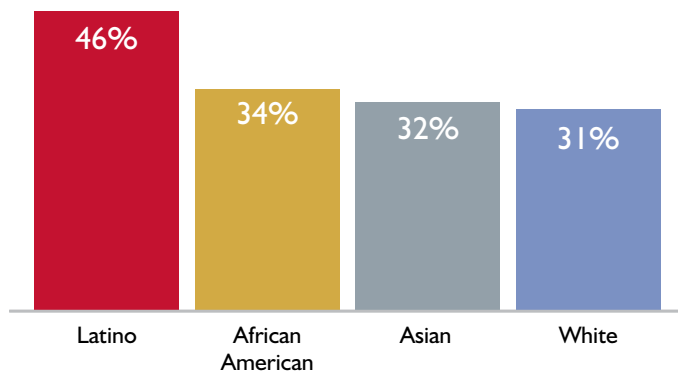


Latinos in Community Colleges

ENROLLMENT

- In Fall 2012, Latinos were the second highest group enrolled in community colleges. Hispanics were 20% of the student body enrolled in community colleges, while Whites represented 54%, African Americans 15%, and Asians 6%. [NCES, *Digest of Education Statistics, 2013*, Table 306.20]
- Hispanic students in U.S. higher education were disproportionately enrolled in 2-year institutions. In 2012, almost half of Hispanics in higher education were enrolled in community colleges (46%) or private 2-year institutions (3%). [NCES, *Digest of Education Statistics, 2013*, Table 306.20]
- Latinos were more likely to enroll in community colleges than all other groups. In 2012, 46% of Latinos in higher education were enrolled in community colleges, compared to African American (34%), Asian (32%), and White (31%) students in higher education. [SEE GRAPH] [NCES, *Digest of Education Statistics, 2013*, Table 306.20]

% of Students Enrolled in Community Colleges by Race/Ethnicity – 2012



ACADEMIC PREPARATION

- Over half of Latino students at 2-year colleges needed remediation. Of students who started at a 2-year college in 2006, 58% of Latinos needed remediation, compared to African Americans (68%) and Whites (47%). [Complete College America, *Remediation: Higher Education's Bridge to Nowhere*, 2012]

INSTITUTIONS

- The majority of Latino students earned associate's degrees at community colleges. In 2012-13, 23 of the top 25 institutions where Latinos earned associate degrees were community colleges. [Excelencia in Education analysis of U.S. Department of Education, NCES, IPEDS, 2012-13 Completions Survey]
- Latinos enrolled in community colleges were concentrated in two locations. In 2012-13, 62% of Latinos enrolled in a community college attended an institution in California or Texas. [Excelencia in Education analysis of U.S. Department of Education, NCES, IPEDS, 2012-13: Fall Enrollment Survey]
- Over two-thirds of all Latino students at 2-year institutions enrolled at a Hispanic-Serving Institution (HSI)¹. In 2012-13, 2-year HSIs (193 institutions) represented 18% of all 2-year institutions. These HSIs enrolled 69% of all Latino undergraduates who attended 2-year institutions. [Excelencia in Education analysis of U.S. Department of Education, NCES, IPEDS, 2012-13: Fall Enrollment Survey]

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

- Over the last ten years, more Latinos earned an associate's degree as the highest degree earned, compared to a bachelor's degree. From 2004-2013, for those who earned an associate degree as their highest degree, Latinos increased 78%, while bachelor degrees as highest degree earned by Latinos increased 65%. [U.S. Census Bureau, *2013 Current Population Survey*, Table 1: Educational Attainment, and *2004 Current Population Survey*, Table 1: Educational Attainment]
- Latinos have earned more academic than occupational associate degrees. In 2013, of the total Latino adult population, 7% earned an associate degree as their highest degree; 4% were academic degrees and 3% were occupational degrees.² [U.S. Census Bureau, *2013 Current Population Survey*, Table 1: Educational Attainment, Hispanic (of any race)]
- The top three disciplines where Latinos earned associate degrees were liberal arts (38%), health professions (16%), and business (12%). The majority of degrees earned in these fields of study have remained consistent over the past ten years for Latinos. [NCES, *Digest of Education Statistics, 2013*, Table 321.30]

¹ 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 (FTE) enrollment.

² Academic associate degrees are perceived as a precursor to additional education, while occupational associate degrees prepare students for a specific occupation they will enter upon graduation.

