

Decline in Direct from
High School
Enrollment Rates,
2014 to 2016



Texas Higher Education
Coordinating Board

Presentation to the Committee
on Affordability,
Accountability, and Planning
December 2017



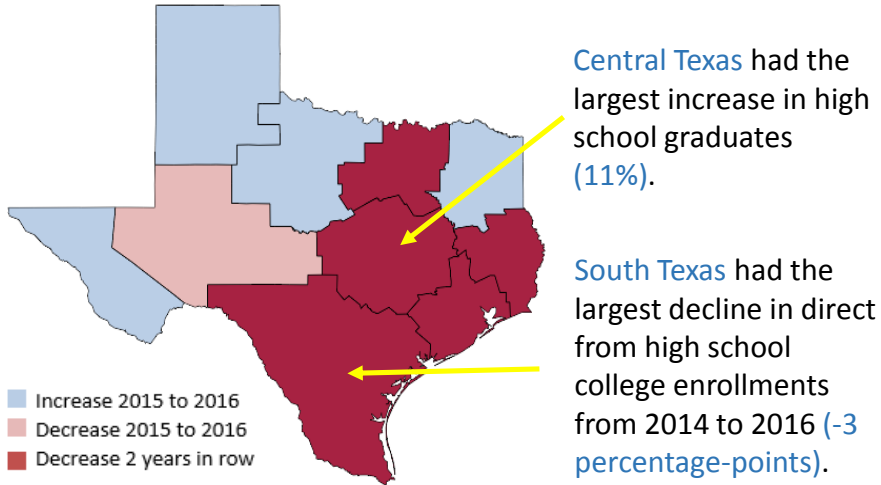
The *60x30TX* completion goal includes a target of increasing the percentage of Texas public high school graduates enrolling directly into Texas colleges.

Percentage of all Texas public high school graduates enrolling in Texas institutions of higher education by the first fall after their high school graduation	Plan Year	Recent Trend Years		Target
	2014	2015	2016	2030
	54%	53%	52%	65%

This is one of two targets in which performance has declined.

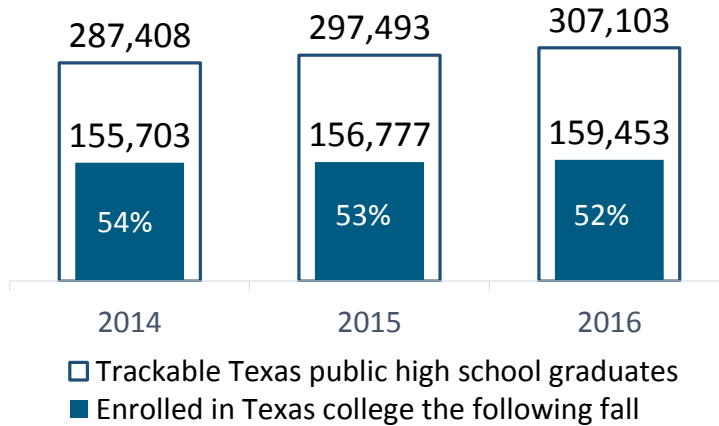


Five regions, including the 4 most populated, declined 2 years in a row.



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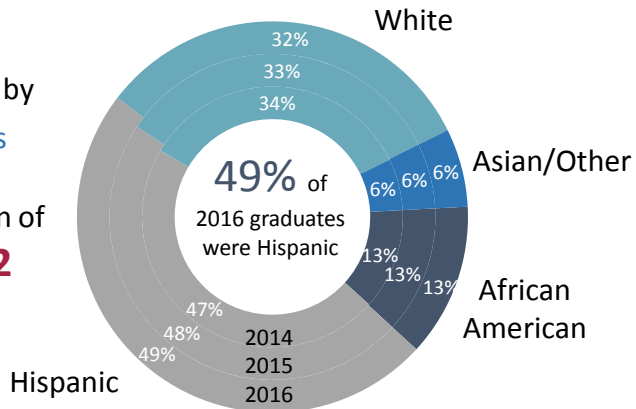
Although the matriculation rate has declined, actual college enrollments have increased.



