

**Closing the Gaps
In Higher Education
In Central Texas**

An Investment in the Future of Central Texas

**Austin Area Research Organization
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Closing The Gaps In Higher Education In Central Texas

Abstract

According to population growth and major demographic trends for Central Texas, post-secondary educational attainment could drop from the year 2000 level of 65% of the adult population to only 55% in 2040. Data indicates that Hispanic populations, the demographic group that is projected to experience the greatest population growth, is the same group that historically has been less likely to attend and graduate from college. This poses the largest single challenge to the economic future of the Austin area.

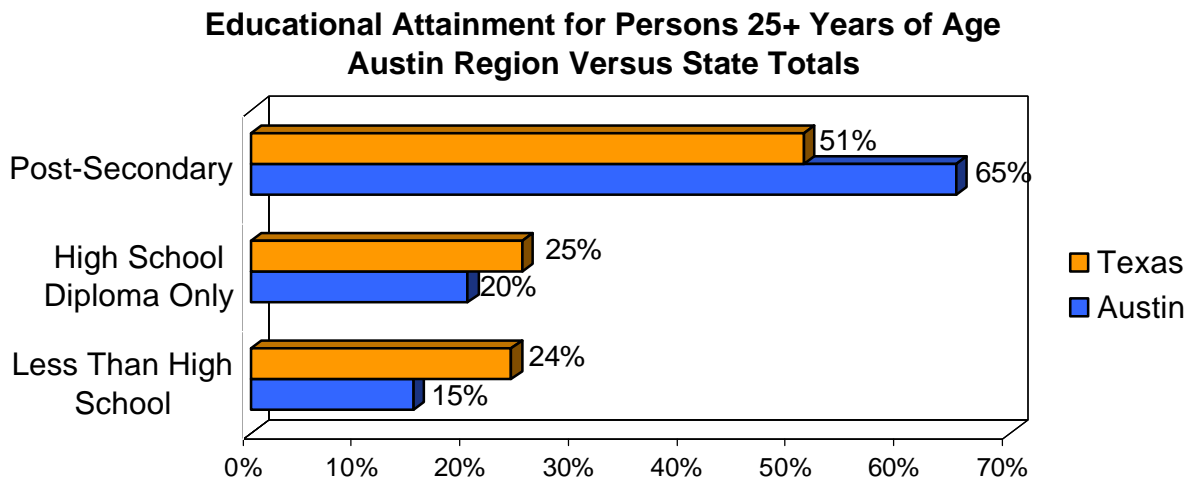
Unless we preserve and build our intellectual capital, individual household income would decrease by \$4000 or 6%, costing our community \$2.4 billion of income, annually. To reverse the current negative trend in higher education participation and degree completion, and achieve the target set by the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board for the year 2015, between 43,948 and 65,715 more Central Texans would need to be enrolled in higher education at all levels, including community colleges, bachelor's degree granting institutions, and graduate and professional education.

To achieve these enrollment targets, high school completion rates as well as the percentage of high school students who graduate under the "Recommended High School Curriculum" would need to increase. Austin Community College would need to accommodate an additional 21,515 students, virtually doubling in size, Southwest Texas State University would need to add 9,858 students, and St. Edward's University would enroll 4,428 additional co-eds. AARO offers 15 recommended actions to close the gaps in higher education in Central Texas.

Closing The Gaps In Higher Education In Central Texas

The period of 1990 to 2000 was one of population growth and major demographic change for Central Texas. Central Texas population reached 1,249,763, up 47%, with a large modification in the ethnic composition of the area. Projections by the State Demographer, Dr. Steve Murdock, suggest that both trends are expected to continue during the coming decades. The impact of these trends on Texas and the Austin region will be profoundly experienced both in economic and social terms.

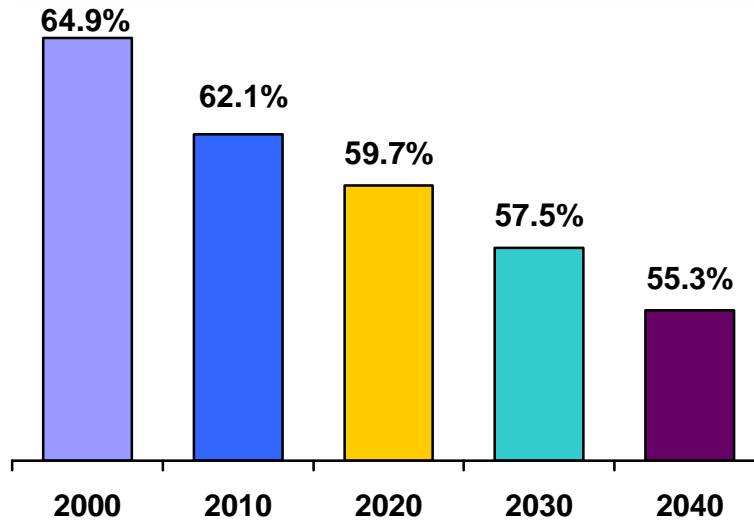
Austin is an area dependent on intellectual capital or the strength of a well-educated workforce. The Austin area prides itself on the higher education degree completion of its adult population. In the most recent census, 65% of the adult population, twenty-five or older, had some level of post-secondary education with 37% with a bachelor's degree or higher. In contrast, statewide, only 51% of Texans had some level of post-secondary education.¹



The Austin American-Statesman, has heralded Austin as one the nation's premier "City of Ideas" built upon a strong foundation of the higher education backgrounds of its population. Few would question the impact that The University of Texas has had on the positive economic growth of the region. Unfortunately, it is this strength built on a highly educated workforce that is potentially adversely impacted. It has been estimated that if past demographic trends were to continue into the future, the overall percentage of the adult population in the year 2040 with post-secondary educational attainment, could drop to only 55%, impacting the Austin area economy and way of life. We need to adopt a pro-active strategy aimed at preserving and building our intellectual capital.

¹ Further details broken down by the five county area are provided in Appendix 1.

Post-secondary Attainment Decline Austin Area

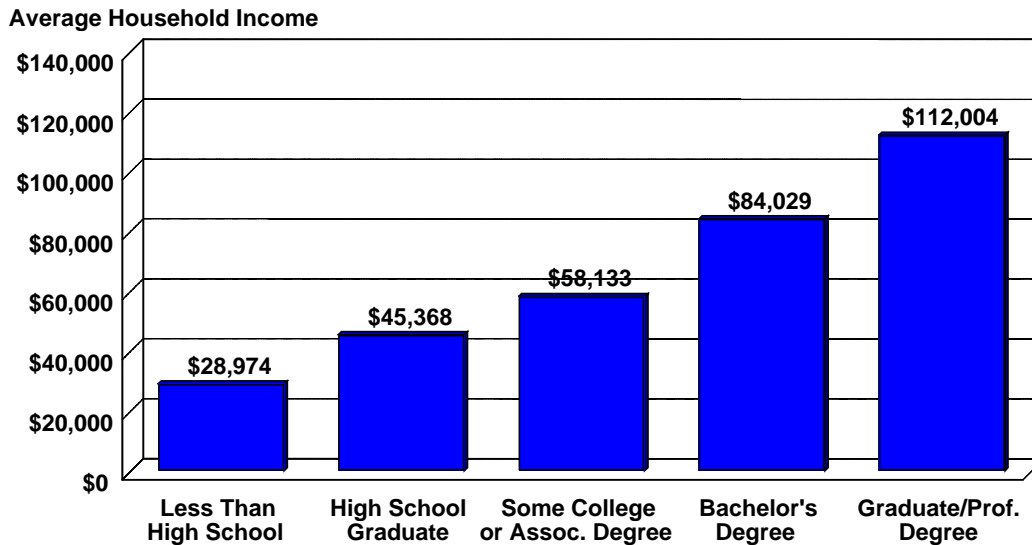


Without some plan to reverse the existing trend, the decline in educational attainment of the Austin work force in coming decades would be projected to occur in the post-secondary higher education categories critical to the economy of Austin. Looking at the general trend, somewhere after 2015, the Austin area adult population would slip below the 60% threshold of post-secondary education attainment. Future educational attainment projections are available in greater detail in Appendix 1.

In fact, a report issued by the state demographer warned that if more Texans do not achieve higher levels of degree completion, the state stands to lose up to \$40-billion in annual household income by the year 2040. For Austin, an estimated average \$4,000 reduction in individual annual household income would cost Austin \$2.4 billion of income annually. This is equivalent to a 6% reduction in annual wages.

The reason for this adverse economic impact is based on research demonstrating that those with higher levels of education earn more money over the course of a lifetime. Someone with an Associates degree would earn annually on average over \$15,000 more than someone with only a high school degree, or overall \$380,000 more over the course of a work-life. Someone with a Bachelor's degree would earn an average almost \$40,000 more annually or \$850,000 over the course of a work-life. The problem is exacerbated by the fact that changes in the educational requirements of jobs in a knowledge based economy means that there are fewer and fewer jobs requiring only a high school degree. The future economy of Austin and Texas is dependent on reversing the current negative trend in higher education participation and degree completion.

