

Setting the Stage: A Look at Colorado's Demographic and Educational Context

Presented to the
Colorado Higher Education Summit
Colorado Springs, Colorado

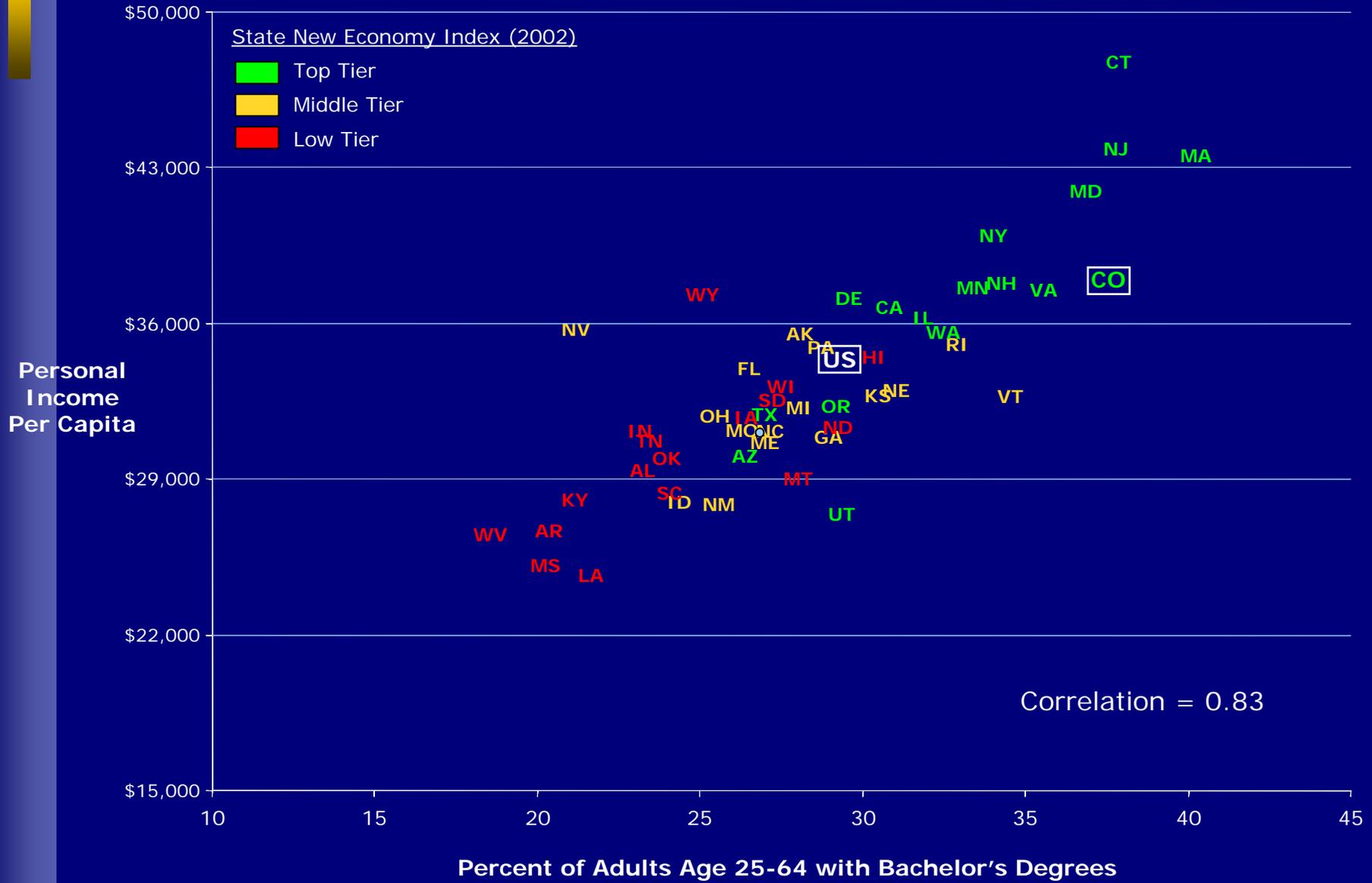
June 8, 2007



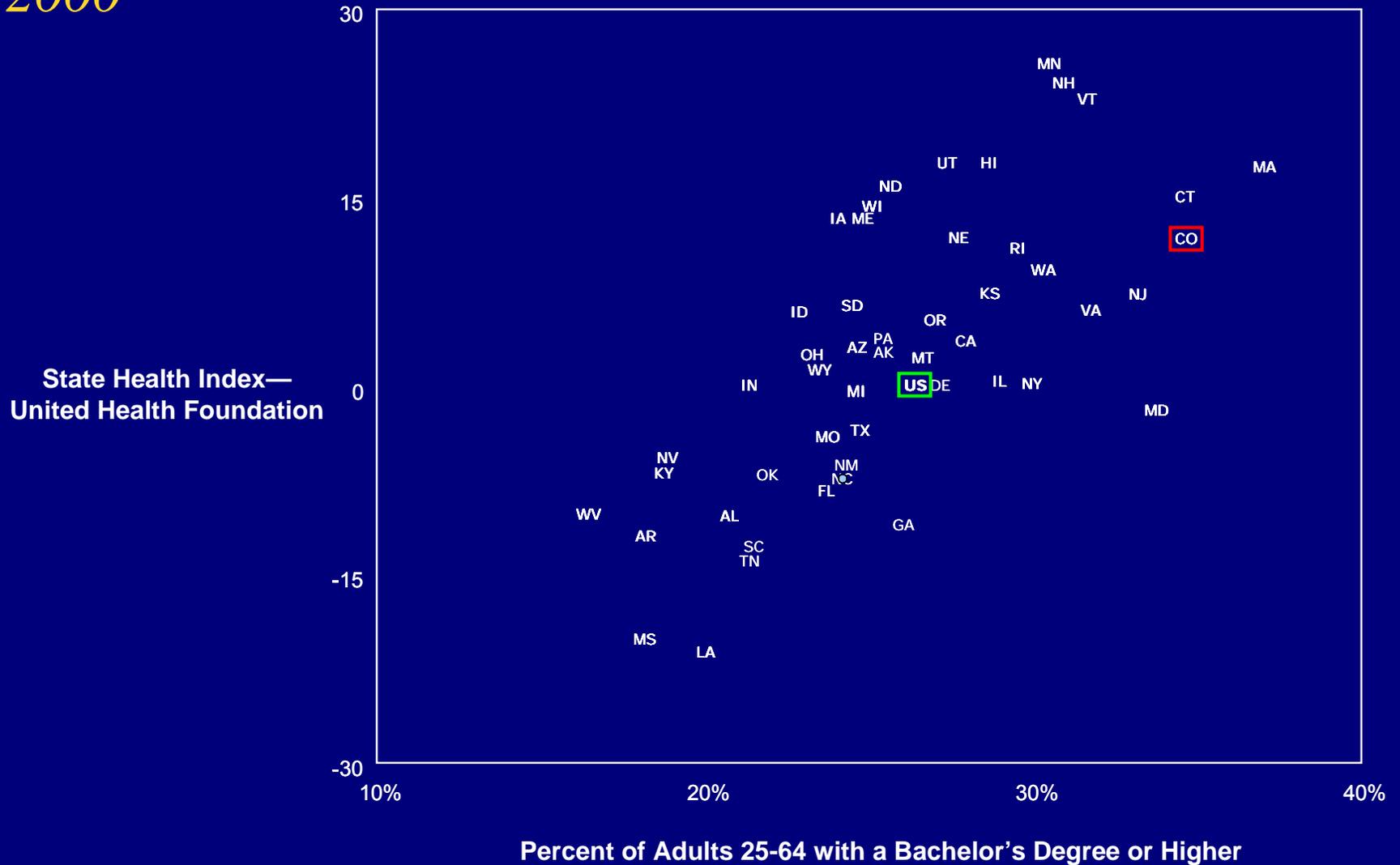
National Center for Higher Education Management Systems
3035 Center Green Drive, Suite 150 Boulder, Colorado 80301-2251

Why Higher Education Matters

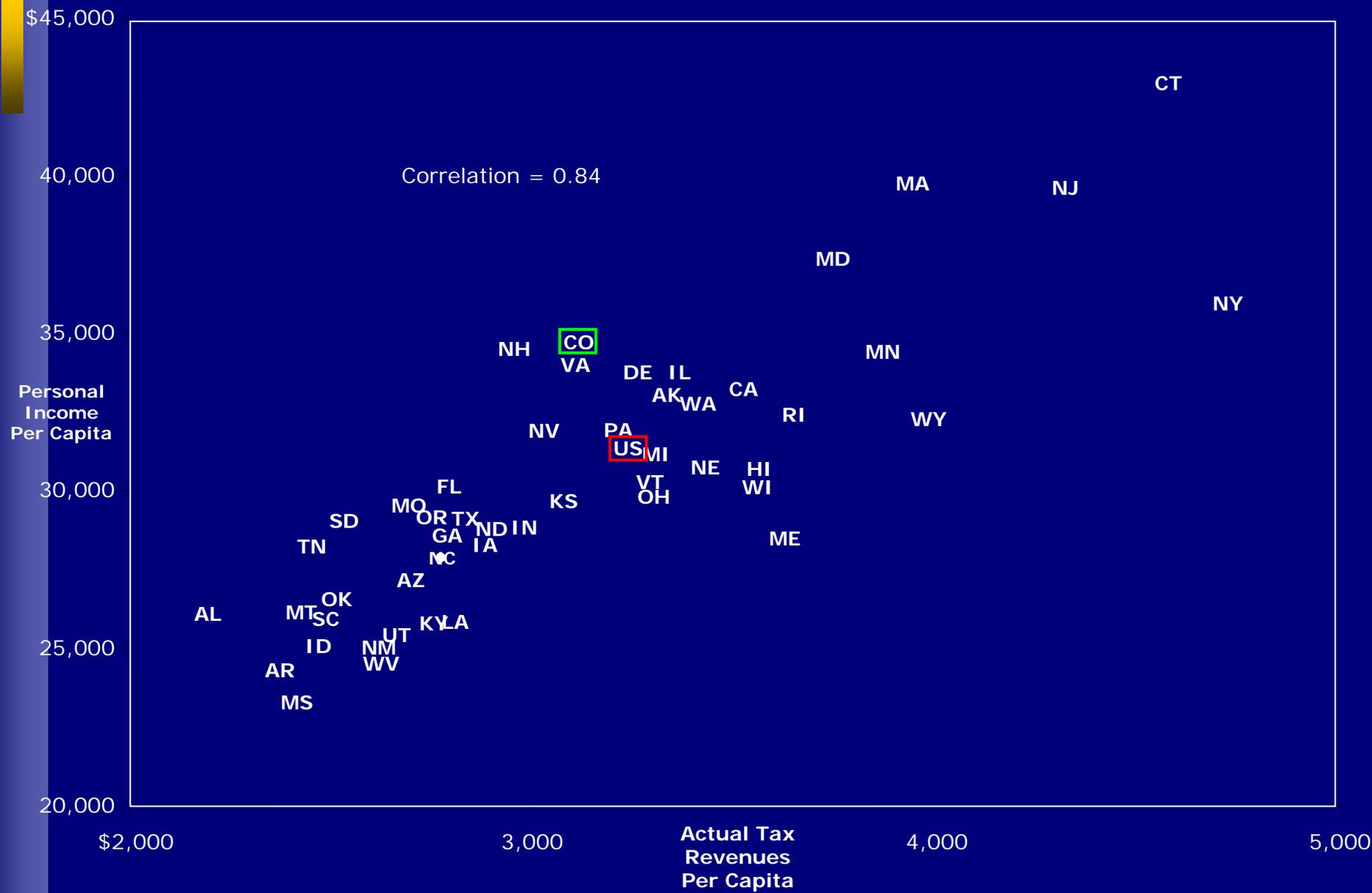
Relationship Between Educational Attainment, Personal Income, and Economic Strength, 2005



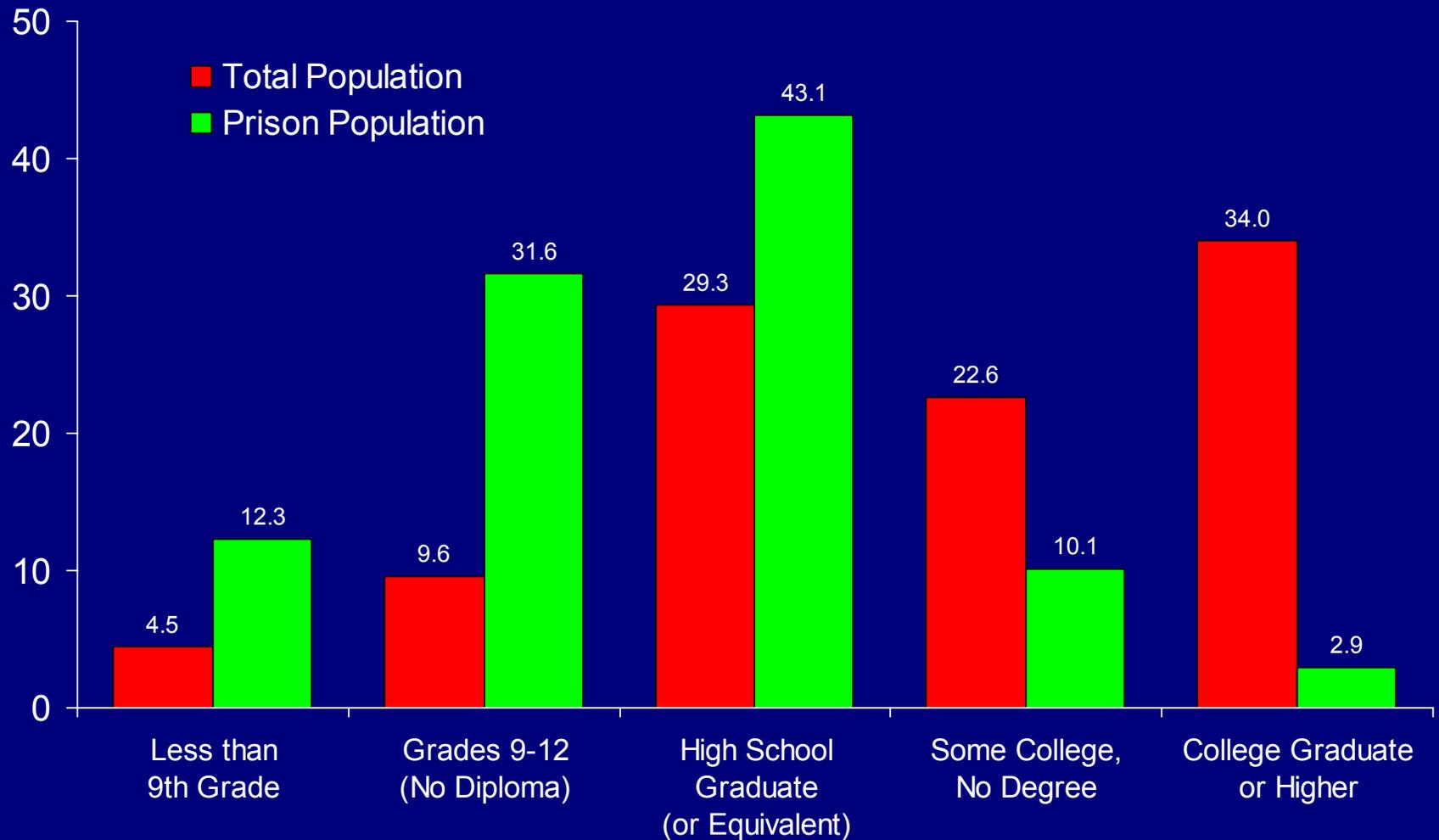
Relationship Between Educational Attainment and Health, 2000



Relationship Between Personal Income and Tax Revenues, 2003

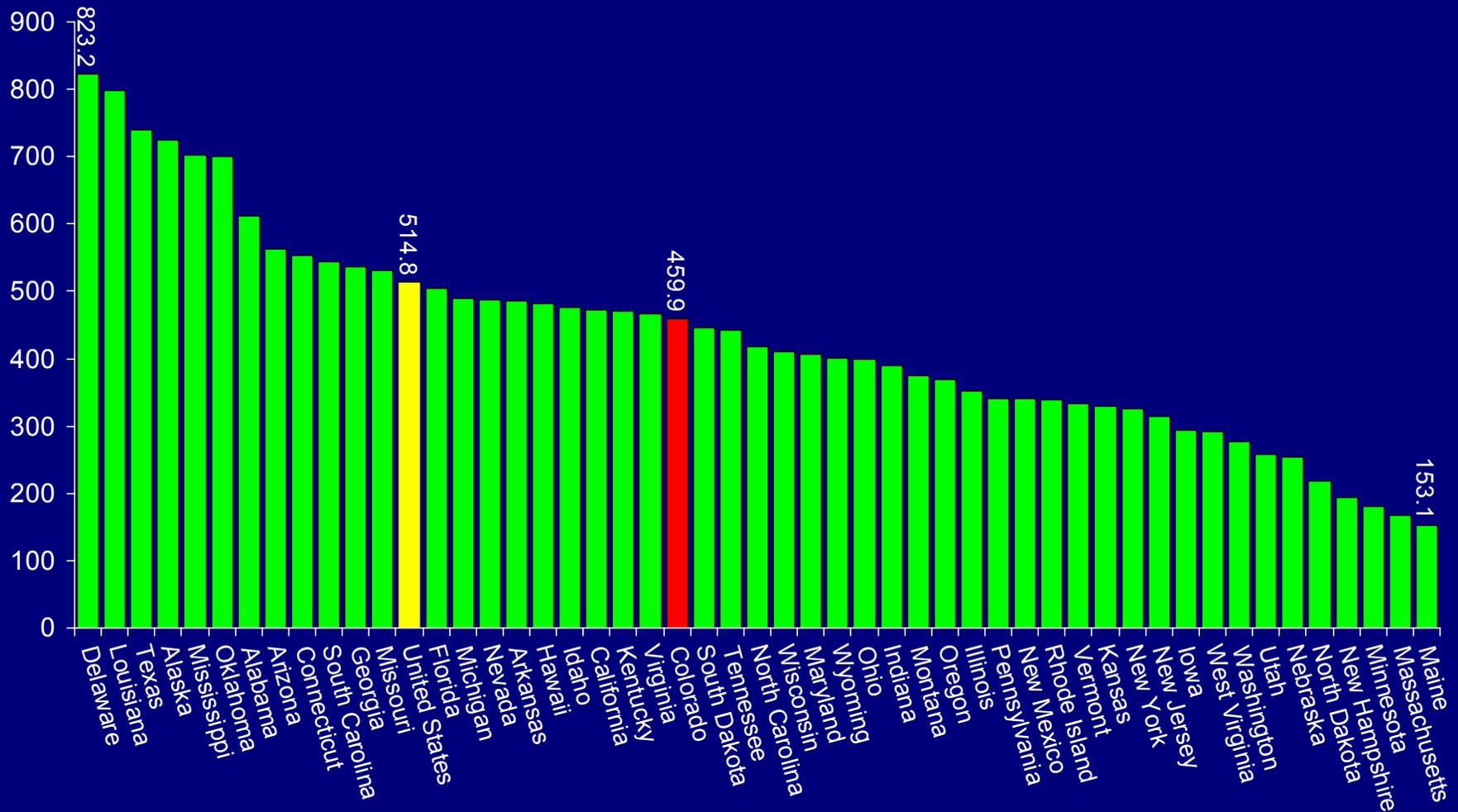


Educational Attainment of Adults Age 18-64—Total U.S. Population vs. Prison Population (Percent)



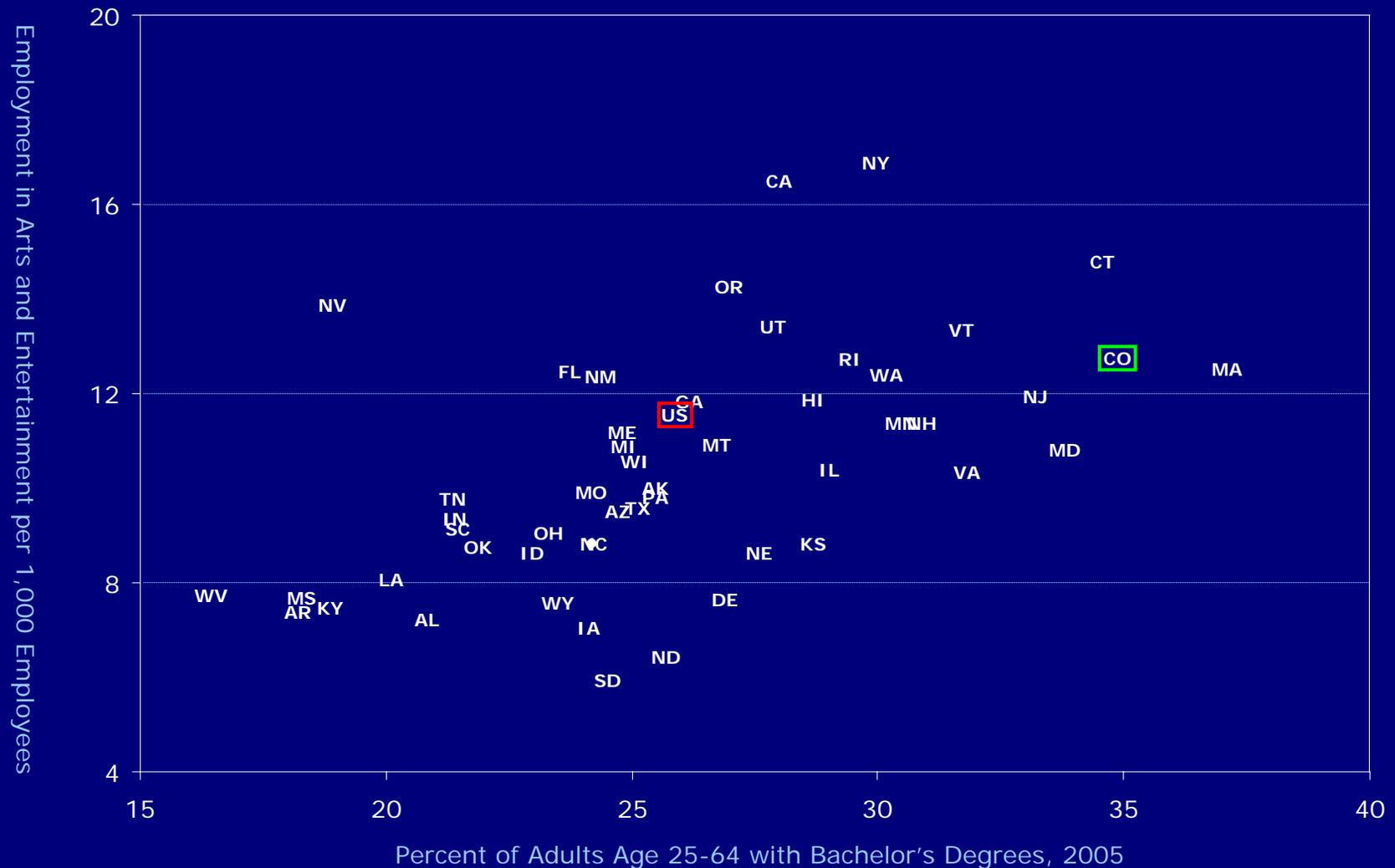
Source: U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics 2002 data, U.S. Census Bureau 2005 data

Incarceration Rate by State in 2005—Prisoners Under Federal and State Jurisdiction per 100,000 Residents



Source: U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau

The Relationship Between Educational Attainment and Employment in the Arts, 2005

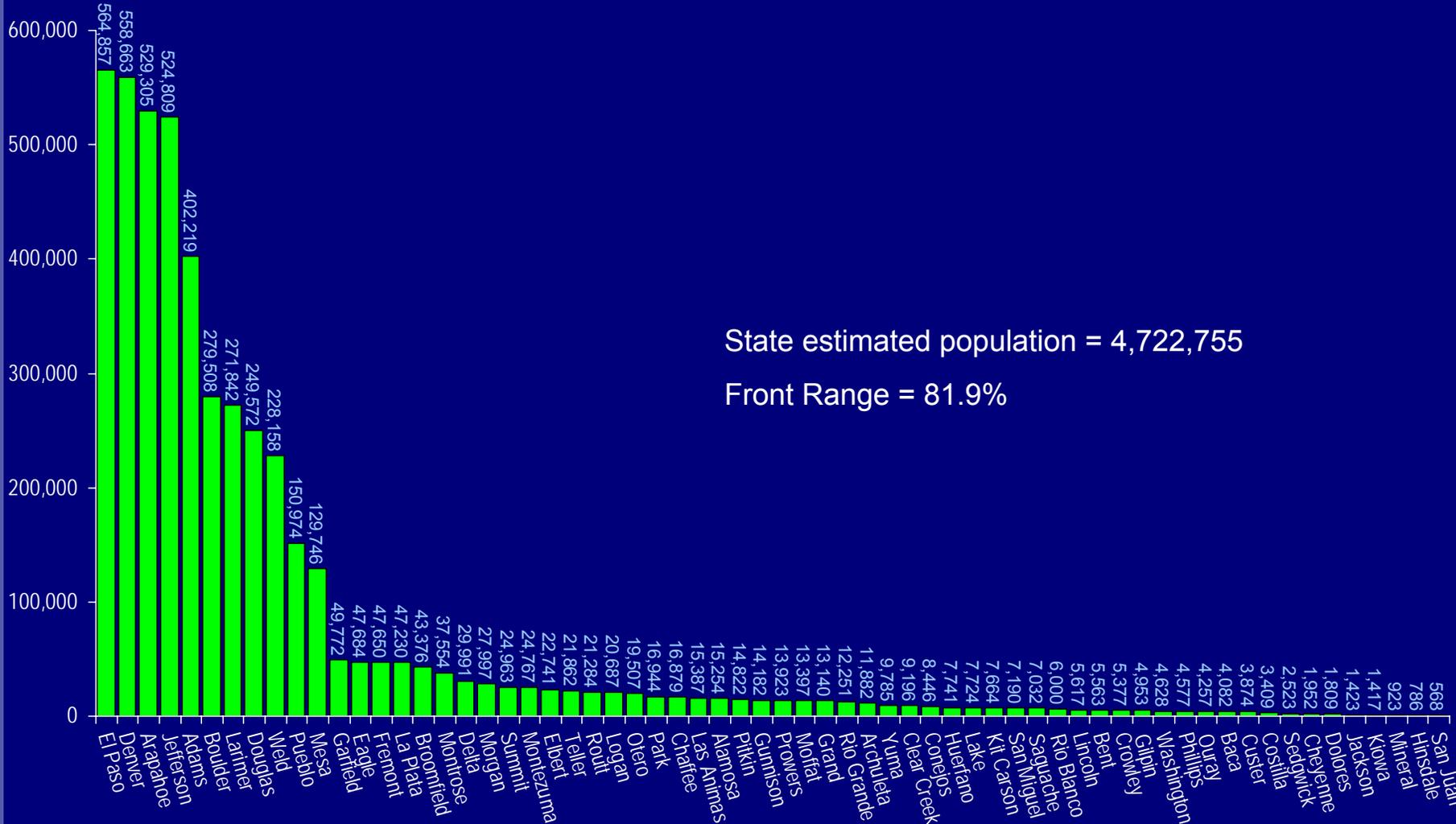


Percent of Civilians Age 25-64 Participating in the Workforce by Education Attainment, 2000

	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Colorado</u>
Less than High School	56.8	60.7
High School	73.0	75.3
Some College	79.3	81.8
Associate Degree	82.7	84.1
Bachelor's Degree	84.6	85.9
Graduate/Prof. Degree	87.6	87.6

