

# EDUCATION TRENDS



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# School ENROLLMENT TRENDS

## 2000–2020

Year	Public, Pre-K–Grade 8	Public, Grades 9–12	Private, Pre-K–Grade 8	Private, Grades 9–12
2000	33,686	13,517	4,877	1,292
2005	34,204	14,909	4,699	1,374
2010*	34,637*	14,668*	4,092*	1,306*
2015*	35,829*	14,830*	4,042*	1,134*
2020*	37,444*	15,222*	4,216*	1,056*
% change projected 2010 to 2020	8.10%	3.77%	3.05%	-19.15%

Enrollment in thousands

\* Projected

**Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, September 2011**

- From 2010 to 2020, the number of all students in grades Pre-K to 8 is expected to increase 7.57 percent. The enrollment of high school students in grades 9–12 is expected to increase 1.9 percent during that same period.  
—*U.S. Census, Statistical Abstract, 2012*
- Private schools served about 5.49 million students in the 2009–2010 school year: 39.3 percent of students attended Catholic schools, 37.8 percent attended other religious schools, and 22.8 percent attended nonsectarian schools.
- From the 1999–2000 school year to the 2009–2010 school year, the number of Catholic schools has dropped from 8,102 to 7,115—a decrease of 12.9 percent. The number of students decreased from 2.51 million in 1999 to 2.16 million in 2009—a decrease of 14 percent.
- In contrast, from the 1999–2000 school year to the 2009–2010 school year, the number of other religious private schools rose from 13,232 to 15,616—an increase of 18 percent. The number of students increased from 1.84 million in 1999 to 2.08 million in 2009—an increase of 12.9 percent.
- Nonsectarian private schools serve the smallest percentage of students, but have shown the largest gains in the past 10 years. The number of schools has increased from 5,889 in the 1999–2000 school year to 10,635 in the 2009–2010 school year—an increase of 80.6 percent. The number of students has increased 60 percent—from 808,000 in 1999 to 1.25 million in 2009.  
—*U.S. National Center for Education Statistics, Private School Universe Survey, 2009-10*

