

The State of Latino Education

Texas Association of Chicanos in
Higher Education

Feb. 18, 2019

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Commissioner of Higher Education

60x30TX

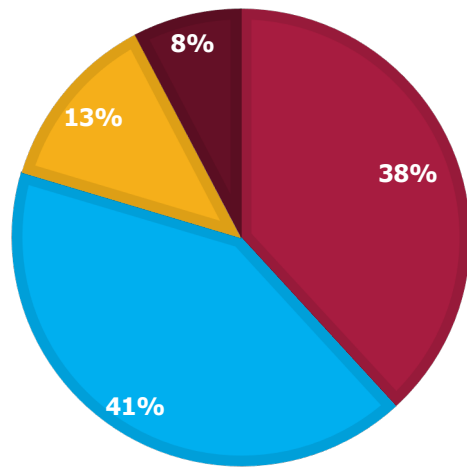


Texas Higher Education
Coordinating Board

Texas Demographics Are Diverse

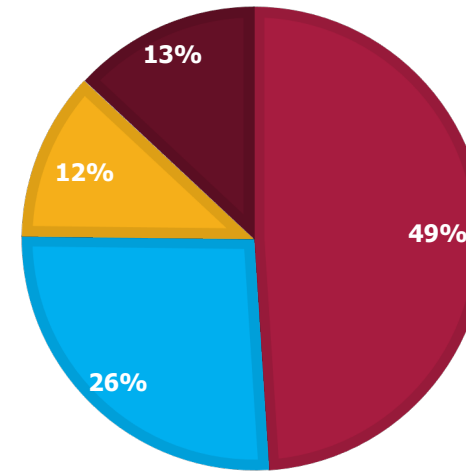
TEXAS POPULATION:
AGES 25-34, 2017

■ White ■ Hispanic ■ African American ■ Other



TEXAS POPULATION WITH A
CERTIFICATE OR DEGREE:
AGES 25-34, 2017

■ White ■ Hispanic ■ African American ■ Other



While Latinos make up 41 percent of the Texas population between the ages of 25 and 34, only 26 percent of those with a degree or certificate are Hispanic.

Texas has a Growing College-Going Population

- **As one of a handful of states that is growing in its college-going population, Texas expects to produce over 65,000 more high school graduates in 2032 than we did in 2011.**
- **The youthfulness of our population is one of our greatest assets.**
- **How well we educate our children, especially our Latino children, will determine the fate of Texas in the 21st Century.**

Texas Must Improve College Readiness

State-wide Graduating Class of 2017

SAT

38% met both (2) benchmarks

27% - Hispanic
20% - African American
42% - Male

ACT

24% met all four benchmarks

12% - Hispanic
8% - African American
27% - Male

TSIA

29% of IHE enrollees met in all areas

26% - Hispanic
20% - African American
31% - Male

Sources used to make the calculations in this visual include:
2017 SAT Suite of Assessments Annual Report
2017 ACT Profile Report – Texas Public High School Students
CBM002 Administrative Report, Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board
Class of 2017 Graduation Report, Texas Education Agency

Dual credit data for Latino students

Although less than a majority, Latino students make up the largest number of dual credit students in the state (47 percent of all enrollments).

- 84 percent of Latino students took academic dual credit and no technical dual credit in fall 2018.
- 4 percent took at least one each of academic and technical
- 12 percent took only technical dual credit.

Fall 2018 Dual Credit Enrollment

	All dual	Hispanic	% Hispanic
Univ	10,942	4,713	43.1%
CTC	174,313	82,722	47.5%
Total	185,255	87,435	47.2%

Source: CBM001

Fall 2018 Average Attempted SCH: Hispanic Students

Type of Institution	Num Dual Credit Students	Dual Credit SCH	Dual SCH Per Student
All	87,435	500,609	5.7
Public univ	4,713	25,800	5.5
CTC	82,722	474,809	5.7

Source: CBM001

Fall 2018 by Type Major: Hispanic Students

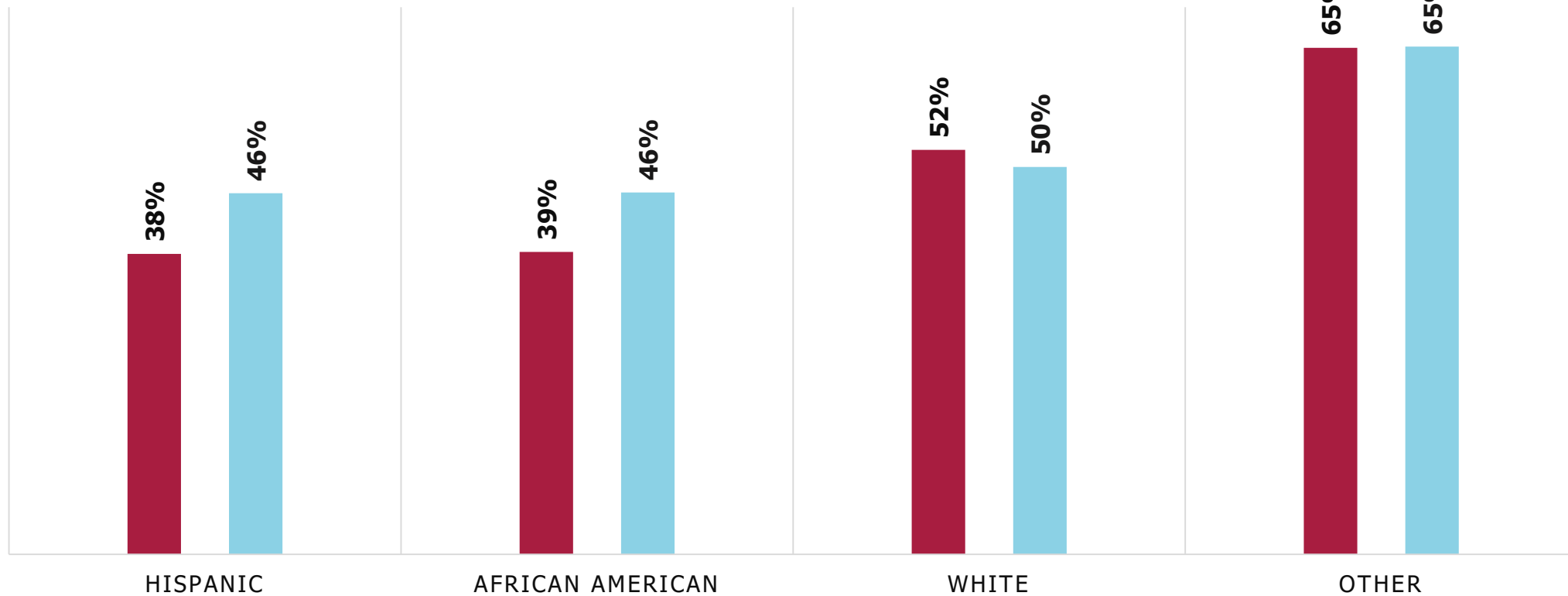
	Univ	CTC	Total	%
Academic	4,713	68,713	73,426	84.0%
Technical	0	10,858	10,858	12.4%
Academic & Technical	0	3,151	3,151	3.6%
Total	4,713	82,722	87,435	100.0%

Source: CBM001

College Enrollment Rates for Latino High School Graduates are Growing

THE PERCENTAGE OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES ENTERING TEXAS PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION IN FALL BY ETHNICITY