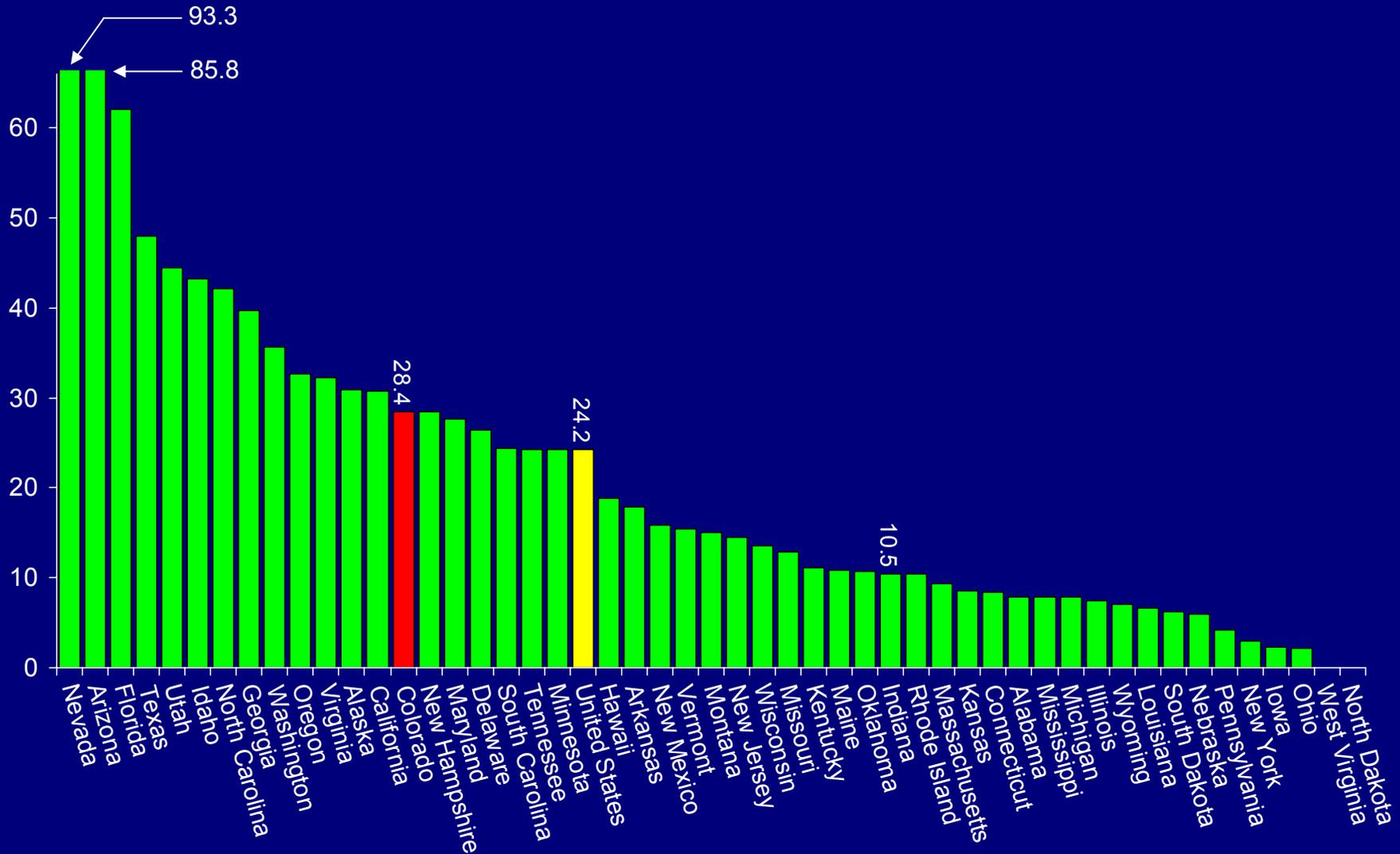
Demographic Information

Colorado Total Population Estimates by County, 2005

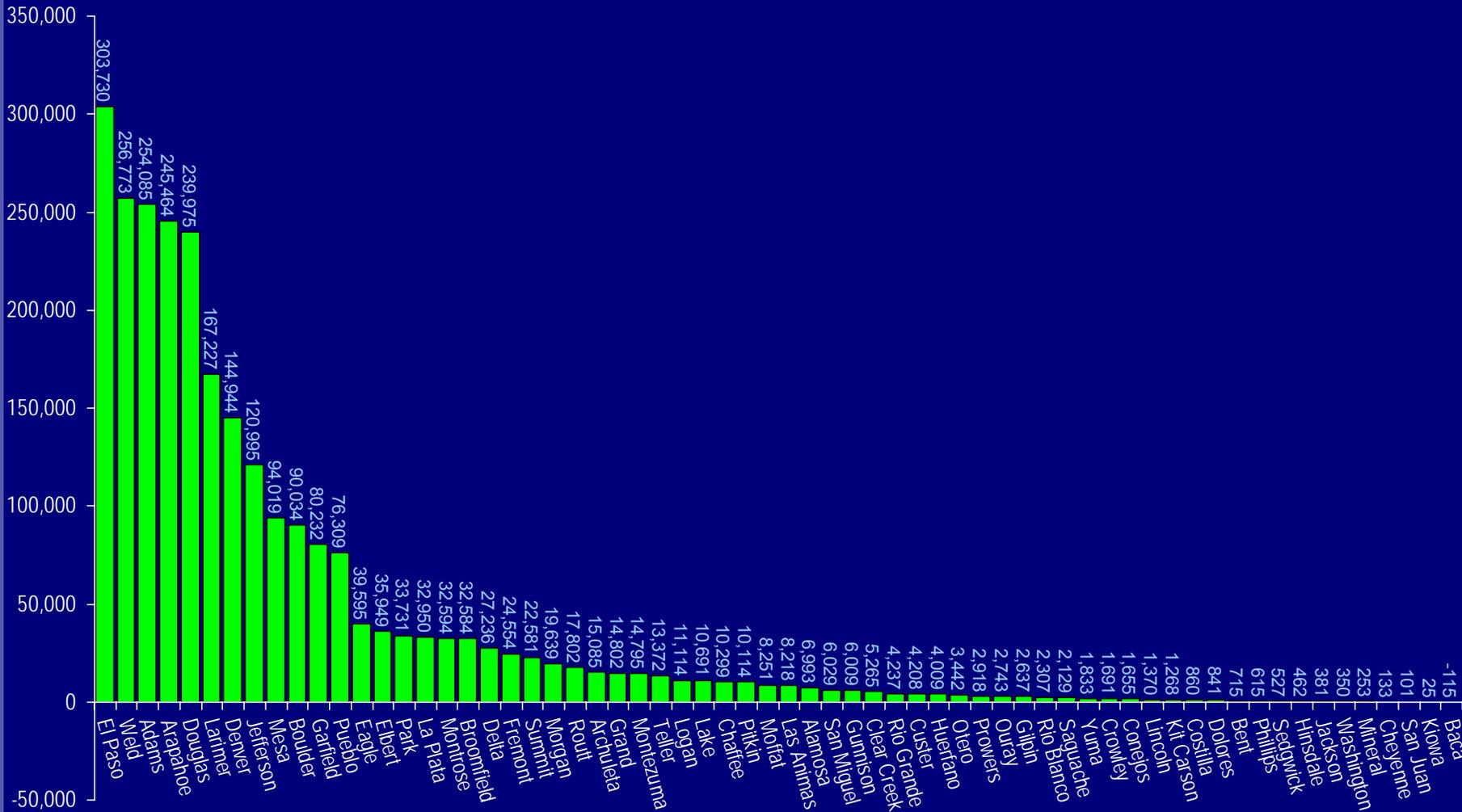


Source: U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates

Population Projections—Percent Change, 2000-25

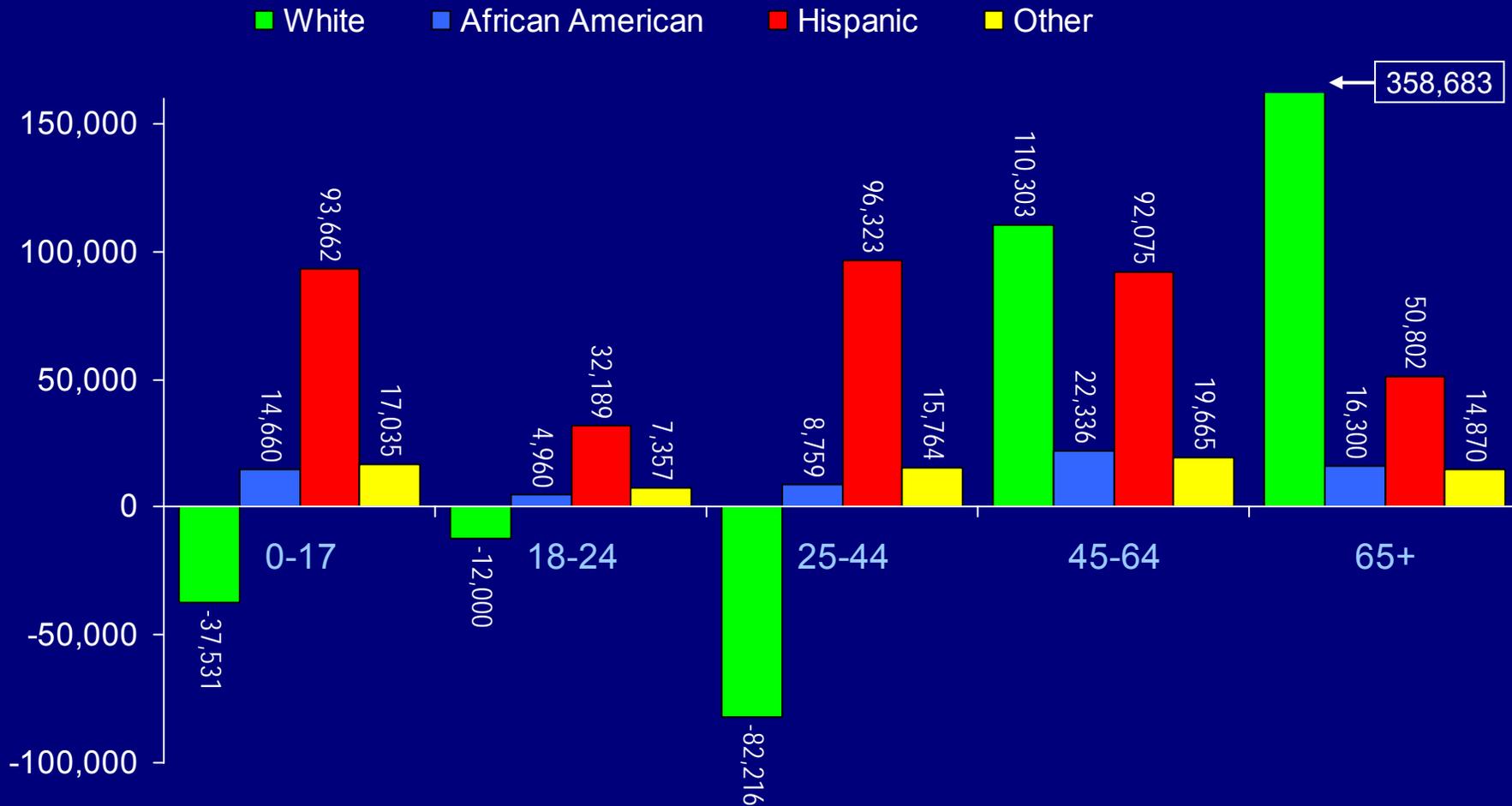


Colorado Change in Total Population by County, 2005-2030



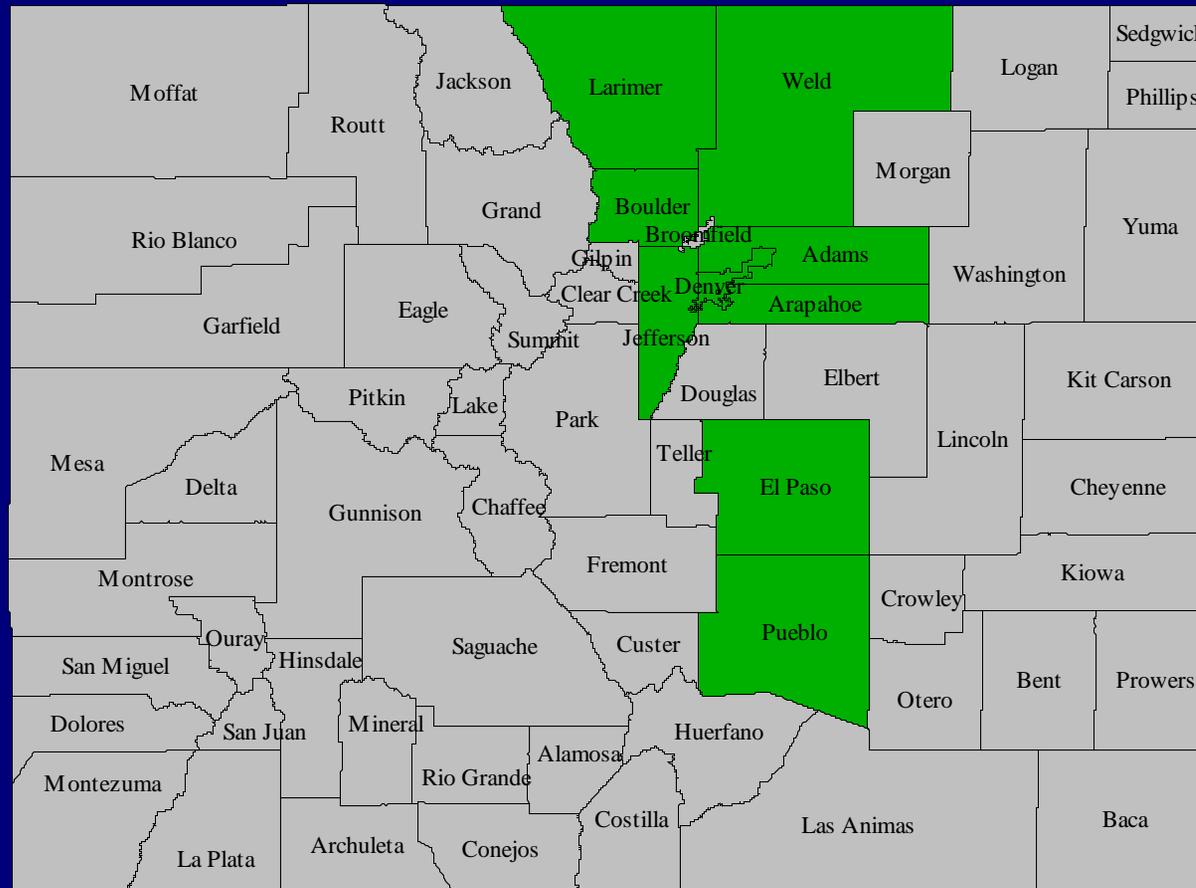
Source: Colorado Department of Local Affairs, State Demography Office

Projected Change in Colorado Population by Age and Race/Ethnicity, 2000-20



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

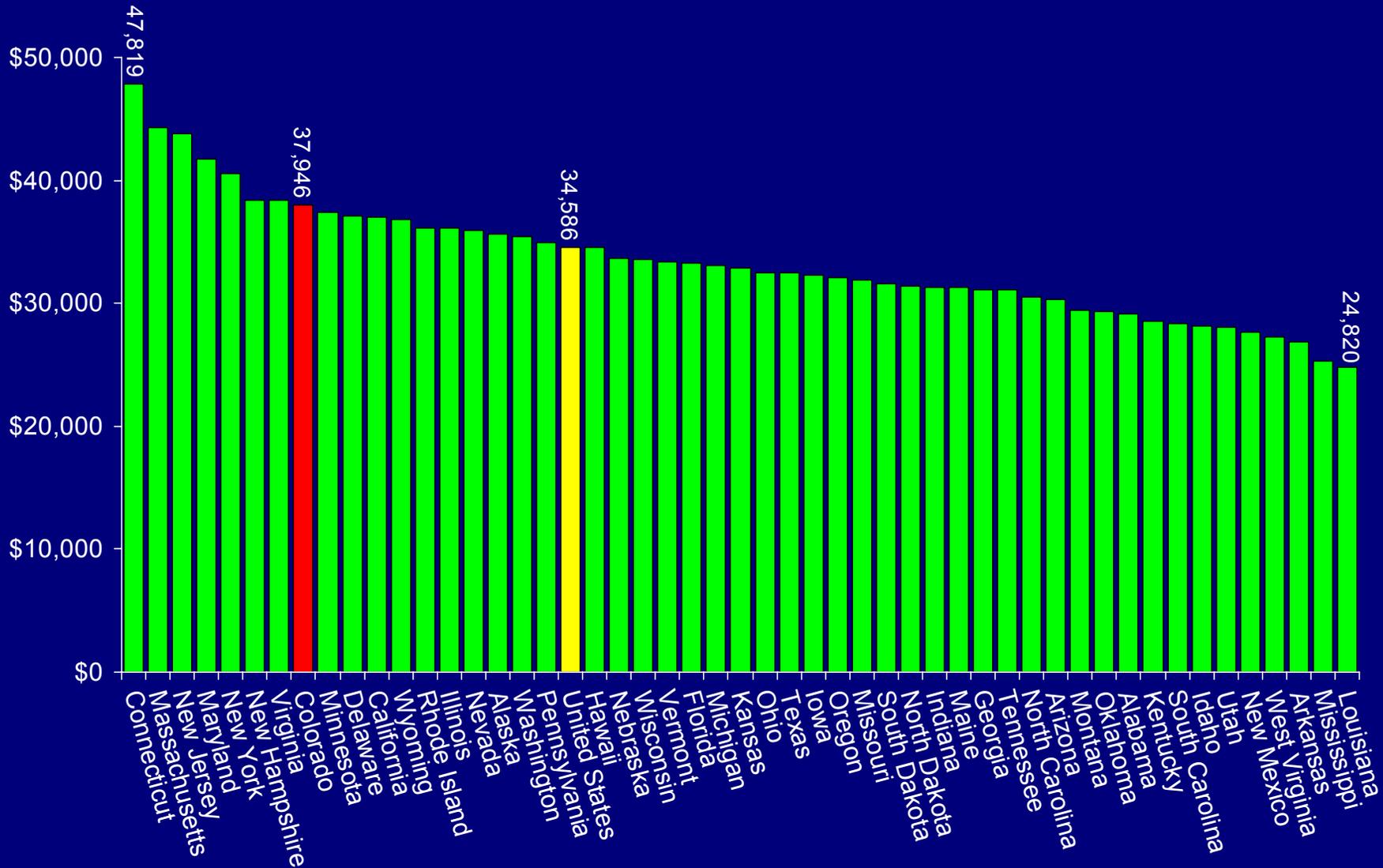
Counties in Which 80% of Colorado's Hispanic Population Resides, 2005



	<u>Percent</u>
Denver	= 21.3
Adams	= 15.4
Arapahoe	= 9.4
El Paso	= 7.9
Jefferson	= 7.4
Weld	= 7.0
Pueblo	= 6.5
Boulder	= 3.9
Larimer	= 2.8

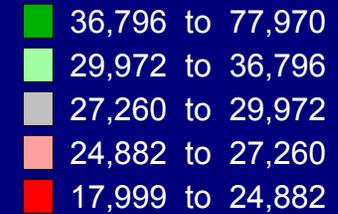
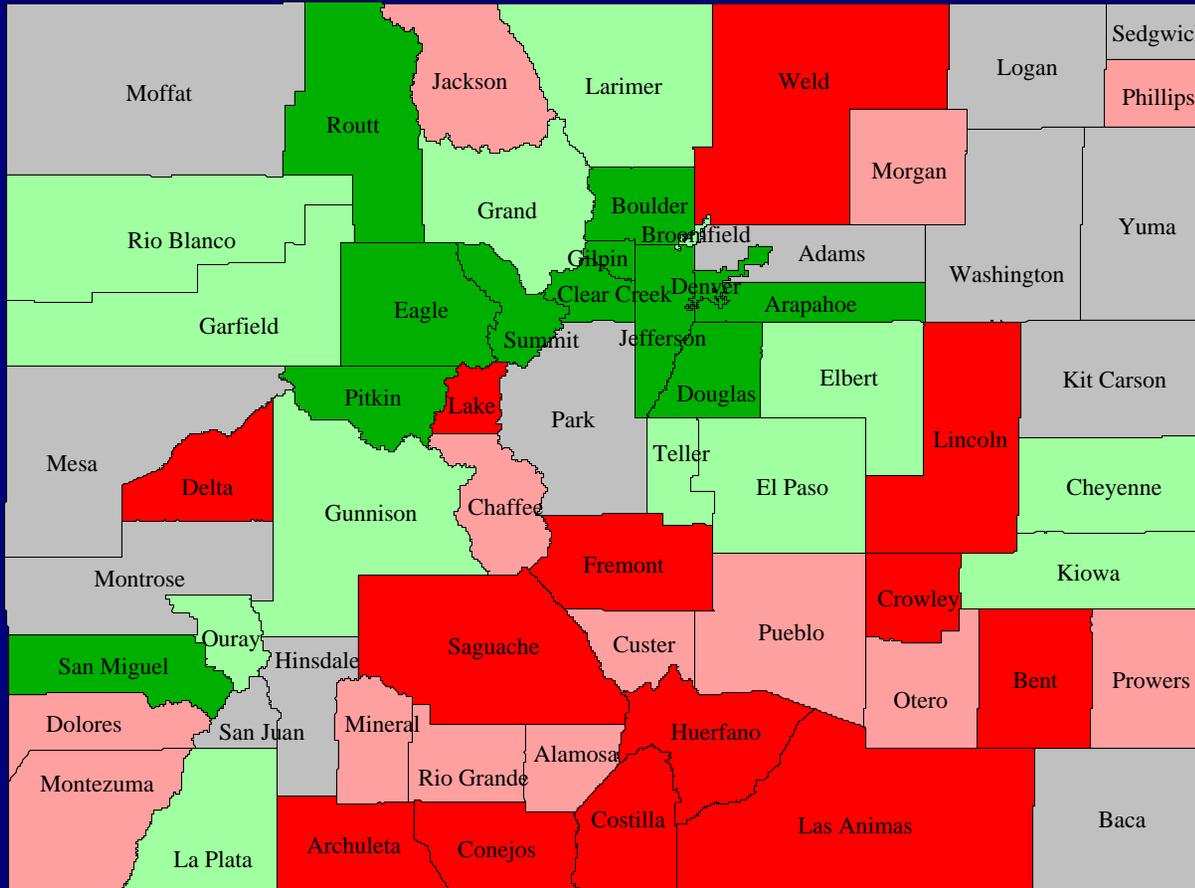
Source: U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates

Personal Income Per Capita, 2005



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Census Bureau

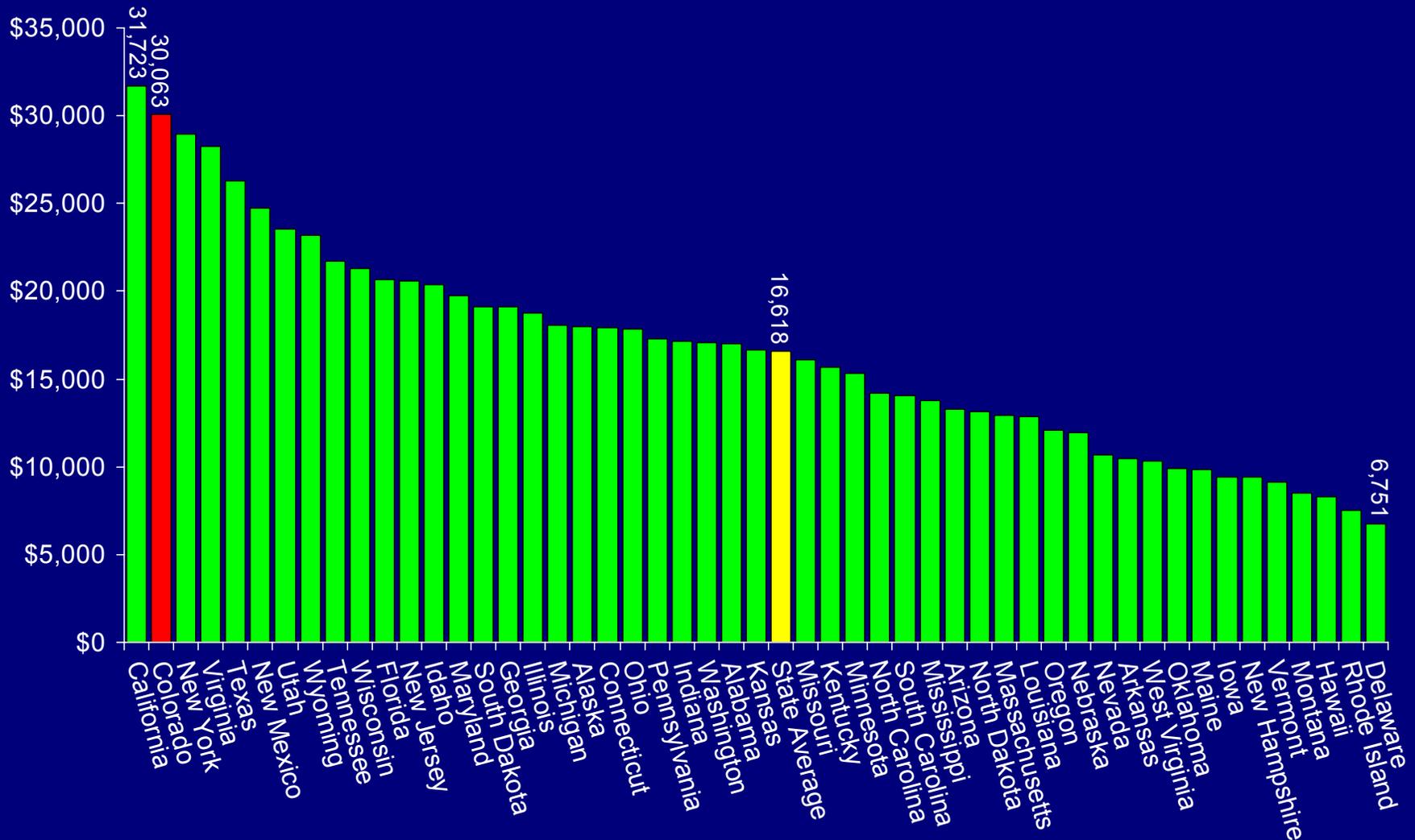
Per Capita Personal Income



Pitkin	=	77,970
Colorado	=	37,510
Saguache	=	17,999

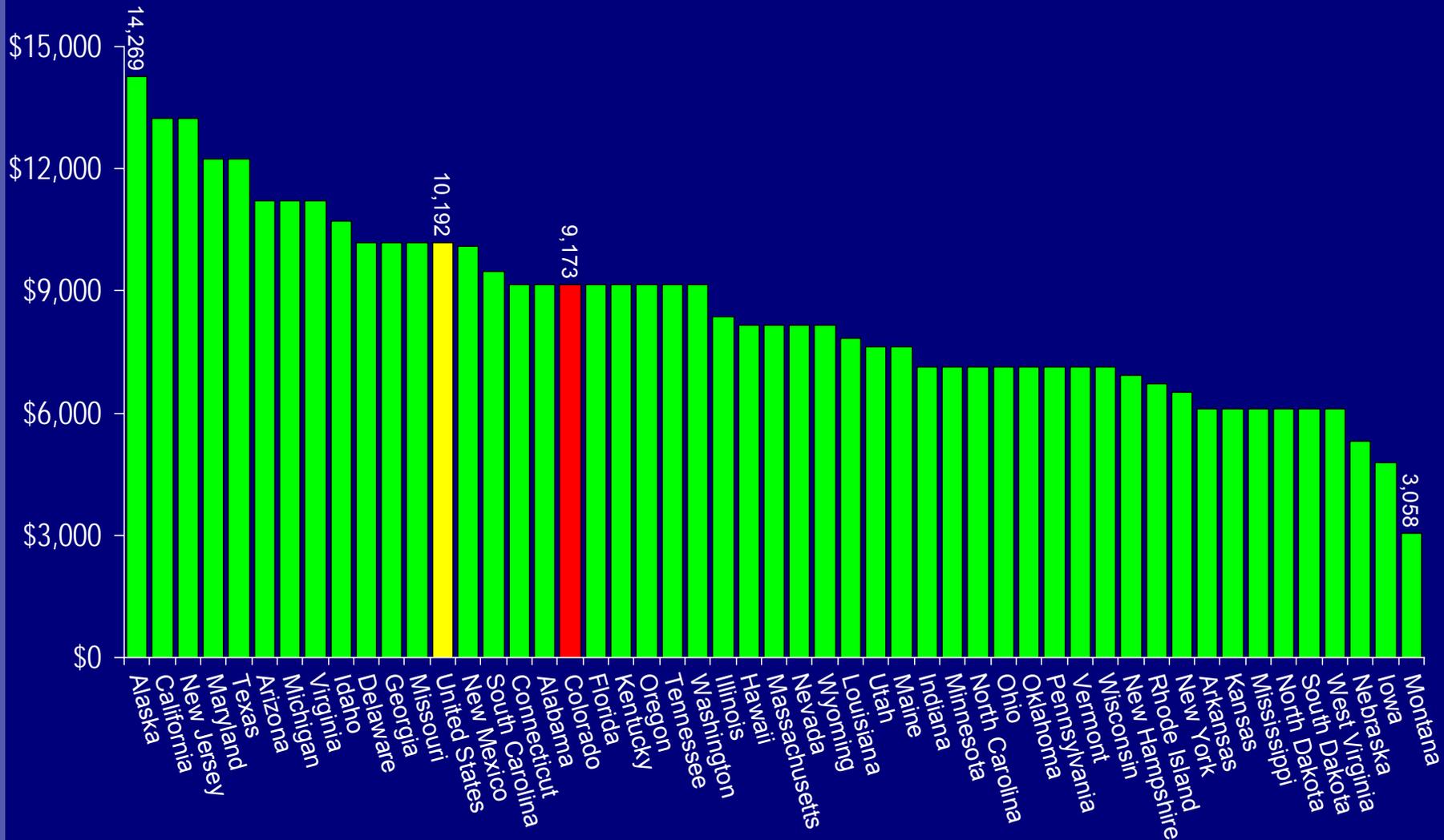
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Gaps in Personal Annual Income Between Wealthiest and Poorest Counties, 2000



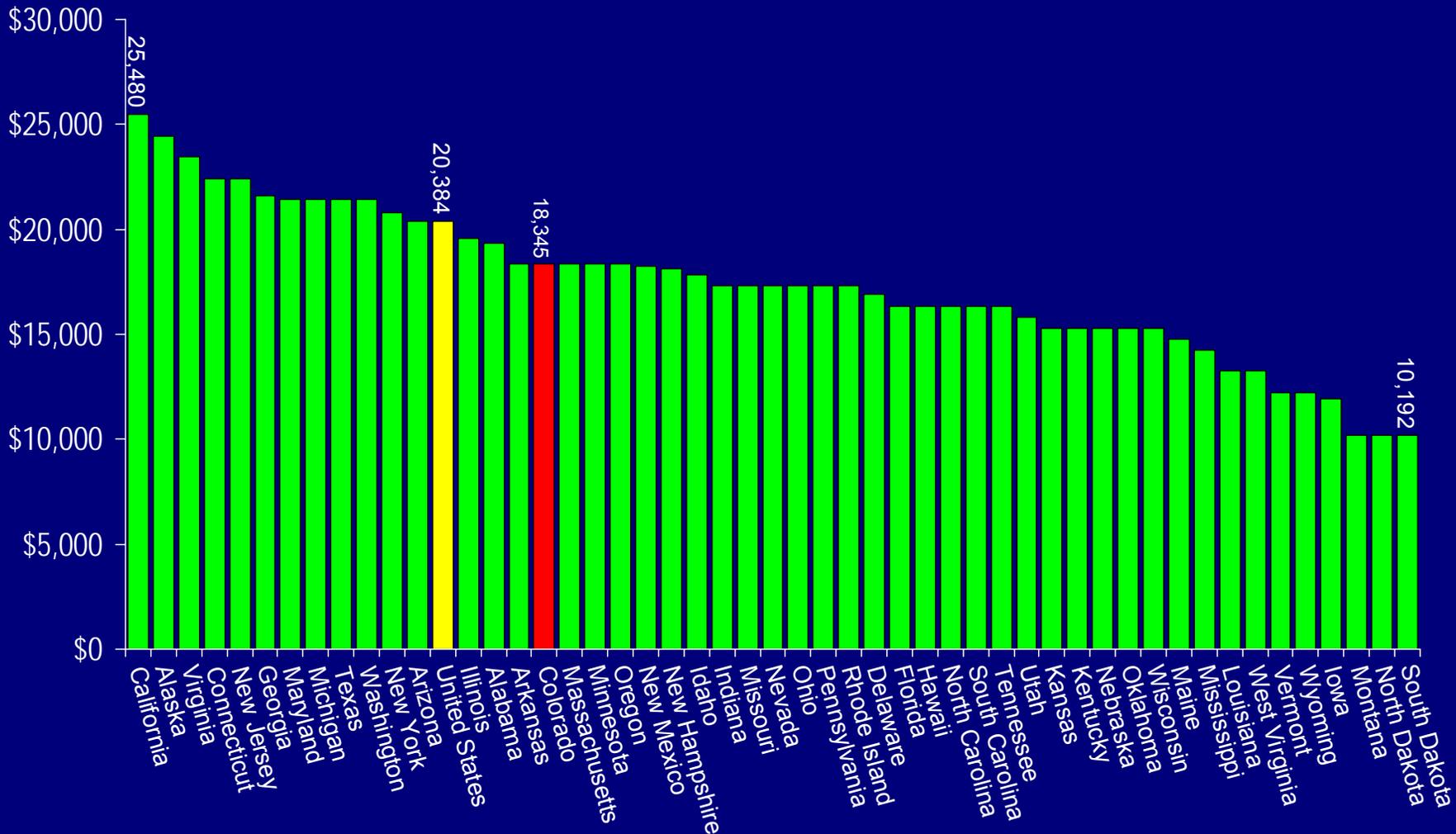
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census

