DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 447 686 EF 005 815

TITLE	No End in Sight. A Back to School Special Report on the Baby Boom Echo.
INSTITUTION	Department of Education, Washington, DC.
PUB DATE	1999-08-19
NOTE	43p.; For a related document on the baby boom echo, see EF 005 812.
AVAILABLE FROM	For full text: http://www.ed.gov/pubs/bbecho99/.
PUB TYPE	Numerical/Quantitative Data (110) -- Reports - Research (143)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*Colleges; Comparative Analysis; *Crowding; Data Collection; Elementary Secondary Education; *Enrollment Projections; Higher Education; *Private Schools; *Public Schools; Rural Schools; School Construction; Urban Schools
IDENTIFIERS	*Baby Boom Echo

ABSTRACT

This report examines the severe overcrowding facing U.S. public and private schools, the need for expanding pre-K opportunities, the policy implications these enrollments create, additional teacher requirements, and school construction levels. Enrollment statistics from 1970 through 2010 are provided along with comparative data on states, school districts, and urban areas with the largest enrollment increases. Additional enrollment data are listed for public and private 2- and 4-year colleges as are data on public high school graduates by state and region from 1989 through 2010. Data show current public and private school enrollment will rise to a record 53.2 million and college enrollments to a record 14.9 million. Enrollments between 1989 and 2009 have and will increase across all educational levels. Nevada, Arizona, and North Carolina are projected to have the largest enrollment increases at 77, 56, and 40 percent respectively between 1999 and 2009. The numbers of public and private teachers are expected to increase by 75,000 (a 6% increase) during the same period; 2.2 million public school teachers will be needed. The number of births is expected to increase over the next 10 years; long-range projections indicate the births will rise from 4.2 million in 2009 to 4.8 million in 2028. (GR)

A BACK TO SCHOOL SPECIAL REPORT ON THE BABY BOOM ECHO

No End in Sight

(August 19, 1999)

Table of Contents

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

secondary schools, by region and state: Fall 1989, 1999, 2004, and 2009

- **Table 7.** -- Fifteen states with the largest enrollment increases in grades 9 to 12 in public schools: Fall 1999 to fall 2009
- **Table 8.** -- Fifteen states with the largest percent increases in enrollment in grades 9 to 12 in public schools: Fall 1999 to fall 2009
- **Figure 8.** -- Percent change in number of public high school graduates, by state: 1998-99 to 2008-09 1997-98 to 2007-08
- **Figure 9.** -- Percent change in public high school graduates, by region: 1988-89 to 1998-99 and 1998-99 to 2008-09
- **Table 9.** -- Graduates of public and private high schools, by region and state: 1989-89, 1998-99, 2003-04, and 2008-09
- **Figure 10.** -- Enrollment in public and private 2-year and 4-year colleges, by attendance status: Fall 1984 to fall 2009
- **Table 10.** -- Total enrollment in public and private 2-year and 4-year colleges, by sex, attendance status, and control of institution: Fall 1979 to fall 2009
- **Figure 11.** -- Classroom teachers in public and private elementary and secondary schools: Fall 1984 to fall 2009
- **Figure 12.** -- Estimated age distribution of full-time equivalent public school teachers: 1998-99
- **Figure 13.** -- Comparison of need for school construction and modernization and capital outlay for schools: 1995-96
- General Projection Methodology

Previous Reports

- America's Schools Are Overcrowded and Wearing Out (September 7, 1998)
- A Back to School Special Report on the Baby Boom Echo: Here Come the Teenagers (August 21, 1997)
- A Back to School Special Report: The Baby Boom Echo (August 1996) (No longer available on-line)

-###-

[The Baby Boom Echo Continues]

Last Updated -- August 19, 1999, (smj)

A Back to School Special Report on the Baby Boom Echo: No End in Sight (August 19, 1999)

Highlights from The Baby Boom Echo: No End in Sight

New records--

- Total public and private school enrollment will rise to a record 53.2 million.
- Total college enrollment will rise to a record 14.9 million.

Between 1989 and 2009--

- Elementary school enrollment will rise by 4.7 million, secondary enrollment by 3.6 million and college enrollment by 2.8 million.
- Public high school enrollment is expected to increase by 29 percent, while elementary enrollment is projected to increase by 15 percent.
- The number of public high school graduates will increase by 18 percent.
- Seventeen states will have at least a 15 percent increase in the number of public high school graduates, with a 146 percent increase projected for Nevada, 85 percent for Arizona, 56 percent for California, and 51 percent for Florida.
- Full-time college enrollment is projected to rise by 26 percent.

Between 1999 and 2009--

- Public high school enrollment is expected to increase by nearly 9 percent, while elementary enrollment is projected to decrease by less than one percent.
- The number of public high school graduates will increase by 16 percent.
- Fifteen states will have at least a 15 percent increase in the number of public high school graduates, with a 77 percent increase projected for Nevada, 56 percent for Arizona, and 40 percent for North Carolina.
- The total number of public and private high school teachers is expected to rise by 75,000--a 6 percent increase; a total of 2.2 million public elementary and secondary school teachers will be needed over the period to accommodate the new students and replace those teachers who retire or leave the profession for other reasons.
- Full-time college enrollment is projected to rise by 14 percent.

Beyond 2009--

- Unlike the decline after the previous baby boom, where births dropped down to 3.1 million in the early 1970s, the number of births is not

projected to fall off, but to increase slowly for the next 10 years. Long-range projections by the U.S. Bureau of the Census indicate that the number of births will continue to rise thereafter, from to 4.2 million in 2009 to 4.8 million in 2028.

-###-

[Table of Contents]  [No End in Sight]

Last Updated -- August 19, 1999, (smj)

A Back to School Special Report on the Baby Boom Echo: No End in Sight (August 19, 1999)

The Baby Boom Echo: No End in Sight

In the next few weeks, 53.2 million young people will start school and--for the fourth year in a row--set a new national enrollment record for elementary and secondary education. This new enrollment figure represents an increase of 447,000 children over last year. College enrollment also will reach a new milestone, climbing to a record 14.9 million students. This is the second year in a row that this nation has broken the college enrollment record.

The crush of young people entering our nation's public and private K-12 schools, as well as our system of higher education, reflects the continuing impact of the baby boom echo and the increasing recognition by many more Americans that investing in education is critical to individual success.

This is our fourth special report on the impact of baby boom echo, the 25 percent increase in our nation's birth rate that began in the mid-1970s and reached its peak in 1990 with the birth of 4.1 million children. Coupled with rising immigration and new efforts to expand pre-K programs, this extraordinary jump in the birth rate has led to an unprecedented pressure on our nation's education system.

As a result, many of our nation's schools are overcrowded and deteriorating. The sight of portable classrooms filling up school playgrounds is increasingly common. This year, as last year, educators will be working overtime to find the qualified teachers they need to prepare this next generation of Americans.

This enrollment increase once again reminds us that the current baby boom echo is unlike the post-World War II baby boom that was followed by a sharp decline in the birth rate in the early 1970s. While this report gives us only a snapshot of current enrollment increases, I believe that we are far better off seeing these figures as part of a "long, slow, rising wave" that shows no sign of stopping.

Enrollment has been rising since 1985--a total of 14 years--and it will continue to climb for another seven years until the year 2006. Enrollment will then plateau briefly before increases start showing up at the preprimary and elementary grades again. As Figure 1 indicates there is no end in sight to the rising number of births.

There is no short-term fix to the very long-term condition of increasing enrollment in our nation's school systems. While many school districts are using portable classrooms and resorting to double sessions, the fact

remains that this nation simply has to build more schools. During the 20-year period from 1989 to 2009, this nation is being asked to provide a high-quality education to an additional 8.3 million children, and help an additional 2.8 million Americans acquire a college education.

A strong future perspective also suggests that we should be looking down the road to recognize that the children who make up the current baby boom echo will, in time, begin to have their own children and families. This is why it is so important for this nation to build new schools that will last for decades and truly be centers of community and learning for all Americans.

Several aspects of this baby boom echo picture deserve our attention.

-###-

[Highlights]  [Expanding Pre-K Opportunities]

Last Updated -- August 19, 1999, (smj)

A Back to School Special Report on the Baby Boom Echo: No End in Sight (August 19, 1999)

The Baby Boom Echo: No End in Sight

Expanding Pre-K Opportunities

While many more young people are starting pre-K programs (Figure 3) we still are not meeting the national need for quality pre-primary education. Many more families want it for their 3- to 5-year old children. New research tells us that an early investment in helping young people prepare for their formal education can pay many educational dividends.

As a result, an increasing number of state governors, as well as the federal government, have been working hard to expand pre-K opportunities. In 1998, about two-thirds of children ages 3 to 5, or 7.8 million children, were enrolled in some form of pre-K program. A total of 4.3 million children in this age group are currently not enrolled in pre-K programs.

I believe that increasing pre-K opportunities for children, with particular attention to ensuring parent involvement and hiring high-quality teachers and child care providers, will be a major area of new educational investment in the coming decade.

While a new emphasis is being placed on expanding high-quality pre-K programs to serve our nation's youngest children, another changing enrollment pattern also deserves attention.

-###-

[No End in Sight]  [More High School Students than Ever Before]

Last Updated -- August 19, 1999, (smj)

A Back to School Special Report on the Baby Boom Echo: No End in Sight (August 19, 1999)

The Baby Boom Echo: No End in Sight

More High School Students than Ever Before

In the next 10 years (see Figure 4), the most rapid enrollment increases will take place in America's high schools and colleges and universities. Put simply, the children who make up the baby boom echo are getting older. Many of America's high schools will face years of intense pressure as they seek to ease overcrowding while raising standards of achievement for all of their students.

Between 1999 and 2009, secondary school enrollment will increase by 9 percent and the number of high school graduates will increase by 16 percent. Secondary school enrollment will rise from 14.9 million in 1999 to 16.2 million in 2009, an increase of 1.3 million high school students. The state of California will lead the rise in enrollment as it seeks to educate an additional 261,000 high school students (Table 7). Texas and Illinois will also see significant increases in their high school populations.

High school enrollment will increase by 50 percent in the state of Nevada, which will see a 77 percent jump in the number of high school graduates. Arizona, Georgia and North Carolina will encounter increases of over 20 percent in high school enrollment. As Figure 7 indicates, every region in the country will be facing enrollment increases in secondary education between 1999 and 2009.

