

The State of Latino Education: A Policy Conference on Statewide and National Opportunities and Challenges

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Commissioner of Higher Education



**Texas Higher Education
Coordinating Board**

60x30TX Success Requires Being Bold

- The *60x30TX* strategic plan for higher education focuses on four goals: having an educated population, increasing college completions, obtaining marketable skills, and managing student debt.
- The overarching goal is to have 60 percent of adults ages 25-34 hold a postsecondary credential.



60x30TX Builds on Past Achievements

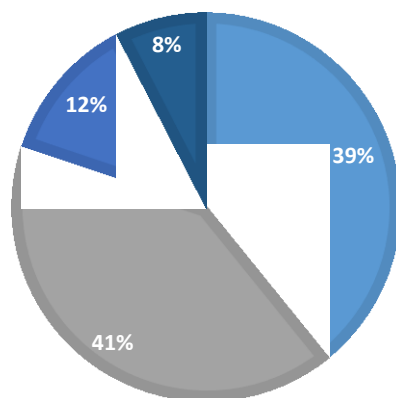
Texas has improved at increasing college completions for students from groups that traditionally have not earned certificates or degrees in large numbers; however, the state has not improved quickly or broadly enough to keep up with changes in demographics.



Texas Demographics Are Diverse

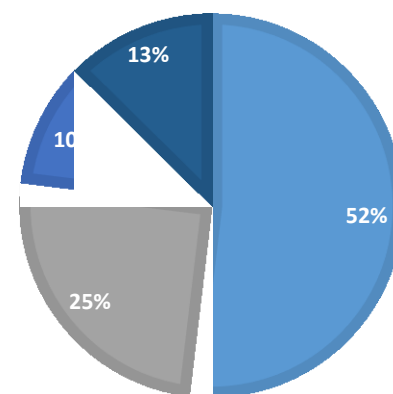
TEXAS POPULATION:
AGES 25-34, 2010-2015

■ White ■ Hispanic ■ African American ■ Other



TEXAS POPULATION WITH A
CERTIFICATE OR DEGREE:
AGES 25-34, 2010-2015

■ White ■ Hispanic ■ African American ■ Other



While Latinos make up 41% of the Texas population between the ages of 25 and 34, only 25% 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 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.

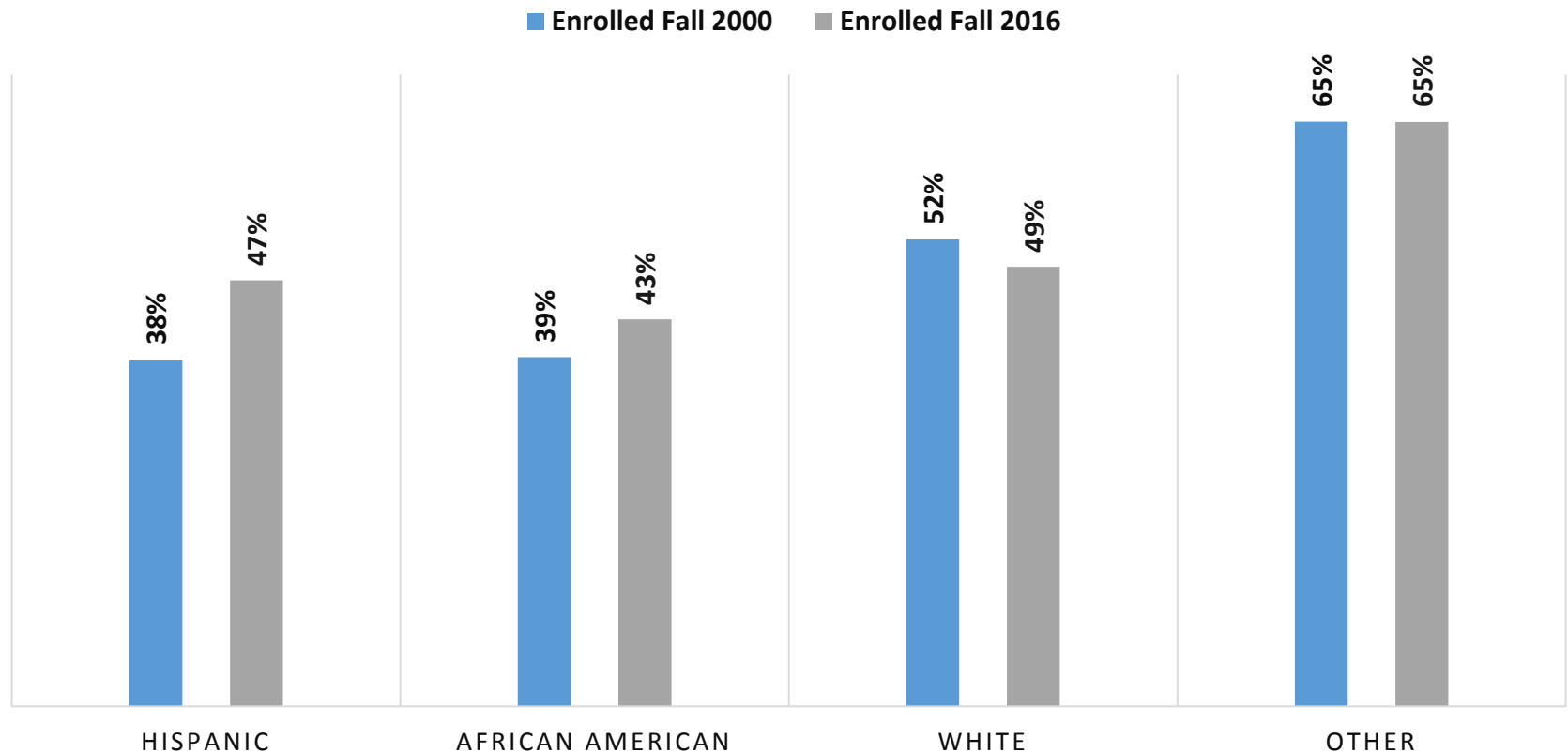
Texas Must Improve College Readiness

- TSIA 30% met the college-readiness standard in all three areas
- SAT 32% met the college-readiness standard in all areas
- ACT 26% met the college-readiness standard in all areas (dropped 1 percentage point from 2015)
 - College readiness for African Americans is 8% and 12% for Latinos

Note: ACT and SAT readiness levels shown represent standards identified by the testing companies. In Texas, students who meet college-readiness standards on the SAT or ACT are exempted from taking Texas' readiness assessment (the TSIA). Because of overlap, Texas finds that about 58% of public high school graduates who enroll directly into college test as ready for college-level coursework in math, reading, and writing.

