



College Degree Nearly Doubles Annual Earnings; Indiana Lags Nation in Attainment of Bachelor's Degree

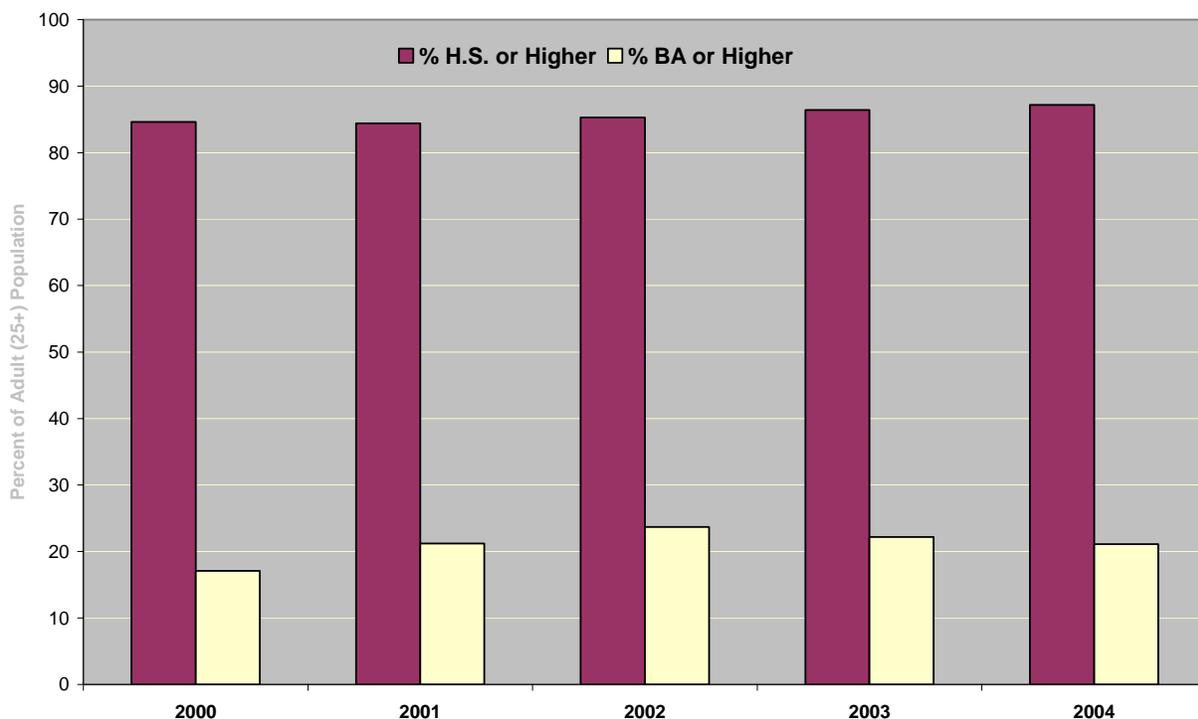
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New information from the U.S. Census Bureau reinforces the value of a college education: workers 18 and over with a bachelor's degree earn an average of \$51,206 a year, while those with a high school diploma earn \$27,915. Workers with an advanced degree make an average of \$74,602, and those without a high school diploma average \$18,734.

According to new 2004 data released by the U.S. Census Bureau, 85 percent of those age 25 or older reported they had completed at least high school and 28 percent had attained at least a bachelor's degree — both record highs for the United States.

Indiana's proportion of adults with a bachelor's has declined, to 21.1 percent in 2004, compared to 22.2 in 2003 and 23.7 in 2002. Adults with a high school diploma or higher level of education continued to increase, however, to 87.2 percent in 2004. Indiana's rank among the 50 states and the District of Columbia has moved up on the measure of high school (or higher) attainment — from 33 in 2001 and 2002 to 26 in 2004. Its rank on the measure of bachelor's degree attainment has varied significantly between 2000 and 2004, from 50 (out of 51) in 2000, to a much higher rank of 34 in 2003 and reverting to a rank of 47 in 2004. Indiana only surpassed the states of Kentucky (21%), Mississippi (20%), Arkansas (19%) and West Virginia (15%) on this measure. It is important to note that these are data based on a relatively small sample of households in our state and as a result are subject to variability.