Average Annual Household Income in the United States by Educational Attainment in 2000*



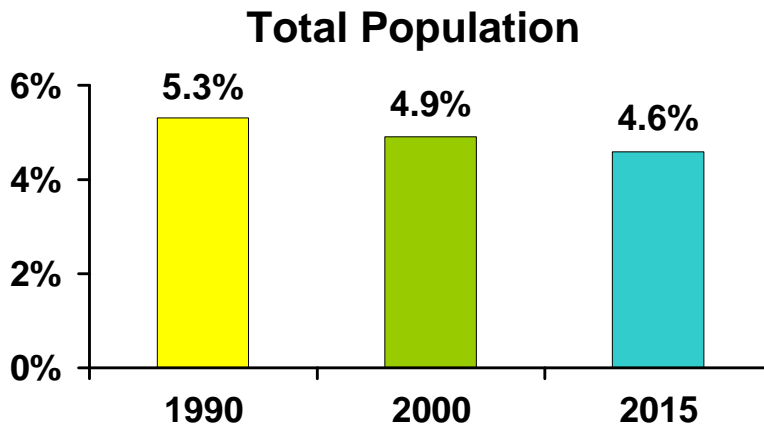
* From March 2001 Current Population Survey, U.S. Bureau of the Census

Texas Higher Education Participation Trends

This AARO White Paper analysis of population and demographics suggests that the Austin area along with Texas faces a very large challenge to reverse the trend and build upon an economic foundation that is closely linked to the higher education backgrounds of its adult population. In fact, the current data suggests that the college participation rate of the total Texas population has declined during the last decade from 5.3% to 4.9% and is expected to decline further in coming decades. The Texas college participation rate is already below the national average and below states such as California, Illinois and New York. Given this situation, we should not be surprised to be experiencing an economic challenge from these states.

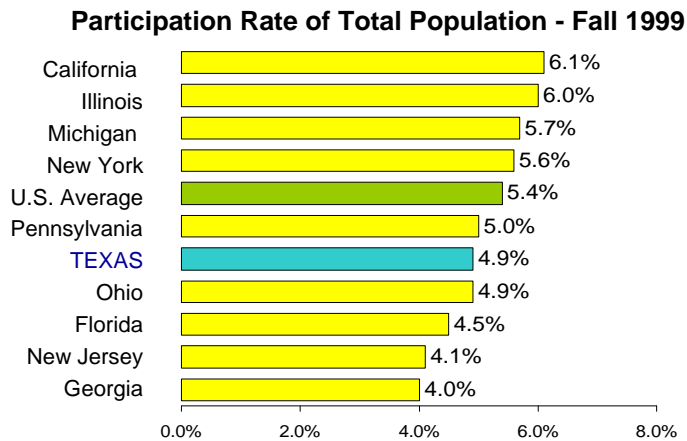
To reverse this trend by 2015, approximately 500,000 more Texans would need to be enrolled in higher education at all levels including community colleges, bachelor's degree granting institutions and graduate and professional education. In addition, of course, we would need these enrollments to lead to more graduates. The Austin area share of the statewide increase in higher education participation is estimated conservatively to range between 43,948 and 65,715. If successful, this would push our higher education participation rate up to 5.7%. This would achieve the state goal of having a participation rate above the national average and comparable to the rates achieved in states with which Texas is in economic competition.

Enrollments are Increasing, but Participation Rates Continue to Drop



Source: Enrollment data IPEDS Enrollment Survey

Gaps Between Texas and Other States



Source: Almanac 2001-2, The Chronicle of Higher Education

This paper attempts to detail the expansions of our current higher education institutions that will be necessary if we are to meet the Austin share of “Closing the Gaps.” In addition, the paper in Part II attempts to explore the current characteristics of the “pipeline” to higher education at the ISD level, in order to understand the challenges to expansion of the college going rate of high school graduates.

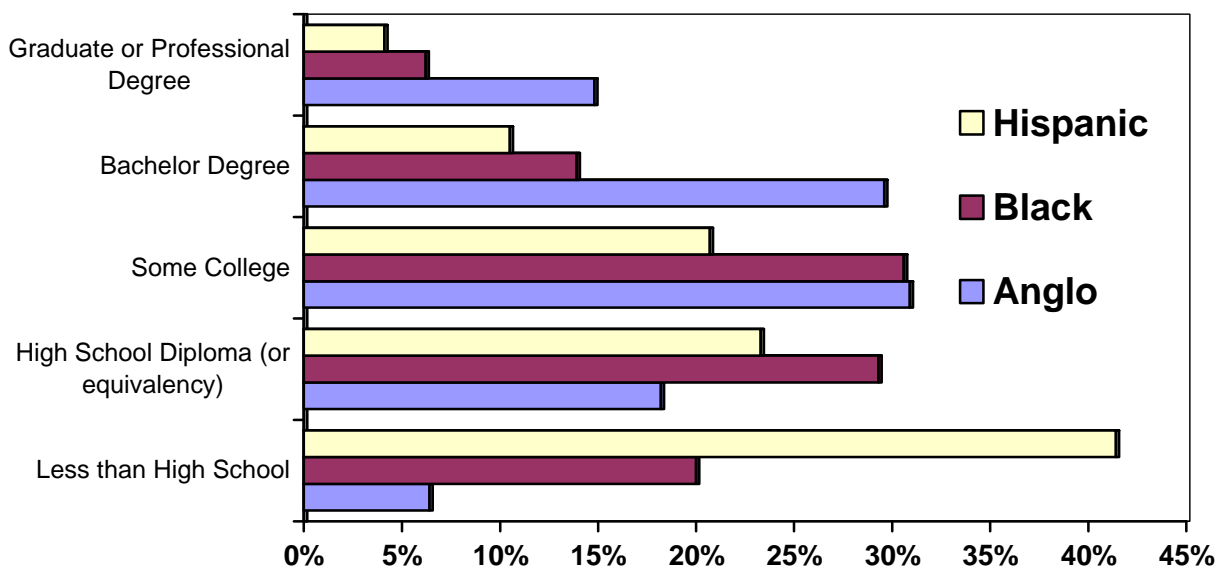
Demographic Trends: Higher Education Participation and Completion

The expected decline in higher education participation and completion is based upon an analysis that has found that the demographic ethnic groups that will experience the greatest population growth, are the same groups that have historically been less likely

to attend and graduate from college. The Texas and central Texas proportion of the overall population that is Anglo is declining, while the Hispanic proportion of the overall population, in particular, will be increasing. By far, the most significant demographic change from 1990-2000 in the state of Texas and in central Texas has been the disproportionate increase in the Hispanic population. While the overall Austin area grew by 47.7 percent, the Hispanic growth in the Austin area grew by 85.3%. Moreover, this trend of high growth among the Hispanic population is expected to continue in coming decades (Appendix 2).

As the Austin area chart below demonstrates, the Anglo population has attained education levels higher than the Hispanic and Black population. Thus, unless this educational attainment pattern can be reversed, the overall participation rate in higher education and educational attainment of the Austin area population could be expected to decline. It is this challenge that is addressed by this paper.

**Austin Region Educational Attainment
25+ Years of Age by Ethnicity**



Education Attainment in the Austin Area

As stated earlier the overall educational attainment of Austin area residents 25+ years is currently the area's key economic advantage. In the Austin area, 65% of the population has some post-secondary, college-level educational attainment. Notwithstanding this strength, 15.2% of the adult population or 116,801 residents did not have a high school degree.

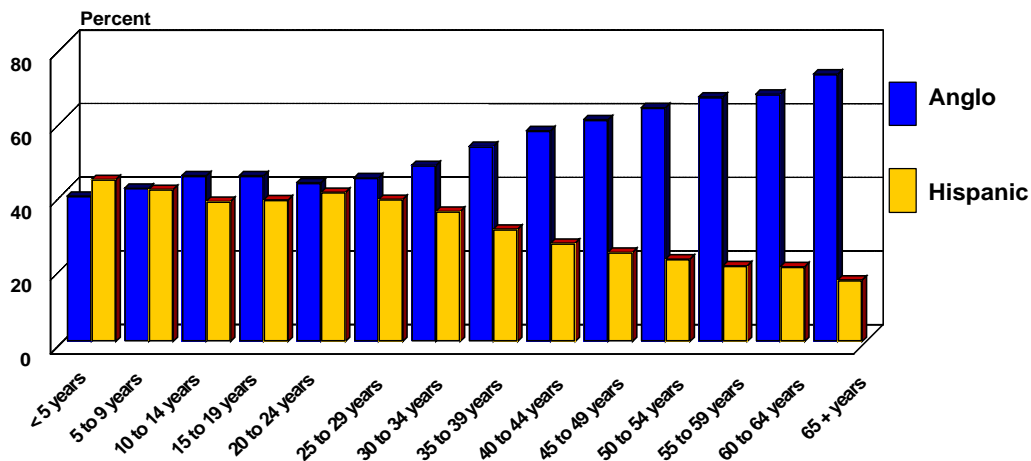
However, there were significant differences between the Anglo population post-secondary educational attainment (75.3%) and post-secondary attainment of the Hispanic population (35.3%) (Appendix 3). Moreover, among the growing Hispanic population, those with less than a high school degree among the adult population represented 41.4%.

It is this comparatively low rate of post-secondary higher education attainment among the fast-growing Hispanic population that represents the largest single challenge to the economic future of the Austin area. Closing the gap in higher education attainment between the Anglo population and the Hispanic population would make a very large difference in the makeup of the available intellectual capital in the region.

