

Latin@/x Equity Gaps

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NOCCCD

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EDUCATION





K-13 California Public Schools Demographics 2019-20

In 2019-20 54.9% of K-12 students were Latinx

- Nearly 40% of school districts have a majority Latino student population.
- Half of these (191) have a concentration of 75% or more Latino students.
- In Santa Ana Unified School District, 93% of students are Latino.

Ethnicity	Number of students	Percentage
African American not Hispanic	324,496	5.30%
American Indian or Alaska Native	30,282	0.50%
Asian	575,067	9.30%
Filipino	146,501	2.40%
Hispanic or Latino	3,381,198	54.90%
Pacific Islander	27,195	0.40%
White not Hispanic	1,381,737	22.40%
Two or More Races Not Hispanic	243,372	3.90%
None Reported	53,153	0.90%
Total	6,163,001	100.00%



U.S. High School Completion 2010-2020

High School

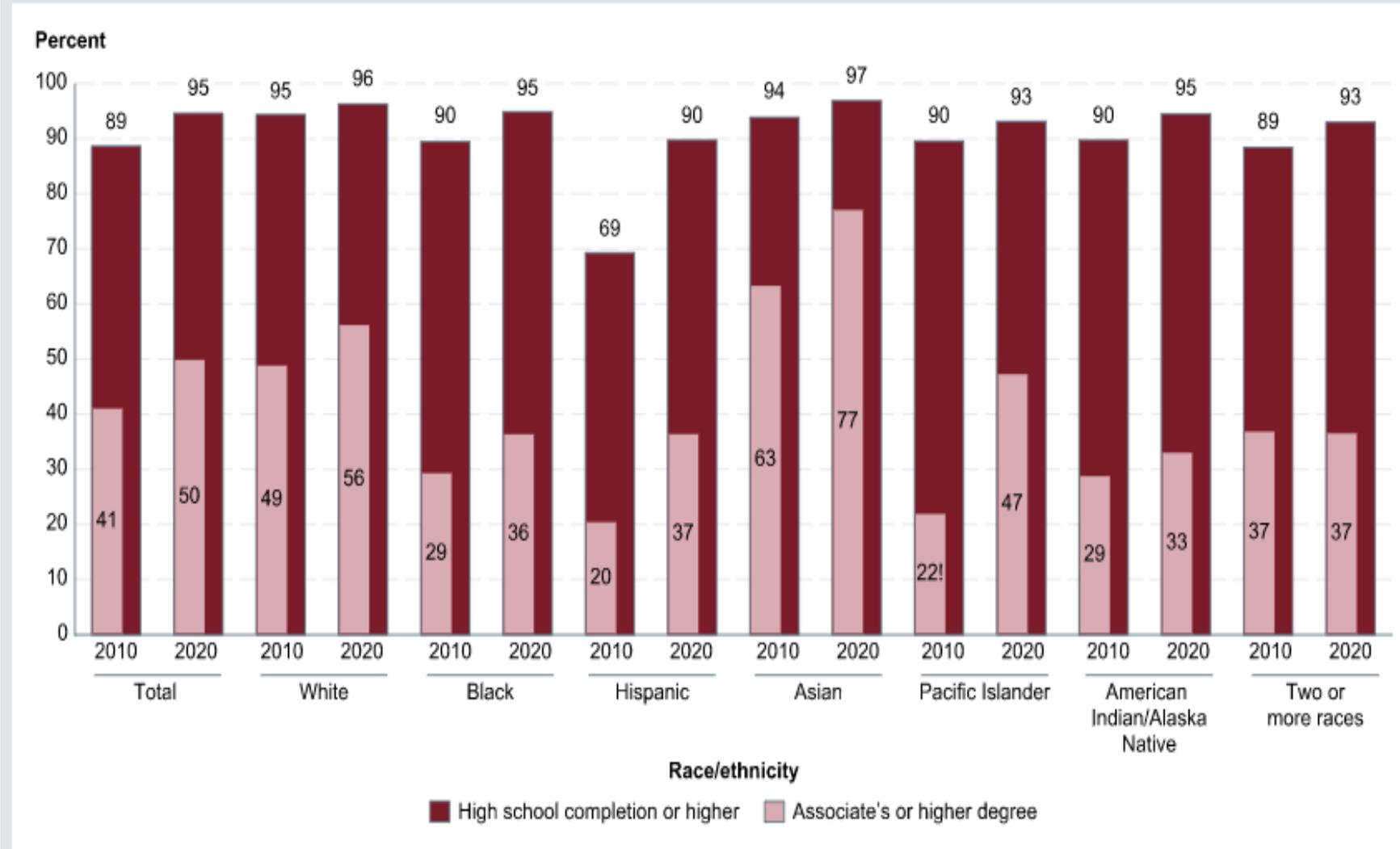
In 2020 Latinos (25-29 year olds) had the lowest high school completion rates at 90%. An increase of 21 percentage points since 2010 (69%).

The gap between Latino and White narrowed from 26% to almost 7% in ten years.

Associate's or Higher Degree

Latinos experience a 19% gap with Whites in 2020, and a 40% gap with Asians.

Figure 2. Percentage of 25- to 29-year-olds who had completed high school or a higher degree, by race/ethnicity and educational attainment: 2010 and 2020

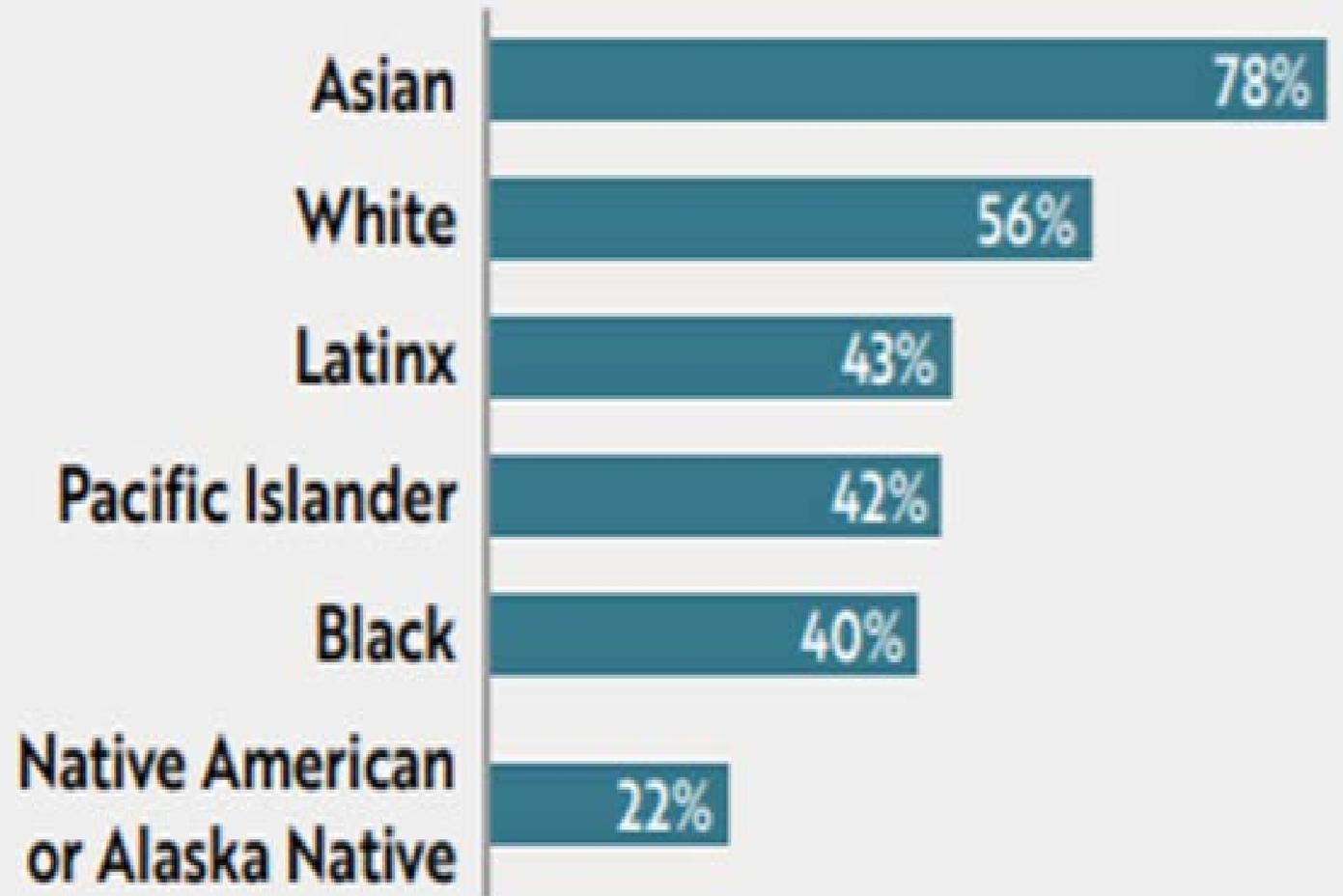


California A-G Course Requirements

Whereas 78 percent of Asian public high school graduates complete the A-G requirements, only 56 percent of White students, 43 percent of Latinx students, 42 percent of Pacific Islander students, 40 percent of Black students, and 22 percent of Native American and Alaska Native students do the same.

Disparities by race and ethnicity also exist for college going. Twelve months after graduating from California public high schools, 85 percent of Asians attend college, compared with 71 percent of Whites, 62 percent of Blacks, 60 percent of Latinx, and 57 percent each of Native American/Alaska Natives and Pacific Islander students.

A-G Course Completion Rate by Race and Ethnicity



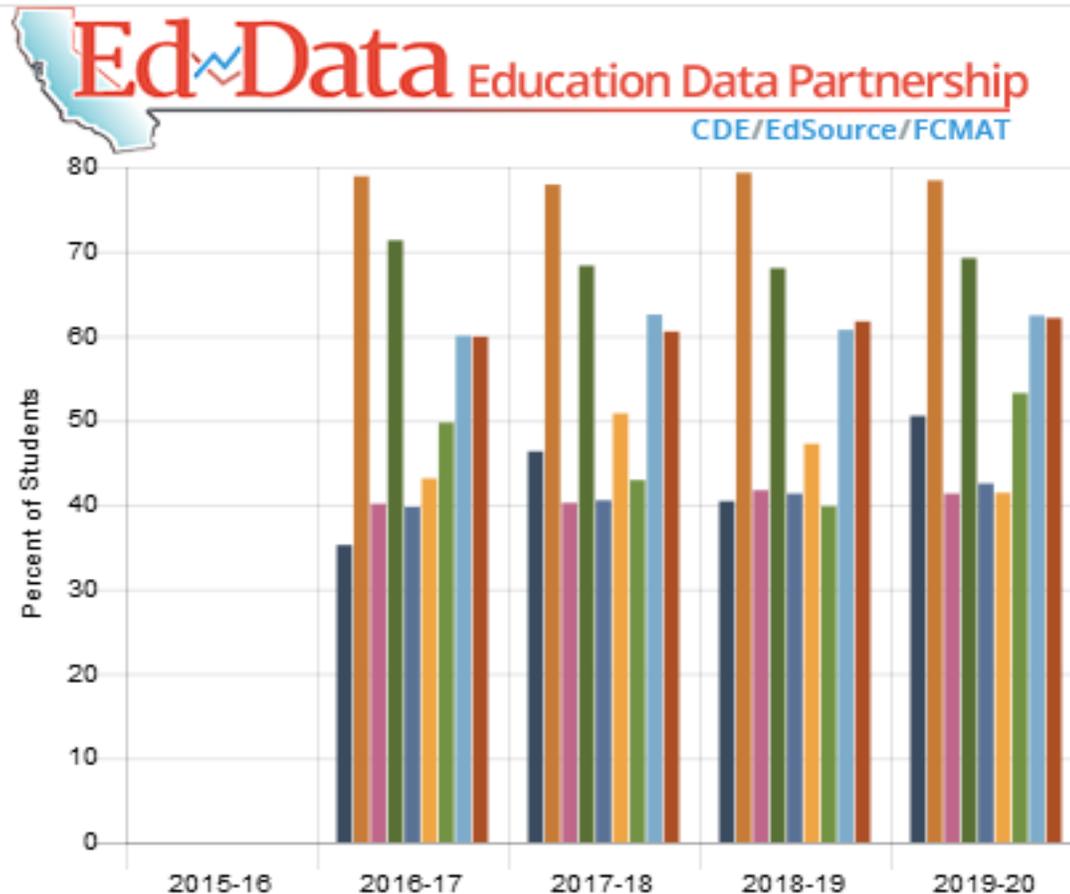
Orange County A-G Requirements 2019 – 2020

