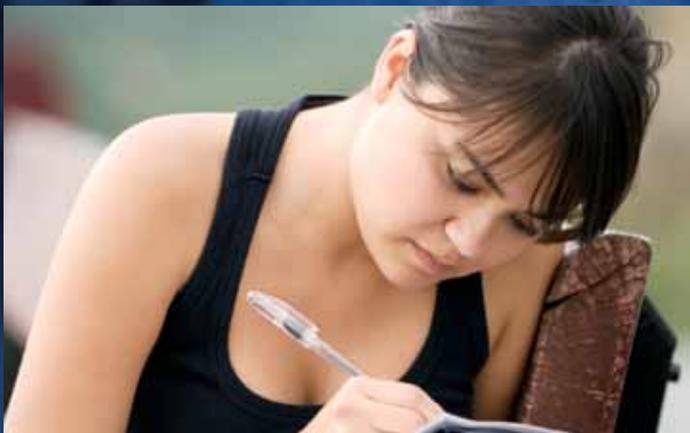




FACTBOOK

The Condition of Latinos in Education 2008



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Excelencia in Education aims to accelerate higher education success for Latino students by providing data-driven analysis of the educational status of Latino students, and by promoting education policies and institutional practices that support their academic achievement. A 501(c)(3) organization, *Excelencia* is building a network of results-oriented educators and policymakers, to address the U.S. economy's need for a highly educated workforce. For more information please visit www.EdExcelencia.org

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The Condition of Latinos in Education: 2008 Factbook

December 2008

Excelencia in Education



WHY WE NEED *EXCELENCIA* IN EDUCATION

LAUNCHED FOUR YEARS AGO, *EXCELENCIA* IN EDUCATION SERVES LATINO STUDENTS BY LINKING RESEARCH, POLICY AND PRACTICE AND BY BUILDING A NETWORK OF RESULTS-ORIENTED EDUCATORS AND POLICYMAKERS FOCUSED ON EDUCATION POLICIES AND INSTITUTIONAL PRACTICES THAT SUPPORT LATINO ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT. ITS WORK HAS BEEN SUPPORTED BY MAJOR NATIONAL AND REGIONAL FOUNDATIONS, INCLUDING FORD FOUNDATION, LUMINA FOUNDATION FOR EDUCATION, SALLIE MAE, TG, UNIVISION, USA FUNDS, VERIZON COMMUNICATIONS, WAL-MART, INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTORS AND OTHERS.

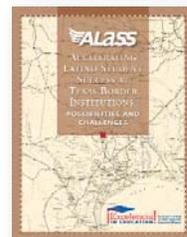
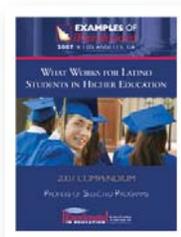
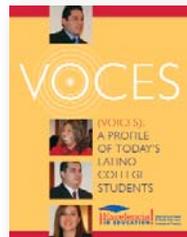
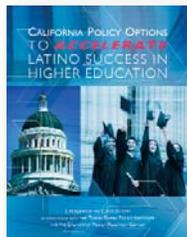
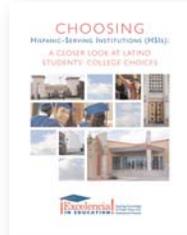
Excelexia in Education has become a trusted advisor of leaders in Washington, DC and in states with the largest and fastest growing Latino populations. The organization has worked closely with state officials and educational institutions and organizations in Texas, Florida, New York, California, and New Mexico to develop consensus around strategies that research shows can have a significant impact on Latino student outcomes in higher education.

Equally significant, *Excelexia* in Education regularly benchmarks strategies used in high-performing Hispanic-Serving Institutions and is working with 8 Texas border institutions to support their efforts to accelerate Latino student success and assess their impact their impact on Latino students in Texas and around the nation.

Excelexia in Education has developed varied research reports, policy analyses, and informational tools that helped policymakers and institutional leaders advance Latino student success. The research, which is available free of charge on our Web site, has been widely disseminated and broadly cited by the U.S Department of Education and key national education, policy, and advocacy organizations that promote higher educational attainment.

The organization has built an e-network of more than 13,000 institutional leaders, policymakers, practitioners, and citizens who regularly receive *Excelexia* postings, policy briefs, and reports. Its capacity for outreach is greatly enhanced as a result of partnerships with major policy, higher education and Latino-serving groups, including the Hispanic College Fund, the Hispanic Heritage Foundation, the Institute for Higher Education Policy, the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials (NALEO) Educational Fund, and the National College Access Network (NCAN).

PUBLICATIONS:



Coming soon:

- Perspectives on Leadership at Hispanic-Serving Institutions
- Refining Measures of Success at Hispanic-Serving Institutions
- Florida Policy Options to Accelerate Latino Student Success in Higher Education
- Taking Stock of Higher Education's Capacity to Serve Latino Students

EXCELENCIA'S WORK — EXCELENCIA WORKS!

OUR EFFORTS INCLUDE:

Research: analysis on Latinos in the educational pipeline and issue briefs, studies, fact sheets, and other resources to inform decision makers.

Examples of *Excelexia*: national program that each year identifies and recognizes practices that accelerate Latino student success at the associate, baccalaureate and graduate levels.

Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSI) series: issue briefs that examine the creation of HSIs, their popularity with Latino students, institutional practices, leadership, and measures of success.

State and federal level policy: work with state legislators, members of congress and other educational leaders to assess the current condition and policies to improve Latino educational attainment.

Institutional network: collaborate with institutions across the country committed to Latino student success to share and replicate effective practices.

We invite you to visit our Web site to learn more about *Excelexia* and how our work supports your efforts to improve Latino student success.



The Condition of Latinos in Education: 2008 Factbook

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***The terms Latino and Hispanic are used interchangeably in this document.**



Foreword

Too often, conversations about Latinos in education are based on ignorance. Put simply, ignorance is “not knowing.” As often as not, people in these conversations assume they know more than they actually do—based on individual experiences or clichés shared by others—rather than on data. At *Excelencia* in Education, we address this by providing timely information about the condition of the fast growing and young Latino population in education. For us, ignorance abatement is a first step towards taking action to accelerate student success.

Data about the current condition of student educational achievement establishes a baseline from which to measure performance over time. Data also helps stakeholders determine educational priorities for action or select reform strategies to improve specific areas of educational achievement. However, data are only as good as they are used to compel and inform action.

Excelencia in Education is committed to using data to inform public policy and institutional practice to achieve our mission of accelerating student success for Latinos in higher education. However, we know that college success does not begin at the college gates. Every educational experience from early childhood to high school and into the workforce influences the potential for college success. For this reason, we look critically at the entire educational pipeline and the context in which our students are learning in order to better understand and inform decisionmakers about the multiple paths to success for Latino, and all, students.

This factbook synthesizes national and public data in a series of one-page fact sheets that provide a snapshot of the educational progress, strengths, and areas of need of Latino students throughout the education pipeline as well as select educational issues. Recognizing education as the primary means to strengthen human capital, this factbook also includes a fact sheet on Latinos in the workforce and a spotlight on Hispanics in law enforcement.

These snapshots are not intended to cover the breadth of issues related to each segment of the educational pipeline. It is our hope that these fact sheets can spark further conversation and a more critical examination of Latinos in the educational pipeline. While concise, these fact sheets provide reference tools for today’s diverse stakeholders and can be used to inform data-driven discussions about their efforts to improve Latino educational achievement.

Deborah A. Santiago
Vice President for Policy and Research



Overview

The following provides a profile of the Hispanic population as context for the fact sheets describing the condition of Latinos in education.

Population

- Hispanics are the second largest racial/ethnic group in the United States. In 2006, Hispanics represented 15% of the U.S. resident population. This representation has more than doubled since 1980, when Hispanics represented 7% of the U.S. population. [Digest of Education Statistics, 2007, NCES, 2008, Table 16]
- Hispanic representation in K-12 education is growing. In 2006, Hispanic students represented 20% of public school enrollment. [The Condition of Education, 2008, Indicator 5]
- Latino student representation is largest in the West and South of the United States. In 2006, Hispanic students represented 37% of K-12 student enrollment in the West and almost 20% of K-12 enrollment in the South. Latinos also represented 15% of K-12 enrollment in the Northeast and 8% in the Midwest. [The Condition of Education, 2008, Indicator 5, Table 5-2]
- The vast majority of Hispanic students are native-born. In 2006, 86% of Hispanic students were born in the United States. [The Condition of Education, 2008, Indicator 6]
- The vast majority of Hispanic students are fluent in English. In 2006, 18% of Hispanic and 17% of Asian school-age children spoke a language other than English at home and spoke English with difficulty. In comparison, 1% of white and black school-age children spoke a language other than English at home. [The Condition of Education, 2008, Indicator 7]
- In 2006, Hispanic students represented 12% of undergraduate students. [NCES, IPEDS, 2006-07]
- Of Hispanics, the majority are of Mexican descent. In 2006, 62% of Hispanics were of Mexican descent, 9% were Puerto Rican, 5% were of Cuban descent, 9% were Central American, 7% were South American, and 8% of Hispanics had other places of origin. [U.S. Census Bureau, Community Population Survey, 2006, Table 9.1]

Households

- The majority of Hispanic children lived in two-parent households. In 2006, 65% of Hispanic children lived in two-parent households. In comparison, 75% of white and 35% of black peers lived in two-parent households. [The Condition of Education, 2008, Indicator 6]
- Many Hispanic children live in poverty. In 2006, 27% of Hispanic families with children under 18 lived below the poverty level. In comparison, 10% of white families, 33% of black families, and 12% of Asian/Pacific Islander families with children under 18 lived below the poverty level in 2006. [Digest of Education Statistics, 2007, NCES, 2008, Table 21]

Educational attainment

- Hispanics have lower levels of educational attainment than other groups. In 2007, 13% of Hispanics 25 and over had earned a bachelor's degree or higher. In comparison, 32% of whites and 19% of blacks 25 and over had a bachelor's degree or higher. [Digest of Education Statistics, 2007, NCES, 2008, Table 8]
- Hispanics are increasing in educational attainment, but not as quickly as other groups. From 1975 to 2007, the percentage of Hispanics with a bachelor's degree or higher almost doubled (7% to 13%). In that same timeframe, the percentage of whites with a bachelor's degree or higher more than doubled (15% to 32%) and for blacks, it tripled (6% to 19%). [Digest of Education Statistics, 2007, NCES, 2008, Table 8]



EDUCATIONAL PIPELINE

Latinos in Early Childhood Education

Population

- Hispanic representation in the early childhood population is larger than all other minority groups combined. In 2006, Hispanics represented 23% of the population under five years of age, while blacks, Asian, and Native Americans combined equaled 19% of the population. [Digest of Education Statistics, 2007, NCES, 2008, Table 16]
- By 2020, Hispanics are projected to represent 27% of the U.S. population under five years of age. Their representation is expected to continue increasing. [U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. 2008. Table 20. *Projections of the Hispanic Population (Any Race) by Age and Sex for the United States: 2010 to 2050* (NP2008-T20) and Table 2. *Projections of the Population by Selected Age Groups and Sex for the United States: 2010 to 2050*]

Enrollment

- In 2005-06, Hispanic children were more likely to be cared for by their parents or family members (27%) than white (18%), black (16%), or Asian (18%) children under 5 years of age. [The Condition of Education, 2008, Indicator 2]
- Hispanic children under age five were less likely to be enrolled in early childhood education programs than other groups. In 2005-06, about half of Hispanic children under five (49%) were in a center-based setting as their primary type of early education and care, compared to 60% or more of their white, black, Asian, or American Indian/Alaska Native peers. [The Condition of Education, 2008, Indicator 2]
- Almost 20% of Hispanic children were in Head Start as their primary type of early education and care in 2005-06, compared to 25% of black 31%, of American Indian, 7% of white, and 5% of Asian children. [The Condition of Education, 2008, Indicator 2, Table 2-1]

School Readiness

- At about two years of age, Hispanic children were less likely than their peers to demonstrate receptive and expressive vocabulary skills. In 2003-04, 78% of Hispanic children two years of age demonstrated receptive vocabulary skills, compared to 89% of their white peers. Fifty-four percent of Hispanic children demonstrated expressive vocabulary skills, compared to 71% of their white peers. [Digest of Education Statistics, 2007, NCES, 2008, Table 109]
- Hispanic children 4 to 5 years of age had lower average scores in language knowledge and skills than white, black, or Asian children in 2005-06. [Preschool: First Findings from the Third Follow-up of the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study, Birth Cohort (ECLS-B), 2008, NCES, Table 3]
- Hispanic children 4 to 5 years of age had lower average scores in mathematics knowledge and skills than white, black, or Asian children in 2005-06. [Preschool: First Findings from the Third Follow-up of the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study, Birth Cohort (ECLS-B), 2008, NCES, Table 5]
- While initially lower, the percentage of Hispanic children receiving special education increased by grade. The percentage of Hispanic students receiving special education increased from 3% in kindergarten to 11% in the 5th grade for the 1998-99 kindergarten cohort. [U.S. Department of Education, Issue brief, *Demographic and School Characteristics of Students Receiving Special Education in the Elementary Grades* (NCES 2007-005), July 2007]



Latinos in Elementary Education

Population

- In 2006, Hispanics represented 9% of children 5-14 years of age. [U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Table 1.1 Population by Sex, Age, Hispanic Origin, and Race: 2006, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2006, Ethnicity and Ancestry Statistics Branch, Population Division]
- Hispanics representation of the elementary school-age population (5-13) is expected to increase to 23% by 2020. [U.S. Census Bureau. *NP-D1-A Projections of the Resident Population by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1999 to 2100*, Population Projections Program, Population Division]

