

Demographics And Higher Education In Minnesota

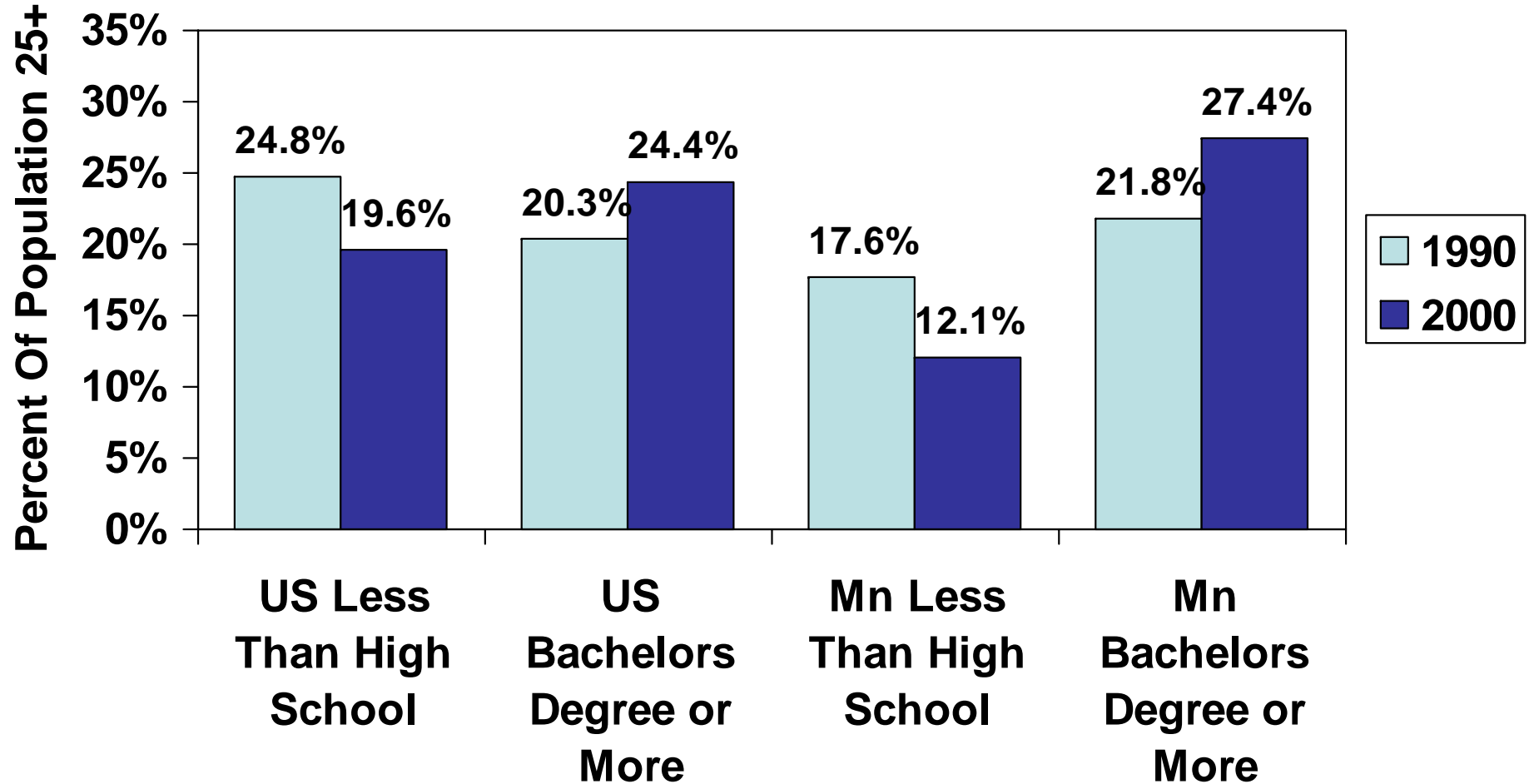
Presentation to Citizens League

Tom Gillaspy, State Demographer
Mn Dept of Administration
May 2004

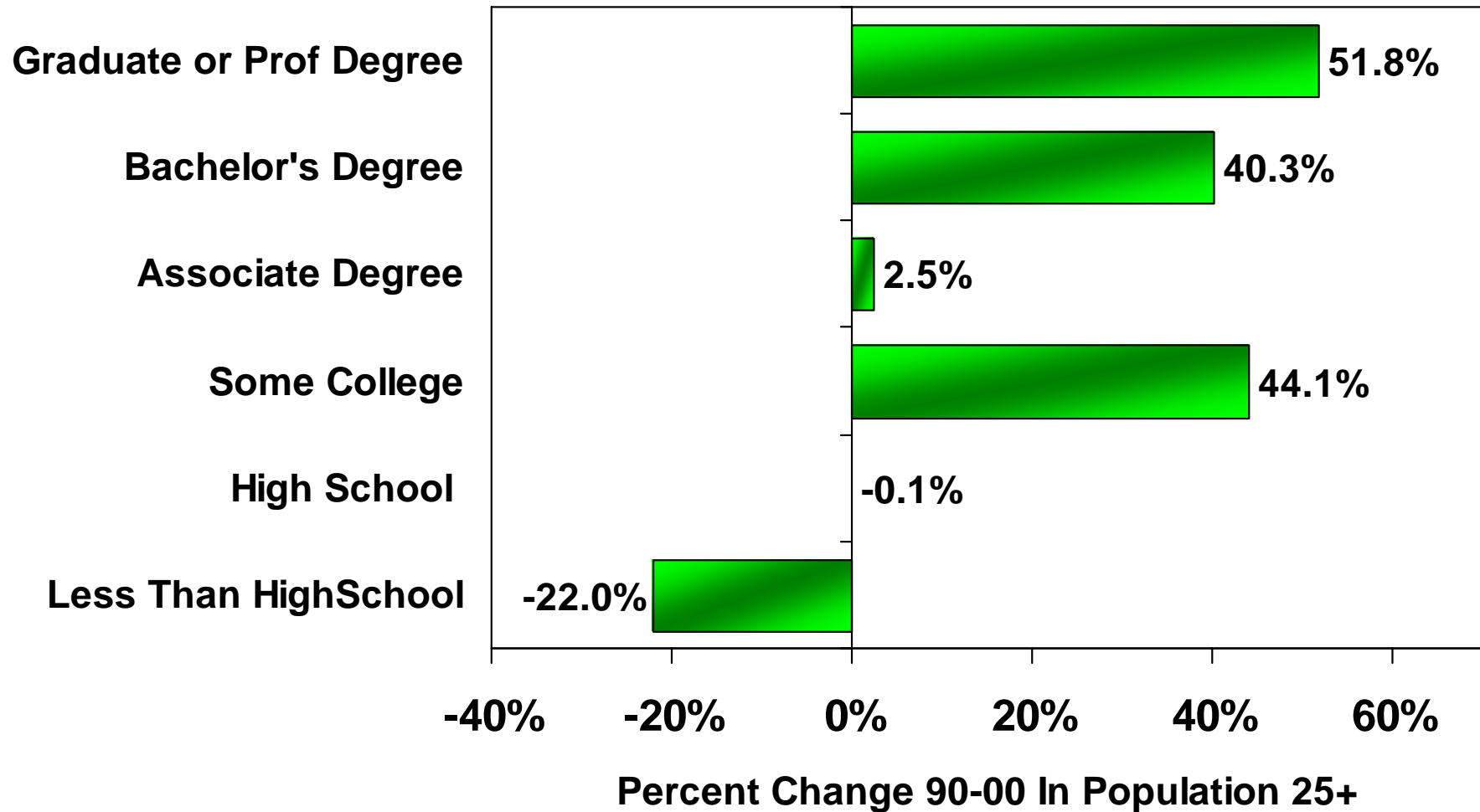
Minnesota Ranks Highly In Education Attainment

- Ranks 11th highest in percent age 25 and older with at least a bachelors degree
- Ranks 2nd lowest in percent age 25 and older with less than high school diploma
- Educational attainment improved substantially in the 90s
- Part of the reason for Minnesota's high rank is the state's low proportion of minority people
- Migration also added people with levels of education attainment

