

A SPECIAL REPORT
FROM LUMINA FOUNDATION FOR EDUCATION



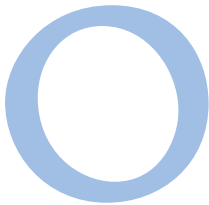
A stronger nation through higher education

How and why Americans must meet a
"big goal" for college attainment

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How and why Americans must meet a “big goal” for college attainment

 Our nation — and every state within our nation — faces huge social and economic challenges. At Lumina Foundation for Education, we are convinced these challenges can be addressed only by educating many more people beyond high school. This means that we as a nation must continue to focus on approaches that make higher education more accessible and affordable for all. It also means that all students who come to college must leave with meaningful, high-quality degrees and credentials so they can contribute to the workforce and provide for themselves and their families. Current economic conditions have only made this priority clearer and more urgent.

College-attainment rates are rising in almost every industrialized or post-industrial country in the world, except for the U.S.

College attainment is increasingly important to the U.S. economy as the workforce demands education and training that properly prepare our citizens for success in the global, knowledge economy. The implications of this trend can scarcely be overstated. For generations, the American economy has created large numbers of middle-class jobs that required no college-level knowledge or skills. Because of global competition, these jobs are rapidly disappearing. Lower-skill jobs do exist in the U.S., of course, but Americans who hold them are not likely to enter or remain in the middle class. These workers are less likely to have access to quality health care, save for retirement, or assure their children access to higher education. The consequences of failing to reach the middle class are increasingly severe, and access to middle class jobs is now mostly dependent on completing some form of postsecondary education.

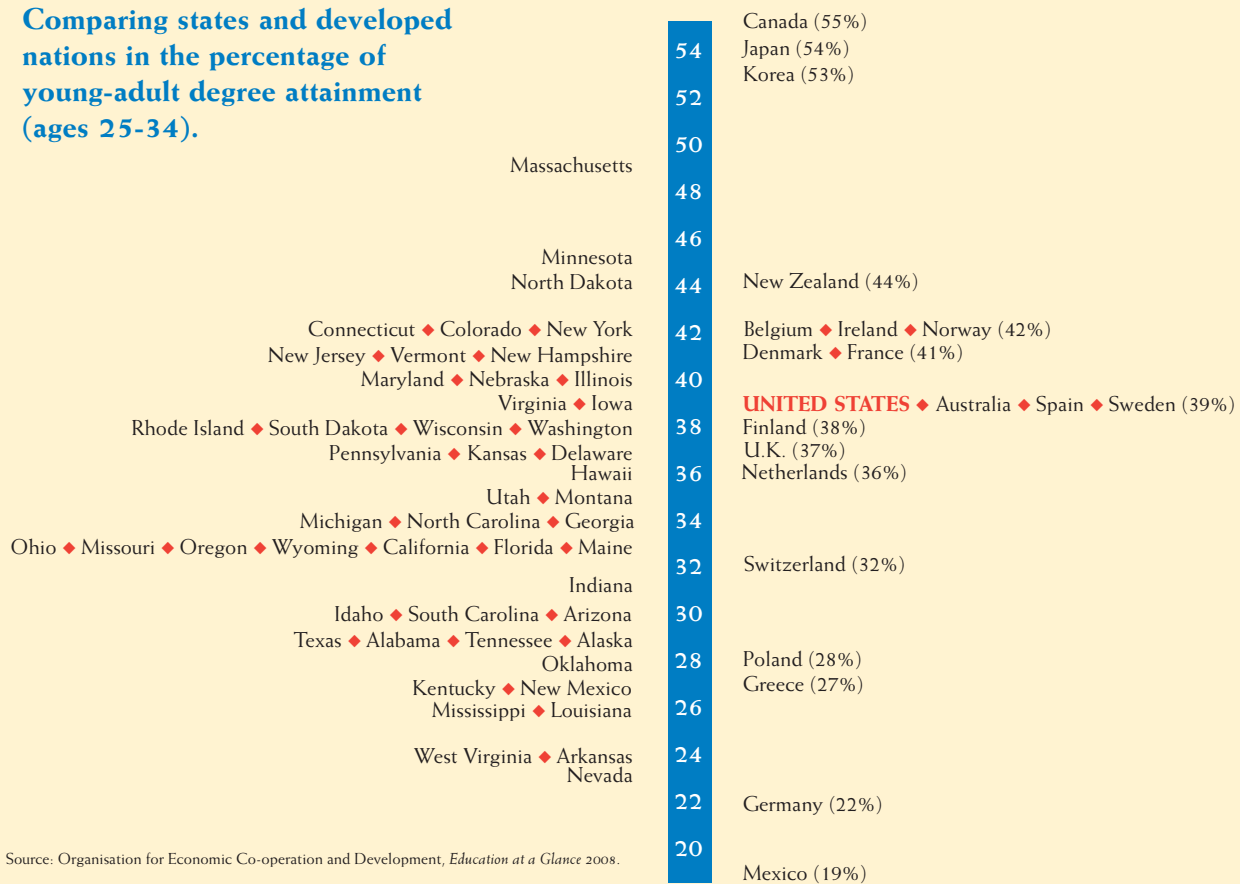
College-attainment rates are rising in almost every industrialized or post-industrial country in the world, except for the U.S. Today, roughly 39 percent of American adults hold a two- or four-year degree. That attainment rate, which has held steady for four decades, led all other nations for much of the postwar period. Unfortunately, according to data published by the Organisation for Economic Development and Co-operation (OECD), that is no longer the case. Today, in some countries, more than half of young adults (25 to 34 years of age) are degree holders. Even more disturbing for the U.S. is that attainment rates in these other countries continue to climb while ours remains stagnant. Lumina Foundation estimates that,

at current college graduate production rates, there will be a shortage of 16 million college-educated adults in the American workforce by 2025.

Some argue that it is not really necessary to increase the number of Americans who complete postsecondary education because it is enough for the U.S. to continue to educate a small, elite group who drive the innovation that leads to economic growth. Unfortunately for the U.S., the rest of the developed world disagrees. The advanced economies of Europe, Asia and Oceania are increasingly acting on the assumption that the overall level of educational attainment is the truest measure of the vibrancy of the economy, not the fact that a few people are educated to high levels. There is good evidence that they are right in this assumption.

The clearest global evidence that rising attainment rates reflect real economic demands is the growing gap in earnings based on level of education. In 29 of the 30 OECD member countries, the wage gap is widening between people who have completed some form of postsecondary education and those who have not. And that gap is growing despite the fact that the proportion of college graduates in the workforce is increasing. If the economy were not demanding higher levels of skills and knowledge, the earnings gap would be expected to narrow as the supply of graduates increased — a simple case of supply and demand. This trend is evident in the U.S. as well. Since 1975, the average earnings of high school dropouts

Comparing states and developed nations in the percentage of young-adult degree attainment (ages 25-34).



Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, *Education at a Glance 2008*.

and high school graduates fell in real terms (by 15 percent and 1 percent, respectively) while those of college graduates rose by 19 percent. In other words, the economic benefits of higher education — both for individuals and society — are growing.

Dangerous stagnation is also evident in another area: Rates of college attainment among our nation's underserved students — first-generation students, low-income students and students of color — are significantly lower than those of other students. These achievement gaps have endured for decades, and they're now *widening* — an ominous sign when one considers current demographic and economic trends. More than 30 percent of white, non-Hispanic American adults have at least four years of college, but only 18 percent of African Americans and 12 percent of Hispanics have reached the same level of attainment.

Because the average income of Americans with a four-year degree is \$43,000 per year, compared to \$27,000 for those with just a high school diploma, this chronic gap in educational attainment contributes to the disparities in income between racial and ethnic groups in the U.S. This issue is of growing importance as the proportion of the population from groups traditionally underrepresented in higher education grows rapidly. Of the predicted U.S. population growth of 56 million between 2000 and 2020, 46 million will be members of minority groups. The U.S. is projected to become a "majority minority" country by 2050.

At Lumina Foundation for Education, we have embraced a single, specific goal that will help us address the economic and social trends that cloud our nation's future. Our "big goal" is this: to increase the percentage of Americans with high-quality degrees and credentials from 39 percent to 60 percent by the year 2025.

How do we as a nation achieve this goal? One way is to bolster the nation's community colleges as they seek to improve student success rates and align their programs to workforce needs. As the number of dislocated workers rises, programs to support retraining and skill development (both basic and advanced) are increasingly vital. In addition to retooling adults in the workforce with new skills and knowledge, much more can and should be done to increase educational opportunities for returning veterans and recent immigrants, among other high-priority populations. Huge numbers of these students will gravitate first to the nation's community colleges, joining millions of other students already being served at these two-year institutions.

The success of such students is vital to our nation, and these institutions deserve our help in fostering that success. Lumina has long supported community colleges, particularly by founding and helping to sustain Achieving the Dream (www.achievingthedream.org), a national initiative that shows great promise in helping more community college students succeed.

We know from analysis conducted by the American Diploma Project and others that the skills necessary for success in higher education or to succeed in the workforce are essentially the same. We know that the consequences of being ill-prepared for college are increasingly dire. We also know almost all students have the ability to perform at the level that will lead to postsecondary success.

Given this, the goal of the nation's elementary and secondary education system should be to prepare all students for success in postsecondary education. Lumina has partnered with the Advertising Council and the American Council on Education in KnowHow2GO (www.knowhow2go.org), a national public awareness campaign designed to encourage low-income, first-generation teens to take the necessary steps to prepare for college.

Research conducted for that campaign shows that more than 90 percent of low-income teens say they plan to attend college, and a comparable share of low-income parents say they think their children will go to college. Sadly, the reality is quite different from these high aspirations. In fact, only half of these young people will actually enroll in college. A big part of the reason is that neither parents nor students know what it takes to attend college, much less complete a degree. In part because they lack information about college-going, nearly 60 percent of low-income adults said they leave it up to their children to make the initial decision to enroll.

Research is clear that low-income, first-generation students don't get college access information from their teachers or school counselors. All of this means that many, perhaps most, of these children are unable to turn their dream of college into a reality. This is nothing less than a national tragedy. It has become apparent to Lumina Foundation that a public outreach campaign by itself will not be enough to enable low-income young people to take action. That's why KnowHow2GO also includes an on-the-ground campaign that links youth to caring adults and organizations in their communities. These local resources help students take the steps needed, often with advice from staff and volunteers at state and local college access networks. Federal policy can and should support efforts to make college access information readily available to every student and family in America.

As postsecondary education's role in society and the economy grows in importance, it is critical that colleges and universities define what is meant by a high-quality education. Everyone agrees that higher education should offer quality courses and programs that meet the needs of students, society and the workforce. We all also agree that programs and institutions should support the success of students in meeting their goals. Unfortunately, research suggests that there is little consensus on what this means; it also shows that we are unable to clearly determine whether an institution actually provides quality courses and supports student success.

Much of the reason for this failure is that federal data systems, states and institutions collect limited data on the results of higher education, and almost none on the learning outcomes

of students. Institutions that actually perform learning outcome assessments cannot compare their results with those of other institutions. This makes it very difficult to learn how alternative approaches might improve student outcomes. This can be remedied by supporting national efforts to encourage institutions, systems and states to adhere to a higher standard of transparency and accountability regarding their ability to help students attain high learning outcomes.

Our work has led us to the conclusion that higher education must establish a clearer commitment to institutional effectiveness based on the success of students. Improving

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higher education success rates is a critical national priority, particularly in community colleges, where most low-income, first-generation students begin higher education. However, making such improvements will be impossible without better data. State and federal data systems influence every aspect of the postsecondary system, but they contain little reliable information on the results of higher education. In most states, it is difficult or impossible to calculate accurate graduation rates, track student flows from K-12 education into higher education or from higher education into the workforce, determine the relationship between spending and results, or say anything at all about what students are learning in postsecondary education. In today's environment, this situation is intolerable.

We know it won't be easy to improve higher education data systems. But progress in this area is vital — and it is achievable. In fact, some states are making very significant progress in improving their data on higher education. All states should do so, and improving higher education data systems should be a high priority for state and federal policymakers.

College affordability should also be a major concern of policymakers. The costs of higher education are increasing at rates faster than both the consumer price index and public support of higher education, and tuition has gone up at even faster rates. There is clear evidence that an increasing number of potential students cannot afford higher education — and this trend is sure to become even more pronounced as a result of demographic shifts.

Increasing need-based financial aid is a must, but approaches to affordability that rely solely on financial aid are likely to fall well short of our national need for more graduates. We at Lumina certainly advocate increased public funding for higher education, but there is no realistic scenario under which such funding will increase by a third over the next 15 years. Even if it could, there is no evidence that increased funding would by itself lead to a significant increase in the number of college graduates. The only alternative is to make higher education more productive.

Lumina believes that a more efficient and effective system of higher education is a desirable national goal. In fact, improving the system's productivity is the main focus of our Making Opportunity Affordable initiative (www.makingopportunityaffordable.org). By definition, improved productivity cannot occur at the expense of either quality or access to underrepresented or at-risk students. When all is said and done, there are a limited number of ways to significantly improve productivity in higher education. These include increasing the ratio of degrees to credits by reducing the number of credits that students take; implementing lower-cost delivery systems on a wide scale; and implementing cost-saving strategies throughout higher education. State and federal policy can help higher education address all of these approaches.

In particular, state and federal data systems could help by developing new analytical tools to understand productivity and how to improve it. Even though the definition of productivity should be clear and simple, it is difficult for higher education institutions and systems to measure. The reason is that existing data do not provide adequate information on either completion or costs; this makes it difficult or impossible to measure the relationship between costs and outcomes in higher education. Without this information, it is unlikely that higher education will adopt new strategies to improve productivity. Better data could be used by postsecondary institutions and systems to assess their cost structures and the relationship between spending and outcomes; this would lead to better strategies to improve productivity, and such strategies are vital if we hope to meet the "big goal" of 60 percent degree attainment by 2025.

We recognize that Lumina Foundation's big goal is audacious. We are convinced, however, that meeting this goal is essential to the nation's economic, social and cultural well-being. Achieving this goal will require fundamental change in almost every element of the U.S. higher education system. Change of this magnitude will not be possible without the active support of many agencies, organizations and individuals. That's why Lumina Foundation is ready to partner with the federal government, employers, our peers in philanthropy and all others committed to making the promise of American higher education a reality for millions of Americans today and in the future. Also, if we as a nation are to reach the 60 percent goal, every state must do its part — and there is certainly room for improvement in every state. After all, even in the top-performing state, less than half of the residents hold a two- or four-year degree, so it will clearly take a sustained, shared, national effort to reach the goal.

Still, the challenge is far from insurmountable, in part because we're not starting from scratch. In every state, there are significant numbers of the working-age population who have already earned some college credit. If we focus first on these residents — those who have some college but have not yet earned a degree — we can begin to turn the tide fairly quickly.

Also, by looking at the geographic distribution of college graduates within states, policymakers and other stakeholders can begin to work strategically and systematically to close achievement gaps. They can target the counties and regions that show the greatest need

and then provide support in those specific areas. They can work directly in those communities and regions to foster effective partnerships among local businesses, K-12 systems and postsecondary institutions.

In short, there are concrete steps we can take in every state to boost the number of Americans who earn college degrees. These are steps we **must** take, and we must take them together. Lumina's goal is far too ambitious for us to reach solely through our efforts. It will require broad-based strategies that address issues of college affordability, educational quality, student support and social equity. These strategies can only be successful if committed partners work in concert to improve both public policy and institutional practice.

One such partner, the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems (NCHEMS), has created a Web-based resource that can be of immense value to all who seek to help in this vital effort. The NCHEMS Information Center provides detailed comparative data for all states and counties, as well as other contextual information that can help higher education policymakers and analysts make sound policy decisions. We urge you to visit the site (www.higheredinfo.org).

The following pages also offer individual arrays of data for each state, including county-by-county listings of degree-attainment rates. For more information about each state, we invite you to visit Lumina's Web site: www.luminafoundation.org/research/state_data/. There, in addition to the Web-based arrays of information, we provide a policy brief for each state that can be downloaded in PDF format. Also, professionally printed versions of these individual policy briefs are available (in reasonable quantities) on request.

A note on the comparability of global degree-attainment data

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is an international organization of the 30 most economically advanced countries and is focused on the monitoring and analysis of economic trends. In the fall of each year, OECD releases an updated report called *Education at a Glance*, which reports data across all OECD countries on a range of education indicators.

Included in the most recent report are data on educational attainment which show that the proportion of American adults who have completed postsecondary education is flat across age groups, at about 39 percent. In other countries the proportion of young adult completers is shown to be rising. It is important to understand that this is population data. OECD reports the proportion of the adult population that has completed some form of postsecondary education, and the organization provides extensive notes on what it counts. For the United States, the source of this data is the Census; not IPEDS, state or institutional data. It is a measure of population; not of college graduation rates, performance of the education pipeline, or any measure of institutional performance.

The main reason for the difference in college-attainment rates between the U.S. and other countries may well be demographic shifts, declining numbers of young people, differences in levels of immigration or some other factor. Fundamentally, that doesn't matter. It is a simple fact that the proportion of the population that has completed college is rising in most countries but not in the U.S. While the reason for this may be demographics in some countries, the explanation is not so easy in countries such as Ireland, the U.K. or Korea. These countries and several others are intentionally working to raise levels of educational attainment through such policies as expanding capacity and lowering costs.

Why does this matter? The main reason is that the workforce is changing. Jobs that lead to the middle class are now very likely to require postsecondary education. Thirty years ago, this was not the case. If the U.S. is not prepared to do whatever it takes to increase higher education attainment levels, our comparatively low attainment rate will be an increasing burden on the economy and will deny opportunity to growing millions of people.

State-by-state statistics

Alabama

In Alabama, only 27 percent of the state's 2.3 million working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2000 Census data. The numbers are better for young adults, with 31 percent of Alabama's 25- to 34-year-olds holding degrees. Still, the overall percentage is far below the goal of 60 percent degree attainment. In fact, a 60 percent rate in Alabama today would represent nearly 1.4 million degree holders — more than double the number reflected in the 2000 Census data (about 626,000).

In Alabama, some 513,000 working-age adults — 22 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit.

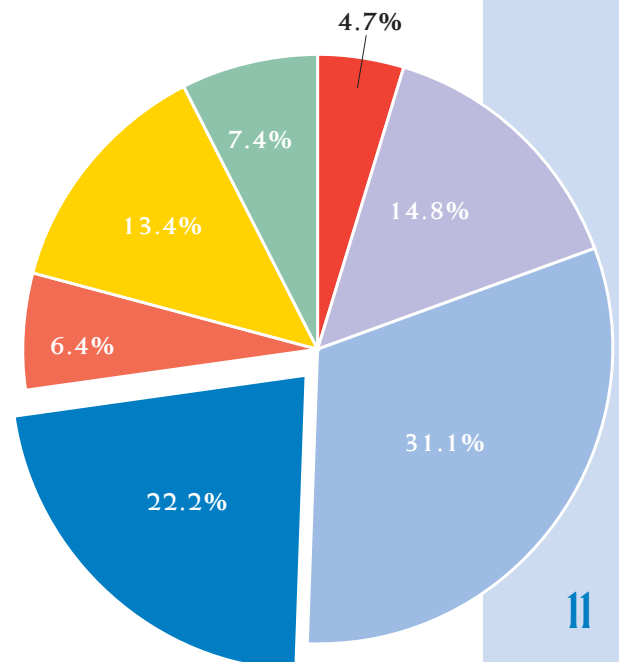
However, 513,000 working-age adults — 22 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit. By focusing first on these residents, officials and educators should be able to make relatively rapid progress toward increasing the state's college-attainment rates. Also, the table on the next page shows the distribution of Alabama's degree holders by county. This may help policymakers and other stakeholders pinpoint specific regions of the state that merit special attention.

More information about Alabama's degree-attainment rates is available on our Web site (www.luminafoundation.org/research/state_data/alabama.html), where you can also find links to corresponding data from other states.

Levels of education for Alabama residents 25-64 years old

Less than ninth grade	108,443	4.7%
Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	342,302	14.8%
High school graduate (including equivalency)	717,089	31.1%
Some college, no degree	513,199	22.2%
Associate's degree	146,605	6.4%
Bachelor's degree	309,945	13.4%
Graduate or professional degree	169,789	7.4%
TOTAL	2,307,372	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



Percentage of Alabama counties' young adults (ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree

1	Shelby	50.6%	35	Sumter	20.0%
2	Madison	41.4%	36	Geneva	19.1%
3	Jefferson	38.2%	37	St. Clair	18.9%
4	Lee	37.9%	38	Chilton	18.9%
5	Tuscaloosa	37.0%	39	Walker	18.7%
6	Montgomery	36.1%	40	Bibb	18.5%
7	Coffee	31.1%	41	Butler	18.2%
8	Baldwin	29.7%	42	Jackson	17.7%
9	Mobile	29.7%	43	Crenshaw	17.6%
10	Dale	29.3%	44	Franklin	17.6%
11	Houston	28.6%	45	Washington	17.5%
12	Lauderdale	26.6%	46	Monroe	17.4%
13	Morgan	26.4%	47	Cherokee	17.2%
14	Autauga	26.3%	48	Chambers	17.1%
15	Limestone	25.4%	49	Cleburne	17.0%
16	Macon	25.0%	50	Marion	17.0%
17	Etowah	24.2%	51	Clay	16.7%
18	Cullman	24.1%	52	Lowndes	16.6%
19	Pik	24.1%	53	Talladega	16.6%
20	Conecuh	23.3%	54	Fayette	16.5%
21	Calhoun	23.3%	55	Hale	16.5%
22	Marshall	22.8%	56	Lamar	16.4%
23	Henry	22.7%	57	Coosa	15.7%
24	Colbert	22.7%	58	Escambia	15.4%
25	Tallapoosa	22.2%	59	Randolph	15.0%
26	Elmore	22.0%	60	DeKalb	14.8%
27	Choctaw	21.9%	61	Perry	14.6%
28	Clarke	21.8%	62	Barbour	14.6%
29	Covington	21.2%	63	Wilcox	14.4%
30	Russell	20.5%	64	Lawrence	14.3%
31	Marengo	20.4%	65	Greene	13.6%
32	Pickens	20.3%	66	Winston	12.5%
33	Blount	20.3%	67	Bullock	8.6%
34	Dallas	20.1%			

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



In Alaska, only 33 percent of the state's 344,000 working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2000 Census data. The numbers are even worse for young adults, with 29 percent of Alaska's 25- to 34-year-olds holding degrees. Clearly, the overall percentage is far below the goal of 60 percent degree attainment. In fact, a 60 percent rate in Alaska today would represent nearly 207,000 degree holders — a huge increase

In Alaska, some 101,000 working-age adults — 29 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit.

over the number reflected in the 2000 Census data (about 114,000).

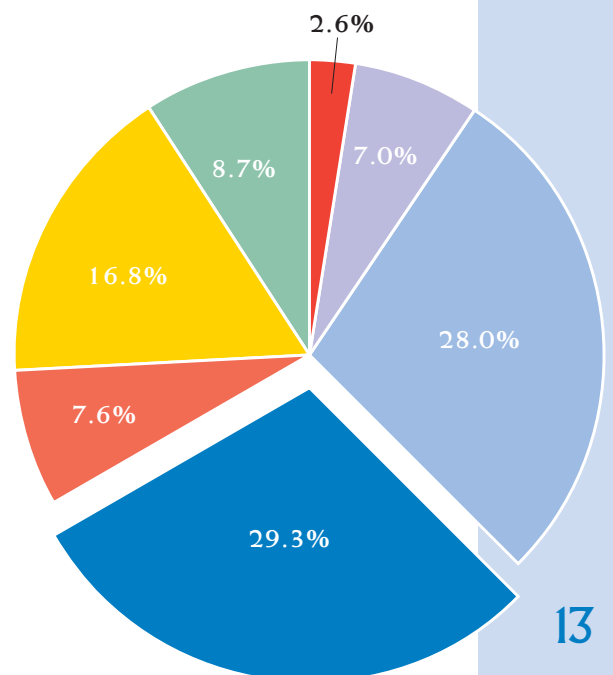
However, 101,000 working-age adults — 29 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit. By focusing first on these residents, officials and educators should be able to make relatively rapid progress toward increasing the state's college-attainment rates. Also, the table on the next page shows the distribution of Alaska's degree holders by borough. This may help policymakers and other stakeholders pinpoint specific regions of the state that merit special attention.

More information about Alaska's degree-attainment rates is available on our Web site (www.luminafoundation.org/research/state_data/alaska.html), where you can also find links to corresponding data from other states.

Levels of education for Alaska residents 25-64 years old

● Less than ninth grade	8,909	2.6%
● Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	23,942	7.0%
● High school graduate (including equivalency)	96,388	28.0%
● Some college, no degree	101,163	29.3%
● Associate's degree	26,322	7.6%
● Bachelor's degree	57,849	16.8%
● Graduate or professional degree	29,890	8.7%
TOTAL	344,463	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



Percentage of Alaska boroughs' young adults (ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree

1	Sitka	45.4%	15	Kodiak Island	22.6%
2	Juneau	39.7%	16	Wrangell-Petersburg	21.9%
3	Haines	38.6%	17	Yakutat City	21.1%
4	Denali	36.0%	18	Yukon-Koyukuk	18.9%
5	Valdez-Cordova	31.5%	19	North Slope	18.3%
6	Anchorage	31.5%	20	Lake and Peninsula	18.1%
7	Ketchikan Gateway	29.3%	21	Bethel	17.0%
8	Fairbanks North Star	29.3%	22	Prince of Wales-	
9	Southeast Fairbanks	27.1%		Outer Ketchikan	16.8%
10	Dillingham	25.8%	23	Nome	16.2%
11	Kenai Peninsula	25.6%	24	Aleutians West	15.5%
12	Bristol Bay	24.6%	25	Northwest Arctic	11.9%
13	Matanuska-Susitna	23.8%	26	Wade Hampton	11.1%
14	Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon	23.4%	27	Aleutians East	7.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



In Arizona, only 32 percent of the state's 2.6 million working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2000 Census data. The numbers are even worse for young adults, with 30 percent of Arizona's 25- to 34-year-olds holding degrees. Clearly, the overall percentage is far below the goal of 60 percent degree attainment. In fact, a 60 percent rate in Arizona today would represent nearly 1.6 million degree holders — a huge

increase over the number reflected in the 2000 Census data (about 836,000).

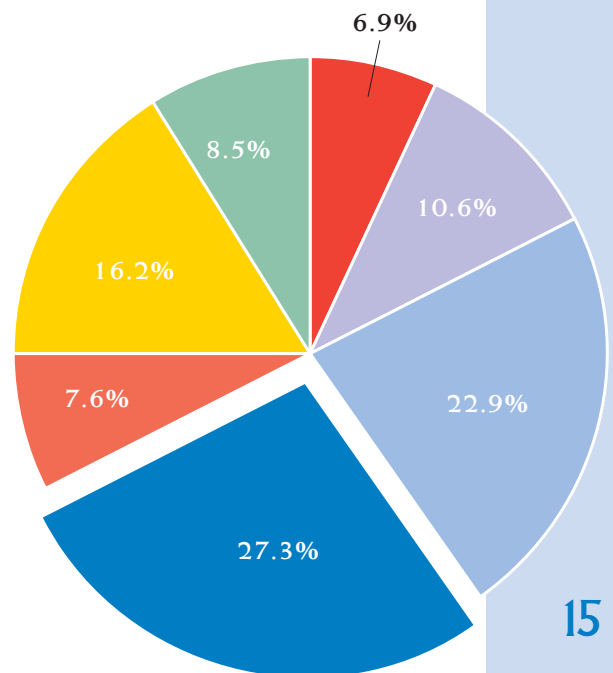
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More information about Arizona's degree-attainment rates is available on our Web site (www.luminafoundation.org/research/state_data/arizona.html), where you can also find links to corresponding data from other states.

Levels of education for Arizona residents 25-64 years old

● Less than ninth grade	178,340	6.9%
● Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	274,883	10.6%
● High school graduate (including equivalency)	593,779	22.9%
● Some college, no degree	706,039	27.3%
● Associate's degree	197,021	7.6%
● Bachelor's degree	418,384	16.2%
● Graduate or professional degree	220,131	8.5%
TOTAL	2,588,577	100%



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

Percentage of Arizona counties' young adults (ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree

1	Coconino	37.3%	9	Apache	17.6%
2	Maricopa	32.8%	10	Yuma	17.1%
3	Pima	31.2%	11	Gila	14.6%
4	Cochise	25.7%	12	Mohave	13.5%
5	Yavapai	21.6%	13	Navajo	12.2%
6	Greenlee	21.3%	14	La Paz	11.9%
7	Graham	20.7%	15	Pinal	11.5%
8	Santa Cruz	18.2%			

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



In Arkansas, only 23 percent of the state's 1.4 million working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2000 Census data. The numbers are better for young adults, with 24 percent of Arkansas' 25- to 34-year-olds holding degrees. Still, the overall percentage is far below the goal of 60 percent degree attainment. In fact, a 60 percent rate in Arkansas today would represent nearly 814,000 degree holders — well more than double the number reflected in the 2000 Census data (about 312,000).

