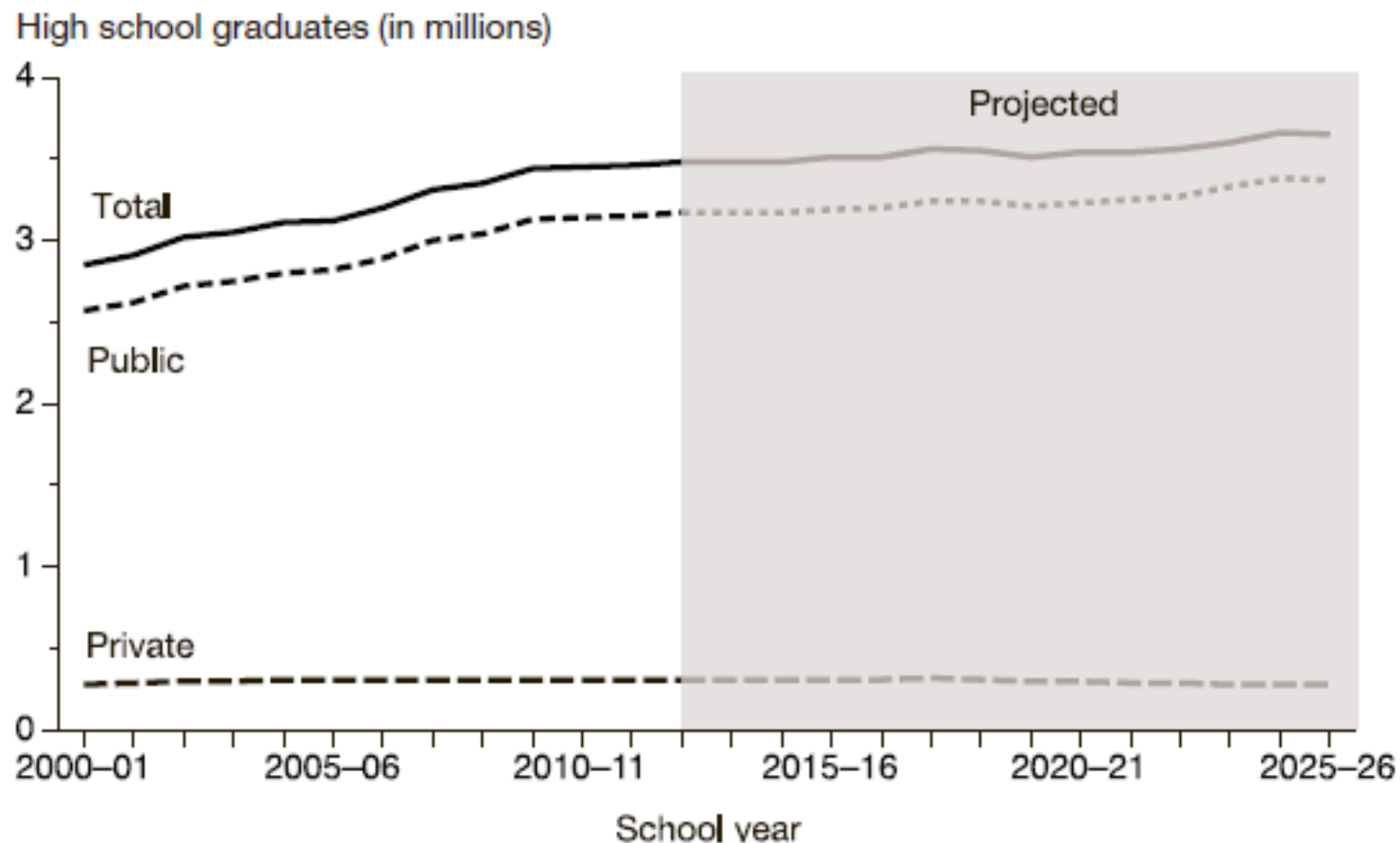


Selected Projections of Education Statistics to 2026

**Institute of Education Statistics
National Center of Education Statistics
U.S. Department of Education
September 2017**

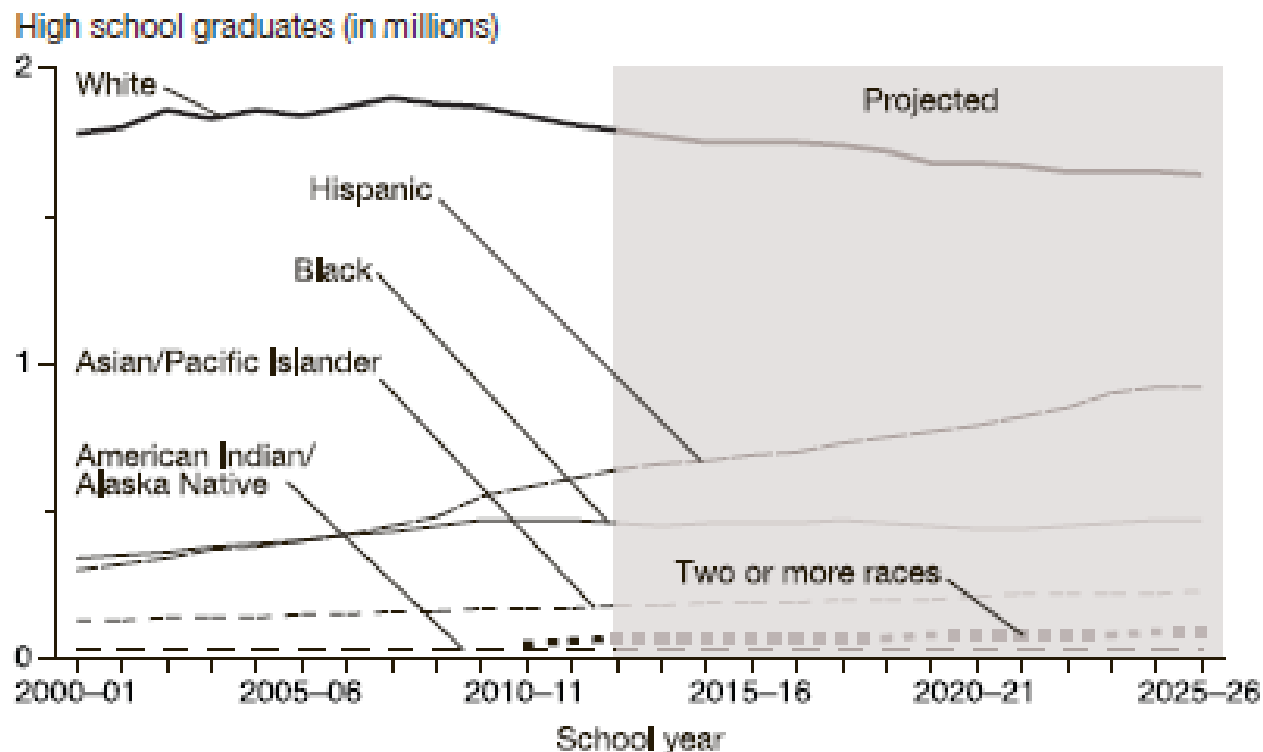
Figure 9. Actual and projected numbers for high school graduates, by control of school: School years 2000–01 through 2025–26



