

A 10-STATE ANALYSIS

LATINO EDUCATION and ECONOMIC PROGRESS

Running Faster but Still Behind

Anthony P. Carnevale and Megan L. Fasules | 2017



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Center
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Latino State-Level Analysis

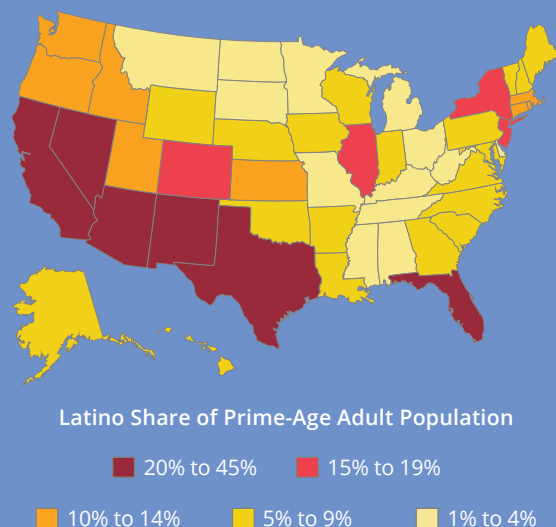
While Latinos¹ still have a long way to go in achieving educational and economic equity, Latino progress varies across states. Nationally, Latinos lag behind Whites and Blacks in terms of earnings and educational attainment, and they are the least likely to enroll in college. However, how Latinos fare in terms of educational and economic outcomes varies across states. In Florida, for example, Latinos have higher educational attainment rates than Blacks and earn similar wages to Blacks regardless of gender.

This analysis illustrates Latinos' progress toward educational and economic equality across states by providing a state-by-state snapshot of the following metrics:

- educational attainment
- earnings by educational attainment, race/ethnicity, and gender
- likelihood of Latinos without a bachelor's degree to be in a good job
- Latino representation at two- and four-year colleges

In particular, this analysis highlights the 10 states with the highest share of Latinos in their state's population. For example, in New Mexico, 45 percent of prime-age adults² are Latino, the highest share of any state. The other nine states, by largest share of Latinos, are: Texas, California, Arizona, Nevada, Florida, New Jersey, Colorado, New York, and Illinois.

FIGURE 1. Latino Share of Prime-Age Adult Population.



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of data from the US Census Bureau, *Current Population Survey*, 1992 and 2016.

¹ In this report, we use the term Latino to refer to people who identify as Hispanic or Latino and the term Black to people who identify as Black or African American. We use single terms—White, Black, Latino—to alleviate ambiguity and enhance clarity. In charts and tables, we use White, Black/African American, and Hispanic/Latino.

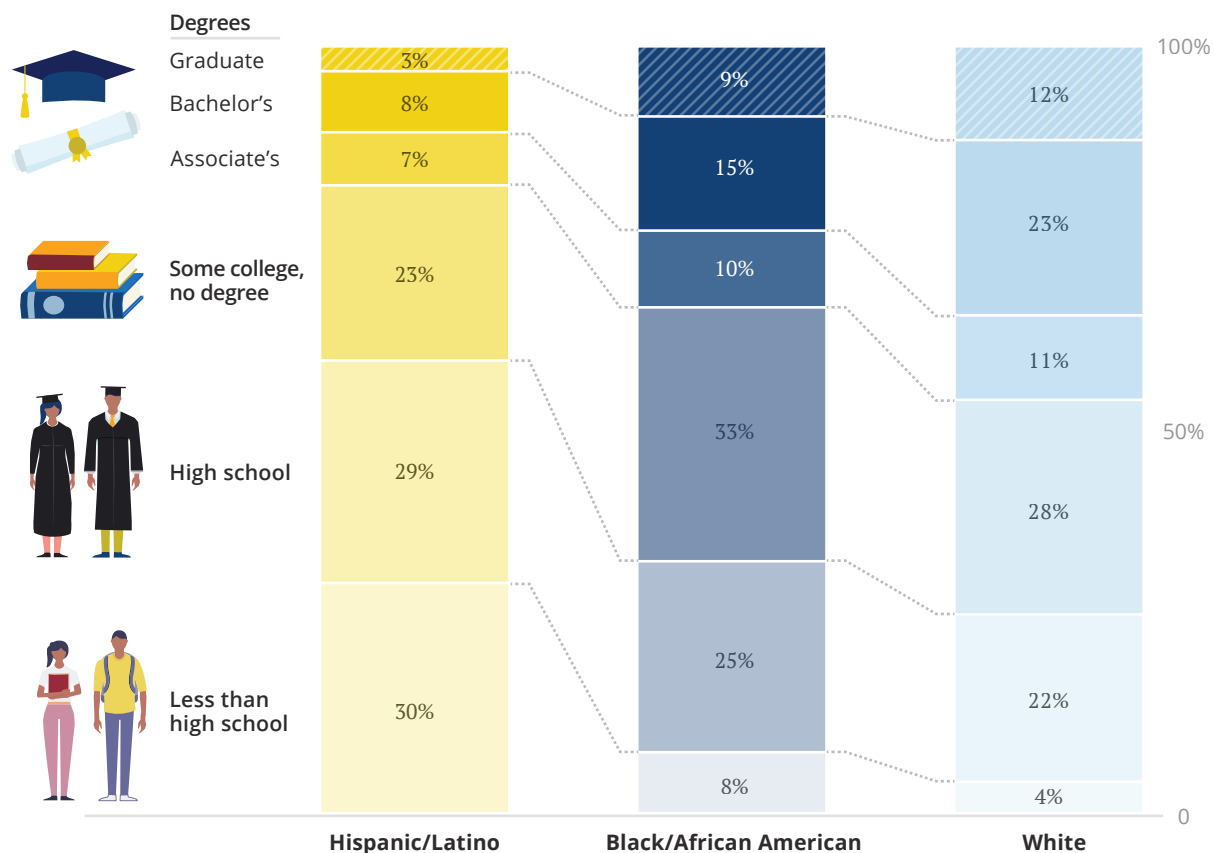
² Throughout this analysis we look exclusively at prime-age adults. This group includes people between the ages of 25 and 64. For a detailed source list and methodology, see the full report, available online at cew.georgetown.edu/LatinosWorkforce.

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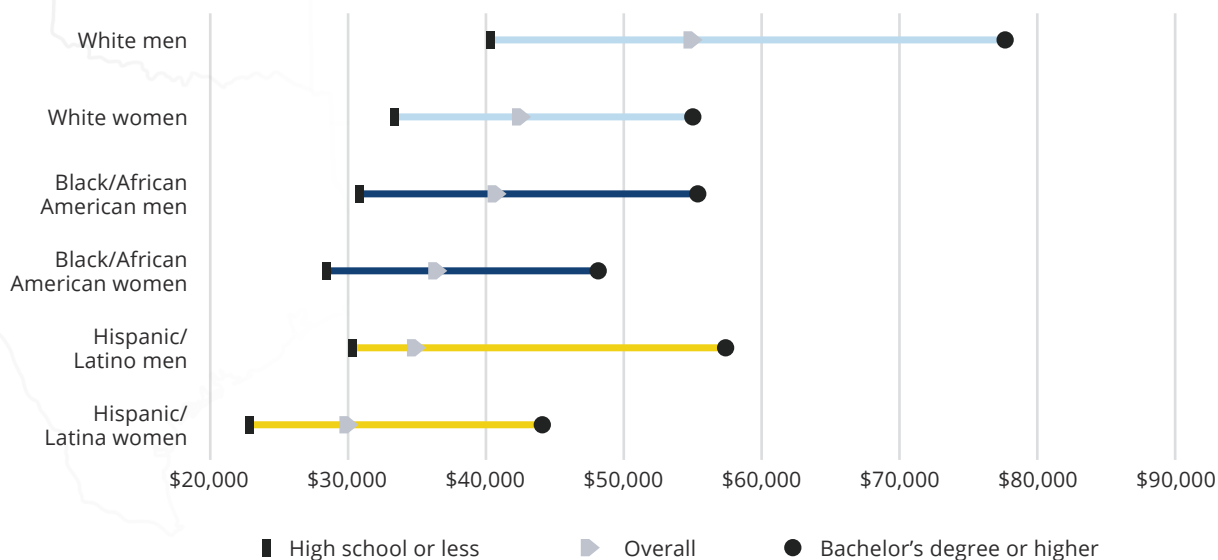
Arizona

- Only 11 percent of Latinos have a bachelor's degree or higher compared to 35 percent of Whites and 24 percent of Blacks.
- With a bachelor's degree or higher, Latino men have the second highest earnings after White men.
- Latina women with a bachelor's degree or higher typically earn slightly more than White women overall.
- Thirty-five percent of Latino workers without a bachelor's degree have a good job.
- Latinos in Arizona are the least represented at four-year colleges compared to the other nine states in this analysis.

FIGURE 2. Educational attainment by race/ethnicity in Arizona

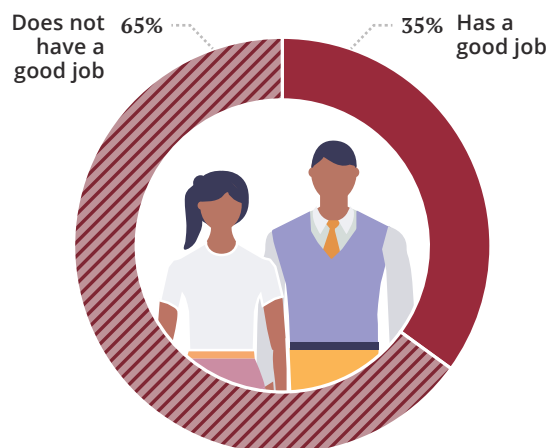


Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of pooled *American Community Survey* data (2011-15).

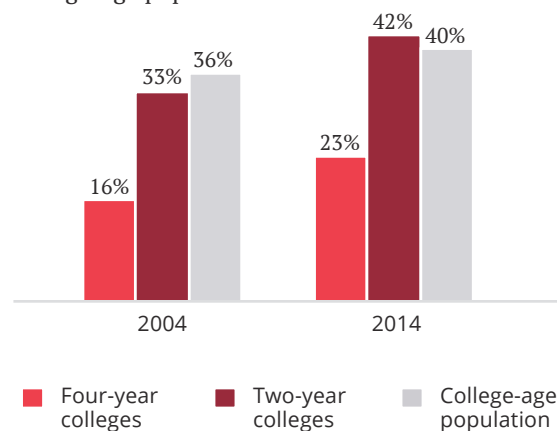
FIGURE 3. Median annual earnings by gender, race/ethnicity, and educational attainment

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of pooled *American Community Survey* data (2011-15).

Note: This data is only for people who worked full-time full-year.

FIGURE 4. Share of Latino workers without a bachelor's degree with a good job

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of pooled *American Community Survey* data (2011-15).

