

Demographics and the Demand for Higher Education

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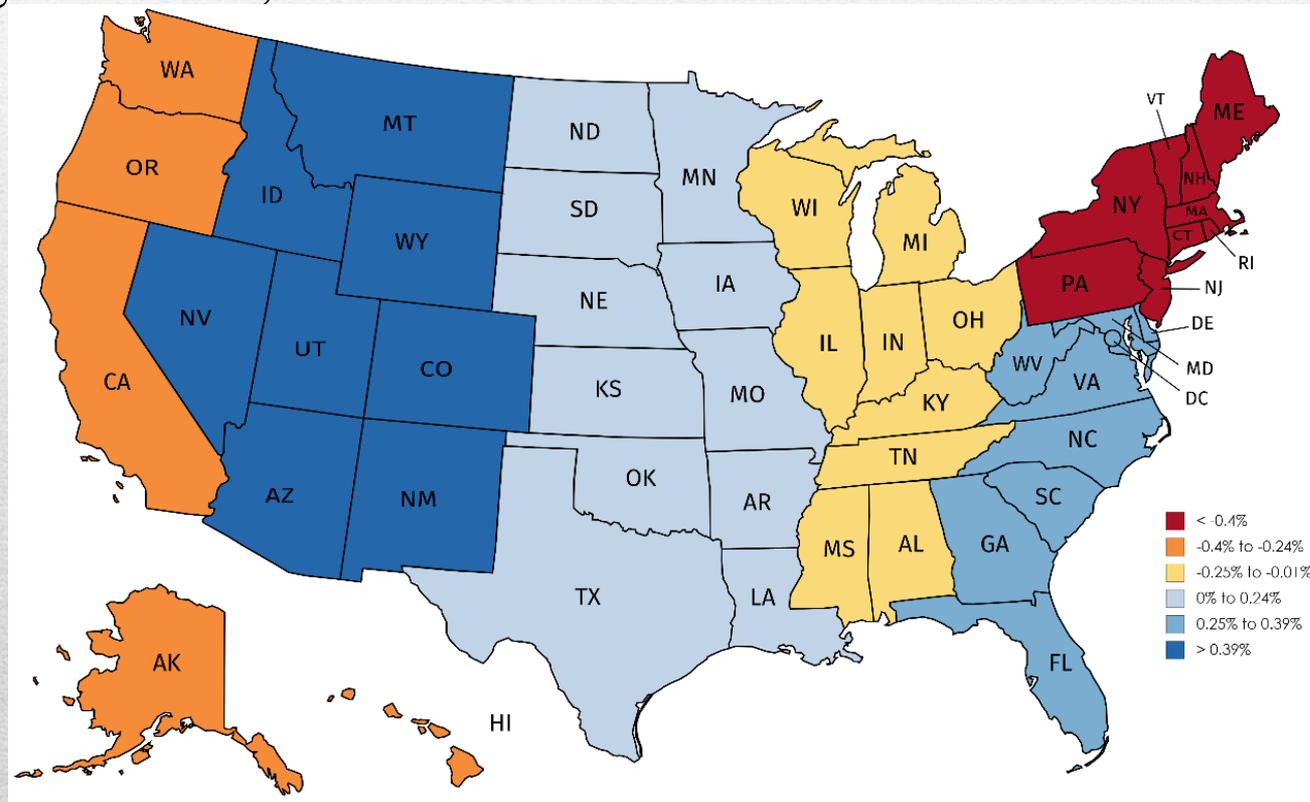
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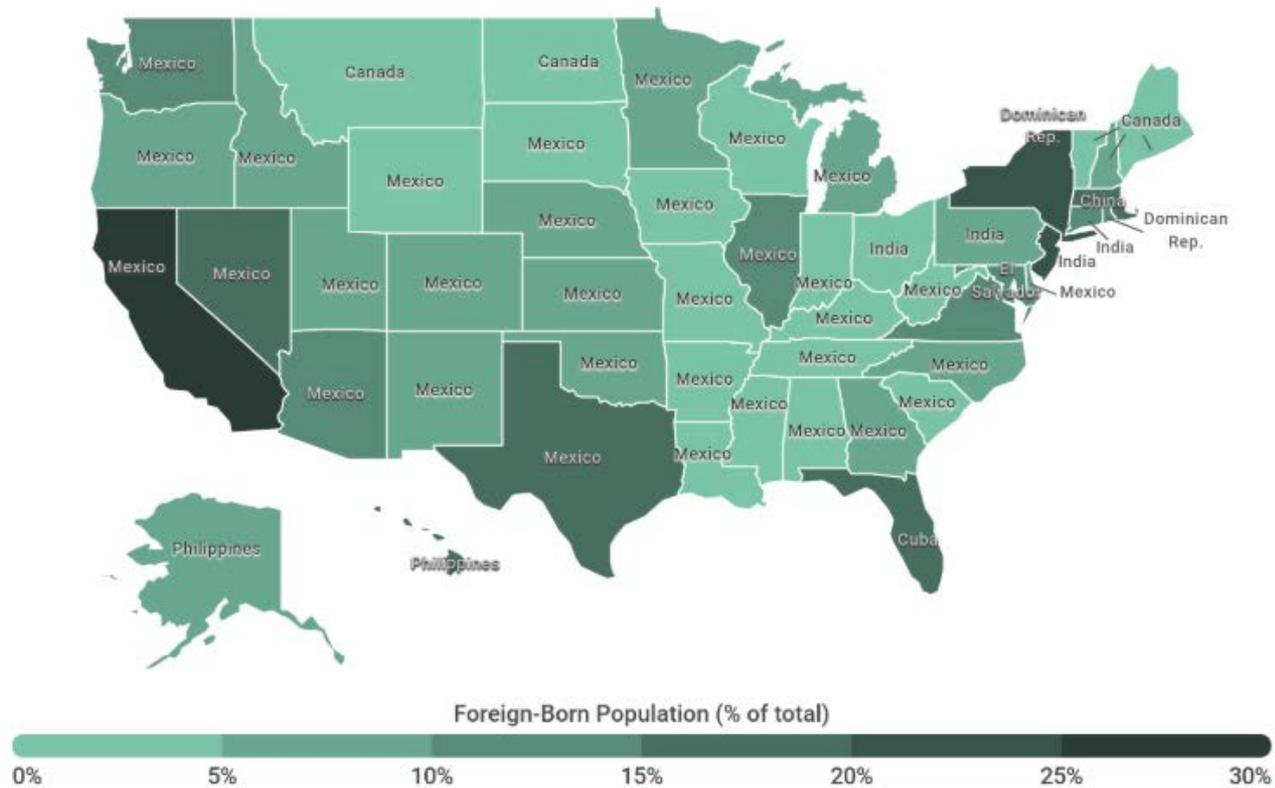