NOTE: Since the biennial Private School Universe Survey (PSS) is collected in the fall of odd-numbered years and the numbers collected for high school graduates are for the preceding year, private school numbers for odd years are estimated based on data from the PSS. Includes graduates of regular day school programs. Excludes graduates of other programs, when separately reported, and recipients of high school equivalency certificates. Some data have been revised from previously published figures. Mean absolute percentage errors of selected education statistics can be found in table A-2, appendix A.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "State Nonfiscal Survey of Public Elementary/Secondary Education," 2001–02 through 2009–10; "State Dropout and Completion Data File," 2010–11 through 2013–14; Private School Universe Survey (PSS), selected years, 2001–02 through 2013–14; and National High School Graduates Projection Model, 1972–73 through 2025–26. (This figure was prepared April 2016.)

Figure 12. Actual and projected numbers for public high school graduates, by race/ethnicity: School years 2000–01 through 2025–26



NOTE: Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity. Data on students of Two or more races were not collected separately prior to 2007–08, and data on students of Two or more races from 2007–08 through 2009–10 were not reported by all states. Therefore, the data are not comparable to figures for 2010–11 and later years. Mean absolute percentage errors of selected education statistics can be found in table A-2, appendix A. Some data have been revised from previously published figures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "State Nonfiscal Survey of Public Elementary/Secondary Education," 2000–01 through 2009–10; "State Dropout and Completion Data File," 2010–11 and 2012–13; and National Public High School Graduates by Race/Ethnicity Projection Model, 1995–96 through 2025–26. (This figure was prepared April 2016.)

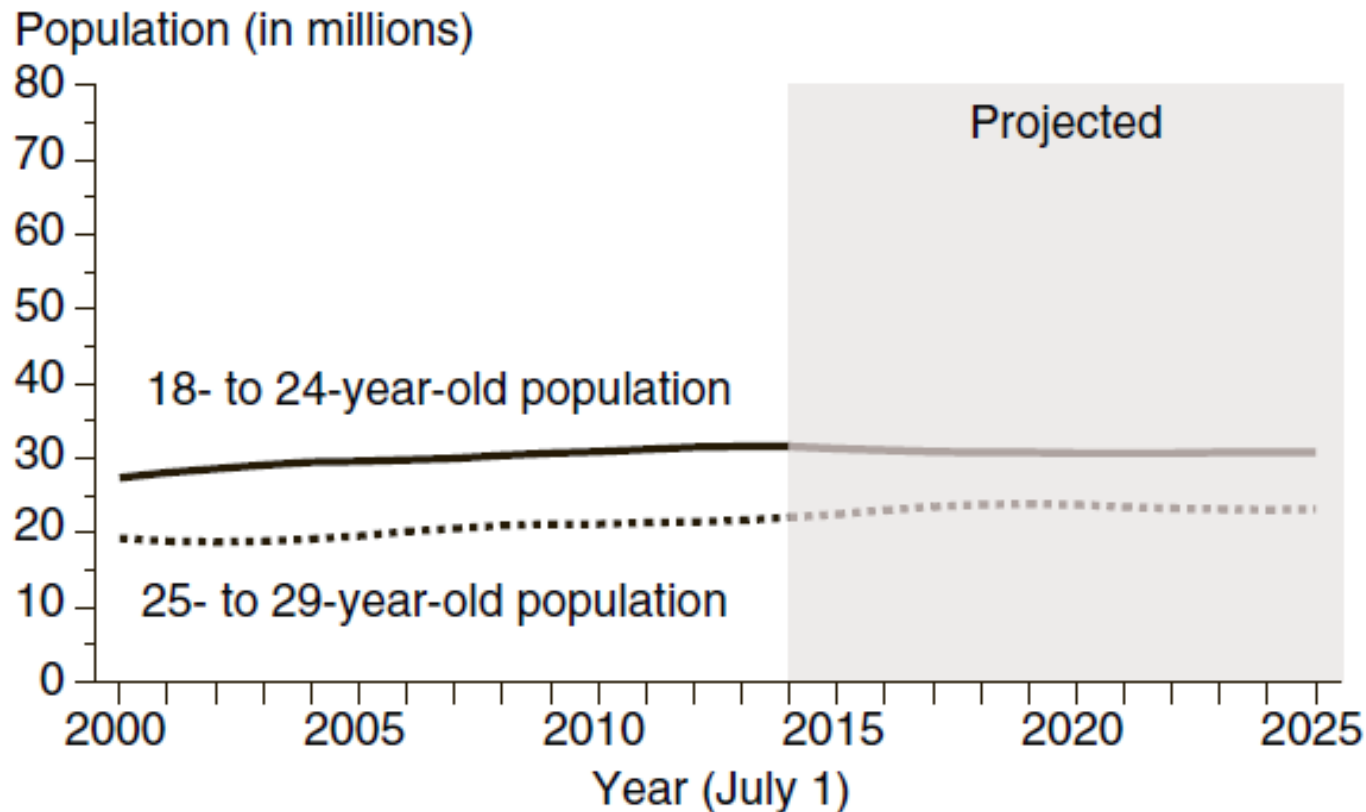
High school graduates by race/ethnicity

The number of public high school graduates is projected to

- ▼ decrease 9 percent between 2012–13 and 2025–26 (1,791,000 versus 1,635,000) for students who are White;
- ▲ be 3 percent higher in 2025–26 than in 2012–13 (474,000 versus 462,000) for students who are Black;
- ▲ increase 44 percent between 2012–13 and 2025–26 (640,000 versus 921,000) for students who are Hispanic;
- ▲ increase 28 percent between 2012–13 and 2025–26 (179,000 versus 229,000) for students who are Asian/Pacific Islander;
- ▼ decrease 18 percent between 2012–13 and 2025–26 (31,000 versus 25,000) for students who are American Indian/Alaska Native; and
- ▲ increase 35 percent between 2012–13 and 2025–26 (66,000 versus 88,000) for students who are of Two or more races.

