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24% Growth from 2009 to 2010

Hispanic College Enrollment Spikes, Narrowing Gaps with Other Groups

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The Pew Hispanic Center is a nonpartisan research organization that seeks to improve public understanding of the diverse Hispanic population in the United States and to chronicle Latinos' growing impact on the nation. It does not take positions on policy issues. The Center is part of the Pew Research Center, a nonpartisan "fact tank" based in Washington, D.C., and it is funded by The Pew Charitable Trusts, a Philadelphia-based public charity. All of the Center's reports are available at www.pewhispanic.org.

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About this Report

This report is based on estimates of college enrollment from the October Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS is the standard source for national estimates of *rates* of college enrollment and has collected college enrollment information in a consistent manner since 1947. The 2010 estimates are based on Pew Hispanic Center tabulations of the recently released October 2010 CPS data. Estimates for prior years are from the historical school enrollment tables available on the U.S. Census Bureau website:

<http://www.census.gov/hhes/school/data/cps/historical/index.html>.

This report focuses on college enrollment by race and ethnicity. The Census Bureau's historical college enrollment tables by race and ethnicity are limited to the 18- to 24-year-old population. Most of this report refers to trends in college enrollment among that age group.

The CPS is nationally representative of the civilian non-institutionalized population. For many groups, estimated educational attainment levels and school enrollment do not significantly diverge whether based on the civilian non-institutionalized population or the total resident population. However, for the young black population, particularly young black males, estimates of high school completion, dropping out, and college enrollment may be sensitive to the sample universe ([Heckman and LaFontaine, 2007](#)).

This report was researched and written by Center Senior Research Associate Richard Fry. The overview was written by Center Director Paul Taylor. Associate Director Mark Hugo Lopez provided comments. Seth Motel and Eileen Patten helped with the production of the report. It was number-checked by Gabriel Velasco. The report was copy-edited by Marcia Kramer.

24% Growth from 2009 to 2010

Hispanic College Enrollment Spikes, Narrowing Gaps with Other Groups

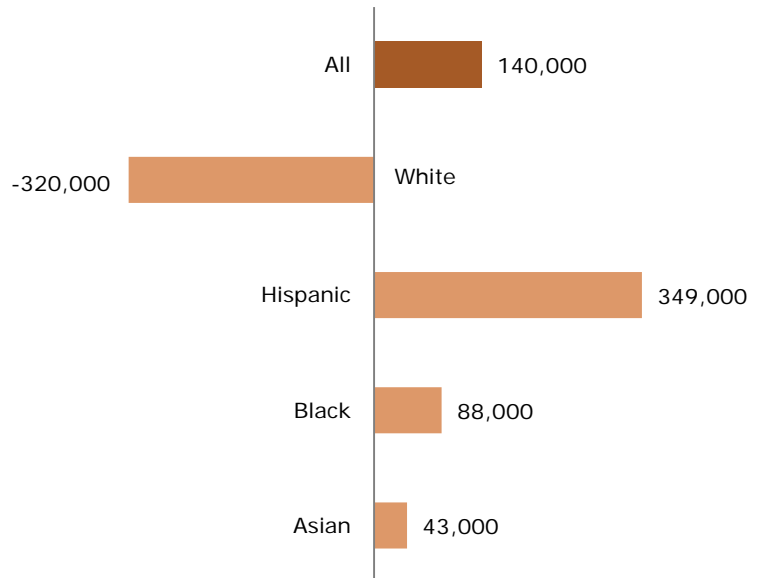
Driven by a single-year surge of 24% in Hispanic enrollment, the number of 18- to 24-year-olds attending college in the United States hit an all-time high of 12.2 million in October 2010, according to a Pew Hispanic Center analysis of recently released data from the U.S. Census Bureau.¹

College-age Hispanics accounted for 1.8 million, or 15%, of the overall enrollment of 12.2 million young adults in two- or four-year colleges in 2010—setting records both for their number and share of young college students.²

From 2009 to 2010, the number of Hispanic young adults enrolled in college grew by 349,000, compared with an increase of 88,000 young blacks and 43,000 young Asian-Americans and a decrease of 320,000 young whites.³

Figure 1

Change in 18- to 24-Year-Old College Enrollment, 2009-2010



Notes: White includes only non-Hispanic whites. All includes persons of other racial and ethnic groups not separately shown.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of the October 2010 Current Population Survey and U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1967 to 2009, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/school/data/cps/historical/index.html>

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¹ The terms "Latino" and "Hispanic" are used interchangeably in this report.

² College enrollment refers to persons enrolled in a two-year college or a four-year college or university and includes both undergraduate and graduate students.

³ Unless otherwise noted, reference to blacks and Asians include both the Hispanic and non-Hispanic components of the black and Asian populations, respectively. The CPS altered its racial identification question in 2003 to allow respondents to identify themselves as being of more than one race. From 2003 onward, references to whites and blacks refer to persons self-identifying as white alone and black alone, respectively. From 2003 onward, "Asian" refers to persons reporting their racial origin as Asian alone. Before 2003, Asian refers to those identifying themselves as "Asian or Pacific Islanders."

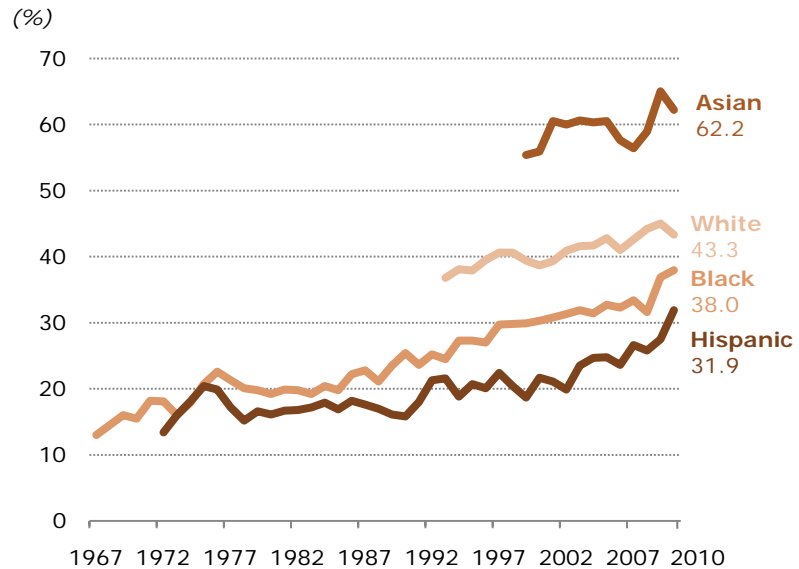
As a result of these shifts, young Hispanics for the first time outnumbered young blacks on campus, even though black college enrollment has also grown steadily for decades and it, too, has surged in recent years. In 2010, 38% of all 18- to 24-year-old blacks were enrolled in college, up from 13% in 1967 and 32% in 2008.

Despite the rapid growth in the number of young Hispanics enrolled in college, Hispanics are not the largest minority group on the nation's four-year college campuses. Young black students continued to outnumber young Hispanic students by a dwindling margin at four-year colleges and universities.

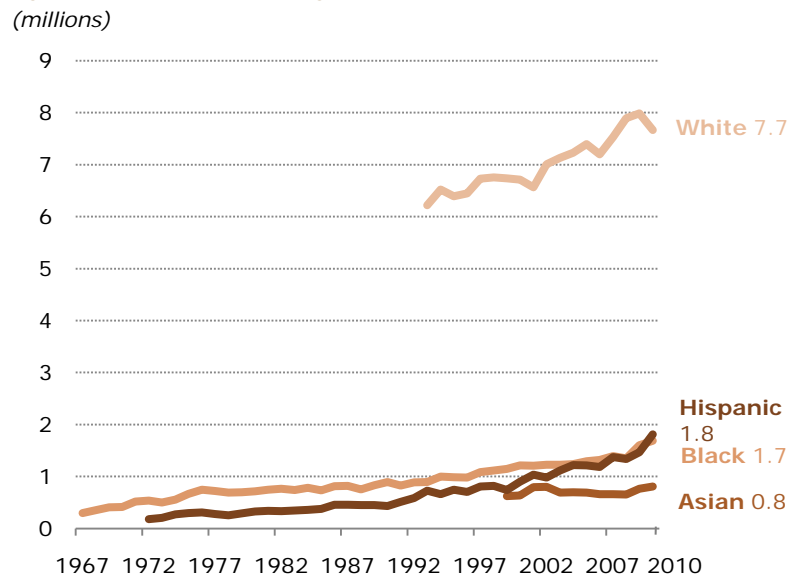
The Hispanic enrollment increase has been even more dramatic than the black enrollment increase because it has been spurred by a mixture of population growth and educational strides. High levels of immigration and high birth rates have made Hispanics the nation's biggest minority group, comprising 16% of the U.S. population as of 2010. In 1972, just 5% of the nation's 18- to 24-year-olds

Figure 2

Share of 18- to 24-Year-Olds Enrolled in College, 1967-2010, by Race and Ethnicity



18- to 24-Year-Old College Enrollment, 1967-2010, by Race and Ethnicity



Notes: White includes only non-Hispanic whites. Starting in 2003, respondents could identify more than one race. The figures for 2003 onward refer to the white-, black- and Asian-alone population.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of the October 2010 Current Population Survey and U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1967 to 2009, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/school/data/cps/historical/index.html>

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were Hispanic. By 2010, that share rose to 19%.

However, population growth accounts for only a small share of the 24% Hispanic college enrollment spike from 2009 to 2010. During that same period, the total population of 18- to 24-year-old Hispanics grew by 7%.

Rising educational attainment is the more dominant driver of these enrollment trends, over the long term as well as in recent years. The share of young Hispanics enrolled in college rose from 13% in 1972 to 27% in 2009 to 32% in 2010. Although the college enrollment rate of young Hispanics is at a record (32%), black (38%), Asian (62%) and white (43%) young adults continue to be more likely than young Hispanics to be enrolled in college.

Hispanic educational attainment rose sharply from 2009 to 2010: The share of Hispanic 18- to 24-year-olds who have completed high school increased to 73% in 2010 from 70% in 2009, and the share of young Hispanic high school graduates who are attending college increased to 44% in 2010 from 39% in 2009.

Much of this growth in college enrollment among young Hispanics has been at community colleges. Of all young Hispanics who were attending college last October, some 46% were at a two-year college and 54% were at a four-year college. By contrast, among young white college students, 73% were enrolled in a four-year college, as were 78% of young Asian college students and 63% of young black college students.

The 320,000 student decline in young white enrollment since 2009 is a 4% decline and the largest decline in percentage terms since at least 1993 (when this historical series begins). The decline partly reflects that the size of the white 18- to 24-year-old population peaked in 2008.

