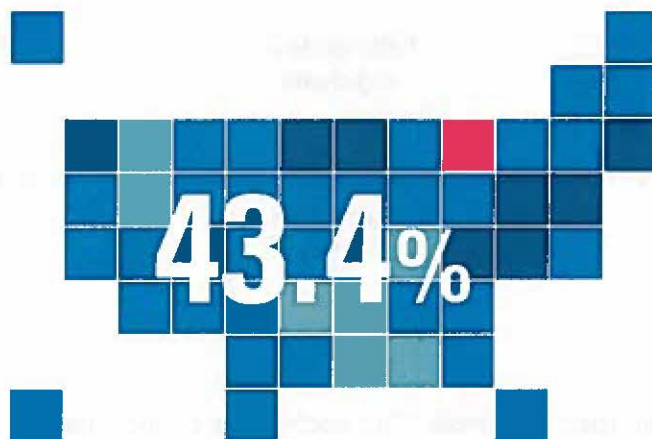


A STRONGER NATION

Learning beyond high school builds American talent



Michigan's Report 2017



Lumina
FOUNDATION

Michigan's Progress Toward the Goal

By 2025, 60 percent of Americans will need a college degree, workforce certificate, industry certification or other high-quality credential beyond high school. To count toward this important goal, any credential must have clear and transparent learning outcomes that lead to further education and employment. **Michigan's rate of educational attainment beyond high school is 43 percent, but it has not formally established a statewide attainment goal that meet's Lumina's criteria for rigor and efficacy (i.e., the goal is quantifiable, challenging, long-term, addresses gaps, and is in statute and/or a strategic plan).**

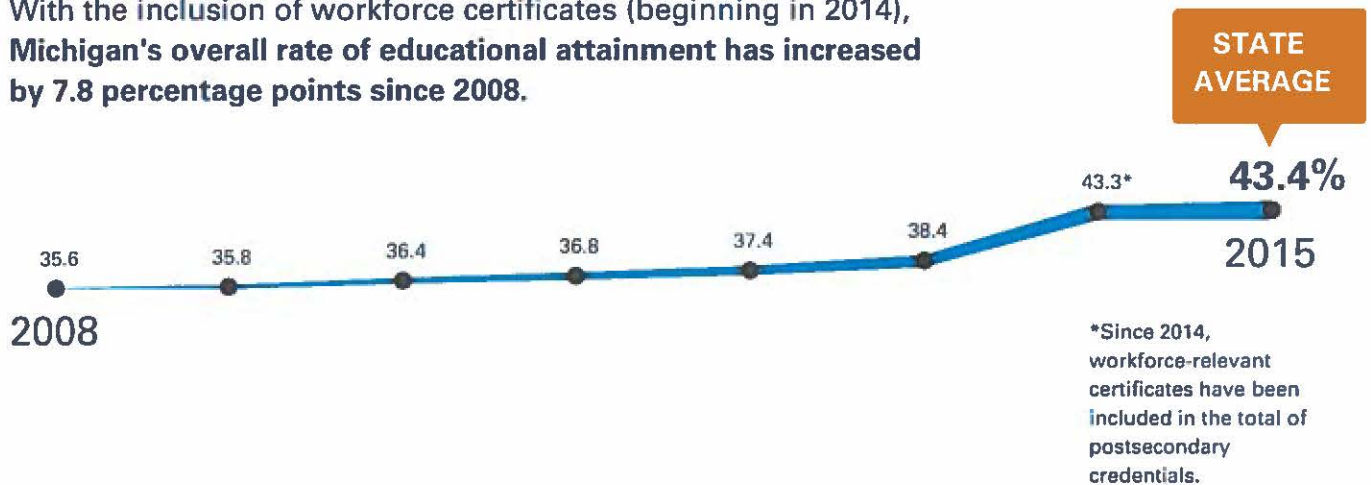
How Michigan Compares to the Nation

Michigan is making progress in increasing educational attainment, but still lags when compared to the national average.