*For more information:
Table 11*

Figure 15. Actual and projected population numbers for 18- to 24-year-olds and 25- to 29-year-olds: 2000 through 2025



NOTE: Some data have been revised from previously published figures. Projections are from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2014 National Population Projections, ratio-adjusted to line up with the most recent historical estimate.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Population Estimates, retrieved August 4, 2015, from <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/datasets/2010-2014/national/asrh/>; and Population Projections, retrieved August 4, 2015, from <http://www.census.gov/population/projections/data/national/2014.html>; and IHS Global Inc., "U.S. Quarterly Macroeconomic Model, 4th Quarter 2015 Short-Term Baseline Projections." (This table was prepared April 2016.)

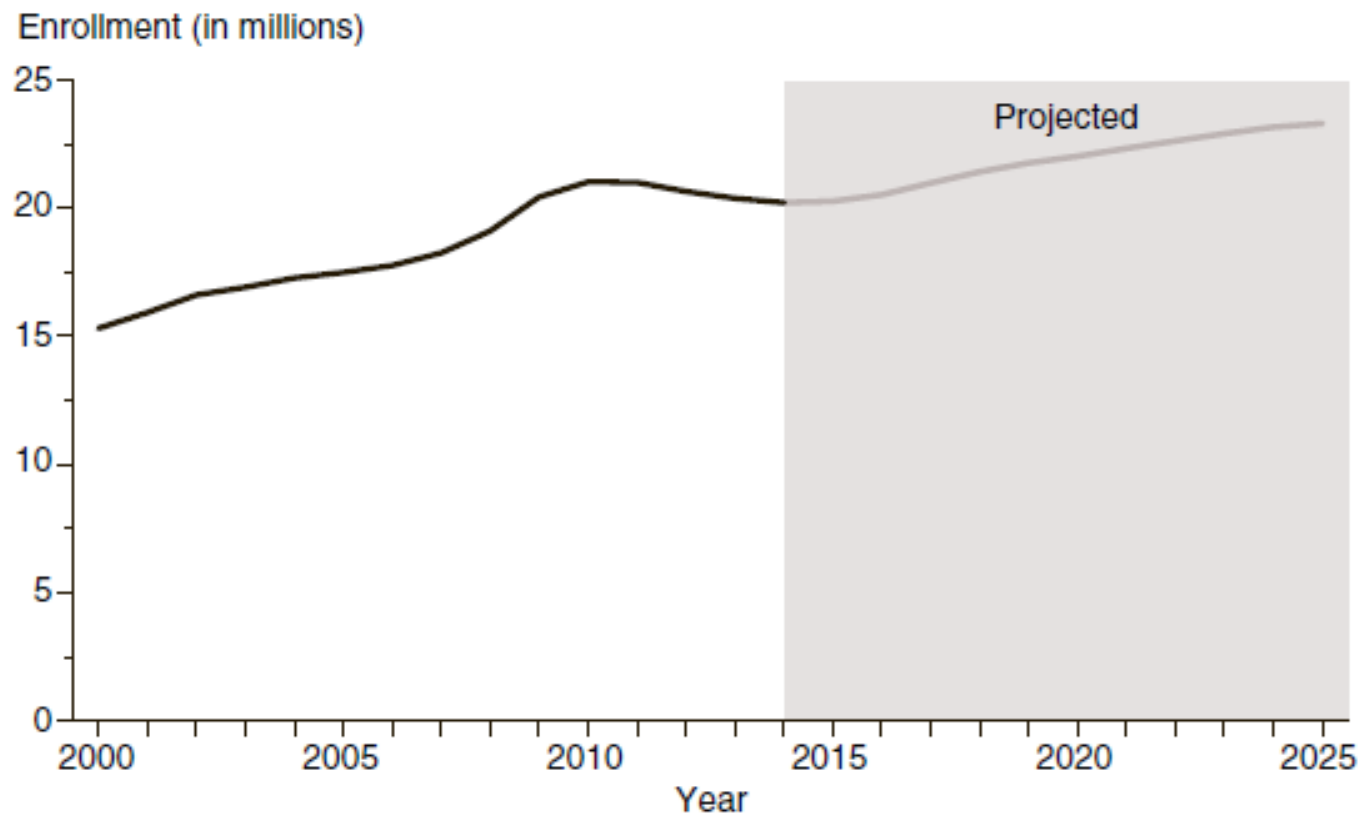
TOTAL ENROLLMENT

Total enrollment in degree-granting postsecondary institutions

- ▲ increased 32 percent from 2000 to 2014 (15.3 million versus 20.2 million), a period of 14 years; and
- ▲ is projected to increase 15 percent, from 2014 to 2025 to 23.3 million, a period of 11 years.

