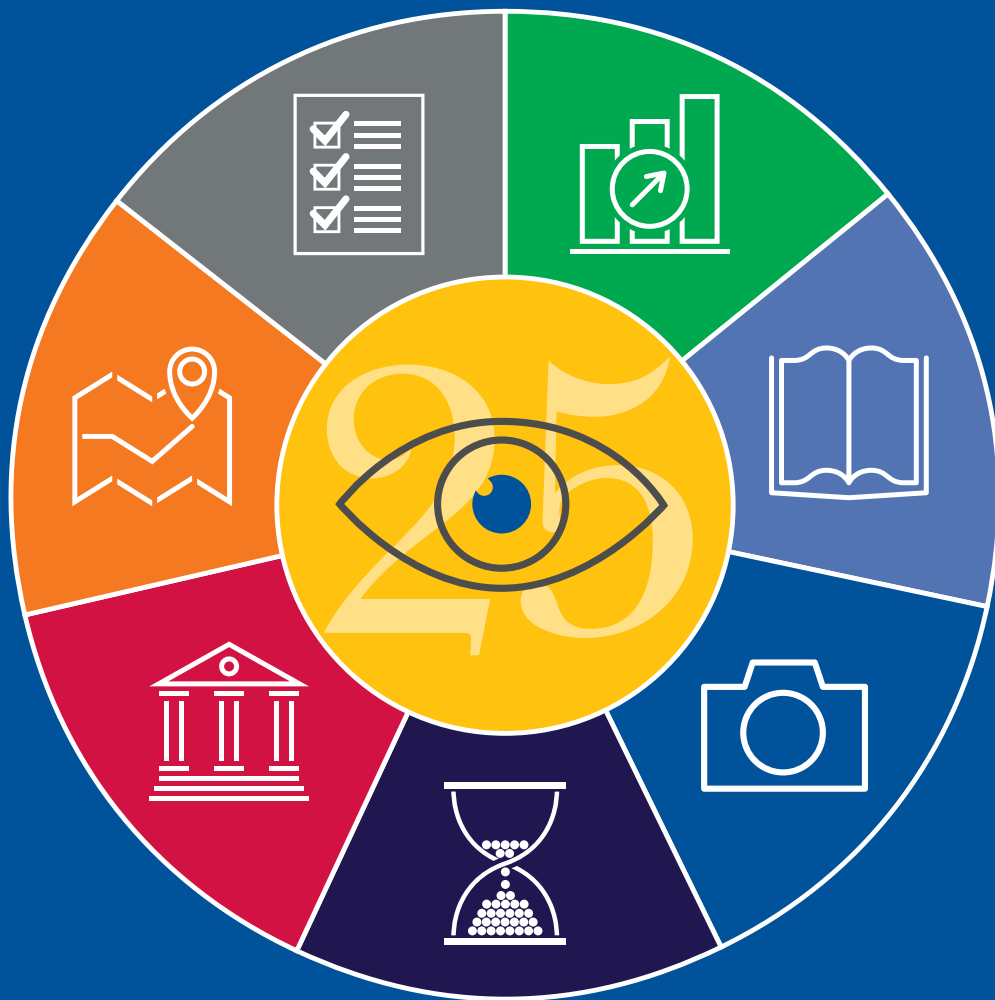


25 YEARS OF HISPANIC-SERVING  
INSTITUTIONS (HSIs):

# A GLANCE ON PROGRESS



# 25 YEARS OF HISPANIC-SERVING INSTITUTIONS (HSIS): A GLANCE ON PROGRESS

NOVEMBER 2020

## COMPILED BY:

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*The authors are solely responsible for the content and any errors in the publication.*

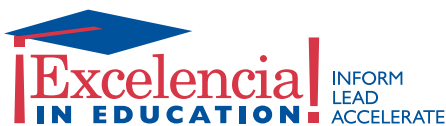
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**For more information on this publication: [Research@EdExcelencia.org](mailto:Research@EdExcelencia.org)**



*Excelencia* in Education accelerates Latino student success in higher education by promoting Latino student achievement, conducting analysis to inform educational policies, and advancing institutional practices while collaborating with those committed and ready to meet our mission. Launched in 2004 in the nation's capital, *Excelencia* is building a network of results-oriented educators and policymakers to address the U.S. economy's need for a highly educated workforce and engaged civic leadership. For more information, visit: [www.EdExcelencia.org](http://www.EdExcelencia.org).

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# INTRODUCTION

*Excelencia* in Education accelerates Latino student success in higher education by providing data-driven analysis of the educational status of Latinos, and by promoting education policies and institutional practices that support their academic achievement.

A critical group of institutions enrolling and graduating Latino students are Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs). HSIs are defined in federal law 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. These institutions were first recognized in federal law in 1994.<sup>1</sup>

*Excelencia* in Education has shared analysis on HSIs since we began (2004) and releases the list of institutions meeting the basic definition every year. In addition, *Excelencia* popularized the consideration of Emerging HSIs and information on HSIs with graduate programs by releasing annual lists on these institutions as well. Information on these institutions is available at our website: <http://www.edexcelencia.org/>.

## OVERVIEW

This compilation provides twelve fact sheets on HSIs using *Excelencia* in Education’s analysis of U.S. Department of Education, NCES, IPEDS, 1994 through 2018 Fall Enrollment and Institutional Characteristics Surveys. An overview of the fact sheets’ topics can be found below:

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<sup>1</sup> Summary of Title V of the Higher Education 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 educational and general expenditures.

# FOREWORD

It has been 25 years since Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs) were first funded under federal legislation (the Higher Education Act). Because the definition of HSIs is based on the concentrated enrollment of Latino students, and the numbers of Latino students grows every year, the numbers of HSIs has also grown every year. “HSIs: A Glance in Progress” provides a compilation of snapshots about Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs) over the last 25 years for those interested in the evolution of these institutions.

This compilation is one in a series of publications on the 25 years of HSIs developed with the generous support of 14 funding partners, that are, or soon will be, HSIs themselves. The series includes:

- Three datasets (on HSIs, Emerging HSIs, and HSIs with graduate programs) researchers can access to do their own research
- An index of over 15 publications *Excelencia* has released with analysis to better understand HSIs
- This compilation of fact sheets on the evolution of HSIs
- An issue brief on the pace and factors that Emerging HSIs take to become HSIs
- An issue brief on how federal policy for HSIs has evolved
- An interactive set of story maps that visualize HSIs by growth and geography
- A Capitol Hill Briefing (in-person and or virtual)
- Regional briefings in 2021 (in-person and or virtual)

The support by these 14 institutions to summarize the story of HSIs to date is rooted in their leadership to guide and inform the evolution of HSIs going forward. Given the changing landscape in higher education, what will the growth and evolution of HSIs look like in the next 5-10 years? We look forward to continuing our work to analyze and summarize the profile and work of HSIs as they evolve.

