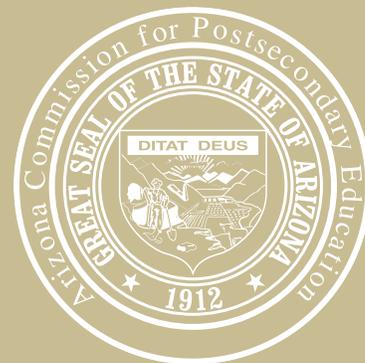


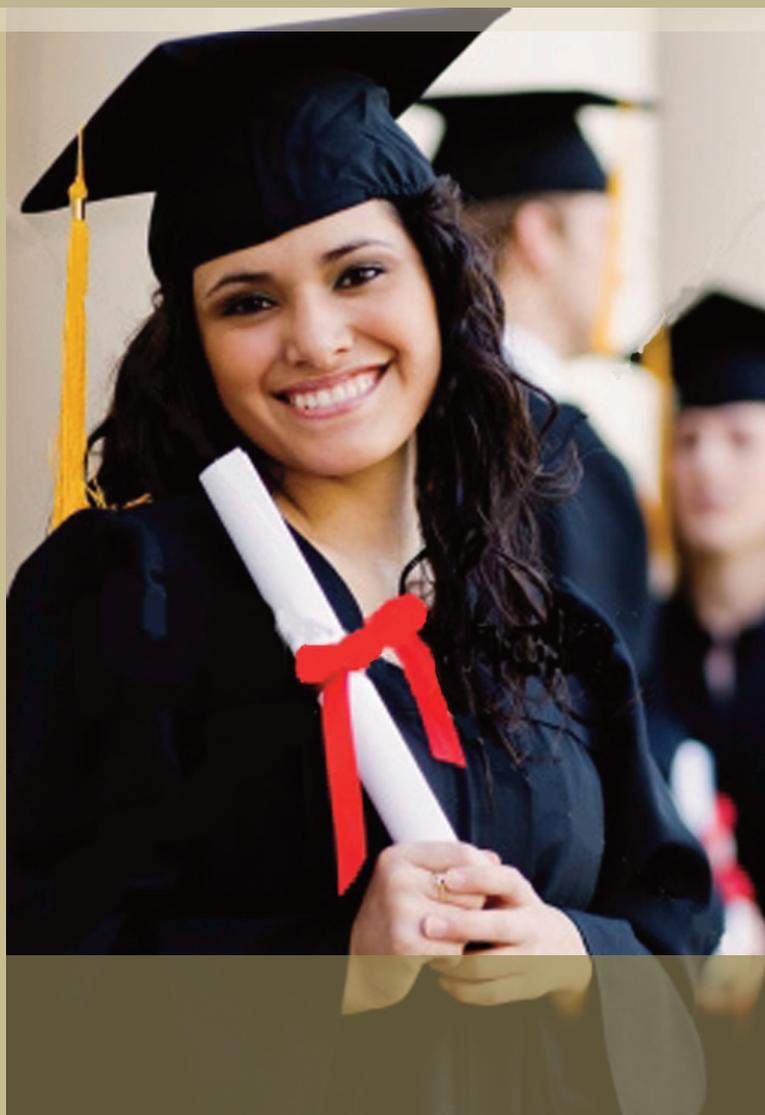
# AMEPAC

Arizona Minority Education Policy Analysis Center



## 2009

## Minority Student Progress Report



A Snapshot of  
Arizona's  
Educational  
Achievement

AMEPAC

A POLICY ANALYSIS CENTER OF THE ARIZONA  
COMMISSION FOR POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

Prepared by Sylvie Morel-Seytoux

# Minority Student Progress Report 2009: A Snapshot of Arizona's Educational Achievement

THIS REPORT WAS PREPARED FOR AMEPAC BY:

**Sylvie Morel-Seytoux, M.A.**

President & Founder, International Development, Research & Evaluation Consulting, LLC

## Sponsored by A M E P A C

Arizona Minority Education Policy Analysis Center

A policy analysis center of the Arizona Commission for Postsecondary Education

2020 N. Central Ave., Suite 650, Phoenix, AZ 85004

(602) 258-2435 [tel] (602) 258-2483 [fax]

The report is available online at [www.amepac.org](http://www.amepac.org)

## AMEPAC Members

**Panfilo Contreras, Chair**

Arizona School Boards Association

**José Martinez**

Chicanos Por La Causa, Inc.

**Susan Carlson**

Arizona Business & Education Coalition

**Everardo Martinez-Inzunza**

Arizona Western College

**Elisa de la Vara**

Office of Representative Ed Pastor

**Dr. Mary Ann Martinez Sanchez**

Pima Community College District

**Dr. Alfredo G. de los Santos Jr.**

Arizona State University  
Founder and Honorary Lifetime Member

**Dr. Loui Olivas**

Arizona State University

**Dr. Mark S. Denke**

Arizona Board of Regents

**Ralph Romero**

Arizona Department of Education

**Jaime P. Gutierrez**

University of Arizona

**Dr. Laura Sujo-Montes**

Northern Arizona University

**Dr. Maria Harper-Marinick**

Maricopa Community College District

**Magdalena Verdugo**

Calli Ollin Academy

**Aleena M. Hernandez**

Red Star Innovations

**Commission Staff:**

Dr. April L. Osborn / Executive Director  
Carol Williams / Program & Office Mgr.

**Fred Lockhart**

Arizona Private School Association

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	2
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b> .....	3
<b>ARIZONA DEMOGRAPHICS</b> .....	5
2007 Leading Population, Education & Economic Indicators .....	6
<b>MEASURING UP</b> .....	7
<b>KINDERGARDEN -12TH GRADE (K-12)</b>	
Enrollment .....	9
AIMS Test Scores .....	11
Dropout Rates .....	12
Graduation Rates .....	15
Advanced Placement .....	17
<b>POSTSECONDARY</b>	
Eligibility for University Admission .....	19
Standardized Test Scores (ACT/SAT) .....	21
Enrollment .....	23
Graduation Rates .....	34
Degrees & Certificates .....	36
<b>LIST OF REFERENCES</b> .....	38
<b>APPENDICES</b>	
Appendix A: K-12 Enrollment Trend by Race/Ethnicity & Gender .....	41
Appendix B: K-12 Percentage Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity & Gender .....	41
Appendix C: High School Annual Dropout Rates .....	42
Appendix D: Four-Year High School Graduation Rates .....	43
Appendix E: Advanced Placement .....	43
Appendix F: SAT Composite Scores .....	44
Appendix G: ACT Composite Scores .....	44
Appendix H: Arizona Postsecondary Institutions .....	45
Appendix I: Degrees & Certificates .....	51

The Arizona Minority Education Policy Analysis Center (AMEPAC) is a policy center of the Arizona Commission for Postsecondary Education. AMEPAC's mission is to stimulate, through studies, statewide discussion, and debate, constructive improvement of Arizona minority students' early awareness, access, and achievement throughout the educational attainment process. Our vision is that all Arizona students succeed in higher education as a result of quality research that shapes policy on critical issues.

AMEPAC is proud to provide policymakers, educators, and the public with this expanded fourth edition of the *Minority Student Progress Report 2009: A Snapshot of Arizona's Educational Achievement*. The report provides a current "snapshot" of the educational achievement of minority students in Arizona, from kindergarten through postsecondary education.

In guiding the reader how best to utilize this report, it is important to clarify that the study does not provide an analysis of why minority educational disparities remain. The focus of the report is to provide comprehensive and accurate baseline information which clearly identifies and reveals the type, extent, and significance of educational attainment disparities as they have occurred and/or changed over the last decade. The reader is thus encouraged to utilize the report's unique findings as a starting point to initiate further studies to uncover the many causalities behind the disparities, and as a tool toward developing effective policy and programming solutions based upon the reports baseline and trend data.

It is our hope that this study encourages solutions in an environment that recognizes and appreciates the complexity of the issues, and values the enormous role that education plays toward improving the lives and well-being of Arizona's citizens.

If we can be of additional assistance to you in this process, please contact us.

Sincerely,

AMEPAC Members

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This AMEPAC study investigates over a dozen key educational attainment indicators relevant to PK-12 and postsecondary education. The educational status of Arizona's minority students is assessed in the context of Arizona's progress relative to other states, and through an analysis of trend data reflecting its performance over the last ten years. Arizona was the second fastest-growing state in 2008, with a population of 6.3 million, comprised of 41% minorities. Hispanics (30%) make up the largest proportion of Arizona's minority population, with African American (4%), American Indian/Alaskan Native (5%), and Asian Americans (2%) making up a smaller proportion. The proportion of minorities in K-12 public schools reached 55.6% in 2008, with minorities comprising 29.8% of total enrollment in Arizona's public and private postsecondary degree-granting institutions in 2007. While progress has been made over the past two decades, there remain racial/ethnic and gender disparities. Key findings with regard to minority enrollment, participation, and educational performance are provided below.

### **Kindergarden - 12<sup>th</sup> Grade (K-12)**

- ◆ **Enrollment:** Enrollment in Arizona's PK-12 public schools reached 1,078,697 during the 2008-2009 school year, comprised of 55.6% minority students. The most notable enrollment trend over the past 13 years has been the consistent and growing proportion of minority students, increasing from 43.4% in 1996 to 55.6% in 2008. The Hispanic student population has increased most rapidly, growing from 30.1% of the total PK-12 enrollment in 1996, to 41.4% in 2009 – reflecting a 37.5% increase over the last decade.
- ◆ **AIMS Test Scores:** African American, Native American, and Hispanic students scored lower on all sections of the 2008 AIMS test compared to Asian American and White students. This disparity was most notable upon review of math scores, with only 47% of Native Americans, 56% of African Americans, and 56% of Hispanics passing the section.
- ◆ **Dropout Rates:** Arizona's annual high school dropout rate has decreased over the past 14 years from 12.1% in 1994-95 to 4.8% in 2007-08. Every racial/ethnic group has made progress during this period, with the Hispanic student dropout rate improving from 17.1% to 5.7%; the African American dropout rate improving from 14.3% to 4.7%; and the American Indian dropout rate improving from 17.8% to 10% during the same period. However, the dropout rate for most minority groups (excluding Asian Americans) has remained significantly higher than for non-minority students.
- ◆ **Graduation Rates:** The high school graduation rate for students attending Arizona public schools increased from 68% in 1993 to 73.4% for the class of 2007. The graduation rate for minority students also improved from 58.2% in 1993 to 65.3% in 2007. Nevertheless, Arizona is among the poorest-performing states in public high school completion. In 2007, the graduation rate for Asian American/Pacific Islander students was the highest (85.5%), followed by White students (81%), African American students (72.3%), Hispanic students (64.7%), and Native American students (55%).
- ◆ **Advanced Placement:** Data from 2001 to 2008 revealed that the number of African American, Hispanic and American Indian/Alaska Native students participating in AP exams, when compared to their student body representation, was consistently proportionally lower than that of White and Asian American/Pacific Islander students.

## Postsecondary

- ◆ **Minority Enrollment Trends:** Enrollment in Arizona's postsecondary public and private degree-granting institutions (combined) reached a record 388,886 students in 2007 (adjusted to exclude nationwide enrollment of online private institutions headquartered in Arizona). A notable trend over the last decade has been a consistent increase in the proportion of minority students, reaching 29.8% of the student body in 2007. Hispanic students remain the largest minority group, comprising 17.5% of total enrollment, followed by Black Non-Hispanic (4.6%), American Indian/Alaska Native (3.8%) and Asian/Pacific Islander students (3.9%). Non-minority (White) students remain a majority (58.2%) of Arizona's postsecondary students. The remaining 12% were reported as Race/Ethnicity Unknown or Nonresident Alien.
- ◆ **Minority Access to Higher Education:** Enrollment data analyzed for 1995 to 2007 indicate that while there have been some fluctuations, the trend has been a consistent under-representation among Black Non-Hispanic, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Hispanic students within Arizona's four-year public universities over the last 12 years – with the under-representation of Hispanics being most evident. Among Arizona's minority students attending a two-year public community college in 2007-2008, Asian/Pacific Islander and Black Non-Hispanic students were overrepresented, while Hispanics were underrepresented in these same institutions. American Indian/Alaska Native student representation was found to be slightly under-representative of their demographic composition. Note that two-year tribal colleges were included in the analysis regarding student representation among Arizona's two-year public community colleges.
- ◆ **Graduation Rates:** A review of the 2007 graduation rates among Arizona's four-year public and private postsecondary students revealed a disparity between the average non-minority (White) student graduation rate of 52% compared to the average minority graduation rate of 46% -- with African Americans having the lowest graduation rate of 41%. The largest disparities were found among those students attending one of Arizona's three, four-year public universities. Asian American/Pacific Islander students had the highest graduation rates across all three public universities (ranging from 40% to 63%), compared to the rates of American Indian and Alaskan Native students (26% to 28%).
- ◆ **Eligibility for Four-Year Public University Admission:** Data analyzed from 1998 to 2006 indicate that while all racial/ethnic groups have made progress over the last 16 years, the extent of progress with respect to eligibility for four-year public university admission among high school students in Arizona varies greatly by race/ethnicity. Under existing admissions criteria, only 47.9% of Arizona's high school graduates are eligible for public university admission -- with Hispanic, African American, and American Indian students having the lowest eligibility rates of 35%, 32% and 26%, respectively.
- ◆ **Standardized Test Scores (SAT/ACT):** Data analyzed from 2002 to 2008 revealed that, for both tests, minority participation and performance was consistently proportionally lower for Hispanic, Native American, and African American students, while disproportionately higher for Asian American and White students.

# ARIZONA DEMOGRAPHICS

**Population:** Arizona has a total population of 6.3 million, of which 3.2 million (50%) are females and 3.2 million (50%) are males. Twenty-six percent (26%) of the population is under 18 years, and 13% is 65 years and older (*ACS 2007*). Arizona was the second fastest-growing state in 2008, increasing 2.3% between 2007 and 2008 (*U.S. Census Bureau 2008*).

Forty-one percent (41%) of Arizona's population is comprised of minorities. The racial/ethnic composition is as follows: 4% African American; 5% American Indian and Alaskan Native; 2% Asian American; Less than 0.5% Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; 30% Hispanic or Latino; 11% Other Race(s); and 59% White, non-Hispanic (*ACS 2007*).

**Language:** With respect to languages spoken in Arizona, 28% of individuals (age five and older) speak a language other than English at home. Of those speaking a language other than English at home, 78% percent speak Spanish, and 44% report that they do not speak English "very well" (*ACS 2007*).

**Education:** According to the 2007 American Community Survey, 84 percent of individuals in Arizona age 25 years and over had graduated from high school, and 25% had earned a bachelor's degree or higher. Seventeen percent (17%) of individuals in this age group were dropouts, meaning they had not graduated from high school and were not enrolled in school.

**Economic Indicators:** The median income of households in Arizona was \$49,889 in 2007. Per capita personal income in Arizona was estimated at \$24,811 for 2007. Unemployment rose from 4% in January 2008 to 7% in January 2009 (*U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics*).

An estimated 14.2% of Arizona's population was living below the poverty level in 2007 compared to 13.3% for the nation (*ACS 2007*). The poverty rate for minority populations in Arizona ranged from 30-33%, compared to a poverty rate of 11% for White populations. The female poverty rate was four percentage points higher than for males (19% compared to 15%).

## 2007 LEADING POPULATION, EDUCATION & ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	<u>Arizona</u>	<u>United States</u>
<b>Total Population</b>	6.3M	301.6M
Male	50%	50%
Female	50%	50%
Under 5 years	7.8%	6.9%
5 to 9 years	7.2%	6.6%
10 to 14 years	7.1%	6.7%
15 to 19 years	6.9%	7.1%
20 to 24 years	6.8%	6.9%
25 to 34 years	14.4%	13.5%
35 to 44 years	13.8%	14.3%
45 to 54 years	12.9%	14.5%
55 to 59 years	5.5%	6%
60 to 64 years	4.6%	4.8%
65 to 74 years	6.6%	6.4%
75 years and over	6.3%	6.1%
Median age (years)	34.9	34.9
Average family size	3.4	3.19
African American	4%	12.4%
American Indian and Alaskan Native	5%	1%
Asian American	2%	4.3%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	< 0.5%	0.5%
Hispanic or Latino	30%	14.7%
Other Race(s)	11%	6.2%
White, non-Hispanic	59%	74.1%
<b>Educational Attainment of Population ≥ 25</b>		
Less than high school diploma	17%	16%
High school diploma or equivalency	27%	30%
Some college, no degree	23%	19.6%
Associate's degree	8%	7.4%
Bachelor's degree	16%	17.1%
Graduate or professional degree	9%	9.9%
<b>Economic Indicators</b>		
Per capita income	\$24,811	\$26,178
Median household income	\$49,889	\$50,007
Poverty rate (All People)	14.2%	13.3%
Poverty rate - Hispanic	33%	28%
Poverty rate - Other Races	30%	19%
Poverty rate - White	11%	12%
Poverty rate - Male	15%	14%
- Female	19%	17%

(Source: Arizona Community Survey 2007; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics 2008 & 2009; U.S. Census Bureau 2008.)

## MEASURING UP 2008: The State Report Card on Higher Education (ARIZONA)

The following excerpts are from a report published by The National Center for Public Policy in Higher Education. All statements expressed reflect the research and analysis done by The National Center for Public Policy, and are not the opinions of the Arizona Minority Education Policy Analysis Center. The full report is available at [www.highereducation.org](http://www.highereducation.org).

The 2008 State Report Card on Higher Education, which compares Arizona's current higher educational performance with the best-performing states on six key indicators, assessed Arizona's performance as follows:

### PREPARATION

**D**

2008 Grade



Change Over Time

Arizona's underperformance in educating its young population could limit the state's access to a competitive workforce and weaken the state's economy.

- Eighth graders perform very poorly in math, science, reading, and writing, indicating that students are not being prepared for college.
- Arizona is among the poorest-performing states in high school completion, which limits the number of students eligible for college. Only 69% of Hispanics have a high school credential, compared to 93% of Whites.

### PARTICIPATION

**A**

2008 Grade



Change Over Time

While Arizona does well in providing educational opportunities for working-age adults, too few young adults enroll in college.

- The state continues to fall behind other states in enrolling students in college by age 19. The likelihood of enrolling in college by 19 in Arizona is 30 percent, compared with 57 percent in the best-performing states.
- Eighteen percent of Hispanic young adults (ages 18-24) are enrolled in college, compared to 40% of Whites.

### AFFORDABILITY

**F**

2008 Grade



Change Over Time

Higher education has become less affordable for students and their families.

- Poor and working-class families must devote 31% of their income, even after aid, to pay for costs at two-year colleges.
- Financial aid to low-income students is low. For every dollar in Pell-Grant aid to students, the state spends only three cents.

### COMPLETION

**B**

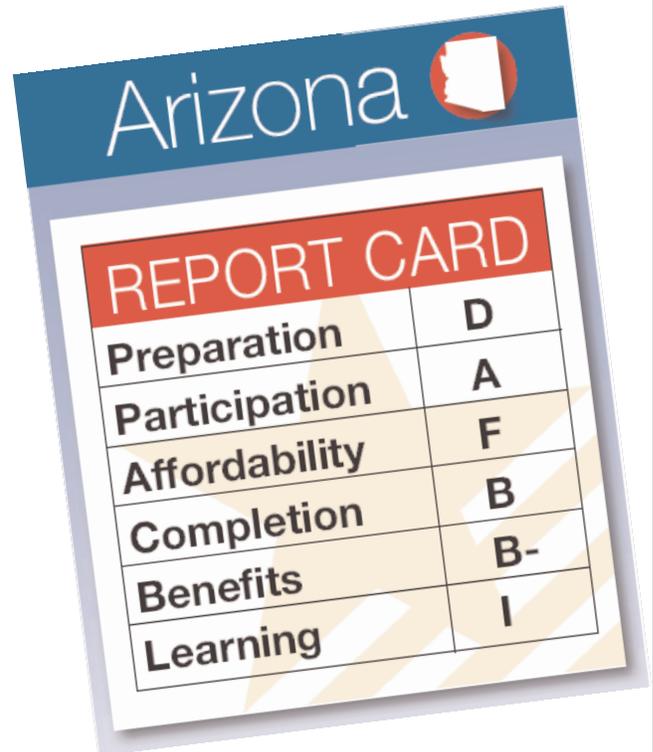
2008 Grade



Change Over Time

Arizona performs well in awarding certificates and degrees relative to the number of students enrolled, but few students attain a bachelor's degree in a timely manner.