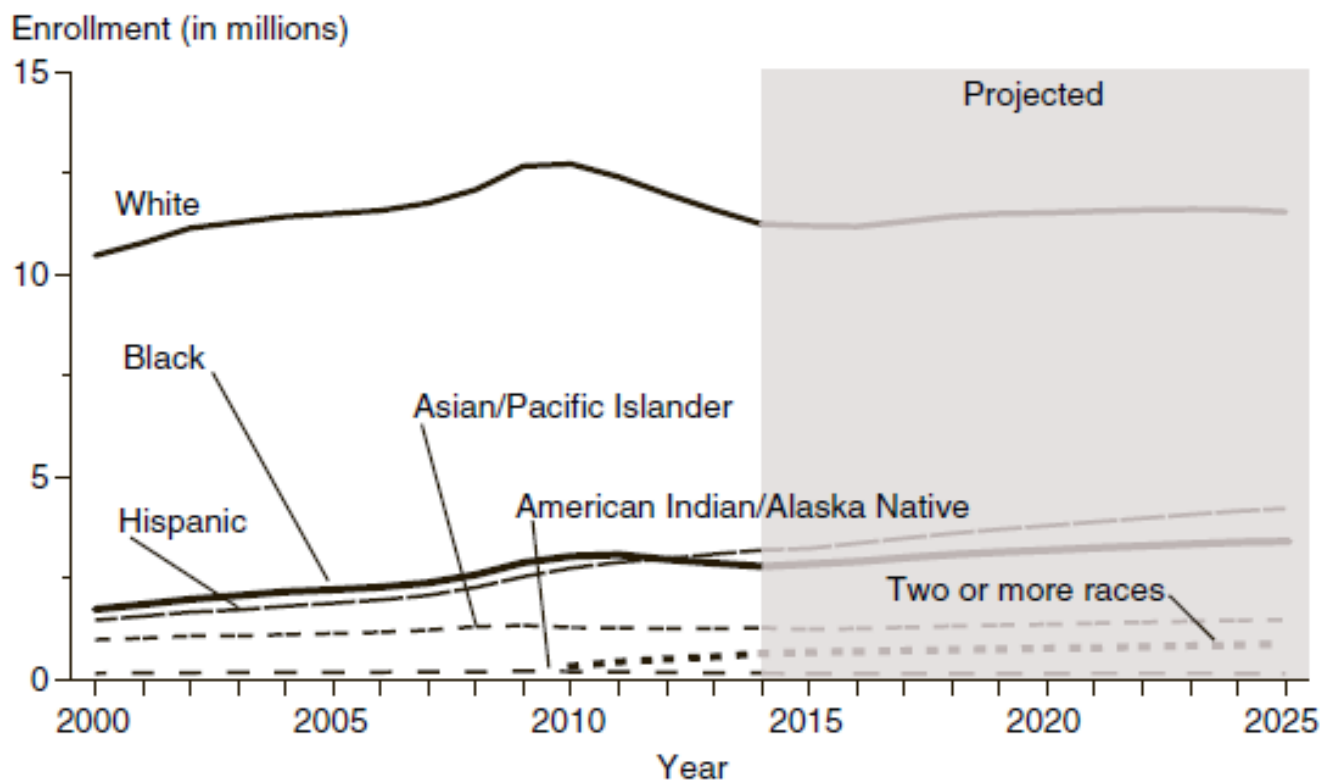
*For more information:
Table 13*

Figure 16. Actual and projected numbers for total enrollment in all degree-granting postsecondary institutions: Fall 2000 through fall 2025



NOTE: Degree-granting institutions grant associate's or higher degrees and participate in Title IV federal financial aid programs. Some data have been revised from previously published figures. Mean absolute percentage errors of selected education statistics can be found in table A-2, appendix A. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) Spring 2001 through Spring 2015, Fall Enrollment component; and Enrollment in Degree-Granting Institutions Projection Model, 1980 through 2025. (This figure was prepared April 2016.)

Figure 21. Actual and projected numbers for enrollment of U.S. residents in all degree-granting postsecondary institutions, by race/ethnicity: Fall 2000 through fall 2025



NOTE: Degree-granting institutions grant associate's or higher degrees and participate in Title IV federal financial aid programs. Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity. Because of underreporting and nonreporting of racial/ethnic data and nonresident aliens, some estimates are slightly lower than corresponding data in other published tables. Enrollment data in the "race/ethnicity unknown" (all years) and "Two or more races" (2008 and 2009 only) categories of the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) "Enrollment component" have been prorated to the other racial/ethnic categories at the institutional level. Mean absolute percentage errors of selected education statistics can be found in table A-2, appendix A. Some data have been revised from previously published figures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) Spring 2001 through Spring 2015, Fall Enrollment component; and Enrollment in Degree-Granting Institutions by Race/Ethnicity Institutions Projection Model, 1980 through 2025. (This figure was prepared April 2016.)

Enrollment by race/ethnicity

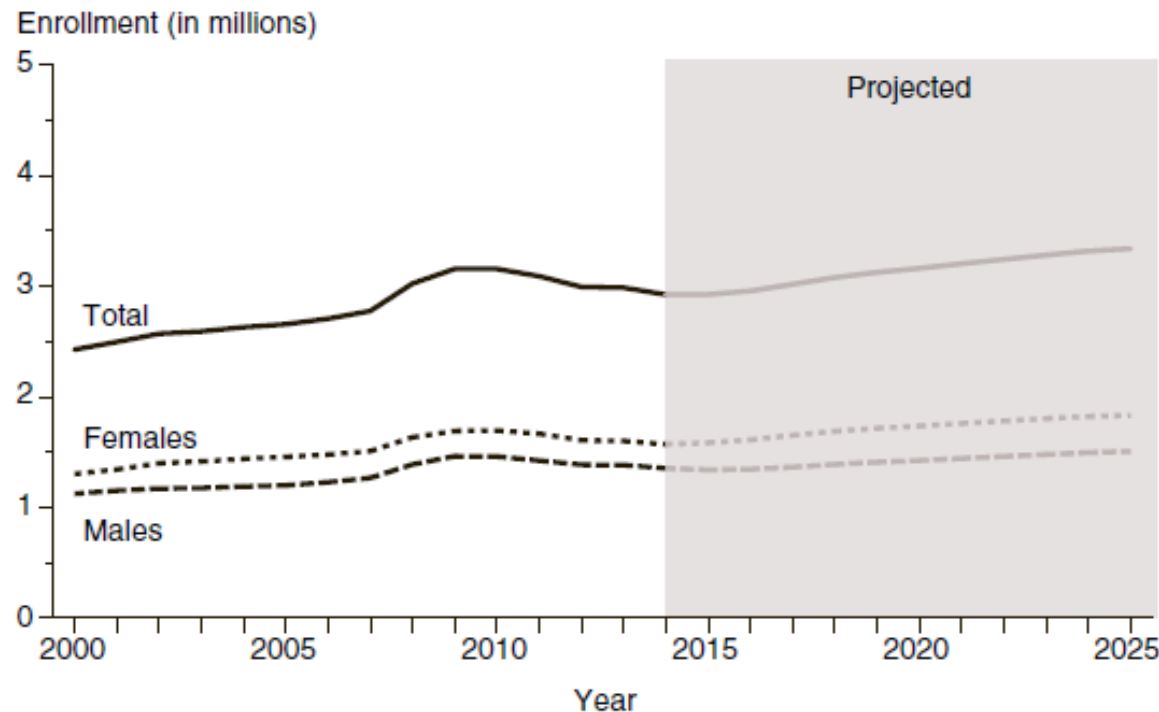
Enrollment of U.S. residents is projected to

- ▲ increase 3 percent for students who are White between 2014 and 2025 (11.2 million versus 11.5 million);
- ▲ increase 22 percent for students who are Black between 2014 and 2025 (2.8 million versus 3.4 million);
- ▲ increase 32 percent for students who are Hispanic between 2014 and 2025 (3.2 million versus 4.2 million);
- ▲ increase 16 percent for students who are Asian/Pacific Islander between 2014 and 2025 (1.3 million versus 1.5 million);
- ▼ be 2 percent lower in 2025 than in 2014 (151,000 versus 153,000) for students who are American Indian/Alaska Native; and
- ▲ increase 37 percent for students who are of Two or more races between 2014 and 2025 (642,000 versus 880,000).