Educational Attainment Rises

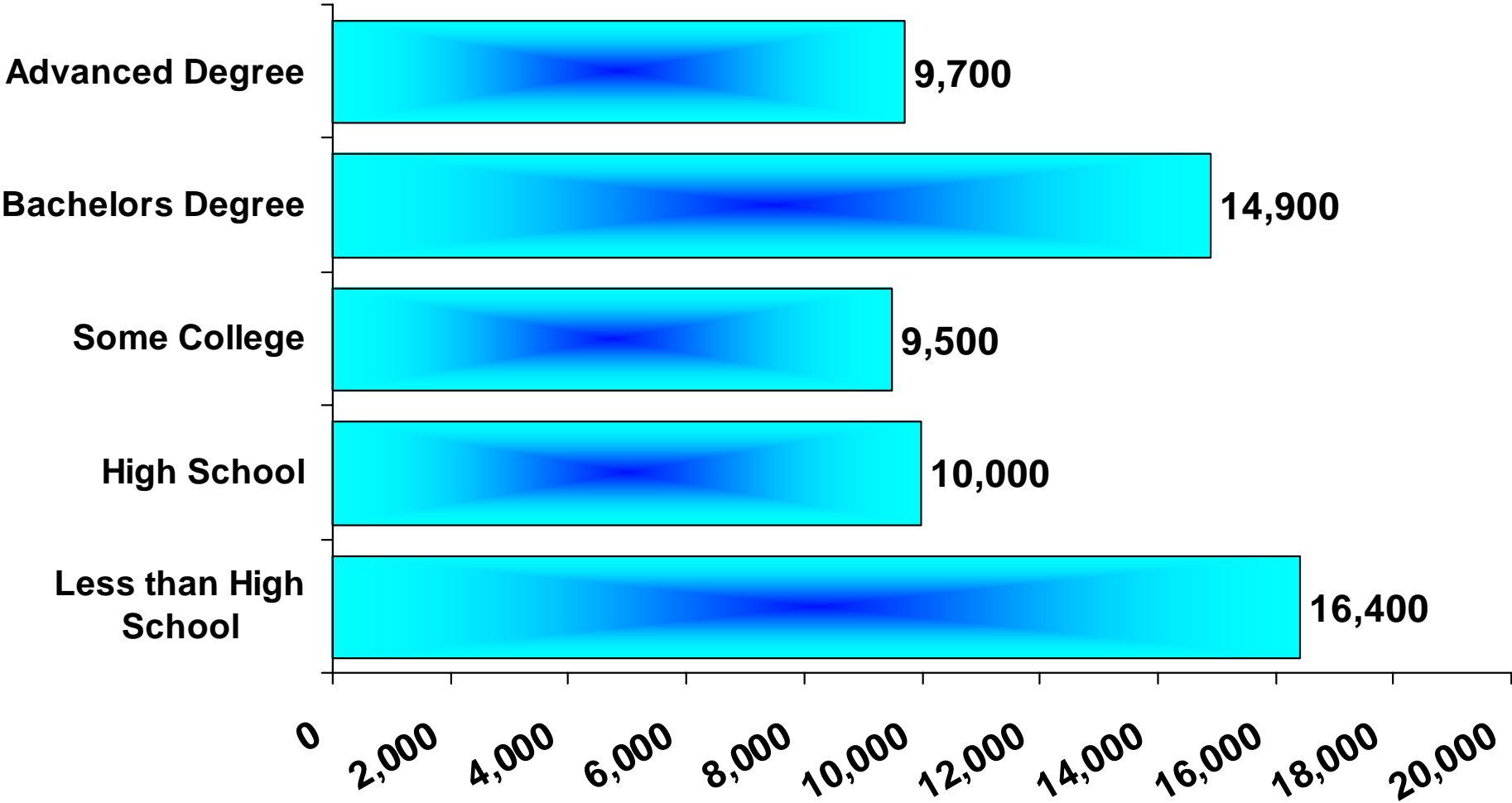


Minnesota Education Attainment Rose Sharply In The 90s



2000 Census

Net Migration To Minnesota By Educational Attainment For People Age 25 And Older



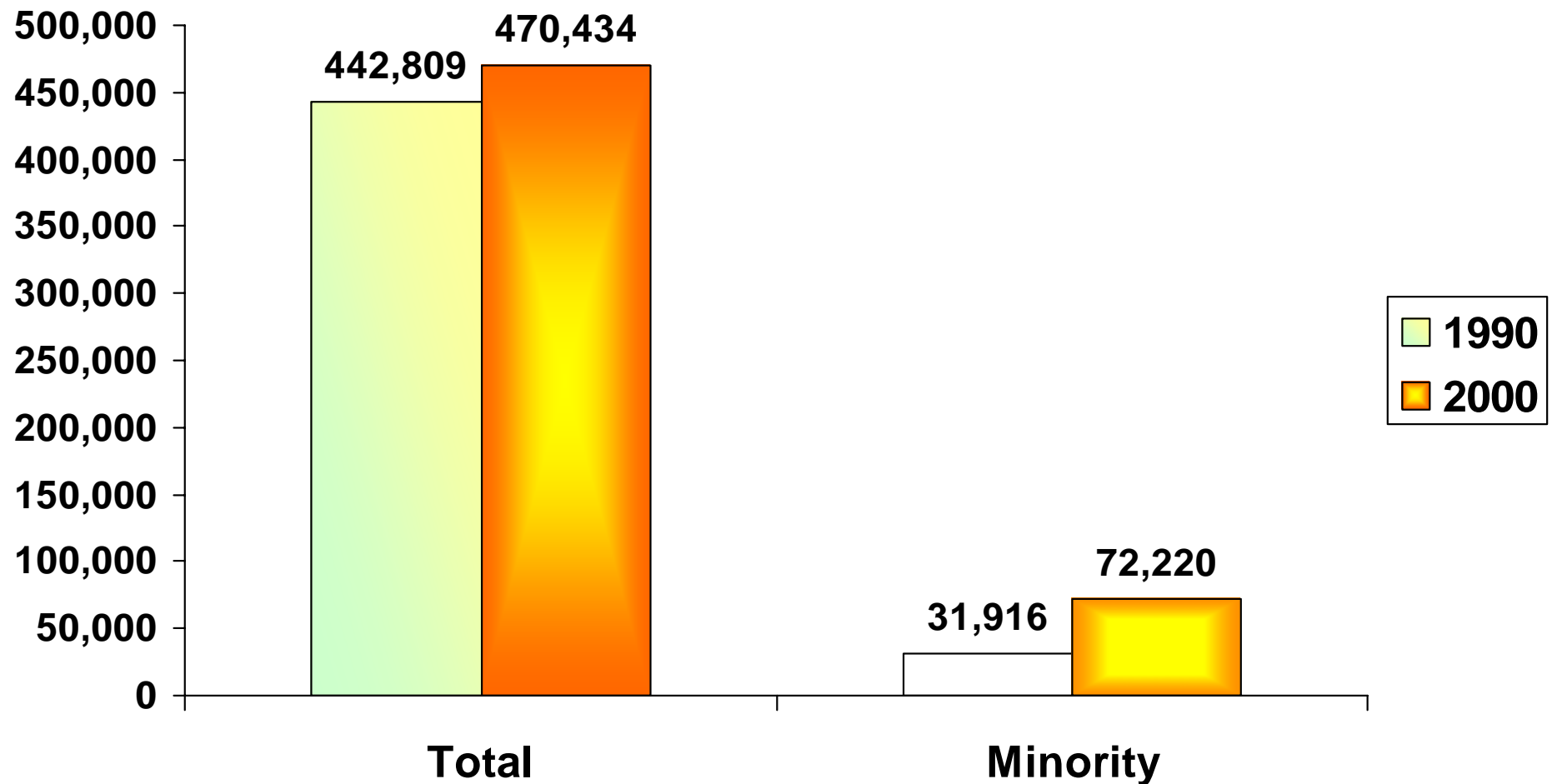
2000 Census PUMS 5%

Increased Diversity
Will Affect Higher Education

Minnesota's High Rank Partially Due To Lack Of Diversity

- Minnesota's minority population is growing rapidly, especially in younger ages
- One reason for Minnesota's high rank in education attainment is its lack of racial and ethnic diversity
- A major challenge facing Minnesota higher education is increasing participation of minority students

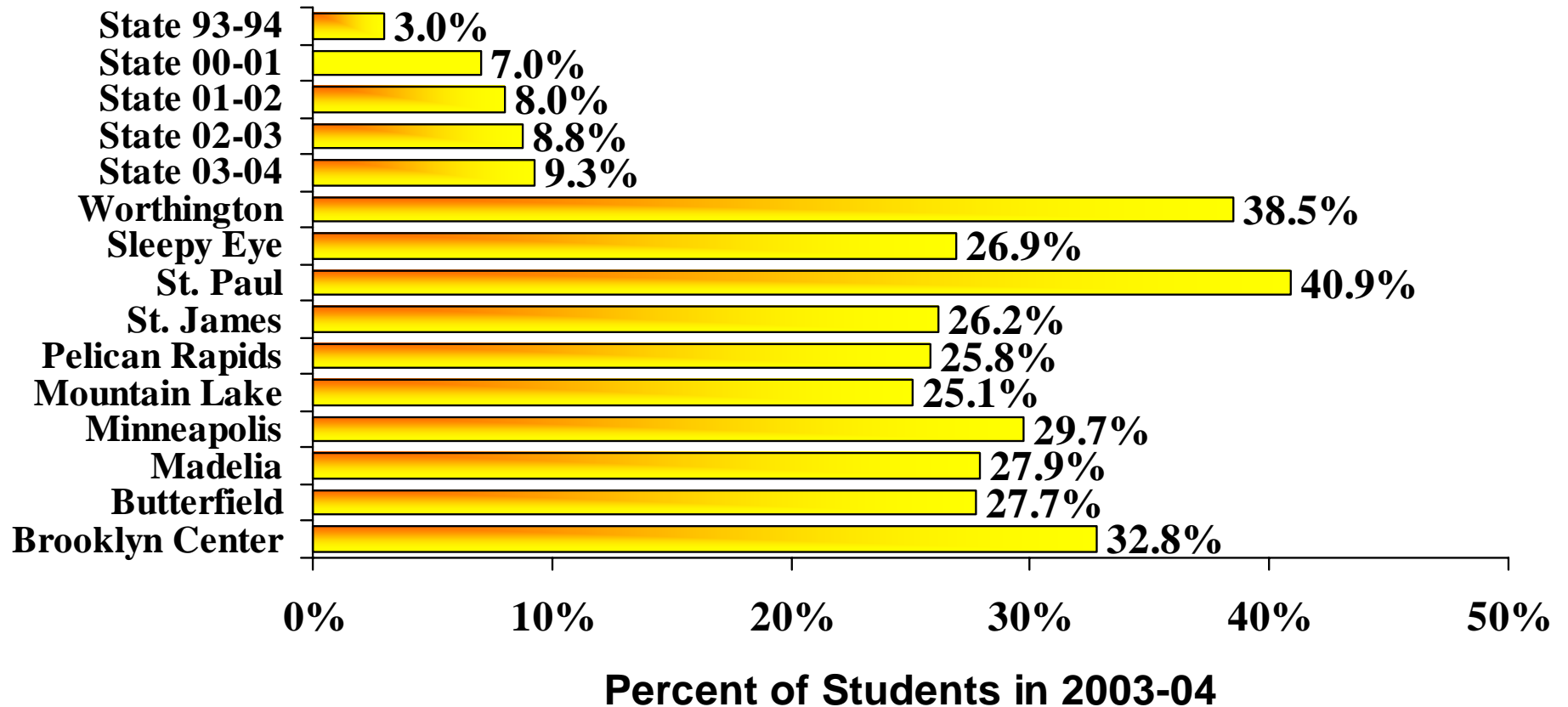
Growth In Minority Population Accounted For More Than 100% Of Minnesota's Increase In 18-24 Year Olds 1990-2000



1990 & 2000 Census

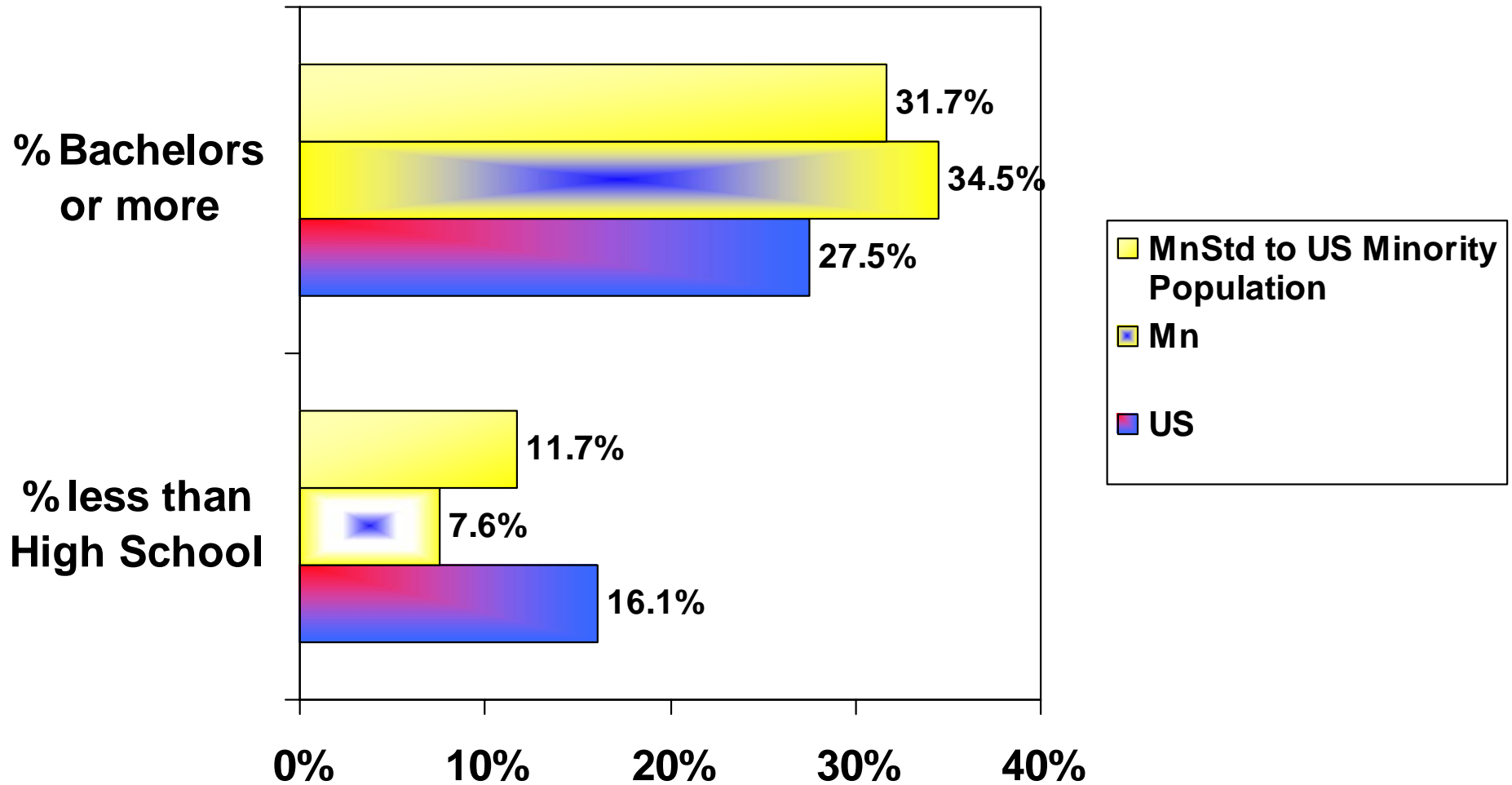
Non-English Speaking Students:

While Minneapolis and St. Paul have the largest numbers, some smaller districts also have substantial proportions



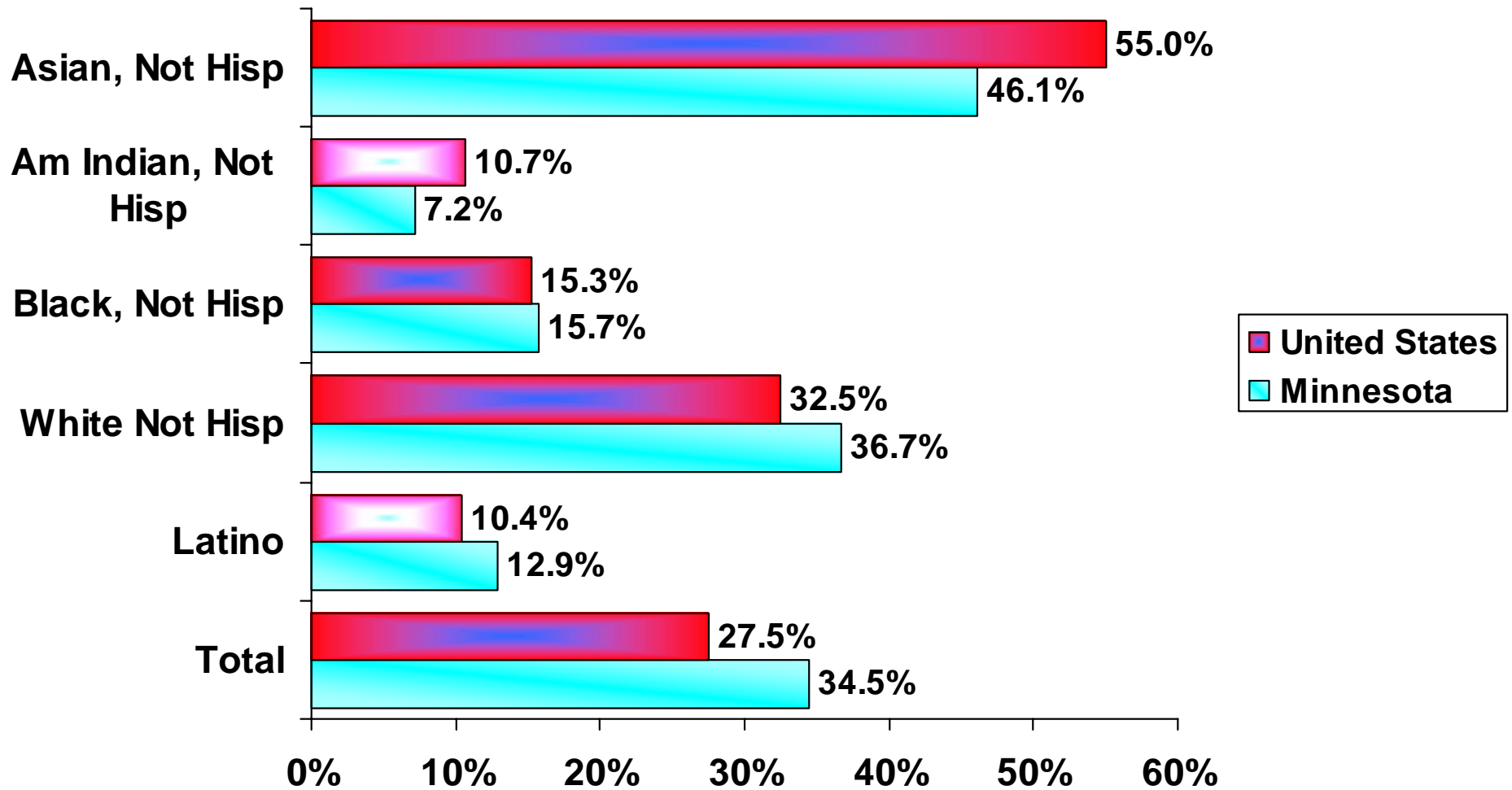
Source: Mn Dept of Education data

Education Attainment Population 25 To 34



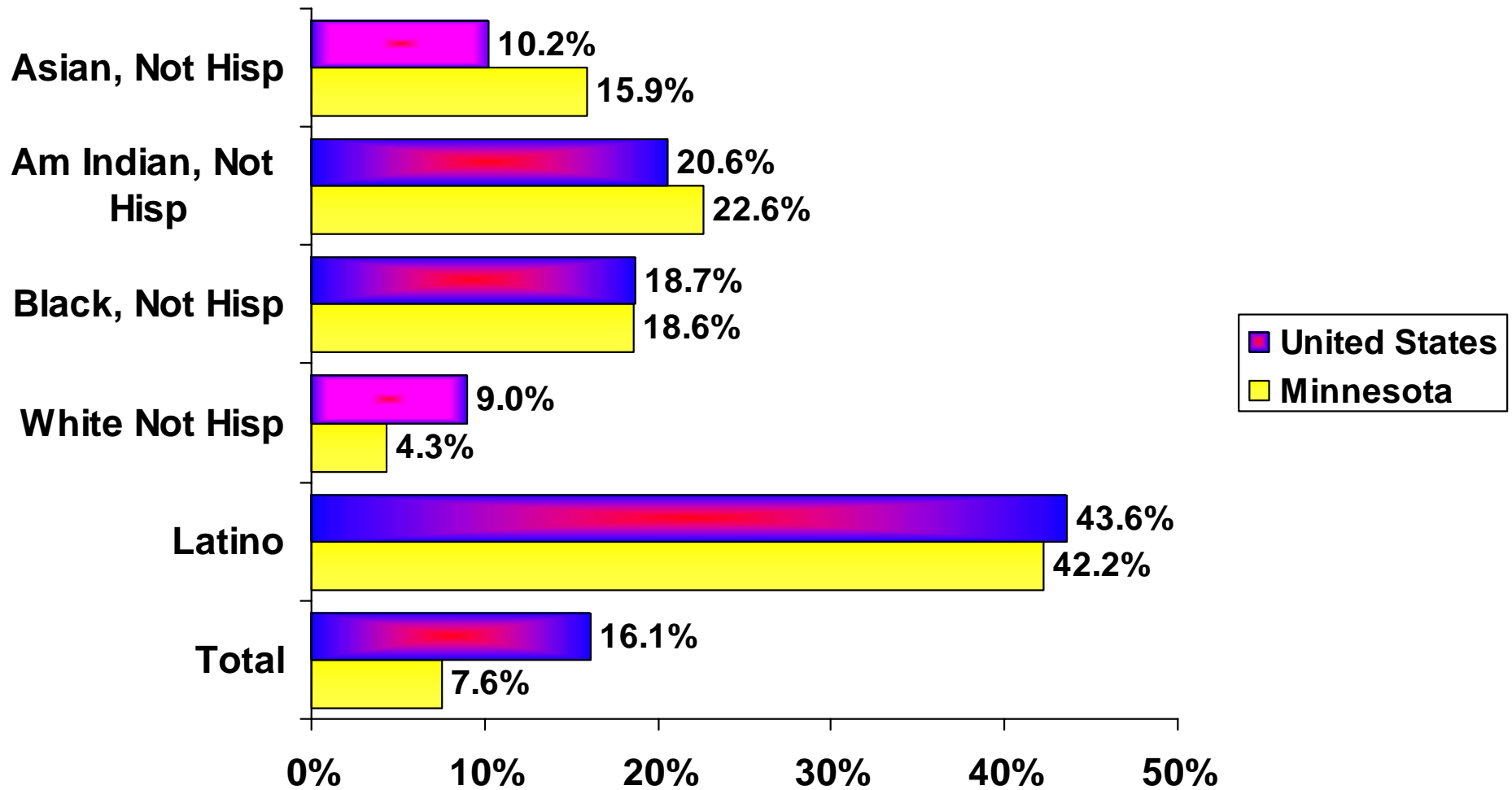
2000 Census

Age 25 to 34 Percent With Bachelors Degree or More



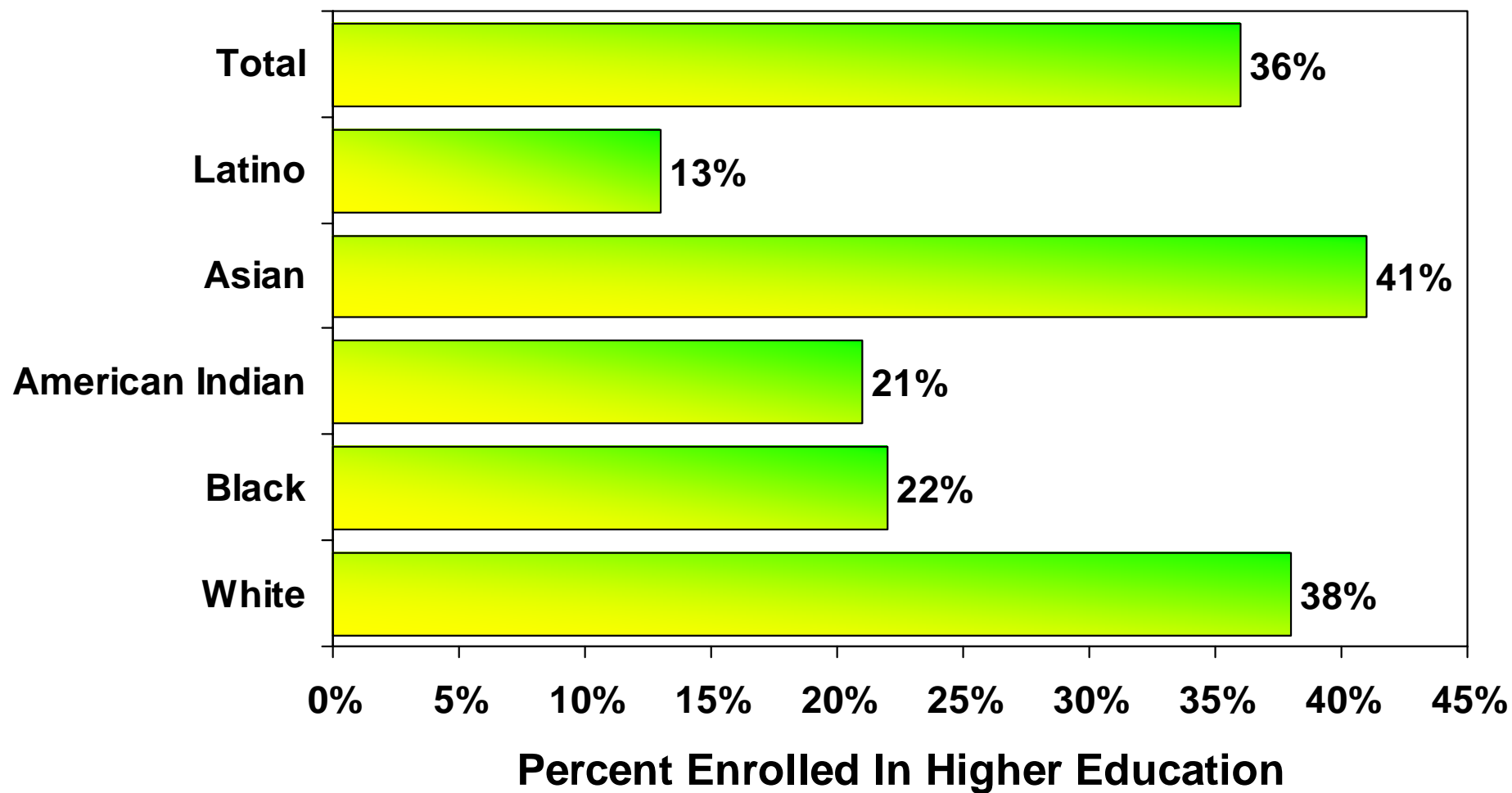
2000 Census

Age 25 to 34 Percent With Less Than High School Diploma



2000 Census

Percent Of Population 18 To 24 Enrolled In Higher Education