The three groups with the lowest A-G completion rates in 2019-20 are:

Black	41.3%
NH/PI	41.4%
Latinx	42.5%

The four highest A-G completion rates are:

Asian	78.4%
Filipino	69.2%
2 or more	62.4%
White	62.1%



Cohort Graduates Meeting UC/CSU Requirements by Race/Ethnicity

Orange

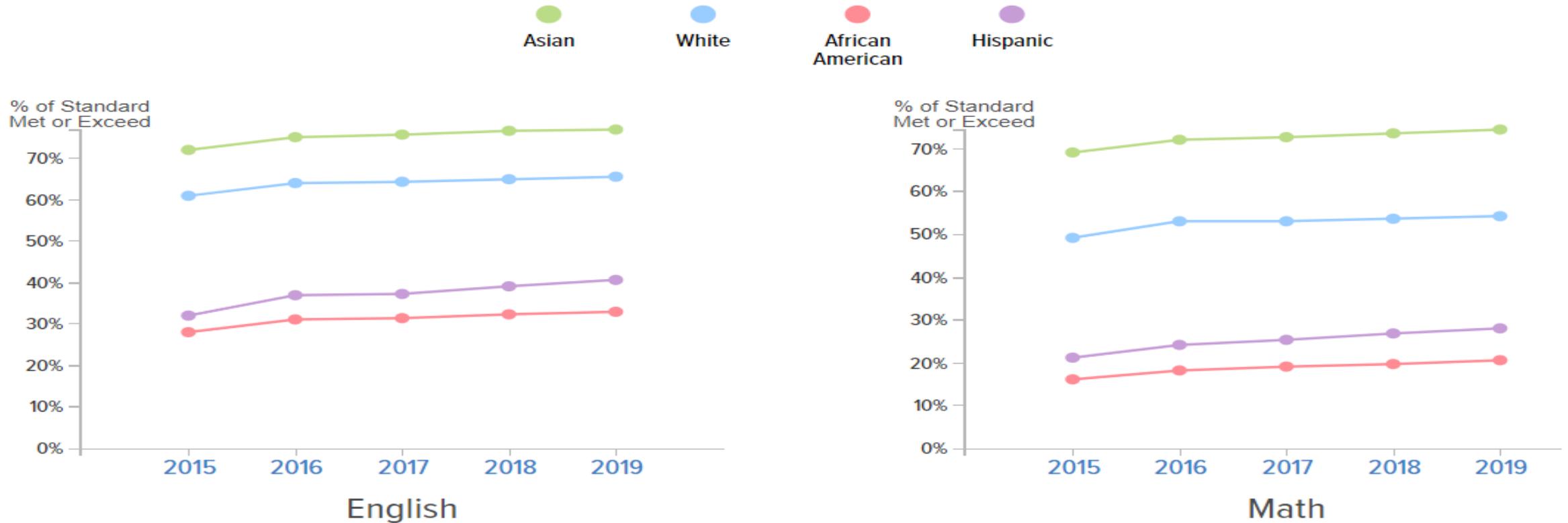


This graph displays the race/ethnicity of students in the 4-year adjusted cohort who completed all the courses required for University of California (UC) and/or California State University (CSU) entrance with a grade of "C" or better. Visit Ed-Data.org for more information.

<https://www.ed-data.org/county/Orange>



California 2019 Achievement Gap Results (CAASPP): Racial/Demographic Breakdown



ORANGE COUNTY **CAASPP -Math**

Students Meeting or Exceeding Grade-Level Standard in Mathematics by Race/Ethnicity -2019

In Orange County Latinx students were the least likely to meet or exceed grade-level standard in Mathematics at only 31%, followed by Blacks at 34%.

Orange County	Percent
African American/Black	34%
American Indian/Alaska Native	40%
Asian American	83%
Filipino	67%
Hispanic/Latino	31%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	44%
White	65%
Multiracial	69%

Kids Data

<https://www.kidsdata.org/topic/108/math-caasprace/table#fmt=289&loc=364&tf=124&ch=7,11,726,85,10,72,9,73&sortColumnId=0&sortType=asc>



ORANGE COUNTY CAASPP - English

Students Meeting or Exceeding Grade-Level Standard in English, by Race/Ethnicity -2019

In Orange County Only
42% Latinx students meet or exceed the grade-level standard in English, followed by Blacks at 48%

Orange County	Percent
African American/Black	48%
American Indian/Alaska Native	54%
Asian American	84%
Filipino	77%
Hispanic/Latino	42%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	51%
White	74%
Multiracial	78%

College/University Data Summary

- Only 25% of Latino's attained a bachelor's or higher. Only Native American's had a lower rate at 11% (U.S.)
- Of California residents Latinx are the least likely to have a Bachelors at 15%.
- Only 5% of Latinos and Blacks have attained a Masters degree or higher. (Asians – 28% Whites – 10%)
- Latinos make up 48% of Californians ages 18–25, yet they make up only 28% of UC undergraduates
- In Orange County Latinos have the lowest Bachelor attainment rate at 16%.
- Black & Latinos are 36% of the college-age population, but only 19% attend selective public colleges (U.S. 2015)

Skip to slide 16 poverty

College/University Demographics

U.S. Associate's and Bachelor's Degree Attainment 2010-20

In 2020 only 25% of Latino's attained a bachelor's or higher. Only Native American's had a lower rate at 11%. Blacks were at 28%, Whites at 45% and Asians at 72%.

Of those who obtained a masters or higher degree:

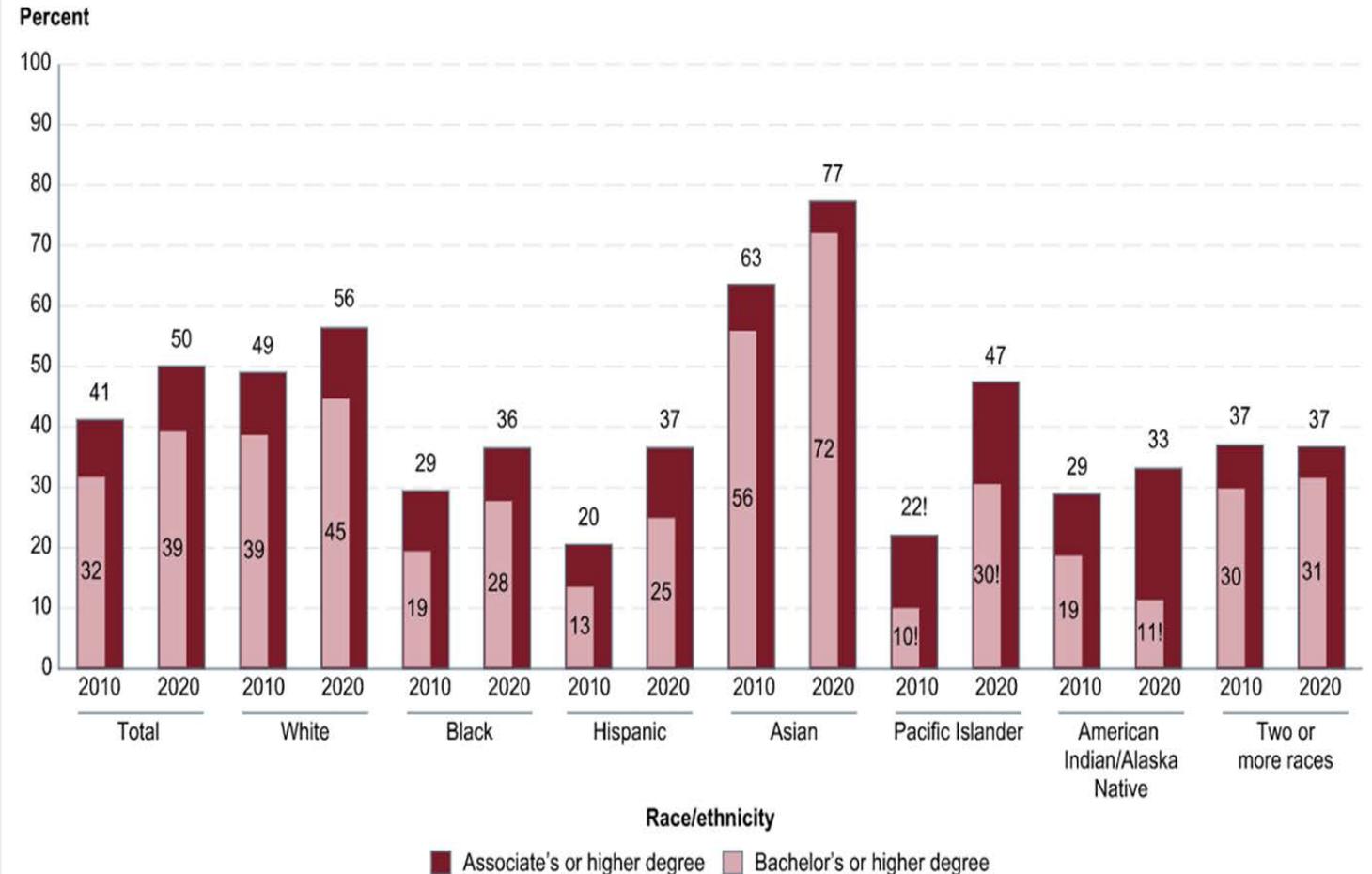
Asians – 28%

Whites – 10%

Black – 5%

Latinx – 5%

Figure 3. Percentage of 25- to 29-year-olds who had completed an associate's or higher degree, by race/ethnicity and educational attainment: 2010 and 2020



California College Attainment

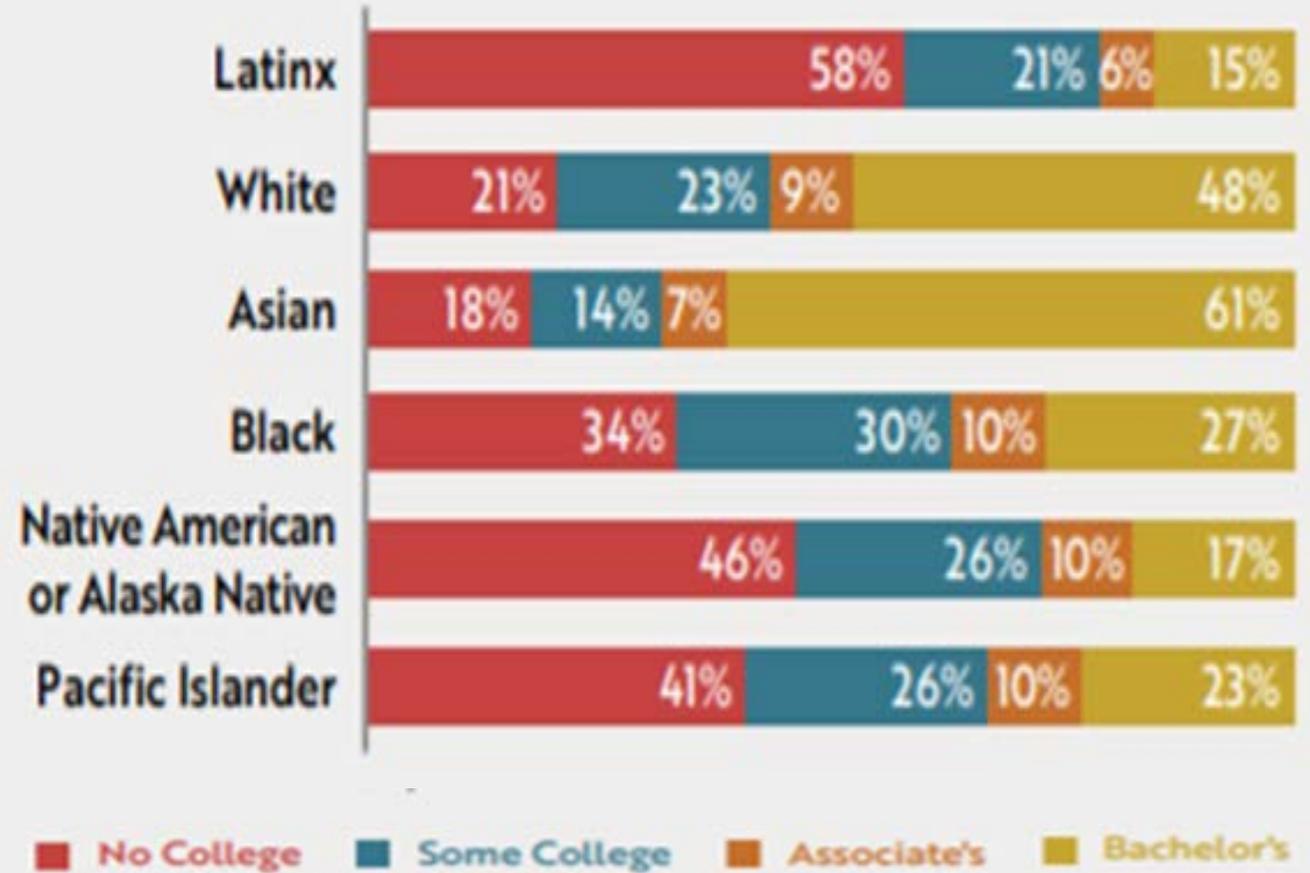
White and Asian Californians are more likely to have at least a bachelor's degree (48%, 61%). Latinx are the least likely to have a Bachelors at 15%.

