

# A NEW YORK BRIEFING ON 25 YEARS OF HSI's



## Leadership for Latino Student Success in Higher Education 2021

### ***Excelencia* in Education's research and strategic briefings: 25 Years of HSIs**

The year 2020 marked 25 years since Hispanic Serving Institutions (HSIs) were specifically funded through federal legislation. *Excelencia* in Education has taken responsibility for chronicling the impact and changes across HSIs, issuing the annual list of institutions, creating the definition of Emerging HSIs, and producing numerous seminal briefs and fact sheets starting with our launch in 2004. In 2021, *Excelencia* brings the full project, **25 Years of HSIs** to the public: [www.edexcelencia.org/25yrs-HSIs](http://www.edexcelencia.org/25yrs-HSIs)

This project includes virtual state briefings in Arizona, California, Florida, New York, and Texas, as well as a national briefing. The research, digital release, and briefings will inform powerful engagements by leaders in higher education and policy sectors at a critical time in our country and when record numbers of Latino students should be enrolling in colleges and universities.

To further support action-oriented deliberations and planning about Latino student success in higher education *Excelencia* in Education prepared state information packets for five states. These packets highlight institutions in the state that are HSIs, Emerging HSIs, have graduate programs, support Latino college completion, have evidence-based practices supporting Latino student success, and have earned the Seal of *Excelencia*—a national certification for institutions that strive to go beyond enrollment to intentionally SERVE Latino students.

The following leaders of colleges, universities, systems, and organizations made common cause with *Excelencia* in Education and invested in this project:

Michael Baston, President SUNY-Rockland Community College  
Erika Beck, President, California State University, Northridge, (co-host CA)  
Alexander Cartwright, President, University of Central Florida  
Joseph Castro, Chancellor, California State University  
\*Michael Crow, President, Arizona State University (co-host AZ briefing)  
\*\*Taylor Eighmy, President, University of Texas at San Antonio  
Ann Gates, Executive Director, Computing Alliance of Hispanic Serving Institutions (CAHSI)  
Steven Gonzales, Interim Chancellor Maricopa Community Colleges  
\*\*Jay Hartzell, President, University of Texas at Austin (co-host TX briefing)  
Saul Jimenez Sandoval Interim President, California State University, Fresno  
Lee Lambert, Chancellor, Pima Community College  
Felix Matos Rodriguez, Chancellor, City University of New York  
Tomas Morales, President, California State University, San Bernardino  
Anthony Munroe, President, CUNY- Borough of Manhattan Community College  
Eduardo Ochoa, President, California State University, Monterey Bay  
Eloy Oakley, Chancellor, California Community Colleges  
Havidan Rodriguez, President, University of Albany (co-host NY briefing)  
\*Robert Robbins, President, University of Arizona  
\*Richard Rhodes, Chancellor, Austin Community College  
\*Mark Rosenberg, President, Florida International University (co-host FL briefing)  
Juan Sanchez Muñoz, Chancellor, University of California, Merced  
\*William Serrata, President, El Paso Community College  
Sandy Shugart, President, Valencia College  
Denise Trauth, President, Texas State University  
Robert Vela, President, San Antonio College  
\*Heather Wilson, President, University of Texas at El Paso (co-host TX briefing)  
\*Richard Yao, Interim President, California State University Channel Islands

\*2019 Seal of *Excelencia* certified institutions \*\* 2020 Seal of *Excelencia* certified institutions

## A New York Briefing on 25 Years of Hispanic-Serving Institutions

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### Overview of HSIs

Nationally, HSIs represent less than 20 percent of all colleges and universities yet enroll over 65 percent of all Latinos.

HSIs were first identified in federal legislation in 1992 and are defined as accredited and degree-granting public or private nonprofit institutions of higher education with 25 percent or more total undergraduate Hispanic full-time equivalent (FTE) student enrollment.<sup>1</sup>

*According to the most recent data available on New York HSIs,*

- New York has the 4th most HSIs amongst all states and locations (34 HSIs).
- Less than 20% of all institutions are HSIs yet enroll more than 50% of Latino undergraduates and more than 25% of all undergraduates.
- More than 50% of all degrees (certificates, associate's, and bachelor's) earned by Latinos and over 25% of all degrees earned are at HSIs.
- Of federal grants to support capacity building (Title V awards), 41 unique grants have been awarded to HSIs, totaling over \$98 million.
- There are 28 institutions close to HSI status (Emerging HSIs--eHSIs) in New York and 19 HSIs with graduate programs (gHSIs).

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<sup>1</sup> Summary of Title V of the Higher Education Opportunity Act, as amended in 2008. To be eligible for the "Developing HSIs Program," the law further requires that an HSI have a high enrollment of needy students and low core expenses.