The Impact of a Sluggish Economy

College enrollments have been rising steadily for decades, but the pace of growth accelerated when the Great Recession began in 2007. Historically high levels of unemployment, especially for young adults, appear to have served as a stimulant to college enrollment ([Fry, 2009](#)).

The recession was officially over by mid-2009, but the economy has continued to struggle to generate new jobs and college enrollments have continued to set records. However, these macroeconomic conditions cannot fully explain why Hispanic enrollments grew so much more from 2009 to 2010 than did the enrollments of other racial and economic groups. For that, the demographic and educational attainment trends cited above would seem to be more determinative.

Enrollment Versus Completion

Although Hispanic youths have narrowed the gap in college enrollment, Hispanic young adults continue to be the least educated major racial or ethnic group in terms of completion of a bachelor's degree. In 2010, only 13% of Hispanic 25- to 29-year-olds had completed at least a

bachelor's degree ([National Center for Education Statistics, 2011a](#)). In comparison, more than half (53%) of non-Hispanic Asian young adults have at least a bachelor's degree, and nearly 39% of white young adults completed a four-year degree. Among non-Hispanic black 25- to 29-year-olds, 19% have at least a bachelor's degree. The low college completion of Hispanic young adults partly reflects the lower schooling levels of Hispanic immigrants. Among native-born Hispanic 25- to 29-year-olds, 20% had completed a bachelor's degree.

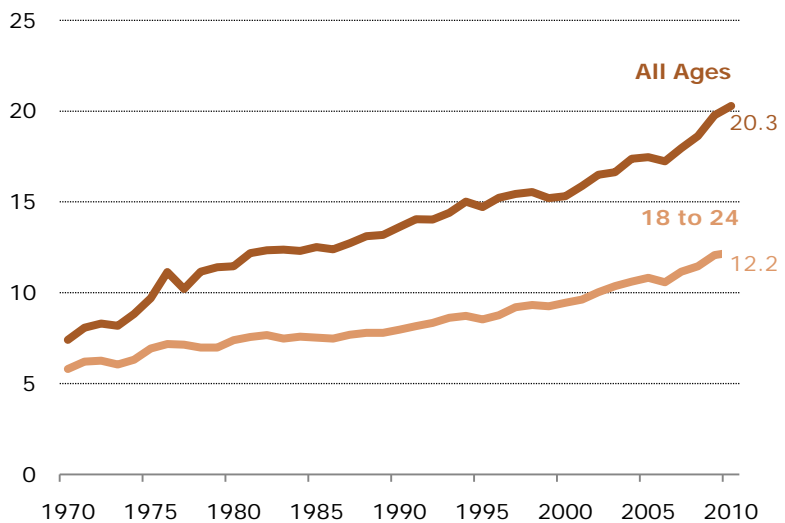
Measuring College Enrollments

In analyzing trends in college enrollments by race and ethnicity, this report focuses on the enrollments of 18- to 24-year-olds, the traditional age of college students.

However, many older adults also attend college. In 2010, 18- to 24-year-olds accounted for 60% of the entire college population in the U.S. and 71% of the full-time college population.

As shown in Figure 3, the long-term trends for enrollments of college students of all ages and ages 18 to 24 have followed a similar trajectory. Both groups set records for enrollments in 2010.

Figure 3
College Enrollment, 1970-2010
(millions)



Note: Data for 1970-1975 and 1977 do not include people ages 35 and over.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of the October 2010 Current Population Survey and U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1967 to 2009, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/school/data/cps/historical/index.html>

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CHAPTER 1: SURGING HISPANIC ENROLLMENT BOOSTS YOUNG COLLEGE ENROLLMENT TO A RECORD HIGH

In October 2010, college enrollment reached 20.3 million students, up from the prior record of 19.8 million in October 2009. Among the traditional college-age population, 18- to 24-year-olds, college enrollment also reached its highest level on record at 12.2 million, up from the prior record of 12.1 million in 2009.

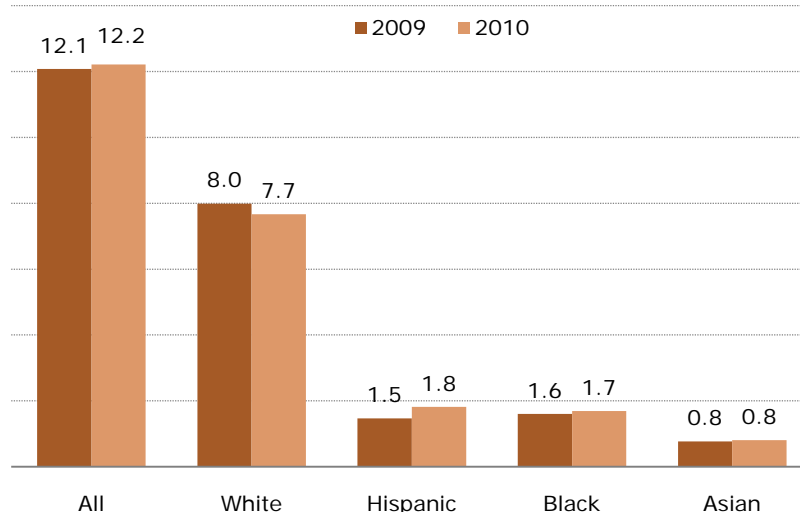
Among 18- to 24-year-olds, the increase in college enrollment was entirely accounted for by the increase in the enrollment of young Hispanics. Since October 2009, young Hispanic enrollment increased by nearly 350,000 students, a 24% increase. As discussed below, the Latino enrollment increase cannot be entirely accounted for by population increase. The Hispanic 18- to 24-year-old population *in toto* increased by only 7% from 2009 to 2010.

Other young minority populations also reached record levels of college

enrollment in 2010, but the increases over 2009 were more modest than the Hispanic increase. Young black college enrollment increased by 88,000 students (5%). Young Asian college enrollment increased by 43,000 students since 2009 (6%).

In contrast, young non-Hispanic white college enrollment decreased. In October 2009, 18- to 24-year-old non-Hispanic white college enrollment peaked at nearly 8.0 million students. In October 2010, young non-Hispanic white college enrollment was about 7.7 million students. In 2010, young non-Hispanic white college students were only 63% of all 18- to 24-year-old

Figure 4
18- to 24-Year-Old College Enrollment, 2009-2010
(millions)



Notes: White includes only non-Hispanic whites. All includes persons of other racial and ethnic groups not separately shown.

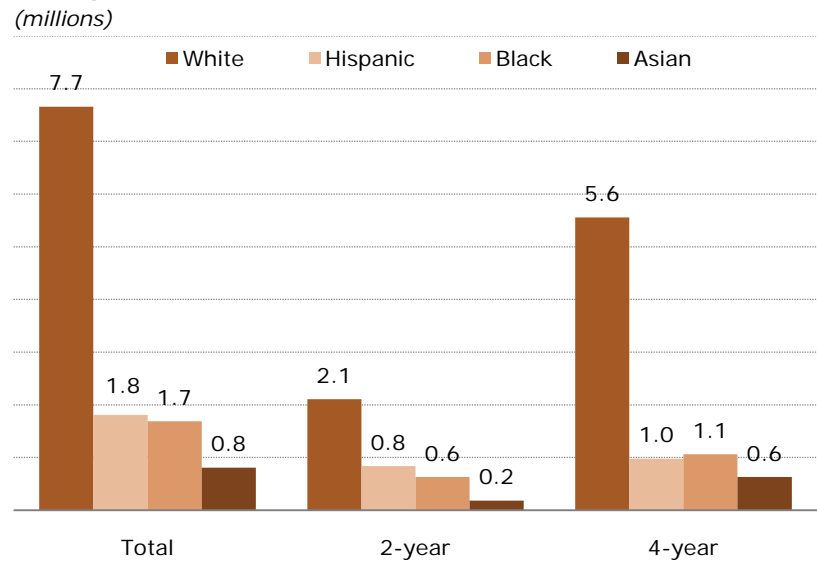
Source: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of the October 2010 Current Population Survey and U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1967 to 2009, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/school/data/cps/historical/index.html>

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college students. This is the lowest non-Hispanic white share dating back to 1993, the earliest year for which the Census Bureau publishes historical statistics on this population.

Among 18- to 24-year-olds, surging Latino enrollment has resulted in Latinos becoming the largest minority group among young college students in 2010. In October 2010 there were 1.8 million Hispanic 18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college, surpassing the 1.7 million black college students in that age group. However, Hispanics were not the largest minority population at four-year colleges and universities.⁴ At two-year colleges, Hispanic enrollment (0.83 million) was about 200,000 students above black enrollment (0.63 million).

Figure 5
18- to 24-Year-Old College Enrollment, by Type of College, 2010



Notes: White includes only non-Hispanic whites. Total includes persons of other racial and ethnic groups not separately shown.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of the October 2010 Current Population Survey
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Hispanics becoming the nation's largest minority among young college students was foreshadowed by high school graduation statistics. In the 2007-08 school year, the number of Hispanic public high school graduates (449,000) surpassed the number of non-Hispanic black public high school graduates (432,000) ([National Center for Education Statistics, 2011b](#)). Projections of high school graduates by race and ethnicity indicate that by 2021-22 there will be twice as many Hispanic high school graduates as non-Hispanic black high school graduates ([Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education, 2008](#)). Chapter 2 shows that the growing number of Hispanic high school graduates are part and parcel of the educational gains apparent among young Hispanics.

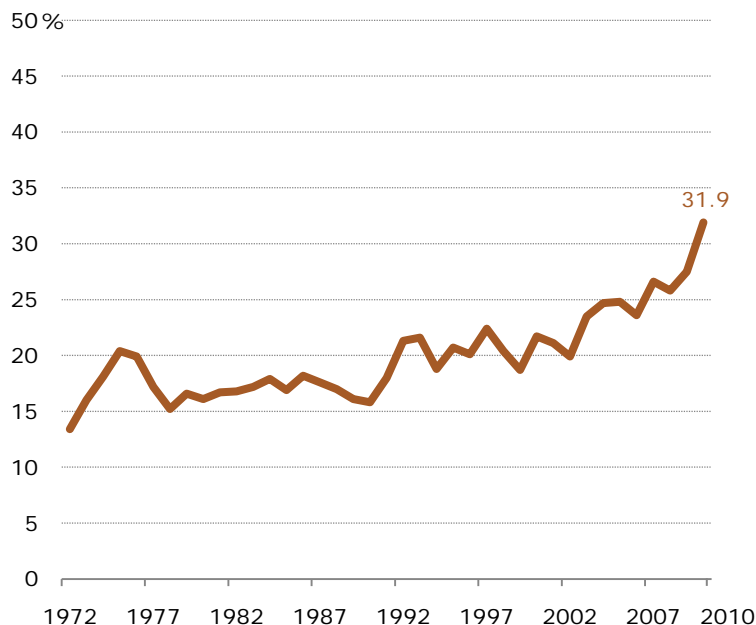
⁴ An estimated 1.06 million black 18- to 24-year-olds were enrolled at four-year colleges and universities. Some of the black students were of Hispanic origin. Appendix Table A1 reports that in excess of 1.0 million non-Hispanic black students were enrolled at four-year colleges and universities in 2010, so non-Hispanic black students were likely the largest minority group on four-year campuses.

