

Knocking at the College Door Projections of High School Graduates by State and Race/Ethnicity, 1992-2022

MINNESOTA

At over 3.3 million, the nation's graduating class of 2007-08 is projected to be history's largest. In fact, 2007-08 will mark the last year in an era of continuous growth in the nation's production of high school graduates, a period that reaches back to 1994. Over that time, the number of graduates swelled by 35.7 percent. In 2008-09, however, our country will begin a protracted period during which its production of high school graduates is expected to stagnate, assuming existing patterns persist. The number of graduates nationally will dip slightly over the next several years before growth resumes at a slower pace around 2015. Ultimately, projections indicate that between 2004-05 (the last year of available actual data) and 2021-22, the number of high school graduates will grow by approximately 265,000, or 8.6 percent.

The national data obscure significant variations in this picture at the regional and state levels, however. Regionally, in the decade leading up to 2004-05, the number of high school graduates grew the fastest in the West at 34 percent, with the South growing by 23.5 percent, the Northeast by 20.7 percent, and the Midwest by 14.2 percent. But the regions face very different futures in the years to come. The South will see the most growth in its production of high school graduates, at about 9 percent by 2014-15; and the West's numbers will climb by 7.1 percent. But the number of graduates produced in the Northeast and the Midwest will decline – by 6.1 and 3 percent, respectively.

Figure 1. Percent Change in Graduates from Public and Nonpublic High Schools Between 2004-05 and 2014-15

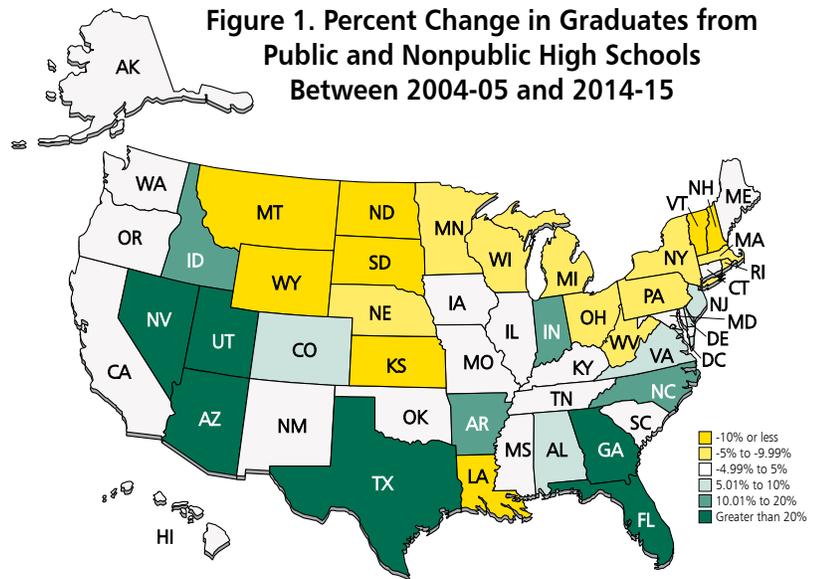
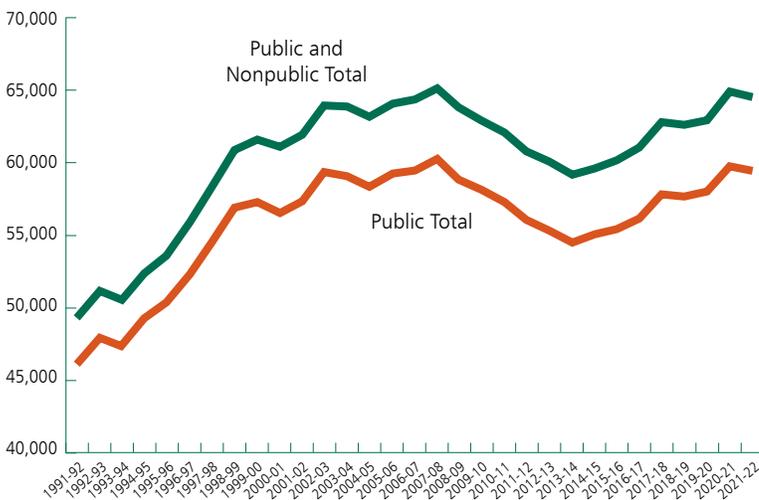


Figure 2. Minnesota High School Graduates 1991-92 to 2004-05 (Actual), 2005-06 to 2021-22 (Projected)



As with the national view, the regional picture masks considerable variation at the state level (Figure 1). Minnesota produced about 10,750 more graduates in 2004-05 than it did a decade earlier, an increase of over 20 percent. Projections indicate that the state's number of graduates will grow through 2007-08 before beginning a sustained and substantial decline, assuming existing patterns of high school completion and migration continue. Minnesota projects to produce almost 2,000 more high school graduates in 2007-08 than it did in 2004-05, an increase equal to about 3 percent.

Minnesota was among the states with rapid growth in its production of high school graduates between 1991-92 and 2004-05, the most recent year of actual data from public schools (Figure 2). In 2004-05, 58,391 students graduated from public high schools in the state, 12,163 more graduates than were produced in 1991-92, representing growth of 26.3 percent. Nonpublic schools in the state graduated an estimated 4,876 in 2004-05, which itself was about 1,700 more than graduated in

1991-92. Of Minnesota's total number of high school graduates each year, on average, nonpublic schools produced an estimated 7 percent.

However, along with much of the rest of the nation, Minnesota is poised to enter a new period characterized by much more stagnant growth or declines in the production of high school graduates. After reaching a peak in 2007-08 at 60,321, the state will see a sharp decline in the number of public high school graduates each year through 2013-14, assuming a continuation of existing patterns of enrollment, progression, and completion. During the same time, the number of high school graduates is forecast to drop by nearly 5,800 (9.6 percent). Subsequently, projections indicate that production will recover, ultimately returning to the 2007-08 peak level by 2020-21.

