

Education

- Among Hispanics born in the United States, 75 percent are high school graduates. Among those born outside the United States, the figure is just 48 percent.
- Sixty-six percent of Hispanics in the Northeast have graduated from high school compared with a low of 57 percent among Hispanics in the West. In Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, fewer than half of Hispanics have a high school diploma.
- Hispanics accounted for 17 percent of the nation's student population in 2005. In California, the nation's most populous state, 48 percent of public school students are Hispanic.
- The Hispanic college enrollment rate has been climbing faster than average since 2000, but Hispanics still account for just 11 percent of the nation's 17 million college students.
- Hispanics were awarded 11 percent of associate's degrees in 2004–05, but they earned only 7 percent of bachelor's degrees.
- Only 38 percent of the nation's 26 million Hispanics aged 16 or older participated in adult education programs during the 2004–05 academic year. Six percent of Hispanics took English-as-a-second-language class.

Hispanics Are Less Educated than Average

Only 59 percent have graduated from high school.

Hispanics have low levels of education because many are immigrants who came to the United States as adults with few years of schooling. Only 59 percent of Hispanics have a high school diploma versus 85 percent of the total population. The educational attainment of Hispanics does not vary much by age or sex.

Among Hispanics born in the United States, 75 percent are high school graduates. Among those born outside the United States, the figure is just 48 percent. Sixteen percent of native-born Hispanics are college graduates versus 10 percent of the foreign-born. The remarkably low educational attainment of foreign-born Hispanics dominates Hispanic statistics, since the foreign-born account for 58 percent of Hispanic adults.

■ The educational attainment of Hispanics will remain well below average as long as poorly educated immigrants account for such a large proportion of the Hispanic population.

Many Hispanics have not graduated from high school

(percent distribution of Hispanics aged 25 or older by educational attainment, 2006)

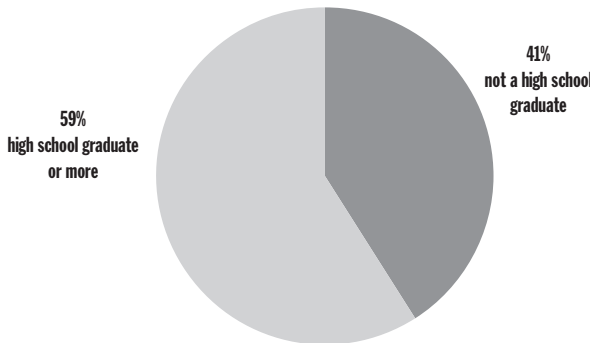


Table 1.1 Total and Hispanic Educational Attainment, 1980 to 2006

(percent of total people and Hispanics aged 25 or older completing high school or college, 1980 to 2006; percentage point change, 1980–2006)

	high school graduates		college graduates	
	total	Hispanic	total	Hispanic
2006	85.5%	59.3%	28.0%	12.4%
2005	85.2	58.5	27.7	12.0
2004	85.2	58.4	27.7	12.1
2003	84.6	57.0	27.2	11.4
2002	84.1	57.0	26.7	11.1
2001	84.1	56.8	26.2	11.1
2000	84.1	57.0	25.6	10.6
1999	83.4	56.1	25.2	10.9
1998	82.8	55.5	24.4	11.0
1997	82.1	54.7	23.9	10.3
1996	81.7	53.1	23.6	9.3
1995	81.7	53.4	23.0	9.3
1994	80.9	53.3	22.2	9.1
1993	80.2	53.1	21.9	9.0
1992	79.4	52.6	21.4	9.3
1991	78.4	51.3	21.4	9.7
1990	77.6	50.8	21.3	9.2
1989	76.9	50.9	21.1	9.9
1988	76.2	51.0	20.3	10.1
1987	75.6	50.9	19.9	8.6
1986	74.7	48.5	19.4	8.4
1985	73.9	47.9	19.4	8.5
1984	73.3	47.1	19.1	8.2
1983	72.1	46.2	18.8	7.9
1982	71.0	45.9	17.7	7.8
1981	69.7	44.5	17.1	7.7
1980	68.6	45.3	17.0	7.9
Percentage point change				
2000 to 2006	1.4	2.3	2.4	1.8
1980 to 2006	16.9	14.0	11.0	4.5

Source: Bureau of the Census, Current Population Surveys, Internet site <http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/educ-attn.html>; calculations by New Strategist

One in Four Hispanics Has Lower Back Pain

Few have heart disease or cancer.

