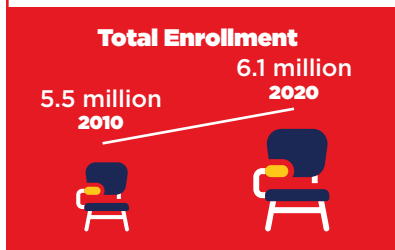


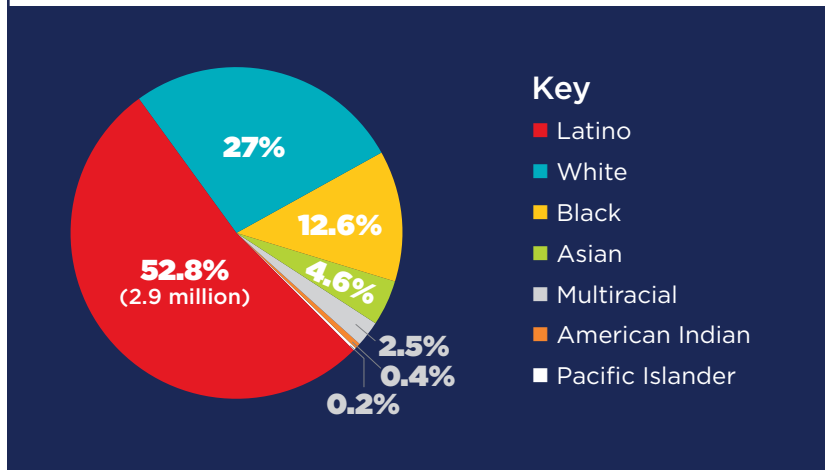
## LATINO STUDENTS & ENGLISH LEARNERS

There are 5.5 million students enrolled in Texas public schools.

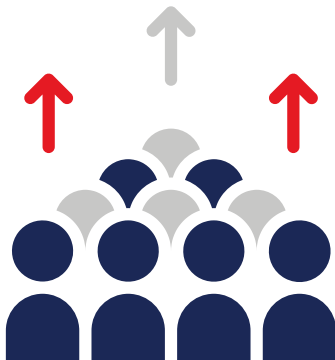
Over the last decade, **TOTAL ENROLLMENT INCREASED BY 646,096 STUDENTS, or by 13.3%.<sup>1</sup>**



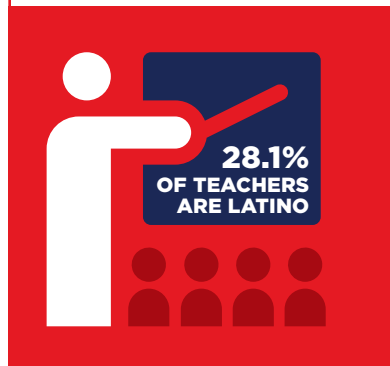
### ENROLLMENT IN TEXAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS<sup>2</sup>



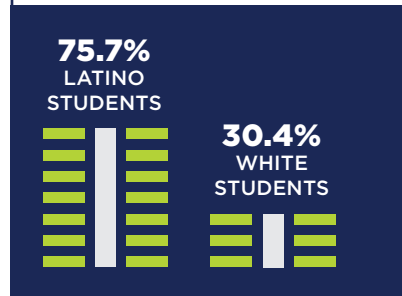
From 2010 to 2020, the **LATINO STUDENT POPULATION INCREASED BY 21%** from 49.5% to 52.8%.<sup>3</sup>



However, only **28.1% OF TEACHERS ARE LATINO**, compared to 52.8% of the student population.<sup>4</sup>



**75.7% (2.2 MILLION) OF LATINO STUDENTS** are identified as economically disadvantaged, compared to 30.4% of White students.<sup>6</sup>



Between 2009-10 and 2019-20, the percentage increase in the number of students identified as economically disadvantaged (+16%) was greater than the percentage increase (+13.3%) in the student population overall.

