Knocking at the College Door

Projections of High School Graduates by State and Race/Ethnicity

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Background on Knocking

- 7th Edition of WICHE’s projections
- Projections of high school graduates by state and race/ethnicity
- Only publication to include nonpublic school graduates in projections
- Actual data from 1991-92 to 2004-05 and projections out to 2021-22
Caveat Emptor

- Assumes existing patterns continue indefinitely
- Policy changes not explicitly modeled
  - NCLB and other accountability measures
  - New state policy objectives
  - Variations in funding levels that affect progression
Two Central Themes

- Changes in total production
- Escalating diversification
First Central Theme: Total Production

- Overall production of high school graduates/demand for postsecondary education
  - National peak in 2007-08 concludes period of rapid expansion
  - Subsequent moderate decline
- The change in production among regions and states varies greatly
U.S. Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates, 1996-97 to 2004-05 (Estimated), 2005-06 to 2021-22 (Projected)
Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates by Region, 1996-97 to 2004-05 (Estimated), 2005-06 to 2021-22 (Projected)
Contribution to the Nation’s Change in Total High School Graduates Relative to 2004-05, by Region

2009-10 (5-yr Chg.)
2014-15 (10-yr Chg.)
2019-20 (15-yr Chg.)

Knocking at the College Door - 2008

-4.99% to 5%

-5% to -9.99%
-4.99% to 5%
5% to 9.99%
10% to 19.99%
20% to 29.99%
30% to 39.99%
40% to 49.99%
50% to 59.99%
60% to 69.99%
70% to 79.99%
80% to 89.99%
90% to 99.99%

-10% or less
-5% to -9.99%
-4.99% to 5%
5.01% to 10%
10.01% to 20%

*LA*

-10% or less
-5% to -9.99%
-4.99% to 5%
5.01% to 10%
10.01% to 20%
Greater than 20%
Second Central Theme: Diversification

- Escalating diversification – traditionally underrepresented populations are fastest-growing
  - By 2014-15, non-Whites project to account for 42.1% of public graduates nationally, an increase of 7.5 percentage points
  - Non-Whites’ projected share of high school enrollments in 2014-15 = 47.9%
- Driven by steep declines in White non-Hispanics and by rapid growth in minority populations, especially Hispanics
Composition of Public High School Graduates in the U.S. by Race/Ethnicity, 2004-05 (Actual); 2009-10 and 2014-15 (Projected)

- 66% White non-Hispanic
- 14% Hispanic
- 14% Black non-Hispanic
- 5% Asian/Pacific Islander
- 1% American Indian/Alaska Native
Composition of Public High School Graduates in the U.S. by Race/Ethnicity, 2004-05 (Actual); 2009-10 and 2014-15 (Projected)
Composition of Public High School Graduates in the U.S. by Race/Ethnicity, 2004-05 (Actual); 2009-10 and 2014-15 (Projected)
Cumulative Percent Change in U.S. Public High School Graduates Relative to 2004-05 by Race/Ethnicity

American Indian/Alaska Native
Asian/Pacific Islander
Black non-Hispanic
Hispanic
White non-Hispanic
Countdown to Majority-Minority

- Regions
  - The West is projected to be majority-minority in 2010
  - The South follows by 2017

- States
  - As of the class of 2005: California, D.C., Hawaii, New Mexico, & Texas
  - Additions by the class of 2015: Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Mississippi, & Nevada
Proportion of Minority Public High School Graduates
In 2014-15 (Projected)
Proportion of Minority Public High School Graduates
In 2014-15 (Projected)

[Map showing states with data on proportion of minority public high school graduates, with South Dakota and West Virginia highlighted in orange as having 10% or less.]
Proportion of Minority Public High School Graduates
In 2014-15 (Projected)
Proportion of Minority Public High School Graduates
In 2014-15 (Projected)

- WV
- SD
- VT
- ME
- KY
- IL
- WI
- OH
- ND
- WY
- MT
- NH
- ID
- UT
- IN
- KS
- MO
- MI
- PA

Legend:
- 10% or less
- 10.01% to 20%
- 20.01% to 30%
- 30.01% or more
Proportion of Minority Public High School Graduates
In 2014-15 (Projected)
Proportion of Minority Public High School Graduates
In 2014-15 (Projected)
Proportion of Minority Public High School Graduates
In 2014-15 (Projected)
Factors Influencing Shifts

- **Births**
  - White births minus non-White births = 1.25M in 1990; 514K in 2004
  - The fertility rate (2004) among Hispanic women = 1.67 times the rate among White, non-Hispanic women

- **Domestic migration**
  - Movement from Midwest and Northeast to West and South

- **Schooling options**
  - Nonpublic and homeschools have higher proportions of White non-Hispanic students

- **Immigration**
  - 7.6M new residents immigrated between 2000 and 2006
  - Most from Latin America, especially Mexico
Challenges Ahead for States, School Districts, and K-12 Schools

- How will those facing declining enrollments preserve quality despite reduced enrollment-based funding?
- How will those facing continued growth provide capacity and preserve quality in the face of that growth?
- How can they better prepare students for college and the workforce, especially those from the fastest-growing populations (Hispanics and Asians/Pacific Islanders) for whom English may be a second language?
Challenges Ahead for States and Postsecondary Institutions

- How can they enhance access and best ensure the success of all students, especially those who have been historically underserved?
- How can they preserve choice so that able students have a realistic chance to enroll at the college that best meets their needs and interests?
- How might colleges adjust to decreasing demand, but from an ever more diverse pool of recent high school graduates?