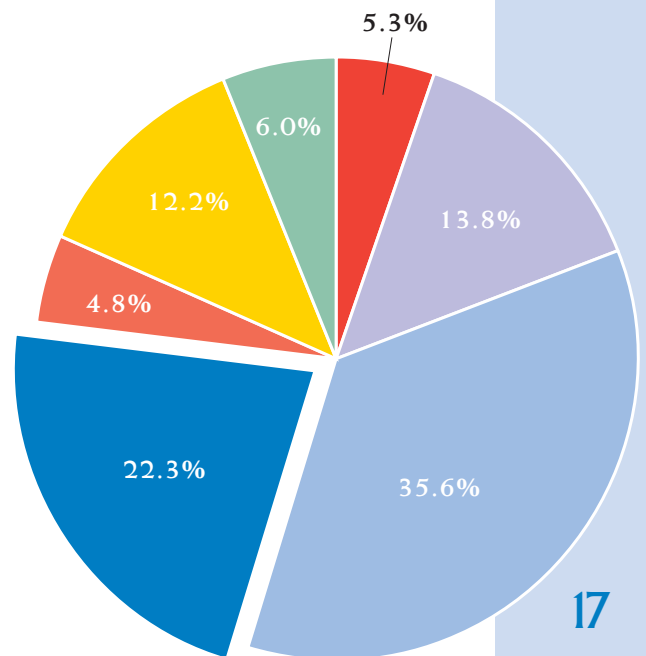
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Levels of education for Arkansas residents 25-64 years old

● Less than ninth grade	71,374	5.3%
● Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	187,324	13.8%
● High school graduate (including equivalency)	483,388	35.6%
● Some college, no degree	302,819	22.3%
● Associate's degree	64,487	4.8%
● Bachelor's degree	165,976	12.2%
● Graduate or professional degree	81,103	6.0%
TOTAL	1,356,471	100%



Percentage of Arkansas counties' young adults (ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree

1	Pulaski	37.4%	39	Hot Spring	17.1%
2	Faulkner	33.0%	40	Howard	16.7%
3	Washington	31.2%	41	Van Buren	16.5%
4	Benton	27.8%	42	Lafayette	16.3%
5	Craighead	27.5%	43	Sevier	16.2%
6	Lonoke	26.3%	44	Johnson	16.1%
7	Drew	25.9%	45	Cross	15.9%
8	White	24.0%	46	Fulton	15.7%
9	Pope	23.6%	47	Crawford	15.7%
10	Columbia	23.5%	48	Polk	15.5%
11	Clark	23.5%	49	Hempstead	15.3%
12	Sebastian	23.3%	50	Mississippi	15.0%
13	Boone	22.9%	51	Calhoun	14.7%
14	Saline	22.8%	52	Monroe	14.7%
15	Conway	22.7%	53	Yell	14.6%
16	Franklin	22.2%	54	Lawrence	14.5%
17	Union	22.0%	55	St. Francis	14.4%
18	Randolph	21.1%	56	Clay	14.1%
19	Baxter	21.0%	57	Dallas	13.6%
20	Cleburne	20.8%	58	Sharp	13.6%
21	Crittenden	20.6%	59	Woodruff	13.4%
22	Phillips	20.2%	60	Montgomery	13.0%
23	Desha	20.0%	61	Perry	13.0%
24	Garland	19.9%	62	Newton	13.0%
25	Arkansas	19.9%	63	Bradley	13.0%
26	Miller	19.9%	64	Ashley	12.9%
27	Independence	19.2%	65	Searcy	12.8%
28	Nevada	19.0%	66	Carroll	12.6%
29	Ouachita	19.0%	67	Madison	12.3%
30	Jackson	18.9%	68	Little River	11.9%
31	Jefferson	18.7%	69	Marion	11.7%
32	Cleveland	18.7%	70	Poinsett	11.6%
33	Greene	18.6%	71	Lee	11.2%
34	Prairie	18.5%	72	Scott	10.8%
35	Logan	18.5%	73	Chicot	9.7%
36	Izard	18.3%	74	Stone	9.5%
37	Grant	17.8%	75	Lincoln	8.0%
38	Pike	17.5%			

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

California

In California, only 36 percent of the state's 17.7 million working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2000 Census data. The numbers are even worse for young adults, with 33 percent of California's 25- to 34-year-olds holding degrees. Clearly, the overall percentage is far below the goal of 60 percent degree attainment. In fact, a 60 percent rate in California today would represent more than 10.6 million degree holders — a huge increase over the number reflected in the 2000 Census data (about 6.3 million).

In California, some 4.2 million working-age adults — 23 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit.

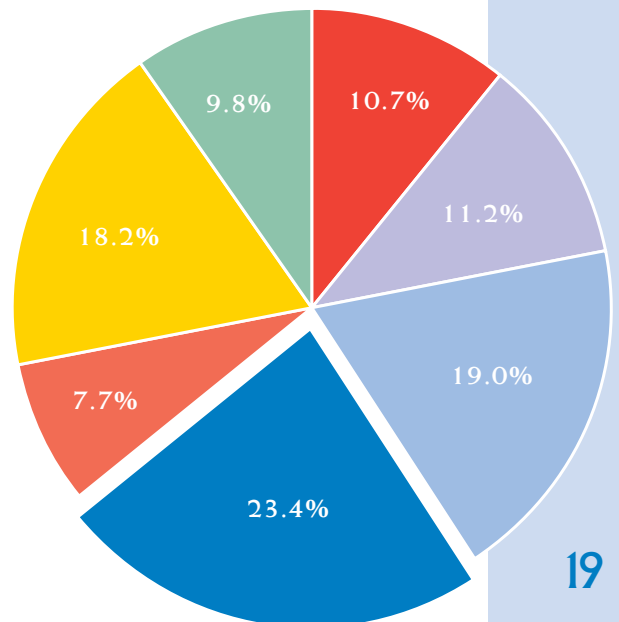
However, 4.2 million working-age adults — 23 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit. By focusing first on these residents, officials and educators should be able to make relatively rapid progress toward increasing the state's college-attainment rates. Also, the table on the next page shows the distribution of California's degree holders by county. This may help policymakers and other stakeholders pinpoint specific regions of the state that merit special attention.

More information about California's degree-attainment rates is available on our Web site (www.luminafoundation.org/research/state_data/california.html), where you can also find links to corresponding data from other states.

Levels of education for California residents 25-64 years old

● Less than ninth grade	1,891,105	10.7%
● Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	1,977,637	11.2%
● High school graduate (including equivalency)	3,363,265	19.0%
● Some college, no degree	4,160,770	23.4%
● Associate's degree	1,359,119	7.7%
● Bachelor's degree	3,218,735	18.2%
● Graduate or professional degree	1,741,475	9.8%
TOTAL	17,712,106	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



Percentage of California counties' young adults (ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree

1	San Francisco	66.0%	30	Shasta	22.1%
2	Santa Clara	51.6%	31	Siskiyou	21.5%
3	Marin	51.2%	32	Monterey	21.0%
4	San Mateo	50.1%	33	San Benito	20.8%
5	Alameda	45.6%	34	Sutter	20.7%
6	Yolo	41.8%	35	San Bernardino	20.6%
7	Placer	40.9%	36	San Joaquin	19.4%
8	Contra Costa	39.2%	37	Riverside	19.1%
9	Santa Cruz	37.6%	38	Stanislaus	18.1%
10	San Diego	35.9%	39	Inyo	18.1%
11	Orange	35.5%	40	Yuba	17.9%
12	Sacramento	32.6%	41	Calaveras	17.4%
13	Butte	32.5%	42	Modoc	17.1%
14	El Dorado	32.1%	43	Imperial	16.5%
15	Alpine	32.1%	44	Mendocino	16.5%
16	Santa Barbara	31.8%	45	Tuolumne	15.9%
17	San Luis Obispo	30.7%	46	Merced	15.1%
18	Humboldt	30.6%	47	Amador	15.1%
19	Los Angeles	30.3%	48	Kern	15.0%
20	Mariposa	30.0%	49	Colusa	14.5%
21	Sonoma	29.5%	50	Glenn	14.5%
22	Nevada	29.5%	51	Kings	14.0%
23	Ventura	29.4%	52	Tulare	13.8%
24	Napa	27.3%	53	Lake	13.4%
25	Mono	26.3%	54	Trinity	13.2%
26	Solano	25.5%	55	Tehama	12.6%
27	Plumas	23.7%	56	Madera	11.0%
28	Sierra	23.4%	57	Lassen	9.3%
29	Fresno	22.2%	58	Del Norte	7.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

Colorado

In Colorado, only 42 percent of the state's 2.4 million working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2000 Census data. This percentage is far below the goal of 60 percent degree attainment. In fact, a 60 percent rate in Colorado today would represent 1.4 million degree holders — a significant increase over the number reflected in the 2000 Census data (about 1 million).

In Colorado, some 583,000 working-age adults — 25 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit.

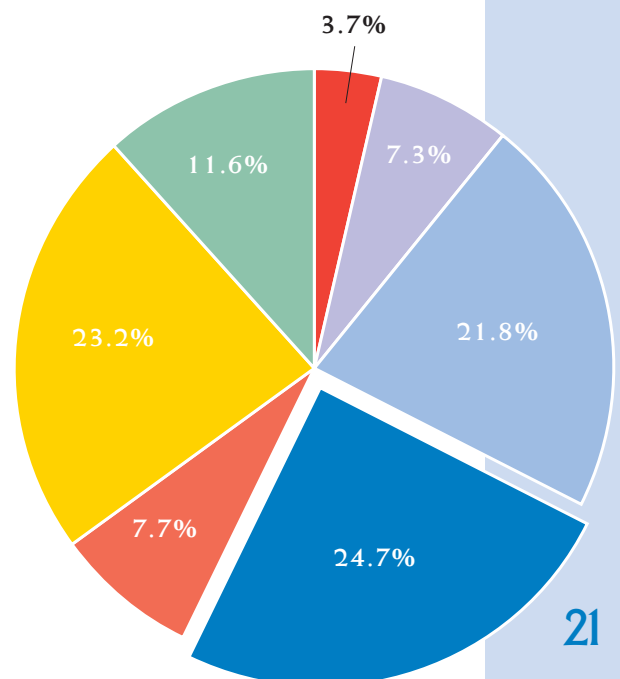
However, nearly 583,000 working-age adults — 25 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit. By focusing first on these residents, officials and educators should be able to make relatively rapid progress toward increasing the state's college-attainment rates. Also, the table on the next page shows the distribution of Colorado's degree holders by county. This may help policymakers and other stakeholders pinpoint specific regions of the state that merit special attention.

More information about Colorado's degree-attainment rates is available on our Web site (www.luminafoundation.org/research/state_data/colorado.html), where you can also find links to corresponding data from other states.

Levels of education for Colorado residents 25-64 years old

● Less than ninth grade	88,426	3.7%
● Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	172,258	7.3%
● High school graduate (including equivalency)	515,571	21.8%
● Some college, no degree	582,647	24.7%
● Associate's degree	182,042	7.7%
● Bachelor's degree	546,542	23.2%
● Graduate or professional degree	273,364	11.6%
TOTAL	2,360,850	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



Percentage of Colorado counties' young adults (ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree

1	Douglas	63.5%	33	Weld	31.3%
2	Boulder	63.4%	34	Phillips	30.0%
3	Pitkin	62.1%	35	Kit Carson	29.0%
4	San Miguel	61.1%	36	Mesa	28.3%
5	Routt	58.0%	37	Cheyenne	28.2%
6	Mineral	56.0%	38	Adams	28.1%
7	Summit	54.6%	39	Otero	27.5%
8	San Juan	54.4%	40	Crowley	27.0%
9	Larimer	51.7%	41	Pueblo	27.0%
10	Gunnison	51.6%	42	Garfield	27.0%
11	Eagle	49.4%	43	Logan	26.4%
12	Gilpin	47.3%	44	Lake	26.1%
13	Grand	47.2%	45	Alamosa	25.9%
14	Jefferson	46.0%	46	Rio Grande	24.8%
15	Denver	45.3%	47	Dolores	23.2%
16	Clear Creek	45.3%	48	Archuleta	21.8%
17	Ouray	44.1%	49	Montezuma	21.8%
18	Arapahoe	43.6%	50	Prowers	21.4%
19	Teller	42.0%	51	Delta	21.3%
20	Hinsdale	41.6%	52	Lincoln	20.9%
21	La Plata	41.5%	53	Morgan	20.0%
22	Park	40.6%	54	Conejos	19.9%
23	Jackson	40.4%	55	Montrose	19.9%
24	Kiowa	38.8%	56	Huerfano	18.7%
25	El Paso	38.6%	57	Costilla	18.3%
26	Elbert	38.4%	58	Saguache	17.9%
27	Rio Blanco	38.0%	59	Moffat	17.2%
28	Washington	34.8%	60	Bent	16.7%
29	Chaffee	32.8%	61	Sedgwick	16.3%
30	Las Animas	32.8%	62	Fremont	14.7%
31	Baca	32.4%	63	Custer	13.8%
32	Yuma	32.0%			

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

Connecticut

In Connecticut, only 42 percent of the state's 1.8 million working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2000 Census data. This percentage is far below the goal of 60 percent degree attainment. In fact, a 60 percent rate in Connecticut today would represent nearly 1.1 million degree holders — a significant increase over the number reflected in the 2000 Census data (about 770,000).

In Connecticut, some 345,000 working-age adults — 19 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit.

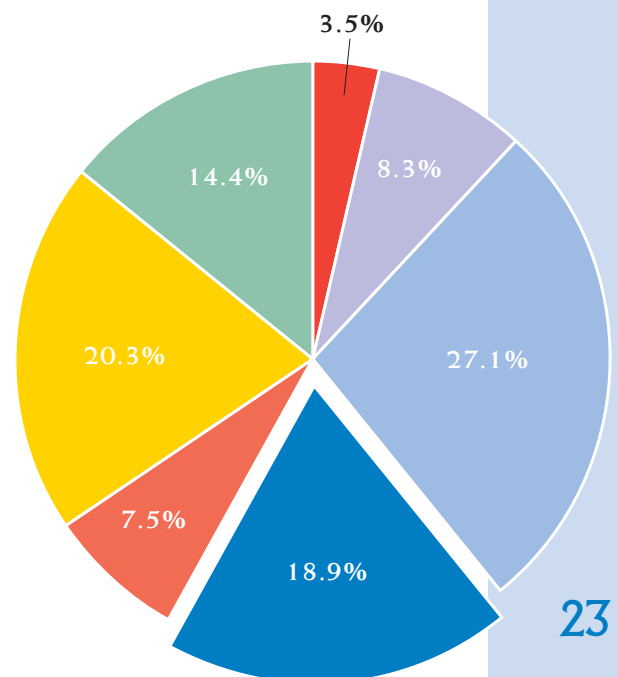
However, 345,000 working-age adults — 19 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit. By focusing first on these residents, officials and educators should be able to make relatively rapid progress toward increasing the state's college-attainment rates. Also, the table on the next page shows the distribution of Connecticut's degree holders by county. This may help policymakers and other stakeholders pinpoint specific regions of the state that merit special attention.

More information about Connecticut's degree-attainment rates is available on our Web site (www.luminafoundation.org/research/state_data/connecticut.html), where you can also find links to corresponding data from other states.

Levels of education for Connecticut residents 25-64 years old

● Less than ninth grade	64,768	3.5%
● Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	151,828	8.3%
● High school graduate (including equivalency)	494,749	27.1%
● Some college, no degree	344,703	18.9%
● Associate's degree	136,415	7.5%
● Bachelor's degree	370,202	20.3%
● Graduate or professional degree	263,665	14.4%
TOTAL	1,826,330	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



Percentage of Connecticut counties' young adults (ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree

1	Middlesex	50.2%	5	New Haven	40.5%
2	Fairfield	49.7%	6	Litchfield	36.8%
3	Tolland	45.7%	7	New London	34.2%
4	Hartford	40.7%	8	Windham	26.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

Delaware

In Delaware, only 34 percent of the state's 413,000 working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2000 Census data. The numbers are better for young adults, with 37 percent of Delaware's 25- to 34-year-olds holding degrees. Still, the overall percentage is far below the goal of 60 percent degree attainment. In fact, a 60 percent rate in Delaware today would represent nearly 248,000 degree holders — a huge increase over the number reflected in the 2000 Census data (about 142,000).

In Delaware, some 86,000 working-age adults — 21 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit.

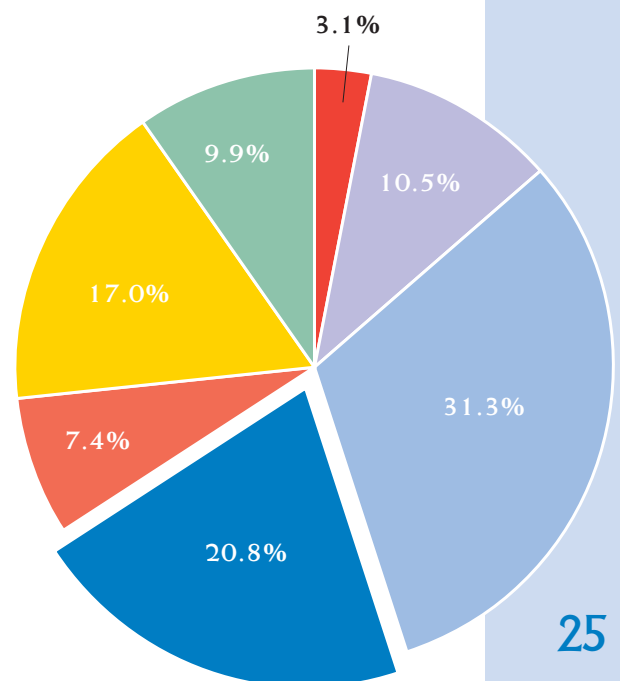
However, 86,000 working-age adults — 21 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit. By focusing first on these residents, officials and educators should be able to make relatively rapid progress toward increasing the state's college-attainment rates. Also, the table on the next page shows the distribution of Delaware's degree holders by county. This may help policymakers and other stakeholders pinpoint specific regions of the state that merit special attention.

More information about Delaware's degree-attainment rates is available on our Web site (www.luminafoundation.org/research/state_data/delaware.html), where you can also find links to corresponding data from other states.

Levels of education for Delaware residents 25-64 years old

● Less than ninth grade	12,697	3.1%
● Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	43,406	10.5%
● High school graduate (including equivalency)	128,875	31.3%
● Some college, no degree	85,997	20.8%
● Associate's degree	30,753	7.4%
● Bachelor's degree	70,268	17.0%
● Graduate or professional degree	40,992	9.9%
TOTAL	412,988	100%

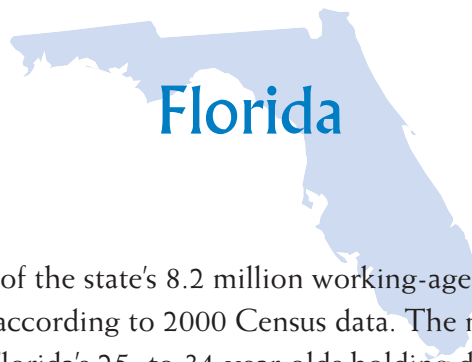
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



Percentage of Delaware counties' young adults (ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree

1	New Castle	42.3%	3	Sussex	23.9%
2	Kent	26.7%			

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



In Florida, only 32 percent of the state's 8.2 million working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2000 Census data. The numbers are better for young adults, with 33 percent of Florida's 25- to 34-year-olds holding degrees. Still, the overall percentage is far below the goal of 60 percent degree attainment. In fact, a 60 percent rate in Florida today would represent more than 4.9 million degree holders — a huge increase

In Florida, some 1.9 million working-age adults — 23 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit.

over the number reflected in the 2000 Census data (about 2.7 million).

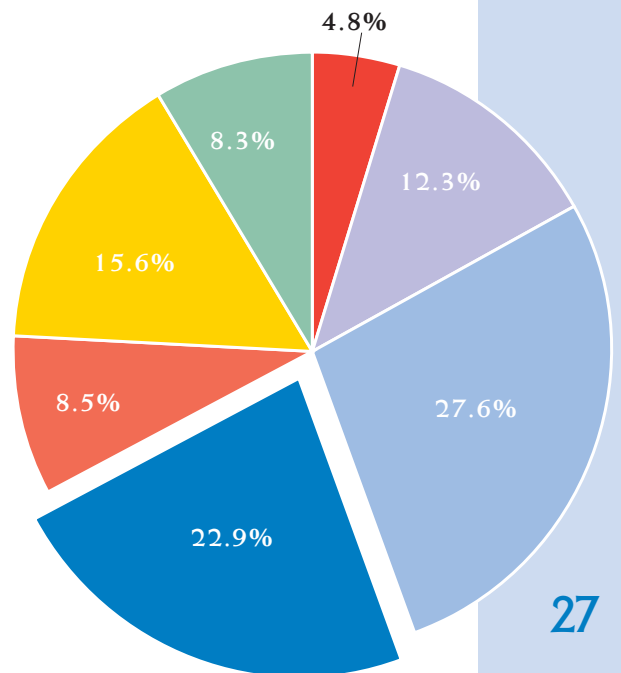
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More information about Florida's degree-attainment rates is available on our Web site (www.luminafoundation.org/research/state_data/florida.html), where you can also find links to corresponding data from other states.

Levels of education for Florida residents 25-64 years old

● Less than ninth grade	397,262	4.8%
● Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	1,013,362	12.3%
● High school graduate (including equivalency)	2,261,879	27.6%
● Some college, no degree	1,882,897	22.9%
● Associate's degree	694,982	8.5%
● Bachelor's degree	1,284,208	15.6%
● Graduate or professional degree	683,918	8.3%
TOTAL	8,218,508	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



Percentage of Florida counties' young adults (ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree

1	Alachua	57.8%	35	St. Lucie	20.6%
2	Leon	53.9%	36	Hernando	19.7%
3	Seminole	43.7%	37	Walton	19.5%
4	St. Johns	41.2%	38	Columbia	18.9%
5	Orange	39.4%	39	Jackson	18.7%
6	Broward	37.6%	40	Citrus	18.2%
7	Hillsborough	37.5%	41	Jefferson	17.8%
8	Palm Beach	35.6%	42	Gilchrist	17.7%
9	Pinellas	34.9%	43	Highlands	16.2%
10	Brevard	34.3%	44	Suwannee	15.3%
11	Santa Rosa	33.7%	45	Levy	14.2%
12	Miami-Dade	33.0%	46	Okeechobee	13.9%
13	Sarasota	32.7%	47	Baker	13.8%
14	Escambia	32.0%	48	Glades	13.6%
15	Okaloosa	31.3%	49	Bradford	13.6%
16	Duval	31.2%	50	Gadsden	13.3%
17	Monroe	30.2%	51	Holmes	13.0%
18	Clay	28.5%	52	Calhoun	11.3%
19	Martin	28.5%	53	Putnam	11.3%
20	Volusia	28.2%	54	Sumter	11.1%
21	Manatee	26.4%	55	Madison	10.3%
22	Flagler	26.1%	56	Taylor	10.2%
23	Collier	25.8%	57	Washington	9.7%
24	Osceola	25.6%	58	Lafayette	9.5%
25	Indian River	25.3%	59	Union	9.0%
26	Lee	25.2%	60	Liberty	8.8%
27	Pasco	25.2%	61	Franklin	8.6%
28	Lake	24.9%	62	Hendry	8.5%
29	Nassau	24.7%	63	Dixie	8.3%
30	Bay	24.1%	64	Gulf	8.2%
31	Charlotte	23.1%	65	Hardee	8.0%
32	Polk	22.2%	66	Hamilton	7.3%
33	Wakulla	21.6%	67	DeSoto	5.3%
34	Marion	21.1%			

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

Georgia

In Georgia, only 32 percent of the state's 4.4 million working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2000 Census data. The numbers are better for young adults, with 34 percent of Georgia's 25- to 34-year-olds holding degrees. Still, the overall percentage is far below the goal of 60 percent degree attainment. In fact, a 60 percent rate in Georgia today would represent more than 2.6 million degree holders — a huge

In Georgia, some 946,000 working-age adults — 22 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit.

increase over the number reflected in the 2000 Census data (about 1.4 million).

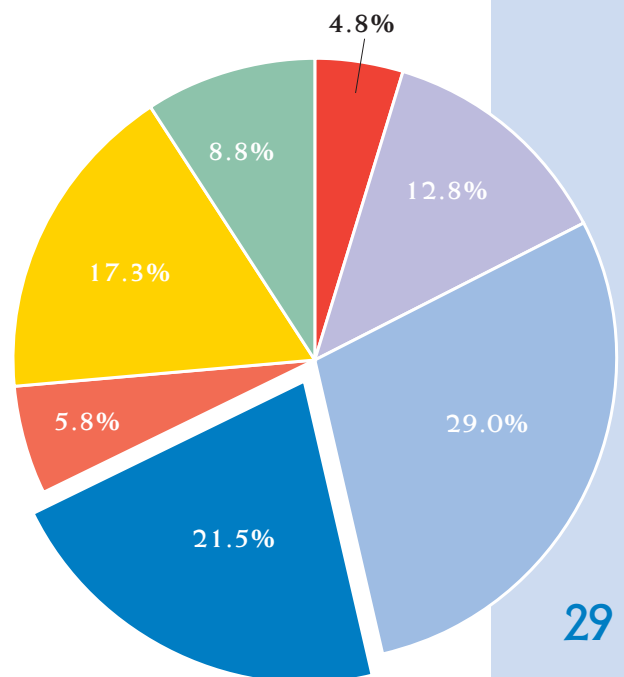
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More information about Georgia's degree-attainment rates is available on our Web site (www.luminafoundation.org/research/state_data/georgia.html), where you can also find links to corresponding data from other states.

Levels of education for Georgia residents 25-64 years old

Less than ninth grade	212,517	4.8%
Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	563,720	12.8%
High school graduate (including equivalency)	1,272,600	29.0%
Some college, no degree	946,436	21.5%
Associate's degree	253,972	5.8%
Bachelor's degree	762,641	17.3%
Graduate or professional degree	386,173	8.8%
TOTAL	4,398,059	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



Percentage of Georgia counties' young adults (ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree

1	Fulton	51.6%	41	Morgan	22.6%
2	Clarke	50.8%	42	Newton	22.4%
3	Cobb	50.0%	43	Bartow	22.2%
4	Forsyth	47.8%	44	Irwin	22.2%
5	Fayette	47.0%	45	Pulaski	22.2%
6	DeKalb	45.9%	46	Lumpkin	22.2%
7	Oconee	45.5%	47	Laurens	22.1%
8	Gwinnett	42.8%	48	Liberty	22.0%
9	Columbia	41.1%	49	Dougherty	22.0%
10	Cherokee	39.2%	50	Floyd	21.9%
11	Harris	35.9%	51	Camden	21.9%
12	Bulloch	35.9%	52	Barrow	21.9%
13	Chattahoochee	35.8%	53	Lamar	21.7%
14	Chatham	33.9%	54	Hall	21.6%
15	Coweta	33.2%	55	Putnam	21.5%
16	Bibb	30.5%	56	Taliaferro	21.5%
17	Douglas	29.3%	57	Madison	21.3%
18	Bryan	29.3%	58	Carroll	21.1%
19	Richmond	29.0%	59	Monroe	20.9%
20	Lowndes	28.8%	60	Stephens	20.7%
21	Rockdale	28.7%	61	Miller	20.5%
22	Muscogee	28.7%	62	Montgomery	20.5%
23	Henry	28.7%	63	Habersham	20.5%
24	Houston	27.6%	64	Hart	20.5%
25	Lee	26.3%	65	Calhoun	20.4%
26	Glynn	26.3%	66	Baldwin	20.1%
27	Thomas	25.2%	67	Johnson	19.7%
28	Effingham	24.9%	68	Crisp	19.1%
29	Early	24.7%	69	Jones	19.0%
30	Dawson	24.3%	70	Franklin	19.0%
31	Oglethorpe	24.2%	71	Walton	18.9%
32	Troup	24.2%	72	Jenkins	18.8%
33	Paulding	23.7%	73	Decatur	18.7%
34	White	23.5%	74	Jackson	18.6%
35	Catoosa	23.3%	75	Jeff Davis	18.5%
36	Clayton	23.2%	76	Baker	18.3%
37	Bleckley	23.2%	77	Cook	18.0%
38	Pike	23.1%	78	Haralson	18.0%
39	Tift	22.7%	79	Pierce	17.9%
40	Sumter	22.6%	80	Warren	17.7%

Percentage of Georgia counties' young adults
(ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree (continued)

81	Peach	17.7%	121	Whitfield	14.2%
82	Dade	17.7%	122	Wilkes	14.1%
83	Dooly	17.6%	123	Lanier	13.7%
84	Wilkinson	17.3%	124	Jasper	13.4%
85	Schley	17.3%	125	Murray	13.2%
86	Union	17.2%	126	Colquitt	13.2%
87	Washington	17.2%	127	Wayne	13.1%
88	McDuffie	17.2%	128	Webster	13.1%
89	Worth	17.2%	129	Twiggs	12.8%
90	Elbert	17.0%	130	Appling	12.6%
91	Ware	17.0%	131	Emanuel	12.6%
92	Randolph	16.7%	132	Quitman	12.4%
93	Spalding	16.7%	133	Butts	12.4%
94	Gordon	16.6%	134	Greene	12.2%
95	Upson	16.6%	135	Mitchell	12.2%
96	Meriwether	16.6%	136	Bacon	11.9%
97	Gilmer	16.5%	137	Crawford	11.8%
98	Brooks	16.5%	138	Telfair	11.8%
99	Pickens	16.3%	139	Macon	11.7%
100	Rabun	16.3%	140	Brantley	11.7%
101	Towns	16.1%	141	Evans	11.6%
102	Stewart	16.1%	142	Polk	11.5%
103	Walker	15.8%	143	Screven	11.2%
104	Clay	15.7%	144	McIntosh	11.0%
105	Seminole	15.6%	145	Chattooga	10.9%
106	Dodge	15.6%	146	Turner	10.8%
107	Toombs	15.5%	147	Heard	10.7%
108	Lincoln	15.3%	148	Atkinson	10.5%
109	Terrell	15.2%	149	Long	10.1%
110	Berrien	15.0%	150	Talbot	10.1%
111	Ben Hill	14.9%	151	Banks	10.0%
112	Marion	14.8%	152	Jefferson	10.0%
113	Taylor	14.6%	153	Tattnall	10.0%
114	Candler	14.6%	154	Treutlen	9.8%
115	Grady	14.5%	155	Burke	9.7%
116	Hancock	14.4%	156	Echols	8.2%
117	Glascok	14.4%	157	Wheeler	7.6%
118	Fannin	14.4%	158	Charlton	7.3%
119	Coffee	14.2%	159	Wilcox	7.2%
120	Clinch	14.2%			

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

Hawaii

In Hawaii, only 38 percent of the state's 641,000 working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2000 Census data. The numbers are even worse for young adults, with 36 percent of Hawaii's 25- to 34-year-olds holding degrees. Clearly, the overall percentage is far below the goal of 60 percent degree attainment. In fact, a 60 percent rate in Hawaii today would represent nearly 385,000 degree holders — a huge increase over the number reflected in the 2000 Census data (about 245,000).

In Hawaii, some 155,000 working-age adults — 24 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit.

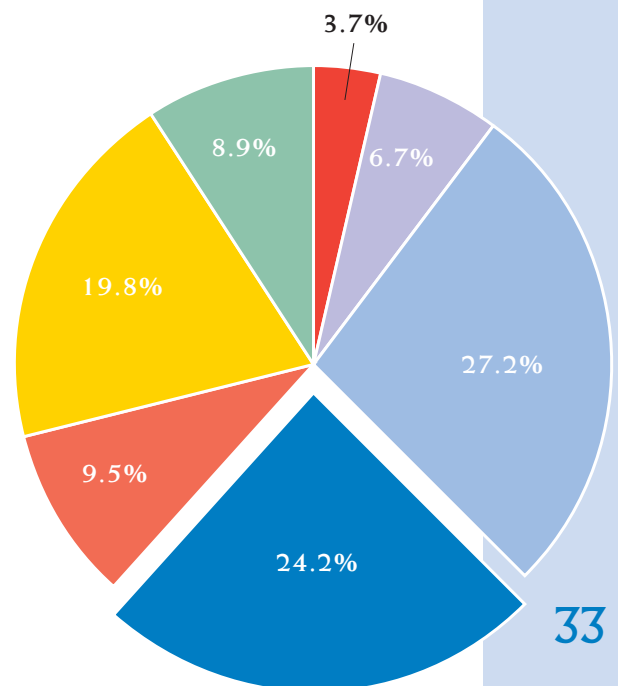
However, 155,000 working-age adults — 24 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit. By focusing first on these residents, officials and educators should be able to make relatively rapid progress toward increasing the state's college-attainment rates. Also, the table on the next page shows the distribution of Hawaii's degree holders by county. This may help policymakers and other stakeholders pinpoint specific regions of the state that merit special attention.

