

Higher Education Interim Charge #3

September 2020

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COVID-19 Impact on the Economy

Texas Postsecondary Credential Attainment and Pandemic Recovery

Reducing Summer Melt And Increasing Postsecondary Completion Through
Data-Based Regional Partnerships

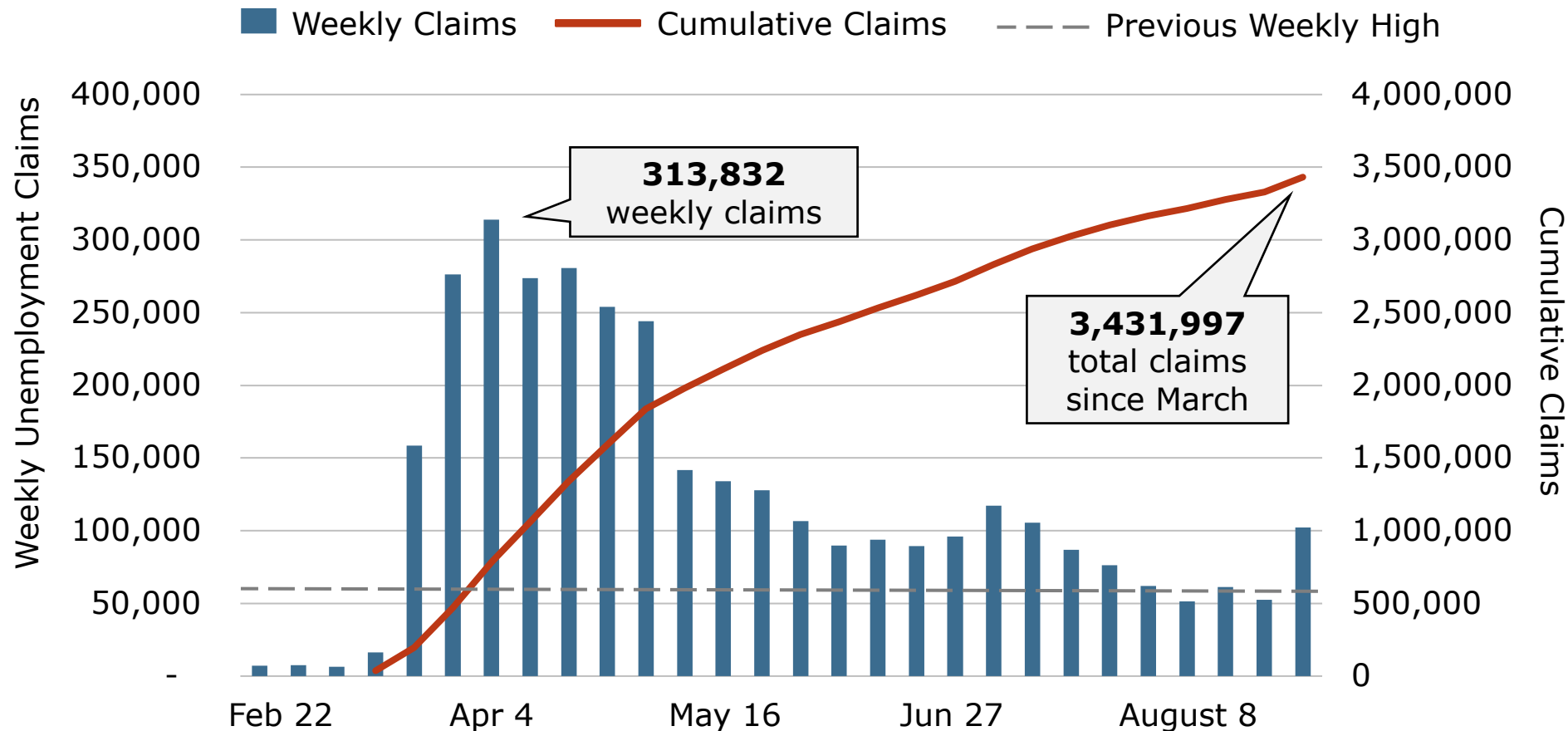
Appendix

COVID-19 Impact On The Economy

COVID-19 Has Had an Unprecedented Impact on Texas with 3.5 Million Texans Filing for Unemployment Insurance Between Mid-February and the End of August