## Degrees awarded to Latinos

The top institutions where Latinos earn degrees/certificates are as follows:

Institution	City	Sector	HSI	Degrees/Certificates Earned by Latinos
1. CUNY Borough of Manhattan Community College	New York	Public, 2-year	Yes	1,862
2. CUNY John Jay College of Criminal Justice	New York	Public, 4-year	Yes	1,573
3. CUNY LaGuardia Community College	Long Island City	Public, 2-year	Yes	1,474
4. CUNY Lehman College	Bronx	Public, 4-year	Yes	1,470
5. CUNY Bronx Community College	Bronx	Public, 2-year	Yes	1,066

## Snapshot of HSIs

According to the most recent data available (2018-19), in New York,

- There are 34 Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs).
- HSIs represent less than 20% of all institutions yet enroll more than 50% of Latino undergraduates and more than 25% of all undergraduates.
- The top 5 institutions where Latinos earn degrees are all public HSIs.
- Over two-thirds (67%) of HSIs are public institutions (23).
- More than 60% of HSIs enroll fewer than 10,000 students.
- Over a third of students (37%) enrolled at HSIs are Latino.
- The majority of HSIs (59%) are located in cities.

The following provides a summary of HSIs in New York.

### Sector

Sector	# HSIs	% HSIs
Public, 2-year	12	35%
Public, 4-year+	11	32%
Private not-for-profit, 4-year+	9	27%
Private not-for-profit, 2-year	2	6%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Total FTE Enrollment at HSIs

Race/Ethnicity	Undergraduate
Hispanic/Latino	87,795
All students	234,781
<b>% Latino:</b>	<b>37%</b>

### Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Enrollment

FTE Enrollment	# HSIs	% of HSIs
< 500	2	6%
500-10,000	20	59%
10,000-15,000	10	29%
>15,000	2	6%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Degree of Urbanization

Type	# HSIs	% of HSIs
City	20	59%
Suburb	13	38%
Rural	1	3%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100%</b>

Following is a more detailed list of HSIs, Emerging HSIs, and HSIs with graduate programs.

**Hispanic-Serving Institutions (n=34)**

Undergraduate FTE Enrollment

	<b>Institution</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>% Hispanic</b>
1	Boricua College	New York	4 Priv	639	491	76.8%
2	Cochran School of Nursing	Yonkers	2 Priv	58	24	41.4%
3	College of Mount Saint Vincent	Bronx	4 Priv	1,591	697	43.8%
4	College of Staten Island CUNY	Staten Island	4 Pub	10,634	2,881	27.1%
5	CUNY Bernard M Baruch College	New York	4 Pub	12,919	3,230	25.0%
6	CUNY Borough of Manhattan Community College	New York	2 Pub	20,906	9,476	45.3%
7	CUNY Bronx Community College	Bronx	2 Pub	7,972	5,122	64.2%
8	CUNY City College	New York	4 Pub	11,434	4,361	38.1%
9	CUNY Graduate School and University Center	New York	4 Pub	1,168	375	32.1%
10	CUNY Hostos Community College	Bronx	2 Pub	5,210	3,394	65.1%
11	CUNY Hunter College	New York	4 Pub	14,766	4,596	31.1%
12	CUNY John Jay College of Criminal Justice	New York	4 Pub	11,781	6,180	52.5%
13	CUNY LaGuardia Community College	Long Island City	2 Pub	13,568	6,137	45.2%
14	CUNY Lehman College	Bronx	4 Pub	9,749	5,738	58.9%
15	CUNY New York City College of Technology	Brooklyn	4 Pub	13,471	4,734	35.1%
16	CUNY Queens College	Queens	4 Pub	13,984	4,027	28.8%
17	CUNY Queensborough Community College	Bayside	2 Pub	11,307	3,700	32.7%
18	CUNY York College	Jamaica	4 Pub	6,461	1,719	26.6%
19	Dominican College of Blauvelt	Orangeburg	4 Priv	1,361	454	33.4%
20	Manhattanville College	Purchase	4 Priv	1,544	412	26.7%
21	Mercy College	Dobbs Ferry	4 Priv	5,633	2,303	40.9%
22	Metropolitan College of New York	New York	4 Priv	651	202	31.0%
23	Montefiore School of Nursing	Mount Vernon	2 Priv	77	23	29.9%
24	Nassau Community College	Garden City	2 Pub	12,553	3,843	30.6%
25	Nyack College	Nyack	4 Priv	1,188	353	29.7%
26	Orange County Community College	Middletown	2 Pub	4,190	1,337	31.9%
27	Rockland Community College	Suffern	2 Pub	4,656	1,287	27.6%
28	Stella and Charles Guttman Community College	New York	2 Pub	884	540	61.1%
29	Suffolk County Community College	Selden	2 Pub	17,515	4,781	27.3%
30	Sullivan County Community College	Loch Sheldrake	2 Pub	1,036	271	26.2%
31	SUNY College at Old Westbury	Old Westbury	4 Pub	4,402	1,170	26.6%
32	SUNY Westchester Community College	Valhalla	2 Pub	7,962	2,904	36.5%