More information about Hawaii's degree-attainment rates is available on our Web site (www.luminafoundation.org/research/state_data/hawaii.html), where you can also find links to corresponding data from other states.

Levels of education for Hawaii residents 25-64 years old

Less than ninth grade	23,781	3.7%
Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	42,987	6.7%
High school graduate (including equivalency)	174,639	27.2%
Some college, no degree	155,101	24.2%
Associate's degree	60,698	9.5%
Bachelor's degree	127,019	19.8%
Graduate or professional degree	57,111	8.9%
TOTAL	641,336	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



Percentage of Hawaii counties' young adults (ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree

1	Honolulu	38.9%	4	Kauai	27.3%
2	Maui	28.9%	5	Kalawao	*
3	Hawaii	27.4%			

* The Census Bureau reports no college-attainment data from Kalawao County.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

Idaho

In Idaho, only 32 percent of the state's 642,000 working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2000 Census data. The numbers are even worse for young adults, with 30 percent of Idaho's 25- to 34-year-olds holding degrees. Clearly, the overall percentage is far below the goal of 60 percent degree attainment. In fact, a 60 percent rate in Idaho today would represent nearly 385,000 degree holders — a huge increase

In Idaho, some 185,000 working-age adults – 29 percent of those in the workforce – have already earned some college credit.

over the number reflected in the 2000 Census data (about 203,000).

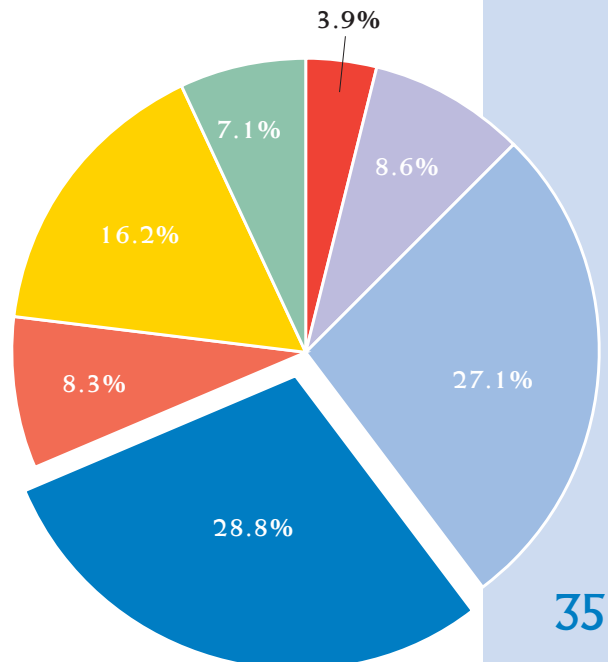
However, nearly 185,000 working-age adults — 29 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit. By focusing first on these residents, officials and educators should be able to make relatively rapid progress toward increasing the state's college-attainment rates. Also, the table on the next page shows the distribution of Idaho's degree holders by county. This may help policymakers and other stakeholders pinpoint specific regions of the state that merit special attention.

More information about Idaho's degree-attainment rates is available on our Web site (www.luminafoundation.org/research/state_data/idaho.html), where you can also find links to corresponding data from other states.

Levels of education for Idaho residents 25-64 years old

Less than ninth grade	25,188	3.9%
Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	54,967	8.6%
High school graduate (including equivalency)	174,046	27.1%
Some college, no degree	184,682	28.8%
Associate's degree	53,055	8.3%
Bachelor's degree	103,788	16.2%
Graduate or professional degree	45,844	7.1%
TOTAL	641,560	100%

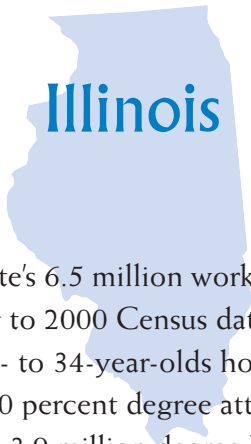
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



Percentage of Idaho counties' young adults (ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree

1	Latah	54.8%	23	Bear Lake	22.9%
2	Blaine	46.7%	24	Franklin	22.1%
3	Madison	40.7%	25	Clark	21.7%
4	Ada	40.1%	26	Lewis	21.6%
5	Camas	37.2%	27	Canyon	21.0%
6	Bannock	36.2%	28	Oneida	20.9%
7	Custer	32.7%	29	Bingham	19.9%
8	Jefferson	32.2%	30	Jerome	19.9%
9	Lemhi	31.5%	31	Idaho	19.6%
10	Nez Perce	30.6%	32	Clearwater	18.8%
11	Teton	30.3%	33	Gem	18.5%
12	Bonneville	30.2%	34	Lincoln	18.0%
13	Boise	29.5%	35	Boundary	18.0%
14	Power	28.0%	36	Cassia	16.9%
15	Elmore	27.3%	37	Shoshone	16.9%
16	Caribou	26.4%	38	Adams	16.0%
17	Valley	25.5%	39	Payette	15.8%
18	Kootenai	25.5%	40	Benewah	15.6%
19	Bonner	24.8%	41	Washington	14.9%
20	Twin Falls	23.8%	42	Minidoka	14.5%
21	Butte	23.8%	43	Gooding	14.4%
22	Fremont	23.3%	44	Owyhee	9.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



In Illinois, only 36 percent of the state's 6.5 million working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2000 Census data. The numbers are better for young adults, with 40 percent of Illinois' 25- to 34-year-olds holding degrees. Still, the overall percentage is far below the goal of 60 percent degree attainment. In fact, a 60 percent rate in Illinois today would represent nearly 3.9 million degree holders — a huge increase over the number reflected in the 2000 Census data (about 2.3 million).

In Illinois, some 1.5 million working-age adults — 23 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit.

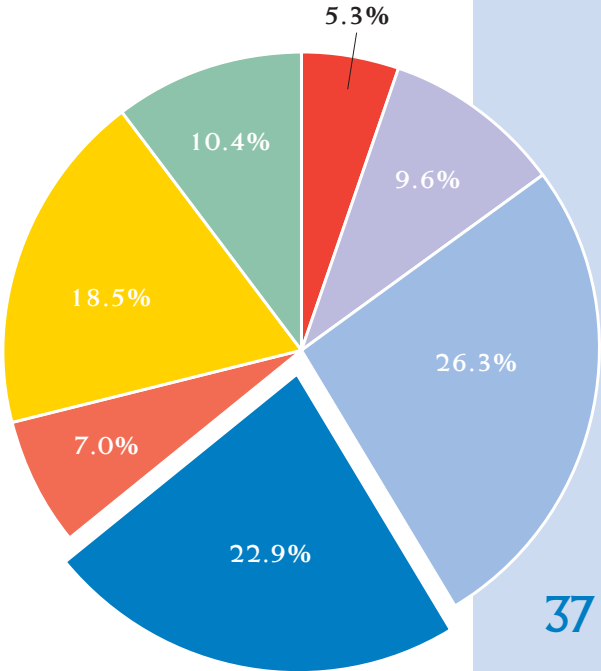
However, nearly 1.5 million working-age adults — 23 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit. By focusing first on these residents, officials and educators should be able to make relatively rapid progress toward increasing the state's college-attainment rates. Also, the table on the following pages shows the distribution of Illinois' degree holders by county. This may help policymakers and other stakeholders pinpoint specific regions of the state that merit special attention.

More information about Illinois' degree-attainment rates is available on our Web site (www.luminafoundation.org/research/state_data/illinois.html), where you can also find links to corresponding data from other states.

Levels of education for Illinois residents 25-64 years old

Less than ninth grade	343,226	5.3%
Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	622,983	9.6%
High school graduate (including equivalency)	1,693,753	26.3%
Some college, no degree	1,484,528	22.9%
Associate's degree	453,797	7.0%
Bachelor's degree	1,200,447	18.5%
Graduate or professional degree	676,008	10.4%
TOTAL	6,474,742	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



Percentage of Illinois counties' young adults (ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree

1	Champaign	56.9%	46	Grundy	32.9%
2	DuPage	55.1%	47	Franklin	28.8%
3	McLean	54.1%	48	Clark	28.5%
4	Jackson	49.5%	49	Jo Daviess	28.4%
5	DeKalb	44.1%	50	Ogle	28.1%
6	Sangamon	43.2%	51	Kankakee	28.0%
7	Lake	42.4%	52	Bureau	27.7%
8	Monroe	42.3%	53	Cumberland	27.3%
9	Woodford	41.9%	54	Macoupin	27.3%
10	Cook	41.7%	55	Macon	27.1%
11	Kendall	41.0%	56	Moultrie	26.7%
12	McHenry	40.3%	57	Hardin	26.7%
13	McDonough	40.2%	58	Knox	26.2%
14	Richland	39.5%	59	Lawrence	26.1%
15	Peoria	39.2%	60	Mercer	25.9%
16	Will	38.7%	61	Marion	25.7%
17	Washington	36.6%	62	Massac	25.6%
18	Coles	36.6%	63	Marshall	25.5%
19	Henry	36.3%	64	De Witt	25.5%
20	Madison	35.6%	65	Crawford	25.5%
21	Menard	35.6%	66	Jefferson	25.4%
22	Clinton	35.0%	67	Shelby	25.2%
23	Hancock	34.9%	68	Fulton	25.0%
24	Wabash	34.7%	69	Mason	24.9%
25	Piatt	34.4%	70	Edwards	24.6%
26	Effingham	34.4%	71	Iroquois	24.6%
27	Kane	34.3%	72	Edgar	24.4%
28	Clay	33.8%	73	La Salle	24.3%
29	Jasper	33.0%	74	Warren	24.3%
30	Tazewell	32.9%	75	Douglas	24.2%
31	Union	32.9%	76	Putnam	24.2%
32	Williamson	32.7%	77	Scott	23.8%
33	Adams	32.5%	78	Henderson	23.5%
34	Morgan	31.9%	79	Pope	23.4%
35	Stark	31.8%	80	White	23.3%
36	Ford	31.7%	81	Whiteside	22.8%
37	St. Clair	31.4%	82	Carroll	21.9%
38	Jersey	30.5%	83	Vermilion	21.9%
39	Saline	30.3%	84	Perry	21.8%
40	Hamilton	30.3%	85	Boone	21.8%
41	Calhoun	30.2%	86	Greene	21.7%
42	Rock Island	30.0%	87	Lee	21.5%
43	Winnebago	29.8%	88	Livingston	21.3%
44	Stephenson	29.5%	89	Bond	20.6%
45	Wayne	29.0%	90	Randolph	20.2%

Percentage of Illinois counties' young adults (ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree (continued)

91	Logan	18.9%	97	Schuyler	16.2%
92	Johnson	18.8%	98	Pike	15.9%
93	Montgomery	18.4%	99	Pulaski	14.7%
94	Christian	18.2%	100	Fayette	14.5%
95	Cass	18.1%	101	Alexander	12.2%
96	Gallatin	17.6%	102	Brown	11.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

Indiana

In Indiana, only 28 percent of the state's 3.1 million working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2000 Census data. The numbers are better for young adults, with 31 percent of Indiana's 25- to 34-year-olds holding degrees. Still, the overall percentage is far below the goal of 60 percent degree attainment. In fact, a 60 percent rate in Indiana today would represent nearly 1.9 million degree holders — more than double the number reflected in the 2000 Census data (about 885,000).

In Indiana, some 670,000 working-age adults — 21 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit.

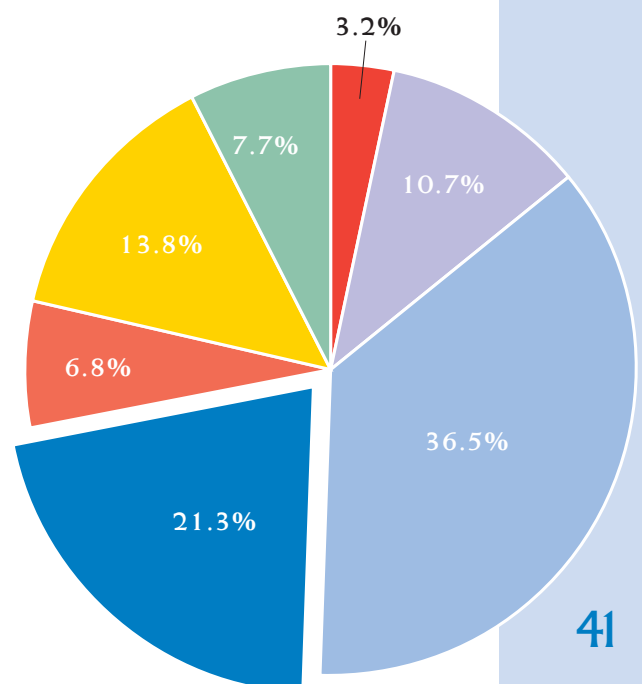
However, nearly 670,000 working-age adults — 21 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit. By focusing first on these residents, officials and educators should be able to make relatively rapid progress toward increasing the state's college-attainment rates. Also, the table on the next page shows the distribution of Indiana's degree holders by county. This may help policymakers and other stakeholders pinpoint specific regions of the state that merit special attention.

More information about Indiana's degree-attainment rates is available on our Web site (www.luminafoundation.org/research/state_data/indiana.html), where you can also find links to corresponding data from other states.

Levels of education for Indiana residents 25-64 years old

Less than ninth grade	101,399	3.2%
Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	334,547	10.7%
High school graduate (including equivalency)	1,149,528	36.5%
Some college, no degree	669,698	21.3%
Associate's degree	212,386	6.8%
Bachelor's degree	432,381	13.8%
Graduate or professional degree	240,454	7.7%
TOTAL	3,140,393	100%

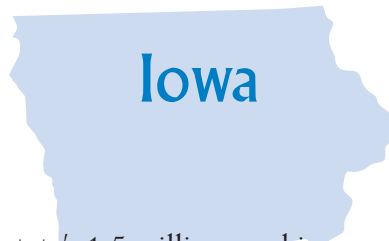
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



Percentage of Indiana counties' young adults (ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree

1	Hamilton	63.1%	47	Benton	22.3%
2	Monroe	55.7%	48	Jackson	22.0%
3	Tippecanoe	49.3%	49	Ripley	21.9%
4	Marion	37.2%	50	Franklin	21.8%
5	Hendricks	37.2%	51	Steuben	21.8%
6	Warrick	37.0%	52	Blackford	21.7%
7	Boone	36.7%	53	Grant	21.6%
8	Allen	35.8%	54	Henry	21.6%
9	St. Joseph	35.6%	55	Sullivan	21.4%
10	Hancock	35.4%	56	Fountain	21.2%
11	Knox	34.0%	57	La Porte	21.2%
12	Vanderburgh	33.6%	58	Shelby	21.0%
13	Floyd	33.2%	59	Pulaski	20.8%
14	Vigo	32.5%	60	Elkhart	20.6%
15	Porter	32.3%	61	Putnam	20.4%
16	Johnson	31.7%	62	Randolph	20.4%
17	Dubois	31.3%	63	Adams	20.3%
18	Bartholomew	31.1%	64	Lawrence	20.2%
19	Delaware	30.7%	65	Cass	20.1%
20	Gibson	30.5%	66	Warren	20.1%
21	Union	29.7%	67	Wayne	20.0%
22	Wells	29.2%	68	Newton	19.8%
23	Howard	28.9%	69	Carroll	19.8%
24	Spencer	28.5%	70	Jay	19.4%
25	Brown	28.5%	71	Kosciusko	19.2%
26	Lake	27.8%	72	Daviess	19.1%
27	Ohio	27.5%	73	Washington	19.1%
28	Posey	27.2%	74	Miami	19.1%
29	Greene	27.1%	75	Rush	18.7%
30	Clark	26.8%	76	Perry	18.6%
31	Dearborn	26.7%	77	White	18.5%
32	Wabash	26.4%	78	Tipton	18.5%
33	Decatur	26.3%	79	Fulton	17.8%
34	Vermillion	26.2%	80	Orange	17.0%
35	Clay	25.8%	81	Clinton	16.7%
36	Madison	25.1%	82	Noble	16.5%
37	Marshall	25.1%	83	Starke	16.5%
38	Montgomery	24.6%	84	Jennings	15.6%
39	Jasper	24.5%	85	Owen	15.3%
40	Jefferson	24.5%	86	Pike	15.2%
41	Whitley	24.0%	87	Parke	14.6%
42	Huntington	23.8%	88	Fayette	14.0%
43	Martin	23.1%	89	Switzerland	13.0%
44	Harrison	22.9%	90	Scott	12.3%
45	Morgan	22.4%	91	Crawford	11.5%
46	De Kalb	22.3%	92	LaGrange	11.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



In Iowa, only 33 percent of the state's 1.5 million working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2000 Census data. The numbers are better for young adults, with 39 percent of Iowa's 25- to 34-year-olds holding degrees. Still, the overall percentage is far below the goal of 60 percent degree attainment. In fact, a 60 percent rate in Iowa today would represent nearly 876,000 degree holders — a huge increase over the number reflected in the 2000 Census data (about 484,000).

In Iowa, some 340,000 working-age adults — 23 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit.

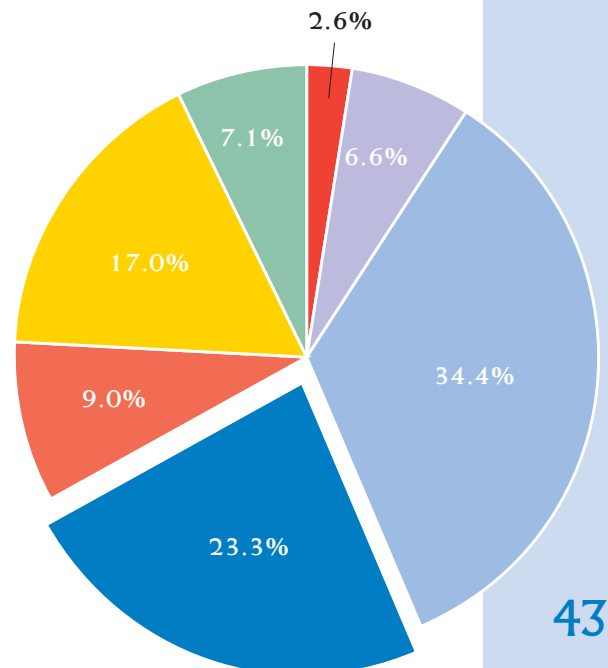
However, 340,000 working-age adults — 23 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit. By focusing first on these residents, officials and educators should be able to make relatively rapid progress toward increasing the state's college-attainment rates. Also, the table on the next page shows the distribution of Iowa's degree holders by county. This may help policymakers and other stakeholders pinpoint specific regions of the state that merit special attention.

More information about Iowa's degree-attainment rates is available on our Web site (www.luminafoundation.org/research/state_data/iowa.html), where you can also find links to corresponding data from other states.

Levels of education for Iowa residents 25-64 years old

● Less than ninth grade	38,171	2.6%
● Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	96,848	6.6%
● High school graduate (including equivalency)	500,563	34.4%
● Some college, no degree	340,002	23.3%
● Associate's degree	131,973	9.0%
● Bachelor's degree	247,760	17.0%
● Graduate or professional degree	104,162	7.1%
TOTAL	1,459,479	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



Percentage of Iowa counties' young adults (ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree

1	Johnson	64.4%	50	Mahaska	31.6%
2	Story	63.8%	51	Audubon	31.5%
3	Bremer	51.6%	52	Clinton	31.5%
4	Dallas	49.8%	53	Harrison	30.8%
5	Grundy	47.9%	54	Clay	30.6%
6	Pocahontas	46.3%	55	Des Moines	30.4%
7	Polk	46.0%	56	Chickasaw	30.3%
8	Linn	45.9%	57	Sac	30.1%
9	Sioux	44.1%	58	Allamakee	29.9%
10	Humboldt	43.9%	59	Mills	29.9%
11	Marion	41.7%	60	Buena Vista	29.7%
12	Cedar	41.2%	61	Floyd	29.6%
13	Lyon	40.3%	62	Clarke	29.6%
14	Franklin	40.2%	63	Worth	29.5%
15	Carroll	40.0%	64	Calhoun	29.4%
16	Hardin	39.8%	65	Marshall	29.1%
17	Plymouth	39.6%	66	Adams	29.1%
18	Scott	39.5%	67	Jasper	29.1%
19	Winneshiek	39.5%	68	Howard	29.0%
20	Cerro Gordo	39.2%	69	Union	28.8%
21	Dickinson	39.1%	70	Monroe	28.8%
22	Mitchell	38.3%	71	Cass	28.4%
23	Hamilton	38.2%	72	Pottawattamie	28.4%
24	Palo Alto	38.0%	73	Henry	28.3%
25	Benton	37.9%	74	Tama	28.3%
26	Black Hawk	37.3%	75	Fayette	28.3%
27	Dubuque	37.0%	76	Jefferson	28.2%
28	Warren	37.0%	77	Wayne	28.2%
29	Kossuth	37.0%	78	Muscatine	28.1%
30	Hancock	36.8%	79	Woodbury	28.0%
31	Butler	36.1%	80	Buchanan	27.9%
32	Boone	35.6%	81	Osceola	27.6%
33	Keokuk	34.9%	82	Guthrie	26.8%
34	Shelby	34.8%	83	Clayton	26.4%
35	Webster	34.6%	84	Emmet	26.4%
36	Winnebago	34.1%	85	Jackson	26.0%
37	Iowa	33.4%	86	Fremont	25.7%
38	O'Brien	33.2%	87	Wright	25.6%
39	Adair	33.1%	88	Greene	25.3%
40	Monona	32.8%	89	Wapello	25.3%
41	Ida	32.7%	90	Decatur	25.3%
42	Jones	32.5%	91	Crawford	25.0%
43	Cherokee	32.4%	92	Page	24.8%
44	Delaware	32.1%	93	Ringgold	24.8%
45	Davis	32.0%	94	Montgomery	23.4%
46	Washington	31.8%	95	Lee	22.4%
47	Madison	31.7%	96	Van Buren	22.1%
48	Appanoose	31.7%	97	Taylor	21.6%
49	Poweshiek	31.6%	98	Louisa	21.0%
			99	Lucas	20.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



In Kansas, only 36 percent of the state's 1.3 million working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2000 Census data. The numbers are better for young adults, with 37 percent of Kansas' 25- to 34-year-olds holding degrees. Still, the overall percentage is far below the goal of 60 percent degree attainment. In fact, a 60 percent rate in Kansas today would represent 807,000 degree holders — a huge increase over the number reflected in the 2000 Census data (about 478,000).

In Kansas, some 349,000 working-age adults — 26 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit.

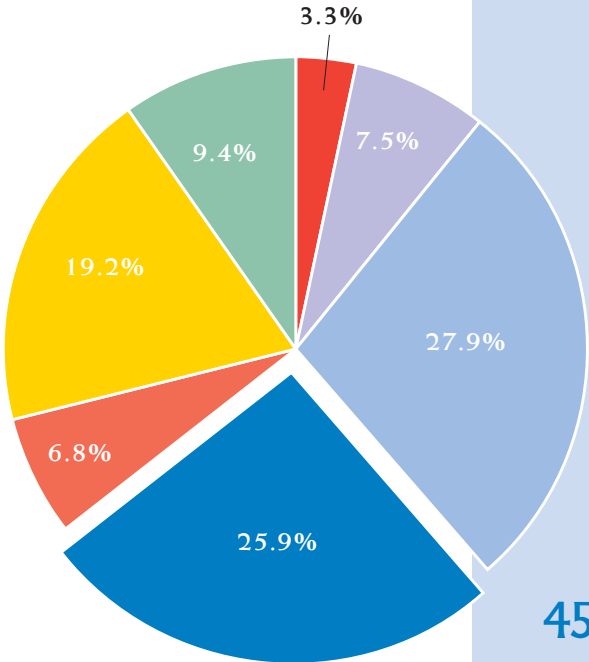
However, nearly 349,000 working-age adults — 26 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit. By focusing first on these residents, officials and educators should be able to make relatively rapid progress toward increasing the state's college-attainment rates. Also, the table on the following pages shows the distribution of Kansas' degree holders by county. This may help policymakers and other stakeholders pinpoint specific regions of the state that merit special attention.

More information about Kansas' degree-attainment rates is available on our Web site (www.luminafoundation.org/research/state_data/kansas.html), where you can also find links to corresponding data from other states.

Levels of education for Kansas residents 25-64 years old

● Less than ninth grade	43,897	3.3%
● Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	100,472	7.5%
● High school graduate (including equivalency)	374,470	27.9%
● Some college, no degree	348,724	25.9%
● Associate's degree	92,039	6.8%
● Bachelor's degree	285,915	19.2%
● Graduate or professional degree	127,009	9.4%
TOTAL	1,345,526	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



Percentage of Kansas counties' young adults (ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree

1	Johnson	60.8%	41	Franklin	31.7%
2	Douglas	55.2%	42	Miami	31.5%
3	Riley	49.6%	43	Butler	31.5%
4	Ellis	43.2%	44	Sumner	31.5%
5	Logan	42.1%	45	Greeley	31.4%
6	Ness	41.8%	46	Sherman	31.3%
7	Scott	41.8%	47	Stevens	31.2%
8	Thomas	40.9%	48	Kiowa	31.2%
9	Sheridan	40.6%	49	Cowley	30.9%
10	Hodgeman	39.5%	50	Phillips	30.6%
11	Clark	39.2%	51	Clay	30.5%
12	Gove	38.1%	52	Graham	30.3%
13	Smith	38.1%	53	Republic	30.3%
14	McPherson	38.0%	54	Neosho	30.2%
15	Barber	37.8%	55	Rooks	30.2%
16	Decatur	37.6%	56	Marion	30.1%
17	Washington	37.3%	57	Labette	29.9%
18	Crawford	37.0%	58	Hamilton	29.9%
19	Rawlins	36.7%	59	Cloud	29.6%
20	Osborne	36.1%	60	Cheyenne	29.5%
21	Lane	35.8%	61	Jackson	28.9%
22	Comanche	35.6%	62	Barton	28.5%
23	Ellsworth	35.4%	63	Elk	28.3%
24	Nemaha	35.1%	64	Wallace	28.3%
25	Kingman	34.8%	65	Saline	28.2%
26	Pratt	34.5%	66	Leavenworth	27.9%
27	Meade	34.4%	67	Gray	27.8%
28	Coffey	34.4%	68	Harper	27.7%
29	Stafford	34.1%	69	Doniphan	27.4%
30	Bourbon	34.0%	70	Chase	27.3%
31	Pottawatomie	33.7%	71	Osage	27.3%
32	Wabaunsee	33.7%	72	Lyon	27.3%
33	Ottawa	33.6%	73	Jefferson	27.1%
34	Shawnee	33.4%	74	Reno	27.0%
35	Morton	33.4%	75	Montgomery	26.9%
36	Sedgwick	33.1%	76	Norton	26.9%
37	Brown	33.1%	77	Wichita	26.9%
38	Harvey	33.0%	78	Rice	26.5%
39	Mitchel	32.9%	79	Pawnee	26.2%
40	Rush	32.4%	80	Haskell	26.1%

**Percentage of Kansas counties' young adults
(ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree (continued)**

81	Dickinson	25.9%	94	Edwards	21.2%
82	Lincoln	25.8%	95	Wyandotte	20.7%
83	Allen	25.4%	96	Stanton	20.1%
84	Geary	25.3%	97	Russell	20.1%
85	Linn	25.0%	98	Woodson	19.9%
86	Atchison	24.9%	99	Finney	18.5%
87	Marshall	24.2%	100	Cherokee	18.4%
88	Kearny	24.2%	101	Ford	17.9%
89	Anderson	24.1%	102	Greenwood	17.7%
90	Grant	23.8%	103	Chautauqua	15.8%
91	Trego	23.3%	104	Wilson	15.8%
92	Morris	23.1%	105	Seward	13.9%
93	Jewell	22.9%			

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

Kentucky



In Kentucky, only 25 percent of the state's 2.1 million working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2000 Census data. The numbers are better for young adults, with 27 percent of Kentucky's 25- to 34-year-olds holding degrees. Still, the overall percentage is far below the goal of 60 percent degree attainment. In fact, a 60 percent rate in Kentucky today would represent nearly 1.3 million degree holders — a huge increase over the number reflected in the 2000 Census data (about 525,000).

In Kentucky, some 430,000 working-age adults — 20 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit.

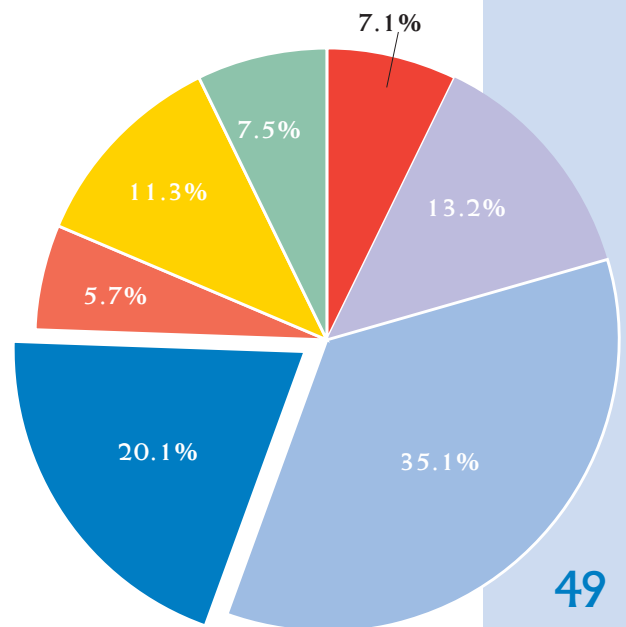
However, 430,000 working-age adults — 20 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit. By focusing first on these residents, officials and educators should be able to make relatively rapid progress toward increasing the state's college-attainment rates. Also, the table on the following pages shows the distribution of Kentucky's degree holders by county. This may help policymakers and other stakeholders pinpoint specific regions of the state that merit special attention.

More information about Kentucky's degree-attainment rates is available on our Web site (www.luminafoundation.org/research/state_data/kentucky.html), where you can also find links to corresponding data from other states.