Net Migration between Census Divisions among Children Ages 2 to 17, 2015 to 2016



Foreign-born population for U.S. states

(Foreign-born population density and the most common country of origin for the foreign-born population)



Source: Lattice Publishing analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

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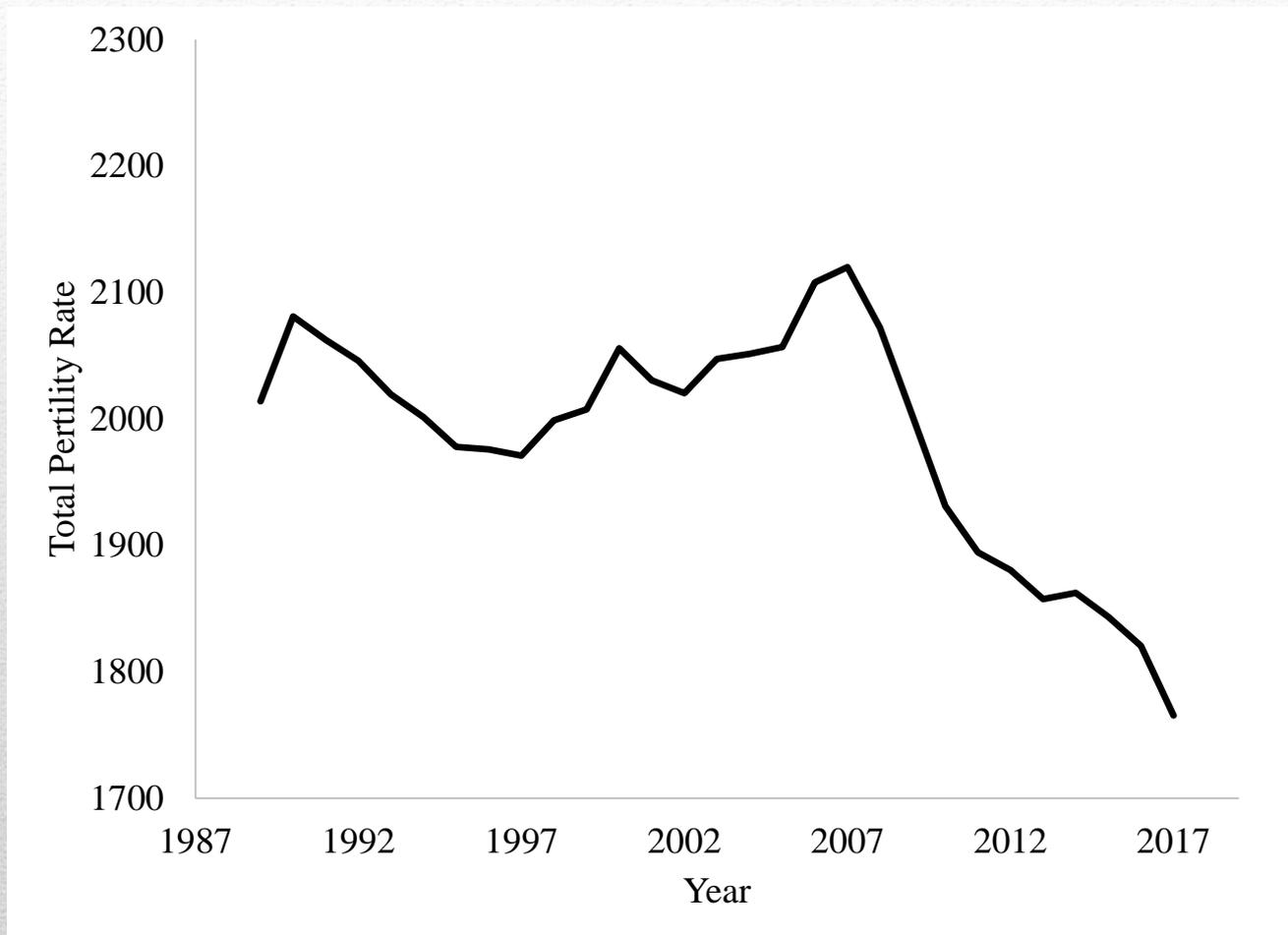