Latinos in Undergraduate Education

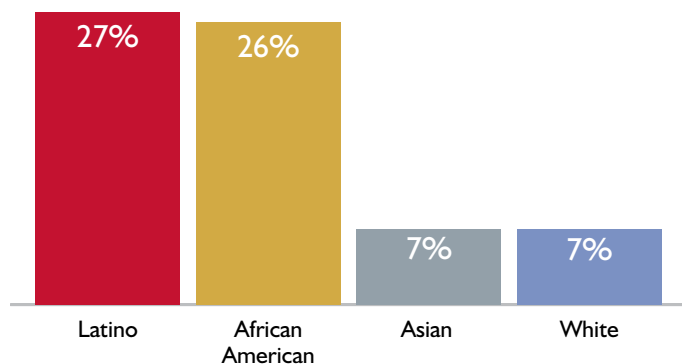
POPULATION

- Latinos represented the second largest group of the traditional college age population (18-24 years old). In 2012, 21% of the U.S. population of traditional college age students were Latino, while Whites represented 56%, African Americans 15%, and Asians 5%. [U.S. Census Bureau, *Population Division, Projected Population by Single Year of Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States: 2012 to 2060*, December 2012]
- More Latino males were of traditional college age than females. In 2012, 53% of all Latinos of traditional college age were male. [U.S. Census Bureau, *Population Division, Projected Population by Single Year of Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States: 2012 to 2060*, December 2012]

COLLEGE ENROLLMENT

- Latinos were the second largest group enrolled at the undergraduate level. In 2012, 2.8 million Latinos were enrolled at the undergraduate level (16%), compared to 10.2 million Whites (59%), 2.6 million African Americans (15%), and 1.1 million Asians (6%). [NCES, *Digest of Education Statistics 2013*, Table 306.10]
- Most Latino freshmen who had taken the ACT persist in enrollment. In 2011, 73% of Latino undergraduate freshmen who had taken the ACT returned for their second year. [ACT & *Excelencia in Education, The Condition of College & Career Readiness 2013*, 2014]
- Latino college enrollment is projected to increase more than other groups. Between 2011 and 2022, Latinos' college enrollment is projected to increase 27%, compared to African Americans (26%), Whites (7%), and Asians (7%). [SEE GRAPH] [NCES, *Projections of Education Statistics to 2022*, 2014]

Projected Increase in College Enrollment, 2011 to 2022

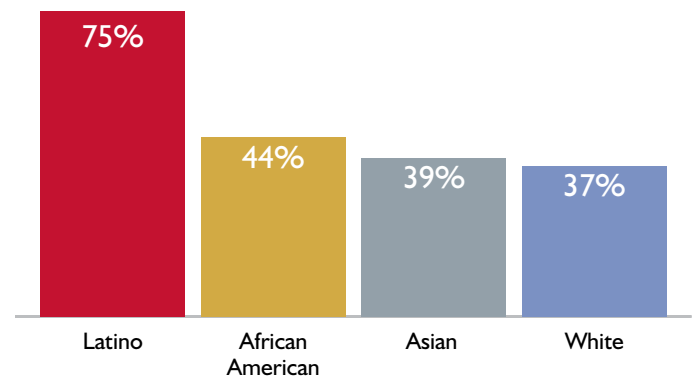


- Latino undergraduates enrolled in 4-year institutions and 2-year institutions were about equal. In Fall 2012, 51% of Latinos were enrolled in a four-year institution and 49% were enrolled at a 2-year institution. [NCES, *Digest of Education Statistics 2013*, Table 306.20]
- The majority of Latino students were concentrated in a small number of institutions. In 2012-13, almost 60% of Latino undergraduates were enrolled in the 11% of institutions of higher education identified as Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs). [*Excelencia in Education* analysis of U.S. Department of Education, NCES, IPEDS, Fall Institutional Characteristics and Enrollment Surveys for 2012-13]

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

- Latinos significantly increased associate degrees in the last 10 years compared to other groups. From 2003-04 to 2012-13, the number of Latinos receiving an associate degree increased 75%. In that same timeframe, African Americans increased 44%, Asians increased 39%, and Whites increased 37%. [SEE GRAPH] [U.S. Census Bureau, *2013 Current Population Survey*, Table 1: Educational Attainment, and *2004 Current Population Survey*, Table 1: Educational Attainment]

