



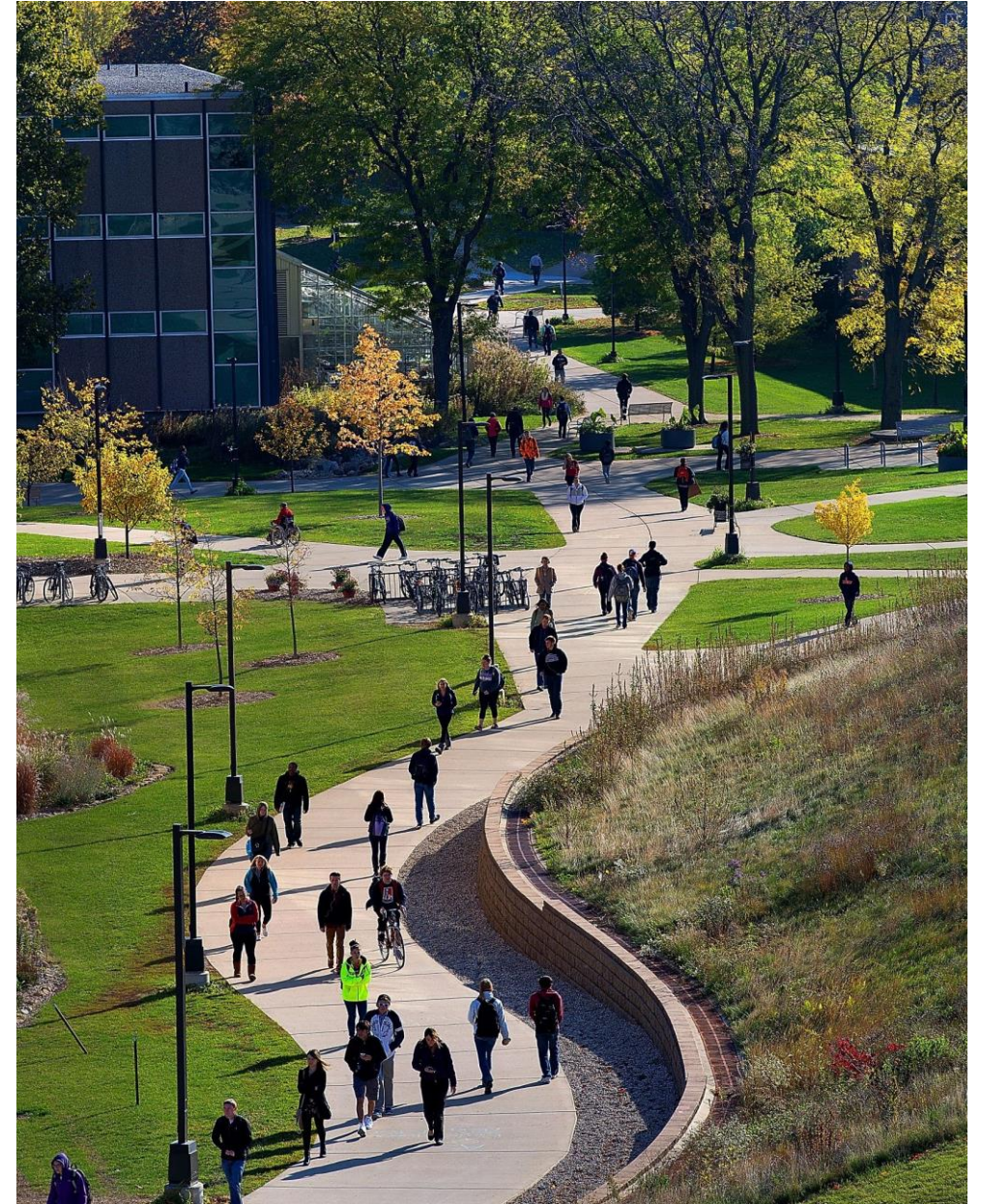
RACE AND ETHNICITY IN HIGHER EDUCATION

A Status Report

HACU Dean's Forum on Hispanic Higher Education
October 8, 2019



Why this work?





Findings



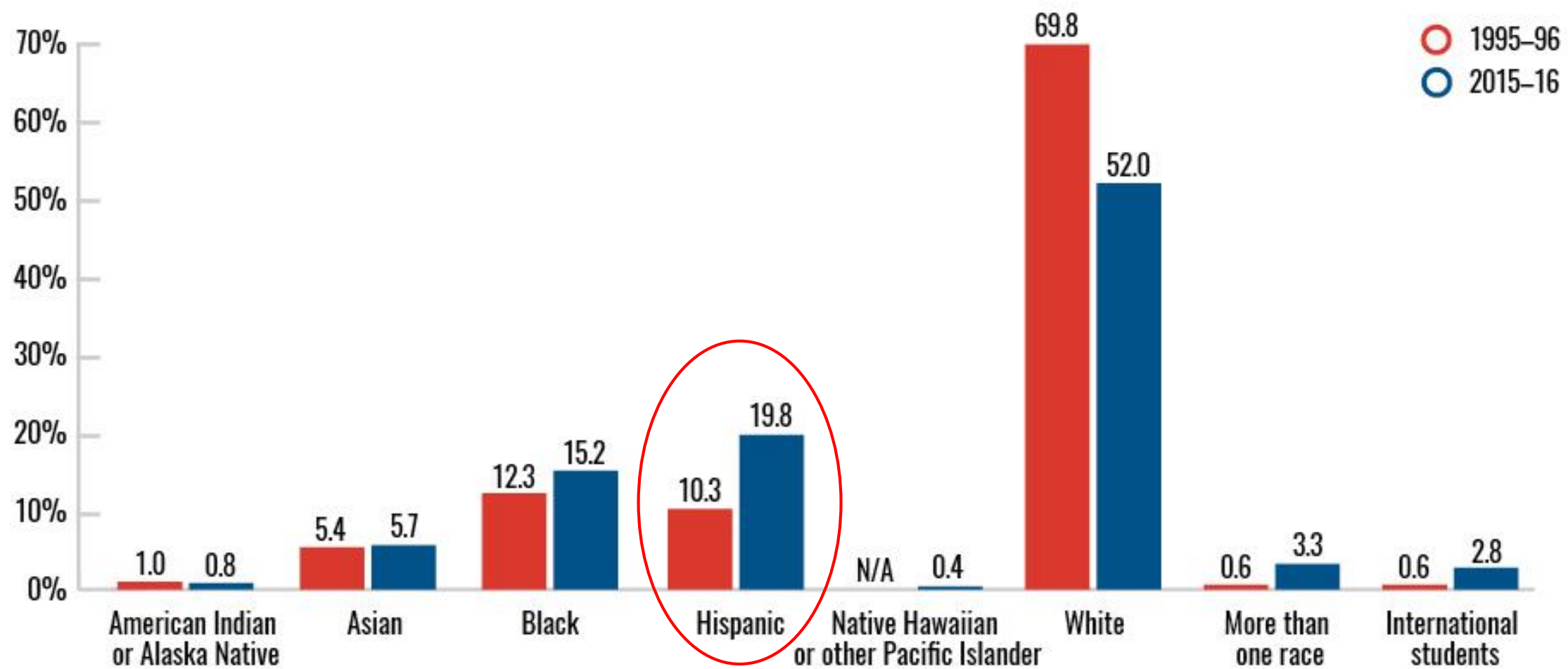


Key Finding 1

Over the past two decades, the U.S. population has grown not only more educated but also more racially and ethnically diverse, thanks in large part to a growing Hispanic population that is seeking higher education at levels not before seen.