Exhibit A

Texas Unemployment Insurance Claims Since February, Weekly and Cumulative

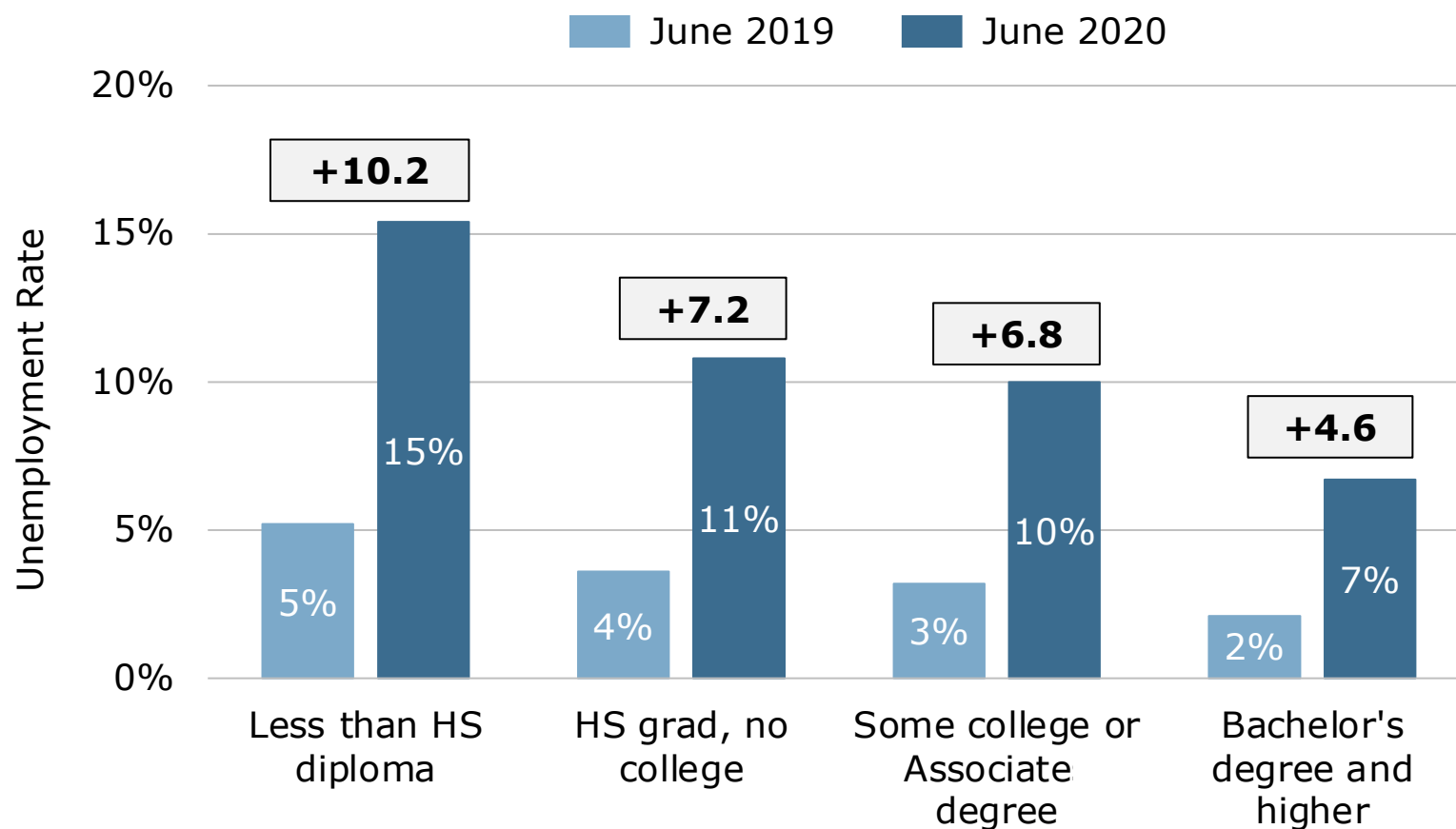


- The total number of claims filed between Mid-February and the end of August 2020 represent a 10-fold increase over the same time period in 2019.
- The previous weekly high of 63,788 claims was set in 2017 during Hurricane Harvey.

Workers with Lower Levels of Educational Attainment Were More Likely to Lose Their Jobs During COVID

Exhibit B

Change in Unemployment Rate for United State Civilian Population 25 Years and Over



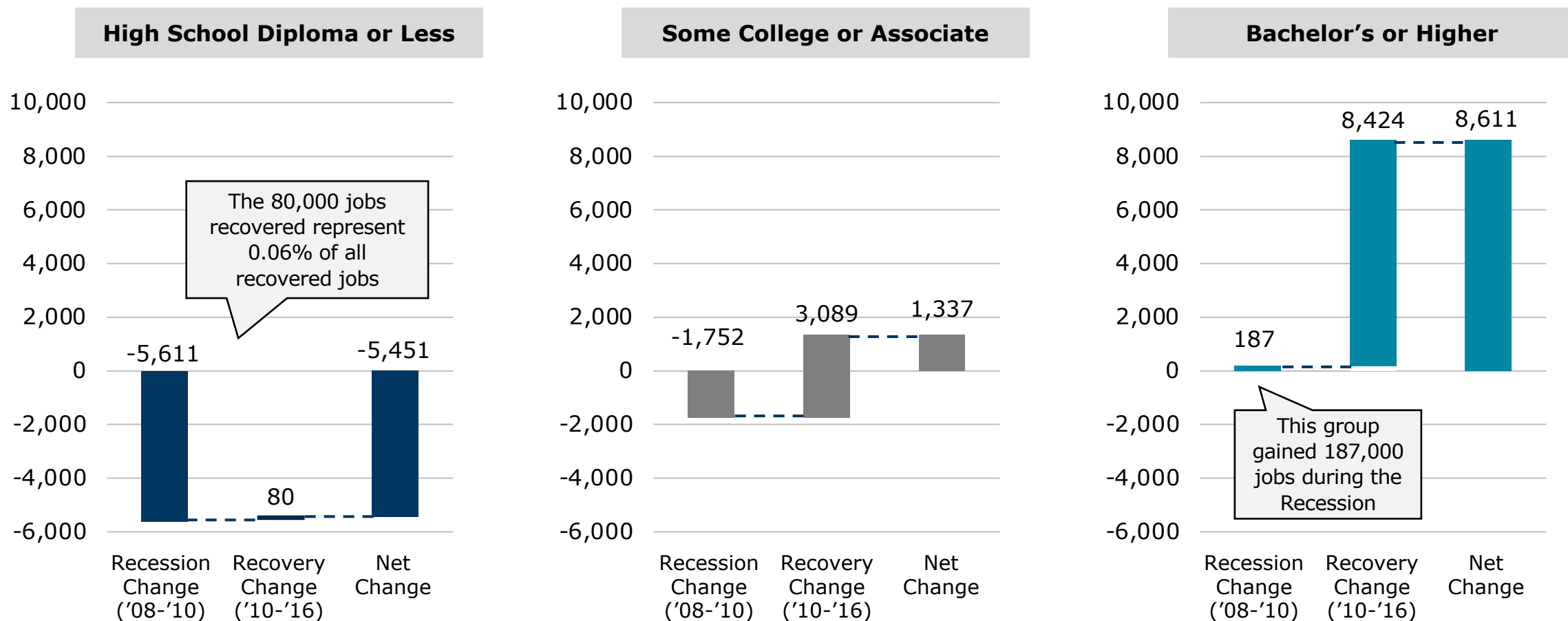
- Bureau of Labor Statistics data reveal that people with **less than a HS diploma experienced an additional 5.6 percentage point increase in unemployment over those with a Bachelor's or higher.**
- A separate study from the Brookings Institute revealed, nationally, workers of color are 1.5 to 4.5 percent more likely to lose their jobs, and workers without a high school degree were **10 percentage points** more likely to have stopped working than otherwise similar employees with college degrees.

