

Demographic Issues in Washington Public Higher Education

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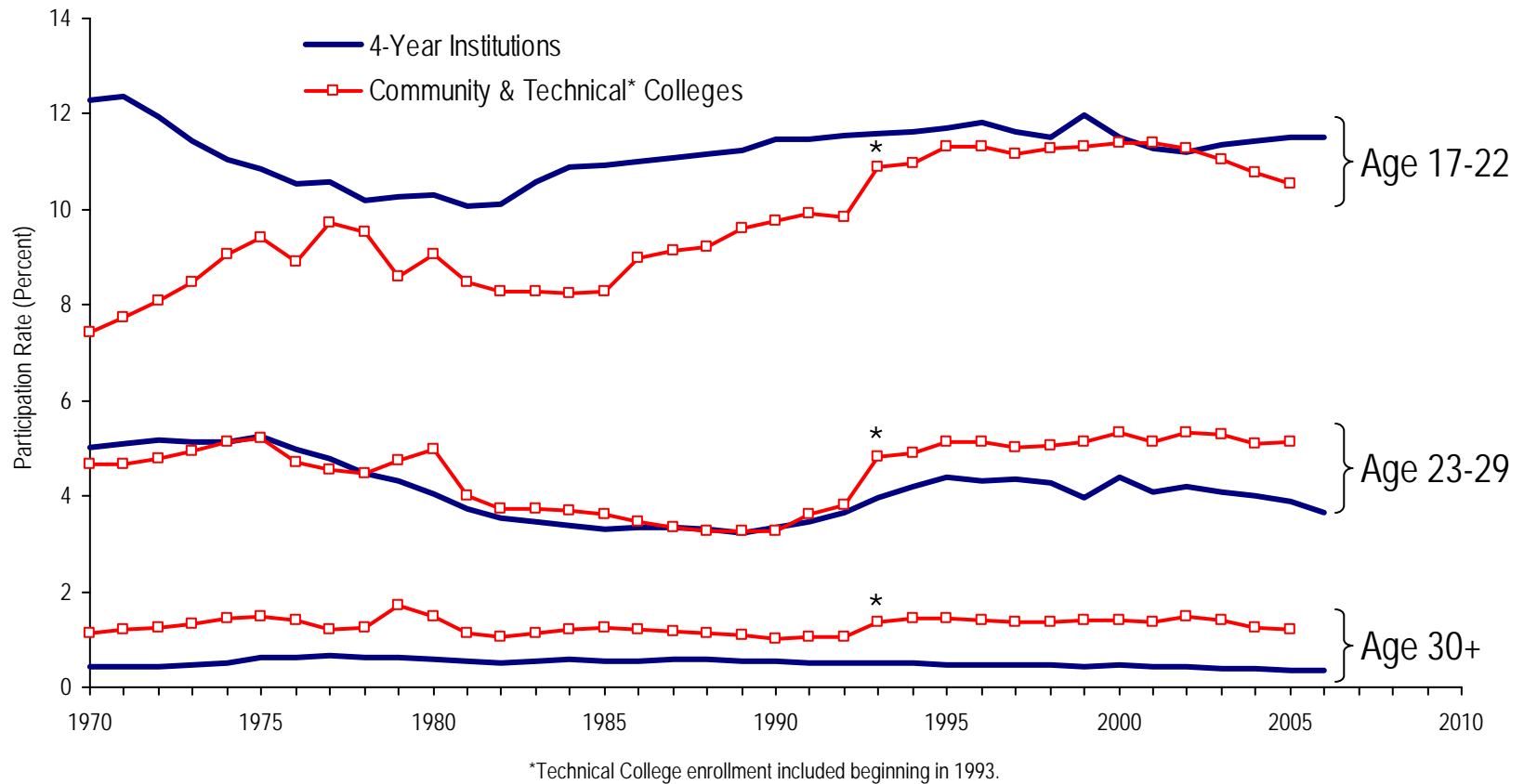


Demographic Issues in Washington Public Higher Education

- Combining current higher education participation rates with the state population forecast suggests that by 2030, the state public higher education system will need to accommodate an **additional 38,000 FTEs** over today's level.
- Future college enrollments will be **more diverse** than those of today.
- There are indications that college costs are becoming **less affordable** for middle income families.
- How dependent should Washington be on the net **in-migration of well-educated workers?**
- **Regional variations** within the state are significant.



Typically, the population aged 17 to 22 participates at a higher rate in 4-year institutions, while the age 23 and over population participates at a higher rate in the 2-year institutions.

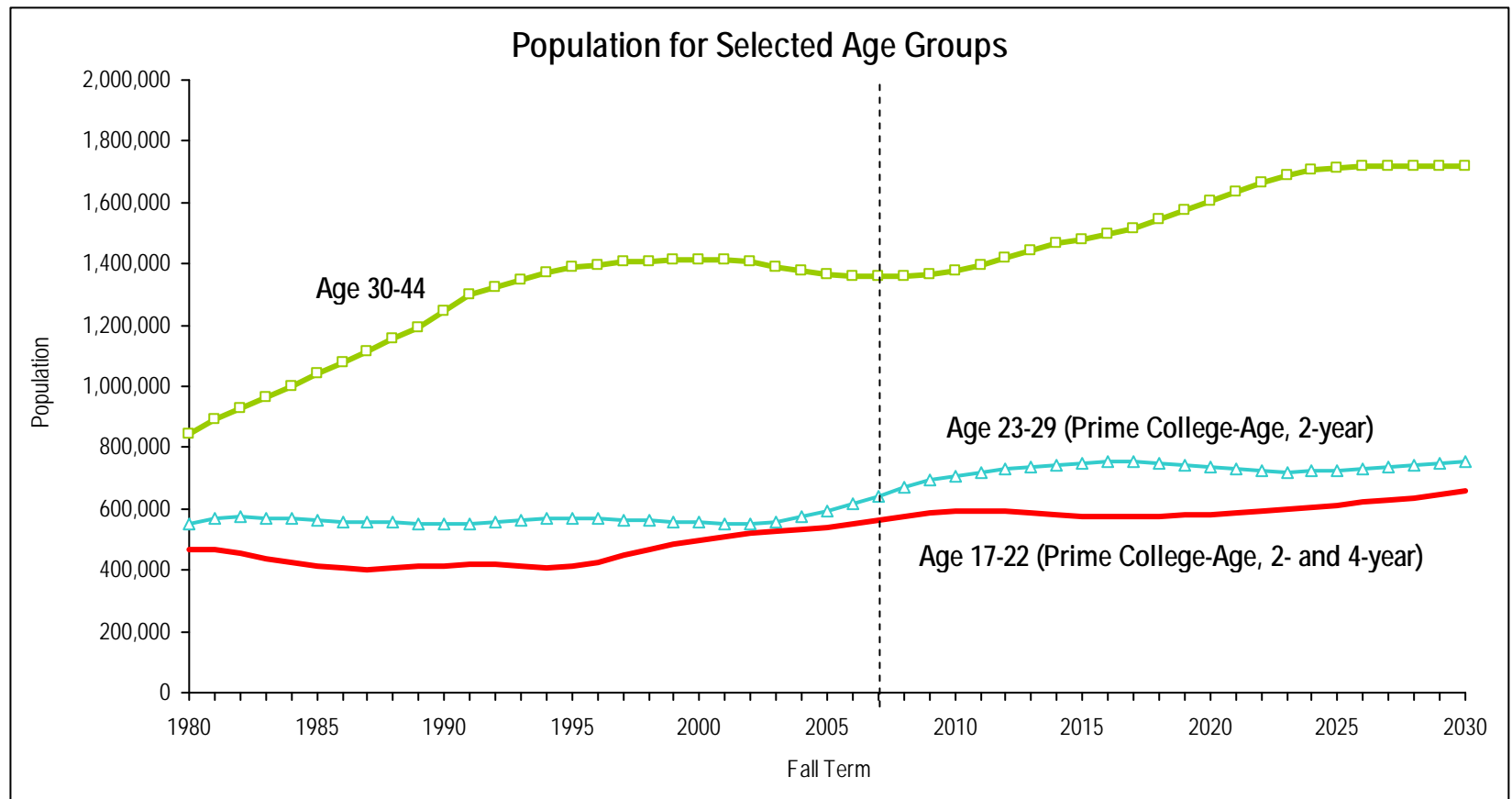


*Technical College enrollment included beginning in 1993.