**IN 2019-20, 60.2% OF PUBLIC-SCHOOL STUDENTS WERE IDENTIFIED AS ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED (3.3 million).<sup>5</sup>**



There are **3.6 MILLION (65.1%) OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN SCHOOLS RECEIVING TITLE I FUNDING** or participating in Title I-funded programs (63% or 2.3 million are Latino).<sup>7</sup>



Economically disadvantaged students make up **84.9% OF STUDENTS IDENTIFIED AS ELs.<sup>9</sup>**

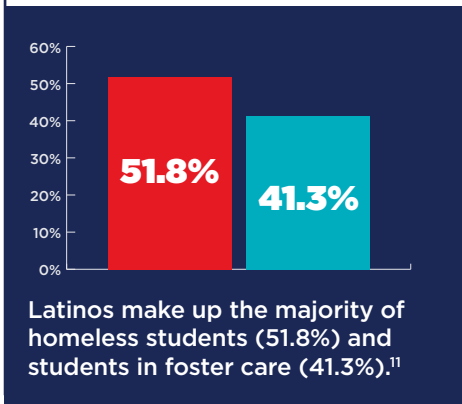
There are **1.1 MILLION ENGLISH LEARNERS (ELs) (20.3%) ENROLLED IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS**, of which 986,068 (or 88.6%) are Latino.

The number of students identified as ELs increased by 296,462, or 36.3% between 2009-10 and 2019-20.<sup>8</sup>

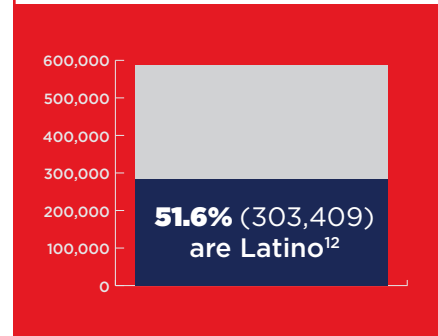


**1.1 MILLION (20.6%) OF STUDENTS** participate in state-approved bilingual and/or ESL instructional program model (930,355 or 87.2% Latino).<sup>10</sup>

There are 78,296 or 1.4% homeless students and 17,451 or 0.3% students in foster care.



**10.7% of students** enrolled in public schools are served by special education programs (587,987).



0.3% (18,992) of students are migrants, **THE MAJORITY OF WHOM ARE LATINO** (97.9% or 18,584 Latino).<sup>12,13</sup>



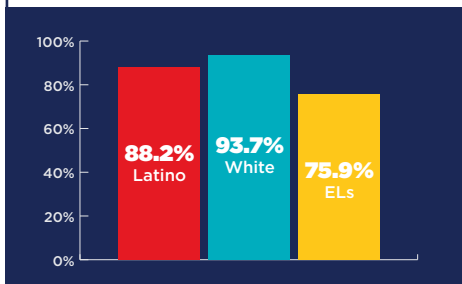
**2.3% (126,858) of students are immigrants (64.5% OR 81,858 LATINO).**<sup>14</sup>



**Achievement**

**ONLY 38% OF TEXAS'S EL STUDENTS MET GRADE LEVEL OR ABOVE** on the 2019 State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness (STAAR) (all grades, all subjects).<sup>15</sup>

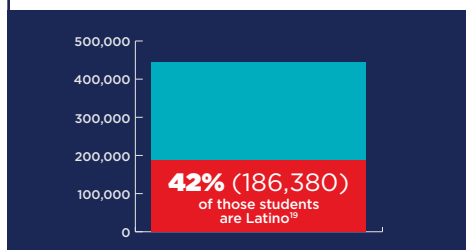
**88.2% OF LATINOS GRADUATED** (four-year graduation rate) from high school in 2019, compared to 93.7% of White students. 75.9% of ELs graduated.<sup>16</sup>



In 2019, **70.6% OF LATINO GRADUATES WERE COLLEGE, CAREER, OR MILITARY READY**, compared to 79.4% of White students. Compared to 56.7% of EL students.<sup>17</sup>



**444,196 or 8.1% of students are in gifted and talented programs.**

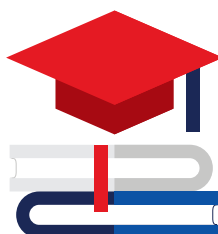


806,117 or 50.8% of students are enrolled in Career and Technical Education programs. **53.6% OR 432,361 OF CTE STUDENTS ARE LATINO.**<sup>19</sup>

2.8 million of Texas's public school students have been labeled at risk of dropping out **(65.9% ARE LATINO).**<sup>20,21</sup>

**DATA ON OPEN-ENROLLMENT CHARTER SCHOOLS**

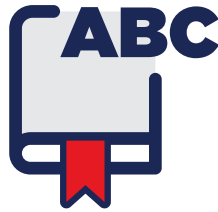
Students enrolled in open-enrollment charter schools accounted for **6.1% (336,900) OF THE TOTAL TEXAS PUBLIC SCHOOL POPULATION.**<sup>22</sup>



**62.3% (209,831) OF STUDENTS ENROLLED** in open-enrollment charter schools are Latino.<sup>23</sup>



**28.2% (95,170) OF STUDENTS ENROLLED** in open-enrollment charter schools were identified as ELs.<sup>24</sup>



**70% OF OPEN-ENROLLMENT CHARTER SCHOOL STUDENTS**

were identified as economically disadvantaged.

