Knocking at the College Door

Projections of High School Graduates by State and Race/Ethnicity

Presented by:
Dolores Mize, Vice President for Public Policy and Research

Brian Prescott, Senior Research Analyst

WICHE Commission Mtg.
Rapid City, South Dakota
May 20, 2008

with support from

ACT™ CollegeBoard
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)

-4.99% to 5%

-5% to -9.99%
-4.99% to 5%

-4.99% to 5%

-5% to -9.99%

-10% or less
-5% to -9.99%
-4.99 to 5%
5% to -9.99%
-4.99 to 5%

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

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

The map color-codes different states based on the range of percent change in total high school graduates between 2004-05 and 2014-15.
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)
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)

- **2004-05**
  - White non-Hispanic: 66%
  - Hispanic: 57%
  - Black non-Hispanic: 14%
  - Asian/Pacific Islander: 5%
  - American Indian/Alaska Native: 1%

- **2009-10**
  - White non-Hispanic: 61%
  - Hispanic: 21%
  - Black non-Hispanic: 14%
  - Asian/Pacific Islander: 6%
  - American Indian/Alaska Native: 7%

- **2014-15**
  - White non-Hispanic: 57%
  - Hispanic: 17%
  - Black non-Hispanic: 14%
  - Asian/Pacific Islander: 14%
  - American Indian/Alaska Native: 15%

Legend:
- American Indian/Alaska Native
- Asian/Pacific Islander
- Black non-Hispanic
- Hispanic
- White non-Hispanic
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)
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)
Knocking at the College Door - 2008

Proportion of Minority Public High School Graduates
In 2014-15 (Projected)
The WICHE Region

- The graduating classes from public high schools in all states will grow more diverse.
- Generally,
  - Larger states can expect to see the biggest increases in HSGs.
  - Larger states will experience more diversification.
  - States with higher concentrations of minorities will diversify faster.
Changes Between 2004-05 and 2014-2015 in the Production of Graduates from Public High Schools and the Share of Minority Graduates
Percent of Public High School Graduates in 2004-05
Who Were Hispanic

- 2% or less
- 2.01% to 5%
- 5.01% to 10%
- 10.01% to 20%
- 20.01% to 50%
Change in Percentage Points Between 2004-05 and 2014-15 in the Proportion of Public High School Graduates Who Will Be Hispanic
California Public High School Graduates by Race/Ethnicity, 1991-92 to 2004-05 (Actual); 2005-06 to 2021-22 (Projected)
Hawaii Public High School Graduates by Race/Ethnicity, 1991-92 to 2004-05 (Actual); 2005-06 to 2021-22 (Projected)
Idaho Public High School Graduates by Race/Ethnicity, 1991-92 to 2004-05 (Actual); 2005-06 to 2021-22 (Projected)
Montana Public High School Graduates by Race/Ethnicity, 1991-92 to 2004-05 (Actual); 2005-06 to 2021-22 (Projected)
Nevada Public High School Graduates by Race/Ethnicity, 1991-92 to 2004-05 (Actual); 2005-06 to 2021-22 (Projected)
New Mexico Public High School Graduates by Race/Ethnicity, 1991-92 to 2004-05 (Actual); 2005-06 to 2021-22 (Projected)
North Dakota Public High School Graduates by Race/Ethnicity, 1991-92 to 2004-05 (Actual); 2005-06 to 2021-22 (Projected)
Oregon Public High School Graduates by Race/Ethnicity, 1991-92 to 2004-05 (Actual); 2005-06 to 2021-22 (Projected)
South Dakota Public High School Graduates by Race/Ethnicity, 1991-92 to 2004-05 (Actual); 2005-06 to 2021-22 (Projected)
Utah Public High School Graduates by Race/Ethnicity,
1991-92 to 2004-05 (Actual); 2005-06 to 2021-22 (Projected)
Wyoming Public High School Graduates by Race/Ethnicity, 1991-92 to 2004-05 (Actual); 2005-06 to 2021-22 (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 homeschooled 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 (especially Hispanics) 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?