FIGURE 5. Latino shares of college freshmen and college-age population

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of pooled *American Community Survey* data (2003-05, 2013-15) and *Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System* first-time degree/certificate fall enrollment data (2004 and 2014).

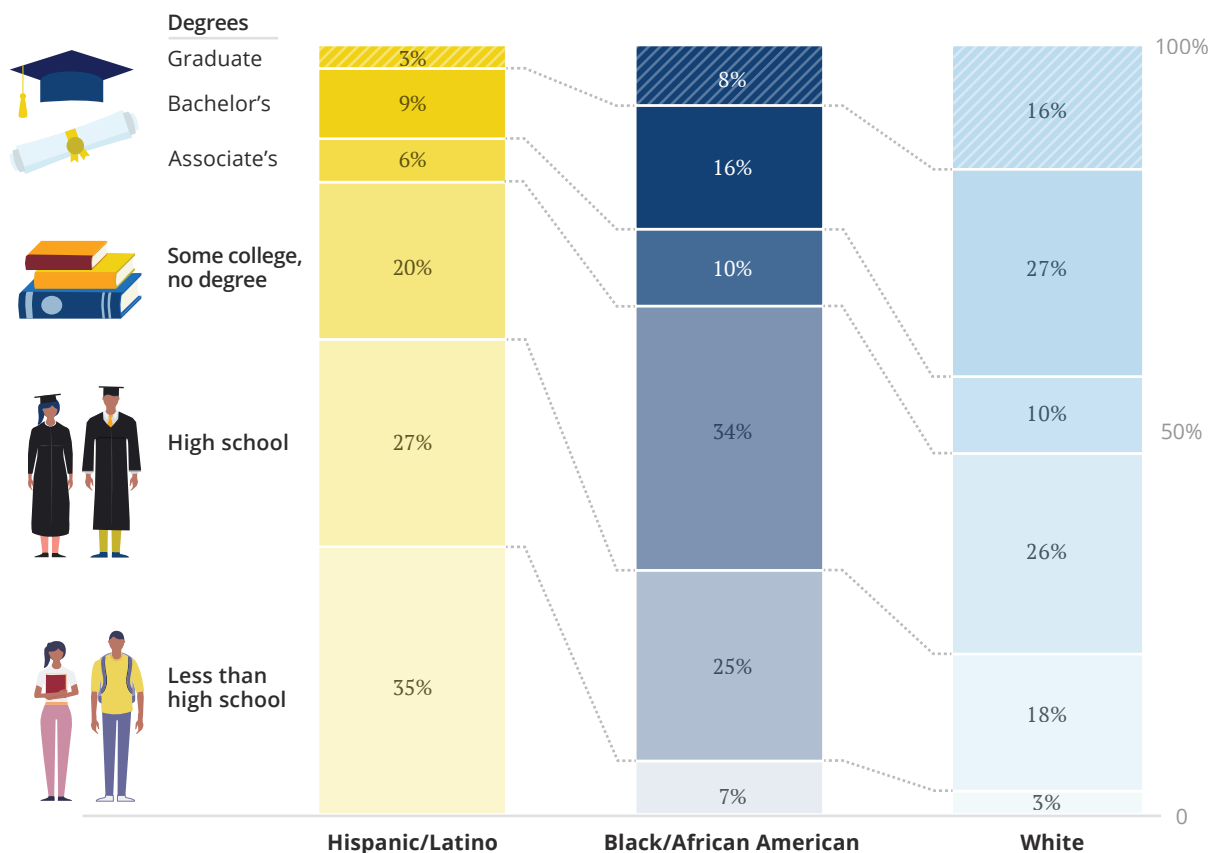
LATINO STATE-LEVEL ANALYSIS

California

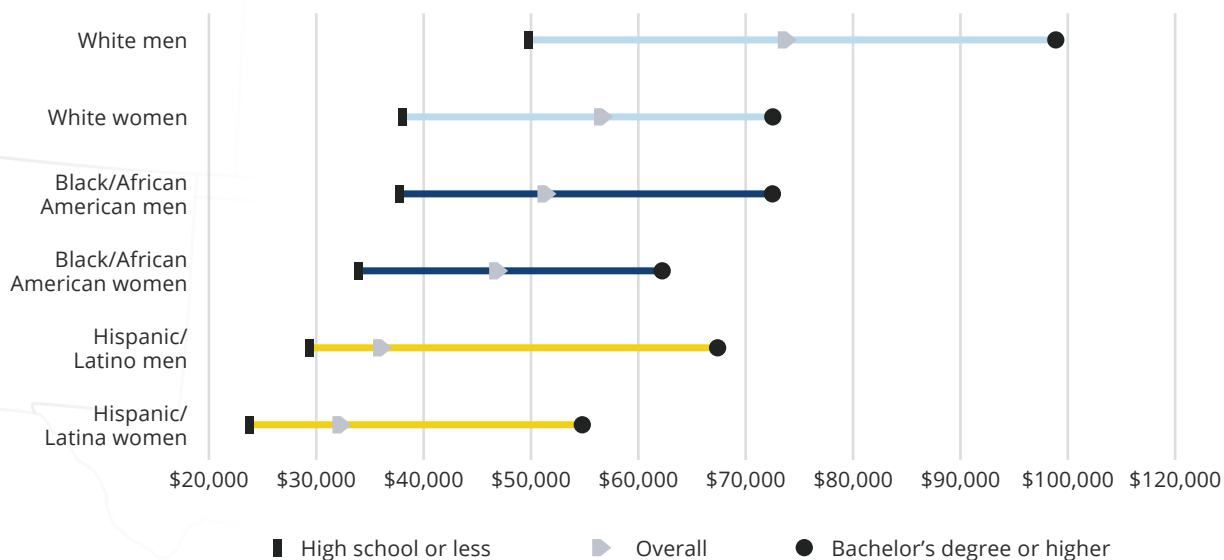
- Only 12 percent of Latinos have a bachelor's degree or higher compared to 43 percent of Whites and 24 percent of Blacks.
- Over a third (35%) of Latinos have less than a high school education compared to less than 10 percent of Whites and Blacks.
- On average, Latino men with a bachelor's degree or higher earn less than White men overall.
- Thirty-seven percent of Latino workers without a bachelor's degree have a good job.
- Latinos are proportionately represented at California's two-year colleges and have narrowed the White-Latino enrollment gap at four-year colleges.



FIGURE 6. Educational attainment by race/ethnicity in California

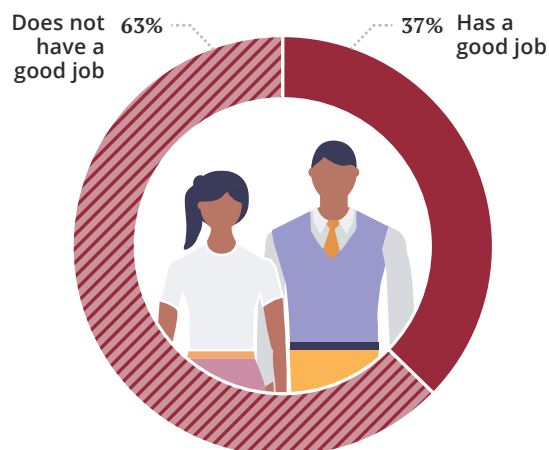


Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of pooled *American Community Survey* data (2011-15).

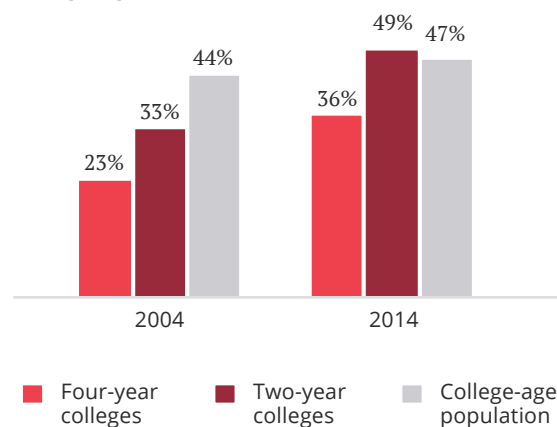
FIGURE 7. Median annual earnings by gender, race/ethnicity, and educational attainment

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of pooled *American Community Survey* data (2011-15).

Note: This data is only for people who worked full-time full-year.

FIGURE 8. Share of Latino workers without a bachelor's degree with a good job

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FIGURE 9. Latino shares of college freshmen and college-age population

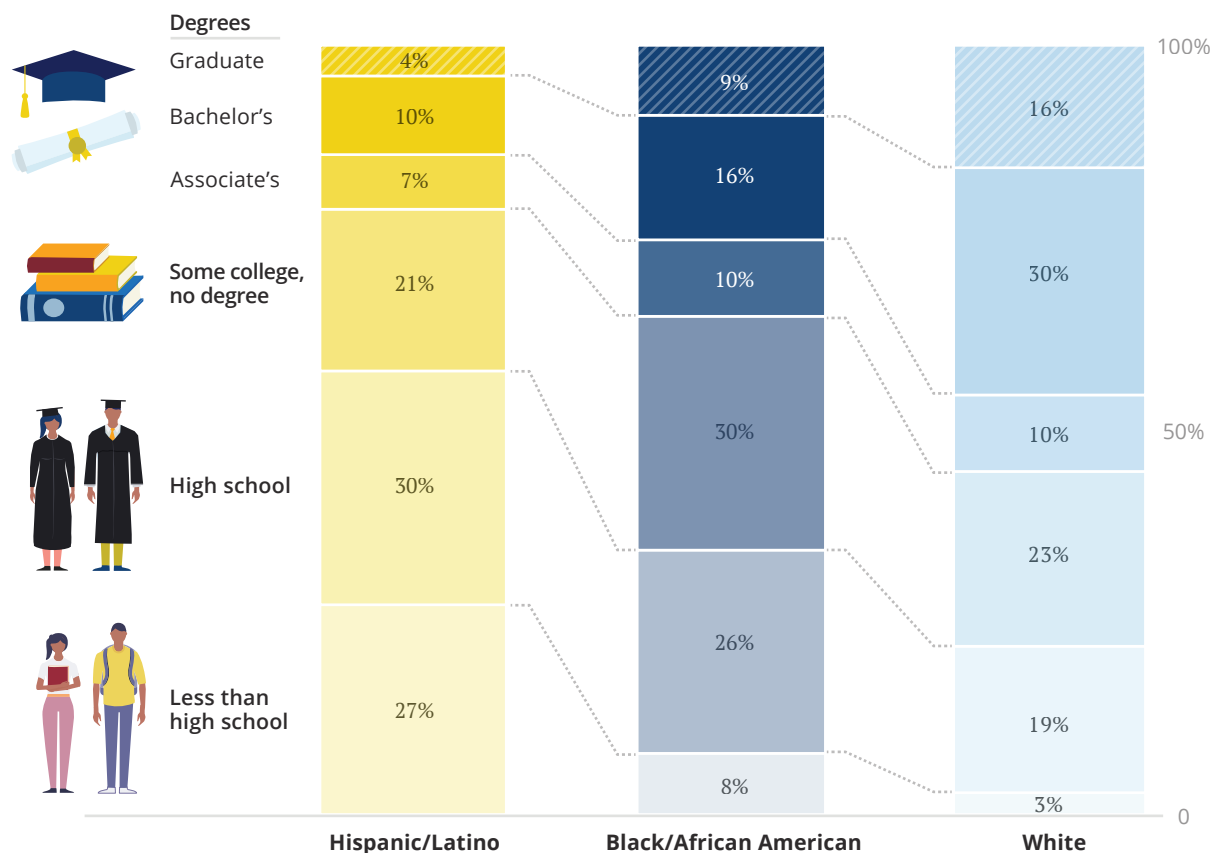
Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of pooled *American Community Survey* data (2003-05, 2013-15) and *Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System* first-time degree/certificate fall enrollment data (2004 and 2014).

