

How Do Education, Age and Gender Relate?

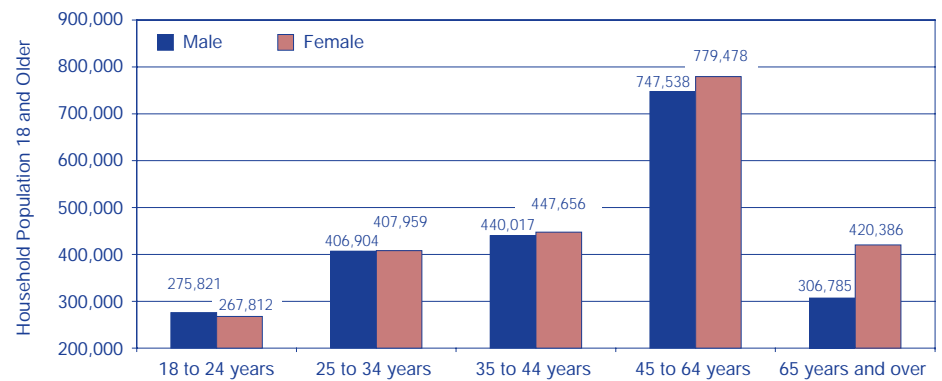
Last month, we briefly overviewed the new educational attainment data from the 2005 American Community Survey (ACS). This month, we delve into educational attainment by age.

To view this data by age, it is first useful to know what Indiana's age distribution looks like (see **Figure 1**). Indiana's age breakdown closely mirrors the nation, with the 45 to 64 age group as the largest age cohort. The genders are roughly equal, with the exception of the oldest group: eighteen percent of Hoosier women age 18 or older are senior citizens (age 65 or older), compared to just 14 percent of Hoosier men. As mentioned with all ACS products, the survey is based on household population and does not include those living in group quarters. For example, for the youngest age group, students living in dormitories are not counted; for the oldest age group, senior citizens living in nursing homes are not included in these estimates.

In Indiana, 37 percent of the household population age 18 or older earned a high school diploma and did not pursue higher education (see **Figure 2**). Twenty-eight percent had some college experience or earned an associate's degree, while 20 percent received a bachelor's degree or higher. An additional 16 percent were not high school graduates. **Figure 3** looks at the percentage of each age group that has attained each level of education.

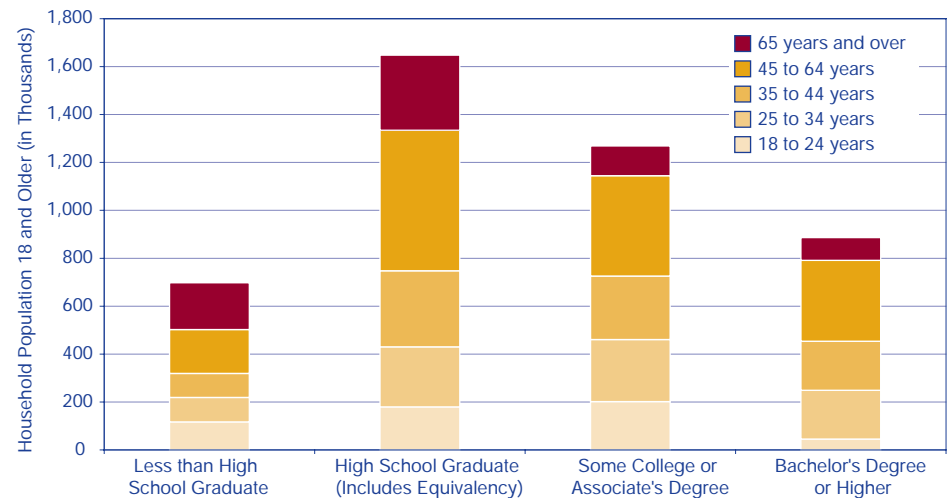
Less than High School Graduate: Not surprisingly, one finds that the oldest and youngest age groups have the highest percentages not completing high school. While 22 percent of those in the 18 to 24 age group do not have a diploma, that is most likely attributable to a fair number of the youngest of that cohort still attending high school.

