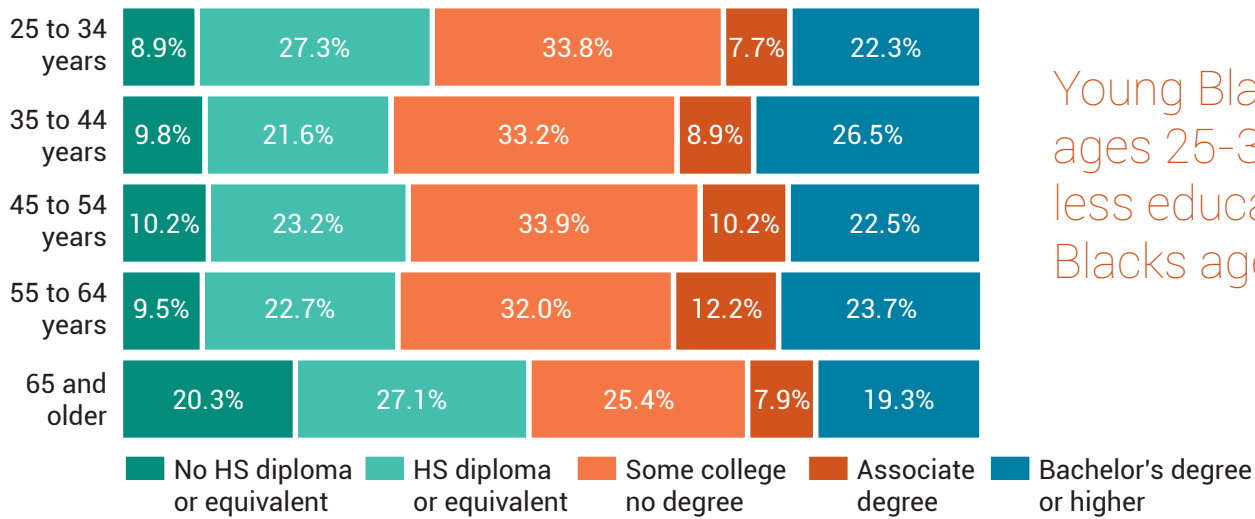


Blacks in

The State of Higher Education in California

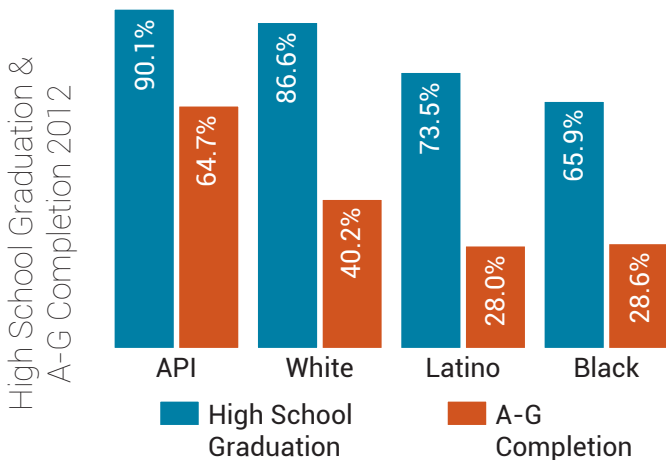
The persistent opportunity gap

California is home to the fifth largest number of Blacks in the nation—approximately 2.1 million—more than in states like Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi. Unfortunately, disparities between Black students and their White and Asian counterparts continue to persist and, in some cases, have worsened.

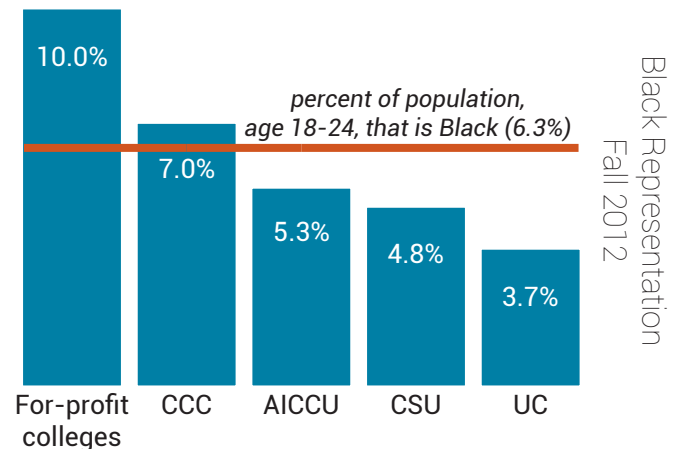


Young Black adults, ages 25-34, are less educated than Blacks ages 35-64

Blacks have the lowest high school graduation rates and the second lowest A-G (college preparatory curriculum) completion rates

