

A TEXAS 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

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)
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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 Texas 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.¹

According to the most recent data available on Texas HSIs,

- Texas has the 2nd most HSIs amongst all states and locations (96 HSIs).
- HSIs represent over 40% of all institutions, yet enroll over 80% of Latino undergraduates and 65% of all undergraduates.
- Of all degrees (certificates, associate's, and bachelor's) earned by Latinos, almost 80% are earned at HSIs and 66% of all degrees earned are at HSIs.
- Over 145 unique federal grants to support capacity building (Title V awards) have been awarded to these institutions, totaling over \$331 million.
- There are 45 institutions close to HSI status (Emerging HSIs--eHSIs) in Texas and 40 HSIs with graduate programs (gHSIs).

¹ 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. South Texas College | McAllen | Public, 4-year | Yes | 5,804 |
| 2. San Jacinto Community College | Pasadena | Public, 2-year | Yes | 4,103 |
| 3. The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley | Edinburg | Public, 4-year | Yes | 3,829 |
| 4. El Paso Community College | El Paso | Public, 2-year | Yes | 3,711 |
| 5. Lone Star College System | The Woodlands | Public, 2-year | Yes | 3,635 |

Snapshot of HSIs

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

- There are 96 Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs).
- HSIs represent over 40% of all institutions yet enroll over 80% of Latino undergraduates and 65% of all undergraduates.
- The top 5 institutions where Latinos earn degrees are all public HSIs.
- Over 75% of HSIs are public institutions (74).
- More than 80% of HSIs enrolled fewer than 10,000 students.
- Almost half of students (48%) enrolled at HSIs are Latino.
- The majority of HSIs (64%) are located in cities.

The following provides a summary of HSIs in Texas.

Sector

| Sector | # HSIs | % HSIs |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Public, 2-year | 44 | 46% |
| Public, 4-year+ | 30 | 31% |
| Private not-for-profit, 4-year+ | 19 | 20% |
| Private not-for-profit, 2-year | 3 | 3% |
| Total: | 96 | 100% |

Total FTE Enrollment at HSIs

| Race/Ethnicity | Undergraduate |
|------------------|---------------|
| Hispanic/Latino | 310,042 |
| All students | 647,598 |
| % Latino: | 48% |

Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Enrollment

| FTE Enrollment | # HSIs | % of HSIs |
|----------------|-----------|-------------|
| < 500 | 9 | 9% |
| 500-10,000 | 72 | 75% |
| 10,000-15,000 | 0 | 0% |
| >15,000 | 15 | 16% |
| Total: | 96 | 100% |

Degree of Urbanization

| Type | # HSIs | % of HSIs |
|---------------|-----------|-------------|
| City | 61 | 64% |
| Town | 19 | 20% |
| Suburb | 12 | 12% |
| Rural | 4 | 4% |
| Total: | 96 | 100% |

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

| | Institution | City | Sector | Total | Hispanic | % Hispanic |
|----|------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Altierus Career College-Bissonnet | Houston | 2 Priv | 382 | 205 | 53.7% |
| 2 | Alvin Community College | Alvin | 2 Pub | 2,736 | 992 | 36.3% |
| 3 | Amarillo College | Amarillo | 2 Pub | 5,458 | 2,296 | 42.1% |
| 4 | Angelina College | Lufkin | 2 Pub | 2,697 | 797 | 29.6% |
| 5 | Angelo State University | San Angelo | 4 Pub | 6,756 | 2,445 | 36.2% |
| 6 | Austin Community College District | Austin | 4 Pub | 21,822 | 7,885 | 36.1% |
| 7 | Baptist University of the Americas | San Antonio | 4 Priv | 129 | 67 | 51.9% |
| 8 | Brazosport College | Lake Jackson | 4 Pub | 2,232 | 926 | 41.5% |
| 9 | Brookhaven College | Farmers Branch | 2 Pub | 5,801 | 2,446 | 42.2% |
| 10 | Cedar Valley College | Lancaster | 2 Pub | 3,623 | 1,118 | 30.9% |
| 11 | Central Texas College | Killeen | 2 Pub | 8,289 | 2,123 | 25.6% |
| 12 | Cisco College | Cisco | 2 Pub | 2,107 | 573 | 27.2% |
| 13 | Coastal Bend College | Beeville | 2 Pub | 2,348 | 1,701 | 72.4% |
| 14 | College of the Mainland | Texas City | 2 Pub | 2,310 | 736 | 31.9% |
| 15 | Concordia University Texas | Austin | 4 Priv | 1,495 | 506 | 33.8% |
| 16 | Del Mar College | Corpus Christi | 2 Pub | 5,718 | 3,880 | 67.9% |
| 17 | Eastfield College | Mesquite | 2 Pub | 7,479 | 3,760 | 50.3% |
| 18 | El Centro College | Dallas | 2 Pub | 5,001 | 2,462 | 49.2% |
| 19 | El Paso Community College | El Paso | 2 Pub | 15,537 | 13,175 | 84.8% |
| 20 | Frank Phillips College | Borger | 2 Pub | 864 | 337 | 39.0% |
| 21 | Galveston College | Galveston | 2 Pub | 1,288 | 503 | 39.1% |
| 22 | Hallmark University | San Antonio | 4 Priv | 810 | 358 | 44.2% |
| 23 | Houston Baptist University | Houston | 4 Priv | 2,051 | 764 | 37.3% |
| 24 | Houston Community College | Houston | 2 Pub | 30,309 | 9,930 | 32.8% |
| 25 | Howard College | Big Spring | 2 Pub | 2,331 | 1,143 | 49.0% |
| 26 | Huston-Tillotson University | Austin | 4 Priv | 1,068 | 288 | 27.0% |
| 27 | Jacksonville College-Main Campus | Jacksonville | 2 Priv | 349 | 128 | 36.7% |
| 28 | Lamar State College-Port Arthur | Port Arthur | 2 Pub | 1,417 | 455 | 32.1% |
| 29 | Laredo College | Laredo | 2 Pub | 5,352 | 5,235 | 97.8% |
| 30 | Lee College | Baytown | 2 Pub | 3,499 | 1,440 | 41.2% |
| 31 | Lone Star College System | The Woodlands | 2 Pub | 37,925 | 14,395 | 38.0% |
| 32 | McLennan Community College | Waco | 2 Pub | 5,224 | 1,712 | 32.8% |
| 33 | McMurry University | Abilene | 4 Priv | 1,044 | 278 | 26.6% |
| 34 | Midland College | Midland | 4 Pub | 3,145 | 1,631 | 51.9% |
| 35 | Mountain View College | Dallas | 2 Pub | 4,960 | 3,014 | 60.8% |
| 36 | North Lake College | Irving | 2 Pub | 5,098 | 1,996 | 39.2% |
| 37 | Northeast Lakeview College | Universal City | 2 Pub | 2,670 | 1,318 | 49.4% |
| 38 | Northeast Texas Community College | Mount Pleasant | 2 Pub | 1,964 | 603 | 30.7% |

