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- 68% of Black students graduate from high school within four years (lowest rate of all racial/ethnic groups).

- 31% complete A-G course requirements necessary to apply to California’s public 4-year universities.

- Blacks are almost half as likely as Whites to have a college degree.

- BlackWhite

- 42% 23%

- Of Black adults, 42% have some college but no degree, the highest rate among the major racial/ethnic groups.

- CSU California State University

- UC University of California

- Black enrollment from high school to the CSU peaked in 2007 and then declined.

- Decline could be partially attributed to federal changes in reporting race and ethnicity.

- At least 2/3 of Black applicants were denied admission to six of the UC’s nine undergraduate campuses.

- Californian population, age 18-24, that is Black (6.3%)

- UC

- Private, nonprofit universities

- CSU

- For-profit colleges

- CCC

- 10.7% 7.3% 5.5% 4.6% 2.4%

- *ages 25 and up 15% 23%

- *ages 25 to 64 42% 23%

- UC

- University of California

- Berkeley

- Los Angeles

- Davis

- San Diego

- Irvine

- Santa Barbara

- Merced

- Riverside

- Santa Cruz
87% of Black students are placed into pre-college level coursework

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<tr>
<td>4-Year Completion Rate</td>
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<td>37%</td>
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Many Black students face significant barriers, through no fault of their own, on their pathway to a college degree, including:

- Low-income
- Attended low-performing high school
- First in their families to attend college
- Placement into pre-college level courses
- Insufficient state funding for colleges/universities
- Insufficient college advising & support
- Insufficient financial aid

Recommendations

1. Create a statewide plan for higher education.
2. Ensure colleges successfully move students through pre-college level courses, quickly and with improved retention rates.
3. Provide clear transfer pathways to four-year degrees.
4. Identify and re-enroll adults with some college but no certificate or degree.
5. Expand college knowledge in middle and high school and invest in support services students need to succeed.
6. Fund colleges for both enrollment growth and successful outcomes.
7. Strengthen financial support options for low- to moderate-income college students.
8. Allow California’s public universities to use race/ethnicity as one of many factors in weighing applicants’ qualifications for admission.