



The Upside of College Enrollment for Black Students and the Value of HBCUs

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WHO WE ARE



Helios
Education Campus

Helios Education Foundation exists to support postsecondary attainment for low-income and under-represented communities in Arizona and Florida.

Driven by our fundamental beliefs of Community, Equity, Investment, and Partnership, Helios has invested more than \$350 million in partnerships and initiatives focused on improving education outcomes in the two states we serve.

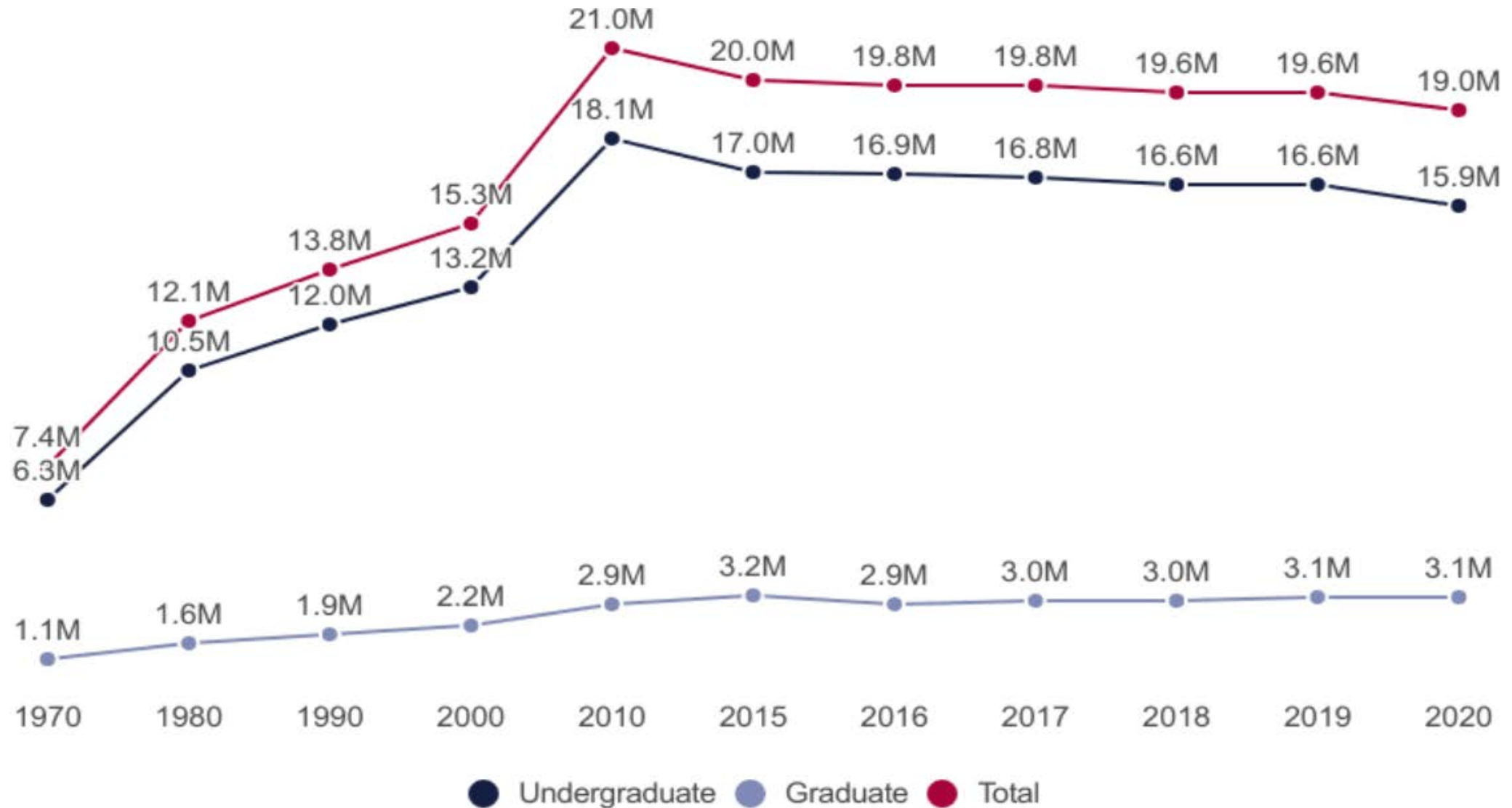
We take a multi-pronged approach—working across four domains, including performance-based community investments, systemic public policy efforts, research and data, and impact-driven communications—that together support the significant changes required to foster equitable progress across the education continuum.