Enrollment

- Hispanic representation in public schools is increasing. In 2006, Hispanic students represented 20% of public school enrollment, up from 11% in 1986 and 6% percent in 1972. [*The Condition of Education*, 2008, NCES, Indicator 5]
- Many Latino students are concentrated in schools with high degrees of poverty. In 2005-06, almost 35% of Hispanic students were enrolled in schools where more than 75% of the students were eligible for the free or reduced-price school lunch program. In comparison, 4% of white, 10% of Asian/Pacific Islander, 24% of American Indian, and 32% of black students were in similar schools. [*The Condition of Education*, 2008, NCES, Indicator 29]
- Latino students are enrolled in highly segregated schools. In 2005-06, over 55% of Hispanic students attended schools where 75% or more of the students were minorities. In comparison, 3% of white students, 31% of Asian/Pacific Islander students, and 50% of black students were enrolled in similar schools. [*The Condition of Education*, 2008, NCES, Indicator 30, Table 30-1]

Educational Preparation and Achievement

- Hispanic student proficiency in math is improving. From 1994 to 2004, the percentage of Hispanic nine-year-olds at or above selected mathematics proficiency in beginning skills and understanding increased from 64% to 83%. Their proficiency in numerical operations and beginning problem solving also increased from 10% to 27%. [Digest of Education Statistics, 2007, NCES, 2008, Table 126]
- Hispanic students consistently perform below some of their peers in the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). In both fourth and eighth grades, Hispanic students lag behind white peers in reading (fourth grade: 205 vs. 231; eighth grade: 247 vs. 272) and mathematics (fourth grade: 227 vs. 248; eighth grade: 265 vs. 291). [NCES, *The Condition of Education*, 2008, Indicators 12, 13]
- Hispanics have increased their average reading and math performance. From 1992 to 2007, Hispanic students in the grades four and eight have improved their average scores in reading (from 197 to 205 for fourth graders, and from 241 to 247 for eighth graders). In math, the average score for Hispanics in fourth grade increased from 200 to 227; in eighth grade, the score rose from 246 to 265. [NCES, *The Condition of Education*, 2008, Indicators 12, 13]

Teachers

- The number of Latino teachers lags far behind the number of Latino students. While Hispanic students represent 20% of all public school students in the United States, only 5% of public school teachers are Hispanic. [Digest of Education Statistics, 2007, NCES, 2008, Table 67]



Latinos in Secondary Education

Population

- In 2005-06, Hispanics represented 17% of high school students. [Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE), *Knocking at the College Door: Projections of High School Graduates by State and Race/Ethnicity, 1992 to 2022*]
- Hispanic representation in high schools is increasing. Between 2005 and 2015, the number of Hispanic public high school graduates will increase by 54%, Asian/Pacific Islander graduates by 32%, black graduates by 3%, and American Indian/Alaska Native by 7%. White graduates are projected to decline by 11%. [Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE), *Knocking at the College Door: Projections of High School Graduates by State and Race/Ethnicity, 1992 to 2022*]

Academic achievement

- The average reading scores for Hispanic high school seniors has decreased. In 1992, the average reading score for Hispanic seniors was 279; in 2005, it was 272. [The Condition of Education, 2006, NCES, 2007, Indicator 12]
- While the status dropout rate for Hispanics has decreased from 32% in 1990 to 22% in 2006, it is still higher than that of other groups: 11% for blacks, 6% for whites, and 4% for Asians/Pacific Islanders. [*Dropout and Completion Rates in the United States: 2006* (NCES 2008-053)]
- Latino high school completion is increasing. The high school completion rate for Hispanics overall increased from 60% in 1987 to 65% in 2007. [The Condition of Education, 2008, NCES, 2008, Indicator 25, Table 25-1]

College prep

- Latinos represented 12% of SAT test-takers for 2008 college-bound seniors, but had lower mean scores in all areas of the SAT reasoning test than did white, Asian/Pacific Islander, or American Indians/Alaska Native students. [College Board, 2008 College-Bound Seniors, Profile Report]
- Of 2008 college-bound Hispanic seniors, students scored their highest mean SAT scores in mathematics (459), compared to critical reading (455) and writing (447). [College Board, 2008 College-Bound Seniors, Profile Report]
- Between 2002 and 2006, Latino high school graduates increased their average ACT Composite, English, Mathematics, Reading, and Science scores. [State of College Readiness for Latino Students, 2007, ACT]
- More Latino students are unsure what educational level they will reach. The percentage of seniors who did not know what level of education they would attain increased from 8% in 1992 to 14% in 2004. [The Condition of Education, 2006, NCES, 2007, Indicator 23]

College-going

- In 2006, 58% of recent Hispanic high school graduates had enrolled in college, compared to 69% of their white and 56% of their black peers. [Digest of Education Statistics, 2007, NCES, 2008, Table 192]
- Hispanics increased their college-going rate from 51% in 1996 to 58% in 2006. [Digest of Education Statistics, 2007, NCES, 2008, Table 192]
- Hispanics of traditional college-age are less likely to be enrolled in college. In 2006, 24% of Hispanics 18-24 years old were enrolled in degree-granting institutions, compared to 33% of black, and 41% of white students. [Digest of Education Statistics, 2007, NCES, 2008, Table 195]



Latinos in Undergraduate Education

Population

- In 2006-07, Hispanics represented 13% of undergraduate students in higher education. [National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), IPEDS, Enrollment Surveys, 2006-07]
- Latino college enrollment is projected to increase faster than other groups. Between 2006 and 2017, enrollment of Hispanic students is projected to increase 39%, compared to 5% for whites, 26% for blacks, 26% for Asian/Pacific Islanders, 30% for American Indian/Alaska Natives, and 1% for nonresident aliens. [*Projections of Education Statistics to 2017*, NCES, 2008]

College enrollment

- The number of Hispanics enrolled in college rose from 20% in 1996 to 24% in 2006. This increase is lower than that for blacks (27% to 33%) but greater than for whites (40% to 41%). [Digest of Education Statistics, 2007, NCES, 2008, Table 195]
- Hispanic students are more likely than other students to be enrolled part-time. In 2006-07, 43% of Hispanic undergraduates were enrolled part-time, compared to 35% of white, 38% of black, 37% of Asian/Pacific Islanders, and 40% of Native American/Alaska Native undergraduates. [NCES, IPEDS, Enrollment Surveys, 2006-07]
- The majority of Latino students were employed while enrolled. In 2006, close to 50% of Hispanic students enrolled full-time and 80% of those enrolled part-time were employed. The majority of these enrolled full-time (26%) worked 20-34 hours a week, and the majority of those enrolled part-time (44%) worked 35 or more hours a week. [The Condition of Education, 2008, NCES, 2008, Indicator 43, Table 43-2]

Concentration

- In 2006-07, just over half of Hispanics (51%) were enrolled in two-year institutions or less-than-two-year institutions. [NCES, IPEDS, Enrollment Surveys, 2006-07]
- In 2006-07, 59% of Hispanics enrolled in higher education were women. This is similar to the average for all students in higher education. [NCES, IPEDS, Enrollment Surveys, 2006-07]
- Over 70% of Latino undergraduates in 2006-07 were concentrated in four states—California, Texas, Florida, and New York—and Puerto Rico. [NCES, IPEDS, Enrollment Surveys, 2006-07]
- California enrolled the most Latinos in higher education. In 2006-07, California enrolled one-third (613,000) of all Hispanic college students. [NCES, IPEDS, Enrollment Surveys, 2006-07]
- About half of Latino undergraduates are enrolled in the 7% of institutions of higher education identified as Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs). [NCES, IPEDS, Enrollment Surveys, 2006-07]

Educational attainment

- In 2005-06, Hispanics earned 11% of associate degrees and 7% of bachelor's degrees from degree-granting institutions. [Digest of Education Statistics, 2007, NCES, 2008, Table 274, 272]
- Between 1995-96 and 2005-06, the number of Hispanics receiving associate degrees grew by 110%. The number grew by 14% for whites, 73% for blacks, and 52% for Asian/Pacific Islanders. [Digest of Education Statistics, 2007, NCES, 2008, Table 271]
- From 1995-96 to 2005-06, the number of Hispanics earning bachelor's degrees from degree-granting institutions rose 84%. The number rose 19% for whites, 56% for blacks and 59% for Asians. [Digest of Education Statistics, 2007, NCES, 2008, Table 274]



Latinos in Graduate Education

College enrollment

- In 2006, Hispanics represented 6% of graduate and first professional students in higher education. This is a slight increase from 5% in 1995. [The Condition of Education, 2008, NCES, Indicator 11, Table 11-2]
- From 2000 to 2006, Latino graduate enrollment increased by 42%. Enrollment by whites grew by 15%, blacks by 57%, and American Indians/Alaska Natives by 40%. [The Condition of Education, 2008, NCES, Indicator 11]
- From 2000 to 2006, Hispanic enrollment in first-professional programs grew by 19%. Enrollment by whites increased 10%, blacks 14%, and Asians/Pacific Islanders 24%. [The Condition of Education, 2008, NCES, Indicator 11]
- In 2007, 13% of Hispanic graduate students were enrolled in engineering, physical sciences, or biological sciences. In comparison, 16% of white, 9% of black, and 29% of Asian graduate students were enrolled in these disciplines. [Redd, K. 2008. Graduate Enrollment and Degrees: 1997 to 2007. Council of Graduate Schools]

College completion

Master's degree

- In 2005-06, 5% of all master's degrees conferred were awarded to Hispanics. [Digest of Education Statistics, 2007, NCES, 2008, Table 278]
- More Latinos are earning master's degrees. Between 1996 and 2006, the number of master's degrees conferred on Latinos rose 125%. In comparison, the number earned by whites increased 32%, blacks 128%, and Asians 87%. By gender, the number of master's degrees earned by Hispanic males increased 99% and females 142%. [Digest of Education Statistics, 2007, NCES, 2008, Table 277]
- Hispanic females are more likely than males to earn master's degrees. Hispanic females earned 64% of master's degrees conferred on Hispanics in 2005-06. [Digest of Education Statistics, 2007, NCES, 2008, Table 278]

Doctoral degrees

- Hispanics represent a small percentage of the population earning doctoral degrees. In 2006, they earned 3% of doctoral degrees conferred. [Digest of Education Statistics, 2007, Table 281]
- More Latinos are earning doctorates. Between 1996 and 2006, Hispanics increased doctorates earned by 89%. While the overall increase for doctorates earned during that time was 26%, the number rose 91% for blacks and 14% for whites. [Digest of Education Statistics, 2007, Table 280]
- The top fields for Hispanics in doctoral programs were education and psychology. [Digest of Education Statistics, 2007, Table 281]

First professional degrees

- Hispanics earned 5% of first professional degrees in 2005-06. [Digest of Education Statistics, 2007, NCES, 2008, Table 283]
- From 1995-96 to 2005-06, Hispanics increased first professional degrees earned by 28%. The number for whites increased by 7%, blacks 24%, Asians 61%, American Indians 53%, and nonresident aliens 26%. [Digest of Education Statistics, 2007, NCES, 2008, Table 283]

**INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION****Top 25 Community Colleges Enrolling Latinos****Academic year: 2006-07**

	Institution	State	HSI	Total enrollment	Hispanic enrollment	% Hispanic
1	El Paso Community College	TX	*	26,105	22,246	85
2	East Los Angeles College	CA	*	27,481	17,225	63
3	Santa Ana College	CA	*	33,203	13,717	41
4	Mt. San Antonio College	CA	*	29,079	12,520	43
5	Houston Community College System	TX	*	42,526	11,844	28
6	Southwestern College	CA	*	19,446	11,444	59
7	Cerritos College	CA	*	22,434	11,045	49
8	Riverside Community College	CA	*	29,486	10,844	37
9	Rio Hondo College	CA	*	20,121	10,640	53
10	Pima Community College	AZ	*	32,532	9,394	29
11	Central New Mexico Community College	NM	*	22,615	9,222	41
12	San Antonio College	TX	*	20,202	9,116	45
13	Fresno City College	CA	*	22,040	8,941	41
14	North Harris Montgomery Community College District	TX		40,846	8,493	21
15	Pasadena City College	CA	*	25,873	8,242	32
16	San Jacinto College-Central Campus	TX	*	23,753	8,056	34
17	Austin Community College District	TX		33,039	8,014	24
18	Broward Community College	FL	*	30,607	7,814	26
19	Laredo Community College	TX	*	8,152	7,682	94
20	Chaffey College	CA	*	17,916	7,556	42
21	Long Beach City College	CA	*	23,509	7,500	32
22	El Camino Community College District	CA	*	23,488	7,363	31
23	City College of San Francisco	CA		44,392	7,254	16
24	Santa Monica College	CA		28,337	7,192	25
25	Bakersfield College	CA	*	15,850	7,102	45
Total for Top 25:				663,032	250,466	38

- Of the top 25 community colleges enrolling Latinos in 2006-07,
 - The majority of institutions were in California (15) and Texas (6)
 - Twenty-one were Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs)
 - Hispanic concentration ranged from 16% to 94% but averaged 38% overall
- These 25 institutions enrolled 13% of all Hispanic undergraduates and 28% of Hispanics in community colleges in 2006-07.

*Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs) are defined as public or private not-for-profit degree-granting institutions with 25% or more Hispanic undergraduate full-time equivalent enrollment in the Higher Education Opportunity Act, as amended in 2008.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), 2006-07 Enrollment Surveys.