Levels of education for Kentucky residents 25-64 years old

● Less than ninth grade	151,867	7.1%
● Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	283,286	13.2%
● High school graduate (including equivalency)	752,886	35.1%
● Some college, no degree	430,116	20.1%
● Associate's degree	112,480	5.7%
● Bachelor's degree	242,234	11.3%
● Graduate or professional degree	159,860	7.5%
TOTAL	2,142,729	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



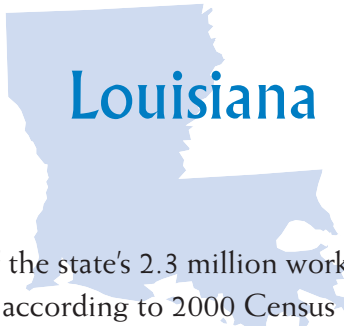
Percentage of Kentucky counties' young adults
(ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree

1	Fayette	49.7%	31	Russell	23.0%
2	Oldham	38.7%	32	Clark	22.7%
3	Jefferson	37.2%	33	Meade	22.7%
4	Campbell	35.7%	34	Carlisle	22.7%
5	Calloway	35.7%	35	Mason	22.7%
6	Boone	35.5%	36	Union	22.6%
7	Warren	33.9%	37	Mercer	22.6%
8	Kenton	33.9%	38	Greenup	22.6%
9	Woodford	33.8%	39	Graves	22.3%
10	Madison	32.2%	40	Ballard	22.3%
11	Jessamine	32.2%	41	Montgomery	22.0%
12	Rowan	32.1%	42	Adair	21.6%
13	Scott	31.3%	43	Robertson	21.2%
14	McCracken	31.1%	44	Bourbon	21.1%
15	Shelby	30.5%	45	Bullitt	20.9%
16	Larue	28.1%	46	Hancock	20.8%
17	Daviess	27.7%	47	Nelson	20.7%
18	Franklin	27.5%	48	Crittenden	20.6%
19	Boyle	25.2%	49	Garrard	19.9%
20	Taylor	25.0%	50	Johnson	19.8%
21	Simpson	24.7%	51	Bath	19.8%
22	Hardin	24.6%	52	Fleming	19.6%
23	Boyd	24.6%	53	Marion	19.4%
24	Henderson	24.6%	54	McLean	19.1%
25	Marshall	24.1%	55	Knott	18.8%
26	Washington	23.8%	56	Ohio	18.7%
27	Bracken	23.7%	57	Cumberland	18.5%
28	Anderson	23.6%	58	Christian	18.4%
29	Spencer	23.6%	59	Whitley	18.4%
30	Trigg	23.2%	60	Pulaski	18.2%

Percentage of Kentucky counties' young adults
(ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree (continued)

61	Barren	18.2%	91	Logan	14.7%
62	Henry	18.2%	92	Nicholas	14.6%
63	Owsley	18.1%	93	Breckinridge	14.2%
64	Livingston	17.4%	94	Martin	14.2%
65	Carter	17.0%	95	Wolfe	14.1%
66	Lincoln	16.9%	96	Caldwell	13.8%
67	Harlan	16.9%	97	Menifee	13.7%
68	Muhlenberg	16.9%	98	Casey	13.4%
69	Lyon	16.8%	99	Rockcastle	13.0%
70	Hickman	16.6%	100	Butler	13.0%
71	Pike	16.5%	101	Bell	12.9%
72	Green	16.4%	102	Leslie	12.8%
73	Estill	16.3%	103	Pendleton	12.2%
74	Todd	16.3%	104	Lawrence	11.3%
75	Trimble	16.3%	105	Powell	11.3%
76	Breathitt	16.3%	106	Knox	11.2%
77	Monroe	16.3%	107	Lewis	11.1%
78	Perry	16.1%	108	Wayne	10.8%
79	Elliott	15.9%	109	Magoffin	10.8%
80	Hopkins	15.9%	110	Morgan	10.7%
81	Floyd	15.9%	111	Grayson	10.6%
82	Carroll	15.7%	112	McCreary	10.5%
83	Letcher	15.6%	113	Owen	10.1%
84	Grant	15.6%	114	Jackson	10.1%
85	Laurel	15.4%	115	Metcalfe	9.9%
86	Clinton	15.3%	116	Fulton	9.7%
87	Harrison	15.2%	117	Edmonson	9.1%
88	Allen	15.2%	118	Gallatin	8.6%
89	Hart	14.9%	119	Lee	7.5%
90	Webster	14.8%	120	Clay	7.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



In Louisiana, only 24 percent of the state's 2.3 million working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2000 Census data. The numbers are better for young adults, with 26 percent of Louisiana's 25- to 34-year-olds holding degrees. Still, the overall percentage is far below the goal of 60 percent degree attainment. In fact, a 60 percent rate in Louisiana today would represent nearly 1.4 million degree holders — a huge increase over the number reflected in the 2000 Census data (about 543,000).

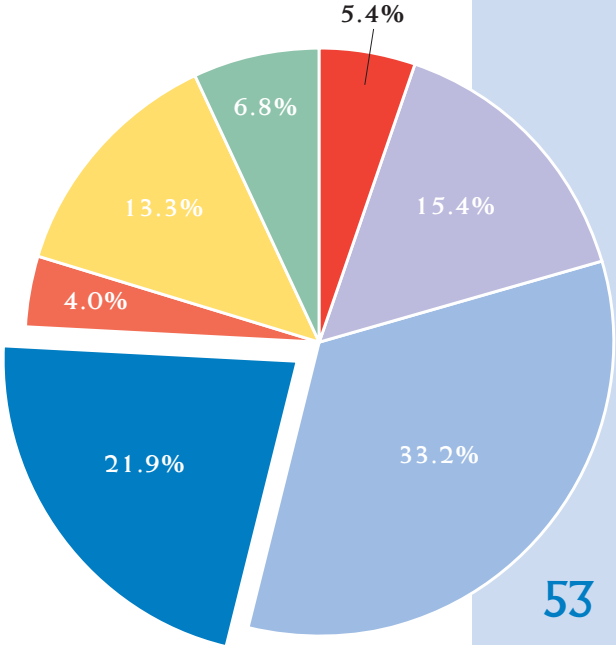
In Louisiana, some 495,000 working-age adults — 22 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit.

However, 495,000 working-age adults — 22 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit. By focusing first on these residents, officials and educators should be able to make relatively rapid progress toward increasing the state's college-attainment rates. Also, the table on the next page shows the distribution of Louisiana's degree holders by parish. This may help policymakers and other stakeholders pinpoint specific regions of the state that merit special attention.

More information about Louisiana's degree-attainment rates is available on our Web site (www.luminafoundation.org/research/state_data/louisiana.html), where you can also find links to corresponding data from other states.

Levels of education for Louisiana residents 25-64 years old

● Less than ninth grade	122,938	5.4%
● Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	346,536	15.4%
● High school graduate (including equivalency)	749,485	33.2%
● Some college, no degree	495,333	21.9%
● Associate's degree	89,726	4.0%
● Bachelor's degree	300,801	13.3%
● Graduate or professional degree	152,552	6.8%
TOTAL	2,257,371	100%



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

Percentage of Louisiana parishes' young adults (ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree

1	East Baton Rouge	38.4%	33	St. Landry	16.1%
2	Lincoln	36.6%	34	De Soto	16.0%
3	Lafayette	34.7%	35	Red River	15.8%
4	Orleans	33.8%	36	St. Mary	15.7%
5	St. Tammany	33.7%	37	Richland	15.6%
6	Jefferson	31.0%	38	Evangeline	15.5%
7	Ouachita	28.0%	39	Iberia	15.3%
8	Bossier	27.3%	40	Acadia	15.2%
9	St. Charles	25.4%	41	Beauregard	15.1%
10	Caddo	25.2%	42	Claiborne	14.7%
11	Ascension	24.1%	43	Grant	14.5%
12	Calcasieu	23.8%	44	Sabine	14.1%
13	Vernon	23.4%	45	Cameron	14.0%
14	Rapides	23.0%	46	Bienville	13.5%
15	Natchitoches	22.5%	47	Madison	13.4%
16	Tangipahoa	21.5%	48	Tensas	13.3%
17	Jackson	21.4%	49	Assumption	13.2%
18	Terrebonne	19.0%	50	Avoyelles	13.1%
19	St. Bernard	19.0%	51	Morehouse	12.5%
20	St. John the Baptist	19.0%	52	Concordia	12.2%
21	Webster	18.9%	53	Winn	12.0%
22	West Baton Rouge	18.9%	54	Iberville	11.7%
23	Vermilion	18.6%	55	East Feliciana	11.5%
24	Lafourche	18.4%	56	La Salle	11.2%
25	Pointe Coupee	18.2%	57	Washington	11.2%
26	Livingston	17.8%	58	East Carroll	11.2%
27	Jefferson Davis	17.2%	59	Caldwell	11.2%
28	Plaquemines	17.1%	60	Allen	9.4%
29	St. James	17.1%	61	West Carroll	9.2%
30	St. Martin	16.6%	62	Catahoula	8.3%
31	Union	16.6%	63	Franklin	7.6%
32	St. Helena	16.4%	64	West Feliciana	7.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

Maine

In Maine, only 33 percent of the state's 686,000 working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2000 Census data. This percentage is far below the goal of 60 percent degree attainment. In fact, a 60 percent rate in Maine today would represent more than 411,000 degree holders — a huge increase over the number reflected in the 2000 Census data (about 229,000).

In Maine, some 139,000 working-age adults — 20 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit.

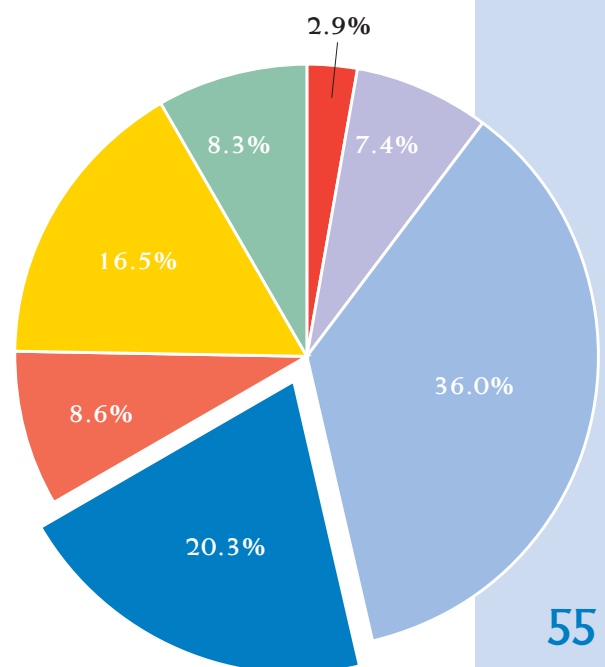
However, 139,000 working-age adults — 20 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit. By focusing first on these residents, officials and educators should be able to make relatively rapid progress toward increasing the state's college-attainment rates. Also, the table on the next page shows the distribution of Maine's degree holders by county. This may help policymakers and other stakeholders pinpoint specific regions of the state that merit special attention.

More information about Maine's degree-attainment rates is available on our Web site (www.luminafoundation.org/research/state_data/maine.html), where you can also find links to corresponding data from other states.

Levels of education for Maine residents 25-64 years old

● Less than ninth grade	19,754	2.9%
● Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	51,053	7.4%
● High school graduate (including equivalency)	246,881	36.0%
● Some college, no degree	139,317	20.3%
● Associate's degree	58,912	8.6%
● Bachelor's degree	113,303	16.5%
● Graduate or professional degree	57,031	8.3%
TOTAL	686,251	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



Percentage of Maine counties' young adults (ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree

1	Cumberland	46.0%	9	Aroostook	26.8%
2	Penobscot	33.4%	10	Lincoln	25.9%
3	York	33.4%	11	Androscoggin	24.7%
4	Hancock	32.1%	12	Knox	24.7%
5	Sagadahoc	29.2%	13	Piscataquis	23.9%
6	Franklin	28.9%	14	Oxford	23.2%
7	Waldo	28.3%	15	Washington	20.4%
8	Kennebec	27.9%	16	Somerset	17.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



In Maryland, only 40 percent of the state's 2.9 million working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2000 Census data. This percentage is far below the goal of 60 percent degree attainment. In fact, a 60 percent rate in Maryland today would represent more than 1.7 million degree holders — a significant increase over the number reflected in the 2000 Census data (about 1.2 million).

In Maryland, some 626,000 working-age adults — 22 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit.

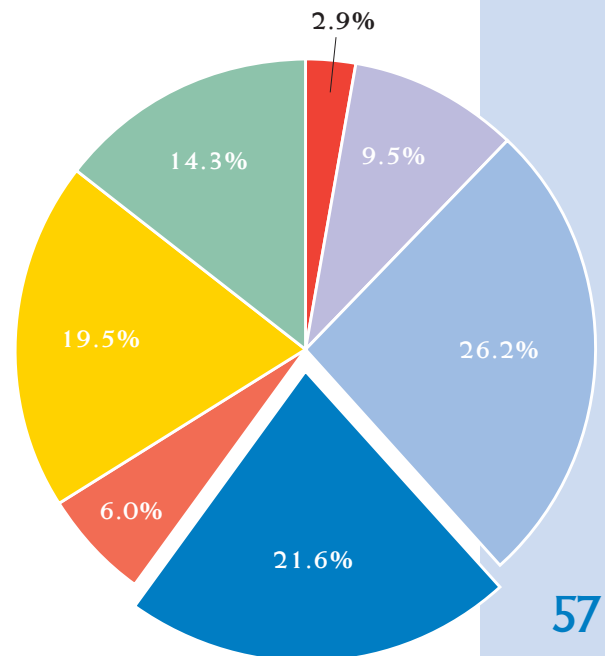
However, 626,000 working-age adults — 22 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit. By focusing first on these residents, officials and educators should be able to make relatively rapid progress toward increasing the state's college-attainment rates. Also, the table on the next page shows the distribution of Maryland's degree holders by county. This may help policymakers and other stakeholders pinpoint specific regions of the state that merit special attention.

More information about Maryland's degree-attainment rates is available on our Web site (www.luminafoundation.org/research/state_data/maryland.html), where you can also find links to corresponding data from other states.

Levels of education for Maryland residents 25-64 years old

● Less than ninth grade	85,056	2.9%
● Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	274,836	9.5%
● High school graduate (including equivalency)	759,034	26.2%
● Some college, no degree	626,267	21.6%
● Associate's degree	172,810	6.0%
● Bachelor's degree	565,432	19.5%
● Graduate or professional degree	414,156	14.3%
TOTAL	2,897,591	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



**Percentage of Maryland counties' young adults
(ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree**

1	Howard	61.6%	13	St. Mary's	29.7%
2	Montgomery	59.0%	14	Calvert	29.2%
3	Baltimore	43.0%	15	Wicomico	28.8%
4	Anne Arundel	40.3%	16	Allegany	27.0%
5	Frederick	40.0%	17	Charles	26.8%
6	Harford	39.7%	18	Kent	24.8%
7	Carroll	38.6%	19	Cecil	24.5%
8	Queen Anne's	34.2%	20	Garrett	23.0%
9	Worcester	33.9%	21	Washington	22.5%
10	Prince George's	33.4%	22	Caroline	16.5%
11	Talbot	32.3%	23	Dorchester	16.1%
12	Baltimore City	31.3%	24	Somerset	14.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



In Massachusetts, 45 percent of the state's 3.4 million working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2000 Census data. The numbers are better for young adults, with 49 percent of the state's 25- to 34-year-olds holding degrees. Still, the overall percentage is far below the goal of 60 percent degree attainment. In fact, a 60 percent rate in Massachusetts today would represent nearly 2 million degree holders — a significant

In Massachusetts, some 614,000 working-age adults — 18 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit.

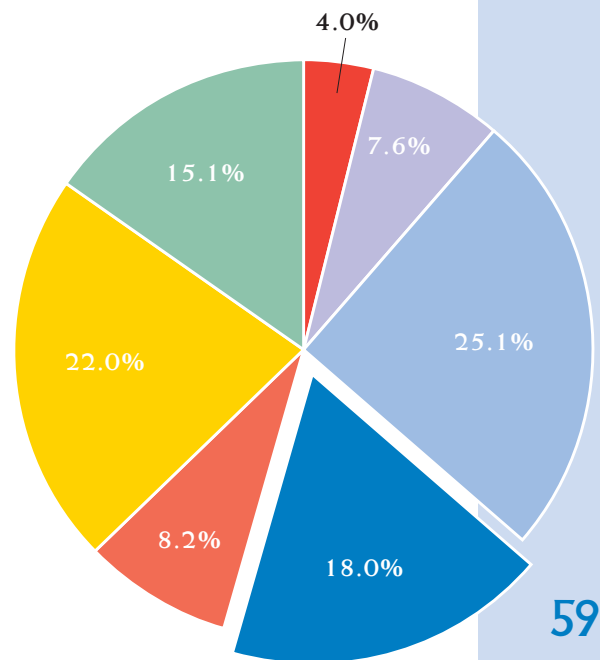
increase over the number reflected in the 2000 Census data (about 1.5 million).

However, nearly 614,000 working-age adults — 18 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit. By focusing first on these residents, officials and educators should be able to make relatively rapid progress toward increasing the state's college-attainment rates. Also, the table on the next page shows the distribution of Massachusetts' degree holders by county. This may help policymakers and other stakeholders pinpoint specific regions of the state that merit special attention.

More information about Massachusetts' degree-attainment rates is available on our Web site (www.luminafoundation.org/research/state_data/massachusetts.html), where you can also find links to corresponding data from other states.

Levels of education for Massachusetts residents 25-64 years old

● Less than ninth grade	138,115	4.0%
● Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	257,979	7.6%
● High school graduate (including equivalency)	858,389	25.1%
● Some college, no degree	613,951	18.0%
● Associate's degree	279,127	8.2%
● Bachelor's degree	751,927	22.0%
● Graduate or professional degree	514,186	15.1%
TOTAL	3,413,674	100%



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

Percentage of Massachusetts counties' young adults (ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree

1	Norfolk	63.4%	8	Plymouth	40.3%
2	Middlesex	61.7%	9	Worcester	39.4%
3	Suffolk	53.5%	10	Barnstable	37.6%
4	Hampshire	50.8%	11	Franklin	36.9%
5	Dukes	45.5%	12	Bristol	34.2%
6	Essex	43.0%	13	Berkshire	33.9%
7	Nantucket	42.0%	14	Hampden	31.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

Michigan

In Michigan, only 32 percent of the state's 5.2 million working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2000 Census data. The numbers are better for young adults, with 34 percent of Michigan's 25- to 34-year-olds holding degrees. Still, the overall percentage is far below the goal of 60 percent degree attainment. In fact, a 60 percent rate in Michigan today would represent more than 3.1 million degree holders — a huge

In Michigan, some 1.3 million working-age adults — 25 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit.

increase over the number reflected in the 2000 Census data (about 1.7 million).

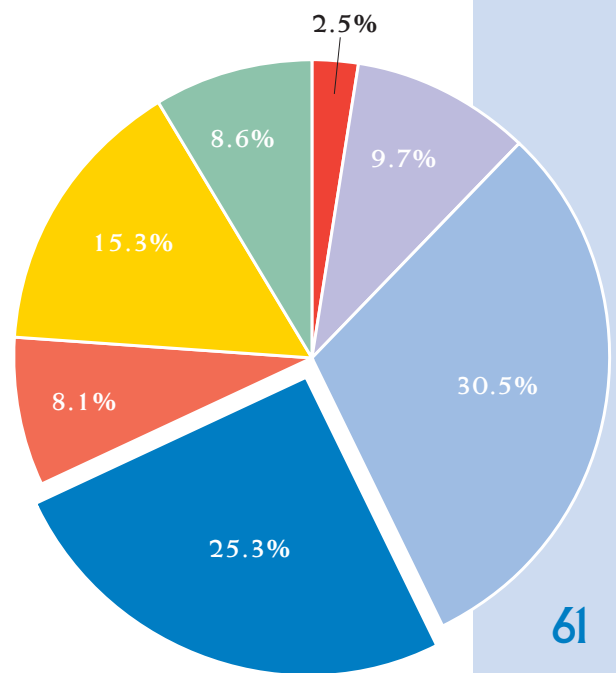
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More information about Michigan's degree-attainment rates is available on our Web site (www.luminafoundation.org/research/state_data/michigan.html), where you can also find links to corresponding data from other states.

Levels of education for Michigan residents 25-64 years old

● Less than ninth grade	129,861	2.5%
● Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	505,981	9.7%
● High school graduate (including equivalency)	1,580,799	30.5%
● Some college, no degree	1,316,126	25.3%
● Associate's degree	421,554	8.1%
● Bachelor's degree	793,151	15.3%
● Graduate or professional degree	449,237	8.6%
TOTAL	5,196,709	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



Percentage of Michigan counties' young adults (ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree

1	Washtenaw	62.4%	43	Gratiot	23.6%
2	Oakland	53.3%	44	Barry	23.3%
3	Ingham	44.9%	45	Lapeer	23.1%
4	Kalamazoo	43.7%	46	Muskegon	22.7%
5	Midland	42.5%	47	Presque Isle	22.7%
6	Livingston	42.1%	48	Cheboygan	22.6%
7	Ottawa	40.3%	49	Menominee	22.4%
8	Houghton	39.9%	50	Mackinac	22.3%
9	Kent	38.7%	51	St. Clair	22.2%
10	Clinton	37.5%	52	Gladwin	22.2%
11	Isabella	37.1%	53	Ogemaw	22.1%
12	Marquette	37.1%	54	Van Buren	21.9%
13	Eaton	36.4%	55	Tuscola	21.8%
14	Leelanau	36.3%	56	Chippewa	21.5%
15	Grand Traverse	36.2%	57	Manistee	21.5%
16	Macomb	34.9%	58	Newaygo	21.5%
17	Emmet	34.7%	59	Antrim	21.2%
18	Delta	33.3%	60	Schoolcraft	21.2%
19	Gogebic	31.4%	61	Sanilac	21.2%
20	Bay	30.5%	62	Osceola	21.1%
21	Dickinson	30.4%	63	Roscommon	20.9%
22	Berrien	30.0%	64	Cass	20.6%
23	Alpena	29.6%	65	Oceana	20.5%
24	Charlevoix	29.6%	66	Missaukee	20.4%
25	Saginaw	29.4%	67	Baraga	20.0%
26	Mecosta	28.8%	68	Alger	19.6%
27	Benzie	28.6%	69	Arenac	19.5%
28	Mason	28.0%	70	St. Joseph	19.4%
29	Genesee	27.9%	71	Montcalm	19.2%
30	Keweenaw	27.8%	72	Crawford	19.0%
31	Monroe	27.7%	73	Hillsdale	18.9%
32	Calhoun	27.1%	74	Iosco	18.9%
33	Ontonagon	26.8%	75	Clare	18.6%
34	Otsego	26.6%	76	Branch	18.5%
35	Wayne	26.5%	77	Ionia	18.5%
36	Allegan	26.3%	78	Montmorency	18.0%
37	Jackson	25.3%	79	Alcona	17.0%
38	Lenawee	25.1%	80	Oscoda	15.4%
39	Shiawassee	24.8%	81	Lake	15.2%
40	Huron	24.5%	82	Kalkaska	15.2%
41	Iron	24.1%	83	Luce	14.5%
42	Wexford	23.9%			

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



In Minnesota, only 39 percent of the state's 2.6 million working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2000 Census data. The numbers are better for young adults, with 45 percent of Minnesota's 25- to 34-year-olds holding degrees. Still, the overall percentage is far below the goal of 60 percent degree attainment. In fact, a 60 percent rate in Minnesota today would represent nearly 1.5 million degree holders — a huge increase over the number reflected in the 2000 Census data (about 1 million).

In Minnesota, some 662,000 working-age adults — 26 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit.

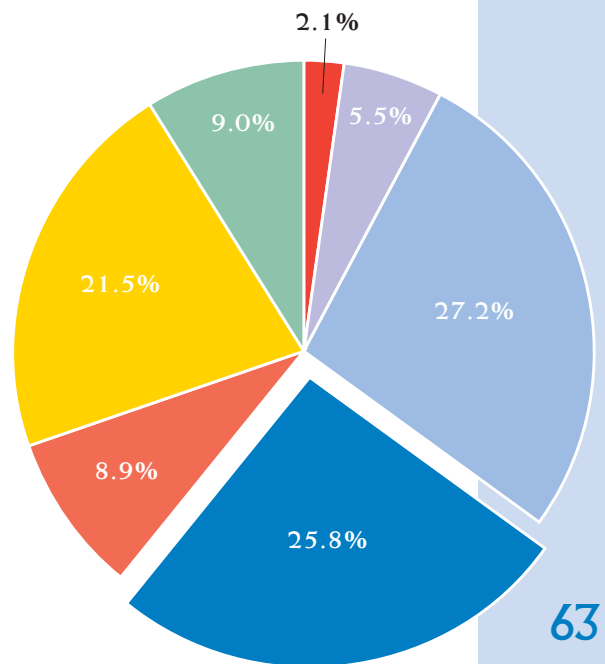
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More information about Minnesota's degree-attainment rates is available on our Web site (www.luminafoundation.org/research/state_data/minnesota.html), where you can also find links to corresponding data from other states.

Levels of education for Minnesota residents 25-64 years old

● Less than ninth grade	52,939	2.1%
● Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	142,158	5.5%
● High school graduate (including equivalency)	700,891	27.2%
● Some college, no degree	662,435	25.8%
● Associate's degree	228,894	8.9%
● Bachelor's degree	551,977	21.5%
● Graduate or professional degree	231,636	9.0%
TOTAL	2,570,930	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



Percentage of Minnesota counties' young adults (ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree

1	Olmsted	55.6%	45	Benton	34.7%
2	Hennepin	54.2%	46	Faribault	34.5%
3	Dakota	53.0%	47	Le Sueur	34.1%
4	Carver	52.8%	48	Swift	33.6%
5	Stevens	51.9%	49	Rice	33.4%
6	Scott	51.3%	50	Lake of the Woods	33.3%
7	Washington	50.7%	51	Cottonwood	33.2%
8	Nicollet	48.3%	52	Martin	33.0%
9	Ramsey	48.2%	53	Fillmore	32.8%
10	Wilkin	46.3%	54	Hubbard	32.8%
11	Rock	45.8%	55	Pennington	32.5%
12	Clay	45.2%	56	McLeod	32.5%
13	Blue Earth	44.8%	57	Chippewa	32.3%
14	Lyon	44.2%	58	Marshall	31.9%
15	Grant	42.3%	59	Itasca	31.6%
16	Douglas	41.5%	60	Chisago	31.4%
17	Traverse	41.3%	61	Redwood	31.1%
18	Cook	39.6%	62	Beltrami	30.9%
19	St. Louis	39.4%	63	Norman	30.8%
20	Pipestone	39.2%	64	Roseau	30.8%
21	Stearns	38.7%	65	Meeker	30.6%
22	Crow Wing	38.7%	66	Becker	30.6%
23	Lincoln	38.6%	67	Red Lake	30.5%
24	Houston	38.5%	68	Koochiching	30.2%
25	Polk	38.3%	69	Freeborn	30.1%
26	Winona	38.2%	70	Wadena	29.6%
27	Jackson	38.1%	71	Waseca	29.4%
28	Lac qui Parle	38.1%	72	Aitkin	29.0%
29	Pope	38.0%	73	Nobles	28.8%
30	Anoka	37.9%	74	Lake	28.2%
31	Yellow Medicine	37.4%	75	Big Stone	27.7%
32	Wabasha	37.3%	76	Clearwater	27.5%
33	Dodge	37.0%	77	Morrison	26.7%
34	Steele	36.4%	78	Carlton	26.5%
35	Murray	36.1%	79	Sibley	25.8%
36	Wright	35.8%	80	Cass	25.6%
37	Kittson	35.7%	81	Watonwan	25.3%
38	Brown	35.4%	82	Isanti	24.8%
39	Kandiyohi	35.3%	83	Mahnomen	24.3%
40	Mower	35.0%	84	Todd	22.7%
41	Sherburne	35.0%	85	Mille Lacs	20.7%
42	Renville	34.9%	86	Kanabec	20.1%
43	Otter Tail	34.8%	87	Pine	18.5%
44	Goodhue	34.7%			

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

Mississippi

In Mississippi, only 25 percent of the state's 1.4 million working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2000 Census data. The numbers are better for young adults, with 26 percent of Mississippi's 25- to 34-year-olds holding degrees. Still, the overall percentage is far below the goal of 60 percent degree attainment. In fact, a 60 percent rate in Mississippi today would represent nearly 848,000 degree holders — well more than double the number reflected in the 2000 Census data (about 350,000).

In Mississippi, some 319,000 working-age adults — 23 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit.

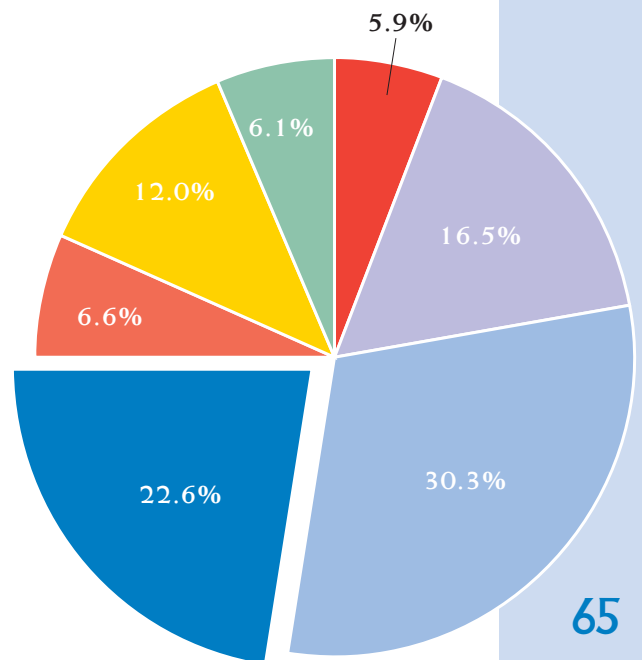
However, nearly 319,000 working-age adults — 23 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit. By focusing first on these residents, officials and educators should be able to make relatively rapid progress toward increasing the state's college-attainment rates. Also, the table on the next page shows the distribution of Mississippi's degree holders by county. This may help policymakers and other stakeholders pinpoint specific regions of the state that merit special attention.

More information about Mississippi's degree-attainment rates is available on our Web site (www.luminafoundation.org/research/state_data/mississippi.html), where you can also find links to corresponding data from other states.