Texas Postsecondary Credential Attainment and Pandemic Recovery

While Not a Perfect Comparison to the COVID Economic Situation, During the Recovery From the 2008 Recession, 95% of Jobs Created Went to Workers with a Postsecondary Degree

Exhibit C

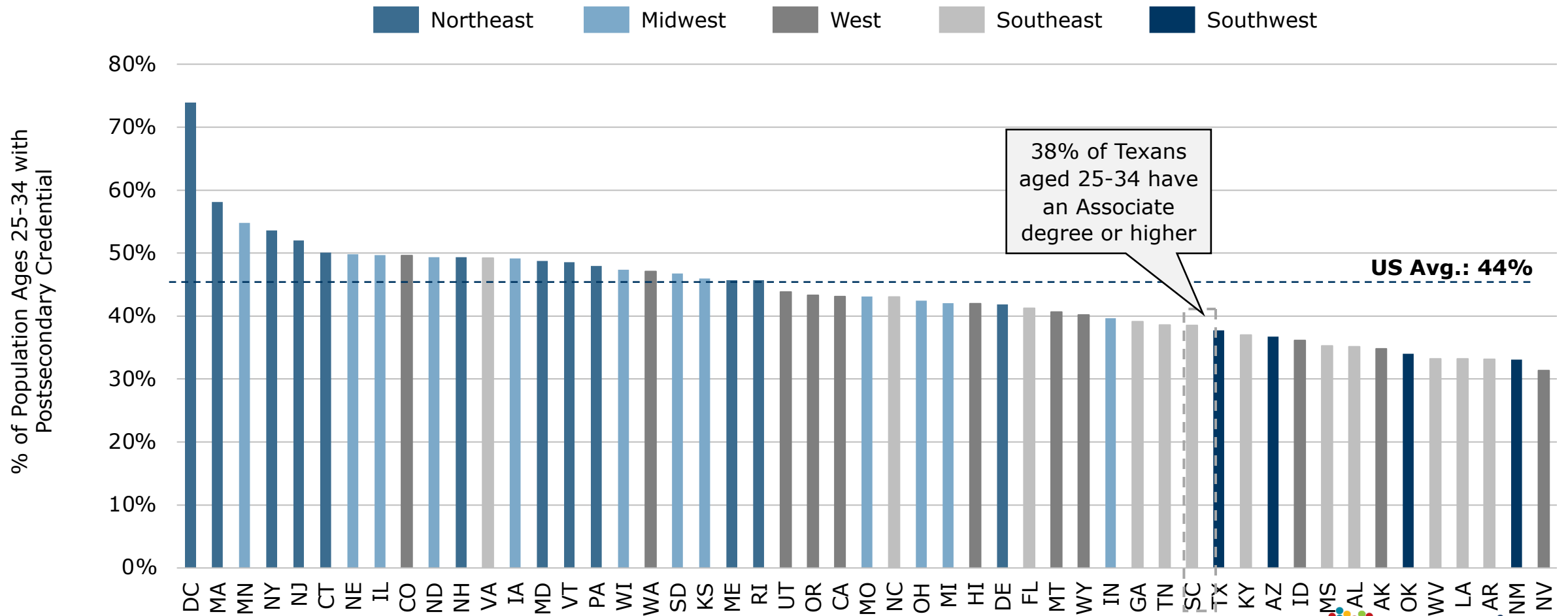
Net Job Change in Thousands by Credential Level in the United States



With Postsecondary Attainment Rates Trailing Most Other States, Texas Was Ill Prepared to Weather the Workforce Challenges COVID-19 Presented

