

Demographic Challenges to Hispanic Higher Education

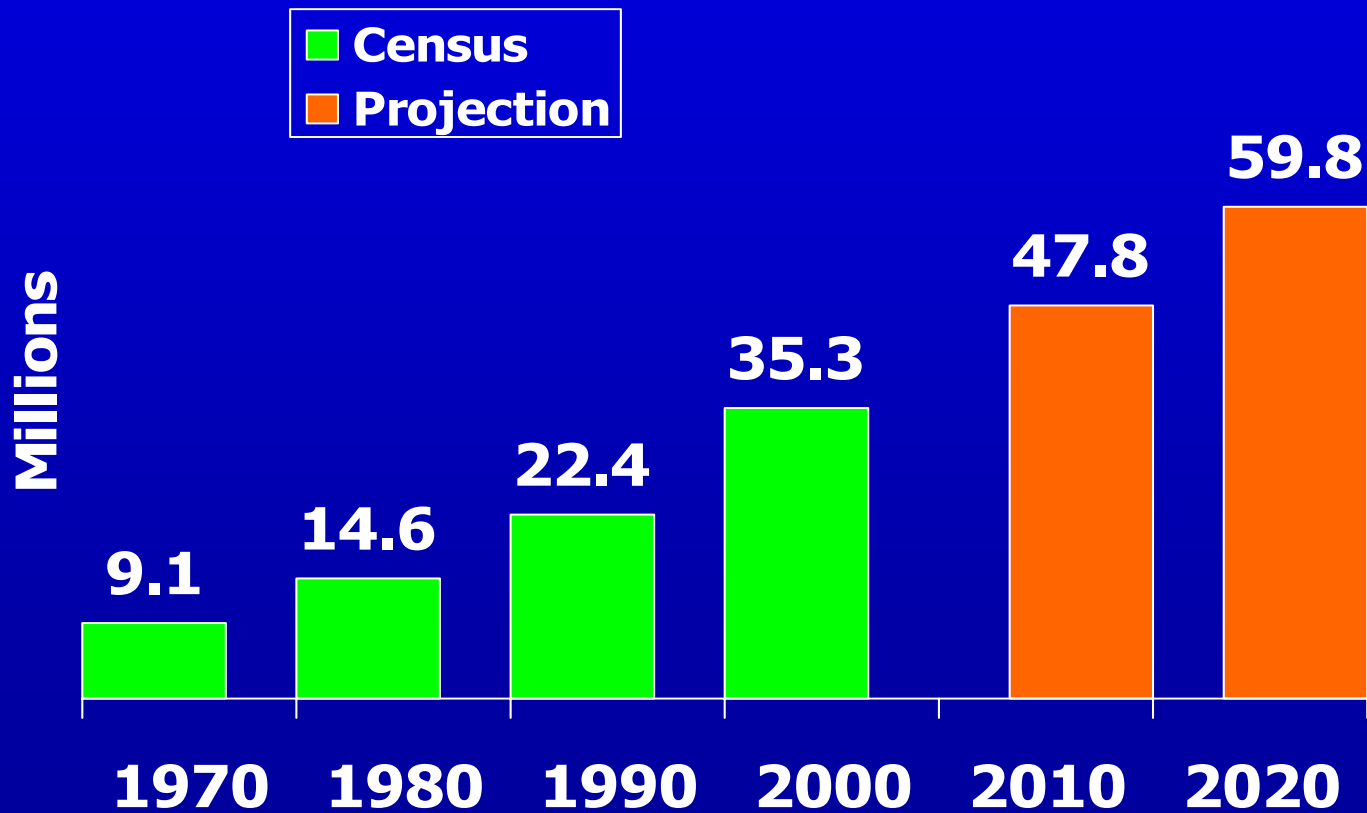
Jorge del Pinal, Ph.D.