More than half of Latinx Californians and nearly half of Native American or Alaska Native Californians never started college. And nearly a third of Black Californians began college but never finished.

Latinx residents make up 39 percent of California's population and 48 percent of Californians ages 18–25, yet they make up only 28 percent of UC undergraduates.

Note: Survey of people 25–54 years old from 2017-18

College Attainment Rate by Race and Ethnicity



Orange County College Attainment

59% of Latinx residents in Orange county have no college. Pacific Islanders are at 40%, Blacks at 35%, Whites at 17% Asians and Native Americans at 16%.

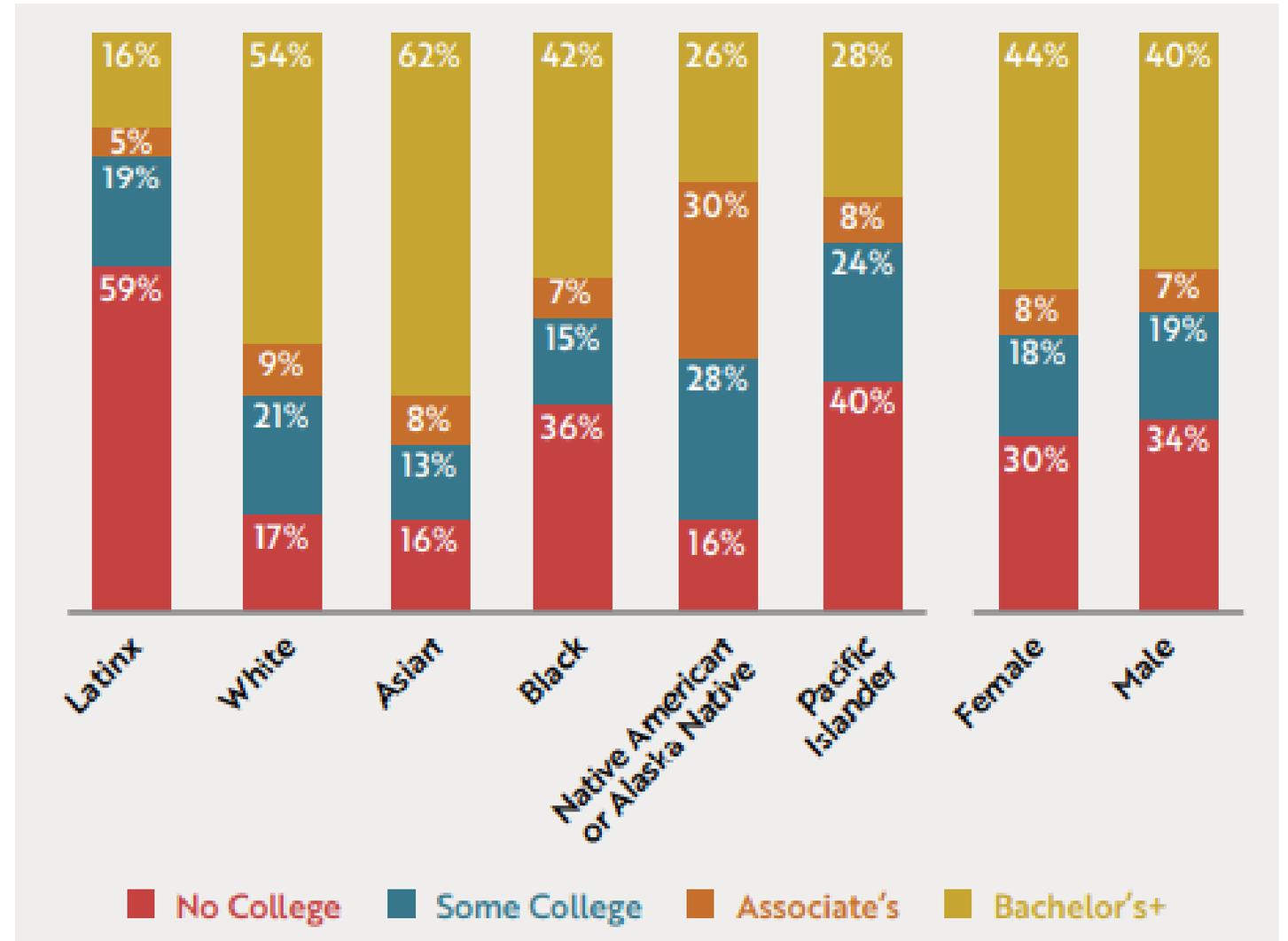
Latinx have the lowest Bachelor attainment rate at 16%.

In Orange County Latinx high school students are the least likely racial/ethnic group to go to college at 32%, followed by Blacks at 25%.

Latinx have the highest enrollment rates at community colleges at 72%, 12% at CSU's, 6% at UC's, 3% at private nonprofit, and 7% at private for profit.

Note: Survey of people 25–54 years old from 2017-18

Orange County College Attainment by Race and Ethnicity

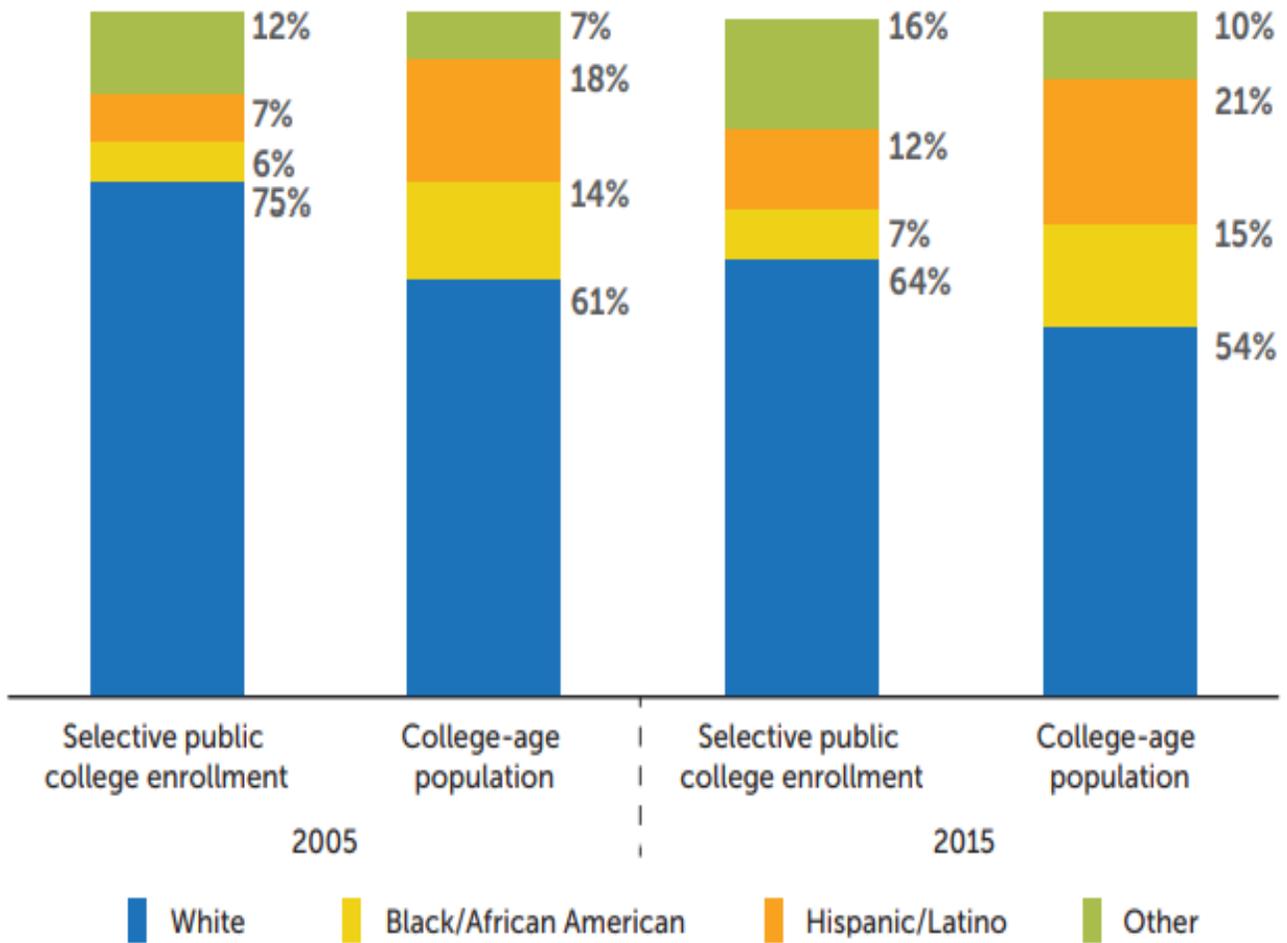




Selective Public Colleges

Nationally, Black and Latino students make up 36 percent of the college-age population, yet they are only 19 percent of the students attending selective public colleges

Figure 3. Blacks and Latinos are underrepresented at selective public colleges.



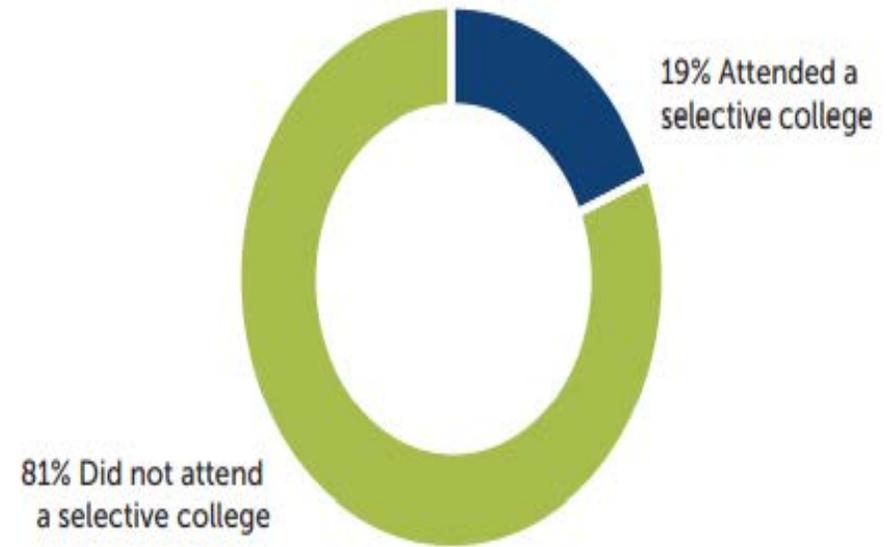
Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce, Our Separate & Unequal Public Colleges: How Public Colleges Reinforce White Racial Privilege and Marginalize Black and Latino Students, 2018

Selective Colleges - SAT/ACT

Selective public colleges justify their enrollment disparities by pointing out that White's score higher on standardized admissions tests. This is true, but there are far more Black and Latino students with the qualifications to attend selective colleges than ever get to attend one.

About 341,000 Black and Latino students scored above average on the SAT or ACT in 2014. But only about 65,000 of them enrolled in a selective college.

Figure 5. Of the 341,000 Black and Latino students who scored above average on the SAT or ACT, fewer than one-fifth gained entry to a selective college.



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of data from the National Center for Education Statistics' Education Longitudinal Study of 2002, 2012.

