



Just the Facts Men of Color in Higher Education

MEN OF COLOR IN POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

- “Many minority groups, including traditionally disadvantaged groups, are participating in school and college in record numbers. However, the fastest-growing populations in the United States are those minority groups with the lowest levels of educational attainment” (College Board, 2010, p. 18).
- “As of 2008, only 42% of 25- to 34-year-olds in the United States had attained an associate degree or higher. More alarmingly, only 30% of African Americans and 20% of Latinos ages 25 to 34 had attained an associate degree or higher in the United States, compared to 49% for White Americans and 71% for Asian Americans” (Lee & Ransom, 2011, p. 9).
- In fall 2012, students enrolled at community colleges represented 45% of all U.S. undergraduates, 49% of all Black undergraduates, and 56% of all Hispanic undergraduates. (American Association of Community Colleges, 2013)
- “Nationally, 50% of Hispanic students start at a community college, along with 31% of African American students. In comparison, 28% of white students begin at community colleges.” (National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education, 2011, p. 3)

BLACK MEN IN POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

- “Nationally, more than two-thirds (68%) of black men who start college do not graduate within six years, which is the lowest college completion rate among both sexes and all racial/ethnic groups” (Harper, 2006, p. vii).
- “Black men in community colleges are more likely to be older, be classified as low-income, have dependents (e.g., children), be married, and to have delayed their enrollment in higher education. Further, they have significantly lower academic preparation in foreign language, mathematics, and science than their four-year counterparts” (Wood & Williams, 2013, p. 3).

LATINOS IN POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

- “Latinos are more likely to enroll in community colleges [than] both whites and African Americans.” (Kurlaender, 2006, p. 10)

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