Population Division

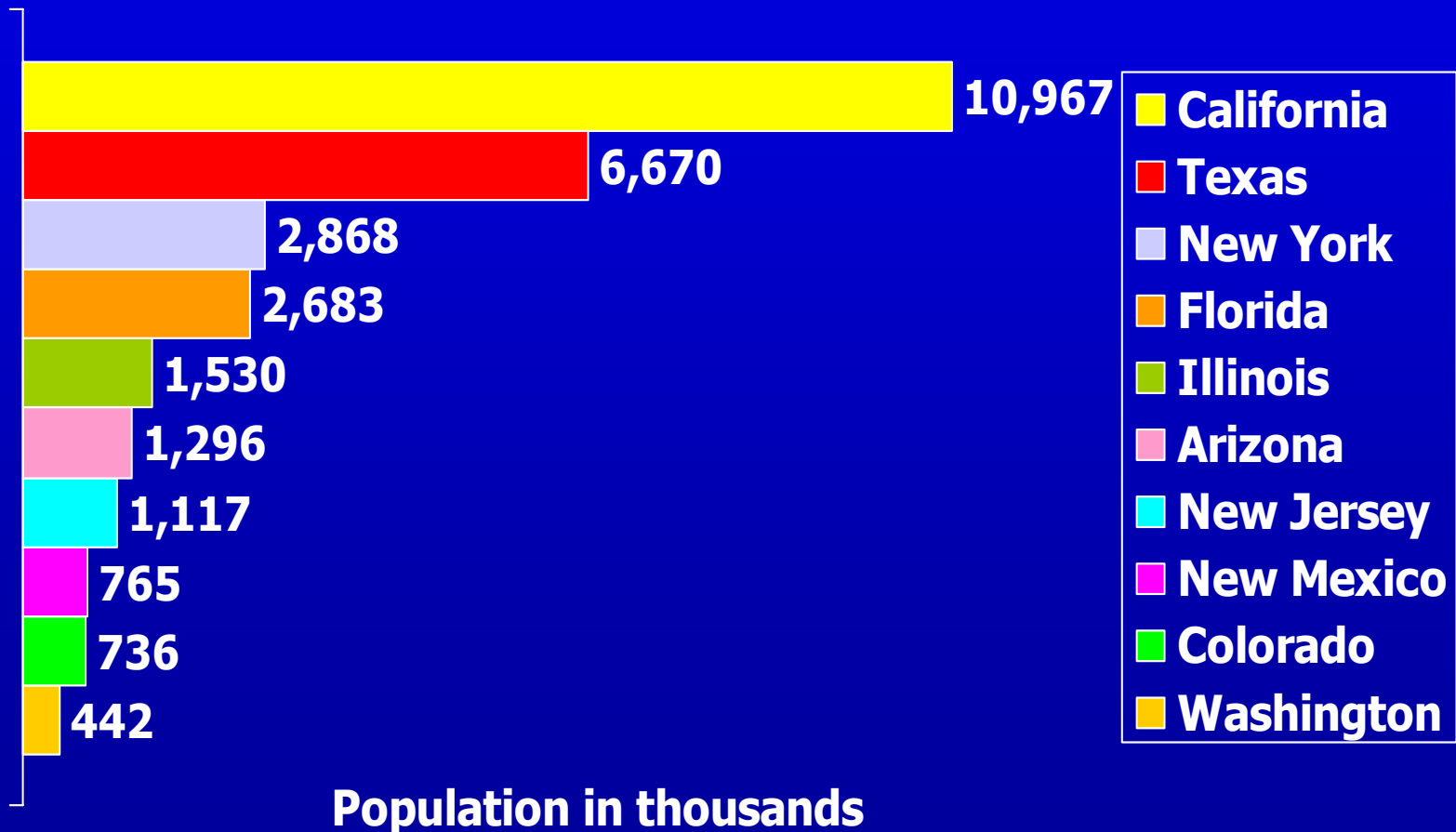
HACU

March 29, 2004

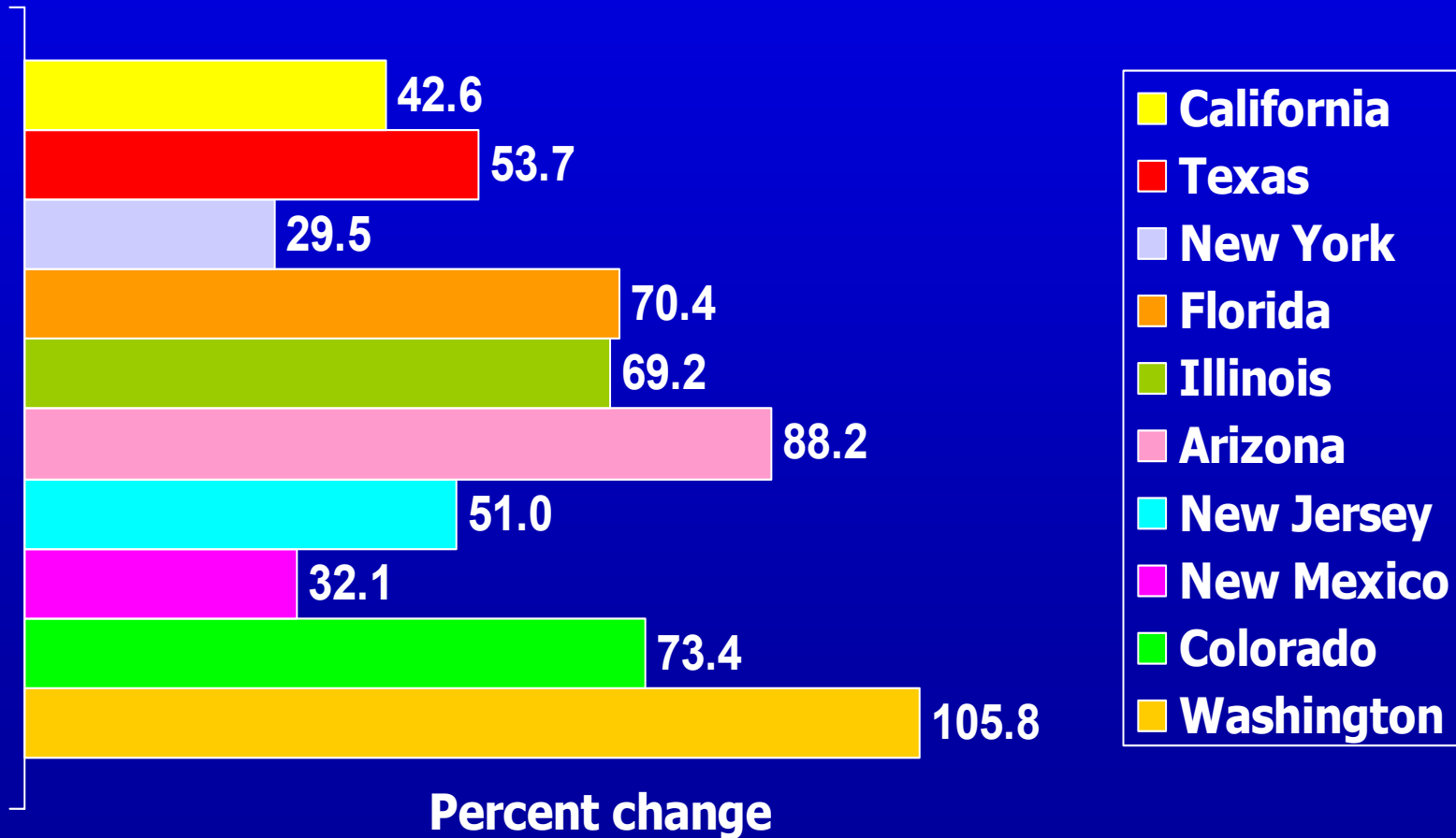
Growth of the Hispanic Population in the United States: 1970 to 2020



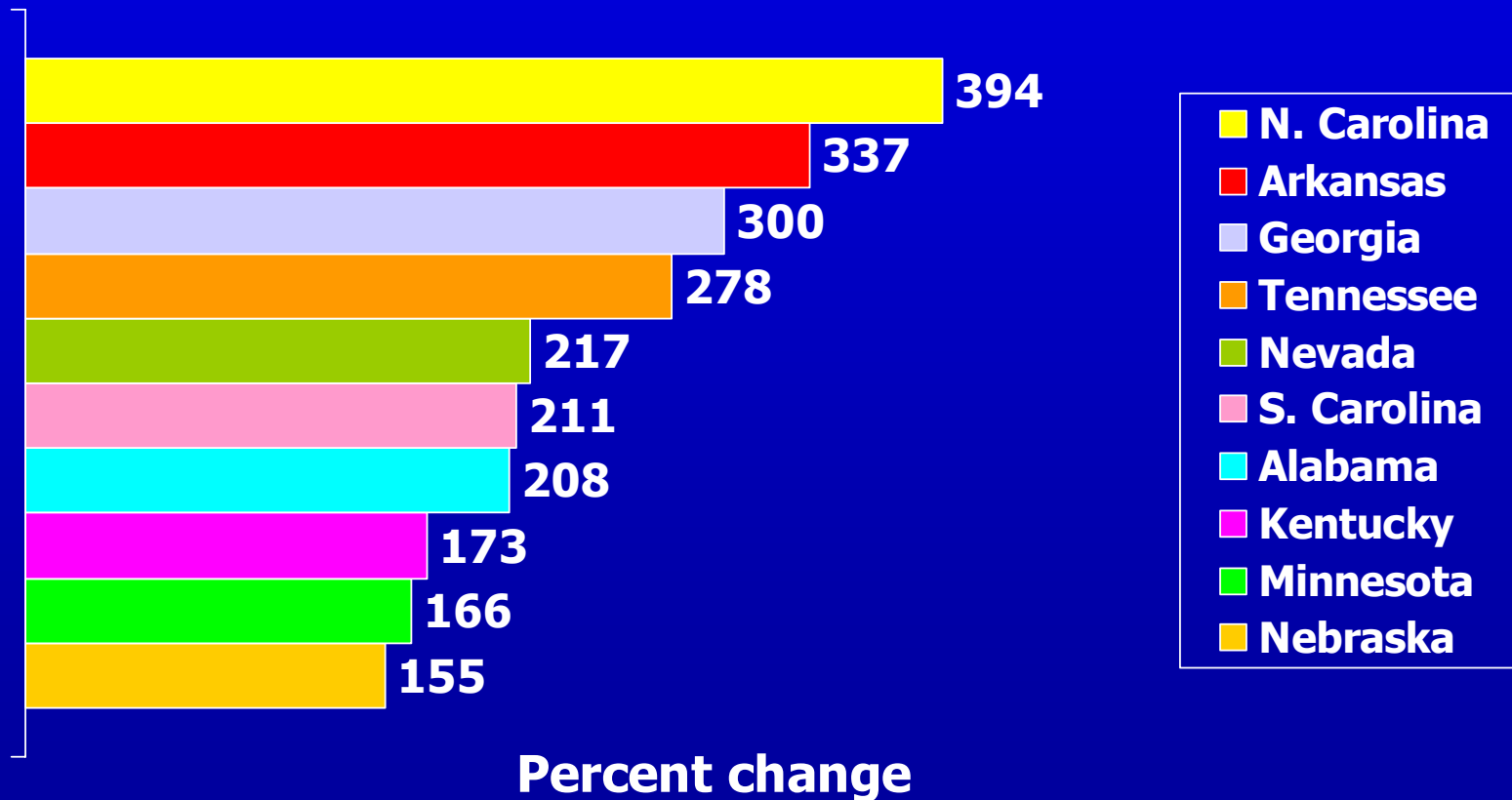
Top 10 States by Hispanic Population: 2000



