

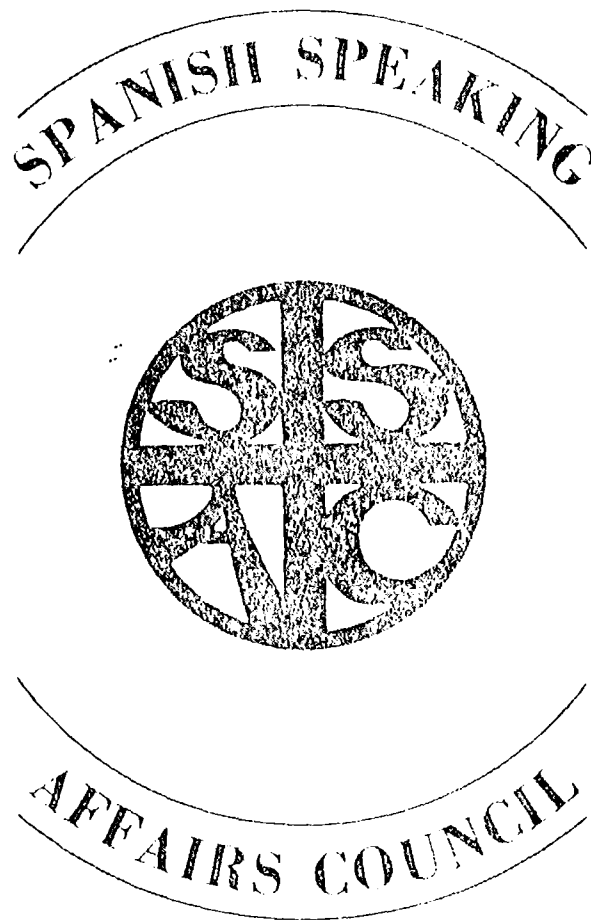
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HISPANIC TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION PROJECT

MINNESOTA'S HISPANIC COMMUNITY

A PROFILE



According to the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports:
Persons of Spanish Origin in the United States: March 1978, the U. S.
Hispanic population breakdown is as follows:

<u>Type of Spanish Origin</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Mexican	7,151,000	59.4
Puerto Rican	1,823,000	15.1
Central or South American	863,000	7.2
Cuban *	689,000	5.7
Other Spanish Origin	1,519,000	12.6
Total	12,046,000	100.00

*- Prior to the 1980 Cuban refugee influx, estimated at 149,000.

According to the October 16, 1978 issue of Time Magazine, the Hispanic population has increased from 3.1 million in 1960, to 9.1 million in 1970 and to 12.0 million in 1978. The estimate of all Hispanics in the U. S., including aliens is 19 million and growing fast, according to Time.

HISPANIC TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION PROJECT

MINNESOTA HISPANIC COMMUNITY

PROFILE

Minnesota's Hispanic community is estimated at 52,000 permanent residents and a yearly influx of 12,000 to 18,000 migratory workers of Hispanic-heritage. This population is considered the largest racial-ethnic group in the state.

GENERAL POPULATION STATISTICS

The state's community is concentrated primarily in the metropolitan area. The breakdown is as follows:

MINNESOTA'S HISPANIC POPULATION *

- Saint Paul	16,000	
- Minneapolis	12,000	
- Other Metro Area	8,000	
- Total Metro Area		36,000
- Rural Minnesota		16,000
TOTAL STATE		52,000
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* Minorities in Minnesota, State Department of Education, unpublished Monogram.

Factors influencing this rapid growth include:

- * A higher than average birthrate (the rate of natural increase—birth over deaths— among Hispanics is 1.8%, 0.6% higher than that for Blacks).
- * Hispanic immigration (legal and illegal) is running at an estimated rate of 1 million people a year.
- * A young median age. About 40 percent of Spanish-origin population is under 18 years old.