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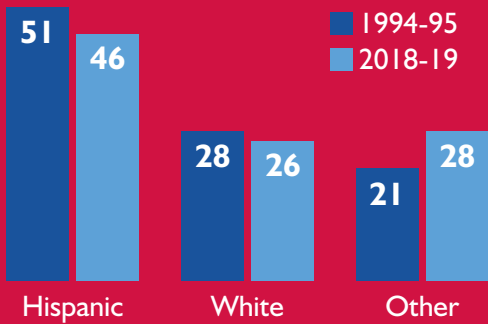
**REPRESENTATION** Institutions of Higher Education  
**Undergraduate** Location **CONCENTRATED GEOGRAPHICALLY**  
**ENROLLMENT** Private **EMERGING** 4-year **LATINO** Public  
**GROWTH** **DIVERSITY** **ETHNICITY** Full-time 2-year  
Highly Populated Areas **RACE** **25%+** Graduate

---

# HSI INFOGRAPHIC

## HISPANIC-SERVING INSTITUTIONS (HSIs): 1994-95 TO 2018-19 CHANGES OVER 25 YEARS

### Race/Ethnicity Representation at HSIs (%)



### RACE/ETHNICITY

HSIs have become more diverse.

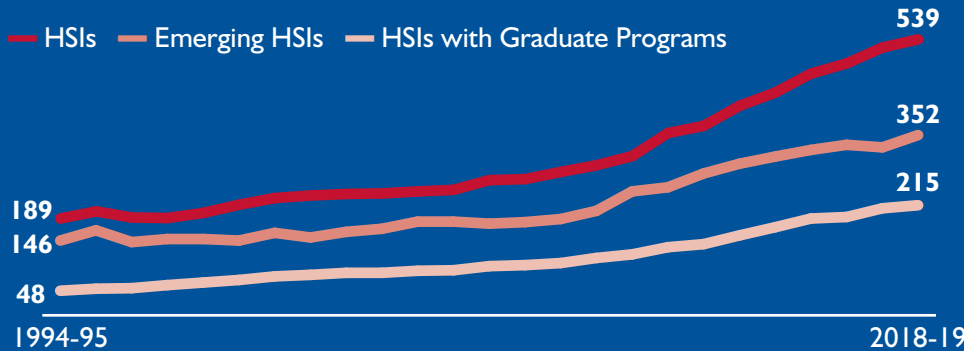
About half of students enrolled at HSIs are Hispanic and 75% are students of color.

### ENROLLMENT

**1.1 MILLION** more Latino full-time equivalent (FTE) students enrolled at HSIs since 1994-95.



### Growth of HSIs Over 25 Years

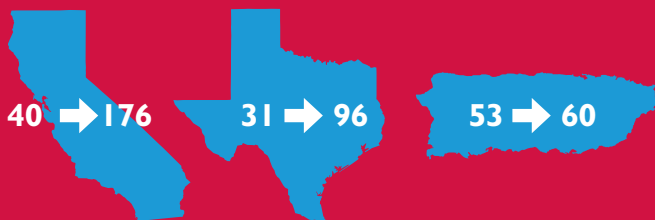


### GROWTH

- HSIs have increased from 189 to 539 (+350)
- Emerging HSIs have increased from 146 to 352 (+206)
- HSIs with graduate programs have increased from 48 to 215 (+167)

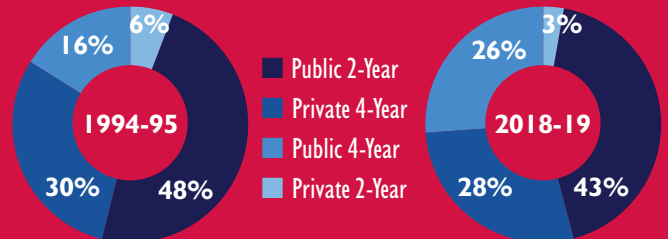
### LOCATION

1994 → 2019



California and Texas surpassed Puerto Rico with the most HSIs.

### SECTOR



Since 1994, over 60% of HSIs have been public institutions. HSIs are more likely to be 4-year institutions today (54%) than in 1994 (46%).

HSIs are defined in federal law 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.

Source: *Excelencia in Education* analysis using U.S. Department of Education, NCES, IPEDS, 1994-2018 Fall Enrollment and Institutional Characteristics Surveys

# HSI FACT SHEET

The mission of *Excelencia* in Education is to accelerate Latino student success in higher education. A critical group of institutions enrolling and graduating Latino students are Hispanic-Serving Institutions.

## HISTORY AND DEFINITION

In the 1980s, leaders recognized a small set of institutions enrolled a large percentage of Latino students but had limited resources to educate these students. The classification of Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs) formally recognized these institutions for capacity-building and other support.

Federal law defines HSIs as accredited, degree-granting public or private not-for-profit institutions of higher education with 25 percent or more total undergraduate Hispanic full-time equivalent student (FTE) enrollment.<sup>2</sup> To create this list, *Excelencia* uses the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), which is maintained by the U.S. Department of Education. The information presented below are data over 25 years, from 1994 to 2018.

## OVERVIEW: TRENDS OVER 25 YEARS OF HSIs

- **There are significantly more HSIs today than when these institutions were first recognized.** Over 25 years, the number of HSIs increased by 185%, growing from 189 in 1994-95 to 539 in 2018-19.
- **The growth of HSIs is due to the growth of Latino student enrollment at HSIs.** The number of undergraduate Latino students enrolled in HSIs has grown from 490,000 to 2.1 million, a 329% increase.

## LOCATION

- **More locations have HSIs.** In 2018-19, 27 total states and locations had HSIs, nearly double the number (14) in 1994-95.
- **HSIs continue to be concentrated geographically.** Puerto Rico (53), California (40), and Texas (31) had the most HSIs in 1994-95, and California (176) and Texas (96) surpassed Puerto Rico (60) as the locations with most HSIs in 2018-19.

- **More states not typically known for having a large Latino population have HSIs.** While in 1994-95 HSIs were located in states known for their representation of Latinos, by 2018-19 HSIs were located in states such as Arkansas, Idaho, and Wisconsin.