Difference in Median Earnings Between a High School Diploma and an Associate Degree, 2005



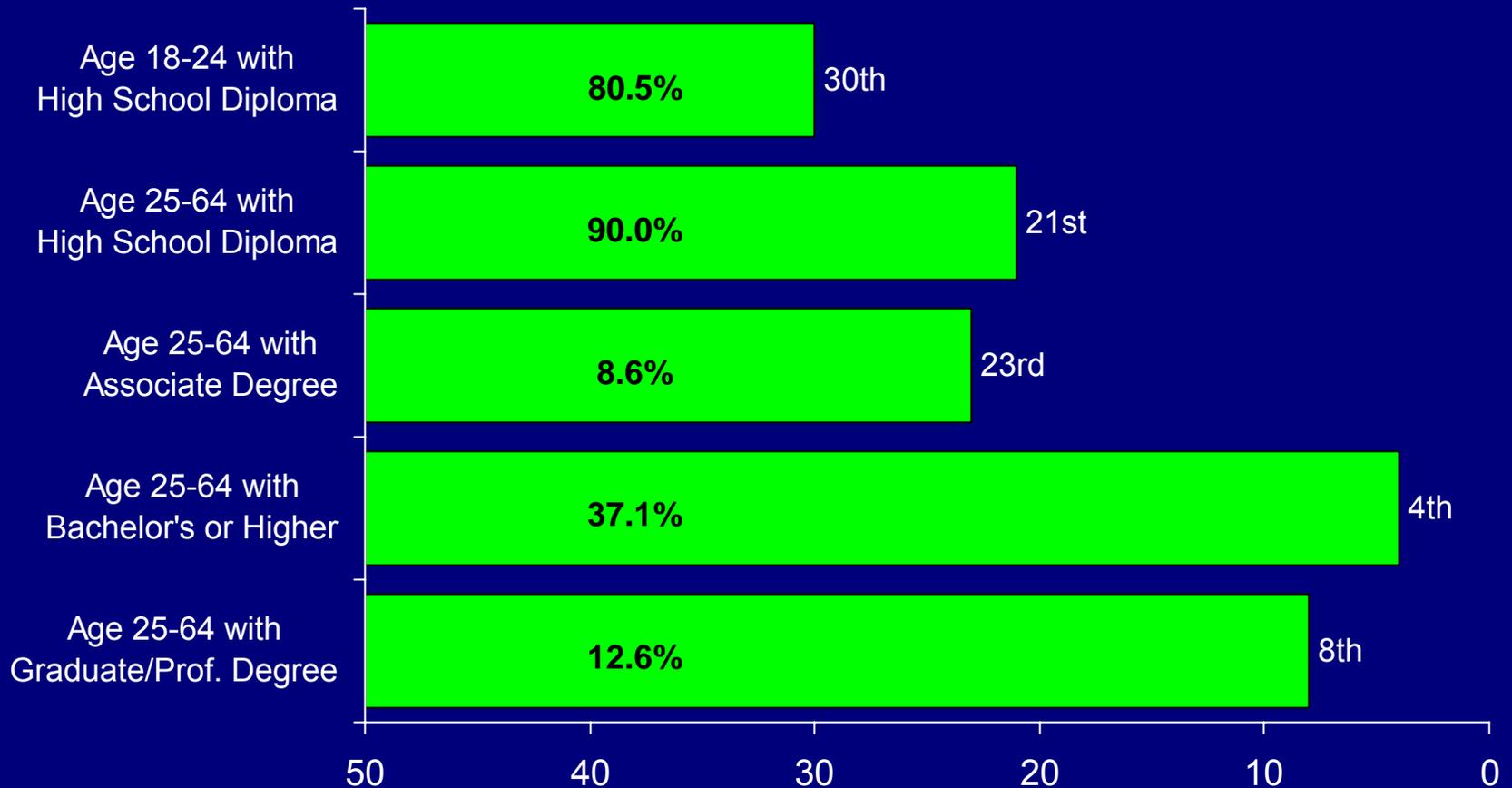
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005 ACS PUMS File

Difference in Median Earnings Between a High School Diploma and a Bachelor's Degree, 2005



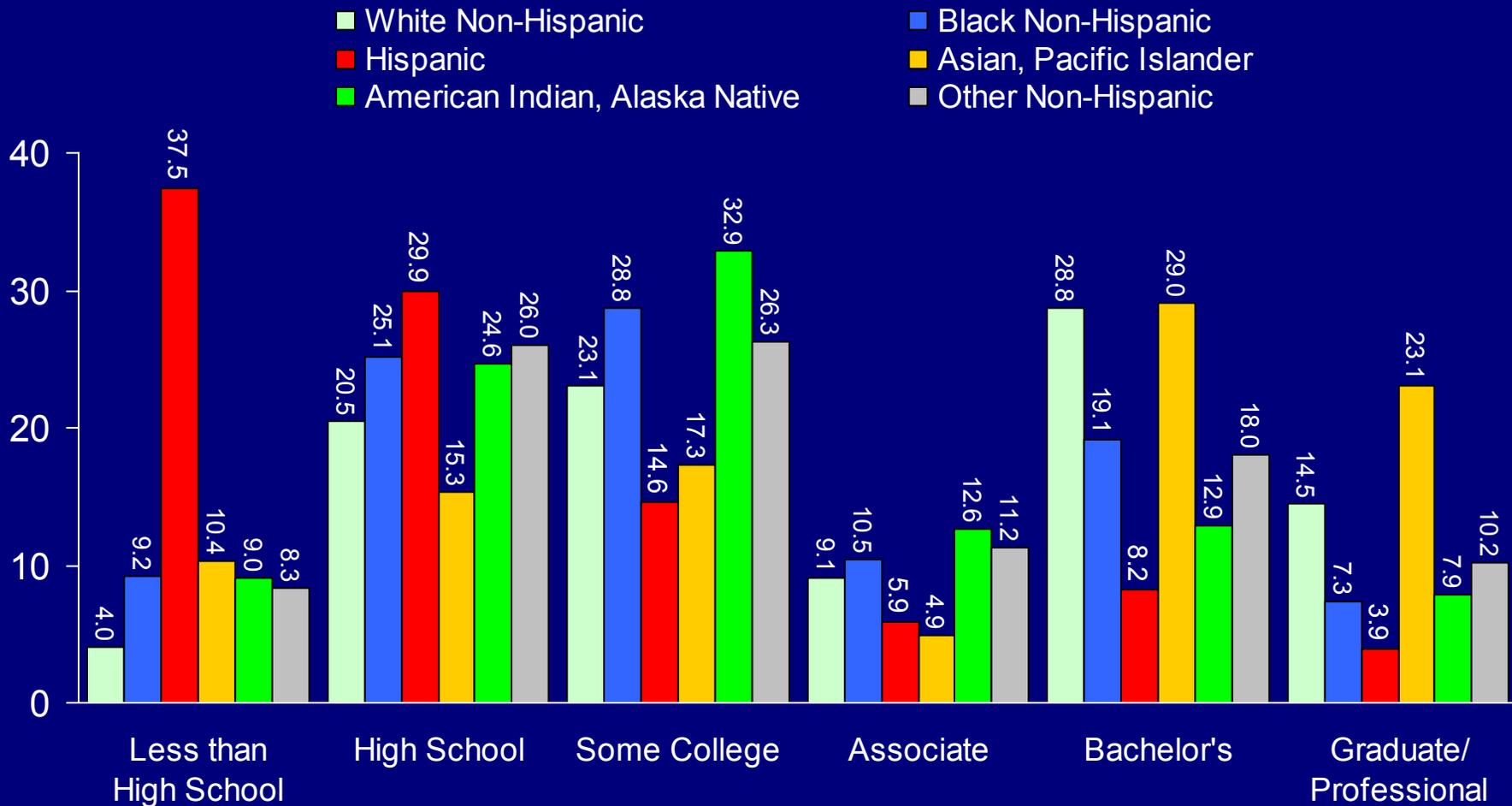
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005 ACS PUMS File

Educational Attainment and Rank Among States— Colorado, 2005



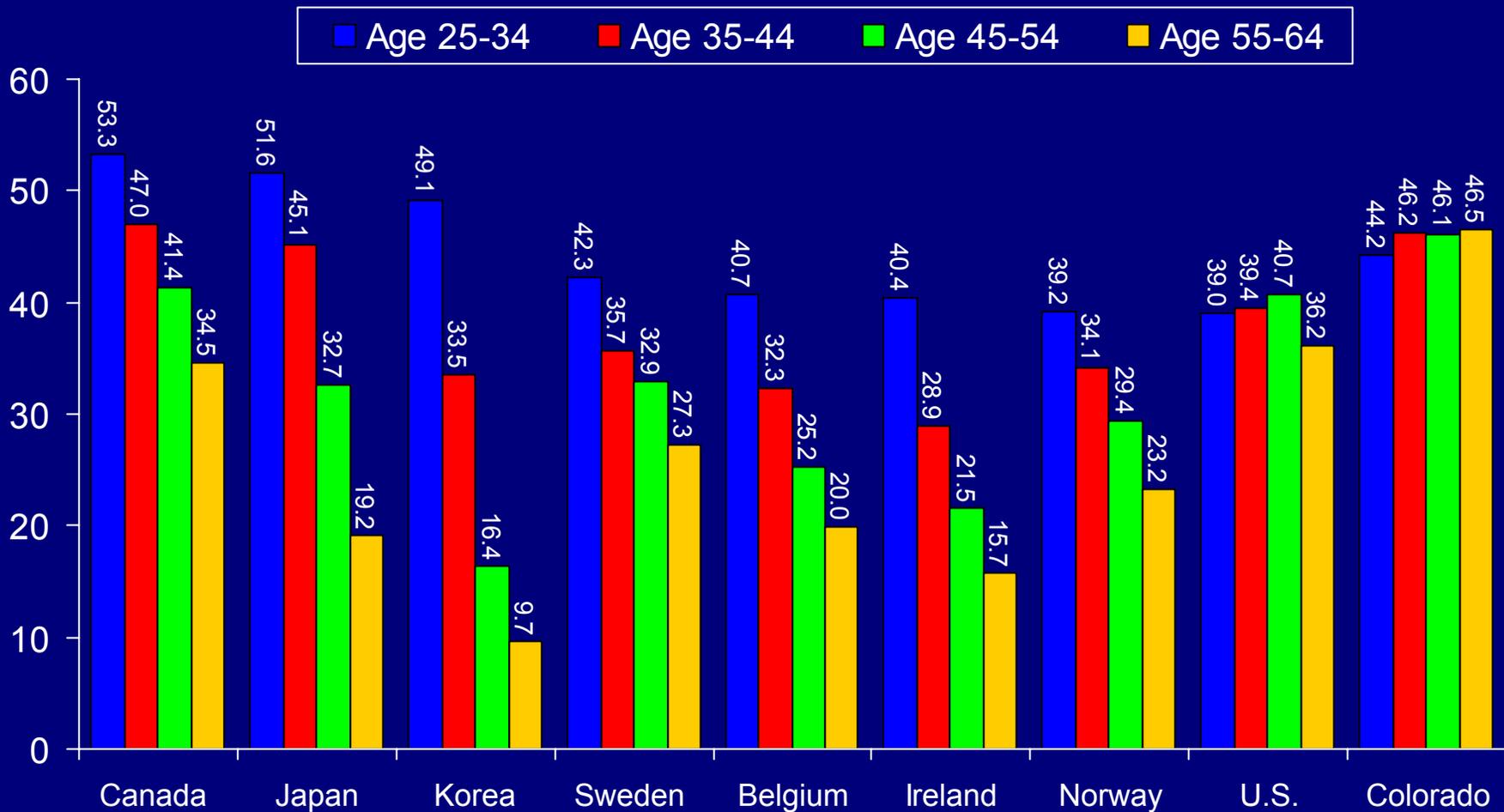
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005 ACS

Percent Educational Attainment of Population Age 25-64 By Race/Ethnicity—Colorado, 2005



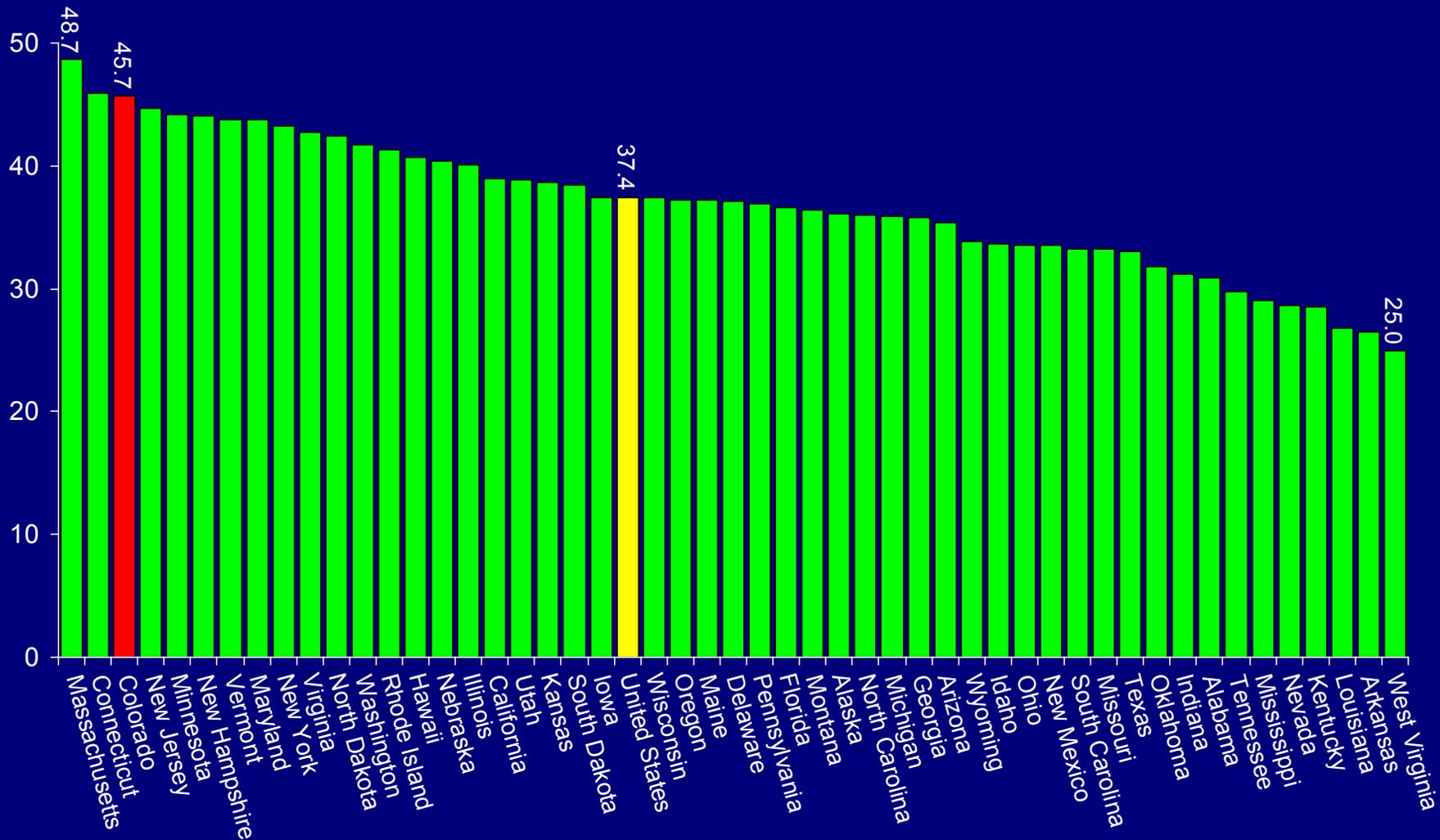
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005 American Community Survey PUMS File

Percent of Adults with an Associate Degree or Higher by Age Group— Colorado, the U.S. and Leading OECD Countries, 2004

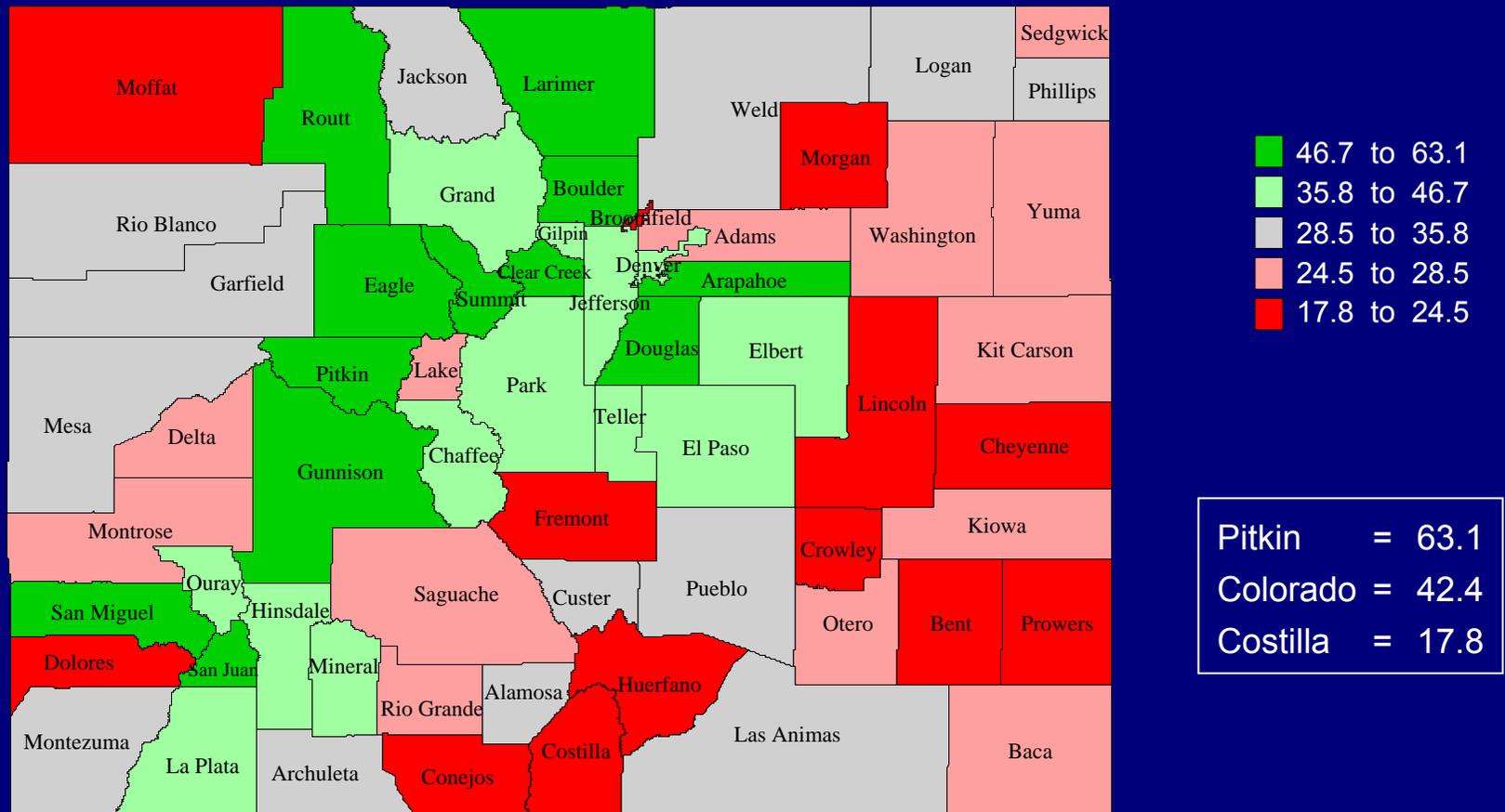


Source: *Education at a Glance 2005*, OECD

Percent of Population Age 25-64 with an Associate Degree or Higher, 2005

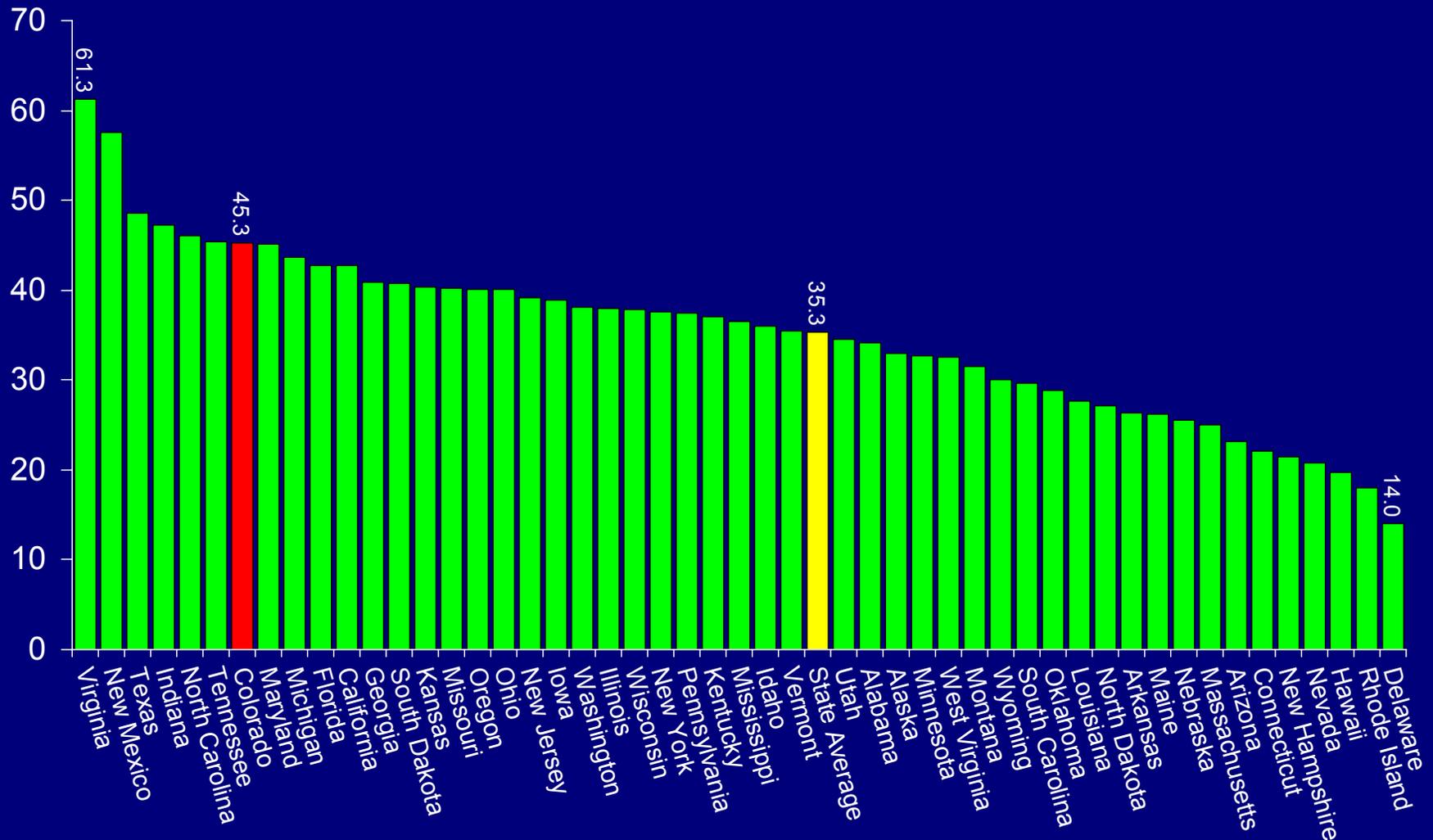


Percent of Residents Age 25-64 with at Least an Associate Degree, 2000



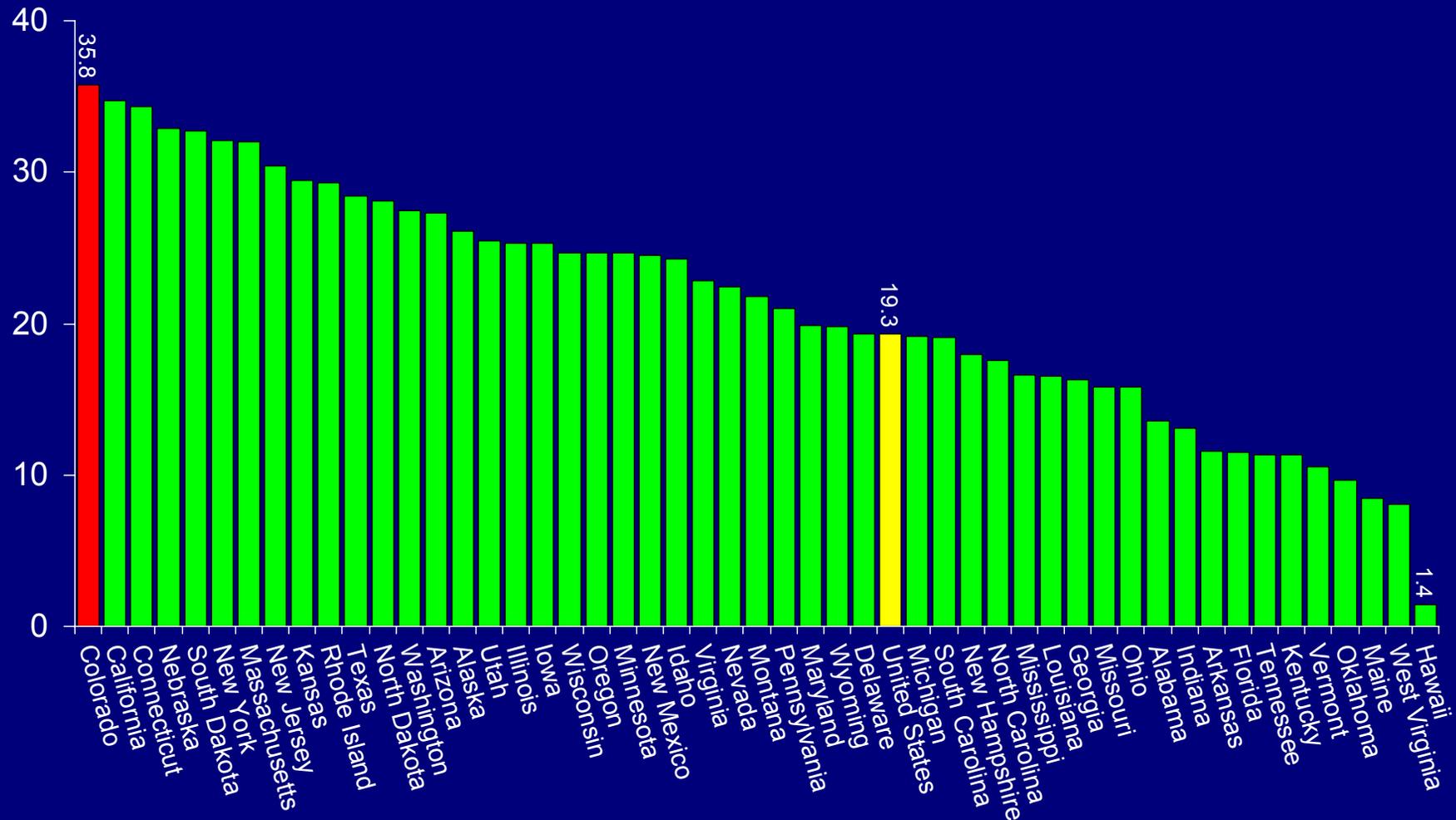
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Gaps in Percentage of Residents Age 25-64 with a College Degree Between the Most and Least Educated Counties, 2000



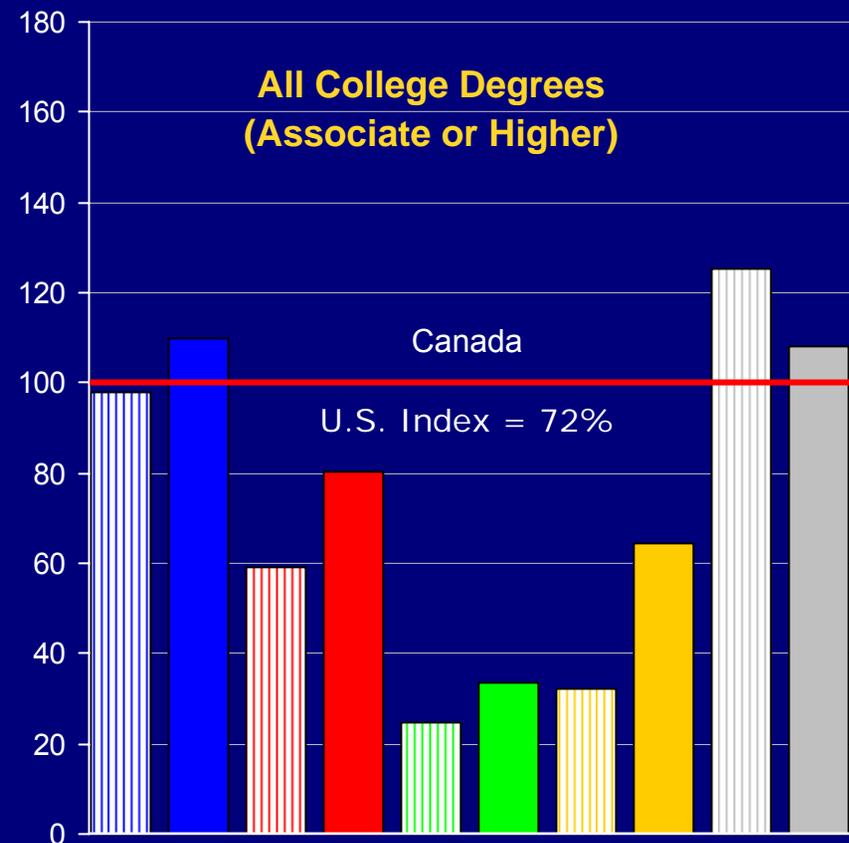
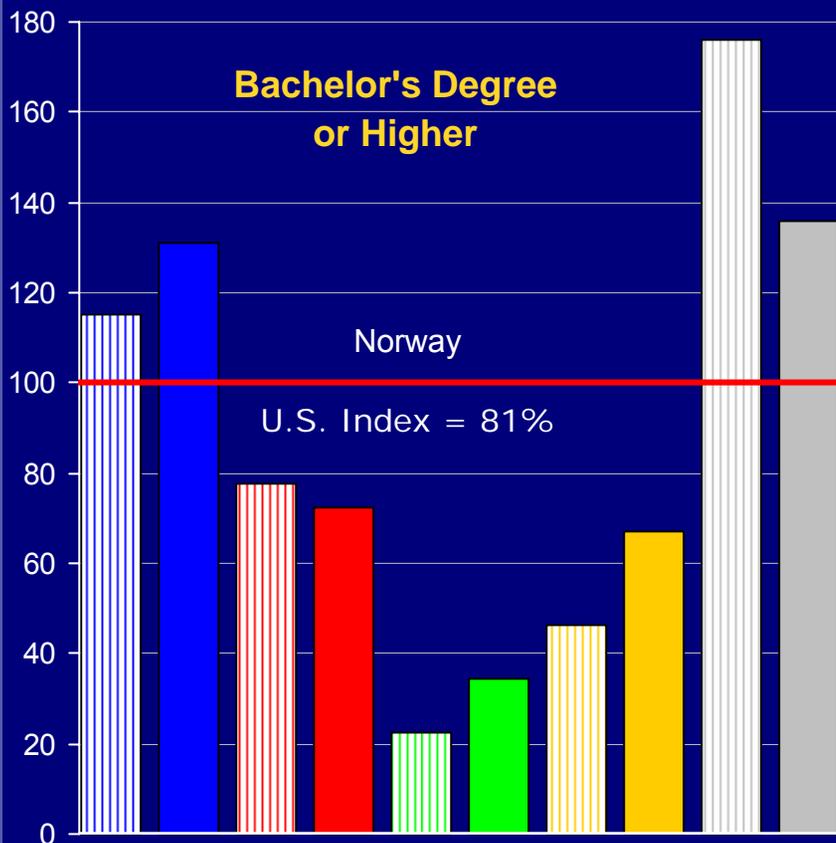
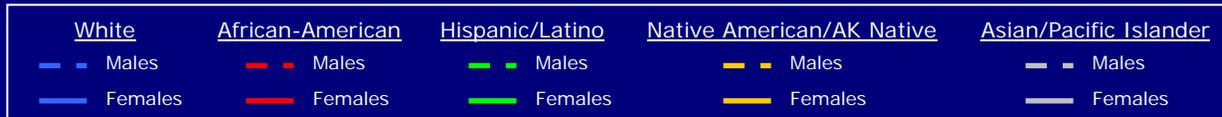
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census