*For more information:
Table 19*

FIRST-TIME FRESHMEN ENROLLMENT

Figure 23. Actual and projected numbers for total first-time freshmen fall enrollment in all degree-granting postsecondary institutions, by sex: Fall 2000 through fall 2025



NOTE: Degree-granting institutions grant associate's or higher degrees and participate in Title IV federal financial aid programs. Some data have been revised from previously published figures. Mean absolute percentage errors of selected education statistics can be found in table A-2, appendix A. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) Spring 2001 through Spring 2015, Fall Enrollment component; Enrollment in Degree-Granting Institutions Projection Model, 1980 through 2025; and First-Time Freshmen Projection Model, 1975 through 2025. (This figure was prepared April 2016.)

First-time freshmen fall enrollment

Total first-time freshmen fall enrollment in all degree-granting postsecondary institutions

- ▲ increased 20 percent from 2000 to 2014 (2.4 million versus 2.9 million); and
- ▲ is projected to increase 14 percent between 2014 and 2025 to 3.3 million.

First-time freshmen fall enrollment of males in all degree-granting postsecondary institutions

- ▲ increased 21 percent from 2000 to 2014 (1.1 million versus 1.4 million); and
- ▲ is projected to increase 11 percent between 2014 and 2025 to 1.5 million.

First-time freshmen fall enrollment of females in all degree-granting postsecondary institutions

- ▲ increased 20 percent from 2000 to 2014 (1.3 million versus 1.6 million); and
- ▲ is projected to increase 17 percent between 2014 and 2025 to 1.8 million.

*For more information:
Table 18*

DEGREES, BY LEVEL OF DEGREE AND SEX OF RECIPIENT

Associate's degrees

The total number of associate's degrees

- ▲ increased 73 percent between 2000–01 and 2013–14; and
- ▲ is projected to increase 29 percent between 2013–14 and 2025–26.

The number of associate's degrees awarded to males

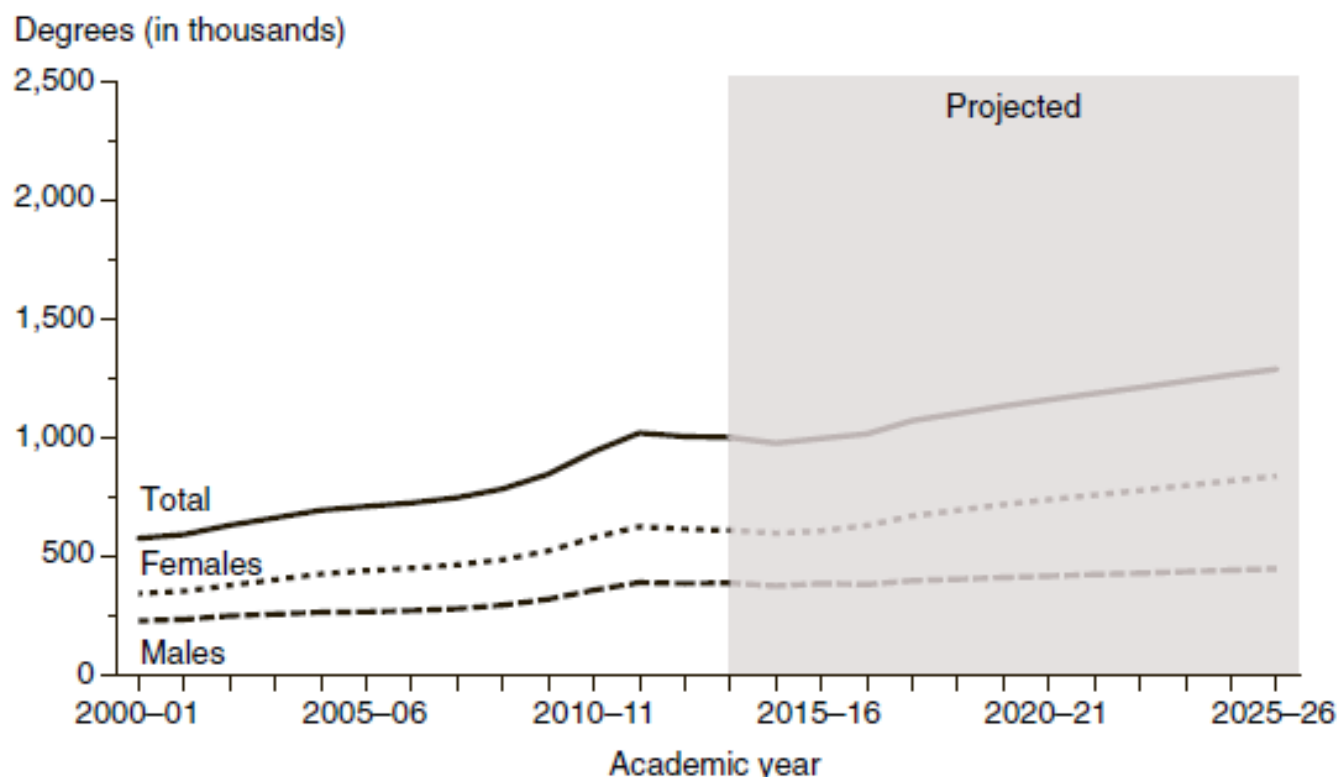
- ▲ increased 69 percent between 2000–01 and 2013–14; and
- ▲ is projected to increase 15 percent between 2013–14 and 2025–26.

The number of associate's degrees awarded to females

- ▲ increased 76 percent between 2000–01 and 2013–14; and
- ▲ is projected to increase 37 percent between 2013–14 and 2025–26.

*For more information:
Table 21*

Figure 24. Actual and projected numbers for associate's degrees conferred by degree-granting postsecondary institutions, by sex of recipient: Academic years 2000–01 through 2025–26



NOTE: Some data have been revised from previously published figures. Mean absolute percentage errors of selected education statistics can be found in table A-2, appendix A. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS); IPEDS Fall 2000 through Fall 2014 Completions component; and Degrees Conferred Projection Model, 1980–81 through 2025–26. (This figure was prepared June 2016.)