-###-

[Expanding Pre-K Opportunities] PREV UP NEXT [Policy Implications of Increasing Enrollment]

Last Updated -- August 19, 1999, (smj)

A Back to School Special Report on the Baby Boom Echo: No End in Sight (August 19, 1999)

The Baby Boom Echo: No End in Sight

Policy Implications of Increasing Enrollment

The increasing number of young people attending our nation's high schools presents several important policy implications. High schools, on average, cost more than double to build than elementary schools. According to a 1999 report on school construction by *School Planning and Management* magazine, the average elementary school costs $7 million to build while the average high school costs $18 million.

The increasing enrollment impacts the number of high schools we must build. Entering this equation is the recommended size of the schools we should build. Many school districts continue to build large high schools even though the National Association of Secondary School Principals suggests that the ideal high school should have a maximum of 600 students. About 71 percent of all high school students now go to schools with at least 1,000 students. The number of schools with more than 1,500 students increased by 45 percent between 1990-91 and 1997-98, and the number of students attending schools with enrollment exceeding 1,500 increased by 50 percent.

A second major policy implication relates to hiring and retaining high-quality teachers. High schools will need more math and science teachers, and they are already hard pressed to find enough teachers for demanding subjects like physics and calculus.

A recent Education Department study entitled *Answers in the Tool Box* notes that "finishing a course beyond the level of Algebra 2 (for example, trigonometry or pre-calculus) more than doubles the odds that a student who enters postsecondary education will complete a bachelor's degree." The same study goes on to state "the impact of a high school curriculum of high academic intensity and quality on degree completion is far more pronounced--and positively--for African American and Latino students than any other pre-college indicator of academic resources. The impact for African American and Latino students is also much greater than it is for white students."

The implications of this study are profound. High schools with rigorous academic programs and high-quality teachers can help many more minority students reach our nation's college ranks. Yet high schools with large numbers of African American and Latino students are often the very schools that have the largest number of teachers teaching out of field--over 22 percent. Indeed, the teacher shortage in high-poverty schools for teachers in mathematics, physical science and biological/life sciences exceeds 50

percent.

-###-

[More High School Students than Ever Before]  [The West and South Lead Nation's School Enrollment Growth]

Last Updated -- August 19, 1999, (smj)

A Back to School Special Report on the Baby Boom Echo: No End in Sight (August 19, 1999)

The Baby Boom Echo: No End in Sight

The West and South Lead Nation's School Enrollment Growth

Regionally, the West and South will continue to lead the nation in enrollment increases in elementary and secondary education. Between 1989 and 2009, the West will see enrollment increase over 35 percent, while the South will see almost a 20 percent increase during the same period of time.

Some states will encounter enormous increases in enrollment over this 20-year period. Nevada, for example, will see a 105 percent jump and Arizona will see a 66 percent increase. In sheer numbers, California leads the nation as an additional 1.68 million students enter that state's classrooms between 1989 and 2009.

While many states went through their great periods of high growth during the last 10 years, some states, primarily in the West and Southwest, show no signs of slowing. California, for example, will see its student population increase by over 7 percent in the next 10 years, a total of 428,000 additional students (Table 3). Texas will have to educate an additional 316,000 students.

Idaho and New Mexico also will see continued enrollment pressures. Georgia will lead the enrollment growth in the Southeast, with an increase of 115,000 students over the next 10 years. Illinois will lead the Midwest with 60,000 more students expected between 1999 and 2009.

-###-

[Policy Implications of Increasing Enrollment]  [Crush of Students Comes from Both Cities and Suburbs]

Last Updated -- August 19, 1999, (smj)

A Back to School Special Report on the Baby Boom Echo: No End in Sight (August 19, 1999)

The Baby Boom Echo: No End in Sight

Crush of Students Comes from Both Cities and Suburbs

The New York City school system continues to have the largest enrollment increases in the nation followed by the Dade County School system (Miami) and the Los Angeles Unified School system in California (Table 5). The state of Florida, which saw its overall enrollment increase by 33 percent in the last 10 years, has 7 of the top 25 school districts when it comes to enrollment increases between 1987 and 1997.

As Table 5 indicates, the 25 school districts that have had the greatest growth between 1987 and 1997 are a mix of both urban and suburban school districts. Suburban school districts surrounding Atlanta (Gwinnett County, Cobb County, and Fulton County) and Washington, D.C. (Montgomery County and Prince Georges County), for example, have seen very rapid growth in their school populations.

-###-

[The West and South Lead Nation's School Enrollment Growth] 

[Hiring and Keeping Enough Teachers]

Last Updated -- August 19, 1999, (smj)

A Back to School Special Report on the Baby Boom Echo: No End in Sight (August 19, 1999)

The Baby Boom Echo: No End in Sight

Hiring and Keeping Enough Teachers

The increase in the numbers of young people going to school will accelerate the demand for well-trained teachers. A total of 2.2 million teachers are needed to meet enrollment increases in the next 10 years and to offset the large number of teachers who are about to retire. As Figure 12 indicates, we are on the verge of a massive wave of retirements as the large cohort of experienced teachers who were hired in the late 1960s and 1970s begins to leave the profession.

The shortage of teachers is already particularly pronounced in science, math, special education, bilingual education and foreign languages. While the effort of many urban school districts to recruit new teachers often makes headline news, one untold story is the increasing difficulty that many poor, rural communities continue to face in recruiting the teachers they need.

The need to find new teachers is leading some school districts to develop new incentive packages ranging from a $1,000 signing bonus in Howard County, Maryland, to a $20,000 signing bonus in the state of Massachusetts for certified teachers.

One of the greatest problems that school districts face once they hire new teachers is keeping them. New teachers are often compelled to sink or swim, often receiving the toughest assignments in addition to the responsibility for supervising extracurricular activities. As a result, 22 percent of all new teachers leave the profession in the first three years.

-###-

[Crush of Students Comes from Both Cities and Suburbs] PREV UP

NEXT [School Construction Still Lags Behind]

Last Updated -- August 19, 1999, (smj)

A Back to School Special Report on the Baby Boom Echo: No End in Sight (August 19, 1999)

The Baby Boom Echo: No End in Sight

School Construction Still Lags Behind

Between 1990 and 1994 school construction in this nation remained essentially flat. Hit hard by the economic recession at the beginning of the decade, many school districts delayed building new schools and even delayed basic maintenance despite rising enrollment. School districts also faced stiff opposition from voters in passing school bonds. In 1991, half of all school bonds were defeated.

According to the National Clearinghouse for Educational Facilities, in 1990 school construction contracts totaled $9.5 billion. By 1994, the amount of school construction contracts had increased only slightly to $11.9 billion. During that same period of time, an additional 2.8 million children entered our nation's public school system.

In a landmark 1995 report, *School Facilities: Condition of America's Schools,* the General Accounting Office (GAO) estimated that a total of $112 billion was needed to repair and modernize this nation's schools. (Figure 13). The report stated,

> "One third of all schools need extensive repair or replacement. Nearly 60 percent of schools have at least one major building problem, and more than half have inadequate environmental conditions."

School construction finally began to pick up in 1995. Total contract awards for school construction increased from $14 billion in 1995 to $18 billion in 1998. The total number of school construction contracts increased from 7,185 in 1995 to 8,215 in 1998. Voters have increased their support for school bonds as well, with the percentage of schools bonds passing rising from 50 percent in 1991 to 67 percent in 1998.

In 1998, primary school construction accounted for 49 percent of these contracts; middle and junior high schools for 17.3 percent; senior high schools for 29.3 percent; and vocational schools for 4.4 percent. Four large states--Texas ($1.9 billion), California ($1.3 billion), Florida ($1.1 billion) and New York ($1.1 billion)--lead the nation in spending to repair, modernize and build schools.

The National Clearinghouse for Educational Facilities estimates that $19.5 billion will be spent in 1999 to build and modernize our nation's schools. Despite this recent spurt, school construction and modernization badly lags

behind other efforts to improve our nation's infrastructure. The average age of a public school building is 42 years old and school buildings begin rapid deterioration after 40 years. In 1998, the American Society of Civil Engineers gave school modernization and construction the lowest grade possible--an "F"--in its Report Card for America's Infrastructure.

While significant progress has been made in giving our nation's schools increased access to the Internet, with close to 90 percent of all schools connected in 1998 compared to just 30 percent in 1994, wiring classrooms still lags behind. According to the American Society of Civil Engineers 1998 report, "Forty-six percent lack basic wiring to support computer systems."

-###-

[Hiring and Keeping Enough Teachers]  [Setting New College Enrollment Records]

Last Updated -- August 19, 1999, (smj)

A Back to School Special Report on the Baby Boom Echo: No End in Sight (August 19, 1999)

The Baby Boom Echo: No End in Sight

Setting New College Enrollment Records

Our nation's colleges and universities also are setting a new national enrollment record. In 1999, 14.9 million Americans will be studying in our nation's higher education system. College and university enrollment will jump 10 percent in the next 10 years and an increasing majority of college students will be full-time students. Enrollment is projected to increase by 1.5 million between 1999 and 2009 and comes at a time when many colleges and universities are already at full capacity and becoming more selective in their admissions processes. Continuing a 20-year trend, the majority of these students will be women.

The projected enrollment increase in our nation's high schools, coupled with the fact that two-thirds of all high school graduates now go directly to college, will only increase the competition that American high school seniors already face to go to the college of their choice. Some college applicants already feel stranded on waiting lists, and a growing number of colleges and universities are adopting the unusual approach of admitting young people not just in the fall semester but in the spring and summer semesters as well.

-###-

[School Construction Still Lags Behind]  [Conclusion: Now is the Time to Act]

Last Updated -- August 19, 1999, (smj)

A Back to School Special Report on the Baby Boom Echo: No End in Sight (August 19, 1999)

The Baby Boom Echo: No End in Sight

Conclusion: Now Is the Time to Act

This report, like the previous three special reports on the baby boom echo, seeks to alert the American people that now is the time to invest in our nation's young people. We need to do this by expanding pre-K opportunities, building more schools, hiring more well-prepared teachers and keeping them in the field, and setting higher standards for all students.

As I visit schools across the country local educators are often surprised to discover that they are not alone in confronting the problem of overcrowded schools and school buildings that are wearing out. Across the country from Broward County, Florida, dubbed the portable classroom capital of America, to Los Angeles, California, which is preparing to build over 50 new schools, the need to build more schools is immediate and real.

