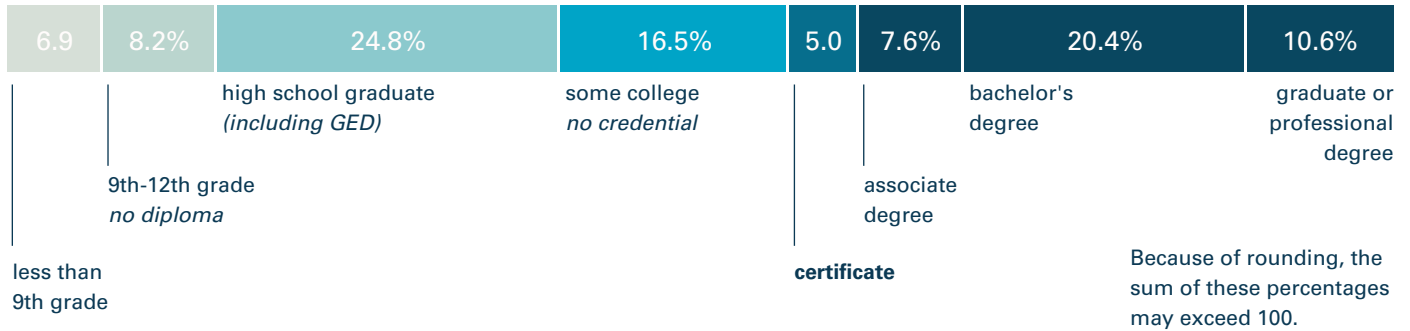
To reach state goals, the state will not only have to maintain current rates of attainment but also significantly increase the number of people who enroll in programs and earn all types of credentials beyond high school. With the inclusion of workforce certificates (beginning in 2014), **Texas' overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 10.3 percentage points since 2008.**



# Highest Education Level Across Texas

TEXAS AGES 25-64

**43.6% attainment**



## Texas' 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 Texas 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 Texas' 254 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
17.0%	Anderson	57,741	58	35.9%	Blanco	11,626	159
17.5%	Andrews	17,722	132	42.8%	Borden	673	251
25.0%	Angelina	87,805	44	26.1%	Bosque	18,326	129
25.8%	Aransas	25,572	101	26.7%	Bowie	94,012	41
32.4%	Archer	8,809	174	39.9%	Brazoria	362,457	14
33.9%	Armstrong	1,879	237	48.4%	Brazos	222,830	23
18.8%	Atascosa	48,981	70	41.2%	Brewster	9,337	170
32.4%	Austin	29,786	95	27.2%	Briscoe	1,528	238
27.5%	Bailey	7,077	190	19.2%	Brooks	7,235	186
31.7%	Bandera	22,351	110	27.7%	Brown	38,053	82
26.6%	Bastrop	84,761	46	24.1%	Burleson	18,011	130
32.5%	Baylor	3,581	218	31.7%	Burnet	46,804	72
15.2%	Bee	32,563	92	19.6%	Caldwell	42,338	75
36.4%	Bell	347,833	16	23.6%	Calhoun	21,744	112
36.7%	Bexar	1,958,578	4	24.9%	Callahan	13,946	147

 <b>25.9%</b> Cameron	423,725	13	 <b>14.7%</b> Culberson	2,231	232
 <b>25.4%</b> Camp	12,855	150	 <b>17.3%</b> Dallam	7,208	188
 <b>44.3%</b> Carson	6,032	193	 <b>36.7%</b> Dallas	2,618,148	2
 <b>23.7%</b> Cass	30,012	94	 <b>16.3%</b> Dawson	12,813	151
 <b>20.9%</b> Castro	7,843	181	 <b>20.3%</b> DeWitt	20,226	121
 <b>31.5%</b> Chambers	41,441	78	 <b>18.1%</b> Deaf Smith	18,836	127
 <b>22.9%</b> Cherokee	52,240	62	 <b>29.9%</b> Delta	5,298	203
 <b>23.8%</b> Childress	7,067	191	 <b>53.5%</b> Denton	836,210	9
 <b>27.7%</b> Clay	10,421	164	 <b>23.9%</b> Dickens	2,209	233
 <b>13.9%</b> Cochran	2,851	229	 <b>18.2%</b> Dimmit	10,418	165
 <b>29.3%</b> Coke	3,306	224	 <b>25.5%</b> Donley	3,311	223
 <b>21.4%</b> Coleman	8,430	177	 <b>16.1%</b> Duval	11,273	161
 <b>61.3%</b> Collin	969,603	6	 <b>21.8%</b> Eastland	18,411	128
 <b>23.2%</b> Collingsworth	2,987	228	 <b>22.6%</b> Ector	157,087	29
 <b>27.4%</b> Colorado	21,232	116	 <b>31.6%</b> Edwards	1,953	236
 <b>42.7%</b> Comal	141,009	30	 <b>33.5%</b> El Paso	840,410	8
 <b>24.8%</b> Comanche	13,573	148	 <b>32.3%</b> Ellis	173,620	25
 <b>13.7%</b> Concho	2,717	230	 <b>39.2%</b> Erath	41,969	76
 <b>28.2%</b> Cooke	39,895	81	 <b>19.0%</b> Falls	17,437	133
 <b>27.0%</b> Coryell	74,913	49	 <b>23.6%</b> Fannin	34,446	89
 <b>20.6%</b> Cottle	1,387	242	 <b>25.7%</b> Fayette	25,272	103
 <b>21.1%</b> Crane	4,740	206	 <b>31.2%</b> Fisher	3,880	212
 <b>19.9%</b> Crockett	3,564	219	 <b>25.1%</b> Floyd	5,855	197
 <b>18.7%</b> Crosby	5,899	195	 <b>30.7%</b> Foard	1,222	246

 <b>55.1%</b> Fort Bend	764,828	10	 <b>18.9%</b> Hartley	5,691	199
 <b>28.6%</b> Franklin	10,767	162	 <b>18.8%</b> Haskell	5,746	198
 <b>26.1%</b> Freestone	19,625	124	 <b>43.6%</b> Hays	214,485	24
 <b>15.8%</b> Frio	19,600	125	 <b>22.9%</b> Hemphill	4,024	210
 <b>17.4%</b> Gaines	20,638	120	 <b>24.6%</b> Henderson	81,064	48
 <b>40.6%</b> Galveston	335,036	17	 <b>24.9%</b> Hidalgo	860,661	7
 <b>14.4%</b> Garza	6,528	192	 <b>25.7%</b> Hill	35,852	86
 <b>35.3%</b> Gillespie	26,646	100	 <b>27.0%</b> Hockley	23,088	107
 <b>36.1%</b> Glasscock	1,348	243	 <b>31.6%</b> Hood	58,273	56
 <b>29.5%</b> Goliad	7,562	184	 <b>25.1%</b> Hopkins	36,496	84
 <b>16.9%</b> Gonzales	20,893	119	 <b>20.4%</b> Houston	23,021	108
 <b>22.1%</b> Gray	22,404	109	 <b>18.2%</b> Howard	36,040	85
 <b>30.6%</b> Grayson	131,140	35	 <b>11.8%</b> Hudspeth	4,408	208
 <b>28.2%</b> Gregg	123,367	36	 <b>26.7%</b> Hunt	93,872	42
 <b>17.6%</b> Grimes	28,082	98	 <b>23.8%</b> Hutchinson	21,375	115
 <b>38.3%</b> Guadalupe	159,659	28	 <b>25.5%</b> Irion	1,516	240
 <b>22.3%</b> Hale	34,134	90	 <b>20.4%</b> Jack	8,832	173
 <b>19.1%</b> Hall	3,071	225	 <b>23.9%</b> Jackson	14,805	141
 <b>31.0%</b> Hamilton	8,422	178	 <b>17.9%</b> Jasper	35,561	87
 <b>19.6%</b> Hansford	5,447	201	 <b>33.4%</b> Jeff Davis	2,280	231
 <b>21.9%</b> Hardeman	3,994	211	 <b>27.6%</b> Jefferson	256,299	20
 <b>25.6%</b> Hardin	57,139	59	 <b>19.9%</b> Jim Hogg	5,202	204
 <b>38.0%</b> Harris	4,652,980	1	 <b>20.6%</b> Jim Wells	40,871	80
 <b>27.4%</b> Harrison	66,661	52	 <b>25.8%</b> Johnson	167,301	26

 <b>15.0%</b> Jones	19,983	123	 <b>14.0%</b> Loving	134	254
 <b>19.9%</b> Karnes	15,187	140	 <b>36.4%</b> Lubbock	305,225	18
 <b>29.8%</b> Kaufman	122,883	37	 <b>24.1%</b> Lynn	5,859	196
 <b>49.9%</b> Kendall	44,026	74	 <b>17.4%</b> Madison	14,222	145
 <b>12.3%</b> Kenedy	417	252	 <b>21.6%</b> Marion	10,064	168
 <b>38.0%</b> Kent	763	250	 <b>27.3%</b> Martin	5,626	200
 <b>29.3%</b> Kerr	51,720	63	 <b>21.6%</b> Mason	4,222	209
 <b>24.0%</b> Kimble	4,410	207	 <b>24.8%</b> Matagorda	36,840	83
 <b>26.2%</b> King	296	253	 <b>21.4%</b> Maverick	58,216	57
 <b>13.9%</b> Kinney	3,745	214	 <b>19.7%</b> McCulloch	7,957	180
 <b>33.5%</b> Kleberg	31,088	93	 <b>34.5%</b> McLennan	251,259	21
 <b>25.9%</b> Knox	3,710	215	 <b>27.2%</b> McMullen	778	249
 <b>14.7%</b> La Salle	7,584	182	 <b>28.9%</b> Medina	50,066	65
 <b>25.9%</b> Lamar	49,587	66	 <b>18.8%</b> Menard	2,124	234
 <b>24.1%</b> Lamb	13,210	149	 <b>35.5%</b> Midland	165,049	27
 <b>34.1%</b> Lampasas	21,027	118	 <b>24.7%</b> Milam	25,053	104
 <b>27.5%</b> Lavaca	20,062	122	 <b>30.4%</b> Mills	4,921	205
 <b>23.2%</b> Lee	17,183	136	 <b>18.5%</b> Mitchell	8,468	176
 <b>22.1%</b> Leon	17,243	134	 <b>24.1%</b> Montague	19,539	126
 <b>14.4%</b> Liberty	83,658	47	 <b>43.7%</b> Montgomery	570,934	11
 <b>18.9%</b> Limestone	23,527	105	 <b>22.4%</b> Moore	22,097	111
 <b>29.6%</b> Lipscomb	3,378	221	 <b>20.8%</b> Morris	12,467	154
 <b>18.6%</b> Live Oak	12,174	156	 <b>21.9%</b> Motley	1,230	245
 <b>30.5%</b> Llano	21,210	117	 <b>31.2%</b> Nacogdoches	65,580	54