Difference Between Whites and Next Largest Race/Ethnic Group in Percentage of Adults Age 25-34 with an Associate Degree or Higher, 2000

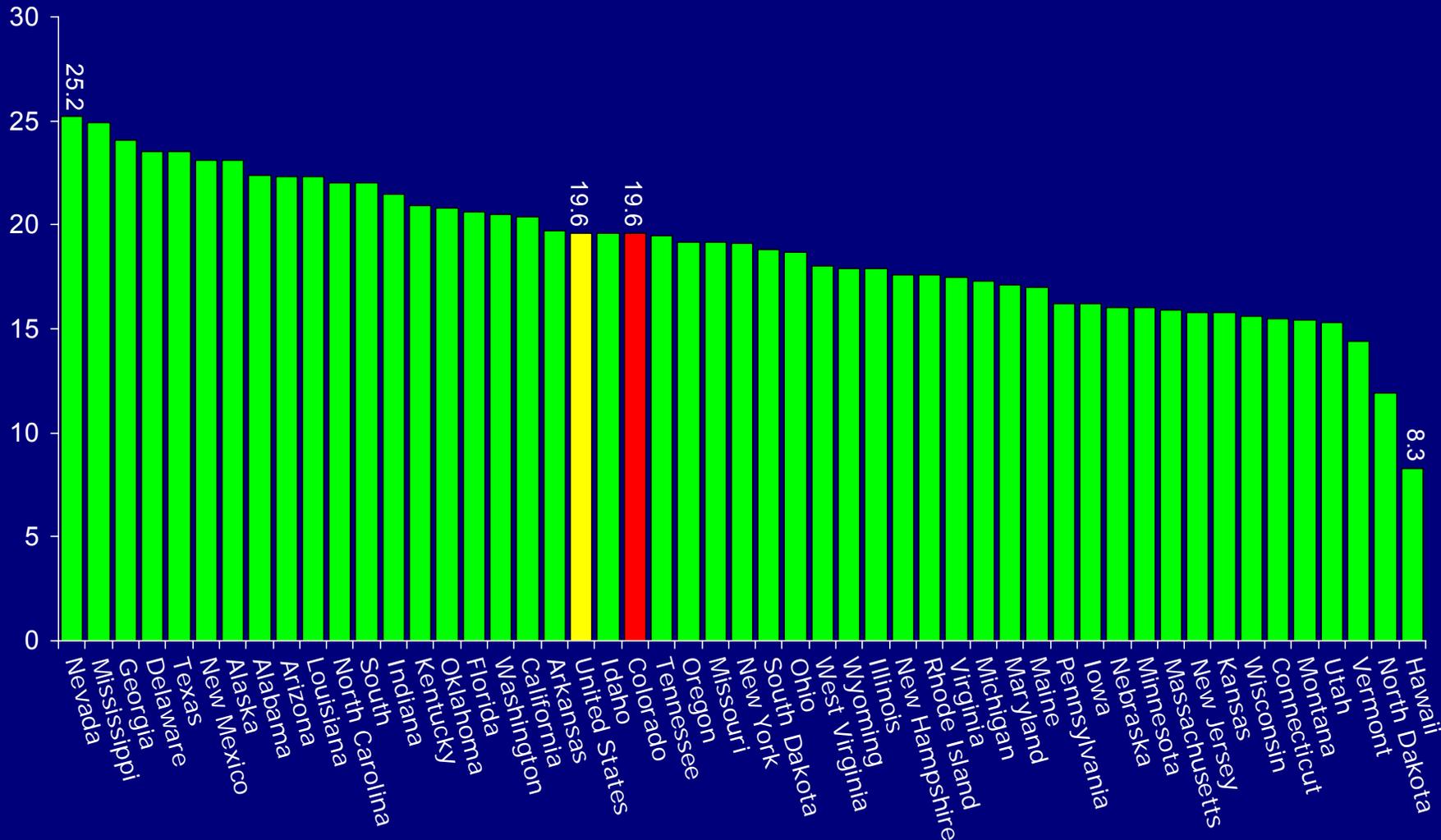


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, PUMS (based on 2000 Census)

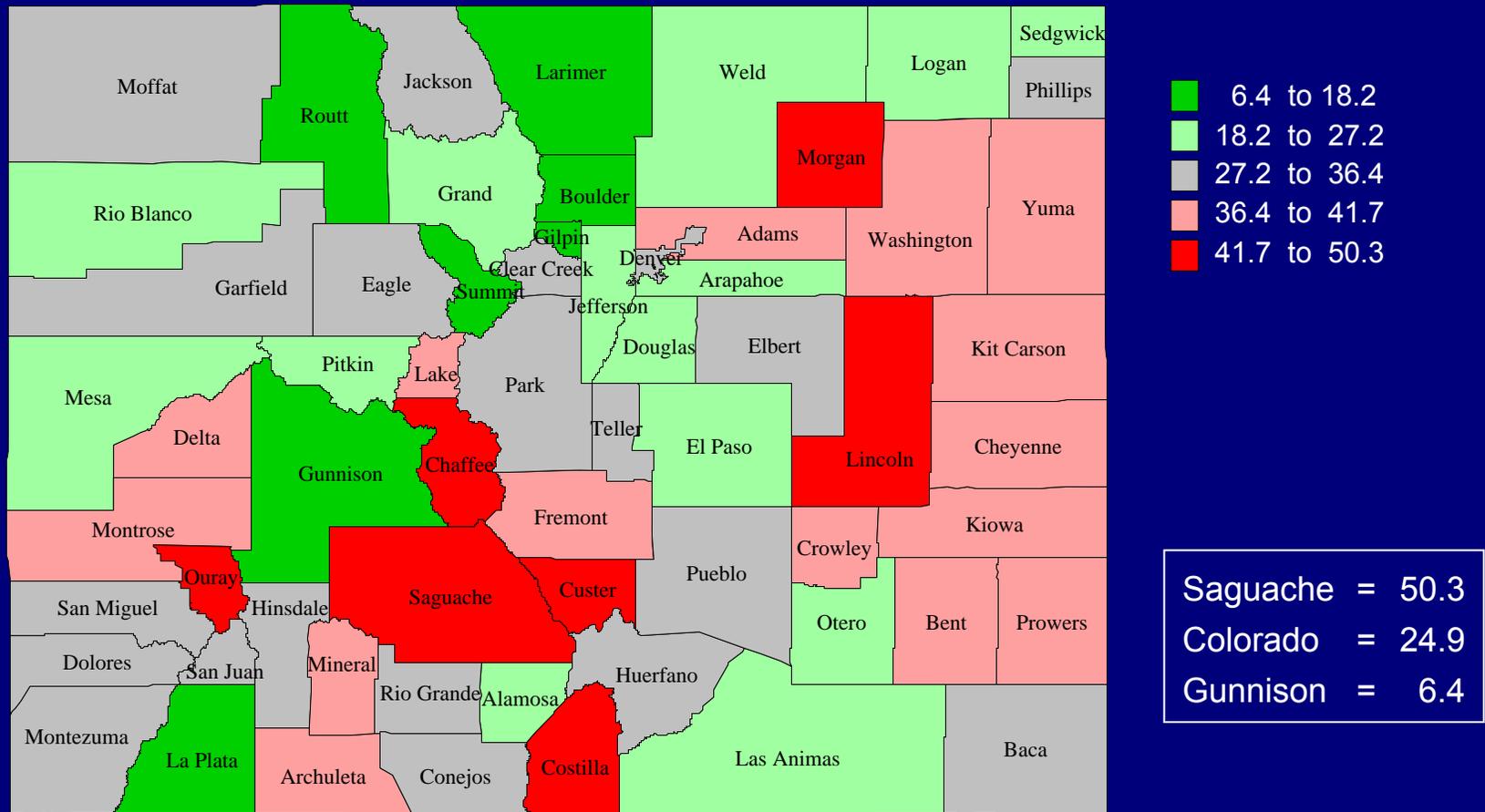
Educational Attainment of Young Workforce (Age 25-34) in Colorado—Indexed to Most Educated Country, 2005



Percent of Population Age 18-24 with No High School Diploma, 2005

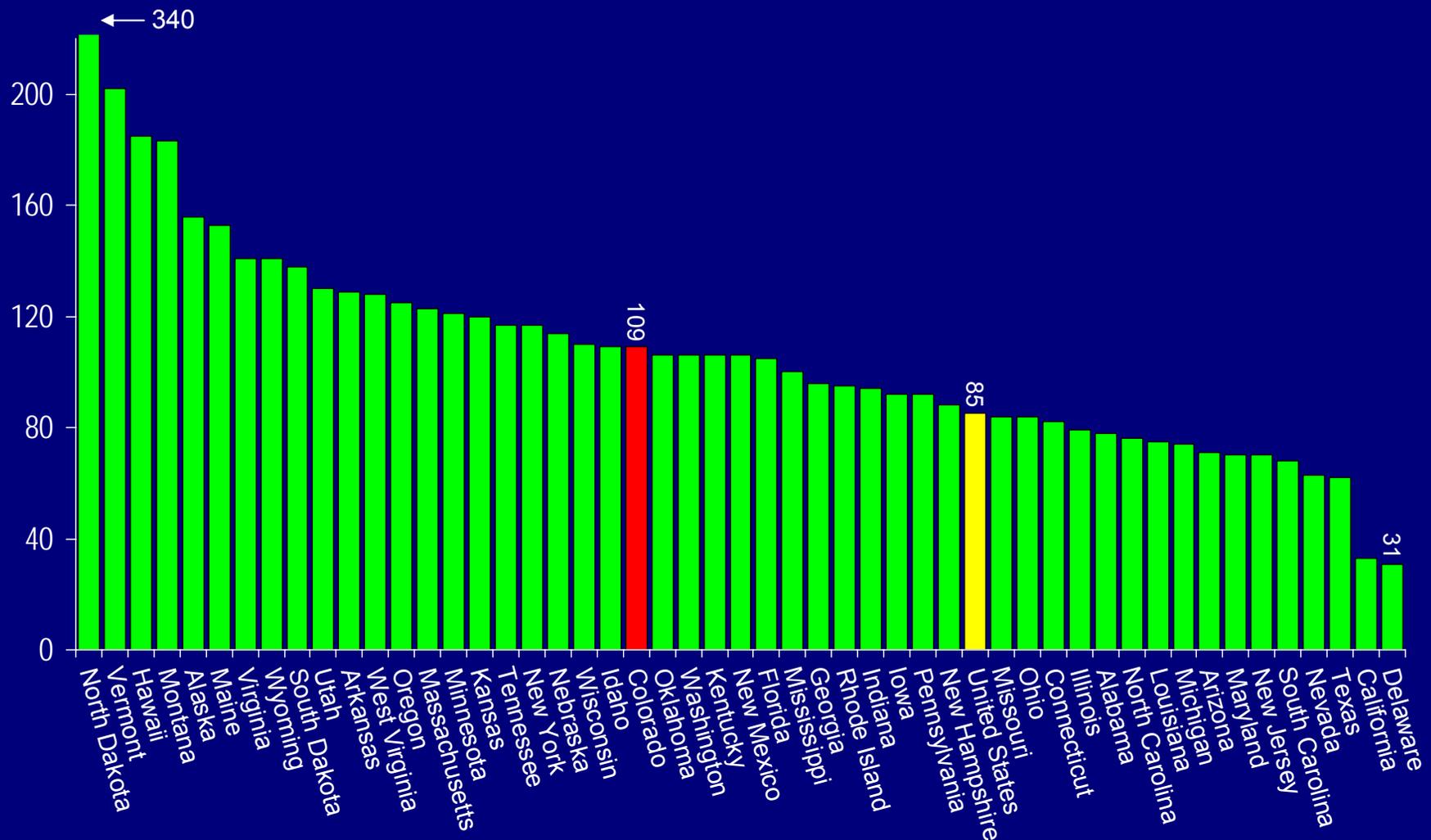


Percent of Population Age 18-24 Who Have Not Completed High School, 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census; Summary File 3

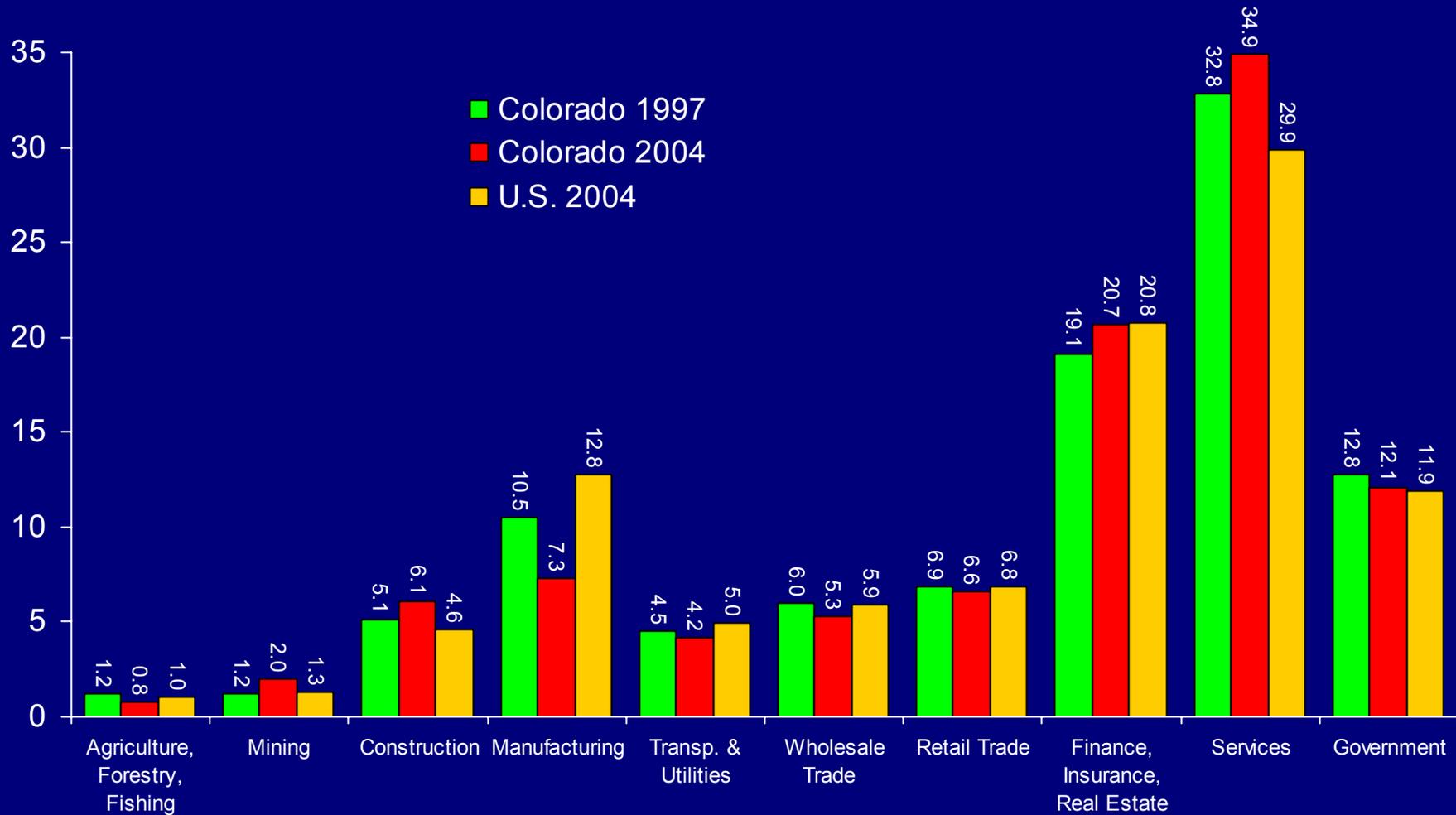
GEDs Awarded to Adults Age 16-24 per 1,000 Adults Age 16-24 with Less than a High School Diploma, 2005*



* Age 16-24 with no high school diploma or equivalent, not enrolled
 Source: GED Testing Service, U.S. Census Bureau 2005 ACS data

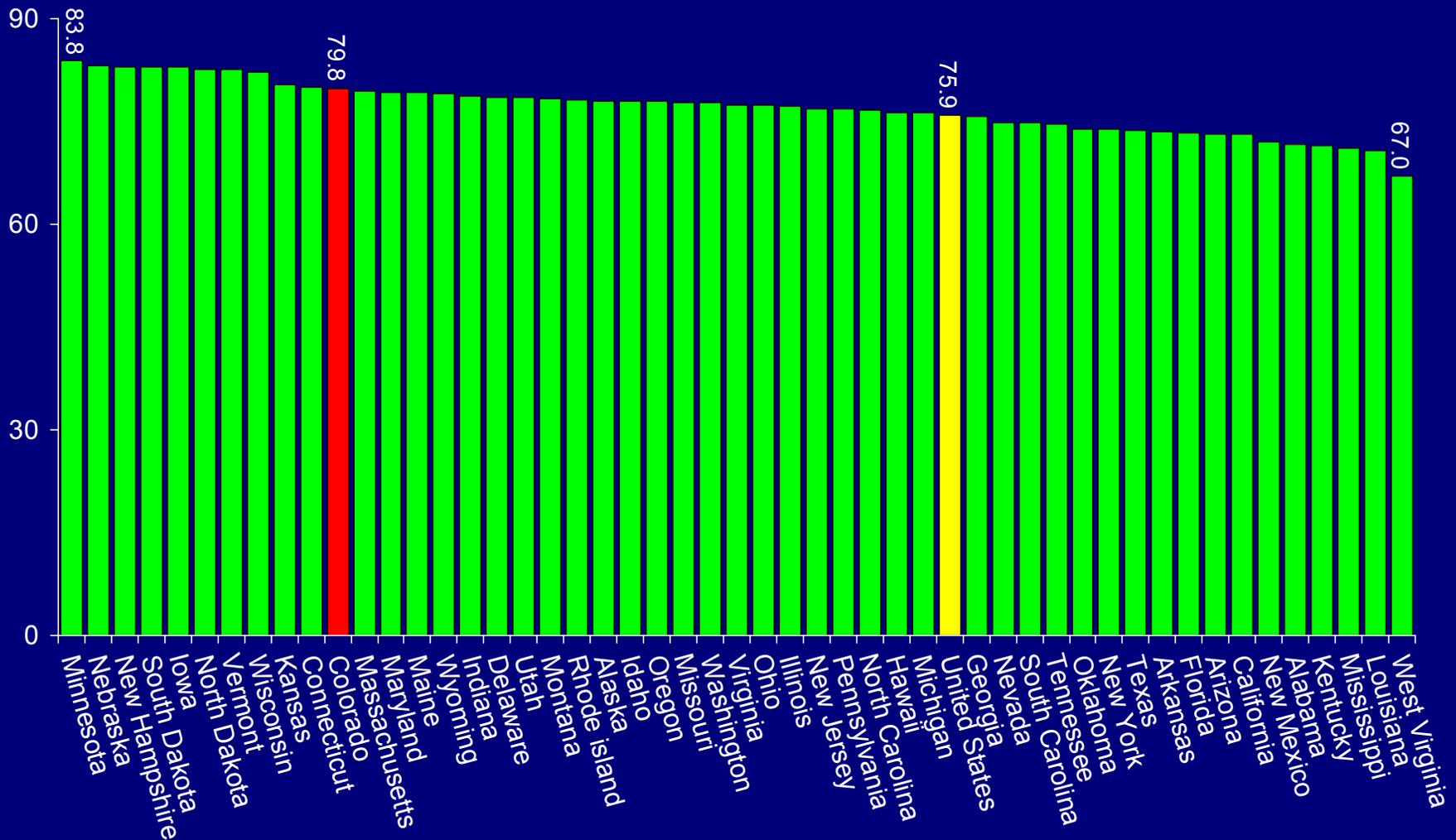
*The Economy, Workforce Needs,
and Innovation Capacity*

Percent of Total Gross State Product by Industry and Comparison to U.S.

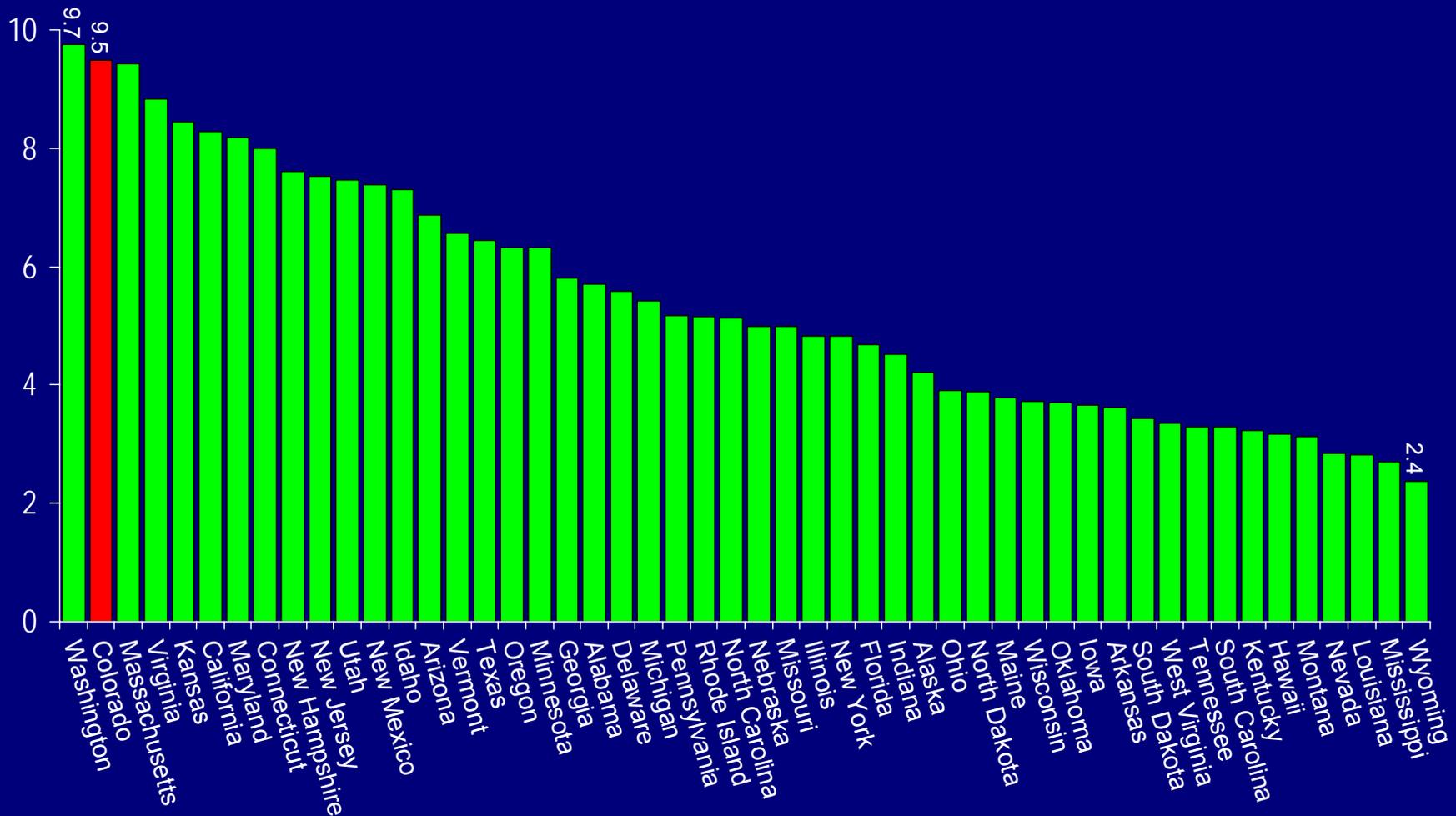


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Percent of Civilian Population Age 25-64 Participating in the Workforce, 2000

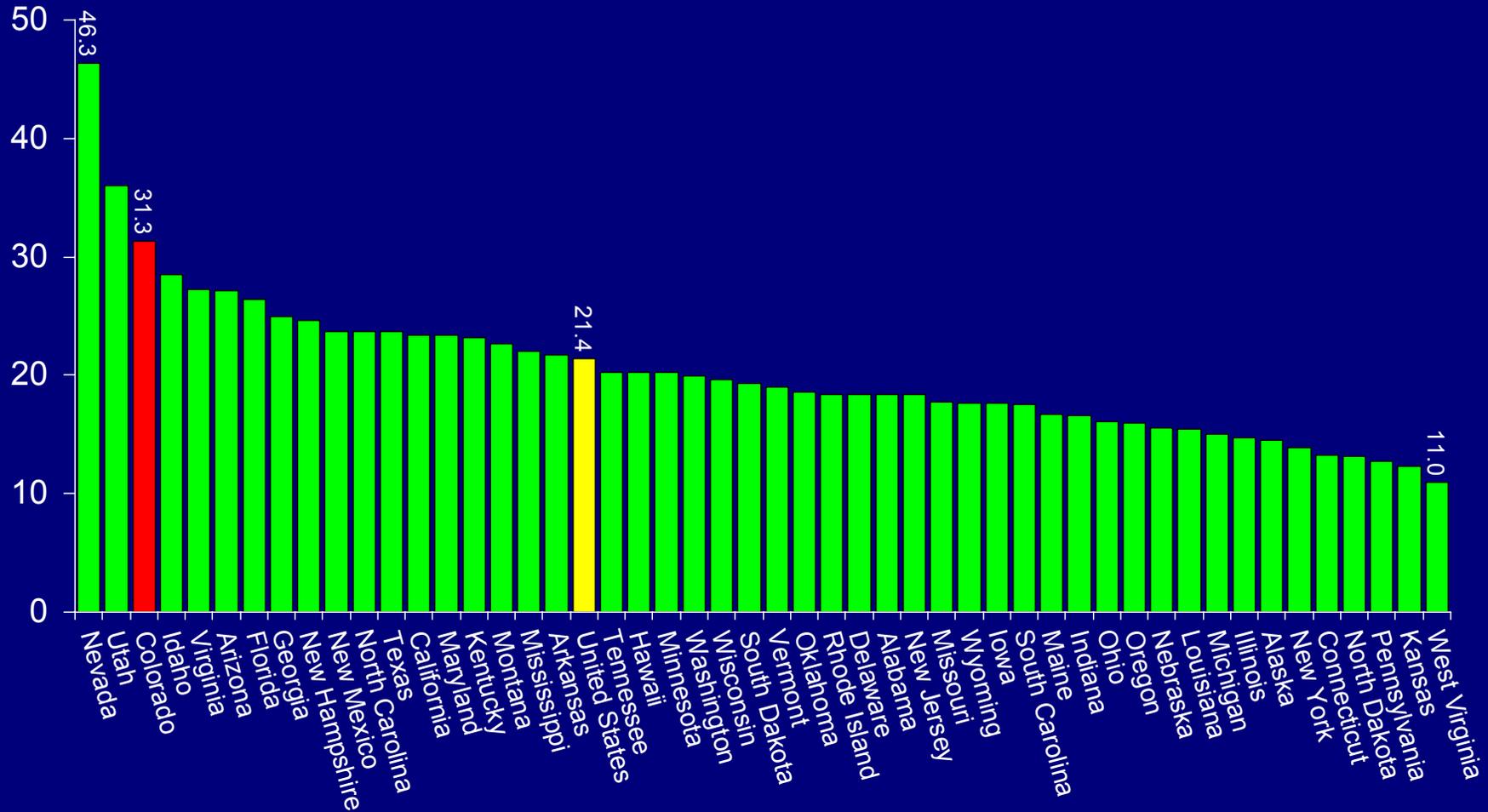


Employment in High-Technology Establishments as Share of Total Employment by State, 2004



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Corporation for Enterprise Development (CFED)

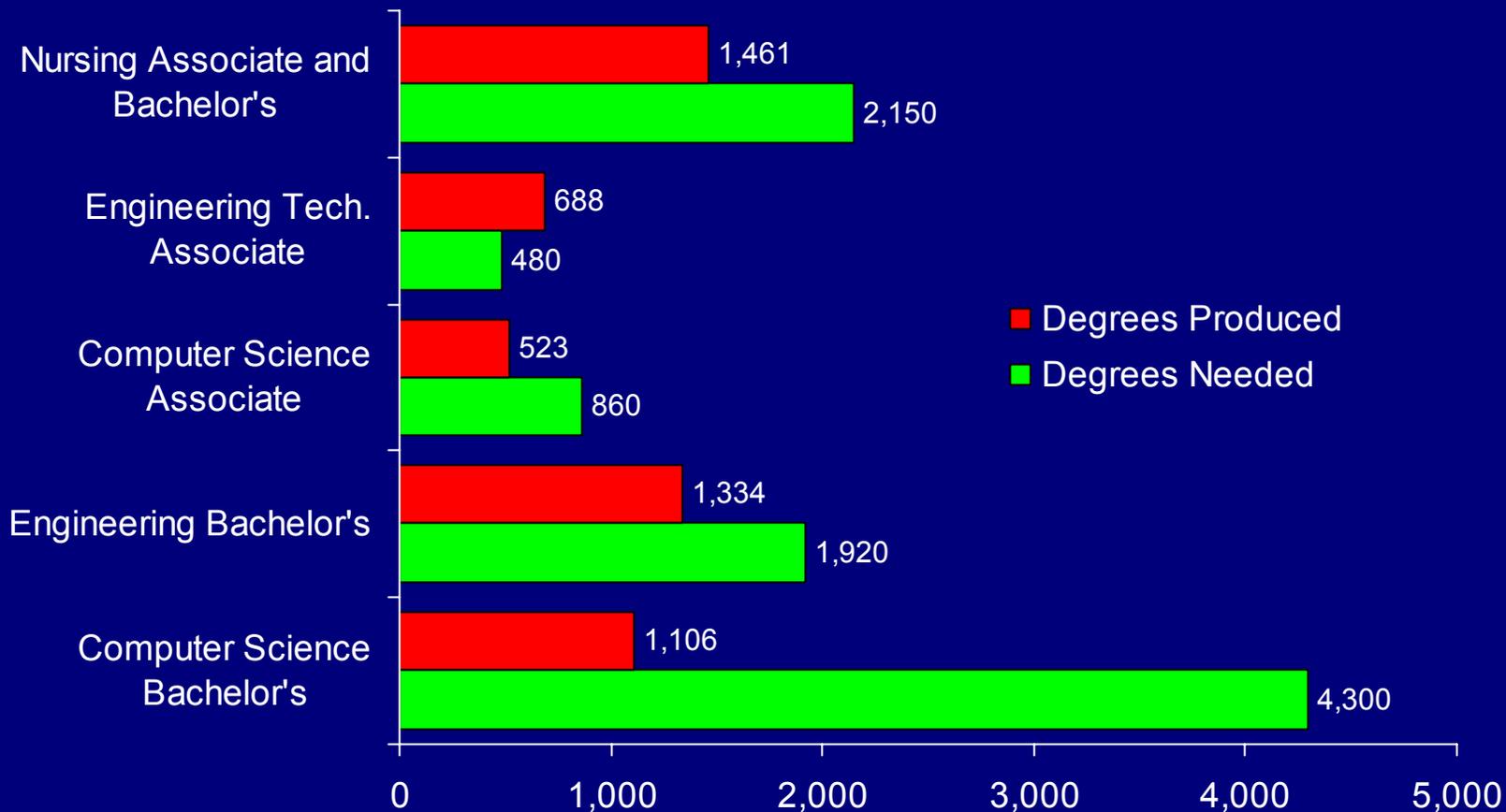
Projected Percent Change in Occupations Requiring Some Postsecondary Training, 2002-2012



Note: Some college, Associate, Bachelor's and higher.

