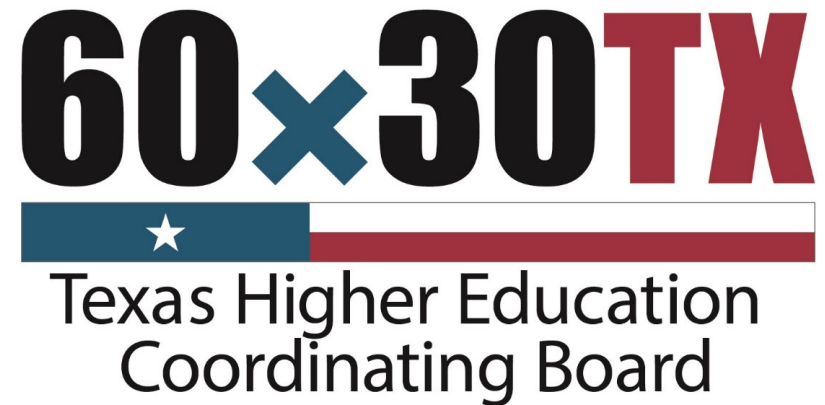


Breaking Down Tradition: Patterns in High School to Higher Education Enrollment



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*Research and Evaluation
Strategic Planning and Funding*
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Overview

- *60x30TX* Direct from High School-to-Higher Education Target
 - Enrollments by Texas Public Student Characteristics
 - Policy Effects in Direct Enrollments
- Where are the students who do not enroll in Texas?
 - Workforce
 - Out-of-State Enrollments
- In-Migration to Texas Colleges
- FTIC Cohort Composition
- Questions

Direct From High School Enrollment Target

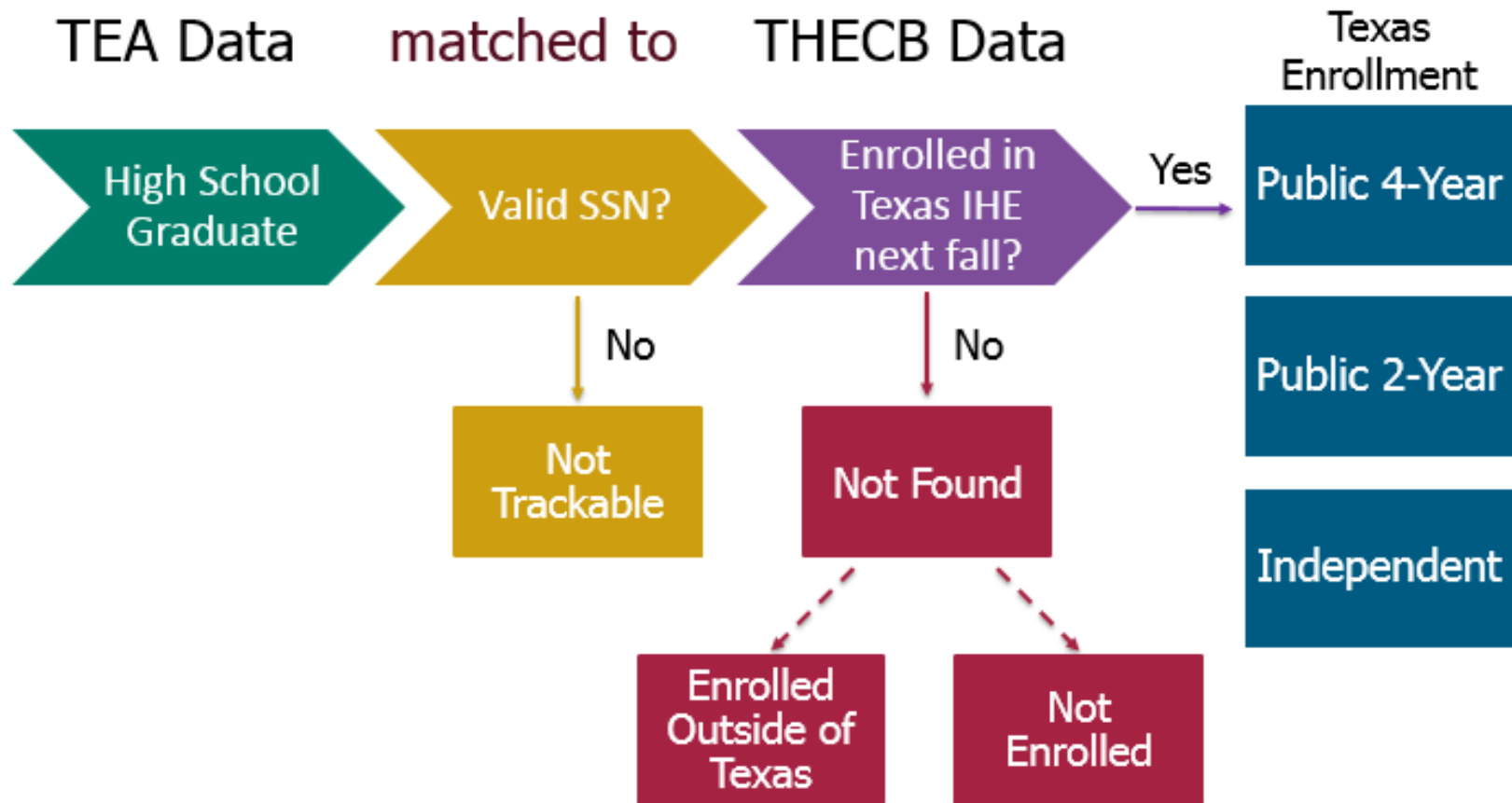


The *60x30TX* completion goal includes a target of increasing the percentage of Texas public high school graduates enrolling directly into Texas colleges.

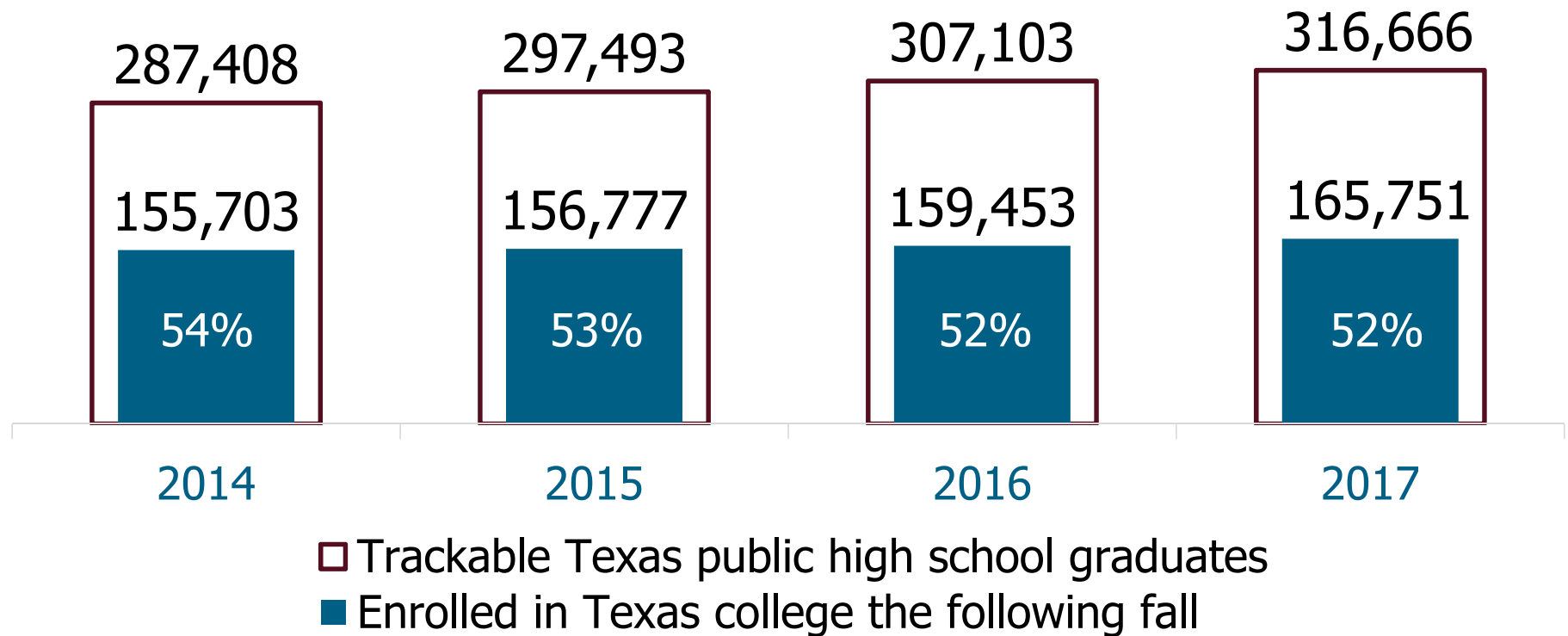
Percentage of all Texas public high school graduates enrolling in Texas institutions of higher education by the first fall after their high school graduation	Plan Year	Recent Trend Years			Target
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2030
	54%	53%	52%	52%	65%

The direct high school to college enrollment rate **increased** by 4-tenths of a percentage for the Class of 2017 from the previous year.

How are public high school graduates tracked?

