

May 7, 2015

Big Challenges, **Big Goal,** **Big Opportunity**

**Redefining College in Johnson
County**

Presented by

Molly G. Martin

Lumina Foundation

Lumina Foundation

- Private foundation focused solely on postsecondary success for students
- Works nationally but Indianapolis is home
- Thought leadership, grantmaking, policy advocacy



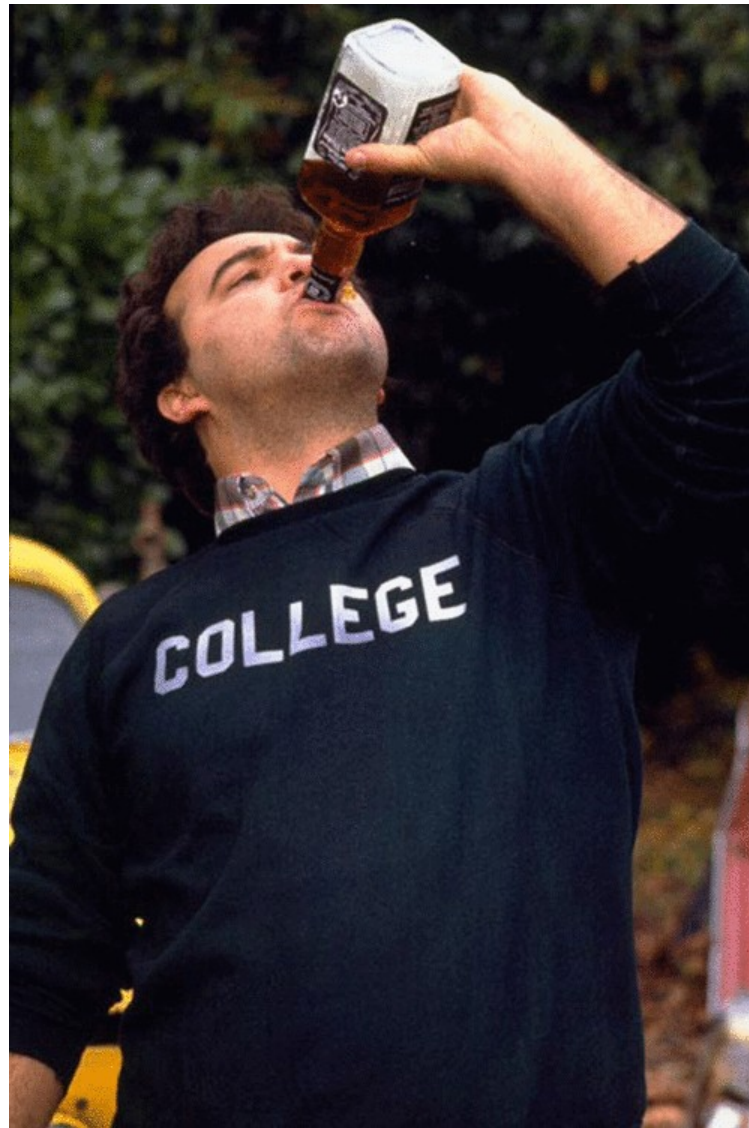
To increase the proportion of Americans with high-quality degrees and credentials to 60 percent by the year 2025.



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**“When we say college,
you say...”**





All we're really talking about is high-quality education and training after high school...

education and training that results in something tangible that you can use, that employers will accept, and that gives you access to the middle class.

And this could be any degree or credential, from a certificate to a two- or four-year degree.

But why would you need one?

Between **2008 and 2018**, The U.S. economy will create **46.8 million** job openings from new jobs and retirement.

29.8 million of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials.

16 million will require a bachelors degree.

Only **17.9 million** will be for high school graduates and dropouts.

63% of job openings will require some postsecondary training beyond high school by 2018.

