Texas Higher Education and 60x30TX Progress

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Commissioner of Higher Education

Presentation to the Senate Committee on Higher Education

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Texas young adults ages 25-34 are **27th** in the world

Texas attainment levels have stayed relatively steady, but in a global economy, **staying steady = falling behind**
The Four 60x30TX Goals

By 2030:

THE OVERARCHING GOAL: 60x30 EDUCATED POPULATION
At least 60 percent of Texans ages 25-34 will have a certificate or degree.
- Supports the economic future of the state

THE SECOND GOAL: COMPLETION
At least 550,000 students in 2030 will complete a certificate, associate, bachelor’s, or master’s from an institution of higher education in Texas.
- Requires large increases among targeted groups

THE THIRD GOAL: MARKETABLE SKILLS
All graduates from Texas public institutions of higher education will have completed programs with identified marketable skills.
- Emphasizes the value of higher education in the workforce

THE FOURTH GOAL: STUDENT DEBT
Undergraduate student loan debt will not exceed 60 percent of first-year wages for graduates of Texas public institutions.
- Helps students graduate with manageable debt
EDUCATED POPULATION
Goal: By 2030, at least 60% of Texans ages 25-34 will have a certificate or degree

Percent of Texas Population Ages 25-34 with a Postsecondary Credential
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
COMPLETION
Goal: At least 550,000 students in 2030 will complete a certificate, associate, bachelor’s, or master’s from an institution of higher education in Texas

The number of students completing a certificate or degree increased 3.9% in the last year.
Improving performance for traditionally underserved students is key to meeting the 2030 completion goal.

Number of Completions Across Traditionally Underserved Populations

- **African American**
  - 2016: 38,813
  - 2017: 41,027
  - 2020: 76,000

- **Hispanic**
  - 2016: 103,889
  - 2020: 111,344

- **Economically Disadvantaged**
  - 2016: 119,490
  - 2020: 124,178
  - 2025: 246,000

- **Male**
  - 2016: 135,849
  - 2020: 141,564
  - 2025: 275,000
  - 2030: 285,000
The 60x30TX completion goal includes a **target of increasing the percentage of Texas public high school graduates enrolling directly into Texas higher education**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline Year</th>
<th>Recent Trend Years</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>65%</td>
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<tr>
<td>52%</td>
<td>52%</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After a two-year decline, direct enrollment from high school increased slightly from **51.9%** to **52.3%**
State appropriations on a per student basis have been declining while net tuition and fees are increasing.

Public University Undergraduate and Graduate Net Tuition and Fees & State Appropriations Per Full-Time Student Equivalent (Inflation Adjusted)*

- **Net Tuition and Fees**
  - 1994: $2,829
  - 1995: $2,829
  - 1996: $2,829
  - 1997: $2,829
  - 1998: $2,829
  - 1999: $2,829
  - 2000: $4,587
  - 2001: $7,317
  - 2002: $7,317
  - 2003: $4,587
  - 2004: $4,587
  - 2005: $4,587
  - 2006: $4,587
  - 2007: $4,587
  - 2008: $4,587
  - 2009: $4,587
  - 2010: $4,587
  - 2011: $4,587
  - 2012: $4,587
  - 2013: $4,587
  - 2014: $4,587
  - 2015: $4,587
  - 2016: $4,587
  - 2017: $4,587
  - 2018: $4,587

- **State Appropriations**
  - 1994: $8,094
  - 1995: $8,094
  - 1996: $8,094
  - 1997: $8,094
  - 1998: $8,094
  - 1999: $8,094
  - 2000: $7,317
  - 2001: $7,317
  - 2002: $7,317
  - 2003: $5,441
  - 2004: $5,441
  - 2005: $5,441
  - 2006: $5,441
  - 2007: $5,441
  - 2008: $5,441
  - 2009: $5,441
  - 2010: $5,441
  - 2011: $5,441
  - 2012: $5,441
  - 2013: $5,441
  - 2014: $5,441
  - 2015: $5,441
  - 2016: $5,441
  - 2017: $5,441
  - 2018: $5,441

**Total Net Tuition & Fees increase since 2003: 90%**

**Total decrease in State Appropriations since 2003: 26%**
STUDENT DEBT

Goal: By 2030, undergraduate student loan debt will not exceed 60 percent of first-year wages for graduates of Texas public institutions

Statewide Goal:
Debt ÷ Wage = 60%
Undergraduate debt at Texas public institutions has been steady or decreasing in all sectors since 2012

**Student Debt Goal:** Undergraduate student loan debt will not exceed 60% of first-year wages for graduates of Texas public institutions

**2015 Statewide Percentage:** 58.9%

**2030 Goal:** 60% or below
The debt goal has two targets to help maintain undergraduate student loan debt at or below 60% of first-year wages.

