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Now Largest Minority Group on Four-Year College Campuses

Hispanic Student Enrollments Reach New Highs in 2011

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About the Pew Hispanic Center

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

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About this Report

This report is based on estimates of public school enrollment and college enrollment from the October Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS is the standard source for national estimates of *rates* of college and public school enrollment and has collected enrollment information in a consistent manner since 1947. The 2011 estimates are based on Pew Hispanic Center tabulations of the recently released October 2011 CPS data. Estimates for prior years are from the historical school enrollment tables available on the U.S. Census Bureau website: <http://www.census.gov/hhes/school/data/cps/historical/index.html>.

This report provides enrollment figures by race and ethnicity. For college enrollments, the Census Bureau's historical college enrollment tables by race and ethnicity are limited to the 18- to 24-year-old population. References to trends in college enrollment are for that age group.

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

This report also provides data on the number of college degrees conferred by two-year and four-year degree-granting institutions on students of all ages. These data come from the U.S. Department of Education's "Digest of Education Statistics, 2011" ([Snyder and Dillow, 2012](#)).

This report was written by Richard Fry and Mark Hugo Lopez. Paul Taylor provided comments. The authors thank Paul Taylor for editorial guidance. Seth Motel and Eileen Patten provided research assistance. Motel number-checked the report. Molly Rohal was the copy editor.

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1. Overview

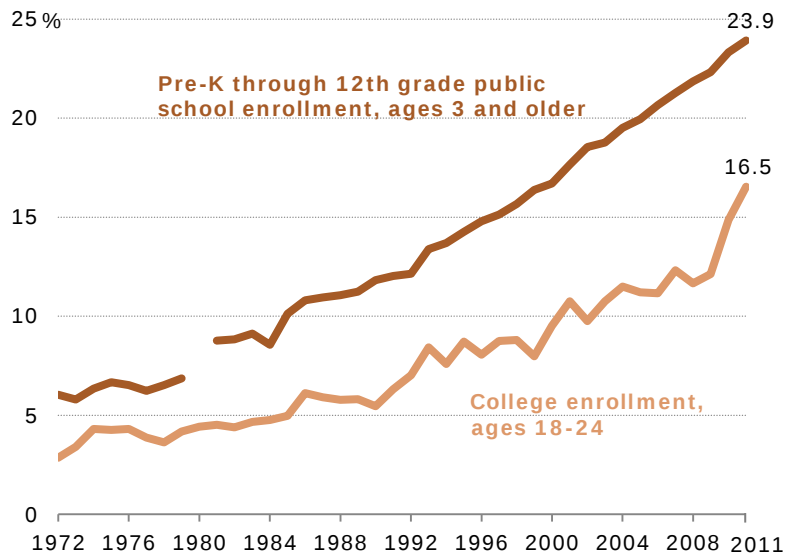
The nation's Hispanic¹ student population reached a number of milestones in 2011, according to an analysis of newly available U.S. Census Bureau data by the Pew Hispanic Center, a project of the Pew Research Center.

For the first time, the number of 18- to 24-year-old Hispanics enrolled in college exceeded 2 million and reached a record 16.5% share of all college enrollments.² Hispanics are the largest minority group on the nation's college campuses, a milestone first achieved last year ([Fry, 2011](#)). But as their growth among all college-age students continues to outpace other groups, Hispanics are now, for the first time, the largest minority group among the nation's four-year college and university students. And for the first time, Hispanics made up one-quarter (25.2%) of 18- to 24-year-old students enrolled in two-year colleges.

In the nation's public schools, Hispanics also reached new milestones. For the first time, one-in-four (24.7%) public elementary school students were Hispanic, following similar milestones reached recently by Hispanics among public kindergarten students (in 2007) and public nursery school students (in 2006). Among all pre-K through 12th grade public school students, a record 23.9% were Hispanic in 2011.

Figure 1.1

Hispanic Share of Pre-K through 12th Grade Public School Enrollment and 18- to 24-Year-Old College Enrollment, 1972-2011



Notes: "Pre-K through 12th grade public school enrollment, ages 3 and older" shows the Hispanic share of enrollment in public schools from pre-K through 12th grade. Public school enrollment figures for 1980 are not available. "College enrollment, ages 18-24" shows Hispanic share among college students ages 18 to 24.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of the October and March Current Population Surveys (CPS)

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

² College enrollment refers to persons enrolled in a two-year college or a four-year college or university and includes both undergraduate and graduate students. The population of 18- to 24-year-old college students includes those enrolled at private and public colleges and universities.

The new milestones reflect a number of continuing upward trends. Between 1972 and 2011, the Latino share of 18- to 24-year-old college students steadily grew—rising from 2.9% to 16.5%. During the same period, among all public school students, the Latino share grew from 6.0% to 23.9%. In both cases, rapid Latino population growth has played a role in driving Latino student enrollment gains over the past four decades.

However, population growth alone does not explain all the enrollment gains made by Hispanic students in recent years ([Fry, 2011](#)). Today, with the high school completion rate among young Hispanics at a new high, more young Hispanics than ever are eligible to attend college. According to the Pew Hispanic analysis, 76.3% of all Hispanics ages 18 to 24 had a high school diploma or a General Educational Development (GED) degree in 2011, up from 72.8% in 2010. And among these high school completers, a record share—nearly half (45.6%)—is enrolled in two-year or four-year colleges. Both demographic trends and greater eligibility have contributed to growth in the number of Hispanic young people enrolled in college in recent years.

In addition to gains in enrollment, the number of degrees conferred on Latino college students has also reached new highs.³ In 2010, the number of Latinos who received a bachelor's degree reached a record 140,000 recipients, according to data published by the National Center for Education Statistics of the U.S. Department of Education ([Snyder and Dillow, 2012](#)). A record number of associate degrees were awarded to Latinos in 2010 as well—112,000. In both cases, Latinos are a growing share of all degree recipients—13.2% among those with an associate degree and 8.5% among those who received a bachelor's degree in 2010. Despite these gains, the Latino share among degree recipients significantly lagged their share among 18- to 24-year-old students enrolled in two-year colleges (21.7%) and four-year colleges and universities (11.7%) in 2010.

Hispanics are the nation's largest minority group, making up more than 50 million people, or about 16.5% of the U.S. population. Among the 30 million young people ages 18 to 24, 6 million, or 20%, are Hispanics.

³ The U.S. Department of Education reports the number of degrees conferred on graduates of all ages. While the majority is likely between ages 18 and 24, many graduates will be over age 24 and some may be under age 18.

2. Hispanic Public School Enrollments

Newly available data indicate that the nation's Hispanic student population continues to grow. More than 12.4 million Hispanics were enrolled in the nation's public schools pre-K through 12th grade in October 2011, according to a Pew Hispanic Center analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data. Overall, Hispanic students make up nearly one-quarter (23.9%) of the nation's public school enrollment, up from one-fifth (19.9%) in 2005 and 16.7% in 2000.