Sources: OFM Higher Education Enrollment Reports (HEER), SBCTC Management Information System (MIS) Reports, OFM Forecast of the State Population.



The prime college-age population overall (age 17-22) will rise steadily until 2012; the age 17-29 population group – the prime college-age group for the CTC system -- will rise continuously through 2015. (Older age groups have low participation rates, but contribute to enrollment because of their large population base.)



Sources: OFM and U.S. Census Bureau.

Race & Ethnicity

Census 2000 Form

→ **NOTE: Please answer BOTH Questions 7 and 8.**

7. Is Person 1 Spanish/Hispanic/Latino? Mark the "No" box if **not** Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.

No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino Yes, Puerto Rican
 Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano Yes, Cuban
 Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino — *Print group.* ↗

8. What is Person 1's race? Mark **one or more races** to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.

White
 Black, African Am., or Negro
 American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.* ↗

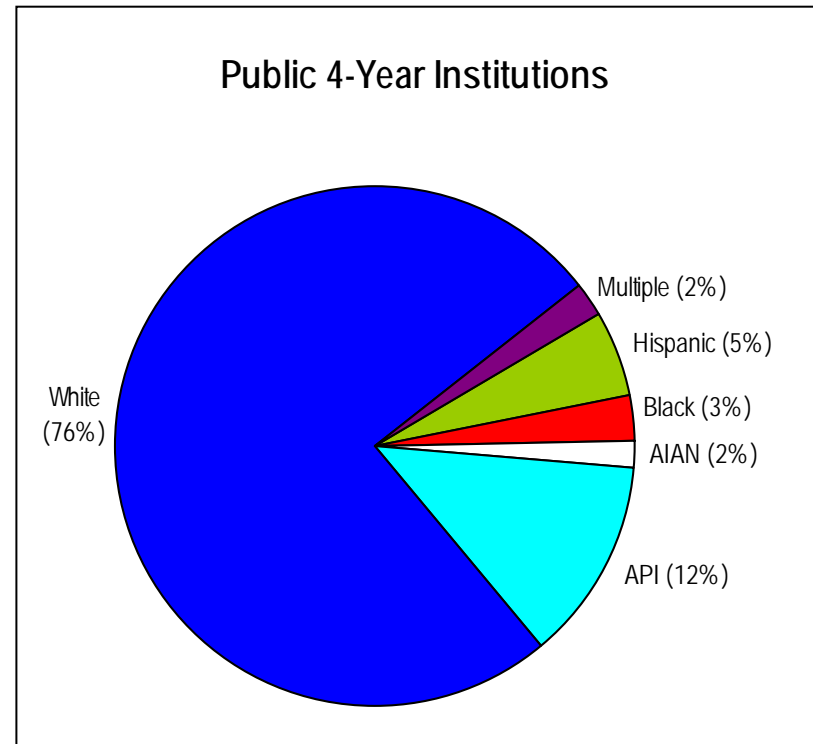
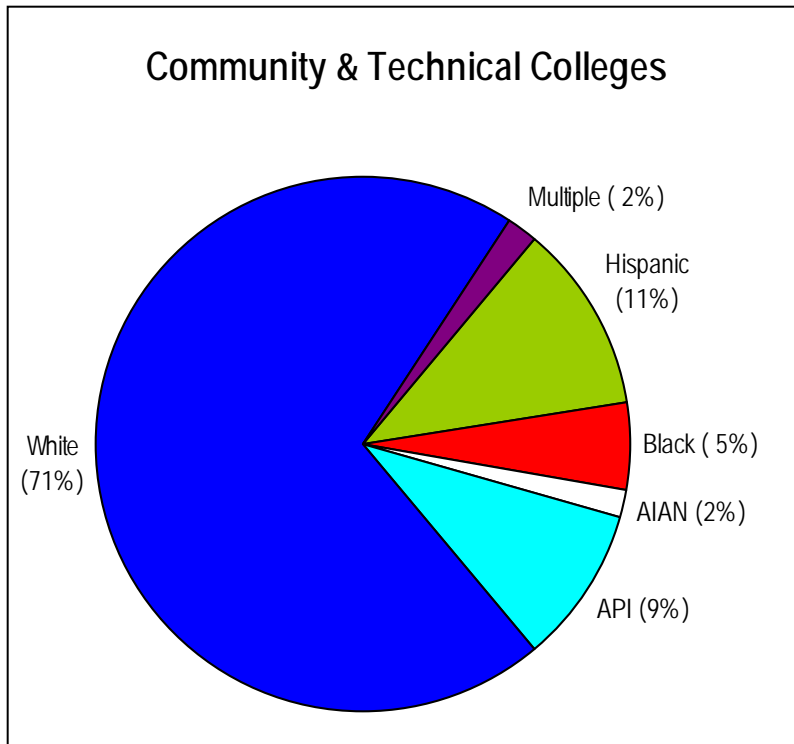
Asian Indian Japanese Native Hawaiian
 Chinese Korean Guamanian or Chamorro
 Filipino Vietnamese Samoan
 Other Asian — *Print race.* ↗ Other Pacific Islander — *Print race.* ↗

Some other race — *Print race.* ↗



Public Higher Education Enrollment by Race and Ethnicity

Age 17-29 Population, 2006: Hispanic – 12%; Black – 4%; AIAN – 2%; API – 9%; White – 70%; Multiple – 3%;