Hispanic-Serving Institutions continued

Undergraduate FTE Enrollment

| | Institution | City | Sector | Total | Hispanic | % Hispanic |
|----|--|----------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 39 | Northwest Vista College | San Antonio | 2 Pub | 8,080 | 5,194 | 64.3% |
| 40 | Odessa College | Odessa | 2 Pub | 3,682 | 2,376 | 64.5% |
| 41 | Our Lady of the Lake University | San Antonio | 4 Priv | 1,341 | 1,029 | 76.7% |
| 42 | Palo Alto College | San Antonio | 2 Pub | 4,686 | 3,759 | 80.2% |
| 43 | Remington College-Dallas Campus | Garland | 4 Priv | 779 | 357 | 45.8% |
| 44 | Remington College-Fort Worth Campus | Fort Worth | 4 Priv | 474 | 136 | 28.7% |
| 45 | Remington College-Houston Southeast Campus | Webster | 2 Priv | 324 | 119 | 36.7% |
| 46 | Remington College-North Houston Campus | Houston | 4 Priv | 448 | 178 | 39.7% |
| 47 | Richland College | Dallas | 2 Pub | 9,345 | 3,190 | 34.1% |
| 48 | Saint Edward's University | Austin | 4 Priv | 3,600 | 1,592 | 44.2% |
| 49 | San Antonio College | San Antonio | 2 Pub | 8,194 | 5,182 | 63.2% |
| 50 | San Jacinto Community College | Pasadena | 2 Pub | 15,671 | 9,094 | 58.0% |
| 51 | Schreiner University | Kerrville | 4 Priv | 1,192 | 486 | 40.8% |
| 52 | South Plains College | Levelland | 2 Pub | 5,969 | 2,868 | 48.0% |
| 53 | South Texas College | McAllen | 4 Pub | 19,367 | 18,439 | 95.2% |
| 54 | Southwest Collegiate Institute for the Deaf | Big Spring | 2 Pub | 82 | 37 | 45.1% |
| 55 | Southwest Texas Junior College | Uvalde | 2 Pub | 3,534 | 3,058 | 86.5% |
| 56 | Southwestern Adventist University | Keene | 4 Priv | 772 | 378 | 49.0% |
| 57 | St Philip's College | San Antonio | 2 Pub | 4,925 | 2,954 | 60.0% |
| 58 | St. Mary's University | San Antonio | 4 Priv | 2,306 | 1,547 | 67.1% |
| 59 | Sul Ross State University | Alpine | 4 Pub | 1,654 | 1,038 | 62.8% |
| 60 | Tarrant County College District | Fort Worth | 2 Pub | 26,442 | 9,321 | 35.3% |
| 61 | Temple College | Temple | 2 Pub | 2,707 | 776 | 28.7% |
| 62 | Texas A & M International University | Laredo | 4 Pub | 5,944 | 5,612 | 94.4% |
| 63 | Texas A & M University-Corpus Christi | Corpus Christi | 4 Pub | 8,546 | 4,320 | 50.5% |
| 64 | Texas A & M University-Kingsville | Kingsville | 4 Pub | 5,895 | 4,286 | 72.7% |
| 65 | Texas A&M University-San Antonio | San Antonio | 4 Pub | 4,051 | 2,983 | 73.6% |
| 66 | Texas Lutheran University | Seguin | 4 Priv | 1,367 | 510 | 37.3% |
| 67 | Texas Southmost College | Brownsville | 2 Pub | 3,500 | 3,303 | 94.4% |
| 68 | Texas State Technical College | Waco | 2 Pub | 7,402 | 3,751 | 50.7% |
| 69 | Texas State University | San Marcos | 4 Pub | 30,522 | 11,704 | 38.3% |
| 70 | Texas Tech University | Lubbock | 4 Pub | 29,387 | 8,698 | 29.6% |
| 71 | Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center-El Paso | El Paso | 4 Pub | 219 | 158 | 72.1% |
| 72 | Texas Wesleyan University | Fort Worth | 4 Priv | 1,355 | 440 | 32.5% |