- Forty-three percent (43%) of college students complete a bachelor's degree within six years, compared with 65% in the top performing states.
- Forty-seven percent (47%) of Hispanic students graduate within six years, compared with 52% of White students.



### BENEFITS

**B-**

2008 Grade



Change Over Time

A fairly small proportion of residents have a bachelor's degree, which brings limited economic benefits to the state.

- Ten percent of Hispanics have a bachelor's degree, compared with 34% of Whites.
- If all racial/ethnic groups had the same educational attainment and earnings as Whites, total annual personal income in the state would be about \$15 billion higher.

### LEARNING

**?**

2008 Grade

Arizona received an "Incomplete" in Learning due to insufficient data for comparison purposes.

### WHAT DO THE ARROWS MEAN?



AZ has increased or remained stable on the key indicator in the category since the early 1990s.



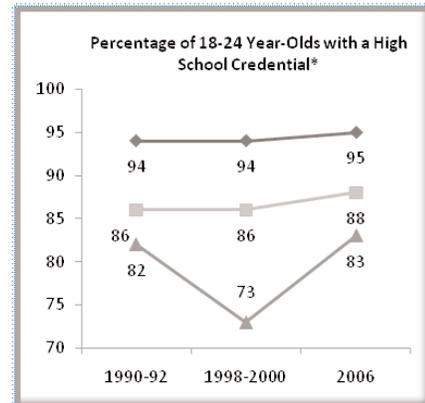
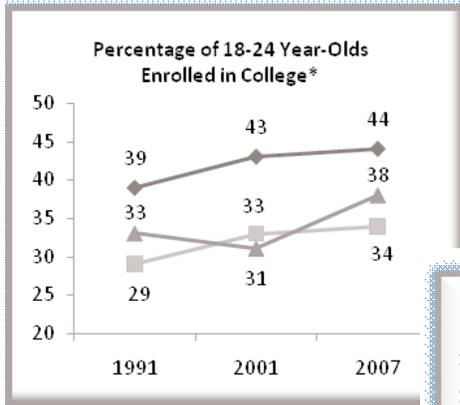
AZ has declined on the key indicator in the category since the early 1990s.

## Change Over Time: Key Indicators

The following reflects Arizona's performance and progress since the early 1990s on key indicators.

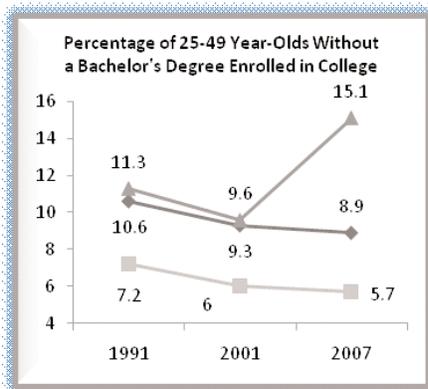
### Preparation

The percentage of young adults in Arizona who earn a high school diploma has increased slightly since the early 1990s (from 82% in 1992 to 83% in 2006). However, high school completion is well below the U.S. average (88%), as well as below the average of top-performing states (95%).



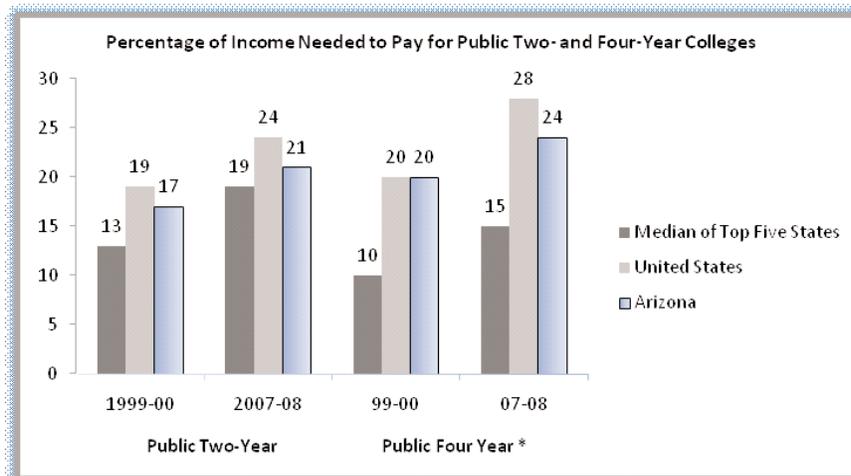
### Participation

College enrollment of young adults in Arizona has improved since the early 1990s (from 33% in 1991 to 38% in 2007). Arizona is above the national average (of 34%) but below the top states in the percentage of young adults enrolled (averaging at 44%).



The enrollment of working-age adults, relative to the number of residents without a bachelor's degree, has increased in Arizona (from 11.3% in 1991 to 15.1% in 2007).

In contrast, the percentage of working-age adults attending college has declined nationally to 5.7% in 2007.



since the early 1990s (from 10% in 1992 to 18% in 2007). Arizona performs at the U.S. average, but is below the top states on this measure (which average at 21%).

### Affordability

The share of family income, even after financial aid, needed to pay for college has risen substantially in Arizona. The percentage of income needed to pay for public four-year colleges increased from 20% in 2000 to 24% in 2008. To attend public two-year and four-year colleges in Arizona, students and families pay less than the U.S. average, but more than those in the best-performing states (ranging from 15% to 19% in 2008).

### Benefits

The percentage of residents who have a bachelor's degree has increased in Arizona from 22% in 1990 to 26% in 2006, but is below the U.S. average (29%), and below the top states (at 37%).

### Completion

The number of undergraduate credentials and degrees awarded in Arizona, relative to the number of students enrolled, has increased substantially

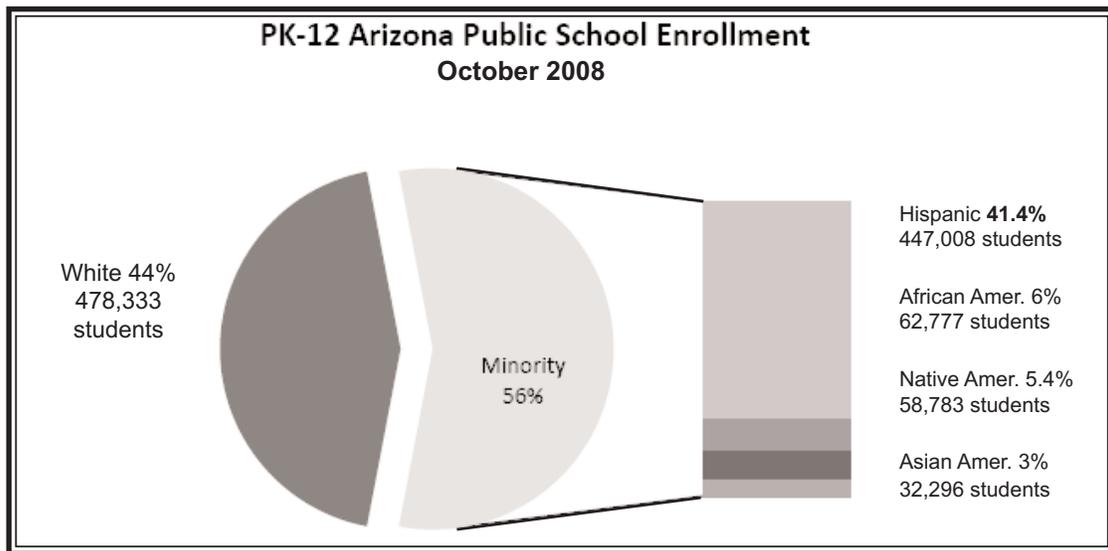
Arizona ranked second in the nation for the percentage increase in public school enrollment for the Fall of 2007 (increasing 2.5% over Fall 2006 enrollment), far outpacing the national average of 0.3% during the same time period (*NEA Ranking of the State 2008 and Estimates of School Statistics 2009*).

*In 2007, Arizona ranked **second** in the nation for the percentage increase in public school enrollment.*

As indicated in the pie chart below, enrollment in Arizona’s PK-12 public schools reached 1,078,697 for the 2008-2009 school year, comprised of 554,147 (51%) males and 524,550 (49%) females (*ADE, February 2009*). White students represented the largest student population (44.3%), followed by Hispanic students (41.4%), African American (5.8%), Native American (5.4%) and Asian American students (2.9%). The Hispanic student population increased from 30.1% of the total PK-12 enrollment in 1996 to 41.4% in 2009 – an increase of 37.5% over 13 years. Of the total PK-12 enrollment, 55.6% was comprised of minority students (*ADE, October 2008 Enrollment Count*).

*The Hispanic student population increased from 30.1% of the total PK-12 enrollment in 1996 to 41.4% in 2009 – an increase of 37.5% over 13 years.*

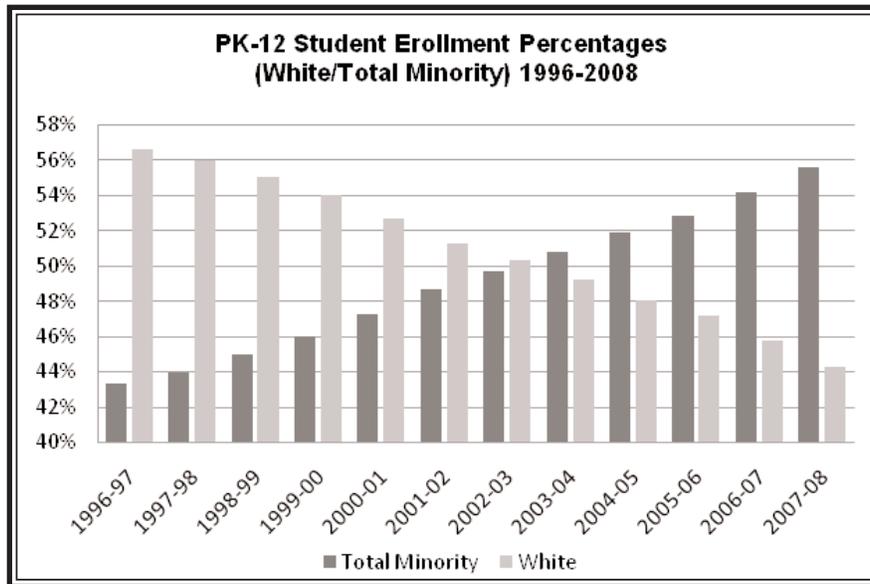
White students represented the largest student population (44.3%), followed by Hispanic students (41.4%), African American (5.8%), Native American (5.4%) and Asian American students (2.9%). The Hispanic student population increased from 30.1% of the total PK-12 enrollment in 1996 to 41.4% in 2009 – an increase of 37.5% over 13 years. Of the total PK-12 enrollment, 55.6% was comprised of minority students (*ADE, October 2008 Enrollment Count*).



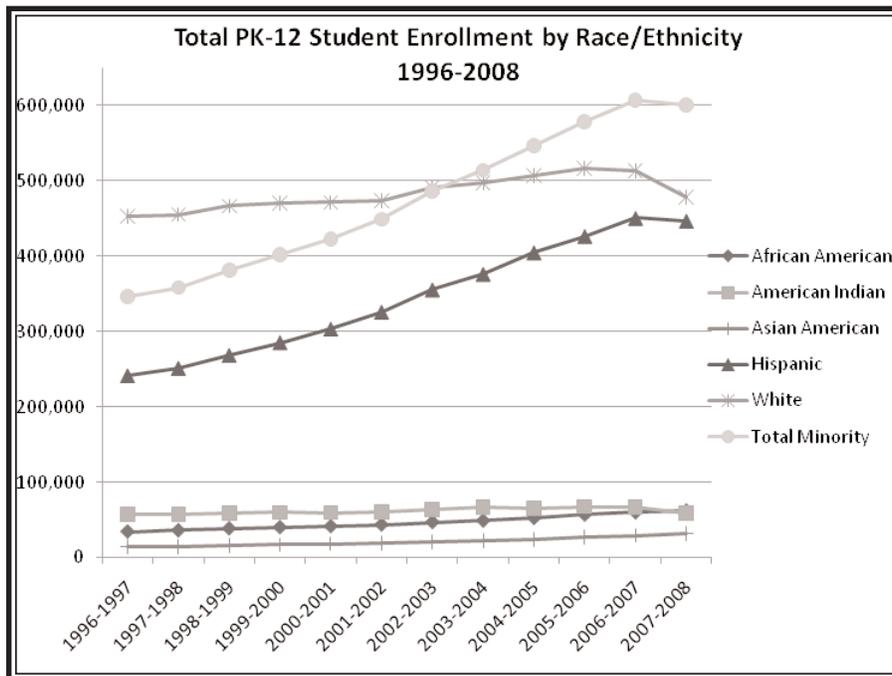
(Source: Arizona Department of Education, 2008)

<sup>1</sup>See Appendix A and B for detailed tables.

The graphs below depict an increased percentage of minority (non-white) students in Arizona’s public elementary (PK-8) and secondary (9-12) schools from 43.4% to 55.6% — a 28% increase over 13 years. During this same time, the percentage of White (non minority) students decreased from 55.6% of the student population to 44.3% — a 25.5% decline. The proportion of male and female students has remained consistent among Arizona’s school age population, with males comprising a small majority (51%) of total enrollment in 2008-2009.



(Source: Arizona Department of Education)



(Source: Arizona Department of Education)

Students graduating from an Arizona public high school are required to “meet or exceed” standards on all three sections (reading, writing and mathematics) of the Arizona Instrument for Measuring Standards (AIMS) test to earn a high school diploma. Students have five opportunities to pass the test starting in grade 10 through grade 12.

AIMS results for Arizona’s high school students in 2008 indicate that a total of 68% of those taking the test passed the math section; 73% passed the reading section; 68% passed the writing section; and 32% passed the science section. The science section, which was incorporated in 2008, is not currently a graduation requirement in Arizona.

Similar to AIMS results in 2006, African American, Native American, and Hispanic students consistently scored lower on all sections of the AIMS test compared to Asian American and White students. For instance, 85% of Asian American students and 81% of White students passed the math section, while only 47% of Native Americans, 56% of African Americans, and 56% of Hispanics passed this section.

Also consistent with results in 2006, female students scored higher than male students in the math, reading and writing sections of the test. This differentiation was most evident within the writing section of the 2008 AIMS test, with 76% of females passing the writing section, and 62% of males passing the same section (*ADE 2009*).

Results broken down by race/ethnicity and gender are provided in the table below.

**2008 AIMS Test Results for Arizona’s High School Students  
by Race/Ethnicity and Gender**

	<b>Math % passing</b>	<b>Reading % passing</b>	<b>Writing % passing</b>	<b>Science % passing</b>
<b>All Students</b>	68%	73%	68%	32%
<b>African American</b>	56%	67%	64%	21%
<b>Asian American</b>	85%	85%	82%	45%
<b>Hispanic</b>	56%	60%	58%	19%
<b>Native American</b>	47%	53%	58%	14%
<b>White</b>	81%	87%	79%	47%
<b>Female</b>	69%	76%	76%	31%
<b>Male</b>	67%	71%	62%	34%

*(Source: 2007-2008 State Report Card, Arizona Department of Education)*

### Dropout Rates: Grades 7-12

Arizona's dropout rate was calculated as 3.6% for the 2007-2008 school year. This means that of the 525,474 students enrolled in grades 7-12, 18,779 students dropped out by the end of the 2007-2008 school year (*ADE 2008*).

Native American students had by far the highest dropout rates (8.2%), followed by Hispanic (4.3%); African American (3.7%); White (2.4%); and Asian American students (1.3%).

The dropout rates reported for other subgroups varied, including students who are English Language Learners (3.9%); students who are a part of Special Education (3.7%); and students who are considered Economically Disadvantaged (3.8%).

#### 2007-2008 Arizona Dropout Rates by Race/Ethnicity, Subgroups & Gender (Grades 7-12)

(Grades 7-12)	# of Students	# of Dropouts	Dropout Rate
Arizona	525,474	18,779	3.6%
Asian Amer.	14,280	183	1.3%
African Amer.	311,14	1,616	3.7%
Hispanic	205,415	8,879	4.3%
Native Amer.	32,512	2,658	8.2%
White	242,119	5,898	2.4%
English Language Learners	41,794	1,627	3.9%
Special Ed.	57,045	2,098	3.7%
Economically Disadvantaged	204,691	7,852	3.8%
Female	256,300	7,937	3.1%
Male	269,174	10,842	4%

(Source: Arizona Department of Education, October 2008)

Note: The dropout rates above are for grades seven through twelve, and are based on a calendar year that runs from the first day of summer recess through the last day of school. A school's total enrollment is used as the population figure against which dropouts are subsequently counted.

Additionally, dropout rates varied by county and geographical region, with the highest dropout rates in Navajo County (7%) and Mohave County (6.5%), and the lowest dropout rates in Greenlee County (1.8%) and Maricopa County (3%).

Male students (4%) had higher dropout rates than female students (3.1%).

#### Dropout Rates: Grades 9-12 (High School)

Arizona's annual high school dropout rate has decreased over the past fourteen years from 12.1% in 1994-95 to 4.8% in 2007-08. Every racial/ethnic group has made progress during this period, with the Hispanic student dropout rate improving from 17.1% to 5.7%; the African American dropout rate improving from 14.3% to 4.7%; and the American Indian dropout rate improving from 17.8% to 10% during the same period.

*Native American students had by far the highest dropout rates at 8.2%.*

<sup>2</sup>See Appendix C for detailed table.

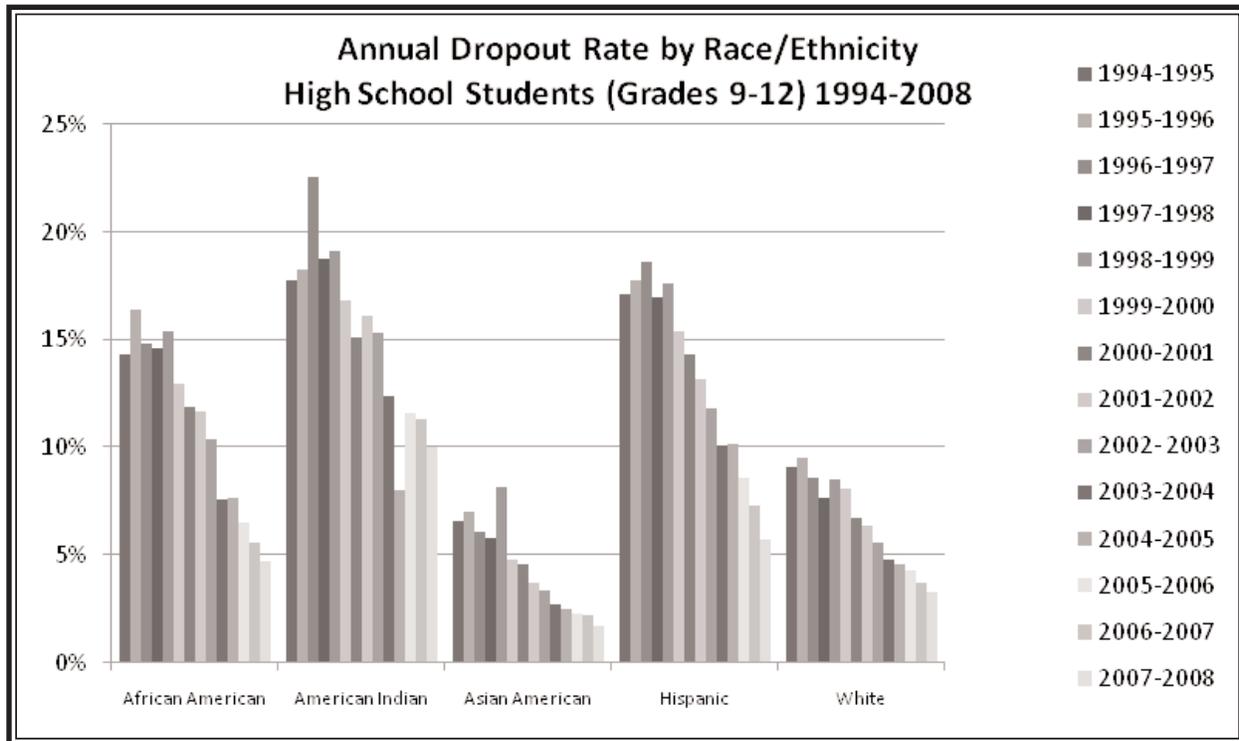
However, the dropout rate for most minority groups (excluding Asian Americans) has remained significantly higher than for non-minority students. Among the 348,743 students who enrolled in grades 9-12 during the 2007-08 school year, a total of 16,613 students dropped out. As shown in the tables below, the high school dropout rate increased significantly by grade level, from 3.8% for 10<sup>th</sup> graders, to 5% for 11<sup>th</sup> graders, and peaking at 7.6% for 12<sup>th</sup> graders. Native American students had the highest dropout rate (10%), followed by Hispanic (5.7%); African American (4.7%); White (3.3%); and Asian American students (1.7%). Male students (5.3%) had higher dropout rates than female students (4%).