It's official: Minority babies are the majority among the nation's infants, but only just

BY D'VERA COHN |  6 COMMENTS

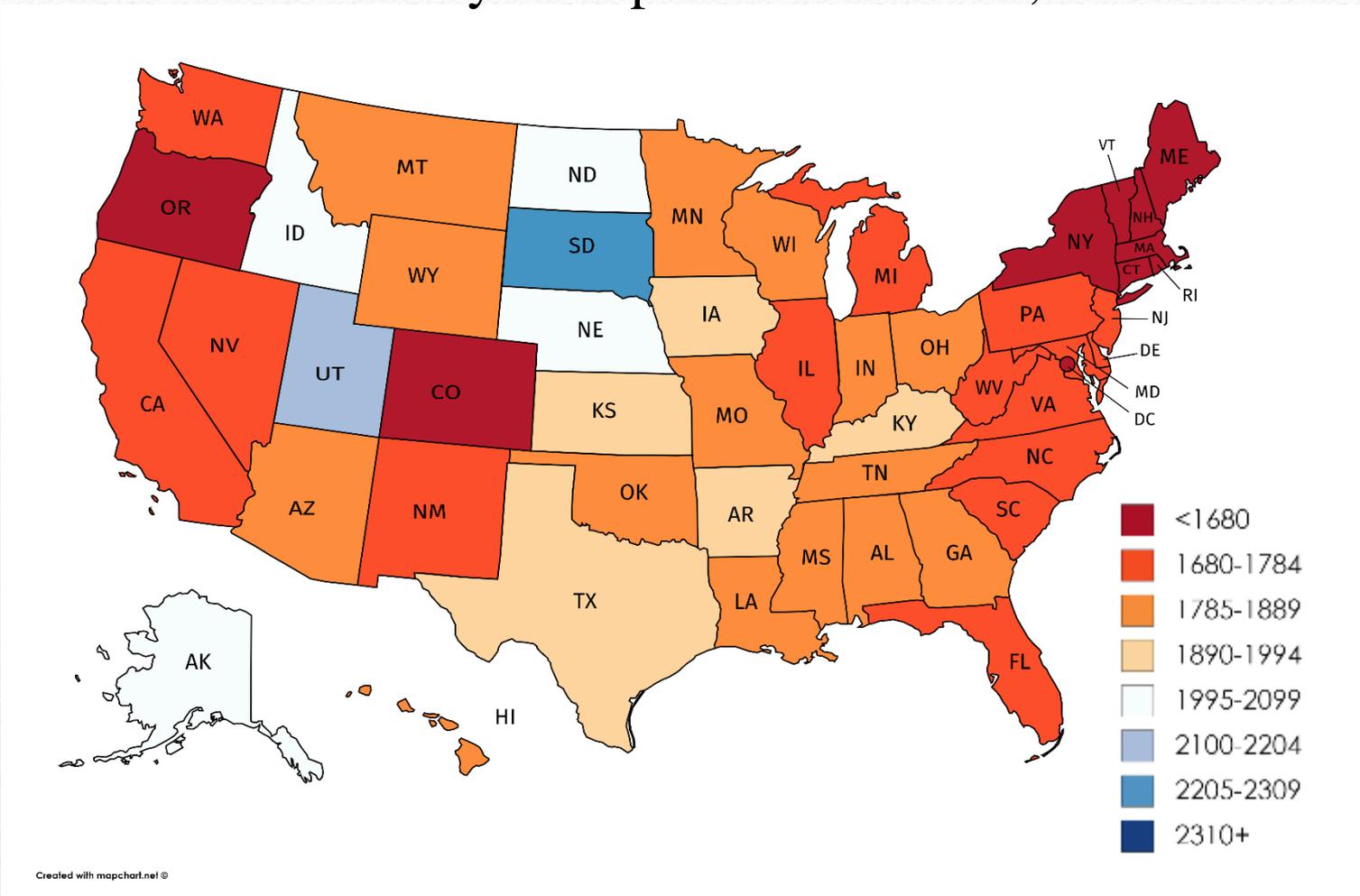


Total Fertility Rate Per 1000 Women



Source: National Vital Statistics Reports Vol. 67, no. 1

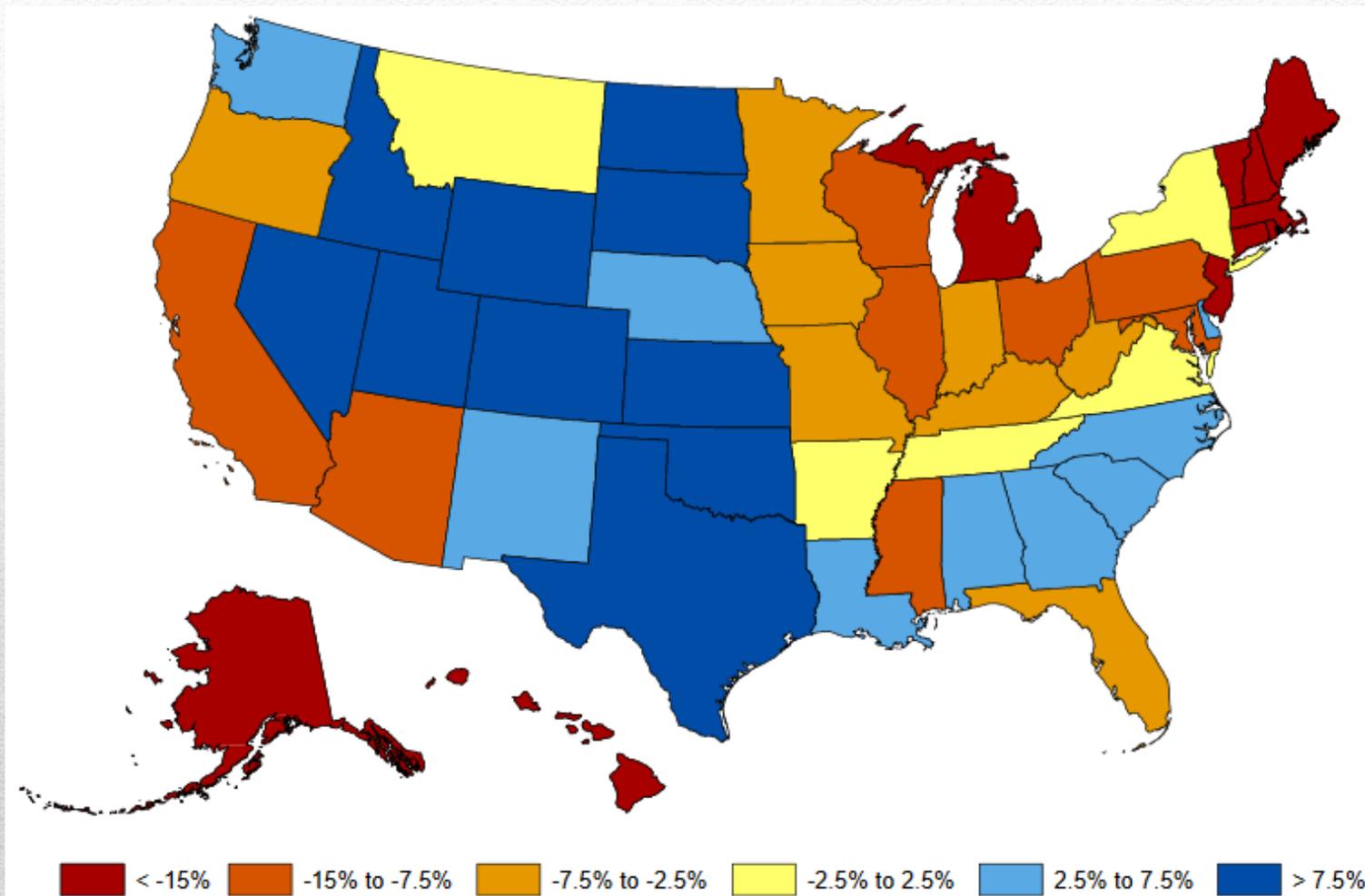
Total Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 2017