■ Enrolled Fall 2000 ■ Enrolled Fall 2017

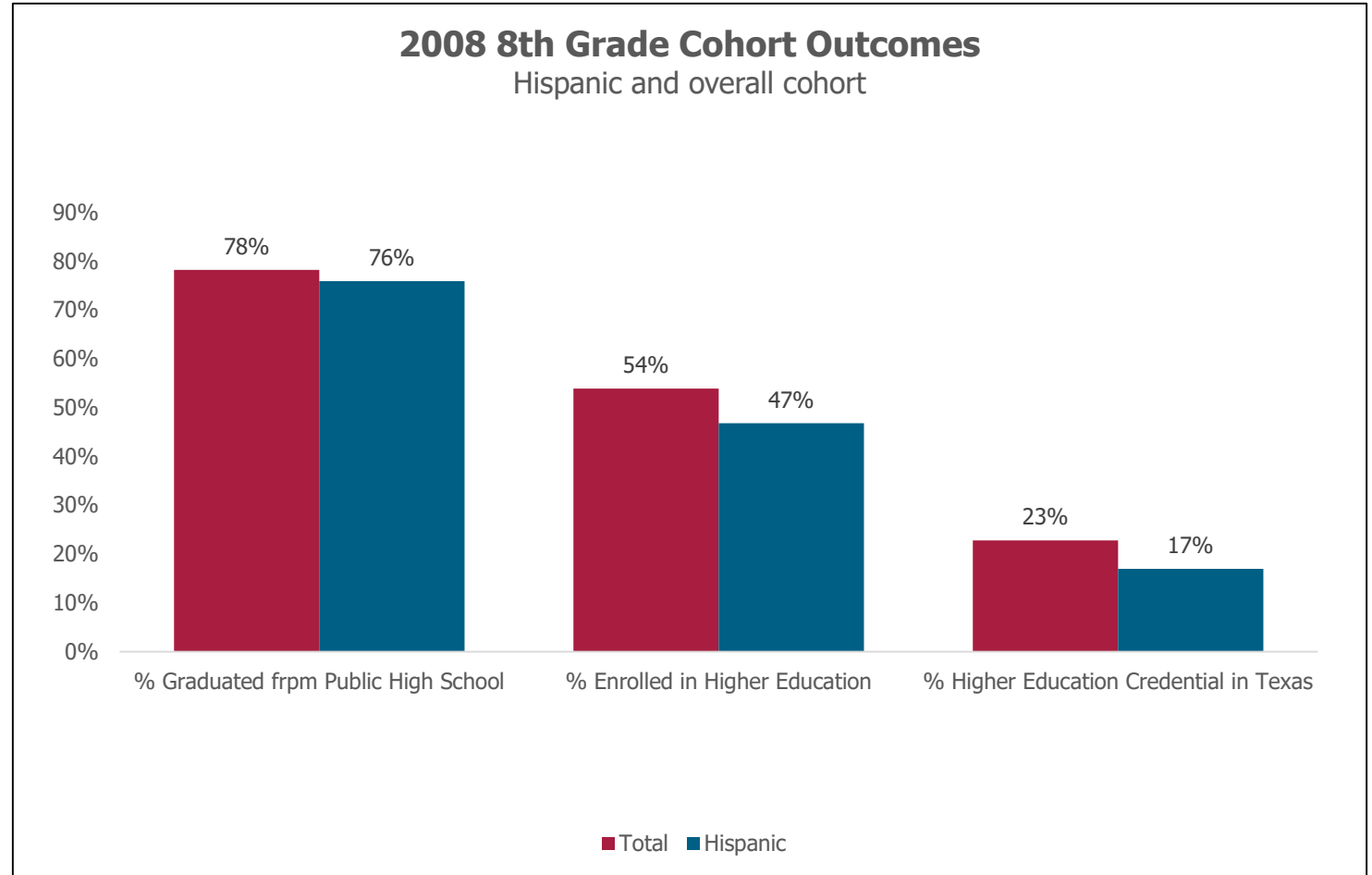


8th Grade Cohort Latino Outcomes

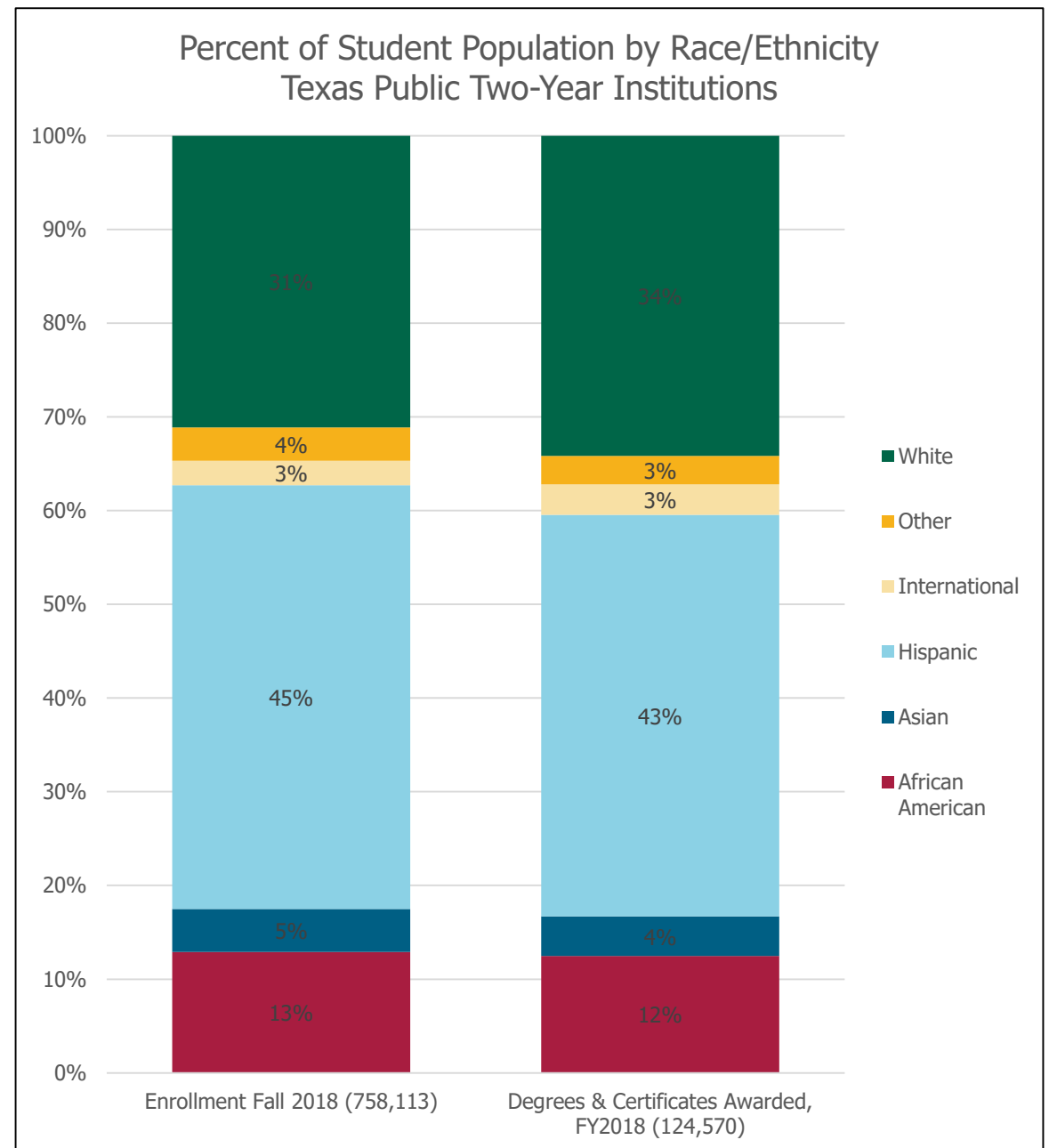
Of 100 Hispanic 8th graders enrolled in fall 2008:

- 76 graduated from public high school
- 47 enrolled in higher education
- 17 received a higher education degree or certificate