2000 Census PUMS 5%

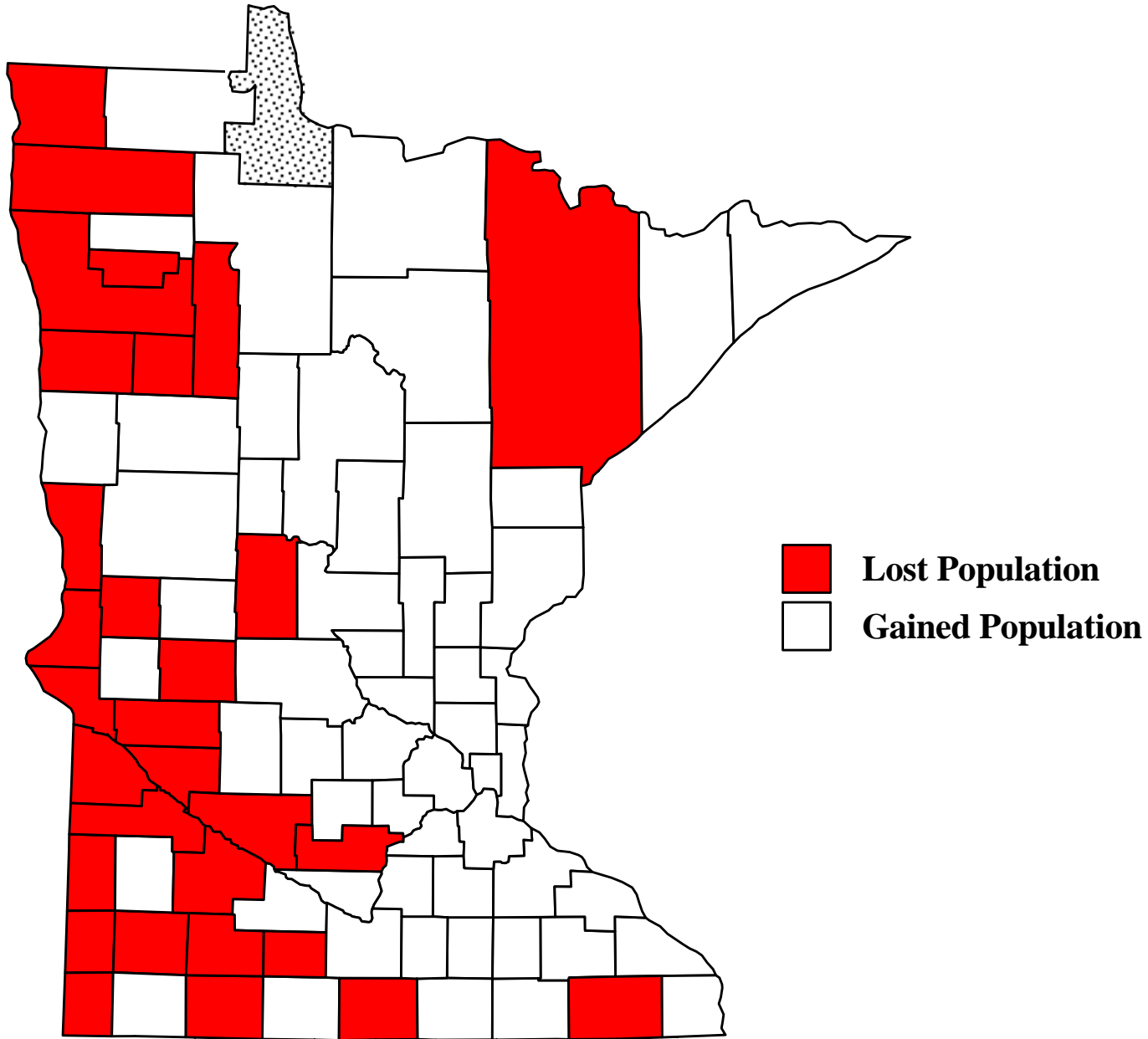
Distribution Of The Population
Will Influence The Delivery
Of Education Services

New Suburbs Are Receiving Most Of The Growth

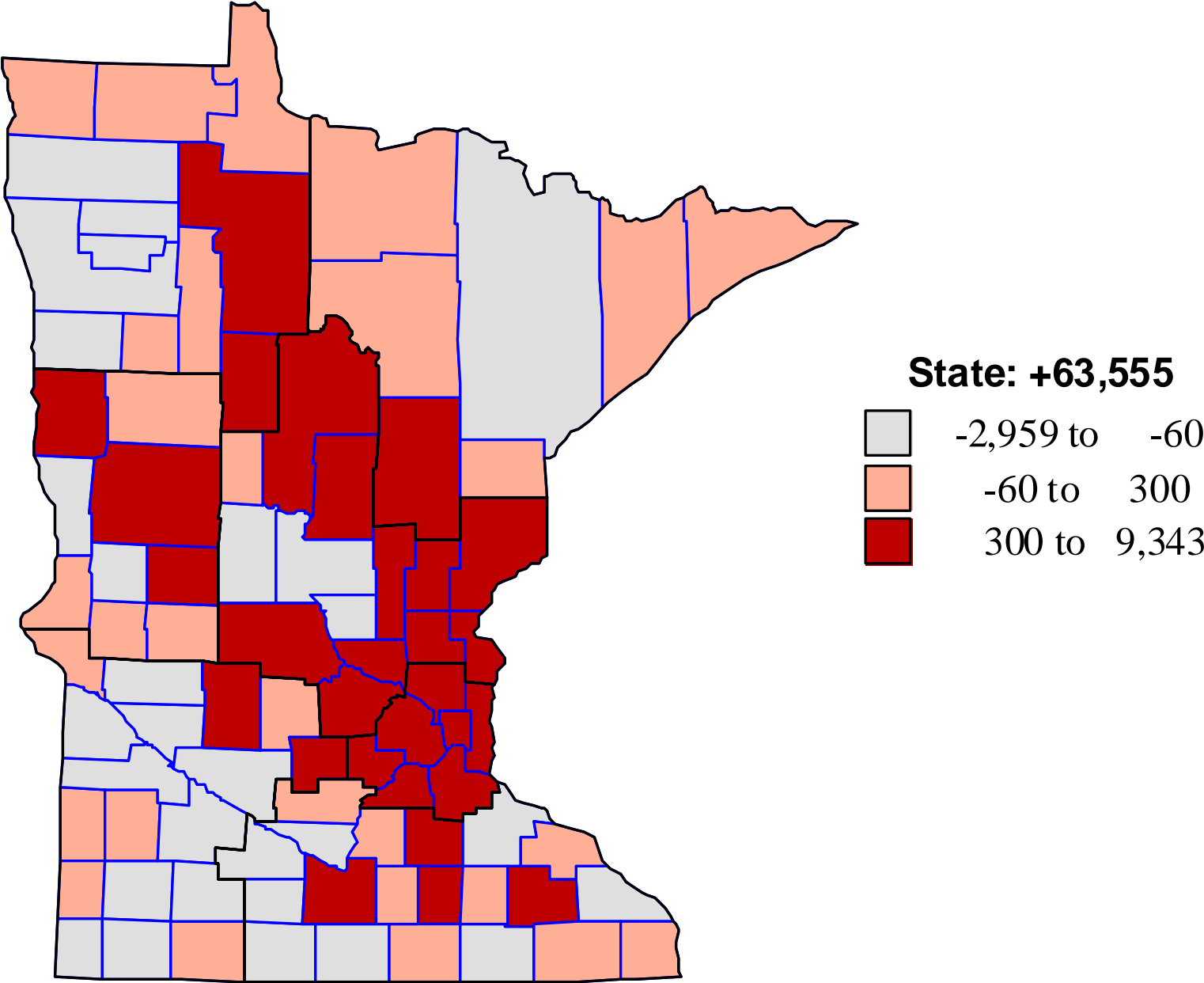
- Minnesota is growing faster than its neighboring states
- Most growth is in the growth donut around the Twin Cities
- Many areas of rural Minnesota have experienced long term population loss and aging
- Political power in the legislature is increasingly reflecting the shifts