FIGURE 1: INDIANA'S AGE DISTRIBUTION BY SEX, 2005



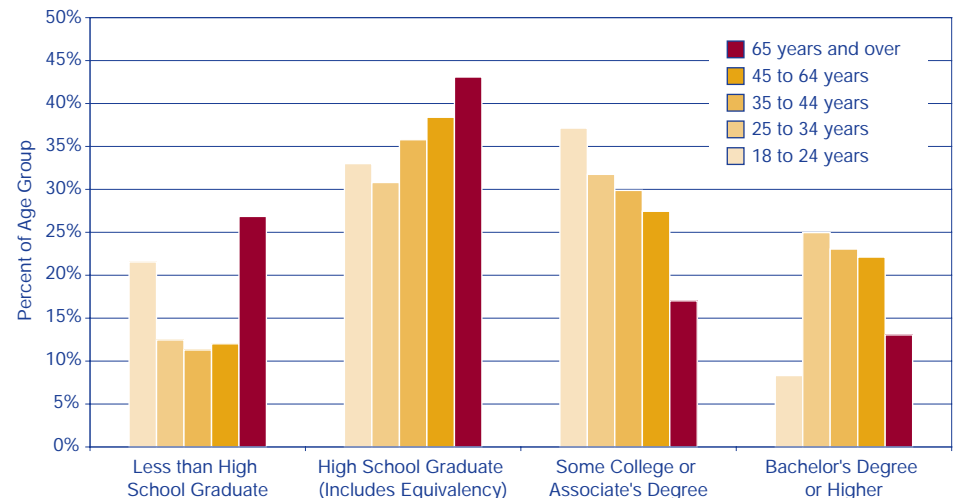
Source: IBRC, using U.S. Census Bureau data

FIGURE 2: HOOSIER EDUCATION BY AGE, 2005



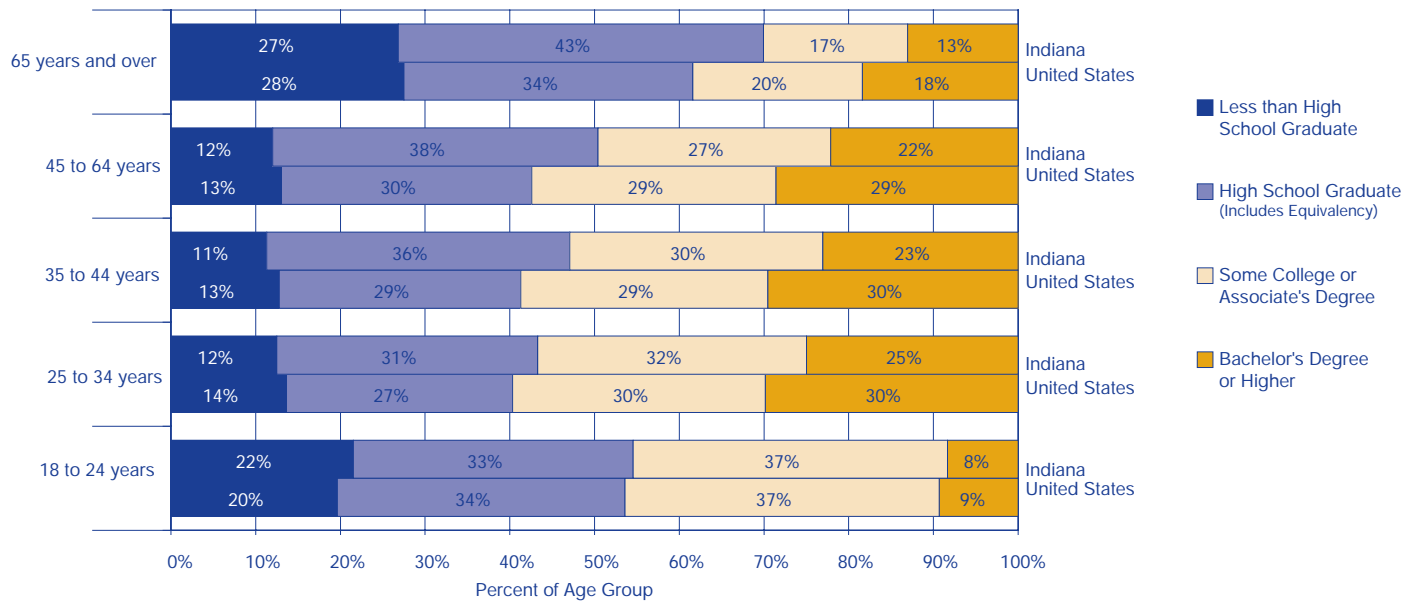
Source: IBRC, using U.S. Census Bureau data

FIGURE 3: PERCENT OF AGE GROUP WITH SPECIFIED EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 2005



Source: IBRC, using U.S. Census Bureau data

FIGURE 4: EDUCATIONAL COMPARISON BY AGE IN INDIANA AND THE UNITED STATES, 2005



Source: IBRC, using U.S. Census Bureau data

Meanwhile, the 27 percent of those over age 65 without a diploma can be explained by an era where a high school diploma was not mandatory for a good job. The age group with the lowest percentage falling in this category was the 35 to 44 group (11 percent).

High School Graduate or Equivalent: When looking at this indicator, one must realize that it is not all the high school graduates in an age group; rather it includes just those who earned a diploma (or GED) but did not go on to college. The 65 and over age group had the highest percentage (43 percent) in this category, mainly because fewer people in that generation attended college.

Some College or Associate's Degree: Whereas 37 percent of 18-to 24-year-olds have some college or an associate's degree, that number drops with each successive age group to a low of 17 percent for those 65 or older.