College Enrollment Over Time

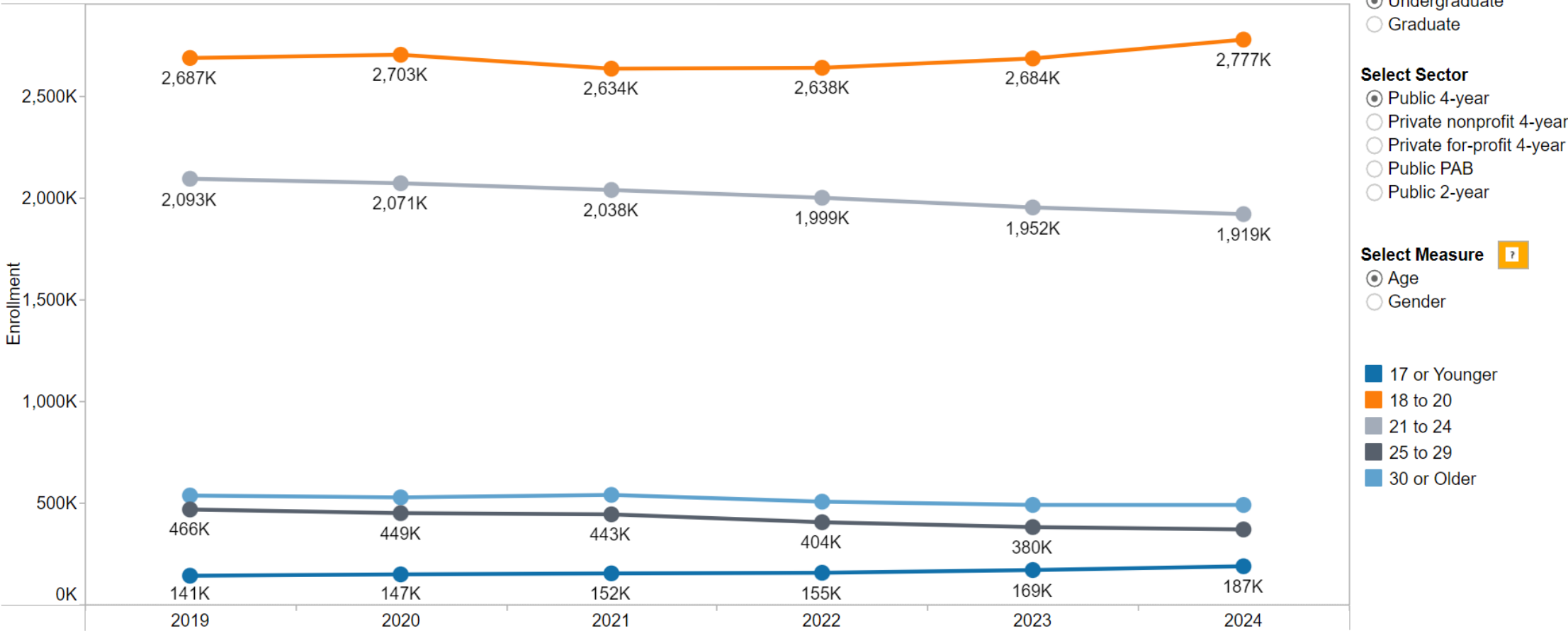


College Enrollment Over Time



College Enrollment by Public 4 Year and Age

Figure 2.1 Spring Enrollment by Age at Undergraduate Public 4-year Institutions



Select Award Level

- Undergraduate
- Graduate

Select Sector

- Public 4-year
- Private nonprofit 4-year
- Private for-profit 4-year
- Public PAB
- Public 2-year