Population Change 1920 To 2000

Source U.S. Census



Projected change in population 15 to 24 2000 to 2010

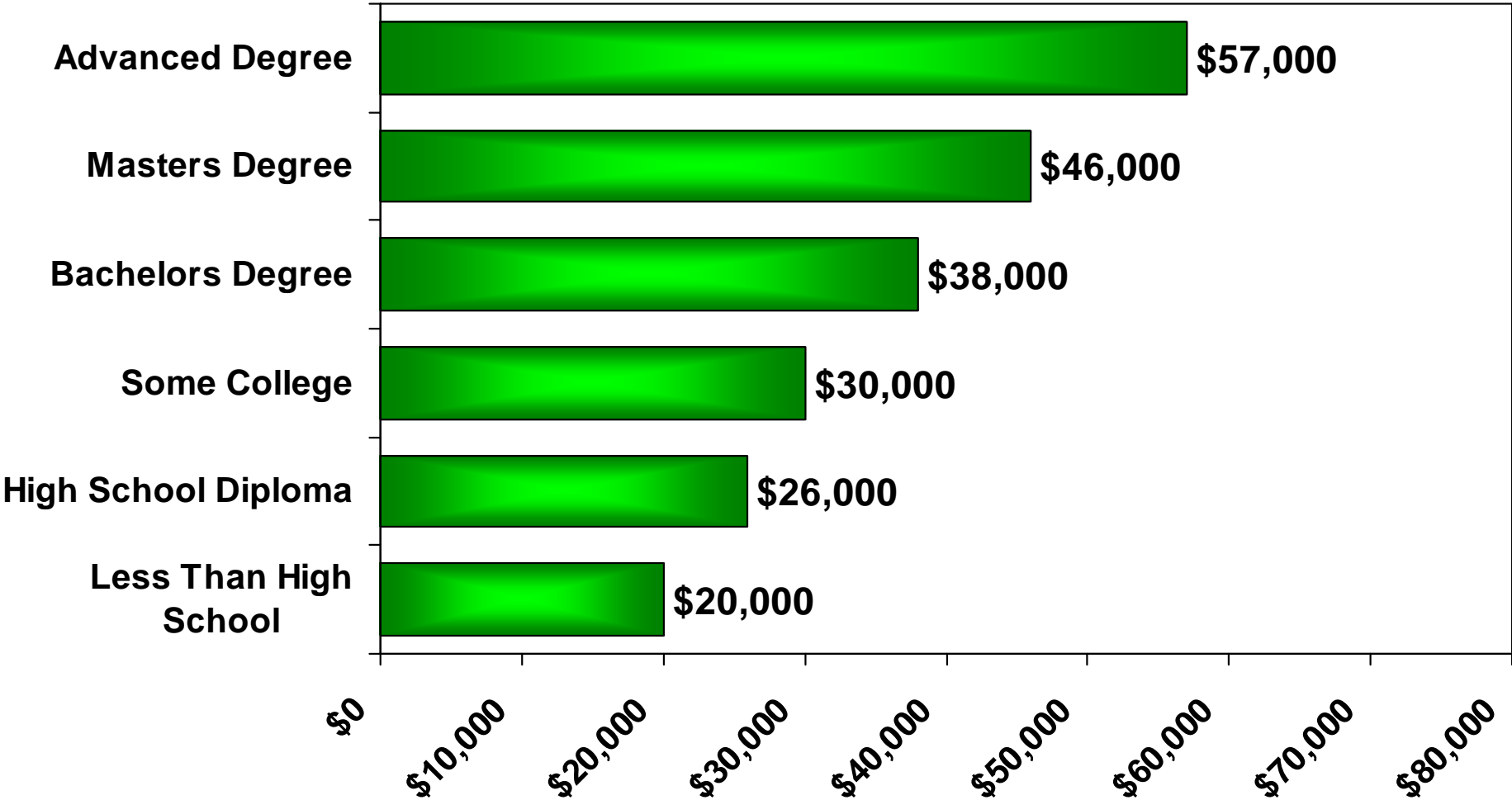


Higher Education Critical
To Future Economic Growth

The Level of Future Economic Growth Will Depend Ever More On A Highly Productive Labor Force

- Slower growth of the labor force will place more importance on increasing per worker productivity
- Minnesota's labor force growth will depend largely on continued activity of older workers and migration to the state
- Training of young Minnesotans, retraining of older workers and training and certifications of migrants will be key roles of education

Total Annual Earnings, Currently Employed Minnesotans Age 25 to 54

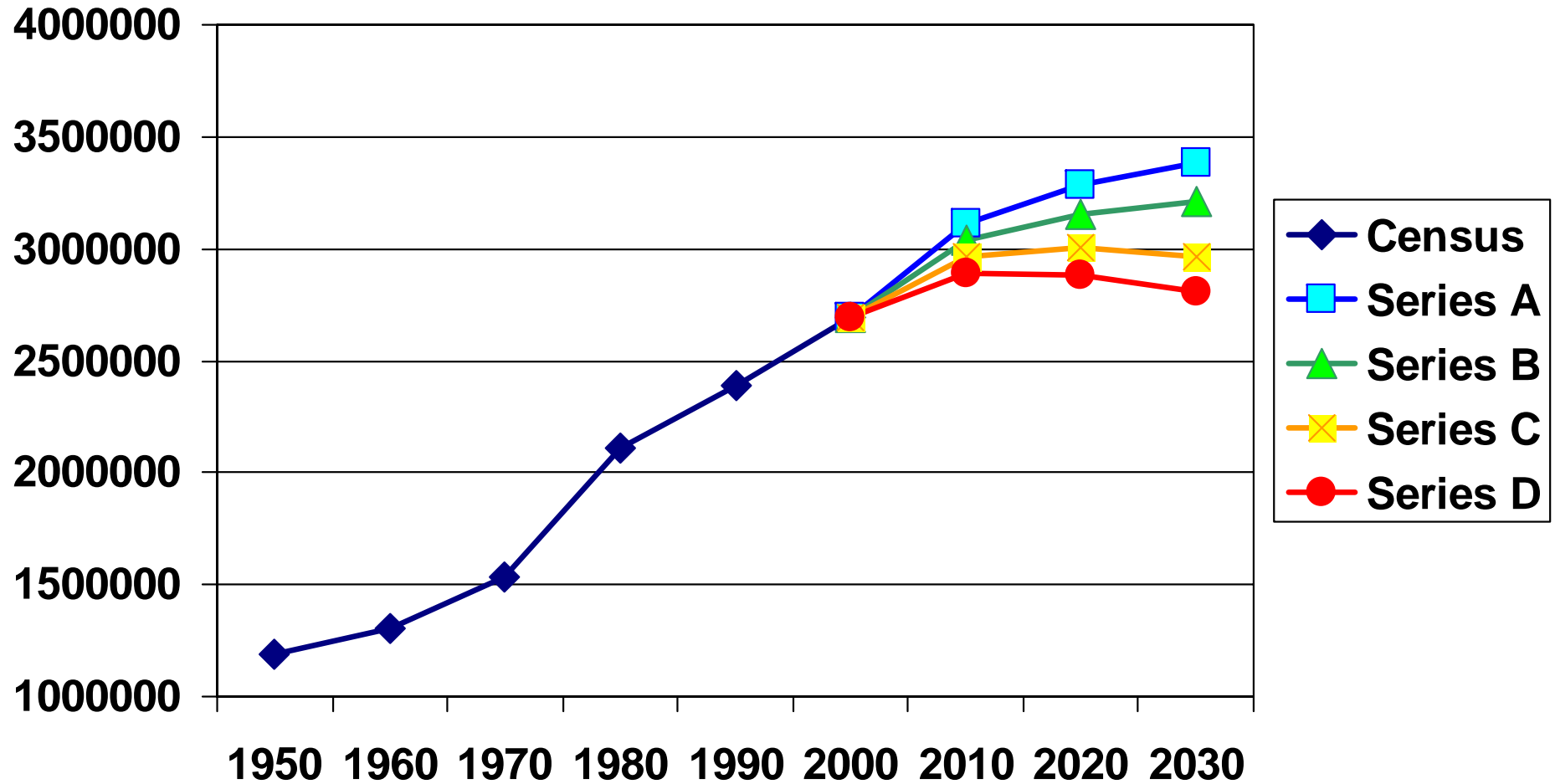


2000 Census PUMS 5%

Projections for 2010—Labor Force

- Labor force will increase to a range of 2.9 mil and 3.1 mil, increases of between 7% and 16%.
- Uncertainty about labor force growth results from uncertainty about migration and labor force participation, especially over 60.
- Most growth will be among 45 to 64 (increase of 32% to 39%). Age 24 to 44 will see a decline as much as 10%.

