

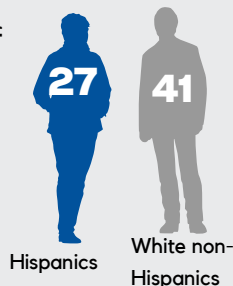
FAST FACTS

31st largest Latino population in the U.S.¹

5% of the population was Latino¹

8% of the K-12 population was Latino¹

The median age of Hispanics in Missouri was **27**, compared to **41** for White non-Hispanics.¹



20% of Hispanics (ages 18 to 34) were enrolled in higher education, compared to **19%** of White non-Hispanics.¹

33% of Hispanic adults (25 and older) had earned an associate degree or higher, compared to **43%** of White non-Hispanic adults.¹

Hispanic Adults



White Adults

Median income of adults without a college degree vs. **with a college degree** in Missouri¹

\$34,599

\$59,047

ACCELERATING COLLEGE COMPLETION

To make our country stronger and meet the economy's demand for a highly educated workforce, we must ensure access to quality higher education for Latino, and all, students. This requires accelerating Latino degree completion, increasing completion for all students, and scaling programs and initiatives proven to support Latino, and all, student success. The following demographics, institutional data, and practices inform Latino degree attainment.

TOP 5 INSTITUTIONS ENROLLING AND GRADUATING HISPANIC UNDERGRADUATES IN MISSOURI²

	Institution	Sector	Enrollment (Fall 2023)	Completions (2022-23)
1	Metropolitan Community College-Kansas City	2-Pub	15% Latino 1,562 10,412	13% Latino 226 1,791
2	University of Missouri-Columbia	4-Pub	6% Latino 1,327 23,118	5% Latino 307 5,944
3	Park University	4-Priv	23% Latino 1,228 5,250	23% Latino 349 1,527
4	University of Missouri-Kansas City	4-Pub	16% Latino 1,071 6,618	11% Latino 186 1,634
5	Washington University in St Louis	4-Priv	13% Latino 992 7,897	10% Latino 182 1,881

NOTE: The institutions in this chart are ordered from highest to lowest Latino enrollment.

Legend

■ Latino Enrollment
■ All Enrollment

■ Latino Completions
■ All Completions

NOTE: We use the terms Latino and Hispanic interchangeably in this factsheet.

1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2023 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

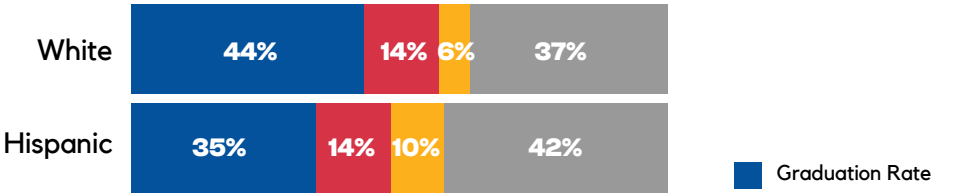
2. Excelencia in Education analysis using U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), 2023 Fall Enrollment, Graduation Rates Survey and Institutional Characteristics Survey.

MISSOURI DEGREE COMPLETION GAP

Tracking the progress of students along their educational pathways can inform strategies and practices to close the degree completion gap. Four key indicators of student progress highlight different stages on the path to graduation. Together, they provide a clearer picture of how degree attainment varies between Hispanic and White non-Hispanic student cohorts in a given year. While no single indicator tells the whole story, collectively they help illustrate the extent of the gap and where targeted efforts can make a difference.

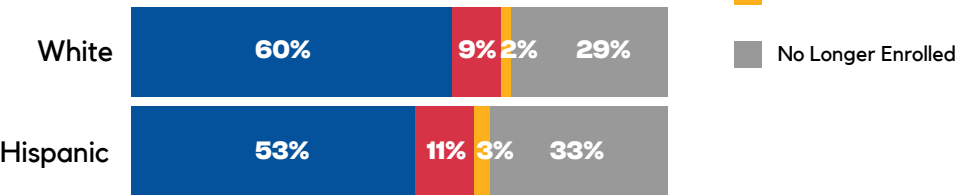
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS

At two-year institutions, Hispanics' graduation rate was 9%-points lower than that of their White non-Hispanic peers in Missouri.



FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS

At four-year institutions, Hispanics' graduation rate was 7%-points lower than that of their White non-Hispanic peers in Missouri.



*Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.
NOTE: Outcomes shown are for students at two-year institutions who started in Fall 2020, and for students at four-year institutions who started in Fall 2017. These rates are at the point of 150% normal time to completion, and capture first-time, full-time undergraduate students only.
Source: *Excelencia* in Education analysis using the U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), 2023 Graduation Rates Survey, and the Institutional Characteristics Survey.

EXAMPLE OF WHAT WORKS FOR LATINO STUDENTS

There are institutions showing success in enrolling, retaining, and graduating Latino students. The following is an example of a program across the country with evidence of effectiveness in serving Latino students recognized for Examples of *Excelencia*.

The **Bachelor of Science in Health Sciences (BSHS)** degree completion program's mission is to prepare highly qualified, diverse graduates interested in pursuing healthcare careers that require advanced levels of professional education. The program outcome goals are to graduate Latino and minority students so they can enter or advance in health science careers that require a bachelor's degree, and to provide Latino and minority students a path to advance their career goals. The BSHS was launched in 2013 at Rush University in collaboration with City Colleges of Chicago – College to Careers initiative to provide minority students a pathway to complete a bachelor's degree focused on healthcare. A cohort model is designed to allow for significant student/faculty interaction with individualized plans of study being developed for each student. Each term, students meet with their Academic Advisor and the Student Professional & Career Development Manager.

During their last term, students complete a clinical practicum where they are able to apply their didactic education at a hospital with various professionals. Among Latino students who matriculated between Fall 2016 and Fall 2019, 82% graduated, 9% are continuing, 5% took military leave, and 5% transferred or did not persist. During 2018-2021, 72% of Latino graduates were accepted into graduate or post-baccalaureate programs (e.g., medicine, health systems management, respiratory therapy, medical laboratory sciences, counseling, and occupational therapy).

For more information on institutional programs improving Latino student success in higher education, visit <https://www.edexcelencia.org/what-works/growing-what-works>