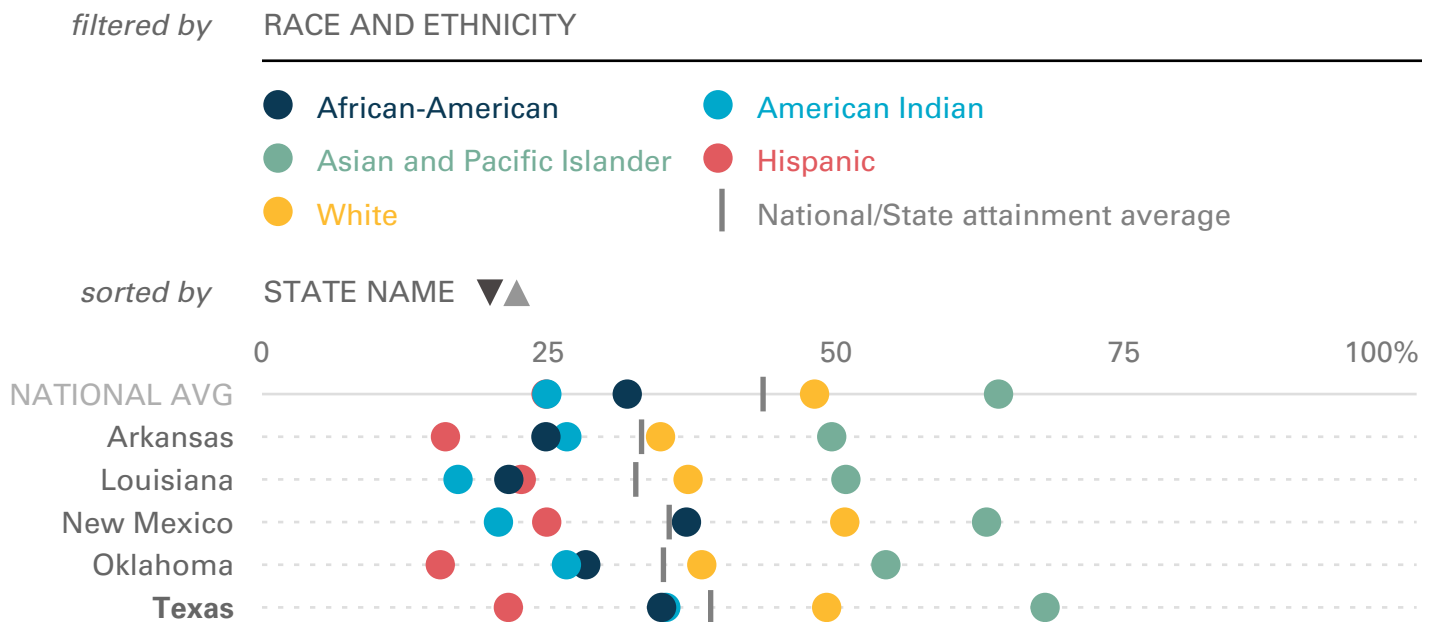
 <b>26.1%</b> Navarro	48,701	71	 <b>50.6%</b> Rockwall	96,788	40
 <b>14.7%</b> Newton	13,952	146	 <b>26.4%</b> Runnels	10,266	166
 <b>25.0%</b> Nolan	14,770	142	 <b>22.4%</b> Rusk	52,833	61
 <b>30.0%</b> Nueces	361,221	15	 <b>17.8%</b> Sabine	10,461	163
 <b>22.8%</b> Ochiltree	10,073	167	 <b>16.1%</b> San Augustine	8,253	179
 <b>29.1%</b> Oldham	2,114	235	 <b>14.2%</b> San Jacinto	28,270	97
 <b>25.7%</b> Orange	85,047	45	 <b>23.0%</b> San Patricio	67,215	51
 <b>21.7%</b> Palo Pinto	28,570	96	 <b>17.4%</b> San Saba	5,959	194
 <b>24.0%</b> Panola	23,243	106	 <b>23.9%</b> Schleicher	3,001	227
 <b>37.6%</b> Parker	133,463	33	 <b>20.7%</b> Scurry	17,050	137
 <b>21.6%</b> Parmer	9,842	169	 <b>31.0%</b> Shackelford	3,328	222
 <b>14.2%</b> Pecos	15,634	138	 <b>20.4%</b> Shelby	25,513	102
 <b>18.9%</b> Polk	49,162	69	 <b>25.1%</b> Sherman	3,067	226
 <b>21.9%</b> Potter	120,458	38	 <b>35.0%</b> Smith	227,727	22
 <b>25.1%</b> Presidio	7,156	189	 <b>29.4%</b> Somervell	8,845	172
 <b>18.7%</b> Rains	11,762	158	 <b>16.0%</b> Starr	64,454	55
 <b>42.6%</b> Randall	134,442	32	 <b>23.6%</b> Stephens	9,337	171
 <b>14.3%</b> Reagan	3,710	216	 <b>21.4%</b> Sterling	1,295	244
 <b>27.8%</b> Real	3,429	220	 <b>19.3%</b> Stonewall	1,388	241
 <b>21.4%</b> Red River	12,229	155	 <b>23.2%</b> Sutton	3,767	213
 <b>16.7%</b> Reeves	15,281	139	 <b>18.8%</b> Swisher	7,515	185
 <b>24.0%</b> Refugio	7,224	187	 <b>39.9%</b> Tarrant	2,054,475	3
 <b>34.9%</b> Roberts	938	247	 <b>33.2%</b> Taylor	136,290	31
 <b>21.4%</b> Robertson	17,203	135	 <b>12.8%</b> Terrell	810	248

 <b>16.4%</b> Terry	12,715	153	 <b>31.4%</b> Washington	35,043	88
 <b>28.4%</b> Throckmorton	1,527	239	 <b>26.3%</b> Webb	274,794	19
 <b>22.8%</b> Titus	32,904	91	 <b>26.3%</b> Wharton	41,968	77
 <b>32.8%</b> Tom Green	118,019	39	 <b>25.9%</b> Wheeler	5,358	202
 <b>54.9%</b> Travis	1,226,698	5	 <b>32.1%</b> Wichita	132,000	34
 <b>20.8%</b> Trinity	14,667	143	 <b>23.5%</b> Wilbarger	12,764	152
 <b>15.9%</b> Tyler	21,539	114	 <b>14.0%</b> Willacy	21,584	113
 <b>25.9%</b> Upshur	41,281	79	 <b>50.9%</b> Williamson	547,545	12
 <b>13.5%</b> Upton	3,663	217	 <b>30.2%</b> Wilson	49,304	67
 <b>25.8%</b> Uvalde	27,132	99	 <b>16.1%</b> Winkler	7,574	183
 <b>27.3%</b> Val Verde	49,205	68	 <b>27.3%</b> Wise	66,181	53
 <b>25.8%</b> Van Zandt	55,182	60	 <b>22.9%</b> Wood	44,314	73
 <b>30.2%</b> Victoria	92,084	43	 <b>23.4%</b> Yoakum	8,568	175
 <b>24.7%</b> Walker	72,245	50	 <b>24.4%</b> Young	17,979	131
 <b>25.1%</b> Waller	51,307	64	 <b>13.6%</b> Zapata	14,322	144
 <b>17.3%</b> Ward	11,472	160	 <b>14.5%</b> Zavala	11,948	157

# Results by race and ethnicity in Texas

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.

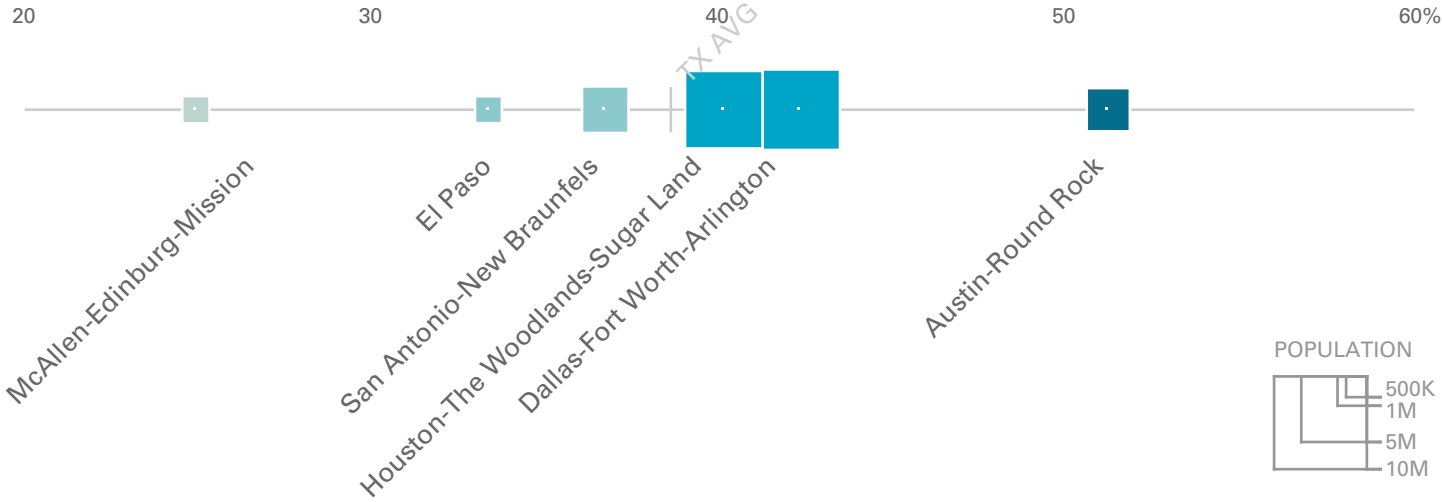
Explore **Texas' attainment rates across five racial and ethnic groups**, and see how it performs relative to other states. Attainment is shown here as the percentage of residents, ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*



# Texas' metro areas

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

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



# Utah'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. **Utah's attainment rate is 53 percent, and the state is working toward its attainment goal of 66 percent by 2020.**

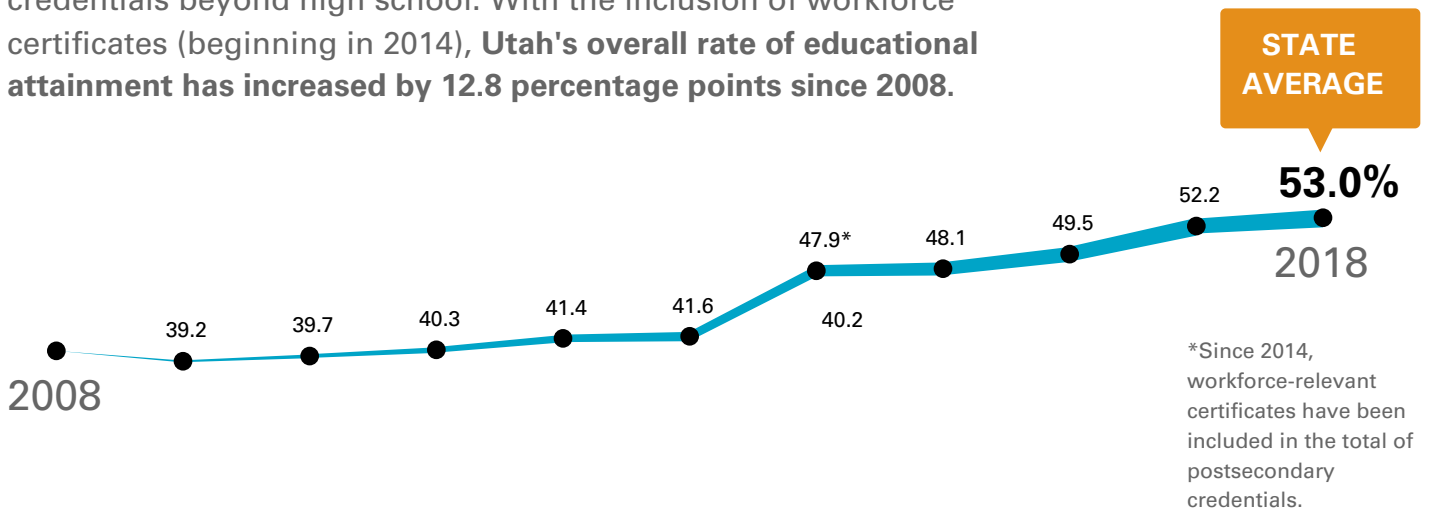
## How

Educational attainment in Utah exceeds the national average, but work remains before it reaches 60 percent.