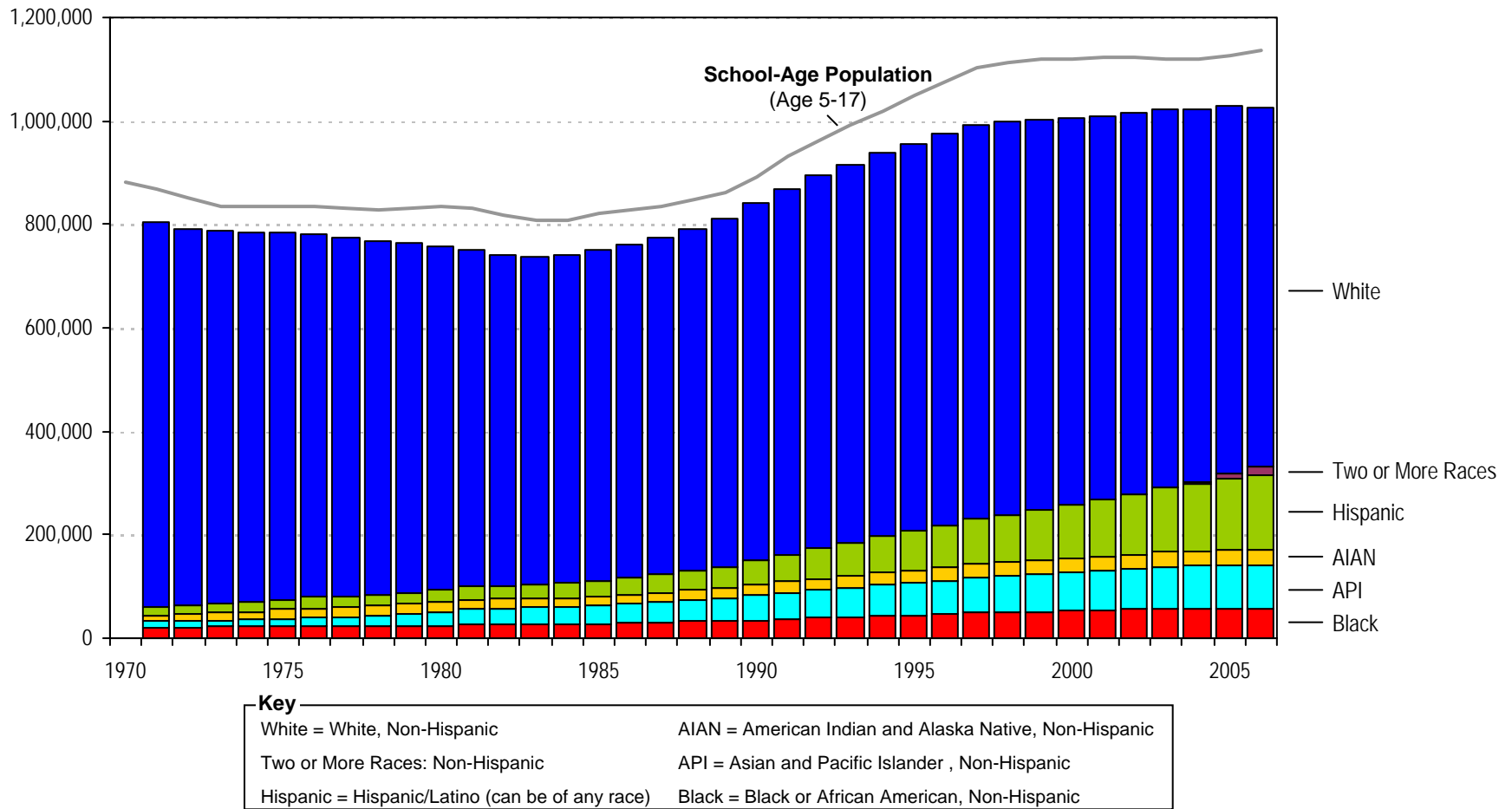
Key

White = White, Non-Hispanic	AIAN = American Indian and Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic
Multiple: Two or More Races, Non-Hispanic	API = Asian and Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic
Hispanic = Hispanic/Latino (can be of any race)	Black = Black or African American, Non-Hispanic

Sources: OFM Higher Education Enrollment Reports (Fall 2006), SBCTC Fall Quarter Report 2005

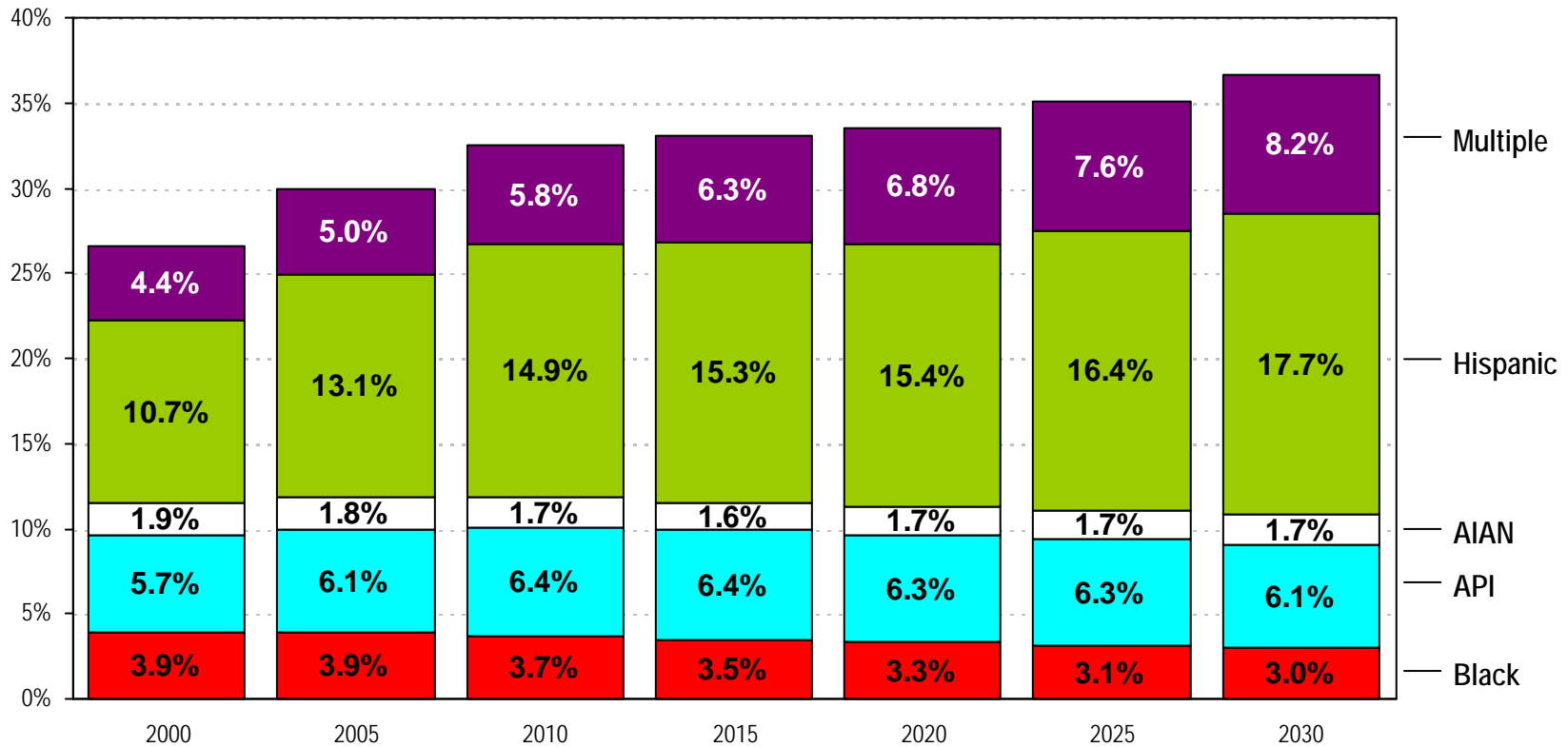


K-12 enrollments are the higher education enrollments of the future. In recent years total K-12 enrollment has been somewhat stable, but the demographic makeup has changed dramatically.



Source: Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction

Between now and 2030, the K-12 population (age 5 to 17) will become increasingly diverse. By 2030, minority groups will account for over 35 percent of the state's K-12 age population.