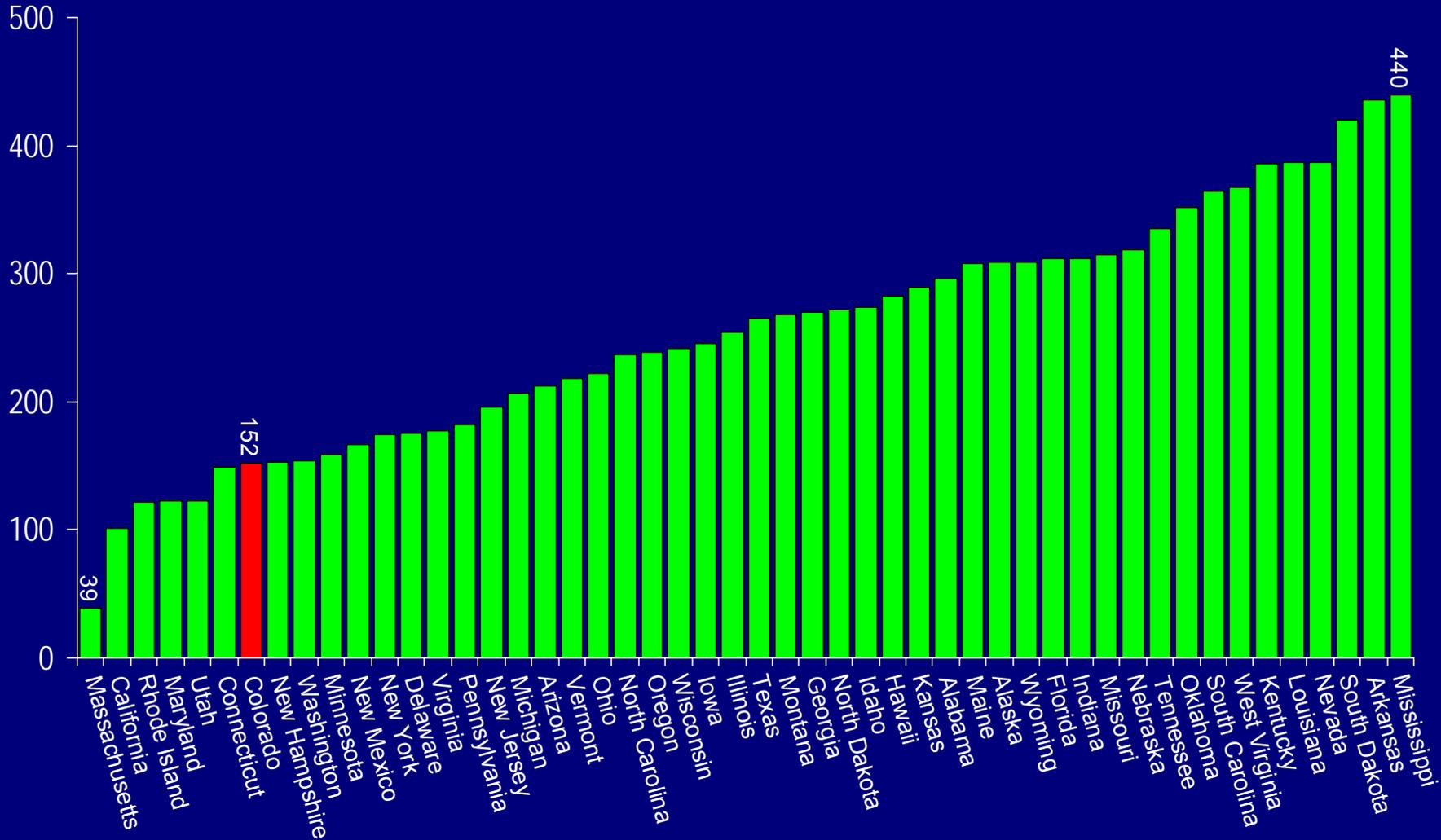
Source: ACINet, Career InfoNet

Problems in Some Key Fields—Mainly Programs Among the Most Expensive to Operate



Source: NCES, IPEDS Completions Survey; Colorado State Demography Office

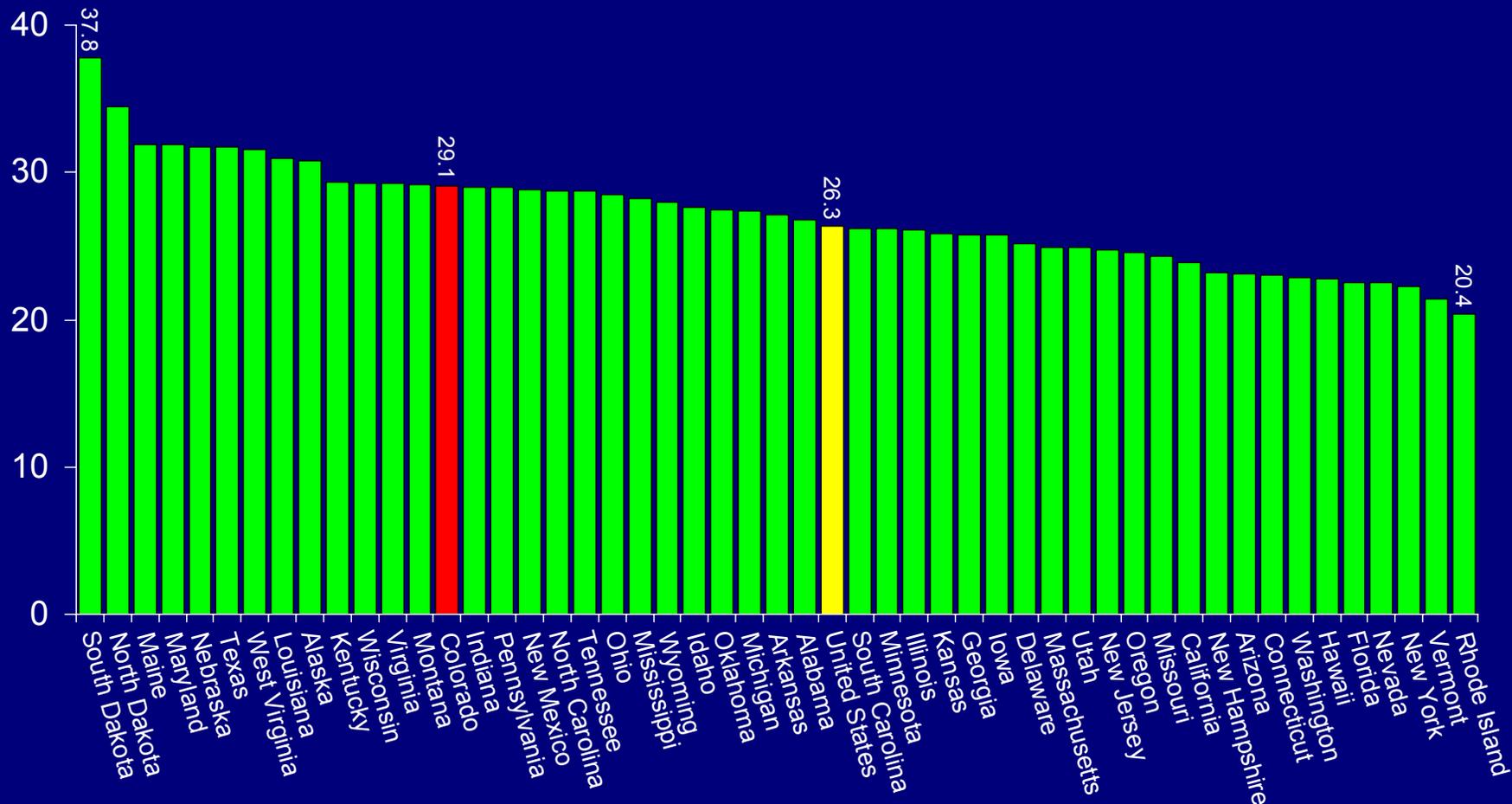
Overall State Scores on Measures of Innovation Assets



Note: Score is calculated as sum of rankings on ten separate subindex scores.

Source: *Development Report Card for the States*, CFED

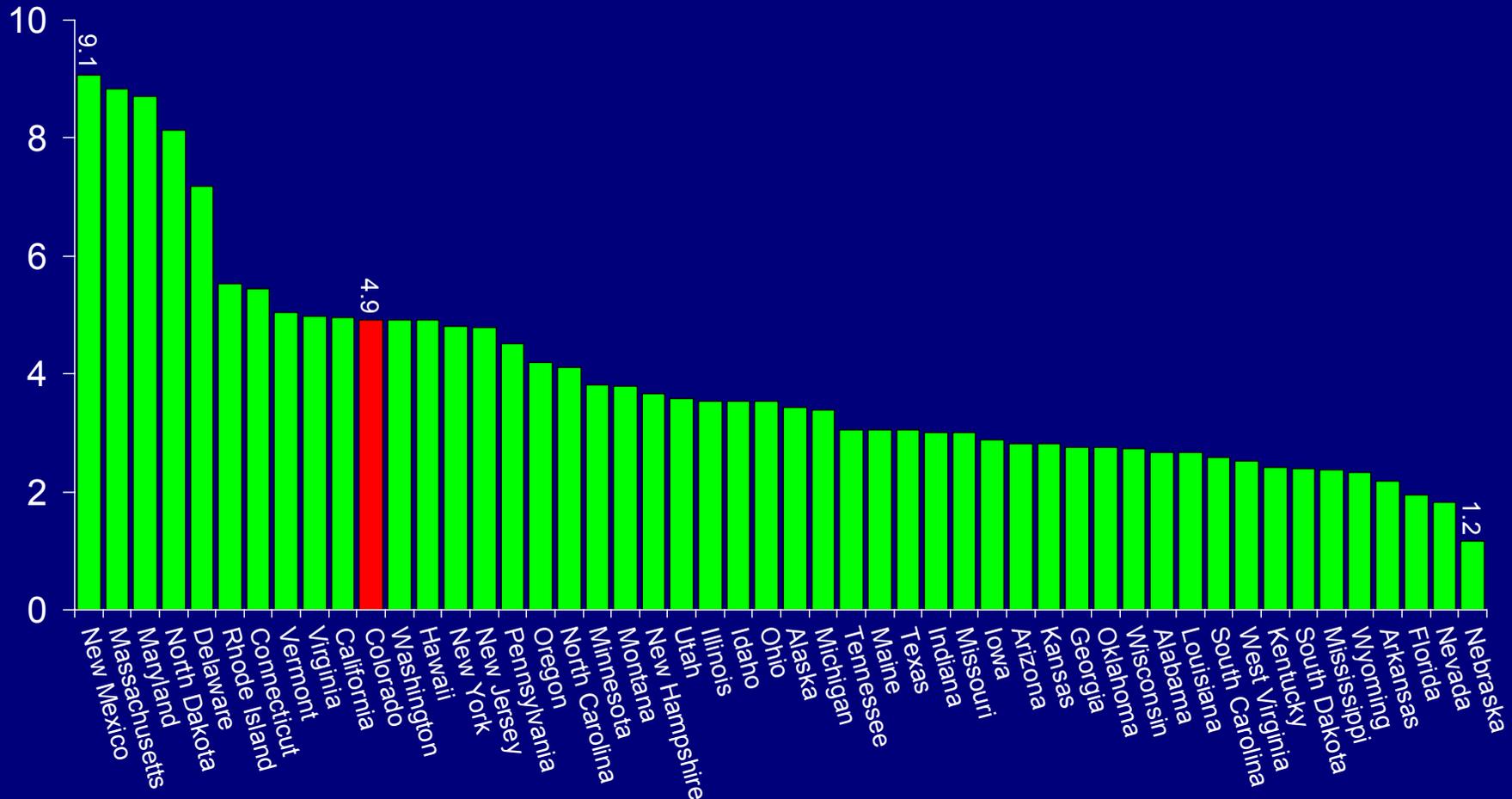
Science and Engineering Degrees as a Share of Higher Education Degrees Conferred by State, 2004-05



Note: Science and Engineering include Agricultural Sciences, Biological and Biomedical Sciences, Physical Sciences, Science Tech, Health Sciences, Computer Science, Mathematics and Statistics, Engineering, and Engineering Tech. Degrees include Associate, Bachelor's, Masters and Doctorate Degrees.

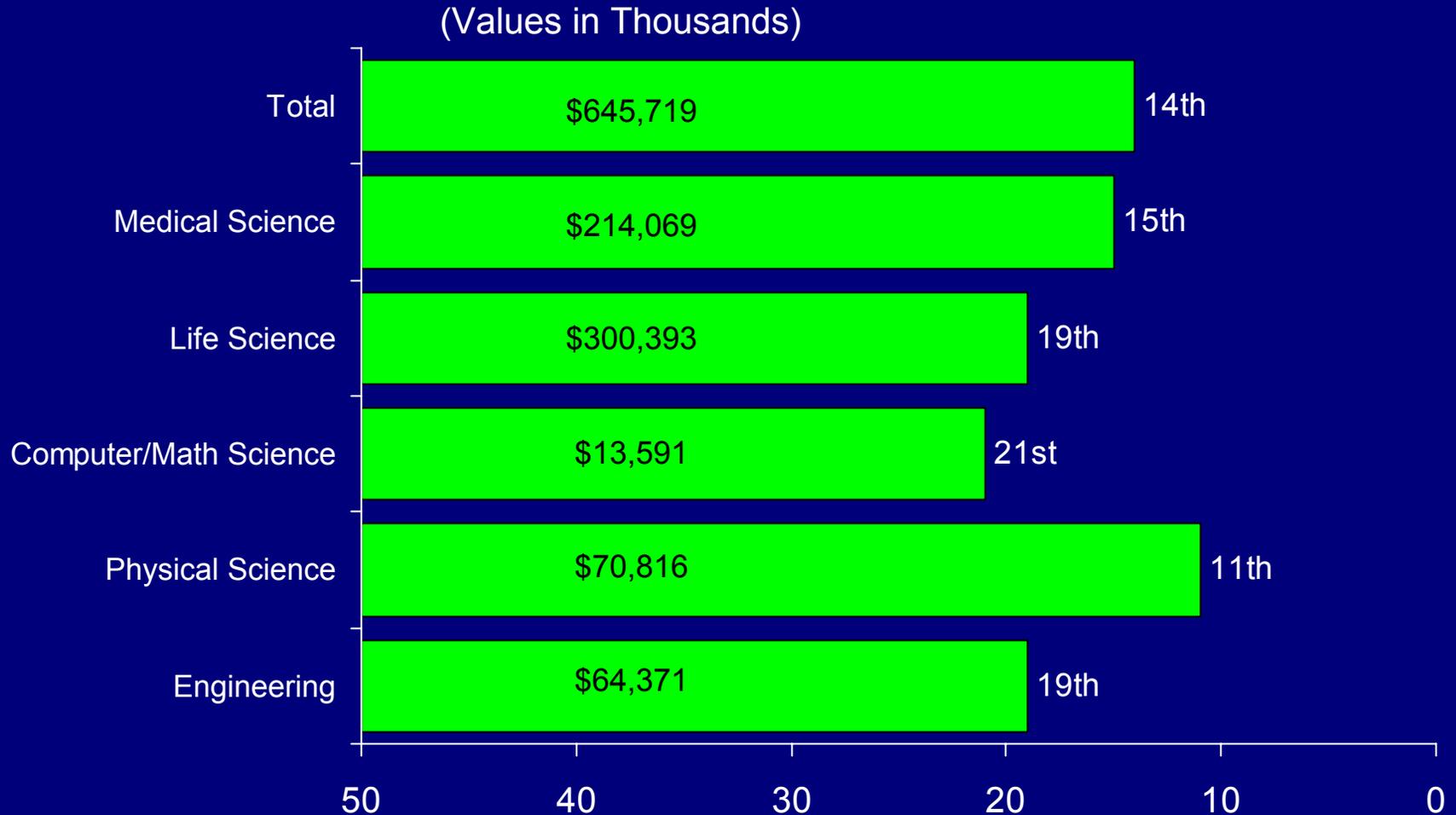
Source: NCES, IPEDS 2005 Completions File; c2005_a Final Release Data File

Number of Doctorates per 1,000 Workers— Science and Engineering, 2004



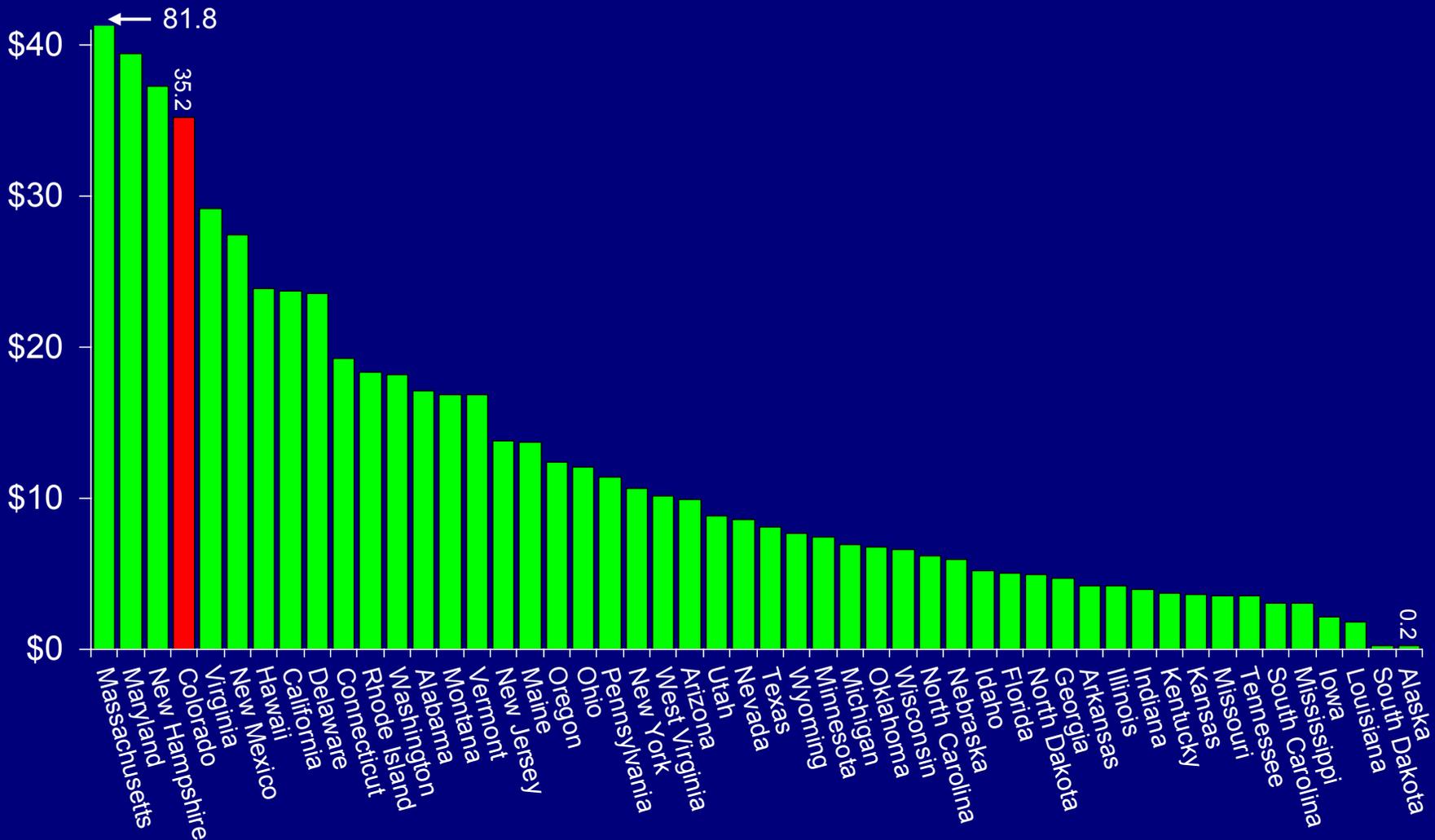
Source: *Development Report Card for the States*, CFED

Colorado Rank—Federal Research and Expenditures, 2005



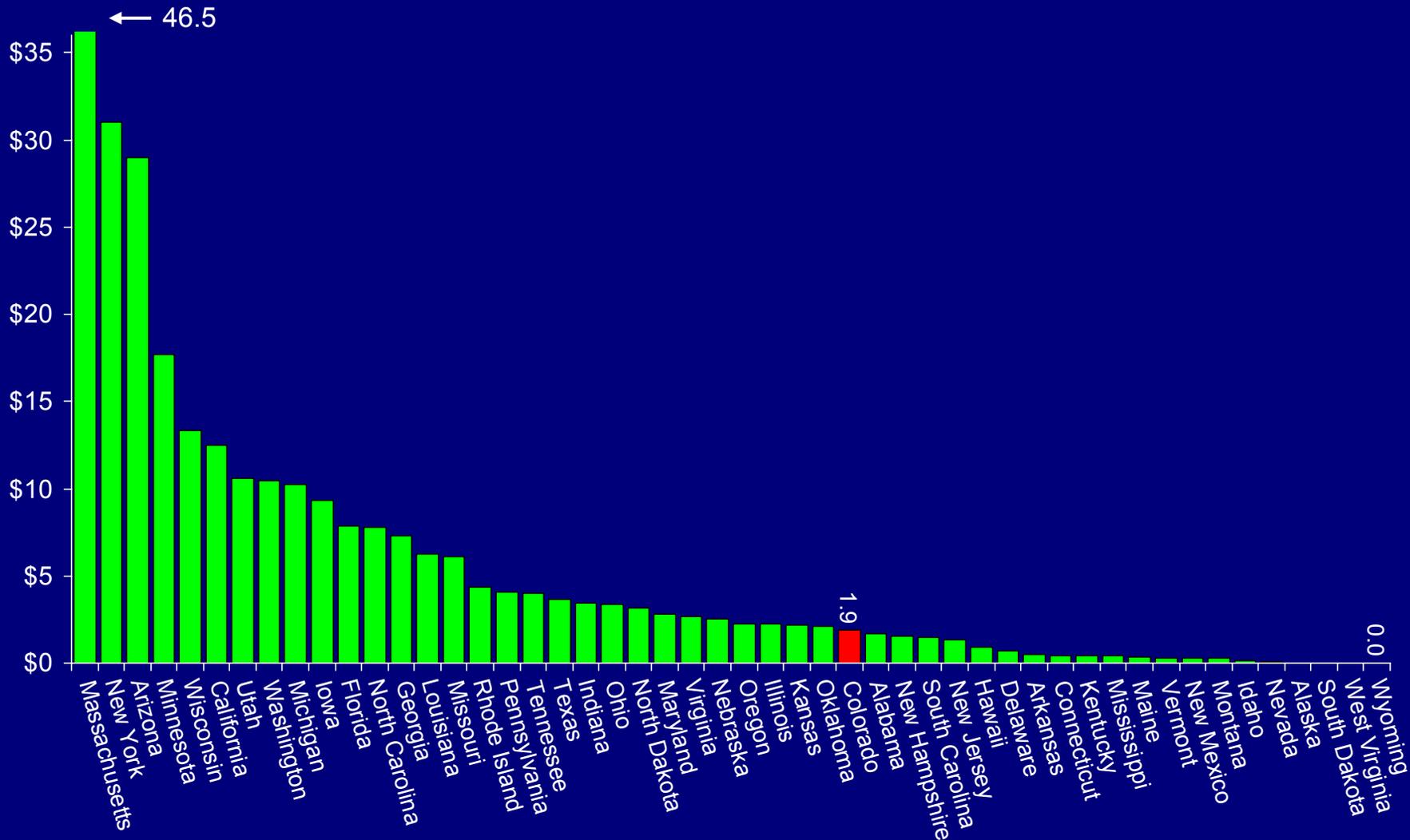
Source: National Science Foundation; U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates

Dollar Value of SBIR Grants Per Worker, 2004



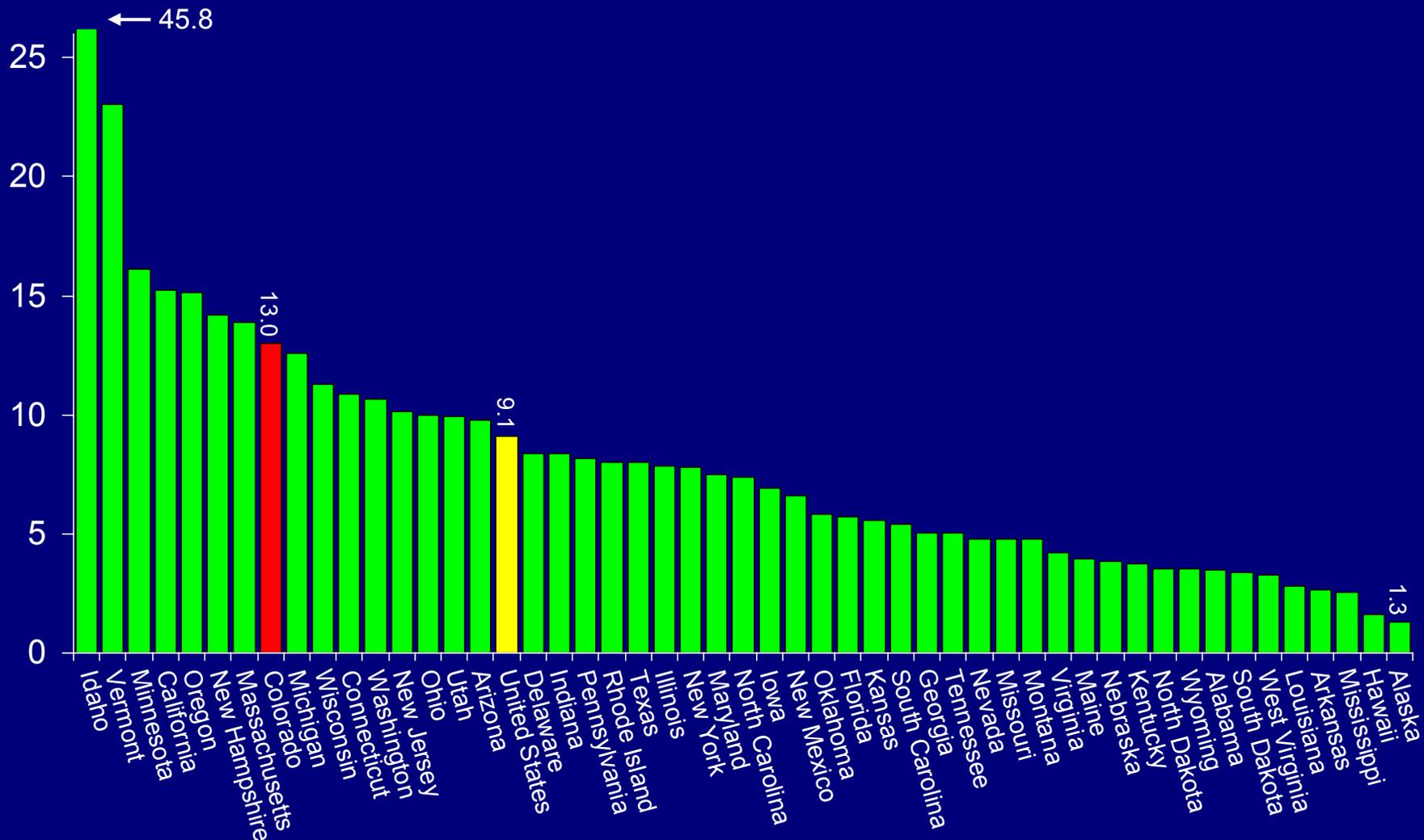
Source: *Development Report Card for the States*, CFED