The fact of the matter is simply this: There is no end in sight to the number of children entering our nation's schools. This nation has a rare opportunity, in this time of peace and prosperity, to accept the challenge of educating the millions of young people entering our schools this year and those who will be entering our schools for years to come. America's schools are full of optimistic young people who deserve the best education possible. Now is not the time to be short-sighted.

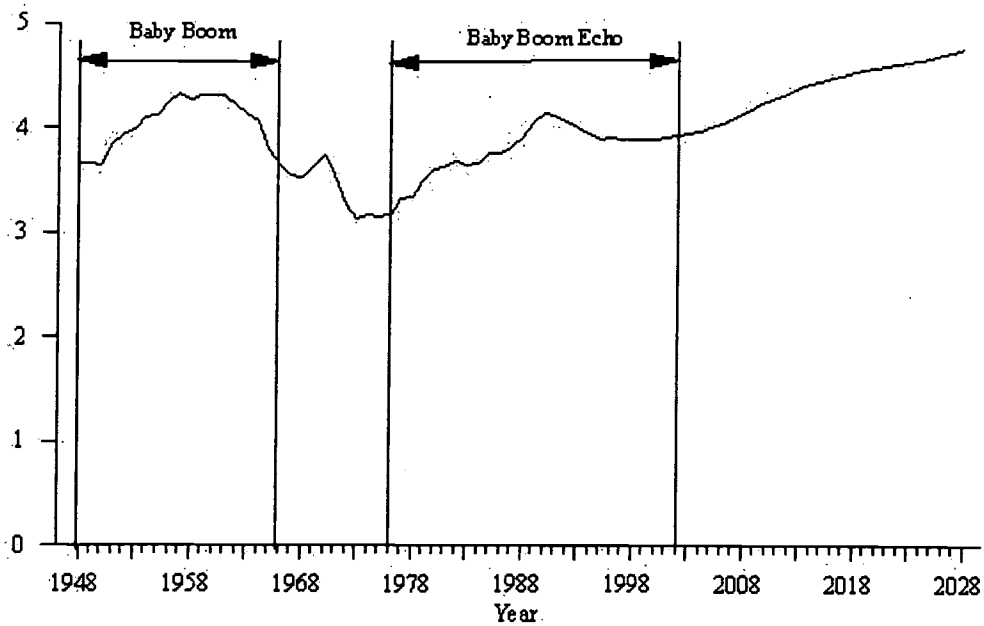
-###-

[Setting New College Enrollment Records]  [Table of Contents]

Last Updated -- August 19, 1999, (smj)

Figure 1. -- Annual number of births, with projections: 1948 to 2028

Number of births (in millions)



In fall 1999, public and private school enrollment is projected to surpass the previous high of 1998, and is expected to increase every year through 2006.

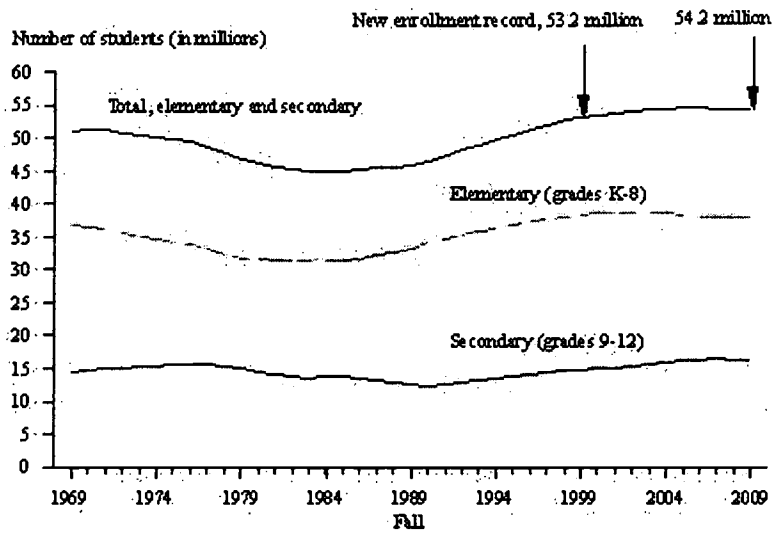
From fall 1972 to fall 1984, total elementary and secondary school enrollment decreased every year, reflecting a

From fall 1985 to fall 1999, the pattern changed again as enrollment increased significantly at the elementary school level. Elementary school enrollment is projected to continue growing slowly through 2002, and then decline slightly, ending at a level in 2009 similar to 1998. In contrast, secondary school enrollment is expected to rise by 9 percent between 1999 and 2009, from 14.9 million to 16.2 million, as current elementary school students move into high school.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Projections of Education Statistics to 2009*; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Population Projections of the United States by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2050.*

-###-

Figure 2. -- Enrollment in public and private elementary and secondary schools: Fall 1969 to fall 2009



In fall 1999, public and private school enrollment is projected to surpass the previous high of 1998, and is expected to increase every year through 2006.

From fall 1972 to fall 1984, total elementary and secondary school enrollment decreased every year, reflecting a decline in the school-age population over that period.

From fall 1985 to fall 1999, the pattern changed again as enrollment increased significantly at the elementary school level. Elementary school enrollment is projected to continue growing slowly through 2002, and then decline slightly, ending at a level in 2009 similar to 1998. In contrast, secondary school enrollment is expected to rise by 9 percent between 1999 and 2009, from 14.9 million to 16.2 million, as current elementary school students move into high school.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Projections of Education Statistics to 2009*

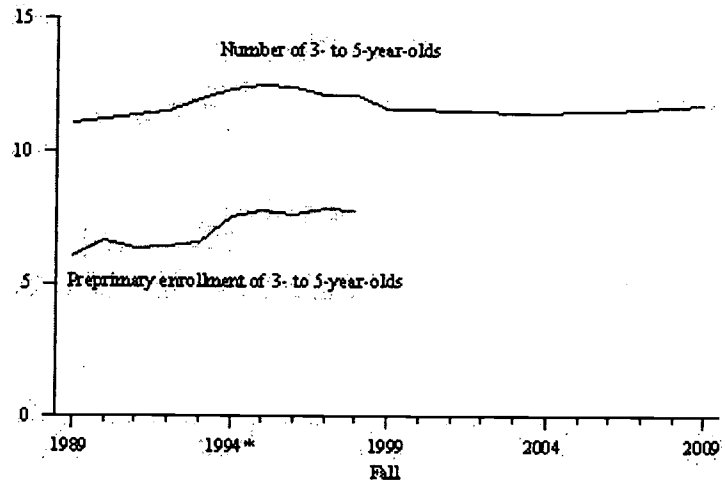
-###-

[Figure 1. -- Annual number of births, with projections: 1948 to 2009] PREV UP NEXT [Figure 3. -- Number of 3- to 5-year olds and preprimary enrollment: 1989 to 2009]

A Back to School Special Report on the Baby Boom Echo: America's Schools Are Overcrowded and Wearing Out -- (August 17, 1999)

Figure 3. -- Number of 3- to 5-year olds and preprimary enrollment: 1989 to 2009

Number of children (in millions)



Enrollment in preprimary education has increased in recent years, reaching about 7.8 million in 1998. About two-thirds of 3- to 5-year-olds attended preprimary programs in 1998, but about 4.3 million were not enrolled. Enrollment rates differed by age, with about 39 percent of 3-year-olds, 67 percent of 4-year-olds, and 89 percent of 5-year-olds enrolled in preprimary programs.

**Some of the enrollment increase in 1994 is attributed to changes in survey procedures.*

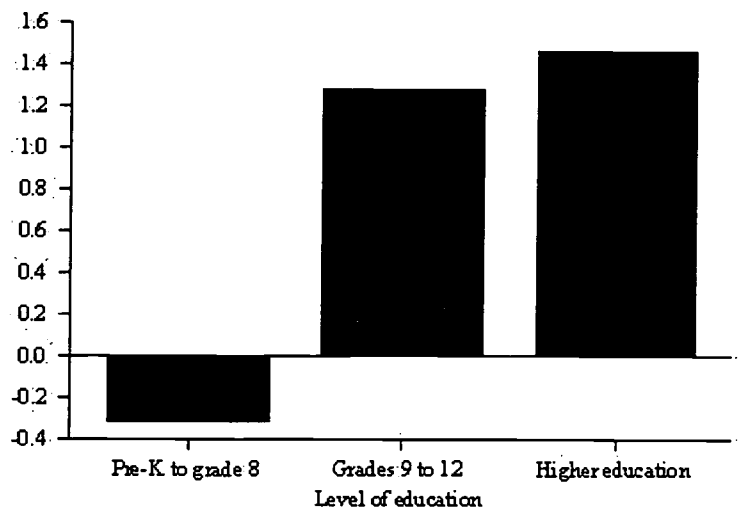
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Projections of Education Statistics to 2009*; and special tabulations.

-###-

[Figure 2. -- Enrollment in public and private elementary and secondary schools: Fall 1969 to fall 2009] PREV UP NEXT [Figure 4. -- Change in number of students enrolled in elementary and secondary and higher education students: Fall 1999 to fall 2009]

Last Updated -- August 14, 1998, (smj)

Figure 4. -- Change in number of students enrolled in elementary and secondary and higher education students: Fall 1999 to fall 2009



As elementary students move into the secondary school grades, enrollment will increase in grades 9 to 12. Projections for 1999 through 2009 indicate an additional 1.3 million high school students over the time period, a 9 percent increase. Decreases in preschool and lower elementary enrollments are expected before leveling out in the next five to ten years. At the higher education level, enrollment is project to rise by 1.5 million over the next 10 years.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Projections of Education Statistics to 2009.*

-###-

[Figure 3.-- Number of 3- to 5-year olds and preprimary enrollment: 1989 to 2009] PREV UP NEXT [Table 1. -- Enrollment in public elementary and secondary schools, by grade: Fall 1983 to fall 2009]

A Back to School Special Report on the Baby Boom Echo: America's Schools Are Overcrowded and Wearing Out -- (August 17, 1999)

Table 1. -- Enrollment in public elementary and secondary schools, by grade: Fall 1983 to fall 2009