## SECTOR

- **HSIs are more likely to be four-year institutions.** In 2018-19, more than half (54%) of HSIs are four-year institutions, compared to 46% in 1994-95.
- **The majority of HSIs have been public institutions.** Since 1994-95, more than 60% of HSIs have been public institutions (64% in 1994-95 and 69% in 2018-19).

## EMERGING HSIs

- **The number of Emerging HSIs has significantly grown.** Over 25 years, the number of Emerging HSIs (institutions with 15-24.9% undergraduate full-time equivalent Hispanic enrollment) increased by 141%, this is an increase from 146 in 1994-95 to 352 in 2018-19.
- **The largest growth in Emerging HSIs occurred amongst four-year institutions.** Over 25 years, the number of four-year Emerging HSIs increased by 286%, this is an increase from 64 in 1994-95 to 247 in 2018-19.

## HSIs WITH GRADUATE PROGRAMS

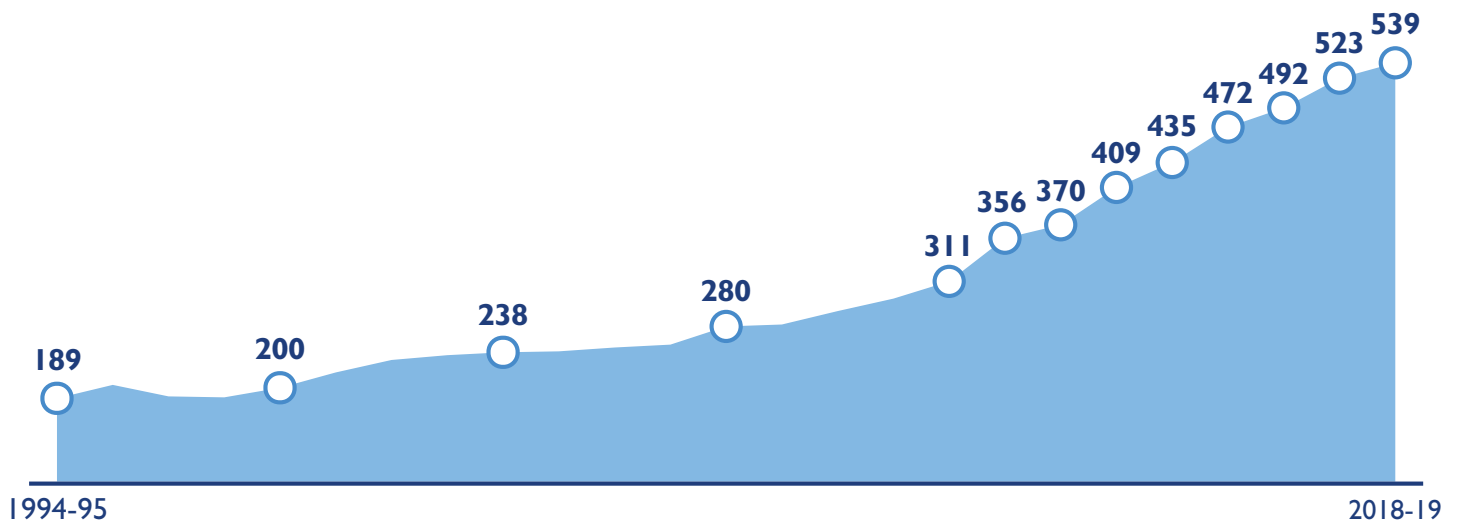
- **The number of HSIs with graduate programs has increased.** Over 25 years, the number of HSIs with graduate programs increased by 348%, this is an increase from 48 in 1994-95 to 215 in 2018-19.

<sup>2</sup> Summary of Title V of the Higher Education Act, as amended in 2008. To be eligible for the “Developing HSIs Program”, the law further requires an HSI have a high enrollment of needy students and low core expenditures.

Source: *Excelencia* in Education analysis using U.S. Department of Education, NCES, IPEDS, 1994-2018 Fall Enrollment and Institutional Characteristics Surveys.

# CHANGES OVER 25 YEARS

## Growth of HSIs Over 25 Years



**Overall, the number of HSIs has nearly tripled over 25 years, but the number of HSIs has grown at a faster pace in the last decade than in the first 15 years.**

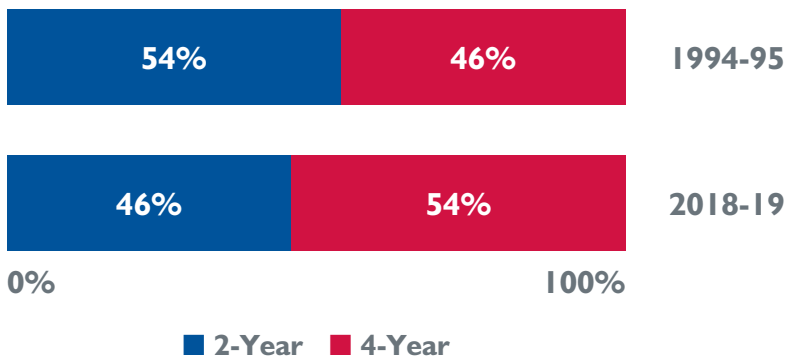
- **The number of HSIs has nearly tripled over 25 years.** In 2018-19, there were 539 HSIs, compared to 189 in 1994-95 – an increase of 350 institutions (an 185% increase).
- **The number of HSIs doubled within nineteen years.** The number of HSIs about doubled from 189 in 1994-95 to 370 in 2012-13.
- **The growth in HSIs has accelerated in the last 9 years.** In 2010-11, the number of HSIs surpassed 300 (311 HSIs) and has accelerated since then to reach the 539 HSIs today, (an increase of 228 HSIs in just 9 years).
- **The growth of HSIs is due to the growth of Latino student enrollment at HSIs in the last 25 years.** In 2018-19, HSIs enrolled over 2.1 million Latino undergraduates, compared to 490,000 in 1994-95—an increase of about 1.6 million students (a 329% increase).