Demographic Challenges to Higher Education Enrollment

Further accentuating the challenge of raising higher education participation is the demographic makeup of the potential college-age population. The younger populations in Texas are Hispanic. These current school-age populations have historically not continued to college. (see Appendix 4)

Percent of Texas Population By Age Group and Ethnicity, 2000

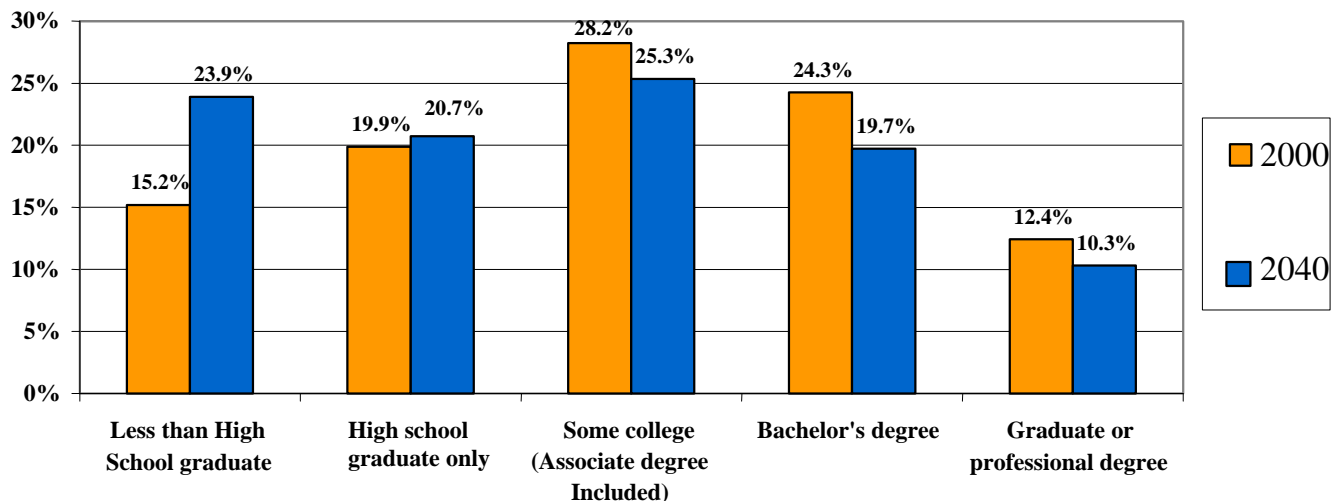


Projected Educational Attainment Rates for the Austin Region

Without a reversal in the educational attainment trends among the fastest growing population segments, the adult population with less than a high school degree would more than double between 2000 and 2020 and nearly quadruple by 2040. It is this population, of course, that earns the least income and has a high potential for becoming

users of our social welfare system. The percent of the population with post-secondary education would fall precipitously by 2040 (see Appendix 5).

Austin Area - Projected Educational Attainment for 2000 and 2040



The impact of a proactive, “Closing the Gap” initiative in the Austin area can be demonstrated by projecting the difference over the next decade between maintaining the current educational attainment trend for each demographic group, and a trend that has been altered so as to reflect attainment at the higher, Anglo population rate. If the Hispanic and Black education attainment levels were projected at the Anglo population educational attainment rates, the number of post-secondary degrees and attainment would be higher. Details on potential educational attainment, if all ethnic groups paralleled Anglo attainment can be found in Appendix 5.

Projected 2010 Educational Attainment Adult Population-25 years plus

	Some College	Bachelor's	Graduate/Professional
2000 Census	216,892	186,353	95,469
Minimum projection	280,568	235,352	119,693
If maintain current %'s	285,737	246,220	125,643
If Anglo trend for all	309,053	299,519	155,517
Change@ minimum	+63,676	+48,999	+24,224
Change to maintain %	+68,845	+59,867	+30,174
Change@ Anglo Level	+92,161	+113,166	+60,050

Higher Education Participation

Currently, 53,799 residents within the five-county area surrounding Austin (Travis, Williamson, Hays, Bastrop and Caldwell) attend Texas higher education institutions. Of these residents 43,961 attend three local public universities and colleges (The University of Texas, Southwest Texas State University and Austin Community College) and the four private institutions (Concordia, Huston-Tillotson, St. Edward's and Southwestern). The rest attend other Texas institutions, public and private, outside of the central Texas region. Out-of-state enrollment is not accounted for in these totals, but may represent an additional 5,000 to 7,000 students. Full details are provided in Appendix 6.

Texas Higher Education Enrollment of Central Texas Residents

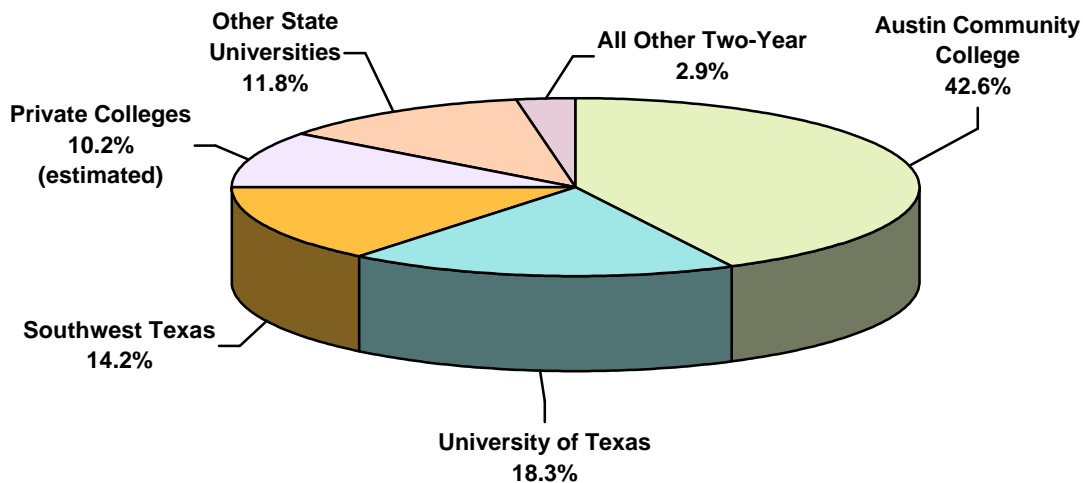
Fall Enrollment (2001)	Central Texas Enrollment	% Enrolled of Central Texas	Overall Enrollment	Local Colleges % Central Texas Residents
Local Public Higher Ed				
University of Texas	9,848	18.3%	50,616	19.5%
Southwest Texas State	7,663	14.2%	23,517	32.6%
Austin Community College	22,892	42.6%	27,577	83.0%
Local Private Higher Ed				
Concordia	355		844	42.1%
Huston-Tillotson	357		618	57.8%
St. Edward's	2,600		4,151	62.6%
Southwestern	246		1,320	18.6%
Subtotal Local Private	3,558	6.6%	6,993	
Subtotal Local Higher Ed	43,961		108,643	40.5%
Non-Local Texas Higher Ed				
Other 4 yr Public-Texas	6,332	11.8%		
Other 2 yr Public Texas	1,570	2.9%		
Other Private-Texas	1,936	3.6%		
TOTAL Higher Education	53,799	100.0%		

Although 108,643 students attend the local higher education institutions, only 40.5% are from the local Central Texas area. The University of Texas, for example, reflecting its statewide enrollment pool, had a fall 2001 statewide enrollment of 50,616 with 19.5% or 9,848 coming from the five local counties. Similarly, Southwest Texas had a fall 2001 statewide enrollment of 23,517 with 32.6% or 7,663 from the five county area. Austin Community College, in keeping with its localized mission, drew 83% of its students (22,892) from the five-county area. Among the four private universities, St. Edward's had the highest percent (63%) of local residents among its enrollments. Southwestern University derived only 19% of its student body from local Austin area.

Austin Community College served 43% of all five-county residents who were enrolled in Texas higher education, while 18.3% attended UT and 14.2 % attended SWT. Local private colleges and universities were responsible for serving (6.6%) of all local residents enrolled in higher education. An additional 11.8% attended state universities in other parts of the state.

Distribution of Central Texas Residents Enrolled in Texas Higher Education

53,799 Higher Education Students



Participation: In Texas Higher Education in Central Texas

The 53,799 local county residents that enrolled in Texas higher education in Fall 2001, represent 4.1% of the estimated 2002 total population of 1,309,927 (or 4.3% of the 2000 census). This percentage is probably understated, since it represents only an estimate of central Texas resident enrollments in private colleges and universities outside of this region (examples: Rice, Baylor or Southern Methodist University).

The "Closing the Gaps" Plan of the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board calls for a gradual increase in participation to reach a 5.7% statewide rate by 2015. If this target were achieved there would be between 97,747 and 119,514 local resident higher education enrollments depending upon whether a conservative estimate (1,714,863) or the "recent past decade trend" (2,096,737) were used as the estimate of population growth.

Higher Education Enrollment Estimates for Closing the Gaps in Austin Area

	Conservative Estimate	Recent Past Decade Growth Trend
2015 Population Estimate for Austin Area	1,714,863	2,096,737
Austin Area Residents Enrolled in Higher Education in Fall 2001	53,799	53,799
Enrollment Needed in Fall 2015 to Achieve 5.7% Participation Rate	97,747	119,514
Additional Enrollments Needed by 2015	43,948	65,715

Depending on the population estimate, this represents an increase of between 43,948 and 65,715 local central Texas students over the current base enrolled in higher education. Appendix 7 provides the increases broken down by the five-county area. It is noteworthy that the size of the increase in Williamson County (over 12,000 using conservative estimates), reinforces the strong necessity of increasing the capacity for higher education offerings through the higher education consortium, known as the Multi-Institutional Teaching Center, “MITC,” under the leadership of Southwest Texas State University.

Enrollment Impact on Local Institution of Higher Education

Using the conservative population estimates the increase of an additional 44,000 students will impact the local universities and colleges in a differential manner. First, with enrollment capped at the University of Texas, none of the projected increases will occur at The University of Texas. In addition, the planned expansions for the local private universities and colleges are relatively modest. Finally, the assumptions from the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board are that the increased enrollments will disproportionately be realized at the public community colleges versus the public universities at a 70-30 ratio. This ratio has been utilized in this analysis between Austin Community College and Southwest Texas State University for all local counties, except Williamson. We should expect this split to be even in Williamson (rather than 70-30), if Southwest Texas State University develops a physical facility.