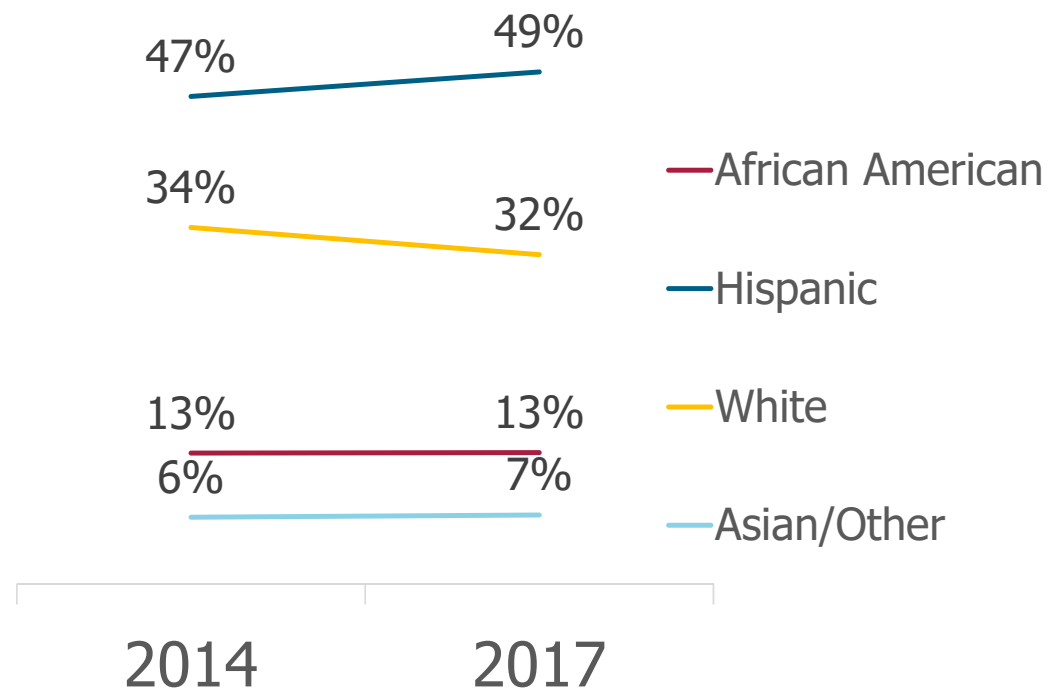


Although the matriculation rate has declined in some years, overall college enrollments have increased each year.

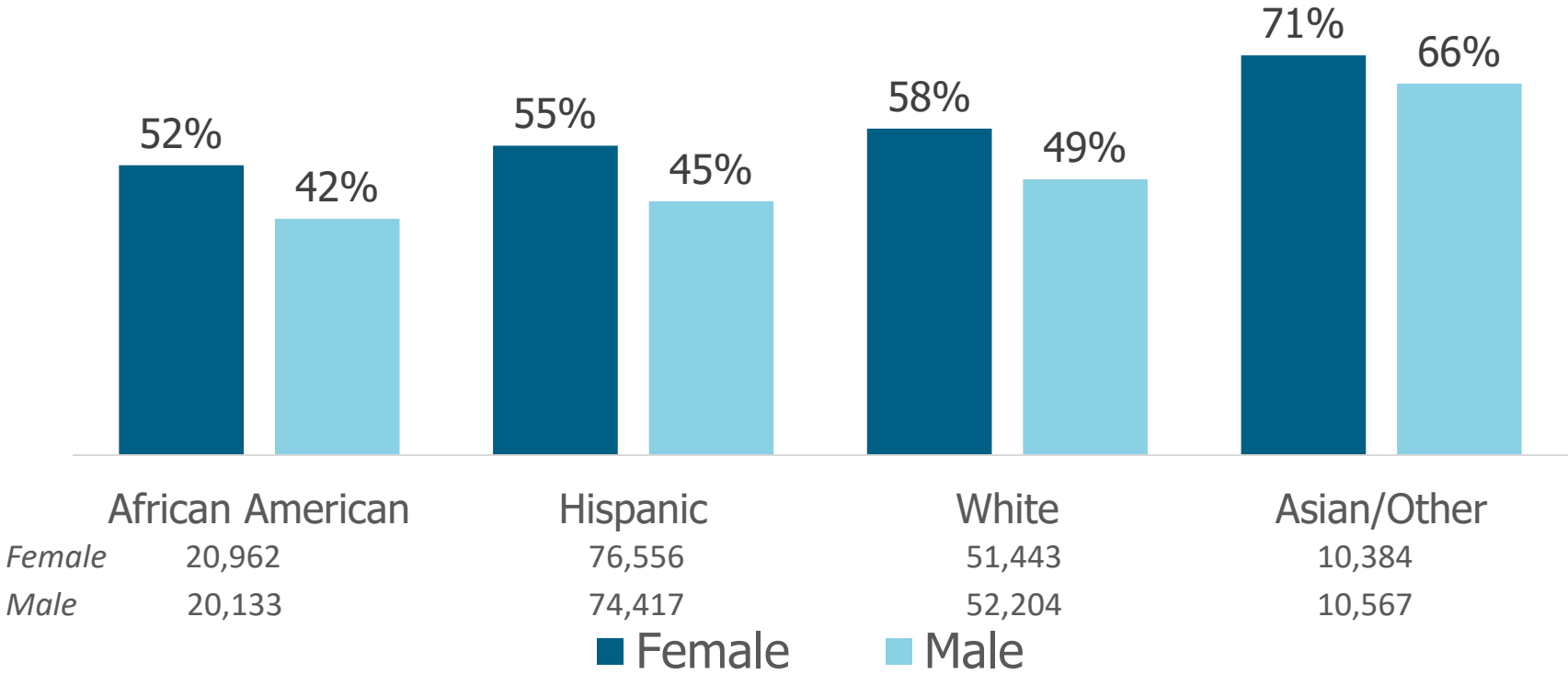


Hispanics were the fastest growing demographic among Texas public high school graduates.

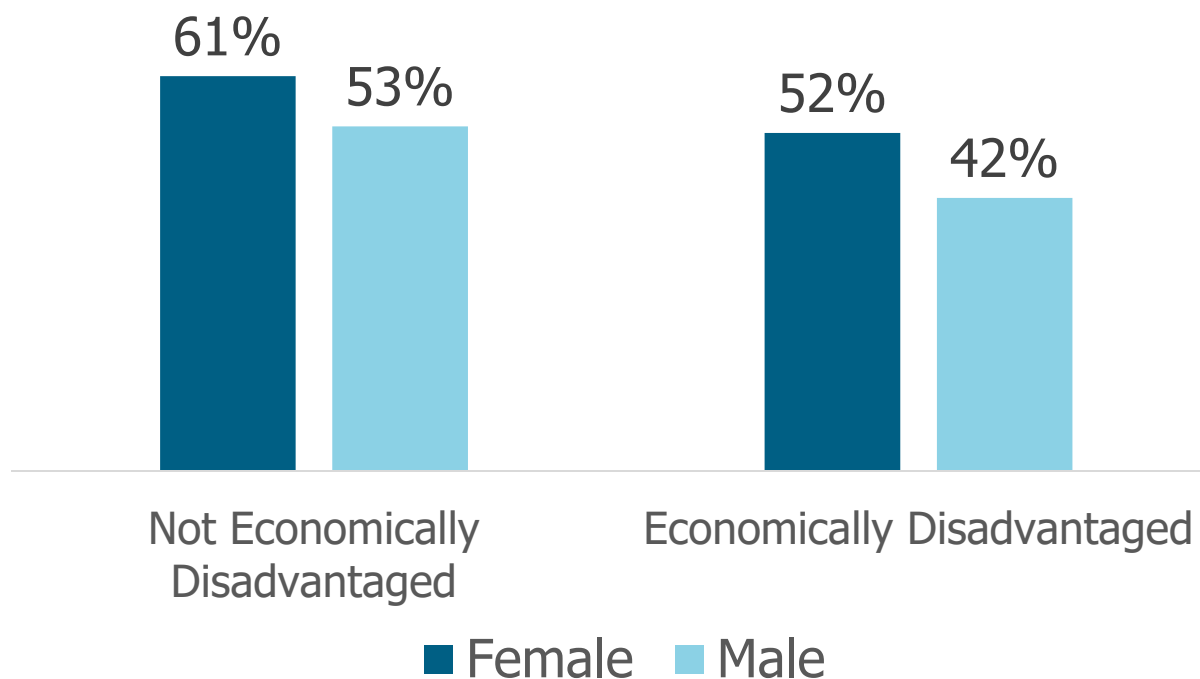
The proportion of Hispanics increased by **2.4** percentage points from 2014 to 2017, while the proportion of whites declined by **2.6** percentage points.