Income, Poverty, & Wealth

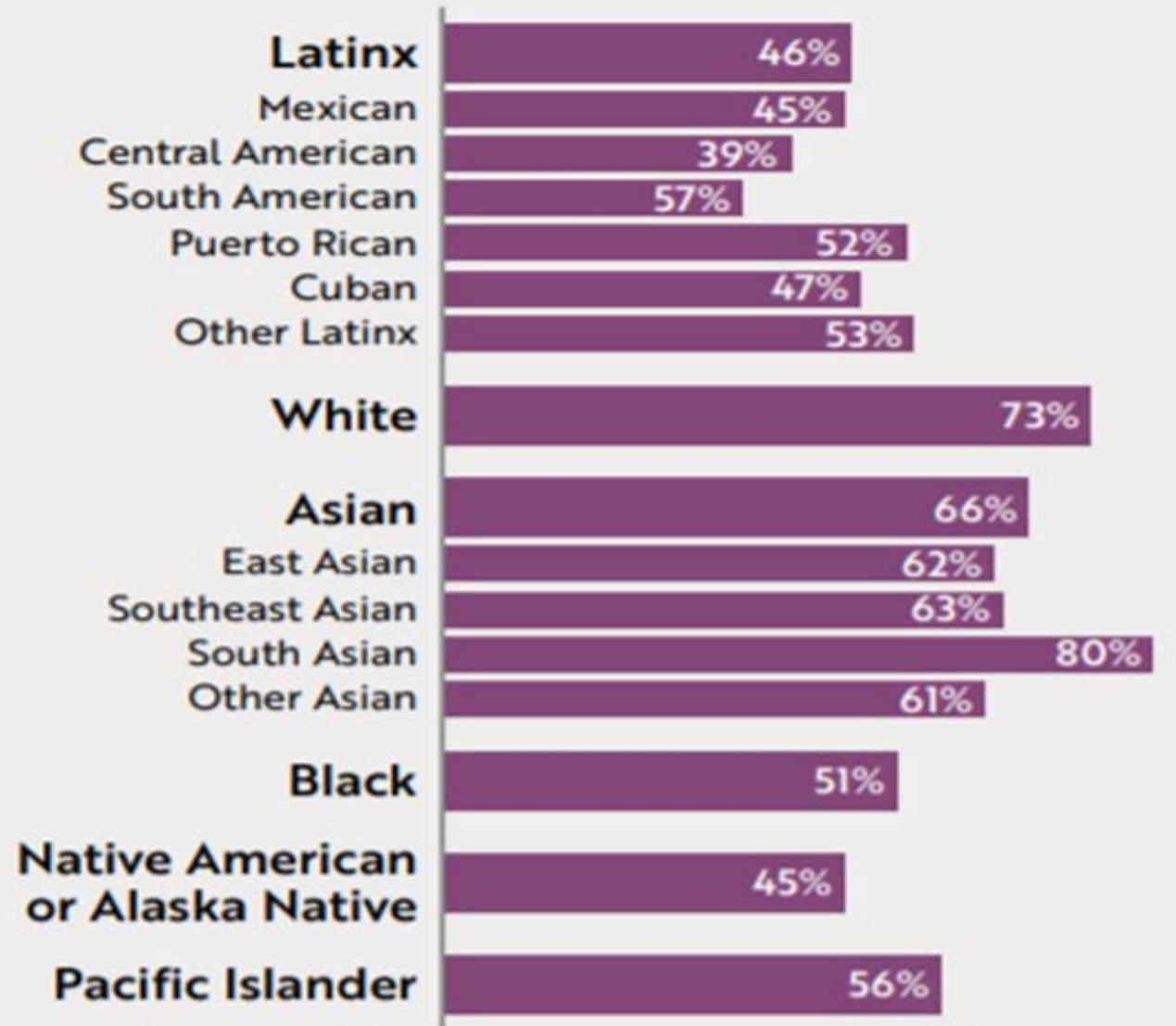


Only 46% of Latinx in California Earn a Living Wage

Based on local costs, 64 percent of Californians earn a living wage.

South Asian (80%) and White (73%) Californians are most likely to earn a living wage, while their fellow Latinx (46%) and Native American/Alaska Native (45%) Californians are least likely to.

Percent Earning a Living Wage by Race and Ethnicity

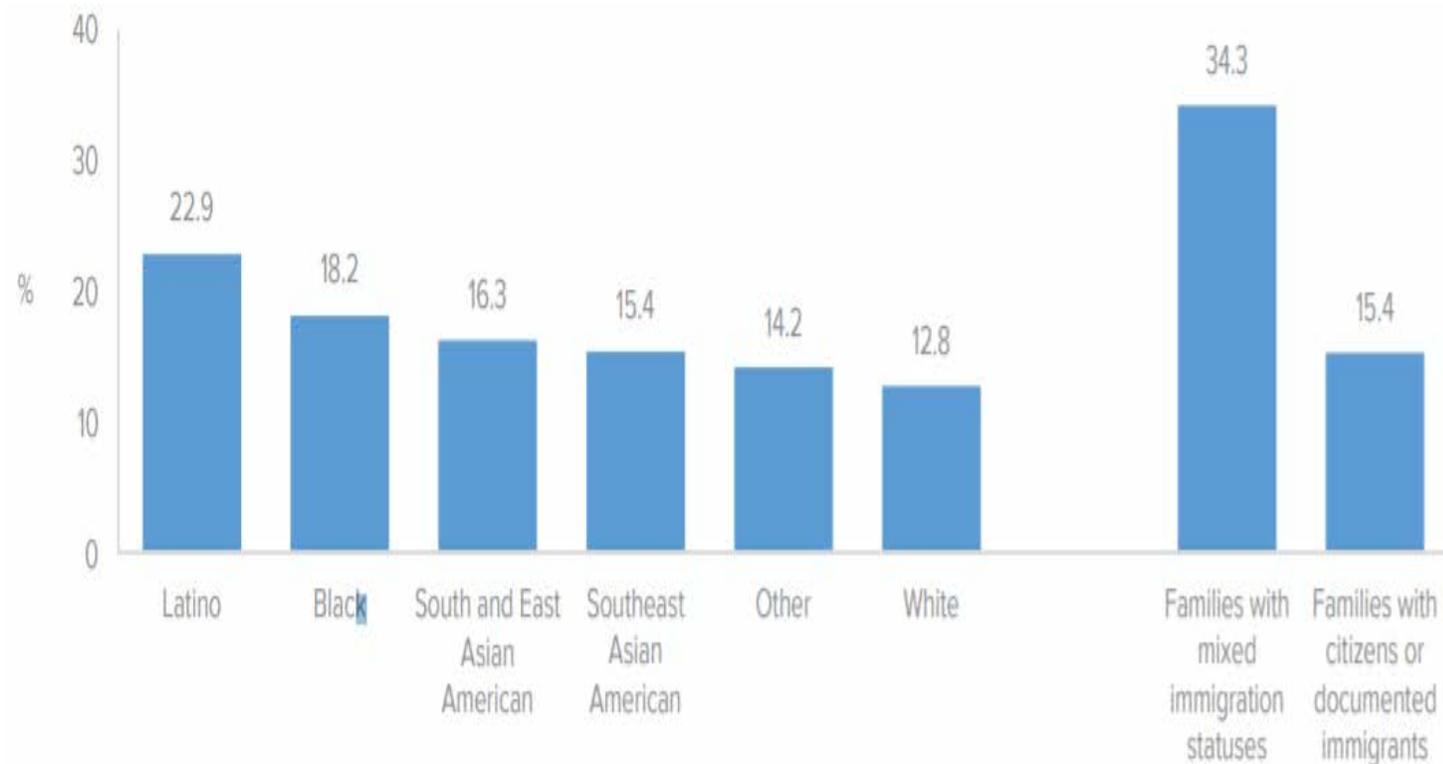


California Poverty Rates*

Poverty has long varied across racial/ethnic groups, with the highest rates of poverty among Latinos (22.9%) and the lowest among Whites (12.8%).

Only citizens and some documented immigrants who meet certain requirements are eligible for federal safety net programs. This creates gaps for families with undocumented members, and the poverty rate for these families is more than double that of other families at 34.3%.

POVERTY VARIES WIDELY ACROSS DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS



SOURCE: 2018 estimates of the California Poverty Measure, a joint effort involving researchers at PPIC and the Stanford Center on Poverty and Inequality.

NOTES: South and East Asian: Bangladeshi, Bhutanese, Chinese, Indian, Korean, Mongolian, Nepalese, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Taiwanese. Southeast Asian: Burmese, Cambodian, Filipino, Hmong, Laotian, Malaysian, Thai, Vietnamese. Other: Alaskan Native, Native American, other Asian, Pacific Islander, multiracial.

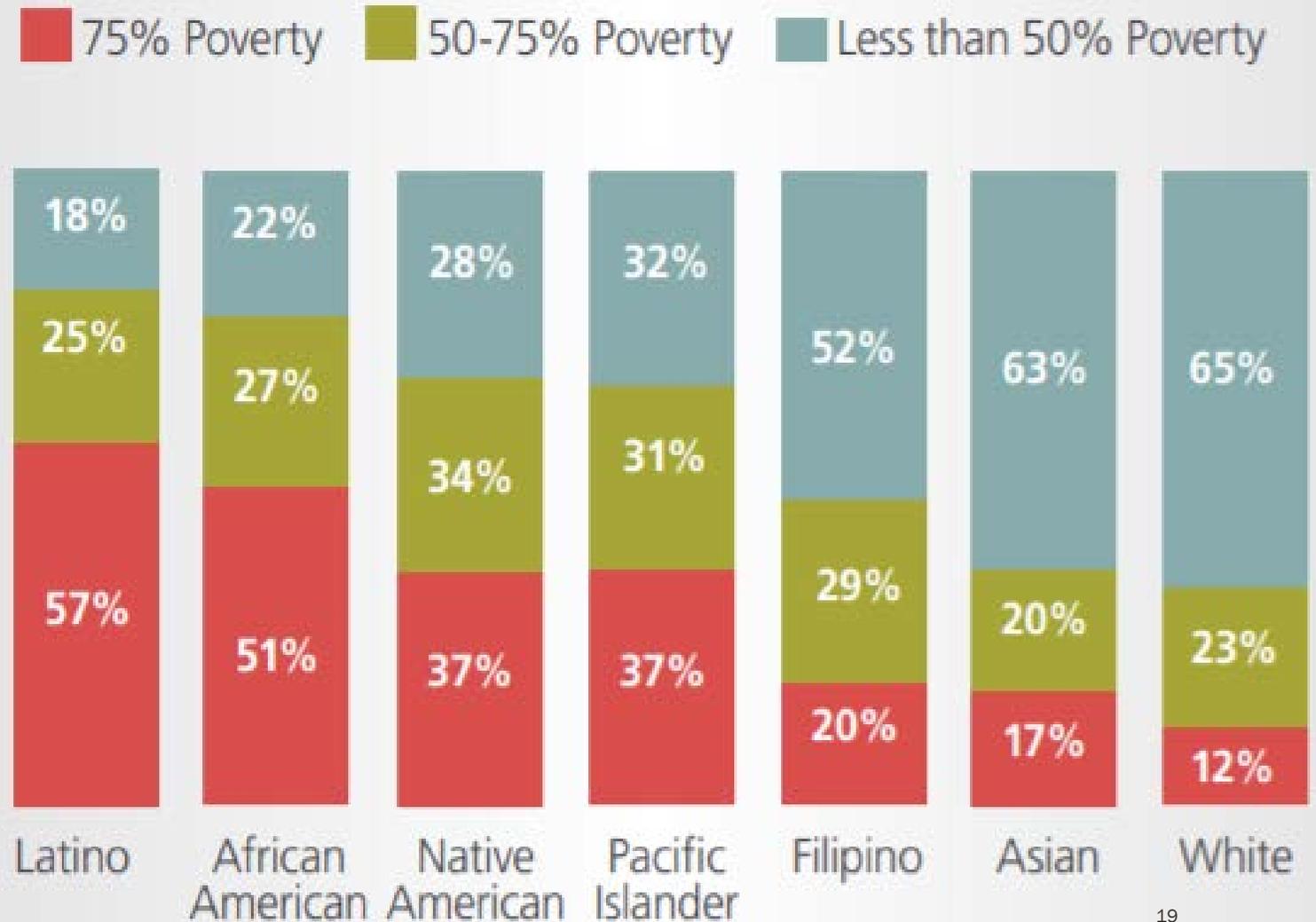
<https://www.ppic.org/wp-content/uploads/californias-future-january-2021.pdf>

Free or Reduced Meals

2017 – 18 California Enrollment by School Proportion of Students Eligible for Free or Reduced Meals

Latino students are the most economically disadvantaged ethnic student group in California — 82 % of Latino students are economically disadvantaged compared to 35% of Whites.