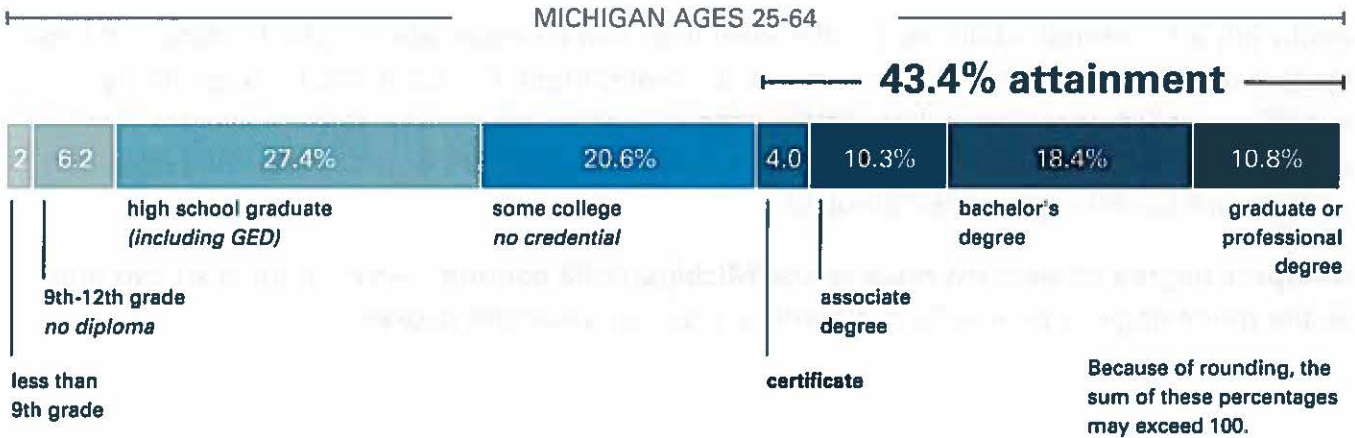


Michigan's Progress

It is important that we measure progress. To reach state goals, the state will not only have to maintain current rates of attainment but also significantly increase the number of people who enroll in programs and earn all types of credentials beyond high school. With the inclusion of workforce certificates (beginning in 2014), **Michigan's overall rate of educational attainment has increased by 7.8 percentage points since 2008.**



Highest Education Level Across Michigan



Michigan's Racial and Ethnic Disparities

As the data make clear, increasing the overall level of education beyond high school is not the only challenge the country faces. There also are **significant gaps** in educational attainment that must be closed – specifically, **gaps linked to race and ethnicity**. **These gaps persist in every single state**. Because educational attainment beyond high school has become the key determinant of economic opportunity and social mobility, **closing these gaps is crucial**.

















































Comparing Michigan Counties








Exploring educational attainment at the local level can be especially helpful to state and local leaders as they pursue the vital task of talent development. For example, by pinpointing specific counties or regions where attainment lags, resources can be targeted where they're needed most. Conversely, in areas of high attainment, practices or processes may exist that other counties and regions can emulate.

Compare degree attainment rates across Michigan's 83 counties. Attainment is shown here as the percentage of people 25 to 64 with at least an associate degree.*

sorted by NAME ▼▲

Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank	Attainment	County	Population	Pop. Rank
23.9%	Alcona	10,349	75	36.6%	Charlevoix	26,238	51
27.0%	Alger	9,383	76	26.5%	Cheboygan	25,427	54
30.8%	Allegan	114,625	18	27.5%	Chippewa	38,033	42
33.0%	Alpena	28,803	49	21.3%	Clare	30,553	48
31.4%	Antrim	23,154	61	44.7%	Clinton	77,390	25
21.9%	Arenac	15,261	68	29.4%	Crawford	13,801	70
17.9%	Baraga	8,575	78	33.9%	Delta	36,377	44
31.3%	Barry	59,314	33	35.8%	Dickinson	25,788	53
32.6%	Bay	105,659	20	38.4%	Eaton	108,801	19
33.0%	Benzie	17,457	65	44.8%	Emmet	33,161	45
38.2%	Berrien	154,636	15	31.9%	Genesee	410,849	5
24.0%	Branch	43,664	38	23.6%	Gladwin	25,164	56
31.0%	Calhoun	134,314	17	29.9%	Gogebic	15,431	67
29.0%	Cass	51,657	35	42.9%	Grand Traverse	91,636	22

