



Exploring educational attainment of undergraduate minority students in Land-grant institutions

-- The FAEIS Team --

Lisa S. Hightower, FAEIS Research Specialist, Department of Agricultural and Extension Education, Virginia Tech (VT)

Hao Lu, Graduate Research Assistant, Department of Statistics, Laboratory for Interdisciplinary Statistical Analysis, VT

Mary A. Marchant, Professor and FAEIS Principal Investigator, Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics, VT

Eric A. Vance, Research Assistant Professor, Director and FAEIS Co-Principal Investigator, Department of Statistics, Laboratory for Interdisciplinary Statistical Analysis (LISA), VT

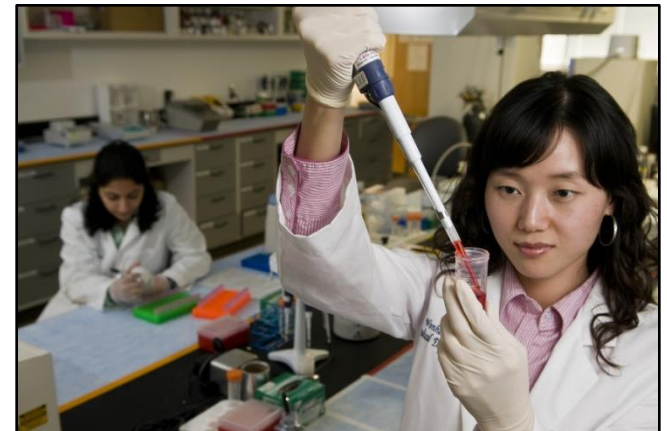
William W. Richardson, FAEIS Project Manager, Agriculture, Human and Natural Resources Information Technology, VT

Eric Smith, Department Head and FAEIS Co-Principal Investigator, Department of Statistics, VT

Tim P. Mack, Dean of the Graduate Studies and Research, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Presentation overview

- Background
- Purpose
- Methodology
- Results
- Conclusions
- Recommendations



Educational attainment for minority and non-minority students in the U.S.

- A gap exists between the educational attainment of minority and non-minority citizens (Engle et al., 2012). In 2011,
 - 44% of Caucasian Americans held college degrees
 - 30% of African Americans and 21% of Hispanic Americans have college degrees (U.S. Census Bureau, 2011)
- Colleges of agriculture and life sciences across the country are creating initiatives to increase the educational attainment of minority students
- Previous studies have measured educational attainment using college enrollment (Garibaldi, 1997; Marchant and Williamson, 1994; Wilds, 2000)

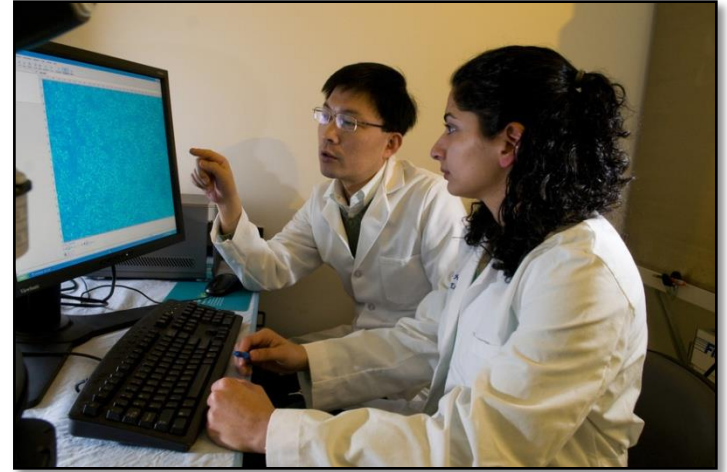
Purpose of study

- To investigate changes in Baccalaureate enrollment among minority students in colleges of agriculture and life sciences at U.S. Land-grant institutions
- Guiding research questions:
 1. How has Baccalaureate enrollment for minority students changed over time compared to non-minority students?
 2. Is there a differentiation in minority Baccalaureate enrollment across disciplines within agriculture and life science disciplines?

