

# Knocking at the College Door

December 2003

1988 to 2018

Projections of High School  
Graduates by State, Income,  
and Race/Ethnicity

ACT™

The  
College  
Board

WICHE  
Western Interstate Commission  
for Higher Education

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WICHE's Office of Policy Analysis and Research conducts research and policy analysis on current and emerging issues in higher education and communicates this information and analysis to education and government policymakers. The Office of Policy Analysis and Research maintains the database of historical enrollment and graduation data on which this report is based. Inquiries regarding these data should be directed to Jacquelyn Stirn, research associate, Office of Policy Analysis and Research, (303)541-0255 or email at [jstirn@wiche.edu](mailto:jstirn@wiche.edu).

Readers who are interested in receiving more detailed worksheets and projection tables for a state or region may order by visiting our Web site, at [www.wiche.edu](http://www.wiche.edu) or by contacting WICHE Publications, P.O. Box 9752, Boulder, Colorado 80301-9752; (303)541-0290. The Compendium of Supplementary Tables, with individual data tables for each state with high school graduate projections by state, income, and race/ethnicity, is included on the CD. The CD-ROM (2A303C) with the complete report and the Compendium is available for \$30.00. Hard copies of this report (2A303) are available from WICHE for \$30.00 each, plus \$3.00 book rate or \$5.00 first class shipping and handling. Both the CD-ROM and book may be purchased together (2A303B) for \$45.00 plus shipping and handling.

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## FOREWORD

The demographic characteristics of the U.S. population document a significant shift in the makeup of the American family and thus the composition of our schools. In terms of the numbers of children, their racial/ethnic backgrounds, and their socioeconomic levels, graduates from the nation's high schools reflect a far more complex and varied group than we have seen in the past.

This report looks at historical and projected trends in elementary and secondary school enrollments to better understand what has happened and what is likely to happen with the high school graduating classes over the next several years. In addition to examining the graduating classes at the state, regional, and national level, *Knocking at the College Door* probes two prominent characteristics of students that relate to their success in graduating from high school: family income and race/ethnicity. In providing the data and analyses that go beyond the public high school graduate as the unit of analysis, we hope to

encourage a wide range of users of these data – researchers, planners, policymakers, business people, and education leaders – to look more closely at where we are doing well and where we need to do much better in retaining and graduating all of our young people so that they are prepared for both higher education and the workforce. We hope that this work will foster dialogue, as well as further research.

This is the sixth edition of *Projections of High School Graduates* published by the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE). These projections are based on the most current data available. They include projections for public high school graduates by race/ethnicity and family income and nonpublic high school graduates for all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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Boulder, Colorado  
December 2003



## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

*Knocking at the College Door* has been a highly successful publication over several decades because it has input from a wide range of individuals. For this edition, in particular, we were fortunate to have an expert panel composed of nationally known leaders from several disciplines review the newly developed income projection model with us. These individuals included Dan Anderson, assistant executive director for Institutional Analysis with the Arizona Board of Regents; Donald E. Heller, associate professor and senior research associate with the Center for the Study of Higher Education at The Pennsylvania State University; Ronald L. Oaxaca, McClelland Professor of Economics in the Eller Graduate School of Management, University of Arizona; and Russell W. Rumberger, professor in the Gevirtz Graduate School of Education, University of California – Santa Barbara.

At WICHE, Cheryl Blanco, director of WICHE’s office of Policy Analysis and Research, directed this project and analyzed and authored many of the chapters. Scott Thomas, associate professor with the Institute of Higher Education at the University of Georgia, served as our consultant, designing the family income model, analyzing

the results, and authoring the income chapter. Jacquelyn Stirn, research associate, had primary responsibility for collecting the data and generating the projections for this project. Caroline Hilk, administrative assistant, helped oversee the entire project; and Michelle Médal, Laurie Klusman, and Anne Ferguson assisted in the proofing of data. Design and graphics were produced by Candy Allen, and editing was done by Anne Finnigan.

WICHE gratefully acknowledges the support of our co-publishers, The College Board and ACT, Inc. Partnership; assistance from these national leaders allowed us to include the family income component for the first time in this publication. The project also had the valuable benefit of professional support provided by Howard Everson, vice president for academic initiatives and chief research scientist at The College Board; Nancy Petersen, vice president for research at ACT; and Richard Sawyer, assistant vice president for research at ACT.

This report would not have been possible without the help of the many individuals, in state education agencies and at the National Center for Education Statistics, who supplied data, answered questions, and commented on the projections. WICHE is grateful to them for their continuing help and support.



## INTRODUCTION

Elementary and secondary education enrollments and high school graduating classes in the United States have been characterized by sustained growth over the past two decades. High numbers of births in the 1980s and increased immigration both helped fuel the reversal in the downward trend in enrollments and numbers of graduates that was typical of the latter part of the 1970s and the early 1980s.

For all levels of education, this reversal signals a need to reexamine capacity issues as well as related concerns such as adequate physical facilities and sufficient teaching and administrative personnel. At the higher education level, applications for admission to colleges and universities have generally surged in recent years. Postsecondary institutions report record enrollments, with more selective institutions turning away high numbers of qualified applicants. New policies restricting transfer have been enacted in some institutions. Open-door colleges have expanded their hours and teaching schedules to accommodate the higher demand.

Will this “boom” environment continue? Should state and local planners prepare for more students, or have we reached a plateau, or perhaps a hiatus, in school enrollments and graduations that should temper demands for additional capacity to serve ever-growing numbers of students? Policymakers and education leaders, faced with difficult decisions at both the K-12 and higher education levels, need good information on enrollment and graduation trends. This publication projects the numbers of school enrollments and graduates in order to help inform these discussions.

As the following chapters indicate, the answer is not one dimensional, and it is not simple. Individual states are looking at very different conditions, and very different strategies will be required to resolve them. The current demographic make-up of states, the tendencies for some groups to move or not move, and the economic environment to support jobs – each of these varies from state to state and region to region. These state and regional projections are heavily influenced by factors that we can anticipate and locate good data to measure, such as numbers of births, as well as by factors that are clearly impacting school enrollments and graduations but are far more difficult to predict, such as interstate migration and international immigration.

It is also important to note that these projections reflect the assumption that most variables will remain equal. In

particular, recent and emerging public policy initiatives that have the potential to significantly alter enrollment and graduation numbers have not been considered in these projections. For example, state-level policies to strengthen high school graduation requirements and institute high-stakes graduation tests are being implemented. Other efforts, such as enhanced outreach programs, should also impact educational success. Passage of the federal No Child Left Behind Act is expected to have an effect on student progression and graduation numbers, but there are no data yet available to help us understand how this effect will play out. To the extent that public policy, both state and federal, is successful in achieving its purposes, school enrollments and the numbers of students who successfully graduate from high school may vary from the projections offered in this report.

This 6<sup>th</sup> edition of *Projections of High School Graduates* contains historical data as well as projections for each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia, with separate regional and national projections. The last year of actual school enrollment and graduates reflected in this report was 2001-02; all data presented after that year are projected. While WICHE has databases back to the 1970s from this project, this report covers the 30-year period from 1987-88 to 2017-18. State-level data for public graduates by race/ethnicity was of irregular quality prior to the mid-1980s, and data from nonpublic schools has been of varying quality as well prior to the 1990s. Projections are made to 2017-18 because the most recent year of birth data that we had available was 2001; children born that year would most likely graduate from high school around the year 2017-18.

Projections for all high school graduates in this publication are made through 2017-18. Projections for the five major racial/ethnic groups – American Indian/Alaska Native; Asian/Pacific Islander; Black, non-Hispanic; Hispanic; and White, non-Hispanic – are also made to 2017-18. Analyses in Chapter 3, however, concentrate on projections to 2013-14, with 1993-94 as the base year because the availability and reliability of the data are strongest within that period. The reader is advised to treat the last five years of racial/ethnic projections with caution, for several reasons. The quality of racial/ethnic data at the state level remains inconsistent. Additionally, new reporting categories in Census 2000 have resulted in new complications with the data, most particularly with the decisions that need to be made concerning multiracial responses. These are discussed further in the methodology chapter.

For the first time, we include projections by family income level. Interest in incorporating income as a new dimension for understanding a major socioeconomic characteristic of

our public high school graduates now, and projecting how they may look in the future, has been very high for several years. The myriad of public policy issues at both K-12 and higher education levels around education funding, adequacy of additional programs to assist low income families, tuition levels, and financial aid in higher education all require reliable data and informed thinking on what the near-term future might hold. Notwithstanding the desire for income projection data for high school graduates, the ability to produce such projections was only recently enhanced by the availability of timely data in Census 2000. Projections of high school graduates by family income are made to 2013-14 for each state, region, and the nation using four income brackets. Please review the methodology chapter for details on this projection set.

As in previous reports in this series, projections in *Knocking at the College Door* (2003) are based on the cohort survival method, which assumes that enrollments and graduates can be projected by measuring the “survival” or transition of birth cohorts into first grade and then from one grade level to the next through graduation (see the methodology chapter for further discussion of this approach). Birth data were collected from the National Center for Health Statistics’ annual report *Vital Statistics in the United States*. WICHE’s extensive database of historical enrollment and high school graduate data, which have been collected from state departments of education, was updated with enrollment and graduate data from these state agencies. Because some states updated their historical enrollment and graduate data since the previous edition, historical information in this edition supersedes previously published editions. It is important to note that projections have been generated individually for each state and the District of Columbia. Unlike previous editions of this series, regional and national projections have been calculated separately and are no longer aggregated state projections. Census conventions regarding geographic regions and their states have been adopted for this report.





Consistent with previous editions, *Knocking at the College Door* (2003) contains projections that reflect historical patterns and trends. They are based on assumptions about migration, grade-to-grade student progression, retention patterns, and other factors affecting student transition through elementary and secondary school to graduation. They serve best as indicators of the relative size of high school graduating classes at different points in time in different regions and states.


Other entities in addition to WICHE also project school enrollments and graduates, most notably the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) and individual states. The information from these sources will rarely be equivalent, due to important methodological variations. For example, NCES’s projections include students enrolled in kindergarten, but WICHE’s projections do not. WICHE’s projections include data by race/ethnicity; NCES’s projections do not. Many states also prepare projections of their student populations; these may take into account more specific assumptions concerning the state’s population, its economy, intrastate migration, and other factors that are not reflected in this report, such as whether to include GED recipients, special certificate recipients, and others as graduates.

The accuracy of WICHE’s projections has generally been high. A comparison of projections from our 1998 publication with the actual data shows that the data vary within acceptable boundaries from the projections. For the overall United States projections, the variance for all years is less than 2 percent. The largest variance was in the West, which is most likely explained by the larger-than-expected growth in the region. In all other cases the variance is less than 3 percent. Individual state projections compare very favorably with actual data: most of the projections varied by 5 percent or less. In most cases, the years closest to the beginning of the projection series are the most accurate (see tables in the methodology chapter for more details).






## HIGHLIGHTS

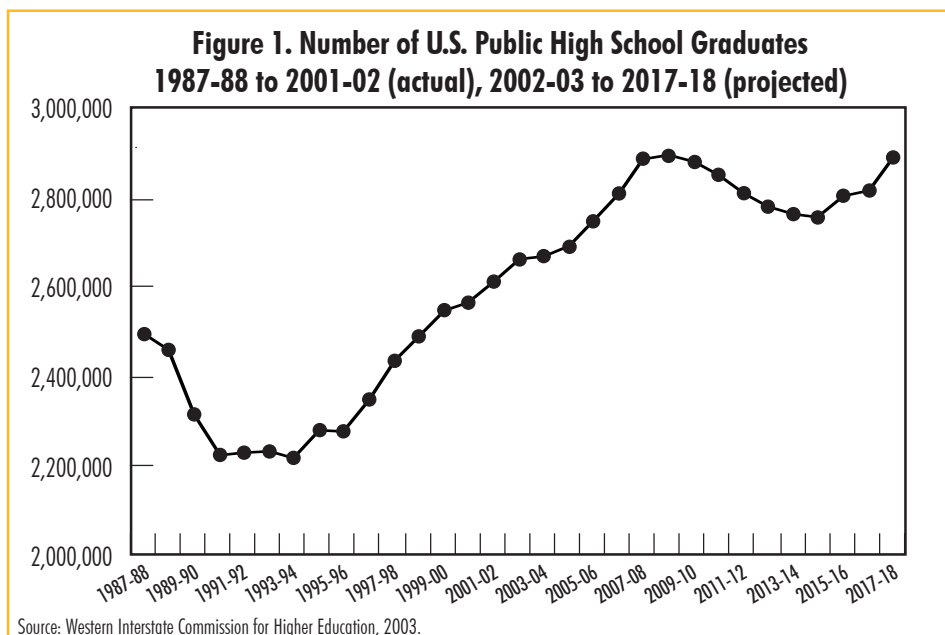
### National and Regional Public and Nonpublic Enrollments

-  Trends in elementary and secondary enrollments indicate that a regional shift has occurred in school-age populations, and this trend will continue. While the South remains the largest, the West has become the second-largest region for enrollments, followed by the Midwest and the Northeast.
-  Enrollment growth nationally slowed considerably, and annual increases declined in size after school year 1996-97. That slower growth will become even more pronounced between 2001-02 and 2007-08, although the nation is projected to see about 817,000, or 2 percent, more public enrollments in 2007-08 than in 2001-02.
-  Enrollments in nonpublic schools are projected to increase more slowly than in previous years: there will be about 30,000 more students in 2007-08 than in 2001-02, an increase of 1 percent.
-  Regional projections for public school enrollment vary considerably between 2001-02 and 2007-08. The South is projected to see the largest numerical increase of the regions, with nearly 751,700 more students expected in 2007-08 than were enrolled in 2001-02, for 5 percent growth. The West is expected to have approximately 405,800 more students in public schools, for growth of 9 percent over that period – the highest percentage growth among the regions.

-  Both the Midwest and Northeast will experience declines in public school enrollment between 2001-02 and 2007-08. The Midwest will see about 72,000 fewer students, less than a 1 percent decline. The biggest numerical losses will be in the Northeast, which will have nearly 207,700 fewer students, a 2 percent decline.

### National and Regional Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates

-  The U.S. is projected to experience a peak of approximately 2.9 million public high school graduates in 2008-09 (see Figure 1).
-  The Midwest and Northeast are projected to peak in 2007-08. While the West, like the nation, is expected to see its peak year for graduates in 2008-09, the South will see its high point in 2009-10 (and again later in the projection period).
-  Nationally, annual increases in the number of graduates are expected to range from about 6,300, a .2 percent increase, to 79,000, a 2.5 percent increase between 2001-02 and 2017-18.
-  Most of the second decade of this century will be characterized by fewer high school graduates each year. An upturn is projected for the end of the projection period, resulting in about 10 percent more graduates in 2017-18 than in 2001-02.
-  Growth in the number of public high school graduates will be uneven among the regions: the Northeast is projected to experience little change, with 700 more graduates in the class of 2018 than in the class of



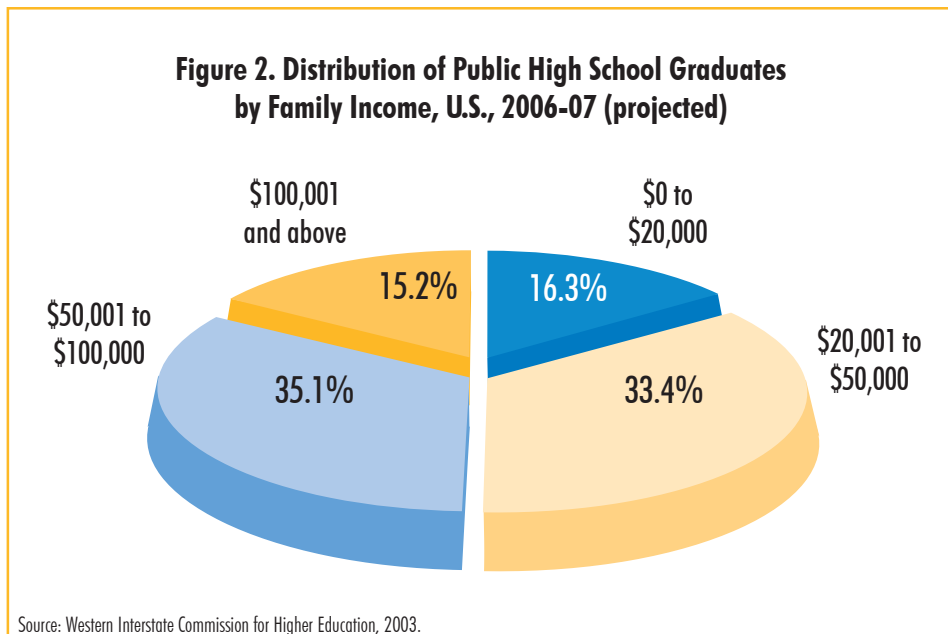
2014 (a .1 percent increase). The Midwest may see 17,200 more public graduates, a 2.7 percent increase. The West is expected to see 15.8 percent growth, or nearly 97,000 more public graduates; and an 18.7 percent increase, or 155,000 students, is projected for the South.

- Increases in the number of graduates from nonpublic schools will occur primarily in the South.
- Individual states will experience changes in the number of high school graduates that range from significant losses to significant gains. About 41 percent of the states will see fewer high school graduates in 2017-18 than in 2001-02. Significantly fewer graduates (declines ranging from 11 to 35 percent) are projected for Hawaii, Louisiana, Maine, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming.
- About one-half of the states are projected to have manageable growth or decline (plus or minus 10 percent) in the number of graduates between 2001-02 and 2017-18.
- Delaware, Idaho, Maryland, New Jersey, South Carolina, and Virginia are expected to have moderate growth (13 to 19 percent), while larger increases (26 to 45 percent) are projected for Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, North Carolina, Texas, and Utah.

Very significant increases are projected for Arizona (55 percent) and Nevada (103 percent).











## Public High School Graduates by Family Income Level

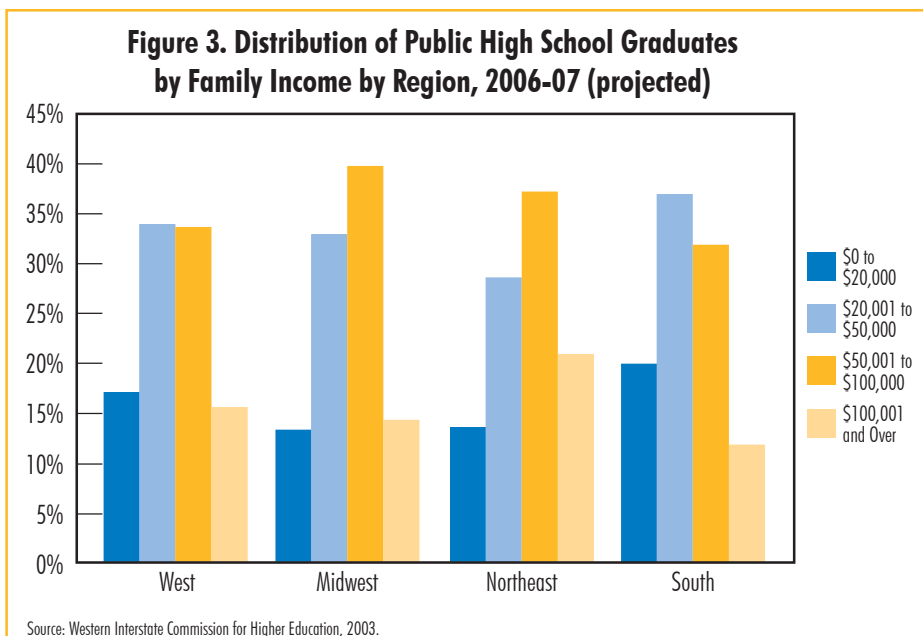
Enrollment in grades 6 through 12 of students from families earning \$20,000 per year or less is forecast to grow to 4.41 million in 2006-07, an increase of 1.8 percent from 2001-02. The number of students from families earning between \$20,001 and \$50,000 is projected to increase by 2.3 percent to 8.6 million in 2006-07; while 8.7 million, a 3.4 percent increase, will come from families earning between \$50,001 and \$100,000. Families with incomes of over \$100,000 will contribute about 3.65 million students in 2007-08. By 2006-07, nearly 16 percent of public high school graduates will be from families earning up to \$20,000 per year; a nearly equal proportion will be from the highest income group. The two middle income groups will account for nearly equal shares – 35 and 33 percent of this enrollment (see Figure 2).





Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
 Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

- 
 Nationally, growth in the number of graduates from each family income level will range from about 6 to 12 percent, with an average of approximately 8 percent. Proportional growth in the number of graduates from lower income families is projected to be outpaced by graduates from families with higher annual earnings.
- 
 The number of low income graduates in the U.S. will grow from about 438,000 graduates in the class of 2002 in the U.S. to about 463,000 in 2007. The number of graduates from the \$20,001 to \$50,000 family income group will increase from approximately 885,000 to almost 946,000. The \$50,001 to \$100,000 family income group is projected to increase by 82,000 graduates (from 913,000 to 995,000), while the highest income group is projected to see growth from about 383,100 graduates in 2001-02 to 430,000 in 2007-08.
- 
 Figure 3 illustrates the variation in the distribution of public high school graduates by family income and by region projected for 2006-07.
- 
 The West will see a relatively constant rate of growth across income groups between 2002 and 2007, but growth within each income group in the West is projected to be greater than the average overall growth in graduates across the U.S. over that period.
- 
 The Midwest is projected to see higher rates of growth in graduates from higher income families and lower rates of growth in graduates from families of lesser financial means.
- 
 Growth in the projected number of public high school graduates in the Northeast between 2002 and 2007 will be approximately 15 percent from the highest income families and 6 percent from the lowest.
- 
 The South is projected to have an additional 25,000 graduates from low income families and 47,000 from the highest income group in 2007.
- 
 The greatest number of graduates from the lowest income families will be found in the South, but the greatest growth, numerically and proportionately, is projected in the West. The West will also produce the greatest growth in graduates from families in the \$20,001 to \$50,000 income level.
- 
 While the Northeast and the West combined will account for an additional 342,000 graduates from families earning between \$50,001 and \$100,000, the slowest growth will be in the Midwest.
- 
 Projected growth in the number of public high school graduates from families earning more than \$100,000 ranges from 9 percent in the Midwest to almost 15 percent in the Northeast.

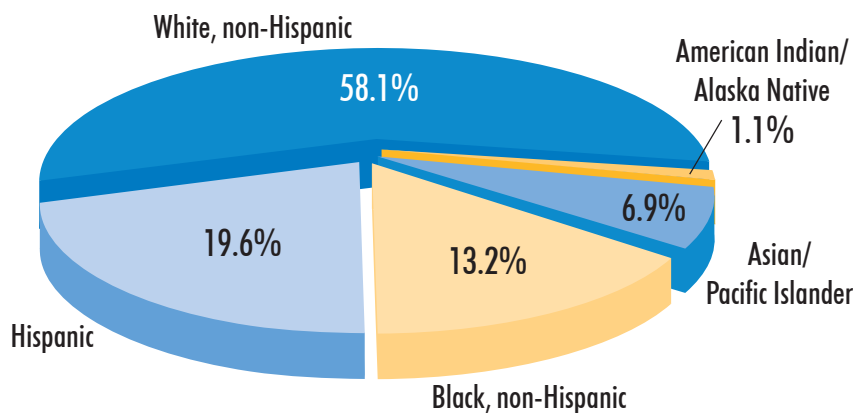


## National and Regional Enrollments and Graduates by Race/Ethnicity

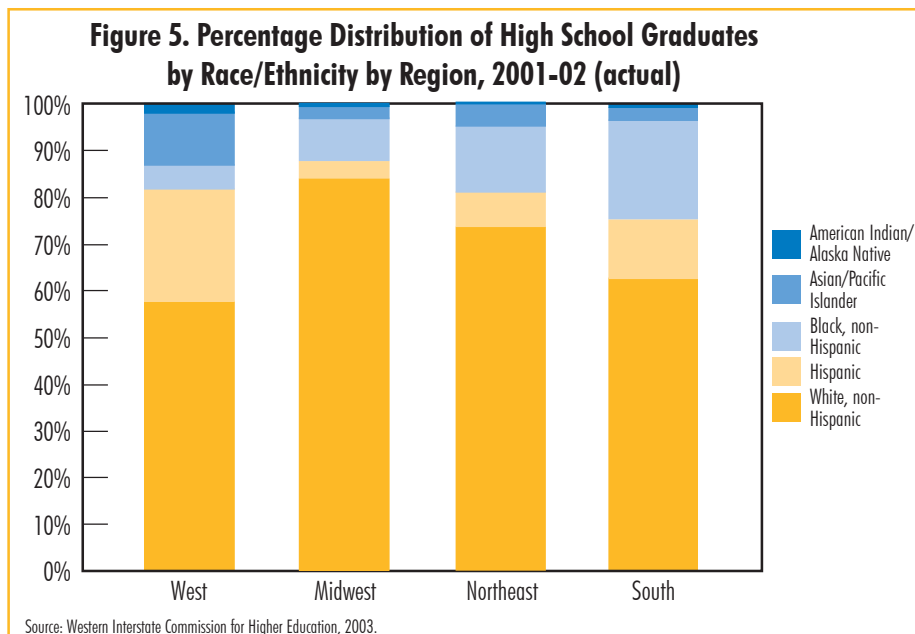
- At the national level, American Indians/Alaska Natives will see the least change in their share of total public school enrollments, but their numbers are expected to increase to about 547,000 by 2007-08.
- Asian/Pacific Islander students have been increasing their share of public school enrollments and are expected to have close to 2.2 million students enrolled in 2007-08.
- Black, non-Hispanics will see little change in their numbers or share of enrollments and are forecast to have nearly the same level of enrollments in 2007-08 as in 2001-02: 7.3 million students.
- The biggest change will come for Hispanics, as this group will grow its share from nearly 17 percent in 2001-02 to a projected 21 percent in 2007-08, with nearly 9.2 million students enrolled that year.
- In contrast, White, non-Hispanics will continue to decline, both in number and share of enrollments, from nearly 61 percent of public enrollments in 2001-02 to an estimated 56 percent by 2007-08, with 24.6 million students in school.
- The class of 2014 in the U.S. is expected to be somewhat more than one-half White, non-Hispanic and nearly one-fifth Hispanic (see Figure 4).
- American Indians/Alaska Natives and Black, non-Hispanics are each expected to see a small increase in their shares of the 2013-14 graduating class. Asians/

- Pacific Islanders accounted for 4.5 percent of the 1993-94 public high school graduates; that is expected to increase to about 7 percent. The largest increase will be seen in the Hispanic share: from 9.3 percent of all public graduates in 1993-94 to nearly 20 percent in 2013-14. White, non-Hispanics will represent a smaller portion of graduating classes, dropping from 72.4 to 58 percent.
- Regional comparisons show very different distributions of the high school graduates by race/ethnicity in 2001-02 (see Figure 5). By 2013-14, the graduating class in the West is expected to be about one-third Hispanic and less than one-half White, non-Hispanic (44 percent), making the West a minority majority region for public high school graduates. The remaining major racial/ethnic groups – American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and Blacks – are forecast to retain their proportional shares of the graduating classes, although their numbers will increase.
- The South’s largest group, Black, non-Hispanics, is expected to lose some of its share of graduating classes even though their numbers will increase. In the class of 2014, Black, non-Hispanics and Hispanics combined may represent close to 44 percent of the region’s graduates.
- The Midwest will see American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians/Pacific Islanders, Black, non-Hispanics, and Hispanics increasing their number and share of graduates. White, non-Hispanics will see measurable loss in share and number of graduates.

**Figure 4. Distribution of Public High School Graduates by Race/Ethnicity, U.S., 2013-14 (projected)**



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.



The number of public high school graduates in the Northeast will increase for each of the minority groups and decline for White, non-Hispanics by 2014. The growth among Hispanics is anticipated to result in 15,000 or 25 percent more public high school graduates in 2014 than the region saw in 1993.

### American Indians/Alaska Natives

The U.S. is anticipated to see sustained, modest growth during several years in the number of American Indian/Alaska Native graduates from public high schools, with approximately 31,000 graduates expected in 2013-14.

The West and the South will continue to graduate the majority of American Indian/Alaska Native students.

The South will have twice as many graduates in the class of 2014 as it had 20 years earlier. The West will see an increase of about 38 percent in the number of American Indian/Alaska Native graduates. The Midwest and Northeast will also see some growth over the number of 1993-94 graduates.

Over one-fourth of the states are projected to graduate at least twice as many American Indian/Alaska Native graduates in 2014 as they did in 2002, including Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Ohio, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. Eleven states should anticipate graduating fewer American Indian/Alaska Native students in 2014 than they did in 2002.

### Asians/Pacific Islanders

Nationally, Asians/Pacific Islanders will steadily increase their representation in public high schools; approximately 189,000 Asian/Pacific Islander graduates are projected for 2013-14.

At one time, the West graduated nearly as many Asian/Pacific Islander students from public high schools as the other regions combined; that pattern will have changed by 2013-14. The South will account for 21 percent of Asian/Pacific Islander public high school graduates in 2013-14, compared to 15 percent in 1993-94. The Northeast will also see an increase in the share of American Indian/Alaska Natives graduating.





All but three states are projected to graduate more Asians/Pacific Islanders in 2013-14 than they did in 2001-02. In a number of states – including Arizona, Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia – the increases will range from 100 percent to over 300 percent.

Only Hawaii, Louisiana, and Rhode Island are projected to graduate fewer Asians/Pacific Islanders in 2014 than they did in 2002.





### Black, non-Hispanics


The number of Black, non-Hispanic public school graduates is not expected to increase as rapidly or as strongly as those of other racial/ethnic minorities; this

group is projected to have about 365,000 graduates in 2013-14.





-  The South has been graduating over one-half of all Black, non-Hispanic students from public high schools, and that level is expected to continue.
-  The number of Black, non-Hispanic graduates will fluctuate in most regions over the next decade; the West and the Midwest will each gain about 1 percentage point of the total share of all Black, non-Hispanics graduating annually.
-  Nearly 25 percent of states nationally are projected to see fewer Black, non-Hispanic public high school graduates in 2014 than they did in 2002. New Mexico, Hawaii, and Louisiana are expected to graduate between 12 and 19 percent fewer Black, non-Hispanic graduates.
-  Nearly one-half of the states will see increases in Black, non-Hispanic high school graduates that range from 1 percent to 23 percent. A handful of states – New Hampshire, Maine, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Utah – may see growth spanning from 110 to 269 percent, but the numbers are very small in most of these states.

## Hispanics

-  The U.S. is expected to graduate over 541,000 Hispanics in 2013-14, with all regions showing growth, most notably the West and the South.
-  The West has had the most Hispanic graduates, and that number is expected to more than double between 1993-94 and 2013-14: the region is projected to graduate about 237,000 Hispanics in 2013-14.
-  The Southern states are expected to account for about 37 percent of Hispanic high school graduates in 2013-14, as the region will be graduating close to 205,000 Hispanics in 2013-14, compared to about 65,000 in 1993-94.
-  The Midwest and Northeast also will see significant growth in the number of Hispanic public high school graduates. The Northeast saw nearly 28,000 Hispanics in the class of 1994; in the class of 2014, there are projected to be over 55,000 Hispanics. The states in the Midwest graduated just under 16,000 Hispanics in the class of 1994, but this region will nearly match the number of graduates in the Northeast, with 54,000 Hispanics projected in the class of 2014.

-  Significant increases in Hispanic graduates will be seen in every state except Hawaii. Near one-half of the states will see notable increases – from 50 to 200 percent. For an equal number of states, the increased number of Hispanic graduates will be considerable – ranging from 200 to nearly 3,500 percent.

## White, non-Hispanics

-  After 2007-08, the U.S. will experience an extended period of declining numbers of White, non-Hispanic graduates, with about 1.6 million graduates expected in 2013-14, compared to nearly 1.8 million in 1993-94. This downward trend is expected across all regions, with modest differences more apparent in the Midwestern region, which is projected to have nearly 14,000 fewer White, non-Hispanic graduates in 2014 than it did in 2002, and the Northeast, which will see about 2,000 fewer graduates. The South and the West will each see slight increases in White, non-Hispanic graduates from public schools.
-  At the state level, the projected change in the number of White, non-Hispanic public school graduates will range from a 30 percent decline in New Mexico to a 9 percent increase in Nevada.
-  Only Arizona, Idaho, Nevada, New Jersey, and South Carolina are expected to see more White, non-Hispanic public high school graduates in 2014 than they did in 2002.
-  In addition to New Mexico's declining numbers, Hawaii, Kansas, North Dakota, Vermont, Wyoming, and the District of Columbia are expected to see a drop of at least 25 percent in the number of White, non-Hispanic graduates. Approximately 20 states will see declines ranging from 10 to 23 percent in the number of White, non-Hispanic graduates.

## Chapter 1 : PROJECTIONS OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

Five years ago, in the previous edition of this report, we projected that most states would see steady growth in the number of high school graduates well into the first decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, continuing a trend that had begun in the mid-1990s. With the exception of only a handful of states where populations were declining, our projections indicated that the majority of states in the U.S. would reach a peak in the number of high school graduates around school year 2007-08. That trend has been playing out. This 2003 edition of *Knocking at the College Door* documents the continual increase in the number of high school graduates in the last decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and the opening years of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. This updated report also identifies changes in this trend that suggest that the numbers will decline in many states later in this decade.

Between 1990 and 2000, the population of the U.S. grew by 13.2 percent or 32.7 million people, the largest census-to-census increase in American history.<sup>1</sup> The baby boom spanning the period from 1946 to 1964 marked the previous record increase. The West was the fastest-growing region in the 1990s, gaining 10.4 million people, a 19.7 percent increase. The South grew by 17.3 percent, or 14.8 million, and its population now exceeds 100 million. The Midwest grew by 4.7 million, or 7.9 percent, and the Northeast saw an increase of 2.8 million, or 5.5 percent.<sup>2</sup> Nevada continues to be the fastest-growing state, followed by four other Western states: Arizona, Colorado, Utah, and Idaho. The slowest-growing states were North Dakota, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Maine.

Consistent with these demographic changes, the landscape of elementary and secondary school enrollments and recent high school graduates is changing. The high growth in the numbers of recent graduates that characterized the 1990s and the early years of the 21<sup>st</sup> century will begin to fade as the baby boomlet passes through the nation's schools. The challenges that most states faced in managing significant elementary and secondary school enrollment growth two decades ago will not necessarily be the challenges faced by all states in the early decades of this century.

In addition to changes in the numbers of high school graduates, the late 20<sup>th</sup> and early 21<sup>st</sup> centuries have seen a shift in demographics. Census data have documented the rapidly changing characteristics of the population of the United States, and Census 2000 shows that a dramatically

different picture of our population has emerged over the past century:

As the United States entered the 20<sup>th</sup> century, most of the population lived in the Northeast or the Midwest, in nonmetropolitan areas, was male, under 23 years old, White, and rented a home; nearly half lived in a household with five or more other people. One hundred years later, as the United States entered the 21<sup>st</sup> century, most of the population lived in the South or the West, in metropolitan areas, was female, at least 35 years old, White (but much less so), owned a home, and lived alone or in a household with one or two other people.<sup>3</sup>

The state, regional, and national projections of high school graduates in this report are based on historical and anticipated trends in public and private elementary and secondary school enrollments in the United States. An important additional factor in estimating enrollments and graduations is population migration. The Census Bureau reports that the likelihood that people move varies by race and Hispanic origin.<sup>4</sup> For example, White, non-Hispanics were less mobile than Hispanics, Black, non-Hispanics, American Indians/Alaska Natives, or Asians/Pacific Islanders between 1995 and 2000. Among people who moved, White, non-Hispanics were more likely to have moved to a different state than other racial or Hispanic-origin groups, and Hispanics were the least likely to have made an interstate move. These tendencies are discussed further in Chapter 3.

### National Trends

U.S. demographics have been dominated for the past several years by the baby boomers – children born between 1946 and 1964. The impact of this wave of individuals on education – elementary and secondary school enrollments, high school graduating classes, and college enrollments – has been so significant that it is difficult to grasp the changes that may be in store for education as this massive bulge of people moves out of the educational sphere and into retirement and an anticipated lower level of educational participation. One of the more obvious changes, however, is readily evident: annual increases in elementary school enrollments started getting smaller around the middle of the 1990s and that trend will continue well into the first decade of this century. Less rapidly growing enrollments will translate into less rapidly growing high school graduating classes by the end of the first decade of this century. While the nation will continue to see growth, some regions and several states will not.

This first section of *Knocking at the College Door* provides an analysis of national trends in elementary and secondary school enrollments and high school graduation data. Later sections look more closely at regional and state developments.

### Elementary and Secondary Enrollments

Birth data provide one basis to estimate school enrollments. The latest birth data available for this report were for 2001, which allow for projections to the 2007-08 school year. The last period of actual enrollments reported here was for the 2001-02 school year, when public enrollments numbered 43 million students in grades 1 through 12 (see Table 1). Growth in the final years of the 1990s produced a bubble of more than 880,000 new students in the 1996-97 academic year; after reaching that peak, however, enrollment growth slowed considerably and annual increases dropped to approximately 571,000, 405,000, 365,000, and 330,000 in subsequent years.

This slower growth will become even more pronounced during the projection period from 2002-03 to 2007-08. During these years, annual changes are projected to range from approximately .09 to 1 percent, resulting in wide variations in the numbers of students in public school grades 1 through 12. For example, the nation is projected to see an estimated 41,000 new students in 2007-08 in public schools, compared to 373,000 in 2001-02. Whereas the nation saw over 4 million more students in public schools in 2001-02 than in 1993-94, the increase in numbers from 2001-02 to 2007-08 is projected to be about 817,000 (see Table 1).

Enrollments in public elementary and secondary schools rose annually over the period from 1987-1988 to 2001-02, with increases ranging from just under 200,000 to almost 880,000. From enrollments of 36,252,142 students in public schools in 1987-88, the number of students had increased to 43,156,856 by 2001-02, a 19 percent increase (see Table 1). The earlier years in this period saw annual growth ranging from approximately .51 percent between 1987-88 and 1988-89 to 2.2 percent between 1995-96 and 1996-97. In the years following 1997-98, however, the nation experienced a slowdown in annual growth in public school enrollments. In the final years of the last century, the number of enrollments continued to increase from year to year, but the numerical increases were much smaller. Consequently, instead of the 1 and 2 percent annual growth seen earlier, the nation began to see increases that ranged from .78 to .97 percent in the years between 1997-98 and 2001-02.

As a result of lower birth rates nationally, the somewhat slower year-to-year rate of growth that began around

1997-98 is anticipated to continue. Over the period 2001-02 to 2007-08, the annual growth rate in enrollments is expected to range from .09 percent to .87 percent. To illustrate the numerical impact, there were 880,000 more students enrolled in 1996-97 than in the previous year; between 2005-06 and 2006-07 that number is expected to drop to an estimated 166,000 students. In academic year 2007-08, public school enrollment is expected to reach close to 44 million students.

Enrollments in nonpublic elementary and secondary schools also increased steadily after 1990-91; from nearly 4.3 million that year, nonpublic enrollments grew to over 4.8 million in 2001-02, a 13 percent increase (see Table 1). The nation reported close to 371,500 more students in nonpublic schools in 2001-02 than in 1993-94, an 8 percent increase. While the years between 2001-02 and 2007-08 will see growth in nonpublic enrollments, that growth will not match the increases seen in the last decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The U.S. can expect only about 30,000 more students in nonpublic elementary and secondary schools in 2007-08 than in 2001-02, an increase of about 1 percent.

When public and nonpublic elementary and secondary school enrollments are aggregated for the nation, the 1990s exhibit a high-growth pattern, one that resulted in 4.4 million more students being enrolled in all schools in 2001-02 than in 1993-94 (see Table 1). That 10 percent increase will not be sustained in the projection period. The nation is expected to see only about 847,000 more students enrolled in public and nonpublic schools in 2007-08 than were enrolled in 2001-02, which produces an increase of nearly 2 percent.

### High School Graduates

Nationally, the number of graduates from public high schools saw both annual growth and decline between 1987-88 and 2001-02 (see Table 1). The early part of this period saw year-to-year declines ranging from less than 1 to nearly 6 percent; these were interspersed with years of no growth and modest growth – from less than 1 to almost 4 percent. Over the closing years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and the beginning of this century, the nation saw growth of between 53,000 and 87,000 public high school graduates each year, with annual changes ranging from less than 1 to nearly 4 percent. As the nation moved into the first decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, however, that year-to-year growth slowed considerably.

The growth rate that marked the years 2000-01 and 2001-02 is expected to continue through most of the first

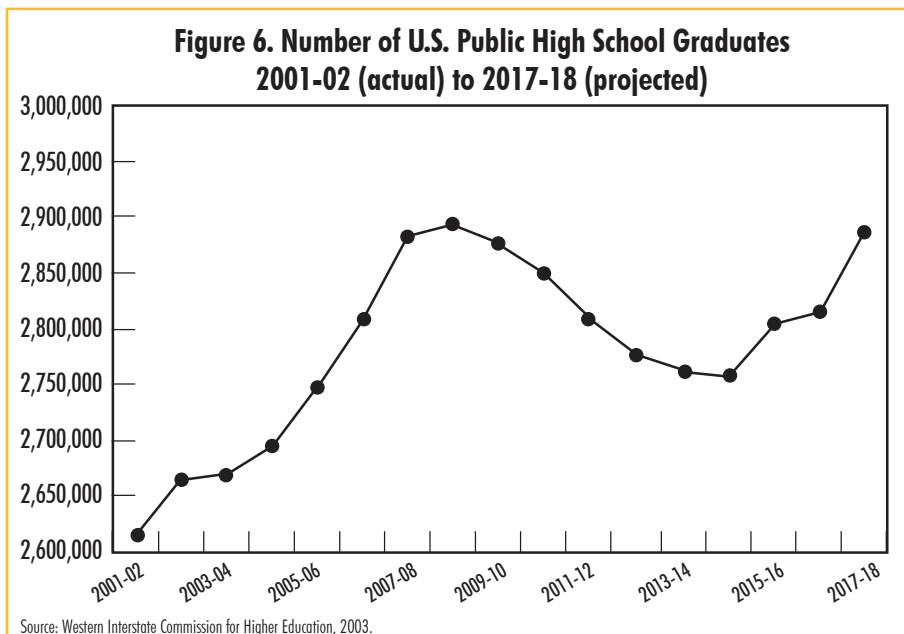
**Table 1. Public and Nonpublic Enrollments and High School Graduates  
U.S., 1987-88 (actual) to 2007-08 (projected)**

	ENROLLMENTS 1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2007-08 (projected)			HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES 1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)		
	Public	Nonpublic	Total	Public	Nonpublic	Total
1987-88	36,252,142	-	-	2,497,688	-	-
1988-89	36,438,325	-	-	2,464,319	-	-
1989-90	36,707,349	-	-	2,320,597	-	-
1990-91	37,190,904	4,266,813	41,457,717	2,231,840	248,782	2,480,622
1991-92	37,932,814	4,276,428	42,209,242	2,239,077	248,062	2,487,139
1992-93	38,566,273	4,304,902	42,871,175	2,239,854	250,112	2,489,966
1993-94	39,130,335	4,448,439	43,578,774	2,225,024	253,522	2,478,546
1994-95	39,618,708	4,550,159	44,168,867	2,286,088	260,897	2,546,985
1995-96	40,233,070	4,604,596	44,837,666	2,283,238	260,803	2,544,041
1996-97	41,113,419	4,616,234	45,729,653	2,353,685	257,391	2,611,076
1997-98	41,684,391	4,679,919	46,364,310	2,440,786	267,974	2,708,760
1998-99	42,089,687	4,694,258	46,783,945	2,494,003	272,022	2,766,025
1999-00	42,454,387	4,813,738	47,268,125	2,550,483	278,516	2,828,999
2000-01	42,784,018	4,827,231	47,611,249	2,569,512	271,274	2,840,786
2001-02	43,156,856	4,819,923	47,976,779	2,614,629	279,800	2,894,429
2002-03	43,346,274	4,823,822	48,170,096	2,665,166	287,370	2,952,536
2003-04	43,452,144	4,824,462	48,276,606	2,670,390	288,518	2,958,908
2004-05	43,618,909	4,837,358	48,456,267	2,693,926	289,551	2,983,477
2005-06	43,766,862	4,840,185	48,607,048	2,748,022	293,980	3,042,003
2006-07	43,932,902	4,847,999	48,780,901	2,809,484	298,448	3,107,931
2007-08	43,974,073	4,849,334	48,823,407	2,882,758	304,181	3,186,940
2008-09				2,891,921	303,338	3,195,259
2009-10				2,877,189	300,661	3,177,850
2010-11				2,849,035	297,212	3,146,247
2011-12				2,809,362	293,030	3,102,391
2012-13				2,778,931	291,294	3,070,225
2013-14				2,763,660	289,203	3,052,863
2014-15				2,757,671	288,338	3,046,008
2015-16				2,802,808	293,003	3,095,811
2016-17				2,815,361	294,391	3,109,752
2017-18				2,886,193	301,928	3,188,121

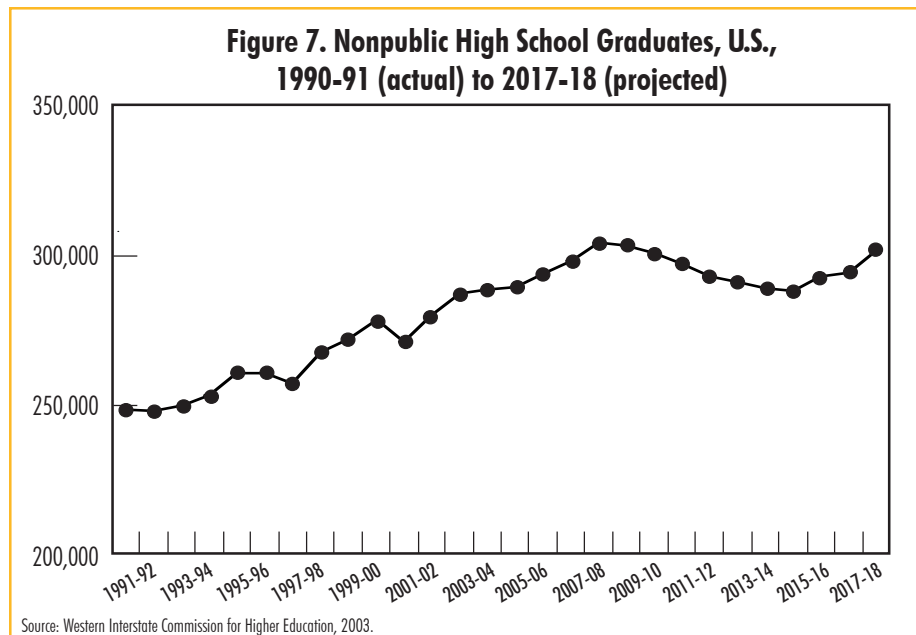
Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century (see Figure 6), with annual increases ranging from approximately 5,000 new students between 2002-03 and 2003-04 to over 73,000 between 2006-07 and 2007-08. Within this range of annual changes from .2 to 2.2 percent, increases are expected to reflect growth rates averaging about 2 percent. That pattern will change around 2008-09, and the nation will begin to see several years of net loss in the number of public high school graduates. Between 2008-09 and 2009-10, there are expected to be only about 9,000 new public graduates. Beginning in 2009-10, a decline of about 14,700 public high school graduates will mark an era of increasing losses that are projected to average about 1 percent per year, resulting in a drop of close to 40,000 graduates between 2010-11 and 2011-12. Another upturn is projected toward the end of the projection period, with approximately 70,800 (2.5 percent) more graduates expected in 2017-18 than the nation saw the previous year. In sum, the nation is projected to see 10 percent growth, or about 271,500 more graduates, in 2017-18 than it did in 2001-02.

Nationally, the number of graduates from nonpublic schools increased most years between 1990-91 and 2001-02 (see Figure 7). In 1990-91, the 248,782 nonpublic high school graduates represented about 10 percent of all



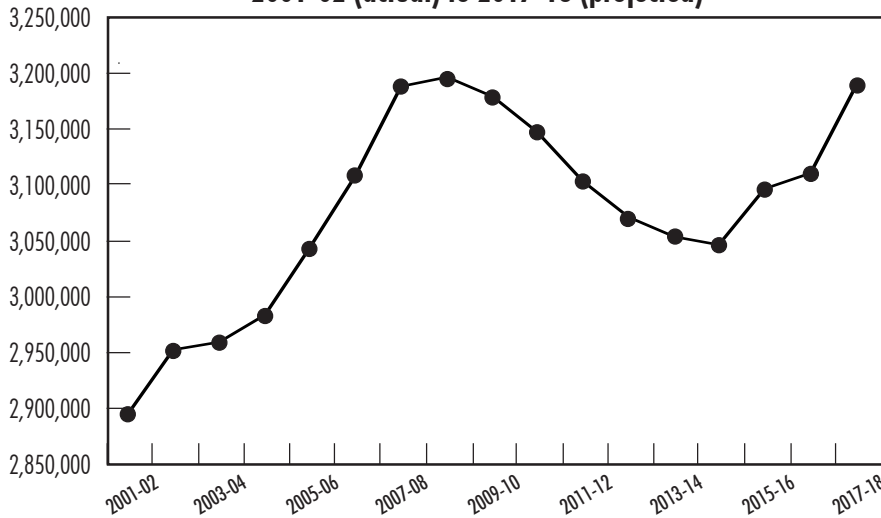
high school graduates. By 2001-02, the U.S. reported 279,800 nonpublic high school graduates, still close to 10 percent of all graduates. There were 12 percent, or close to 31,000, more nonpublic graduates in 2001-02 than in 1990-91. The number of nonpublic high school graduates is expected to continue increasing over the short term until about 2007-08. The number of graduates that year is expected to reach nearly 304,200 nationally. After that, the numbers will fluctuate, with the number of graduates declining for several years and then rising again toward the end of the projection period. The country is expected to see nearly 302,000 graduates of nonpublic schools in 2017-18, compared to 279,800 in 2001-02. This group is projected to represent approximately 9.5 percent of all high school graduates that year.



Combining public and nonpublic data provides a complete picture of past trends in the number of high school graduates and potential future movement (see Table 1). The total number of graduates in 1990-91 was 2,480,622. Over the following several years, until the mid-1990s, the number of graduates oscillated: some years saw declines, ranging from over 3,000 (a .1 percent decrease) to over 11,000 (.5 percent decrease); while others saw increases, from 2,800 (.1 percent) to over 68,000 (2.8 percent). By the middle of the 1990s, growth had returned; annual increases ranged from



**Figure 8. Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates, U.S., 2001-02 (actual) to 2017-18 (projected)**



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

graduates. The last few years of the projection period will see an upturn in the number of graduates. The nation is projected to have nearly 294,000 more graduates in 2017-18 than it did in 2001-02, for an increase of 10 percent over this period. The following section looks in greater detail at the changes that have occurred and those that are anticipated in the four major geographic regions of the country and in the states.

less than 1 to nearly 4 percent each year through 2001-02, the last year of actual data collected. As a result, the nation saw about 413,800 more graduates in 2001-02 than in 1990-91, an increase of 16.7 percent over that period.

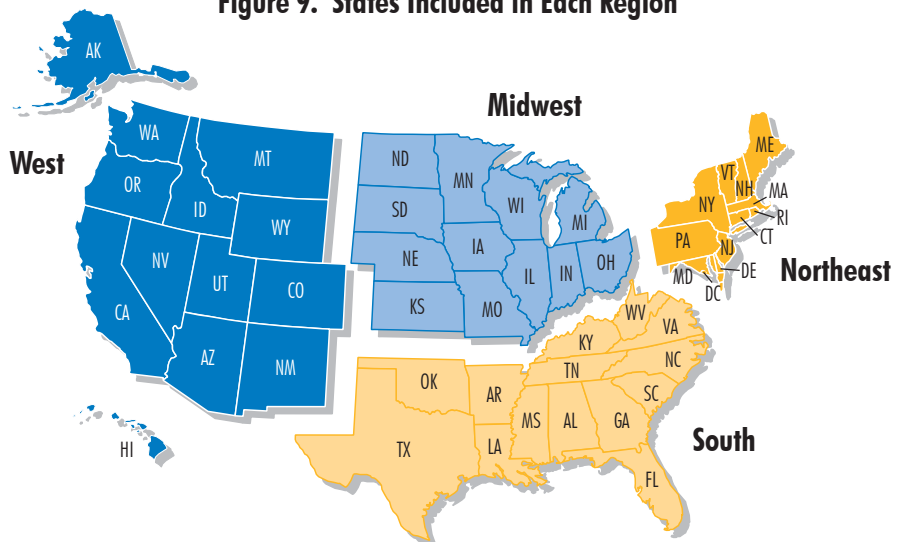
The projection period, 2002-03 to 2017-18, will also see wide variations in the number of high school graduates (see Figure 8). The growth period that began in the mid-1990s will continue through the first decade of this century, producing a continuous 13-year period of increasing numbers of high school graduates. The peak is forecast for 2008-09, when the nation is expected to see nearly 3.2 million high school graduates. The number of additional graduates each year is forecast to vary widely, from about 6,300, a .2 percent increase, between 2002-03 and 2003-04 to 79,000 between 2006-07 and 2007-08, a 2.5 percent increase.

Most of the second decade of this century will be characterized by fewer high school graduates each year. Again, the loss in high school graduates will fluctuate; between 2013-14 and 2014-15, the U.S. is expected to see about 6,800 fewer graduates, while the loss between 2010-11 and 2011-12 is expected to reach nearly 44,000 fewer

## Regional Trends

The four major regions of the country – West, Midwest, Northeast, and South (see Figure 9) – will each experience differences in changes in elementary and secondary enrollments and in the number of high school graduates. Table 2 contains public and nonpublic enrollment data by region, while Table 3 presents regional information on high school graduates, also broken down for public and nonpublic schools.

**Figure 9. States Included in Each Region**



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.



**Table 2. Public and Nonpublic Enrollments by Region, 1987-88 (actual) to 2017-18 (projected)**

	West			Midwest			Northeast			South		
	Public	Nonpublic	Total	Public	Nonpublic	Total	Public	Nonpublic	Total	Public	Nonpublic	Total
1987-88	7,752,249	-	-	8,939,871	-	-	7,225,153	-	-	12,334,869	-	-
1988-89	7,949,103	-	-	8,904,004	-	-	7,171,880	-	-	12,413,338	-	-
1989-90	8,164,669	-	-	8,890,913	-	-	7,156,158	-	-	12,495,609	-	-
1990-91	8,426,227	886,871	9,313,098	8,968,537	1,133,231	10,101,768	7,220,250	1,286,740	8,506,990	12,575,890	959,971	13,535,861
1991-92	8,706,277	910,794	9,617,071	9,078,920	1,132,858	10,211,778	7,350,608	1,263,955	8,614,563	12,797,009	968,821	13,765,830
1992-93	8,861,326	931,084	9,792,410	9,212,004	1,134,247	10,346,251	7,475,522	1,264,479	8,740,001	13,017,421	975,092	13,992,513
1993-94	9,018,661	969,142	9,987,803	9,298,061	1,152,663	10,450,724	7,608,009	1,244,742	8,852,751	13,205,604	1,081,892	14,287,496
1994-95	9,178,491	985,253	10,163,744	9,340,458	1,165,984	10,506,442	7,725,347	1,288,678	9,014,025	13,374,412	1,110,244	14,484,656
1995-96	9,341,576	1,012,619	10,354,195	9,466,327	1,174,144	10,640,471	7,855,897	1,285,798	9,141,695	13,569,270	1,132,035	14,701,305
1996-97	9,628,116	1,039,921	10,668,037	9,643,535	1,154,777	10,798,312	7,972,075	1,278,059	9,250,134	13,869,693	1,143,477	15,013,170
1997-98	9,811,967	1,062,960	10,874,927	9,720,949	1,153,535	10,874,484	8,063,876	1,292,806	9,356,682	14,087,599	1,170,618	15,258,217
1998-99	10,002,358	1,071,147	11,073,505	9,740,191	1,139,240	10,879,431	8,141,104	1,299,922	9,441,026	14,206,034	1,183,949	15,389,983
1999-00	10,153,881	1,088,328	11,242,209	9,749,253	1,179,985	10,929,238	8,215,842	1,313,179	9,529,021	14,335,411	1,232,246	15,567,657
2000-01	10,290,325	1,099,104	11,389,429	9,771,051	1,178,477	10,949,528	8,267,717	1,311,570	9,579,287	14,454,925	1,238,080	15,693,005
2001-02	10,448,602	1,092,200	11,540,802	9,801,385	1,156,640	10,958,025	8,309,242	1,314,649	9,623,891	14,597,627	1,256,434	15,854,061
2002-03	10,543,854	1,086,019	11,629,874	9,795,709	1,147,638	10,943,347	8,308,843	1,312,072	9,620,914	14,702,767	1,271,444	15,974,211
2003-04	10,615,910	1,078,792	11,694,702	9,767,618	1,140,738	10,908,355	8,285,556	1,305,591	9,591,147	14,796,527	1,285,755	16,082,282
2004-05	10,692,129	1,073,194	11,765,323	9,755,587	1,139,541	10,895,128	8,260,671	1,299,510	9,560,182	14,932,434	1,304,090	16,236,525
2005-06	10,756,654	1,066,237	11,822,891	9,753,166	1,135,121	10,888,286	8,224,497	1,290,366	9,514,864	15,066,835	1,319,383	16,386,218
2006-07	10,820,108	1,058,971	11,879,079	9,756,775	1,130,676	10,887,451	8,174,950	1,282,246	9,457,196	15,228,652	1,338,150	16,566,802
2007-08	10,854,398	1,051,327	11,905,724	9,729,255	1,126,146	10,855,401	8,101,586	1,271,135	9,372,722	15,349,295	1,353,287	16,702,582

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

## Elementary and Secondary Enrollments

Public enrollments in first through twelfth grades in the West exceeded the growth rates of the nation between 1987-88 and 2001-02. While national average year-to-year growth rates fluctuated between 1 and 2 percent during that period, the West saw annual rates that ranged from 1.34 to 3.32 percent. The significant reduction in annual growth the nation began to experience toward the end of the 1990s did not occur in the West, which maintained a high annual growth rate. A slowdown will be seen in the West, although it will begin later than the national decline. The slower year-to-year rate of growth that started around 1997-98 for the nation as a whole is expected to be seen in the Western states around 2002-03 (see Table 2). Over the projection period, 2002-03 to 2007-08, the annual growth rate in enrollments in the West is expected to range from .32 to .91 percent. Whereas the one-year increase in public school enrollments was 286,540 between 1995-96 and 1996-97, the last report of actual data showed

158,277, or 1.5 percent, more public school students between 2000-01 and 2001-02. That number is expected to drop to approximately 34,300, a .3 percent increase, between 2006-07 and 2007-08.

Public enrollments in elementary and secondary schools in the Midwest were generally below the growth rates seen in other regions between 1987-88 and 2001-02. This region saw limited growth of about 1 percent during a few years, but the majority of year-to-year increases were less than 1 percent. The Midwestern states also experienced a few years with declining enrollments in the public sector early in this period (see Table 2). The significant reduction in annual growth the nation began to experience toward the end of the 1990s was heightened in this region, with average growth rates lower than the nation's in some years. The Midwest has already seen most of its growth in public school enrollments. During the projection period, 2002-03 to 2007-08, the annual growth rate in enrollments is expected to be much lower than in previous years, ranging

from a loss of .3 percent to a gain of .3 percent. Between 1995-96 and 1996-97, the Midwest saw its highest one-year increase in the number of enrollments – 177,208, or 1.9 percent. The last report of actual data showed over 30,000, or .3 percent, more public enrollments in 2001-02 than in 2000-01. The region is projected to have a one-year drop of approximately 28,000, .3 percent, in the number of public enrollments expected between 2006-07 and 2007-08.

The Northeast will see changes very similar to those in the Midwest (see Table 2). Year-to-year increases in public elementary and secondary schools enrollments in the region did not reach the percentage levels that were seen nationally or in the West or South between 1987-88 and 2001-02. The Northeast region saw growth between nearly 1 and 2 percent during the 1990s; one-year increases exceeded 100,000 during many of those years. But the preceding two years were marked by declines in the number of enrollments, which dropped by over 53,000, .7 percent, between 1987-88 and 1988-89 and by nearly 16,000, .2 percent, the following year. Several growth years in the 1990s resulted in enrollments numbering 8.3 million in 2001-02. Over the projection period, 2002-03 to 2007-08, the Northeast will experience losses up to 1 percent annually. Whereas the one-year increase in the number of public school enrollments was 130,500 between 1994-95 and 1995-96, the last report of actual data showed a one-year increase of 41,525 public school students between 2000-01 and 2001-02, for a .5 percent increase. The region is anticipated to have over 73,000, nearly 1 percent, fewer students in public elementary and secondary schools in 2007-08 than in 2006-07.

The South witnessed the greatest number of students and the largest growth rates of all four regions in public enrollments in first through twelfth grades between 1987-88 and 2001-02 (see Table 2). Compared to annual changes nationally that ranged between 1 and 2 percent over this period, the South saw slower year-to-year growth at the end of the 1980s. But growth accelerated in the early years of the last decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and continued through most years of that decade, with yearly enrollment increases that ranged from less than 1 to 2.2 percent. During that 10-year period, the number of additional students in the region varied from over 78,000 each year to 300,000. The South saw nearly 17 percent more students in 2001-02 than it had enrolled in grades 1 through 12 in 1989-90.

The rapid increases that characterized the 1990s are expected to slow during the first decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century in the South, falling under 1 percent during most years. The period covered by these projections for public school enrollment, 2002-03 to 2007-08, may be marked by annual enrollment growth rates ranging from .6 to 1.1 percent. At its peak, between 1995-96 and 1996-97, the one-year change in enrollment in the South exceeded

300,000, a 2.2 percent increase; in contrast, between 2002-03 and 2003-04, the South is expected to see fewer than 94,000 new students. The most recent actual enrollment data for the South show public enrollments in grades 1 through 12 at nearly 14.6 million; that number is projected to be over 15.3 million in 2007-08.

Nonpublic enrollments vary widely across the four regions, as does the portion of total enrollments that come from the nonpublic sector. The West has historically had the smallest number of nonpublic students in elementary and secondary schools. In 2001-02, the West reported about 1.1 million nonpublic enrollments, compared to nearly 1.2 million in the Midwest, 1.3 million in the Northeast, and close to 1.3 million in the South. That year, nonpublic enrollment accounted for 10.5 percent of total enrollment in the West, 11.8 percent in the Midwest, 15.8 percent in the Northeast, and 8.6 percent in the South.

Enrollments in nonpublic schools are expected to generally decline during the first decade of this century for all regions except the South. The West is projected to have approximately 41,000, or 4 percent, fewer nonpublic enrollments in 2007-08 than it did in 2001-02; while the Midwest can expect to see about 40,500, or 3 percent, fewer nonpublic students. The decline in nonpublic enrollment in the Northeast is expected to reach approximately 43,500, which would represent a loss of about 3 percent. The South, however, is projected to continue the growth trend it has experienced in recent years, with about 97,000 more students enrolled in nonpublic schools in 2007-08 than were seen in 2001-02.

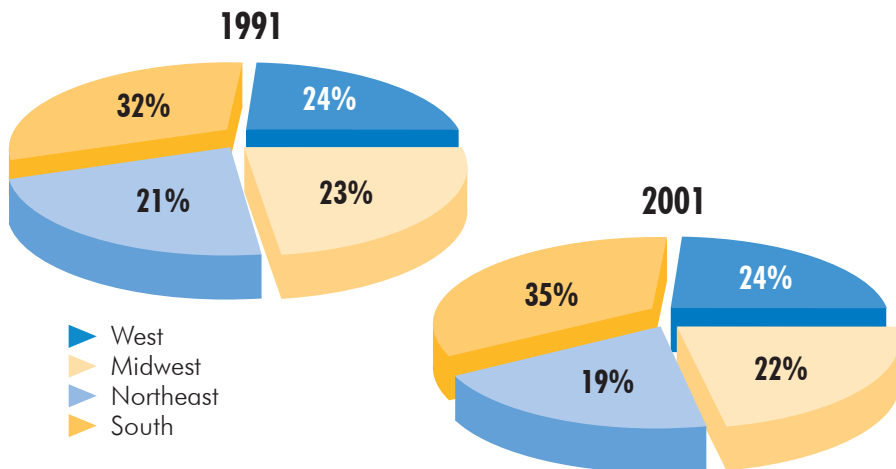
In summary, an examination of elementary and secondary enrollment trends over the past several years and projected trends in the next several years clearly indicates that a shift has occurred in school-age populations. Only 10 years ago, the South had the highest number of public and nonpublic school enrollments in the nation, followed by the Midwest, West, and Northeast. By the opening years of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the South had maintained its lead position, but the remaining three regions had repositioned.

In 2001-02, our most recent actual data show that the West has become the second largest region for enrollments. The four regions' positions are projected to hold through 2007-08 as well. These enrollment trends suggest different concerns for the regions; each must cope with some growth, but the size of that growth will vary significantly among them.

## High School Graduates

The number of high school graduates each year is most directly influenced by the number of births about 17 or 18 years earlier and immigration. The increased number of graduates seen between 1995 and 2001 and projected out to about 2018 is a reflection of the higher number of children born in the period from the late 1970s to the early

**Figure 10. Distribution of Births by Region, 1991 and 2001**



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

1990s. The stabilization in the number of graduates that is anticipated toward the end of the first decade of this century is, conversely, linked to a decline in the number of births. For example, in 1991, there were 4,110,907 births in the U.S.; by 2001, that number had dropped to 4,025,933.

The four regions have very different birth rate patterns. In 1991, the South accounted for 32 percent of births in the U.S., with nearly 1.3 million births that year (see Figure 10). By 2001, the South had increased its share of total births to 35 percent, and the number had increased to nearly 1.4 million. The West, however, saw a decline in the number of births over that same period – from over 1 million in 1991 to under 977,000 in 2001 – while maintaining its share at 24 percent of births. Both the Midwest and the Northeast experienced fewer births in 2001 than in 1991. The Midwest’s birth rate dropped by over 47,000, or 5 percent, over the decade; and the Northeast saw the largest drop in births, with a loss of over 101,000, or 11.5 percent.

Immigration is an increasingly important factor in understanding past patterns in the numbers of high school graduates and in estimating the potential numbers of graduates in the future. The Census Bureau reports that between 1995 and 2000:

More Black, non-Hispanics moved to the South from other parts of the United States than left the South. During this same period, the West, Northeast, and Midwest experienced net out-migration of Blacks.

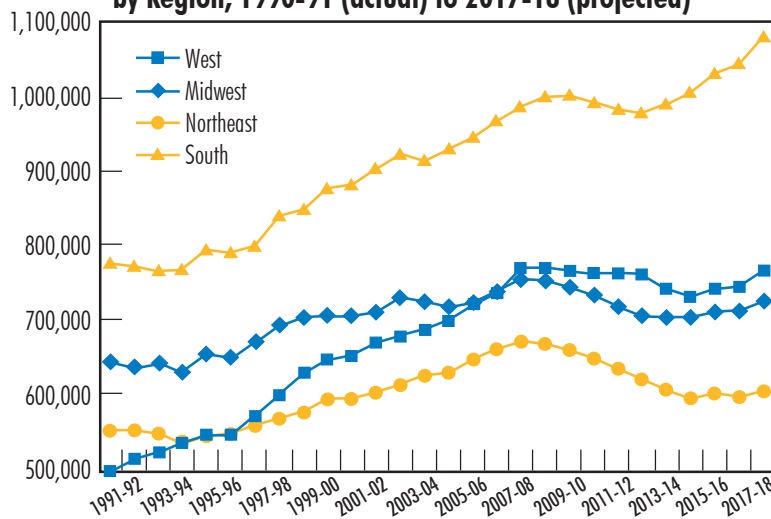
- More Hispanics left the West for other parts of the U.S. than moved to the West from elsewhere. During this period, 396,000 Hispanics moved from the West to other parts of the U.S., and 235,000 Hispanics moved to the West from elsewhere in the U.S.
- The Northeast experienced net outmigration of Hispanics during 1995-2000, and the South and Midwest recorded net immigration of Hispanics.
- Internal migration redistributed Asians/Pacific Islanders from the Northeast and Midwest to the South.
- Asians/Pacific Islanders and Hispanics make up the majority of movers from abroad.
- Movers from abroad strongly affected the Northeast. White, non-Hispanics, Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and Black, non-Hispanics moving to the Northeast from abroad offset the region’s domestic net migration loss.

Over 1.2 million Hispanics moved to the South; 1 million Hispanics moved to the West; and 316,000 Hispanics moved to the Midwest from outside the U.S. between 1995 and 2000.<sup>5</sup>



The Census Bureau also projects that net international migration will add one person every 25 seconds to the U.S. population. The result is an increase in the total U.S. population of one person every 12 seconds.<sup>6</sup>

**Figure 11. Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates by Region, 1990-91 (actual) to 2017-18 (projected)**



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

**Knocking at the College Door - 2003**  
**Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018**

The distribution of births and migration patterns across the four regions foreshadow high school graduation trends. The years between 2001-02 and 2017-18 will be marked by growth in the number of high school graduates in each of the four regions of the country (see Figure 11).

Nationally, the number of public high school graduates is projected to increase by 10.4 percent between 2001-02 and 2017-18. The growth will be unevenly distributed across the regions of the country, with the Northeast projected to experience little change (.1 percent increase),



**Table 3. Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates by Region, 1987-88 (actual) to 2017-18 (projected)**

	West			Midwest			Northeast			South		
	Public	Nonpublic	Total	Public	Nonpublic	Total	Public	Nonpublic	Total	Public	Nonpublic	Total
1987-88	487,417	-	-	671,266	-	-	561,356	-	-	777,649	-	-
1988-89	480,865	-	-	664,372	-	-	533,207	-	-	785,875	-	-
1989-90	461,122	-	-	617,808	-	-	491,568	-	-	750,099	-	-
1990-91	454,885	45,690	500,575	586,811	58,579	645,390	465,266	90,351	555,617	724,878	54,162	779,040
1991-92	468,482	48,348	516,830	583,323	56,566	639,889	466,475	88,726	555,201	720,797	54,422	775,219
1992-93	477,229	48,842	526,071	586,258	57,524	643,782	463,583	88,025	551,608	712,784	55,721	768,505
1993-94	487,155	50,578	537,733	574,653	57,998	632,651	457,194	81,082	538,276	706,022	63,864	769,886
1994-95	496,227	51,888	548,115	596,134	59,997	656,131	463,923	82,357	546,280	729,804	66,655	796,459
1995-96	496,097	52,449	548,546	591,737	59,277	651,014	469,747	82,156	551,903	725,657	66,921	792,578
1996-97	522,052	53,037	575,089	611,320	61,217	672,537	480,298	81,911	562,209	740,015	61,226	801,241
1997-98	546,048	56,650	602,698	631,037	63,512	694,549	487,149	83,905	571,054	776,552	63,907	840,459
1998-99	573,851	57,687	631,538	641,073	63,835	704,908	495,002	84,527	579,529	784,077	65,973	850,050
1999-00	591,410	57,327	648,737	641,173	64,961	706,134	510,619	86,402	597,021	807,281	69,826	877,107
2000-01	600,438	54,986	655,424	641,390	65,175	706,565	516,352	80,547	596,899	811,332	70,566	881,898
2001-02	614,827	57,811	672,638	645,935	65,460	711,395	523,832	82,270	606,102	830,035	74,259	904,294
2002-03	622,340	59,252	681,593	664,193	67,000	731,193	531,746	85,645	617,391	846,444	75,513	921,957
2003-04	630,973	59,067	690,040	660,035	65,993	726,028	540,793	87,245	628,038	838,194	76,297	914,491
2004-05	642,173	59,040	701,213	653,631	65,054	718,685	543,491	88,431	631,922	853,098	77,128	930,226
2005-06	661,579	60,269	721,847	659,008	65,989	724,997	561,145	89,016	650,161	865,457	78,993	944,450
2006-07	676,623	60,977	737,600	673,868	66,408	740,276	573,093	90,498	663,591	885,076	81,027	966,103
2007-08	707,992	62,890	770,882	688,964	66,658	755,623	583,553	91,008	674,562	901,750	84,094	985,844
2008-09	708,864	62,559	771,423	687,999	65,908	753,907	580,246	90,134	670,380	913,009	85,432	998,441
2009-10	706,386	61,889	768,275	680,081	64,892	744,974	571,975	89,467	661,442	915,979	85,271	1,001,250
2010-11	704,382	60,392	764,774	671,186	64,419	735,604	563,759	88,224	651,983	907,007	85,132	992,138
2011-12	704,018	59,747	763,765	655,772	62,867	718,639	550,138	86,678	636,815	896,320	84,819	981,139
2012-13	702,773	59,026	761,799	644,720	62,153	706,873	538,112	85,340	623,452	889,966	85,964	975,929
2013-14	687,850	55,391	743,242	644,130	61,874	706,004	526,366	82,804	609,170	903,340	85,754	989,095
2014-15	678,103	54,514	732,617	644,125	61,834	705,959	516,241	81,198	597,439	917,639	86,911	1,004,550
2015-16	687,900	54,954	742,854	650,304	62,463	712,767	521,849	82,143	603,991	940,935	89,282	1,030,217
2016-17	692,155	55,049	747,205	651,448	62,587	714,035	517,982	81,621	599,602	952,105	90,530	1,042,635
2017-18	711,736	56,509	768,245	663,148	63,733	726,881	524,508	82,673	607,181	985,287	93,800	1,079,087

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

while the Midwest is looking at a 2.7 percent increase. The West and South will see nearly similar growth rates: 15.8 percent in the West and 18.7 percent in the South.

The nation is expected to see about 271,500 more public high school graduates in 2017-18 than it had in 2001-02 (see Table 3). A large share of this growth will occur in the South, which will continue to lead other regions in the projected numbers of high school graduates, with approximately 155,000 more expected in 2017-18 than the region had in 2001-02. The West is expected to see just under 97,000 more public graduates. The Midwest is expected to have about 17,200 more public high school graduates in 2017-18 than it had in 2001-02, and the Northeast should anticipate only about 700 more graduates.

Following this crest, most regions and the nation will see several years of low growth annually (about 2 percent or less) mixed with year-to-year declines in the number of public graduates. During the second decade of this century, the West, Midwest, and Northeast will experience a number of declining years, with annual declines averaging between 1 and 2 percent. The regions will finish the decade with low growth rates as the number of high school graduates begins to increase annually again. The South will see a somewhat different pattern: an extended period of year-to-year increases in the number of graduates will be followed by a few years of modest increases or slight declines, ending the second decade with moderate growth again.

Projections suggest that the nation can anticipate about 8 percent more nonpublic high school graduates in 2017-18 than it had in 2001-02. This increase will not be evenly distributed among the regions; nearly all of the growth in the number of nonpublic high school graduates will be seen in the South (see Figure 12). The West and the Midwest are projected to see fewer nonpublic graduates each in 2017-18 than they had in 2001-02, whereas the Northeast will see about the same number of nonpublic graduates in 2017-18 as it had in 2001-02.