Top 25 Colleges & Universities Enrolling Latinos

Academic year: 2006-07

	Institution	State	HSI	Total enrollment	Hispanic enrollment	% Hispanic
1	Miami Dade College	FL	*	51,329	33,349	65
2	Florida International University	FL	*	31,712	19,672	62
3	South Texas College	TX	*	18,460	17,333	94
4	University of Puerto Rico-Rio Piedras Campus	PR	*	15,279	15,269	100
5	The University of Texas at Brownsville	TX	*	14,867	13,495	91
6	The University of Texas-Pan American	TX	*	15,076	13,273	88
7	The University of Texas at El Paso	TX	*	16,561	12,599	76
8	Universidad Del Turabo	PR	*	12,143	12,143	100
9	University of Puerto Rico-Mayaguez	PR	*	11,305	11,305	100
10	The University of Texas at San Antonio	TX	*	24,398	10,992	45
11	Universidad Del Este	PR	*	10,138	10,138	100
12	Universidad Metropolitana	PR	*	9,525	9,525	100
13	California State University-Fullerton	CA	*	30,703	8,669	28
14	California State University-Northridge	CA	*	28,491	8,170	29
15	California State University-Long Beach	CA	*	29,795	7,671	26
16	California State University-Los Angeles	CA	*	15,375	7,034	46
17	Inter American University of Puerto Rico-Metro	PR	*	6,865	6,865	100
18	University of New Mexico-Main Campus	NM	*	18,554	6,431	35
19	The University of Texas at Austin	TX		37,037	6,349	17
20	University of Houston	TX		27,400	6,020	22
21	San Diego State University	CA		27,911	5,938	21
22	New Mexico State University-Main Campus	NM	*	13,210	5,844	44
23	California State University-Fresno	CA	*	19,127	5,779	30
24	Arizona State University at the Tempe Campus	AZ		41,815	5,459	13
25	Pontifical Catholic University of Puerto Rico-Ponce	PR	*	5,261	5,241	100
Total for Top 25:				562,490	266,522	47

- Of the top 25 colleges and universities enrolling Hispanics in 2006-07,
 - The top two colleges and universities were in Florida
 - The largest concentration was in Texas (7), Puerto Rico (7), and California (6)
 - Twenty-one were Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs)
 - Hispanic concentration ranged from 13% to 100% but averaged 47% overall
- These 25 institutions enrolled 14% of all Hispanic undergraduates and 32% of Hispanics in public or not-for-profit colleges and universities in 2006-07

*Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs) are defined as public or private not-for-profit degree-granting institutions with 25% or more Hispanic undergraduate full-time equivalent enrollment in the Higher Education Opportunity Act, as amended in 2008.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), 2006-07 Enrollment Surveys.



Top 25 Institutions Awarding Associate Degrees to Latinos

Academic year: 2006-07

	Institution	ST	HSI	Total degrees	Degrees to Hispanics	% Hispanic
1	Miami Dade College	FL	*	6,519	4,010	62
2	El Paso Community College	TX	*	1,839	1,560	85
3	South Texas College	TX	*	1,367	1,292	95
4	East Los Angeles College	CA	*	1,213	840	69
5	Texas Southmost College	TX	*	902	839	93
6	Mt San Antonio College	CA	*	2,202	825	37
7	Valencia Community College	FL		4,116	778	19
8	San Joaquin Delta College	CA	*	3,783	765	20
9	Riverside Community College	CA	*	2,283	752	33
10	Santa Ana College	CA	*	1,292	652	50
11	Laredo Community College	TX	*	643	612	95
12	Southwestern College	CA	*	1,081	593	55
13	CUNY Borough of Manhattan Community College	NY	*	2,213	586	26
14	Broward Community College	FL	*	2,679	583	22
15	Monroe College-Main Campus	NY		1,060	579	55
16	Pima Community College	AZ	*	2,081	566	27
17	Cerritos College	CA	*	1,161	559	48
18	Houston Community College System	TX	*	2,190	550	25
19	Central New Mexico Community College	NM	*	1,296	522	40
20	Chaffey College	CA	*	1,368	505	37
21	Keiser University-Ft. Lauderdale	FL		2,502	499	20
22	CUNY LaGuardia Community College	NY	*	1,520	499	33
23	Del Mar College	TX	*	918	496	54
24	San Antonio College	TX	*	1,227	494	40
25	Rio Hondo College	CA	*	767	492	64
Total for Top 25:				48,222	20,448	42

- Of the top 25 institutions awarding associate degrees to Latinos in 2006-07,
 - Twenty-two were HSIs
 - Nine were in California, 7 were in Texas, and 4 were in Florida
 - Miami Dade College awarded more than three times as many associate degrees as most other top 25 institutions
 - Hispanic concentration ranged from 19% to 95% but averaged 42% overall
- These 25 institutions awarded 39% of all associate degrees earned by Hispanics in 2006-07

*Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs) are defined as public or private not-for-profit degree-granting institutions with 25% or more Hispanic undergraduate full-time equivalent enrollment in the Higher Education Opportunity Act, as amended in 2008.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), 2006-07



Top 25 Institutions Awarding Bachelor's Degrees to Latinos

Academic year: 2006-07

	Institution	ST	HSI	Total degrees	Degrees to Hispanics	% Hispanic
1	Florida International University	FL	*	5,324	3,169	60
2	University of Puerto Rico-Rio Piedras Campus	PR	*	2,376	2,375	100
3	The University of Texas-Pan American	TX	*	2,404	2,148	89
4	The University of Texas at El Paso	TX	*	2,463	1,839	75
5	The University of Texas at San Antonio	TX	*	3,656	1,786	49
6	California State University-Fullerton	CA	*	6,295	1,505	24
7	University of Puerto Rico-Mayaguez	PR	*	1,446	1,438	99
8	San Diego State University	CA		6,433	1,399	22
9	California State University-Long Beach	CA	*	6,110	1,392	23
10	California State University-Northridge	CA	*	5,682	1,360	24
11	California State University-Los Angeles	CA	*	3,097	1,308	42
12	The University of Texas at Austin	TX		8,521	1,181	14
13	University of Florida	FL		8,568	1,100	13
14	University of California-Los Angeles	CA		6,991	1,074	15
15	University of Central Florida	FL		8,478	1,058	12
16	University of Houston	TX		4,810	1,003	21
17	Universidad Del Turabo	PR	*	975	975	100
18	University of New Mexico-Main Campus	NM	*	2,999	968	32
19	Texas State University-San Marcos	TX		4,673	920	20
20	California State Polytechnic University-Pomona	CA	*	3,768	888	24
21	New Mexico State University-Main Campus	NM	*	2,191	874	40
22	Universidad Del Este	PR	*	872	872	100
23	The University of Texas at Brownsville	TX	*	919	831	90
24	Arizona State University at the Tempe Campus	AZ		7,282	819	11
25	California State University-San Bernardino	CA	*	2,595	818	32
Total for Top 25:				108,928	33,100	30

- Of the top 25 institutions awarding bachelor's degrees to Latinos in 2006-07,
 - Seventeen were HSIs
 - California had the largest most number of institutions (8) followed by Texas (7)
 - Hispanic concentration ranged from 19% to 95% but averaged 42% overall
- These 25 institutions awarded 27% of all bachelor's degrees earned by Hispanics in 2006-07

*Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs) are defined as public or private not-for-profit degree-granting institutions with 25% or more Hispanic undergraduate full-time equivalent enrollment in the Higher Education Opportunity Act, as amended in 2008.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), 2006-07



Top 25 Institutions Awarding Master's Degrees to Latinos

Academic year: 2006-07

	Institution	ST	HSI	Total degrees	Degrees to Hispanics	% Hispanic
1	Universidad Del Turabo	PR	*	982	982	100
2	Florida International University	FL	*	1,921	814	42
3	Inter American University of Puerto Rico-Metro	PR	*	787	787	100
4	Universidad Metropolitana	PR	*	729	729	100
5	Nova Southeastern University	FL	*	4,198	719	17
6	The University of Texas-Pan American	TX	*	631	500	79
7	National University	CA	*	3,425	470	14
8	The University of Texas at El Paso	TX	*	729	417	57
9	California State University-Los Angeles	CA	*	1,128	370	33
10	Webster University	MO		5,427	370	7
11	University of Puerto Rico-Rio Piedras Campus	PR	*	364	364	100
12	California State University-Northridge	CA	*	1,623	357	22
13	The University of Texas at San Antonio	TX	*	889	351	39
14	University of Phoenix-Puerto Rico Campus	PR		486	332	68
15	University of Southern California	CA		4,002	324	8
16	University of Miami	FL		1,101	313	28
17	New York University	NY		5,765	278	5
18	California State University-Long Beach	CA	*	1,531	276	18
19	Mercy College-Main Campus	NY	*	1,503	266	18
20	University of Florida	FL		3,062	247	8
21	Walden University	MN		6,004	244	4
22	Northern Arizona University	AZ		1,757	234	13
23	University of California-Los Angeles	CA		2,296	234	10
24	San Diego State University	CA		1,773	232	13
25	Inter American University of Puerto Rico-San German	PR	*	231	231	100
Total for Top 25:				52,344	10,441	20

- Of the top 25 institutions awarding master's degrees to Latinos in 2006-07,
 - Fifteen were HSIs
 - California had the largest most number of institutions (7) followed by Puerto Rico (6)
 - Hispanic concentration ranged from 4% to 100% but averaged 20% overall
- These 25 institutions awarded 30% of all master's degrees earned by Hispanics in 2006-07

*Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs) are defined as public or private not-for-profit degree-granting institutions with 25% or more Hispanic undergraduate full-time equivalent enrollment in the Higher Education Opportunity Act, as amended in 2008.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), 2006-07



Top 25 Institutions Awarding 1st Professional Degrees to Latinos

Academic year: 2006-07

	Institution	ST	HSI	Total degrees	Degrees to Hispanics	% Hispanic
1	Nova Southeastern University	FL	*	1,002	256	26
2	Inter American University of Puerto Rico-School of Law	PR		196	196	100
3	University of Puerto Rico-Medical Sciences Campus	PR		194	194	100
4	University of Puerto Rico-Rio Piedras Campus	PR	*	179	178	99
5	Pontifical Catholic University of Puerto Rico-Ponce	PR	*	149	149	100
6	The University of Texas at Austin	TX		579	99	17
7	University of Florida	FL		1,163	94	8
8	University of New Mexico-Main Campus	NM	*	293	74	25
9	University of Miami	FL		520	73	14
10	Yale University	CT		353	59	17
11	New York University	NY		967	56	6
12	Harvard University	MA		840	55	7
13	Universidad Central Del Caribe	PR	*	56	53	95
14	University of Houston	TX		539	51	9
15	University of Southern California	CA		687	50	7
16	American University	DC		486	50	10
17	Stetson University	FL		353	49	14
18	Saint Thomas University	FL	*	219	47	21
19	University of Illinois at Chicago	IL		545	45	8
20	Ponce School of Medicine	PR		53	45	85
21	George Washington University	DC		685	43	6
22	Texas Southern University	TX		311	43	14
23	Thomas M. Cooley Law School	MI		756	42	6
24	Fordham University	NY		495	42	8
25	University of Pennsylvania	PA		653	41	6
Total for Top 25:				12,273	2,084	17

- Of the top 25 institutions awarding 1st professional degrees to Latinos in 2006-07,
 - Six were HSIs
 - Puerto Rico had the largest most number of institutions (6) followed by Florida (5)
 - Hispanic concentration ranged from 6% to 100% but averaged 17% overall
- These 25 institutions awarded 40% of all 1st professional degrees earned by Hispanics in 2006-07

*Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs) are defined as public or private not-for-profit degree-granting institutions with 25% or more Hispanic undergraduate full-time equivalent enrollment in the Higher Education Opportunity Act, as amended in 2008.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), 2006-07



Top 25 Institutions Awarding Doctorate Degrees to Latinos

Academic year: 2006-07

	Institution	ST	HSI	Total degrees	Degrees to Hispanics	% Hispanic
1	Carlos Albizu University	PR	*	85	85	100
2	University of Puerto Rico-Rio Piedras Campus	PR	*	72	72	100
3	Nova Southeastern University	FL	*	11	50	5
4	University of California-Los Angeles	CA		734	48	7
5	University of Southern California	CA		691	43	6
6	The University of Texas at Austin	TX		779	41	5
7	University of Michigan-Ann Arbor	MI		789	35	4
8	Ponce School of Medicine	PR		33	33	100
9	University of California-Berkeley	CA		903	32	4
10	Inter American University of Puerto Rico-Metro	PR	*	32	32	100
11	Pontifical Catholic University of Puerto Rico-Ponce	PR	*	32	32	100
12	Stanford University	CA		720	31	4
13	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	IL		698	31	4
14	Alliant International University	CA		312	28	9
15	University of Florida	FL		794	28	4
16	Harvard University	MA		683	26	4
17	University of Houston	TX		239	24	10
18	Capella University	MN		667	23	3
19	Texas A & M University	TX		598	23	4
20	University of California-Irvine	CA		298	22	7
21	Florida International University	FL	*	100	22	22
22	University of Wisconsin-Madison	WI		775	21	3
23	University of Arizona	AZ		460	20	4
24	New Mexico State University-Main Campus	NM	*	85	20	24
25	University of New Mexico-Main Campus	NM	*	185	20	11
Total for Top 25:				11,675	842	7

- Of the top 25 institutions awarding doctorate degrees to Latinos in 2006-07,
 - Eight were HSIs
 - California had the largest most number of institutions (6) followed by Puerto Rico (5)
 - Hispanic concentration ranged from 3% to 100% but averaged 7% overall
- These 25 institutions awarded 40% of all doctorate degrees earned by Hispanics in 2006-07

*Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs) are defined as public or private not-for-profit degree-granting institutions with 25% or more Hispanic undergraduate full-time equivalent enrollment in the Higher Education Opportunity Act, as amended in 2008.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), 2006-07



Top 25 Institutions Awarding Associate Degrees to Latinos in Business

Academic year: 2006-07

	Institution	ST	HSI	Total degrees	Degrees to Hispanics	% Hispanic
1	Western International University	AZ		39	34	87
2	Monroe College-Main Campus	NY		42	34	81
3	South Texas College	TX	*	171	26	15
4	El Paso Community College	TX	*	61	25	41
5	CUNY LaGuardia Community College	NY	*	204	23	11
6	CUNY Borough of Manhattan Community College	NY	*	59	22	37
7	Robert Morris College	IL	*	40	21	53
8	Central New Mexico Community College	NM	*	23	20	87
9	Texas Southmost College	TX	*	16	15	94
10	Northern Virginia Community College	VA		44	13	30
11	The Fashion Institute of Design & Merchandising- Los Angeles	CA		103	13	13
12	Del Mar College	TX	*	84	12	14
13	San Jacinto Community College	TX	*	27	12	44
14	Cerritos College	CA	*	52	12	23
15	Southwestern College	CA	*	35	11	31
16	Technical Career Institutes	NY		172	11	6
17	Pima Community College	AZ	*	52	11	21
18	Huertas Junior College	PR	*	49	10	20
19	Miami Dade College	FL	*	58	10	17
20	ICPR Junior College-Arecibo	PR		33	9	27
21	Wood Tobe-Coburn School	NY		30	9	30
22	International Business College	TX		22	8	36
23	San Joaquin Valley College-Rancho Cucamonga	CA		88	8	9
24	Keiser University-Ft. Lauderdale	FL		57	8	14
25	CUNY Bronx Community College	NY	*	35	8	23
Total for Top 25:				1,596	385	24