Hispanic-Serving Institutions continued

Undergraduate FTE Enrollment

| | Institution | City | Sector | Total | Hispanic | % Hispanic |
|---------------|--|-------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 73 | Texas Woman's University | Denton | 4 Pub | 8,296 | 2,581 | 31.1% |
| 74 | The University of Texas at Arlington | Arlington | 4 Pub | 25,438 | 7,386 | 29.0% |
| 75 | The University of Texas at El Paso | El Paso | 4 Pub | 17,038 | 14,060 | 82.5% |
| 76 | The University of Texas at San Antonio | San Antonio | 4 Pub | 24,740 | 13,870 | 56.1% |
| 77 | The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston | Houston | 4 Pub | 636 | 193 | 30.3% |
| 78 | The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio | San Antonio | 4 Pub | 713 | 353 | 49.5% |
| 79 | The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center | Houston | 4 Pub | 317 | 106 | 33.4% |
| 80 | The University of Texas of the Permian Basin | Odessa | 4 Pub | 3,116 | 1,642 | 52.7% |
| 81 | The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley | Edinburg | 4 Pub | 21,368 | 19,332 | 90.5% |
| 82 | Tyler Junior College | Tyler | 4 Pub | 7,672 | 1,951 | 25.4% |
| 83 | University of Houston | Houston | 4 Pub | 32,193 | 11,024 | 34.2% |
| 84 | University of Houston-Clear Lake | Houston | 4 Pub | 4,355 | 1,718 | 39.4% |
| 85 | University of Houston-Downtown | Houston | 4 Pub | 8,816 | 4,458 | 50.6% |
| 86 | University of Houston-Victoria | Victoria | 4 Pub | 2,331 | 1,014 | 43.5% |
| 87 | University of North Texas | Denton | 4 Pub | 27,808 | 7,120 | 25.6% |
| 88 | University of North Texas at Dallas | Dallas | 4 Pub | 2,278 | 1,301 | 57.1% |
| 89 | University of St Thomas | Houston | 4 Priv | 1,732 | 807 | 46.6% |
| 90 | University of the Incarnate Word | San Antonio | 4 Priv | 4,675 | 2,642 | 56.5% |
| 91 | Vernon College | Vernon | 2 Pub | 1,644 | 426 | 25.9% |
| 92 | Victoria College | Victoria | 2 Pub | 2,000 | 950 | 47.5% |
| 93 | Wayland Baptist University | Plainview | 4 Priv | 1,893 | 621 | 32.8% |
| 94 | West Texas A & M University | Canyon | 4 Pub | 6,248 | 1,858 | 29.7% |
| 95 | Western Texas College | Snyder | 2 Pub | 1,064 | 358 | 33.6% |
| 96 | Wharton County Junior College | Wharton | 2 Pub | 4,177 | 1,777 | 42.5% |
| Total: | | | | 647,598 | 310,042 | 47.9% |

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 45 eHSIs in Texas.

| | Institution | City | Sector | Total | Hispanic | % Hispanic |
|----|---|---------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Abilene Christian University | Abilene | 4 Priv | 3,455 | 598 | 17.3% |
| 2 | Arlington Baptist University | Arlington | 4 Priv | 148 | 24 | 16.2% |
| 3 | Austin College | Sherman | 4 Priv | 1,278 | 259 | 20.3% |
| 4 | Baylor University | Waco | 4 Priv | 14,059 | 2,209 | 15.7% |
| 5 | Blinn College | Brenham | 2 Pub | 13,524 | 3,013 | 22.3% |
| 6 | Clarendon College | Clarendon | 2 Pub | 1,025 | 211 | 20.6% |
| 7 | Collin County Community College District | McKinney | 2 Pub | 18,386 | 3,778 | 20.5% |
| 8 | Commonwealth Institute of Funeral Service | Houston | 2 Priv | 173 | 26 | 15.0% |
| 9 | Criswell College | Dallas | 4 Priv | 129 | 20 | 15.5% |
| 10 | Dallas Baptist University | Dallas | 4 Priv | 2,619 | 451 | 17.2% |
| 11 | Dallas Christian College | Dallas | 4 Priv | 185 | 30 | 16.2% |
| 12 | Dallas Institute of Funeral Service | Dallas | 2 Priv | 187 | 30 | 16.0% |
| 13 | Hardin-Simmons University | Abilene | 4 Priv | 1,680 | 320 | 19.0% |
| 14 | Howard Payne University | Brownwood | 4 Priv | 871 | 205 | 23.5% |
| 15 | Kilgore College | Kilgore | 2 Pub | 3,053 | 644 | 21.1% |
| 16 | Lamar Institute of Technology | Beaumont | 2 Pub | 2,003 | 412 | 20.6% |
| 17 | Lamar University | Beaumont | 4 Pub | 7,014 | 1,290 | 18.4% |
| 18 | Lubbock Christian University | Lubbock | 4 Priv | 1,338 | 329 | 24.6% |
| 19 | Midwestern State University | Wichita Falls | 4 Pub | 4,706 | 955 | 20.3% |
| 20 | Navarro College | Corsicana | 2 Pub | 4,965 | 961 | 19.4% |
| 21 | North American University | Stafford | 4 Priv | 264 | 47 | 17.8% |
| 22 | North Central Texas College | Gainesville | 2 Pub | 5,768 | 1,356 | 23.5% |
| 23 | Panola College | Carthage | 2 Pub | 1,705 | 257 | 15.1% |
| 24 | Paris Junior College | Paris | 2 Pub | 2,837 | 544 | 19.2% |
| 25 | Parker University | Dallas | 4 Priv | 378 | 74 | 19.6% |
| 26 | Paul Quinn College | Dallas | 4 Priv | 532 | 96 | 18.0% |
| 27 | Ranger College | Ranger | 2 Pub | 1,438 | 229 | 15.9% |
| 28 | Rice University | Houston | 4 Priv | 3,936 | 607 | 15.4% |
| 29 | Sam Houston State University | Huntsville | 4 Pub | 16,455 | 4,024 | 24.5% |
| 30 | Southwestern University | Georgetown | 4 Priv | 1,423 | 342 | 24.0% |
| 31 | Stephen F Austin State University | Nacogdoches | 4 Pub | 10,192 | 1,954 | 19.2% |
| 32 | Tarleton State University | Stephenville | 4 Pub | 9,563 | 1,923 | 20.1% |