Source: Help Wanted: Projections of Jobs and Education Requirements Through 2018
The Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce

**“Okay, but any training
after high school is
expensive...”**

**79% of Americans agree with
you, according to the recent
Gallup-Lumina poll.**

Cost & Choice

- [Indiana College Costs Estimator](#)
- Indiana 21st Century Scholars
- Just a few secrets to success:
 - Taking an appropriate course load
 - Doing an internship ([Gallup-Purdue Index](#))
 - Avoiding the math trap
 - Taking advantage of dual-enrollment
 - Having a support system ([Gallup-Purdue Index](#))
 - Understanding your options ([Jobs, anyone?](#))

Cost & Choice

Institution Name	City	In-State Cost	Distance Learning	Net Cost
Ivy Tech Community College	Indianapolis	\$3,485	✓	\$8,532
Vincennes University	Vincennes	\$4,609	✓	\$9,805
Purdue University-Calumet Campus	Hammond	\$5,972	✓	\$10,644
Indiana University-East	Richmond	\$6,050	✓	\$7,948
Indiana University-Kokomo	Kokomo	\$6,086	✓	\$9,834
Indiana University-Southeast	New Albany	\$6,111	✓	\$10,184
Indiana University-Purdue University-Fort Wayne	Fort Wayne	\$6,121	✓	\$12,335
Indiana University-Northwest	Gary	\$6,150	✓	\$11,866
Indiana University-South Bend	South Bend	\$6,227	✓	\$10,997
University of Southern Indiana	Evansville	\$6,358	✓	\$13,153
Purdue University-North Central Campus	Westville	\$6,536	✓	\$7,923
Indiana University-Purdue University-Indianapolis	Indianapolis	\$7,750	✓	\$12,713
Indiana State University	Terre Haute	\$8,056	✓	\$11,151
Ball State University	Muncie	\$8,498	✓	\$13,049

“Is it worth it to anyone but me?”

Gallup-Lumina Poll:

“U.S. business leaders say [when hiring] the amount of knowledge the candidate has in a field, as well as applied skills, are more important factors than where a candidate attended school or what their college major was.”

- **84%** said a candidate's knowledge of a field was very important
- **79%** said applied skills were very important.

- Importance of major? **28%**
- School attended? **9%**

“It’s the learning...”

It’s about learning...experience that enriches students, yes. And also knowledge and skills that enable employment, mobility, and civic participation.

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“It’s the learning...”

knowledge and skills

that students can gain through study in a variety of settings, apprenticeships, internships, work, and military service.

It is important that students have access to an affordable way to “credential” that prior learning (and that’s where we come in)

But it doesn't just matter to the students...

“The key to the nation’s long-term economic success is a 21st century labor force, one with adaptable workers who possess high-level skills and relevant knowledge.”

-Jamie Merisotis

What Do the Data Say?

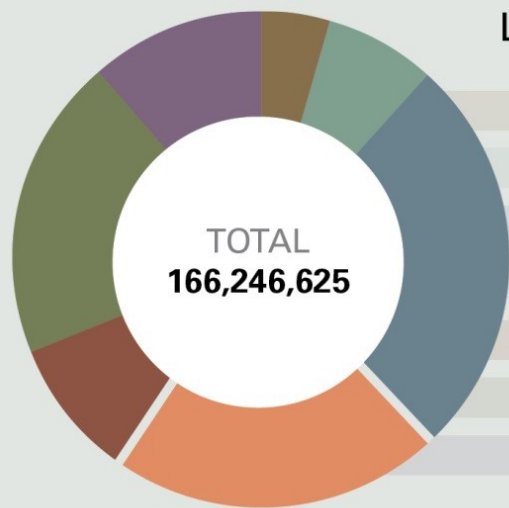


What Do the Data Say?

It's not about stacking up, it's about having stalled.

What Do the Data Say?

