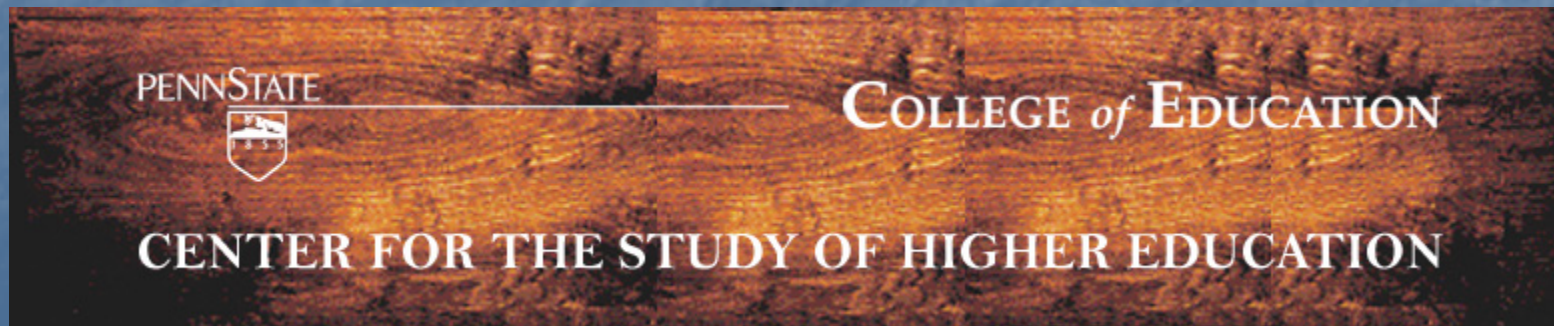


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# College Enrollment, Financial Aid, and Degree Attainment in Florida: A First Look

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# Florida K-20 Data Warehouse

- Data on public high school and postsecondary institution students in Florida
- Our data
  - Cohorts of HS grads from 1995 (89,000) to 2003 (122,000)
  - Demographic and basic HS academic data (GPA, SAT, ACT, etc.)
  - Public postsecondary enrollment data by term
  - Public postsecondary degrees/certificates
  - Financial aid data by term (institutional, state, federal, private)
  - Wage data from UI records (for five years past last PSE enrollment)
- Data management is a huge problem; a single cohort of students results in a file with over one million records

# Types of topics that can be addressed

- High school-to-college transitions
  - College participation patterns
- PSE enrollment patterns
  - Sector, level, term-by-term, level, credit hour attainment
- Distribution of financial aid awards
  - Type, amount
- PSE degree and certificate attainment
  - Type, timing
- PSE labor market outcomes
  - Quarterly wages, industry sector