eHSIs continued

Undergraduate FTE Enrollment

| | Institution | City | Sector | Total | Hispanic | % Hispanic |
|---------------|--|-----------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 33 | Texas A & M University-Central Texas | Killeen | 4 Pub | 1,180 | 284 | 24.1% |
| 34 | Texas A & M University-College Station | College Station | 4 Pub | 49,959 | 12,056 | 24.1% |
| 35 | Texas A & M University-Commerce | Commerce | 4 Pub | 6,979 | 1,511 | 21.7% |
| 36 | Texas A&M University-Texarkana | Texarkana | 4 Pub | 1,395 | 253 | 18.1% |
| 37 | Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center | Lubbock | 4 Pub | 1,274 | 305 | 23.9% |
| 38 | The University of Texas at Austin | Austin | 4 Pub | 39,189 | 9,235 | 23.6% |
| 39 | The University of Texas at Dallas | Richardson | 4 Pub | 17,975 | 3,214 | 17.9% |
| 40 | The University of Texas at Tyler | Tyler | 4 Pub | 5,767 | 1,138 | 19.7% |
| 41 | The University of Texas Medical Branch | Galveston | 4 Pub | 685 | 164 | 23.9% |
| 42 | Trinity University | San Antonio | 4 Priv | 2,449 | 517 | 21.1% |
| 43 | University of Dallas | Irving | 4 Priv | 1,456 | 344 | 23.6% |
| 44 | University of Mary Hardin-Baylor | Belton | 4 Priv | 3,266 | 708 | 21.7% |
| 45 | Weatherford College | Weatherford | 2 Pub | 3,517 | 708 | 20.1% |
| Total: | | | | 270,380 | 57,655 | 21.3% |

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, 40 HSIs (42%) in Texas offered graduate programs.

| | Institution | City | Sector | Total Graduate Students | Total Hispanic Graduate Students | % Graduate Hispanic |
|----|--|----------------|---------------|--------------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1 | Angelo State University | San Angelo | 4 Pub | 1,715 | 402 | 23.4% |
| 2 | Concordia University Texas | Austin | 4 Priv | 822 | 253 | 30.8% |
| 3 | Hallmark University | San Antonio | 4 Priv | 5 | 4 | 80.0% |
| 4 | Houston Baptist University | Houston | 4 Priv | 1,111 | 206 | 18.5% |
| 5 | Huston-Tillotson University | Austin | 4 Priv | -- | -- | -- |
| 6 | McMurry University | Abilene | 4 Priv | 4 | 2 | 50.0% |
| 7 | Our Lady of the Lake University | San Antonio | 4 Priv | 1,730 | 802 | 46.4% |
| 8 | Saint Edward's University | Austin | 4 Priv | 512 | 147 | 28.7% |
| 9 | Schreiner University | Kerrville | 4 Priv | 99 | 28 | 28.3% |
| 10 | Southwestern Adventist University | Keene | 4 Priv | 19 | 7 | 36.8% |
| 11 | St. Mary's University | San Antonio | 4 Priv | 1,275 | 571 | 44.8% |
| 12 | Sul Ross State University | Alpine | 4 Pub | 602 | 318 | 52.8% |
| 13 | Texas A & M International University | Laredo | 4 Pub | 892 | 786 | 88.1% |
| 14 | Texas A & M University-Corpus Christi | Corpus Christi | 4 Pub | 2,153 | 744 | 34.6% |
| 15 | Texas A & M University-Kingsville | Kingsville | 4 Pub | 1,565 | 550 | 35.1% |
| 16 | Texas A&M University-San Antonio | San Antonio | 4 Pub | 854 | 475 | 55.6% |
| 17 | Texas Lutheran University | Seguin | 4 Priv | 32 | 7 | 21.9% |
| 18 | Texas State University | San Marcos | 4 Pub | 4,457 | 1,172 | 26.3% |
| 19 | Texas Tech University | Lubbock | 4 Pub | 6,252 | 922 | 14.7% |
| 20 | Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center-El Paso | El Paso | 4 Pub | 466 | 158 | 33.9% |
| 21 | Texas Wesleyan University | Fort Worth | 4 Priv | 780 | 121 | 15.5% |
| 22 | Texas Woman's University | Denton | 4 Pub | 5,130 | 912 | 17.8% |
| 23 | The University of Texas at Arlington | Arlington | 4 Pub | 13,427 | 2,182 | 16.3% |
| 24 | The University of Texas at El Paso | El Paso | 4 Pub | 3,687 | 2,284 | 61.9% |
| 25 | The University of Texas at San Antonio | San Antonio | 4 Pub | 4,276 | 1,773 | 41.5% |
| 26 | The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston | Houston | 4 Pub | 4,618 | 734 | 15.9% |
| 27 | The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio | San Antonio | 4 Pub | 2,518 | 697 | 27.7% |
| 28 | The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center | Houston | 4 Pub | 20 | 2 | 10.0% |

