

**New York's 100+ Private Colleges and Universities**

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|--|--|
| Adelphi University                             | Metropolitan College of New York   |
| Albany College of Pharmacy                     | Molloy College   |
| Albany Law School                              | Mount Saint Mary College   |
| Albany Medical College                         | Nazareth College   |
| Alfred University                              | The New School   |
| American Academy                               | New York Chiropractic College  |
| McAllister Institute                           | New York College of Podiatric Medicine                                   |
| Bank Street College of Education               | New York Institute of Technology   |
| Bard College                                   | New York Medical College   |
| Barnard College                                | New York School of Interior Design                                       |
| Boricua College                                | New York University  |
| Bramson ORT College                            | Niagara University   |
| Brooklyn Law School                            | Nyack College  |
| Canisius College                               | Pace University  |
| Cazenovia College                              | Paul Smith's College   |
| Clarkson University                            | Phillips Beth Israel School of Nursing                                   |
| Cochran School of Nursing                      | Polytechnic University   |
| Colgate University                             | Pratt Institute  |
| College of Mount Saint Vincent                 | Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute   |
| The College of New Rochelle                    | Richard Gilder Graduate School at the American Museum of Natural History |
| The College of Saint Rose                      | Roberts Wesleyan College   |
| Columbia University                            | Rochester Institute of Technology  |
| Concordia College                              | The Rockefeller University   |
| The Cooper Union                               | The Sage Colleges  |
| Cornell University                             | Samaritan Hospital School of Nursing                                     |
| The Culinary Institute of America              | Sarah Lawrence College   |
| Daemen College                                 | Siena College  |
| Dominican College                              | Skidmore College   |
| Dorothea Hopfer School of Nursing              | St. Bonaventure University   |
| Dowling College                                | St. Elizabeth College of Nursing   |
| D'Youville College                             | St. Francis College  |
| Elmira College                                 | St. John Fisher College  |
| Excelsior College                              | St. John's University  |
| Fordham University                             | St. Joseph's College   |
| Hamilton College                               | St. Joseph's College of Nursing at St. Joseph's Hospital Health Center   |
| Hartwick College                               | St. Lawrence University  |
| Helene Fuld College of Nursing                 | St. Thomas Aquinas College   |
| Hilbert College                                | Syracuse University  |
| Hobart and William Smith Colleges              | Teachers College, Columbia University                                    |
| Hofstra University                             | Touro College  |
| Houghton College                               | Trocaire College   |
| Institute of Design and Construction           | Union College  |
| Iona College                                   | Union Graduate College   |
| Ithaca College                                 | University of Rochester  |
| Jewish Theological Seminary                    | Utica College  |
| Keuka College                                  | Vassar College   |
| The King's College                             | Vaughn College of Aeronautics and Technology                             |
| Le Moyne College                               | Villa Maria College of Buffalo   |
| Long Island College Hospital School of Nursing | Wagner College   |
| Long Island University                         | Watson School of Biological Sciences at Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory    |
| Manhattan College                              | Webb Institute   |
| Manhattanville College                         | Wells College  |
| Maria College                                  | Yeshiva University   |
| Marist College                                 |  |
| Marymount Manhattan College                    |  |
| Medaille College                               |  |
| Memorial Hospital School of Nursing            |  |
| Mercy College                                  |  |

**Commission on Independent Colleges and Universities**

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**SOLUTIONS FOR  
 NEW YORK'S FUTURE**

**Conversation Starter:  
 Latino Students and Economic  
 Mobility through Education**



Latino representation in higher education is growing, but not at desirable rates. In thinking about the challenges we face as a state, consider:

- Only ten of every 100 Hispanic kindergarteners in New York State will earn at least a bachelor's degree, one-third as many as their white counterparts (32).
- One-third of Hispanic New Yorkers graduate high school in four years, a rate lower than all other ethnic groups and more than 20 points below the national average for Hispanics.
- Where two in every three white students (64%) expect to earn at least an associate's degree, just 38 percent of Hispanic students report the same aspirations, according to a survey of New York State high school principals on the post-graduation plans of their 2005-06 graduates.
- Fewer than 12 percent of students enrolled in college in New York State are Hispanic; 60 percent are white.