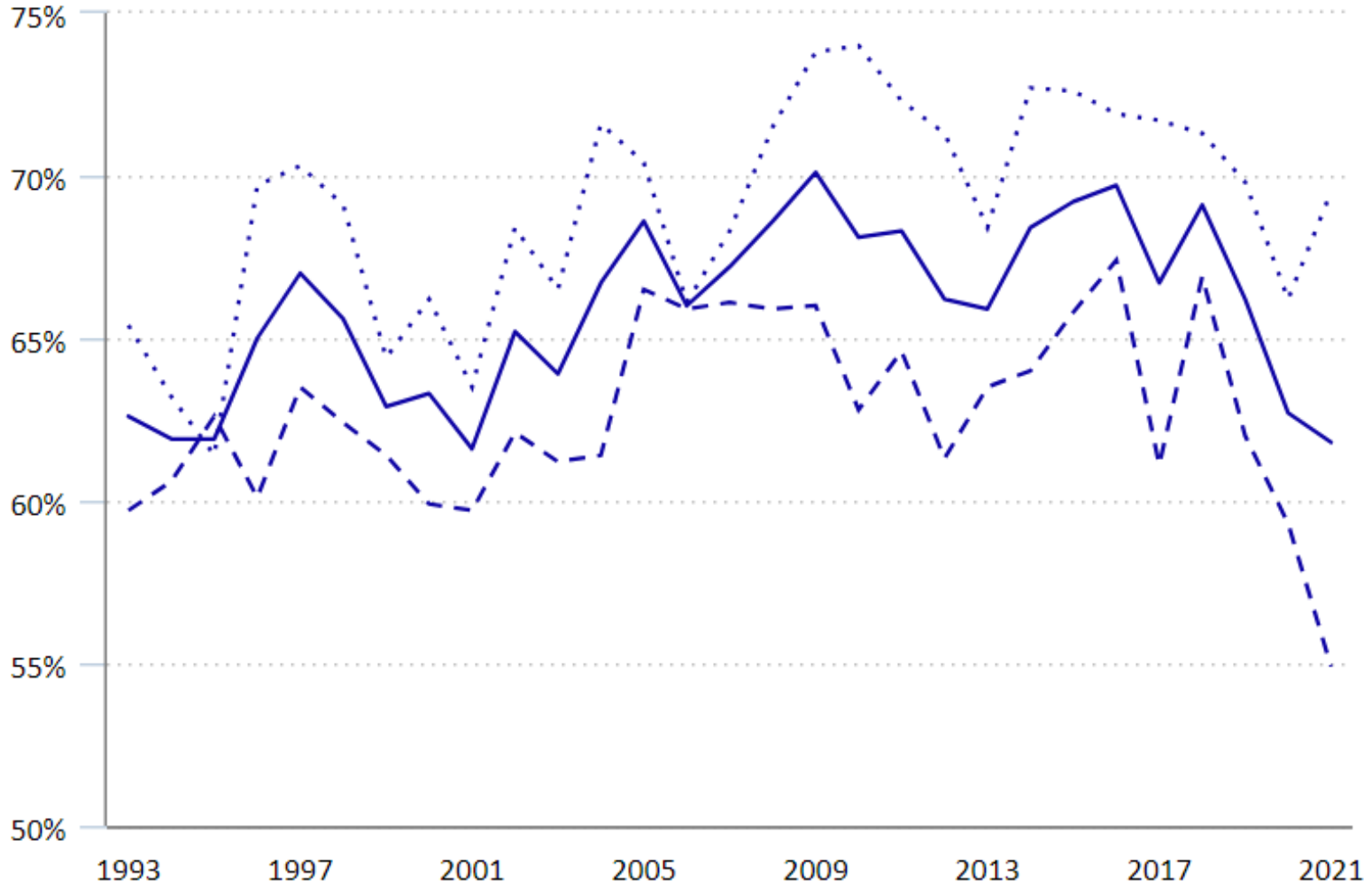
Select Measure 7

- Age
- Gender

- 17 or Younger
- 18 to 20
- 21 to 24
- 25 to 29
- 30 or Older

College enrollment rates of recent high school graduates 16 to 24 years old by sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, October 1993–2021