gHSIs continued

| | Institution | City | Sector | Total Graduate Students | Total Hispanic Graduate Students | % Graduate Hispanic |
|---------------|--|-------------|---------------|--------------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 29 | The University of Texas of the Permian Basin | Odessa | 4 Pub | 1,090 | 381 | 35.0% |
| 30 | The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley | Edinburg | 4 Pub | 3,966 | 2,909 | 73.3% |
| 31 | University of Houston | Houston | 4 Pub | 7,976 | 1,158 | 14.5% |
| 32 | University of Houston-Clear Lake | Houston | 4 Pub | 2,749 | 602 | 21.9% |
| 33 | University of Houston-Downtown | Houston | 4 Pub | 1,585 | 440 | 27.8% |
| 34 | University of Houston-Victoria | Victoria | 4 Pub | 1,135 | 271 | 23.9% |
| 35 | University of North Texas | Denton | 4 Pub | 6,866 | 935 | 13.6% |
| 36 | University of North Texas at Dallas | Dallas | 4 Pub | 808 | 202 | 25.0% |
| 37 | University of St Thomas | Houston | 4 Priv | 1,245 | 402 | 32.3% |
| 38 | University of the Incarnate Word | San Antonio | 4 Priv | 2,705 | 1,037 | 38.3% |
| 39 | Wayland Baptist University | Plainview | 4 Priv | 1,148 | 292 | 25.4% |
| 40 | West Texas A & M University | Canyon | 4 Pub | 2,653 | 430 | 16.2% |
| Total: | | | | 92,947 | 25,318 | 27.2% |

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 2030.¹

EAST FACTS

POPULATION PROJECTION:

The Latino population in the United States is expected to increase by 25% by 2030.²

K-12 POPULATION:

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

POPULATION:

In the United States, 18% of the population was Latino.⁴

MEDIAN AGE:

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



ENROLLMENT:

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

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.⁷

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.

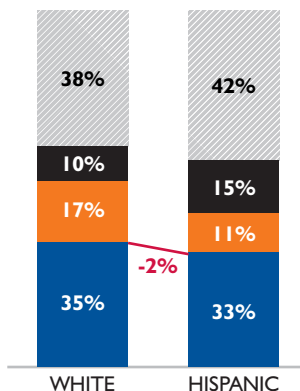
No Longer Enrolled — Percentage of students that are no longer enrolled at the point of 150% normal time to completion.

DEGREE OUTCOMES

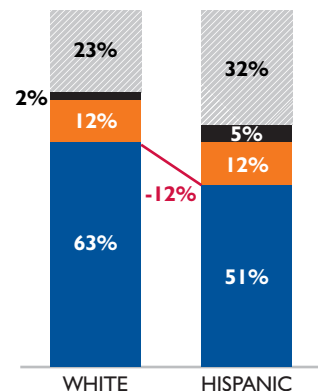
At two-year institutions, Hispanics’ graduation rate was **2%-points lower** than that of their White non-Hispanic peers in the United States.

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 2030.¹

EAST FACTS

STATE RANKING:

Texas had the **2nd largest Latino population** in the U.S.

K-12 POPULATION:

In Texas, **49%** of the K-12 population was **Latino**.²

POPULATION:

In Texas, **40%** of the population was **Latino**.³

MEDIAN AGE:

The median age of **Hispanics** in Texas was **29**, compared to **42** for **White non-Hispanics**.⁴



ENROLLMENT:

In Texas, **19%** of **Hispanics** (ages 18 to 34) were enrolled in higher education, compared to **23%** of **White non-Hispanics**.⁵

DEGREE ATTAINMENT:

In Texas, **21%** of **Hispanic adults** (25 and older) had earned an associate degree or higher, compared to **47%** of **White non-Hispanic adults**.⁶

Hispanic Adults = 2.1 of 10



White Adults = 4.7 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 Texas, Fall 2018

| | Institution | Sector | Grand Total | Hispanic Total | % Hispanic |
|---|---|----------------|-------------|----------------|------------|
| 1 | South Texas College | Public, 4-year | 31,949 | 30,419 | 95% |
| 2 | Lone Star College System | Public, 2-year | 73,499 | 27,925 | 38% |
| 3 | El Paso Community College | Public, 2-year | 28,819 | 24,601 | 85% |
| 4 | The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley | Public, 4-year | 24,678 | 22,281 | 90% |
| 5 | Houston Community College | Public, 2-year | 57,200 | 20,067 | 35% |

ASSOCIATE DEGREES: Top 5 Institutions Awarding to Hispanics in Texas, 2017-18

| | Institution | Sector | Grand Total | Hispanic Total | % Hispanic |
|---|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|------------|
| 1 | South Texas College | Public, 4-year | 4,112 | 3,923 | 95% |
| 2 | El Paso Community College | Public, 2-year | 3,438 | 2,975 | 87% |
| 3 | Lone Star College System | Public, 2-year | 7,552 | 2,654 | 35% |
| 4 | San Antonio College | Public, 2-year | 4,038 | 2,323 | 58% |
| 5 | San Jacinto Community College | Public, 2-year | 4,619 | 2,253 | 49% |

BACHELOR DEGREES: Top 5 Institutions Awarding to Hispanics in Texas, 2017-18

| | Institution | Sector | Grand Total | Hispanic Total | % Hispanic |
|---|---|----------------|-------------|----------------|------------|
| 1 | The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley | Public, 4-year | 4,046 | 3,618 | 89% |
| 2 | The University of Texas at El Paso | Public, 4-year | 3,429 | 2,847 | 83% |
| 3 | The University of Texas at San Antonio | Public, 4-year | 4,945 | 2,645 | 53% |
| 4 | Texas A & M University-College Station | Public, 4-year | 12,423 | 2,610 | 21% |
| 5 | University of Houston | Public, 4-year | 7,300 | 2,392 | 33% |

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.

