

The invention of Hispanic-serving Institutions (HSIs)¹ in the 1980s was grounded in the theory that institutions enrolling a large concentration of Latino students adapt their institutional practices to serve these students better. While the size of the definable group required for organizational change varies under critical mass theory, the enrollment size selected to define HSIs in federal legislation is at least 25 percent Hispanic undergraduate full-time equivalent enrollment.

As the population of Latinos in the U.S. grows and their access to college increases, it is expected that the number of HSIs will also increase. One way to estimate how many institutions will soon meet the HSI criteria is to calculate the number of institutions with Hispanic undergraduate full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment close to, but below, 25 percent. Using data from 2006-07, *Excelencia* calculated there were 176 institutions with undergraduate FTE Hispanic enrollment between 15 percent and 24 percent. These 176 institutions are identified as Emerging HSIs. The following is a quick profile of these institutions.

- Emerging HSIs were located in 20 states, with the highest concentrations in California (52) and Texas (42). There are also Emerging HSIs in states less recognized for their Latino population, such as Arkansas, Indiana, Kansas, Oregon, and Utah.
- Of Emerging HSIs, 67 had Hispanic undergraduate FTE between 20-24 percent, and 109 institutions had Hispanic undergraduate FTE between 15-19 percent.
- The majority of Emerging HSIs were community colleges (44 percent); private colleges and universities represented 36 percent and public colleges and universities represented 20 percent of Emerging HSIs.
- Of the undergraduate FTE students enrolled at Emerging HSIs, 19 percent were Hispanic.
- Emerging HSIs enrolled 14 percent of all FTE Hispanic undergraduates at public and not-for-profit degree-granting institutions.

| | Sector | # Emerging HSIs | % of Emerging HSIs |
|---|--|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Public, four-year or above | 35 | 20% |
| 2 | Public, two-year | 77 | 44% |
| 3 | Private not-for-profit, four-year or above | 55 | 31% |
| 4 | Private not-for-profit, two-year | 9 | 5% |
| | Total: | 176 | 100% |

| State | # Emerging HSIs |
|---------------|-----------------|
| Arkansas | 1 |
| Arizona | 6 |
| California | 52 |
| Colorado | 3 |
| Connecticut | 4 |
| Florida | 13 |
| Illinois | 9 |
| Indiana | 1 |
| Kansas | 1 |
| Louisiana | 2 |
| Massachusetts | 5 |
| New Jersey | 11 |
| New Mexico | 2 |
| Nevada | 1 |
| New York | 17 |
| Oregon | 1 |
| Pennsylvania | 1 |
| Texas | 42 |
| Utah | 1 |
| Washington | 3 |
| N= 20 | 176 |

For more information on Emerging Hispanic-Serving Institutions, please go to www.EdExcelencia.org.

¹ HSIs are defined in federal law as accredited and degree-granting public or private nonprofit institutions of higher education with 25 percent or more total undergraduate Hispanic full-time equivalent student enrollment (Basic definition of HSIs in Title V of the Higher Education Opportunity Act, as amended in 2008).