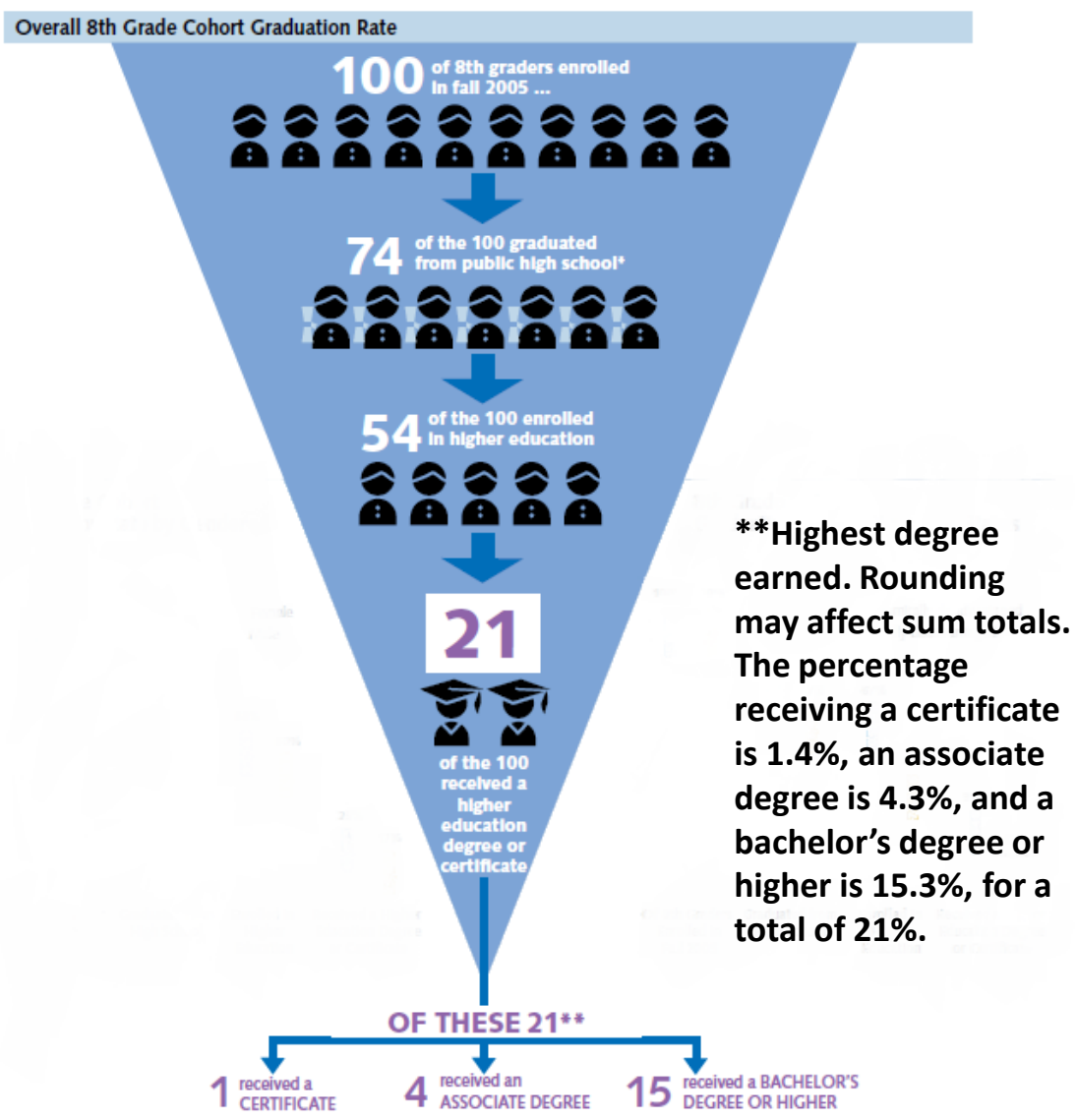
College Enrollment Rates for Latino High School Graduates are Growing