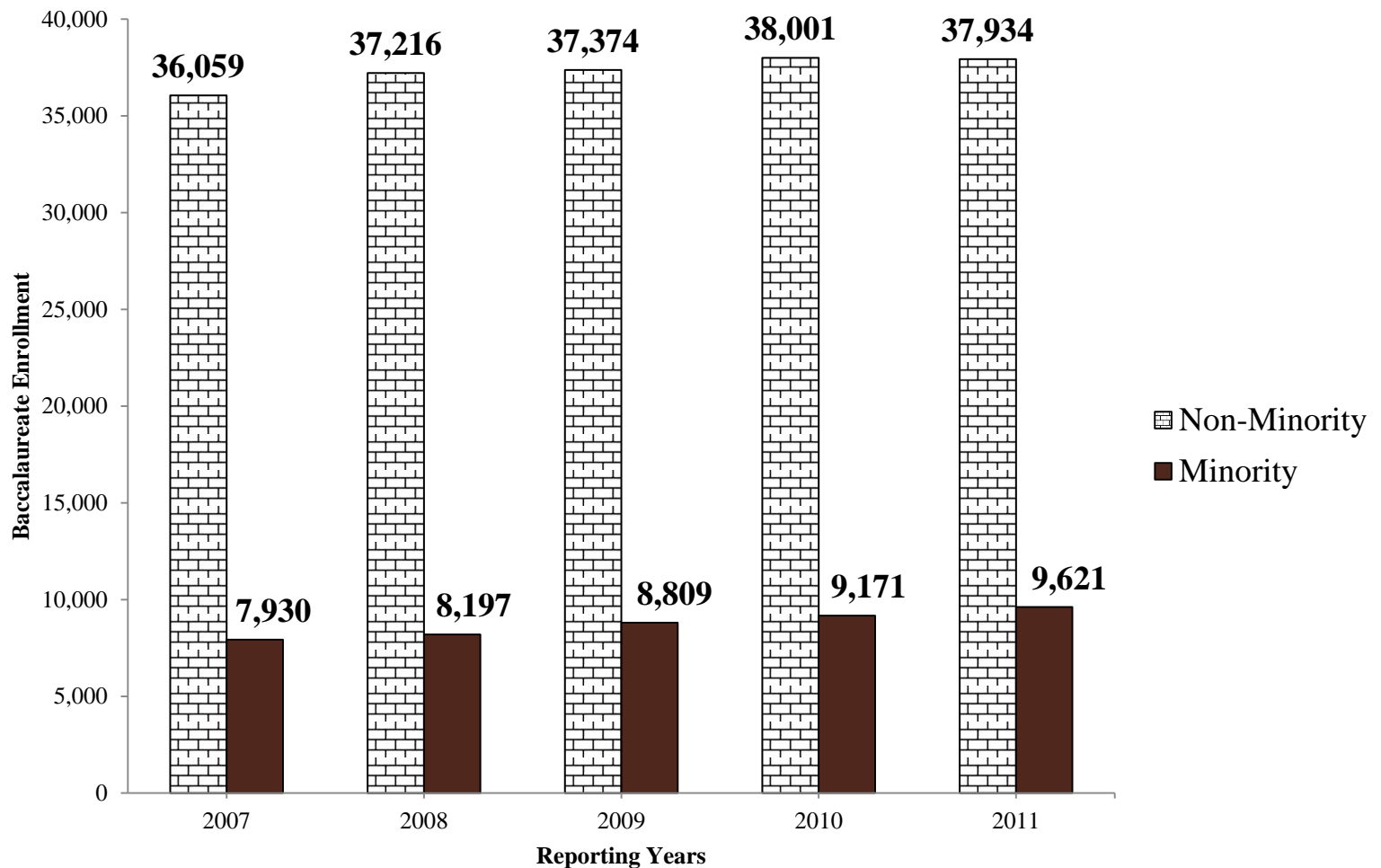
Methodology

- Quantitative study
 - Data from Food and Agricultural Education Information System (FAEIS) database (<http://faeis.usda.gov>)
- Data collection
 - Baccalaureate enrollment for 2007 to 2011
 - African American, Asian, Hispanic, and Caucasian
 - Agricultural economics, animal sciences, and foods and nutrition programs
 - 49 Land Grant Colleges and Universities
- Data analysis
 - Imputation used to fill in missing data points (6.3%)
 - Conducted trend analysis using SPSS v. 20