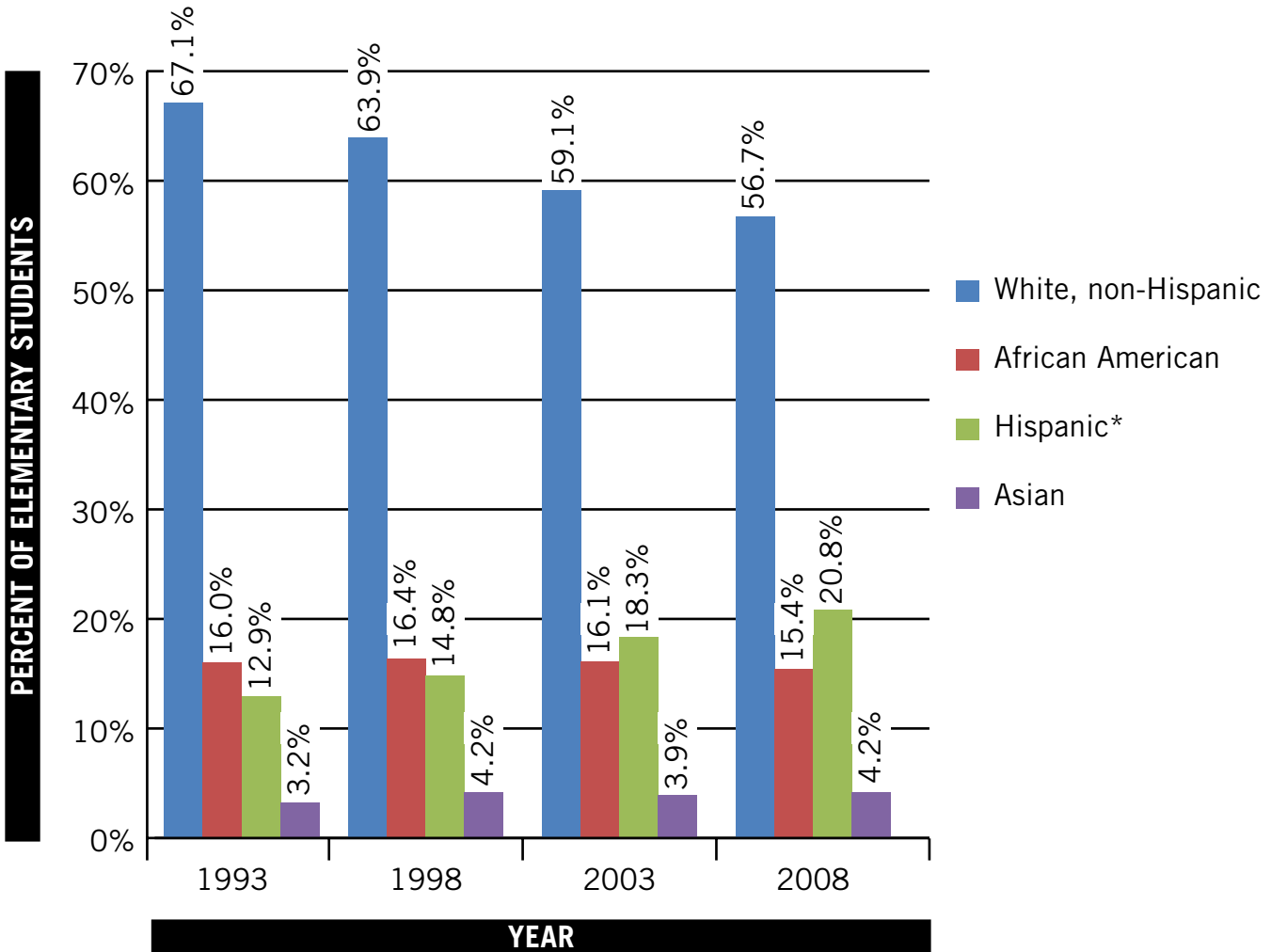


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# Elementary School ENROLLMENT

Elementary School Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity



\*Hispanic can be of any race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1955–2008

- Nationally, the number of elementary students enrolled increased by 3.6 percent from 1993 to 2008. There was a dramatic increase in the number of Hispanic elementary students enrolled (79.3%) followed by increases of 34.0 percent among Asian students, and

2.6 percent among African American students. The number of white, non-Hispanic students decreased by 12.5 percent from 1993 to 2008.

—U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1955–2008

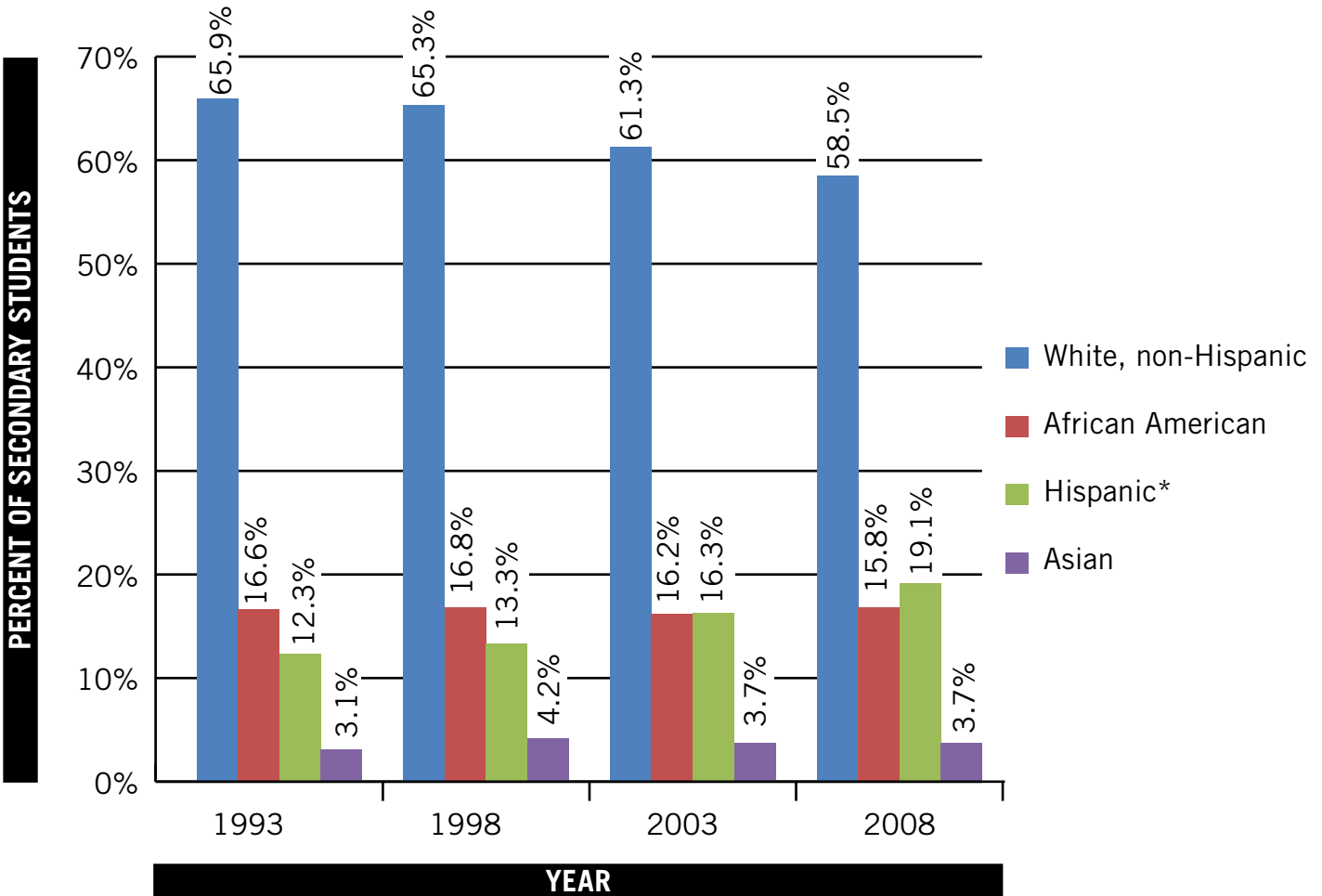


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# Secondary School ENROLLMENT

Secondary School Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity



\*Hispanic can be of any race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1955–2008

- Nationally, the number of secondary students enrolled increased by 19.5 percent from 1993 to 2008. There was a dramatic increase in the number of Hispanic secondary students enrolled (85.4%), followed by increases of

44.9 percent among Asian students, 17.6 percent among African American students, and 6.2 percent among white, non-Hispanic students.

