

A stronger nation through higher education — and Oklahoma’s role in that effort

In Oklahoma, 31 percent of the state’s nearly 1.9 million working-age adults (25-64 years old) hold at least a two-year degree, according to 2008 Census data. This compares to a national average of around 38 percent. Attainment rates in Oklahoma are increasing modestly, even though the proportion of degree-holding young adults — those 25-34 years old — mirrors that of the overall adult population. If Oklahoma continues to increase attainment at the rate it did over the last decade (2000-2008), the state will have a college-attainment rate of 37.8 percent in 2025 — far short of the Big Goal of 60 percent.

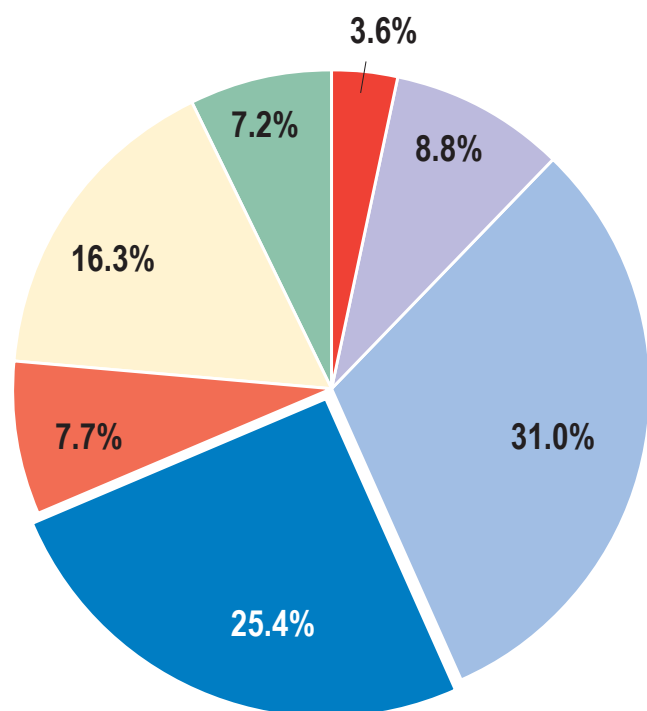
However, this gap *can* be closed. The key is to begin increasing degree production, and to continue to increase it each year until 2025. By increasing production by 3,801 associate or bachelor’s degrees each year between now and 2025 — an annual increase of 6.6 percent — Oklahoma will reach the Big Goal.

One excellent place to begin looking for these additional graduates is in the ranks of Oklahoma residents who have completed some college without earning a degree. In 2008, nearly 480,000 Oklahoma residents fit into this category

— representing more than 25 percent of the state’s adult population. If only a small portion of this group could be enticed to return to college to complete either a two- or four-year degree, it would go a long way to helping Oklahoma reach the goal of 60 percent higher education attainment.

Also, by looking at the geographic distribution of college graduates within the state (see chart on reverse), policymakers and other stakeholders can begin to work strategically and systematically to close achievement gaps. They can target counties and regions that show the greatest need and focus their efforts on those specific areas.

How do we know that Oklahoma’s economy will demand more college graduates? A recent analysis by the Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce provides the answer. According to the center’s analysis of occupation data and workforce trends, 57 percent of Oklahoma’s jobs will require postsecondary education by 2018. Between now and 2018, Oklahoma will need to fill about 541,000 vacancies resulting from job creation, worker retirements and other factors. Of these



Levels of education for Oklahoma residents, ages 25-64

Less than ninth grade	67,824	3.6%
Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	162,057	8.8%
High school graduate (including equivalency)	578,521	31.0%
Some college, no degree	474,747	25.4%
Associate degree	144,624	7.7%
Bachelor's degree	305,157	16.3%
Graduate or professional degree	135,147	7.2%
TOTAL	1,868,077	100%

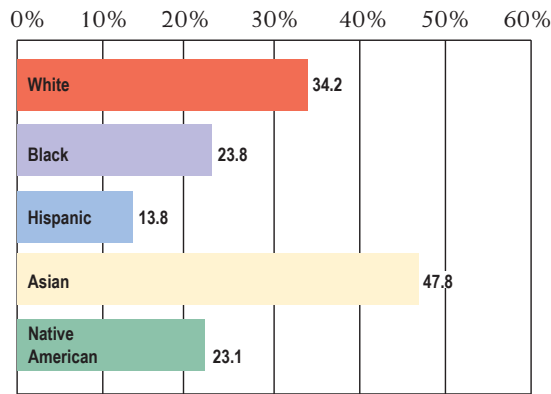
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 American Community Survey

job vacancies, 308,000 will require postsecondary credentials, while only 233,000 are expected to be filled by high school graduates or dropouts.

It will be impossible to reach the Big Goal without significantly increasing college success among the groups that can accurately be called 21st century students, including working adults, low-income and first-generation students and students of color. Closing attainment gaps among racial and ethnic groups is a particular challenge in Oklahoma, as in other states. The current higher education attainment rates in Oklahoma are displayed in the accompanying bar graph.

These gaps have persisted for decades, and closing them is obviously a big challenge. Still, it can and *must* be done. It will require concerted and strategic efforts over many years — efforts based on solid evidence about what works to

Degree-attainment rates among Oklahoma adults (ages 25-64), by population group



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

increase attainment. Information about successful strategies to increase the number of students who complete higher education is available on Lumina Foundation's Web site. The site also provides specific information about Oklahoma's degree-attainment rates at www.luminafoundation.org/state_data/. From there, you can find links to data from all 50 states.

Still more information is available at a Web-based resource created by the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems (NCHEMS). The NCHEMS Information Center provides detailed comparative data for all states and counties, as well as other contextual information that can help higher education policymakers and analysts make sound policy decisions. We urge you to visit the site (www.higheredinfo.org).

Percentage of Oklahoma adults (25-64) with a two- or four-year degree, by county:

Adair	15.5	Custer	30.7	McClain	26.1	Pontotoc	31.1
Beckham	27.2	Delaware	18.4	McCurtain	17.7	Pottawatomie	24.3
Bryan	29.6	Garfield	31.5	Mayes	18.6	Rogers	32.5
Caddo	19.4	Garvin	20.7	Muskogee	27.3	Seminole	22.0
Canadian	35.0	Grady	26.7	Oklahoma	35.5	Sequoyah	21.3
Carter	23.6	Jackson	28.9	Okmulgee	26.0	Stephens	22.0
Cherokee	27.6	Kay	30.3	Osage	28.9	Texas	18.9
Cleveland	40.4	Le Flore	21.4	Ottawa	27.1	Tulsa	39.3
Comanche	29.2	Lincoln	20.2	Payne	40.1	Wagoner	30.7
Creek	23.5	Logan	26.8	Pittsburg	26.3	Washington	34.5
						Other counties	23.3*

*This percentage is an average for the 37 Oklahoma counties with fewer than 20,000 residents.

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

Lumina Foundation for Education is committed to enrolling and graduating more students from college — especially low-income students, students of color, first-generation students and adult learners. Our goal is to increase the percentage of Americans who hold high-quality degrees and credentials to 60 percent by 2025.

Lumina pursues this goal in three ways: by identifying and supporting effective practice, through public policy advocacy, and by using our communications and convening power to build public will for change. For more details on the Foundation, visit our Web site at www.luminafoundation.org.