The racial/ethnic composition of Minnesota's public high school graduating classes will continue to diversify over the coming decade and beyond (Figure 3). In 1994-95, White non-Hispanics accounted for 92.3 percent of the graduates from the state's public high schools. A decade later, that proportion had dropped to 86.9 percent. By 2014-15, the proportion of White non-Hispanics will have fallen to around 78.7 percent.

These changes are roughly comparable to the experience of states all over the country. Although the magnitude may differ substantially, the nation as a whole is undergoing sweeping changes in the racial/ethnic composition of its population. In Minnesota, as in other states, the big changes are the result of rapid growth in the number of Hispanic high school students and graduates, coupled with a shrinking number of White non-Hispanics in the educational pipeline. While immigration has contributed to the growth of the Hispanic population, signs of the continuing demographic shift are evident in data showing a dramatic increase in the number of Hispanic births, which is due in part to a higher fertility rate among Hispanic women. In addition, each year, Minnesota's graduates of Black non-Hispanic descent are projected to add about the same number of graduates as the state's Hispanics.

Figure 4. Minnesota High School Graduates by Race/Ethnicity, 1991-92 to 2004-05 (Actual), 2005-06 to 2021-22 (Projected)

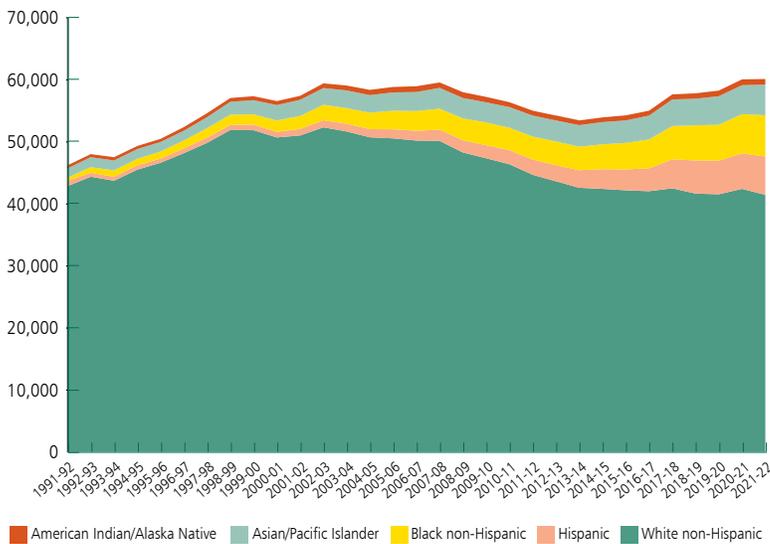
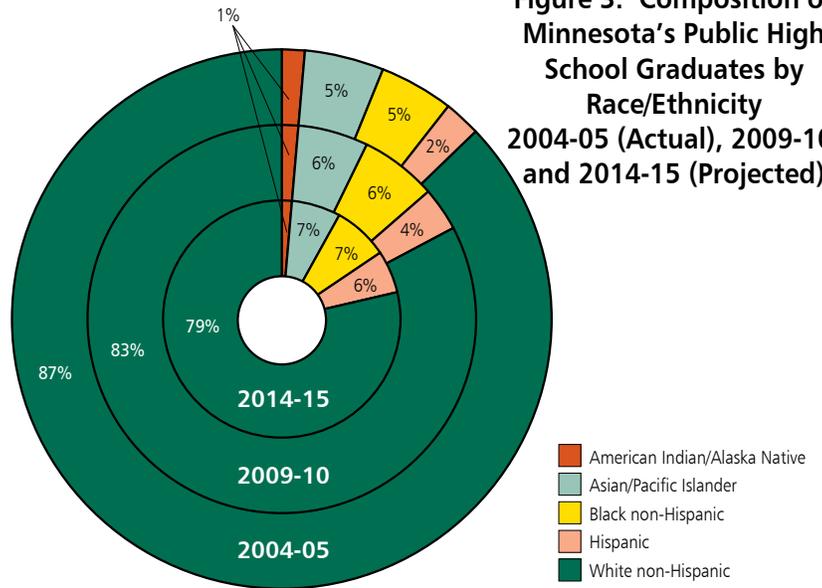


Figure 3. Composition of Minnesota's Public High School Graduates by Race/Ethnicity 2004-05 (Actual), 2009-10, and 2014-15 (Projected)



Hispanic graduates from public schools in the state numbered 1,322 in 2004-05. But within a decade, Hispanic graduates are projected to increase by about 140 percent to around 3,175 (Figure 4). Black non-Hispanics, who accounted for 2,637 graduates in 2004-05, will grow by about 51 percent, to reach nearly 4,000 by 2014-15. Growth among Asians/Pacific Islanders will also be considerable over the same time span, rising by 26.6 percent over their 2004-05 level of 2,837. Meanwhile, the number of White non-Hispanic graduates will slip by about 16.4 percent from its 2004-05 level of 50,749. Finally, American Indians/Alaska Natives, which accounted for 848 graduates in 2004-05, are projected to see a reduction in their numbers of about 10 percent over the same span.

For more information, contact: Dolores Mize, Vice President, Public Policy and Research, 303.541.0221, dmize@wiche.edu; or Brian Prescott, Senior Research Analyst, Public Policy and Research, 303.541.0255, bprescott@wiche.edu. To view the full publication or to place an order for a bound copy, visit our website at www.wiche.edu/policy.