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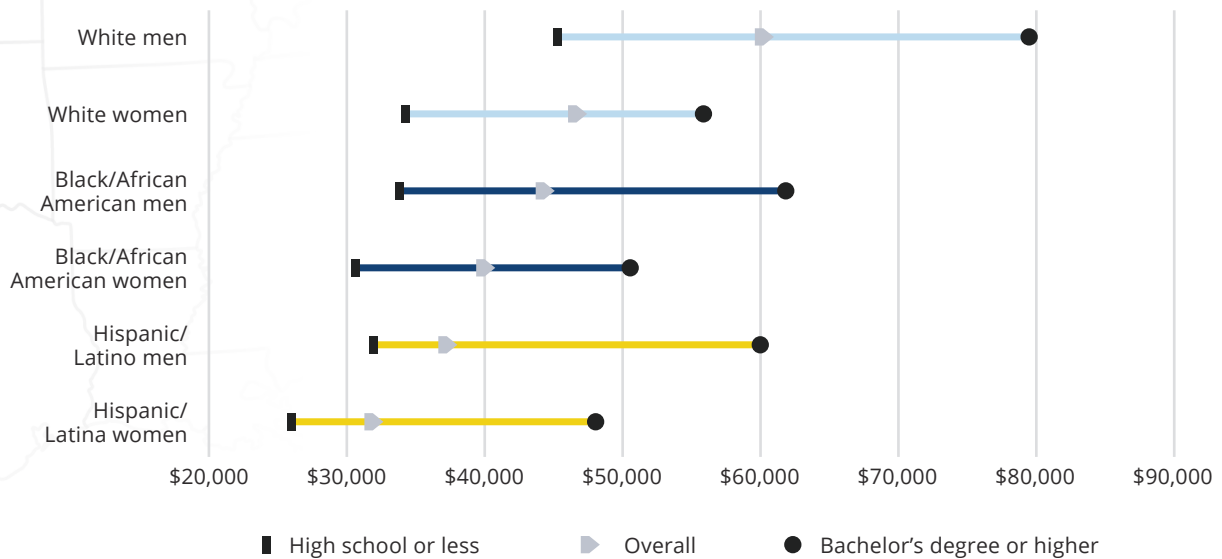
Colorado

- Less than half (43%) of Latinos have at least some postsecondary education compared to 78 percent of Whites and 66 percent of Blacks.
- Latino men with a bachelor's degree or higher earn roughly the same as White men, on average.
- On average, Latina women with a bachelor's degree or higher earn slightly less than Black women with similar education.
- Thirty-nine percent of Latino workers without a bachelor's degree have a good job.
- Colorado's four-year colleges increased the representation of Latinos at the fastest rate of any state in this analysis.

FIGURE 10. Educational attainment by race/ethnicity in Colorado

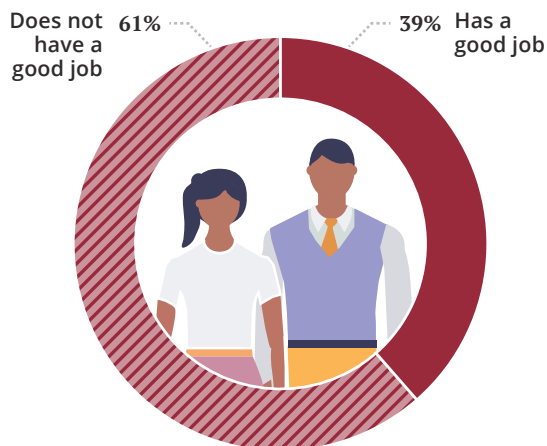


Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of pooled *American Community Survey* data (2011-15).
 Note: Columns may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

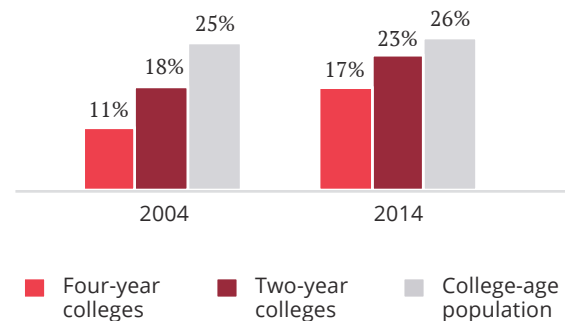
FIGURE 11. Median annual earnings by gender, race/ethnicity, and educational attainment

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of pooled *American Community Survey* data (2011-15).

Note: This data is only for people who worked full-time full-year.

FIGURE 12. Share of Latino workers without a bachelor's degree with a good job

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of pooled *American Community Survey* data (2011-15).

FIGURE 13. Latino shares of college freshmen and college-age population

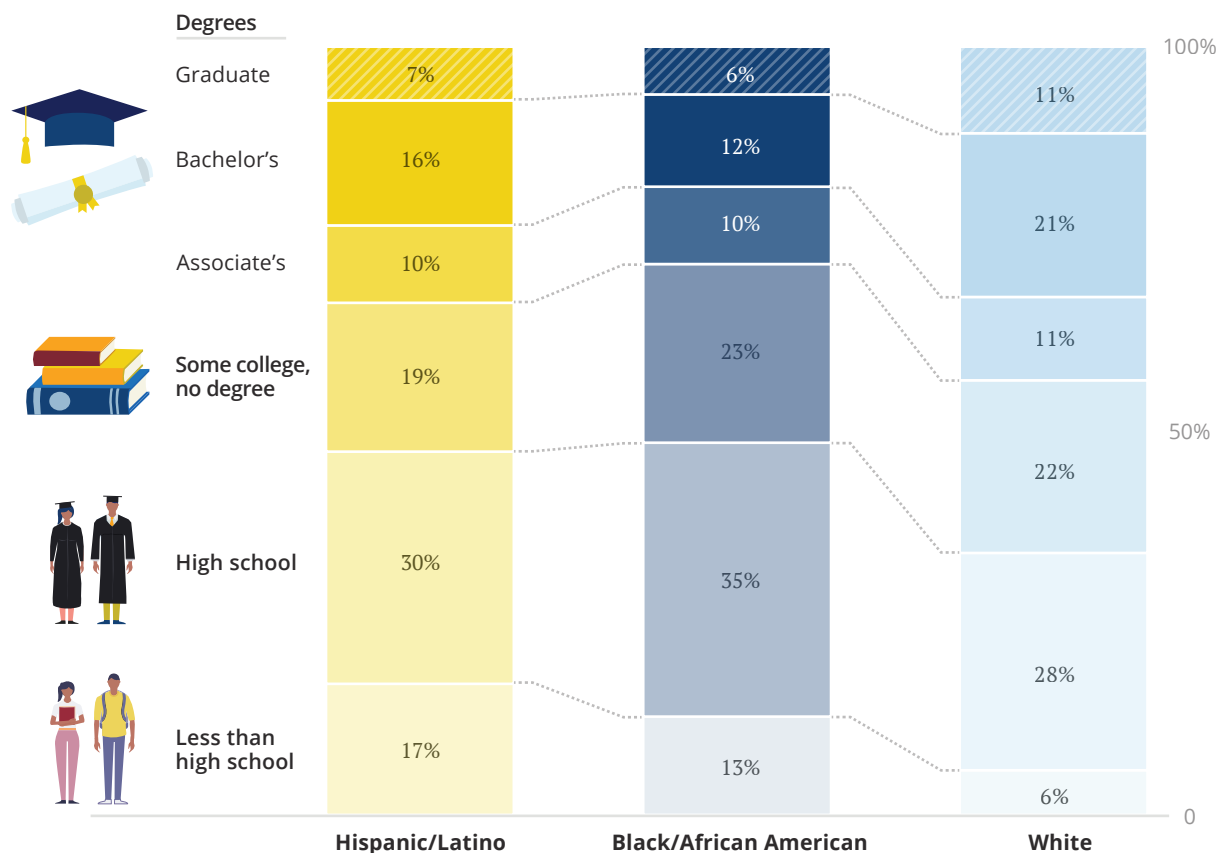
Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of pooled *American Community Survey* data (2003-05, 2013-15) and *Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System* first-time degree/certificate fall enrollment data (2004 and 2014).

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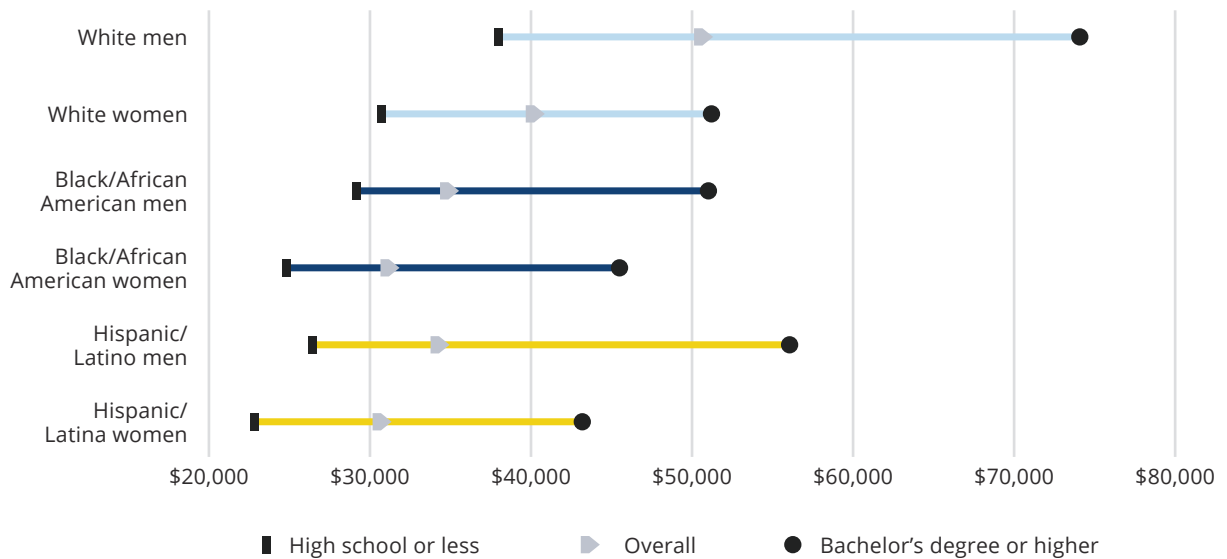
Florida

- Unlike national trends, a higher share of Latinos have a bachelor's degree compared to Blacks.
- Latino men with a bachelor's degree or higher earn more than Black men and White women with a similar level of education.
- On average, Latina women with a bachelor's degree or higher earn more than White women overall.
- Thirty percent of Latino workers without a bachelor's degree have a good job.
- In Florida, Latinos have narrowed the four-year college enrollment gap to 2 percentage points.

