California has long been a global leader in higher education, innovation, and workforce development. Our economy is the fifth-largest in the world. But, without a more educated workforce, our global economic standing will decline. By 2030, California needs 1.65 million more college degrees and credentials than we are currently on track to produce. Our public higher education system is key to ensuring that our state is able to meet its economic goals, maintain its global standing, keep up with technological advances, and keep our economy strong.

As California’s biggest, and growing racial/ethnic group, the success of Latinx students is critical

More than 15 million (40%) of California’s population is Latinx. By 2060, 23 million (45%) will be Latinx.

Over 50% of California’s K-12 Students are Latinx

40% of all College Undergraduate Students in California are Latinx

California Latinx are more educated than ever. However, these improvements have not kept pace with other racial/ethnic groups’ and Latinx still have the lowest proportion of college degree earners and the highest proportion of people who have not graduated from high school.

Only 18% of Latinx Adults have a College Degree

Note: AI/AN is American Indian/Alaska Native and NHPI is Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample, 2016; includes adults over the age of 25
More Latinx Students are Graduating from High School Prepared for College...

19-year-olds Who Have Graduated from High School, 2016

- White: 95%
- Latinx: 86%

Source: 2016 American Community Survey, 5-year estimates

...but lag behind White students, especially in the opportunity to be college ready.

Over 1.3 million Latinx are Enrolled in College

Nine in ten Latinx freshmen are enrolling in one of California’s public colleges or universities.

Enrollment by sector, 2016-17

- California Community Colleges: 72%
- California State University: 13%
- University of California: 4%
- Private, nonprofit colleges: 4%
- For-profit Colleges: 6%

Latinx students are underrepresented across all sectors of higher education in California

Percent of total undergraduate students that are Latinx

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Latinx</th>
<th>Total Population 18-24</th>
<th>Percent of CA population that is Latinx (47%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California Community Colleges</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>968,618</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California State University</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>180,123</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of California</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>53,877</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private, nonprofit colleges</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>50,083</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For-profit Colleges</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>85,745</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2016 American Community Survey 5-year estimates; IPEDS 12-month enrollment survey; data represent 2016-17 academic year

Latinx are significantly underrepresented in faculty and leadership positions at California public colleges and universities

Source: UC Info Center; CSU Analytic Studies; CCCCO DataMart; individual campus websites; data represent 2016-17 academic year
Latinx completion rates at California Community Colleges are improving—they increased from 38% in 2010 to 42% in 2016

More Latinx are transferring to public 4-year universities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Fall 2010</th>
<th>Fall 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California State University</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of California</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private 4-year</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For-profit 4-year</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Sources: IPEDS Fall enrollment survey*

But 2% of Latinx transfer after two years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fall 2010</th>
<th>Fall 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latinx</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: CCCCO DataMart; data represent 2016-17 academic year*

At the CSU and UC Latinx graduation rates are improving, but continue to lag behind White students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>2-year</th>
<th>3 or 4 years</th>
<th>5 or 6 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CSU</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: CSU Chancellor’s Office, Division of Institutional Research and Analyzes, 2017; UCOP, Department of Institutional Research and Academic Planning, 2017*

Progress Toward Closing the Gaps

For California to prosper, 60% of adults need a college degree or credential and we need to eliminate racial inequity across important preparation, access, and completion measures by 2030. For Latinx students, some of the equity gaps compared to Whites closed between 2006-07 and 2016-17, while others are growing:

- 1% Associate’s degree attainment
- 1% Bachelor’s degree attainment
- 2% 19-year-olds with a high school diploma
- 2% Percentage of high school graduates who have completed college-preparatory curriculum
- NC Admit rates at UC
- 4% Completion at California Community Colleges
- 8% Percentage of freshmen that graduate on time from CSU
- 2% Percentage of freshmen that graduate within 6 years at CSU
- 1% Percentage of freshmen that graduate on time from UC
- 1% Percentage of freshmen that graduate within 6 years at UC
- NC Percentage of transfers that graduate within 2 years at CSU
- 1% Percentage of transfers that graduate within 2 years at UC

*Sources: CSU Chancellor’s Office, Division of Institutional Research and Analyzes, 2017; UCOP, Department of Institutional Research and Academic Planning, 2017*
California needs strong leadership at all levels to ensure the success of all students, particularly Latinx. We call upon California’s leaders to:

- Set a specific college attainment goal for Latinx students with the intention of closing persistent preparation, access, and completion gaps. We MUST be intentional about improving outcomes for our Latinx students.

- Continue to increase capacity at the CSU and UC institutions to serve more Latinx students.

- Place more students directly into college level courses at community colleges and provide adequate supports for their success.

- Fix transfer and expand the number of students on Associate Degree for Transfer pathways at CSU and UC institutions.

- Ensure California Community Colleges improve college completion rates through strong implementation of the Student Success Funding Formula which provides additional resources to all colleges based on enrollment, the number of low-income students they serve and who earn a degree, certificate or transfer.

- Expand access to financial aid and prioritize aid for low-income families.

- Increase the proportion of Latinx faculty, college and university leaders, and members of governing boards.

- Collect and make available data on Latinx students, faculty, and leaders to hold institutions accountable, track progress toward our goals, and help identify roadblocks for students.

For the full report visit: http://bit.ly/SHELatinx