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



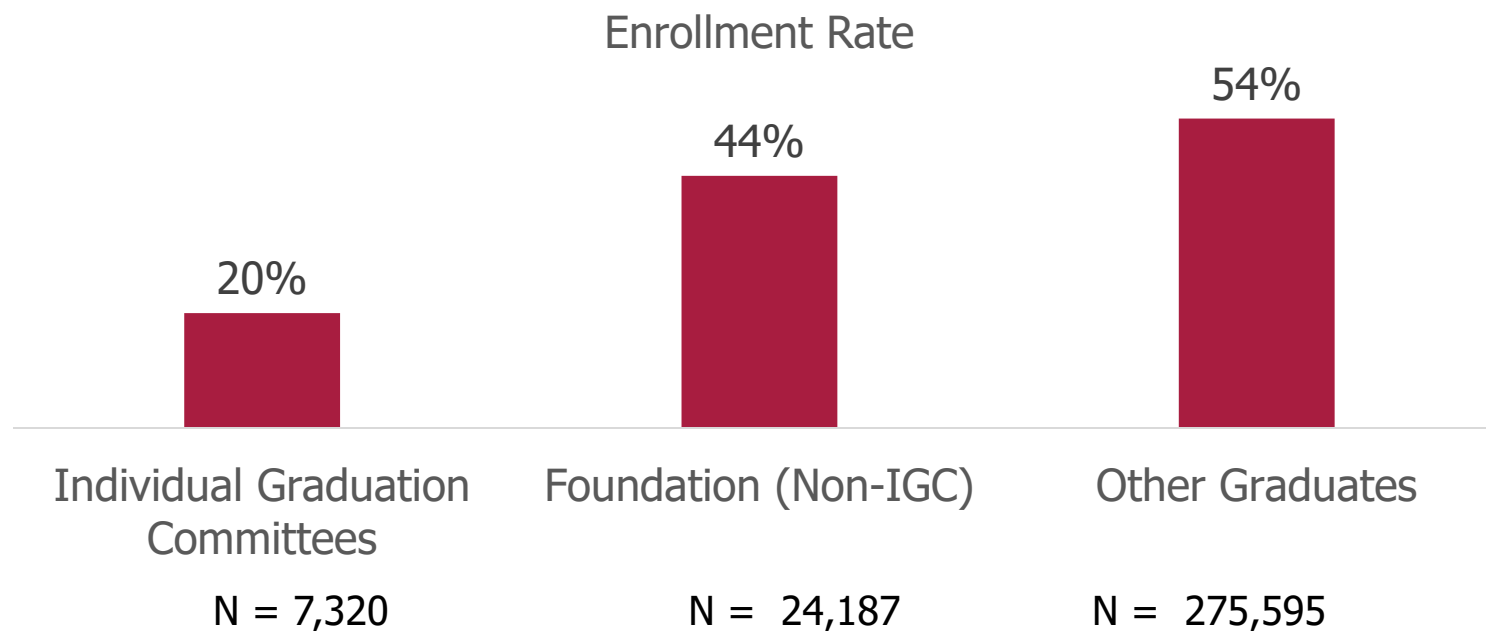
Economically disadvantaged males have the lowest direct enrollment rates.



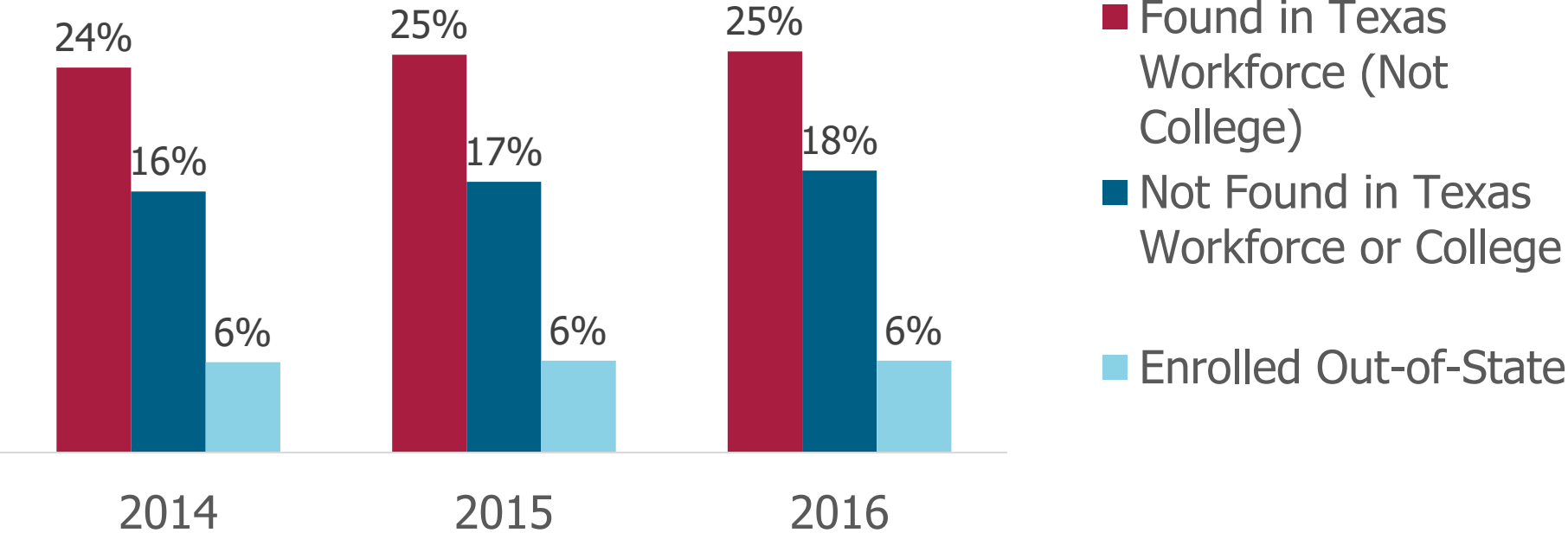
Texas Public HS Grads Not Enrolled in Texas

Recent policy changes at the secondary level may have affected the direct from high school college enrollment rates.

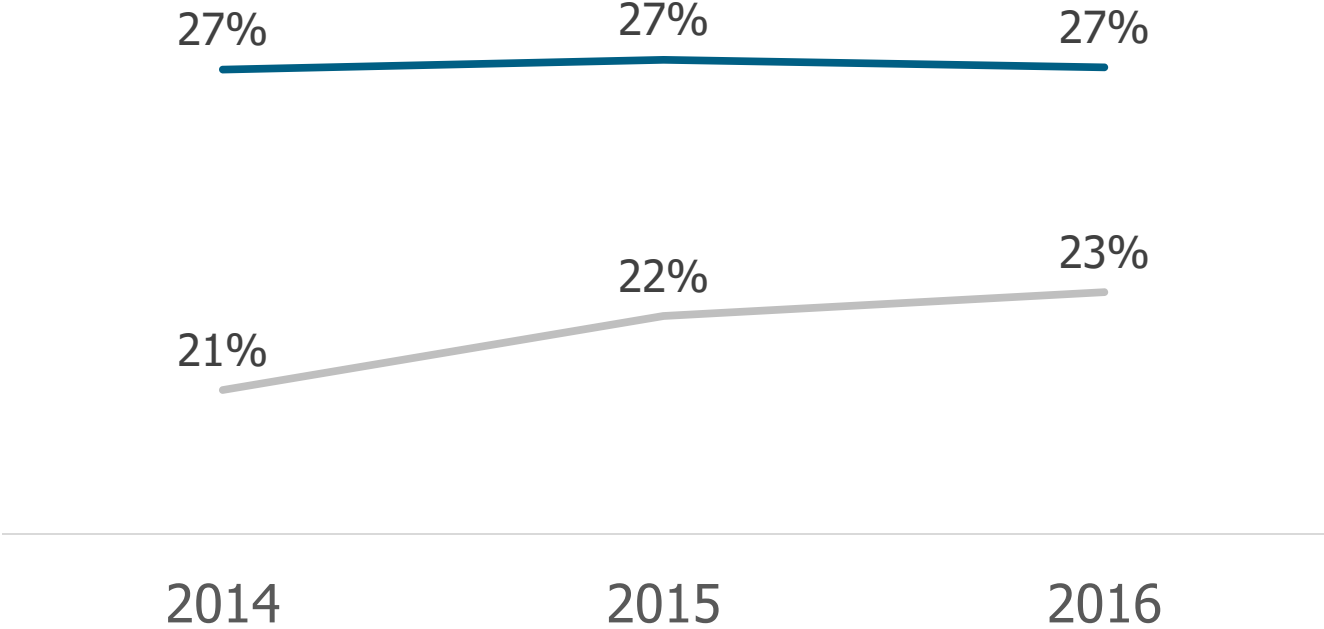
2016 graduates under individual graduation committees and the optional foundation plan had *lower* matriculation rates than other high school graduates.



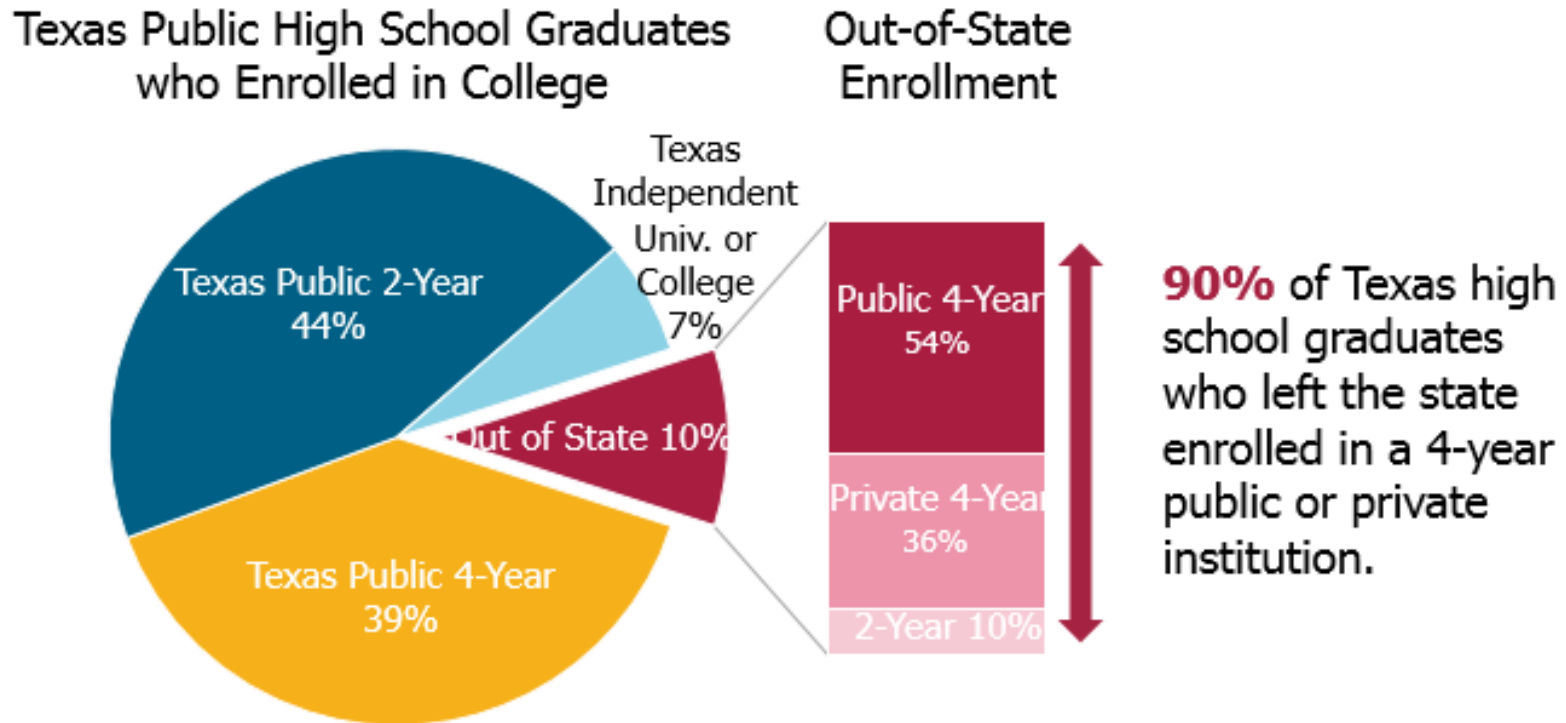
Most high school graduates who did not enroll in a Texas institution were found in the workforce.



