

***TOMORROW'S  
TEACHERS  
TODAY:***

**Hispanic-Serving Institutions  
and Education Degrees**

# Tomorrow's Teachers Today: Hispanic-Serving Institutions and Education Degrees



HACU

HISPANIC ASSOCIATION OF  
COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

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# Overview

The United States government has put forth efforts aimed at improving the quality of and developing a more prepared and diverse teacher workforce at the local and federal levels ("1998 Amendments to the Higher Education Act of 1965," 1998; Moser, 2017). The goal of such development has been to improve outcomes among underrepresented ethnic groups while providing an accessible path to teaching. Given that Hispanic-Serving Institutions enroll 60% of the Latina/o undergraduate population as well as a substantial proportion of financially needy students, it follows that these institutions are integral to the large scale diversification of the forthcoming teacher workforce. As stated in a U.S. Department of Education release "HSIs are in a position to enhance and develop programs that improve the preparation, support, and retention of Hispanic teachers" ("Applications for New Awards; Developing Hispanic-Serving Institutions Program," 2017). The following report explores issues of teacher diversity and equity and examines the state of education degree offerings and teacher preparation programs at Hispanic-Serving Institutions and Emerging Hispanic-Serving Institutions (E.HSIs) in the U.S. for a fuller, more in depth picture of the proportional and geographic distributions of these programs.



# The Higher Education Act

In recognition of and in response to disparate outcomes, **the Higher Education Act (HEA)**, recognizes Minority Serving Institutions (MSIs). Through the advocacy of HACU, formed in 1986, came formal recognition of Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs). HSIs are specifically addressed in legislation through **Title V's** Developing Hispanic-Institutions Program which classifies eligible HSIs as those not-for-profit institutions whose full time undergraduate enrollment is comprised of at least 25% Hispanic students and at least 50% low-income students. The application-based grant program allocates funding for the specific purposes of developing and improving services for low-income and Hispanic students.

**Title II** of the HEA centers on the quality and preparation of K-12 teachers in the U.S. It emphasizes the need to ensure a high standard for education, broadly, and includes a call to increase diversity within the workforce. It also states that a component of preparedness is the ability to effectively teach and engage with a diverse student body. Title II additionally comments on the need to support and better serve those students who are English Language Learners, low-income or attending an urban or rural school.

Within Title II is the **Teacher Quality Partnership (TQP) Program** statute. The program gives grants to institutions of higher education using innovative strategies to

strengthen and grow the developing teacher workforce. The TQP encourages PK-12 and postsecondary partnership in order to better education in high-need schools and districts.

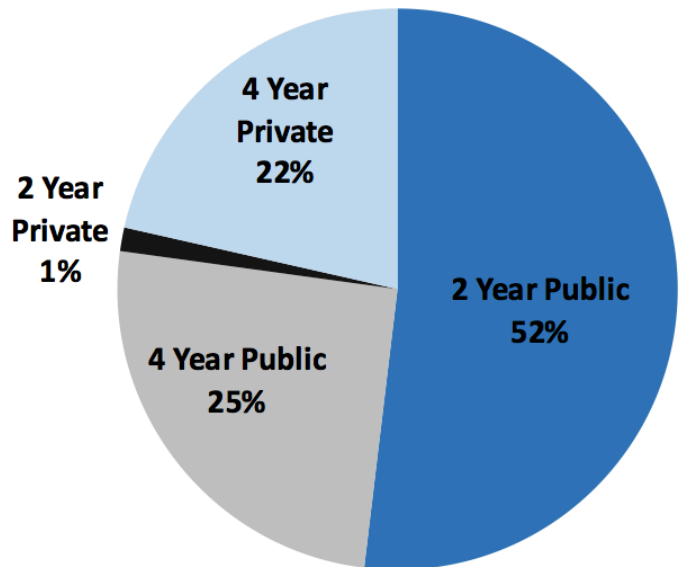
As the HEA undergoes reauthorization, which last occurred in 2008, HACU ardently supports the **Educator Preparation Reform Act (EPRA)**, which would renew and amend Title II and TQP within it. EPRA emphasizes the need for state involvement in identifying at-risk teacher preparation programs as well as the need to better prepare current teacher candidates to teach in a diverse setting. HACU has also been critical in shaping the definition for teacher and principle preparedness through EPRA to state that a profession ready teacher or principle is one who “has demonstrated the ability to work with students who are culturally and linguistically diverse.”



# Hispanic-Serving Institutions: What are They?

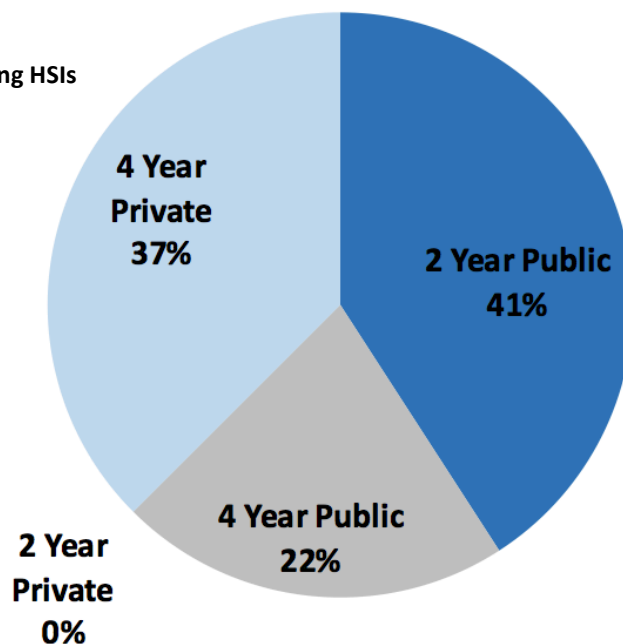
HACU’s advocacy and research most frequently centers on HSIs. The Higher Education Act defines HSIs as degree-granting postsecondary institutions whose undergraduate full-time equivalent enrollment is a minimum of 25% Hispanic students. **The number of HSIs has grown rapidly from 189 in 1994 to 472 in 2015.** Despite making up around 14% of non-profit higher education institutions across the country, HSIs enroll over 60% of the Hispanic college and university population. HSIs also enroll a substantial portion of financially needy students of all ethnic backgrounds. The number of HSIs continues to grow. HACU has created a construct – Emerging HSIs for the purposes of recognizing soon-to-be HSIs. These institutions are those with Hispanic FTE between 15 and 24.9%. Both HSIs and Emerging HSIs should remain on the forefront of educators, policymakers, and advocates interests due to their vital role in the participation of Hispanics in higher education. **HSIs are present in 19 states and Puerto Rico but 65% are located in Texas, California, and Puerto Rico alone.**

Figure 1. HSIs  
HSI's by Institution Type



## Emerging HSI's by Institution Type

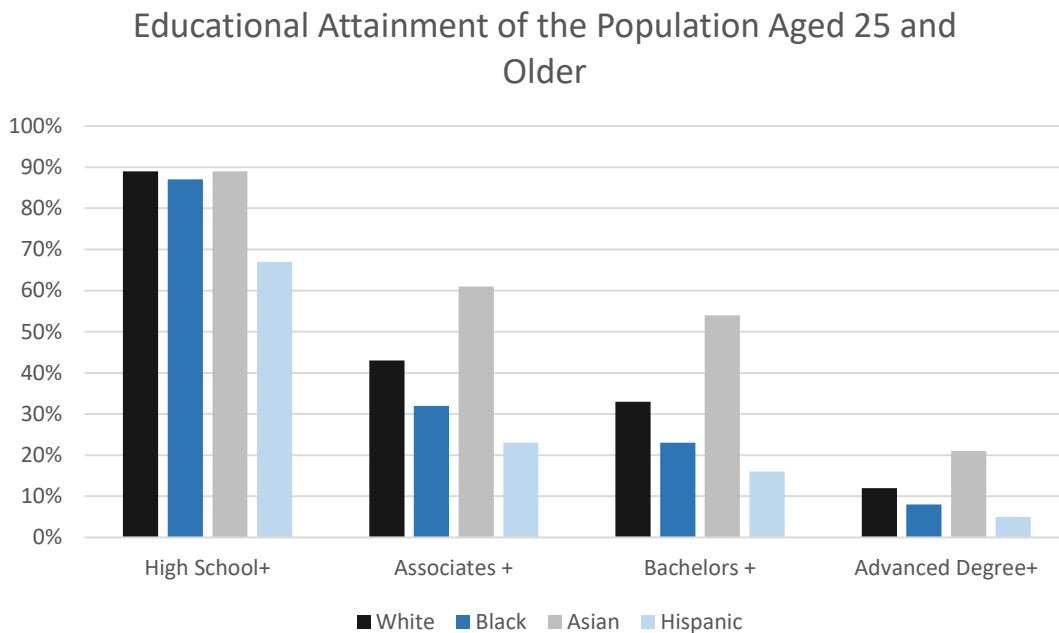
Figure 2. Emerging HSIs



# Why do HSIs Matter?

Hispanics continually lag behind White, Black, and Asian students in degree attainment (Figure 3). The identification of HSIs is pressing for attending to this education gap. The last twenty years have witnessed rapid growth in the number of Hispanics who are currently the largest minority group (18%) (U.S. Census Bureau, 2016). They additionally are the youngest ethnic group in the country (Patten, 2016). Roughly 32% of Hispanics in the U.S. are under the age of 18 and this number increases to 47% when looking at those born in the U.S. (Patten, 2016) Hispanic representation in higher education is simultaneously growing – but not at the same rates. Students enrolling in higher education are notably varied in their backgrounds and college-going patterns. Many Hispanic and low income students are more likely to be enrolled part-time, work full time jobs, be in need of additional preparation, commute rather than live in on-campus, and be first-

generation college goers, HSIs, especially, are home to a considerable portion of this diverse, non-traditional group of students (Santiago, 2013). Beyond the direct role in attainment, HSIs have demonstrated similar graduation rates as well as future labor market outcomes when controlling for institutional characteristics compared to non-HSIs (Flores & Park, 2015; Park, Flores, & Ryan, 2017) . So, not only do we see the immediate effects of increasing education levels, but HSIs demonstrate similar quality to peer institutions that are not HSIs, further warranting their value despite the mere 69 cents per dollar they receive compared to other postsecondary institutions (HACU, 2017). HSIs are dominant players in the move towards increasing opportunities for underserved students. They should therefore garner the attention of those working towards larger goals of equity of opportunity and upward mobility.