The enrollment increases to reach the 5.7% participation target will significantly impact two local public higher education institutions—Southwest Texas State University and Austin Community College. Even when the growth of the local private colleges and universities are considered, the burden will fall to these two public institutions. With conservative population estimates, ACC would need to grow to 44,508 by 2015 adding another 21,616 from the local area. SWT would need to add 9,858 students from the local five-county area. At SWT, increases may even be higher to the extent it meets the growing need of graduate level education. Among the private college sector, St. Edwards is expected to see the largest growth (2095) from the local counties based on current trend, that is, 47% of an addition of 4,428 new students.

The enrollment growth, of course, would be higher, if the higher population estimates were utilized. Projected enrollments for local institutions based upon both population estimates are provided below:

Institutional Enrollment Projections Based on Goal of 5.7% Participation Rate²				
Fall 2015 5.7% Participation Rate	Conservative Estimate		Recent Past Decade Trend	
	Area Total	Increase from Fall 2001 Enrollment	Area Total	Increase from Fall 2001 Enrollment
UT	9,848	0	9,848	0
SWT	17,521	9,858	22,646	14,983
ACC	44,508	21,616	54,626	31,734
Local Private Institutions	6,278	2,720	7,584	4,026
All Other University	12,451	6,119	15,684	9,352
All Other Two-Year	3,498	1,928	4,602	3,032
All Other Private Institutions	3,644	1,708	4,524	2,588
Total	97,747	43,948	119,514	65,715

Facility Capacity

The 2015 growth expectations will put severe pressure on the several local institutions that are expected to absorb the overwhelming majority of the estimated 45% enrollment growth for local residents.

The growth at Southwest Texas State University, especially in Williamson, will depend on increased facilities. Without additional facilities, the needed growth at SWT would not be achievable, since current facilities in San Marcos are already at capacity and offer limited opportunities for expansion. In Fall 2001, for example, classroom utilization in San Marcos was already above the Texas Coordinating Board standard. Classroom utilization is at a level that is the second highest in the State with laboratory utilization at the highest level in the State. These SWT facilities expansions are dependent upon State appropriation and legislative authorizations.

Likewise, St Edward's building expansion will be critical to achieve the expanded enrollment projected among private universities. These facilities expansions will be dependent upon private fund-raising efforts.

² UT Enrollment is assumed constant (due to cap); all other university and two-year colleges (out of area) maintain the same market share proportion; ACC and SWT maintain the same market share, but split the additional growth with 70% attending ACC and 30% attending SWT except for Williamson County where the split is assumed to be 50% each to ACC and SWT.

The greatest pressure for facilities expansion will occur at Austin Community College which would be expected to grow by 48% and absorb the largest increase of local residents.

A 2002 study by the MGT Corporation found that ACC's classroom and campus utilization already far exceeds suggested benchmarks and standards. Recent analyses by facilities planners have identified a need to significantly expand ACC facilities to absorb an additional 10,000 students by 2010. These facilities expansions are dependent on local voter approval. Without such approval, ACC would not be able to grow at the rate critical to achieve the goals outlined in this white paper.

Austin Area Degree Production at Colleges and Universities

Increased enrollments in post-secondary institutions must be also matched with higher levels of degree production and the overall increase in educational attainment for the adult population. If the educational attainment levels of the Austin population are to be maintained at the current high levels, enrolled students must graduate with degrees. Summary information on current local university and college degree production is provided in Appendix 8.

In fact, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics projects that "key growth occupations" and employment areas, very relevant to Austin, will require higher levels of post-secondary education than have been required in the past. The well-being of Austin will require a workforce with ever increasing levels of degree completion at the graduate, undergraduate university and community college levels of higher education.

Community College Educational Attainment

The fact that virtually all critical occupations require post-secondary education beyond high school suggests the necessity of increasing educational attainment at the fastest growing occupational categories requiring the Associates degree or a post-secondary certificate. These areas include Nursing, other critical health care workers, high tech along with police and firefighters.

In fact, growth in these sub-baccalaureate areas must be similar to the growth in the baccalaureate level, if Austin's overall education attainment level objectives for the adult population are to be met. That is, our Austin area estimates suggest a desirable increase by 2010 of 59,867 Bachelor's degree residents and an increase of 68,845 residents with post-secondary education beyond high school, but below the bachelor's levels. While the chart on page 8 (and appendix 5) provides detail on this projected growth, it is critical to understand that only a portion of that increase will happen without some intervention strategies to increase non-Anglo college enrollment in general.

The enrollment growth of Austin Community College should be sufficient to expand the pipeline of sub-baccalaureate degrees and certificates. A primary factor in achieving the desired community college educational attainment levels will be the adequacy of the overall classroom and laboratory facilities to accommodate the target participation level of 44,508 students. Moreover, expansion of several technical degree or certificate areas will be dependent on more specialized facilities—example, Nursing.

Bachelor's Degree Production

Currently, 24.3% of the Central Texas population has a Bachelor's degree. To maintain this relatively high educational attainment level over the next decade, an additional 59,867 to 96,000 residents would need to have a Bachelor's degree depending on which population projection is utilized.

During this next decade degree production will be directly impacted by limitations on enrollment growth, especially at the University of Texas, which currently awards 62% of 12,340 bachelor's degrees annually at area institutions. Therefore, to reach our objective by 2010 of maintaining our current Bachelor's degree attainment levels, we will need to rely upon growth of the other local institutions along with Central Texas students returning to the Austin area after attending institutions in other part of Texas or the Nation. In addition, we must also assume that the area will need to continue attract adults with Bachelor's degrees to relocate to our region.³

Bachelor's Degree Production 2000 – 2001 Academic Year

University of Texas	7,624
Southwest Texas State	3,571
St. Edward's University	653
Concordia University	123
Southwestern University	264
Huston-Tillotson College	105
Total	12,340

Based upon a detailed analysis (see appendix 8) implementing a strategy of expanded degree production, we project that over a 10 year period, 66,572 new bachelor's degrees residents could reside in Central Texas⁴. Expanded degree production at Southwest Texas State University and St. Edward's will be critical to achievement of this target.

This is an exciting prospect. That is, if we are able to produce by 2010 these additional workers through Texas higher education as outlined in the above strategy, we will be less dependent on an in-migration strategy.

³ To project future educational attainment levels, a combination of sources must be considered. Only 26% of the locally produced degrees are awarded to local central Texas residents. However, since 16% of local residents are attending other public and private colleges in Texas, this source of degrees can also be recognized. These two sources of local residents will influence future attainment levels if retained in the area. This analysis assumes that 70% can be retained. Moreover, local employers are recruiting from the entire local college and university graduate pool. We assume that 25% can be retained locally. In-migration will also account for a proportion of population growth with degrees.

⁴ We project that 78,320 awards may be made to students who will stay in the Austin area. However, we assume that over the course of a decade 15% will leave the area, leaving the residual of 66,572.

While it may still be necessary to encourage in-migration of populations with Bachelor's degrees (if the population estimates are higher than the conservative growth estimate), the in-migration rate may well be at lower rate than the last decade. Given the expected growth in the Austin area and the attractiveness of a "City of Ideas," a strategy that increases local production of degrees, coupled with "targeted in-migration strategy" seems reasonable and potentially attainable.

Graduate Level Degree Production

Austin faces a significant challenge to maintain the extremely high percentage of the adult population (12.4%) that has post-baccalaureate degrees. An additional 30,174 residents with post-baccalaureate degrees will need to be added to our population mix, if we are to maintain our current attainment rate.

Projected 2010 Educational Attainment Post-baccalaureate Degree Expansion

	Census	%	If % Maintained	Increase	% Increase
Master's Degree	64,609	68%	85,437	+20,828	32%
Professional School	17,373	18%	22,616	+5,243	30%
Doctorate Degree	13,487	14%	17,590	+4,103	30%
Totals-Post Grad	95,469	100%	125,643	+30,174	32%

In the Austin Area, the University of Texas is virtually the sole producer of the Doctoral and Professional degrees (1297 out of 1300 awards). The 3576 Master's degrees were awarded in the 2000-2001 Academic year by the University of Texas (72%) along with Southwest Texas State University (21%) and St. Edward's (7%). A few master's degrees are also provided by Concordia (See Appendix 8).

Based upon our current award levels at our local Universities, it is unlikely that the significant expansion of our workforce with graduate degrees will occur based solely upon local sources. Without a significant expansion of graduate programs, especially at the University of Texas and Southwest Texas State, the area will need to rely upon a major infusion of in-migration of post-baccalaureate degree holders, especially at the professional and Doctorate Levels.

Over the past decade Southwest Texas State has added many master's degree programs and selected doctoral programs. However, many SWT master programs, such as programs in Business Administration, Computer Science, Elementary Education and Secondary Education (delivered in Round Rock) and programs such Physical Therapy delivered in San Marcos are already at or near capacity. This white paper presumes that SWT must further build its capacity at the graduate level.

Based upon a reasonable estimate of growth, even with a major new reliance on SWT, we estimate that by 2010, only 15,155 new master Degree residents could be expected to be added. This represents an approximate shortfall of 25% of the desired additions of Master Degree residents (estimated at 20,828) in the population mix, if we are to retain our current attainment share. Moreover, the short-fall increases, if we move from a conservative population projection to a projection based upon the most recent past decade. Under the higher population projection the short-fall would be closer to 50% for the needed Master Degree residents (See details in appendix 8).

Based upon the above Master's Degree production analyses, this paper concludes that very significant in-migration of Master's degree workforce members will be necessary, unless a substantial increase in the awards of Master's degrees is forthcoming from the local Universities. While some of the gap, may be addressed by the expected enrollment increases at all levels at Southwest Texas State and St. Edwards, a serious deficiency will remain, unless the University of Texas also expands its MA programs.

