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# **Are Latino boys falling behind academically?**

**National Council of State Legislators**

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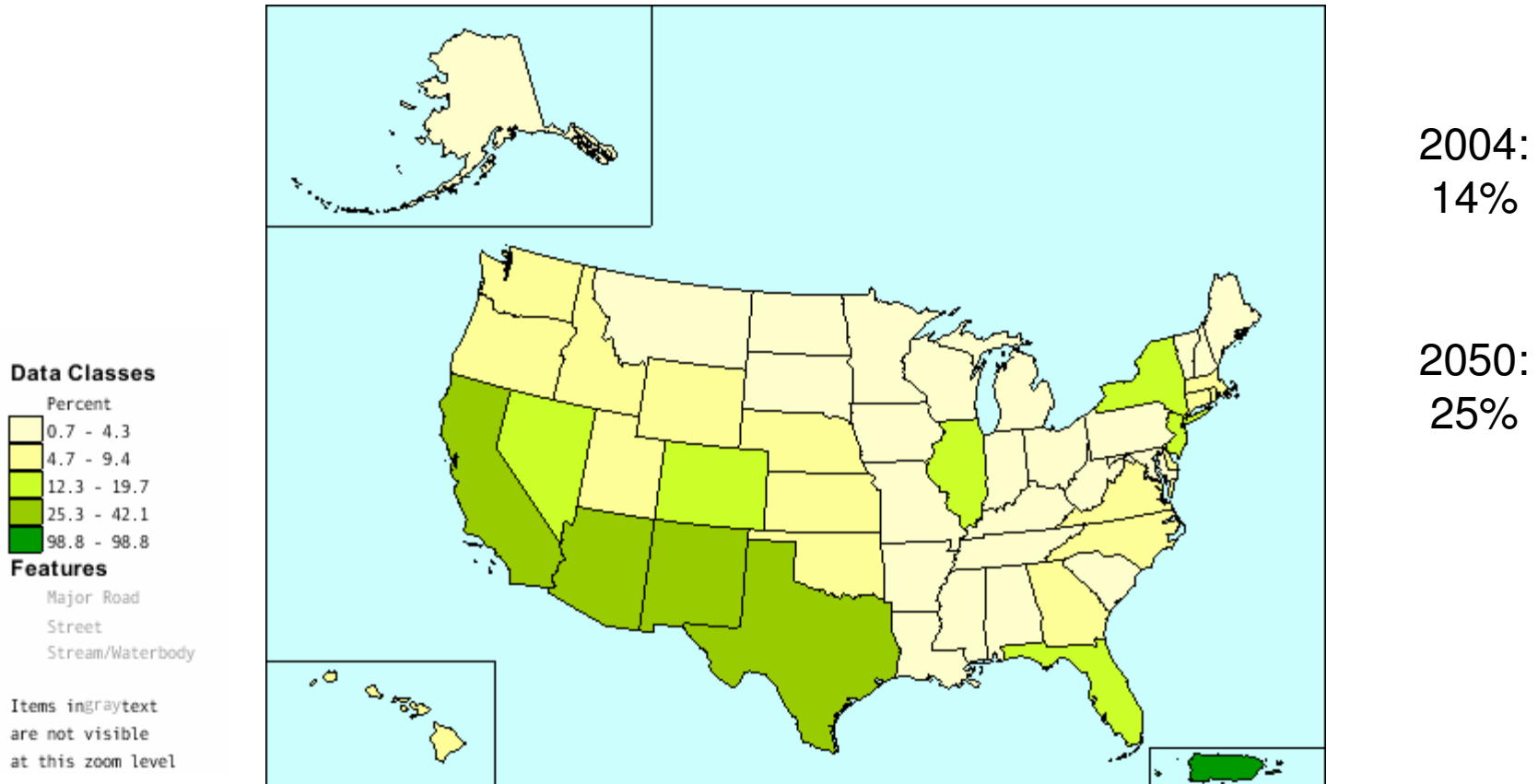
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## Why look at Latinos?