Key

White = White, Non-Hispanic	AIAN = American Indian and Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic
Multiple = Two or More Races, Non-Hispanic	API = Asian and Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic
Hispanic = Hispanic/Latino (can be of any race)	Black = Black or African American, Non-Hispanic

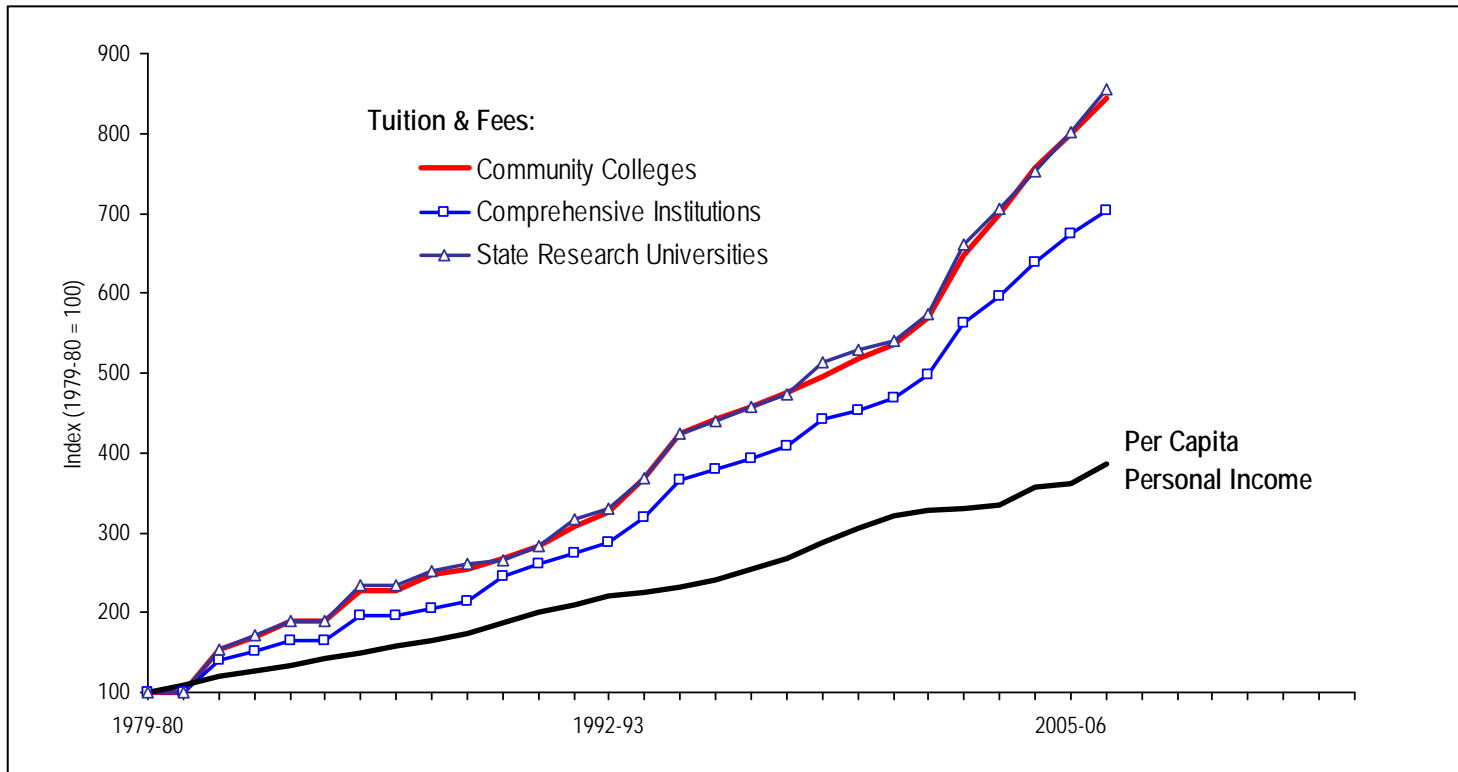
Source: Office of Financial Management Projections by Age, Gender and Race for the State of Washington: 2000-2030



Income and Affordability



Over the last 25 years, tuition at Washington's public institutions of higher education has grown more than twice as fast as per capita personal income.

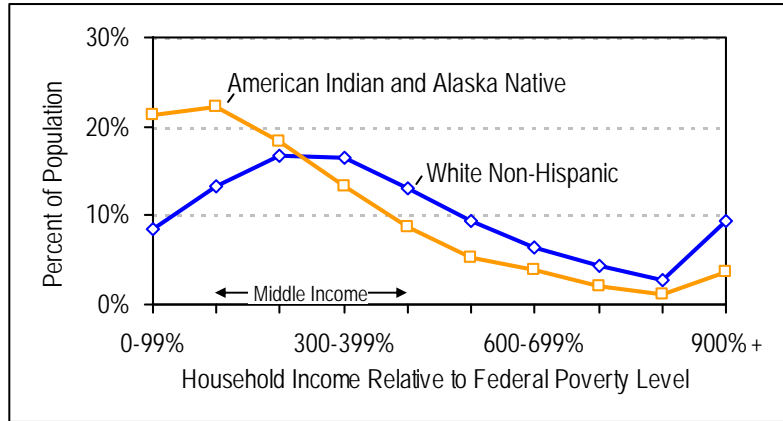


- The disparity in growth rates between higher education tuition and per capita personal income indicates that tuition is becoming less affordable in Washington.

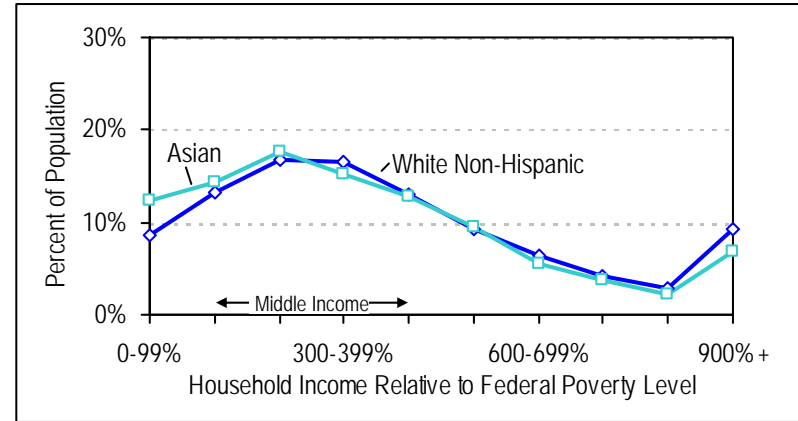


American Indians, African Americans, and the Hispanic population are more likely than Whites or Asians to have household incomes at the lower end of the income distribution.

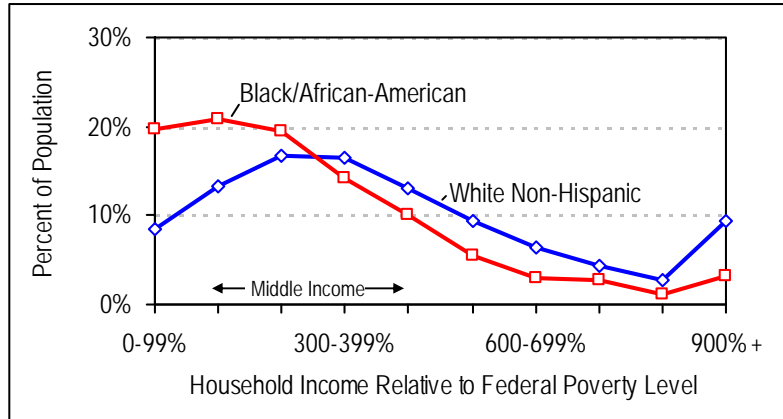
American Indian and Alaska Native



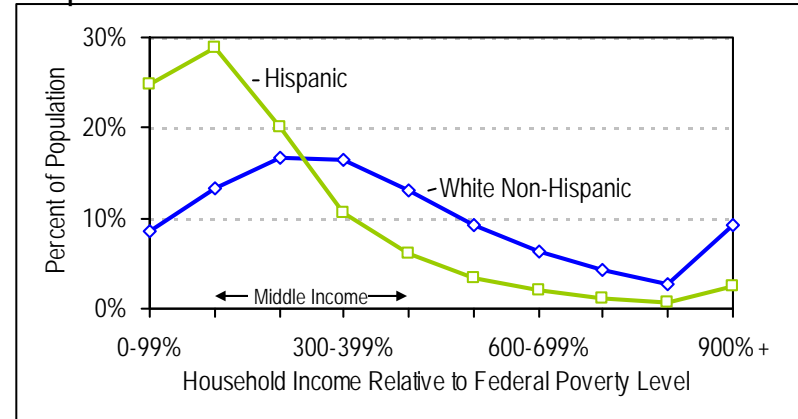
Asian



Black/African-American



Hispanic



*Federal Poverty Guidelines for 1999 show the poverty level for a family of four as \$16,700. The 2007 poverty level for a family of four is \$20,650.