Exhibit D

Percent of Population Ages 25-34 an Associate Degree or Higher (2018)

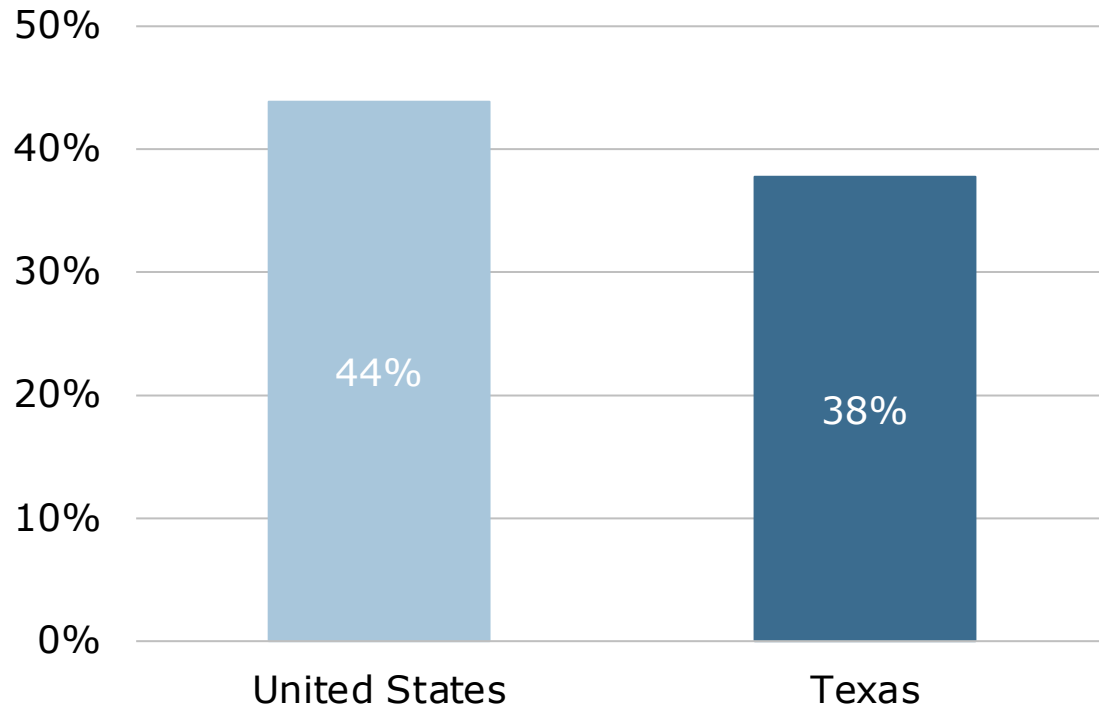


Adding to This Challenge, Black and Hispanic Texas Residents Are More Vulnerable to Job Loss Given Their Lower Rates of Postsecondary Credential Attainment

Exhibit E

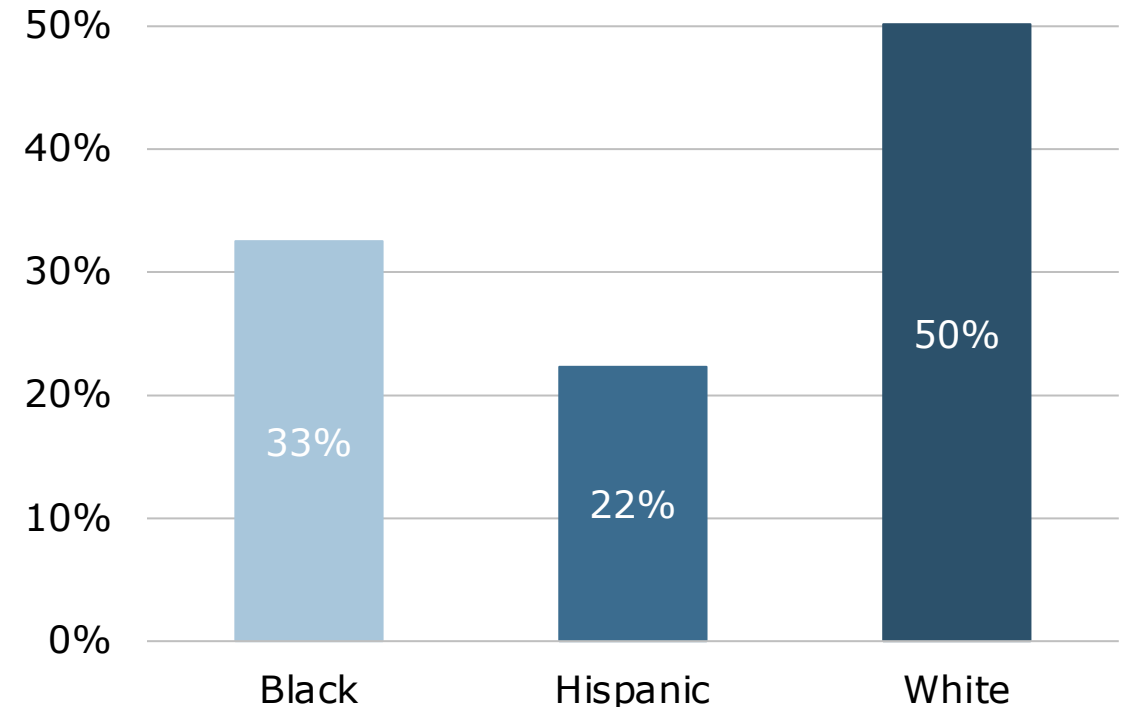
Texas lags the rest of the country in postsecondary attainment rates