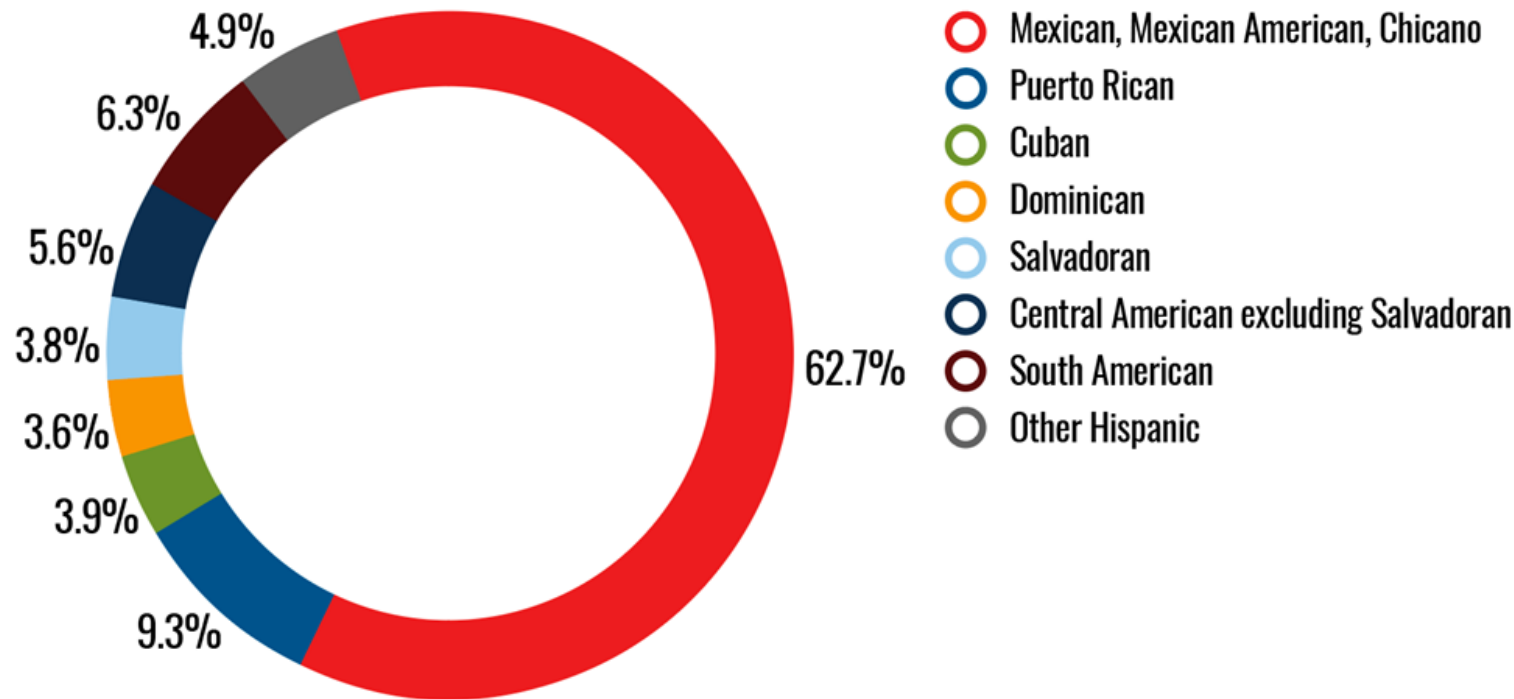
Figure 2: Undergraduate Enrollment, by Race and Ethnicity: 1995–96 and 2015–16



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, 1996 and 2016. Note: In 1995–96, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander students was not an available category. These students were included in the category “Asian.”



Figure 1.3 The Hispanic Population, by Hispanic Origin: 2017

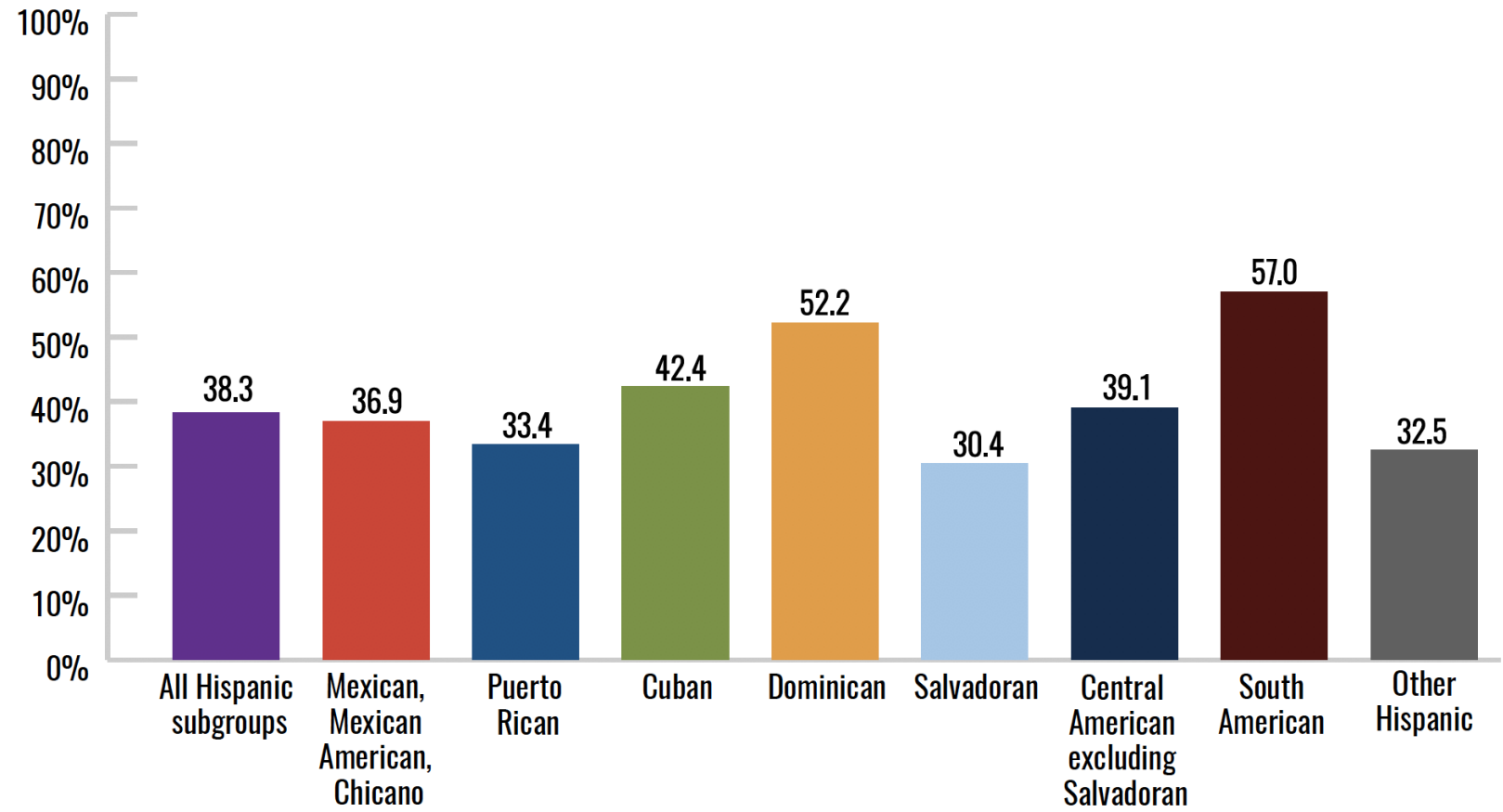


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2017

Notes: "Central American excluding Salvadoran" includes respondents of Central American, Central American Indian, Costa Rican, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, or Panamanian origin. | "South American" includes respondents of Argentinian, Bolivian, Chilean, Colombian, Ecuadorian, Paraguayan, Peruvian, South American, South American Indian, Uruguayan, or Venezuelan origin. | "Other Hispanic" includes respondents who reported "Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin," and who subsequently indicated that they belong to one of 24 Hispanic-origin subgroups (e.g., Castilian) that fall outside the other seven Hispanic origin groups listed in this figure.