Doctorate and Professional Level

The analysis of the shortfall at the Master's degree level is mirrored and magnified among Doctorates and professionals. At this level, there is only one significant local player, the University of Texas. The region should desire by 2010 to expand the number of Doctorate level residents by 4000 to 7000 beyond current levels. Unless there is an expansion of such Doctorate and professional programs, the area will need to rely upon in-migration to obtain such highly qualified and educated residents. Even if we optimistically could retain 20% of all UT graduates, this would only provide only 2200 of the needed numbers over the next decade for the local economy.

Clearly, the importation of Doctorate graduates will be critical to the future of the Austin area. This, of course, should not be seen as an entirely undesirable strategy since the Austin area will greatly benefit by attracting the nation's best and brightest to our area. This is what is to be expected of a City of Ideas that attracts Intellectual Capital. However, there can be no doubt that a significant expansion of Doctorate programs at the University of Texas would reduce the size of an in-migration strategy that will need to be adopted. Therefore, in this educational category, it is desirable to simultaneously expand the local supply system, while aggressively recruiting highly educated specialists to the Austin Area.

Benefit Analysis

The Texas State Comptroller recently issued a report that found an extremely favorable return on public investment for Higher Education. Her report stated:

“Every dollar invested in our state's higher education system pumps more than five dollars into our economy. It is a remarkable return on our money for Texans today and a vital stake in the future for successful generations of Texans tomorrow.”

While it is difficult to calculate the exact costs for the three local public institutions to achieve our objectives, the overall rate of return for our local economy will be high. The

State Higher Education Coordinating Board has estimated the public cost of adding a single undergraduate at a public university as \$2,121 and \$1,955 at a community college. Graduate costs per headcount are higher (\$8,085), as are costs for Engineering and Computer Sciences (\$4,074).

Currently, Austin Community College is asking voters to provide resources to address its facilities gap and to hire needed faculty. If approved, the resources would allow the student growth that this white paper estimates is needed by 2010 – 10,000 additional students. The five-cent proposed tax for both propositions, would increase the cost to a taxpayer with a \$100,000 house an additional \$50/year.

The Southwest Texas has a current request for additional state funds for facility expansion in Williamson County. The request is for \$4.5 million to help finance tuition revenue bonds of \$24 million.

Southwest Texas State, The University of Texas and also Austin Community College are also greatly impacted by the general state appropriation for higher education. The possibility of a significant reduction in state funds at a time that we are attempting to increase participation in higher education could seriously undermine achievement of the objectives of this white paper.

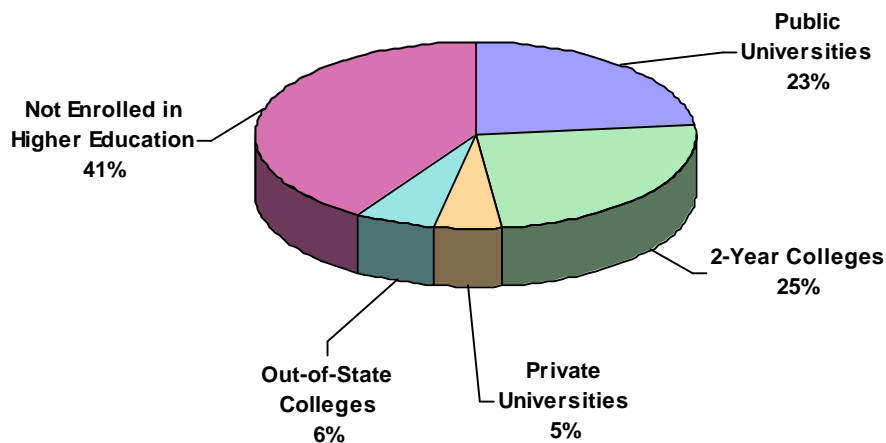
PART II – High School Linkages

Having higher percentages of the population obtain college degrees is dependent on increasing the enrollment in higher education. The plan entitled, *Closing the Gaps*, assumes that a critical element in achieving this objective is to increase the college-going rate of graduating high school seniors. While individuals may enter higher education later in life, research has demonstrated that higher degree completion of the bachelor's degree can be achieved, if high school seniors attend higher education as immediately after high school as possible.

In spring 2000, approximately 11,000 high school students graduated in the Austin area. Of these graduates 48.3% enrolled in Texas public higher education in fall 2000 with 25% enrolled in Austin Community Colleges, and 23.5% enrolled in other Texas public universities. It is estimated that 11% are either enrolled in private higher education or are enrolled in out-of-state institutions. Additional details by county are in Appendix 9.

Based on this information close to 40% of high school graduates do not enroll in higher education immediately after high school graduation. While many of these graduates may eventually enter higher education, the immediate college going rate is still below levels that would reverse the education trends. Clearly, it would be more desirable if a higher number of graduates could continue on directly into higher education.

**Distribution of Austin Area High School Graduates enrolled
in Higher Education in Academic Year 2000-2001 After
Completing High School During Academic Year 1999-2000**



Reviewing the age distribution of the three major public institutions in the regions, the University of Texas, Southwest Texas and Austin Community College, we find that all three have large percentages of their student body under the age of 25. Austin Community College has the oldest student body, but still has 61% of its student body under the age of 25. The University of Texas has the youngest student body with 78% of its student body below the age of 25. Southwest Texas has 74% of its student body below the age of 25.

These findings suggest that it is critical to facilitate the flow of traditional high school graduating seniors into higher education, if the target participation levels outlined in this white paper are to be achieved. Based on the demographic profile of the student bodies at Central Texas higher education institutions, at least 66% of the increase in higher education participation will be generated by students below the age of 25. In fact, among those entering college for the first time, the traditional age, 18-21 year olds represent, a very significant portion of the student body—42% among community colleges and 46% among public universities. Since this age group constitutes the single largest age-cohort in public and private universities, it is essential to increase the flow of students directly out of high school into higher education.

Adequate Higher Education Preparation--Recommended High School Curriculum

The ability of students to directly enter higher education is impacted by a combination of factors. One of these factors is the adequacy of academic preparation of the high school graduates. Within the seven county Austin area, 11,700 students graduated high school in spring of 2001. Of this total, 53% graduated under the recommended high school curriculum.

The overall percentage of high school graduates that graduate under the “recommended plan” is an important building block to increase higher education participation and eventual degree completion. These efforts are linked since the recommended high school curriculum contains the types and number of subjects at the level of difficulty that would prepare a student for success in higher education according to the Texas Education Agency and the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board.

Since this curriculum will become mandatory for high school students entering 9th grade only in fall of 2004, we would expect this number to increase during the next decade. While it will be impossible to achieve 100% participation in the recommended high school curriculum, a 75% goal would increase the potential of students adequately prepared to enter higher education. For example, if the 75% goal had been achieved, an additional 2,703 would have been appropriately prepared for higher education--a 22% increase among graduating seniors. See Appendix 10 for the breakdown by county. This clearly would have reduced the portion of the high school graduating class (currently 40%) that does not continue the following fall into higher education.

High School Graduates with Recommended Curriculum and Potential for Expansion

Graduates 2001	Percent in Recommended Program	Trend	Number in Recommended Program	Additional
11,744	53%	Current	6,223	0
11,744	76%	Expanded	8,926	2,703

Recommended High School Curriculum: Ethnicity and Race

Data from the pre-mandatory period indicates that currently ISD students have been participating in the recommended high school curriculum at varying rates. There are also differences by race and ethnicity that will be critical to equalize, if we seek adequate higher education preparation for the demographic segments of the graduating student body experiencing the most rapid growth—Hispanics and Blacks. There is a gap in the largest ISD, the Austin ISD. In this case, 54.7% of the Anglo students took the recommended HS curriculum or better, while only 27.1 of Black students and 38.7%

of Hispanic graduates took these curricula. Significant differences existed for each of the two largest ISD districts in the counties of Travis, Williamson and Hays. A complete breakdown is provided in Appendix 10.

High School Completion rates

Of course the size of the high school graduating class with or without the recommended high school curriculum is also dependent upon the 9th grade through 12th grade completion rate. Within the Austin area, there are differences by ethnicity and race in the drop-out rates of the class of 2001. In fact, the “completers” category would have been increased by 488 students, if the rates for Hispanic students and black students were the same as Anglo students rather than higher rates. The drop-out rate is, unfortunately highest among Hispanics, our fastest growing segment of the K-12 student population. Thus, the pool of potential college-bound high school students is increased to the extent that the drop-out rate is reduced. (see Appendix 11)

Drop Out Rates by Ethnicity

Ethnic Distribution			Drop Out Rates by Ethnicity			Additional Successes if Black/Hispanic Students Had Same Dropout Rates as White Students
			Drop Out Rate	Completed or Continued		
White	59.4%	7,735	3.1%	242	7,493	0
Black	10.2%	1,335	10.1%	135	1,200	94
Hispanic	26.9%	3,508	12.1%	426	3,082	317
Other	3.5%	461	19.8%	91	370	77
Total	100.0%	13,039		895	12,144	488

*Completion rates are measured based on a starting cohort of freshmen. Other than drop outs, the other possible outcomes (earn diploma or GED, or continued enrollment) are reported above as completed or continued enrollment. The 1997 Cohort only includes white, black and Hispanic ethnic groups and excludes all other ethnic groups.

White Paper Recommendations:

Concerning Higher Education Capacities-Higher Education Enrollment.