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



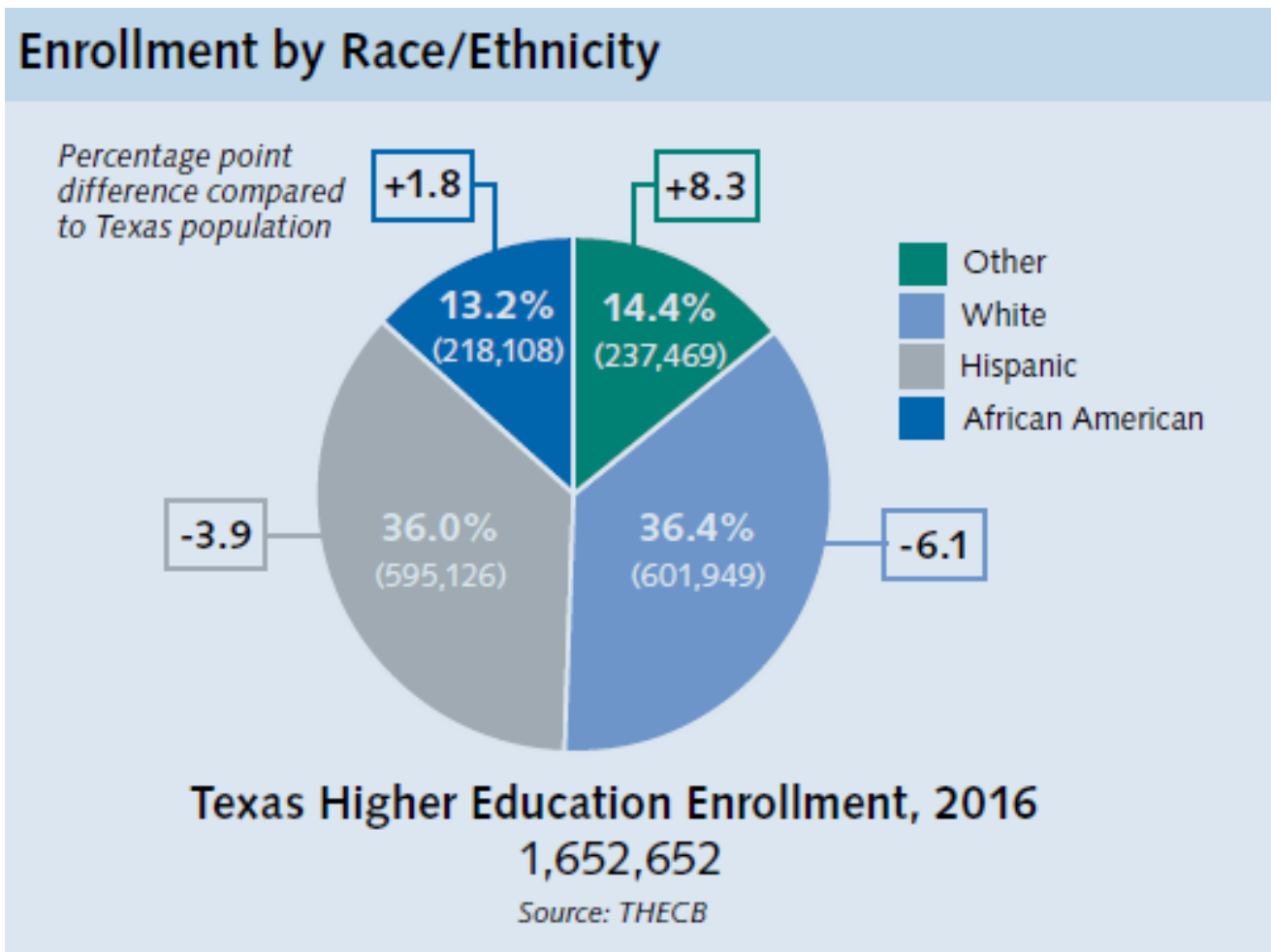
8th Grade Cohort Latino Outcomes

- 100 of 8th graders enrolled in fall 2005
- 71 of the 100 graduated from public high school
- 46 of the 100 enrolled in higher education
- 15 of the 100 received a higher education degree or certificate