FIGURE 14. Educational attainment by race/ethnicity in Florida

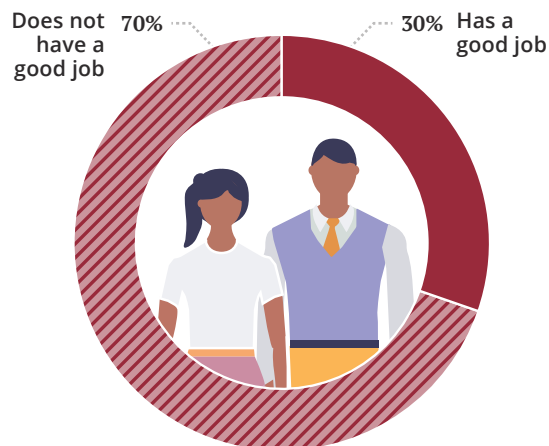


Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of pooled *American Community Survey* data (2011-15).
 Note: Columns may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

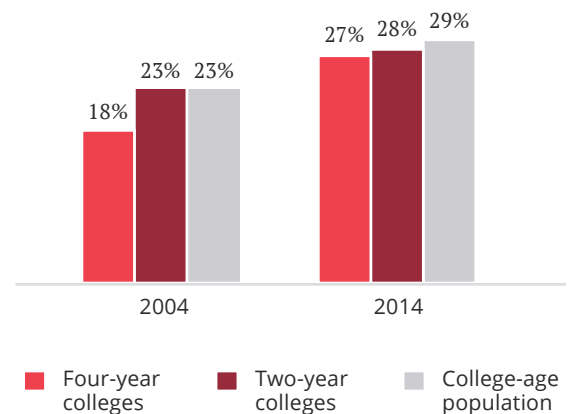
FIGURE 15. Median annual earnings by gender, race/ethnicity, and educational attainment

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of pooled *American Community Survey* data (2011-15).

Note: This data is only for people who worked full-time full-year.

FIGURE 16. Share of Latino workers without a bachelor's degree with a good job

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of pooled *American Community Survey* data (2011-15).

FIGURE 17. Latino shares of college freshmen and college-age population

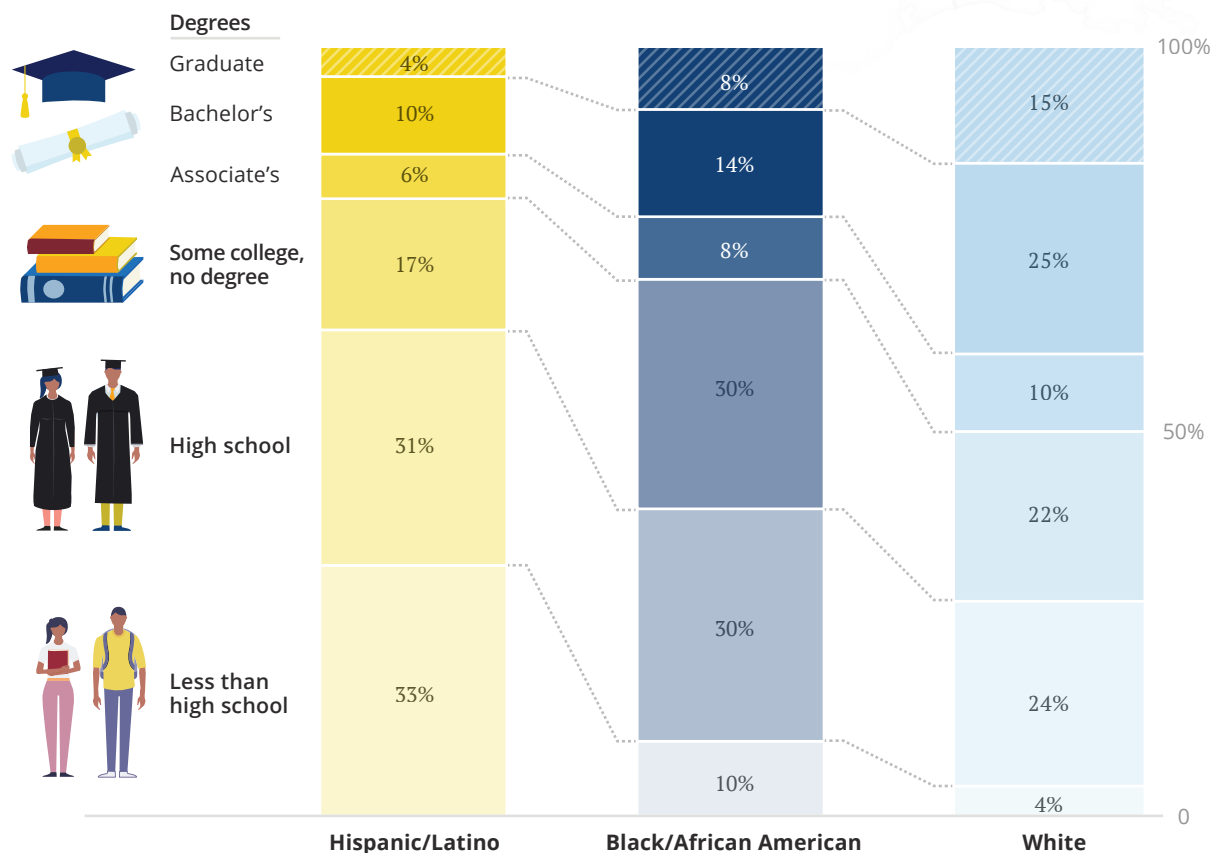
Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of pooled *American Community Survey* data (2003-05, 2013-15) and *Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System* first-time degree/certificate fall enrollment data (2004 and 2014).

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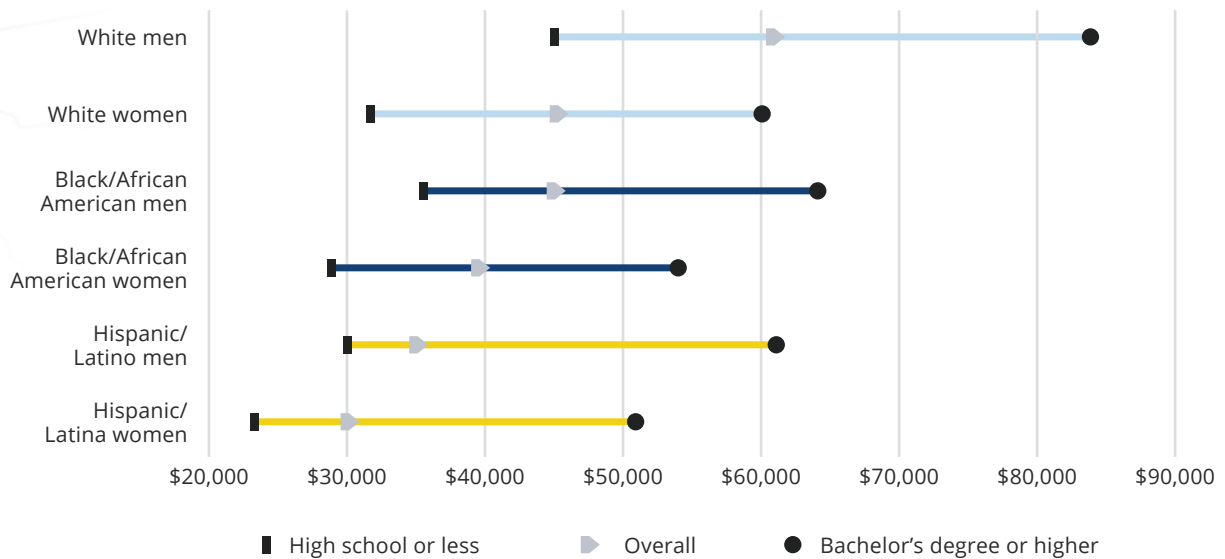
Illinois

- Almost two-thirds (64%) of Latinos have a high school education or less, compared to 28 percent of Whites and 40 percent of Blacks.
- On average, Latino men with a bachelor's degree or higher earn slightly more than White women with a similar level of education.
- On average, Latina women earn less than White women with a high school education or less.
- Thirty-four percent of Latino workers without a bachelor's degree have a good job.
- Between 2004 and 2014, two-year colleges in Illinois improved Latino representation more than any of the other nine states in this analysis.

FIGURE 18. Educational attainment by race/ethnicity in Illinois

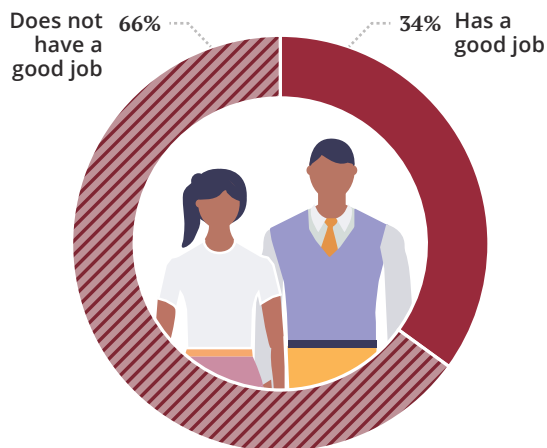


Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of pooled *American Community Survey* data (2011-15).

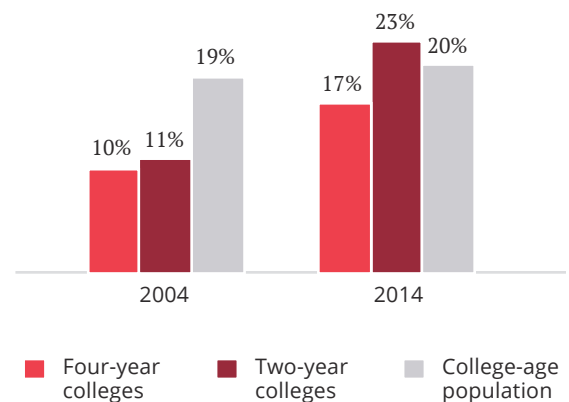
FIGURE 19. Median annual earnings by gender, race/ethnicity, and educational attainment

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of pooled *American Community Survey* data (2011-15).