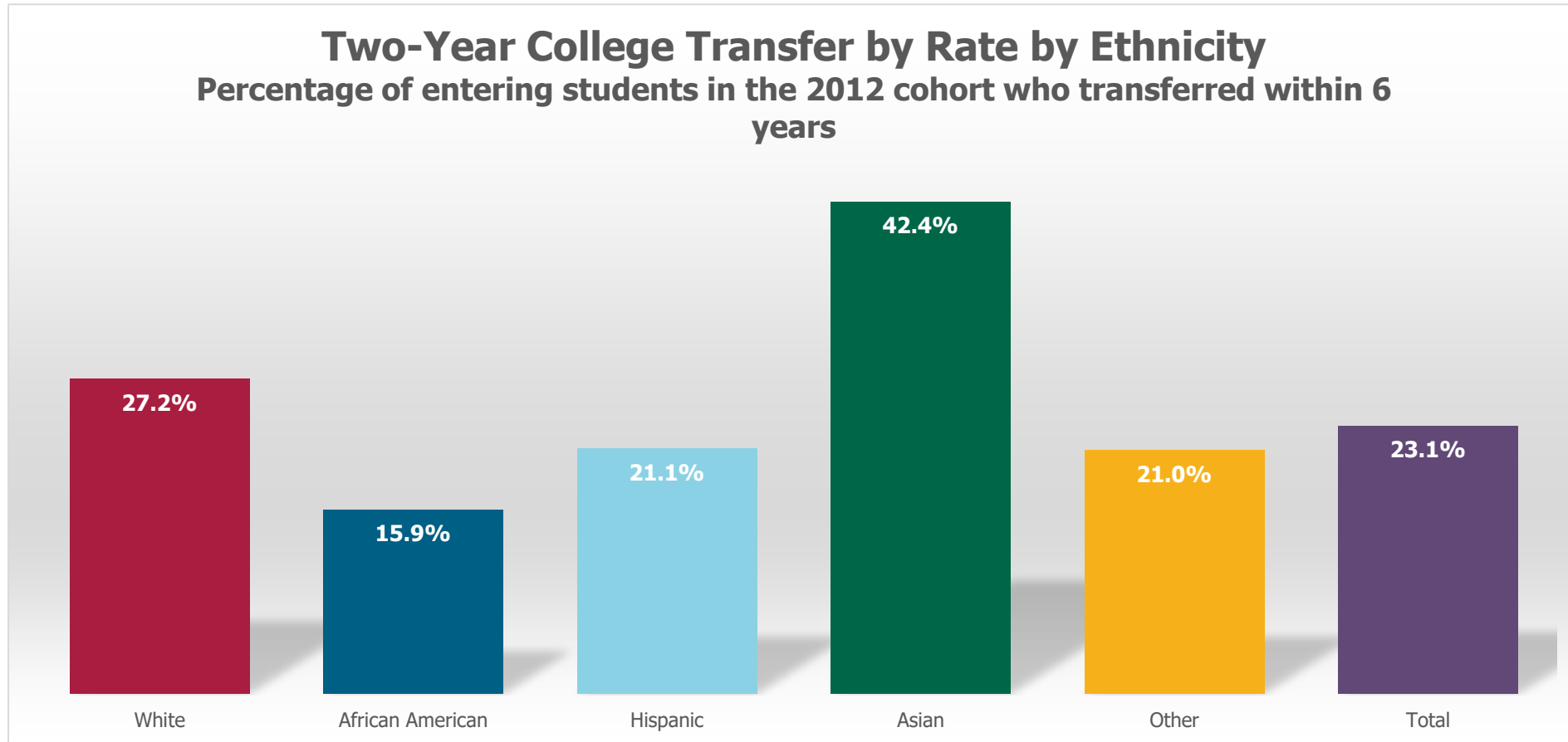
Source: 2019 Texas Higher Education Almanac - forthcoming



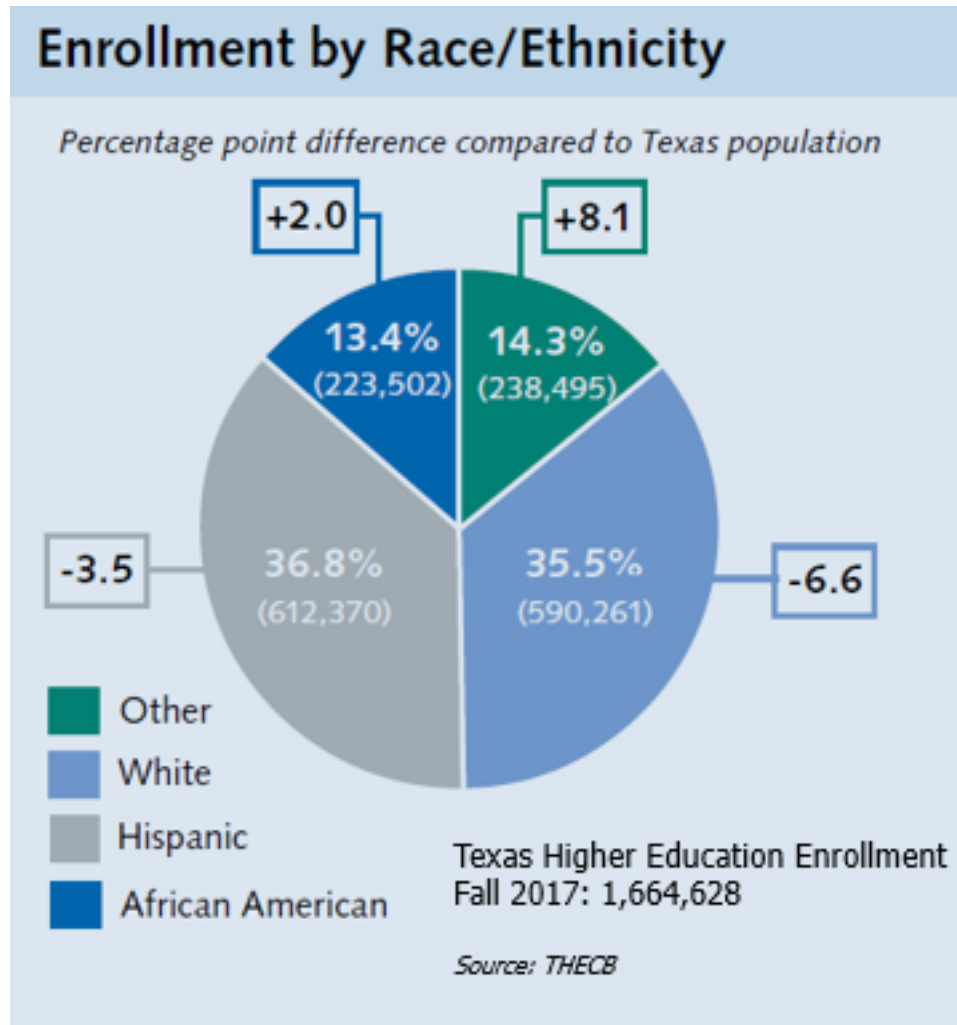
Among ethnic groups in Texas, Latinos are the largest population of public two-year college enrollees and award earners.



Latinos who start at a two-year are less likely than many other groups to transfer to a four-year institution