Gross License Income Per Worker, 2004



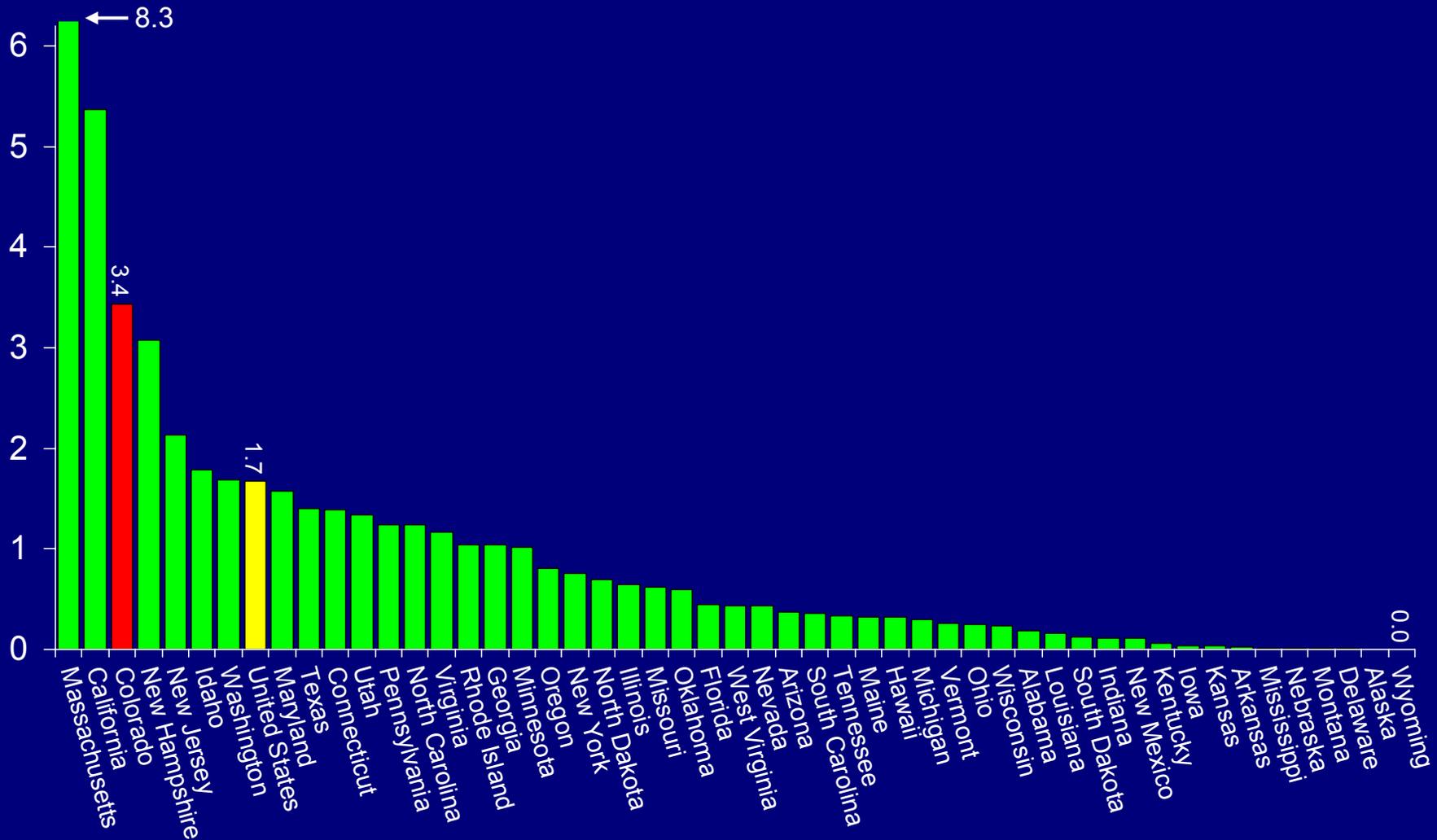
Source: *Development Report Card for the States*, CFED

Number of Patents Issued Per \$1,000 Gross State Product



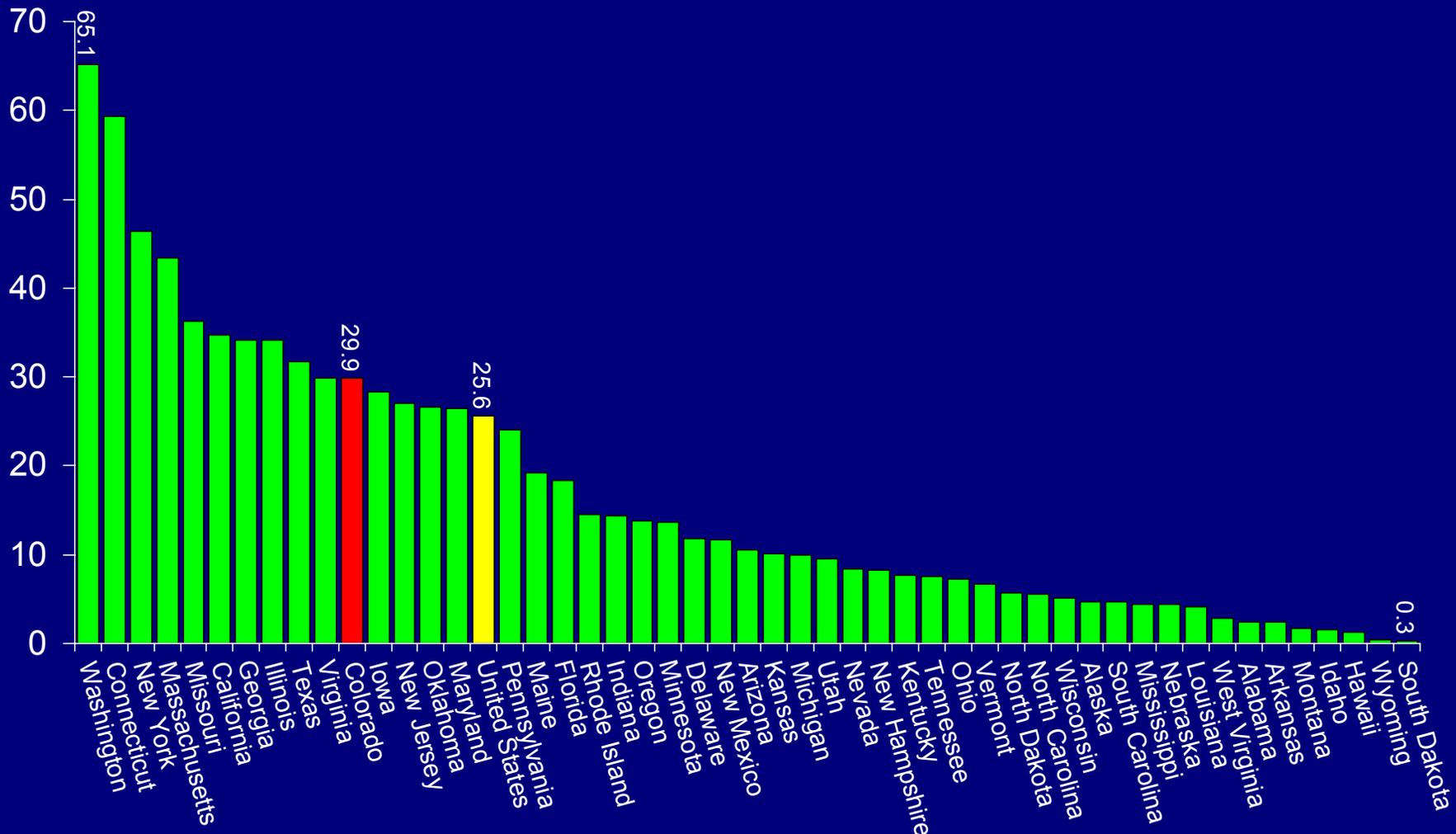
Source: 2004/2005 Economic Vision 2010 Report Card, Indiana Chamber

Venture Capital—Financing Per \$1,000 Gross State Product, 2003



Source: 2004/2005 Economic Vision 2010 Report Card, Indiana Chamber

Number of Initial Public Offerings—Financing Per \$1,000 Gross State Product, 2002

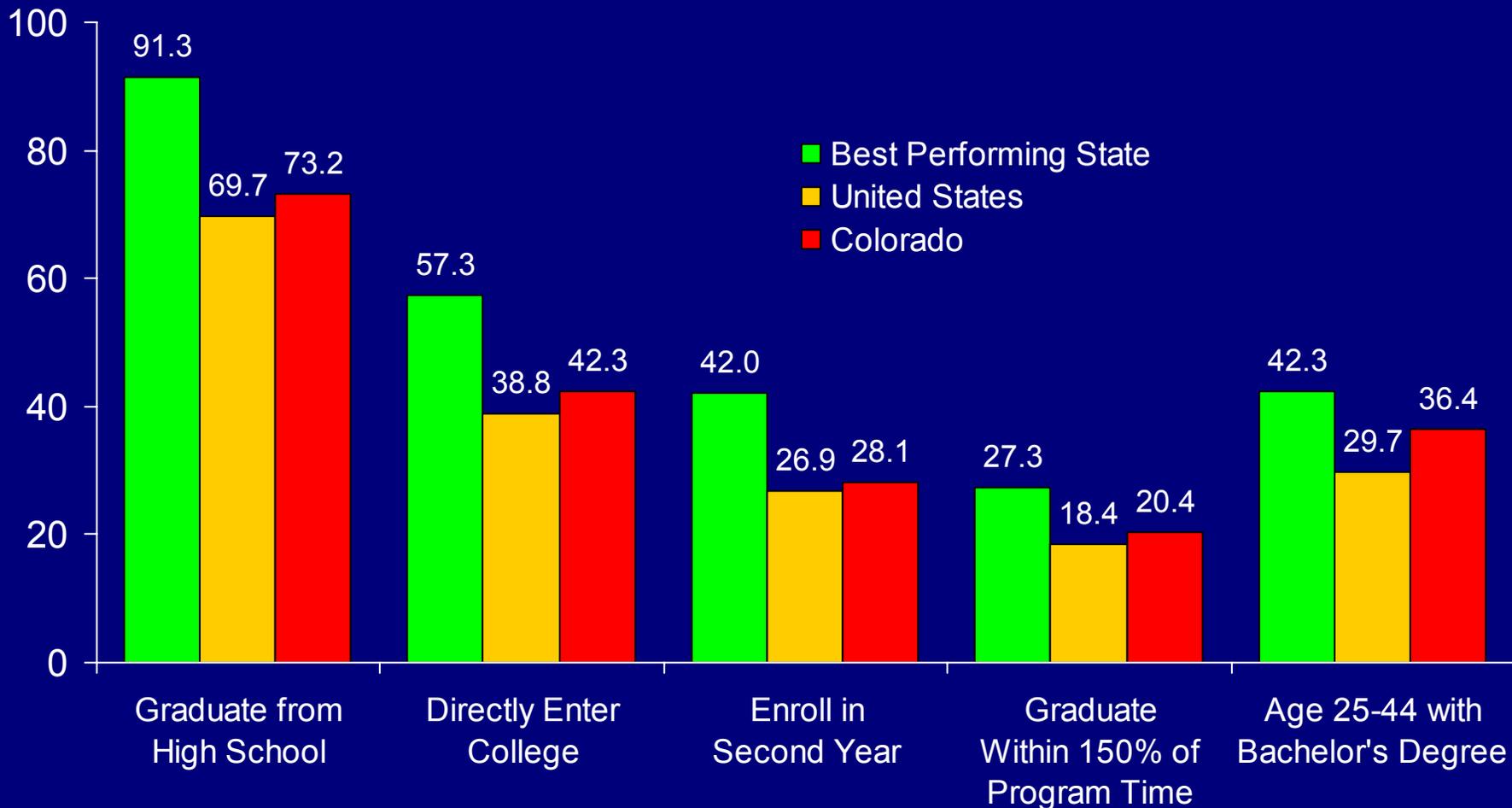


Source: 2004/2005 Economic Vision 2010 Report Card, Indiana Chamber

*The Education Pipeline: Where
Colorado Gets Its Talent*

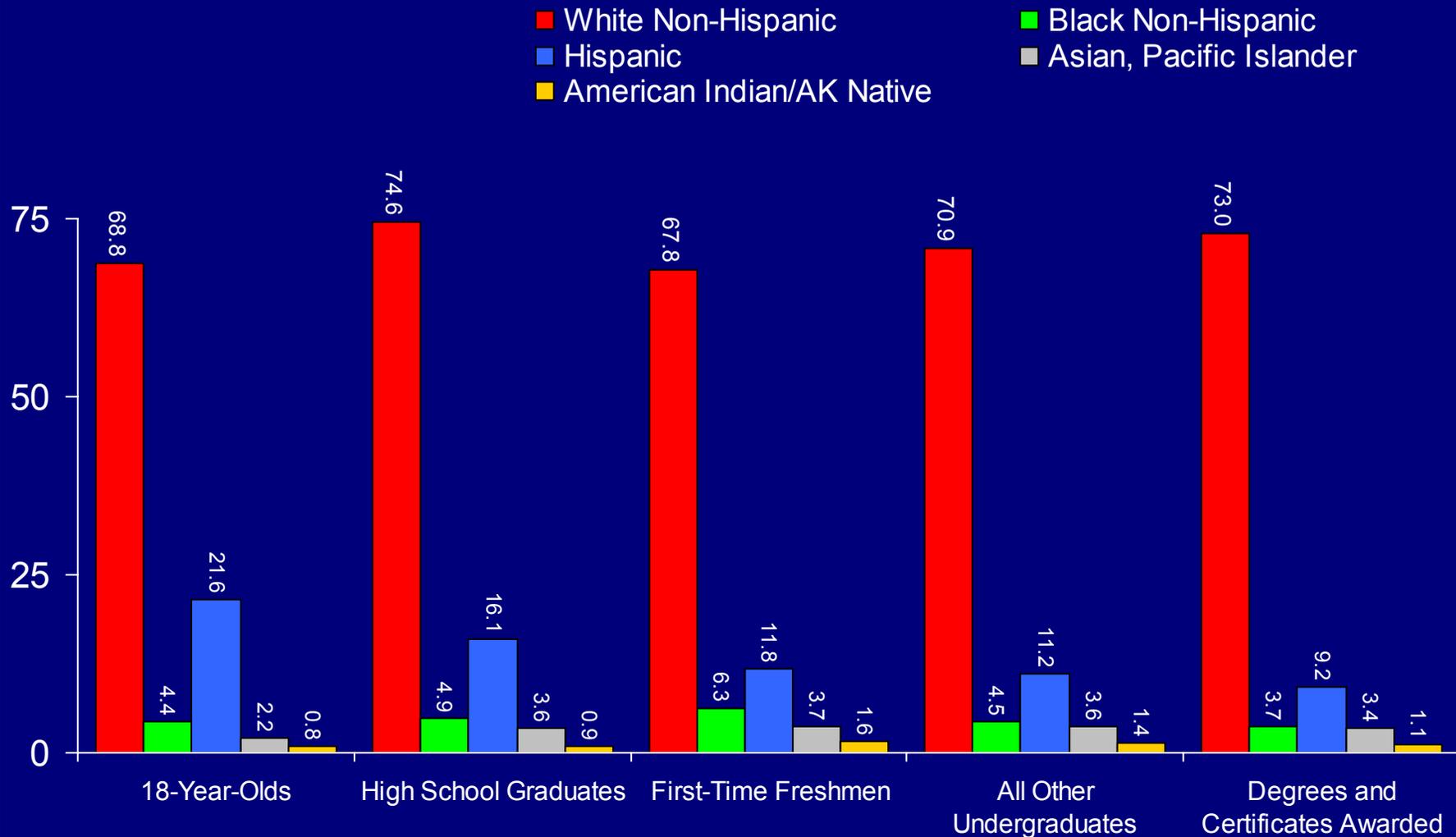
Student Pipeline, 2004

Of 100 9th Graders, How Many...



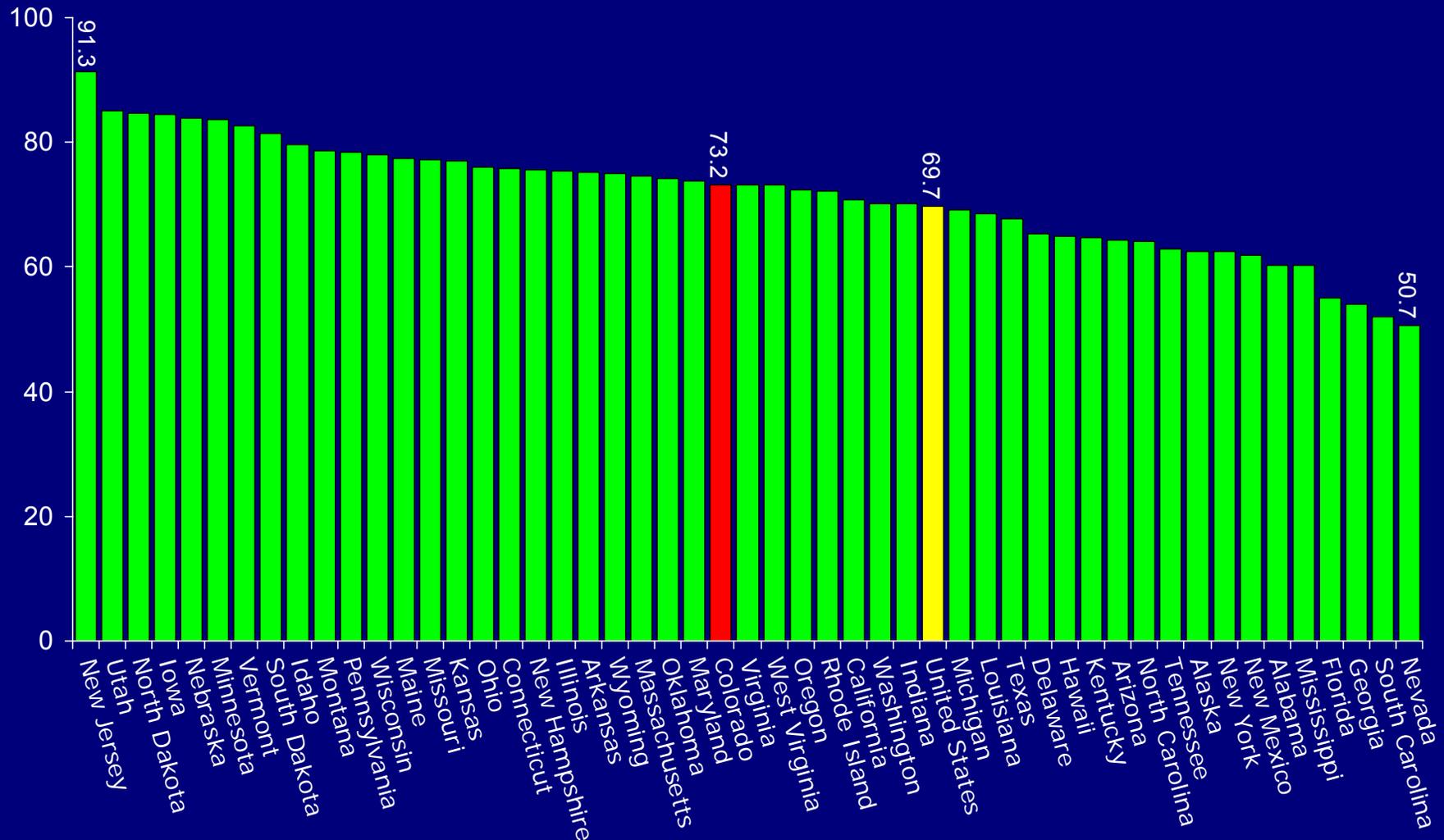
Source: NCES Common Core Data, IPEDS Residency and Migration Survey, IPEDS Enrollment Survey, IPEDS Graduation Rate Survey

Race/Ethnic Representation at Each Stage of the Education Pipeline— Colorado, 2005



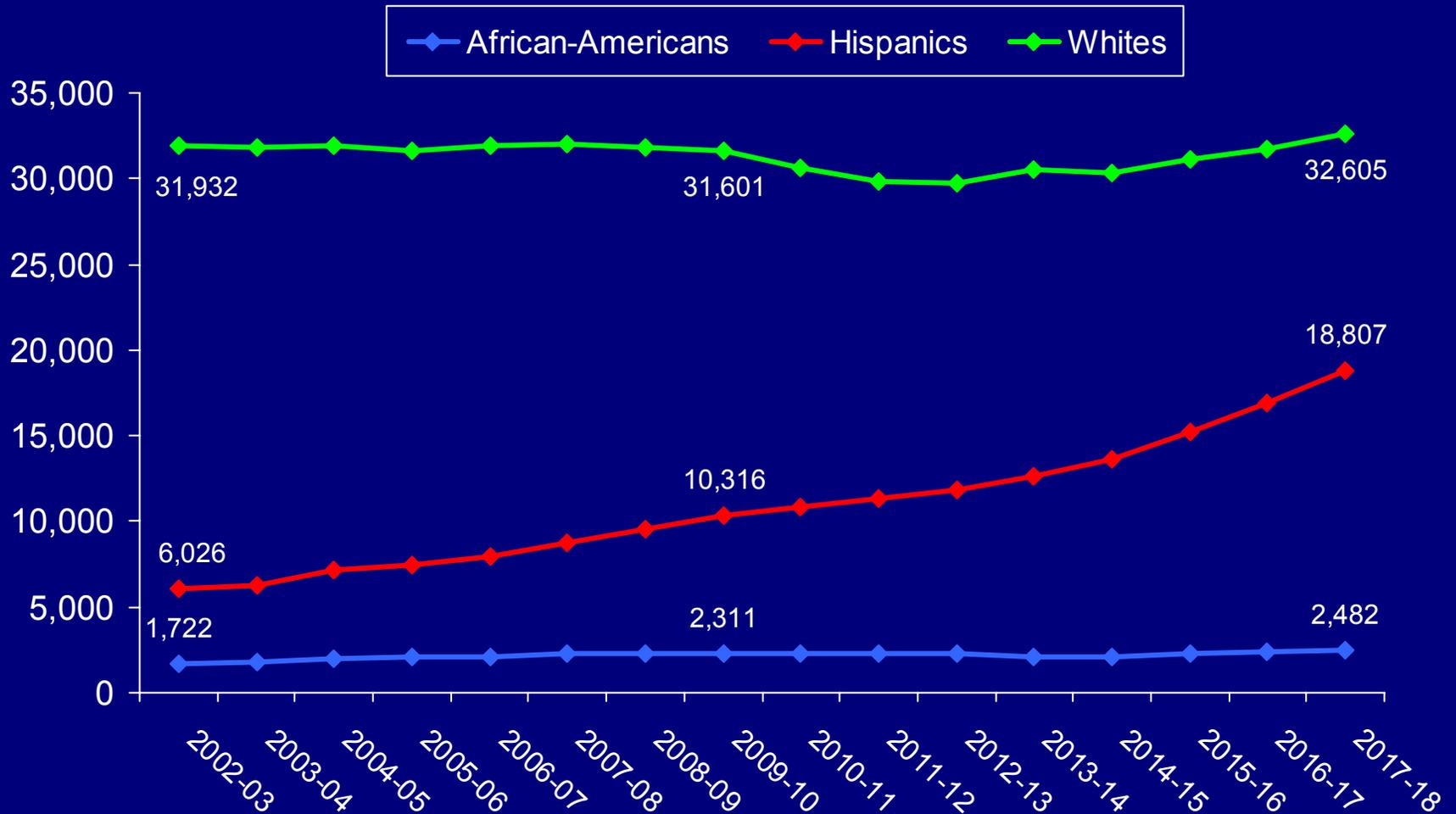
Source: U.S. Census Bureau State Population Estimates, 2005; NCES Common Core of Data, 2004 High School Graduates; NCES, IPEDS Fall 2005 Enrollments; NCES, IPEDS 2005 Completions File

High School Graduation Rates—Public High School Graduates as a Percent of 9th Graders Four Years Earlier, 2004



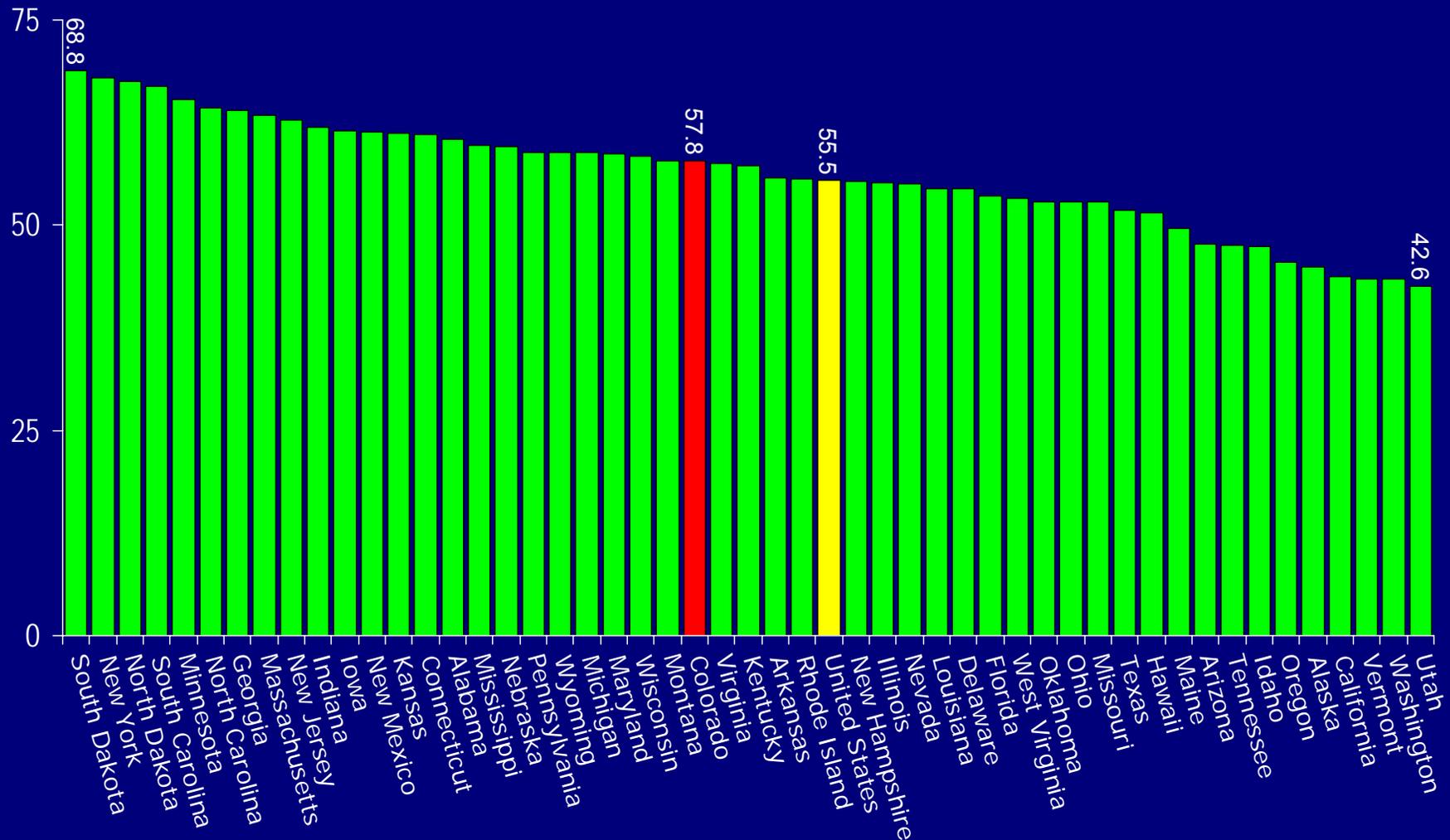
Source: Tom Mortenson, Postsecondary Opportunity (rev. 071106)

Projected High School Graduates by Race/Ethnicity from 2002-03 to 2017-18



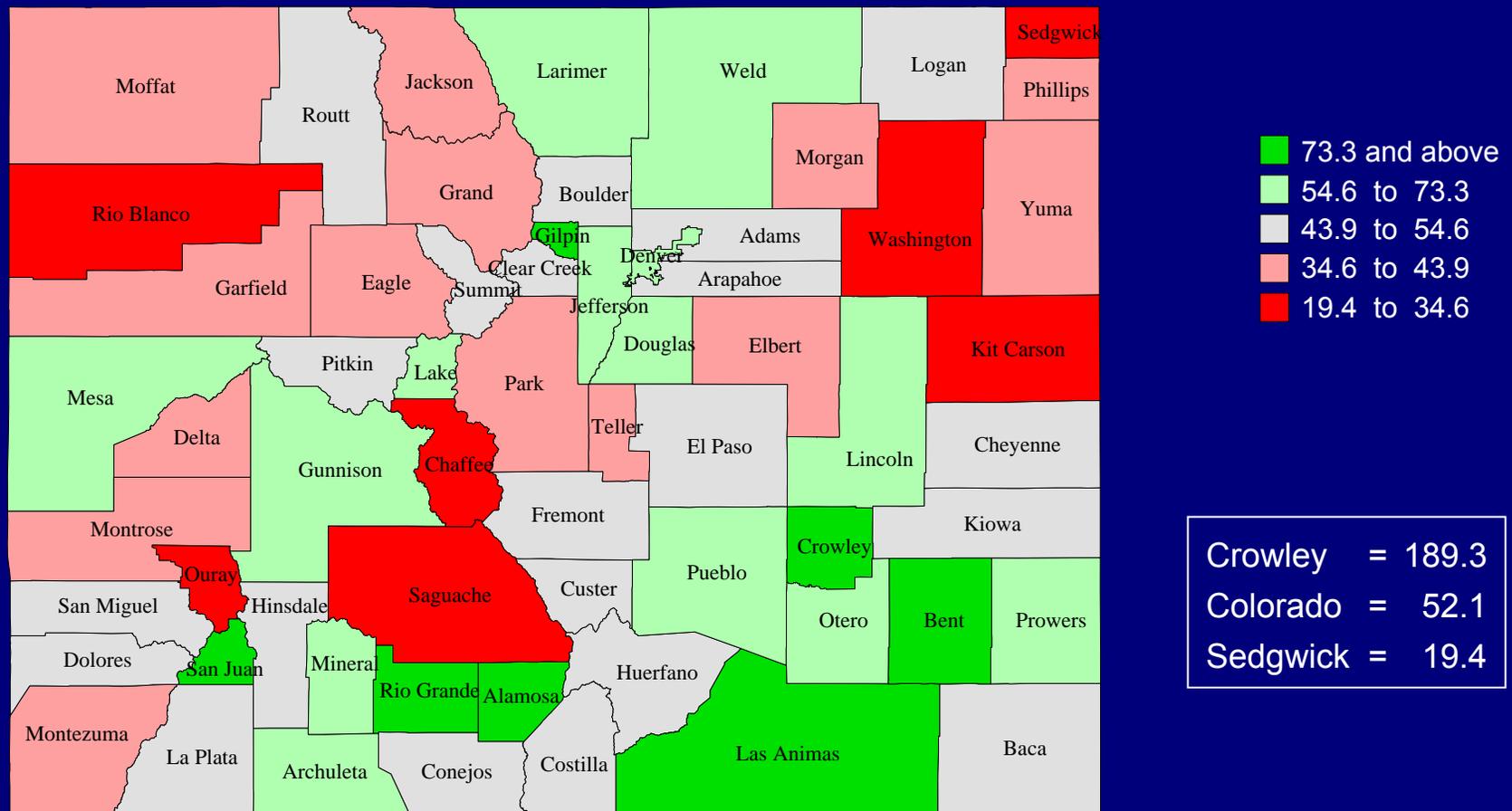
Source: Western Interstate Higher Education Commission (WIICHE)