Bachelor's degrees

The total number of bachelor's degrees

- ▲ increased 50 percent between 2000–01 and 2013–14; and
- ▲ is projected to increase 9 percent between 2013–14 and 2025–26.

The number of bachelor's degrees awarded to males

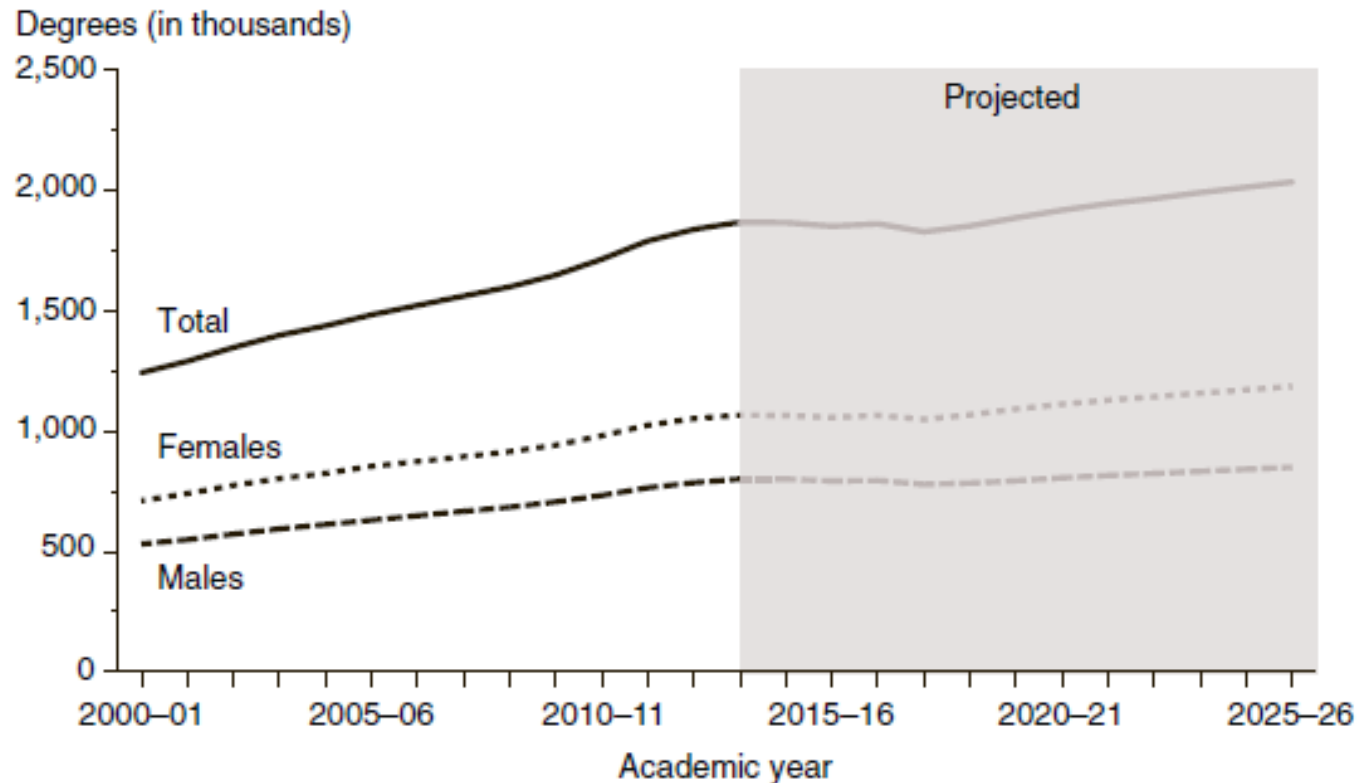
- ▲ increased 51 percent between 2000–01 and 2013–14; and
- ▲ is projected to increase 6 percent between 2013–14 and 2025–26.

The number of bachelor's degrees awarded to females

- ▲ increased 50 percent between 2000–01 and 2013–14; and
- ▲ is projected to increase 11 percent between 2013–14 and 2025–26.