**Hispanic-Serving Institutions continued**

Undergraduate FTE Enrollment

	<b>Institution</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>% Hispanic</b>
33	The College of New Rochelle	New Rochelle	4 Priv	2,122	565	26.6%
34	Vaughn College of Aeronautics and Technology	Flushing	4 Priv	1,389	468	33.7%
<b>Total:</b>				<b>234,781</b>	<b>87,795</b>	<b>37.4%</b>

**Emerging Hispanic-Serving Institutions (eHSIs)**

*While Emerging HSIs do not have the Latino student enrollment required to meet the definition of an HSI, these institutions may soon meet the criteria as their enrollment grows and Latino representation increases. The following list of Emerging HSIs was created using data from IPEDS.*

**In 2018-19, there were 28 eHSIs in New York.**

Undergraduate FTE Enrollment

	<b>Institution</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>% Hispanic</b>
1	Adelphi University	Garden City	4 Priv	5,188	904	17.4%
2	American Musical and Dramatic Academy	New York	4 Priv	1,676	400	23.9%
3	Concordia College-New York	Bronxville	4 Priv	1,157	209	18.1%
4	Culinary Institute of America	Hyde Park	4 Priv	2,956	476	16.1%
5	CUNY Brooklyn College	Brooklyn	4 Pub	12,690	3,003	23.7%
6	CUNY Kingsborough Community College	Brooklyn	2 Pub	10,470	2,302	22.0%
7	CUNY Medgar Evers College	Brooklyn	4 Pub	5,485	948	17.3%
8	Dutchess Community College	Poughkeepsie	2 Pub	5,316	1,156	21.7%
9	Farmingdale State College	Farmingdale	4 Pub	8,588	1,931	22.5%
10	Fashion Institute of Technology	New York	4 Pub	7,774	1,587	20.4%
11	Iona College	New Rochelle	4 Priv	3,089	742	24.0%
12	Manhattan College	Riverdale	4 Priv	3,533	814	23.0%
13	Marymount Manhattan College	New York	4 Priv	1,940	316	16.3%
14	Molloy College	Rockville Centre	4 Priv	3,029	533	17.6%
15	Mount Saint Mary College	Newburgh	4 Priv	1,805	314	17.4%
16	New York College of Health Professions	Syosset	4 Priv	253	52	20.6%
17	New York Institute of Technology	Old Westbury	4 Priv	3,406	583	17.1%
18	New York University	New York	4 Priv	26,121	3,910	15.0%
19	St Francis College	Brooklyn Heights	4 Priv	2,245	540	24.1%
20	St. Joseph's College-New York	Brooklyn	4 Priv	871	216	24.8%
21	St. Thomas Aquinas College	Sparkill	4 Priv	1,438	317	22.0%
22	State University of New York at New Paltz	New Paltz	4 Pub	6,393	1,315	20.6%
23	SUNY at Albany	Albany	4 Pub	13,181	2,329	17.7%
24	SUNY at Purchase College	Purchase	4 Pub	3,915	926	23.7%
25	SUNY College at Potsdam	Potsdam	4 Pub	3,252	505	15.5%
26	SUNY College of Technology at Delhi	Delhi	4 Pub	2,779	443	15.9%
27	SUNY Oneonta	Oneonta	4 Pub	5,984	902	15.1%
28	Ulster County Community College	Stone Ridge	2 Pub	2,136	360	16.9%
<b>Total:</b>				<b>146,670</b>	<b>28,033</b>	<b>19.1%</b>

**HSIs with Graduate Programs (gHSIs)**

The list of institutions identified as HSIs with graduate programs in this analysis is not intended to designate eligibility for any specific program; rather, the list is meant to assist in considering and analyzing the institutions that meet the legislative definition of an HSI and offer graduate programs. The following list of HSIs was created using data from IPEDS.