Source: *Excelencia* in Education analysis using U.S. Department of Education, NCES, IPEDS, 1994-2018 Fall Enrollment and Institutional Characteristics Surveys

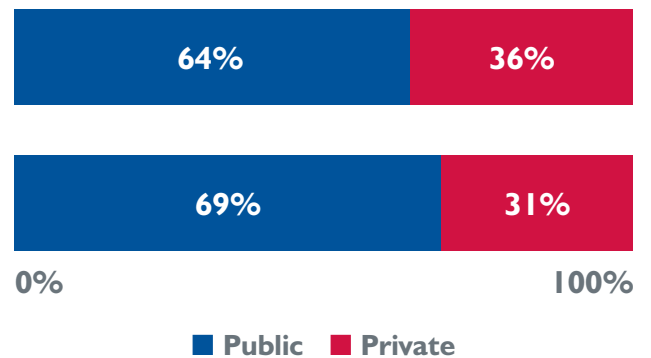
For more information on HSIs, please visit: [www.EdExcelencia.org](http://www.EdExcelencia.org)

# COMPARISON BY SECTOR

## 2-YEAR AND 4-YEAR HSIs



## PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HSIs



Sector	# of HSIs in 1994-95	# of HSIs in 2018-19	Increase Over 25 Years	Percent Increase
Private 2-year	12	16	4	33%
Public 2-year	91	231	140	154%
Private 4-year	56	152	96	171%
Public 4-year	30	140	110	367%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>185%</b>

## OVER THE LAST 25 YEARS:

- HSIs are more likely to be four-year institutions.** In 2018-19, more than half (54%) of HSIs are four-year institutions, compared to 46% in 1994-95.
- The majority of HSIs are public institutions.** Since 1994-95, more than 60% of HSIs have been public institutions (64% in 1994-95 and 69% in 2018-19).
- The largest growth in HSIs by sector has been in public 2-year institutions.** In 2018-19, 231 HSIs were public 2-year institutions, compared to 91 in 1994-95, an increase of 140 HSIs (154% increase).

Source: *Excelencia* in Education analysis using U.S. Department of Education, NCES, IPEDS, 1994-2018 Fall Enrollment and Institutional Characteristics Surveys

For more information on HSIs, please visit: [www.EdExcelencia.org](http://www.EdExcelencia.org)



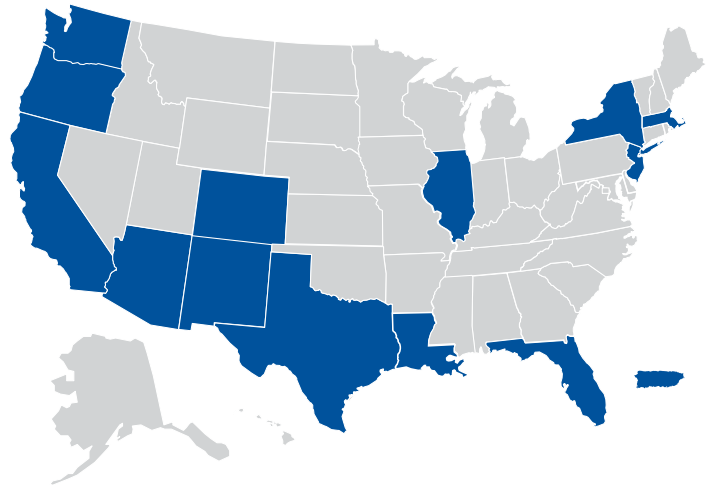
# LOCATIONS WITH HSIs

State/Location	# of HSIs	
	1994-95	2018-19
Arizona	6	16
Arkansas	-	1
California	40	176
Colorado	5	14
Connecticut	-	6
District of Columbia	-	1
Florida	11	29
Georgia	-	1
Idaho	-	1
Illinois	12	25
Indiana	-	1
Kansas	-	4
Louisiana	2	1
Maryland	-	1
Massachusetts	1	8
Nevada	-	4
New Jersey	2	19
New Mexico	16	24
New York	8	34
Ohio	-	1
Oklahoma	-	2
Oregon	1	5
Pennsylvania	-	2
Puerto Rico	53	60
Texas	31	96
Washington	1	6
Wisconsin	-	1
<b>TOTAL HSIs</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>539</b>
<b>TOTAL Locations</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>27</b>

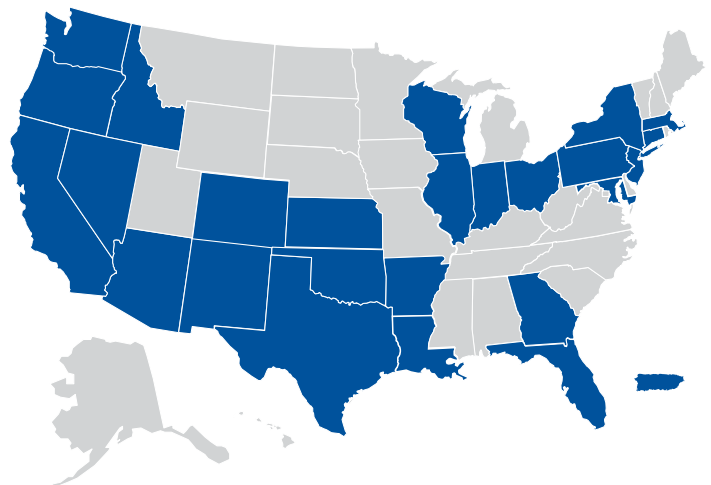
Source: *Excelencia* in Education analysis using U.S. Department of Education, NCES, IPEDS, 1994-2018 Fall Enrollment and Institutional Characteristics Surveys

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Locations with HSIs in 1994-95



