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)

- South
- West
- Midwest
- Northeast

Millions

Knocking at the College Door - 2008
Contribution to the Nation’s Change in Total High School Graduates Relative to 2004-05, by Region
Contribution to the Nation’s Change in Total High School Graduates Relative to 2004-05, by Region

-4.99% to 5%
Contribution to the Nation’s Change in Total High School Graduates Relative to 2004-05, by Region

-5% to -9.99%
-4.99% to 5%
Contribution to the Nation’s Change in Total High School Graduates Relative to 2004-05, by Region

-10% or less
-5% to -9.99%
-4.99 to 5%
5% to -9.99%
-4.99 to 5%
-10% or less
Contribution to the Nation’s Change in Total High School Graduates Relative to 2004-05, by Region
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Contribution to the Nation’s Change in Total High School Graduates Relative to 2004-05, by Region
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)

- American Indian/Alaska Native: 1%
- Asian/Pacific Islander: 5%
- Black non-Hispanic: 6%
- Hispanic: 14%
- White non-Hispanic: 66%
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

2004-05 to 2021-22
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)

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)
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

- **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?
Differences in College Attainment (Associate and Higher) Between Younger and Older Adults—U.S. and OECD Countries, 2005