The dropout rates reported for other subgroups varied, including students who are English Language Learners (5.6%); students who are a part of Special Education (5.2%); and students who are considered Economically Disadvantaged (5.4%). For all these subgroups, the dropout rate was higher than the state dropout rate of 4.8%. It is also important to note that male students (5.3%) had higher dropout rates than female students (4%).

The gravity of these dropout rates is clear when the actual numbers of student dropouts are calculated, totaling 16,613 in 2008, and a grand total of 352,059 dropouts (comprised of 220,594 minorities) between 1994 - 2008.

<b>Arizona High School Dropout Rates 2007-2008: Grades 9-12</b>			
<b>Grade</b>	<b># of Students</b>	<b># of Dropouts</b>	<b>Dropout Rate</b>
Grade 7	88,499	1,028	1.2%
Grade 8	88,232	1,138	1.3%
Grade 9	91,343	2,542	2.8%
Grade 10	88,160	3,306	3.8%
Grade 11	82,034	4,133	5.0%
Grade 12	87,206	6,632	7.6%
<b>High School (9-12)</b>	<b>348,743</b>	<b>16,613</b>	<b>4.8%</b>
<b>All Grades (7-12)</b>	<b>525,474</b>	<b>18,779</b>	<b>3.6%</b>
<b>2007-2008 Arizona Dropout Rates by Race/Ethnicity, Subgroups &amp; Gender (Grades 9-12)</b>			
	<b># of Students</b>	<b># of Dropouts</b>	<b>Dropout Rate</b>
<b>Arizona (Grades 9-12)</b>	348,743	16,613	4.8%
<b>Asian American</b>	9,338	159	1.7%
<b>African American</b>	20,848	978	4.7%
<b>Hispanic</b>	133,287	7,623	5.7%
<b>Native American</b>	22,490	2,238	10.0%
<b>White</b>	162,836	5,318	3.3%
<b>English Language Learners</b>	23,845	1,332	5.6%
<b>Special Education</b>	36,079	1,879	5.2%
<b>Economically Disadvantaged</b>	121,730	6,588	5.4%
<b>Female</b>	170,168	6,843	4.0%
<b>Male</b>	178,631	9,473	5.3%

(Source: Arizona Department of Education, October 2008)



(Source: Arizona Department of Education, 2008)

### Family Income & Educational Attainment

According to the National Center for Educational Statistics (NCES), the 2005 national event dropout rate for students (across all racial/ethnic categories) living in low-income families (lowest 20 percent of all family incomes) was approximately six times greater than the rate of their peers from high-income families (top 20% of all family incomes) at 8.9%, compared with 1.5%.

The table on page 13 depicts a possible correlation between family income and educational attainment, given the dropout rate for economically disadvantaged students (5.4%) is higher than the annual state dropout rate (4.8%) for grades 9-12 in Arizona. Recent studies conducted by the Pew Hispanic Center, among other reputable organizations, document a close linkage between Hispanic student dropouts (a third of which live in poverty in the U.S.), for instance, and their economic status — listing the “need to work” as one of the primary reasons Latinos drop out of school.

Clearly, the linkages between family income and student educational attainment, across all racial/ethnic groupings, merits close investigation and will likely inform policy decisions.

The overall Arizona four-year public high school graduation rate increased from 68% for the class of 1993, to 73.4% for the class of 2007. For the class of 2007, this means that among the 72,662 students, 53,354 successfully graduated from Arizona's public high schools (ADE, 2008). While there has been improvement, Arizona's high school completion rate (73.4%) is well below the U.S. average (88%), as well as below the 95% average of top-performing states (National Center for Public Policy in Higher Education, 2008).

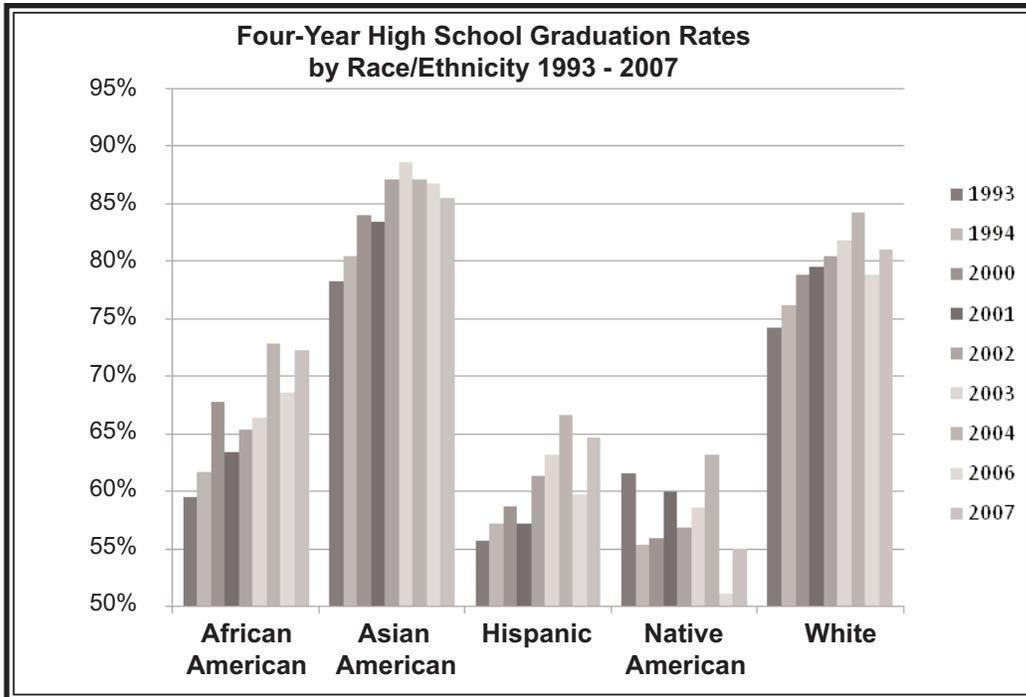
The graduation rate for Minority students also increased from 58.2% in 1993 to 65.3% in 2007. More specifically, the four-year graduation rate for Asian American students was the highest (85.5%), followed by White students (81%), African American students (72.3%), and Hispanic students (64.7%). Native American students had a significantly lower graduation rate of 55%. While the graduation rate for Minority students (65.3%) was lower than White (non-Minority) students (81%), Asian American students (a minority population) had by far the highest graduation rates (85%) among both Minority and non-Minority (White) student populations.

#### Four-Year Graduation Rates Among Arizona's Public High Schools by Race/Ethnicity & Gender for the Class of 2007

Ethnicity/Gender of Student	% Graduated	# Graduated	# in Cohort
<b>Asian American</b>	85.5%	1,640	1,919
Female	88.8%		
Male	82.2%		
<b>African American</b>	72.3%	2,761	3,818
Female	77.8%		
Male	66.9%		
<b>Hispanic</b>	64.7%	16,067	24,818
Female	70.0%		
Male	59.6%		
<b>Native American</b>	55.0%	2,840	5,160
Female	59.2%		
Male	50.7%		
<b>Total Minority</b>	<b>65.3%</b>	<b>23,308</b>	<b>35,715</b>
<b>White</b>	81.0%	30,046	36,947
Female	84.7%		
Male	78.1%		
<b>Total Graduation Rate</b>	<b>73.4%</b>	<b>53,354</b>	<b>72,662</b>
Grand Total Female	77.5%	27,867	35,950
Grand Total Male	69.4%	25,487	36,712

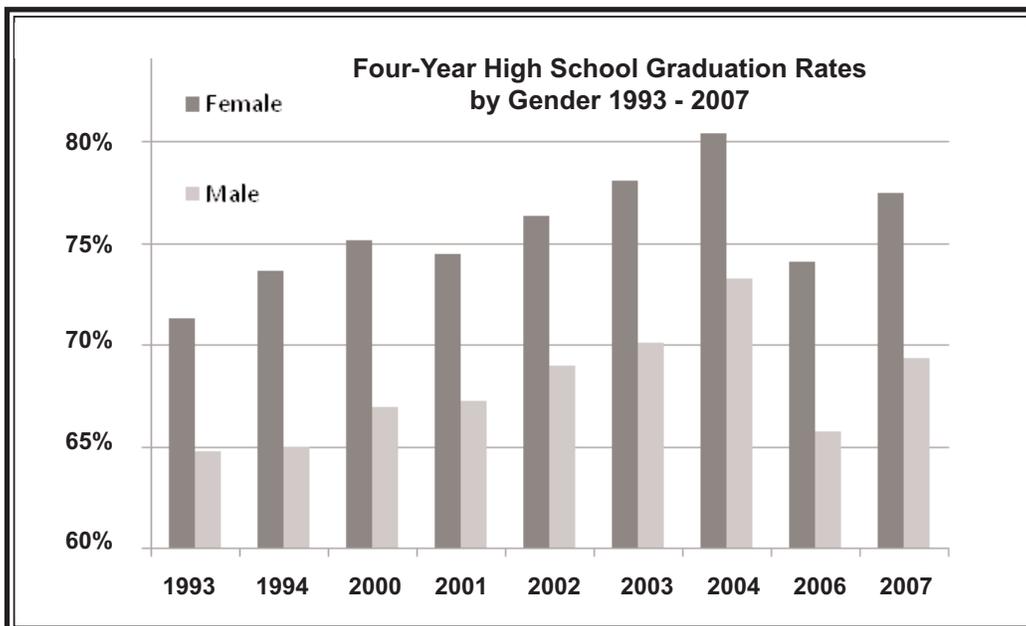
(Source: Arizona Department of Education, Research and Evaluation Section, 2008)

<sup>3</sup>See Appendix D for detailed table.



(Source: Arizona Department of Education, Research and Evaluation Section, 2008.)

Data reviewed from 1993 to 2007 revealed that female students had a substantively higher graduation rate every year when compared to male students, across all racial/ethnic categories. As indicated in the graph below, female students in the class of 2007, with a total graduation rate of 77.5%, had a significantly higher graduation rate than males at 69.4% (an 8.1% differential). This disparity between males and females was evident across all ethnic/racial categories, ranging from a 10.9% differential between the graduation rates of African American males to females, to a smaller 6.6% differential between Asian American males to females.



(Source: Arizona Department of Education, Research and Evaluation Section, 2008.)

Advanced Placement (AP) courses and tests (offered by the College Board) allow high school students an opportunity to experience college-level work and potentially earn college credits. Higher education institutions generally award college credit for AP test scores of 3, 4 or 5.

A review of trend data from 2001 to 2008 revealed that the number of African American, Hispanic, and American Indian/Alaska Native students participating in AP exams, when compared to their student body representation, was consistently proportionally lower than that of White and Asian American/Pacific Islander students.

For instance, fourteen percent (14%) of Arizona’s public high school class of 2008 took at least one AP exam during high school (10,573 students). This is low compared to the national average of 25% for the nation, though an improvement from 2003, when the percentage of participation was only 11.4%. Of those taking AP exams in Arizona, 8.9% took at least one social science AP exam – more than in any other subject area (such as Art, English, Language, Math or Science).

**Advanced Placement (AP) Participation and Performance  
Arizona Public High School Class of 2008**

Race/Ethnicity of Students	% of Student Population	% of Students in AP Examinee Population	% Students Scoring 3 or Higher
<b>African American</b>			
Arizona	5.4%	3.0%	1.7%
Nation	14.4%	7.8%	3.5%
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>			
Arizona	31.9%	22.9%	19.1%
Nation	15.4%	14.8%	13.8%
<b>American Indian or Alaska Native</b>			
Arizona	6.5%	2.1%	0.8%
Nation	1.1%	0.6%	0.4%
<b>Asian American</b>			
Arizona	3.0%	7.2%	8.1%
Nation	5.3%	10.2%	n/a
<b>White</b>			
Arizona	52.9%	59.9%	65.7%
Nation	62.8%	61.0%	n/a
<b>Total</b>			
Arizona	**	14.0%	7.9%
Nation	**	25.0%	15.2%

(Source: College Board, 2009)

Note: The stated race/ethnicity percentages do not equal 100% given some students chose not to identify their race/ethnicity or chose “other” as their identified race/ethnicity category.

<sup>4</sup>See Appendix E for detailed table.

Among these test takers, 7.9% earned a 3 or higher on one or more AP exams during high school, which is low compared to 15.2% for the nation. More specifically, 4.4% earned a 3 or higher on at least one social science AP exam – more than in any other subject area.

Among those Arizona students with at least one AP exam score of a 3 or higher in 2008, the ethnic/racial breakdown was as follows: 1.7% Black or African American students; 19.1% Hispanic or Latino students; 0.8% American Indian or Alaska Native students; 8.1% Asian, Asian American, or Pacific Islander students; and 65.7% White students.

The number of African American, Hispanic, and American Indian or Alaska Native students participating in AP exams, when compared to their student population representation, was proportionally lower than that of White and Asian, Asian American, or Pacific Islander students.

For instance, 31.9% of the student population is comprised of Hispanic students, but only 22.9% of the AP examinee population is comprised of Hispanic students. Similarly, 6.5% of the student population is comprised of American Indian or Alaska Native students, but only 2.1% of the AP examinee population is comprised of American Indian or Alaska Native students.

In contrast, Asian, Asian American, or Pacific Islander students comprise only 3.0% of the student population, but make up 7.2% of the AP examinee population. Similarly, White students comprise 52.9% of the student population, but share a disproportionately large proportion (59.9%) of the total AP examinee population (*College Board Annual Report, 2009*).

Since 1989, the Arizona Board of Regents (ABOR) has conducted a series of eligibility studies for Arizona’s three (3) public, four-year universities: Arizona State University, Northern Arizona University, and University of Arizona. The purpose of these studies has been to determine the proportion of Arizona high school graduates that are eligible for admission to these public universities, as well as to monitor the universities’ success with respect to recruiting minority students.

For the most recent 2006 Arizona High School Eligibility Study, student transcripts were collected to measure the eligibility rates of students for admission to Arizona’s universities, based upon several admission criteria. Since the Fall of 2006, admission of Arizona resident freshmen has been divided between what is termed, “delegated” and “assured” criteria.

Admission to any of the universities is automatic (“assured”) for students who are in the top 25% of their graduating class and who have completed all 16 required competency courses. Students who are in the top half of their class, or have at least a 2.50 grade point average, are eligible for university admission under “delegated” admissions authority.

Under the existing admission criteria, the study indicated that only 47.9% of the 2006 high school graduates were eligible for university admission. Asian American students had the highest eligibility rates (70.3%), followed by White (56.5%), Hispanic (35.5%), African American (32.4%), and American Indian students (25.7%) (*Arizona Board of Regents, 2007*).

All five racial/ethnic groups showed progress between 2002 and 2006, but substantial gaps remained between the groups. Hispanic students had the largest relative eligibility rate

	<b>1989</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2006</b>
African American	32.1%	40.5%	27.1%	31.1%	32.4%
American Indian	22.1%	40.4%	21.4%	20.9%	25.7%
Asian American	65.7%	73.9%	61.8%	65.9%	70.3%
Hispanic	31.2%	41.7%	29.0%	29.0%	35.3%
White	50.4%	61.0%	48.6%	52.1%	56.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>44.2%</b>	<b>55.3%</b>	<b>41.7%</b>	<b>43.9%</b>	<b>47.9%</b>

(Source: *Arizona Board of Regents, 2007*)

Note: Effective for the fall of 1998, the Board of Regents added five required high school units for a new total of 16 curricular requirements. This increase in standards resulted in a dramatic reduction in the eligibility rate for the 1998 high school graduates.

change, increasing from 29.9% in 2002 to 35.3% in 2006 (a 5.4 percentage point increase). The smallest increase was among African American students, whose eligibility rate increased only slightly from 31.1% in 2002, to 32.4% in 2006 (a 1.3 percentage point increase).

Over the last 16 years (between 1989 and 2006), the rate of progress with respect to eligibility for four-year public university admission among high school students in Arizona has varied among all racial/ethnic categories, with a 0.3% increase for African American students; 3.6% increase for American Indians; 4.6% increase for Asian Americans; 4.1% increase for Hispanics; and 6% increase for White students. American Indian high school students had the lowest eligibility rates among all racial/ethnic groupings every year data was collected from 1989 to 2006.

The study found that assured admission requirements were met by 17.3% of 2006 high school graduates, up slightly from an estimated 16.8% of the 2002 high school graduates. Asian American graduates were most likely to have met the assured admission requirements, and American Indian students were the least likely to have met this requirement.

There were also substantive disparities by gender. Female eligibility rates were greater than rates for males by twelve (12) percentage points (54% compared with 42%, respectively).

Differences across geographical regions of the state revealed significantly lower eligibility rates among students attending schools in rural areas, as well. For instance, the eligibility rate for Maricopa and Pima County graduates was quite similar (53% and 52% respectively), compared to a much lower eligibility rate of 36% for the rest of (more rural) Arizona -- a 16-17% difference.

In terms of meeting curricular requirements, the study of 2006 graduates found that all students (across ethnic/racial lines) had the lowest level of preparation in mathematics. Only 40% of high school graduates met the requirement of four math units, i.e., nearly two in five students failed to meet this standard. Looking more closely at racial/ethnic groupings, only 20% of American Indians, 26% of Hispanics, 27% of African Americans, and 48% of White graduates met this requirement, in contrast to 68% of Asian American graduates.

**Completion Rates for ABOR Curricular Requirements  
2006 Arizona High School Graduates**

	English	Math	Science	Language	Social Science	Arts
<b>African American</b>	70%	27%	47%	47%	77%	74%
<b>American Indian</b>	66%	20%	49%	37%	73%	64%
<b>Asian American</b>	86%	68%	82%	75%	92%	91%
<b>Hispanic</b>	65%	26%	50%	51%	78%	71%
<b>White</b>	81%	48%	69%	64%	89%	87%
<b>Total</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>81%</b>

(Source: Arizona Board of Regents, 2007)

The two most prominent standardized tests used for university admission include the SAT and ACT. Arizona's student participation rates for the SAT and ACT exams are among the lowest in the nation (*ALEC 2008*). Data reviewed from 2002 to 2008 revealed that, for both tests, minority participation and performance was consistently (and proportionally) lower for Hispanic, Native American, and African American students, while disproportionately higher for Asian American and White students.

**SAT:** Nationwide, 1.5 million students took the SAT test in 2008, of which 40% of those test-takers were minorities, and 36% said they were the first in their families to plan to go to college (the most of any year reported to date). On a scale of 200 to 800, students scored on average 502 on the critical reading section; 515 on the math section; and 494 on the writing section.

In terms of performance, African American students on average scored 430 in critical reading and 426 in math; the averages for Latino students were 455 and 461; and scores for White students were 528 and 537. Asian American students, on average, scored 513 in reading and 581 in math. Females outperformed males on the writing section of the SAT (501 versus 488), but continue to score lower in math, where males on average scored 33 points higher than females (522 vs. 500) (*College Board 2008 Report*).

**Arizona:** Approximately 30% (20,040) of Arizona's high-school students at public and private schools took the SAT in 2008 (*College Board 2009*). Arizona's students scored an average of 516 in reading; 522 in math; and 500 in writing (*Arizona Republic 2008*). Arizona's 2008 SAT composite score ranked 31st in the nation (*ALEC 2009*).