## The Independent Sector's Commitment

New York's 100+ private, not-for-profit colleges and universities are committed to assisting qualified students achieve their aspirations of a higher education. In the following pages, we share data and ideas to illustrate the Independent Sector's experience in serving the needs of Latinos, both in terms of preparing Hispanic youth for higher education and ensuring that those who enroll are able to complete their degrees. We are willing and ready to work with policymakers in seeking solutions to further develop New York's human capital and empower its citizens.

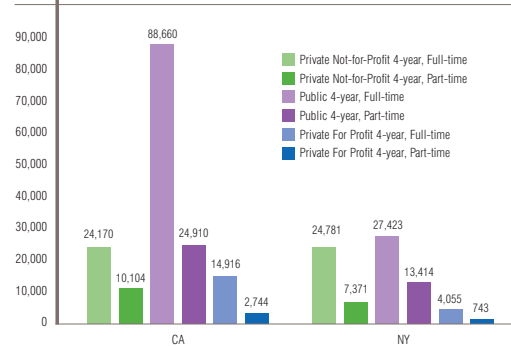


- One in seven New Yorkers (14%) enrolled at a private, not-for-profit college or university in the state comes from a family earning less than \$20,000 annually.<sup>1</sup>
- New York is home to the greatest concentration of historically religious or faith-related institutions in the United States. These campuses have a particular mission to educate under-served students.
- New York's independent colleges and universities contribute more than \$2.2 billion in institutional grants to supplement state and federal financial aid.

## Hispanic Student Enrollment: A New York Perspective

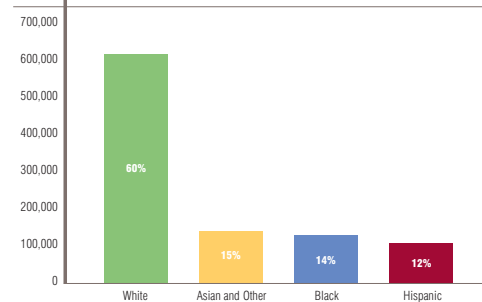
Across the United States, most Hispanic students (56%) enroll in community colleges<sup>2</sup> and half attend college full-time (50%). California is representative, with six in 10 Latino students (62%) attending community colleges and 54 percent attending full-time. The New York story is different: enrollment is balanced between two and four-year campuses, part-time and full-time enrollment, and public and private colleges and universities. Sixty-five percent of Hispanic students in New York enroll in four-year colleges, and 70 percent attend full-time. New York's Independent Sector enrolls 41 percent of all Hispanic students attending college full- or part-time at campuses that offer bachelor's and graduate degrees.

Hispanic Enrollment in New York and California, 4-Year and Above, by Sector, 2005-06 (FT and PT Enrollment)



Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System; New York State Education Department, Office of Research and Information Systems, data from a file generated June 11, 2007.

Race/Ethnicity of College Students Enrolled in New York State, 2005, All Sectors and Levels



Source: New York State Education Department, Office of Research and Information Systems, data file. Notes: Students of unknown ethnicity are not included in this chart. Includes 2- and 4-year and above, part-time and full-time.



## A Matter of Degrees: The New York Difference

Five states enroll three in every four Latino college students attending college today: California, Texas, New York, Florida and Illinois.<sup>3</sup> Among these, when it comes to degree attainment, the New York story remains unique. In New York, most (57%) of the bachelor's and graduate degrees awarded to Hispanic students are earned at Independent Sector colleges and universities. Hispanic students are more likely to attend college near home, and the greater concentration of Latinos in and near New York City is reflected in the bachelor's degrees awarded by campuses in upstate and downstate counties.



