

### ***Population***

- The median age of foreign-born Hispanics is much higher than that of native-born Hispanics. In 2005, the median age of foreign-born Hispanics was 35, compared to 17 for native-born Hispanics. [Pew Hispanic Center, Hispanics at Mid-Decade, Table 6]
- In 2005, 10% of foreign-born Hispanics were college graduates, 14% had some college, close to 25% were high school graduates, and just over 50% had less than a high school education. [Pew Hispanic Center, Hispanics at Mid-Decade, Table 20]

### ***High school dropouts***

- Hispanic immigrants were more likely to be high school dropouts than Hispanics born in the United States. In 2006, 36% of Hispanic 16- through 24-year-olds born outside the United States were status high school dropouts, compared to 12% for both “first generation” and “second generation or higher” Hispanics born in the United States. [National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), *Dropout and Completion Rates in the United States: 2006* (NCES 2008-053)]

### ***College enrollment***

- In 2003-04, 86% of Hispanic undergraduates were U.S. citizens and 12% were legal residents. [How Latino Students Pay for College: Patterns of Financial Aid (2003-04), Excelencia in Education and the Institute for Higher Education Policy, 2005]
- Latino immigrants are underrepresented in higher education. They represent 30% of immigrant undergraduate students, despite representing close to half (47%) of the overall immigrant population. [Opening the Door to the American Dream: Increasing Higher Education Access and Success for Immigrants, Institute for Higher Education Policy, 2007]
- Latin American immigrants of traditional college age (18-24) were less likely to be enrolled in college than immigrants from other regions. In 2005, less than 15% of Latin American immigrants in this age group were attending college, compared to 56% of Asian, 52% of African, and 47% of European immigrants in this age group. [Opening the Door to the American Dream: Increasing Higher Education Access and Success for Immigrants, Institute for Higher Education Policy, 2007]

### ***Educational attainment***

- In 2005, immigrants from Latin America made up two-thirds of immigrants age 18 to 24, and their educational attainment was very low compared with both native-born citizens and other immigrants. Only 59% of these immigrants were high school graduates, and only 20% had attended at least some college. [Opening the Door to the American Dream: Increasing Higher Education Access and Success for Immigrants, Institute for Higher Education Policy, 2007]
- Among Hispanic immigrant eighth graders in 1988, 80% had completed a high school diploma by 2000, 5% had earned a GED, 15% had neither a diploma nor a GED, and 68% had attended a postsecondary institution. [Opening the Door to the American Dream: Increasing Higher Education Access and Success for Immigrants, Institute for Higher Education Policy, 2007]
- Hispanic immigrants who enroll in college are less likely to earn a degree than other groups. Six years after enrolling in college (1995 to 2001), 30% of Hispanic immigrants had earned a bachelor's or associate degree. In comparison, 42% of white, 45% of Asian, and 25% of black immigrants had completed either a bachelor's or associate degree after six years enrolled in college. [Opening the Door to the American Dream: Increasing Higher Education Access and Success for Immigrants, Institute for Higher Education Policy, 2007]