Figure 3.4: Percentage of 18- to 24-Year-Olds Enrolled in College, by Hispanic Subpopulations: 2016

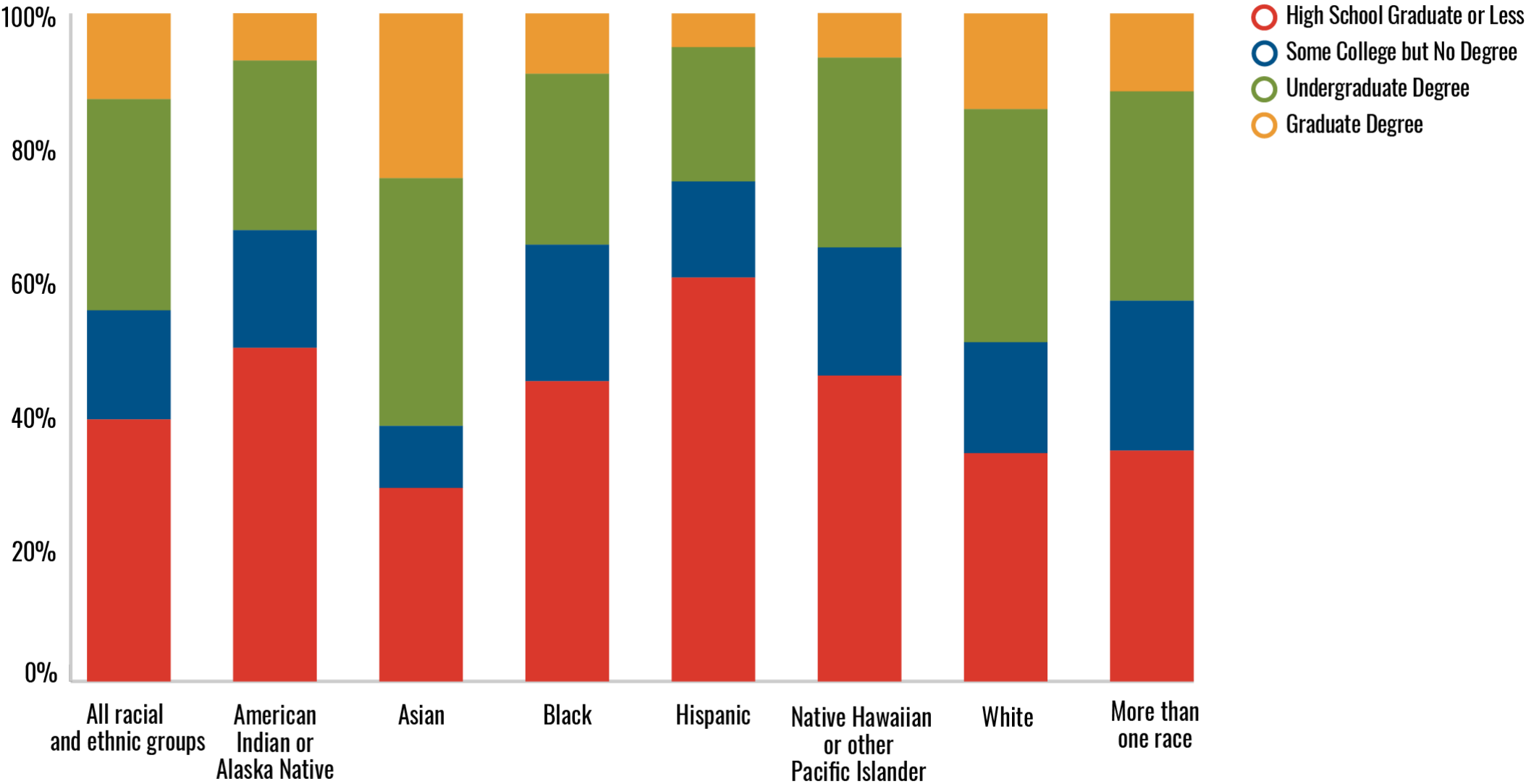


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2016

Notes: “Central American excluding Salvadoran” includes respondents of Central American, Central American Indian, Costa Rican, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, or Panamanian origin. | “South American” includes respondents who indicate that they are of Argentinian, Bolivian, Chilean, Colombian, Ecuadorian, Paraguayan, Peruvian, South American, South American Indian, Uruguayan, or Venezuelan origin. | “Other Hispanic” includes all CPS respondents who reported they were of “Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin,” and who subsequently indicated that they belong to one of 24 Hispanic-origin subgroups (e.g., Castilian) that fall outside the other seven Hispanic origin groups listed in this figure.



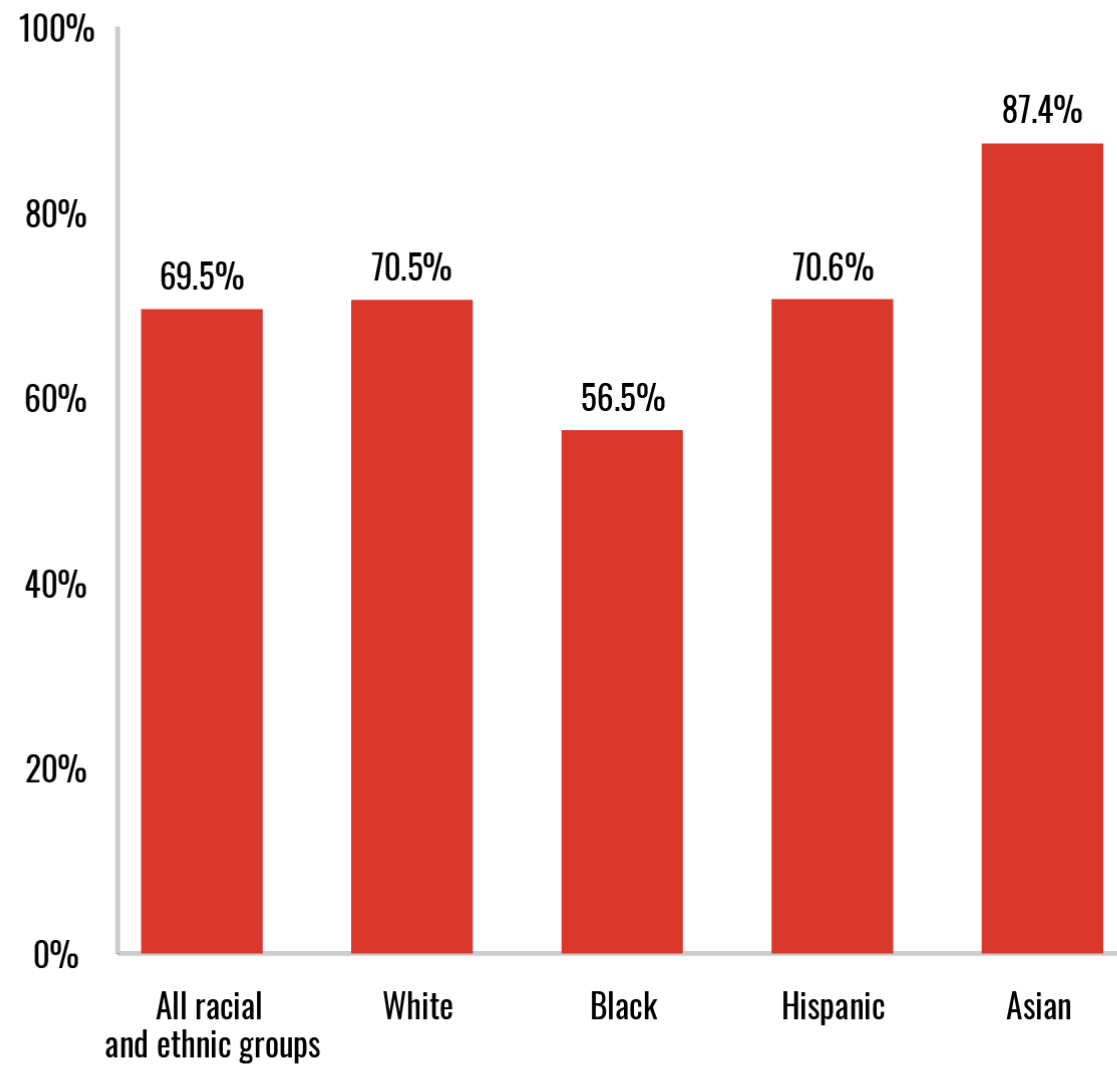
Educational Attainment of Adults Ages 25 and Older, by Race and Ethnicity: 2017



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2017
Notes: Undergraduate degree includes associate and bachelor's degrees. | Graduate degree includes master's, professional, and doctoral degrees.