**In 2018-19, 19 HSIs (56%) in New York offered graduate programs.**

	<b>Institution Name</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Total Graduate Students</b>	<b>Total Hispanic Graduate Students</b>	<b>% Graduate Hispanic</b>
1	Boricua College	New York	4 Priv	92	70	76.1%
2	College of Mount Saint Vincent	Bronx	4 Priv	225	53	23.6%
3	College of Staten Island CUNY	Staten Island	4 Pub	1,036	123	11.9%
4	CUNY Bernard M Baruch College	New York	4 Pub	3,005	427	14.2%
5	CUNY City College	New York	4 Pub	2,857	773	27.1%
6	CUNY Graduate School and University Center	New York	4 Pub	5,754	861	15.0%
7	CUNY Hunter College	New York	4 Pub	5,990	1,351	22.6%
8	CUNY John Jay College of Criminal Justice	New York	4 Pub	2,075	618	29.8%
9	CUNY Lehman College	Bronx	4 Pub	2,148	948	44.1%
10	CUNY Queens College	Queens	4 Pub	3,126	691	22.1%
11	CUNY York College	Jamaica	4 Pub	198	24	12.1%
12	Dominican College of Blauvelt	Orangeburg	4 Priv	506	52	10.3%
13	Manhattanville College	Purchase	4 Priv	904	88	9.7%
14	Mercy College	Dobbs Ferry	4 Priv	2,420	636	26.3%
15	Metropolitan College of New York	New York	4 Priv	329	66	20.1%
16	Nyack College	Nyack	4 Priv	1,012	285	28.2%
17	SUNY College at Old Westbury	Old Westbury	4 Pub	303	55	18.2%
18	The College of New Rochelle	New Rochelle	4 Priv	548	122	22.3%
19	Vaughn College of Aeronautics and Technology	Flushing	4 Priv	7	2	28.6%
<b>Total:</b>				<b>32,535</b>	<b>7,245</b>	<b>22.3%</b>



For the U.S. to regain the top ranking in the world for college degree attainment, Latinos will need to earn 6.2 million degrees by 2030.<sup>1</sup>

## EAST FACTS

### POPULATION PROJECTION:

The Latino population in the United States is expected to increase by 25% by 2030.<sup>2</sup>

### K-12 POPULATION:

In the United States, 25% of the K-12 population was Latino.<sup>3</sup>

### POPULATION:

In the United States, 18% of the population was Latino.<sup>4</sup>

### MEDIAN AGE:

The median age of Hispanics in the United States was 30, compared to 44 for White non-Hispanics.<sup>5</sup>



### ENROLLMENT:

In the United States, 21% of Hispanics (ages 18 to 34) were enrolled in higher education, compared to 24% of White non-Hispanics.<sup>6</sup>

### DEGREE ATTAINMENT:

In the United States, 24% of Hispanic adults (25 and older) had earned an associate degree or higher, compared to 46% of White non-Hispanic adults.<sup>7</sup>

Hispanic Adults = 2.4 of 10



White Adults = 4.6 of 10

To reach the degree attainment goal by 2030, the U.S. can: 1) close the equity gap in college completion; 2) increase the number of degrees conferred; and, 3) scale up programs and initiatives that work for Latino and other students. The following is a framework for tracking Latino degree attainment in the U.S.

### ENROLLING: Top 5 Institutions (Hispanic Undergraduates) in the United States, Fall 2018

	Institution	State	Sector	Grand Total	Hispanic Total	% Hispanic
1	Miami Dade College	FL	Public, 4-year	54,973	38,213	70%
2	Florida International University	FL	Public, 4-year	48,818	32,877	67%
3	South Texas College	TX	Public, 4-year	31,949	30,419	95%
4	Lone Star College System	TX	Public, 2-year	73,499	27,925	38%
5	El Paso Community College	TX	Public, 2-year	28,819	24,601	85%

### ASSOCIATE DEGREES: Top 5 Institutions Awarding to Hispanics in the United States, 2017-18

	Institution	State	Sector	Grand Total	Hispanic Total	% Hispanic
1	Miami Dade College	FL	Public, 4-year	9,594	6,670	70%
2	South Texas College	TX	Public, 4-year	4,112	3,923	95%
3	El Paso Community College	TX	Public, 2-year	3,438	2,975	87%
4	Lone Star College System	TX	Public, 2-year	7,552	2,654	35%
5	Valencia College	FL	Public, 4-year	7,864	2,574	33%

### BACHELOR DEGREES: Top 5 Institutions Awarding to Hispanics in the United States, 2017-18

	Institution	State	Sector	Grand Total	Hispanic Total	% Hispanic
1	Florida International University	FL	Public, 4-year	10,261	6,764	66%
2	California State University-Fullerton	CA	Public, 4-year	9,038	3,660	40%
3	The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley	TX	Public, 4-year	4,046	3,618	89%
4	California State University-Northridge	CA	Public, 4-year	8,806	3,573	41%
5	California State University-Long Beach	CA	Public, 4-year	8,615	3,417	40%

NOTE: We use the terms Latino and Hispanic interchangeably in this factsheet.

Source: Excelencia in Education analysis using U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), 2018 Fall Enrollment, Graduation Rates Survey and Institutional Characteristics Survey.

