Hispanic Serving Institutions: Statistical Trends from 1990 to 1999
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In September 2002 the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) released a statistical report on *Hispanic Serving Institutions* (HSIs). This report is the first from NCES to focus exclusively on Hispanic Institutions. The report focuses on the same set of 335 institutions (276 in the United Stated and 59 in Puerto Rico) that in 1999 were: (a) public, private not-for-profit, or private for-profit; (b) either 4-year or 2-year degree-granting; and where at least 25 percent of full-time-equivalent undergraduates who were U.S. citizens or resident aliens were Hispanic. The purpose of this report is to provide a policy-relevant picture of current trends in college education for Hispanics.

The following summarizes the trends discussed in the statistical report.

Enrollment-- Overall enrollment at HSIs grew 47 percent between 1990 and 1999 (exceeding the 7% growth for all institutions), while Hispanic students enrolled at HSIs grew to 42 percent of all HSI-enrolled students by 1999. In Puerto Rico, the number of students enrolled at HSIs increased by 11 percent from 1990 to 1999. Growth in enrollment at HSIs by race was primarily due to the increase in the enrollment of minority students and the 20 percent decline in white enrollment between 1990 and 1999. In addition, between 1990 and 1999, the number of minority students enrolled in HSIs increased by 49 percent, a rate comparable to the 48 percent for all institutions. Within the U. S., the number of Hispanic students enrolled in HSIs grew faster than students of any other race or ethnicity — from 359,000 in 1990 to 588,000 in 1999. During the same time period in Puerto Rico, Hispanic enrollment increased from 153,000 to 170,000. However, it should be noted that despite the 64 percent growth in Hispanic enrollment in HSIs from 1990 to 1999, the percentage of all Hispanic students enrolled in HSIs actually declined slightly, from 46 percent to 45 percent. This small decline can be attributed to the fact that Hispanic enrollment in non-HSIs grew even faster than Hispanic enrollment in HSIs.

Degrees-- The number of degrees awarded by HSIs in the United rose 36 percent between 1991-1992 and 1999-2000, while the number of degrees awarded to Hispanics grew 95 percent. This 95 percent growth was more than the increase in the number of recipients from any other racial or ethnic group. The number of degrees awarded by HSIs in Puerto Rico also increased, by 31 percent between 1991-1992 and 1999-2000.

Associate's degrees-- Associate's degrees accounted for 46 percent of the 149,028 degrees awarded by HSIs in the United States in 1999-2000. The number of associate's degrees awarded by HSIs in the United States between 1991-1992 and 1999-2000 rose 43 percent, compared with a growth in the number awarded by all U.S. degree-granting institutions of only 12 percent. In Puerto Rico, the number of associate's degrees awarded by HSIs grew 29 percent. Among Hispanics who were awarded associate's degrees in the

United States in 1999-2000, 53 percent earned them at HSIs. By 1999-2000, 40 percent of all associate's degrees conferred by HSIs in the United States were earned by Hispanics, making them the most represented racial or ethnic recipient group. Between 1991-1992 and 1999-2000, the number of associate's degrees awarded by HSIs to Hispanics increased 97 percent.

Bachelor's degrees-- Bachelor's degrees accounted for 39 percent of all degrees awarded by HSIs in the United States in 1999-2000. The number of bachelor's degrees awarded by HSIs rose 26 percent between 1991-1992 and 1999-2000, while the number of bachelor's degrees conferred by all institutions in the United States rose 9 percent. In Puerto Rico, the number of bachelor's degrees conferred by HSIs rose 23 percent. The number of Hispanics earning a bachelor's degree at HSIs grew by 87 percent between 1991-1992 and 1999-2000. This growth was the highest of any racial or ethnic group.

Master's degrees-- Master's degrees accounted for 13 percent of all degrees awarded by HSIs in the United States in 1999-2000. The number of master's degrees conferred by HSIs in the United States rose 46 percent between 1991-1992 and 1999-2000, compared with the national increase of 30 percent. In Puerto Rico, there was a 129 percent increase in master's degrees conferred by HSIs. Among Hispanics who received master's degrees in the United States in 1999-2000, 25 percent earned them at HSIs. The number of Hispanic students earning master's degrees at HSIs grew 136 percent between 1990-1991 and 1999-2000. This rate of growth was more than that experienced by any other racial or ethnic group at HSIs and exceeded the national Hispanic rate of 102 percent. In 1999n - 2000, 24% of master's degree recipients at HSIs who were Hispanic, rose from 15 percent in 1991-1992 to 24 percent in 1999-2000.

Doctorate's degrees-- Doctorate's degrees accounted for less than 1 percent of all degrees awarded by HSIs in the United States in 1999-2000. The number of doctorate's degrees awarded by HSIs rose 74 percent between 1991-1992 and 1999-2000, while the number of doctorate's degrees awarded by all institutions rose 10 percent. In Puerto Rico, the increase in doctorate's degrees conferred by HSIs was 111 percent. The number of Hispanics receiving their doctorate's degrees from HSIs grew 85 percent between 1991-1992 and 1999-2000. In 1999 - 2000, 15% of recipients of doctorate degrees at HSIs were Hispanic and 16% of HSI doctorates were in psychology. Of a the 176 HSI 199 - 2000 doctorates in psychology, 57 (or 32.3%) were awarded by HSIs in Puerto Rico.

Faculty and Staff-- In 1999, Hispanic Serving Institutions employed 163,000 people, or 6 percent of all employees of U.S. degree-granting institutions. Among Hispanics who were employed by degree-granting institutions in 1999, 30 percent were employed by HSIs. Hispanics accounted for 25 percent of all employees at HSIs, making them the second largest racial or ethnic group after Whites. At 2-year HSIs, Hispanics were slightly less represented, where 17 percent of employees were Hispanic. At HSIs Hispanics were more

likely to be nonprofessional staff than any other race, while Whites were found in the largest numbers for all other positions (faculty; executive/administrative/managerial; non-faculty professionals; and instruction and research assistants).

Salaries-- In 1995-1996, full-time instructional faculty members employed by HSIs earned an average of $53,929 per year (after adjustments for inflation), which was virtually the same as the national average. Between 1995-1996 and 1999-2000, average faculty salaries at all degree-granting institutions increased by 3 percent, slightly more than 1 percent increase experienced at HSIs. HSIs in Puerto Rico experienced a larger increase in salaries during this period than did HSIs in the United States. Between 1995-1996 and 1999-2000, salaries increased 25 percent (after adjustment for inflation), to an average of $41,675 in 1999-2000.

Differences between salaries at HSIs in the United States and at all institutions varied by academic rank. Full professors at HSIs made 93 percent of the national average salary for full professors in 1999-2000. Associate professors and lecturers at HSIs made less than the averages at all institutions as well (97 percent and 96 percent, respectively, of the national averages). Assistant professors, instructors, and those with no academic rank, however, earned higher salaries at HSIs.

Source: Stearns, C., & Watanabe, S. (2002, September). Hispanic serving Institutions: Statistical trends from 1990 to 1999 (Publication No. NCES 2002051). Retrieved September 17, 2002, from National Center for Education Statistics Electronic Catalog:
http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2002051

U. S. Postsecondary Institutions with Highest Numbers of Hispanic/Latino Students in 1999

Institution	*# of Hispanic Students*
Miami-Dade Community College (FL)	29,824
University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras	21,386
Florida International University	16,495
El Paso Community College (TX)	15,553
University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez	12,794
East Los Angeles College (CA)	12,551
Cerritos College (CA)	11,244
University of Texas - Pan American	10,950
University of Texas at El Paso	10,005
South Texas Community College	9,849