Texas 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.

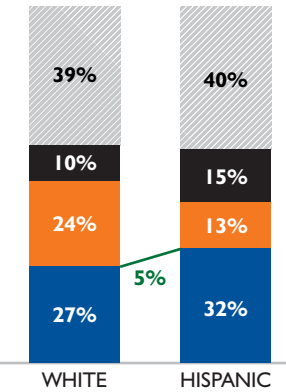
No Longer Enrolled — Percentage of students that are no longer enrolled at the point of 150% normal time to completion.

DEGREE OUTCOMES

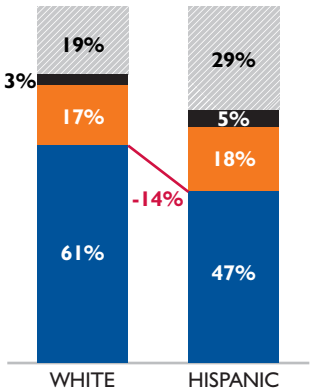
At two-year institutions, Hispanics’ graduation rate was **5%-points higher** than that of their White non-Hispanic peers in Texas.

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

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 Believe & Achieve (B&A) Youth Development and Scholarship Program at Trinity River Mission (TRM) was a 2019 Examples of *Excelencia* finalist. TRM seeks to increase the number of high school graduates and empower them to pursue and succeed in post-secondary enrollment. In order for students to receive access to financial support from the program, they must complete program requirements, including

10 college/career prep workshops, leadership/character development, 10 hours of social/emotional enrichment, and 20 hours of community service per year. On average, 93% of Latino TRM students in the program enroll in college and attend their first semester each year, with 100% of Latino students enrolling in 2018.

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, Texas is home to one of the largest Latino populations in the country. At two-year institutions in Texas, Latinos graduate at a higher rate than their White peers. However, Texas lags in Latinos' degree completion and overall degree attainment.

Population overview

Texas has a large and young Latino population. The state is home to the second largest Latino population in the country—about 40 percent of the overall population is Latino. The Latino population is young and will continue to grow. About half of students in K-12 education are Latino. Furthermore, the median age for Latinos is 29, compared to 42 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 Texas leads

Significantly more Latinos are enrolling in institutions awarding associate degrees in Texas. All but one of the top five institutions enrolling Latino undergraduates are primarily associate degree-granting institutions. Each institution enrolls at least 20,000 Latino students, much higher than enrollment numbers at two-year institutions in other states. At two-year institutions, Latinos are graduating at a higher rate than their White peers—32 percent and 27 percent, respectively, one of the few states in the country where this happens.

Where Texas lags

In Texas, equity gaps exist in degree attainment overall among adults. Many of Texas' Latino students who begin higher education do not complete. Statewide, only 21 percent of Latino adults have an associate degree or higher, compared to 47 percent of White non-Hispanic adults. Moreover, at four-year institutions, Latino students have a graduation rate 14 percentage points lower than White students—47 percent and 61 percent, respectively. Closing the degree attainment gap in Texas 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. Texas has a young and growing Latino population that is significantly more likely to enroll in a two-year institution. While some public, two-year institutions are contributing to the success of Latinos in Texas, degree attainment is not reflective of their enrollment. Opportunities exist for institutions in Texas 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. Texas is home to four Seal certified institutions; two are public two-year institutions, and all four are among the top five awarding associate and bachelor's degrees to Latino students.

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 55 evidence-based practices in Texas. Many of the recognized practices focus on college access/preparation and family engagement.

1. [Guided Pathways Program - Austin Community College District](#) at Austin Community College District is a retention program focused on first-year support and institutional change at the associate level.
2. [Early College High Schools Program](#) at South Texas College is an access program focused on dual degree/dual credit/early college high school at the associate level.
3. [KEY Center](#) at Victoria College is a retention program at the associate level.
4. [Brownsville Early College High School \(BECHS\)](#) at the University of Texas Rio Grande Valley is an academic program focused on dual degree/dual credit/early college high school at the associate level.
5. [Services for Women and Non-Traditional Students \(SWANS\)](#) at San Antonio College is a support services program that focuses on females/Latinas at the associate level.
6. [Dual Credit and Early College High School](#) at El Paso Community College is an access program at the associate level focused on dual credit and early college.
7. [Learning Frameworks-Brazosport College](#) at Brazosport College is an academic program focused on first-year support at the associate level.
8. [Learning, Excellence, and Academic Preparedness in STEM \(LEAPS\)](#) at Laredo College is a support services program focused on STEM and summer bridge at the associate level.
9. [Dual Enrollment Academies](#) at South Texas College is an academic program focused on dual credit at the associate level.
10. [LULAC Parent/Child Program](#) at San Antonio College is an access program focused on parental/family engagement and a scholarship at the associate level.
11. [Mi Casa Es Su Casa](#) at Lone Star College-North Harris is a retention program focused on faculty training and institutional change at the associate level.
12. [Bachelor of Applied Science in Organizational Leadership](#) at South Texas College is an academic program focused by subject and discipline at the associate level.
13. [Reverse Transfer Program](#) at the University of Texas at El Paso is a transfer program at the associate level.
14. [San Antonio College Honors Academy Program](#) at San Antonio College is an academic program focused on college prep and honors at the associate level.
15. [AlamoADVISE](#) at Alamo Colleges District is a support services program focused on institutional change at the associate level.
16. [Upward Bound - Trinity University](#) at Trinity University is a baccalaureate program that addresses support services by focusing on college prep.
17. [Academic Achievers Program \(AAP\)](#) at the University of Houston is a baccalaureate program that addresses retention by focusing on college prep.
18. [Clinical Laboratory Science Program](#) at the University of Texas Rio Grande Valley is a baccalaureate program that focuses on health.
19. [Sam Houston Establishing Leadership In and Through Education \(SH ELITE\)](#) at Sam Houston State University is a baccalaureate program that addresses retention by focusing on males/Latinos.