Hispanics aged 18 or older are less likely to suffer from a variety of health conditions than is the average American, in part because the Hispanic population is relatively youthful. The most common health problem among Hispanics aged 18 or older is lower back pain, experienced by 25 percent. Seventeen percent have chronic joint symptoms, 16 percent have severe headaches, and 14 percent have hypertension.

A significant 12 percent of Hispanic children have been diagnosed with asthma, although only 9 percent still experience the problem. Hispanic children account for 19 percent of those with a learning disability, although only 6 percent of Hispanic children have been diagnosed with the disability. Nine percent of Hispanic children have taken prescription medicine regularly for at least three months.

Ten percent of Hispanics aged 18 or older have difficulties in physical functioning. Hispanics are underrepresented among those with physical difficulties because they are younger than average. Only 4 percent find it difficult or impossible to walk a quarter mile, for example, and just 6 percent have trouble standing for two hours. Hispanics account for only 16 percent of the nation's cumulative AIDS cases, well below the 42 percent share accounted for by blacks and the 40 percent share accounted for by non-Hispanic whites.

■ The relatively low prevalence of many chronic conditions among Hispanics may be due to the possibility that they have yet to be diagnosed, since many Hispanics lack access to health care.

Fourteen percent of Hispanics have hypertension

(percent of Hispanics aged 18 or older with selected conditions, 2005)

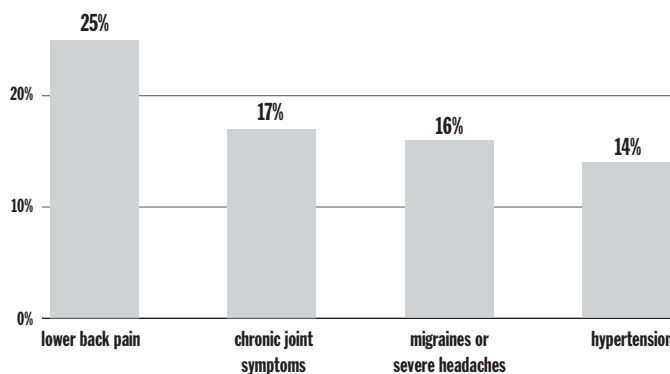


Table 2.18 Health Conditions among Total and Hispanic Adults, 2005

(number of total people and Hispanics aged 18 or older with selected health conditions, percent of Hispanics with condition, and Hispanic share of total with condition, 2005; numbers in thousands)

	total	Hispanics		
		number	percent with condition	share of total
Total people	217,774	27,770	100.0%	12.8%
Selected circulatory diseases				
Heart disease, all types	25,583	1,596	5.7	6.2
Coronary	14,088	1,028	3.7	7.3
Hypertension	48,759	3,964	14.3	8.1
Stroke	5,166	347	1.2	6.7
Selected respiratory conditions				
Emphysema	3,791	132	0.5	3.5
Asthma				
Ever had	23,334	2,097	7.6	9.0
Still have	15,697	1,386	5.0	8.8
Hay fever	18,651	1,846	6.6	9.9
Sinusitis	29,517	2,242	8.1	7.6
Chronic bronchitis	8,912	666	2.4	7.5
Cancer				
Any cancer	15,995	709	2.6	4.4
Breast cancer (all adults)	2,623	133	0.5	5.1
Cervical cancer (women only)	1,215	50	0.2	4.1
Prostate cancer (men only)	1,830	68	0.2	3.7
Other selected diseases and conditions				
Diabetes	16,186	1,898	6.8	11.7
Ulcers	15,104	1,311	4.7	8.7
Kidney disease	3,791	563	2.0	14.9
Liver disease	2,965	386	1.4	13.0
Arthritis	46,941	3,194	11.5	6.8
Chronic joint symptoms	58,863	4,729	17.0	8.0
Migraines or severe headaches	32,826	4,319	15.6	13.2
Pain in neck	32,294	3,492	12.6	10.8
Pain in lower back	61,965	6,983	25.1	11.3
Pain in face or jaw	9,639	923	3.3	9.6
Selected sensory problems				
Hearing	36,454	2,215	8.0	6.1
Vision	20,255	2,145	7.7	10.6
Absence of all natural teeth	16,310	1,285	4.6	7.9