# United States Equity Gap in Degree Completion

Closing the equity gap in college completion can be tracked by the 4 measures shown below. Alone, none of these measures capture the entire “story” of equity in degree completion. However, in combination, they provide a useful picture of the equity gap in degree attainment between Hispanic and White non-Hispanic cohorts in a single year.

**Graduation Rate** — Total percentage of students who graduated within 150% of normal time for first-time, full-time freshmen. This incorporates students that graduated in 3 years at two-year institutions, or in 6 years at four-year institutions.

**Transferred to Another Institution** — Percentage of students that transferred to another institution. (Only incorporates students who have transferred out from an institution and did not complete a degree.)

**Still Enrolled** — Percentage of students that are still enrolled at the point of 150% normal time to completion.

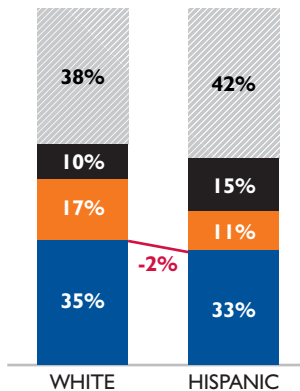
**No Longer Enrolled** — Percentage of students that are no longer enrolled at the point of 150% normal time to completion.

**DEGREE OUTCOMES**

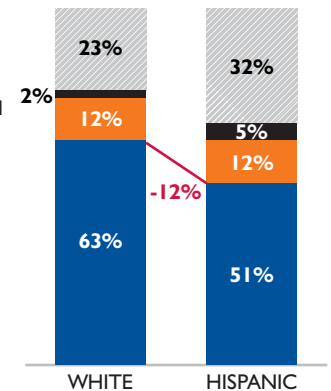
At two-year institutions, Hispanics’ graduation rate was **2%-points lower** than that of their White non-Hispanic peers in the United States.

At four-year institutions, Hispanics’ graduation rate was **12%-points lower** than that of their White non-Hispanic peers in the United States.

**TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS**



**FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS**



\*Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

NOTE: Outcomes shown are for students at two-year institutions who started in Fall 2015, and for students at four-year institutions who started in Fall 2012.

Source: *Excelencia in Education* analysis using the U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, 2018 Graduation Rates Survey and the Institutional Characteristics Survey.

## Examples of What Works for Latino Students

There are institutions showing success in enrolling, retaining, and graduating Latino students. The following are examples of programs across the country with evidence of effectiveness in serving Latino students nominated for Examples of *Excelencia*.

**Attract, Inspire, Mentor, and Support Students – The AIMS2 Program** at California State University Northridge (CSUN) was a 2019 Example of *Excelencia*. The AIMS2 Program helps transfer students pursue degrees and careers in engineering and computer science. In partnership with Glendale Community College and College of the Canyons, the program offers stipends, special mentoring and advising by faculty, tutoring and peer

mentoring, social activities, field trips and opportunities to take part in paid research projects. Latino students in the 2012 through 2017 cohorts had a three-year transfer graduation rate of 70%, almost double the three-year transfer graduation rate of their peers in the college. The program has tripled the number of Latino students graduating in computer engineering and computer science majors from 57 students in 2012-13, to 171 students in 2016-17.

**For more information on institutional programs improving Latino student success in higher education, access *Excelencia in Education’s* Growing What Works database at <http://www.edexcelencia.org/growing-what-works>**

1 Projections to 2030: *Excelencia in Education*. (2020). Ensuring America’s Future: Benchmarking Latino College Completion to 2030. *Excelencia in Education*. Washington, D.C.

2 Population Projection: U.S. Census Bureau, Projected Race and Hispanic Origin: Main Projections Series for the United States, 2017-2060.

3 K-12 Population: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

4 Population: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

5 Median Age: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

6 Enrollment: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

7 Degree Attainment: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

Nationally, Latino student enrollment and degree completion continues to increase. However, to reach the Latino degree attainment goal of 6.2 million degrees by 2030 requires a tactical plan for Latino college completion. This plan should include: closing equity gaps in degree completion, and accelerating, not just increasing, Latinos' degree attainment.

### ***Population overview***

The United States has a growing and young Latino population. While 18 percent of the overall population is Latino, 25 percent of students in K-12 education are Latino. Additionally, the Latino population is projected to increase by 25 percent by 2030. Furthermore, the median age for Latinos is 30, compared to 44 for White non-Hispanics. As more Latino students enter higher education, policymakers at the state, institutional, and national level should keep in mind that they'll have an increasingly young, Latino, first-generation population.

### ***Opportunities for growth***

In the United States, Latino students are significantly more likely to enroll in institutions primarily awarding associates degrees. Four of the top five institutions enrolling Latino undergraduates are associate degree-granting institutions. Additionally, each of the top five institutions enroll more than 24,000 Latino students.