EDUCATION

Persons of Spanish origin in the United States have not reached the educational attainment level of non-Spanish persons. By March 1978, about 17 percent of all persons of Spanish origin 25 years old and over, had completed less than 5 years of school; the corresponding proportion for non-Hispanics was 3 percent. Also, only 41 percent of Spanish persons 25 years old and over have had completed 4 years of high school or more. However, recent gains have been made in educational attainment for persons of Spanish origin. Although, only 17 percent of Spanish-origin persons 65 years old and over reported in March 1978 having completed 4 years of High School or more, about 57 percent of Spanish origin persons 25 to 29 years old had completed 4 years of High School or more.

(Persons of Spanish Origin in the United States: March 1978, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census). The following table outlines the years of school completed by the Hispanic population in the U. S.

Percent of the Spanish-Origin Population 25 Years Old and Over, by Years of School Completed, Type of Spanish Origin, and Age

(For the United States, March 1978. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Years of school completed and age	Total Spanish origin	Mexican origin	Puerto Rican origin	Cuban origin	Other Spanish origin ¹	Not of Spanish origin ²
PERCENT COMPLETED LESS THAN 5 YEARS OF SCHOOL						
Total, 25 years and over.....	17.2	23.1	15.0	9.3	5.9	3.0
25 to 29 years.....	5.7	7.6	4.3	(B)	1.0	0.6
30 to 34 years.....	9.6	12.6	8.2	(B)	3.5	0.6
35 to 44 years.....	11.2	15.9	12.4	2.2	1.7	1.1
45 to 64 years.....	24.9	34.3	23.0	10.2	9.3	2.7
65 years and over.....	45.0	65.4	(B)	20.5	19.2	8.7
PERCENT COMPLETED 4 YEARS OF HIGH SCHOOL OR MORE						
Total, 25 years and over.....	40.8	34.3	36.0	49.1	58.5	67.1
25 to 29 years.....	56.6	51.3	52.1	(B)	74.5	87.1
30 to 34 years.....	50.1	44.1	43.7	(B)	67.8	84.4
35 to 44 years.....	44.2	37.2	35.2	57.8	62.7	76.9
45 to 64 years.....	30.3	21.4	26.0	40.9	51.1	62.7
65 years and over.....	17.3	7.1	(B)	34.9	28.3	38.6
PERCENT COMPLETED 4 YEARS OF COLLEGE OR MORE						
Total, 25 years and over.....	7.1	4.3	4.2	13.9	13.8	16.1

¹Includes Central or South American origin and other Spanish origin.

²Includes persons who did not know or did not report on origin.

In Minnesota, there has been an increase in the enrollment of Hispanics in institutions of higher education. According to the Minnesota Higher Education Report, January 1982, "minority enrollments increased 13% between 1976 and 1980. In 1976 there were 1,052 Hispanics enrolled and in 1980, the number had increased to 1,449. The largest minority enrollment growth occurred in the public area vocational-technical institutes. The 1981 University of Minnesota Enrollment Report lists the following enrollment figures:

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, Fall 1981

Enrollment of Hispanic-heritage students

Undergraduate	300
Professional	62
Graduate	79
Other	21
TOTAL	<u>462</u>
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The breakdown according to area of study, is as follows:

Liberal Arts	153
General College	93
Technology	37
Management	7
Law	18
Medicine	41
Dentistry	3
Education	11

While this increase in enrollment has taken place, the financial assistance provided to minority students has decreased considerably. Scholarship and grant appropriations for Fiscal year 1983 were reduced by \$1.9 million as part of the legislative package approved in January to resolve the state's budget problem. The legislation reduced appropriations for higher education and the Department of Education by \$39 million. This has taken place at a time when there are significant tuition increases.

INCOME

In 1977, the median income of all Spanish adults with income was \$5,600. In particular, Spanish-origin men had a lower median income than non-Spanish men (7,800 versus \$10,300, respectively).

The following table outlines the income of Spanish-origin individuals.