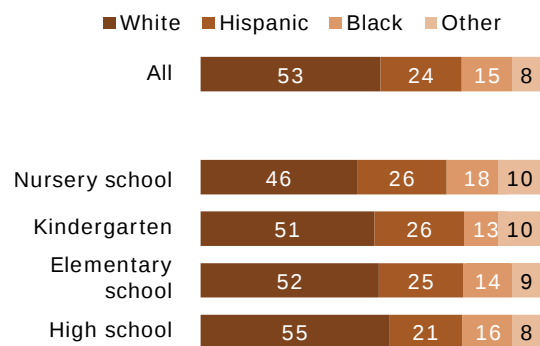
Growth in the share of Hispanics among all public school students reflects growth in their share among younger public school students. In 2011, for the first time, one-quarter (25%) of public elementary school children were Hispanic. This follows on the heels of other Hispanic student population milestones. In 2007, more than 25% of all kindergarten students were Hispanic for the first time, and in 2006 Hispanics reached the one-quarter milestone among all nursery school students.⁴

In 2011, Hispanics made up 21% of all public high school student enrollments. As students in nursery school progress through kindergarten and into elementary school and high school, Hispanic students will make up a rising share of public high school students and all public school students in coming years.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, by 2036 Hispanics are projected to compose one-third of the nation's children ages 3 to 17 ([U.S. Census Bureau, 2008](#)).

Figure 2.1

Racial and Ethnic Composition of Public School Enrollment, October 2011
(%)



Notes: The figures above refer to the white- and black-alone populations. White, black and other include only the non-Hispanic portions of those groups.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of the October 2011 Current Population Survey

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⁴ Hispanic children made up 26% of public nursery school enrollments in October 2011. However, Hispanic children are less likely to enroll in nursery schools overall than other children. In October 2011, Hispanic children were only 20% of all nursery school enrollments at both private and public schools.

3. Hispanic College Enrollments

Hispanics Continue to Lead Growth in College Enrollments

The ranks of the nation's young college students continue to grow. In October 2011, 18- to 24-year-old college enrollment reached a record 12.6 million students, up 3% from 2010.

Growth in the number of young Hispanics attending college accounted for the majority of the increase. Between 2010 and 2011, the number of young Hispanics enrolled in college grew by 15%, or 265,000 students, to 2.1 million.

This increase follows on the heels of a 24% increase in Hispanic college enrollments between 2009 to 2010 ([Fry, 2011](#)). Alone, Hispanic college enrollment growth accounted for nearly three-quarters (74%) of the growth in college student enrollments over the last year.

The white non-Hispanic student population also grew between 2010 and 2011, increasing by 219,000 students, or 3%, to 7.9 million. Meanwhile, the number of blacks enrolled in college and the number of Asians enrolled in college fell, by 3% and 8% respectively between 2010 and 2011.

With fast growth in the Hispanic college student population, Hispanics now make up 16.5% of the nation's 18- to 24-year-old college students. As recently as October 2006, Hispanics were only 11% of all college students. In just five years, their share has grown by almost 50%. This is a significant milestone because for the first time Hispanic representation among the nation's traditional college student population matched Hispanics' overall population representation, also at 16.5%.⁵ Even so, the Hispanics share among college students continues to lag their share (20.0%) among all young people ages 18 to 24.

Table 3.1

College Enrollment of 18- to 24-Year-Olds, 2010-2011

(in thousands)

	2010	2011	Change	Percentage Change
All	12,213	12,570	357	3%
Hispanic	1,814	2,079	265	15%
White	7,663	7,882	219	3%
Black	1,692	1,639	-53	-3%
Asian	811	748	-63	-8%

Notes: "White" includes only non-Hispanic whites. The figures above refer to the white-, black- and Asian-alone populations. College enrollment refers to persons enrolled in a two-year college or a four-year college or university. It also includes those enrolled at private and public colleges and universities.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of the October 2010 and 2011 Current Population Surveys

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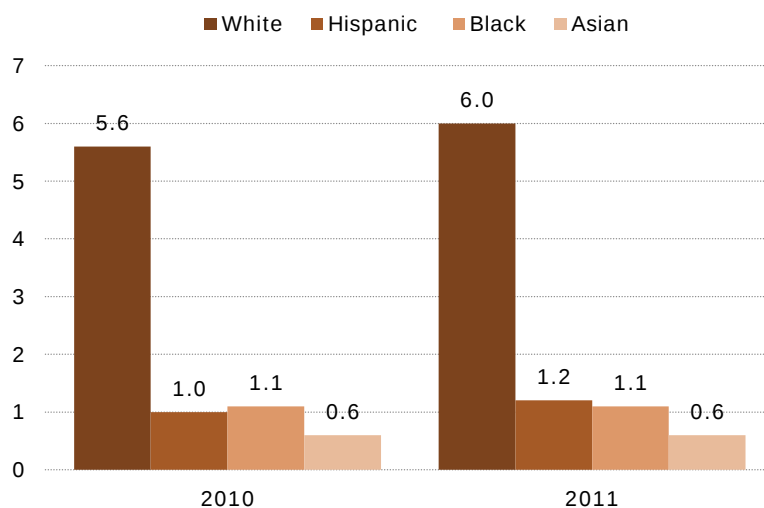
⁵ In the 2010 Census, Hispanics were 16.3% of the nation's total population ([Passel, Cohn and Lopez, 2011](#)). However, the college enrollment figures shown in this report are based on the U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey (CPS). The

Hispanics Now Largest Minority Group at Four-Year Colleges

Among 18- to 24-year-olds, Hispanic enrollment at four-year colleges and universities increased 20% from October 2010 (1.0 million) to October 2011 (1.2 million). For the first time, young Hispanic enrollments on four-year campuses exceeded young black enrollments (1.1 million), making Hispanics the largest minority group at four-year colleges and universities. In 2011, Hispanics were 13.1% of all 18- to 24- year olds enrolled at four-year colleges and universities.

This follows a similar change since 2010 among students enrolled at two-year college campuses. Then, the number of Hispanic young people enrolled in two-year colleges was 835,000, higher than the 630,000 black students enrolled at two-year colleges ([Fry, 2011](#)). Since then, the number of Hispanics enrolled at two-year colleges has continued to grow. In 2011, some 908,000 Hispanics and 564,000 blacks ages 18 to 24 were enrolled in two-year colleges. In 2011, Hispanics made up one-quarter (25.2%) of all 18- to 24- year old students enrolled in two-year colleges for the first time.

Figure 3.1
18- to 24-Year-Old Enrollment in Four-Year Colleges, 2010-2011
(millions)



Notes: "White" includes only non-Hispanic whites. The figures above refer to the white-, black- and Asian-alone populations.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of the October 2010 and 2011 Current Population Survey (CPS)

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population universe for the CPS is the civilian, non-institutionalized population. In the October 2011 CPS, Hispanics made up 16.5% of the civilian, non-institutionalized population.