However, equity gaps exist in degree attainment and degree completion in the United States. Nationally, only 24 percent of Latino adults have an associate degree or higher, compared to 46 percent of White non-Hispanic adults. Additionally, at two-year institutions, 42 percent of Latino students are no longer enrolled three years after starting their degree, and Latino students graduate at a rate two percentage points lower than their White peers—33 percent and 35 percent, respectively. At four-year institutions, Latinos are graduating 12 percentage points lower than their White peers—51 percent and 63 percent, respectively. Closing the degree attainment gap in the United States will require policies that help the many Latino students entering higher education on their path to completion.

### ***What comes next?***

National policies to increase Latino student success should keep in mind the profile of Latino students and adjust to meet their needs. The Latino population in the United States is young, growing, and significantly enrolling in public institutions. Opportunities exist for institutions in the United States to help more Latino students complete their degrees to reach the Latino degree attainment goal by 2030.

Examples of institutional efforts to meet students' needs can be seen within the Seal of *Excelencia*. The Seal is a national certification for institutions intentionally SERVING Latino students through data, practice, and leadership.

For the U.S. to regain the top ranking in the world for college degree attainment, Latinos will need to earn 6.2 million degrees by 2030.<sup>1</sup>

## EAST FACTS

### STATE RANKING:

New York had the **4th largest Latino population** in the U.S.

### K-12 POPULATION:

In New York, **25%** of the K-12 population was **Latino**.<sup>2</sup>

### POPULATION:

In New York, **19%** of the population was **Latino**.<sup>3</sup>

### MEDIAN AGE:

The median age of **Hispanics** in New York was **32**, compared to **44** for **White non-Hispanics**.<sup>4</sup>



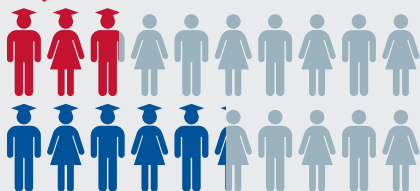
### ENROLLMENT:

In New York, **22%** of **Hispanics** (ages 18 to 34) were enrolled in higher education, compared to **26%** of **White non-Hispanics**.<sup>5</sup>

### DEGREE ATTAINMENT:

In New York, **27%** of **Hispanic adults** (25 and older) had earned an associate degree or higher, compared to **53%** of **White non-Hispanic adults**.<sup>6</sup>

**Hispanic Adults = 2.7 of 10**



**White Adults = 5.3 of 10**

To reach the degree attainment goal by 2030, the U.S. can: 1) close the equity gap in college completion; 2) increase the number of degrees conferred; and, 3) scale up programs and initiatives that work for Latino and other students. The following is a framework for tracking Latino degree attainment in the U.S.

### ENROLLING: Top 5 Institutions (Hispanic Undergraduates) in New York, Fall 2018

	Institution	Sector	Grand Total	Hispanic Total	% Hispanic
1	CUNY Borough of Manhattan Community College	Public, 2-year	26,506	11,754	44%
2	CUNY LaGuardia Community College	Public, 2-year	19,300	8,715	45%
3	CUNY Lehman College	Public, 4-year	12,639	7,270	58%
4	CUNY John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Public, 4-year	13,319	6,917	52%
5	CUNY Bronx Community College	Public, 2-year	10,519	6,637	63%

### ASSOCIATE DEGREES: Top 5 Institutions Awarding to Hispanics in New York, 2017-18

	Institution	Sector	Grand Total	Hispanic Total	% Hispanic
1	CUNY Borough of Manhattan Community College	Public, 2-year	4,082	1,671	41%
2	CUNY LaGuardia Community College	Public, 2-year	3,117	1,343	43%
3	CUNY Bronx Community College	Public, 2-year	1,821	1,170	64%
4	Suffolk County Community College	Public, 2-year	3,784	812	21%
5	Nassau Community College	Public, 2-year	3,136	793	25%

### BACHELOR DEGREES: Top 5 Institutions Awarding to Hispanics in New York, 2017-18

	Institution	Sector	Grand Total	Hispanic Total	% Hispanic
1	CUNY John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Public, 4-year	3,087	1,475	48%
2	CUNY Lehman College	Public, 4-year	2,458	1,364	55%
3	CUNY Hunter College	Public, 4-year	3,072	881	29%
4	CUNY City College	Public, 4-year	2,423	858	35%
5	CUNY Bernard M Baruch College	Public, 4-year	3,586	833	23%

NOTE: We use the terms Latino and Hispanic interchangeably in this factsheet.

Source: *Excelencia in Education* analysis using U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), 2018 Fall Enrollment, Graduation Rates Survey and Institutional Characteristics Survey.