Immediate College Enrollment of Recent High School or Equivalent Graduates Ages 16 to 24, by Race and Ethnicity: 2016



Source: Source: U.S. Department of Education, Digest of Education Statistics, 2017
Notes: This figure uses a three-year moving average, which is a weighted average of the year indicated, the year immediately preceding, and the year immediately following. For the final year, a two-year moving average is used. Moving averages are used to produce more stable estimates. | All racial and ethnic groups includes persons of other racial and ethnic groups not separately shown.

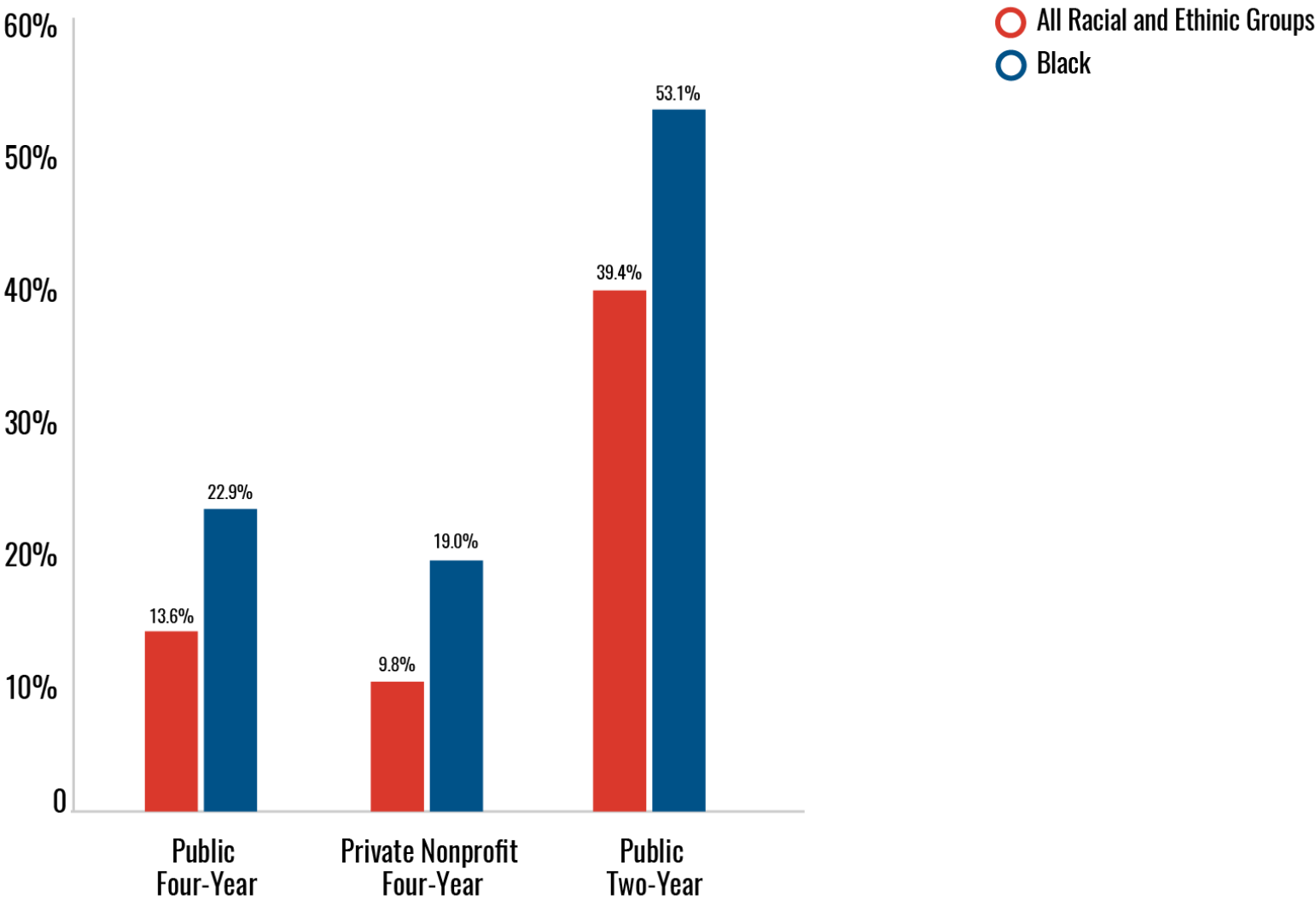


Key Finding 2

Black students disproportionately fare poorly in America's postsecondary education system. At both the undergraduate and graduate levels, advances in Black students' enrollment and attainment have been accompanied by some of the lowest persistence rates, highest undergraduate dropout rates, highest borrowing rates, and largest debt burdens of any group.



Share of Exclusively Full-Time Students No Longer Enrolled Within Six Years of Enrolling, by Starting Institution Type:
Fall 2011 Cohort



Source: National Student Clearinghouse Research Center

Notes: Six-year outcomes for four-year institutions is within 150 percent of normal time. | Six-year outcomes for public two-year institutions is within 300 percent of normal time.



Average debt among 2015-16 degree recipients



- Associate degree recipients
 - 48% borrowed an average of \$18,501
 - 67% of Black students borrowed an average of \$22,303
- Bachelor's degree recipients
 - 69% borrowed an average of \$29,669
 - 86% of Black students borrowed an average of \$34,010



Graduate Borrowing

- Master's degree recipients
 - 56% borrowed an average of \$43,354
 - 81% of African Americans borrowed an average of \$51,699
- Professional degree recipients
 - 78% borrowed an average of \$149,356
 - 92% of African Americans borrowed an average of \$204,754
- Doctoral degree recipients
 - 48% borrowed an average of \$81,176
 - 81% of African Americans borrowed an average of \$109,148

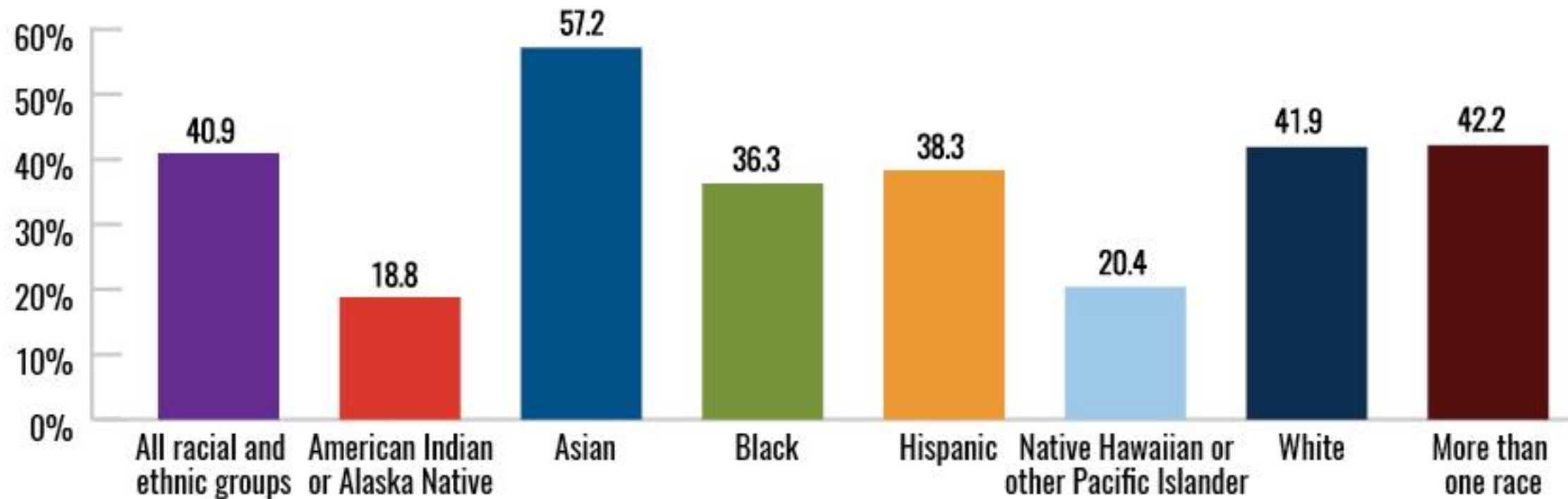


Key Finding 3

We still lack precise, national data on many educational outcomes for American Indians or Alaska Natives and Native Hawaiians or other Pacific Islanders; but what the available data do show is troubling.