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



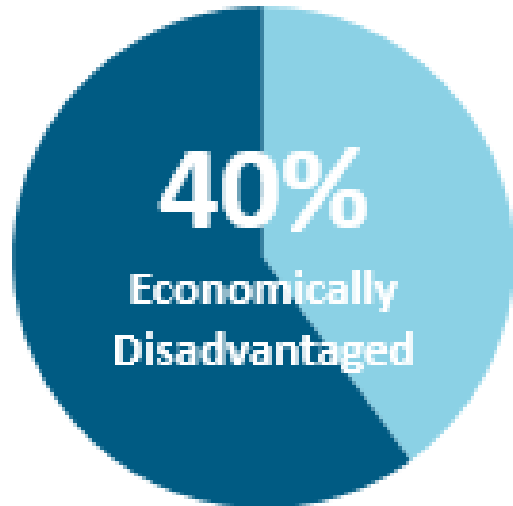
90% of Texas public high school graduates who enrolled in college stayed in Texas.



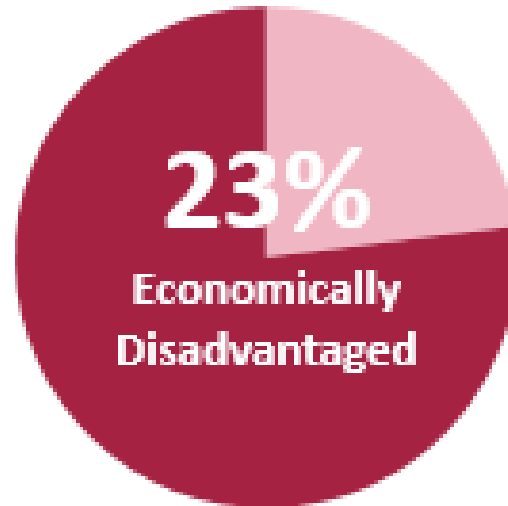
Data Sources. Texas Education Agency (TEA) high school graduates, 2016; Coordinating Board Management (CBM) fall 2016 enrollment file; National Student Clearinghouse® enrollments.

For high school graduates who enrolled out of state, there was a lower percentage who were economically disadvantaged.

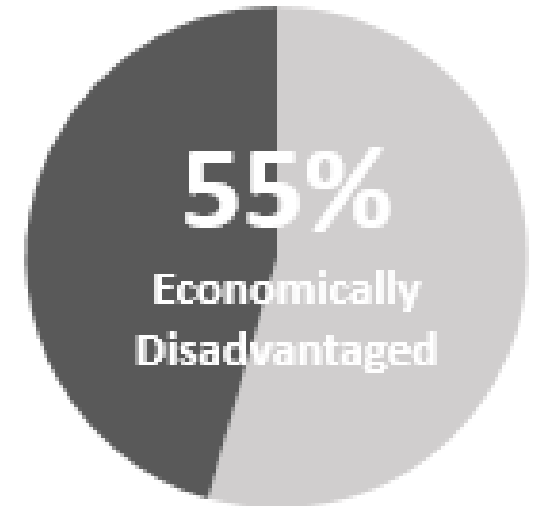
Enrolled in Texas



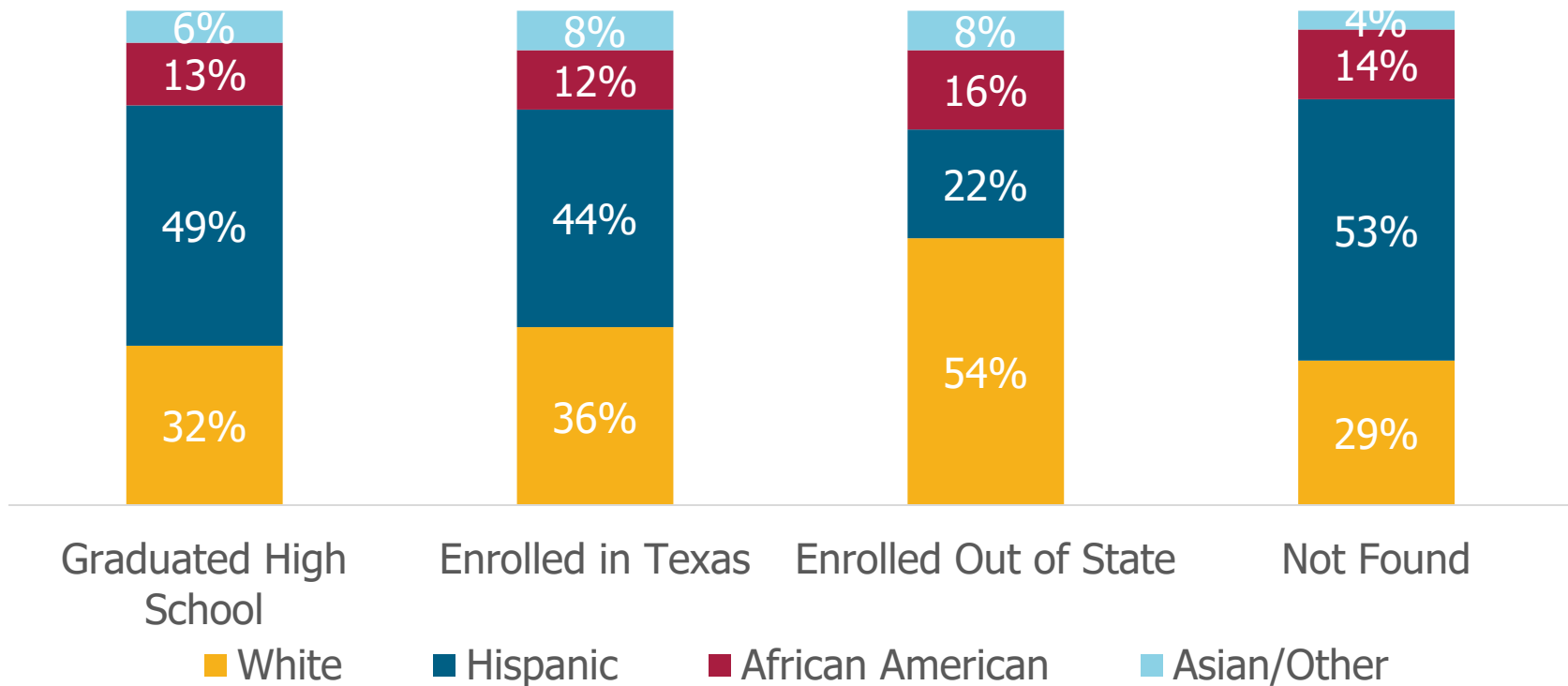
Enrolled Out of State



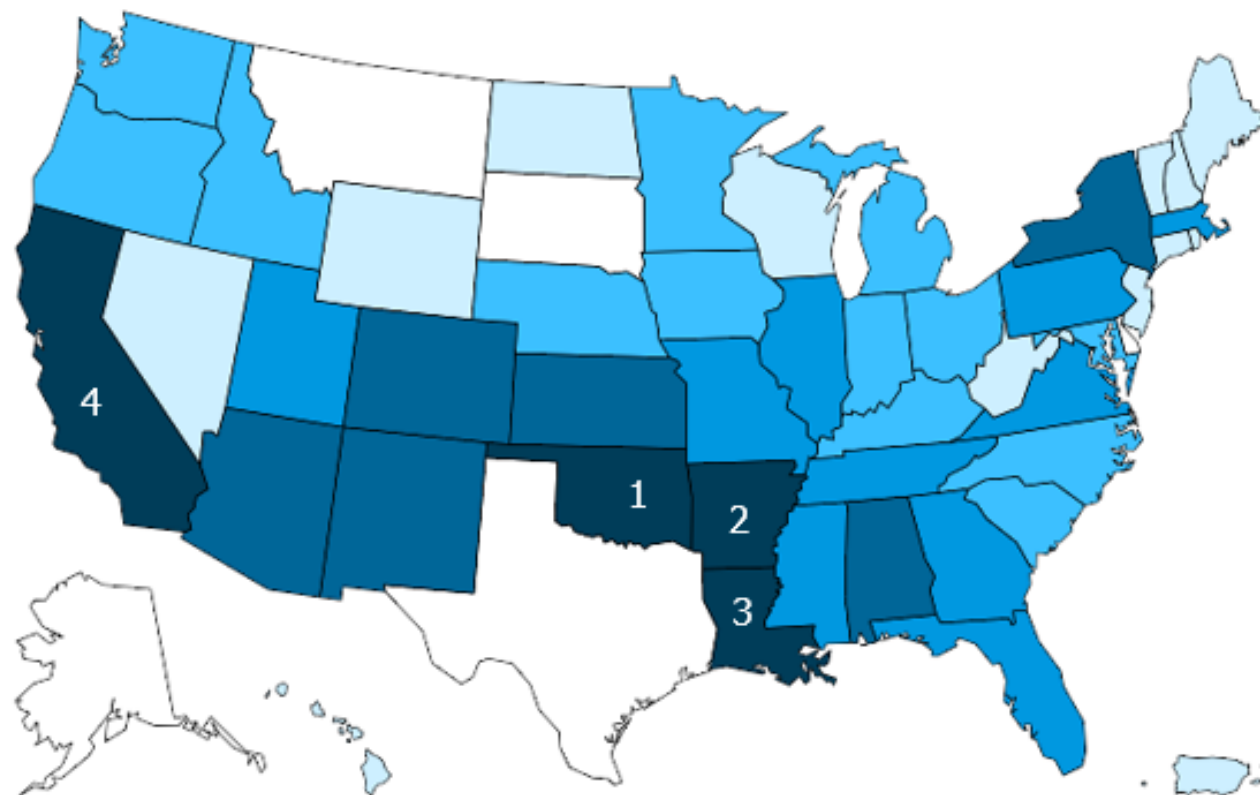
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Based on their population representation, Hispanics were less likely to leave the state than African American and White students.