# New York Equity Gap in Degree Completion

Closing the equity gap in college completion can be tracked by the 4 measures shown below. Alone, none of these measures capture the entire “story” of equity in degree completion. However, in combination, they provide a useful picture of the equity gap in degree attainment between Hispanic and White non-Hispanic cohorts in a single year.

**Graduation Rate** — Total percentage of students who graduated within 150% of normal time for first-time, full-time freshmen. This incorporates students that graduated in 3 years at two-year institutions, or in 6 years at four-year institutions.

**Transferred to Another Institution** — Percentage of students that transferred to another institution. (Only incorporates students who have transferred out from an institution and did not complete a degree.)

**Still Enrolled** — Percentage of students that are still enrolled at the point of 150% normal time to completion.

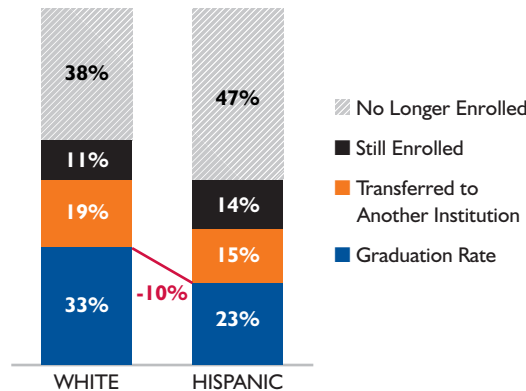
**No Longer Enrolled** — Percentage of students that are no longer enrolled at the point of 150% normal time to completion.

DEGREE OUTCOMES

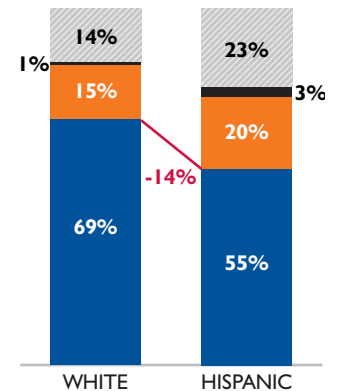
At two-year institutions, Hispanics’ graduation rate was **10%-points lower** than that of their White non-Hispanic peers in New York.

At four-year institutions, Hispanics’ graduation rate was **14%-points lower** than that of their White non-Hispanic peers in New York.

**TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS**



**FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS**



\*Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

NOTE: Outcomes shown are for students at two-year institutions who started in Fall 2015, and for students at four-year institutions who started in Fall 2012.

Source: *Excelencia in Education* analysis using the U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, 2018 Graduation Rates Survey and the Institutional Characteristics Survey.

## Examples of What Works for Latino Students

There are institutions showing success in enrolling, retaining, and graduating Latino students. The following are examples of programs across the country with evidence of effectiveness in serving Latino students nominated for Examples of *Excelencia*.

**The Latino U College Access (LUCA)** in New York was a 2019 Examples of *Excelencia* finalist. LUCA is a community based organization that works to increase college enrollment and completion for low income, high achieving, Latino youth who are first in their family to go to college. LUCA partners with four school districts in Westchester County, NY that are 50% or more Hispanic. LUCA is the only area college access organization solely dedicated to advancing Hispanic youth. LUCA guides and supports families early in high school to find

colleges that meet academic and financial needs, improving the likelihood students will stay in college until completion. LUCA supports Scholars for 6 years, in and through college, supporting transitions and providing mentoring and career readiness preparation. In 2018, the high school graduation rate of Hispanic students was 69% in New York state, and 78% in Westchester. All of LUCA Scholars graduated high school and entered college, compared to non-LUCA Hispanics at target schools whose college enrollment was between 59 and 85%.

**For more information on institutional programs improving Latino student success in higher education, access *Excelencia in Education’s* Growing What Works database at <http://www.edexcelencia.org/growing-what-works>**

1 Projections to 2030: *Excelencia in Education*. (2020). Ensuring America’s Future: Benchmarking Latino College Completion to 2030. *Excelencia in Education*. Washington, D.C.

2 K-12 Population: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

3 Population: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

4 Median Age: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

5 Enrollment: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

6 Degree Attainment: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

Nationally, Latino student enrollment and degree completion continues to increase. However, different patterns emerge within each state. For example, New York is home to one of the largest Latino populations in the country. Latinos in New York graduate at a higher rate at four-year institutions than Latinos nationally. However, in New York, Latinos' lag in degree completion and overall degree attainment.

### ***Population overview***

New York has a large and young Latino population and will continue to grow. The state is home to the fourth largest Latino population in the country—19 percent of the overall population is Latino. One in four of students in K-12 education are Latino. Furthermore, the median age for Latinos is 32, compared to 44 for White non-Hispanics. As more Latino students enter higher education, policymakers at the state and institutional level should keep in mind that they'll have an increasingly young, Latino, first-generation population.