Figure 6: Percentage of 18- to 24-Year-Olds Enrolled in College, by Race and Ethnicity: 2016



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2016



Median Annual Earnings of Adults Ages 25 and Older, by Educational Attainment: 2016

	All Racial and Ethnic Groups	American Indian or Alaska Native
High School Graduate or Equivalent	\$29,100	\$24,331
Associate Degree	\$39,493	\$32,404
Bachelor's Degree	\$52,000	\$41,316
Master's Degree	\$64,809	\$50,690
Professional Degree	\$95,000	\$67,948
Doctoral Degree	\$84,049	\$61,842

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016 5-Year Estimates (2012–16)
Notes: Only earnings for employed adults are included. All employed adults (both full and part time) are included.

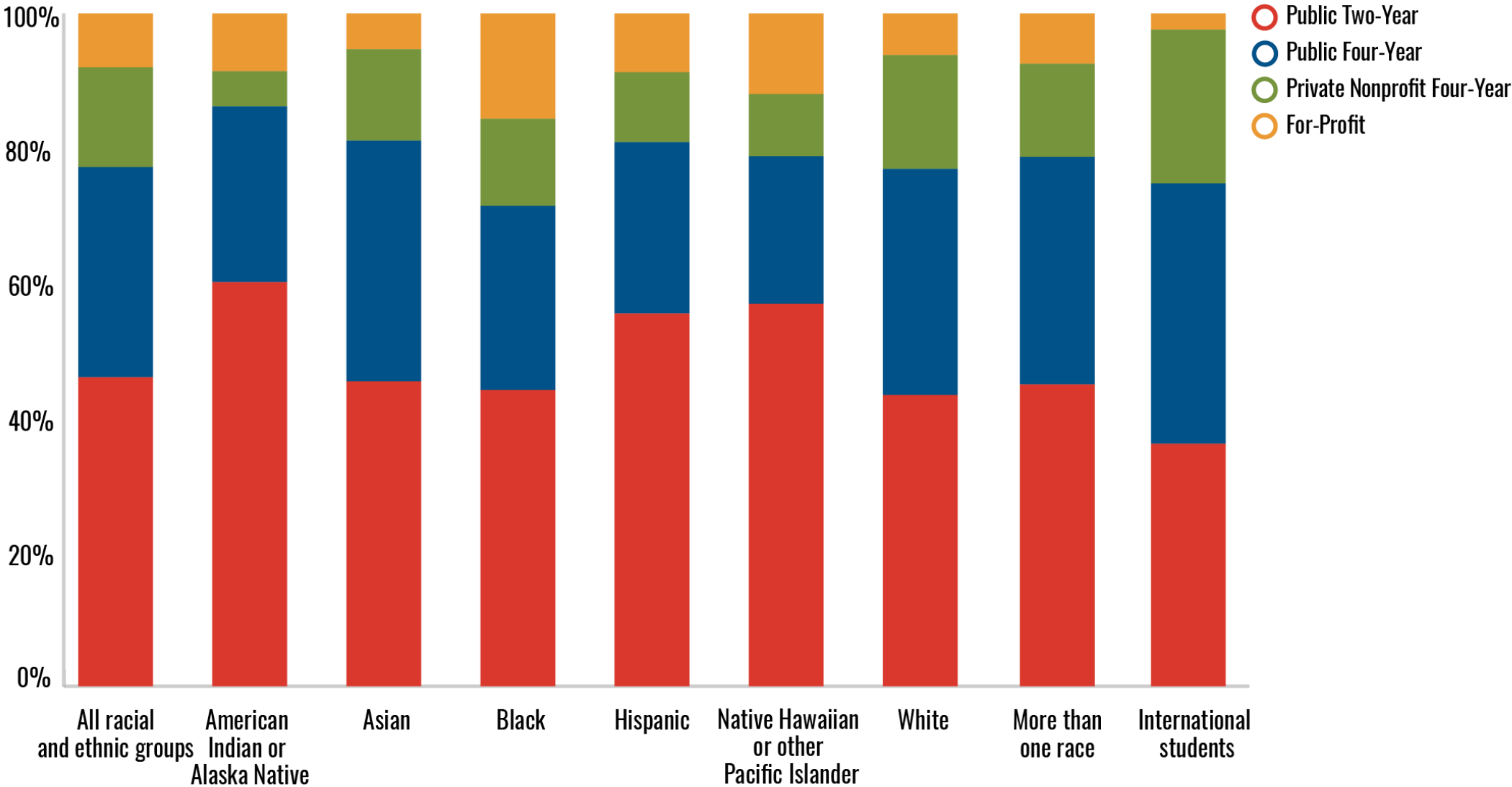


Key Finding 4

Great differences exist by race, ethnicity, and gender in where students go to college and what they study, signaling an uneven playing field in the labor market and a threat to the opportunity for intergenerational upward mobility.



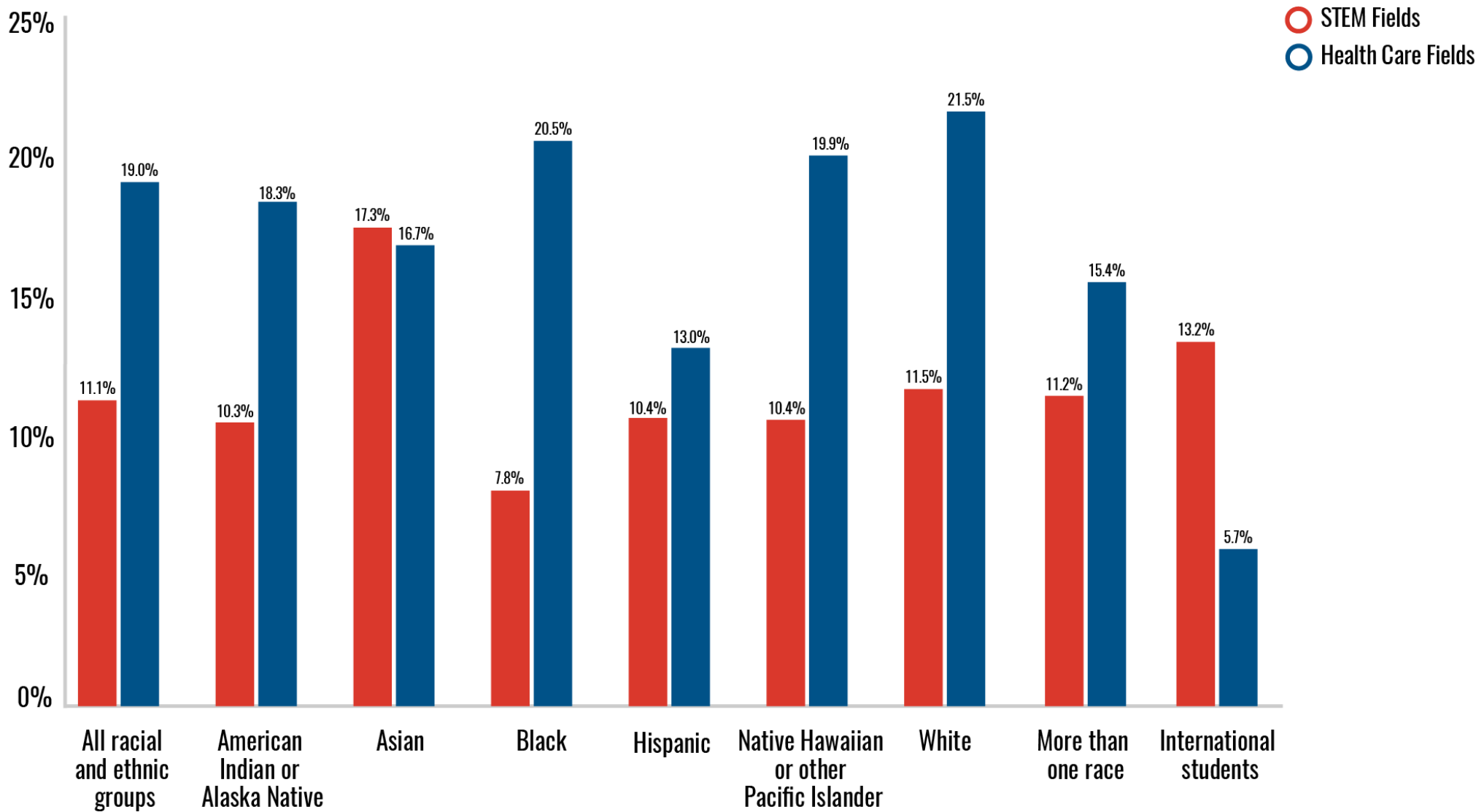
Undergraduate Enrollment Across Sectors, by Race and Ethnicity: 2015-16



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, 2016
Notes: Institutions were categorized into sectors based upon control of the institution and the length of predominant award granted.