CHAPTER 2: BOOMING HISPANIC ENROLLMENT REFLECTS MORE THAN DEMOGRAPHICS

The record college enrollment level of young Hispanics is in large measure due to the educational strides they have made, not just growth in the underlying population. In October 2010, a record 32% of Hispanic 18- to 24-year-olds were enrolled in college (up from the previous high of 27.5% in 2009). In October 2010, there were about 5.7 million Hispanic 18- to 24-year-olds, and some 1.8 million of them were pursuing college. However, if young Hispanics enrolled in college at the rate they did 25 years ago (17% in 1985), fewer than 1.0 million of them would be pursuing college degrees today.

Hispanic High School Completion One reason the Hispanic college enrollment rate is at a record level is that more Hispanic youth are college-eligible than ever before. Virtually all college students have finished high school. In effect, to attend college a youth must finish high school (by graduating with a diploma or obtaining a GED or other equivalency). In October 2010, the Hispanic high school completion rate reached its highest level on record at nearly 73%, an increase of almost 3 percentage points from the 70% in October 2009.⁵

Figure 6
Hispanic 18- to 24-Year-Old College Enrollment, 1972-2010



Source: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of the October 2010 Current Population Survey and U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1967 to 2009, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/school/data/cps/historical/index.html>

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⁵ As Table A5 shows, the Hispanic high school dropout rate was at a record low in October 2010 at 18% among 18- to 24-year-olds. October 2010 marks the first time in the October CPS that the Hispanic high school dropout rate was under 20%.

Hispanic Enrollment Among the College-Eligible

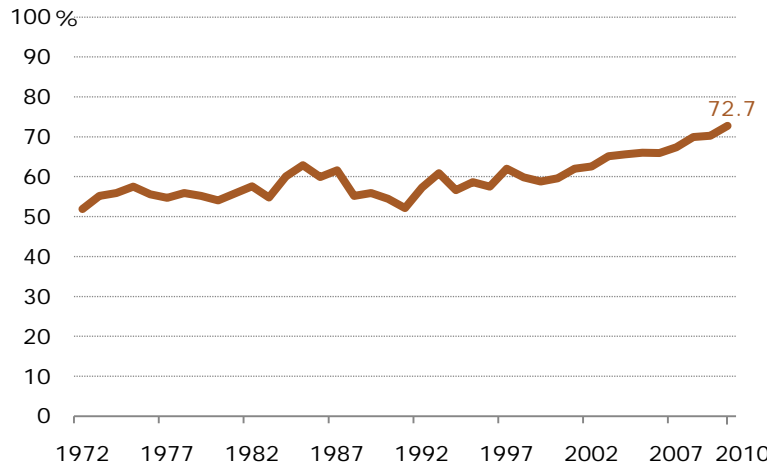
In addition to strides in college eligibility, Hispanic youth have increased the rate at which those eligible for college (that is, high school completers) enroll in college. In October 2010, a record 44% of young Hispanic high school completers were enrolled in college, up nearly 5 percentage points from the rate in October 2009 (39%).

Growth in the Number of Young Hispanics

Hispanic population growth is also a factor in booming young Hispanic college enrollments. For example, since 2000, the Hispanic 18- to 24-year-old population has grown by nearly 1.6 million, according to the CPS. (The entire non-Hispanic college-age population grew by only 1.5 million since 2000.) Absent educational changes, Hispanic population growth alone would boost Hispanic college enrollment. But the growth rates since 2000 in various young Hispanic groups demonstrate that population growth alone does not account for the growth in Hispanic college enrollment. The Hispanic 18- to 24-year-old population

Figure 7

Hispanic 18- to 24-Year-Olds Completing High School, 1972-2010

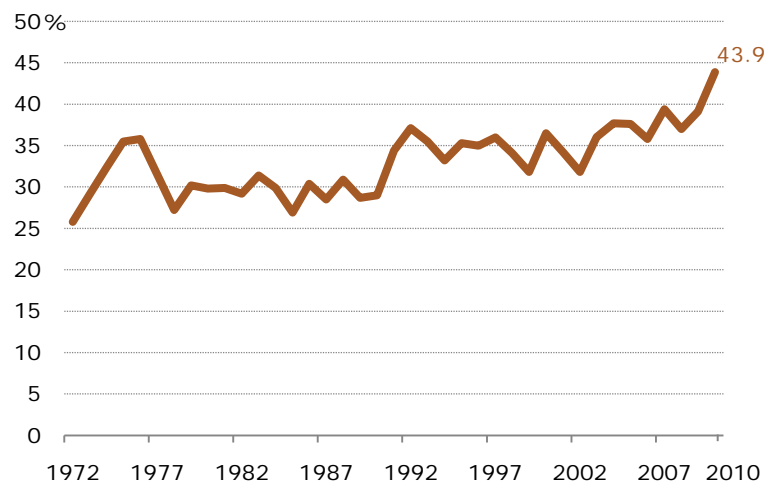


Source: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of the October 2010 Current Population Survey and U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1967 to 2009, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/school/data/cps/historical/index.html>

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Figure 8

Hispanic 18- to 24-Year-Old College Enrollment Among High School Graduates, 1972-2010

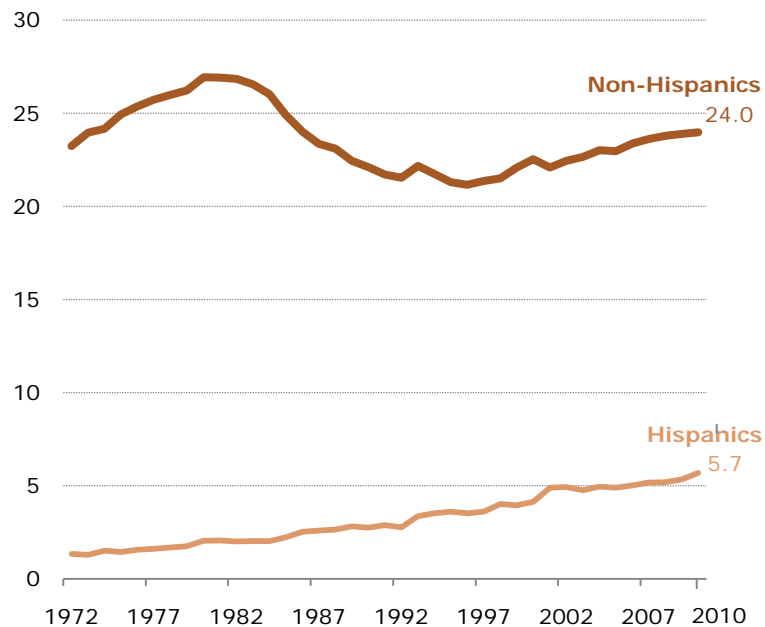


Source: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of the October 2010 Current Population Survey and U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1967 to 2009, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/school/data/cps/historical/index.html>

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grew 38% since 2000. The number of 18- to 24-year-old Hispanic high school completers grew 68% since 2000. And the size of the young Hispanic college student population has more than doubled since 2000.

Figure 9
Population of 18- to 24-Year-Olds, 1972-2010
(millions)



Source: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of the October 2010 Current Population Survey and U. S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1967 to 2009, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/school/data/cps/historical/index.html>

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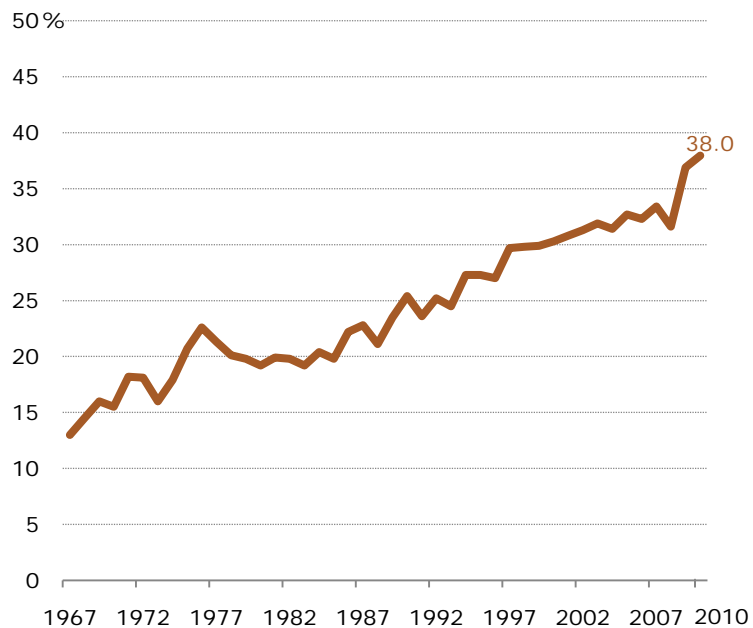
CHAPTER 3: BOOMING BLACK ENROLLMENT REFLECTS MORE THAN DEMOGRAPHICS

Black college enrollment reached its highest level on record in October 2010. Akin to young Hispanics, record young black college enrollment reflects educational strides as well as population gains. In October 2010, 38% of black 18- to 24-year-olds were enrolled in college. This eclipsed the prior high of 37% recorded in October 2009.

An important factor underlying the black college enrollment increase is that more young blacks are completing high school and thus are eligible to pursue college. In October 2010, 83% of black 18- to 24-year-olds had completed high school. This represents a historical high in young black high school completion.

Figure 10

Black 18- to 24-Year-Olds Enrolled in College, 1967-2010



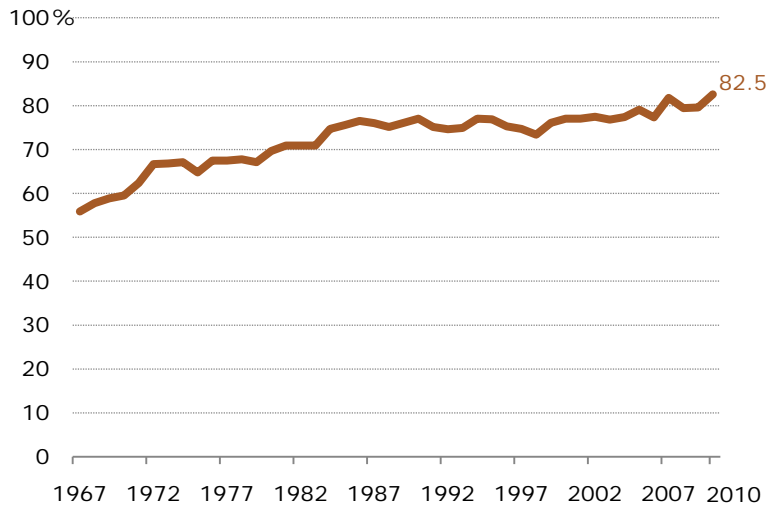
Note: Starting in 2003, respondents could identify more than one race. The figures for 2003 onward refer to the black alone population.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of the October 2010 Current Population Survey and U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1967 to 2009, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/school/data/cps/historical/index.html>

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Black College Enrollment Among the College-Eligible In October 2010, 46.0% of young black high school completers were enrolled in college. This rate is significantly above the levels prevailing before 2009 when enrollment rates ranged from 40% to 42%, but is lower than the record 46.4% in October 2009.