### ***Where New York leads***

Significantly more Latinos are enrolling in institutions awarding associate degrees in New York. Three of the top five institutions enrolling Latino undergraduates are primarily associate degree granting institutions and enroll over 27,000 Latino students collectively. At four-year institutions in New York, Latinos are graduating at a higher rate than Latinos nationally—55 percent and 51 percent, respectively.

### ***Where New York lags***

In New York, equity gaps exist in degree attainment overall among adults. Many New York Latino students who begin higher education do not complete. Statewide, only 27 percent of Latino adults have an associate degree or higher, compared to 53 percent of White non-Hispanic adults. Moreover, at two- and four-year institutions, Latino students have a graduation rate 10 and 14 percentage points lower than White students, respectively. Closing the degree attainment gap in New York will require policies that help the many Latino students entering higher education on their path to completion.

### ***What comes next?***

State policies to increase Latino student success should keep in mind the profile of Latino students and adjust to meet their needs. New York has a young and growing Latino population that is significantly more likely to enroll in a public, two-year institution. While some institutions are contributing to the success of Latinos in New York, degree attainment is not reflective of their enrollment. Opportunities exist for two- and four-year institutions in New York to help more Latino students attain a postsecondary degree.

Examples of institutional efforts to meet students' needs can be seen within the Seal of *Excelencia*. The Seal is a national certification for institutions intentionally SERVING Latino students through data, practice, and leadership.

### Examples of *Excelencia*

Examples of *Excelencia* is the only national effort to identify and promote evidence-based practices that help accelerate Latino student success in higher education. The effort recognizes programs at the associate, baccalaureate, graduate, and community-based organization level. Since its inception, over 300 programs have been recognized as evidence-based practices for their efforts accelerating Latino student success, including over 50 Examples of *Excelencia*.

Below are nine evidence-based practices in New York. Many of the recognized programs focus on retention, college access and preparation, and providing first-year support.

1. [Accelerated Study in Associate Programs \(ASAP\)](#) at CUNY Bronx Community College is a retention program focused on pathway/pipeline at the associate level.
2. [Personalized Achievement Contract \(PACT\) Program](#) at Mercy College is a retention program focused on mentoring at the baccalaureate level.
3. [The Percy Ellis Sutton: Search for Education, Elevation, and Knowledge \(SEEK\) Program](#) at CUNY Lehman College is a support services program at the baccalaureate level.
4. [Diversity Programs in Engineering](#) at Cornell University is a retention program focused on STEM at the baccalaureate level.
5. [Multilingual Journalism Program](#) at CUNY Lehman College is an academic program focused on bilingual/ESL at that baccalaureate program.
6. [Engaging Latino Communities for Education \(ENLACE\)-The Bronx Institute](#) at CUNY Lehman College is an access program focused on college prep at the baccalaureate level.
7. [UAlbany Educational Opportunity Program \(EOP\)](#) at SUNY at Albany is a support services program focused on first-year support at the baccalaureate level.
8. [Latino U Scholars](#) at Latino U College Access (LUCA) is a community-based organization focused on college access and preparation and the career/workforce.
9. [Department of Chemistry](#) at SUNY- University at Buffalo is an academic program focused on STEM and undergraduate research at the graduate level.

*Excelencia* in Education is working with a network of results-oriented educators and policymakers committed to providing learning environments where Latino students thrive to address the U.S. economy’s need for a highly educated workforce and civic leadership. This network includes 14 Seal of *Excelencia* certified institutions, over 100 Presidents for Latino Student Success, and more than 50 programs recognized in Examples of *Excelencia*.

**Seal Certified Institutions**

*Excelencia* in Education established the Seal of *Excelencia*, a national certification for institutions that strive to go beyond enrollment to intentionally SERVE Latino students. The first institutions were certified in 2019, and 14 institutions across the country have earned the Seal.

There are no Seal Certified Institutions in New York.

**Presidents for Latino Student Success (P4LSS)**

P4LSS is a diverse group of college and university presidents and chancellors who have committed to making their institutions learning environments where Latino students thrive. They are part of the *Excelencia* in Action network and collaborate with *Excelencia* to leverage collective expertise and resources, foster partnerships, and amplify current efforts at the national level.

There are nine P4LSS in New York:

<b>Institution Name</b>	<b>President</b>
City University of New York Borough of Manhattan Community College	Anthony Munroe
City University of New York Bronx Community College	Thomas Isekenegbe
City University of New York John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Karol V. Mason
City University of New York Lehman College	Daniel Lemons
City University of New York Queens College	Frank H. Wu
Ithaca College	Shirley Collado
State University of New York Rockland Community College	Michael A. Baston
State University of New York University at Albany	Havidán Rodríguez
Vaughn College of Aeronautics and Technology	Sharon DeVivo