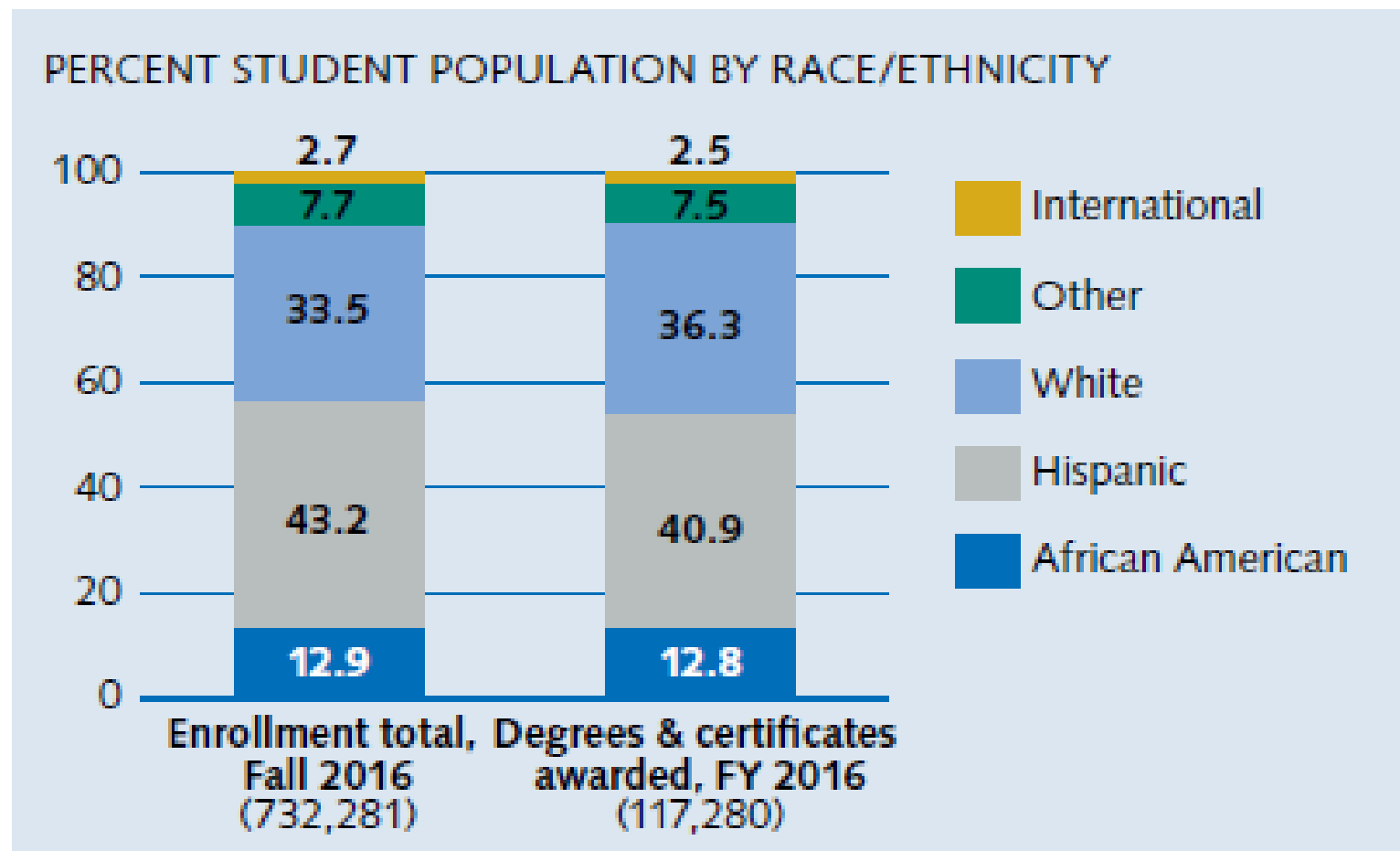


Source: 2017 Texas Higher Education Almanac

Overall, Latinos are still underrepresented in higher education in Texas



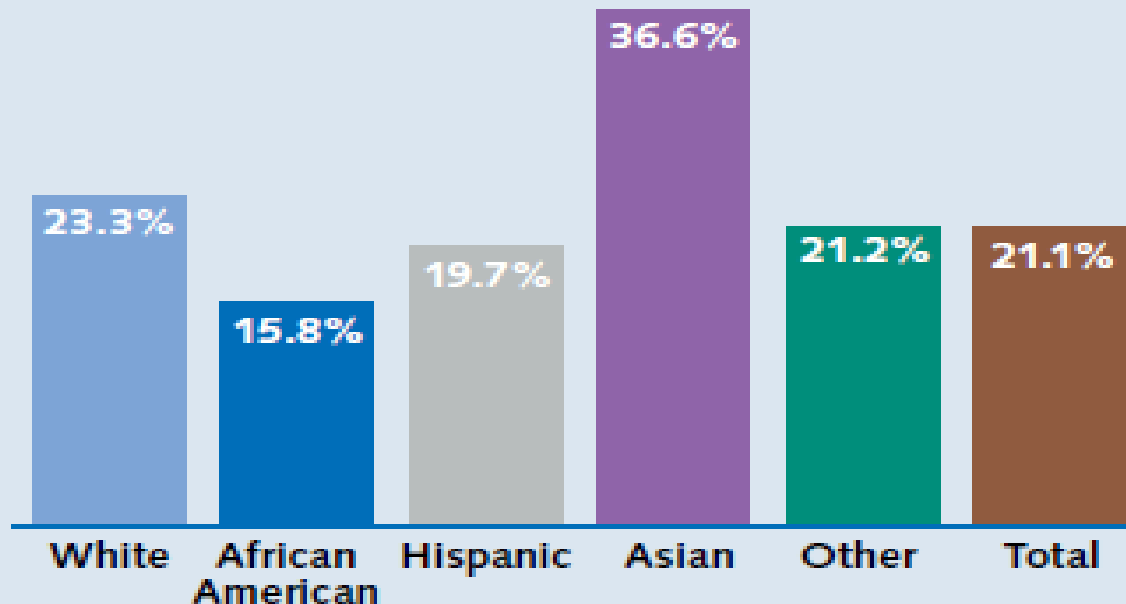
The largest population of two-year college enrollees and award earners are Latino



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

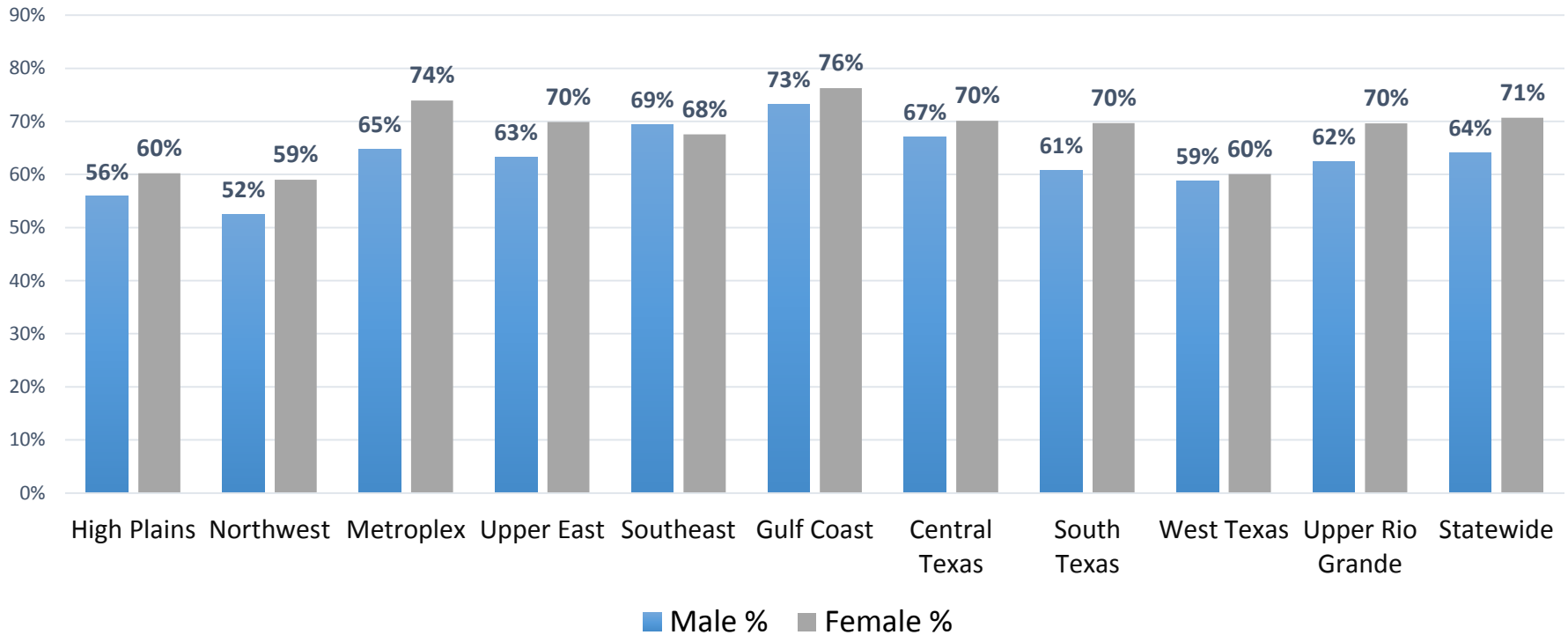
Two-Year College Transfer Rate by Ethnicity