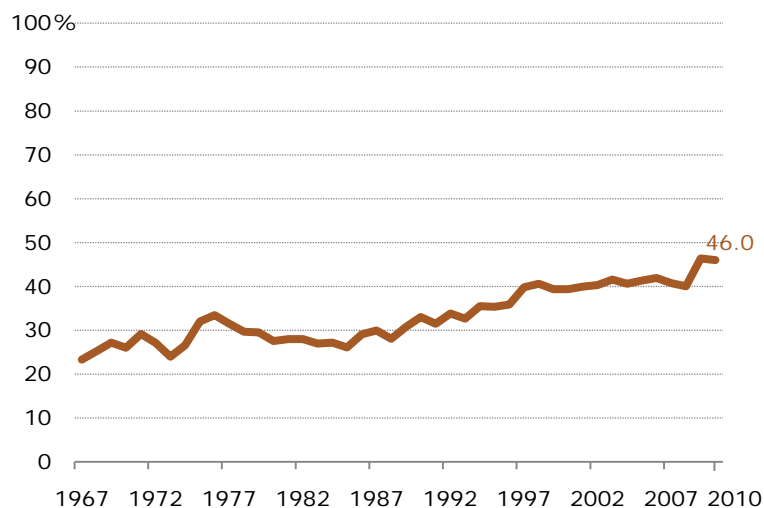
Figure 11
Black 18- to 24-Year-Olds Completing High School, 1967-2010



Source: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of the October 2010 Current Population Survey and U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1967 to 2009, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/school/data/cps/historical/index.html>

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Figure 12
Black 18- to 24-Year-Olds Enrolled in College Among High School Graduates, 1967-2010



Source: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of the October 2010 Current Population Survey and U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1967 to 2009, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/school/data/cps/historical/index.html>

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CHAPTER 4: THE CONTEXT FOR RECORD COLLEGE ENROLLMENT

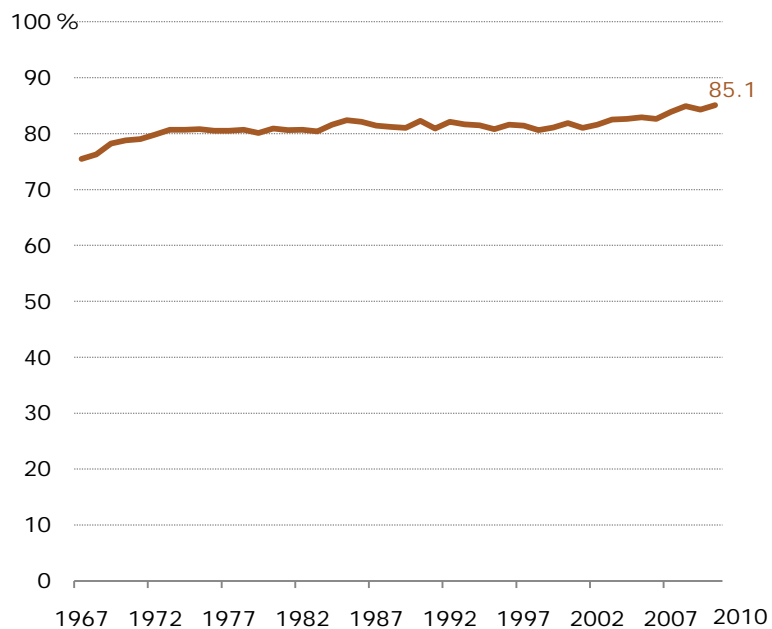
College enrollment continues at record high levels. This chapter points to some direct and indirect factors that likely underlie the growth in college enrollment.

High School Completion

It is well known that the nation's young adult population is increasingly Hispanic. In October 2010, one-third of 18- to 24-year-olds were either Hispanic or black. These minority groups have below-average high school completion rates. As minorities have become a greater share of young adults, some may reason that average educational attainment would decline as a result. Perhaps, but this has not occurred in regard to high school completion. In October 2010, 85% of all 18- to 24-year-olds had completed high school (via diploma or GED), the highest level ever recorded.

One direct factor bolstering college enrollment is that a greater share of youths than ever in the past 43 years are eligible to pursue college degrees.

Figure 13
18- to 24-Year-Old High School Completion, 1967-2010



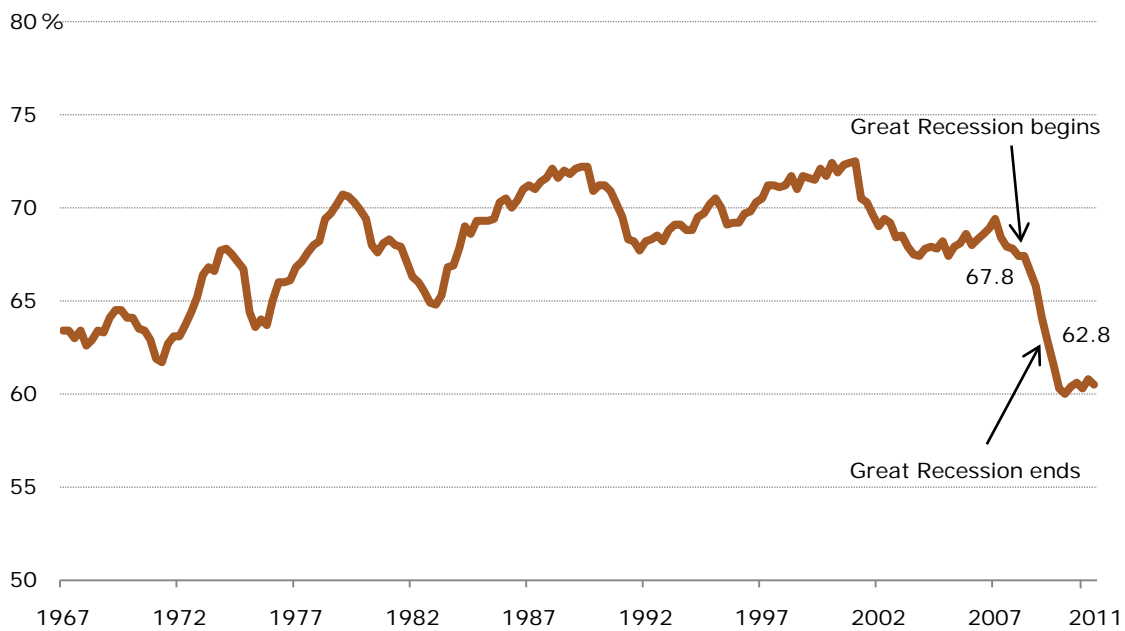
Source: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of the October 2010 Current Population Survey and U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1967 to 2009, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/school/data/cps/historical/index.html>

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The Youth Labor Market Related to youths' decisions to both finish high school and enroll in college is labor market opportunity. For some youth, work may be an alternative to schooling. Although the Great Recession officially ended in June 2009, employment opportunities continue to be depressed for young adults in many areas of the country. The share of 20- to 24-year-olds who are employed hit bottom at 60.0% in the first quarter of 2010. By the fourth quarter of 2010, it had risen to only 60.3% and hence some young adults may be pursuing college because they cannot find work.

Figure 14

Share of 20- to 24-Year-Olds Employed, First Quarter 1967 to Second Quarter 2011



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics seasonally adjusted 20-24 employment to population series

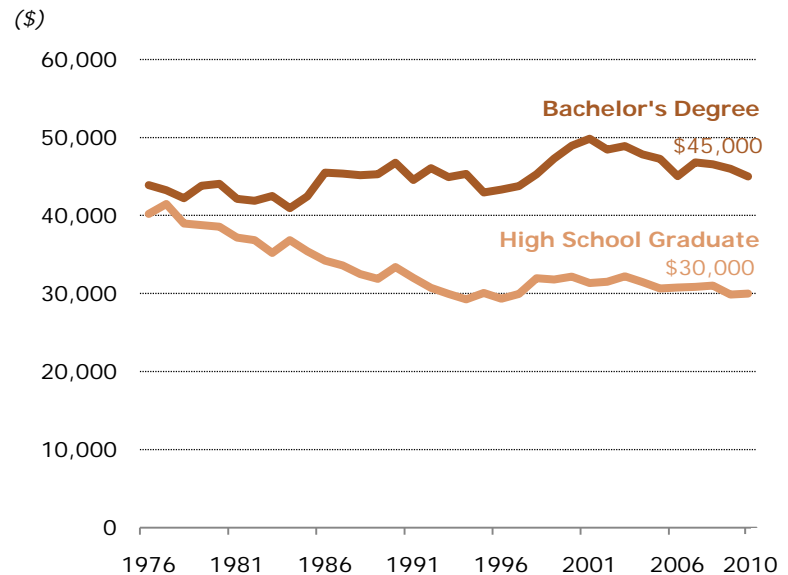
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Returns to College in the Labor Market

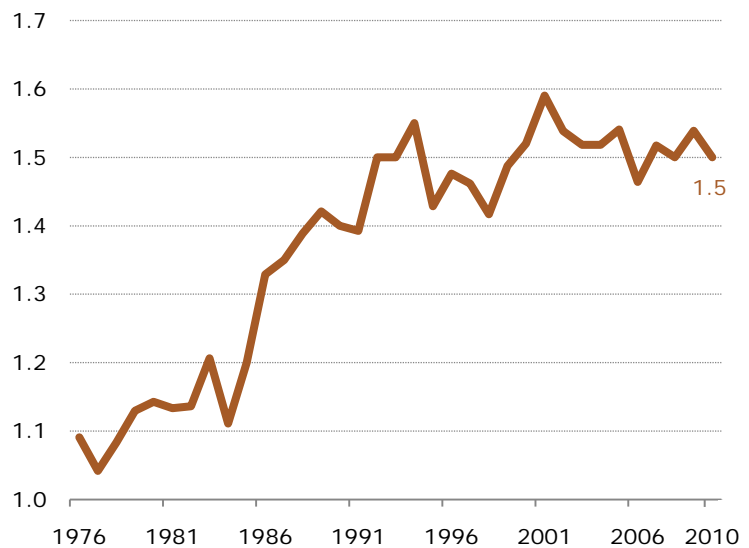
A possible long-run factor that may be boosting young adults' propensity to pursue college is the increased value of a college education in the labor market. In the face of rising college tuitions and increased student borrowing, students and their families may be assessing whether pursuing college is worth it ([Pew Research Center, Social & Demographic Trends, 2011](#)). And it is true that the nation is producing more college graduates than ever before. Similar to the enrollment trends documented in this report, the share of 25- to 29-year-olds who have completed at least a bachelor's degree (nearly a third) reached its highest level ever in 2010 ([National Center for Education Statistics, 2011a](#)).