**Arizona SAT Mean Scores by Race/Ethnicity and Gender 2008**

	# of Test Takers	% of Test Takers	Critical Reading Mean Score	Math Mean Score	Writing Mean Score
<b>Black/African American</b>	993	5%	458	451	442
<b>American Indian/Alaska Native</b>	278	1%	481	486	456
<b>Asian American</b>	1,248	6%	524	565	511
<b>Mexican/Mexican American</b>	2,279	11%	477	483	462
<b>Puerto Rican</b>	107	1%	502	486	471
<b>Other Hisp./Latino/Latin Amer.</b>	1,171	6%	472	474	460
<b>White</b>	12,734	64%	531	536	514
<b>Other</b>	552	3%	551	508	498
<b>No Response</b>	678	3%	530	522	511
<b>Female</b>	11,023	55%	515	506	506
<b>Male</b>	9,008	45%	517	541	492
<b>No Response</b>	9	n/a	450	442	479
<b>Total</b>	20,040	100%	516	522	500

(Source: 2008 College-Bound Seniors, State Profile Report, Arizona.)

<sup>5</sup>See Appendix F & G for detailed tables.

When comparing mean/average scores by subject area, Asian American students scored the highest in mathematics (565), and White students scored the highest in the reading and writing subject areas (531 and 514, respectively). All other racial/ethnic groups performed less well across all subject areas. During the same year, males had a slightly higher SAT critical reading score to females (517 to 515), as well as higher math scores (541 to 506), while females had higher writing scores than males (506 to 492).

In terms of SAT participation, 64% of SAT test-takers described themselves as White; 5% Black or African American; 1% American Indian or Alaskan Native; 6% Asian American; 11% Mexican or Mexican American; 1% Puerto Rican; and 6% Other Hispanic, Latino, or Latin American. Another 3% described themselves as “Other,” or provided no response with respect to ethnicity.

**ACT:** A record 1.42 million students in the U.S. from the class of 2008 (43% of all graduates) took the ACT. The average ACT composite score for the nation’s class of 2008 was 21.1 (a slight decline from 21.2 in 2007) on a scale of 1 to 36.

**Arizona:** Fifteen percent (15%) of Arizona’s graduates took the ACT test in 2008. The average ACT composite score for Arizona’s class of 2008 was 21.9 Arizona’s 2008 ACT composite score ranked 21st in the nation (*ALEC, 2009*). With respect to specific subject matter, Arizona’s average composite scoring was: 21.3 English; 22.1 Math; 22.3 Reading; and 21.3 Science.

Asian American students had the highest average composite ACT 2008 scores of 23.4, followed by White students (23.1), Hispanic students (20.0), African American students (18.6), and American Indian students (16.8). During the same year, males had an average ACT composite score of 22.1, with females scoring slightly lower (21.6).

**Arizona ACT Composite Scores & Number of Test Takers by Race/Ethnicity & Gender 2008**

	# Test Takers	Composite Score
<b>African American</b>	444	18.6
<b>American Indian</b>	875	16.8
<b>Asian American</b>	446	23.4
<b>Hispanic</b>	1,826	20.0
<b>Total Minority</b>	3,591	--
<b>White</b>	6,478	23.1
<b>Female</b>	6,477	21.6
<b>Male</b>	4,742	22.1
<b>Total</b>	11,602	21.9

(Source: ACT High School Profile Reports 2008)

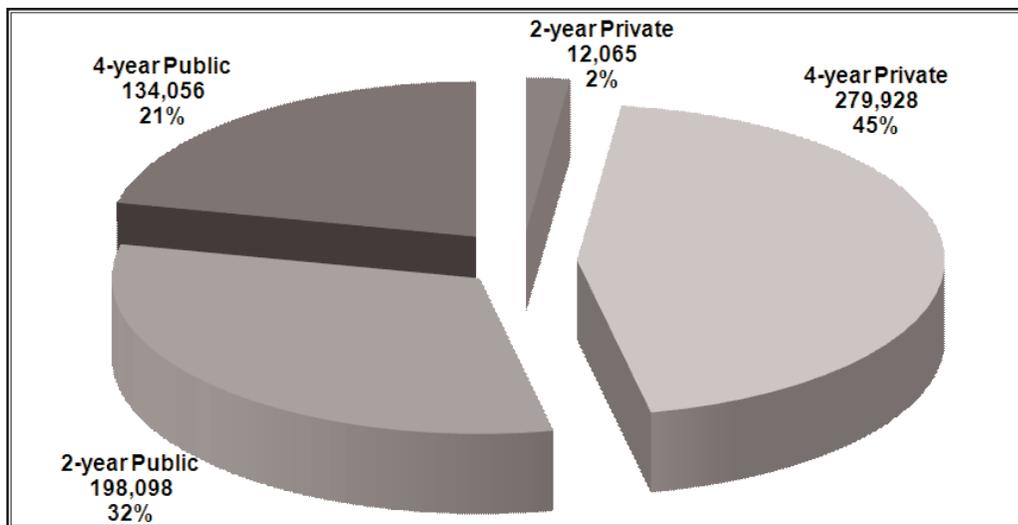
Note: The total number of students tested varies between gender and race/ethnicity given a significant number of test-takers did not self-identify with any specific race/ethnicity. ACT composite scores for minorities were not calculated as an aggregated group so as not to undermine the performance of any particular ethnic/racial group.

### Enrollment in Arizona Postsecondary Education Institutions

The Integrated Postsecondary Education Data Systems (IPEDS) reports a total of 624,147 students enrolled in Arizona's public and private postsecondary degree-granting institutions in the Fall of 2007. This includes all students enrolled in postsecondary institutions headquartered in Arizona which are eligible for federal financial assistance programs authorized by Title IV of the Higher Education Act.

The pie chart below depicts total enrollment by type of postsecondary degree-granting institution in Arizona, with 47% of students receiving their education from a *private* (2 or 4-year) institution, and 53% receiving their education from a *public* (2 or 4-year) institution.

**Arizona Postsecondary Enrollment  
by Type of Degree-Granting\* Institution Fall 2007  
Total 624,147**



(Source: IPEDS, 2008)

\*Degree-granting institutions include all two and four-year public and private postsecondary institutions which grant an associate's or higher degree, and whose students are eligible to participate in the Title IV federal financial aid programs. Institutions which offer only vocational programs of less than 2 years' duration, and provide continuing education programs, were not included.

A situation unique to Arizona is the presence of several online private institutions, such as the University of Phoenix, which is the largest private university in North America. Given these private institutions are headquartered in Arizona, their nationwide online enrollment figures are included in the Arizona IPEDS data, as depicted in the pie chart above.

Reporting this data pertaining to online students in Arizona was deemed important given these institutions make significant contributions in tax revenue, workforce preparation, degree completion, and offer employment opportunities. In addition, online students are included in calculations for Arizona Title IV data, such as loan default rates and Pell grants. However, given the enrollment of these online institutions is largely comprised of students

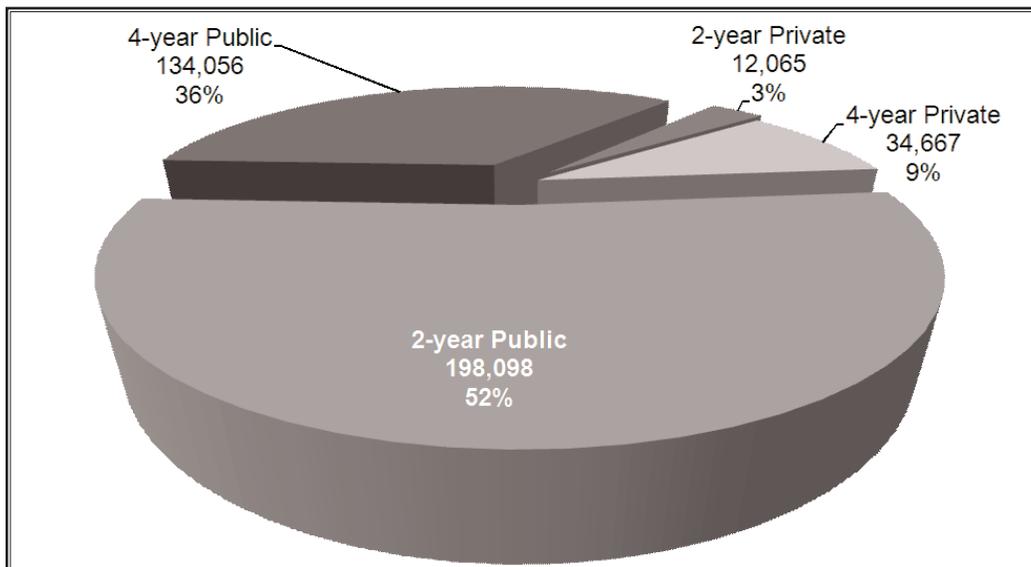
<sup>6</sup>See Appendix H for a list of Arizona's postsecondary institutions.

who reside *outside* of Arizona, a closer examination of online institutional data was required to more accurately assess the status of postsecondary student enrollment in Arizona.

Follow-on research conducted by the staff of the Arizona Commission for Postsecondary Education (ACPE), with the assistance of Arizona's four private online institutions included in the IPEDS data (Anthem College, Grand Canyon University, University of Phoenix, and Western International University) uncovered two notable findings. First, of the 624,147 students reported to be enrolled in Arizona public and private institutions, a total of 245,261 were attending one of these four Arizona-based *online* institutions. Second, the research team found that 94% of the reported online students reside *outside* of Arizona. (*Details regarding online student enrollment can be found in Appendix H.*)

As such, a revised analysis of the IPEDS data (excluding all online student enrollment figures) was undertaken in an effort to capture a more accurate "picture" of the distribution of students among the types of degree institutions and minority enrollment of Arizona's postsecondary students. The pie chart below illustrates the adjusted total enrollment figure of 378,886 students (excluding online enrollment) and their distribution by type of degree granting institution. The adjusted figures reveal that in the Fall of 2007, 12% were receiving their education from *private* 2- or 4-year institutions, and 88% were enrolled in Arizona *public* institutions. Note that more than one-half (52%) of all students were enrolled in Arizona community colleges.

**Arizona Postsecondary Enrollment  
by Type of Degree-Granting Institution Fall 2007**  
Total 378,886 (Online Institutions Omitted)



(Source: IPEDS, U.S. Department of Education 2009)

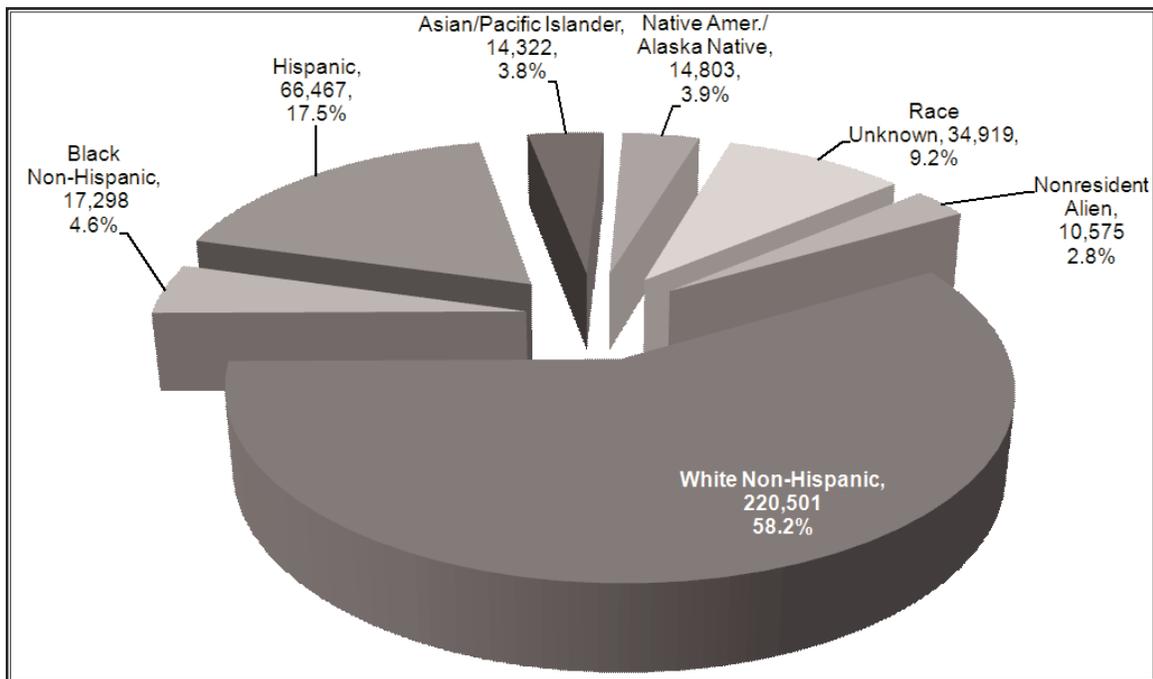
[Adjusted to exclude data as reported by private online institutions]

Note: IPEDS data indicated that 15,000 Arizona-residing post-secondary students were enrolled in an Arizona-based online institution in the Fall of 2007. While a distribution analysis which included these students would have been optimal, data available on student race/ethnicity was too incomplete and inconsistent to allow for such an assessment.

## Total Adjusted Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity

The pie chart below reveals total adjusted enrollment in Arizona postsecondary degree-granting institutions by race/ethnicity in Fall of 2007, excluding the 245,261 online students.

### Students Enrolled in Arizona Postsecondary Degree-Granting Institutions by Race/Ethnicity Fall 2007 Total 378,886



(Source: IPEDS, 2009; Online Institution Statistics, 2009)

[Adjusted to exclude data as reported by private online institutions]

This pie chart reveals that of the total 378,886 students, minority students comprised 112,891 or 29.8% of the total enrollment figure; White students accounted for 220,501 or 58.2%; nonresident aliens accounted for 10,575 or 2.8%; and race/ethnicity unknown accounted for 34,919 or 9.2%.

Hispanic students were the largest minority group at 17.5% of total enrollment (66,467 students). African American students made up the second largest minority group, comprising 4.6% of total postsecondary enrollment (17,298 students). American Indian and Asian American students made up a much smaller proportion of total enrollment, comprising 3.9% (14,803) and 3.8% (14,322), respectively, of Arizona's postsecondary students.

### Minority Enrollment by Type of Degree-Granting Institution

Arizona's *public* degree-granting institutions enrolled 332,154 students in 2007, accounting for 87.7% of the total postsecondary student body. Among these students, 134,056 attended four-year colleges/universities (accounting for 35.4% of the total postsecondary student body), and 198,098 attended two-year community colleges (accounting for 52.3% of the total postsecondary student body.)

Arizona's *private* institutional enrollment figures, (excluding online institutions) reflect 46,732 students, accounting for 12.3% of the total postsecondary student body." Among these students, 34,667 were attending private four-year universities (accounting for 9.1% of the total postsecondary student body), and 12,065 were attending private two-year colleges (accounting for 3.2% of the total postsecondary student body).

The proportion of minority students within each type of postsecondary institution (excluding on-line institutions), is provided for 2007 in the table below. As depicted, 33,033 minority students (8.7%) were enrolled within a four-year public university; 65,631 minority students (17.3%) were enrolled within a two-year public college; 9,055 minority students (2.4%) were enrolled at a private four-year degree-granting institution; and 5,172 minority students (1.4%) were enrolled at a private two-year degree-granting institution.

**Arizona Postsecondary Enrollment by Type of Degree-Granting Institution  
Fall 2007 (Excluding Online Institutions)**

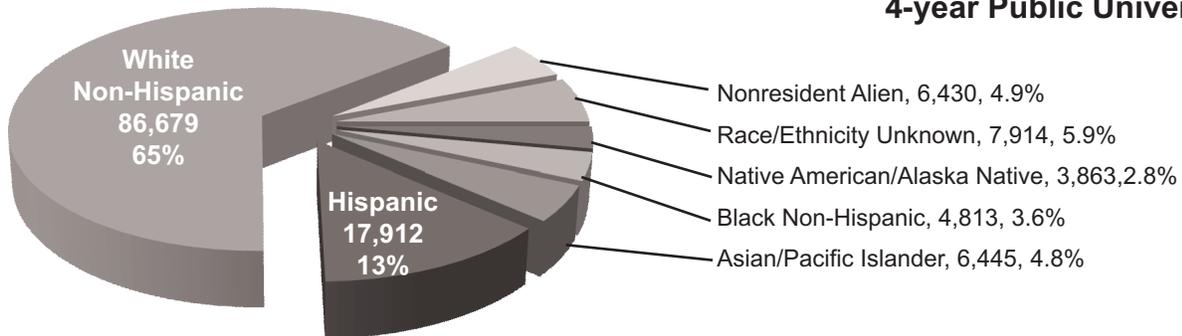
Race/Ethnicity	Public Postsecondary Institutions		Private Postsecondary Institutions	
	4-Year Public	2-Year Public	4-Year Private	2-Year Private
	%	%	%	%
Black Non-Hispanic	4,813	9,276	2,417	793
Amer. Indian/Alaska Native	3,863	9,082	996	862
Asian/Pacific Islander	6,445	6,490	1,034	353
Hispanic	17,912	40,783	4,608	3,164
<b>Total Minority</b>	33,033 (8.7%)	65,631 (17.3%)	9,055 (2.4%)	5,172 (1.4%)
White Non-Hispanic	86,679 (22.9%)	112,016 (29.6%)	16,511 (4.3%)	5,295 (1.4%)
Nonresident Alien	6,430 (1.7%)	2,565 (0.7%)	1,562 (0.4%)	18 (0.0%)
Race/Ethnicity Unknown	7,914 (2.1%)	17,886 (4.7%)	7,539 (2.0%)	1,580 (0.4%)
<b>Total</b>	134,056 (35.4%)	198,098 (52.3%)	34,667 (9.1%)	12,065 (3.2%)
<b>Total Public &amp; Private Distribution of Students</b>	332,154 (87.7%)		46,732 (12.3%)	
<b>Total Postsecondary Enrollment</b>	378,886 (100%)			
<b>Total Postsecondary Minority Enrollment</b>	<b>112,890 (29.8% of total student body)</b>			

(Source: IPEDS, U.S. Department of Education 2009.)