- Of the top 25 institutions awarding associate degrees in business to Latinos in 2006-07,
 - Fifteen were HSIs
 - Texas and New York had the largest most number of institutions (6)
 - Hispanic concentration ranged from 6% to 94% but averaged 24% overall
- These 25 institutions awarded 26% of all associate degrees in business earned by Hispanics in 2006-07

*Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs) are defined as public or private not-for-profit degree-granting institutions with 25% or more Hispanic undergraduate full-time equivalent enrollment in the Higher Education Opportunity Act, as amended in 2008.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), 2006-07



Top 25 Institutions Awarding Associate Degrees to Latinos in Engineering

Academic year: 2006-07

	Institution	ST	HSI	Total degrees	Degrees to Hispanics	% Hispanic
1	Western International University	AZ		39	34	87
2	Monroe College-Main Campus	NY		42	34	81
3	South Texas College	TX	*	171	26	15
4	El Paso Community College	TX	*	61	25	41
5	CUNY LaGuardia Community College	NY	*	204	23	11
6	CUNY Borough of Manhattan Community College	NY	*	59	22	37
7	Robert Morris College	IL	*	40	21	53
8	Central New Mexico Community College	NM	*	23	20	87
9	Texas Southmost College	TX	*	16	15	94
10	Northern Virginia Community College	VA		44	13	30
11	The Fashion Institute of Design & Merchandising-Los Angeles	CA		103	13	13
12	Del Mar College	TX	*	84	12	14
13	San Jacinto Community College	TX	*	27	12	44
14	Cerritos College	CA	*	52	12	23
15	Southwestern College	CA	*	35	11	31
16	Technical Career Institutes	NY		172	11	6
17	Pima Community College	AZ	*	52	11	21
18	Huertas Junior College	PR	*	49	10	20
19	Miami Dade College	FL	*	58	10	17
20	ICPR Junior College-Arecibo	PR		33	9	27
21	Wood Tobe-Coburn School	NY		30	9	30
22	International Business College	TX		22	8	36
23	San Joaquin Valley College-Rancho Cucamonga	CA		88	8	9
24	Keiser University-Ft. Lauderdale	FL		57	8	14
25	CUNY Bronx Community College	NY	*	35	8	23
Total for Top 25:				1,596	385	24

- Of the top 25 institutions awarding associate degrees in business to Latinos in 2006-07,
 - Fifteen were HSIs
 - Texas and New York had the largest most number of institutions (6)
 - Hispanic concentration ranged from 6% to 94% but averaged 24% overall
- These 25 institutions awarded 26% of all associate degrees in business earned by Hispanics in 2006-07

*Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs) are defined as public or private not-for-profit degree-granting institutions with 25% or more Hispanic undergraduate full-time equivalent enrollment in the Higher Education Opportunity Act, as amended in 2008.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), 2006-07



Top 25 Institutions Awarding Bachelor's Degrees to Latinos in Mathematics

Academic year: 2006-07

	Institution	ST	HSI	Total degrees	Degrees to Hispanics	% Hispanic
1	The University of Texas-Pan American	TX	*	39	34	87
2	The University of Texas at El Paso	TX	*	42	34	81
3	The University of Texas at Austin	TX		171	26	15
4	California State University-San Bernardino	CA	*	61	25	41
5	University of California-Los Angeles	CA		204	23	11
6	The University of Texas at San Antonio	TX	*	59	22	37
7	California State University-Los Angeles	CA	*	40	21	53
8	The University of Texas at Brownsville	TX	*	23	20	87
9	Texas A & M International University	TX	*	16	15	94
10	California State University-Fullerton	CA	*	44	13	30
11	University of California-Irvine	CA		103	13	13
12	University of California-Santa Barbara	CA		84	12	14
13	Florida International University	FL	*	27	12	44
14	University of Houston	TX		52	12	23
15	California State Polytechnic University-Pomona	CA	*	35	11	31
16	University of California-Berkeley	CA		172	11	6
17	University of California-Riverside	CA		52	11	21
18	California State University-Long Beach	CA	*	49	10	20
19	San Diego State University	CA		58	10	17
20	Kean University	NJ		33	9	27
21	CUNY Hunter College	NY		30	9	30
22	California State University-Stanislaus	CA	*	22	8	36
23	University of California-San Diego	CA		88	8	9
24	University of California-Santa Cruz	CA		57	8	14
25	University of New Mexico-Main Campus	NM	*	35	8	23
Total for Top 25:				1,596	385	24

- Of the top 25 institutions awarding bachelor's degrees in mathematics to Latinos in 2006-07,
 - Thirteen were HSIs
 - California had the largest most number of institutions (14) followed by Texas (7)
 - Hispanic concentration ranged from 6% to 94% but averaged 24% overall
- These 25 institutions awarded 41% of all bachelor's degrees in mathematics earned by Hispanics in 2006-07

*Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs) are defined as public or private not-for-profit degree-granting institutions with 25% or more Hispanic undergraduate full-time equivalent enrollment in the Higher Education Opportunity Act, as amended in 2008.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), 2006-07



Top 25 Institutions Awarding Bachelor's Degrees to Latinos in Engineering

Academic year: 2006-07

	Institution	ST	HSI	Total degrees	Degrees to Hispanics	% Hispanic
1	University of Puerto Rico-Mayaguez	PR	*	571	567	99
2	Universidad Politecnica de Puerto Rico	PR	*	368	368	100
3	Florida International University	FL	*	346	179	52
4	The University of Texas at El Paso	TX	*	230	147	64
5	University of Florida	FL		847	119	14
6	The University of Texas at Austin	TX		957	107	11
7	California State Polytechnic University-Pomona	CA	*	552	105	19
8	University of Central Florida	FL		483	85	18
9	Texas A & M University	TX		941	82	9
10	California Polytechnic State University-San Luis Obispo	CA	*	930	79	8
11	New Mexico State University-Main Campus	NM	*	185	79	43
12	The University of Texas at San Antonio	TX	*	182	79	43
13	The University of Texas-Pan American	TX	*	98	72	73
14	Texas A & M University-Kingsville	TX	*	100	69	69
15	University of Houston	TX		251	65	26
16	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	MA		434	64	15
17	Arizona State University at the Tempe Campus	AZ		559	61	11
18	University of California-San Diego	CA	*	665	58	9
19	San Diego State University	CA		275	56	20
20	University of Arizona	AZ		399	55	14
21	Inter American University of Puerto Rico-Bayamon	PR	*	55	55	100
22	University of New Mexico-Main Campus	NM	*	164	53	32
23	Georgia Institute of Technology-Main Campus	GA		1,475	50	3
24	New Jersey Institute of Technology	NJ		399	48	12
25	University of South Florida	FL		424	46	11
Total for Top 25:				11,890	2,748	23

- Of the top 25 institutions awarding bachelor's degrees in engineering to Latinos in 2006-07,
 - Thirteen were HSIs
 - Texas had the largest most number of institutions (7)
 - Hispanic concentration ranged from 3% to 100% but averaged 23% overall
- These 25 institutions awarded 41% of all bachelor's degrees in engineering earned by Hispanics in 2006-07

*Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs) are defined as public or private not-for-profit degree-granting institutions with 25% or more Hispanic undergraduate full-time equivalent enrollment in the Higher Education Opportunity Act, as amended in 2008.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), 2006-07



Top 25 Institutions Awarding Bachelor's Degrees to Latinos in Biology

Academic year: 2006-07

	Institution	ST	HSI	Total degrees	Degrees to Hispanics	% Hispanic
1	University of Puerto Rico-Mayaguez	PR	*	179	179	100
2	The University of Texas at San Antonio	TX	*	310	169	55
3	University of Puerto Rico-Rio Piedras Campus	PR	*	128	128	100
4	The University of Texas-Pan American	TX	*	142	121	85
5	The University of Texas at El Paso	TX	*	145	108	74
6	Florida International University	FL	*	149	102	68
7	Texas A & M University	TX		821	91	11
8	University of California-Los Angeles	CA		960	84	9
9	University of California-Davis	CA		1,252	83	7
10	University of Miami	FL		248	71	29
11	The University of Texas at Austin	TX		668	71	11
12	University of South Florida	FL		501	67	13
13	Inter American University of Puerto Rico-San German	PR	*	66	66	100
14	University of California-San Diego	CA		950	64	7
15	University of Puerto Rico-Humacao	PR	*	63	63	100
16	University of California-Irvine	CA		831	57	7
17	Nova Southeastern University	FL	*	306	56	18
18	University of California-Santa Barbara	CA		447	55	12
19	University of Arizona	AZ		472	53	11
20	University of New Mexico-Main Campus	NM	*	190	53	28
21	St. Marys University	TX	*	63	51	81
22	Florida Atlantic University	FL		238	51	21
23	The University of Texas at Brownsville	TX	*	53	49	92
24	University of California-Riverside	CA		397	47	12
25	University of Puerto Rico-Arecibo	PR	*	45	45	100
Total for Top 25:				9,624	1,984	21

- Of the top 25 institutions awarding bachelor's degrees in engineering to Latinos in 2006-07,
 - Thirteen were HSIs
 - Texas had the largest most number of institutions (7)
 - Hispanic concentration ranged from 3% to 100% but averaged 23% overall
- These 25 institutions awarded 41% of all bachelor's degrees in engineering earned by Hispanics in 2006-07

*Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs) are defined as public or private not-for-profit degree-granting institutions with 25% or more Hispanic undergraduate full-time equivalent enrollment in the Higher Education Opportunity Act, as amended in 2008.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), 2006-07



Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs)

Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs) are defined in federal law as accredited and degree-granting public or private nonprofit institutions of higher education with 25 percent or more total undergraduate Hispanic full-time equivalent student enrollment.¹

- In 2006-07, 265 institutions met the basic legislative definition of a Hispanic-Serving Institution. HSIs represented 7% of all degree-granting institutions of higher education. [NCES, IPEDS, Enrollment Surveys, 2006-07]
- The number of HSIs is increasing. In one year (2005-06 to 2006-07), 13 additional institutions met the HSI criteria (from 252 to 265). Between 1995-96 and 2006-07, the number of institutions meeting the HSI criteria doubled (from 131 to 265). [NCES, IPEDS, Enrollment Surveys, 1995-96 and 2006-07]

Location

- The location of HSIs is highly concentrated. In 2006-07, almost 70% of HSIs were located in two states and Puerto Rico. California had 33% of HSIs (84), Puerto Rico had 20% (51), and Texas had 16% (43). [NCES, IPEDS, Enrollment Surveys, 2006-07]
- HSIs are also concentrated in highly urbanized locations. In 2006-07, over half of HSIs (54%) were located in large cities, about 25% were in large suburbs, 11% were in town fringes, and 10% were in rural fringes. [NCES, IPEDS, Enrollment Surveys, 2006-07]
- Over half of HSIs are two-year institutions. In 2006-07, about 48% were community colleges and 4% were private, not-for-profit institutions. [NCES, IPEDS, Enrollment Surveys, 2006-07]

Students

- HSIs enrolled a majority of Hispanics in higher education. Over half of all Hispanic undergraduates in public or private degree-granting institutions of higher education (54%) were enrolled at HSIs in 2006-07. [NCES, IPEDS, Enrollment Surveys, 2006-07]
- HSIs have diverse student enrollment. In the aggregate for 2006-07, 46% of students enrolled were Hispanic, about 27% were white, 10% were black, 9% were Asian/Pacific Islanders, 1% were American Indian/Alaska Natives, and 7% were nonresident aliens or unknown. [NCES, IPEDS, Enrollment Surveys, 2006-07]
- Students enrolled at HSIs are slightly more likely to be enrolled part-time. [NCES, IPEDS, Enrollment Surveys, 2006-07]

Emerging HSIs

- Some institutions are close to meeting the HSI enrollment criteria. In 2006-07, 67 institutions had Hispanic full-time equivalent enrollment between 20-24% and are considered emerging HSIs. [NCES, IPEDS, Enrollment Surveys, 2006-07]

HSIs with graduate programs

- The majority of HSIs do not offer graduate programs. In 2006-07, only one-third of HSIs (88 institutions) offered master's or doctor's degrees as their highest degrees offered. [NCES, IPEDS, Enrollment Surveys, 2006-07]

¹ Basic definition of HSIs in Title V of the Higher Education Opportunity Act, as amended in 2008.



Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs) List: 2006-07

Summary of the 2006-07 HSI List

Over half of all Latino undergraduate students in higher education (54%) are enrolled in less than 10 percent of institutions in the United States. This concentration of Latino enrollment in higher education was first recognized by educators and policy makers in the 1980s and contributed to the invention of a new construct, which came to be known as Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs).

The defining characteristic of HSIs is their Hispanic enrollment, not their mission. Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs) are defined in federal law as accredited and degree-granting public or private nonprofit institutions of higher education with 25 percent or more total undergraduate Hispanic full-time equivalent student enrollment.¹

In 2006-07, 265 institutions met the HSI definition.