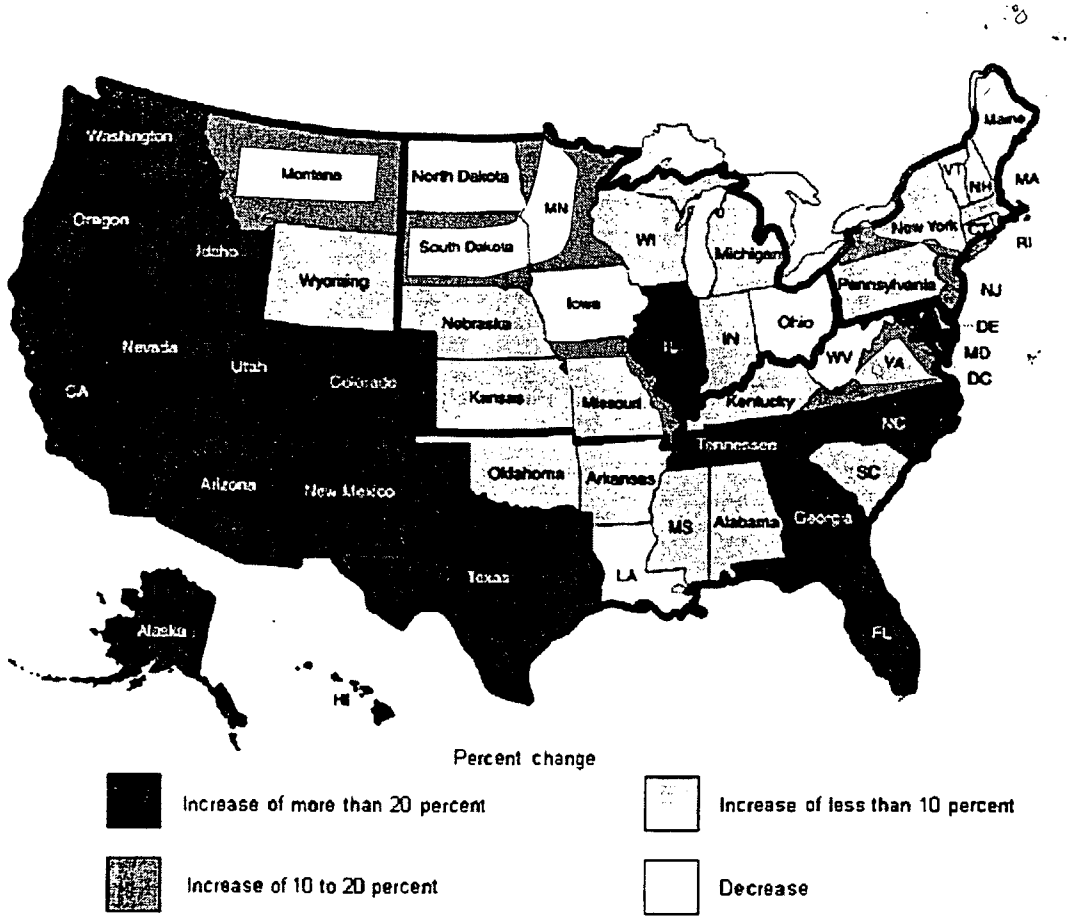
(Numbers in thousands)

Year	Total enrollment	Prekindergarten/ kindergarten		Grades 1 to 5		Grades 6 to 8		Grades 9 to 12	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1983	39,252	2,859	7.3	14,511	37.0	9,611	24.5	12,271	31.3
1984	39,208	3,010	7.7	14,638	37.3	9,257	23.6	12,304	31.4
1985	39,422	3,192	8.1	14,942	37.9	8,900	22.6	12,388	31.4
1986	39,753	3,310	8.3	15,347	38.6	8,764	22.0	12,333	31.0
1987	40,008	3,388	8.5	15,799	39.5	8,745	21.9	12,076	30.2
1988	40,189	3,433	8.5	16,187	40.3	8,882	22.1	11,687	29.1
1989	40,543	3,486	8.6	16,607	41.0	9,059	22.3	11,390	28.1
1990	41,217	3,610	8.8	16,919	41.0	9,350	22.7	11,338	27.5
1991	42,047	3,686	8.8	17,183	40.9	9,636	22.9	11,541	27.4
1992	42,823	3,817	8.9	17,344	40.5	9,927	23.2	11,735	27.4
1993	43,465	3,922	9.0	17,432	40.1	10,150	23.4	11,961	27.5
1994	44,111	4,047	9.2	17,582	39.9	10,269	23.3	12,213	27.7
1995	44,840	4,173	9.3	17,809	39.7	10,359	23.1	12,500	27.9
1996	45,611	4,203	9.1	18,054	39.7	10,508	23.0	12,847	28.2
1997	46,127	4,198	9.1	18,286	39.6	10,589	23.0	13,054	28.3
	Projected								
1998	46,844	4,100	8.8	18,686	39.9	10,726	22.9	13,330	28.5
1999	47,244	4,053	8.6	18,837	39.9	10,811	22.9	13,543	28.7
2000	47,533	4,031	8.5	18,859	39.7	10,985	23.1	13,658	28.7
2001	47,785	4,009	8.4	18,782	39.3	11,228	23.5	13,767	28.8
2002	48,010	3,992	8.3	18,624	38.8	11,459	23.9	13,935	29.0
2003	48,154	3,982	8.3	18,461	38.3	11,593	24.1	14,119	29.3
2004	48,286	3,978	8.2	18,353	38.0	11,578	24.0	14,376	29.8
2005	48,392	3,979	8.2	18,286	37.8	11,456	23.7	14,669	30.3
2006	48,418	3,984	8.2	18,239	37.7	11,327	23.4	14,868	30.7
2007	48,362	3,995	8.3	18,215	37.7	11,245	23.3	14,907	30.8
2008	48,255	4,013	8.3	18,218	37.8	11,190	23.2	14,833	30.7
2009	48,126	4,037	8.4	18,245	37.9	11,144	23.2	14,699	30.5

Note: Projected numbers may not add up to total due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Projections of Education Statistics to 2009*; and special tabulations.

Figure 5. -- Percent change in public elementary and secondary enrollment, by state: Fall 1989 to fall 2009



Over the twenty-year period from 1989 to 2009, public elementary and secondary school enrollment is projected to increase by 19 percent. The increases are most notable among the western states, with Nevada expecting the largest rate of increase at 105 percent.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Projections of Education Statistics to 2009.*

-###-

A Back to School Special Report on the Baby Boom Echo: America's Schools Are Overcrowded and Wearing Out -- (August 17, 1999)

Table 2. -- Enrollment in grades K-12 in public and private elementary and secondary schools, by region and state: Fall 1989, 1999, 2004, and 2009

Enrollment numbers (In thousands)

Region and state	1989	Projected 1999	Projected 2004	Projected 2009	Percent change, 1989 to 1999	Percent change, 1999 to 2009	Percent change, 1989 to 2009
Public and private	45,898	53,215	54,369	54,174	15.9	1.8	18.0
Private, total	5,355	5,971	6,082	6,048	11.5	1.3	12.9
				Public schools			
Public, total	40,543	47,244	48,286	48,126	16.5	1.9	18.7
Northeast	7,200	8,207	8,249	7,959	14.0	-3.0	10.5
Connecticut	462	547	545	519	18.5	-5.2	12.3
Maine	214	209	199	193	-2.2	-7.5	-9.6
Massachusetts	826	967	979	938	17.2	-3.1	13.6
New Hampshire	172	203	203	199	18.2	-1.9	15.9
New Jersey	1,076	1,252	1,279	1,253	16.4	0.0	16.4
New York	2,566	2,936	2,968	2,860	14.4	-2.6	11.5
Pennsylvania	1,655	1,833	1,821	1,753	10.8	-4.4	5.9
Rhode Island	136	153	151	145	12.7	-5.3	6.7
Vermont	95	106	103	100	12.0	-5.5	5.9
Midwest	9,849	10,842	10,867	10,681	10.1	-1.5	8.5
Illinois	1,797	2,154	2,245	2,215	19.8	2.8	23.2
Indiana	954	1,001	1,026	1,022	4.9	2.1	7.1
Iowa	478	497	482	473	3.8	-4.8	-1.2
Kansas	431	469	462	464	8.7	-1.0	7.6
Michigan	1,577	1,680	1,673	1,617	6.6	-3.8	2.5
Minnesota	740	854	843	829	15.5	-3.0	12.1
Missouri	808	913	915	902	13.0	-1.2	11.7
Nebraska	271	291	287	288	7.3	-1.0	6.1
North Dakota	118	117	111	110	-0.5	-6.5	-7.0
Ohio	1,764	1,839	1,810	1,760	4.2	-4.3	-0.3
South Dakota	127	143	141	144	12.1	1.0	13.2
Wisconsin	783	884	873	859	12.9	-2.8	9.7
South	14,605	17,002	17,428	17,421	16.4	2.5	19.3
Alabama	724	754	766	763	4.2	1.2	5.4
Arkansas	435	463	465	458	6.3	-1.0	5.3
Delaware	98	114	114	113	16.2	-0.7	15.4
District of Columbia	81	76	72	70	-6.3	-7.7	-13.5
Florida	1,790	2,381	2,440	2,396	33.0	0.6	33.9
Georgia	1,127	1,425	1,516	1,541	26.5	8.1	36.8
Kentucky	631	655	652	639	3.8	-2.5	1.3
Louisiana	783	785	760	751	0.3	-4.4	-4.1
Maryland	699	845	863	849	21.0	0.4	21.5
Mississippi	502	509	513	509	1.4	-0.1	1.3
North Carolina	1,081	1,317	1,388	1,354	21.9	2.8	25.2
Oklahoma	579	619	598	587	7.0	-5.2	1.4
South Carolina	616	650	637	621	5.5	-4.6	0.7
Tennessee	820	944	982	986	15.2	4.5	20.3
Texas	3,329	4,036	4,213	4,352	21.2	7.8	30.7
Virginia	985	1,132	1,160	1,150	14.9	1.6	16.8
West Virginia	328	297	291	283	-9.3	-4.7	-13.6
West	8,889	11,193	11,742	12,064	25.9	7.8	35.7

A Back to School Special Report on the Baby Boom Echo: America's Schools Are Overcrowded and Wearing Out -- (August 17, 1999)

Table 3. -- Fifteen states with the largest enrollment increases in public elementary and secondary schools: Fall 1999 to fall 2009

Enrollment numbers (in thousands)

State	Projected enrollment		Number of additional students, 1999 to 2009
	1999	2009	
California	6,022	6,450	428
Texas	4,036	4,352	316
Arizona	892	1,011	119
Georgia	1,425	1,541	115
Illinois	2,154	2,215	60
Nevada	325	383	57
Utah	488	534	46
Colorado	706	750	44
Tennessee	944	986	43
New Mexico	348	390	42
Idaho	256	297	41
North Carolina	1,317	1,354	37
Washington	1,008	1,045	36
Hawaii	201	227	26
Indiana	1,001	1,022	21

