



CENTRAL TEXAS
StudentFutures
PROJECT

Education and Labor Market Outcomes

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Readiness*

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Project Partners



Partnership of

- Ray Marshall Center, LBJ School, UT-Austin
- 11 Central Texas ISDs

Project funders

- Greater Austin Chamber of Commerce
- TG
- Participating ISDs

Research Questions



- What are graduating seniors' **high school experiences, plans and preparation** for life after high school?
- What share of high school graduates **enroll in postsecondary education, become employed**, or do both in the fall after graduation?
- What share of graduates are **enrolled and/or employed** over time?
- Which **factors** are **significantly associated** with positive **postsecondary education, employment and other outcomes**?
- How do these outcomes **change over time** for each cohort and selected population groups?



Postsecondary Enrollment of Central Texas HS Graduates, Fall Following Graduation, by College Type, Ethnicity and Income Status (2007 SFP Districts)



	2007		2008		2009*	
	2-Year	4-Year	2-Year	4-Year	2-Year	4-Year
Enrolled Graduates (%)	22%	40%	22%	40%	23%	39%
Ethnicity						
Asian	21%	57%	20%	63%	17%	65%
Black	23%	35%	22%	33%	25%	36%
Hispanic	22%	22%	23%	22%	25%	23%
White	23%	49%	22%	50%	23%	48%
Income Status						
Low-income	21%	19%	20%	20%	24%	22%
Not low-income	23%	47%	23%	48%	23%	48%
Unknown	21%	12%	22%	11%	20%	6%



* Overall denominator includes 100 students who lacked enough information to link to NSC records; 62% reflects the best possible rate using NSC and THECB data.



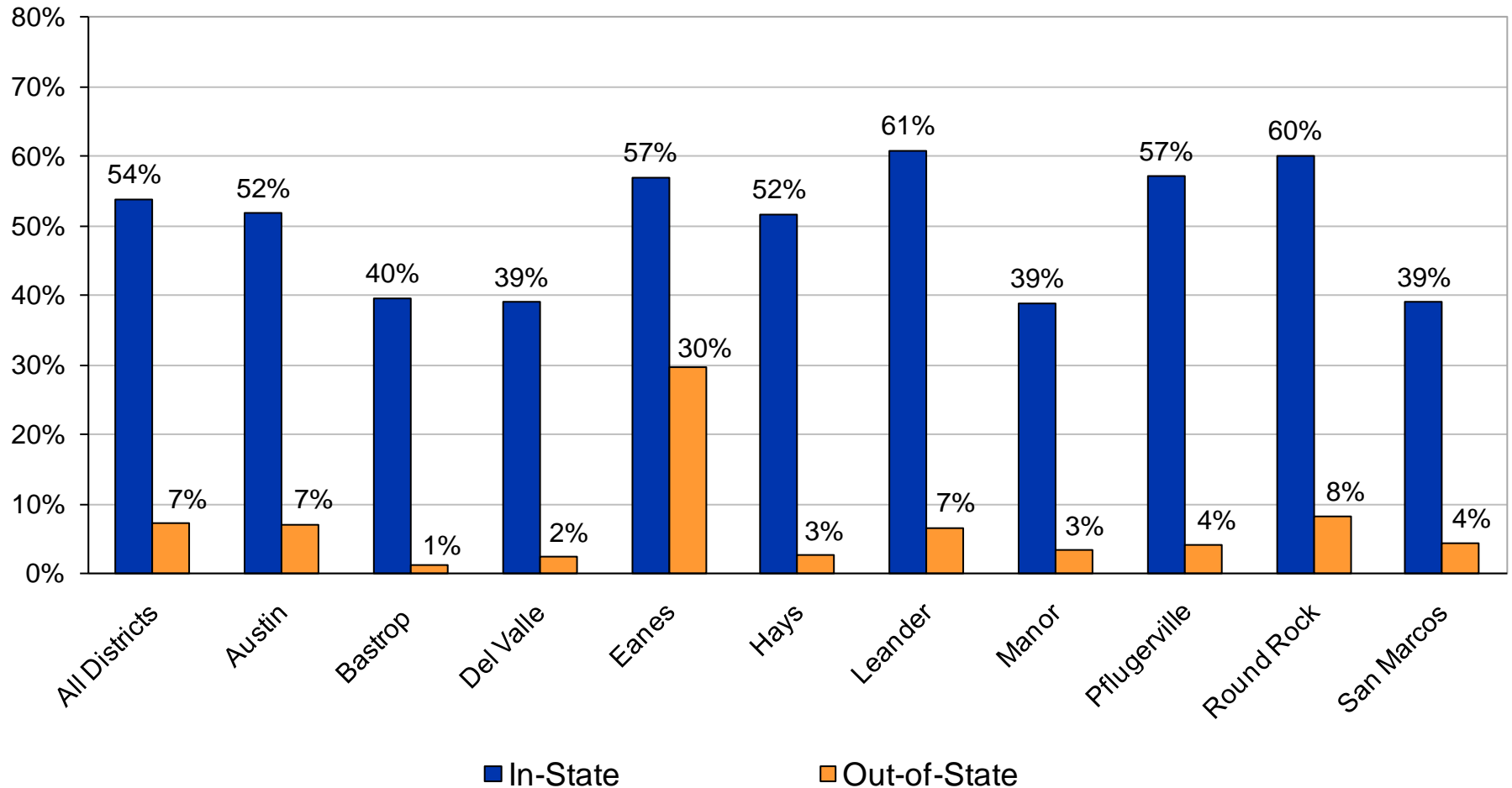
Top 10 Colleges Attended by Central Texas Graduates