### **...our future workforce and human capital**

- 2<sup>nd</sup> largest racial/ethnic group... and growing
- Youngest racial/ethnic group
- Lowest levels of educational achievement

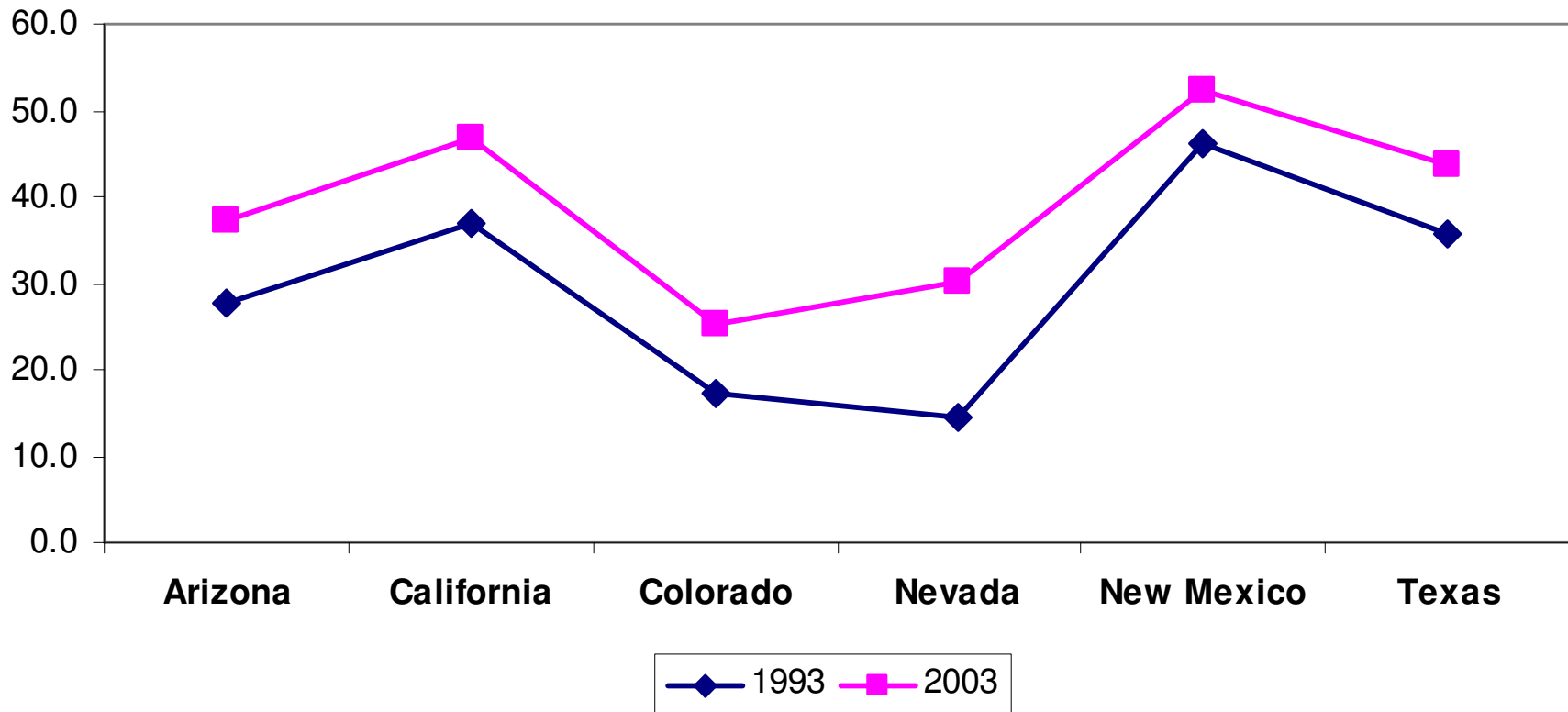
# Latinos in the United States



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2004

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# Growth of Latinos enrollment in K-12 education in southwest states