## Utah's progress

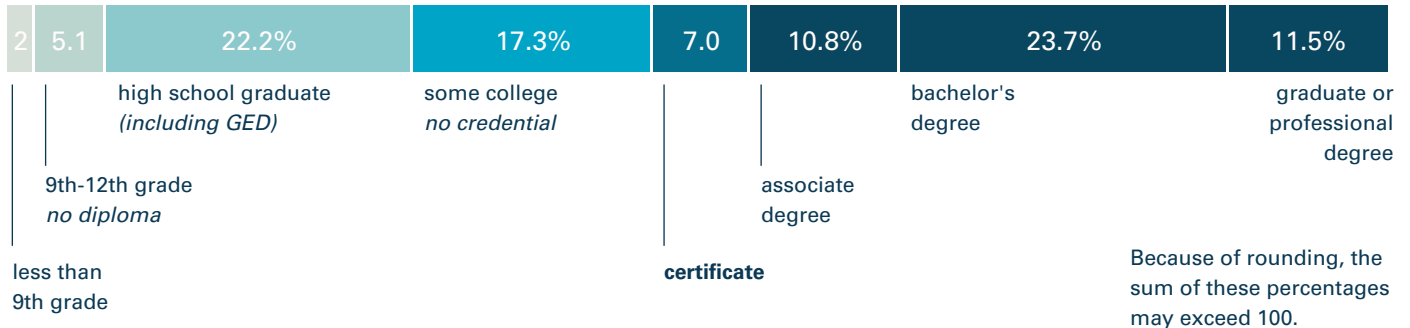
To reach state goals, the state will not only have to maintain current rates of attainment but also significantly increase the number of people who enroll in programs and earn all types of credentials beyond high school. With the inclusion of workforce certificates (beginning in 2014), **Utah's overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 12.8 percentage points since 2008.**



## Highest Education Level Across Utah

UTAH AGES 25-64

53.0% attainment



## Utah'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 Utah 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 Utah's 29 counties.** Attainment is shown here as the percentage of people ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*

sorted by NAME ▼▲

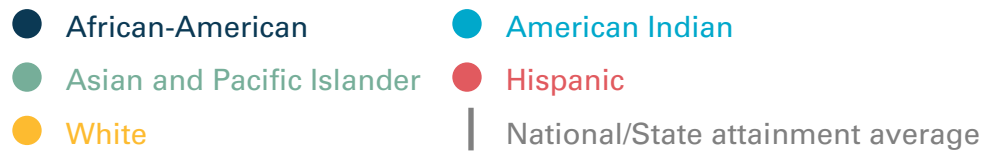
Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank	Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank
25.6%	Beaver	6,386	24	19.7%	Piute	1,420	28
35.1%	Box Elder	54,079	8	33.9%	Rich	2,391	27
46.7%	Cache	124,438	6	44.3%	Salt Lake	1,135,649	1
33.6%	Carbon	20,295	15	30.4%	San Juan	15,356	17
18.9%	Daggett	1,029	29	29.8%	Sanpete	30,035	13
49.5%	Davis	347,637	3	29.4%	Sevier	21,316	14
24.2%	Duchesne	20,026	16	61.3%	Summit	41,106	10
31.7%	Emery	10,077	21	34.1%	Tooele	67,456	7
36.0%	Garfield	5,078	25	21.6%	Uintah	35,150	11
36.4%	Grand	9,674	22	51.9%	Utah	606,425	2
37.1%	Iron	51,001	9	50.2%	Wasatch	32,106	12
30.3%	Juab	11,250	20	41.0%	Washington	165,662	5
38.4%	Kane	7,567	23	39.0%	Wayne	2,719	26
34.5%	Millard	12,863	18	33.5%	Weber	251,769	4
54.5%	Morgan	11,873	19				

# Results by race and ethnicity in Utah

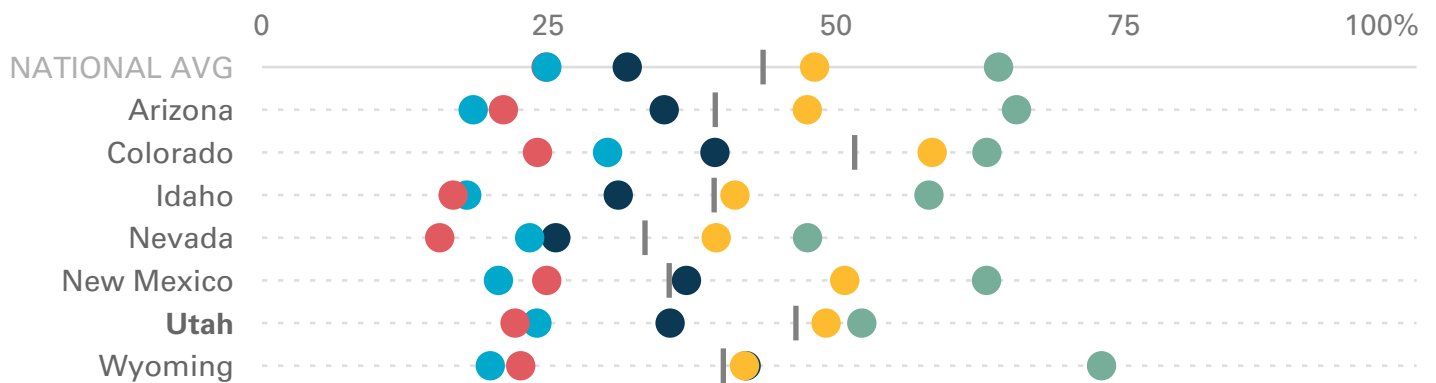
A growing proportion of today’s learners are African-American, Hispanic, and American Indian; and data show persistent and troubling gaps between their attainment levels and those of their white peers. Addressing these gaps – and expanding post-high-school learning opportunities for all – is essential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

Explore **Utah’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



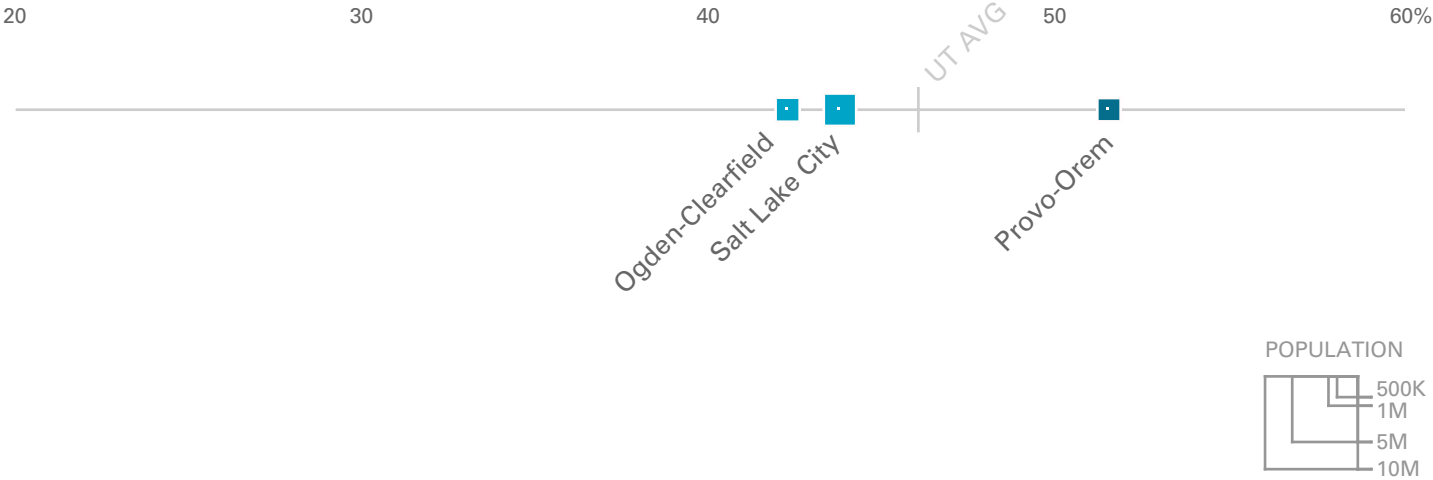
sorted by STATE NAME ▼▲



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



# Vermont's progress toward the goal

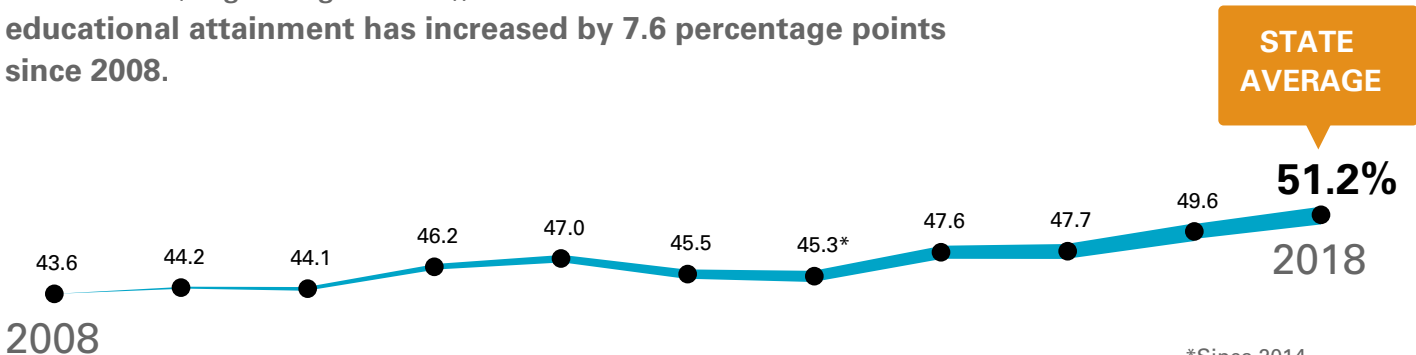
By 2025, 60 percent of Americans will need some type of high-quality credential beyond high school. To count toward this important goal, any credential must have clear and transparent learning outcomes that lead to further education and employment. **Vermont's attainment rate is 51 percent, and the state is working toward its attainment goal of 70 percent by 2025.**

Educational attainment in Vermont exceeds the national average, but work remains before it reaches 60 percent.



## Vermont'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), **Vermont's overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 7.6 percentage points since 2008.**

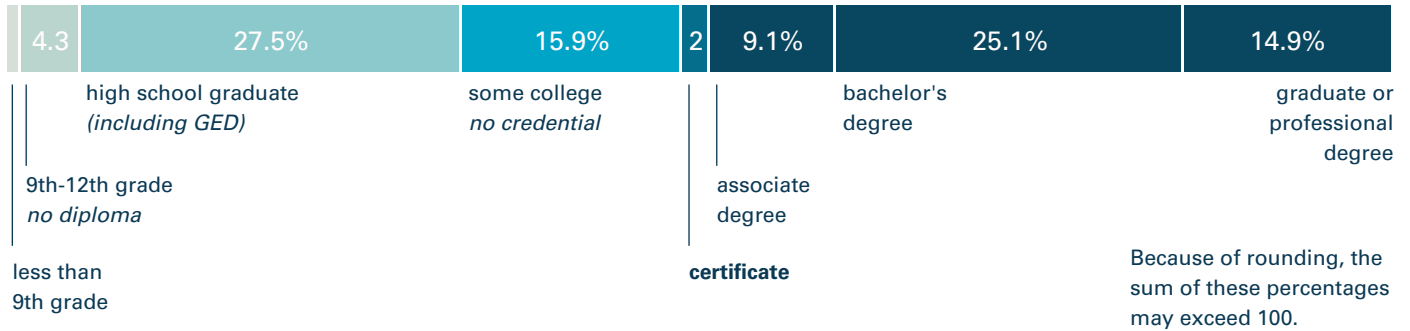


\*Since 2014, workforce-relevant certificates have been included in the total of postsecondary credentials.

## Highest Education Level Across Vermont

VERMONT AGES 25-64

51.2% attainment



## Vermont'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 Vermont 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 Vermont's 14 counties.** Attainment is shown here as the percentage of people ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*

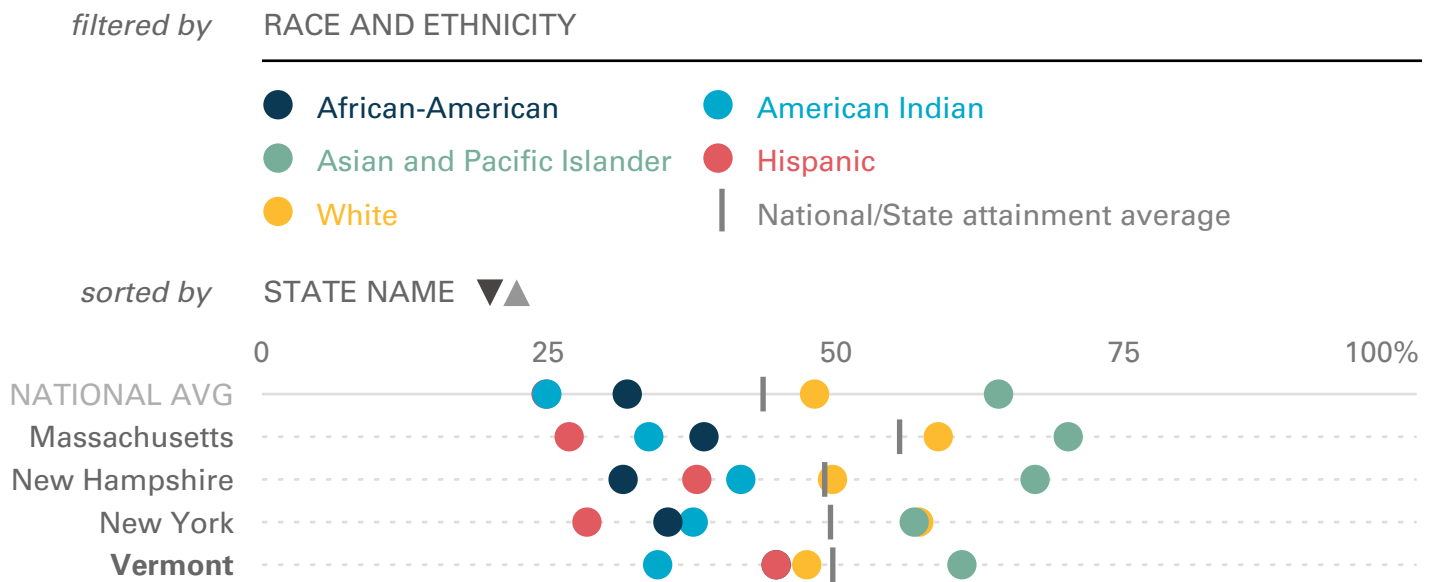
sorted by NAME ▼▲

Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank	Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank
46.6%	Addison	36,776	7	46.9%	Lamoille	25,337	12
42.2%	Bennington	35,594	8	38.8%	Orange	28,974	10
36.4%	Caledonia	30,164	9	31.3%	Orleans	26,841	11
61.7%	Chittenden	162,372	1	40.5%	Rutland	59,087	2
28.2%	Essex	6,230	14	50.9%	Washington	58,290	3
37.1%	Franklin	49,025	5	43.6%	Windham	42,869	6
49.4%	Grand Isle	6,998	13	45.1%	Windsor	55,100	4

