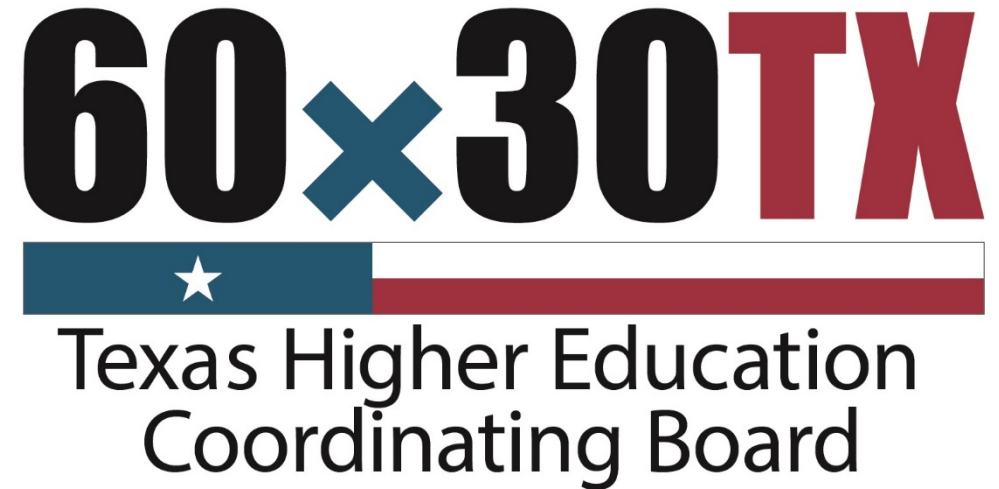


High School-to-Higher Education Target Update

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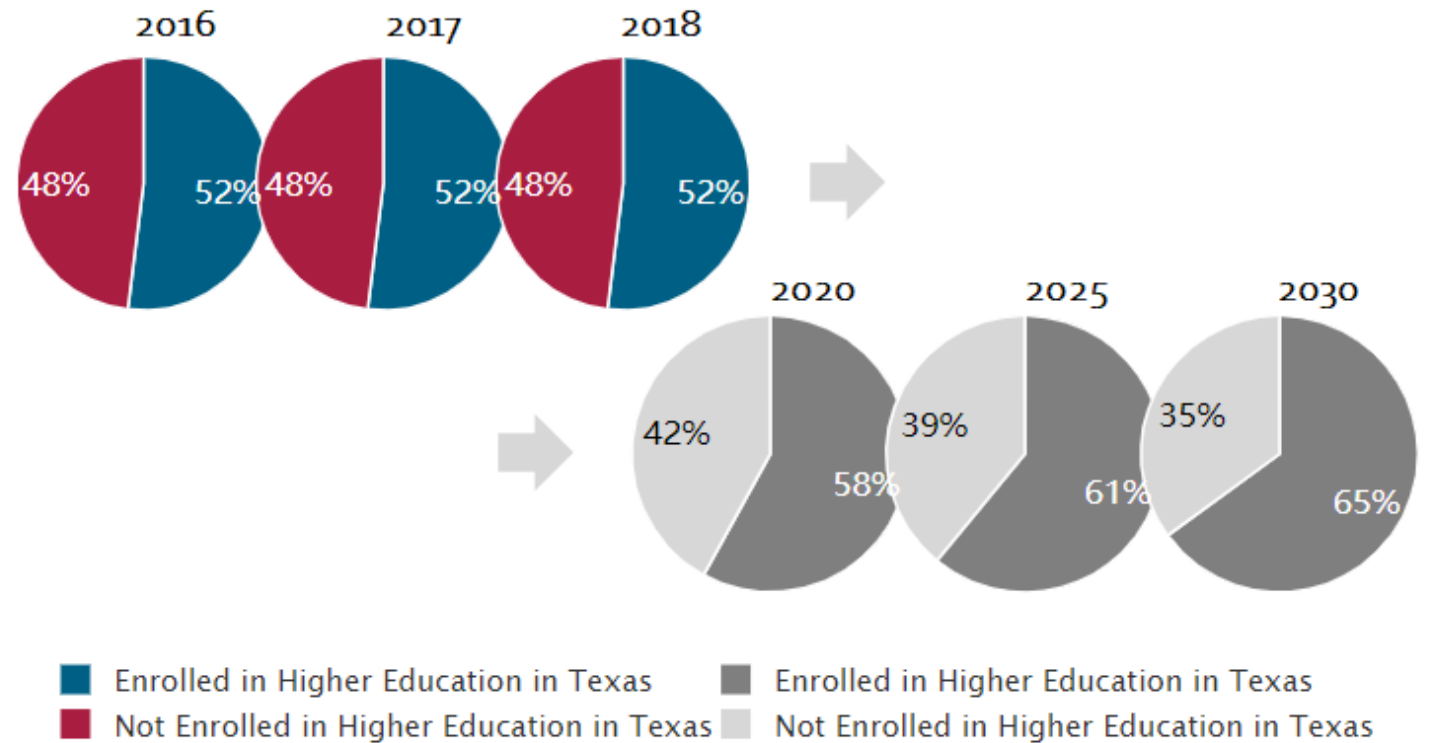
High School-to-Higher Education Enrollment



2030 Target: 65% direct high school-to higher education enrollment

The *60x30TX* completion goal includes a target of increasing the enrollment percentage of Texas public high school graduates into Texas colleges directly from high school.