College-Going Rates—First-Time Freshmen Directly Out of High School as a Percent of Recent High School Graduates, 2004



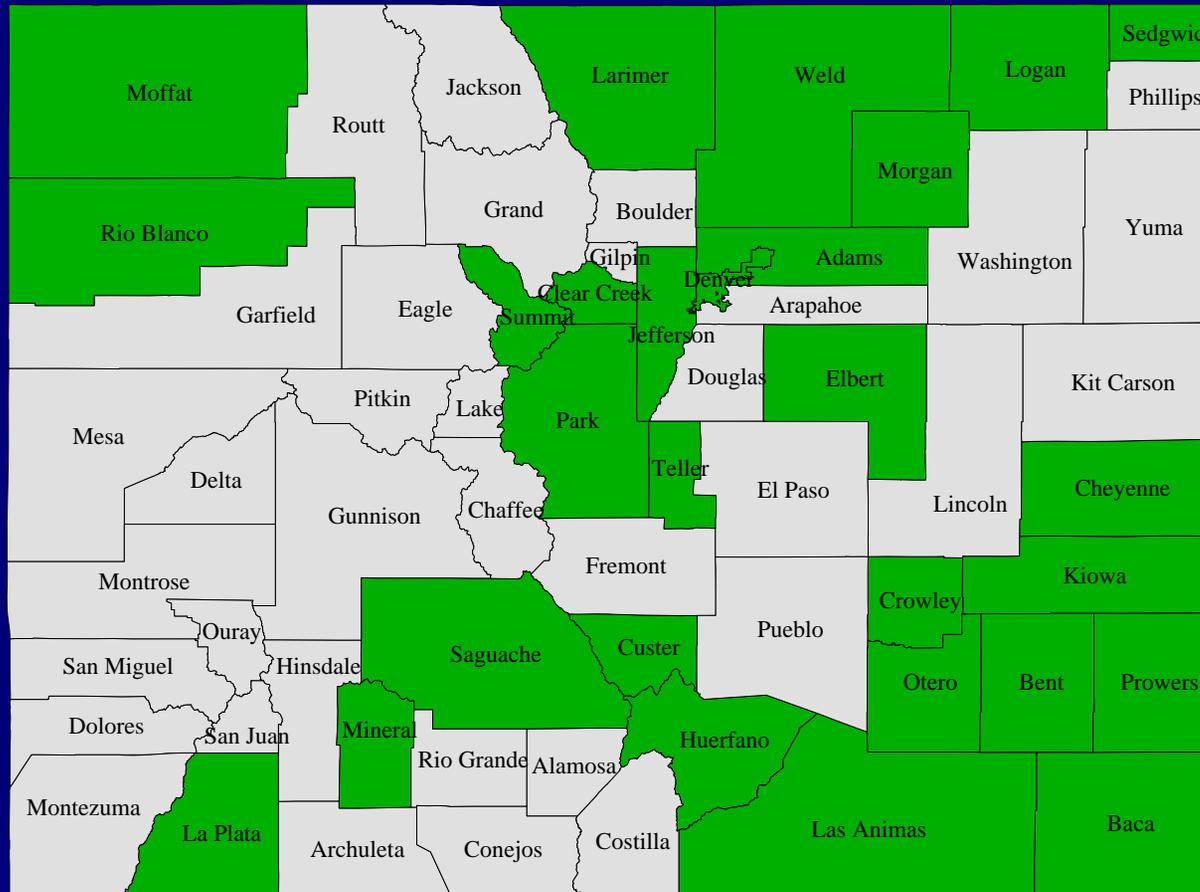
Source: Tom Mortenson, Postsecondary Opportunity (2004 data update 02-06-07)

First-Time Full-Time Freshmen as a Percent of Public High School Graduates, 2001



Source: Colorado Commission on Higher Education

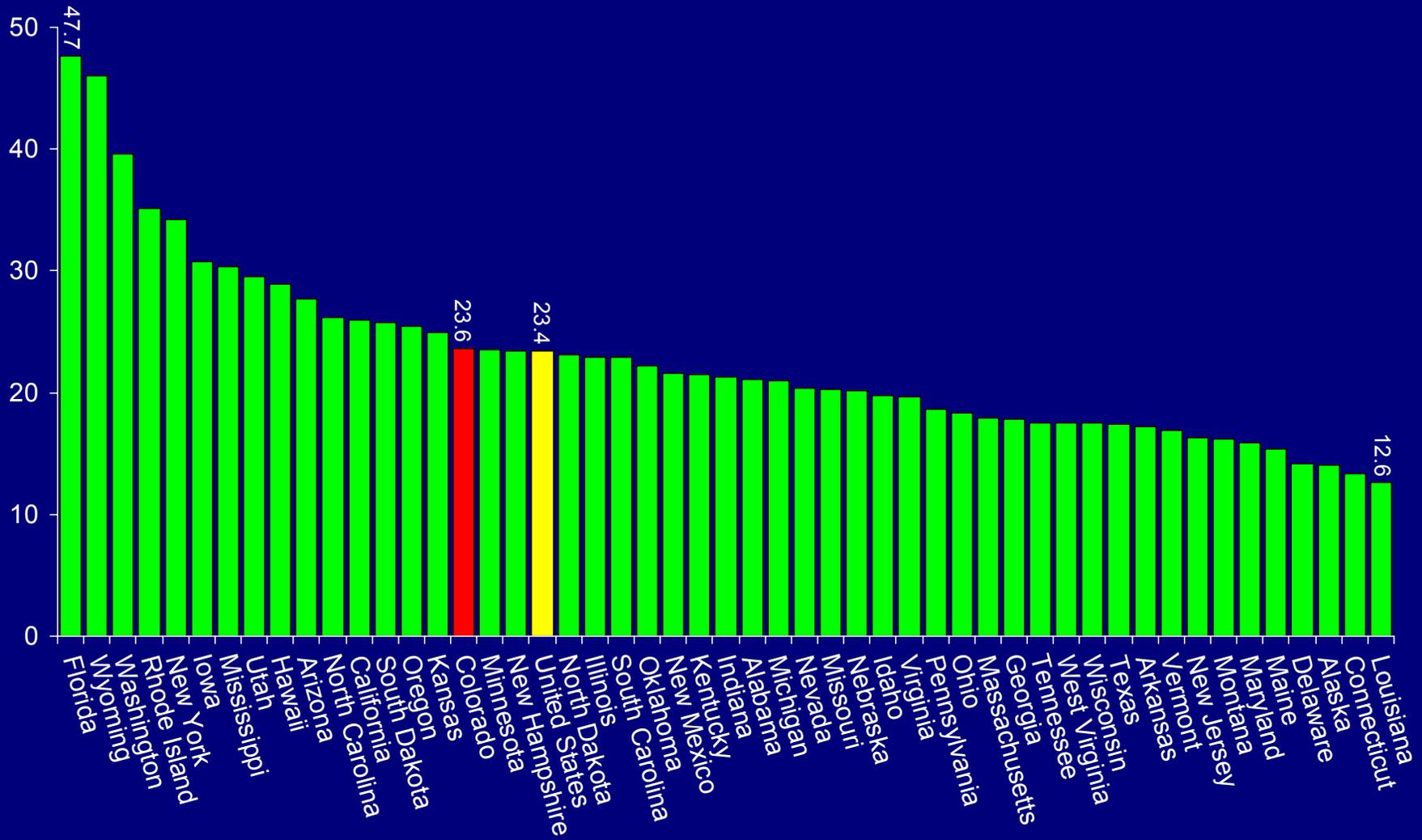
Counties for Which Community Colleges Are the Primary Institutions for First-Time Freshmen, Fall 2001



■ Community Colleges
■ Public 4-Year

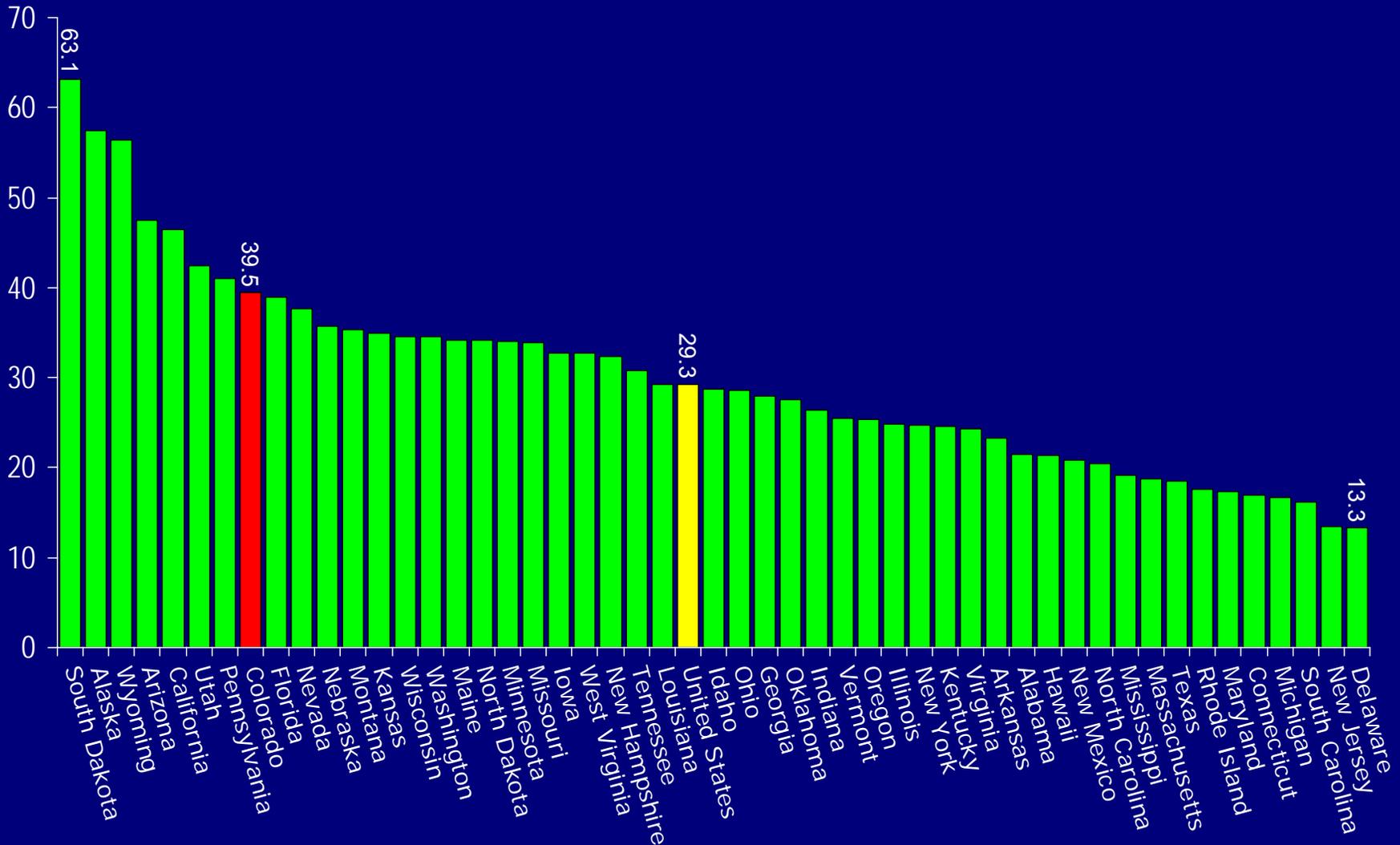
Source: Colorado Commission on Higher Education

Associate Degrees Awarded per 100 High School Graduates Three Years Earlier, 2004



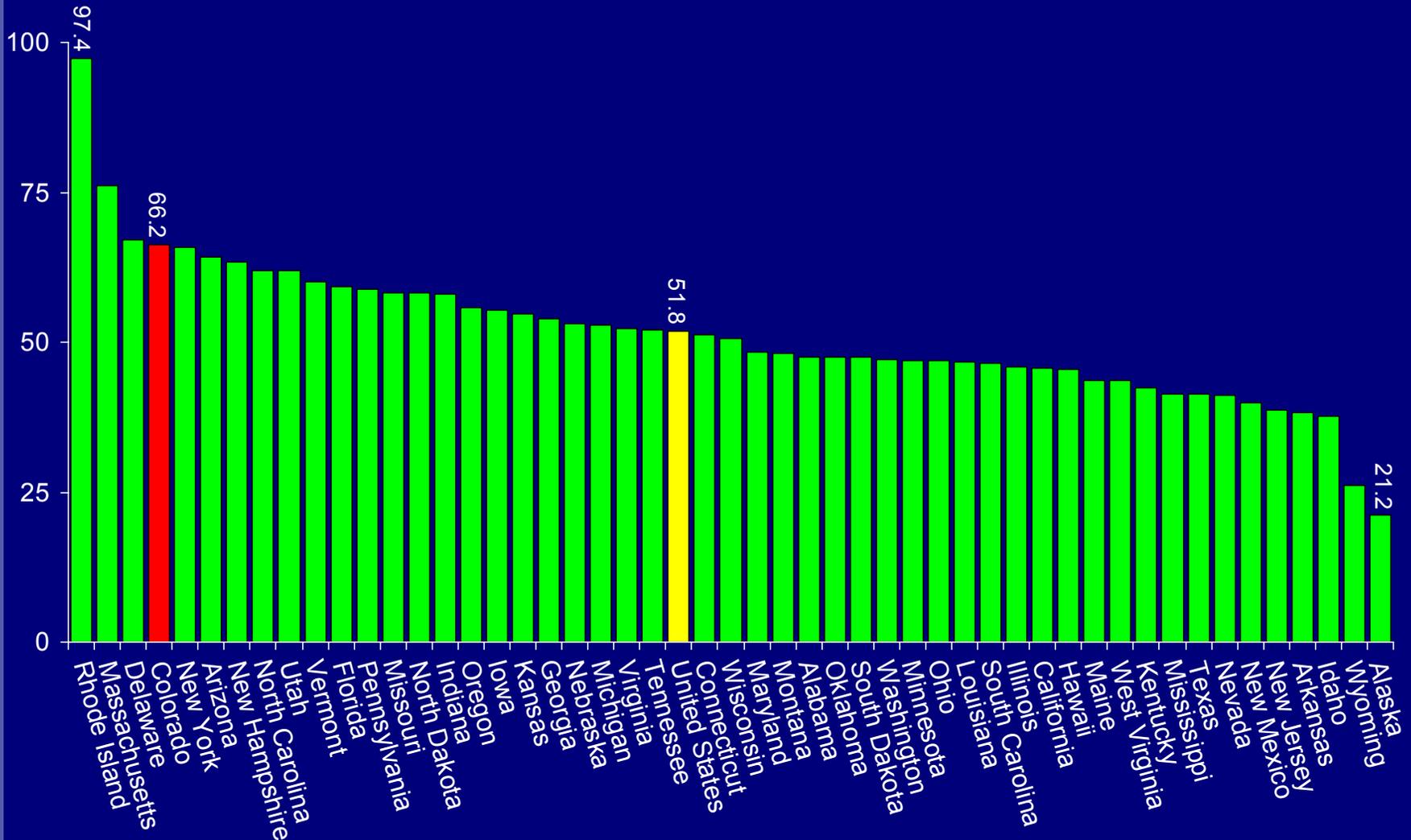
Source: NCES-IPEDS Completions Survey, Western Interstate Higher Education Commission (WIICHE)

Three-Year Graduation Rates at Two-Year Colleges, 2005 (Percent)



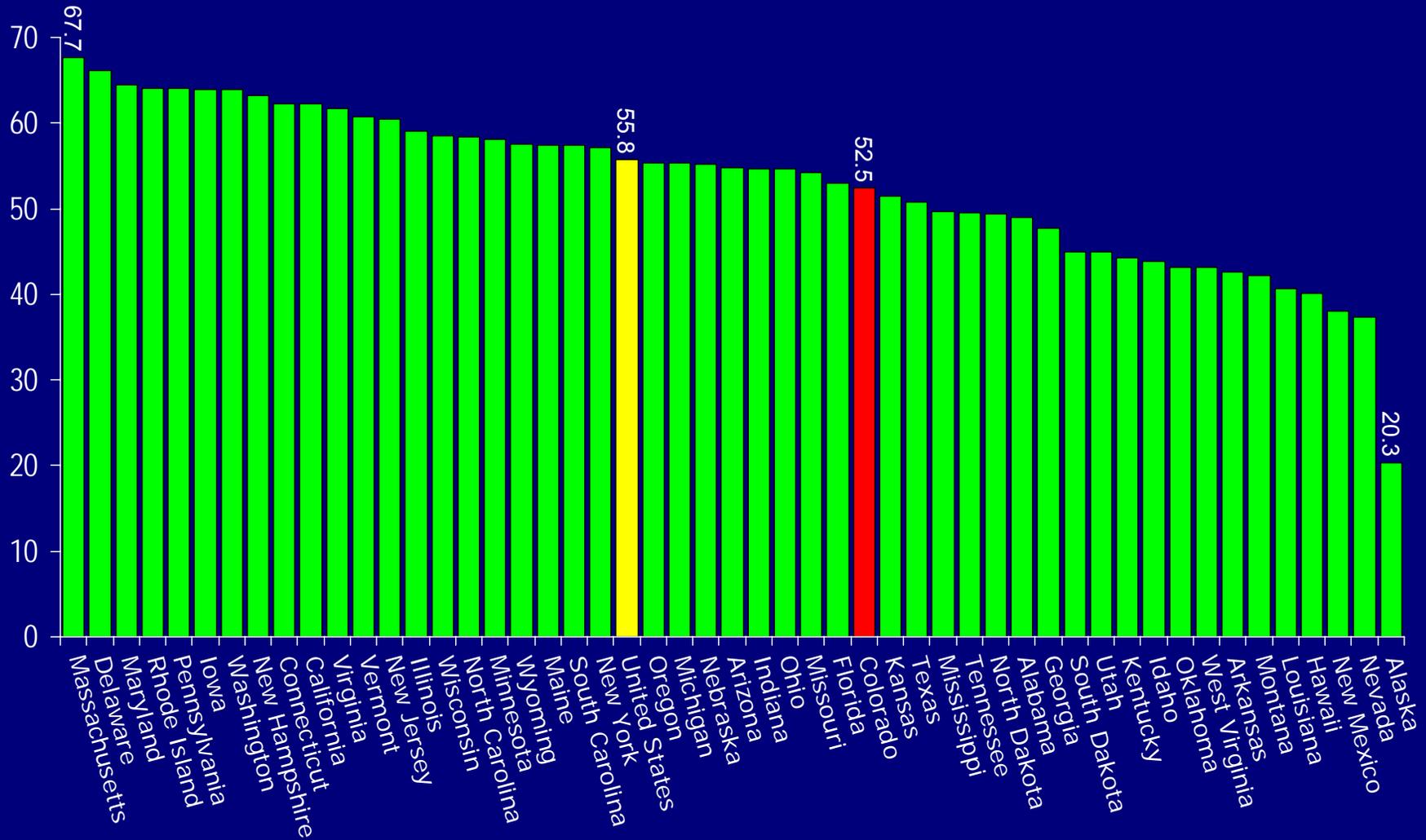
Source: NCES, IPEDS Graduation Rate Survey

Bachelor's Degrees Awarded per 100 High School Graduates Six Years Earlier, 2004



Source: NCES-IPEDS Completions Survey, WICHE

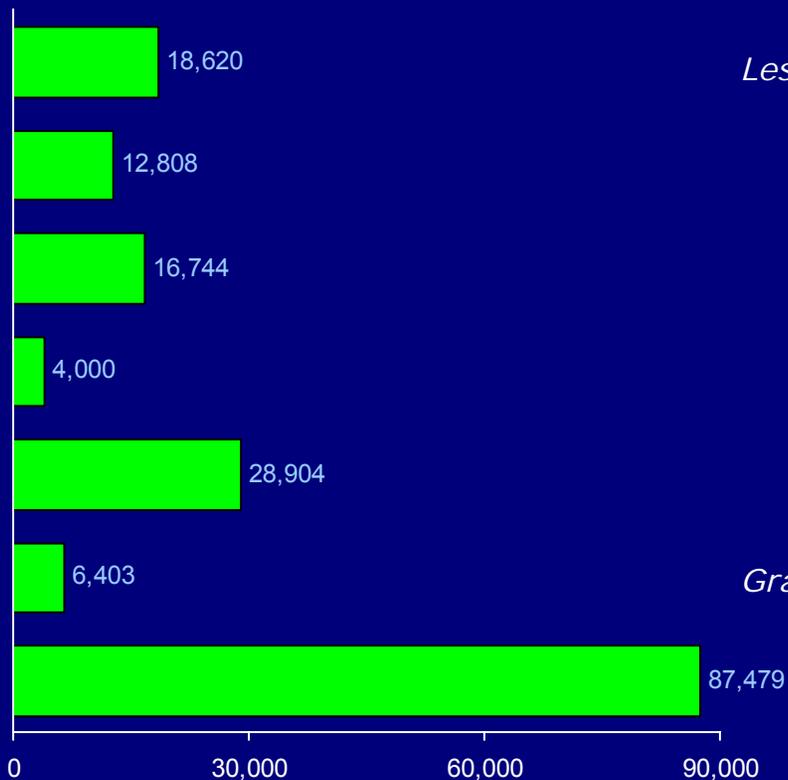
Six-Year Graduation Rates at Four-Year Colleges, 2005 (Percent)



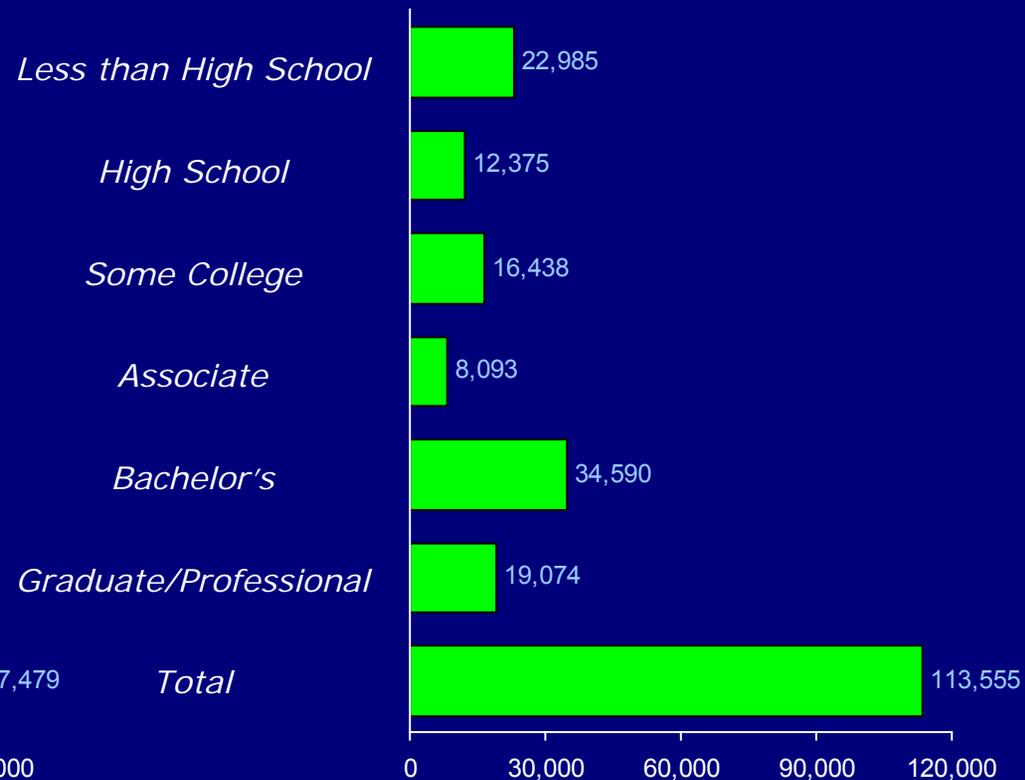
Source: NCES, IPEDS Graduation Rate Survey

Net Migration by Degree Level and Age Group— Colorado

22- to 29-Year-Olds

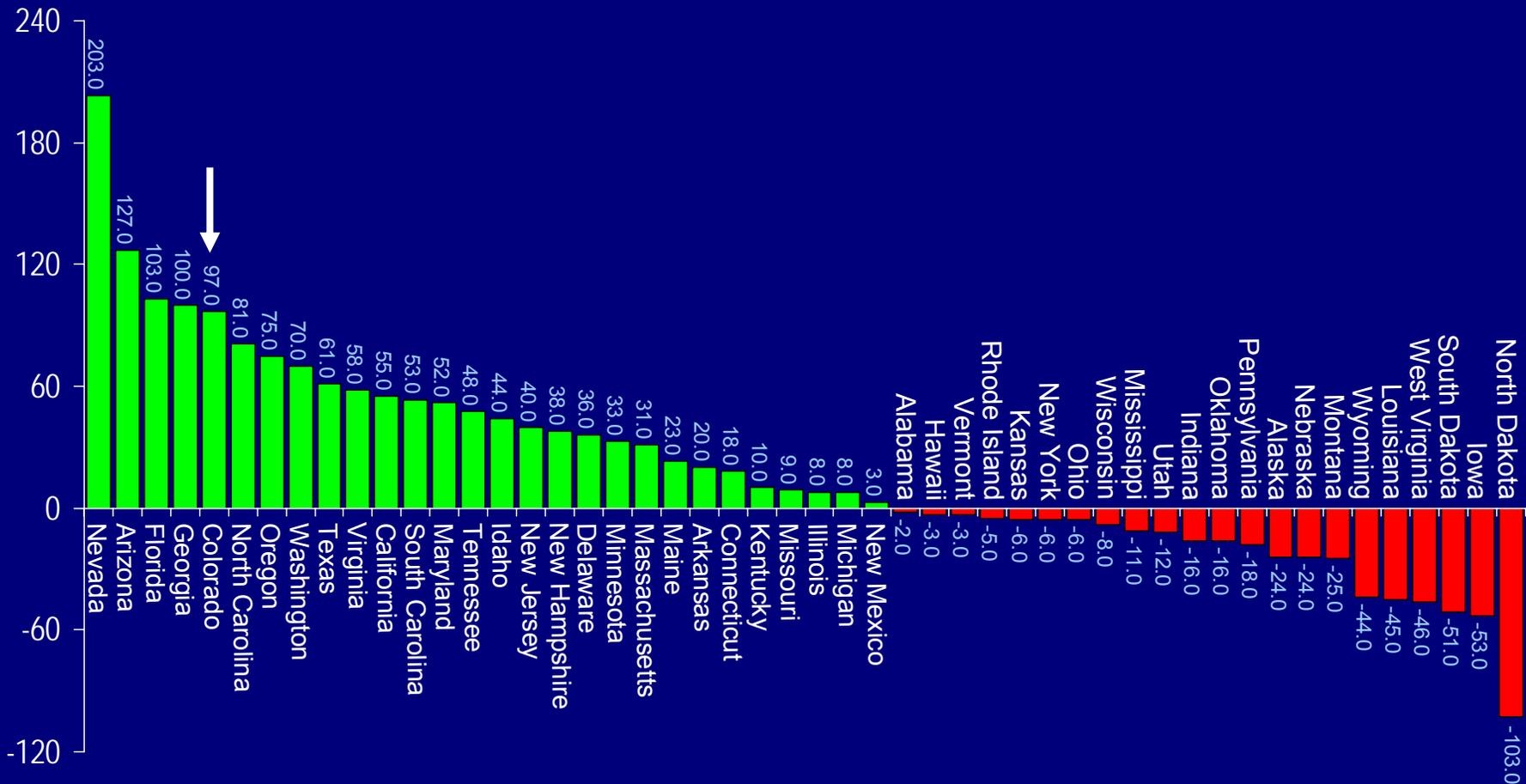


30- to 64-Year-Olds



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census; 5% PUMS Files

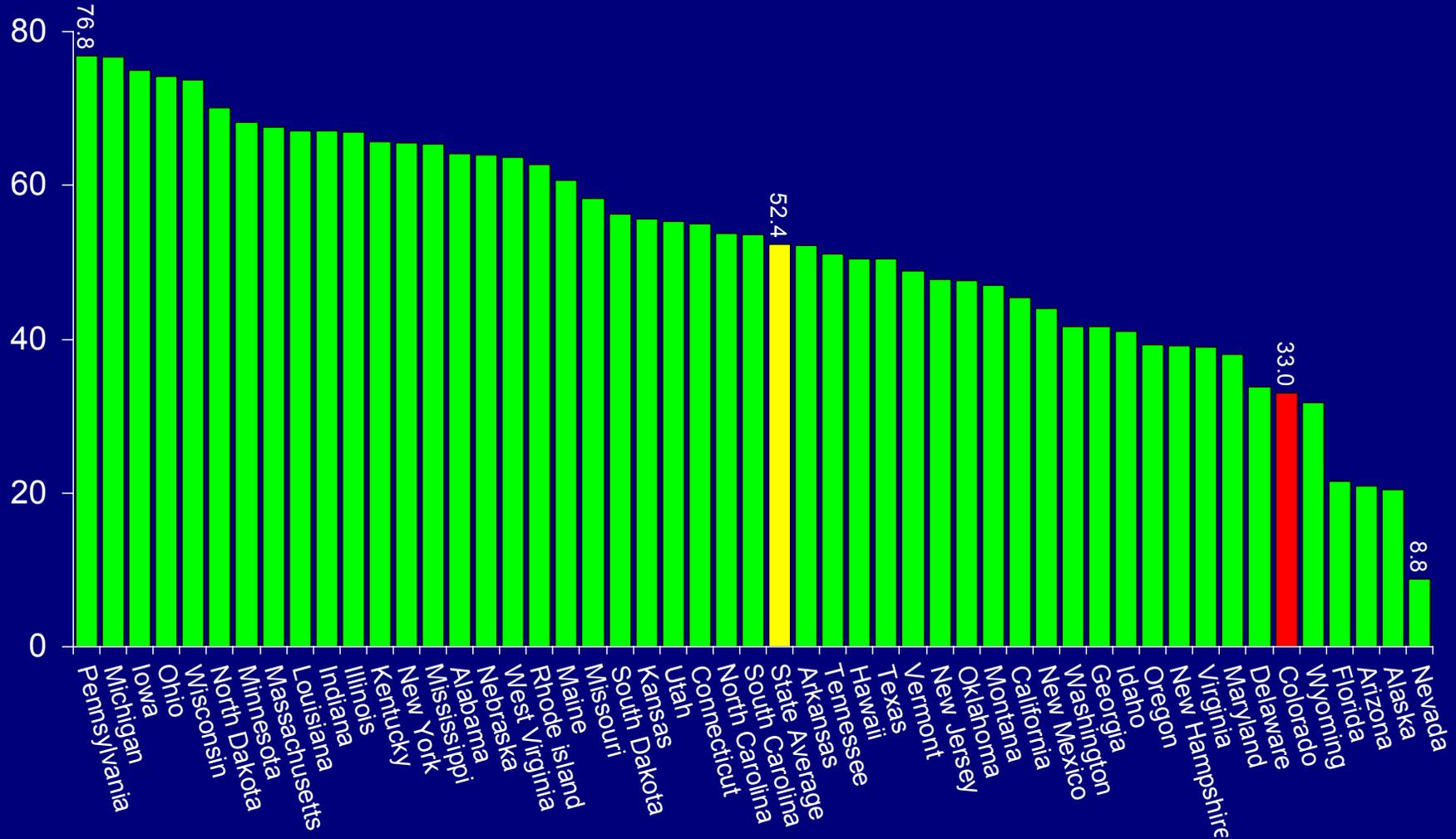
Migration Rate* of College-Educated Residents Age 22-64—Associate and Higher, 1995-2000



* Per 1,000 residents age 22-64 with college degrees.