In spite of the rising supply of college-educated workers, employers continue to pay the typical young worker with a college degree about 50% more than the typical young worker whose educational attainment was a high school diploma. There was a major run-up in the earnings return to college during the 1980s, and the college premium has stabilized around

Figure 15
Median Earnings of 25- to 34-Year-Old Full-Time, Full-Year Workers, 1976-2010



Ratio of Earnings between Workers with Bachelor's Degrees and Workers with High School Diplomas, 1976-2010



Note: Earnings are in constant 2009 dollars, deflated using the CPI-U-RS price series.

Source: March Current Population Survey (CPS)

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50% since the early 1990s. Some analyses even suggest that the earnings return to college has modestly increased since the early 1990s ([Goldin and Katz, 2009](#)). So, at least in terms of the typical pay of college graduates versus high school graduates, a college education has not lost its luster.

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APPENDIX TABLES

Appendix Table A1

High School Completion, Enrollment and Attainment among 18- to 24-Year-Olds, October 2010

	POPULATION (in thousands)	COMPLETERS (in thousands)				PERCENT					DROPOUTS	
		All	In College	In 2-Year College	In 4-Year College	High School Completers	In College	In 2-Year College	In 4-Year College	Of HS Completer in College	All (in thousands)	%
All	29,659	25,240	12,213	3,840	8,373	85.1	41.2	12.9	28.2	48.4	2,590	8.7
Hispanic	5,685	4,134	1,814	835	979	72.7	31.9	14.7	17.2	43.9	1,050	18.5
Race alone, including Hispanics												
White	22,851	19,522	9,325	2,880	6,445	85.4	40.8	12.6	28.2	47.8	1,941	8.5
Black	4,457	3,679	1,692	630	1,062	82.5	38.0	14.1	23.8	46.0	450	10.1
Asian	1,303	1,192	811	181	630	91.4	62.2	13.9	48.3	68.1	64	4.9
Race alone, not Hispanic												
White	17,693	15,769	7,663	2,105	5,558	89.1	43.3	11.9	31.4	48.6	1,003	5.7
Black	4,192	3,473	1,611	611	1,000	82.9	38.4	14.6	23.9	46.4	408	9.7
Asian	1,269	1,167	807	178	630	92.0	63.6	14.0	49.6	69.2	55	4.3

Notes: Numbers in thousands unless otherwise noted. Civilian non-institutionalized population of 18- to 24-year-olds. High school completers are people who have attained at least a high school diploma (or equivalency).

Source: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of the October 2010 Current Population Survey

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Appendix Table A2

High School Completion, Enrollment and Attainment among 18- to 24-Year-Olds, October 1967-2010

Year	POPULATION (in thousands)		COMPLETERS (in thousands)				PERCENT					DROPOUTS	
	All	In College	In 2-Year College	In 4-Year College	High School Completers	In College	In 2-Year College	In 4-Year College	Of HS Completer in College	All (in thousands)	%		
2010	29,659	25,240	12,213	3,840	8,373	85.1	41.2	12.9	28.2	48.4	2,590	8.7	
2009	29,223	24,647	12,073	3,427	8,646	84.3	41.3	11.7	29.6	49.0	2,733	9.4	
2008	28,950	24,568	11,466	3,425	8,040	84.9	39.6	11.8	27.8	46.7	2,702	9.3	
2007	28,778	24,146	11,161	3,145	8,016	83.9	38.8	10.9	27.9	46.2	2,937	10.2	
2006	28,372	23,430	10,586	2,711	7,876	82.6	37.3	9.6	27.8	45.2	3,128	11.0	
2005	27,855	23,103	10,834	2,688	8,147	82.9	38.9	9.6	29.2	46.9	3,154	11.3	
2004	27,948	23,086	10,611	2,616	7,995	82.6	38.0	9.4	28.6	46.0	3,836	13.7	
2003	27,404	22,603	10,364	2,786	7,578	82.5	37.8	10.2	27.7	45.9	3,228	11.8	
2002	27,367	22,319	10,033	2,649	7,384	81.6	36.7	9.7	27.0	45.0	3,375	12.3	
2001	26,965	21,836	9,629	2,632	7,160	81.0	35.7	9.8	26.6	44.1	3,519	13.0	
2000	26,658	21,822	9,452	2,508	6,944	81.9	35.5	9.4	26.0	43.3	3,315	12.4	
1999	26,041	21,127	9,259	2,367	6,893	81.1	35.6	9.1	26.5	43.8	3,413	13.1	
1998	25,507	20,567	9,322	2,608	6,715	80.6	36.6	10.2	26.3	45.3	3,544	13.9	
1997	24,973	20,338	9,204	2,462	6,738	81.4	36.9	9.9	27.0	45.2	3,236	13.0	
1996	24,671	20,131	8,767	2,332	6,436	81.6	35.5	9.5	26.1	43.5	3,147	12.8	
1995	24,900	20,125	8,539	2,223	6,316	80.8	34.3	8.9	25.4	42.4	3,471	13.9	
1994	25,254	20,581	8,729	2,301	6,428	81.5	34.6	9.1	25.5	42.4	3,365	13.3	
1993 ^r	25,522	20,844	8,630	---	---	81.7	33.8	---	---	41.4	3,349	13.1	
1993	24,100	19,772	8,193	2,360	5,833	82.0	34.0	9.8	24.2	41.4	3,070	12.7	
1992	24,278	19,921	8,343	2,414	5,928	82.1	34.4	9.9	24.4	41.9	3,083	12.7	
1991	24,572	19,883	8,172	2,378	5,793	80.9	33.3	9.7	23.6	41.1	3,486	14.2	
1990	24,852	20,311	7,964	2,166	5,798	81.7	32.0	8.7	23.3	39.1	3,379	13.6	
1989	25,261	20,461	7,804	2,027	5,776	81.0	30.9	8.0	22.9	38.1	3,644	14.4	
1988	25,733	20,900	7,791	2,253	5,539	81.2	30.3	8.8	21.5	37.3	3,749	14.6	
1987	25,950	21,118	7,693	2,112	5,582	81.4	29.6	8.1	21.5	36.4	3,751	14.5	
1986	26,512	21,768	7,477	2,005	5,393	82.1	28.2	7.6	20.3	34.3	3,687	13.9	
1985	27,122	22,349	7,537	1,999	5,538	82.4	27.8	7.4	20.4	33.7	3,687	13.6	
1984	28,031	22,870	7,591	2,048	5,544	81.6	27.1	7.3	19.8	33.2	4,142	14.8	
1983	28,580	22,988	7,477	2,118	5,360	80.4	26.2	7.4	18.8	32.5	4,410	15.4	
1982	28,846	23,291	7,678	2,230	5,447	80.7	26.6	7.7	18.9	33.0	4,500	15.6	
1981	28,965	23,343	7,575	2,174	5,400	80.6	26.2	7.5	18.6	32.5	4,520	15.6	
1980	28,957	23,413	7,400	2,059	5,381	80.9	25.6	7.1	18.6	31.6	4,515	15.6	
1979	27,974	22,421	6,991	1,749	5,242	80.1	25.0	6.3	18.7	31.2	4,560	16.3	
1978	27,647	22,309	6,995	1,825	5,169	80.7	25.3	6.6	18.7	31.4	4,388	15.9	
1977	27,331	22,008	7,142	1,847	5,295	80.5	26.1	6.8	19.4	32.5	4,313	15.8	
1976	26,919	21,677	7,181	1,734	5,447	80.5	26.7	6.4	20.2	33.1	4,276	15.9	
1975	26,387	21,326	6,935	2,362	4,574	80.8	26.3	9.0	17.3	32.5	4,110	15.6	
1974	25,670	20,725	6,316	1,948	4,367	80.7	24.6	7.6	17.0	30.5	4,070	15.9	
1973	25,237	20,377	6,055	1,741	4,314	80.7	24.0	6.9	17.1	29.7	3,973	15.7	
1972	24,579	19,618	6,257	---	---	79.8	25.5	---	---	31.9	4,068	16.6	
1971	23,668	18,691	6,210	---	---	79.0	26.2	---	---	33.2	4,025	17.0	
1970	22,552	17,768	5,805	---	---	78.8	25.7	---	---	32.7	3,908	17.3	
1969	21,362	16,703	5,840	---	---	78.2	27.3	---	---	35.0	3,769	17.6	
1968	20,562	15,683	5,356	---	---	76.3	26.0	---	---	34.2	3,929	19.1	
1967	20,009	15,114	5,100	---	---	75.5	25.5	---	---	33.7	3,967	19.8	

Notes: Numbers in thousands unless otherwise noted. Civilian non-institutionalized population of 18- to 24-year-olds. High school completers are people who have completed at least four years of high school, for 1967 to 1991. Beginning in 1992, they are people who have attained at least a high school diploma (including equivalency).

r = Revised, controlled to 1990 Census-based population estimates; previous 1993 data controlled to 1980 Census-based population estimates.