Projected Labor Force--2003



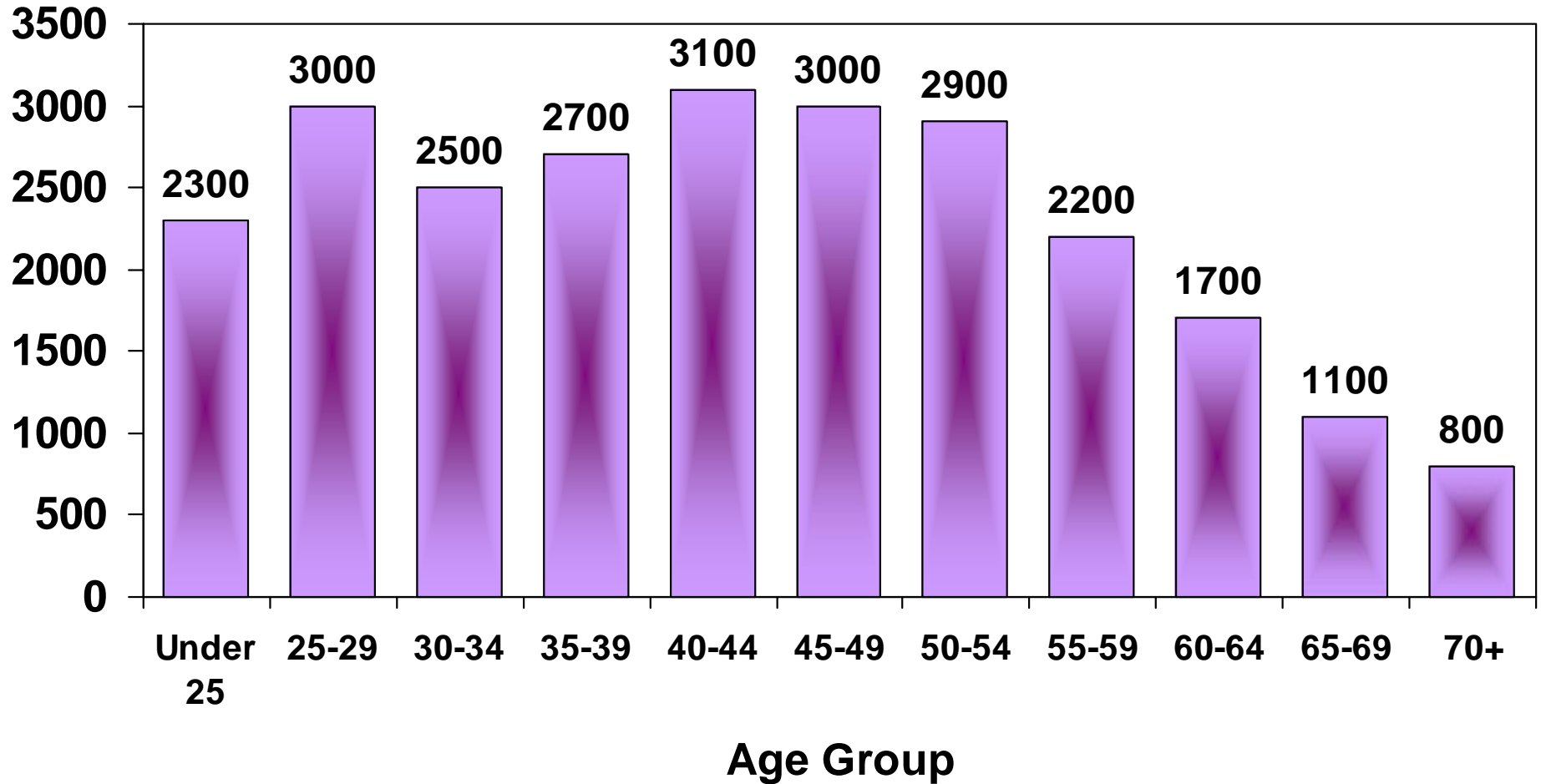
State Demographer projections

Higher Education Workforce Is Also Aging

Higher Education Workforce Is Also Aging

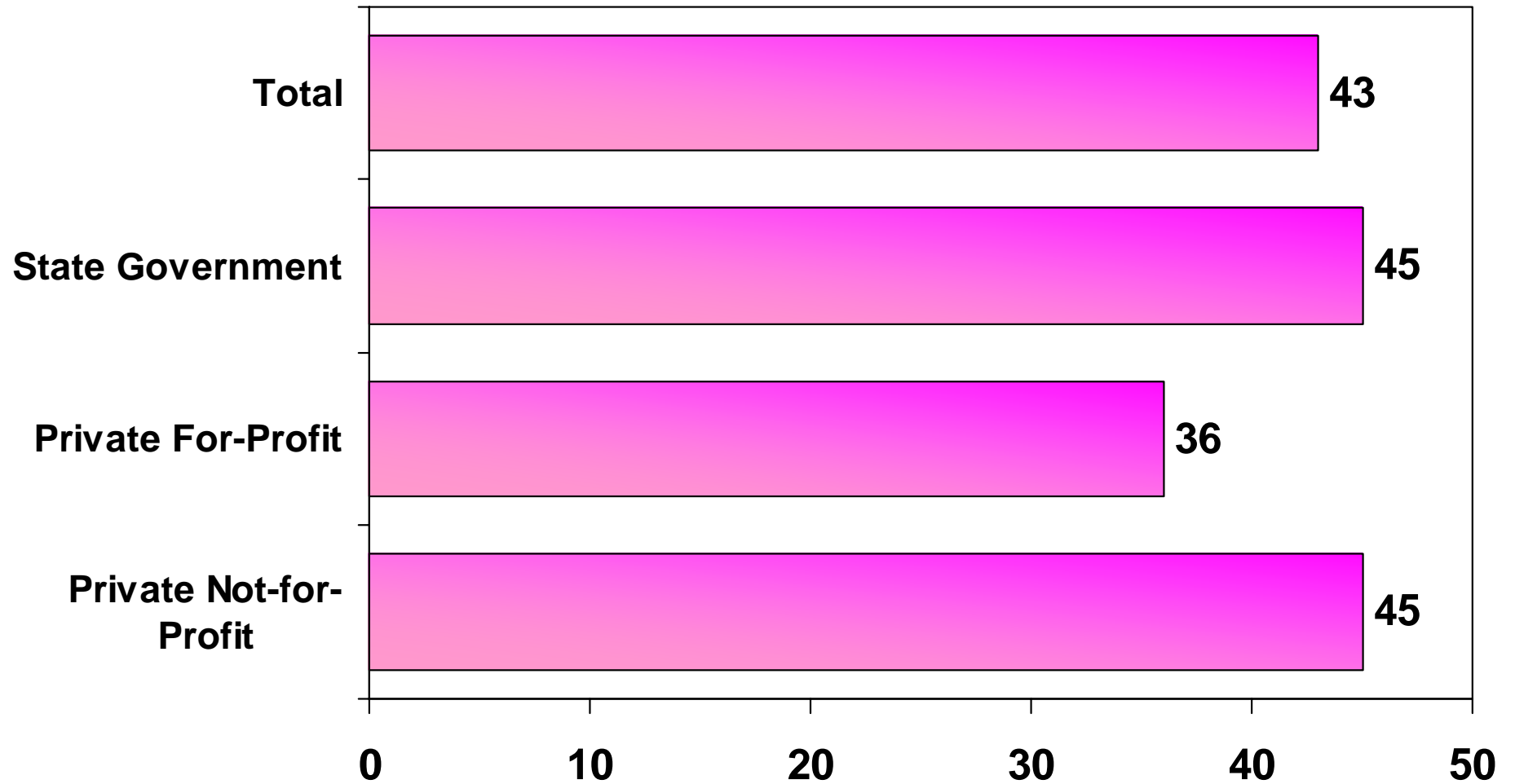
- Corresponds to overall aging of the workforce and especially the government workforce
- Many instructors, administrators, and other workers are in their 40s and 50s
- Will higher education also face a retirement boom in the next decade?