Income in 1977 of Persons of Spanish Origin 14 Years Old and Over With Income, by Type of Spanish Origin and Sex

For the United States, March 1978)

Sex and type of Spanish origin	Median income	Percent with income below \$5,000	Percent with income of \$25,000 or more
BOTH SEXES			
Total, Spanish origin.....	\$5,564	45.7	1.6
Mexican.....	5,536	46.2	1.2
Puerto Rican.....	5,445	46.4	1.0
Cuban.....	5,424	46.5	2.4
Other Spanish ¹	5,784	44.1	2.8
Not of Spanish origin ²	6,484	41.7	5.0
MALE			
Total, Spanish origin.....	\$7,797	31.0	2.7
Mexican.....	7,708	31.1	1.9
Puerto Rican.....	8,051	29.4	2.0
Cuban.....	7,845	31.9	3.9
Other Spanish ¹	7,875	31.8	5.2
Not of Spanish origin ²	10,261	27.0	8.9
FEMALE			
Total, Spanish origin.....	\$3,669	63.5	0.2
Mexican.....	3,351	66.0	0.1
Puerto Rican.....	4,179	62.2	0.1
Cuban.....	3,414	62.8	0.7
Other Spanish ¹	4,158	58.0	0.3
Not of Spanish origin ²	3,956	58.1	0.6

¹Includes Central or South American origin and other Spanish origin.

²Includes persons who did not know or did not report on origin.

Generally, a person's income is directly related to his or her educational attainment level. For instance, among Spanish-origin men, 25 years old and over, the median income of those who had completed exactly 4 years of high school was about \$11,400; by contrast, the median income of the men who completed only 8 years of schooling was dramatically lower, at about \$8,600. Moreover, to illustrate further the positive relationship between education and income, in 1977, Spanish-origin men who had completed 4 years of college or more, were much more likely to have had incomes of \$15,000 or more.

EMPLOYMENT AND OCCUPATION

In March 1978, about 5 million persons of Spanish origin were in the civilian labor force. The unemployment rate for these persons during the week of January 18, 1982 was 11.6 percent, as compared to 8.4 percent for the entire civilian labor force in the country.

The proportion of employed Spanish persons in the higher paying jobs was substantially less than for the overall employed population. About 16 percent of all employed persons in the United States, were working in professional or technical occupations but only 8 percent of employed Spanish origin persons were in those occupations. Spanish origin workers were more likely to be working as operatives and laborers. The following tables outline the distribution of Hispanics in occupational categories.

Broad Occupation Group of Employed Persons of Spanish Origin 16 Years Old and Over, by
 Sex and Type of Spanish Origin

