

THE STATE OF LATINO EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES

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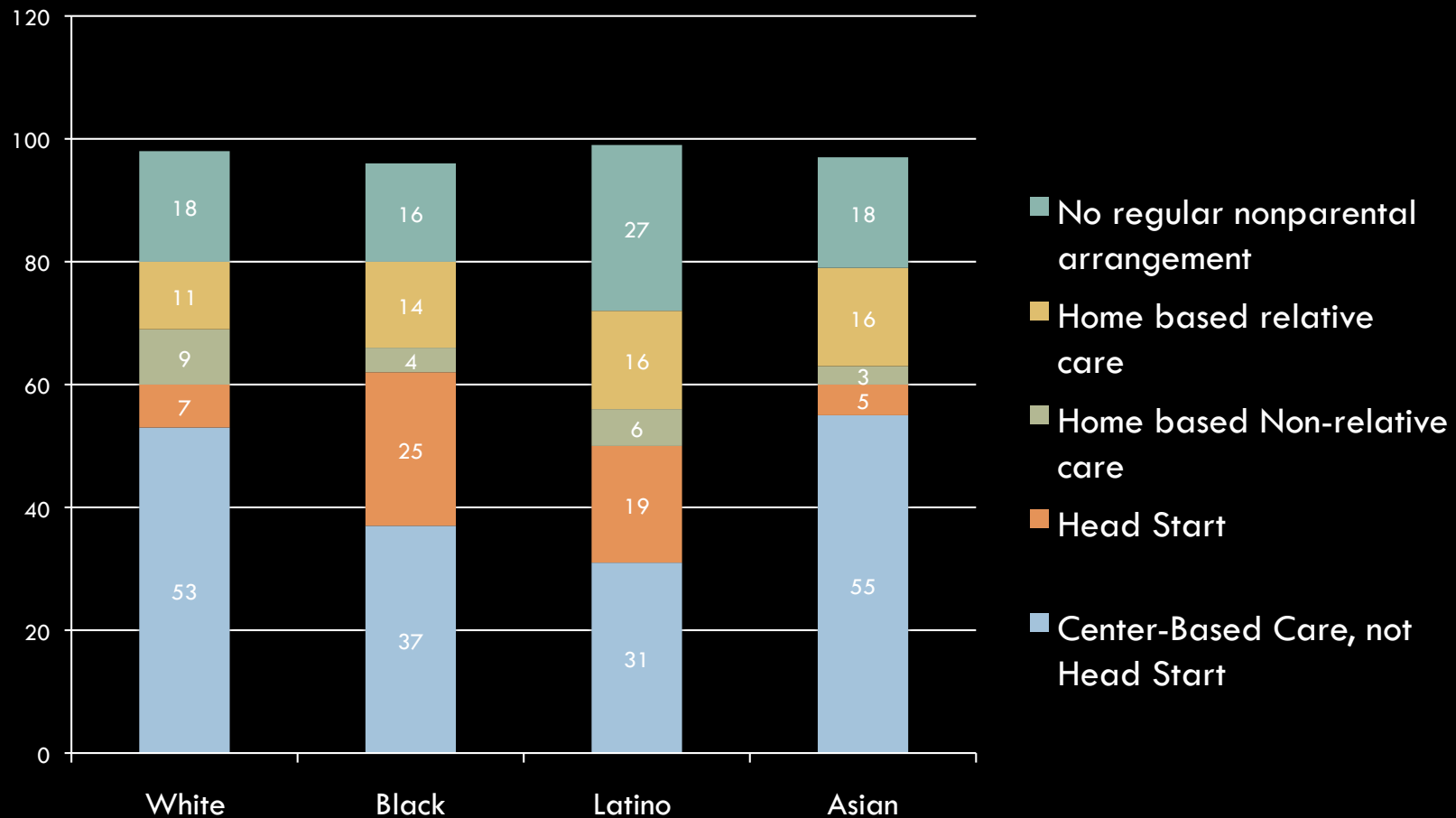
PRODUCTION OF LATINOS WITH BA DEGREES IN U.S.

Percent of 25-29 year-olds completing a bachelor's degree or higher, 1975-2009

RACE/ ETHNICITY	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2008
CHICANO/ LATINO	9	8	11	8	9	10	11	12
BLACK	11	12	12	13	15	18	18	21
WHITE	24	25	24	26	29	34	34	37

Source: Source: Current Population Survey (CPS), Annual Social and Economic Study Supplement, 1971–2008, previously unpublished tabulation, November 2008, and American Community Survey 2008, by U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce.

