2019 Higher Education Government Relations Conference

Making the Case for Higher Education Amid Scarcity and Division

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How are states doing on providing access for Students of Color?

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Why racial and ethnic equity matters?

Over 40 states with degree attainment goals

Achieving these goals will be unlikely without closing gaps in degree attainment

From 2000 to 2016

- Number of Latino adults grew 72%
- Number of Black adults grew 25%
- Number of White adults remained flat

47% of jobs will require a postsecondary degree (77 million jobs)

A college degree provides both individual and social benefits
31% of Black adults and 47% of White adults have a college degree or higher.
23% of Latino adults and 47% of White Adults have a college degree or higher.
Background

• The State Equity Report Card (SERC)
  • Grading/rating system that communicates states’ commitment to equitable college opportunity and success for people of color and individuals from low-income backgrounds

• The SERC project includes a data tool, several reports, and other collateral that focus on:
  • Degree Attainment (2018)
  • Undergraduate Enrollment Representation (Spring/summer 2019)
  • Undergraduate Degree Earner Representation (Spring/summer 2019)
  • College Affordability (fall 2019)

“Broken Mirrors” (Black students) & “Broken Mirrors II” (Latino students)
State Equity Report Card: Entry Page

Data and grades available at stateequity.org

The State Equity Report Card

The State Equity Report Card assesses states' commitment to equitable college opportunity and success for Black and Latino Americans. This tool contains state-level data on who has a college degree, who enrolls in college, and who graduates.

Ready to Get Started?

FIND MY STATE  COMPARE STATES
In roughly half of the 41 states, Black enrollment at **community and technical colleges** fails to reflect the state’s racial composition of Black residents.
Black students are underrepresented at **public four-year** institutions in roughly 37 of the 41 states we examined.
Latino students are underrepresented at community and technical colleges in roughly 40 of the 44 states we examined.
Latino students are underrepresented at public four-year institutions in roughly 33 of the 41 states we examined.
How are states doing on awarding degrees to students of color?

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Black graduates were underrepresented among **associate** degree earners in 33 of the 41 states we examined.
In 38 of 41 states the share of Black bachelor's degree earners was underrepresented compared to the state’s demographics.
Latino undergraduates are underrepresented among associate degree earners in every state.

**FIGURE 4**

*Share of Associate Degrees Earned by Latino Students Relative to the Share of Latino Residents (ages 18-49 with no college degree)*

NOTE: Analysis based on data from a) the Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (2018 Completions Survey), and b) the United States Census Bureau's 2018 American Community Survey. State Score = \((%) \text{ of associate degree earners who are Latino} \div (%) \text{ of residents, ages 18 to 49 with no college degree, who are Latino}\). The Appendix has more data on states' scores.
Latino undergraduates are underrepresented among bachelor’s degree earners in every state

FIGURE 5
Share of Bachelor’s Degrees Earned by Latino Students Relative to the Share of Latino Residents

NOTE: Analysis based on data from a) the Department of Education’s Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, 2016 Fall Enrollment Survey, and b) the United States Census Bureau’s 2016 American Community Survey. State Score = 100 x ((% of bachelor’s degree earners who are Latino) ÷ (% of residents, ages 19 to 49 with a high school diploma and no bachelor’s degree, who are Latino)). The Appendix has more data on states’ scores.
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