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Projections of Education Statistics to 2009.*

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Projections of Education Statistics to 2009.*

-###-

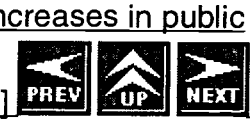
Table 4. -- Fifteen states with the largest percent increases in enrollment in public elementary and secondary schools: Fall 1999 to fall 2009

Enrollment numbers (In thousands)

State	Projected enrollment		Percent change, 1999 to 2009
	1999	2009	
Nevada	325	383	17.6
Idaho	256	297	16.0
Arizona	892	1,011	13.4
Hawaii	201	227	13.0
New Mexico	348	390	12.0
Utah	488	534	9.4
Georgia	1,425	1,541	8.1
Texas	4,036	4,352	7.8
California	6,022	6,450	7.1
Alaska	133	142	7.1
Colorado	706	750	6.2
Tennessee	944	986	4.5
Wyoming	96	100	4.2
Washington	1,008	1,045	3.6
Illinois	2,154	2,215	2.8

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Projections of Education Statistics to 2009.*

-###-

[Table 3. -- Fifteen states with the largest enrollment increases in public elementary and secondary schools: Fall 1999 to fall 2009]  [Table 5. -- Twenty-five school districts with the largest increases in enrollment: Fall 1987 to fall 1997]

Last Updated -- August 17, 1999, (smj)

A Back to School Special Report on the Baby Boom Echo: America's Schools Are Overcrowded and Wearing Out -- (August 17, 1999)

Table 5. -- Twenty-five school districts with the largest increases in enrollment: Fall 1987 to fall 1997

School district	City	State	Rank	Enrollment		Enrollment increase, 1987 to 1997	Percei chang 1987 t 1997
				1987	1997		
New York City	New York City	New York	1	939,933	1,071,853	131,920	14
Dade County School District	Miami	Florida	2	253,323	345,958	92,635	37
Los Angeles Unified	Los Angeles	California	3	589,311	680,430	91,119	15
Clark County School District	Las Vegas	Nevada	4	100,027	190,822	90,795	91
Broward County School District	Fort Lauderdale	Florida	5	137,366	224,799	87,433	64
City of Chicago	Chicago	Illinois	6	419,537	477,610	58,073	14
Palm Beach County School District	West Palm Beach	Florida	7	89,944	142,724	52,780	59
Orange County School District	Orlando	Florida	8	88,878	133,826	44,948	51
Guilford County Schools	Greensboro	North Carolina	9	23,984	59,903	35,919	150
Gwinnett County School District	Lawrenceville	Georgia	10	58,047	93,509	35,462	61
Hillsborough County School District	Tampa	Florida	11	118,031	152,781	34,750	29
Wake County Schools	Raleigh	North Carolina	12	59,687	89,772	30,085	50
Montgomery County Public Schools	Rockville	Maryland	13	96,271	125,023	28,752	30
Dallas Independent	Dallas	Texas	14	130,885	157,622	26,737	20
Cobb County School District	Marietta	Georgia	15	63,564	88,266	24,702	39
Prince Georges County Public Schools	Upper Marlboro	Maryland	16	104,412	128,347	23,935	23
Philadelphia City	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	17	189,031	212,865	23,834	13
Hawaii Department of Education	Honolulu	Hawaii	18	166,139	189,887	23,748	14
Baltimore County Public Schools	Towson	Maryland	19	81,152	104,708	23,556	29
Fulton County School District	Atlanta	Georgia	20	39,709	62,798	23,089	58
Duval County School District	Jacksonville	Florida	21	105,049	126,979	21,930	21
Cypress-Fairbanks Independent	Houston	Texas	22	34,073	55,593	21,520	63
Charlotte-Mecklenburg	Charlotte	North Carolina	23	74,680	95,795	21,115	28
Pinellas County	Largo	Florida	24	88,866	109,309	20,443	23
Fort Bend	Sugar Land	Texas	25	28,738	49,093	20,355	71

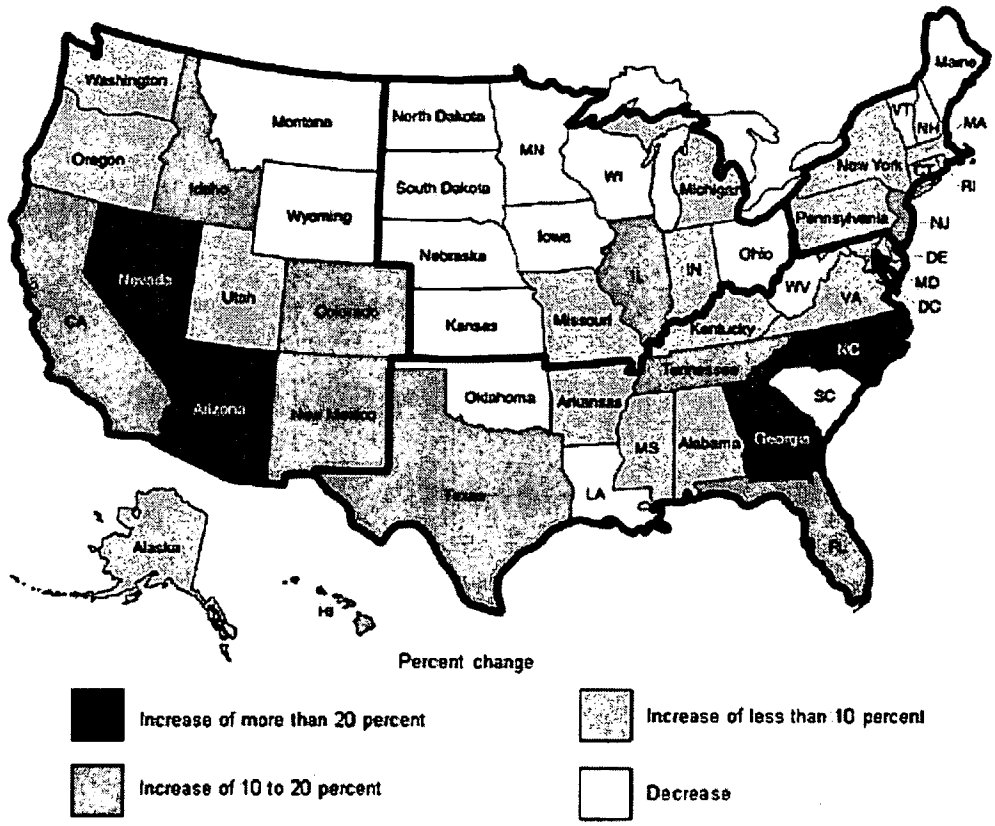
NOTE: Some changes may be affected by school district boundary changes. Selection of districts based on the most recent complete data on all school districts (1997), and the change from 1987.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data Survey

-###-

A Back to School Special Report on the Baby Boom Echo: America's Schools Are Overcrowded and Wearing Out -- (August 17, 1999)

Figure 6. -- Percent change in public secondary enrollment in grades 9 to 12, by state: Fall 1999 to fall 2009



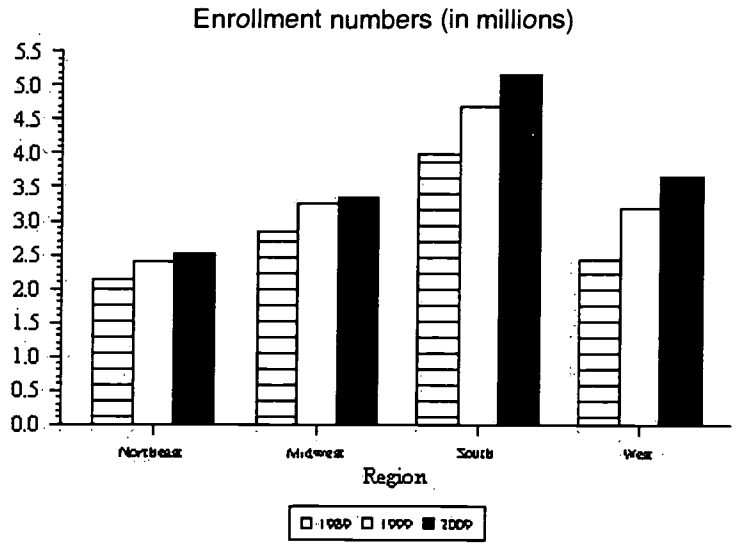
Overall, public high school enrollment is projected to increase 9 percent over the next ten years. Nevada has the largest projected percent increase at 50 percent, from 89,000 students in 1999 to 133,000 students in 2009. Another western state, Arizona, has the second largest projected percent increase at 35 percent, from 243,000 students in 1998 to 329,000 students in 2009.

Other states outside the western region with large public secondary percent enrollment increases expected by 2009 include North Carolina with a 22 percent projected increase, Georgia with a projected increase of approximately 21 percent, and Illinois, with an expected 17 percent increase.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Projections of Education Statistics to 2009.*

-###-

A Back to School Special Report on the Baby Boom Echo: America's Schools Are Overcrowded and Wearing Out -- (August 17, 1999)

Figure 7. -- Enrollment in grades 9 to 12 in public schools, by region: Fall 1989, 1999 and 2009



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Projections of Education Statistics to 2009.*

-###-

[Figure 6. -- Percent change in public secondary enrollment in grades 9 to 12, by state: Fall 1999 to fall 2009] PREV UP NEXT [Table 6. -- Enrollment in grades 9 to 12 in public and private secondary schools, by region and state: Fall 1989, 1999, 2004, and 2009]

Last Updated -- August 17, 1999, (smj)

Table 6. -- Enrollment in grades 9 to 12 in public and private secondary schools, by region and state: Fall 1989, 1999, 2004, and 2009

(In thousands)