Our last report anticipated that all regions and most states would reach their peak year for total high school graduates (public and nonpublic) in the 2007-08 school year. While that estimate remains true for the Midwest and Northeast, the two fastest-growing regions are anticipated to peak

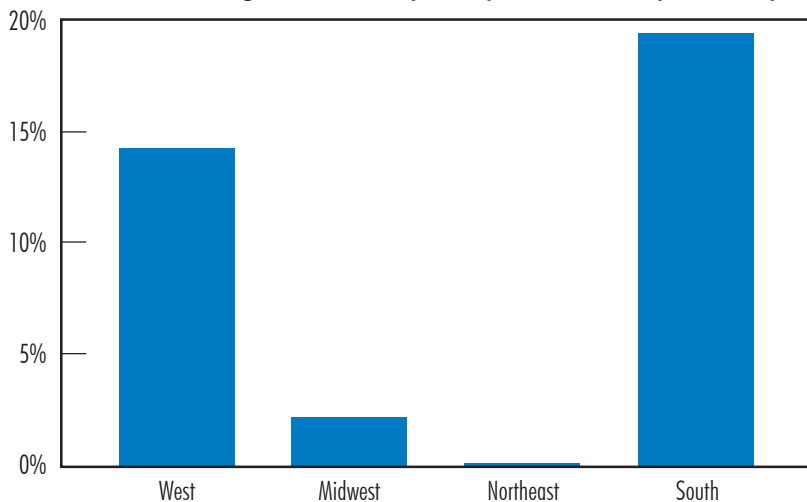
somewhat later. The West, like the nation, is now projected to see its peak in 2008-09, and the South will move two years farther out for its peak in the production of high school graduates.

In the sections which follow, each part of the country is examined in more detail to identify regional graduation trends. As reported earlier, there are considerable differences in the projected numbers of high school graduates for each region. Therefore, the challenges facing each region's social, political, and economic infrastructure will vary somewhat.

**WEST**

The West has experienced significant growth in the number of public high school graduates since 1987-88. In that year, the West had 487,417 public graduates; that number had grown to 614,827 by 2001-02, representing 26 percent more public high school graduates (see Table 3). While the region will continue to see high growth, the rate of growth has begun to taper off. Year-to-year increases in the number of public graduates ranged widely in the West between 1987-88 and 2001-02 – from 5.2 percent growth between 1995-96 and 1996-97 to a loss of about 4 percent between 1988-89 and 1989-90. Over the next two decades, annual changes are projected to show growth through 2008-09; after that year, the region will see small losses every year in the number of public high school graduates until about 2015-16. Since the gains will exceed the annual losses, the West is projected to end the projection period with about 97,000 more public high school graduates than it had in 2001-02, a 15.8 percent increase.

**Figure 12. Percent Change in Number of Nonpublic High School Graduates by Region, 2001-02 (actual) and 2017-18 (projected)**



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Nonpublic high school graduates accounted for approximately 9 percent of all high school graduates in the West between 1990-91 and 2001-02. The region saw an increase in the number of graduates from nonpublic schools during this period, with 12 percent more nonpublic graduates in 2001-02 than in 1990-91. Their numbers have fluctuated from 45,690 in 1990-91 to 57,811 in 2001-02. By 2017-18, the West is expected to have about 1,300 fewer graduates from nonpublic schools than it had in 2001-02, a decline of 2.3 percent. This sector is projected to provide about 7.4 percent of all graduates in the class of 2018 (see Table 3).

When graduates of both public and nonpublic high schools in the West are combined for the period 1990-91 through 2001-02, the region reveals a pattern of several years of annual increases, ranging from only 431 more graduates between 1994-95 and 1995-96, a .1 percent increase, to over 28,800 additional graduates in the one-year period between 1997-98 and 1998-99, a 4.8 percent increase. The growth trend is projected to continue through 2008-09, when the region is expected to see its peak numbers and graduate about 771,400 students. The next several years, however, will be marked by annual losses in the number of graduates, with declines projected to range from 1,000 to 18,500. Annual increases are expected to return to the region toward the middle of the second decade. The West is projected to graduate about 768,000 students in 2017-18. The region is expected to see 14 percent more graduates in the class of 2018 than in the class of 2002, which means nearly 95,600 more graduates in 2018 than in 2002.

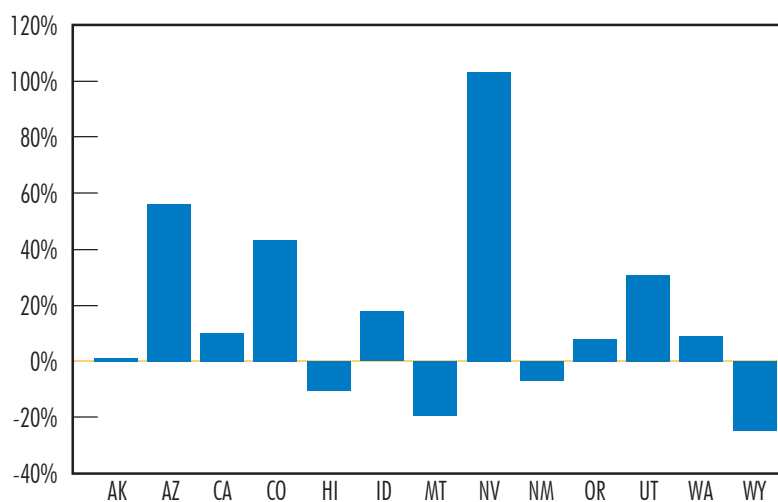
As Figure 13 illustrates, individual Western states can expect different changes to occur between 2001-02 and 2017-18. Arizona and Nevada will see significant increases in the number of graduates, and large increases are expected in Colorado and Utah, as well. A handful of states – Alaska, California, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington – can expect more manageable increases. While New Mexico will see a decline, it will be less than 10 percent. More severe declines are projected for Hawaii, Montana, and Wyoming.

## MIDWEST

The slower year-to-year rate of growth that began nationally around 1997-98 also occurred in the Midwestern

states during the same time period (see Table 3). The Midwest has seen a measurable decline in the number of public high school graduates since 1987-88. The region had 671,266 public graduates that year, but that number had dropped to 645,935 by 2001-02, a loss of nearly 4 percent. While the region will see some growth, the increases will be nearly offset by declines. One-year changes in the number of public graduates ranged from a 3.7 percent increase between 1993-94 and 1994-95 to a decline of 7 percent between 1988-89 and 1989-90, with growth years offsetting years of decline. During the projection period (2002-03 to 2017-18), the region will experience a mix of growth and decline; most years between 2002-03 and 2007-08 will see increases in the number of public graduates. That period will be followed

**Figure 13. Percent Change in Number of Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates by State, West, 2001-02 (actual) and 2017-18 (projected)**



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

by several years of decline in the number of graduates through 2012-13. The region will end the projection period with very modest growth from year to year. By 2017-18, the Midwest is projected to have about 17,200 more public high school graduates than it had in 2001-02, a 2.7 percent increase.

In the Midwest, nonpublic graduates represented close to 9 percent of all high school graduates in the region between 1990-91 and 2001-02. During most of these years, the region experienced a steady increase in the number of graduates from nonpublic schools, seeing close to 7,000, or 12 percent, more nonpublic graduates in 2001-02 than in 1990-91. Their numbers ranged from 56,566 in 1990-91 to 65,460 in 2001-02 (see Table 3). The Midwest is projected to have about 1,700 fewer graduates from nonpublic schools in 2017-18 than it had

in 2001-02, but the nonpublic sector is expected to still account for nearly 9 percent of all graduates in the class of 2018.

When public and nonpublic students are aggregated for the years 1990-91 through 2001-02, the Midwest displays a nearly continuous decline in its numbers of high school graduates. The region had over 645,000 graduates in the class of 1991. A series of one-year upturns were offset by one-year downturns for a few years, until growth returned in the class of 1997 and continued through the class of 2002, when the region had a total of 711,395 graduates. The projection period from 2002-03 through 2017-18 will be marked by three or four years of growth followed by three or four years of losses in the number of graduates. The region is expected to end the projection period in a growth mode, with nearly 727,000 high school graduates in the class of 2018. The Midwest is projected to graduate about 2 percent more students in the class of 2018 than were graduated in the class of 2002, resulting in approximately 15,500 more graduates.

The 12 Midwestern states will likely be split almost equally between growth and loss of high school graduates (see Figure 14). Only Indiana will see a large increase between 2001-02 and 2017-18. Most of the growth states – Illinois, Kansas, Ohio, Michigan, and Minnesota – will see very manageable increases, under 10 percent. Six states will see fewer graduates in the class of 2018 than were in the class of 2002, but those losses are expected to amount to less than 10 percent for Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, and Wisconsin. South Dakota is expected to see a decline of 15 percent, and North Dakota’s graduating class is expected to decline by about one-third.

**NORTHEAST**

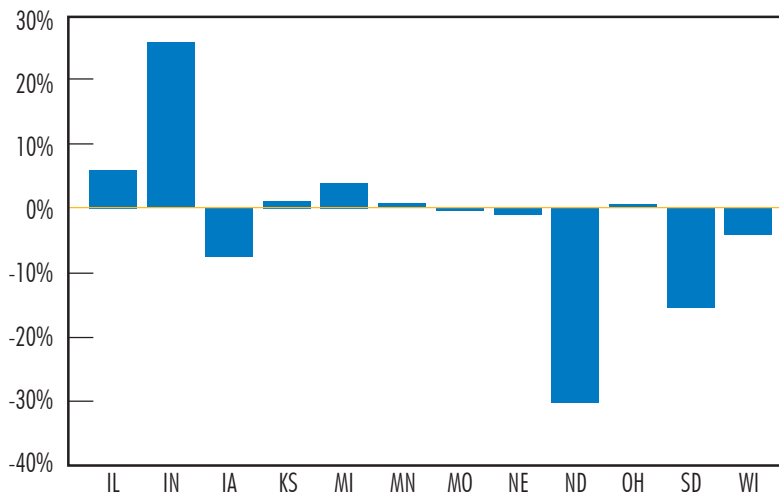
The region most severely impacted by shifting population trends is the Northeast. While other regions have watched their public high school graduating classes increase almost annually, the Northeast has experienced very modest increases that could not compensate for declines, ranging from 5 to nearly 8 percent in the closing years of the 1980s. Although the region’s public high school graduating classes increased in size from 1994-95 to 2001-02, those numerical increases were small (see Table 3). The slowing of year-to-year increases that began nationally around 1997-98 is projected to be even more acute in the Northeast after 2001-02. In 2001-02, the Northeast had 37,524, or 6.7 percent, fewer public graduates than it had in the class of 1988. The region will continue to see some growth in the number of public graduates through most of the current decade, but the remaining years of the projection period – from 2008-09 to 2017-18 – will generally see declining numbers of public graduates, and the period will be dominated by annual losses. By 2017-18, the Northeast is expected to have about the same number of graduates – 524,500 – as it had in 2001-02.

Approximately 16 percent of all high school graduates in the Northeast came from nonpublic high schools in 1990-91, and that percentage had decreased to 13.6 percent by 2001-02. From 90,351 nonpublic graduates in 1990-91, the region graduated 82,270 in 2001-02. This represented a 9 percent decrease – over 8,000 fewer nonpublic graduates in 2001-02 than in 1990-91. Although the Northeast is anticipated to see continued growth, increases will be much more modest in the future. The projection

period (2002-03 to 2017-18) expects sustained increases in the numbers of nonpublic graduates through the peak year in 2007-08; at that time, the region is expected to have about 91,000 graduates of nonpublic schools. In the last decade of the projection period, the Northeast will see declining numbers of nonpublic graduates until the very end, when modest growth will return. The region is expected to have close to 82,700 nonpublic high school graduates in the class of 2017 – nearly the same number this region reported for the class of 2002 (see Table 3).

The Northeast graduated a total of 555,617 students (both public and nonpublic high schools) in 1990-91. That number represented a high for the

**Figure 14. Percent Change in Number of Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates by State, Midwest, 2001-02 (actual) and 2017-18 (projected)**



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.



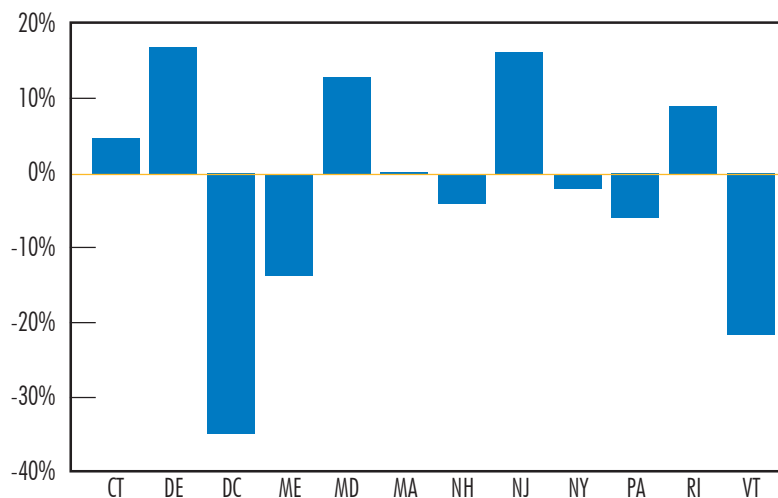
region for a few years, as the numbers of graduates declined annually until 1996-97. Between 1992-93 and 1993-94, the region had nearly 13,000 fewer graduates, a 2.4 percent loss. Annual growth of between 1 and 2 percent characterized the years until the end of the century. The region saw nearly 9 percent more high school graduates in 2001-02 than in 1990-91, which represented nearly 50,500 students. The Northeast will see a growth trend through the peak year of 2008-09, when the region is expected to graduate about 674,600 students. The following decade, however, will be one of annual decreases in the number of graduates, ranging from 4,000 to 15,200. Toward the end of the period, the Northeast will see a couple of years of annual increases; the region is projected to graduate about 607,200 students in 2017-18, only about 1,000 students than were graduated in the class of 2002.

Few of the Northeastern states will see large increases in the number of high school graduates in 2017-18 (see Figure 15). Increases exceeding 10 percent between 2001-02 and 2017-18 are projected for Delaware, Maryland, and New Jersey. Growth of less than 10 percent is anticipated in Connecticut and Rhode Island. The remainder of the region's states can expect to see declining numbers of high school graduates. Modest or manageable decreases may range from less than 1 to 6 percent in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, and Pennsylvania. A more significant decline is forecast for Maine, close to 14 percent. Vermont and the District of Columbia are expected to have, respectively, nearly 22 percent and 35 percent fewer graduates in 2018 than they did in 2002.

## SOUTH

The region experiencing the most significant growth in the number of public high school graduates is the South. During the later years of the 1980s and the decade of the 1990s, while the Midwest and Northeast were seeing some growth mixed with losses in the number of public high school graduates, the South saw greater year-to-year growth and smaller year-to-year losses (see Table 3). In 1987-88, the South had 777,649 public graduates. That number had increased to 830,035 in 2001-02, a 6.7 percent increase. Growth in the region's number of public graduates will continue to surpass that of other regions. Annual changes in the number of public graduates

**Figure 15. Percent Change in Number of Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates by State, Northeast, 2001-02 (actual) and 2017-18 (projected)**



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

are projected to range from 3.5 percent growth at the end of the projection period to 1 percent decline between 2010-11 and 2011-12. Over the first two decades of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the South will see only a few years of no growth; annual increases in the number of public graduates are projected to dominate through 2017-18. The region will end the projection period with about 155,200, or 18.7 percent, more public high school graduates than it had in 2001-02.

In comparison to other regions, the South had a somewhat smaller proportion of its high school graduates coming out of the nonpublic sector. In 1990-91, nonpublic high school graduates accounted for around 7 percent of all high school graduates in the South. That percentage increased steadily to 8.4 percent by 1995-96. That year, the region graduated approximately 67,000 nonpublic students, compared to 54,000 in 1990-91. The region saw a decrease in the number of graduates from nonpublic schools for a few years, but growth returned and the South graduated 74,259 nonpublic students in 2001-02. In sum, the region had 20,000 more nonpublic graduates in 2001-02 than it had in 1990-91, a 37 percent increase. The South is expected to see sustained increases in the numbers of nonpublic high school graduates over the projection period, with only a few years of declining numbers. By 2017-18, the South is expected to have about 93,800 graduates from nonpublic schools (see Table 3), and this sector is projected to provide about 9 percent of all graduates in the class of 2018. With nearly 20,000 more graduates in 2017-18, the South is forecast to have about 26 percent more nonpublic graduates in the class of 2018 than it did in the class of 2002.

The South leads the nation in the total number of high school graduates, including public and nonpublic high school students. With 779,040 graduates in 1990-91, the South saw nearly continuous annual increases in that number between 1990-91 and 2001-02. Although the region saw year-to-year losses during three periods, annual increases ranged from over 1,000 additional graduates, an increase of .2 percent, to over 39,200, an increase of nearly 5 percent. The region had 904,294 graduates in 2001-02: this represented nearly 125,200 more graduates in the class of 2002 than were in the class of 1991, a 16 percent increase. Looking toward the next 15-year period, the peak year for high school graduates in the South will occur somewhat later than for other regions, as 1 million students are expected to graduate from high schools in the South in 2009-10. This peak year will be followed by annual decreases in the number of graduates for a few years before the short downward trend turns around and growth is seen again. Unlike other regions, the South will see more significant growth in the number of graduates – growth that will exceed the first peak year in

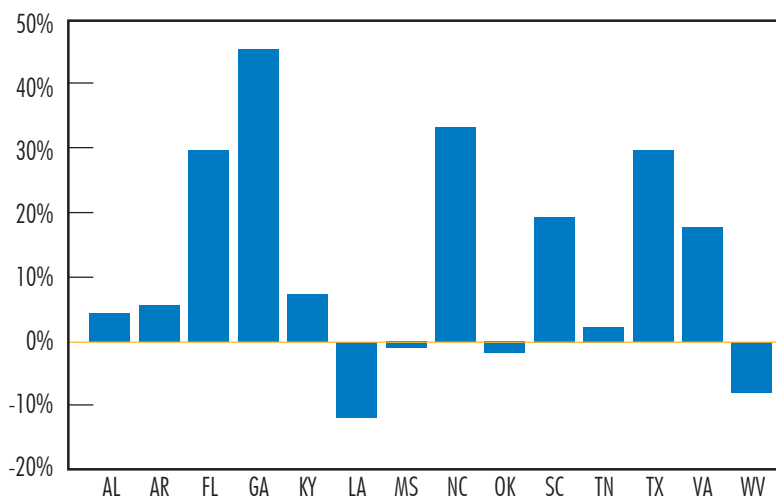
more graduates in 2018 than they had in 2002. Those increases will be significant in Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and Texas. Large increases are also expected for South Carolina and Virginia. Manageable growth (under 10 percent) is anticipated for Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Among the four states that face fewer high school graduates in 2018 than they had in 2002, Oklahoma, Mississippi, and West Virginia may see declines of under 10 percent, and Louisiana may be close to that at about 12 percent.

## State Trends

Just as the regional analysis has illustrated the variation across the nation in first through twelfth grade enrollments, individual states will exhibit change that ranges from significant losses in the total number of high school graduates to significant gains (see Figure 17). Eight states representing each of the four regions – Hawaii, Louisiana,

Maine, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming – plus the District of Columbia are expected to see significantly fewer high school graduates (total public and nonpublic) in 2017-18 than they saw in 2001-02. Their declines are projected to range from 11 to nearly 35 percent. Another 12 states, nearly one-fourth of the nation – including Iowa, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Wisconsin – are expected to experience reductions in their high school graduates that will be more moderate, ranging from less than 1 to 8 percent. In all, 41 percent of the states will see fewer high school graduates in 2017-18 than in 2001-02.

**Figure 16. Percent Change in Number of Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates by State, South, 2001-02 (actual) and 2017-18 (projected)**



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

2009-10. After 2013-14, the region is expected to graduate over 1 million students annually through 2017-18, with about 1,079,000 students in that year. That may mean about 19 percent more students in the class of 2018 than in the class of 2002, nearly 175,000 more graduates.

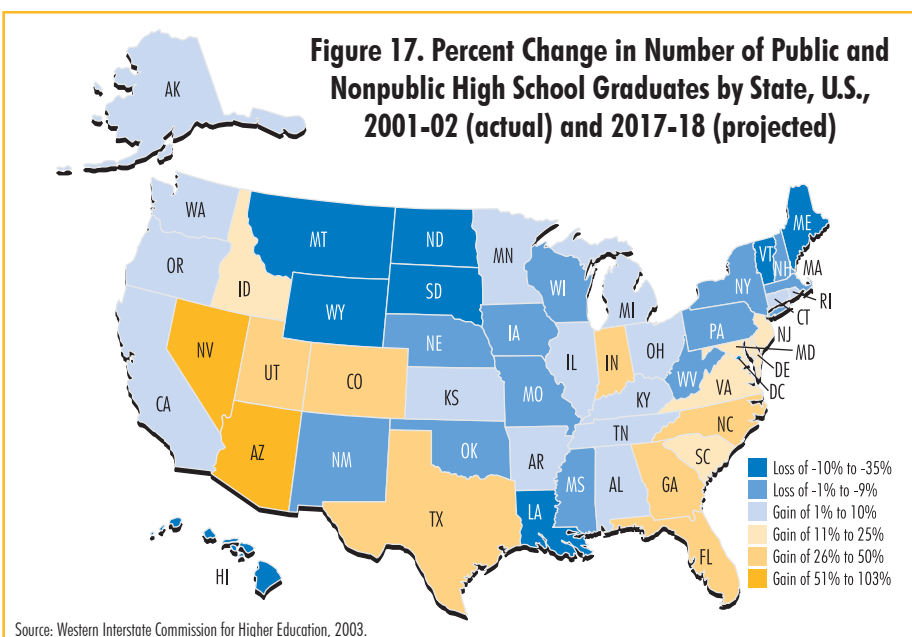
The Southern states will see the smallest losses and some of the largest increases overall of any states in the country in the number of public and nonpublic graduates (see Figure 16). Most of the 14 states in the region will experience

The balance of the states will experience a level of growth that will vary considerably. Scattered across all of the regions, a large portion of the remaining states may note at least 10 percent more high school graduates in 2017-18 than they had in 2001-02. Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Washington will be these low-growth states. A smaller group, composed of Delaware, Idaho, Maryland, New Jersey, South Carolina, and Virginia, are expected to see moderate growth, from nearly 13 to 19 percent. Seven states, located primarily in

the West and the South, are expected to see considerable increases in the number of public high school graduates: Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, North Carolina, Texas, and Utah may watch their public high school graduating classes grow by 26 to 45 percent. Finally, two states – Arizona and Nevada – are expected to experience very significant increases of 55 percent and 103 percent, respectively.

Whereas some states will be challenged with tremendous growth in the size of their high school graduating classes over the next several years, other states will be challenged with low or no growth. As the population of the nation continues to shift to the Southern and the Western states and the changes in birth patterns and family size become more pronounced across racial/ethnic groups, each state will need to reassess its capacity to handle these demographic changes and the myriad of related public policy issues that accompany them.

Appendix A contains individual state tables detailing *actual* graduates from public high schools between 1987-88 and 2001-02. Availability of historical data from nonpublic schools varies by state, although each state has data from at least 1990-91 forward. Each state table also contains *projections* of both public and nonpublic high school graduates annually from 2002-03 to 2017-18.



### Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> Marc J. Perry and Paul J. Mackun, *Population Change and Distribution: 1990 to 2000*, Census 2000 Brief, C2KBR/01-2 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Census Bureau, 2003), 1.

<sup>2</sup> Perry, 2.

<sup>3</sup> Frank Hobbs and Nicole Stoops, *Demographic Trends in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century*, Census 2000 Special Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Census Bureau, 2002), 3.

<sup>4</sup> J.P. Schachter, *Migration by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2000*, Census 2000 Special Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Census Bureau, October 2003).

<sup>5</sup> Schachter, 4.

<sup>6</sup> Mike Bergman, "Census Bureau Projects Population of 292 Million on Jan. 1, 2004." Accessed on 29 December 2003 from <http://lists.census.gov/mailman/listinfo-public-news-alert>.



## Chapter 2 : PROJECTIONS BY FAMILY INCOME

The previous chapter described how states and regions exhibit varying patterns of high school graduates. This chapter continues that discussion with analyses of national, regional, and state-level enrollments and graduation data by family income level.

The data in this chapter add insight into the variance in trends depicted in Chapter 1 by focusing on the characteristics of public school districts producing high school graduates between 2002 and 2007. Actual data and projections for public high school graduates are disaggregated by family income group for each region and the U.S.

This chapter examines changes in the representation of four income groups in the United States: \$20,000 and under; \$20,001 to \$50,000; \$50,001 to \$100,000; and over \$100,000. As no comprehensive and regularly collected data are available that would permit direct knowledge of the family income of individual high school graduates, this is proxied with knowledge of the distribution of family income for the school districts from which students graduate. Information on the distribution of family income (for families with children under 18) is used to assign proportions of graduates from high schools within a district into the four groups above.

The number of district graduates or enrolled students assigned to a particular family income category corresponds directly to the proportion of families in each income category in the district. Thus, if 15 percent of the families with children under 18 in a district have annual incomes below \$20,000, 15 percent of the total number of students from that district would be assigned to the first income group (\$20,000 and under). All values are based on the 1999 income of families with children under the age of 18.

District-level census data are available only for schools in the public sector. This chapter, therefore, examines only public school enrollments and graduates. Analyses are based primarily on the classes of 2002 and 2007 to compare and contrast the most recent year of actual data with data projected five years into the future.

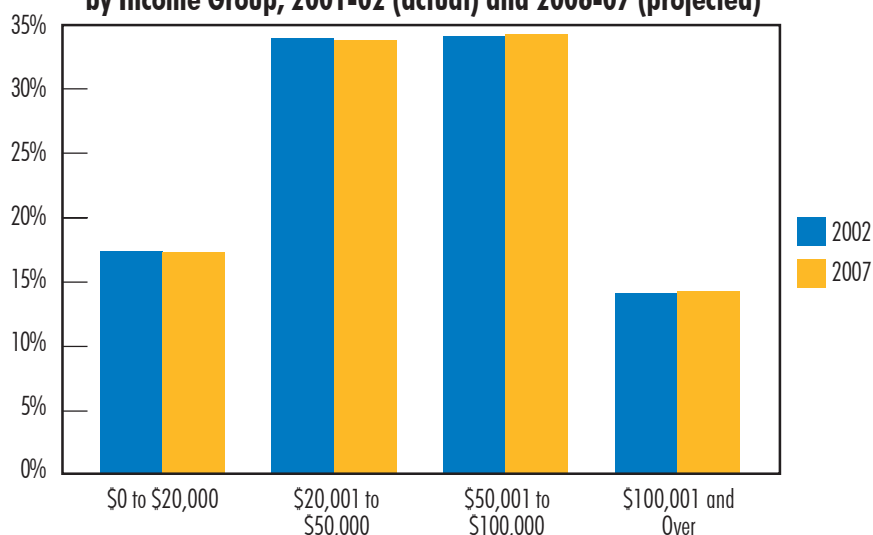
The reader is encouraged to refer to the methodology chapter for a detailed explanation of the approach used in generating the income projections discussed in this chapter. An awareness of the method used and its limitations will provide a better understanding of how to use the data and analysis presented here. These limitations should be kept in mind when interpreting the projections that follow in this chapter.

## National Trends

### Elementary and Secondary Enrollments

In 2001, 17.5 percent, or 4.34 million, students enrolled in grades 6 through 12 came from families earning \$20,000 or less (see Figure 18 and Table 4). Thirty-four percent of students (8.44 million) enrolled in grades 6 through 12 came from families earning between \$20,001 and \$50,000, with another 34 percent (8.45 million) from families with incomes of between \$50,001 and \$100,000 (see Tables 5 and 6). The highest earning group, families with annual incomes of over \$100,000, was responsible for 14 percent of students (3.48 million) enrolled in grades 6 through 12 in 2001 (see Table 7).

**Figure 18. Percentage Distribution of Enrollments in Grades 6 through 12 by Income Group, 2001-02 (actual) and 2006-07 (projected)**



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.



**Table 4. Numerical Enrollments in Grades 6 through 12 for \$0 to \$20,000 Income Group, by Region and U.S., 2001-02 (actual) and 2002-03 to 2006-07 (projected)**

	West	Midwest	Northeast	South	United States
2001-02	1,053,055	833,390	736,584	1,713,037	4,336,066
2002-03	1,074,241	839,696	744,243	1,733,540	4,391,261
2003-04	1,085,009	841,485	747,931	1,737,440	4,411,681
2004-05	1,085,167	829,670	734,866	1,734,915	4,383,505
2005-06	1,090,091	818,322	740,431	1,727,203	4,374,320
2006-07	1,098,151	830,043	748,257	1,737,866	4,412,145

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

**Table 5. Numerical Enrollments in Grades 6 through 12 for \$20,001 to \$50,000 Income Group, by Region and U.S., 2001-02 (actual) and 2002-03 to 2006-07 (projected)**

	West	Midwest	Northeast	South	United States
2001-02	2,030,793	1,930,016	1,416,425	3,066,265	8,443,499
2002-03	2,070,945	1,945,447	1,431,660	3,112,327	8,560,441
2003-04	2,093,575	1,949,747	1,438,262	3,126,457	8,608,242
2004-05	2,091,943	1,924,665	1,419,553	3,129,884	8,567,112
2005-06	2,101,911	1,906,769	1,425,485	3,115,762	8,549,967
2006-07	2,120,797	1,930,724	1,443,791	3,145,428	8,640,716

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

**Table 6. Numerical Enrollments in Grades 6 through 12 for \$50,001 to \$100,000 Income Group, by Region and U.S., 2001-02 (actual) and 2002-03 to 2006-07 (projected)**

	West	Midwest	Northeast	South	United States
2001-02	1,949,006	2,212,166	1,730,860	2,553,982	8,446,014
2002-03	1,988,395	2,237,284	1,754,990	2,602,184	8,583,337
2003-04	2,011,950	2,248,404	1,765,960	2,619,570	8,646,124
2004-05	2,006,216	2,224,400	1,750,785	2,630,207	8,614,088
2005-06	2,021,009	2,214,147	1,760,751	2,622,906	8,620,359
2006-07	2,044,369	2,244,737	1,787,777	2,654,912	8,733,736

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

**Table 7. Numerical Enrollments in Grades 6 through 12 for \$100,001 and Over Income Group, by Region and U.S., 2001-02 (actual) and 2002-03 to 2006-07 (projected)**

	West	Midwest	Northeast	South	United States
2001-02	878,207	770,072	915,432	914,356	3,478,067
2002-03	896,063	781,588	933,643	936,222	3,547,812
2003-04	905,735	788,227	943,232	944,060	3,581,293
2004-05	901,914	781,234	939,037	952,734	3,576,239
2005-06	911,142	783,023	950,648	952,560	3,598,163
2006-07	923,122	795,182	967,806	965,324	3,652,522





Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
 Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

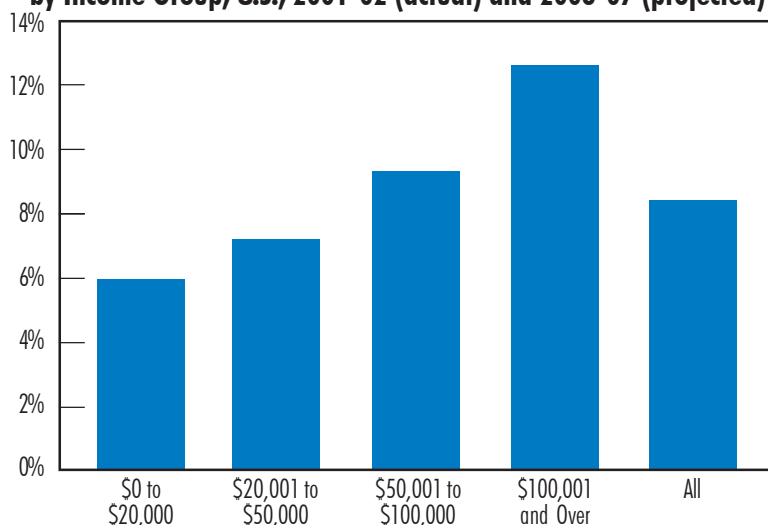
By comparing enrollments in 2001-02 and 2006-07, Figure 18 illustrates the proportional share of enrollments in each income group during each of these years. Growth in students from each family income category is forecast to be relatively uniform over this period, with slight gains in the share of students from families in the top two income brackets.

Enrollment of students from families earning \$20,000 per year or less is forecast to grow to 4.41 million students in 2006-07, an increase of 1.8 percent from 2001-02 (see Table 4). Enrollment growth in each of the other income categories is projected to be somewhat greater across this period. The number of students from families earning between \$20,001 and \$50,000 is expected to increase by 2.3 percent to 8,640,716, while students from families earning between \$50,001 and \$100,000 will grow to 8.73 million, or 3.4 percent, by 2007 (see Tables 5 and 6). Grade 6 through 12 public school enrollments from families in the highest income group should grow a full 5 percent during this period, to 3.65 million students (see Table 7).

In sum, comparing grade 6 through 12 public school enrollments in 2006-07 and 2001-02, public schools are projected to have approximately

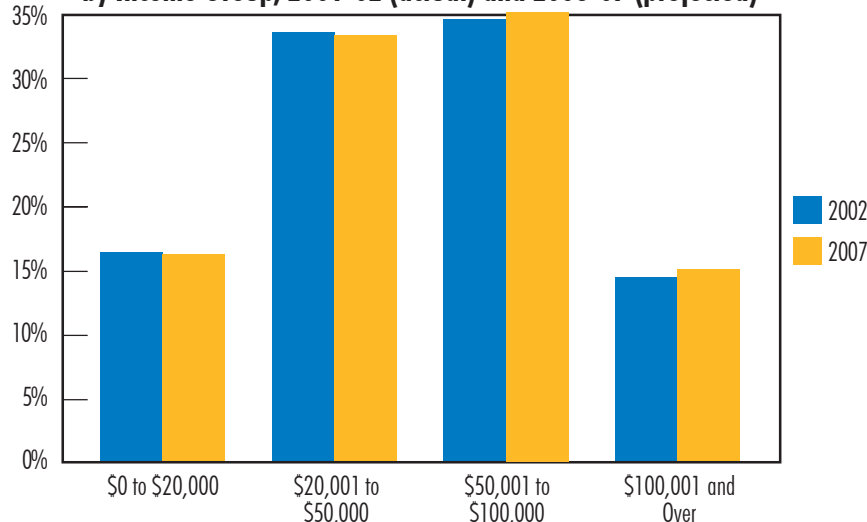
-  76,000 more students from families earning \$20,000 or less.
-  197,217 more students from families earning between \$20,001 and \$50,000.
-  287,722 more students from families earning between \$50,001 and \$100,000.
-  174,455 more students from families earning more than \$100,000.

**Figure 19. Percent Change in the Number of Graduates by Income Group, U.S., 2001-02 (actual) and 2006-07 (projected)**



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

**Figure 20. Percentage Distribution of High School Graduates by Income Group, 2001-02 (actual) and 2006-07 (projected)**



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

### High School Graduates

Trends in the number of high school graduates are expected to reflect trends in public secondary school enrollments. Nationally, growth in the number of graduates from each family income level will range from about 6 to 12 percent, with an average of approximately 8 percent (see Figure 19).

Proportional growth in the number of graduates from lower income families will be outpaced by graduates from families with higher annual earnings. This will, in turn, slightly increase the proportional share of graduates from higher income families during this period (see Figure 20), while decreasing the share of graduates coming from lower income families.

Long-term trends in the \$20,000 and below group are shown in Table 8. Figure 21 illustrates the near-term projections from 2002-2007 and the anticipated 5.7 percent increase in the number of graduates from low income families. From

about 438,000 graduates from low income families in the class of 2002 in the United States, the number of graduates from this income group will grow to about 463,000 in 2007, for an increase of approximately 24,800 graduates.

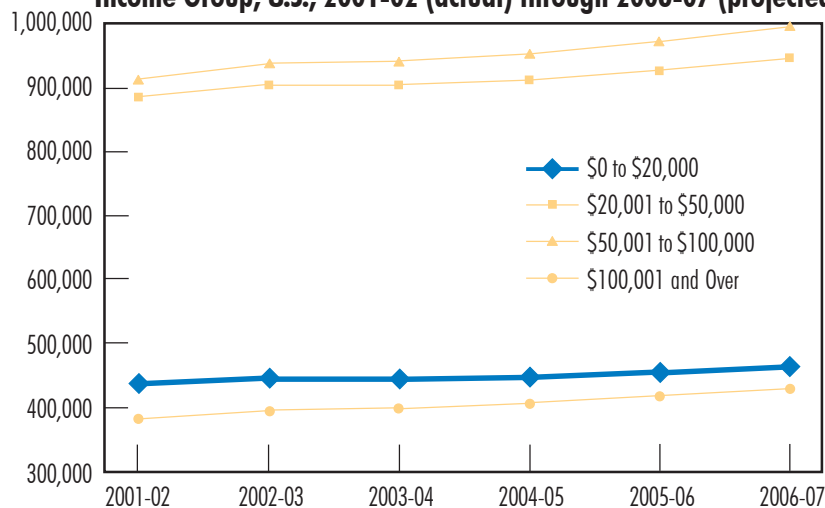


**Table 8. Number of Graduates in \$0 to \$20,000 Income Group, by Region and U.S., 1998-99 (actual) through 2012-13 (projected)**

	West	Midwest	Northeast	South	United States
1998-99	99,709	88,299	71,023	165,172	424,203
1999-00	102,620	87,097	72,550	169,060	431,327
2000-01	103,732	87,342	73,716	168,328	433,118
2001-02	105,917	87,851	74,564	169,719	438,077
2002-03	107,445	90,157	74,975	173,043	445,719
2003-04	108,934	89,026	75,749	170,614	444,501
2004-05	111,358	87,937	75,335	172,247	446,876
2005-06	114,353	88,053	78,079	174,355	454,785
2006-07	116,816	90,050	79,273	176,886	462,888
2007-08	122,698	91,480	80,607	179,475	473,856
2008-09	122,900	91,685	80,360	181,769	476,431
2009-10	121,909	90,045	78,834	181,845	472,414
2010-11	122,163	88,182	77,122	179,110	466,173
2011-12	122,194	84,945	74,601	176,392	457,553
2012-13	121,296	82,055	72,270	174,128	448,991

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

**Figure 21. Projected Number of Graduates in \$0 to \$20,000 Income Group, U.S., 2001-02 (actual) through 2006-07 (projected)**



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.



**Knocking at the College Door - 2003**  
**Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018**

For the \$20,001 to \$50,000 family income group, the 6.9 percent growth will result in almost 61,000 more graduates nationally in 2007 than were reported in 2001-02.

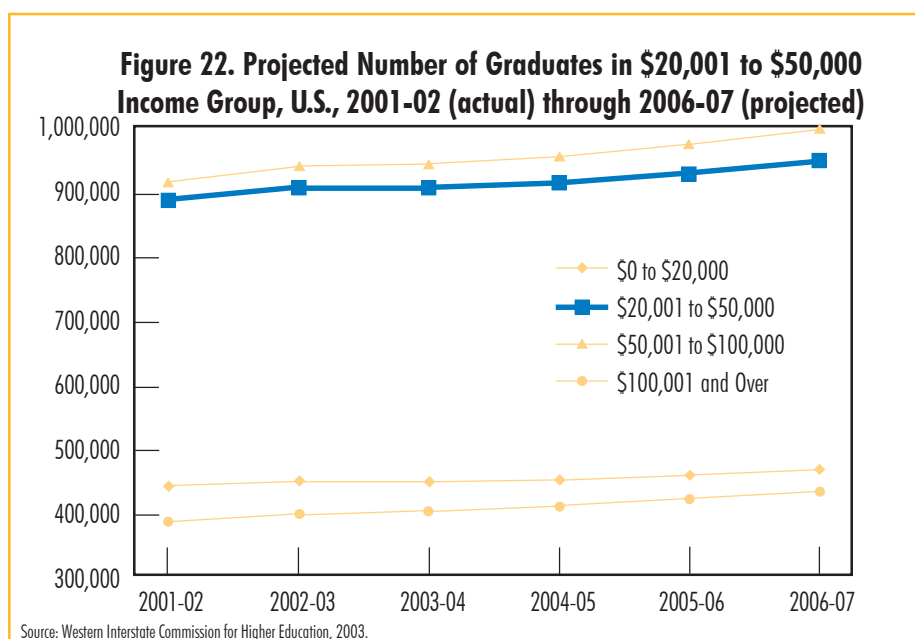
There were approximately 885,000 graduates from this group in 2002, and that number is projected to grow to almost 946,000 by 2006-07 (see Table 9 and Figure 22).



**Table 9. Number of Graduates in \$20,001 to \$50,000 Income Group, by Region and U.S., 1998-99 (actual) through 2012-13 (projected)**

	West	Midwest	Northeast	South	United States
1998-99	195,218	215,888	144,469	293,845	849,420
1999-00	201,379	215,422	148,772	301,822	867,395
2000-01	204,078	215,228	150,506	302,299	872,111
2001-02	208,337	216,990	152,952	306,718	885,024
2002-03	211,117	223,335	155,307	314,316	904,222
2003-04	214,130	220,892	157,185	311,739	904,302
2004-05	218,417	218,363	157,445	316,903	911,924
2005-06	224,514	219,272	161,757	320,795	927,038
2006-07	229,591	223,443	164,584	327,326	945,691
2007-08	240,980	227,530	167,565	333,426	970,104
2008-09	241,298	227,398	166,416	337,759	973,865
2009-10	240,067	224,234	163,543	338,589	967,743
2010-11	239,967	220,333	160,534	334,787	956,908
2011-12	240,157	214,471	156,129	331,296	943,467
2012-13	239,584	209,780	152,457	328,879	932,145

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.



Graduates from families having incomes between \$50,001 and \$100,000 will also see significant increases in their numbers between 2002 and 2007. A projected

9 percent increase will result in an additional 82,000 graduates from this group. This will take the number of graduates from this group from 913,000 in 2002 to 995,000 by 2007 (see Table 10 and Figure 23).

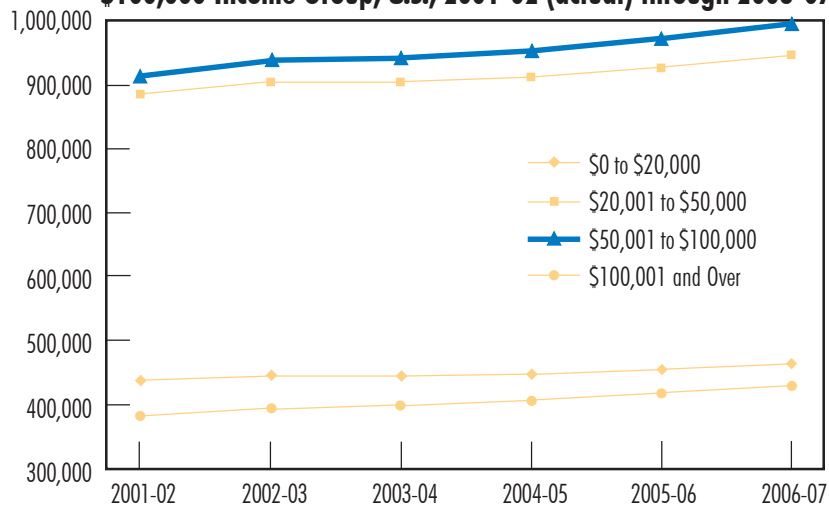


**Table 10. Number of Graduates in \$50,001 to \$100,000 Income Group, by Region and U.S., 1998-99 (actual) through 2012-13 (projected)**

	West	Midwest	Northeast	South	United States
1998-99	190,262	249,168	180,491	242,210	862,131
1999-00	197,152	251,217	187,663	250,402	886,434
2000-01	200,600	251,922	189,451	252,464	894,437
2001-02	205,423	255,741	194,065	257,843	913,058
2002-03	208,536	264,675	198,329	265,698	937,328
2003-04	211,492	263,386	201,620	264,641	941,347
2004-05	215,013	261,502	203,723	271,093	952,330
2005-06	222,077	264,067	209,516	275,241	971,791
2006-07	227,539	269,895	214,151	282,383	995,009
2007-08	238,579	276,068	218,559	288,832	1,023,105
2008-09	238,731	275,895	217,069	292,876	1,026,101
2009-10	238,126	273,387	214,285	294,607	1,022,326
2010-11	237,653	270,552	211,724	292,824	1,014,746
2011-12	237,992	266,105	207,354	291,350	1,005,034
2012-13	238,994	263,035	204,330	290,974	999,719

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

**Figure 23. Projected Number of Graduates in \$50,001 to \$100,000 Income Group, U.S., 2001-02 (actual) through 2006-07**



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

**Knocking at the College Door - 2003**  
**Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018**

Graduates from families in the highest income group, those making more than \$100,000 annually, are projected to grow by 47,000 between 2002 and 2007. This 12 percent increase

represents growth from 383,101 in 2002 to 430,010 graduates in 2007 (see Table 11 and Figure 24).

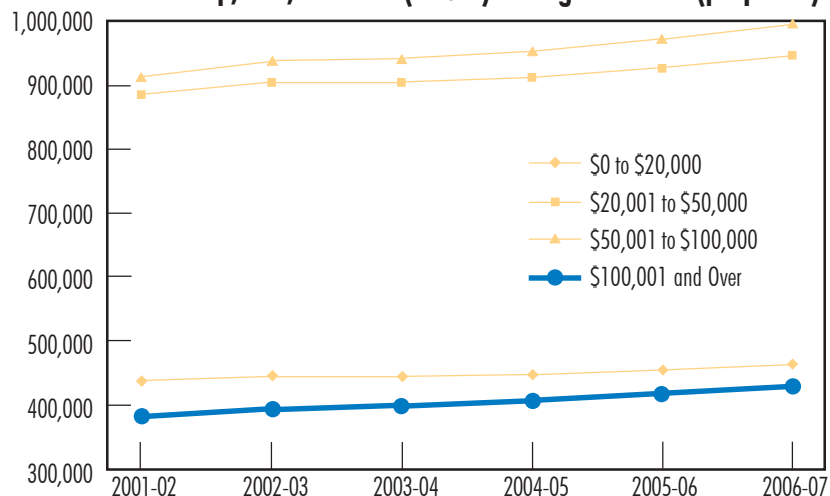


**Table 11. Number of Graduates in \$100,001 and Over Income Group, by Region and U.S., 1998-99 (actual) through 2012-13 (projected)**

	West	Midwest	Northeast	South	United States
1998-99	87,317	85,593	96,086	84,967	353,963
1999-00	90,694	87,439	100,832	88,696	367,661
2000-01	92,656	88,088	101,868	90,307	372,919
2001-02	94,784	90,481	105,088	92,756	383,101
2002-03	96,379	94,132	107,956	96,431	394,894
2003-04	97,579	94,530	110,550	96,454	399,071
2004-05	99,183	94,281	112,724	99,992	406,555
2005-06	102,913	96,113	117,255	101,879	418,372
2006-07	105,504	98,579	120,659	105,004	430,010
2007-08	110,405	101,147	123,555	107,936	443,372
2008-09	110,121	100,922	123,275	109,628	444,471
2009-10	109,866	100,682	122,688	110,692	444,584
2010-11	109,510	100,408	122,314	110,830	443,750
2011-12	109,381	99,504	120,752	111,057	441,514
2012-13	109,951	99,392	120,356	111,329	441,907

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

**Figure 24. Projected Number of Graduates in \$100,001 and Over Income Group, U.S., 2001-02 (actual) through 2006-07 (projected)**



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

This national overview of public high school graduates is explored further in the next section, which looks in greater detail at regional and state data on enrollments and graduates for each of the four income groups.

## Regional and State Trends

Regional comparisons of enrollment and graduation patterns of the four income groups highlight geographic variance in patterns of graduation across the four income groups. This variance provides a glimpse of larger patterns of economic well-being across the United States and again calls attention to lower income families' disadvantage in terms of their probability of graduating from high school.

### Public Secondary Enrollments

While grades 6 through 12 public school enrollments in all income groups are projected to increase across each of the four regions, only the Midwest region will experience a net decline in enrollments in one of the income groups by 2007 (see Tables 4, 5, 6, and 7). Enrollments of students from families in the lowest income bracket are projected to decline by almost 2 percent in 2006 before recovering to a slight .4 percent loss in 2007 in this region.

On the other end of the income spectrum, all regions are projected to witness significant enrollment growth from families in the highest income group (those making more than \$100,000). While the Midwest region is expected to experience a 3.3 increase in enrollments from children of these families, the other regions are projected to have growth between 5 and 6 percent by 2007.

### WEST

Public secondary school enrollments are expected to increase between 4.3 and 5.1 percent across income groups. Overall projected enrollment growth across all income groups in the West is 4.7 percent between 2002 and 2007. This constitutes the largest growth in enrollment, in terms of both percentage growth and numbers. Growth across income groups in this region ranges from an expected 4.3 percent among students from lower income families to 5.1 percent for students from upper income families. Each of these groups is expected to grow by approximately 45,000 students between 2002 and 2007.

### MIDWEST

The Midwest region, in contrast to the West, is projected to have the slowest growth in public secondary school enrollments among the four regions. The projected 1 percent overall secondary school enrollment growth during this period masks a slight decline in enrollments among children from the lowest income families and virtually no growth in the

number of children coming from families earning between \$20,001 and \$50,000. There is projected to be only modest increases in enrollment of children from the two highest income groups (1.5 and 3.3 percent, respectively). While enrollments are expected to decline by 3,347 in the lowest income group, the projected 3.3 percent increase in enrollments of students from upper income families translates to an additional 25,110 students by 2007.

### NORTHEAST

As with the other regions, the greatest growth in enrollments in the Northeast is projected to come from families earning in excess of \$100,000. The projected 5.7 percent (52,374) increase in enrollments from this group is the largest among the four regions. In contrast, public secondary school enrollments are forecast to increase by only 1.6 percent, or 11,673, for students from the lowest income families.

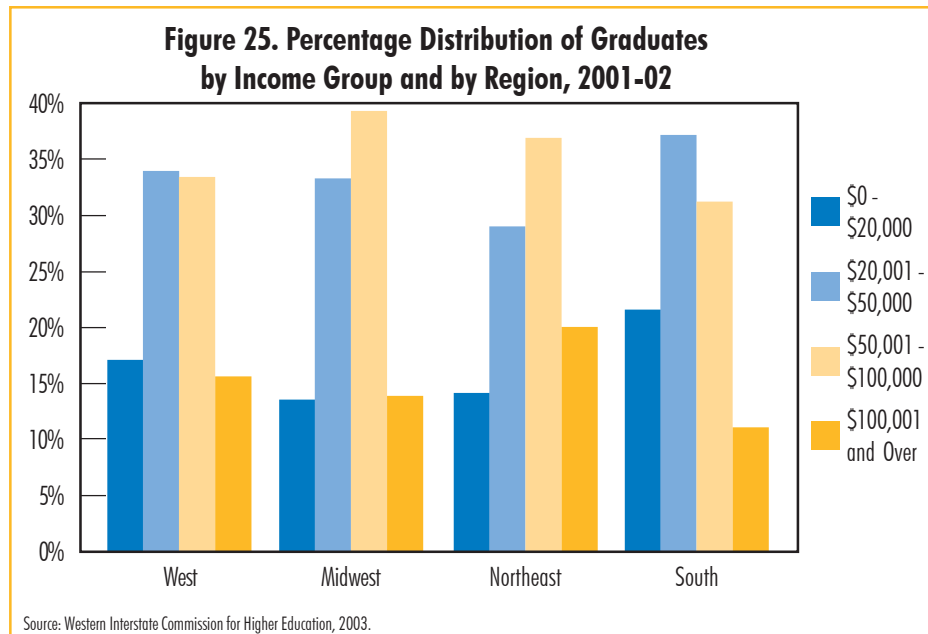
### SOUTH

Relative to the Northeast, the projected secondary school enrollments in the South suggest a slightly greater increase in students from the middle two income groups. Projected growth of 79,000 students from families earning between \$20,001 and \$50,000 constitutes a 2.6 percent increase between 2002 and 2007. The forecasted 4 percent enrollment growth from families earning between \$50,000 and \$100,000 translates into approximately 101,000 new students. As is true with the other regions, the lowest expected growth (1.8 percent) is in students from the lowest income families, and the greatest expected growth (5 percent) is from students from families with the highest incomes.

### Public High School Graduates

As discussed in the section on national trends, the United States is projected to experience continued increases in the number of public high school graduates. This growth, however, will not be distributed uniformly across the income groups identified here. Nor is the proportional membership in each income group uniform across regions. The following paragraphs identify and analyze trends for each of the income groups across regions.

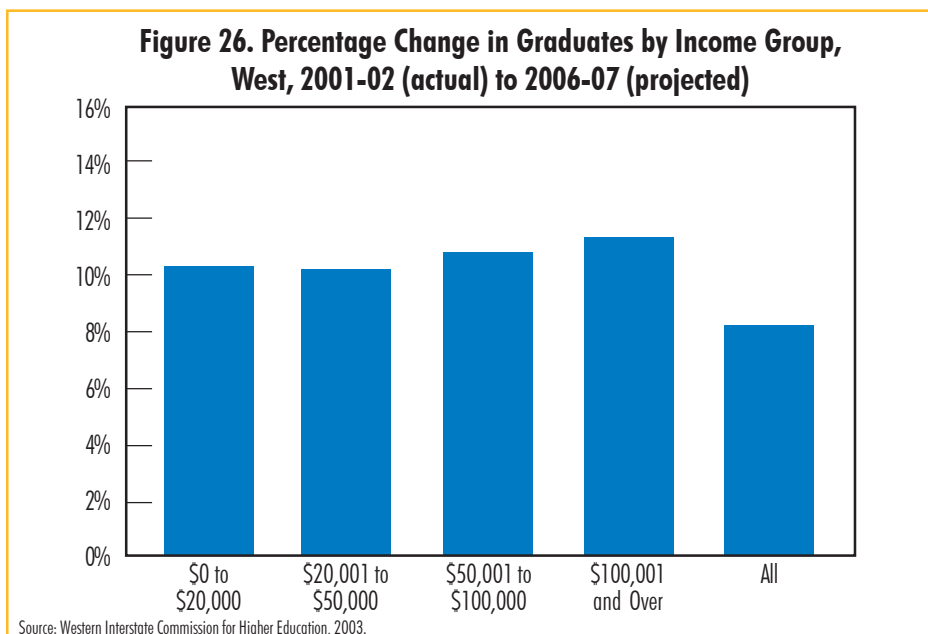
Figure 25 shows significant variation in the economic composition of the class of 2002. The highest proportion of graduates from families earning less than \$20,000 is found in the South, where a full 20 percent of graduates come from families in this group. The Northeast represents somewhat of a mirror image of the South with regard to the family income distribution of the class of 2002. While 14 percent of +2002 graduates in the Northeast are from the lowest income families, 20 percent of the 2002 class is from families earning over \$100,000. These proportions can be compared to the national proportions displayed in Figure 20 earlier in this chapter.



**WEST**

The West is anomalous among the regions in that the projected rate of growth in the number of public high school graduates is anticipated to be relatively constant across all income groups between 2002 and 2007 (see Figure 26). Of the West's projected increase of 65,000 graduates during this period, approximately 11,000 are projected to come from

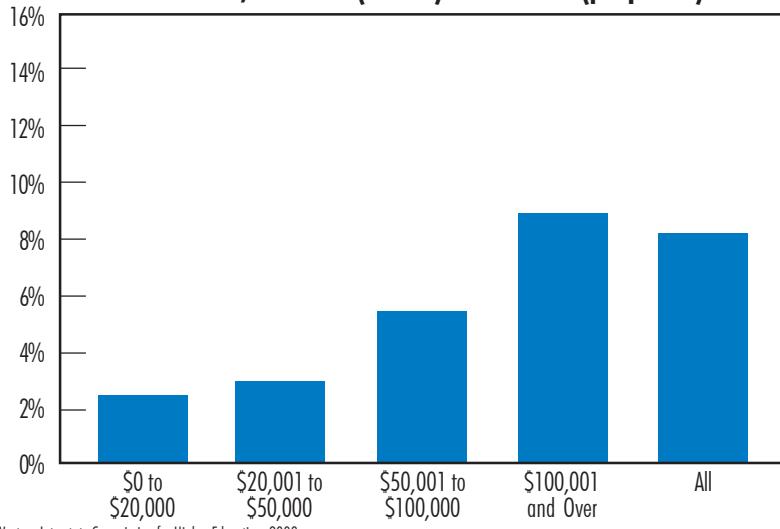
each of the groups at the top and bottom of the income scale. The two middle income groups are projected to contribute between 21,000 and 22,000 graduates each. Growth within each income group in the West is projected to be greater than the average overall growth in graduates across the United States between 2002 and 2007.



**MIDWEST**

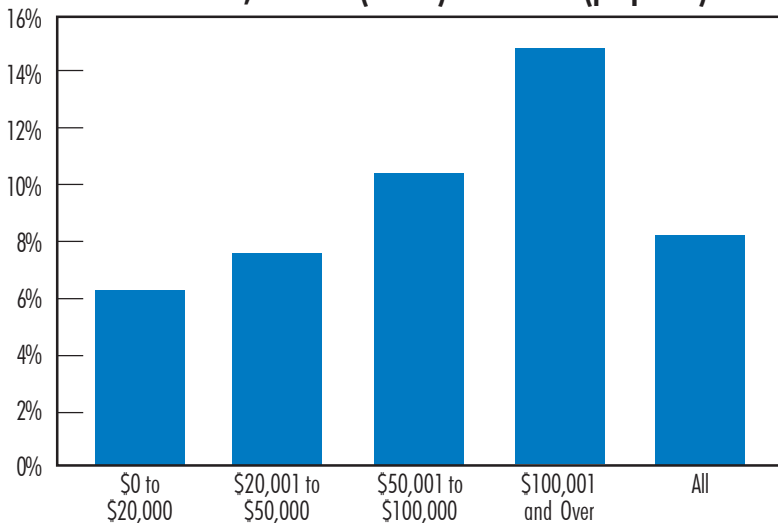
While the West can be characterized by its relatively uniform growth rates across income categories, the other regions, including the Midwest region, show higher rates of growth in graduates from higher income families and lower rates of growth in graduates from families of lesser financial means. The main difference across the regions other than the West is the rate of projected growth in each income category. While all four income groups in the West are projected to have increases in graduates at a greater rate than the national average, only the highest income category in the Midwest region is projected to grow at a rate greater than the national average. This group almost mirrors the growth curve of the nation. The other income groups in the Midwest region fall considerably below this overall average (see Figure 27).

**Figure 27. Percentage Change in Graduates by Income Group, Midwest, 2001-02 (actual) to 2006-07 (projected)**



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

**Figure 28. Percentage Change in Graduates by Income Group, Northeast, 2001-02 (actual) to 2006-07 (projected)**



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

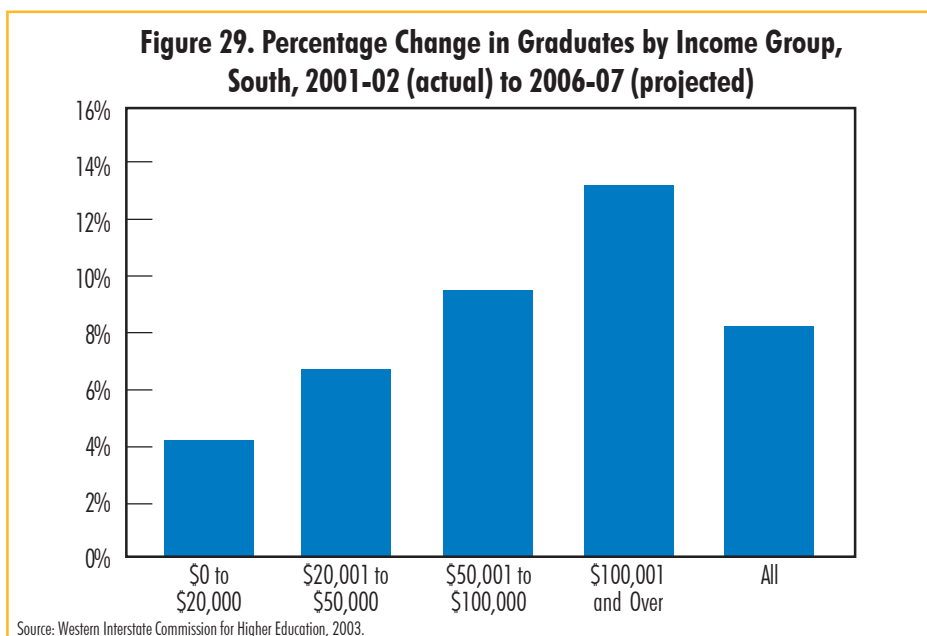
**NORTHEAST**

Growth in the projected number of public high school graduates in the Northeast between 2002 and 2007 will be approximately 15 percent, or 15,500 students, from the highest income families and 6 percent, or 4,710, for those from the lowest income families in the region. Growth in graduates from the top two income groups in the Northeast is projected to exceed the overall rate of national growth. The rate of growth for graduates from families earning between \$20,001 and \$50,000 is close to the overall national average, while the projected rate of growth in graduates from the lowest income group in this region falls considerably below this average (see Figure 28).

## SOUTH

Projected growth in the number of public high school graduates in the South ranges from a low of 4.2 percent for the lowest income group to a high of 13.2 percent for students from families in the highest income group. While an additional 25,000 graduates from low income families are projected for 2007, the highest income group is forecast to grow by some 47,000 students during this period. The rate of growth in both of the top income groups in this region will exceed the overall national average (see Figure 29).

In summary, the projected increase in the number of graduates from the lowest income families is greatest in the West (10 percent, or 21,300 students) and lowest in the Midwest region (3 percent, or 6,500 students). Slightly less disparity exists in differences among projected graduates from the highest income group. While the Northeast is forecast to experience a 15 percent increase in graduates from these high earning families (15,600 students), growth in this group in the Midwest region is expected to be only 9 percent (8,100 students).



## Families Earning \$20,000 or Less

Recent U.S. Census Bureau reports suggest a general decline in incomes and a rise in the number of families living in poverty. The projections reported here show enrollments and the number of graduates growing more slowly among the lower income groups.

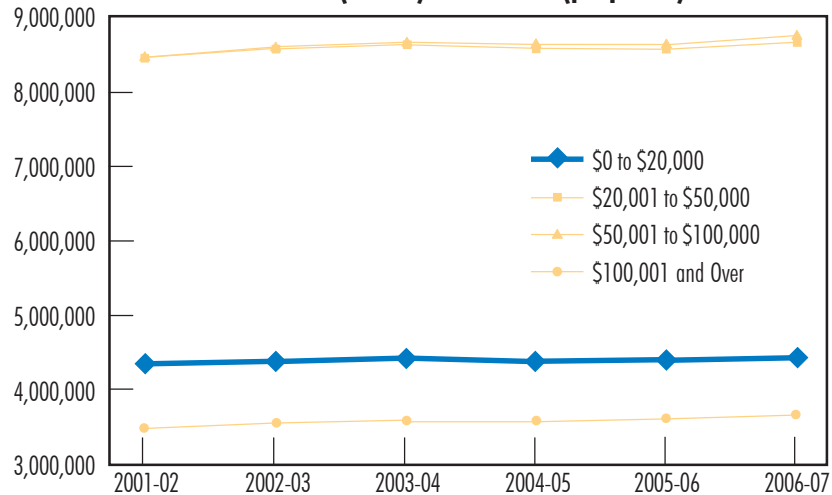
### Secondary Enrollments

Growth in public secondary school enrollments of children from the lowest income families is forecast to increase steadily, from just under 4.34 million in 2002 to 4.41 million in 2004 (see Figure 30). Enrollments for this group are then forecast to dip to just under 4.38 million in 2006 before rising again nearly 4.42 million in 2007.

### High School Graduates

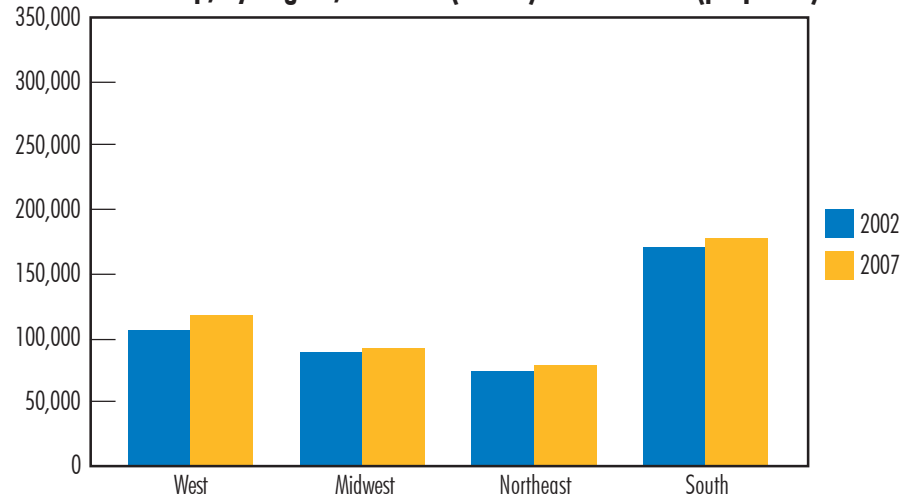
The greatest number of graduates from the lowest income families will be found in the South (see Figure 31). While growth within this income group is projected across all four regions, the greatest growth, numerically and proportionately, is projected in the West, where almost 10,900 more graduates are projected for 2007 relative to 2002. The Midwest region, in contrast, is projected to have growth of only 2,200 graduates during this same period, for an increase of 2.5 percent. Growth in graduates from the lowest income families is projected to be 6.3 percent, or just over 4,700, in the Northeast. While the South is projected to experience an increase in graduates of only 4.2 percent during this period, the large base of students from the lowest income families in this region yield a numeric increase of almost 7,200 graduates between 2002 and 2007.

**Figure 30. Projected Enrollment of \$0 to \$20,000 Income Group, U.S., 2001-02 (actual) to 2006-07 (projected)**



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

**Figure 31. Projected Number of Graduates from \$0 to \$20,000 Income Group, by Region, 2001-02 (actual) and 2006-07 (projected)**



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.



## Families Earning Between \$20,001 and \$50,000

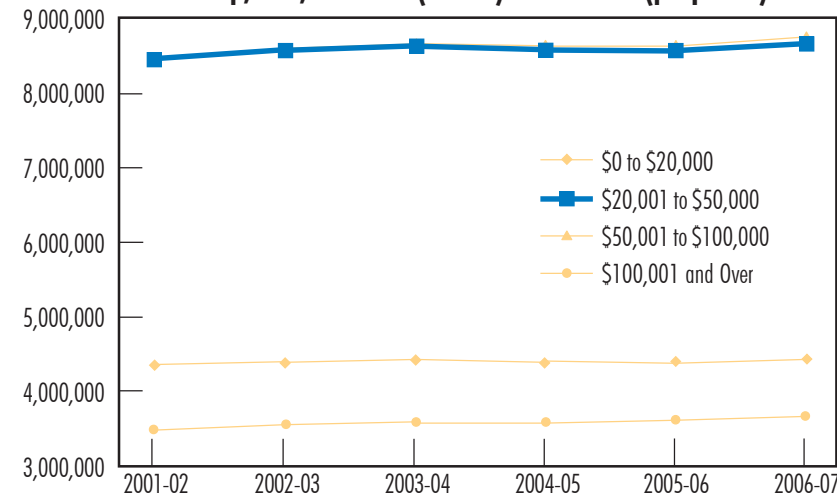
### Secondary Enrollments

Public secondary school enrollments are projected to grow from just under 8.45 million in 2002 to almost 8.65 million in 2007 (see Figure 32). The enrollment forecast for children from families earning between \$20,001 and \$50,000 shows steady growth until 2004, after which a decline to 8.55 million public secondary school students is forecast, followed by a rebound to a projected 8.44 million in 2007.

### High School Graduates

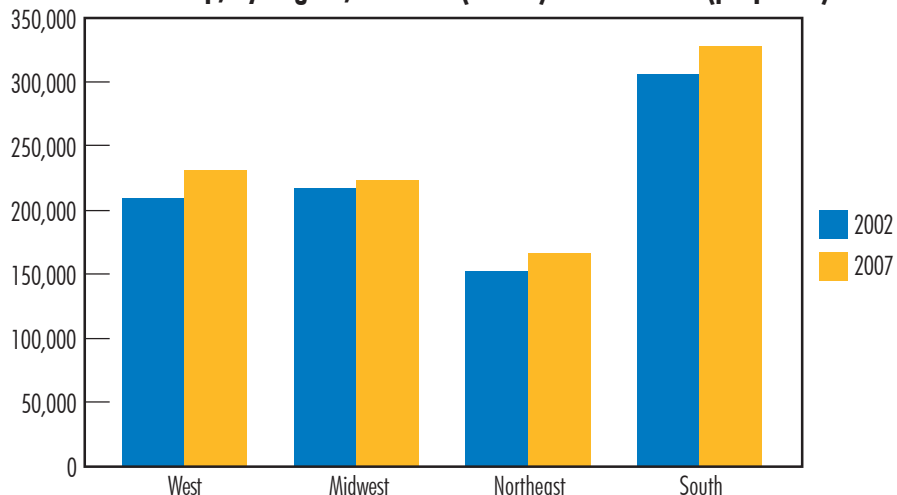
The greatest growth in public high school graduates from families earning between \$20,001 and \$50,000 is found in the West, where a 10 percent increase is expected between 2002 and 2007 (see Figure 33). This translates into almost 30,000 additional graduates in 2007. The Northeast and the South are projected to produce 8 and 7 percent more graduates, respectively, from families in this income bracket. This will yield 165,000 additional public high school graduates in the Northeast and over 327,000 additional graduates in the South by 2007. The Midwest region will experience the smallest percentage growth in graduates from this group: 3 percent, or over 223,000 additional public high school graduates in the class of 2007, relative to the class of 2002.

**Figure 32. Projected Enrollment of \$20,001 to \$50,000 Income Group, U.S., 2001-02 (actual) to 2006-07 (projected)**



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

**Figure 33. Projected Number of Graduates from \$20,001 to \$50,000 Income Group, by Region, 2001-02 (actual) and 2006-07 (projected)**



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

## Families Earning Between \$50,001 and \$100,000

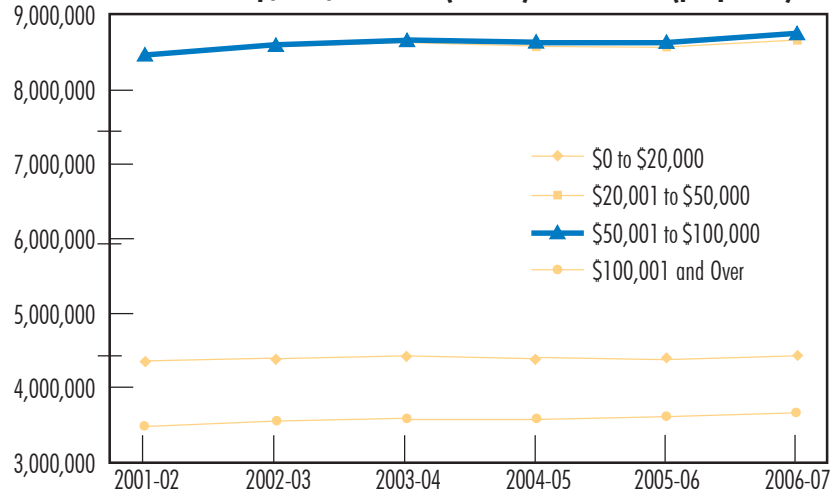
### Secondary Enrollments

A projected 3.4 percent increase in secondary school enrollments from families earning between \$50,001 and \$100,000 is expected to result in an additional 290,000 students by 2007. Growth during this period is expected to be marked by enrollment gains through 2004, after which there will be a slight dip before the numbers rise again to almost 8.75 million students by 2007 (see Figure 34).

### High School Graduates

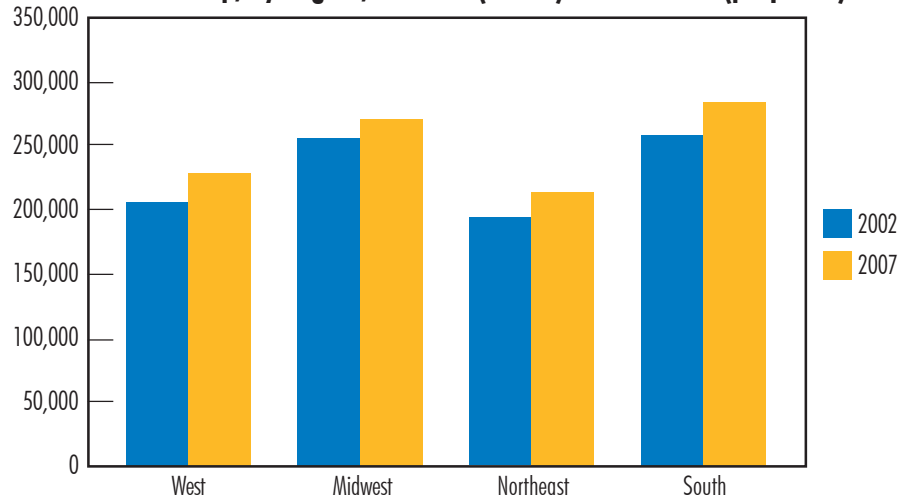
Both the Northeast and West are projected to see the number of public high school graduates from this income group rise between 10 and 11 percent by 2007 (see Figure 35). This growth will result in the 2007 class having an additional 228,000 graduates in the West and 214,000 in the Northeast. Growth in graduates from families earning between \$50,001 and \$100,000 is forecast to be the slowest in the Midwest region. The expected increase of almost 6 percent will boost membership in the 2007 graduating class by approximately 270,000, relative to the class of 2002. Collectively, states in the South are projected to experience an increase in the number of public high school graduates from this income group of 9.5 percent, for an additional 282,000 graduates by 2007.

**Figure 34. Projected Enrollment of \$50,001 to \$100,000 Income Group, U.S., 2001-02 (actual) to 2006-07 (projected)**



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

**Figure 35. Projected Number of Graduates from \$50,001 to \$100,000 Income Group, by Region, 2001-02 (actual) and 2006-07 (projected)**



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

## Families Earning \$100,001 and Over

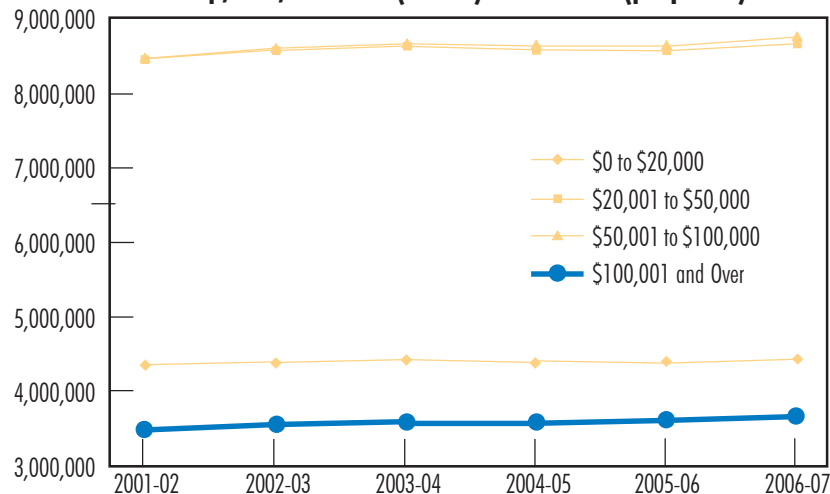
### Secondary Enrollments

Public secondary enrollments of students from the families in the highest income group are expected to rise from 3.48 million in 2002 to over 3.65 million in 2007 (see Figure 36). While the growth in enrollments from this income group will be relatively steady across the period, a slight leveling off is forecast between 2004 and 2005, followed by an increase toward 2007.