Percentage of the entering students in 2010 cohort who transferred within six years

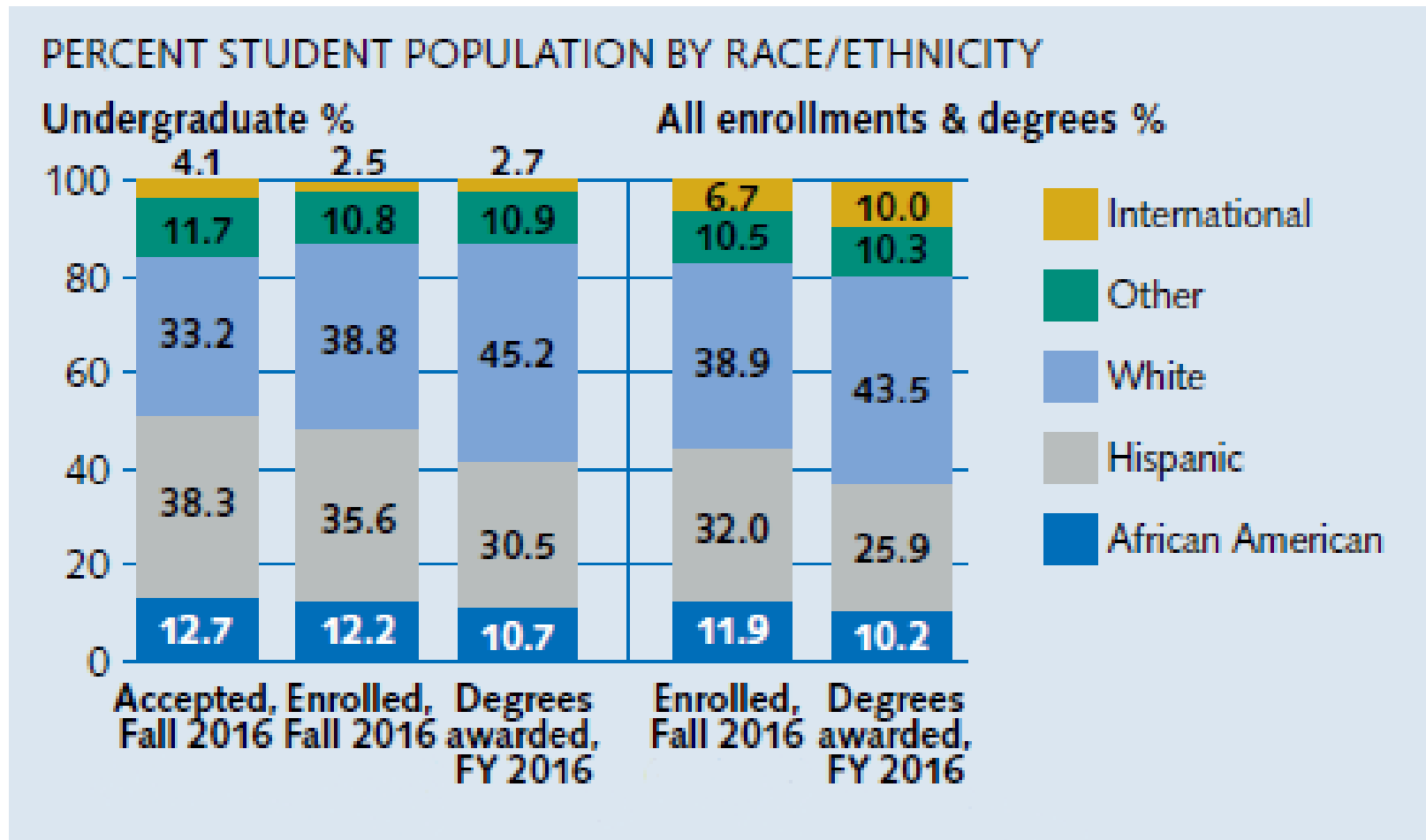


Latino persistence rates at two-year colleges vary by gender, and across regions

CTC Persistence Rate for Hispanic First-Time, Full-Time, Degree-Seeking Undergraduates by Gender, Fall 2014 Cohort