—U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1955–2008

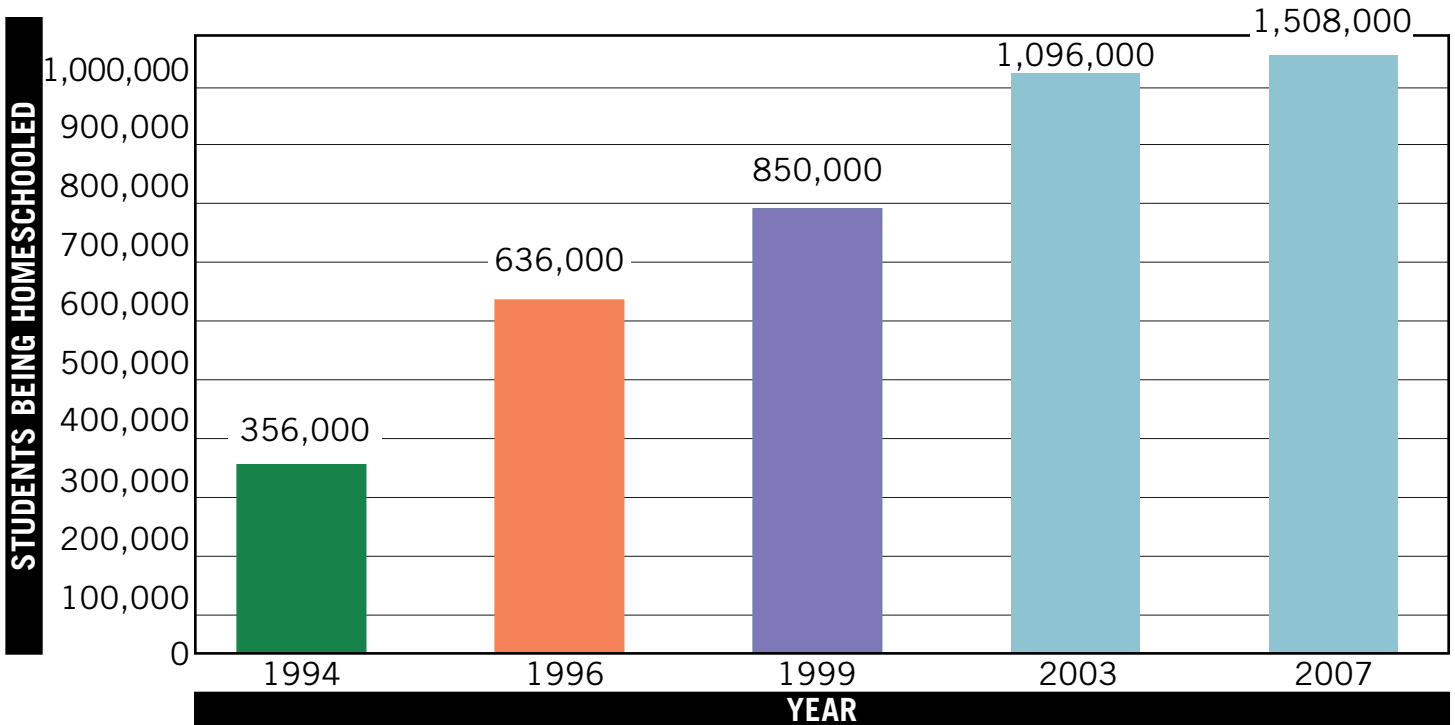


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# HOMESCHOOLING

## Trends



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, National Center for Education Statistics, 2008

- More than four of five homeschoolers were homeschooled full time (84%) in 2007, while one of five homeschoolers was enrolled in public or private schools part time (16%).
- A greater percentage of homeschoolers compared to non-homeschoolers were white, non-Hispanic in 1999—76 percent compared to 65 percent.
- Concern about the environment of other schools (21%), to provide religious or moral instruction (36%), and dissatisfaction with academic instruction at other schools (17%) are the reasons reported most often by parents for homeschooling.
- Parents of homeschoolers are generally better educated than parents of non-homeschoolers. In 1999, 66 percent continued their education beyond high school, compared to 54 percent of non-homeschool parents.
- Almost 25 percent of homeschool students are enrolled one or more grades above their age-level peers in public and private schools.
- In 1999, half of all homeschoolers were in elementary school (grades K through five). More than one-quarter (28%) were in high school (grades 9 through 12).
- Homeschool students' achievement test scores are exceptionally high. The median scores for every subtest at every grade, typically in the 70th and 80th percentiles, are well above those of public and private school students.