Note: The conditions shown are those that have ever been diagnosed by a doctor, except as noted. Hay fever, sinusitis, and chronic bronchitis have been diagnosed in the past 12 months. Kidney and liver disease have been diagnosed in the past 12 months and exclude kidney stones, bladder infections, and incontinence. Chronic joint symptoms are shown if respondent had pain, aching, or stiffness in or around a joint (excluding back and neck) and the condition began more than three months ago. Migraines, pain in neck, lower back, face, or jaw are shown only if pain lasted a whole day or more.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Adults: National Health Interview Survey, 2005, Series 10, No. 232, 2007, Internet site <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>; calculations by New Strategist

Hispanic Earnings Rise with Education

Hispanic earnings are low because few have much education.

The earnings of Hispanic men and women with a college diploma are far above average, but few are college graduates. Among Hispanic men aged 25 or older who work full-time, only 13 percent have a college degree. They are outnumbered by the 38 percent who do not have a high school diploma. The median earnings of the college graduates stood at \$51,713 in 2005, while those without a high school diploma earned less than \$26,000.

The pattern is the same for Hispanic women. Only 19 percent have a college diploma, while a larger 25 percent did not graduate from high school. Hispanic women with a college degree who work full-time earned a median of \$41,515 in 2005. Those without a high school diploma earned less than \$19,000.

■ Hispanic earnings will remain low until their educational attainment rises.

Many highly educated Hispanic men earn \$100,000 or more

(percent of Hispanic men aged 25 or older who work full-time, year-round and earn \$100,000 or more, by educational attainment, 2005)

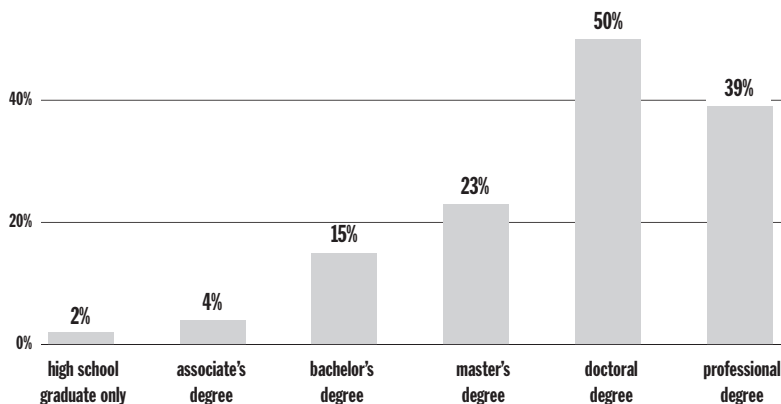


Table 4.14 Earnings of Hispanic Men Who Work Full-Time by Education, 2005

(number and percent distribution of Hispanic men aged 25 or older who work full-time, year-round, by earnings and educational attainment, 2005; median earnings of men with earnings; men in thousands as of 2006)

	total	less than 9th grade	9th–12th grade, no diploma	high school graduate	some college, no degree	associate's degree	bachelor's degree or more				
							total	bachelor's degree	master's degree	professional degree	doctoral degree
Hispanic men working full-time	8,145	1,808	1,280	2,501	1,044	461	1,050	727	209	75	40
Under \$5,000	88	27	23	26	8	1	3	1	2	0	0
\$5,000 to \$9,999	177	52	35	70	8	4	7	4	4	0	0
\$10,000 to \$14,999	598	269	77	191	29	7	25	15	5	3	2
\$15,000 to \$19,999	1,090	385	251	309	84	20	42	31	6	2	1
\$20,000 to \$24,999	1,258	421	234	377	105	45	75	65	11	0	0
\$25,000 to \$29,999	954	216	179	321	124	53	61	54	3	3	1
\$30,000 to \$34,999	872	169	191	286	106	42	77	60	4	12	3
\$35,000 to \$39,999	602	103	100	225	72	48	56	41	15	1	0
\$40,000 to \$44,999	544	50	66	172	119	60	76	56	15	2	3
\$45,000 to \$49,999	358	49	41	92	89	29	57	40	10	6	2
\$50,000 to \$54,999	370	17	37	144	66	33	73	50	17	4	2
\$55,000 to \$59,999	171	14	10	46	35	29	38	31	5	1	0
\$60,000 to \$64,999	206	15	12	59	49	24	46	29	14	2	1
\$65,000 to \$69,999	106	5	5	29	29	7	30	23	3	1	4
\$70,000 to \$74,999	125	1	7	30	28	13	45	35	8	2	0
\$75,000 to \$79,999	82	2	1	18	19	11	31	24	7	0	0
\$80,000 to \$84,999	70	1	1	15	11	11	31	17	13	1	0
\$85,000 to \$89,999	50	1	1	8	11	3	26	20	4	1	2
\$90,000 to \$94,999	51	2	0	12	9	4	24	15	9	0	0
\$95,000 to \$99,999	44	0	1	13	4	1	23	12	8	4	0
\$100,000 or more	324	8	6	52	37	17	205	107	49	29	20
Median earnings	\$29,033	\$21,500	\$25,334	\$28,800	\$38,750	\$40,577	\$51,713	\$49,472	\$62,182	–	–