Levels of education for Mississippi residents 25-64 years old

Less than ninth grade	83,211	5.9%
Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	233,871	16.5%
High school graduate (including equivalency)	426,758	30.3%
Some college, no degree	318,879	22.6%
Associate's degree	93,929	6.6%
Bachelor's degree	170,215	12.0%
Graduate or professional degree	86,366	6.1%
TOTAL	1,413,229	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



Percentage of Mississippi counties' young adults (ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree

1	Oktibbeha	51.3%	42	Jones	20.0%
2	Madison	50.8%	43	Quitman	20.0%
3	Lafayette	48.3%	44	Choctaw	19.8%
4	Lamar	39.4%	45	Marion	19.7%
5	Rankin	36.7%	46	Leflore	19.6%
6	Hinds	36.0%	47	Jasper	19.5%
7	Forrest	35.3%	48	Neshoba	19.5%
8	Lowndes	32.7%	49	Walthall	19.2%
9	Claiborne	29.1%	50	Prentiss	19.0%
10	Lee	28.3%	51	Benton	18.9%
11	Lauderdale	28.2%	52	Yalobusha	18.8%
12	Warren	27.1%	53	Simpson	18.7%
13	Bolivar	26.8%	54	Leake	18.6%
14	DeSoto	26.7%	55	Issaquena	18.4%
15	Alcorn	26.5%	56	Covington	18.2%
16	Harrison	25.9%	57	Jefferson Davis	18.1%
17	Jackson	25.2%	58	Tippah	18.1%
18	Adams	24.8%	59	Clarke	17.9%
19	Hancock	24.6%	60	Amite	17.8%
20	Clay	24.6%	61	Holmes	17.8%
21	Stone	24.4%	62	Tallahatchie	17.6%
22	Kemper	23.9%	63	Monroe	17.3%
23	Copiah	23.9%	64	Sunflower	17.3%
24	Pearl River	23.2%	65	Calhoun	17.3%
25	Webster	23.2%	66	Smith	17.2%
26	Winston	23.1%	67	Montgomery	17.1%
27	Washington	22.9%	68	Perry	17.1%
28	Newton	22.9%	69	Panola	16.9%
29	Franklin	22.8%	70	Sharkey	16.0%
30	Tate	22.8%	71	Wayne	15.4%
31	Union	22.5%	72	Noxubee	15.3%
32	Grenada	22.3%	73	Pike	14.9%
33	Lawrence	21.9%	74	Yazoo	14.3%
34	Pontotoc	21.7%	75	Jefferson	14.1%
35	Lincoln	21.6%	76	George	13.8%
36	Coahoma	21.1%	77	Chickasaw	12.9%
37	Tishomingo	20.8%	78	Scott	12.2%
38	Humphreys	20.7%	79	Greene	12.1%
39	Attala	20.6%	80	Marshall	12.1%
40	Carroll	20.5%	81	Tunica	11.4%
41	Itawamba	20.3%	82	Wilkinson	11.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



In Missouri, only 30 percent of the state's 2.9 million working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2000 Census data. The numbers are better for young adults, with 33 percent of Missouri's 25- to 34-year-olds holding degrees. Still, the overall percentage is far below the goal of 60 percent degree attainment. In fact, a 60 percent rate in Missouri today would represent more than 1.7 million degree holders — a huge increase over the number reflected in the 2000 Census data (about 867,000).

In Missouri, some 682,000 working-age adults — 24 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit.

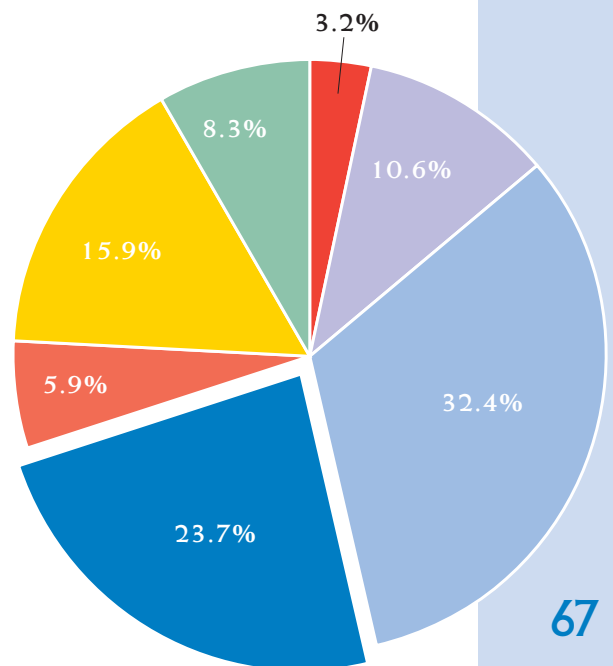
However, 682,000 working-age adults — 24 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit. By focusing first on these residents, officials and educators should be able to make relatively rapid progress toward increasing the state's college-attainment rates. Also, the table on the following pages shows the distribution of Missouri's degree holders by county. This may help policymakers and other stakeholders pinpoint specific regions of the state that merit special attention.

More information about Missouri's degree-attainment rates is available on our Web site (www.luminafoundation.org/research/state_data/missouri.html), where you can also find links to corresponding data from other states.

Levels of education for Missouri residents 25-64 years old

● Less than ninth grade	90,805	3.2%
● Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	305,983	10.6%
● High school graduate (including equivalency)	933,173	32.4%
● Some college, no degree	682,211	23.7%
● Associate's degree	171,205	5.9%
● Bachelor's degree	456,390	15.9%
● Graduate or professional degree	239,101	8.3%
TOTAL	2,878,868	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



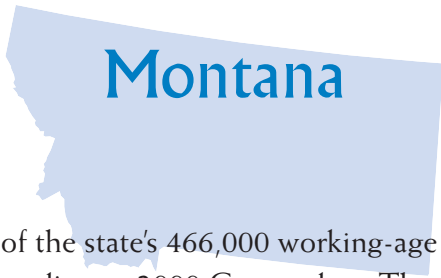
Percentage of Missouri counties' young adults
(ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree

1	Boone	53.1%	41	Pettis	22.7%
2	St. Louis	50.9%	42	Carroll	22.4%
3	Platte	47.5%	43	Warren	22.4%
4	Adair	44.7%	44	Clinton	22.4%
5	St. Charles	41.8%	45	Holt	22.3%
6	Clay	39.9%	46	Franklin	21.9%
7	Jackson	35.8%	47	Gasconade	21.9%
8	Cape Girardeau	35.6%	48	Buchanan	21.8%
9	Christian	35.1%	49	Putnam	21.4%
10	Nodaway	34.2%	50	Lafayette	21.2%
11	Cole	34.0%	51	St. Francois	21.0%
12	Howard	33.7%	52	Ste. Genevieve	20.9%
13	Greene	32.9%	53	Livingston	20.9%
14	St. Louis City	32.4%	54	Vernon	20.6%
15	Pulaski	32.3%	55	Dade	20.6%
16	Atchison	31.0%	56	Butler	20.6%
17	Cass	29.8%	57	Caldwell	20.5%
18	Clark	29.5%	58	Benton	20.1%
19	Mercer	29.3%	59	Lawrence	20.1%
20	Phelps	29.3%	60	Macon	20.0%
21	Johnson	28.7%	61	Audrain	20.0%
22	Chariton	27.1%	62	Monroe	19.9%
23	Marion	26.7%	63	Cooper	19.7%
24	Grundy	26.7%	64	Howell	19.6%
25	Andrew	26.6%	65	Henry	19.5%
26	Osage	26.4%	66	Montgomery	19.1%
27	Shelby	26.2%	67	Moniteau	19.0%
28	Lewis	26.0%	68	Barton	19.0%
29	Camden	25.9%	69	Saline	19.0%
30	Knox	25.6%	70	Madison	18.7%
31	Jefferson	25.4%	71	Daviess	18.6%
32	Gentry	25.2%	72	Carter	18.3%
33	Maries	24.9%	73	Randolph	18.3%
34	Polk	24.6%	74	Dent	18.1%
35	Newton	24.5%	75	Lincoln	18.1%
36	Jasper	24.0%	76	Cedar	17.9%
37	Taney	23.9%	77	Scott	17.7%
38	Linn	23.4%	78	Bates	17.6%
39	Callaway	23.4%	79	Oregon	17.5%
40	Ralls	23.0%	80	Schuyler	17.3%

**Percentage of Missouri counties' young adults
(ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree (continued)**

81	Laclede	17.2%	99	Harrison	14.1%
82	Webster	17.2%	100	Dallas	13.7%
83	Perry	17.0%	101	Morgan	13.7%
84	Ray	16.8%	102	Barry	13.6%
85	New Madrid	16.7%	103	DeKalb	13.2%
86	Worth	16.5%	104	Mississippi	13.0%
87	Miller	16.4%	105	Wayne	13.0%
88	Reynolds	16.4%	106	Sullivan	13.0%
89	Stoddard	16.4%	107	Ripley	12.8%
90	Douglas	16.2%	108	Washington	12.6%
91	Stone	16.1%	109	Ozark	12.5%
92	Crawford	16.0%	110	Bollinger	11.9%
93	Wright	15.8%	111	Dunklin	11.8%
94	St. Clair	15.8%	112	Shannon	11.7%
95	Iron	15.7%	113	McDonald	11.2%
96	Texas	15.4%	114	Pemiscot	10.7%
97	Pike	15.4%	115	Hickory	9.2%
98	Scotland	14.9%			

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



In Montana, only 34 percent of the state's 466,000 working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2000 Census data. The numbers are better for young adults, with 35 percent of Montana's 25- to 34-year-olds holding degrees. Still, the overall percentage is far below the goal of 60 percent degree attainment. In fact, a 60 percent rate in Montana today would represent 279,000 degree holders — a huge increase over the number reflected in the 2000 Census data (about 156,000).

In Montana, some 127,000 working-age adults — 27 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit.

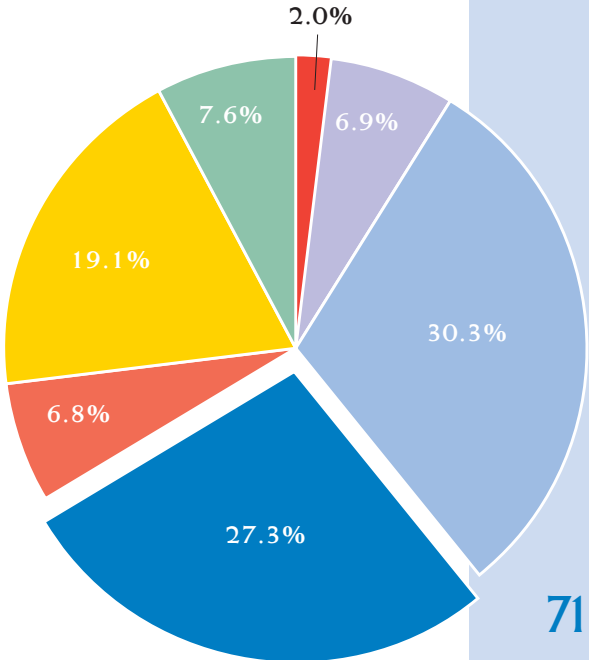
However, 127,000 working-age adults — 27 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit. By focusing first on these residents, officials and educators should be able to make relatively rapid progress toward increasing the state's college-attainment rates. Also, the table on the next page shows the distribution of Montana's degree holders by county. This may help policymakers and other stakeholders pinpoint specific regions of the state that merit special attention.

More information about Montana's degree-attainment rates is available on our Web site (www.luminafoundation.org/research/state_data/montana.html), where you can also find links to corresponding data from other states.

Levels of education for Montana residents 25-64 years old

● Less than ninth grade	9,544	2.0%
● Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	32,100	6.9%
● High school graduate (including equivalency)	140,890	30.3%
● Some college, no degree	127,220	27.3%
● Associate's degree	31,474	6.8%
● Bachelor's degree	89,019	19.1%
● Graduate or professional degree	35,443	7.6%
TOTAL	465,690	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



Percentage of Montana counties' young adults (ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree

1	Gallatin	49.6%	29	Sheridan	32.0%
2	Prairie	45.7%	30	Jefferson	31.7%
3	Missoula	43.5%	31	Daniels	31.4%
4	Wibaux	43.4%	32	Carbon	31.3%
5	Madison	39.6%	33	Golden Valley	31.0%
6	Powder River	39.3%	34	Fallon	30.8%
7	Lewis and Clark	39.0%	35	Rosebud	30.4%
8	Carter	37.6%	36	Park	29.0%
9	Sweet Grass	37.3%	37	Stillwater	28.6%
10	Blaine	37.3%	38	Flathead	28.6%
11	Granite	36.7%	39	Custer	28.1%
12	Beaverhead	36.6%	40	Fergus	28.0%
13	Richland	36.6%	41	Silver Bow	27.9%
14	Chouteau	36.4%	42	Broadwater	27.1%
15	Petroleum	36.4%	43	Roosevelt	26.6%
16	McCone	35.7%	44	Ravalli	26.6%
17	Judith Basin	35.6%	45	Pondera	25.9%
18	Yellowstone	35.5%	46	Meagher	25.3%
19	Hill	35.0%	47	Wheatland	25.1%
20	Dawson	34.9%	48	Toole	24.4%
21	Musselshell	34.8%	49	Lake	23.2%
22	Valley	34.8%	50	Glacier	22.3%
23	Phillips	33.7%	51	Lincoln	21.8%
24	Teton	33.6%	52	Sanders	20.3%
25	Treasure	33.3%	53	Mineral	19.4%
26	Cascade	33.1%	54	Big Horn	18.1%
27	Liberty	32.6%	55	Deer Lodge	17.7%
28	Garfield	32.3%	56	Powell	14.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



In Nebraska, only 36 percent of the state's 855,000 working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2000 Census data. The numbers are better for young adults, with 40 percent of Nebraska's 25- to 34-year-olds holding degrees. Still, the overall percentage is far below the goal of 60 percent degree attainment. In fact, a 60 percent rate in Nebraska today would represent nearly 513,000 degree holders — a huge increase over the number reflected in the 2000 Census data (about 307,000).

In Nebraska, some 221,000 working-age adults — 26 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit.

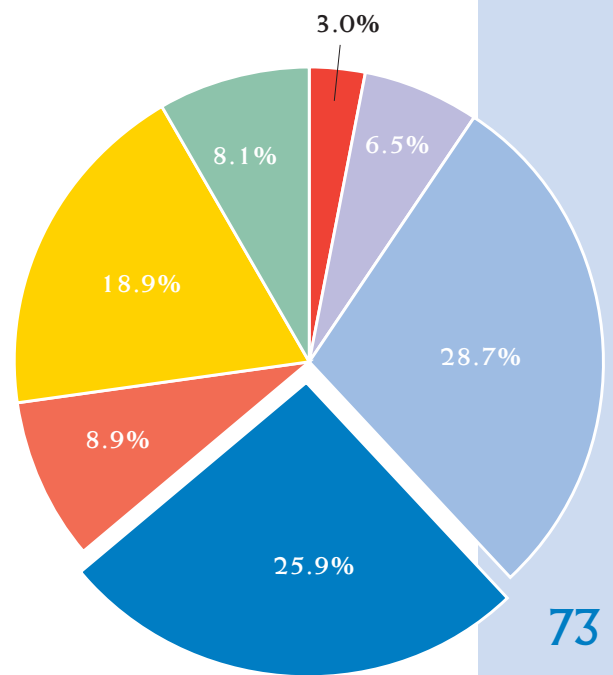
However, 221,000 working-age adults — 26 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit. By focusing first on these residents, officials and educators should be able to make relatively rapid progress toward increasing the state's college-attainment rates. Also, the table on the next page shows the distribution of Nebraska's degree holders by county. This may help policymakers and other stakeholders pinpoint specific regions of the state that merit special attention.

More information about Nebraska's degree-attainment rates is available on our Web site (www.luminafoundation.org/research/state_data/nebraska.html), where you can also find links to corresponding data from other states.

Levels of education for Nebraska residents 25-64 years old

Less than ninth grade	25,282	3.0%
Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	55,303	6.5%
High school graduate (including equivalency)	246,357	28.7%
Some college, no degree	221,150	25.9%
Associate's degree	75,933	8.9%
Bachelor's degree	161,672	18.9%
Graduate or professional degree	69,185	8.1%
TOTAL	854,882	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



Percentage of Nebraska counties' young adults (ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree

1	McPherson	73.3%	48	Holt	37.2%
2	Grant	62.7%	49	Greeley	37.1%
3	Frontier	54.9%	50	Wheeler	36.9%
4	Arthur	52.6%	51	Burt	36.8%
5	Wayne	49.8%	52	Polk	36.6%
6	Thomas	48.6%	53	Chase	36.5%
7	Boyd	47.5%	54	Rock	36.4%
8	Lancaster	47.3%	55	Jefferson	36.2%
9	Buffalo	47.1%	56	Harlan	36.2%
10	Seward	46.2%	57	Boone	36.0%
11	Gosper	45.9%	58	Gage	35.8%
12	Sioux	45.5%	59	Valley	35.6%
13	Nuckolls	45.2%	60	Garden	35.5%
14	Cedar	44.3%	61	Garfield	35.3%
15	Sarpy	44.1%	62	Madison	35.2%
16	Douglas	43.7%	63	Adams	35.0%
17	Antelope	42.9%	64	Sheridan	35.0%
18	Dawes	42.6%	65	Cass	34.5%
19	Stanton	42.6%	66	Lincoln	33.5%
20	Knox	42.1%	67	Dixon	33.4%
21	Saunders	41.8%	68	Franklin	33.4%
22	Red Willow	41.6%	69	Banner	32.8%
23	Thayer	41.4%	70	Platte	32.6%
24	Custer	41.0%	71	Saline	32.3%
25	Keya Paha	40.8%	72	Cuming	31.5%
26	Nemaha	40.4%	73	Cheyenne	31.4%
27	Loup	40.4%	74	Webster	31.0%
28	Pawnee	40.3%	75	Keith	29.5%
29	Dundy	39.5%	76	Deuel	29.4%
30	Pierce	39.4%	77	Nance	29.2%
31	Johnson	39.2%	78	Scotts Bluff	28.8%
32	Otoe	39.1%	79	Hitchcock	28.2%
33	Phelps	39.1%	80	Morrill	27.8%
34	Brown	38.9%	81	Merrick	26.3%
35	Hooker	38.8%	82	Howard	26.3%
36	Hamilton	38.6%	83	Dodge	25.5%
37	Washington	38.5%	84	Kimball	25.2%
38	Cherry	38.1%	85	Hall	24.7%
39	Fillmore	38.1%	86	Thurston	24.5%
40	Perkins	38.0%	87	Box Butte	23.7%
41	Kearney	38.0%	88	Sherman	23.6%
42	Logan	37.9%	89	Richardson	21.0%
43	Clay	37.8%	90	Hayes	20.3%
44	Blaine	37.7%	91	Dakota	20.1%
45	Butler	37.4%	92	Dawson	18.2%
46	York	37.4%	93	Colfax	15.3%
47	Furnas	37.3%			

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

Nevada

In Nevada, only 26 percent of the state's 1.1 million working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2000 Census data. The numbers are even worse for young adults, with 23 percent of Nevada's 25- to 34-year-olds holding degrees. Still, the overall percentage is far below the goal of 60 percent degree attainment. In fact, a 60 percent rate in Nevada today would represent 655,000 degree holders — well more than double the number reflected in the 2000 Census data (about 280,000).

In Nevada, some 304,000 working-age adults — 28 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit.

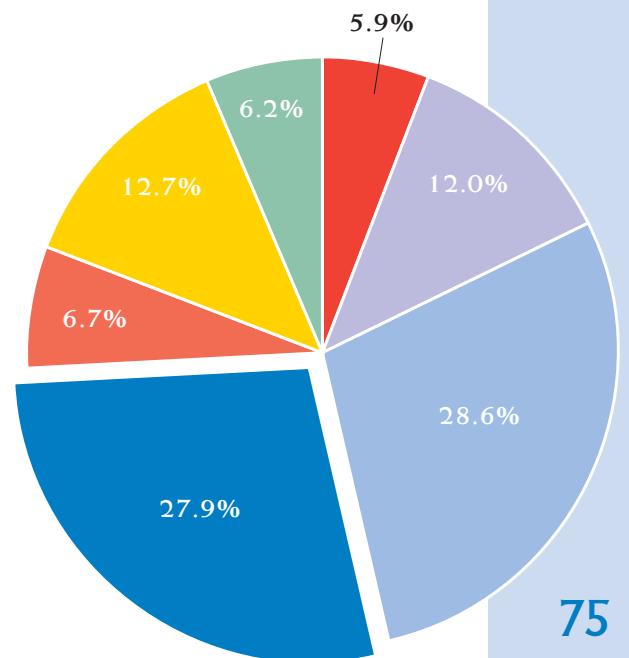
However, 304,000 working-age adults — 28 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit. By focusing first on these residents, officials and educators should be able to make relatively rapid progress toward increasing the state's college-attainment rates. Also, the table on the next page shows the distribution of Nevada's degree holders by county. This may help policymakers and other stakeholders pinpoint specific regions of the state that merit special attention.

More information about Nevada's degree-attainment rates is available on our Web site (www.luminafoundation.org/research/state_data/nevada.html), where you can also find links to corresponding data from other states.

Levels of education for Nevada residents 25-64 years old

● Less than ninth grade	64,801	5.9%
● Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	130,921	12.0%
● High school graduate (including equivalency)	311,992	28.6%
● Some college, no degree	304,244	27.9%
● Associate's degree	73,360	6.7%
● Bachelor's degree	138,938	12.7%
● Graduate or professional degree	67,423	6.2%
TOTAL	1,091,679	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



**Percentage of Nevada counties' young adults
(ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree**

1	Douglas	35.1%	10	Nye	17.3%
2	Washoe	28.5%	11	Lyon	16.4%
3	Storey	27.6%	12	Carson City	15.5%
4	Churchill	23.5%	13	Lander	11.8%
5	Eureka	22.8%	14	Mineral	10.7%
6	Clark	22.7%	15	White Pine	9.4%
7	Elko	21.5%	16	Pershing	7.7%
8	Lincoln	20.5%	17	Esmeralda	2.3%
9	Humboldt	17.4%			

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

New Hampshire

In New Hampshire, only 41 percent of the state's 676,000 working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2000 Census data. This percentage is far below the goal of 60 percent degree attainment. In fact, a 60 percent rate in New Hampshire today would represent nearly 406,000 degree holders — a huge increase over the number reflected in the 2000 Census data (about 274,000).

In New Hampshire, some 141,000 working-age adults — 21 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit.

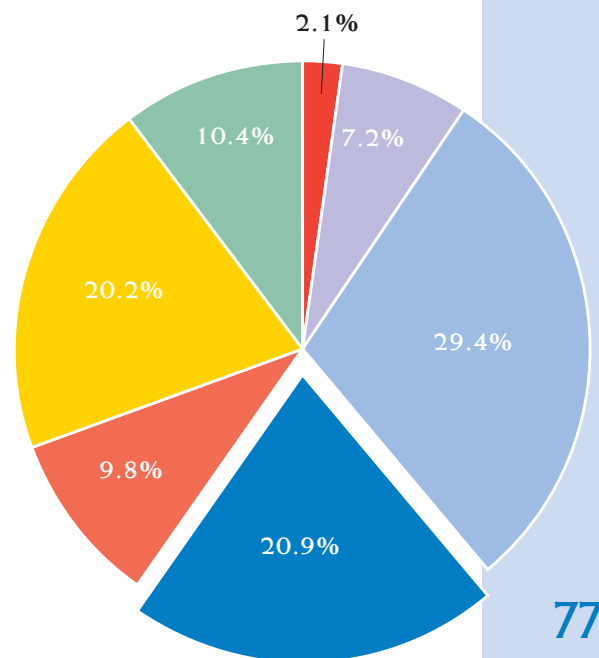
However, 141,000 working-age adults — 21 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit. By focusing first on these residents, officials and educators should be able to make relatively rapid progress toward increasing the state's college-attainment rates. Also, the table on the next page shows the distribution of New Hampshire's degree holders by county. This may help policymakers and other stakeholders pinpoint specific regions of the state that merit special attention.

More information about New Hampshire's degree-attainment rates is available on our Web site (www.luminafoundation.org/research/state_data/newhampshire.html), where you can also find links to corresponding data from other states.

Levels of education for New Hampshire residents 25-64 years old

Less than ninth grade	14,006	2.1%
Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	48,606	7.2%
High school graduate (including equivalency)	198,021	29.4%
Some college, no degree	141,360	20.9%
Associate's degree	66,524	9.8%
Bachelor's degree	136,840	20.2%
Graduate or professional degree	70,591	10.4%
TOTAL	675,948	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



Percentage of New Hampshire counties' young adults (ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree

1	Rockingham	47.0%	6	Carroll	33.5%
2	Hillsborough	43.1%	7	Belknap	31.8%
3	Grafton	41.7%	8	Cheshire	31.2%
4	Strafford	41.3%	9	Sullivan	25.0%
5	Merrimack	38.8%	10	Coos	22.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

New Jersey

In New Jersey, only 39 percent of the state's 4.5 million working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2000 Census data. The numbers are better for young adults, with 41 percent of New Jersey's 25- to 34-year-olds holding degrees. Still, the overall percentage is far below the goal of 60 percent degree attainment. In fact, a 60 percent rate in New Jersey today would represent more than 2.7 million degree holders — a huge increase over the number reflected in the 2000 Census data (about 1.8 million).

In New Jersey, some 864,000 working-age adults — 19 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit.

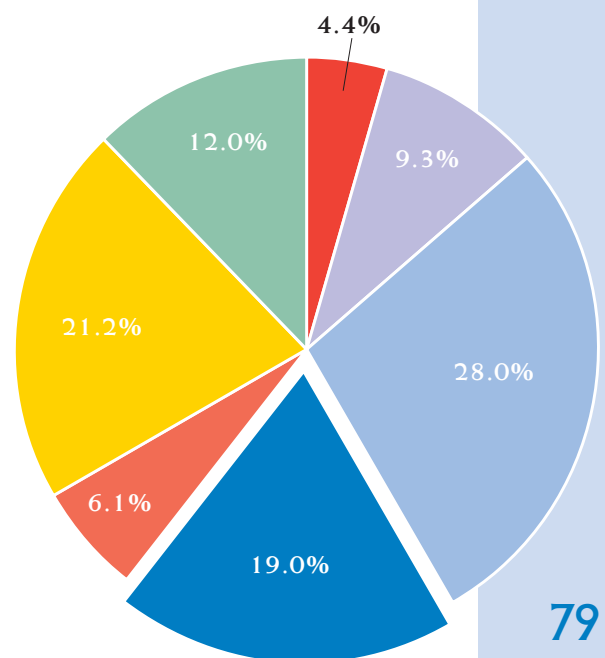
However, 864,000 working-age adults — 19 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit. By focusing first on these residents, officials and educators should be able to make relatively rapid progress toward increasing the state's college-attainment rates. Also, the table on the next page shows the distribution of New Jersey's degree holders by county. This may help policymakers and other stakeholders pinpoint specific regions of the state that merit special attention.

More information about New Jersey's degree-attainment rates is available on our Web site (www.luminafoundation.org/research/state_data/newjersey.html), where you can also find links to corresponding data from other states.

Levels of education for New Jersey residents 25-64 years old

● Less than ninth grade	200,009	4.4%
● Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	423,467	9.3%
● High school graduate (including equivalency)	1,270,177	28.0%
● Some college, no degree	864,427	19.0%
● Associate's degree	276,255	6.1%
● Bachelor's degree	963,960	21.2%
● Graduate or professional degree	546,469	12.0%
TOTAL	4,544,764	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



Percentage of New Jersey counties' young adults
(ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree

1	Somerset	59.1%	12	Gloucester	35.9%
2	Morris	57.2%	13	Sussex	34.9%
3	Bergen	53.5%	14	Camden	33.3%
4	Middlesex	50.5%	15	Essex	32.8%
5	Hunterdon	49.7%	16	Ocean	30.9%
6	Monmouth	46.6%	17	Cape May	30.2%
7	Hudson	42.3%	18	Passaic	29.3%
8	Mercer	41.6%	19	Salem	25.9%
9	Burlington	41.1%	20	Atlantic	24.9%
10	Union	39.0%	21	Cumberland	15.6%
11	Warren	38.7%			

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

New Mexico

In New Mexico, only 31 percent of the state's 992,000 working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2000 Census data. The numbers are even worse for young adults, with 27 percent of New Mexico's 25- to 34-year-olds holding degrees. Clearly, the overall percentage is far below the goal of 60 percent degree attainment. In fact, a 60 percent rate in New Mexico today would represent 553,000 degree holders — a huge

In New Mexico, some 223,000 working-age adults — 24 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit.

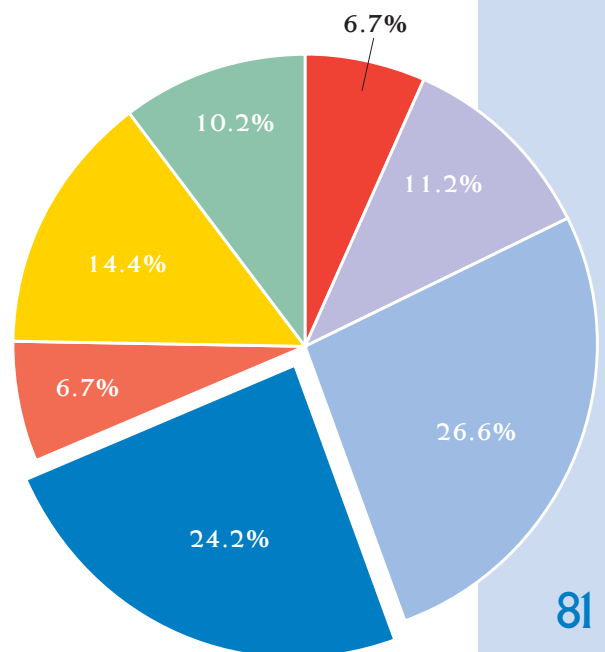
increase over the number reflected in the 2000 Census data (about 288,000).

However, nearly 223,000 working-age adults — 24 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit. By focusing first on these residents, officials and educators should be able to make relatively rapid progress toward increasing the state's college-attainment rates. Also, the table on the next page shows the distribution of New Mexico's degree holders by county. This may help policymakers and other stakeholders pinpoint specific regions of the state that merit special attention.

More information about New Mexico's degree-attainment rates is available on our Web site (www.luminafoundation.org/research/state_data/newmexico.html), where you can also find links to corresponding data from other states.

Levels of education for New Mexico residents 25-64 years old

Less than ninth grade	61,477	6.7%
Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	103,746	11.2%
High school graduate (including equivalency)	245,682	26.6%
Some college, no degree	222,937	24.2%
Associate's degree	62,135	6.7%
Bachelor's degree	132,716	14.4%
Graduate or professional degree	93,618	10.2%
TOTAL	922,311	100%



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

**Percentage of New Mexico counties' young adults
(ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree**

1	Los Alamos	73.5%	18	Rio Arriba	19.6%
2	Bernalillo	34.6%	19	Lincoln	19.4%
3	Santa Fe	34.2%	20	San Juan	18.8%
4	San Miguel	34.0%	21	Valencia	18.8%
5	Mora	30.3%	22	Sierra	18.6%
6	Roosevelt	30.1%	23	Chaves	18.6%
7	Catron	29.5%	24	Lea	17.6%
8	Harding	28.1%	25	Eddy	17.0%
9	Sandoval	27.8%	26	Cibola	16.5%
10	Grant	27.1%	27	Quay	15.9%
11	Dona Ana	26.2%	28	Torrance	15.8%
12	DeBaca	25.3%	29	McKinley	15.0%
13	Colfax	24.1%	30	Luna	13.1%
14	Taos	23.8%	31	Union	12.6%
15	Curry	22.6%	32	Hidalgo	12.3%
16	Socorro	21.4%	33	Guadalupe	7.3%
17	Otero	21.4%			

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

New York

In New York, only 38 percent of the state's 10.1 million working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2000 Census data. The numbers are better for young adults, with 42 percent of New York's 25- to 34-year-olds holding degrees. Still, the overall percentage is far below the goal of 60 percent degree attainment. In fact, a 60 percent rate in New York today would represent nearly 6.1 million degree holders — a huge increase over the number reflected in the 2000 Census data (about 3.9 million).