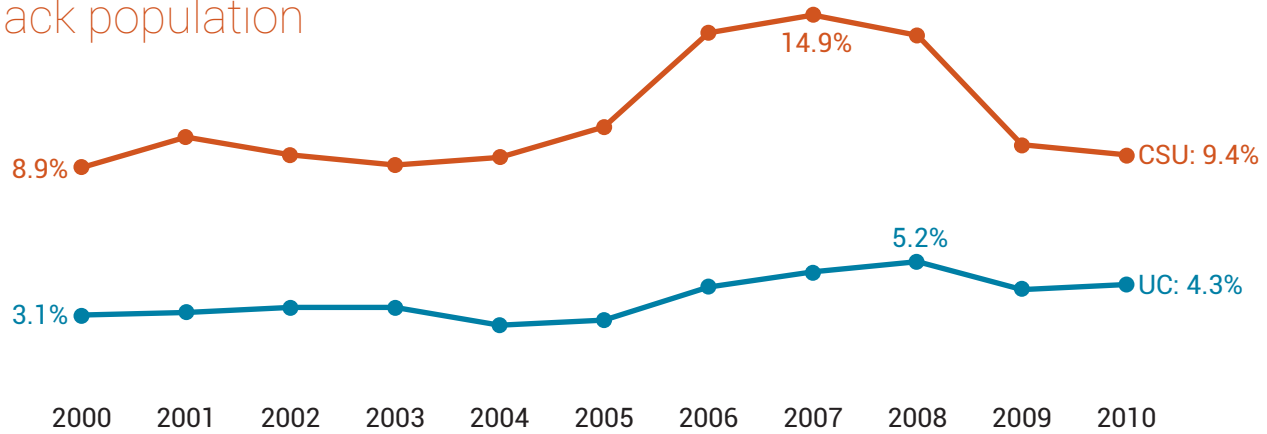


Blacks are slightly overrepresented at California's Community Colleges and enroll in for-profit colleges at a rate greater than CSU and UC combined

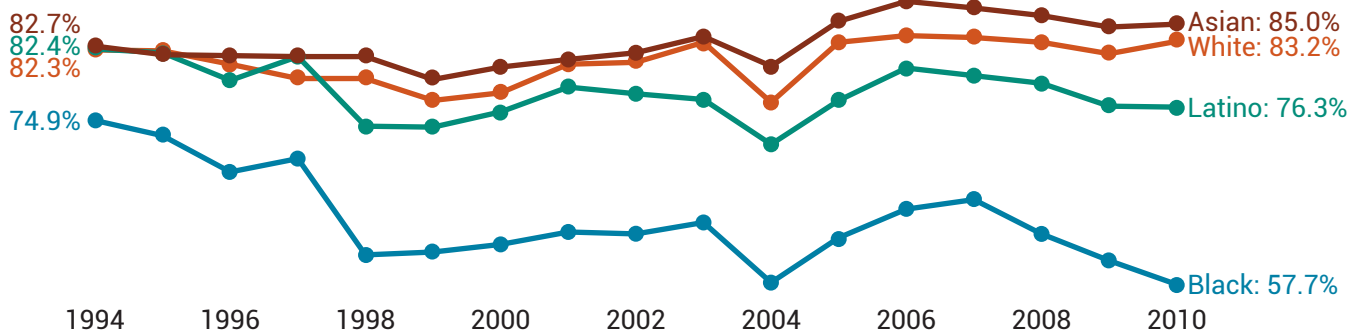


Terms: AICCU: Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities. For-profit colleges: Degree-granting higher education institutions which are not supported with apportionment money from the state, nor are incorporated as a non-profit organization. CCC: California Community Colleges.

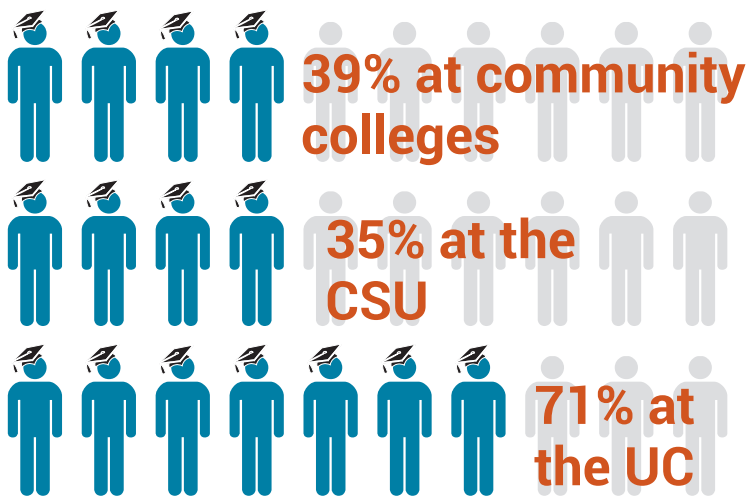
In the past decade, the enrollment rates of Black high school students to the CSU and UC have remained virtually unchanged, despite a growth in the Black population



Prior to the elimination of affirmative action in 1994, 75% of Black applicants to the UC were admitted, compared to 58% in 2010



Blacks have the lowest completion rates across all three public higher education segments



Recommendations

1. Create a statewide plan for higher education;
2. Expand college knowledge;
3. Invest in services students need to succeed;
4. Fund colleges for both enrollment and success;
5. Strengthen financial support options for students; and
6. Encourage colleges and universities to reach out and re-enroll students who are close to completing a degree.