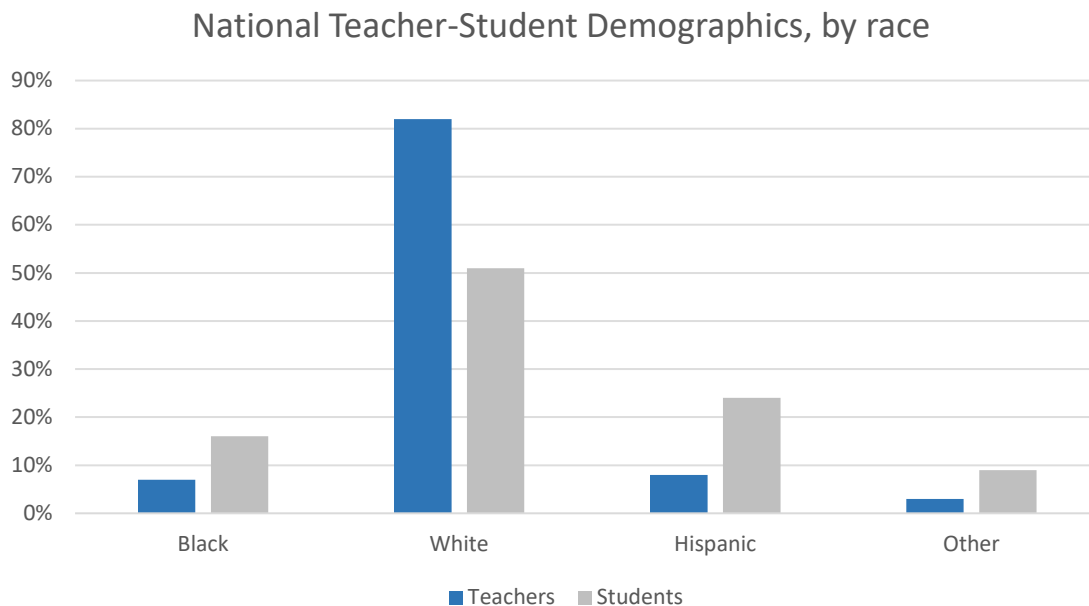


**Figure 3. Educational Attainment by Ethnicity;** Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey 2015



# K-12 Education

In a world where stereotyping and discrimination continue to exist, it is necessary to understand the structural mechanisms which help perpetuate – or mitigate – instances where these occur. Despite noteworthy progress, K-12 education may be a place where children are both witnesses of and subject to them. A 2016 report published by the U.S. Department of Education notes the inherent value of diversity commenting that it benefits students, strengthens their interpersonal and leadership skills, reduces propensity for negative racial stereotyping, and prepares students “to live and work in a multiracial society. (Musu-Gillette et al., 2016, p. 1)”



**Figure 4.** Source: U.S. Census Bureau Population Survey 2015

Much in the same way that higher education enrollment reflects the broad shift in the United States demographic landscape, K-12 education has also become increasingly heterogeneous. Half of the population are students of color. In stark contrast, nearly half of K-12 schools do not employ *any* non-White teachers. In fact, 82% of the national teacher population is White (Musu-Gillette et al., 2016).

Educators in the K-12 workforce are not immune to cognitive biases which, in turn, affect their interactions with students. For example, African American and Latina/o students experience higher rates of expulsion or suspension for similar behaviors to their White counterparts (Skiba et al., 2011). Increasing diversity is a promising way to reduce this problem.

A meta-analysis of over 500 studies between 1940 and 2000 found that intergroup prejudice tends to be significantly lower when people are exposed to diversity (Pettigrew & Tropp, 2006). Evidence in cognitive neuroscience suggests that childhood exposure to cross-racial interactions might reduce the development of unconscious bias in non-minority adults (Cloutier, Li, & Correll, 2014). Counter-stereotyping, meaning interactions where an individual’s behavior differs from stereotyped



expectations, can reduce prejudice (Devine, Forscher, Austin, & Cox, 2012; Plant et al., 2009). So, not only are there direct results of having a diverse workforce by means of improved student-teacher relationships and classroom climate, but intentional efforts aimed at creating this type of workforce may help mitigate stereotyping and discriminatory behavior in schools by exposing children to diverse environments. This carries with it additional implications for a future where racial tensions can continue to decrease.

At the same time, a significant body of evidence calls attention to factors that can improve racial inequity in schools. Children from underrepresented ethnic backgrounds benefit from seeing teachers of their own race/ethnicity at the front of the classroom. Students may identify with these teachers who can serve as role models, especially for those from disadvantaged backgrounds. (Cochran, DeRuiter, & King, 1993; A. Villegas & Lucas, 2004; A. M. Villegas & Clewell, 1998). Teachers of color often have higher expectations for minority students which is especially noteworthy given the positive relationship that high teacher expectations have with student success (Beady Jr & Hansell, 1981; Ferguson, 2003; McKown & Weinstein, 2002). Positive interpretation of student behavior may also yield strong student-teacher relationships and therefore create additional opportunities and support for students (Ehrenberg, Goldhaber, & Brewer, 1995; Ouazad, 2014). Benefits are especially strong when students have teachers of their same racial or ethnic background, demonstrating improvements in test scores (Clotfelter, Ladd, & Vigdor, 2007; Dee, 2004). Regardless of race, all educators can engage in practices shown to improve learning outcomes across varied student backgrounds, like creating inclusive curricula that engages with students from different backgrounds.

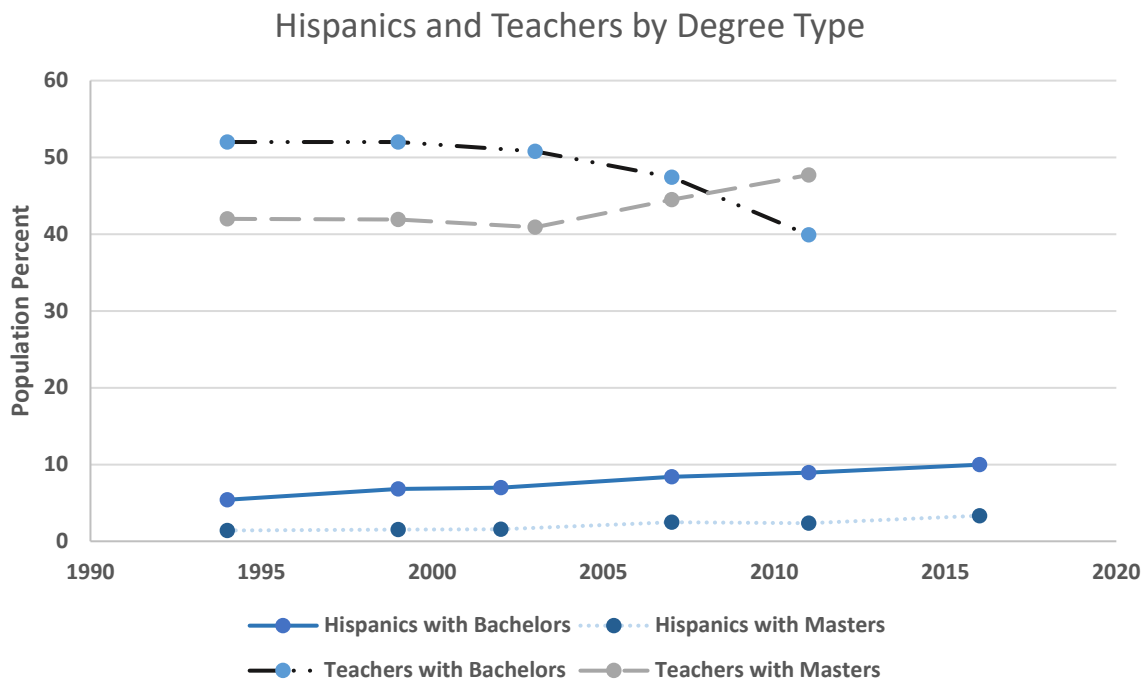
Economically disadvantaged students have a higher dropout likelihood than those from middle and high income families and a substantial portion of Hispanics live in poverty or near it. From an education perspective, this stands out given the propensity for economically disadvantaged students to drop out of high school, as compared to their more affluent peers. In fact, Hispanic drop-out rates improved by 18.6% between 2000 and 2015, yet the 2015 rate (9.2%) was still the highest as compared to Black (6.5%) and White (4.6%) students. These students are the most likely to attend under-resourced schools which tend to employ less prepared teachers and staff, have lower student expectations, face overcrowding, and encounter limited technology (Carter & Welner, 2013; Gonzalez, Moll, & Amanti, 2005; Noguera, 2009; Petrovich & Wells, 2005). It is therefore imperative for the education system at large to engage in practices that improve student success in order to help buffer the negative effects associated with poverty.

The curriculum at K-12 schools is often culturally distanced from minority students. Hispanic students, especially, are the most likely ethnic group to come from immigrant families, face language barriers, and have an understanding of normative culture distinct from their classmates (Barajas & Ronnkvist, 2007; Casner-Lotto, 2011; Zarate & Pineda, 2014). Evidence shows that employing culturally sensitive pedagogy helps students bridge a cultural divide and improves their likelihood of becoming high achievers. Teachers who are well prepared to engage with a culturally and linguistically heterogeneous student body also have stronger communication with students and their families, in turn, fostering parental engagement as well.