United States



Levels of education for United States residents, ages 25-64

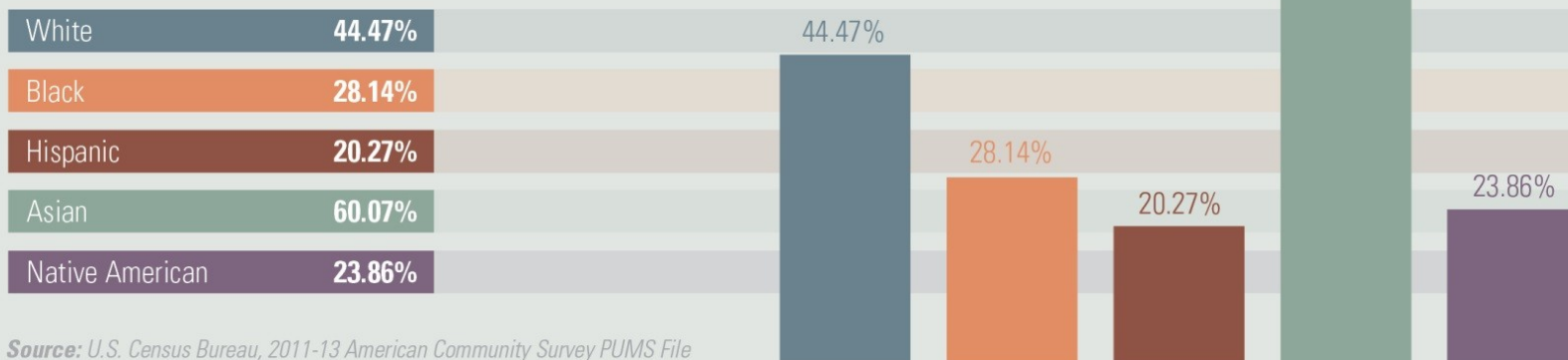
Less than ninth grade	7,849,104	4.72%
Ninth to 12th grade, no diploma	11,958,503	7.19%
High school graduate (including equivalency)	43,843,773	26.37%
Some college, no degree	36,174,067	21.76%
Associate degree	14,710,826	8.85%
Bachelor's degree	32,970,178	19.83%
Graduate or professional degree	18,740,174	11.27%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey

What Do the Data Say?

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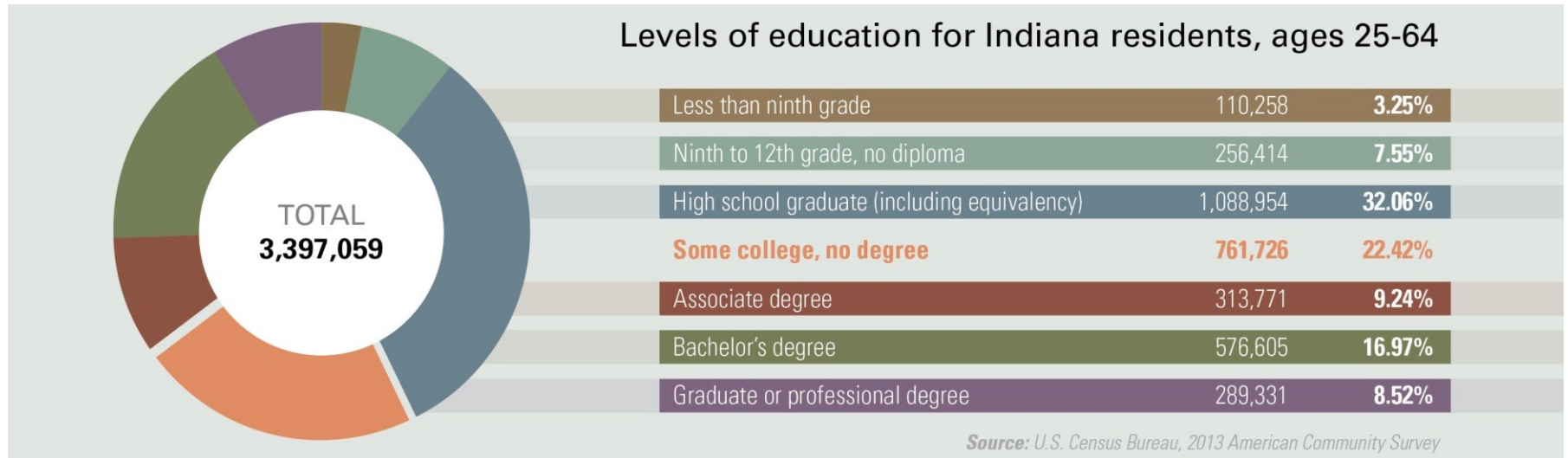
Degree-attainment rates among United States residents (ages 25-64), by population group