Location

State/Location	# HSIs
Arizona	11
California	84
Colorado	5
Connecticut	1
Florida	11
Illinois	10
Kansas	3
Massachusetts	1
New Jersey	5
New Mexico	24
New York	14
Puerto Rico	51
Texas	43
Washington	2
Total:	265

Sector

	Sector	# HSIs	% of HSIs
1	Public, four-year or above	57	21%
2	Public, two-year	127	48%
3	Private not-for-profit, four-year or above	71	27%
4	Private not-for-profit, two-year	10	4%
	Total:	265	100%

Enrollment at HSIs

Race/Ethnicity	Undergraduate FTEs (full-time equivalent)
Hispanic/Latino	632,019
All	1,317,108
% Latino:	48%

Degree of Urbanization

Degree of Urbanization	% of HSIs
City	54%
Suburb	24%
Town	11%
Rural	10%
Not available	1%
Total:	100%

The list of institutions identified as HSIs in this analysis is not intended to designate eligibility for any specific program; rather, the list is meant to assist in considering and analyzing the institutions that meet the basic legislative definition of a Hispanic-Serving Institution. The following list of HSIs was created by using the basic definition of HSIs along with fall 2006 enrollment data from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).²

¹ Basic definition of HSIs in Title V of the Higher Education Opportunity Act, as amended in 2008.

² IPEDS is a system of surveys designed to collect from all primary providers of postsecondary education institution-level data. IPEDS is maintained by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), U.S. Department of Education.

**Hispanic-Serving Institutions: 2006-07****Undergraduate FTE Enrollment
(full-time equivalent)**

Institution	City	Sector	Total	Hispanic	% Hispanic
ARIZONA (AZ)					
Arizona Western College	Yuma	2	3,931	1,971	50.1
Central Arizona College	Coolidge	2	3,322	1,053	31.7
Cochise College	Douglas	2	2,379	830	34.9
Estrella Mountain Community College	Avondale	2	2,937	984	33.5
Gateway Community College	Phoenix	2	3,245	824	25.4
International Institute of the Americas	Tucson	3	443	189	42.7
International Institute of the Americas	Phoenix	3	482	177	36.7
International Institute of the Americas	Mesa	3	217	72	33.2
Phoenix College	Phoenix	2	5,944	2,042	34.3
Pima Community College	Tucson	2	17,087	4,987	29.2
South Mountain Community College	Phoenix	2	2,002	835	41.7
AZ Total:	11		41,988	13,962	33.3
CALIFORNIA (CA)					
Allan Hancock College	Santa Maria	2	6,183	2,088	33.8
Antelope Valley College	Lancaster	2	6,632	1,825	27.5
Bakersfield College	Bakersfield	2	9,010	4,036	44.8
Barstow Community College	Barstow	2	1,507	408	27.1
Cabrillo College	Aptos	2	7,715	1,916	24.8
California State Polytechnic University-Pomona	Pomona	1	16,850	4,569	27.1
California State University-Bakersfield	Bakersfield	1	5,480	2,023	36.9
California State University-Dominguez Hills	Carson	1	6,968	2,716	39.0
California State University-Fresno	Fresno	1	16,828	5,087	30.2
California State University-Fullerton	Fullerton	1	25,364	7,114	28.0
California State University-Long Beach	Long Beach	1	26,028	6,631	25.5
California State University-Los Angeles	Los Angeles	1	12,947	5,978	46.2
California State University-Monterey Bay	Seaside	1	3,161	893	28.3
California State University-Northridge	Northridge	1	24,228	7,050	29.1
California State University-San Bernardino	San Bernardino	1	11,804	4,168	35.3
California State University-Stanislaus	Turlock	1	5,434	1,573	28.9
Canada College	Redwood City	2	2,590	974	37.6
Cerritos College	Norwalk Rancho Cucamonga	2	11,568	5,680	49.1
Chaffey College	Cucamonga	2	9,886	4,002	40.5
Charles R. Drew University of Medicine & Science	Los Angeles	3	90	24	26.5
Citrus College	Glendora	2	7,147	2,972	41.6
College of the Desert	Palm Desert	2	4,734	2,228	47.1
College of the Sequoias	Visalia	2	5,518	2,428	44.0
Cypress College	Cypress	2	7,561	2,000	26.4
East Los Angeles College	Monterey Park	2	13,529	8,716	64.4
East San Gabriel Valley Regional Occupational Program	West Covina	2	607	235	38.7
El Camino College-Compton Center	Compton	2	1,549	534	34.5
El Camino Community College District	Torrance	2	12,827	3,881	30.3
Evergreen Valley College	San Jose	2	4,629	1,381	29.8

**Hispanic-Serving Institutions: 2006-07**

California –continued (page 2 of 7)

Undergraduate FTE Enrollment

Institution	City	Sector	Undergraduate FTE Enrollment		
			Total	Hispanic	% Hispanic
Fresno City College	Fresno	2	12,443	5,119	41.1
Fresno Pacific University	Fresno	3	1,247	323	25.9
Fullerton College	Fullerton	2	12,190	4,032	33.1
Gavilan College	Gilroy	2	2,923	1,260	43.1
Hartnell College	Salinas	2	5,079	2,748	54.1
Heald College-Salinas	Salinas	4	381	237	62.2
Heald College-San Jose	Milpitas	4	633	287	45.4
Heald College-Stockton	Stockton	4	534	194	36.4
Humphreys College-Stockton	Stockton	3	419	137	32.6
Imperial Valley College	Imperial	2	5,871	5,129	87.4
Interamerican College	National City	3	34	33	97.1
La Sierra University	Riverside	3	1,456	400	27.5
Long Beach City College	Long Beach	2	12,713	3,977	31.3
Los Angeles City College	Los Angeles	2	8,732	3,170	36.3
Los Angeles County College of Nursing and Allied Health	Los Angeles	2	96	26	26.5
Los Angeles Harbor College	Wilmington	2	4,857	2,017	41.5
Los Angeles Mission College	Sylmar	2	3,687	2,622	71.1
Los Angeles Pierce College	Woodland Hills	2	9,837	2,692	27.4
Los Angeles Trade Technical College	Los Angeles	2	7,056	3,433	48.7
Los Angeles Valley College	Valley Glen	2	8,599	3,172	36.9
Los Medanos College	Pittsburg	2	4,215	1,063	25.2
Merced College	Merced	2	6,075	2,432	40.0
Modesto Junior College	Modesto	2	10,366	2,812	27.1
Mount St. Mary's College	Los Angeles	3	1,634	766	46.9
Mt. San Antonio College	Walnut	2	15,839	6,619	41.8
Mt. San Jacinto Community College District	San Jacinto	2	7,095	1,831	25.8
Oxnard College	Oxnard	2	3,430	2,208	64.4
Pacific Oaks College	Pasadena	3	111	33	29.5
Palo Verde College	Blythe	2	2,222	556	25.0
Pasadena City College	Pasadena	2	14,220	4,178	29.4
Porterville College	Porterville	2	2,312	1,229	53.2
Reedley College	Reedley	2	6,894	3,220	46.7
Rio Hondo College	Whittier	2	9,837	5,490	55.8
Riverside Community College	Riverside	2	15,750	5,689	36.1
San Bernardino Valley College	Bernardino	2	6,265	2,648	42.3
San Diego City College	San Diego	2	7,395	2,358	31.9
San Diego State University-Imperial Valley Campus	Calexico	1	531	458	86.3
San Joaquin Delta College	Stockton	2	10,276	2,726	26.5
San Jose City College	San Jose	2	4,820	1,518	31.5
Santa Ana College	Santa Ana	2	13,989	6,151	44.0
Santiago Canyon College	Orange	2	5,876	2,057	35.0
Southwestern College	Chula Vista	2	10,943	6,593	60.2
Taft College	Taft	2	3,747	1,605	42.9
The National Hispanic University	San Jose	3	338	298	88.1
University of California-Merced	Merced	1	1,208	315	26.1
University of California-Riverside	Riverside	1	14,488	3,616	25.0

**Hispanic-Serving Institutions: 2006-07**

California –continued (page 3 of 7)

Undergraduate FTE Enrollment %

Institution	City	Sector	Total	Hispanic	Hispanic %
University of La Verne	La Verne	3	3,131	1,118	35.7
Ventura College	Ventura	2	6,517	2,430	37.3
Victor Valley College	Victorville	2	5,721	1,659	29.0
West Hills College-Coalinga	Coalinga	2	1,423	794	55.8
West Hills College-Lemoore	Lemoore	2	1,920	808	42.1
West Los Angeles College	Culver City	2	4,252	1,111	26.1
Whittier College	Whittier	3	1,239	340	27.4
Woodbury University	Burbank	3	1,141	390	34.2
Yuba College	Marysville	2	5,513	1,408	25.5
CA Total:	84		577,896	212,670	36.8
<u>COLORADO (CO)</u>					
Adams State College	Alamosa	1	2,183	581	26.6
Community College of Denver	Denver	2	4,458	1,404	31.5
Otero Junior College	La Junta	2	1,083	306	28.3
Pueblo Community College	Pueblo	2	2,960	1,021	34.5
Trinidad State Junior College	Trinidad	2	1,060	409	38.6
CO Total:	5		11,745	3,722	31.7
<u>CONNECTICUT (CT)</u>					
Capital Community College	Hartford	2	1,787	494	27.6
CT Total:	1		1,787	494	27.6
<u>FLORIDA (FL)</u>					
Barry University	Miami	3	4,611	1,433	31.1
Broward Community College	Fort Lauderdale	2	16,917	4,321	25.5
Carlos Albizu University-Miami Campus	Miami	3	248	203	81.8
City College	Miami	3	247	158	64.2
City College	Casselberry	4	97	33	34.6
Florida International University	Miami	1	24,447	14,974	61.3
Jones College-Miami Campus	Miami	3	62	26	41.4
Miami Dade College	Miami	1	31,623	20,418	64.6
Nova Southeastern University	Fort Lauderdale	3	4,266	1,128	26.4
Saint Thomas University	Miami Gardens	3	1,119	510	45.6
Trinity International University	Davie	3	109	47	43.6
FL Total:	11		83,745	43,252	51.6
<u>ILLINOIS (IL)</u>					
City Colleges of Chicago-Harry S Truman College	Chicago	2	5,678	2,443	43.0
City Colleges of Chicago-Malcolm X College	Chicago	2	3,986	1,379	34.6
City Colleges of Chicago-Richard J. Daley College	Chicago	2	5,802	3,851	66.4
City Colleges of Chicago-Wilbur Wright College	Chicago	2	5,675	2,691	47.4
Lexington College	Chicago	3	52	14	26.3
Morton College	Cicero	2	2,544	1,909	75.0
Northeastern Illinois University	Chicago	1	6,823	1,959	28.7
Saint Augustine College	Chicago	3	1,150	960	83.5
Triton College	River Grove	2	7,752	1,969	25.4
Waubonsee Community College	Sugar Grove	2	4,860	1,218	25.1
IL Total:	10		44,322	18,394	41.5

**Hispanic-Serving Institutions: 2006-07**

continued (Page 4 of 7)

Undergraduate FTE Enrollment %

Institution	City	Sector	Total	Hispanic	Hispanic %
<u>KANSAS (KS)</u>					
Dodge City Community College	Dodge City	2	1,096	282	25.7
Donnelly College	Kansas City	3	363	118	32.5
Seward County Community College	Liberal	2	945	266	28.2
KS Total:	3		2,405	666	27.7
<u>MASSACHUSETTS (MA)</u>					
Urban College of Boston	Boston	4	280	147	52.3
MA Total:	1		280	147	52.3
<u>NEW JERSEY (NJ)</u>					
Hudson County Community College	Jersey City	2	4,981	2,156	43.3
New Jersey City University	Jersey City	1	5,051	1,707	33.8
Passaic County Community College	Paterson	2	3,931	1,676	42.6
Saint Peters College	Jersey City	3	2,133	572	26.8
Union County College	Cranford	2	7,297	1,974	27.1
NJ Total:	5		23,393	8,085	34.6
<u>NEW MEXICO (NM)</u>					
Central New Mexico Community College	Albuquerque	2	12,028	4,872	40.5
Clovis Community College	Clovis	2	1,682	506	30.1
College of Santa Fe at Albuquerque	Albuquerque	3	401	146	36.3
College of the Southwest	Hobbs	3	375	140	37.4
Eastern New Mexico University-Main Campus	Portales	1	2,750	833	30.3
Eastern New Mexico University-Roswell Campus	Roswell	2	2,213	959	43.3
Eastern New Mexico University-Ruidoso	Ruidoso	2	369	91	24.8
International Institute of the Americas	Albuquerque	3	351	226	64.4
Luna Community College	Las Vegas	2	932	778	83.5
Mesalands Community College	Tucumcari	2	338	135	39.9
New Mexico Highlands University	Las Vegas	1	1,772	1,074	60.6
New Mexico Junior College	Hobbs	2	1,640	701	42.7
New Mexico State University-Alamogordo	Alamogordo	2	1,110	306	27.6
New Mexico State University-Carlsbad	Carlsbad	2	775	326	42.1
New Mexico State University-Dona Ana	Las Cruces	2	3,955	2,595	65.6
New Mexico State University-Grants	Grants	2	421	131	31.1
New Mexico State University-Main Campus	Las Cruces	1	11,980	5,283	44.1
Northern New Mexico College	Espanola	1	1,370	989	72.2
Santa Fe Community College	Santa Fe	2	1,907	831	43.6
University of New Mexico-Los Alamos Campus	Los Alamos	2	381	154	40.3
University of New Mexico-Main Campus	Albuquerque	1	16,239	5,653	34.8
University of New Mexico-Taos Branch	Taos	2	618	328	53.0
University of New Mexico-Valencia County Branch	Los Lunas	2	1,008	606	60.1
Western New Mexico University	Silver City	1	1,536	702	45.7
NM Total:	24		66,150	28,364	42.9
<u>NEW YORK (NY)</u>					
Boricua College	New York	3	983	831	84.5
College of Mount Saint Vincent	Bronx	3	1,360	403	29.6
CUNY Borough of Manhattan Community College	New York	2	13,410	4,089	30.5
CUNY Bronx Community College	Bronx	2	6,244	3,213	51.5
CUNY City College	New York	1	8,514	2,652	31.2
CUNY Hostos Community College	Bronx	2	3,430	1,952	56.9

**Hispanic-Serving Institutions: 2006-07**

New York - continued (page 5 of 7)