Figure 2. 2017-18 Enrollment by School Proportion of Students Eligible for Free or Reduced Price Meals⁸



Source: California School Boards Association, Fact Sheet, 2018
<https://www.csba.org/-/media/CSBA/Files/GovernanceResources/GovernanceBriefs/201810FactSheet-LatinoStudents.ashx?la=en&rev=622775fcd01341248494f7ec7a6206d6>

National Data on Working Latinas

Hispanic women work slightly fewer hours per week and weeks per year, but they earn substantially less per hour

Average hours of work per week, average weeks of work per year, average annual earnings, and average hourly wage for the major demographic groups by gender, race, and ethnicity (earnings and wages in 2012 dollars; full-time workers)

	Asian		Black		Hispanic		White	
	men	women	men	women	men	women	men	women
Hours per week	42.62	41.78	42.62	41.16	42.23	40.89	44.12	41.98
Weeks per year	51.14	50.92	50.60	50.75	50.46	50.54	50.91	50.80
Annual earnings	\$82,908	\$62,900	\$53,849	\$44,576	\$47,185	\$40,277	\$76,525	\$55,821
Hourly wage	\$37.71	\$29.47	\$24.71	\$21.24	\$21.90	\$19.33	\$33.64	\$25.94

Source: Author's calculations based on the U.S. Census Bureau, "Annual Social and Economic Supplement of the Current Population Survey" (2011–2018).

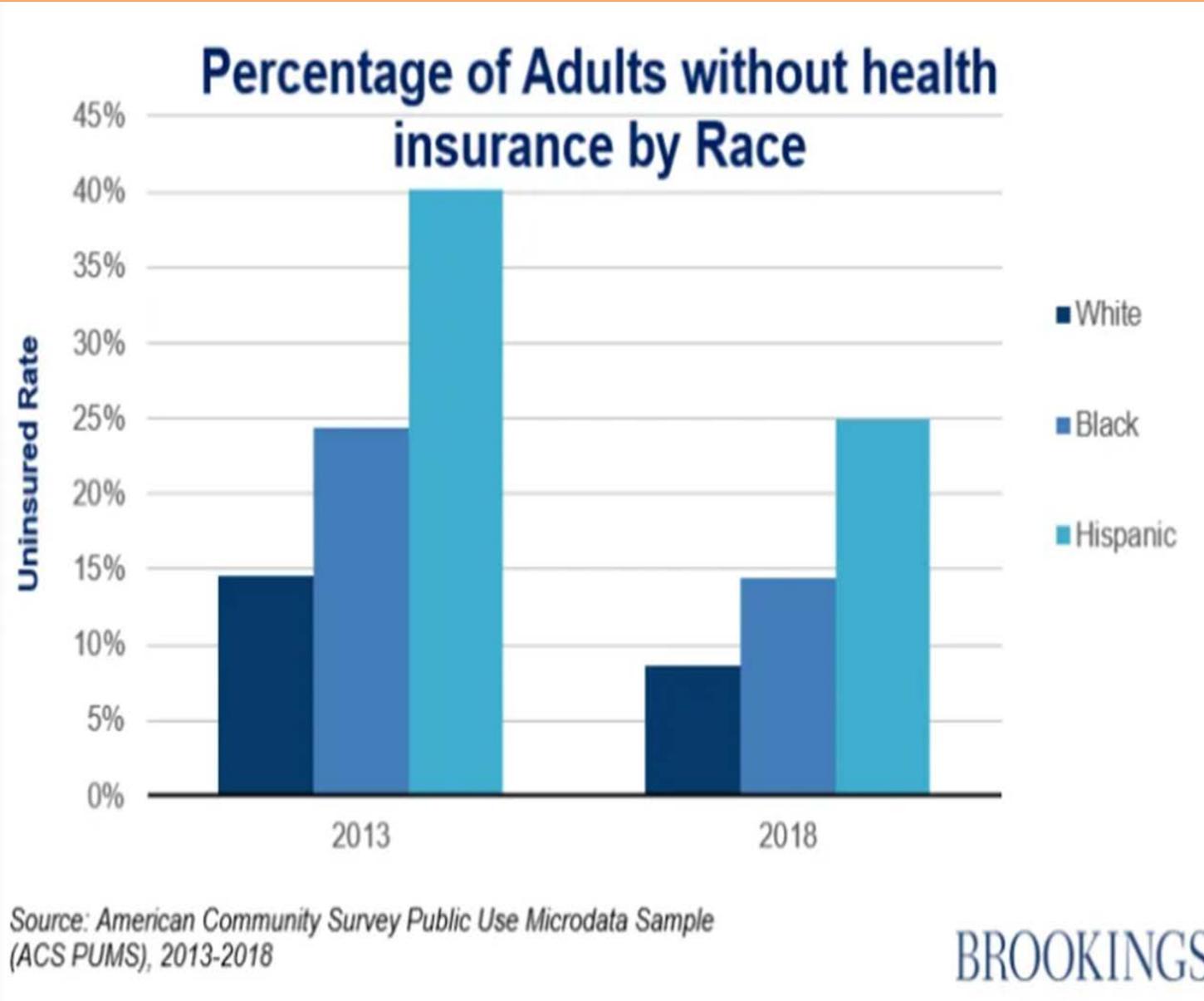


Health Access



Latinos suffer from poorer health on many measures. At the same time, they are less likely to have access to high-quality care.

- One in four Latinos have no health insurance.
- Latinos are still nearly 3 times more likely to be uninsured than non-Hispanic Whites.
- One in two Latinos will develop diabetes over their lifetime. Latinos are at a 66% greater risk of developing type 2 diabetes, and once diagnosed, have worse outcomes than non-Hispanic Whites.



California COVID Data - March 2021

Cases and deaths by race/ethnicity

Race/ethnicity	Percentage of population	Percentage of cases	Percentage of deaths	Percentage of tests
Black or African American alone	6%	4%	6%	6%
Hispanic or Latino *	39%	55% 	46%	30%
Asian alone	14%	7%	12%	0%
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander alone	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
American Indian or Alaska Native alone	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Two or more races	3%	2%	1%	<1%
White alone	37%	20%	31%	30%
Some other race alone	<1%	11%	2%	20%

National Impact & Local Covid Data

Impact of Covid on Hispanics/Latinx Statewide

Hispanic enrollment in higher education fell by 5.4 percentage points last fall amid the pandemic. While enrollment at public four-year colleges fell nearly two percentage points, enrollment at community colleges fell 10.6 percentage points overall and nearly 17 percentage points among Latinos, versus a decline of 6.2 percentage points for Latinas.

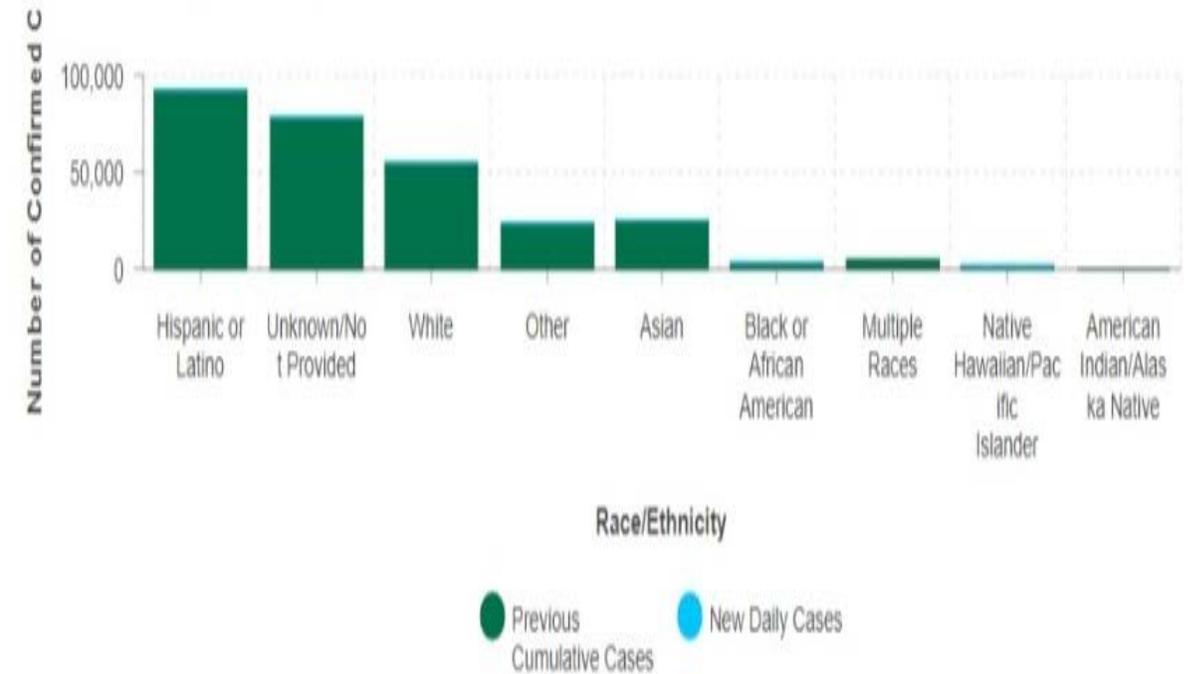
These declines are particularly troubling, since over 52% of Hispanic higher-education students attend community colleges.

The decline in first-time enrollment among Hispanic students — which sank nearly 20 percentage points across all sectors — should also ring alarm bells.

Source: The Education Trust, A Look at Degree Attainment Among Hispanic Women and Men and How COVID-19 Could Deepen Racial and Gender Divides, May 2021.

Orange County Cases, August 2021

Confirmed Cases - Race/Ethnicity



Confirmed Cases - Demographics

Covid-19 Job Reduction (U.S.)

Hispanics are more likely than Americans overall to say they or someone in their household has experienced a pay cut or lost their job because of the coronavirus outbreak

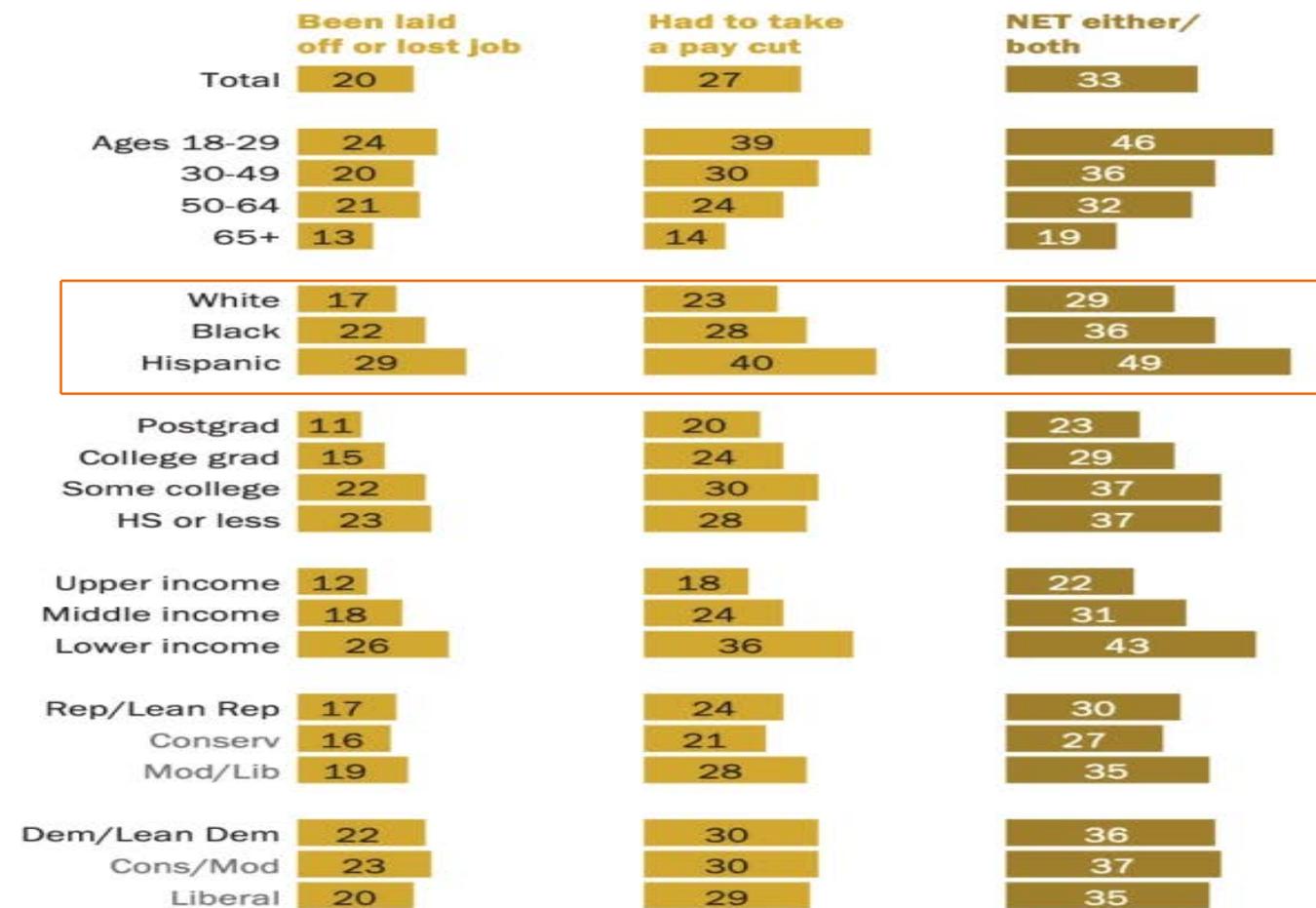
Around half (49%) of Hispanics say they or someone in their household has taken a pay cut or lost a job – or both – because of the COVID-19 outbreak, compared with 33% of all U.S. adults.