Created with mapchart.net ©

Source: National Vital Statistics Reports Vol. 67, no. 8

Projected Change in Numbers of High-School Graduates, 2012 to 2028



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (2012)

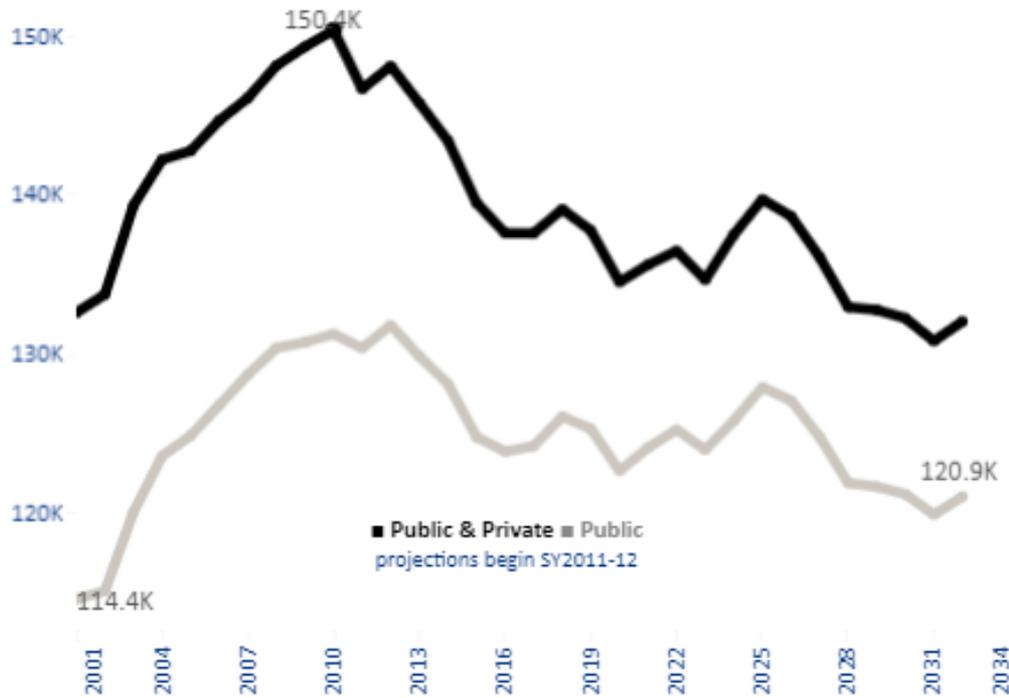
State Profile for Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania



KNOCKING
AT THE COLLEGE DOOR

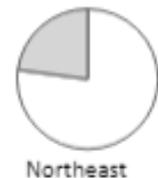
Overall High School Graduate Trends



- 6th highest producer of high school graduates with 137,200 high school graduates, on average, projected per year between school years 2011-12 and 2031-32.

- The total number of graduates in Pennsylvania is not projected to increase after 2011-12, ending at 132,000 in 2031-32.

- Pennsylvania generates about 23.3% of the Northeast's total, on average



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education

Higher Education Demand Index

Example:

Person A: Asian-American woman living in Boston with both parents who each hold a BA and earn \$125,000

Person B: Hispanic man living in rural California with his mother who holds no degree and earns \$40,000

Probability of attending four-year college or university:

Person A = 96%

Person B = 9%

Probability of attending four-year college or university ranked among top 50:

Person A = 73%

Person B = 2%

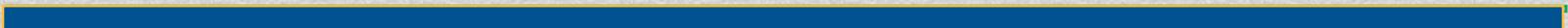
Higher Education Demand Index

Key Assumptions

- College attendance patterns are stable
- Migration and immigration patterns are stable

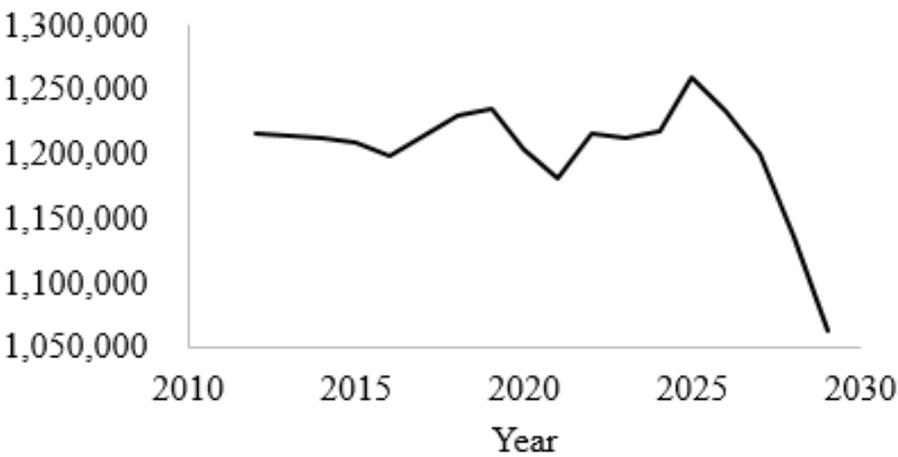
Counter-example: 1980s enrollments

- Increased college wage premium: from 20% to 60%

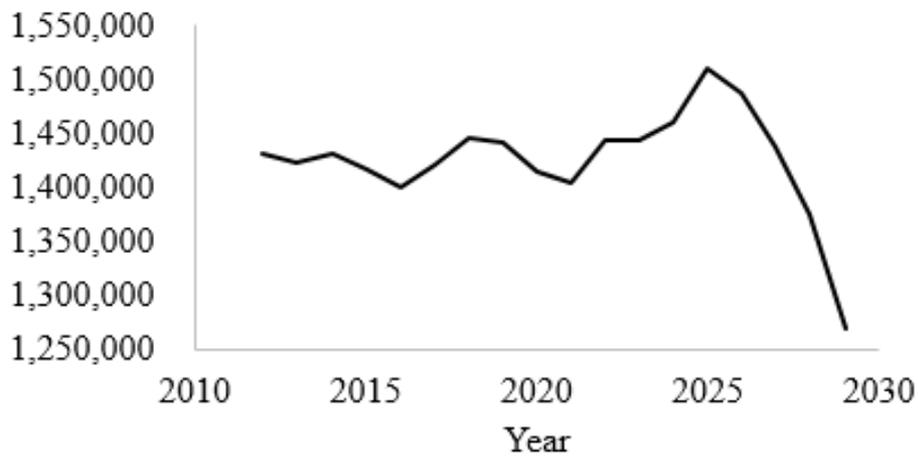


Forecasted Number of Students Attending College by Institution Type and Year of High School Graduation