—U.S. National Center for Education Statistics, 2008

—Education Policy Analysis Archives



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# CHARTER Schools 2010

## National Charter School and Enrollment Statistics 2010

State	Operating in 2009–2010	Total Estimated Enrollment
Alaska	28	6,169
Arizona	564	142,848
Arkansas	28	10,099
California	827	348,686
Colorado	161	66,186
Connecticut	21	4,992
Delaware	19	9,581
Florida	427	150,199
Georgia	92	57,987
Hawaii	32	7,668
Idaho	34	14,951
Illinois	83	37,860
Indiana	54	19,669
Iowa	9	1,413
Kansas	37	5,003
Louisiana	82	33,083
Maryland	37	9,792
Massachusetts	64	25,167
Michigan	286	111,397
Minnesota	161	30,184

State	Operating in 2009–2010	Total Estimated Enrollment
Missouri	40	17,684
Nevada	27	8,033
New Hampshire	11	2,162
New Jersey	71	20,626
New Mexico	73	14,932
New York	153	47,364
North Carolina	101	36,577
Ohio	334	114,554
Oklahoma	17	5,970
Oregon	98	17,261
Pennsylvania	147	85,142
Rhode Island	13	3,402
South Carolina	37	12,627
Tennessee	20	4,963
Texas	402	139,665
Utah	77	35,019
Virginia	3	341
Washington, D.C.	96	29,557
Wisconsin	218	40,645
Wyoming	4	505
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,988</b>	<b>1,729,963</b>

Source: The Center for Education Reform, October 2010

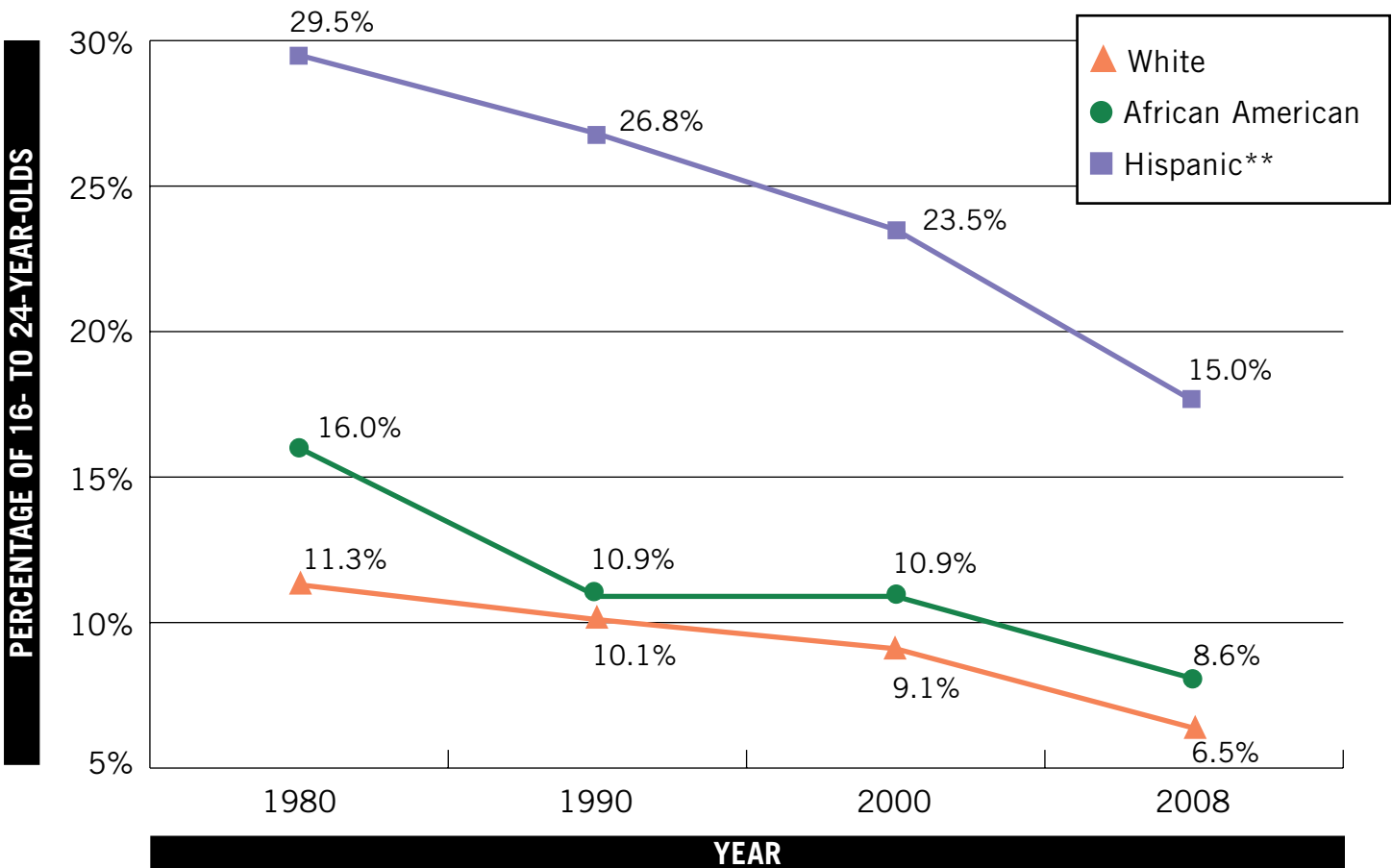
- Nationally, an estimated 1.73 million children attend 4,988 charter schools.
- The number of charter schools increased 25.4 percent from 3,977 charter schools in 2006–2007 to 4,988 in 2007–2008. —Center for Education Reform, 2010



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# High School DROPOUTS\*



\*Dropout: A person not in regular school who has neither completed 12th grade, nor received a GED.

