Enrollments & grads
• 2015 to early 2030s

Fewer school-age youth
• Fewer White
• More non-White

A different profile
• Educational capital
• Financial resources
• Student culture

Look for updated projections
December 2016

Projections of
High School Graduates

December 2012

wiche.edu/knocking
NCES data to 2009, 2010 to 2028 from *Knocking at the College Door 2012*. Nonpublic includes religious and nonsectarian.
Coming Declines in Private High School Graduates

NY, NJ and CT

Track overall decline in White youth

2001
44,000

2010
52,300

Consistent declines predicted in nonpublic graduates

2025
39,700

2030
37,100

White public high school enrollment declines

High School Graduates Diversify

From *Knocking at the College Door 2012*. Race/ethnicity only available for public. Nonpublic includes religious and nonsectarian.
High School Graduates Diversify

From *Knocking at the College Door 2012*. Race/ethnicity only available for public. Nonpublic includes religious and nonsectarian.
Independent School Enrollment Challenges

Analysis of 939 independent schools enrollment between 2006-2007 and 2013-2014

• Nearly half lost students over the last decade; a bit more than half grew in enrollment
• In the East region (New York, New Jersey, New York City), almost 65 percent of the schools are in the growth categories, and nearly half of these are high growth


Charter School Growth

In 43 school districts across the nation, at least 20 percent of public school students were enrolled in charter schools in the 2013-14 school year.

New York: 106,000 charter students
• NYC: 7% of enrollment, but 2nd largest school district by number of students
• Albany: 26%
• Buffalo: 19%
• Rochester: 10%
• Buffalo: 19%

New Jersey: 41,000 charter students
• Camden: 27% of enrollment
• Newark: 22%
• Jersey City: 13%
• Trenton: 12%

Connecticut: 8,200 charter students

National Alliance for Public Charter Schools, 2014
Independent School Enrollment Challenges

NY, NJ and CT

Younger Kids: Decline & Diversification

2014

Children in Immigrant Families, 2014
- U.S, 24%
- New York, 35%
- New Jersey, 36%
- Connecticut, 24%

U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates, from Annie E. Casey Foundation KidsCount Data Center.
Opportunity with Minorities in Public Schools

Projected public school enrollment change, 2015 to 2025

NY, NJ and CT

Grades 1-5
- 13,200 more Asian students (2015 to 2020)
- 12k fewer Hispanic
- 25k fewer Black
- 84k fewer White

Grades 6-8
- 60,000 more Hispanic
- 12k more Asian
- 63k fewer White

Grades 9-12
- 83,000 more Hispanic
- 17k more Asian
- 87k fewer White

Preliminary, unpublished projections using Knocking methodology.
Variation in Educational Capital

Highest Education, Parents of Children 5-17 y.o.

100%

Asian (N=2.38M)

- Bachelor's or higher degree: 81%
- Associate's degree
- Some college, no degree
- High school completion
- Less than HS completion

White (26.91M)

- Bachelor's or higher degree: 64%
- Associate's degree
- Some college, no degree
- High school completion
- Less than HS completion

Black (6.73M)

- Bachelor's or higher degree: 46%
- Associate's degree
- Some college, no degree
- High school completion
- Less than HS completion

Hispanic (12.14M)

- Bachelor's or higher degree
- Associate's degree
- Some college, no degree
- High school completion
- Less than HS completion

Variation in Educational Capital

8th Grade NAEP Scores

Darker shades = 2013; Lighter shades = 2015; ◆ U.S. 2015

U.S. Department of Education, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), Composite of Mathematics and Reading Assessments, 8th Grade, 2013 and 2015. Scores not available for all states for 12th Grade NAEP. Native American/Alaska Native and Two or More Races not shown because reporting standards were not met.
Education Costs from Birth to College

In 24 states in 2014, annual child care costs for a 4-year-old were as much or more than average tuition at a four-year public college.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>and...</th>
<th>Infant Care in Center v.</th>
<th>Public 4-Year College</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>$14,100</td>
<td>$7,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>$11,500</td>
<td>$13,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>$13,900</td>
<td>$10,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Child Care Aware, 2014, usa.childcareaware.org

Classroom supply costs and extracurricular fees, public schools, national average for supplies, one instrument and one school sport (not incl. costs for competitive or private)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016-17</th>
<th>From 2015</th>
<th>From 2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elementary</td>
<td>$660</td>
<td>+1.5%</td>
<td>+88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>$960</td>
<td>+1.6%</td>
<td>+81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
<td>+6.8%</td>
<td>+68%</td>
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Huntington Bank Backpack Index 2016, www.communitiesinschools.org
Median Net Worth of U.S. Households

Pew Research Center (2014) 2013 dollars. Chart scale is logarithmic; each gridline is 10x greater than the line below it.

Median Household Income from 2007 to 2013

Down by 7% in U.S. & New York, 13% in New Jersey, 5% in Connecticut

Income Up 1st Time Since 2007, But Gaps Persist

**Figure 1.**
*Real Median Household Income by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1967 to 2015*

Note: The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years. Median household income data are not available prior to 1967. For more information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see [www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf](http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar16.pdf).

Income Variation by Household Type

Each bar portion represents the range for 20% of households, except the top portion, which stops at 95%.

Medians:
- Households with children
- All Households

U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-14 American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample. Race for head of household. 2014 $
Income Variation by Household Type

New Jersey

Each bar portion represents the range for 20% of households, except the top portion, which stops at 95%.

Medians:
- Households with children
- All Households

U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-14 American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample. Race for head of household. 2014 $
Income Variation by Household Type

Connecticut

Each bar portion represents the range for 20% of households, except the top portion, which stops at 95%.

Medians:
- Households with children
- All Households

U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-14 American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample. Race for head of household. 2014 $
## Can Families Afford Tuition?

### Tuition, Day Schools

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>NYSAIS Grades 1 to 12</th>
<th>NYSAIS Grades 9 to 12</th>
<th>NYC Area Secondary</th>
<th>NYC Area K-12 Schools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>$34,450</td>
<td>$33,120</td>
<td>$36,920</td>
<td>$34,790</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>35,090</td>
<td>36,400</td>
<td>38,740</td>
<td>39,700</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>36,270</td>
<td>37,600</td>
<td>40,600</td>
<td>42,100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*NAIS DASL output, September 2016, 2015 dollars*

And, financial aid distribution is skewing toward higher-income families (national figures):

- Awards went to families earning less than $51,000
  - 2010–11: 25% of awards
  - 2015–16: 19%
- Awards to families earning more than $121,000
  - 2010–11: 30% of awards
  - 2015–16: 43%

*Mark Mitchell, “Removing the Barriers to Socioeconomic Diversity”, NAIS Independent Schools magazine, Summer 2016*
Student Culture

Back to School: Understanding the New Student Population

When Minority Students Attend Elite Private Schools
The Atlantic, Judith Ohikuare, December 27, 2013

Engaging in Meaningful Conversation About Socioeconomic Status and Class Identity
NAIS Independent School Magazine, Rasheda Carroll and Jason David, Summer 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Students of color in private schools</th>
<th>2013-14 school year</th>
<th>2003-04</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calhoun</td>
<td>33.0%</td>
<td>22.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>30.3%</td>
<td>21.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National</td>
<td>29.9%</td>
<td>21.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

New York State Association of Independent Schools
Trustees Governance Workshop
September 19, 2016
Abraham Joshua Heschel School
New York, NY

Peace Bransberger
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education
Boulder, CO
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