About 8 million Hispanic workers were employed in restaurants, hotels and other service-sector positions that are at higher risk of job loss.

<https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2020/04/03/u-s-latinos-among-hardest-hit-by-pay-cuts-job-losses-due-to-coronavirus/>

A third of Americans say someone in their household lost a job or taken a pay cut as a result of COVID-19

% who say they, or someone in their household, have _____ because of the coronavirus outbreak



Notes: Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race. Family incomes are based on 2018 earnings and adjusted for differences in purchasing power by geographic region and for household size. Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 19-24, 2020.

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<https://www.pewresearch.org/politics/2020/03/26/worries-about-coronavirus-surge-as-most-americans-expect-a-recession-or-worse/>

Digital Divide

Summary

- In Spring 2021 Latinos were the least likely to have access to reliable internet.
- In Spring 2021 nearly 40% of low-income students still lack reliable internet access.
- A quarter of Hispanics are “smartphone-only” internet users, compared to 12% of Whites and 17% of Blacks
- Hispanics are the least likely to have home broadband.
- The good news is more students now have access to computer devices.



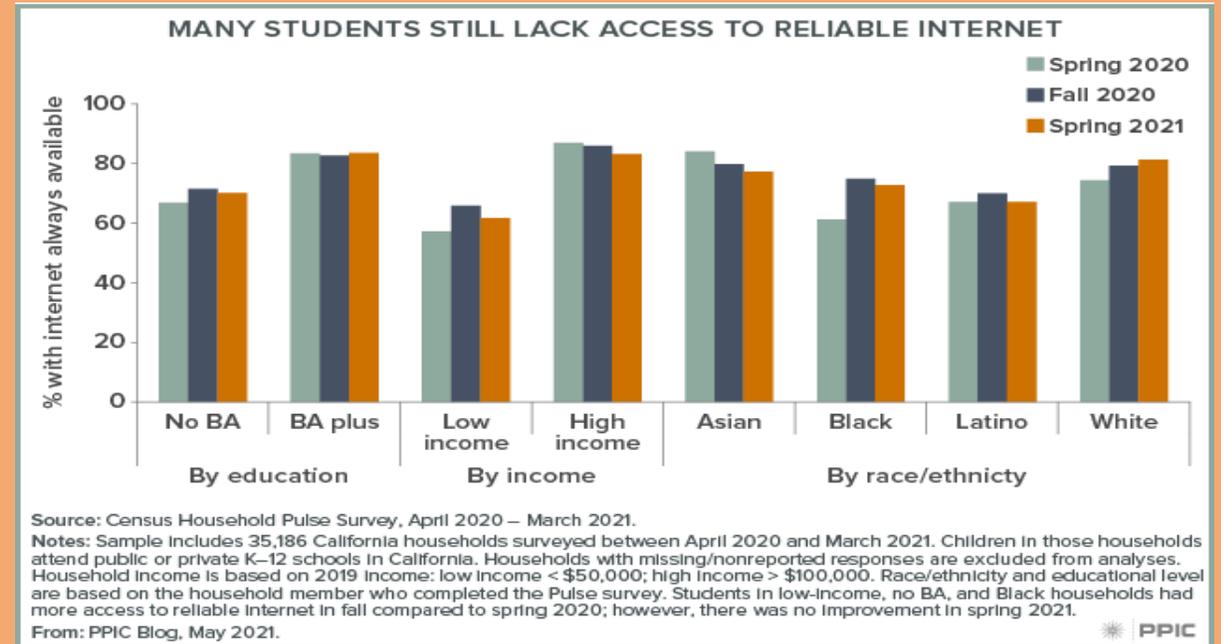
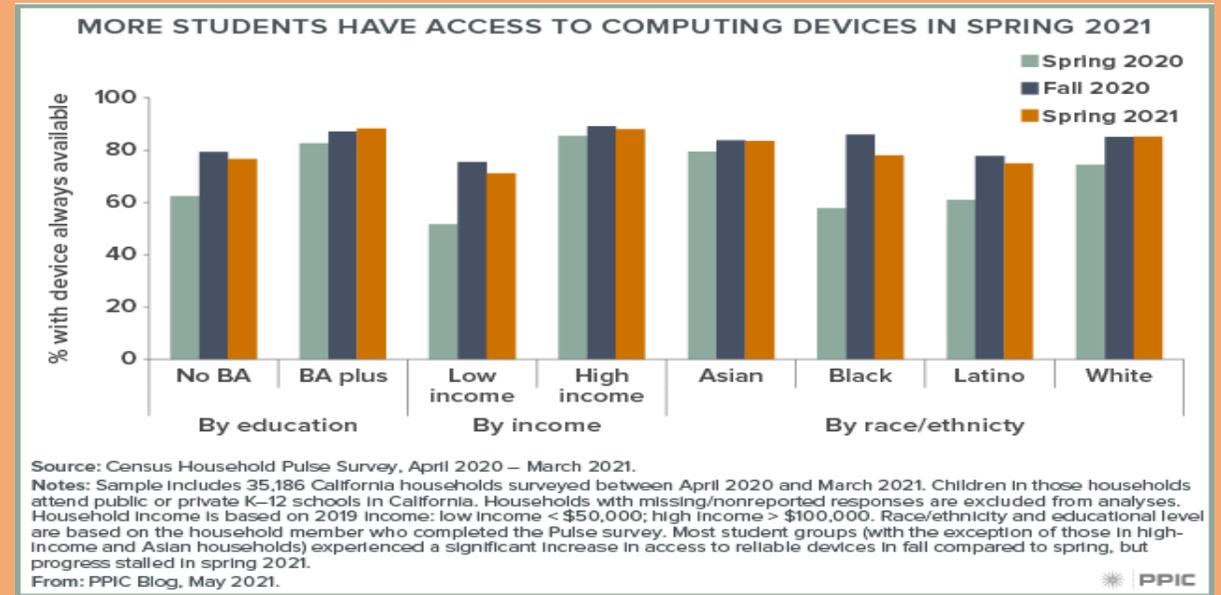
Student Access to Computer Devices and Reliable Internet – California 2020-21

The good news is that more students now have access to computer devices compared to a year ago and a half ago. When schools first closed in Spring 2020, 67% of students always had access to computer devices at home. This increased to 82% in fall 2020, then decreased slightly (80%) in spring 2021.

However, nearly 40% of low-income students still lack reliable internet access; so do a third of Black and Latino students. In Spring 2021 Latinos were the least likely to have access to reliable internet.

Source: PPIC, Blog Post: A Year into Distance Learning, California’s Digital Divide Persists May 13, 2021,

<https://www.ppic.org/blog/a-year-into-distance-learning-californias-digital-divide-persists/>



U.S. Adult Access to the Internet

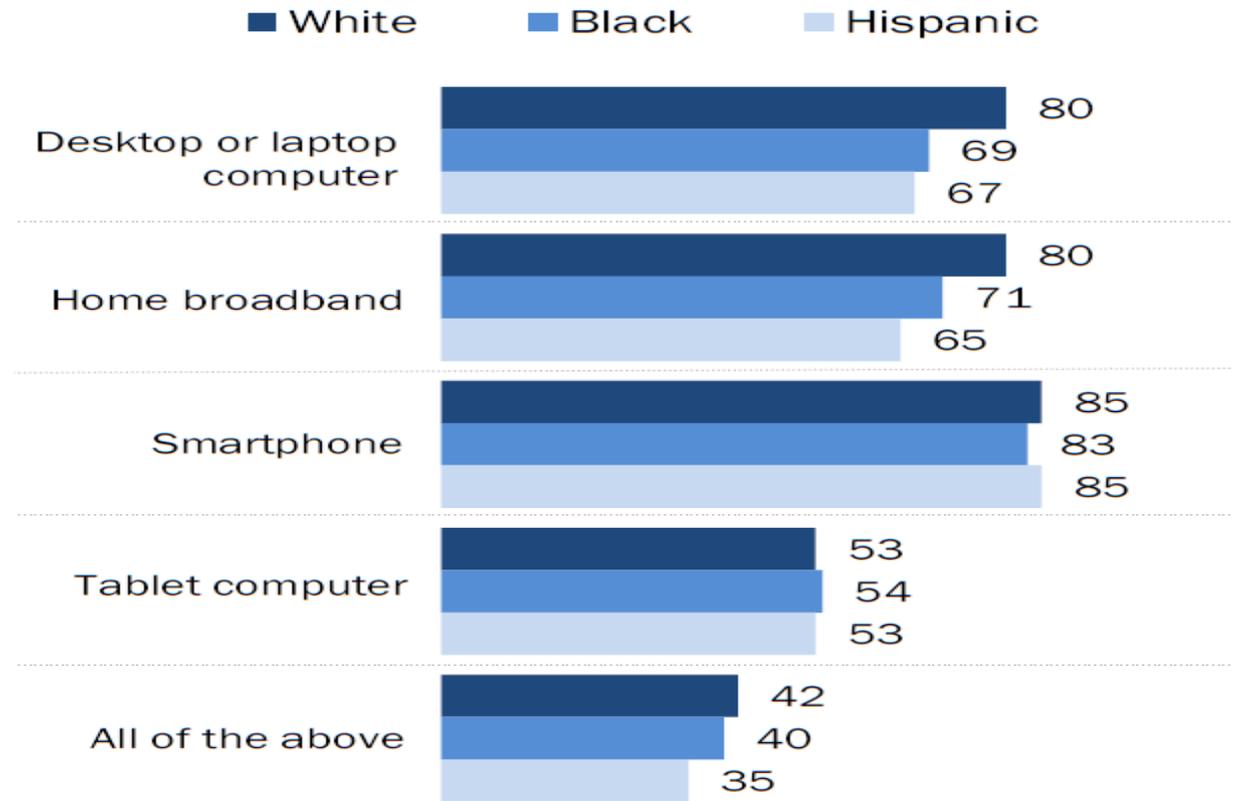
When it comes to accessing the internet, mobile devices play a larger role for Hispanic adults compared with White adults.

A quarter of Hispanics are “smartphone-only” internet users – meaning they own a smartphone but lack traditional home broadband services. By comparison, 12% of White adults fall into this category. Among Black adults, 17% are smartphone dependent,

Hispanics are the least likely to have home broadband.