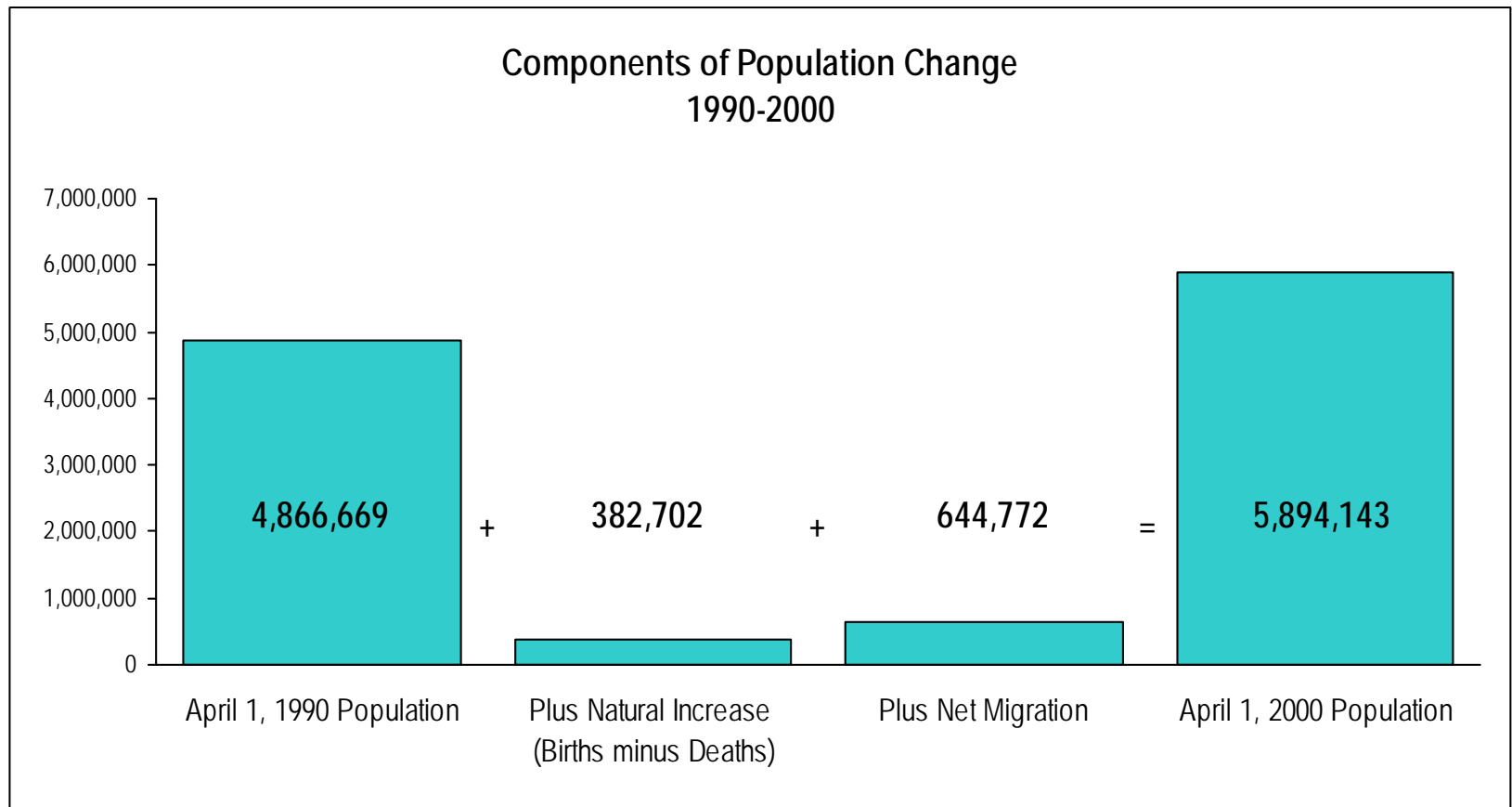
Source: U.S. Census Bureau



Migration



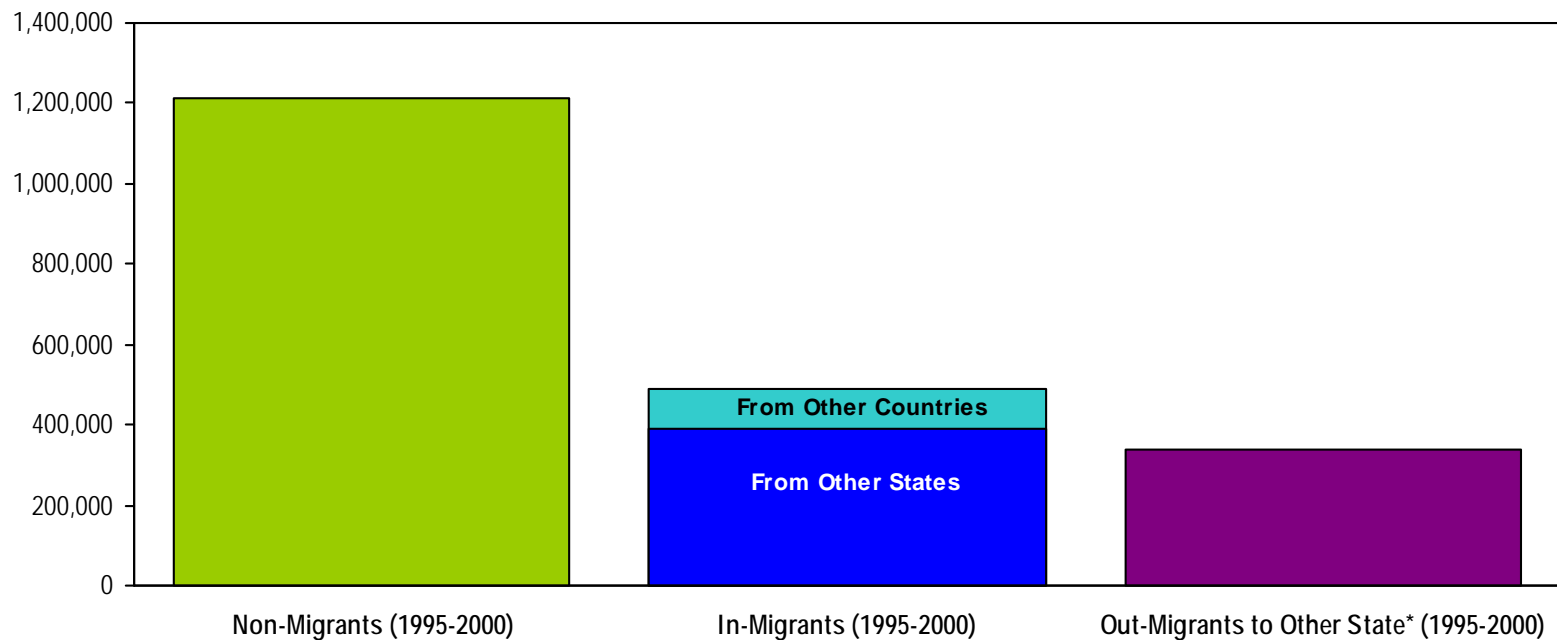
Washington has had significant net in-migration since the mid-1980s – more people moved into the state than moved out. Approximately 63 percent of Washington's population growth between 1990 and 2000 was due to net migration.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

The Census Bureau's Public Use Microdata Sample allows us to examine the characteristics of in-migrants and out-migrants in some detail.

