

Population

- In 2005-06, Hispanics represented 17% of high school students. [Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE), *Knocking at the College Door: Projections of High School Graduates by State and Race/Ethnicity, 1992 to 2022*]
- Hispanic representation in high schools is increasing. Between 2005 and 2015, the number of Hispanic public high school graduates will increase by 54%, Asian/Pacific Islander graduates by 32%, black graduates by 3%, and American Indian/Alaska Native by 7%. White graduates are projected to decline by 11%. [Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE), *Knocking at the College Door: Projections of High School Graduates by State and Race/Ethnicity, 1992 to 2022*]

Academic achievement

- The average reading scores for Hispanic high school seniors has decreased. In 1992, the average reading score for Hispanic seniors was 279; in 2005, it was 272. [The Condition of Education, 2006, NCES, 2007, Indicator 12]
- While the status dropout rate for Hispanics has decreased from 32% in 1990 to 22% in 2006, it is still higher than that of other groups: 11% for blacks, 6% for whites, and 4% for Asians/Pacific Islanders. [*Dropout and Completion Rates in the United States: 2006* (NCES 2008-053)]
- Latino high school completion is increasing. The high school completion rate for Hispanics overall increased from 60% in 1987 to 65% in 2007. [The Condition of Education, 2008, NCES, 2008, Indicator 25, Table 25-1]

College prep

- Latinos represented 12% of SAT test-takers for 2008 college-bound seniors, but had lower mean scores in all areas of the SAT reasoning test than did white, Asian/Pacific Islander, or American Indians/Alaska Native students. [College Board, 2008 College-Bound Seniors, Profile Report]
- Of 2008 college-bound Hispanic seniors, students scored their highest mean SAT scores in mathematics (459), compared to critical reading (455) and writing (447). [College Board, 2008 College-Bound Seniors, Profile Report]
- Between 2002 and 2006, Latino high school graduates increased their average ACT Composite, English, Mathematics, Reading, and Science scores. [State of College Readiness for Latino Students, 2007, ACT]
- More Latino students are unsure what educational level they will reach. The percentage of seniors who did not know what level of education they would attain increased from 8% in 1992 to 14% in 2004. [The Condition of Education, 2006, NCES, 2007, Indicator 23]

College-going

- In 2006, 58% of recent Hispanic high school graduates had enrolled in college, compared to 69% of their white and 56% of their black peers. [Digest of Education Statistics, 2007, NCES, 2008, Table 192]
- Hispanics increased their college-going rate from 51% in 1996 to 58% in 2006. [Digest of Education Statistics, 2007, NCES, 2008, Table 192]
- Hispanics of traditional college-age are less likely to be enrolled in college. In 2006, 24% of Hispanics 18-24 years old were enrolled in degree-granting institutions, compared to 33% of black, and 41% of white students. [Digest of Education Statistics, 2007, NCES, 2008, Table 195]