Minnesota Post Secondary Teachers



2000 Census PUMS 5%

Median Age Of Minnesota Post Secondary Teachers



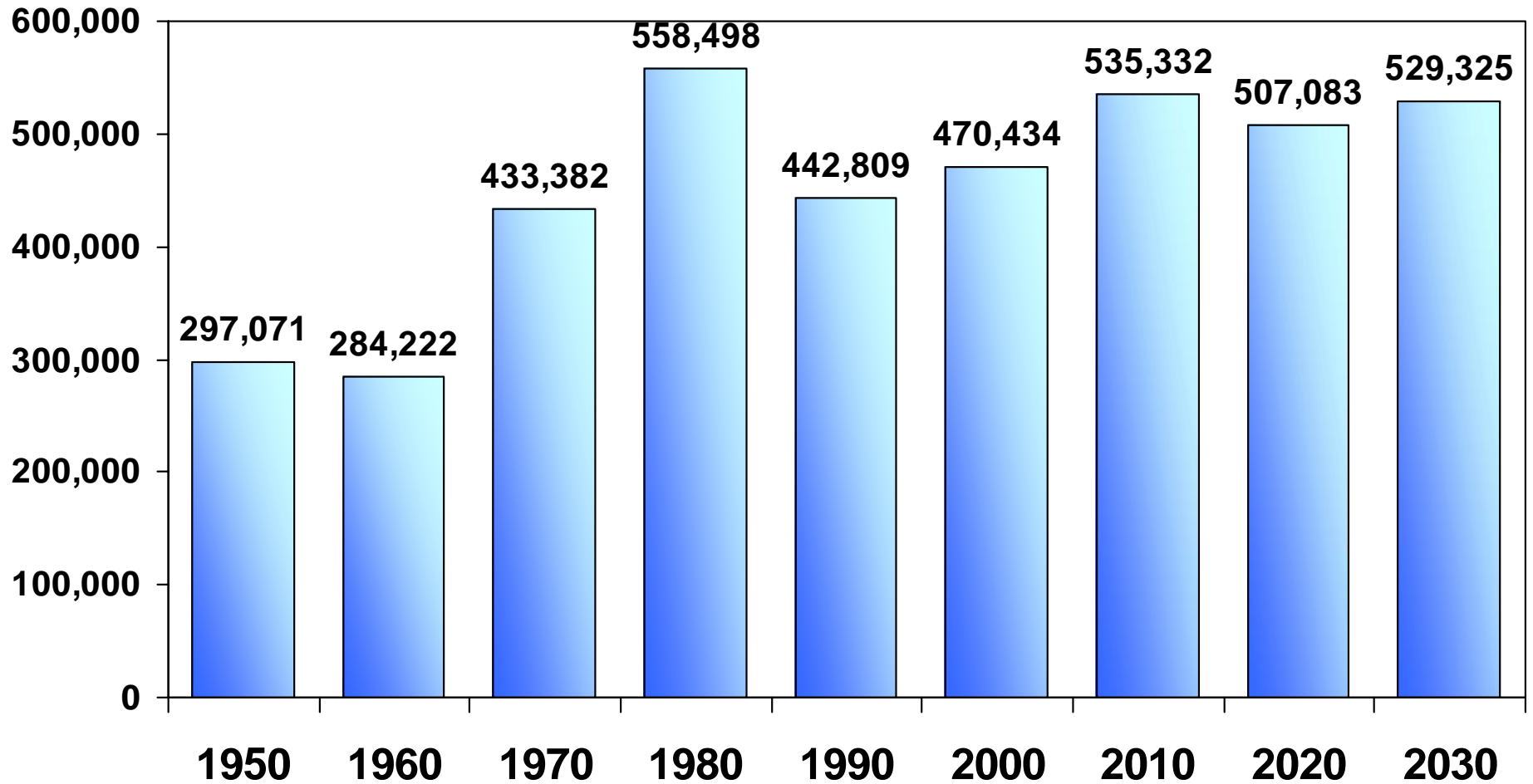
2000 Census, PUMS 5%

Trends In College Age Population And Enrollment

Aging Population And Enrollments

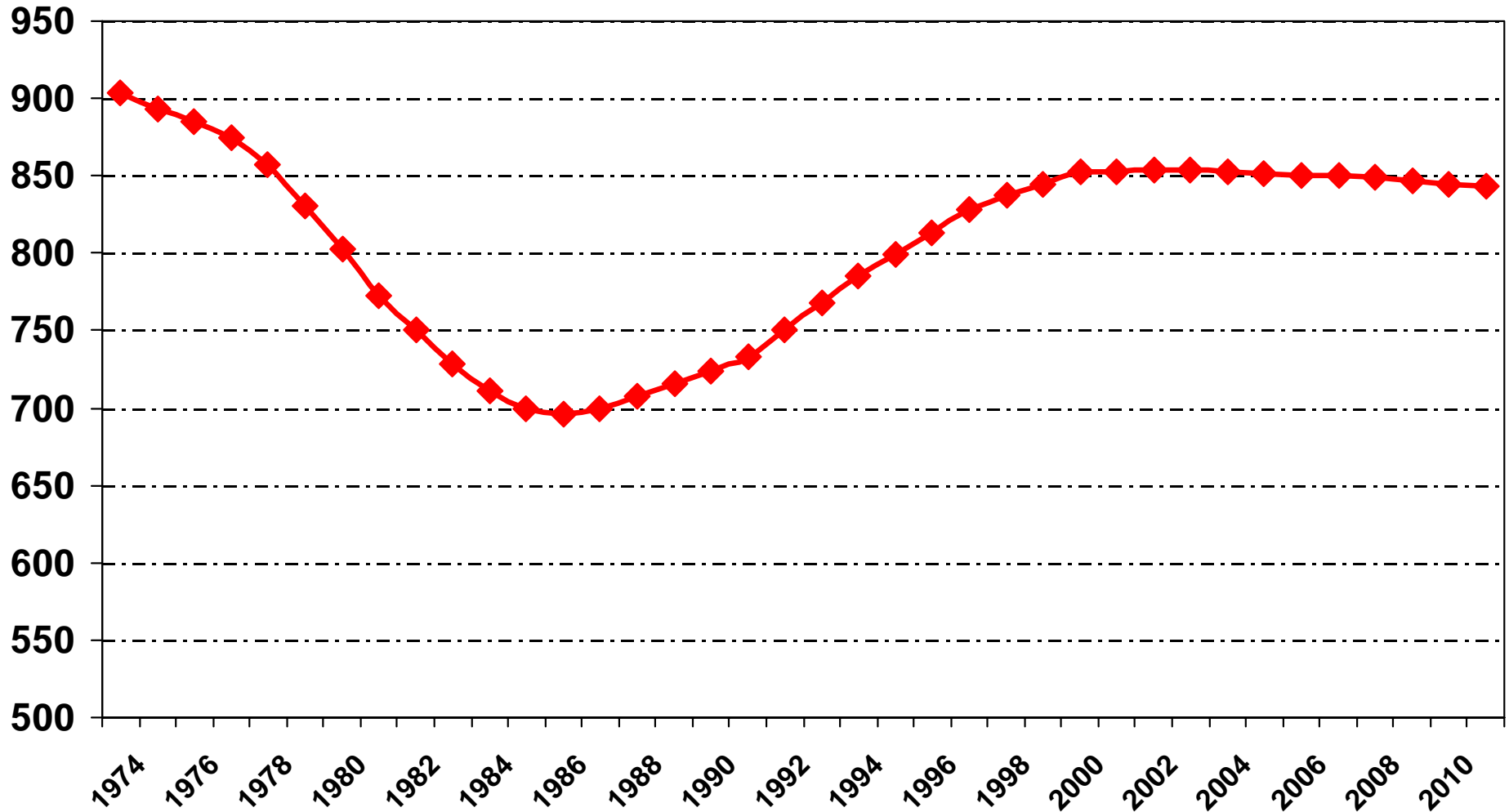
- Traditional college age population will increase this decade then level off
- K-12 enrollments have already begun to decline
- Extrapolated future enrollment shows little change over the next 25 years
- Most future growth will be in middle-aged to older population likely changing the ordering of budget and society priorities

Minnesota Population Age 18-24



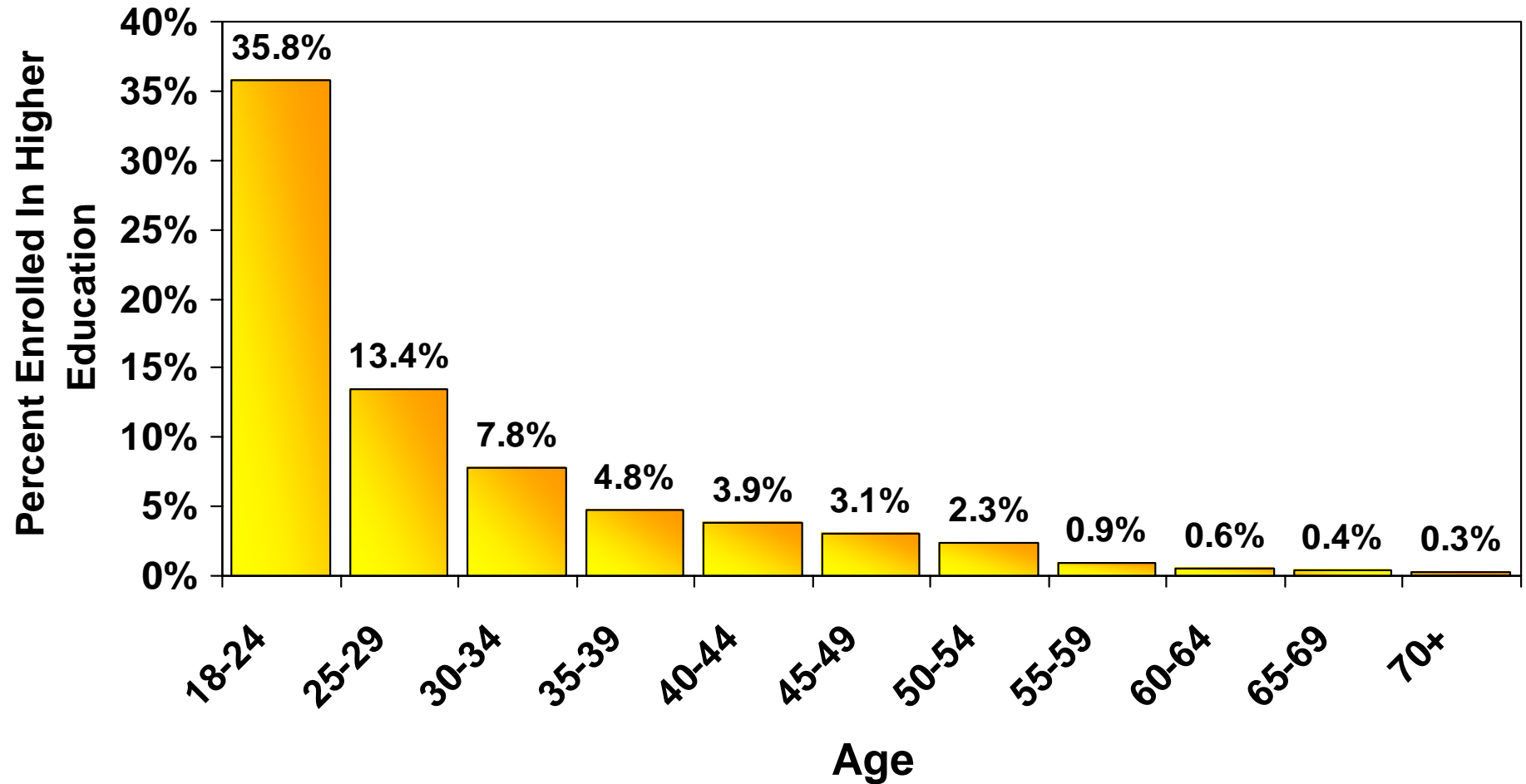
Census & State Demographer projection

Minnesota Public School Enrollments Have Peaked: Declines Not Expected To Be Sharp