Population Growth and Eligibility Key Reasons for Growth in Hispanic College Enrollments

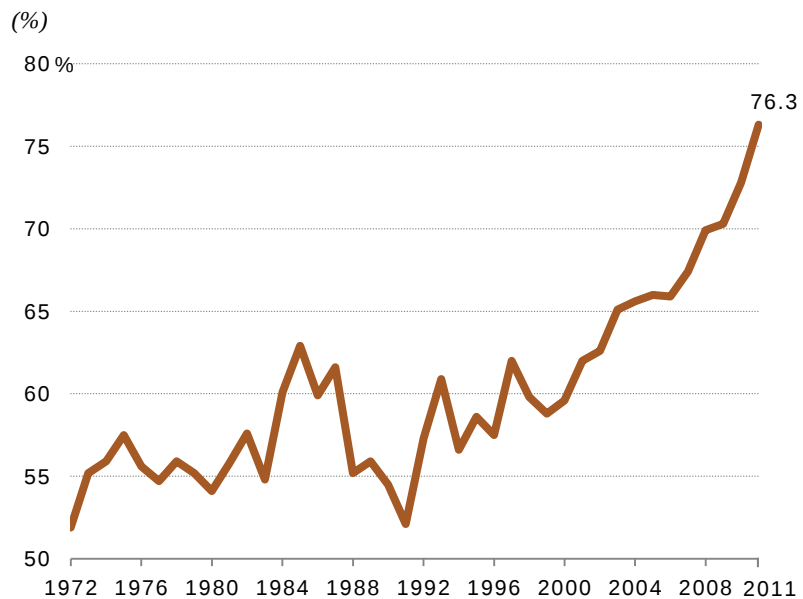
Some of the growth in Hispanic college enrollments simply reflects continued growth in the nation's Hispanic population—since 1972, the number of Hispanic 18- to 24-year-olds has grown nearly five-fold, rising from 1.3 million then to 6.0 million in 2011.

However, population growth alone does not explain enrollment gains among Hispanics.

According to Pew Hispanic estimates, a record share of young Hispanics is eligible to attend college. In 2011, 76% of Hispanics ages 18 to 24 had finished high school, the highest level of Hispanic high

school completion ever attained and a three-percentage-point increase over the 2010 level (73%). This record-high level of Hispanic high school completion is consistent with the recently noted strong gains in the Hispanic high school graduation rate at the nation's public schools reported by *Education Week* (Swanson, 2012).⁶

Figure 3.2
Hispanic High School Completion Among 18- to 24-Year-Olds



Note: High school completers are people who have completed at least four years of high school, for 1972 to 1991. Beginning in 1992, they are people who have attained at least a high school diploma (including equivalency).

Source: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of the October Current Population Survey (CPS)

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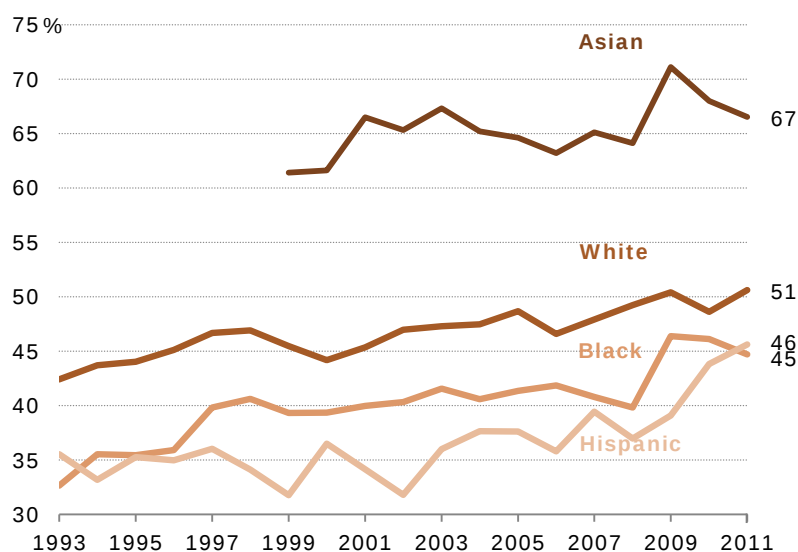
⁶ The high school completion rate measure used in this report is the proportion of an age group that has completed high school by either graduating with a high school diploma or completing a GED. It does not gauge whether high school was completed on time. In the *Education Week* report, a different high school graduation rate measure is used. This measure uses U.S. Department of Education data and aims to measure the percentage of public high school students who graduate on time with a diploma.

College-going among young Hispanic high school completers also reached a record level in October 2011. Nearly half (46%) were enrolled in college, eclipsing the share (45%) of black high school completers enrolled in college. By comparison, 51% of white high school completers and 67% of Asian high school completers were enrolled in college.

Figure 3.3

College Enrollment Rates of Whites, Blacks and Hispanics

(% of 18- to 24-year-old high school completers)



Notes: "White" includes only non-Hispanic whites. Starting in 2003, respondents could identify more than one race. The figures for 2003 onward refer to the white-, black- and Asian-alone populations. The data shown prior to 2003 consists of those identifying themselves as "Asian or Pacific Islanders."

Source: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of the October Current Population Survey (CPS)

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4. College Graduation and Hispanics

Over the past four decades, the number of Hispanics graduating with either an associate or a bachelor's degree has increased seven-fold, with growth outpacing that of other groups. As a result, not only has the number of Hispanic degree recipients grown, so too has their share of all college degree recipients. Even so, the number of Hispanics awarded college degrees lags that of other groups, and their share of college graduates remains below that of all college student enrollments.

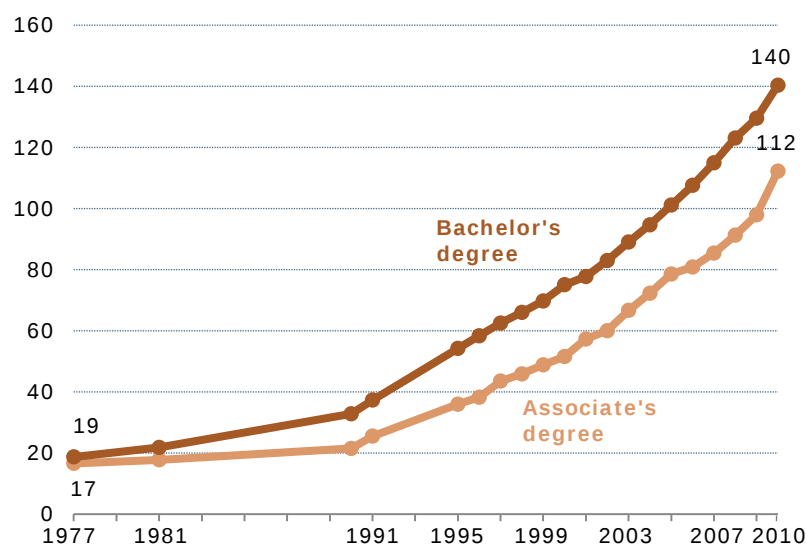
In 2010, the number of degrees conferred on Hispanics of all ages reached record levels. According to the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics ([Snyder and Dillow, 2012](#)), 112,000 Hispanics received an associate degree and 140,000 Hispanics were awarded a bachelor's degree—both new highs.⁷

Despite a record number of degrees conferred on Hispanic college students, they continue to lag other groups. In 2010, 1.2 million bachelor's degrees were awarded to non-Hispanic white students and 165,000 to non-Hispanic black students. Overall, some 1.7 million bachelor's degrees were awarded in 2010.