## Limitations of the data

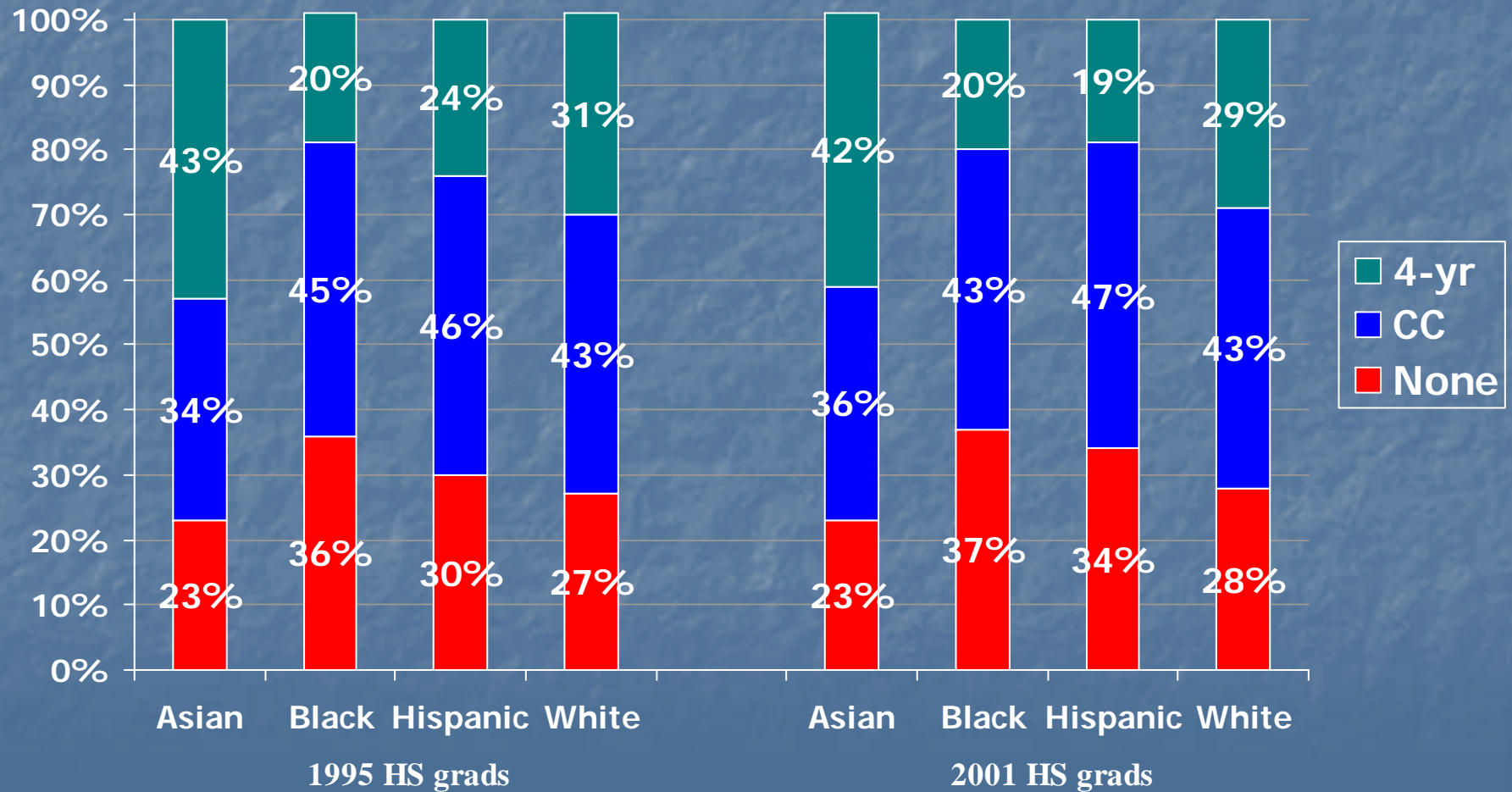
- No HS data from students in private schools
- No data on students attending private or out-of-state institutions
  - *Exception:* if they received a state financial aid award, financial aid data are available
  - *But:* 90% of Florida FTF in 2002 attended college in-state
- No wage data for students who leave the state, or are not in the UI system
- Presenting descriptive analyses today; multivariate analyses still underway

# Student demographics – 1995 HS grads

■ Race	% of total	% free/reduced lunch
■ Asian:	3%	15%
■ Black:	21%	36%
■ Hispanic:	15%	29%
■ White:	61%	7%
■ Average	HS GPA	SAT (M+V)
■ Asian:	2.99	1,092
■ Black:	2.37	910
■ Hispanic:	2.51	996
■ White:	2.76	1,082

