

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

## FAST FACTS

### STATE RANKING:

Oklahoma had the **24th largest Latino population** in the U.S.

### K-12 POPULATION:

In Oklahoma, **18%** of the K-12 population was **Latino**.<sup>2</sup>

### POPULATION:

In Oklahoma, **12%** of the population was **Latino**.<sup>2</sup>

### MEDIAN AGE:

The median age of **Hispanics** in Oklahoma was **24**, compared to **42** for **White non-Hispanics**.<sup>2</sup>



### ENROLLMENT:

In Oklahoma, **14%** of **Hispanics** (ages 18 to 34) were enrolled in higher education, compared to **19%** of **White non-Hispanics**.<sup>2</sup>

### DEGREE ATTAINMENT:

In Oklahoma, **20%** of **Hispanic adults** (25 and older) had earned an associate degree or higher, compared to **39%** of **White non-Hispanic adults**.<sup>2</sup>

**Hispanic Adults = 2.0 of 10**



**White Adults = 3.9 of 10**

To reach the degree attainment goal by 2030, the U.S. can: close the degree completion gap by accelerating Latino completion while increasing for all students and scale up programs and initiatives that work for Latino, and all, students. The following demographics, institutional data, and practices inform Latino degree attainment.

### ENROLLING: Top 5 Institutions (Hispanic Undergraduates) in Oklahoma, 2021-22

	Institution	Sector	Grand Total	Hispanic Total	% Hispanic
1	University of Oklahoma-Norman Campus	Public, 4-year	20,800	2,607	13%
2	Oklahoma State University-Main Campus	Public, 4-year	19,841	1,757	9%
3	Oklahoma City Community College	Public, 2-year	9,759	1,746	18%
4	University of Central Oklahoma	Public, 4-year	11,420	1,625	14%
5	Tulsa Community College	Public, 2-year	11,810	1,459	12%

### ASSOCIATE DEGREES: Top 5 Institutions Awarding to Hispanics in Oklahoma, 2020-21

	Institution	Sector	Grand Total	Hispanic Total	% Hispanic
1	Oklahoma City Community College	Public, 2-year	1,770	266	15%
2	Tulsa Community College	Public, 2-year	2,401	241	10%
3	Oklahoma State University-Oklahoma City	Public, 4-year	806	106	13%
4	Rose State College	Public, 2-year	772	68	9%
5	Northern Oklahoma College	Public, 2-year	565	66	12%

### BACHELOR DEGREES: Top 5 Institutions Awarding to Hispanics in Oklahoma, 2020-21

	Institution	Sector	Grand Total	Hispanic Total	% Hispanic
1	University of Oklahoma-Norman Campus	Public, 4-year	4,665	479	10%
2	Oklahoma State University-Main Campus	Public, 4-year	4,519	333	7%
3	University of Central Oklahoma	Public, 4-year	2,442	271	11%
4	Northeastern State University	Public, 4-year	1,465	90	6%
5	Mid-America Christian University	Private not-for-profit, 4-year	287	76	26%

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), 2021 Fall Enrollment, Graduation Rates Survey and Institutional Characteristics Survey.

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

<sup>2</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

# Oklahoma Gap in Degree Completion

Closing the degree completion gap can be tracked by the 4 measures shown below. Alone, none of these measures capture the entire “story” of degree completion. However, in combination, they provide a useful picture of the 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 and did not complete a degree.

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

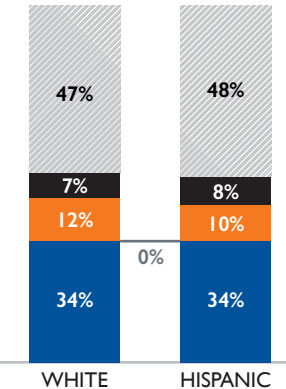
**No Longer Enrolled** — Percentage of students that are no longer enrolled at the point of 150% normal time to completion.

DEGREE OUTCOMES

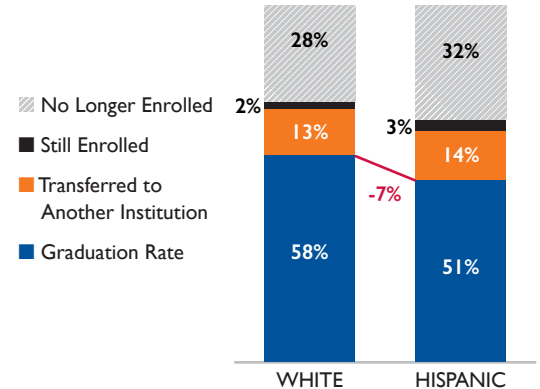
At two-year institutions, Hispanics' graduation rate was **the same as** that of their White non-Hispanic peers in Oklahoma.

At four-year institutions, Hispanics' graduation rate was **7%-points lower** than that of their White non-Hispanic peers in Oklahoma.

**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 2018, and for students at four-year institutions who started in Fall 2015.

Source: *Excelencia in Education* analysis using the U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, 2021 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 **Early College High School Program** was developed in 2006 when South Texas College partnered with Progreso Independent School District (a small rural district with a high school student population of approx. 300 students). South Texas College designed the Early College High School program to provide an environment that is conducive to learning where students become more engaged, inquisitive, and are able to advocate for themselves. Their objective is to provide students with a seamless transition to a four-year institution or a technical degree in a high skill, high demand career field. The Early College High Schools program is designed under a small school model, where 100 to 125 ninth grade students start the program every year. Teaching and learning in all courses are based on common instructional frameworks that emphasize collaborative learning, intensive writing, critical thinking, open discussion, scaffolding, and mastery learning. Early College High Schools specifically target populations of students that are potential first-generation college attendees from low socio-economic backgrounds. They provide a nurturing atmosphere for

students that require extra support systems and accelerated programs to help them succeed. Ideally, the 9th and 10th-grade years of the Early College High School student experience are designed to prepare students for college-level coursework. In the 11th and 12th grade years, students are eligible to enroll in and complete dual enrollment/dual credit courses.

There are approximately 6,000 students in the pipeline who successfully enrolled in college coursework. Of students enrolled in South Texas College's 30 Early College High Schools, 98% are Hispanic, and 100% of them qualify for free or reduced lunch. There are an estimated 950 additional students that will graduate “core complete” or with a minimum of 12 college credit hours. Early College High Schools program has steadily increased the number of seniors graduating with associate degrees from 28 in 2011 to an estimated 530 in 2015. In total, 1,431 students have graduated with an associate degree during the last 5 years.

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>