Note: This data is only for people who worked full-time full-year.

FIGURE 20. Share of Latino workers without a bachelor's degree with a good job

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of pooled *American Community Survey* data (2011-15).

FIGURE 21. Latino shares of college freshmen and college-age population

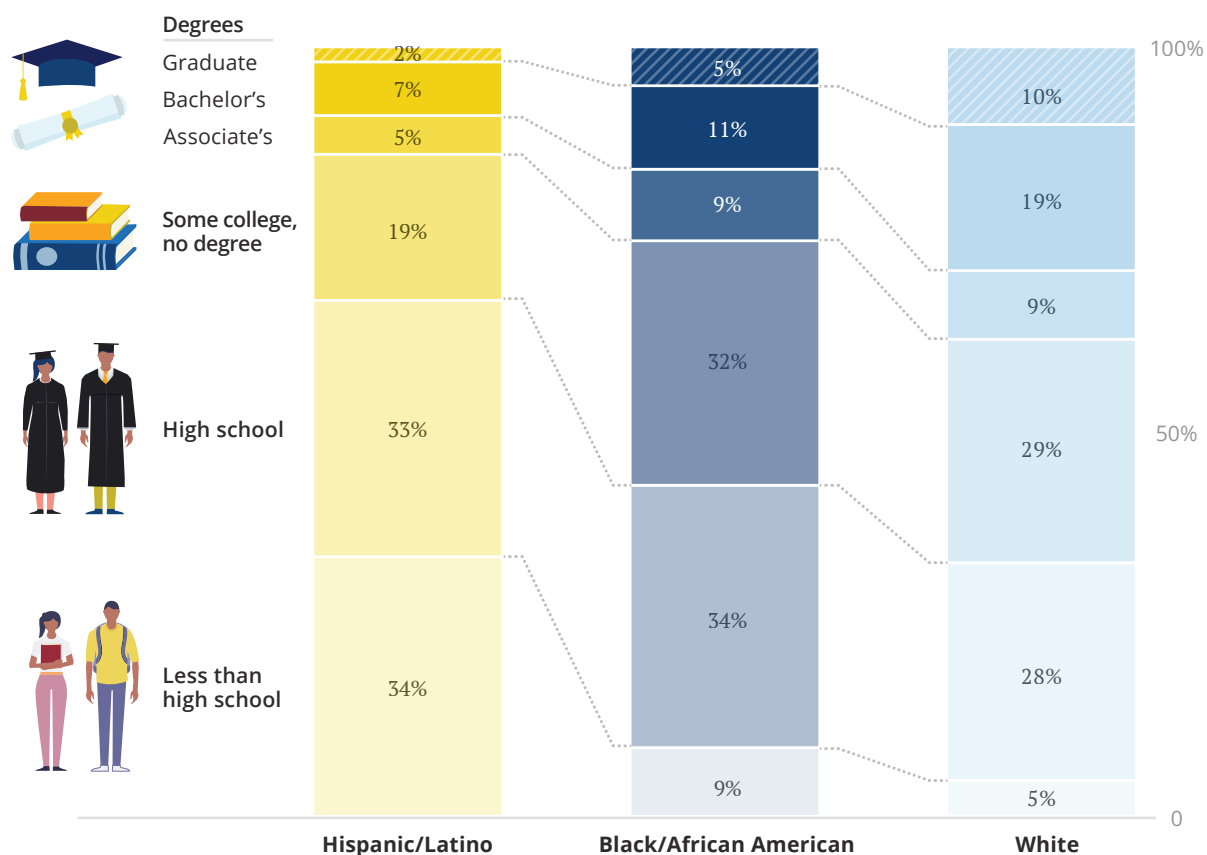
Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of pooled *American Community Survey* data (2003-05, 2013-15) and *Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System* first-time degree/certificate fall enrollment data (2004 and 2014).

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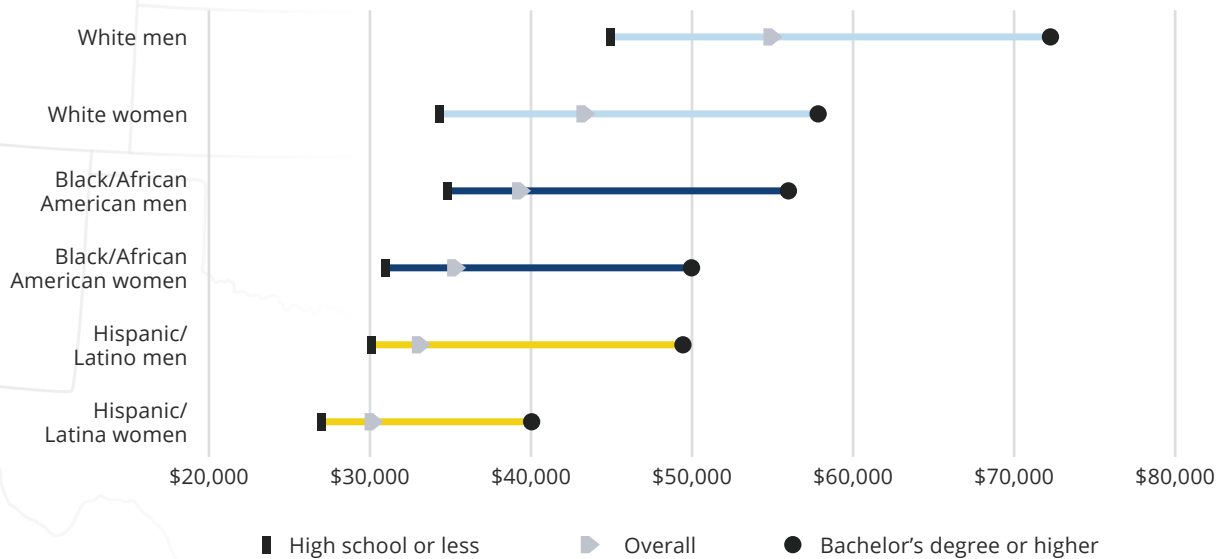
Nevada

- Thirty-four percent of Latinos have less than a high school education, compared to 9 percent of Blacks and 5 percent of Whites.
- Even with a bachelor's degree or higher, Latino men and women still earn less than White men.
- On average, Latina women with a bachelor's degree or higher earn less than White men with a high school education or less.
- Thirty-two percent of Latino workers without a bachelor's degree have a good job.
- Between 2004 and 2014, Latinos have made significant progress in closing the college enrollment gap even while their share of the college-age population increased faster than in any other state with a significant share of Latinos.

FIGURE 22. Educational attainment by race/ethnicity in Nevada

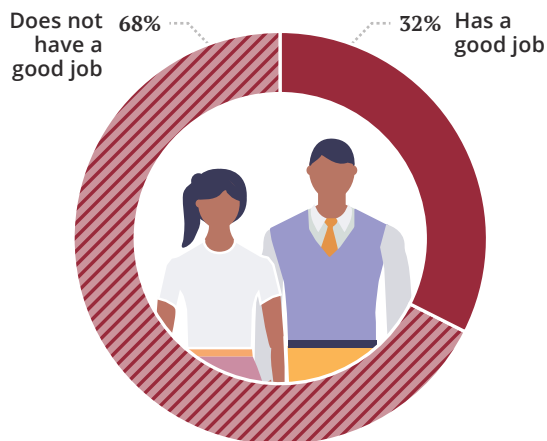


Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of pooled *American Community Survey* data (2011-15).

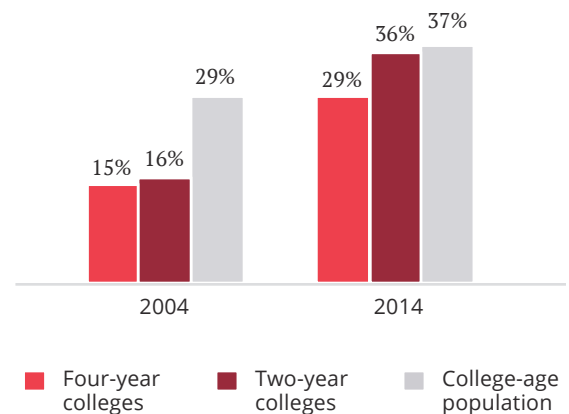
FIGURE 23. Median annual earnings by gender, race/ethnicity, and educational attainment

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of pooled *American Community Survey* data (2011-15).

Note: This data is only for people who worked full-time full-year.

FIGURE 24. Share of Latino workers without a bachelor's degree with a good job

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of pooled *American Community Survey* data (2011-15).

FIGURE 25. Latino shares of college freshmen and college-age population

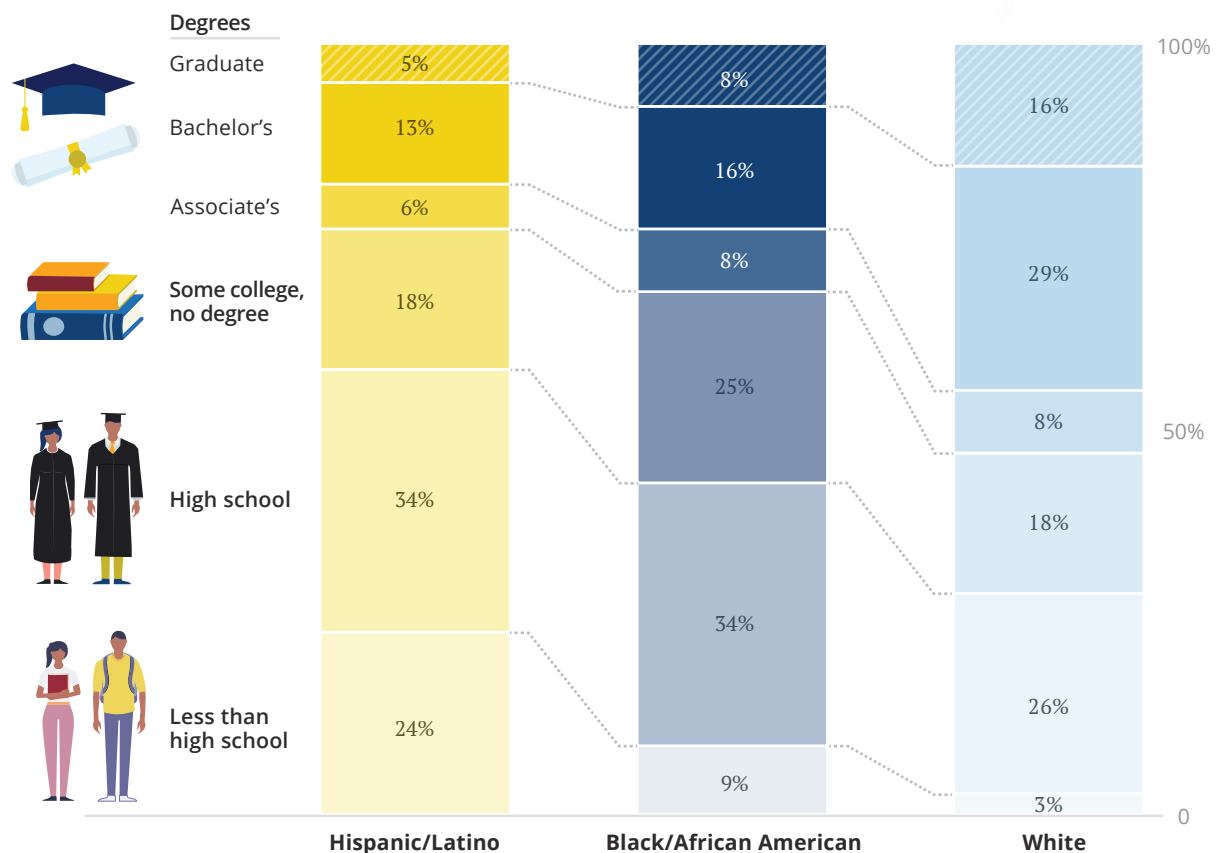
Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of pooled *American Community Survey* data (2003-05, 2013-15) and *Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System* first-time degree/certificate fall enrollment data (2004 and 2014).