Sources: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of the October 2010 Current Population Survey and U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1967 to 2009, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/school/data/cps/historical/index.html>

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Appendix Table A3

High School Completion, Enrollment and Attainment among Male 18- to 24-Year-Olds, October 1967-2010

Year	POPULATION	COMPLETERS		PERCENT			DROPOUTS	
	(in thousands)	(in thousands)		High School Completers	In College	Of HS Completer in College	All (in thousands)	%
		All	In College					
2010	14,887	12,400	5,698	83.3	38.3	46.0	1,473	9.9
2009	14,677	12,111	5,640	82.5	38.4	46.6	1,568	10.7
2008	14,559	12,181	5,383	83.7	37.0	44.2	1,445	9.9
2007	14,515	11,825	5,156	81.5	35.5	43.6	1,680	11.6
2006	14,300	11,508	4,874	80.5	34.1	42.4	1,741	12.2
2005	14,077	11,182	4,973	79.4	35.3	44.5	1,852	13.2
2004	14,018	11,258	4,865	80.3	34.7	43.2	1,942	13.9
2003	13,681	10,919	4,697	79.8	34.3	43.0	1,875	13.7
2002	13,744	10,823	4,629	78.7	33.7	42.8	1,925	14.0
2001	13,434	10,461	4,437	77.9	33.0	42.4	2,028	15.1
2000	13,338	10,622	4,343	79.6	32.6	40.9	1,837	13.8
1999	12,905	10,201	4,396	79.1	34.0	43.1	1,818	14.1
1998	12,764	9,915	4,403	77.7	34.5	44.4	2,018	15.8
1997	12,513	9,933	4,374	79.4	35.0	44.0	1,765	14.1
1996	12,285	9,815	4,187	80.0	34.1	42.6	1,628	13.2
1995	12,351	9,789	4,089	79.3	33.1	41.8	1,791	14.5
1994	12,557	9,970	4,152	79.4	33.1	41.6	1,804	14.4
1993r	12,712	10,142	4,237	79.8	33.3	41.8	1,745	13.7
1993	11,898	9,541	3,994	80.2	33.6	41.9	1,575	13.2
1992	11,965	9,576	3,912	80.0	32.7	40.9	1,617	13.5
1991	12,036	9,493	3,954	78.9	32.9	41.7	1,810	15.0
1990	12,134	9,778	3,922	80.6	32.3	40.1	1,689	13.9
1989	12,325	9,700	3,717	78.7	30.2	38.3	1,941	15.7
1988	12,491	9,832	3,770	78.7	30.2	38.3	1,950	15.6
1987	12,626	10,030	3,867	79.4	30.6	38.6	1,948	15.4
1986	12,921	10,338	3,702	80.0	28.7	35.8	1,924	14.9
1985	13,199	10,614	3,749	80.4	28.4	35.3	2,015	15.3
1984	13,744	10,914	3,929	79.4	28.6	36.0	2,184	15.9
1983	14,003	10,906	3,820	77.9	27.3	35.0	2,379	17.0
1982	14,083	11,120	3,837	79.0	27.2	34.5	2,329	16.5
1981	14,127	11,052	3,833	78.2	27.1	34.7	2,424	17.2
1980	14,107	11,125	3,717	78.9	26.3	33.4	2,390	16.9
1979	13,571	10,657	3,508	78.5	25.8	32.9	2,320	17.1
1978	13,385	10,614	3,621	79.3	27.1	34.1	2,200	16.4
1977	13,218	10,440	3,712	79.0	28.1	35.6	2,170	16.4
1976	13,012	10,312	3,673	79.2	28.2	35.6	2,109	16.2
1975	12,724	10,214	3,693	80.3	29.0	36.2	1,928	15.2
1974	12,315	9,835	3,411	79.9	27.7	34.7	1,958	15.9
1973	12,111	9,716	3,360	80.2	27.7	34.6	1,853	15.3
1972	11,712	9,247	3,534	79.0	30.2	38.2	1,898	16.2
1971	11,092	8,669	3,599	78.2	32.4	41.5	1,865	16.8
1970	10,385	8,087	3,331	77.9	32.1	41.2	1,746	16.8
1969	9,649	7,445	3,392	77.2	35.2	45.6	1,640	17.0
1968	9,251	6,864	3,152	74.2	34.1	45.9	1,777	19.2
1967	8,999	6,678	2,982	74.2	33.1	44.7	1,804	20.0

Notes: Numbers in thousands unless otherwise noted. Civilian non-institutionalized population of 18- to 24-year-olds. High school completers are people who have completed at least four years of high school, for 1967 to 1991. Beginning in 1992, they are people who have attained at least a high school diploma (including equivalency).

r = Revised, controlled to 1990 Census-based population estimates; previous 1993 data controlled to 1980 Census-based population estimates.

Sources: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of the October 2010 Current Population Survey and U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1967 to 2009, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/school/data/cps/historical/index.html>

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Appendix Table A4

**High School Completion, Enrollment and Attainment
among Female 18- to 24-Year-Olds, October 1967-2010**

Year	POPULATION (in thousands)	COMPLETERS (in thousands)		PERCENT			DROPOUTS	
		All	In College	High School Completers	In College	Of HS Completer in College	All (in thousands)	%
2010	14,772	12,841	6,515	86.9	44.1	50.7	1,116	7.6
2009	14,546	12,536	6,432	86.2	44.2	51.3	1,165	8.0
2008	14,391	12,387	6,083	86.1	42.3	49.1	1,257	8.7
2007	14,263	12,321	6,005	86.4	42.1	48.7	1,256	8.8
2006	14,073	11,922	5,712	84.7	40.6	47.9	1,387	9.9
2005	13,778	11,921	5,861	86.5	42.5	49.2	1,302	9.5
2004	13,930	11,828	5,746	84.9	41.2	48.6	1,444	10.4
2003	13,724	11,684	5,667	85.1	41.3	48.5	1,354	9.9
2002	13,623	11,496	5,404	84.4	39.7	47.0	1,450	10.6
2001	13,531	11,375	5,192	84.1	38.4	45.7	1,491	11.0
2000	13,319	11,200	5,109	84.1	38.4	45.6	1,478	11.1
1999	13,136	10,926	4,863	83.2	37.0	44.5	1,594	12.1
1998	12,743	10,651	4,919	83.6	38.6	46.2	1,526	12.0
1997	12,460	10,403	4,829	83.5	38.8	46.4	1,471	11.8
1996	12,386	10,317	4,582	83.3	37.0	44.4	1,519	12.3
1995	12,548	10,338	4,452	82.4	35.5	43.1	1,679	13.4
1994	12,696	10,611	4,576	83.6	36.0	43.1	1,561	12.3
1993 ^r	12,810	10,702	4,393	83.5	34.3	41.0	1,604	12.5
1993	12,202	10,232	4,199	83.9	34.4	41.0	1,494	12.2
1992	12,313	10,344	4,429	84.0	36.0	42.8	1,466	11.9
1991	12,536	10,391	4,218	82.9	33.6	40.6	1,676	13.4
1990	12,718	10,533	4,042	82.8	31.8	38.4	1,690	13.3
1989	12,936	10,758	4,085	83.2	31.6	38.0	1,702	13.2
1988	13,242	11,068	4,021	83.6	30.4	36.3	1,799	13.5
1987	13,324	11,086	3,826	83.2	28.7	34.5	1,803	13.5
1986	13,591	11,430	3,775	84.1	27.8	33.0	1,751	12.9
1985	13,923	11,736	3,788	84.3	27.2	32.3	1,804	13.0
1984	14,287	11,956	3,662	83.7	25.6	30.6	1,958	13.7
1983	14,577	12,082	3,657	82.9	25.1	30.3	2,031	13.9
1982	14,763	12,171	3,841	82.4	26.0	31.6	2,171	14.7
1981	14,838	12,290	3,741	82.8	25.2	30.4	2,097	14.1
1980	14,851	12,287	3,682	82.7	24.8	30.0	2,124	14.3
1979	14,403	11,763	3,482	81.7	24.2	29.6	2,240	15.6
1978	14,262	11,694	3,373	82.0	23.7	28.8	2,188	15.3
1977	14,113	11,569	3,431	82.0	24.3	29.7	2,143	15.2
1976	13,907	11,365	3,508	81.7	25.2	30.9	2,168	15.6
1975	13,663	11,113	3,243	81.3	23.7	29.2	2,181	16.0
1974	13,355	10,889	2,905	81.5	21.8	26.7	2,112	15.8
1973	13,126	10,663	2,696	81.2	20.5	25.3	2,119	16.1
1972	12,867	10,371	2,724	80.6	21.2	26.3	2,170	16.9
1971	12,576	10,020	2,610	79.7	20.8	26.0	2,159	17.2
1970	12,167	9,680	2,474	79.6	20.3	25.6	2,163	17.8
1969	11,713	9,259	2,448	79.0	20.9	26.4	2,128	18.2
1968	11,311	8,820	2,205	78.0	19.5	25.0	2,150	19.0
1967	11,011	8,436	2,117	76.6	19.2	25.1	2,162	19.6

Notes: Numbers in thousands unless otherwise noted. Civilian non-institutionalized population of 18- to 24-year-olds. High school completers are people who have completed at least four years of high school, for 1967 to 1991. Beginning in 1992, they are people who have attained at least a high school diploma (including equivalency).

r = Revised, controlled to 1990 Census-based population estimates; previous 1993 data controlled to 1980 Census-based population estimates.

Sources: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of the October 2010 Current Population Survey and U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1967 to 2009, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/school/data/cps/historical/index.html>

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Appendix Table A5

**High School Completion, Enrollment and Attainment,
among Hispanic 18- to 24-Year-Olds, October 1972-2010**

Year	POPULATION (in thousands)	COMPLETERS (in thousands)		PERCENT			DROPOUTS	
		All	In College	High School Completers	In College	Of HS Completer in College	All (in thousands)	%
2010	5,685	4,134	1,814	72.7	31.9	43.9	1,050	18.5
2009	5,332	3,747	1,465	70.3	27.5	39.1	1,112	20.8
2008	5,176	3,618	1,338	69.9	25.8	37.0	1,155	22.3
2007	5,175	3,487	1,375	67.4	26.6	39.4	1,310	25.3
2006	5,006	3,301	1,182	65.9	23.6	35.8	1,313	26.2
2005	4,898	3,230	1,215	66.0	24.8	37.6	1,335	27.3
2004	4,941	3,244	1,221	65.6	24.7	37.7	1,386	28.0
2003	4,754	3,096	1,115	65.1	23.5	36.0	1,353	28.4
2002	4,918	3,078	979	62.6	19.9	31.8	1,479	30.1
2001	4,892	3,031	1,035	62.0	21.1	34.2	1,548	31.7
2000	4,134	2,462	899	59.6	21.7	36.5	1,335	32.3
1999	3,953	2,325	739	58.8	18.7	31.8	1,340	33.9
1998	4,014	2,403	820	59.8	20.4	34.1	1,383	34.4
1997	3,606	2,236	806	62.0	22.4	36.0	1,103	30.6
1996	3,510	2,019	706	57.5	20.1	35.0	1,210	34.5
1995	3,603	2,112	745	58.6	20.7	35.3	1,250	34.7
1994	3,523	1,995	662	56.6	18.8	33.2	1,224	34.7
1993 ^r	3,363	2,049	728	60.9	21.6	35.5	1,103	32.8
1993	2,772	1,682	602	60.7	21.7	35.8	907	32.7
1992	2,754	1,579	586	57.3	21.3	37.1	936	33.9
1991	2,874	1,498	516	52.1	18.0	34.4	1,139	39.6
1990	2,749	1,498	435	54.5	15.8	29.0	1,025	37.3
1989	2,818	1,576	453	55.9	16.1	28.7	1,062	37.7
1988	2,642	1,458	450	55.2	17.0	30.9	1,046	39.6
1987	2,592	1,597	455	61.6	17.6	28.5	849	32.8
1986	2,514	1,507	458	59.9	18.2	30.4	864	34.4
1985	2,221	1,396	375	62.9	16.9	26.9	700	31.5
1984	2,018	1,212	362	60.1	17.9	29.9	691	34.2
1983	2,025	1,110	349	54.8	17.2	31.4	759	37.5
1982	2,001	1,153	337	57.6	16.8	29.2	740	37.0
1981	2,052	1,144	342	55.8	16.7	29.9	790	38.5
1980	2,033	1,099	327	54.1	16.1	29.8	820	40.3
1979	1,754	968	292	55.2	16.6	30.2	687	39.2
1978	1,672	935	254	55.9	15.2	27.2	656	39.2
1977	1,609	880	277	54.7	17.2	31.5	622	38.7
1976	1,551	862	309	55.6	19.9	35.8	566	36.5
1975	1,446	832	295	57.5	20.4	35.5	505	34.9
1974	1,506	842	272	55.9	18.1	32.3	558	37.1
1973	1,285	709	206	55.2	16.0	29.1	500	38.9
1972	1,338	694	179	51.9	13.4	25.8	541	40.4

Notes: Numbers in thousands unless otherwise noted. Civilian non-institutionalized population of 18- to 24-year-olds. High school completers are people who have completed at least four years of high school, for 1967 to 1991. Beginning in 1992, they are people who have attained at least a high school diploma (including equivalency).

r = Revised, controlled to 1990 Census-based population estimates; previous 1993 data controlled to 1980 Census-based population estimates.