**HSIs and K-12 issues converge where the training of Hispanic teachers occurs. Many students in teacher preparation programs attending HSIs do so with the intent to serve in the same communities where they grew up and give back. Thus, it is essential to ensure that federal investments increase in the schools of education training the majority of teachers of color. Hispanic-Serving Schools of Education (Schall, Alvarez McHatton, & Saenz, 2016), where 44% of Hispanic and 23% of non-White education bachelor's degrees are conferred (Gasman, Samayoa, & Ginsberg, 2016), must be appropriately resourced if they are to continue producing well-trained teachers.**

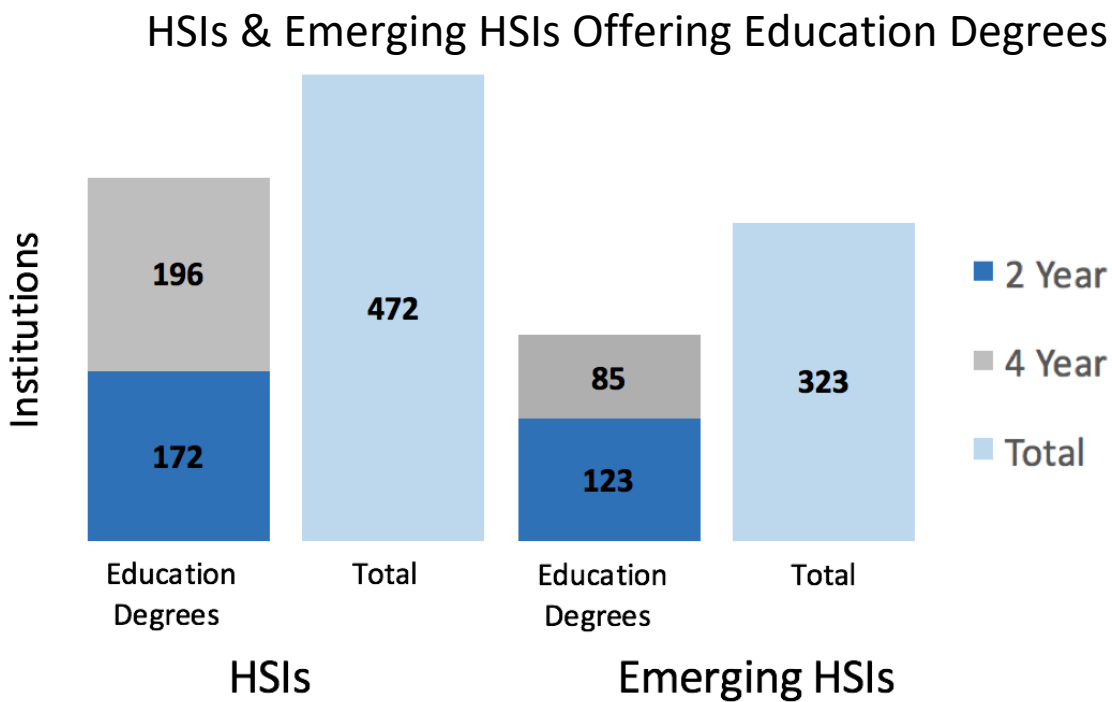
## The Educator Pipeline

According to the U.S. Department of Education, the educator pipeline includes postsecondary enrollment, enrollment in education programs, postsecondary completion, post licensure workforce entry, and retention. Already, this gives a clue that there may be inequity in the future workforce when considering that students of color made up 43% of public high school population in 2011-2012 but they only comprised 38% of bachelor's degree students that year. This becomes even more pressing when noting that students of color made up only 25% of those enrolled at a teacher preparation program in higher education for the 2012-13 school year. Teacher retention is an issue of concern broadly: Overall, 73% of all education majors complete a bachelor's degree within six years of matriculation, however, these completion rates drop substantially, to just 49% when looking at Hispanic students. If there is to be any improvement in these numbers, Hispanic teacher education must be recognized as a necessary area of research. The current report calls attention to this issue by providing evidence for what should be an area of continued inquiry.



**Figure 5. Percent Hispanic Degree Holders and Percent Teacher Degree Holders, over time.** Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey 2015

The educational attainment of Hispanics has nearly doubled since 1995, however, there remains room for growth. Recall the significant gaps in Hispanic educational attainment and teacher training. Disaggregating enrollment numbers reveals that Hispanics actually make up the largest group among community college populations followed by Blacks. Community colleges, at large, are critical in the growing educational attainment of underserved student populations through their production of two-year and vocational degrees and in their role as a pathway to four-year institutions. Still, it should be noted that those who begin their postsecondary education at community colleges are significantly less likely than those who begin at four-year institutions to complete a four-year degree (Clearinghouse 2016). Thirty-six percent of the education focused degrees at HSIs and sixty-nine percent at Emerging HSIs are offered at two-year institutions.



**Figure 6. HSIs and Emerging HSIs with education degrees, by two and four-year institutions.**

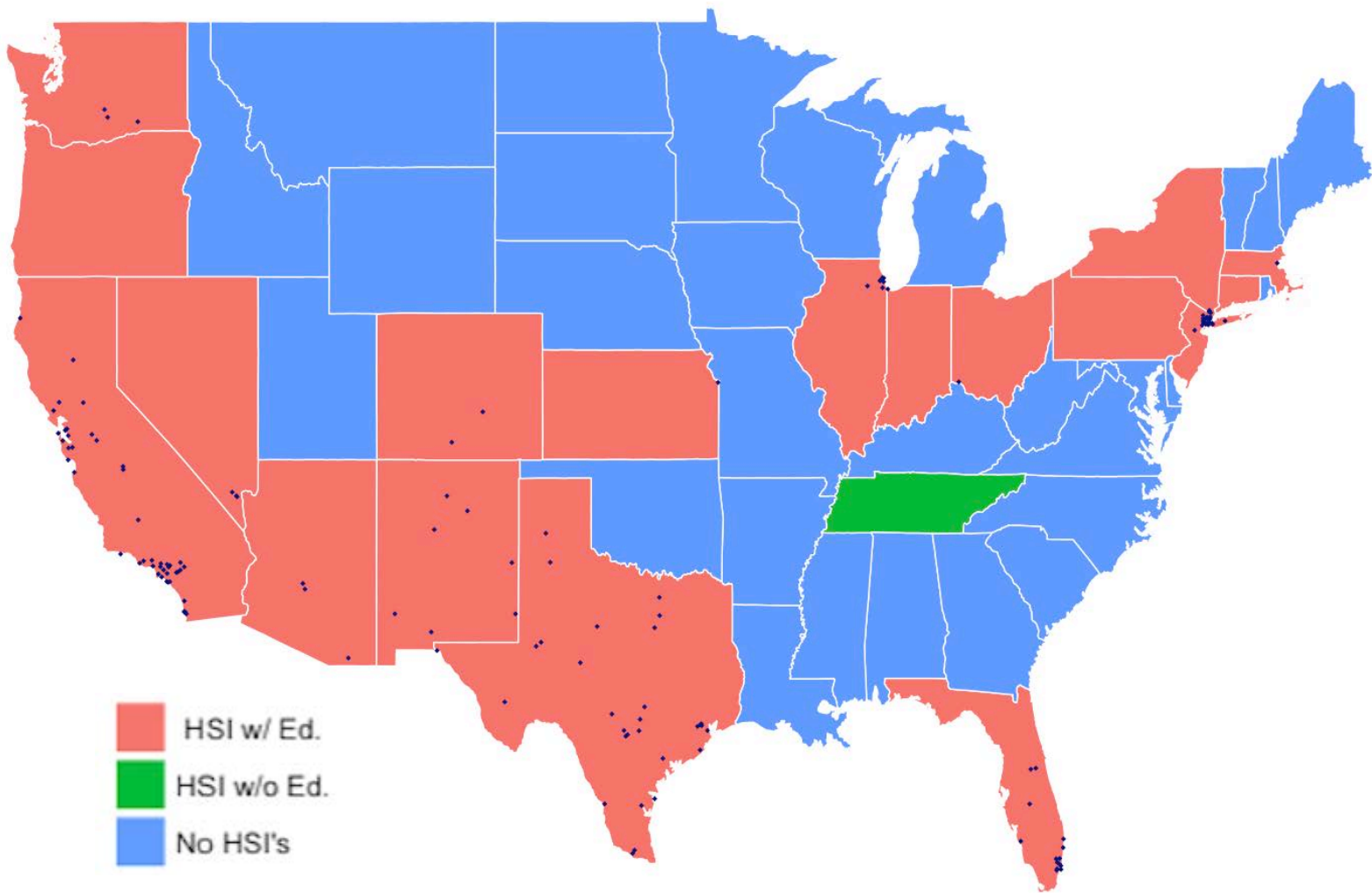
When examining differences between teacher and student makeup by state, Hispanics are the ethnic group with the largest gaps. Despite California having the most HSIs, it also demonstrated a 44% difference between Hispanic teachers versus the student body (Ulrich, 2014). So, while a state may have a large number of HSIs and HSIs with education offerings, specifically, the K-12 system still demonstrates significant inequity. In other words, even the states that look most promising at first glance face the diversity challenge.