The states most frequently enrolling Texas public high school graduates were Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, and California.

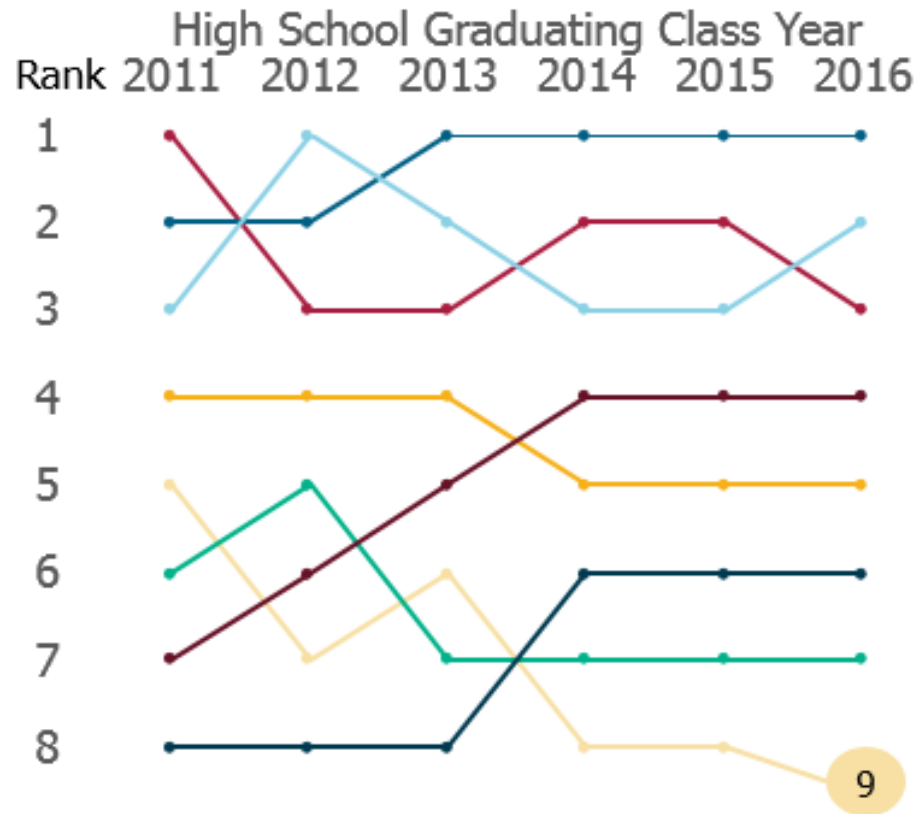


These top four states for out-of-state college enrollment maintained their rank across the six graduating class cohorts.

Number of Students Below 30 31-100 101-250 251-500 501-1000 1000+

1 in 5 Texas high school graduates who went out of state for college attended one of the following 8 institutions:

- Univ. of Oklahoma
- Univ. of Arkansas - Fayetteville
- Oklahoma State Univ.
- Louisiana State University
- New Mexico State University
- Brigham Young Univ.
- Univ. of Alabama
- Univ. of Mississippi

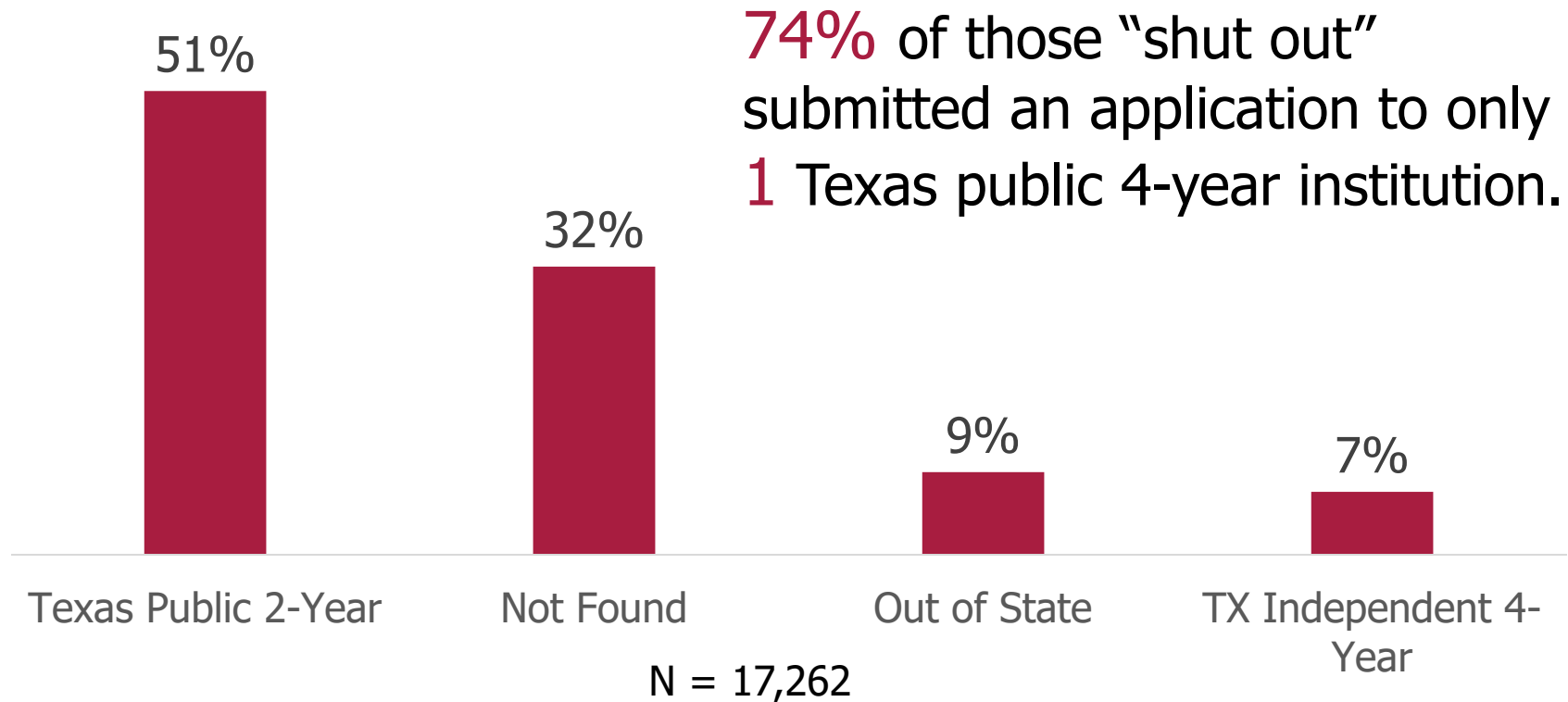


Are students forced to enroll out of state because they are not accepted to a Texas university?

Although the state does not have sufficient data to answer the question directly, the most likely answer is 'no.'

- 58% of 2016 HS graduates who enrolled in an out-of-state 4-year institution never applied to a Texas public 4-year institution.
- Nearly 4 out of 5 (78%) students who applied to a Texas public 4-year institution but enrolled out-of-state were accepted to at least one institution.