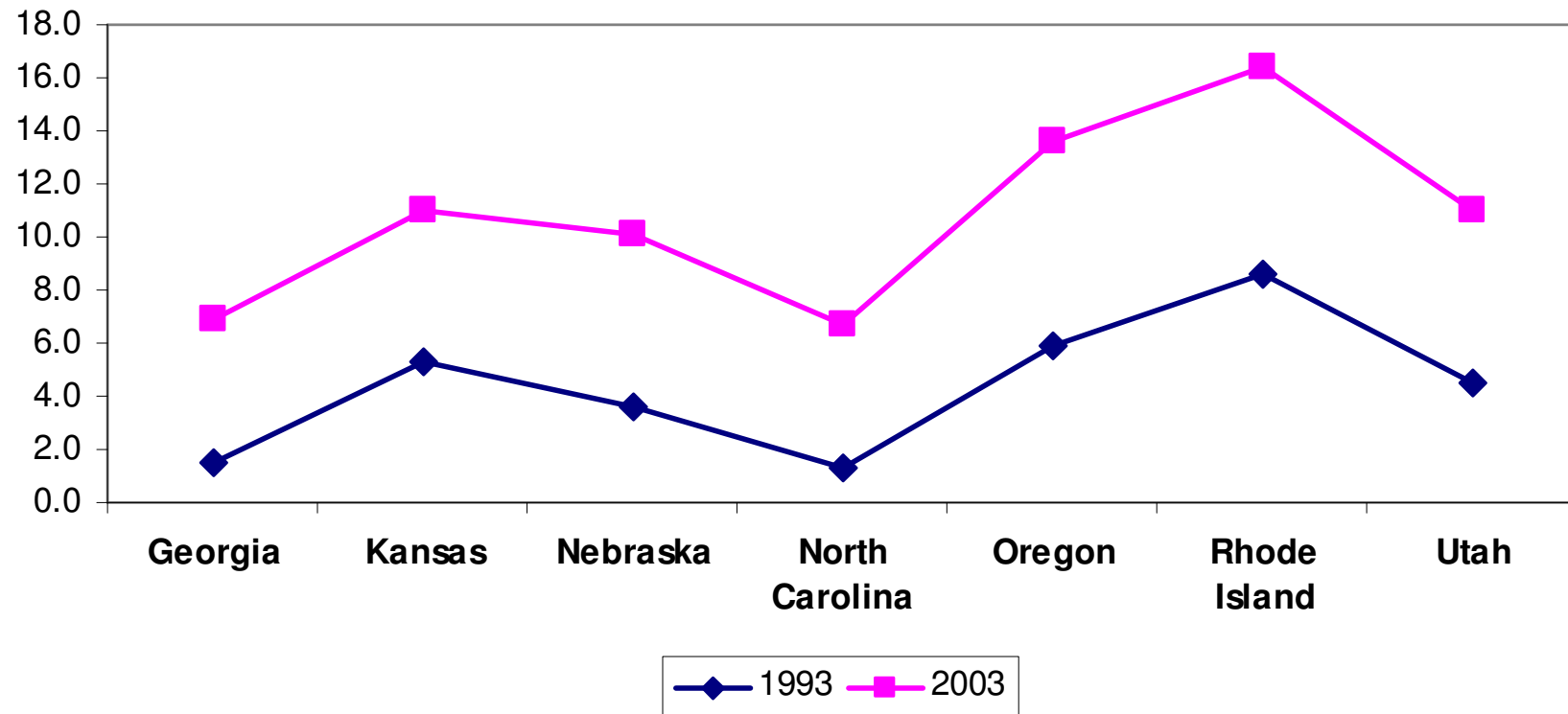


Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Status and Trends in the Education of Hispanics; 2000



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## Latino student growth is occurring in other states as well