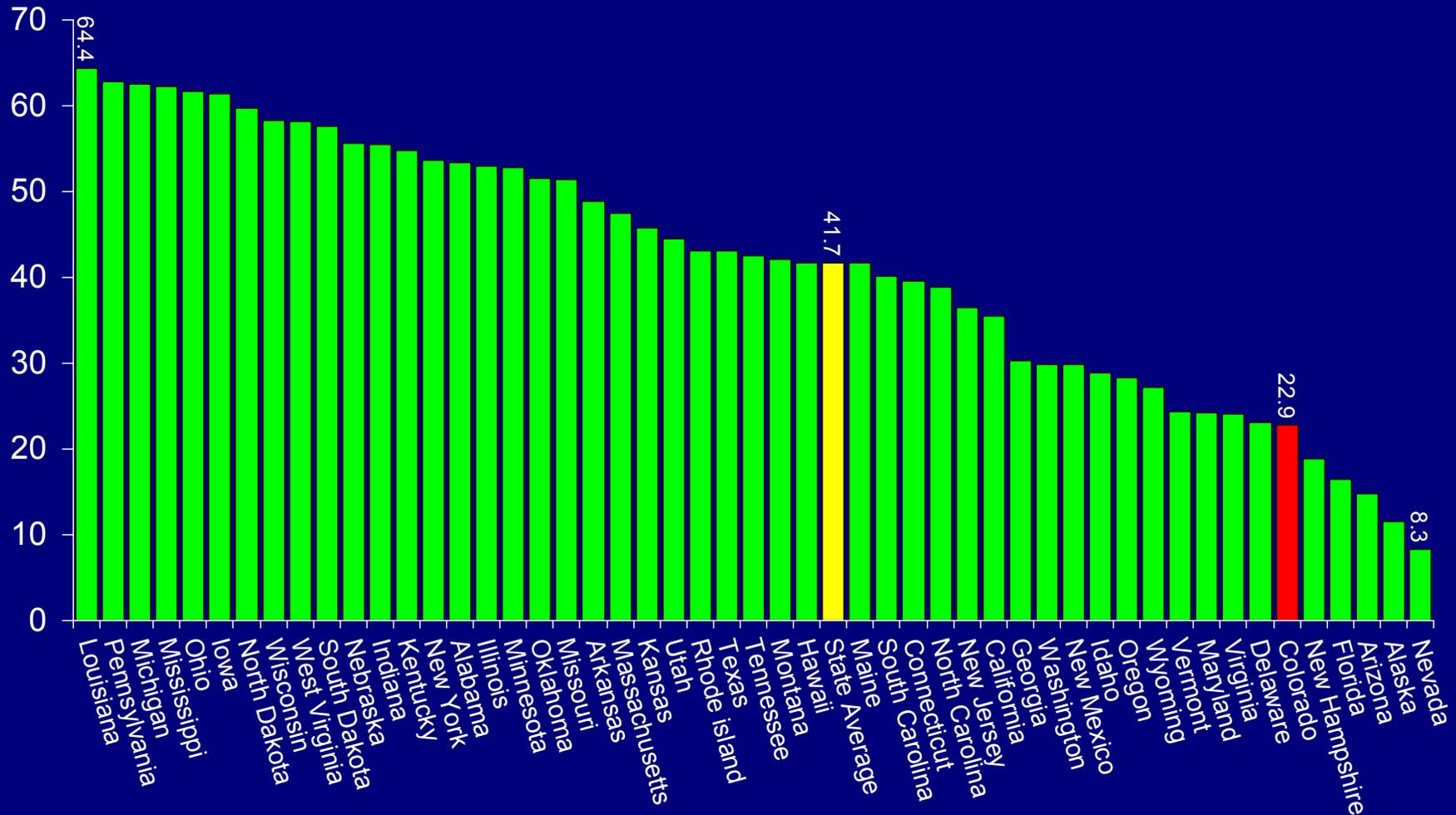
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, PUMS (based on 2000 Census)

Percent of Residents Age 25-64 with an Associate Degree Born In-State, 2005



Source: 2005 ACS

Percent of Residents Age 25-64 with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher Born In-State, 2005



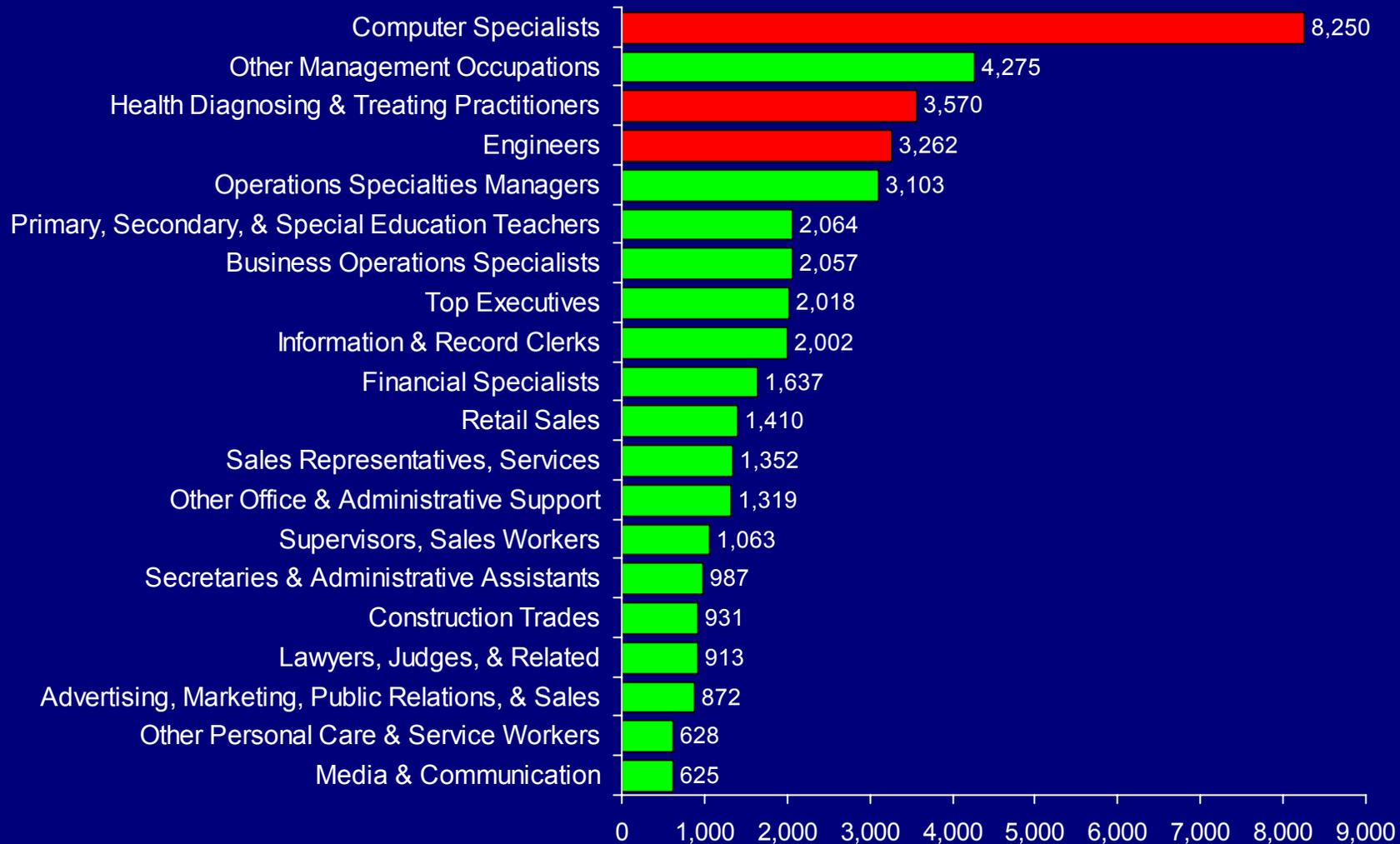
Source: 2005 ACS

Colorado Net Migration of College Degree Holders Age 22-29 by Occupation, 1995 to 2000



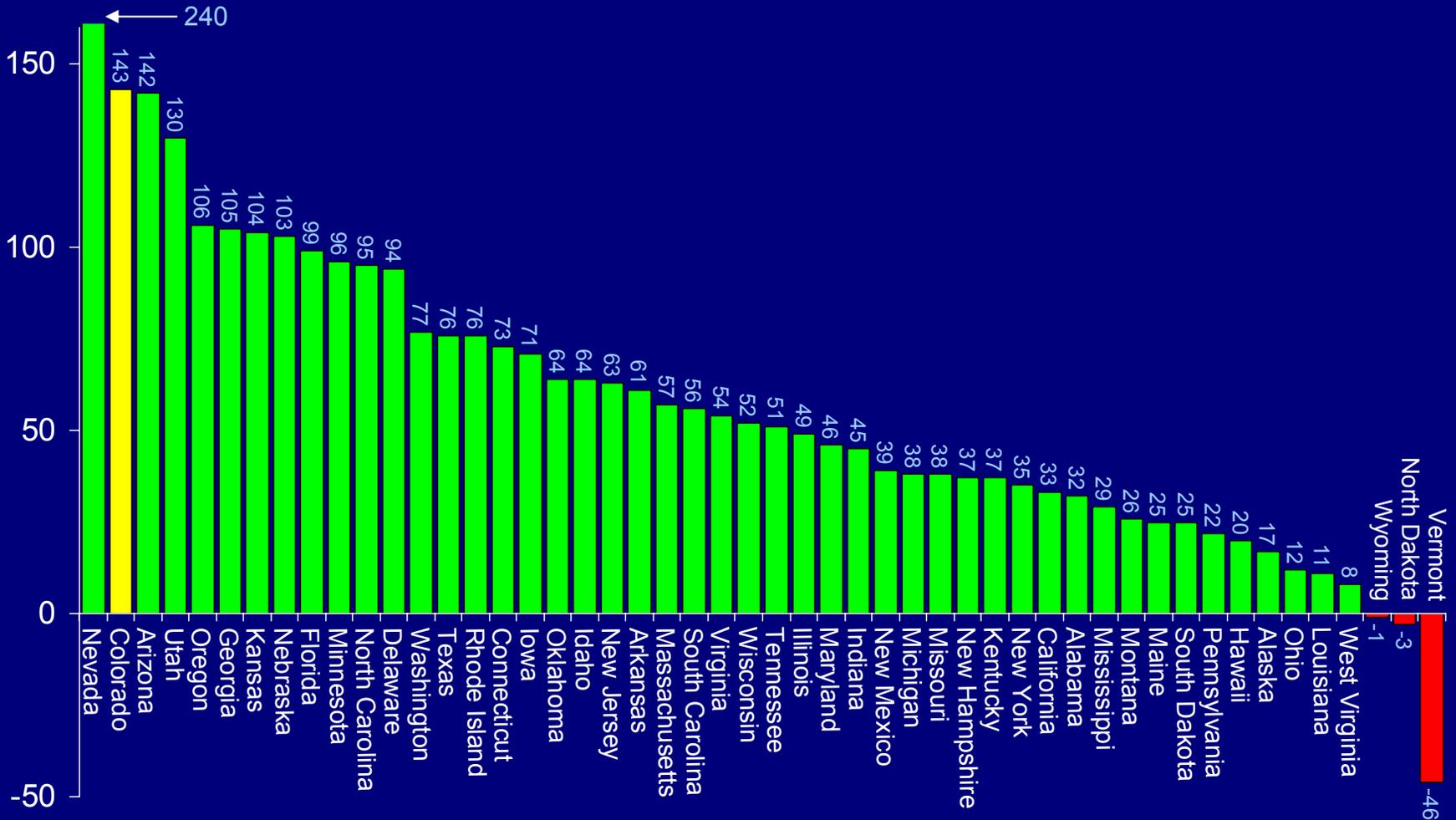
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, PUMS (based on 2000 Census)

Colorado Net Migration of College Degree Holders Age 30-64 by Occupation, 1995 to 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, PUMS (based on 2000 Census)

Migration Rate* of Residents Age 22-64 with Less than a High School Diploma, 1995-2000



* Per 1,000 residents age 22-64 with less than a high school diploma.

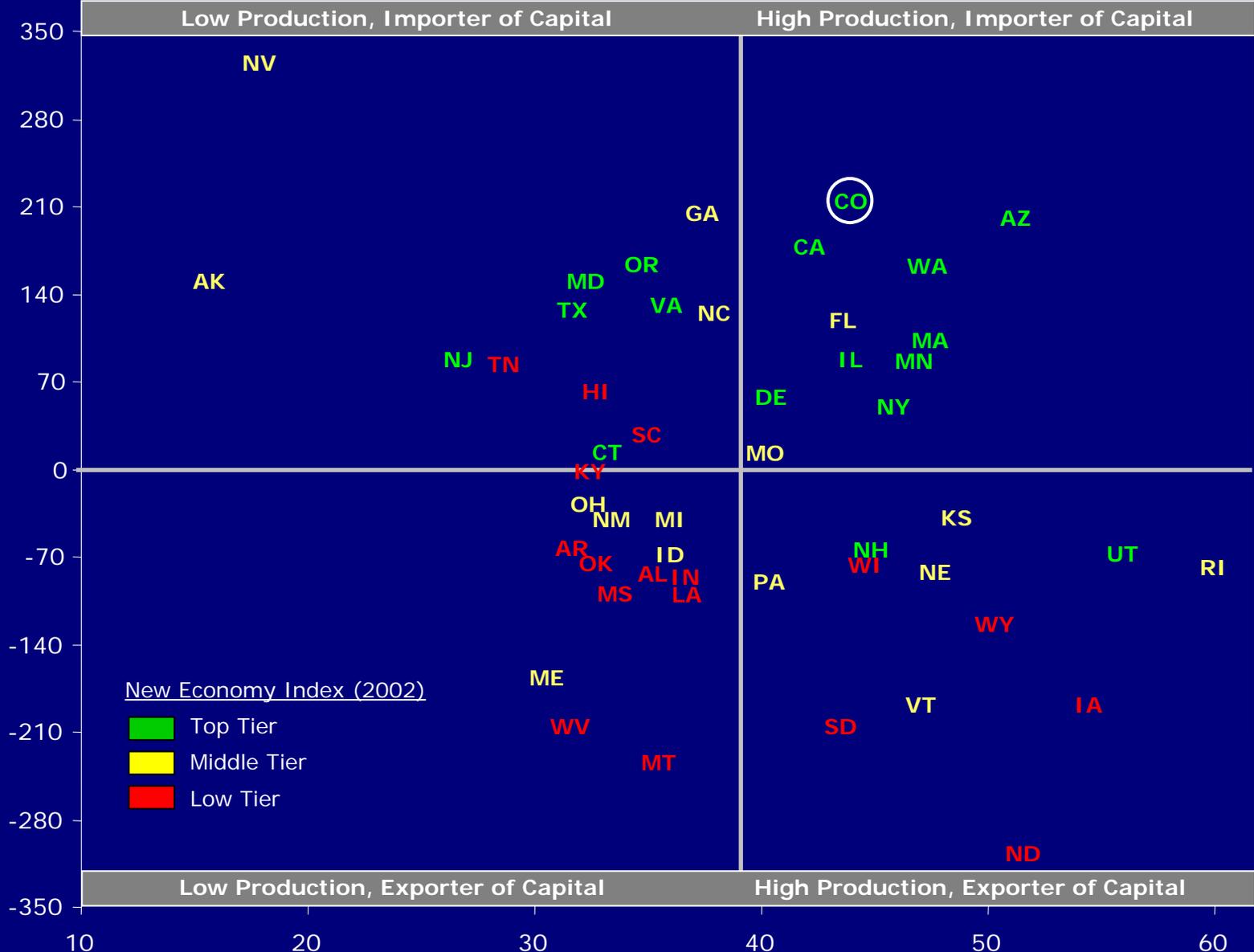
Source: State Higher Education Officers (SHEEO)

Reaching Top Performance by 2025 (55%)— Colorado

1,493,400	Number of Degrees Needed to Match Best-Performing Countries
636,400	Adults Age 25-44 with Degrees
857,000	Additional Degrees Needed to Be Internationally Competitive, 2005
<u>690,600</u>	Degrees Produced 2005-2025 at Current Production Rates
166,400	Gap
21,300	Reaching Best Performance in High School Graduation
52,500	Reaching Best Performance in College-Going
123,300	Reaching Best Performance in College Completion
+30,700	Number in Excess of 55%
+393,800	Net Migration at Past Rates

States' Ability to Produce Graduates vs. Ability to Keep and Attract Graduates

Migration Rate of Residents Age 22-29 with a College Degree



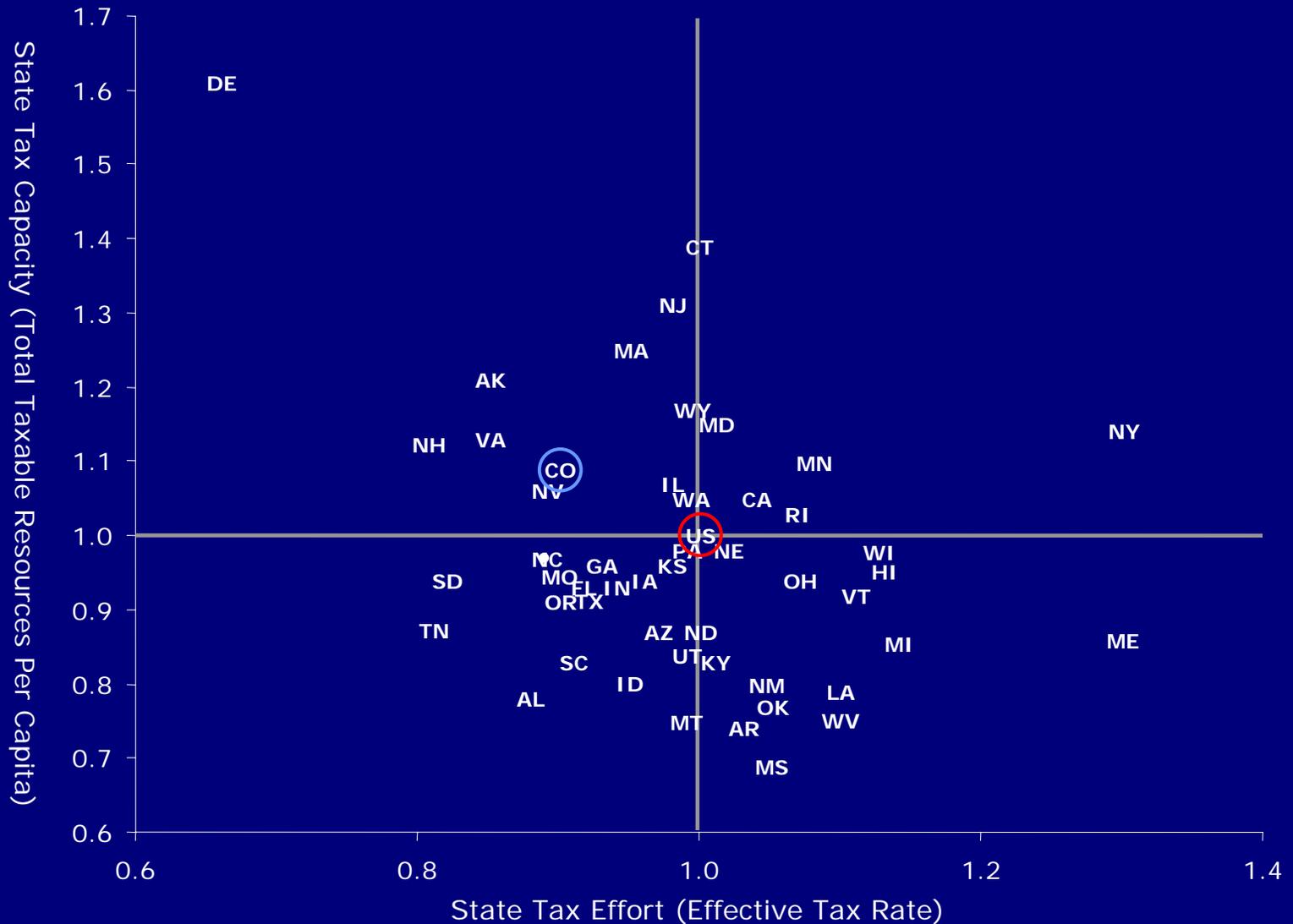
Production of College Graduates (Undergraduate Credentials and Degrees Awarded Per 1,000 Residents Age 18-44 with High School Diploma or Some College but No College Degree)

Summary Observations

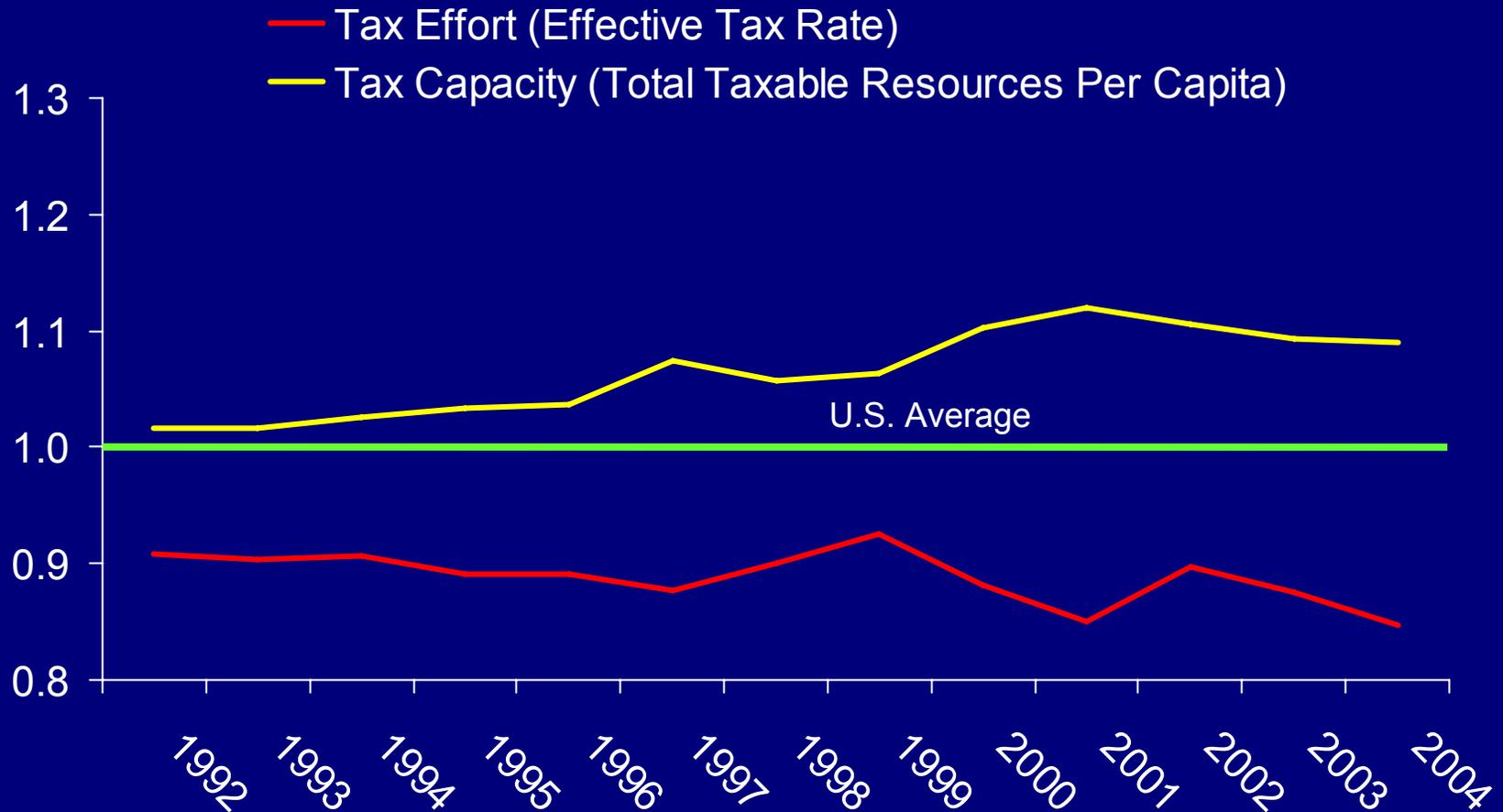
1. Colorado's Key Policy Question:
Education or In-Migrate?
2. Major Disparities
 - Geography
 - Race
3. The No-Man's Land of Adult Education/Literacy
4. The Leaky Pipeline
5. Economic Development Outside the Front Range
6. Providing Public Funding Adequate for this Agenda

Financial Context

State Tax Capacity and Effort—Colorado Indexed to U.S. Average

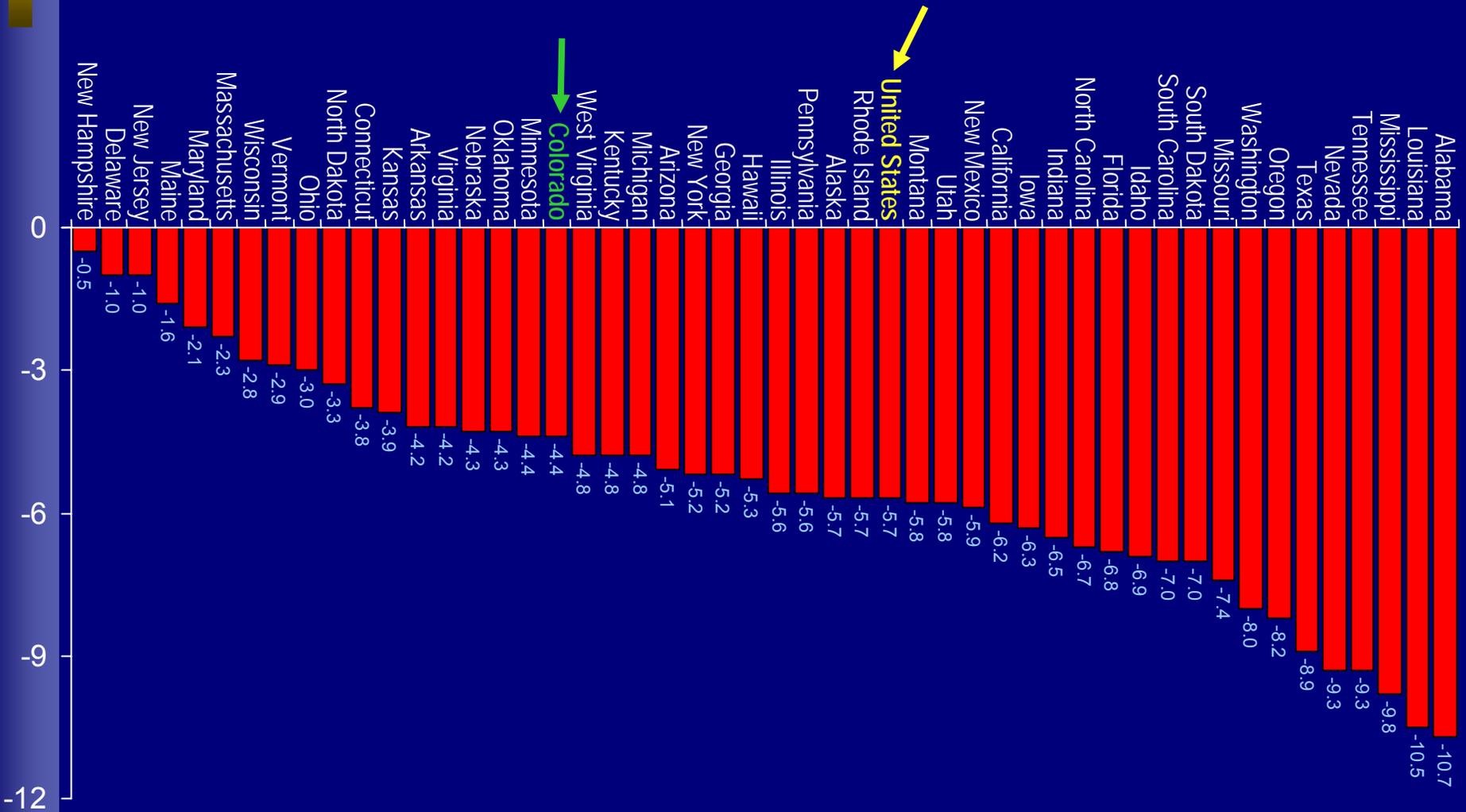


State Tax Capacity and Effort—Colorado Indexed to U.S. Average



Source: State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO)

Projected State and Local Budget Surplus (Gap) as a Percent of Revenues, 2013



Source: NCHEMS; Don Boyd (Rockefeller Institute of Government), 2005