Region and state	1989	Projected 1999	Projected 2004	Projected 2009	Percent change, 1989 to 1999	Percent change, 1999 to 2009	Percent change, 1989 to 2009
Public and private	12,583	14,891	15,808	16,163	18.3	8.5	28.4
Private	1,193	1,348	1,431	1,464	13.0	8.6	22.7
			Public schools				
Public, total	11,390	13,543	14,376	14,699	18.9	8.5	29.0
Northeast	2,124	2,399	2,575	2,509	13.0	4.6	18.1
Connecticut	123	152	168	158	23.0	4.3	28.3
Maine	62	61	59	52	-1.1	-13.7	-14.7
Massachusetts	235	268	300	284	13.7	6.2	20.7
New Hampshire	47	60	64	59	26.9	-1.6	24.9
New Jersey	310	337	366	372	8.5	10.4	19.8
New York	776	882	948	943	13.7	7.0	21.6
Pennsylvania	507	564	593	568	11.1	0.7	12.0
Rhode Island	37	43	45	42	15.9	-2.2	13.4
Vermont	26	33	33	30	30.4	-10.2	17.1
Midwest	2,852	3,262	3,379	3,345	14.4	2.5	17.3
Illinois	517	640	724	750	23.8	17.1	45.0
Indiana	283	292	303	315	3.0	8.1	11.4
Iowa	140	163	155	151	16.1	-7.4	7.5
Kansas	117	144	140	140	22.9	-2.9	19.3
Michigan	449	473	498	472	5.3	0.0	5.3
Minnesota	211	273	277	265	29.3	-2.9	25.6
Missouri	232	268	277	273	15.6	2.0	17.9
Nebraska	77	91	89	87	19.0	-4.3	13.9
North Dakota	33	39	36	34	19.3	-13.8	2.9
Ohio	525	547	549	536	4.1	-2.0	2.0
South Dakota	34	45	43	43	34.5	-5.5	27.0
Wisconsin	234	287	289	279	22.7	-2.9	19.2
South	3,988	4,691	4,959	5,171	17.6	10.2	29.7
Alabama	198	203	204	216	2.4	6.6	9.1
Arkansas	124	135	137	139	9.1	2.8	12.2
Delaware	27	34	35	36	27.1	4.2	32.5
District of Columbia	21	17	18	16	-17.1	-8.8	-24.4
Florida	486	667	740	748	37.0	12.3	53.8
Georgia	298	379	424	458	27.1	20.9	53.7
Kentucky	179	187	183	189	4.4	0.9	5.4
Louisiana	201	218	205	207	8.4	-5.3	2.6
Maryland	192	236	255	254	22.8	7.9	32.5
Mississippi	133	138	134	144	3.9	4.3	8.4
North Carolina	311	356	420	432	14.3	21.5	39.0
Oklahoma	158	183	177	171	15.9	-6.2	8.7
South Carolina	172	187	184	181	8.5	-3.3	5.0
Tennessee	230	256	274	292	11.3	14.3	27.2
Texas	885	1,093	1,152	1,262	23.5	15.4	42.5
Virginia	273	313	331	341	14.8	8.9	25.0
West Virginia	100	90	86	86	-10.2	-4.8	-14.5

A Back to School Special Report on the Baby Boom Echo: America's Schools Are Overcrowded and Wearing Out -- (August 17, 1999)

Table 7. -- Fifteen states with the largest enrollment increases in grades 9 to 12 in public schools: Fall 1999 to fall 2009

(In thousands)

State	Projected enrollment		Number of additional students, 1999 to 2009
	1999	2009	
California	1,664	1,926	261
Texas	1,093	1,262	168
Illinois	640	750	110
Arizona	243	329	85
Florida	667	748	82
Georgia	379	458	79
North Carolina	356	432	77
New York	882	943	62
Nevada	89	133	45
Tennessee	256	292	37
New Jersey	337	372	35
Virginia	313	341	28
Indiana	292	315	24
Colorado	203	227	23
Maryland	236	254	19

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data survey; and *Projections of Education Statistics to 2009.*

-###-

[Table 6. -- Enrollment in grades 9 to 12 in public and private secondary schools, by region and state: Fall 1989, 1999, 2004, and 2009] PREV UP NEXT [Table 8. -- Fifteen states with the largest percent increases in enrollment in grades 9 to 12 in public schools: Fall 1999 to fall 2009]

Last Updated -- August 17, 1999, (smj)

A Back to School Special Report on the Baby Boom Echo: America's Schools Are Overcrowded and Wearing Out -- (August 17, 1999)

Table 8. -- Fifteen states with the largest percent increases in enrollment in grades 9 to 12 in public schools: Fall 1999 to fall 2009

(In thousands)

State	Projected enrollment		Percent change, 1999 to 2009
	1999	2009	
Nevada	89	133	50.4
Arizona	243	329	35.1
North Carolina	356	432	21.5
Georgia	379	458	20.9
Illinois	640	750	17.1
Hawaii	56	65	16.8
Idaho	78	90	16.1
California	1,664	1,926	15.7
Texas	1,093	1,262	15.4
Tennessee	256	292	14.3
Florida	667	748	12.3
New Mexico	110	123	11.9
Colorado	203	227	11.4
New Jersey	337	372	10.4
Virginia	313	341	8.9

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Projections of Education Statistics to 2009.*

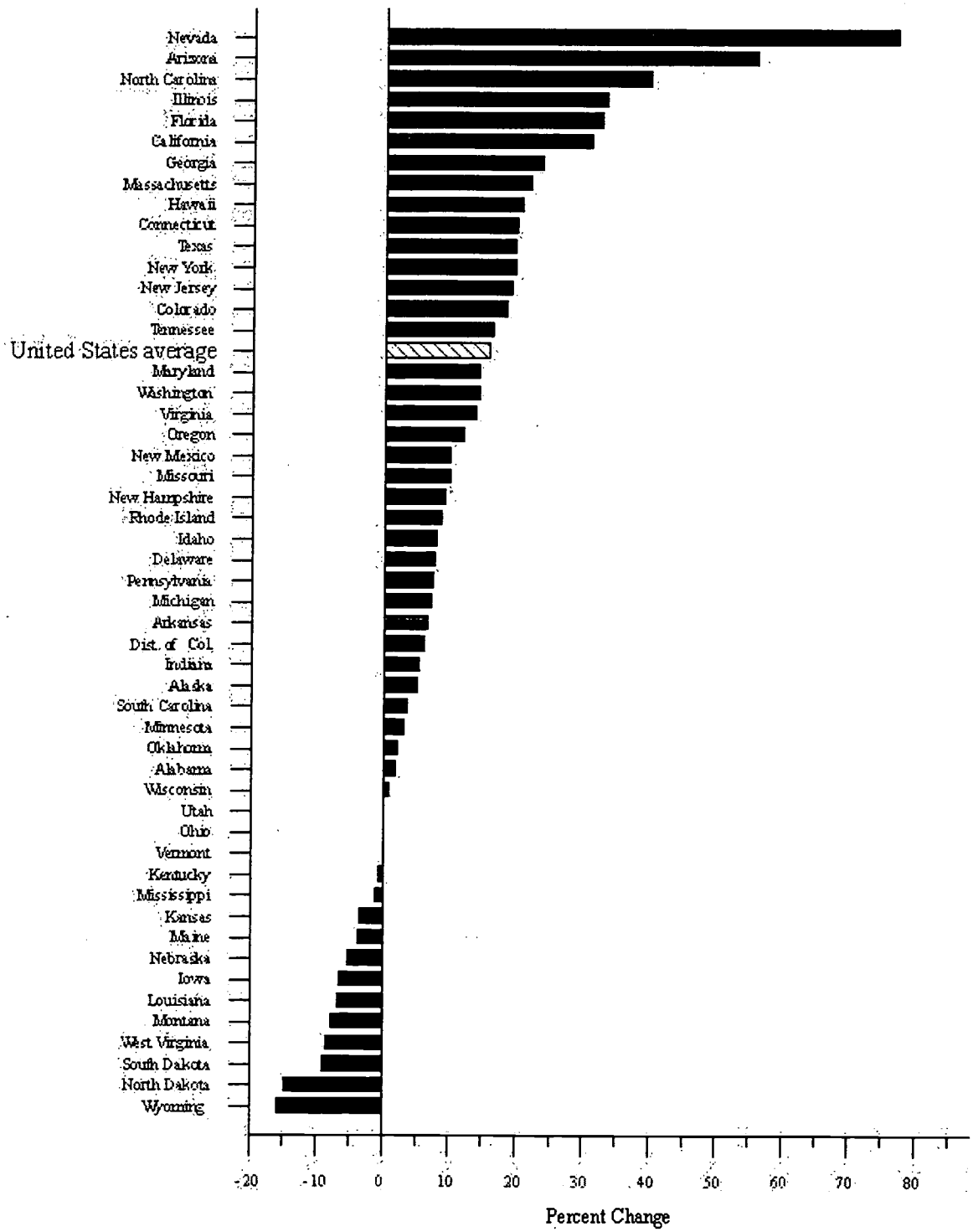
-###-

[Table 7. -- Fifteen states with the largest enrollment increases in grades 9 to 12 in public schools: Fall 1999 to fall 2009] PREV UP NEXT [Figure 8. -- Percent change in number of public high school graduates, by state: 1998-99 to 2008-09]

Last Updated -- August 17, 1999, (smj)

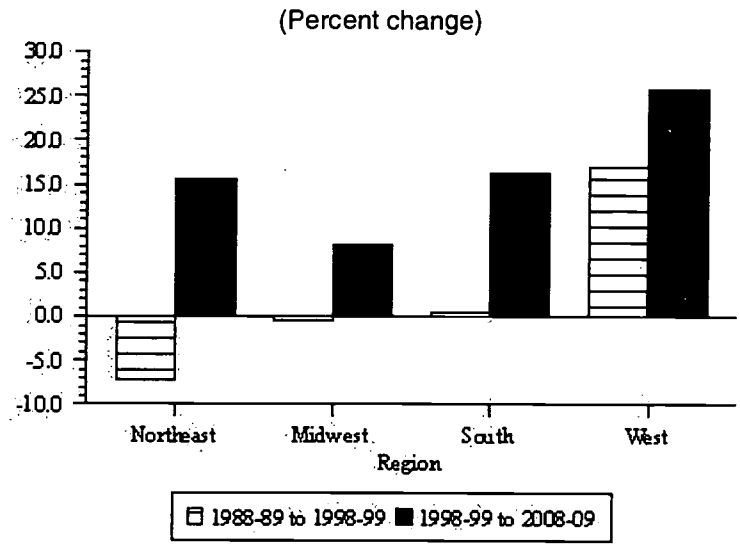
A Back to School Special Report on the Baby Boom Echo: America's Schools Are Overcrowded anc Wearing Out -- (August 17, 1999)

Figure 8. -- Percent change in number of public high school graduates, by state: 1998-99 to 2008-09