In New York, some 1.8 million working-age adults — 18 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit.

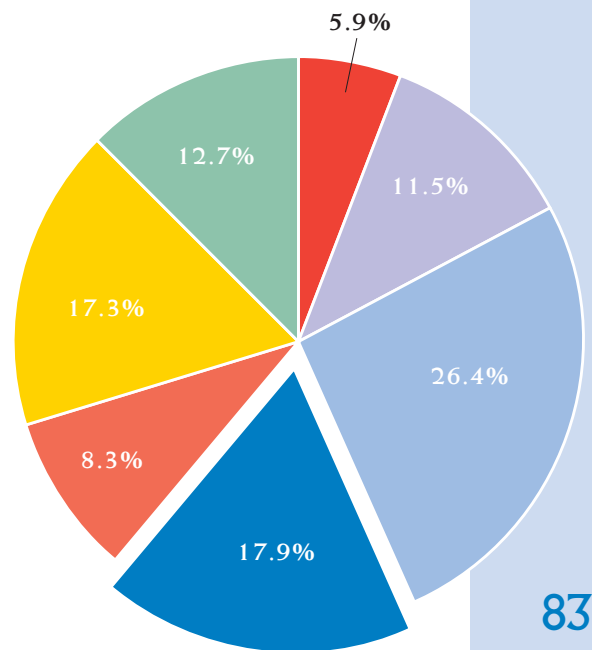
However, 1.8 million working-age adults — 18 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit. By focusing first on these residents, officials and educators should be able to make relatively rapid progress toward increasing the state's college-attainment rates. Also, the table on the next page shows the distribution of New York's degree holders by county. This may help policymakers and other stakeholders pinpoint specific regions of the state that merit special attention.

More information about New York's degree-attainment rates is available on our Web site (www.luminafoundation.org/research/state_data/newyork.html), where you can also find links to corresponding data from other states.

Levels of education for New York residents 25-64 years old

● Less than ninth grade	595,269	5.9%
● Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	1,156,528	11.5%
● High school graduate (including equivalency)	2,665,933	26.4%
● Some college, no degree	1,806,965	17.9%
● Associate's degree	835,217	8.3%
● Bachelor's degree	1,750,435	17.3%
● Graduate or professional degree	1,281,492	12.7%
TOTAL	10,091,839	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



Percentage of New York counties' young adults (ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree

1	Tompkins	69.4%	32	Wayne	33.1%
2	New York	66.8%	33	Tioga	33.0%
3	Albany	52.6%	34	Allegany	32.9%
4	Putnam	50.1%	35	Livingston	32.8%
5	Nassau	50.0%	36	Ulster	32.8%
6	Monroe	49.5%	37	Chautauqua	31.4%
7	Westchester	49.4%	38	Chemung	31.1%
8	Rockland	49.3%	39	Hamilton	31.0%
9	Saratoga	48.6%	40	Oneida	30.4%
10	Onondaga	47.2%	41	Schoharie	30.1%
11	Erie	45.4%	42	Montgomery	29.5%
12	Schenectady	42.5%	43	St. Lawrence	29.0%
13	Rensselaer	42.4%	44	Cattaraugus	29.0%
14	Ontario	42.3%	45	Delaware	29.0%
15	Suffolk	41.0%	46	Cayuga	28.2%
16	Dutchess	39.9%	47	Jefferson	28.1%
17	Broome	38.4%	48	Greene	27.5%
18	Queens	38.3%	49	Clinton	27.3%
19	Genesee	38.3%	50	Fulton	26.9%
20	Niagara	37.7%	51	Oswego	26.4%
21	Madison	36.3%	52	Essex	26.3%
22	Otsego	36.2%	53	Yates	25.8%
23	Kings	36.0%	54	Chenango	25.7%
24	Richmond	36.0%	55	Sullivan	24.4%
25	Cortland	35.1%	56	Bronx	24.3%
26	Steuben	34.8%	57	Schuyler	24.3%
27	Seneca	34.2%	58	Washington	23.3%
28	Herkimer	34.1%	59	Lewis	22.8%
29	Warren	33.5%	60	Wyoming	21.9%
30	Orange	33.4%	61	Orleans	21.3%
31	Columbia	33.3%	62	Franklin	20.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



In North Carolina, only 32 percent of the state's 4.3 million working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2000 Census data. The numbers are better for young adults, with 34 percent of North Carolina's 25- to 34-year-olds holding degrees. Still, the overall percentage is far below the goal of 60 percent degree attainment. In fact, a 60 percent rate in North Carolina today would represent nearly 2.6 million degree holders — a huge increase over the number reflected in the 2000 Census data (about 1.4 million).

In North Carolina, some 945,000 working-age adults — 22 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit.

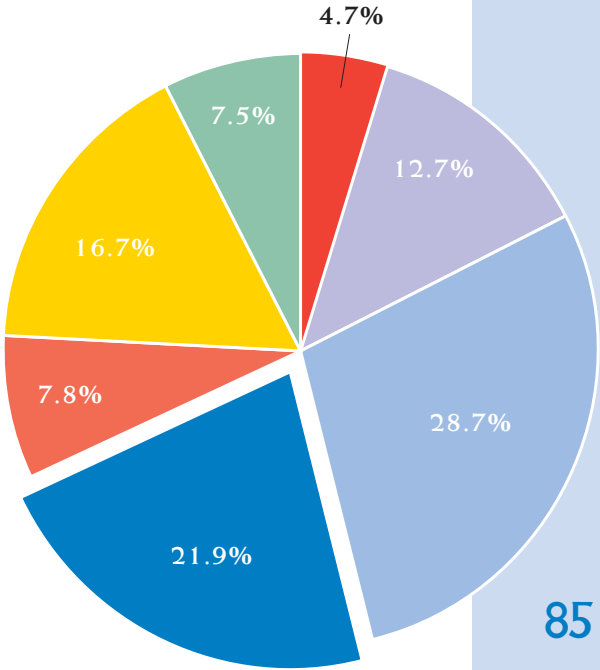
However, nearly 945,000 working-age adults — 22 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit. By focusing first on these residents, officials and educators should be able to make relatively rapid progress toward increasing the state's college-attainment rates. Also, the table on the following pages shows the distribution of North Carolina's degree holders by county. This may help policymakers and other stakeholders pinpoint specific regions of the state that merit special attention.

More information about North Carolina's degree-attainment rates is available on our Web site (www.luminafoundation.org/research/state_data/northcarolina.html), where you can also find links to corresponding data from other states.

Levels of education for North Carolina residents 25-64 years old

● Less than ninth grade	202,947	4.7%
● Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	548,795	12.7%
● High school graduate (including equivalency)	1,237,604	28.7%
● Some college, no degree	944,817	21.9%
● Associate's degree	334,984	7.8%
● Bachelor's degree	719,123	16.7%
● Graduate or professional degree	324,902	7.5%
TOTAL	4,313,172	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



Percentage of North Carolina counties' young adults
(ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree

1	Orange	62.6%	41	Gates	24.0%
2	Wake	56.5%	42	Alleghany	23.9%
3	Durham	53.4%	43	Martin	23.8%
4	Mecklenburg	50.2%	44	Swain	23.6%
5	New Hanover	45.0%	45	Rowan	23.4%
6	Watauga	42.8%	46	Davidson	23.4%
7	Pitt	42.5%	47	Franklin	23.3%
8	Guilford	40.2%	48	Granville	23.3%
9	Forsyth	38.1%	49	Harnett	23.1%
10	Jackson	35.3%	50	Stanly	22.7%
11	Buncombe	34.5%	51	Wilson	22.6%
12	Chatham	34.5%	52	Wilkes	22.4%
13	Dare	34.3%	53	Bladen	22.3%
14	Moore	32.0%	54	Yadkin	22.2%
15	Cabarrus	31.9%	55	Surry	22.1%
16	Union	31.6%	56	Chowan	21.8%
17	Haywood	31.6%	57	Stokes	21.8%
18	Pasquotank	29.8%	58	Washington	21.7%
19	Alamance	29.5%	59	Lenoir	21.7%
20	Cumberland	29.4%	60	Ashe	21.6%
21	Henderson	28.5%	61	Lincoln	21.5%
22	Johnston	28.3%	62	Pamlico	21.4%
23	Iredell	28.0%	63	Pender	21.3%
24	Catawba	27.7%	64	Hertford	21.2%
25	Craven	27.7%	65	Burke	21.0%
26	Scotland	27.1%	66	Graham	20.9%
27	Carteret	27.1%	67	Rutherford	20.8%
28	Nash	26.8%	68	Halifax	20.8%
29	Transylvania	26.8%	69	Cleveland	20.6%
30	Lee	26.5%	70	Mitchell	20.5%
31	Camden	26.4%	71	Richmond	20.2%
32	Macon	26.4%	72	Hoke	20.2%
33	Davie	26.1%	73	Brunswick	20.2%
34	Polk	25.5%	74	Cherokee	20.0%
35	Madison	25.2%	75	Rockingham	19.8%
36	Northampton	25.1%	76	Randolph	19.6%
37	Onslow	25.0%	77	Person	19.6%
38	Gaston	25.0%	78	Avery	19.5%
39	Beaufort	24.2%	79	Clay	19.5%
40	Wayne	24.2%	80	Columbus	19.5%

**Percentage of North Carolina counties' young adults
(ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree (continued)**

81	Sampson	19.4%	91	Caldwell	16.9%
82	Perquimans	19.4%	92	Robeson	16.8%
83	Jones	19.0%	93	Montgomery	16.6%
84	Alexander	19.0%	94	Anson	16.2%
85	Tyrrell	18.8%	95	Vance	16.1%
86	McDowell	18.7%	96	Currituck	15.9%
87	Yancey	18.6%	97	Hyde	15.8%
88	Duplin	17.9%	98	Greene	15.1%
89	Caswell	17.9%	99	Edgecombe	13.7%
90	Bertie	17.4%	100	Warren	13.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

North Dakota

In North Dakota, only 37 percent of the state's 314,000 working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2000 Census data. The numbers are better for young adults, with 44 percent of North Dakota's 25- to 34-year-olds holding degrees. Still, the overall percentage is far below the goal of 60 percent degree attainment. In fact, a 60 percent rate in North Dakota today would represent 188,000 degree holders — a significant increase over the number reflected in the 2000 Census data (about 117,000).

In North Dakota, some 84,000 working-age adults — 27 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit.

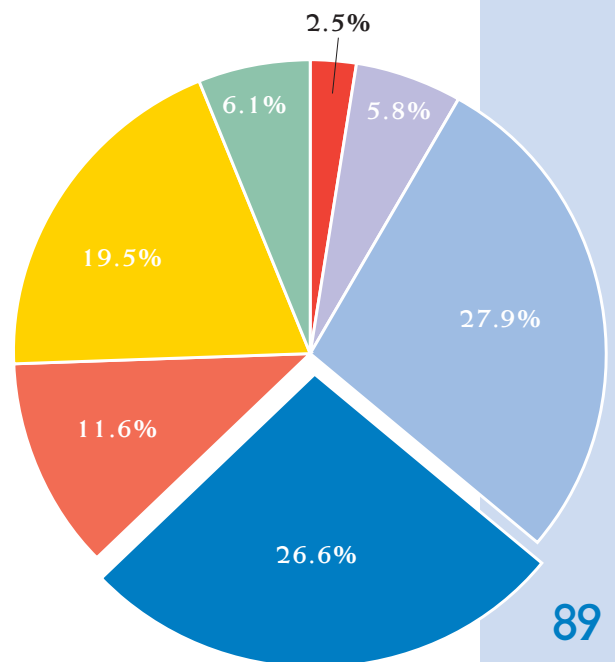
However, nearly 84,000 working-age adults — 27 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit. By focusing first on these residents, officials and educators should be able to make relatively rapid progress toward increasing the state's college-attainment rates. Also, the table on the next page shows the distribution of North Dakota's degree holders by county. This may help policymakers and other stakeholders pinpoint specific regions of the state that merit special attention.

More information about North Dakota's degree-attainment rates is available on our Web site (www.luminafoundation.org/research/state_data/northdakota.html), where you can also find links to corresponding data from other states.

Levels of education for North Dakota residents 25-64 years old

Less than ninth grade	7,917	2.5%
Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	18,164	5.8%
High school graduate (including equivalency)	87,313	27.9%
Some college, no degree	83,652	26.6%
Associate's degree	36,397	11.6%
Bachelor's degree	61,366	19.5%
Graduate or professional degree	19,179	6.1%
TOTAL	313,988	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



Percentage of North Dakota counties' young adults (ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree

1	Golden Valley	55.6%	28	Stutsman	38.5%
2	Burke	50.9%	29	Eddy	38.2%
3	Burleigh	50.9%	30	Wells	37.8%
4	Cass	50.4%	31	Hettinger	37.7%
5	Cavalier	49.8%	32	Ransom	37.5%
6	Pierce	49.4%	33	Sargent	37.4%
7	Foster	48.6%	34	Dickey	37.1%
8	Richland	48.6%	35	Adams	36.0%
9	Oliver	48.5%	36	Williams	36.0%
10	McLean	46.9%	37	Emmons	35.9%
11	Towner	46.3%	38	Dunn	35.7%
12	Traill	46.2%	39	LaMoure	35.6%
13	Bowman	46.2%	40	Pembina	35.6%
14	Stark	44.7%	41	Bottineau	34.8%
15	Grand Forks	43.9%	42	Billings	34.5%
16	Logan	43.2%	43	Sheridan	34.3%
17	Steele	42.2%	44	McKenzie	33.6%
18	Mercer	42.1%	45	Mountrail	33.0%
19	Barnes	41.9%	46	Grant	30.4%
20	McIntosh	41.7%	47	McHenry	30.0%
21	Nelson	41.4%	48	Rolette	27.5%
22	Divide	41.4%	49	Walsh	26.9%
23	Morton	41.0%	50	Kidder	25.4%
24	Ramsey	40.3%	51	Slope	24.2%
25	Renville	39.6%	52	Benson	23.4%
26	Ward	39.4%	53	Sioux	16.8%
27	Griggs	38.6%			

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



In Ohio, only 30 percent of the state's 5.9 million working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2000 Census data. The numbers are better for young adults, with 33 percent of Ohio's 25- to 34-year-olds holding degrees. Still, the overall percentage is far below the goal of 60 percent degree attainment. In fact, a 60 percent rate in Ohio today would represent 3.5 million degree holders — a huge increase over the number reflected in the 2000 Census data (about 1.8 million).

In Ohio, some 1.3 million working-age adults — 22 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit.

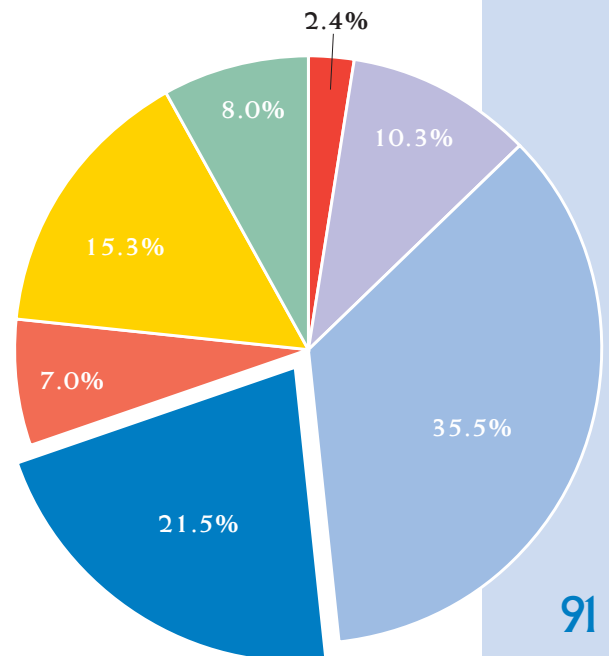
However, nearly 1.3 million working-age adults — 22 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit. By focusing first on these residents, officials and educators should be able to make relatively rapid progress toward increasing the state's college-attainment rates. Also, the table on the next page shows the distribution of Ohio's degree holders by county. This may help policymakers and other stakeholders pinpoint specific regions of the state that merit special attention.

More information about Ohio's degree-attainment rates is available on our Web site (www.luminafoundation.org/research/state_data/ohio.html), where you can also find links to corresponding data from other states.

Levels of education for Ohio residents 25-64 years old

● Less than ninth grade	142,243	2.4%
● Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	608,790	10.3%
● High school graduate (including equivalency)	2,095,834	35.5%
● Some college, no degree	1,266,388	21.5%
● Associate's degree	415,079	7.0%
● Bachelor's degree	901,007	15.3%
● Graduate or professional degree	474,304	8.0%
TOTAL	5,903,645	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



Percentage of Ohio counties' young adults (ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree

1	Delaware	56.9%	45	Muskingum	23.3%
2	Franklin	45.0%	46	Henry	23.1%
3	Warren	43.6%	47	Madison	23.1%
4	Hamilton	42.9%	48	Wyandot	22.8%
5	Wood	40.6%	49	Clark	21.9%
6	Greene	40.1%	50	Paulding	21.7%
7	Athens	39.5%	51	Clinton	21.6%
8	Medina	39.4%	52	Sandusky	21.6%
9	Cuyahoga	39.3%	53	Gallia	21.5%
10	Geauga	38.9%	54	Darke	21.2%
11	Putnam	37.0%	55	Harrison	20.9%
12	Summit	37.0%	56	Hardin	20.8%
13	Lake	36.3%	57	Richland	20.7%
14	Butler	35.1%	58	Lawrence	20.2%
15	Hancock	34.9%	59	Tuscarawas	19.9%
16	Montgomery	34.2%	60	Scioto	19.8%
17	Lucas	33.7%	61	Meigs	19.7%
18	Clermont	33.2%	62	Hocking	19.7%
19	Fairfield	32.6%	63	Logan	19.5%
20	Ottawa	32.4%	64	Columbiana	19.5%
21	Portage	31.9%	65	Champaign	19.4%
22	Licking	30.0%	66	Preble	19.4%
23	Mercer	29.2%	67	Williams	19.0%
24	Stark	29.2%	68	Huron	18.9%
25	Erie	29.0%	69	Ashtabula	18.3%
26	Van Wert	28.7%	70	Ross	18.2%
27	Mahoning	28.6%	71	Crawford	18.2%
28	Auglaize	28.6%	72	Fayette	17.8%
29	Washington	27.7%	73	Noble	17.4%
30	Fulton	27.3%	74	Brown	16.9%
31	Lorain	27.0%	75	Adams	16.9%
32	Miami	26.7%	76	Marion	16.8%
33	Defiance	26.5%	77	Pickaway	16.1%
34	Union	26.4%	78	Coshocton	16.0%
35	Wayne	25.9%	79	Guernsey	15.7%
36	Shelby	25.5%	80	Morgan	15.6%
37	Trumbull	25.4%	81	Carroll	15.6%
38	Jefferson	25.1%	82	Morrow	15.6%
39	Monroe	25.0%	83	Jackson	15.3%
40	Allen	24.8%	84	Highland	15.0%
41	Seneca	24.3%	85	Pike	14.6%
42	Belmont	23.7%	86	Vinton	13.8%
43	Ashland	23.6%	87	Perry	13.1%
44	Knox	23.3%	88	Holmes	9.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

Oklahoma

In Oklahoma, only 28 percent of the state's 1.7 million working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2000 Census data. This percentage is far below the goal of 60 percent degree attainment. In fact, a 60 percent rate in Oklahoma today would represent 1 million degree holders — more than double the number reflected in the 2000 Census data (about 494,000).

In Oklahoma, some 436,000 working-age adults — 25 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit.

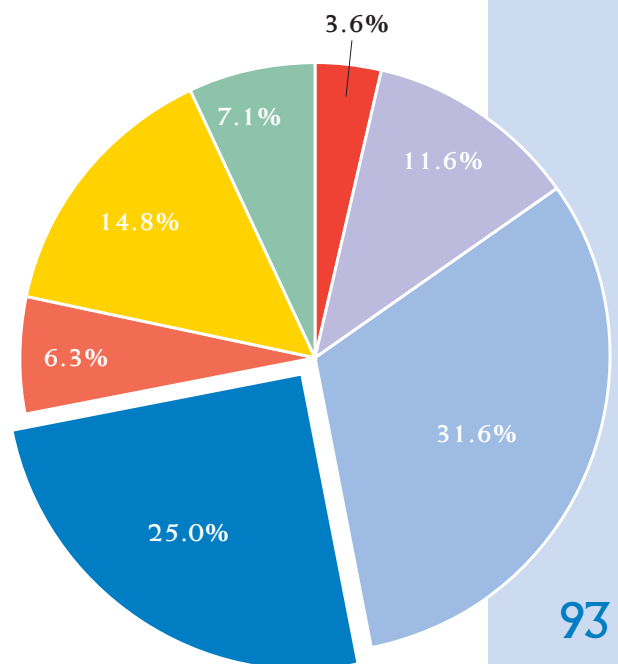
However, 436,000 working-age adults — 25 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit. By focusing first on these residents, officials and educators should be able to make relatively rapid progress toward increasing the state's college-attainment rates. Also, the table on the next page shows the distribution of Oklahoma's degree holders by county. This may help policymakers and other stakeholders pinpoint specific regions of the state that merit special attention.

More information about Oklahoma's degree-attainment rates is available on our Web site (www.luminafoundation.org/research/state_data/oklahoma.html), where you can also find links to corresponding data from other states.

Levels of education for Oklahoma residents 25-64 years old

● Less than ninth grade	63,178	3.6%
● Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	202,403	11.6%
● High school graduate (including equivalency)	552,110	31.6%
● Some college, no degree	436,275	25.0%
● Associate's degree	110,126	6.3%
● Bachelor's degree	259,037	14.8%
● Graduate or professional degree	124,344	7.1%
TOTAL	1,747,473	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



Percentage of Oklahoma counties' young adults (ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree

1	Payne	45.8%	40	Muskogee	22.1%
2	Cleveland	38.5%	41	Cotton	22.0%
3	Tulsa	36.6%	42	Jefferson	21.7%
4	Grant	32.3%	43	Grady	21.5%
5	Oklahoma	31.0%	44	Seminole	21.2%
6	Woods	30.8%	45	Washita	21.1%
7	Custer	30.1%	46	Coal	20.7%
8	Rogers	29.2%	47	Creek	20.0%
9	Canadian	29.1%	48	Le Flore	19.8%
10	Garfield	28.7%	49	McIntosh	19.7%
11	Jackson	28.2%	50	Pushmataha	19.6%
12	Washington	27.3%	51	Texas	19.6%
13	Logan	26.2%	52	Craig	19.4%
14	Pontotoc	26.2%	53	Osage	19.1%
15	Stephens	25.5%	54	Pawnee	18.9%
16	Kay	25.4%	55	Haskell	18.9%
17	Ellis	24.8%	56	Harmon	18.9%
18	Okmulgee	24.5%	57	Major	18.5%
19	Bryan	24.4%	58	Mayes	18.0%
20	Noble	24.3%	59	Greer	17.4%
21	Comanche	24.2%	60	Caddo	17.1%
22	Latimer	24.0%	61	Delaware	17.1%
23	Cherokee	23.8%	62	Carter	17.0%
24	Ottawa	23.8%	63	Lincoln	16.7%
25	Kiowa	23.6%	64	Choctaw	16.3%
26	Roger Mills	23.6%	65	Sequoyah	16.2%
27	Woodward	23.6%	66	Alfalfa	15.9%
28	Kingfisher	23.6%	67	Blaine	15.9%
29	Dewey	23.5%	68	Marshall	15.6%
30	Johnston	23.4%	69	Tillman	14.9%
31	McClain	23.4%	70	Okfuskee	14.5%
32	Pottawatomie	23.2%	71	Garvin	14.4%
33	Murray	23.2%	72	Atoka	14.4%
34	Nowata	22.9%	73	McCurtain	14.2%
35	Harper	22.8%	74	Beckham	14.0%
36	Beaver	22.8%	75	Hughes	12.9%
37	Wagoner	22.6%	76	Love	11.5%
38	Cimarron	22.3%	77	Adair	9.3%
39	Pittsburg	22.3%			

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



In Oregon, only 35 percent of the state's 1.8 million working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2000 Census data. The numbers are even worse for young adults, with 33 percent of Oregon's 25- to 34-year-olds holding degrees. Clearly, the overall percentage is far below the goal of 60 percent degree attainment. In fact, a 60 percent rate in Oregon today would represent nearly 1.1 million degree holders — a significant increase over the number reflected in the 2000 Census data (about 626,000).

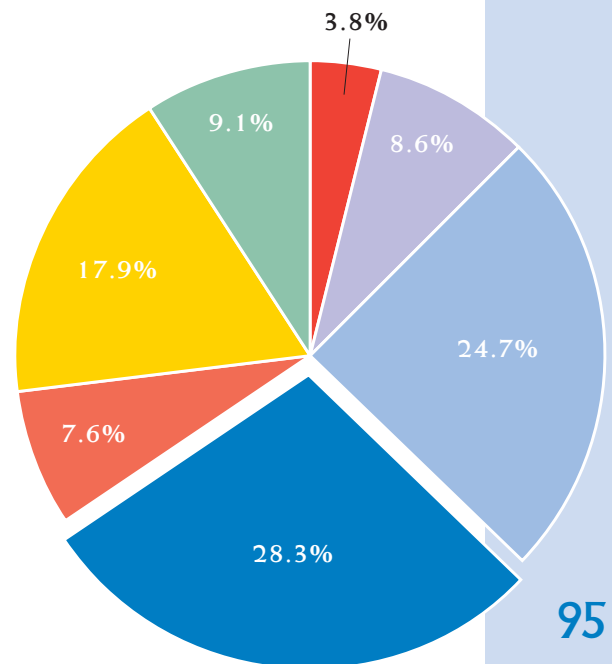
In Oregon, some 515,000 working-age adults — 28 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit.

However, nearly 515,000 working-age adults — 28 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit. By focusing first on these residents, officials and educators should be able to make relatively rapid progress toward increasing the state's college-attainment rates. Also, the table on the next page shows the distribution of Oregon's degree holders by county. This may help policymakers and other stakeholders pinpoint specific regions of the state that merit special attention.

More information about Oregon's degree-attainment rates is available on our Web site (www.luminafoundation.org/research/state_data/oregon.html), where you can also find links to corresponding data from other states.

Levels of education for Oregon residents 25-64 years old

● Less than ninth grade	68,199	3.8%
● Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	155,755	8.6%
● High school graduate (including equivalency)	488,558	24.7%
● Some college, no degree	514,587	28.3%
● Associate's degree	137,150	7.6%
● Bachelor's degree	324,514	17.9%
● Graduate or professional degree	164,348	9.1%
TOTAL	1,813,111	100%



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

Percentage of Oregon counties' young adults (ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree

1	Benton	58.9%	19	Umatilla	21.4%
2	Washington	44.2%	20	Columbia	20.7%
3	Multnomah	41.8%	21	Yamhill	20.6%
4	Lane	34.4%	22	Baker	20.6%
5	Clackamas	33.0%	23	Harney	20.4%
6	Deschutes	32.1%	24	Wasco	20.2%
7	Polk	29.7%	25	Coos	20.0%
8	Wallowa	29.5%	26	Linn	19.9%
9	Union	29.0%	27	Crook	19.6%
10	Sherman	27.2%	28	Tillamook	19.6%
11	Wheeler	25.8%	29	Lincoln	19.2%
12	Hood River	24.5%	30	Grant	19.1%
13	Lake	23.7%	31	Klamath	18.9%
14	Jackson	23.3%	32	Josephine	16.7%
15	Curry	22.9%	33	Douglas	15.1%
16	Gilliam	22.4%	34	Jefferson	14.7%
17	Marion	21.8%	35	Morrow	14.5%
18	Clatsop	21.6%	36	Malheur	13.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

Pennsylvania

In Pennsylvania, only 33 percent of the state's 6.3 million working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2000 Census data. The numbers are better for young adults, with 38 percent of the state's 25- to 34-year-olds holding degrees. Still, the overall percentage is far below the goal of 60 percent degree attainment. In fact, a 60 percent rate in Pennsylvania today would represent nearly 3.8 million degree holders — a huge

In Pennsylvania, some 1.1 million working-age adults — 17 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit.

increase over the number reflected in the 2000 Census data (about 2.1 million).

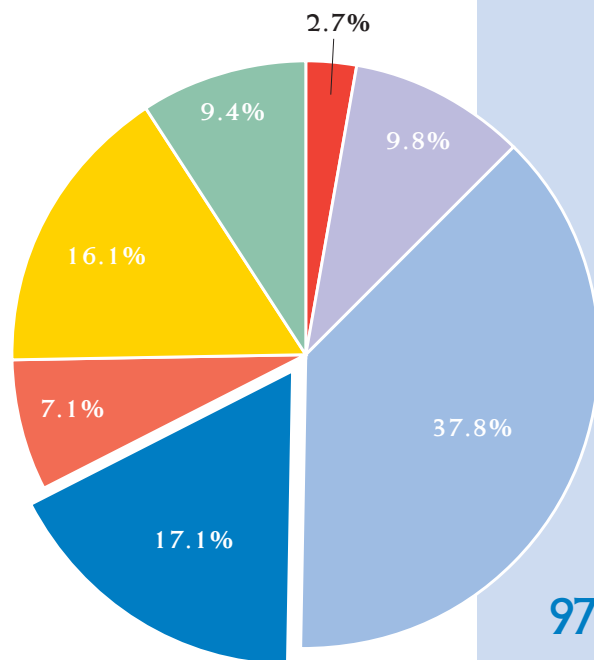
However, nearly 1.1 million working-age adults — 17 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit. By focusing first on these residents, officials and educators should be able to make relatively rapid progress toward increasing the state's college-attainment rates. Also, the table on the next page shows the distribution of Pennsylvania's degree holders by county. This may help policymakers and other stakeholders pinpoint specific regions of the state that merit special attention.

More information about Pennsylvania's degree-attainment rates is available on our Web site (www.luminafoundation.org/research/state_data/pennsylvania.html), where you can also find links to corresponding data from other states.