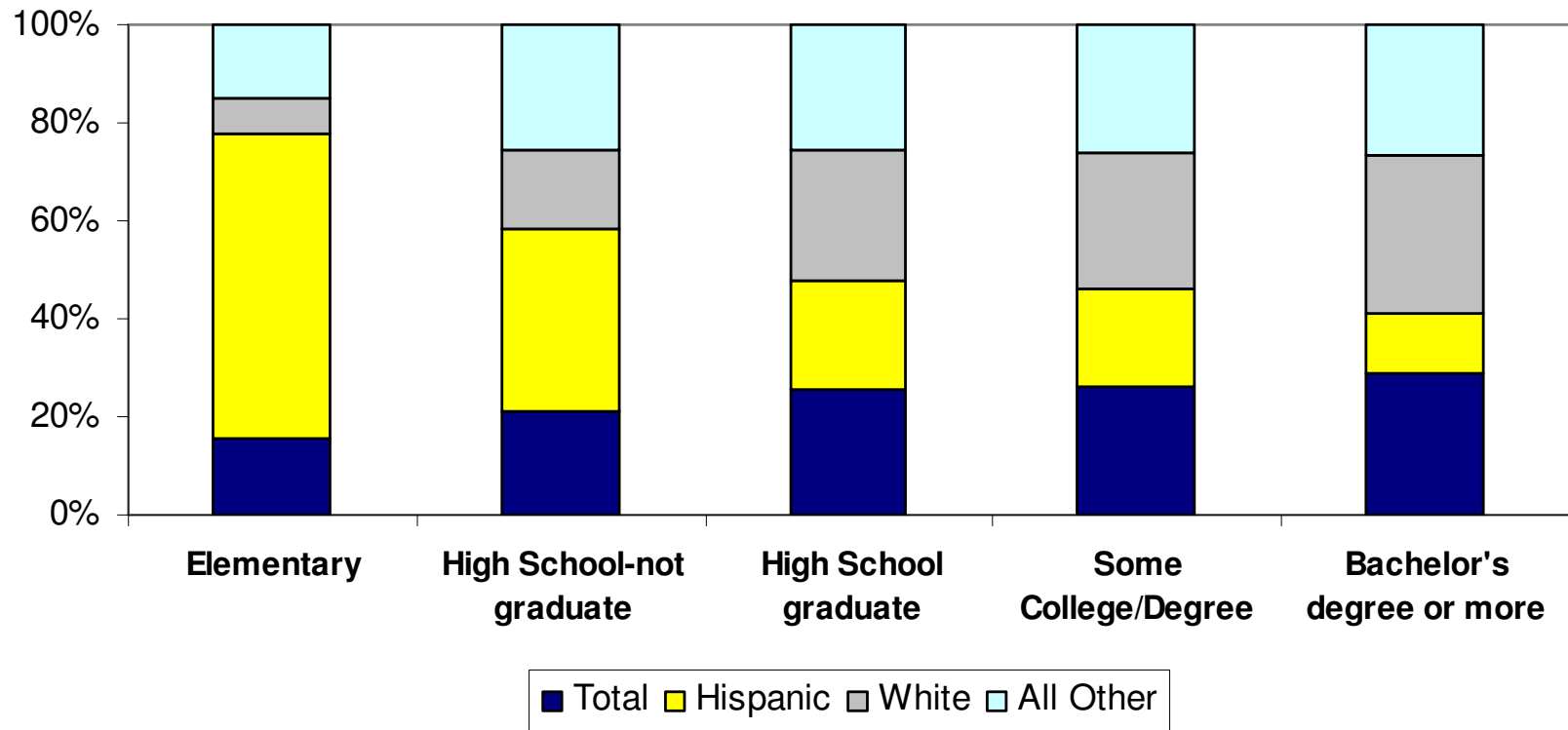


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## **What's the appropriate comparison to determine achievement gaps?**

- **Latinos to other ethnic groups?**
- **Latino males to other males by group?**
- **Latinos by age cohort?**
- **Latinos compared to selves over time?**
- **Latinos to Latinas?**