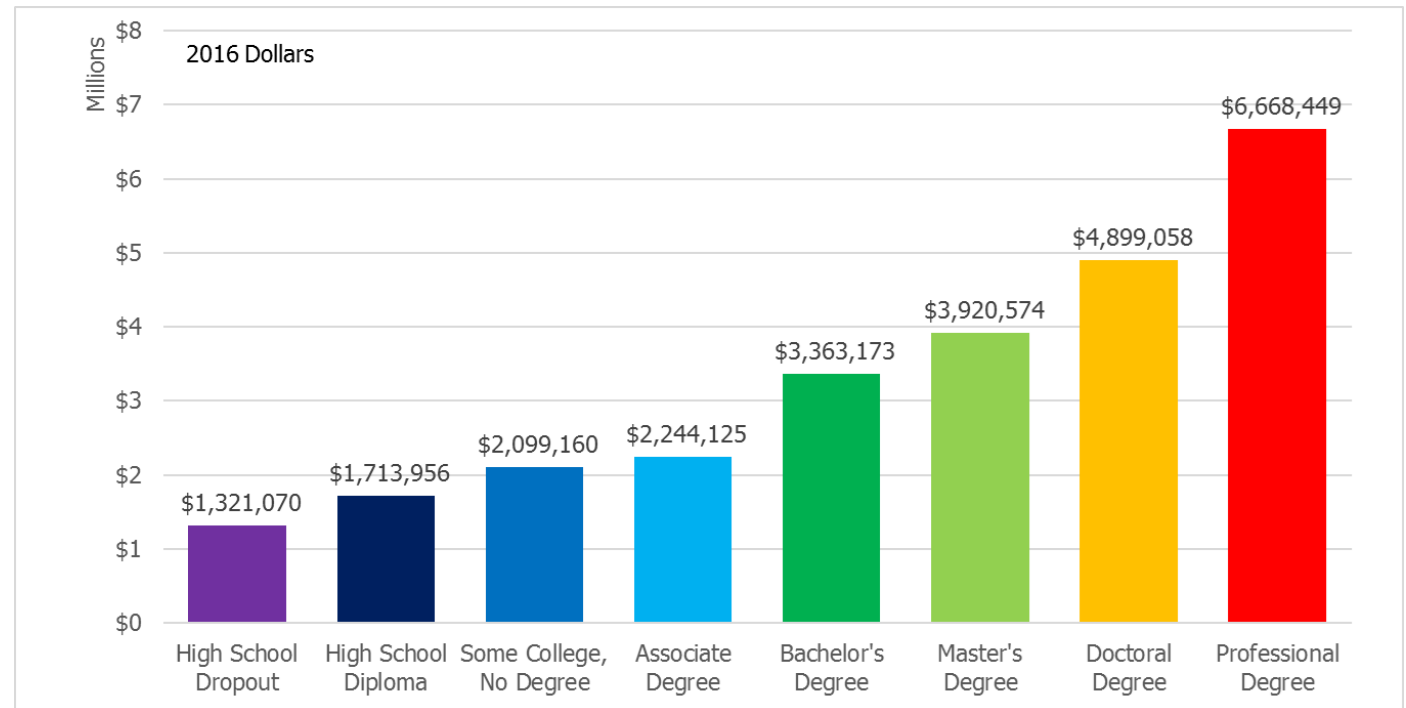
Texas Public High School Graduates Enrolling by Fall in Higher Education in Texas



Why is direct enrollment important?

- Students who enroll immediately have higher rates of:
 - Ever attending college
 - College readiness
 - Certificate and degree completion
- When students enter and complete more quickly, they begin gaining earning benefits earlier
- Students who enroll in college directly are likely to face fewer conflicts from work and family commitments than students who delay

There are earning benefits for students who enter and complete college programs—certificates, associate, bachelor's degrees and higher.