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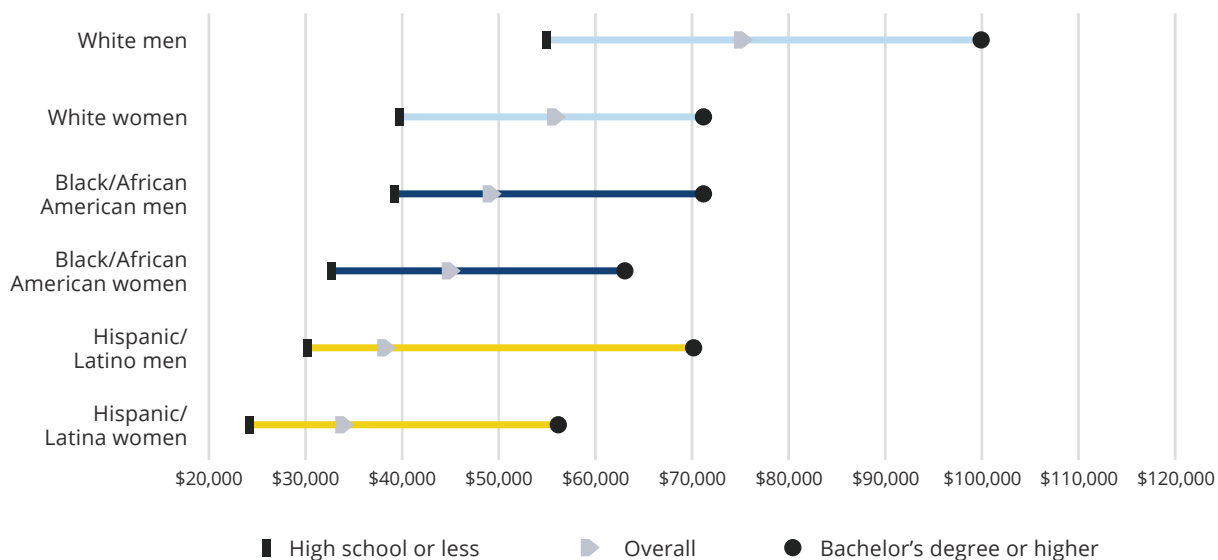
New Jersey

- Twenty-four percent of Latinos do not have a high school diploma, compared to 9 percent of Blacks and 3 percent of Whites.
- Latino men with a bachelor's degree or higher earn slightly less than similarly educated White women, on average.
- On average, Latina women with a bachelor's degree or higher earn as much as White women overall.
- Thirty-nine percent of Latino workers without a bachelor's degree have a good job.
- Latinos are almost proportionately represented at four-year colleges in New Jersey—21 percent of the students are Latino, while Latinos make up 24 percent of the college-age population.

FIGURE 26. Educational attainment by race/ethnicity in New Jersey

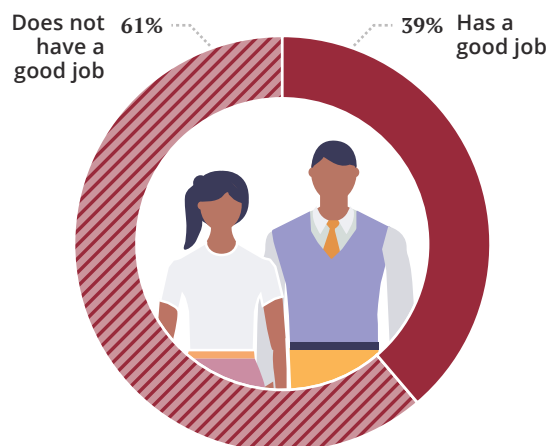


Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of pooled *American Community Survey* data (2011-15).

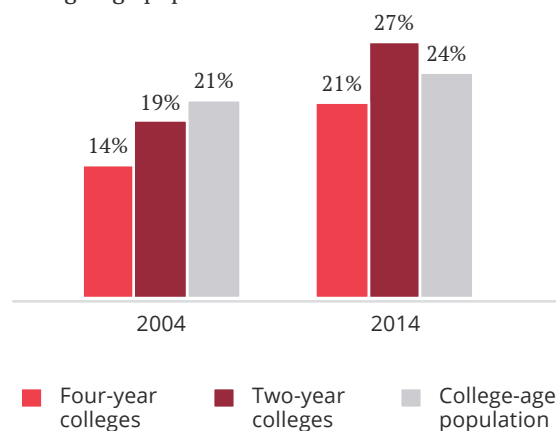
FIGURE 27. Median annual earnings by gender, race/ethnicity, and educational attainment

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of pooled *American Community Survey* data (2011-15).

Note: This data is only for people who worked full-time full-year.

FIGURE 28. Share of Latino workers without a bachelor's degree with a good job

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of pooled *American Community Survey* data (2011-15).

FIGURE 29. Latino shares of college freshmen and college-age population

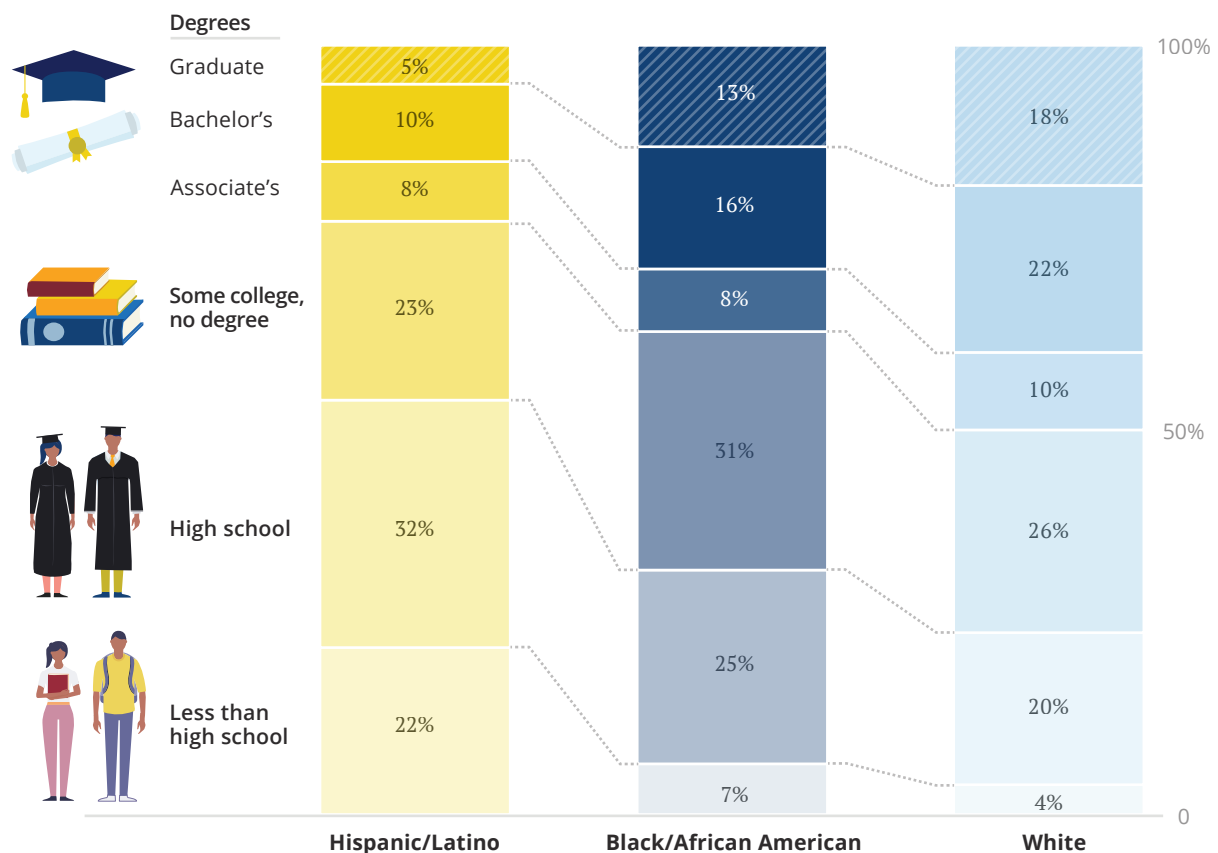
Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of pooled *American Community Survey* data (2003-05, 2013-15) and *Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System* first-time degree/certificate fall enrollment data (2004 and 2014).