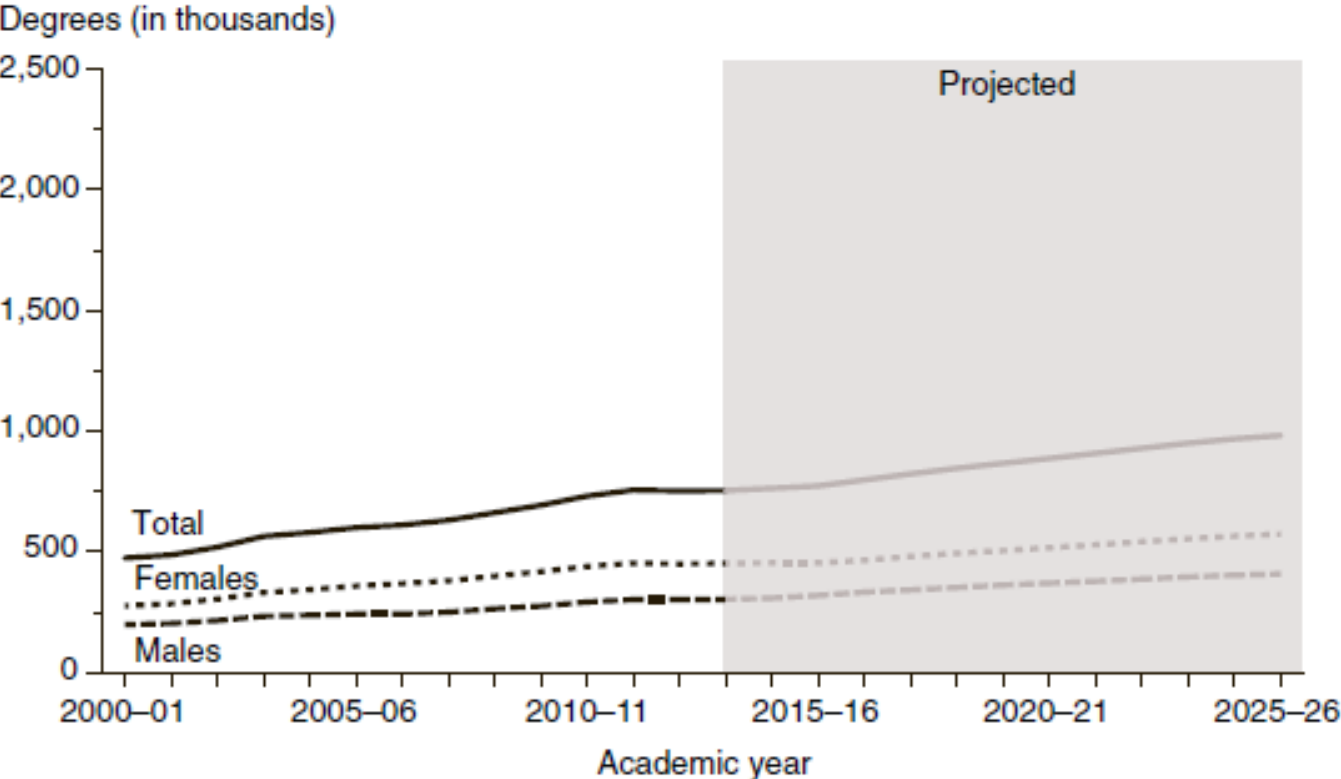
*For more information:
Table 21*

Figure 25. Actual and projected numbers for bachelor's degrees conferred by degree-granting postsecondary institutions, by sex of recipient: Academic years 2000–01 through 2025–26



NOTE: Some data have been revised from previously published figures. Mean absolute percentage errors of selected education statistics can be found in table A-2, appendix A. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS); IPEDS Fall 2000 through Fall 2014 Completions component; and Degrees Conferred Projection Model, 1980–81 through 2025–26. (This figure was prepared April 2016.)

Figure 26. Actual and projected numbers for master's degrees conferred by degree-granting postsecondary institutions, by sex of recipient: Academic years 2000–01 through 2025–26



NOTE: Includes some degrees formerly classified as first-professional such as divinity degrees (M.Div. and M.H.L./Rav). Some data have been revised from previously published figures. Mean absolute percentage errors of selected education statistics can be found in table A-2, appendix A. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS); IPEDS Fall 2000 through Fall 2014 Completions component; and Degrees Conferred Projection Model, 1980–81 through 2025–26. (This figure was prepared April 2016.)

Master's degrees

The total number of master's degrees

- ▲ increased 59 percent between 2000–01 and 2013–14; and
- ▲ is projected to increase 30 percent between 2013–14 and 2025–26.

The number of master's degrees awarded to males

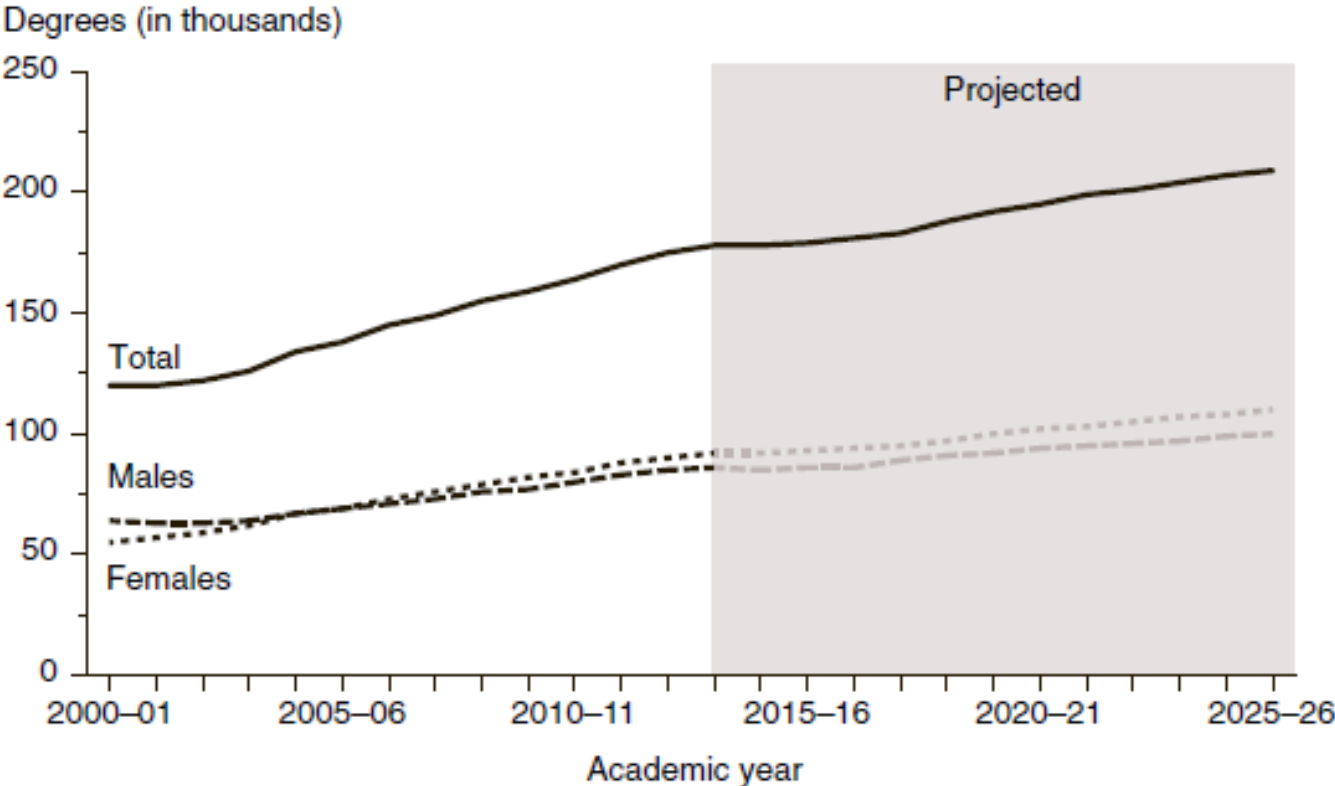
- ▲ increased 53 percent between 2000–01 and 2013–14; and
- ▲ is projected to increase 35 percent between 2013–14 and 2025–26.

The number of master's degrees awarded to females

- ▲ increased 64 percent between 2000–01 and 2013–14; and
- ▲ is projected to increase 27 percent between 2013–14 and 2025–26.