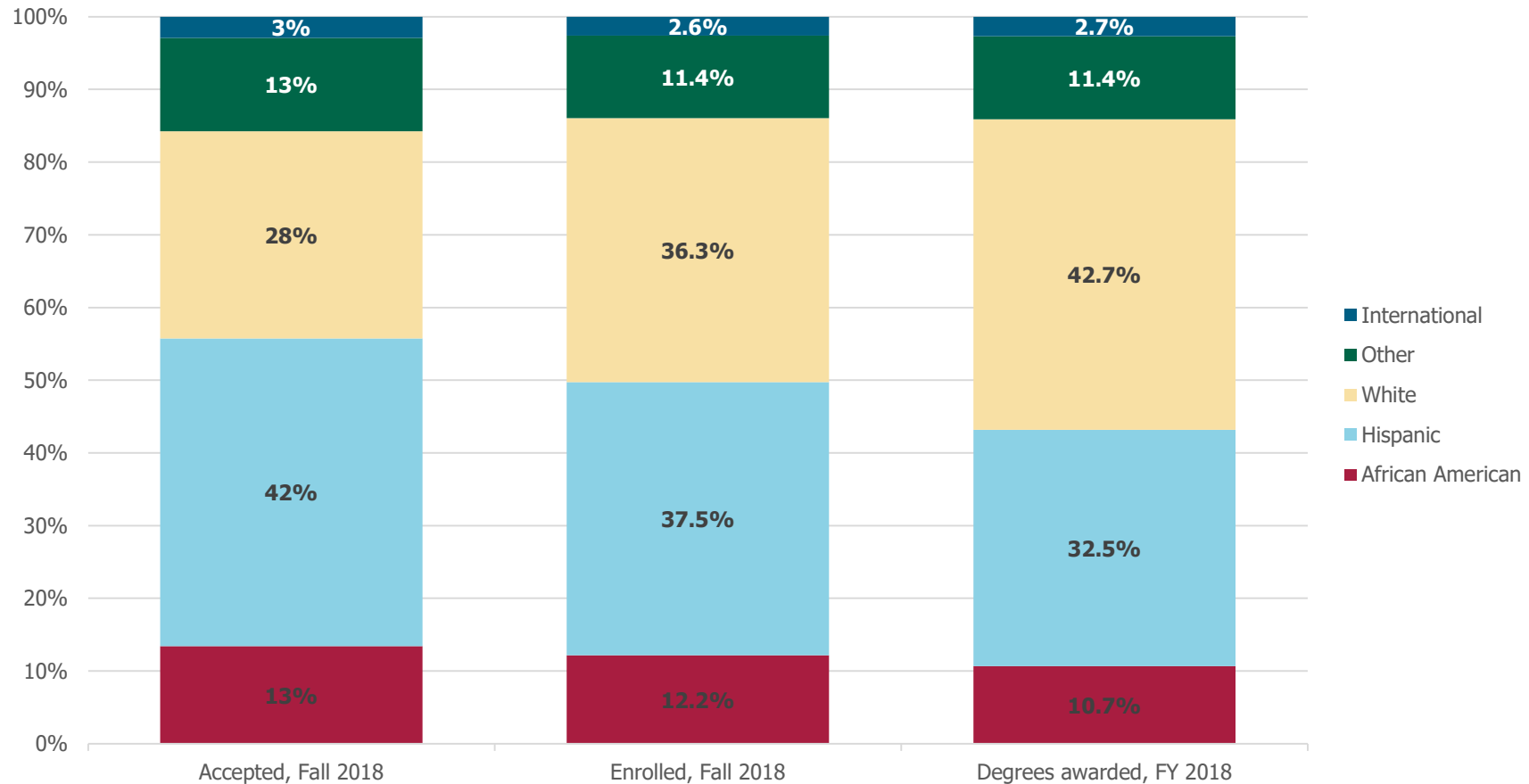


Overall, Latinos are still underrepresented in higher education in Texas

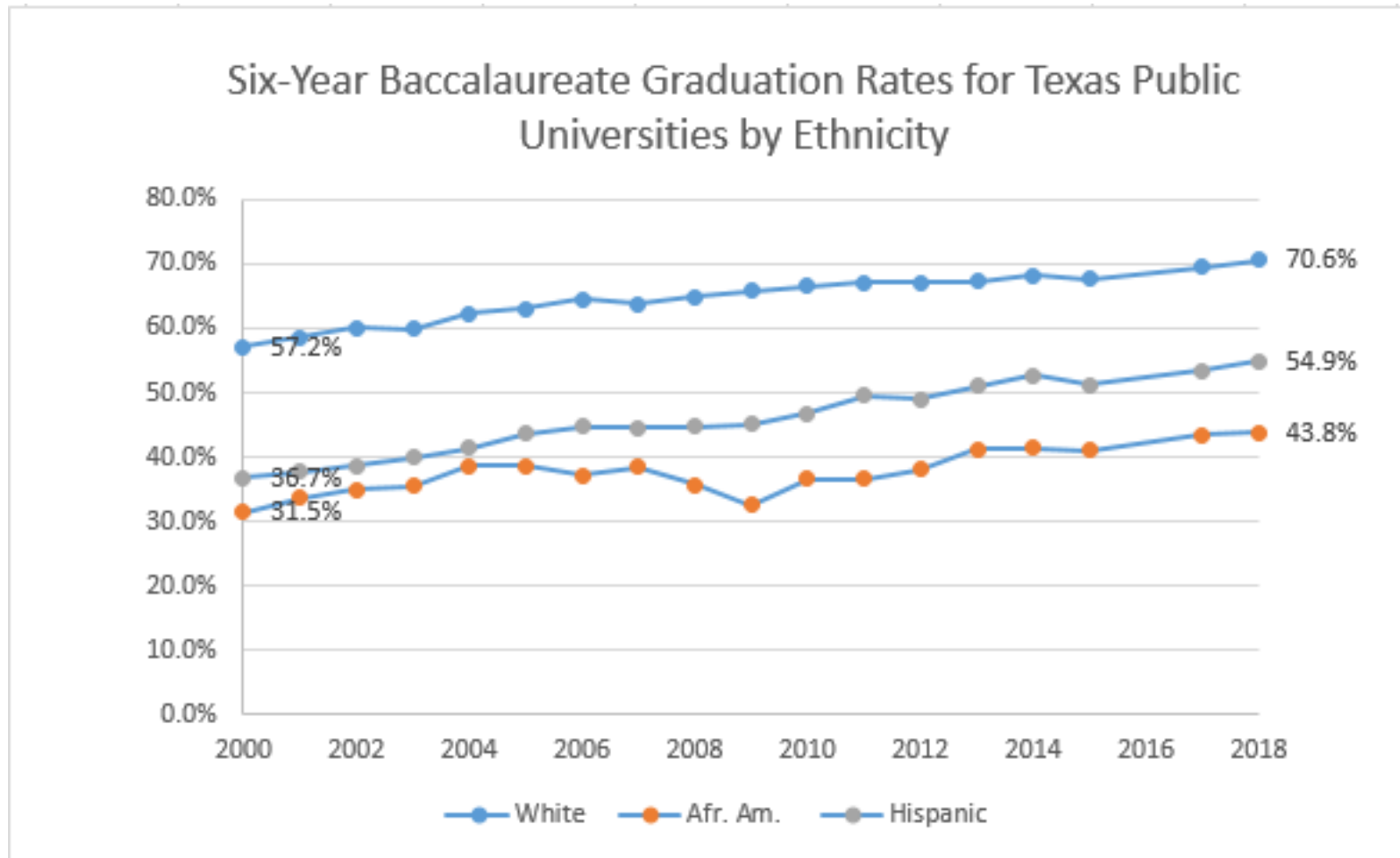


Latinos represent 37.5% of four-year undergraduate enrollments, but just 32.5% of four-year completions

Percent of Undergraduate Student Population by Race/Ethnicity



Latino 6-year graduation rates have improved almost 18 percentage points since 2000



Affidavit students totaled 25,930 in FY 2017 – 1.5% of total Texas public higher education enrollments

Higher Education Sector	Total Affidavit Students (TEC 54.052(a)(3))	
	FY 2016	FY 2017
Public Universities	7,863	8,568
Public Community, Technical and State Colleges	17,261	17,318
Public Health Related Institutions	27	44
Total All Public Institutions	25,151	25,930

Texas made steady progress, but accelerated growth is needed for several targets related to completion and student debt