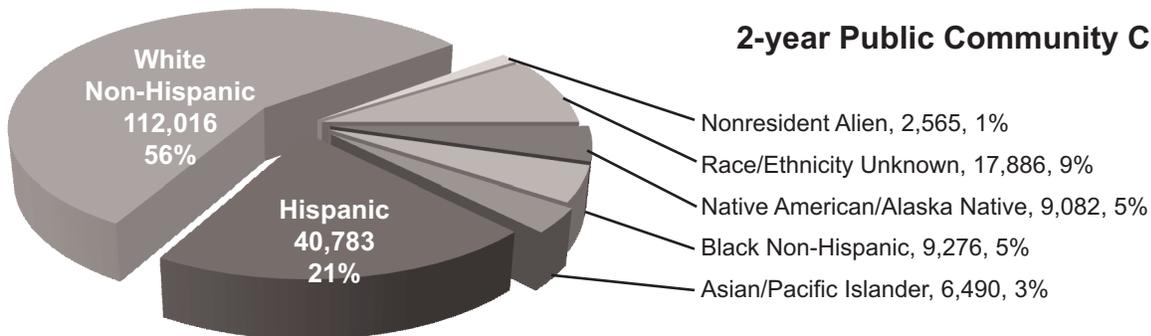
[Adjusted to exclude data as reported by private online institutions]

**Arizona Postsecondary Minority Enrollment  
by Race/Ethnicity and Type of Degree-Granting Institution Fall 2007**

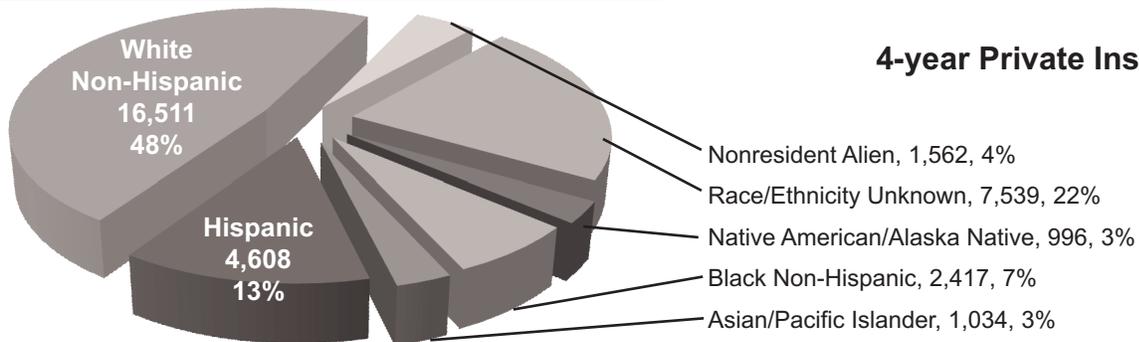
**4-year Public Universities**



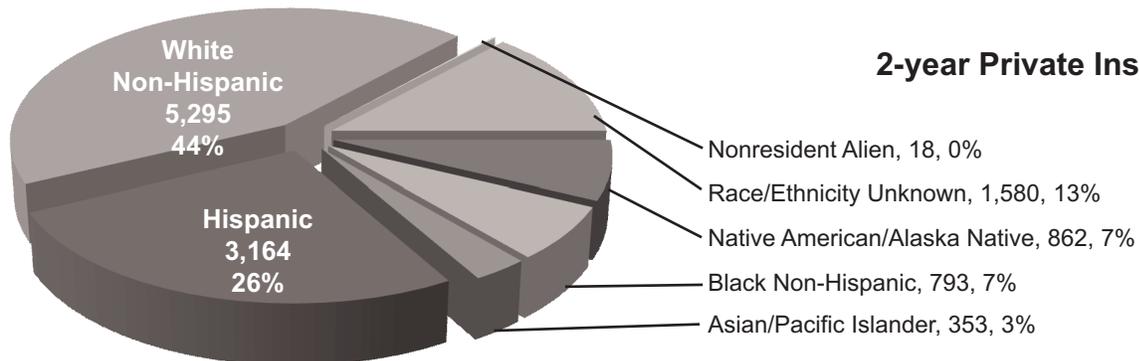
**2-year Public Community Colleges**



**4-year Private Institutions**



**2-year Private Institutions**



(Source: IPEDS, U.S. Department of Education 2009.)  
[Adjusted to exclude data as reported by private online institutions]

**Minority Access to Higher Education in Arizona**

Parity in the context of access to higher education is based on the assumption that if all barriers to higher education (financial, geographic, cultural, academic preparation, etc.) were eliminated, the demographics of the student body would mirror that of the population the institution serves.

Based on this assumption, differences between the demographic make-up of the student body and general population may indicate that barriers to higher education exist for the group. Note that the parity measure does not indicate why a gap exists, so much further study is required to identify potential causes. The analysis below offers a general assessment of parity for public institutions in the context of access to higher education in Arizona by students of different racial/ethnic backgrounds.

**Public Four-Year Universities**

The table below provides enrollment data from 1995 to 2007 among Arizona’s three (3) public four-year universities: Arizona State University, Northern Arizona University, and University of Arizona. The data indicates that while there have been some fluctuations, the general trend has been a consistent underrepresentation among African American, American Indian, and Hispanic students over the last twelve years. At the same time, Asian American and White students have historically been overrepresented within these four-year public universities.

**Race/Ethnicity Distribution and Percent from Parity  
Arizona’s Public Universities: Fall 1995, 2000, 2005, 2007**

	Student Body 1995	State Pop. 1990	% From Parity	Student Body 2000	State Pop. 2000	% From Parity	Student Body 2005	State Pop. 2005	% From Parity	Student Body 2007	State Pop. 2007	% From Parity
<b>African American</b>	2.3%	2.9%	<b>-19.8%</b>	2.7%	2.9%	<b>-8.6%</b>	3.1%	2.9%	<b>7.0%</b>	3.5%	4%	<b>-12.5%</b>
<b>American Indian</b>	2.7%	5.2%	<b>-48.9%</b>	3.0%	4.5%	<b>-33.9%</b>	2.9%	4.4%	<b>-33.1%</b>	2.9%	5%	<b>-42%</b>
<b>Asian American</b>	3.8%	1.4%	<b>170.8%</b>	4.2%	1.9%	<b>124.8%</b>	4.5%	2.3%	<b>99.5%</b>	4.8%	2%	<b>140%</b>
<b>Hispanic</b>	10.2%	18.8%	<b>-45.8%</b>	11.2%	25.3%	<b>-55.8%</b>	12.6%	28.65%	<b>-56.1%</b>	13.3%	30%	<b>-55.60%</b>
<b>Other</b>	5.0%	0.1%	<b>n/a</b>	5.8%	1.6%	<b>n/a</b>	4.9%	1.6%	<b>n/a</b>	5.0%	n/a	<b>n/a</b>
<b>Unknown</b>	2.2%	n/a	<b>n/a</b>	2.6%	n/a	<b>n/a</b>	6.0%	n/a	<b>n/a</b>	5.9%	n/a	<b>n/a</b>
<b>White</b>	73.9%	71.7%	<b>10.5%</b>	70.5%	63.8%	<b>10.5%</b>	65.9%	60.2%	<b>9.6%</b>	64.4%	59%	<b>9.1%</b>

(Sources: NAU University Fast Facts 2007; UA Office of Institutional Research & Planning Support, Fact Book 2007-2008; ASU University Office of Institutional Analysis, 2009; Minority Student Report 2007.)

Note that while the data provides a reliable indication of general trends, a more precise measure would require that the racial/ethnic identification of those students categorized annually as “Other” or “Unknown,” be fully collected. In 2007, for example, students categorized as “Other” or “Unknown” comprised 11% of the student body (13,562 students).

**Race/Ethnicity Distribution by Institution  
ASU, NAU, UA - Fall 2007**

Ethnicity	ASU		NAU		UA		Arizona University System (ASU, NAU & UA Combined)			
	Number Students	% Student Body	Number Students	% Student Body	Number Students	% Student Body	Number Students	% Student Body	State Pop. 2007	% from Parity
<b>African Amer.</b>	2,489	3.86%	648	3%	1,142	3.07%	4,279	3.50%	4%	<b>-12.5%</b>
American Indian/ Alaska Native	1,370	2.13%	1,292	6%	940	2.53%	3,602	2.90%	5%	<b>-42%</b>
Asian American/ Pacific Islander	3,259	5.06%	459	2%	2,201	5.91%	5,919	4.80%	2%	<b>140%</b>
<b>Hispanic</b>	8,323	12.95%	2,617	12%	5,431	14.59%	16,371	13.30%	30%	<b>-55.6%</b>
<b>*Other</b>	3,481	5.40%	458	2%	2,261	6.08%	6,200	5.00%	n/a	<b>n/a</b>
<b>Unknown</b>	4,763	7.39%	550	3%	2,049	5.51%	7,362	5.90%	n/a	<b>n/a</b>
<b>White</b>	40,709	63.21%	15,328	72%	23,193	62.32%	79,230	64.40%	59%	<b>9.1%</b>
<b>Total</b>	64,394	100%	21,352	100%	37,217	100%	122,963	100%	n/a	<b>n/a</b>

\*ASU: Other = 3,481 International Students; NAU: Other = 458 International Students; UA: Other = 2,261 Nonresident Alien Students.

(Sources: NAU University Fast Facts 2007; UA Office of Institutional Research & Planning Support, Fact Book 2007-2008; ASU University Office of Institutional Analysis, 2009; 2007 Minority Education Report.)

**Hispanic Students:** There were a total of 16,371 Hispanic students enrolled at Arizona’s four-year public universities in the Fall of 2007. While Hispanics account for 30% of Arizona’s population (2007), they comprised only 13.3% of the student body in 2007. When comparing the student representation of all racial/ethnic groups, the underrepresentation of Hispanics within Arizona’s four-year public universities is most evident in terms of the level of disparity.

**Native American Students:** There were a total of 3,602 American Indian or Alaska Native students enrolled at Arizona's four-year public universities in the Fall of 2007. While Native Americans account for 5% of Arizona's population, they comprised only 2.9% of Arizona's four-year public university student enrollment. These figures provide evidence of an overall disparity in representation among Native Americans within Arizona's four-year public universities. It should be noted that for NAU specifically, however, the percentage of Native American student body enrollment in 2007 (6%) exceeded the percentage of Native Americans within the population statewide (5%), as described below.

NAU enrollments included 1,292 Native American students with 58 different tribal affiliations, accounting for 6% of the student body. Native American tribes with the largest enrollment numbers at NAU included Navajo (67%), Hopi (5%), Cherokee (3%), White Mountain Apache (2%), and Pascua Yaqui (1%) (*NAU Fast Facts, 2008*).

UA enrollments included 940 Native American students, comprising 2.5% of the student population (*UA Office of Institutional Research & Planning Support 2007-08*).

ASU enrollments included 1,370 American Indian / Alaskan Native students, comprising 2.1% of the student population. Tribes with the largest enrollment numbers (in 2008) included Navajo (48%), Other (18.8%), Unknown (16.9%), Cherokee (3.8%), Pima (2.5%), and Hopi (2.0%) (*Office of the President, Native American Affairs, ASU 2009*).

**African American Students:** There were a total of 4,279 African American students enrolled within Arizona's four-year public universities in the Fall of 2007. African Americans accounted for 4% of Arizona's population in 2007, and comprised 3.5% of the student body in 2007. These figures suggest a slight underrepresentation of this racial/ethnic group.

*The UA remains the state's most ethnically diverse four-year public university. Retention rates at the UA hit a new high, with 80% of students enrolled at the UA graduating after five years (ABOR 2008).*

Enrollment growth at Arizona's public four-year universities is projected to increase to almost 200,000 students by 2020 based on the goals in the ABOR Vision Plan. Over the last ten years, total FTE enrollment has increased 24.7% from 90,691 in fall 1997 to 113,092 in the fall 2007. Total headcount (full and part-time) enrollment increased from 18.6% from 103,469 in fall 1997 to 122,731 in fall 2007 (*ABOR 2008*).

### Public Two-Year Degree-Granting Institutions

There are currently eleven (11) two-year public community college districts in Arizona. The table below indicates that in 2007-2008, Hispanic, American Indian and Alaska Native students were underrepresented, and Asian, Pacific Islander, African American and White students were overrepresented within these two-year public institutions of higher education.

Note that for this analysis of 'parity', student body demographics were compared to statewide demographics rather than the specific age characteristics of the population served within each community college district. Compared to the White (non-Hispanic) population in Arizona, minority groups have greater percentages of people younger than 25 years – with 48.6% of Arizona's minority population being under the age of 25 versus only 28.5% of the White (non-Hispanic) population under the age of 25 (*AZ Dept. of Health, 2007*). Thus, while the parity analysis provides an accurate assessment at the state-wide demographic level, a more precise analysis would require comparison to population within the areas served as well as taking into account racial/ethnic age distribution patterns.

#### Enrollment in Arizona's Public 2-Year Degree-Granting Institutions by Race/Ethnicity Fall 2007

Race/Ethnicity of Students	Number of Students Enrolled	% of Total Student Body	% of Arizona Population 2007	% From Parity
African American	10,310	5.20%	4%	30%
Amer. Indian/Alaska Native	9,736	4.90%	5%	-2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	7,168	3.60%	2%	80%
Hispanic	45,106	22.70%	30%	-24.30%
<b>Total Minority</b>	<b>72,320</b>	<b>36.50%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>-10.90%</b>
White	123,213	62%	59%	5%
Non-resident Alien	2,565	1.30%	n/a	n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>198,098</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>

(Source: NCES, IPEDS 2009)

**Tribal Community Colleges**

Fall 2007 enrollment within Arizona’s two tribal community colleges, Diné College and Tohono O’odham Community College, totaled 1,811 students. Approximately 95% of students enrolled at these two community colleges are Native American. While total enrollment within each college has fluctuated from year to year, there has been a recent decline from 2,059 students in 2003 to 1,811 students in 2007.

The proportion of part-time students at Tohono O’odham was much higher than full-time students (79% to 21%, respectively). Fifty-one percent (51%) of students at Dine College were enrolled part-time, and 49% enrolled full-time. With respect to financial aid, 91% of all students enrolled at Diné College, and 100% of students enrolled at Tohono O’odham Community College, received financial aid during the 2006-07 school year. The percent of females enrolled at Diné College was notably greater than that of males (74% to 26%). Similarly, the percent of females enrolled at Tohono O’odham Community College (67%) was more than double that of male students (33%).

*Graduation Rates:* The 2007 graduation rate reported for Diné College students was only 7%, with a 6% graduation rate for American Indian/Alaskan Native students. Note that the transfer rate was calculated at 46%, so it is possible some of these students may have graduated from other institutions. Graduation rate data was not available from Tohono O’odham Community College at the time of this report.

*Degrees Conferred:* A total of 281 Associate Degrees were conferred to Native American students from these tribally controlled community colleges in 2005-2006, and 235 Associate Degrees were conferred in 2006-2007.

**Enrollment and Degrees Conferred in AZ Degree-Granting Tribally Controlled Institutions  
Dine Community College and Tohono O’odham Community College (2000 - 2007)**

Community College	Total Enrollment								Associate Degrees to Native Americans	
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	05-06	06-07
Diné	1,712	1,685	1,822	1,878	1,935	1,825	1,669	1,657	231	215
Tohono O’odham	*	*	*	181	169	270	198	154	5	20
Total	*	*	*	2,059	2,104	2,095	1,867	1,811	236	235

\*Data was not available for the years 2000-2002.  
(Source: Digest of Education Statistics 2008 & NCES College Navigator 2009)

**Postsecondary Tuition and Cost of Attendance**

The share of family income needed to pay for college, even after financial aid, has risen substantially in Arizona. For instance, the percentage of income needed to pay for public four-year colleges increased from 20% in 2000 to 24% in 2008. The average undergraduate cost of attendance (including tuition, room and board) charged for full-time students in postsecondary public and private degree-granting institutions in Arizona for 2006-2007 and 2007-2008 was as follows:

	<b>2006-2007</b>	<b>2007-2008</b>
<b>Public 4-year</b>	\$11,966	\$12,289
<b>Private 4-year</b>	\$22,160	\$21,809
<b>Public 2-year</b>	\$1,451	\$1,478

*(Source: U.S. Dept. of Education, NCES, IPEDS, Fall 2006, 2007 & 2008)*

While the correlation between cost of attendance and educational attainment is not analyzed within this report, a recent in-depth study conducted by the U.S. Government Accountability Office concluded that “increases in the cost of college may be discouraging large numbers of individuals, particularly minority and low-income individuals, from pursuing higher education” (*GAO Higher Education Study, November 2007*). The full report, which documents the growth in college tuition and its potentially adverse effects on access to higher education and rates of degree completion, can be found at [www.gao.gov/new.items/d08245/pdf](http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d08245/pdf).

**U.S. Graduation Rates**

Approximately fifty-seven percent (57%) of full-time, first-time bachelor’s or equivalent degree-seekers attending four-year public or private institutions in the U.S. completed a bachelor’s or equivalent degree at the institution where they began their studies within six (6) years.

Graduation rates of students seeking baccalaureate degrees at four-year public and private institutions increased when measured after six (6) years, rather than after four (4) years, from time of entry. The graduation rate of all bachelor’s seeking students in the U.S. 2001 cohort (who graduated in 2005) is 36 percent after four (4) years; 53% after five (5) years (graduated in 2006); and 57 percent after six (6) years (graduated in 2007) (*IES NCES, March 2009*).

**Arizona Graduation Rates**

According to the National Center for Public Policy’s 2008 Arizona Report Card, a low percentage (43%) of Arizona’s first-time, full-time, public and private college students complete a bachelor’s degree within six years of entering college – compared with 65% in the top performing states, and 57% for the nation (*National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education, Measuring Up 2008*).

Using the methodology and cohort definitions devised by the federal government as part of the Student Right-to-Know Act of 1990, the following percentages of Arizona postsecondary students attending a public or private four-year institution, who obtained a bachelor’s degree at the institution they entered within six years of enrolling, is provided in the table below. White students had the highest graduation rate (52%); Hispanic, Asian American, and American Indian/Pacific Islander students had similar graduation rates of 47%, 47% and 46% respectively; and African American students had the lowest graduation rate (41%).

**Six-Year Graduation Rate of Arizona’s Four-Year Public and Private Postsecondary Students by Race/Ethnicity (2006 - 2007)**

Race/Ethnicity of Students	Six-Year Graduation Rates
African American	41%
American Indian or Pacific Islander	46%
Asian American	47%
Hispanic	47%
Total Minority	46%
White	52%
Total Arizona*	43%

Note that the figures measure the percent of *first-time, full-time* students enrolled in a public or private *four-year* institution who obtain a bachelor’s degree at the institution they entered within six years of enrolling. Part-time students, returning students, and students who transfer to another campus are not captured in this measure. As such, the graduation rate may be underestimated for Arizona, given a significant portion of Arizona’s postsecondary student body share these characteristics.

(Source: NCES 2009 & National Center for Public Policy 2008)

\* The total Arizona graduation rate is lower than the average of all racial/ethnic graduation rates given it includes the graduation rates of those students whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

**Graduation Rates Among Arizona’s Public Universities**

Graduation rates among Arizona’s four-year public universities, Arizona State University, Northern Arizona University, and University of Arizona, are provided in the table below. As can be seen, the six-year graduation rate is much higher than the four-year graduation rate, with 6-year graduation rates ranging from 48% to 56%, and 4-year graduation rates ranging from 29% to 33%.

When reviewing 2007 graduation rates by race/ethnicity among Arizona’s four-year public universities, it is important to note that both ASU and the UA included the graduation rates of students for which their race/ethnicity was categorized as “unknown.” As such, while general observations can be drawn from the tables, it is not a precise tool for calculating graduation rates by race/ethnicity.

*NAU ranked first in the nation in producing Native American master’s degrees, and sixth in the nation for graduating Native Americans with bachelor’s degrees (ABOR 2008).*

Nevertheless, some general observations can reliably be drawn from the tables. Certainly, the comparatively high graduation rates of Asian American/Pacific Islander students across all universities (40% to 63%), compared to the notably low graduation rates of American Indian/Alaskan Native students (ranging from 26% to 28%), provides an indication of the very different graduation rate averages of these two racial/ethnic groupings. Additionally, the six year graduation rate was notably higher for females than males across all three universities, ranging from 51% to 60% for females as compared to 43% to 52% for males.

**2007 Six-Year Postsecondary Graduation Rates by Race/Ethnicity  
Arizona State Univ. (ASU), Northern Arizona Univ. (NAU), Univ. of Arizona (UA)**

	<b>ASU</b>	<b>NAU</b>	<b>UA</b>
<b>Graduation Rate</b>	55.6% (6-year) 29.4% (4-year)	48.2% (6-year) 30.2% (4-year)	56% (6-year) 33% (4-year)
Amer. Indian/Alaska Native	26%	28%	28%
Asian/Pacific Islander	64%	40%	63%
Black non-Hispanic	42%	49%	45%
Hispanic	51%	42%	49%
White	57%	50%	57%
Unknown	46%	n/a	61%
Non-Resident Alien	61%	57%	60%
Females	60%	51%	60%
Males	51%	43%	52%

(Source: NCES College Navigator, 2009.)

The types and quantity of post-secondary degrees earned have significant implications for the future composition of Arizona’s workforce and the alignment of jobs and skills. During the 2006-2007 academic year, over 123,000 degrees and certificates were conferred to Arizona postsecondary students.

According to the National Center for Public Policy (*2008 Arizona Report Card*), the number of undergraduate credentials and degrees awarded in Arizona, relative to the number of students enrolled, has increased substantially since the early 1990s, from 10% in 1992 to 18% in 2007. Arizona performs at the U.S. average, but is below the top states on this measure which average at 21%.

The table below provides the number and percentage of degrees/pre-baccalaureate certificates earned by students of each racial/ethnic group, by the type of degree or certificate earned, including: pre-baccalaureate level certificates, associate’s degrees, bachelor’s and master’s degrees, and doctor’s and first-professional degrees. Note that the table does not include post-graduate certificates.