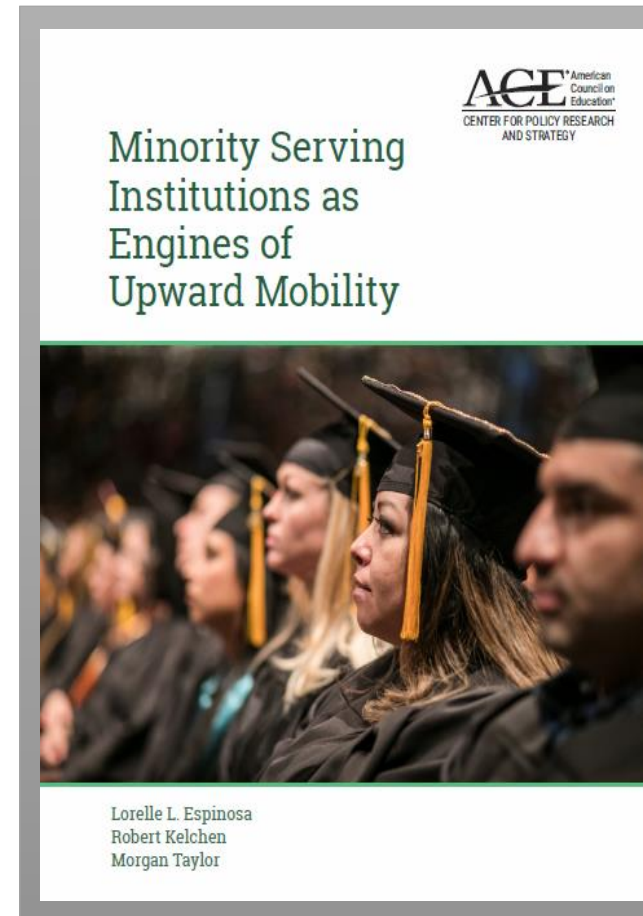
Field of Study for Associate Degree Recipients, by Select Field and Race and Ethnicity: 2016



Source: U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, 2016
Notes: STEM fields include computer and information sciences, engineering and engineering technology, biological and physical sciences, science technology, math, and agriculture.

HSIs as Engines of Upward Mobility

- Utilizes data from the Equality of Opportunity Project
- Examines the upward income mobility of students who attended MSIs compared to those who did not
- **Key Finding:** HSIs contribute to the upward mobility of their students at rates exceeding that of their non-MSI counterparts





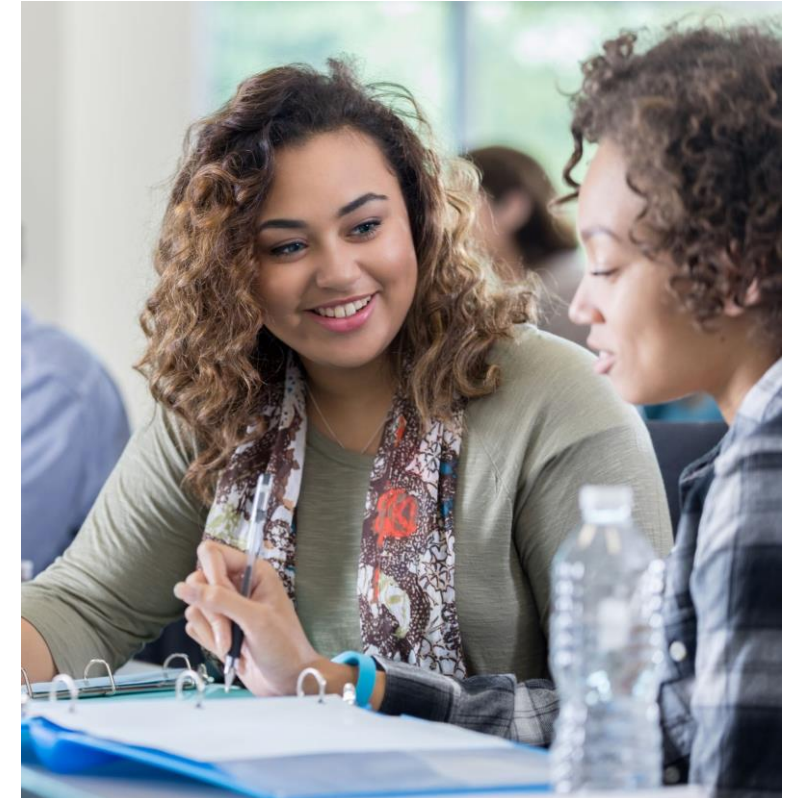
Key Finding 5

How students pay for higher education varied considerably by race and ethnicity, especially in terms of who borrows and who leaves college with high levels of student loan debt.



Income and FAFSA

- 43% of all undergraduates are low-income
 - 60% of African Americans
 - 54% of American Indians
 - 53% of Hispanics
 - 34% of Whites
- 70% of undergraduates completed the FAFSA
 - 75% of Hispanics
- 39% of undergraduates had an EFC of \$0
 - 48% of Hispanics





Total Borrowing: Associate Degree Recipients, by Race and Ethnicity: 2015-16

	% Who Borrowed	Average Amount Borrowed per Borrower
All racial and ethnic groups	48.0%	\$18,501
American Indian or Alaska Native	67.2%	\$18,225
Asian	29.6%	\$17,459
Black	67.2%	\$22,303
Hispanic	36.3%	\$15,778
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	47.3%	‡
White	50.9%	\$17,794
More than one race	51.0%	\$21,795

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, 2016

Notes: ‡ Estimate suppressed. Reporting standards not met.



Total Borrowing: Bachelor's Degree Recipients, by Race and Ethnicity: 2015-16

	% Who Borrowed	Average Amount Borrowed per Borrower
All racial and ethnic groups	68.9%	\$29,669
American Indian or Alaska Native	76.2%	\$26,380
Asian	58.7%	\$25,510
Black	86.4%	\$34,010
Hispanic	67.3%	\$25,524
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	89.6%	\$26,515
White	70.3%	\$30,119
More than one race	73.7%	\$29,906

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, 2016



Graduate Borrowing

- Master's degree recipients
 - 56% borrowed an average of \$43,354
 - 73% of Hispanics borrowed an average of \$42,411
- Professional degree recipients
 - 78% borrowed an average of \$149,356
 - 85% of Hispanics borrowed an average of \$132,692
- Doctoral degree recipients
 - 48% borrowed an average of \$81,176
 - 72% of Hispanics borrowed an average of \$96,947

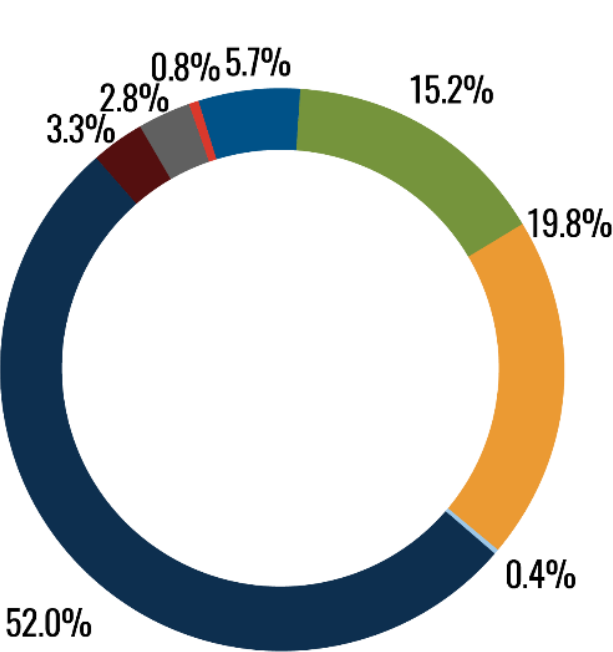


Key Finding 6

Racial and ethnic diversity among college faculty, staff, and administrators still doesn't reflect that of today's college students.