# Results by race and ethnicity in Vermont

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 **Vermont'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.\*



# Virginia's progress toward the goal

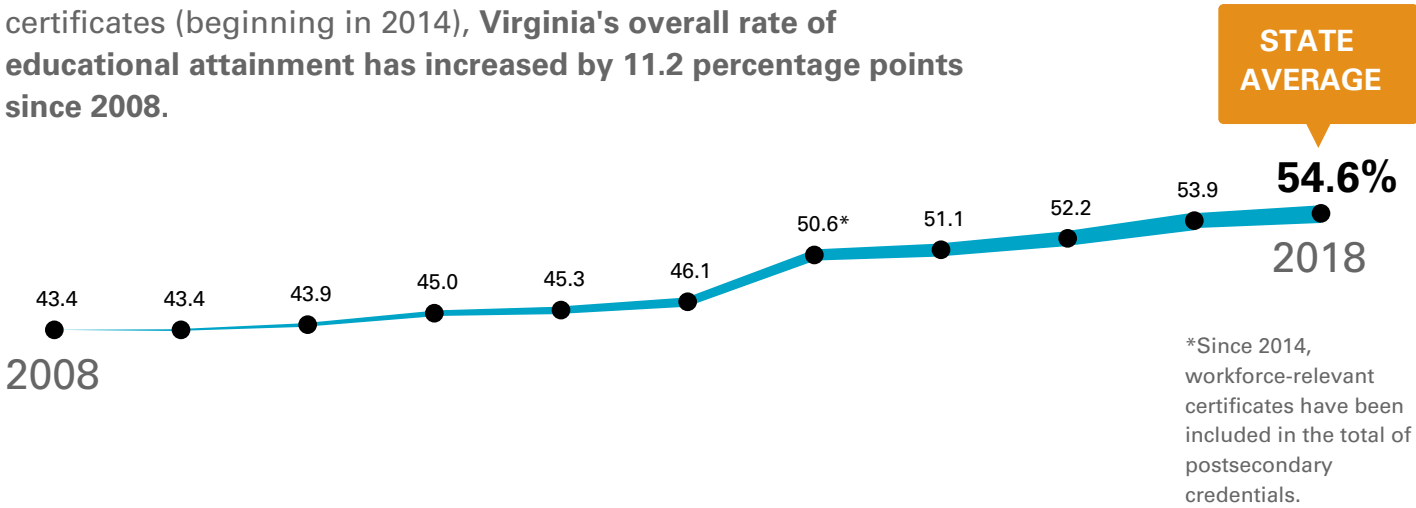
By 2025, 60 percent of Americans will need some type of high-quality credential beyond high school. To count toward this important goal, any credential must have clear and transparent learning outcomes that lead to further education and employment. **Virginia's attainment rate is 55 percent, and the state is working toward its attainment goal of 70 percent by 2030.**

Educational attainment in Virginia exceeds the national average, but work remains before it reaches 60 percent.



## Virginia's progress

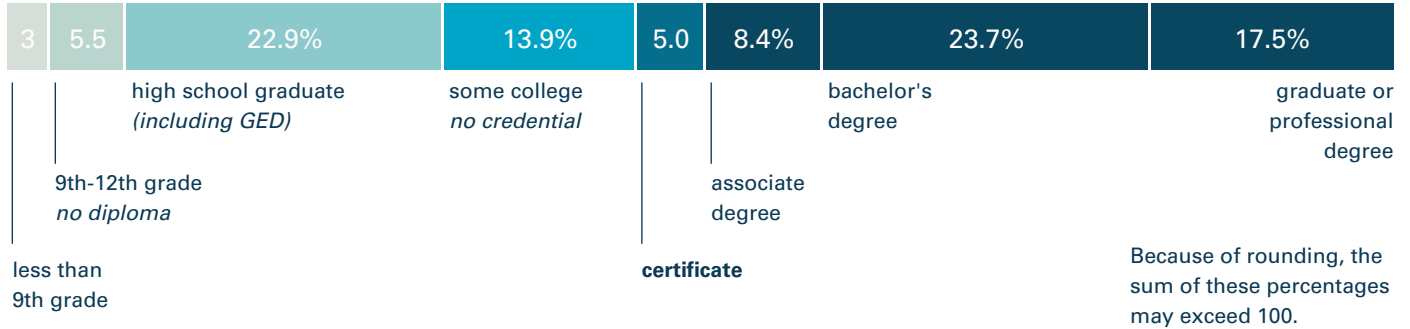
To reach state goals, the state will not only have to maintain current rates of attainment but also significantly increase the number of people who enroll in programs and earn all types of credentials beyond high school. With the inclusion of workforce certificates (beginning in 2014), **Virginia's overall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



## Highest Education Level Across Virginia

VIRGINIA AGES 25-64

54.6% attainment



## Virginia'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 Virginia 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 Virginia's 133 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
27.3%	Accomack	32,545	52	17.9%	Buchanan	21,514	79
61.7%	Albemarle	107,702	16	17.3%	Buckingham	17,065	86
68.3%	Alexandria city	160,035	12	23.9%	Buena Vista city	6,327	125
27.0%	Alleghany	15,122	96	34.4%	Campbell	55,010	32
26.6%	Amelia	13,020	104	29.1%	Caroline	30,461	57
31.9%	Amherst	31,594	54	25.6%	Carroll	29,708	58
31.6%	Appomattox	15,681	93	21.6%	Charles City County	unknown	132
80.3%	Arlington	234,965	9	24.6%	Charlotte	12,119	107
31.9%	Augusta	75,144	27	59.4%	Charlottesville city	48,019	37
20.8%	Bath	4,297	129	44.2%	Chesapeake city	240,397	8
40.0%	Bedford	77,974	26	50.0%	Chesterfield	343,599	5
30.2%	Bland	6,350	124	43.6%	Clarke	14,508	101
43.6%	Botetourt	33,192	51	34.3%	Colonial Heights city	17,830	81
33.2%	Bristol city	16,790	88	26.1%	Covington city	5,531	126
20.5%	Brunswick	16,244	91	32.5%	Craig	5,062	128

<b>32.4%</b>	Culpeper	51,282	35	<b>28.4%</b>	Halifax	34,563	49
<b>24.9%</b>	Cumberland	9,811	115	<b>38.3%</b>	Hampton city	134,669	14
<b>30.5%</b>	Danville city	41,130	40	<b>51.7%</b>	Hanover	105,923	17
<b>22.1%</b>	Dickenson	14,782	99	<b>44.0%</b>	Harrisonburg city	54,215	34
<b>29.0%</b>	Dinwiddie	28,208	62	<b>52.9%</b>	Henrico	327,898	6
<b>24.1%</b>	Emporia city	5,282	127	<b>28.3%</b>	Henry	51,227	36
<b>20.0%</b>	Essex	11,028	112	<b>25.2%</b>	Highland	2,212	131
<b>67.8%</b>	Fairfax	1,148,433	1	<b>22.8%</b>	Hopewell city	22,621	75
<b>68.6%</b>	Fairfax city	24,097	69	<b>41.3%</b>	Isle of Wight	36,552	46
<b>83.1%</b>	Falls Church city	14,583	100	<b>56.6%</b>	James City County	<i>unknown</i>	133
<b>45.1%</b>	Fauquier	69,465	28	<b>44.4%</b>	King George	26,337	66
<b>33.2%</b>	Floyd	15,755	92	<b>33.0%</b>	King William	16,708	89
<b>42.8%</b>	Fluvanna	26,452	65	<b>30.4%</b>	King and Queen	7,003	121
<b>32.0%</b>	Franklin	56,445	31	<b>33.8%</b>	Lancaster	10,788	113
<b>34.0%</b>	Franklin city	8,176	118	<b>20.7%</b>	Lee	23,758	70
<b>38.4%</b>	Frederick	86,484	23	<b>55.4%</b>	Lexington city	7,106	120
<b>48.6%</b>	Fredericksburg city	28,360	61	<b>69.0%</b>	Loudoun	398,080	4
<b>21.2%</b>	Galax city	6,625	122	<b>30.8%</b>	Louisa	35,860	48
<b>29.4%</b>	Giles	16,837	87	<b>17.7%</b>	Lunenburg	12,235	106
<b>31.3%</b>	Gloucester	37,292	45	<b>45.7%</b>	Lynchburg city	80,995	24
<b>47.4%</b>	Goochland	22,685	73	<b>31.1%</b>	Madison	13,277	102
<b>24.5%</b>	Grayson	15,665	94	<b>41.4%</b>	Manassas Park city	16,591	90
<b>36.6%</b>	Greene	19,612	80	<b>38.6%</b>	Manassas city	41,501	39
<b>14.5%</b>	Greensville	11,679	110	<b>31.9%</b>	Martinsville city	13,142	103