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-13 American Community Survey PUMS File

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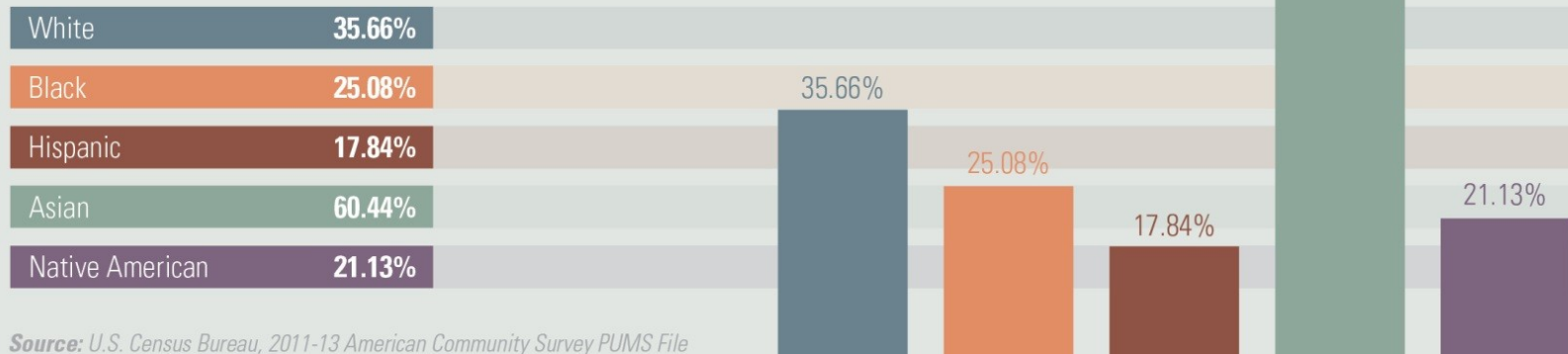
Indiana



What Do the Data Say?

Indiana

Degree-attainment rates among Indiana residents (ages 25-64), by population group



REALITY CHECK: Latino Student Success

48 million

estimated U.S. Latino population 2009

133 million

estimated U.S. Latino population 2050

REALITY CHECK: Latino Student Success

So, in 2050, **30% of the U.S. population** is projected to be Latino.

Currently, **19%** of U.S. Latinos in have an Associate degree or higher. **13%** have a Bachelor's or higher.

REALITY CHECK:

African American Student Success

42 million

estimated U.S. African American
population 2009

62 million

estimated U.S. African American
population 2050

REALITY CHECK:

African American Student Success

In 2050, **16% of the U.S. population** is projected to be African American.

Currently, **19% of U.S. African Americans** have a Bachelor's degree or higher.

What about Johnson County?

Percentage of Indiana residents (ages 25-64)
with at least an associate degree, by county