## White/Non-White and Hispanic Student Teacher Ratios in States with HSIs, 2011-12

STATE	Non-White Students	Non-White Teachers	Hispanic Students	Hispanic Teachers
Arizona	57%	20%	39%	13%
California	73%	29%	48%	17%
Colorado	43%	12%	31%	7%
Connecticut	38%	7%	13%	3%
Florida	57%	31%	29%	16%
Illinois	49%	17%	22%	7%
Indiana	27%	7%	8%	3%
Kansas	32%	5%	18%	2%
Massachusetts	32%	3%	14%	1%
Nevada	61%	19%	42%	9%
New Jersey	48%	18%	24%	9%
New Mexico	74%	43%	63%	37%
New York	51%	24%	21%	10%
Ohio	26%	7%	4%	2%
Oregon	34%	11%	20%	6%
Pennsylvania	29%	4%	8%	2%
Tennessee	33%	9%	8%	3%
Texas	69%	35%	49%	23%
Washington	37%	13%	19%	4%

**Table 1. Sources:** Ulrich Boser, "Teacher Diversity Revisited: A New State-by-State Analysis" (Washington: Center for American Progress, 2014), National Center for Education Statistics, Institute of Education Sciences, and U.S. Department of Education, School and Staffing Survey, 2011-2012

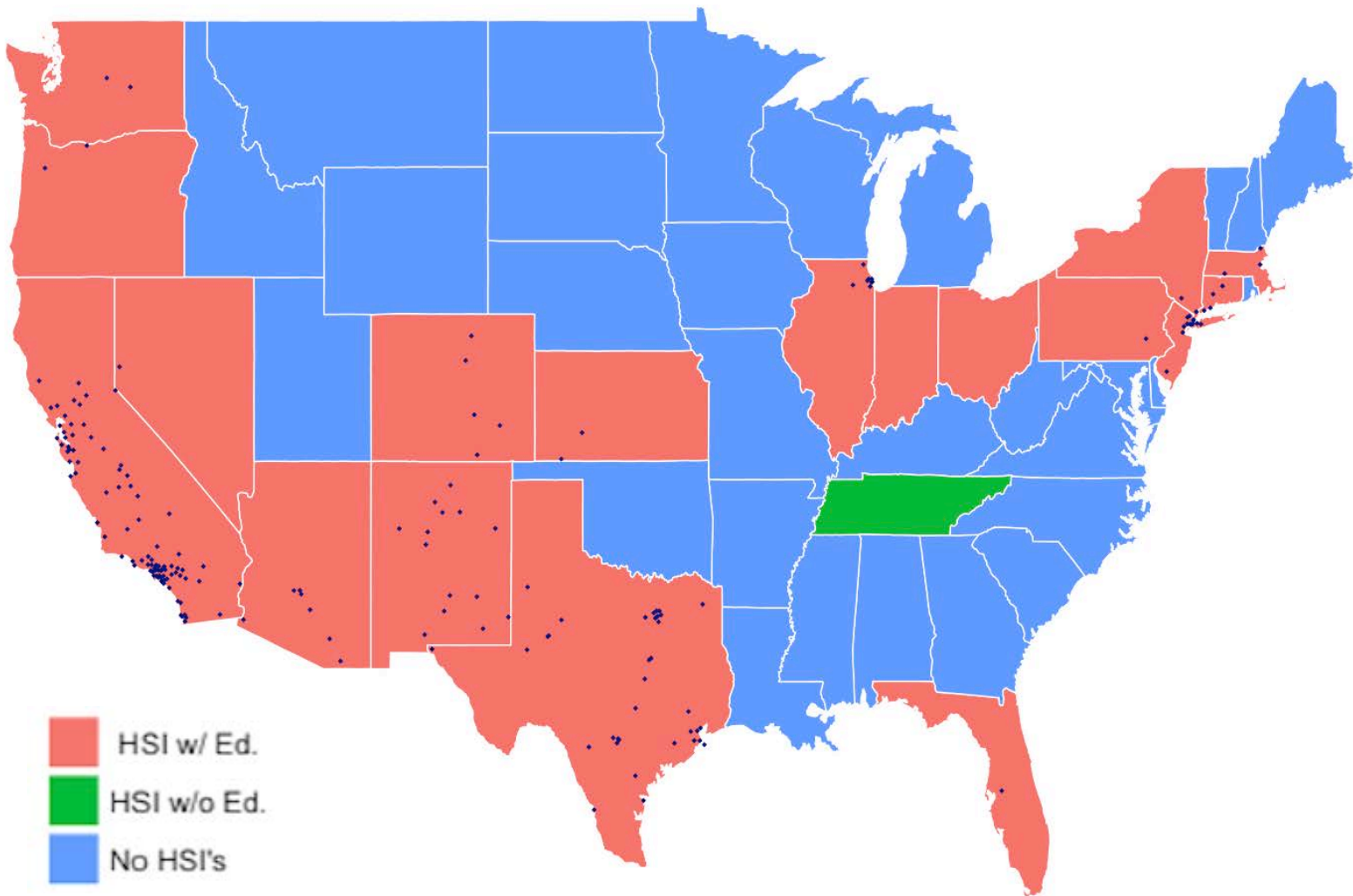
Given what we know, there is an obvious demand for an increase in teacher diversity. Because Hispanic-Serving Institutions educate the majority of Hispanic students, educators, stakeholders, policymakers and advocates alike, should look to these colleges and universities as a central point in discussions surrounding the teacher-student demographic discrepancy. This report includes a complete collection of HSIs and emerging HSIs offering degrees in education. Note that in order to be included, community colleges must offer a 2-year degree and 4-year institutions must have a school of education. The following provides a look at the geographic distribution by institution type followed by a discussion of the role of HSIs and emerging HSIs in teacher preparation.



## Hispanic-Serving Schools of Education

The map above indicates all states that have HSIs with and without education offerings. Plot points represent four year institutions with schools of education. Four year institutions with schools of education in Puerto Rico are shown below.

