If we look at the region’s population by both age and education, we gain an understanding of the workers who may replace the baby boomers. As the baby boomers have aged, 45-54-year-olds have become the largest age cohort. As the boomers continue to age and, over time, leave the labor force, nearly every educational category may face a shortfall of workers. For example, in 2008-2010, nearly 25,500 people between the ages of 45 and 54 had an Associate’s Degree, compared with more than 12,500 individuals ages 25 to 34 with such an education—a difference of over 11,900 working-age individuals. This amounts to a shortfall of nearly 49 percent of the region’s potential labor supply that would replace the 45-54-year-olds as they leave the workforce. Similar shortages of working-age individuals may exist for High School Degrees (24,600, or 39.3 percent) and Some College (10,500, or 25.5 percent). However, these gaps may actually be much smaller since the educational requirements for most industries and occupations have been increasing, and some positions traditionally filled by people with a High School or Associate’s Degree are now held by people with a Bachelor’s Degree or higher.