Adams	23.76	DeKalb	28.06	Henry	24.65	Marion	36.31	Posey	34.37	Union	26.57
Allen	38.40	Delaware	33.05	Howard	30.02	Marshall	26.12	Pulaski	21.74	Vanderburgh	33.47
Bartholomew	38.65	Dubois	33.77	Huntington	28.53	Martin	26.61	Putnam	26.00	Vermillion	24.95
Benton	26.86	Elkhart	25.08	Jackson	23.49	Miami	19.81	Randolph	24.48	Vigo	31.77
Blackford	19.34	Fayette	17.70	Jasper	26.67	Monroe	52.66	Ripley	27.90	Wabash	26.16
Boone	53.41	Floyd	33.86	Jay	20.60	Montgomery	25.63	Rush	22.75	Warren	25.91
Brown	29.74	Fountain	23.89	Jefferson	25.09	Morgan	27.02	St. Joseph	37.40	Warrick	42.78
Carroll	27.73	Franklin	29.49	Jennings	18.30	Newton	17.92	Scott	20.36	Washington	21.92
Cass	22.36	Fulton	22.74	Johnson	39.55	Noble	23.66	Shelby	26.31	Wayne	27.05
Clark	29.75	Gibson	32.01	Knox	33.61	Ohio	23.81	Spencer	26.78	Wells	30.21
Clay	27.48	Grant	26.91	Kosciusko	28.09	Orange	22.15	Starke	22.47	White	30.44
Clinton	21.16	Greene	26.28	LaGrange	14.52	Owen	19.39	Steuben	29.82	Whitley	28.06
Crawford	19.30	Hamilton	65.16	Lake	30.29	Parke	22.99	Sullivan	26.86		
Daviess	23.79	Hancock	39.33	LaPorte	27.31	Perry	20.97	Switzerland	18.46		
Dearborn	28.91	Harrison	25.48	Lawrence	25.95	Pike	20.80	Tippecanoe	46.01		
Decatur	23.85	Hendricks	45.56	Madison	28.01	Porter	37.14	Tipton	27.50		

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-13 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

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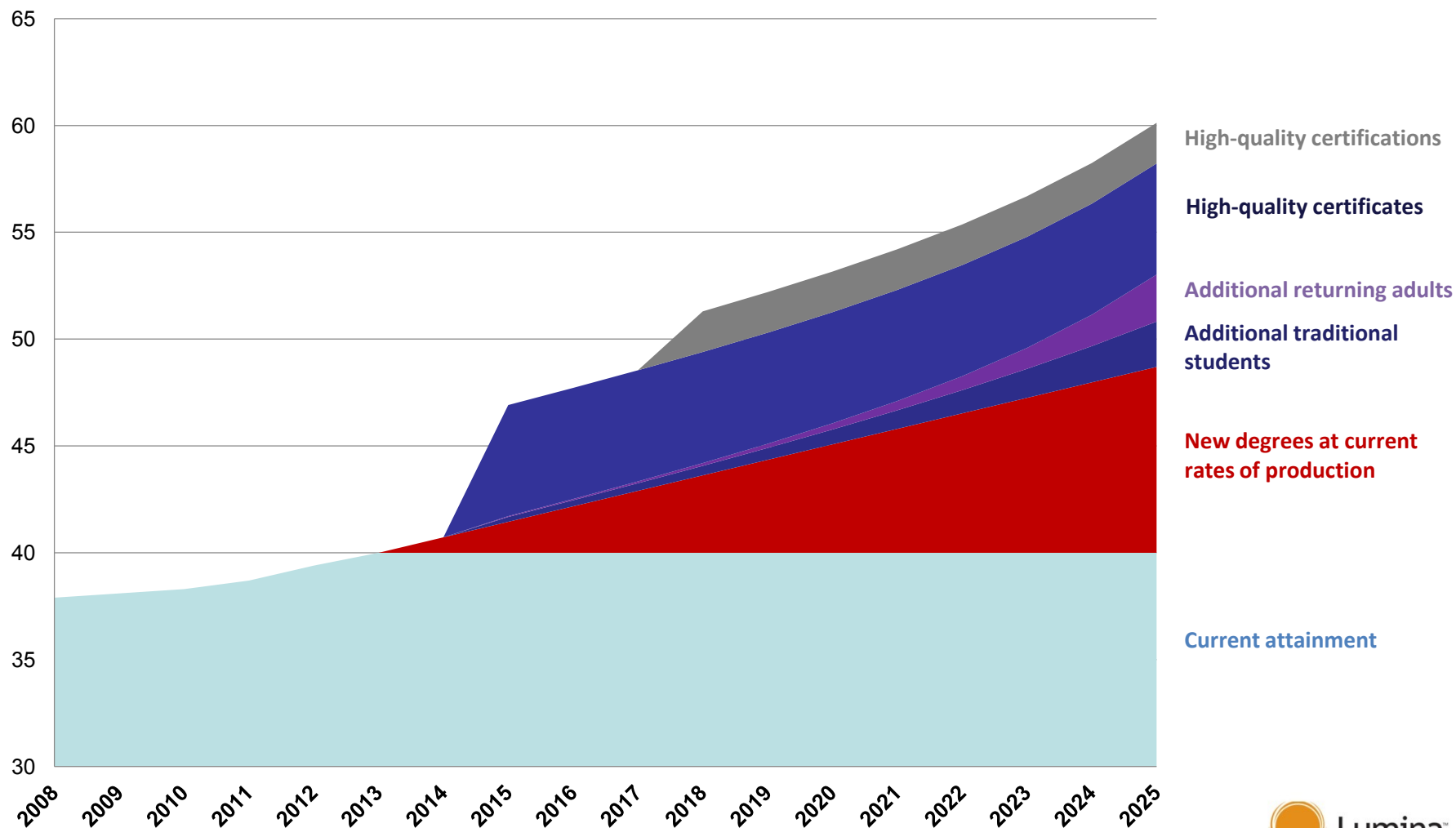
3.4% Latino/Hispanic