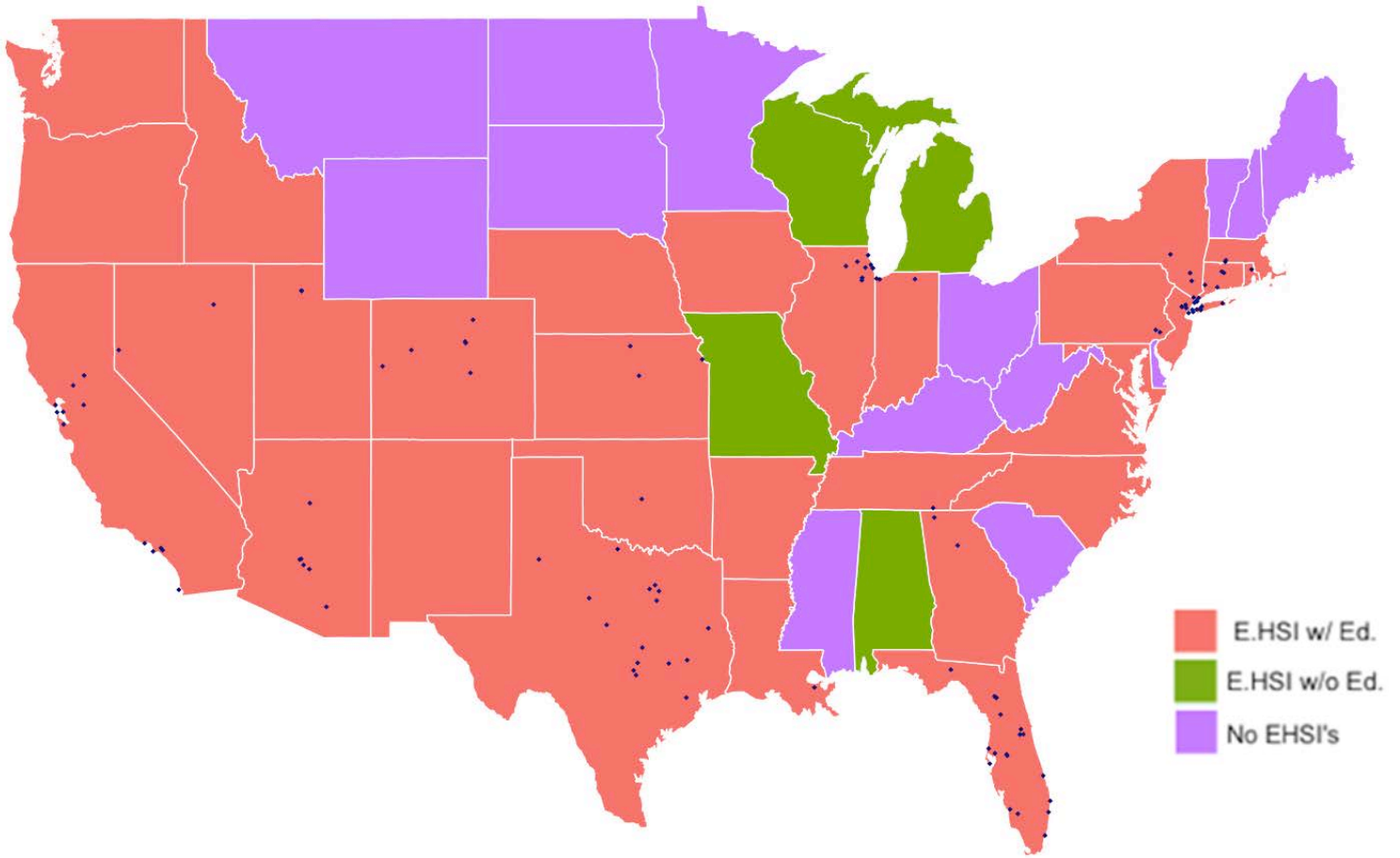




## Two Year HSIs offering Education Degrees

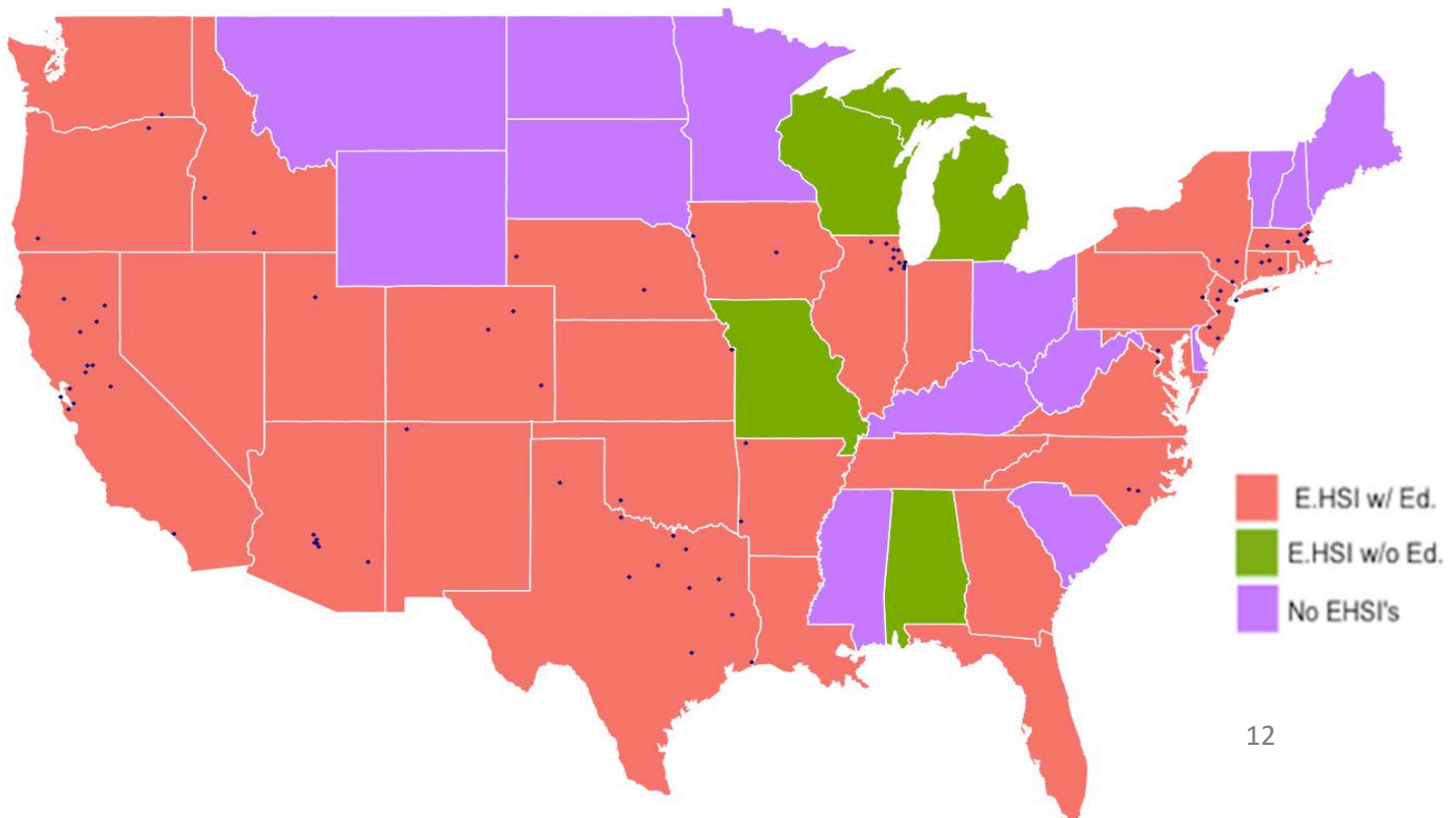
Using the same state indicators, this set of maps represents community colleges that offer education courses leading to degrees in the U.S. (above) and Puerto Rico (below).





## Emerging HSIs (E.HSIs) offering Education Degrees

The map above indicates states with emerging HSIs offering degrees in education, emerging HSIs with no education options, and states without emerging HSIs. The map above plots 4 year institutions with schools of education while below are community colleges offering degrees in education.





## Conclusion

Demographic shifts in the national population inevitably affect the makeup of the K-12 student body. In turn, it must also lead to changes in the approach to teacher preparation and the ethnic composition of the teacher workforce. As the classroom becomes increasingly diverse, the content and pedagogies must consider the needs of more than just one type of student. A component of doing so includes having more teachers of color at the front of the classroom. Significant evolution is underway, but in order to ensure that this continues, it is critical to be intentional in maintaining the welfare and strength of education programs at HSIs through a growing allocation of resources. Two-year programs should emphasize transfer and articulation to make teacher certification programs more accessible to underserved students. Partnerships with nearby schools of education can make the transition smoother, more affordable, and accessible for any community college student considering furthering their education. Local partnerships on the part of both two and four-year HSIs can benefit the community through the investment and relationship building with teachers in training while also encouraging secondary students to consider future teaching careers. Four-year institutions should pay special attention to retaining their students given the gap between enrollment and degree attainment. Funding HSIs with education degree programs can strengthen their overall quality, therefore contributing to several larger goals:

1. Strong education programs at HSIs **reinforce the appropriate preparation for teachers of color**. Recall, 23% of non-White and 44% of Hispanic bachelor's degrees in education are conferred at an HSI.
2. It allows for preparation to go beyond the core and focus on **accessible pedagogies**, where all teachers graduating from HSIs can effectively educate students of any cultural or ethnic background, especially English language learners.
3. Improving the resources available to education programs at HSIs will additionally make them **more appealing** to students considering career fields at HSIs as well as **attract well-qualified students** from outside the institution, making them more competitive.

## Methodology and Limitations

The analysis used for HACU's 2015-2016 HSI and Emerging HSI publications are based off of 2015-2016 IPEDs data. HSIs are determined using the HEA Title V definition. For the purposes of this analysis, two-year institutions which offered any associate's or transfer degree were included. Only four-year institutions with schools of education were included. Institutions listed as HSIs and Emerging HSIs were examined individually through the institutional web sites to look for course, program, and degree offerings in education and early childhood learning. Early childhood degrees at two-year institutions are often part of articulation programs with schools of education. This analysis has some limitations. First public data was not present on student enrollment in these specific programs by ethnicity for all institutions. It is possible that some institutions may have programs that were not viewable or updated on institutional websites.

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**Appendices:**

<b>Four-Year HSIs with Colleges of Education</b>			
<b>State</b>	<b>Institution</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>FTE UG %Hisp</b>
	Arizona: 3		
AZ	Arizona State University-Downtown Phoenix	Pub	27.5%
AZ	Arizona State University-West	Pub	28.2%
AZ	University of Arizona-South	Pub	41.0%
	California: 44		
CA	Azusa Pacific University	Priv	28.8%
CA	Brandman University	Priv	28.8%
CA	California Baptist University	Priv	34.1%
CA	California Lutheran University	Priv	26.7%
CA	California State Polytechnic University-Pomona	Pub	39.6%
CA	California State University-Bakersfield	Pub	55.0%
CA	California State University-Channel Islands	Pub	48.9%
CA	California State University-Chico	Pub	29.3%
CA	California State University-Dominguez Hills	Pub	60.4%
CA	California State University-East Bay	Pub	31.8%
CA	California State University-Fresno	Pub	48.0%
CA	California State University-Fullerton	Pub	40.2%
CA	California State University-Long Beach	Pub	39.2%
CA	California State University-Los Angeles	Pub	62.9%
CA	California State University-Monterey Bay	Pub	42.0%
CA	California State University-Northridge	Pub	44.9%
CA	California State University-Sacramento	Pub	29.6%
CA	California State University-San Bernardino	Pub	61.1%
CA	California State University-San Marcos	Pub	42.8%
CA	California State University-Stanislaus	Pub	49.9%
CA	De Anza College	Pub	25.5%
CA	Fresno Pacific University	Priv	42.2%
CA	Holy Names University	Priv	39.8%
CA	Humboldt State University	Pub	33.3%
CA	Humphreys College-Stockton and Modesto Campuses	Priv	42.9%
CA	La Sierra University	Priv	47.3%
CA	Mount Saint Mary's University	Priv	62.3%
CA	National University	Priv	25.9%
CA	Notre Dame de Namur University	Priv	40.2%

CA	Pacific Oaks College	Priv	60.4%
CA	Pacific Union College	Priv	28.8%
CA	Saint Mary's College of California	Priv	25.4%
CA	San Diego State University	Pub	30.7%
CA	San Francisco State University	Pub	29.5%
CA	San Jose State University	Pub	25.8%
CA	Sonoma State University	Pub	29.1%
CA	University of California-Irvine	Pub	25.1%
CA	University of California-Riverside	Pub	36.3%
CA	University of California-Santa Barbara	Pub	25.8%
CA	University of California-Santa Cruz	Pub	31.3%
CA	University of La Verne	Priv	49.2%
CA	University of Redlands	Priv	25.9%
CA	Vanguard University of Southern California	Priv	36.6%
CA	Whittier College	Priv	44.3%
Colorado: 2			
CO	Adams State University	Pub	33.3%
CO	Colorado State University-Pueblo	Pub	31.1%
Florida: 14			
FL	Barry University	Priv	31.0%
FL	Broward College	Pub	34.8%
FL	Carlos Albizu University-Miami	Priv	57.8%
FL	Florida Atlantic University	Pub	25.1%
FL	Florida International University	Pub	65.7%
FL	Florida SouthWestern State College	Pub	27.4%
FL	Miami Dade College	Pub	68.8%
FL	Nova Southeastern University	Priv	29.7%
FL	Palm Beach State College	Pub	28.1%
FL	Polytechnic University of Puerto Rico-Orlando	Priv	96.1%
FL	South Florida State College	Pub	31.5%
FL	St Thomas University	Priv	56.7%
FL	Trinity International University-Florida	Priv	45.4%
FL	Valencia College	Pub	33.9%
Illinois: 7			
IL	Aurora University	Priv	25.1%
IL	Concordia University-Chicago	Priv	25.3%
IL	Dominican University	Priv	48.4%
IL	Northeastern Illinois University	Pub	37.6%
IL	Saint Augustine College	Priv	87.3%