A Back to School Special Report on the Baby Boom Echo: America's Schools Are Overcrowded and Wearing Out -- (August 17, 1999)

Figure 9. -- Percent change in public high school graduates, by region: 1988-89 to 1998-99 and 1998-99 to 2008-09



* SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Projections of Education Statistics to 2009.*

-###-

[Figure 8. -- Percent change in number of public high school graduates, by state: 1998-99 to 2008-09] PREV UP NEXT [Table 9. -- Graduates of public and private high schools, by region and state: 1989-89, 1998-99, 2003-04, and 2008-09]

Last Updated -- August 17, 1999, (smj)

Table 9. -- Graduates of public and private high schools, by region and state: 1989-89, 1998-99, 2003-04, and 2008-09

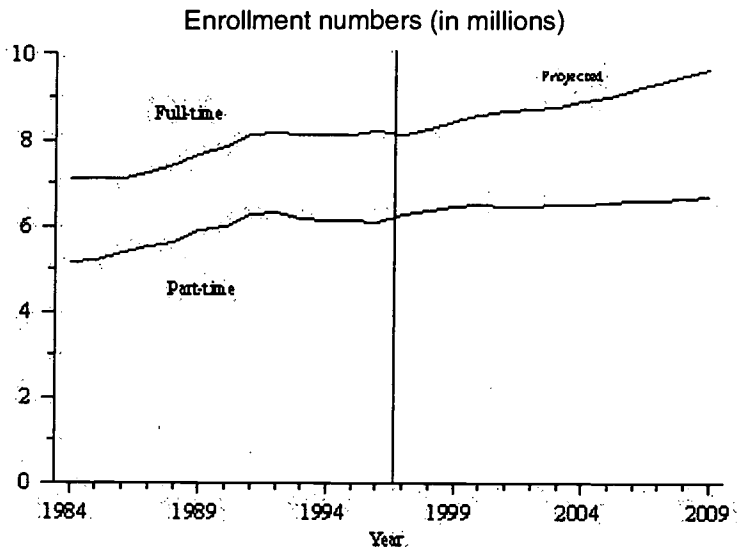
(In thousands)

Region and state	1988-89	Projected 1989-99	Projected 2003-04	Projected 2008-09	Percent change, 1988-89 to 1998-99	Percent change, 1998-99 to 2008-09	Percent change, 1988-89 to 2008-09
Public and private	2,727	2,798	2,982	3,248	2.6	16.1	19.1
Private	268	291	311	338	8.6	16.2	26.1
				Public Schools			
Public, total	2,459	2,507	2,672	2,910	2.0	16.0	18.3
Northeast	478	443	480	511	-7.3	15.5	7.0
Connecticut	31	29	33	35	-6.4	20.1	12.4
Maine	14	12	13	11	-14.6	-3.7	-17.8
Massachusetts	57	52	59	63	-10.1	22.2	9.8
New Hampshire	11	12	13	13	2.5	9.4	12.1
New Jersey	76	71	76	85	-6.5	19.4	11.6
New York	155	139	149	166	-10.1	19.7	7.7
Pennsylvania	119	114	122	122	-4.4	7.6	2.9
Rhode Island	9	8	9	9	-4.8	9.0	3.7
Vermont	6	7	7	7	10.5	0.0	10.5
Midwest	663	660	691	714	-0.5	8.2	7.6
Illinois	117	126	149	169	8.4	33.5	44.7
Indiana	64	59	57	62	-7.7	5.7	-2.5
Iowa	34	35	34	33	2.2	-6.4	-4.4
Kansas	27	29	29	28	7.8	-3.4	4.2
Michigan	102	90	94	97	-11.3	7.3	-4.8
Minnesota	53	57	61	59	7.6	3.3	11.2
Missouri	52	52	55	57	0.4	10.2	10.6
Nebraska	19	20	20	19	8.6	-5.3	2.9
North Dakota	8	9	9	7	8.3	-14.9	-7.8
Ohio	125	114	113	114	-8.7	0.0	-8.6
South Dakota	8	10	10	9	17.1	-9.1	6.5
Wisconsin	55	58	62	59	6.3	1.2	7.6
South	837	841	890	977	0.5	16.2	16.7
Alabama	43	38	36	39	-12.8	2.0	-11.1
Arkansas	28	27	27	29	-3.3	6.8	3.3
Delaware	6	6	7	7	6.0	7.9	14.4
District of Columbia	4	3	2	3	-29.0	6.3	-24.5
Florida	91	103	120	137	13.7	32.7	50.9
Georgia	62	64	69	80	4.0	23.8	28.7
Kentucky	39	37	35	37	-4.0	-0.6	-4.6
Louisiana	37	38	37	35	1.4	-6.8	-5.4
Maryland	46	47	50	54	2.1	14.6	17.0
Mississippi	24	24	22	24	-1.1	-1.3	-2.3
North Carolina	70	62	73	87	-11.0	40.0	24.5
Oklahoma	37	36	36	37	-2.8	2.3	-0.6
South Carolina	37	32	33	34	-12.3	3.9	-9.0
Tennessee	49	46	48	54	-5.2	16.5	10.5
Texas	177	194	209	233	9.7	19.8	31.4
Virginia	65	63	67	72	-2.8	14.0	10.8
West Virginia	23	20	18	18	-12.9	-8.5	-20.3
West	481	563	611	708	17.0	25.7	47.1
Alaska	6	7	7	7	19.9	5.5	26.4
Arizona	32	38	47	59	18.6	55.9	85.0
California	245	291	315	382	18.9	31.3	56.0
Colorado	36	38	42	45	6.6	18.5	26.3
Hawaii	10	10	11	12	-2.2	20.8	18.1
Idaho	13	16	15	17	25.9	8.1	36.1
Montana	10	11	11	10	5.9	-7.8	-2.4
Nevada	9	13	17	23	38.6	77.1	145.6
New Mexico	15	17	17	18	8.3	10.3	19.4
Oregon	27	29	31	33	8.4	12.3	21.7
Utah	23	30	28	30	30.0	0.3	30.4
Washington	49	57	61	65	16.7	14.6	33.8
Wyoming	6	6	6	5	6.3	-15.9	-10.7

NOTE -- Percents computed on unrounded numbers.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data survey; and *Projections of Education Statistics to 2009.*

Figure 10. -- Enrollment in public and private 2-year and 4-year colleges, by attendance status: Fall 1984 to fall 2009



Total college enrollment is expected to reach a record 14.9 million students in 1999. From 1989 to 1999, full-time and part-time enrollment increased at fairly similar rates, 10 and 9 percent, respectively. That situation is projected to change as large numbers of high school graduates enter college during the late 1990s and early 2000s. Between 1999 and 2009, full-time enrollment is projected to increase by close to 14 percent, while part-time enrollment is projected to increase by 4 percent.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Projections of Education Statistics to 2009.*

-###-

[Table 9. -- Graduates of public and private high schools, by region and state: 1989-89, 1998-99, 2003-04, and 2008-09] PREV UP NEXT [Table 10. -- Total enrollment in public and private 2-year and 4-year colleges, by sex, attendance status, and control of institution: Fall 1979 to fall 2009]

Table 10. -- Total enrollment in public and private 2-year and 4-year colleges, by sex, attendance status, and control of institution: Fall 1979 to fall 2009

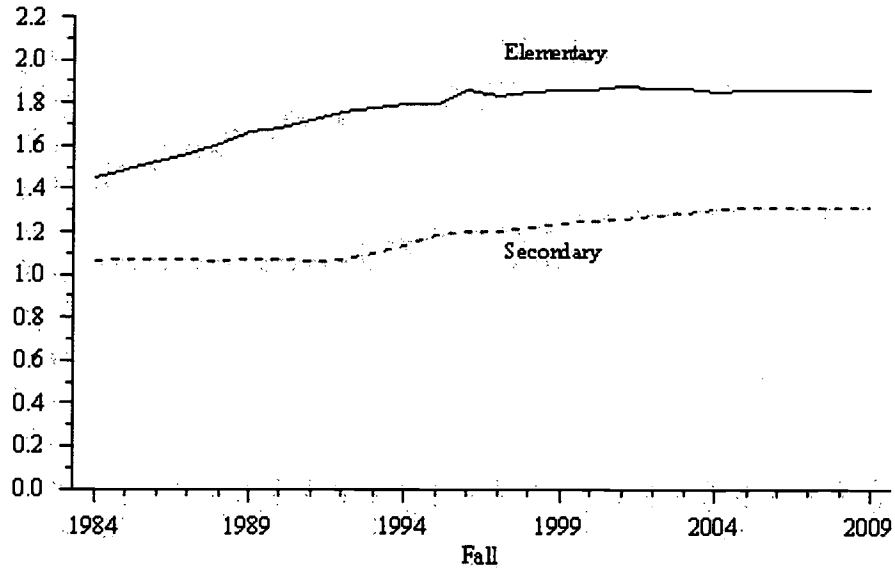
(In thousands)

Year	Total enrollment	Sex		Attendance status		Control		First-time freshmen
		Males	Females	Full-time	Part-time	Public	Private	
1979	11,570	5,683	5,887	6,794	4,776	9,037	2,533	2,503
1980	12,097	5,874	6,223	7,098	4,999	9,457	2,640	2,588
1981	12,372	5,975	6,397	7,181	5,190	9,647	2,725	2,595
1982	12,426	6,031	6,394	7,221	5,205	9,696	2,730	2,505
1983	12,465	6,024	6,441	7,261	5,204	9,683	2,782	2,444
1984	12,242	5,864	6,378	7,098	5,144	9,477	2,765	2,357
1985	12,247	5,818	6,429	7,075	5,172	9,479	2,768	2,292
1986	12,504	5,885	6,619	7,120	5,384	9,714	2,790	2,219
1987	12,767	5,932	6,835	7,231	5,536	9,973	2,793	2,246
1988	13,055	6,002	7,053	7,437	5,619	10,161	2,894	2,379
1989	13,539	6,190	7,349	7,661	5,878	10,578	2,961	2,341
1990	13,819	6,284	7,535	7,821	5,998	10,845	2,974	2,257
1991	14,359	6,502	7,857	8,115	6,244	11,310	3,049	2,278
1992	14,487	6,524	7,963	8,162	6,325	11,385	3,103	2,184
1993	14,305	6,427	7,877	8,128	6,177	11,189	3,116	2,161
1994	14,279	6,372	7,907	8,138	6,141	11,134	3,145	2,133
1995	14,262	6,343	7,919	8,129	6,133	11,092	3,169	2,169
1996	14,300	6,344	7,956	8,213	6,087	11,090	3,210	2,193
	Projected							
1997	14,390	6,313	8,077	8,114	6,276	11,214	3,175	2,278
1998	14,608	6,297	8,311	8,242	6,366	11,390	3,218	2,349
1999	14,881	6,370	8,511	8,449	6,432	11,602	3,279	2,408
2000	15,072	6,432	8,639	8,600	6,471	11,750	3,322	2,481
2001	15,158	6,471	8,688	8,690	6,469	11,816	3,342	2,492
2002	15,168	6,486	8,682	8,702	6,466	11,823	3,345	2,505
2003	15,262	6,525	8,736	8,787	6,475	11,894	3,368	2,568
2004	15,400	6,577	8,823	8,895	6,505	12,000	3,400	2,567
2005	15,556	6,628	8,928	9,019	6,537	12,119	3,437	2,577
2006	15,739	6,691	9,048	9,169	6,570	12,258	3,481	2,629
2007	15,929	6,763	9,166	9,325	6,604	12,403	3,526	2,693
2008	16,144	6,852	9,291	9,503	6,640	12,568	3,576	2,750
2009	16,336	6,937	9,399	9,666	6,670	12,715	3,621	2,795