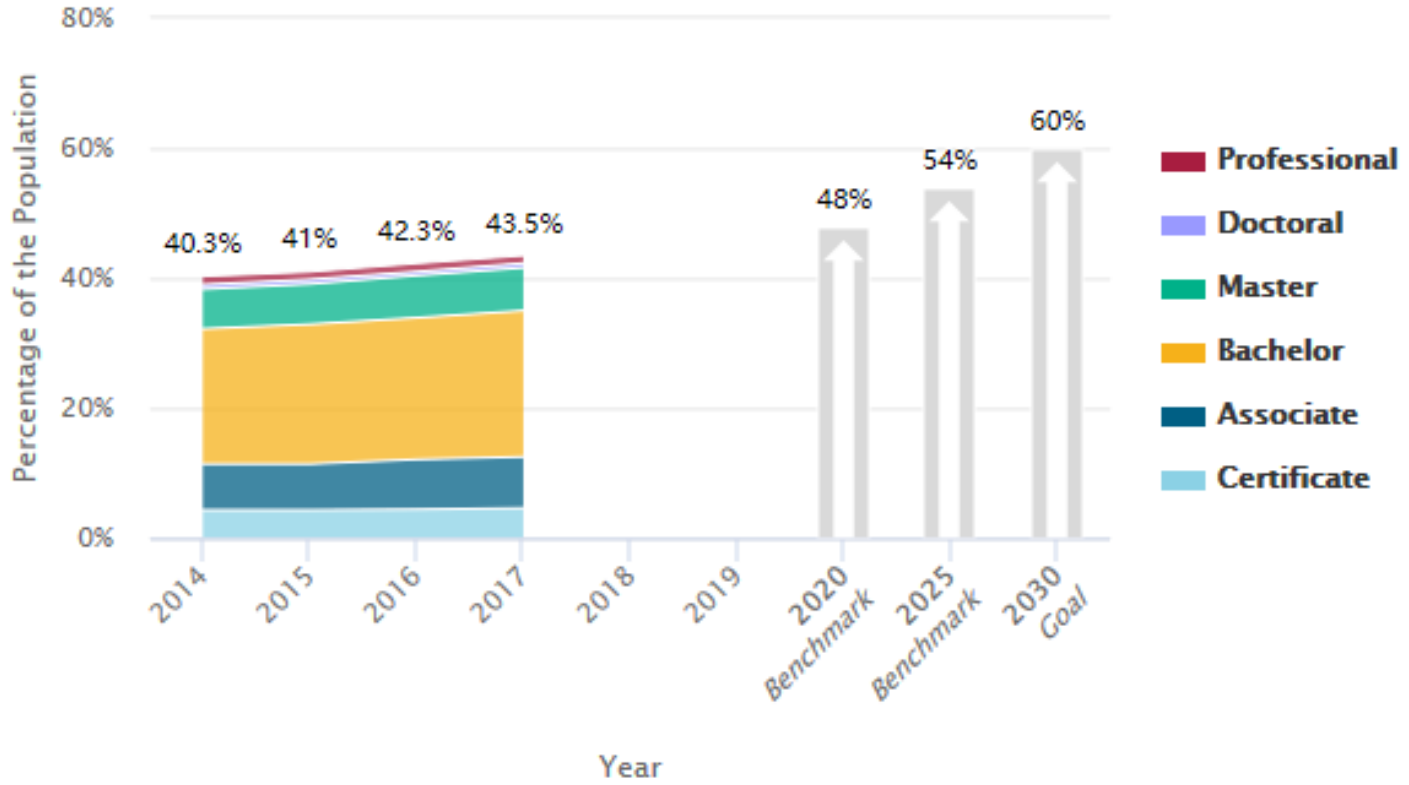
Goal	Target	2016	2017	One-Year Improvement (pc = point change)	Annual % Increase Needed	2020 Benchmark	2030 Goal/Target
60x30	60x30 (Educated Population)	41.0%	42.3%	1.3% pc	1.3%	48%	60%
Completion	Overall	321,410	333,920	3.9%	3.9%	376,000	550,000
	Hispanic	103,889	111,344	7.2%	7.5%	138,000	285,000
	African American	38,813	41,027	5.7%	4.5%	48,000	76,000
	Male	135,849	141,564	4.2%	5.2%	168,000	275,000
	Economically Disadvantaged	119,490	124,178	3.9%	5.3%	146,000	246,000
	TX High School Graduates Enrolling in TX Higher Education	51.9%	52.3%	0.4 pc	.7%	58%	65%
Marketable Skills	Working or Enrolled Within One Year	78.8%	78.4%	-0.40% pc	--	80%	80%
Student Debt	Student Loan Debt to First Year Wage Percentage	60%	59%	-1% pc	--	60%	60%
	Excess SCH Attempted*	19	18	-1 SCH	--	12	3
	Percent of Undergraduates Completing with Debt	48.2%	47.2%	-1% pc	--	50%	50%

Key Insights

- The 60x30 goal and the completion goal showed strong improvement--at rates needed to reach 2030 goals.
- Completions for male and economically disadvantaged students grew modestly but are falling behind needed progress.
- Direct enrollment from high school increased slightly after a two-year decline and requires additional attention.
- Marketable skills and student debt goals remain steady, although excess semester credit hour reductions need to pick up the pace.

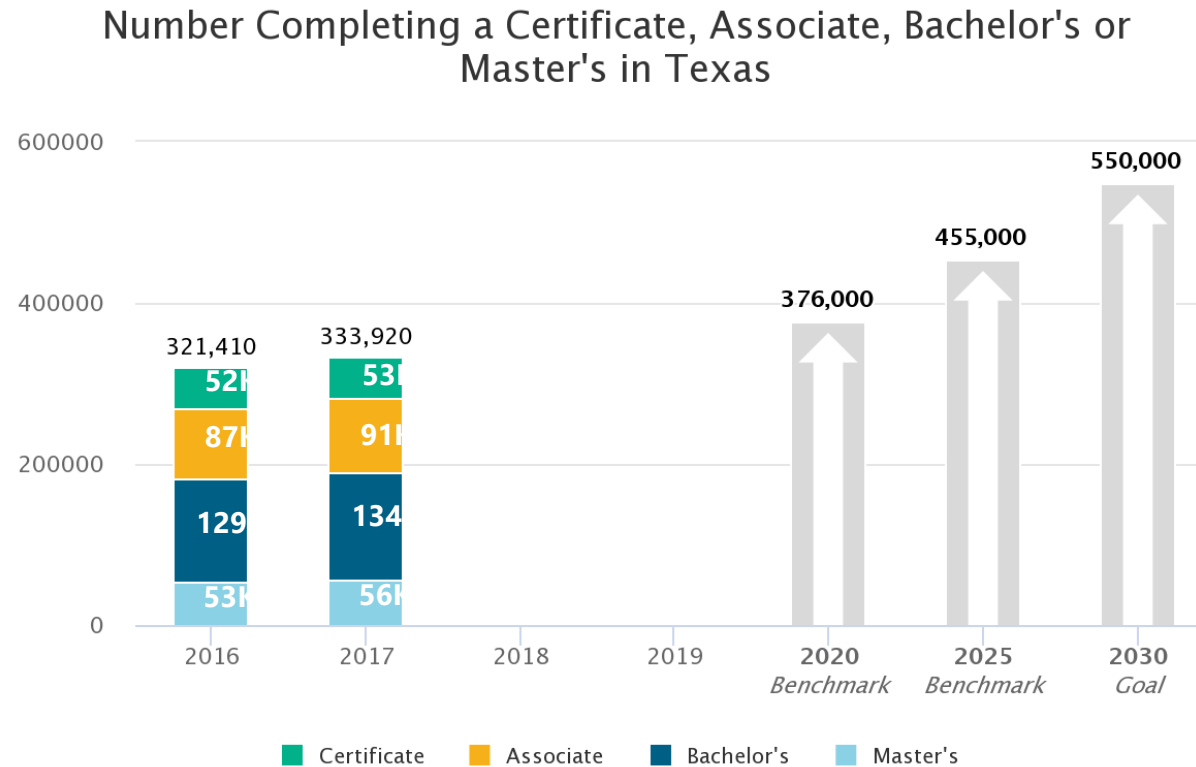
The 60x30 Educated Population goal increased by 1.3 percentage points from 2015 to 2016 and another 1.2 percentage points in 2017