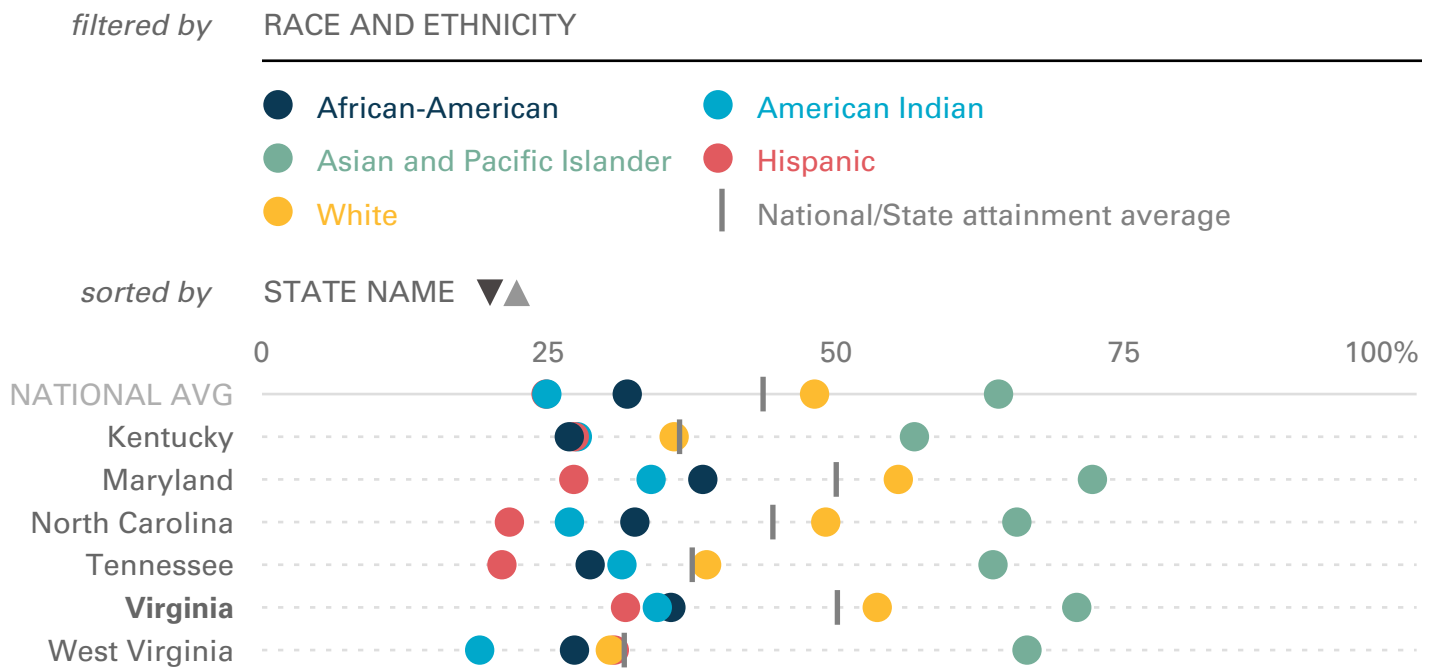
 <b>35.1%</b> Mathews 8,779 117	 <b>51.5%</b> Radford city 17,658 85
 <b>28.3%</b> Mecklenburg 30,686 55	 <b>38.8%</b> Rappahannock 7,321 119
 <b>29.9%</b> Middlesex 10,679 114	 <b>24.5%</b> Richmond 8,939 116
 <b>56.2%</b> Montgomery 98,559 19	 <b>46.4%</b> Richmond city 227,032 10
 <b>34.1%</b> Nelson 14,943 98	 <b>51.6%</b> Roanoke 93,730 21
 <b>38.9%</b> New Kent 21,682 78	 <b>34.6%</b> Roanoke city 99,837 18
 <b>37.1%</b> Newport News city 179,388 11	 <b>35.8%</b> Rockbridge 22,659 74
 <b>37.7%</b> Norfolk city 244,703 7	 <b>34.9%</b> Rockingham 80,227 25
 <b>30.7%</b> Northampton 11,846 109	 <b>26.7%</b> Russell 27,048 64
 <b>34.1%</b> Northumberland 12,275 105	 <b>44.6%</b> Salem city 25,862 67
 <b>29.3%</b> Norton city 3,936 130	 <b>26.0%</b> Scott 21,865 77
 <b>19.9%</b> Nottoway 15,434 95	 <b>29.4%</b> Shenandoah 43,225 38
 <b>31.0%</b> Orange 36,073 47	 <b>27.4%</b> Smyth 30,656 56
 <b>20.1%</b> Page 23,731 71	 <b>27.3%</b> Southampton 17,750 83
 <b>27.2%</b> Patrick 17,665 84	 <b>40.2%</b> Spotsylvania 133,033 15
 <b>24.0%</b> Petersburg city 31,750 53	 <b>49.8%</b> Stafford 146,649 13
 <b>25.9%</b> Pittsylvania 61,258 30	 <b>43.9%</b> Staunton city 24,528 68
 <b>55.2%</b> Poquoson city 12,053 108	 <b>38.8%</b> Suffolk city 90,237 22
 <b>30.9%</b> Portsmouth city 94,572 20	 <b>27.5%</b> Surry 6,540 123
 <b>38.3%</b> Powhatan 28,601 60	 <b>17.8%</b> Sussex 11,373 111
 <b>35.4%</b> Prince Edward 22,703 72	 <b>29.5%</b> Tazewell 41,095 41
 <b>33.9%</b> Prince George 37,809 44	 <b>46.9%</b> Virginia Beach city 450,435 3
 <b>48.8%</b> Prince William 463,023 2	 <b>29.2%</b> Warren 39,563 42
 <b>34.3%</b> Pulaski 34,184 50	 <b>35.7%</b> Washington 54,387 33

 <b>33.1%</b> Waynesboro city	22,327	76	 <b>25.5%</b> Wise	38,586	43
 <b>31.0%</b> Westmoreland	17,780	82	 <b>30.9%</b> Wythe	28,882	59
 <b>59.5%</b> Williamsburg city	15,031	97	 <b>59.3%</b> York	67,739	29
 <b>43.4%</b> Winchester city	27,932	63			

# Results by race and ethnicity in Virginia

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.

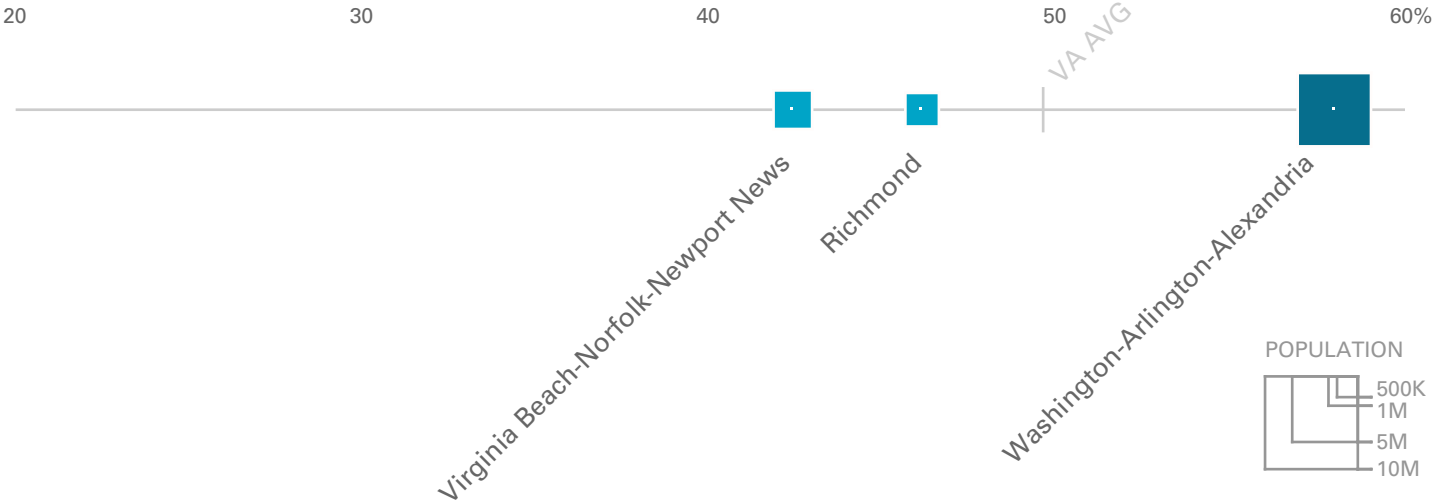
Explore **Virginia's attainment rates across five racial and ethnic groups**, and see how it performs relative to other states. Attainment is shown here as the percentage of residents, ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*



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



# Washington's progress toward the goal

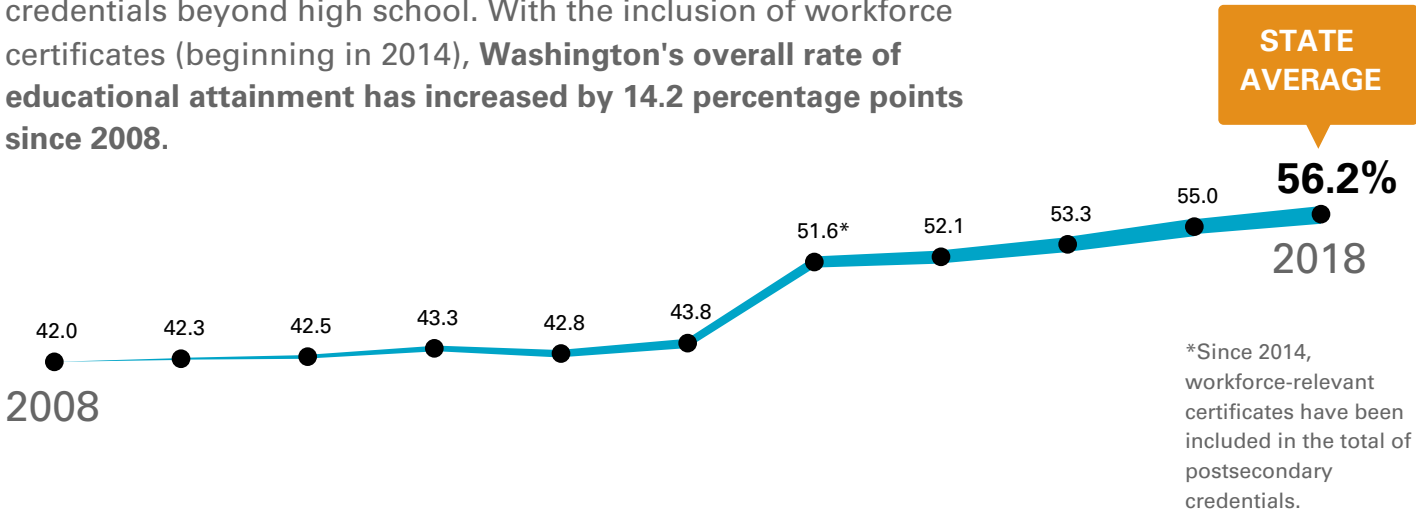
By 2025, 60 percent of Americans will need some type of high-quality credential beyond high school. To count toward this important goal, any credential must have clear and transparent learning outcomes that lead to further education and employment. **Washington's attainment rate is 56 percent, and the state is working toward its attainment goal of 70 percent by 2023.**

Educational attainment in Washington exceeds the national average, but work remains before it reaches 60 percent.



## Washington's progress

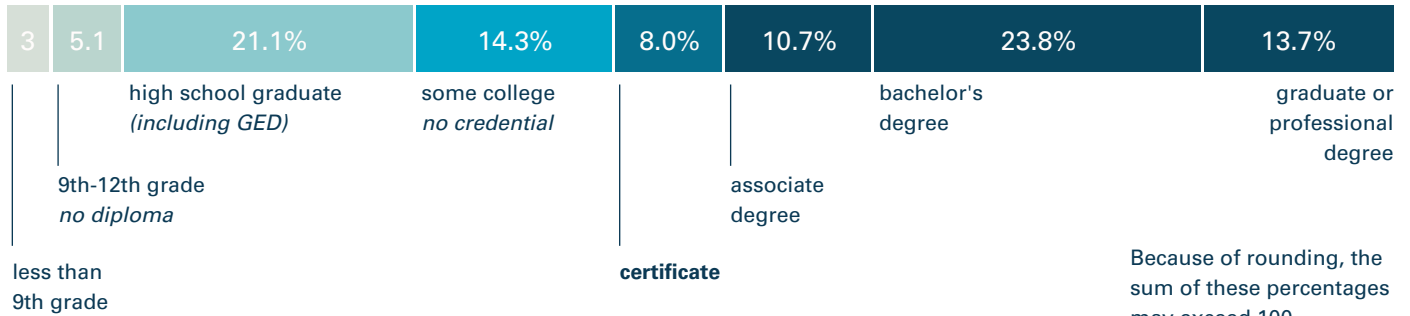
To reach state goals, the state will not only have to maintain current rates of attainment but also significantly increase the number of people who enroll in programs and earn all types of credentials beyond high school. With the inclusion of workforce certificates (beginning in 2014), **Washington's overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 14.2 percentage points since 2008.**



## Highest Education Level Across Washington

WASHINGTON AGES 25-64

**56.2% attainment**



Because of rounding, the sum of these percentages may exceed 100.