### High School Graduates

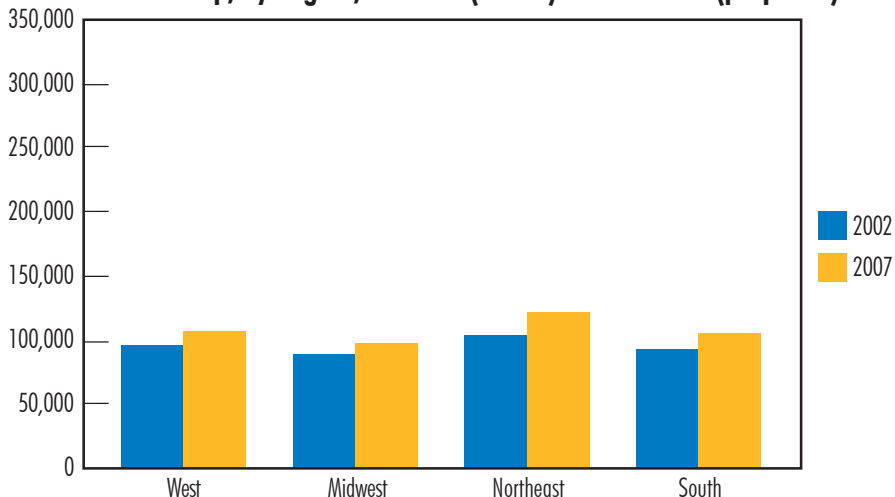
Projected growth in the number of public high school graduates from families earning more than \$100,000 ranges from 9 percent in the Midwest region to almost 15 percent in the Northeast (see Figure 37). Overall growth between 2002 and 2007 is projected to range from approximately 99,000 graduates from this income group in the Midwest region to almost 121,000 graduates in the Northeast. Public graduates from the highest earning families in the West and the South are projected to increase to over 105,000 in each of these regions by 2007.

**Figure 36. Projected Enrollment of \$100,001 and Over Income Group, U.S., 2001-02 (actual) to 2006-07 (projected)**



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

**Figure 37. Projected Number of Graduates from \$100,001 and Over Income Group, by Region, 2001-02 (actual) and 2006-07 (projected)**



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

## Trends in Grade Progression Across Income Groups

Underlying the projections presented in this chapter is variation in the rate at which students move from one grade to the next in any given year. Figures 38 through 41 display this variation across family income groups and regions. Each of these figures starts with 1,000 hypothetical students in first grade, moving them forward across grades toward high school and eventual graduation.

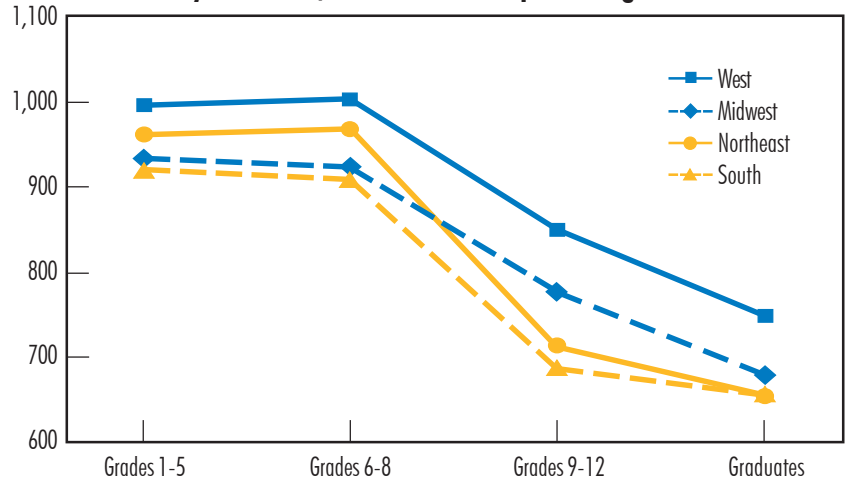
A line segment in these figures will slope downward in instances where there are fewer children from a given level of family income enrolled in public schools between two time points. Similarly, a line segment will slope upward in instances where there is a greater number of students at a later time point, relative to an earlier period.

In income groups or regions that are faster growing, it is possible to exceed the number of students that began public school in the first grade. In-migration is a major influence on this kind of increase. Clear examples of this are found in the West and in the higher income groups examined here.

Notable in the figures is the lower rate of progression of students from lower income families. Of the 1,000 hypothetical students from the lowest income families beginning school in first grade, only between 655 (South) and 748 (West) obtain a high school diploma on a normal schedule. This is contrasted with the completion rate of students coming from the highest income families, a rate that ranges from 810 in the South to 958 in the Midwest region.

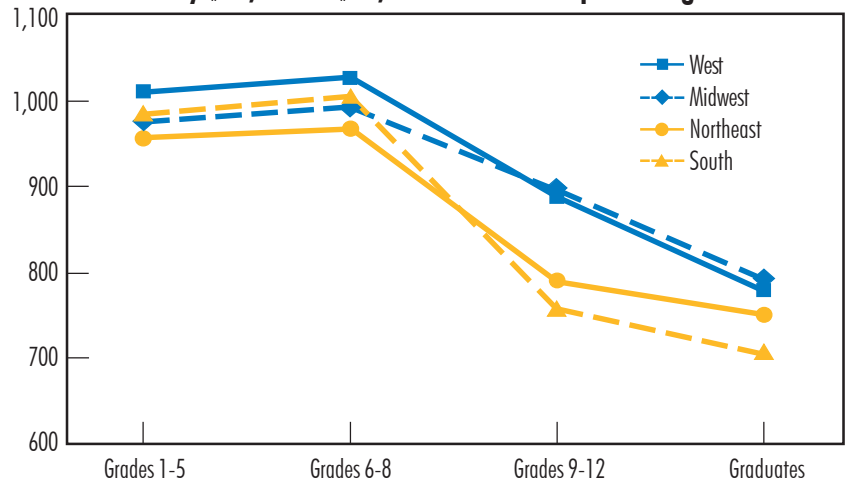
These figures also point to important regional differences in these progression rates. The Midwest and West regions generally exhibit the highest progression rates, while the South exhibits the lowest rates of progression to the high school diploma.

**Figure 38. Theoretical Progression of Student Cohorts from Grades 1 through High School Graduation by \$0 to \$20,000 Income Group and Region**



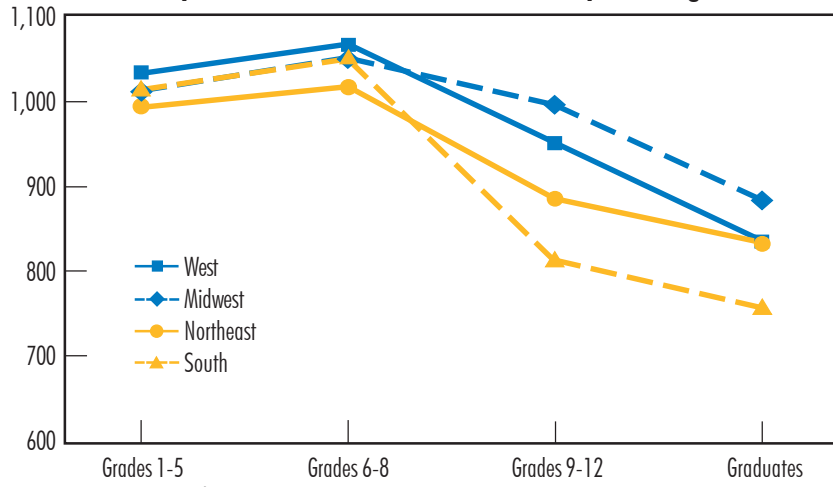
Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

**Figure 39. Theoretical Progression of Student Cohorts from Grades 1 through High School Graduation by \$20,001 to \$50,000 Income Group and Region**



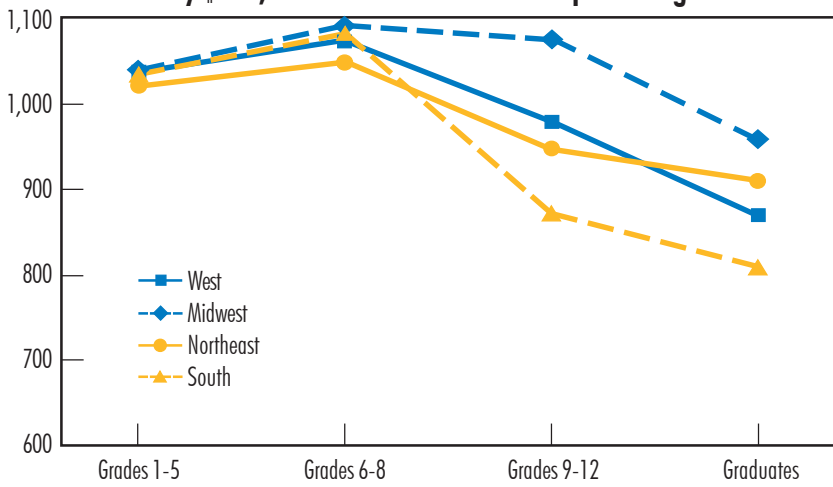
Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

**Figure 40. Theoretical Progression of Student Cohorts from Grades 1 through High School Graduation by \$50,001 to \$100,000 Income Group and Region**



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

**Figure 41. Theoretical Progression of Student Cohorts from Grades 1 through High School Graduation by \$100,001 and Over Income Group and Region**



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.



## Chapter 3 : PROJECTIONS BY RACE/ETHNICITY

Previous chapters of *Knocking at the College Door* examined past trends and projections of high school graduates generally and by income level. This chapter looks at public school enrollments and public high school graduates by the five major racial/ethnic categories: American Indian/Alaska Native; Asian/Pacific Islander; Black, non-Hispanic; Hispanic; and White, non-Hispanic. The chapter begins with an analysis of national trends in public elementary and secondary enrollments and in high school graduates. The second section analyzes regional and state trends for both public enrollments and graduates by racial/ethnic group. The remaining sections of the chapter consider past activity and future projections for each of the racial/ethnic groups in more detail.

Only public school enrollment and graduates data are reported in this chapter due to the lack of a uniform, consistent, and reliable source of information on nonpublic enrollments and graduates. The reader should bear in mind, therefore, that the data included here, both actual and projected, represent a large portion of students by their racial/ethnic group, but they do not represent the universe of students enrolled in and graduating from the nation's schools. The most recent year of actual data available for this study was 2001-02. Information relevant to all subsequent years is projected.

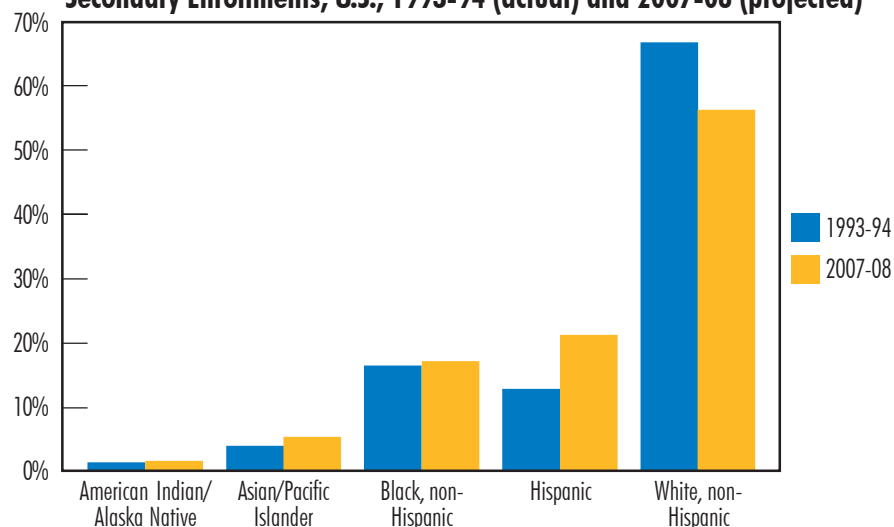
## National Trends

### Elementary and Secondary Enrollments

The transition in the United States from a nation with a White, non-Hispanic majority to a nation of multiple minorities is evident in the composition of elementary and secondary school enrollments over the last several years and those projected over the next few years. As Figure 42 illustrates, the shift in the school population between 1993-94 and the projected make-up of first through twelfth grade enrollments in 2007-08 will increase the diversity of public school enrollments.

The change in the number of students in each racial/ethnic group and the share of total enrollments that each group comprises becomes very evident in the national data. White, non-Hispanics have a decreasing share of public school enrollments, dropping from nearly 67 percent of total enrollments in 1993-94 to 56 percent projected in 2007-08. The greatest change will occur in the proportional share of Hispanic students. In 1993-94 Hispanics comprised 12 percent of total enrollments; that number is expected to increase to nearly 21 percent by 2007-08. Black, non-Hispanics and American Indians/Alaska Natives are projected to retain about the same shares of total enrollments – about 16 percent and 1 percent, respectively – over this period. Asian/Pacific Islander students are projected to see the next largest increase in representation among public school enrollments, moving from 3.6 percent of enrollments in 1993-94 to 5 percent in 2007-08.

**Figure 42. Distribution by Race/Ethnicity of Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments, U.S., 1993-94 (actual) and 2007-08 (projected)**



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

With the exception of White, non-Hispanics, all major racial/ethnic groups will see an increase in their student numbers. American Indians/Alaska Natives have historically had the smallest number of students in public schools, with 410,409 enrolled in 1993-94 and about 100,000 more enrolled in 2001-02. The number of American Indian/Alaska Native public elementary and secondary school students is expected to grow to about 547,000 by 2007-08 (see Table 12).

The numbers of Asian/Pacific Islander students in public elementary and secondary schools will continue to grow considerably. From 1.4 million students in 1993-94, this group increased its numbers to over 1.8 million less than a decade later in 2001-02. By 2007-08, public schools are expecting to enroll approximately 2.2 million Asian/Pacific Islander students (see Table 13).

An increase of nearly 1 million Black, non-Hispanic students occurred between 1993-94 and 2001-02 in the nation's public schools (see Table 14). The states enrolled more than 6.3 million Black, non-Hispanics in public schools in

1993-94 and 7.3 million in 2001-02. Unlike other racial/ethnic groups, however, this group will see stable enrollments over the next five years, with about the same number enrolled in 2007-08 as were enrolled in 2001-02.

Among the major underrepresented racial/ethnic groups, the greatest numerical change is occurring among Hispanics. Hispanic students enrolled in public elementary and secondary schools increased their numbers from 4.8 million in 1993-94 to 7.2 million by 2001-02 (see Table 15). That number is projected to grow to close to 9.2 million by 2007-08, nearly double the 1993-94 enrollment.

Public schools nationally are expected to have approximately 1.4 million fewer White, non-Hispanic students in 2007-08 than were enrolled in 1993-94. Public schools enrolled nearly 26 million White, non-Hispanic students in 1993-94, and that number had increased only slightly by 2001-02 (see Table 16). A steady decline is expected in the future. Projections indicate that approximately 24.6 million White, non-Hispanic students will be enrolled in public schools in 2007-08.



**Table 12. American Indian/Alaska Native Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments by Region, 1993-94 (actual) through 2007-08 (projected)**

	West	Midwest	Northeast	South	United States
1993-94	202,262	71,968	18,200	117,979	410,409
1994-95	211,911	74,856	19,037	123,804	429,608
1995-96	218,821	76,650	20,327	129,163	444,961
1996-97	230,271	78,683	21,760	131,925	462,639
1997-98	233,450	81,299	22,553	136,742	474,044
1998-99	239,117	81,774	21,679	142,514	485,084
1999-00	242,320	83,262	23,570	144,870	494,022
2000-01	243,284	84,472	23,475	148,154	499,385
2001-02	247,105	85,719	25,161	152,654	510,639
2002-03	248,731	86,512	25,818	157,101	517,649
2003-04	249,378	87,217	26,300	161,914	523,598
2004-05	250,074	87,884	27,252	167,048	530,209
2005-06	250,472	88,636	27,823	171,658	535,826
2006-07	250,361	89,627	28,731	177,708	542,510
2007-08	249,213	90,486	29,298	183,062	546,851

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.



**Knocking at the College Door - 2003**  
**Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018**



**Table 13. Asian/Pacific Islander Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments by Region, 1993-94 (actual) through 2007-08 (projected)**

	West	Midwest	Northeast	South	United States
1993-94	778,392	162,903	273,121	202,425	1,416,841
1994-95	797,610	172,117	283,109	211,722	1,464,558
1995-96	819,719	179,445	296,969	223,576	1,519,709
1996-97	844,917	187,032	311,313	235,520	1,578,782
1997-98	865,331	195,660	322,115	246,560	1,629,666
1998-99	882,323	202,565	334,564	257,797	1,677,249
1999-00	897,772	209,189	345,923	268,608	1,721,492
2000-01	914,597	216,691	360,588	281,789	1,773,665
2001-02	939,185	225,170	376,300	296,728	1,837,383
2002-03	955,698	233,706	394,401	312,498	1,895,030
2003-04	971,315	243,172	414,092	329,035	1,954,619
2004-05	987,872	253,201	433,354	346,581	2,016,137
2005-06	1,005,120	265,145	453,968	366,017	2,082,938
2006-07	1,025,166	278,512	476,315	388,373	2,158,150
2007-08	1,042,448	291,017	498,304	411,138	2,229,364

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.



**Table 14. Black, non-Hispanic Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments by Region, 1993-94 (actual) through 2007-08 (projected)**

	West	Midwest	Northeast	South	United States
1993-94	562,930	1,211,119	1,295,332	3,292,843	6,362,224
1994-95	578,550	1,248,958	1,322,481	3,348,231	6,498,220
1995-96	597,054	1,274,933	1,350,249	3,418,162	6,640,398
1996-97	616,972	1,308,075	1,377,877	3,492,474	6,795,398
1997-98	636,058	1,341,029	1,404,876	3,557,919	6,939,882
1998-99	651,116	1,364,333	1,423,359	3,597,312	7,036,120
1999-00	660,641	1,383,714	1,474,434	3,651,698	7,170,487
2000-01	670,293	1,406,729	1,460,473	3,679,737	7,217,232
2001-02	681,328	1,439,947	1,469,735	3,716,884	7,307,894
2002-03	684,033	1,452,265	1,473,720	3,736,339	7,344,648
2003-04	684,806	1,460,758	1,475,074	3,753,634	7,369,912
2004-05	683,338	1,469,586	1,474,544	3,780,110	7,400,387
2005-06	679,015	1,474,042	1,465,970	3,799,844	7,408,413
2006-07	672,732	1,478,052	1,452,606	3,821,395	7,410,825
2007-08	662,450	1,467,792	1,431,571	3,821,454	7,366,045

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.



**Table 15. Hispanic Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments by Region, 1993-94 (actual) through 2007-08 (projected)**

	West	Midwest	Northeast	South	United States
1993-94	2,335,377	340,015	705,029	1,472,476	4,852,897
1994-95	2,439,495	363,543	732,493	1,538,540	5,074,071
1995-96	2,544,286	386,597	768,898	1,615,544	5,315,325
1996-97	2,700,178	411,682	793,815	1,705,883	5,611,558
1997-98	2,821,108	433,946	817,595	1,779,141	5,851,790
1998-99	2,956,484	459,392	844,460	1,866,763	6,127,099
1999-00	3,098,199	492,388	877,418	1,971,440	6,439,445
2000-01	3,247,535	533,079	911,642	2,098,843	6,791,099
2001-02	3,409,004	575,086	945,144	2,243,940	7,173,174
2002-03	3,541,329	614,058	971,785	2,371,040	7,493,008
2003-04	3,663,024	654,698	996,242	2,500,867	7,801,703
2004-05	3,786,390	700,358	1,022,428	2,644,312	8,132,024
2005-06	3,904,475	750,866	1,048,151	2,801,878	8,472,580
2006-07	4,022,093	806,514	1,070,410	2,976,880	8,827,762
2007-08	4,130,728	863,496	1,090,985	3,160,560	9,178,874

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.



**Table 16. White, non-Hispanic Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments by Region, 1993-94 (actual) through 2007-08 (projected)**

	West	Midwest	Northeast	South	United States
1993-94	5,026,717	7,515,983	5,311,950	8,110,853	25,965,503
1994-95	5,126,447	7,572,057	5,365,354	8,139,605	26,203,463
1995-96	5,134,807	7,623,812	5,418,027	8,165,320	26,341,966
1996-97	5,235,579	7,719,667	5,465,616	8,224,680	26,645,542
1997-98	5,249,949	7,650,845	5,495,524	8,263,565	26,659,883
1998-99	5,260,406	7,608,974	5,516,151	8,353,162	26,738,693
1999-00	5,230,920	7,556,392	5,556,110	8,191,415	26,534,837
2000-01	5,172,356	7,498,551	5,509,600	8,129,220	26,309,727
2001-02	5,124,643	7,438,088	5,491,081	8,087,746	26,141,558
2002-03	5,061,718	7,359,352	5,446,578	8,039,739	25,905,685
2003-04	4,991,558	7,269,340	5,383,557	7,982,109	25,622,398
2004-05	4,927,429	7,192,701	5,319,088	7,931,420	25,364,829
2005-06	4,864,075	7,127,226	5,243,737	7,890,568	25,116,829
2006-07	4,800,520	7,062,368	5,166,573	7,862,254	24,880,382
2007-08	4,726,576	6,982,913	5,078,159	7,811,632	24,586,044

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

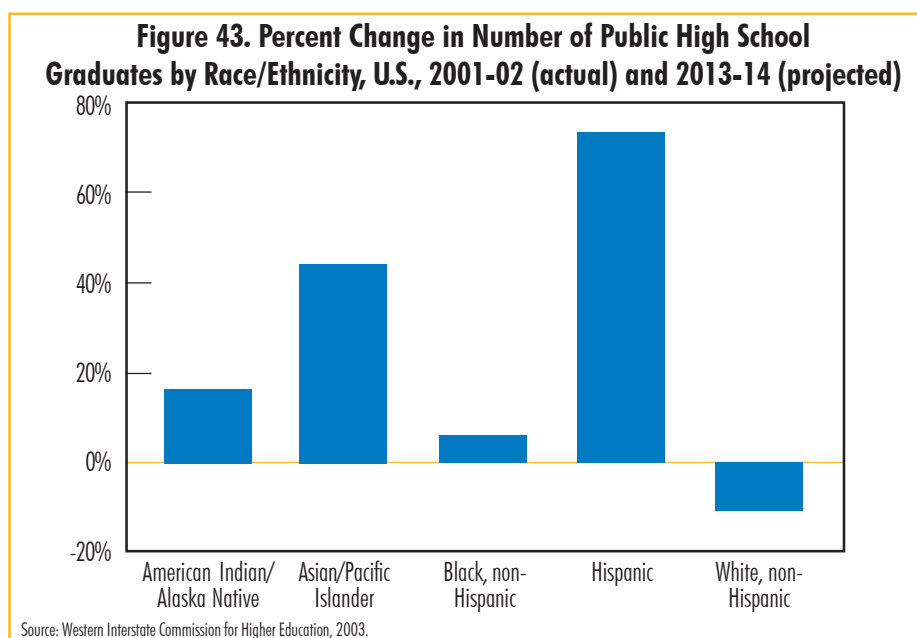
## High School Graduates

The close relationship between the number of public school enrollments and the number of students that graduate from high school several years later undergirds this chapter's analysis of high school graduates by the five major racial/ethnic groups. A student enrolled in first grade in fall 1990-91 would normally graduate 11 years later during academic year 2001-02. By analyzing trends in the progression of students through elementary and secondary school, a projection of how many students from each racial/ethnic group will graduate can be made.

The growth in public elementary and secondary school enrollments of American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians/Pacific Islanders, Black, non-Hispanics, Hispanics, and White, non-Hispanics noted above will translate closely into high school graduation trends. Except for White, non-Hispanics students, all other major racial/ethnic groups will see more of their students in public schools. The number of American Indian/Alaska Native students in public elementary and secondary schools is expected to increase by over 136,000 between 1993-94 and 2007-08 (see Table 12), and the number of Asian/Pacific Islander students will increase by more than 812,000 (see Table 13). Over 1 million additional Black, non-Hispanic students are expected in the public schools by 2007-08 (see Table 14), and the schools should see 4.3 million more Hispanic students in 2007-08 than they enrolled in 1993-94 (see

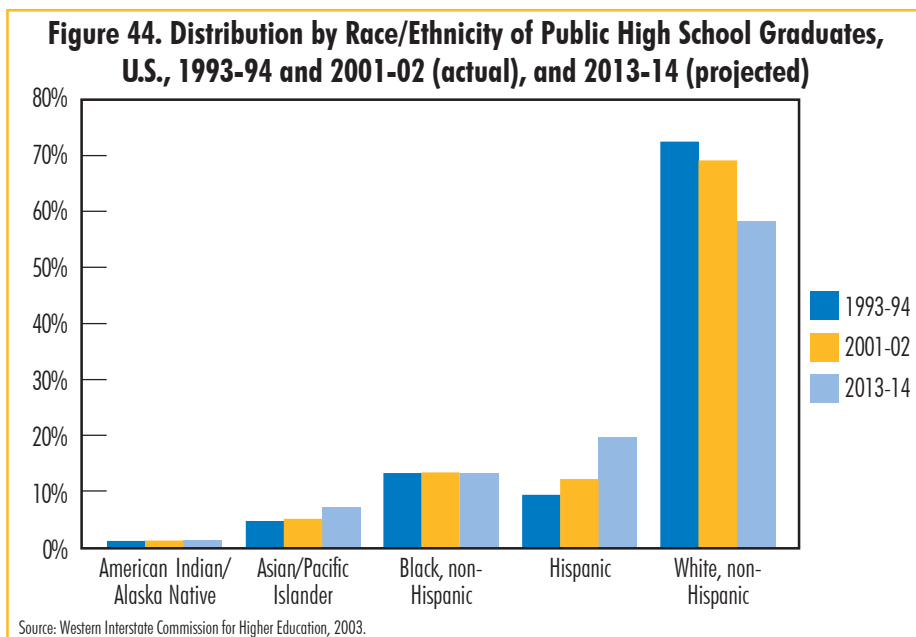
Table 15). White, non-Hispanics will decline in number, by about 1.4 million, and in their share of all public school enrollments between 1993-94 and 2007-08 (see Table 16).

The numbers of high school graduates and the share of the total number of graduates that is linked to each racial/ethnic group have begun to shift; this movement will intensify over the next several years, as the projections in this chapter indicate. Figure 43 shows the percent change in the number of high school graduates between 2001-02 and 2013-14 that is expected on the national level for each major racial/ethnic group. Hispanic public high school graduates are projected to show the greatest gains, producing an increase of 73 percent more graduates in the class of 2014 than in 2002. Asians/Pacific Islanders also will see increases that are notable, over half as large as the gains of Hispanics. Between 2001-02 and 2013-14, Asian/Pacific Islanders will see a 44 percent increase in the number of public high school graduates. American Indians/Alaska Natives are projected to increase by 16 percent, while Black, non-Hispanics are expected to have only 6 percent more students in the class of 2014 than in the class of 2002. While other racial/ethnic groups will experience growth, White, non-Hispanics will see a projected decrease of about 190,000 graduates. White, non-Hispanics can anticipate close to 11 percent fewer high school graduates in 2013-14 than they had in 2001-02.



The numerical changes just described results in some reallocation in the share that each racial/ethnic group has in any graduating class. Again, comparing actual numbers of 2001-02 graduates to projected graduates in 2013-14, every major racial/ethnic group except White, non-Hispanics will have an equal or larger share of the class of 2014 (see Figure 44). American Indians/Alaska Natives are forecast to see no change in their representation over the projection period: their share of the graduating class of 2002 was 1 percent, and that number is expected to be their share for 2013-14. Asians/Pacific Islanders will see a 2 percentage point increase in share: they are projected to

represent nearly 7 percent of the 2013-14 graduating class. Black, non-Hispanics accounted for 13 percent of the 2001-02 public high school graduates; that percentage is expected to be about the same in 2014. The largest increase will be seen in the Hispanic share. In 2001-02, Hispanics comprised 12 percent of the public high school graduates; their share is expected to be nearly 20 percent in 2013-14. Increased shares for all other racial/ethnic groups mean that at least one group must lose share. White, non-Hispanics will represent a smaller portion of the 2014 graduating class, dropping from 68.6 percent of 2001-02 graduates to 58.1 percent in 2013-14.



**Knocking at the College Door - 2003**  
**Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018**



**Table 17. American Indian/Alaska Native Public High School Graduates by Region,  
 1993-94 (actual) through 2013-14 (projected)**

	West	Midwest	Northeast	South	United States
1993-94	9,561	3,308	840	6,160	19,869
1994-95	9,765	3,178	920	6,649	20,512
1995-96	9,598	3,192	912	6,840	20,542
1996-97	10,007	3,756	998	6,937	21,698
1997-98	10,332	3,727	1,034	7,695	22,788
1998-99	10,925	3,594	1,283	7,838	23,640
1999-00	11,441	3,729	1,140	8,368	24,678
2000-01	11,913	3,876	1,245	8,693	25,727
2001-02	12,503	4,121	1,324	8,781	26,729
2002-03	12,639	4,151	1,344	8,914	27,048
2003-04	12,813	4,484	1,301	9,235	27,835
2004-05	12,914	4,421	1,472	9,628	28,375
2005-06	13,745	4,409	1,507	9,662	29,298
2006-07	14,122	4,628	1,602	10,294	30,581
2007-08	14,346	4,685	1,636	10,687	31,256
2008-09	14,282	4,813	1,649	11,286	31,853
2009-10	14,301	4,741	1,803	11,540	32,127
2010-11	13,876	4,655	1,938	11,455	31,602
2011-12	13,444	4,549	1,966	11,386	30,967
2012-13	13,144	4,364	1,981	11,608	30,659
2013-14	13,185	4,652	1,802	12,209	31,092

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.



**Table 18. Asian/Pacific Islander Public High School Graduates by Region, 1993-94 (actual) through 2013-14 (projected)**

	West	Midwest	Northeast	South	United States
1993-94	54,047	11,884	19,461	14,961	100,353
1994-95	52,741	12,011	19,451	15,745	99,948
1995-96	52,562	11,866	19,647	15,459	99,534
1996-97	54,665	12,319	20,890	15,993	103,867
1997-98	58,994	13,178	21,667	17,274	111,113
1998-99	61,088	13,799	22,363	17,995	115,245
1999-00	63,772	14,765	24,191	19,404	122,132
2000-01	65,749	15,556	24,893	20,434	126,632
2001-02	67,903	16,328	25,673	21,447	131,351
2002-03	67,609	16,910	26,086	22,147	132,618
2003-04	67,506	17,524	27,021	22,496	134,387
2004-05	69,413	17,703	28,039	23,715	138,714
2005-06	74,410	18,969	30,943	25,585	149,672
2006-07	75,366	19,403	31,329	26,953	152,712
2007-08	78,193	20,145	32,880	27,761	158,609
2008-09	78,928	20,601	34,176	28,820	162,033
2009-10	80,244	21,000	35,443	30,652	166,648
2010-11	81,562	21,694	36,668	32,347	171,331
2011-12	82,269	22,673	38,638	34,136	176,429
2012-13	83,753	23,294	40,219	36,550	182,153
2013-14	82,998	25,641	44,436	39,619	189,318

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

**Knocking at the College Door - 2003**  
**Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018**



**Table 19. Black, non-Hispanic Public High School Graduates by Region,  
 1993-94 (actual) through 2013-14 (projected)**

	West	Midwest	Northeast	South	United States
1993-94	25,009	49,570	60,668	151,387	286,634
1994-95	25,195	50,579	61,792	157,259	294,825
1995-96	25,689	51,955	64,246	157,153	299,043
1996-97	27,499	54,585	66,088	158,276	306,448
1997-98	28,080	57,198	66,932	168,994	321,204
1998-99	29,415	58,397	68,768	168,751	325,331
1999-00	30,284	56,858	71,655	174,428	333,225
2000-01	31,052	57,663	72,773	174,519	336,007
2001-02	32,315	59,537	73,442	178,862	344,156
2002-03	32,489	61,440	73,980	181,873	349,869
2003-04	33,778	61,785	75,778	178,870	350,381
2004-05	35,185	63,285	76,562	184,012	359,033
2005-06	36,721	65,019	81,340	190,471	373,325
2006-07	38,306	71,224	83,939	196,815	390,298
2007-08	39,578	74,356	85,682	199,098	398,897
2008-09	39,280	76,609	87,418	204,886	408,475
2009-10	38,332	76,459	86,292	206,543	407,995
2010-11	38,095	76,809	85,543	205,182	406,104
2011-12	37,701	73,949	79,141	198,303	389,160
2012-13	36,277	69,402	76,317	190,457	372,311
2013-14	33,649	66,918	75,833	188,944	364,841

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.



**Table 20. Hispanic Public High School Graduates by Region, 1993-94 (actual) through 2013-14 (projected)**

	West	Midwest	Northeast	South	United States
1993-94	98,978	15,721	27,821	64,844	207,364
1994-95	101,496	16,389	28,350	67,253	213,488
1995-96	103,457	16,596	31,057	68,657	219,767
1996-97	108,624	18,114	32,429	73,218	232,385
1997-98	116,525	19,798	33,174	80,394	249,891
1998-99	126,978	20,210	34,846	84,465	266,499
1999-00	135,950	20,973	36,756	91,441	285,120
2000-01	139,526	21,337	38,244	95,530	294,637
2001-02	146,778	23,457	38,753	103,327	312,315
2002-03	151,208	25,959	39,684	110,007	326,198
2003-04	158,143	27,131	41,183	114,823	340,337
2004-05	168,014	28,356	41,815	121,672	358,762
2005-06	178,518	30,466	46,311	128,851	383,350
2006-07	187,212	33,312	49,330	136,317	405,286
2007-08	206,224	36,186	52,482	147,166	441,009
2008-09	215,369	40,280	54,161	158,014	466,053
2009-10	221,800	43,131	54,789	167,401	484,479
2010-11	231,230	45,654	56,172	177,362	506,987
2011-12	237,856	48,762	56,650	187,045	525,583
2012-13	240,519	52,171	57,073	196,816	540,264
2013-14	237,396	54,287	55,354	204,811	541,228

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.



**Knocking at the College Door - 2003**  
**Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018**



**Table 21. White, non-Hispanic Public High School Graduates by Region,  
 1993-94 (actual) through 2013-14 (projected)**

	West	Midwest	Northeast	South	United States
1993-94	299,561	494,170	348,398	468,217	1,610,346
1994-95	307,053	513,940	353,410	481,881	1,656,284
1995-96	304,788	507,903	353,845	477,259	1,643,795
1996-97	316,364	521,977	359,622	480,892	1,678,855
1997-98	325,998	536,746	364,125	501,463	1,728,332
1998-99	338,715	544,400	367,143	505,760	1,756,018
1999-00	344,036	542,631	376,240	515,112	1,778,019
2000-01	350,898	542,370	378,499	513,290	1,785,057
2001-02	353,091	538,728	383,952	518,798	1,794,569
2002-03	351,131	551,717	389,779	524,878	1,817,190
2003-04	349,272	543,456	393,673	513,553	1,799,036
2004-05	343,582	530,628	392,811	512,247	1,778,637
2005-06	345,917	530,743	397,546	510,641	1,783,945
2006-07	347,478	532,783	402,222	514,206	1,795,747
2007-08	352,480	538,721	405,237	517,242	1,812,545
2008-09	342,324	528,627	396,143	510,377	1,776,632
2009-10	332,405	516,728	386,650	501,406	1,736,558
2010-11	319,456	503,043	376,059	485,648	1,683,313
2011-12	311,263	487,398	365,110	474,360	1,637,610
2012-13	306,839	478,532	356,798	465,421	1,607,139
2013-14	301,715	480,308	346,596	475,909	1,604,334

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

## Regional and State Trends

Regional projections have been calculated individually and separately from the national projections. While national data provide valuable insights on a large scale, they mask important characteristics of the four main regions – notably, differences along racial/ethnic lines. Comparisons across regions of the country reveal interesting differences in both public school enrollments and graduates. Additionally, recent migration activity helps explain population shifts and the accompanying enrollment and graduation changes across regions and by different racial/ethnic groups.

Migration data between 1995 and 2000 indicate that the South had the highest level of net domestic migration gain for White, non-Hispanics; Black, non-Hispanics; Asians/Pacific Islanders; and Hispanics.<sup>1</sup> The South saw approximately 1.1 million more White, non-Hispanics move in than moved away; the region also had positive net migration of Black, non-Hispanics; Hispanics; and Asians/Pacific Islanders. In contrast, the Northeast led all regions in net migration loss of White, non-Hispanics; Black, non-Hispanics; Asians/Pacific Islanders; and Hispanics. The Midwest experienced a net migration gain of Hispanics, but saw a net migration loss of White, non-Hispanics; Black, non-Hispanics; and Asians/Pacific Islanders. The West also had a net migration gain, but only for White, non-Hispanics; the region experienced net migration losses for Black, non-Hispanics and Hispanics.

## Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments

American Indian/Alaska Native students are enrolled predominantly in the West and South, and that pattern is expected to continue with modest increases in the West and larger growth in the South (see Table 12). Moderate growth is projected for the number of American Indian/Alaska Native students in the Midwest and the Northeast.

Asians/Pacific Islanders have also been more numerous in the West than in other regions (see Table 13); this area accounted for about one-half of all Asian/Pacific Islander enrollments in 1993-94, with the next-largest region, the Northeast, at 20 percent. High growth is expected to continue in the near term in both regions, although the West will see a smaller proportion of Asian/Pacific Islander enrollment as other regions grow more rapidly and increase their shares.

Approximately one-half of all Black, non-Hispanics in public elementary and secondary schools have been enrolled in the South; this region is expected to retain that proportion in the near term (see Table 14). And the number of Black, non-Hispanic students enrolled in the Midwest and the Northeast will continue to grow, while the number in the West is anticipated to decline somewhat.

Hispanics have been the fastest-growing racial/ethnic group in elementary and secondary enrollment. The West had nearly twice as many Hispanic students as any other region in 1993-94 (see Table 15), but enrollment growth also has been significant in the South. Combined, these regions represent over three-fourths of all Hispanic enrollments. The Midwest is projected to see large increases in Hispanic enrollments, while more moderate growth is expected in the Northeast.

White, non-Hispanic students have historically dominated public elementary and secondary school enrollments; while that remains the case in all regions, it is not true in some states. And the trend is changing in every region; in 2001-02, the number of White, non-Hispanic students enrolled was close to, or less than, the number enrolled in 1993-94 (see Table 16). The declining enrollments are projected to continue, and all regions will see fewer White, non-Hispanic students enrolled in public schools in 2007-08 than they did in 2001-02, but the proportional distribution will remain much the same across the regions.

## WEST

The largest racial/ethnic group among public elementary and secondary school enrollments in the West in 1993-94 was White, non-Hispanics, with 5 million of the region's total, which was 9 million. As indicated above, that share will decline, and White, non-Hispanics are projected to comprise approximately 4.7 million of the 10.8 million students in 2007-08. This will make the West the first region where minorities will be the majority. Hispanics make up the second largest portion, with 2.3 million enrolled in 1993-94 and 4.1 million projected by 2007-08; this group will represent about 38 percent of all public elementary and secondary students in the region that year. Asians/Pacific Islanders accounted for about 9 percent of public enrollments in the West in 1993-94, and that share is expected to increase to 10 percent by 2007-08. Black, non-Hispanic students and American Indian/Alaska Native students will continue to make up about 6 percent and 2 percent, respectively, of public school enrollments in the region as their shares are not expected to change in the near future.

## MIDWEST

The racial/ethnic composition of the Midwest will shift less dramatically over the next decade than that of most regions. White, non-Hispanic students enrolled in public schools will decline in number from 7.5 million in 1993-94 to 7.0 million in 2007-08, and their share will drop from 81 percent to 72 percent of all enrollments in public schools. The second largest group has been Black, non-Hispanic students, and they will continue to maintain this position. The number of Black, non-Hispanic students will increase somewhat, from 1.2 million in 1993-94 to over 1.4 million in 2007-08, and they will comprise 15 percent of total regional enrollments in 2007-08. Hispanic students will more than double in number – from 340,000 to 863,000 – and their proportion will reflect that increase as they move from holding 4 percent of enrollments in 1993-94 to 9 percent by 2007-08. Asian/Pacific Islander students will grow from 163,000 in 1993-94 to 291,000 by 2007-08, and their share of total public K-12 enrollments is expected to increase from 2 to 3 percent. Enrollment of American Indian/Alaska Native students in the Midwest is expected to increase from nearly 72,000 in 1993-94 to nearly 90,500 in 2007-08; they will continue to constitute just under 1 percent of total enrollments.

## NORTHEAST

Demographic changes in the K-12 public school population in the Northeast are expected to be very similar to those in the Midwest. The White, non-Hispanic portion of public elementary and secondary school enrollments will decline from 5.3 million to 5.0 million between 1993-94 and 2007-08, with a commensurate loss in their share of enrollments, which will drop from 70 to 62 percent. Black, non-Hispanics are the next largest group of students, with nearly 1.3 million students in 1993-94 and 1.4 million projected for 2007-08. This modest growth will produce an increase in their proportion of public school enrollments, from 17 to 18 percent. The most notable enrollment growth among racial/ethnic groups will be that of Hispanics. With 705,000 students in 1993-94, Hispanics accounted for 9 percent of public enrollments; their numbers will grow to over 1 million by 2007-08 and represent 13 percent of total enrollments that year. Asians/Pacific Islanders will also see considerable growth in their numbers, moving from about 273,000 students in public elementary and secondary schools in 1993-94 to 498,000 in 2007-08. Their representation in total enrollments will increase from 4 to 6 percent over that period. American Indian/Alaska Native students will also see an increase in regional enrollments. This group had 18,200 students enrolled in 1993-94 and is projected to have about 10,000 more in 2007-08. They will continue to account for less than 1 percent of total enrollments in the Northeast.

## SOUTH

The South is expected to experience significant changes in demographic characteristics of public elementary and secondary school enrollments in two racial/ethnic groups: White, non-Hispanics and Hispanics. White, non-Hispanics accounted for approximately 8.1 million students in 1993-94, or 61 percent of the region's total enrollment. Their numbers are projected to decline by 2007-08 to 7.8 million, or 51 percent of total public enrollment. By the end of the first decade of this century, the South will be the second region in which minorities make up the majority. Black, non-Hispanic students comprise another large portion of the region's public school enrollment. This group provided nearly 3.3 million students to schools in 1993-94; one in four students in public schools was Black, non-Hispanic that year. Their numbers will increase to 3.8 million, but Black, non-Hispanics will still account for 25 percent of total enrollment in 2007-08. The most noteworthy growth among racial/ethnic groups will be that of Hispanics. From 1.5 million students in public schools in the South in 1993-94, Hispanics will have over 3.1 million by 2007-08. This group represented 11 percent of total enrollment in 1993-94; their share of total enrollment will nearly double by 2007-08. Another group that will experience growth is Asians/Pacific Islanders. In 1993-94, there were 202,000 Asian/Pacific Islander students in public schools; their numbers are projected to double to about 411,000 by 2007-08, when they will represent about 3 percent of total enrollment. The number of American Indian/Alaska Native students in the South will also increase, from nearly 118,000 in 1993-94 to 183,000 in 2007-08, when they will represent about 1.2 percent of total enrollment.

## Public High School Graduates

This section builds on the previous school enrollment data to show recent trends in the composition of public high school graduating classes by race/ethnicity and provides projections showing how classes will look out to 2013-14. Because consistent racial/ethnic data have been available for all states only since 1993-94, that is the baseline year for comparing changes regionally and on the state level by the five major racial/ethnic groups.

## WEST

The West has experienced significant changes in the demographic make-up of its public high school graduating population in the 20-year period covered in this section, and the changes are readily apparent in two racial/ethnic groups: Hispanics and White, non-Hispanics (see Figure 45). The graduating class of 1994 had 98,978 Hispanics, who accounted for 20 percent of the class that year; by 2001-02, that number had increased to 146,778 (see Table 20). The

class of 2014 is expected to be about one-third Hispanic and contain over 237,000 Hispanic students – a 140 percent increase over the class of 1994.

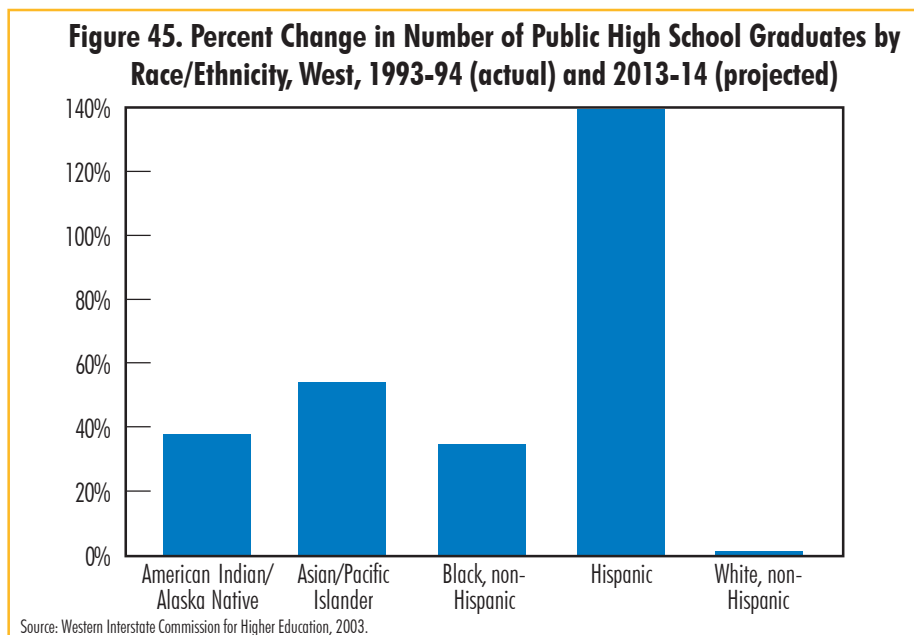
The picture is very different for White, non-Hispanics. They comprised close to 62 percent of the class of 1994, with nearly 300,000 students (see Table 21). Their numbers had increased to 353,091 by 2001-02 but are expected to decline over the next decade to less than 302,000 public high school graduates by 2013-14. That year, White, non-Hispanics will form about 44 percent of the graduating class, making the West a minority majority region for public high school graduates.

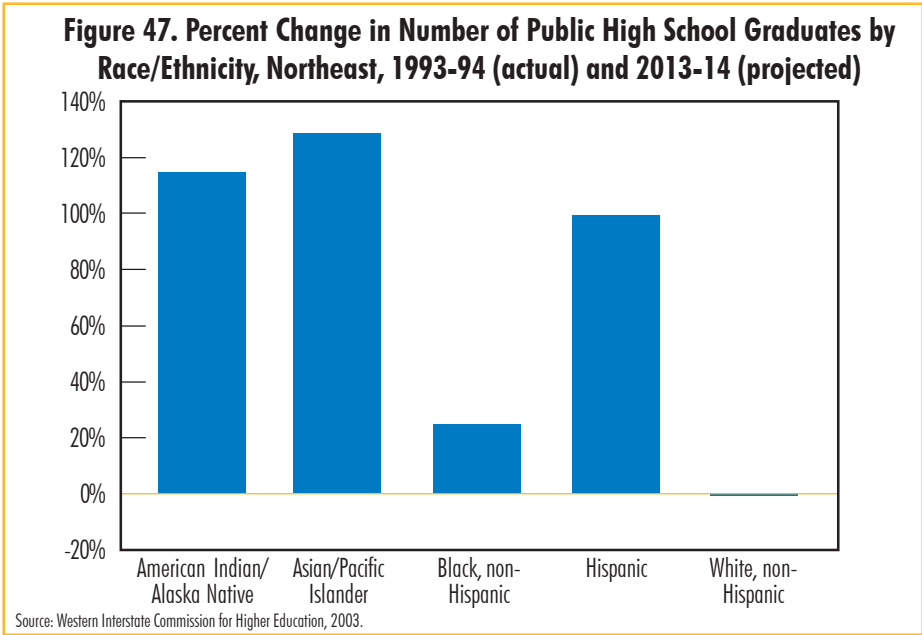
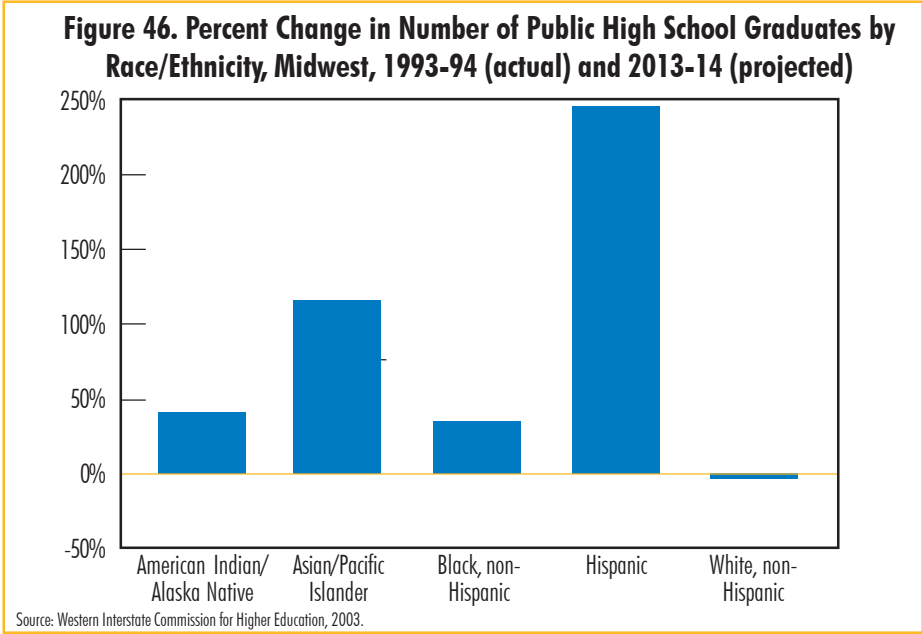
The remaining major racial/ethnic groups – American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and Black, non-Hispanics – will retain their proportional shares of the graduating classes, although their numbers will increase in the West. American Indian/Alaska Native public high school graduates accounted for 2 percent of the class of 1994, and that share will remain the same for the class of 2014. With 9,561 graduates in the 1994 class, this group increased to 12,503 in the class of 2002 and is projected to reach more than 13,000 for the 2014 class (see Table 17). Asians/Pacific Islanders were 11 percent of the 1994 graduating class, with 54,047 students (see Table 18). Their numbers increased to almost 68,000 in the class of 2002 and are projected to be close to 83,000 for the class of 2014, when they will make

up 12 percent of the class. Black, non-Hispanics accounted for 5 percent of the class of 1994, with about 25,000 students (see Table 19). By 2002, they numbered 32,315 graduates; that number is expected to increase only modestly, with about 33,600 Black, non-Hispanics in the class of 2014.

**MIDWEST**

Like the West, the demographic face of the Midwest’s public high school graduating population is changing for a few racial/ethnic groups (see Figure 46). The percentage growth will be greatest for Hispanics. In the class of 1994, when there were 15,721 Hispanic graduates, this group comprised less than 3 percent of graduates. By 2002, that number was 23,457; by 2014, the region should expect to see more than 54,000 Hispanics in the graduating class (see Table 20), and their share will be about 8 percent. Significant increases are also occurring for Asians/Pacific Islanders: the number of their public high school graduates is expected to more than double over the 20 years between 1993-94 and 2013-14 (see Table 18). From about 2 percent of the graduating class of 1994, Asians/Pacific Islanders will account for 4 percent of the class of 2014. Growth is also evident for Black, non-Hispanics (see Table 19). Their share of the graduating class of 1994 was 8.6 percent; that portion is projected to grow to over 10 percent as the number of Black, non-Hispanic public high school graduates increases from 49,570 in 1994 to nearly 67,000 in 2014.





Two groups that will see little growth or some loss in the number of graduates in the Midwest are American Indians/Alaska Natives and White, non-Hispanics. The number of American Indian/Alaska Native graduates will increase moderately, from about 3,300 to over 4,600 between the class of 1994 and the class of 2014. This group will continue to comprise less than 1 percent of the region's graduating classes. White, non-Hispanics are the only major racial/ethnic group that will experience a decline in both their number and in their share of the graduating classes (see Table 21). Although the numbers of White, non-Hispanic graduates increased from 494,170 in 1994 to 538,728 in 2002, that trend will not continue. The class of 2014 is projected to have about 480,000 White, non-Hispanic graduates. At that time, this group will account for 75 percent of graduates, compared to 86 percent in the class of 1994.

### NORTHEAST

Compared to either the West or the Midwest, the Northeast is seeing more extensive changes for some racial/ethnic groups (see Figure 47). The number of public high school graduates will increase for each of the minority groups and decline for White, non-Hispanics by 2014. The representation of American Indians/Alaska Natives among graduates will more than double between the class of 1994 and 2014 (see Table 17), but they will continue to account for about .2 percent of each graduating class. Asians/Pacific Islanders will see their representation among graduating seniors more than double in the years ahead (see Table 18). With 19,461 students in the class of 1994, Asian/Pacific Islander graduates grew to 25,673 by 2002 and are projected to number more than 44,000 by 2014, when they will account for more than 8 percent of the graduating class. Black, non-Hispanics will increase their share of the graduating class only modestly between 1994 and 2014 (see Table 19). The region saw 60,668 Black, non-Hispanic graduates in 1994 and 73,442 in 2002. In the 2014 class, Black, non-Hispanics will number just under 76,000, an addition of 15,000 students over the class of 1994, and they will comprise about 14 percent of the class .

The growth among Hispanics will produce twice as many public high school graduates in 2014 as the region saw in 1994. From 27,821 Hispanic graduates in 1994, the region graduated 38,753 in 2002, and that number will be about 55,300 for the class of 2014 (see Table 20). From representing 6 percent of the class of 1994, Hispanics will be about one in every 10 public high school graduates in 2014. In contrast, White, non-Hispanics will see a decline in the number of graduates and in the group's share of each graduating class (see Table 21). White, non-Hispanics

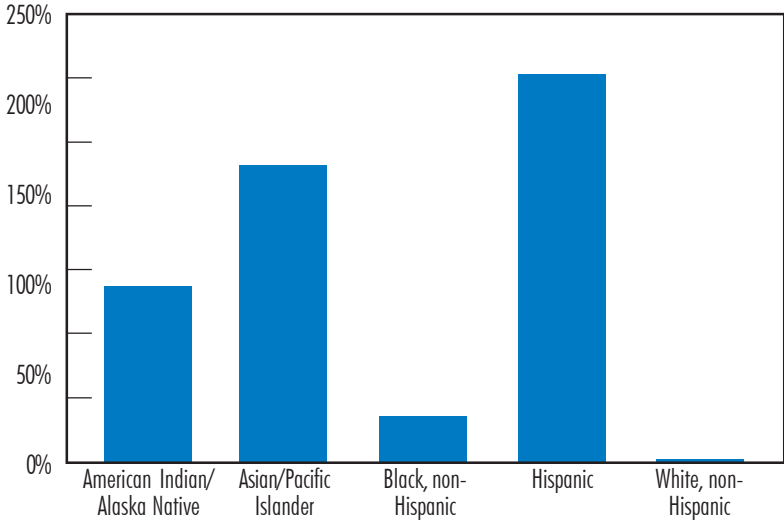
represented over three-fourths of the class of 1994. In 2014, that portion is expected to drop to two-thirds. There were nearly 349,000 White, non-Hispanic students in the graduating class of 1994 in the Northeast and close to 384,000 in the class of 2002. In 2014, the Northeast is projected to have approximately 346,600 White, non-Hispanics graduating from public schools.

### SOUTH

The South will see more extreme shifts in the composition of its high school graduating class than any other region across three of the five racial/ethnic groups (see Figure 48). Of the region's largest groups, Black, non-Hispanics will lose some of their share, even though the number of Black, non-Hispanic graduates will increase (see Table 19). In the class of 1994, the 151,387 graduates represented 21.4 percent of the class. The number of graduates increased to 178,862 in 2002 and is projected to continue growing to nearly 189,000 for the class of 2014. But Black, non-Hispanics will still represent about 21 percent of that class. Much more dramatic growth will be seen among Hispanics (see Table 20). Approximately 9 percent (nearly one in 10) of the graduates of the class of 1994 were Hispanic – 64,844 in all. In 2002, the region saw 103,327 Hispanic graduates. The class of 2014 is expected to have approximately 205,000 Hispanics – and one in five graduates will be from this group. Hispanics and Black, non-Hispanics together will comprise over 40 percent of the class of 2014.

The two remaining minority racial/ethnic groups – American Indians/Alaska Natives and Asians/Pacific Islanders – will also see increases in their share of graduating classes as their numbers increase. American Indian/Alaska Native graduates will double in number, from 6,160 in 1994 to a projected 12,200 in 2014 (see Table 17). Their portion of the graduating class will move from just under 1 percent to a little over 1 percent over that period. Asians/Pacific Islanders will also more than double their number of graduates (see Table 18). The class of 1994 had nearly 15,000 Asians/Pacific Islanders – about 2 percent of the class. The region is projected to have nearly 40,000 Asians/Pacific Islanders in the class of 2014, and their share will increase to over 4 percent. As in other regions, White, non-Hispanics will see a significant drop in their share of the graduating class, although their numbers will increase (see Table 21). In 1993-94, White, non-Hispanics comprised two-thirds of the graduating class. The number of White, non-Hispanic graduates was expected to reach nearly 525,000 in 2002-03; it will then begin a gradual decline to about 476,000 in 2014. At that time, this group will represent about one-half of the public high school graduates.

**Figure 48. Percent Change in Number of Public High School Graduates by Race/Ethnicity, South, 1993-94 (actual) and 2013-14 (projected)**



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

## American Indians/Alaska Natives

Data from Census 2000 indicate that the U.S. population included 4.1 million American Indians and Alaska Natives alone or American Indians and Alaska Natives in combination with one or more other races in the U.S. That constituted 1.5 percent of the population that year.<sup>2</sup> The largest proportion— 43 percent – lived in the West, while 31 percent lived in the South, 17 percent in the Midwest, and 9 percent in the Northeast. The 10 states with the largest American Indian populations were (in order) California, Oklahoma, Arizona, Texas, New Mexico, New York, Washington, North Carolina, Michigan, and Alaska.<sup>3</sup> The Census Bureau estimates that there will be about 2.9 million American Indians/Alaska Natives in the U.S. in 2015.<sup>4</sup>

### Elementary and Secondary Enrollments

In 2001-02, there were 510,639 American Indian/Alaska Natives students enrolled in public elementary and secondary schools (see Table 12). Nearly one-half of those students were enrolled in the Western region, with another 30 percent enrolled in the South. The Midwest enrolled nearly 86,000 students, and the Northeast had the remaining 25,161.

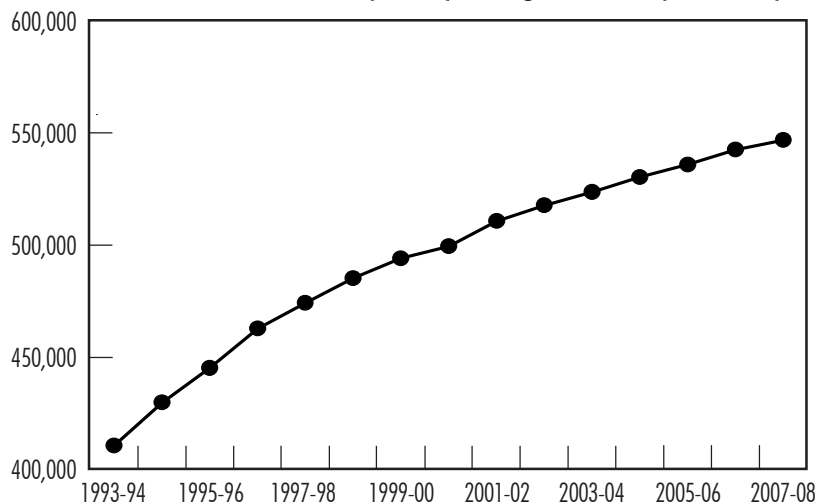
Approximately 36,000 more American Indian/Alaska Native students are expected to be enrolled in school in

2007-08 than in 2001-02 (see Figure 49). The increased enrollment will be most apparent in the South, where these students will account for over 33 percent of all American Indian/Alaska Native student enrollment in 2007-08 as opposed to 30 percent in 2001-02. The Northeast will see an increase of over 4,000 more American Indian/Alaska Native students. The Midwest will have close to 5,000 more students, and they will continue to represent over 16 percent of all American Indian/Alaska Native enrollments in the U.S. Only the West will see a reduction in its share of these students: total enrollment will represent 46 percent of all American Indian/Alaska Native students in the U.S. in 2007-08, down from 2001-02.

### High School Graduates

Birth data, historical movements, and projection data for elementary and secondary school enrollments all inform current trends and future developments for high school graduates. The nation saw nearly 20,000 American Indian/Alaska Native students in the graduating class of 1994 and 26,729 in the class of 2002. A few states contributed one-half of those graduates – Oklahoma, California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Alaska. In Arizona and Montana, American Indian/Alaska Native students constituted between 5 and 10 percent of all public high school graduates in 2001-02. In Alaska, New Mexico, and Oklahoma, this group formed more than 11 percent of the graduating class (see Figure 50).

**Figure 49. American Indian/Alaska Native Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments, U.S., 1993-94 (actual) through 2007-08 (projected)**



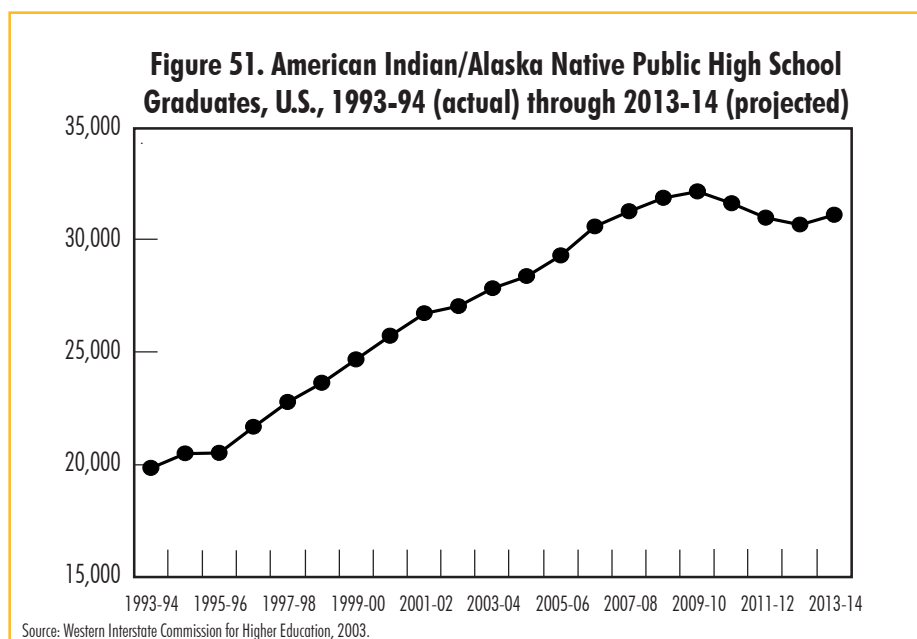
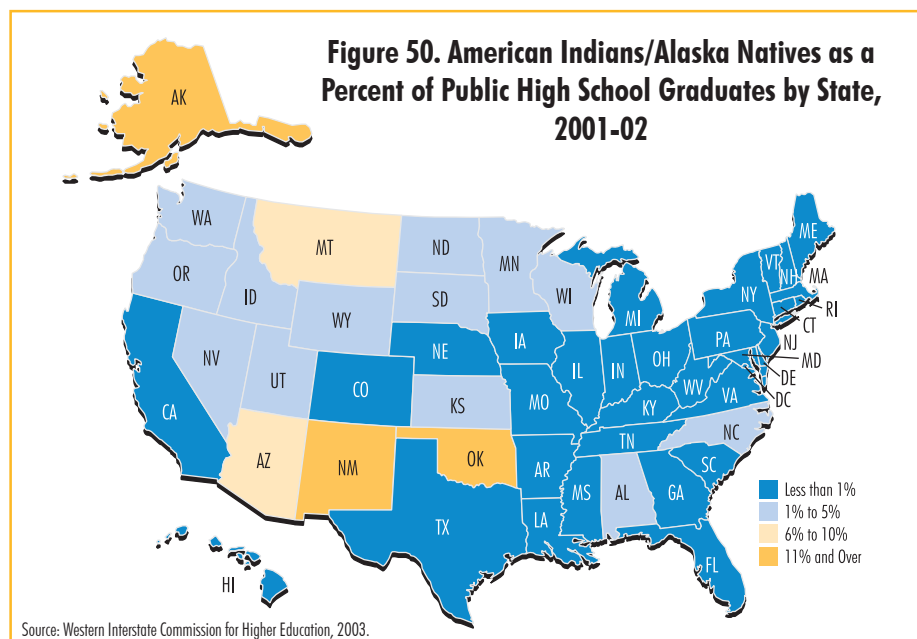
Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.



Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
 Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

The U.S. will see sustained growth in the number of American Indian/Alaska Native graduates from public high schools through 2009-10; this growth period will be followed by a few years of declining enrollments before increases are seen again at the end of the projection period (see Figure 51). Over the next decade, year-to-year numerical increases will be the norm, but they will result in fewer than 1,000 new American Indian/Alaska Native graduates each year except for one period.

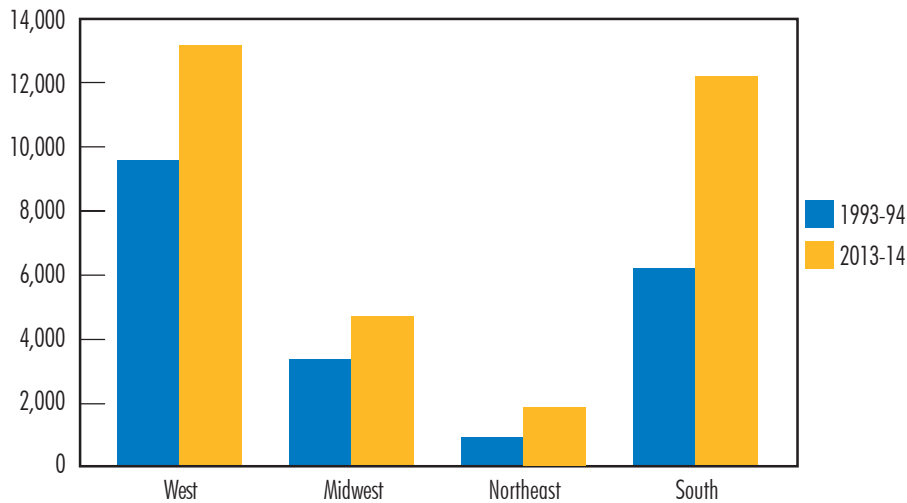
The West and the South have graduated the majority of American Indian/Alaska Native students and that will continue to be the case (see Figure 52). A large part of the increase in American Indian/Alaska Native graduates will occur in the South, where this group will have twice as many graduates in the class of 2014 as it had 20 years earlier. The West will see an increase of about 38 percent in the number of American Indian/Alaska Native graduates. The Midwest and Northeast will also see growth during this period.



While two regions will account for much of the growth in the number of American Indian/Alaska Native public high school graduates, increases will be seen in most states. Over one-fourth of the states are projected to graduate at least twice as many American Indian/Alaska Native graduates in 2014 as they did in 2002, including Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland,

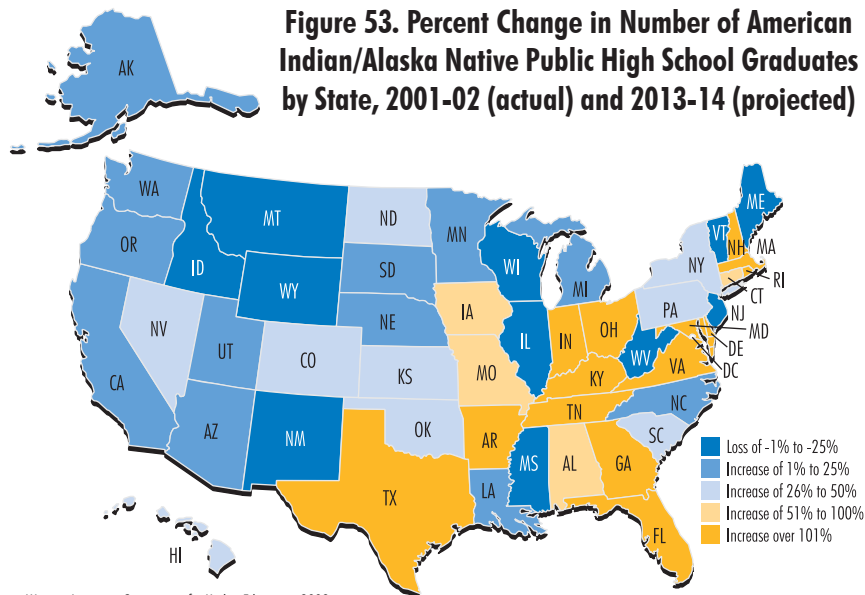
Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Ohio, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia (see Figure 53). About one-fourth of the states will see increases ranging from 25 to 93 percent. While the percentage increases may be large, the numerical increases in many of these states will be minimal. Eleven states can anticipate graduating fewer American Indian/Alaska Native students in 2014 than they did in 2002.

**Figure 52. Number of American Indian/Alaska Native Public High School Graduates by Region, 1993-94 (actual) and 2013-14 (projected)**



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

**Figure 53. Percent Change in Number of American Indian/Alaska Native Public High School Graduates by State, 2001-02 (actual) and 2013-14 (projected)**



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

## Asians/Pacific Islanders

During Census 2000, information on the Asian population in the U.S. and the Native Hawaiian and "Other Pacific Islander" populations were collected independently. Census Bureau reports indicate that there were 11.9 million Asians and 874,000 Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders in the U.S. that year. Together, these groups represented 4.5 percent of the population. Asians lived predominantly in the West; this region accounted for 49 percent of the Asian population; the Northeast housed 29 percent; the South had 19 percent; and the remaining 12 percent lived in the Midwest. Over half (51 percent) of the Asian population lived in three states – California, New York, and Hawaii. Ten states accounted for 75 percent of the Asian population: California, New York, Hawaii, Texas, New Jersey, Illinois, Washington, Florida, Virginia, and Massachusetts.<sup>5</sup>

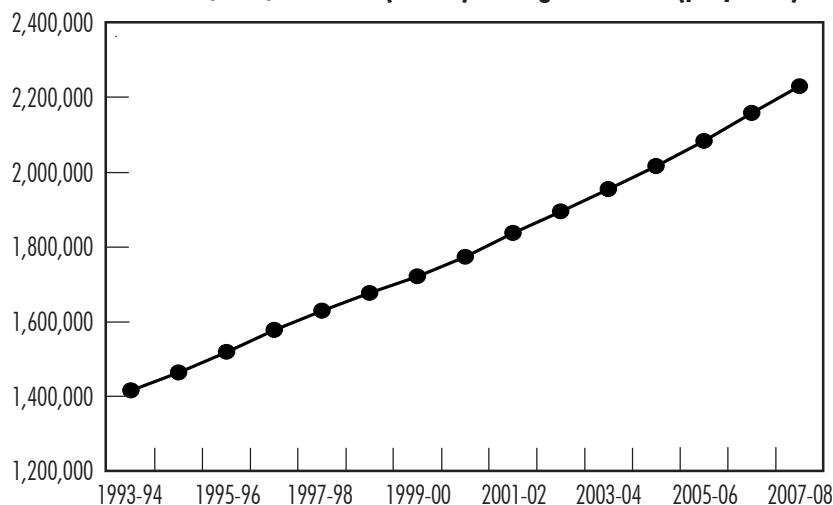
The West was also home to the majority of Native Hawaiians and "Other Pacific Islanders," with 73 percent located in this region. Fourteen percent were located in the South; 7 percent in the Northeast; and 6 percent in the Midwest. Hawaii and California accounted for over one-half (58 percent) of this population. The top 10 states for Native Hawaiians and "Other Pacific Islanders" were Hawaii, California, Washington, Texas, New York, Florida, Utah, Nevada, Oregon, and Arizona. Combined, these states represented 80 percent of the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population. The Census Bureau estimates that there will be about 17.4 million Asians/Pacific Islanders in the U.S. in 2015.<sup>6</sup>

## Elementary and Secondary Enrollments

With over 1.8 million students, Asians/Pacific Islanders accounted for 4.3 percent of total elementary and secondary school enrollment in 2001-02 (see Table 13). That year, the largest portion of this group of students – 939,185 or 51 percent – were enrolled in public schools in the West; an additional 20 percent, or close to 376,300, were enrolled in the Northeast public schools. The South reported about 297,000 students that year, or 16 percent of total enrollment; while the smallest proportion, 12 percent, was found in the Midwest.

Approximately 392,000 more Asians/Pacific Islanders are expected to be enrolled in 2007-08 than in 2001-02 across the nation (see Figure 54). The Northeast will reflect this increase more so than other regions. By 2007-08, Asian/Pacific Islander students will form 22 percent of the total enrollment, as opposed to 20.5 percent in 2001-02, representing approximately 122,000 new students. The South will also see sizeable increases: over 114,000 more Asian/Pacific Islander students will be enrolled in 2007-08 than were in 2001-02. The Midwest will see an increase of close to 66,000 students; they will continue to account for about 12 to 13 percent of all Asian/Pacific Islander public school enrollments. As with American Indian/Alaska Native students, the West will have a reduced share of Asian/Pacific Islander students: total enrollment will increase from 939,000 to over 1 million, but this will represent over 47 percent of all Asian/Pacific Islander enrollments in the U.S. in 2007-08, whereas the 939,000 enrolled in 2001-02 accounted for 51 percent of total enrollments.

**Figure 54. Asian/Pacific Islander Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments, U.S., 1993-94 (actual) through 2007-08 (projected)**



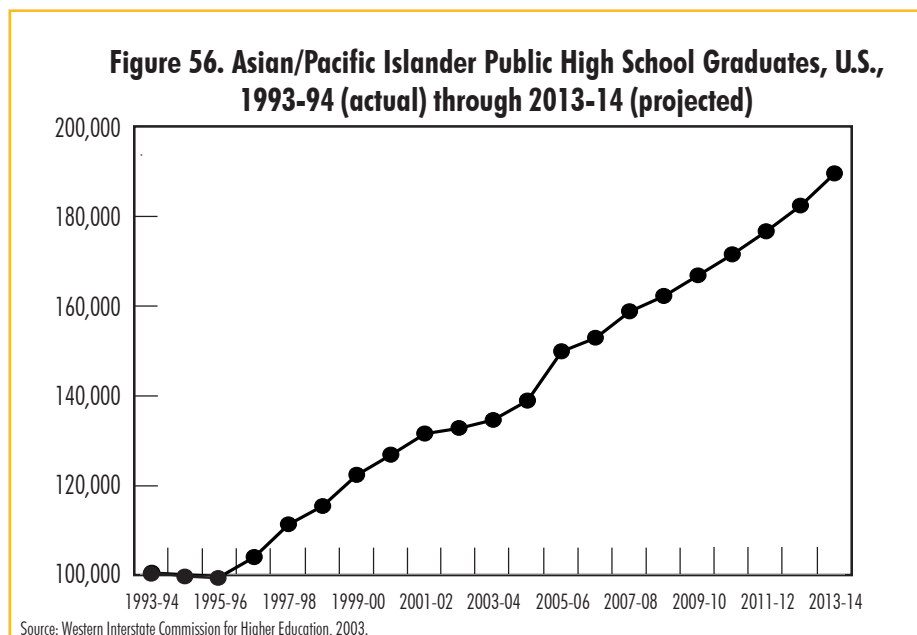
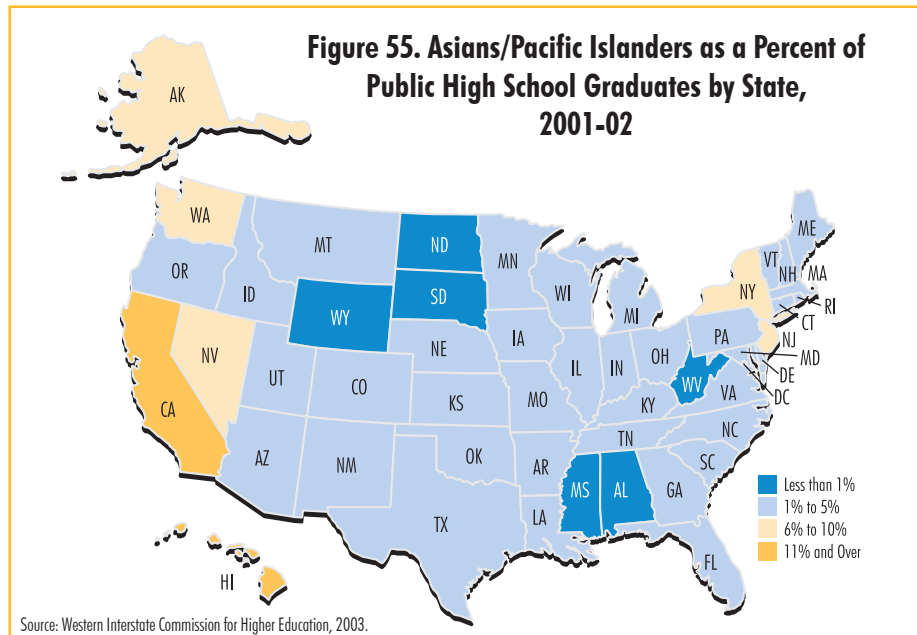
Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

## High School Graduates

There were over 100,000 Asians/Pacific Islanders in the class of 1994 in the U.S. By 2002, that number had increased to over 131,000 (see Table 18). While all states had graduates who were Asian/Pacific Islander, their representation was highly concentrated in 10 states: California, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, and Washington. These 10 states accounted for over three-quarters of those graduates. In Hawaii, Asians/Pacific Islanders were nearly 75 percent of all public high school

graduates in 2001-02. The state with the next highest percentage of Asians/Pacific Islanders in the class of 2002 was California, with 15 percent. In five states – Alaska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, and Washington – Asians/Pacific Islanders formed from 6 to almost 9 percent of 2002 public high school graduates (see Figure 55).