Bachelor's Degree or Higher: At just 8 percent of the age group, those under age 25 are the least likely to have

a bachelor's degree or more—perhaps indicating that people are taking longer to get through college. In comparison, 25 percent of those between age 25 and 34 earned a bachelor's or advanced degree.

Nationwide Comparison

How does Indiana stack up against the nation and state, 16 percent of the population age 18 or older are not high school graduates. However, while 54 percent of those 18 or older have at least some college experience nationwide, that number falls to 48 percent in Indiana—a difference of 6 percentage points.

In fact, for each age group, Indiana had a smaller percentage with at least some college experience than the

United States as a whole (see **Figure 4**). That gap was larger with the older age groups. For example, the gap was just 1 percentage point for the 18 to 24 age group, but was 8 percentage points for both the 45 to 64 age group and the 65 and older group. Thus, while Indiana's young adults have at least pursued higher education at about the

same rate as their peers nationwide, it is the middle-aged and older Hoosiers who are less likely than their U.S. peers to have attended college. However, looking only at the completion of a bachelor's degree or higher, Indiana lags the nation by 5 to 6 percentage points for all age groups

(with the exception of those under 25, where the gap is just 1 percentage point).

“For each age group, Indiana had a smaller percentage with at least some college experience than the United States as a whole. That gap grew larger as the age group grew older.”

Breakdown by Gender

Looking at higher education for Indiana’s total population age 18 or older, women account for 54 percent of all those with some college or an associate’s degree. For a bachelor’s degree or higher, it is a 50-50 split between the genders. However, the picture is much more interesting when breaking these data down by age groups (see **Table 1**).

Bachelor’s Degree or Higher:

Women tend to be more educated than their male counterparts in three of the five age classifications. It is only for those age 45 or older that men account

for a higher proportion of those with a bachelor’s or advanced degree than women. For those over 65, it is not all that surprising, given the societal norms of the time, to find men holding 57 percent of the bachelor’s and advanced degrees even though they only make up 42 percent of that age group.

However, for the youngest age group (those under 25), 60 percent of those with a bachelor’s degree or higher are women. For the 25 to 34 age group, women make up 53 percent of the bachelor’s or advanced degree category.

Adding it all up, there are 241,994 Hoosier women younger than 45 with a

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bachelor’s degree or higher, compared to just 211,359 men—a difference exceeding 30,600.

Less than High School Graduate:

At the other end of the spectrum, a higher percentage of young men have less than a high school degree than is the case for young women. For those between 18 and 24, men accounted for 56 percent of the roughly 117,100 individuals in that age group who did not graduate from high school. Of course, part of that disparity may trace back to “academic redshirting,” with boys starting kindergarten somewhat later than girls and thus being a little older at high school graduation. However, the numbers are the same in the 25 to 34 age group, with men accounting for 56 percent of those not graduating from high school or obtaining a GED.

Nationwide, much has been written about how boys are falling behind girls academically. Here in Indiana, these data seem to support that notion, indicating that Hoosier women in the younger age categories are more likely to have achieved academic success than their male counterparts.

—Rachel Justis, Managing Editor, Indiana Business Research Center, Kelley School of Business, Indiana University

TABLE 1: GENDER BREAKDOWN OF EDUCATION BY AGE, 2005

Age and Attainment	Number		Percent of Attainment	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total Population Age 18 or Older	2,177,065	2,323,291	48	52
Less than high school graduate	345,117	352,672	49	51
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	799,509	848,253	49	51
Some college or associate’s degree	589,154	679,529	46	54
Bachelor’s degree or higher	443,285	442,837	50	50
18 to 24 years	275,821	267,812	51	49
Less than high school graduate	65,237	51,885	56	44
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	97,090	82,330	54	46
Some college or associate’s degree	95,304	106,541	47	53
Bachelor’s degree or higher	18,190	27,056	40	60
25 to 34 years	406,904	407,959	50	50
Less than high school graduate	56,531	45,106	56	44
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	136,325	114,661	54	46
Some college or associate’s degree	119,281	139,458	46	54
Bachelor’s degree or higher	94,767	108,734	47	53
35 to 44 years	440,017	447,656	50	50
Less than high school graduate	53,055	47,194	53	47
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	168,055	149,550	53	47
Some college or associate’s degree	120,505	144,708	45	55
Bachelor’s degree or higher	98,402	106,204	48	52
45 to 64 years	747,538	779,478	49	51
Less than high school graduate	88,662	94,864	48	52
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	279,569	306,900	48	52
Some college or associate’s degree	201,044	218,144	48	52
Bachelor’s degree or higher	178,263	159,570	53	47
65 years and over	306,785	420,386	42	58
Less than high school graduate	81,632	113,623	42	58
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	118,470	194,812	38	62
Some college or associate’s degree	53,020	70,678	43	57
Bachelor’s degree or higher	53,663	41,273	57	43

Source: IBRC, using U.S. Census Bureau data