IL	Saint Xavier University	Priv	33.2%
IL	University of Illinois at Chicago	Pub	28.3%
	Indiana: 1		
IN	Calumet College of Saint Joseph	Priv	31.4%
	Kansas: 1		
KS	Donnelly College	Priv	53.7%
	Massachusetts: 1		
MA	Cambridge College	Priv	32.9%
	New Jersey: 10		
NJ	Bloomfield College	Priv	26.8%
NJ	Fairleigh Dickinson University-Metropolitan Campus	Priv	29.2%
NJ	Felician University	Priv	28.5%
NJ	Kean University	Pub	27.7%
NJ	Montclair State University	Pub	25.2%
NJ	New Jersey City University	Pub	36.5%
NJ	Pillar College	Priv	38.7%
NJ	Rutgers University-Newark	Pub	26.0%
NJ	Saint Peter's University	Priv	37.7%
NJ	William Paterson University of New Jersey	Pub	27.0%
	New Mexico: 7		
NM	Eastern New Mexico University-Main Campus	Pub	37.4%
NM	New Mexico Highlands University	Pub	57.4%
NM	New Mexico State University-Main Campus	Pub	53.5%
NM	Northern New Mexico College	Pub	67.4%
NM	University of New Mexico-Main Campus	Pub	45.8%
NM	University of the Southwest	Priv	51.0%
NM	Western New Mexico University	Pub	46.0%
	Nevada: 3		
NV	College of Southern Nevada	Pub	27.3%
NV	Nevada State College	Pub	26.7%
NV	University of Nevada - Las Vegas	Pub	26.3%
	New York: 12		
NY	Boricua College	Priv	82.4%
NY	College of Mount Saint Vincent	Priv	38.5%
NY	CUNY City College	Pub	35.0%
NY	CUNY Hunter College	Pub	28.3%
NY	CUNY Lehman College	Pub	55.7%
NY	CUNY New York City College of Technology	Pub	32.8%
NY	CUNY Queens College	Pub	27.5%

NY	CUNY York College	Pub	26.8%
NY	Dominican College of Blauvelt	Priv	29.7%
NY	LIU Brentwood	Priv	27.1%
NY	Mercy College	Priv	33.9%
NY	Nyack College	Priv	31.0%
Ohio: 1			
OH	Union Institute & University	Priv	34.9%
Puerto Rico: 31			
PR	American University of Puerto Rico	Priv	100.0%
PR	American University of Puerto Rico	Priv	100.0%
PR	Caribbean University-Bayamon	Priv	100.0%
PR	Caribbean University-Carolina	Priv	100.0%
PR	Caribbean University-Ponce	Priv	100.0%
PR	Caribbean University-Vega Baja	Priv	100.0%
PR	Carlos Albizu University-San Juan	Priv	87.4%
PR	Dewey University-Carolina	Priv	100.0%
PR	Dewey University-Hato Rey	Priv	100.0%
PR	Dewey University-Manati	Priv	100.0%
PR	Inter American University of Puerto Rico-Arecibo	Priv	99.4%
PR	Inter American University of Puerto Rico-Fajardo	Priv	99.7%
PR	Inter American University of Puerto Rico-Metro	Priv	97.8%
PR	Inter American University of Puerto Rico-Ponce	Priv	99.5%
PR	Universidad Adventista de las Antillas	Priv	95.1%
PR	Universidad Central de Bayamon	Priv	100.0%
PR	Universidad Del Este	Priv	100.0%
PR	Universidad del Sagrado Corazon	Priv	100.0%
PR	Universidad Del Turabo	Priv	100.0%
PR	Universidad Metropolitana	Priv	100.0%
PR	Universidad Politecnica de Puerto Rico	Priv	99.6%
PR	University of Puerto Rico-Aguadilla	Pub	96.5%
PR	University of Puerto Rico-Arecibo	Pub	100.0%
PR	University of Puerto Rico-Bayamon	Pub	100.0%
PR	University of Puerto Rico-Carolina	Pub	97.7%
PR	University of Puerto Rico-Cayey	Pub	100.0%
PR	University of Puerto Rico-Humacao	Pub	92.6%
PR	University of Puerto Rico-Mayaguez	Pub	93.3%
PR	University of Puerto Rico-Ponce	Pub	100.0%
PR	University of Puerto Rico-Rio Piedras	Pub	84.7%
PR	University of Puerto Rico-Utuado	Pub	88.3%



Texas: 30			
TX	Angelo State University	Pub	32.0%
TX	Brazosport College	Pub	36.7%
TX	Houston Baptist University	Priv	30.4%
TX	McMurry University	Priv	25.5%
TX	Midland College	Pub	47.9%
TX	Our Lady of the Lake University	Priv	71.0%
TX	Saint Edward's University	Priv	39.7%
TX	Schreiner University	Priv	35.3%
TX	South Texas College	Pub	94.2%
TX	Southwestern Adventist University	Priv	42.2%
TX	Sul Ross State University	Pub	63.7%
TX	Texas A & M International University	Pub	94.3%
TX	Texas A & M University-Corpus Christi	Pub	47.3%
TX	Texas A & M University-Kingsville	Pub	70.8%
TX	Texas Lutheran University	Priv	31.7%
TX	Texas State University	Pub	34.7%
TX	Texas Woman's University	Pub	27.4%
TX	The University of Texas at Arlington	Pub	25.7%
TX	The University of Texas at El Paso	Pub	82.0%
TX	The University of Texas at San Antonio	Pub	41.3%
TX	The University of Texas of the Permian Basin	Pub	43.3%
TX	The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley	Pub	90.6%
TX	University of Houston	Pub	30.7%
TX	University of Houston-Clear Lake	Pub	34.8%
TX	University of Houston-Downtown	Pub	43.7%
TX	University of Houston-Victoria	Pub	36.9%
TX	University of St Thomas	Priv	37.7%
TX	University of the Incarnate Word	Priv	58.7%
TX	Wayland Baptist University	Priv	28.5%
TX	West Texas A & M University	Pub	26.5%
Washington: 3			
WA	Columbia Basin College	Pub	34.0%
WA	Heritage University	Priv	62.8%
WA	Yakima Valley Community College	Pub	47.5%
<b>Total: 170</b>			

Community College HSIs with Education Course Offerings			
State	Institution	Sector	FTE UG %Hisp
Arizona: 8			
AZ	Arizona Western College	Pub	71.1%
AZ	Central Arizona College	Pub	29.1%
AZ	Cochise County Community College District	Pub	49.6%
AZ	Estrella Mountain Community College	Pub	50.4%
AZ	Glendale Community College	Pub	35.0%
AZ	Phoenix College	Pub	47.9%
AZ	Pima Community College	Pub	43.1%
AZ	South Mountain Community College	Pub	50.5%
California: 91			
CA	Allan Hancock College	Pub	56.1%
CA	Antelope Valley College	Pub	49.5%
CA	Antioch University, Los Angeles	Pub	27.8%
CA	Bakersfield College	Pub	67.1%
CA	Cabrillo College	Pub	42.6%
CA	Canada College	Pub	50.0%
CA	Cerritos College	Pub	70.6%
CA	Cerro Coso Community College	Pub	38.9%
CA	Chabot College	Pub	37.8%
CA	Chaffey College	Pub	62.1%
CA	Citrus College	Pub	60.1%
CA	Coastline Community College	Pub	27.4%
CA	College of the Canyons	Pub	46.7%
CA	College of the Desert	Pub	68.0%
CA	College of the Sequoias	Pub	63.9%
CA	Contra Costa College	Pub	40.9%
CA	Copper Mountain Community College	Pub	28.4%
CA	Crafton Hills College	Pub	46.8%
CA	Cuesta College	Pub	28.2%
CA	Cuyamaca College	Pub	32.2%
CA	Cypress College	Pub	45.5%
CA	East Los Angeles College	Pub	69.5%
CA	East San Gabriel Valley Regional Occupational Program	Pub	69.1%
CA	El Camino College-Compton Center	Pub	59.5%
CA	El Camino Community College District	Pub	50.8%
CA	Evergreen Valley College	Pub	38.6%
CA	Fresno City College	Pub	55.7%

CA	Fullerton College	Pub	53.4%
CA	Gavilan College	Pub	59.4%
CA	Glendale Community College	Pub	30.4%
CA	Golden West College	Pub	31.9%
CA	Grossmont College	Pub	33.3%
CA	Hacienda La Puente Adult Education	Pub	33.4%
CA	Hartnell College	Pub	72.6%
CA	Imperial Valley College	Pub	92.0%
CA	Lake Tahoe Community College	Pub	28.9%
CA	Las Positas College	Pub	29.0%
CA	Long Beach City College	Pub	57.7%
CA	Los Angeles City College	Pub	50.0%
CA	Los Angeles Mission College	Pub	76.1%
CA	Los Angeles Pierce College	Pub	46.8%
CA	Los Angeles Trade Technical College	Pub	62.9%
CA	Los Angeles Valley College	Pub	50.4%
CA	Los Medanos College	Pub	39.2%
CA	Mendocino College	Pub	30.4%
CA	Merced College	Pub	59.7%
CA	Merritt College	Pub	27.2%
CA	MiraCosta College	Pub	35.6%
CA	Mission College	Pub	26.8%
CA	Modesto Junior College	Pub	47.8%
CA	Monterey Peninsula College	Pub	40.8%
CA	Moorpark College	Pub	31.2%
CA	Moreno Valley College	Pub	61.3%
CA	Mt San Jacinto Community College District	Pub	47.4%
CA	Mt. San Antonio College	Pub	59.5%
CA	Napa Valley College	Pub	40.7%
CA	Norco College	Pub	57.9%
CA	Orange Coast College	Pub	32.0%
CA	Oxnard College	Pub	74.4%
CA	Palo Verde College	Pub	37.9%
CA	Palomar College	Pub	41.1%
CA	Pasadena City College	Pub	47.6%
CA	Porterville College	Pub	76.8%
CA	Reedley College	Pub	72.4%
CA	Rio Hondo College	Pub	80.4%
CA	Riverside City College	Pub	59.2%