Increase in Population with an Associate Degree or Higher, 2004 to 2013



- Latinos increased bachelor degree attainment in the last ten years. In 2013, 3.1 million Latinos had earned a bachelor degree as their highest degree earned. This was a 63% increase from the 1.9 million Latinos who held a bachelor degree in 2004. [U.S. Census Bureau, *2013 Current Population Survey*, Table 1: Educational Attainment, and *2004 Current Population Survey*, Table 1: Educational Attainment]

Undergraduate Enrollment of Latinos by State: 2012-13

- In 2012-13, Latinos represented 16% of undergraduate students enrolled in the United States.
- The majority (60%) of Latino undergraduates were enrolled in four states – California, Texas, Florida, and New York.
- In three states and Puerto Rico, Latinos represented one-third or more of students enrolled – California, Texas, New Mexico, and Puerto Rico.
- In 11 states Latinos were at least 10% of undergraduate students enrolled.

The following provides total and Hispanic undergraduate enrollment by state in 2012-13. States are ranked by the total number of undergraduate Hispanic students enrolled.

UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT				
Rank	State	Grand Total	Hispanic	Percent Hispanic
	United States	17,952,311	2,819,080	16%
1	California	2,359,659	816,147	35
2	Texas	1,362,852	466,378	34
3	Florida	1,023,813	231,503	23
4	New York	1,072,032	163,917	15
5	Arizona	621,610	110,672	18
6	Illinois	713,711	110,101	15
7	New Jersey	376,901	67,599	18
8	New Mexico	141,773	61,553	43
9	Colorado	305,211	44,345	15
10	Massachusetts	381,832	38,312	10
11	Pennsylvania	640,348	35,470	6
12	Virginia	492,552	31,989	7
13	Washington	329,617	29,293	9
14	North Carolina	508,270	25,535	5
15	Georgia	476,813	24,902	5
16	Nevada	106,854	21,958	21
17	Connecticut	166,812	21,815	13
18	Maryland	302,485	20,555	7
19	Oregon	225,194	20,164	9
20	Michigan	575,510	19,257	3
21	Indiana	392,625	18,448	5
22	Utah	239,025	18,402	8
23	Iowa	315,418	18,382	6
24	Ohio	618,887	18,313	3
25	Wisconsin	329,773	15,921	5
26	Kansas	190,545	14,340	8
27	Missouri	363,308	13,568	4
28	Minnesota	335,747	13,131	4
29	Oklahoma	202,064	12,220	6
30	Louisiana	227,269	9,410	4
31	Tennessee	295,289	9,251	3
32	Idaho	99,901	8,766	9
33	Nebraska	115,721	7,725	7
34	South Carolina	233,835	7,428	3
35	Rhode Island	73,338	7,405	10
36	Arkansas	157,504	7,036	5
37	Hawaii	69,272	6,839	10
38	Alabama	265,917	6,610	3
39	West Virginia	136,155	6,570	5
40	Kentucky	245,942	5,805	2
41	Delaware	47,816	2,846	6
42	Wyoming	35,103	2,517	7
43	Mississippi	155,386	2,328	2
44	New Hampshire	66,770	2,189	3
45	Alaska	30,018	2,096	7
46	Montana	48,424	1,470	3
47	Vermont	37,798	1,328	4
48	Maine	63,168	1,284	2
49	South Dakota	49,259	1,215	3
50	North Dakota	48,123	1,084	2
	D.C.	47,699	3,328	7
	Puerto Rico	215,972	210,198	97

Source: *Excelencia in Education* analysis of the National Center for Education Statistics' Institutional Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) housed at the Department of Education, 2012-13: Fall Enrollment Final Release Data File.

Undergraduate Degrees Conferred to Latinos by State: 2009-2013

■ Over the past five years, the number of undergraduate degrees conferred to Latinos increased by 56%, while the number of undergraduate degrees conferred to students overall increased by 21%.

■ 10 states had over a 100% increase in the number of degrees¹ conferred to Latinos in the past five years.

The following provides the total and Hispanic undergraduate degrees conferred by state in 2008-09 and 2012-13, and the percentage change over this five-year period. States are ranked by the total Hispanic degrees conferred in 2012-13.

¹ Includes certificates below the baccalaureate level, associate degrees, and baccalaureate degrees from degree-granting, public, private non-profit, and private for-profit institutions.