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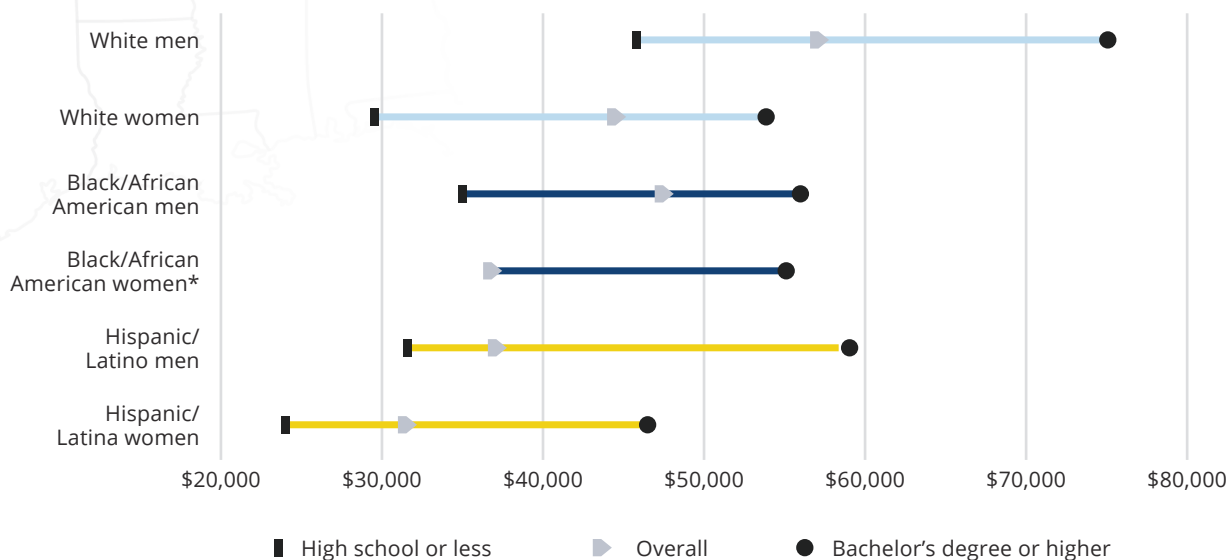
New Mexico

- Less than half (46%) of Latinos have at least some postsecondary education compared to 76 percent of Whites and 68 percent of Blacks.
- Over 20 percent of Latinos have less than a high school education, compared to 7 percent of Blacks and 4 percent of Whites.
- On average, Latina women earn more than White women with a high school education or less, but \$15,000 less than White men with high school or less.
- Thirty-six percent of Latino workers without a bachelor's degree have a good job.
- Latinos are proportionately represented at New Mexico two-year colleges and have almost closed the enrollment gap at four-year colleges.

FIGURE 30. Educational attainment by race/ethnicity in New Mexico



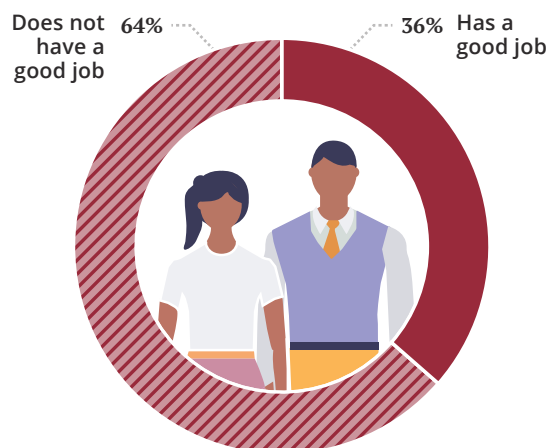
Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of pooled *American Community Survey* data (2011-15).

FIGURE 31. Median annual earnings by gender, race/ethnicity, and educational attainment

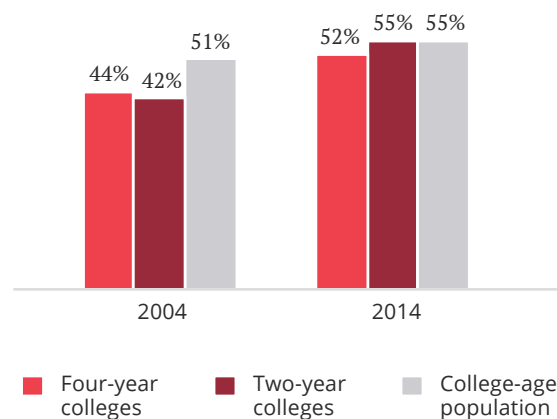
*Earnings for Black women with high school or less are not reported due to sample size limitations.

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of pooled *American Community Survey* data (2011-15).

Note: This data is only for people who worked full-time full-year.

FIGURE 32. Share of Latino workers without a bachelor's degree with a good job

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of pooled *American Community Survey* data (2011-15).

FIGURE 33. Latino shares of college freshmen and college-age population

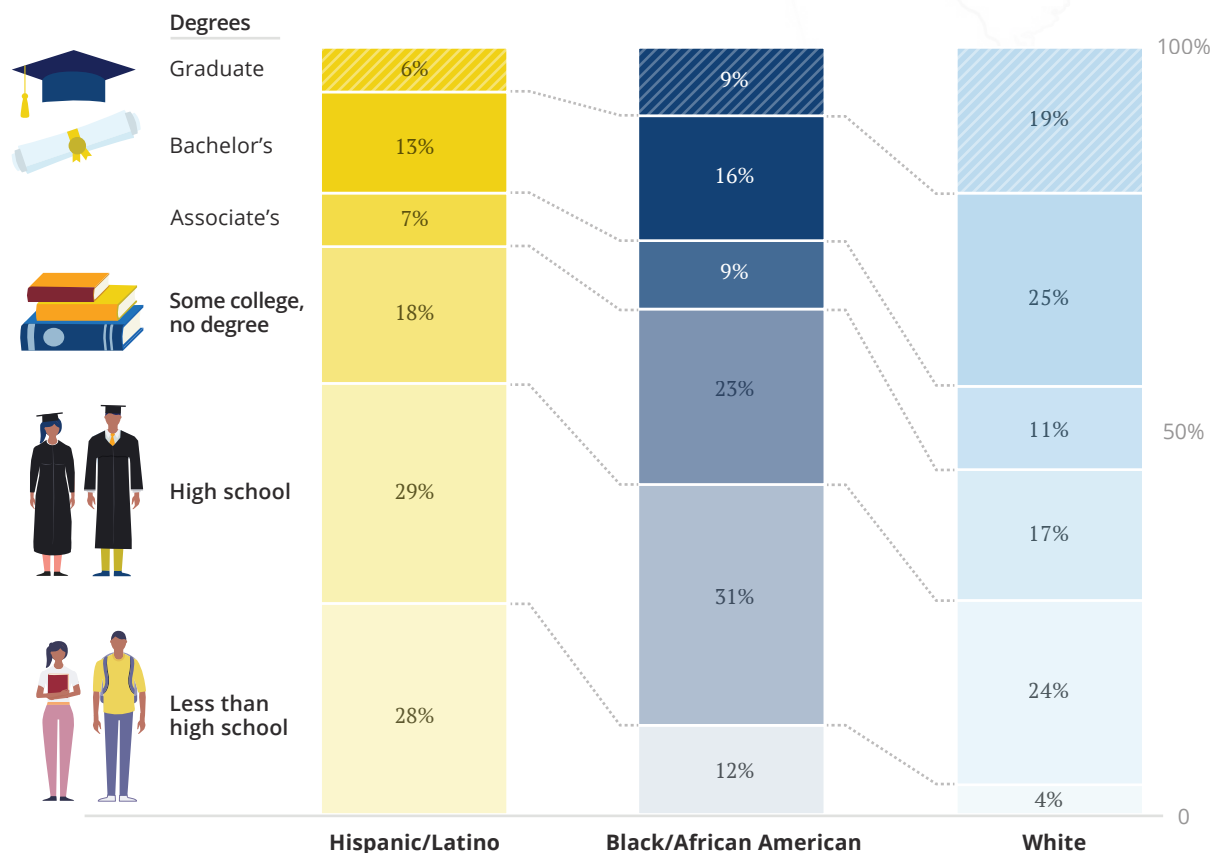
Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of pooled *American Community Survey* data (2003-05, 2013-15) and *Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System* first-time degree/certificate fall enrollment data (2004 and 2014).

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New York

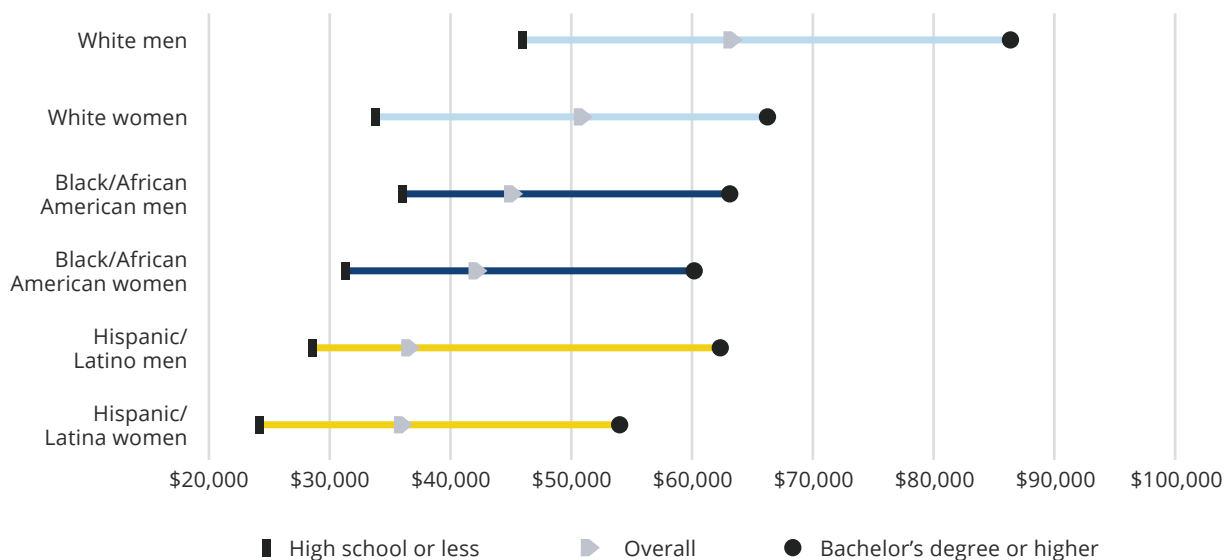
- Almost 20 percent of Whites have a graduate degree, compared to only 6 percent of Latinos.
- On average, Latino men with a bachelor's degree or higher earn slightly less than White men.
- On average, Latina women earn about \$10,000 less than White men with high school or less.
- Thirty-eight percent of Latino workers without a bachelor's degree have a good job.
- Latinos have increased their enrollment share at two-year colleges in New York by 10 percentage points, and are now overrepresented at two-year colleges.

FIGURE 34. Educational attainment by race/ethnicity in New York



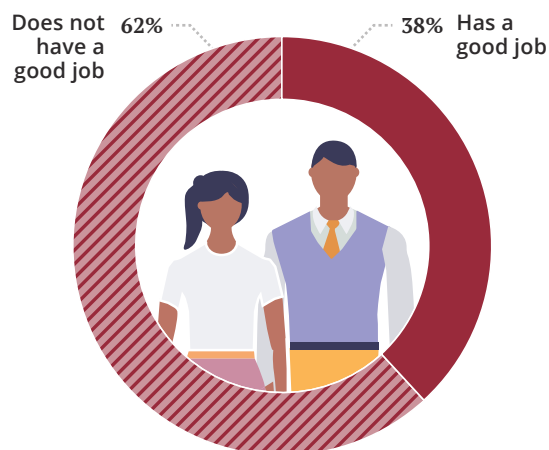
Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of pooled *American Community Survey* data (2011-15).