CA	Sacramento City College	Pub	31.0%
CA	Saddleback College	Pub	25.6%
CA	San Bernardino Valley College	Pub	66.3%
CA	San Diego City College	Pub	52.6%
CA	San Diego Mesa College	Pub	35.2%
CA	San Joaquin Delta College	Pub	45.6%
CA	San Jose City College	Pub	44.2%
CA	Santa Ana College	Pub	56.4%
CA	Santa Barbara City College	Pub	32.7%
CA	Santa Monica College	Pub	36.3%
CA	Santa Rosa Junior College	Pub	32.3%
CA	Santiago Canyon College	Pub	46.0%
CA	Sierra College	Pub	27.1%
CA	Skyline College	Pub	29.6%
CA	Solano Community College	Pub	28.7%
CA	Southwestern College	Pub	70.6%
CA	Taft College	Pub	54.5%
CA	Ventura College	Pub	59.3%
CA	Victor Valley College	Pub	51.4%
CA	West Hills College-Coalinga	Pub	64.9%
CA	West Hills College-Lemoore	Pub	58.7%
CA	West Los Angeles College	Pub	43.3%
CA	West Valley College	Pub	28.3%
CA	Woodland Community College	Pub	50.3%
CA	Yuba College	Pub	34.5%
Colorado: 5			
CO	Aims Community College	Pub	32.7%
CO	Community College of Denver	Pub	25.4%
CO	Otero Junior College	Pub	26.2%
CO	Pueblo Community College	Pub	27.0%
CO	Trinidad State Junior College	Pub	38.4%
Connecticut: 4			
CT	Capital Community College	Pub	27.6%
CT	Housatonic Community College	Pub	31.1%
CT	Naugatuck Valley Community College	Pub	26.3%
CT	Norwalk Community College	Pub	34.8%
Florida: 1			
FL	Hillsborough Community College	Pub	26.1%
Illinois: 8			

IL	City Colleges of Chicago-Harold Washington College	Pub	44.6%
IL	City Colleges of Chicago-Harry S Truman College	Pub	38.2%
IL	City Colleges of Chicago-Malcolm X College	Pub	33.0%
IL	City Colleges of Chicago-Richard J Daley College	Pub	70.1%
IL	City Colleges of Chicago-Wilbur Wright College	Pub	58.2%
IL	College of Lake County	Pub	34.7%
IL	Triton College	Pub	41.0%
IL	Waubensee Community College	Pub	33.1%
Kansas: 2			
KS	Dodge City Community College	Pub	40.6%
KS	Seward County Community College and Area Technical School	Pub	50.6%
Massachusetts: 3			
MA	Northern Essex Community College	Pub	38.4%
MA	Springfield Technical Community College	Pub	28.4%
MA	Urban College of Boston	Priv	65.1%
New Jersey: 7			
NJ	Bergen Community College	Pub	25.7%
NJ	Cumberland County College	Pub	30.9%
NJ	Essex County College	Pub	26.2%
NJ	Hudson County Community College	Pub	57.0%
NJ	Middlesex County College	Pub	30.5%
NJ	Passaic County Community College	Pub	54.0%
NJ	Union County College	Pub	34.3%
New Mexico: 15			
NM	Central New Mexico Community College	Pub	49.9%
NM	Clovis Community College	Pub	37.0%
NM	Eastern New Mexico University-Roswell Campus	Pub	48.0%
NM	Eastern New Mexico University-Ruidoso Campus	Pub	31.6%
NM	Luna Community College	Pub	62.6%
NM	Mesalands Community College	Pub	37.5%
NM	New Mexico Junior College	Pub	47.6%
NM	New Mexico State University-Alamogordo	Pub	38.2%
NM	New Mexico State University-Carlsbad	Pub	53.4%
NM	New Mexico State University-Dona Ana	Pub	73.5%
NM	New Mexico State University-Grants	Pub	34.5%
NM	Santa Fe Community College	Pub	52.8%
NM	University of New Mexico-Los Alamos Campus	Pub	51.5%
NM	University of New Mexico-Taos Campus	Pub	61.9%

NM	University of New Mexico-Valencia County Campus	Pub	65.0%
New York: 8			
NY	CUNY Borough of Manhattan Community College	Pub	44.6%
NY	CUNY Bronx Community College	Pub	64.7%
NY	CUNY Hostos Community College	Pub	64.0%
NY	CUNY LaGuardia Community College	Pub	46.3%
NY	CUNY Queensborough Community College	Pub	32.3%
NY	Nassau Community College	Pub	25.0%
NY	Orange County Community College	Pub	27.6%
NY	SUNY Westchester Community College	Pub	34.2%
Oregon: 2			
OR	Chemeketa Community College	Pub	25.9%
OR	Columbia Gorge Community College	Pub	26.6%
Pennsylvania: 1			
PA	Reading Area Community College	Pub	31.5%
Puerto Rico: 4			
PR	Dewey University-Bayamon	Priv	100.0%
PR	Dewey University-Fajardo	Priv	100.0%
PR	Dewey University-Mayaguez	Priv	65.3%
PR	Trinity College of Puerto Rico	Priv	100.0%
Texas: 35			
TX	Alvin Community College	Pub	31.2%
TX	Austin Community College District	Pub	31.1%
TX	Brookhaven College	Pub	39.1%
TX	Cedar Valley College	Pub	25.5%
TX	Coastal Bend College	Pub	69.5%
TX	College of the Mainland	Pub	28.7%
TX	Del Mar College	Pub	64.8%
TX	Eastfield College	Pub	46.6%
TX	El Centro College	Pub	43.6%
TX	El Paso Community College	Pub	84.1%
TX	Galveston College	Pub	37.4%
TX	Houston Community College	Pub	29.9%
TX	Howard College	Pub	46.9%
TX	Laredo Community College	Pub	97.5%
TX	Lee College	Pub	39.9%
TX	Lone Star College System	Pub	34.0%
TX	McLennan Community College	Pub	29.4%
TX	Mountain View College	Pub	60.1%

TX	North Lake College	Pub	36.2%
TX	Northeast Texas Community College	Pub	29.0%
TX	Northwest Vista College	Pub	63.4%
TX	Odessa College	Pub	58.2%
TX	Palo Alto College	Pub	77.0%
TX	Richland College	Pub	30.3%
TX	San Antonio College	Pub	61.2%
TX	San Jacinto Community College	Pub	50.9%
TX	South Plains College	Pub	43.9%
TX	Southwest Collegiate Institute for the Deaf	Pub	34.5%
TX	Southwest Texas Junior College	Pub	83.1%
TX	St Philip's College	Pub	55.4%
TX	Tarrant County College District	Pub	30.2%
TX	Temple College	Pub	25.4%
TX	Texas State Technical College	Pub	49.6%
TX	Western Texas College	Pub	33.0%
TX	Wharton County Junior College	Pub	38.0%
Washington: 2			
WA	Big Bend Community College	Pub	33.4%
WA	Wenatchee Valley College	Pub	36.8%
<b>Total: 196</b>			

<b>Four-Year Emerging HSIs with Colleges of Education</b>			
<b>State</b>	<b>Institution</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>FTE UG %Hisp</b>
Arizona: 6			
AZ	Northern Arizona University	Pub	21.50%
AZ	University of Arizona	Pub	24.80%
AZ	Arizona State University-Polytechnic	Pub	19.10%
AZ	American Indian College Inc	Priv	24.10%
AZ	Arizona Christian University	Priv	16.50%
AZ	Arizona State University-Tempe	Pub	18.60%
California: 12			
CA	Dominican University of California	Priv	20.30%
CA	University of California-Davis	Pub	18.70%
CA	William Jessup University	Priv	18.80%
CA	University of the Pacific	Priv	17.90%
CA	University of San Francisco	Priv	19.50%



CA	Mills College	Priv	23.80%
CA	Stanford University	Priv	15.30%
CA	Pepperdine University	Priv	15.70%
CA	Biola University	Priv	19.10%
CA	Homestead Schools	Priv	21.10%
CA	Bethesda University	Priv	19.20%
CA	Point Loma Nazarene University	Priv	22.50%
Colorado:6			
CO	Metropolitan State University of Denver	Pub	22.00%
CO	Regis University	Priv	20.10%
CO	Colorado Mesa University	Pub	17.30%
CO	Colorado Mountain College	Pub	17.50%
CO	University of Northern Colorado	Pub	18.30%
CO	University of Colorado, Colorado Springs	Pub	16.60%
Connecticut: 4			
CT	Goodwin College	Priv	20.10%
CT	University of Saint Joseph	Priv	16.90%
CT	Albertus Magnus College	Priv	18.00%
CT	Western Connecticut State University	Pub	18.20%
Florida: 19			
FL	Florida State University	Pub	19.20%
FL	Santa Fe College	Pub	16.70%
FL	University of Florida	Pub	20.80%
FL	University of Florida-Online	Pub	17.60%
FL	Rollins College	Priv	15.90%
FL	Seminole State College of Florida	Pub	23.70%
FL	University of Central Florida	Pub	23.60%
FL	Polk State College	Pub	20.00%
FL	College of Central Florida	Pub	15.10%
FL	Trinity College of Florida	Priv	15.20%
FL	University of South Florida-St Petersburg	Pub	16.00%
FL	Southeastern University	Priv	17.40%
FL	University of South Florida-Main Campus	Pub	20.20%
FL	Indian River State College	Pub	19.60%
FL	Florida Gulf Coast University	Pub	18.60%
FL	Lynn University	Priv	15.40%
FL	Palm Beach Atlantic University	Priv	16.20%
FL	Ave Maria University	Priv	15.00%
FL	University of Miami	Priv	21.60%