Source: *Excelencia* in Education analysis of the National Center for Education Statistics' Institutional Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) housed at the Department of Education, 2008-09 Final Release and 2012-13 Provisional Release Data File.

UNDERGRADUATE DEGREES CONFERRED							
Rank	State	2008-09 Hispanic Total	2012-13 Hispanic Total	Hispanic Percentage Change	2008-09 Grand Total	2012-13 Grand Total	Grand Total Percentage Change
	United States	301,789	470,819	56	2,893,045	3,506,708	21
1	California	75,756	115,047	52	332,650	395,803	19
2	Texas	48,207	73,916	53	180,644	234,634	30
3	Florida	34,578	55,100	59	183,130	246,774	35
4	New York	18,173	25,924	43	184,886	205,907	11
5	Arizona	15,366	23,258	51	106,420	142,287	34
6	Illinois	12,458	17,189	38	136,380	151,351	11
7	New Mexico	6,078	11,605	91	16,097	27,781	73
8	New Jersey	6,002	9,252	54	53,559	63,906	19
9	Colorado	5,798	7,906	36	53,012	61,236	16
10	Pennsylvania	3,918	6,542	67	125,130	136,341	9
11	Washington	3,981	6,539	64	67,183	87,533	30
12	Massachusetts	3,773	6,111	62	65,145	75,497	16
13	Virginia	2,670	6,081	128	70,529	99,000	40
14	North Carolina	2,360	4,428	88	83,228	100,660	21
15	Georgia	2,453	4,042	65	91,063	91,639	1
16	Iowa	998	3,408	241	44,586	67,111	51
17	Michigan	2,383	3,187	34	92,342	107,285	16
18	Oregon	1,314	3,144	139	30,070	43,397	44
19	Connecticut	1,850	2,977	61	25,576	30,925	21
20	Maryland	1,647	2,946	79	42,918	53,450	25
21	Ohio	1,911	2,901	52	100,444	115,025	15
22	Indiana	1,726	2,866	66	60,479	76,431	26
23	Utah	1,561	2,772	78	36,454	43,833	20
24	Nevada	1,543	2,756	79	12,254	16,264	33
25	Wisconsin	1,635	2,676	64	62,288	70,680	13
26	Kansas	1,530	2,486	62	32,285	39,936	24
27	Missouri	1,829	2,298	26	59,878	67,946	13
28	Minnesota	1,124	2,280	103	61,321	71,864	17
29	Oklahoma	1,189	1,755	48	31,505	35,952	14
30	Louisiana	1,232	1,750	42	44,789	49,810	11
31	Tennessee	898	1,663	85	46,101	57,889	26
32	Alabama	623	1,236	98	38,507	51,160	33
33	Idaho	642	1,181	84	14,044	17,499	25
34	South Carolina	638	1,175	84	36,554	45,181	24
35	Arkansas	597	1,142	91	26,536	32,731	23
36	Kentucky	534	1,078	102	48,435	56,849	17
37	Nebraska	639	1,047	64	19,880	23,180	17
38	Rhode Island	743	1,001	35	14,656	15,211	4
39	Hawaii	305	974	219	9,459	11,662	23
40	West Virginia	265	774	192	16,313	21,452	32
41	Alaska	126	758	502	3,047	5,632	85
42	Wyoming	323	526	63	6,101	7,414	22
43	Delaware	295	442	50	7,877	8,771	11
44	New Hampshire	309	442	43	12,545	13,456	7
45	Mississippi	200	410	105	24,628	29,311	19
46	Vermont	146	267	83	7,251	7,884	9
47	Montana	115	227	97	7,427	8,592	16
48	Maine	115	195	70	9,996	11,064	11
49	North Dakota	71	160	125	8,568	9,219	8
50	South Dakota	86	130	51	7,800	9,132	17
	D.C.	661	685	4	12,558	10,198	-19
	Puerto Rico	28,415	42,164	48	28,517	42,963	51

