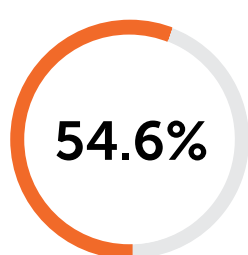


The Benefits of Black Florida Students Enrolling in College

New research by Helios Education Foundation and the Institute of Higher Education at the University of Florida shows that attaining a college degree has significant advantages for Black Florida students and the state itself. For some Black students, those benefits increase when attending historically Black colleges and universities (HBCU).

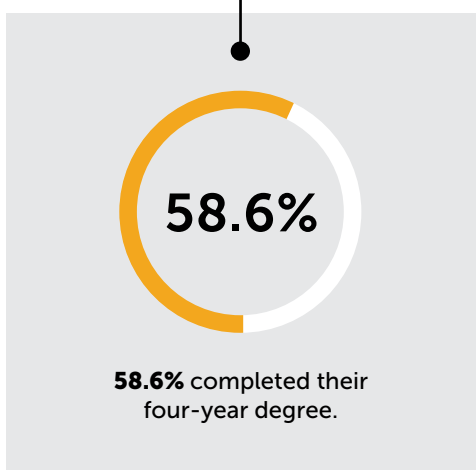
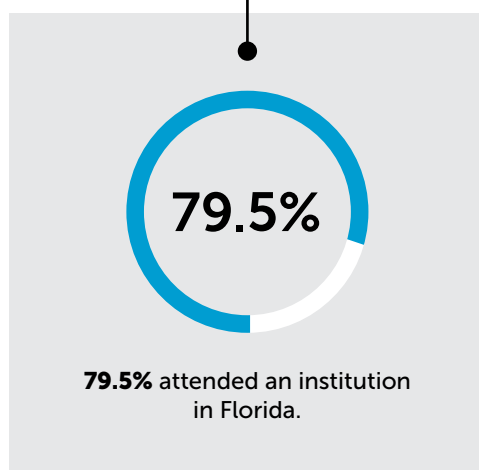
Most Black Students Are Choosing Four-Year Institutions, Staying in Florida, and Completing Their Degree

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



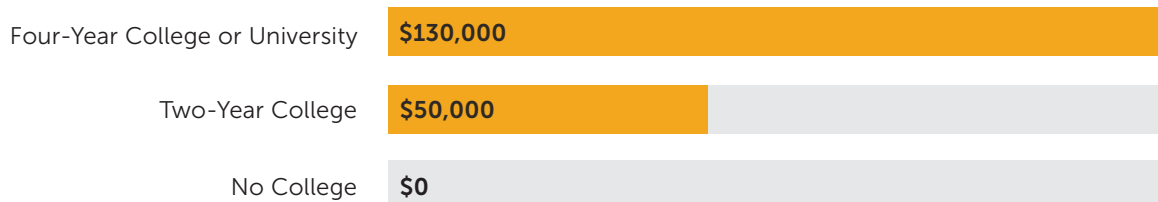
54.6% initially enrolled at a four-year institution compared to 36.2% that initially enrolled at a two-year college.

Among those students who initially enrolled in a four-year institution...



Black Students See Long-Term Financial Gains from College Enrollment

The total net present value¹ (or total value) of enrollment at a four-year institution versus a two-year institution after 35 years from initial enrollment in college.



Black Student College Completion Rates See an Upswing at HBCUs

Enrollment at an HBCU is associated with an **increased likelihood that Black students will complete college and earn a degree** versus Black students that don't enroll at an HBCU.

Overall, Black Florida students who attend HBCUs...

Are **7.9 percentage points** more likely to complete college than Black students not attending HBCUs.

Have a **40% increase** in the probability of earning a bachelor's degree compared to Black students not attending HBCUs.

HBCU Enrollment Yields Positive Economic Outcomes for Black Students



Increased yearly estimated household earnings by **6.8%** or approximately **\$3,600**.



Increased the likelihood of individuals becoming **high wage earners in Florida**.



The net present value of HBCU enrollment is **\$60,000** after 35 years.

Similarly, HBCU enrollment increases the probability that an individual's earnings will contribute to Florida's economy and exceed the 75th percentile of Black SAT takers by **2.7 percentage points**.

LEARN MORE ABOUT THIS RESEARCH AT HELIOS.ORG

Our analytic strategy compares Black high school students in Florida who initially enroll in a community college, four-year institution, and no college after accounting for differences in students' academic background, demographics, and stated interest in specific colleges (i.e., where they applied). Our analytic strategy also compares Black high school students in Florida who attend an HBCU in any state to those who do not, after accounting for differences in students' academic background, demographics, and stated interest in specific colleges (i.e., where they applied). We follow the methods of Dale and Krueger (2002), who control for the college application portfolio and therefore account for many of the unobservable characteristics and preferences of students that typically lead to selection bias in related research.

¹Net present value is a measure that captures the total value for a student of investing in going to college. Net present value is the discounted sum of streams of estimated income in years not enrolled in college less net tuition for each year enrolled in college. A positive net present value means that students will likely benefit financially from investing in going to college.