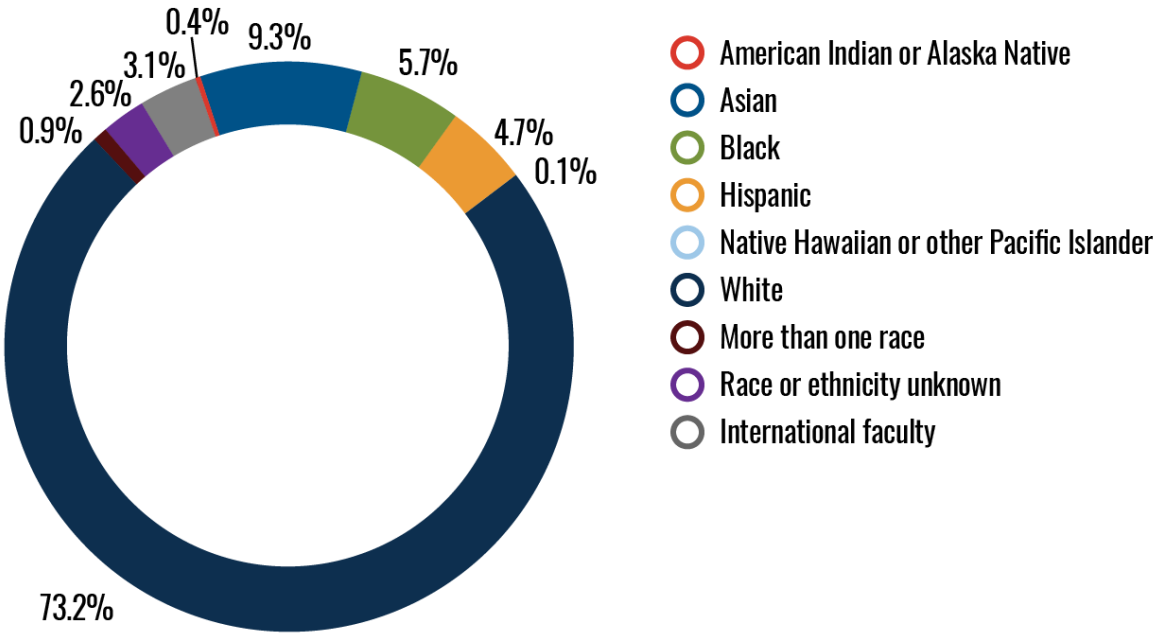


Undergraduate Enrollment, by Race and Ethnicity: 2015–16



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, 2016

Total Full-Time Faculty, by Race and Ethnicity: Fall 2016



Source: U.S. Department of Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, 2016
Note: Data reflect full-time faculty at public four-year, private nonprofit four-year, public two-year, and for-profit institutions. Institutions were categorized into sectors based upon control of the institution and the length of the predominant award granted.



Campus Leadership Roles

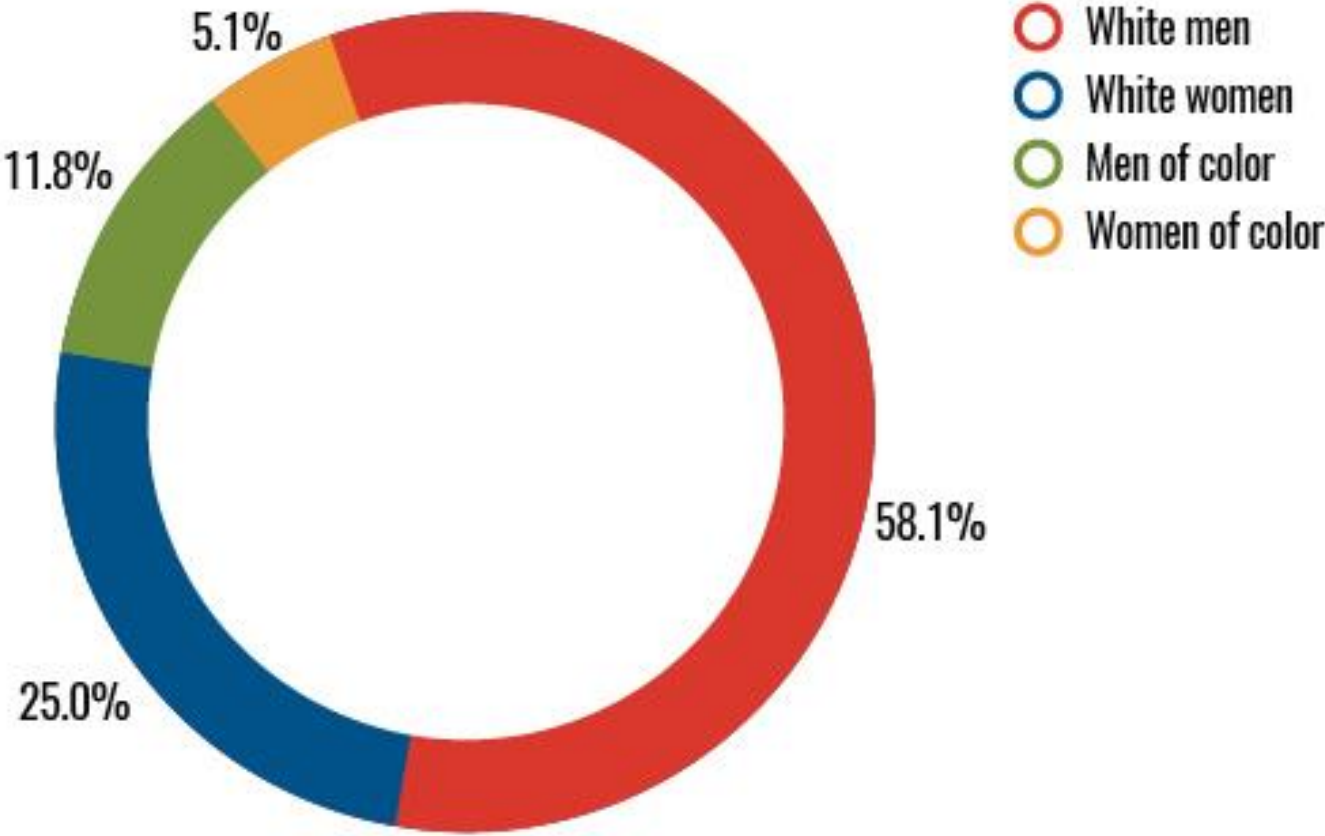
- Chief Development/Advancement Officer
 - White: 94%
 - Non-White: 6%
- Chief Student Affairs/Student Life Officer
 - White: 74%
 - Non-White: 26%

Campus Support Roles

- Campus Safety
 - White: 67%
 - Non-White: 33%
- Service/Maintenance
 - White: 58%
 - Non-White: 42%



Figure 12: Percentage Distribution of Presidents, by Race/Ethnicity and Gender: 2016



Source: American College President Study 2017



RACE AND ETHNICITY IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Welcome! Race and Ethnicity in Higher Education provides a data-informed foundation for those working to close persistent equity gaps by providing a glimpse into the educational pathways of today's college students and the educators who serve them.