Figure 4.1

Number of Hispanics Earning Associate and Bachelor's Degrees, 1977-2010

(thousands)



Notes: 1997 and 1981 data excludes some cases for which race/ethnicity was not available. Degree-granting institutions are those that grant associate or higher degrees and participate in Title IV federal financial aid programs.

Source: Tables 297 and 300 in U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Digest of Education Statistics, 2011"

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⁷ The number of associate and bachelor's degrees conferred as reported by the U.S. Department of Education reflect all degrees awarded to graduates of all ages, not just those of traditional college age (ages 18 to 24 years).

At the associate level, the number of degrees awarded to Hispanics trailed that of non-Hispanic whites (553,000), but nearly matched the number awarded to non-Hispanic blacks (114,000).

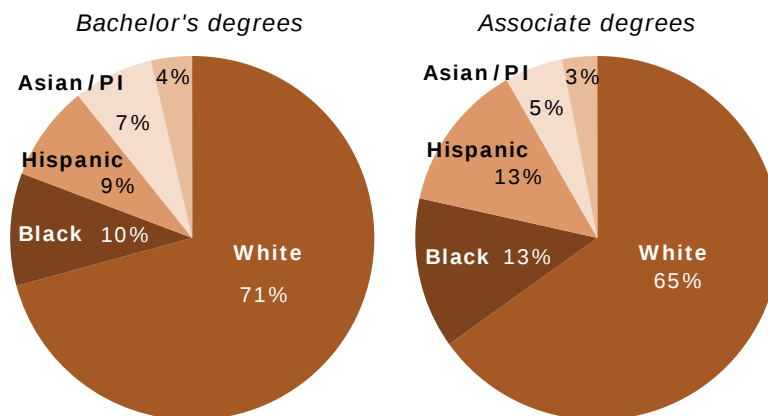
The Hispanic share among degree recipients from two-year and four-year colleges has also reached a record. In 2010, 8.5% of all bachelor's recipients were Hispanic, up from 8.1% in 2009. Among all associate degree recipients, 13.2% were Hispanic, also a record.

While the number of Hispanics receiving a college degree has grown, the number of degrees conferred on Hispanics trails other groups. Among the 1.7 million bachelor's degrees awarded in 2010, 71% were awarded to non-Hispanic whites, 10% to non-Hispanic blacks, and 7% to non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islanders.

Among associate degree recipients in 2010, the share of Hispanics matched that of non-Hispanic blacks—13%—and was more than double the 5% share of non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islanders. Two-thirds (65%) of the 849,000 associate degree recipients in 2010 were non-Hispanic white.

Figure 4.2

Degrees Conferred, by Race / Ethnicity, 2010



Notes: White, black, Asian and other includes only the non-Hispanic portions of those groups. Unlabeled slices include non-Hispanic American Indians/Alaska Natives and non-resident aliens. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Degree-granting institutions grant associate or higher degrees and participate in Title IV federal financial aid programs.

Source: Tables 297 and 300 in U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Digest of Education Statistics, 2011"

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Appendix A: Public School Enrollments

Appendix Table A1

Pre-K through 12th-grade Public School Enrollment of the Population 3 Years Old and Over, by Race and Ethnicity, October 1993 to 2011

(thousands)

Year	Total	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian
2011	52,026	27,440	8,267	12,445	2,280
2010	51,719	27,674	8,254	12,067	2,178
2009	51,145	28,031	8,234	11,418	1,953
2008	50,769	27,924	8,282	11,094	1,961
2007	51,082	28,356	8,232	10,866	2,110
2006	50,663	28,486	8,285	10,470	1,930
2005	50,835	29,048	8,367	10,141	1,912
2004	50,568	28,651	8,624	9,870	1,996
2003	50,654	29,394	8,612	9,512	1,856
2002	49,944	29,640	8,707	9,262	2,123
2001	49,936	29,859	8,645	8,817	2,251
2000	49,199	29,964	8,561	8,214	2,094
1999	49,338	30,259	8,556	8,081	2,254
1998	48,816	30,164	8,666	7,647	1,987
1997	49,467	30,897	8,718	7,487	1,955
1996	47,486	29,959	8,188	7,026	1,971
1995	47,320	30,788	8,257	6,751	1,087
1994	46,888	30,655	8,137	6,423	1,158
1993	46,110	30,025	7,899	6,177	1,483

Notes: Includes the civilian non-institutionalized population. "White" includes only non-Hispanic whites. Starting in 2003, respondents could identify more than one race. The figures for 2003 onward refer to the white-, black- and Asian-alone population. The "Asian" data shown prior to 2003 consists of those identifying themselves as "Asian or Pacific Islanders." Prior to 1994, total enrolled does not include the 35-and-over population.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of the October 2011 Current Population Survey (CPS) and U.S. Census Bureau, CPS, 1993 to 2010

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Appendix Table A2

Public Nursery School Enrollment of the Population 3 Years Old and Over, by Race and Ethnicity, October 1993 to 2011*(thousands)*

Year	Total	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian
2011	2,904	1,332	562	766	120
2010	2,776	1,274	522	794	97
2009	2,744	1,188	640	717	107
2008	2,632	1,213	548	668	110
2007	2,570	1,225	485	711	77
2006	2,519	1,152	513	707	65
2005	2,480	1,211	542	601	80
2004	2,487	1,153	600	591	72
2003	2,567	1,382	484	561	56
2002	2,246	1,172	503	476	85
2001	2,161	1,054	537	452	91
2000	2,217	1,149	531	419	91
1999	2,269	1,146	569	458	96
1998	2,265	1,136	528	492	77
1997	2,254	1,143	582	436	59
1996	1,868	922	459	403	63
1995	2,012	1,129	478	350	28
1994	1,940	1,090	513	278	27
1993	1,258	720	320	169	38

Notes: Includes the civilian non-institutionalized population. "White" includes only non-Hispanic whites. Starting in 2003, respondents could identify more than one race. The figures for 2003 onward refer to the white-, black- and Asian-alone population. The "Asian" data shown prior to 2003 consists of those identifying themselves as "Asian or Pacific Islanders."

Source: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of the October 2011 Current Population Survey (CPS) and U.S. Census Bureau, CPS, 1993 to 2010

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Appendix Table A3

Public Kindergarten Enrollment of the Population 3 Years Old and Over, by Race and Ethnicity, October 1993 to 2011*(thousands)*

Year	Total	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian
2011	3,732	1,903	503	984	189
2010	3,764	1,842	682	1,002	181
2009	3,767	1,990	578	933	146
2008	3,578	1,884	545	910	119
2007	3,656	1,929	548	954	112
2006	3,552	1,940	536	798	149
2005	3,349	1,936	486	725	99
2004	3,417	1,917	535	699	152
2003	3,098	1,804	495	633	93
2002	2,976	1,585	543	688	137
2001	3,145	1,781	536	641	161
2000	3,173	1,846	547	639	124
1999	3,167	1,839	558	594	148
1998	3,128	1,790	592	608	120
1997	3,271	1,970	571	589	110
1996	3,353	2,081	545	539	158
1995	3,174	2,047	564	465	62
1994	3,278	2,059	603	516	60
1993	3,589	2,239	649	576	125

Notes: Includes the civilian non-institutionalized population. "White" includes only non-Hispanic whites. Starting in 2003, respondents could identify more than one race. The figures for 2003 onward refer to the white-, black- and Asian-alone population. The "Asian" data shown prior to 2003 consists of those identifying themselves as "Asian or Pacific Islanders."

