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Who Gets to Graduate? How College Administrators Can Use Census Data in the Recruitment of Students

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MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY

Who Gets to Graduate?

How College Administrators Can Use Census Data in the Recruitment of Students

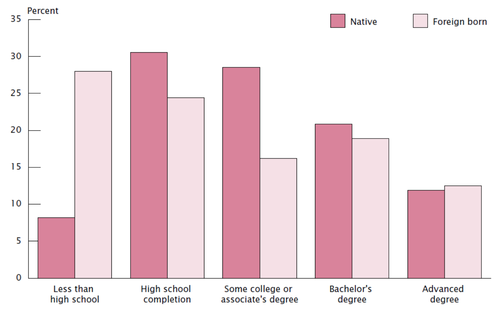
Harry A. Sprague Library

Table 1.
Educational Attainment of the Population Aged 25 and Older by Age, Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin, and Other Selected Characteristics
(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	High school graduate or more		Some college or more		Associate's degree or more		Bachelor's degree or more		Advanced degree	
		Percent	Margin of error[1] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[1] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[1] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[1] (±)	Percent	Margin of error[1] (±)
Population 25 and older	212,132	88.4	0.3	58.9	0.5	42.3	0.5	32.5	0.5	12.0	0.3
Age											
25 to 34	43,006	90.5	0.6	65.0	0.9	46.5	0.9	36.1	1.0	10.9	0.6
35 to 44	39,919	88.7	0.5	62.8	0.9	46.7	1.0	36.3	1.0	13.8	0.7
45 to 64	83,213	89.4	0.4	59.0	0.7	42.6	0.7	32.0	0.7	12.1	0.5
65 and older	45,994	84.3	0.7	49.7	0.9	34.1	0.9	26.7	0.8	11.3	0.7
Sex											
Male	101,888	88.0	0.4	57.6	0.7	41.2	0.7	32.3	0.6	12.0	0.4
Female	110,245	88.8	0.3	60.1	0.6	43.4	0.6	32.7	0.6	12.0	0.4
Race and Hispanic origin											
White alone	168,420	88.8	0.3	59.2	0.6	42.8	0.6	32.8	0.6	12.1	0.3
Non-Hispanic White alone	140,638	93.3	0.3	63.8	0.6	46.9	0.7	36.2	0.7	13.5	0.4
Black alone	25,420	87.0	0.9	52.9	1.4	32.4	1.4	22.5	1.2	8.2	0.7
Asian alone	12,391	89.1	1.2	70.0	1.9	60.4	2.0	53.9	2.0	21.4	1.5
Hispanic (of any race)	31,020	66.7	1.1	36.8	1.0	22.7	0.9	15.5	0.7	4.7	0.4
Nativity Status											
Native born	175,519	91.8	0.3	61.3	0.5	43.3	0.6	32.7	0.6	11.9	0.3
Foreign born	36,613	72.0	1.0	47.6	1.1	37.6	1.1	31.4	1.1	12.5	0.7
Disability Status											
With a disability	28,052	78.6	0.9	41.6	1.2	24.9	1.0	16.7	0.9	5.7	0.5
Without a disability	183,351	89.9	0.3	61.5	0.5	45.0	0.6	34.9	0.5	12.9	0.3

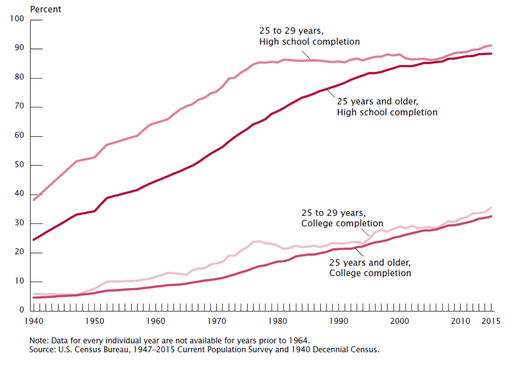
[1] A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. When added to and subtracted from the estimate, the margin of error forms the 90 percent confidence interval.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 Current Population Survey.

Figure 1.
Educational Attainment of the Population Aged 25 and Older by Nativity: 2015



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 Current Population Survey.

Figure 2.
Percentage of the Population 25 Years and Over Who Completed High School or College by Age Group: Selected Years 1940–2015



Note: Data for every individual year are not available for years prior to 1964.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1947–2015 Current Population Survey and 1940 Decennial Census.