# Ethnic achievement gap: Hispanics have lower achievement than other ethnic groups.

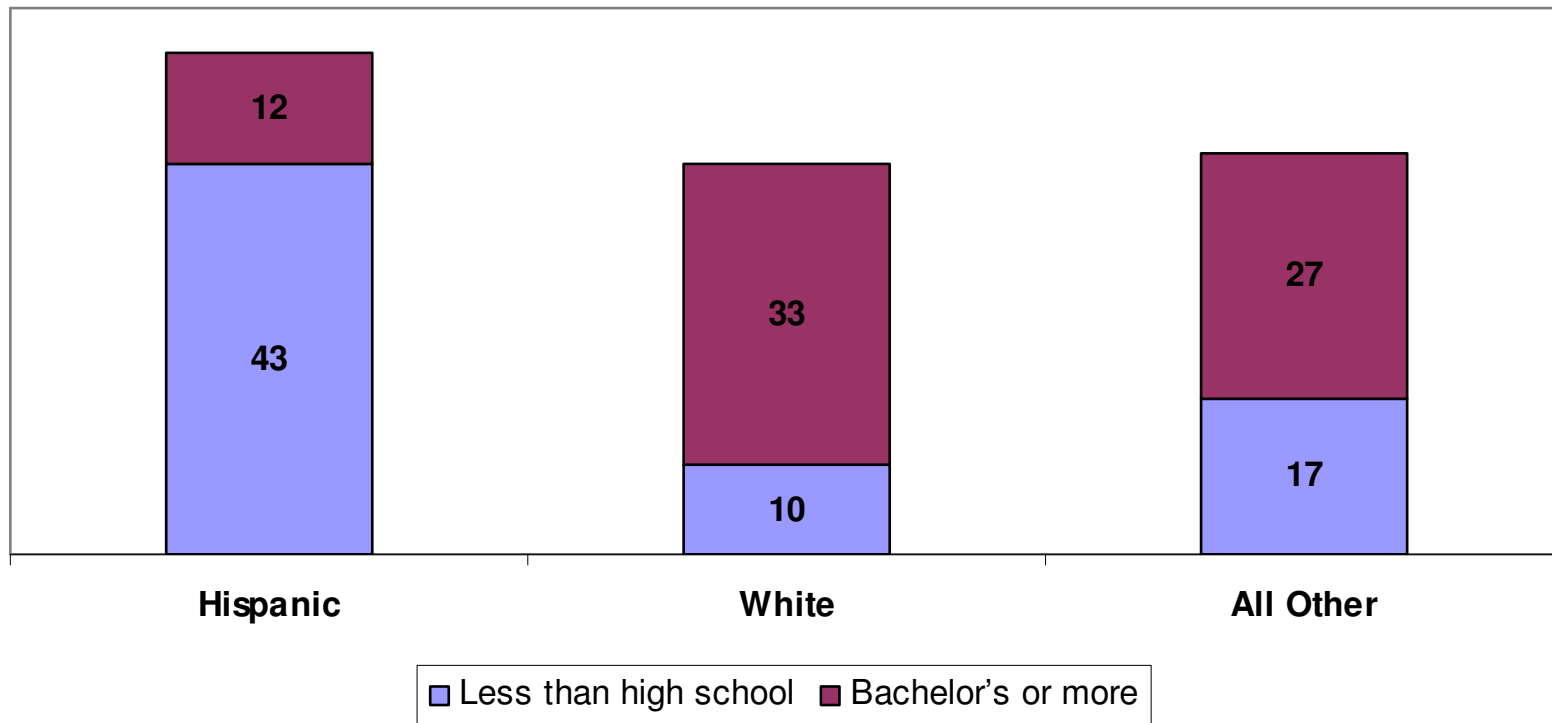


SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2004, Ethnicity and Ancestry Statistics Branch Population Division. Table 6.1.



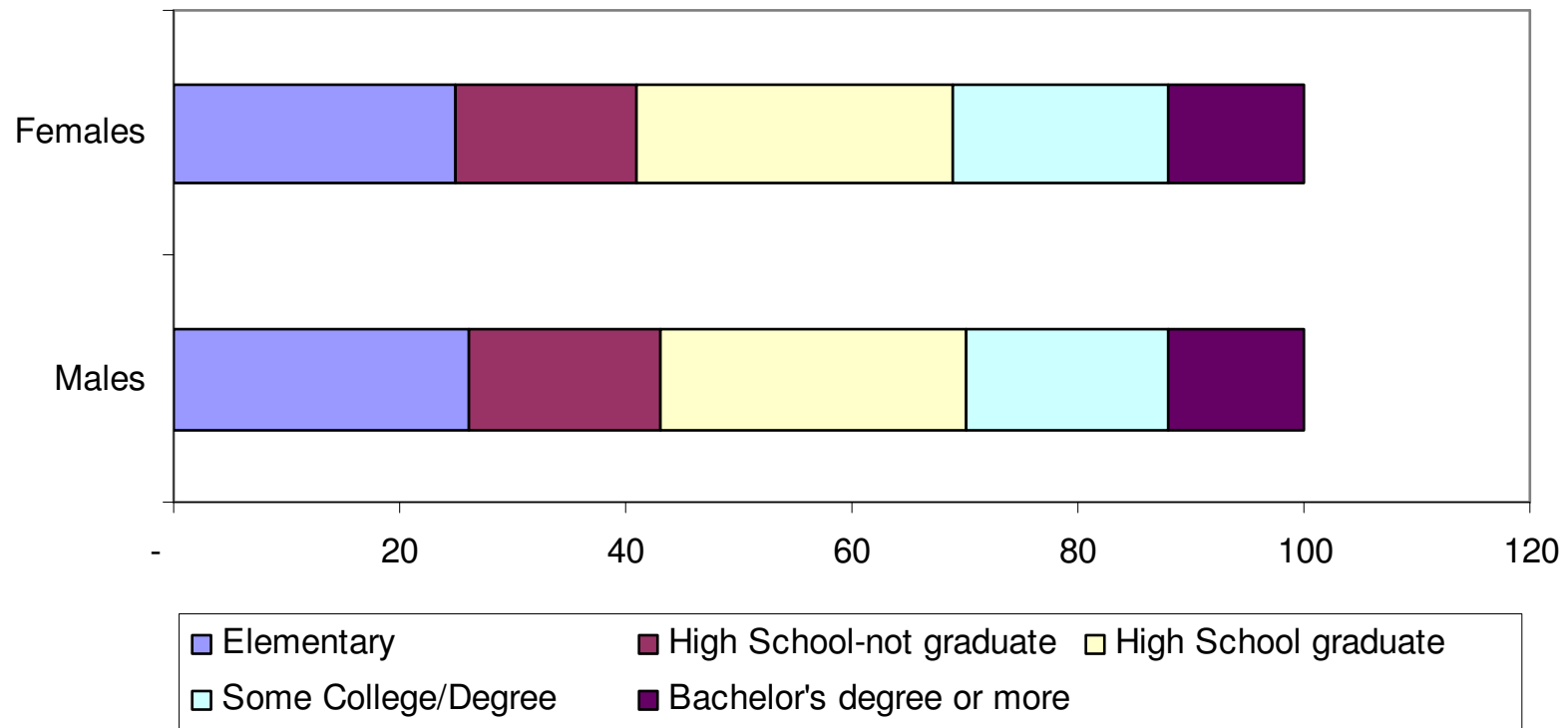
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## Male achievement gap: Latino males achieve at lower levels than other males (25 and over)



SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2004, Ethnicity and Ancestry Statistics Branch Population Division, Table 6.1.