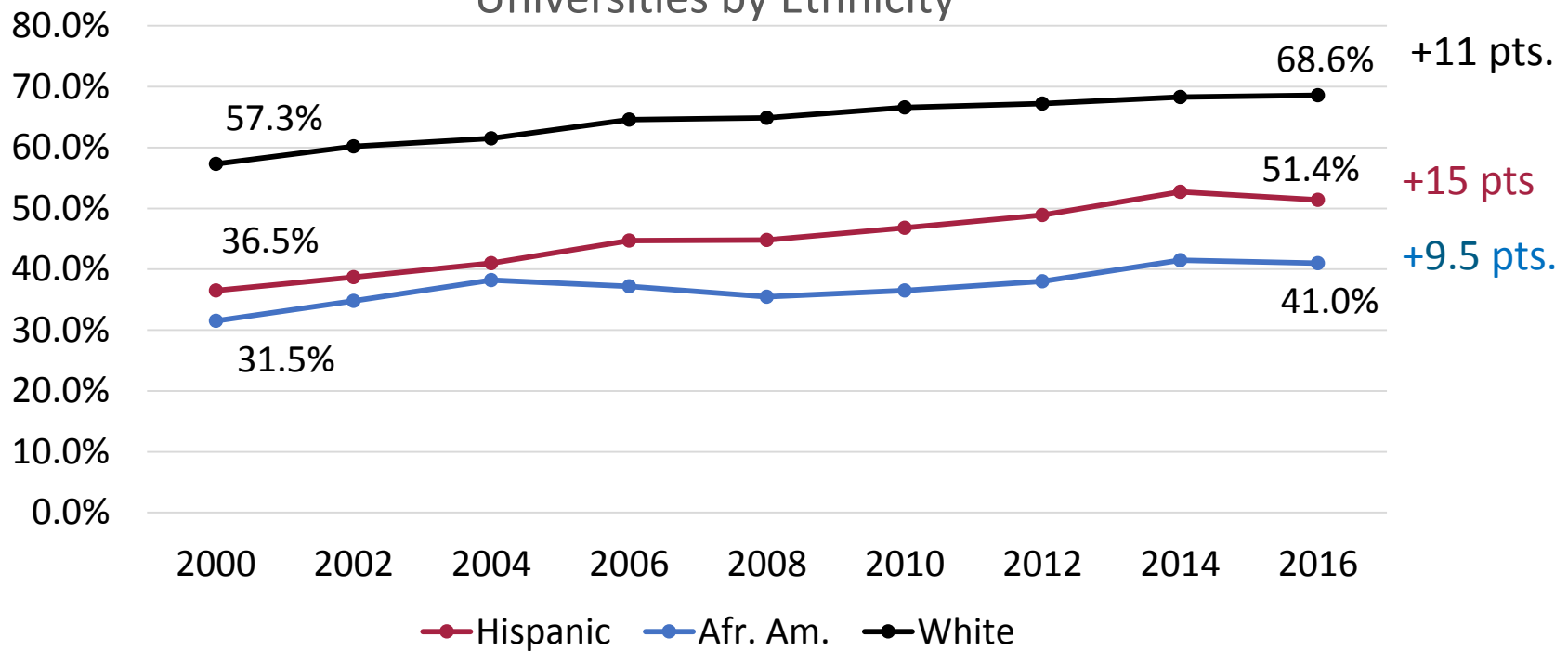


Latinos represent 38.3% of four-year undergraduate enrollments, but just 30.5% of four-year completions



Latino 6-year graduation rates have improved almost 15 percentage points since 2000

Six-Year Baccalaureate Graduation Rates for Texas Public Universities by Ethnicity