Black and Hispanic adults in U.S. are less likely than White adults to have a traditional computer, home broadband

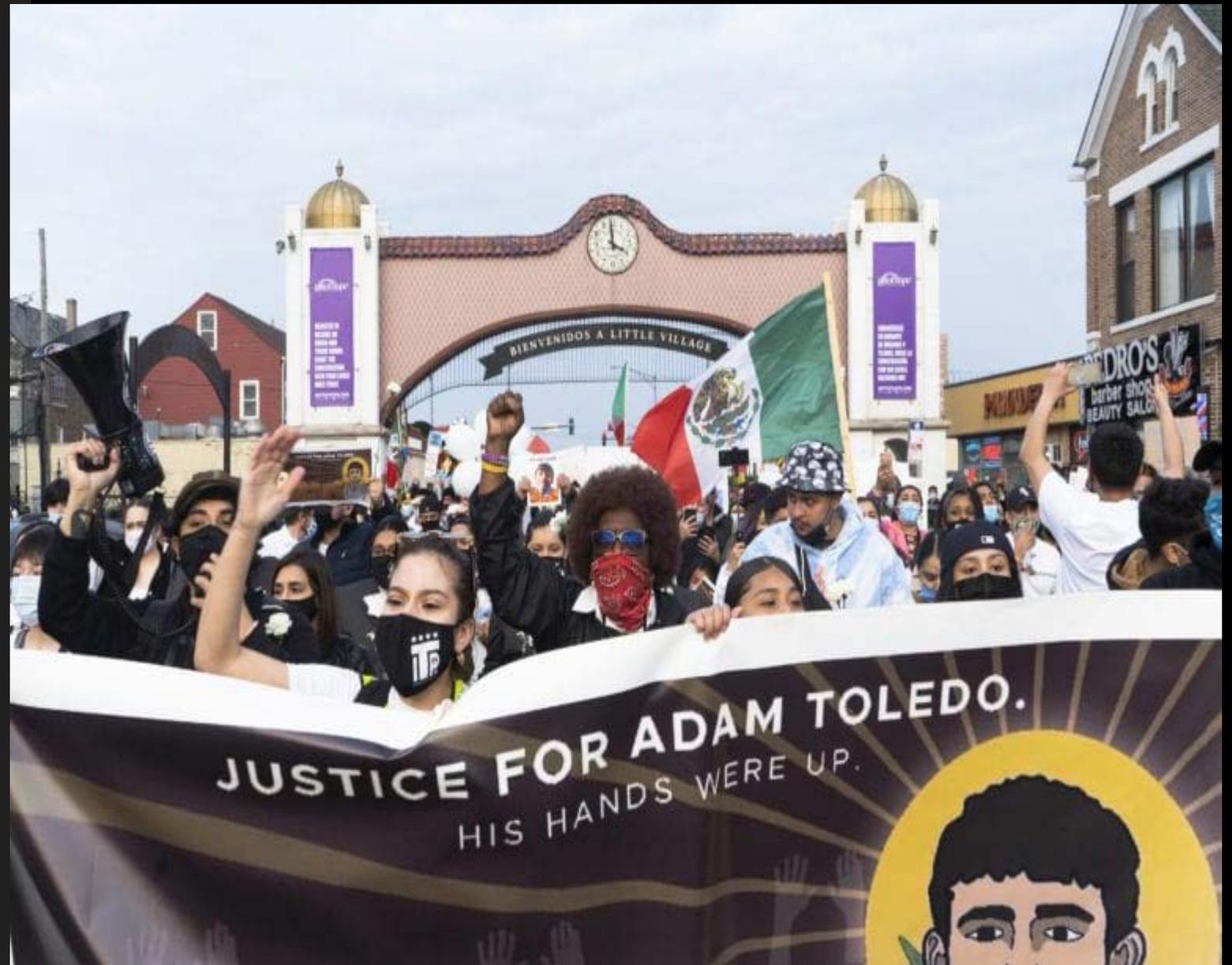
% of U.S. adults who say they have the following



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown. White and Black adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race. Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 25-Feb. 8, 2021.

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Violence & Discrimination Against Latinx Communities



The El Paso Mass shooting has been described as the deadliest attack on Latinos in modern American history

On August 3, 2019, a mass shooting occurred at a Walmart store in El Paso, Texas. During his first interrogation, the shooter told detectives he had targeted Mexicans. Authorities said that before the attack, the gunman had posted a hate-filled racist statement decrying the "invasion" of Mexican immigrants in the United States.

The gunman shot and killed 23 people and injured 23 others. The shooter published a manifesto before the shooting, it cites the year's earlier Christchurch mosque shootings in New Zealand and the right-wing conspiracy theory known as the Great Replacement as inspiration for the attack.

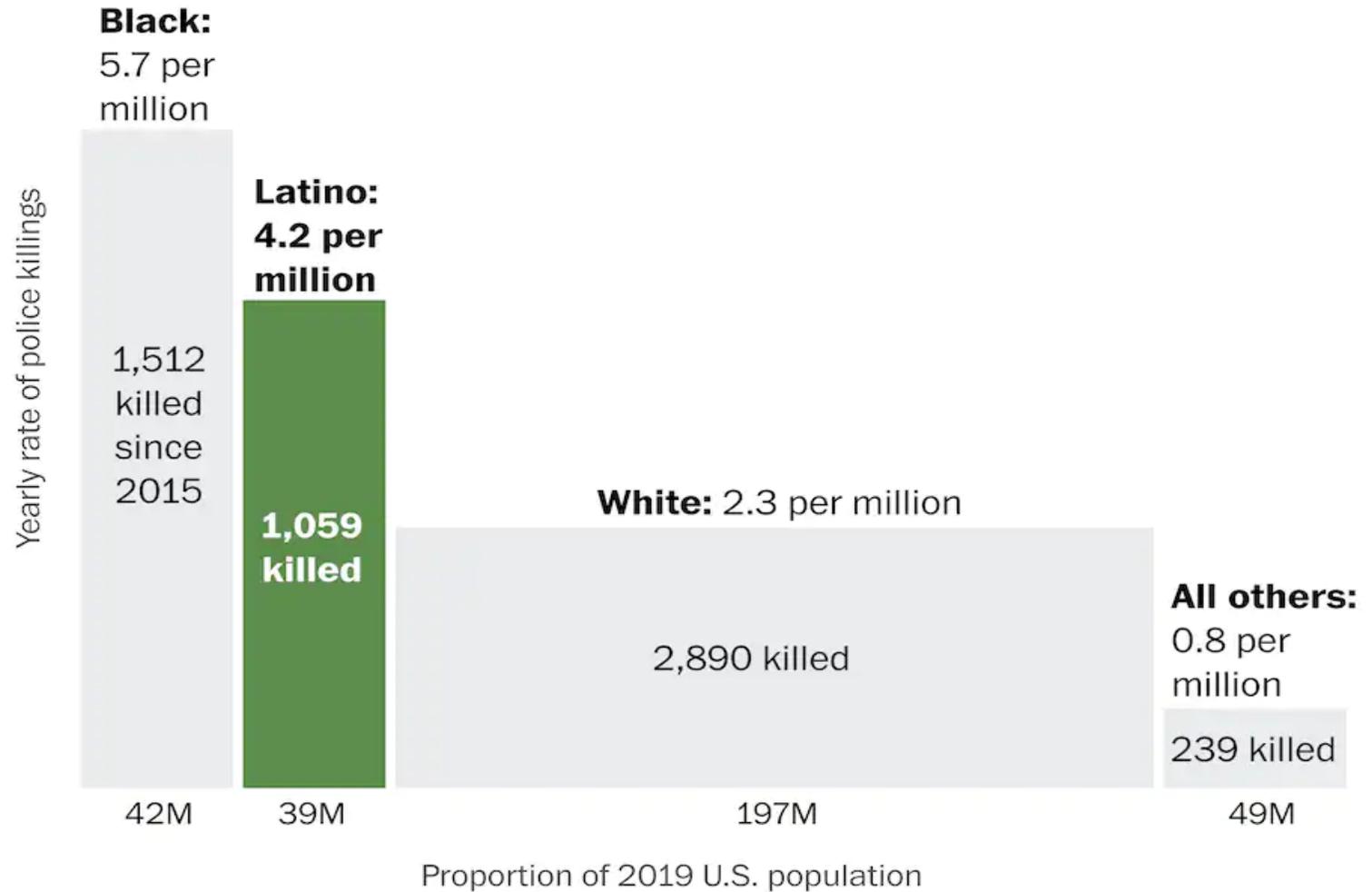


Police Shootings

Since 2015, at least 1,059 Latinos have been fatally shot by police, according to a Washington Post database that tracks police shootings. In some cities, the disproportionate rate at which Latinos are killed by police is especially striking. In Chicago and Minneapolis, for example, Latinos are killed at six times the rate of White people, according to the database Mapping Police Violence. The same database found that Latinos are killed at a disproportionately higher rate compared with Whites in 24 of the nation's 50 largest cities.

Latinos disproportionately killed by police

Although more White people are shot and killed by police in the U.S. overall, Black and Latino people are killed at a much higher rate.



Data as of May 27

Source: The Washington Post police shootings database

JOE FOX/THE WASHINGTON POST

Discrimination

Overall, about a quarter of Latinos (24%) say someone has discriminated against them or treated them unfairly because of their background, while 22% say someone has criticized them for speaking Spanish in public. About 20% say they have been told to go back to their home country, and about 16% say they have been called offensive names.

Many Latinos say they have received words of support, though experiences with discrimination are just as common

% who say in the past 12 months they have personally ___ because of their Hispanic/Latino background

	All Hispanics	Foreign born	Second generation	Third or higher generation
Experienced at least one of four incidents:	38	41	47	27
Experienced discrimination or unfair treatment	24	26	31	16
Been criticized for speaking Spanish in public	22	22	28	15
Been told to go back to your home country	20	22	25	10
Been called offensive names	16	16	19	12
Heard expression of support	37	42	36	27

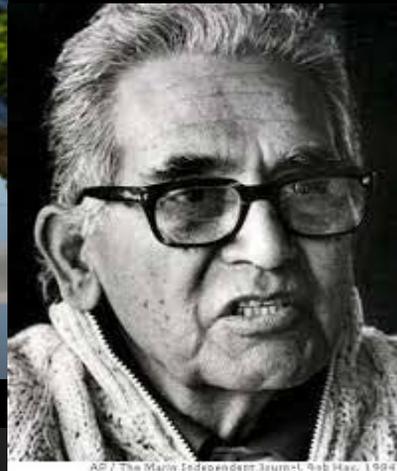
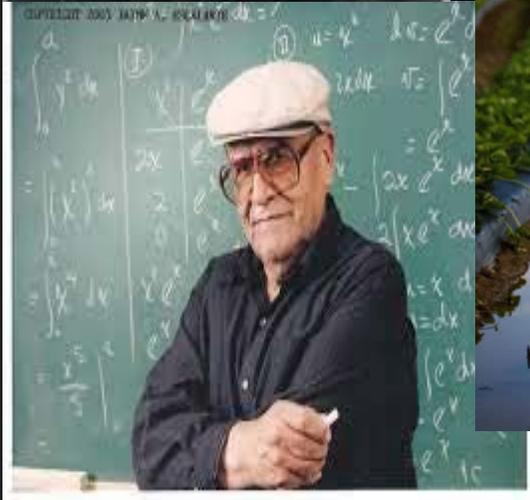
Note: Voluntary responses of Don't know/Refused not shown.

Source: National Survey of Latinos, conducted July 26-Sept. 9, 2018.

"More Latinos Have Serious Concerns About Their Place in America Under Trump"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Occupations



Latino Under - representation: Professional Occupations (California)

Physicians – Only 7% of physicians are Latinx despite being 39% of the population.

Attorneys – Only 7% of attorneys are Latinx.

Superior Court Judges - Only 12% of Superior Court Judges are Latinx. Whites make up 36% of the state's population but 65% of its Superior Court judges.

Public School Teachers - 21% of California public school teachers are Latinx (2018-19)

UC faculty– Only 7.2% of tenured UC faculty are Latinx.