\*\*Hispanic can be of any race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 Statistical Abstract

- The number of high school dropouts between ages 16 and 24 has declined from 5.3 million in 1980 to 3.1 million in 2008, a decline of more than 40 percent.
- The percentage of Hispanic dropouts between the ages of 16 and 24 declined 14.5 percent from 1980 to 2008, and declined 2.6 percent from 2007 to 2008.
- The dropout rate for African Americans between the ages of 16 and 24 declined 7.4 percent from 1980 to 2008; for whites, it declined 4.8 percent.

—U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 Statistical Abstract

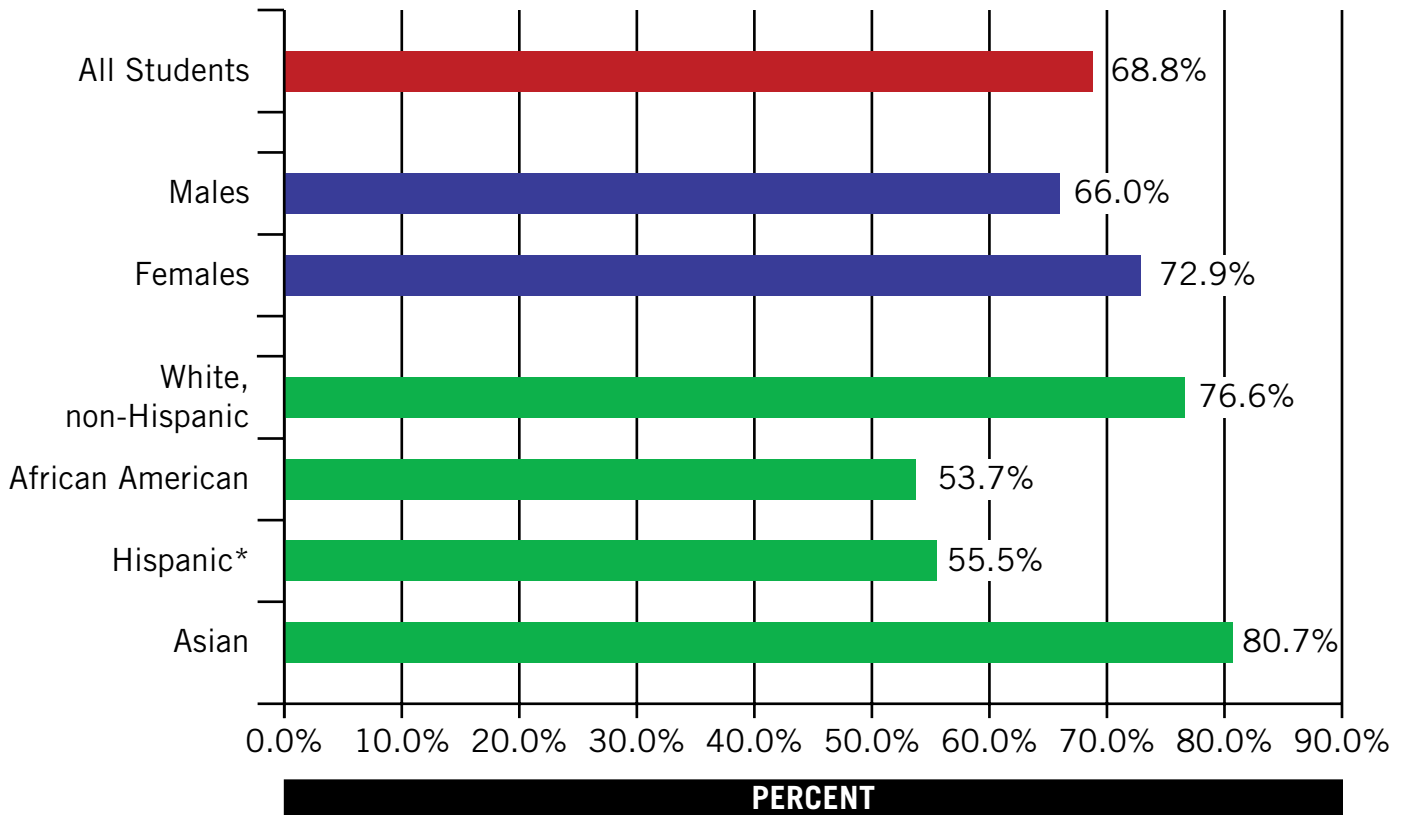


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# GRADUATION *in the U.S.*

Graduation Rates for the U.S. Class of 2007



\*Hispanic can be of any race.