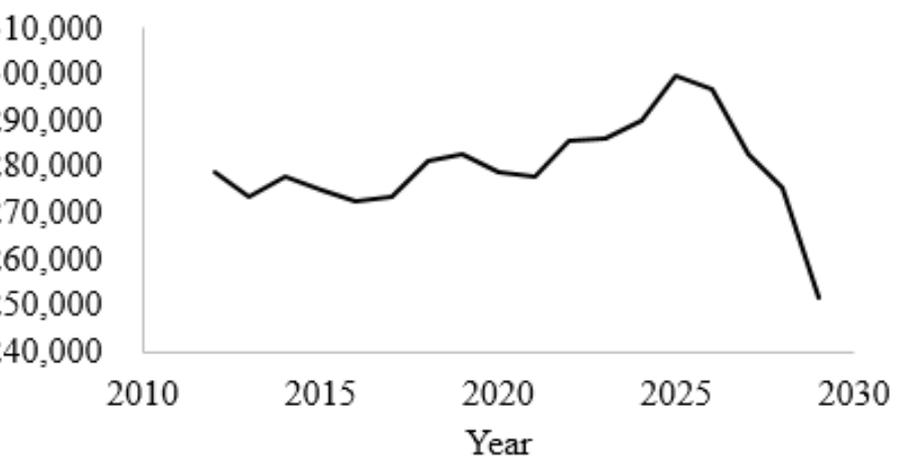
a) Two-year colleges



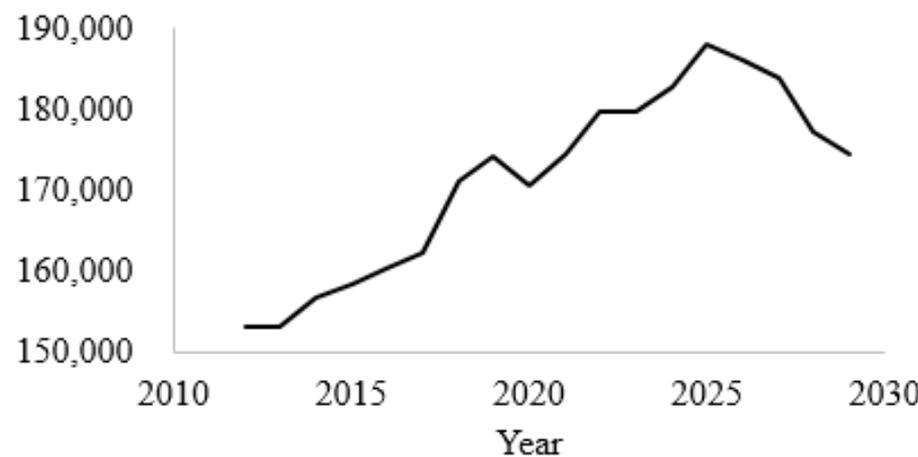
b) Regional colleges and universities



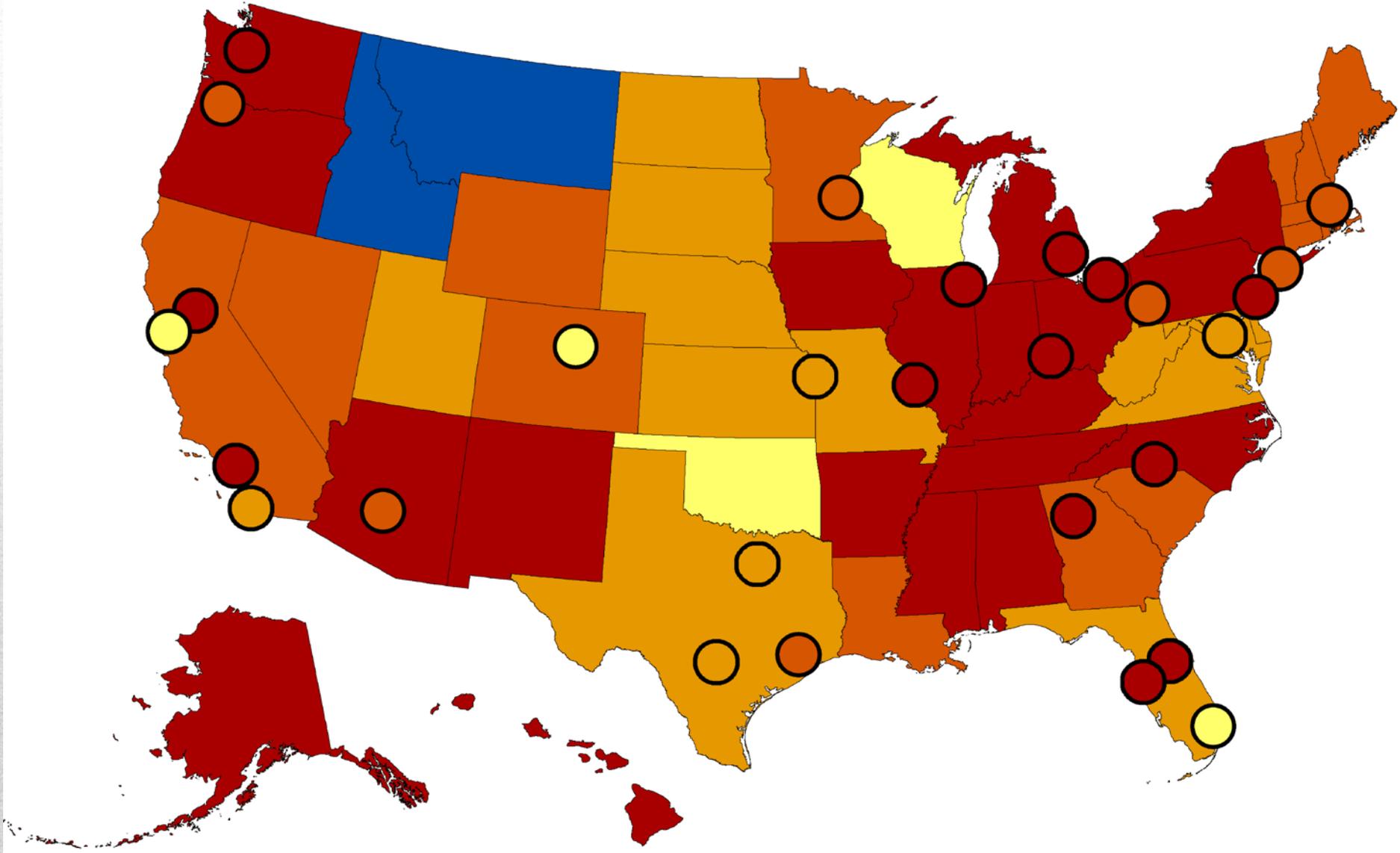