Sources: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of the October 2010 Current Population Survey and U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1972 to 2009, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/school/data/cps/historical/index.html>

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Appendix Table A6

**High School Completion, Enrollment and Attainment
among White Alone 18- to 24-Year-Olds, October 1967-2010**

Year	POPULATION (in thousands)	COMPLETERS (in thousands)		PERCENT			DROPOUTS	
		All	In College	High School Completers	In College	Of HS Completer in College	All (in thousands)	%
2010	22,851	19,522	9,325	85.4	40.8	47.8	1,941	8.5
2009	22,606	19,241	9,327	85.1	41.3	48.5	2,059	9.1
2008	22,530	19,334	9,141	85.8	40.6	47.3	1,991	8.8
2007	22,392	18,913	8,780	84.5	39.2	46.4	2,248	10.0
2006	22,169	18,489	8,298	83.4	37.4	44.9	2,399	10.8
2005	21,777	18,130	8,498	83.3	39.0	46.9	2,466	11.3
2004	21,896	18,213	8,351	83.2	38.0	45.9	2,599	11.9
2003 ¹	21,502	17,901	8,150	83.3	37.9	45.5	2,489	11.6
2002	21,704	17,793	7,921	82.0	36.5	44.5	2,641	12.2
2001	21,372	17,348	7,548	81.2	35.3	43.5	2,865	13.4
2000	21,257	17,512	7,566	82.4	35.6	43.2	2,598	12.2
1999	20,866	17,052	7,447	81.7	35.7	43.7	2,680	12.8
1998	20,465	16,701	7,541	81.6	36.9	45.2	2,810	13.7
1997	20,020	16,557	7,495	82.7	37.4	45.3	2,476	12.4
1996	19,676	16,199	7,123	82.3	36.2	44.0	2,458	12.5
1995	19,866	16,269	7,011	81.9	35.3	43.1	2,711	13.6
1994	20,171	16,670	7,118	82.6	35.3	42.7	2,553	12.7
1993 ^r	20,493	16,989	7,074	82.9	34.5	41.6	2,595	12.7
1993	19,430	16,196	6,763	83.4	34.8	41.8	2,369	12.2
1992	19,671	16,379	6,916	83.3	35.2	42.2	2,398	12.2
1991	19,980	16,324	6,813	81.7	34.1	41.7	2,845	14.2
1990	20,393	16,823	6,635	82.5	32.5	39.4	2,751	13.5
1989	20,825	17,089	6,631	82.1	31.8	38.8	2,926	14.1
1988	21,261	17,491	6,659	82.3	31.3	38.1	3,012	14.2
1987	21,493	17,689	6,483	82.3	30.2	36.6	3,042	14.2
1986	22,020	18,291	6,307	83.1	28.6	34.5	2,961	13.4
1985	22,632	18,916	6,500	83.6	28.7	34.4	3,050	13.5
1984	23,347	19,373	6,256	83.0	26.8	32.3	3,281	14.1
1983	23,899	19,643	6,463	82.2	27.0	32.9	3,428	14.3
1982	24,206	19,944	6,694	82.4	27.7	33.6	3,523	14.6
1981	24,486	20,123	6,549	82.2	26.7	32.5	3,590	14.7
1980	24,482	20,214	6,423	82.6	26.2	31.8	3,525	14.4
1979	23,895	19,616	6,120	82.1	25.6	31.2	3,571	14.9
1978	23,650	19,526	6,077	82.6	25.7	31.1	3,464	14.6
1977	23,430	19,291	6,209	82.3	26.5	32.2	3,445	14.7
1976	23,119	19,045	6,276	82.4	27.1	33.0	3,407	14.7
1975	22,703	18,883	6,116	83.2	26.9	32.4	3,149	13.9
1974	22,141	18,318	5,589	82.7	25.2	30.5	3,212	14.5
1973	21,766	18,023	5,438	82.8	25.0	30.2	3,085	14.2
1972	21,315	17,410	5,624	81.7	26.4	32.3	3,241	15.2
1971	20,533	16,593	5,594	80.8	27.2	33.7	3,156	15.4
1970	19,608	15,960	5,305	81.4	27.1	33.2	2,974	15.2
1969	18,606	15,031	5,347	80.8	28.7	35.6	2,915	15.7
1968	17,951	14,127	4,929	78.7	27.5	34.9	3,107	17.3
1967	17,500	13,657	4,708	78.0	26.9	34.5	3,141	17.9

Notes: Numbers in thousands unless otherwise noted. Civilian non-institutionalized population of 18- to 24-year-olds. High school completers are people who have completed at least four years of high school, for 1967 to 1991. Beginning in 1992, they are people who have attained at least a high school diploma (including equivalency).

r = Revised, controlled to 1990 Census-based population estimates; previous 1993 data controlled to 1980 Census-based population estimates.

¹ Starting in 2003, respondents could identify more than one race. Except as noted, the race data in this table from 2003 onward represent respondents who indicated only one race category.

Sources: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of the October 2010 Current Population Survey and U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1967 to 2009, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/school/data/cps/historical/index.html>

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Appendix Table A7

High School Completion, Enrollment and Attainment among Non-Hispanic White Alone 18- to 24-Year-Olds, October 1993-2010

Year	POPULATION (in thousands)	COMPLETERS (in thousands)		PERCENT			DROPOUTS	
		All	In College	High School Completers	In College	Of HS Completer in College	All (in thousands)	%
2010	17,693	15,769	7,663	89.1	43.3	48.6	1,003	5.7
2009	17,750	15,839	7,983	89.2	45.0	50.4	1,029	5.8
2008	17,839	16,038	7,894	89.9	44.2	49.2	960	5.4
2007	17,669	15,727	7,533	89.0	42.6	47.9	1,064	6.0
2006	17,565	15,452	7,200	88.0	41.0	46.6	1,189	6.8
2005	17,293	15,187	7,393	87.8	42.8	48.7	1,216	7.0
2004	17,326	15,224	7,228	87.9	41.7	47.5	1,313	7.6
2003 ¹	17,158	15,070	7,129	87.8	41.6	47.3	1,267	7.4
2002	17,131	14,910	7,004	87.0	40.9	47.0	1,289	7.5
2001	16,721	14,480	6,565	86.6	39.3	45.3	1,390	8.3
2000	17,327	15,187	6,709	87.7	38.7	44.2	1,316	7.6
1999	17,080	14,812	6,735	86.7	39.4	45.5	1,404	8.2
1998	16,634	14,402	6,757	86.6	40.6	46.9	1,491	9.0
1997	16,575	14,414	6,728	87.0	40.6	46.7	1,432	8.6
1996	16,339	14,288	6,447	87.5	39.5	45.1	1,303	8.0
1995	16,867	14,523	6,393	86.1	37.9	44.0	1,647	9.8
1994	17,114	14,916	6,521	87.2	38.1	43.7	1,505	8.8
1993	16,895	14,665	6,221	86.8	36.8	42.4	1,524	9.0

Notes: Numbers in thousands unless otherwise noted. Civilian non-institutionalized population of 18- to 24-year-olds. High school completers are people who have attained at least a high school diploma (including equivalency).

¹ Starting in 2003, respondents could identify more than one race. Except as noted, the race data in this table from 2003 onward represent respondents who indicated only one race category.

Sources: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of the October 2010 Current Population Survey and U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1993 to 2009, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/school/data/cps/historical/index.html>

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Appendix Table A8

High School Completion, Enrollment and Attainment among Black Alone 18- to 24-Year-Olds, October 1967-2010

Year	POPULATION	COMPLETERS		PERCENT			DROPOUTS	
	(in thousands)	All	In College	High School Completers	In College	Of HS Completer in College	All (in thousands)	%
2010	4,457	3,679	1,692	82.5	38.0	46.0	450	10.1
2009	4,346	3,458	1,604	79.6	36.9	46.4	505	11.6
2008	4,265	3,387	1,349	79.4	31.6	39.8	548	12.8
2007	4,182	3,423	1,396	81.8	33.4	40.8	425	10.2
2006	4,085	3,156	1,321	77.3	32.3	41.9	532	13.0
2005	3,964	3,137	1,297	79.1	32.7	41.3	512	12.9
2004	3,940	3,050	1,238	77.4	31.4	40.6	596	15.1
2003 ¹	3,837	2,948	1,225	76.8	31.9	41.6	545	14.2
2002	3,924	3,040	1,226	77.5	31.3	40.3	571	14.5
2001	3,916	3,016	1,206	77.0	30.8	40.0	540	13.8
2000	4,013	3,090	1,216	77.0	30.3	39.4	615	15.3
1999	3,827	2,911	1,145	76.1	29.9	39.4	613	16.0
1998	3,745	2,747	1,116	73.4	29.8	40.6	642	17.1
1997	3,650	2,725	1,085	74.7	29.7	39.8	611	16.7
1996	3,637	2,738	983	75.3	27.0	35.9	581	16.0
1995	3,625	2,788	988	76.9	27.3	35.4	522	14.4
1994	3,661	2,818	1,001	77.0	27.3	35.5	568	15.5
1993 ^r	3,666	2,747	897	74.9	24.5	32.7	600	16.4
1993	3,516	2,629	861	74.8	24.5	32.8	578	16.4
1992	3,521	2,625	886	74.6	25.2	33.8	575	16.3
1991	3,504	2,630	828	75.1	23.6	31.5	545	15.6
1990	3,520	2,710	894	77.0	25.4	33.0	530	15.1
1989	3,559	2,708	835	76.1	23.5	30.8	583	16.4
1988	3,568	2,680	752	75.1	21.1	28.1	631	17.7
1987	3,603	2,739	823	76.0	22.8	30.0	611	17.0
1986	3,653	2,795	812	76.5	22.2	29.1	617	16.8
1985	3,716	2,810	734	75.6	19.8	26.1	655	17.6
1984	3,862	2,885	786	74.7	20.4	27.2	712	18.4
1983	3,865	2,740	741	70.9	19.2	27.0	832	21.5
1982	3,872	2,744	767	70.9	19.8	28.0	851	22.0
1981	3,778	2,678	750	70.9	19.9	28.0	821	21.7
1980	3,721	2,592	715	69.7	19.2	27.6	876	23.5
1979	3,510	2,356	696	67.1	19.8	29.5	895	25.5
1978	3,452	2,340	694	67.8	20.1	29.7	850	24.6
1977	3,387	2,286	721	67.5	21.3	31.5	808	23.9
1976	3,315	2,239	749	67.5	22.6	33.5	803	24.2
1975	3,213	2,081	665	64.8	20.7	32.0	877	27.3
1974	3,105	2,083	555	67.1	17.9	26.6	780	25.1
1973	3,114	2,079	498	66.8	16.0	24.0	826	26.5
1972	2,986	1,992	540	66.7	18.1	27.1	782	26.2
1971	2,866	1,789	522	62.4	18.2	29.2	825	28.8
1970	2,692	1,602	416	59.5	15.5	26.0	897	33.3
1969	2,542	1,497	407	58.9	16.0	27.2	828	32.6
1968	2,421	1,399	352	57.8	14.5	25.2	799	33.0
1967	2,283	1,276	297	55.9	13.0	23.3	788	34.5