85% (286,351) are Title I students.<sup>25</sup>



**DISCIPLINARY ACTION**

In Texas public schools, **Latino students have higher rates of disciplinary action than their White counterparts.** In the 2019–20 SY, 6.52% of Latinos (or 193,001 students) were given in-school suspensions and 3% (or 88,799) were given out-of-school suspensions, while White students only faced in-school suspension 5.7% of the time and out-of-school suspensions 1.7% of the time.<sup>26</sup>

**About UnidosUS**

UnidosUS, previously known as NCLR (National Council of La Raza), is the nation’s largest Hispanic civil rights and advocacy organization. Through its unique combination of expert research, advocacy, programs, and an Affiliate Network of nearly 300 community-based organizations across the United States and Puerto Rico, UnidosUS simultaneously challenges the social, economic, and political barriers that affect Latinos at the national and local levels.

For more than 50 years, UnidosUS has united communities and different groups seeking common round through collaboration, and that share a desire to make our country stronger. For more information on UnidosUS, visit [www.unidosus.org](http://www.unidosus.org), or follow us on [Facebook](#), [Instagram](#), and [Twitter](#).

**Endnotes**

1 John Du et al., *Enrollment in Texas public schools, 2019-20*. Texas Education Agency Division of Research and Analysis Report. Austin, TX, 2020, [https://tea.texas.gov/sites/default/files/enroll\\_2019-20.pdf](https://tea.texas.gov/sites/default/files/enroll_2019-20.pdf) (accessed December 14, 2020).

2 Ibid.

3 Ibid.

4 Ibid.

5 Ibid.

6 Ibid.

7 Ibid.

8 Ibid.

9 Ibid.

10 Ibid.

11 Ibid.

12 A student identified as a migrant is one who: (a) is aged three through 21; (b) is (or whose parent, spouse, or guardian is) a migratory agricultural worker; and (c) in the preceding 36 months, to obtain temporary employment in agriculture or fishing, or to accompany a parent, spouse, or guardian to obtain such employment: (1) has moved from one school district to another; or (2) resides in a school district of more than 15,000 square miles and migrates a distance of 20 miles or more to a temporary residence to engage in a fishing activity. John Du et al., *Enrollment in Texas public schools, 2019-20*. Texas Education Agency Division of Research and Analysis Report. Austin, TX, 2020, [https://tea.texas.gov/sites/default/files/enroll\\_2019-20.pdf](https://tea.texas.gov/sites/default/files/enroll_2019-20.pdf) (accessed December 14, 2020).

13 Ibid.

14 Ibid.

15 Texas Education Agency, *Texas Academic Performance Report 2019-20 State STAAR Performance*. Texas Education Agency Governance and Accountability Performance Report. Austin, TX, 2020, [https://rptsvr1.tea.texas.gov/cgi/sas/broker?\\_service=marykay&program=perfreport.perfmast.sas&\\_debug=0&ccyy=2020&lev=S&prgopt=reports%2Ftapr%2Fpaper\\_tapr.sas](https://rptsvr1.tea.texas.gov/cgi/sas/broker?_service=marykay&program=perfreport.perfmast.sas&_debug=0&ccyy=2020&lev=S&prgopt=reports%2Ftapr%2Fpaper_tapr.sas) (accessed December 14, 2020).

16 Ibid.

17 Ibid.

18 John Du et al., *Enrollment in Texas public schools, 2019-20*.

19 Ibid.

20 Students identified as at risk of dropping out of school are under age 26 and meet one or more specified criteria, including not advancing from one grade level to the next for one or more school years, being pregnant or a parent, or being a student of limited English proficiency. John Du et al., *Enrollment in Texas public schools, 2019-20*. Texas Education Agency Division of Research and Analysis Report. Austin, TX, 2020, [https://tea.texas.gov/sites/default/files/enroll\\_2019-20.pdf](https://tea.texas.gov/sites/default/files/enroll_2019-20.pdf) (accessed December 14, 2020).

21 Ibid.

22 John Du et al., *Enrollment in Texas public schools, 2019-20*.

23 Ibid.

24 Ibid.

25 Ibid.

26 Texas Education Agency, *Counts of Students and Discipline Actions by Discipline Action Groups, PEIMS 2019-2020 Data* (Austin, TX: Texas Education Agency, 2020).