# Enrollment in FL public institutions

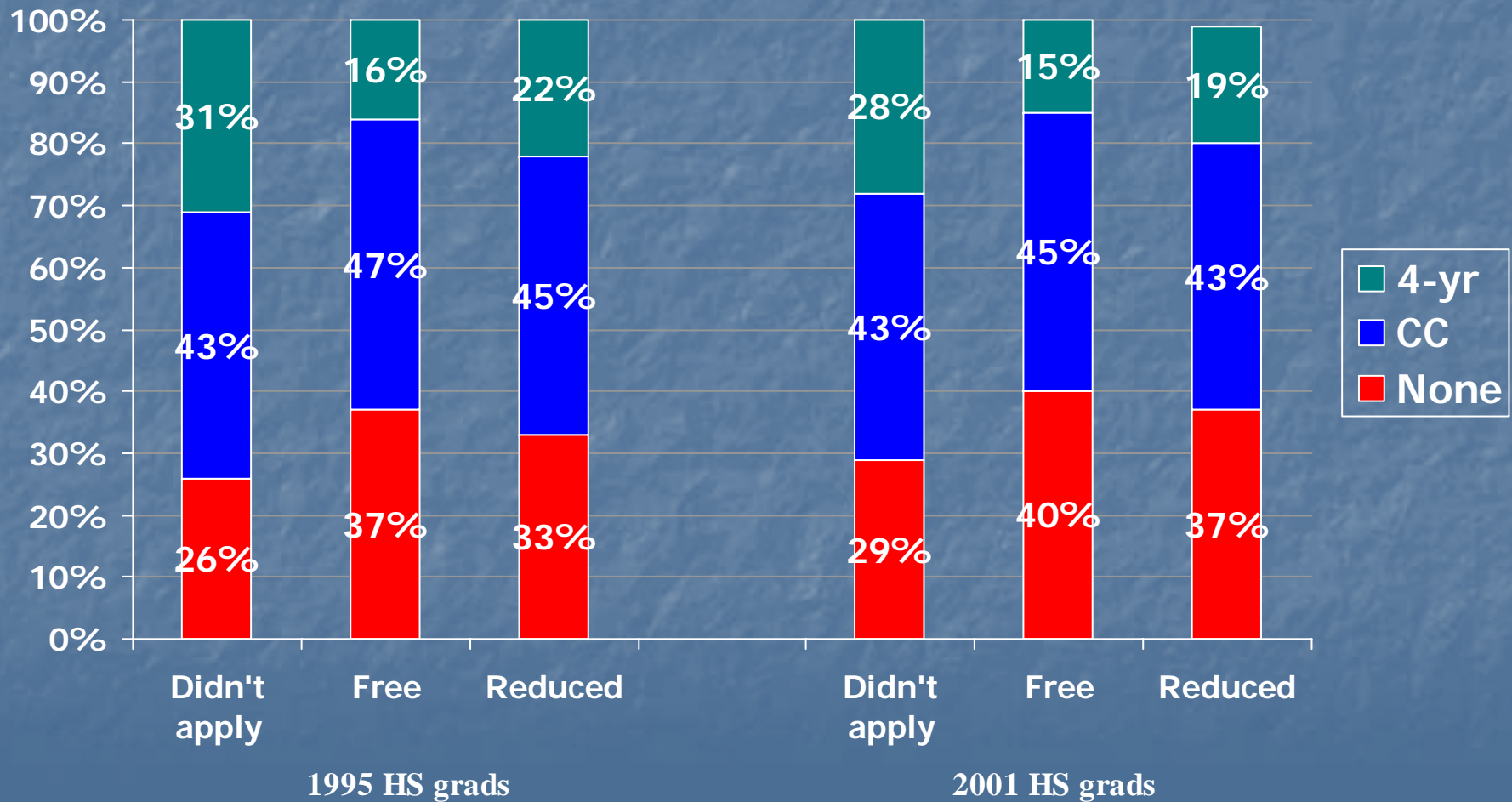
Highest level of enrollment by 2004-2005, by race



Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding

# Enrollment in FL public institutions

Highest level of enrollment by 2004-2005, by HS free lunch status



Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding

# Bright Futures Scholarship Program

Began in the 1997-1998 academic year  
Current requirements

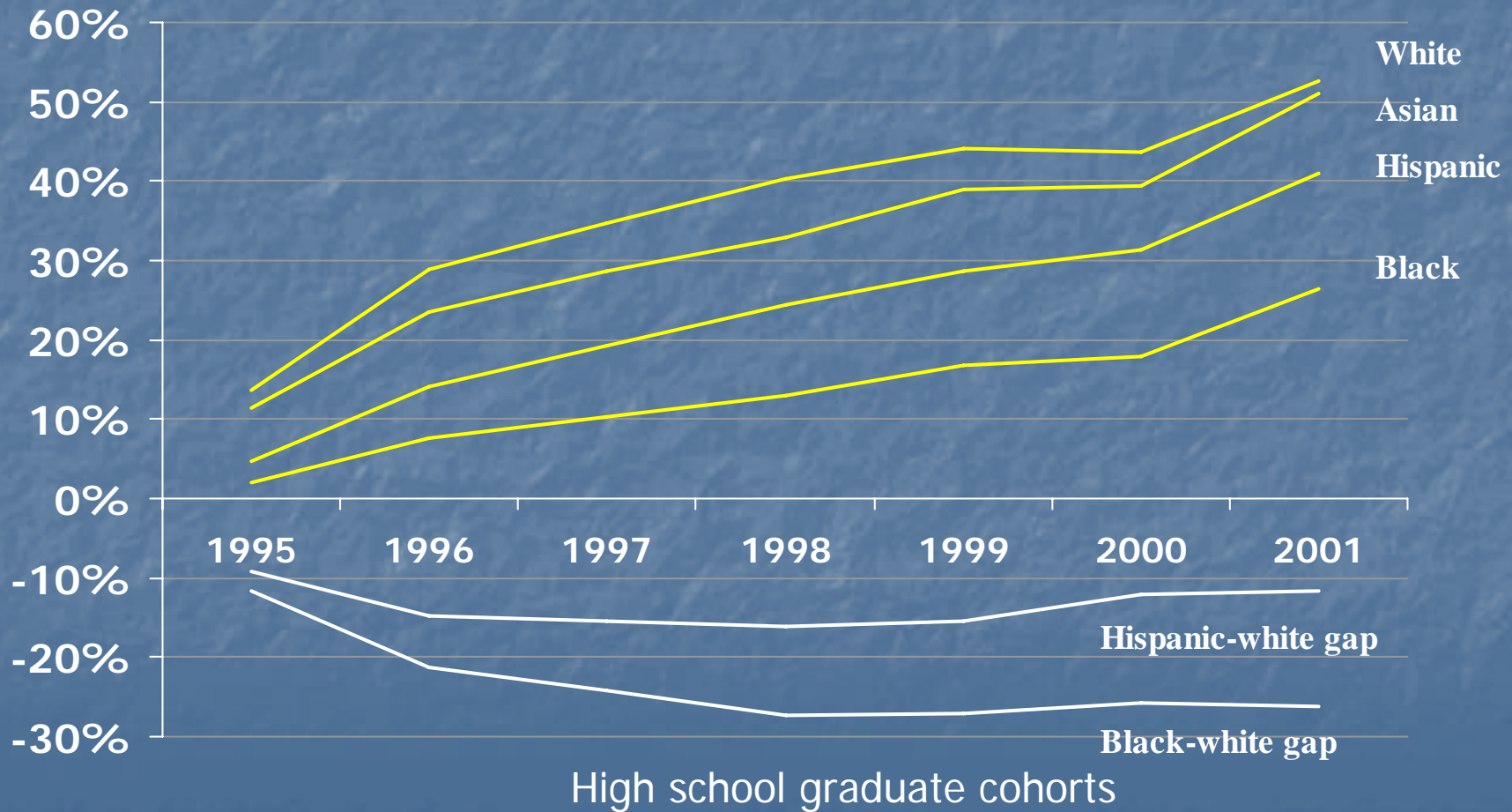
	<b>Academic Scholars*</b>	<b>Medallion Scholars</b>	<b>Gold Seal Vocational</b>
<b>Benefit**</b>	100% of tuition and fees plus \$600	-- 75% of tuition and fees at 4-yr -- 100% at CC	75% of tuition and fees
<b>HS GPA/test requirements</b>	3.5 GPA 1270 SAT/28 ACT	3.0 GPA 970 SAT/20 ACT	3.0 GPA SAT 440/440 ACT E/R/M 17/18/19
<b>Other requirements</b>	75 hours of comm. service in HS	None	None
<b>Renewal requirements</b>	3.0 college GPA	2.75 college GPA	2.75 college GPA

\* Top Academic Scholar in each county receives an additional \$1,500/year

\*\* An amount equivalent to tuition at a public institution is available to students attending an in-state, private institution