	2008	2009	2010
N	11,586	11,993	13,041
Overall %	61%	61%	61%
College Name			
Austin Community College	18%	20%	19%
University of Texas at Austin	6%	5%	4%
Texas State University - San Marcos	5%	5%	5%
University of Texas - San Antonio	5%	5%	4%
Texas A&M University	3%	3%	3%
Texas Tech University, Lubbock	2%	2%	<1%
Blinn College	2%	1%	1%
University of North Texas	1%	1%	1%
Baylor University	1%	1%	1%
St Edward's University	1%	1%	1%
All other colleges	18%	17%	22%

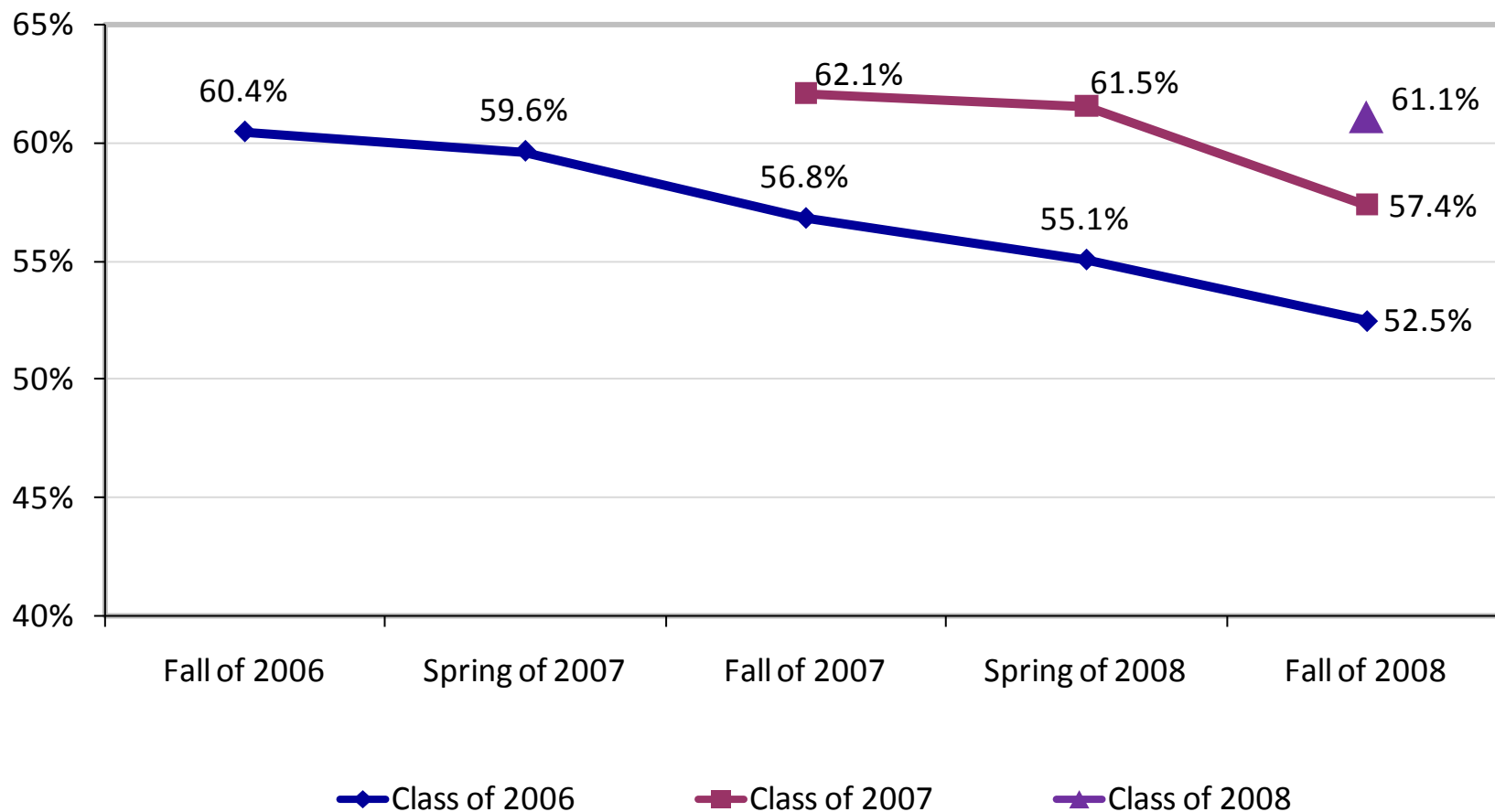


Percent of 2009 Graduates Enrolled in Fall 2009, by Location and District (N=11,993)