Inequities for Latinos begin at Starting Gate

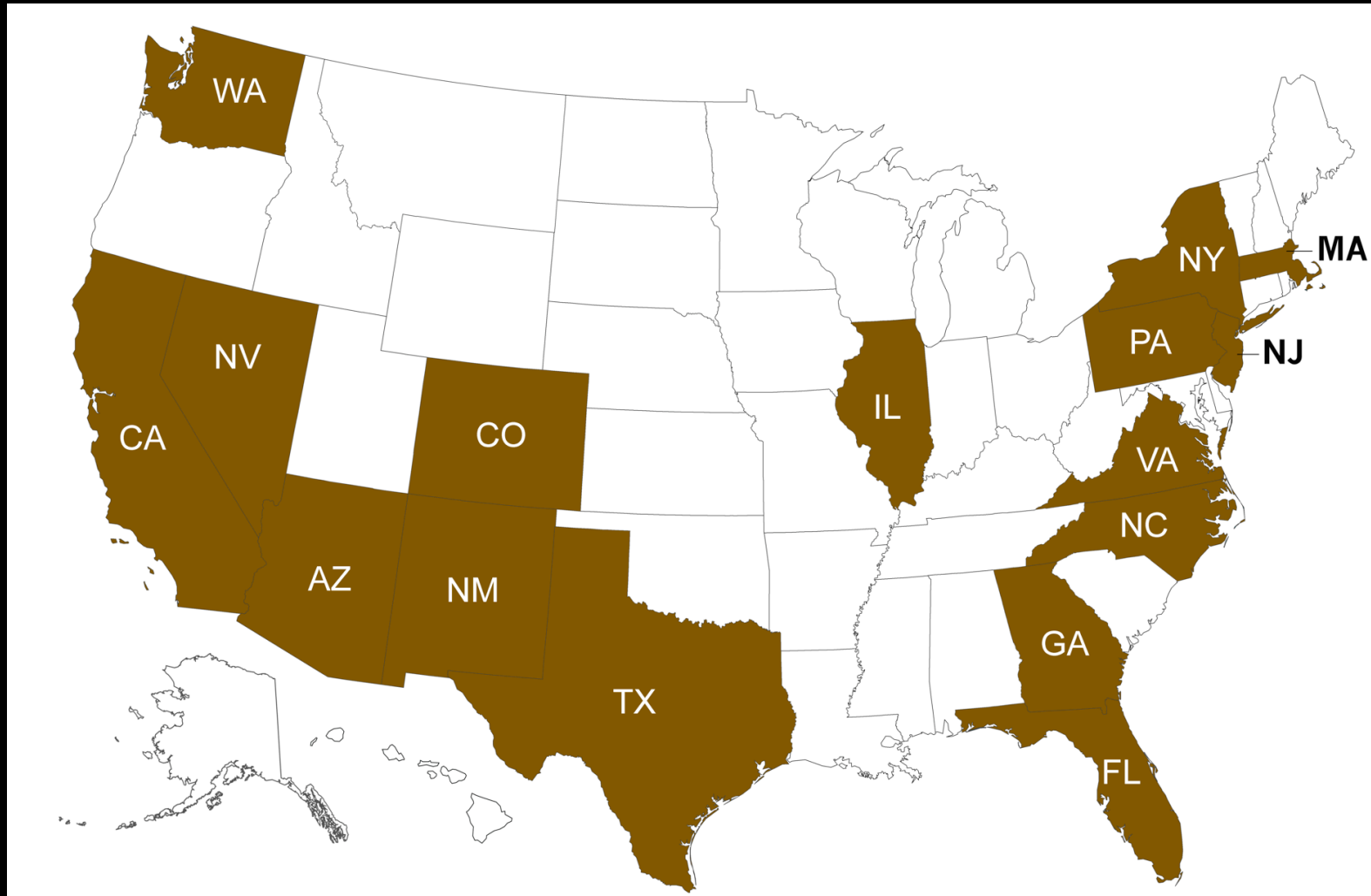


SOURCE: The Condition of Education, 2010. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Early Childhood Longitudinal Study, Birth Cohort, Longitudinal 9-Month–Preschool Restricted-Use Data File.