c) National colleges and universities



c) Elite colleges and universities

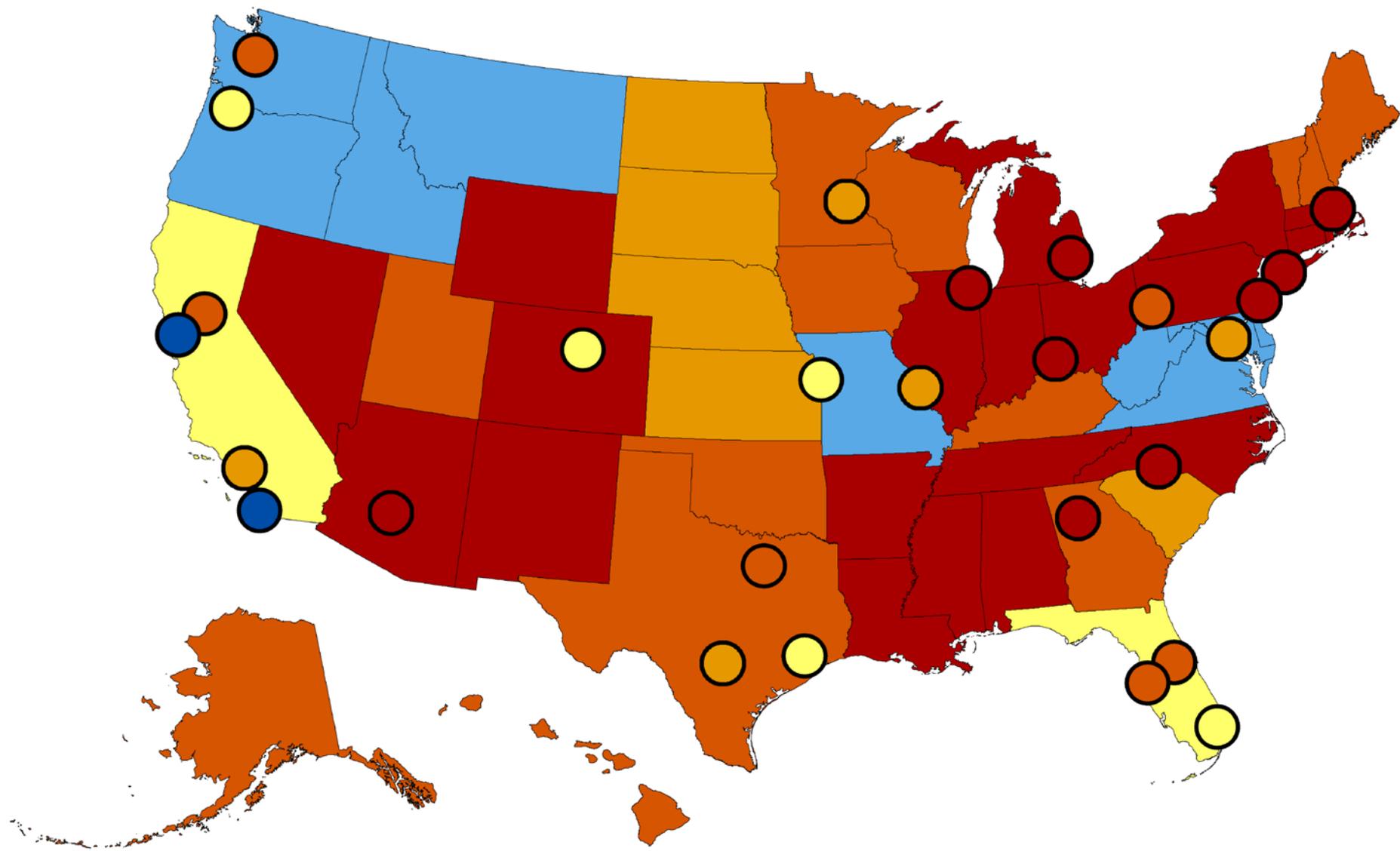


Forecasted growth in students who will attend a two-year institution, 2018 to 2029