Washington Age 25-64 Population by Migration Status 1995-2000



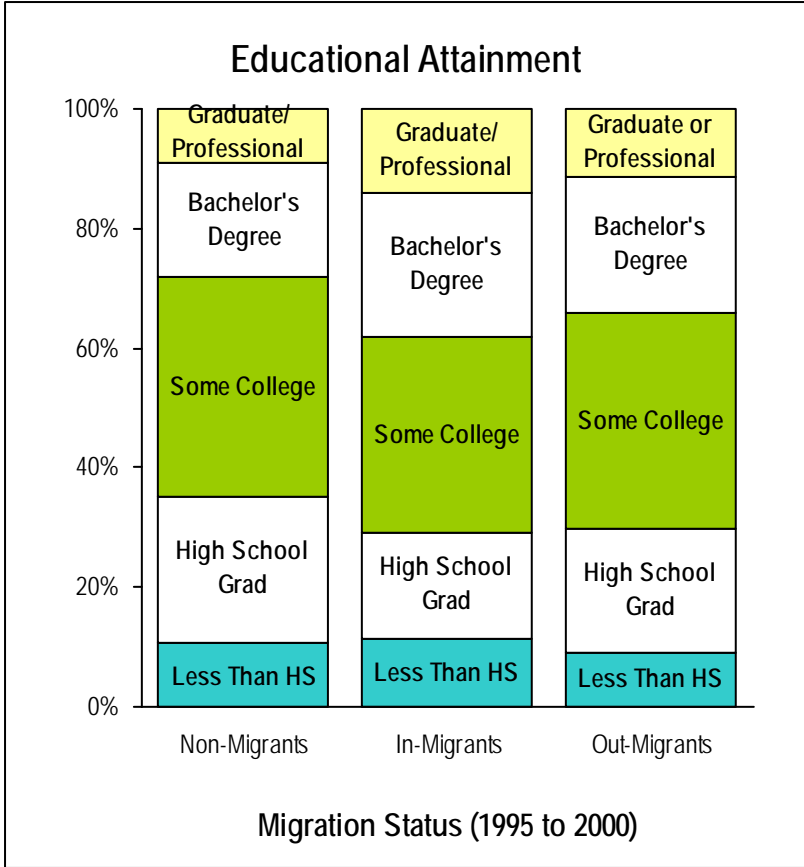
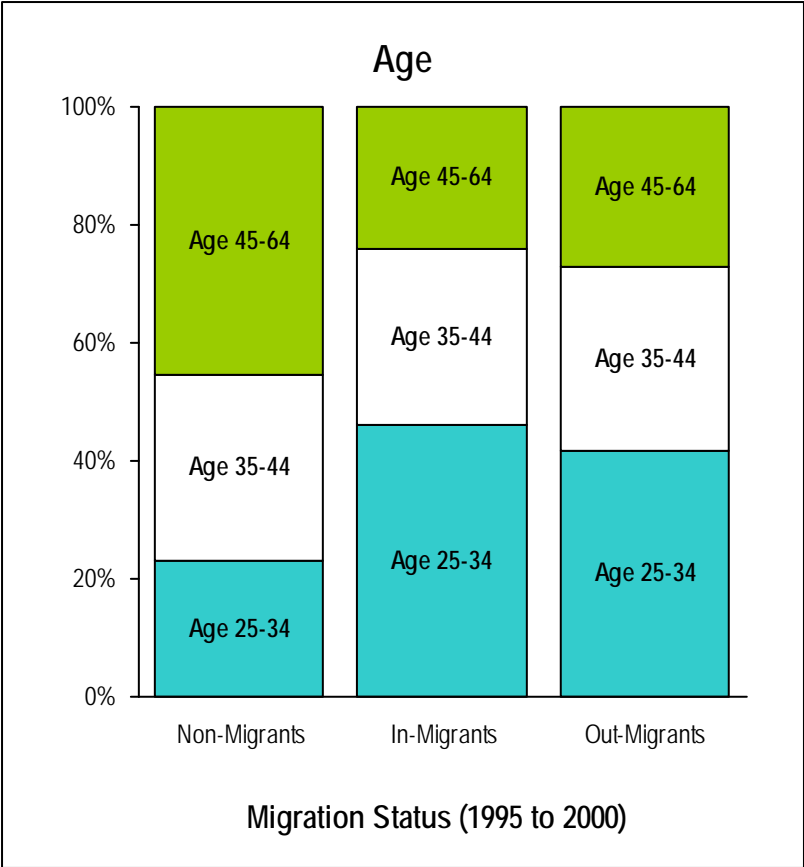
*No data for migrants to other countries.

*Note: Persons classified as "non-migrants" for the 1995-2000 period may actually have been in-migrants at some earlier date.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS), 2000

Working-age Washington in-migrants between 1995 and 2000 were younger and had higher educational attainment than those who resided here in 1995 and 2000. Approximately 38% of the in-migrants had a bachelor's or higher degree compared with 28% of the non-migrants.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS), 2000



There were high numbers of in-migrants to Washington between 1995 and 2000 from the other West Coast states. Mexico topped the list of countries providing in-migrants to the state.

In-Migrants (1995-2000)	Age 25-34	Age 35-44	Age 45-64
10,000 or more	California, Oregon, MEXICO	California, Oregon	California, Oregon
5,000 – 9,999	Texas, Idaho, New York, Arizona, Florida	Texas	--
2,500 -- 4,999	Utah, Hawai'i, Colorado, Illinois, Virginia, JAPAN, Montana, CANADA, GERMANY, Massachusetts, Alaska, Michigan, Georgia, Pennsylvania, INDIA, Ohio, North Carolina	Idaho, Colorado, Alaska, Arizona, New York, MEXICO, Florida, CANADA, Hawai'i, Virginia, JAPAN, Illinois	Texas, Idaho, Colorado, Arizona, Alaska, Florida