The direct enrollment rate fell statewide and in seven regions. Progress in three regions was relatively flat

Region	2017	2018	Change
High Plains	50.3%	49.1%	-1.2%
Northwest	51.1%	49.4%	-1.7%
Metroplex	51.7%	51.8%	0.1%
Upper East	48.2%	48.0%	-0.2%
Southeast	49.4%	48.2%	-1.2%
Gulf Coast	53.5%	53.2%	-0.3%
Central Texas	51.7%	50.1%	-1.6%
South Texas	53.4%	52.0%	-1.4%
West Texas	49.5%	46.2%	-3.3%
Upper Rio Grande	56.4%	54.7%	-1.7%
Statewide	52.4%	51.6%	-0.8%

The number of public high school graduates continues to grow faster than the number enrolling directly in college

Student population	2015	2016	2017	2018	2015-2018 Change *
Public high school graduates directly enrolling in Texas higher education	156,777	159,453	165,751	170,015	13,238
Public high school graduates**	297,493	307,103	316,666	329,512	32,019
Percent of high school graduates enrolling in Texas higher education	52.7%	51.9%	52.3%	51.6%	-1.1 pct pt

The direct enrollment rate is lower now than when the plan started in 2015 despite increases in the number of high school graduates and the number enrolling in college.

Myth Busters

- A growing percentage of students are going out of state to college
 - **FALSE** – The percent of students enrolling out-of-state has remained stable at about 5 percent of public high school graduates for several years ([Source](#))
- Many students are completing credentials in high school and are not enrolling in college afterwards
 - **FALSE** – About 78 percent of students who take dual credit continue to college afterwards. Fewer than 1,200 students in the state completed credentials in high school and did *not* subsequently enroll in college in 2017 (THECB internal analysis). Growth among early college high school models will likely increase these numbers. THECB is aware and will monitor changes closely.

Myth Busters

- A growing percentage of high school students are graduating
 - **TRUE** – The percent of students graduating high school has increased from 85.9% in 2011 to 89.7% in 2017 ([Source](#), [Source](#))
- College going rates are lower among growing segments of the population
 - **TRUE** – Hispanic and African American students have lower rates of direct college enrollment compared to White and Asian students. Hispanic students made up 49% of the 2017 graduating class, an increase of 2 percentage points since 2014. African American students have maintained a steady share of graduates (13%), while the share of White students has declined 3 percentage points over this period ([Source](#))

Regional Targets: HS to HE Enrollment Target

Percentage of TX public high school graduates enrolling in an institution of higher education in Texas the first fall...					
Region	2018 (actual)	2020 (projection)	2025 (projection)	2030 (projection)	
High Plains	49.1%	57%	60%	64%	
Northwest	49.4%	57%	60%	64%	
Metroplex	51.8%	57%	60%	64%	
Upper East Texas	48.0%	56%	58%	62%	
Southeast Texas	48.2%	54%	57%	61%	
Gulf Coast	53.2%	60%	63%	68%	
Central Texas	50.1%	57%	60%	64%	
South Texas	52.0%	57%	60%	64%	
West Texas	46.2%	55%	58%	62%	
Upper Rio Grande	54.7%	64%	67%	71%	
Statewide	51.6%	58%	61%	65%	

Regional Target, THECB estimations

High School-to-Higher Education Target – Strategy Themes

Strategy	Region(s)
More coherently use/scale/advise students for dual credit/AP/IB or implementing college prep courses	Metroplex, Upper Rio Grande, Upper East, High Plains, West Texas
Track and increase rates of FAFSA/ApplyTX completion	High Plains, Central Texas, South Texas - Valley
Link guided pathways at the higher education level more seamlessly to K-12 (link HB5 endorsements to guided pathways, including technical pathways, industry-sponsored experiences, and fast-track to employment programs; and enhanced advising for college at K-12 level)	South Texas - Corpus Christi/Kingsville/Laredo, High Plains, Upper East, Northwest; West Texas
Improve data sharing <i>and engagement</i> with all/most districts in a region to better understand who is really matriculating vs. going in to the workforce or making other choices	Central Texas, Gulf Coast,

High School-to-Higher Education Data Resources

The screenshot shows the website interface for Texas Higher Education Data. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the following tabs: Overview, Higher Education, High School to College (which is highlighted in grey), Workforce, and Reporting. On the left side, there is a main content area with the heading "Higher Education As" and subtext "Texas Education Code (TEC), Section average in the number of graduate in these high schools." Below this, it lists criteria used in creating the list, including "Schools in Metropolitan Statis".

The "High School to College" tab is expanded to show a menu of resources:

- Cohort Tracking**
 - 8th Grade Cohorts
 - Tracking Postsecondary Outcomes Dashboard
- High School Graduates**
 - HS Grads Enrolled in Higher Ed
 - HS Grads GPA in Higher Ed
 - HS Grads Higher Ed Outcomes
 - HS Grads Higher Ed Preparation (TSI)
- Other Topics**
 - Crosswalks of K-12 and Higher Ed Regions
 - Dual Credit Data
 - Higher Education Assistance Plans (HB 2550)
 - Texas Regional Alignment Networks

Regional breakout sessions were held at yesterday's P-16 meeting

Regional groups discussed to questions:

1. Look at your region's high school-to-higher education data. Based on your local and regional knowledge, what insights can you share about what may be contributing to these numbers or changes in these numbers in your region?
2. What steps do you think will be most effective to support your region's strategy?