Source: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of the October 2011 Current Population Survey (CPS) and U.S. Census Bureau, CPS, 1993 to 2010

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Hispanic Student Enrollments Reach New Highs in 2011

Appendix Table A4

Public Elementary School Enrollment of the Population 3 Years Old and Over, by Race and Ethnicity, October 1993 to 2011*(thousands)*

Year	Total	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian
2011	29,965	15,670	4,658	7,401	1,336
2010	29,841	15,960	4,498	7,052	1,358
2009	29,365	16,198	4,424	6,716	1,170
2008	29,162	16,029	4,665	6,450	1,168
2007	29,052	15,998	4,572	6,299	1,305
2006	28,975	16,322	4,608	6,109	1,105
2005	29,072	16,335	4,747	5,991	1,137
2004	29,166	16,437	4,905	5,895	1,153
2003	29,204	16,735	4,942	5,651	1,122
2002	29,658	17,495	5,210	5,585	1,237
2001	29,800	17,693	5,160	5,478	1,263
2000	29,378	17,747	5,133	5,012	1,257
1999	29,264	17,960	5,002	4,829	1,343
1998	29,124	18,107	5,031	4,568	1,190
1997	29,308	18,426	5,049	4,427	1,186
1996	28,153	17,808	4,846	4,162	1,144
1995	28,384	18,518	4,845	4,165	622
1994	28,131	18,555	4,709	3,848	707
1993	28,278	18,617	4,733	3,779	930

Notes: Includes the civilian non-institutionalized population. "White" includes only non-Hispanic whites. Starting in 2003, respondents could identify more than one race. The figures for 2003 onward refer to the white-, black- and Asian-alone population. The "Asian" data shown prior to 2003 consists of those identifying themselves as "Asian or Pacific Islanders." Prior to 1994, total enrolled does not include the 35-and-over population.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of the October 2011 Current Population Survey (CPS) and U.S. Census Bureau, CPS, 1993 to 2010

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Appendix Table A5

Public High School Enrollment of the Population 3 Years Old and Over, by Race and Ethnicity, October 1993 to 2011*(thousands)*

Year	Total	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian
2011	15,426	8,535	2,545	3,294	635
2010	15,338	8,598	2,552	3,219	542
2009	15,269	8,655	2,592	3,052	530
2008	15,397	8,798	2,524	3,066	564
2007	15,804	9,204	2,627	2,902	616
2006	15,617	9,072	2,628	2,856	611
2005	15,934	9,566	2,592	2,824	596
2004	15,498	9,144	2,584	2,685	619
2003	15,785	9,473	2,691	2,667	585
2002	15,064	9,388	2,451	2,513	664
2001	14,830	9,331	2,412	2,246	736
2000	14,431	9,222	2,350	2,144	622
1999	14,638	9,314	2,427	2,200	666
1998	14,299	9,131	2,515	1,978	599
1997	14,634	9,358	2,516	2,035	600
1996	14,113	9,148	2,338	1,922	606
1995	13,750	9,094	2,370	1,772	375
1994	13,539	8,951	2,313	1,781	365
1993	12,985	8,449	2,197	1,653	390

Notes: Includes the civilian non-institutionalized population. "White" includes only non-Hispanic whites. Starting in 2003, respondents could identify more than one race. The figures for 2003 onward refer to the white-, black- and Asian-alone population. The "Asian" data shown prior to 2003 consists of those identifying themselves as "Asian or Pacific Islanders." Prior to 1994, total enrolled does not include the 35 and over population.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of the October 2011 Current Population Survey (CPS) and U.S. Census Bureau, CPS, 1993 to 2010

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Appendix B: High School Completion and College Enrollment

Appendix Table B1

Population Ages 18-24 by High School Graduate Status, College Enrollment, Attainment, Race and Ethnicity, 2010-2011

POPULATION (in thousands)		HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETERS (in thousands)				PERCENT			DROPOUTS	
Year, race/origin		All	In college	In 2-year college	In 4-year college	High school completers	In college	Of HS completers, in college	All (in thousands)	%
2011										
All	29,943	25,446	12,570	3,601	8,968	85	42	49	2,481	8.3
Hispanic	5,974	4,557	2,079	908	1,171	76	35	46	975	16.3
White	17,627	15,571	7,882	1,898	5,985	88	45	51	1,002	5.7
Black	4,503	3,666	1,639	564	1,075	81	36	45	399	8.9
Asian	1,252	1,124	748	154	594	90	60	67	65	5.2
2010										
All	29,659	25,224	12,213	3,840	8,373	85	41	48	2,590	8.7
Hispanic	5,685	4,138	1,814	835	979	73	32	44	1,050	18.5
White	17,693	15,761	7,663	2,105	5,558	89	43	49	1,003	5.7
Black	4,457	3,669	1,692	630	1,062	82	38	46	450	10.1
Asian	1,303	1,193	811	181	630	92	62	68	64	4.9

Notes: Includes the civilian non-institutionalized population. "White" includes only non-Hispanic whites.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of the October 2010 and 2011 Current Population Surveys

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Hispanic Student Enrollments Reach New Highs in 2011

Appendix Table B2

High School Completion, Enrollment and Attainment among 18- to 24-Year-Olds, October 1967-2011