	Georgia: 2		
GA	Georgia Gwinnett College	Pub	16.50%
GA	Dalton State College	Pub	22.10%
	Idaho: 2		
ID	Stevens-Henager College	Priv	18.50%
ID	Stevens-Henager College	Priv	23.70%
	Illinois: 9		
IL	Lewis University	Priv	19.40%
IL	DePaul University	Priv	17.70%
IL	Elmhurst College	Priv	16.90%
IL	North Park University	Priv	21.50%
IL	Roosevelt University	Priv	24.20%
IL	Judson University	Priv	16.50%
IL	Lake Forest College	Priv	16.60%
IL	University of St Francis	Priv	16.80%
IL	Northern Illinois University	Pub	15.40%
	Indiana: 3		
IN	Indiana University-Northwest	Pub	19.20%
IN	Purdue University-Calumet Campus	Pub	18.60%
IN	Goshen College	Priv	16.60%
	Kansas: 3		
KS	Bethany College	Priv	18.70%
KS	Kansas Wesleyan University	Priv	15.30%
KS	University of Saint Mary	Priv	16.10%
	Louisiana: 1		
LA	Loyola University New Orleans	Priv	16.40%
	Massachusetts: 2		
MA	Bay Path University	Priv	18.70%
MA	Springfield College-School of Prof. & Continuing Studies	Priv	21.30%
	Nebraska: 1		
NE	York College	Priv	20.20%
	Nevada: 2		
NV	Great Basin College	Pub	18.50%
NV	University of Nevada-Reno	Pub	18.60%
	New Jersey: 4		
NJ	Seton Hall University	Priv	18.80%
NJ	Caldwell University	Priv	18.00%
NJ	College of Saint Elizabeth	Priv	21.80%
NJ	Fairleigh Dickinson University-College at Florham	Priv	15.90%

New York: 15			
NY	LIU Riverhead	Priv	16.60%
NY	SUNY College at Old Westbury	Pub	21.50%
NY	Adelphi University	Priv	15.00%
NY	Molloy College	Priv	15.50%
NY	Iona College	Priv	21.20%
NY	St Francis College	Priv	19.60%
NY	CUNY Brooklyn College	Pub	21.40%
NY	College of Staten Island CUNY	Pub	22.80%
NY	Concordia College-New York	Priv	22.80%
NY	Manhattan College	Priv	20.70%
NY	Manhattanville College	Priv	16.50%
NY	St. Thomas Aquinas College	Priv	20.90%
NY	Mount Saint Mary College	Priv	15.20%
NY	State University of New York at New Paltz	Pub	16.70%
NY	SUNY College of Technology at Delhi	Pub	15.60%
Oklahoma: 1			
OK	Hillsdale Free Will Baptist College	Priv	17.80%
Pennsylvania: 2			
PA	University of Valley Forge	Priv	15.90%
PA	Eastern University	Priv	17.10%
Rhode Island: 1			
RI	Rhode Island College	Pub	16.00%
Tennessee: 1			
TN	Southern Adventist University	Priv	21.70%
Texas: 23			
TX	Stephen F Austin State University	Pub	16.00%
TX	Arlington Baptist College	Priv	16.10%
TX	Southwestern Assemblies of God University	Priv	20.90%
TX	Sam Houston State University	Pub	20.50%
TX	Concordia University-Texas	Priv	15.50%
TX	Howard Payne University	Priv	22.10%
TX	Midwestern State University	Pub	17.30%
TX	Texas A & M University-College Station	Pub	22.00%
TX	North American University	Priv	23.40%
TX	Abilene Christian University	Priv	16.10%
TX	Hardin-Simmons University	Priv	15.20%
TX	Lubbock Christian University	Priv	24.20%
TX	Texas Tech University	Pub	22.80%

TX	Dallas Christian College	Priv	17.00%
TX	University of Dallas	Priv	21.00%
TX	Huston-Tillotson University	Priv	22.70%
TX	The University of Texas at Austin	Pub	22.30%
TX	University of North Texas	Pub	22.30%
TX	Paul Quinn College	Priv	17.90%
TX	Southwestern University	Priv	21.60%
TX	Texas A & M University-Central Texas	Pub	23.10%
TX	University of Mary Hardin-Baylor	Priv	20.30%
TX	Texas Wesleyan University	Priv	24.50%
Utah: 1			
UT	Stevens-Henager College	Priv	15.10%
Virginia: 1			
VA	Bethel College	Priv	18.90%
Washington: 1			
WA	Skagit Valley College	Pub	15.30%
Wisconsin: 1			
WI	Mount Mary University	Priv	15.30%
<b>Total: 123</b>			

<b>Community College Emerging HSIs with Education Course Offerings</b>			
<b>State</b>	<b>Institution</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>FTE UG %Hisp</b>
Arkansas: 2			
AR	NorthWest Arkansas Community College	Pub	16.30%
AR	Cossatot Community College-University of Arkansas	Pub	22.20%
Arizona: 6			
AZ	Eastern Arizona College	Pub	19.80%
AZ	Chandler-Gilbert Community College	Pub	23.00%
AZ	Paradise Valley Community College	Pub	18.20%
AZ	Scottsdale Community College	Pub	17.20%
AZ	Mesa Community College	Pub	23.90%
AZ	Rio Salado College	Pub	18.70%
California: 14			
CA	Butte College	Pub	23.40%
CA	Feather River Community College District	Pub	22.50%
CA	Lassen Community College	Pub	20.70%
CA	Shasta College	Pub	15.60%

CA	College of the Redwoods	Pub	18.70%
CA	Columbia College	Pub	15.30%
CA	American River College	Pub	21.80%
CA	Cosumnes River College	Pub	24.80%
CA	Folsom Lake College	Pub	18.30%
CA	Diablo Valley College	Pub	22.20%
CA	City College of San Francisco	Pub	22.90%
CA	Ohlone College	Pub	23.70%
CA	Foothill College	Pub	23.80%
CA	Irvine Valley College	Pub	24.70%
Colorado: 3			
CO	Lamar Community College	Pub	22.80%
CO	Morgan Community College	Pub	19.70%
CO	Community College of Aurora	Pub	22.30%
Connecticut: 4			
CT	Manchester Community College	Pub	17.80%
CT	Three Rivers Community College	Pub	15.10%
CT	Middlesex Community College	Pub	17.20%
CT	Tunxis Community College	Pub	18.80%
Idaho: 2			
ID	College of Western Idaho	Pub	15.30%
ID	College of Southern Idaho	Pub	20.60%
Illinois: 10			
IL	City Colleges of Chicago-Olive-Harvey College	Pub	19.50%
IL	Prairie State College	Pub	17.40%
IL	South Suburban College	Pub	17.30%
IL	Moraine Valley Community College	Pub	23.20%
IL	College of DuPage	Pub	21.00%
IL	William Rainey Harper College	Pub	23.70%
IL	Oakton Community College	Pub	17.30%
IL	Joliet Junior College	Pub	23.90%
IL	McHenry County College	Pub	18.40%
IL	Rock Valley College	Pub	16.80%
Iowa: 2			
IA	Marshalltown Community College	Pub	16.30%
IA	Western Iowa Tech Community College	Pub	15.20%
Kansas: 1			
KS	Kansas City Kansas Community College	Pub	15.90%
Massachusetts: 6			

MA	Holyoke Community College	Pub	24.40%
MA	Quinsigamond Community College	Pub	17.70%
MA	Middlesex Community College	Pub	18.70%
MA	North Shore Community College	Pub	22.90%
MA	Bunker Hill Community College	Pub	23.70%
MA	Roxbury Community College	Pub	15.50%
Maryland: 1			
MD	Montgomery College	Pub	22.50%
Nebraska: 2			
NE	Central Community College	Pub	17.30%
NE	Western Nebraska Community College	Pub	20.60%
New Jersey: 6			
NJ	Camden County College	Pub	16.30%
NJ	Atlantic Cape Community College	Pub	18.20%
NJ	Raritan Valley Community College	Pub	19.50%
NJ	County College of Morris	Pub	18.40%
NJ	Mercer County Community College	Pub	18.90%
New Mexico: 1			
NM	San Juan College	Pub	17.20%
New York: 5			
NY	Suffolk County Community College	Pub	21.50%
NY	CUNY Kingsborough Community College	Pub	24.10%
NY	Rockland Community College	Pub	22.10%
NY	Dutchess Community College	Pub	18.60%
NY	Sullivan County Community College	Pub	21.30%
North Carolina: 2			
NC	James Sprunt Community College	Pub	15.70%
NC	Sampson Community College	Pub	22.20%
Oklahoma: 1			
OK	Western Oklahoma State College	Pub	20.80%
Oregon: 2			
OR	Blue Mountain Community College	Pub	23.90%
OR	Rogue Community College	Pub	15.10%
Pennsylvania: 1			
PA	Northampton County Area Community College	Pub	20.30%
Texas: 12			
TX	Angelina College	Pub	22.70%
TX	Tyler Junior College	Pub	17.70%
TX	Collin County Community College District	Pub	18.60%

TX	Navarro College	Pub	18.20%
TX	Blinn College	Pub	18.90%
TX	Cisco College	Pub	23.60%
TX	Weatherford College	Pub	17.00%
TX	Amarillo College	Pub	17.10%
TX	North Central Texas College	Pub	21.20%
TX	Vernon College	Pub	20.20%
TX	Lamar State College-Port Arthur	Pub	24.20%
TX	Central Texas College	Pub	21.60%
Utah: 1			
UT	Salt Lake Community College	Pub	16.40%
Virginia: 1			
VA	Northern Virginia Community College	Pub	20.80%
Washington: 1			
WA	Walla Walla Community College	Pub	18.50%
<b>Total: 85</b>			