*For more information:
Table 21*

Figure 27. Actual and projected numbers for doctor's degrees conferred by degree-granting postsecondary institutions, by sex of recipient: Academic years 2000–01 through 2025–26



NOTE: Doctor's degrees include Ph.D., Ed.D., and comparable degrees at the doctoral level. Includes most degrees formerly classified as first-professional, such as M.D., D.D.S., and law degrees. Some data have been revised from previously published figures. Mean absolute percentage errors of selected education statistics can be found in table A-2, appendix A. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS); IPEDS Fall 2000 through Fall 2014 Completions component; and Degrees Conferred Projection Model, 1980–81 through 2025–26. (This figure was prepared April 2016.)

Doctor's degrees

The total number of doctor's degrees

- ▲ increased 48 percent between 2000–01 and 2013–14; and
- ▲ is projected to increase 18 percent between 2013–14 and 2025–26.

The number of doctor's degrees awarded to males

- ▲ increased 33 percent between 2000–01 and 2013–14; and
- ▲ is projected to increase 16 percent between 2013–14 and 2025–26.

The number of doctor's degrees awarded to females

- ▲ increased 66 percent between 2000–01 and 2013–14; and
- ▲ is projected to increase 19 percent between 2013–14 and 2025–26.

*For more information:
Table 21*

Table 11. Public high school graduates, by race/ethnicity: 1998–99 through 2025–26

Year	Number of high school graduates							Percentage distribution of graduates						
	Total	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Two or more races	Total	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Two or more races
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1998–99	2,485,630	1,749,561	325,708	270,836	115,216	24,309	—	100.0	70.4	13.1	10.9	4.6	1.0	†
1999–2000	2,553,844	1,778,370	338,116	289,139	122,344	25,875	—	100.0	69.6	13.2	11.3	4.8	1.0	†
2000–01	2,569,200	1,775,036	339,578	301,740	126,465	26,381	—	100.0	69.1	13.2	11.7	4.9	1.0	†
2001–02	2,621,534	1,796,110	348,969	317,197	132,182	27,076	—	100.0	68.5	13.3	12.1	5.0	1.0	†
2002–03	2,719,947	1,856,454	359,920	340,182	135,588	27,803	—	100.0	68.3	13.2	12.5	5.0	1.0	†
2003–04	2,753,438	1,829,177	383,443	374,492	137,496	28,830	—	100.0	66.4	13.9	13.6	5.0	1.0	†
2004–05	2,799,250	1,855,198	385,987	383,714	143,729	30,622	—	100.0	66.3	13.8	13.7	5.1	1.1	†
2005–06	2,815,544	1,838,765	399,406	396,820	150,925	29,628	—	100.0	65.3	14.2	14.1	5.4	1.1	†
2006–07	2,893,045	1,868,056	418,113	421,036	154,837	31,003	—	100.0	64.6	14.5	14.6	5.4	1.1	†
2007–08	3,001,337	1,898,367	429,840	448,887	159,410	32,036	32,797 ¹	100.0	63.3	14.3	15.0	5.3	1.1	1.1 ¹
2008–09	3,039,015	1,883,382	451,384	481,698	163,575	32,213	26,763 ¹	100.0	62.0	14.9	15.9	5.4	1.1	0.9 ¹
2009–10	3,128,022	1,871,980	472,261	545,518	167,840	34,131	36,292 ¹	100.0	59.8	15.1	17.4	5.4	1.1	1.2 ¹
2010–11	3,144,100	1,835,332	471,461	583,907	168,875	32,768	51,748	100.0	58.4	15.0	18.6	5.4	1.0	1.6
2011–12	3,149,185	1,807,528	467,932	608,726	173,835	32,450	58,703	100.0	57.4	14.9	19.3	5.5	1.0	1.9
2012–13	3,169,257	1,791,147	461,919	640,413	179,101	31,100	65,569	100.0	56.5	14.6	20.2	5.7	1.0	2.1
2013–14 ²	3,168,650	1,771,690	453,800	657,520	183,210	30,230	72,190	100.0	55.9	14.3	20.8	5.8	1.0	2.3
2014–15 ²	3,166,260	1,754,090	457,250	673,030	186,540	29,800	65,560	100.0	55.4	14.4	21.3	5.9	0.9	2.1
2015–16 ²	3,192,220	1,754,840	462,620	690,090	186,490	30,370	67,810	100.0	55.0	14.5	21.6	5.8	1.0	2.1
2016–17 ²	3,195,630	1,749,280	461,500	696,570	188,240	30,040	70,000	100.0	54.7	14.4	21.8	5.9	0.9	2.2
2017–18 ²	3,242,620	1,743,650	467,080	729,510	201,350	29,370	71,650	100.0	53.8	14.4	22.5	6.2	0.9	2.2
2018–19 ²	3,242,630	1,724,920	461,930	752,130	201,860	28,560	73,230	100.0	53.2	14.2	23.2	6.2	0.9	2.3
2019–20 ²	3,208,110	1,684,190	450,920	765,430	204,560	27,810	75,200	100.0	52.5	14.1	23.9	6.4	0.9	2.3
2020–21 ²	3,233,840	1,681,980	443,170	791,050	213,430	26,900	77,310	100.0	52.0	13.7	24.5	6.6	0.8	2.4
2021–22 ²	3,248,980	1,668,640	440,250	817,460	217,020	26,410	79,190	100.0	51.4	13.6	25.2	6.7	0.8	2.4
2022–23 ²	3,272,620	1,648,490	446,110	853,780	216,980	25,980	81,290	100.0	50.4	13.6	26.1	6.6	0.8	2.5
2023–24 ²	3,326,230	1,645,150	457,510	896,570	217,630	25,860	83,510	100.0	49.5	13.8	27.0	6.5	0.8	2.5
2024–25 ²	3,378,810	1,651,690	471,750	922,660	221,420	25,500	85,790	100.0	48.9	14.0	27.3	6.6	0.8	2.5
2025–26 ²	3,371,680	1,635,040	473,570	920,630	228,750	25,420	88,260	100.0	48.5	14.0	27.3	6.8	0.8	2.6

—Not available.

†Not applicable.

¹Data on students of Two or more races were not reported by all states; therefore, the data are not comparable to figures for 2010–11 and later years.

²Projected.

NOTE: Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity. Prior to 2007–08, data on students of Two or more races were not collected separately. Some data have been revised

from previously published figures. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding and statistical methods used to prevent the identification of individual students.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "State Nonfiscal Survey of Public Elementary/Secondary Education," 1999–2000 through 2005–06; "State Dropout and Completion Data File," 2005–06 through 2012–13; and National Public High School Graduates by Race/Ethnicity Projection Model, 1995–96 through 2025–26. (This table was prepared January 2016.)