Levels of education for Pennsylvania residents 25-64 years old

Less than ninth grade	168,497	2.7%
Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	621,091	9.8%
High school graduate (including equivalency)	2,397,993	37.8%
Some college, no degree	1,086,451	17.1%
Associate's degree	453,337	7.1%
Bachelor's degree	1,022,509	16.1%
Graduate or professional degree	596,149	9.4%
TOTAL	6,346,027	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

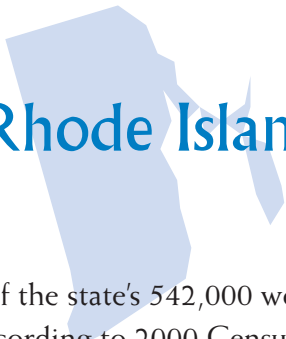


Percentage of Pennsylvania counties' young adults (ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree

1	Montgomery	55.6%	35	Venango	27.1%
2	Chester	53.7%	36	Adams	26.6%
3	Centre	52.7%	37	Lycoming	26.4%
4	Allegheny	51.6%	38	Armstrong	25.9%
5	Bucks	46.7%	39	Warren	25.9%
6	Delaware	46.2%	40	Clinton	25.7%
7	Butler	43.3%	41	Potter	25.6%
8	Cumberland	39.8%	42	Carbon	25.5%
9	Westmoreland	39.1%	43	Fayette	24.8%
10	Dauphin	38.5%	44	Sullivan	24.5%
11	Lehigh	38.0%	45	Bradford	24.4%
12	Lackawanna	36.4%	46	Wayne	24.2%
13	Washington	36.2%	47	Clearfield	23.7%
14	Beaver	36.0%	48	Crawford	23.6%
15	Northampton	35.7%	49	Northumberland	23.4%
16	Erie	34.1%	50	Franklin	23.2%
17	Luzerne	33.4%	51	Mc Kean	23.2%
18	Elk	32.7%	52	Schuylkill	23.1%
19	Philadelphia	32.6%	53	Tioga	23.0%
20	York	32.4%	54	Lebanon	22.6%
21	Lawrence	32.0%	55	Perry	22.5%
22	Montour	31.7%	56	Somerset	22.3%
23	Monroe	31.2%	57	Snyder	20.7%
24	Mercer	30.9%	58	Bedford	20.6%
25	Berks	30.2%	59	Union	20.6%
26	Cambria	29.8%	60	Susquehanna	20.5%
27	Lancaster	29.8%	61	Fulton	19.7%
28	Columbia	29.4%	62	Mifflin	19.3%
29	Indiana	29.2%	63	Greene	19.1%
30	Blair	29.0%	64	Huntingdon	18.9%
31	Clarion	28.6%	65	Juniata	18.0%
32	Pike	28.2%	66	Forest	17.0%
33	Jefferson	27.8%	67	Cameron	16.6%
34	Wyoming	27.7%			

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

Rhode Island



In Rhode Island, only 37 percent of the state's 542,000 working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2000 Census data. The numbers are better for young adults, with 38 percent of Rhode Island's 25- to 34-year-olds holding degrees. Still, the overall percentage is far below the goal of 60 percent degree attainment. In fact, a 60 percent rate in Rhode Island today would represent 325,000 degree holders — a significant increase over the number reflected in the 2000 Census data (about 202,000).

In Rhode Island, some 105,000 working-age adults — 19 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit.

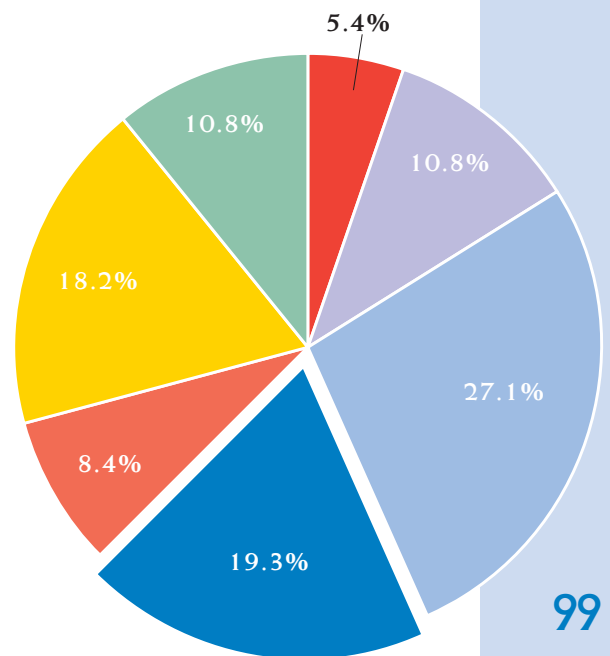
However, nearly 105,000 working-age adults — 19 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit. By focusing first on these residents, officials and educators should be able to make relatively rapid progress toward increasing the state's college-attainment rates. Also, the table on the next page shows the distribution of Rhode Island's degree holders by county. This may help policymakers and other stakeholders pinpoint specific regions of the state that merit special attention.

More information about Rhode Island's degree-attainment rates is available on our Web site (www.luminafoundation.org/research/state_data/rhodeisland.html), where you can also find links to corresponding data from other states.

Levels of education for Rhode Island residents 25-64 years old

● Less than ninth grade	29,410	5.4%
● Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	58,490	10.8%
● High school graduate (including equivalency)	147,094	27.1%
● Some college, no degree	104,707	19.3%
● Associate's degree	45,291	8.4%
● Bachelor's degree	98,433	18.2%
● Graduate or professional degree	58,429	10.8%
TOTAL	541,854	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



Percentage of Rhode Island counties' young adults (ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree

1	Newport	52.4%	4	Kent	39.6%
2	Bristol	49.1%	5	Providence	34.3%
3	Washington	46.7%			

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

South Carolina

In South Carolina, only 29 percent of the state's 2.1 million working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2000 Census data. The numbers are better for young adults, with 30 percent of South Carolina's 25- to 34-year-olds holding degrees. Still, the overall percentage is far below the goal of 60 percent degree attainment. In fact, a 60 percent rate in South Carolina today would represent nearly 1.3 million degree holders — a huge increase over the number reflected in the 2000 Census data (about 615,000).

In South Carolina, some 435,000 working-age adults — 21 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit.

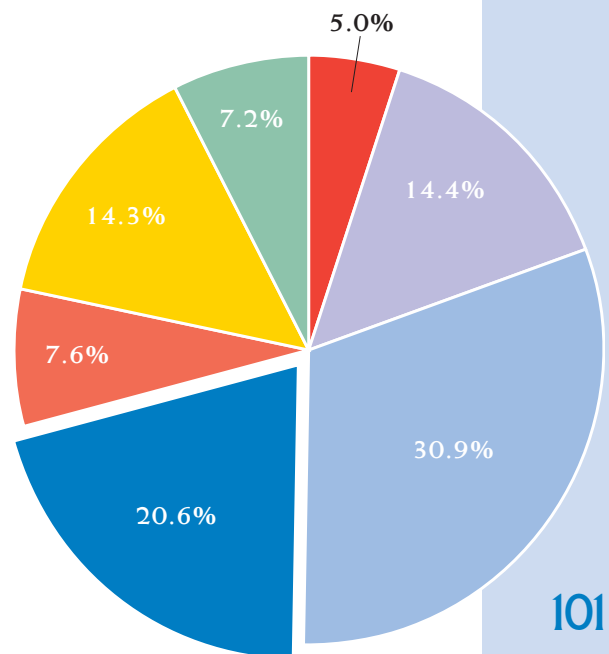
However, 435,000 working-age adults — 21 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit. By focusing first on these residents, officials and educators should be able to make relatively rapid progress toward increasing the state's college-attainment rates. Also, the table on the next page shows the distribution of South Carolina's degree holders by county. This may help policymakers and other stakeholders pinpoint specific regions of the state that merit special attention.

More information about South Carolina's degree-attainment rates is available on our Web site (www.luminafoundation.org/research/state_data/southcarolina.html), where you can also find links to corresponding data from other states.

Levels of education for South Carolina residents 25-64 years old

Less than ninth grade	104,561	5.0%
Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	304,051	14.4%
High school graduate (including equivalency)	650,955	30.9%
Some college, no degree	435,129	20.6%
Associate's degree	160,813	7.6%
Bachelor's degree	302,599	14.3%
Graduate or professional degree	152,057	7.2%
TOTAL	2,110,165	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



Percentage of South Carolina counties' young adults (ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree

1	Richland	44.8%	24	Darlington	23.2%
2	Charleston	44.7%	25	Abbeville	22.5%
3	Greenville	38.0%	26	Newberry	22.3%
4	Lexington	35.5%	27	Colleton	20.8%
5	Beaufort	31.8%	28	Barnwell	20.4%
6	Greenwood	31.4%	29	Union	19.6%
7	Florence	30.2%	30	Williamsburg	19.3%
8	Dorchester	30.0%	31	McCormick	18.8%
9	York	29.6%	32	Lancaster	18.4%
10	Pickens	28.6%	33	Clarendon	18.4%
11	Horry	28.0%	34	Chester	18.4%
12	Aiken	27.7%	35	Edgefield	16.6%
13	Bamberg	27.1%	36	Laurens	16.6%
14	Anderson	26.9%	37	Cherokee	16.0%
15	Orangeburg	26.8%	38	Chesterfield	15.8%
16	Kershaw	26.8%	39	Dillon	15.5%
17	Spartanburg	26.6%	40	Hampton	15.3%
18	Oconee	26.1%	41	Fairfield	15.3%
19	Sumter	25.1%	42	Lee	14.7%
20	Calhoun	25.0%	43	Marion	14.1%
21	Georgetown	24.2%	44	Allendale	14.0%
22	Berkeley	23.6%	45	Jasper	12.9%
23	Saluda	23.5%	46	Marlboro	11.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

South Dakota

In South Dakota, only 33 percent of the state's 366,000 working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2000 Census data. The numbers are better for young adults, with 38 percent of the state's 25- to 34-year-olds holding degrees. Still, the overall percentage is far below the goal of 60 percent degree attainment. In fact, a 60 percent rate in South Dakota today would represent nearly 220,000 degree holders — a huge

In South Dakota, some 91,000 working-age adults — 25 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit.

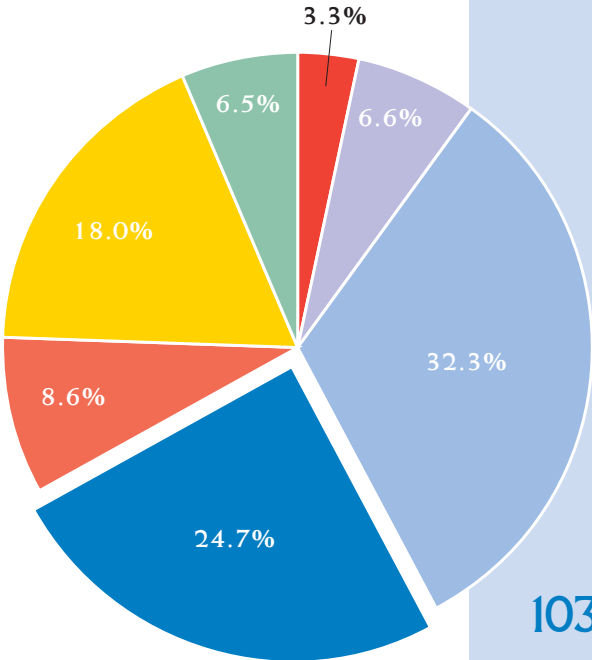
increase over the number reflected in the 2000 Census data (about 121,000).

However, nearly 91,000 working-age adults — 25 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit. By focusing first on these residents, officials and educators should be able to make relatively rapid progress toward increasing the state's college-attainment rates. Also, the table on the next page shows the distribution of South Dakota's degree holders by county. This may help policymakers and other stakeholders pinpoint specific regions of the state that merit special attention.

More information about South Dakota's degree-attainment rates is available on our Web site (www.luminafoundation.org/research/state_data/southdakota.html), where you can also find links to corresponding data from other states.

Levels of education for South Dakota residents 25-64 years old

● Less than ninth grade	12,065	3.3%
● Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	24,179	6.6%
● High school graduate (including equivalency)	118,090	32.3%
● Some college, no degree	90,522	24.7%
● Associate's degree	31,532	8.6%
● Bachelor's degree	65,935	18.0%
● Graduate or professional degree	23,920	6.5%
TOTAL	366,243	100%



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

Percentage of South Dakota counties' young adults (ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree

1	Clay	60.4%	34	Codington	35.6%
2	Hughes	52.8%	35	Bon Homme	34.9%
3	Lincoln	51.5%	36	Campbell	34.8%
4	Brookings	49.6%	37	Hamlin	34.8%
5	Jones	49.6%	38	Moody	34.4%
6	Hyde	46.9%	39	Jerauld	34.0%
7	Union	46.5%	40	Potter	34.0%
8	Kingsbury	46.1%	41	Custer	34.0%
9	Sully	43.5%	42	Haakon	33.9%
10	Douglas	43.3%	43	Lawrence	33.8%
11	Brule	43.1%	44	Hanson	33.7%
12	Davison	43.1%	45	Deuel	31.6%
13	Brown	43.1%	46	Charles Mix	31.0%
14	Harding	43.0%	47	Meade	29.7%
15	Turner	42.9%	48	Spink	29.3%
16	Stanley	41.4%	49	Faulk	29.0%
17	Minnehaha	41.4%	50	McPherson	28.9%
18	Lake	40.3%	51	Jackson	28.2%
19	Beadle	39.7%	52	Gregory	27.4%
20	Marshall	38.6%	53	Tripp	26.9%
21	Aurora	38.5%	54	Fall River	26.5%
22	Walworth	38.3%	55	Butte	26.2%
23	Grant	38.2%	56	Roberts	24.1%
24	Sanborn	37.8%	57	Clark	22.8%
25	Day	37.6%	58	Mellette	20.8%
26	Yankton	37.5%	59	Ziebach	20.4%
27	Miner	37.2%	60	Bennett	20.2%
28	Hutchinson	36.6%	61	Lyman	19.9%
29	Edmunds	36.6%	62	Corson	19.6%
30	McCook	36.5%	63	Dewey	19.0%
31	Pennington	36.1%	64	Shannon	18.0%
32	Hand	35.9%	65	Todd	14.5%
33	Perkins	35.8%	66	Buffalo	10.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

Tennessee

In Tennessee, only 27 percent of the state's 3 million working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2000 Census data. The numbers are better for young adults, with 29 percent of the state's 25- to 34-year-olds holding degrees. Still, the overall percentage is far below the goal of 60 percent degree attainment. In fact, a 60 percent rate in Tennessee today would represent nearly 1.8 million degree holders — a huge increase over the number reflected in the 2000 Census data (about 817,000).

In Tennessee, some 656,000 working-age adults — 22 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit.

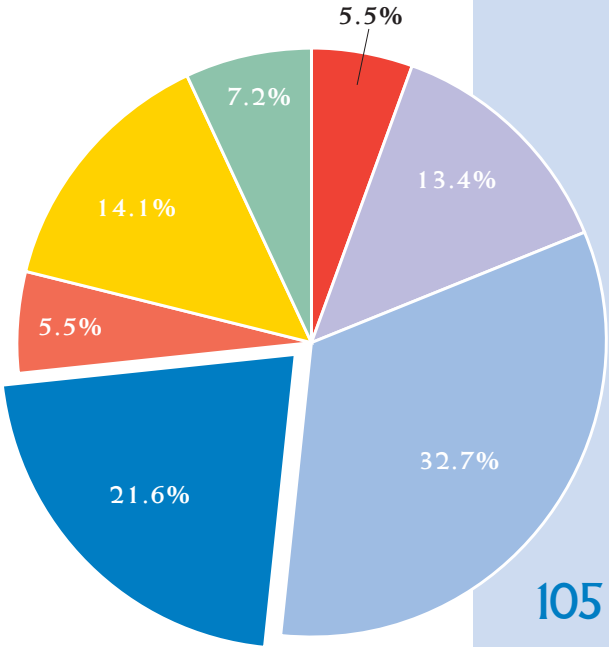
However, 656,000 working-age adults — 22 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit. By focusing first on these residents, officials and educators should be able to make relatively rapid progress toward increasing the state's college-attainment rates. Also, the table on the next page shows the distribution of Tennessee's degree holders by county. This may help policymakers and other stakeholders pinpoint specific regions of the state that merit special attention.

More information about Tennessee's degree-attainment rates is available on our Web site (www.luminafoundation.org/research/state_data/tennessee.html), where you can also find links to corresponding data from other states.

Levels of education for Tennessee residents 25-64 years old

Less than ninth grade	166,441	5.5%
Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	407,993	13.4%
High school graduate (including equivalency)	994,198	32.7%
Some college, no degree	656,230	21.6%
Associate's degree	167,383	5.5%
Bachelor's degree	430,013	14.1%
Graduate or professional degree	219,831	7.2%
TOTAL	3,042,089	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



Percentage of Tennessee counties' young adults (ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree

1	Williamson	54.4%	49	Bedford	16.9%
2	Davidson	43.4%	50	Marion	16.7%
3	Knox	41.8%	51	Humphreys	16.2%
4	Rutherford	33.8%	52	Hickman	16.1%
5	Shelby	33.7%	53	Lewis	16.0%
6	Hamilton	32.9%	54	McNairy	15.9%
7	Washington	31.8%	55	Carroll	15.9%
8	Madison	30.8%	56	Clay	15.7%
9	Wilson	30.3%	57	Giles	15.6%
10	Putnam	28.5%	58	Hardin	15.5%
11	Montgomery	28.0%	59	Smith	15.5%
12	Sumner	27.9%	60	Crockett	15.2%
13	Bradley	26.5%	61	Lawrence	15.2%
14	Blount	26.2%	62	Lincoln	15.0%
15	Sullivan	25.8%	63	Haywood	14.8%
16	Cheatham	24.9%	64	Perry	14.4%
17	Maury	24.5%	65	Warren	13.8%
18	Anderson	22.9%	66	DeKalb	13.7%
19	Coffee	22.9%	67	Claiborne	13.7%
20	Weakley	22.4%	68	Hancock	13.7%
21	Franklin	22.2%	69	Stewart	13.6%
22	Chester	22.2%	70	Grainger	13.4%
23	Carter	21.9%	71	Fentress	13.2%
24	Unicoi	21.7%	72	White	13.0%
25	Jefferson	20.7%	73	Trousdale	12.9%
26	Loudon	20.6%	74	Rhea	12.8%
27	Roane	20.5%	75	Hardeman	12.3%
28	Robertson	20.3%	76	Overton	12.3%
29	Dyer	19.7%	77	Cannon	12.2%
30	Henry	19.5%	78	Benton	12.1%
31	Sevier	19.5%	79	Lauderdale	12.1%
32	Fayette	19.4%	80	Moore	12.1%
33	Tipton	19.3%	81	Decatur	11.9%
34	Hawkins	19.3%	82	Macon	11.8%
35	Henderson	19.2%	83	Van Buren	11.3%
36	Cumberland	19.2%	84	Cocke	11.3%
37	Hamblen	19.2%	85	Johnson	11.3%
38	Wayne	19.1%	86	Scott	11.2%
39	McMinn	18.9%	87	Polk	11.1%
40	Greene	18.6%	88	Jackson	10.7%
41	Dickson	18.6%	89	Campbell	10.5%
42	Pickett	18.4%	90	Meigs	10.5%
43	Monroe	18.3%	91	Bledsoe	9.8%
44	Sequatchie	17.4%	92	Morgan	9.5%
45	Marshall	17.1%	93	Grundy	9.2%
46	Obion	17.1%	94	Union	9.2%
47	Houston	17.0%	95	Lake	5.1%
48	Gibson	16.9%			

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



In Texas, only 31 percent of the state's 10.7 million working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2000 Census data. The numbers are even worse for young adults, with 29 percent of Texas' 25- to 34-year-olds holding degrees. Clearly, the overall percentage is far below the goal of 60 percent degree attainment. In fact, a 60 percent rate in Texas today would represent more than 6.4 million degree holders — nearly double

In Texas, some 2.5 million working-age adults — 23 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit.

the number reflected in the 2000 Census data (about 3.3 million).

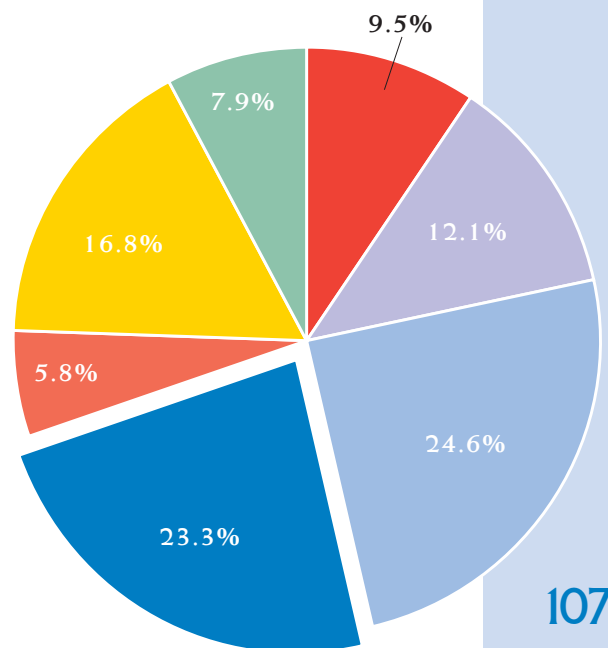
However, nearly 2.5 million working-age adults — 23 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit. By focusing first on these residents, officials and educators should be able to make relatively rapid progress toward increasing the state's college-attainment rates. Also, the table on the following pages shows the distribution of Texas' degree holders by county. This may help policymakers and other stakeholders pinpoint specific regions of the state that merit special attention.

More information about Texas' degree-attainment rates is available on our Web site (www.luminafoundation.org/research/state_data/texas.html), where you can also find links to corresponding data from other states.

Levels of education for Texas residents 25-64 years old

● Less than ninth grade	1,020,772	9.5%
● Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	1,301,231	12.1%
● High school graduate (including equivalency)	2,631,934	24.6%
● Some college, no degree	2,499,524	23.3%
● Associate's degree	623,056	5.8%
● Bachelor's degree	1,799,411	16.8%
● Graduate or professional degree	847,498	7.9%
TOTAL	10,723,426	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



Percentage of Texas counties' young adults
(ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree

1	Collin	57.6%	51	Grayson	25.2%
2	King	50.0%	52	Hartley	25.1%
3	Brazos	49.8%	53	Irion	25.0%
4	Roberts	49.2%	54	Nacogdoches	24.8%
5	Travis	47.3%	55	Austin	24.8%
6	Denton	47.2%	56	Nueces	24.7%
7	Williamson	43.0%	57	Robertson	24.5%
8	Fort Bend	41.1%	58	Eastland	24.5%
9	Jeff Davis	39.9%	59	Fisher	24.4%
10	Oldham	38.3%	60	Hemphill	24.4%
11	Rockwall	37.3%	61	Victoria	24.3%
12	Randall	36.9%	62	Schleicher	24.2%
13	Erath	34.2%	63	Llano	24.1%
14	Comal	34.0%	64	Collingsworth	23.8%
15	Brewster	33.9%	65	Washington	23.7%
16	Borden	33.3%	66	Lamar	23.7%
17	Armstrong	33.2%	67	Wharton	23.7%
18	Hays	33.0%	68	Hall	23.6%
19	Lubbock	32.6%	69	Coke	23.3%
20	Tarrant	32.1%	70	Wilson	23.3%
21	Wheeler	31.6%	71	Hansford	23.2%
22	Galveston	31.6%	72	Fayette	23.1%
23	Dallas	31.0%	73	Kenedy	23.1%
24	Blanco	30.9%	74	Carson	23.1%
25	Delta	30.8%	75	Bosque	22.9%
26	Harris	30.5%	76	Haskell	22.8%
27	Shackelford	30.3%	77	Motley	22.8%
28	Franklin	29.7%	78	Yoakum	22.8%
29	Kendall	29.6%	79	Val Verde	22.4%
30	Brazoria	28.8%	80	Archer	22.4%
31	Tom Green	28.8%	81	Panola	22.4%
32	Kleberg	28.7%	82	Hockley	22.3%
33	Wichita	28.7%	83	Cottle	22.2%
34	Sherman	28.6%	84	Jefferson	22.1%
35	Bexar	28.5%	85	Harrison	22.0%
36	McLennan	28.5%	86	El Paso	21.7%
37	Sterling	28.1%	87	Montague	21.7%
38	Smith	28.0%	88	Lee	21.7%
39	Gillespie	27.7%	89	Cooke	21.6%
40	Briscoe	27.6%	90	Bastrop	21.4%
41	Bandera	27.2%	91	Goliad	21.3%
42	Taylor	26.9%	92	Webb	21.2%
43	Montgomery	26.9%	93	Culberson	21.1%
44	Mason	26.9%	94	Jack	21.1%
45	Bell	26.7%	95	Wilbarger	21.1%
46	Glasscock	26.5%	96	Ellis	21.0%
47	Gregg	26.4%	97	Kent	20.8%
48	Guadalupe	26.2%	98	Mills	20.6%
49	Donley	26.0%	99	Hood	20.6%
50	Midland	25.2%	100	Lavaca	20.5%

Percentage of Texas counties' young adults
(ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree (continued)

101	Hamilton	20.3%	151	Henderson	17.2%
102	Bowie	20.2%	152	Leon	17.1%
103	Swisher	20.1%	153	Deaf Smith	17.1%
104	Jackson	20.0%	154	Cochran	17.1%
105	Young	19.9%	155	Hale	17.0%
106	Hunt	19.8%	156	Ochiltree	17.0%
107	McCulloch	19.8%	157	Scurry	17.0%
108	Kerr	19.7%	158	Kaufman	17.0%
109	McMullen	19.7%	159	Coryell	17.0%
110	Castro	19.7%	160	Fannin	16.9%
111	Lynn	19.6%	161	Johnson	16.9%
112	Nolan	19.6%	162	Hardin	16.8%
113	Edwards	19.6%	163	Jim Hogg	16.7%
114	Parker	19.5%	164	Aransas	16.7%
115	Hill	19.3%	165	Knox	16.7%
116	Comanche	19.3%	166	San Saba	16.4%
117	Camp	19.3%	167	Martin	16.4%
118	Calhoun	19.3%	168	Lamb	16.4%
119	Colorado	19.3%	169	Live Oak	16.3%
120	Lampasas	19.2%	170	Hidalgo	16.3%
121	Waller	19.2%	171	Shelby	16.3%
122	Rusk	19.1%	172	Potter	16.2%
123	Throckmorton	19.1%	173	Van Zandt	16.1%
124	Wood	19.0%	174	Walker	16.0%
125	Angelina	19.0%	175	Cherokee	16.0%
126	Terrell	18.9%	176	Hudspeth	15.9%
127	Hopkins	18.9%	177	Clay	15.8%
128	Chambers	18.9%	178	Bee	15.7%
129	Callahan	18.8%	179	Matagorda	15.7%
130	Kinney	18.8%	180	Foard	15.7%
131	Upshur	18.7%	181	Presidio	15.6%
132	Hutchinson	18.6%	182	Concho	15.5%
133	Stephens	18.4%	183	Ector	15.5%
134	Gray	18.4%	184	Medina	15.5%
135	Somervell	18.4%	185	Crane	15.4%
136	Lipscomb	18.3%	186	Morris	15.3%
137	Wise	18.1%	187	Tyler	15.3%
138	DeWitt	18.0%	188	Upton	15.3%
139	Refugio	17.9%	189	Atascosa	15.3%
140	Cass	17.8%	190	Uvalde	15.2%
141	San Patricio	17.8%	191	Rains	15.2%
142	Dallam	17.8%	192	Moore	15.1%
143	Brown	17.7%	193	Milam	15.0%
144	Burnet	17.7%	194	Gaines	14.9%
145	Cameron	17.6%	195	Reagan	14.8%
146	Dimmit	17.5%	196	Baylor	14.7%
147	Caldwell	17.3%	197	Ward	14.7%
148	Burleson	17.3%	198	Maverick	14.7%
149	Palo Pinto	17.3%	199	Andrews	14.6%
150	Orange	17.2%	200	Real	14.4%

Percentage of Texas counties' young adults
(ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree (continued)

201	Jasper	14.4%	228	Garza	11.0%
202	Navarro	14.3%	229	Sabine	11.0%
203	Stonewall	14.3%	230	Hardeman	10.9%
204	Jim Wells	14.2%	231	Zavala	10.9%
205	Coleman	14.2%	232	Starr	10.7%
206	Floyd	14.1%	233	Dawson	10.6%
207	Jones	13.9%	234	Brooks	10.6%
208	Kimble	13.8%	235	Falls	10.5%
209	Freestone	13.7%	236	La Salle	10.3%
210	Titus	13.7%	237	Trinity	10.0%
211	Runnels	13.6%	238	Liberty	9.8%
212	Grimes	13.4%	239	Childress	9.2%
213	Pecos	13.2%	240	Frio	9.1%
214	Houston	13.1%	241	San Jacinto	9.0%
215	Sutton	12.8%	242	Reeves	9.0%
216	Limestone	12.7%	243	Marion	8.7%
217	Crosby	12.7%	244	Dickens	8.7%
218	Howard	12.6%	245	Winkler	8.5%
219	Parme	12.5%	246	Madison	8.1%
220	Polk	12.4%	247	Mitchell	7.8%
221	Karnes	12.1%	248	Zapata	7.8%
222	Menard	11.8%	249	Willacy	7.3%
223	Red River	11.6%	250	San Augustine	7.2%
224	Duval	11.5%	251	Newton	7.1%
225	Gonzales	11.3%	252	Bailey	4.8%
226	Terry	11.3%	253	Crockett	4.2%
227	Anderson	11.1%	254	Loving	*

* The Census Bureau reports no college-attainment data from Loving County.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

Utah

In Utah, only 36 percent of the state's 1 million working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2000 Census data. The numbers are even worse for young adults, with 35 percent of Utah's 25- to 34-year-olds holding degrees. Clearly, the overall percentage is far below the goal of 60 percent degree attainment. In fact, a 60 percent rate in Utah today would represent 604,000 degree holders — a huge increase over the number reflected in the 2000 Census data (about 365,000).

In Utah, some 302,000 working-age adults — 30 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit.

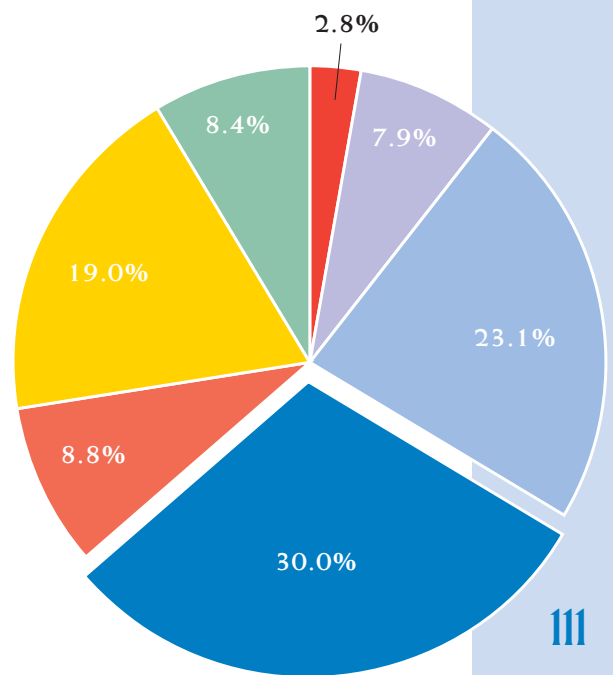
However, nearly 302,000 working-age adults — 30 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit. By focusing first on these residents, officials and educators should be able to make relatively rapid progress toward increasing the state's college-attainment rates. Also, the table on the next page shows the distribution of Utah's degree holders by county. This may help policymakers and other stakeholders pinpoint specific regions of the state that merit special attention.