**Postsecondary Degrees and Certificates by Race/Ethnicity 2006-2007\***

	African American	American Indian	Asian American	Hispanic	White	Non-Resident	Unknown Race	Total
<b>Certificates* (Below baccalaureate)</b>	1,825 5.9%	1,214 3.9%	702 2.2%	6,634 21%	15,943 51.9%	337 1%	4,040 13%	30,695 100%
<b>Associate Degrees</b>	1,848 7%	1,034 4%	683 2.60%	3,866 14.90%	14,249 55%	718 2.70%	3,382 13%	25,780 100%
<b>Bachelor Degrees</b>	1,931 5%	652 1.7%	1,394 3.8%	3,709 10%	22,499 61%	2,506 6.8%	3,933 10.7%	36,624 100%
<b>Master Degrees</b>	2,891 10%	245 0.8%	801 2.86%	1,511 5.40%	12,405 44%	3,412 12%	6,676 23%	27,941 100%
<b>Doctor Degrees</b>	47 4%	19 1.6%	41 3.5%	58 4.9%	625 53%	307 26%	64 5%	1,161 100%
<b>First-Professional Degrees</b>	26 2.8%	18 1.9%	84 9.2%	78 8.6%	653 72%	3 0.3%	44 4.8%	906 100%
<b>Total Awards</b>	<b>8,568 6.9%</b>	<b>3,182 2.5%</b>	<b>3,705 3%</b>	<b>15,856 12.8%</b>	<b>66,374 53.9%</b>	<b>7,283 5.9%</b>	<b>18,139 14.7%</b>	<b>123,107 100%</b>

\*The figures in this table include degrees and certificates obtained by students attending all of Arizona’s public and private postsecondary institutions, including four-year, two year, and less than two year programs.  
(Source: IPEDS, NCES 2009)

The percentage of certificates and degrees obtained by minorities, out of the total number of degrees/certificates obtained by Arizona’s postsecondary students during the 2006-2007 academic year, was as follows:

- 33% of (below baccalaureate) certificate completers are minority students
- 29% of Associate’s degree recipients are minority students
- 21% of Bachelor’s degree recipients are minority students
- 19% of Master’s degree recipients are minority students
- 14% of Doctor’s degree recipients are minority students
- 23% of First-professional degree recipients are minority students

The table below provides additional information to review the proportion and different types of degrees and certificates obtained by students of different racial/ethnic groups, as well as among male and female students. The information is reflective of all Arizona degree-granting institutions, including online colleges/universities.

**Arizona: Postsecondary Degrees and Certificates  
by Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Degree Type: 2006-2007**

<b>Women</b>			<b>Men</b>		
Certificate (Below BA)	16,614	23%	Certificate (Below BA)	14,081	27%
Associate's Degree	14,999	21%	Associate's Degree	10,781	20.70%
Bachelor's Degree	20,924	29%	Bachelor's Degree	15,700	30%
Master's Degree	17,678	24.80%	Master's Degree	10,263	19.70%
Doctor's Degree	560	0.70%	Doctor's Degree	601	1%
First-Professional Degree	444	0.62%	First-Professional Degree	462	0.89%
<b>Total Awards</b>	<b>71,219</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>Total Awards</b>	<b>51,888</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>African American</b>			<b>American Indian</b>		
Certificate (Below BA)	1,825	21.30%	Certificate (Below BA)	1,214	38%
Associate's Degree	1,848	21.50%	Associate's Degree	1,034	32%
Bachelor's Degree	1,931	22.50%	Bachelor's Degree	652	20%
Master's Degree	2,891	33.70%	Master's Degree	245	7.60%
Doctor's Degree	47	0.54%	Doctor's Degree	19	0.50%
First-Professional Degree	26	0.30%	First-Professional Degree	18	0.56%
<b>Total Awards</b>	<b>8,568</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>Total Awards</b>	<b>3,183</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Asian American</b>			<b>Hispanic</b>		
Certificate (Below BA)	702	18.90%	Certificate (Below BA)	6,634	0.40%
Associate's Degree	683	18%	Associate's Degree	3,866	24%
Bachelor's Degree	1,394	37.60%	Bachelor's Degree	3,709	23%
Master's Degree	801	21.60%	Master's Degree	1,511	9.50%
Doctor's Degree	41	1%	Doctor's Degree	58	0.36%
First-Professional Degree	84	2%	First-Professional Degree	78	0.49%
<b>Total Awards</b>	<b>3,705</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>Total Awards</b>	<b>15,856</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>White</b>			<b>Nonresident Alien</b>		
Certificate (Below BA)	15,943	24%	Certificate (Below BA)	337	4.60%
Associate's Degree	14,249	21%	Associate's Degree	718	9.80%
Bachelor's Degree	22,499	33.80%	Bachelor's Degree	2,506	34%
Master's Degree	12,405	18.60%	Master's Degree	3,412	46.80%
Doctor's Degree	625	0.90%	Doctor's Degree	307	4.20%
First-Professional Degree	653	0.98%	First-Professional Degree	3	0.04%
<b>Total Awards</b>	<b>66,374</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>Total Awards</b>	<b>7,283</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Unknown Race</b>					
Certificate (Below BA)	4,040	22%			
Associate's Degree	3,382	18.60%			
Bachelor's Degree	3,933	21%			
Master's Degree	6,676	36.80%			
Doctor's Degree	64	0.35%			
First-Professional Degree	44	0.24%			
<b>Total Awards</b>	<b>18,139</b>	<b>100%</b>			

(Source: NCES, IPEDS 2009)

## Demographics

- ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates: 2005 – 2007, American Community Survey 2007, U.S. Census Bureau.
- Arizona Economic Characteristics, American Community Survey 2007, U.S. Census Bureau.
- Arizona Minority Health 2007, American Community Survey 2007, U.S. Census Bureau.
- Arizona Population and Housing Narrative Profile: 2007, American Community Survey 2007, U.S. Census Bureau.
- Arizona: Population Distribution by Gender, States, U.S. (2007). Kaiser State Health Facts.
- Arizona: Population Distribution by Race/Ethnicity, States (2006-2007), U.S. (2007). Kaiser State Health Facts.
- Arizona Poverty Rate by Age, States, and U.S. 2007, American Community Survey 2007, U.S. Census Bureau.
- Arizona: Unemployment Rate (Seasonally adjusted) 2008-2009. Kaiser State Health Facts.
- Demographics and the Economy, American Community Survey 2007, U.S. Census Bureau.
- General Demographic Characteristics, 2007 Population Estimates, U.S., American Community Survey 2007, U.S. Census Bureau.
- National Assessment of Educational Progress: Arizona 2007 Results. NAEP, 2008.
- Press Release, “Top Ten Fastest Growing States.” December 22, 2008, U.S. Census Bureau News.
- Select Social Characteristics in the U.S., American Community Survey 2007, U.S. Census Bureau.
- U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics 2008 & 2009.
- U.S. Educational Attainment 2005-2007, American Community Survey 2007, U.S. Census Bureau.
- U.S. Household and Families: 2005-2007, American Community Survey 2007, U.S. Census Bureau.
- U.S. School Enrollment, American Community Survey 2007, U.S. Census Bureau.

## Measuring Up

- Measuring Up 2008: The State Report Card on Higher Education – Arizona. The National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education, (<http://www.highereducation.org>).
- Measuring Up 2008: The State Report Card on Higher Education – The National Report Card on Higher Education. The National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education.
- National Press Release “States Falter in Providing Affordable College Opportunities: Disparities Persist by Race/ethnicity and Income Eroding Global Competitiveness,” December 2008. The National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education, 2008.
- Press Release, State News Summary. “Arizona’s College Opportunities Not up to Par, Particularly for Minorities,” December 2008.

## KINDERGARDEN – 12TH GRADE

### Enrollment

- Arizona Department of Education, October 1, 2008 Enrollment Figures. Data collected from 1996 - 2008. (<http://www.azed.gov/researchpolicy/azenroll/2007-2008>).

### AIMS Test Scores

- Arizona Indicators, AZ Department of Education. ([www.arizonaindicators.org/pages/educatio/performance](http://www.arizonaindicators.org/pages/educatio/performance)).
- “Arizona Students Struggle on 1st Science AIMS Test.” Sept. 2008. *The Arizona Republic*.
- 2007-2008 State Report Card, AZ Dept. of Education.
- AZ State Board of Education Website. ([www.ade.state.us/stateboard/graduationrequirements](http://www.ade.state.us/stateboard/graduationrequirements)).

### Dropout Rates

- Arizona Department of Education, Research and Evaluation Section, Dropout Rates October 2008. (<http://www.ade.state.az.us/researchpolicy/dropoutinfo/>).
- Dropout Rate Study Report, 2007-2008, AZ Dept. of Education.
- Dropout Rate Report: 2006, AZ Dept. of Education, March 2007.
- Dropout Rate Report, 2004-2005, AZ Dept. of Education.
- Hispanic Youth Dropping Out of U.S. Schools: Measuring the Challenge. The Pew Hispanic Center, 2003.

### Graduation Rates

- Arizona University System FY2008 Annual Report: ASU, NAU, UA, Arizona Board of Regents 2008.
- Graduation Rate Reports for 2000 - 2007. Arizona Department of Education, Research & Evaluation Section, 2008 (<http://www.azed.gov/researchpolicy/grad/>).
- National Center for Public Policy in Higher Education Report, 2008.
- Public School Graduation Rates in the United States, November 2002. Manhattan Institute for Policy Research.

# LIST OF REFERENCES

## Advanced Placement

- *College Board State Summary and Annual Reports 2001-2009*, College Board.
- *Press Release, AZ Dept. of Education, February 2008, "Arizona Schools Chief Tom Horne Announces Arizona Students Advanced Placement Participation Rates and Performance Higher than National average – Reports Equity Gap Closing."*
- *5th Annual AP Report to the Nation*, February 2009. College Board, 2009.
- *5th Annual AP Report to the Nation: Arizona Supplement*, February 2009. College Board, 2009.

## Eligibility for University Admission

- *"Get Ready for Success at Arizona's Public Universities."* (Admission regulations brochure), Arizona Board of Regents (ABOR), 2009.
- *Fact Sheet 2007: The Arizona Financial Aid Trust Fund*, Arizona Board of Regents.
- *Board of Regents Meeting Report, 2008 Fall Enrollment Report*, December 4-5, 2008.
- *Board of Regents Meeting: Executive Summary, June 24-25, 2004. Review of Findings from the 2002 Arizona High School Eligibility Study.*
- *2006 Arizona High School Eligibility Study*, Arizona Board of Regents Meeting: Executive Summary, September 27-28, 2008.
- *2008 Enrollment Report Highlights, Solutions Through Higher Education.*

## SAT

- *2008 College-Bound Seniors. State Profile Report, Arizona.* The College Board.
- *2007 College-Bound Seniors. State Profile Report, Arizona.* The College Board.
- *2005 College-Bound Seniors. State Profile Report, Arizona.* The College Board.
- *Arizona Republic, "State SAT Scores Drop for 3rd Straight Year."* August 2008.
- *Press Release, "SAT Scores Stable as Record Numbers Take Test."* College Board, August 2008.
- *Total Group Profile Report, 2008 College-Bound Seniors, The College Board.*

## ACT

- *ACT High School Profile Reports 2002-2008. ACT, Inc.*
- *ACT High School Profile Report. The Graduating Class of 2007: Arizona.* ACT, Inc., 2008.
- *ACT High School Profile Report. The Graduating Class of 2008: Arizona.* ACT, Inc., 2008.
- *American Legislative Exchange Council, 2009.*
- *Arizona Daily Star, "Test-takers Increase, but Scores Nearly Hold Steady."* August 13, 2008.
- *Average ACT Scores by State, 2008.* The ACT, Inc.
- *U.S. News and World Report, "SAT Scores Hold Study for Class of '08."* March 23, 2009.

## POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION\*\*

### Enrollment

- *Arizona State Board for Private Postsecondary Education.* (<http://azppse.state.az.us>).
- *Average Undergraduate Tuition and Fees and Room and Board Rates for Full-Time Students in Degree-Granting Institutions, by type and control of Institution and State of Jurisdiction: 2006-2007 and 2007-2008.* U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS. (Public and Private Four-Year).
- *College Navigator - NAU Fall 2007.* NCES.
- *College Navigator - ASU Fall 2007.* NCES.
- *College Navigator - Dine College Fall 2007.* NCES.
- *College Navigator - Tohono O'odham Community College. Fall 2007.* NCES.
- *Differences in the Health Status Among Race/Ethnic Groups, Arizona 2007.* Arizona Department of Health and Social Services (AZDHS). ([www.azdhs.gov/plan/report/dhsag/dhsag07](http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/report/dhsag/dhsag07)).
- *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008.* U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. March 2009. (<http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/>).
- *Digest of Education Statistics, 2007.* U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, March 2008. (<http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/>).

\*\*Postsecondary data related to Arizona student enrollment and graduation include only institutions that are present in Arizona. In the case of private institutions, only those with a physical presence and those licensed in Arizona are included.

- Enrollment in Public and Private Four and Two-Year Degree-Granting Institutions, by Race/Ethnicity and State, Fall 2007. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2008.
- Enrollment in Public Four-Year Degree-Granting Institutions, by Race/Ethnicity and State, Fall 2007. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2008.
- Enrollment in Public Two-Year Degree-Granting Institutions, by Race/Ethnicity and State, Fall 2007. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2008.
- Enrollment in Private Four-Year Degree-Granting Institutions, by Race/Ethnicity and State, Fall 2007. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2008.
- Enrollment in Private Two-Year Degree-Granting Institutions, by Race/Ethnicity and State, Fall 2007. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2008.
- Fall Enrollment in Arizona 2-Year & 4-Year Institutions, 2007. (Customized table from data search listing information for each postsecondary institution separately to produce Appendix H.)
- Higher Education: Tuition Continues to Rise, but Patterns Vary by Institution Type, Enrollment, and Educational Expenditures. Report to the Chairman, Committee on Education and Labor, House of Representatives, U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) 2007.
- IPEDS Data Center – NAU, Fall 2007.
- Measuring Up 2008. State Facts Comparison Results. ([http://measuringup2008.highereducation.org/compare/state\\_facts\\_result.php](http://measuringup2008.highereducation.org/compare/state_facts_result.php)).
- Minority Student Report 2007: A Snapshot of Arizona's Educational Achievement. Prepared by Nancy L. Osborne, M.Ed. and Tonya M. Drake, Ph.D., AMEPAC, 2007.
- National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education, 2008.
- NAU University Fast Facts 2008. NAU 2009.
- Northern Arizona University Fast Facts, Semester Fast Facts, Fall 2007.
- NCES Graduation Rate and Completion Surveys, 2007.
- Office of the President, Native American Affairs: Facts, ASU 2009.
- State Education Data Profiles. Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics. U.S. Department of Education.
- UA Office of Institutional Research and Planning Support, Fact Book 2007-2008.
- UA Chicano Hispano Student Affairs. Hispanic Students at the UA – At a Glance, Fall 2007.
- University of Arizona Annual report 2007-2008.
- U.S. Department of Education NCES IPEDS Fall 2006, 2007 & 2008 Tuition Table.
- Quick Facts, Fall 2009, ASU University Office of Institutional Analysis.

### Graduation Rates

- First Look Report, March 2009. Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, Enrollment in Postsecondary Institutions, Fall 2007; Graduation Rates, 2001 and 2004 Cohorts; and Financial Statistics, Fiscal Year 2007.
- National Center for Public Policy 2008.
- NCES College Navigator – University of Arizona, 2009.
- 2007 Six-Year Graduation Rates, Two- and Four-Year Postsecondary Institutions by Race/Ethnicity for Arizona. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2008. (Customized table through data search listing graduation rate information for each postsecondary institution.)

### Degrees and Certificates

- 2008 Arizona Report Card, National Center for Public Policy 2008.
- 2006-2007 Postsecondary Degrees & Certificates (IPEDS, NCES customized search).

**PK-12 Enrollment Trend by Race/Ethnicity and Gender  
1996-1997 to 2007-2008**

	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08
African American	34,212	35,830	38,421	40,029	41,392	43,556	46,859	48,932	52,454	56,863	59,908	62,277
American Indian	57,592	56,744	58,475	59,688	59,498	60,405	63,307	66,882	65,546	67,493	67,073	58,783
Asian American	14,018	14,885	16,171	16,847	18,230	19,362	21,109	22,300	24,273	27,110	29,361	32,296
Hispanic	240,795	250,656	268,098	284,993	303,101	325,700	355,295	376,088	404,845	426,642	450,664	447,008
<b>Total Minority</b>	<b>346,617</b>	<b>358,115</b>	<b>381,165</b>	<b>401,557</b>	<b>422,221</b>	<b>449,023</b>	<b>486,570</b>	<b>514,202</b>	<b>547,118</b>	<b>578,108</b>	<b>607,006</b>	<b>600,364</b>
White	452,633	455,123	466,597	470,518	471,225	473,257	491,558	497,757	506,388	516,118	512,934	478,333
Female	387,996	395,054	411,913	423,007	434,259	447,902	474,243	490,237	510,458	531,082	544,071	524,550
Male	411,254	418,175	435,849	449,068	459,187	474,378	503,886	521,722	543,048	563,144	575,869	554,147
<b>Total</b>	<b>799,250</b>	<b>813,229</b>	<b>847,762</b>	<b>872,075</b>	<b>893,446</b>	<b>922,280</b>	<b>978,129</b>	<b>1,011,959</b>	<b>1,053,506</b>	<b>1,094,226</b>	<b>1,119,940</b>	<b>1,078,697</b>

(Source: Arizona Department of Education)

## APPENDIX B PK – 12 PERCENT ENROLLMENT BY RACE/ETHNICITY &amp; GENDER

**PK-12 Percentage Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity and Gender  
1996-1997 to 2007-2008**

	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08
African American	4.30%	4.40%	4.50%	4.60%	4.60%	4.70%	4.80%	4.80%	5.00%	5.20%	5.30%	5.80%
American Indian	7.20%	7.00%	6.90%	6.80%	6.70%	6.50%	6.50%	6.60%	6.20%	6.20%	6.00%	5.40%
Asian American	1.80%	1.80%	1.90%	1.90%	2.00%	2.10%	2.20%	2.20%	2.30%	2.50%	2.60%	2.90%
Hispanic	30.10%	30.80%	31.60%	32.70%	33.90%	35.30%	36.30%	37.20%	38.40%	29.00%	40.20%	41.40%
<b>Total Minority</b>	<b>43.40%</b>	<b>44.00%</b>	<b>45.00%</b>	<b>46.00%</b>	<b>47.30%</b>	<b>48.70%</b>	<b>49.70%</b>	<b>50.80%</b>	<b>51.90%</b>	<b>52.80%</b>	<b>54.20%</b>	<b>55.60%</b>
White	56.60%	56.00%	55.00%	54.00%	52.70%	51.30%	50.30%	49.20%	48.10%	47.20%	45.80%	44.30%
Female	48.50%	48.60%	48.60%	48.50%	48.60%	48.60%	48.50%	48.40%	48.50%	48.50%	48.60%	49%
Male	51.50%	51.40%	51.40%	51.50%	51.40%	51.40%	51.50%	51.60%	51.50%	51.50%	51.40%	51%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>											

(Source: Arizona Department of Education, Research and Evaluation Section, 2009.)