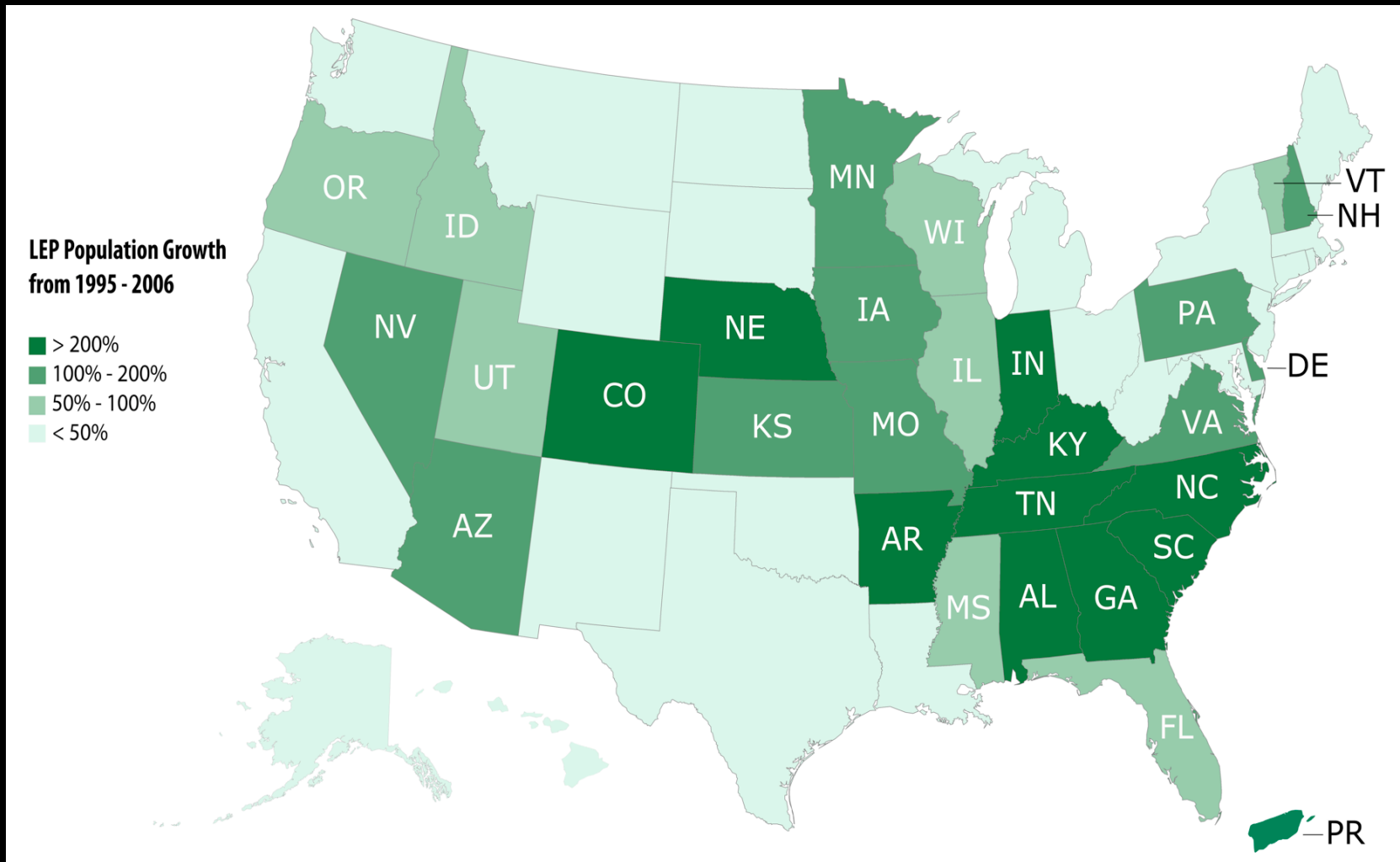
Why Does it Matter?

- Latinos are 20% of all students in the US, but
- Over 50% of all students in California and Texas
- The nation's largest minority, 15% of population
- By 2025, one in every four students in the nation will be Latino

90% of Latino Population live in:



Greatest Growth is in the South and Midwest



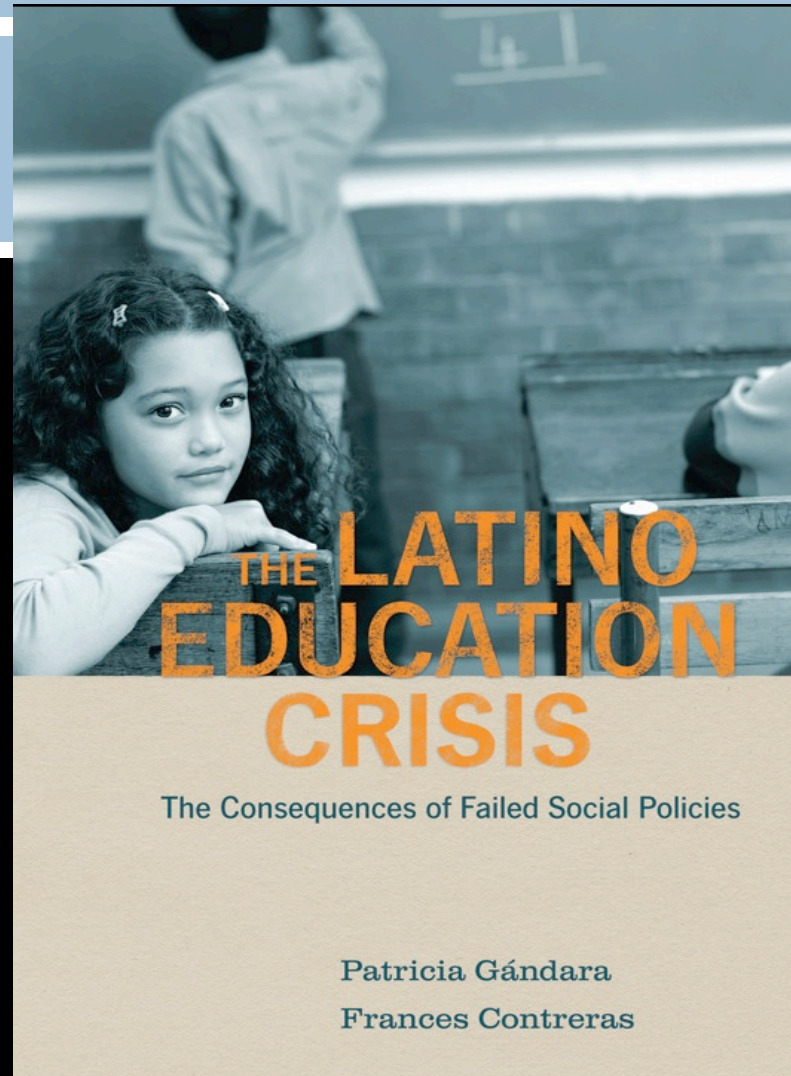
The Political Landscape: Anti Immigrant and Anti-Latino



Source: Brave New Foundation

- SB 1070 AZ (2010)
- HB 2281 AZ (2010) Ban on ethnic studies
- Secure Fence Act 2006
- Proposition 227 CA (1998)
- Proposition 187 CA (1994)

The Context for Latino Education



Education Context for Latino Youth

- Nationally, approximately 55 percent of Latinos in the class of 2007 graduated from high school (EPE Research Center, 2010).
- Approximately 80% percent of ELL students in the U.S. speak Spanish; In the west over 85 percent of ELL students speak Spanish
- 15 percent of Latino students in the K-12 system have parents with a college education compared to 44 percent of whites
- College going rates have increased—primarily in the community college sector; however, college graduation rates have not kept pace with demographic growth in the high school or college going sector.

Can School Reform Fix the Problem?

- According to Luxembourg Studies, 37% of Latino youth live in poverty
- 73% are eligible for free/reduced lunch
- 1/3 of Latino families are without health insurance
- Latinos in west most segregated and isolated in school
- Half of all Latino babies are being born to single moms--fastest growth



What Can Policy Makers Do?

Rethinking Education: The Potential for Intervention

- Model programs provide comprehensive services to the Latino student and their family are most successful—ALAS
- Quality early education programs have measurable effects on achievement over the long-term
- Intervention efforts must complement school efforts, not a substitute for quality educational service delivery
- The costs for intervention from pre-school through college, a P-20 approach are considerably more modest than the alternative of lower education levels (lower wages, tax revenues)

Why we need to act now...

The Consequences of Status Quo are Grave

- By 2020 the nation will see a 2% drop in per capita income compared to 41% increase in prior two decades (NCPPE)
- States like California and Texas will see declines in per capita income of 5 – 11%;
- High Latino states will be unable to fill existing college-level jobs
- Tax revenues will decline nationally, especially in growing Latino states

Rethinking Education Policy

- Quality Early Education—moving beyond access
- Cultivate Bilingual/Bicultural Teachers
- Engage parents in process as stakeholders—work incentives
- End Punitive approaches to testing-Exit Exams
- P-20 Leadership-seamless pathway
- State P-20 data systems
- Language Policy that frames bilingualism an Asset rather than Deficit
- A National DREAM Act
- College affordability models-increasing tax credit levels
- College for All policy

Questions?

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