# Age cohort gap: Latinos 25 and over have similar achievement by gender



SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2004, Ethnicity and Ancestry Statistics Branch Population Division, Table 6.1.



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## Age cohort gap: Latinos under 25 have lower achievement than Latinas (2003-04)

	High School Graduate	College enrollment	Bachelor's degrees awarded
Males	51	43	39
Females	49	57	61

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, October 2004. Table 1.

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## Latino males are much more likely to dropout of high school.

	Males	Females
Hispanic	29	19
White	7	6
Black	14	10

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics, 2005, Table 105

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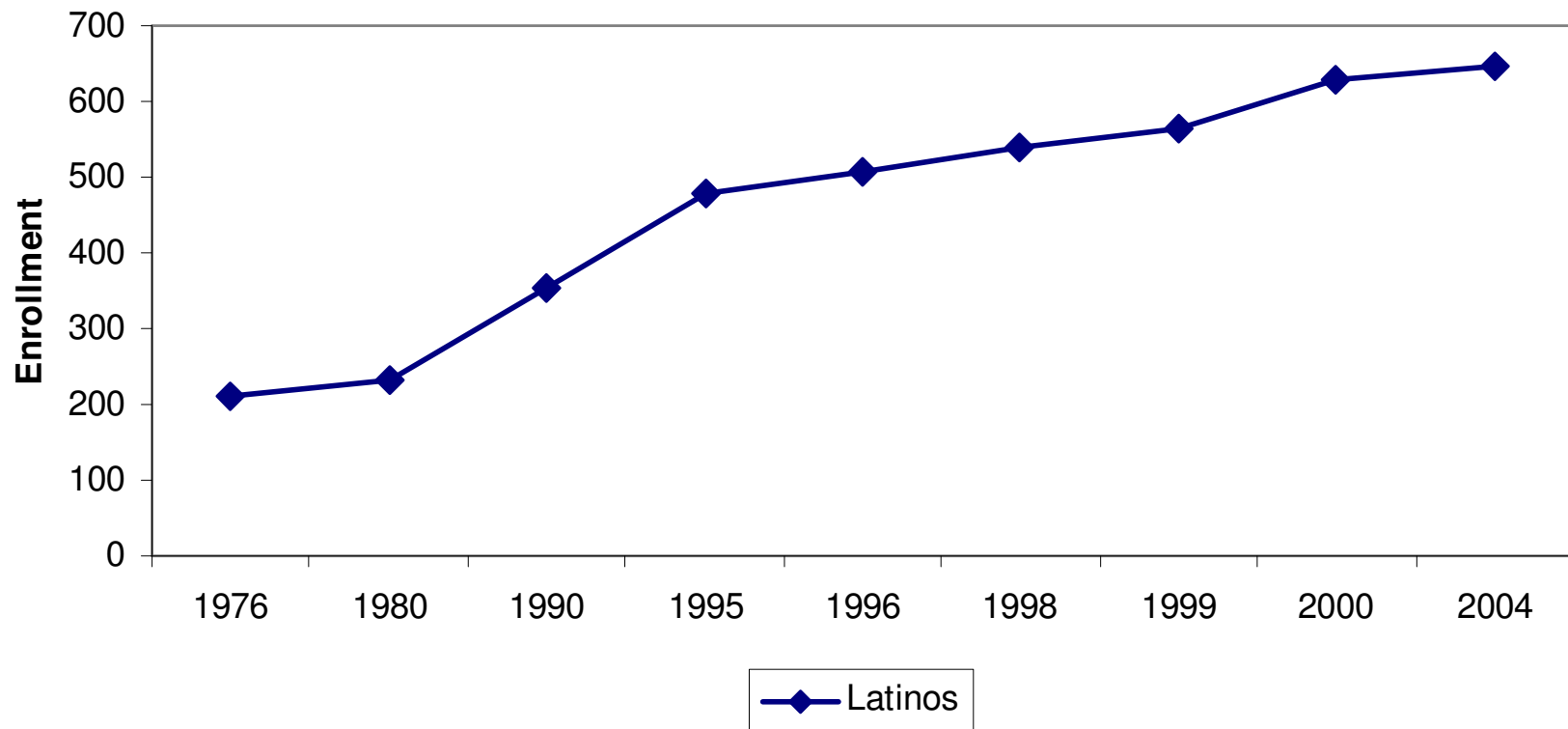
## Latinas have improved dropout rates much more quickly than Latinos