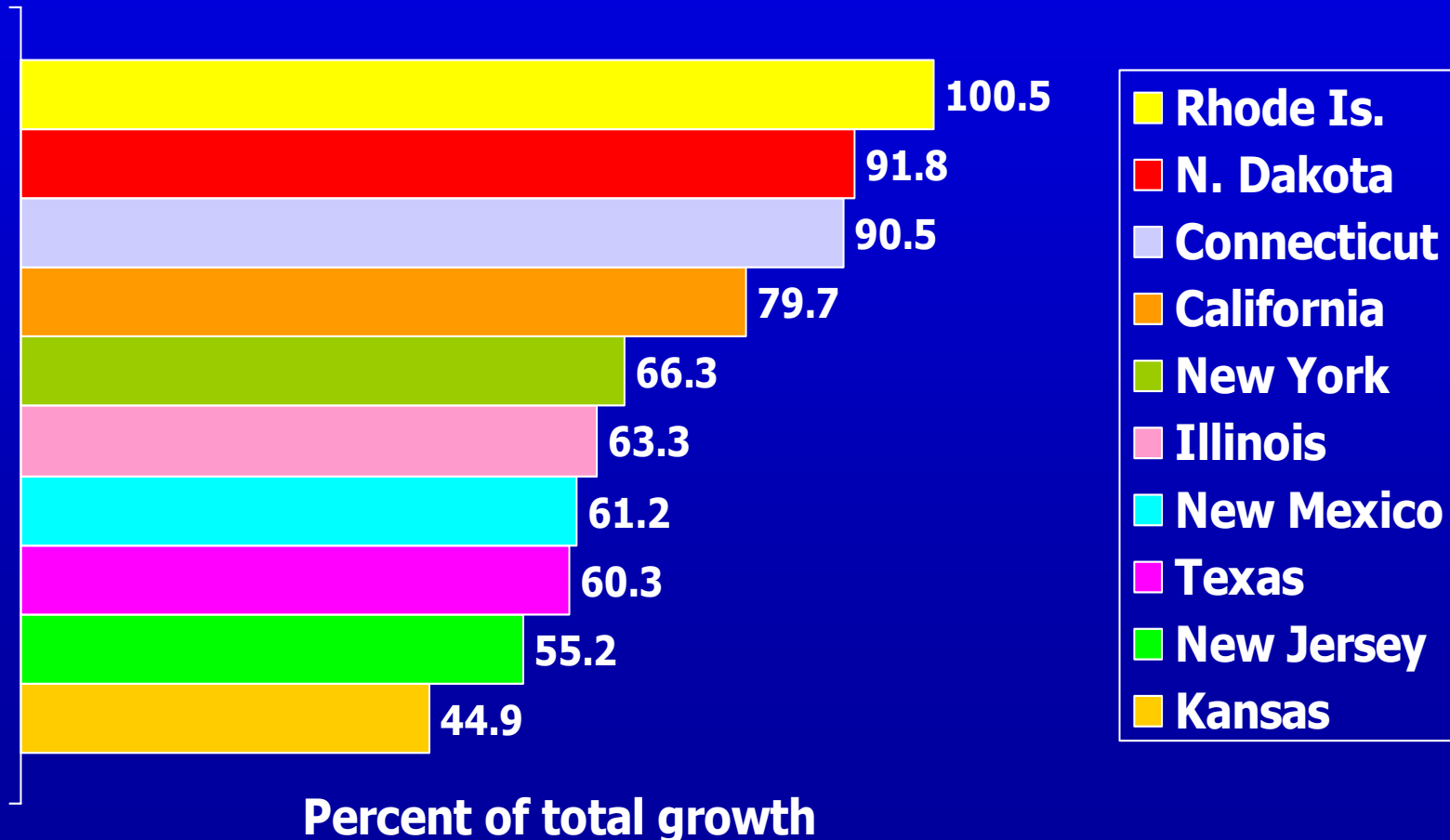
Top 10 Hispanic States in Population by Percent Hispanic Change: 1990 to 2000



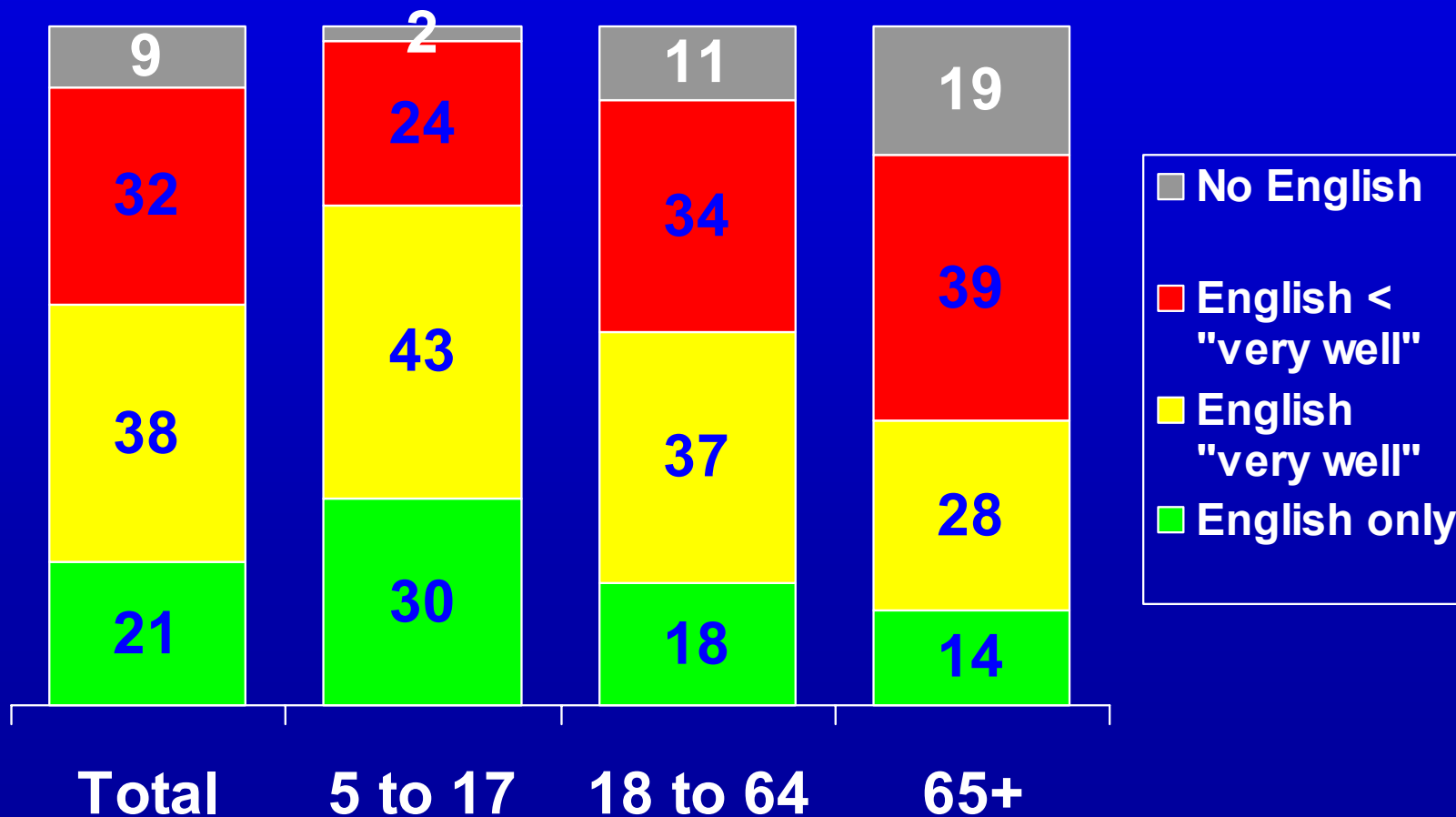
Top 10 States by Hispanic Percent Change: 1990 to 2000