1. Increase enrollment in higher education by approximately 50,000 local residents by 2015.
2. Increase physical facilities at Austin Community College and increase resources at ACC to permit enrollment expansion to meet demonstrated demands over the next decade. Support proposals to expand capacity and resources.
3. Support the establishment of a permanent facility for Southwest Texas State University in Williamson County as part of the higher education consortium or MITC. Support state legislation providing appropriation for such a facility. Recognize that this facility is critical to meeting the higher education needs of our local area.
4. Encourage expansion of local private colleges and universities to meet the growing need for increased higher education in the Austin area. Encourage participation in private fund-raising efforts to assist these local colleges.

Concerning Increased Degree Production

5. Encourage 50% expansion in Bachelor's degrees from those local institutions expected to grow significantly. Recognize that this puts special burden on Southwest Texas State University and St. Edward's to expand enrollments.
6. Recognize that the University of Texas, Southwest Texas State University and St. Edward's University must also expand their graduate programs to meet the growing demand. We recommend that any increase in graduate programs at the University of Texas involve an overall increase in enrollment at the University.

Reaching and Serving Under-represented Populations

7. Enhance outreach efforts to encourage Hispanic and Black residents to enroll in higher education in increased numbers comparable to the Anglo population. Recognize that these efforts may include traditional promotional efforts and non-traditional efforts that recognize the necessity of overcoming cultural barriers to increase higher education enrollments
8. Increased financial aid for students from families with limited or no ability to contribute financially to college education costs.
9. Develop means to encourage non-traditional age students to enter higher education from previously neglected sources such as those completing GED programs. Strengthen such literacy and GED programs and connect to post-secondary opportunities.

Expand High School Pool Entering Higher Education

10. Encourage as many high school graduates as possible to continue directly to post-secondary education after graduation. Objective should be to increase immediate attendance in post-secondary to 70% of recent graduates.
11. Encourage “college plan” developed for every student in high school.
12. All high school students to take the recommended high school curriculum.
13. Encourage all ISD to minimize differences by ethnicity or race in the recommended program.
14. Encourage expansion of Texas State Grants I and II program.
15. Increase High School completion rate and reduce disparity between ethnic groups.

Closing the Gaps In Higher Education In Central Texas

An Investment in the Future of Central Texas

Appendices

- Appendix 1** Educational Attainment for Adults 25 in the Austin Region
- Appendix 2** Race and Ethnicity Characteristics of Austin Area
- Appendix 3** Educational Attainment – by Ethnicity – Census 2000
- Appendix 4** Projected Elementary and Secondary Enrollment by 2040
- Appendix 5** Projected Educational Attainments
- Appendix 6** Fall 2001 Enrollment by Austin Area Institutions
- Appendix 7** Enrollment Projections for 2015
- Appendix 8** Austin Area College Degree Production
- Appendix 9** Academic Year 1999-2000 Texas Public High School Graduates
Enrolled in Texas Public Higher Education, Academic Year 2000-2001
- Appendix 10** High School Graduates with Recommended Curriculum and Potential
for Expansion
- Appendix 11** High School Completion and Drop Out Rates by School District

**Austin Area Research Organization
April 2003**

Appendix 1 - Educational Attainment for Adults 25 in the Austin Region.

Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years and Over (Census 2000)	Bastrop County, Texas	Caldwell County, Texas	Hays County, Texas	Travis County, Texas	Williamson County, Texas	Austin Region Total
Total:	37,249	20,337	53,635	501,361	155,565	768,147
No schooling completed	745	548	991	8,782	1,479	12,545
Nursery to 4th grade	521	432	580	5,518	867	7,918
5th and 6 th grade	1,165	675	1,020	12,580	2,170	17,610
7th and 8 th grade	1,591	823	1,307	10,352	2,902	16,975
Less than 9th grade	4,022	2,478	3,898	37,232	7,418	55,048
% Less than 9th grade	10.8%	12.2%	7.3%	7.4%	4.8%	7.2%
9th grade	1,133	789	965	10,736	2,095	15,718
10th grade	1,185	826	1,188	8,402	2,542	14,143
11th grade	1,032	1,046	1,041	7,888	2,303	13,310
12th grade, no diploma	1,231	697	1,120	12,528	3,006	18,582
9th - 12th grade, no diploma	4,581	3,358	4,314	39,554	9,946	61,753
% 9th - 12th grade, no diploma	12.3%	16.5%	8.0%	7.9%	6.4%	8.0%
Less than High school graduate	8,603	5,836	8,212	76,786	17,364	116,801
% Less than High school graduate	23.1%	28.7%	15.3%	15.3%	11.2%	15.2%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	11,806	7,075	12,303	86,924	34,524	152,632
% High school graduate (includes equivalency)	31.7%	34.8%	22.9%	17.3%	22.2%	19.9%
Some college, less than 1 year	3,160	1,394	3,924	29,574	13,040	51,092
Some college, 1 or more years, no degree	5,366	2,714	9,816	78,139	27,991	124,026
Some college, no degree	8,526	4,108	13,740	107,713	41,031	175,118
% Some college, no degree	22.9%	20.2%	25.6%	21.5%	26.4%	22.8%
Associate degree	1,967	621	2,577	26,272	10,337	41,774
% Associate degree	5.3%	3.1%	4.8%	5.2%	6.6%	5.4%
Some college	10,493	4,729	16,317	133,985	51,368	216,892
% Some college	28.2%	23.3%	30.4%	26.7%	33.0%	28.2%
Bachelor's degree	4,609	2,029	10,918	130,784	38,013	186,353
% Bachelor's degree	12.4%	10.0%	20.4%	26.1%	24.4%	24.3%
Master's degree	1,140	532	3,966	48,327	10,644	64,609
Professional school degree	423	103	908	14,067	1,872	17,373
Doctorate degree	175	33	1,011	10,488	1,780	13,487
Graduate or professional degree	1,738	668	5,885	72,882	14,296	95,469
% Graduate or professional degree	4.7%	3.3%	11.0%	14.5%	9.2%	12.4%

**Appendix 1 - Educational Attainment for Adults 25 in the Austin Region -
Continued.**

Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years and Over (Census 2000 and Estimates based on 0.5 migration scenario)	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040
Total:	768,147	1,013,255	1,275,315	1,574,720	1,867,941
Less than High school graduate	116,801	173,484	236,204	314,652	402,262
% Less than High school graduate	15.2%	17.1%	18.5%	20.0%	21.5%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	152,632	204,159	259,052	322,126	385,020
% High school graduate (includes equivalency)	19.9%	20.1%	20.3%	20.5%	20.6%
Some college (includes Associate Degree)	216,892	280,568	347,352	421,151	489,968
% Some college (includes Associate Degree)	28.2%	27.7%	27.2%	26.7%	26.2%
Bachelor's degree	186,353	235,352	286,664	341,947	390,517
% Bachelor's degree	24.3%	23.2%	22.5%	21.7%	20.9%
Graduate or professional degree	95,469	119,693	146,044	174,844	200,174
% Graduate or professional degree	12.4%	11.8%	11.5%	11.1%	10.7%

Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years and Over (Census 2000 and Estimates based on 1.0 migration scenario)	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040
Total:	768,147	1,161,852	1,689,771	2,406,279	3,328,551
Less than High school graduate	116,801	206,629	336,464	527,067	795,503
% Less than High school graduate	15.2%	17.8%	19.9%	21.9%	23.9%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	152,632	234,575	344,737	494,911	690,302
% High school graduate (includes equivalency)	19.9%	20.2%	20.4%	20.6%	20.7%
Some college (includes Associate Degree)	216,892	318,940	451,696	626,238	843,034
% Some college (includes Associate Degree)	28.2%	27.5%	26.7%	26.0%	25.3%
Bachelor's degree	186,353	266,044	368,043	499,256	656,230
% Bachelor's degree	24.3%	22.9%	21.8%	20.7%	19.7%
Graduate or professional degree	95,469	135,665	188,830	258,807	343,481
% Graduate or professional degree	12.4%	11.7%	11.2%	10.8%	10.3%

Appendix 2 - Race and Ethnicity Characteristics of Austin Area.

Race/Ethnicity Characteristics of the State and the Austin Area – 2000 Census		
Characteristic	State	Austin-San Marcos MSA
Race/Ethnicity, 2000		
% Anglo	53.1	61.5
% Black	11.6	8.1
% Hispanic	32.0	26.2
% Other	3.3	4.2
Percent Change in Population by Race/Ethnicity, 1990-2000		
Anglo	+ 7.6	+ 34.7
Black	+ 22.5	+ 31.6
Hispanic	+ 53.7	+ 85.3
Other	+ 81.2	+ 138.1

Five-County Population Estimates by Ethnicity

2002 Population	Bastrop	Caldwell	Hays	Travis	Williamson	Area Total
Total	60,967	33,593	104,316	843,674	267,377	1,309,927
Anglo Total	39,893	16,612	67,606	472,869	197,269	794,249
Hispanic Total	15,190	13,846	31,371	247,763	47,296	355,466
%Hispanic	24.9%	41.2%	30.1%	29.4%	17.7%	27.1%

2020 Population	Bastrop	Caldwell	Hays	Travis	Williamson	Area Total
Total	97,601	49,445	178,784	1,105,551	449,652	1,881,033
Anglo Total	56,253	21,416	108,739	499,506	305,137	991,051
Hispanic Total	33,617	23,424	61,310	435,239	103,725	657,315
%Hispanic	34.4%	47.4%	34.3%	39.4%	23.1%	34.9%