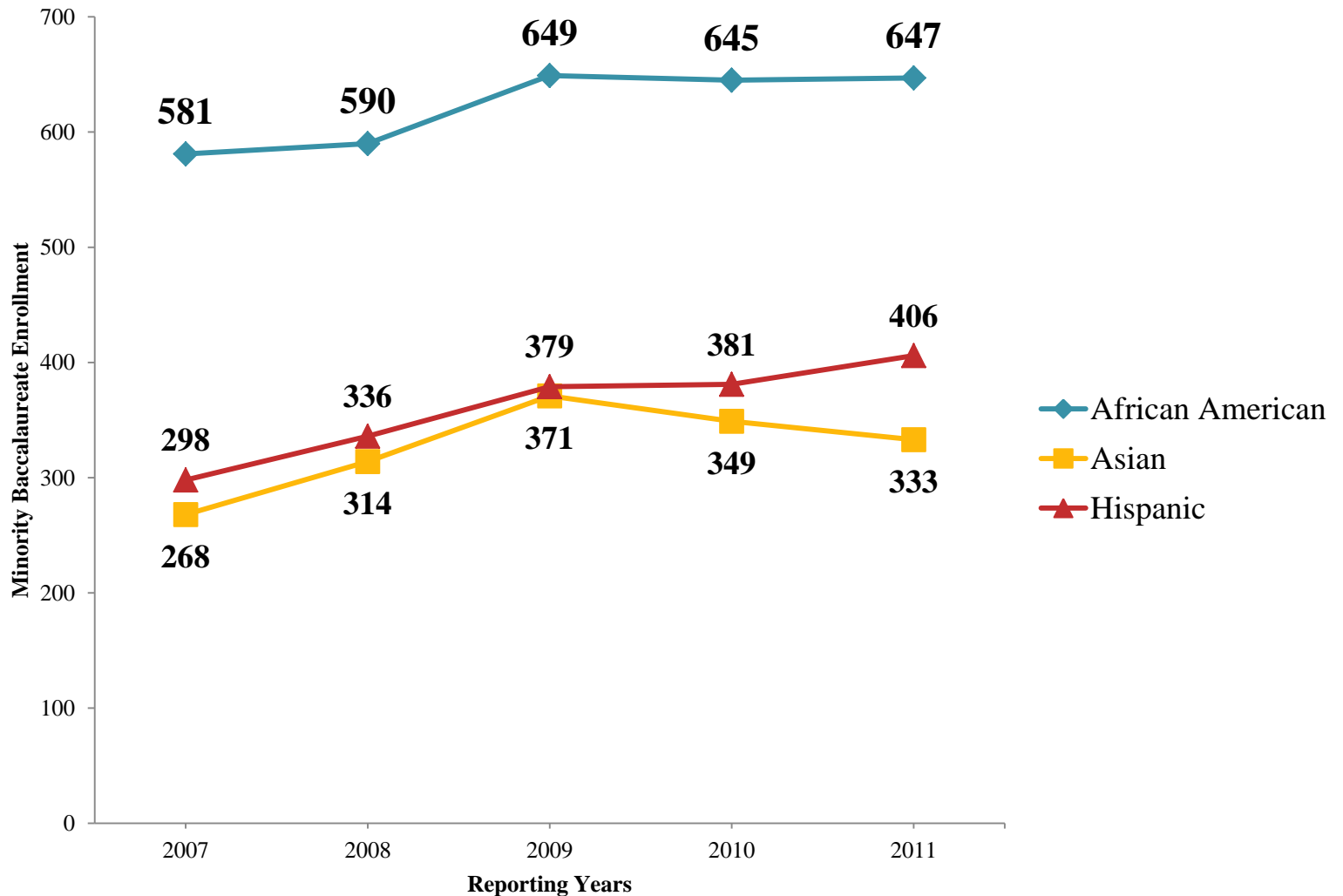
RESULTS



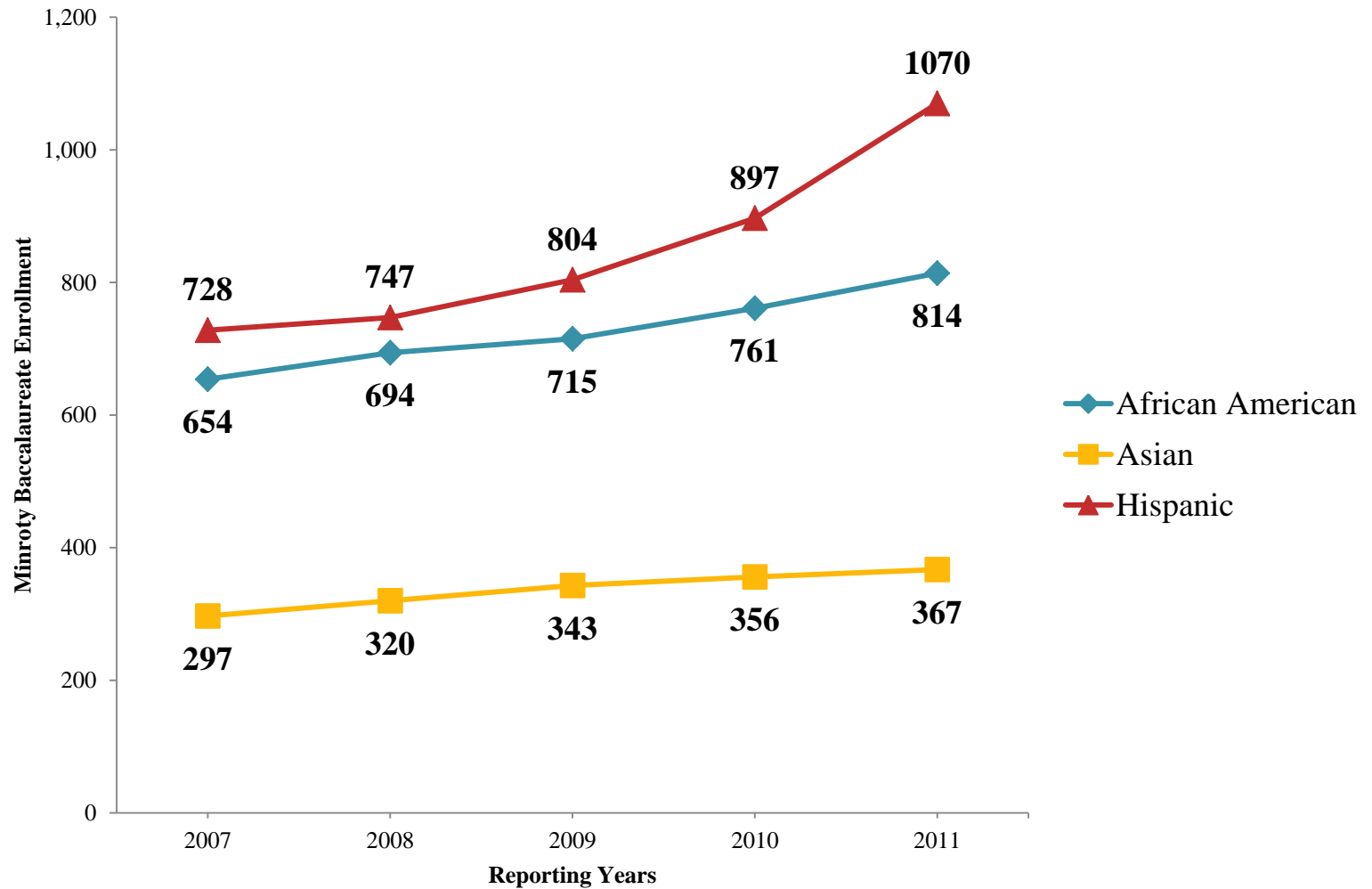
Baccalaureate Enrollment for Minority and Non-Minority Students