Locations with HSIs in 2018-19

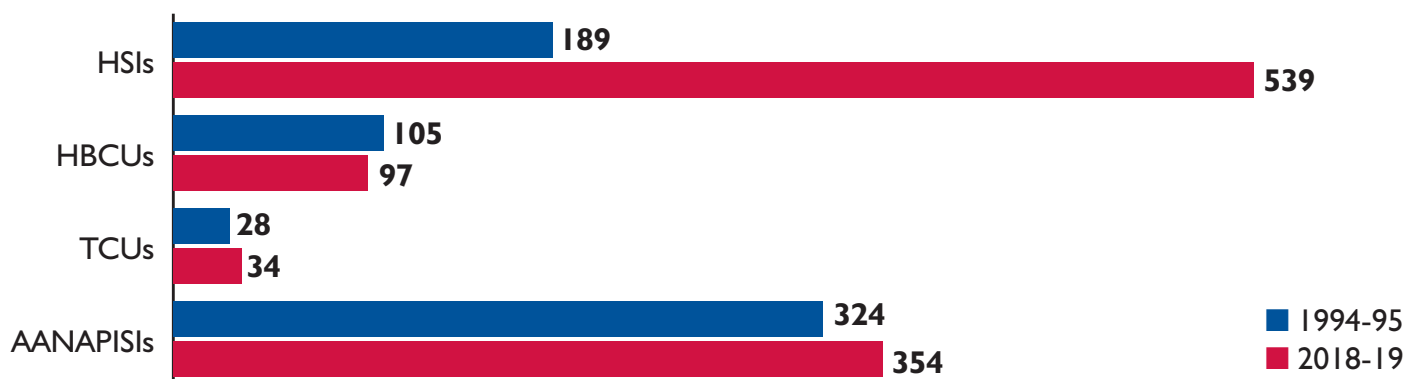


## OVER THE LAST 25 YEARS:

- **More states and locations have HSIs.** In 2018-19, 27 total states and locations had HSIs, compared to 14 in 1994-95.
- **HSIs continue to be concentrated geographically.** Puerto Rico (53), California (40), and Texas (31) had the most HSIs in 1994-95, and California (176) and Texas (96) surpassed Puerto Rico (60) as the locations with most HSIs in 2018-19.
- **More states not typically known for having a large Latino population have HSIs.** While in 1994-95 HSIs were located in states known for their representation of Latinos, by 2018-19 HSIs were located in states such as Arkansas, Idaho, Wisconsin, and many others.

# HSIs AND MSIs

## Change in Number of Minority-Serving Institutions (MSIs)



Type of Institution	# in 1994-95	# in 2018-19	Change Over 25 Years
Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs)	189	539	350
Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs)	105	97	-8
Tribal Colleges and Universities (TCUs)	28	34	6
Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-Serving Institutions (AANAPISIs)	324	354	30
<b>TOTAL*</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>1,024</b>	<b>378</b>

\*These total number of institutions are not mutually exclusive and there is overlap. For example, some HSIs are also AANAPISIs, etc.

### OVER THE LAST 25 YEARS:

- **HSIs represent the majority of MSIs, and their numbers have increased significantly while others have increased nominally.** Since 1994-95, HSIs have grown by 350, while there are eight fewer HBCUs, six more TCUs, and 30 more AANAPISIs.
- **HSIs account for more than half of MSIs.** By 2018-19, HSIs represent 53% of MSIs, while HBCUs represent 9%, TCUs represent 3%, and AANAPISIs represent 35%.

**Minority-Serving Institutions (MSIs):** mostly under Title III of the Higher Education Act, defined as institutions that serve high concentrations of minority and/or needy students.

**Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs):** under Title V of the Higher Education Act as amended in 2008, defined as accredited, degree-granting public or private not-for-profit institutions of higher education with 25 percent or more total undergraduate Hispanic full-time equivalent student (FTE) enrollment.

**Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs):** under Title III of the Higher Education Act of 1965, defined as any historically black college or university that was established prior to 1964, whose principal mission was, and is, the education of Black Americans, and that is accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association.

**Tribal Colleges and Universities (TCUs):** under Title III of the Higher Education Act of 1965, defined as an institution of higher education which is formally controlled, or has been formally sanctioned, or chartered, by the governing body of an Indian tribe or tribes.

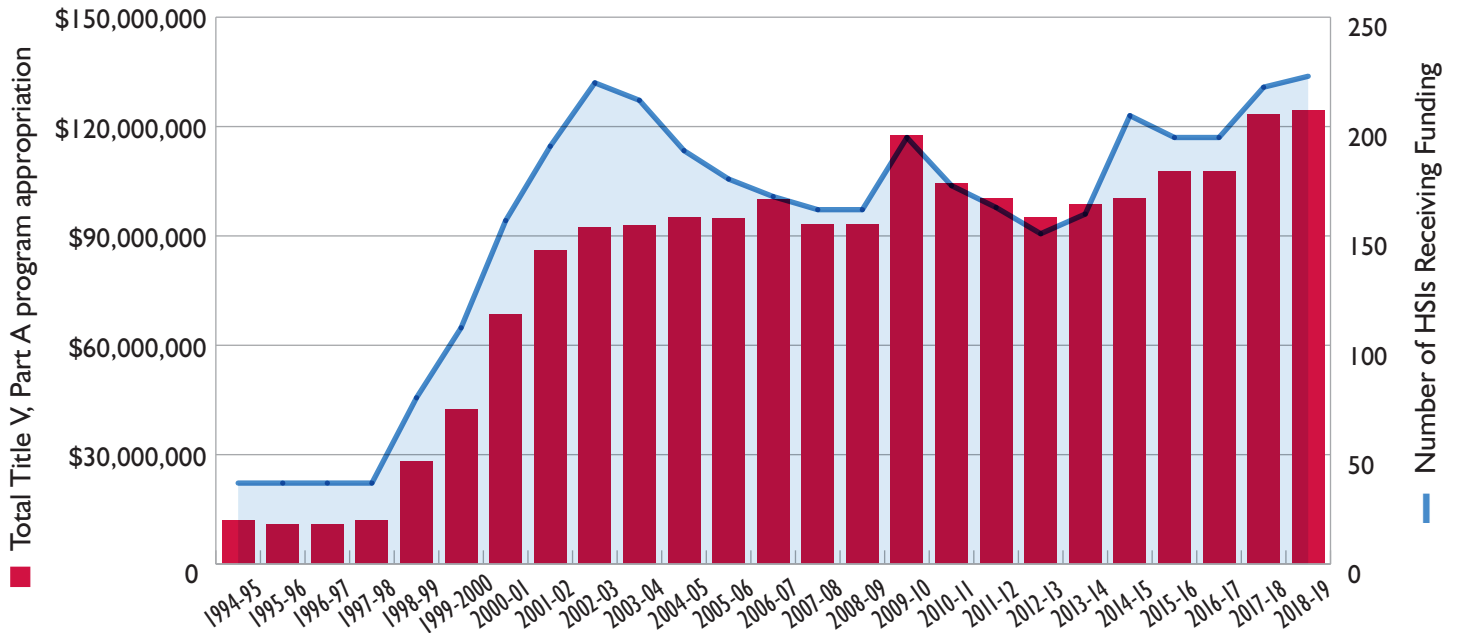
**Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-Serving Institutions (AANAPISIs):** under Title III of the Higher Education Act, originally authorized in 2007, defined as accredited, degree-granting public or private not-for-profit institutions of higher education with an FTE enrollment of undergraduate students that is at least 10% Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander students. *Excelencia* used IPEDS data to calculate the potential list of AANAPISIs for 1994-95 based on the definition criteria.