Undergraduate FTE Enrollment

Institution	City	Sector	Undergraduate FTE Enrollment		
			Total	Hispanic	%
CUNY John Jay College Criminal Justice	New York	1	10,912	4,250	38.9
CUNY La Guardia Community College	Long Island City	2	9,955	3,267	32.8
CUNY Lehman College	Bronx	1	6,820	3,331	48.8
CUNY New York City College of Technology	Brooklyn	1	9,952	2,592	26.0
Long Island University-Brentwood	Brentwood	3	57	16	27.8
Mercy College-Main Campus	Dobbs Ferry	3	4,292	1,273	29.7
Professional Business College	New York	4	561	167	29.8
Vaughn College of Aeronautics and Technology	Flushing	3	948	331	34.9
NY Total:	14		77,439	28,368	36.6

PUERTO RICO (PR)

American University of Puerto Rico	Manati	3	1,252	1,252	100.0
American University of Puerto Rico	Bayamon	3	1,301	1,296	99.6
Atlantic College	Guaynabo	3	824	824	100.0
Bayamon Central University	Bayamon	3	2,044	2,044	100.0
Caribbean University-Bayamon	Bayamon	3	1,500	1,500	100.0
Caribbean University-Carolina	Carolina	3	428	428	100.0
Caribbean University-Ponce	Ponce	3	809	809	100.0
Caribbean University-Vega Baja	Vega Baja	3	666	666	100.0
Carlos Albizu University	San Juan	3	182	182	100.0
Centro de Estudios Multidisciplinarios	San Juan	4	837	837	100.0
Centro de Estudios Multidisciplinarios	Humacao	4	488	488	100.0
Colegio Biblico Pentecostal de Puerto Rico	Trujillo Alto	3	141	138	97.9
Colegio Pentecostal Mizpa	Rio Piedras	3	148	148	100.0
Colegio Universitario de San Juan	San Juan	1	743	743	100.0
Escuela de Artes Plasticas de Puerto Rico	San Juan	1	384	384	100.0
Humacao Community College	Humacao	4	439	439	100.0
Instituto Tecnológico de Puerto Rico-Recinto de Guayama	Guayama	2	613	613	100.0
Instituto Tecnológico de Puerto Rico-Recinto de Ponce	Ponce	2	617	617	100.0
Instituto Tecnológico de Puerto Rico-Recinto de San Juan	Rio Piedras	2	634	634	100.0
Inter American University of Puerto Rico-Aguadilla	Aguadilla	3	3,762	3,762	100.0
Inter American University of Puerto Rico-Arecibo	Arecibo	3	3,836	3,836	100.0
Inter American University of Puerto Rico-Barranquitas	Barranquitas	3	2,003	2,003	100.0
Inter American University of Puerto Rico-Bayamon	Bayamon	3	4,549	4,549	100.0
Inter American University of Puerto Rico-Fajardo	Fajardo	3	1,989	1,989	100.0
Inter American University of Puerto Rico-Guayama	Guayama	3	2,019	2,019	100.0
Inter American University of Puerto Rico-Metro	San Juan	3	5,623	5,623	100.0
Inter American University of Puerto Rico-Ponce	Mercedita	3	4,517	4,517	100.0
Inter American University of Puerto Rico-San German	San German	3	4,450	4,450	100.0
Pontifical Catholic University of Puerto Rico-Arecibo	Arecibo	3	394	394	100.0
Pontifical Catholic University of Puerto Rico-Mayaguez	Mayaguez	3	1,327	1,327	100.0
Pontifical Catholic University of Puerto Rico-Ponce	Ponce	3	4,905	4,886	99.6
Puerto Rico Conservatory of Music	San Juan	1	274	274	100.0
Universal Technology College of Puerto Rico	Aguadilla	4	1,304	1,304	100.0

**Hispanic-Serving Institutions: 2006-07**

Puerto Rico – continued (page 6 of 7)

Undergraduate FTE Enrollment %

Institution	City	Sector	Total	Hispanic	Hispanic %
Universidad Adventista de las Antillas	Mayaguez	3	779	700	89.9
Universidad Central Del Caribe	Bayamon	3	102	102	100.0
Universidad Del Este	Carolina	3	8,502	8,502	100.0
Universidad Del Turabo	Gurabo	3	10,778	10,778	100.0
Universidad Metropolitana	Cupey	3	8,364	8,364	100.0
Universidad Politecnica de Puerto Rico	Hato Rey	3	3,588	3,588	100.0
University of Puerto Rico in Ponce	Ponce	1	2,960	2,960	100.0
University of Puerto Rico-Aguadilla	Ramey	1	2,916	2,916	100.0
University of Puerto Rico-Arecibo	Arecibo	1	3,688	3,688	100.0
University of Puerto Rico-Bayamon	Bayamon	1	4,071	4,071	100.0
University of Puerto Rico-Carolina	Carolina	1	3,304	3,304	100.0
University of Puerto Rico-Cayey University College	Cayey	1	3,365	3,365	100.0
University of Puerto Rico-Humacao	Humacao	1	3,944	3,923	99.5
University of Puerto Rico-Mayaguez	Mayaguez	1	10,734	10,734	100.0
University of Puerto Rico-Medical Sciences Campus	San Juan	1	381	380	99.7
University of Puerto Rico-Rio Piedras Campus	Rio Piedras	1	13,790	13,781	99.9
University of Puerto Rico-Utuado	Utuado	1	1,404	1,404	100.0
University of Sacred Heart	Santurce	3	3,963	3,963	100.0
PR Total:	51		141,636	141,500	99.9

TEXAS (TX)

Baptist University of the Americas	San Antonio	3	74	41	55.0
Brazosport College	Lake Jackson	1	2,085	530	25.4
Brookhaven College	Farmers Branch	2	5,052	1,286	25.5
Coastal Bend College	Beeville	2	1,905	1,253	65.8
Del Mar College	Corpus Christi	2	6,090	3,363	55.2
El Centro College	Dallas	2	3,101	924	29.8
El Paso Community College	El Paso	2	15,425	13,180	85.4
Galveston College	Galveston	2	1,203	305	25.4
Houston Community College System	Houston	2	23,088	6,098	26.4
Howard College	Big Spring	2	1,753	611	34.9
Laredo Community College	Laredo	2	4,759	4,489	94.3
Midland College	Midland	1	3,521	1,107	31.4
Mountain View College	Dallas	2	3,578	1,607	44.9
Northwest Vista College	San Antonio	2	5,501	2,406	43.7
Odessa College	Odessa	2	2,608	1,215	46.6
Our Lady of the Lake University-San Antonio	San Antonio	3	1,411	1,066	75.6
Palo Alto College	San Antonio	2	4,581	2,852	62.3
Saint Edward's University	Austin	3	3,623	1,116	30.8
San Antonio College	San Antonio	2	12,123	5,568	45.9
San Jacinto College-Central Campus	Pasadena	2	13,907	4,660	33.5
South Plains College	Levelland	2	5,944	1,720	28.9
South Texas College	McAllen	1	11,470	10,833	94.4
Southwest Collegiate Institute for the Deaf	Big Spring	2	96	30	30.8
Southwest Texas Junior College	Uvalde	2	3,049	2,515	82.5
Southwestern Adventist University	Keene	3	712	178	25.0
St. Mary's University	San Antonio	3	2,282	1,577	69.1
St. Philips College	San Antonio	2	5,721	2,681	46.9

**Hispanic-Serving Institutions: 2006-07**

Texas – continued (page 7 of 7)

Undergraduate FTE Enrollment %

Institution	City	Sector	Total	Hispanic	Hispanic %
Sul Ross State University	Alpine	1	1,589	925	58.2
Texas A & M International University	Laredo	1	3,112	2,834	91.1
Texas A & M University-Corpus Christi	Corpus Christi	1	6,031	2,296	38.1
Texas A & M University-Kingsville	Kingsville	1	4,304	2,801	65.1
Texas State Technical College-Harlingen	Harlingen	2	2,445	2,177	89.0
The University of Texas at Brownsville	Brownsville	1	9,483	8,550	90.2
The University of Texas at El Paso	El Paso	1	13,385	10,051	75.1
The University of Texas at San Antonio	San Antonio	1	20,763	9,085	43.8
The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio	San Antonio	1	625	212	33.9
The University of Texas of the Permian Basin	Odessa	1	2,226	833	37.4
The University of Texas-Pan American	Edinburg	1	12,663	11,111	87.7
University of Houston-Downtown	Houston	1	8,036	2,871	35.7
University of St. Thomas	Houston	3	1,489	431	29.0
University of the Incarnate Word	San Antonio	3	3,338	1,943	58.2
Victoria College	Victoria	2	2,326	762	32.7
Wharton County Junior College	Wharton	2	3,873	975	25.2
TX Total:	43		240,353	131,068	54.5
WASHINGTON (WA)					
Heritage University	Toppenish	3	685	382	55.8
Yakima Valley Community College	Yakima	2	3,285	945	28.8
WA Total:	2		3,970	1,327	33.4
Total Number of HSIs:	265		1,317,108	632,019	48.0

Source: U.S. Department of Education, NCES, IPEDS, 2006-07 fall enrollment surveys



Emerging Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs): 2006-07

The number of institutions that meet the basic enrollment criteria of HSIs³ has almost doubled. In 1995-96, 135 institutions met the criteria, and by 2006-07, the number of institutions increased to 265. Given the projected increase of Hispanic student enrollment in higher education, it is reasonable to assume that the number of institutions that meet the HSI criteria will also increase. For example, in 2006-07, there were 67 institutions with undergraduate full-time equivalent Hispanic enrollment between 20 percent and 24 percent. These institutions are emerging HSIs.

Emerging HSIs are located in 14 states and the majority of institutions are community colleges.

The list of institutions identified as emerging HSIs is meant to assist in considering and analyzing the institutions that may soon meet the basic legislative definition of a Hispanic-Serving Institution. The following list of emerging HSIs was created by using the basic definition of HSIs, along with fall 2006 enrollment data from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).⁴

Location

State/Location	# Emerging HSIs
Arizona	1
California	20
Colorado	1
Connecticut	1
Florida	7
Illinois	6
Indiana	1
Kansas	1
Louisiana	1
New Jersey	2
New Mexico	2
New York	5
Texas	18
Washington	1
Total:	67

Sector

	Sector	# Emerging HSIs	% of Emerging HSIs
1	Public, four-year or above	10	15%
2	Public, two-year	35	52%
3	Private not-for-profit, four-year or above	18	27%
4	Private not-for-profit, two-year	4	6%
	Total:	67	100%

Enrollment at Emerging HSIs

Race/Ethnicity	Undergraduate FTEs (full-time equivalent)
Hispanic/Latino	80,945
All	367,404
% Latino:	22%

³ Basic definition of HSIs in Title V of the Higher Education Opportunity Act, as amended in 2008.

⁴ IPEDS is a system of surveys designed to collect from all primary providers of postsecondary education institution-level data and is maintained by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), U.S. Department of Education.

**Emerging HSIs: 2006-07**

Institution	City	Sector	Undergraduate FTE Enrollment (full-time equivalent)		
			Total	Hispanic	% Hispanic
ARIZONA (AZ)					
Glendale Community College	Glendale	2	10,228	2,280	22.3
AZ Total:	1		10,228	2,280	22.3
CALIFORNIA (CA)					
Antioch University-Santa Barbara Branch	Santa Barbara	3	57	12	20.4
California Christian College	Fresno	3	31	7	22.9
California State University-Channel Islands	Camarillo	1	2,552	620	24.3
California State University-San Marcos	San Marcos	1	6,437	1,383	21.5
Chabot College	Hayward	2	6,876	1,546	22.5
College of the Canyons	Santa Clarita	2	10,054	2,323	23.1
Contra Costa College	San Pablo	2	3,706	905	24.4
Crafton Hills College	Yucaipa	2	3,179	735	23.1
Cuyamaca College	El Cajon	2	3,878	816	21.0
Glendale Community College	Glendale	2	8,476	1,876	22.1
Heald College-San Francisco	San Francisco	4	253	58	22.9
Miracosta College	Oceanside	2	5,665	1,144	20.2
Napa Valley College	Napa	2	3,602	770	21.4
Notre Dame de Namur University	Belmont	3	714	148	20.7
Palomar College	San Marcos	2	14,248	3,143	22.1
Saint Mary's College of California	Moraga	3	2,577	522	20.2
San Diego State University	San Diego	1	24,861	5,138	20.7
Santa Barbara City College	Santa Barbara	2	11,467	2,647	23.1
Santa Monica College	Santa Monica	2	16,064	3,806	23.7
Trinity Life Bible College	Sacramento	3	132	28	21.2
CA Total:	20		124,829	27,623	22.1
COLORADO (CO)					
Colorado State University-Pueblo	Pueblo	1	4,005	912	22.8
CO Total:	1		4,005	912	22.8
CONNECTICUT (CT)					
Housatonic Community College	Bridgeport	2	2,477	527	21.3
CT Total:	1		2,477	527	21.3
FLORIDA (FL)					
Hillsborough Community College	Tampa	2	11,694	2,464	21.1
International College	Naples	3	1,235	262	21.2
Johnson & Wales University-Florida Campus	North Miami	3	2,136	432	20.2
Saint John Vianney College Seminary	Miami	3	45	9	20.4
Southwest Florida College	Fort Myers	3	1,734	409	23.6
University of Miami	Coral Gables	3	10,089	2,225	22.1
Valencia Community College	Orlando	2	18,472	4,357	23.6
FL Total:	7		45,406	10,158	22.4

**Emerging HSIs: 2006-07**

continued (page 2 of 3)