POPULATION (in thousands)		HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETERS (in thousands)				PERCENT					DROPOUTS	
		All	In college	In 2-year college	In 4-year college	High school completers	In college	In 2-year college	In 4-year college	Of HS completers, in college	All (in thousands)	%
Year												
2011	29,943	25,446	12,570	3,601	8,968	85.0	42.0	12.0	30.0	49.4	2,481	8.3
2010	29,659	25,224	12,213	3,840	8,373	85.0	41.2	12.9	28.2	48.4	2,590	8.7
2009	29,223	24,647	12,073	3,427	8,646	84.3	41.3	11.7	29.6	49.0	2,733	9.4
2008	28,950	24,568	11,466	3,425	8,040	84.9	39.6	11.8	27.8	46.7	2,702	9.3
2007	28,778	24,146	11,161	3,145	8,016	83.9	38.8	10.9	27.9	46.2	2,937	10.2
2006	28,372	23,430	10,586	2,711	7,876	82.6	37.3	9.6	27.8	45.2	3,128	11.0
2005	27,855	23,103	10,834	2,688	8,147	82.9	38.9	9.6	29.2	46.9	3,154	11.3
2004	27,948	23,086	10,611	2,616	7,995	82.6	38.0	9.4	28.6	46.0	3,836	13.7
2003	27,404	22,603	10,364	2,786	7,578	82.5	37.8	10.2	27.7	45.9	3,228	11.8
2002	27,367	22,319	10,033	2,649	7,384	81.6	36.7	9.7	27.0	45.0	3,375	12.3
2001	26,965	22,836	9,629	2,632	7,160	81.0	35.7	9.8	26.6	44.1	3,519	13.1
2000	26,658	21,822	9,452	2,508	6,944	81.9	35.5	9.4	26.0	43.3	3,315	12.4
1999	26,041	21,127	9,259	2,367	6,893	81.1	35.6	9.1	26.5	43.8	3,413	13.1
1998	25,507	20,567	9,322	2,608	6,715	80.6	36.5	10.2	26.3	45.3	3,544	13.9
1997	24,973	20,338	9,204	2,462	6,738	81.4	36.9	9.9	27.0	45.3	3,236	13.0
1996	24,671	20,131	8,767	2,332	6,436	81.6	35.5	9.5	26.1	43.5	3,147	12.8
1995	24,900	20,125	8,539	2,223	6,316	80.8	34.3	8.9	25.4	42.4	3,471	13.9
1994	25,254	20,581	8,729	2,301	6,428	81.5	34.6	9.1	25.5	42.4	3,365	13.3
1993r	25,522	20,844	8,630	---	---	81.7	33.8	---	---	41.4	3,349	13.1
1993	24,100	19,772	8,193	2,360	5,833	82.0	34.0	9.8	24.2	41.4	3,070	12.7
1992	24,278	19,921	8,343	2,414	5,928	82.1	34.4	9.9	24.4	41.9	3,083	12.7
1991	24,572	19,883	8,172	2,378	5,793	80.9	33.3	9.7	23.6	41.1	3,486	14.2
1990	24,852	20,311	7,964	2,166	5,798	81.7	32.0	8.7	23.3	39.2	3,379	13.6
1989	25,261	20,461	7,804	2,027	5,776	81.0	30.9	8.0	22.9	38.1	3,644	14.4
1988	25,733	20,900	7,791	2,253	5,539	81.2	30.3	8.8	21.5	37.3	3,749	14.6
1987	25,950	21,118	7,693	2,112	5,582	81.4	29.6	8.1	21.5	36.4	3,751	14.5
1986	26,512	21,768	7,477	2,005	5,393	82.1	28.2	7.6	20.3	34.3	3,687	13.9
1985	27,122	22,349	7,537	1,999	5,538	82.4	27.8	7.4	20.4	33.7	3,687	13.6
1984	28,031	22,870	7,591	2,048	5,544	81.6	27.1	7.3	19.8	33.2	4,142	14.8
1983	28,580	22,988	7,477	2,118	5,360	80.4	26.2	7.4	18.8	32.5	4,410	15.4
1982	28,846	23,291	7,678	2,230	5,447	80.7	26.6	7.7	18.9	33.0	4,500	15.6
1981	28,965	23,343	7,575	2,174	5,400	80.6	26.2	7.5	18.6	32.5	4,520	15.6
1980	28,957	23,413	7,400	2,059	5,381	80.9	25.6	7.1	18.6	31.6	4,515	15.6
1979	27,974	22,421	6,991	1,749	5,242	80.1	25.0	6.3	18.7	31.2	4,560	16.3
1978	27,647	22,309	6,995	1,825	5,169	80.7	25.3	6.6	18.7	31.4	4,388	15.9
1977	27,331	22,008	7,142	1,847	5,295	80.5	26.1	6.8	19.4	32.5	4,313	15.8
1976	26,919	21,677	7,181	1,734	5,447	80.5	26.7	6.4	20.2	33.1	4,276	15.9
1975	26,387	21,326	6,935	2,362	4,574	80.8	26.3	9.0	17.3	32.5	4,110	15.6
1974	25,670	20,725	6,316	1,948	4,367	80.7	24.6	7.6	17.0	30.5	4,070	15.9
1973	25,237	20,377	6,055	1,741	4,314	80.7	24.0	6.9	17.1	29.7	3,973	15.7
1972	24,579	19,618	6,257	---	---	79.8	25.5	---	---	31.9	4,068	16.6
1971	23,668	18,691	6,210	---	---	79.0	26.2	---	---	33.2	4,025	17.0
1970	22,552	17,768	5,805	---	---	78.8	25.7	---	---	32.7	3,908	17.3
1969	21,362	16,703	5,840	---	---	78.2	27.3	---	---	35.0	3,769	17.6
1968	20,562	15,683	5,356	---	---	76.3	26.0	---	---	34.2	3,929	19.1
1967	20,009	15,114	5,100	---	---	75.5	25.5	---	---	33.7	3,967	19.8

Notes: Includes the civilian non-institutionalized population. Starting in 2003, respondents could identify more than one race. "r" denotes revised, controlled to 1990 Census based population estimates; previous 1993 data controlled to 1980 Census-based population estimates. Prior to 1994, total enrolled does not include the 35 and over population. High school completers are people who have completed at least four years of high school for 1967 to 1991. Beginning in 1992, they are people who have attained at least a high school diploma (including equivalency).

Source: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of the October 2011 Current Population Survey (CPS) and U.S. Census Bureau, CPS, 1967 to 2010

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Hispanic Student Enrollments Reach New Highs in 2011

Appendix Table B3

High School Completion, Enrollment and Attainment among Hispanic 18- to 24-Year-Olds, October 1972-2011