Source: *Excelencia* in Education analysis using U.S. Department of Education, NCES, IPEDS, 1994-2018 Fall Enrollment and Institutional Characteristics Surveys

For more information on HSIs, please visit: [www.EdExcelencia.org](http://www.EdExcelencia.org)

# TITLE V FUNDING

## Title V Developing HSIs Program Funding



Note: The Developing Hispanic-Serving Institutions (DHSI) Program under Title V, Part A of the Higher Education Act, provides grants to assist HSIs to expand educational opportunities for, and improve the attainment of, Hispanic students.

Source: *Excelencia* in Education analysis using U.S. Department of Education, NCES, IPEDS, 1994-2018 Fall Enrollment and Institutional Characteristics Surveys.

Year	Total Title V Funding (in million \$)	# of HSIs Receiving Funding*	Total # of HSIs
FY1995	12	37	189
FY2000	42	108	216
FY2005	95	189	242
FY2010	117	195	293
FY2015	100	205	435
FY2019	124	223	539

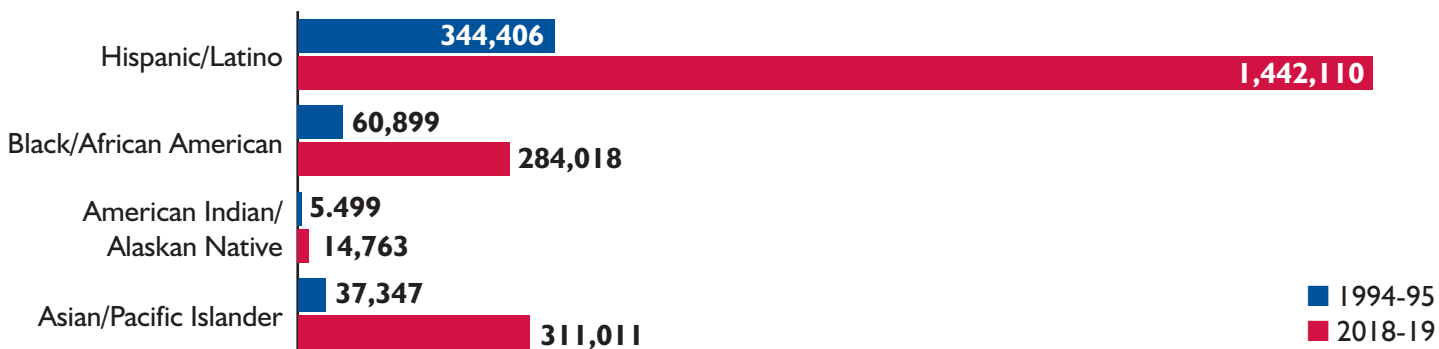
\*Note: There may be some overlap in the number of institutions that received funding, as Title V funds are five-year grants, and these totals may capture new grant awards and continuation awards from prior years.

### OVER THE LAST 25 YEARS:

- **The amount of funding for the Developing HSIs program has increased significantly.** The total amount appropriated by Congress for the Developing HSIs program has increased from \$12 million in 1994-95 to \$124 million in 2018-19, an increase of 933%.
- **The number of HSIs is significantly higher than the number of HSIs that receive Title V funding.** The number of HSIs that have received Title V funding have increased from 37 to 223, but the total number of HSIs has increased from 189 to 539, during this same period.

# DIVERSITY AT HSIs

## Change in Undergraduate FTE Enrollment at HSIs



Race/Ethnicity	Undergraduate Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Enrollment at Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs)		
	1994-95	2018-19	Increase Over 25 Years
Hispanic/Latino	344,406	1,442,110	1,097,704
Black/African American	60,899	284,018	223,119
American Indian/Alaskan Native	5,499	14,763	9,264
Asian/Pacific Islander	37,347	311,011	273,664
<b>Total:</b>	<b>448,151</b>	<b>2,051,902</b>	<b>1,603,751</b>

### OVER THE LAST 25 YEARS:

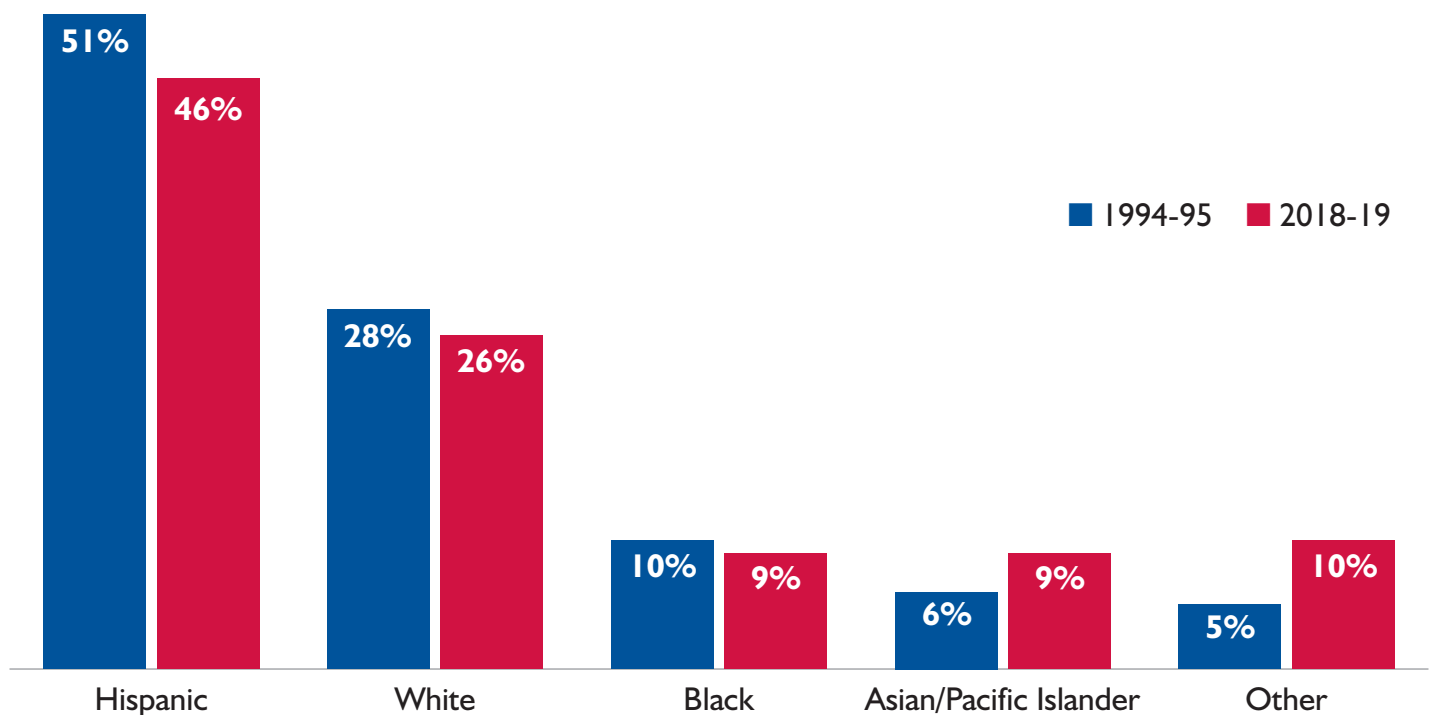
- **The undergraduate full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of Latino students at HSIs has quadrupled.** In 2018-19, Latino FTE enrollment at HSIs was about four times greater than that in 1994-95—1.4 million and 344,406, respectively.
- **The undergraduate FTE enrollment of students of color at HSIs has increased significantly.** Since 1994-95, undergraduate FTE enrollment at HSIs has increased significantly for Latino (by 1.1 million), Black/African American (by more than 220,000), Asian/Pacific Islander (by more than 270,000), and American Indian/Alaskan Native (by more than 9,000) students.