Education in Indiana: Adult Attainment 2000 to 2004



IBRC Trend Chart using Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

Indiana Adults 25 and Older

	Percent High School or Higher	Rank	Percent Bachelor's or Higher	Rank
2000	84.6	33	17.1	50
2001	84.4	33	21.2	42
2002	85.3	32	23.7	34
2003	86.4	28	22.2	44
2004	87.2	26	21.1	47

IBRC Time Series Table Using Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, March 2005

Indiana - Detail for 2004	H.S. Graduate or Higher - %	B.A. or higher - %
18 years and over	85.1	19.0
18 to 24 years	70.2	4.0
25 to 44 years	91.1	24.0
45 to 64 years	89.5	21.8
65 years and over	73.0	12.6
25 years and over	87.2	21.1
Male	86.6	21.5
Female	87.7	20.7
White alone	87.3	20.8
Black alone	85.4	12.6
Hispanic (of any race)	58.5	5.9
Non-Hispanic White alone	88.0	21.2

Highlights for the U.S. population 25 years and over in 2004:

- Minnesota, Montana, Wyoming and Nebraska had the highest proportions of people with at least a high school diploma, all around 91 percent.
- The District of Columbia's population had the highest proportion with a bachelor's degree or higher at 45.7 percent, followed by Massachusetts (36.7 percent), Colorado (35.5 percent), New Hampshire (35.4 percent) and Maryland (35.2 percent).
- At the regional level, the Midwest had the highest proportion of high school graduates (88.3 percent), followed by the Northeast (86.5 percent), the West (84.3 percent) and the South (83.0 percent).
- The Northeast had the highest proportion of college graduates (30.9 percent), followed by the West (30.2 percent), the Midwest (26.0 percent) and the South (25.5 percent).
- High school graduation rates for women continued to exceed those of men, 85.4 percent and 84.8 percent, respectively. On the other hand, men continued to have a higher proportion of their population with a bachelor's degree or higher (29.4 percent compared with 26.1 percent).

- Non-Hispanic whites had the highest proportion with a high school diploma or higher (90.0 percent), followed by Asians (86.8 percent), African-Americans (80.6 percent) and Hispanics (58.4 percent).
- Asians had the highest proportion with a bachelor's degree or higher (49.4 percent), followed by Non-Hispanic whites (30.6 percent), African-Americans (17.6 percent) and Hispanics (12.1 percent).
- The proportion of the foreign-born population with a high school diploma (67.2 percent) was lower than that of the native population (88.3 percent). However, the percentages with a bachelor's degree or more were not statistically different (27.3 percent and 27.8 percent, respectively).

The national data on educational trends and attainment levels are shown by characteristics such as age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, occupation, industry, nativity and, if foreign-born, when they entered the country. The tables also describe the relationship between earnings and educational attainment. Although the statistics are primarily at the national level, some data are shown for regions and states.

These data were collected in the Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS). As in all surveys, the CPS data are subject to sampling variability and other sources of error. Census Bureau tables were made available at 12:01 am Monday, March 28, 2005. <http://www.census.gov/dcmd/www/socdemo/education/cps2004.html>

This information is available on STATS Indiana as part of the States IN Profile (www.stats.indiana.edu/sip). **States IN Profile** provides current federal statistics on a variety of demographic and economic indicators. **STATS Indiana** is a web service of the Indiana Business Research Center at the Indiana University Kelley School of Business. Major support for this effort is provided by the State of Indiana through the Indiana Economic Development Corporation. For information, e-mail ibrc@iupui.edu.

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