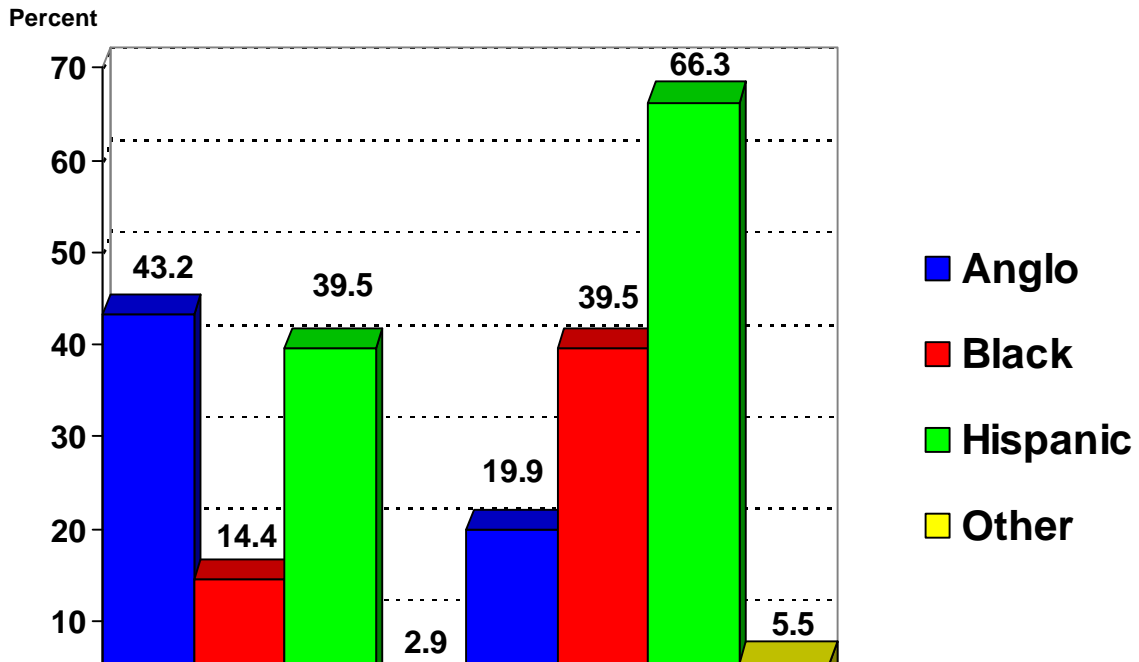
Conservative estimate based on 0.5 migration scenario

Appendix 3 - Educational Attainment-by Ethnicity-Census 2000.

Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years and Over (Census 2000)	White, not Hispanic	Black, not Hispanic	Hispanic	All Others	Austin Region Total	Texas State Total
Total:	507,486	56,767	166,070	37,824	768,147	12,790,893
Less than High school graduate	32,663	11,355	68,740	4,043	116,801	3,114,561
% Less than High school graduate	6.4%	20.0%	41.4%	10.7%	15.2%	24.3%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	92,261	16,644	38,670	5,057	152,632	3,176,743
% High school graduate (includes equivalency)	18.2%	29.3%	23.3%	13.4%	19.9%	24.8%
Some college	156,863	17,355	34,322	8,352	216,892	3,527,296
% Some college	30.9%	30.6%	20.7%	22.1%	28.2%	27.6%
Bachelor's degree	150,417	7,866	17,509	10,561	186,353	1,996,250
% Bachelor's degree	29.6%	13.9%	10.5%	27.9%	24.3%	15.6%
Graduate or professional degree	75,282	3,547	6,829	9,811	95,469	976,043
% Graduate or professional degree	14.8%	6.2%	4.1%	25.9%	12.4%	7.6%

Appendix 4 - Projected Elementary and Secondary Enrollment by 2040.

Projected Percent of Texas Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity in 2000 and Projections for 2040*



Appendix 5 - Projected Educational Attainments Based on Current Trends.

Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years and Over (Census 2000 and Estimates based on 0.5 migration scenario)	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040
Total:	768,147	1,013,255	1,275,315	1,574,720	1,867,941
Less than High school graduate	116,801	173,484	236,204	314,652	402,262
% Less than High school graduate	15.2%	17.1%	18.5%	20.0%	21.5%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	152,632	204,159	259,052	322,126	385,020
% High school graduate (includes equivalency)	19.9%	20.1%	20.3%	20.5%	20.6%
Some college (includes Associate Degree)	216,892	280,568	347,352	421,151	489,968
% Some college (includes Associate Degree)	28.2%	27.7%	27.2%	26.7%	26.2%
Bachelor's degree	186,353	235,352	286,664	341,947	390,517
% Bachelor's degree	24.3%	23.2%	22.5%	21.7%	20.9%
Graduate or professional degree	95,469	119,693	146,044	174,844	200,174
% Graduate or professional degree	12.4%	11.8%	11.5%	11.1%	10.7%

Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years and Over (Census 2000 and Estimates based on 1.0 migration scenario)	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040
Total:	768,147	1,161,852	1,689,771	2,406,279	3,328,551
Less than High school graduate	116,801	206,629	336,464	527,067	795,503
% Less than High school graduate	15.2%	17.8%	19.9%	21.9%	23.9%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	152,632	234,575	344,737	494,911	690,302
% High school graduate (includes equivalency)	19.9%	20.2%	20.4%	20.6%	20.7%
Some college (includes Associate Degree)	216,892	318,940	451,696	626,238	843,034
% Some college (includes Associate Degree)	28.2%	27.5%	26.7%	26.0%	25.3%
Bachelor's degree	186,353	266,044	368,043	499,256	656,230
% Bachelor's degree	24.3%	22.9%	21.8%	20.7%	19.7%
Graduate or professional degree	95,469	135,665	188,830	258,807	343,481
% Graduate or professional degree	12.4%	11.7%	11.2%	10.8%	10.3%

**Appendix 5 - Projected Educational Attainments Based on Anglo Trend –
Continued.**

Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years and Over (Census 2000 and Estimates based on 0.5 migration scenario)	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040
Total:	768,147	1,013,255	1,275,315	1,574,720	1,867,941
Less than High school graduate	116,801	67,211	84,864	105,237	125,282
% Less than High school graduate	15.2%	6.6%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	152,632	181,953	228,706	281,891	333,872
% High school graduate (includes equivalency)	19.9%	18.0%	17.9%	17.9%	17.9%
Some college (includes Associate Degree)	216,892	309,053	388,423	478,680	566,879
% Some college (includes Associate Degree)	28.2%	30.5%	30.5%	30.4%	30.3%
Bachelor's degree	186,353	299,519	376,875	465,172	551,608
% Bachelor's degree	24.3%	29.6%	29.6%	29.5%	29.5%
Graduate or professional degree	95,469	155,519	196,447	243,741	290,300
% Graduate or professional degree	12.4%	15.3%	15.4%	15.5%	15.5%

Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years and Over (Census 2000 and Estimates based on 1.0 migration scenario)	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040
Total:	768,147	1,161,852	1,689,771	2,406,279	3,328,551
Less than High school graduate	116,801	77,271	113,138	162,484	226,465
% Less than High school graduate	15.2%	6.7%	6.7%	6.8%	6.8%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	152,632	208,407	302,246	428,854	591,296
% High school graduate (includes equivalency)	19.9%	17.9%	17.9%	17.8%	17.8%
Some college (includes Associate Degree)	216,892	353,954	513,212	727,978	1,003,456
% Some college (includes Associate Degree)	28.2%	30.5%	30.4%	30.3%	30.1%
Bachelor's degree	186,353	343,362	499,072	710,138	981,628
% Bachelor's degree	24.3%	29.6%	29.5%	29.5%	29.5%
Graduate or professional degree	95,469	178,858	262,102	376,825	525,705
% Graduate or professional degree	12.4%	15.4%	15.5%	15.7%	15.8%

Appendix 5 - Projected Educational Attainments – Continued.

Projected Educational Attainment Rates for Adults 25 and Over in the Austin Region based on Maintaining Current Attainment Rates

Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years and Over (Census 2000 and Estimates based on 0.5 migration scenario)	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040
Total:	768,147	1,013,255	1,275,315	1,574,720	1,867,941
Less than High school graduate	116,801	154,071	193,919	239,445	284,031
% Less than High school graduate	15.2%	15.2%	15.2%	15.2%	15.2%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	152,632	201,335	253,407	312,899	371,163
% High school graduate (includes equivalency)	19.9%	19.9%	19.9%	19.9%	19.9%
Some college (includes Associate Degree)	216,892	286,100	360,095	444,634	527,427
% Some college (includes Associate Degree)	28.2%	28.2%	28.2%	28.2%	28.2%
Bachelor's degree	186,353	245,816	309,392	382,028	453,164
% Bachelor's degree	24.3%	24.3%	24.3%	24.3%	24.3%
Graduate or professional degree	95,469	125,932	158,502	195,714	232,157
% Graduate or professional degree	12.4%	12.4%	12.4%	12.4%	12.4%

Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years and Over (Census 2000 and Estimates based on 1.0 migration scenario)	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040
Total:	768,147	1,161,852	1,689,771	2,406,279	3,328,551
Less than High school graduate	116,801	176,666	256,939	365,888	506,125
% Less than High school graduate	15.2%	15.2%	15.2%	15.2%	15.2%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	152,632	230,862	335,760	478,131	661,388
% High school graduate (includes equivalency)	19.9%	19.9%	19.9%	19.9%	19.9%
Some college (includes Associate Degree)	216,892	328,058	477,119	679,431	939,841
% Some college (includes Associate Degree)	28.2%	28.2%	28.2%	28.2%	28.2%
Bachelor's degree	186,353	281,866	409,940	583,765	807,509
% Bachelor's degree	24.3%	24.3%	24.3%	24.3%	24.3%
Graduate or professional degree	95,469	144,401	210,013	299,064	413,688
% Graduate or professional degree	12.4%	12.4%	12.4%	12.4%	12.4%

Appendix 6 - Fall 2001 Enrollment by Austin Area Institutions.