**Annual Dropout Rate by Race/Ethnicity and Gender  
Arizona: Public High School Students (Grades 9-12)  
1994-1995 to 2007-2008**

	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08
<b>African American</b>	14.3%	16.4%	14.8%	14.6%	15.4%	13.0%	11.9%	11.7%	10.4%	7.6%	7.7%	6.5%	5.6%	4.7%
# Enrolled	8,935	9,317	10,491	10,966	12,187	11,143	14,597	14,958	16,032	17,645	14,411	18,440	19,692	20,848
# Drops	1,277	1,532	1,557	1,597	1,879	1,446	1,740	1,749	1,665	1,345	1,104	1,198	1,108	978
<b>American Indian</b>	17.8%	18.3%	22.6%	18.8%	19.1%	16.8%	15.1%	16.1%	15.3%	12.4%	8.0%	11.6%	11.3%	10%
# Enrolled	14,701	14,079	16,947	16,516	18,216	17,418	19,113	21,393	20,238	20,883	19,246	23,120	22,618	22,490
# Drops	2,617	2,573	3,834	3,104	3,483	2,919	2,881	3,453	3,092	2,593	1,540	2,685	2,562	2,238
<b>Asian American</b>	6.6%	7.0%	6.1%	5.8%	8.2%	4.8%	4.6%	3.7%	3.4%	2.7%	2.5%	2.3%	2.2%	1.7%
# Enrolled	4,072	4,107	4,579	4,894	5,341	4,867	6,266	6,534	7,034	6,590	6,945	8,338	8,628	9,338
# Drops	267	289	278	282	437	232	286	243	237	175	176	193	190	159
<b>Hispanic</b>	17.1%	17.8%	18.6%	17.0%	17.6%	15.4%	14.3%	13.2%	11.8%	10.1%	10.2%	8.6%	7.3%	5.7%
# Enrolled	58,047	61,761	68,725	71,449	76,739	71,188	90,913	94,763	103,311	118,438	98,897	120,229	127,754	133,287
# Drops	9,912	11,015	12,806	12,129	13,514	10,969	12,965	12,545	12,162	11,914	10,136	10,335	9,376	7,623
<b>Total Minority</b>	16.4%	17.3%	18.3%	16.5%	17.2%	14.9%	13.7%	13.1%	11.7%	9.8%	9.3%	8.5%	7.4%	5.9%
# Enrolled	85,755	89,264	100,742	103,825	112,483	104,616	130,889	137,648	146,615	163,556	139,499	170,127	178,692	185,963
# Drops	14,073	15,409	18,475	17,112	19,313	15,566	17,872	17,990	17,156	16,027	12,956	14,411	13,236	10,998
<b>White</b>	9.1%	9.5%	8.6%	7.7%	8.5%	8.1%	6.7%	6.4%	5.6%	4.8%	4.6%	4.3%	3.7%	3.3%
# Enrolled	124,216	126,403	136,761	140,682	147,643	129,503	162,831	162,082	166,060	152,045	147,611	164,507	164,056	162,836
# Drops	11,296	10,992	11,819	10,887	12,531	10,531	10,990	10,386	9,360	7,264	6,738	7,004	6,053	5,318
<b>Female</b>	10.8%	10.7%	11.2%	10.2%	10.8%	0.6%	8.7%	8.5%	7.4%	6.7%	6.0%	5.6%	4.9%	4%
# Enrolled	101,366	103,431	114,374	116,780	123,477	112,351	140,543	144,532	151,530	151,889	140,632	162,608	167,041	170,168
# Drops	10,985	11,030	12,778	11,946	13,353	10,782	12,210	12,291	11,320	10,164	8,473	9,171	8,159	6,843
<b>Male</b>	13.2%	13.7%	14.2%	12.6%	13.5%	12.6%	10.9%	10.4%	9.4%	8.0%	7.7%	7.1%	6.3%	5.3%
# Enrolled	108,605	112,236	123,129	127,727	136,649	121,768	153,177	155,198	161,145	163,712	146,478	172,025	175,707	178,631
# Drops	14,384	15,371	17,516	16,053	18,491	15,315	16,652	16,084	15,196	13,127	11,221	12,244	11,130	9,473
<b>Total</b>	12.1%	12.2%	12.8%	11.5%	12.2%	11.1%	9.8%	9.5%	8.5%	7.4%	6.9%	6.4%	5.6%	4.8%
# Enrolled	209,971	215,667	237,503	244,507	260,126	234,119	293,720	299,730	312,675	315,601	287,110	334,633	342,748	348,743
# Drops	25,369	26,401	30,294	27,999	31,844	26,097	28,862	28,375	26,516	23,291	19,694	21,415	19,289	16,613

(Source: Arizona Department of Education, Research and Evaluation Section, 2009.)

**Annual Dropout Rate  
Arizona: Public Middle & High School Students (Grades 7-12)  
1994-1995 to 2007-2008**

	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08
<b>Total</b>	8.8%	9.0%	9.5%	8.5%	8.9%	8.3%	7.3%	7.1%	6.5%	5.8%	4.9%	4.7%	4.2%	3.6%

(Source: Arizona Department of Education, Research and Evaluation Section, 2009.)

**Note:** The dropout rates above are for grades seven through twelve, and are based on a calendar year that runs from the first day of summer recess through the last day of school. A school's total enrollment is used as the population figure against which dropouts are subsequently counted.

**Arizona: Four-Year High School Graduation Rates (% Graduated)  
By Race/Ethnicity and Gender  
Class of 1993, 1994, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007**

	1993	1994	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
African American	59.5%	61.7%	67.8%	63.4%	65.4%	66.4%	72.9%	-	68.56%	72.3%
# Graduated	1,775	1,643	2,367	2,652	2,693	3,003	2,933		2,620	2,761
Native American	61.5%	55.3%	55.9%	59.9%	56.8%	58.5%	63.2%	-	51.08%	55.0%
# Graduated	3,064	3,037	3,968	4,243	4,102	4,362	4,331		2,855	2,840
Asian American	78.3%	80.5%	84.0%	83.5%	87.1%	88.7%	87.1%	-	86.79%	85.5%
# Graduated	863	907	1,200	1,358	1,368	1,472	1,475		1,636	1,640
Hispanic	55.6%	57.2%	58.6%	57.1%	61.3%	63.1%	66.6%	-	59.7%	64.7%
# Graduated	11,388	11,396	16,814	18,089	17,588	18,694	19,891		15,499	16,067
<b>Total Minority</b>	<b>58.2%</b>	<b>58.6%</b>	<b>60.3%</b>	<b>59.5%</b>	<b>62.4%</b>	<b>64.1%</b>	<b>67.8%</b>	-	<b>60.68%</b>	<b>65.3%</b>
<b># Graduated</b>	<b>17,092</b>	<b>16,985</b>	<b>24,351</b>	<b>26,344</b>	<b>25,753</b>	<b>27,533</b>	<b>28,632</b>		<b>2,610</b>	<b>23,308</b>
White	74.2%	76.2%	78.9%	79.5%	80.5%	81.9%	84.3%	-	78.88%	81.0%
# Graduated	26,785	26,074	33,236	34,025	34,002	34,514	34,454		30,147	30,046
Female	71.3%	73.7%	75.2%	74.5%	76.4%	78.1%	80.4%	-	74.1%	77.5%
# Graduated	21,580	21,063	28,984	29,635	29,525	30,314	31,020		27,558	27,867
Male	64.8%	65.0%	67.0%	67.3%	69.0%	70.1%	73.3%	-	65.8%	69.4%
# Graduated	22,295	21,994	28,601	30,732	30,228	31,731	32,064		25,199	25,487
<b>Total</b>	<b>68.0%</b>	<b>69.3%</b>	<b>71.0%</b>	<b>70.8%</b>	<b>72.7%</b>	<b>74.0%</b>	<b>76.8%</b>	<b>74.55%</b>	<b>69.9%</b>	<b>73.4%</b>
<b># Graduated</b>	<b>43,876</b>	<b>43,058</b>	<b>57,586</b>	<b>60,368</b>	<b>59,754</b>	<b>62,046</b>	<b>63,084</b>	<b>51,066</b>	<b>52,757</b>	<b>53,354</b>

(Source: Arizona Department of Education, Research and Evaluation Section, 2009.)

Note: Detailed data for 2005 was not available at the time of this report.

**Percentage of Advanced Placement Scores 3 or Higher  
by Race/Ethnicity and Gender for  
2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006**

		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
African American	Arizona	42.8%	42.3%	42.6%	46.4%	40.3%	45.4%
	National	31.4%	33.3%	31.9%	31.7%	28.6%	28.2%
American Indian	Arizona	27.2%	29.4%	30.7%	30.3%	27.5%	26.3%
	National	44.6%	46.1%	45.3%	46.3%	44.1%	44.3%
Asian American	Arizona	61.7%	62.2%	64.6%	65.7%	66.9%	65.2%
	National	63.6%	65.5%	64.5%	64.5%	64.1%	64.9%
Hispanic	Arizona	56.6%	55.5%	53.7%	54.1%	50.3%	46.1%
	National	52.9%	52.8%	50.7%	50.45%	46.9%	46.5%
<b>Total Minority</b>	Arizona	56.4%	56.0%	55.7%	56.7%	55.0%	51.8%
	National	54.7%	55.8%	54.2%	53.9%	51.6%	51.5%
White	Arizona	63.0%	63.5%	64.1%	65.8%	62.2%	62.2%
	National	64.2%	57.0%	65.0%	65.2%	63.5%	63.7%
Female	Arizona	57.8%	58.7%	58.5%	60.7%	56.5%	55.5%
	National	58.7%	60.7%	58.8%	59.0%	56.6%	56.5%
Male	Arizona	65.4%	64.9%	66.3%	66.2%	64.1%	63.0%
	National	65.0%	66.6%	65.1%	64.8%	63.2%	63.4%
<b>Total</b>	Arizona	61.2%	61.5%	62.0%	63.2%	59.9%	58.9%
	National	61.7%	63.4%	61.7%	61.6%	59.6%	59.6%

(Source: College Board, State Summary Reports 2001 - 2006)

**Arizona: SAT Composite Scores and Number of Test Takers  
by Race/Ethnicity and Gender (2002 – 2008)**

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>African American</b>	914	919	906	919	923	1,362	1,351
Number	435	465	548	677	689	793	993
<b>American Indian</b>	918	958	920	944	968	1,414	1,423
Number	182	195	245	265	269	293	278
<b>Asian American</b>	1,068	1,079	1,074	1,096	1,091	1,598	1,600
Number	650	701	832	1,010	1,107	1,172	1,248
<b>Hispanic</b>	963	964	964	972	967	--	--
Number	1,492	1,794	2,243	2,606	2,718	3,110	3,557
<b>Total Minority</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Number	<b>2,795</b>	<b>3,155</b>	<b>3,868</b>	<b>4,558</b>	<b>4,783</b>	<b>5,368</b>	<b>6,076</b>
<b>White</b>	1,068	1,068	1,066	1,078	1,072	1,582	1,581
Number	7,269	8,920	10,215	11,718	12,096	12,212	12,734
<b>Female</b>	1,025	1,032	1,029	1,035	1,032	1,533	1,527
Number	7,212	8,401	9,481	9,806	10,032	10,428	11,023
<b>Male</b>	1,065	1,068	1,071	1,080	1,068	1,564	1,550
Number	6,234	6,920	8,098	8,378	8,585	8,739	9,008
<b>Total (All Students)</b>	1,043	1,048	1,047	1,056	1,068	1,546	1,538
Number	13,446	15,321	17,579	18,184	18,615	19,201	20,040

(Source: College Board SAT Profile Reports 2002 through 2008)

For 2007 and 2008, the writing section of the SAT is included in the mean scores, in addition to the critical reading and mathematics scores that were provided in the 2002 – 2006 calculations. As such, year by year comparisons must take this significant change into account from 2007 forward.

The number of students tested varies between gender and race/ethnicity given a significant number of test-takers did not self-identify with any specific race/ethnicity. Those identifying themselves as Mexican or Mexican American, Puerto Rican, Other Hispanic, Latino, or Latin American were combined in this table as "Hispanic" for purposes of a continued trend analysis with past utilized race/ethnic categories in terms of SAT participation.

The author chose not to calculate a composite SAT score for the "Hispanic" or "Minority" categories so as not to unfairly represent the performance of specific racial/ethnic groupings within these broadly defined categories.

**Arizona: ACT Composite Scores and Number of Test Takers  
by Race/Ethnicity and Gender (2002 – 2008)**

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>African American</b>	18.1	18.1	18.6	18.8	18.4	18.7	<b>18.6</b>
Number	373	437	333	408	386	373	444
<b>American Indian</b>	16.3	16.8	16.9	16.7	16.8	16.9	<b>16.8</b>
Number	980	1,055	1,027	1,023	920	1,004	875
<b>Asian American</b>	21.6	22.8	22.9	22.9	22.9	23.2	<b>23.4</b>
Number	381	413	368	392	387	378	446
<b>Hispanic</b>	19.3	19.3	19.8	19.7	19.8	19.8	<b>20</b>
Number	1,567	1,819	1,735	1,601	1,644	1,650	1,826
<b>Total Minority</b>							
Number	3,301	3,724	3,463	3,424	3,337	3,405	3,591
<b>White</b>	22.7	22.6	22.7	22.9	22.9	23	<b>23.1</b>
Number	6,496	6,956	6,581	5,853	5,727	5,570	6,478
<b>Female</b>	21.2	21.3	21.5	21.4	21.5	21.5	<b>21.6</b>
Number	4,273	7,090	6,707	6,137	5,810	5,827	6,477
<b>Male</b>	21.5	21.5	21.7	21.7	21.8	22	<b>22.1</b>
Number	6,589	4,688	4,550	4,221	4,361	4,339	4,742
<b>Total (All Students)</b>	21.3	21.4	21.5	21.5	21.6	21.8	<b>21.9</b>
Number	10,862	11,778	11,257	10,358	10,171	11,084	11,602

(Source: ACT High School Profile Reports 2002 - 2008)

The number of total students tested varies between gender and race/ethnicity given a significant number of test-takers did not self-identify with any specific race/ethnicity. The author chose not to calculate a composite ACT score for the "Minority" category so as not to unfairly represent the performance of specific racial/ethnic groupings within this broadly defined category.

PUBLIC DEGREE-GRANTING INSTITUTIONS - 2009		
<p><b>Public Four-Year Universities</b></p> <p>Arizona State University                      ASU Main (Tempe)                      ASU Polytechnic                      ASU Downtown                      ASU West                      Northern Arizona University                      University of Arizona</p>	<p><b>Public Two-Year Community Colleges</b></p> <p>Arizona Western Community College District                      Central Arizona College                      Cochise Community College District                      Coconino Community College District                      Eastern Arizona College                      Gila Community College                      Maricopa County Community College District                      Chandler-Gilbert Community College                      Estrella Mountain Community College                      Gateway Community College                      Glendale Community College                      Mesa Community College                      Paradise Valley Community College                      Phoenix College                      Rio Salado Community College                      Scottsdale Community College                      South Mountain Community College                      Mohave Community College District                      Northland Pioneer College                      Pima Community College District                      Yavapai Community College District</p>	<p><b>Tribal Community Colleges</b></p> <p>Dine College                      Tohono O'odham</p>
PRIVATE DEGREE-GRANTING INSTITUTIONS- 2009		
<p><b>Private 4-Year Institutions</b></p> <p>* Indicates both 2-year and 4-year degrees offered</p> <p>American Indian College Assemblies of God *                      Amridge University * (formerly Regions)                      Anthem College Online Division *                      Argosy University                      Art Center Design College (The)*                      Art Institute of Phoenix (The) *                      Art Institute of Tucson (The) *                      Brown Mackie College (formerly Chaparral) *                      Chamberlain College of Nursing                      College of Humanities &amp; Sciences, Harrison Middleton University *                      CollegeAmerica *                      Collins College *                      DeVry University *                      Dunlap-Stone University * (formerly International Import/Export Institute)                      Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University *                      Everest College *                      Frank Lloyd Wright School of Architecture (The)                      Franklin Pierce University                      Grand Canyon University                      IIA College (formerly International Institute of the Americas) *                      ITT Technical Institute – Tempe *                      ITT Technical Institute – Tucson *                      LA College International                      Midwestern University                      Northcentral University                      Ottawa University                      Park University *                      Penn Foster College *                      Prescott College                      Scottsdale Culinary Institute *                      Southwestern College *                      University of Advancing Technology *                      University of Phoenix – Phoenix*                      University of Phoenix – Southern Arizona*                      University of the Incarnate Word                      Wayland Baptist University *                      Western International University *</p>	<p><b>Private Institutions Offering 2-Year Degrees</b></p> <p>* Indicates both 2-year and 4-year degrees offered</p> <p>American Indian College Assemblies of God *                      Anthem College Online Division *                      Apollo College                      Arizona Automotive Institute                      Arizona College of Allied Health                      Art Center Design College (The)*                      Art Institute of Phoenix (The) *                      Art Institute of Tucson (The) *                      Brown Mackie College (formerly Chaparral) *                      Bryman School (The)                      College of Humanities &amp; Sciences, Harrison Middleton University *                      CollegeAmerica *                      Collins College *                      DeVry University *                      Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University *                      Everest College *                      Fortis College – Phoenix                      IIA College (formerly International Institute of the Americas) *                      ITT Technical Institute – Tempe *                      ITT Technical Institute – Tucson *                      Kaplan College                      LA College International *                      Lamson College                      National Paralegal College                      Paralegal Institute, Inc. (The), and Brighton College                      Park University *                      Penn Foster College *                      Pima Medical Institute – Mesa                      Pima Medical Institute – Tucson                      Rainstar College of Therapeutic Massage &amp; Bodywork                      Refrigeration School, Inc. (The)                      Scottsdale Culinary Institute *                      Sonoran Desert Institute                      Southwest Institute of Healing Arts                      Southwestern College *                      Universal Technical Institute                      University of Advancing Technology *                      University of Phoenix *                      Wayland Baptist University *                      Western International University *</p>	

**PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR UNIVERSITIES – FALL 2007**

Public 4-Year Institution	# Enrolled	Total Enrolled	Minority Enrolled	Men	Women	Black Non- Hispanic		Asian/ Pac. Isl.		White Non- Hispanic		Nonres. Alien	Race/Ethn. Unknown
						#	%	#	%	#	%		
Arizona State University (ASU)	# 75,492	19,732	35,587	39,905	2,486	1,372	3,258	40,697	8,339	*			
Total all campuses	%	24%	47.9%	52%	3.86%	2.13%	5.06%	63.20%	12.95%	0.00%	7%		
ASU - Tempe Campus	# 51,481	12,862	26,084	25,397	2,071	1,138	2,948	35,357	6,705	3,262	*		
	%	25%	51%	49%	4.0%	2.2%	5.7%	68.6%	13%	6.3%	-		
ASU - Polytechnic Campus	# 8,752	2,119	4,176	4,576	363	216	412	6,389	1,128	244	*		
	%	24%	48%	52%	4.1%	2.46%	4.7%	73.0%	12.8%	2.78%	-		
ASU - Downtown Phoenix	# 6,595	1,875	2,302	4,293	375	177	292	4,604	1,031	116	*		
	%	28%	35%	65%	5.68%	2.68%	4.42%	69.8%	15.6%	1.75%	-		
ASU - West Campus	# 8,664	2,876	3,025	5,639	458	229	433	5,704	1,756	84	*		
	%	33%	35%	65%	5.28%	2.64%	4.99%	65.8%	20.26%	0.96%	-		
Northern Arizona University	# 21,347	5,016	7,927	13,420	646	1,297	459	15,319	2,614	463	549		
	%	23%	37%	63%	3%	6%	2%	72%	12%	2%	3%		
University of Arizona	# 37,217	9,714	17,532	19,685	1,142	940	2,201	23,193	5,431	2,261	2,049		
	%	26%	47%	53%	3.07%	2.53%	5.91%	62.00%	14.60%	6.1%	5.5%		

\* Race/ethnicity unknown totaled 5,316 for all ASU campuses. This was 7% of total enrollment. The "Digest of Education Statistics" redistributed "race/ethnicity unknown" among the other categories based on the percentages of the known racial/ethnic groups.

**TRIBAL COMMUNITY COLLEGES – FALL 2007**

Tribal Community College	# Enrolled	Total Enrolled	Minority Enrolled	Men	Women	Black Non- Hispanic		Asian/ Pac. Isl.		White Non- Hispanic		Nonres. Alien	Race/Ethn. Unknown
						#	%	#	%	#	%		
Diné College	# 1,657	1,639	431	1,226	4	1,630	2	16	3	0	2		
	%	98%	26%	74%	0%	98%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%		
Tohono O'odham Comm. Coll.	# 154	150	51	153	0	147	1	4	2	0	0		
	%	97%	33%	57%	0%	95%	1%	3%	1%	0%	0%		

(Sources: Enrollment figures were obtained from multiple sources, including: 1) National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) tailored database searches; 2) College Navigator database searches; 3) Arizona Board of Regents enrollment reports; and 4) phone interviews with university and college Admissions Directors.) These sources apply to all of Appendix H, pages 44-49.

Note: Throughout Appendix H Amer. Ind./AK Native stands for American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian/Pac. Isl. stands for Asian or Pacific Islander; Nonres. Alien stands for Nonresident Alien; Race/Ethn. Unknown stands for Race/Ethnicity Unknown.