## Washington'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 Washington 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 Washington's 39 counties.** Attainment is shown here as the percentage of people ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*

sorted by NAME ▼▲

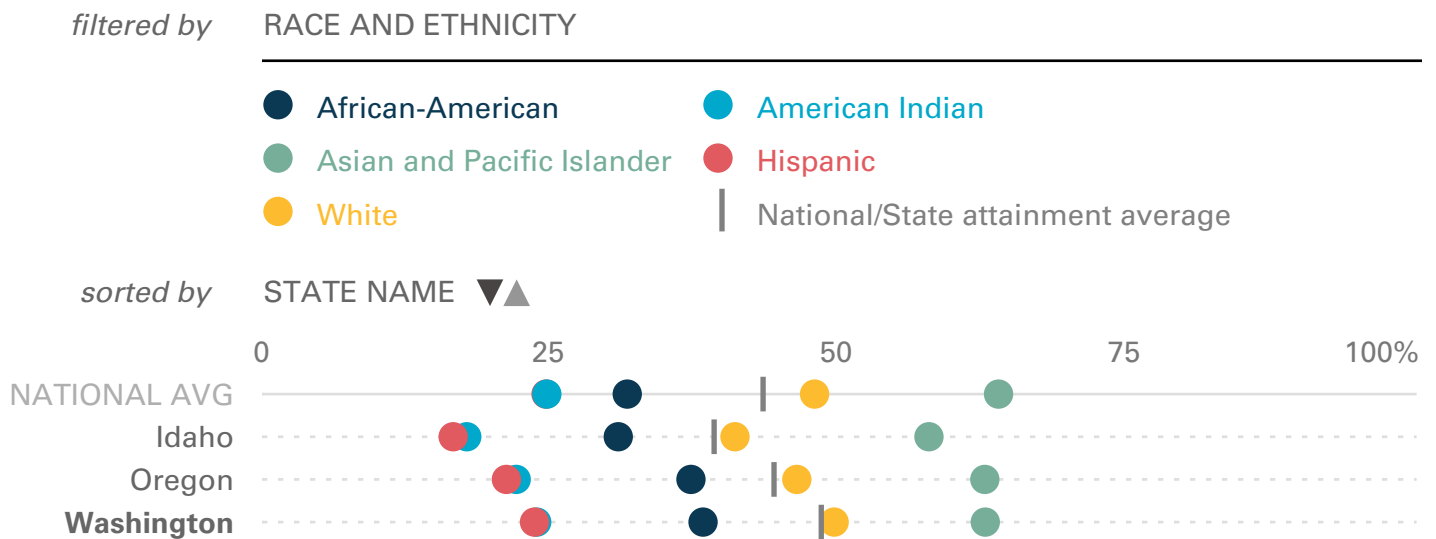
Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank	Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank
20.3%	Adams	19,506	31	41.6%	Island	83,159	15
33.9%	Asotin	22,535	28	43.4%	Jefferson	31,234	27
40.9%	Benton	198,171	10	61.9%	King	2,188,649	1
36.2%	Chelan	76,533	17	43.2%	Kitsap	266,414	7
34.2%	Clallam	75,474	18	44.1%	Kittitas	46,205	23
41.6%	Clark	474,643	5	36.3%	Klickitat	21,811	29
47.8%	Columbia	4,047	38	30.6%	Lewis	78,200	16
27.9%	Cowlitz	106,910	12	37.1%	Lincoln	10,579	35
29.9%	Douglas	41,945	25	26.9%	Mason	63,710	20
25.1%	Ferry	7,594	36	28.0%	Okanogan	41,742	26
25.9%	Franklin	92,125	14	26.0%	Pacific	21,626	30
42.1%	Garfield	2,210	39	32.8%	Pend Oreille	13,354	33
25.7%	Grant	95,158	13	38.3%	Pierce	876,764	2
26.5%	Grays Harbor	72,697	19	49.4%	San Juan	16,715	32

 <b>36.0%</b> Skagit	<i>125,619</i>	11	 <b>24.7%</b> Wahkiakum	<i>4,264</i>	37
 <b>34.0%</b> Skamania	<i>11,837</i>	34	 <b>41.5%</b> Walla Walla	<i>60,567</i>	21
 <b>43.6%</b> Snohomish	<i>801,633</i>	3	 <b>45.5%</b> Whatcom	<i>221,404</i>	9
 <b>44.8%</b> Spokane	<i>506,152</i>	4	 <b>63.6%</b> Whitman	<i>49,046</i>	22
 <b>29.4%</b> Stevens	<i>44,730</i>	24	 <b>24.5%</b> Yakima	<i>250,193</i>	8
 <b>47.4%</b> Thurston	<i>280,588</i>	6			

# Results by race and ethnicity in Washington

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 **Washington'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.\*



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



# West Virginia'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. **West Virginia's attainment rate is 38 percent, but it has not formally established a statewide attainment goal that meets Lumina's criteria for rigor and efficacy (i.e., the goal is quantifiable, challenging, long-term, addresses gaps, and is in statute and/or a strategic plan).**

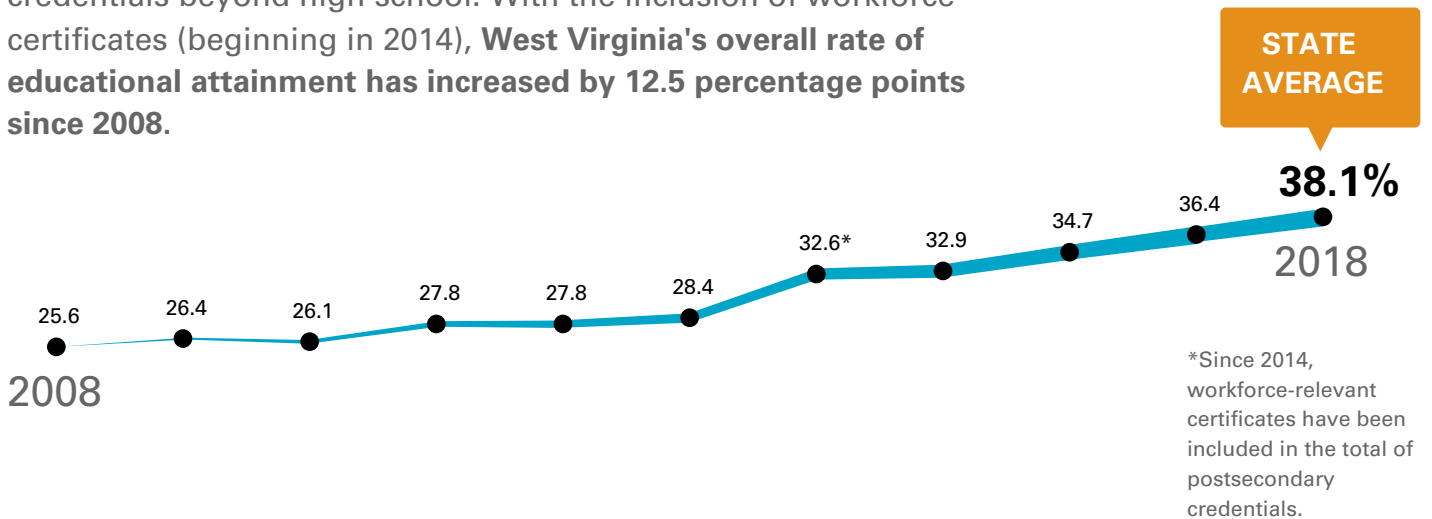
## How

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



## West Virginia's progress

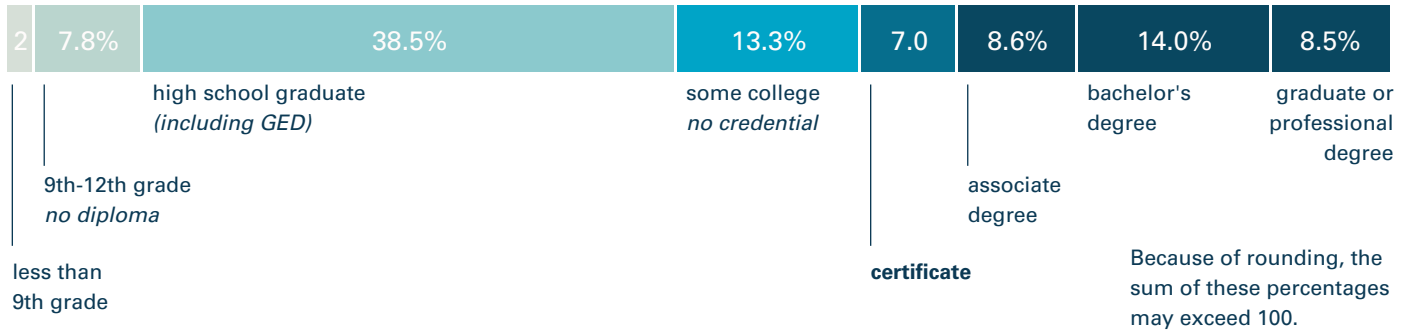
To reach state goals, the state will not only have to maintain current rates of attainment but also significantly increase the number of people who enroll in programs and earn all types of credentials beyond high school. With the inclusion of workforce certificates (beginning in 2014), **West Virginia's overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 12.5 percentage points since 2008.**



# Highest Education Level Across West Virginia

WEST VIRGINIA AGES 25-64

**38.1% attainment**



## West Virginia'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 West Virginia 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 West Virginia's 55 counties.** Attainment is shown here as the percentage of people ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*

sorted by NAME ▼▲

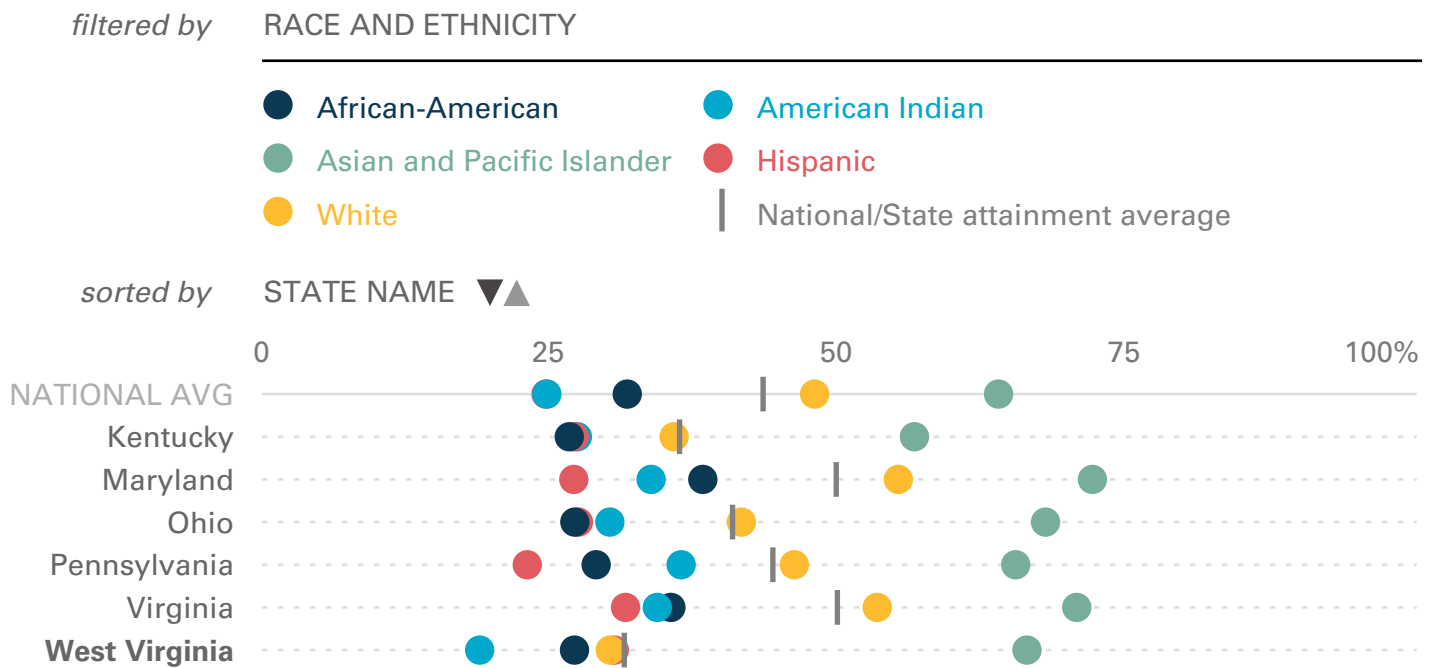
Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank	Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank
27.1%	Barbour	16,497	35	31.7%	Hancock	29,448	19
31.2%	Berkeley	114,920	2	23.9%	Hardy	13,717	40
15.0%	Boone	22,349	29	33.1%	Harrison	67,811	7
22.8%	Braxton	14,237	38	31.4%	Jackson	28,976	20
31.6%	Brooke	22,443	28	38.4%	Jefferson	56,338	10
36.8%	Cabell	94,958	4	33.8%	Kanawha	183,293	1
14.3%	Calhoun	7,307	52	21.5%	Lewis	16,226	36
15.5%	Clay	8,764	46	14.7%	Lincoln	20,825	31
21.5%	Doddridge	8,560	47	17.4%	Logan	32,925	17
25.2%	Fayette	43,521	12	35.5%	Marion	56,337	11
22.7%	Gilmer	8,005	50	30.7%	Marshall	31,190	18
23.6%	Grant	11,670	43	23.9%	Mason	26,801	23
29.4%	Greenbrier	35,287	15	8.9%	McDowell	18,456	32
17.6%	Hampshire	23,471	27	27.9%	Mercer	59,753	8

 <b>25.4%</b> Mineral	27,222	22	 <b>19.6%</b> Ritchie	9,774	44
 <b>16.7%</b> Mingo	24,127	26	 <b>20.8%</b> Roane	14,043	39
 <b>50.1%</b> Monongalia	105,030	3	 <b>21.2%</b> Summers	12,993	42
 <b>20.3%</b> Monroe	13,402	41	 <b>26.7%</b> Taylor	16,930	34
 <b>24.7%</b> Morgan	17,686	33	 <b>25.7%</b> Tucker	6,915	54
 <b>23.6%</b> Nicholas	25,043	24	 <b>25.6%</b> Tyler	8,795	45
 <b>41.8%</b> Ohio	42,035	13	 <b>23.0%</b> Upshur	24,465	25
 <b>21.4%</b> Pendleton	6,996	53	 <b>25.3%</b> Wayne	40,153	14
 <b>22.3%</b> Pleasants	7,512	51	 <b>13.6%</b> Webster	8,372	49
 <b>25.9%</b> Pocahontas	8,456	48	 <b>21.1%</b> Wetzel	15,437	37
 <b>22.0%</b> Preston	33,679	16	 <b>23.5%</b> Wirt	5,794	55
 <b>40.5%</b> Putnam	56,792	9	 <b>35.5%</b> Wood	85,104	5
 <b>27.8%</b> Raleigh	75,022	6	 <b>14.0%</b> Wyoming	21,210	30
 <b>22.2%</b> Randolph	28,785	21			

# Results by race and ethnicity in West Virginia

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.