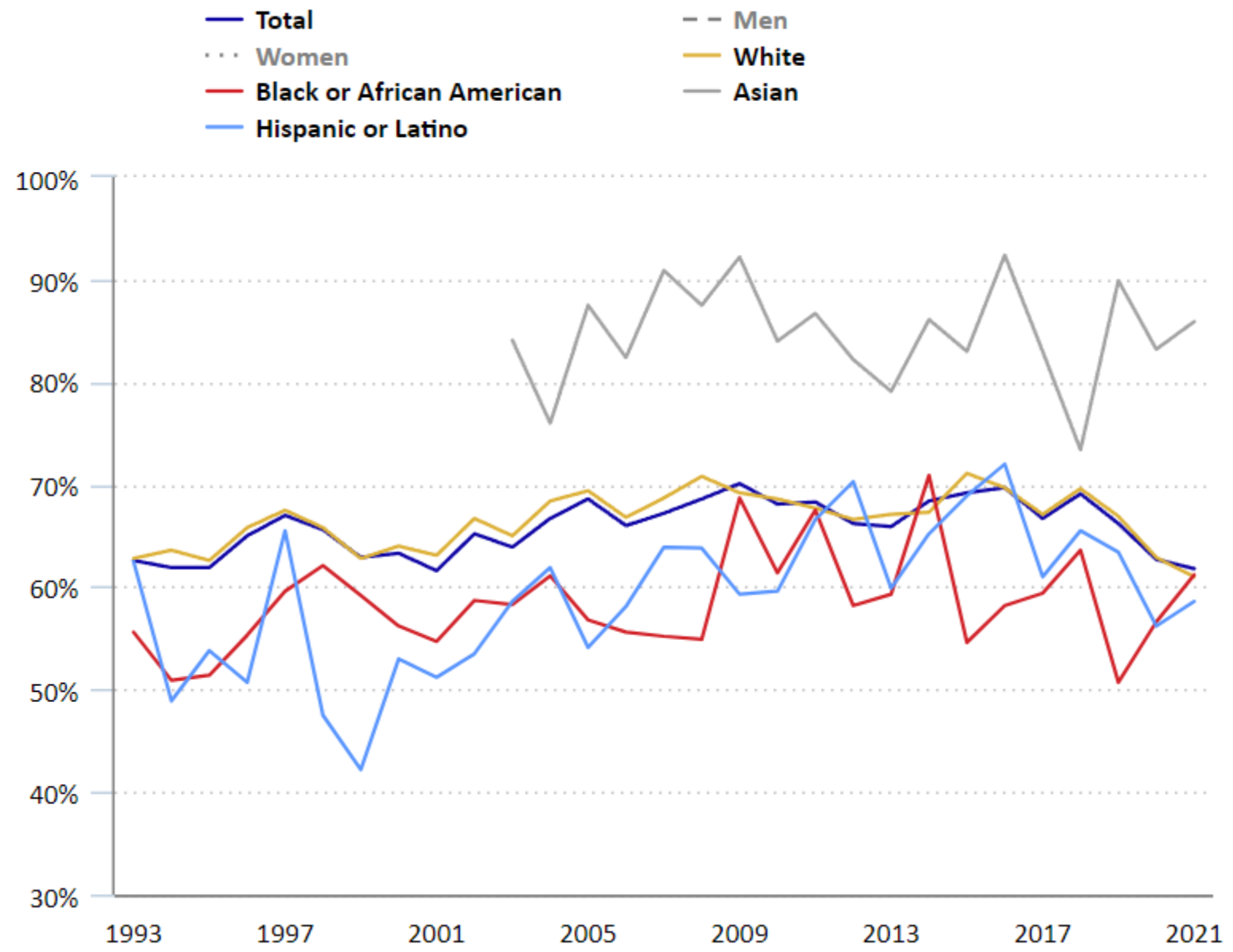
- Total
- Men
- ... Women
- White
- Black or African American
- Asian
- Hispanic or Latino



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College enrollment rates of recent high school graduates 16 to 24 years old by sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, October 1993–2021