Source: Education Research Center, *Diplomas Count 2010*

- The U.S. graduation rates have made slow but steady progress during the last decade. The rate in 2007 (68.8%) is an increase of 3.1 percentage points over the graduation rate of 1997 (65.7%).
- Graduation rates have improved, at least marginally, in 36 states in the past 10 years, with two states—New York and Tennessee—experiencing double-digit gains. A dozen states saw drops of at least 1 percentage point, with the largest decline occurring in Nevada.  
—Education Research Center, *Diplomas Count 2010*



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# COLLEGE ENROLLMENT *in the U.S.*

**Enrollment by Gender and Race/Ethnicity (in thousands)**

Gender and Race/Ethnicity	2000	2005	2009	% Ch. 2000–2009	% Ch. 2005–2009
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,312.3</b>	<b>17,487.5</b>	<b>20,427.7</b>	<b>33.4%</b>	<b>16.8%</b>
Male	6,721.8	7,455.9	8,769.5	30.5%	17.6%
Female	8,590.5	10,031.6	11,658.2	35.7%	16.2%
White	10,462.1	11,495.4	12,730.8	21.7%	10.7%
African American	1,730.3	2,214.6	2,919.8	68.7%	31.8%
Hispanic	1,461.8	1,882.0	2,546.7	74.2%	35.3%
Asian	978.2	1,134.4	1,337.7	36.7%	17.9%

**Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, September 2010**

- Enrollment in degree-granting institutions increased by 33.4 percent between 2000 and 2009, from 15.3 million to 20.4 million. Much of the growth was in full-time enrollment; the number of full-time students rose 41.2 percent, while the number of part-time students rose 22.2 percent.
- Hispanics show the highest rate of increase in college enrollment, increasing at a rate of 74.2 percent from 2000 to 2009, and a rate of 35.3 percent from 2005 to 2009. The rate of enrollment for African Americans increased by 68.7 percent from 2000 to 2009, and by 31.8 percent from 2005 to 2009.
- From 2000 to 2009, the number of females enrolled in degree-granting institutions rose 35.9 percent, compared to an increase of 30.5 percent in the number of males.  
—U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2010 Digest of Education Statistics
- Among the students already in college, 89 percent of girls and 91 percent of boys are expected to complete their degrees. However, according to the U.S. Census Bureau’s 2009 American Community Survey, only 31 percent of women and 27 percent of men aged 25–34 had college degrees. This indicates many students are taking on debt without attaining a degree.  
—Collegians Channel, YPulse Essentials, November 08, 2011



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- More than half of college freshmen (53.0%) took out loans to fund their schooling in 2010, up from 49 percent in 2008. Six in 10 college freshmen (62.0%) cite cost as a “very important” factor in determining which college to attend. Three in four freshmen (73.0%) feel the primary benefit of attending college is that it increases earning power, up from 53 percent in 1971.

—*Higher Education Research Institute  
at UCLA, Youth Markets Alert,  
Vol. XXIII, No. 10, 2011*



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# Undergraduate TUITION and FEES\*

## Average Published Tuition and Fees in Constant 2010 Dollars

	2000–01	2005–06	2010–11	% change from 2000–01 to 2010–11
Public Two-Year College	\$2,072	\$2,434	\$2,713	30.9%
Public Four-Year College	\$4,426	\$6,128	\$7,605	71.8%
Private Not-For-Profit Four-Year College	\$20,277	\$23,408	\$27,293	34.6%

\*Does not include room and board

### Source: The College Board, *Trends in College Pricing, 2010*

- Tuition and fees for public four-year colleges have increased 71.8 percent in the past 10 years. Tuition and fees for public two-year colleges and private not-for-profit four-year colleges have increased by about one-third (30.9% and 34.6%, respectively) during the same time period.
- In the 2009–10 school year, the total of student aid and nonfederal loans, per full-time undergraduate student, was \$11,981.
- Three in four teens aged 16 to 17 (75%) believe it is up to them to fund at least part of their higher education costs, with 44 percent saying they will contribute 26 percent to 50 percent of the total costs.