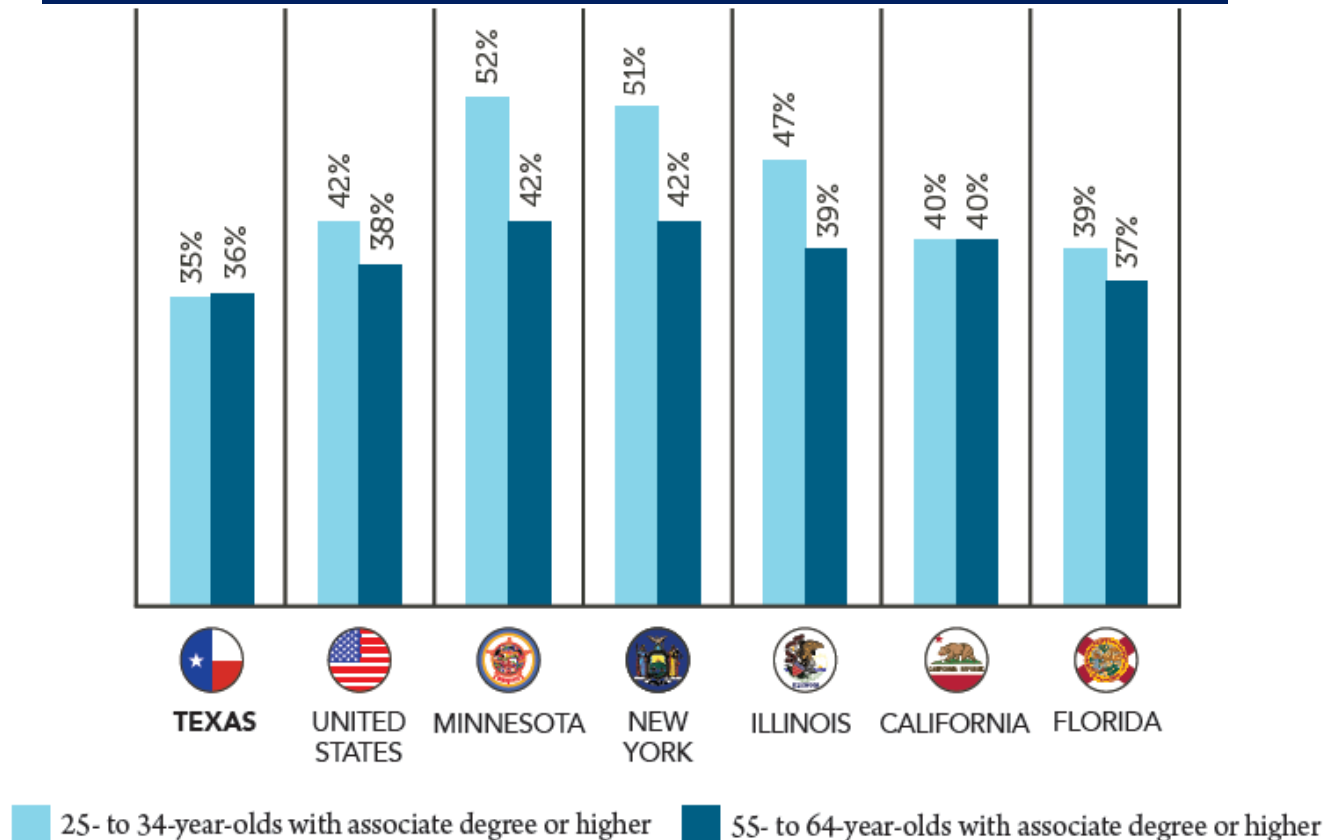


60x30TX Completion Goal Includes Five Targets

- Increase the number of Hispanic students completing a certificate or degree to **285,000** by 2030.
- Increase the number of African American students completing a certificate or degree to **76,000** by 2030.
- Increase the number of male students completing a certificate or degree to **275,000** by 2030.
- Increase the number of economically disadvantaged students completing a certificate or degree to **246,000** by 2030.
- Increase the percentage of all Texas public high school graduates enrolling in a Texas institution of higher education by the first fall after their high school graduation to **65 percent** by 2030.

Texas is striving for a more educated population

Texas is losing ground nationally

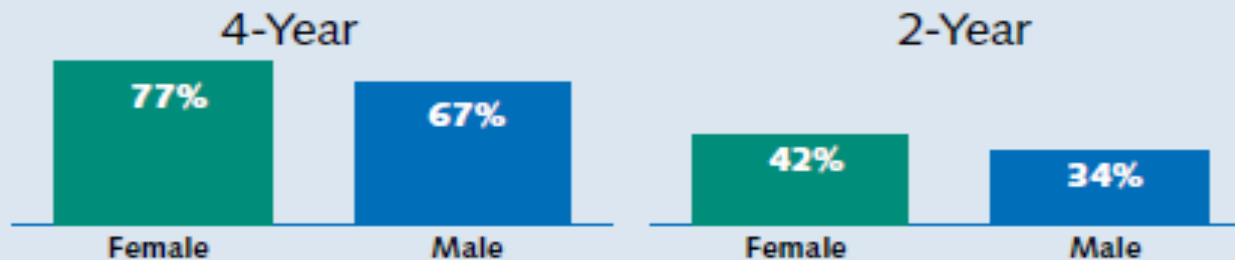


Source: American Communities Survey Public Use Microdata Sample 2013

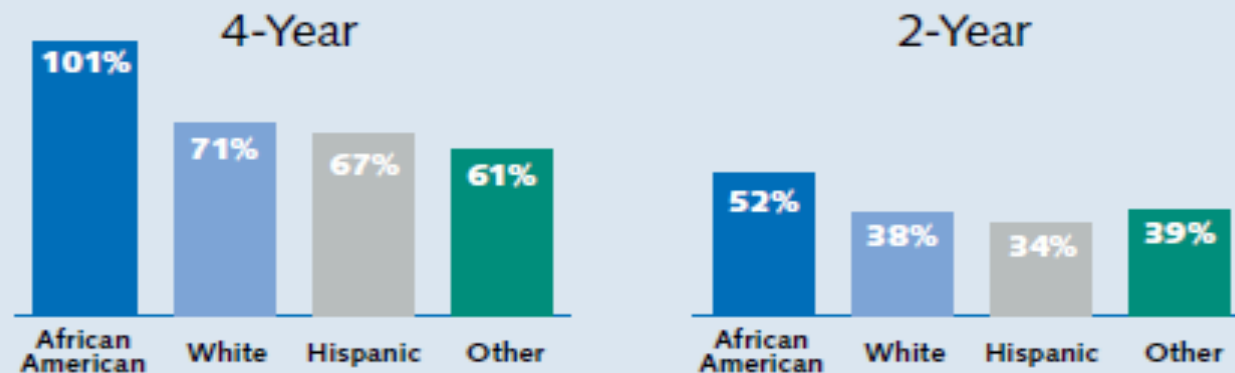
Examining student debt to first-year wage from many angles helps target groups that need attention

Student Loan Debt As a Percentage of First-Year Wages

Percentage by gender



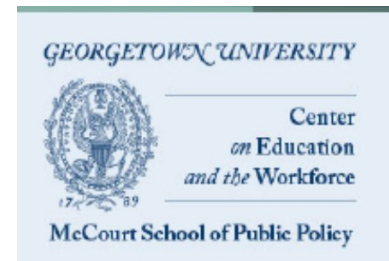
Percentage by race/ethnicity



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.

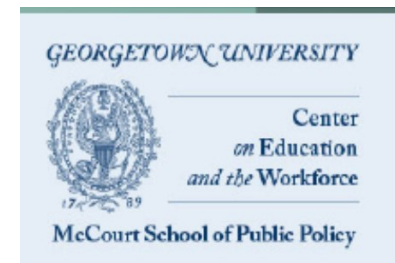
America's Divided Recovery: College Haves and Have-Nots



By: Anthony P. Carnevale, Tamara Jayasundera, Artem Gulish

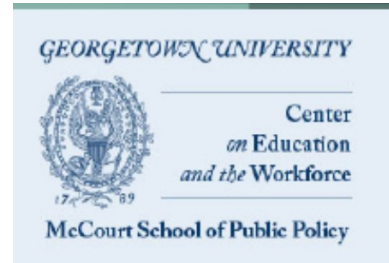
- **The modern economy continues to leave Americans without a college credential behind.**
- **Over 99 percent of job growth in the recovery went to workers with more than a high school education.**
- **Workers with a high school diploma or less saw virtually no jobs growth.**

Change in workforce composition



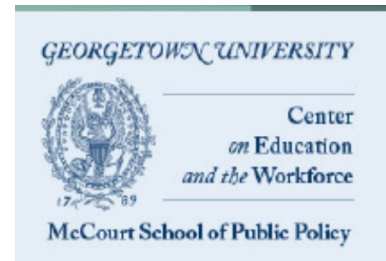
- The recession and recovery have hastened a long-term change in the composition of the American workforce.
- The Great Recession decimated low-skill, blue-collar and clerical jobs. The recovery added primarily high-skill, managerial and professional jobs.
- For the first time, workers with a Bachelor's degree or higher make up a larger share of the workforce (36%) than those with a high school diploma or less (34%).