Latinos in Graduate Education

COLLEGE ENROLLMENT

- Hispanics represented a lower percentage of students in graduate programs than other groups. In 2012, Hispanics represented 7% of students enrolled in graduate education, compared to Whites (60%), African Americans (13%), international students (11%), Asians (7%), and Native Americans (0.5%). [NCES, *Digest of Education Statistics 2013*, Table 306.10]
- Latino graduate student enrollment is relatively concentrated. In 2012-13, 37% of all Latino graduate students enrolled at a Hispanic-Serving Institution (HSI). These 139 HSIs represented 4% of all institutions with graduate offerings. [Excelencia in Education analysis of U.S. Department of Education, NCES, IPEDS, 2012-13: Fall Enrollment Survey]
- Latinos enrolled in graduate programs were concentrated in five locations. In 2012-13, 63% of Latinos enrolled in a graduate program attended an institution in California, Texas, Puerto Rico, New York, and Florida. [Excelencia in Education analysis of U.S. Department of Education, NCES, IPEDS, 2012-13: Fall Enrollment Survey]

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

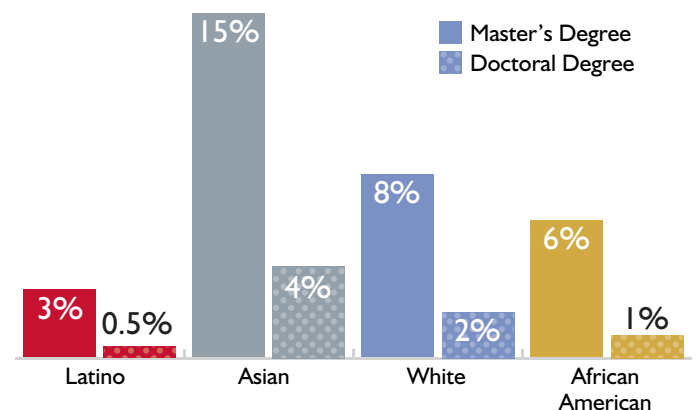
Master's Degree

- Latinos represented a small percentage of the population earning master's degrees. In 2012, 7% of all master's degrees conferred were earned by Latino students. [NCES, *Digest of Education Statistics 2013*, Table 323.20]
- Latinos significantly increased the number of master's degrees they earned in the past ten years compared to other groups. From 2003 – 2012, the number of master's degrees earned by Latinos increased 103%, compared to African Americans (89%), Asians (65%), and Whites (36%). [NCES, *Digest of Education Statistics 2013*, Table 323.20]
- Over half of Latino graduate students earned their master's degree in three disciplines. The top three disciplines where Latinos earned their master's degrees were in education (26%), business (25%), and health professions (10%). [NCES, *Digest of Education Statistics 2013*, 323.30]
- Fewer Latinos have earned a master's degree as their highest degree than other groups. As of 2013, 3% of Latino adults had a master's degree as their highest degree, compared to Asians (15%), Whites (8%), and African Americans (6%). [SEE GRAPH] [U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 Current Population Survey, Table I: Educational Attainment]

Doctoral Degree

- Latinos represented a small percentage of the population earning doctoral degrees. In 2011-12, 5% of all doctoral degrees conferred were earned by Latinos. [NCES, *Digest of Education Statistics 2013*, Table 324.20]
- Latinos increased the number of doctoral degrees they earned in the past ten years. From 2003 – 2012, the number of doctoral degrees earned by Latinos increased 67%, compared to African Americans (56%), Asians (49%) and Whites (32%). [NCES, *Digest of Education Statistics 2013*, Table 324.20]
- The majority of Latino doctoral students earned their degrees in two fields of study. The top two disciplines where Latino doctoral students earned their degrees were in legal professions (39%) and health professions (32%). [NCES, *Digest of Education Statistics 2013*, Table 324.25]
- Fewer Latinos had earned doctoral degrees than other groups. As of 2013, less than 1% of Latino adults had earned a doctoral degree as the highest degree attained, compared to Asians (4%), Whites (2%), and African Americans (1%). [SEE GRAPH] [U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 Current Population Survey, Table I: Educational Attainment]
- Latinos earned doctoral degrees at lower levels than other groups. As of 2013, 141,000 Latinos had earned a doctoral degree as the highest degree earned, compared to Whites (2.6 million), Asians (502,000), and African Americans (192,000). [U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 Current Population Survey, Table I: Educational Attainment]