Hispanic	1994	2004	Change
Males	32	29	-3
Females	28	19	-9

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics, 2005, Table 105

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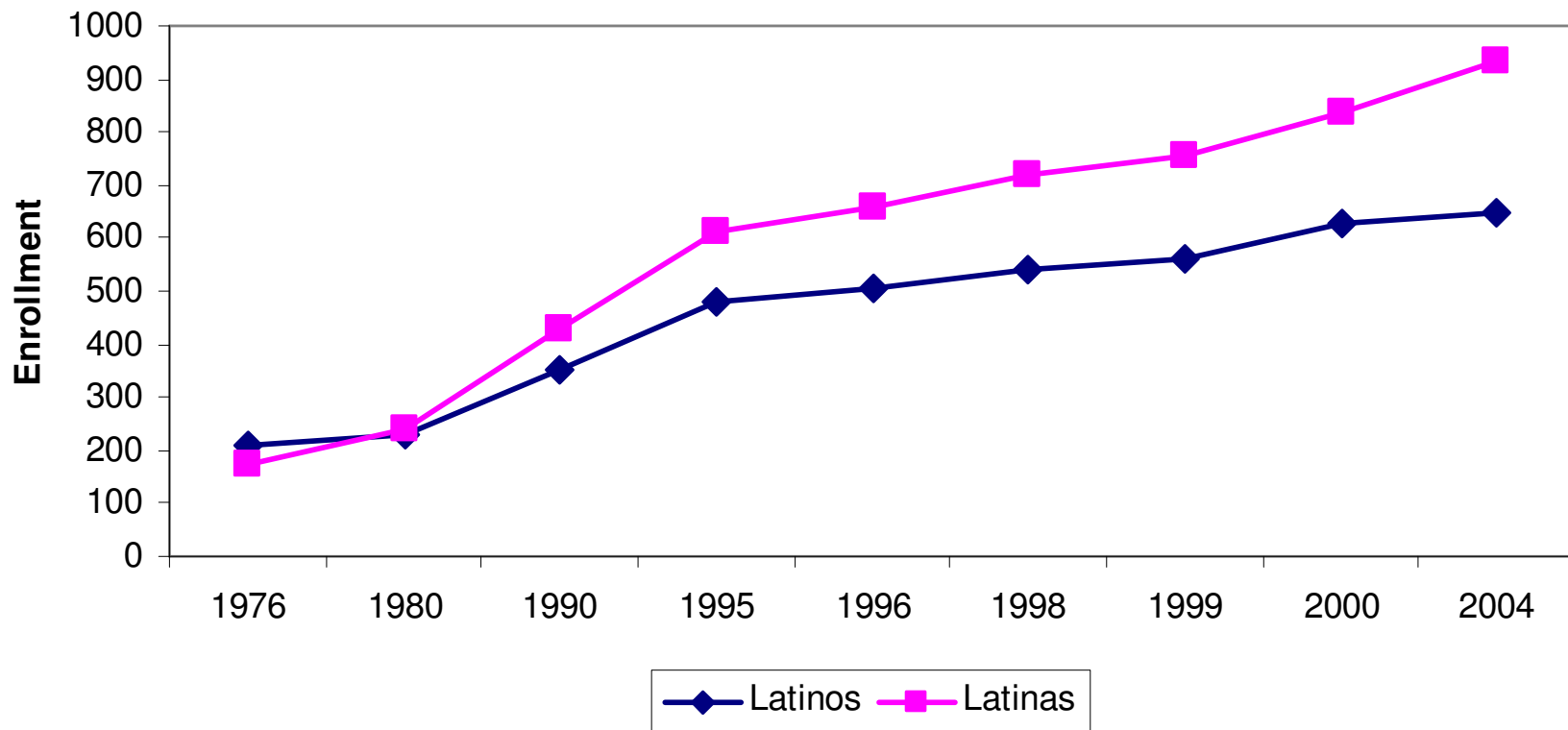
# Latino males have increased college enrollment over time



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Institutional Postsecondary Education Data System, 2003-04



# College enrollment gap: Latinas have increased more rapidly



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Institutional Postsecondary Education Data System, 2003-04



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# Why are there achievement gaps for Latino males?

