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

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Who Gets to Graduate?

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

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.