% Population Ages 25-34 with Associates or above



In Texas, significant gaps exist in postsecondary attainment across racial groups

% Texas Residents Ages 25-34 with Associates or above

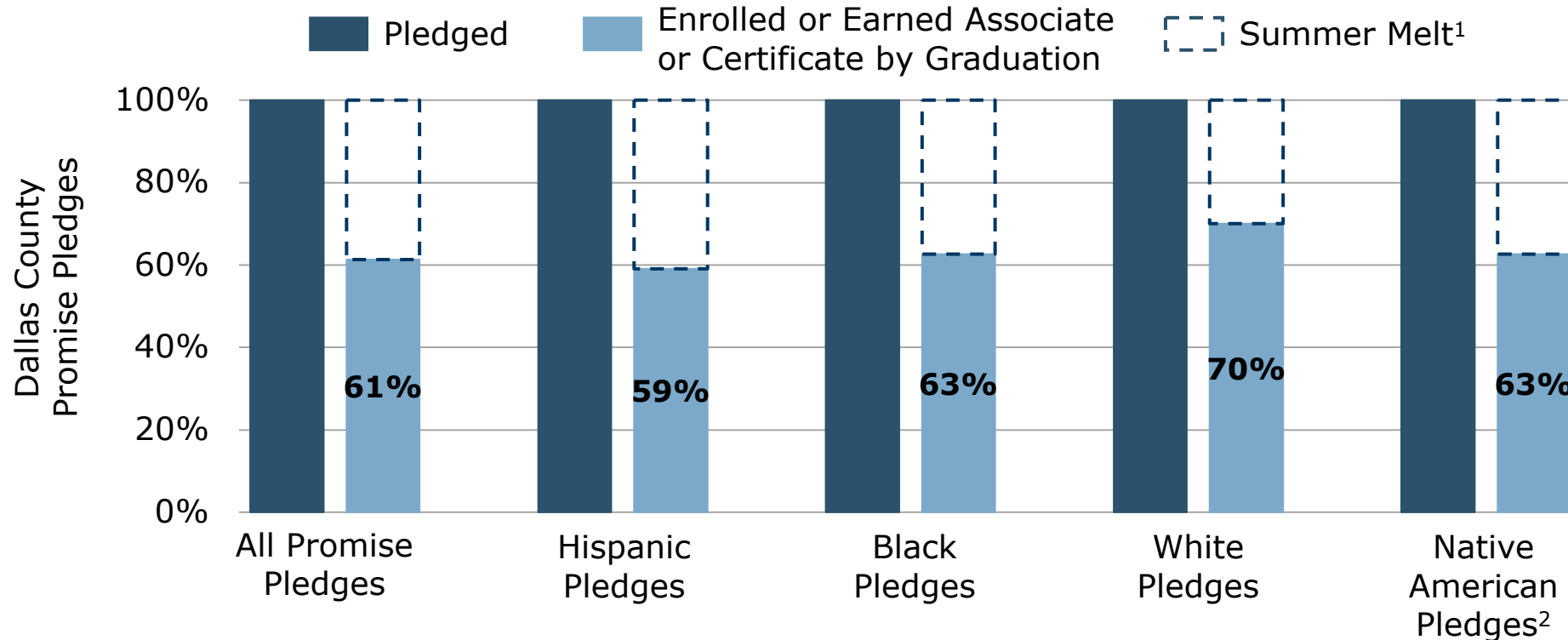


Reducing Summer Melt And Increasing Postsecondary Completion Through Data-Based Regional Partnerships

Despite Dramatic College Enrollment Gains from the Dallas County Promise, Students Coming From the Most Challenging Economic Backgrounds Experience Significant Summer Melt

Exhibit F

'18 & '19 Dallas Promise Pledges Enrolled in College by Fall or Earned Associate/Certificate by Graduation



- Compared to similarly economically disadvantaged demographics (~80% EcoDis) across the state, Promise Pledge cohorts achieve much higher enrollment rates
- Summer Melt rates are between 7 and 11 percentage points higher for Promise pledges of color

Total Pledges	16,250	9,966	4,046	951	831
Enrolled or Earned Associate or Certificate	9,963	5,862	2,533	666	521

Source: National Student Clearinghouse 2019 report. Footnotes: 1. "Summer Melt" is the number of students who signed a pledge but did not enroll the fall following graduation or complete an Associate or Certification by graduation. 2. Pledges who self-reported as Hispanic and Native American are counted twice and show up in both groups' columns.

How To Alleviate Summer Melt?