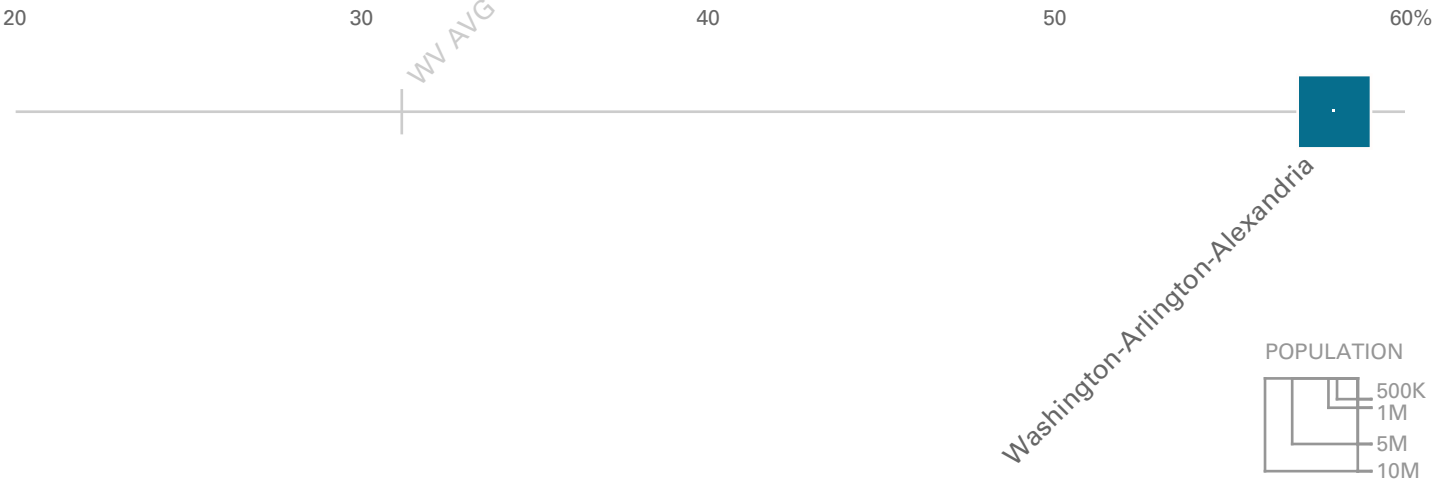
Explore **West Virginia's attainment rates across five racial and ethnic groups**, and see how it performs relative to other states. Attainment is shown here as the percentage of residents, ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*



# West Virginia'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 West Virginia's Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). Attainment is shown here as the percentage of residents, ages 25-64, with at least an associate degree.



# Wisconsin's progress toward the goal

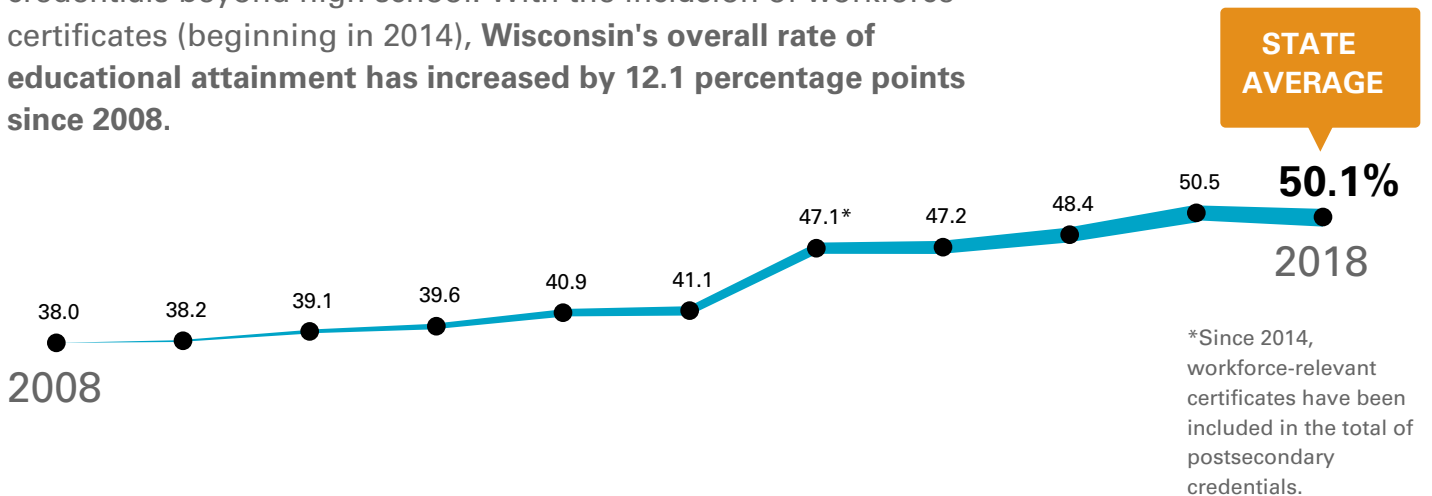
By 2025, 60 percent of Americans will need some type of high-quality credential beyond high school. To count toward this important goal, any credential must have clear and transparent learning outcomes that lead to further education and employment. **Wisconsin's attainment rate is 50 percent, and the state is working toward its attainment goal of 60 percent by 2027.**

Educational attainment in Wisconsin exceeds the national average, but work remains before it reaches 60 percent.



## Wisconsin's progress

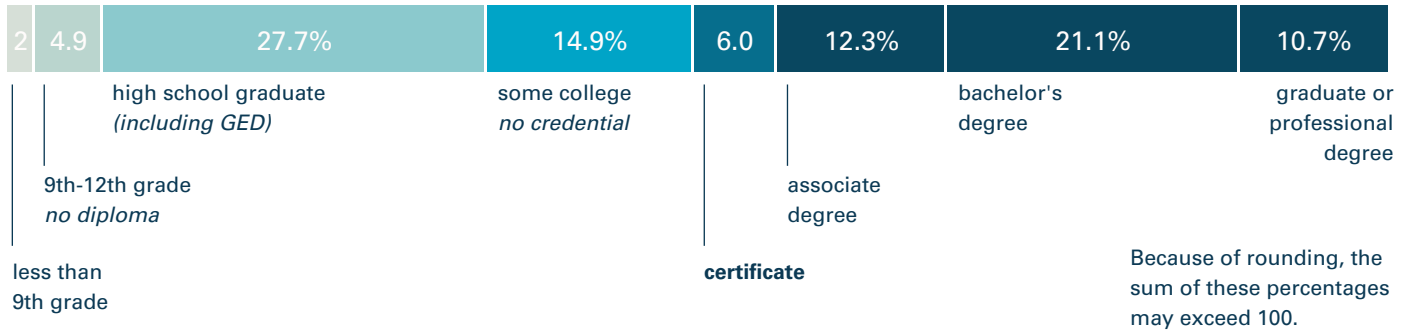
To reach state goals, the state will not only have to maintain current rates of attainment but also significantly increase the number of people who enroll in programs and earn all types of credentials beyond high school. With the inclusion of workforce certificates (beginning in 2014), **Wisconsin's overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 12.1 percentage points since 2008.**



## Highest Education Level Across Wisconsin

WISCONSIN AGES 25-64

50.1% attainment



## Wisconsin'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 Wisconsin 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 Wisconsin's 72 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
21.9%	Adams	19,973	53	38.9%	Douglas	43,284	34
37.9%	Ashland	15,500	61	42.7%	Dunn	44,693	32
35.8%	Barron	45,251	31	50.1%	Eau Claire	103,671	14
44.2%	Bayfield	15,008	64	29.1%	Florence	4,371	72
45.6%	Brown	262,052	4	38.3%	Fond du Lac	102,548	16
33.6%	Buffalo	13,167	67	29.1%	Forest	8,970	68
32.1%	Burnett	15,352	62	40.0%	Grant	51,999	27
46.9%	Calumet	50,067	29	39.6%	Green	36,851	39
39.5%	Chippewa	63,813	25	31.3%	Green Lake	18,760	55
23.6%	Clark	34,679	41	39.8%	Iowa	23,715	48
39.5%	Columbia	57,248	26	36.5%	Iron	5,671	70
33.2%	Crawford	16,214	59	25.7%	Jackson	20,529	50
63.5%	Dane	536,416	2	40.0%	Jefferson	84,832	20
30.2%	Dodge	87,786	19	25.5%	Juneau	26,576	46
39.2%	Door	27,483	45	38.3%	Kenosha	168,521	8

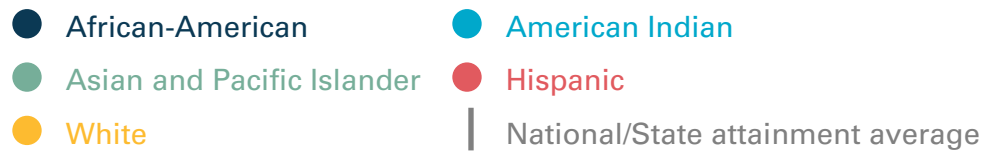
 <b>35.8%</b> Kewaunee	20,445	51	 <b>37.2%</b> Racine	196,071	5
 <b>52.6%</b> La Crosse	118,274	12	 <b>31.3%</b> Richland	17,516	56
 <b>35.7%</b> Lafayette	16,741	57	 <b>35.7%</b> Rock	162,309	9
 <b>30.6%</b> Langlade	19,160	54	 <b>29.6%</b> Rusk	14,151	65
 <b>34.0%</b> Lincoln	27,838	44	 <b>38.5%</b> Sauk	63,981	24
 <b>35.8%</b> Manitowoc	79,175	21	 <b>37.9%</b> Sawyer	16,418	58
 <b>43.5%</b> Marathon	135,732	10	 <b>31.9%</b> Shawano	40,935	36
 <b>28.0%</b> Marinette	40,310	37	 <b>38.3%</b> Sheboygan	115,344	13
 <b>26.4%</b> Marquette	15,308	63	 <b>51.4%</b> St. Croix	88,703	17
 <b>27.9%</b> Menominee	4,615	71	 <b>28.1%</b> Taylor	20,321	52
 <b>40.4%</b> Milwaukee	952,085	1	 <b>36.9%</b> Trempealeau	29,472	43
 <b>33.0%</b> Monroe	45,625	30	 <b>37.0%</b> Vernon	30,759	42
 <b>30.6%</b> Oconto	37,553	38	 <b>36.9%</b> Vilas	21,683	49
 <b>40.3%</b> Oneida	35,254	40	 <b>37.7%</b> Walworth	103,082	15
 <b>45.4%</b> Outagamie	186,059	6	 <b>37.2%</b> Washburn	15,758	60
 <b>60.7%</b> Ozaukee	88,429	18	 <b>46.2%</b> Washington	135,101	11
 <b>33.6%</b> Pepin	7,254	69	 <b>58.6%</b> Waukesha	400,621	3
 <b>42.8%</b> Pierce	41,901	35	 <b>33.4%</b> Waupaca	51,225	28
 <b>36.9%</b> Polk	43,450	33	 <b>24.8%</b> Waushara	24,369	47
 <b>47.0%</b> Portage	70,474	23	 <b>41.0%</b> Winnebago	170,414	7
 <b>32.5%</b> Price	13,442	66	 <b>38.2%</b> Wood	73,126	22