Postsecondary Enrollment Over Time, by Graduating Class





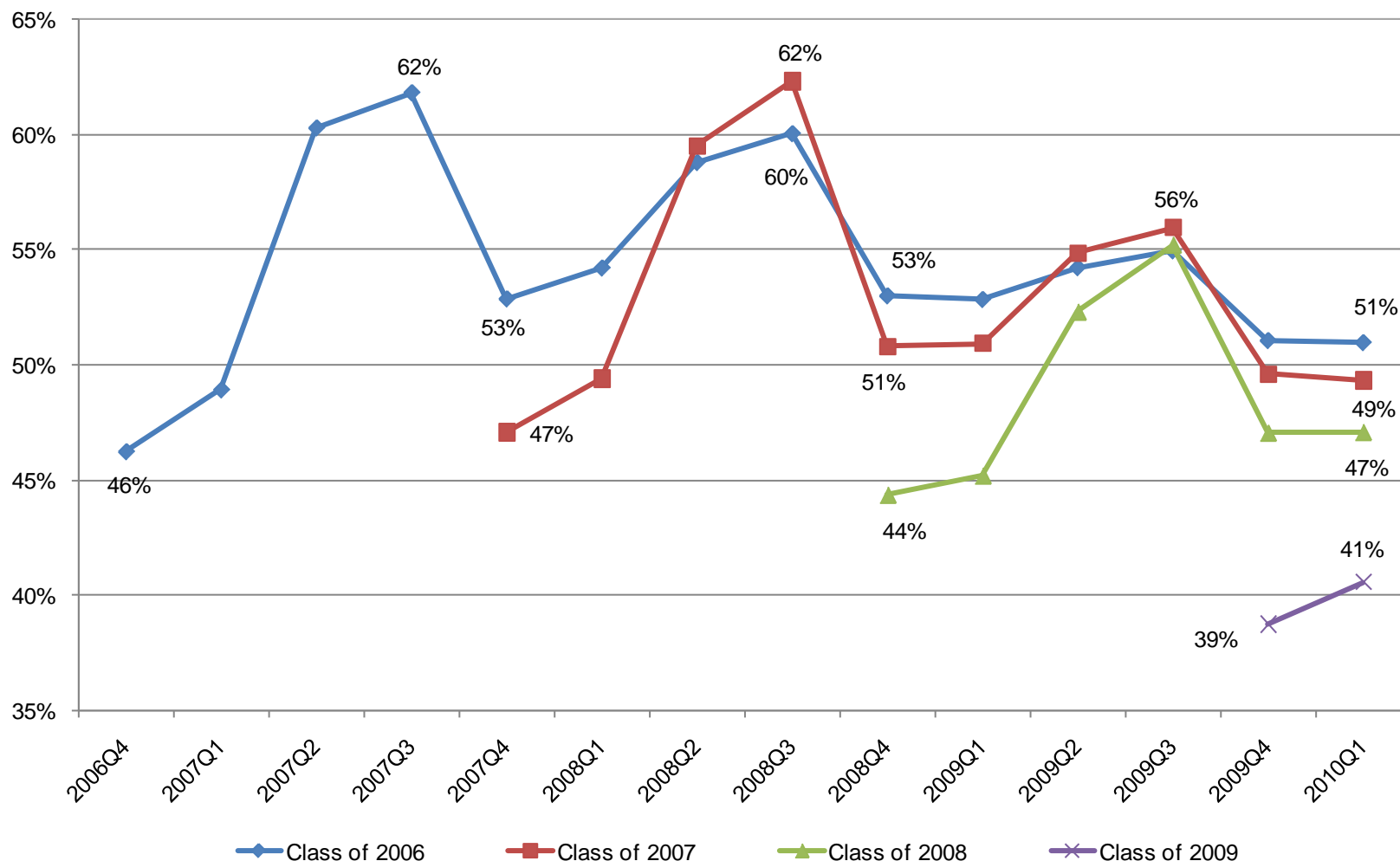
Persistence One Year Out, Class of 2007



	Enrolled Within a Year of Graduating		Persisted to Fall of 2008	
	Number	Percent of Graduates	Number	Percent of Enrolled
Overall	6,313	67%	5,117	81%
Ethnicity				
Asian	456	84%	421	92%
Black	674	65%	458	68%
Hispanic	1,360	50%	1,004	74%
White	3,739	76%	3,173	85%
Gender				
Female	3,212	71%	2,656	83%
Male	3,043	65%	2,418	79%
Family Income Status				
Low-income	915	46%	624	68%
Not Low-income	5,205	76%	4,363	84%
Initial Enrollment Status				
2-Year Institution	2,706		1,828	68%
4-Year Institution	3,607		3,289	91%
Initial Enrollment Location				
In State	5,539		4,428	80%
Out of State	774		689	89%



Overall Post-Grad Employment Status, by Graduating Class



Major Factors Linked to Increased 4-year Enrollments for Selected Populations

Class of 2007 Analysis



- ***Hispanic graduates:*** many key factors the same but strength varied; strong curriculum and FAFSA very important; males more likely to enroll; parental education and visiting campuses not significant
- ***Low-income graduates:*** far fewer significant variables; curriculum and top 10% most important
- ***First generation graduates:*** Top 10% increased enrollment odds by 400%; college entrance exams, 8th grade high school math credit also important; curriculum not significant for this group