Personalized, student support helps students navigate complicated enrollment processes, keeping them on track

Exhibit G



Extend high school counselor and college advisor contracts to be year-round allowing key positions to support students over the summer. Cross-district networks through Promise enable coordinated efforts between high school and higher ed staff



Access to accurate, timely enrollment progress information enables personalized text messages to provide “just-in-time” reminders about tasks and deadlines. Texts free up time for advisors to offer more nuanced support



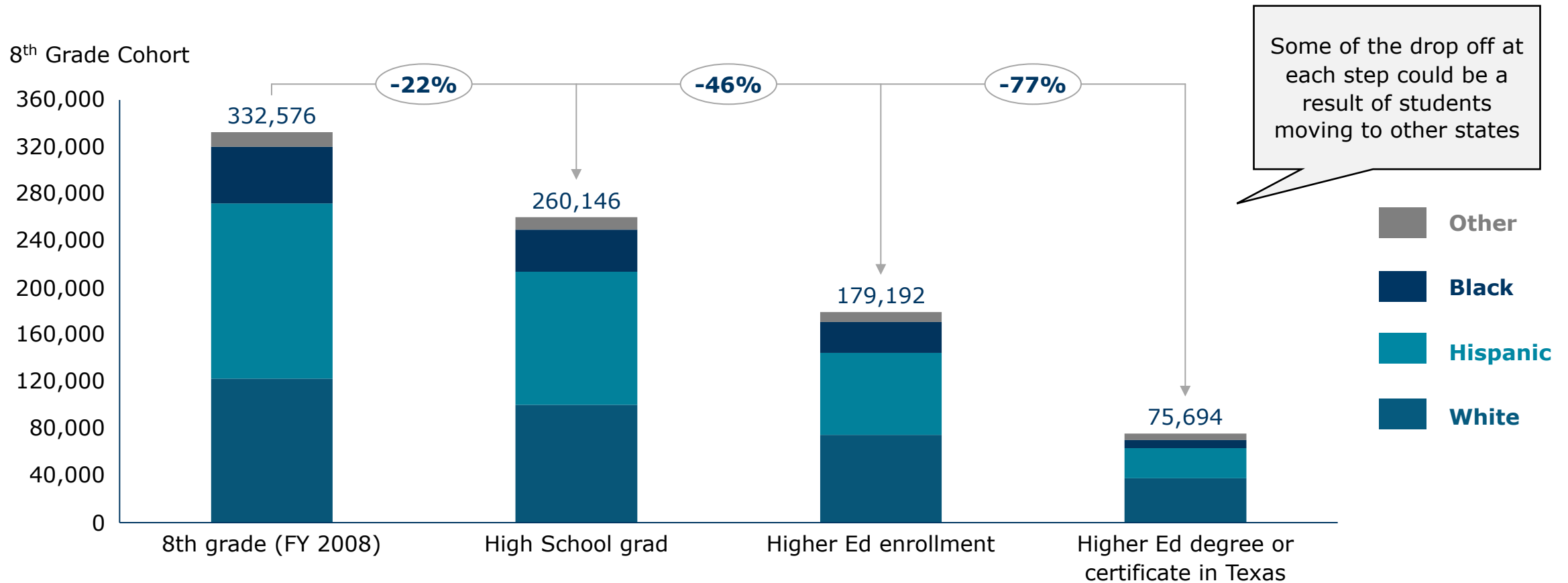
Identifying and facilitating coordinated handoffs between HS and PS:

- Two-way texting helps advisors gain insight into common stumbling blocks (transcript troubles, for example) to inform continuous improvement
- Once a student selects a college, their account is transferred to the higher ed partner, enabling the student to text directly with admissions and financial aid representatives

Keeping in Mind the State Goal of 60% of Texans With a Degree or Certificate by 2030, Of the ~332,000 Texas 8th Graders Each Year, Only 23% Earn a Certificate or Degree in Texas