Nationally, Asians/Pacific Islanders will steadily increase their representation in public high schools (see Figure 56). The period between 2001-02 and 2013-14 will be characterized by annual growth ranging from over 1,000 to nearly 11,000.

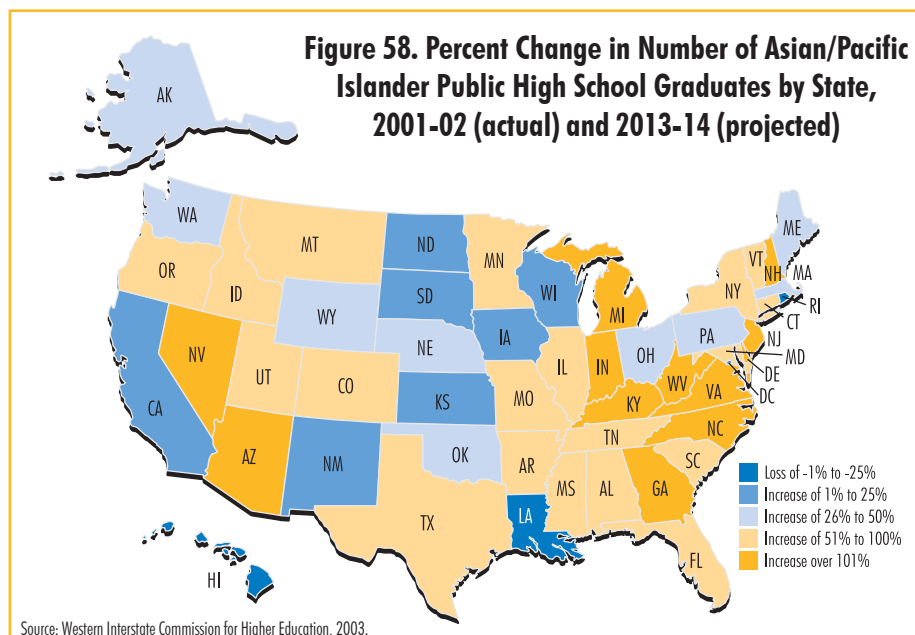
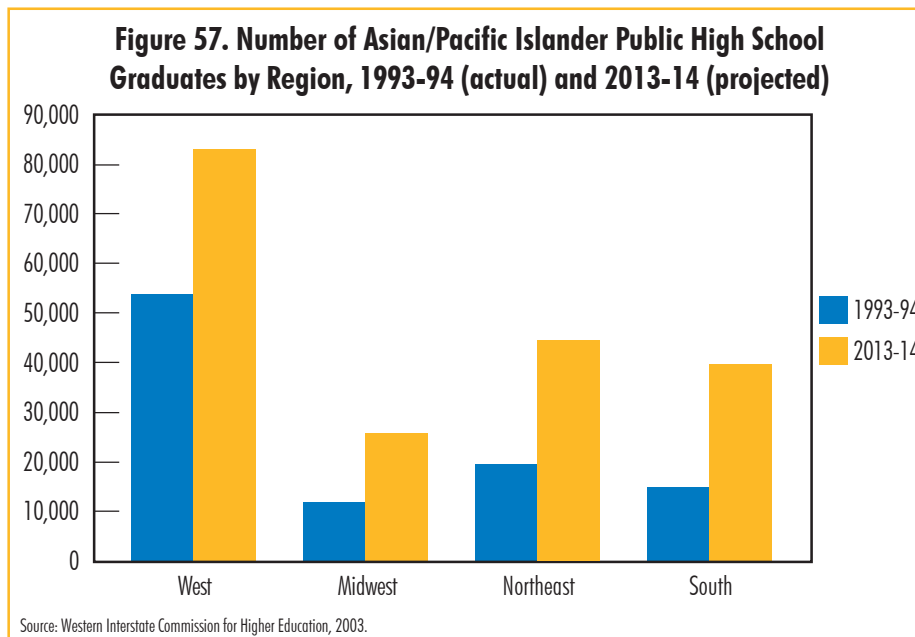


Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
 Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

Although the West had graduated as many Asian/Pacific Islander students from public high schools as the other regions combined in 1994, that pattern will have changed by 2013-14 (see Figure 57). It is projected that the South will account for 21 percent of Asian/Pacific Islander public high school graduates in 2013-14, compared to 15 percent in 1993-94. The Northeast will also see an increase in the share of Asians/Pacific Islanders graduating.

All but three states are projected to graduate more Asians/Pacific Islanders in 2013-14 than they did in 2001-02 (see

Figure 58). Over one-half of the states are expected to see from 29 to 100 percent increases in the number of Asian/Pacific Islander graduates from public high schools. In a number of states – including Arizona, Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia – the increases will be much higher, ranging from 100 to over 300 percent. Only Hawaii, Louisiana, and Rhode Island are projected to graduate fewer Asian/Pacific Islander students in 2014 than they did in 2002.



## Black, non-Hispanics

The Census Bureau reports that 13 percent of the civilian population in 2002 was Black.<sup>7</sup> Fifty-five percent of Black, non-Hispanics lived in the South, with the Northeast and the Midwest each containing 18 percent, and the remaining 9 percent lived in the West. In comparison with the White, non-Hispanic population, Black, non-Hispanics are younger – 33 percent were under 18, compared with 23 percent of White, non-Hispanics. Also, only 8 percent of Black, non-Hispanics were 56 and older, while 14 percent of White, non-Hispanics were in that age category. The Census Bureau estimates that there will be about 42.6 million Black, non-Hispanics in the U.S. in 2015.<sup>8</sup>

### Elementary and Secondary Enrollments

Black, non-Hispanic students comprised 17 percent of total enrollment in the nation’s public elementary and secondary schools in 2001-02, with 7.3 million students (see Table 14). One-half of those enrollments were in the South, and the Northeast and Midwest each accounted for another 20 percent. The West enrolled nearly 681,000 Black, non-Hispanic students to account for the remaining 9 percent.

The projected increase in the enrollment of Black, non-Hispanic students will begin to level soon (see Figure 59). The regions will see very different projections in enrollments of Black, non-Hispanic students over the next several years. Most of the increased enrollment will occur in the South; while Southerners accounted for nearly 51 percent of all Black, non-Hispanic enrollments across the nation in 2001-

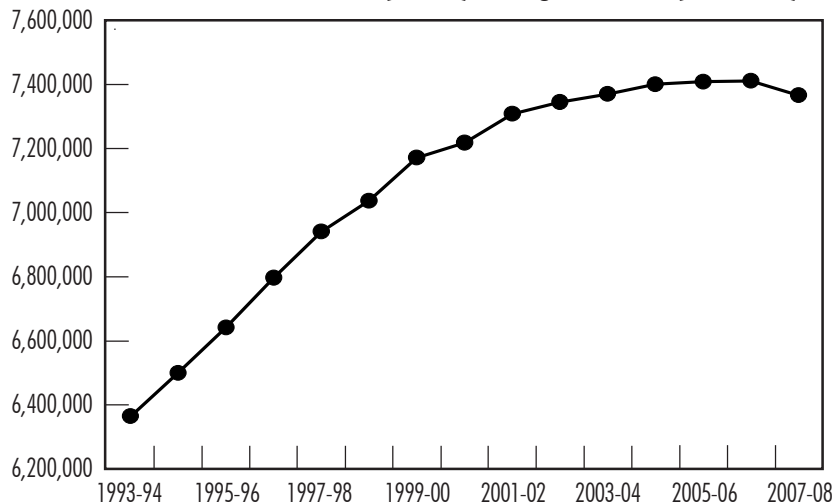
02, this proportion will increase somewhat to about 52 percent of total enrollment in 2007-08. The Northeast and the Midwest will notice little change in their shares of Black, non-Hispanic student enrollment, but their numbers will change. The Northeast will see approximately 38,000 fewer Black, non-Hispanic students in 2007-08 than it had in 2001-02, while the Midwest will see close to 28,000 more. Each of these two regions will continue to account for about 20 percent of total Black, non-Hispanic enrollment in public schools. The West also will see a decline in numbers, as there are projected to be approximately 19,000 fewer Black, non-Hispanic students in 2007-08 than the region had in 2001-02.

### High School Graduates

The class of 1994 in the nation’s public schools graduated 286,634 Black, non-Hispanics; that number had increased considerably by 2002, when there were 344,156 graduates from this group (see Table 19). Nine states representing every region of the country provided about 53 percent of the Black, non-Hispanic public high school graduates in 1993-94: they were California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, New York, North Carolina, Texas, and Virginia. Those states remained the major providers of Black, non-Hispanic public high school graduates in 2001-02, as well.

The District of Columbia has the highest proportion of high school graduates who are Black, non-Hispanic in the nation. In the class of 2002, nearly 87 percent of its graduates were Black, non-Hispanic. In four states – Alabama, Georgia, Maryland, and South Carolina – close to one in three public high school graduates were Black, non-Hispanic. In eight states, including Idaho, Maine, Montana, New Hampshire,

**Figure 59. Black, non-Hispanic Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments, U.S., 1993-94 (actual) through 2007-08 (projected)**



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

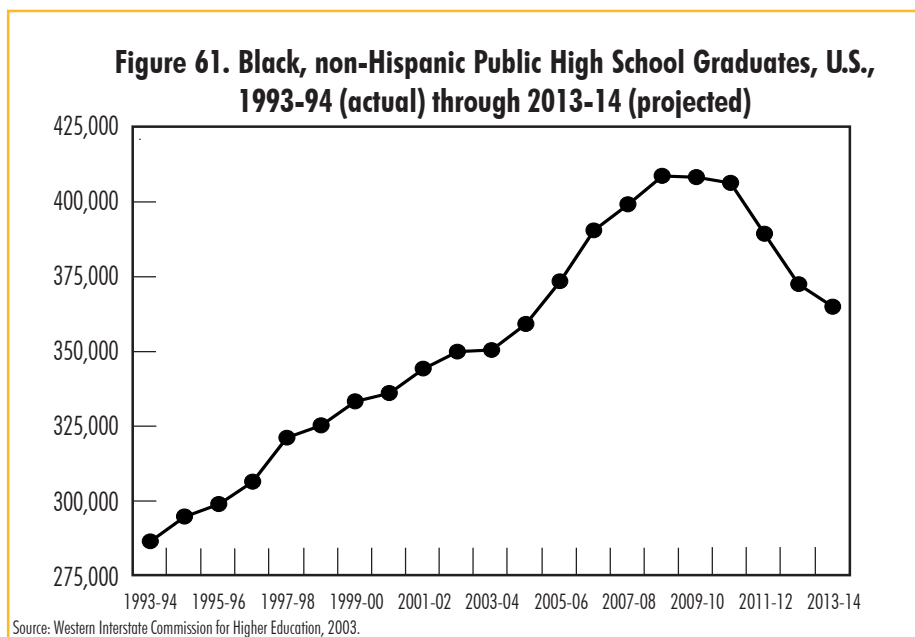
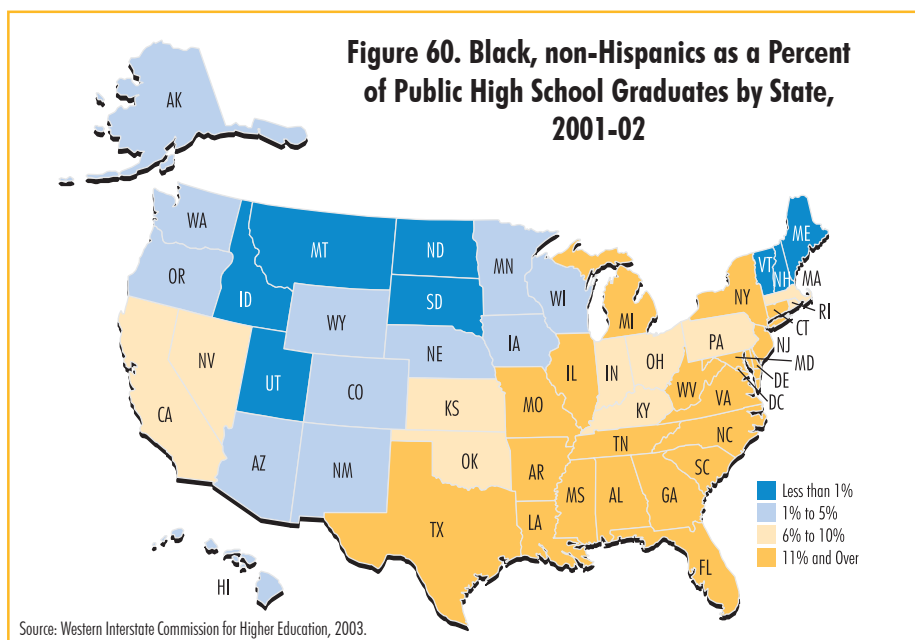
Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
 Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Vermont – Black non-Hispanic students comprised less than 1 percent of 2002 public high school graduates (see Figure 60).

The number of Black, non-Hispanics graduating from public schools in the nation annually has been growing steadily since at least 1993-94 (see Figure 61). The year-to-year change in the number of Black, non-Hispanic graduates will fluctuate widely between 2001-02 and 2013-14. Until the end of the first decade, the nation will see several thousand additional Black, non-Hispanic graduates each year. By about 2009-10,

however, the growth trend will turn to annual declines in the number of graduates who are Black, non-Hispanic.

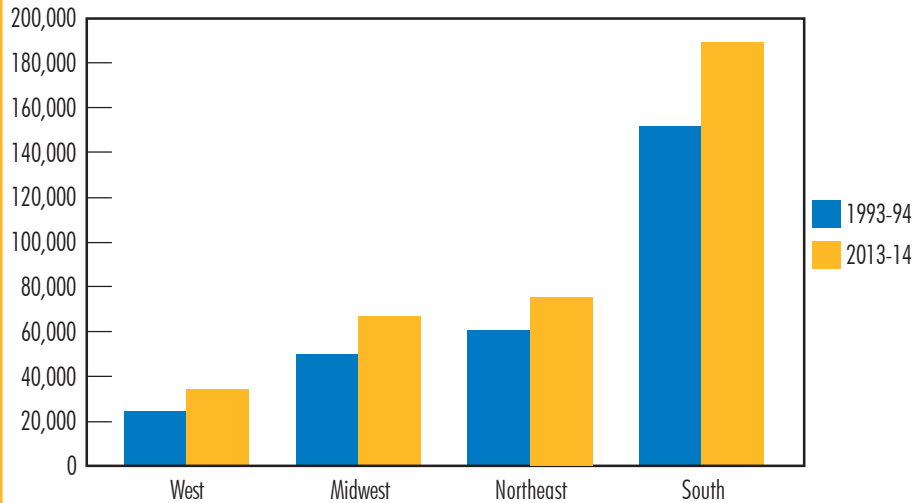
As Figure 62 illustrates, the South has been graduating over one-half of all Black, non-Hispanic students from public high schools, and that pattern is expected to continue. Each region will graduate more Black, non-Hispanic students over the next decade, and the West and the Midwest will each gain about 1 percentage point of the total share of all Black, non-Hispanics graduating annually.



The numbers of Black, non-Hispanic students who are graduating are not expected to increase as rapidly or as strongly as those of some other racial/ethnic minorities. A large number of states and the District of Columbia are projected to see fewer Black, non-Hispanic high public high school graduates in 2014 than they did in 2002 (see Figure 63): 25 percent will see a drop. New Mexico, Hawaii, and Louisiana are expected to see between 12 and 19 percent fewer Black, non-Hispanic graduates. Alabama, Alaska,

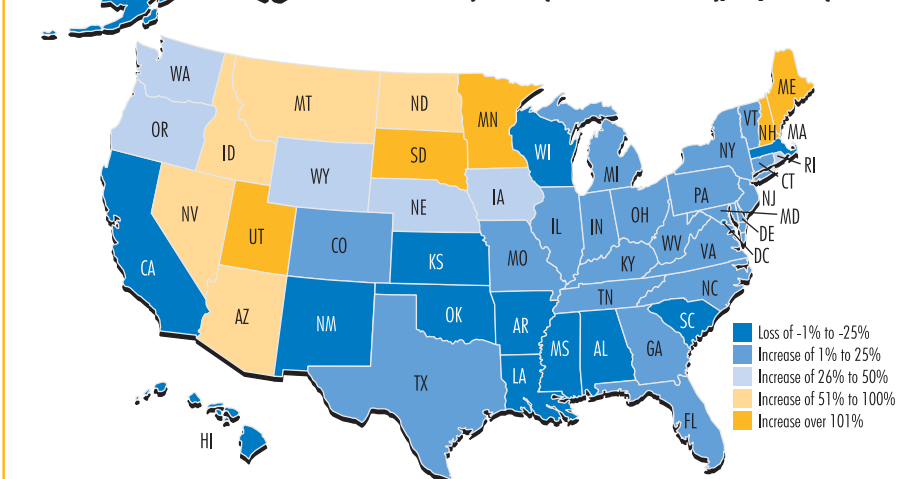
Arkansas, California, Kansas, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Wisconsin are looking at losses ranging from less than 1 to 10 percent in the years ahead. Nearly one-half of the states will see increases in Black, non-Hispanic high school graduates that range from 1 to 23 percent. A handful of states – New Hampshire, Maine, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Utah – may see growth spanning from 110 to 269 percent, but the numbers will remain very small in most of these states.

**Figure 62. Number of Black, non-Hispanic Public High School Graduates by Region, 1993-94 (actual) and 2013-14 (projected)**



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

**Figure 63. Percent Change in Number of Black, non-Hispanic Public High School Graduates by State, 2001-02 (actual) and 2013-14 (projected)**



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.



## Hispanics

Over 12 percent of the 2000 population was Hispanic. In that group, Mexicans represented 7.3 percent; Puerto Ricans, 1.2 percent; Cubans, .4 percent; and other Hispanics, 3.6 percent.<sup>9</sup> While the U.S. population increased by 13.2 percent between 1990 and 2000, the Hispanic population grew by nearly 60 percent, from 22.4 million in 1990 to 35.3 million in 2000. As has been seen with other racial/ethnic minority groups, Hispanics favored the West. Over 43 percent of all U.S. Hispanics populated the West, and an additional 33 percent lived in the South. In combination, these two regions held over three-fourths of the U.S. Hispanic population. Approximately 15 percent of Hispanics lived in the Northeast, and 9 percent in the Midwest. California, Texas, New York, Florida, Illinois, Arizona, and New Jersey each had Hispanic populations of 1 million or more; together, these seven states were home to 77 percent of the Hispanic population. The Census Bureau projects that there will be 46.7 million Hispanics in the U.S. in 2015.<sup>10</sup>

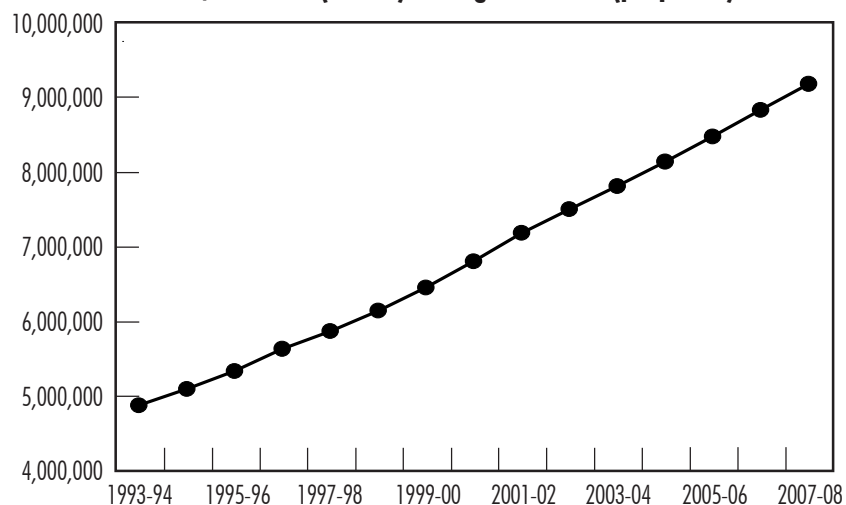
### Elementary and Secondary Enrollments

Proportionally, Hispanic students accounted for nearly as many enrolled students – 7.2 million, or 17 percent – as Black, non-Hispanics in the nation’s public elementary and secondary schools in 2001-02 (see Table 15). Two regions – the West and the South – had over three-fourths of Hispanic public school enrollments that year. Of the 7.2 million

Hispanics reported nationally in public schools in 2001-02, 3.4 million were in the West and another 2.2 million were enrolled in the South. While the number of Hispanics enrolled has increased dramatically since the early 1990s, their geographic distribution has not. This concentration of Hispanics was also seen in 1993-94, when about 78 percent of the 4.8 million Hispanics enrolled in public schools in the U.S. were in these two regions. The Northeast was home to nearly 1 million Hispanic students in 2001-02, and the Midwest region enrolled over 575,000 Hispanic students.

All regions are expected to see increased public school enrollments of Hispanic students, as over 2 million more Hispanics will be enrolled nationally in 2007-08 than were seen in 2001-02 (see Figure 64). Over the next several years, projections suggest that Hispanics will continue to locate in the West and the South at high rates, but they will also begin to disperse into the Midwest. In 2007-08, the proportion of Hispanics enrolled in the West is expected to decline somewhat to 45 percent, 3 percentage points less than the level typical of the past decade. The portion living in the South is expected to grow from the 30 percent level of the 1990s to 34 percent by 2007-08. The Northeast will see some decline in its share of enrollments – from 13 or 14 percent over the past decade to 12 percent over the next decade – yet the region can expect to see just under 150,000 more Hispanic students in 2007-08 than were enrolled in 2001-02. Approximately 288,000 additional Hispanic students are projected in the Midwest by 2007-08, and the share of all Hispanic students enrolled in public school will increase from 8 to over 9 percent.

**Figure 64. Hispanic Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments, U.S., 1993-94 (actual) through 2007-08 (projected)**



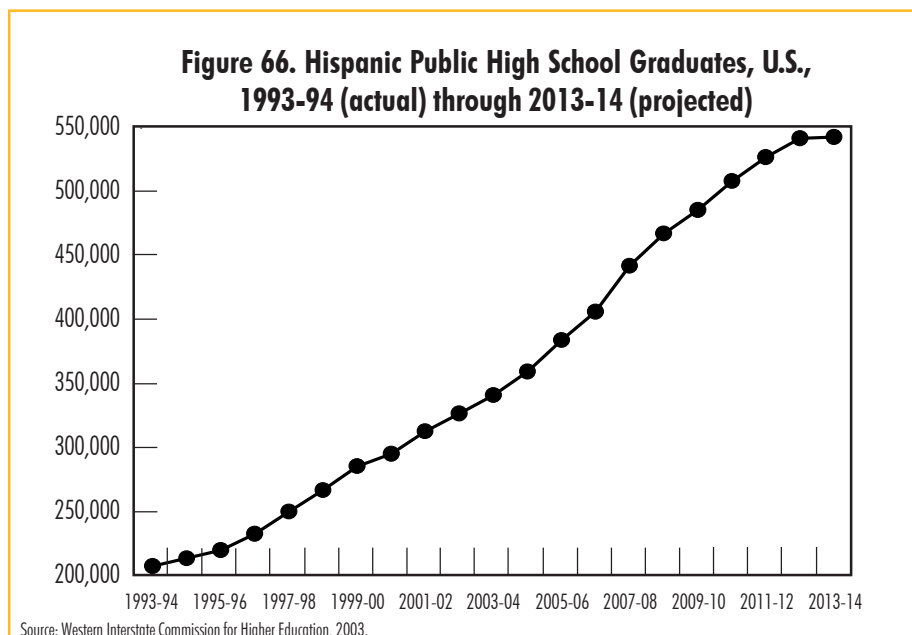
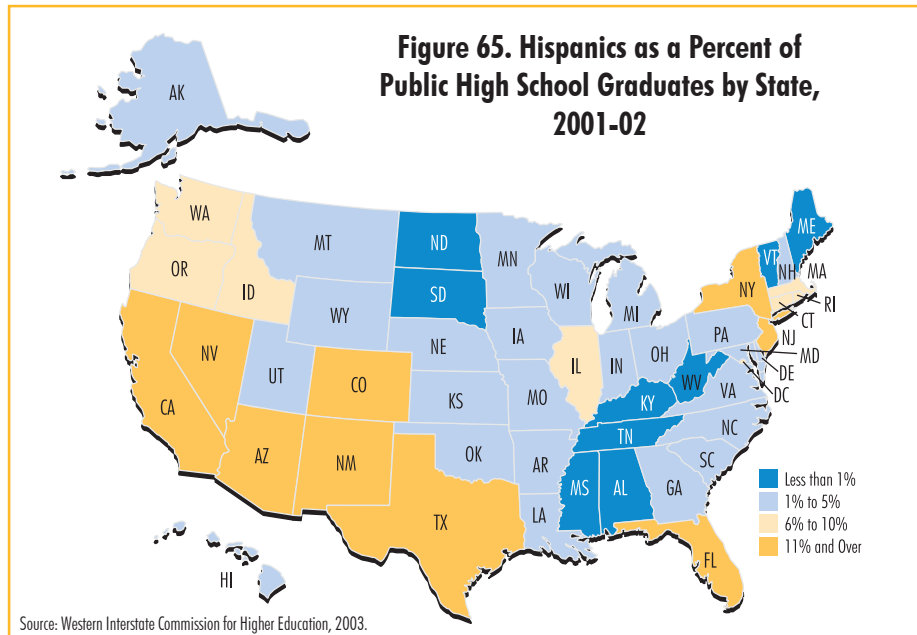
Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

### High School Graduates

Hispanics are the fastest-growing of the five major racial/ethnic groups discussed in this report. Mirroring growth in public school enrollment (see Figure 64), the number of public school graduates has been steadily increasing for the past decade, and the rate of growth is projected to increase more rapidly in the next decade. The graduating class of 1994 in the nation’s public high schools had 207,364 Hispanics; by the class of 2002, over 100,000 more

Hispanics were graduated (see Table 20). In 1994, Hispanics represented 9 percent of all public high school graduates; in the class of 2002, they accounted for 12 percent. In 1993-94, Hispanics were highly concentrated in a few states: California, Florida, Illinois, New York, and Texas graduated 75 percent of all Hispanic public high school graduates.

In the graduating class of 2002, Hispanics accounted for over one-fourth of the graduates in Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas. In five states – Colorado, Florida,



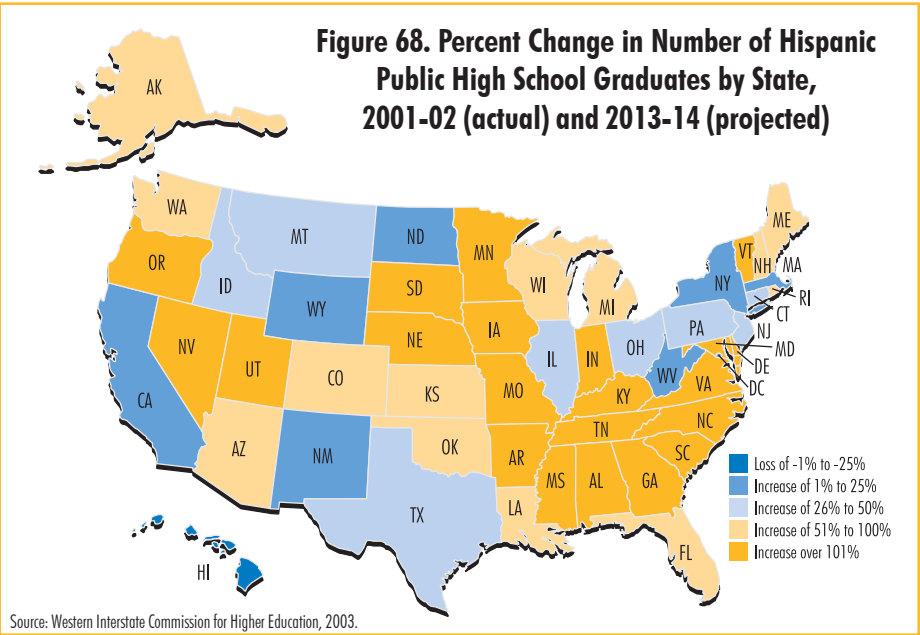
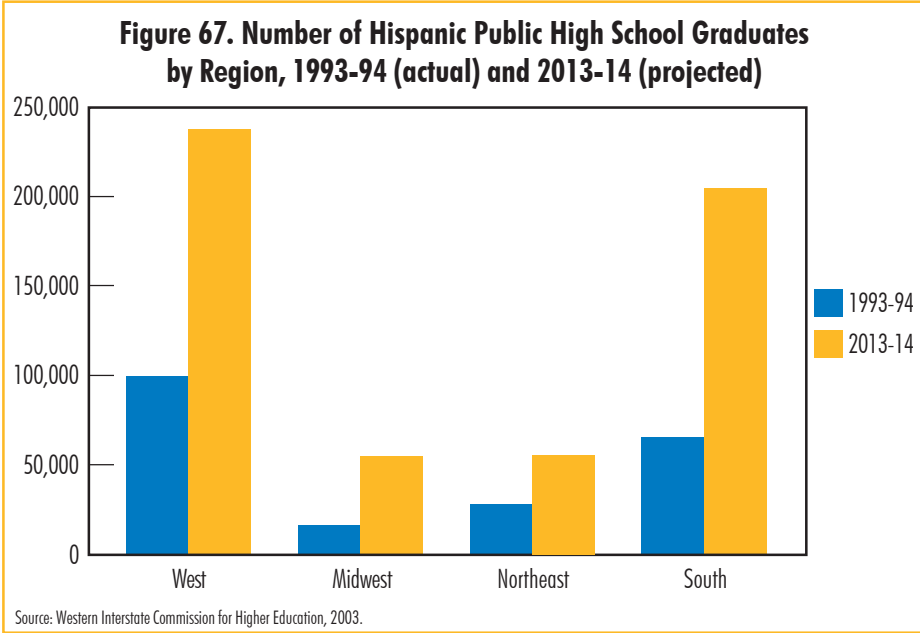
**Knocking at the College Door - 2003**  
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Nevada, New Jersey, and New York – at least 10 percent of public high school graduates were Hispanic. In one-half of the states, the portion of the 2002 class that was Hispanic varied from 1 to 5 percent (see Figure 65).

The growth in the number of Hispanic graduates from the nation’s public schools since 1993-94 will intensify over the next decade (see Figure 66). From 207,000 graduates in 1993-94, the U.S. is expected to graduate over 541,000 Hispanic students in 2013-14. Every year between 2001-02

and 2012-13, the nation can expect to see from 14,000 to about 36,000 new Hispanic graduates from public schools. That significant and sustained growth will stabilize at the end of the projection period, with fewer than 1,000 more Hispanic graduates anticipated in 2013-14 than were seen in 2012-13.

As noted above, a small number of states accounted for the majority of Hispanic public high school graduates through the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Hispanic student enrollments in



elementary and secondary school have become more geographically dispersed in recent years, and a change in the pattern of Hispanic graduations from high school is emerging in a number of states that had reported smaller Hispanic numbers in the past. Figure 67 graphically shows how the pattern of Hispanic graduations will be affecting all regions – most notably, the West and the South. In the West, the region with the most Hispanic graduates, the number of Hispanic high school graduates is expected to more than double between 1993-94 and 2013-14. The West graduated nearly 99,000 Hispanics (48 percent of all Hispanic graduates) in 1993-94, and the region is projected to graduate about 237,000, or 43 percent, in 2013-14. Nearly one-third of Hispanic high school graduates came from the Southern states in 1993-94; that proportion is expected to be about 37 percent in 2013-14, when the region will be graduating close to 205,000 Hispanics, compared to about 65,000 in 1993-94.

The Midwest and Northeast regions will also see significant growth in the number of Hispanic public high school graduates in their states by 2013-14. The Northeast saw nearly 28,000 Hispanics in the class of 1994, which represented over 13 percent of all Hispanic public school graduates that year. In the class of 2014, there are projected to be over 55,000 Hispanics, representing 10 percent of graduates that year. The states in the Midwest graduated just under 16,000 Hispanics in the class of 1994, but this region will nearly match the number of graduates in the Northeast, with 54,000 Hispanics projected in the class of 2014.

Remarkable increases in Hispanic graduates will be seen in almost every state: only Hawaii is projected to experience a decline in the number of Hispanic public high school graduates. That state is expected to graduate 16 percent fewer Hispanics in 2014 than it did in 2002 (see Figure 68). A wide range of states and the District of Columbia will see increases between 11 and 50 percent; they include California, Massachusetts, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Nearly one-half of the states will see notable increases – from 50 to 200 percent. For an equal number of states, the increased number of Hispanic graduates will be considerable – ranging from 200 to nearly 3,500 percent. These very large proportional increases can be traced back to increases in births and immigration of Hispanics.

## White, non-Hispanics

More than three-fourths (77 percent) of respondents in Census 2000 reported themselves to be White, non-Hispanic.<sup>11</sup> This includes 75.1 percent who reported themselves as only White and 1.9 percent who reported White as well as one or more other races. The majority of White, non-Hispanics lived in the South and Midwest, with 34 percent residing in the South and 25 percent in the Midwest. The balance of the White, non-Hispanic population was nearly evenly divided, with 21 percent in the West and 20 percent in the Northeast.<sup>12</sup> The largest White, non-Hispanic populations were in California, Texas, New York, Florida, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, and North Carolina. The state with the largest White, non-Hispanic population was California, yet it ranked 48<sup>th</sup> among the 50 states in the proportion of its population that reported themselves to be White, non-Hispanic (63 percent of respondents claimed this).<sup>13</sup> Estimates from the Census Bureau indicate that there will be about 247.2 million White, non-Hispanics in the U.S. in 2015.<sup>14</sup>

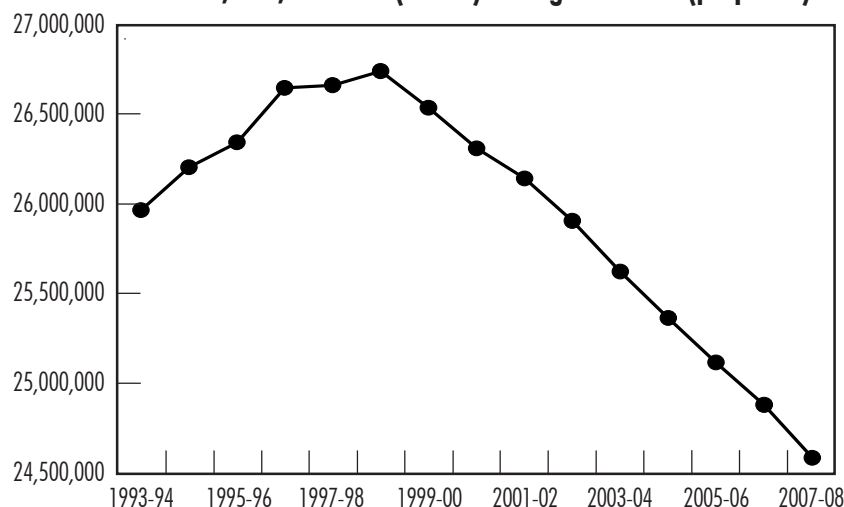
## Elementary and Secondary Enrollments

Among all of the racial/ethnic groups covered in this report, White, non-Hispanics have been the most evenly dispersed among the four regions in terms of public elementary and secondary school enrollment (see Table 16). In 1993-94, the South had the highest share of White, non-Hispanic enrollments, with 31 percent or 8.1 million of the nearly 26 million students enrolled that year in public schools. The

Midwest followed closely with about 29 percent of enrollments and 7.5 million students. Both the Northeast and the West accounted for 20 percent each and about 5 million students. Less than a decade later, the distribution of White, non-Hispanic enrollments was nearly the same, although two regions – the Midwest and South – reported slight declines in the number of White, non-Hispanic students enrolled. The Northeast and the West had each seen small increases, as the number of students enrolled nationally had increased by about 176,000 between 1993-94 and 2001-02.

While minority racial/ethnic groups have been growing in most regions since the early 1990s, that trend has not been evident in public school enrollment of White, non-Hispanic students (see Figure 69). Of the 39 million students enrolled in public elementary and secondary schools in the U.S. in 1993-94, two out of every three students were White, non-Hispanic. By 2007-08 approximately one in two students will be White, non-Hispanic. However, at that time, the nation will have approximately 1.5 million fewer White, non-Hispanic students enrolled in public schools than it did in 2001-02. Every region will share in these reductions. Projections suggest that the Midwest will see the greatest change, losing about 455,000 White, non-Hispanic students between 2001-02 and 2007-08 (see Table 16). It will be followed closely by the Northeast and the West, which are projected to lose about 413,000 and 398,000 White, non-Hispanic students, respectively. The South, the region with the highest number of White, non-Hispanic students, is expected to see a decline in enrollments of about 276,000. In 2007-08, the overall distribution of White, non-Hispanic students will remain much as it was in 2001-02, with the

**Figure 69. White, non-Hispanic Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments, U.S., 1993-94 (actual) through 2007-08 (projected)**



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

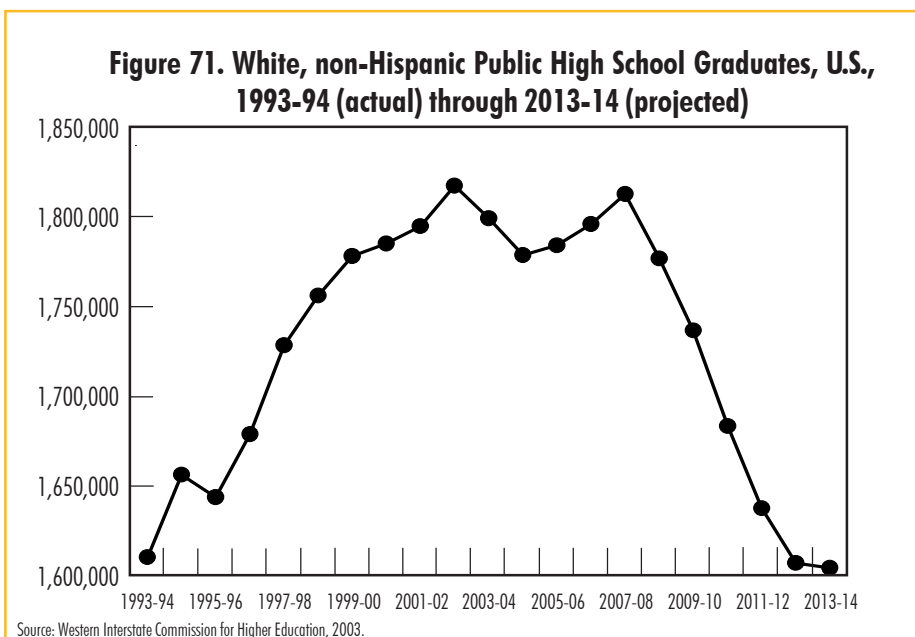
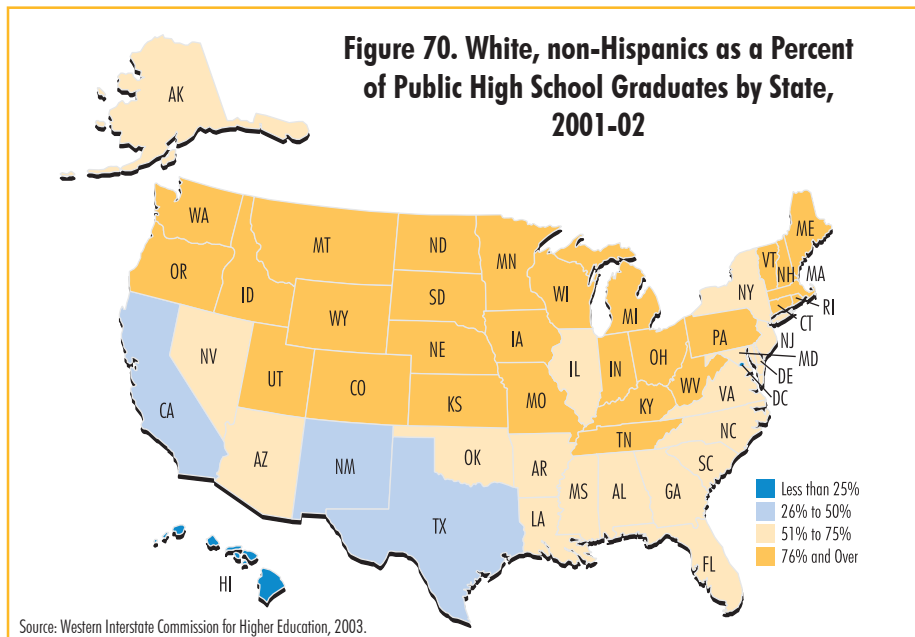
South enrolling approximately 32 percent and the Midwest enrolling 28 percent. The West and the Northeast are expected to enroll 19 percent and 21 percent, respectively, of all public school White, non-Hispanic students.

### High School Graduates

Change has been the common denominator across racial/ethnic groups in this projection series. White, non-Hispanics, long considered the foundation of elementary and secondary school enrollments in the U.S., are moving through a

transition that is very different from what other racial/ethnic groups have been experiencing and will see over the next several years. The gradual decline in enrollments of White, non-Hispanic students nationally will also be seen in the graduation numbers for this group.

In the graduating class of 1994, White, non-Hispanics numbered 1.6 million and represented nearly three-fourths of all public graduates (see Table 21). As growth continued through that decade and early into the 21<sup>st</sup> century, White, non-Hispanics had higher numbers of students graduating –



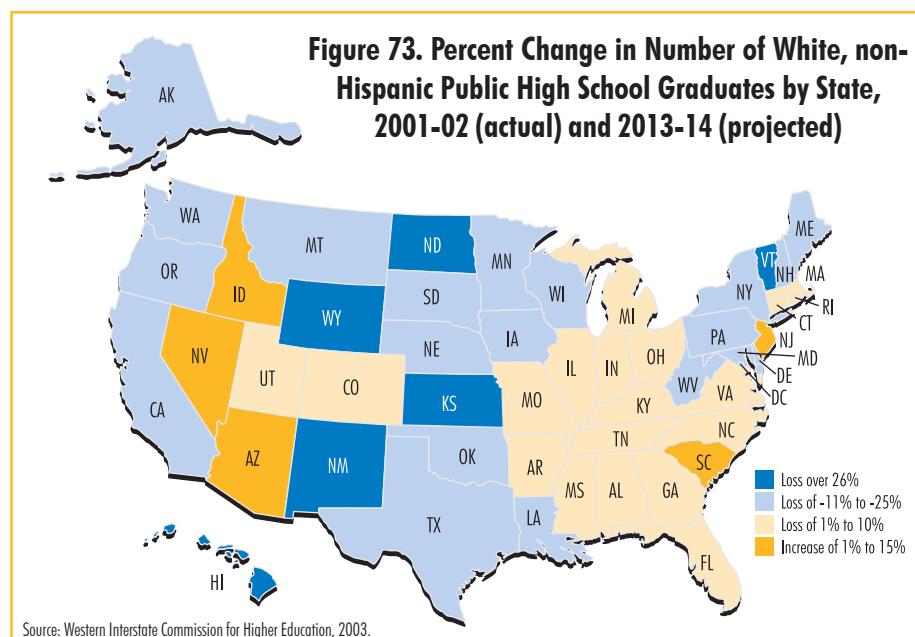
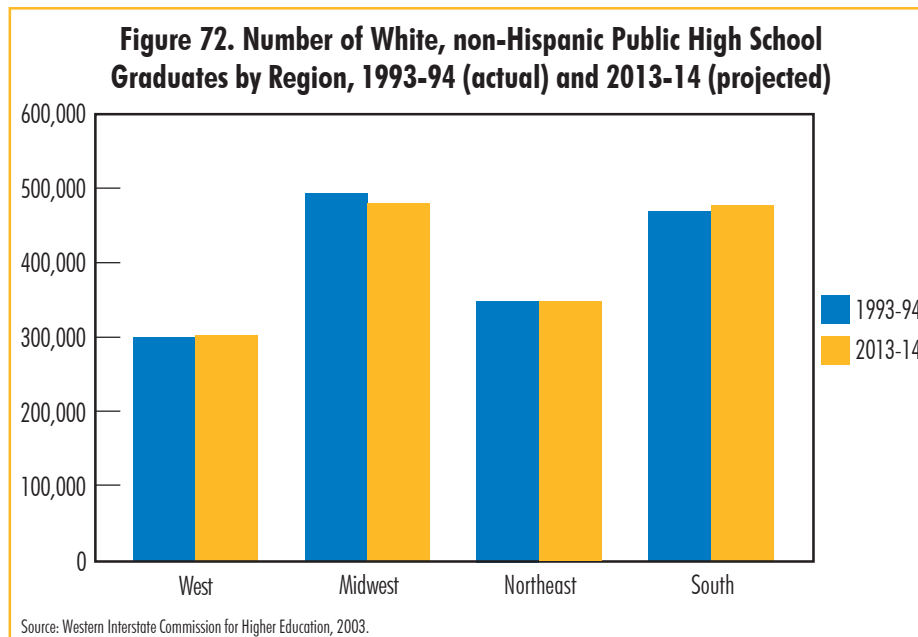
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nearly 1.8 million in the class of 2002 – but the share of all public high school graduates that year who were White, non-Hispanic had dropped to 68.6 percent.

White, non-Hispanics comprised the majority of graduates in the class of 2002 in almost every state (see Figure 70). However, in four states – California, Hawaii, New Mexico, and Texas – and the District of Columbia, the proportion of public high school graduates who were White, non-Hispanic was 50 percent or less. The general population composition in the District of Columbia and Hawaii has been dominated

by Black, non-Hispanic and Asian/Pacific Islander, respectively, for decades. The shift to minority majority status for high school graduates in California and New Mexico is more recent. The portion of the 2002 graduating class that was White, non-Hispanic in New Mexico was 41 percent; in California it was 43 percent. In 2001-02, Texas was split nearly evenly, with 49.9 percent of the graduating class White, non-Hispanic.

A number of states are moving toward a minority majority status. Those states where White, non-Hispanic graduates



accounted for 50 percent to 60 percent of graduates in 2002 include Florida, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, and South Carolina. In over half of the states, at least 75 percent of the graduating class of 2002 was White, non-Hispanic.

The initial decline in the number of White, non-Hispanic public high school graduates is expected to begin in 2002-03, when there will be about 18,000 fewer public graduates than there was the year before (see Table 21). The size of the decline is projected to grow to about 20,400 the following year. Around 2005-06, the nation will see three years of increases again in the number of White, non-Hispanic graduates from public schools in the nation (see Figure 71). After 2007-08, the U.S. will experience an extended period of decline in the number of White, non-Hispanic graduates. This trend is expected to be seen across all regions. The Midwestern region is projected to have nearly 14,000 fewer White, non-Hispanic graduates in 2014 than it did in 2002, and the Northeast will see about 2,000 fewer graduates. The South and the West will each see slight increases in White, non-Hispanic graduates from public schools (see Figure 72).

At the state level, the projected change in the number of White, non-Hispanic public school graduates will range from a 30 percent decline in New Mexico to a 9 percent increase in Nevada (see Figure 73). Only Arizona, Idaho, Nevada, New Jersey, and South Carolina are expected to see more White, non-Hispanic public high school graduates in 2014 than they did in 2002. In addition to New Mexico's declining numbers, five states – Hawaii, Kansas, North Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming – and the District of Columbia are expected to see a drop of at least 25 percent in the number of White, non-Hispanic graduates. Approximately 20 states will see declines ranging from 10 percent to 23 percent in the number of White, non-Hispanic graduates they will have in 2014, compared to 2002. The remaining states can anticipate declines ranging from less than 1 to close to 10 percent.

## Endnotes

- <sup>1</sup> Jason P. Schachter, *Migration by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2000*, Census 2000 Special Reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Census Bureau, 2003).
- <sup>2</sup> Stella U. Ogunwole, *The American Indian and Alaska Native Population: 2000*, Census 2000 Brief C2KBR/01-15 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Census Bureau, 2002).
- <sup>3</sup> Ogunwole, 4.
- <sup>4</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, *State Population Projections*, accessed 9 December 2003 at <<http://www.census.gov/population/projections/state/stprace.txt>>.
- <sup>5</sup> Jessica S. Barnes and Claudette E. Bennet, *The Asian Population: 2000*, Census 2000 Brief C2KBR/01-16 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Census Bureau, 2002).
- <sup>6</sup> Census, *State Population Projections*.
- <sup>7</sup> Jesse McKinnon, *The Black Population in the United States: March 2002*, Current Population Reports, Series P20-541 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Census Bureau, 2003).
- <sup>8</sup> Census, *State Population Projections*.
- <sup>9</sup> Betsy Guzman, *The Hispanic Population*, Census 2000 Brief C2KBR/01-3 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Census Bureau, 2001).
- <sup>10</sup> Census, *State Population Projections*.
- <sup>11</sup> Elizabeth M. Grieco, *The White Population: 2000*, Census 2000 Brief C2KBR/01-4 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Census Bureau, 2001).
- <sup>12</sup> Grieco, 3.
- <sup>13</sup> Grieco, 5.
- <sup>14</sup> Census, *State Population Projections*.



## Chapter 4 : METHODOLOGY

The methodology used for the projections continues to be based on the cohort survival methodology employed in previous iterations of the projections of high school graduates. Enrollments and graduates are projected by measuring the survival of the birth cohort to first grade enrollment and by measuring the grade-to-grade retention of each cohort. Finally, the grade-12-to-graduation transition is measured.

Enrollment and graduation data were collected from state education agencies. In most cases, the historical enrollment data were available for all of the years requested. One difference from previous publications was that, in many instances, the data were available on the Web, either as a report or, in some cases, from a data warehouse. Birth data for all years came from the National Center for Health Statistics.

Although other factors will affect the survival of a given cohort (including deaths, migration, and changes in policies for promotion and graduation, discussed in more detail below), the number of births is the starting point when projecting the numbers of high school graduates. The births in three regions – West, Midwest and Northeast – have been relatively steady over the past five years, while the births in the South have increased (see Figure 74). From 1996 to 2001, births in the South increased 8.45 percent, while births in the West increased 2.6 percent. The Midwest had a 1.69 percent increase in births, and births in the Northeast declined by 1.65 percent over the same period.

The regional variations in births are expected to lead to similar variations in the projections of high school graduates from those birth years.

Projections have been generated for each state and the District of Columbia. One of the changes from previous publications is that regional and national projections have been calculated separately and are no longer aggregated state projections. This is true for all of the projections – public, public by income, public by race/ethnicity, and nonpublic.

For virtually all of the projections in this series, a five-year smoothed average was used to produce the projections. The smoothed average puts more weight on the final year of data while also minimizing the effect of any inconsistencies in the earlier years. One hazard with using this occurs in cases where there was significant growth or change in the most recent years. In such cases, the growth may not continue in the future or may not sufficiently capture the true magnitude of growth experienced in subsequent year. This choice was made primarily because there has been much more consistency in the reporting of birth data for this series of projections than in the past.

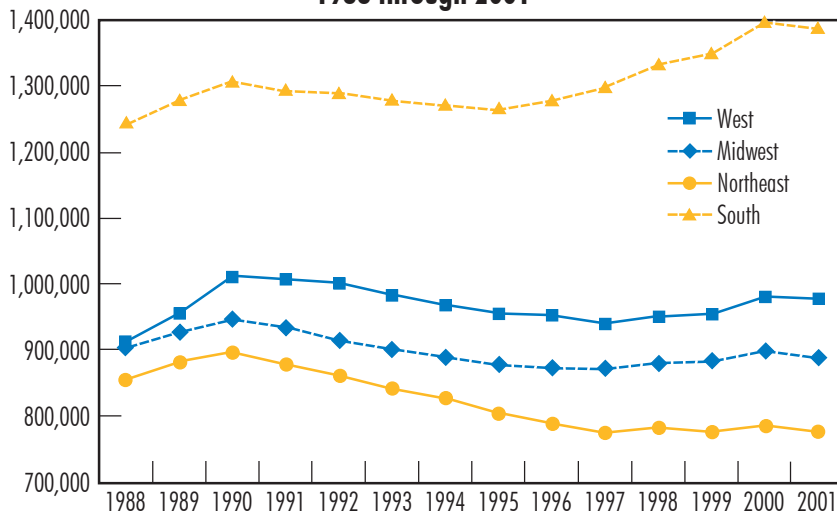
More specific information on both the data and the methodology for each set of projections is included in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables*. The compendium includes complete historical data as well as the grade-by-grade enrollment projections. Examples of the state worksheets are available in Appendix C.

### Additional Factors

Many other factors also influence the progression of the birth cohorts through the grades to graduation. While not explicitly modelled, past trends in these factors are implicitly captured in these projections. Substantial changes, however, will not be.

Mortality among school-age children is a very minor factor. In fact, between 1997 and 2001, the number of deaths of school-age children dropped by about 7.5 percent.<sup>1,2</sup> While these statistics do vary by race and gender, it is still a minor factor in school progression.

**Figure 74. Births by Region  
1988 through 2001**



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Migration is an important factor affecting their progression. Considering migration in any kind of projections is complicated by the many forms migration can take and how each of these influences projection models. Some of the relevant migration issues discussed here include student migration between public and nonpublic schools, student migration among public schools, interstate migration, and international immigration. Each of these has continued to increase in importance since the last edition of these projections.

#### Migration between public and nonpublic schools.

It is often easy to see the transition students make between public and nonpublic school when looking at the data. This often occurs between sixth and seventh grade or between eighth and ninth grade. The transition between ninth and tenth grade or between tenth and eleventh grade will show a trend for students dropping out in a state.

#### Intrastate and interstate migration among public schools.

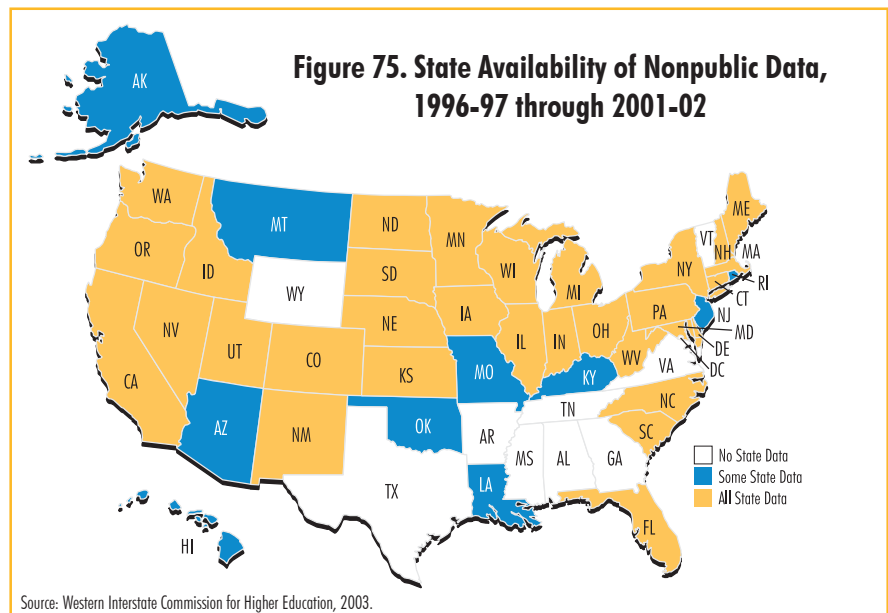
Movement of students among school systems and states occurs as employment increases and decreases in a geographic area. Certain states highlight this trend. In Arizona, for example, the transition ratio between birth and first grade for the total public school population is over 1 for birth years 1990 through 1995, resulting in a higher number of first graders than babies born in school years 1996-97 through 2001-02. The progression ratio between grades is also often over 1 for those years. The transition ratio referenced above also relates to interstate migration. Colorado's data reveal a pattern similar to Arizona's in that the transition ratio exceeded 1. In Colorado's case, high in-migration from other states created a birth-to-first-grade ratio that is larger than expected, based on the number of births six years earlier. Increased immigration into the United States should also be considered when using the projections.

A very recent development in education policy across all states is the implementation of enhanced accountability requirements and stricter enforcement of graduation requirements. Changes in graduation requirements and policies have occurred in the most recent years for which data has been collected. Consequently, little reliable and consistent data are available to help us understand how these policies can be taken into account in a projection

model. While these developments are likely to change the number of graduates, they vary by state and the effects will also vary by state. Changes will continue to occur as accountability systems are instituted or changed so the magnitude of the effect is still difficult to predict. Additionally, federal mandates reflected in the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB) will undoubtedly have an effect on student progression from grade to grade and to graduation. The recency of NCLB and the paucity of research on student progression as a result of NCLB prevent us from reflecting this important education policy shift in these projections.

## Nonpublic Projections

Data on nonpublic enrollment and graduations is diverse and very difficult to collect on a state-by-state basis. Nonpublic enrollment and graduates were collected or estimated for each state. Overall, less data were available directly from the states than in the last iteration of the project. State budget reductions and changes in policies were the reasons given for the reduction in the availability of data. Thirty-one states provided relatively complete grade-level enrollment data, and 10 states had virtually no enrollment data (see Figure 75). The other states provided



some type of enrollment data or data for some of the years. Data from the National Center for Education Statistics' *Private School Survey* and comparison of the data with the public school grade-level enrollments were used in those states where no other data were available. Other sources used in previous editions were not available. The new data were also compared to past trends to provide information that was as accurate as possible.

Data about nonpublic graduates were available from fewer states than grade-level enrollments. Thirteen states provided complete information on nonpublic graduates. Twelve states provided some data on nonpublic graduates. The number of nonpublic graduates in the other states was estimated based on past trends and other available data. Complete information on both the enrollment and graduates for the nonpublic sector is available in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables*, a complement to this report.

## Home Schooling

Home schooling presents one of the more challenging areas to analyze on a state-by-state basis when projecting enrollments and high school graduates. Few states collect data systematically on home schooled students. Because consistent data were not available for a majority of the states, home schooling data were not factored into any of the projections unless otherwise noted. Home schooled students were estimated to number 500,000 in 1996.<sup>3</sup> More recent data puts the estimate at 850,000 students across the country in 1999, an increase of over 58 percent.<sup>4</sup> In North Carolina, which provided state-specific data, the growth from 1996 to 1999 was 77 percent; growth from 1996 to 2001 was almost 200 percent, resulting in a total of 46,909 home school students. Additional WICHE publications, to be produced as part of our *Projections of High School Graduates* project, will address home schooling trends in greater detail.

## Racial/Ethnic Projections

Public school enrollment and graduate data by race/ethnicity were available from most of the states. Because of the lack of consistency in the availability of nonpublic data, enrollment and graduate data by race/ethnicity for nonpublic school students have not been used in this study.

The period of data collected for this edition included the 1996-97 school year through the 2001-02 school year. In some cases, the timing of the collection for the data by race/ethnicity was different than for that of other public data. In the few cases in which a state could not provide the information, the data were available from the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data. For Idaho, New Hampshire, and South Carolina, the graduates by race/ethnicity were estimated based on enrollment data provided by the state.

For data beginning with 1996-97, students or graduates who were reported as being multiracial, having unknown race/ethnicity, or giving no response to race/ethnicity were not included in the race/ethnicity projections. They were not distributed to the other categories, but they were included

in the data and projections for total enrollment and graduates.

Birth data by race/ethnicity were available from National Center for Health Statistics publications. Birth data added for these projections were from 1995 through 2001. Data by race and Hispanic origin were available for all years for all states and the District of Columbia.

The projections by race/ethnicity were done independently of one another, as well as independently of the total projections. Users should recognize that these projections can be even more heavily influenced by environmental factors – such as migration, data collection inconsistency, small cohorts and changes in enrollment and graduation policies – than the overall projections. When growth is very heavy, as it has been in recent years, the projections can be somewhat skewed. International immigration can also be more of a factor in the race/ethnic projections than the overall projections. This is particularly true for the later years of projections.

## Accuracy of Previous Projections

While all projections contain a margin of error, the cohort survival method strives to minimize the error. Data collection for this edition maintained the protocol of the previous edition. Enrollment and graduation data were collected from the states and were audited for possible errors. The state was contacted to verify any data in question. Once data were entered into the projection system, they were proofed to avoid errors in data entry. For this series of projections, there were a few cases where the data could be transferred into the projection system without additional data entry, avoiding a possibility of entry errors.

In cases where data were manipulated from the original submission, the notes in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* will describe how the data were handled. This was most likely to occur when the state reported ungraded students, who were distributed to the appropriate grades. In cases where the race/ethnicity reports included “multiracial,” “unknown,” or “no response,” the students and graduates in those categories were not included in the race/ethnicity data but were included in the total students or graduates.

This is the sixth edition of WICHE's *Projections of High School Graduates* and the third edition of the projections by race/ethnicity. Examining the most recent series of progressions can help determine the accuracy of the chosen projection method. The regional and national data collected for this series have been compared with the previous overall projections for the regions and the nation

**Table 22. Comparison of WICHE's Projections and Actual Public High School Graduates by Region  
1996-97 through 2001-02**

	West	Midwest	Northeast	South	United States
1996-97	-1.55%	1.66%	-0.22%	1.24%	0.43%
1997-98	-2.10%	2.42%	1.19%	0.39%	0.52%
1998-99	-3.34%	2.87%	3.16%	3.31%	1.64%
1999-00	-4.10%	2.43%	1.65%	0.97%	0.30%
2000-01	-4.87%	2.12%	1.36%	0.84%	-0.07%
2001-02	-6.52%	2.12%	1.11%	-0.90%	-1.07%

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

(see Table 22), with the projections for each state (see Table 23), and with the overall race/ethnicity data (see Table 24).

In examining the accuracy of the 1998 WICHE projections, a comparison of previous projections with the actual data shows that the data vary slightly from the projections. The largest variance was in the West, which is most likely explained by the larger-than-expected growth in the region. In all other cases the variance is less than 3 percent. There was more variance than with previous comparisons, which is most likely the result of the increased mobility of the population. For the overall United States projections, the variance for all years is less than 2 percent.

In considering the state-by-state comparisons of actual data to the previous projections (see Table 23), most of the projections varied by 5 percent or less. In general, if a state is medium or large and the population is stable – little net in-migration or out-migration – the projections tend to be more accurate: Massachusetts is a state where little change is evident. If a state experienced significant growth just prior to the projection period and was unable to sustain the growth, the projections are likely to be somewhat skewed: Tennessee is a good example of this. In most cases, the years closest to the beginning of the projection series are

the most accurate. In the case of Arizona, the state began to experience growth after the period on which the previous projections were based, which is evident in the comparisons for the last two years.

In comparing the previous projections to the actual data by race/ethnicity, the current series has more complete actual data by race/ethnicity than any of the previous series. There is more variance in the race/ethnic comparisons than in the other comparisons. The method and timing of the collection of this data has tended to change over time. Because of these changes, it is often difficult to determine the comparability of the data for each state. Also, nonpublic data by race/ethnicity are not widely available, and, therefore, could not be used in this series. This means that it is not possible to determine if the variance is due to students moving among schooling options, as would be the case with the other categories of projections.

The projections for White, non-Hispanic graduates were the most accurate – with most years varying from the projections by less than 1 percent. For Black, non-Hispanic graduates, the variance is usually less than 1 percent. All other categories show more variance. There are a couple of reasons that this might occur. First, the reporting of race/

**Table 24. Comparison of WICHE's Projections by Race/Ethnicity and  
Actual Public High School Graduates, 1996-97 through 2001-02**

	American Indian/Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non-Hispanic
1996-97	0.14%	0.55%	0.84%	-1.64%	0.80%
1997-98	2.85%	1.41%	0.12%	-3.55%	0.89%
1998-99	3.21%	5.08%	2.71%	-1.78%	1.18%
1999-00	5.79%	5.01%	0.26%	-3.89%	0.34%
2000-01	5.78%	4.39%	-0.24%	-3.76%	-0.24%
2001-02	4.22%	3.39%	-1.92%	-5.59%	-0.75%

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

**Knocking at the College Door - 2003**  
**Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018**

**Table 23. Difference between WICHE's Projections and Actual Public High School Graduates**  
**1996-97 to 2001-02**

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
Alabama	6.23%	-1.63%	9.12%	4.53%	3.84%	5.98%
Alaska	1.20%	1.71%	0.57%	4.55%	2.48%	3.23%
Arizona	-1.31%	-1.38%	-12.62%	-0.76%	-14.07%	-14.53%
Arkansas	13.25%	2.03%	3.13%	0.66%	1.75%	2.39%
California	-1.72%	-3.80%	-5.23%	-6.75%	-8.15%	-9.87%
Colorado	0.54%	2.22%	3.95%	2.33%	3.88%	0.45%
Connecticut	0.88%	1.56%	4.48%	2.25%	0.60%	-1.12%
Delaware	-2.33%	-6.51%	0.56%	4.03%	-0.81%	-0.68%
District of Columbia	-6.94%	-4.07%	7.63%	-2.15%	-9.15%	-11.02%
Florida	2.38%	3.25%	6.16%	7.05%	6.84%	2.92%
Georgia	8.00%	11.17%	14.45%	8.68%	10.49%	5.92%
Hawaii	6.54%	11.25%	17.36%	7.60%	12.71%	9.30%
Idaho	0.51%	1.42%	2.62%	2.39%	2.99%	3.78%
Illinois	-0.56%	-0.93%	3.30%	-0.06%	0.31%	-0.60%
Indiana	4.75%	5.68%	1.22%	4.98%	7.29%	7.99%
Iowa	1.13%	2.43%	3.23%	2.37%	3.83%	1.03%
Kansas	0.09%	1.96%	1.86%	0.91%	1.00%	-0.53%
Kentucky	2.19%	3.44%	5.55%	5.48%	4.93%	3.90%
Louisiana	6.46%	-0.55%	1.33%	-1.16%	-1.10%	-2.13%
Maine	4.65%	3.20%	7.43%	7.46%	5.97%	7.30%
Maryland	1.43%	2.44%	2.35%	2.24%	0.63%	-2.36%
Massachusetts	-0.79%	-0.60%	0.02%	-0.46%	-1.98%	-3.35%
Michigan	2.50%	4.09%	3.36%	3.07%	-0.70%	2.40%
Minnesota	0.43%	0.91%	0.80%	1.75%	3.72%	3.46%
Mississippi	-1.75%	0.21%	3.33%	2.62%	-3.45%	3.75%
Missouri	1.56%	0.87%	0.26%	0.44%	0.80%	5.87%
Montana	1.93%	2.05%	5.63%	5.70%	9.19%	9.85%
Nebraska	3.42%	4.53%	-0.23%	3.79%	6.89%	7.14%
Nevada	-0.65%	2.02%	2.43%	6.06%	6.77%	5.14%
New Hampshire	8.45%	11.09%	14.13%	13.22%	11.19%	10.60%
New Jersey	-3.31%	1.45%	5.00%	-3.47%	-4.65%	-4.12%
New Mexico	-1.85%	-1.37%	-1.25%	-5.67%	-4.27%	-3.35%
New York	0.05%	1.29%	3.78%	2.80%	4.88%	6.52%
North Carolina	1.56%	2.32%	6.62%	2.37%	2.02%	-1.59%
North Dakota	1.63%	1.90%	4.00%	2.51%	-2.68%	4.42%
Ohio	1.16%	2.97%	4.40%	8.68%	6.57%	5.11%
Oklahoma	-0.30%	0.66%	0.46%	0.83%	1.78%	1.65%
Oregon	0.94%	2.14%	3.99%	2.77%	2.25%	-0.82%
Pennsylvania	-0.05%	0.96%	1.82%	2.83%	2.42%	1.78%
Rhode Island	-0.73%	-0.02%	4.10%	1.35%	1.82%	0.77%
South Carolina	-5.93%	-4.47%	2.28%	3.69%	8.21%	10.09%
South Dakota	-1.20%	4.08%	9.49%	3.66%	6.49%	4.65%
Tennessee	13.30%	9.15%	11.71%	10.10%	11.76%	12.35%
Texas	-2.72%	-5.90%	-3.74%	-7.87%	-8.40%	-12.31%
Utah	1.31%	3.04%	1.41%	-0.28%	1.13%	2.65%
Vermont	0.97%	-1.24%	1.60%	3.39%	4.07%	2.06%
Virginia	-0.27%	1.07%	0.46%	-2.35%	-4.14%	-2.40%
Washington	0.80%	3.12%	4.83%	4.04%	-3.59%	-5.74%
West Virginia	0.28%	0.04%	0.23%	1.55%	1.81%	5.69%
Wisconsin	-0.51%	-0.48%	0.78%	0.14%	0.38%	-1.67%
Wyoming	1.28%	6.02%	4.69%	4.08%	10.34%	8.68%

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

ethnicity has become more consistent, so the data are likely to be more accurate than the projections. Also, the previous national projections were aggregates of the state projections.

For states with a small number of students in a category, the variance will be wider when there is a change in the population. A number of states changed the way in which they report graduates by race/ethnicity between the previous projections and the current actual data. The variance was the largest for the American Indian/Alaska Native graduates, the smallest of the racial/ethnic groups.

More extensive analysis of the cohort survival methodology will be available in a companion publication.

## Income

This section outlines the methodology and assumptions used to develop a series of projections of the population of public high school graduates across the 50 states. This series includes projections of this population by the distribution of family income within state school districts. The basic methodology used to produce these projections is the cohort survival ratio (CSR) method, the same technique used in WICHE projections of high school graduates by race/ethnicity and state as elaborated above. The series presented here extends out through 2014.

Because WICHE projects graduates at the state level, a primary challenge in generating projections based on family income is to identify data that can tie students to families with known incomes in any state. The ideal data for this type of projection would be student-level data that included family income values. These data would ideally be available for every enrolled student by state and by year over a series of years. Such data do not exist, and this project therefore relies on approximations of this ideal. The closest approximation available is at the district level, where information does exist about grade level enrollments and family income. This analysis, therefore, begins at the district level and aggregates results to the state level to provide comparability with previous WICHE projections and to enable consideration of projected numbers of public high school graduates by state, general family income level, and year.

The approach used to project high school graduates by family income level employs knowledge about both the total public school enrollments and graduation numbers for

school districts and the overall distribution of family income within any school district.

## Data and Method

The data used in this analysis come from the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data and from the U.S. Census Bureau's School District Tabulation (STP2).

### Enrollment Data

All enrollment data were collected from the NCES Common Core of Data (CCD). The CCD, a program of the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics, is a comprehensive, annual, national statistical database of information concerning all public elementary and secondary schools (approximately 95,000 in 2001-2002) and school districts (approximately 17,000 in 2001-2002). Data are available through the 2001-2002 school year.

CCD is made up of a set of five surveys sent to state education departments. Most of the data are obtained from administrative records maintained by the state education agencies (SEAs). Statistical information is collected annually from public elementary and secondary schools (approximately 90,000 of them), public school districts (approximately 16,000), the 50 states, and the District of Columbia, as well as from Department of Defense Schools and the outlying areas. The SEAs compile CCD-requested data into prescribed formats and transmit the information to NCES.

### Drawbacks to Using CCD

The CCD data were available only through the 2001-2002 school year at the time these projections were generated. WICHE's compilations of independently collected data extend to the 2002-2003 school year. A second potential problem is missing data or data that are inconsistent with WICHE's independent data collection effort. While nothing can be done about the timeliness of the CCD, all data used in the preliminary analysis have been compared to the values compiled by WICHE.

These comparisons show very little divergence between the CCD values and the WICHE values. Data from earlier years were found to be generally less reliable than data collected during more recent years. Data on graduates were found to be only slightly less reliable than the other elements used in these projections.

In rare instances, inconsistencies in values from the two data sources necessitated adjustments in the data or in the procedures used for the income projections. Adjustments were limited to the numbers of high school graduates reported by CCD. Data reporting problems were identified in some states, resulting in abnormally high progression rates from 12<sup>th</sup> grade to graduation. Discrepancies were easily identified by comparing aggregate values of high school graduates from the district reporting to those reported by the State Education Agency. In almost all instances, these problems were traced back to inconsistent reporting for the CCD. Where large discrepancies existed (i.e., greater than 2 percent) high school graduate values from WICHE's independent data collection were substituted in these models.

### Income Data

Income data come from Census 2000. The School District Tabulation (STP2) contains sample data compiled from the questions asked of a sample of all people and housing units for Census 2000. Data for these individual population and housing characteristics are organized into series subject-matter tables, and the resulting summary tabulations are provided to the public as STP2. These data provide a host of items that can be used to characterize individual school districts across the country.

### Estimation Strategy

WICHE has relied on the cohort-survival ratio (CSR) method for its projections of high school graduates. This method simply calculates a series of survival rates that correspond to the proportion of students progressing from one grade to the next and then uses a moving average of these survival rates to forecast future values. While a number of other forecasting models have been developed (e.g., Percentage-Survival Method of Forecasting, Markov Chain Models, Graphic Technique Method, Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average, or the Dwelling Multiplier Unit Technique), the CSR method is the most common prediction model used by school planners in forecasting future enrollments. The CSR method is particularly appealing because of its simplicity: one only needs a series of grade progression values and starting enrollments to generate projections.

There is considerable debate about the predictive validity of CSR models. The literature around this technique suggests that projections from these models are generally very accurate in the short term (one to three years) but do much less well in the longer term. These models rely on the general trend of enrollment data to provide what is in essence a linear projection of the population. While much

more can be said about the merits and deficiencies inherent in this technique, it is used in these projections for two simple reasons: the CSR model requires a minimal number of data elements that are available and uniform across states; and the results from the model are directly comparable with other sets of projections developed by WICHE.

With the adoption of the CSR model, the major objective of the income component emerges: to identify grade progression values that can be tied to family income levels. After conditioning enrollments and progression ratios on family income, it becomes a straightforward procedure to generate projections within any given income category. However, while grade-level enrollment values are readily available, there is no systematic link between these values and data on the characteristics of students' families that would enable an assessment of grade level enrollments by family income.

One way to get around this problem is by using STP2 (see above). STP2 is the result of a U.S. Census Bureau and National Center for Education Statistics collaboration to produce district-level data on both enrollments (through the CCD) and income (through Census 2000) – and it is a useful resource on enrollments and income at the district level. Pairing data on how many students are enrolled in any given school district with information about the income characteristics of families within the same district allows for approximations about the number of students in districts at any given level of family income.

There are many factors that affect the projections in this report. The CSR method assumes that past trends affecting enrollments and graduation rates will continue into the future. Implicit in the CSR models is the assumption that all factors influencing past enrollments and graduation will remain consistent over the projection period. The models implicitly include the net effects of factors such as migration – between states, between public schools, and between public and private schools, immigration, dropout, nonpromotion, and deaths. These have been addressed earlier in this chapter.