Institution	City	Sector	Undergraduate FTE Enrollment		
			Total	Hispanic	% Hispanic
ILLINOIS (IL)					
City Colleges of Chicago-Harold Washington College	Chicago	2	5,480	1,234	22.5
College of Lake County	Grayslake	2	8,284	1,672	20.2
Dominican University	River Forest	3	1,347	300	22.3
Elgin Community College	Elgin	2	5,497	1,328	24.2
MacCormac College	Chicago	4	150	37	24.4
Robert Morris College	Chicago	3	4,333	1,008	23.2
IL Total:	6		25,092	5,579	22.2
Indiana (IN)					
Calumet College of Saint Joseph	Whiting	3	710	145	20.4
IN Total:	1		710	145	20.4
KANSAS (KS)					
Garden City Community College	Garden City	2	1,314	308	23.4
KS Total:	1		1,314	308	23.4
LOUISIANA (LA)					
School of Urban Missions	Gretna	4	71	17	23.7
LA Total:	1		71	17	23.7
NEW JERSEY (NJ)					
Bergen Community College	Paramus	2	10,045	2,355	23.4
Essex County College	Newark	2	7,831	1,614	20.6
NJ Total:	2		17,876	3,969	22.2
NEW MEXICO (NM)					
New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology	Socorro	1	1,225	277	22.6
New Mexico Military Institute	Roswell	2	467	104	22.3
NM Total:	2		1,692	381	22.5
NEW YORK (NY)					
Bramson ORT College	Forest Hills	4	526	112	21.3
CUNY Graduate School and University Center	New York	1	147	33	22.1
CUNY Queensborough Community College	Bayside	2	8,733	1,871	21.4
Metropolitan College of New York	New York	3	803	171	21.2
SUNY Westchester Community College	Valhalla	2	7,593	1,594	21.0
NY Total:	5		17,801	3,780	21.2

**Emerging HSIs: 2006-07**

continued (page 3 of 3)

Institution	City	Sector	Undergraduate FTE Enrollment		
			Total	Hispanic	% Hispanic
TEXAS (TX)					
Alvin Community College	Alvin	2	2,274	503	22.1
Amarillo College	Amarillo	2	5,704	1,355	23.8
Angelo State University	San Angelo	1	5,278	1,249	23.7
Austin Community College District	Austin	2	17,216	4,010	23.3
College of Biblical Studies-Houston	Houston	3	820	169	20.7
Eastfield College	Mesquite	2	6,023	1,414	23.5
Frank Phillips College	Borger	2	886	191	21.6
Lee College	Baytown	2	2,958	713	24.1
North Harris Montgomery Community College District	The Woodlands	2	18,850	3,795	20.1
North Lake College	Irving	2	5,115	1,080	21.1
Northwood University	Cedar Hill	3	851	172	20.2
Schreiner University	Kerrville	3	847	176	20.8
Texas State Technical College-West Texas	Sweetwater	2	1,109	250	22.5
Texas State University-San Marcos	San Marcos	1	20,910	4,380	20.9
Texas Wesleyan University	Fort Worth	3	1,210	244	20.2
University of Houston	Houston	1	22,749	4,842	21.3
University of Houston-Victoria	Victoria	1	804	187	23.2
Western Texas College	Snyder	2	913	220	24.1
TX Total:	18		114,514	24,953	21.8
WASHINGTON (WA)					
Big Bend Community College	Moses Lake	2	1,390	313	22.5
WA Total:	1		1,390	313	22.5
Total Number of Emerging HSIs:		67	367,404	80,945	22.0

Source: U.S. Department of Education, NCES, IPEDS, 2006-07



EDUCATION ISSUES

Latino Parents in Education

Parent educational attainment

- In 2006, 15% of Hispanic school-age children (ages 5-17) had parents who had completed a bachelor's degree or higher. In comparison, that year, 44% of white and 21% of black school-age children had parents who had completed a bachelor's degree or higher. [The Condition of Education, 2008, Indicator 6]

Parent attitudes

- Hispanic parents value higher education. In a national survey, 86% of Hispanic parents agreed students were better off going to college, compared to 54% of all other parents. [A Matter of Trust: Ten Key Insights from Recent Public Opinion Research on Attitudes about Education among Hispanic Parents, Students, and Young Adults, Public Agenda, 2008]
- Hispanic parents are more confident than other parents that their children's teachers are knowledgeable and have high standards for all students. Over half of Hispanic parents surveyed believe teachers know a lot about the subject they teach and treat students with respect, compared to about 40% of all other parents. [A Matter of Trust: Ten Key Insights from Recent Public Opinion Research on Attitudes about Education among Hispanic Parents, Students, and Young Adults, Public Agenda, 2008]
- Hispanic parents are concerned about college opportunities. Over two-thirds (67%) of Hispanic parents believe that many qualified and motivated students do not have the opportunity to go to college. [A Matter of Trust: Ten Key Insights from Recent Public Opinion Research on Attitudes about Education among Hispanic Parents, Students, and Young Adults, Public Agenda, 2008]

Parent involvement

- In 2003, Hispanic parents were as likely to attend a parent/teacher conference at school as all parents (78%). However, Hispanic parents were less likely to attend class events (70% vs. 61%) or volunteer at school (42 vs. 28%) than all parents. [Digest of Education Statistics, 2007, NCES, 2008, Table 23]
- Hispanic parents have increased their involvement in school activities. In 2003, 83% of Hispanic parents had attended a general school meeting, up from 73% in 1991, and 78% had attended a parent/teacher conference, up from 71% in 1999. [Digest of Education Statistics, 2007, NCES, 2008, Table 23]
- Hispanic parents reported helping their children with homework more often than other parents. In 2003, 42% of Hispanic parents reported helping with homework three or more days a week, compared to 37% of all parents. [Digest of Education Statistics, 2007, NCES, 2008, Table 23]
- In 2003, 50% of Hispanic parents reported that in the past month, they had attended an event sponsored by a community, religious, or ethnic group, compared to over 60% of all other groups. [Digest of Education Statistics, 2007, NCES, 2008, Table 24]
- In 2003, Hispanic parents were about as likely as all parents to have taken their children to visit a library in the past month (50% vs. 48%). Hispanics were less likely than all parents to have taken their children to a play, concert or live show (28% vs. 36%), but more likely than all parents to have taken their children to a zoo or aquarium (24% vs. 7%). [Digest of Education Statistics, 2007, NCES, 2008, Table 24]



Latinos Paying for College

Student college cost profile

- In 2003-04, Latinos enrolled in institutions with relatively low tuition and fees. About 40% of Latinos were enrolled at institutions with tuition and fees between \$0 and \$1,000, and 36% were enrolled at institutions with tuition and fees between \$1,000 and \$5,000. [*How Latino Students Pay for College: Patterns of Financial Aid (2003-04)*, Excelencia in Education and the Institute for Higher Education Policy, 2005]

Applying for aid

- Latino undergraduates actively applied for financial aid, and many received aid to pay for college in 2003-04. Almost 80% of Latino undergraduates applied for financial aid and 63% of Latinos who applied for aid received some form of aid to pay for college. [*How Latino Students Pay for College: Patterns of Financial Aid (2003-04)*, Excelencia in Education and the Institute for Higher Education Policy, 2005]

Average aid award

- Latinos received the lowest average financial aid award of any racial/ethnic group. The average total aid award for all undergraduates in 2003-04 was \$6,890. Asians received the highest average financial aid awards to pay for college (\$7,620) while Latinos received the lowest (\$6,250). This pattern has not changed since 1995-96. [*How Latino Students Pay for College: Patterns of Financial Aid (2003-04)*, Excelencia in Education and the Institute for Higher Education Policy, 2005]

Source and type of aid

- Federal financial aid has been a critical source of aid for Latino undergraduates. In 2003-04, 50% of Latino undergraduates received federal aid, while only 16% of Latino undergraduates received state aid and 17% received institutional aid. [*How Latino Students Pay for College: Patterns of Financial Aid (2003-04)*, Excelencia in Education and the Institute for Higher Education Policy, 2005]
- In 2003-04, Latinos were more likely to receive federal aid (50%) than the combination of all racial/ethnic groups (46%). Only African American students were more likely to receive this aid (62%). However, Latinos received the lowest average federal aid awards of any racial/ethnic group. The average federal aid award for Latinos was \$5,415, while the average was \$6,230 for whites, \$6,145 for blacks, and \$5,995 for Asians it was \$5,995. [*How Latino Students Pay for College: Patterns of Financial Aid (2003-04)*, Excelencia in Education and the Institute for Higher Education Policy, 2005]
- Grants have been critical for Latinos paying for college. In 2003-04, half of Latinos received grants, while less than one-third received loans (30%). However, the average loan amounts Latinos received (\$5,620) were higher than the grant amounts they received (\$3,810). [*How Latino Students Pay for College: Patterns of Financial Aid (2003-04)*, Excelencia in Education and the Institute for Higher Education Policy, 2005]
- Latino participation in federal and state financial aid programs to pay for college has increased since 1995-96. However, Latino receipt of institutional aid has not improved since 1995-96 (17%). [*How Latino Students Pay for College: Patterns of Financial Aid (2003-04)*, Excelencia in Education and the Institute for Higher Education Policy, 2005]
- Hispanic undergraduates are less likely than all undergraduates to take out loans to pay for college. In 2003-04, 30% of Hispanic undergraduates took out loans to pay for college compared to 35% of all students. [*How Latino Students Pay for College: Patterns of Financial Aid (2003-04)*, Excelencia in Education and the Institute for Higher Education Policy, 2005]



Latino Faculty in Higher Education

Faculty representation

- Hispanics represented 4% of faculty (instruction and research) and 3% of instruction and research assistants in 2005. [National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Digest of Education Statistics, 2007, Table 236]
- Latino males represented the majority of Hispanic faculty (instruction and research) at 53% but represented 44% of Hispanics in executive/administrative/managerial positions. [NCES, Digest of Education Statistics, 2007, Table 236]
- Hispanic representation in faculty is low but many are employed full-time. In 2005, almost half (49%) of Hispanic faculty was employed full-time, compared to 53% of white faculty, 46% of black faculty, and 68% of Asian/Pacific Islander faculty. [NCES, Digest of Education Statistics, 2007, Table 236]
- Most Hispanic faculty are at public institutions of higher education. In 2005, 38% of Hispanic faculty were employed at public four-year institutions, 33% were at public two-year institutions, 26% were employed at private four-year institutions and 2% were employed at private two-year institutions. [NCES, Digest of Education Statistics, 2007, Table 236]

Full-time instructional faculty

- More Hispanics are serving as full-time faculty. From 2003 to 2005, there was a 14% increase in Hispanic full-time instructional faculty in degree-granting institutions. [NCES, Digest of Education Statistics, 2007, Table 239]
- Hispanics represented 3% of full-time instructional faculty in 2005. This is the same as 2003. Whites represented 78%, blacks 5%, Asians 7% and other 7% in 2005. [NCES, Digest of Education Statistics, 2007, Table 239]
- In 2005, males represented 55% of Hispanic full-time instructional faculty in degree-granting institutions, down slightly from 56% in 2003. [NCES, Digest of Education Statistics, 2007, Table 239]
- In 2005, 25% of Hispanic full-time faculty were assistant professors, 23% were lecturers, 17% were professors, and 19% were associate professors. Among white full-time faculty, 28% were professors and 22% were assistant professors. [NCES, Digest of Education Statistics, 2007, Table 239]
- The majority of Hispanic faculty are males. In 2005, among all Hispanic faculty, males represented 71% of professors, 59% of associate professors, 52% of assistant professors, 49% of instructors, and 40% of lecturers. [NCES, Digest of Education Statistics, 2007, Table 239]
- In 2003, among all full-time instructional faculty, Hispanic women were most concentrated in foreign languages (8% of faculty), education (3%), and psychology (3%). Hispanic males were concentrated most in (5%), political science (5%), and economics (3%). [NCES, Digest of Education Statistics, 2007, Table 245]

Part-time instructional faculty

- Of all part-time instructional faculty in 2003, Hispanic women represented 11% of faculty in foreign languages and 8% in education. Hispanic males represented 7% of faculty in foreign languages, 7% in economics, and 4% in occupationally specific programs and political science. [NCES, Digest of Education Statistics, 2007, Table 245]



Latino Males in Higher Education

High School performance

- Latino males are much more likely to drop out of high school than other males. In 2006, 26% of Latino males 18 to 24 years old were high school dropouts, compared to 6% of white males and 10% of black males. [National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Digest of Education Statistics, 2007, Tables 105]
- While Latinos were less likely than Latinas to take the SAT, Latinos had higher mean scores in some subject areas. Of 2008 college-bound Hispanic seniors who took the SAT, 43% were male. Hispanic males had higher mean scores than Hispanic females in mathematics (478 vs. 444) and critical reading (459 vs. 452), but the females had higher mean scores in writing (450 vs. 442). [College Board, 2008 College-Bound Seniors, Profile Report]

College enrollment

- While Latino male enrollment in higher education has increased, female enrollment has increased even more rapidly. Between 1976 and 2004, Latino male enrollment in higher education increased 255%; Latina enrollment rose 510%. [NCES, Digest of Education Statistics, 2005, Tables 205]
- Latino male representation in higher education has changed. In 1976, Latino males represented 55% of Latinos in higher education, but in 2006, that figure had dropped to 41%. [NCES, Institutional Postsecondary Education Data Survey (IPEDS) 2005-06]

Educational attainment

- In 2007, high school graduation was the highest educational level attained by 30% of Latino men 18 and over in the United States; another 30% had achieved at least some college. In comparison, of all males 18 and over, high school graduation was the highest educational level reached by 32%, but 52% had achieved at least some college. [U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2007 Annual Social and Economic Supplement, Table 1. Educational Attainment of the Population 18 Years and Over: 2007]
- In 2007, among Hispanics of traditional college-age (18-24), more males than females had earned bachelor's degrees (52% vs. 48%). [U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2007 Annual Social and Economic Supplement, Table 1. Educational Attainment of the Population 18 Years and Over: 2007]
- The number of Latino males earning college degrees is increasing, but this number has increased more quickly for females. Between 1995-96 and 2005-06, the number of Latino males receiving bachelor's degrees rose 67%; for Latinas, the figure increased 97%. [NCES, Digest of Education Statistics, 2007, Table 274]
- Hispanic males increased their attainment of associate degrees at a higher rate than other males. From 1995-95 to 2005-06, Hispanic males increased associate degree attainment by 91%, white males, by 12%, and black males 54%. [NCES, Digest of Education Statistics, 2007, Table 271]
- In 2005-06, of all degrees awarded to Hispanics, males earned 37% of associate degrees, 39% of bachelor's degrees, 48% of first professional degrees, and 44% of doctoral degrees. [NCES, Digest of Education Statistics, 2007, Table 272, 275, 283, 281]
- Between 1995 and 2005, Hispanic males increased doctoral degree attainment by 61% compared to a 49% increase for black males and decreases of 3% for white males and 8% for Asian males. For Hispanic women the increase was 119%. [NCES, Digest of Education Statistics, 2007, Table 280]



