Changing Demographics

Presentation for
Increasing Access and Retention
in Times of Limited Growth

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Our Purpose this Morning

_identify the major dimensions of demographic shifts facing higher education over the coming decade._

_consider the implications of these shifts for states with very similar yet different contexts_
Background

- 6th Edition of the projections
- Includes projections by race/ethnicity and public/private school, like previous edition
- Includes projections of graduates by income for the first time
- Provides actual data for 1987-88 through 2001-02
Some Provisos

- Projections, not Predictions

- No way to account for the effect of:
  - NCLB and other accountability measures
  - New state policy objectives
  - Reductions in funding that might affect access
Who’s Knocking?

- 3.2 million high school graduates, forecast for 2008-09 – 8% higher than today

- More minority students than ever: almost 43% of enrollments by 2007-08 (a 23% increase in five years)
Among the Regions

Graduates

- The West and the South will see increases
- The Northeast and Midwest won’t see much change

Enrollment

- The South still dominates in school enrollments, thanks to population shifts in the last decade
- The West bumps the Midwest from the #2 slot.
How things will change

Percent Change in Number of Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates by State, U.S., 2001-02 (actual) and 2017-18 (projected)

Some states will see significant losses

Percent Change in Number of Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates by State, U.S., 2001-02 (actual) and 2017-18 (projected)

Percent Change in Number of Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates by State, U.S., 2001-02 (actual) and 2017-18 (projected)

Others will see manageable growth

Percent Change in Number of Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates by State, U.S., 2001-02 (actual) and 2017-18 (projected)

A number of states will see considerable growth.
A few are looking at significant increases

Percent Change in Number of Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates by State, U.S., 2001-02 (actual) and 2017-18 (projected)

Two are off the charts

Percent Change in Number of Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates by State, U.S., 2001-02 (actual) and 2017-18 (projected)

The New Minority Majority

- The West is projected to be a minority majority region for the class of 2010.
- The South will follow suit in 2015.
- 11 states and the District of Columbia will be minority majority by the class of 2014: Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Maryland, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Texas.
- What’s driving the trend: A surge in Hispanic and Asian/Pacific Islander student enrollment.
About half of high school graduates will be from families earning under $50,000.

The South is expected to have the highest proportion of graduates in the lowest income group (under $20,000): nearly 1 in every 5 grads in the class of 2007.

About 17 percent of graduates in the West will be from this income group.

The Midwest and Northeast will see about 13 percent each.

Expect proportionally more graduates in the lowest income group in Alaska, California, Iowa, Nevada, Oregon, Rhode Island, Washington, and Wyoming.
Projected increase of 1% grads by 2018

About 1/3 of public graduates will be students of color

48% of grads will be from families earning under $50,000

Average 4-yr tuition 2004/05 : $2,068

Average 2-yr tuition 2004/05 : $1,330

State need-based grant aid, 2002/03: $12.9M (flat)

State non-need based grant aid, 2002/03: $.114M (-9.2%)

Appropriations: FY04 up .9% over FY03
Projected decrease of 20% grads by 2018

About 15% of public graduates will be students of color in 2014

65% of grads will be from families earning under $50,000

Average 4-yr tuition 2004/05 : $4,477

Average 2-yr tuition 2004/05 : $2,701

State need-based grant aid, 2002/03: $2.8M (flat)

State non-need based grant aid, 2002/03: $0.0M (flat)

Appropriations: FY04 up 3.1% over FY03
Nebraska

Project decrease of 1% grads by 2018

About 30% of public graduates will be students of color in 2014

51% of grads will be from families earning under $50,000

Average 4-yr tuition 2004/05: $3,374

Average 2-yr tuition 2004/05: $1,391

State need-based grant aid, 2002/03: $6.5M, (-12.4%)

State non-need based grant aid, 2002/03: $0 (flat)

Appropriations: FY04 down 4.2% from FY03
New Mexico

- Projected decrease of 7% grads by 2018
- 73% of public graduates will be students of color in 2014
- 64% of grads will be from families earning under $50,000

- Average 4-yr tuition 2004/05 : $3,702
- Average 2-yr tuition 2004/05 : $924
- State need-based grant aid, 2002-03: $13.5M, (-32.5%)
- State non-need based grant aid, 2002/03: $28.9M (+12.8%)
- Appropriations: FY04 up 5.8% over FY03
North Dakota

- Projected decrease of 30% grads by 2018
- About 13% of public graduates will be students of color in 2014
- 56% of grads will be from families earning under $50,000

- Average 4-yr tuition 2004/05: $4,802
- Average 2-yr tuition 2004/05: $2,816
- State need-based grant aid, 2002-03: $1.4M, (Flat)
- State non-need based grant aid, 2002/03: $.439M (+17.5%)
- Appropriations: FY04 down 1.7% from FY03
South Dakota

- Projected decrease of 15% grads by 2018
- About 14% of public graduates will be students of color in 2014
- 58% of grads will be from families earning under $50,000
- Average 4-yr tuition 2004/05: $2,371
- Average 2-yr tuition 2004/05: Not applicable
- State need-based grant aid, 2002-03: none
- State non-need based grant aid, 2002/03: none
- New: The South Dakota Opportunity Scholarship awards a $5,000 scholarship over four years to qualifying high school graduates
- Appropriations: FY04 up 2.2% over FY03
Wisconsin

- Projected decrease of 4% grads by 2018
- About 22% of public graduates will be students of color in 2014
- 43% of grads will be from families earning under $50,000

- Average 4-yr tuition 2004/05: $5,196
- Average 2-yr tuition 2004/05: $2,432
- State need-based grant aid, 2002-03: $72.3M, (+16.3%)
- State non-need based grant aid, 2002/03: $6.46M (-42.6%)
- Appropriations: FY04 down 7.8% from FY03
Wyoming

- Projected decrease of 25% grads by 2018
- About 15% of public graduates will be students of color in 2014
- 58% of grads will be from families earning under $50,000
- Average 4-yr tuition 2004/05: $2,271
- Average 2-yr tuition 2004/05: $1,724
- State need-based grant aid, 2002-03: $.161M, (-1.4%)
- State non-need based grant aid, 2002/03: none
- Appropriations: FY04 up 2.6% over FY03
Considerations

Several forces impact actual demand for seats and resources:

- Population growth, stasis, or contraction
- Changes in high school completion rates
- College continuation behavior
- Economic conditions
Policy Questions

How will the state’s plan for future capacity in higher education be affected by declining numbers of high school graduates?

Can the state’s higher education structure—including two-year, four-year, public, private, and proprietary education—survive and thrive under current projections?

Is there a state strategic plan to compensate for the potential enrollment decline?

Does the state have a financial aid policy to adequately serve increasing numbers of high school graduates or returning adults?

Where are the leaks in your educational pipeline? Does the state have a maintenance and repair plan or a band-aid plan?

How can regional collaboration help?
Contact Us –

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