Latino students who first enroll at two-year institutions are less likely to transfer and attain a bachelor's degree: Of every 100 Latino students who started at a two-year institution during the 1995-96 academic year (the latest cohort for which data are available), five had attained a bachelor's degree by 2001. In comparison, 44 of every 100 Latino students who started at a four-year institution in the same year had earned a bachelor's degree six years later.<sup>4</sup>

**Percentage of Bachelor's and Graduate Degrees Granted to Hispanics in Selected States 2005-06**



Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

**Bachelor's Degrees Granted 2005-06 Upstate and Downstate by Sector**

	Upstate	Downstate
Independent Sector	970	3,441
SUNY	951	532
CUNY	0	2,955
Proprietary	0	582

Source: New York State Education Department, Office of Research and Information Systems, data file.  
 Note: Downstate includes the five boroughs of New York City, Long Island, and the counties of Rockland and Westchester. Upstate comprises the rest of New York State's counties.

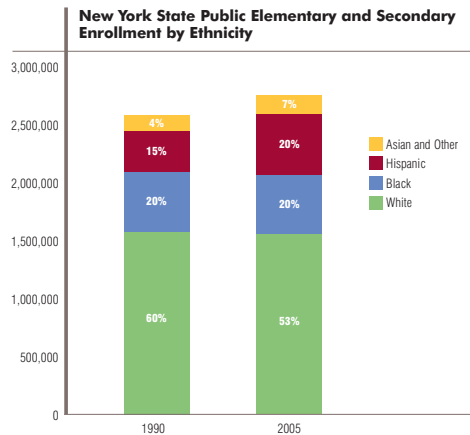




## The Changing Face of New York State

Hispanics made up 13 percent of the United States population in 2005, and are projected by 2050 to represent approximately one-quarter of the population (24%).<sup>5</sup> In New York, the Hispanic population has more than doubled (growing 158%) between 1990 and 2006. In our elementary and secondary schools, one in every five students is Hispanic.

In a world where economic competitiveness depends on educational attainment, it is critically important to ensure that students are well prepared for higher education. With Hispanics as the largest minority group, there should be a particular emphasis on high school achievement and access to college for Latino youth.



Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey, 1990-91, 2005-06.

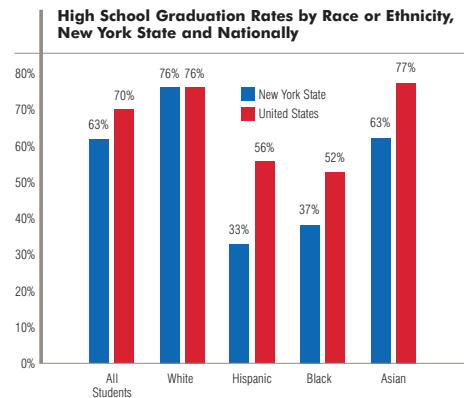


■ "Someone born into a family in the lowest fifth of earners who graduates from college has a 19 percent chance of joining the highest fifth of earners in adulthood and a 62 percent chance of joining the middle class or better," – "Higher Education Gap May Slow Economic Mobility," *The New York Times*, February 20, 2008

## New York's Hispanic Students and College Aspirations

Latino representation in higher education is growing, but not at desirable rates. In thinking about the challenges we face as a state, consider:

- One-third of Hispanic New Yorkers graduate from high school in four years, a rate lower than all other ethnic groups and more than 20 points below the national average for Hispanics.
- Of every 100 Hispanic kindergarteners in New York State, 10 will earn at least a bachelor's degree, one-third as many as their white counterparts (32).
- Seven in 100 Hispanic students (15,000) left New York's high schools without a diploma during the 2003-04 school year. This drop-out rate is higher than that of African-American and white students.<sup>6</sup>
- Where two in every three white students (64%) expect to earn at least an associate's degree, just 38 percent of Hispanic students report the same aspirations, according to a survey of New York State high school principals on the post-graduation plans of their 2005-06 graduates.
- Fewer than 12 percent of students enrolled in college in New York State are Hispanic; 60 percent are white.