Graduate Degree Attainment – 2013

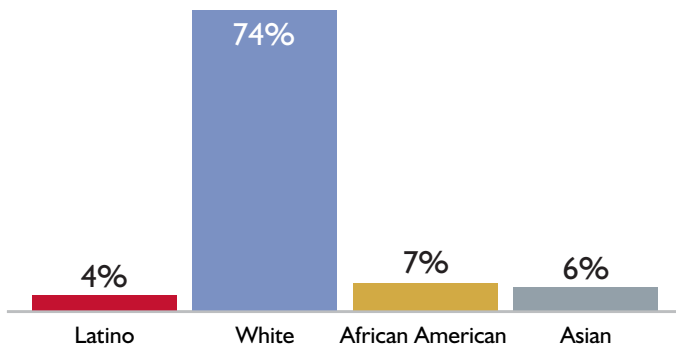


Latino Faculty in Higher Education

FACULTY REPRESENTATION

- Latinos are significantly underrepresented as faculty in higher education. In 2011, Latinos represented just 4% of faculty (instruction and research), compared to Whites (74%), African Americans (7%), and Asians (6%). [SEE GRAPH] [NCES, *Digest of Education Statistics, 2012, Table 287*]

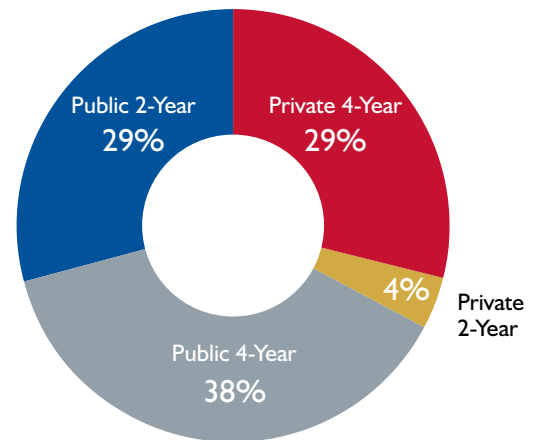
Faculty by Race/Ethnicity – 2011



- Latino faculty representation is low in all faculty ranks. In 2011, Latinos represented 3% of full professors, 4% of associate professors, 4% of assistant professors, 5% of lecturers, and 6% of instructors. [NCES *Digest of Education Statistics, 2013, Table 315.20*]
- Latino representation is low in one potential faculty pipeline, compared to others – graduate assistants. In 2011, Latinos represented 4% of graduate assistants, compared to Whites (50%), Asians (7%), and African Americans (4%). [NCES, *Digest of Education Statistics, 2012, Table 287*]
- Latino males were slightly more likely to be faculty, but significantly less likely to work in administrative positions than females. In 2011, Latino males represented the majority (51%) of Latino faculty (instruction and research) and represented 41% of Latinos in executive, administrative, and managerial positions. [NCES, *Digest of Education Statistics, 2012, Table 287*]
- The majority of Latino faculty were not full-time faculty. In 2011, 52% of Latino faculty were employed part-time. [NCES, *Digest of Education Statistics, 2012, Table 287*]

- The majority of Latino faculty were employed at public colleges and universities. In 2011, 38% of Latino faculty were employed at public four-year institutions, 29% at public two-year institutions, 29% of Latino faculty were employed at four-year private institutions, and 4% at two-year private institutions. [SEE GRAPH] [NCES, *Digest of Education Statistics, 2012, Table 287*]

Latino Faculty by Sector – 2011



- The majority of full-time Latino faculty were in tenure/tenure-track positions. In 2011, 24% of full-time Latino tenure/tenure-track faculty were assistant professors, 20% associate professors, and 17% full professors. The full-time Latino faculty not in tenure/tenure-track positions were lecturers and instructors (28%) or had some other faculty position (11%). [NCES, *Digest of Education Statistics, 2013, Table 315.20*]