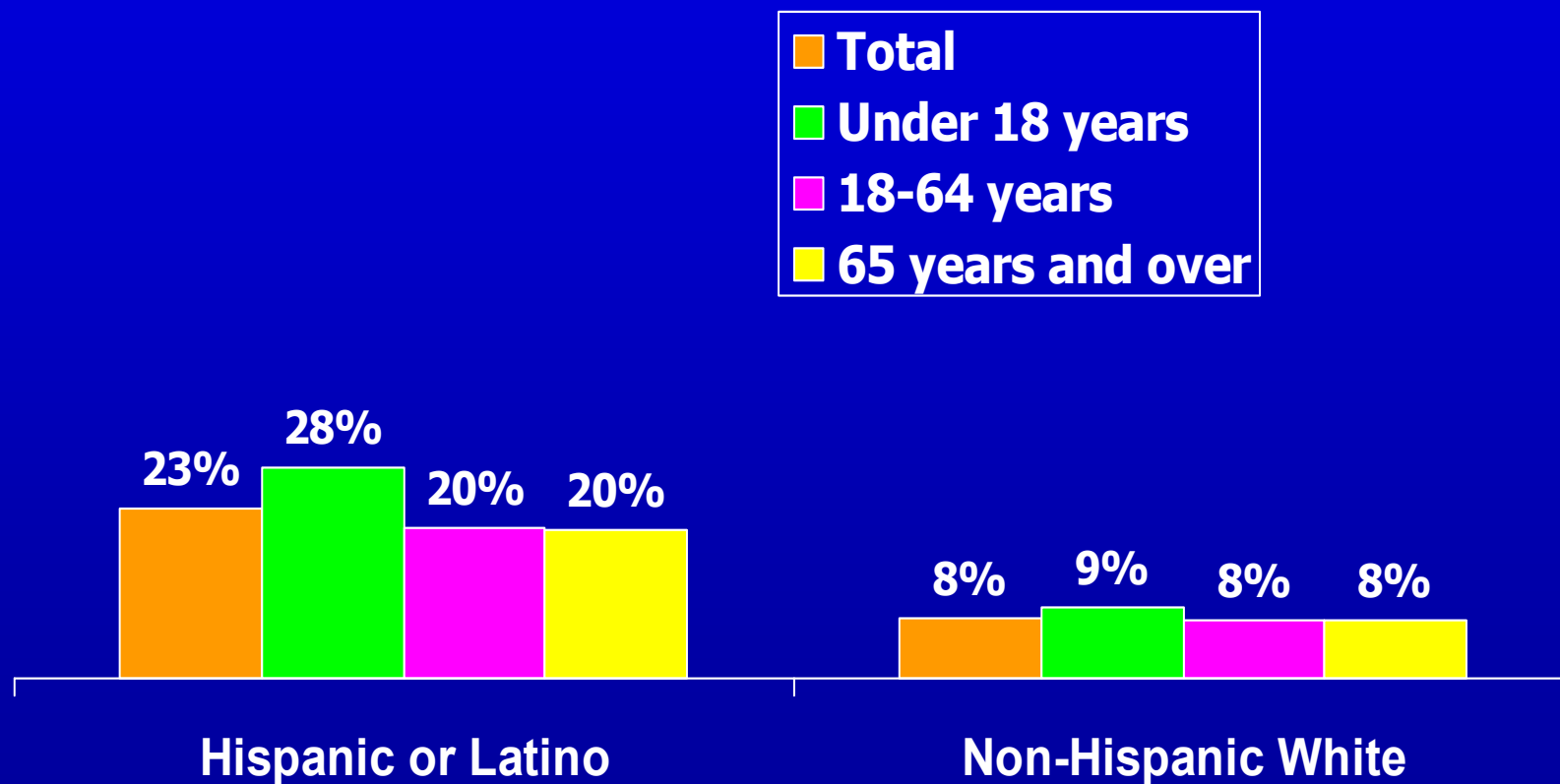
Top 10 States by Hispanic Contribution to State Population Growth: 1990 to 2000



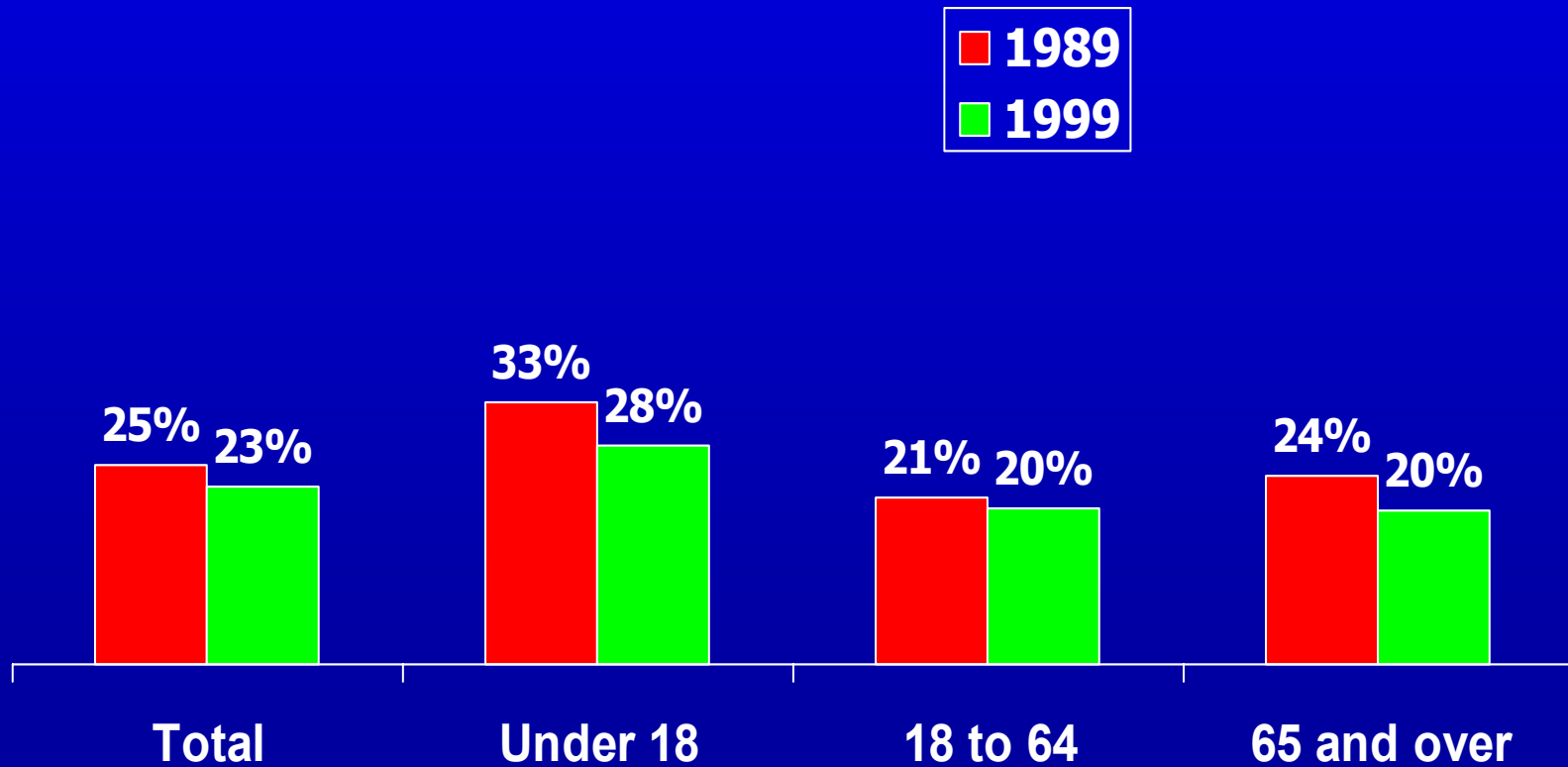
Language Spoken At Home and English-Speaking Ability and Age of Hispanics: 2000



