Latino Students At A Glance

• In 2005-2006, Hispanic students made up more than 17% of the high school population.  
  Source: Alliance for Excellent Education

• 69% of Hispanics who graduated high school in 2012 enrolled in college; this number was higher than that of their white counterparts.  
  Source: Pew Research Hispanic Center

• 88% of Latinos ages 16 and older agreed that a college degree is necessary to get ahead in life today.  
  Source: Pew Research Hispanic Center

• In 2010, the graduation rate for Hispanics grew more than for any other subgroup; 78% in 2010, an increase of 14% points since 2000.  
  Source: Pew Research Hispanic Center

• Latinos are the 2nd largest ethnic/racial group in postsecondary education after whites.  
  Source: Excelencia in Education

• Only 14% of Hispanic 16- to 24-year-olds in 2011 were high school dropouts, half the level in 2000 (28%).  
  Source: Pew Research Hispanic Center

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LULAC’s Education Policy Initiatives
Education Policy Primer

Working to advance the educational attainment of Latinos since 1929

League of United Latin American Citizens
And the progress continues in various states. milestones accomplished by LULAC in its history.

In response, the founders of LULAC created an organization that empowers its members to create and develop opportunities where they are needed most. What follows are some of the national educational milestones accomplished by LULAC in its history:

- **1929**: LULAC is formed in Corpus Christi, Texas.

- **1931**: Provided the organization and financial base for the Salvatierra vs. Del Rio Independent School District case, the first class action lawsuit against segregated “Mexican Schools” in Texas.

- **1933**: Formed a committee in San Antonio which led to the formation of the Liga Defensa Pre-Escolar, later known as the “School Improvement League” that fought for better schools and better education.

- **1945**: Successfully sued to integrate the Orange County school system, that had been segregated on the grounds that Mexican children were “more poorly clothed and mentally inferior to white children”.

- **1946**: In Santa Ana, California, filed the Mendez vs. Westminster lawsuit which ended 100 years of segregation in California’s public schools and becomes a legal precedent for Brown vs. Board of Education.

- **1948**: LULAC attorneys filed the Delgado vs. Bastrop I.S.D. lawsuit which ended the segregation of Mexican American children in Texas.

- **1957**: Council 60 in Houston, Texas, piloted the “Little School of the 400” project, a pre-kindergarten program dedicated to teaching 400 basic English words to Spanish speaking pre-school children.

- **1960**: LULAC Council 60 in Houston, Texas, worked to transform the Little School of the 400 to “Project Headstart” under the Lyndon B. Johnson administration.

- **1973**: LULAC formed the “LULAC National Educational Service Centers, Inc.” (LNESC) modeled after the successful project in San Francisco, California to provide educational services to Hispanic students.

- **1975**: LULAC formed the “LULAC National Scholarship Fund” in order to centralize its scholarships gifts which dated back to 1932.

- **1990**: LULAC filed the LULAC vs. Clements lawsuit which challenged the allocation of funds to Texas Universities.

And the progress continues in various states.

LULAC works to advance the educational attainment of Latinos by engaging the community in advocacy and policy efforts at the local, state, and federal level. Read the policy initiatives below:

**Head Start Program** - Officially launched in 1965 as a program under the Department of Health and Human Services, the Head Start Program provides comprehensive education, health, and nutrition services to low-income preschool aged children across the United States. Expanding Head Start to more children and expanding parent education and support programs are a priority to LULAC.

**Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA)** - First signed into law in 1965 under the Lyndon Baines Johnson Administration and known most recently as No Child Left Behind (NCLB), the ESEA is the landmark and most far-reaching federal legislation passed by Congress. ESEA authorizes primary and secondary education programs which include teacher development, assistance for underserved populations, support for migrant and seasonal students, English Language Learners, and much more.

**Higher Education Act (HEA)** - First signed into law in 1965 under the Lyndon Baines Johnson Administration, the HEA is the signature higher education legislation authorizing higher education financial aid and support programs under TRIO-GEAR UP, Talent Search, Upward Bound, and others. Strengthening the Pell grant, lowering interest rates on student loans, and expanding work study are some of the priorities for LULAC.

**Elementary and Secondary Education Act Waivers (ESEA Waivers)** - The U.S. Department of Education has granted waivers to states exempting them from specific requirements of the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 in exchange for rigorous and comprehensive State-developed plans designed to improve educational outcomes for all students, close achievement gaps, increase equity, and improve the quality of instruction. LULAC is particularly focused on ensuring that states who receive waivers implement strong accountability plans that require interventions and support for struggling students.

**Common Core State Standards (CCSS)** - The CCSS are a single set of clear educational standards for kindergarten through 12th grade in English language arts and mathematics. LULAC is engaged in various education campaigns across states like New Mexico and Florida to ensure that the Latino community is informed about the CCSS.

Other issues: Graduation – Financial Aid – Employment Training STEM Education and Careers – Vocational and Technical Training

Through strategic partnerships with various education-focused coalitions and advocacy experts across the country, LULAC works to broaden its impact and advance its mission, and priorities.

**Campaign for High School Equity**

The Campaign for High School Equity is a diverse coalition of national organizations representing communities of color that believe high schools should have the capacity and motivation to prepare every student for graduation, college, work, and life. LULAC currently serves as a member of the coalition and has co-chaired committees in the past.

**Hispanic Education Coalition**

The Hispanic Education Coalition (HEC) unites more than 20 organizations dedicated to improving educational opportunities and outcomes for the more than 54 million Latinos and Latinas living in the United States and Puerto Rico. LULAC currently serves as co-chair of the Hispanic Education Coalition.

**Univision**

For the last 50 years Univision has been dedicated to the mission to Inform, Entertain and Empower Hispanic America. Now more than ever, Univision delivers the content Hispanic America craves, from news to novelas, from sports to reality shows, across television, radio, digital and mobile. Univision has partnered with LULAC to present programs that inform our membership.

The American Federation of Teachers

The American Federation of Teachers is a union of professionals that champions fairness, democracy, economic opportunity, and high quality public education, healthcare and public services for our students, their families and our communities. We are committed to advancing these principles through community engagement, organizing, collective bargaining and political activism, and especially through the work our members do.

For more information about LULAC and our education policy initiatives, scan the QR Code with your smartphone, or visit www.LULAC.org/educationissues.