20. [Student Employment Initiative](#) at the University of Texas Rio Grande Valley is a baccalaureate program that focuses on retention.
21. [Equal Opportunity in Engineering Program \(EOE\)](#) at the University of Texas at Austin is a baccalaureate program that addresses access by focusing on STEM.
22. [Medical Spanish Minor](#) at the University of Texas Rio Grande Valley is a baccalaureate academic program that focuses on Bilingual/ESL.
23. [Computing Alliance of Hispanic-Serving Institutions \(CAHSI\)](#) at the University of Texas at El Paso is a baccalaureate program that addresses retention by focusing on community partnerships/collective impacts and STEM.
24. [Ronald E. McNair Scholars Program](#) at the University of North Texas is a baccalaureate program that addresses access by focusing on undergraduate research.
25. [Medical Professions Institute](#) at the University of Texas at El Paso is a baccalaureate program that addresses access by focusing on health.
26. [Access College and Excel \(ACE\)](#) at the University of Texas at San Antonio is a baccalaureate program that addresses access by focusing on first-year support and scholarship.
27. [Mother-Daughter Program](#) at the University of Texas El Paso is a baccalaureate program that addresses access by focusing on Latinas and parental/family engagement.
28. [Entering Student Program \(ESP\)](#) at the University of Texas El Paso is a baccalaureate program that addresses access by focusing on first-year support.
29. [Health Professions](#) at the University of Texas Rio Grande Valley is a baccalaureate program that addresses access by focusing on health.
30. [The Case Management Approach to Academic Advising Program](#) at South Texas College is a baccalaureate program that addresses retention.
31. [Project Mentoring to Achieve Latino Educational Success \(MALES\)](#) at the University of Texas at Austin is a baccalaureate program that addresses retention by focusing on Latinos and mentoring.
32. [Learning Framework](#) at the University of Texas Rio Grande Valley is a baccalaureate academic program by focusing on first-year support and mentoring.
33. [Academy for Teacher Excellence](#) at the University of Texas at San Antonio is a baccalaureate academic program focused on career/workforce and development of teachers.
34. [Department of Mathematics](#) at the University of Texas at Austin is a baccalaureate academic program focused on discipline and STEM.
35. [University of Texas System Louis Stokes Alliance for Minority Participation \(UT LSAMP\)](#) at the University of Texas El Paso is a baccalaureate program that addresses retention by focusing on pathway/pipeline, STEM, and undergraduate research.
36. [Scholars Academy](#) at the University of Houston - Downtown is a baccalaureate program that addresses retention by focusing on scholarship, STEM.
37. [Access College and Excel \(ACE\) Program](#) at the University of Texas at San Antonio is a baccalaureate program that addresses access by focusing on first-year support and learning community.
38. [College Forward](#) is a community-based organization focused on access, community partnerships, collective impact, and mentoring.
39. [Ascender Program](#) at Catch the Next is a community-based organization focused on developmental coursework and faculty training.
40. [Con Mi Madre](#) is a community-based organization focused on access for Latinas and parental/family engagement.

41. [Believe & Achieve Program](#) is a community-based organization focused on access, college prep, and mentoring.
42. [GRADCAfe](#) at Project GRAD Houston is a community-based organization focused on access, college prep, and parental/family engagement.
43. [University Crossroads](#) at the University of Texas at Arlington is a community-based organization focused on access, college prep, and community partnerships.
44. [¡Éxito! Latino Cancer Research Leadership Training](#) at the University of Texas at San Antonio is a graduate program focused on support services and pathway/pipeline.
45. [Graduate Support Center](#) at the University of the Incarnate Word is a graduate program focused on support services.
46. [Department of Occupational Therapy](#) at the University of Texas Rio Grande Valley is a graduate program focused on health.
47. [Ph.D. in Business Administration](#) at the University of Texas at El Paso is a graduate program focused on business.
48. [Ph.D. in English](#) at the University of Texas at San Antonio is a graduate program focused on English and emphasizing Latina/o literature.
49. [Master of Business Administration Program](#) at the University of Texas El Paso is a graduate program focused on providing an affordable and accessible graduate business education.
50. [Educational Leadership Doctoral Program](#) at the University of Texas Rio Grande Valley is a graduate program focused on preparing students to lead in educational settings.
51. [Cooperative Doctoral Program in Pharmacy](#) at the University of Texas Rio Grande Valley is a graduate program focused on health.
52. [Psychological Services for Spanish-Speaking Populations Program \(PSSSP\)](#) at Our Lady of the Lake University is a graduate program focused on health.
53. [The Intellectual Entrepreneurship Pre-Graduate School Internship Program](#) at the University of Texas at Austin is a graduate program focused on access.
54. [Master of Bilingual Education Program](#) at Southern Methodist University is a graduate program focused on the development of teachers.
55. [Masters in School Psychology](#) at the University of Texas at San Antonio is a graduate program focused on increasing the number of Latino school psychologists in the US.