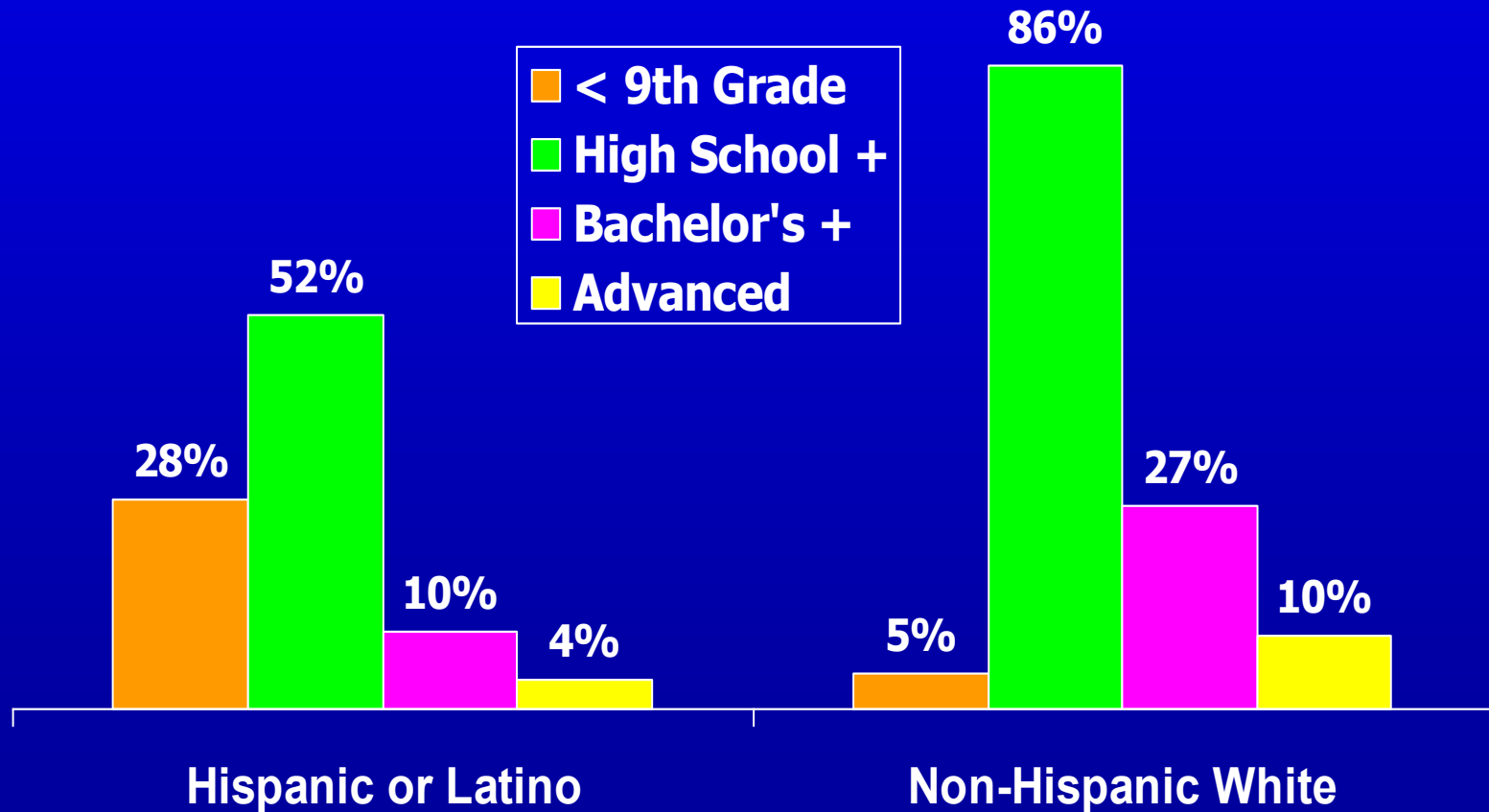
People Living Below the Poverty Level: 1999



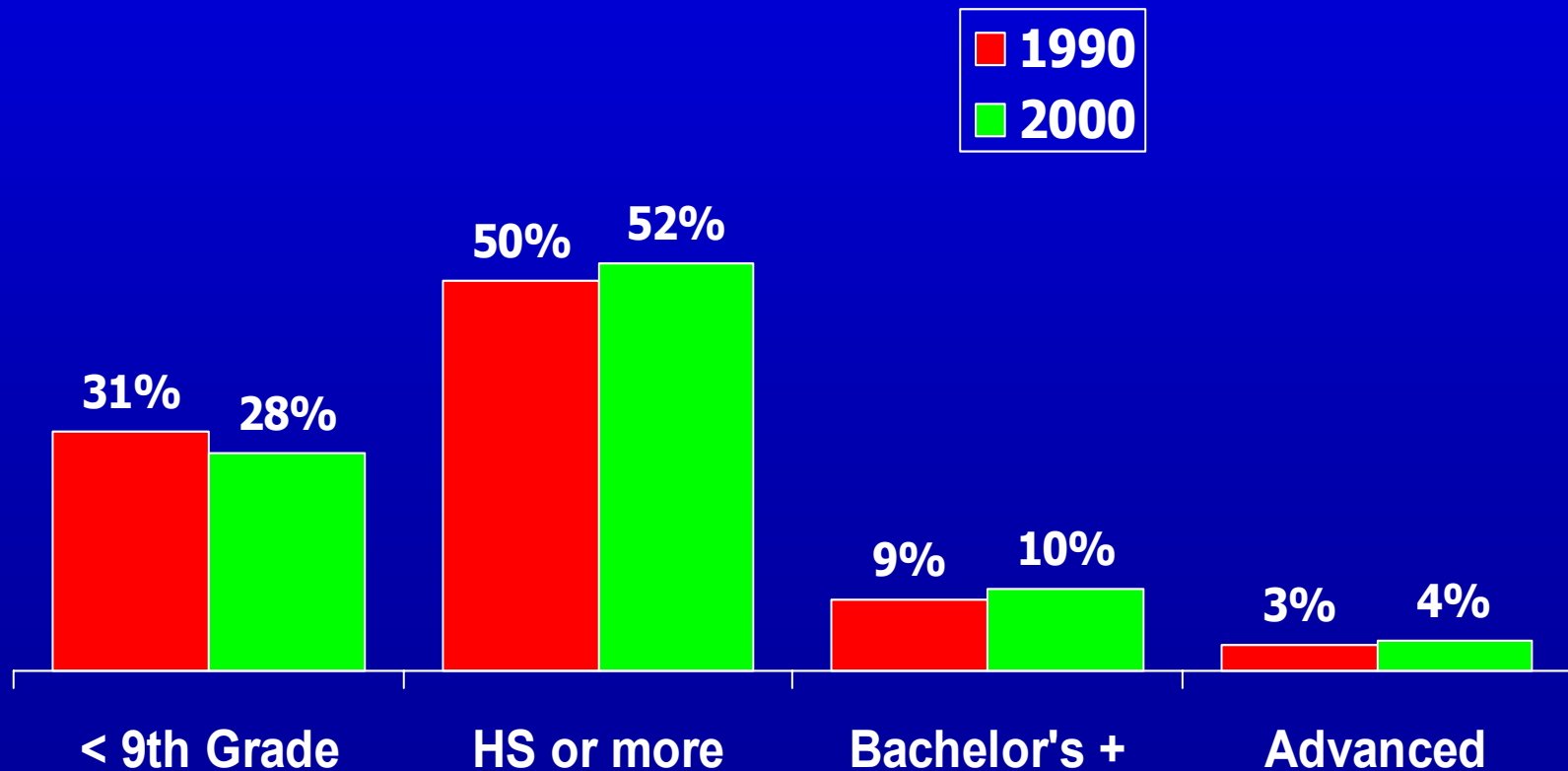
Hispanics Living Below the Poverty Level: 1989 and 1999