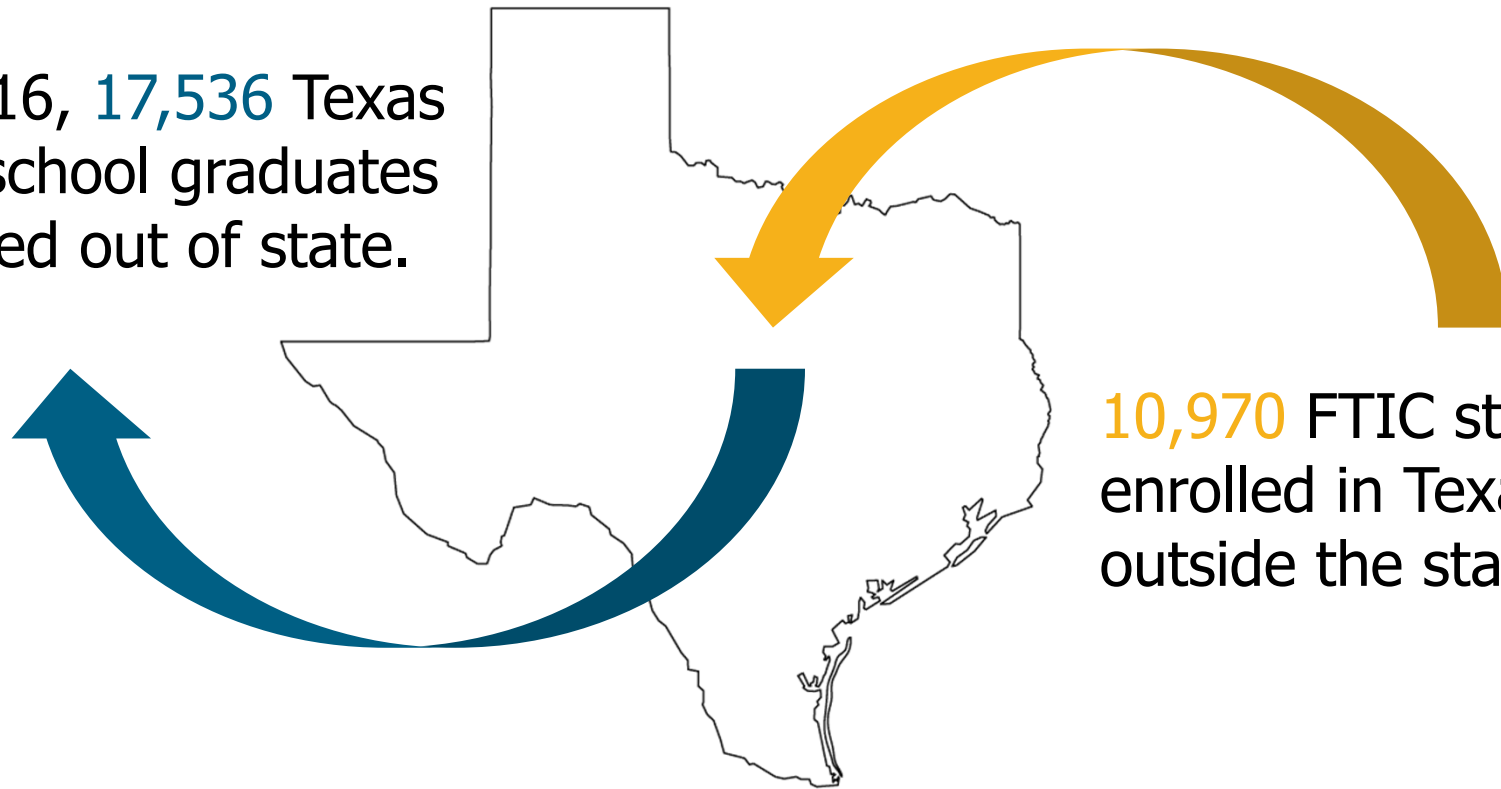
Most students who were not accepted at a Texas public 4-year institution enrolled at a Texas public 2-year institution.



In-Migration to Texas

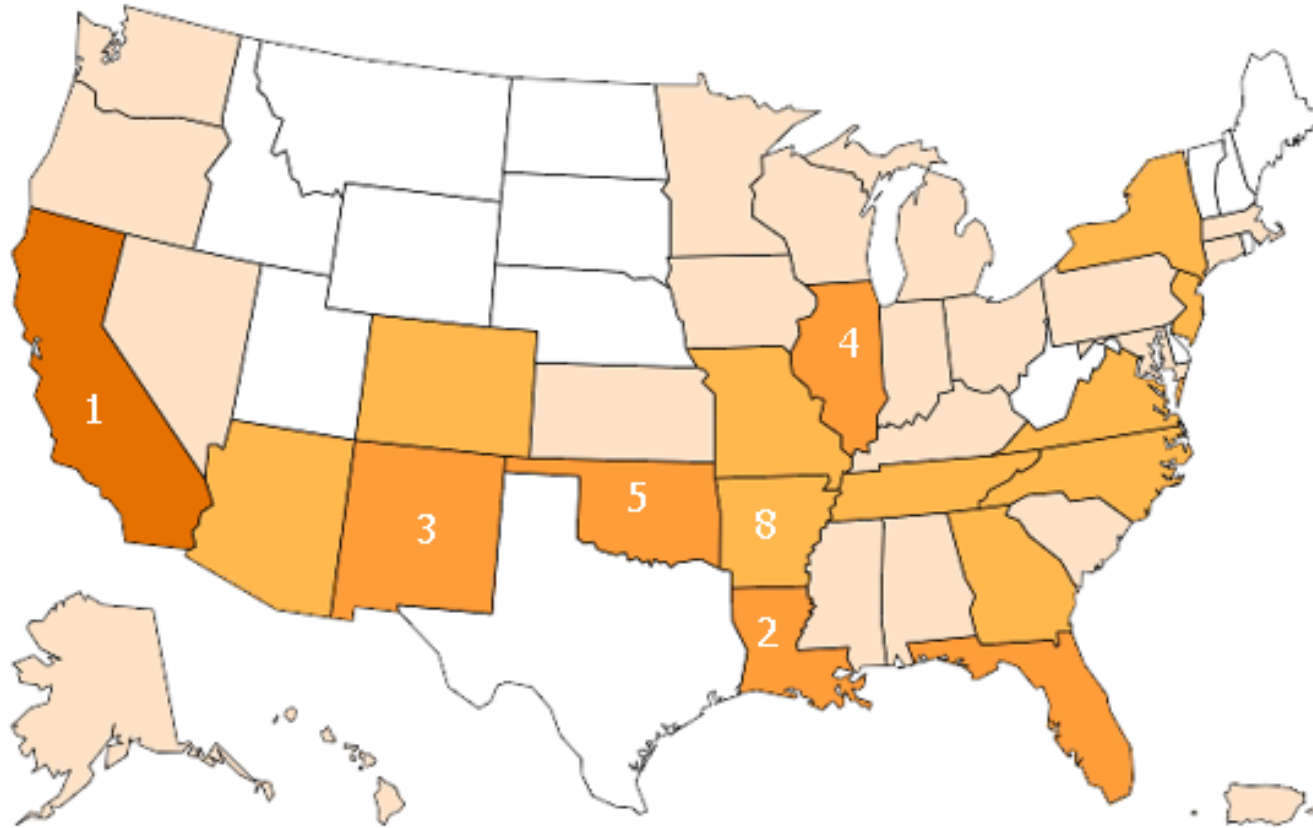
Texas receives fewer FTIC students than it sends.

In 2016, **17,536** Texas high school graduates enrolled out of state.



10,970 FTIC students enrolled in Texas from outside the state.

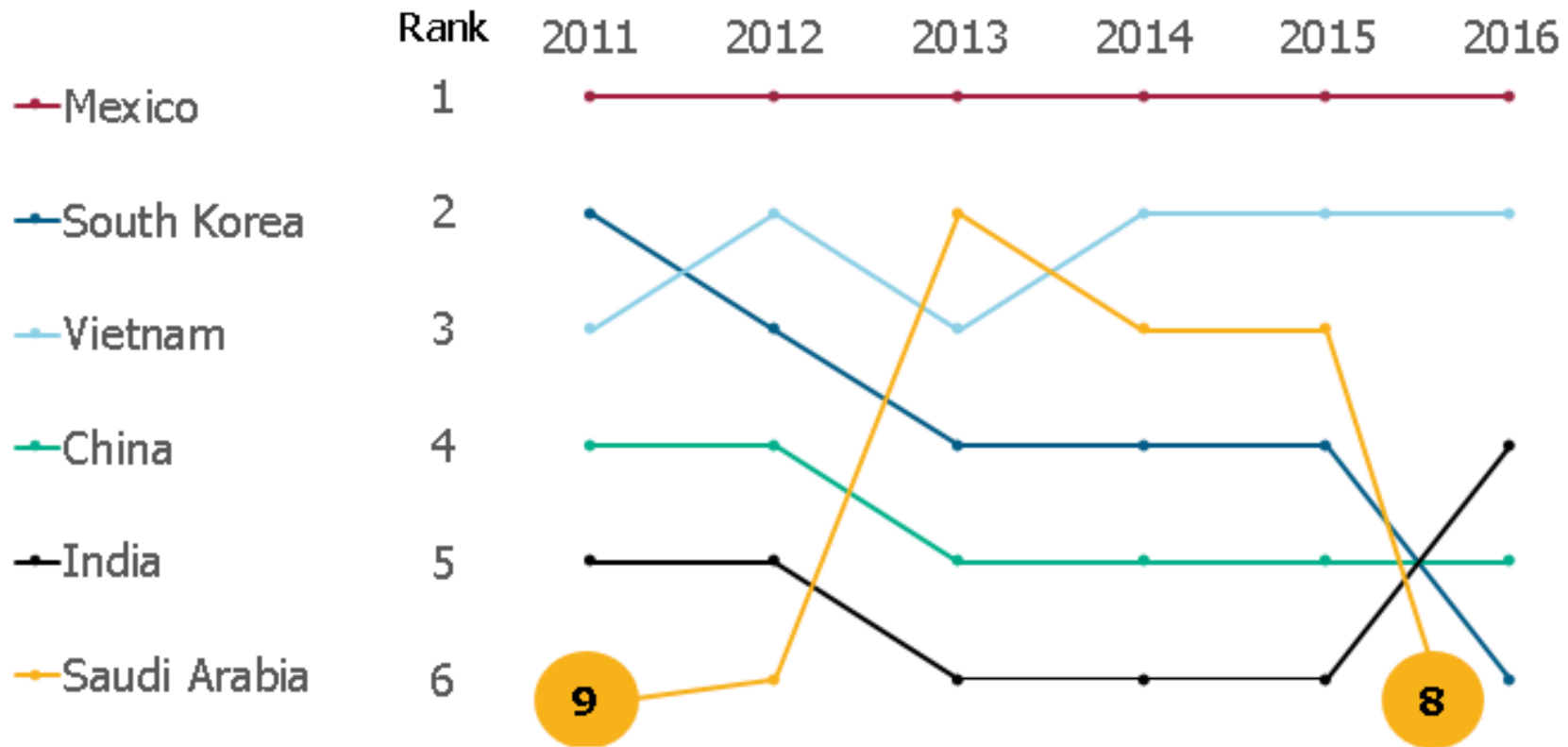
The top state to send students to Texas is California, followed by Louisiana and New Mexico.