Source: *Excelencia in Education* analysis using U.S. Department of Education, NCES, IPEDS, 1994-2018 Fall Enrollment and Institutional Characteristics Surveys

For more information on HSIs, please visit: [www.EdExcelencia.org](http://www.EdExcelencia.org)

# RACE/ETHNICITY AT HSIs

## Comparison Between Race/Ethnicity At HSIs Over 25 Years



“Other” includes American Indian/Alaskan Native, race/ethnicity unknown, nonresidents, and two or more races. In 1994-95, “two or more races” was not a reported value.

### OVER THE LAST 25 YEARS:

- **Almost half of students enrolled at HSIs are Hispanic.** In 1994-95, about half (51%) of students at HSIs were Latino. By 2018-19, 46% of students at HSIs were Latino and more than half (54%) were from other racial/ethnic groups.
- **HSIs have become more diverse.** While the representation of Latinos at HSIs decreased slightly from 51% to 46% over 25 years, the representation of Asian/Pacific Islander students and other racial/ethnic groups has increased during this period—from 6% to 9% and from 5% to 10%, respectively.

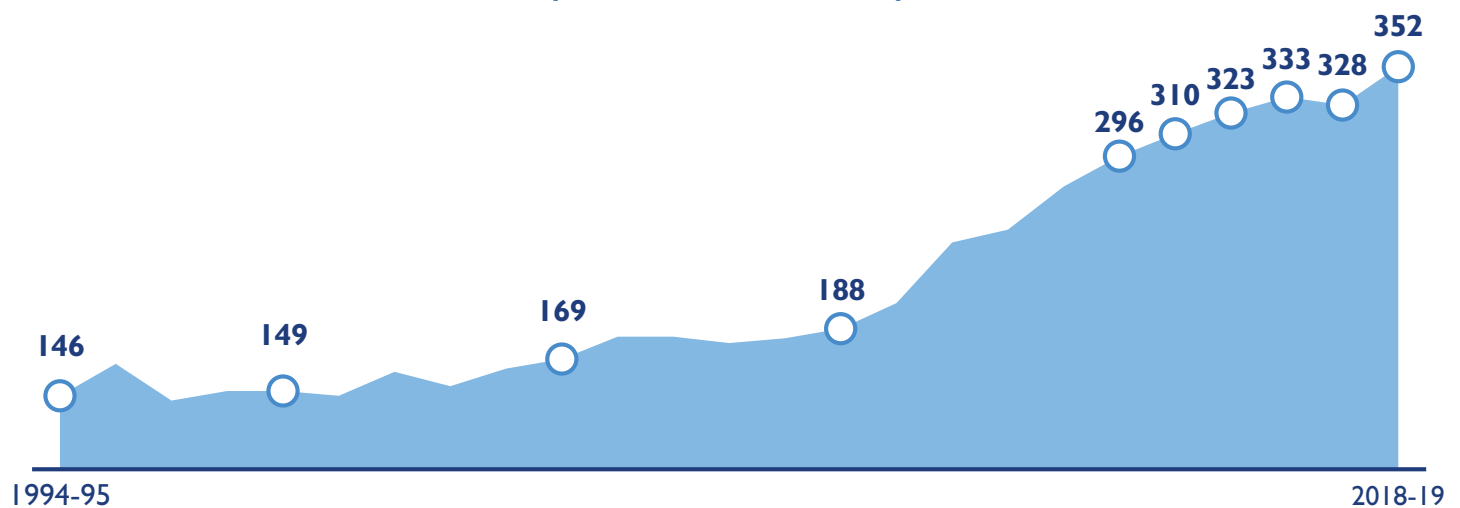
Source: *Excelencia* in Education analysis using U.S. Department of Education, NCES, IPEDS, 1994-2018 Fall Enrollment and Institutional Characteristics Surveys

For more information on HSIs, please visit: [www.EdExcelencia.org](http://www.EdExcelencia.org)

# EMERGING HSIs

Emerging HSIs are degree-granting public or private not-for-profit institutions of higher education with 15-24.9% undergraduate Hispanic FTE enrollment.

## Growth in Emerging HSIs (1994-95 to 2018-19)



### OVER THE LAST 25 YEARS:

- **The number of institutions on the cusp of becoming an HSI has grown significantly.** In 1994-95, there were 146 Emerging HSIs; in 2018-19, there were 352 Emerging HSIs, an 141% increase.\*
- **More states and locations have Emerging HSIs.** In 2018-19, 35 total states and locations had at least one Emerging HSI, compared to 15 states and locations in 1994-95.
- **The largest growth in Emerging HSIs occurred amongst four-year institutions.** In 2018-19, 247 Emerging HSIs were four-year institutions, compared to 64 Emerging HSIs that were four-year institutions in 1994-95, a 286% increase.
- **Latino undergraduate student FTE enrollment has significantly increased at Emerging HSIs.** Since 1994-95, Latino undergraduate FTE enrollment at Emerging HSIs has increased from 114,561 in 1994-95 to 324,767 in 2018-19, an 183% increase.