Exhibit H

Fewer and fewer students progress to the next step in Texas schools



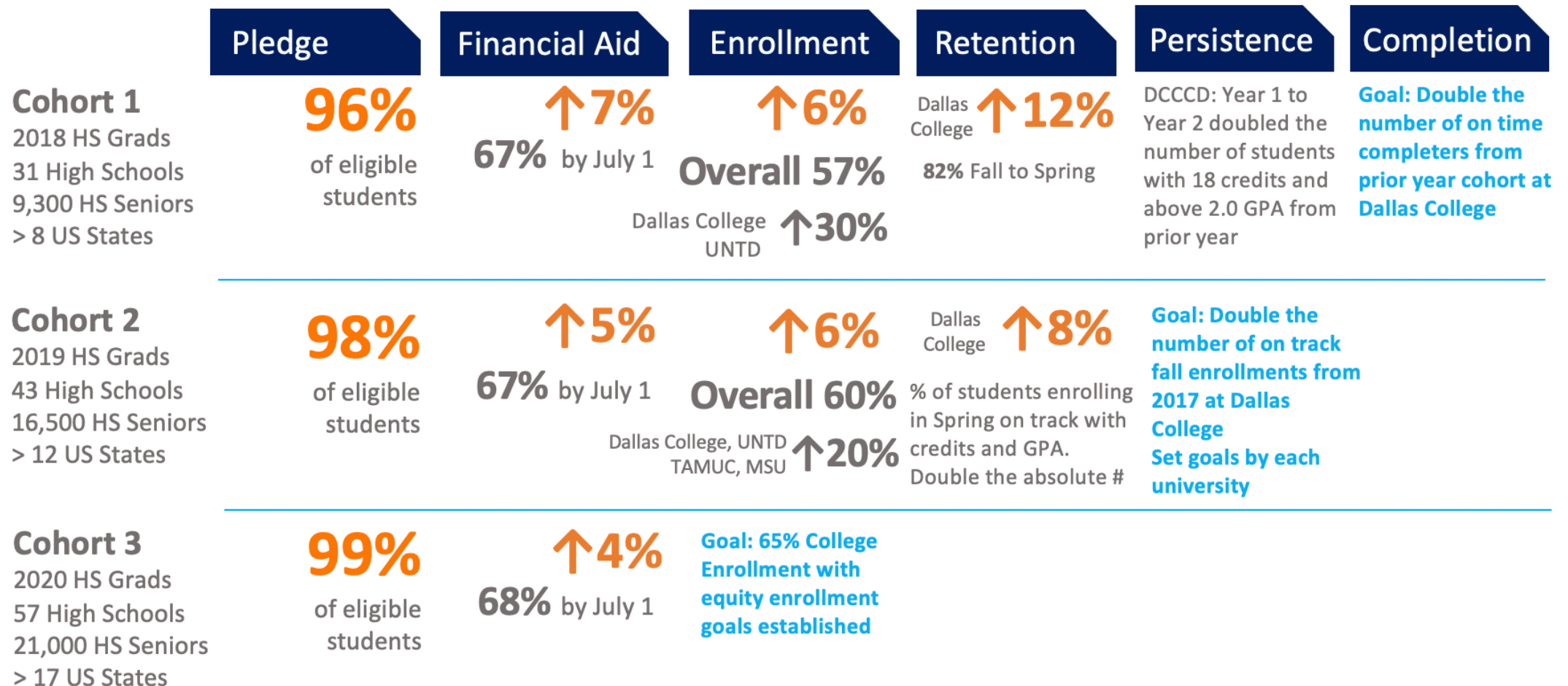
Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board, 8th Grade Cohort Study (2019) for the 8th grade cohort of FY2008.

Note: The THECB 8th grade cohort study tracks education outcomes for cohorts of students who attend 8th grade in a Texas public school. Outcomes for the cohort are tracked for 11 years

Dallas County Promise Results:

Increased financial aid, enrollment, retention among a population with more than 50% of students experiencing poverty

Exhibit I



TEA Accountability Reports and TAPR Report, 2019, FAFSA data from U.S. Department of Education June reports. TASFA data reported from the Dallas County Promise partner colleges. Cohort enrollment and persistence from 2019 NSC data report. Retention and pledge data from internal Dallas College database. State enrollment and completion data from Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board (THECB) 2017 and 2018 report

Submitted by Libby McCabe and Kate Greer on behalf of
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Appendix

Key Points from the Brookings Institute: Covid 19 And Labor Markets

“US Labor Market During the Beginning of the Pandemic Recession”

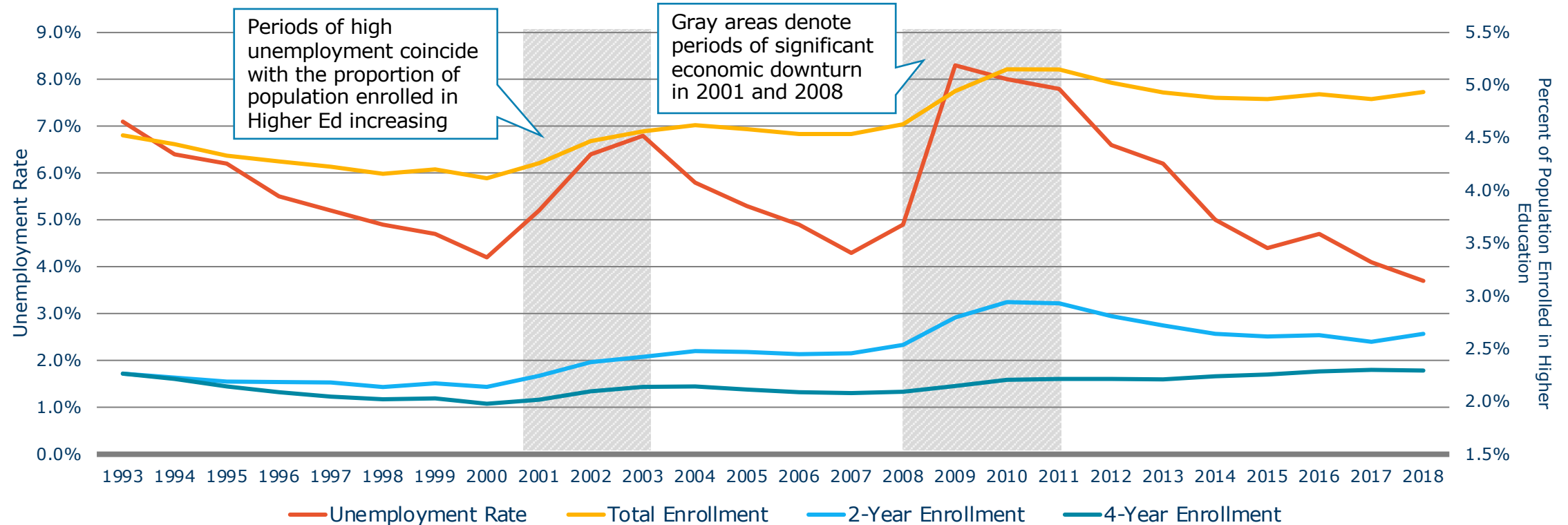
- Job losses greatly impacted low-wage workers: “37 percent of workers in the bottom fifth of wage distribution lost their jobs in April, compared with 9 percent of workers in the top fifth and 21 percent of employees overall”
- Rebound has been slight. Employment still 15% lower than pre-pandemic levels and for low-wage workers, 30% lower
- Women had 4 percentage points higher unemployment than men most likely due to higher numbers working in restaurants and retailers which have been hit hard