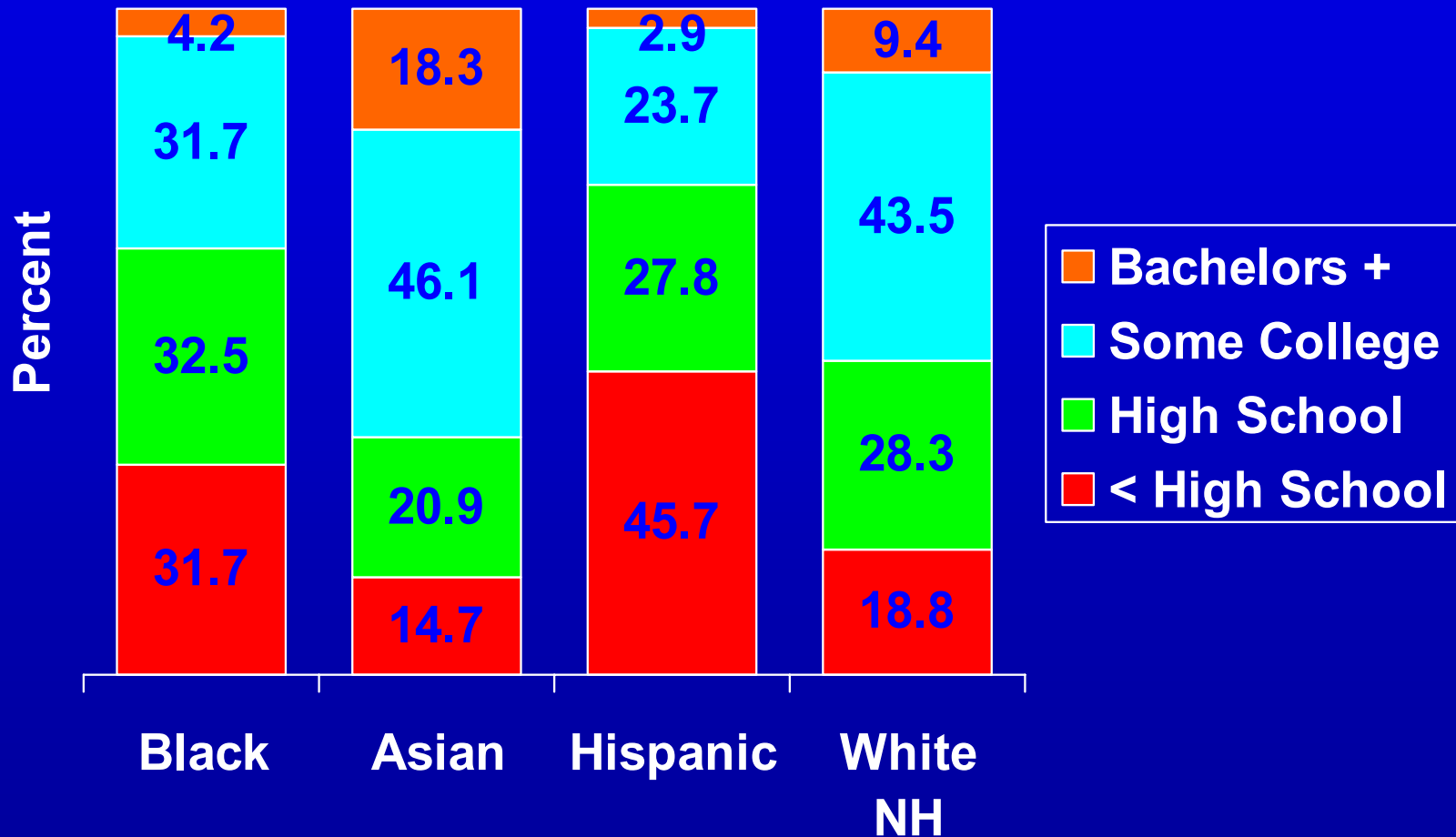
Educational Attainment: 2000 (Age 25 and over)



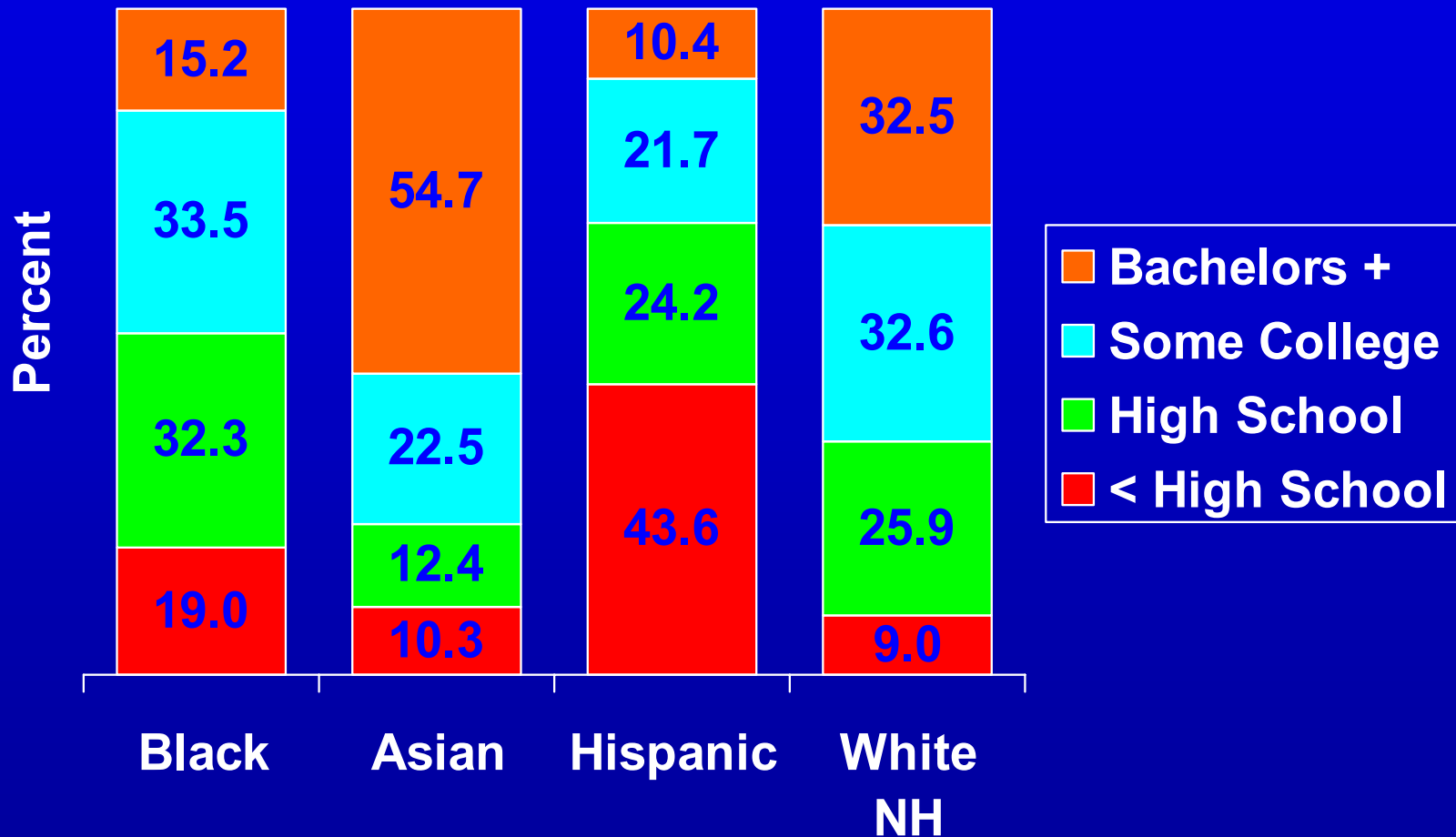
Hispanic Educational Attainment: 1990 and 2000 (Age 25 and over)