This method has several limitations including several more serious ones in the general estimates. For instance, states experiencing unusual shifts in migration patterns will likely exhibit larger errors in the projections. And state policies influencing participation rates in nonpublic alternatives, such as home schooling or private schools, will also increase projection errors in these models.

Limitations specific to the income projections include the use of a single year of family income (1999) and the

necessary assumption that the distribution of the number of children in each family is equal across income groups. Less intuitive is the reality that these models do not adequately capture the impact of transfer between the public and private sectors over time. Consider an example where children from wealthier families tend to disproportionately enroll in private schools after the elementary grades. This would result in a relative overrepresentation of wealthier students in the elementary grades – an overrepresentation that would bias eventual graduation projections upward for students from wealthier groups. Recall that the CSR method simply “progresses” a known number of early grade students through the upper grades and on to graduation.

These limitations should be kept in mind when interpreting the projections in Chapter 2 of this report.

### Income Bracketing Method

The variance in family income within districts encourages development of a method that can incorporate such variance into the projections. The approach developed for the WICHE income projections classified school districts into distinct groups based on the distribution of family income within each district and then computed the progression ratios for students in districts within each of these groups.

Income groups were created using census data on the number of families within given income categories; 16 family income brackets within school districts are provided in Census 2000:

- \$0 to \$10,000
- \$10,001 to \$15,000
- \$15,001 to \$20,000
- \$20,001 to \$25,000
- \$25,001 to \$30,000
- \$30,001 to 35,000
- \$35,001 to \$40,000
- \$40,001 to \$45,000
- \$45,001 to \$50,000
- \$50,001 to \$60,000
- \$60,001 to \$75,000
- \$75,001 to \$100,000
- \$100,001 to \$125,000
- \$125,001 to \$150,000
- \$150,001 to \$200,000
- \$200,001 and Above

There are three family configurations that are of interest in this grouping: married couple families with children under 18; male householders with no wife present with children

under 18; and female householders with no husband present with children under 18. With this information, the number of families of each type in each income bracket can be determined for each district.

The total number of families with children in each category was calculated for each district (for example, if District A has 10 married families with children in the bracket \$75,001 to \$100,000, five male householder families with children in the bracket \$75,001 to \$100,000, and five female householder families with children in the same bracket, then the total number of families in the \$75,001 to \$100,000 is 20).

After bracketing families in each district, the distribution can be examined (see Table 25). There are various ways to

**Table 25. Distribution of Families with Children Across Income Brackets**

Census Income Level	Percent	Income Bracket Percent
Less than \$10,000	8.00%	29.8%
\$10,001-\$15,000	4.95%	
\$15,001-\$20,000	5.29%	
\$20,001-\$25,000	5.77%	
\$25,001-\$30,000	5.79%	
\$30,001-\$35,000	5.85%	22.1%
\$35,001-\$40,000	5.60%	
\$40,001-\$45,000	5.59%	
\$45,001-\$50,000	5.09%	
\$50,001-\$60,000	9.75%	
\$60,001-\$75,000	11.90%	33.6%
\$75,001-\$100,000	11.93%	
\$100,001-\$125,000	6.09%	14.5%
\$125,001-\$150,000	2.89%	
\$150,001-\$200,000	2.58%	
\$200,001 and Above	2.93%	

aggregate the above income brackets. The categorization used here is arbitrary (there are intentionally fewer students in the upper- and lower-income bracket and more students in the middle-income brackets, and this could have been modified in any way).

The percentage of families in each category for each district was then calculated. For example, District A may have 30 percent of its families with children in the \$0 to \$30,000 category, 22 percent in the \$30,001 to \$50,000



category, 34 percent in the \$50,001 to \$100,000, and 15 percent in the \$100,001 and above category. This strategy assumes that the number of children in a family is not influenced by family income. It further assumes that public school attendance is not influenced by family income and that the overall distribution of families in each income bracket remains constant over the period defined by these projections. Once this distribution is determined, the students in each district are divided according to the family income distribution in that district. Following the example above, 30 percent of the students will be designated as coming from families with income of less than \$30,000, and so on.

In a final step, these numbers are aggregated to the state level to arrive at the state distribution. Through this method, the number of enrolled students can be distributed across these income brackets in any state for any year. A series of such data is then used to generate, for each income bracket, grade progression ratios and ultimately an exponentially smoothed progression ratio taking several years into account.

### Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> National Center for Health Statistics, *Deaths: Final Data for 1997*, Monthly Vital Statistics Report 47, no. 19 (Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, 1999).

<sup>2</sup> National Center for Health Statistics, *Deaths: Final Data for 2001*, Monthly Vital Statistics Report 52, no. 3 (Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, 2003).

<sup>3</sup> Dana Hawkins, "Homeschool Battles: Clashes Grow as Some in the Movement Seek Access to Public Schools," *U.S. News and World Report*, 12 February 1996.

<sup>4</sup> S. Bielick, K. Chandler, and S.P. Broughman, *Homeschooling in the United States: 1999*, NCES 2001-033 (Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics, 2001).



Appendix A

**National, Regional,  
and State Tables  
of Public and  
Nonpublic High  
School Graduates**

Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## UNITED STATES

### Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates 1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)



	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,497,688	190,308	2,687,996
1988-89	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,464,319	180,314	2,644,633
1989-90	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,320,597	243,278	2,563,875
1990-91	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,231,840	248,782	2,480,622
1991-92	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,239,077	248,062	2,487,139
1992-93	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,239,854	250,112	2,489,966
1993-94	2,224,566	19,869	100,353	286,634	207,364	1,610,346	2,225,024	253,522	2,478,546
1994-95	2,285,057	20,512	99,948	294,825	213,488	1,656,284	2,286,088	260,897	2,546,985
1995-96	2,282,681	20,542	99,534	299,043	219,767	1,643,795	2,283,238	260,803	2,544,041
1996-97	2,343,253	21,698	103,867	306,448	232,385	1,678,855	2,353,685	257,391	2,611,076
1997-98	2,433,328	22,788	111,113	321,204	249,891	1,728,332	2,440,786	267,974	2,708,760
1998-99	2,486,733	23,640	115,245	325,331	266,499	1,756,018	2,494,003	272,022	2,766,025
1999-00	2,543,174	24,678	122,132	333,225	285,120	1,778,019	2,550,483	278,516	2,828,999
2000-01	2,568,060	25,727	126,632	336,007	294,637	1,785,057	2,569,512	271,274	2,840,786
2001-02	2,609,120	26,729	131,351	344,156	312,315	1,794,569	2,614,629	279,800	2,894,429
2002-03	2,652,923	27,048	132,618	349,869	326,198	1,817,190	2,665,166	287,370	2,952,536
2003-04	2,651,976	27,835	134,387	350,381	340,337	1,799,036	2,670,390	288,518	2,958,908
2004-05	2,663,521	28,375	138,714	359,033	358,762	1,778,637	2,693,926	289,551	2,983,477
2005-06	2,719,591	29,298	149,672	373,325	383,350	1,783,945	2,748,022	293,980	3,042,003
2006-07	2,774,623	30,581	152,712	390,298	405,286	1,795,747	2,809,484	298,448	3,107,931
2007-08	2,842,315	31,256	158,609	398,897	441,009	1,812,545	2,882,758	304,181	3,186,940
2008-09	2,845,047	31,853	162,033	408,475	466,053	1,776,632	2,891,921	303,338	3,195,259
2009-10	2,827,807	32,127	166,648	407,995	484,479	1,736,558	2,877,189	300,661	3,177,850
2010-11	2,799,337	31,602	171,331	406,104	506,987	1,683,313	2,849,035	297,212	3,146,247
2011-12	2,759,749	30,967	176,429	389,160	525,583	1,637,610	2,809,362	293,030	3,102,391
2012-13	2,732,525	30,659	182,153	372,311	540,264	1,607,139	2,778,931	291,294	3,070,225
2013-14	2,730,814	31,092	189,318	364,841	541,228	1,604,334	2,763,660	289,203	3,052,863
2014-15	2,727,776	31,366	194,296	367,407	546,885	1,587,821	2,757,671	288,338	3,046,008
2015-16	2,772,788	32,814	196,742	373,842	568,654	1,600,737	2,802,808	293,003	3,095,811
2016-17	2,791,064	32,696	205,496	370,728	593,826	1,588,318	2,815,361	294,391	3,109,752
2017-18	2,872,141	34,035	227,298	379,827	634,280	1,596,701	2,886,193	301,928	3,188,121

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the states. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the states and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** See state specific tables for more information.

**Nonpublic:** See state specific tables for more information.

## WEST

Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates  
1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)

	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	487,417	46,532	533,949
1988-89	–	–	–	–	–	–	480,865	45,666	526,531
1989-90	–	–	–	–	–	–	461,122	46,901	508,023
1990-91	–	–	–	–	–	–	454,885	45,690	500,575
1991-92	–	–	–	–	–	–	468,482	48,348	516,830
1992-93	–	–	–	–	–	–	477,229	48,842	526,071
1993-94	487,156	9,561	54,047	25,009	98,978	299,561	487,155	50,578	537,733
1994-95	496,250	9,765	52,741	25,195	101,496	307,053	496,227	51,888	548,115
1995-96	496,094	9,598	52,562	25,689	103,457	304,788	496,097	52,449	548,546
1996-97	517,159	10,007	54,665	27,499	108,624	316,364	522,052	53,037	575,089
1997-98	539,929	10,332	58,994	28,080	116,525	325,998	546,048	56,650	602,698
1998-99	567,121	10,925	61,088	29,415	126,978	338,715	573,851	57,687	631,538
1999-00	585,483	11,441	63,772	30,284	135,950	344,036	591,410	57,327	648,737
2000-01	599,138	11,913	65,749	31,052	139,526	350,898	600,438	54,986	655,424
2001-02	612,590	12,503	67,903	32,315	146,778	353,091	614,827	57,811	672,638
2002-03	615,075	12,639	67,609	32,489	151,208	351,131	622,340	59,252	681,593
2003-04	621,511	12,813	67,506	33,778	158,143	349,272	630,973	59,067	690,040
2004-05	629,107	12,914	69,413	35,185	168,014	343,582	642,173	59,040	701,213
2005-06	649,311	13,745	74,410	36,721	178,518	345,917	661,579	60,269	721,847
2006-07	662,484	14,122	75,366	38,306	187,212	347,478	676,623	60,977	737,600
2007-08	690,821	14,346	78,193	39,578	206,224	352,480	707,992	62,890	770,882
2008-09	690,184	14,282	78,928	39,280	215,369	342,324	708,864	62,559	771,423
2009-10	687,082	14,301	80,244	38,332	221,800	332,405	706,386	61,889	768,275
2010-11	684,219	13,876	81,562	38,095	231,230	319,456	704,382	60,392	764,774
2011-12	682,533	13,444	82,269	37,701	237,856	311,263	704,018	59,747	763,765
2012-13	680,532	13,144	83,753	36,277	240,519	306,839	702,773	59,026	761,799
2013-14	668,943	13,185	82,998	33,649	237,396	301,715	687,850	55,391	743,242
2014-15	659,921	13,057	82,788	33,290	235,230	295,555	678,103	54,514	732,617
2015-16	668,877	13,462	83,010	33,261	240,295	298,849	687,900	54,954	742,854
2016-17	673,699	13,489	85,358	32,823	246,528	295,500	692,155	55,049	747,205
2017-18	695,230	13,678	93,754	33,027	258,470	296,302	711,736	56,509	768,245

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the states. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the states and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** See state specific tables for more information.**Nonpublic:** See state specific tables for more information.

Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## MIDWEST



**Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates  
1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)**

	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	671,266	50,774	722,040
1988-89	–	–	–	–	–	–	664,372	47,778	712,150
1989-90	–	–	–	–	–	–	617,808	44,943	662,751
1990-91	–	–	–	–	–	–	586,811	58,579	645,390
1991-92	–	–	–	–	–	–	583,323	56,566	639,889
1992-93	–	–	–	–	–	–	586,258	57,524	643,782
1993-94	574,653	3,308	11,884	49,570	15,721	494,170	574,653	57,998	632,651
1994-95	596,097	3,178	12,011	50,579	16,389	513,940	596,134	59,997	656,131
1995-96	591,512	3,192	11,866	51,955	16,596	507,903	591,737	59,277	651,014
1996-97	610,751	3,756	12,319	54,585	18,114	521,977	611,320	61,217	672,537
1997-98	630,647	3,727	13,178	57,198	19,798	536,746	631,037	63,512	694,549
1998-99	640,400	3,594	13,799	58,397	20,210	544,400	641,073	63,835	704,908
1999-00	638,956	3,729	14,765	56,858	20,973	542,631	641,173	64,961	706,134
2000-01	640,802	3,876	15,556	57,663	21,337	542,370	641,390	65,175	706,565
2001-02	642,171	4,121	16,328	59,537	23,457	538,728	645,935	65,460	711,395
2002-03	660,176	4,151	16,910	61,440	25,959	551,717	664,193	67,000	731,193
2003-04	654,381	4,484	17,524	61,785	27,131	543,456	660,035	65,993	726,028
2004-05	644,394	4,421	17,703	63,285	28,356	530,628	653,631	65,054	718,685
2005-06	649,606	4,409	18,969	65,019	30,466	530,743	659,008	65,989	724,997
2006-07	661,351	4,628	19,403	71,224	33,312	532,783	673,868	66,408	740,276
2007-08	674,093	4,685	20,145	74,356	36,186	538,721	688,964	66,658	755,623
2008-09	670,929	4,813	20,601	76,609	40,280	528,627	687,999	65,908	753,907
2009-10	662,059	4,741	21,000	76,459	43,131	516,728	680,081	64,892	744,974
2010-11	651,855	4,655	21,694	76,809	45,654	503,043	671,186	64,419	735,604
2011-12	637,331	4,549	22,673	73,949	48,762	487,398	655,772	62,867	718,639
2012-13	627,763	4,364	23,294	69,402	52,171	478,532	644,720	62,153	706,873
2013-14	631,806	4,652	25,641	66,918	54,287	480,308	644,130	61,874	706,004
2014-15	633,089	4,723	27,421	67,069	56,812	477,063	644,125	61,834	705,959
2015-16	639,863	4,922	28,555	68,262	60,926	477,199	650,304	62,463	712,767
2016-17	642,978	4,907	30,576	67,236	65,362	474,898	651,448	62,587	714,035
2017-18	657,008	5,084	33,626	69,044	72,554	476,700	663,148	63,733	726,881

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the states. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the states and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** See state specific tables for more information.

**Nonpublic:** See state specific tables for more information.

## NORTHEAST


**Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates  
1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)**

	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	—	—	—	—	—	—	561,356	74,186	635,542
1988-89	—	—	—	—	—	—	533,207	68,845	602,052
1989-90	—	—	—	—	—	—	491,568	94,323	585,891
1990-91	—	—	—	—	—	—	465,266	90,351	555,617
1991-92	—	—	—	—	—	—	466,475	88,726	555,201
1992-93	—	—	—	—	—	—	463,583	88,025	551,608
1993-94	457,188	840	19,461	60,668	27,821	348,398	457,194	81,082	538,276
1994-95	463,923	920	19,451	61,792	28,350	353,410	463,923	82,357	546,280
1995-96	469,707	912	19,647	64,246	31,057	353,845	469,747	82,156	551,903
1996-97	480,027	998	20,890	66,088	32,429	359,622	480,298	81,911	562,209
1997-98	486,932	1,034	21,667	66,932	33,174	364,125	487,149	83,905	571,054
1998-99	494,403	1,283	22,363	68,768	34,846	367,143	495,002	84,527	579,529
1999-00	509,982	1,140	24,191	71,655	36,756	376,240	510,619	86,402	597,021
2000-01	515,654	1,245	24,893	72,773	38,244	378,499	516,352	80,547	596,899
2001-02	523,144	1,324	25,673	73,442	38,753	383,952	523,832	82,270	606,102
2002-03	530,872	1,344	26,086	73,980	39,684	389,779	531,746	85,645	617,391
2003-04	538,955	1,301	27,021	75,778	41,183	393,673	540,793	87,245	628,038
2004-05	540,698	1,472	28,039	76,562	41,815	392,811	543,491	88,431	631,922
2005-06	557,648	1,507	30,943	81,340	46,311	397,546	561,145	89,016	650,161
2006-07	568,422	1,602	31,329	83,939	49,330	402,222	573,093	90,498	663,591
2007-08	577,916	1,636	32,880	85,682	52,482	405,237	583,553	91,008	674,562
2008-09	573,547	1,649	34,176	87,418	54,161	396,143	580,246	90,134	670,380
2009-10	564,976	1,803	35,443	86,292	54,789	386,650	571,975	89,467	661,442
2010-11	556,381	1,938	36,668	85,543	56,172	376,059	563,759	88,224	651,983
2011-12	541,506	1,966	38,638	79,141	56,650	365,110	550,138	86,678	636,815
2012-13	532,389	1,981	40,219	76,317	57,073	356,798	538,112	85,340	623,452
2013-14	524,021	1,802	44,436	75,833	55,354	346,596	526,366	82,804	609,170
2014-15	515,230	1,807	46,938	75,141	54,497	336,846	516,241	81,198	597,439
2015-16	520,098	1,978	47,209	75,223	56,982	338,707	521,849	82,143	603,991
2016-17	516,762	1,948	49,102	73,536	58,673	333,503	517,982	81,621	599,602
2017-18	525,330	2,123	54,417	73,913	61,182	333,695	524,508	82,673	607,181

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the states. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the states and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** See state specific tables for more information.

**Nonpublic:** See state specific tables for more information.

Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## SOUTH

### Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates 1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)



	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	777,649	18,816	796,465
1988-89	–	–	–	–	–	–	785,875	18,025	803,900
1989-90	–	–	–	–	–	–	750,099	57,111	807,210
1990-91	–	–	–	–	–	–	724,878	54,162	779,040
1991-92	–	–	–	–	–	–	720,797	54,422	775,219
1992-93	–	–	–	–	–	–	712,784	55,721	768,505
1993-94	705,569	6,160	14,961	151,387	64,844	468,217	706,022	63,864	769,886
1994-95	728,787	6,649	15,745	157,259	67,253	481,881	729,804	66,655	796,459
1995-96	725,368	6,840	15,459	157,153	68,657	477,259	725,657	66,921	792,578
1996-97	735,316	6,937	15,993	158,276	73,218	480,892	740,015	61,226	801,241
1997-98	775,820	7,695	17,274	168,994	80,394	501,463	776,552	63,907	840,459
1998-99	784,809	7,838	17,995	168,751	84,465	505,760	784,077	65,973	850,050
1999-00	808,753	8,368	19,404	174,428	91,441	515,112	807,281	69,826	877,107
2000-01	812,466	8,693	20,434	174,519	95,530	513,290	811,332	70,566	881,898
2001-02	831,215	8,781	21,447	178,862	103,327	518,798	830,035	74,259	904,294
2002-03	847,819	8,914	22,147	181,873	110,007	524,878	846,444	75,513	921,957
2003-04	838,977	9,235	22,496	178,870	114,823	513,553	838,194	76,297	914,491
2004-05	851,273	9,628	23,715	184,012	121,672	512,247	853,098	77,128	930,226
2005-06	865,210	9,662	25,585	190,471	128,851	510,641	865,457	78,993	944,450
2006-07	884,585	10,294	26,953	196,815	136,317	514,206	885,076	81,027	966,103
2007-08	901,954	10,687	27,761	199,098	147,166	517,242	901,750	84,094	985,844
2008-09	913,383	11,286	28,820	204,886	158,014	510,377	913,009	85,432	998,441
2009-10	917,543	11,540	30,652	206,543	167,401	501,406	915,979	85,271	1,001,250
2010-11	911,993	11,455	32,347	205,182	177,362	485,648	907,007	85,132	992,138
2011-12	905,231	11,386	34,136	198,303	187,045	474,360	896,320	84,819	981,139
2012-13	900,853	11,608	36,550	190,457	196,816	465,421	889,966	85,964	975,929
2013-14	921,492	12,209	39,619	188,944	204,811	475,909	903,340	85,754	989,095
2014-15	939,218	12,777	41,342	192,799	214,082	478,218	917,639	86,911	1,004,550
2015-16	965,383	13,645	42,478	198,069	225,938	485,253	940,935	89,282	1,030,217
2016-17	982,709	13,439	45,689	198,377	241,631	483,573	952,105	90,530	1,042,635
2017-18	1,025,261	14,634	51,588	205,434	264,689	488,915	985,287	93,800	1,079,087

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the states. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the states and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** See state specific tables for more information.

**Nonpublic:** See state specific tables for more information.



## ALABAMA

Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates  
1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)

	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	43,799	–	43,799
1988-89	–	–	–	–	–	–	43,437	–	43,437
1989-90	–	–	–	–	–	–	42,410	3,374	45,784
1990-91	40,768	358	186	13,394	138	26,692	40,768	3,363	44,131
1991-92	40,184	424	213	12,970	93	26,484	40,184	3,029	43,213
1992-93	38,657	395	230	12,160	92	25,780	38,657	2,962	41,619
1993-94	36,806	364	245	11,725	89	24,383	36,806	3,841	40,647
1994-95	38,767	451	267	12,031	140	25,878	38,767	3,814	42,581
1995-96	36,789	497	247	11,102	128	24,815	36,789	3,950	40,739
1996-97	36,500	465	268	11,193	127	24,447	36,500	3,815	40,315
1997-98	40,846	510	349	13,116	161	26,710	40,846	4,125	44,971
1998-99	36,992	516	261	11,600	180	24,435	36,992	4,095	41,087
1999-00	38,381	477	363	12,783	223	24,535	38,402	4,270	42,672
2000-01	37,926	447	349	12,327	239	24,564	37,942	4,262	42,204
2001-02	37,050	470	350	11,839	250	24,141	37,170	4,407	41,577
2002-03	37,561	380	393	12,111	305	24,371	37,682	4,244	41,926
2003-04	37,262	453	366	11,741	365	24,337	37,259	4,214	41,472
2004-05	37,273	484	415	12,003	432	23,941	37,269	4,296	41,565
2005-06	37,236	483	435	11,984	470	23,863	37,215	4,253	41,469
2006-07	38,025	502	458	12,457	573	24,036	38,061	4,351	42,412
2007-08	39,505	567	514	12,998	715	24,710	39,494	4,532	44,026
2008-09	39,294	589	515	13,161	811	24,219	39,253	4,581	43,834
2009-10	38,907	576	599	12,976	1,028	23,727	38,763	4,477	43,240
2010-11	38,642	663	522	12,948	1,138	23,371	38,438	4,435	42,873
2011-12	37,702	605	626	12,390	1,389	22,691	37,315	4,371	41,686
2012-13	37,176	713	713	11,810	1,697	22,244	36,437	4,298	40,736
2013-14	38,328	831	696	11,770	2,100	22,931	37,143	4,342	41,485
2014-15	38,913	937	629	11,942	2,403	23,003	37,456	4,369	41,826
2015-16	39,938	954	458	12,073	3,063	23,390	38,111	4,450	42,561
2016-17	40,407	1,029	564	11,865	3,627	23,321	38,042	4,451	42,493
2017-18	41,802	1,196	672	12,330	4,313	23,290	38,738	4,534	43,272

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the state. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the state and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** Graduate data were provided by the Alabama Department of Education.

**Nonpublic:** Because of the lack of available data, the estimated number of twelfth graders is used as the number of graduates. Enrollment data were estimated from a combination of state data and data from the National Center for Education Statistics' *Private School Survey*.

Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* to complement this report.

Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## ALASKA

Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates  
1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)



	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,907	–	5,907
1988-89	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,644	89	5,733
1989-90	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,392	–	5,392
1990-91	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,463	117	5,580
1991-92	5,548	1,042	237	196	124	3,949	5,548	135	5,683
1992-93	5,563	1,023	276	204	122	3,938	5,563	168	5,731
1993-94	5,762	1,086	286	233	149	4,008	5,762	106	5,868
1994-95	5,765	1,116	249	228	125	4,047	5,765	136	5,901
1995-96	6,015	1,139	289	225	148	4,214	6,018	157	6,175
1996-97	6,170	1,167	329	256	150	4,268	6,175	141	6,316
1997-98	6,490	1,142	308	260	156	4,624	6,496	126	6,622
1998-99	6,854	1,235	369	282	184	4,784	6,862	129	6,991
1999-00	6,653	1,271	355	245	192	4,590	6,671	161	6,832
2000-01	6,801	1,283	428	245	173	4,672	6,812	192	7,004
2001-02	6,911	1,334	420	252	190	4,715	6,945	212	7,157
2002-03	7,208	1,375	483	253	187	4,911	7,264	276	7,540
2003-04	7,129	1,400	469	276	198	4,786	7,185	279	7,464
2004-05	7,127	1,455	519	264	220	4,669	7,316	332	7,648
2005-06	7,326	1,533	579	315	230	4,670	7,478	330	7,808
2006-07	7,315	1,552	572	289	260	4,643	7,493	394	7,886
2007-08	7,527	1,532	646	305	278	4,765	7,720	405	8,125
2008-09	7,471	1,575	651	314	281	4,650	7,693	472	8,165
2009-10	7,453	1,568	734	293	305	4,552	7,696	505	8,202
2010-11	6,969	1,472	727	295	291	4,185	7,182	513	7,695
2011-12	6,893	1,425	696	284	311	4,178	7,180	575	7,754
2012-13	6,651	1,339	743	258	313	3,997	6,919	686	7,605
2013-14	6,443	1,381	628	228	408	3,798	6,675	548	7,224
2014-15	6,439	1,403	733	257	381	3,664	6,600	532	7,132
2015-16	6,423	1,413	733	225	354	3,697	6,593	543	7,135
2016-17	6,449	1,473	724	252	345	3,654	6,638	560	7,198
2017-18	6,608	1,460	960	234	353	3,600	6,653	569	7,222

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the state. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the state and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** Data include Mt. Edgecumbe, centralized correspondence, and former Bureau of Indian Affairs schools.

**Nonpublic:** From 1989-90 forward the number of twelfth graders is used to estimate the number of graduates. Enrollment data are from the Alaska Department of Education through 1995-96 and for 2000-01 and 2001-02. The other years have been estimated from a combination of state data and data from the National Center for Education Statistics' *Private School Survey*.

Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* to complement this report.

## ARIZONA

Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates  
1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)

	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	31,130	–	31,130
1988-89	–	–	–	–	–	–	31,638	–	31,638
1989-90	–	–	–	–	–	–	32,103	1,230	33,333
1990-91	–	–	–	–	–	–	31,283	1,670	32,953
1991-92	–	–	–	–	–	–	31,264	1,971	33,235
1992-93	31,097	1,918	715	1,161	7,038	20,265	31,097	1,833	32,930
1993-94	31,799	2,072	783	1,126	6,880	20,938	31,799	2,038	33,837
1994-95	32,438	2,096	801	1,204	7,386	20,951	32,438	1,201	33,639
1995-96	32,677	1,957	815	1,138	7,453	21,314	32,677	1,498	34,175
1996-97	34,082	2,139	835	1,255	7,873	21,980	34,082	2,955	37,037
1997-98	36,385	2,182	908	1,269	8,637	23,389	36,385	4,412	40,797
1998-99	42,726	2,370	1,040	1,670	10,079	27,567	42,726	4,470	47,196
1999-00	38,818	2,474	960	1,619	9,865	23,900	38,818	4,529	43,347
2000-01	46,006	2,529	1,236	1,931	11,780	28,530	46,006	4,690	50,696
2001-02	46,774	2,726	1,277	1,996	12,320	28,455	46,774	4,870	51,644
2002-03	48,286	2,885	1,398	2,147	13,164	28,692	48,389	5,355	53,745
2003-04	49,771	2,886	1,331	2,282	13,948	29,325	50,015	5,525	55,540
2004-05	49,245	2,887	1,420	2,311	14,413	28,215	49,653	5,511	55,164
2005-06	52,450	3,122	1,580	2,477	15,817	29,455	52,841	5,611	58,451
2006-07	54,019	3,197	1,737	2,621	16,910	29,554	54,432	5,872	60,304
2007-08	56,984	3,188	1,811	2,906	18,901	30,179	57,466	6,197	63,663
2008-09	58,341	3,298	1,933	2,945	19,900	30,266	58,847	6,322	65,169
2009-10	59,299	3,145	1,995	3,079	21,502	29,579	59,794	6,299	66,094
2010-11	59,316	3,170	2,209	3,154	22,047	28,737	59,676	6,253	65,929
2011-12	61,059	3,015	2,332	3,184	23,750	28,778	61,328	6,385	67,712
2012-13	60,547	2,864	2,533	3,034	23,604	28,513	60,668	6,271	66,939
2013-14	64,691	2,877	2,655	3,004	26,473	29,683	64,346	6,734	71,080
2014-15	65,516	2,654	2,775	3,240	27,101	29,745	64,880	6,781	71,661
2015-16	67,732	2,824	3,077	3,387	28,139	30,304	66,979	6,989	73,968
2016-17	70,434	2,828	3,258	3,580	30,286	30,482	69,343	7,228	76,571
2017-18	74,126	2,973	3,668	3,591	32,772	31,122	72,697	7,577	80,274

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the state. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the state and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** No additional notes.

**Nonpublic:** The number of twelfth graders is used to estimate the number of graduates because graduate data are unavailable. Enrollment data through 1995-96 are from the Arizona Department of Education. From 1996-97 forward, enrollment data are estimated based on state data and the National Center for Education Statistics' *Private School Survey*.

Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* to complement this report.

Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## ARKANSAS

### Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates 1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)



	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	27,776	23	153	5,548	62	21,990	27,469	778	28,247
1988-89	27,920	59	150	5,707	76	21,928	27,920	663	28,583
1989-90	26,475	35	140	5,504	81	20,715	26,475	845	27,320
1990-91	25,640	47	181	5,632	98	19,682	25,640	877	26,517
1991-92	25,845	57	180	5,483	121	20,004	25,845	822	26,667
1992-93	25,655	73	229	5,695	149	19,509	25,655	839	26,494
1993-94	24,990	90	248	5,299	167	19,186	24,990	1,072	26,062
1994-95	24,636	74	206	5,279	194	18,883	24,636	1,102	25,738
1995-96	25,152	48	222	5,408	220	19,254	25,152	1,105	26,257
1996-97	23,123	72	253	3,513	283	19,002	23,123	1,272	24,395
1997-98	26,855	92	270	5,962	333	20,198	26,855	1,346	28,201
1998-99	26,896	92	288	5,854	390	20,272	26,896	1,341	28,237
1999-00	27,335	123	315	5,782	508	20,607	27,335	1,251	28,586
2000-01	27,100	119	302	5,697	528	20,454	27,100	1,245	28,345
2001-02	26,984	118	323	5,779	626	20,138	26,984	1,242	28,226
2002-03	27,510	136	335	5,840	823	20,377	27,514	1,259	28,773
2003-04	26,757	151	322	5,538	896	19,849	26,732	1,204	27,936
2004-05	26,660	144	364	5,575	1,072	19,505	26,588	1,169	27,757
2005-06	26,817	166	353	5,625	1,209	19,464	26,699	1,191	27,890
2006-07	27,361	172	374	5,798	1,390	19,627	27,183	1,218	28,401
2007-08	28,314	157	409	6,073	1,660	20,015	27,968	1,261	29,229
2008-09	28,423	200	377	5,997	2,016	19,833	27,935	1,249	29,184
2009-10	28,270	201	426	5,884	2,354	19,406	27,569	1,195	28,764
2010-11	27,449	166	426	5,734	2,804	18,319	26,473	1,139	27,612
2011-12	27,506	208	476	5,583	3,129	18,109	26,256	1,146	27,402
2012-13	27,529	227	552	5,330	3,623	17,797	25,884	1,176	27,060
2013-14	31,118	258	606	5,613	5,670	18,971	27,660	1,227	28,887
2014-15	32,116	219	651	5,585	6,682	18,979	27,818	1,226	29,043
2015-16	32,744	223	649	5,699	7,313	18,859	27,970	1,233	29,203
2016-17	33,225	245	684	5,457	8,134	18,706	27,758	1,229	28,987
2017-18	35,354	256	900	5,660	9,670	18,868	28,524	1,267	29,790

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the state. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the state and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** No additional notes.

**Nonpublic:** Because of the lack of availability of data, the estimated number of twelfth graders is used as the number of graduates. Enrollment data were estimated from a combination of state data and data from the National Center for Education Statistics' *Private School Survey*.

Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* to complement this report.

## CALIFORNIA

Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates  
1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)

	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	249,518	25,189	274,707
1988-89	–	–	–	–	–	–	244,629	24,430	269,059
1989-90	–	–	–	–	–	–	236,291	22,937	259,228
1990-91	–	–	–	–	–	–	234,164	22,188	256,352
1991-92	244,594	2,112	34,921	17,656	66,199	123,706	244,594	23,366	267,960
1992-93	249,320	2,138	36,644	18,219	71,466	120,853	249,320	23,481	272,801
1993-94	253,083	2,119	38,379	18,979	75,026	118,580	253,083	24,301	277,384
1994-95	255,200	2,262	37,029	18,864	76,557	120,488	255,200	25,152	280,352
1995-96	259,071	2,290	37,434	19,436	78,619	121,292	259,071	26,998	286,069
1996-97	269,071	2,364	39,454	20,742	82,015	124,496	269,071	27,210	296,281
1997-98	282,536	2,513	42,711	21,165	87,742	128,405	282,897	28,835	311,732
1998-99	298,428	2,665	44,031	22,065	95,438	134,229	299,221	29,394	328,615
1999-00	308,905	2,655	45,499	22,536	100,637	137,578	309,866	30,596	340,462
2000-01	315,189	2,734	46,958	22,474	103,795	139,228	316,124	28,165	344,289
2001-02	324,152	3,036	48,206	23,451	109,038	140,421	325,895	30,791	356,686
2002-03	328,432	2,958	48,252	24,028	112,092	141,103	331,750	31,175	362,926
2003-04	329,832	2,960	47,595	24,291	115,753	139,233	334,266	31,330	365,596
2004-05	336,415	3,038	49,041	25,236	122,081	137,018	343,411	31,450	374,861
2005-06	351,354	3,273	52,391	26,213	130,459	139,019	358,266	32,482	390,747
2006-07	359,304	3,392	52,830	27,302	135,899	139,881	367,410	32,931	400,341
2007-08	378,035	3,564	54,564	28,061	149,503	142,343	388,049	33,652	421,701
2008-09	376,064	3,371	55,185	27,183	154,945	135,381	386,895	33,366	420,261
2009-10	372,201	3,454	56,226	26,017	156,992	129,511	383,247	32,662	415,910
2010-11	374,504	3,399	57,025	25,803	164,081	124,197	386,437	31,676	418,113
2011-12	374,826	3,488	57,698	25,249	167,508	120,882	387,439	31,359	418,798
2012-13	372,959	3,696	58,474	24,171	168,495	118,123	386,294	30,701	416,995
2013-14	352,786	3,519	56,970	22,213	161,352	108,732	362,440	29,670	392,110
2014-15	343,279	3,531	56,787	21,569	157,012	104,380	351,957	28,808	380,765
2015-16	343,144	3,542	56,119	21,254	157,614	104,615	352,310	28,665	380,975
2016-17	343,422	3,414	57,653	20,693	159,621	102,041	351,970	28,564	380,534
2017-18	354,299	3,197	63,606	20,471	165,316	101,708	361,289	29,313	390,602

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the state. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the state and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** No additional notes.

**Nonpublic:** Graduate data are from the California Department of Education.

Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* to complement this report.

Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## COLORADO

### Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates 1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)



	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	35,977	185	787	1,426	4,102	29,477	35,977	–	35,977
1988-89	35,521	203	791	1,507	4,116	28,904	35,520	–	35,520
1989-90	32,967	200	874	1,387	4,016	26,490	32,967	1,439	34,406
1990-91	31,293	195	834	1,386	4,066	24,812	31,293	1,279	32,572
1991-92	31,059	222	915	1,286	4,094	24,542	31,059	1,361	32,420
1992-93	31,839	225	926	1,356	4,247	25,085	31,839	1,639	33,478
1993-94	31,867	215	988	1,346	4,186	25,132	31,867	1,775	33,642
1994-95	32,409	244	990	1,396	4,195	25,584	32,409	1,969	34,378
1995-96	32,608	237	981	1,364	4,109	25,917	32,608	2,078	34,686
1996-97	34,231	238	1,006	1,557	4,433	26,997	34,231	2,178	36,409
1997-98	35,794	272	1,081	1,594	4,612	28,235	35,794	2,368	38,162
1998-99	36,958	272	1,070	1,609	4,973	29,034	36,958	2,341	39,299
1999-00	38,924	321	1,288	1,693	5,172	30,450	38,924	2,339	41,263
2000-01	39,241	305	1,250	1,681	5,321	30,684	39,241	2,419	41,660
2001-02	40,760	314	1,442	1,798	5,700	31,506	40,760	2,448	43,208
2002-03	41,365	343	1,341	1,722	6,026	31,932	41,426	2,508	43,934
2003-04	41,746	348	1,457	1,839	6,276	31,826	41,905	2,618	44,523
2004-05	42,916	377	1,445	1,970	7,157	31,967	43,531	2,530	46,060
2005-06	43,142	376	1,645	2,056	7,481	31,584	43,740	2,518	46,258
2006-07	44,062	416	1,679	2,097	7,913	31,957	44,727	2,560	47,287
2007-08	45,155	409	1,656	2,244	8,789	32,057	46,034	2,582	48,616
2008-09	45,821	424	1,751	2,254	9,552	31,839	46,829	2,544	49,373
2009-10	46,605	468	1,910	2,311	10,316	31,601	47,693	2,586	50,279
2010-11	45,993	449	1,863	2,291	10,807	30,583	47,133	2,558	49,691
2011-12	46,009	445	2,059	2,304	11,330	29,871	47,124	2,483	49,606
2012-13	46,523	399	2,307	2,257	11,810	29,750	47,555	2,534	50,089
2013-14	48,037	454	2,327	2,086	12,660	30,510	48,743	2,616	51,359
2014-15	48,883	471	2,413	2,092	13,614	30,293	49,378	2,649	52,028
2015-16	51,695	524	2,544	2,335	15,183	31,109	52,027	2,786	54,814
2016-17	54,213	499	2,788	2,386	16,858	31,681	54,294	2,900	57,194
2017-18	57,362	494	2,973	2,482	18,807	32,605	57,170	3,058	60,229

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the state. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the state and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** Graduate data include public alternative schools and charter schools.

**Nonpublic:** For 1989-90, graduate data are from the National Center for Education Statistics' *Private School Survey*. From 1990-91 through 1991-92, graduate data are based on the ratio of twelfth graders to graduates for 1989-90 from the *Private School Survey*. From 1992-93 forward, the number of twelfth graders is used as the number of graduates.

Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* to complement this report.

## CONNECTICUT

Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates  
1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)

	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	33,041	7,698	40,739
1988-89	–	–	–	–	–	–	31,512	7,266	38,778
1989-90	–	–	–	–	–	–	28,527	6,301	34,828
1990-91	25,415	63	600	2,498	1,436	20,818	25,415	6,007	31,422
1991-92	25,298	46	704	2,513	1,583	20,452	25,298	5,552	30,850
1992-93	26,799	45	687	2,860	1,755	21,452	26,799	5,479	32,278
1993-94	26,312	56	754	2,941	1,913	20,648	26,312	5,016	31,328
1994-95	26,446	59	707	2,774	1,941	20,965	26,446	4,946	31,392
1995-96	26,319	59	725	2,854	1,936	20,745	26,319	5,075	31,394
1996-97	27,009	65	806	3,086	2,134	20,918	27,009	5,066	32,075
1997-98	27,885	63	795	3,154	2,266	21,607	27,885	5,047	32,932
1998-99	28,284	67	792	2,921	2,262	22,242	28,284	5,103	33,387
1999-00	29,610	79	908	3,208	2,514	22,901	29,610	5,173	34,783
2000-01	30,388	64	913	3,390	2,550	23,471	30,388	5,351	35,739
2001-02	32,192	74	1,024	3,617	2,883	24,594	32,192	5,431	37,623
2002-03	32,516	77	1,053	3,597	3,130	24,659	32,566	5,541	38,106
2003-04	33,514	74	1,063	3,660	3,198	25,518	33,591	5,600	39,191
2004-05	34,081	71	1,140	3,805	3,416	25,648	34,294	5,561	39,856
2005-06	35,401	86	1,241	4,038	3,558	26,478	35,578	5,507	41,085
2006-07	36,126	103	1,271	4,355	3,885	26,511	36,434	5,725	42,160
2007-08	37,052	100	1,381	4,449	4,156	26,966	37,374	5,672	43,047
2008-09	36,640	108	1,440	4,383	4,253	26,456	36,978	5,716	42,695
2009-10	36,685	102	1,592	4,554	4,429	26,009	37,063	5,541	42,604
2010-11	36,569	120	1,571	4,463	4,512	25,903	36,943	5,511	42,454
2011-12	35,970	139	1,755	4,246	4,498	25,331	36,234	5,506	41,740
2012-13	35,540	169	1,881	4,161	4,604	24,725	35,769	5,253	41,022
2013-14	35,056	129	1,920	4,049	4,466	24,492	35,198	5,261	40,459
2014-15	34,269	133	2,308	4,206	4,491	23,131	34,152	5,102	39,254
2015-16	34,901	137	2,277	4,279	4,921	23,286	34,808	5,200	40,008
2016-17	34,673	95	2,525	4,272	5,021	22,760	34,447	5,146	39,594
2017-18	34,672	159	2,858	4,067	5,166	22,422	34,244	5,103	39,347

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the state. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the state and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** Prior to 1990-91 and from 1992-93 forward, graduate data include graduates of comprehensive high schools and graduates of vocation-technical high schools. For 1990-91 and 1991-92, data include only graduates of comprehensive high schools.

**Nonpublic:** Prior to 1990-91, graduate data are from the Connecticut Department of Education. From 1990-91 forward, graduate data are no longer available and the number of twelfth graders has been used to estimate the number of graduates.

Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* to complement this report.

Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## DELAWARE

### Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates 1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)



	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,963	1,869	7,832
1988-89	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,104	1,601	7,705
1989-90	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,550	1,439	6,989
1990-91	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,223	1,320	6,543
1991-92	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,324	1,398	6,722
1992-93	5,491	9	106	1,180	146	4,050	5,491	1,451	6,942
1993-94	5,230	20	107	1,171	154	3,778	5,230	1,450	6,680
1994-95	5,234	8	126	1,247	141	3,712	5,234	1,441	6,675
1995-96	5,609	12	124	1,362	162	3,949	5,609	1,465	7,074
1996-97	5,953	17	134	1,417	295	4,090	5,623	1,494	7,117
1997-98	6,439	13	153	1,659	219	4,395	6,067	1,530	7,597
1998-99	6,575	12	166	1,700	206	4,491	6,575	1,590	8,165
1999-00	6,185	11	171	1,539	182	4,282	6,185	1,553	7,738
2000-01	6,569	15	196	1,685	215	4,458	6,569	1,566	8,135
2001-02	6,638	15	190	1,745	250	4,438	6,638	1,691	8,329
2002-03	6,791	15	232	1,768	263	4,513	6,727	1,726	8,452
2003-04	6,696	21	217	1,755	258	4,446	6,676	1,731	8,407
2004-05	6,660	28	221	1,842	292	4,277	6,694	1,798	8,492
2005-06	6,958	26	228	1,846	317	4,541	6,960	1,808	8,768
2006-07	6,742	33	250	1,765	376	4,319	6,730	1,864	8,593
2007-08	7,021	31	261	1,904	403	4,421	7,018	1,884	8,902
2008-09	7,089	39	305	2,023	474	4,248	7,096	1,898	8,994
2009-10	7,271	32	352	2,080	515	4,292	7,262	1,981	9,243
2010-11	7,421	31	356	2,141	599	4,294	7,404	1,965	9,369
2011-12	7,322	38	413	2,068	679	4,124	7,250	2,021	9,271
2012-13	7,219	47	425	2,018	708	4,021	7,121	1,967	9,087
2013-14	7,159	32	431	1,995	808	3,893	6,949	1,899	8,848
2014-15	7,305	21	457	2,138	787	3,902	7,070	1,932	9,002
2015-16	7,657	62	451	2,278	936	3,931	7,321	2,001	9,322
2016-17	7,863	58	570	2,299	1,063	3,873	7,381	2,027	9,408
2017-18	8,311	72	764	2,259	1,260	3,956	7,630	2,093	9,723

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the state. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the state and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** From 1985-86 through 1995-96, American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian/Pacific Islander and Hispanic graduates were estimated based on the racial/ethnic distribution of twelfth graders. The National Center for Education Statistics' *Common Core of Data* was used for the race/ethnicity graduates for 1996-97 and 1997-98. From 1998-99 forward, the race/ethnicity data for graduates are from the Delaware Department of Education. All 2001-02 were estimated based on the 2000-01 twelfth-grade-to-graduation transition rate.

**Nonpublic:** Prior to 1990-91, graduate data are from the Delaware Department of Education. From 1990-91 forward, the number of twelfth graders has been used to estimate the number of graduates.

Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* to complement this report.



## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates  
1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)

	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,882	–	3,882
1988-89	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,565	–	3,565
1989-90	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,626	–	3,626
1990-91	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,369	1,158	4,527
1991-92	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,385	1,138	4,523
1992-93	3,136	–	46	2,845	170	75	3,136	1,068	4,204
1993-94	3,207	1	71	2,870	180	85	3,207	1,176	4,383
1994-95	2,974	0	54	2,674	152	94	2,974	1,001	3,975
1995-96	2,696	0	66	2,404	156	70	2,696	981	3,677
1996-97	2,853	0	50	2,522	195	86	2,853	1,389	4,242
1997-98	2,777	0	198	2,320	168	91	2,777	1,339	4,116
1998-99	2,675	3	146	2,255	189	82	2,675	1,183	3,858
1999-00	2,695	1	63	2,333	200	98	2,695	1,240	3,935
2000-01	2,808	3	72	2,401	215	117	2,808	1,240	4,048
2001-02	2,894	1	63	2,507	195	128	2,894	1,249	4,143
2002-03	2,628	NA	84	2,226	196	122	2,626	1,180	3,806
2003-04	2,495	NA	91	2,064	221	119	2,489	1,193	3,682
2004-05	2,385	NA	87	1,942	229	127	2,378	1,106	3,484
2005-06	2,430	NA	98	1,993	234	106	2,418	1,133	3,552
2006-07	2,589	NA	82	2,161	221	124	2,583	1,252	3,835
2007-08	2,713	NA	74	2,268	252	120	2,712	1,356	4,068
2008-09	2,746	NA	69	2,280	275	123	2,746	1,336	4,081
2009-10	2,569	NA	79	2,115	275	100	2,559	1,235	3,794
2010-11	2,473	NA	74	2,012	278	109	2,459	1,285	3,744
2011-12	2,257	NA	72	1,811	269	105	2,238	1,206	3,444
2012-13	2,071	NA	90	1,617	271	93	2,031	1,169	3,200
2013-14	1,930	NA	67	1,502	265	96	1,919	1,032	2,951
2014-15	1,796	NA	60	1,405	232	100	1,814	971	2,785
2015-16	1,741	NA	74	1,320	245	101	1,754	948	2,701
2016-17	1,688	NA	68	1,240	270	109	1,711	932	2,643
2017-18	1,735	NA	83	1,237	305	111	1,745	953	2,698

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the state. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the state and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** The number of American Indians/Alaska Natives by grade is too small to generate graduate projections.

**Nonpublic:** The number of twelfth graders has been used to estimate the number of graduates. The enrollment data have been estimated using data available from the National Center for Education Statistics' *Private School Survey* in comparison with the public school grade distribution.

Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* to complement this report.

Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## FLORIDA

### Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates 1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)



	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	89,182	–	89,182
1988-89	–	–	–	–	–	–	90,759	–	90,759
1989-90	–	–	–	–	–	–	88,934	8,822	97,756
1990-91	87,419	168	1,962	17,832	9,610	57,847	87,419	8,687	96,106
1991-92	91,490	172	2,202	18,628	11,299	59,189	91,490	9,016	100,506
1992-93	89,406	157	2,266	18,258	11,810	56,915	89,406	9,595	99,001
1993-94	88,006	151	2,437	17,908	12,368	55,142	88,006	9,713	97,719
1994-95	89,827	171	2,458	18,501	12,882	55,815	89,827	10,114	99,941
1995-96	92,128	215	2,604	19,286	13,227	56,796	92,128	10,320	102,448
1996-97	92,431	217	2,616	19,324	13,312	56,962	92,431	11,164	103,595
1997-98	95,529	191	2,720	19,949	13,748	58,921	95,716	11,973	107,689
1998-99	98,634	234	2,828	20,311	14,537	60,724	98,933	13,318	112,251
1999-00	102,042	228	3,005	20,821	15,453	62,535	102,479	14,415	116,894
2000-01	105,817	278	3,020	21,604	17,223	63,692	106,407	15,020	121,427
2001-02	113,058	289	3,286	22,626	19,137	67,720	113,836	17,807	131,643
2002-03	114,085	338	3,236	22,518	20,230	67,763	114,983	17,556	132,538
2003-04	110,126	299	3,305	21,122	20,431	64,970	111,062	18,361	129,422
2004-05	122,941	372	3,755	24,591	24,351	69,873	124,676	18,492	143,168
2005-06	124,676	402	3,906	24,846	26,207	69,315	126,386	19,589	145,975
2006-07	128,270	414	4,076	25,486	28,340	69,955	130,086	20,015	150,101
2007-08	131,118	418	4,118	25,458	31,111	70,013	132,829	20,765	153,593
2008-09	132,986	487	4,235	26,200	33,063	69,001	135,313	21,309	156,622
2009-10	135,233	480	4,356	26,877	35,409	68,111	138,008	21,088	159,096
2010-11	135,468	516	4,470	26,480	37,799	66,201	137,874	21,186	159,061
2011-12	136,230	491	4,682	25,717	40,330	65,009	138,061	21,254	159,316
2012-13	137,324	510	5,065	25,058	42,926	63,766	138,372	21,336	159,708
2013-14	137,924	653	5,603	25,022	43,473	63,173	136,730	21,106	157,837
2014-15	140,998	742	5,787	25,866	45,516	63,087	139,058	21,407	160,465
2015-16	144,212	911	5,615	26,443	48,238	63,005	141,537	21,797	163,334
2016-17	146,615	836	5,986	26,796	50,767	62,230	142,785	21,998	164,784
2017-18	154,227	1,082	6,712	28,106	56,150	62,177	148,013	22,809	170,822

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the state. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the state and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** No additional notes.

**Nonpublic:** Graduate data are from the Florida Department of Education.

Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* to complement this report.

## GEORGIA

Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates  
1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)

	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	61,765	–	61,765
1988-89	–	–	–	–	–	–	61,937	–	61,937
1989-90	–	–	–	–	–	–	56,605	5,048	61,653
1990-91	–	–	–	–	–	–	60,088	4,754	64,842
1991-92	–	–	–	–	–	–	59,723	4,680	64,403
1992-93	–	–	–	–	–	–	59,520	4,790	64,310
1993-94	58,316	82	1,155	19,479	643	36,957	58,316	5,624	63,940
1994-95	59,735	69	1,162	20,155	719	37,630	59,735	5,799	65,534
1995-96	57,669	83	1,111	19,221	710	36,544	57,827	6,197	64,024
1996-97	58,780	73	1,196	19,434	831	37,246	58,996	6,539	65,535
1997-98	60,228	77	1,387	19,534	895	38,335	60,513	6,503	67,016
1998-99	61,064	74	1,526	19,811	1,016	38,637	61,356	6,825	68,181
1999-00	64,370	89	1,716	21,302	1,105	40,158	64,774	7,476	72,250
2000-01	64,457	84	1,993	21,067	1,313	40,000	64,969	7,777	72,746
2001-02	67,857	83	2,153	22,447	1,618	41,556	68,384	8,207	76,591
2002-03	68,672	88	2,175	22,554	1,967	41,888	69,412	8,388	77,800
2003-04	69,498	101	2,383	22,853	2,337	41,824	70,373	8,582	78,956
2004-05	69,655	105	2,408	22,924	2,777	41,442	70,773	9,162	79,935
2005-06	71,866	120	2,685	24,226	3,185	41,649	73,150	9,842	82,992
2006-07	75,111	123	2,880	25,757	3,801	42,549	76,516	10,356	86,871
2007-08	78,264	156	3,063	27,189	4,633	43,223	79,778	11,028	90,806
2008-09	78,473	149	3,344	27,319	5,731	41,930	79,757	11,749	91,506
2009-10	78,694	175	3,625	27,150	6,698	41,046	79,568	12,632	92,201
2010-11	80,057	172	4,016	27,579	7,947	40,344	80,407	13,330	93,737
2011-12	79,908	183	4,370	26,779	9,342	39,234	79,426	13,700	93,127
2012-13	80,889	178	4,740	26,233	10,903	38,836	79,495	14,817	94,312
2013-14	85,531	266	4,708	26,332	13,762	40,463	81,592	13,993	95,585
2014-15	90,555	287	5,867	27,193	15,802	41,407	84,663	14,504	99,167
2015-16	94,647	310	5,722	28,301	18,103	42,211	87,655	15,160	102,815
2016-17	101,390	280	6,750	28,821	23,035	42,504	90,576	15,800	106,376
2017-18	110,353	377	7,760	30,166	29,204	42,846	94,748	16,590	111,338

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the state. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the state and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** No additional notes.

**Nonpublic:** The number of twelfth graders has been used to estimate the number of graduates. The enrollment data have been estimated using data available from the National Center for Education Statistics' *Private School Survey* in comparison with the public school grade distribution.

Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* to complement this report.

Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## HAWAII

Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates  
1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)



	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	10,751	2,649	13,400
1988-89	–	–	–	–	–	–	10,551	2,508	13,059
1989-90	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,526	2,382	11,908
1990-91	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,519	2,377	11,896
1991-92	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,610	2,360	11,970
1992-93	9,284	31	6,838	133	516	1,766	9,284	2,301	11,585
1993-94	9,900	27	7,307	183	485	1,898	9,900	2,437	12,337
1994-95	9,972	33	7,389	179	495	1,876	9,972	2,387	12,359
1995-96	9,405	21	6,949	178	466	1,791	9,405	2,449	11,854
1996-97	8,975	28	6,602	138	439	1,768	8,975	2,461	11,436
1997-98	9,670	26	7,205	145	470	1,824	9,670	2,437	12,107
1998-99	9,713	27	7,248	161	396	1,881	9,713	2,589	12,302
1999-00	10,437	27	7,841	172	491	1,906	10,437	2,513	12,950
2000-01	10,102	33	7,534	177	441	1,917	10,102	2,526	12,628
2001-02	10,452	34	7,771	167	467	2,013	10,452	2,539	12,991
2002-03	10,047	36	7,475	163	465	1,908	10,047	2,530	12,577
2003-04	10,134	37	7,581	155	434	1,928	10,128	2,569	12,697
2004-05	10,136	29	7,572	153	426	1,956	10,126	2,798	12,924
2005-06	10,354	26	7,894	165	384	1,884	10,327	2,676	13,002
2006-07	10,462	50	8,019	155	426	1,812	10,416	2,634	13,050
2007-08	10,837	35	8,376	180	423	1,822	10,775	3,029	13,805
2008-09	10,628	35	8,254	171	411	1,757	10,547	2,970	13,516
2009-10	10,261	45	7,892	184	415	1,725	10,204	2,890	13,094
2010-11	10,128	43	7,883	171	416	1,616	10,035	2,799	12,835
2011-12	9,980	52	7,767	165	407	1,589	9,882	2,803	12,685
2012-13	9,609	50	7,551	158	346	1,504	9,462	2,871	12,333
2013-14	9,632	46	7,648	140	390	1,407	9,437	2,741	12,179
2014-15	9,030	47	7,150	157	391	1,285	8,894	2,567	11,460
2015-16	9,180	47	7,376	149	407	1,201	8,978	2,593	11,571
2016-17	8,910	52	7,197	121	399	1,141	8,692	2,524	11,216
2017-18	9,228	48	7,516	126	413	1,125	8,962	2,616	11,577

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the state. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the state and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** No additional notes.

**Nonpublic:** Graduate data are from a combination of sources — the Hawaii Department of Education, the Hawaii Council of Private Schools, and the National Center for Education Statistics' *Private School Survey*.

Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* to complement this report.

## IDAHO

Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates  
1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)

	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,250	344	12,594
1988-89	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,546	350	12,896
1989-90	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,002	279	12,281
1990-91	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,034	263	12,297
1991-92	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,853	353	13,206
1992-93	–	–	–	–	–	–	13,183	306	13,489
1993-94	13,378	134	164	33	523	12,524	13,378	341	13,719
1994-95	14,266	117	170	41	551	13,387	14,266	354	14,620
1995-96	14,667	140	160	39	645	13,683	14,667	410	15,077
1996-97	15,380	141	206	46	716	14,271	15,380	416	15,796
1997-98	15,512	134	191	47	768	14,372	15,512	504	16,016
1998-99	15,716	119	197	58	865	14,477	15,716	629	16,345
1999-00	16,163	129	235	64	944	14,791	16,163	648	16,811
2000-01	15,941	133	224	70	973	14,541	15,941	565	16,506
2001-02	15,874	191	248	76	1,063	14,296	15,874	637	16,511
2002-03	15,790	154	247	71	1,073	14,246	15,806	734	16,540
2003-04	15,385	144	249	72	1,099	13,821	15,396	713	16,109
2004-05	15,518	148	263	75	1,167	13,864	15,521	828	16,348
2005-06	15,987	156	281	81	1,265	14,205	15,978	804	16,782
2006-07	15,939	160	292	83	1,326	14,078	15,916	823	16,739
2007-08	16,651	164	315	89	1,449	14,635	16,612	805	17,417
2008-09	16,399	160	321	90	1,497	14,332	16,340	860	17,200
2009-10	16,467	161	334	93	1,577	14,301	16,379	803	17,183
2010-11	16,279	160	343	95	1,635	14,047	16,163	819	16,982
2011-12	16,071	158	351	97	1,691	13,774	15,920	808	16,729
2012-13	15,995	157	362	99	1,763	13,614	15,806	839	16,645
2013-14	17,178	169	407	120	1,933	14,548	17,006	890	17,896
2014-15	17,124	165	388	109	2,079	14,383	16,975	875	17,850
2015-16	17,777	189	362	138	2,123	14,965	17,629	911	18,540
2016-17	18,194	180	466	121	2,055	15,373	17,991	933	18,924
2017-18	18,624	174	492	120	2,273	15,565	18,410	958	19,368

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the state. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the state and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** Prior to 1995-96, race/ethnicity data were estimated based on data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Graduates by race/ethnicity from 1995-96 forward are from the Idaho Department of Education.

**Nonpublic:** From 1992-93 forward, graduate data are not available and graduates have been estimated at 90 percent of twelfth graders based on past trends.

Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* to complement this report.

Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## ILLINOIS

Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates  
1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)



	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	119,090	18,434	137,524
1988-89	–	–	–	–	–	–	116,660	17,237	133,897
1989-90	–	–	–	–	–	–	108,119	15,645	123,764
1990-91	103,329	98	3,647	17,067	6,467	76,050	103,329	14,821	118,150
1991-92	102,742	187	3,705	16,017	7,079	75,754	102,742	14,871	117,613
1992-93	103,628	139	3,746	16,045	7,782	75,916	103,628	14,620	118,248
1993-94	102,126	143	3,929	15,598	7,983	74,473	102,126	14,239	116,365
1994-95	105,164	220	4,089	15,411	8,263	77,181	105,164	14,824	119,988
1995-96	104,626	158	4,063	15,597	8,459	76,349	104,626	14,520	119,146
1996-97	110,170	269	4,380	16,472	9,377	79,672	110,170	15,036	125,206
1997-98	114,611	225	4,816	17,390	10,302	81,878	114,611	15,481	130,092
1998-99	112,557	165	4,731	16,964	10,468	80,229	112,557	15,169	127,726
1999-00	111,835	206	4,750	16,416	10,873	79,590	111,835	15,114	126,949
2000-01	110,624	172	4,889	15,498	10,855	79,210	110,624	14,895	125,519
2001-02	116,600	433	5,233	16,242	12,240	82,452	116,600	15,216	131,816
2002-03	119,945	312	5,373	16,619	13,375	84,266	119,970	14,892	134,862
2003-04	118,948	374	5,538	16,584	13,599	82,853	119,110	14,438	133,548
2004-05	118,261	376	5,643	16,979	13,948	81,314	119,018	13,899	132,917
2005-06	120,494	380	5,931	16,478	14,868	82,838	120,885	14,626	135,510
2006-07	125,064	482	6,227	18,646	16,224	83,486	126,283	14,463	140,747
2007-08	126,434	453	6,257	18,302	17,147	84,275	127,623	14,624	142,247
2008-09	127,958	456	6,466	19,485	19,200	82,351	129,897	14,347	144,244
2009-10	127,499	391	6,760	19,375	20,216	80,757	129,562	13,877	143,439
2010-11	126,761	420	6,894	19,749	21,121	78,577	129,355	13,770	143,124
2011-12	126,999	418	7,337	19,453	22,562	77,228	129,314	13,477	142,791
2012-13	125,891	372	7,754	18,036	23,739	75,990	127,428	13,254	140,683
2013-14	124,221	397	8,164	16,973	24,344	74,344	124,634	13,188	137,823
2014-15	123,019	420	8,532	16,582	24,600	72,886	123,085	12,997	136,082
2015-16	124,359	443	8,616	16,761	25,812	72,726	124,421	13,103	137,524
2016-17	124,859	361	9,574	16,137	27,402	71,385	124,190	13,049	137,239
2017-18	127,503	455	10,473	16,165	29,131	71,278	126,213	13,270	139,483

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the state. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the state and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** No additional notes.

**Nonpublic:** Graduate data are from the Illinois State Board of Education.

Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* to complement this report.

## INDIANA

Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates  
1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)

	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	65,013	4,174	69,187
1988-89	–	–	–	–	–	–	64,248	3,725	67,973
1989-90	–	–	–	–	–	–	60,878	3,591	64,469
1990-91	59,143	82	475	5,197	987	52,402	59,143	3,192	62,335
1991-92	57,514	76	521	5,044	1,011	50,862	57,514	3,220	60,734
1992-93	58,401	68	571	4,945	1,118	51,699	58,401	3,495	61,896
1993-94	56,174	206	599	4,508	1,071	49,790	56,174	3,661	59,835
1994-95	57,428	97	592	4,861	1,222	50,656	57,428	3,575	61,003
1995-96	56,696	101	577	4,488	1,158	50,372	56,744	3,336	60,080
1996-97	57,040	89	510	4,822	1,107	50,512	57,463	3,381	60,844
1997-98	58,742	99	562	4,941	1,196	51,944	58,899	3,703	62,602
1998-99	60,861	104	579	5,124	1,288	53,766	61,024	3,355	64,379
1999-00	59,196	89	610	5,131	1,257	52,109	59,388	4,951	64,339
2000-01	56,799	68	623	4,310	1,182	50,616	56,999	5,103	62,102
2001-02	55,867	95	618	4,331	1,297	49,526	56,156	5,651	61,807
2002-03	56,994	114	692	4,502	1,364	50,322	57,420	6,108	63,527
2003-04	56,829	129	728	4,548	1,566	49,857	57,354	6,677	64,031
2004-05	55,081	126	720	4,428	1,610	48,198	55,702	7,507	63,209
2005-06	57,381	130	839	4,850	1,856	49,707	58,199	8,487	66,686
2006-07	58,983	134	865	5,275	2,077	50,633	60,071	9,261	69,331
2007-08	60,241	192	849	5,380	2,363	51,457	61,473	10,467	71,940
2008-09	60,699	157	868	5,536	2,728	51,410	62,159	11,098	73,257
2009-10	59,708	167	887	5,570	3,137	49,947	61,228	12,141	73,368
2010-11	59,002	185	950	5,536	3,510	48,821	60,633	13,085	73,718
2011-12	57,942	179	1,089	5,370	3,755	47,550	59,533	13,474	73,008
2012-13	57,980	203	1,202	5,492	4,449	46,635	59,549	14,336	73,885
2013-14	59,522	196	1,262	5,339	4,870	47,854	60,293	13,528	73,821
2014-15	59,999	202	1,343	5,319	5,634	47,500	60,261	13,550	73,811
2015-16	61,401	195	1,478	5,617	6,254	47,858	61,414	13,904	75,318
2016-17	62,529	191	1,478	5,667	7,257	47,936	62,043	14,155	76,198
2017-18	64,829	232	1,598	5,799	9,120	48,080	63,245	14,470	77,714

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the state. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the state and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** From 1998-99 forward, multiracial graduates are included in the total public graduates but have not been reported in the race/ethnicity graduates.

**Nonpublic:** Through 1997-98, the graduate data are from the Indiana Department of Education. For 1998-99 forward, graduates are estimated based on the twelfth grade-to-graduation transition rate for 1997-98.

Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* to complement this report.

Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## IOWA

Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates  
1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)



	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	35,461	–	35,461
1988-89	–	–	–	–	–	–	34,600	–	34,600
1989-90	–	–	–	–	–	–	32,038	–	32,038
1990-91	–	–	–	–	–	–	28,768	1,926	30,694
1991-92	–	–	–	–	–	–	29,333	1,951	31,284
1992-93	30,785	45	458	531	346	29,405	30,785	2,009	32,794
1993-94	30,444	61	487	722	421	28,753	30,444	2,004	32,448
1994-95	31,594	74	564	594	424	29,938	31,594	2,129	33,723
1995-96	31,843	55	508	648	408	30,224	31,843	2,193	34,036
1996-97	32,986	73	555	614	524	31,220	32,986	2,303	35,289
1997-98	34,053	84	508	696	531	32,234	34,053	2,353	36,406
1998-99	34,378	90	496	673	500	32,619	34,378	2,301	36,679
1999-00	33,834	74	546	734	537	31,943	33,834	2,358	36,192
2000-01	33,774	212	684	678	582	31,618	33,774	2,230	36,004
2001-02	33,789	108	657	756	660	31,608	33,789	2,144	35,933
2002-03	33,951	128	605	807	716	31,695	33,984	2,084	36,069
2003-04	32,911	138	624	745	821	30,584	32,987	1,995	34,982
2004-05	32,066	170	588	852	942	29,513	32,262	1,970	34,232
2005-06	32,191	181	598	850	1,021	29,541	32,346	1,943	34,290
2006-07	32,742	200	551	950	1,118	29,923	32,927	1,902	34,829
2007-08	33,281	181	551	976	1,263	30,310	33,473	1,834	35,307
2008-09	32,845	177	589	1,048	1,483	29,548	33,058	1,845	34,903
2009-10	32,395	184	603	1,138	1,619	28,851	32,623	1,759	34,382
2010-11	31,689	194	655	1,113	1,769	27,958	31,872	1,743	33,615
2011-12	30,643	187	601	1,036	1,945	26,873	30,747	1,710	32,458
2012-13	29,617	158	592	964	2,103	25,801	29,654	1,659	31,312
2013-14	31,104	208	700	978	2,657	26,560	30,729	1,701	32,430
2014-15	30,960	246	743	1,051	2,881	26,039	30,419	1,678	32,097
2015-16	31,461	205	732	1,041	3,101	26,383	30,856	1,706	32,562
2016-17	31,690	217	774	1,117	3,270	26,311	30,980	1,717	32,697
2017-18	32,506	236	856	1,200	3,762	26,452	31,512	1,747	33,259

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the state. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the state and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** No additional notes.

**Nonpublic:** Graduate data are not collected by the Iowa Department of Education. From 1990-91 to 1994-95, graduate data are based on the ratio of twelfth grade-to-graduate data from the National Center for Education Statistics' *Private School Survey*. For 1995-96 forward, the number of twelfth graders is used to estimate graduates.

Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* to complement this report.



## KANSAS

Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates  
1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)

	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	27,036	1,491	28,527
1988-89	–	–	–	–	–	–	26,848	1,286	28,134
1989-90	–	–	–	–	–	–	25,367	1,411	26,778
1990-91	24,414	140	452	1,537	850	21,435	24,414	1,417	25,831
1991-92	24,129	165	494	1,533	818	21,119	24,129	1,409	25,538
1992-93	24,720	198	526	1,368	931	21,697	24,720	1,263	25,983
1993-94	25,245	189	546	1,471	1,002	22,037	25,245	1,255	26,500
1994-95	26,125	200	594	1,587	1,096	22,648	26,125	1,258	27,383
1995-96	25,778	237	551	1,556	1,049	22,385	25,778	1,274	27,052
1996-97	26,648	263	579	1,660	1,110	23,036	26,648	1,272	27,920
1997-98	27,856	275	594	1,699	1,203	24,085	27,856	1,378	29,234
1998-99	28,542	255	596	1,734	1,246	24,711	28,542	1,420	29,962
1999-00	29,102	275	681	1,766	1,205	25,175	29,102	1,467	30,569
2000-01	29,360	271	702	1,844	1,323	25,220	29,360	1,507	30,867
2001-02	29,509	283	685	1,854	1,497	25,190	29,509	1,538	31,047
2002-03	29,109	289	695	1,920	1,705	24,500	29,732	1,550	31,281
2003-04	28,629	330	690	1,963	1,778	23,867	29,589	1,552	31,142
2004-05	27,684	309	656	1,912	1,936	22,872	29,026	1,504	30,529
2005-06	27,531	331	744	1,913	2,034	22,508	28,964	1,609	30,572
2006-07	27,071	355	715	2,055	2,206	21,740	28,754	1,650	30,404
2007-08	27,394	373	694	2,050	2,469	21,809	29,379	1,671	31,050
2008-09	26,802	423	771	2,096	2,789	20,723	29,012	1,610	30,622
2009-10	26,409	406	746	2,065	3,002	20,189	28,823	1,557	30,380
2010-11	25,620	415	758	1,996	3,132	19,319	28,150	1,609	29,759
2011-12	25,203	432	789	2,032	3,406	18,543	27,882	1,566	29,448
2012-13	24,817	433	785	1,933	3,556	18,111	27,659	1,617	29,276
2013-14	25,431	371	827	1,802	4,113	18,318	27,521	1,565	29,086
2014-15	26,072	420	905	1,802	4,515	18,431	27,980	1,585	29,565
2015-16	26,989	507	958	1,800	5,023	18,700	28,781	1,640	30,421
2016-17	27,310	476	965	1,855	5,399	18,615	29,018	1,654	30,672
2017-18	28,258	553	1,070	1,862	6,027	18,746	29,685	1,696	31,381

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the state. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the state and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** No additional notes.

**Nonpublic:** Graduate data are from the Kansas Board of Education.

Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* to complement this report.

Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## KENTUCKY

### Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates 1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)



	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	39,849	3,882	43,731
1988-89	–	–	–	–	–	–	40,435	3,701	44,136
1989-90	–	–	–	–	–	–	38,693	3,154	41,847
1990-91	–	–	–	–	–	–	36,205	3,313	39,518
1991-92	–	–	–	–	–	–	34,945	3,188	38,133
1992-93	–	–	–	–	–	–	36,360	2,967	39,327
1993-94	35,777	10	254	2,781	132	32,600	35,777	2,979	38,756
1994-95	37,588	27	252	2,958	148	34,203	37,588	3,213	40,801
1995-96	36,347	0	260	2,989	143	32,955	36,641	2,997	39,638
1996-97	36,654	0	238	3,048	150	33,218	36,993	3,450	40,443
1997-98	37,009	0	224	3,007	171	33,607	37,270	3,521	40,791
1998-99	37,033	108	213	3,020	90	33,602	37,179	3,445	40,624
1999-00	36,303	27	239	2,902	197	32,938	36,831	3,566	40,397
2000-01	36,458	40	266	2,994	231	32,927	36,770	3,525	40,295
2001-02	36,173	31	350	3,158	249	32,385	36,366	3,443	39,809
2002-03	36,568	69	355	2,932	462	32,749	36,591	3,633	40,223
2003-04	35,950	86	371	3,080	579	31,834	35,904	3,649	39,553
2004-05	35,883	131	424	3,078	676	31,574	35,695	3,674	39,369
2005-06	35,613	153	427	3,172	898	30,963	35,222	3,717	38,939
2006-07	36,977	196	480	3,310	1,187	31,804	36,278	3,863	40,141
2007-08	38,868	502	512	3,397	1,706	32,750	37,359	3,968	41,328
2008-09	39,742	490	592	3,655	2,201	32,805	37,852	3,998	41,850
2009-10	39,711	479	706	3,625	2,780	32,121	37,339	3,931	41,270
2010-11	39,354	692	772	3,390	3,505	30,996	34,984	3,750	38,734
2011-12	40,582	945	865	3,365	4,682	30,725	34,478	3,760	38,238
2012-13	42,342	1,262	977	3,366	6,239	30,497	37,054	4,125	41,179
2013-14	42,476	1,122	1,045	3,393	6,062	30,854	36,264	3,944	40,208
2014-15	44,207	1,289	1,183	3,246	7,387	31,102	36,278	3,937	40,215
2015-16	45,381	1,395	1,189	3,397	7,819	31,581	36,868	4,014	40,882
2016-17	47,925	1,613	1,239	3,467	10,210	31,396	37,026	4,043	41,070
2017-18	50,286	1,135	1,401	3,585	11,889	32,276	38,414	4,199	42,613

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the state. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the state and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** Graduates by race/ethnicity were provided by the state.

**Nonpublic:** Enrollment and graduate data are from the Kentucky Department of Education for 1987-88 through 1995-96 with the exception of 1989-90. All other years are based on a combination of state data and graduate data reported by the National Center for Education Statistics' *Private School Survey*.

Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* to complement this report.

## LOUISIANA

Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates  
1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)

	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	38,844	7,378	46,222
1988-89	–	–	–	–	–	–	37,629	6,967	44,596
1989-90	–	–	–	–	–	–	36,053	7,774	43,827
1990-91	33,489	91	446	12,233	380	20,339	33,489	7,464	40,953
1991-92	33,822	115	462	12,485	378	20,382	33,822	7,720	41,542
1992-93	33,682	136	548	12,134	403	20,461	33,682	8,287	41,969
1993-94	34,510	104	566	12,791	436	20,613	34,510	7,495	42,005
1994-95	36,480	156	625	13,439	421	21,839	36,480	8,138	44,618
1995-96	36,514	134	600	13,718	433	21,629	36,514	7,681	44,195
1996-97	35,351	153	612	13,656	415	20,515	35,351	7,593	42,944
1997-98	38,030	173	583	14,834	443	21,997	38,030	7,628	45,658
1998-99	37,423	176	621	14,360	515	21,751	37,423	7,914	45,337
1999-00	38,317	210	658	14,783	503	22,163	38,317	8,287	46,604
2000-01	37,995	205	656	14,944	506	21,684	37,995	8,180	46,175
2001-02	37,564	224	599	15,204	478	21,059	37,564	8,276	45,840
2002-03	37,561	246	629	15,090	550	21,046	36,968	8,522	45,490
2003-04	34,272	216	601	13,231	577	19,648	33,688	8,371	42,059
2004-05	34,240	245	595	13,373	571	19,455	33,586	8,248	41,835
2005-06	36,900	228	616	16,036	622	19,397	36,433	8,405	44,838
2006-07	35,341	248	599	14,923	637	18,933	34,593	8,363	42,956
2007-08	33,298	209	542	13,454	680	18,412	32,348	8,459	40,806
2008-09	34,381	255	553	14,428	788	18,357	33,493	8,510	42,002
2009-10	35,487	241	540	15,713	845	18,147	34,702	8,447	43,148
2010-11	34,290	241	540	15,321	804	17,384	33,465	8,512	41,978
2011-12	32,818	224	496	14,473	879	16,745	31,880	8,367	40,247
2012-13	31,527	215	478	13,451	905	16,478	30,362	8,360	38,722
2013-14	31,750	235	581	13,380	993	16,562	30,724	8,055	38,779
2014-15	32,324	266	540	13,843	978	16,698	31,318	8,147	39,464
2015-16	32,673	298	551	13,981	1,007	16,836	31,615	8,288	39,903
2016-17	32,723	290	520	13,814	1,150	16,949	31,607	8,339	39,946
2017-18	33,174	352	569	14,373	1,170	16,709	31,941	8,448	40,388

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the state. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the state and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** No additional notes.