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION

Hispanic men working full-time	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under \$15,000	10.6	19.2	10.5	11.5	4.3	2.6	3.3	2.8	5.3	4.0	5.0
\$15,000 to \$24,999	28.8	44.6	37.9	27.4	18.1	14.1	11.1	13.2	8.1	2.7	2.5
\$25,000 to \$34,999	22.4	21.3	28.9	24.3	22.0	20.6	13.1	15.7	3.3	20.0	10.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	18.5	11.2	16.2	19.6	26.8	29.7	18.0	18.8	19.1	12.0	12.5
\$50,000 to \$74,999	12.0	2.9	5.5	12.3	19.8	23.0	22.1	23.1	22.5	13.3	17.5
\$75,000 to \$99,999	3.6	0.3	0.3	2.6	5.2	6.5	12.9	12.1	19.6	8.0	5.0
\$100,000 or more	4.0	0.4	0.5	2.1	3.5	3.7	19.5	14.7	23.4	38.7	50.0

Note: Earnings include wages and salary only; "–" means sample is too small to make a reliable estimate.

Source: Bureau of the Census, 2006 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement, Internet site http://pubdb3.census.gov/macro/032006/perinc/new03_000.htm; calculations by New Strategist

Table 9.4 Indexed Time Use of Total Hispanics, 2005

(hours spent doing primary activities on an average day by Hispanics aged 15 or older and total people aged 15 or older, and index of time spent by Hispanics to total people, 2005)

	average hours		index, Hispanics to total people
	Hispanics	total	
Total, all activities	24.00	24.00	100
Personal care	9.78	9.43	104
Sleeping	9.00	8.63	104
Grooming	0.66	0.67	99
Eating and drinking	1.18	1.24	95
Household activities	1.75	1.82	96
Housework	0.72	0.61	118
Food preparation and cleanup	0.59	0.51	116
Lawn, garden, and houseplants	0.15	0.20	75
Household management	0.11	0.15	73
Consumer purchases (store, telephone, Internet)	0.79	0.80	99
Consumer goods purchases	0.44	0.41	107
Professional and personal care	0.06	0.08	75
Caring for and helping household members	0.65	0.54	120
Caring for and helping household children	0.51	0.42	121
Caring for and helping people in other households	0.17	0.23	74
Caring for and helping adults in other households	0.05	0.08	63
Work and work-related activities	3.89	3.69	105
Working	3.46	3.35	103
Education	0.44	0.45	98
Attending class	0.29	0.27	107
Research, homework	0.10	0.14	71
Organizational, civic, and religious activities	0.28	0.31	90
Religious and spiritual activities	0.14	0.12	117
Volunteer activities	0.11	0.14	79
Leisure and sports	4.80	5.14	93
Socializing and communicating	0.88	0.75	117
Watching television	2.65	2.58	103
Participating in sports, exercise, or recreation	0.24	0.29	83
Telephone calls, mail, and email	0.10	0.18	56

Note: The index is calculated by dividing the average time spent by Hispanics doing primary activity by average time spent by total people doing primary activity and multiplying by 100. Primary activities are those respondents identified as their main activity. Other activities done simultaneously, such as eating while watching TV, are not included. Time spent doing activities includes related travel time. Numbers may not add to total because not all subcategories are shown.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished tables from the 2005 American Time Use Survey, Internet site <http://www.bls.gov/tus/home.htm>; calculations by New Strategist