Notes: Numbers in thousands unless otherwise noted. Civilian non-institutionalized population of 18- to 24-year-olds. High school completers are people who have completed at least four years of high school, for 1967 to 1991. Beginning in 1992, they are people who have attained at least a high school diploma (including equivalency).

r = Revised, controlled to 1990 Census-based population estimates; previous 1993 data controlled to 1980 Census-based population estimates.

¹ Starting in 2003, respondents could identify more than one race. Except as noted, the race data in this table from 2003 onward represent respondents who indicated only one race category.

Sources: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of the October 2010 Current Population Survey and U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1967 to 2009, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/school/data/cps/historical/index.html>

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Appendix Table A9

**High School Completion, Enrollment and Attainment
among Asian Alone 18- to 24-Year-Olds, October 1999-2010**

Year	POPULATION	COMPLETERS		PERCENT			DROPOUTS	
	(in thousands)	All	In College	High School Completers	In College	Of HS Completer in College	All (in thousands)	%
2010	1,303	1,192	811	91.4	62.2	68.1	64	4.9
2009	1,181	1,080	768	91.4	65.0	71.1	26	2.2
2008	1,113	1,021	655	91.8	58.9	64.1	42	3.8
2007	1,165	1,010	658	86.7	56.4	65.1	86	7.4
2006	1,148	1,046	661	91.1	57.6	63.2	46	4.0
2005	1,145	1,072	693	93.6	60.5	64.6	34	3.0
2004	1,152	1,066	695	92.5	60.3	65.2	49	4.3
2003 ¹	1,144	1,030	693	90.1	60.6	67.3	56	4.9
2002 ²	1,339	1,230	803	91.8	60.0	65.3	57	4.2
2001	1,312	1,197	794	91.2	60.5	66.3	47	3.6
2000	1,143	1,038	639	90.8	55.9	61.6	52	4.6
1999	1,130	1,019	626	90.2	55.4	61.4	58	5.1

Notes: Numbers in thousands unless otherwise noted. Civilian non-institutionalized population of 18- to 24-year-olds. High school completers are people who have attained at least a high school diploma (including equivalency).

r = Revised, controlled to 1990 census based population estimates; previous 1993 data controlled to 1980 census based population estimates.

¹ Starting in 2003, respondents could identify more than one race. Except as noted, the race data in this table from 2003 onward represent respondents who indicated only one race category.

² The data shown prior to 2003 consist of those identifying themselves as "Asian or Pacific Islanders."

Sources: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of the October 2010 Current Population Survey and U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1999 to 2009, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/school/data/cps/historical/index.html>

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Appendix Table A10

College Enrollment of Students 14 Years Old and Over, by Level, Type of College, Attendance Status, Age and Sex, October 1970-2010*(in thousands)*

Year	ALL STUDENTS				LEVEL				CONTROL		SEX		ATTENDANCE STATUS	
	All	14-24 years	25-34 years	35+ years	Undergraduate				Public	Private	Male	Female	Full-time	Part-time
					All	2-Year	4-Year	Graduate students						
2010	20,273	12,440	4,624	3,210	16,354	5,904	10,450	3,921	16,150	4,122	9,007	11,270	14,600	5,675
2009	19,764	12,280	4,293	3,193	16,012	5,551	10,461	3,752	15,722	4,042	8,642	11,123	14,364	5,401
2008	18,631	11,706	4,013	2,911	14,955	5,345	9,610	3,676	14,739	3,893	8,311	10,321	13,245	5,387
2007	17,956	11,347	3,837	2,771	14,365	4,814	9,551	3,591	14,072	3,884	7,825	10,130	12,656	5,300
2006	17,232	10,799	3,658	2,776	13,854	4,294	9,560	3,378	13,466	3,766	7,506	9,726	12,070	5,162
2005	17,473	11,015	3,600	2,857	14,169	4,327	9,842	3,304	13,435	4,037	7,538	9,934	12,238	5,235
2004	17,382	10,809	3,690	2,884	14,004	4,340	9,664	3,378	13,651	3,731	7,575	9,807	11,989	5,393
2003	16,638	10,514	3,493	2,629	13,370	4,384	8,986	3,268	13,109	3,528	7,318	9,320	11,490	5,148
2002	16,498	10,228	3,402	2,868	13,426	4,378	9,048	3,072	12,833	3,663	7,240	9,258	11,141	5,356
2001	15,873	9,767	3,421	2,685	12,552	4,159	8,393	3,321	12,421	3,452	6,875	8,998	10,404	5,469
2000	15,314	9,602	3,206	2,507	12,401	3,881	8,520	2,913	12,009	3,305	6,682	8,631	10,159	5,155
1999	15,203	9,410	3,096	2,698	12,046	3,794	8,252	3,157	11,659	3,545	6,957	8,247	10,112	5,091
1998	15,546	9,447	3,414	2,686	12,509	4,234	8,275	3,037	11,984	3,563	6,905	8,641	10,188	5,358
1997	15,436	9,376	3,269	2,791	12,409	4,078	8,331	3,027	12,090	3,345	6,843	8,593	10,236	5,200
1996	15,227	9,006	3,443	2,778	12,305	4,174	8,131	2,922	12,014	3,212	6,821	8,406	9,839	5,388
1995	14,715	8,698	3,349	2,669	11,966	3,882	8,084	2,749	11,372	3,343	6,703	8,013	9,543	5,172
1994	15,023	8,878	3,419	2,725	12,410	4,208	8,202	2,613	11,693	3,329	6,764	8,258	9,573	5,450
1993 ^r	14,394	8,761	3,140	2,493	11,959	4,345	7,614	2,435	11,317	3,077	6,598	7,795	9,425	4,969
1993	13,898	8,316	3,094	2,489	11,507	4,196	7,311	2,391	10,910	2,988	6,324	7,574	9,019	4,879
1992	14,035	8,547	3,125	2,364	11,643	4,239	7,404	2,392	11,065	2,970	6,193	7,844	9,189	4,846
1991	14,057	8,304	3,285	2,468	11,374	4,277	7,097	2,683	11,081	2,976	6,440	7,618	9,049	5,009
1990	13,622	8,139	3,162	2,318	11,108	3,965	7,143	2,514	10,753	2,868	6,192	7,429	8,697	4,924
1989	13,181	7,986	3,082	2,113	10,661	3,627	7,034	2,520	10,295	2,884	5,949	7,231	8,454	4,726
1988	13,116	7,974	2,963	2,179	10,605	3,837	6,768	2,511	10,333	2,783	5,950	7,166	8,213	4,903
1987	12,719	7,931	2,985	1,801	10,304	3,648	6,656	2,415	9,961	2,758	6,030	6,689	7,961	4,758
1986	12,401	7,613	2,989	1,797	10,036	3,391	6,645	2,365	9,579	2,822	5,847	6,554	7,899	4,503
1985	12,524	7,801	3,063	1,662	10,097	3,289	6,808	2,427	9,694	2,830	5,906	6,618	8,035	4,489
1984	12,305	7,843	3,016	1,446	9,910	3,172	6,738	2,395	9,592	2,713	5,988	6,317	8,085	4,220
1983	12,367	7,739	3,087	1,543	9,925	3,416	6,509	2,442	9,422	2,946	6,038	6,329	7,999	4,368
1982	12,345	7,931	2,989	1,427	9,952	3,448	6,504	2,393	9,495	2,850	5,919	6,427	8,012	4,333
1981	12,174	7,807	2,928	1,439	9,969	3,347	6,622	2,205	9,267	2,906	5,851	6,323	7,835	4,339
1980	11,452	7,476	2,702	1,272	9,279	3,107	6,172	2,173	---	---	5,459	5,993	7,355	4,097
1979	11,407	7,303	2,675	1,428	9,193	2,897	6,296	2,214	8,868	2,539	5,492	5,914	7,241	4,166
1978	11,164	7,268	2,569	1,326	8,947	2,904	6,043	2,217	8,462	2,701	5,594	5,570	7,182	3,982
1977 ¹	10,213	7,412	2,801	---	8,408	2,510	5,898	1,810	7,924	2,292	5,367	4,840	7,190	3,026
1976	11,139	7,460	2,489	1,190	8,988	2,854	6,134	2,152	8,712	2,421	5,785	5,356	7,388	3,748
1975	9,698	7,230	2,469	---	8,108	2,561	5,547	1,590	7,703	1,994	5,342	4,355	7,105	2,592
1974	8,828	6,625	2,202	---	7,338	2,072	5,266	1,490	6,904	1,922	4,927	3,900	6,351	2,477
1973	8,179	6,350	1,829	---	6,794	1,797	4,997	1,385	6,224	1,955	4,678	3,502	6,090	2,089
1972	8,312	6,552	1,760	---	6,992	1,910	5,082	1,320	6,337	1,975	4,854	3,460	6,314	2,000
1971	8,087	6,491	1,594	---	6,895	1,830	5,065	1,192	6,271	1,816	4,850	3,237	6,204	1,883
1970	7,414	6,065	1,349	---	6,274	1,692	4,582	1,140	5,699	1,714	4,401	3,012	5,763	1,651

r = Revised, controlled to 1990 Census-based population estimates; previous 1993 data controlled to 1980 Census-based population estimates.

¹ Data for 1970-1975 and 1977 do not include people ages 35 and over.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of the October 2010 Current Population Survey and U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1970 to 2009. <http://www.census.gov/hhes/school/data/cps/historical/index.html>

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