 24.6% Gratiot	41,540	40	 33.3% Mason	28,783	50
 25.2% Hillsdale	45,941	37	 34.2% Mecosta	43,067	39
 43.6% Houghton	36,380	43	 28.2% Menominee	23,548	60
 26.2% Huron	31,883	47	 46.5% Midland	83,632	24
 47.8% Ingham	286,085	7	 24.6% Missaukee	14,903	69
 25.6% Ionia	64,223	30	 32.3% Monroe	149,568	16
 25.3% Iosco	25,345	55	 23.7% Montcalm	62,945	31
 29.7% Iron	11,348	73	 21.7% Montmorency	9,259	77
 37.7% Isabella	70,698	27	 29.6% Muskegon	172,790	12
 30.3% Jackson	159,494	14	 24.2% Newaygo	47,948	36
 47.3% Kalamazoo	260,263	9	 55.3% Oakland	1,242,304	2
 20.7% Kalkaska	17,260	66	 26.9% Oceana	26,105	52
 44.4% Kent	636,369	4	 22.7% Ogemaw	20,937	64
 37.6% Keweenaw	2,168	83	 28.6% Ontonagon	6,007	82
 17.3% Lake	11,424	72	 23.9% Osceola	23,058	62
 29.6% Lapeer	88,373	23	 18.7% Oscoda	8,251	79
 49.8% Leelanau	21,981	63	 34.9% Otsego	24,253	58
 30.3% Lenawee	98,573	21	 43.5% Ottawa	279,955	8
 46.3% Livingston	187,316	11	 27.0% Presque Isle	12,841	71
 21.8% Luce	6,415	81	 24.2% Roscommon	23,898	59
 27.8% Mackinac	10,890	74	 33.2% Saginaw	193,307	10
 37.3% Macomb	864,840	3	 23.7% Sanilac	41,475	41
 29.9% Manistee	24,461	57	 21.4% Schoolcraft	8,173	80
 40.7% Marquette	67,215	29	 29.1% Shiawassee	68,619	28

 30.4% St. Clair	<i>159,875</i>	13	 61.8% Washtenaw	<i>358,880</i>	6
 23.6% St. Joseph	<i>61,018</i>	32	 31.9% Wayne	<i>1,759,335</i>	1
 26.6% Tuscola	<i>53,777</i>	34	 29.2% Wexford	<i>33,003</i>	46
 30.0% Van Buren	<i>75,077</i>	26			

Results by Race and Ethnicity in Michigan

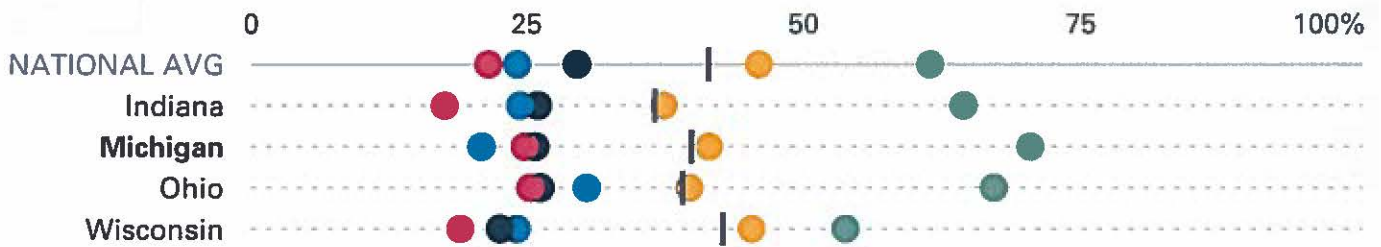
A growing proportion of today's learners are African-American, Hispanic, and American Indian; and data show persistent and troubling gaps between their attainment levels and those of their white peers. Addressing these gaps – and expanding post-high-school learning opportunities for all – is essential to reducing the inequality that influences much of American life.

Explore Michigan's attainment rates across five racial and ethnic groups, and compare how Michigan performs relative to other states. Attainment is shown here as the percentage of people 25 to 64 with at least an associate degree.*

filtered by RACE AND ETHNICITY

- African-American
- American Indian
- Asian and Pacific Islander
- Hispanic
- White
- | National/State attainment average

