The Future of Texas Higher Education

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60x30TX Includes Four Student-Centered Goals

**THE OVERARCHING GOAL:** 60x30
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
Overview

• The modern economy continues to leave Americans without a college credential behind.
• Over 99 percent of job growth in the recovery went to workers with more than a high school education.
• Workers with a high school diploma or less saw virtually no jobs growth.
Job growth by education level

• Out of the 11.6 million jobs created in the post-recession economy, 11.5 million went to workers with at least some college education.

• Graduate degree holders gained 3.8 million jobs, bachelor's degree holders gained 4.6 million jobs, and associate degree holders gained 3.1 million.*

• Employment of workers with a high school diploma or less only grew by 80,000 jobs.

* No national data exists for certificate holders.
Workers with a bachelor’s degree have added 8.4 million jobs, but workers with high school diplomas or less added only 80,000 jobs.

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Current Population Survey (CPS) data, 2007-2016. Note: Employment includes all workers age 18 and older. The monthly employment numbers are seasonally adjusted using the U.S. Census Bureau X-12 procedure and smoothed using a four-month moving average.
Change in workforce composition

• The recession and recovery have hastened a long-term change in the composition of the American workforce.

• The Great Recession decimated low-skill, blue-collar and clerical jobs. The recovery added primarily high-skill, managerial and professional jobs.

• For the first time, workers with a Bachelor’s degree or higher make up a larger share of the workforce (36%) than those with a high school diploma or less (34%).
Workers with a bachelor’s degree or higher are taking almost all the jobs in high- and middle-skill occupations

Major drivers of change

• Occupational and industry shifts have been major drivers of change in the labor market.

• Production industries employed nearly half of the workforce in 1947 compared to only 19 percent today.

• Industries that employ managerial and professional workers, such as consulting and business services, healthcare services, financial services, education services, and government services, accounted for 28 percent of the workforce in 1947 and have grown to encompass 46 percent of the workforce today.
Job change by industry

• Consulting and business services added the largest number of jobs in the recovery (2.5 million), while manufacturing added the second most (1.7 million).

• Manufacturing still has 1 million fewer jobs than it did before the recession began.

• Construction added 834,000 jobs during recovery, but is still 1.6 million jobs short of its pre-recession employment—the largest gap among all industries.
While most industries have recovered their recession job losses, construction, and manufacturing are substantially lagging behind.

Job change by occupation

- Management added the largest number of jobs of any occupation during the recovery (1.6 million).
- Healthcare professional and technical occupations added the second most jobs (1.5 million).
Conclusion

• The United States is in the midst of two different job recoveries.
• Workers with at least some postsecondary education now make up 65 percent of the total employment.
• Bachelor’s degree holders now earn 57 percent of all wages.
• Workers with a high school diploma or less must earn postsecondary credentials in order to compete effectively in growing high-skill career fields.
For more information:

See the full report at: cew.georgetown.edu/DividedRecovery/

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The 60x30 Challenge

The first and overarching goal states that – By 2030, at least 60 percent of Texans ages 25-34 will have a postsecondary credential or degree.

This is a big percentage to shoot for, because right now only about 38 percent of Texans in this age group have any kind of postsecondary degree or certificate.
Strategies to Achieve 60x30TX goals

Dual Credit - Academic and CTE coursework
- Opportunities to prepare students
- Enrollments increased 650% from 2000-2015
- Enrollments increased from 112,000 in 2014 to 133,000 in 2015
- In 2015, 3.6% of HS students earned an associate degree, 1.8% earned a certificate by the time they graduated HS
Strategies to Achieve 60x30TX goals

Dual Credit, cont.
- Expansion may accelerate educational attainment and control higher education costs, especially for economically disadvantaged students
- Rigor must be maintained
- Dual credit access without preparation is not opportunity
- Create additional CTE dual credit and CTE early college high schools
Strategies to Achieve 60x30TX goals

Texas needs to improve college readiness for all levels of postsecondary education.

- TSIA - 29.95% met the college-readiness standard in all three areas
- ACT – 27% met the college-readiness standard in all areas
- SAT – 32% met the college-readiness standard in all areas
Strategies to Achieve 60x30TX goals

Texas Affordable Baccalaureate Program
- Texas’ first competency-based bachelor-level degree from a public institution

Improve Advising
- AdviseTX
  - Near-peer, role-model advisors
- Guided pathways projects
Strategies to Achieve 60x30TX goals

Legislative Recommendations
- Measured expansion of higher education
- Oversight of career colleges
- Improve access and student outcomes in the TEXAS Grant and Texas Educational Opportunity Grant (TEOG) programs
Strategies to Achieve 60x30TX goals

Formula Funding Recommendations

- In April 2016, THECB adopted FY18-19 formula funding recommendations.
- Recommended funding rates include increases for projected growth and inflation; additional recommended increases reward successful student outcomes.
- Recommend increasing community college student success funding from $173 to $215/student success point.
Strategies to Achieve 60x30TX goals

Formula Funding Recommendations, cont.

- Recommend appropriating $150 million to public universities for new graduation bonus.
- Institutions would receive $500 for each bachelor’s degree awarded to a non-at-risk student; $1,000 for each bachelor’s degree awarded to an at-rise student.
Strategies to Achieve 60x30TX goals

Texas Research Initiative Program (TRIP)
- Matching fund awarded based on how much an institution raises in private gifts and endowments to enhance research activities.
- Currently $88.3 million in unfunded matching requests
60x30TX Plan

The purpose of the 60x30TX plan is to set goals for higher education in Texas for the next 15 years.

This plan takes bold steps toward helping Texas to meet the needs of its workforce, communities, and individuals.
60x30TX Plan

To compete and remain relevant in the future, Texas students must attain quality postsecondary credentials.

They must complete those credentials and exit their programs with the skills employers need, and with no debt or manageable debt, relative to their incomes.
Seven Regional 60x30TX Workshops

- West Texas and Upper Rio Grande Region, El Paso, hosted by UTEP, Aug. 9
- South Texas Region, Harlingen, hosted by TSTC, Sept. 15
- High Plains Region, Lubbock, hosted by TTU, Oct. 5
- Previous workshops held at UTA, SFASU, TAMUSA, HCC
- Funded by Lumina
Seven Tri-Agency Meetings Across Texas

- Commissioners from THECB, TEA and TWC met with education and business leaders in San Antonio, Houston, Dallas, El Paso, McAllen, Tyler/Longview, and Austin

- Texas Education & Workforce Summit scheduled in Austin on Sept. 19-20, AT&T Executive Education and Conference Center
Working Together to *Achieve 60x30TX*

With a clear focus and purposeful collaboration, we can achieve the bold 60x30TX goals and ensure that the promise of higher education is not just a dream but is attainable for Texans of all backgrounds.