PUBLIC TWO-YEAR COMMUNITY COLLEGES – FALL 2007

Public 2-Year Community College	# Enrolled	Total Enrolled	Minority Enrolled	Men	Women	Black Non- Amer. Ind.		Asian/ Pac. Isl.		White Non- Hispanic		Hispanic	Nonres. Alien	Race/Ethn. Unknown
						Hispanic	AK Native	Hispanic	Pac. Isl.	Hispanic	White Non- Hispanic			
Arizona Western Community College District	#	6,953	4,234	2,762	4,191	194	133	151	1,927	3,756	792	0.00%		
	%	61%	40%	60%	56%	2.79%	1.76%	2.17%	27.70%	54.00%	11.39%	0.00%		
Central Arizona College	#	4,951	2,140	2,196	2,755	312	257	73	2,787	1,498	24	0.00%		
	%	43%	44%	44%	56%	6.30%	5.19%	1.47%	56.29%	30.2%	0.48%	0.00%		
Cochise Community College District	#	4,133	1,832	1,724	2,409	228	38	107	2,270	1,459	31	0.00%		
	%	44%	42%	58%	58%	5.50%	0.91%	2.58%	54.90%	35.30%	0.75%	0.00%		
Coconino Community College District	#	3,664	1,301	1,585	2,079	59	885	46	2,363	311	0.00%	0.00%		
	%	36%	43%	57%	57%	1.60%	24.10%	1.25%	64%	8.48%	0.00%	0.00%		
Eastern Arizona College (includes Gila Comm College)	#	5,314	1,506	2,188	3,126	104	427	61	3,775	914	33	0.00%		
	%	28%	41%	59%	59%	1.95%	8.0%	1.10%	71.0%	17%	0.62%	0.00%		
Maricopa County Community College District (Listed below)														
Chandler-Gilbert Comm. Coll.	#	10,277	2,952	4,588	5,689	392	197	661	7,211	1,702	114	0.00%		
	%	29%	45%	55%	55%	3.80%	1.90%	6.43%	70%	16.56%	1.10%	0.00%		
Estrella Mountain Comm. Coll.	#	5,973	3,173	2,305	3,668	530	94	293	2,765	2,256	35	0.00%		
	%	53%	39%	61%	61%	8.87%	1.57%	4.9%	46.2%	37.7%	0.58%	0.00%		
Gateway Comm. College	#	6,874	3,172	3,319	3,555	648	350	295	3,666	1,879	36	0.00%		
	%	46%	48%	52%	52%	9.4%	5.09%	4.29%	53%	27%	0.50%	0.00%		
Glendale Comm. College	#	18,444	6,887	8,171	10,273	1,194	373	891	11,379	4,429	178	0.00%		
	%	37%	44%	56%	56%	6.47%	2.0%	4.8%	61.6%	24%	0.96%	0.00%		
Mesa Community College	#	24,470	7,517	11,202	13,268	1,251	915	1,156	16,593	4,195	360	0.00%		
	%	30%	46%	54%	54%	5.1%	3.7%	4.7%	67.8%	17%	1.47%	0.00%		
Paradise Valley Comm. Coll.	#	8,574	1,568	3,469	5,105	186	126	312	6,957	944	49	0.00%		
	%	18%	40%	60%	60%	2.1%	1.46%	3.6%	81%	11%	0.57%	0.00%		
Phoenix College	#	11,097	6,411	4,277	6,820	1,159	478	377	4,598	4,397	88	0.00%		
	%	58%	39%	61%	61%	10.4%	4.3%	3.39%	41%	39.6%	0.79%	0.00%		
Rio Salado Community College	#	18,331	4,646	6,684	11,647	1,333	38	808	13,324	2,467	51	0.00%		
	%	25%	36%	64%	64%	7.27%	0.2%	4.4%	72.6%	13%	0.27%	0.00%		
Scottsdale Community College	#	10,371	2,254	4,762	5,609	344	467	347	7,892	1,096	225	0.00%		
	%	21%	46%	54%	54%	3.3%	4.5%	3.3%	76%	10.5%	2.16%	0.00%		
South Mountain Comm. Coll.	#	4,254	2,951	1,497	2,757	699	207	170	1,274	1,875	29	0.00%		
	%	69%	35%	65%	65%	16.4%	4.8%	3.99%	29.9%	44%	0.68%	0.00%		
Mohave Community College District	#	5,879	1,120	1,937	3,942	75	141	120	4,759	784	0.00%	0.00%		
	%	19%	33%	67%	67%	1.27%	2.39%	2.00%	80.9%	13.3%	0.00%	0.00%		
Northland Pioneer College	#	4,686	1,756	1,619	3,067	30	1,365	28	2,930	333	0.00%	0.00%		
	%	37%	35%	65%	65%	0.60%	29%	0.59%	62.5%	7.1%	0.00%	0.00%		
Pima Community College District	#	32,982	13,649	14,461	18,521	1,466	914	1,122	18,860	10,147	473	0.00%		
	%	41%	44%	56%	56%	4.4%	2.77%	3.4%	57%	30.7%	1.4%	0.00%		
Yavapai Community College District	#	9,060	1,150	3,538	5,522	102	242	147	7,863	659	47	0.00%		
	%	13%	39%	61%	61%	1.1%	2.67%	1.6%	86.7%	7.27%	0.50%	0.00%		

PRIVATE FOUR-YEAR DEGREE-GRANTING INSTITUTIONS – FALL 2007

Private 4-Year Institution	# Enrolled	Minority Enrolled	Men	Women	Black Non- Hispanic		Asian/ Pac. Isl.	White Non- Hispanic		Hispanic	Nonres. Alien	Race/Ethn. Unknown
					Amer. Ind.	AK Native		Amer. Ind.	White Non- Hispanic			
American Indian College Assemblies of God	68	57	31	37	1	39	8	11	9	0	0	0
*Anthem College AZ Ground Campus	994	638	593	401	118	113	17	268	390	88	0	0
%		64%	60%	40%	11.9%	11.4%	1.7%	27%	39.2%	8.8%	0.0%	0.0%
*Anthem College Online (est. 7% AZ resident, 93% nonresident)	4,748	1,700	689	4,059	1,250	67	58	2,794	324	1	254	5.4%
%		35.8%	14.5%	85.5%	26.3%	1.4%	1.2%	58.9%	6.8%	0.0%	0.0%	5.4%
Argosy University - Phoenix	708	195	169	539	88	17	15	464	75	0	49	6.9%
%		27.5%	24%	76%	12.4%	2.4%	2.1%	65.5%	10.6%	0.0%	0.0%	6.9%
Art Center Design College (The)	311	14	169	142	0	0	0	42	14	0	255	82%
%		4.5%	54%	46%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.5%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	82%
Art Institute of Phoenix (The)	1,102	172	532	570	28	17	14	248	113	6	676	61.3%
%		15.6%	48%	52%	2.5%	1.5%	1.3%	22.5%	10.3%	0.5%	0.5%	61.3%
Art Institute of Tucson (The)	138	57	12	126	11	1	1	80	44	1	0	0
%		41%	9%	91%	8%	0.7%	0.7%	58%	31.9%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Brown Mackie College (Tucson)	300	174	105	195	23	26	1	100	124	20	6	2%
%		58%	35%	65%	7.7%	8.7%	0.3%	33.3%	41.3%	6.7%	2%	2%
College Humanities/Sci, Harrison	100	21			6	3	2	79	10	0	0	0
%		21%	n/a	n/a	6%	3%	2%	79%	10%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
CollegeAmerica	198	180	26	172	2	169	0	18	9	0	0	0
%		91%	13%	87%	1.00%	85%	0.00%	9%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.00%
Collins College	1,502	309	1,164	338	64	73	24	512	148	0	681	45.3%
%		20.6%	77%	23%	4.3%	4.9%	1.6%	34.1%	9.9%	0.0%	0.0%	45.3%
DeVry University	1,608	616	1,085	523	146	99	99	972	272	19	1	0.1%
%		38%	67%	33%	9.1%	6.2%	6.2%	60.4%	16.9%	1.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Dunlap Stone University	23											
%		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Embry-Riddle Aeronautical Univ.	1,707	323	1,408	299	47	21	116	1,142	139	65	177	10.4%
%		18.9%	82%	18%	2.8%	1.2%	6.8%	66.9%	8.1%	3.8%	3.8%	10.4%
Everest College - Mesa	131	61	17	114	13	13	3	61	32	0	9	6.9%
%		46.6%	13%	87%	9.9%	9.9%	2.3%	46.6%	24.4%	0.0%	0.0%	6.9%
Everest College - Phoenix	552	255	101	451	148	24	2	196	81	2	99	17.9%
%		46.2%	18%	82%	26.8%	4.3%	0.4%	35.5%	14.7%	0.4%	0.4%	17.9%
Franklin Pearce Univ. Goodyear	20		10	10								
%		n/a	50%	50%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
*Grand Canyon University Arizona Ground Campus	1664	155	480	1184	49	5	23	389	78	34	1,086	65.3%
%		9.3%	29%	71%	2.9%	0.3%	1.4%	23.4%	4.7%	2%	65.3%	65.3%
*Grand Canyon University Online (Est 13% AZ resident 87% nonresident)	11,713		3,163	8,550	295	15	32	833	164	28	10,346	88.3%
%		27%	27%	73%	2.5%	0.1%	0.3%	7.1%	1.4%	0.2%	88.3%	88.3%

PRIVATE FOUR-YEAR DEGREE-GRANTING INSTITUTIONS – FALL 2007 (cont)

Private 4-Year Institution	# Total Enrolled	Minority Enrolled	Men	Women	Black Non-Hispanic	Amer. Ind. AK Native	Asian/Pac. Isl.	White Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Nonres. Alien	Race/Ethn. Unknown
I/A College - 3 campuses (FKA Int'l Institute of the Americas)	1,120	754	141	979	152	103	15	299	484	0	67
ITT Technical Institute - Tempe	762	338	606	156	64	92	26	416	156	0	8
ITT Technical Institute - Tucson	496	270	403	93	28	23	12	208	207	0	18
Midwestern University	1,459	255	721	738	22	9	182	1,043	42	14	147
Northcentral University	4,949	17.4%	49%	51%	1.5%	0.6%	12.5%	71.5%	2.9%	1.0%	10.1%
Ottawa University	1,396	n/a	54%	46%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Park University	704	293	364	1,032	88	18	18	783	169	1	319
Penn Foster College	429	21%	26%	74%	6.3%	1.3%	1.3%	56.1%	12.1%	0.1%	22.9%
Prescott College	1,007	37.6%	55%	45%	17.9%	1.4%	4.4%	55.7%	13.9%	0.0%	6.7%
Scottsdale Culinary Institute	1,275	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Southwestern College	361	114	388	619	25	16	8	877	65	15	1
University of Advancing Technology	1,254	11.3%	39%	61%	2.5%	1.6%	0.8%	87.1%	6.5%	1.5%	0.1%
University of Phoenix - Phoenix	5,457	308	723	552	65	54	23	531	166	0	436
University of Phoenix - Southern AZ	2,287	24.1%	57%	43%	5.1%	4.2%	1.8%	41.6%	13%	0.0%	34.2%
*University of Phoenix - Online (Est. 5% AZ residents, 95% nonresidents)	224,880	29	191	170	12	7	4	321	6	6	5
Wayland Baptist University	926	8%	53%	47%	3.3%	1.9%	1.1%	88.9%	1.7%	1.7%	1.4%
*Western International University (Arizona Ground Campus)	4,989	170	1,154	100	54	6	40	801	70	15	268
*Western International Univ. Online (Est. 46% AZ residents, 54% nonresi-)	3,920	13.6%	92%	8%	4.3%	0.5%	3.2%	63.9%	5.6%	1.2%	21.4%

Note: Data was not available for Armidge University, Chamberlain College of Nursing, Frank Lloyd Wright School of Architecture, LA College International and University of the Incarnate Word.

Sources: Enrollment figures were obtained from multiple sources, including: 1) Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) and National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) tailored database searches; 2) College Navigator database searches; 3) Arizona Board of Regents enrollment reports; and 4) phone interviews with university and college Admissions Directors. \* ACPE research in cooperation with university/college. U of P and WIU Arizona residents are estimates.

PRIVATE TWO-YEAR DEGREE-GRANTING INSTITUTIONS – FALL 2007

Private 2-Year Institution	# Total Enrolled	Minority Enrolled	Men	Women	Black Non- Hispanic		Asian/ Pac. Isl.	White Non- Hispanic	Hispanic	Nonres.		Race/Ethn. Unknown
					Amer. Ind. AK Native	Hispanic				Allen	Other	
Apollo College - Phoenix	# 3,166	% 54.4%	18%	2,610	222	275	117	1,248	1,108	0	0	196
Arizona Automotive Institute	# 582	% 40%	98%	10	169	8	2	350	53	0	0	0
Arizona College of Allied Health	# 137	% 79	14	123	11	6	4	34	58	4	4	20
Bryman School of Arizona (The)	# 1,082	% 57.6%	10%	90%	8.0%	4.4%	2.9%	24.8%	42.3%	2.9%	0	14.6%
Bryman School (The) - East	# 79	% 63.5%	24%	76%	9.3%	13.2%	2.8%	34.5%	38.2%	0.0%	0	2.0%
CollegeAmerica	# 198	% 58.3%	18%	82%	15.2%	19%	5.1%	40.5%	19%	0.0%	0	1.3%
Golf Academy of America	# 238	% 20	13%	87%	1.0%	85%	0.0%	9%	0.5%	0.0%	13	2
Kaplan College	# 427	% 8.3%	77%	23%	0.4%	2.9%	2.1%	85.3%	2.9%	5.5%	0	0.8%
Lamson College	# 457	% 32.1%	18%	82%	7.3%	3.5%	1.9%	63.0%	19.4%	0.0%	0	4.9%
National Paralegal College	# 35	% 47.3%	14%	86%	9.4%	8.3%	2.2%	36.5%	27.4%	0.0%	0	16.2%
Paralegal Institute, Inc.	# 200	% n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Pima Medical Institute - Mesa	# 900	% n/a	10%	90%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Pima Medical Institute - Tucson	# 958	% 58.6%	20%	80%	4.4%	2.7%	2.4%	37.4%	49.1%	0.0%	0	3.9%
Refrigeration School Inc. (The)	# 369	% 16.4%	21%	79%	4.0%	2.4%	2.5%	19.4%	7.4%	0.0%	0	64.3%
Southwest Institute of Healing Arts	# 1,116	% 53.9%	99%	1%	9.2%	5.7%	3.5%	41.7%	35.5%	0.0%	0	4.30%
Universal Technical Institute	# 2,356	% 14.7%	12%	88%	2.3%	2.3%	1.4%	76.0%	8.7%	0.0%	1	9.2%
	% 34.2%	805	2,318	38	63	92	98	1,076	552	1	474	20.1%

**Note:** Data was not available for Fortis College - Phoenix, Rainstar College and Sonoran Desert Institute. Many postsecondary institutions offer both 2-year and 4-year degrees. If they offer both, 2-year numbers are included in the 4-year totals on pages 48-49, not on this page. **Sources:** Enrollment figures were obtained from multiple sources, including: 1) Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) and National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) tailored database searches; 2) College Navigator database searches; 3) Arizona Board of Regents enrollment reports; and 4) phone interviews with university and college Admissions Directors.

**Arizona Postsecondary Degrees and Certificates  
by Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Degree Type: 2006-2007**  
(Includes Online Private Universities/Colleges)

	Certificate (Below Baccalaureate)		Associate's Degree		Bachelor's Degree		Master's Degree		Doctor's Degree		First Professional Degree		Total Degrees	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Black Non-Hisp.</b>	1,825	6%	1,848	7%	1,931	5%	2,891	10%	47	4%	26	3%	8,568	9%
<b>Men</b>	870	3%	635	2%	624	2%	753	3%	21	2%	4	0%	2,907	3%
<b>Women</b>	955	3%	1,213	5%	1,307	4%	2,138	8%	26	2%	22	2%	5,661	6%
<b>Amer In/AK Native</b>	1,214	4%	1,034	4%	652	2%	245	1%	19	2%	18	2%	3,182	3%
<b>Men</b>	417	1%	311	1%	209	1%	78	0%	9	1%	6	1%	1,030	1%
<b>Women</b>	797	3%	723	3%	443	1%	167	1%	10	1%	12	1%	2,152	2%
<b>Asian/Pacific Isl</b>	702	2%	683	3%	1,394	4%	801	3%	41	4%	84	9%	3,705	4%
<b>Men</b>	324	1%	337	1%	623	2%	349	1%	17	1%	37	4%	1,687	2%
<b>Women</b>	378	1%	346	1%	771	2%	452	2%	24	2%	47	5%	2,018	2%
<b>Hispanic</b>	6,634	22%	3,866	15%	3,709	10%	1,511	5%	58	5%	78	9%	15,856	17%
<b>Men</b>	2,634	9%	1,842	7%	1,451	4%	557	2%	29	2%	29	3%	6,542	7%
<b>Women</b>	4,000	13%	2,024	8%	2,258	6%	954	3%	29	2%	49	5%	9,314	10%
<b>White Non-Hisp.</b>	15,943	52%	14,249	55%	22,499	61%	12,405	44%	625	54%	653	72%	66,374	72%
<b>Men</b>	7,714	25%	5,942	23%	9,986	27%	4,624	17%	309	27%	361	40%	28,936	31%
<b>Women</b>	8,229	27%	8,307	32%	12,513	34%	7,781	28%	316	27%	292	32%	37,438	41%
<b>Unknown</b>	4,040	13%	3,382	13%	3,933	11%	6,676	24%	64	6%	44	5%	18,139	20%
<b>Men</b>	1,980	6%	1,462	6%	1,790	5%	2,145	8%	26	2%	23	3%	7,426	8%
<b>Women</b>	2,060	7%	1,920	7%	2,143	6%	4,531	16%	38	3%	21	2%	10,713	12%
<b>Nonresident Alien</b>	337	1%	718	3%	2,506	7%	3,412	12%	307	26%	3	0%	7,283	8%
<b>Men</b>	142	0%	252	1%	1,017	3%	1,757	6%	190	16%	2	0%	3,360	4%
<b>Women</b>	195	1%	466	2%	1,489	4%	1,655	6%	117	10%	1	0%	3,923	4%
<b>Total Men</b>	14,081	46%	10,781	42%	15,700	43%	10,263	37%	601	52%	462	51%	51,888	56%
<b>Total Women</b>	16,614	54%	14,999	58%	20,924	57%	17,678	63%	560	48%	444	49%	71,219	77%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>30,695</b>		<b>25,780</b>		<b>36,624</b>		<b>27,941</b>		<b>1,161</b>		<b>906</b>		<b>92,412</b>	

(Source: NCES, IPEDS 2009)

# AMEPAC

Arizona Minority Education  
Policy Analysis Center

## Commissioned AMEPAC Publications

Phase I Research: **"TO LEARN AND EARN:  
Arizona's Unfinished Business in Human Capital"**

Prepared by Nancy Welch, Morrison Institute for Public Policy, Arizona State University

**Minority Student Report 2007: A Snapshot of Arizona's Educational Achievement**

Prepared by Tonya M. Drake and Nancy L. Osborne

**The Road to Higher Education:  
Closing the Participation Gaps for Arizona Minority Students (2006)**

Prepared by The Latina/o Policy Research Initiative in the College of Humanities,  
University of Arizona

**Minority Student Report 2005: A Snapshot of Arizona's Educational Achievement**

Prepared by Tonya M. Drake and Christine A. Forester

**Arizona Minority Student Success Report (2003)**

Prepared by Tonya M. Drake and Christine A. Forester

**Dropping Out of Arizona's Schools:  
The Scope, The Costs, and Successful Strategies to Address the Crisis (2002)**

By the Intercultural Development and Research Association. San Antonio, Texas

**Arizona Minority Dropout Solutions (2001)**

Prepared by Susan E. Brichler

**Minority Student Achievement and Workforce Success in Arizona: A Research Study (1998)**

By the Mexican American Studies and Research Center, The University of Arizona

**Corporations and Schools: An Integrated Partnership (1997)**

Presented by William J. Post, President and Chief Executive Officer,  
Arizona Public Service Company

**Arizona Education - Birth to Grad School:  
An Exploration into Arizona Educational Demographics (1996)**

By Harold Hodgkinson, Center for Demographic Policy, Washington, D.C.