# Bright Futures awards – by race

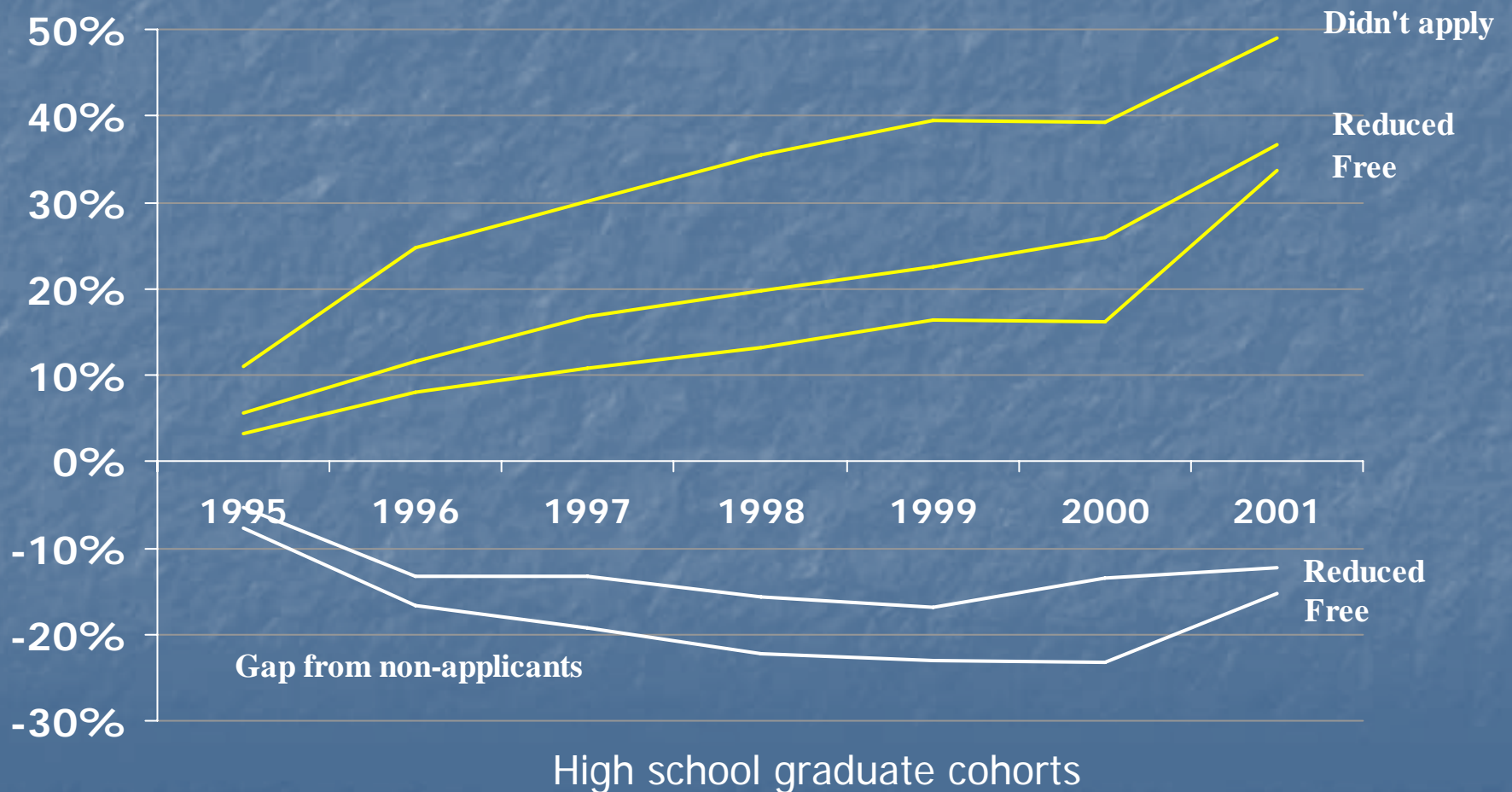
Proportion of group in public 4-yr institutions receiving Bright Futures\*