A Back to School Special Report on the Baby Boom Echo: America's Schools Are Overcrowded and Wearing Out -- (August 17, 1999)

Figure 11. -- Classroom teachers in public and private elementary and secondary schools: Fall 1984 to fall 2009

Number of teachers (in millions)

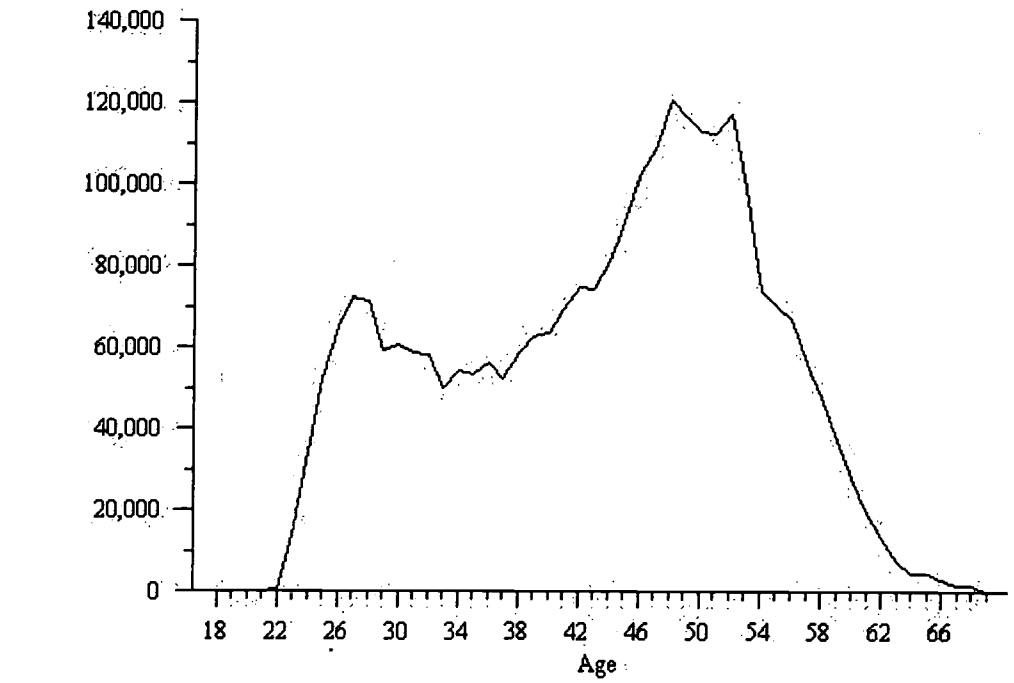


The number of secondary school teachers is projected to increase at a greater rate than the number of elementary school teachers. Assuming a relatively stable pupil/teacher ratio between 1999 and 2009, the number of elementary teachers is expected to hold steady at about 1.9 million. The number of secondary teachers is projected to increase 6 percent, rising from 1.2 million to 1.3 million teachers.

Filling teaching positions with qualified teachers, particularly in specific subjects, is an important issue for many schools. Most public school teachers (92 percent of departmentalized and 93 percent of general elementary teachers) were fully certified in their main teaching assignment in 1998. However, emergency and temporary certification was higher among teachers with 3 or fewer years of experience. About 12 percent of general elementary teachers with 3 or fewer years of experience had emergency or temporary certification. The results were similar for departmentalized teachers.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1998; Projections of Education Statistics to 2009; and Teacher Quality: A Report on the Preparation and Qualifications of Public School Teachers.*

Figure 12. -- Estimated age distribution of full-time equivalent public school teachers: 1998-99



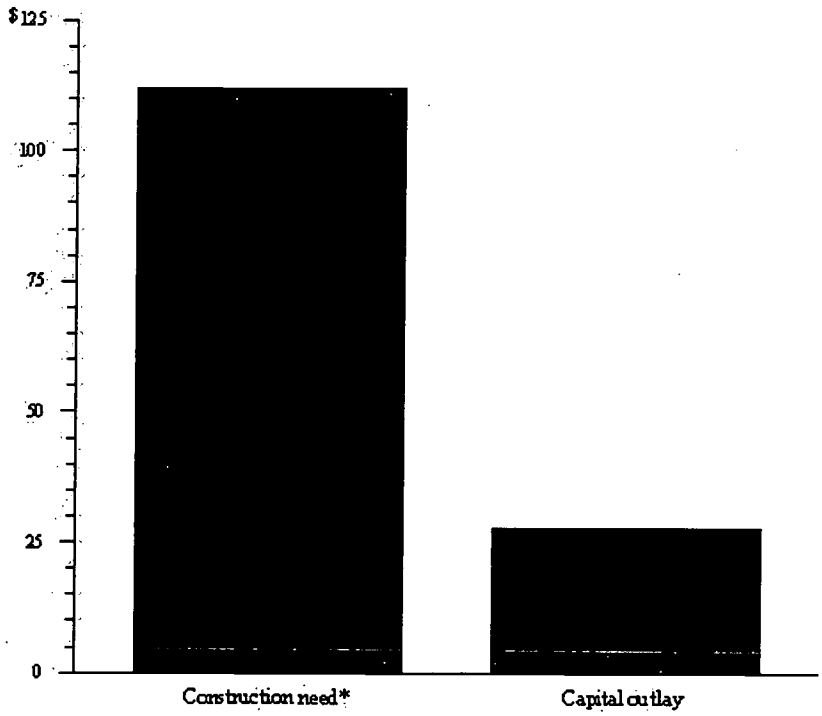
The influx of the baby boom echo students into classrooms creates a need for more teachers as these students move from elementary school through high school. However, the highest concentration of teachers in the 1998-99 school year is in the mid-40s to early 50s age range, many of whom were originally hired during the earlier rise in enrollment during the late 1960s and early 1970s. This means that a large number of teachers will be nearing the end of their teaching career within the next five to ten years. An estimated 2.2 million public school teachers will need to be hired over the next ten years to both meet enrollment increases and replace those teachers who retire or leave the profession for other reasons.

NOTE: State-level college enrollment projections are not available from the National Center for Education Statistics. These data represent the most recent 10-year period for which data are available.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *"Schools and Staffing Survey", Projections of Education Statistics to 2008, Digest of Education Statistics, "Common Core of Data"* and unpublished data.

A Back to School Special Report on the Baby Boom Echo: No End in Sight (August 19, 1999)

Figure 13. -- Comparison of need for school construction and modernization and capital outlay for schools: 1995-96



In a 1995 report, the General Accounting Office estimated that $112 billion was needed to upgrade and retrofit America's school buildings. According to the report, some 14 million students are enrolled in 25,000 of the nation's schools reporting extensive repair or replacement needs. In comparison, public schools spent about $28 billion on capital outlay in 1995-96.

NOTE: Need as reported in General Accounting Office report, *School Facilities: Conditions of America's Schools.*

SOURCE: General Accounting Office, *School Facilities: Condition of America's Schools;* and *Digest of Education Statistics, 1998*

-###-

[Figure 12. -- Enrollment in public and private 2-year and 4-year colleges,

A Back to School Special Report on the Baby Boom Echo: No End in Sight (August 19, 1999)

General Projection Methodology

Total enrollment is projected using expected grade retention rates and college enrollment rates drawn from institutional data from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES); demographic data and population projections from the Bureau of the Census; and historical and projected economic data from Standard & Poor's DRI Economic Forecasting Service. Grade retention rate (cohort survival), exponential smoothing, and multiple linear regression are the major projection techniques used to forecast these rates.

For school enrollment, the grade retention rates were projected using exponential smoothing. State-level public school enrollment projections were based on the grade retention rate and the enrollment rate methods, yielding a composite projection that takes into account shifts in state migration patterns. Individual state governments produce projections based on additional or alternative factors which may lead to more accurate projections for their own state. The NCES state projections program is designed to use a consistent model for all states that enables state to state comparisons.

For college enrollment, the age-specific enrollment rates were projected using econometric models by taking into account the effects of demographic changes and economic conditions. For graduates of public high schools by state, projections were developed on the basis of grade 12 enrollment.

Demographic assumptions used by NCES are consistent with Bureau of the Census middle series of population projections which assumes a fertility rate of 2.10 births per woman by the year 2009, a net immigration of 820,000 per year, and a further reduction in the mortality rate. Economic assumptions for disposable income and unemployment rates are consistent with from Standard & Poor's DRI long-term forecast scenario.

For more information on the methodological details on the assumptions and methods used to develop these projections, and details on data sources, see Projections of Education Statistics to 2009, pages 125 through 128.

-###-

[Figure 13. -- Comparison of need for school construction and

U.S. Department of Education
Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI)
National Library of Education (NLE)
Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC)

NOTICE

REPRODUCTION BASIS

☐ This document is covered by a signed "Reproduction Release (Blanket) form (on file within the ERIC system), encompassing all or classes of documents from its source organization and, therefore, does not require a "Specific Document" Release form.

☒ This document is Federally-funded, or carries its own permission to reproduce, or is otherwise in the public domain and, therefore, may be reproduced by ERIC without a signed Reproduction Release form (either "Specific Document" or "Blanket").