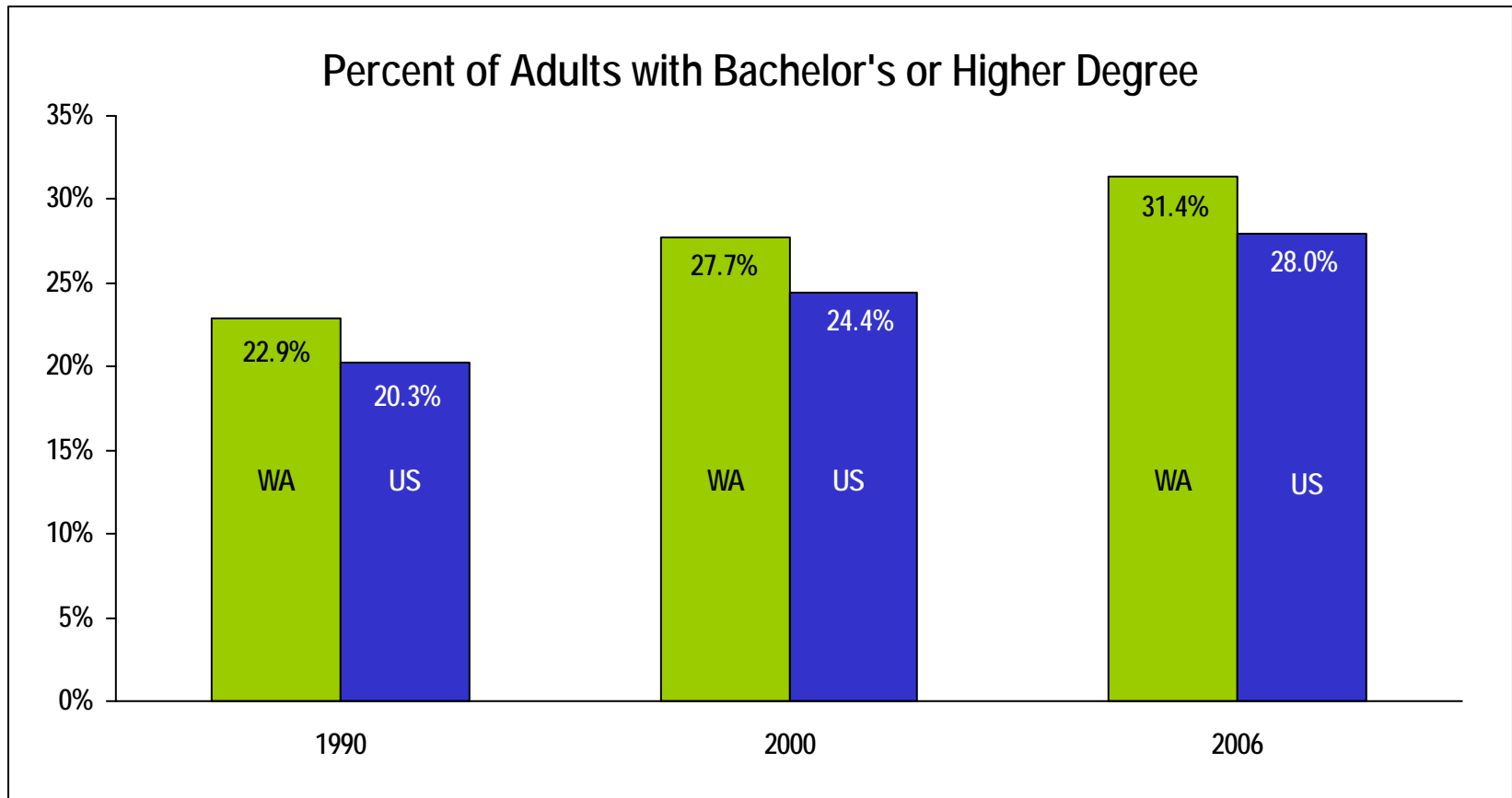
Out-Migrants* (1995-2000)	Age 25-34	Age 35-44	Age 45-64
10,000 or more	California, Oregon	California, Oregon	California, Oregon
5,000 – 9,999	Texas, Idaho, Arizona, Colorado	Texas, Arizona, Idaho	Arizona, Idaho
2,500 -- 4,999	Florida, Montana, New York, Nevada, Minnesota, Georgia, Virginia, North Carolina, Illinois	Florida, Colorado, Montana, Nevada, Georgia, Virginia, Alaska	Texas, Nevada, Florida, Montana, Colorado

*Information is not available for out-migrants to other countries.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS), 2000



Although Washington has a relatively low percent of the population participating in higher education compared with other states, net in-migration of well-educated persons results in a population with higher than average educational attainment. Washington consistently ranks high in the percent of adults (age 25+) with a bachelor's or higher degree.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau: Educational Attainment, 2000 [www.census.gov/prod/2003pubs/c2kbr-24.pdf];

U.S. Census Bureau: Educational Attainment in the U.S. 2006 [www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/education/cps2006.html]

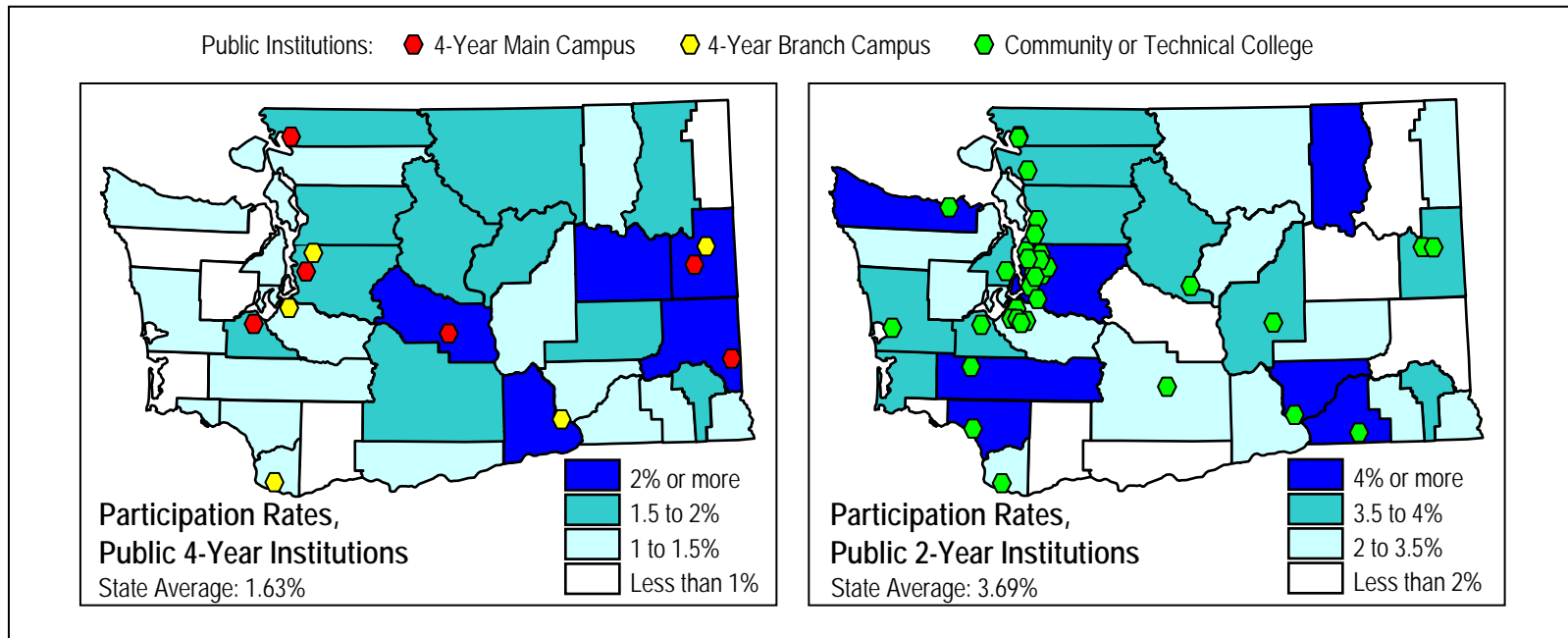


Regional Aspects



Participation in public higher education varies across the state. These maps show participation rates by county based on each student's residence at the time of admission to a higher education institution.

