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.

Texas must improve college readiness for all levels of postsecondary education

- **TSIA** 29.95% 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

---

### Estimated rate of recent high school graduates enrolling in higher education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Enrollment in any state</th>
<th>Enrollment in home state</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>58.5%</td>
<td>51.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>57.7%</td>
<td>51.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>70.0%</td>
<td>56.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>62.8%</td>
<td>55.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>60.2%</td>
<td>41.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nationwide</td>
<td>61.7%</td>
<td>50.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data shows estimated rate of 2011-2012 high school graduates attending degree granting postsecondary institutions in 2012

*Source: National Center for Educational Statistics*
Higher Education Attainment

Texas is losing ground nationally

Completion Rates: Public Universities

Six-Year Graduation Rates for Texas Public Universities

Source: American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample 2015
Completion Rates: Public Two-Year Colleges

Outcomes over Time for Full-Time Students, Public Two-Year Colleges

- Fall 2011 Cohort (64,547 students)
- With 3 years
  - 26.6%
    - 11.4%
      - 0.8%
      - 11.6%
    - 3.0%
  - 31.0%
    - 9.6%
      - 3.0%
      - 14.9%
    - 4.3%
- Within 4 years

Source: 2016 Texas Higher Education Almanac

---

Eighth Grade Cohort Educational Outcomes

- **20 of 100**
  - Texas 8th Graders complete a postsecondary credential within 11 years
- **14 of 100**
  - Hispanic 8th Graders complete a postsecondary credential
- **13 of 100**
  - African American 8th Graders complete a postsecondary credential
- **11 of 100**
  - Economically disadvantaged 8th Graders complete a postsecondary credential

Source: 2016 Texas Higher Education Almanac
Why is 60x30TX so important?

*Americas Divided Recovery: College Haves and Have-Nots*

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

---

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, 2007-2014. Notes: Employment includes all workers age 16 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%).

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.

60x30TX Builds on Past Achievements
The Texas Higher Education Strategic Plan

• Global economy requires Texas to have an educated and adaptable workforce
• 60x30TX has four student-centered goals
• Success requires collaboration
  • Higher education
  • K-12 education
  • Workforce

60x30
By 2030, at least 60 percent of Texans ages 25-34 will have a postsecondary credential or degree.

Achieving the 60x30 goal is critical for Texas to remain globally competitive and for its people and communities to prosper.
In 1973, 28% of all U.S. jobs required postsecondary education/skills.*

By 2020, 65% of all new jobs will require this level of education.*

Currently, 40% of Texans aged 25-34 have a certificate, associate degree or higher.

*Source: Georgetown Center on Education and the Workforce.

Higher Education Attainment

Texas is losing ground nationally

Source: American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample 2013
60x30TX: Educated Texans Produce Economic Growth

Higher Education Pays Off

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013 Dollars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High School Dropout</td>
<td>$1,188,623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Diploma</td>
<td>$1,612,562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some College, No Degree</td>
<td>$1,978,115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Degree</td>
<td>$2,098,092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor’s Degree</td>
<td>$3,130,118</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

COMPLETION
Goal: By 2030, at least 550,000 students in that year will complete a certificate, associate, bachelor’s, or master’s from an institution of higher education in Texas.

If reached, Texas will award a total of 6.4 million certificates or degrees during the 15 years of this plan.
College is enrollment / completion at a Texas 2-year, 4-year, or health-related institution.

- Level I certificate
- Level II certificate
- Associate degree
- Bachelor’s degree
- Master’s degree

Targets to achieve this goal.

- 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.
MARKETABLE SKILLS
Goal: By 2030, all graduates from Texas public institutions of higher education will have completed programs with identified marketable skills.

What is a marketable skill?
Students exit from any degree program with a variety of skills.

Marketable skills include interpersonal, cognitive, and applied skill areas, are valued by employers, and are primary or complementary to a major.

“Getting a better job”
In a 2015 national study, 85 percent of surveyed college freshmen identified “getting a better job” as the most important reason for attending college.
STUDENT DEBT
Goal: By 2030, undergraduate student loan debt will not exceed 60 percent of first-year wages for graduates of Texas public institutions.

Texas could experience greater shortages in important fields if student loan debt spikes to the point at which a majority of students choose programs based entirely on potential income.
STUDENT DEBT
Targets to achieve this goal.

Decrease the excess semester credit hours (SCHs) that students attempt when completing an associate or a bachelor’s degree.

Work to limit debt so that no more than half of all students who earn an undergraduate degree or certificate will have debt.

"The strength of Texas' economy is our workforce, and a skilled and educated workforce gives Texas a competitive advantage … Texas will be better because of our new focus on 60x30TX and our brightest years are yet to come."

- Gov. Greg Abbott