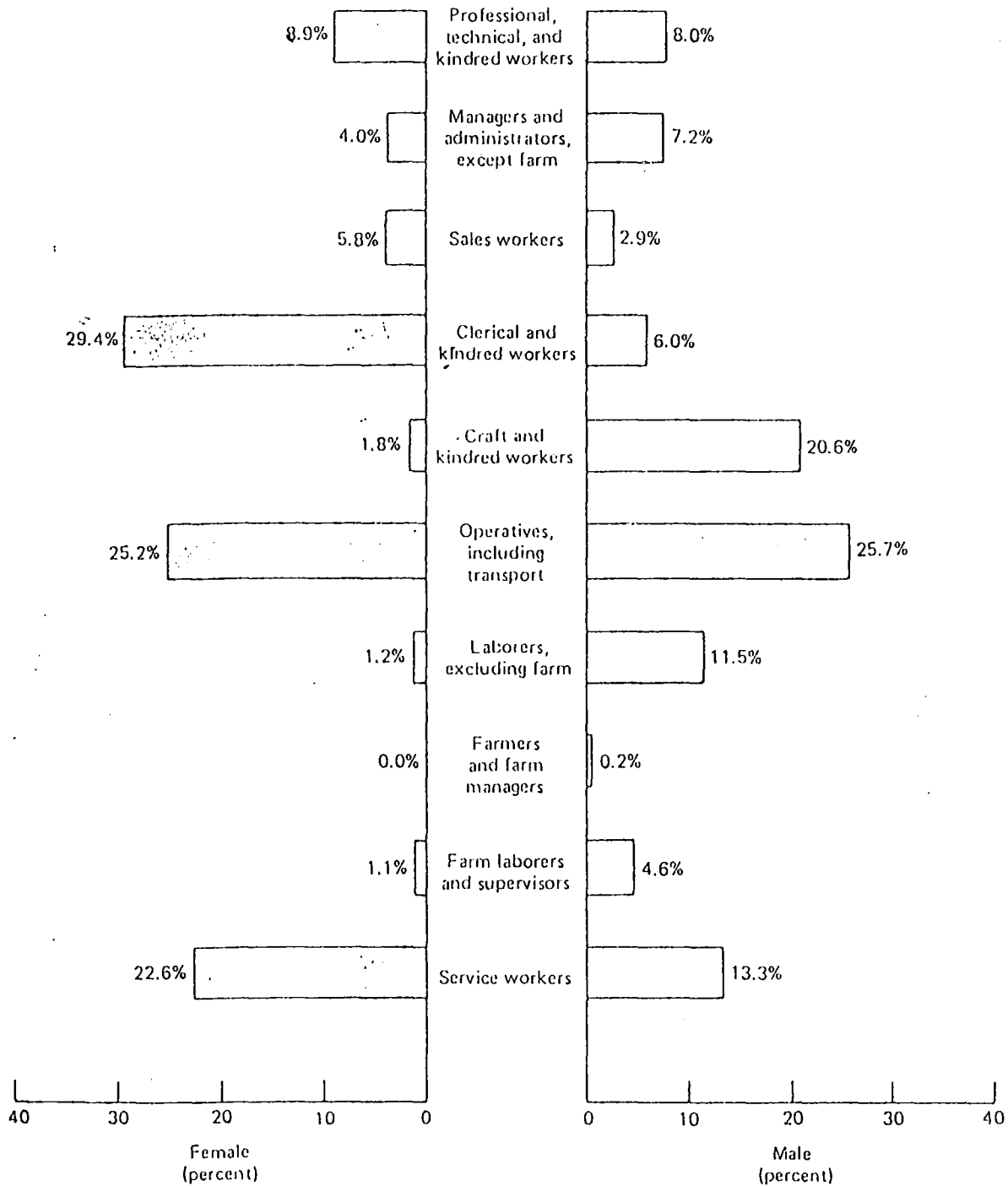
(For the United States, March 1978)

Sex and broad occupation group	Total Spanish origin	Mexican origin	Puerto Rican origin	Cuban origin	Other Spanish origin ¹	Not of Spanish origin ²
MALE						
Total, employed persons...thousands..	2,597	1,619	293	180	504	51,269
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers.....	24.1	18.5	26.2	39.7	35.1	42.9
Blue-collar workers.....	57.8	63.1	52.3	45.3	48.6	44.7
Service workers.....	13.3	11.5	19.8	14.4	15.1	8.7
Farm workers.....	4.8	6.9	1.7	0.5	1.4	3.7
FEMALE						
Total, employed persons...thousands..	1,613	938	173	130	372	36,486
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers.....	48.0	44.8	56.3	52.4	51.1	64.6
Blue-collar workers.....	28.2	29.1	30.9	30.4	24.2	13.9
Service workers.....	22.6	24.5	11.9	16.5	24.7	20.4
Farm workers.....	1.1	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.3	1.1

¹Includes Central or South American origin and other Spanish origin.

²Includes persons who did not know or did not report on origin.

Percent Distribution, by Major Occupation Group of
 Employed Persons of Spanish Origin 16 Years Old
 and Over, by Sex



CONCLUSION

At a time when financial assistance to students is decreasing and when tuition rates are dramatically increasing, the impact on Hispanic students is dramatic. It is critically important to seek alternatives to a continued education, especially in the technical and professional fields, where the absence of Hispanics is definitely evident.

The HISPANIC TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION PROJECT provides the corporate sector with a unique and viable opportunity to improve the socio-economic status of the state's Hispanic heritage community and at the same time to meet the increased needs for the availability of a technical and professional labor force.