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## Converging reasons for achievement gap

Assumption of social network not valid for Latinos

- lower expectations by students and teachers
- lower academic preparation in K-12
- lack of role models in education
- lack of information – college options & costs

Opportunity costs higher for males

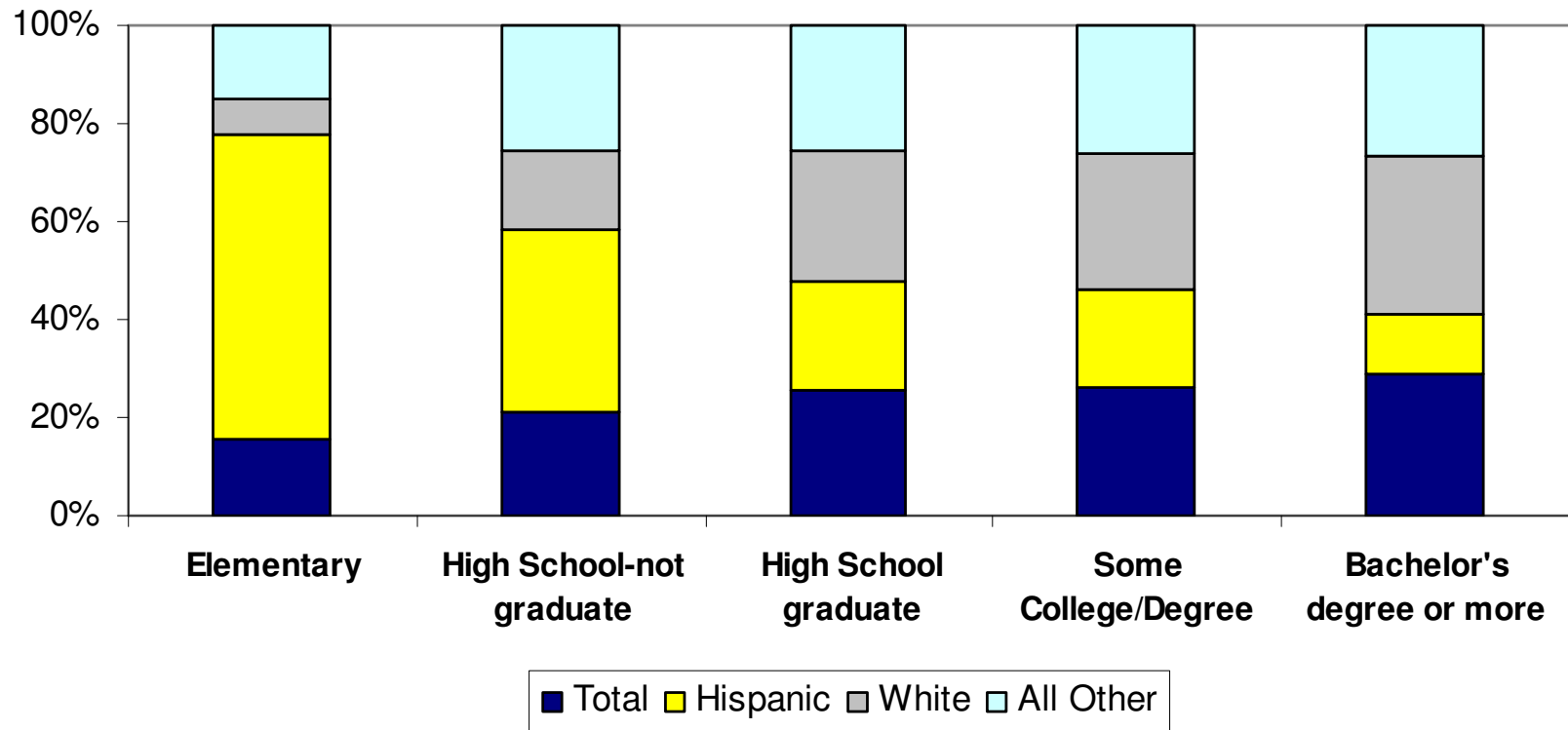
- educational vs. economic opportunities
- grants to college “buy” less

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## What can state legislators do?

- Commission research to define the extent of the enrollment and achievement gap in your state by gender and race/ethnicity and link with research on future state workforce impact.
- Be aware of the economic trade-offs for low-income students and provide incentives to address.
- Use the power of the public stage to inform policy of current achievement gaps and solicit promising practices at community, school, district, and state levels.
- Develop state-wide action plan of “intentionality” to focus on Latinos and males (not at expense of others).

# What will be these statistics be in 2010, 2015, 2020 in your state?



SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2004, Ethnicity and Ancestry Statistics Branch Population Division. Table 6.1.



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