More information about Utah's degree-attainment rates is available on our Web site (www.luminafoundation.org/research/state_data/utah.html), where you can also find links to corresponding data from other states.

Levels of education for Utah residents 25-64 years old

Less than ninth grade	28,165	2.8%
Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	79,940	7.9%
High school graduate (including equivalency)	232,693	23.1%
Some college, no degree	301,641	30.0%
Associate's degree	88,562	8.8%
Bachelor's degree	191,453	19.0%
Graduate or professional degree	84,907	8.4%
TOTAL	1,007,361	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



**Percentage of Utah counties' young adults
(ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree**

1	Summit	47.4%	16	Carbon	26.9%
2	Utah	42.4%	17	Sanpete	26.0%
3	Cache	42.4%	18	Weber	25.9%
4	Davis	38.3%	19	Millard	25.8%
5	Wasatch	38.2%	20	Box Elder	25.6%
6	Morgan	37.6%	21	Tooele	24.6%
7	Rich	37.1%	22	Emery	24.0%
8	Wayne	36.9%	23	Juab	23.8%
9	Salt Lake	35.5%	24	Sevier	21.7%
10	Iron	32.6%	25	Uintah	20.2%
11	Kane	29.4%	26	San Juan	20.2%
12	Washington	29.1%	27	Daggett	19.4%
13	Garfield	28.9%	28	Duchesne	19.2%
14	Grand	27.8%	29	Beaver	14.6%
15	Piute	27.5%			

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

Vermont

In Vermont, only 40 percent of the state's 327,000 working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2000 Census data. The numbers are better for young adults, with 41 percent of Vermont's 25- to 34-year-olds holding degrees. Still, the overall percentage is far below the goal of 60 percent degree attainment. In fact, a 60 percent rate in Vermont today would represent 196,000 degree holders — a significant increase over the number reflected in the 2000 Census data (about 132,000).

In Vermont, some 58,000 working-age adults — 18 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit.

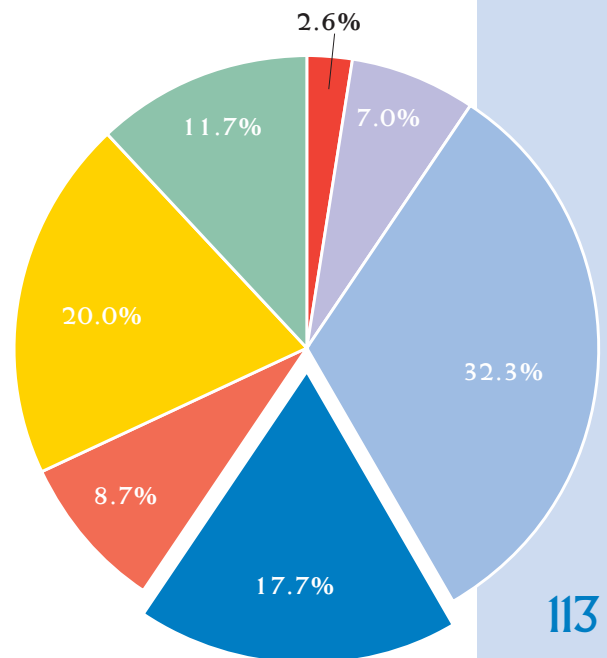
However, nearly 58,000 working-age adults — 18 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit. By focusing first on these residents, officials and educators should be able to make relatively rapid progress toward increasing the state's college-attainment rates. Also, the table on the next page shows the distribution of Vermont's degree holders by county. This may help policymakers and other stakeholders pinpoint specific regions of the state that merit special attention.

More information about Vermont's degree-attainment rates is available on our Web site (www.luminafoundation.org/research/state_data/vermont.html), where you can also find links to corresponding data from other states.

Levels of education for Vermont residents 25-64 years old

● Less than ninth grade	8,465	2.6%
● Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	22,881	7.0%
● High school graduate (including equivalency)	105,718	32.3%
● Some college, no degree	57,843	17.7%
● Associate's degree	28,545	8.7%
● Bachelor's degree	65,364	20.0%
● Graduate or professional degree	38,112	11.7%
TOTAL	326,928	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



Percentage of Vermont counties' young adults (ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree

1	Chittenden	58.2%	8	Bennington	32.9%
2	Washington	43.7%	9	Orange	32.1%
3	Windsor	40.1%	10	Franklin	30.0%
4	Lamoille	39.7%	11	Rutland	29.3%
5	Windham	36.8%	12	Caledonia	26.0%
6	Addison	34.9%	13	Orleans	23.5%
7	Grand Isle	32.9%	14	Essex	20.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



In Virginia, only 38 percent of the state's 3.9 million working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2000 Census data. The numbers are better for young adults, with 39 percent of Virginia's 25- to 34-year-olds holding degrees. Still, the overall percentage is far below the goal of 60 percent degree attainment. In fact, a 60 percent rate in Virginia today would represent 2.3 million degree holders — a huge increase over the number reflected in the 2000 Census data (about 1.5 million).

In Virginia, some 832,000 working-age adults – 22 percent of those in the workforce – have already earned some college credit.

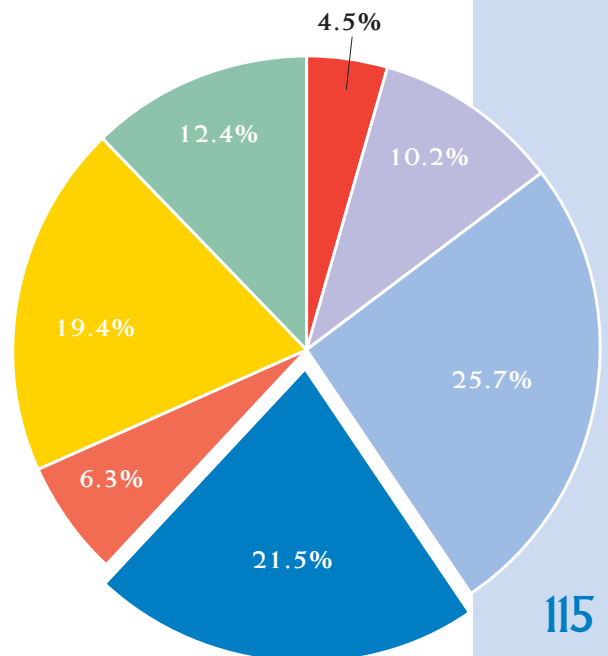
However, 832,000 working-age adults — 22 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit. By focusing first on these residents, officials and educators should be able to make relatively rapid progress toward increasing the state's college-attainment rates. Also, the table on the following pages shows the distribution of Virginia's degree holders by county. This may help policymakers and other stakeholders pinpoint specific regions of the state that merit special attention.

More information about Virginia's degree-attainment rates is available on our Web site (www.luminafoundation.org/research/state_data/virginia.html), where you can also find links to corresponding data from other states.

Levels of education for Virginia residents 25-64 years old

● Less than ninth grade	175,351	4.5%
● Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	394,360	10.2%
● High school graduate (including equivalency)	997,173	25.7%
● Some college, no degree	832,216	21.5%
● Associate's degree	244,453	6.3%
● Bachelor's degree	753,464	19.4%
● Graduate or professional degree	478,990	12.4%
TOTAL	3,876,007	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



Percentage of Virginia counties' young adults (ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree

1	Falls Church	76.1%	41	Bedford	29.4%
2	Arlington	71.4%	42	Winchester	29.2%
3	Lexington	68.4%	43	Franklin	29.2%
4	Alexandria	64.3%	44	Salem	29.2%
5	Charlottesville	62.6%	45	Spotsylvania	29.1%
6	Albemarle	61.0%	46	Manassas	28.9%
7	Fairfax	59.3%	47	Staunton	28.4%
8	Loudoun	59.1%	48	Fluvanna	28.2%
9	Fairfax	55.1%	49	Roanoke	27.9%
10	Montgomery	52.3%	50	Alleghany	27.4%
11	Williamsburg	51.1%	51	Norfolk	27.2%
12	Henrico	47.9%	52	Giles	27.2%
13	Roanoke	45.2%	53	Newport News	27.1%
14	James City	45.1%	54	Campbell	27.0%
15	Radford	43.4%	55	Frederick	26.6%
16	Richmond	43.2%	56	King George	26.4%
17	York	41.8%	57	Madison	26.3%
18	Chesterfield	40.8%	58	Rockbridge	26.2%
19	Hanover	39.4%	59	Wythe	26.1%
20	Harrisonburg	39.3%	60	Tazewell	26.1%
21	Fredericksburg	38.5%	61	Rappahannock	25.9%
22	Stafford	36.5%	62	Emporia	25.8%
23	Bedford	35.5%	63	Prince George	25.4%
24	Chesapeake	35.5%	64	Northumberland	25.0%
25	Prince William	35.0%	65	Essex	24.7%
26	Virginia Beach	33.9%	66	Mathews	24.3%
27	Lynchburg	33.6%	67	Gloucester	24.2%
28	Clarke	33.5%	68	Colonial Heights	23.9%
29	Botetourt	33.4%	69	Orange	23.7%
30	Poquoson	33.1%	70	Augusta	23.7%
31	Hampton	33.0%	71	Prince Edward	23.7%
32	Goochland	31.3%	72	Rockingham	23.3%
33	Isle of Wight	31.2%	73	Clifton Forge	22.9%
34	Fauquier	30.9%	74	King William	22.7%
35	Norton	30.4%	75	Powhatan	22.5%
36	Greene	30.3%	76	New Kent	22.5%
37	Manassas Park	30.1%	77	Portsmouth	22.4%
38	Suffolk	29.8%	78	Martinsville	22.1%
39	Bristol	29.6%	79	Middlesex	22.0%
40	Washington	29.5%	80	Lancaster	21.9%

**Percentage of Virginia counties' young adults
(ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree (continued)**

81	Warren	21.6%	109	Westmoreland	17.7%
82	Amherst	21.6%	110	Bland	17.6%
83	Pittsylvania	20.9%	111	Russell	16.8%
84	Louisa	20.7%	112	Nelson	16.7%
85	Southampton	20.6%	113	Smyth	16.5%
86	Appomattox	20.6%	114	Culpeper	16.3%
87	Craig	20.6%	115	Buchanan	16.1%
88	Waynesboro	20.5%	116	Surry	15.8%
89	Petersburg	20.4%	117	Northampton	15.5%
90	Danville	19.8%	118	Charlotte	15.4%
91	Wise	19.6%	119	Covington	15.4%
92	Floyd	19.6%	120	Lee	15.4%
93	Accomack	19.6%	121	Lunenburg	14.6%
94	Pulaski	19.4%	122	Nottoway	14.3%
95	Franklin	19.2%	123	Cumberland	13.6%
96	Halifax	19.2%	124	Richmond	13.5%
97	Henry	19.1%	125	Caroline	13.5%
98	Patrick	19.0%	126	Hopewell	12.7%
99	Carroll	18.9%	127	King and Queen	12.5%
100	Charles City	18.8%	128	Dickenson	12.5%
101	Shenandoah	18.7%	129	Page	11.9%
102	Amelia	18.6%	130	Sussex	11.9%
103	Dinwiddie	18.4%	131	Grayson	11.9%
104	Buena Vista	18.3%	132	Galax	11.8%
105	Scott	18.1%	133	Brunswick	11.6%
106	Highland	17.9%	134	Buckingham	9.4%
106	Bath	17.8%	135	Greensville	6.8%
108	Mecklenburg	17.7%			

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



In Washington, only 39 percent of the state's 3.2 million working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2000 Census data. The numbers are even worse for young adults, with 38 percent of Washington's 25- to 34-year-olds holding degrees. Clearly, the overall percentage is far below the goal of 60 percent degree attainment. In fact, a 60 percent rate in Washington today would represent nearly 1.9 million degree holders —

In Washington, some 865,000 working-age adults — 27 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit.

a huge increase over the number reflected in the 2000 Census data (about 1.2 million).

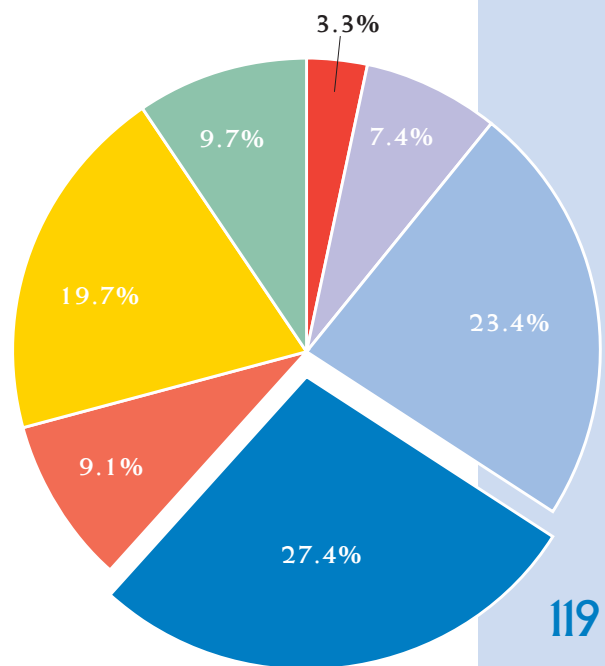
However, 865,000 working-age adults — 27 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit. By focusing first on these residents, officials and educators should be able to make relatively rapid progress toward increasing the state's college-attainment rates. Also, the table on the next page shows the distribution of Washington's degree holders by county. This may help policymakers and other stakeholders pinpoint specific regions of the state that merit special attention.

More information about Washington's degree-attainment rates is available on our Web site (www.luminafoundation.org/research/state_data/washington.html), where you can also find links to corresponding data from other states.

Levels of education for Washington residents 25-64 years old

● Less than ninth grade	105,005	3.3%
● Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	234,994	7.4%
● High school graduate (including equivalency)	740,623	23.4%
● Some college, no degree	865,364	27.4%
● Associate's degree	287,007	9.1%
● Bachelor's degree	624,150	19.7%
● Graduate or professional degree	308,202	9.7%
TOTAL	3,165,345	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



Percentage of Washington counties' young adults (ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree

1	Whitman	67.8%	21	Wahkiakum	25.3%
2	King	53.2%	22	Skamania	24.8%
3	Garfield	46.0%	23	Stevens	24.7%
4	Kittitas	40.6%	24	Asotin	24.4%
5	Spokane	37.2%	25	Cowlitz	22.5%
6	Whatcom	36.7%	26	Pacific	21.8%
7	Thurston	36.6%	27	Douglas	21.4%
8	San Juan	35.2%	28	Klickitat	21.1%
9	Snohomish	34.0%	29	Grays Harbor	19.6%
10	Island	33.7%	30	Clallam	19.3%
11	Benton	33.6%	31	Lewis	19.1%
12	Lincoln	33.2%	32	Grant	18.7%
13	Jefferson	30.6%	33	Yakima	17.9%
14	Clark	30.1%	34	Pend Oreille	17.3%
15	Walla Walla	29.6%	35	Okanogan	16.5%
16	Kitsap	29.4%	36	Adams	16.3%
17	Pierce	28.0%	37	Mason	15.5%
18	Chelan	26.8%	38	Franklin	15.2%
19	Columbia	26.2%	39	Ferry	14.1%
20	Skagit	25.8%			

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

Washington, D.C.

In the nation's capital, 47 percent of the region's 324,000 working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2000 Census data. The numbers are far better for young adults, with 64.5 percent of Washington, D.C.'s 25- to 34-year-olds holding

In Washington, D.C., nearly 45,000 working-age adults — 14 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit.

degrees. Still, the overall percentage is below the goal of 60 percent degree attainment. In fact, a 60 percent rate in D.C. today would represent 194,500 degree holders — a marked increase over the number reflected in the 2000 Census data (about 173,000).

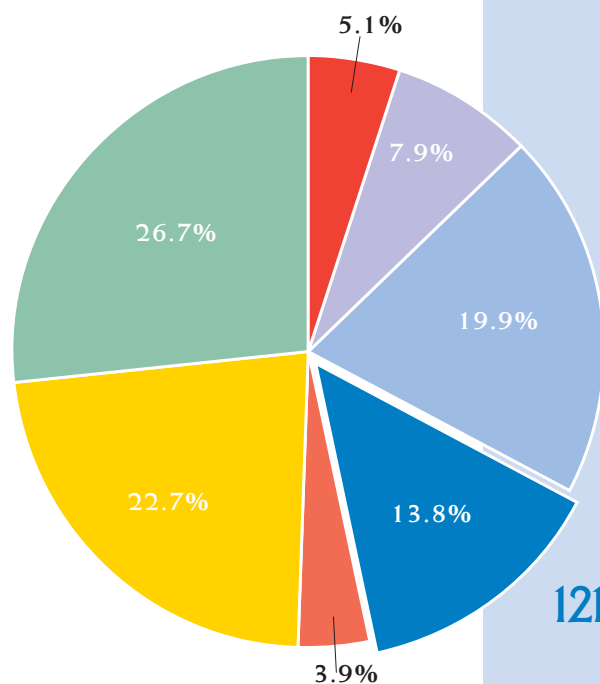
However, nearly 45,000 working-age adults — 14 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit. By focusing first on these residents, officials and educators should be able to make relatively rapid progress toward increasing the state's college-attainment rates.

More information about degree-attainment rates in the nation's capital is available on our Web site (www.luminafoundation.org/research/state_data/washdc.html), where you can also find links to corresponding data from all of the states.

Levels of education for Washington, D.C., residents 25-64 years old

● Less than ninth grade	16,432	5.1%
● Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	25,650	7.9%
● High school graduate (including equivalency)	64,372	19.9%
● Some college, no degree	44,672	13.8%
● Associate's degree	12,627	3.9%
● Bachelor's degree	73,725	22.7%
● Graduate or professional degree	86,607	26.7%
TOTAL	324,175	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



West Virginia



In West Virginia, only 22 percent of the state's 957,000 working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2000 Census data. The numbers are better for young adults, with 24 percent of West Virginia's 25- to 34-year-olds holding degrees. Still, the overall percentage is far below the goal of 60 percent degree attainment. In fact, a 60 percent rate in West Virginia today would represent 574,000 degree holders — well more than double the number reflected in the 2000 Census data (about 208,000).

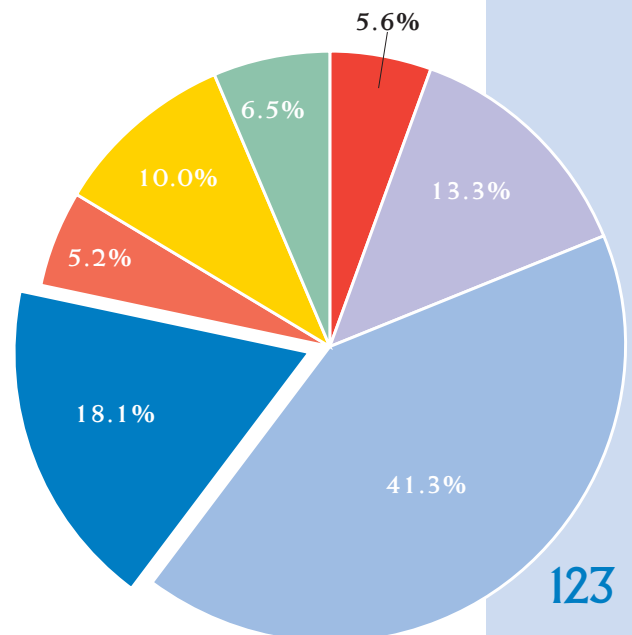
In West Virginia, some 173,000 working-age adults — 18 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit.

However, 173,000 working-age adults — 18 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit. By focusing first on these residents, officials and educators should be able to make relatively rapid progress toward increasing the state's college-attainment rates. Also, the table on the next page shows the distribution of West Virginia's degree holders by county. This may help policymakers and other stakeholders pinpoint specific regions of the state that merit special attention.

More information about West Virginia's degree-attainment rates is available on our Web site (www.luminafoundation.org/research/state_data/westvirginia.html), where you can also find links to corresponding data from other states.

Levels of education for West Virginia residents 25-64 years old

● Less than ninth grade	53,666	5.6%
● Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	127,092	13.3%
● High school graduate (including equivalency)	394,998	41.3%
● Some college, no degree	173,106	18.1%
● Associate's degree	50,010	5.2%
● Bachelor's degree	95,373	10.0%
● Graduate or professional degree	62,510	6.5%
TOTAL	956,755	100%



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

Percentage of West Virginia counties' young adults (ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree

1	Monongalia	47.6%	29	Preston	17.2%
2	Ohio	39.2%	30	Logan	16.9%
3	Putnam	33.6%	31	Ritchie	16.6%
4	Cabell	33.2%	32	Fayette	16.6%
5	Kanawha	32.0%	33	Barbour	16.3%
6	Brooke	31.1%	34	Lewis	16.2%
7	Marion	29.2%	35	Hardy	15.8%
8	Gilmer	27.5%	36	Pendleton	15.7%
9	Harrison	26.7%	37	Boone	14.6%
10	Hancock	25.8%	38	Nicholas	14.3%
11	Wood	25.6%	39	Grant	14.0%
12	Jackson	25.1%	40	Wirt	13.4%
13	Jefferson	24.3%	41	Tucker	13.1%
14	Mineral	24.2%	42	Braxton	12.9%
15	Marshall	22.2%	43	Summers	12.8%
16	Wayne	21.6%	44	Calhoun	12.8%
17	Mercer	21.4%	45	Doddridge	12.6%
18	Pocahontas	21.3%	46	Roane	12.6%
19	Greenbrier	21.0%	47	Hampshire	12.4%
20	Taylor	20.5%	48	Monroe	12.4%
21	Tyler	20.0%	49	Webster	12.3%
22	Raleigh	19.9%	50	Lincoln	12.1%
23	Randolph	19.8%	51	Clay	11.5%
24	Berkeley	19.8%	52	Mingo	11.2%
25	Pleasants	19.7%	53	Morgan	11.2%
26	Upshur	19.0%	54	Wyoming	10.5%
27	Mason	18.6%	55	McDowell	5.3%
28	Wetzel	17.8%			

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



In Wisconsin, only 34 percent of the state's 2.8 million working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2000 Census data. The numbers are better for young adults, with 38 percent of Wisconsin's 25- to 34-year-olds holding degrees. Still, the overall percentage is far below the goal of 60 percent degree attainment. In fact, a 60 percent rate in Wisconsin today would represent nearly 1.7 million degree holders — a huge increase over the number reflected in the 2000 Census data (about 937,000).

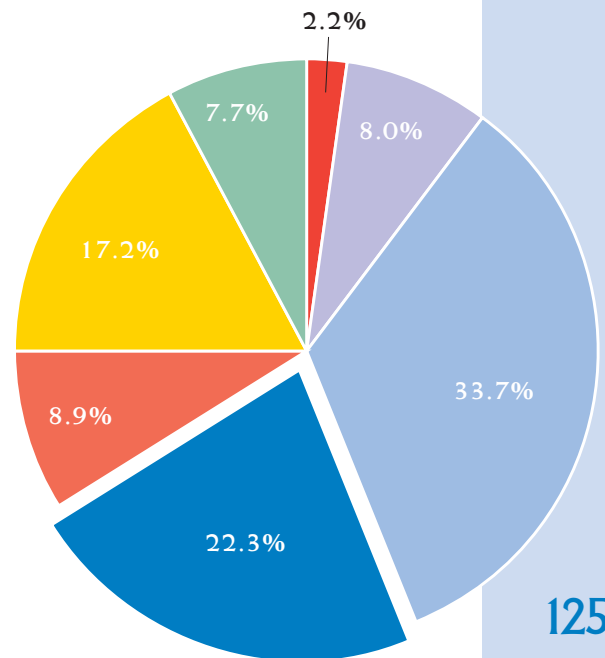
In Wisconsin, some 619,000 working-age adults — 22 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit.

However, 619,000 working-age adults — 22 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit. By focusing first on these residents, officials and educators should be able to make relatively rapid progress toward increasing the state's college-attainment rates. Also, the table on the next page shows the distribution of Wisconsin's degree holders by county. This may help policymakers and other stakeholders pinpoint specific regions of the state that merit special attention.

More information about Wisconsin's degree-attainment rates is available on our Web site (www.luminafoundation.org/research/state_data/wisconsin.html), where you can also find links to corresponding data from other states.

Levels of education for Wisconsin residents 25-64 years old

● Less than ninth grade	60,909	2.2%
● Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	223,223	8.0%
● High school graduate (including equivalency)	933,160	33.7%
● Some college, no degree	619,170	22.3%
● Associate's degree	246,683	8.9%
● Bachelor's degree	475,936	17.2%
● Graduate or professional degree	214,129	7.7%
TOTAL	2,773,210	100%



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

Percentage of Wisconsin counties' young adults (ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree

1	Dane	58.8%	37	Oneida	30.8%
2	Ozaukee	52.5%	38	Jefferson	30.6%
3	Waukesha	52.5%	39	Vernon	30.4%
4	La Crosse	46.6%	40	Trempealeau	30.3%
5	Eau Claire	45.1%	41	Kewaunee	29.6%
6	St. Croix	44.9%	42	Marinette	29.6%
7	Outagamie	42.6%	43	Manitowoc	29.5%
8	Pierce	42.0%	44	Pepin	29.3%
9	Calumet	41.8%	45	Kenosha	29.0%
10	Washington	39.8%	46	Polk	28.5%
11	Portage	39.7%	47	Vilas	28.4%
12	Brown	39.4%	48	Oconto	28.1%
13	Winnebago	38.3%	49	Rock	27.9%
14	Milwaukee	37.3%	50	Lincoln	27.7%
15	Wood	36.2%	51	Green Lake	27.2%
16	Iowa	36.2%	52	Monroe	27.2%
17	Marathon	36.1%	53	Shawano	26.8%
18	Bayfield	35.7%	54	Iron	26.1%
19	Dunn	35.6%	55	Burnett	26.1%
20	Douglas	34.3%	56	Waupaca	26.0%
21	Walworth	33.5%	57	Sawyer	25.8%
22	Lafayette	33.2%	58	Washburn	25.8%
23	Sauk	32.9%	59	Florence	24.4%
24	Barron	32.7%	60	Clark	24.2%
25	Chippewa	32.6%	61	Dodge	24.1%
26	Columbia	32.5%	62	Taylor	23.8%
27	Grant	32.5%	63	Rusk	22.2%
28	Price	32.1%	64	Richland	21.8%
29	Green	32.0%	65	Jackson	21.6%
30	Ashland	31.9%	66	Juneau	21.0%
31	Sheboygan	31.5%	67	Waushara	20.1%
32	Buffalo	31.2%	68	Langlade	20.0%
33	Racine	31.0%	69	Forest	20.0%
34	Door	31.0%	70	Adams	19.1%
35	Crawford	31.0%	71	Marquette	17.5%
36	Fond du Lac	30.8%	72	Menominee	9.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

Wyoming

In Wyoming, only 33 percent of the state's 258,000 working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2000 Census data. This percentage is far below the goal of 60 percent degree attainment. In fact, a 60 percent rate in Wyoming today would represent nearly 155,000 degree holders — a huge increase over the number reflected in the 2000 Census data (about 84,000).

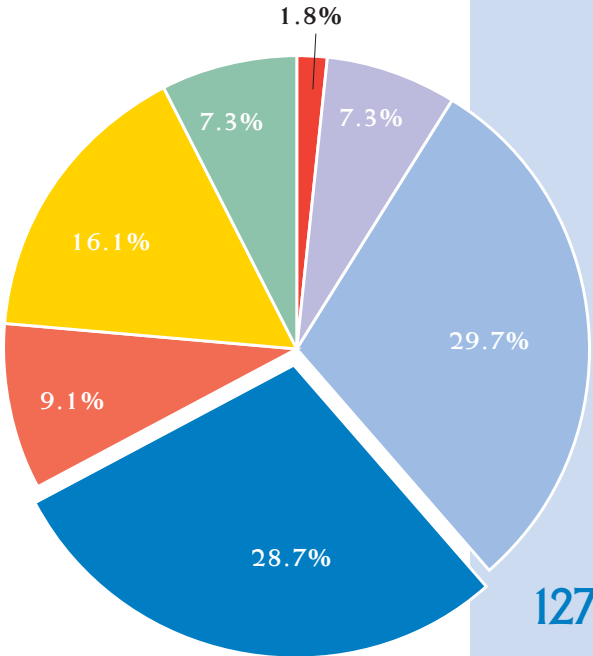
In Wyoming, some 74,000 working-age adults — 29 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit.

However, 74,000 working-age adults — 29 percent of those in the workforce — have already earned some college credit. By focusing first on these residents, officials and educators should be able to make relatively rapid progress toward increasing the state's college-attainment rates. Also, the table on the next page shows the distribution of Wyoming's degree holders by county. This may help policymakers and other stakeholders pinpoint specific regions of the state that merit special attention.

More information about Wyoming's degree-attainment rates is available on our Web site (www.luminafoundation.org/research/state_data/wyoming.html), where you can also find links to corresponding data from other states.

Levels of education for Wyoming residents 25-64 years old

● Less than ninth grade	4,769	1.8%
● Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	18,819	7.3%
● High school graduate (including equivalency)	76,557	29.7%
● Some college, no degree	74,151	28.7%
● Associate's degree	23,449	9.1%
● Bachelor's degree	41,517	16.1%
● Graduate or professional degree	18,934	7.3%
TOTAL	258,196	100%



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

Percentage of Wyoming counties' young adults
(ages 25-34) with a two- or four-year degree

1	Teton	57.1%	13	Fremont	26.9%
2	Albany	52.6%	14	Converse	26.9%
3	Park	38.5%	15	Niobrara	26.8%
4	Hot Springs	36.8%	16	Big Horn	26.3%
5	Sheridan	36.8%	17	Platte	25.4%
6	Goshen	36.0%	18	Lincoln	25.4%
7	Johnson	34.3%	19	Uinta	24.5%
8	Sublette	34.0%	20	Washakie	23.7%
9	Laramie	32.4%	21	Campbell	23.5%
10	Crook	32.1%	22	Weston	21.8%
11	Sweetwater	29.6%	23	Carbon	21.7%
12	Natrona	28.7%			

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

Credits

Writing: Dewayne Matthews

Research and data compilation: Ali Campbell

Editing: David S. Powell

Editorial assistance: Gloria Ackerson and Dianna L. Boyce

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