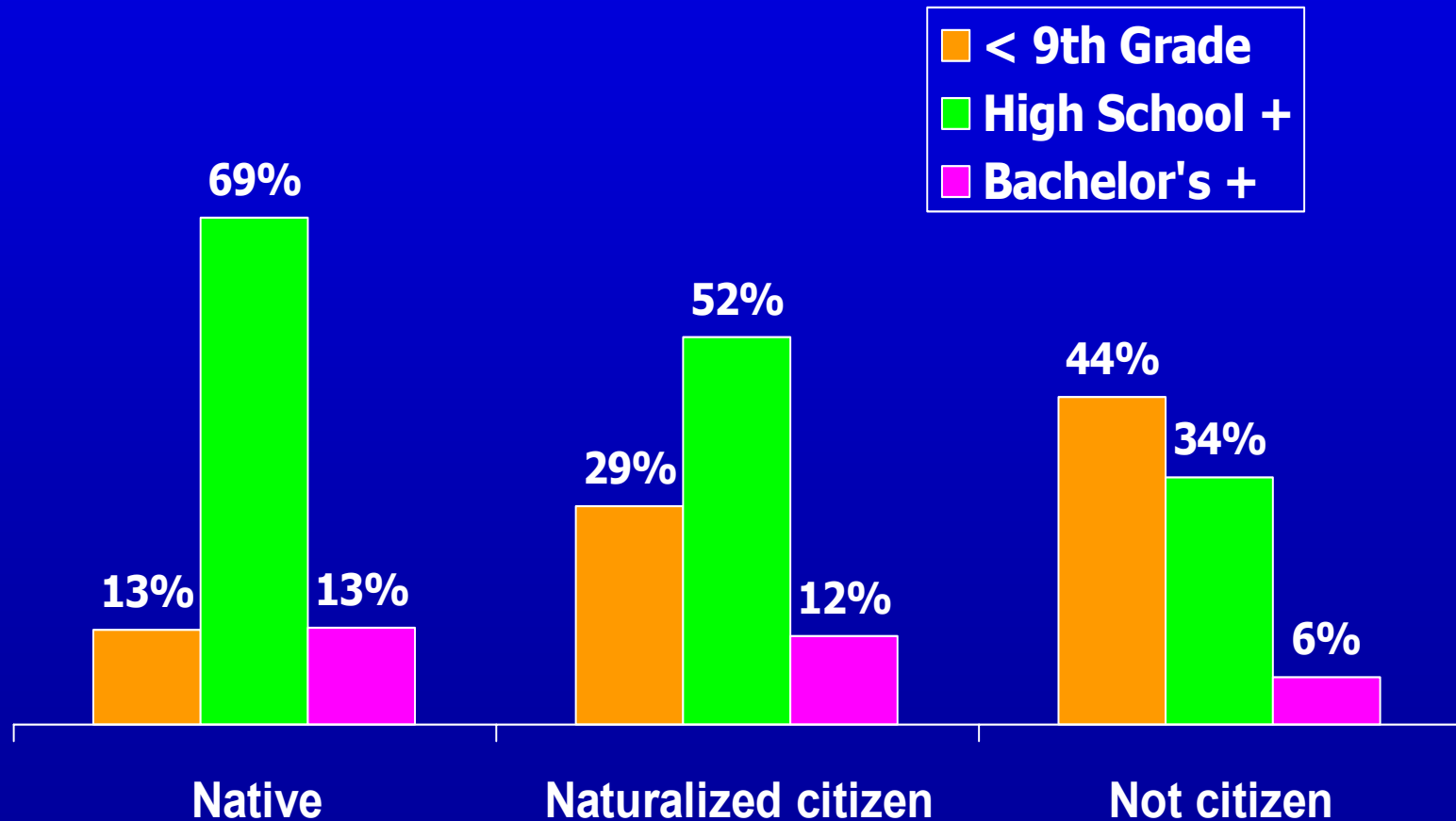
Educational Attainment : 2000 (Age 18 to 24 years)



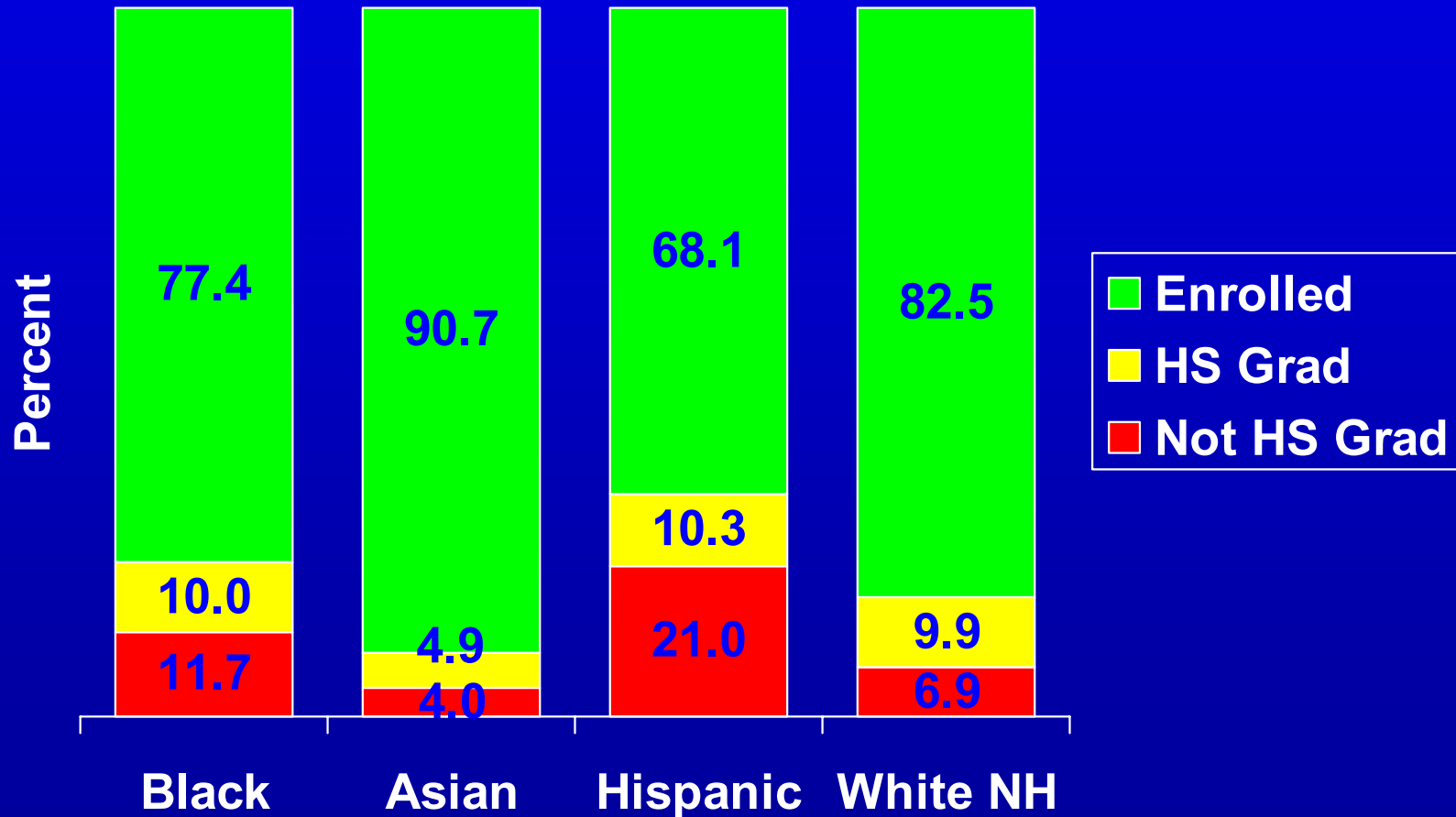
Educational Attainment : 2000 (Age 25 to 34 years)