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 six Seal Certified Institutions in Texas. Institutions that have earned the Seal of *Excelencia* are certified for three years.

| Institution Name | First Certified in 2019 | First Certified in 2020 |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Austin Community College | ✓ | |
| El Paso Community College | ✓ | |
| South Texas College | ✓ | |
| The University of Texas at El Paso | ✓ | |
| The University of Texas at Austin | | ✓ |
| The University of Texas at San Antonio | | ✓ |

Austin Community College (ACC) serves over 100,000 students in Austin and its surrounding communities. Two examples that show ACC’s commitment to SERVING Latino students are through their advising and course design. ACC has a close partnership with high schools struggling with the lowest high school to college transition rates. In these traditionally underserved schools, ACC’s recruitment teams host college-going events and intentionally support students as they move through the application process. ACC has increased advising efforts for historically underserved students, finding that Hispanic students with more than one advising session saw a 12-percentage point impact lift. Additionally, ACC’s Student Success Course teaches inexperienced students study skills, time management, and career exploration.

El Paso Community College (EPCC) serves nearly 30,000 students across five campuses in the El Paso region, with a majority of students identifying as Hispanic. Two examples that show EPCC’s commitment to SERVING Latino students are through access and community. EPCC’s Operation College Bound program offers critical access to a historically underserved community by gathering college applications, financial aid, and registration resources together for graduating seniors across 23 El Paso high schools. EPCC’s Pasos Program brings culturally responsive teaching strategies into the classroom, training faculty to connect and engage with Latino students to ensure they have the same opportunity to succeed.

South Texas College (STC) serves 32,000 students in the Rio Grande Valley. Two examples that show STC’s commitment to SERVING Latino students are through their advising and cultural competency. STC’s Mandatory Advisement for First-Time-in-College students program ensures that students meet with an advisor as they register for classes, emerging with an Individualized Educational Plan that prepares them for the road ahead. Additionally, STC has created an environment of cultural competency. Under the concept of *familismo*, the college creates supportive environments by building culturally relevant spaces for Latino students. Their

advisors don't merely register Latino students for the right classes—they help them plan a schedule that will save students money, gas, meals, and time.

The University of Texas at El Paso (UTEP) is a public research university in El Paso, Texas, serves over 25,000 students, and is the second-largest university in the United States to have a majority Latino student population. Two examples that show UTEP's commitment to SERVING Latino students are through community and data-informed practice. UTEP has built partnerships with El Paso Community College, local high school districts, and business leaders across El Paso County. For nearly three decades, the Collaborative has worked to improve the educational prospects of El Paso's students, including enrollment at UTEP. UTEP understands that students have their own educational journeys that are often interrupted or threatened by family, financial, or health challenges. That's why they focus on data practical offerings, like clear transfer plans, to help students finish their degrees.

The University of Texas at Austin (UT) is an emerging Hispanic-Serving Institution with 24% Hispanic student representation from over 51,000 undergraduate, graduate and professional students. Two examples that show UT's commitment to SERVING Latino students are through building relationships and fostering a sense of belonging. UT builds trusting and authentic relationships with students and their families through connections with staff, faculty, alumni, and current students through regional community gatherings and events. Additionally, the 360 Connections program places all freshmen students into small communities of 20 students to help them integrate socially, academically, and developmentally that fosters a sense of belonging and builds community for students.

The University of Texas at San Antonio (UTSA) is a four-year public university enrolling approximately 28,000 students, 58% of which are Latino. Two examples that show UTSA's commitment to SERVING Latino students are through accelerating access and linking the classroom to the workforce. UTSA conducts targeted recruitment campaigns in geographic areas with large Latino populations throughout Texas. In its local area, the university partners with 12 school districts and five community colleges. UTSA also understands the importance of linking classroom success to life after graduation through experiential learning for historically underserved populations. The university's Classroom to Career (C2C) Initiative reimagines not only possibilities for experiential learning, but also how such learning is offered to cultivate a culture that builds marketable skills leading to career success.

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 19 P4LSS in Texas:

| Institution Name | President | Chancellor |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Alamo Colleges District | | Michael Flores |
| Amarillo College | Russell Lowery-Hart | |
| Austin Community College District | Richard M. Rhodes | |
| El Paso Community College | William Serrata | |
| Northwest Vista College | Ric Neal Baser | |
| San Antonio College | Robert Vela | |
| South Texas College | David Plummer (Interim) | |
| Temple College | Christina Ponce | |
| Texas A&M University, Corpus Christi | Kelly M. Miller | |
| Texas State University | Denise M. Trauth | |
| Texas Tech University | Lawrence Schovanec | |
| Texas Woman's University | Carine M. Feyten | |
| University of St. Thomas, Houston | Richard L. Ludwick | |
| University of Texas, Arlington | Teik C. Lim | |
| University of Texas, Austin | Jay Hartzell | |
| University of Texas, El Paso | Heather Wilson | |
| University of Texas, Rio Grande Valley | Guy Bailey | |
| University of Texas, San Antonio | Taylor Eighmy | |
| University of the Incarnate Word | Thomas Evans | |