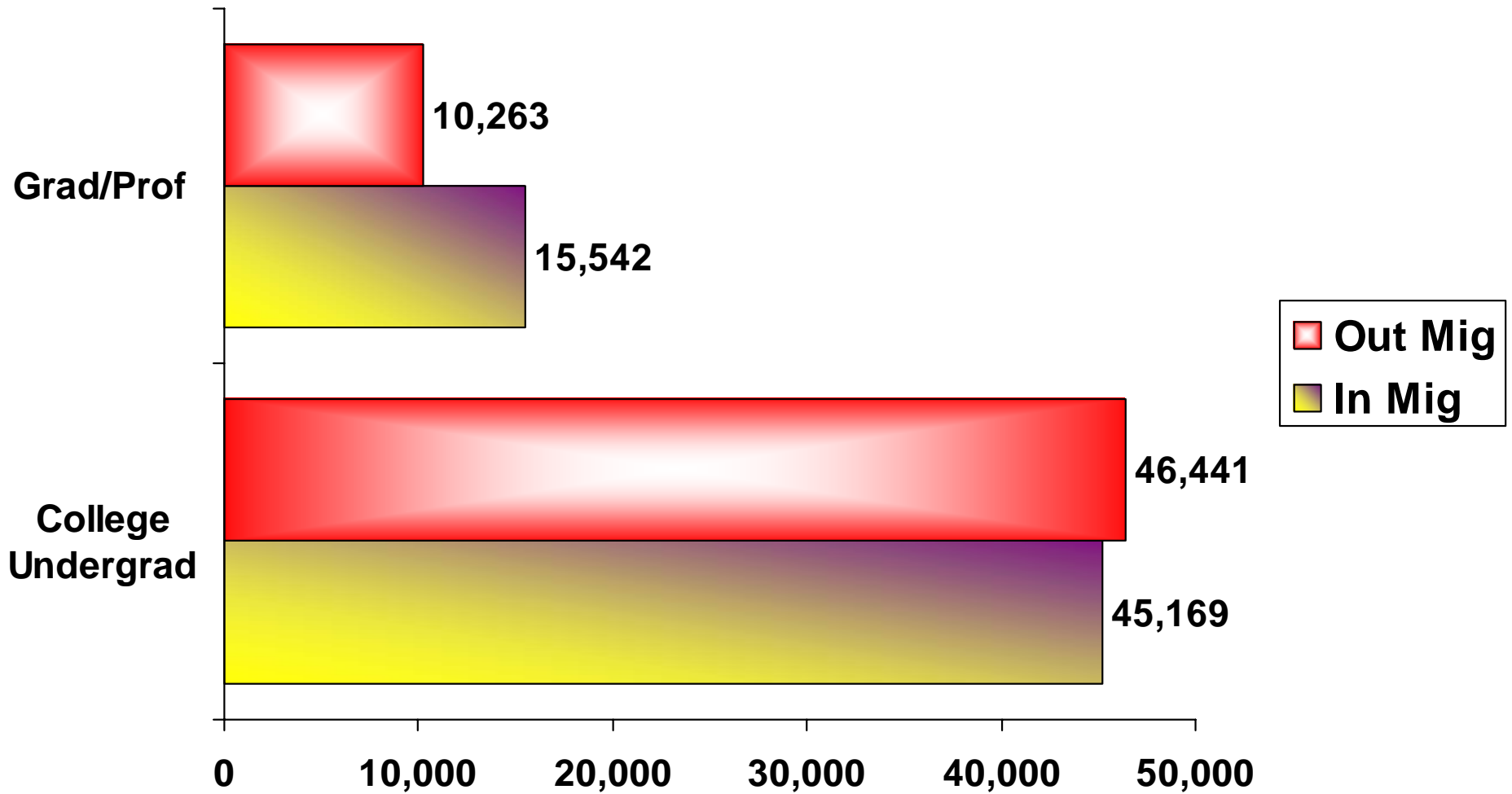
Projections by MnDCFL

Though People Of Many Ages Groups Are Enrolled In Higher Ed, Most Are 18 to 24



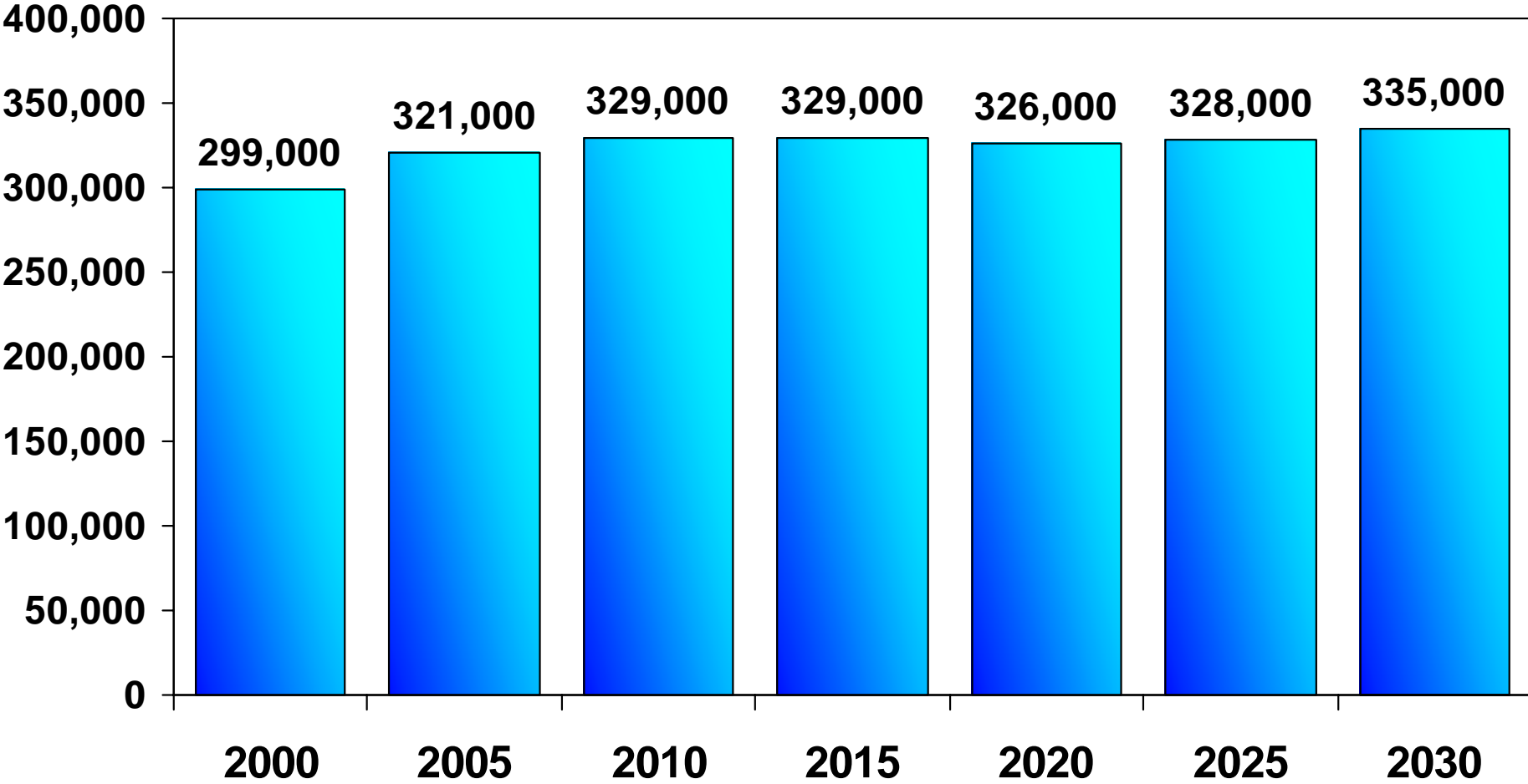
Census 2000 PUMS 5%

Interstate Migration Also Affects Enrollments



2000 Census PUMS 5%

Extrapolated Higher Education Enrollment For Minnesota



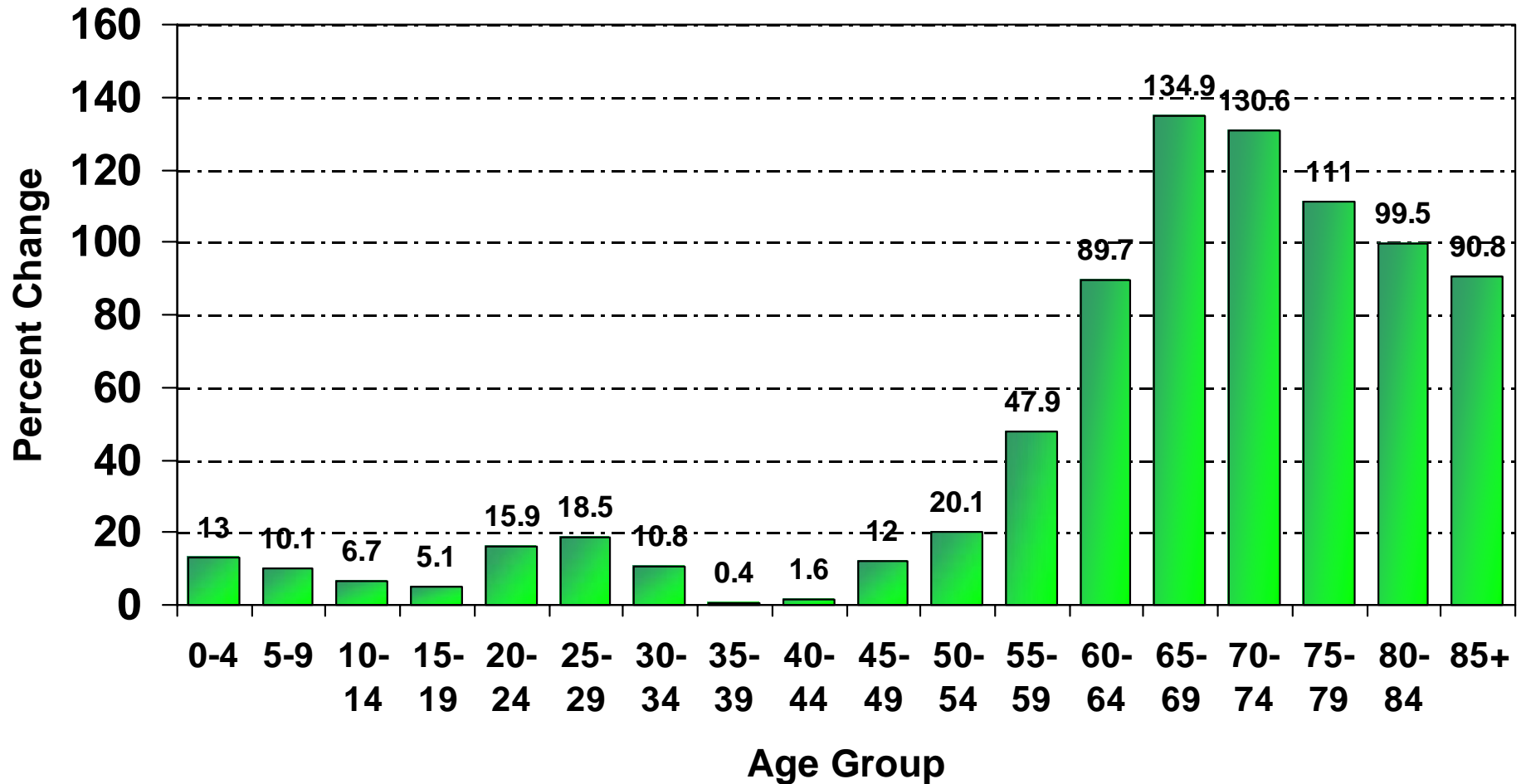
Extrapolated from 2000 Census enrollment by 5 year age group to state demographer projections

Impact Of Aging On Higher Education

Aging Will Have A Profound Impact On Society

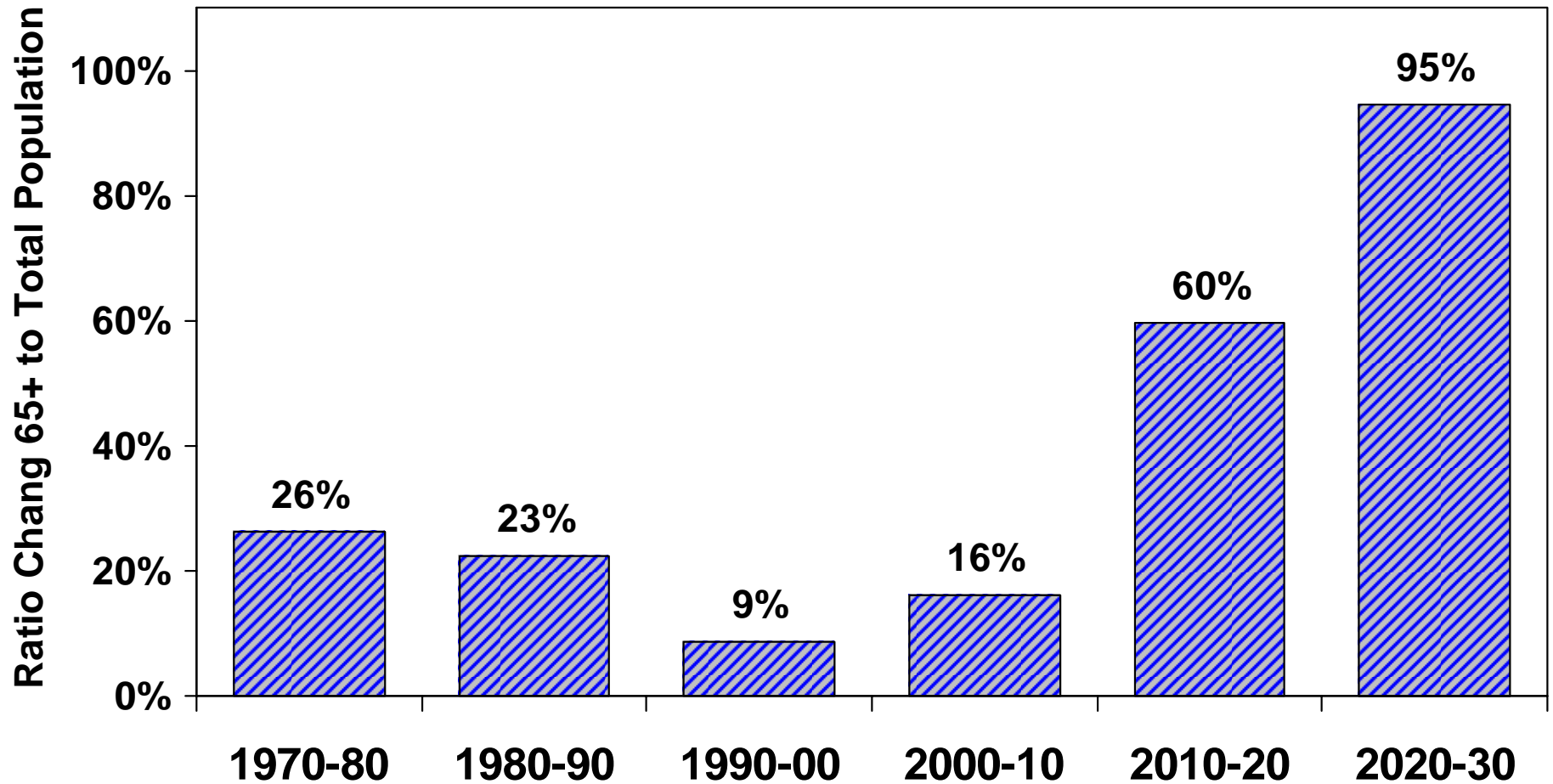
- Most future growth will be in middle-aged to older population
- Overwhelming growth in the older population will likely change the order of budget and society priorities
- Aging also offers some opportunities for higher education—training for new careers, training and certifying volunteers, learning for fun

Projected Change 2000 to 2030 By Age Group In Minnesota



Source: State Demographer projection

After 2010, Most Population Growth In Minnesota Will Be In People Age 65+



State Demographer projection