—How Youth Plan to Fund College,  
*College Savings Foundation*

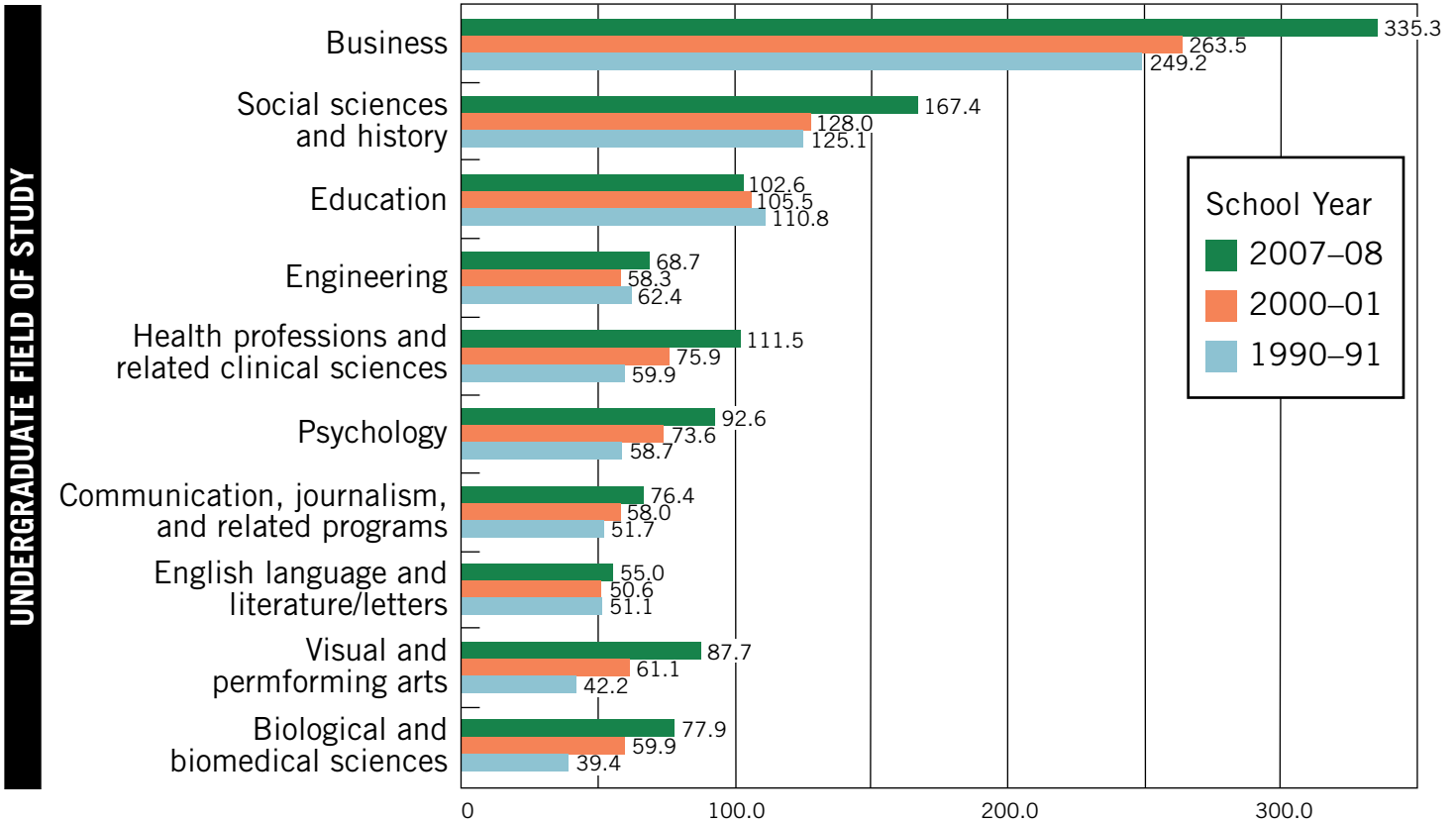
—*The College Board,*  
*Trends in College Pricing, 2010*



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# Bachelor's DEGREES



**NUMBER OF BACHELOR'S DEGREES CONFERRED (in thousands)**

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *2009 Digest of Education Statistics*

- Of the 1,563,069 bachelor's degrees conferred in the 2007–2008 school year, the largest numbers were in the fields of business, social sciences and history, health professions and related clinical studies, and education.

- Since 1990, the degree fields that have consistently had the most degrees conferred are business, social sciences and history, health professions and related clinical studies, and education.  
—U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2009 Digest of Education Statistics



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# FIELDS OF STUDY

*With More Than 50% Growth Rate*

Number of Bachelor's Degrees Conferred		
Undergraduate Field of Study	Degrees Conferred 2008–2009	% change 1999–2009
Communications technologies	5,100	374.0%
Legal professions and studies	3,822	95.0%
Parks, recreation, leisure, and fitness studies	31,667	91.5%
Security and protective services	41,800	69.9%
Visual and performing arts	89,140	63.8%
Transportation and materials moving	5,189	53.4%
Communication, journalism, and related programs	78,009	51.8%

**Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2010 Digest of Education Statistics**

- In the 2008–2009 school year, over 1.6 million bachelor's degrees were awarded—a 33.4 percent increase from 1998–1999.
- The four fields of study with more than 100,000 degrees conferred in 2008–2009 were business (347,985 degrees), social sciences and history

(168,500 degrees), health professions and related clinical sciences (120,488 degrees), and education (101,708 degrees).

—U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2010 Digest of Education Statistics



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# Educational ATTAINMENT 2010

Adults Over Age 25—Percent of Population							
Level of Education Attained	Total	Male	Female	White	African American	Other Races	Hispanic Origin
Advanced degree	10.5%	10.9%	10.2%	10.7%	6.5%	15.7%	3.8%
Bachelor's degree	19.4%	19.4%	19.4%	19.6%	13.3%	26.6%	10.1%
Associate's degree	9.1%	8.0%	10.2%	9.2%	9.4%	8.1%	6.5%
Some college, no degree	16.8%	16.5%	17.1%	16.7%	19.8%	13.0%	12.9%
High school graduate	31.2%	31.9%	30.7%	31.3%	35.2%	23.5%	29.6%
Not a high school graduate	12.9%	13.4%	12.4%	12.4%	15.8%	13.0%	37.1%

Source: U.S. Department of Education, U.S. Census Bureau, *Current Population Survey, 2010*

- High school completion rates for adults 25 and older were the highest in the Midwest (89.9%) and lowest in the South (85.5%).
- The percentage of the U.S. adult population ages 25 and older with a bachelor's or advanced degree increased from 25.6 percent in 2000 to 29.9 percent in 2010.
- 657,000 master's degrees were conferred in the 2009–2010 school year. This represents a 43.8 percent increase since 2000.
- 67,000 doctoral degrees were conferred in the 2009–2010 school year. This represents a 48.9 percent increase since 2000.

