The State of Latino Education

Texas Association of Chicanos in Higher Education
Feb. 18, 2019

Raymund A. Paredes
Commissioner of Higher Education
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Institution</th>
<th>Num Dual Credit Students</th>
<th>Dual Credit SCH</th>
<th>Dual SCH Per Student</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>87,435</td>
<td>500,609</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public univ</td>
<td>4,713</td>
<td>25,800</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTC</td>
<td>82,722</td>
<td>474,809</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CBM001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Major: Hispanic Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Univ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academic &amp; Technical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

- **Hispanic**: 38% (Fall 2000) to 46% (Fall 2017)
- **African American**: 39% (Fall 2000) to 46% (Fall 2017)
- **White**: 52% (Fall 2000) to 50% (Fall 2017)
- **Other**: 65% (Fall 2000) to 65% (Fall 2017)

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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.
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Higher Education Sector</th>
<th>Total Affidavit Students (TEC 54.052(a)(3))</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FY 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Universities</td>
<td>7,863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Community, Technical and State Colleges</td>
<td>17,261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health Related Institutions</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total All Public Institutions</td>
<td>25,151</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Texas made steady progress, but accelerated growth is needed for several targets related to completion and student debt.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Population</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2025</th>
<th>2030</th>
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<td>319,000</td>
<td>330,000</td>
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**Completion Target for 2030:**
- African American: 76,000
- Hispanic: 285,000
- Economically Disadvantaged: 246,000
- Males: 275,000
After a two-year decline, direct enrollment from high school increased slightly from 51.9% to 52.3%.
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

- 36% 8th Grade Cohort completers (93,426)
- 26% More than 6 years in college or delayed start (63,060)
- 24% Texas residents, did not graduate from Texas public high school (67,568)
- 9% Out of state resident (12,682)
- 5% Out of country residents (22,277)
45 percent of completers in 2017 were 25 years or older

Undergraduate Degrees Awarded, by Age FY 2017

- Undergraduate Degrees Awarded
  - <21: 7,772
  - 22-24: 26,792
  - 25-29: 37,624
  - 30-34: 54,527
  - 35-50: 40,936
  - 51+: 110,462

- Completion Categories:
  - 20,000
  - 40,000
  - 60,000
  - 80,000
  - 100,000
  - 120,000
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline Year</th>
<th>Recent Trend Years</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59.5%</td>
<td>59.8%</td>
<td>58.9%</td>
</tr>
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</table>
The share of graduates with debt declined for the second year in a row to 47.2%

Target: Limit proportion of undergraduates with debt to no more than half.
Excess semester credit hours decline modestly; substantial progress is needed to reach the 2020 benchmark of 12 SCH

**Target:** Decrease excess SCH to 3 by 2030.
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.