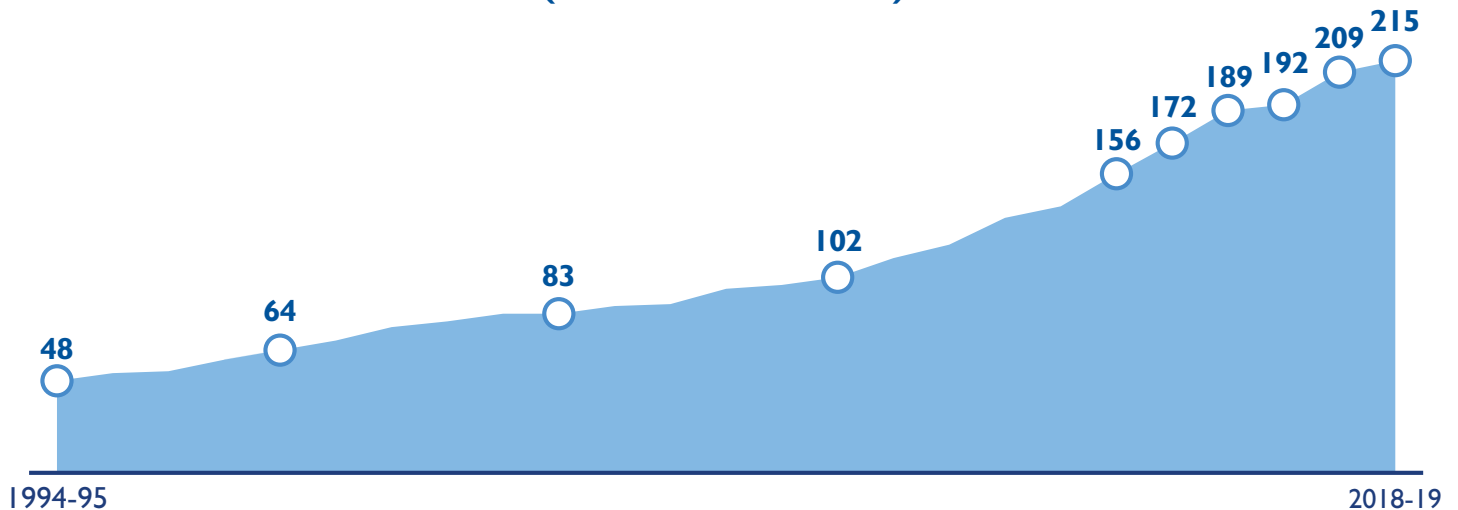
\*The number of Emerging HSIs fluctuate over the years as they lose EHSI status or move from Emerging HSIs to HSI status once they meet the Latino FTE enrollment threshold of 25%.

Source: *Excelencia* in Education analysis using U.S. Department of Education, NCES, IPEDS, 1994-2018 Fall Enrollment and Institutional Characteristics Surveys

For more information on HSIs, please visit: [www.EdExcelencia.org](http://www.EdExcelencia.org)

# HSIs WITH GRADUATE PROGRAMS

Growth in HSIs with Graduate Programs  
(1994-95 to 2018-19)



## OVER THE LAST 25 YEARS:

- **The number of HSIs with graduate programs has increased.** In 2018-19, 215 HSIs offered graduate programs, compared to 48 HSIs with graduate programs in 1994-95, a 348% increase.
- **More states and locations have HSIs with graduate programs.** In 2018-19, 19 total states and locations had at least one HSI with graduate programs, compared to 10 states and locations in 1994-95.
- **There was a significant increase in HSIs with graduate programs that offer doctoral degrees.** In 2018-19, 127 HSIs with graduate programs offered doctoral degrees, compared to 21 in 1994-95, a 505% increase.
- **Latino graduate student enrollment at HSIs with graduate programs has significantly increased.** In 2018-19, there were 114,696 Latino graduate students enrolled at HSIs, compared to 23,308 in 1994-95, a 392% increase.

Source: *Excelencia* in Education analysis using U.S. Department of Education, NCES, IPEDS, 1994-2018 Fall Enrollment and Institutional Characteristics Surveys

For more information on HSIs, please visit: [www.EdExcelencia.org](http://www.EdExcelencia.org)

# TOP 10 HSI<sub>s</sub> ENROLLING LATINOS

Institution Name	Location	Top 10 HSI <sub>s</sub> Enrolling Latinos (By Rank)	
		1994-95	2018-19
Miami Dade College	FL	1	1
El Paso Community College	TX	2	5
University of Puerto Rico-Rio Piedras	PR	3	-
The University of Texas-Pan American	TX	4	-
Inter American University of Puerto Rico-Metro	PR	5	-
Florida International University	FL	6	2
East Los Angeles College	CA	7	6
University of Puerto Rico-Mayaguez	PR	8	-
The University of Texas at El Paso	TX	9	-
San Antonio College	TX	10	-
South Texas College	TX	-	3
Lone Star College System	TX	-	4
The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley	TX	-	7
Houston Community College	TX	-	8
San Jacinto Community College	TX	-	9
Mt San Antonio College	CA	-	10

## OVER THE LAST 25 YEARS:

- **Four HSI<sub>s</sub> continue in the top 10 HSI<sub>s</sub> enrolling Latinos.** Since 1994-95, Miami Dade College, Florida International University, El Paso Community College, and East Los Angeles College continue among the top 10 HSI<sub>s</sub> enrolling Latinos.
  - **Of these four HSI<sub>s</sub>:**
    - Miami Dade College continues as the top HSI enrolling Latinos.
    - Florida International University jumped from the sixth to the second HSI enrolling Latinos.
- **The top 10 HSI<sub>s</sub> enrolling Latinos are very concentrated geographically.** In 1994-95, these institutions were located in four states and locations—California, Florida, Puerto Rico, and Texas. In 2018-19, these institutions were located in three states—California, Florida, and Texas.
  - **No HSI<sub>s</sub> in Puerto Rico continued in the top 10 HSI<sub>s</sub> enrolling Latinos.** While there were three HSI<sub>s</sub> in Puerto Rico in the top 10 enrolling Latinos in 1994-95, no HSI<sub>s</sub> in Puerto Rico were in the top 10 in 2018-19.

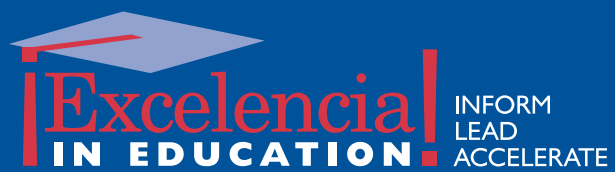
Source: *Excelencia* in Education analysis using U.S. Department of Education, NCES, IPEDS, 1994-2018 Fall Enrollment and Institutional Characteristics Surveys

For more information on HSI<sub>s</sub>, please visit: [www.EdExcelencia.org](http://www.EdExcelencia.org)



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