1.7% Black/African American

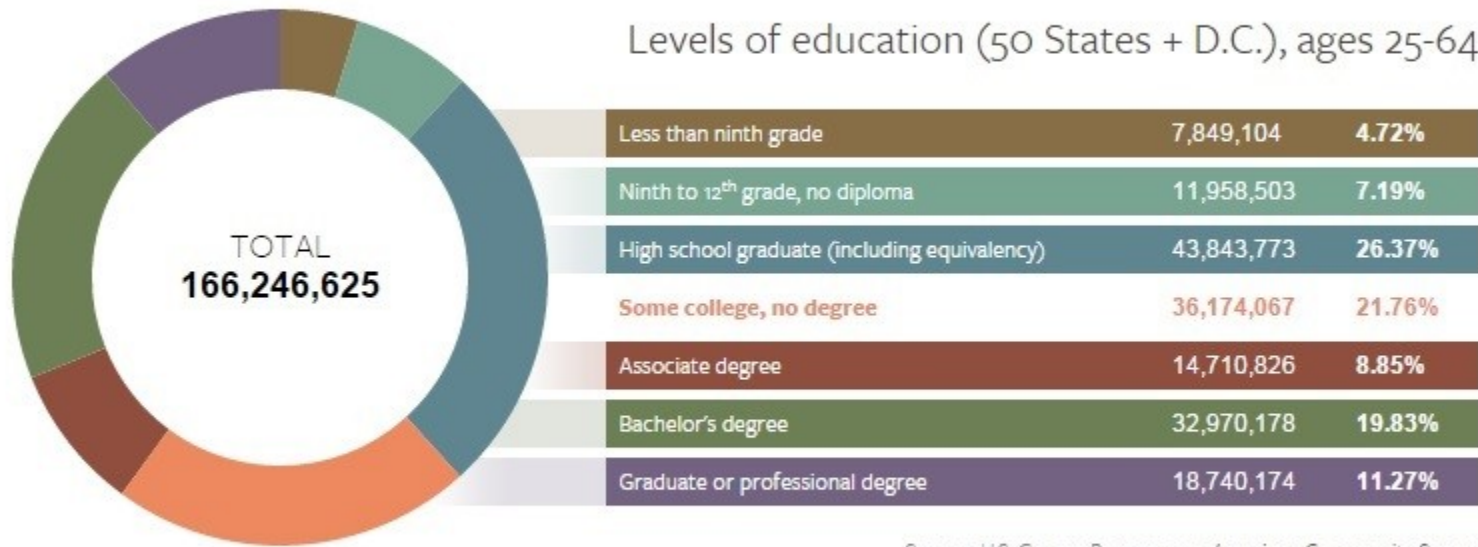
- Johnson had second most rapid rate of growth of African American population in the state (2010-13).
- 10.3% of Indiana's 18-and-under population is Hispanic (vs. 5.8% 18-and-over).

Source: 2013 U.S. Census / ACS

Roadmap for Reaching Goal 2025



REALITY CHECK: Returning Adults



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey

www.luminafoundation.org