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).

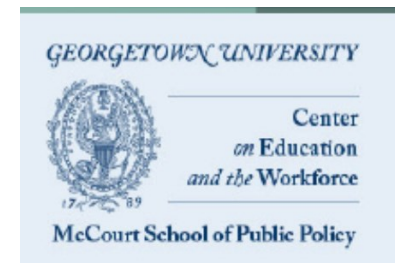
Job growth by education level



- 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.

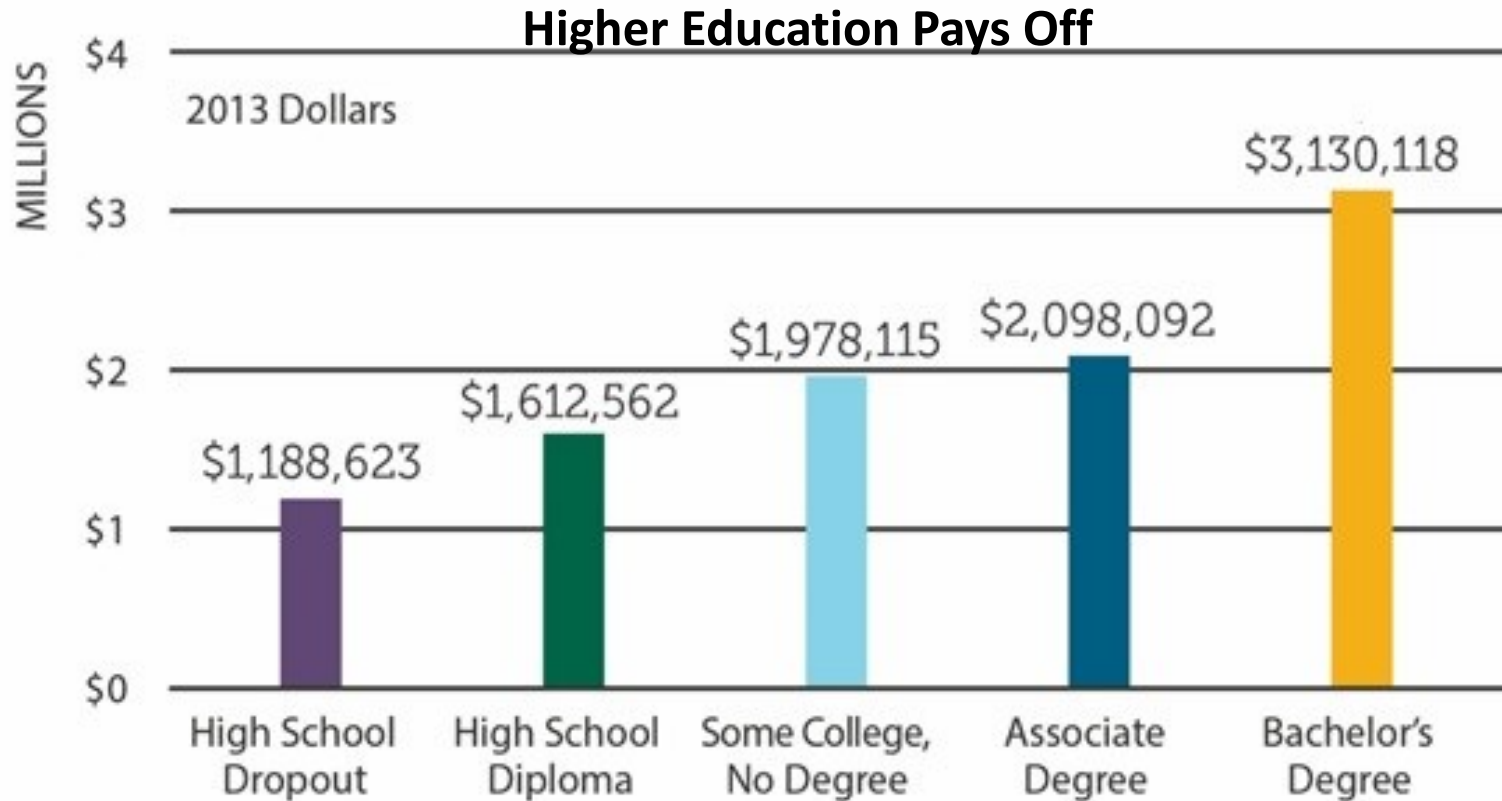
** No national data exists for certificate holders.*

Higher Education is Critical in Our Changing Workforce



- 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.

60x30TX: Educated Texans Produce Economic Growth



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2011, 2012, and 2013.

Texas' 3-year average inflation-adjusted earnings summed for Texans ages 25 to 64 by educational attainment for those working more than 32 hours per week and 49 weeks per year.

Prosperity Requires Being Bold*

Texas prosperity and innovation depends on extensive and meaningful collaboration among P-12, higher education, and the workforce.

If we want to keep good, high-paying jobs in Texas, we must collaborate to produce an educated and well-trained workforce.

**** Prosperity Requires Being Bold: Integrating Education and the Workforce for a Bright Texas Future, the Tri-Agency Report to the Office of the Governor, November 2016.***