Latinas in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM)

College enrollment

- Latina representation in higher education has changed. In 1976, they represented 45% of Latinos in higher education. By 2006, the figure had climbed to 59%. [National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Institutional Postsecondary Education Data Survey (IPEDS) 2006-07]
- In 2004, one-third of Latina freshmen surveyed at all four-year colleges intended to major in science and engineering fields; this percentage has not changed since at least 1983. [Higher Education Research Institute, University of California at Los Angeles, Survey of the American Freshman, special tabulations, 2005]

Degrees earned

- Latinas earned 61% of all bachelor's degrees awarded to Hispanics in 2005-06, but only 37% of bachelor's degrees in STEM fields. [NCES, Digest of Education Statistics, 2007, Table 275]
- Latinas earned almost two-thirds of the bachelor's degrees awarded to Hispanics in biological & biomedical sciences (63%). However, women received only 22% of bachelor's degrees awarded in engineering and in computer sciences and 45% of those mathematics and physical sciences. [NCES, Digest of Education Statistics, 2007, Table 275]
- Latinas lag behind males in degrees earned in all STEM fields except biology/sciences. In 2003-04, Latinas earned 70% of associate, 63% of bachelor's, 52% of master's, and 54% of PhDs awarded in biology/sciences to Hispanics. [NCES, Digest of Education Statistics, 2007, Tables 259, 262, 265, 268]
- The top five institutions awarding degrees to Latinas in biology in 2003-04 were in Puerto Rico (2) and Texas (3). The top two institutions were the University of Puerto Rico–Mayaguez (138 degrees), and the University of Texas-San Antonio (98 degrees). [NCES, Institutional Postsecondary Education Data Survey (IPEDS), 2004-05]
- The top five institutions in awarding degrees to Latinas in mathematics/statistics in 2003-04 were in Texas (3) and California (2). The top two institutions were the University of Texas-Brownsville (18 degrees), and the University of California at Los Angeles (14 degrees). [NCES, Institutional Postsecondary Education Data Survey (IPEDS), 2004-05]

Workforce

- In 2003, Latinas represented 1% of employed scientists and engineers. For a majority of these Latina scientists and engineers (60%), their highest degree earned was a bachelor's. [National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics, Scientist and Engineers Statistical Data System (SESTAT)]
- In 2003, 11% of Latina PhDs in science and engineering that were employed in colleges and universities were professors. Just over 15% were associate professors and 37% were assistant professors. In comparison, 30% of Latino (male) PhDs in science and engineering were professors, 20% were associate professors, and 23% were assistant professors. [National Science Foundation, Science and Engineering Indicators, 2006, Table H-25]



Latino Immigrants in Higher Education

Population

- The median age of foreign-born Hispanics is much higher than that of native-born Hispanics. In 2005, the median age of foreign-born Hispanics was 35, compared to 17 for native-born Hispanics. [Pew Hispanic Center, Hispanics at Mid-Decade, Table 6]
- In 2005, 10% of foreign-born Hispanics were college graduates, 14% had some college, close to 25% were high school graduates, and just over 50% had less than a high school education. [Pew Hispanic Center, Hispanics at Mid-Decade, Table 20]

High school dropouts

- Hispanic immigrants were more likely to be high school dropouts than Hispanics born in the United States. In 2006, 36% of Hispanic 16- through 24-year-olds born outside the United States were status high school dropouts, compared to 12% for both “first generation” and “second generation or higher” Hispanics born in the United States. [National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), *Dropout and Completion Rates in the United States: 2006* (NCES 2008-053)]

College enrollment

- In 2003-04, 86% of Hispanic undergraduates were U.S. citizens and 12% were legal residents. [How Latino Students Pay for College: Patterns of Financial Aid (2003-04), *Excelencia* in Education and the Institute for Higher Education Policy, 2005]
- Latino immigrants are underrepresented in higher education. They represent 30% of immigrant undergraduate students, despite representing close to half (47%) of the overall immigrant population. [Opening the Door to the American Dream: Increasing Higher Education Access and Success for Immigrants, Institute for Higher Education Policy, 2007]
- Latin American immigrants of traditional college age (18-24) were less likely to be enrolled in college than immigrants from other regions. In 2005, less than 15% of Latin American immigrants in this age group were attending college, compared to 56% of Asian, 52% of African, and 47% of European immigrants in this age group. [Opening the Door to the American Dream: Increasing Higher Education Access and Success for Immigrants, Institute for Higher Education Policy, 2007]

Educational attainment

- In 2005, immigrants from Latin America made up two-thirds of immigrants age 18 to 24, and their educational attainment was very low compared with both native-born citizens and other immigrants. Only 59% of these immigrants were high school graduates, and only 20% had attended at least some college. [Opening the Door to the American Dream: Increasing Higher Education Access and Success for Immigrants, Institute for Higher Education Policy, 2007]
- Among Hispanic immigrant eighth graders in 1988, 80% had completed a high school diploma by 2000, 5% had earned a GED, 15% had neither a diploma nor a GED, and 68% had attended a postsecondary institution. [Opening the Door to the American Dream: Increasing Higher Education Access and Success for Immigrants, Institute for Higher Education Policy, 2007]
- Hispanic immigrants who enroll in college are less likely to earn a degree than other groups. Six years after enrolling in college (1995 to 2001), 30% of Hispanic immigrants had earned a bachelor's or associate degree. In comparison, 42% of white, 45% of Asian, and 25% of black immigrants had completed either a bachelor's or associate degree after six years enrolled in college. [Opening the Door to the American Dream: Increasing Higher Education Access and Success for Immigrants, Institute for Higher Education Policy, 2007]



WORKFORCE

Latinos in the Workforce

Representation

- In 2006, Hispanics represented 14% of the U.S. labor force, 15% of the unemployed, 12% of the long-term unemployed, 22% of those working part-time for economic reasons, and 13% of marginally attached workers. [U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Charting the U.S. Labor Market in 2006*]

Employment status

- Hispanics have a higher labor force participation rate than others. In 2006, the labor force participation rate—the percentage of persons 16 years and over who were working or looking for work—was 69% percent for Hispanics, 64% for blacks, and 66% for whites and Asians. [U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Charting the U.S. Labor Market in 2006*]
- In 2007, the highest percentage of employed Hispanics 16 and over were in service occupations (24%), followed by sales and office occupations (21%) and natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations (19%). [U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, Annual Averages, Household Data, Employed persons by occupation, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, and sex, Table 10]
- In 2007, 18% of Latinos 16 and over were employed in management, professional, and related occupations. At the same time, those occupations employed the highest percentages of whites (37%), blacks (27%), and Asians (48%) age 16 and over. [U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, Annual Averages, Household Data, Employed persons by occupation, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, and sex, Table 10]
- The unemployment rate for Hispanics 16 and over in the civilian workforce was 6% in 2007. In comparison, the unemployment rate for white peers was 4%, and for black peers 8%. [U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, Annual Averages, Household Data, Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by sex, age, and race, Table 4, 5]
- The employment-population ratio of Hispanics aged 25 and over is higher than other groups for all levels of educational attainment. In 2007, Hispanics with less than a high school diploma had an employment-population ratio of 59% compared to 43% of all others. Hispanics with a bachelor's degree or higher had an employment-population ratio of 80% compared to 76% of all others. [U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, Annual Averages, Household Data, Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 25 years and over by educational attainment, sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, Table 7]

Earnings and education

- The median weekly earnings of Hispanics were lower than for other groups. In 2007, the median weekly salary earnings of Hispanics were \$503, compared to \$716 for whites, \$569 for blacks, and \$830 for Asians. [U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, Annual Averages, Household Data, Median weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers by selected characteristics, Table 37]
- Unemployment rates generally decline with higher levels of education. In 2006, the unemployment rate for Hispanic college graduates was 2% while the rate for Hispanics with less than a high school diploma was 6%. [U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Charting the U.S. Labor Market in 2006*] Education pays for Hispanics. Among Hispanics, median weekly earnings for high school dropouts were \$396, compared to \$860 for college graduates. [U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Charting the U.S. Labor Market in 2006*]



Workforce Spotlight: Latinos in Law Enforcement

Higher education is critical for strengthening the United States workforce. While Hispanics are represented in all segments of the workforce, they are more often concentrated in service occupations where employees have lower levels of education. An area of vital national importance where Latinos of varying educational levels are represented but are rarely associated is law enforcement.

Much attention is given to the role of law enforcement officers in preventing crime and apprehending criminals. However, in conversations with Hispanic law enforcement officers, the protection of social order, public safety, and community involvement are equally critical components of their role in law enforcement. . Numerous local, statewide, and national organizations including: the National Latino Peace Officers Association, Hispanic American Police Command Officers Association, Federal Hispanic Law Enforcement Association, and Hispanic National Law Enforcement Association are organized to improve Hispanic community involvement and awareness of law enforcement and to increase Latino representation and advancement in the field.

Representation

Latinos have a long history of participation in law enforcement in the United States, dating back more than 150 years. Records show that the first Hispanic law enforcement officer to die in the line of duty was Joaquin De La Torre, a deputy sheriff with the Monterey County, California Sheriff's Department killed while trying to make an arrest in 1855 (Morison, 2008). Since then, Hispanics have continued their representation and leadership in law enforcement at the federal, state, and local levels.

Hispanics are well represented in federal law enforcement. In 2004, Hispanics represented about 12 percent of the U.S. population and 18 percent of federal law enforcement officers (Reeves, 2006). The highest representation of Hispanics in federal law enforcement is in the U.S. Customs and Border Protection and the Immigration and Customs Enforcement. The lowest representation of Hispanics in federal law enforcement is in the National Park Service and the U.S. Secret Service.

Compared to their federal representation, Latinos are not as well represented in local or campus law enforcement. In 2003, about 10 percent of local police officers nationwide were Latino. However, in communities with a population of 1 million or more, Latinos represented close to 20 percent of local police officers (Hickman, 2006). In college campus law enforcement, 7 percent of sworn campus officers were Hispanic in 2004-05 (Reaves, 2008) while about 10 percent of college students were Hispanic.

Education

Latinos are also preparing for careers in law enforcement through higher education. In 2006-07, Latinos represented 13 percent of student enrollment in higher education and earned 14 percent of degrees and certificates awarded in security and protective services and 9 percent of awards in the legal professions that relate to law enforcement (IPEDS, 2006-07).

The following fact sheet provides more data about Latinos in law enforcement.



Latinos in Law Enforcement

Federal representation

- In 2004, 18% of federal officers with arrest and firearm authority were Latino and 11% were African American. [Reaves, B. 2006. *Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 2004*. Bureau of Justice Statistics, Bulletin. July 2006, NJC 212750]
- In 2004, the highest representation of Hispanic federal law enforcement officers was found at the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (37%), the Immigration and Customs Enforcement (22%), and the Administration Office of U.S. Courts (14%). [Reaves, B. 2006. *Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 2004*. Bureau of Justice Statistics, Bulletin. July 2006, NJC 212750]
- In 2004, the lowest representation of Hispanic federal law enforcement officers was found at the National Park Service–Ranger Division (3%), U.S. Capital Police (4%), National Park Service–US Park Police (5%) and U.S. Secret Service (5%). [Reaves, B. 2006. *Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 2004*. Bureau of Justice Statistics, Bulletin. July 2006, NJC 212750]
- In 2004, of agencies with at least 100 but fewer than 500 officers, the Office of Secure Transportation had the highest representation of Hispanics (16%), followed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing (10%) and the Environmental Protection Agency (9%). [Reaves, B. 2006. *Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 2004*. Bureau of Justice Statistics, Bulletin. July 2006, NJC 212750]
- In the Offices of the Inspector General (IG), 9% of the IG investigators were Hispanic. [Reaves, B. 2006. *Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 2004*. Bureau of Justice Statistics, Bulletin. July 2006, NJC 212750]
- Homeland Security had the highest percentage of Hispanics (20%) from IG offices. [Reaves, B. 2006. *Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 2004*. Bureau of Justice Statistics, Bulletin. July 2006, NJC 212750]
- Hispanic representation as federal officers has increased. Hispanics represented 13% of federal law enforcement officers in 1996, 17% in 2002, and 18% in 2004. [Reaves, B. *Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 1996, 2002, 2004*. U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs Bureau of Justice Statistics, Bulletin]

State and local representation

- From 2000 to 2003 the number of Hispanic local police officers increased by 13% (4,700). During the same period, the number of African American local police officers increased 3% (1,500). [Hickman, M. 2006. *Local Police Departments, 2003*. Bureau of Justice Statistics, Bulletin. May 2006, NJC 210118]
- In 2003, 9% of local police officers nationwide were Latino, with the highest representation (19%) among departments serving a population of 1 million or more. [Hickman, M. 2006. *Local Police Departments, 2003*. Bureau of Justice Statistics, Bulletin. May 2006, NJC 210118]
- Hispanics are underrepresented in law enforcement on college campuses. During the 2004-05 school year, 7% of sworn campus officers were Hispanic while just over 10% of students were Hispanic. [Reaves, B. *Campus Law Enforcement, 2004-05*, February 2008 U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs Bureau of Justice Statistics, Special Report and Digest of Education Statistics, 2006, NCES]

Education

- In 2006-07, Latinos earned 14% of degrees and certificates awarded in security and protective services and 9% of awards in the legal professions that relate to law enforcement. [National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Institutional Postsecondary Education Data Survey (IPEDS) 2006-07]



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