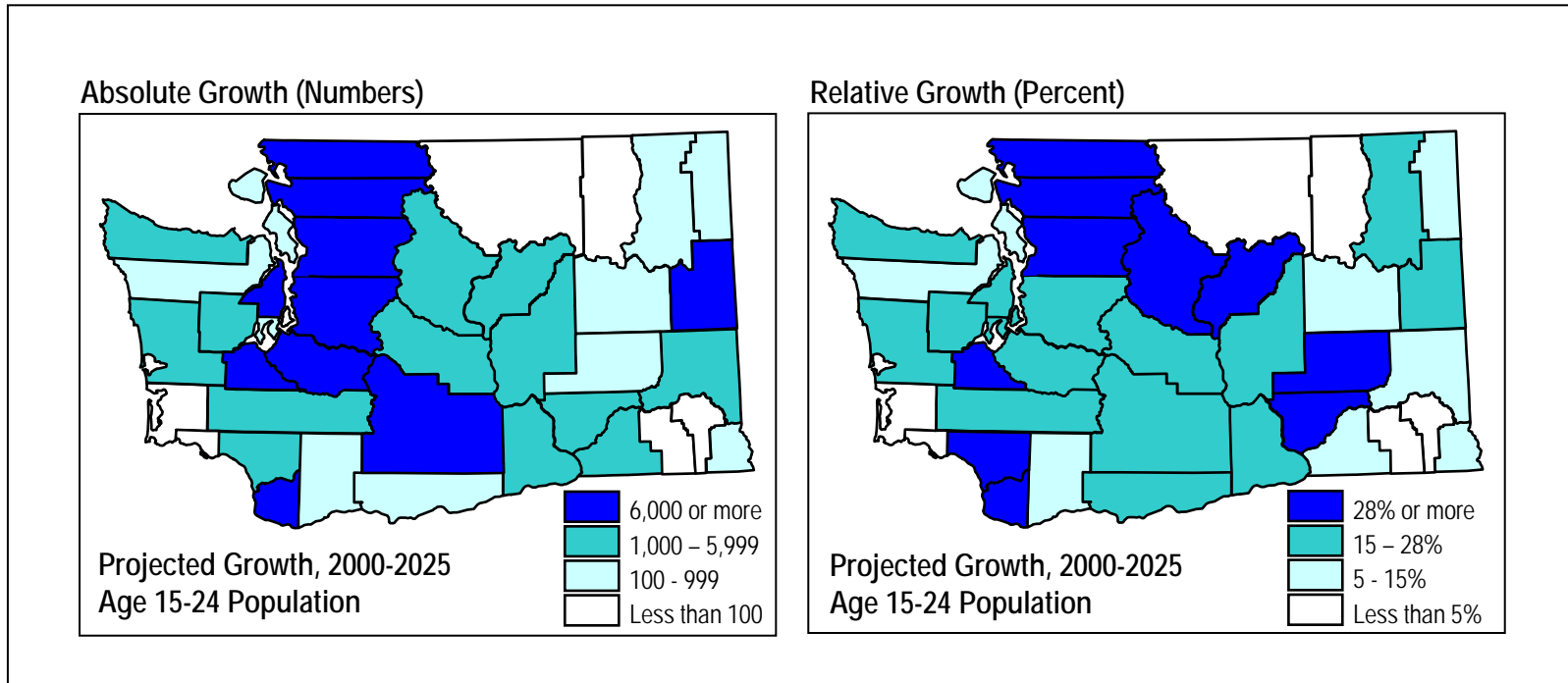
- Participation rates are calculated relative to the population age 17 and over.
- The student's county of origin is the student's residence at the time of admission.



Sources: OFM Higher Education Enrollment Reports, SBCTC Management Information System Reports, OFM Official April 1, 2006 Population Estimates.



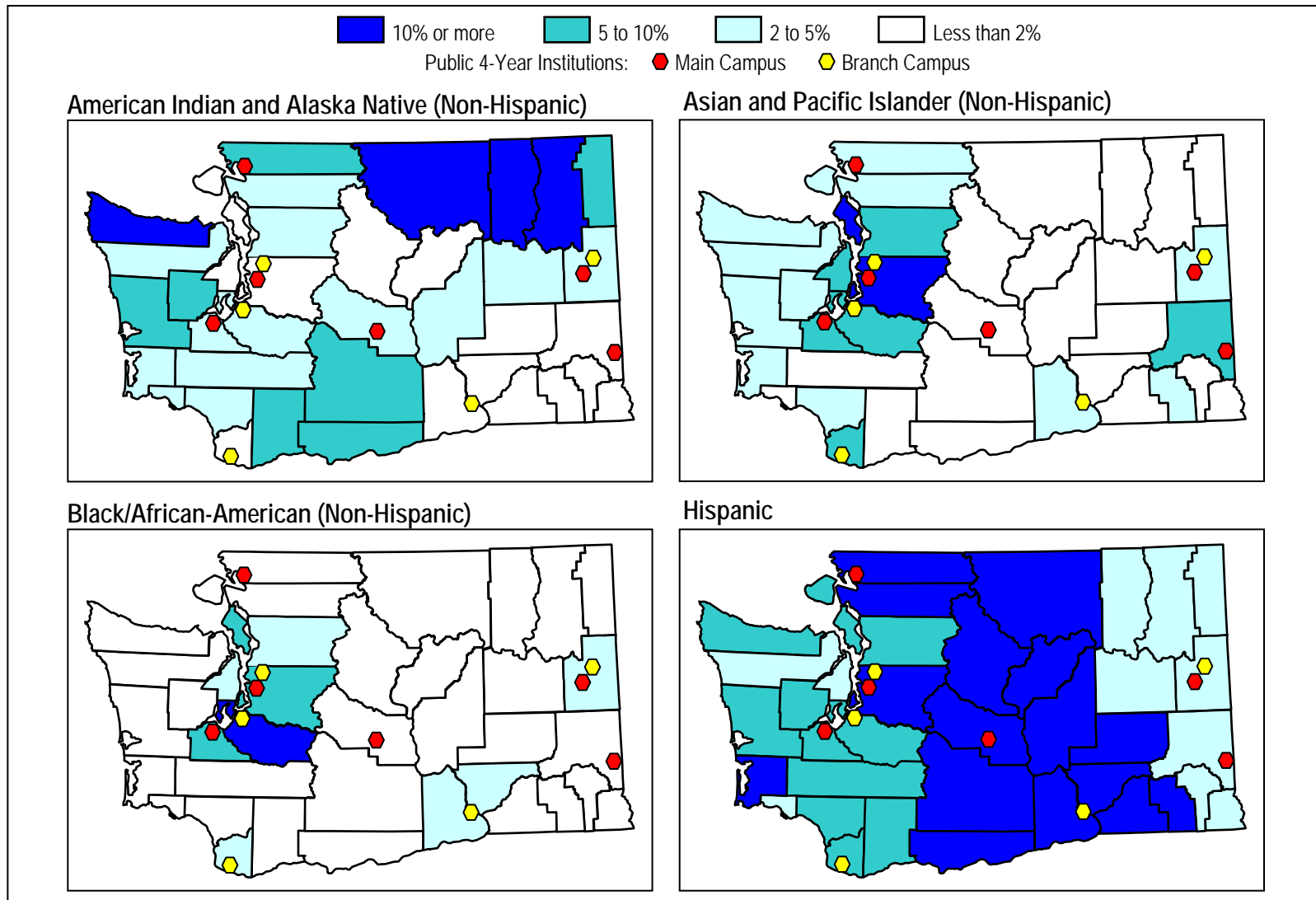
Snohomish, Clark, Whatcom, Thurston, and Skagit counties are projected to experience the highest growth rates and the highest absolute increases in the prime college-age population between 2000 and 2025.



Source: OFM 2002 County Population Projections.



Current public K-12 enrollment provides a preview of the race and ethnic characteristics of the future college-age population.



Source: Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)



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