Percent of Texas Population Age 25–34 with a Postsecondary Credential

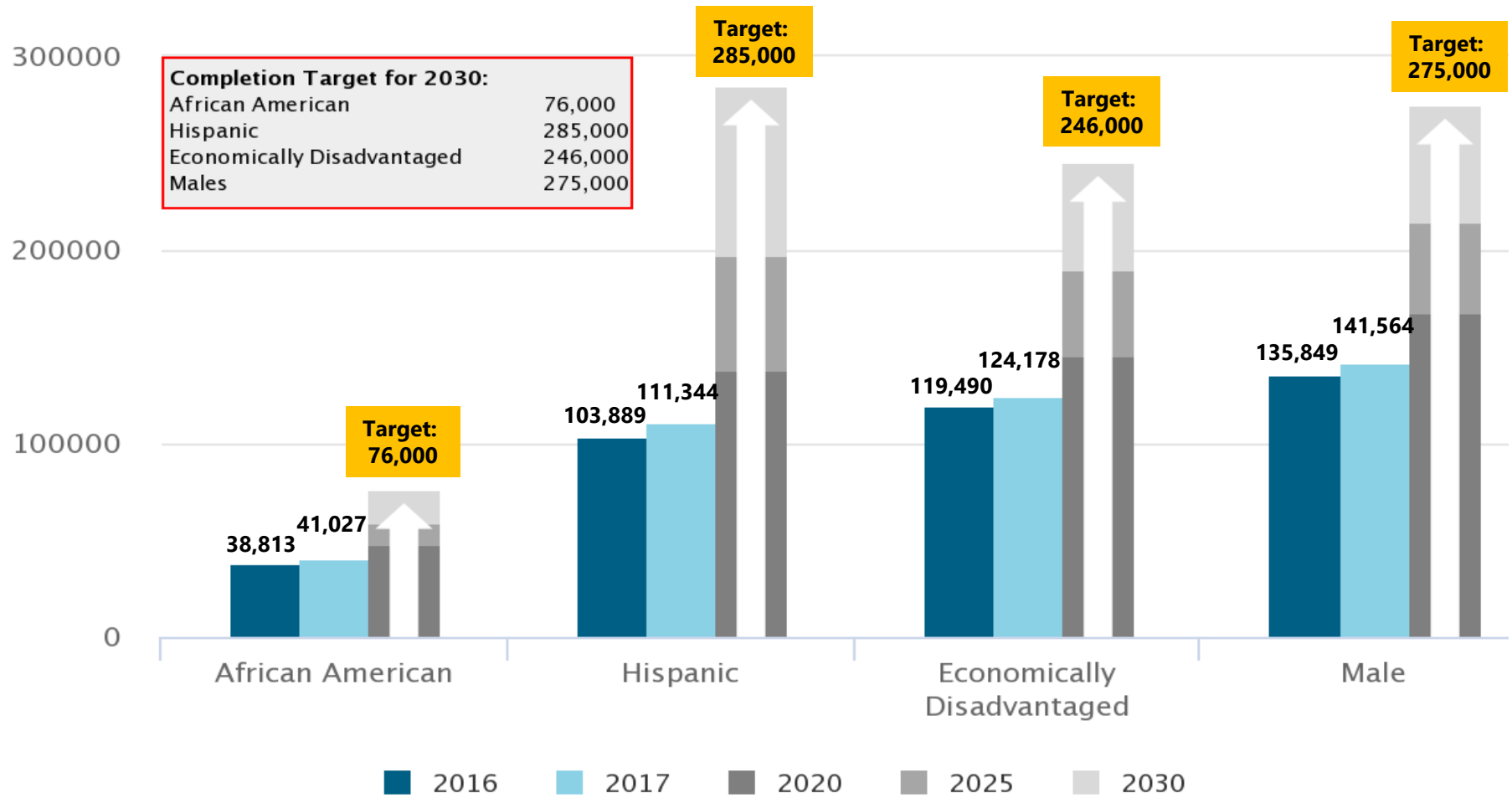


Completions increased by more than 12,000 credentials between 2016 and 2017

Bachelor's degrees had the largest share, while associate completions increased fastest

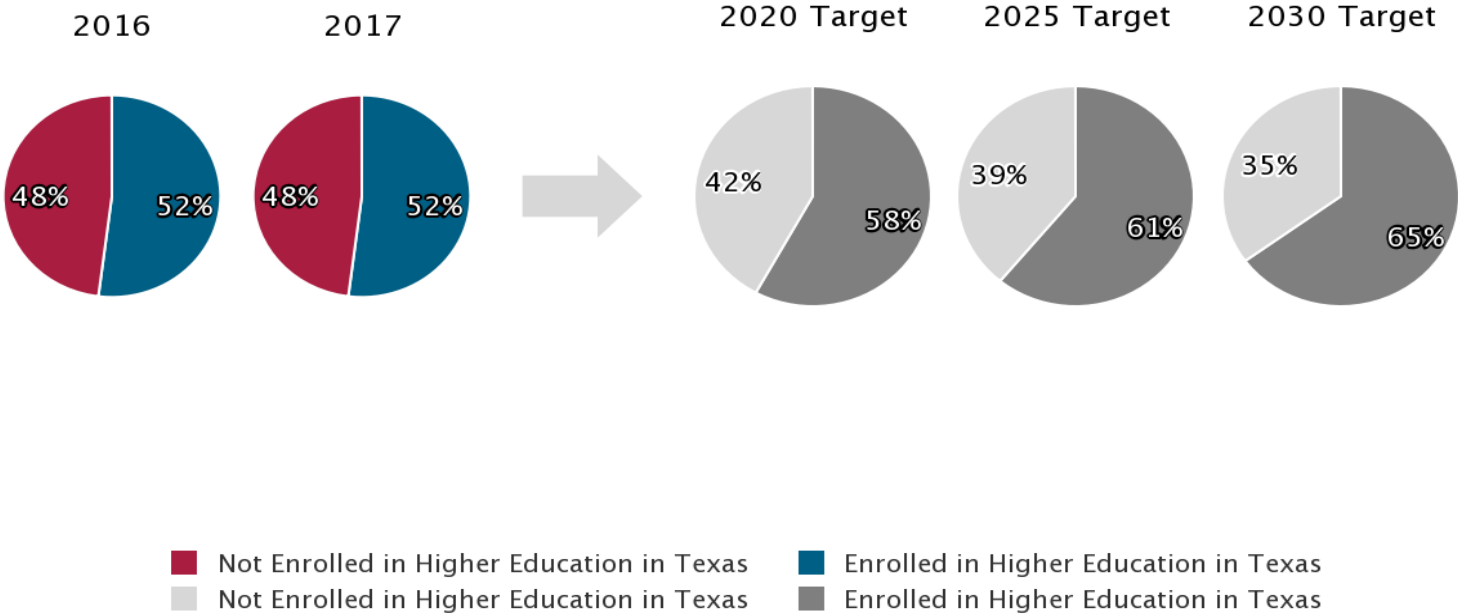


All target populations increased completions; Hispanic and African American student completions achieved projected gains



After a two-year decline, direct enrollment from high school increased slightly from 51.9% to 52.3%

Texas Public High School Graduates Enrolling by Fall in Higher Education in Texas



Many students follow a pathway directly from K-12 to higher education, though too few succeed today

**22 percent of 8th graders complete a credential
11 years later**

Texas public school 8th graders

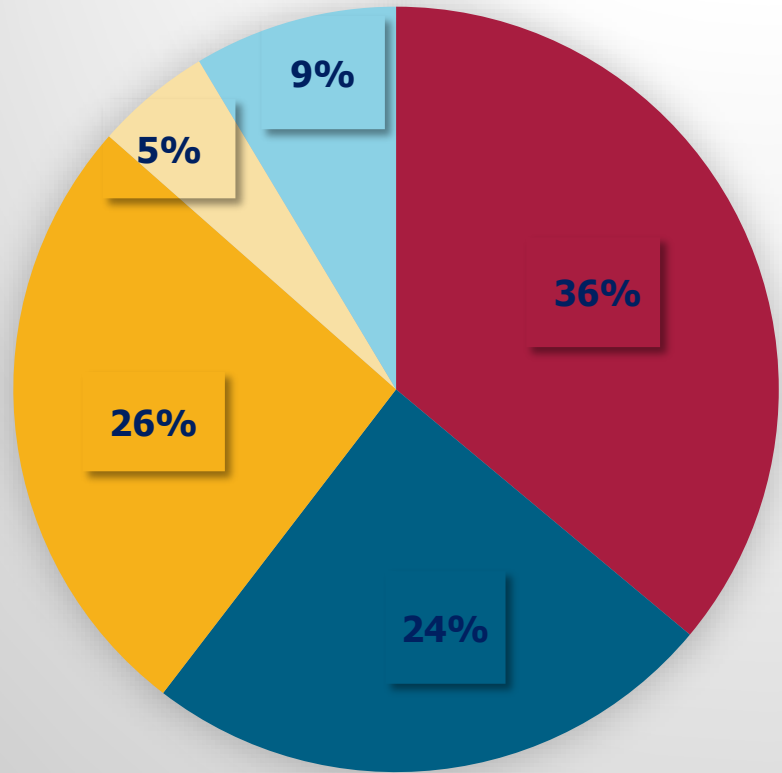
- Complete high school within 5 years
- Complete a certificate or degree within 6 years

The 60x30 Educated Population goal counts residents who follow a variety of education pathways, including those who . . .