POPULATION (in thousands)		HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETERS (in thousands)		PERCENT			DROPOUTS	
		All	In college	High school completers	In college	Of HS completers, in college	All (in thousands)	%
Year								
2011	5,974	4,557	2,079	76.3	34.8	45.6	975	16.3
2010	5,685	4,138	1,814	72.8	31.9	43.8	1,050	18.5
2009	5,332	3,747	1,465	70.3	27.5	39.1	1,112	20.9
2008	5,176	3,618	1,338	69.9	25.9	37.0	1,155	22.3
2007	5,175	3,487	1,375	67.4	26.6	39.4	1,310	25.3
2006	5,006	3,301	1,182	65.9	23.6	35.8	1,313	26.2
2005	4,898	3,230	1,215	65.9	24.8	37.6	1,335	27.3
2004	4,941	3,244	1,221	65.7	24.7	37.6	1,386	28.1
2003	4,754	3,096	1,115	65.1	23.5	36.0	1,353	28.5
2002	4,918	3,078	979	62.6	19.9	31.8	1,479	30.1
2001	4,892	3,031	1,035	62.0	21.2	34.1	1,548	31.6
2000	4,134	2,462	899	59.6	21.7	36.5	1,335	32.3
1999	3,953	2,325	739	58.8	18.7	31.8	1,340	33.9
1998	4,014	2,403	820	59.9	20.4	34.1	1,383	34.5
1997	3,606	2,236	806	62.0	22.4	36.0	1,103	30.6
1996	3,510	2,019	706	57.5	20.1	35.0	1,210	34.5
1995	3,603	2,112	745	58.6	20.7	35.3	1,250	34.7
1994	3,523	1,995	662	56.6	18.8	33.2	1,224	34.7
1993 ^r	3,363	2,049	728	60.9	21.6	35.5	1,103	32.8
1993	2,772	1,682	602	60.7	21.7	35.8	907	32.7
1992	2,754	1,579	586	57.3	21.3	37.1	936	34.0
1991	2,874	1,498	516	52.1	18.0	34.4	1,139	39.6
1990	2,749	1,498	435	54.5	15.8	29.0	1,025	37.3
1989	2,818	1,576	453	55.9	16.1	28.7	1,062	37.7
1988	2,642	1,458	450	55.2	17.0	30.9	1,046	39.6
1987	2,592	1,597	455	61.6	17.6	28.5	849	32.8
1986	2,514	1,507	458	59.9	18.2	30.4	864	34.4
1985	2,221	1,396	375	62.9	16.9	26.9	700	31.5
1984	2,018	1,212	362	60.1	17.9	29.9	691	34.2
1983	2,025	1,110	349	54.8	17.2	31.4	759	37.5
1982	2,001	1,153	337	57.6	16.8	29.2	740	37.0
1981	2,052	1,144	342	55.8	16.7	29.9	790	38.5
1980	2,033	1,099	327	54.1	16.1	29.8	820	40.3
1979	1,754	968	292	55.2	16.6	30.2	687	39.2
1978	1,672	935	254	55.9	15.2	27.2	656	39.2
1977	1,609	880	277	54.7	17.2	31.5	622	38.7
1976	1,551	862	309	55.6	19.9	35.8	566	36.5
1975	1,446	832	295	57.5	20.4	35.5	505	34.9
1974	1,506	842	272	55.9	18.1	32.3	558	37.1
1973	1,285	709	206	55.2	16.0	29.1	500	38.9
1972	1,338	694	179	51.9	13.4	25.8	541	40.4

Notes: Includes the civilian non-institutionalized population. "r" denotes revised, controlled to 1990 Census based population estimates; previous 1993 data controlled to 1980 Census-based population estimates. High school completers are people who have completed at least four years of high school for 1972 to 1991. Beginning in 1992, they are people who have attained at least a high school diploma (including equivalency).

Source: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of the October 2011 Current Population Survey (CPS) and U.S. Census Bureau, CPS, 1972 to 2010

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Hispanic Student Enrollments Reach New Highs in 2011

Appendix Table B4

High School Completion, Enrollment and Attainment among Non-Hispanic White 18- to 24-Year-Olds, October 1993-2011

POPULATION (in thousands)		HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETERS (in thousands)		PERCENT			DROPOUTS	
		All	In college	High school completers	In college	Of HS completers, in college	All (in thousands)	%
Year								
2011	17,627	15,571	7,882	88.3	44.7	50.6	1,002	5.7
2010	17,693	15,761	7,663	89.1	43.3	48.6	1,003	5.7
2009	17,750	15,839	7,983	89.2	45.0	50.4	1,029	5.8
2008	17,839	16,038	7,894	89.9	44.3	49.2	960	5.4
2007	17,669	15,727	7,533	89.0	42.6	47.9	1,064	6.0
2006	17,565	15,452	7,200	88.0	41.0	46.6	1,189	6.8
2005	17,293	15,187	7,393	87.8	42.8	48.7	1,216	7.0
2004	17,326	15,224	7,228	87.9	41.7	47.5	1,313	7.6
2003	17,158	15,070	7,129	87.8	41.5	47.3	1,267	7.4
2002	17,131	14,910	7,004	87.0	40.9	47.0	1,289	7.5
2001	16,721	14,480	6,565	86.6	39.3	45.3	1,390	8.3
2000	17,327	15,187	6,709	87.6	38.7	44.2	1,316	7.6
1999	17,080	14,812	6,735	86.7	39.4	45.5	1,404	8.2
1998	16,634	14,402	6,757	86.6	40.6	46.9	1,491	9.0
1997	16,575	14,414	6,728	87.0	40.6	46.7	1,432	8.6
1996	16,339	14,288	6,447	87.4	39.5	45.1	1,303	8.0
1995	16,867	14,523	6,393	86.1	37.9	44.0	1,647	9.8
1994	17,114	14,916	6,521	87.2	38.1	43.7	1,505	8.8
1993	16,895	14,665	6,221	86.8	36.8	42.4	1,524	9.0

Notes: Includes the civilian non-institutionalized population. Starting in 2003, respondents could identify more than one race. Except as noted, the race data in this table from 2003 onward represent those respondents who indicated only one race category. High school completers are people who have attained at least a high school diploma (including equivalency).

Source: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of the October 2011 Current Population Survey (CPS) and U.S. Census Bureau, CPS, 1993 to 2010

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Appendix Table B5

High School Completion, Enrollment and Attainment among Black 18- to 24-Year-Olds, October 1972-2011

Year	POPULATION (in thousands)	HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETERS (in thousands)		PERCENT			DROPOUTS	
		All	In college	High school completers	In college	Of HS completers, in college	All (in thousands)	%
2011	4,503	3,666	1,639	81.4	36.4	44.7	399	8.9
2010	4,457	3,669	1,692	82.3	38.0	46.1	450	10.1
2009	4,346	3,458	1,604	79.6	36.9	46.4	505	11.6
2008	4,265	3,387	1,349	79.4	31.6	39.8	548	12.8
2007	4,182	3,423	1,396	81.9	33.4	40.8	425	10.2
2006	4,085	3,156	1,321	77.3	32.3	41.9	532	13.0
2005	3,964	3,137	1,297	79.1	32.7	41.3	512	12.9
2004	3,940	3,050	1,238	77.4	31.4	40.6	596	15.1
2003	3,837	2,948	1,225	76.8	31.9	41.6	545	14.2
2002	3,924	3,040	1,226	77.5	31.2	40.3	571	14.6
2001	3,916	3,016	1,206	77.0	30.8	40.0	540	13.8
2000	4,013	3,090	1,216	77.0	30.3	39.4	615	15.3
1999	3,827	2,911	1,145	76.1	29.9	39.3	613	16.0
1998	3,745	2,747	1,116	73.4	29.8	40.6	642	17.1
1997	3,650	2,725	1,085	74.7	29.7	39.8	611	16.7
1996	3,637	2,738	983	75.3	27.0	35.9	581	16.0
1995	3,625	2,788	988	76.9	27.3	35.4	522	14.4
1994	3,661	2,818	1,001	77.0	27.3	35.5	568	15.5
1993 ^r	3,666	2,747	897	74.9	24.5	32.7	600	16.4
1993	3,516	2,629	861	74.8	24.5	32.8	578	16.4
1992	3,521	2,625	886	74.6	25.2	33.8	575	16.3
1991	3,504	2,630	828	75.1	23.6	31.5	545	15.6
1990	3,520	2,710	894	77.0	25.4	33.0	530	15.1
1989	3,559	2,708	835	76.1	23.5	30.8	583	16.4
1988	3,568	2,680	752	75.1	21.1	28.1	631	17.7
1987	3,603	2,739	823	76.0	22.8	30.0	611	17.0
1986	3,653	2,795	812	76.5	22.2	29.1	617	16.9
1985	3,716	2,810	734	75.6	19.8	26.1	655	17.6
1984	3,862	2,885	786	74.7	20.4	27.2	712	18.4
1983	3,865	2,740	741	70.9	19.2	27.0	832	21.5
1982	3,872	2,744	767	70.9	19.8	28.0	851	22.0
1981	3,778	2,678	750	70.9	19.9	28.0	821	21.7
1980	3,721	2,592	715	69.7	19.2	27.6	876	23.5
1979	3,510	2,356	696	67.1	19.8	29.5	895	25.5
1978	3,452	2,340	694	67.8	20.1	29.7	850	24.6
1977	3,387	2,286	721	67.5	21.3	31.5	808	23.9
1976	3,315	2,239	749	67.5	22.6	33.5	803	24.2
1975	3,213	2,081	665	64.8	20.7	32.0	877	27.3
1974	3,105	2,083	555	67.1	17.9	26.6	780	25.1
1973	3,114	2,079	498	66.8	16.0	24.0	826	26.5
1972	2,986	1,992	540	66.7	18.1	27.1	782	26.2
1971	2,866	1,789	522	62.4	18.2	29.2	825	28.8
1970	2,692	1,602	416	59.5	15.5	26.0	897	33.3
1969	2,542	1,497	407	58.9	16.0	27.2	828	32.6
1968	2,421	1,399	352	57.8	14.5	25.2	799	33.0
1967	2,283	1,276	297	55.9	13.0	23.3	788	34.5