\*Excluding Gold Seal Voc. awards

# Bright Futures awards – by free lunch status

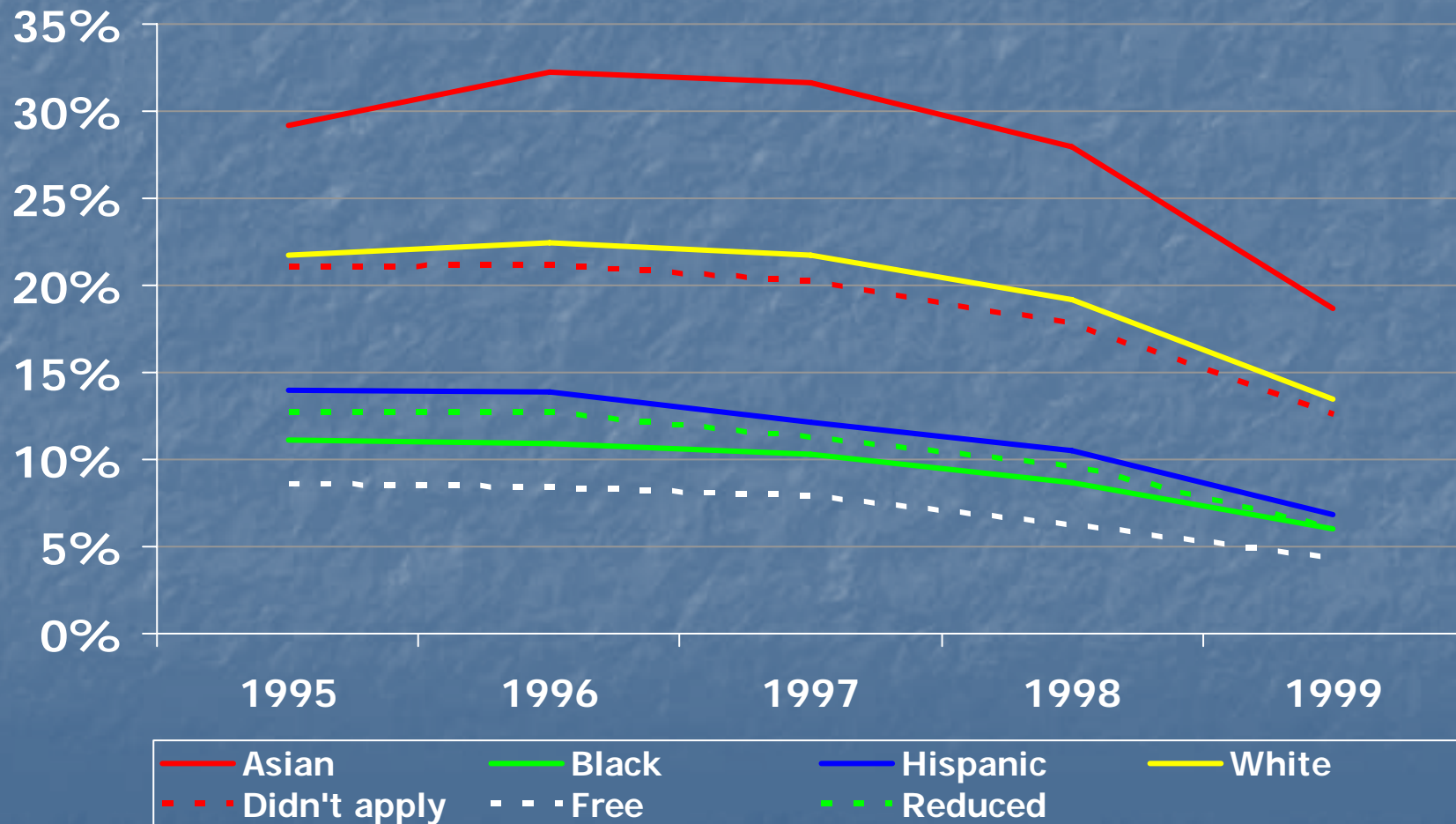
Proportion of group in public 4-yr institutions receiving Bright Futures\*



\*Excluding Gold Seal Voc. awards

# Bachelor's degree attainment

Proportion of group attaining a bachelor's degree by 2005



## Conclusions and next steps

- There are large differences in college participation, attainment, and financial aid by socioeconomic status
- Some of these gaps have widened in the last decade
- Conduct multivariate analyses to look at relationships between financial aid, enrollment and degree attainment
- Look at post-baccalaureate labor force migration