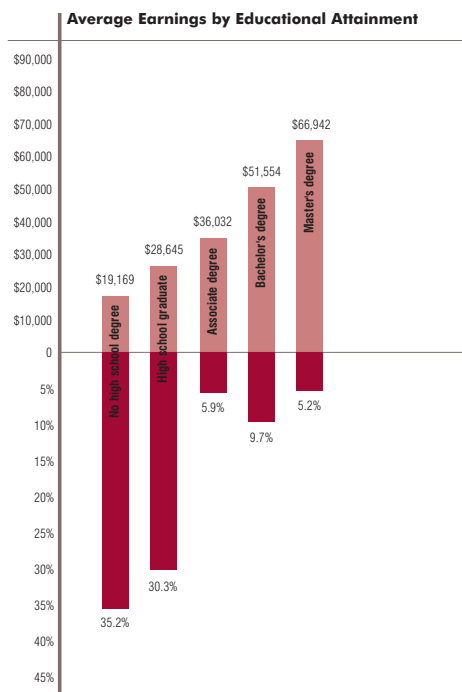


Source: Education Week; <http://edcounts.edweek.org>, 2003.



## The Return on Investment

With nine in 10 of the fastest-growing jobs requiring a college degree, higher education is one of the best investments one can make. Individuals who earn a bachelor's degree will boost their lifetime earnings by approximately \$1 million over someone with a high school degree. Education also has significant spillover effects on voter awareness of public events, more frequent reading of newspapers and journals, and increased awareness of issues relating to schools, city and county activities, and state and local tax policies. In short, both society and the individual benefit from earning a college degree. This is especially true when a college degree means the difference between economic mobility and stagnation.

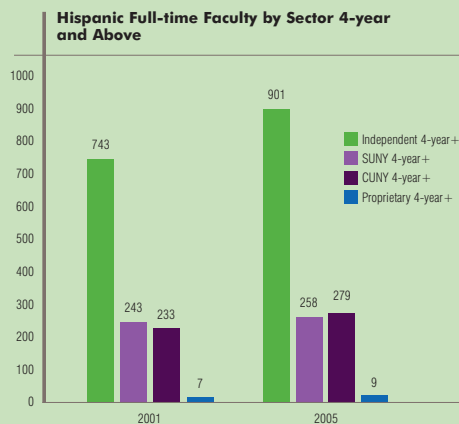


**Educational Attainment of Hispanics in NYS**

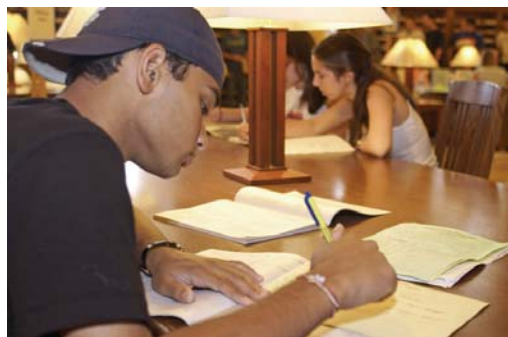
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Earnings data from 2004 Current Population Survey, education data from 2006 American Community Survey.  
 Note: This chart does not include doctoral and first-professional degree holders.

## Part of the Solution: Hispanic Faculty Mentors

One challenge that colleges and universities in New York State face is the relatively low percentage of faculty who are Hispanic. Still, the Independent Sector added 250 full-time Hispanic faculty members between 2001 and 2005, an increase of 21 percent. With an absence of role models in many degree programs, more could be done. *Policy option: State government could fund a statewide initiative to increase the diversity of faculty in all sectors of higher education.*



Source: New York State Education Department, Office of Research and Information Systems. Data from a file generated June 11, 2007.