5,883 FTIC students came to Texas from other states in fall 2016.

3,052 (52%) FTIC students from out of state enrolled at a 4-year institution

45% of fall 2016 FTIC students from outside Texas came from foreign nations. 2 out of 3 foreign students enrolled in a 2-year institution.



FTIC Cohort Composition

94% of 2016 FTIC students enrolled at Texas public institutions were from Texas, the majority of which were directly from high school.

■ Non-Texas ■ TX Not Direct from Public HS ■ TX Direct from Public HS



44% of TX not direct from HS were teens.



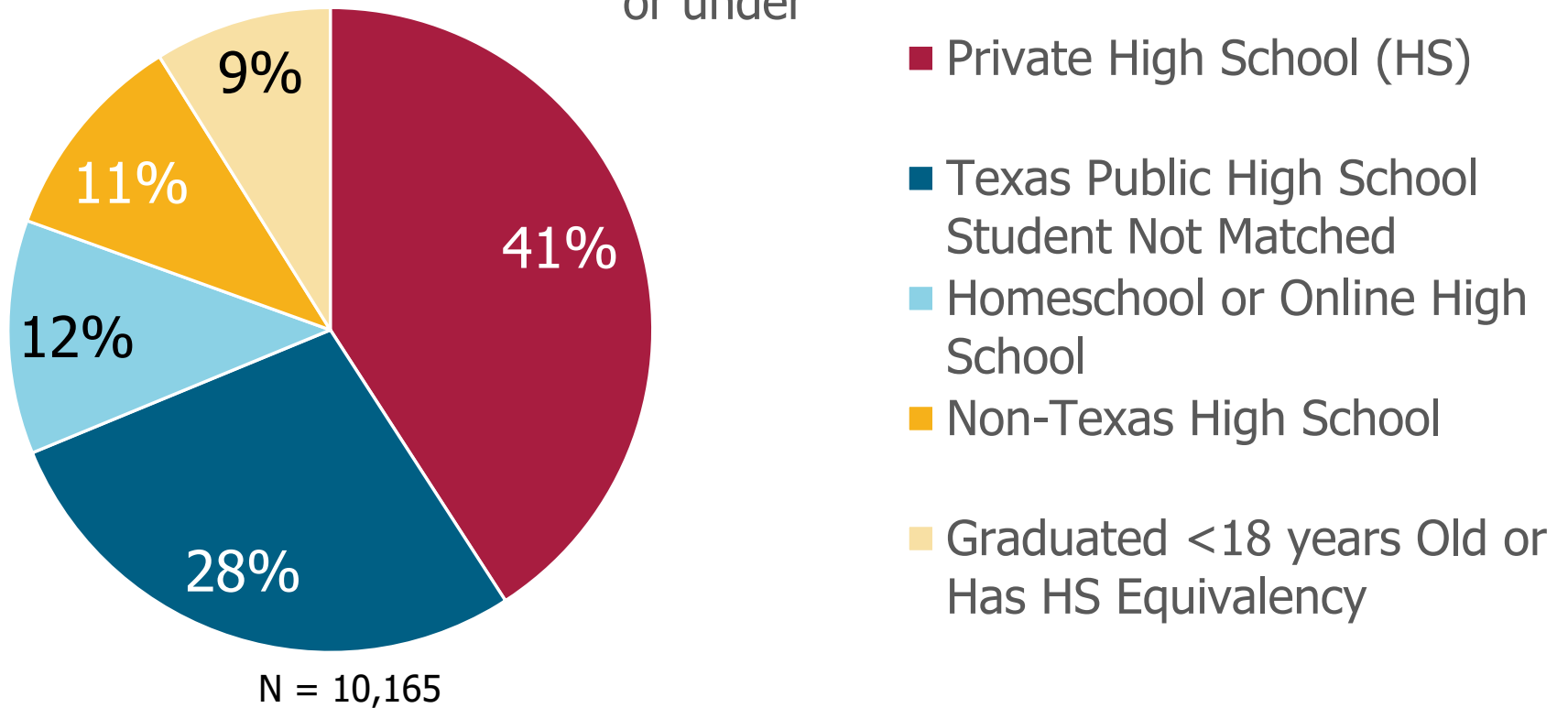
Direct from High School

Not Direct

■ 18 or under ■ 19 ■ 20-24 ■ 25 and older

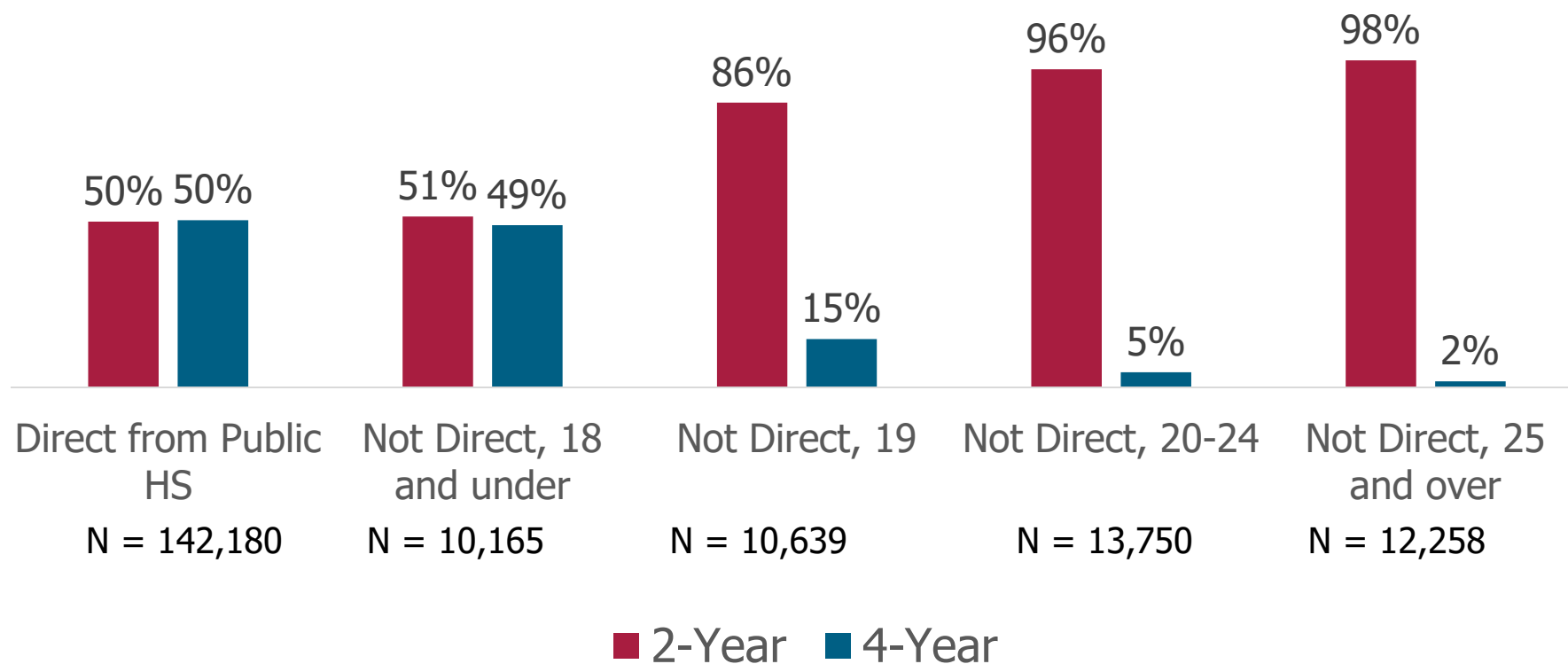
Private high school graduates comprised the largest group classified as not direct from high school aged 18 or under.