*****For all graduates, uncertainty about borrowing for college reduced enrollment odds***

Major Factors Linked to 2-year Enrollments

Class of 2007 Analysis



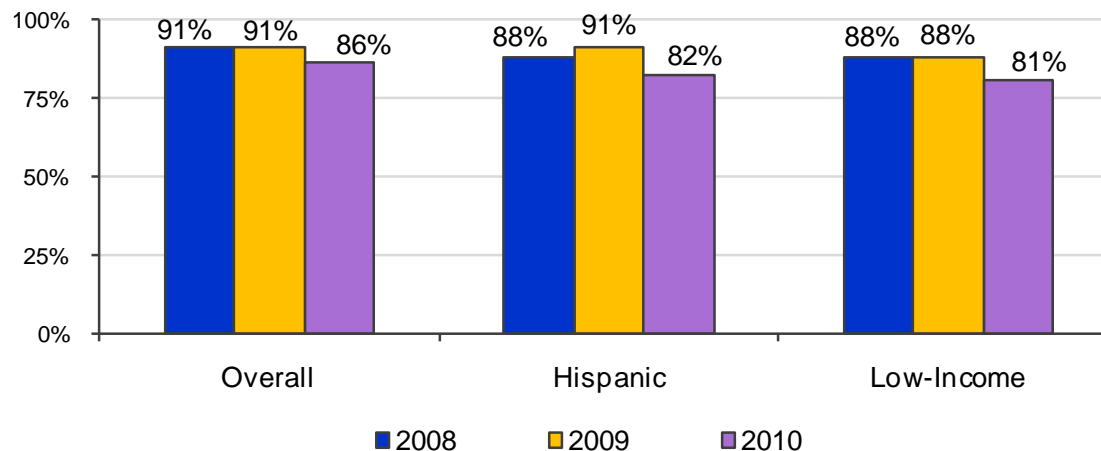
Fewer factors statistically associated with odds of 2-year college enrollment.

- None **increased** the odds of 2-year college enrollments by more than 50%.
- Graduating in the Top 10% of the senior class **reduced** 2-year enrollment odds by more than 50% for all groups.
- Never thinking about college as an option **reduced** 2-year enrollment odds by more than 50% for surveyed graduates overall, but not for the various groups.

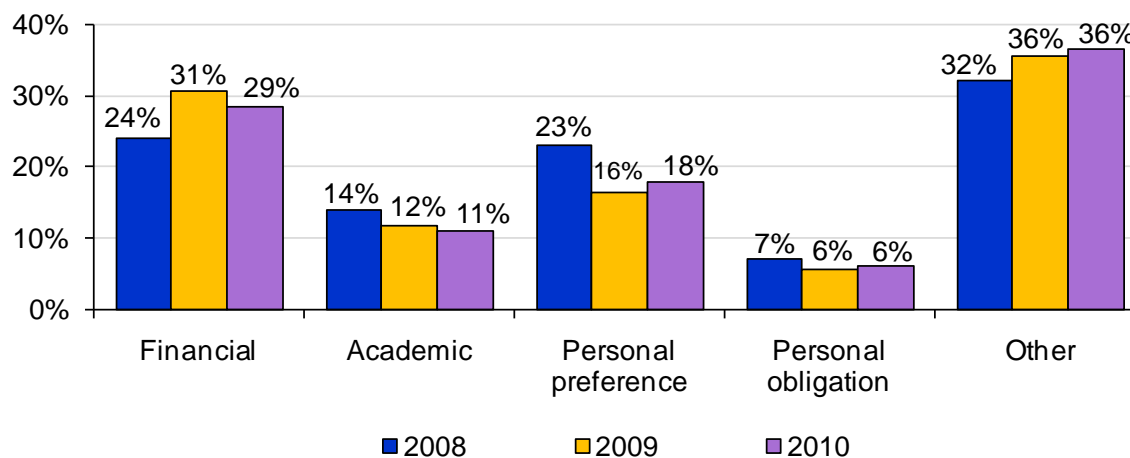
Recent Senior Survey Trends



Plans for Postsecondary Enrollment



Primary Reason for Not Choosing Postsecondary Enrollment



Implications



- Recent economic difficulties suggest that other strategies may be needed to continue improving college enrollment rates for groups that traditionally have not attended college at comparable rates
- Because most graduates attend in-state colleges, the affordability of Texas schools is key
- More work is needed to:
 - Explore promising interventions for low-income Hispanics and African-Americans
 - Estimate the effects/impacts of various college enrollment and persistence strategies for key groups
 - Better understand the relationship between various education-work pathways and future career success

For More Information



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