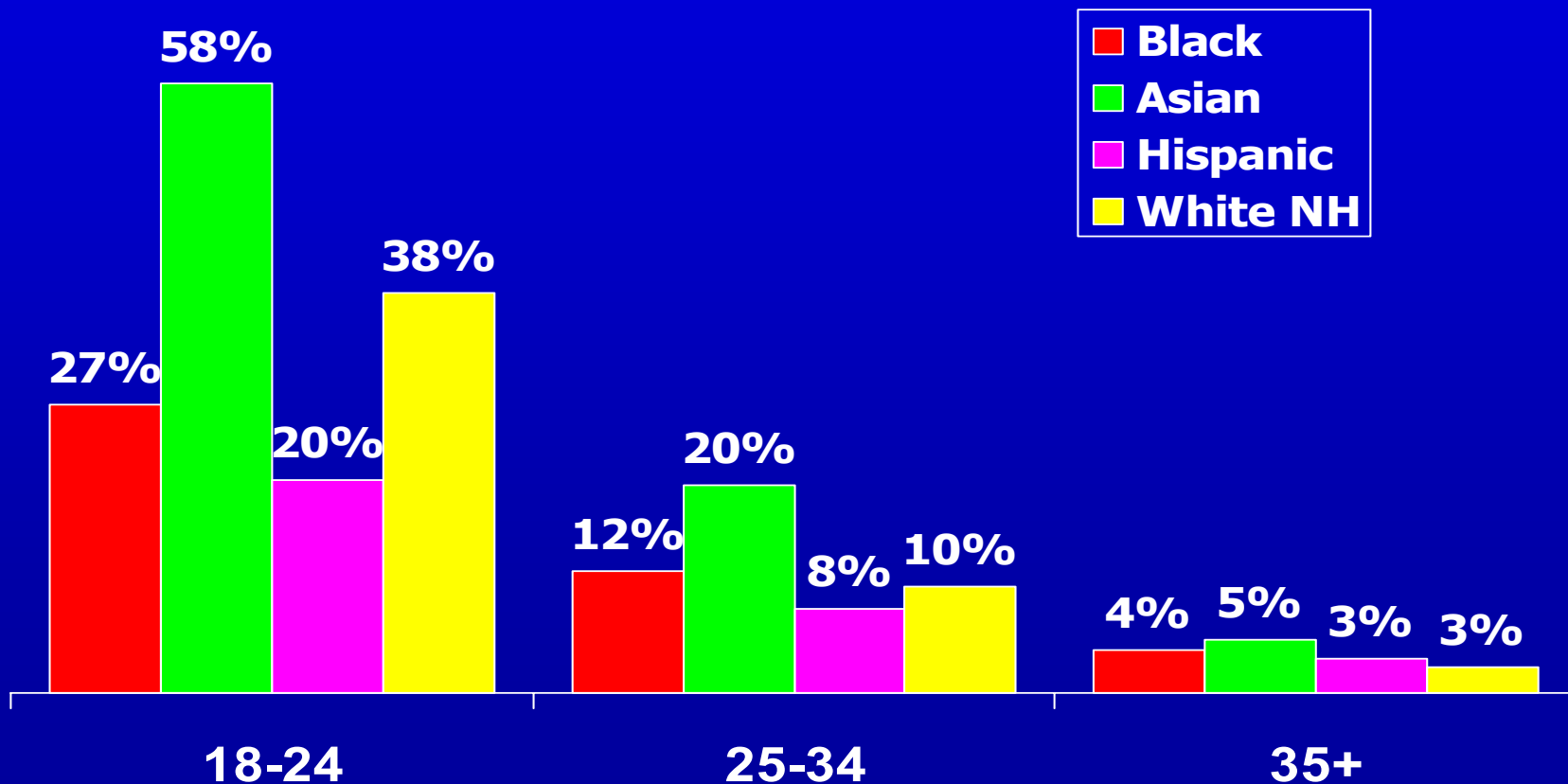
Hispanic Educational Attainment by Citizenship: 2000 (Age 25 and over)



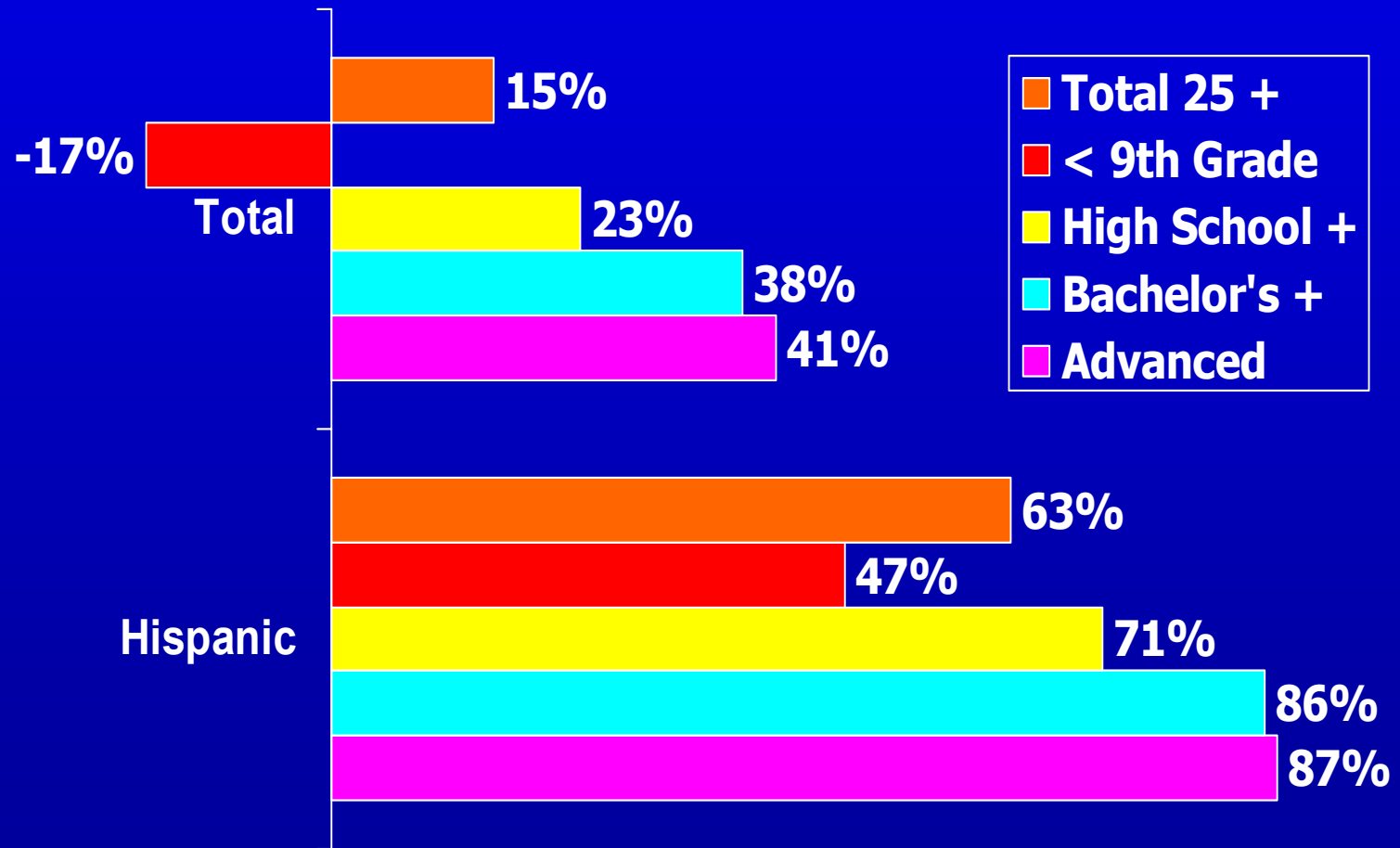
Enrollment and Educational Attainment: 2000 (Age 15 to 19 years)



College or Graduate School Enrollment by Age Group: 2000



Growth of Total and Hispanic Population by Educational Attainment: 1990 to 2000



Hispanic Population Summary

- ❑ Fast population growth
- ❑ Fastest growth in non-traditional states
- ❑ Some progress in educational attainment – obscured by immigration
- ❑ Many have not completed high school
- ❑ Despite dramatic increases in educational attainment, too few HS graduates go on to college and complete college
- ❑ Higher poverty and the language spoken at home may be obstacles to higher education

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