Percent of not direct from public high school students age 18 or under

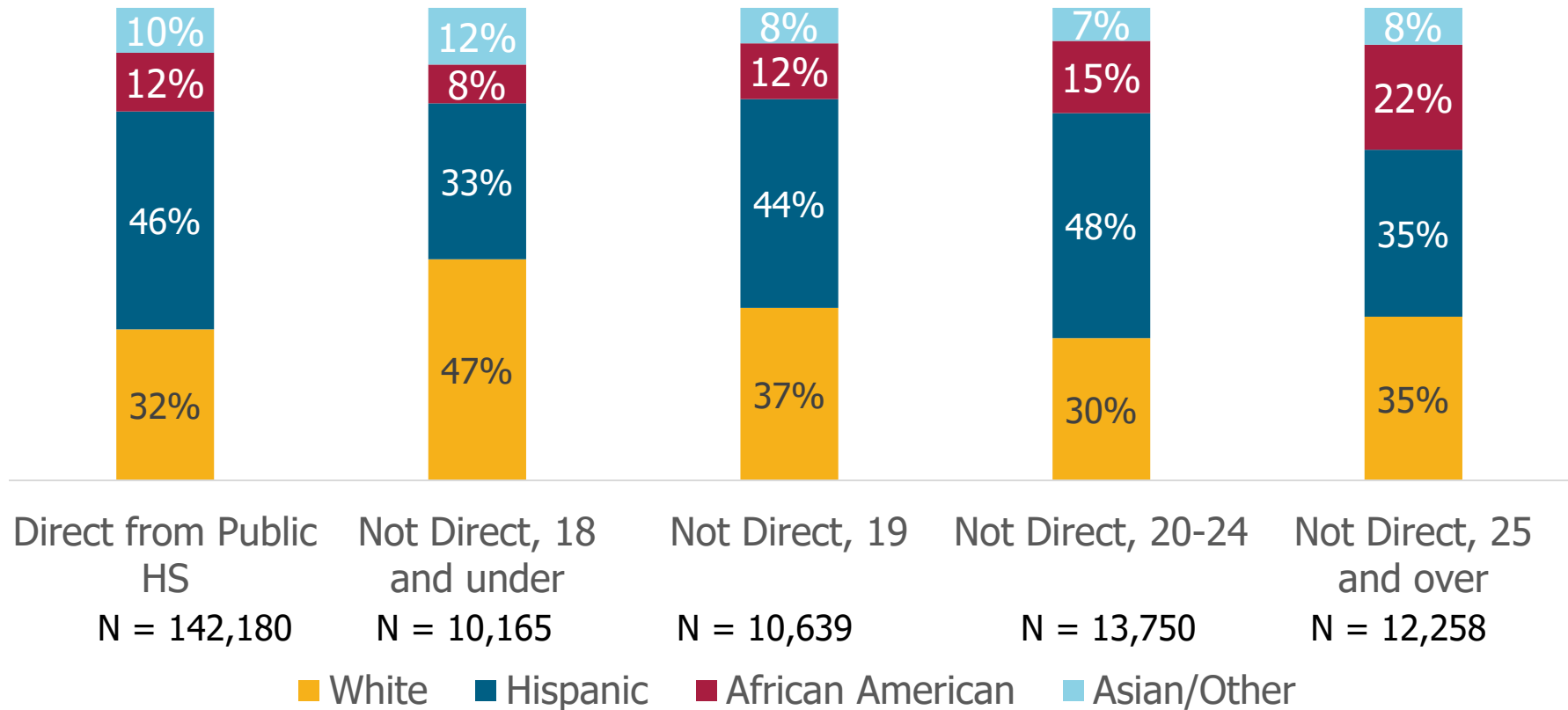


The majority of non-direct from public high school FTIC students aged 19 and older enrolled at a 2-year institution.

Percent of students enrolling in college for first time, by age

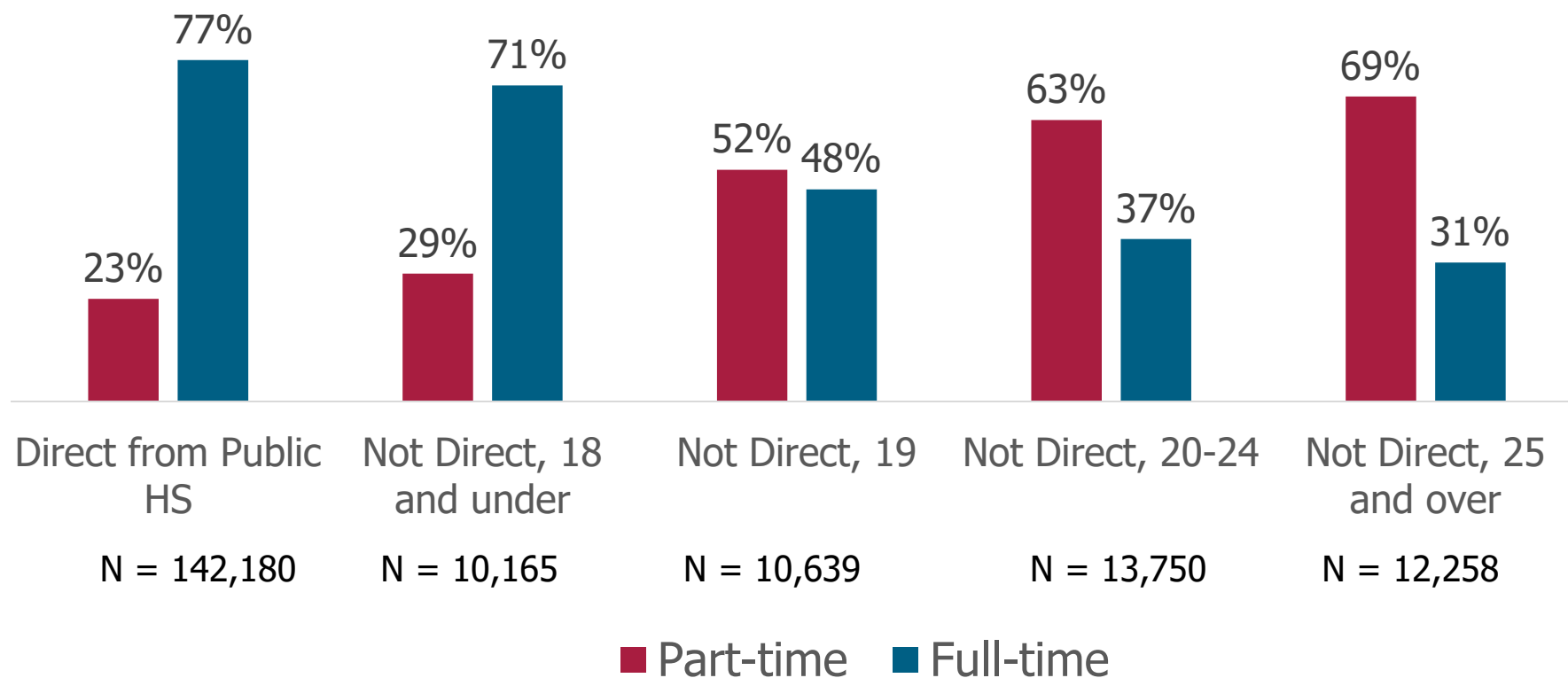


African Americans had greater representation among those who entered college for the first time at ages 25 and over.



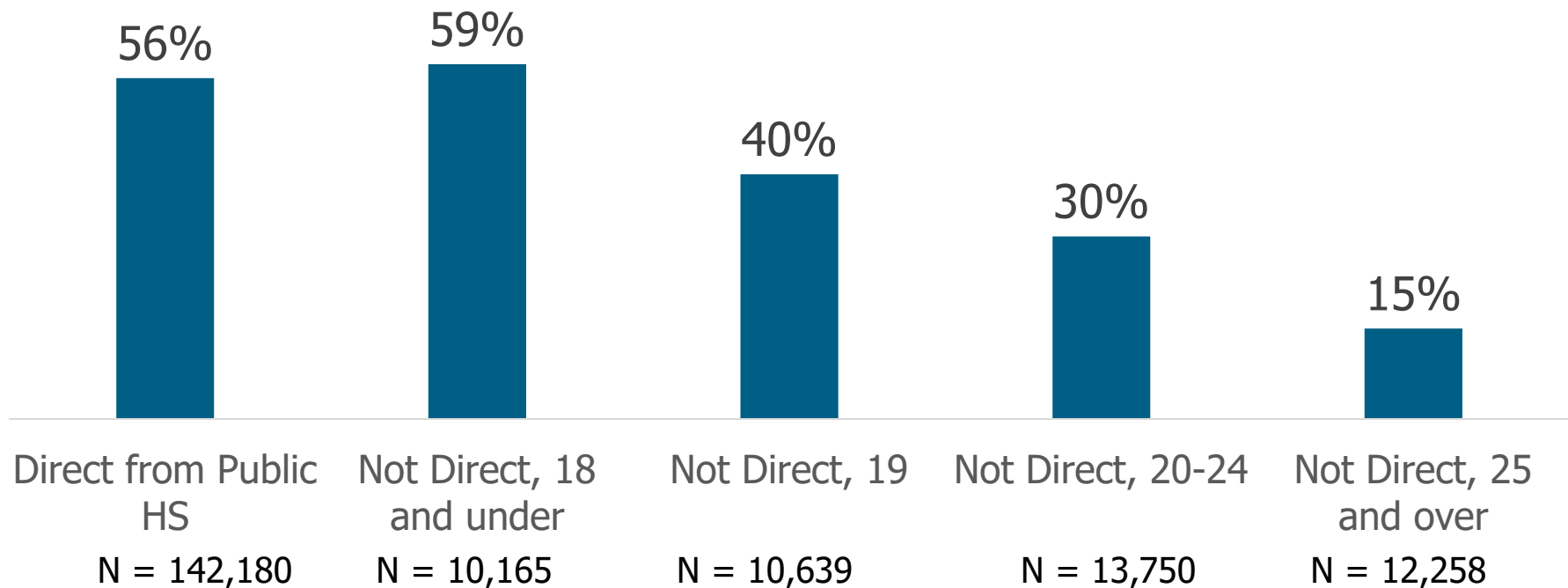
The majority of non-direct from public high school FTIC students aged 19 or older enrolled part-time.

Percent of students enrolling in college for first time, by age



Fewer FTIC students who delayed college entry met TSI than those who enrolled directly after public high school or those 18 and under.

Percent who Met TSI, Fall 2016



Key Takeaways

- Some of the decline in direct from high school enrollment rate might be related to demographic shifts, secondary graduation policy changes, and more women entering the workforce after high school graduation.
- About 5 percent of Texas high school graduates and 10 percent of those who enroll in higher education left the state to do so. This percentage has been steady over the last 6 years and does not appear to explain recent decreases in the direct enrollment rate.
- A greater percentage of FTIC students who delayed college entry from high school graduation enrolled at 2-year institutions, were part-time, and were not college ready.

Questions?

Contact Information

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