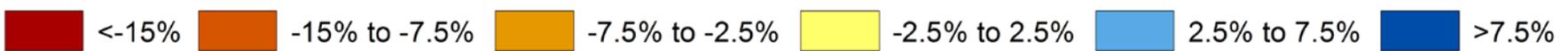
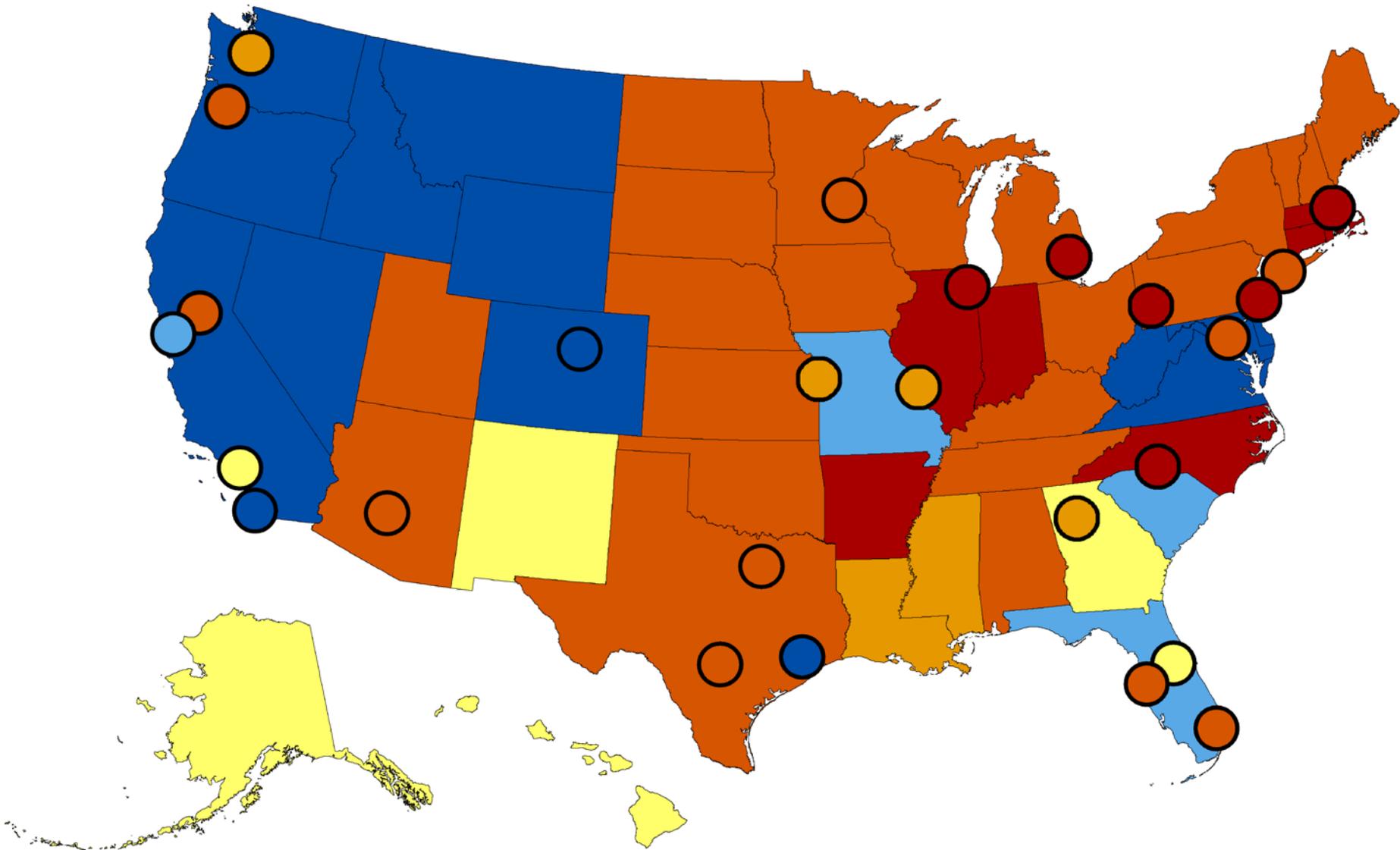


< -15% **-15% to -7.5%** **-7.5% to -2.5%** **-2.5% to 2.5%** **2.5% to 7.5%** **> 7.5%**

Forecasted growth in students who will attend a regional four-year institution, 2018 to 2029



Forecasted growth in students who will attend a national four-year institution, 2018 to 2029



Race/ethnicity distribution of students attending four-year institutions, 2018 and 2029