—U.S. Census Bureau,  
Current Population Survey, 2010



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## U.S. Government Sources of Current Data

### American Fact Finder

[factfinder2.census.gov](http://factfinder2.census.gov)

This Census Bureau site provides updated demographic information by state, county, city, or zip code.

### Bureau of Justice Statistics

[www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs)

The Bureau of Justice Statistics collects data from a number of surveys and from administrative sources, including the Uniform Crime Reports.

### Bureau of Labor Statistics

[stats.bls.gov](http://stats.bls.gov)

This home page has an extensive menu of sites for current social (especially labor) and economic data, including unemployment rates and consumer price index information.

### Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

[www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov)

The CDC is the major clearinghouse for information on the current prevalence of disease and various health conditions and efforts at their control and prevention.

### Consumer Expenditure Surveys

[stats.bls.gov/cex](http://stats.bls.gov/cex)

A program that consists of two surveys, the Quarterly Interview Survey and the Diary Survey, that provide information on the purchasing patterns of the U.S. population.

### Corporation for National and Community Service

[www.nationalservice.gov](http://www.nationalservice.gov)

[www.nationalservice.gov/about/role\\_impact\\_performance\\_research.asp](http://www.nationalservice.gov/about/role_impact_performance_research.asp)

In collaboration with the U.S. Census Bureau and the nonprofit coalition Independent Sector, the Corporation for National and Community Service conducts research on volunteering in America, including state and city trends and rankings.

### Current Population Survey (CPS)

[www.census.gov/cps](http://www.census.gov/cps)

A description of the monthly data from the current versions of the CPS is available at this site.

### Kids.Gov

[www.kids.gov](http://www.kids.gov)

The official kids' portal for the U.S. government, this website has links to the government's and other kids' sites for fun and education.

### Map Stats

[quickfacts.census.gov](http://quickfacts.census.gov)

U.S. Bureau of the Census state and county statistics, including type of household, race, population, school enrollment, and employment can be found on this website.

### National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)

[nces.ed.gov](http://nces.ed.gov)

The NCES is the major source of educational statistics in the United States, including data from population surveys, longitudinal studies, surveys of educational establishments, and various kinds of administrative data.

### National Center for Health Statistics

[www.cdc.gov/nchs](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs)

This site includes vital statistics data, including current data on births, deaths, marriages, infant mortality, and other topics. The home page provides current major surveys of American health.

### National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES)

[www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhanes](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhanes)

The National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) is a program of studies designed to assess the health and nutritional status of adults and children in the United States. The survey is unique in that it combines interviews and physical examinations. NHANES is a major program of the National Center of Health Statistics.



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### **National Household Education Surveys Program (NHES)**

[nces.ed.gov/nhes](http://nces.ed.gov/nhes)

This survey, conducted in 2007, had two different parts: School Readiness, and Parent and Family Involvement in Education and School Readiness.

### **Pew Hispanic Center**

[www.pewhispanic.org](http://www.pewhispanic.org)

This website contains information on the growing impact of the U.S. Hispanic population.

### **Pew Research Center**

[www.pewresearch.org](http://www.pewresearch.org)

This website provides numbers, facts, and trends shaping the United States and the world, including information about new immigrants and generations.

### **Population Reference Bureau**

[www.prb.org](http://www.prb.org)

The Population Reference Bureau provides U.S. and world population data. It also provides links to state data including population, economics, crime, education, and environmental information.

### **U.S. Bureau of the Census**

[www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)

This home page provides a basic introduction to the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the current state of Census 2010, various press releases, subscription information, and more. It has links to many other major sources of U.S. census data.

### **U.S. Department of Agriculture**

[www.usda.gov](http://www.usda.gov)

This site contains information regarding the cost of raising children. The costs are broken into categories such as childcare, transportation, and housing. Differing costs are also estimated for single-parent and dual-parent families.

### **U.S. Department of Justice**

[www.justice.gov/defendingchildhood](http://www.justice.gov/defendingchildhood)

Here you will find information on youth violence, victims of crimes, safe community initiative, and domestic violence.

### **Data Archives of U.S. Census and Survey Statistics**

#### **Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR)**

[www.icpsr.umich.edu](http://www.icpsr.umich.edu)

Located at the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, ICPSR is a membership-based, nonprofit scholarly organization with the most extensive archive of computerized social science data in the world. These include vast U.S. census data holdings, including many decennial censuses, many of the surveys mentioned in this listing, the City and County Data Books, and a limited supply of foreign census materials.

#### **NOAA Coastal Services Center**

[www.csc.noaa.gov](http://www.csc.noaa.gov)

The Coastal Services Center collects information on oceanography, meteorology, and the like. It is a resource of census data for anyone with an interest in recent American social or economic history.



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