- Migrate into TX with credentials or migrate to TX to earn a credential and stay
- Receive credentials in-state after attending public high school in TX
- Receive credentials in-state after earning GEDs, attending private high school or homeschooling
- Receive credentials in-state as adult students who did not go directly from high school or stopped out and returned to complete college
- Went to high school in TX, left the state to complete higher education, and returned

Students who take alternative pathways make up 64 percent of undergraduate completions in Texas

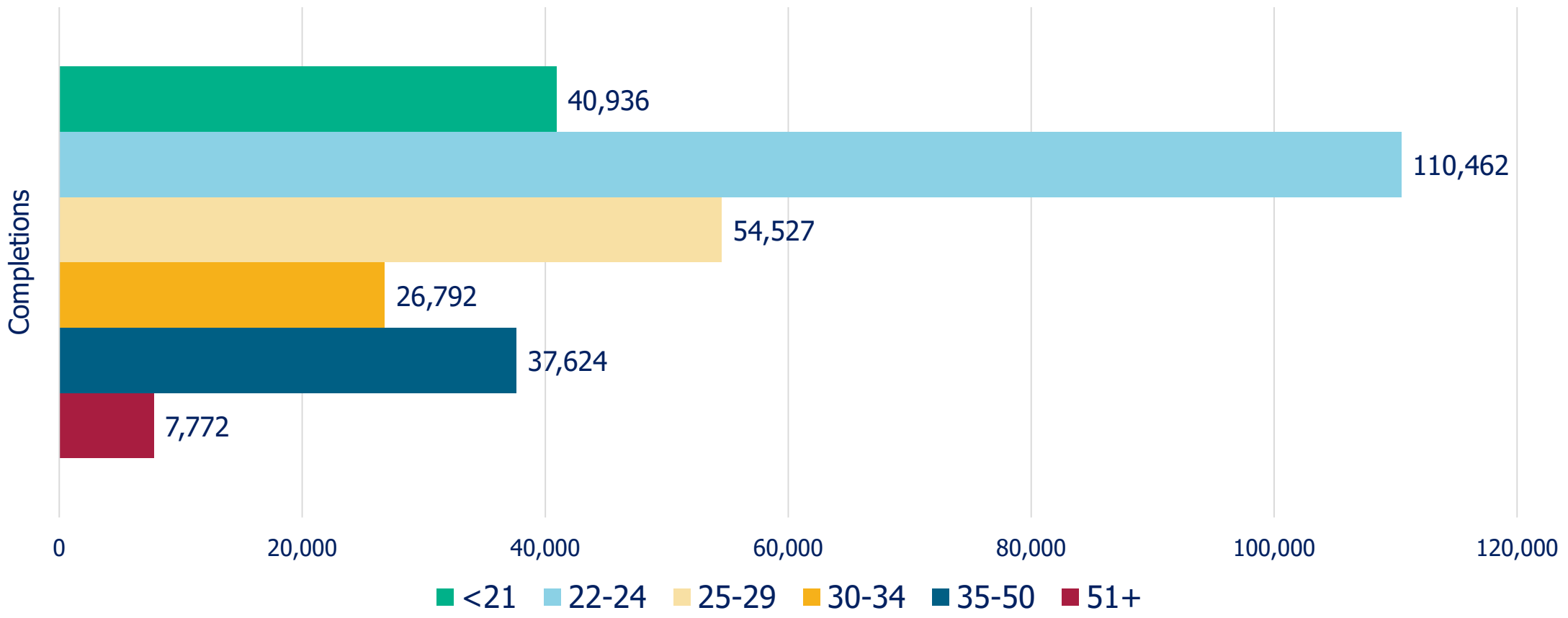
259,013 Students Completed Undergraduate Credentials in 2017



- 8th Grade Cohort completers (93,426)
- More than 6 years in college or delayed start (63,060)
- Texas residents, did not graduate from Texas public high school (67,568)
- Out of state resident (12,682)
- Out of country residents (22,277)

45 percent of completers in 2017 were 25 years or older

Undergraduate Degrees Awarded, by Age FY 2017



While achievement of the 60x30 Educated Population Goal is possible, systemic improvements are essential for success

- Retain Texas graduates
- Recruit graduates from other states
- Strength of our economy is critical
 - Economic development and job opportunities
 - 21st century industries
 - Competitive wages
- Invest in and improve pathways through Texas K-12 schools to ensure students are college ready
- Improve all other pathways into and through higher education

The THECB enhanced support for the marketable skills goal; institutions reported varied levels of progress

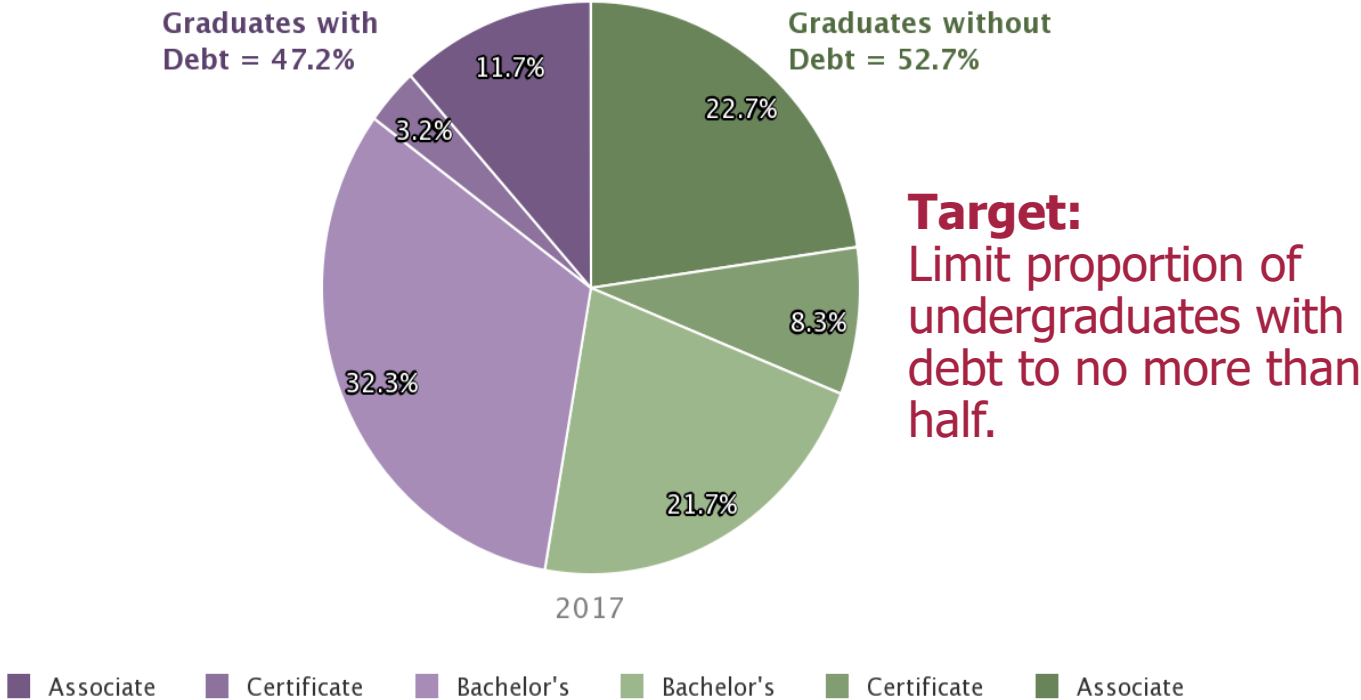
- Marketable skills implementation guidelines were developed.
- Marketable skills conference offered technical assistance to institutions about how to develop marketable skills and how to communicate skills to students.
- The target related to the percent of graduates in Texas found working and/or enrolled in Texas in the first year following graduation remained steady at 78.8%.