**Target:** Limit debt to no more than half of all students who earn an undergraduate degree or certificate

**Status:** 47% of undergraduates completed with debt in 2017

**Target:** Decrease the excess semester credit hours that students attempt in completing an associate or bachelor’s degree to more than 3 hours

**Status:** 2 SCH drop in average SCH to Bachelor’s degrees at public universities
- FY 2015 – 139 SCH
- FY 2017 – 137 SCH
- Est. Annual Tuition & Fees Savings: $61.2M

2 SCH drop in average SCH to Associate degrees at public two-year institutions
- FY 2015 – 88 SCH
- FY 2017 – 86 SCH
- Est. Annual Tuition & Fees Savings: $16.3M
Students who don’t graduate have less debt but also less earning potential and higher default rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Completion Status</th>
<th>Students With Debt</th>
<th>Average Loan Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-Completers</td>
<td>35.2%</td>
<td>$14,663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completers</td>
<td>53.6%</td>
<td>$26,559</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fall 2010 first-time in college students tracked through 2017
Open Educational Resources (OER) can reduce the cost of higher education

The use of OER has benefits for students, faculty and the state.

The price of college textbooks rose 82% between 2002 and 2012. The availability of low cost or no cost OER has the potential to dramatically reduce the cost of higher education.

For faculty, use of OER allows for greater flexibility to reuse, revise, remix, and redistribute content as needed.

Use of OER promises a high return on investment for Texas. OER initiatives in other states, such as Georgia and North Dakota, have yielded a high return on investment in a short time frame.
The 85th Legislature approved SB 810 which encourages the use of open educational resources

- SB 810 established a **grant program** to encourage faculty to adopt, modify, redesign, or develop courses that use only open educational resources.

- $200,000 was appropriated to the grant program. 15 faculty received grants. **$5,000** was awarded to faculty that planned to adopt, modify, redesign, or create **one course** that will use only OER and **$10,000** was awarded to faculty that proposed to adopt, modify, redesign, or create **multiple courses**.

**2018 OER Grant Awardees**

- Tarleton State University
- Houston Community College
- Prairie View A&M University
- Texas Woman’s University
- Texas Southmost College
- Houston Community College
- University of Houston - Victoria
- Central Texas College
- University of North Texas
- Houston Community College
- Eastfield College
- Texas Southmost College
- Austin Community College
- McLennan Community College
- The University of Texas at Dallas
THECB Legislative Appropriations Request

**OER Repository (and 1.0 FTE): $250,000**

- Development of repository using OER Commons: $90,000
- OER Commons fees in the second year: $20,000
- 1.0 FTE for maintenance of the repository: $70,000 annually

**OER Grant Program: $200,000**

- Additional grants to faculty for the development of OER course materials: $200,000
Marketable Skills Goal: By 2030, all graduates from Texas public institutions of higher education will have completed programs with identified marketable skills.
Texas has made steady progress with *60x30TX*, but accelerated growth is needed for several targets

<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>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60x30</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>Overall</td>
<td></td>
<td>321,410</td>
<td>333,920</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>376,000</td>
<td>550,000</td>
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<td>275,000</td>
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<td>Economically Disadvantaged</td>
<td></td>
<td>119,490</td>
<td><strong>124,178</strong></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><strong>52.3%</strong></td>
<td>0.4 pc</td>
<td>.7%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Marketable Skills</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<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>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Student Debt</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<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>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess SCH Attempted</td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td><strong>18</strong></td>
<td>-1 SCH</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</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>
</tbody>
</table>

* or most recent data available.
Promising policies and programs are driving higher education innovation and improving affordability

- **Innovative educational initiatives**
  - Texas Affordable Baccalaureate
  - Corequisite delivery of developmental education

- **Efforts to improve timely completion**
  - Funding on student outcomes
    - Student Success Points
    - Returned Value Funding Model
    - Graduation Supplement ($1,500 for every university at-risk graduate) THECB Proposal
  - Fields of Study Curriculum

- **Community college baccalaureates**
Texas has a growing college-age population

As one of a handful of states that is growing in its college-age population, Texas expects to produce nearly 100,000 more high school graduates in 2027 than we did in 2008.

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.