GENDER

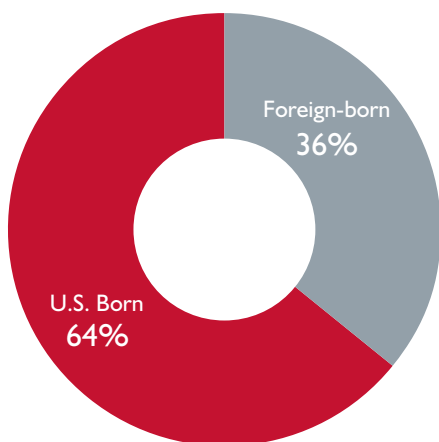
- More Latino males were full professors than Latino women. In 2011, 68% of Latino full professors were male, while 32% were female. [NCES, *Digest of Education Statistics, 2013, Table 315.20*]
- Latino males were more likely to be associate professors than Latino females. In 2011, 56% of all Latino associate professors were male, while 46% were female. [NCES, *Digest of Education Statistics, 2013, Table 315.20*]
- Latino males and females were equally represented among Latino assistant professors. In 2011, Latino males and females each represented 50% of all Latino assistant professors. [NCES, *Digest of Education Statistics, 2013, Table 315.20*]
- Latino females were more likely to be lecturers and instructors than Latino males. In 2011, 55% of all Latino lecturers and instructors were female, while 45% were male. [NCES, *Digest of Education Statistics, 2013, Table 315.20*]

Latino Immigrants in Higher Education

POPULATION

- The majority of the Latino population in the United States was native-born in the U.S. In 2012, 64% of the Latino population was born in the United States. [SEE GRAPH] [Pew Research Hispanic Trends Project, *Statistical Portrait of the Foreign-Born Population in the United States, 2012, 2014, Table 6*]

Latino Population by Nativity – 2012



- The median age of immigrant Latinos was much higher than that of U.S.-born Latinos. In 2012, the median age of immigrant Latinos was 40, compared to 18 for that of U.S.-born Latinos. [Pew Research Hispanic Trends Project, *Statistical Portrait of Hispanics in the United States, 2012, 2014, Table 9*]

- Mexico was the country of origin accounting for the majority of youth immediately eligible¹ for Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA). In 2012, 65% of youth immediately eligible for DACA were from Mexico. Of those who had applied for DACA, Mexicans represented 77%. [Migration Policy Institute, *DACA at the Two-Year Mark: A National and State Profile of Youth Eligible and Applying for Deferred Action, 2014, Table 3*]

K-12

- Although high school dropout rates declined in the last ten years, Latino immigrants were more likely to be high school dropouts than U.S.-born Latinos. From 2000 to 2012, the dropout rate of immigrant Latinos dropped by more than half (36% to 12%). However, in 2012, dropout rates for immigrant Latinos (12%) was higher than U.S.-born Latinos (5%). [Pew Research Hispanic Trends Project, *Statistical Portrait of Hispanics in the United States, 2012, 2014, Table 25*]

- The majority of Latino immigrant undergraduates earned a high school diploma from the United States. In 2007-08, about 80% of Latino immigrant undergraduates earned a high school diploma from the United States, compared to 12% who graduated from a foreign high school, 8% who earned a GED or equivalent, and 2% who earned a high school completion certificate, had no completion certificate, or were homeschooled. [NCES, *Stats in Brief: New Americans in Postsecondary Education. A Profile of Immigrant and Second-Generation American Undergraduates, 2012*]

COLLEGE ENROLLMENT

- Latino immigrants represented the second highest group among immigrant undergraduates. In 2007-08, 26% of immigrant undergraduates were Latino, compared to Asians (30%), Whites (24%), and Blacks (15%). [NCES, *Stats in Brief: New Americans in Postsecondary Education. A Profile of Immigrant and Second-Generation American Undergraduates, 2012*]

- Latino immigrants represented a small proportion of all Latinos at the undergraduate level. In 2007-08, 21% of all Latino undergraduates were immigrants, compared to second-generation Latino Americans (45%) and third- or higher generation Latino Americans (33%). [NCES, *Stats in Brief: New Americans in Postsecondary Education. A Profile of Immigrant and Second-Generation American Undergraduates, 2012*]

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

- Latino immigrants have lower levels of degree attainment than U.S.-born Latinos. In 2009, 4% of Latino immigrants had attained an associate degree, compared to 8% of U.S.-born Latinos. [U.S. Census Bureau, *2009 Population Characteristics, Table 1: Educational Attainment in the United States, 2012*]
- Foreign-born Latinos were less likely to have earned bachelor degrees than U.S.-born Latinos. In 2012, 11% of foreign-born Latinos had earned a bachelor's degree or higher, compared to 18% of U.S.-born Latinos. [Pew Research Hispanic Trends Project, *Statistical Portrait of Hispanics in the United States, 2012, 2014, Table 22*]

¹ Individuals who are immediately eligible for DACA are defined as those who met the following requirements at the time of the program's launch: between 15 and 30 years of age, are currently enrolled in school or have a high school diploma or equivalent, lived in the US continuously since June 15, 2007, and no record of misdemeanors or felonies.