Student debt as a percentage of first-year wage remained below the 60% goal

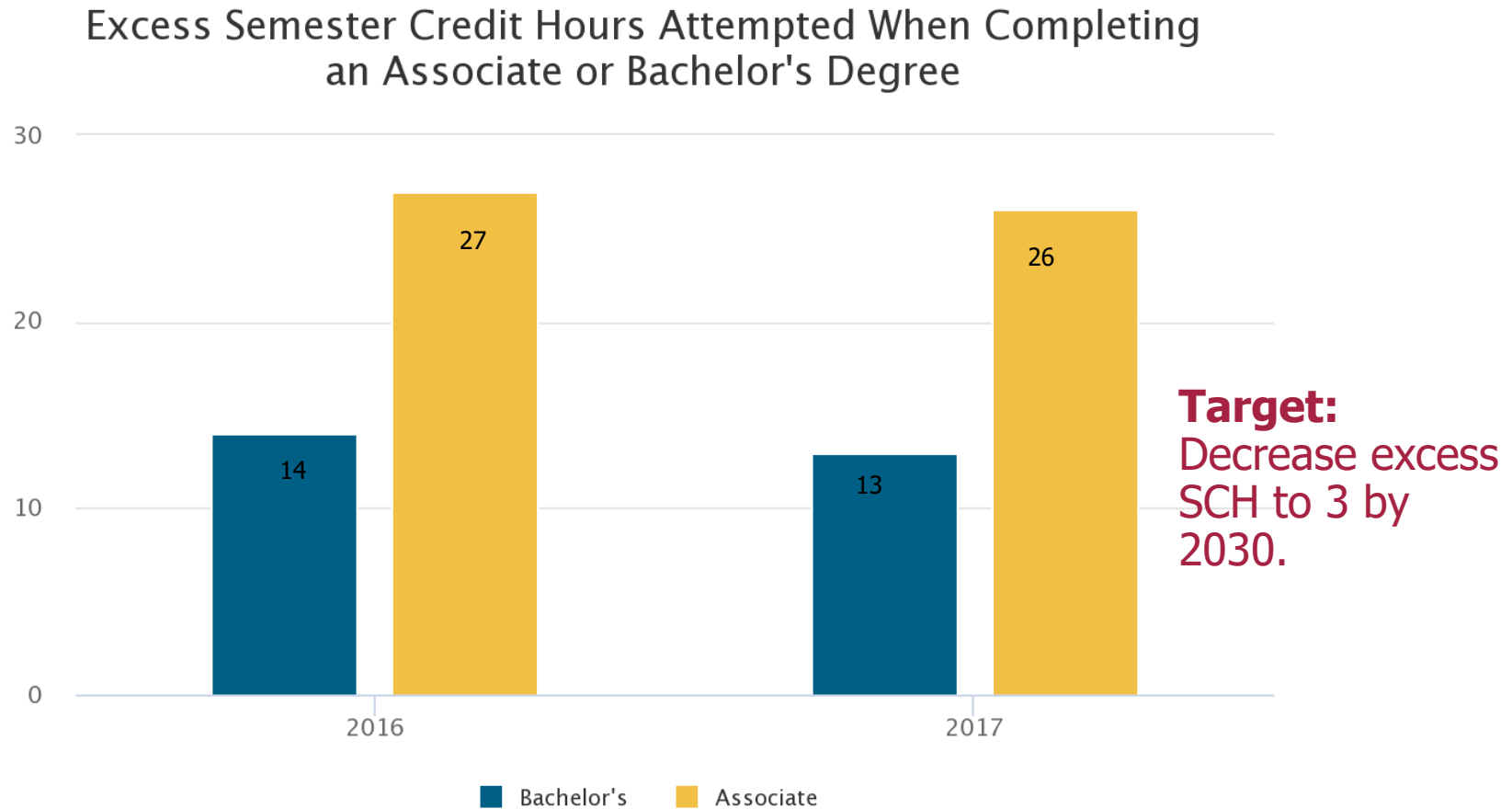
Baseline Year	Recent Trend Years		Target
2013	2014	2015	2030
59.5%	59.8%	58.9%	60%

The share of graduates with debt declined for the second year in a row to 47.2%

Share of Undergraduate Students Earning a Degree or Certificate with and without Student Debt

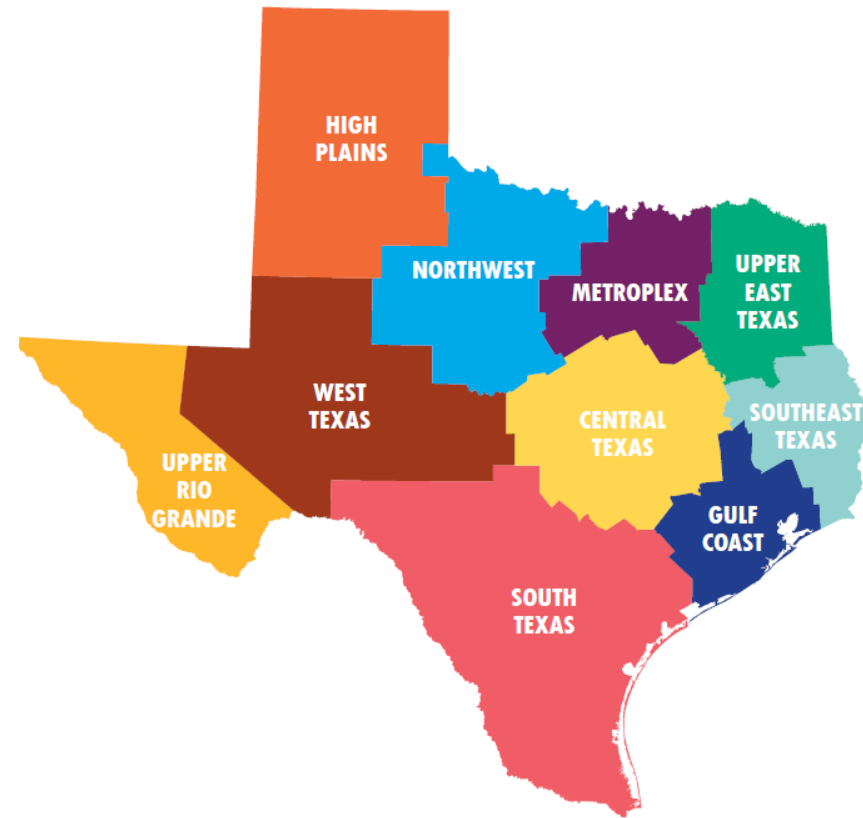


Excess semester credit hours decline modestly; substantial progress is needed to reach the 2020 benchmark of 12 SCH



The agency is supporting the strategic use of data to inform institution- and state-level policy and practice

- 60x30TX.com and revised accountability system
- Almanac
- Data Fellows program
- Regional *60x30TX* Targets



Latinos are critical to *60x30TX* success

- **By 2050, Latino workers in Texas will outnumber Anglo workers three to one.**
- **Given that the future workforce will be more diverse, the challenge is clear: Students of all backgrounds must complete certificates and degrees in larger numbers if Texas is to remain competitive in the global economy.**

If we achieve all these actions, we will make significant strides toward *60x30TX*.

We will reinvigorate higher education as the primary engine of social mobility.

We must be relentless in these efforts.