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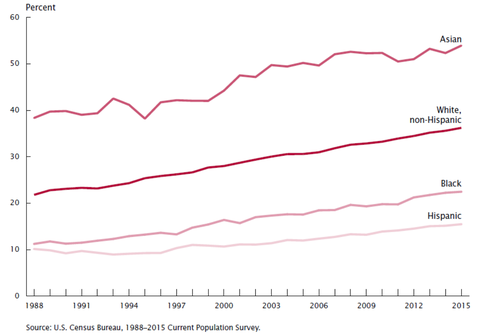
Abstract

The purpose of this poster is to demonstrate the ways that current and historical data from the Educational Attainment in the United States: 2015 report may be used to project trends in demographics and social characteristics of adults to focus recruitment efforts on students who are more likely to graduate.

Highlights

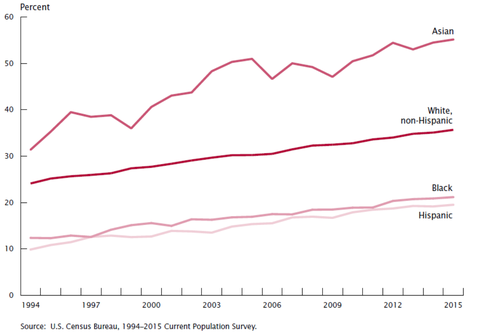
- In 2015, almost 9 out of 10 adults (88 percent) had at least a high school diploma or GED, while nearly 1 in 3 adults (33 percent) held a bachelor's or higher degree.
- The percentage of women who had a bachelor's degree or higher (33 percent) was not statistically different than the percentage of men (32 percent) with this level of education.
- Educational attainment varied by race and Hispanic origin. More than half of Asians aged 25 and older had a bachelor's degree or higher in 2015. Asians were more likely than non-Hispanic Whites to have at least a bachelor's degree.
- Asians and non-Hispanic Whites were more likely to hold a bachelor's degree or higher compared with Blacks and Hispanics.
- Native-born adults were more likely to have a high school education or higher but were no more likely than foreign-born adults to hold an advanced degree.
- Adults without a disability were more likely to hold a bachelor's degree or more than adults with a disability.

Figure 3.
Percentage of the Population 25 Years and Older With a Bachelor's Degree or Higher by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1988 to 2015



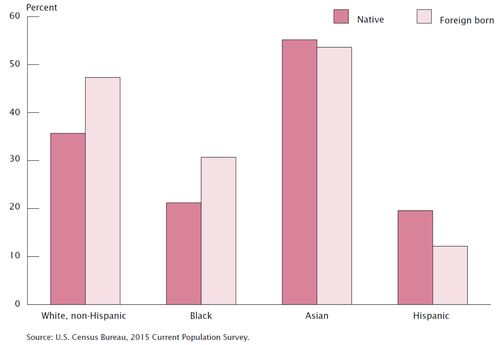
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1988–2015 Current Population Survey.

Figure 4.
Percentage of the Native Population Aged 25 Years and Older With a Bachelor's Degree or Higher by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1994 to 2015



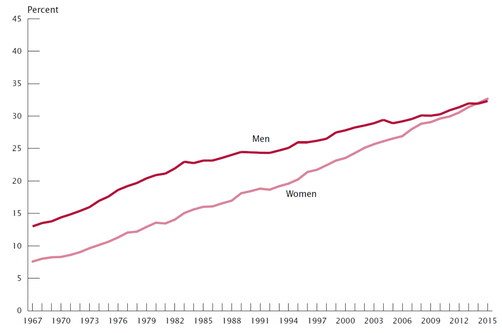
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1994–2015 Current Population Survey.

Figure 5.
Percentage of Population 25 Years and Older With a Bachelor's Degree or Higher by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Nativity: 2015



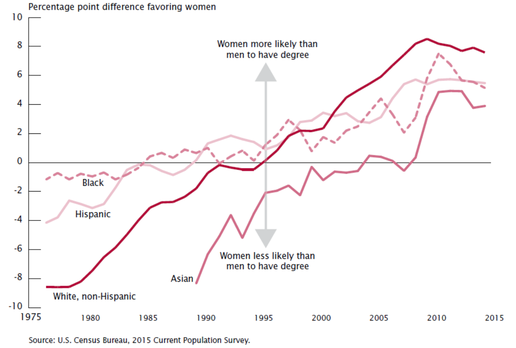
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 Current Population Survey.

Figure 6.
Percentage of the Population 25 Years and Older With a Bachelor's Degree or Higher by Sex: 1967 to 2015



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1967–2015 Current Population Survey.

Figure 8.
Percentage Point Difference Between Bachelor's Degree Attainment of Women and Men Aged 25 to 34, by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1976 to 2015 (3-Year Running Average)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 Current Population Survey.

For more information visit:
http://www.census.gov/hhes/socdemo/education/index.html