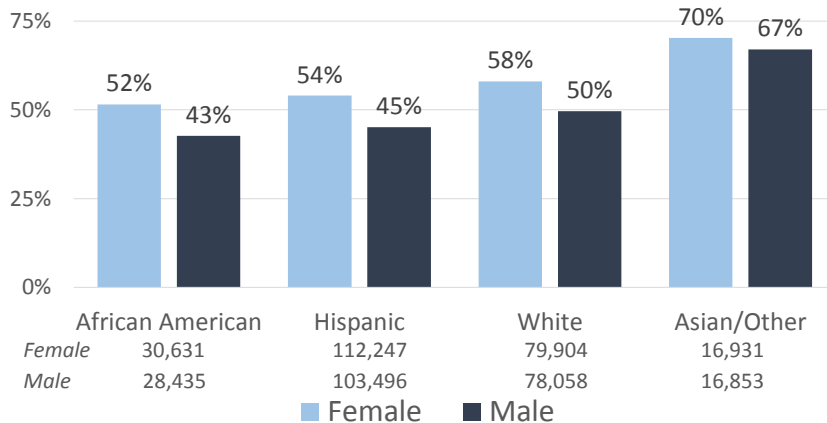
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Hispanics were the fastest growing demographic among Texas public high school graduates.

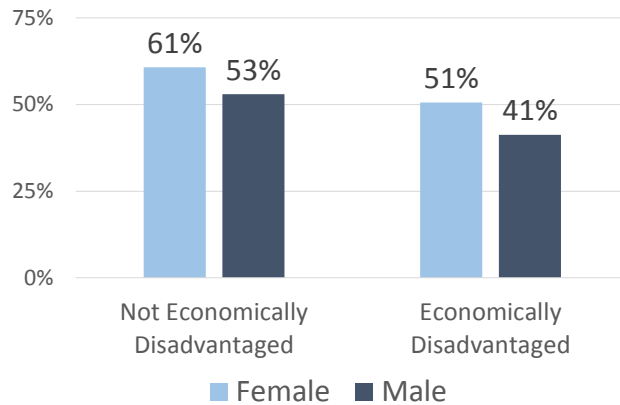
The proportion of Hispanics increased by **2 percentage points** from 2014 to 2016, while the proportion of whites declined by **2 percentage points**.



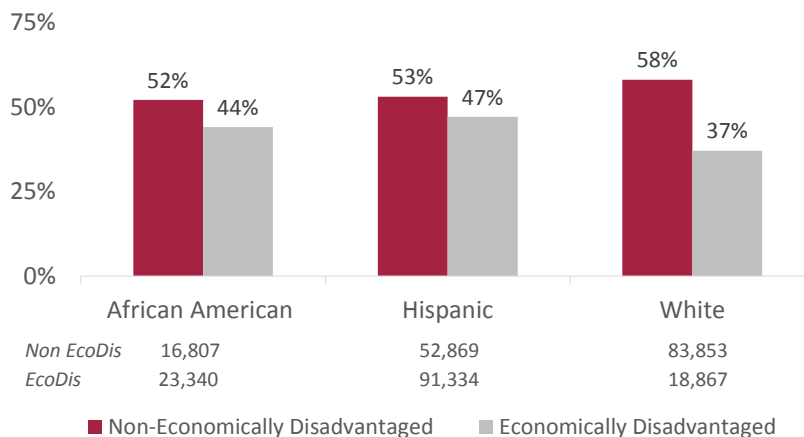
Hispanics and African Americans continued to have the lowest enrollment rates.



Economically disadvantaged males have the lowest college enrollment rates.

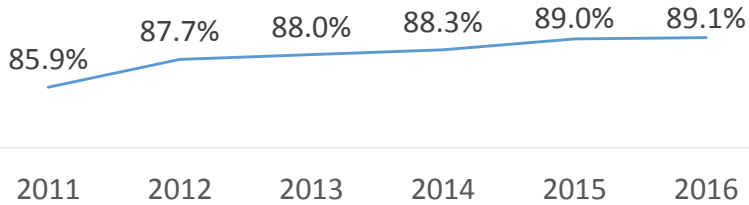


The largest gap between economically disadvantaged students and their non-disadvantaged counterparts was among whites



Note. The matriculation rate for trackable, non-economically disadvantaged high school graduates are represented on the top.

Four-year high school graduation rates have been increasing.



The first cohort to only participate in the Foundation Program entered 9th grade in 2014-15 and will graduate in 2017-18.