**Nonpublic:** Enrollment and graduate data are from the Louisiana Department of Education for 1987-88 through 1995-96 with the exception of 1989-90. For 1989-90 through 1995-96, enrollment and graduates are based on a combination of state data and graduate data reported by the National Center for Education Statistics' *Private School Survey*. For 1996-97 through 2001-02, enrollment and graduate data are from the Louisiana Department of Education.

Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* to complement this report.

Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## MAINE

### Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates 1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)



	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	13,808	1,715	15,523
1988-89	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,670	1,766	14,436
1989-90	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,759	2,102	14,861
1990-91	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,292	1,895	14,187
1991-92	–	–	–	–	–	–	13,088	1,914	15,002
1992-93	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,457	1,996	14,453
1993-94	11,798	49	97	60	48	11,544	11,798	2,024	13,822
1994-95	11,707	51	95	68	44	11,449	11,707	1,903	13,610
1995-96	11,934	51	113	69	42	11,659	11,974	2,053	14,027
1996-97	12,019	51	125	59	40	11,744	12,019	1,670	13,689
1997-98	12,171	43	104	100	72	11,852	12,171	1,692	13,863
1998-99	12,093	50	127	77	46	11,793	12,093	1,712	13,805
1999-00	12,229	58	129	91	66	11,885	12,229	1,784	14,013
2000-01	12,638	75	121	84	79	12,279	12,638	1,949	14,587
2001-02	12,596	80	144	110	61	12,201	12,605	1,906	14,511
2002-03	12,999	72	121	126	70	12,610	12,969	1,956	14,925
2003-04	13,206	59	129	165	92	12,762	13,153	1,915	15,068
2004-05	12,825	63	137	174	93	12,358	12,751	1,885	14,635
2005-06	13,013	68	188	248	131	12,378	12,903	2,087	14,990
2006-07	12,886	66	155	241	114	12,310	12,780	2,201	14,980
2007-08	12,775	53	159	270	123	12,171	12,643	2,227	14,870
2008-09	12,466	65	167	262	120	11,852	12,332	2,152	14,484
2009-10	12,339	61	191	291	149	11,647	12,164	2,160	14,324
2010-11	11,801	71	186	314	190	11,040	11,589	2,179	13,768
2011-12	11,282	76	178	370	141	10,518	11,058	2,221	13,278
2012-13	11,106	78	229	366	181	10,250	10,835	2,209	13,044
2013-14	10,849	66	197	406	156	10,024	10,554	2,039	12,593
2014-15	10,763	85	221	358	168	9,932	10,489	2,025	12,513
2015-16	10,907	84	232	429	186	9,976	10,562	2,061	12,623
2016-17	10,861	80	230	474	190	9,887	10,477	2,061	12,539
2017-18	10,937	94	259	540	202	9,841	10,476	2,059	12,535

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the state. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the state and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** The public academies in Maine are included in the nonpublic data.

**Nonpublic:** Nonpublic graduate data through 1995-96 are based on a combination of state data and graduate data reported by the National Center for Education Statistics' *Private School Survey*. From 1996-97 forward, the graduate data are from the Maine Department of Education.

Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* to complement this report.

## MARYLAND

Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates  
1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)

	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	47,175	6,865	54,040
1988-89	–	–	–	–	–	–	45,791	6,336	52,127
1989-90	–	–	–	–	–	–	41,566	6,768	48,334
1990-91	–	–	–	–	–	–	39,880	5,600	45,480
1991-92	40,464	391	1,963	10,864	913	26,333	40,464	5,350	45,814
1992-93	40,091	93	2,062	11,273	1,017	25,646	40,091	5,441	45,532
1993-94	39,669	89	2,016	11,675	1,116	24,773	39,669	5,291	44,960
1994-95	41,841	82	2,079	12,604	1,242	25,834	41,841	5,765	47,606
1995-96	42,281	79	2,061	13,055	1,292	25,794	42,281	5,976	48,257
1996-97	43,365	100	2,215	13,618	1,318	26,114	43,365	6,200	49,565
1997-98	45,033	114	2,323	14,289	1,460	26,847	45,033	6,630	51,663
1998-99	46,821	122	2,332	15,030	1,534	27,803	46,821	6,815	53,636
1999-00	48,310	122	2,581	15,465	1,508	28,634	48,310	8,282	56,592
2000-01	49,569	147	2,495	16,302	1,725	28,900	49,569	7,286	56,855
2001-02	51,391	159	2,741	16,949	1,918	29,624	51,391	7,136	58,527
2002-03	52,204	182	2,848	16,987	2,027	30,160	52,208	7,898	60,107
2003-04	53,122	160	2,970	17,508	2,345	30,139	53,159	8,127	61,286
2004-05	54,440	193	3,186	18,042	2,667	30,353	54,498	8,438	62,936
2005-06	55,973	185	3,390	19,139	3,071	30,188	55,895	8,876	64,771
2006-07	57,798	219	3,476	19,852	3,589	30,663	57,612	9,131	66,743
2007-08	58,620	227	3,602	20,150	4,053	30,588	58,390	9,590	67,979
2008-09	59,591	205	3,876	21,386	4,501	29,622	59,045	9,627	68,672
2009-10	58,418	244	3,967	20,795	4,849	28,563	57,606	9,815	67,421
2010-11	57,794	251	3,981	20,941	5,371	27,251	56,671	9,984	66,655
2011-12	57,011	244	4,327	20,205	5,902	26,332	55,407	10,062	65,469
2012-13	56,539	256	4,527	19,314	6,483	25,959	54,499	10,227	64,726
2013-14	55,550	329	4,131	19,458	6,027	25,605	53,631	9,588	63,219
2014-15	54,802	349	4,273	19,370	6,021	24,789	52,631	9,417	62,048
2015-16	57,287	337	5,264	20,390	6,694	24,601	54,046	9,739	63,785
2016-17	57,864	308	5,029	20,587	7,745	24,195	54,014	9,784	63,798
2017-18	60,924	380	5,753	21,106	9,153	24,531	55,787	10,114	65,901

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the state. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the state and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** Graduate data include students receiving regular and special education diplomas as well as students completing after eleventh grade with early college admission.

**Nonpublic:** Data are from the Maryland Department of Education.

Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* to complement this report.

Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## MASSACHUSETTS

### Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates 1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)



	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	59,515	–	59,515
1988-89	–	–	–	–	–	–	57,328	–	57,328
1989-90	–	–	–	–	–	–	51,496	11,153	62,649
1990-91	50,216	52	1,722	2,938	2,290	43,214	50,216	11,608	61,824
1991-92	50,323	142	1,809	3,176	2,364	42,832	50,323	11,319	61,642
1992-93	48,394	65	1,848	3,274	2,559	40,648	48,394	11,285	59,679
1993-94	47,453	59	1,964	3,395	2,770	39,265	47,453	10,523	57,976
1994-95	47,679	54	1,804	3,278	2,699	39,844	47,679	10,657	58,336
1995-96	47,994	73	1,841	3,420	2,927	39,733	47,994	10,586	58,580
1996-97	49,008	66	1,938	3,517	3,053	40,434	49,008	9,327	58,335
1997-98	50,452	75	2,088	3,824	3,306	41,159	50,452	9,427	59,879
1998-99	51,456	57	2,267	3,823	3,325	41,984	51,465	9,444	60,909
1999-00	52,950	111	2,320	3,999	3,486	43,034	52,950	9,543	62,493
2000-01	54,391	105	2,516	4,221	3,845	43,704	54,391	9,189	63,580
2001-02	56,932	154	2,839	4,646	4,170	45,123	56,932	9,751	66,683
2002-03	55,711	129	2,705	4,244	3,868	44,766	55,670	10,193	65,863
2003-04	56,243	140	2,740	4,352	3,945	45,066	56,213	10,255	66,469
2004-05	58,270	288	2,984	4,850	4,353	45,795	58,464	10,477	68,941
2005-06	59,148	204	3,064	4,933	4,621	46,326	59,303	10,564	69,867
2006-07	60,556	219	3,260	5,057	5,042	46,978	60,772	11,011	71,783
2007-08	60,786	229	3,249	5,238	5,207	46,863	61,054	11,264	72,318
2008-09	59,865	267	3,436	5,144	5,257	45,762	60,068	11,244	71,312
2009-10	59,139	362	3,452	5,106	5,483	44,737	59,380	11,142	70,522
2010-11	57,772	390	3,443	5,039	5,402	43,497	57,941	11,050	68,991
2011-12	56,212	365	3,572	4,607	5,216	42,452	56,316	11,175	67,490
2012-13	56,076	502	3,742	4,524	5,303	42,004	56,079	10,999	67,078
2013-14	54,836	451	3,750	4,248	4,944	41,443	54,786	10,628	65,414
2014-15	54,966	481	4,056	4,451	5,266	40,712	54,776	10,641	65,416
2015-16	55,602	411	4,094	4,521	5,553	41,023	55,482	10,821	66,303
2016-17	55,445	442	4,515	4,672	5,612	40,205	55,124	10,780	65,904
2017-18	56,220	490	5,074	4,614	5,948	40,093	55,684	10,867	66,551

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the state. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the state and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** No additional notes.

**Nonpublic:** Because graduate data are not available, the number of twelfth graders is used to estimate graduates.

Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* to complement this report.

## MICHIGAN

Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates  
1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)

	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	103,918	–	103,918
1988-89	–	–	–	–	–	–	101,948	–	101,948
1989-90	–	–	–	–	–	–	93,807	–	93,807
1990-91	–	–	–	–	–	–	88,003	8,545	96,548
1991-92	87,756	771	1,327	10,830	1,617	73,211	87,756	8,276	96,032
1992-93	84,764	851	1,446	11,253	1,693	69,521	84,764	7,967	92,731
1993-94	83,385	775	1,689	10,243	1,648	69,030	83,385	9,053	92,438
1994-95	84,628	766	1,454	10,558	1,634	70,216	84,628	9,094	93,722
1995-96	84,647	769	1,455	10,561	1,635	70,227	84,647	8,734	93,381
1996-97	85,676	994	1,428	10,443	1,759	71,052	85,676	8,740	94,416
1997-98	87,525	823	1,426	11,156	1,894	72,226	87,525	9,123	96,648
1998-99	90,398	806	1,574	11,418	1,804	74,796	90,398	8,919	99,317
1999-00	91,831	874	1,715	11,449	2,115	75,678	91,831	8,778	100,609
2000-01	95,013	834	1,971	11,903	2,062	78,243	95,013	8,801	103,814
2001-02	93,653	850	1,977	11,760	2,044	77,022	93,653	8,935	102,588
2002-03	97,958	863	2,202	12,088	2,332	80,474	97,998	9,226	107,223
2003-04	98,131	930	2,280	12,732	2,512	79,678	98,369	8,863	107,233
2004-05	98,361	887	2,535	13,473	2,696	78,769	99,080	8,721	107,800
2005-06	99,191	829	2,786	13,841	2,746	78,988	99,794	8,430	108,224
2006-07	101,469	895	2,878	15,392	2,979	79,326	102,581	8,557	111,138
2007-08	106,518	898	3,043	17,421	3,250	81,906	108,171	8,406	116,577
2008-09	104,858	937	3,195	17,171	3,507	80,048	106,512	8,311	114,823
2009-10	102,505	926	3,384	16,871	3,653	77,670	104,161	8,000	112,162
2010-11	101,274	905	3,477	16,614	3,804	76,473	102,871	7,795	110,666
2011-12	98,977	959	3,793	15,764	3,991	74,470	100,194	7,459	107,653
2012-13	98,000	976	4,052	14,492	4,277	74,204	98,584	7,153	105,737
2013-14	97,135	1,000	4,880	14,007	4,128	73,120	96,958	7,250	104,207
2014-15	98,083	949	5,806	14,238	4,431	72,660	97,376	7,288	104,664
2015-16	98,401	902	6,160	14,277	4,852	72,210	97,493	7,270	104,763
2016-17	98,684	860	6,783	14,150	5,128	71,764	97,364	7,236	104,600
2017-18	100,987	833	7,352	14,327	5,771	72,703	99,269	7,370	106,638

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the state. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the state and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** No additional notes.

**Nonpublic:** From 1990-91 forward, the number of twelfth graders is used to estimate the number of graduates because graduate data are not available.

Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* to complement this report.

Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## MINNESOTA

### Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates 1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)



	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	51,266	4,202	55,468
1988-89	–	–	–	–	–	–	53,122	3,723	56,845
1989-90	–	–	–	–	–	–	49,087	3,475	52,562
1990-91	46,430	488	1,356	880	520	43,186	46,430	3,139	49,569
1991-92	46,103	481	1,489	827	534	42,772	46,103	3,138	49,241
1992-93	48,002	494	1,600	904	641	44,363	48,002	3,179	51,181
1993-94	47,463	519	1,602	994	656	43,692	47,463	3,071	50,534
1994-95	48,249	501	1,568	1,048	689	44,443	48,249	3,157	51,406
1995-96	50,330	498	1,533	1,127	662	46,510	50,330	3,208	53,538
1996-97	52,205	574	1,561	1,267	752	48,051	52,205	3,446	55,651
1997-98	54,628	628	1,782	1,518	841	49,859	54,628	3,555	58,183
1998-99	56,964	636	2,060	1,643	823	51,802	56,964	3,777	60,741
1999-00	57,369	629	2,280	1,683	885	51,892	57,369	3,843	61,212
2000-01	56,581	643	2,468	1,840	916	50,714	56,581	3,889	60,470
2001-02	57,440	661	2,573	2,122	1,032	51,052	57,440	3,852	61,292
2002-03	59,598	719	2,752	2,698	1,262	52,167	59,990	3,973	63,962
2003-04	58,961	705	2,877	2,733	1,439	51,207	59,513	3,950	63,463
2004-05	57,109	702	2,786	2,589	1,425	49,608	57,650	3,848	61,498
2005-06	57,536	721	3,119	3,004	1,617	49,076	58,154	3,707	61,861
2006-07	57,835	746	3,125	3,295	1,812	48,858	58,497	3,772	62,268
2007-08	58,985	712	3,325	3,640	2,183	49,124	59,682	3,735	63,417
2008-09	57,223	769	3,244	3,675	2,395	47,141	57,980	3,593	61,573
2009-10	56,583	734	3,335	3,731	2,602	46,181	57,294	3,481	60,775
2010-11	55,835	662	3,444	3,781	2,842	45,107	56,421	3,463	59,883
2011-12	54,525	645	3,490	3,785	3,216	43,388	54,977	3,361	58,338
2012-13	53,694	607	3,437	3,795	3,450	42,405	54,042	3,355	57,397
2013-14	55,404	705	4,221	4,464	3,422	42,592	54,879	3,387	58,266
2014-15	56,652	776	4,828	4,839	3,601	42,608	55,655	3,426	59,081
2015-16	57,718	803	5,116	5,320	4,138	42,341	56,182	3,461	59,644
2016-17	58,701	782	5,255	5,699	4,836	42,130	56,715	3,496	60,210
2017-18	60,829	803	5,490	6,224	5,887	42,425	58,135	3,587	61,722

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the state. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the state and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** No additional notes.

**Nonpublic:** Graduate data are from the Minnesota Department of Education through 1996-97. From 1997-98 forward, the twelfth grade-to-graduation transition rate is used to estimate the number of graduate because graduate data were no longer available.

Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* to complement this report.



## MISSISSIPPI

Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates  
1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)

	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	27,896	–	27,896
1988-89	–	–	–	–	–	–	26,915	–	26,915
1989-90	–	–	–	–	–	–	25,039	2,887	27,926
1990-91	23,504	19	108	10,920	35	12,422	23,504	3,048	26,552
1991-92	22,763	28	146	10,477	50	12,062	22,763	3,025	25,788
1992-93	23,429	15	131	10,792	47	12,444	23,429	3,346	26,775
1993-94	23,212	19	144	10,737	40	12,272	23,212	3,358	26,570
1994-95	23,708	34	175	11,003	35	12,461	23,708	3,549	27,257
1995-96	23,032	19	115	11,005	40	11,853	23,032	3,565	26,597
1996-97	23,388	23	143	11,025	42	12,155	23,388	3,545	26,933
1997-98	24,477	28	141	11,551	50	12,707	24,477	3,692	28,169
1998-99	24,148	24	174	11,560	56	12,334	24,148	3,637	27,785
1999-00	24,194	22	152	11,289	55	12,676	24,194	3,420	27,614
2000-01	23,740	16	190	11,152	87	12,295	23,740	3,397	27,137
2001-02	23,398	32	210	11,062	119	11,975	23,398	3,457	26,855
2002-03	23,327	29	208	10,839	117	12,134	23,315	3,320	26,635
2003-04	22,921	25	216	10,486	105	12,089	22,865	3,213	26,078
2004-05	22,212	20	215	10,185	121	11,672	22,144	3,142	25,286
2005-06	22,417	29	221	10,307	187	11,673	22,419	3,208	25,627
2006-07	22,622	27	239	10,624	233	11,500	22,601	3,146	25,748
2007-08	23,556	30	298	10,927	272	12,028	23,478	3,242	26,720
2008-09	23,589	30	274	11,136	349	11,800	23,516	3,233	26,749
2009-10	23,343	23	291	10,999	374	11,655	23,244	3,162	26,406
2010-11	23,128	27	311	11,068	417	11,305	23,028	3,008	26,036
2011-12	22,419	29	270	10,696	527	10,898	22,265	2,936	25,201
2012-13	21,897	29	299	10,178	557	10,834	21,653	2,862	24,515
2013-14	22,356	29	364	10,126	779	11,058	21,904	2,921	24,825
2014-15	22,814	29	345	10,150	948	11,341	22,245	2,958	25,203
2015-16	23,669	36	371	10,361	1,160	11,741	22,952	3,039	25,991
2016-17	23,543	35	369	10,371	1,275	11,494	22,728	3,012	25,741
2017-18	24,645	38	378	10,619	1,744	11,866	23,458	3,112	26,570

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the state. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the state and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** No additional notes.

**Nonpublic:** The enrollment data and graduates have been estimated using data available from the National Center for Education Statistics' *Private School Survey* in comparison with the public school grade distribution.

Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* to complement this report.

Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## MISSOURI

Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates  
1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)



	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	51,316	–	51,316
1988-89	–	–	–	–	–	–	51,968	–	51,968
1989-90	–	–	–	–	–	–	48,957	–	48,957
1990-91	46,883	55	348	6,724	341	39,415	46,928	6,128	53,056
1991-92	46,595	94	555	6,355	423	39,168	46,556	4,984	51,540
1992-93	46,864	80	606	5,308	411	40,459	46,864	5,223	52,087
1993-94	46,566	98	538	5,369	393	40,168	46,566	5,389	51,955
1994-95	48,878	88	563	5,425	404	42,398	48,915	5,900	54,815
1995-96	48,870	90	599	5,336	463	42,382	48,870	5,852	54,722
1996-97	50,228	105	641	5,696	472	43,314	50,228	6,392	56,620
1997-98	52,026	119	639	6,234	532	44,502	52,026	6,299	58,325
1998-99	52,322	103	660	6,649	588	44,322	52,322	6,815	59,137
1999-00	52,553	124	813	6,637	635	44,344	52,553	6,724	59,277
2000-01	54,123	134	753	6,832	711	45,693	54,123	6,876	60,999
2001-02	51,301	142	819	7,284	691	42,365	54,301	6,478	60,779
2002-03	53,491	131	796	7,061	806	44,697	54,933	6,543	61,476
2003-04	53,447	162	802	6,835	921	44,727	54,666	6,538	61,203
2004-05	53,065	154	803	7,264	1,019	43,824	54,581	6,451	61,032
2005-06	53,347	145	936	7,684	1,158	43,423	54,703	6,317	61,019
2006-07	53,968	165	908	7,929	1,288	43,677	55,509	6,121	61,630
2007-08	54,961	160	975	8,171	1,509	44,145	56,299	5,967	62,266
2008-09	55,738	171	1,003	8,729	1,729	44,104	57,050	5,924	62,973
2009-10	56,203	219	1,041	8,709	2,011	44,223	57,370	5,837	63,206
2010-11	54,110	189	1,031	8,661	2,181	42,049	55,140	5,794	60,934
2011-12	51,838	163	1,171	7,876	2,317	40,311	52,512	5,451	57,963
2012-13	51,054	184	1,246	7,363	2,635	39,626	51,332	5,486	56,817
2013-14	52,983	222	1,360	7,349	2,915	41,136	53,141	5,583	58,724
2014-15	53,688	223	1,397	7,305	3,410	41,353	53,541	5,608	59,149
2015-16	54,582	218	1,371	7,566	3,820	41,607	54,233	5,698	59,931
2016-17	54,867	260	1,465	7,477	4,396	41,269	54,073	5,686	59,759
2017-18	56,218	276	1,767	7,613	5,203	41,360	54,790	5,771	60,561

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the state. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the state and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** No additional notes.

**Nonpublic:** Graduate data are imputed based on the 1998-99 transition rate.

Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* to complement this report.

## MONTANA

Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates  
1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)

	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	10,322	–	10,322
1988-89	–	–	–	–	–	–	10,483	–	10,483
1989-90	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,370	445	9,815
1990-91	8,983	493	67	27	80	8,316	8,983	303	9,286
1991-92	9,046	522	87	44	129	8,264	9,046	346	9,392
1992-93	9,389	527	79	24	122	8,637	9,389	396	9,785
1993-94	9,601	570	88	33	140	8,770	9,601	408	10,009
1994-95	10,134	632	74	33	145	9,250	10,134	403	10,537
1995-96	10,139	622	82	30	133	9,272	10,139	455	10,594
1996-97	10,322	636	77	44	171	9,394	10,322	395	10,717
1997-98	10,656	626	63	67	148	9,752	10,656	501	11,157
1998-99	10,925	667	81	39	174	9,964	10,925	489	11,414
1999-00	10,903	681	82	23	134	9,983	10,903	535	11,438
2000-01	10,628	689	108	33	169	9,629	10,628	555	11,183
2001-02	10,554	713	112	34	158	9,537	10,554	544	11,098
2002-03	10,733	728	143	49	177	9,636	10,735	563	11,299
2003-04	10,584	774	116	37	171	9,484	10,607	540	11,147
2004-05	10,189	738	150	45	211	9,046	10,209	557	10,766
2005-06	10,067	796	162	50	201	8,858	10,104	544	10,648
2006-07	9,773	746	158	48	216	8,605	9,796	524	10,320
2007-08	9,942	778	151	57	240	8,717	9,971	532	10,503
2008-09	9,564	741	137	66	208	8,413	9,596	513	10,110
2009-10	9,527	761	153	49	228	8,336	9,559	518	10,077
2010-11	8,984	714	134	50	261	7,823	9,003	503	9,507
2011-12	8,698	636	162	66	253	7,581	8,678	511	9,189
2012-13	8,284	620	140	52	251	7,220	8,185	487	8,673
2013-14	8,518	682	179	52	269	7,336	8,471	484	8,955
2014-15	8,502	734	155	31	282	7,300	8,502	486	8,988
2015-16	8,452	654	169	68	309	7,253	8,390	483	8,873
2016-17	8,369	696	150	58	286	7,179	8,340	483	8,823
2017-18	8,484	732	177	60	299	7,216	8,444	489	8,933

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the state. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the state and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** No additional notes.

**Nonpublic:** Graduate data are based on a combination of state data and data from other sources. The state data include home schools.

Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* to complement this report.

Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## NEBRASKA

Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates  
1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)



	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	18,372	2,024	20,396
1988-89	–	–	–	–	–	–	18,690	1,903	20,593
1989-90	–	–	–	–	–	–	17,664	1,908	19,572
1990-91	–	–	–	–	–	–	18,272	1,701	19,973
1991-92	–	–	–	–	–	–	18,849	1,767	20,616
1992-93	17,640	95	247	635	419	16,244	17,640	1,716	19,356
1993-94	17,142	105	255	629	414	15,739	17,142	1,690	18,832
1994-95	17,989	98	238	608	446	16,599	17,989	1,841	19,830
1995-96	17,869	106	223	633	458	16,449	17,869	1,774	19,643
1996-97	18,358	124	227	610	497	16,900	18,358	1,864	20,222
1997-98	19,529	122	231	724	595	17,857	19,529	1,999	21,528
1998-99	20,544	139	261	771	694	18,679	20,544	2,091	22,635
1999-00	19,906	114	303	770	647	18,072	19,908	2,011	21,919
2000-01	19,187	129	287	766	712	17,293	19,189	2,113	21,302
2001-02	19,387	135	327	747	694	17,484	19,387	2,147	21,534
2002-03	19,839	157	286	848	807	17,742	19,876	2,195	22,071
2003-04	19,335	168	317	829	899	17,122	19,433	2,143	21,576
2004-05	18,858	155	323	892	1,034	16,455	19,093	2,232	21,325
2005-06	18,543	152	354	869	1,148	16,020	18,759	2,173	20,932
2006-07	18,620	165	320	884	1,200	16,051	18,853	2,144	20,996
2007-08	19,299	179	360	977	1,421	16,362	19,574	2,111	21,685
2008-09	18,831	173	325	954	1,702	15,677	19,102	2,114	21,216
2009-10	18,591	158	338	975	1,874	15,246	18,843	2,074	20,917
2010-11	18,222	168	383	994	2,106	14,571	18,448	2,003	20,451
2011-12	17,713	164	416	983	2,154	13,995	17,896	2,036	19,932
2012-13	17,617	152	387	1,026	2,360	13,692	17,766	2,018	19,785
2013-14	18,471	145	462	954	2,926	13,984	18,184	2,034	20,218
2014-15	18,606	160	439	991	3,098	13,917	18,256	2,038	20,294
2015-16	18,844	182	500	989	3,400	13,773	18,357	2,052	20,409
2016-17	19,102	207	536	1,018	3,524	13,817	18,579	2,087	20,667
2017-18	19,925	191	630	1,099	3,989	14,015	19,152	2,150	21,302

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the state. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the state and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** Data include graduates from public districts as well as state-operated systems.

**Nonpublic:** Graduate data are from the Nebraska Department of Education.

Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* to complement this report.

## NEVADA

Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates  
1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)

	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,404	438	9,842
1988-89	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,464	421	9,885
1989-90	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,462	338	9,800
1990-91	7,243	–	–	–	–	7,243	9,370	336	9,706
1991-92	6,715	–	–	–	–	6,715	8,811	378	9,189
1992-93	9,042	120	462	629	833	6,998	9,042	322	9,364
1993-94	9,485	145	524	692	924	7,200	9,485	385	9,870
1994-95	10,038	131	521	761	1,035	7,590	10,038	402	10,440
1995-96	10,374	157	589	804	1,156	7,668	10,374	397	10,771
1996-97	11,299	173	679	883	1,413	8,151	11,299	395	11,694
1997-98	11,975	181	701	928	1,475	8,690	11,975	492	12,467
1998-99	12,633	198	829	867	1,579	9,160	12,633	570	13,203
1999-00	12,953	177	856	1,014	1,626	9,280	12,953	568	13,521
2000-01	13,463	204	932	970	1,994	9,363	13,463	588	14,051
2001-02	14,282	202	1,032	1,019	2,325	9,704	14,282	656	14,938
2002-03	11,792	177	872	763	1,609	8,371	11,730	614	12,343
2003-04	15,084	207	1,263	1,150	2,569	9,895	15,256	578	15,834
2004-05	17,248	244	1,486	1,424	3,433	10,661	17,657	580	18,237
2005-06	17,093	231	1,611	1,417	3,500	10,335	17,392	612	18,005
2006-07	17,934	247	1,798	1,557	3,836	10,497	18,246	641	18,888
2007-08	19,338	228	2,045	1,689	4,589	10,787	19,712	681	20,393
2008-09	20,450	252	2,223	1,804	5,282	10,888	20,784	739	21,523
2009-10	21,477	260	2,540	1,977	6,021	10,679	21,677	793	22,470
2010-11	21,697	247	2,733	1,879	6,481	10,356	21,803	849	22,653
2011-12	22,435	271	2,831	2,022	7,127	10,184	22,401	860	23,261
2012-13	23,798	285	3,423	1,971	7,819	10,300	23,367	962	24,329
2013-14	26,249	295	3,879	1,924	9,531	10,619	24,724	962	25,686
2014-15	27,675	308	4,172	2,051	10,654	10,490	25,572	993	26,565
2015-16	29,884	313	4,649	2,185	11,981	10,756	27,219	1,065	28,284
2016-17	30,600	302	4,784	2,155	12,576	10,783	27,725	1,088	28,813
2017-18	32,936	307	5,672	2,322	13,790	10,845	29,113	1,147	30,260

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the state. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the state and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** No additional notes.

**Nonpublic:** From 1989-90 forward, the number of twelfth graders has been used to estimate the number of graduates.

Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* to complement this report.

Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

### Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates 1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)



	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,685	1,885	13,570
1988-89	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,340	1,757	13,097
1989-90	–	–	–	–	–	–	10,766	1,655	12,421
1990-91	–	–	–	–	–	–	10,059	1,670	11,729
1991-92	–	–	–	–	–	–	10,329	1,666	11,995
1992-93	9,992	16	134	82	94	9,666	9,992	1,619	11,611
1993-94	9,708	18	121	79	96	9,394	9,708	1,432	11,140
1994-95	10,117	19	132	87	113	9,766	10,117	1,560	11,677
1995-96	10,046	16	122	75	108	9,725	10,046	1,619	11,665
1996-97	9,887	21	128	83	105	9,550	10,487	1,568	12,055
1997-98	10,276	22	111	85	105	9,953	10,843	1,623	12,466
1998-99	10,658	33	149	83	118	10,275	11,251	1,771	13,022
1999-00	11,192	20	147	87	115	10,823	11,829	1,724	13,553
2000-01	11,596	26	183	111	155	11,121	12,294	1,745	14,039
2001-02	11,773	19	165	112	200	11,277	12,452	1,830	14,282
2002-03	12,218	27	182	100	184	11,726	12,889	1,906	14,795
2003-04	12,229	28	203	122	212	11,665	12,925	1,956	14,881
2004-05	12,379	30	217	139	235	11,759	13,121	2,039	15,160
2005-06	12,471	32	261	157	264	11,758	13,128	2,013	15,141
2006-07	12,595	29	213	152	315	11,886	13,227	2,010	15,237
2007-08	12,744	45	295	167	361	11,875	13,361	2,217	15,578
2008-09	12,344	25	268	175	408	11,468	12,981	2,137	15,118
2009-10	12,347	45	302	205	433	11,362	12,947	2,070	15,017
2010-11	11,789	45	298	203	470	10,773	12,295	2,037	14,332
2011-12	11,766	42	382	216	595	10,530	12,141	2,038	14,179
2012-13	11,448	48	465	227	576	10,133	11,750	2,030	13,780
2013-14	11,375	49	409	253	552	10,113	11,633	1,953	13,586
2014-15	11,298	72	470	245	539	9,972	11,481	1,919	13,400
2015-16	11,485	92	478	298	610	10,007	11,561	1,943	13,504
2016-17	11,492	60	662	319	867	9,584	11,257	1,898	13,155
2017-18	12,127	61	874	378	912	9,902	11,710	1,977	13,687

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the state. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the state and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** Graduate data by race/ethnicity are estimated based on the racial/ethnic distribution of twelfth graders.

**Nonpublic:** Graduate data through 1994-95 are from the New Hampshire Department of Education. For 1995-96 forward, the twelfth-grade-to-graduation transition ratio for 1994-95 was used to estimate graduates.

Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* to complement this report.

## NEW JERSEY

Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates  
1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)

	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	80,863	–	80,863
1988-89	–	–	–	–	–	–	76,263	–	76,263
1989-90	–	–	–	–	–	–	69,824	16,097	85,921
1990-91	67,003	67	3,092	9,865	5,567	48,412	67,003	15,703	82,706
1991-92	66,669	53	3,330	9,468	5,979	47,839	66,669	16,088	82,757
1992-93	67,134	68	3,617	9,705	6,515	47,229	67,134	15,527	82,661
1993-94	66,125	112	3,802	9,598	6,715	45,898	66,125	10,972	77,097
1994-95	67,403	95	3,932	9,868	6,766	46,742	67,403	11,961	79,364
1995-96	67,704	104	4,095	9,588	7,150	46,767	67,704	11,058	78,762
1996-97	70,028	112	4,324	10,217	7,693	47,682	70,028	10,818	80,846
1997-98	68,148	203	4,341	10,011	7,108	46,485	68,148	10,832	78,980
1998-99	67,371	128	4,609	9,646	7,405	45,583	67,369	10,896	78,265
1999-00	74,421	207	5,198	11,102	8,606	49,308	74,420	10,742	85,162
2000-01	76,130	204	5,370	11,507	9,402	49,647	76,130	10,943	87,073
2001-02	77,663	208	5,478	11,739	9,591	50,647	77,663	11,207	88,870
2002-03	79,192	184	5,749	11,711	10,130	51,418	79,240	11,411	90,651
2003-04	81,374	222	5,813	12,076	10,746	52,517	81,474	11,405	92,879
2004-05	83,531	157	6,208	12,304	11,392	53,470	83,653	11,453	95,106
2005-06	88,932	149	7,104	13,159	12,516	56,004	88,941	11,887	100,828
2006-07	92,410	264	7,373	13,700	13,426	57,647	92,414	11,968	104,382
2007-08	93,822	196	7,621	13,885	14,374	57,747	93,806	11,308	105,114
2008-09	94,621	272	8,180	14,018	14,965	57,186	94,450	11,296	105,746
2009-10	94,596	202	8,595	14,143	15,580	56,076	94,361	11,301	105,662
2010-11	95,164	178	9,328	13,912	15,901	55,845	94,635	10,948	105,583
2011-12	93,717	271	9,847	13,220	16,237	54,141	92,752	10,745	103,497
2012-13	94,093	264	10,411	12,775	17,085	53,557	92,693	10,563	103,256
2013-14	94,093	182	12,507	12,407	17,350	51,647	91,064	10,582	101,646
2014-15	93,706	123	13,136	12,377	17,557	50,512	90,265	10,495	100,759
2015-16	95,351	114	13,864	12,431	18,373	50,569	91,452	10,586	102,038
2016-17	95,546	127	14,649	12,228	19,118	49,425	91,041	10,528	101,569
2017-18	98,039	128	16,538	12,240	20,150	48,983	92,392	10,679	103,071

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the state. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the state and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** The graduates by race/ethnicity for 2001-02 were estimated from the distribution of graduates for 2000-01.

**Nonpublic:** From 1993-94 forward, graduates have been estimated from the number of twelfth graders because graduate data are not available.

Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* to complement this report.

Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## NEW MEXICO

### Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates 1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)



	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	15,868	1,370	17,238
1988-89	–	–	–	–	–	–	15,481	1,335	16,816
1989-90	–	–	–	–	–	–	14,884	1,245	16,129
1990-91	15,157	1,824	171	295	6,113	6,754	15,157	1,272	16,429
1991-92	14,824	1,607	171	269	6,159	6,618	14,824	1,290	16,114
1992-93	15,046	1,604	191	308	6,230	6,713	15,046	1,232	16,278
1993-94	14,892	1,607	224	332	6,173	6,556	14,892	1,218	16,110
1994-95	14,917	1,528	232	299	6,225	6,633	14,906	1,094	16,000
1995-96	15,402	1,524	239	393	6,215	7,031	15,402	1,257	16,659
1996-97	15,700	1,533	235	335	6,457	7,140	15,700	1,357	17,057
1997-98	16,529	1,595	228	353	7,083	7,270	16,529	1,581	18,110
1998-99	17,262	1,677	210	358	7,472	7,545	17,317	1,460	18,777
1999-00	18,221	1,919	207	421	7,689	7,985	18,303	1,522	19,825
2000-01	18,083	1,995	235	426	7,895	7,532	18,199	1,598	19,797
2001-02	17,663	1,949	230	416	7,711	7,357	17,776	1,498	19,274
2002-03	17,572	1,984	251	380	7,837	7,120	17,739	1,693	19,432
2003-04	17,696	1,993	230	424	8,073	6,975	17,958	1,681	19,640
2004-05	17,341	1,950	234	385	7,986	6,786	17,683	1,690	19,373
2005-06	17,351	2,160	244	412	8,023	6,513	17,668	1,654	19,322
2006-07	17,458	2,096	238	420	8,281	6,423	17,846	1,617	19,463
2007-08	17,459	2,285	250	405	8,380	6,140	17,870	1,648	19,519
2008-09	17,491	2,286	198	421	8,604	5,981	17,940	1,620	19,560
2009-10	17,094	2,248	210	401	8,605	5,630	17,542	1,584	19,126
2010-11	16,786	2,227	217	388	8,603	5,351	17,267	1,485	18,751
2011-12	15,976	2,137	209	376	8,357	4,897	16,518	1,454	17,972
2012-13	15,518	1,992	194	365	8,254	4,712	16,079	1,287	17,366
2013-14	16,208	1,840	239	338	8,661	5,130	16,686	1,427	18,113
2014-15	16,027	1,880	240	367	8,691	4,850	16,440	1,414	17,853
2015-16	16,232	1,978	231	356	8,919	4,748	16,638	1,421	18,059
2016-17	16,118	2,021	219	355	8,967	4,557	16,497	1,405	17,902
2017-18	16,173	2,015	238	365	9,045	4,509	16,533	1,399	17,932

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the state. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the state and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** The 2001-02 graduates are unavailable and have been estimated based on the transition rate for the 2000-01. The race/ethnicity distribution for 2001-02 has been estimated based on the distribution of 2000-01 graduates.

**Nonpublic:** Graduate data are from the New Mexico Department of Education.

Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* to complement this report.



## NEW YORK

Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates  
1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)

	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	165,379	30,733	196,112
1988-89	–	–	–	–	–	–	154,580	28,140	182,720
1989-90	–	–	–	–	–	–	143,318	26,250	169,568
1990-91	133,562	559	7,175	18,406	10,894	96,528	133,562	24,955	158,517
1991-92	134,573	304	7,653	18,939	11,593	96,084	134,573	25,198	159,771
1992-93	132,963	357	7,746	18,374	12,108	94,378	132,963	25,391	158,354
1993-94	132,708	319	8,123	18,728	12,568	92,970	132,708	24,946	157,654
1994-95	132,401	431	7,949	18,885	12,910	92,226	132,401	24,685	157,086
1995-96	135,506	403	8,108	20,381	14,648	91,966	135,506	24,981	160,487
1996-97	137,176	421	8,616	20,340	14,772	93,027	137,176	24,740	161,916
1997-98	138,374	369	8,909	20,209	15,230	93,657	138,396	25,951	164,347
1998-99	141,253	670	9,060	21,233	16,383	93,907	141,253	25,869	167,122
1999-00	143,469	436	9,922	21,634	16,523	94,954	143,469	25,886	169,355
2000-01	141,854	494	10,120	20,591	16,302	94,347	141,854	20,846	162,700
2001-02	140,129	455	9,946	19,684	15,510	94,534	140,129	21,373	161,502
2002-03	144,232	518	10,107	20,596	15,979	97,032	143,983	23,220	167,202
2003-04	146,202	468	10,701	20,733	16,334	97,967	145,667	24,322	169,989
2004-05	144,154	486	10,778	20,062	15,854	96,974	143,011	24,611	167,622
2005-06	149,502	554	12,041	21,443	17,609	97,855	149,387	24,496	173,884
2006-07	152,155	535	12,164	22,267	18,284	98,904	152,503	25,004	177,508
2007-08	155,646	598	12,762	22,323	19,152	100,812	155,950	25,691	181,641
2008-09	153,500	584	13,091	22,485	19,571	97,769	154,323	25,341	179,664
2009-10	150,714	641	13,385	21,735	19,208	95,744	151,291	25,062	176,353
2010-11	148,334	726	13,802	21,493	19,538	92,774	149,287	24,757	174,044
2011-12	144,265	705	14,443	19,097	19,523	90,497	146,058	24,065	170,123
2012-13	141,614	675	14,703	19,212	19,099	87,925	141,506	23,847	165,353
2013-14	139,942	672	17,498	20,123	18,382	83,268	138,450	23,049	161,499
2014-15	137,264	618	18,406	19,726	17,637	80,877	135,010	22,453	157,463
2015-16	137,064	681	17,578	18,946	18,171	81,689	135,514	22,544	158,058
2016-17	135,725	715	17,921	17,984	18,435	80,669	134,004	22,305	156,309
2017-18	138,016	724	19,399	18,067	18,773	81,053	135,589	22,607	158,196

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the state. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the state and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** No additional notes.

**Nonpublic:** Graduate data are from the New York Department of Education.

Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* to complement this report.

Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## NORTH CAROLINA

### Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates 1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)



	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	68,148	3,079	71,227
1988-89	–	–	–	–	–	–	69,709	2,925	72,634
1989-90	–	–	–	–	–	–	64,521	2,685	67,206
1990-91	62,533	758	615	17,845	328	42,987	62,533	2,609	65,142
1991-92	60,911	821	686	17,139	367	41,898	60,911	2,637	63,548
1992-93	60,211	782	755	16,906	389	41,379	60,211	2,735	62,946
1993-94	57,495	778	834	15,871	459	39,553	57,495	2,738	60,233
1994-95	59,272	785	887	16,220	490	40,890	59,272	3,160	62,432
1995-96	56,770	720	864	15,395	580	39,211	56,770	3,272	60,042
1996-97	57,746	679	981	15,807	662	39,617	57,746	3,217	60,963
1997-98	58,915	695	1,041	15,823	799	40,557	58,915	3,612	62,527
1998-99	59,624	678	1,164	16,069	921	40,792	59,624	3,853	63,477
1999-00	61,743	727	1,275	16,561	1,055	42,125	61,743	4,027	65,770
2000-01	62,879	758	1,295	16,771	1,255	42,800	62,879	4,024	66,903
2001-02	65,513	712	1,367	17,333	1,552	44,549	65,513	4,312	69,825
2002-03	66,906	711	1,451	17,729	1,860	45,155	66,889	4,485	71,374
2003-04	67,061	733	1,528	17,894	2,236	44,670	67,083	4,569	71,652
2004-05	66,913	764	1,504	17,971	2,754	43,919	67,122	4,817	71,940
2005-06	69,373	706	1,701	18,947	3,183	44,836	69,470	4,906	74,377
2006-07	72,036	749	1,835	20,112	3,886	45,454	72,080	5,200	77,280
2007-08	73,734	781	1,941	20,673	4,559	45,780	73,583	5,451	79,034
2008-09	75,067	826	1,982	21,429	5,604	45,226	74,623	5,576	80,199
2009-10	75,473	837	2,150	21,507	6,681	44,299	74,546	5,638	80,184
2010-11	74,971	809	2,226	21,417	7,823	42,696	73,426	5,763	79,188
2011-12	75,530	809	2,396	20,685	9,459	42,182	72,947	5,759	78,706
2012-13	75,822	757	2,473	19,893	11,448	41,251	72,022	6,012	78,034
2013-14	82,480	831	2,994	19,727	15,569	43,359	74,907	5,958	80,865
2014-15	87,568	847	3,127	19,996	19,884	43,713	76,756	6,086	82,843
2015-16	93,554	931	3,567	20,657	23,447	44,952	80,118	6,391	86,509
2016-17	98,614	893	3,616	20,801	28,391	44,912	81,512	6,529	88,041
2017-18	108,740	925	4,088	21,478	35,798	46,451	86,095	6,917	93,012

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the state. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the state and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** No additional notes.

**Nonpublic:** Because of the lack of available data, the estimated number of twelfth graders is used as the number of graduates. Enrollment data are from the state.

Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* to complement this report.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates  
1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)

	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,438	488	8,926
1988-89	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,077	523	8,600
1989-90	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,690	484	8,174
1990-91	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,573	418	7,991
1991-92	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,438	401	7,839
1992-93	7,309	271	58	39	41	6,900	7,310	374	7,684
1993-94	7,522	297	60	50	44	7,071	7,522	373	7,895
1994-95	7,817	286	67	66	53	7,345	7,817	436	8,253
1995-96	7,967	276	55	51	41	7,544	7,967	475	8,442
1996-97	7,990	290	38	42	42	7,578	7,990	445	8,435
1997-98	8,193	330	55	39	58	7,711	8,193	455	8,648
1998-99	8,370	322	56	47	53	7,892	8,370	481	8,851
1999-00	8,592	385	52	58	67	8,030	8,592	466	9,058
2000-01	8,931	414	58	50	56	8,353	8,931	469	9,400
2001-02	8,084	360	62	56	67	7,539	8,084	446	8,530
2002-03	8,113	395	70	55	79	7,514	8,123	486	8,609
2003-04	7,892	415	65	75	78	7,259	7,922	416	8,337
2004-05	7,567	451	78	67	85	6,885	7,637	383	8,020
2005-06	7,486	442	75	72	85	6,812	7,536	392	7,929
2006-07	7,281	452	53	72	85	6,619	7,334	417	7,751
2007-08	7,057	465	58	86	91	6,357	7,114	411	7,525
2008-09	6,911	472	73	81	98	6,186	6,971	388	7,359
2009-10	6,735	489	67	65	96	6,019	6,803	381	7,184
2010-11	6,609	481	66	73	103	5,886	6,675	407	7,082
2011-12	6,223	459	60	80	87	5,537	6,284	379	6,663
2012-13	5,904	411	61	69	71	5,291	5,952	366	6,318
2013-14	6,118	466	69	86	92	5,404	6,171	367	6,538
2014-15	6,146	433	56	80	116	5,461	6,197	369	6,566
2015-16	5,805	439	43	84	102	5,136	5,854	352	6,206
2016-17	5,554	417	44	89	78	4,926	5,596	337	5,932
2017-18	5,552	488	60	81	84	4,839	5,613	338	5,950

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the state. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the state and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** No additional notes.

**Nonpublic:** Data are from the North Dakota Department of Public Instruction and include graduates from Bureau of Indian Affairs schools, state institutions, and nonpublic schools. Because the 2000-01 graduates were unavailable, they were estimated using the 1999-2000 twelfth-grade-to-graduation ratio.

Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* to complement this report.

Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## OHIO

Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates  
1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)



	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	124,503	13,532	138,035
1988-89	–	–	–	–	–	–	125,036	12,534	137,570
1989-90	–	–	–	–	–	–	114,513	12,402	126,915
1990-91	–	–	–	–	–	–	107,484	11,617	119,101
1991-92	–	–	–	–	–	–	106,900	11,474	118,374
1992-93	106,212	108	1,219	8,195	1,146	95,544	106,212	12,332	118,544
1993-94	101,966	104	1,170	7,867	1,101	91,724	101,966	11,761	113,727
1994-95	108,299	111	1,243	8,355	1,169	97,421	108,299	12,133	120,432
1995-96	101,914	110	1,244	9,930	1,210	89,420	102,091	12,046	114,137
1996-97	105,255	116	1,263	10,647	1,228	92,001	105,474	12,519	117,993
1997-98	106,797	107	1,311	10,217	1,306	93,856	107,035	13,016	120,051
1998-99	108,395	109	1,348	10,730	1,276	94,932	108,689	13,155	121,844
1999-00	106,915	101	1,419	9,581	1,237	94,577	108,992	13,066	122,058
2000-01	108,188	118	1,471	11,066	1,316	94,217	108,596	13,036	121,632
2001-02	107,079	97	1,537	11,196	1,378	92,871	107,576	12,817	120,393
2002-03	110,410	99	1,512	11,499	1,509	95,792	111,419	13,477	124,896
2003-04	109,177	116	1,533	11,509	1,506	94,513	110,597	13,220	123,817
2004-05	107,359	133	1,580	11,459	1,572	92,614	109,373	12,974	122,347
2005-06	108,322	151	1,504	12,193	1,688	92,786	110,585	13,147	123,733
2006-07	109,886	131	1,623	13,178	1,893	93,061	112,682	13,203	125,885
2007-08	111,150	173	1,858	13,792	2,013	93,314	114,438	13,144	127,583
2008-09	111,303	149	1,871	14,402	2,046	92,835	115,288	13,029	128,317
2009-10	109,044	173	1,836	14,500	2,195	90,339	113,344	12,817	126,161
2010-11	108,080	159	1,950	14,923	2,372	88,674	112,809	12,518	125,328
2011-12	104,474	201	2,121	14,351	2,561	85,239	109,151	12,301	121,452
2012-13	102,775	169	2,109	13,470	2,703	84,324	107,423	12,019	119,443
2013-14	102,145	195	2,236	12,785	2,727	84,202	106,121	11,908	118,029
2014-15	102,650	220	2,363	13,020	3,122	83,925	106,542	11,952	118,493
2015-16	103,326	224	2,750	13,213	3,190	83,947	107,169	12,007	119,176
2016-17	103,057	218	2,853	12,824	3,169	83,993	106,839	11,983	118,822
2017-18	105,205	248	3,320	13,877	3,842	83,918	108,820	12,200	121,020

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the state. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the state and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** For 1992-93 through 1995-96, multiracial students were distributed to the major racial/ethnic categories based on the proportion of each racial/ethnic group by grade. Beginning with 1996-97, multiracial students are included in the total enrollment and graduates but are not reported in any racial/ethnic category.

**Nonpublic:** From 1989-90 forward, the number of twelfth graders is used as the number of graduates because graduate data are no longer collected by the Ohio Department of Education.

Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* to complement this report.

## OKLAHOMA

Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates  
1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)

	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	36,145	583	36,728
1988-89	–	–	–	–	–	–	36,773	658	37,431
1989-90	–	–	–	–	–	–	35,606	1,047	36,653
1990-91	33,007	3,487	467	2,848	657	25,548	33,007	1,057	34,064
1991-92	32,670	3,626	526	2,709	747	25,062	32,670	1,089	33,759
1992-93	30,542	3,582	478	2,468	761	23,253	30,542	1,171	31,713
1993-94	31,977	4,030	570	2,694	798	23,885	31,977	1,484	33,461
1994-95	32,820	4,290	538	2,783	825	24,384	33,319	1,455	34,774
1995-96	33,033	4,477	576	2,825	929	24,226	33,033	1,449	34,482
1996-97	33,536	4,574	499	2,973	1,009	24,481	33,536	1,256	34,792
1997-98	35,213	5,047	540	3,142	1,125	25,359	35,213	1,432	36,645
1998-99	36,556	5,191	591	3,207	1,108	26,459	36,556	1,442	37,998
1999-00	37,646	5,646	657	3,132	1,260	26,951	37,646	1,731	39,377
2000-01	37,458	5,906	751	3,243	1,492	26,066	37,458	1,763	39,221
2001-02	36,852	5,956	650	3,299	1,562	25,385	36,852	1,835	38,687
2002-03	36,492	6,057	681	3,239	1,648	24,867	36,482	1,955	38,437
2003-04	36,374	6,355	726	3,312	1,756	24,226	36,379	2,066	38,445
2004-05	35,783	6,561	711	3,359	1,989	23,165	35,841	2,039	37,880
2005-06	35,212	6,534	759	3,396	2,100	22,423	35,197	1,686	36,883
2006-07	35,848	7,033	759	3,392	2,328	22,336	35,768	1,514	37,282
2007-08	36,324	7,216	728	3,627	2,523	22,230	36,225	1,441	37,666
2008-09	36,541	7,587	808	3,559	2,737	21,850	36,292	1,337	37,629
2009-10	36,599	7,751	778	3,584	3,081	21,405	36,226	1,209	37,435
2010-11	35,408	7,563	783	3,406	3,280	20,376	34,893	1,068	35,961
2011-12	34,863	7,471	844	3,412	3,565	19,572	34,182	927	35,109
2012-13	34,138	7,614	813	3,220	3,747	18,744	33,270	813	34,083
2013-14	35,634	7,508	841	3,163	4,458	19,665	34,412	1,039	35,451
2014-15	37,692	8,054	942	3,327	4,995	20,374	36,053	1,088	37,141
2015-16	38,919	8,400	936	3,365	5,623	20,595	36,856	1,084	37,940
2016-17	38,841	8,390	924	3,250	6,116	20,162	36,429	1,043	37,472
2017-18	40,222	9,079	1,060	3,387	6,799	19,898	36,945	1,059	38,004

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the state. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the state and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** No additional notes.

**Nonpublic:** Prior to 1989-90, enrollment and graduate data are from the Oklahoma Department of Education. All other years have been estimated from a combination of state data and data from the National Center for Education Statistics' *Private School Survey*.

Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* to complement this report.

Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## OREGON

### Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates 1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)



	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,058	1,536	29,594
1988-89	26,903	398	815	527	718	24,445	26,903	1,339	28,242
1989-90	25,588	419	916	493	744	23,016	25,588	1,492	27,080
1990-91	24,702	281	884	426	679	22,432	24,702	1,371	26,073
1991-92	25,468	370	918	380	769	23,031	25,467	1,500	26,967
1992-93	26,422	373	1,001	452	916	23,680	26,422	1,497	27,919
1993-94	26,534	387	1,097	400	999	23,651	26,534	1,550	28,084
1994-95	27,093	408	945	476	1,086	24,178	27,093	1,622	28,715
1995-96	26,570	389	1,028	458	1,069	23,626	26,570	1,907	28,477
1996-97	27,720	385	1,043	464	1,201	24,627	27,720	2,118	29,838
1997-98	27,754	390	1,085	491	1,289	24,499	27,754	2,127	29,881
1998-99	28,245	407	1,147	526	1,381	24,784	28,245	2,261	30,506
1999-00	29,702	448	1,340	519	1,595	25,800	30,151	2,900	33,051
2000-01	30,176	452	1,296	611	1,685	26,132	30,386	2,184	32,570
2001-02	30,823	490	1,283	598	1,988	26,464	31,155	2,871	34,026
2002-03	31,119	517	1,417	637	2,194	26,353	31,727	2,468	34,195
2003-04	30,909	540	1,465	634	2,345	25,925	31,653	2,372	34,025
2004-05	30,133	499	1,458	629	2,554	24,993	30,915	2,221	33,136
2005-06	30,463	524	1,610	688	2,791	24,849	31,371	2,276	33,647
2006-07	31,379	612	1,721	729	3,091	25,226	32,403	2,358	34,762
2007-08	31,837	599	1,853	705	3,503	25,178	33,033	2,288	35,321
2008-09	31,748	576	1,733	777	3,945	24,717	33,098	2,276	35,374
2009-10	31,029	528	1,922	769	4,295	23,514	32,358	2,196	34,554
2010-11	30,271	528	2,049	814	4,620	22,260	31,629	2,066	33,696
2011-12	29,763	537	2,086	805	4,877	21,458	31,343	1,974	33,317
2012-13	30,055	522	2,178	825	5,285	21,245	31,806	1,920	33,726
2013-14	32,082	578	2,346	781	6,138	22,239	33,004	2,112	35,116
2014-15	32,617	639	2,703	815	6,614	21,845	33,111	2,123	35,234
2015-16	33,712	646	2,764	856	7,279	22,166	34,120	2,169	36,289
2016-17	33,877	604	3,108	799	7,679	21,687	33,995	2,147	36,142
2017-18	34,635	622	3,320	906	8,211	21,575	34,448	2,173	36,621

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the state. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the state and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** Graduates include only regular diploma recipients. Actual graduate data used in this report was received from the Oregon Department of Education prior to August, 2003 and will not include the state's most recent updates.

**Nonpublic:** Graduate data are from the Oregon Department of Education through 1998-99 with the exception of 1989-90; data for that year are from the National Center for Education Statistics' *Private School Survey*. Graduate data for 1999-2000 forward is based on the twelfth-grade-to-graduation transition ratio for 1998-99.

Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* to complement this report.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates  
1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)

	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	124,335	21,594	145,929
1988-89	–	–	–	–	–	–	118,921	20,311	139,232
1989-90	–	–	–	–	–	–	110,527	20,224	130,751
1990-91	104,770	86	1,782	9,317	1,443	92,142	104,770	18,317	123,087
1991-92	103,881	97	2,096	9,259	1,569	90,860	103,881	17,380	121,261
1992-93	103,715	84	2,171	9,794	1,785	89,881	103,715	17,160	120,875
1993-94	101,958	72	2,183	9,697	1,827	88,179	101,958	16,682	118,640
1994-95	104,146	56	2,271	9,860	1,966	89,993	104,146	16,819	120,965
1995-96	105,981	88	2,134	10,557	2,115	91,087	105,981	16,629	122,610
1996-97	108,817	86	2,263	10,793	2,208	93,467	108,817	17,039	125,856
1997-98	110,919	86	2,327	10,801	2,617	95,088	110,919	17,062	127,981
1998-99	112,632	102	2,384	11,495	2,696	95,955	112,632	17,336	129,968
1999-00	113,959	67	2,395	11,713	2,825	96,959	113,959	17,477	131,436
2000-01	114,436	62	2,567	11,915	2,961	96,931	114,436	17,378	131,814
2001-02	114,943	102	2,696	11,655	3,093	97,397	114,943	17,554	132,497
2002-03	117,550	92	2,630	12,159	3,300	99,370	117,573	17,617	135,190
2003-04	120,247	112	2,731	13,249	3,735	100,420	120,761	17,527	138,288
2004-05	119,686	123	2,855	13,664	3,753	99,291	120,847	17,685	138,532
2005-06	121,155	132	3,035	14,397	4,105	99,486	122,220	17,332	139,552
2006-07	122,296	122	2,835	14,383	4,406	100,550	123,440	17,216	140,657
2007-08	124,993	140	3,148	15,108	4,941	101,655	126,328	16,922	143,250
2008-09	124,303	126	3,188	15,577	5,304	100,109	125,892	16,699	142,590
2009-10	121,767	151	3,378	15,800	5,356	97,082	123,537	16,469	140,006
2010-11	119,604	149	3,515	15,689	5,739	94,512	121,419	16,071	137,490
2011-12	116,048	156	3,727	15,113	5,860	91,191	117,741	15,657	133,398
2012-13	113,021	128	3,944	13,832	6,021	89,097	114,287	15,225	129,512
2013-14	110,428	147	3,871	13,085	6,135	87,190	111,434	14,819	126,253
2014-15	107,436	192	3,920	12,985	6,043	84,296	108,414	14,416	122,829
2015-16	108,696	258	3,922	13,264	6,309	84,943	109,717	14,583	124,301
2016-17	108,396	243	4,188	13,084	6,561	84,320	109,242	14,528	123,770
2017-18	109,357	258	4,672	13,215	6,904	84,308	109,970	14,627	124,597

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the state. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the state and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** No additional notes.

**Nonpublic:** Graduate data are from the Pennsylvania Department of Education.

Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* to complement this report.

Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## RHODE ISLAND

### Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates 1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)



	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,865	1,827	10,692
1988-89	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,558	1,668	10,226
1989-90	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,862	1,479	9,341
1990-91	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,749	1,431	9,180
1991-92	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,879	1,377	9,256
1992-93	7,653	23	213	440	394	6,583	7,653	1,285	8,938
1993-94	7,458	21	184	438	410	6,405	7,458	1,249	8,707
1994-95	7,830	32	259	429	350	6,760	7,830	1,270	9,100
1995-96	7,693	16	198	464	500	6,515	7,693	1,321	9,014
1996-97	7,858	48	230	419	595	6,566	7,858	1,294	9,152
1997-98	8,075	34	254	462	600	6,725	8,075	1,425	9,500
1998-99	8,193	27	266	487	659	6,754	8,193	1,463	9,656
1999-00	8,495	16	292	466	708	7,013	8,495	1,458	9,953
2000-01	8,617	38	273	547	771	6,988	8,617	1,466	10,083
2001-02	9,015	44	317	658	857	7,139	9,015	1,517	10,532
2002-03	8,965	33	318	660	886	7,068	9,149	1,629	10,778
2003-04	9,035	30	309	696	1,043	6,956	9,273	1,667	10,940
2004-05	9,395	41	311	803	1,140	7,101	9,689	1,728	11,417
2005-06	9,832	49	313	898	1,377	7,195	10,052	1,792	11,845
2006-07	10,047	51	299	944	1,513	7,240	10,288	1,844	12,132
2007-08	10,510	55	354	1,029	1,830	7,242	10,732	1,938	12,670
2008-09	10,506	61	312	1,044	1,886	7,203	10,720	1,950	12,670
2009-10	10,527	68	357	1,044	2,002	7,056	10,737	1,974	12,710
2010-11	10,371	89	346	1,075	2,132	6,728	10,509	1,950	12,459
2011-12	10,532	100	310	1,077	2,309	6,736	10,619	1,942	12,561
2012-13	10,001	106	316	992	2,201	6,385	10,065	1,873	11,938
2013-14	9,945	101	302	952	2,135	6,455	9,697	1,791	11,488
2014-15	9,880	111	352	987	2,224	6,205	9,553	1,764	11,316
2015-16	10,054	119	357	1,067	2,338	6,173	9,714	1,795	11,509
2016-17	9,950	127	355	1,128	2,413	5,927	9,582	1,769	11,352
2017-18	10,236	120	335	1,240	2,713	5,828	9,677	1,789	11,466

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the state. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the state and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** No additional notes.

**Nonpublic:** Graduate data are from the Rhode Island Department of Education through 1994-95 and for 1998-99. Other years have been estimated based on the twelfth-grade-to-graduation transition rate for 1998-99; 2000-01 and 2001-02 enrollment data were estimated based on earlier years because they were unavailable from the state.

Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* to complement this report.



## SOUTH CAROLINA

Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates  
1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)

	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	36,113	2,389	38,502
1988-89	–	–	–	–	–	–	37,020	2,414	39,434
1989-90	–	–	–	–	–	–	35,108	3,786	38,894
1990-91	33,473	45	271	12,936	153	20,068	33,473	2,749	36,222
1991-92	32,783	46	289	12,573	127	19,748	32,782	3,053	35,835
1992-93	32,414	36	319	12,565	173	19,321	32,414	2,447	34,861
1993-94	31,880	51	325	12,200	151	19,153	31,880	2,613	34,493
1994-95	32,756	48	327	12,748	186	19,447	32,757	2,727	35,484
1995-96	32,231	57	310	13,255	208	18,401	32,232	2,195	34,427
1996-97	35,070	54	349	13,754	243	20,670	35,071	2,284	37,355
1997-98	36,053	72	379	14,168	312	21,122	36,052	2,491	38,543
1998-99	34,186	61	356	13,587	289	19,893	34,186	2,492	36,678
1999-00	33,918	59	384	13,281	341	19,853	33,918	2,736	36,654
2000-01	32,390	45	395	12,336	348	19,266	32,389	2,724	35,113
2001-02	31,189	53	371	11,798	388	18,579	31,189	2,699	33,888
2002-03	33,796	51	407	12,746	476	20,116	33,852	2,830	36,682
2003-04	34,113	51	399	13,198	604	19,860	34,192	2,856	37,048
2004-05	33,848	52	394	12,824	753	19,825	33,901	2,984	36,885
2005-06	35,110	51	402	13,276	840	20,541	35,172	3,067	38,239
2006-07	35,892	57	426	13,662	1,044	20,703	35,942	3,157	39,099
2007-08	33,782	52	406	12,679	1,225	19,421	33,730	3,226	36,956
2008-09	36,234	56	405	13,808	1,562	20,403	36,138	3,261	39,399
2009-10	36,376	62	434	13,656	1,838	20,386	36,135	3,305	39,440
2010-11	35,949	63	443	13,362	2,269	19,812	35,448	3,286	38,733
2011-12	35,027	58	466	12,765	2,605	19,132	34,295	3,205	37,500
2012-13	34,863	52	497	12,166	3,222	18,926	33,671	3,180	36,851
2013-14	34,996	67	575	11,656	3,567	19,130	33,364	3,103	36,467
2014-15	36,251	73	535	11,957	4,169	19,517	34,167	3,179	37,346
2015-16	38,093	82	611	12,315	4,992	20,092	35,369	3,299	38,668
2016-17	40,170	86	643	12,455	6,661	20,325	36,084	3,370	39,454
2017-18	42,651	97	702	12,892	8,725	20,235	36,832	3,441	40,273

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the state. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the state and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** Graduate data by race/ethnicity are not collected by the state. Graduates are estimates based on the proportion of students in each racial/ethnic category in twelfth grade.

**Nonpublic:** Prior to 1989-90 and from 1995-96 forward, enrollment data are from the South Carolina Department of Education. Other years have been estimated from a combination of state data and data from the National Center for Education Statistics' *Private School Survey*. From 1997-98 forward, graduates have been estimated based on the twelfth-grade-to-graduation transition rate for 1996-97.

Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* to complement this report.

Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## SOUTH DAKOTA

### Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates 1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)



	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,415	427	8,842
1988-89	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,181	690	8,871
1989-90	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,650	659	8,309
1990-91	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,127	645	7,772
1991-92	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,440	604	8,044
1992-93	7,905	286	73	40	44	7,462	7,905	699	8,604
1993-94	8,249	348	67	42	58	7,734	8,249	714	8,963
1994-95	8,191	295	72	36	47	7,741	8,191	725	8,916
1995-96	8,321	302	59	35	46	7,879	8,321	777	9,098
1996-97	9,006	379	65	48	60	8,454	8,933	781	9,714
1997-98	9,140	387	65	55	58	8,575	9,135	873	10,008
1998-99	8,757	327	65	63	65	8,237	8,973	922	9,895
1999-00	9,278	326	76	60	69	8,747	9,224	895	10,119
2000-01	8,881	334	83	41	65	8,358	8,859	873	9,732
2001-02	8,887	334	83	41	65	8,364	8,865	934	9,799
2002-03	8,843	338	85	76	93	8,251	8,779	928	9,707
2003-04	8,937	431	98	72	104	8,232	8,898	972	9,870
2004-05	8,531	390	91	72	107	7,870	8,488	891	9,379
2005-06	8,251	396	96	82	105	7,572	8,260	828	9,088
2006-07	8,232	404	96	82	143	7,507	8,225	968	9,193
2007-08	8,322	404	110	104	169	7,534	8,288	902	9,190
2008-09	8,057	417	105	105	195	7,235	8,017	911	8,928
2009-10	8,083	410	101	113	192	7,267	8,042	935	8,977
2010-11	7,916	410	97	105	200	7,104	7,867	891	8,758
2011-12	7,699	370	122	105	218	6,884	7,594	910	8,504
2012-13	7,457	363	92	111	239	6,652	7,342	903	8,245
2013-14	7,629	387	99	112	276	6,754	7,522	893	8,415
2014-15	7,460	366	116	122	259	6,597	7,329	867	8,196
2015-16	7,448	407	91	110	280	6,558	7,403	878	8,280
2016-17	7,674	393	99	117	333	6,731	7,547	901	8,449
2017-18	7,580	394	126	137	421	6,502	7,404	885	8,289

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the state. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the state and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** From 1996-97 through 2000-01, graduate data by race/ethnicity are from the National Center for Education Statistics' *Common Core of Data*. The 2001-02 graduates by race/ethnicity are estimates based on the 2000-01 distribution of graduates.

**Nonpublic:** Graduate data through 1997-98 are from the South Dakota Department of Education and Cultural Affairs and include Bureau of Indian Affairs schools. Graduates for 1998-99 through 2001-02 are estimated using the twelfth-grade-to-graduation transition rate for 1997-98.

Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* to complement this report.

## TENNESSEE

Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates  
1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)

	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	47,866	–	47,866
1988-89	–	–	–	–	–	–	47,837	–	47,837
1989-90	–	–	–	–	–	–	45,053	4,896	49,949
1990-91	43,740	22	378	8,056	130	35,154	43,740	4,540	48,280
1991-92	43,944	27	407	8,106	133	35,271	43,944	4,769	48,713
1992-93	43,279	23	411	8,270	148	34,427	43,279	4,469	47,748
1993-94	41,979	23	418	7,751	155	33,632	41,980	5,985	47,965
1994-95	43,017	23	467	7,919	182	34,426	43,017	6,302	49,319
1995-96	43,526	29	476	8,072	231	34,718	43,362	6,332	49,694
1996-97	39,866	47	475	7,184	230	31,930	44,009	5,249	49,258
1997-98	42,610	50	508	7,678	246	34,128	42,610	5,401	48,011
1998-99	43,646	51	520	7,865	252	34,958	43,647	5,349	48,996
1999-00	44,681	53	532	8,052	258	35,786	44,681	6,255	50,936
2000-01	43,890	52	523	7,909	253	35,153	43,890	6,141	50,031
2001-02	43,868	52	523	7,905	253	35,135	43,868	5,995	49,863
2002-03	44,182	69	557	8,182	403	34,971	43,725	6,016	49,742
2003-04	43,566	56	551	8,446	435	34,078	43,182	6,056	49,239
2004-05	42,509	62	549	8,330	503	33,064	41,862	5,994	47,857
2005-06	43,684	60	604	8,854	559	33,607	42,155	5,996	48,151
2006-07	44,937	70	640	9,523	638	34,067	43,598	6,269	49,867
2007-08	45,727	75	585	9,906	884	34,276	44,166	6,888	51,055
2008-09	46,109	76	602	10,176	1,044	34,211	43,733	6,814	50,547
2009-10	45,313	91	686	10,241	1,147	33,147	42,420	6,681	49,100
2010-11	44,332	98	690	10,149	1,451	31,944	41,166	6,562	47,727
2011-12	43,322	80	717	9,860	1,691	30,974	39,824	6,424	46,249
2012-13	42,574	87	771	9,475	2,018	30,222	38,937	6,556	45,494
2013-14	45,356	117	941	9,347	2,794	32,157	40,832	6,646	47,479
2014-15	46,250	82	946	9,548	3,378	32,297	41,259	6,700	47,959
2015-16	47,986	80	984	9,876	3,924	33,123	42,622	6,938	49,560
2016-17	48,589	85	1,045	9,675	4,737	33,048	42,627	6,964	49,591
2017-18	50,732	93	1,194	9,900	6,232	33,314	43,605	7,142	50,747

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the state. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the state and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** From 1996-97 forward, the enrollment data by race/ethnicity is from National Center for Education Statistics' *Common Core of Data*. The 1996-97 graduates by race/ethnicity are from the NCES *Common Core of Data*. For 1997-98 forward, graduates by race/ethnicity have been estimated based on the distribution of the 1996-97 graduates.

**Nonpublic:** The enrollment data and graduates have been estimated using data available from the National Center for Education Statistics' *Private School Survey* in comparison with the public school grade distribution.

Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* to complement this report.

Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## TEXAS

Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates  
1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)



	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	171,436	–	171,436
1988-89	–	–	–	–	–	–	176,951	–	176,951
1989-90	–	–	–	–	–	–	172,480	8,597	181,077
1990-91	164,765	303	4,102	21,456	45,698	93,206	164,765	7,870	172,635
1991-92	162,270	273	4,233	20,486	45,257	92,021	162,270	7,521	169,791
1992-93	160,546	324	4,400	19,068	45,519	91,235	160,546	8,300	168,846
1993-94	163,310	341	5,024	19,241	47,936	90,768	163,310	11,774	175,084
1994-95	170,406	403	5,575	20,521	49,540	94,367	170,406	11,819	182,225
1995-96	171,983	409	5,340	20,853	50,098	95,283	171,983	12,380	184,363
1996-97	181,840	431	5,527	22,842	54,152	98,888	181,840	9,101	190,941
1997-98	197,186	604	6,263	25,165	60,362	104,792	197,186	9,657	206,843
1998-99	203,393	486	6,340	25,708	63,082	107,777	203,393	9,916	213,309
1999-00	212,925	521	6,861	27,507	68,316	109,720	212,925	10,461	223,386
2000-01	215,316	574	7,218	28,295	69,595	109,634	215,316	10,574	225,890
2001-02	225,290	579	7,708	30,070	74,489	112,444	225,290	10,867	236,157
2002-03	231,577	691	7,906	30,773	77,971	114,236	231,674	11,456	243,130
2003-04	233,045	701	8,046	31,011	81,126	112,161	233,608	11,567	245,176
2004-05	232,315	695	8,380	31,576	81,965	109,700	233,922	11,576	245,498
2005-06	236,874	749	9,218	32,249	85,395	109,262	238,090	11,713	249,803
2006-07	240,631	804	9,733	33,250	88,242	108,602	241,861	11,892	253,754
2007-08	246,916	892	9,837	33,976	93,407	108,804	248,425	12,256	260,681
2008-09	250,478	898	10,195	34,793	98,824	105,768	252,267	12,523	264,790
2009-10	253,897	941	10,930	34,978	102,923	104,124	255,700	12,557	268,257
2010-11	256,719	988	11,681	35,518	107,287	101,245	258,374	12,542	270,916
2011-12	258,172	1,045	12,593	34,734	110,744	99,057	259,470	12,543	272,013
2012-13	259,051	1,127	13,423	33,596	113,754	97,151	259,931	12,605	272,536
2013-14	265,129	1,200	14,238	32,872	117,570	99,249	265,089	12,922	278,011
2014-15	268,639	1,144	14,977	33,342	120,607	98,568	268,118	13,050	281,168
2015-16	275,550	1,118	15,169	34,207	124,836	100,219	275,132	13,368	288,500
2016-17	282,169	1,170	16,573	34,190	130,213	100,022	280,898	13,644	294,542
2017-18	294,684	1,193	18,964	35,155	137,742	101,630	292,136	14,199	306,335

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the state. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the state and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** No additional notes.

**Nonpublic:** The enrollment data and graduates have been estimated using data available from the National Center for Education Statistics' *Private School Survey* in comparison with the public school grade distribution.

Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* to complement this report.

## UTAH

Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates  
1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)

	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	22,226	338	22,564
1988-89	–	–	–	–	–	–	23,016	346	23,362
1989-90	–	–	–	–	–	–	22,511	347	22,858
1990-91	23,715	331	476	84	714	22,110	23,715	429	24,144
1991-92	25,187	368	473	113	707	23,526	25,187	425	25,612
1992-93	25,725	271	567	111	749	24,027	25,725	417	26,142
1993-94	27,872	264	586	99	794	26,129	27,872	481	28,353
1994-95	29,551	266	597	104	887	27,697	29,551	535	30,086
1995-96	28,363	261	554	125	885	26,538	28,363	534	28,897
1996-97	31,032	269	629	134	1,009	28,991	31,032	587	31,619
1997-98	31,567	286	695	130	1,091	29,365	31,567	589	32,156
1998-99	31,769	301	697	140	1,257	29,374	31,769	571	32,340
1999-00	32,813	331	751	170	1,390	30,171	32,813	697	33,510
2000-01	31,196	361	773	189	1,540	28,333	31,196	689	31,885
2001-02	30,337	316	820	174	1,592	27,435	30,337	785	31,122
2002-03	30,224	346	791	199	1,808	27,081	30,360	812	31,172
2003-04	29,927	347	793	230	1,944	26,613	30,102	806	30,909
2004-05	29,318	373	824	226	2,180	25,714	29,528	859	30,387
2005-06	30,225	403	993	265	2,429	26,135	30,439	909	31,348
2006-07	30,121	417	933	282	2,710	25,779	30,333	970	31,303
2007-08	30,879	401	980	276	3,109	26,112	31,078	1,006	32,083
2008-09	30,943	375	986	326	3,451	25,806	31,091	1,136	32,226
2009-10	31,433	405	1,057	329	3,901	25,741	31,506	1,277	32,783
2010-11	30,777	355	1,091	345	4,121	24,865	30,743	1,404	32,147
2011-12	31,281	351	1,026	378	4,664	24,863	31,108	1,423	32,531
2012-13	32,445	313	1,102	389	5,177	25,464	32,102	1,621	33,723
2013-14	35,926	326	1,273	440	6,583	27,303	34,808	1,594	36,402
2014-15	36,964	344	1,336	419	7,234	27,631	35,551	1,634	37,186
2015-16	38,950	350	1,367	460	8,211	28,562	37,130	1,734	38,864
2016-17	40,241	324	1,447	447	9,135	28,888	37,972	1,783	39,755
2017-18	41,592	361	1,524	555	9,967	29,185	38,877	1,832	40,710

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the state. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the state and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** No additional notes.