## Where to Consider Investing Now

New York's private colleges and universities offer strong academic departments, small classes, low student-to-teacher ratios, and a world-class, dedicated faculty. The students who choose independent higher education experience inspired teaching and research opportunities, as well as internships, study abroad programs, and career placement services. They benefit from contact with well-known faculty and alumni and have the pleasure of forming personal relationships with professors who come to know them, their interests, and their talents.

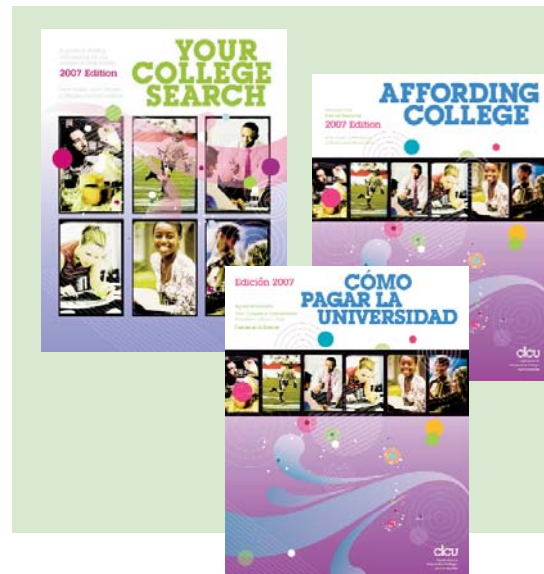
To encourage Hispanic youth to consider their higher education options, including Independent Sector campuses, we invite a dialogue on the best means of building on existing programs with proven outcomes. For example:

- **Encourage high school completion:** Increase funding for the Liberty Partnerships Program, and support school counseling.

The Liberty Partnerships Program keeps at-risk students in high school and on the path to college. By increasing the number of pre-collegiate/school drop-out prevention programs, we could improve retention. By providing funds for school districts where drop-out rates exceed 40 percent, greater numbers of trained school counselors could work to assist at-risk students.

- **Boost college readiness enrollment:** Support early awareness programs such as Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs (GEAR-UP), expand distribution of cLcu publications, and host a "Latino College Expo" in areas of the state with significant numbers of Hispanic youth.

cLcu-produced student outreach publications *Affording College* and *Your College Search* are tailored to increase college aspirations by reaching out to students as early as middle school with information on colleges and college tours. These materials also help students and families understand how to apply for financial aid and college admission; they demystify the financial aid process, particularly the Free Application for Student Financial Aid (FASFA).



- **Increase financial aid funding for all types of students:** Increase the Tuition Assistance Program (TAP) maximum award. Support Part-time TAP and increased TAP awards for single students over the age of 23.

Better access to financial aid for part-time students and other non-traditional students will help improve college enrollment among Hispanics.

- **Encourage college completion:** Increase funding for opportunity programs such as the Higher Education Opportunity Program (HEOP).

Through financial assistance, tutoring, mentoring, and counseling, HEOP students graduate at rates at or above their peers. Four in 10 HEOP students (42%) are Hispanic.

### SOURCES:

1. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS). Statistics are for dependent students who are New York residents.
2. National Center for Education Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics, 2003, Table 210 (retrieved from "Latinos in Community Colleges," www.EdExcelencia.org, prepared by Deborah Santiago)
3. National Center for Education Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics, 2005, Table 209 (retrieved from "Latinos in Undergraduate Education")
4. National Center for Education Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics, 2003, Table 313 (retrieved from "Latinos in Community Colleges")
5. U.S. Census Bureau, 2004, "U.S. Interim Projections by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin," www.census.gov/ipc/www/usinterimproj/. Internet Release Date: March 18, 2004.
6. National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, State-Level Public School Dropout Data, 2003-04.

Note: "Latino" and "Hispanic" are used interchangeably.