[EXPLORE THE REPORT](#)



Featured Findings:

45.2% 
of Undergraduates were Students of Color

32.0% 
of Graduate Students were Students of Color

Explore the Report's Findings

This report examines data across 11 chapters that provide a foundation from which the higher education community and its many stakeholders can draw insights, raise new questions, and make the case for why race and ethnicity still matter in American higher education. [Download the Report >](#)

RACE AND ETHNICITY IN HIGHER EDUCATION: A STATUS REPORT
RELEASE CONVENING

[View the Event's Livestream >](#)

POPULATION TRENDS AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT



Explores U.S. population growth and differences in educational attainment, by race and ethnicity.

SECONDARY SCHOOL COMPLETION



Examines the racial and ethnic composition of secondary school completers, GED[®] test performance, and public high

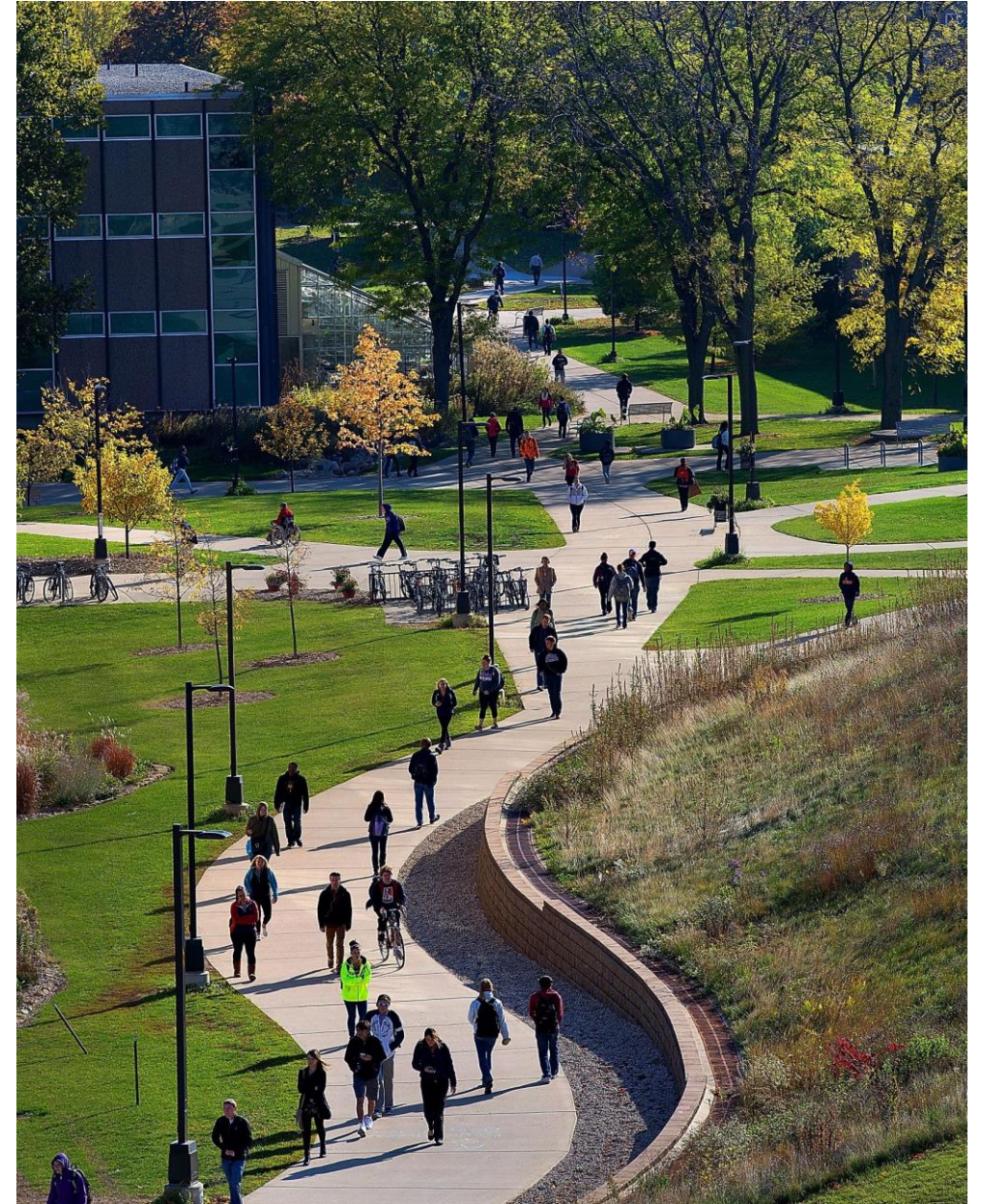
ENROLLMENT IN UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION



Explores patterns in undergraduate enrollment, including where students enroll, program award level, and field of



Additional Resources

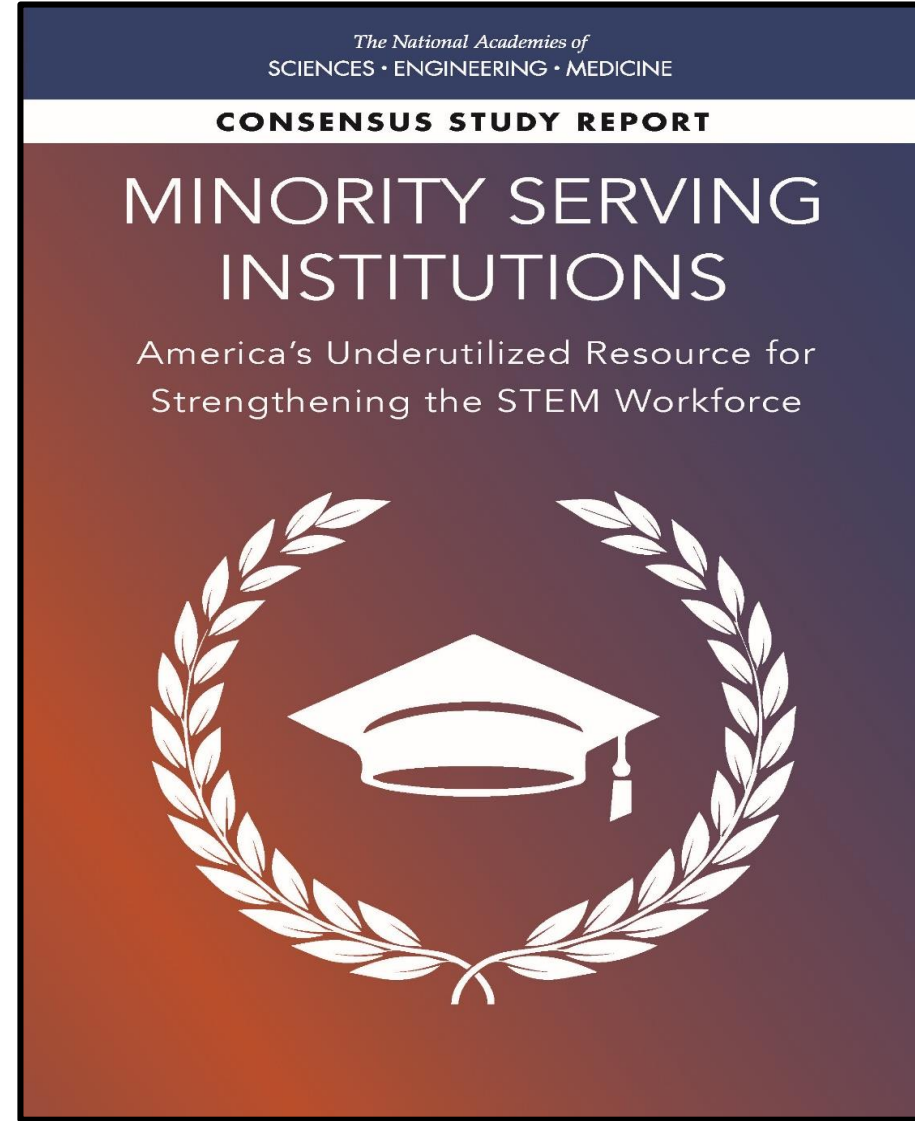




Minority Serving Institutions America's Underutilized Resource for Strengthening the STEM Workforce

Free report available at:

<https://www.nap.edu/catalog/25257>





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