“Measuring the Labor Market at the Onset of Covid 19

- Reopening businesses are mostly calling back former employees with older workers, Black and Asian workers less likely to restart work
- Job losses disproportionately impacted low-wage workers and women. Workers of color between 1.6 and 4.6 percent more likely to lose jobs than similar white workers
- **Workers without a high school degree were 10 percentage points more likely to have stopped working than otherwise similar employees with college degrees**
- No evidence that \$600 temporary supplement policy response drove job losses or slowed rehiring

Changes in demand for Higher Education have historically corresponded closely to patterns in economic performance

Texas Unemployment and Percent of Texas Population Enrolled in Higher Education since 1994



1994 Enrollment

814k

2006 Enrollment

1.06M

2018 Enrollment

1.41M

1994 TX Population

18.3M

2006 TX Population

22.5M

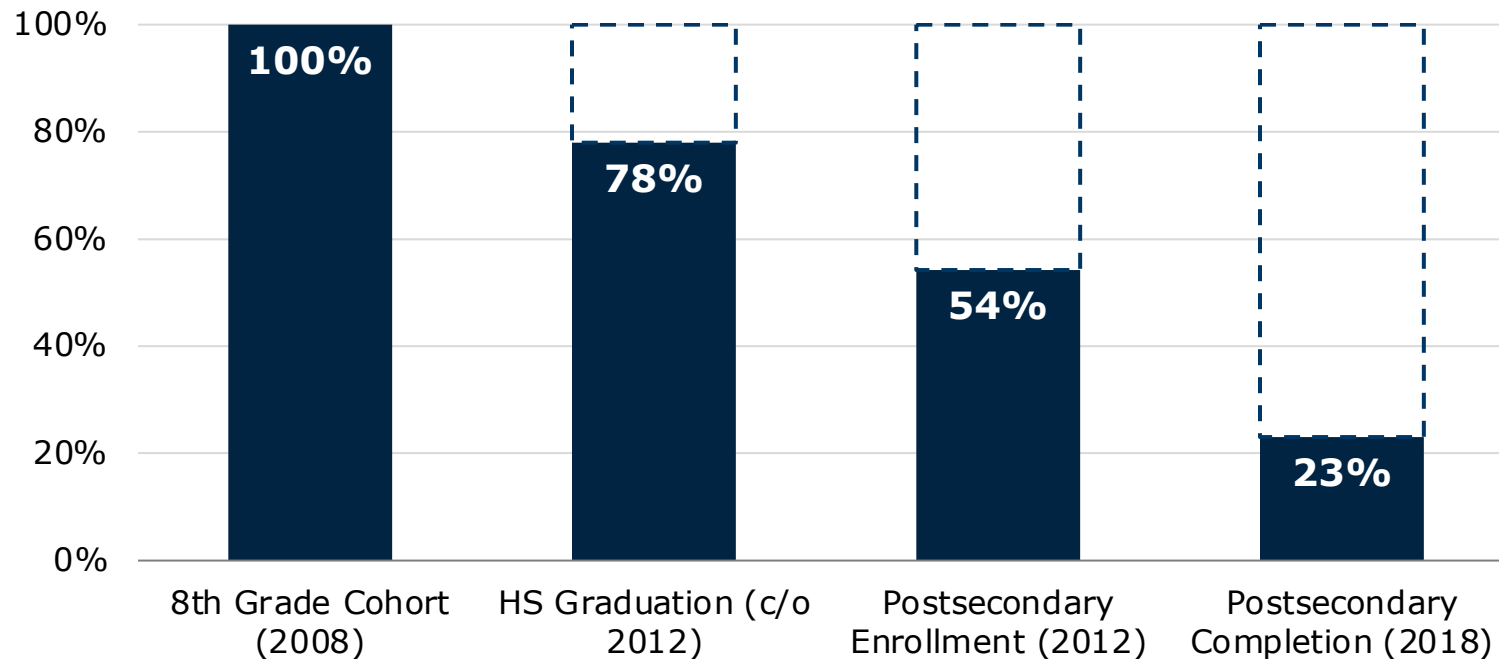
2018 TX Population

28.7M

Small improvements to postsecondary attainment should not be underestimated; just 1,000 incremental postsecondary graduates equates to \$1 Billion in additional lifetime earnings for Texas

Each Year ~260,000 students graduate and do not obtain a P.S. degree by age of 24

H.S. Graduation/Postsecondary Attainment Rates of the 2008
Texas 8th Grade Cohort



Students Meeting Benchmark

76,000

Students NOT Meeting Benchmark

184,000

**Students attaining a
postsecondary credential vs
HS diploma**

**Will earn 65% more in
salary**

**Will earn \$1 million more
in lifetime earnings**