Latino Males in Higher Education

POPULATION

- Latino males were the second largest group of males representing the traditional college age group. In 2011-12, Latino males represented 21% of the 18-24 year old population, compared to Whites (56%), African Americans (15%), and Asians (5%). [U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey 2012, 1 year Estimates*. Table B01001: Sex by Age]
- Latino males represented a higher percentage of college-age students, but less of them enrolled. In 2012, Latino males represented 52% of the traditional college age group. However, they represented 42% of all Latinos enrolled in institutions of higher education. [U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey 2012, 1 year Estimates*. Table B01001: Sex by Age and NCES, *Digest of Education Statistics 2013*, Table 306.10]
- Latino males' high school dropout rates have decreased significantly. In 2012, 14% of Latino males dropped out of high school, compared to 30% in 2002. [NCES, *Digest of Education Statistics 2013*, Table 219.70]

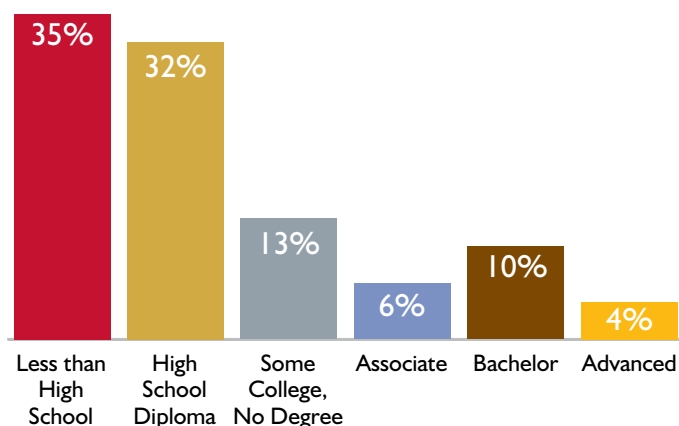
COLLEGE ENROLLMENT

- Latino male enrollment in higher education continued to increase. From 2002 to 2012, Latino male enrollment increased almost 80% (from 699,000 to 1.25 million). [NCES, *Digest of Education Statistics 2013*, Table 306.10 and NCES, *Digest of Education Statistics 2005*, Table 205]
- Latino male representation in higher education was lower than females. In Fall 2012, Latino males represented 6% and females represented 8% of the total undergraduate population. [NCES, *Digest of Education Statistics 2013*, Table 306.10]
- Latino males enrolled in graduate programs at lower rates than Latino females. In 2012, 62% of Latino students enrolled in graduate programs were female, while 38% were male. [NCES, *Digest of Education Statistics 2013*, Table 306.10]

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

- Over half of Latino male adults (25 and older) have completed some educational attainment. In 2013, of all Latino males 25 years and older, 35% had less than a high school diploma, 32% had a high school diploma, 13% had some college but no degree, 6% had an associate degree, 10% had a bachelor degree, and 4% had an advanced degree as their highest level of educational attainment. [SEE GRAPH] [U.S. Census Bureau, *Current Population Survey, 2013 Annual Social and Economic Supplement*, Table 1: Educational Attainment]

Latino Male Educational Attainment – 2013



- Latino males earned slightly fewer degrees than females. As of 2013, 20% of Latino males earned an associate degree or higher, compared to 25% of females. [U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 *Current Population Survey*. Table 1: Educational Attainment]
- Latino males increased their attainment of associate degrees at much higher rates than other males in the last 10 years. Between 2003 and 2012, Latino males increased associate degrees earned by 119%, compared to African Americans (80%), Asians (46%), and Whites (40%). [NCES, *Digest of Education Statistics 2013*, Table 321.20]
- Latino males saw higher increases in master's degrees in the last 10 years than other males. Between 2003 and 2012, Latino males increased master's degree attainment by 101%, compared to African Americans (90%), Asians (64%), and Whites (35%). [NCES, *Digest of Education Statistics 2013*, Table 323.20]
- Latino males have increased doctoral degree attainment more than other males. From 2003 to 2012, Latino males increased their doctorate degrees by 58%, compared to African Americans (50%), Asians (37%), and Whites (26%). [NCES, *Digest of Education Statistics 2013*, Table 324.20]