**Nonpublic:** Graduate data are from the Utah State Office of Education.

Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* to complement this report.

Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## VERMONT

Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates  
1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)



	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,845	–	6,845
1988-89	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,575	–	6,575
1989-90	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,747	855	6,602
1990-91	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,728	687	6,415
1991-92	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,262	346	5,608
1992-93	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,758	323	6,081
1993-94	5,562	24	39	16	24	5,459	5,568	321	5,889
1994-95	6,145	33	43	18	26	6,025	6,145	349	6,494
1995-96	5,944	11	60	17	21	5,835	5,944	412	6,356
1996-97	6,054	11	61	17	21	5,944	6,055	1,306	7,361
1997-98	6,383	12	64	18	23	6,266	6,383	1,347	7,730
1998-99	6,392	12	65	18	23	6,274	6,391	1,345	7,736
1999-00	6,467	12	65	18	23	6,349	6,468	1,540	8,008
2000-01	6,658	12	67	19	24	6,536	6,658	1,588	8,246
2001-02	6,978	13	70	20	25	6,850	6,978	1,625	8,603
2002-03	6,659	14	98	27	28	6,493	6,684	1,531	8,215
2003-04	6,696	14	99	30	42	6,511	6,716	1,582	8,298
2004-05	6,579	13	103	30	39	6,395	6,589	1,648	8,237
2005-06	6,477	18	137	37	65	6,220	6,477	1,753	8,230
2006-07	6,618	33	114	43	88	6,339	6,618	1,748	8,367
2007-08	6,559	23	156	42	161	6,177	6,499	1,878	8,377
2008-09	6,415	17	119	45	205	6,029	6,329	1,748	8,077
2009-10	6,246	14	134	48	294	5,756	6,075	1,787	7,862
2010-11	6,216	14	204	52	460	5,485	5,866	1,872	7,738
2011-12	6,220	14	189	41	641	5,336	5,698	1,739	7,437
2012-13	6,370	8	203	48	1,046	5,065	5,450	1,725	7,175
2013-14	6,105	12	140	21	895	5,038	5,361	1,644	7,005
2014-15	5,578	7	147	34	488	4,903	5,213	1,608	6,821
2015-16	5,928	21	118	32	891	4,867	5,192	1,613	6,805
2016-17	6,040	11	115	54	1,011	4,849	5,182	1,606	6,788
2017-18	5,943	24	213	47	873	4,786	5,146	1,597	6,743

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the state. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the state and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** 1990-91 graduate data were not collected by the state and were estimated based on the average of the transition ratio for the previous three years. Graduates by race/ethnicity for 1996-97 forward are estimated based on the distribution of 1995-96 graduates. Earlier years may also include estimates for graduates by race/ethnicity.

**Nonpublic:** The estimated number of twelfth graders is used to estimate the number of graduates. Enrollments have been estimated using data from the National Center for Education Statistics' *Private School Survey* along with public school data from the state.

Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* to complement this report.

## VIRGINIA

Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates  
1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)

	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	66,731	–	66,731
1988-89	–	–	–	–	–	–	65,667	–	65,667
1989-90	–	–	–	–	–	–	61,268	3,558	64,826
1990-91	59,183	77	2,344	12,634	1,020	43,108	59,183	3,200	62,383
1991-92	58,647	95	2,601	11,934	1,144	42,873	58,647	3,245	61,892
1992-93	58,263	83	2,646	12,381	1,250	41,903	58,263	3,151	61,414
1993-94	57,427	104	2,641	12,227	1,412	41,043	57,427	4,601	62,028
1994-95	59,644	90	2,682	13,004	1,431	42,437	59,644	4,765	64,409
1995-96	59,663	112	2,635	13,241	1,644	42,031	59,663	4,861	64,524
1996-97	61,465	123	2,730	13,834	1,701	43,077	61,465	5,285	66,750
1997-98	62,742	124	2,753	14,391	1,679	43,795	62,742	5,444	68,186
1998-99	65,345	124	2,989	15,104	1,960	45,168	63,875	5,559	69,434
1999-00	67,458	163	3,113	15,555	2,094	46,533	64,596	5,388	69,984
2000-01	68,593	152	3,345	15,513	2,406	47,177	66,030	5,377	71,407
2001-02	69,272	153	3,409	15,740	2,536	47,434	66,474	5,387	71,861
2002-03	72,760	160	3,645	16,874	2,950	49,130	70,477	5,572	76,049
2003-04	72,580	181	3,547	16,964	3,260	48,629	70,171	5,481	75,652
2004-05	74,713	184	3,898	17,777	3,897	48,958	72,149	5,526	77,674
2005-06	74,173	227	4,150	17,193	4,440	48,163	71,278	5,531	76,809
2006-07	77,645	199	4,394	18,534	5,145	49,373	74,546	5,949	80,496
2007-08	80,397	260	4,820	19,113	5,846	50,358	76,947	6,117	83,064
2008-09	81,248	249	5,047	19,516	6,764	49,672	77,365	6,132	83,497
2009-10	81,261	288	5,291	19,381	7,281	49,019	77,030	6,127	83,157
2010-11	80,580	320	5,789	19,015	7,941	47,515	75,788	6,125	81,913
2011-12	80,000	370	5,802	18,210	8,945	46,674	74,601	6,082	80,683
2012-13	79,476	348	6,339	17,122	9,849	45,818	73,203	6,033	79,236
2013-14	80,004	413	6,972	16,970	10,007	45,641	73,129	5,936	79,065
2014-15	79,876	483	6,849	17,102	10,433	45,010	72,727	5,901	78,628
2015-16	82,802	517	7,647	17,877	11,330	45,431	74,683	6,075	80,758
2016-17	84,621	358	8,144	17,984	12,773	45,361	75,468	6,149	81,617
2017-18	89,157	256	8,964	18,238	15,174	46,525	78,267	6,379	84,646

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the state. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the state and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** No additional notes.

**Nonpublic:** Because of the lack of available data, the estimated number of twelfth graders is used as the number of graduates. Enrollments have been estimated using data from the National Center for Education Statistics' *Private School Survey* along with public school data from the state.

Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* to complement this report.

Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## WASHINGTON

### Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates 1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)



	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	49,858	2,762	52,620
1988-89	–	–	–	–	–	–	48,911	2,652	51,563
1989-90	–	–	–	–	–	–	45,203	3,012	48,215
1990-91	–	–	–	–	–	–	43,474	2,286	45,760
1991-92	–	–	–	–	–	–	44,381	2,355	46,736
1992-93	–	–	–	–	–	–	45,393	2,365	47,758
1993-94	46,986	810	3,566	1,517	2,388	38,705	46,985	2,469	49,454
1994-95	48,578	837	3,686	1,568	2,480	40,007	48,566	2,674	51,240
1995-96	44,917	774	3,409	1,450	2,283	37,001	44,917	2,848	47,765
1996-97	46,853	828	3,516	1,603	2,434	38,472	51,741	2,850	54,591
1997-98	48,720	885	3,769	1,583	2,715	39,768	54,472	3,231	57,703
1998-99	49,545	875	4,127	1,607	2,819	40,117	55,418	3,262	58,680
1999-00	51,523	923	4,309	1,779	2,860	41,651	58,939	3,356	62,295
2000-01	56,249	1,097	4,712	2,192	3,483	44,765	56,277	3,475	59,752
2001-02	57,902	1,096	5,011	2,274	3,902	45,619	57,917	3,593	61,510
2002-03	59,100	1,137	5,214	2,387	4,176	46,186	59,526	3,568	63,094
2003-04	59,315	1,175	5,192	2,669	4,424	45,854	59,925	3,661	63,586
2004-05	58,903	1,169	5,324	2,648	4,856	44,906	59,608	3,663	63,270
2005-06	59,326	1,145	5,742	2,687	5,008	44,743	59,643	3,553	63,196
2006-07	60,718	1,225	5,763	2,817	5,433	45,479	61,244	3,635	64,879
2007-08	62,453	1,234	5,992	2,840	5,974	46,413	63,027	3,775	66,802
2008-09	61,948	1,218	6,187	3,173	6,289	45,081	62,640	3,878	66,517
2009-10	61,923	1,274	6,250	3,103	6,994	44,301	62,532	3,924	66,457
2010-11	60,912	1,166	6,476	3,152	7,439	42,679	61,344	3,851	65,195
2011-12	59,079	1,078	6,467	3,163	7,694	40,678	59,455	3,797	63,252
2012-13	59,158	1,119	6,731	3,114	7,967	40,226	59,470	3,876	63,347
2013-14	60,644	1,273	7,179	3,144	8,272	40,777	60,506	3,858	64,365
2014-15	61,049	1,183	7,428	3,212	8,607	40,617	60,705	3,867	64,572
2015-16	62,081	1,237	7,493	3,142	9,248	40,960	61,722	3,939	65,662
2016-17	62,328	1,265	8,027	3,380	9,506	40,150	61,569	3,941	65,509
2017-18	64,213	1,337	9,071	3,615	10,487	39,704	62,728	4,019	66,747

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the state. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the state and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** Graduates by race/ethnicity were available for 2000-01 and 2001-02. All other years have been estimated. Total graduates for 1991-92 through 1994-95 are also estimates due to the unavailability of data.

**Nonpublic:** Graduate data are from the Washington Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction through 1994-95 with the exception of 1989-90, which was from the National Center for Education Statistics' *Private School Survey*. From 1995-96, graduate data are estimated using the transition rate from the National Center for Education Statistics' *Private School Survey* with the enrollment data from the state.

Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* to complement this report.



## WEST VIRGINIA

Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates  
1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)

	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	22,406	727	23,133
1988-89	–	–	–	–	–	–	22,886	697	23,583
1989-90	–	–	–	–	–	–	21,854	638	22,492
1990-91	–	–	–	–	–	–	21,064	631	21,695
1991-92	20,054	7	119	667	36	19,225	20,801	628	21,429
1992-93	20,228	8	93	644	54	19,429	20,820	662	21,482
1993-94	19,884	13	100	683	58	19,030	20,336	587	20,923
1994-95	20,131	28	124	698	60	19,221	20,648	698	21,346
1995-96	20,531	40	99	783	66	19,543	20,531	617	21,148
1996-97	19,566	26	106	689	61	18,684	19,566	673	20,239
1997-98	20,127	32	116	674	70	19,235	20,127	694	20,821
1998-99	19,869	23	124	695	69	18,958	19,869	640	20,509
1999-00	19,440	23	134	678	73	18,532	19,440	570	20,010
2000-01	18,447	17	131	667	54	17,578	18,447	581	19,028
2001-02	17,147	29	148	602	70	16,298	17,147	637	17,784
2002-03	17,309	18	240	652	71	16,328	17,245	753	17,999
2003-04	16,946	15	237	621	73	16,000	16,866	767	17,633
2004-05	16,896	17	254	661	63	15,901	16,802	798	17,601
2005-06	16,598	33	323	639	81	15,522	16,448	805	17,252
2006-07	16,619	19	293	627	57	15,623	16,488	829	17,317
2007-08	16,990	20	417	646	58	15,850	16,760	959	17,719
2008-09	17,050	23	370	696	73	15,888	16,859	1,022	17,881
2009-10	16,751	35	432	696	66	15,522	16,504	1,015	17,519
2010-11	16,259	39	491	690	71	14,969	15,954	1,033	16,987
2011-12	15,814	25	496	660	64	14,569	15,503	1,146	16,650
2012-13	15,794	30	598	699	71	14,397	15,392	1,154	16,546
2013-14	15,642	23	621	633	102	14,262	15,222	1,051	16,273
2014-15	15,596	47	588	635	65	14,262	15,191	1,046	16,237
2015-16	15,683	36	725	645	72	14,204	15,163	1,060	16,224
2016-17	15,876	32	979	636	73	14,156	15,136	1,074	16,210
2017-18	15,697	35	650	660	39	14,314	15,247	1,080	16,327

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the state. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the state and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** No additional notes.

**Nonpublic:** Graduate data are from the West Virginia Department of Education.

Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* to complement this report.

Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## WISCONSIN

### Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates 1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)



	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	58,438	6,002	64,440
1988-89	–	–	–	–	–	–	54,994	6,157	61,151
1989-90	–	–	–	–	–	–	52,038	5,368	57,406
1990-91	49,340	428	838	2,172	761	45,141	49,340	5,030	54,370
1991-92	48,563	382	885	1,950	822	44,524	48,563	4,471	53,034
1992-93	50,027	472	904	2,055	898	45,698	50,027	4,647	54,674
1993-94	48,371	463	942	2,077	930	43,959	48,371	4,788	53,159
1994-95	51,735	442	967	2,030	942	47,354	51,735	4,925	56,660
1995-96	52,651	490	999	1,993	1,007	48,162	52,651	5,088	57,739
1996-97	55,189	480	1,072	2,264	1,186	50,187	55,189	5,038	60,227
1997-98	57,547	528	1,189	2,529	1,282	52,019	57,547	5,277	62,824
1998-99	58,312	538	1,373	2,581	1,405	52,415	58,312	5,430	63,742
1999-00	58,545	532	1,520	2,573	1,446	52,474	58,545	5,288	63,833
2000-01	59,341	547	1,567	2,835	1,557	52,835	59,341	5,383	64,724
2001-02	60,575	623	1,757	3,148	1,792	53,255	60,575	5,302	65,877
2002-03	61,760	609	1,813	3,129	1,925	54,284	61,852	5,484	67,336
2003-04	61,096	628	1,940	3,091	1,934	53,504	61,285	5,347	66,632
2004-05	60,489	626	1,910	3,263	2,062	52,628	61,004	5,216	66,220
2005-06	59,453	617	1,991	3,257	2,284	51,303	59,926	5,308	65,234
2006-07	60,379	622	2,079	3,477	2,479	51,723	60,970	5,313	66,283
2007-08	61,089	648	2,127	3,722	2,744	51,848	61,939	5,344	67,283
2008-09	60,322	649	2,175	3,587	2,913	50,998	61,137	5,184	66,322
2009-10	59,261	616	2,060	3,604	3,247	49,734	60,179	5,152	65,331
2010-11	58,083	637	2,138	3,533	3,459	48,316	58,978	5,090	64,068
2011-12	57,028	590	2,010	3,415	3,623	47,390	57,802	4,945	62,747
2012-13	55,336	547	2,026	3,109	4,047	45,606	55,839	4,869	60,708
2013-14	56,297	587	2,117	3,137	4,656	45,801	56,354	4,859	61,212
2014-15	55,998	610	2,056	3,134	4,804	45,394	56,011	4,827	60,838
2015-16	56,891	613	2,027	3,194	5,455	45,602	56,691	4,890	61,581
2016-17	57,712	673	2,145	3,168	6,001	45,725	57,260	4,940	62,200
2017-18	58,877	637	2,286	3,156	6,643	46,155	58,109	5,020	63,128

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the state. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the state and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** No additional notes.

**Nonpublic:** For 1989-90, graduate data are from the National Center for Education Statistics' *Private School Survey*. All other graduates are from the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction.

Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* to complement this report.

## WYOMING

Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates  
1987-88 through 2001-02 (actual), 2002-03 through 2017-18 (projected)

	PUBLIC BY RACE/ETHNICITY						PUBLIC TOTAL	NONPUBLIC TOTAL	PUBLIC & NONPUBLIC TOTAL
	RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, non- Hispanic	Hispanic	White, non- Hispanic			
1987-88	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,148	–	6,148
1988-89	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,079	–	6,079
1989-90	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,823	32	5,855
1990-91	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,728	28	5,756
1991-92	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,838	8	5,846
1992-93	5,926	88	46	37	328	5,427	5,926	8	5,934
1993-94	5,997	125	55	36	311	5,470	5,997	32	6,029
1994-95	5,889	95	58	42	329	5,365	5,889	47	5,936
1995-96	5,886	87	33	49	276	5,441	5,886	52	5,938
1996-97	6,324	106	54	42	313	5,809	6,324	38	6,362
1997-98	6,341	100	49	48	339	5,805	6,341	38	6,379
1998-99	6,348	112	42	33	362	5,799	6,348	38	6,386
1999-00	6,469	85	49	29	355	5,951	6,469	43	6,512
2000-01	6,063	98	63	53	277	5,572	6,063	42	6,105
2001-02	6,106	102	51	60	324	5,569	6,106	42	6,148
2002-03	5,984	103	58	65	311	5,448	5,983	41	6,024
2003-04	5,779	99	65	49	323	5,243	5,779	35	5,813
2004-05	5,512	95	72	67	328	4,950	5,510	43	5,552
2005-06	5,421	109	69	131	318	4,795	5,417	36	5,453
2006-07	5,266	107	63	151	300	4,644	5,252	33	5,285
2007-08	5,305	111	66	95	340	4,693	5,319	31	5,350
2008-09	5,176	114	76	100	352	4,534	5,189	34	5,223
2009-10	5,037	120	65	119	376	4,358	5,053	31	5,084
2010-11	4,871	128	55	91	349	4,248	4,900	28	4,928
2011-12	4,753	97	55	108	342	4,151	4,762	30	4,792
2012-13	4,466	101	55	89	342	3,880	4,484	27	4,511
2013-14	4,626	98	66	76	362	4,025	4,644	28	4,672
2014-15	4,704	99	45	94	380	4,086	4,720	29	4,748
2015-16	4,573	123	45	83	408	3,914	4,608	28	4,636
2016-17	4,487	124	50	110	368	3,836	4,505	28	4,532
2017-18	4,559	123	62	87	389	3,898	4,587	28	4,615

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

The definition of a high school graduate has been determined by the state. The sum of the graduates by race/ethnicity may not equal the total public graduates due to differences in the way the historical data are reported by the state and because the graduates for each race/ethnicity were projected separately from the total public projections.

**Public:** No additional notes.

**Nonpublic:** The estimated number of twelfth graders is used to estimate the number of graduates because graduate data were unavailable. Enrollment data are based on a variety of sources including the National Center for Education Statistics' *Private School Survey* and public school data from the state.

Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* to complement this report.

## Appendix B

# National, Regional, and State Tables of Public High School Graduates by Family Income

Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## UNITED STATES

### Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income 1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)



	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	405,611	17.17%	807,767	34.20%	815,427	34.53%	332,957	14.10%	2,361,762
1997-98	417,845	17.13%	834,379	34.20%	843,255	34.56%	344,369	14.11%	2,439,848
1998-99	424,203	17.04%	849,420	34.12%	862,131	34.63%	353,963	14.22%	2,489,717
1999-00	431,327	16.90%	867,395	33.98%	886,434	34.72%	367,661	14.40%	2,552,817
2000-01	433,118	16.84%	872,111	33.90%	894,437	34.77%	372,919	14.50%	2,572,585
2001-02	438,077	16.73%	885,024	33.79%	913,058	34.86%	383,101	14.63%	2,619,260
2002-03	445,719	16.62%	904,222	33.71%	937,328	34.95%	394,894	14.72%	2,682,164
2003-04	444,501	16.53%	904,302	33.63%	941,347	35.00%	399,071	14.84%	2,689,220
2004-05	446,876	16.44%	911,924	33.56%	952,330	35.04%	406,555	14.96%	2,717,684
2005-06	454,785	16.41%	927,038	33.44%	971,791	35.06%	418,372	15.09%	2,771,985
2006-07	462,888	16.34%	945,691	33.37%	995,009	35.11%	430,010	15.18%	2,833,597
2007-08	473,856	16.28%	970,104	33.33%	1,023,105	35.15%	443,372	15.23%	2,910,437
2008-09	476,431	16.31%	973,865	33.34%	1,026,101	35.13%	444,471	15.22%	2,920,868
2009-10	472,414	16.25%	967,743	33.29%	1,022,326	35.17%	444,584	15.29%	2,907,067
2010-11	466,173	16.18%	956,908	33.21%	1,014,746	35.21%	443,750	15.40%	2,881,577
2011-12	457,553	16.07%	943,467	33.13%	1,005,034	35.29%	441,514	15.50%	2,847,568
2012-13	448,991	15.91%	932,145	33.02%	999,719	35.42%	441,907	15.66%	2,822,762

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE.

## WEST

### Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income 1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)



	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	91,099	17.43%	178,581	34.17%	173,430	33.19%	79,475	15.21%	522,585
1997-98	95,473	17.42%	187,171	34.16%	182,038	33.22%	83,278	15.20%	547,960
1998-99	99,709	17.42%	195,218	34.10%	190,262	33.23%	87,317	15.25%	572,506
1999-00	102,620	17.34%	201,379	34.03%	197,152	33.31%	90,694	15.32%	591,845
2000-01	103,732	17.26%	204,078	33.95%	200,600	33.37%	92,656	15.42%	601,066
2001-02	105,917	17.24%	208,337	33.91%	205,423	33.43%	94,784	15.43%	614,462
2002-03	107,445	17.23%	211,117	33.86%	208,536	33.45%	96,379	15.46%	623,476
2003-04	108,934	17.23%	214,130	33.87%	211,492	33.46%	97,579	15.44%	632,136
2004-05	111,358	17.29%	218,417	33.92%	215,013	33.39%	99,183	15.40%	643,972
2005-06	114,353	17.23%	224,514	33.82%	222,077	33.45%	102,913	15.50%	663,858
2006-07	116,816	17.19%	229,591	33.79%	227,539	33.49%	105,504	15.53%	679,449
2007-08	122,698	17.22%	240,980	33.81%	238,579	33.48%	110,405	15.49%	712,662
2008-09	122,900	17.24%	241,298	33.84%	238,731	33.48%	110,121	15.44%	713,049
2009-10	121,909	17.17%	240,067	33.81%	238,126	33.54%	109,866	15.47%	709,968
2010-11	122,163	17.22%	239,967	33.83%	237,653	33.51%	109,510	15.44%	709,293
2011-12	122,194	17.22%	240,157	33.84%	237,992	33.53%	109,381	15.41%	709,724
2012-13	121,296	17.09%	239,584	33.75%	238,994	33.67%	109,951	15.49%	709,825

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE.

Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## MIDWEST

### Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income 1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)



	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	85,555	14.01%	207,419	33.96%	237,220	38.83%	80,655	13.20%	610,849
1997-98	87,619	13.89%	213,791	33.89%	245,512	38.92%	83,869	13.30%	630,791
1998-99	88,299	13.82%	215,888	33.79%	249,168	39.00%	85,593	13.40%	638,948
1999-00	87,097	13.58%	215,422	33.60%	251,217	39.18%	87,439	13.64%	641,175
2000-01	87,342	13.59%	215,228	33.49%	251,922	39.20%	88,088	13.71%	642,580
2001-02	87,851	13.49%	216,990	33.33%	255,741	39.28%	90,481	13.90%	651,063
2002-03	90,157	13.41%	223,335	33.22%	264,675	39.37%	94,132	14.00%	672,299
2003-04	89,026	13.33%	220,892	33.08%	263,386	39.44%	94,530	14.15%	667,834
2004-05	87,937	13.28%	218,363	32.98%	261,502	39.50%	94,281	14.24%	662,083
2005-06	88,053	13.19%	219,272	32.85%	264,067	39.56%	96,113	14.40%	667,505
2006-07	90,050	13.20%	223,443	32.76%	269,895	39.58%	98,579	14.46%	681,967
2007-08	91,480	13.14%	227,530	32.68%	276,068	39.65%	101,147	14.53%	696,224
2008-09	91,685	13.17%	227,398	32.68%	275,895	39.65%	100,922	14.50%	695,900
2009-10	90,045	13.08%	224,234	32.58%	273,387	39.72%	100,682	14.63%	688,348
2010-11	88,182	12.98%	220,333	32.43%	270,552	39.82%	100,408	14.78%	679,475
2011-12	84,945	12.77%	214,471	32.25%	266,105	40.01%	99,504	14.96%	665,024
2012-13	82,055	12.54%	209,780	32.06%	263,035	40.20%	99,392	15.19%	654,262

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE.

## NORTHEAST

Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income  
1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)

	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	70,533	14.57%	142,495	29.44%	176,991	36.57%	93,951	19.41%	483,970
1997-98	70,305	14.46%	142,919	29.40%	178,120	36.64%	94,830	19.51%	486,174
1998-99	71,023	14.43%	144,469	29.36%	180,491	36.68%	96,086	19.53%	492,069
1999-00	72,550	14.23%	148,772	29.18%	187,663	36.81%	100,832	19.78%	509,817
2000-01	73,716	14.30%	150,506	29.19%	189,451	36.75%	101,868	19.76%	515,541
2001-02	74,564	14.16%	152,952	29.04%	194,065	36.85%	105,088	19.95%	526,669
2002-03	74,975	13.97%	155,307	28.94%	198,329	36.96%	107,956	20.12%	536,568
2003-04	75,749	13.90%	157,185	28.84%	201,620	36.99%	110,550	20.28%	545,104
2004-05	75,335	13.72%	157,445	28.67%	203,723	37.09%	112,724	20.52%	549,227
2005-06	78,079	13.78%	161,757	28.55%	209,516	36.98%	117,255	20.69%	566,607
2006-07	79,273	13.70%	164,584	28.44%	214,151	37.01%	120,659	20.85%	578,668
2007-08	80,607	13.66%	167,565	28.39%	218,559	37.03%	123,555	20.93%	590,286
2008-09	80,360	13.69%	166,416	28.34%	217,069	36.97%	123,275	21.00%	587,121
2009-10	78,834	13.61%	163,543	28.23%	214,285	36.99%	122,688	21.18%	579,349
2010-11	77,122	13.49%	160,534	28.08%	211,724	37.03%	122,314	21.39%	571,694
2011-12	74,601	13.35%	156,129	27.94%	207,354	37.10%	120,752	21.61%	558,836
2012-13	72,270	13.15%	152,457	27.75%	204,330	37.19%	120,356	21.91%	549,414

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE.



Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## SOUTH

### Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income 1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)



	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	158,424	21.28%	279,272	37.52%	227,786	30.60%	78,876	10.60%	744,358
1997-98	164,448	21.22%	290,498	37.49%	237,585	30.66%	82,392	10.63%	774,923
1998-99	165,172	21.01%	293,845	37.38%	242,210	30.81%	84,967	10.81%	786,194
1999-00	169,060	20.87%	301,822	37.26%	250,402	30.91%	88,696	10.95%	809,980
2000-01	168,328	20.69%	302,299	37.16%	252,464	31.04%	90,307	11.10%	813,398
2001-02	169,719	20.52%	306,718	37.09%	257,843	31.18%	92,756	11.22%	827,036
2002-03	173,043	20.37%	314,316	37.00%	265,698	31.28%	96,431	11.35%	849,488
2003-04	170,614	20.23%	311,739	36.96%	264,641	31.38%	96,454	11.44%	843,449
2004-05	172,247	20.02%	316,903	36.84%	271,093	31.51%	99,992	11.62%	860,236
2005-06	174,355	19.99%	320,795	36.78%	275,241	31.55%	101,879	11.68%	872,270
2006-07	176,886	19.84%	327,326	36.71%	282,383	31.67%	105,004	11.78%	891,598
2007-08	179,475	19.73%	333,426	36.65%	288,832	31.75%	107,936	11.87%	909,669
2008-09	181,769	19.71%	337,759	36.63%	292,876	31.76%	109,628	11.89%	922,031
2009-10	181,845	19.64%	338,589	36.58%	294,607	31.82%	110,692	11.96%	925,732
2010-11	179,110	19.52%	334,787	36.49%	292,824	31.91%	110,830	12.08%	917,551
2011-12	176,392	19.38%	331,296	36.40%	291,350	32.01%	111,057	12.20%	910,096
2012-13	174,128	19.23%	328,879	36.33%	290,974	32.14%	111,329	12.30%	905,310

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE.

## ALABAMA

Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income  
1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)

	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	8,412	23.62%	13,384	37.58%	10,705	30.06%	3,110	8.73%	35,611
1997-98	9,004	23.64%	14,308	37.56%	11,478	30.13%	3,299	8.66%	38,089
1998-99	8,691	23.50%	13,833	37.40%	11,182	30.23%	3,284	8.88%	36,990
1999-00	8,950	23.67%	14,089	37.25%	11,402	30.15%	3,378	8.93%	37,819
2000-01	8,706	23.48%	13,814	37.25%	11,228	30.28%	3,334	8.99%	37,082
2001-02	8,660	23.36%	13,771	37.15%	11,248	30.34%	3,393	9.15%	37,072
2002-03	8,564	23.26%	13,657	37.09%	11,194	30.40%	3,408	9.25%	36,823
2003-04	8,416	23.10%	13,538	37.17%	11,118	30.52%	3,354	9.21%	36,426
2004-05	8,337	22.95%	13,465	37.07%	11,120	30.61%	3,406	9.38%	36,328
2005-06	8,258	22.79%	13,409	37.00%	11,134	30.73%	3,434	9.48%	36,235
2006-07	8,412	22.75%	13,666	36.96%	11,367	30.74%	3,531	9.55%	36,977
2007-08	8,648	22.65%	14,098	36.92%	11,771	30.83%	3,666	9.60%	38,184
2008-09	8,592	22.66%	14,005	36.94%	11,679	30.80%	3,638	9.60%	37,914
2009-10	8,466	22.61%	13,835	36.94%	11,554	30.85%	3,594	9.60%	37,449
2010-11	8,317	22.41%	13,683	36.86%	11,505	31.00%	3,613	9.73%	37,117
2011-12	8,015	22.30%	13,242	36.84%	11,175	31.09%	3,517	9.78%	35,949
2012-13	7,726	22.05%	12,883	36.77%	10,942	31.23%	3,485	9.95%	35,037

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE. One or more discrepancies of this magnitude were identified in this state and the data were adjusted accordingly.

Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## ALASKA

Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income  
1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)



	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	830	13.53%	2,003	32.66%	2,336	38.09%	964	15.72%	6,133
1997-98	870	13.46%	2,105	32.58%	2,470	38.22%	1,017	15.74%	6,462
1998-99	911	13.38%	2,210	32.45%	2,611	38.34%	1,078	15.83%	6,810
1999-00	899	13.56%	2,156	32.52%	2,539	38.30%	1,036	15.63%	6,630
2000-01	914	13.42%	2,207	32.40%	2,618	38.44%	1,072	15.74%	6,811
2001-02	908	13.34%	2,201	32.31%	2,627	38.57%	1,075	15.78%	6,811
2002-03	964	13.37%	2,332	32.35%	2,777	38.53%	1,135	15.74%	7,208
2003-04	955	13.38%	2,307	32.32%	2,749	38.53%	1,126	15.77%	7,136
2004-05	990	13.51%	2,371	32.37%	2,818	38.47%	1,147	15.66%	7,325
2005-06	1,007	13.45%	2,424	32.37%	2,879	38.46%	1,177	15.72%	7,486
2006-07	1,017	13.51%	2,439	32.38%	2,902	38.53%	1,174	15.59%	7,532
2007-08	1,036	13.31%	2,502	32.14%	3,021	38.81%	1,225	15.74%	7,784
2008-09	1,047	13.48%	2,508	32.28%	3,004	38.66%	1,211	15.59%	7,770
2009-10	1,039	13.38%	2,501	32.19%	3,014	38.80%	1,214	15.63%	7,768
2010-11	970	13.33%	2,341	32.17%	2,826	38.85%	1,139	15.65%	7,275
2011-12	974	13.37%	2,343	32.16%	2,833	38.89%	1,135	15.58%	7,284
2012-13	935	13.31%	2,251	32.04%	2,743	39.05%	1,096	15.60%	7,025

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE. No such discrepancy was identified for this state.

## ARIZONA

Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income  
1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)

	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	6,733	19.76%	12,818	37.61%	10,666	31.30%	3,864	11.34%	34,081
1997-98	7,537	19.49%	14,491	37.47%	12,187	31.52%	4,455	11.52%	38,670
1998-99	8,109	19.32%	15,777	37.60%	13,296	31.68%	4,782	11.40%	41,964
1999-00	7,606	19.41%	14,699	37.52%	12,339	31.50%	4,532	11.57%	39,176
2000-01	8,683	18.87%	17,016	36.99%	14,763	32.09%	5,543	12.05%	46,005
2001-02	8,742	18.77%	17,214	36.96%	15,019	32.25%	5,601	12.03%	46,577
2002-03	9,235	18.66%	18,195	36.76%	16,057	32.44%	6,004	12.13%	49,492
2003-04	9,410	18.50%	18,664	36.69%	16,593	32.62%	6,206	12.20%	50,872
2004-05	9,395	18.37%	18,688	36.54%	16,792	32.83%	6,269	12.26%	51,143
2005-06	9,858	18.32%	19,613	36.45%	17,703	32.90%	6,635	12.33%	53,809
2006-07	10,140	18.23%	20,276	36.45%	18,347	32.98%	6,866	12.34%	55,629
2007-08	10,707	18.14%	21,498	36.42%	19,528	33.08%	7,303	12.37%	59,037
2008-09	10,892	18.02%	21,948	36.31%	20,098	33.25%	7,503	12.41%	60,441
2009-10	11,086	18.01%	22,352	36.32%	20,494	33.30%	7,616	12.37%	61,548
2010-11	10,978	17.89%	22,205	36.18%	20,534	33.46%	7,650	12.47%	61,367
2011-12	11,126	17.66%	22,704	36.04%	21,225	33.70%	7,935	12.60%	62,990
2012-13	10,914	17.39%	22,461	35.79%	21,353	34.02%	8,032	12.80%	62,760

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE. One or more discrepancies of this magnitude were identified in this state and the data were adjusted accordingly.

Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## ARKANSAS

### Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income 1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)



	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	6,285	24.99%	10,601	42.16%	6,689	26.60%	1,572	6.25%	25,147
1997-98	6,650	24.76%	11,311	42.12%	7,196	26.80%	1,698	6.32%	26,855
1998-99	6,685	24.85%	11,352	42.21%	7,185	26.71%	1,674	6.22%	26,896
1999-00	6,748	24.69%	11,506	42.09%	7,354	26.90%	1,727	6.32%	27,335
2000-01	6,649	24.54%	11,444	42.23%	7,307	26.96%	1,700	6.27%	27,100
2001-02	6,548	24.48%	11,278	42.16%	7,234	27.04%	1,689	6.31%	26,750
2002-03	6,659	24.34%	11,546	42.21%	7,417	27.11%	1,732	6.33%	27,355
2003-04	6,441	24.27%	11,193	42.18%	7,214	27.18%	1,690	6.37%	26,539
2004-05	6,271	24.13%	10,959	42.17%	7,090	27.28%	1,668	6.42%	25,987
2005-06	6,348	24.19%	11,055	42.12%	7,153	27.26%	1,688	6.43%	26,244
2006-07	6,413	24.06%	11,237	42.17%	7,281	27.32%	1,718	6.45%	26,649
2007-08	6,561	24.00%	11,524	42.14%	7,490	27.39%	1,770	6.47%	27,345
2008-09	6,515	23.89%	11,499	42.17%	7,479	27.43%	1,774	6.51%	27,268
2009-10	6,389	23.77%	11,338	42.19%	7,398	27.52%	1,752	6.52%	26,877
2010-11	6,115	23.74%	10,853	42.13%	7,102	27.57%	1,692	6.57%	25,762
2011-12	6,044	23.65%	10,755	42.08%	7,079	27.70%	1,682	6.58%	25,559
2012-13	5,893	23.42%	10,610	42.16%	6,994	27.79%	1,667	6.62%	25,165

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE. No such discrepancy was identified for this state.

## CALIFORNIA

Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income  
1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)

	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	49,043	18.22%	86,362	32.09%	85,076	31.61%	48,675	18.08%	269,156
1997-98	51,466	18.22%	90,762	32.12%	89,501	31.68%	50,807	17.98%	282,536
1998-99	54,493	18.21%	96,075	32.10%	94,885	31.70%	53,824	17.98%	299,277
1999-00	56,377	18.19%	99,450	32.09%	98,276	31.72%	55,763	18.00%	309,866
2000-01	57,262	18.11%	101,393	32.07%	100,522	31.80%	56,946	18.01%	316,123
2001-02	59,015	18.13%	104,438	32.09%	103,714	31.86%	58,323	17.92%	325,490
2002-03	60,172	18.10%	106,706	32.10%	106,005	31.89%	59,512	17.90%	332,395
2003-04	60,845	18.16%	107,644	32.12%	106,763	31.86%	59,857	17.86%	335,110
2004-05	63,038	18.32%	111,005	32.26%	109,080	31.70%	60,944	17.71%	344,067
2005-06	65,411	18.21%	115,621	32.19%	114,359	31.83%	63,842	17.77%	359,234
2006-07	67,015	18.19%	118,556	32.17%	117,449	31.87%	65,469	17.77%	368,488
2007-08	71,210	18.26%	125,798	32.26%	124,116	31.83%	68,773	17.64%	389,898
2008-09	71,254	18.32%	125,709	32.32%	123,706	31.81%	68,265	17.55%	388,934
2009-10	70,328	18.25%	124,426	32.29%	122,774	31.87%	67,758	17.59%	385,287
2010-11	71,316	18.35%	125,798	32.38%	123,585	31.81%	67,843	17.46%	388,542
2011-12	71,827	18.41%	126,519	32.44%	124,037	31.80%	67,675	17.35%	390,058
2012-13	71,335	18.33%	126,008	32.37%	124,116	31.89%	67,762	17.41%	389,222

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE. No such discrepancy was identified for this state.

Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## COLORADO

### Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income 1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)



	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	4,385	12.81%	11,334	33.11%	12,779	37.33%	5,733	16.75%	34,231
1997-98	4,545	12.70%	11,790	32.94%	13,400	37.44%	6,059	16.93%	35,794
1998-99	4,640	12.55%	12,082	32.69%	13,899	37.61%	6,338	17.15%	36,959
1999-00	4,829	12.41%	12,666	32.54%	14,705	37.78%	6,725	17.28%	38,925
2000-01	4,844	12.34%	12,741	32.47%	14,833	37.80%	6,823	17.39%	39,241
2001-02	4,959	12.11%	13,152	32.12%	15,578	38.04%	7,258	17.73%	40,948
2002-03	4,973	12.00%	13,231	31.92%	15,834	38.20%	7,416	17.89%	41,454
2003-04	5,030	12.00%	13,385	31.92%	16,010	38.18%	7,506	17.90%	41,932
2004-05	5,252	12.07%	13,945	32.05%	16,569	38.08%	7,741	17.79%	43,507
2005-06	5,191	11.88%	13,855	31.71%	16,715	38.25%	7,937	18.16%	43,697
2006-07	5,271	11.80%	14,100	31.56%	17,128	38.33%	8,182	18.31%	44,681
2007-08	5,393	11.72%	14,498	31.51%	17,677	38.42%	8,439	18.34%	46,006
2008-09	5,484	11.72%	14,732	31.50%	17,984	38.45%	8,575	18.33%	46,776
2009-10	5,519	11.62%	14,861	31.30%	18,284	38.51%	8,817	18.57%	47,481
2010-11	5,463	11.63%	14,702	31.30%	18,099	38.53%	8,706	18.53%	46,969
2011-12	5,432	11.56%	14,686	31.25%	18,142	38.60%	8,742	18.60%	47,001
2012-13	5,393	11.36%	14,700	30.98%	18,419	38.81%	8,945	18.85%	47,457

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE. No such discrepancy was identified for this state.

## CONNECTICUT

Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income  
1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)

	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	2,843	10.52%	6,293	23.28%	10,435	38.61%	7,458	27.59%	27,029
1997-98	2,903	10.41%	6,468	23.20%	10,757	38.58%	7,757	27.82%	27,885
1998-99	2,810	9.94%	6,499	22.98%	10,996	38.89%	7,973	28.20%	28,278
1999-00	3,174	10.10%	7,281	23.16%	12,240	38.94%	8,742	27.81%	31,437
2000-01	3,038	10.00%	7,008	23.06%	11,824	38.91%	8,518	28.03%	30,388
2001-02	3,307	10.22%	7,492	23.17%	12,526	38.73%	9,015	27.88%	32,339
2002-03	3,329	10.15%	7,577	23.09%	12,724	38.78%	9,181	27.98%	32,811
2003-04	3,415	10.07%	7,788	22.97%	13,108	38.66%	9,598	28.31%	33,908
2004-05	3,480	10.08%	7,939	22.98%	13,325	38.58%	9,797	28.36%	34,541
2005-06	3,573	9.98%	8,150	22.77%	13,777	38.49%	10,292	28.75%	35,793
2006-07	3,661	10.01%	8,342	22.82%	14,003	38.30%	10,552	28.86%	36,557
2007-08	3,732	9.93%	8,521	22.67%	14,373	38.24%	10,958	29.16%	37,583
2008-09	3,698	9.95%	8,415	22.64%	14,187	38.16%	10,878	29.26%	37,178
2009-10	3,733	10.01%	8,429	22.61%	14,188	38.06%	10,927	29.31%	37,278
2010-11	3,673	9.88%	8,369	22.50%	14,183	38.13%	10,970	29.49%	37,194
2011-12	3,536	9.68%	8,142	22.28%	13,960	38.20%	10,909	29.85%	36,547
2012-13	3,469	9.62%	7,999	22.18%	13,749	38.12%	10,854	30.09%	36,070

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE. No such discrepancy was identified for this state.



Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## DELAWARE

### Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income 1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)



	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	799	14.21%	1,838	32.69%	2,111	37.54%	875	15.56%	5,623
1997-98	869	14.25%	1,984	32.53%	2,292	37.58%	954	15.64%	6,099
1998-99	926	14.28%	2,120	32.70%	2,432	37.51%	1,006	15.52%	6,484
1999-00	862	14.12%	1,987	32.54%	2,303	37.72%	954	15.62%	6,106
2000-01	939	14.20%	2,154	32.57%	2,486	37.59%	1,035	15.65%	6,614
2001-02	912	14.05%	2,098	32.32%	2,455	37.82%	1,026	15.81%	6,491
2002-03	944	14.21%	2,172	32.69%	2,499	37.61%	1,030	15.50%	6,644
2003-04	935	14.13%	2,150	32.48%	2,497	37.73%	1,036	15.66%	6,619
2004-05	944	14.20%	2,163	32.54%	2,508	37.72%	1,033	15.54%	6,648
2005-06	965	14.03%	2,227	32.39%	2,607	37.93%	1,076	15.65%	6,875
2006-07	926	13.95%	2,137	32.21%	2,524	38.04%	1,048	15.80%	6,634
2007-08	967	13.97%	2,228	32.20%	2,638	38.12%	1,087	15.71%	6,919
2008-09	973	13.90%	2,252	32.18%	2,669	38.13%	1,105	15.79%	6,999
2009-10	992	13.85%	2,306	32.19%	2,735	38.19%	1,130	15.77%	7,163
2010-11	1,003	13.72%	2,347	32.09%	2,804	38.34%	1,159	15.85%	7,313
2011-12	985	13.76%	2,299	32.13%	2,740	38.30%	1,131	15.81%	7,154
2012-13	959	13.64%	2,243	31.91%	2,706	38.51%	1,120	15.94%	7,028

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE. No such discrepancy was identified for this state.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA****Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income  
1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)**

	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	896	31.41%	917	32.14%	533	18.68%	507	17.77%	2,853
1997-98	872	31.40%	893	32.16%	519	18.69%	493	17.75%	2,777
1998-99	840	31.40%	860	32.15%	500	18.69%	475	17.76%	2,675
1999-00	846	31.39%	867	32.17%	503	18.66%	479	17.77%	2,695
2000-01	882	31.40%	903	32.15%	525	18.69%	499	17.76%	2,809
2001-02	866	31.39%	887	32.14%	516	18.70%	490	17.76%	2,759
2002-03	803	31.38%	822	32.14%	478	18.70%	455	17.77%	2,558
2003-04	762	31.38%	781	32.15%	454	18.71%	432	17.76%	2,429
2004-05	713	31.40%	730	32.15%	424	18.69%	403	17.76%	2,269
2005-06	731	31.40%	748	32.16%	435	18.69%	413	17.75%	2,327
2006-07	776	31.39%	795	32.16%	462	18.69%	439	17.76%	2,472
2007-08	841	31.40%	861	32.15%	501	18.70%	476	17.76%	2,679
2008-09	856	31.40%	877	32.16%	509	18.68%	484	17.75%	2,726
2009-10	795	31.39%	814	32.15%	473	18.69%	450	17.77%	2,531
2010-11	764	31.39%	783	32.16%	455	18.69%	433	17.76%	2,435
2011-12	693	31.39%	710	32.16%	413	18.70%	392	17.76%	2,209
2012-13	628	31.39%	643	32.16%	374	18.69%	355	17.76%	2,000

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE. No such discrepancy was identified for this state.

Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## FLORIDA

### Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income 1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)



	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	18,505	19.46%	35,742	37.59%	29,683	31.22%	11,153	11.73%	95,083
1997-98	19,191	19.46%	37,075	37.59%	30,796	31.23%	11,561	11.72%	98,623
1998-99	19,885	19.42%	38,483	37.58%	32,001	31.25%	12,045	11.76%	102,414
1999-00	20,610	19.35%	39,950	37.51%	33,331	31.30%	12,607	11.84%	106,498
2000-01	21,452	19.35%	41,561	37.49%	34,669	31.27%	13,176	11.89%	110,858
2001-02	23,123	19.34%	44,815	37.49%	37,389	31.28%	14,214	11.89%	119,541
2002-03	23,147	19.30%	44,955	37.49%	37,557	31.32%	14,263	11.89%	119,922
2003-04	22,423	19.33%	43,523	37.52%	36,304	31.29%	13,762	11.86%	116,012
2004-05	25,090	19.16%	48,952	37.39%	41,115	31.40%	15,772	12.05%	130,929
2005-06	25,230	19.20%	49,174	37.42%	41,218	31.36%	15,793	12.02%	131,415
2006-07	26,008	19.18%	50,692	37.39%	42,539	31.38%	16,332	12.05%	135,571
2007-08	26,581	19.16%	51,900	37.40%	43,563	31.39%	16,715	12.05%	138,760
2008-09	27,000	19.13%	52,749	37.38%	44,323	31.40%	17,062	12.09%	141,134
2009-10	27,232	19.11%	53,283	37.38%	44,787	31.42%	17,231	12.09%	142,533
2010-11	27,172	19.06%	53,235	37.35%	44,816	31.44%	17,300	12.14%	142,523
2011-12	27,186	19.02%	53,342	37.31%	44,986	31.47%	17,446	12.20%	142,960
2012-13	27,198	18.99%	53,424	37.30%	45,105	31.49%	17,518	12.23%	143,243

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE. No such discrepancy was identified for this state.

## GEORGIA

Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income  
1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)

	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	11,071	18.78%	20,694	35.11%	19,363	32.85%	7,814	13.26%	58,942
1997-98	10,681	18.29%	20,382	34.90%	19,426	33.27%	7,908	13.54%	58,397
1998-99	10,649	17.98%	20,539	34.68%	19,832	33.48%	8,207	13.86%	59,227
1999-00	11,188	17.88%	21,646	34.60%	21,011	33.58%	8,718	13.93%	62,563
2000-01	10,927	17.48%	21,456	34.33%	21,183	33.89%	8,933	14.29%	62,499
2001-02	11,358	17.39%	22,544	34.51%	22,244	34.05%	9,179	14.05%	65,324
2002-03	11,583	17.23%	23,141	34.43%	22,945	34.14%	9,539	14.19%	67,208
2003-04	11,571	16.96%	23,403	34.30%	23,458	34.38%	9,803	14.37%	68,236
2004-05	11,404	16.63%	23,404	34.14%	23,709	34.58%	10,042	14.65%	68,559
2005-06	11,771	16.61%	24,208	34.16%	24,561	34.66%	10,320	14.56%	70,860
2006-07	12,124	16.44%	25,119	34.06%	25,665	34.80%	10,839	14.70%	73,746
2007-08	12,565	16.34%	26,185	34.04%	26,841	34.90%	11,326	14.73%	76,917
2008-09	12,474	16.20%	26,176	34.00%	26,966	35.02%	11,381	14.78%	76,997
2009-10	12,289	15.96%	26,087	33.89%	27,127	35.24%	11,474	14.91%	76,976
2010-11	12,285	15.80%	26,272	33.78%	27,514	35.38%	11,693	15.04%	77,763
2011-12	11,932	15.53%	25,858	33.66%	27,352	35.61%	11,667	15.19%	76,810
2012-13	11,792	15.33%	25,862	33.63%	27,522	35.79%	11,725	15.25%	76,900

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE. No such discrepancy was identified for this state.

Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## HAWAII

### Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income 1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)

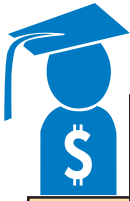


	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	1,367	15.31%	2,937	32.90%	3,206	35.91%	1,418	15.88%	8,928
1997-98	1,481	15.32%	3,181	32.90%	3,472	35.90%	1,536	15.88%	9,670
1998-99	1,488	15.32%	3,196	32.90%	3,488	35.90%	1,543	15.88%	9,715
1999-00	1,598	15.31%	3,433	32.90%	3,748	35.91%	1,657	15.88%	10,436
2000-01	1,547	15.31%	3,323	32.89%	3,628	35.91%	1,604	15.88%	10,102
2001-02	1,550	15.31%	3,330	32.90%	3,635	35.91%	1,607	15.88%	10,121
2002-03	1,518	15.32%	3,260	32.89%	3,558	35.91%	1,573	15.88%	9,910
2003-04	1,534	15.32%	3,294	32.90%	3,596	35.91%	1,590	15.88%	10,015
2004-05	1,533	15.32%	3,290	32.89%	3,592	35.91%	1,589	15.88%	10,004
2005-06	1,559	15.32%	3,349	32.90%	3,655	35.91%	1,616	15.88%	10,180
2006-07	1,567	15.32%	3,365	32.89%	3,673	35.91%	1,624	15.88%	10,229
2007-08	1,626	15.32%	3,493	32.89%	3,814	35.91%	1,686	15.88%	10,619
2008-09	1,591	15.32%	3,418	32.89%	3,731	35.91%	1,650	15.88%	10,391
2009-10	1,539	15.32%	3,305	32.89%	3,608	35.91%	1,595	15.88%	10,048
2010-11	1,513	15.32%	3,250	32.90%	3,548	35.91%	1,568	15.88%	9,879
2011-12	1,492	15.32%	3,203	32.89%	3,497	35.91%	1,546	15.88%	9,738
2012-13	1,430	15.32%	3,071	32.89%	3,353	35.91%	1,482	15.88%	9,336

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE. No such discrepancy was identified for this state.

## IDAHO

Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income  
1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)

	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	2,648	17.19%	6,603	42.86%	4,984	32.35%	1,172	7.61%	15,407
1997-98	2,648	17.06%	6,651	42.85%	5,033	32.42%	1,191	7.67%	15,523
1998-99	2,712	17.26%	6,731	42.83%	5,072	32.27%	1,201	7.64%	15,716
1999-00	2,768	17.12%	6,916	42.77%	5,238	32.39%	1,248	7.72%	16,170
2000-01	2,735	17.07%	6,847	42.74%	5,197	32.44%	1,242	7.75%	16,021
2001-02	2,727	16.94%	6,869	42.66%	5,242	32.55%	1,264	7.85%	16,103
2002-03	2,710	16.95%	6,806	42.56%	5,214	32.60%	1,262	7.89%	15,992
2003-04	2,628	16.86%	6,623	42.48%	5,093	32.67%	1,246	7.99%	15,590
2004-05	2,648	16.81%	6,684	42.43%	5,155	32.73%	1,263	8.02%	15,750
2005-06	2,714	16.79%	6,852	42.39%	5,293	32.75%	1,304	8.07%	16,163
2006-07	2,688	16.75%	6,823	42.51%	5,251	32.72%	1,288	8.03%	16,050
2007-08	2,780	16.68%	7,043	42.27%	5,480	32.88%	1,360	8.16%	16,664
2008-09	2,725	16.66%	6,931	42.39%	5,367	32.82%	1,329	8.13%	16,352
2009-10	2,723	16.61%	6,937	42.32%	5,391	32.89%	1,342	8.19%	16,393
2010-11	2,668	16.51%	6,840	42.33%	5,324	32.94%	1,329	8.22%	16,160
2011-12	2,623	16.49%	6,728	42.30%	5,248	32.99%	1,307	8.22%	15,907
2012-13	2,585	16.41%	6,654	42.24%	5,207	33.05%	1,308	8.30%	15,754

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE. No such discrepancy was identified for this state.

Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## ILLINOIS

Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income  
1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)



	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	14,868	13.50%	33,205	30.16%	42,398	38.51%	19,625	17.83%	110,096
1997-98	15,351	13.43%	34,378	30.09%	44,046	38.55%	20,488	17.93%	114,263
1998-99	14,986	13.32%	33,695	29.95%	43,447	38.62%	20,370	18.11%	112,498
1999-00	14,579	13.04%	33,168	29.67%	43,404	38.82%	20,645	18.47%	111,796
2000-01	14,188	12.83%	32,550	29.42%	43,096	38.96%	20,790	18.79%	110,624
2001-02	14,967	12.87%	34,229	29.42%	45,243	38.89%	21,894	18.82%	116,334
2002-03	15,263	12.72%	35,094	29.24%	46,815	39.01%	22,833	19.03%	120,004
2003-04	15,074	12.63%	34,665	29.05%	46,627	39.07%	22,980	19.25%	119,346
2004-05	14,947	12.54%	34,477	28.93%	46,647	39.15%	23,084	19.37%	119,155
2005-06	14,848	12.26%	34,696	28.64%	47,640	39.33%	23,952	19.77%	121,135
2006-07	15,690	12.44%	36,198	28.70%	49,444	39.20%	24,784	19.65%	126,116
2007-08	15,550	12.21%	36,351	28.53%	50,228	39.43%	25,265	19.83%	127,394
2008-09	16,116	12.42%	37,164	28.65%	50,922	39.26%	25,507	19.67%	129,708
2009-10	15,962	12.36%	36,883	28.55%	50,778	39.31%	25,549	19.78%	129,171
2010-11	15,867	12.31%	36,606	28.41%	50,608	39.28%	25,770	20.00%	128,851
2011-12	15,787	12.21%	36,585	28.30%	50,991	39.44%	25,915	20.05%	129,277
2012-13	15,325	12.00%	35,889	28.10%	50,584	39.61%	25,908	20.29%	127,706

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE. No such discrepancy was identified for this state.

## INDIANA

Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income  
1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)

	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	8,054	14.16%	20,401	35.87%	22,492	39.54%	5,935	10.43%	56,882
1997-98	8,250	14.00%	21,034	35.68%	23,392	39.69%	6,268	10.63%	58,944
1998-99	8,186	13.88%	20,989	35.60%	23,447	39.77%	6,340	10.75%	58,962
1999-00	8,024	13.61%	20,889	35.44%	23,590	40.02%	6,439	10.92%	58,942
2000-01	7,962	13.65%	20,673	35.45%	23,312	39.97%	6,376	10.93%	58,323
2001-02	7,839	13.64%	20,328	35.37%	22,972	39.97%	6,336	11.02%	57,475
2002-03	7,753	13.43%	20,376	35.29%	23,188	40.16%	6,428	11.13%	57,745
2003-04	7,642	13.30%	20,246	35.24%	23,120	40.25%	6,436	11.20%	57,444
2004-05	7,436	13.27%	19,717	35.18%	22,570	40.27%	6,325	11.28%	56,047
2005-06	7,778	13.21%	20,629	35.04%	23,735	40.32%	6,726	11.43%	58,868
2006-07	8,013	13.23%	21,208	35.00%	24,429	40.32%	6,940	11.45%	60,591
2007-08	8,108	13.09%	21,598	34.88%	25,030	40.42%	7,191	11.61%	61,926
2008-09	8,227	13.13%	21,862	34.89%	25,295	40.37%	7,282	11.62%	62,665
2009-10	8,084	13.04%	21,534	34.74%	25,068	40.44%	7,308	11.79%	61,994
2010-11	7,927	12.90%	21,266	34.61%	24,960	40.62%	7,295	11.87%	61,448
2011-12	7,721	12.79%	20,792	34.45%	24,554	40.69%	7,280	12.06%	60,346
2012-13	7,694	12.74%	20,695	34.27%	24,580	40.70%	7,423	12.29%	60,393

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE. No such discrepancy was identified for this state.



Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## IOWA

Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income  
1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)



	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	4,457	13.51%	12,886	39.07%	12,745	38.64%	2,898	8.79%	32,986
1997-98	4,589	13.45%	13,315	39.02%	13,218	38.73%	3,004	8.80%	34,126
1998-99	4,610	13.41%	13,345	38.82%	13,348	38.83%	3,075	8.94%	34,378
1999-00	4,539	13.38%	13,172	38.83%	13,165	38.81%	3,050	8.99%	33,926
2000-01	4,478	13.26%	13,061	38.67%	13,158	38.96%	3,077	9.11%	33,774
2001-02	4,481	13.36%	12,938	38.57%	13,053	38.91%	3,075	9.17%	33,547
2002-03	4,571	13.32%	13,237	38.57%	13,353	38.91%	3,162	9.21%	34,323
2003-04	4,455	13.30%	12,866	38.39%	13,082	39.04%	3,107	9.27%	33,511
2004-05	4,415	13.41%	12,639	38.40%	12,813	38.93%	3,044	9.25%	32,911
2005-06	4,413	13.33%	12,688	38.31%	12,927	39.03%	3,089	9.33%	33,116
2006-07	4,504	13.31%	12,923	38.19%	13,221	39.07%	3,189	9.42%	33,836
2007-08	4,595	13.29%	13,154	38.05%	13,533	39.14%	3,289	9.51%	34,570
2008-09	4,553	13.28%	13,038	38.02%	13,447	39.21%	3,258	9.50%	34,295
2009-10	4,497	13.26%	12,844	37.86%	13,309	39.23%	3,274	9.65%	33,924
2010-11	4,401	13.22%	12,540	37.67%	13,101	39.36%	3,247	9.75%	33,289
2011-12	4,246	13.16%	12,149	37.66%	12,701	39.37%	3,167	9.82%	32,264
2012-13	4,109	13.14%	11,718	37.49%	12,333	39.45%	3,101	9.92%	31,260

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE. No such discrepancy was identified for this state.

## KANSAS

Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income  
1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)

	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	3,757	14.10%	10,104	37.92%	9,894	37.13%	2,893	10.86%	26,648
1997-98	3,949	14.18%	10,590	38.02%	10,299	36.97%	3,018	10.83%	27,856
1998-99	4,000	14.01%	10,802	37.84%	10,580	37.07%	3,161	11.07%	28,543
1999-00	4,033	13.86%	10,930	37.56%	10,839	37.24%	3,300	11.34%	29,102
2000-01	4,047	13.78%	10,961	37.33%	10,965	37.35%	3,388	11.54%	29,361
2001-02	4,084	13.76%	11,046	37.22%	11,082	37.35%	3,462	11.67%	29,673
2002-03	4,098	13.75%	11,095	37.22%	11,142	37.38%	3,472	11.65%	29,807
2003-04	4,039	13.61%	10,960	36.95%	11,121	37.49%	3,544	11.95%	29,664
2004-05	3,936	13.52%	10,700	36.75%	10,959	37.64%	3,520	12.09%	29,115
2005-06	3,934	13.52%	10,684	36.71%	10,957	37.64%	3,532	12.13%	29,107
2006-07	3,875	13.40%	10,580	36.59%	10,910	37.74%	3,546	12.26%	28,911
2007-08	3,909	13.23%	10,718	36.28%	11,197	37.90%	3,717	12.58%	29,541
2008-09	3,881	13.34%	10,566	36.31%	11,005	37.82%	3,647	12.53%	29,100
2009-10	3,824	13.22%	10,458	36.17%	10,969	37.93%	3,665	12.67%	28,915
2010-11	3,717	13.14%	10,163	35.93%	10,750	38.01%	3,655	12.92%	28,286
2011-12	3,652	13.03%	10,028	35.78%	10,679	38.10%	3,671	13.10%	28,030
2012-13	3,585	12.88%	9,899	35.58%	10,651	38.28%	3,687	13.25%	27,822

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE. No such discrepancy was identified for this state.

Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## KENTUCKY

### Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income 1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)



	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	9,202	24.91%	13,863	37.53%	10,954	29.65%	2,922	7.91%	36,941
1997-98	9,180	24.66%	13,915	37.38%	11,128	29.90%	2,999	8.06%	37,222
1998-99	9,143	24.63%	13,913	37.47%	11,086	29.86%	2,985	8.04%	37,127
1999-00	9,067	24.66%	13,774	37.45%	10,987	29.88%	2,947	8.01%	36,775
2000-01	9,018	24.40%	13,797	37.33%	11,123	30.10%	3,018	8.17%	36,956
2001-02	8,658	24.32%	13,320	37.41%	10,732	30.14%	2,892	8.12%	35,602
2002-03	8,774	24.30%	13,518	37.44%	10,887	30.15%	2,931	8.12%	36,111
2003-04	8,558	24.17%	13,230	37.36%	10,708	30.24%	2,914	8.23%	35,409
2004-05	8,405	23.98%	13,086	37.34%	10,653	30.40%	2,900	8.28%	35,044
2005-06	8,344	23.98%	13,020	37.42%	10,571	30.38%	2,861	8.22%	34,797
2006-07	8,516	23.74%	13,380	37.30%	10,985	30.62%	2,989	8.33%	35,871
2007-08	8,675	23.56%	13,713	37.25%	11,329	30.78%	3,095	8.41%	36,812
2008-09	8,864	23.65%	13,972	37.28%	11,503	30.69%	3,136	8.37%	37,475
2009-10	8,701	23.55%	13,791	37.32%	11,361	30.75%	3,098	8.38%	36,952
2010-11	8,074	23.42%	12,869	37.32%	10,652	30.90%	2,883	8.36%	34,479
2011-12	8,304	23.36%	13,276	37.35%	11,000	30.95%	2,967	8.35%	35,546
2012-13	8,999	23.22%	14,458	37.31%	12,038	31.07%	3,255	8.40%	38,749

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE. No such discrepancy was identified for this state.

## LOUISIANA

Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income  
1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)

	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	10,009	27.43%	13,136	35.99%	10,372	28.42%	2,978	8.16%	36,495
1997-98	10,382	27.30%	13,737	36.12%	10,812	28.43%	3,098	8.15%	38,029
1998-99	10,312	27.28%	13,617	36.02%	10,771	28.49%	3,101	8.20%	37,801
1999-00	10,460	27.22%	13,842	36.02%	10,970	28.55%	3,158	8.22%	38,430
2000-01	10,374	27.08%	13,802	36.02%	10,980	28.66%	3,158	8.24%	38,314
2001-02	10,259	27.16%	13,610	36.03%	10,802	28.60%	3,101	8.21%	37,772
2002-03	10,164	27.05%	13,537	36.03%	10,777	28.68%	3,099	8.25%	37,577
2003-04	9,180	26.74%	12,383	36.07%	9,917	28.89%	2,847	8.29%	34,326
2004-05	9,163	26.72%	12,393	36.13%	9,916	28.91%	2,826	8.24%	34,298
2005-06	10,221	27.17%	13,530	35.96%	10,759	28.60%	3,110	8.27%	37,621
2006-07	9,527	26.87%	12,778	36.04%	10,213	28.81%	2,936	8.28%	35,454
2007-08	8,987	26.59%	12,213	36.13%	9,804	29.00%	2,799	8.28%	33,803
2008-09	9,395	26.61%	12,741	36.10%	10,235	28.99%	2,928	8.30%	35,299
2009-10	9,857	26.90%	13,202	36.03%	10,542	28.77%	3,039	8.29%	36,641
2010-11	9,331	26.67%	12,612	36.05%	10,141	28.99%	2,901	8.29%	34,984
2011-12	8,993	26.54%	12,226	36.08%	9,852	29.07%	2,818	8.32%	33,889
2012-13	8,596	26.32%	11,793	36.11%	9,549	29.24%	2,722	8.34%	32,660

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE. No such discrepancy was identified for this state.

Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## MAINE

### Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income 1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)



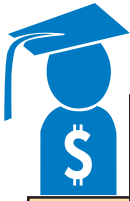
	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	2,214	18.42%	4,689	39.02%	4,077	33.92%	1,038	8.64%	12,018
1997-98	2,209	18.48%	4,649	38.90%	4,053	33.91%	1,040	8.70%	11,951
1998-99	2,137	18.28%	4,555	38.96%	3,971	33.97%	1,028	8.79%	11,691
1999-00	2,142	17.85%	4,638	38.65%	4,135	34.46%	1,084	9.03%	11,999
2000-01	2,169	17.91%	4,668	38.54%	4,153	34.29%	1,121	9.26%	12,111
2001-02	2,180	17.78%	4,722	38.52%	4,226	34.47%	1,130	9.22%	12,257
2002-03	2,245	17.82%	4,845	38.45%	4,337	34.42%	1,175	9.32%	12,602
2003-04	2,280	17.80%	4,911	38.36%	4,418	34.50%	1,195	9.33%	12,804
2004-05	2,171	17.47%	4,764	38.34%	4,314	34.71%	1,179	9.48%	12,428
2005-06	2,203	17.47%	4,799	38.06%	4,382	34.75%	1,225	9.71%	12,609
2006-07	2,167	17.35%	4,743	37.98%	4,352	34.85%	1,226	9.82%	12,488
2007-08	2,132	17.28%	4,683	37.97%	4,294	34.82%	1,224	9.93%	12,333
2008-09	2,075	17.32%	4,537	37.86%	4,186	34.93%	1,187	9.90%	11,985
2009-10	2,037	17.26%	4,463	37.81%	4,125	34.95%	1,177	9.97%	11,803
2010-11	1,915	17.05%	4,238	37.72%	3,947	35.14%	1,133	10.09%	11,234
2011-12	1,823	17.00%	4,035	37.65%	3,773	35.20%	1,088	10.15%	10,719
2012-13	1,787	16.87%	3,981	37.58%	3,737	35.28%	1,087	10.26%	10,592

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE. No such discrepancy was identified for this state.

## MARYLAND

### Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income 1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)



	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	4,903	11.44%	12,276	28.64%	16,529	38.57%	9,148	21.35%	42,856
1997-98	5,168	11.48%	12,882	28.61%	17,353	38.53%	9,630	21.38%	45,033
1998-99	5,374	11.63%	13,232	28.63%	17,729	38.36%	9,880	21.38%	46,215
1999-00	5,308	11.09%	13,570	28.36%	18,609	38.89%	10,362	21.66%	47,849
2000-01	5,610	11.40%	13,994	28.43%	19,004	38.61%	10,614	21.56%	49,222
2001-02	5,694	11.27%	14,295	28.29%	19,530	38.66%	11,004	21.78%	50,522
2002-03	5,735	11.07%	14,594	28.17%	20,089	38.78%	11,385	21.98%	51,804
2003-04	5,747	10.87%	14,830	28.05%	20,563	38.89%	11,740	22.20%	52,879
2004-05	5,772	10.65%	15,156	27.96%	21,154	39.03%	12,123	22.36%	54,204
2005-06	5,940	10.70%	15,485	27.90%	21,617	38.95%	12,463	22.45%	55,506
2006-07	5,975	10.45%	15,882	27.79%	22,365	39.13%	12,932	22.63%	57,154
2007-08	5,938	10.24%	16,031	27.66%	22,755	39.26%	13,242	22.84%	57,966
2008-09	6,173	10.54%	16,283	27.80%	22,856	39.03%	13,253	22.63%	58,564
2009-10	5,871	10.26%	15,795	27.61%	22,422	39.20%	13,111	22.92%	57,200
2010-11	5,800	10.31%	15,519	27.59%	22,017	39.14%	12,919	22.96%	56,256
2011-12	5,534	10.04%	15,093	27.39%	21,667	39.33%	12,799	23.23%	55,093
2012-13	5,328	9.82%	14,751	27.19%	21,395	39.44%	12,771	23.54%	54,246

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE. No such discrepancy was identified for this state.

Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## MASSACHUSETTS

### Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income 1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)



	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	6,031	12.33%	12,013	24.57%	18,981	38.82%	11,872	24.28%	48,897
1997-98	6,177	12.36%	12,322	24.66%	19,374	38.77%	12,103	24.22%	49,976
1998-99	6,338	12.32%	12,654	24.59%	19,959	38.78%	12,514	24.32%	51,465
1999-00	6,537	12.36%	13,056	24.69%	20,463	38.70%	12,822	24.25%	52,878
2000-01	6,752	12.41%	13,393	24.62%	21,044	38.69%	13,203	24.27%	54,392
2001-02	6,822	12.33%	13,572	24.53%	21,407	38.68%	13,537	24.46%	55,338
2002-03	6,650	12.06%	13,408	24.32%	21,401	38.81%	13,677	24.81%	55,137
2003-04	6,490	11.74%	13,291	24.05%	21,560	39.01%	13,929	25.20%	55,270
2004-05	7,060	12.18%	14,125	24.37%	22,445	38.73%	14,323	24.71%	57,953
2005-06	7,059	12.06%	14,140	24.15%	22,653	38.69%	14,698	25.10%	58,551
2006-07	7,297	12.15%	14,556	24.23%	23,217	38.65%	15,005	24.98%	60,076
2007-08	7,363	12.10%	14,733	24.21%	23,540	38.68%	15,220	25.01%	60,856
2008-09	7,209	12.06%	14,418	24.12%	23,153	38.74%	14,987	25.08%	59,767
2009-10	7,095	12.06%	14,121	24.01%	22,753	38.69%	14,845	25.24%	58,813
2010-11	6,917	11.98%	13,825	23.94%	22,330	38.66%	14,682	25.42%	57,753
2011-12	6,632	11.82%	13,343	23.78%	21,760	38.78%	14,379	25.62%	56,114
2012-13	6,992	12.14%	13,815	23.98%	22,131	38.41%	14,674	25.47%	57,614

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE. No such discrepancy was identified for this state.

## MICHIGAN

Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income  
1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)

	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	12,181	14.22%	26,787	31.27%	33,496	39.10%	13,213	15.42%	85,677
1997-98	12,343	14.10%	27,187	31.06%	34,263	39.15%	13,733	15.69%	87,526
1998-99	12,606	13.95%	27,993	30.97%	35,514	39.29%	14,284	15.80%	90,397
1999-00	11,099	12.09%	27,867	30.35%	37,433	40.76%	15,432	16.80%	91,831
2000-01	12,973	13.65%	29,254	30.79%	37,564	39.54%	15,220	16.02%	95,011
2001-02	12,436	13.15%	28,875	30.52%	37,743	39.90%	15,545	16.43%	94,600
2002-03	12,876	13.05%	30,061	30.47%	39,482	40.02%	16,246	16.47%	98,664
2003-04	12,902	13.09%	29,966	30.40%	39,439	40.01%	16,273	16.51%	98,580
2004-05	12,943	13.04%	30,101	30.33%	39,713	40.01%	16,488	16.61%	99,246
2005-06	12,975	12.97%	30,198	30.19%	40,057	40.05%	16,796	16.79%	100,025
2006-07	13,350	12.95%	31,030	30.09%	41,377	40.13%	17,357	16.83%	103,115
2007-08	14,193	13.07%	32,719	30.12%	43,459	40.01%	18,243	16.80%	108,615
2008-09	13,838	12.93%	32,164	30.06%	42,980	40.17%	18,012	16.83%	106,993
2009-10	13,356	12.74%	31,290	29.84%	42,261	40.31%	17,945	17.11%	104,852
2010-11	12,995	12.52%	30,730	29.61%	42,026	40.49%	18,041	17.38%	103,792
2011-12	12,414	12.23%	29,885	29.45%	41,295	40.70%	17,878	17.62%	101,472
2012-13	11,817	11.82%	29,150	29.15%	41,039	41.04%	17,999	18.00%	100,005

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE. One or more discrepancies of this magnitude were identified in this state and the data were adjusted accordingly.



Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## MINNESOTA

### Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income 1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)



	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	5,699	10.92%	16,219	31.07%	22,139	42.41%	8,147	15.61%	52,204
1997-98	5,842	10.69%	17,123	31.35%	23,268	42.59%	8,394	15.37%	54,627
1998-99	6,057	10.63%	17,780	31.21%	24,307	42.67%	8,820	15.48%	56,964
1999-00	6,106	10.64%	17,910	31.22%	24,453	42.62%	8,901	15.52%	57,370
2000-01	6,000	10.60%	17,487	30.91%	24,160	42.70%	8,934	15.79%	56,581
2001-02	6,311	10.63%	18,286	30.79%	25,335	42.66%	9,449	15.91%	59,382
2002-03	6,549	10.65%	18,884	30.70%	26,232	42.65%	9,839	16.00%	61,505
2003-04	6,472	10.51%	18,754	30.47%	26,320	42.76%	10,004	16.25%	61,550
2004-05	6,284	10.41%	18,407	30.50%	25,903	42.92%	9,760	16.17%	60,355
2005-06	6,465	10.46%	18,811	30.45%	26,489	42.87%	10,020	16.22%	61,785
2006-07	6,511	10.36%	19,029	30.29%	27,002	42.99%	10,273	16.35%	62,815
2007-08	6,644	10.28%	19,531	30.20%	27,886	43.12%	10,603	16.40%	64,664
2008-09	6,546	10.31%	19,160	30.19%	27,388	43.15%	10,382	16.36%	63,475
2009-10	6,445	10.18%	19,080	30.13%	27,392	43.25%	10,413	16.44%	63,331
2010-11	6,316	10.03%	18,881	29.98%	27,355	43.44%	10,423	16.55%	62,975
2011-12	6,130	9.89%	18,485	29.83%	27,053	43.66%	10,297	16.62%	61,965
2012-13	6,021	9.80%	18,282	29.74%	26,893	43.75%	10,272	16.71%	61,469

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE. One or more discrepancies of this magnitude were identified in this state and the data were adjusted accordingly.

## MISSISSIPPI

Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income  
1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)

	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	6,665	28.50%	9,149	39.12%	6,144	26.27%	1,430	6.11%	23,388
1997-98	6,942	28.33%	9,614	39.24%	6,449	26.32%	1,497	6.11%	24,502
1998-99	6,862	28.36%	9,481	39.18%	6,376	26.35%	1,479	6.11%	24,198
1999-00	6,795	28.04%	9,512	39.25%	6,429	26.53%	1,497	6.18%	24,233
2000-01	6,652	28.01%	9,302	39.17%	6,325	26.63%	1,470	6.19%	23,749
2001-02	6,529	27.89%	9,153	39.10%	6,262	26.75%	1,465	6.26%	23,409
2002-03	6,443	27.58%	9,158	39.20%	6,292	26.93%	1,467	6.28%	23,361
2003-04	6,253	27.21%	9,036	39.32%	6,247	27.18%	1,446	6.29%	22,982
2004-05	6,064	27.19%	8,743	39.21%	6,077	27.25%	1,416	6.35%	22,300
2005-06	6,049	26.95%	8,796	39.19%	6,160	27.45%	1,440	6.41%	22,445
2006-07	6,126	27.06%	8,877	39.22%	6,193	27.36%	1,441	6.37%	22,637
2007-08	6,315	26.83%	9,236	39.24%	6,475	27.51%	1,509	6.41%	23,535
2008-09	6,331	26.83%	9,271	39.28%	6,497	27.53%	1,501	6.36%	23,600
2009-10	6,243	26.70%	9,184	39.28%	6,461	27.63%	1,492	6.38%	23,380
2010-11	6,206	26.74%	9,110	39.25%	6,412	27.62%	1,484	6.39%	23,212
2011-12	5,976	26.60%	8,809	39.20%	6,238	27.76%	1,446	6.44%	22,470
2012-13	5,736	26.23%	8,569	39.18%	6,139	28.07%	1,426	6.52%	21,870

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE. No such discrepancy was identified for this state.

Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## MISSOURI

### Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income 1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)



	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	8,838	17.60%	18,980	37.79%	17,106	34.06%	5,303	10.56%	50,227
1997-98	9,086	17.50%	19,563	37.68%	17,711	34.11%	5,561	10.71%	51,921
1998-99	9,180	17.53%	19,730	37.69%	17,909	34.21%	5,535	10.57%	52,354
1999-00	9,219	17.46%	19,839	37.58%	18,097	34.28%	5,641	10.68%	52,796
2000-01	9,433	17.44%	20,290	37.51%	18,601	34.38%	5,775	10.67%	54,099
2001-02	9,219	17.23%	19,953	37.29%	18,526	34.62%	5,811	10.86%	53,508
2002-03	9,300	17.14%	20,176	37.19%	18,833	34.71%	5,942	10.95%	54,250
2003-04	9,174	17.01%	20,059	37.18%	18,809	34.86%	5,907	10.95%	53,949
2004-05	9,216	17.09%	20,069	37.21%	18,791	34.85%	5,851	10.85%	53,927
2005-06	9,279	17.07%	20,177	37.12%	18,939	34.84%	5,965	10.97%	54,360
2006-07	9,406	17.00%	20,521	37.09%	19,337	34.95%	6,062	10.96%	55,325
2007-08	9,544	16.95%	20,874	37.06%	19,753	35.07%	6,149	10.92%	56,320
2008-09	9,812	17.15%	21,253	37.15%	19,949	34.87%	6,190	10.82%	57,205
2009-10	9,766	16.95%	21,349	37.05%	20,224	35.09%	6,289	10.91%	57,628
2010-11	9,407	16.93%	20,575	37.04%	19,516	35.13%	6,053	10.90%	55,551
2011-12	8,850	16.66%	19,604	36.89%	18,789	35.36%	5,892	11.09%	53,135
2012-13	8,608	16.51%	19,237	36.89%	18,506	35.49%	5,793	11.11%	52,143

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE. No such discrepancy was identified for this state.

**MONTANA****Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income  
1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)**

	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	2,326	22.53%	4,428	42.89%	2,913	28.22%	656	6.35%	10,323
1997-98	2,393	22.46%	4,569	42.88%	3,018	28.32%	676	6.34%	10,656
1998-99	2,461	22.53%	4,681	42.85%	3,090	28.28%	693	6.34%	10,925
1999-00	2,450	22.47%	4,679	42.92%	3,078	28.23%	695	6.37%	10,902
2000-01	2,388	22.47%	4,553	42.84%	3,011	28.33%	675	6.35%	10,627
2001-02	2,376	22.40%	4,544	42.83%	3,008	28.35%	681	6.42%	10,609
2002-03	2,410	22.41%	4,587	42.66%	3,061	28.47%	694	6.46%	10,752
2003-04	2,387	22.46%	4,530	42.64%	3,025	28.47%	684	6.44%	10,626
2004-05	2,294	22.38%	4,383	42.75%	2,915	28.43%	660	6.43%	10,251
2005-06	2,275	22.40%	4,331	42.65%	2,891	28.46%	659	6.49%	10,156
2006-07	2,205	22.43%	4,200	42.73%	2,788	28.36%	636	6.47%	9,830
2007-08	2,219	22.20%	4,271	42.73%	2,856	28.57%	649	6.49%	9,994
2008-09	2,114	22.03%	4,096	42.68%	2,765	28.81%	622	6.48%	9,598
2009-10	2,114	22.13%	4,086	42.77%	2,734	28.62%	619	6.48%	9,552
2010-11	1,980	22.26%	3,803	42.74%	2,543	28.57%	573	6.44%	8,898
2011-12	1,880	22.02%	3,654	42.79%	2,454	28.73%	551	6.45%	8,539
2012-13	1,793	21.96%	3,490	42.75%	2,346	28.73%	536	6.56%	8,165

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE. No such discrepancy was identified for this state.

Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## NEBRASKA

### Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income 1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)



	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	2,739	14.80%	7,259	39.22%	6,721	36.31%	1,791	9.68%	18,510
1997-98	2,867	14.68%	7,667	39.26%	7,099	36.35%	1,896	9.71%	19,529
1998-99	2,995	14.62%	8,018	39.13%	7,488	36.55%	1,988	9.70%	20,489
1999-00	2,904	14.49%	7,812	38.97%	7,361	36.72%	1,969	9.82%	20,046
2000-01	2,815	14.39%	7,574	38.71%	7,229	36.95%	1,947	9.95%	19,565
2001-02	2,894	14.32%	7,786	38.53%	7,498	37.10%	2,032	10.05%	20,210
2002-03	2,874	14.24%	7,741	38.35%	7,510	37.21%	2,058	10.20%	20,183
2003-04	2,813	14.30%	7,556	38.40%	7,310	37.14%	2,000	10.16%	19,679
2004-05	2,746	14.16%	7,372	38.01%	7,254	37.41%	2,020	10.42%	19,392
2005-06	2,713	14.15%	7,265	37.88%	7,191	37.50%	2,008	10.47%	19,177
2006-07	2,720	14.12%	7,281	37.80%	7,233	37.55%	2,029	10.53%	19,263
2007-08	2,790	14.00%	7,497	37.63%	7,523	37.76%	2,115	10.61%	19,925
2008-09	2,716	13.98%	7,293	37.52%	7,353	37.84%	2,073	10.66%	19,435
2009-10	2,679	13.98%	7,187	37.51%	7,244	37.81%	2,050	10.70%	19,160
2010-11	2,625	13.97%	7,004	37.28%	7,136	37.98%	2,021	10.76%	18,786
2011-12	2,521	13.82%	6,758	37.05%	6,970	38.21%	1,992	10.92%	18,241
2012-13	2,485	13.73%	6,666	36.85%	6,944	38.38%	1,996	11.03%	18,091

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE. No such discrepancy was identified for this state.

## NEVADA

Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income  
1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)

	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	1,701	15.05%	4,196	37.13%	4,074	36.05%	1,329	11.76%	11,300
1997-98	1,804	15.06%	4,442	37.09%	4,320	36.08%	1,409	11.77%	11,975
1998-99	1,901	15.05%	4,686	37.10%	4,554	36.05%	1,491	11.80%	12,632
1999-00	1,948	15.04%	4,811	37.14%	4,671	36.06%	1,524	11.76%	12,954
2000-01	2,023	15.03%	5,002	37.16%	4,840	35.95%	1,597	11.86%	13,462
2001-02	2,147	15.04%	5,310	37.19%	5,127	35.91%	1,695	11.87%	14,278
2002-03	1,759	15.05%	4,347	37.19%	4,207	36.00%	1,374	11.76%	11,688
2003-04	2,287	15.03%	5,664	37.23%	5,450	35.82%	1,813	11.92%	15,215
2004-05	2,639	15.04%	6,533	37.24%	6,266	35.72%	2,106	12.01%	17,544
2005-06	2,604	15.06%	6,446	37.29%	6,167	35.67%	2,070	11.97%	17,286
2006-07	2,784	15.06%	6,895	37.30%	6,584	35.62%	2,223	12.02%	18,486
2007-08	3,092	15.08%	7,674	37.43%	7,289	35.55%	2,449	11.95%	20,505
2008-09	3,139	15.07%	7,787	37.38%	7,397	35.51%	2,507	12.03%	20,831
2009-10	3,259	15.09%	8,075	37.39%	7,652	35.43%	2,612	12.09%	21,598
2010-11	3,317	15.08%	8,235	37.44%	7,784	35.39%	2,660	12.09%	21,996
2011-12	3,414	15.09%	8,476	37.46%	7,989	35.31%	2,747	12.14%	22,626
2012-13	3,561	15.09%	8,846	37.48%	8,322	35.26%	2,871	12.17%	23,600

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE. One or more discrepancies of this magnitude were identified in this state and the data were adjusted accordingly.

Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

### Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income 1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)



	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	1,310	11.70%	3,596	32.12%	4,663	41.65%	1,628	14.54%	11,197
1997-98	1,133	10.56%	3,363	31.35%	4,526	42.19%	1,705	15.89%	10,727
1998-99	1,181	10.50%	3,543	31.49%	4,749	42.21%	1,777	15.80%	11,250
1999-00	1,246	10.56%	3,711	31.45%	4,967	42.10%	1,874	15.88%	11,798
2000-01	1,297	10.55%	3,872	31.50%	5,178	42.12%	1,947	15.84%	12,294
2001-02	1,340	10.67%	3,947	31.41%	5,286	42.07%	1,992	15.85%	12,565
2002-03	1,387	10.61%	4,076	31.20%	5,497	42.08%	2,104	16.11%	13,065
2003-04	1,380	10.55%	4,070	31.11%	5,524	42.22%	2,108	16.12%	13,082
2004-05	1,375	10.41%	4,075	30.86%	5,593	42.36%	2,161	16.37%	13,204
2005-06	1,372	10.37%	4,064	30.70%	5,610	42.38%	2,192	16.56%	13,239
2006-07	1,373	10.28%	4,060	30.39%	5,668	42.42%	2,261	16.92%	13,361
2007-08	1,394	10.34%	4,116	30.53%	5,712	42.37%	2,259	16.76%	13,481
2008-09	1,344	10.31%	3,964	30.41%	5,524	42.38%	2,203	16.90%	13,035
2009-10	1,330	10.24%	3,931	30.25%	5,513	42.43%	2,220	17.08%	12,994
2010-11	1,249	10.11%	3,709	30.02%	5,236	42.38%	2,161	17.49%	12,355
2011-12	1,244	10.19%	3,667	30.04%	5,186	42.48%	2,110	17.28%	12,207
2012-13	1,187	10.05%	3,538	29.97%	5,021	42.54%	2,059	17.44%	11,804

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE. No such discrepancy was identified for this state.

## NEW JERSEY

Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income  
1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)

	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	7,408	10.58%	16,726	23.89%	26,534	37.89%	19,359	27.65%	70,027
1997-98	7,156	10.50%	16,150	23.70%	25,758	37.80%	19,084	28.00%	68,148
1998-99	7,017	10.42%	16,015	23.77%	25,575	37.96%	18,763	27.85%	67,370
1999-00	7,784	10.46%	17,667	23.74%	28,179	37.86%	20,791	27.94%	74,421
2000-01	8,432	11.08%	18,553	24.37%	28,515	37.46%	20,630	27.10%	76,130
2001-02	8,342	10.71%	18,686	24.00%	29,330	37.67%	21,496	27.61%	77,854
2002-03	8,726	10.67%	19,629	24.00%	30,840	37.71%	22,580	27.61%	81,776
2003-04	8,991	10.62%	20,259	23.92%	31,867	37.63%	23,562	27.82%	84,679
2004-05	9,046	10.37%	20,628	23.65%	32,916	37.74%	24,625	28.24%	87,215
2005-06	9,318	10.27%	21,372	23.56%	34,258	37.76%	25,765	28.40%	90,714
2006-07	9,633	10.20%	22,167	23.48%	35,654	37.77%	26,949	28.55%	94,403
2007-08	9,795	10.20%	22,519	23.46%	36,198	37.71%	27,479	28.63%	95,991
2008-09	9,785	10.11%	22,538	23.29%	36,479	37.69%	27,980	28.91%	96,782
2009-10	9,682	10.02%	22,423	23.20%	36,428	37.68%	28,133	29.10%	96,666
2010-11	9,427	9.72%	22,226	22.92%	36,670	37.81%	28,652	29.55%	96,976
2011-12	9,153	9.60%	21,702	22.77%	35,982	37.75%	28,491	29.89%	95,329
2012-13	9,040	9.46%	21,621	22.62%	36,183	37.86%	28,723	30.05%	95,568

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE. One or more discrepancies of this magnitude were identified in this state and the data were adjusted accordingly.



Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## NEW MEXICO

### Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income 1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)



	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	4,363	27.79%	6,228	39.67%	3,985	25.38%	1,124	7.16%	15,700
1997-98	4,621	27.96%	6,566	39.73%	4,163	25.19%	1,178	7.13%	16,528
1998-99	4,761	27.49%	6,867	39.65%	4,458	25.74%	1,231	7.11%	17,317
1999-00	5,002	27.35%	7,269	39.74%	4,732	25.87%	1,288	7.04%	18,291
2000-01	4,994	27.44%	7,237	39.77%	4,691	25.78%	1,276	7.01%	18,198
2001-02	4,827	27.53%	6,957	39.68%	4,519	25.77%	1,231	7.02%	17,533
2002-03	4,847	27.47%	7,001	39.68%	4,553	25.80%	1,243	7.05%	17,644
2003-04	4,833	27.18%	7,031	39.55%	4,649	26.14%	1,268	7.13%	17,781
2004-05	4,716	26.98%	6,900	39.48%	4,598	26.31%	1,264	7.23%	17,477
2005-06	4,733	27.11%	6,891	39.47%	4,581	26.24%	1,252	7.17%	17,457
2006-07	4,775	27.09%	6,953	39.44%	4,630	26.26%	1,271	7.21%	17,630
2007-08	4,803	27.10%	6,992	39.44%	4,659	26.28%	1,273	7.18%	17,727
2008-09	4,885	27.13%	7,096	39.41%	4,730	26.27%	1,294	7.19%	18,005
2009-10	4,818	27.01%	7,022	39.37%	4,703	26.37%	1,293	7.25%	17,835
2010-11	4,791	27.00%	6,979	39.33%	4,688	26.42%	1,286	7.25%	17,744
2011-12	4,619	26.95%	6,731	39.27%	4,534	26.46%	1,255	7.32%	17,139
2012-13	4,482	26.64%	6,592	39.19%	4,490	26.69%	1,258	7.48%	16,822

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE. No such discrepancy was identified for this state.

## NEW YORK

Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income  
1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)

	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	25,033	17.77%	41,851	29.71%	48,177	34.20%	25,798	18.31%	140,859
1997-98	24,508	17.69%	41,169	29.72%	47,494	34.28%	25,360	18.31%	138,531
1998-99	24,773	17.78%	41,258	29.60%	47,683	34.21%	25,652	18.41%	139,366
1999-00	24,912	17.58%	41,922	29.58%	48,646	34.32%	26,251	18.52%	141,731
2000-01	24,852	17.52%	41,816	29.47%	48,745	34.36%	26,470	18.66%	141,883
2001-02	25,282	17.46%	42,621	29.44%	49,846	34.43%	27,012	18.66%	144,761
2002-03	25,109	17.20%	42,794	29.31%	50,550	34.62%	27,556	18.87%	146,009
2003-04	25,182	17.19%	42,843	29.24%	50,714	34.61%	27,794	18.97%	146,533
2004-05	24,447	16.93%	41,912	29.02%	50,189	34.75%	27,862	19.29%	144,411
2005-06	26,023	17.12%	44,003	28.94%	52,473	34.52%	29,530	19.42%	152,029
2006-07	26,468	17.06%	44,741	28.84%	53,613	34.55%	30,339	19.55%	155,160
2007-08	26,867	16.94%	45,591	28.75%	54,947	34.65%	31,169	19.66%	158,574
2008-09	26,777	17.04%	45,173	28.75%	54,296	34.55%	30,905	19.67%	157,151
2009-10	26,128	16.89%	44,232	28.60%	53,514	34.60%	30,788	19.91%	154,662
2010-11	25,626	16.81%	43,399	28.46%	52,836	34.65%	30,614	20.08%	152,475
2011-12	24,951	16.70%	42,377	28.36%	51,808	34.68%	30,266	20.26%	149,402
2012-13	23,885	16.48%	40,749	28.11%	50,391	34.76%	29,932	20.65%	144,957

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE. No such discrepancy was identified for this state.

Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## NORTH CAROLINA

### Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income 1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)



	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	11,106	19.09%	22,091	37.97%	18,870	32.43%	6,112	10.51%	58,179
1997-98	11,297	19.05%	22,503	37.95%	19,265	32.49%	6,227	10.50%	59,292
1998-99	11,369	18.92%	22,734	37.84%	19,564	32.56%	6,414	10.68%	60,081
1999-00	11,713	18.85%	23,485	37.79%	20,278	32.63%	6,664	10.72%	62,140
2000-01	11,888	18.78%	23,885	37.74%	20,675	32.67%	6,840	10.81%	63,288
2001-02	12,304	18.67%	24,830	37.68%	21,596	32.77%	7,171	10.88%	65,902
2002-03	12,683	18.61%	25,633	37.61%	22,383	32.84%	7,451	10.93%	68,149
2003-04	12,765	18.49%	25,916	37.53%	22,744	32.94%	7,630	11.05%	69,055
2004-05	12,767	18.44%	25,923	37.45%	22,814	32.96%	7,725	11.16%	69,229
2005-06	13,177	18.36%	26,826	37.38%	23,701	33.03%	8,057	11.23%	71,761
2006-07	13,645	18.31%	27,847	37.36%	24,651	33.08%	8,386	11.25%	74,529
2007-08	13,913	18.26%	28,422	37.30%	25,233	33.12%	8,625	11.32%	76,193
2008-09	14,043	18.22%	28,713	37.26%	25,551	33.15%	8,764	11.37%	77,071
2009-10	14,115	18.21%	28,888	37.27%	25,702	33.16%	8,801	11.35%	77,506
2010-11	13,887	18.11%	28,496	37.17%	25,483	33.24%	8,797	11.48%	76,663
2011-12	13,775	18.04%	28,352	37.12%	25,433	33.30%	8,814	11.54%	76,374
2012-13	13,554	17.93%	28,014	37.06%	25,233	33.38%	8,789	11.63%	75,590

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE. No such discrepancy was identified for this state.

## NORTH DAKOTA

### Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income 1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)



	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	1,402	17.47%	3,299	41.11%	2,745	34.21%	579	7.21%	8,025
1997-98	1,442	17.54%	3,373	41.02%	2,814	34.22%	594	7.22%	8,223
1998-99	1,473	17.56%	3,444	41.06%	2,862	34.12%	609	7.26%	8,388
1999-00	1,500	17.43%	3,538	41.12%	2,938	34.14%	629	7.31%	8,605
2000-01	1,469	17.39%	3,435	40.67%	2,923	34.61%	618	7.32%	8,445
2001-02	1,407	17.50%	3,267	40.64%	2,772	34.48%	594	7.38%	8,039
2002-03	1,390	17.32%	3,238	40.35%	2,798	34.87%	599	7.46%	8,025
2003-04	1,352	17.40%	3,132	40.30%	2,707	34.83%	581	7.47%	7,771
2004-05	1,302	17.55%	2,986	40.26%	2,580	34.79%	549	7.40%	7,416
2005-06	1,268	17.47%	2,915	40.14%	2,540	34.97%	539	7.42%	7,261
2006-07	1,224	17.29%	2,838	40.11%	2,483	35.09%	532	7.51%	7,077
2007-08	1,180	17.21%	2,735	39.89%	2,421	35.30%	522	7.61%	6,858
2008-09	1,151	17.17%	2,688	40.11%	2,358	35.19%	504	7.52%	6,701
2009-10	1,125	17.27%	2,607	40.01%	2,290	35.14%	493	7.57%	6,515
2010-11	1,095	17.14%	2,541	39.78%	2,260	35.39%	491	7.69%	6,387
2011-12	1,021	16.98%	2,391	39.76%	2,142	35.62%	459	7.64%	6,013
2012-13	958	16.85%	2,254	39.64%	2,033	35.75%	441	7.75%	5,687

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE. No such discrepancy was identified for this state.

Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## OHIO

Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income  
1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)



	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	15,759	14.94%	36,060	34.19%	40,592	38.49%	13,063	12.39%	105,474
1997-98	15,759	14.72%	36,468	34.07%	41,407	38.69%	13,401	12.52%	107,035
1998-99	15,993	14.71%	36,859	33.91%	42,024	38.66%	13,813	12.71%	108,689
1999-00	16,937	15.54%	36,978	33.93%	41,422	38.00%	13,656	12.53%	108,993
2000-01	15,784	14.53%	36,558	33.66%	42,153	38.82%	14,102	12.99%	108,597
2001-02	15,923	14.54%	36,745	33.55%	42,504	38.81%	14,357	13.11%	109,530
2002-03	17,045	14.52%	39,375	33.54%	45,579	38.82%	15,407	13.12%	117,405
2003-04	16,723	14.37%	38,823	33.36%	45,283	38.91%	15,557	13.37%	116,386
2004-05	16,382	14.22%	38,254	33.21%	44,974	39.04%	15,589	13.53%	115,199
2005-06	16,274	14.19%	38,083	33.20%	44,804	39.06%	15,536	13.55%	114,696
2006-07	16,486	14.23%	38,421	33.16%	45,199	39.02%	15,742	13.59%	115,849
2007-08	16,532	14.22%	38,547	33.17%	45,331	39.00%	15,816	13.61%	116,226
2008-09	16,583	14.18%	38,747	33.13%	45,721	39.09%	15,905	13.60%	116,956
2009-10	16,191	14.13%	37,891	33.07%	44,838	39.14%	15,649	13.66%	114,569
2010-11	15,905	14.06%	37,396	33.05%	44,351	39.19%	15,507	13.70%	113,159
2011-12	14,971	13.74%	35,776	32.84%	43,003	39.48%	15,180	13.94%	108,930
2012-13	14,260	13.38%	34,797	32.65%	42,370	39.75%	15,160	14.22%	106,586

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE. One or more discrepancies of this magnitude were identified in this state and the data were adjusted accordingly.

## OKLAHOMA

Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income  
1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)

	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	7,566	22.57%	13,933	41.57%	9,696	28.93%	2,324	6.93%	33,519
1997-98	7,926	22.52%	14,600	41.48%	10,213	29.01%	2,461	6.99%	35,200
1998-99	8,142	22.31%	15,116	41.42%	10,679	29.26%	2,559	7.01%	36,496
1999-00	8,312	22.09%	15,534	41.28%	11,091	29.47%	2,693	7.16%	37,630
2000-01	8,311	22.19%	15,436	41.22%	11,020	29.43%	2,681	7.16%	37,448
2001-02	8,014	22.02%	14,946	41.06%	10,784	29.62%	2,657	7.30%	36,401
2002-03	8,019	22.10%	14,896	41.05%	10,739	29.59%	2,633	7.26%	36,286
2003-04	7,966	22.03%	14,847	41.06%	10,695	29.58%	2,654	7.34%	36,162
2004-05	7,860	22.04%	14,634	41.03%	10,552	29.59%	2,617	7.34%	35,663
2005-06	7,706	22.00%	14,346	40.95%	10,382	29.64%	2,596	7.41%	35,030
2006-07	7,828	21.94%	14,614	40.96%	10,586	29.67%	2,650	7.43%	35,678
2007-08	7,940	21.98%	14,800	40.97%	10,707	29.64%	2,677	7.41%	36,124
2008-09	7,956	22.01%	14,815	40.99%	10,709	29.63%	2,665	7.37%	36,145
2009-10	7,911	21.93%	14,766	40.93%	10,709	29.68%	2,693	7.46%	36,079
2010-11	7,610	21.86%	14,236	40.90%	10,355	29.75%	2,604	7.48%	34,805
2011-12	7,432	21.81%	13,918	40.85%	10,152	29.79%	2,571	7.55%	34,073
2012-13	7,199	21.72%	13,508	40.76%	9,928	29.95%	2,509	7.57%	33,145

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE. No such discrepancy was identified for this state.

Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## OREGON

### Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income 1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)



	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	4,936	17.36%	10,614	37.33%	9,683	34.05%	3,202	11.26%	28,435
1997-98	4,843	17.40%	10,355	37.20%	9,476	34.04%	3,161	11.36%	27,835
1998-99	4,843	17.40%	10,355	37.20%	9,476	34.04%	3,161	11.36%	27,835
1999-00	5,252	17.17%	11,351	37.12%	10,461	34.21%	3,519	11.51%	30,583
2000-01	5,297	17.04%	11,464	36.89%	10,664	34.31%	3,652	11.75%	31,077
2001-02	5,381	17.17%	11,611	37.06%	10,710	34.18%	3,629	11.58%	31,331
2002-03	5,509	17.19%	11,865	37.03%	10,942	34.15%	3,729	11.64%	32,044
2003-04	5,527	17.21%	11,910	37.08%	10,965	34.14%	3,718	11.58%	32,121
2004-05	5,399	17.17%	11,637	37.00%	10,749	34.18%	3,664	11.65%	31,449
2005-06	5,526	17.16%	11,915	36.99%	11,010	34.18%	3,760	11.67%	32,211
2006-07	5,694	17.09%	12,315	36.96%	11,418	34.27%	3,893	11.68%	33,321
2007-08	5,837	17.01%	12,659	36.90%	11,775	34.32%	4,037	11.77%	34,308
2008-09	5,844	16.98%	12,679	36.85%	11,824	34.36%	4,065	11.81%	34,411
2009-10	5,572	16.95%	12,103	36.82%	11,306	34.39%	3,891	11.84%	32,872
2010-11	5,557	16.88%	12,105	36.77%	11,336	34.44%	3,920	11.91%	32,919
2011-12	5,517	16.83%	12,038	36.72%	11,315	34.52%	3,911	11.93%	32,781
2012-13	5,660	16.82%	12,359	36.72%	11,630	34.55%	4,010	11.91%	33,659

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE. No such discrepancy was identified for this state.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income  
1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)

	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	16,885	15.52%	37,711	34.66%	39,732	36.51%	14,490	13.32%	108,818
1997-98	17,075	15.39%	38,356	34.58%	40,620	36.62%	14,867	13.40%	110,918
1998-99	17,323	15.37%	38,892	34.50%	41,360	36.69%	15,140	13.43%	112,715
1999-00	17,393	15.26%	39,128	34.34%	41,915	36.78%	15,523	13.62%	113,959
2000-01	17,294	15.11%	39,078	34.15%	42,206	36.88%	15,858	13.86%	114,436
2001-02	17,299	14.92%	39,415	33.99%	42,947	37.04%	16,286	14.05%	115,946
2002-03	17,680	14.84%	40,447	33.96%	44,163	37.08%	16,813	14.12%	119,103
2003-04	18,326	14.92%	41,589	33.86%	45,499	37.04%	17,416	14.18%	122,830
2004-05	18,311	14.84%	41,622	33.73%	45,786	37.10%	17,695	14.34%	123,413
2005-06	18,541	14.82%	42,121	33.67%	46,453	37.13%	17,987	14.38%	125,103
2006-07	18,583	14.68%	42,498	33.57%	47,125	37.23%	18,386	14.52%	126,592
2007-08	19,077	14.70%	43,519	33.54%	48,301	37.22%	18,865	14.54%	129,762
2008-09	19,027	14.69%	43,384	33.50%	48,213	37.23%	18,888	14.58%	129,511
2009-10	18,794	14.76%	42,625	33.47%	47,339	37.17%	18,604	14.61%	127,363
2010-11	18,422	14.67%	41,933	33.39%	46,777	37.25%	18,438	14.68%	125,569
2011-12	17,763	14.55%	40,602	33.26%	45,608	37.36%	18,102	14.83%	122,075
2012-13	16,956	14.27%	39,353	33.12%	44,596	37.54%	17,905	15.07%	118,810

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE. No such discrepancy was identified for this state.



Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## RHODE ISLAND

### Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income 1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)



	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	1,295	16.50%	2,327	29.64%	3,048	38.83%	1,180	15.03%	7,850
1997-98	1,297	16.06%	2,379	29.46%	3,165	39.20%	1,233	15.27%	8,074
1998-99	1,329	16.25%	2,423	29.63%	3,199	39.12%	1,227	15.00%	8,178
1999-00	1,362	16.07%	2,501	29.50%	3,321	39.18%	1,293	15.25%	8,477
2000-01	1,435	16.68%	2,555	29.70%	3,326	38.66%	1,287	14.96%	8,603
2001-02	1,476	16.61%	2,634	29.65%	3,438	38.70%	1,336	15.04%	8,883
2002-03	1,517	16.69%	2,692	29.61%	3,509	38.61%	1,372	15.09%	9,090
2003-04	1,594	17.30%	2,741	29.76%	3,514	38.14%	1,364	14.80%	9,213
2004-05	1,671	17.36%	2,865	29.78%	3,665	38.09%	1,421	14.77%	9,622
2005-06	1,790	17.96%	2,979	29.89%	3,748	37.60%	1,451	14.55%	9,968
2006-07	1,849	18.13%	3,050	29.91%	3,816	37.43%	1,481	14.52%	10,196
2007-08	1,974	18.57%	3,189	29.99%	3,942	37.07%	1,528	14.37%	10,633
2008-09	1,954	18.43%	3,172	29.91%	3,940	37.16%	1,538	14.51%	10,604
2009-10	1,999	18.83%	3,186	30.02%	3,915	36.88%	1,515	14.27%	10,615
2010-11	1,970	18.97%	3,108	29.92%	3,808	36.67%	1,500	14.44%	10,386
2011-12	1,971	18.76%	3,139	29.88%	3,873	36.86%	1,524	14.50%	10,507
2012-13	1,853	18.61%	2,977	29.89%	3,690	37.06%	1,438	14.44%	9,957

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE. No such discrepancy was identified for this state.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income  
1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)

	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	7,392	21.08%	13,479	38.43%	11,162	31.83%	3,039	8.67%	35,072
1997-98	7,588	21.05%	13,822	38.34%	11,488	31.87%	3,154	8.75%	36,052
1998-99	7,110	20.80%	13,064	38.21%	10,980	32.12%	3,032	8.87%	34,186
1999-00	7,033	20.74%	12,959	38.21%	10,900	32.14%	3,024	8.92%	33,916
2000-01	6,658	20.56%	12,358	38.15%	10,462	32.30%	2,911	8.99%	32,389
2001-02	6,965	20.58%	12,893	38.09%	10,949	32.35%	3,043	8.99%	33,850
2002-03	7,054	20.41%	13,144	38.03%	11,227	32.48%	3,139	9.08%	34,565
2003-04	7,066	20.32%	13,203	37.97%	11,322	32.56%	3,178	9.14%	34,767
2004-05	7,072	20.27%	13,273	38.04%	11,364	32.57%	3,185	9.13%	34,893
2005-06	7,104	20.17%	13,369	37.96%	11,508	32.68%	3,237	9.19%	35,217
2006-07	7,272	20.09%	13,751	38.00%	11,851	32.75%	3,317	9.16%	36,191
2007-08	6,725	19.99%	12,762	37.93%	11,053	32.85%	3,107	9.24%	33,647
2008-09	7,203	19.90%	13,727	37.94%	11,916	32.93%	3,340	9.23%	36,186
2009-10	7,166	19.85%	13,685	37.91%	11,904	32.97%	3,344	9.26%	36,100
2010-11	6,987	19.78%	13,380	37.88%	11,668	33.04%	3,284	9.30%	35,318
2011-12	6,662	19.61%	12,860	37.85%	11,279	33.20%	3,177	9.35%	33,978
2012-13	6,480	19.53%	12,580	37.91%	11,030	33.24%	3,094	9.32%	33,185

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE. One or more discrepancies of this magnitude were identified in this state and the data were adjusted accordingly.

Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## SOUTH DAKOTA

### Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income 1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)



	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	1,616	18.09%	3,745	41.93%	2,945	32.98%	625	7.00%	8,931
1997-98	1,651	18.07%	3,836	41.99%	3,008	32.93%	640	7.01%	9,135
1998-99	1,626	18.12%	3,777	42.09%	2,950	32.88%	620	6.91%	8,973
1999-00	1,627	17.64%	3,858	41.83%	3,080	33.39%	658	7.13%	9,223
2000-01	1,552	17.52%	3,690	41.65%	2,979	33.63%	638	7.20%	8,859
2001-02	1,556	17.50%	3,692	41.50%	3,003	33.76%	644	7.24%	8,896
2002-03	1,527	17.50%	3,629	41.60%	2,935	33.65%	633	7.26%	8,725
2003-04	1,542	17.64%	3,616	41.38%	2,942	33.66%	640	7.32%	8,740
2004-05	1,420	17.40%	3,382	41.46%	2,757	33.80%	599	7.34%	8,158
2005-06	1,383	17.39%	3,294	41.44%	2,688	33.82%	584	7.34%	7,949
2006-07	1,371	17.41%	3,257	41.35%	2,665	33.83%	584	7.41%	7,877
2007-08	1,380	17.49%	3,257	41.29%	2,672	33.88%	579	7.34%	7,889
2008-09	1,310	17.30%	3,106	41.00%	2,589	34.18%	570	7.52%	7,575
2009-10	1,306	17.25%	3,113	41.12%	2,582	34.11%	569	7.51%	7,569
2010-11	1,262	17.16%	3,018	41.04%	2,519	34.26%	555	7.55%	7,355
2011-12	1,213	17.21%	2,882	40.89%	2,415	34.27%	537	7.62%	7,047
2012-13	1,150	17.00%	2,760	40.83%	2,333	34.51%	518	7.66%	6,760

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE. One or more discrepancies of this magnitude were identified in this state and the data were adjusted accordingly.

## TENNESSEE

### Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income 1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)



	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	8,856	20.12%	17,132	38.93%	13,770	31.29%	4,252	9.66%	44,010
1997-98	8,618	20.23%	16,746	39.30%	13,247	31.09%	3,999	9.39%	42,610
1998-99	8,750	20.05%	17,012	38.98%	13,677	31.34%	4,208	9.64%	43,647
1999-00	8,943	20.01%	17,364	38.86%	14,010	31.35%	4,365	9.77%	44,682
2000-01	8,724	19.88%	16,978	38.68%	13,850	31.56%	4,338	9.88%	43,890
2001-02	8,614	19.80%	16,835	38.70%	13,723	31.55%	4,326	9.94%	43,498
2002-03	8,857	19.82%	17,311	38.73%	14,103	31.55%	4,426	9.90%	44,697
2003-04	8,830	19.86%	17,218	38.73%	14,006	31.50%	4,408	9.91%	44,463
2004-05	8,699	19.85%	16,964	38.72%	13,808	31.52%	4,343	9.91%	43,814
2005-06	9,004	19.86%	17,564	38.75%	14,290	31.52%	4,474	9.87%	45,332
2006-07	9,299	19.86%	18,126	38.72%	14,760	31.53%	4,630	9.89%	46,815
2007-08	9,575	19.89%	18,617	38.68%	15,174	31.53%	4,763	9.90%	48,128
2008-09	9,634	19.94%	18,736	38.78%	15,177	31.42%	4,762	9.86%	48,308
2009-10	9,528	19.90%	18,530	38.71%	15,068	31.48%	4,744	9.91%	47,870
2010-11	9,350	19.90%	18,225	38.79%	14,784	31.46%	4,628	9.85%	46,987
2011-12	9,043	19.84%	17,651	38.72%	14,380	31.54%	4,515	9.90%	45,590
2012-13	8,864	19.79%	17,368	38.78%	14,141	31.57%	4,418	9.86%	44,790

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

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Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## TEXAS

### Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income 1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)



	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	38,758	21.32%	67,909	37.35%	54,047	29.73%	21,099	11.60%	181,813
1997-98	42,043	21.32%	73,400	37.22%	58,697	29.77%	23,044	11.69%	197,184
1998-99	42,706	21.00%	75,452	37.10%	61,024	30.01%	24,186	11.89%	203,368
1999-00	44,375	20.84%	78,693	36.96%	64,180	30.14%	25,677	12.06%	212,925
2000-01	44,475	20.66%	79,368	36.86%	65,212	30.29%	26,262	12.20%	215,317
2001-02	44,682	20.46%	80,139	36.69%	66,520	30.46%	27,077	12.40%	218,418
2002-03	46,360	20.28%	83,521	36.53%	69,905	30.58%	28,831	12.61%	228,617
2003-04	46,670	20.19%	84,292	36.47%	70,847	30.66%	29,298	12.68%	231,107
2004-05	46,108	19.95%	83,886	36.30%	71,291	30.85%	29,808	12.90%	231,091
2005-06	46,667	19.85%	85,057	36.18%	72,741	30.94%	30,649	13.04%	235,113
2006-07	46,833	19.69%	85,738	36.04%	73,982	31.10%	31,355	13.18%	237,909
2007-08	47,832	19.58%	87,726	35.91%	76,220	31.20%	32,549	13.32%	244,327
2008-09	48,653	19.61%	88,986	35.87%	77,319	31.17%	33,104	13.35%	248,063
2009-10	49,084	19.51%	90,002	35.77%	78,682	31.27%	33,844	13.45%	251,612
2010-11	49,385	19.43%	90,586	35.64%	79,667	31.34%	34,536	13.59%	254,174
2011-12	49,260	19.29%	90,677	35.50%	80,356	31.46%	35,136	13.76%	255,429
2012-13	48,940	19.11%	90,442	35.32%	81,056	31.65%	35,639	13.92%	256,077

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE. No such discrepancy was identified for this state.

## UTAH

Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income  
1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)

	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	3,634	11.81%	11,331	36.83%	12,138	39.46%	3,659	11.89%	30,762
1997-98	3,707	11.80%	11,580	36.85%	12,394	39.44%	3,741	11.91%	31,422
1998-99	3,727	11.80%	11,600	36.73%	12,454	39.43%	3,805	12.05%	31,586
1999-00	3,784	11.64%	11,870	36.51%	12,902	39.69%	3,954	12.16%	32,510
2000-01	3,677	11.84%	11,392	36.68%	12,240	39.42%	3,745	12.06%	31,054
2001-02	3,597	11.70%	11,256	36.60%	12,166	39.56%	3,734	12.14%	30,753
2002-03	3,557	11.71%	11,124	36.62%	12,011	39.54%	3,684	12.13%	30,376
2003-04	3,511	11.70%	10,978	36.57%	11,870	39.54%	3,659	12.19%	30,019
2004-05	3,428	11.65%	10,748	36.51%	11,666	39.63%	3,597	12.22%	29,439
2005-06	3,545	11.66%	11,108	36.53%	12,046	39.61%	3,710	12.20%	30,409
2006-07	3,503	11.56%	11,058	36.49%	12,026	39.68%	3,719	12.27%	30,306
2007-08	3,577	11.54%	11,312	36.49%	12,307	39.70%	3,802	12.27%	30,998
2008-09	3,584	11.55%	11,324	36.51%	12,312	39.69%	3,799	12.25%	31,018
2009-10	3,607	11.47%	11,460	36.45%	12,514	39.80%	3,858	12.27%	31,439
2010-11	3,525	11.50%	11,188	36.48%	12,186	39.74%	3,767	12.28%	30,667
2011-12	3,542	11.41%	11,309	36.42%	12,372	39.85%	3,827	12.33%	31,050
2012-13	3,606	11.25%	11,628	36.26%	12,844	40.06%	3,986	12.43%	32,063

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE. No such discrepancy was identified for this state.

Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## VERMONT

### Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income 1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)



	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	916	15.41%	2,258	37.99%	2,171	36.53%	598	10.06%	5,943
1997-98	938	15.49%	2,304	38.05%	2,209	36.48%	604	9.98%	6,055
1998-99	975	15.28%	2,418	37.89%	2,338	36.63%	651	10.20%	6,382
1999-00	984	15.22%	2,444	37.79%	2,382	36.83%	657	10.16%	6,467
2000-01	1,016	15.26%	2,512	37.72%	2,445	36.72%	686	10.30%	6,659
2001-02	1,037	15.29%	2,560	37.74%	2,489	36.69%	697	10.28%	6,784
2002-03	1,005	15.24%	2,478	37.58%	2,425	36.78%	685	10.39%	6,593
2003-04	1,014	15.21%	2,501	37.52%	2,456	36.85%	694	10.42%	6,665
2004-05	994	15.12%	2,473	37.62%	2,418	36.78%	688	10.47%	6,573
2005-06	974	14.97%	2,439	37.48%	2,402	36.92%	691	10.63%	6,506
2006-07	999	15.04%	2,489	37.51%	2,446	36.85%	704	10.60%	6,637
2007-08	978	14.94%	2,445	37.36%	2,425	37.05%	697	10.66%	6,545
2008-09	956	15.02%	2,386	37.49%	2,351	36.94%	671	10.55%	6,365
2009-10	924	15.12%	2,282	37.36%	2,250	36.84%	652	10.68%	6,109
2010-11	879	14.89%	2,193	37.15%	2,189	37.07%	643	10.89%	5,905
2011-12	853	14.89%	2,144	37.40%	2,120	36.98%	616	10.74%	5,732
2012-13	812	14.84%	2,040	37.29%	2,029	37.08%	591	10.80%	5,472

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

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## VIRGINIA

Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income  
1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)

	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	8,861	14.63%	20,278	33.47%	21,380	35.29%	10,067	16.62%	60,586
1997-98	9,087	14.48%	20,988	33.45%	22,264	35.49%	10,399	16.58%	62,738
1998-99	9,108	14.26%	21,238	33.25%	22,773	35.65%	10,756	16.84%	63,875
1999-00	9,253	14.11%	21,660	33.02%	23,466	35.77%	11,217	17.10%	65,596
2000-01	9,161	13.87%	21,663	32.79%	23,714	35.89%	11,530	17.45%	66,068
2001-02	9,114	13.71%	21,701	32.64%	23,996	36.09%	11,678	17.56%	66,489
2002-03	9,792	13.66%	23,312	32.51%	25,901	36.12%	12,698	17.71%	71,702
2003-04	9,724	13.55%	23,230	32.36%	25,996	36.21%	12,837	17.88%	71,786
2004-05	9,991	13.46%	23,835	32.11%	26,944	36.30%	13,465	18.14%	74,235
2005-06	9,722	13.25%	23,449	31.95%	26,701	36.38%	13,517	18.42%	73,389
2006-07	10,213	13.22%	24,610	31.85%	28,142	36.42%	14,314	18.52%	77,279
2007-08	10,503	13.15%	25,346	31.74%	29,121	36.46%	14,894	18.65%	79,863
2008-09	10,492	13.03%	25,455	31.61%	29,435	36.55%	15,146	18.81%	80,528
2009-10	10,410	12.95%	25,297	31.47%	29,429	36.61%	15,244	18.97%	80,380
2010-11	10,206	12.80%	24,939	31.29%	29,281	36.73%	15,283	19.17%	79,709
2011-12	9,952	12.61%	24,540	31.09%	29,067	36.83%	15,364	19.47%	78,923
2012-13	9,685	12.45%	24,063	30.92%	28,736	36.93%	15,330	19.70%	77,814

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE. No such discrepancy was identified for this state.



Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## WASHINGTON

### Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income 1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)



	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	7,994	15.45%	17,192	33.23%	19,296	37.29%	7,260	14.03%	51,742
1997-98	8,414	15.45%	18,139	33.30%	20,297	37.26%	7,623	13.99%	54,473
1998-99	8,526	15.38%	18,439	33.27%	20,704	37.36%	7,749	13.98%	55,418
1999-00	8,954	15.19%	19,516	33.11%	22,143	37.57%	8,327	14.13%	58,940
2000-01	8,292	14.73%	18,508	32.89%	21,402	38.03%	8,075	14.35%	56,277
2001-02	8,636	14.87%	19,103	32.90%	21,999	37.89%	8,326	14.34%	58,063
2002-03	8,819	14.87%	19,506	32.89%	22,489	37.92%	8,491	14.32%	59,305
2003-04	8,903	14.91%	19,647	32.90%	22,625	37.89%	8,544	14.31%	59,718
2004-05	8,866	14.90%	19,577	32.90%	22,552	37.90%	8,505	14.29%	59,500
2005-06	8,883	14.82%	19,672	32.82%	22,775	38.00%	8,611	14.37%	59,940
2006-07	9,097	14.82%	20,148	32.82%	23,337	38.01%	8,816	14.36%	61,399
2007-08	9,328	14.78%	20,688	32.78%	24,019	38.06%	9,067	14.37%	63,101
2008-09	9,252	14.77%	20,547	32.79%	23,859	38.08%	8,996	14.36%	62,654
2009-10	9,233	14.75%	20,495	32.75%	23,854	38.12%	8,999	14.38%	62,582
2010-11	9,027	14.68%	20,117	32.72%	23,479	38.19%	8,857	14.41%	61,480
2011-12	8,719	14.63%	19,451	32.64%	22,800	38.26%	8,618	14.46%	59,588
2012-13	8,689	14.57%	19,452	32.63%	22,858	38.34%	8,622	14.46%	59,621

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE. One or more discrepancies of this magnitude were identified in this state and the data were adjusted accordingly.

## WEST VIRGINIA

Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income  
1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)

	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	5,736	29.31%	7,881	40.27%	4,951	25.30%	1,004	5.13%	19,572
1997-98	5,859	29.11%	8,097	40.22%	5,126	25.46%	1,048	5.21%	20,130
1998-99	5,760	28.96%	8,011	40.28%	5,080	25.54%	1,037	5.21%	19,888
1999-00	5,613	28.88%	7,808	40.17%	4,993	25.69%	1,024	5.27%	19,438
2000-01	5,333	28.92%	7,435	40.32%	4,716	25.57%	956	5.18%	18,440
2001-02	4,899	28.74%	6,883	40.38%	4,379	25.69%	886	5.19%	17,047
2002-03	4,937	28.61%	6,959	40.34%	4,451	25.80%	906	5.25%	17,254
2003-04	4,821	28.48%	6,835	40.38%	4,379	25.87%	893	5.27%	16,927
2004-05	4,826	28.52%	6,823	40.32%	4,379	25.88%	893	5.28%	16,920
2005-06	4,689	28.28%	6,682	40.30%	4,324	26.08%	884	5.33%	16,580
2006-07	4,724	28.31%	6,738	40.38%	4,342	26.03%	881	5.28%	16,686
2007-08	4,792	28.29%	6,841	40.39%	4,410	26.03%	896	5.29%	16,939
2008-09	4,795	28.16%	6,879	40.40%	4,452	26.15%	902	5.29%	17,028
2009-10	4,686	28.15%	6,724	40.40%	4,353	26.15%	882	5.30%	16,644
2010-11	4,541	28.18%	6,509	40.38%	4,214	26.14%	854	5.30%	16,117
2011-12	4,396	28.05%	6,335	40.42%	4,108	26.21%	833	5.32%	15,673
2012-13	4,362	28.04%	6,275	40.35%	4,087	26.28%	829	5.33%	15,553

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE. No such discrepancy was identified for this state.

Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

## WISCONSIN

### Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income 1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)



	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	6,185	11.21%	18,474	33.47%	23,947	43.39%	6,583	11.93%	55,189
1997-98	6,490	11.27%	19,257	33.43%	24,987	43.38%	6,872	11.93%	57,606
1998-99	6,587	11.30%	19,456	33.36%	25,292	43.37%	6,978	11.97%	58,313
1999-00	6,530	11.15%	19,461	33.24%	25,435	43.45%	7,119	12.16%	58,545
2000-01	6,641	11.19%	19,695	33.19%	25,782	43.45%	7,223	12.17%	59,341
2001-02	6,762	11.26%	19,907	33.14%	26,087	43.43%	7,306	12.16%	60,062
2002-03	6,878	11.17%	20,356	33.06%	26,797	43.52%	7,538	12.24%	61,569
2003-04	6,792	11.12%	20,152	32.99%	26,605	43.56%	7,534	12.33%	61,082
2004-05	6,794	11.19%	20,020	32.97%	26,429	43.53%	7,474	12.31%	60,717
2005-06	6,647	11.15%	19,614	32.91%	25,964	43.57%	7,373	12.37%	59,597
2006-07	6,740	11.14%	19,822	32.75%	26,411	43.64%	7,548	12.47%	60,521
2007-08	6,887	11.20%	20,188	32.82%	26,802	43.57%	7,635	12.41%	61,513
2008-09	6,719	11.07%	19,849	32.70%	26,575	43.78%	7,562	12.46%	60,705
2009-10	6,633	11.10%	19,547	32.72%	26,129	43.73%	7,435	12.44%	59,744
2010-11	6,448	11.01%	19,117	32.65%	25,668	43.84%	7,311	12.49%	58,543
2011-12	6,241	10.88%	18,645	32.52%	25,244	44.03%	7,206	12.57%	57,336
2012-13	5,943	10.73%	17,930	32.38%	24,444	44.15%	7,052	12.74%	55,368

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE. No such discrepancy was identified for this state.

## WYOMING

### Public High School Graduates by Median Family Income 1996-97 through 2000-01 (actual), 2001-02 through 2012-13 (projected)



	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME CATEGORY								TOTAL GRADUATES
	\$0 TO \$20,000		\$20,001 TO \$50,000		\$50,001 TO \$100,000		\$100,001 AND ABOVE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1996-97	1,139	17.83%	2,535	39.69%	2,294	35.92%	419	6.56%	6,387
1997-98	1,144	17.83%	2,540	39.59%	2,307	35.96%	425	6.62%	6,416
1998-99	1,137	17.90%	2,519	39.66%	2,275	35.82%	421	6.63%	6,352
1999-00	1,153	17.84%	2,563	39.66%	2,320	35.90%	426	6.59%	6,462
2000-01	1,076	17.73%	2,395	39.47%	2,191	36.11%	406	6.69%	6,068
2001-02	1,098	17.88%	2,433	39.62%	2,205	35.91%	405	6.60%	6,141
2002-03	1,065	17.80%	2,378	39.74%	2,141	35.78%	400	6.68%	5,984
2003-04	1,029	17.87%	2,285	39.68%	2,061	35.80%	383	6.66%	5,758
2004-05	983	17.84%	2,187	39.71%	1,969	35.76%	368	6.69%	5,507
2005-06	964	17.77%	2,163	39.89%	1,932	35.64%	363	6.69%	5,421
2006-07	938	17.84%	2,096	39.87%	1,870	35.57%	353	6.72%	5,256
2007-08	954	17.94%	2,122	39.89%	1,887	35.48%	356	6.70%	5,319
2008-09	926	17.86%	2,067	39.84%	1,848	35.63%	346	6.67%	5,187
2009-10	907	17.94%	2,027	40.08%	1,785	35.30%	338	6.68%	5,056
2010-11	881	17.99%	1,959	40.01%	1,732	35.38%	324	6.62%	4,896
2011-12	850	17.87%	1,903	40.02%	1,686	35.47%	315	6.64%	4,754
2012-13	806	17.99%	1,787	39.90%	1,587	35.44%	298	6.66%	4,478

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 2003.

Differences may exist between the projected totals reported in Chapters 1 and 3 and those reported here. These differences are attributable to use of different data sources for the income projections. The data used for the income projections were collected at school and district levels as a part of the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey (CCD). Data used in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report were collected from each state's department of public instruction or its equivalent. In some instances, the aggregated school and district totals were not identical to the state totals collected independently. Instances in which discrepancies in CCD state-level aggregates of +/- 3% were identified were adjusted by substituting data collected independently from a state department of public instruction or its equivalent and verified by WICHE. No such discrepancy was identified for this state.


Appendix C

**Sample of State  
Pages in  
The Supplementary  
Compendium**







## SAMPLE OF STATE PAGES IN *COMPENDIUM OF SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES*

Detailed information for each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia has been collected in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables*. This separate compendium contains data tables and methodological notes for each state, including:

 Historical and projection tables for **public schools** in each state with total births, public enrollments by

grade, and high school graduates, including progression ratios.

-  Historical and projection tables for **each racial/ethnic group** with births, public enrollments by grade, and high school graduates, including progression ratios.
-  Historical and projection tables for **nonpublic schools** in each state with total births, nonpublic enrollments by grade, and high school graduates, including progression ratios.
-  **Detailed notes** for each state explaining the sources of the historical data that underlie the projections and the methods used to generate the projections.
-  Historical and projection tables for **income brackets** in each state with public enrollments by grade and high school graduates, including progression ratios.

Examples of the information in the *Compendium* are included on the following pages.

Colorado - Total Population  
 Births, Public Enrollments by Grade, and High School Graduates Showing Progression Ratios

School Year	Birth Year	Births	Birth to 1st Grade Ratio	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12	12th to Graduates Ratio	Graduates
1987-88	1981	52,103	0.946	49,274	46,132	43,793	41,406	40,805	39,316	39,752	38,541	42,018	41,889	42,006	39,231	0.917	35,977
				0.966	0.992	1.003	1.009	1.010	1.010	1.034	1.007	1.086	0.951	0.938	0.905		
1988-89	1982	54,803	0.921	50,462	47,588	45,762	43,919	41,784	41,203	40,661	40,014	41,859	39,953	39,300	38,000	0.935	35,520
				0.964	0.993	1.000	0.999	1.000	1.000	1.005	0.985	1.066	0.931	0.944	0.893		
1989-90	1983	54,662	0.921	50,334	48,668	47,253	45,740	43,855	41,767	41,426	40,055	42,659	38,987	37,728	35,440	0.839	32,967
				0.982	1.003	1.010	1.007	1.009	1.009	1.016	0.997	1.068	0.939	0.940	0.935		
1990-91	1984	54,364	0.915	49,727	49,406	48,838	47,731	46,060	44,260	42,417	41,285	42,771	40,065	38,799	36,750	0.927	31,293
				0.999	1.012	1.016	1.009	1.015	1.015	1.018	1.003	1.079	0.955	0.957	0.904		
1991-92	1985	55,123	0.921	50,782	49,666	50,013	49,611	48,178	46,736	45,939	42,537	44,560	40,849	38,444	36,262	0.897	31,059
				1.002	1.015	1.017	1.015	1.015	1.023	1.004	1.004	1.070	0.943	0.948	0.904		
1992-93	1986	55,151	0.944	52,061	50,886	50,410	50,847	50,322	48,877	47,225	44,212	44,555	42,019	38,748	34,673	0.898	31,839
				0.996	1.010	1.011	1.011	1.008	1.008	1.010	1.000	1.050	0.937	0.946	0.901		
1993-94	1987	53,808	0.959	51,577	51,840	51,382	50,970	51,477	50,782	49,346	47,837	47,577	42,689	39,750	34,892	0.913	31,867
				0.995	1.009	1.012	1.009	1.008	1.008	1.008	1.002	1.049	0.943	0.938	0.894		
1994-95	1988	53,367	0.970	51,745	50,339	52,302	51,988	51,420	51,886	51,213	49,437	50,184	44,796	40,038	35,536	0.912	32,409
				1.003	1.016	1.011	1.011	1.015	1.010	1.011	1.001	1.064	0.941	0.934	0.888		
1995-96	1989	52,712	1.003	52,375	51,891	52,135	51,889	52,750	51,958	52,386	51,281	52,577	47,220	41,834	35,548	0.917	32,608
				1.003	1.011	1.009	1.011	1.005	1.005	1.012	0.999	1.078	0.934	0.938	0.890		
1996-97	1990	53,655	1.021	54,150	53,009	52,588	52,600	53,481	53,722	52,565	52,348	55,303	49,131	44,308	37,232	0.919	34,231
				0.993	1.014	1.014	1.016	1.011	1.009	1.003	1.084	0.923	0.925	0.925	0.887		
1997-98	1991	53,813	1.024	55,121	54,521	53,792	53,469	53,450	54,085	53,486	52,711	56,729	51,047	45,466	39,318	0.910	35,794
				1.005	1.016	1.013	1.020	1.013	1.011	1.011	1.003	1.107	0.913	0.926	0.883		
1998-99	1992	54,553	1.021	55,839	55,382	55,402	54,478	54,163	54,148	54,685	53,650	58,367	51,812	47,253	40,144	0.921	36,958
				1.005	1.011	1.011	1.014	1.014	1.017	1.015	1.000	1.096	0.902	0.923	0.890		
1999-00	1993	54,022	1.023	55,271	55,956	55,984	56,256	55,256	55,057	54,956	54,698	58,817	52,643	47,812	42,075	0.925	38,924
				1.008	1.018	1.019	1.020	1.019	1.020	1.020	1.008	1.119	0.918	0.935	0.910		
2000-01	1994	54,072	1.020	55,144	55,709	56,984	57,056	57,404	56,330	56,139	55,384	61,197	54,006	49,237	43,502	0.902	39,241
				1.010	1.014	1.018	1.022	1.014	1.021	1.007	1.133	0.896	0.934	0.934	0.912		
2001-02	1995	54,332	1.027	55,817	55,663	56,468	58,028	58,318	58,213	57,494	56,540	62,763	54,862	50,459	44,912	0.908	40,760
				1.006	1.014	1.016	1.019	1.015	1.015	1.016	1.005	1.114	0.907	0.930	0.900		

Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
 Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

Colorado - Total Population  
 Births, Public Enrollments by Grade, and High School Graduates Showing Progression Ratios

School Year	Birth Year	Births	Birth to 1st Grade Ratio	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12	12th to Graduation Ratio	Graduates
2002-03	1996	55,807	1.024	57,157	56,162	56,486	57,387	59,157	59,174	59,169	57,778	62,993	56,921	51,027	45,436	0.912	41,426
2003-04	1997	56,533	1.023	57,856	57,532	56,963	57,410	58,494	60,064	60,152	59,448	64,363	57,155	52,923	45,889	0.913	41,905
2004-05	1998	59,577	1.024	60,979	58,256	58,363	57,947	58,509	59,421	61,107	60,447	66,281	58,344	53,170	47,722	0.912	43,531
2005-06	1999	62,167	1.024	63,636	61,426	59,126	59,371	59,097	59,438	60,486	61,452	67,578	60,114	57,350	48,065	0.910	43,740
2006-07	2000	65,438	1.024	67,023	64,103	62,319	60,136	60,555	60,004	60,497	60,820	68,774	61,184	55,983	49,774	0.911	44,727
2007-08	2001	67,007	1.024	68,608	67,491	65,038	63,370	61,318	61,488	61,000	60,814	67,911	62,301	56,348	50,714	0.911	46,034
2008-09	2008	69,090	1.024	70,691	68,477	66,136	64,644	62,239	62,239	62,239	61,364	61,896	61,558	57,981	51,381	0.911	46,829
2009-10	2009	70,100	1.024	71,697	69,483	67,142	65,650	63,734	63,734	63,366	62,887	68,541	61,538	57,303	52,342	0.911	47,693
2010-11	2010	71,292	1.024	72,884	70,670	68,329	66,840	65,118	64,840	66,772	63,700	70,255	62,110	57,292	51,739	0.911	47,133
2011-12	2011	72,484	1.024	74,076	71,862	69,511	67,997	66,197	66,197	67,127	63,684	71,161	63,665	57,821	51,723	0.911	47,124
2012-13	2012	73,676	1.024	75,268	73,054	70,703	69,187	67,493	67,493	73,374	70,053	74,975	64,493	59,265	52,192	0.911	47,555
2013-14	2013	74,870	1.024	76,462	74,248	71,897	70,381	68,684	68,684	75,116	73,762	78,242	67,951	60,036	53,495	0.911	48,743
2014-15	2014	76,064	1.024	77,656	75,442	72,991	71,475	69,769	69,769	75,515	73,762	78,242	67,951	60,036	53,495	0.911	49,378
2015-16	2015	77,258	1.024	78,850	76,636	74,185	72,669	70,963	70,963	75,515	73,762	78,242	67,951	60,036	53,495	0.911	49,378
2016-17	2016	78,452	1.024	80,044	77,830	75,379	73,863	72,157	72,157	75,515	73,762	78,242	67,951	60,036	53,495	0.911	49,378
2017-18	2017	79,646	1.024	81,238	79,024	76,573	75,057	73,351	73,351	75,515	73,762	78,242	67,951	60,036	53,495	0.911	49,378



Colorado - Total Public Population  
 Income Data

State Year	Sector	FAMILY INCOME	g1	g2	g3	g4	g5	g6	g7	g8	g9	g10	g11	g12	grads
CO 1996	PU	B1 (0-20K)	7,287	7,024	6,908	6,913	7,012	6,891	6,793	6,834	7,413	6,350	5,679	4,755	4,385
CO 1996	PU	B2 (20K-50K)	18,400	17,782	17,550	17,609	17,876	17,683	17,508	17,531	18,620	16,325	14,680	12,346	11,334
CO 1996	PU	B3 (50K-100K)	20,098	19,530	19,363	19,457	19,776	19,681	19,547	19,399	20,330	18,268	16,509	13,884	12,779
CO 1996	PU	B4 (100K above)	8,779	8,610	8,557	8,545	8,737	8,687	8,638	8,504	8,856	8,115	7,376	6,193	5,733
CO 1996	PU	Total	54,565	52,947	52,377	52,524	53,400	52,942	52,486	52,269	55,219	49,058	42,244	3,179	34,231
CO 1997	PU	B1 (0-20K)	7,317	7,157	7,048	6,896	6,958	6,992	6,878	6,779	7,529	6,500	5,777	4,789	4,545
CO 1997	PU	B2 (20K-50K)	18,519	18,200	17,921	17,635	17,814	17,973	17,756	17,504	18,989	16,977	14,839	12,988	11,790
CO 1997	PU	B3 (50K-100K)	20,304	20,159	19,890	19,703	19,831	20,098	19,929	19,633	20,911	19,021	16,997	14,690	13,400
CO 1997	PU	B4 (100K above)	8,894	8,921	8,851	8,788	8,773	8,941	8,843	8,711	9,215	8,403	7,638	6,597	6,059
CO 1997	PU	Total	55,035	54,437	53,710	53,023	53,377	54,004	53,400	52,639	56,644	50,972	45,380	39,263	35,794
CO 1998	PU	B1 (0-20K)	7,329	7,244	7,204	7,034	6,995	6,952	6,805	6,852	7,610	6,598	5,998	5,021	4,640
CO 1998	PU	B2 (20K-50K)	18,560	18,460	18,387	18,015	17,924	17,930	18,081	17,747	19,391	17,098	15,571	13,151	12,082
CO 1998	PU	B3 (50K-100K)	20,566	20,495	20,543	20,244	20,229	20,176	20,382	20,035	21,652	19,301	17,744	15,070	13,899
CO 1998	PU	B4 (100K above)	9,134	9,085	9,170	9,089	9,020	8,944	8,922	8,922	9,612	8,625	7,931	6,835	6,338
CO 1998	PU	Total	55,589	55,284	55,304	54,382	54,068	54,053	53,589	53,556	58,265	53,503	47,173	40,076	36,958
CO 1999	PU	B1 (0-20K)	7,277	7,266	7,253	7,232	7,074	7,012	6,989	6,956	7,712	6,616	6,007	5,232	4,829
CO 1999	PU	B2 (20K-50K)	18,451	18,330	18,559	18,584	18,213	18,109	18,116	18,009	19,485	17,253	15,652	13,754	12,666
CO 1999	PU	B3 (50K-100K)	20,411	20,747	20,789	20,441	20,586	20,556	20,842	20,447	21,882	19,747	17,928	15,836	14,705
CO 1999	PU	B4 (100K above)	9,032	9,313	9,182	9,307	9,173	9,288	9,209	9,181	9,721	8,935	8,137	7,177	6,725
CO 1999	PU	Total	55,171	55,853	55,883	56,344	55,566	54,956	54,856	54,599	58,710	52,548	47,725	41,999	38,924
CO 2000	PU	B1 (0-20K)	7,219	7,269	7,323	7,333	7,348	7,147	7,107	7,025	7,981	6,753	6,090	5,399	4,844
CO 2000	PU	B2 (20K-50K)	18,407	18,534	18,807	18,773	18,944	18,504	18,446	18,252	20,364	17,682	16,028	14,199	12,741
CO 2000	PU	B3 (50K-100K)	20,449	20,682	20,754	21,495	21,453	21,473	21,050	20,775	22,745	20,356	18,599	16,400	14,833
CO 2000	PU	B4 (100K above)	9,066	9,422	9,583	9,545	9,653	9,561	9,523	9,319	10,089	9,201	8,508	7,478	6,823
CO 2000	PU	Total	55,141	55,108	56,977	57,035	57,403	56,324	56,126	55,371	61,179	53,992	49,226	43,476	39,241
CO 2001	PU	B1 (0-20K)	7,907	7,218	7,339	7,410	7,457	7,340	7,227	7,110	8,196	6,829	6,167	5,444	
CO 2001	PU	B2 (20K-50K)	18,504	18,188	18,68	19,091	19,239	19,101	18,807	18,516	20,884	17,901	16,281	14,473	
CO 2001	PU	B3 (50K-100K)	20,847	20,718	21,054	21,701	21,818	21,871	21,610	21,243	23,298	20,688	19,147	17,038	
CO 2001	PU	B4 (100K above)	9,282	9,252	9,455	9,823	9,800	9,899	9,835	9,640	10,344	9,394	8,822	7,879	
CO 2001	PU	Total	55,810	55,677	56,465	58,024	58,314	58,210	57,480	56,509	62,722	54,812	50,418	44,834	
Smoothed Progression Ratios 1999-2001															
B1	Five year exponentially smoothed avg		0.994	1.004	1.006	1.013	1.001	1.007	0.999	1.139	0.870	0.913	0.885	0.911	
B2	Five year exponentially smoothed avg		1.000	1.009	1.012	1.017	1.009	1.012	1.002	1.121	0.893	0.920	0.894	0.909	
B3	Five year exponentially smoothed avg		1.010	1.019	1.020	1.022	1.020	1.020	1.007	1.106	0.919	0.936	0.905	0.914	
B4	Five year exponentially smoothed avg		1.020	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.025	1.010	1.100	0.937	0.951	0.912	0.921	
Overall	five year exponentially smoothed avg		1.006	1.015	1.017	1.020	1.015	1.017	1.005	1.114	0.907	0.930	0.900	0.913	

Knocking at the College Door - 2003  
Projections of High School Graduates by State, Income, and Race/Ethnicity, 1988 to 2018

Colorado - Total Public Population  
Income Data

Bracket 1 Projections	g1	g2	g3	g4	g5	g6	g7	g8	g9	g10	g11	g12	grads
2002												5,444	4,959
2003											6,167	5,460	4,973
2004										6,829	6,237	5,522	5,030
2005									8,196	7,130	6,513	5,766	5,252
2006								7,110	8,100	7,047	6,437	5,698	5,191
2007							7,227	7,220	8,225	7,156	6,536	5,787	5,271
2008						7,340	7,394	7,386	8,415	7,321	6,687	5,920	5,393
2009					7,457	7,465	7,519	7,512	8,558	7,445	6,800	6,020	5,484
2010				7,410	7,504	7,512	7,567	7,559	8,612	7,492	6,843	6,058	5,519
2011			7,289	7,335	7,428	7,436	7,490	7,483	8,525	7,416	6,774	5,997	5,463
2012		7,218	7,247	7,293	7,386	7,393	7,447	7,440	8,476	7,374	6,735	5,963	5,432
2013	7,207	7,166	7,195	7,241	7,333	7,340	7,394	7,386	8,415	7,321	6,687	5,920	5,393
Bracket 2 Projections	g1	g2	g3	g4	g5	g6	g7	g8	g9	g10	g11	g12	grads
2002												14,473	13,152
2003											16,281	14,559	13,231
2004										17,901	16,471	14,729	13,388
2005									20,884	18,650	17,000	15,345	13,745
2006								18,516	20,750	18,530	17,049	15,418	13,855
2007							18,807	18,844	21,117	18,858	17,301	15,316	14,100
2008						19,101	19,338	19,376	21,713	19,390	17,841	15,934	14,498
2009					19,239	19,409	19,650	19,688	22,063	19,703	18,129	16,212	14,752
2010				19,091	19,408	19,579	19,822	19,861	22,257	19,876	18,288	16,354	14,861
2011			18,668	18,886	19,200	19,370	19,610	19,648	22,018	19,663	18,092	16,179	14,762
2012		18,488	18,648	18,866	19,179	19,349	19,589	19,622	22,995	19,641	18,072	16,161	14,686
2013	18,504	18,506	18,666	18,884	19,197	19,367	19,607	19,646	22,015	19,660	18,089	16,177	14,700
Bracket 3 Projections	g1	g2	g3	g4	g5	g6	g7	g8	g9	g10	g11	g12	grads
2002												17,038	15,578
2003											19,147	17,319	15,834
2004										20,888	19,360	17,511	16,010
2005									23,298	21,410	20,035	18,122	16,569
2006								21,243	23,503	21,598	20,211	18,281	16,715
2007							21,611	21,768	24,084	22,132	20,711	18,733	17,128
2008						21,871	22,303	22,466	24,856	22,842	21,375	19,334	17,677
2009					21,818	22,251	22,691	22,856	25,288	23,238	21,746	19,670	17,984
2010				21,701	22,132	22,622	23,069	23,237	25,710	23,626	22,109	19,998	18,284
2011			21,054	21,481	21,957	22,393	22,835	23,002	25,449	23,386	21,885	19,795	18,099
2012		20,718	21,104	21,532	22,009	22,446	22,889	23,056	25,509	23,442	21,937	19,842	18,142
2013	20,817	21,033	21,126	21,861	22,345	22,789	23,239	23,408	25,899	23,800	22,272	20,145	18,419
Bracket 4 Projections	g1	g2	g3	g4	g5	g6	g7	g8	g9	g10	g11	g12	grads
2002												7,879	7,258
2003											8,822	8,050	7,416
2004										9,394	8,930	8,148	7,506
2005									10,344	9,688	9,209	8,403	7,741
2006								9,640	10,605	9,933	9,442	8,615	7,937
2007							9,835	9,938	10,933	10,240	9,734	8,881	8,182
2008						9,899	10,144	10,250	11,276	10,561	10,039	9,160	8,439
2009					9,800	10,059	10,308	10,416	11,459	10,732	10,202	9,308	8,575
2010				9,823	10,076	10,343	10,598	10,709	11,781	11,034	10,489	9,571	8,817
2011			9,455	9,699	9,949	10,212	10,465	10,574	11,633	10,895	10,357	9,450	8,706
2012		9,252	9,494	9,739	9,990	10,255	10,508	10,618	11,681	10,940	10,400	9,489	8,742
2013	9,282	9,467	9,715	9,966	10,223	10,493	10,752	10,865	11,953	11,195	10,642	9,710	8,945
Aggregate Projections	g1	g2	g3	g4	g5	g6	g7	g8	g9	g10	g11	g12	grads
2002												44,834	40,944
2003											50,418	45,381	41,443
2004										54,812	50,991	45,896	41,914
2005									62,722	56,874	52,909	47,623	43,491
2006								56,509	62,964	57,093	53,113	47,806	43,659
2007							57,480	57,768	64,366	58,365	54,296	48,871	44,631
2008						58,210	59,174	59,471	66,264	60,085	55,897	50,312	45,947
2009					58,314	59,181	60,161	60,462	67,369	61,087	56,829	51,151	46,713
2010				58,024	59,166	60,046	61,041	61,346	68,353	61,980	57,660	51,899	47,396
2011			56,465	57,397	58,528	59,398	60,382	60,684	67,615	61,311	57,037	51,338	46,884
2012		55,677	56,492	57,424	58,555	59,425	60,410	60,712	67,647	61,340	57,064	51,362	46,906
2013	55,810	56,167	56,988	57,930	59,070	59,948	60,941	61,246	68,242	61,880	57,566	51,814	47,319



Appendix D

# Table Notes



**Table 1**

Enrollment data include students enrolled in first through twelfth grade. See methodology text for explanation and for sources for nonpublic data. Nonpublic historical data are available for all states only from 1990-91. Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* (WICHE, 2003) to complement this report.

**Table 2**

Enrollment data include students enrolled in first through twelfth grade. See methodology text for explanation and for sources for nonpublic data. Nonpublic historical data are available for all states only from 1990-91. Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* (WICHE, 2003) to complement this report.

**Table 3**

See methodology text for sources for nonpublic data. Nonpublic historical graduate data are available for all states only from 1990-91. Additional state-specific notes are also contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* (WICHE, 2003) to complement this report.

**Table 4**

Source data come from the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey and the United States Census Bureau's Special Tabulation Program 2 (STP2). All values are based on the within-district distribution of 1999 income of families with children under the age of 18. See Chapter 4 for a detailed description of the methodology used for these projections and limitations.

**Table 5**

Source data come from the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey and the United States Census Bureau's Special Tabulation Program 2 (STP2). All values are based on the within-district distribution of 1999 income of families with children under the age of 18. See Chapter 4 for a detailed description of the methodology used for these projections and limitations.

**Table 6**

Source data come from the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey and the United States Census Bureau's Special Tabulation Program 2 (STP2). All values are based on the within-district distribution of 1999 income of families with children under

the age of 18. See Chapter 4 for a detailed description of the methodology used for these projections and limitations.

**Table 7**

Source data come from the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey and the United States Census Bureau's Special Tabulation Program 2 (STP2). All values are based on the within-district distribution of 1999 income of families with children under the age of 18. See Chapter 4 for a detailed description of the methodology used for these projections and limitations.

**Table 8**

Source data come from the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey and the United States Census Bureau's Special Tabulation Program 2 (STP2). All values are based on the within-district distribution of 1999 income of families with children under the age of 18. See Chapter 4 for a detailed description of the methodology used for these projections and limitations.

**Table 9**

Source data come from the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey and the United States Census Bureau's Special Tabulation Program 2 (STP2). All values are based on the within-district distribution of 1999 income of families with children under the age of 18. See Chapter 4 for a detailed description of the methodology used for these projections and limitations.

**Table 10**

Source data come from the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey and the United States Census Bureau's Special Tabulation Program 2 (STP2). All values are based on the within-district distribution of 1999 income of families with children under the age of 18. See Chapter 4 for a detailed description of the methodology used for these projections and limitations.

**Table 11**

Source data come from the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey and the United States Census Bureau's Special Tabulation Program 2 (STP2). All values are based on the within-district distribution of 1999 income of families with children under the age of 18. See Chapter 4 for a detailed description of the methodology used for these projections and limitations.

## Table 12

Projections for 2002-03 through 2007-08 were computed separately for each region and the nation; therefore, the total of the four regions will not sum to the U.S. projection. State-specific notes concerning the data used are contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* (WICHE, 2003) to complement this report.

## Table 13

Projections for 2002-03 through 2007-08 were computed separately for each region and the nation; therefore, the total of the four regions will not sum to the U.S. projection. State-specific notes concerning the data used are contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* (WICHE, 2003) to complement this report.

## Table 14

Projections for 2002-03 through 2007-08 were computed separately for each region and the nation; therefore, the total of the four regions will not sum to the U.S. projection. State-specific notes concerning the data used are contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* (WICHE, 2003) to complement this report.

## Table 15

Projections for 2002-03 through 2007-08 were computed separately for each region and the nation; therefore, the total of the four regions will not sum to the U.S. projection. State-specific notes concerning the data used are contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* (WICHE, 2003) to complement this report.

## Table 16

Projections for 2002-03 through 2007-08 were computed separately for each region and the nation; therefore, the total of the four regions will not sum to the U.S. projection. State-specific notes concerning the data used are contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* (WICHE, 2003) to complement this report.

## Table 17

Projections for 2002-03 through 2013-14 were computed separately for each region and the nation; therefore, the total of the four regions will not sum to the U.S. projection. State-specific notes concerning the data used are contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* (WICHE, 2003) to complement this report.

## Table 18

Projections for 2002-03 through 2013-14 were computed separately for each region and the nation; therefore, the total of the four regions will not sum to the U.S. projection. State-specific notes concerning the data used are contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* (WICHE, 2003) to complement this report.

## Table 19

Projections for 2002-03 through 2013-14 were computed separately for each region and the nation; therefore, the total of the four regions will not sum to the U.S. projection. State-specific notes concerning the data used are contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* (WICHE, 2003) to complement this report.

## Table 20

Projections for 2002-03 through 2013-14 were computed separately for each region and the nation; therefore, the total of the four regions will not sum to the U.S. projection. State-specific notes concerning the data used are contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* (WICHE, 2003) to complement this report.

## Table 21

Projections for 2002-03 through 2013-14 were computed separately for each region and the nation; therefore, the total of the four regions will not sum to the U.S. projection. State-specific notes concerning the data used are contained in the *Compendium of Supplementary Tables* (WICHE, 2003) to complement this report.

## Table 22

The percentage error is the percent that WICHE's high school graduate projections produced in 1998 vary from the actual number of high school graduates reported by state departments of education in 2003.

## Table 23

The percentage error is the percent that WICHE's high school graduate projections produced in 1998 vary from the actual number of high school graduates reported by state departments of education in 2003.

## Table 24

The percentage error is the percent that WICHE's high school graduate projections produced in 1998 vary from the actual number of high school graduates reported by state departments of education for the current projections. No attempt was made to reconcile or account for lack of comparability between the data on which the 1998 projections were based and the data reported by state departments of education in 2003.

## Table 25

Source data come from the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data Survey and the United States Census Bureau's Special Tabulation Program 2 (STP2). All values are based on the within-district distribution of 1999 income of families with children under the age of 18. See Chapter 4 for a detailed description of the methodology used for these projections and limitations.





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