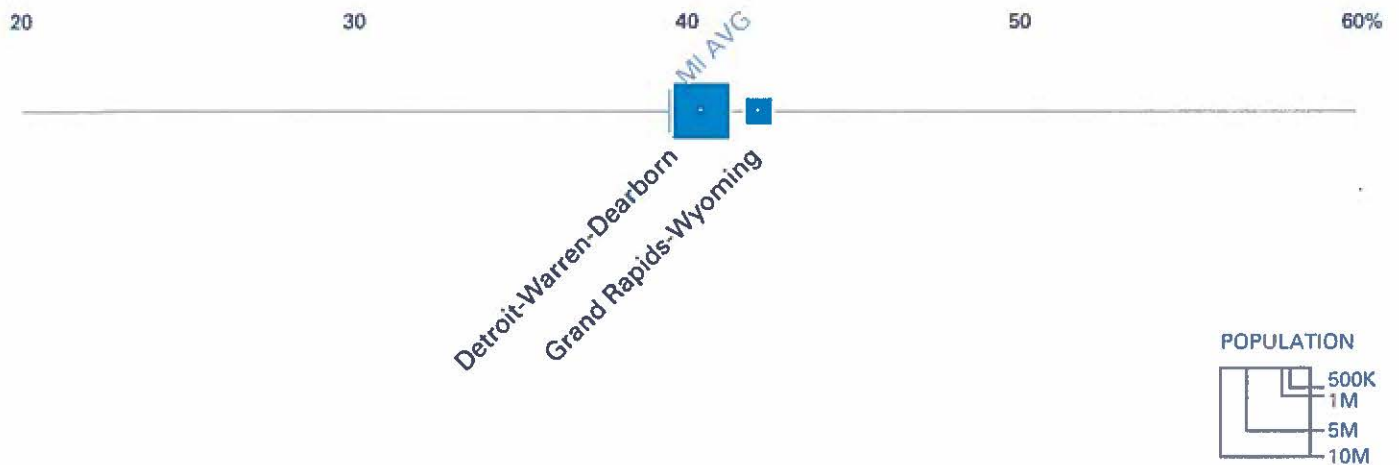
sorted by STATE NAME ▼▲



Michigan's Metro Areas

Metropolitan areas are important talent hubs, because the majority of the nation's population lives within these areas.

Explore attainment rates in Michigan's Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). Attainment is shown here as the percentage of residents, ages 25 to 64, with at least an associate degree.



Data Sources

Data sources for *A Stronger Nation* are listed below, along with links and additional information.

Attainment and Enrollment Rates

U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS): One-year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS). County-level and metro-regional data are from ACS five-year estimates (2011-2015). College enrollment percentages reflect the enrollment of non-degree-holding students, ages 18 to 54, at public and private two- and four-year institutions.

- U.S. Census Bureau: <http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs>

Persistence and Completion Rates

Student retention rates (persistence) and degree-completion rates were collected by the National Student Clearinghouse. Graduate degrees awarded were analyzed by the National Center for Education Statistics and IPEDS.

- National Student Clearinghouse, 2016: <http://www.studentclearinghouse.org/>
- National Center for Education Statistics: <https://nces.ed.gov/>
- Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Completion Survey 2014-2015: <https://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/Home/UseTheData>

Awareness

Data that track public opinion about the importance of earning credentials come from a Gallup-Lumina Foundation survey conducted in 2016.

Population

U.S. Census Bureau Population Division: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population April 1, 2010, to July 1, 2015.

- U.S. Census Bureau Annual Population Estimates: https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=PEP_2015_PEPANNRES&src=pt

Inclusion of Certificates

Attainment rates for both 2014 and 2015 include the estimated percentage of working-age Americans who have earned high-value postsecondary certificates – not just associate degrees and above, as *A Stronger Nation* reported in previous years. This estimated percentage was derived by polling a nationally representative sample of Americans ages 25 to 64. The survey was conducted by NORC at the University of Chicago, an independent research institution.

At the state level, the estimated percentage of state residents who have earned high-value certificates was derived from U.S. Census and IPEDS data by labor market experts at Georgetown University’s Center on Education and the Workforce.

- NORC at the University of Chicago: <http://www.norc.org>
- Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System: <https://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/Home/UseTheData>
- Georgetown University’s Center on Education and the Workforce: <https://cew.georgetown.edu/>

Defining Metro Areas

Metro-area data in *A Stronger Nation* are those that apply to the nation’s Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). The term MSA refers to “a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities having a high degree of social and economic integration with that core.” MSAs comprise one or more entire counties, except in New England, where cities and towns are the basic geographic units. The federal Office of Management and Budget defines MSAs by applying published standards to Census Bureau data.

Lumina Foundation is an independent, private foundation in Indianapolis that is committed to making opportunities for learning beyond high school available to all. We envision a system that is easy to navigate, delivers fair results, and meets the nation's need for talent through a broad range of credentials. Our goal is to prepare people for informed citizenship and for success in a global economy.



Lumina
FOUNDATION

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May 2017