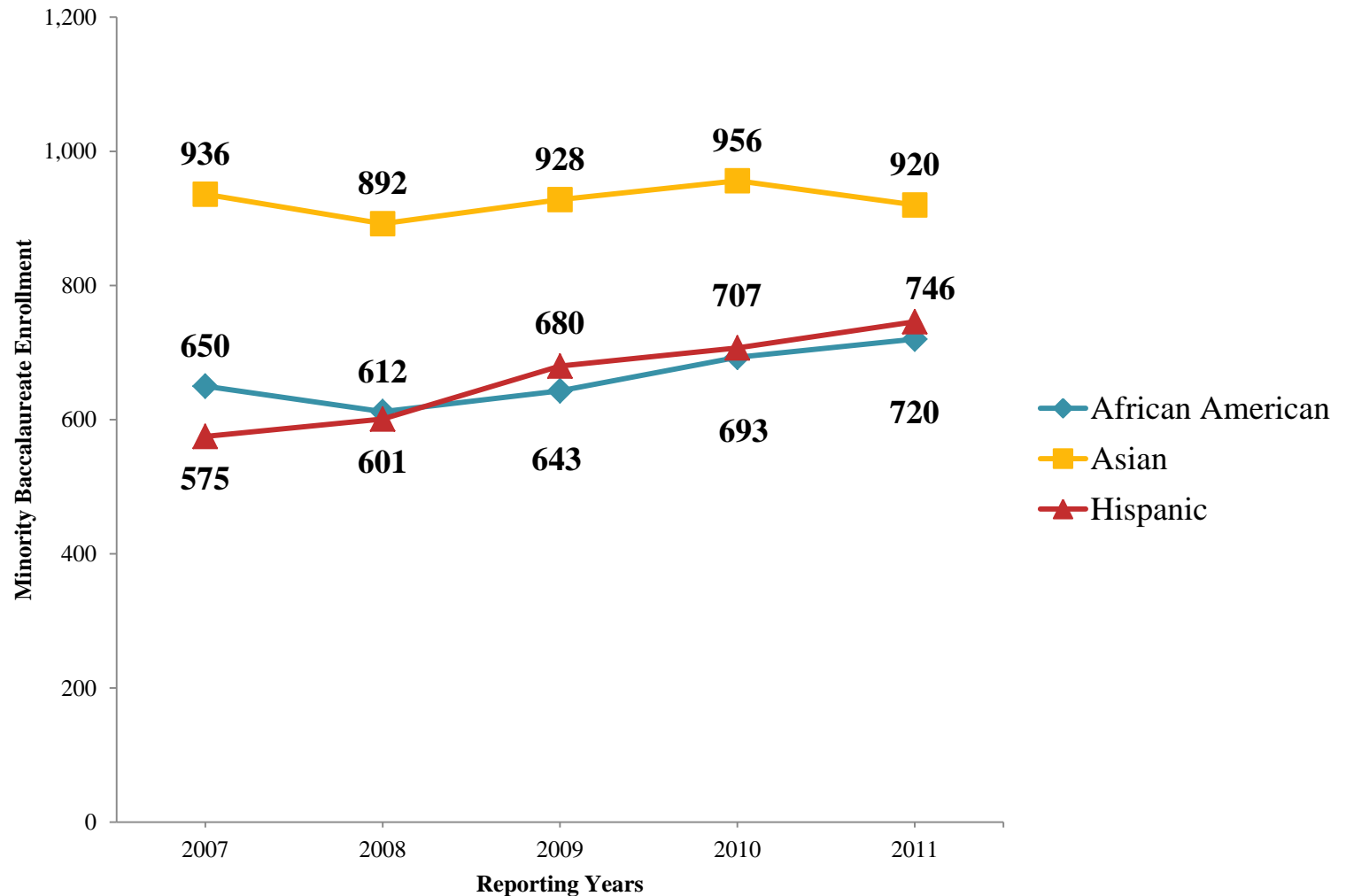
Minority Baccalaureate Enrollment in Agricultural Economics Programs



Minority Baccalaureate Enrollment in Animal Science Programs



Minority Baccalaureate Enrollment in Foods and Nutrition Programs



Conclusion

- Minority Baccalaureate enrollment is increasing at a faster rate (21%) than non-minority Baccalaureate enrollment (5%)
- Differences in minority Baccalaureate enrollment exist across agriculture and life science disciplines
 - Agricultural economics: Enrollment highest among African American students
 - Animal science: Enrollment highest among Hispanic students
 - Foods and nutrition: Enrollment highest among Asian students
- Largest rate of increase in minority Baccalaureate enrollment is for Hispanic students across the disciplines

Recommendations for practice

- Current efforts to recruit Hispanic students are effective
- Recruitment efforts should focus on the following student groups
 - In agricultural economics programs, recruit African American and Asian students
 - In animal science programs, recruit Asian and African American students
 - In foods and nutrition programs, recruit Asian students

References

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Thank you.



Any questions?