Note: Columns may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

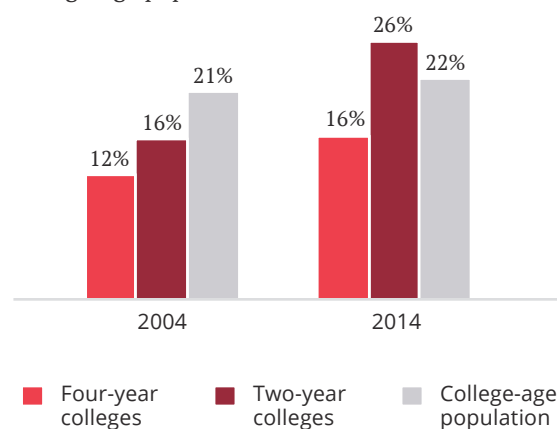
FIGURE 35. Median annual earnings by gender, race/ethnicity, and educational attainment

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of pooled *American Community Survey* data (2011-15).

Note: This data is only for people who worked full-time full-year.

FIGURE 36. Share of Latino workers without a bachelor's degree with a good job

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of pooled *American Community Survey* data (2011-15).

FIGURE 37. Latino shares of college freshmen and college-age population

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of pooled *American Community Survey* data (2003-05, 2013-15) and *Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System* first-time degree/certificate fall enrollment data (2004 and 2014).

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Texas

- Only 38 percent of Latinos have at least some postsecondary education, compared to 71 percent of Whites and 62 percent of Blacks.
- On average, Latino men with a bachelor's degree or higher earn less than similarly educated White men.
- On average, Latina women earn slightly less than White women with a high school education or less.
- Thirty-three percent of Latino workers without a bachelor's degree have a good job.
- Between 2004 and 2014, Latinos have increased their college enrollment share by 10 percentage points at two-year colleges and by 13 percentage points at four-year colleges.

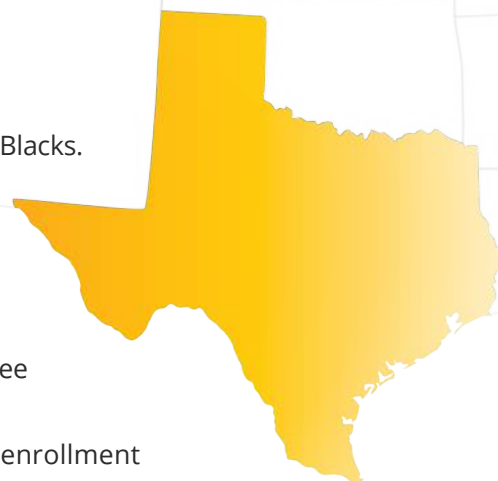
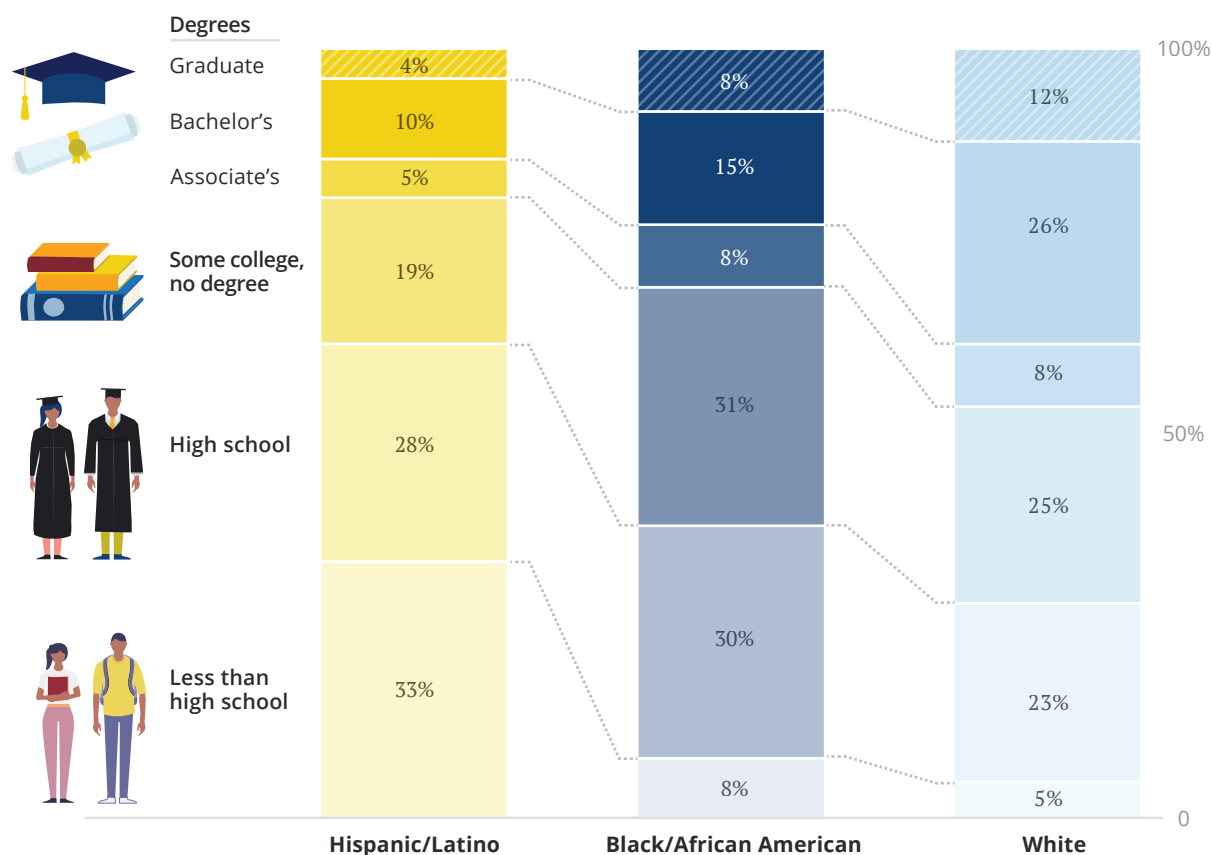
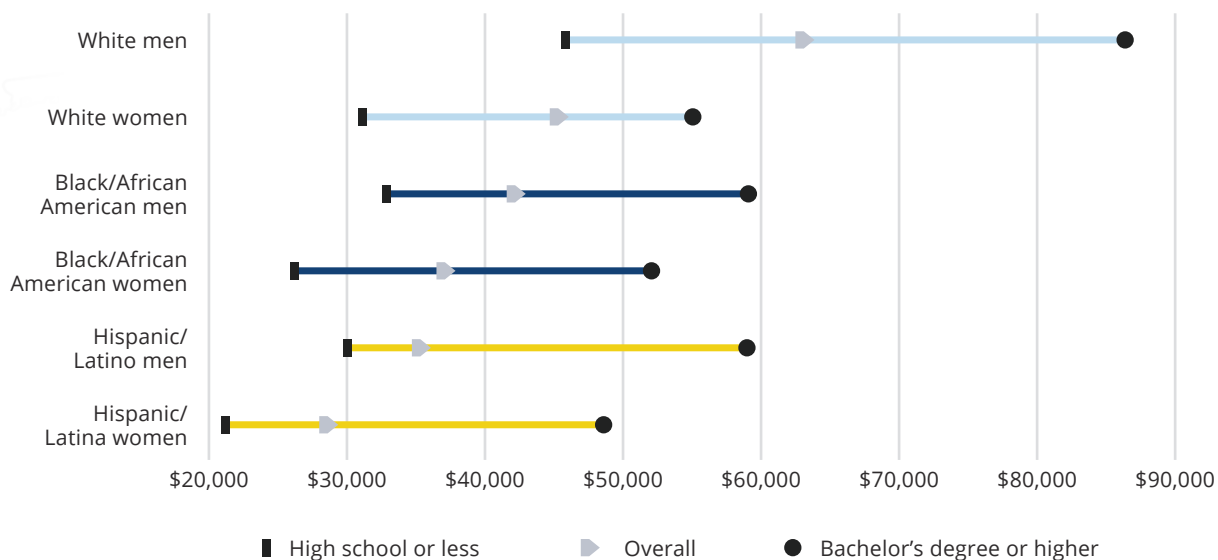


FIGURE 38. Educational attainment by race/ethnicity in Texas

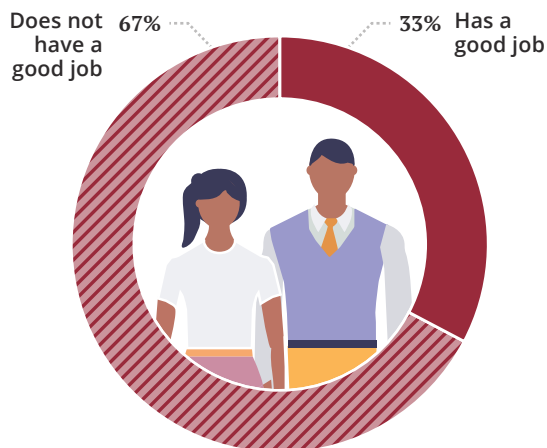


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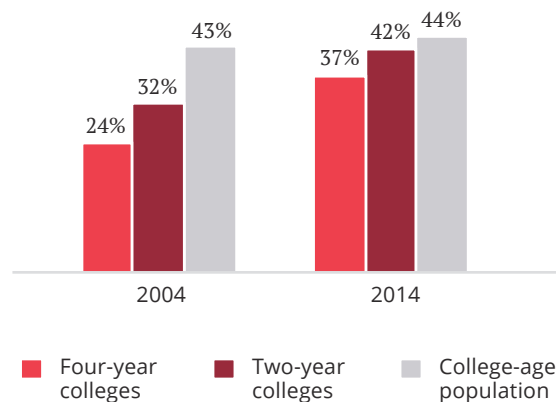
FIGURE 39. Median annual earnings by gender, race/ethnicity, and educational attainment

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of pooled *American Community Survey* data (2011-15).

Note: This data is only for people who worked full-time full-year.

FIGURE 40. Share of Latino workers without a bachelor's degree with a good job

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of pooled *American Community Survey* data (2011-15).

FIGURE 41. Latino shares of college freshmen and college-age population

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of pooled *American Community Survey* data (2003-05, 2013-15) and *Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System* first-time degree/certificate fall enrollment data (2004 and 2014).

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Latino Education and Economic Progress: Running Faster but Still Behind comprises a full report, an executive summary, and a state analysis that can be accessed online at cew.georgetown.edu/LatinosWorkforce

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