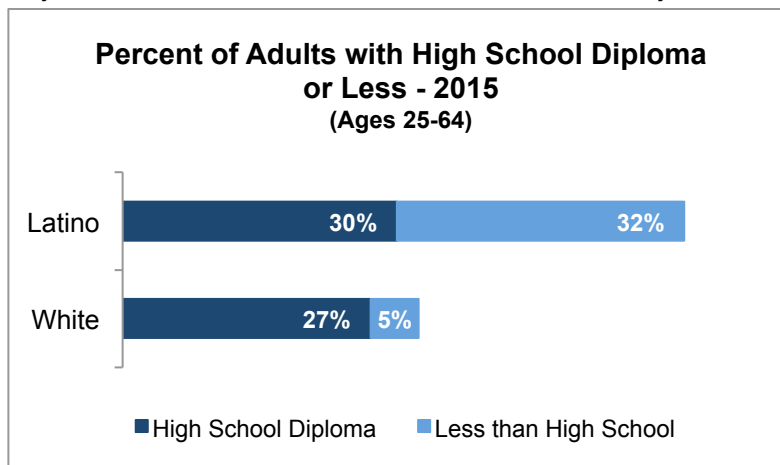


### Latino Adult Population

- **The Latino population was significantly younger than the majority.** In 2014, the median age of Latinos was 28, compared to 43 for non-Hispanic Whites.<sup>1</sup>
- **Latinos were over-represented in the low basic skills adult population.** In 2013, 43% of Latinos (ages 16 to 65) demonstrated low levels of literacy and 56% demonstrated low levels of numeracy skills, compared to 10% of Whites who demonstrated low levels of literacy and 19% who demonstrated low levels of numeracy.<sup>2</sup>
- **The majority of Latino adults had a high school education or less.** In 2015, 62% of Latino adults (ages 25-64) had a high school diploma (30%) or less (32%), compared to 32% of Whites who had a high school diploma (27%) or less (5%). In addition, 15% of Latino adults had some college, but no degree; 7% had an associate degree; 11% had a bachelor degree; and 5% had an advanced degree.<sup>3</sup>  
[SEE GRAPH]



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Current Population Survey, 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplement*, Table 1: Educational Attainment

### Undergraduate Enrollment

- **Few Latino adults were enrolled as undergraduates.** In Fall 2014, 2% of Latino adults (ages 25 and older) were enrolled as undergraduates, similar to White and Asian adults, but less than African American adults (4%).<sup>4</sup>
- **The majority of Latino adults enrolled in college were born in the United States.** In 2014, 67% of Latino adult residents (ages 25 and older) enrolled in college were born in the United States.<sup>5</sup>
- **Latino adults were less likely to be enrolled in college than most other groups.** In 2014, Latinos were almost four times less likely to be enrolled in college than White adults (1.4 million vs. 5.4 million). Latinos were also less likely to be enrolled than African American adults (1.7 million), but more likely to be enrolled than Asian adults (800,000).<sup>6</sup>
- **Latina students were more likely to have dependent children compared to Latino males.** In 2011-12, 32% of Latino female undergraduates had dependent children, compared to 18% of Latino male undergraduates.<sup>7</sup>
- **Latina students were more likely to have dependent children than White or Asian women.** In 2011-12, 32% of Latino female undergraduates had dependent children, compared 29% of White and 18% of Asian female undergraduates. However, Latina students were less likely to have dependent children than African American (47%), American Indian/Alaskan Native (41%), or Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (39%) women students.<sup>8</sup>

### Prior Learning Assessment (PLA)

Prior Learning Assessment (PLA) allows students to gain college credit for skills learned through work or life experience.

- **On average, Latino adults were less likely to take advantage of innovations such as PLA, but that difference may be mostly a function of access rather than of interest.** Multi-institutional research studies have shown that, across all institutions, Latino adults were less likely to participate in PLA to earn credits compared to all students (15% vs. 35%).<sup>9</sup> In 2014-15, almost half of all Latino students were enrolled in community colleges (45%)<sup>10</sup> where there have historically been fewer PLA options. When controlling for institution, Latinos took advantage of PLA at similar rates as other groups.<sup>11</sup>

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- <sup>1</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey 2014, 1 year Estimates*. Table B01002: Median Age by Sex.
- <sup>2</sup> Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2013). *Survey Of Adult Skills, First Results: United States*. Washington, D.C.: OECD.
- <sup>3</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, *Current Population Survey, 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplement*, Table 1: Educational Attainment
- <sup>4</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, *Current Population Survey Data on Enrollment, October 2014*. Table 2.
- <sup>5</sup> Stepler, R. and Brown, A. (2016). *Statistical Portrait of Hispanics in the United States*. Washington, D.C.: Pew Research Center Hispanic Trends.
- <sup>6</sup> Stepler, R. and Brown, A. (2016). *Statistical Portrait of Hispanics in the United States*. Washington, D.C.: Pew Research Center Hispanic Trends.
- <sup>7</sup> Institute for Women's Policy Research. (2014). *Fact Sheet: 4.8 Million College Students are Raising Children*. Washington, D.C.: IWPR.
- <sup>8</sup> Institute for Women's Policy Research. (2014). *Fact Sheet: 4.8 Million College Students are Raising Children*. Washington, D.C.: IWPR.
- <sup>9</sup> Klein-Collins, R. and Olson, R. (2014). *Random Access: The Latino Student Experience with Prior Learning Assessment*. Washington, D.C.: The Council for Adult and Experiential Learning (CAEL).
- <sup>10</sup> U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), *Digest of Education Statistics 2015*, Table 306.20
- <sup>11</sup> Klein-Collins, R. and Olson, R. (2014). *Random Access: The Latino Student Experience with Prior Learning Assessment*. Washington, D.C.: The Council for Adult and Experiential Learning (CAEL).