# Results by race and ethnicity in Wisconsin

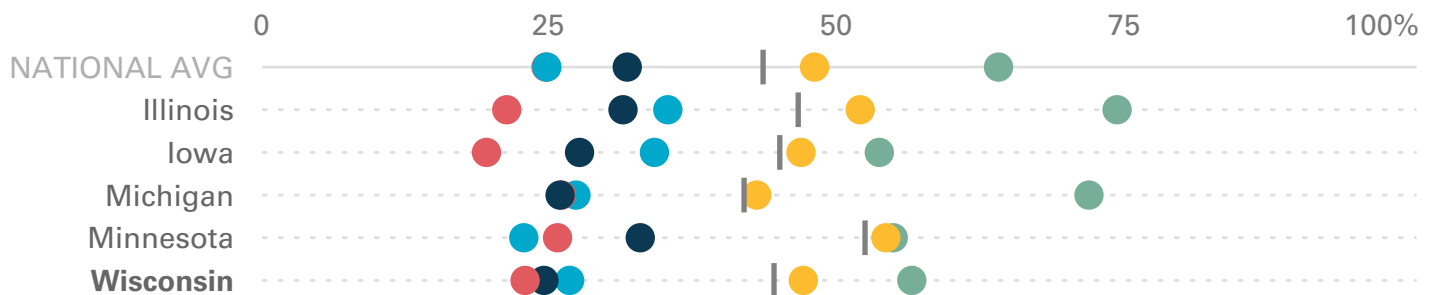
A growing proportion of today’s learners are African-American, Hispanic, and American Indian; and data show persistent and troubling gaps between their attainment levels and those of their white peers. Addressing these gaps – and expanding post-high-school learning opportunities for all – is essential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

Explore **Wisconsin’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



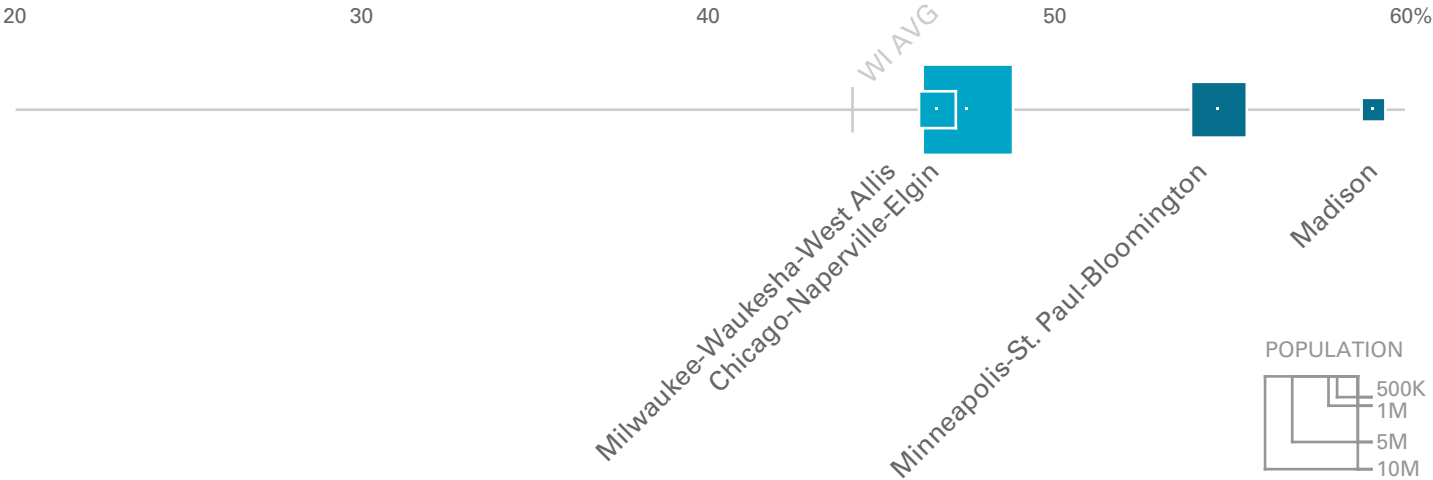
sorted by STATE NAME ▼▲



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



# Wyoming's progress toward the goal

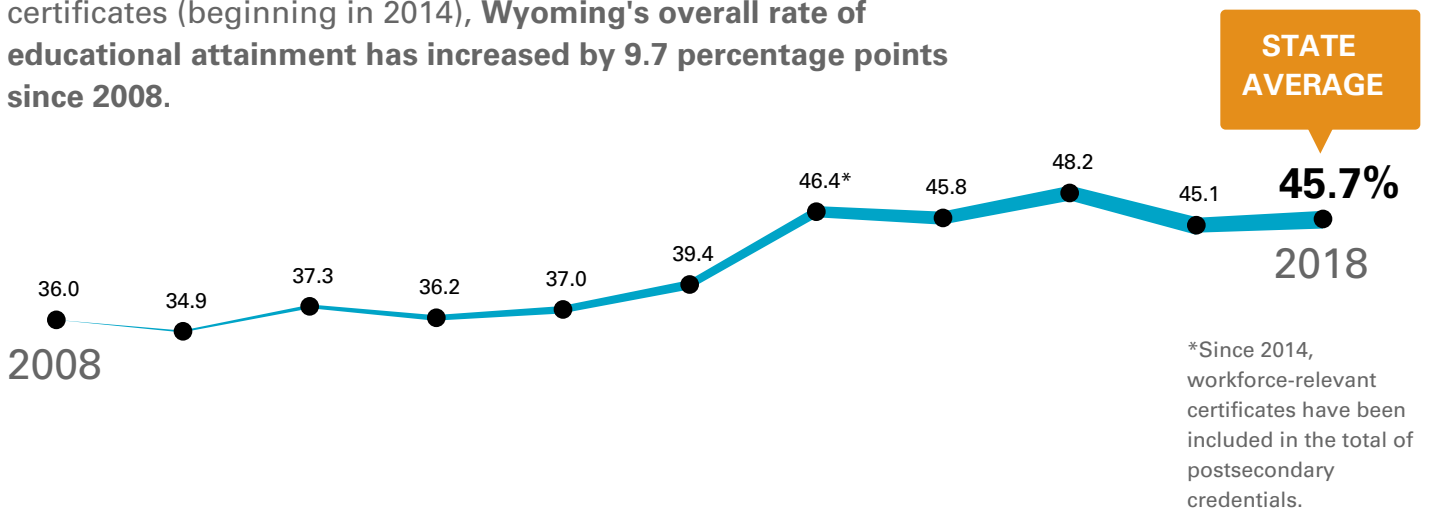
By 2025, 60 percent of Americans will need some type of high-quality credential beyond high school. To count toward this important goal, any credential must have clear and transparent learning outcomes that lead to further education and employment. **Wyoming's attainment rate is 46 percent, and the state is working toward its attainment goal of 67 percent by 2025.**

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



## Wyoming's progress

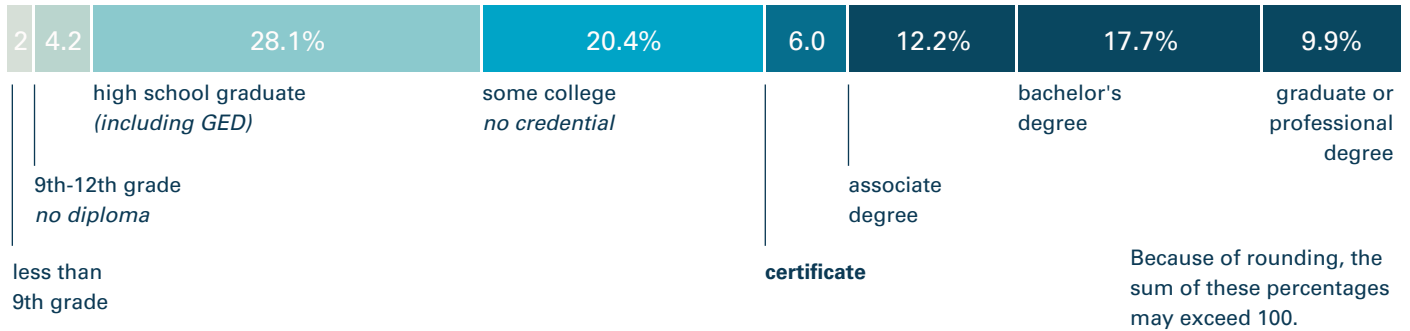
To reach state goals, the state will not only have to maintain current rates of attainment but also significantly increase the number of people who enroll in programs and earn all types of credentials beyond high school. With the inclusion of workforce certificates (beginning in 2014), **Wyoming's overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 9.7 percentage points since 2008.**



## Highest Education Level Across Wyoming

WYOMING AGES 25-64

45.7% attainment



## Wyoming'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 Wyoming 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 Wyoming's 23 counties.** Attainment is shown here as the percentage of people ages 25-64 with at least an associate degree.\*

sorted by NAME ▼▲

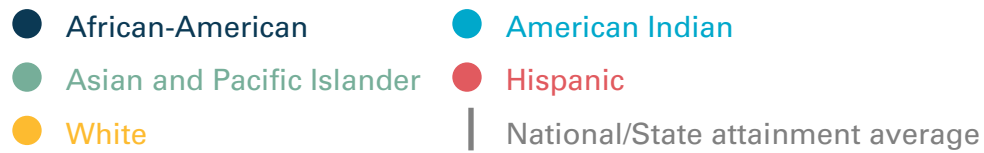
Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank	Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank
59.8%	Albany	38,332	6	35.8%	Natrona	79,547	2
30.2%	Big Horn	11,906	15	24.6%	Niobrara	2,397	23
30.3%	Campbell	46,242	3	43.3%	Park	29,568	8
32.6%	Carbon	15,303	12	34.6%	Platte	8,562	17
30.9%	Converse	13,809	13	42.8%	Sheridan	30,210	7
38.0%	Crook	7,410	20	35.1%	Sublette	9,799	16
34.8%	Fremont	39,803	5	33.6%	Sweetwater	43,534	4
40.3%	Goshen	13,378	14	63.3%	Teton	23,265	9
43.7%	Hot Springs	4,696	22	27.1%	Uinta	20,495	10
40.1%	Johnson	8,476	18	35.7%	Washakie	8,064	19
43.7%	Laramie	98,327	1	32.4%	Weston	6,927	21
32.7%	Lincoln	19,265	11				

# Results by race and ethnicity in Wyoming

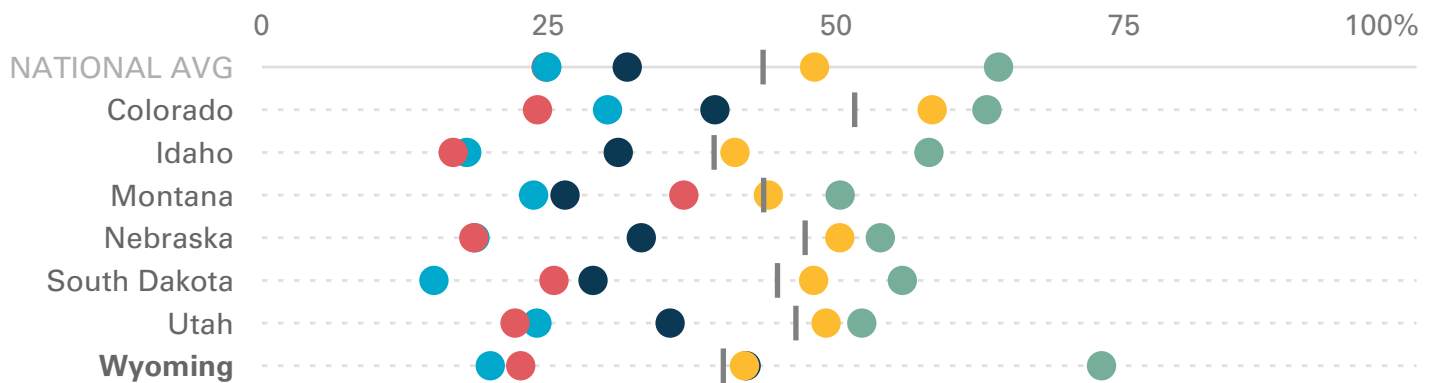
A growing proportion of today’s learners are African-American, Hispanic, and American Indian; and data show persistent and troubling gaps between their attainment levels and those of their white peers. Addressing these gaps – and expanding post-high-school learning opportunities for all – is essential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

Explore **Wyoming'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 ▼▲



## 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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