STATE RANKING
Hawaii had the 39th largest Latino population in the U.S.[1]

K-12 POPULATION
In Hawaii, **5%** of the K-12 population was Latino.[2]

STATE POPULATION
In Hawaii, **9%** of the state population was Latino.[3] Projections show a continued increase.

MEDIAN AGE
The median age of Latinos in Hawaii was **25**, compared to **43** for White non-Hispanics.[4]

DEGREE ATTAINMENT
In Hawaii, **30%** of Latino adults (25 to 64 years old) had earned an associate degree or higher, compared to **42%** of all adults.[5]

For the U.S. to regain the top ranking in the world for college degree attainment, Latinos will need to earn 5.5 million degrees by 2020.

To reach the degree attainment goal by 2020, Hawaii can: 1) close the equity gap in college completion; 2) increase the number of degrees conferred; and, 3) scale up programs and initiatives that work for Latino and other students. The following is a framework for tracking Latino degree attainment in Hawaii.
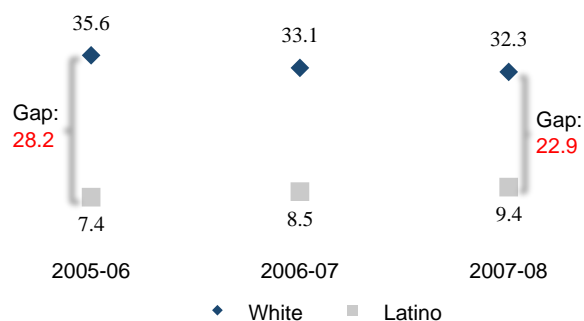
Equity Gap in Degree Completion
Closing the equity gap in college completion can be tracked by the 3 measures provided below. Alone, none of these measures capture the entire "story" of equity in degree completion. However, in combination, they provide a useful picture of the equity gap in degree attainment between Latino and white cohorts in Hawaii in a single year (2007-08) and the persistence of the gap over time (2006-08).

Hawaii	2007-08		
	Latinos	Whites	Equity Gap
Graduation Rates	26.5	31.2	4.7
Completions per 100 FTE Students	18.9	18.4	0.5
Completions Relative to the Population in Need	9.4	32.3	22.9

Graduation rates - Total graduation within 150% percent of program time for first-time, full-time freshman
Completions per 100 FTE students – Total undergraduate degrees and certificates awarded per 100 full-time equivalent students (incorporates part-time students)
Completions Relative to the Population in Need – Total undergraduate degrees and certificates awarded per 1,000 adults aged 18 to 44 relative to the adult population with no college degree

Completions Relative to the Population in Need: 2006 to 2008

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
White	35.6	33.1	32.3
Gap	28.2		22.9
Latino	7.4	8.5	9.4

◆ White   ◼ Latino

[1] U.S. Census 2010, American Fact Finder, Demographic Profile Summary. http://factfinder2.census.gov
[2] U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "State Nonfiscal Public Elementary/Secondary Education Survey", 2009-10, v.1b. www.nces.ed.gov/ccd
[3] U.S. Census 2010: Hawaii. http://2010.census.gov/2010census/data/
[4] U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey. www.census.gov/acs
[5] Lumina Foundation for Education. *A Stronger Nation Through Higher Education. Educational Attainment Levels for the States.* www.luminafoundation.org

Degrees Conferred

Another metric to benchmark college completion is to track the progress of total degrees awarded over time. This measure may be the result of an increase in overall enrollment numbers rather than an increase in rates of completion. From 2005-06 to 2007-08,

- the number of Hispanics who earned an undergraduate degree in Hawaii increased about 83% from 2006-08, while all other race/ethnic groups increased 1%.
- among the 50 states, Hawaii ranked 20th for the increase in degrees conferred to Latinos over 3 years.

For more information on these metrics, download *Benchmarking Latino College Completion to Meet National Goals: 2010 to 2020* and *Degrees Conferred to Latinos: 2006-2008* at www.EdExcelencia.org/research/EAF/Benchmarking

Examples of What Works for Latino Students

There are institutions that are showing success in enrolling, retaining, and graduating Latino students. The following are examples of institutional programs across the country with evidence of effectiveness in serving Latino students nominated for Examples of *Excelencia*.

Compact for Success – San Diego State University

The goals of Compact for Success are to increase the number of students from Sweetwater UHSD who prepare for and attend a four-year institution, and to support those who attend SDSU to graduate in a timely manner. The immediate goal of the program was to institute education reform that would involve the teachers of SUHSD to work with the faculty at SDSU to examine the rigor and alignment of math and English course offerings, and to design a school curriculum that would be directly related to the A-G requirements for college admissions in California. The program began its work in the fall of 2000 with the district seventh-grade class, who are now in the freshman class at SDSU. Since the program began, there has been a 99% increase in the number of applications to SDSU from Sweetwater; a 96% increase in the number of students admitted to SDSU from Sweetwater; a 104% increase in the number of students from Sweetwater enrolled for the fall semester; and a 192% increase in the number of Sweetwater students who enrolled without the need for remediation. (http://compactforsuccess.sdsu.edu/compact/)

Transfer Achievement Program (TAP) – Santa Barbara City College

The Santa Barbara City College Transfer Achievement Program (T.A.P) is a support program within the Transfer Center designed to assist all underrepresented students (first-generation, economically disadvantaged, and ethnically underrepresented) who are planning to transfer to a four-year college or university. T.A.P.'s two major premises are: 1) increasing student involvement and responsibility in transfer-related activity will increase student persistence and goal attainment, and 2) collaboration among students and among college services will increase transfer rates more than individual and fragmented efforts. In 2006-07, 106 students applied for transfer, 105 were accepted, and 102 enrolled. In 2008-09, 103 applied, 97 were accepted and 93 enrolled. (http://www.sbcc.edu/tap/)

For more information on institutional programs improving Latino student success in higher education, access *Excelencia* in Education's Growing What Works database at http://www.edexcelencia.org/examples

Ensuring America's Future partners in Hawaii:

Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE): http://wiche.edu