Individual Graduation Committees

Foundation Program Optional

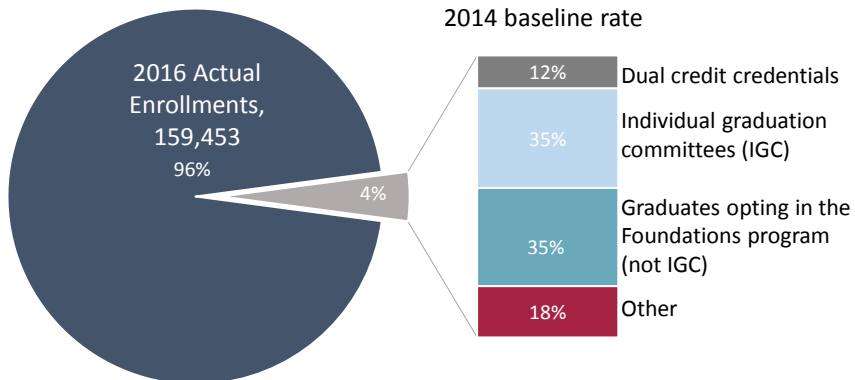
Source. TEA 4-year graduation rates, <https://tea.texas.gov/acctres/dropcomp/years.html>



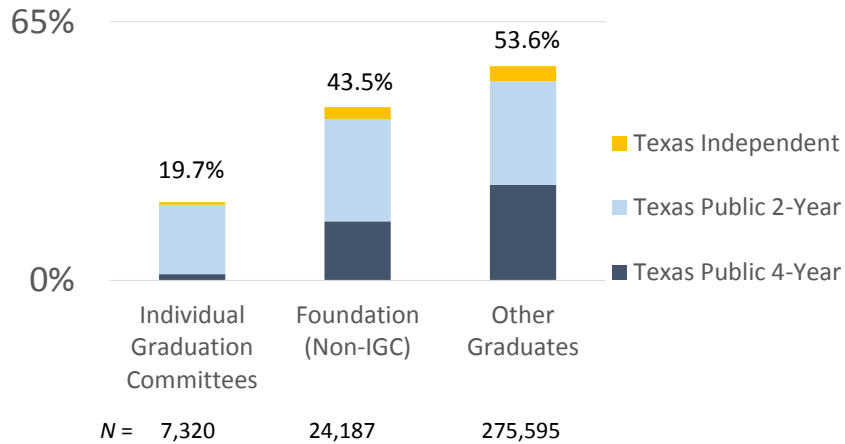
To maintain the 2014 baseline rate, about **7,000** more high school graduates were needed to enroll in college in fall 2016.

Number of Texas college enrollments needed to equal 54.2%

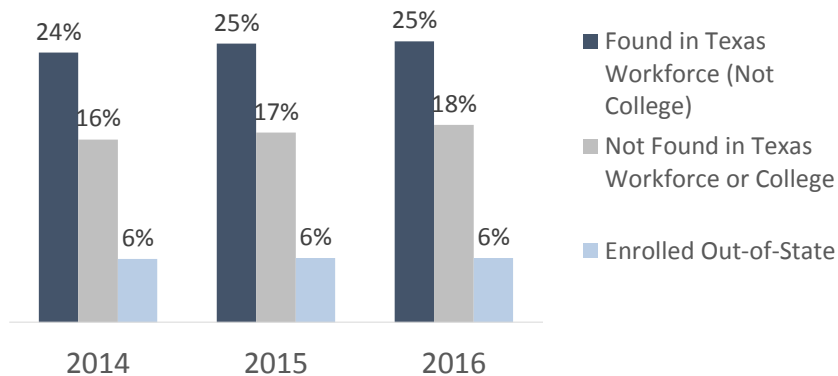
Enrollments needed to equal 2014 baseline rate



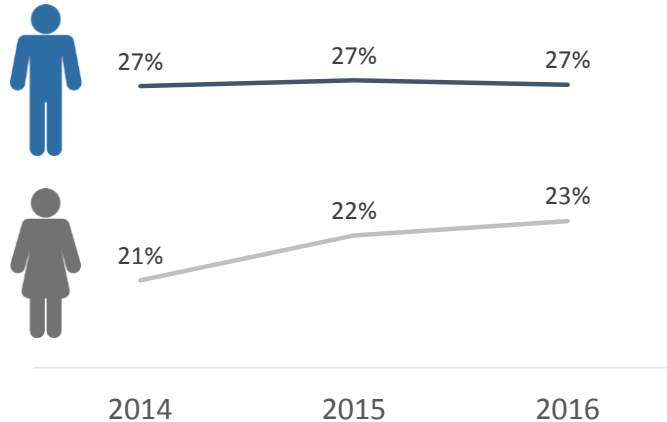
2016 graduates under individual graduation committees and the optional foundation plan had *lower* matriculation rates than those who did not.



Out-of-state college enrollments remained consistent from previous years.



More women are entering the workforce and not college after high school.



Key Takeaways

- Policy changes at the secondary level have affected the college transition rate among Texas high school graduates
- More women are entering the workforce and not enrolling in college directly after high school
- Economically disadvantaged students and males continue to have the lowest enrollment rates
- Higher education and K-12 will need to work together to prepare and support students if Texas is to reach the 65% target for direct high school to college enrollment by 2030