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About the Project



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Key Research Questions

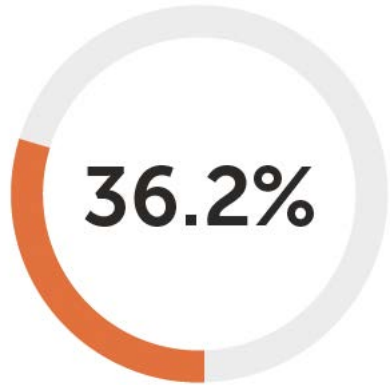
1. How does initially enrolling in a community college or four-year institution impact Florida's Black high school students' postsecondary, economic, and financial success?
2. How is the state of Florida impacted by its Black high school graduates initially enrolling in a community college or four-year institution?
3. How does initially enrolling in an HBCU impact Florida's Black high school students' postsecondary, economic, and financial success?
4. How is the state of Florida impacted by its Black high school students initially enrolling in an HBCU?

Summary Findings

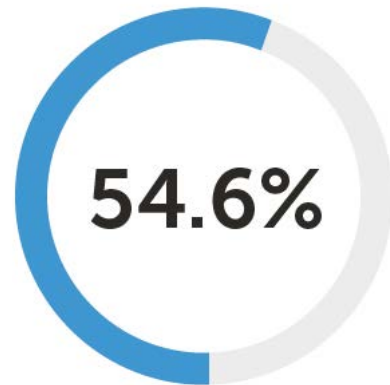


Black Student College Enrollment in Florida

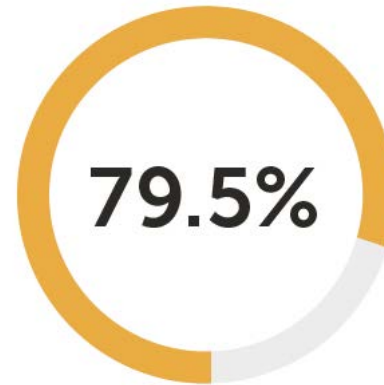
Among the 96,710 Black SAT-takers who graduated from a Florida high school between 2004 and 2010...



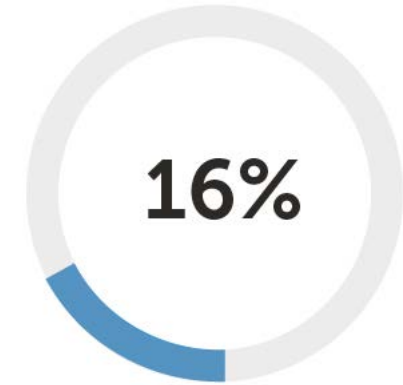
initially enrolled at a two-year college



initially enrolled at a four-year college or university



percent of those who attended a four-year institution enrolled in an in-state four-year institution



percent of those who enrolled in college attended an HBCU

How College Attendance Among Black Students Benefits Florida

- Relative to individuals who do not enroll in college, the average estimated household earnings increase by \$6,492 for two-year college enrollees and \$8,583 for four-year college enrollees.
- Enrolling in college also increases the probability—by 2.9 percentage points for two-year college enrollees and 10.4 percentage points for four-year college enrollees—of someone earning more than the 50th percentile of earners in Florida.
- Other benefits associated with increased degree attainment and higher earnings include:
 - reduced expenditures on social and economic assistance programs
 - improved health outcomes
 - lower mortality rates
 - better education outcomes for children
 - better workforce productivity

How HBCUs Benefit Florida

- Adjusting for individuals who live elsewhere, HBCU enrollment increases the average estimated yearly household earning in Florida by \$2,707 per HBCU enrollee.
- HBCU enrollment increases the probability that an individual's earnings will remain in Florida and exceed the 75th percentile of Black SAT takers by 14 percent.
- Higher incomes correspond (on average) with higher rates of consumer spending and consumption. In turn, increased consumption strengthens Florida's economic condition and increases state sales tax revenues



What States Can Do

Policy Implications for the State

- Investments to increase college attendance—especially in-state college attendance—among Black high school students should be an economic priority for Florida.
- Florida would benefit in numerous ways by investing further in state-sponsored need-based financial aid and increasing subsidies to colleges and universities to make college more affordable.
- There is incentive for Florida to invest in increasing in-state HBCU enrollment among Black high school graduates.
- There is incentive for Florida to sustainably fund HBCUs in the state.

Questions