Notes: Includes the civilian non-institutionalized population. "r" denotes revised, controlled to 1990 Census based population estimates; previous 1993 data controlled to 1980 Census-based population estimates. Starting in 2003, respondents could identify more than one race. Except as noted, the race data in this table from 2003 onward represent those respondents who indicated only one race category. High school completers are people who have completed at least four years of high school for 1972 to 1991. Beginning in 1992, they are people who have attained at least a high school diploma (including equivalency).

Source: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of the October 2011 Current Population Survey (CPS) and U.S. Census Bureau, CPS, 1967 to 2010

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Hispanic Student Enrollments Reach New Highs in 2011

Appendix Table B6

**High School Completion, Enrollment and Attainment among Asian
18- to 24-Year-Olds, October 1999-2011**

Year	POPULATION (in thousands)	HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETERS (in thousands)		PERCENT			DROPOUTS	
		All	In college	High school completers	In college	Of HS completers, in college	All (in thousands)	%
2011	1,252	1,124	748	89.8	59.7	66.5	65	5.2
2010	1,303	1,193	811	91.5	62.2	68.0	64	4.9
2009	1,181	1,080	768	91.4	65.0	71.1	26	2.2
2008	1,113	1,021	655	91.8	58.9	64.1	42	3.8
2007	1,165	1,010	658	86.7	56.4	65.1	86	7.4
2006	1,148	1,046	661	91.1	57.6	63.2	46	4.0
2005	1,145	1,072	693	93.6	60.5	64.6	34	3.0
2004	1,152	1,066	695	92.5	60.3	65.2	49	4.3
2003	1,144	1,030	693	90.1	60.6	67.3	56	4.9
2002	1,339	1,230	803	91.8	60.0	65.3	57	4.3
2001	1,312	1,197	794	91.2	60.5	66.5	47	3.6
2000	1,143	1,038	639	90.8	55.9	61.6	52	4.5
1999	1,130	1,019	626	90.2	55.4	61.4	58	5.1

Notes: Includes the civilian non-institutionalized population. Starting in 2003, respondents could identify more than one race. Except as noted, the race data in this table from 2003 onward represent those respondents who indicated only one race category. The data shown prior to 2003 consists of those identifying themselves as "Asian or Pacific Islanders." High school completers are people who have attained at least a high school diploma (including equivalency).

Source: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of the October 2011 Current Population Survey (CPS) and U.S. Census Bureau, CPS, 1999-2010

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Appendix C: College Degrees Conferred

Appendix Table C1

Associate Degrees Conferred by Degree-Granting Institutions, by Race and Ethnicity, 1977 to 2010

Year	Total	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian
2010	849,452	552,863	113,905	112,211	44,021
2009	787,325	522,985	101,487	97,921	40,914
2008	750,164	501,079	95,702	91,274	38,843
2007	728,114	491,572	91,529	85,410	37,266
2006	713,066	485,297	89,784	80,854	35,201
2005	696,660	475,513	86,402	78,557	33,669
2004	665,301	456,047	81,183	72,270	33,149
2003	634,016	438,261	75,609	66,673	32,629
2002	595,133	417,733	67,343	60,003	30,945
2001	578,865	411,075	63,855	57,288	28,463
2000	564,933	408,822	60,208	51,563	27,778
1999	564,984	412,985	58,417	48,845	27,628
1998	558,555	413,561	55,314	45,876	25,196
1997	571,226	429,464	56,306	43,549	25,159
1996	555,216	426,106	52,014	38,254	23,138
1995	539,691	420,656	47,067	35,962	20,677
1991	481,720	391,264	38,835	25,540	15,257
1990	455,102	376,816	34,326	21,504	13,066
1981	416,377	339,167	35,330	17,800	8,650
1977	406,377	342,290	33,159	16,636	7,044

Notes: The figures above refer to the white-, black- and Asian-alone populations. Figures for "American Indian/Alaska Native" and "Non-resident alien" groups are not shown.

Source: Table 297, U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Digest of Education Statistics, 2011"

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Appendix Table C2

Bachelor's Degrees Conferred by Degree-Granting Institutions, by Race and Ethnicity, 1977 to 2010

Year	Total	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian
2010	1,650,014	1,167,499	164,844	140,316	117,422
2009	1,601,368	1,144,614	156,615	129,527	112,508
2008	1,563,069	1,122,675	152,457	123,048	109,058
2007	1,524,092	1,099,850	146,653	114,936	105,297
2006	1,485,242	1,075,561	142,420	107,588	102,376
2005	1,439,264	1,049,141	136,122	101,124	97,209
2004	1,399,542	1,026,114	131,241	94,644	92,073
2003	1,348,811	994,616	124,253	89,029	87,964
2002	1,291,900	958,597	116,623	82,966	83,093
2001	1,244,171	927,357	111,307	77,745	78,902
2000	1,237,875	929,102	108,018	75,063	77,909
1999	1,202,239	909,562	101,910	69,735	74,126
1998	1,184,406	901,344	98,251	66,005	71,678
1997	1,172,879	900,809	94,349	62,509	68,859
1996	1,164,792	905,846	91,496	58,351	64,433
1995	1,160,134	914,610	87,236	54,230	60,502
1991	1,094,538	914,093	66,375	37,342	42,529
1990	1,051,344	887,151	61,046	32,829	39,230
1981	935,140	807,319	60,673	21,832	18,794
1977	919,549	807,688	58,636	18,743	13,793

Notes: The figures above refer to the white-, black- and Asian-alone populations. Figures for "American Indian/Alaska Native" and "Non-resident alien" groups are not shown.

Source: Table 300 in U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics, 2011

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