Appleford, Steven. "L.A.'s Medical Community Is More Diverse than Ever, but There's a Long Way to Go." Los Angeles Magazine, April 10, 2009.
<https://www.lamag.com/citythinkblog/doctor-diversity/>

California State Bar <https://www.calbar.ca.gov/Portals/0/documents/reports/State-Bar-Annual-Diversity-Report.pdf>

<https://www.abc10.com/article/news/local/california/calmatters/california-judges-diversity/103-c615d090-a2ea-4f16-87b7-34889d923549>

<https://www.cde.ca.gov/ds/ad/ceffingertipfacts.asp>

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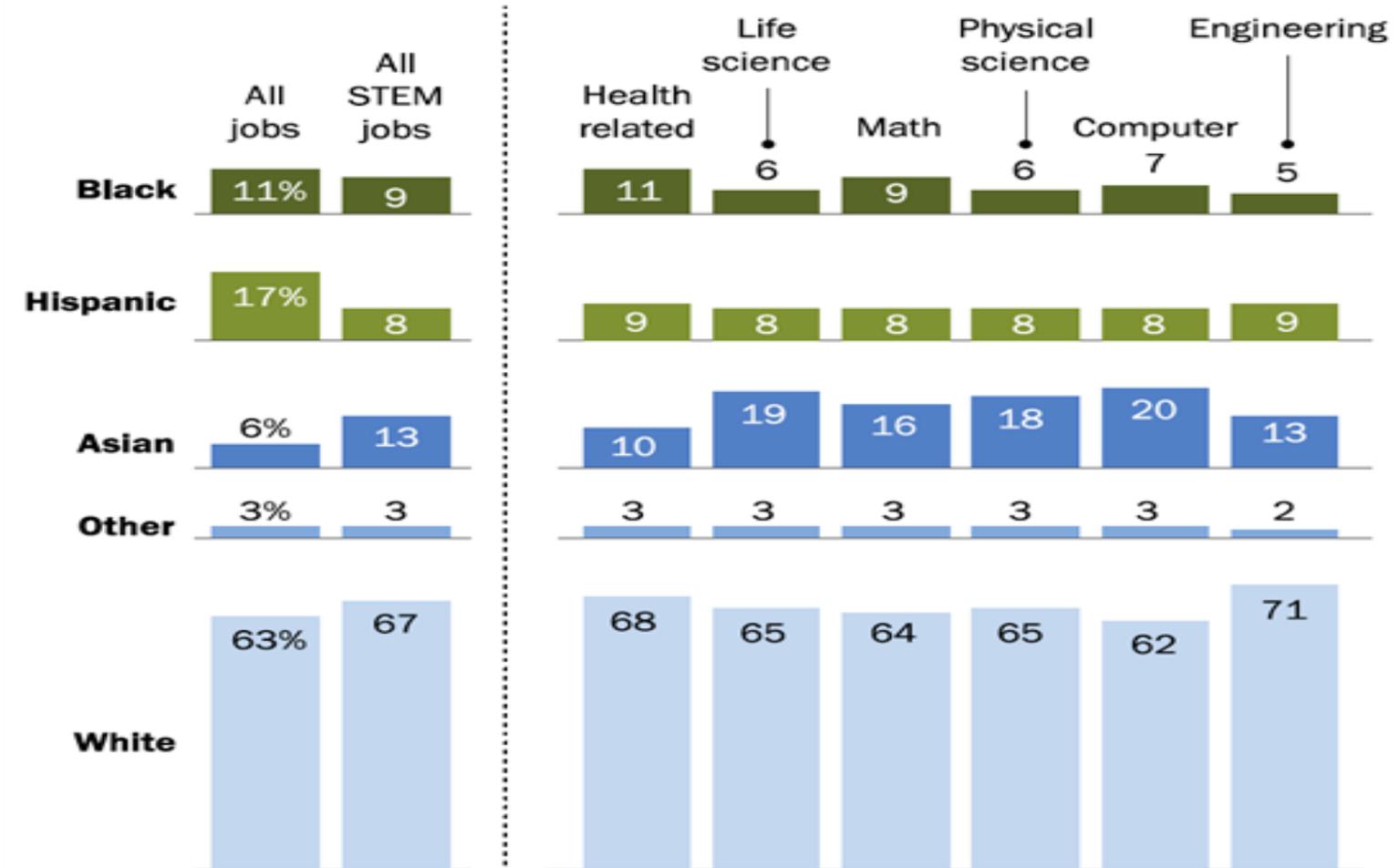
STEM FIELDS (U.S.)

Black and Hispanic workers remain underrepresented in the science, technology, engineering and math (STEM) workforce (9% and 8%) compared with their share of all workers, including in computing jobs, which have seen considerable growth in recent years.

And while women now earn a majority of all undergraduate and advanced degrees, they remain a small share of degree earners in fields like engineering and computer science – areas where they are significantly underrepresented in the work force.

Black and Hispanic workers remain underrepresented in the STEM workforce

% who are...



Source: Pew Research Center analysis of 2017-19 American Community Survey (IPUMS) “STEM Jobs See Uneven Progress in Increasing Gender, Racial and Ethnic Diversity”

Pew Research Center Report, April 1, 2021

<https://www.pewresearch.org/science/2021/04/01/stem-jobs-see-uneven-progress-in-increasing-gender-racial-and-ethnic-diversity/>

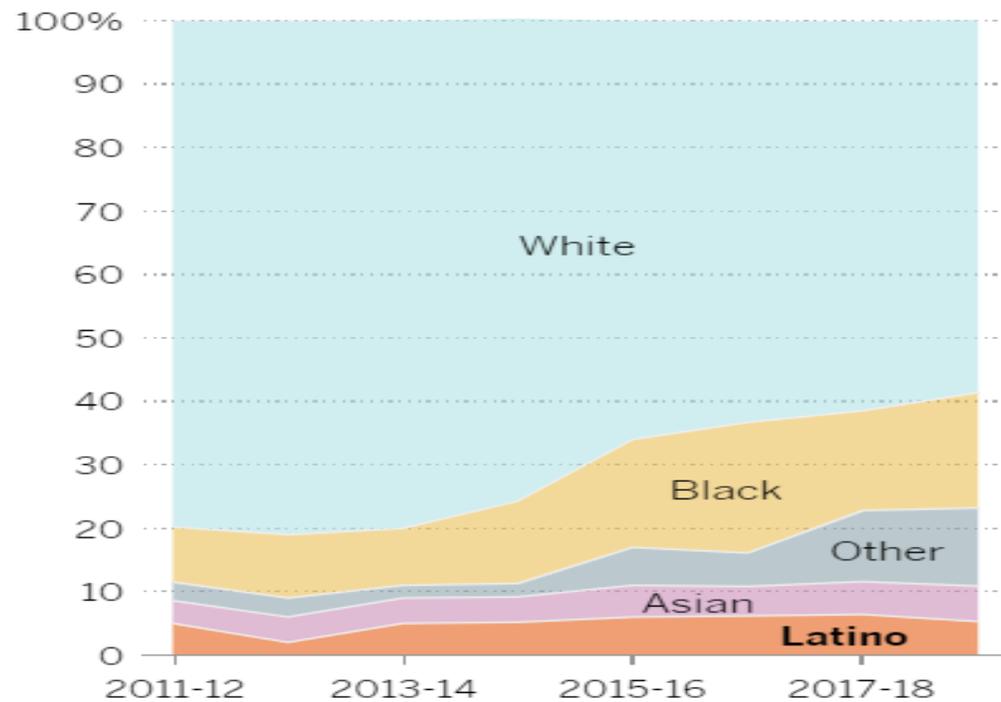
Latino Representation in TV and Film



Latinx in Movies and Television

Who gets broadcast TV roles?

Percentage by race and ethnicity



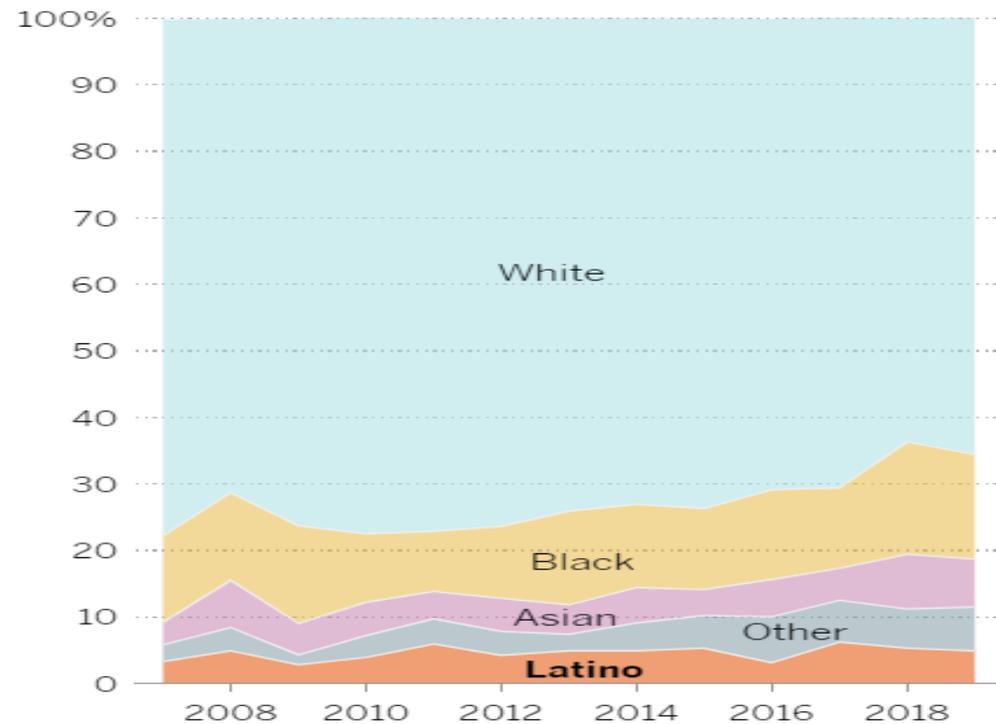
"Other" category includes Native, multiracial and MENA. This analysis studied 5,502 characters drawn from the scripted shows run on six broadcast networks. The first eight credited regular actors were counted.

UCLA "Hollywood Diversity Report" series

Aida Ylanan and Vanessa Martínez LOS ANGELES TIMES

Who gets movie roles?

Percentage by race and ethnicity



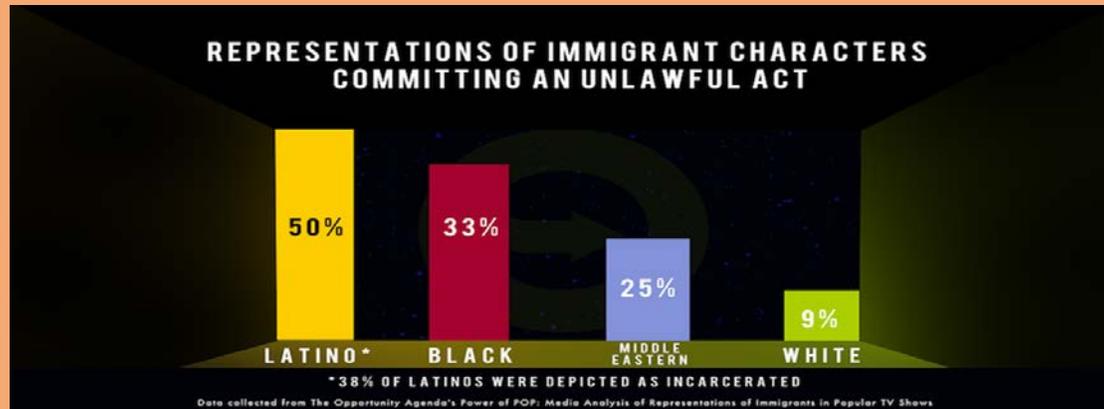
"Other" category includes Middle Eastern/North African, American Indian/Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and multiracial/multiethnic. Study of speaking or named roles analyzed 3,891 characters from the top 100 highest-grossing movies.

USC "Inequality in 1,300 Popular Films"

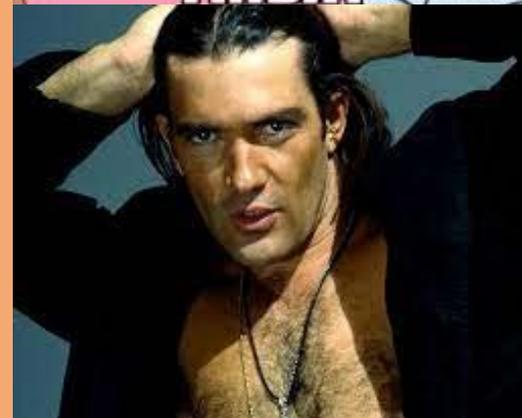
Aida Ylanan and Vanessa Martínez LOS ANGELES TIMES

Latinx Stereotypes in TV and Film

Scholars have pointed out that a common stereotype is the sexualization of both male and female Latinx film characters. Latinas (35.5%) were more likely than Black (29%) or Asian (21%) females to be sexualized.



Just under a quarter (24%) of all of Latino speaking characters in films and 28% of top billed Latino talent were depicted as committing criminal acts. Over half so depicted (61.9%) were part of an organized crime group. Fifty percent (50%) of Latino immigrant TV characters were represented committing an unlawful act. The reality is the immigrant crime rate is lower than that of native-born Americans



Preguntas