Survey of Institutions

Fall 2001 Enrollment by Institution	County of Residence					Central Texas Area Total	Statewide Fall 2001 Enrollment	% Enrolled are Central Texas Residents	Statewide Fall 2002 Enrollment
	Actual Enrollment								
	Bastrop	Caldwell	Hays	Travis	Williamson				
All Universities	808	604	3,171	19,447	5,307	29,337	543,905	5.4%	571,874
Public Total	688	521	2,780	15,510	4,344	23,843	430,770	5.5%	456,209
University of Texas	169	51	370	7,838	1,420	9,848	50,616	19.5%	52,273
Southwest Texas	241	308	1,849	4,134	1,131	7,663	23,517	32.6%	25,041
Other State Universities	278	162	561	3,538	1,793	6,332	356,637	1.8%	494,560
Private Total	120	83	391	3,937	963	5,494	113,135	4.9%	115,665
Concordia	14	2	8	220	111	355	844	42.1%	1,088
Huston-Tillotson	5	10	5	308	29	357	618	57.8%	642
St. Edward's	55	9	91	2,099	346	2,600	4,151	62.6%	4,267
Southwestern	8	1	13	114	110	246	1,320	18.6%	1,266
All Other Texas Privates	38	61	274	1,196	367	1,936	106,202	1.8%	108,402
All Two-Year Colleges	509	273	857	18,622	4,201	24,462	478,313	5.1%	519,922
Austin CC	402	209	737	18,172	3,372	22,892	27,577	83.0%	29,166
All Other Two- Year	107	64	120	450	829	1,570	450,736	0.3%	490,756
Total Public Higher Ed	1,197	794	3,637	34,132	8,545	48,305	909,083	5.3%	976,131
Total Higher Ed	1,317	877	4,028	38,069	9,508	53,799	1,022,218	5.3%	1,091,796
Local Higher Ed	894	590	3,073	32,885	6,519	43,961	108,643	40.5%	113,743

Appendix 6 - Fall 2001 Enrollment by Austin Area Institutions - Continued.

Fall 2001 Enrollment Distribution by Institution	County of Residence					Central Texas Area Total	Statewide Fall 2001 Enrollment	Statewide Fall 2002 Enrollment
	Percentage Enrolled							
	Bastrop	Caldwell	Hays	Travis	Williamson			
All Universities	61.4%	68.9%	78.7%	51.1%	55.8%	54.5%	53.2%	52.4%
Public Total	52.2%	59.4%	69.0%	40.7%	45.7%	44.3%	42.1%	41.8%
University of Texas	12.8%	5.8%	9.2%	20.6%	14.9%	18.3%	5.0%	4.8%
Southwest Texas Other State Universities	18.3%	35.1%	45.9%	10.9%	11.9%	14.2%	2.3%	2.3%
Universities	21.1%	18.5%	13.9%	9.3%	18.9%	11.8%	34.9%	45.3%
Private Total	9.1%	9.5%	9.7%	10.3%	10.1%	10.2%	11.1%	10.6%
Concordia	1.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%	1.2%	0.7%	0.1%	0.1%
Huston-Tillotson	0.4%	1.1%	0.1%	0.8%	0.3%	0.7%	0.1%	0.1%
St. Edward's	4.2%	1.0%	2.3%	5.5%	3.6%	4.8%	0.4%	0.4%
Southwestern	0.6%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	1.2%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%
All Other Texas Privates	2.9%	7.0%	6.8%	3.1%	3.9%	3.6%	10.4%	9.9%
All Two-Year Colleges	38.6%	31.1%	21.3%	48.9%	44.2%	45.5%	46.8%	47.6%
Austin CC	30.5%	23.8%	18.3%	47.7%	35.5%	42.6%	2.7%	2.7%
All Other Two- Year	8.1%	7.3%	3.0%	1.2%	8.7%	2.9%	44.1%	44.9%
Total Public Higher Ed	90.9%	90.5%	90.3%	89.7%	89.9%	89.8%	88.9%	89.4%
Total Higher Ed	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Local Higher Ed	67.9%	67.3%	76.3%	86.4%	68.6%	81.7%	10.6%	10.4%

Appendix 7 - Enrollment Projections for 2015 By County.

Conservative estimate based on 0.5 migration scenario

County Population Estimates by Year	County of Residence					Central Texas Area Total
	Bastrop	Caldwell	Hays	Travis	Williamson	
2002 Population Estimate	60,967	33,593	104,316	843,674	267,377	1,309,927
2005 Population Estimate	66,047	35,815	115,595	889,947	294,247	1,401,651
2010 Population Estimate	75,386	39,971	135,450	963,120	341,322	1,555,249
2015 Population Estimate	85,860	44,627	157,115	1,034,793	392,468	1,714,863

Fall 2001 Enrollment in Higher Education	County of Residence					Central Texas Area Total
	Bastrop	Caldwell	Hays	Travis	Williamson	
Total Higher Education	1,317	877	4,028	38,069	9,508	53,799
% of Population Enrolled	2.2%	2.6%	3.9%	4.5%	3.6%	4.1%
Estimated Future Enrollments based on Current Participation Rates by County						
Participation Rate	2.2%	2.6%	3.9%	4.5%	3.6%	4.1%
Fall 2005	1,427	935	4,464	40,157	10,464	57,446
Fall 2010	1,628	1,044	5,230	43,459	12,138	63,498
Fall 2015	1,855	1,165	6,067	46,693	13,956	69,736

Estimated Enrollment if Each County Achieves Increased Participation Rate Goals	County of Residence					Central Texas Area Total
	Bastrop	Caldwell	Hays	Travis	Williamson	
Fall 2005 (5.2%)	3,434	1,862	6,011	46,277	15,301	72,886
Fall 2010 (5.5%)	4,146	2,198	7,450	52,972	18,773	85,539
Fall 2015 (5.7%)	4,894	2,544	8,956	58,983	22,371	97,747

Enrollment Shortfalls Based on Difference in Current Trend Enrollment Rates and Targeted Participation Rates	County of Residence					Central Texas Area Total
	Bastrop	Caldwell	Hays	Travis	Williamson	
Fall 2005	(2,008)	(927)	(1,547)	(6,120)	(4,837)	(15,440)
Fall 2010	(2,518)	(1,155)	(2,220)	(9,513)	(6,635)	(22,040)
Fall 2015	(3,039)	(1,379)	(2,889)	(12,290)	(8,414)	(28,012)

Enrollment Shortfalls Based on Difference in Fall 2001 Enrollment and Targeted Participation Rates	County of Residence					Central Texas Area Total
	Bastrop	Caldwell	Hays	Travis	Williamson	
Fall 2005	2,117	985	1,983	8,208	5,793	19,087
Fall 2010	2,829	1,321	3,422	14,903	9,265	31,740
Fall 2015	3,577	1,667	4,928	20,914	12,863	43,948

Appendix 7 - Enrollment Projections for 2015 By County – Continued.

Estimate based on 1.0 migration scenario

County Population Estimates by Year	County of Residence					Central Texas Area Total
	Bastrop	Caldwell	Hays	Travis	Williamson	
2002 Estimate	63,488	34,599	108,951	855,721	279,711	1,342,470
2005 Estimate	73,108	38,508	128,624	924,032	329,104	1,493,376
2010 Estimate	92,180	45,959	166,905	1,043,671	424,709	1,773,424
2015 Estimate	115,905	54,656	213,718	1,172,191	540,267	2,096,737

Fall 2001 Enrollment in Higher Education	County of Residence					Central Texas Area Total
	Bastrop	Caldwell	Hays	Travis	Williamson	
Total Higher Education	1,317	877	4,028	38,069	9,508	53,799
% of Population Enrolled	2.1%	2.5%	3.7%	4.4%	3.4%	4.0%
Estimated Future Enrollments based on Current Participation Rates by County						
Participation Rate	2.1%	2.5%	3.7%	4.4%	3.4%	4.0%
Fall 2005	1,517	976	4,755	41,108	11,187	59,543
Fall 2010	1,912	1,165	6,171	46,430	14,437	70,115
Fall 2015	2,404	1,385	7,901	52,148	18,365	82,204

Estimated Enrollment if Each County Achieves Increased Participation Rate Goals	County of Residence					Central Texas Area Total
	Bastrop	Caldwell	Hays	Travis	Williamson	
Fall 2005 (5.2%)	3,802	2,002	6,688	48,050	17,113	77,656
Fall 2010 (5.5%)	5,070	2,528	9,180	57,402	23,359	97,538
Fall 2015 (5.7%)	6,607	3,115	12,182	66,815	30,795	119,514

Enrollment Shortfalls Based on Difference in Current Trend Enrollment Rates and Targeted Participation Rates	County of Residence					Central Texas Area Total
	Bastrop	Caldwell	Hays	Travis	Williamson	
Fall 2005	(2,285)	(1,026)	(1,933)	(6,942)	(5,926)	(18,113)
Fall 2010	(3,158)	(1,363)	(3,009)	(10,971)	(8,922)	(27,423)
Fall 2015	(4,202)	(1,730)	(4,281)	(14,667)	(12,430)	(37,310)

Enrollment Shortfalls Based on Difference in Fall 2001 Enrollment and Targeted Participation Rates	County of Residence					Central Texas Area Total
	Bastrop	Caldwell	Hays	Travis	Williamson	
Fall 2005	2,485	1,125	2,660	9,981	7,605	23,857
Fall 2010	3,753	1,651	5,152	19,333	13,851	43,739
Fall 2015	5,290	2,238	8,154	28,746	21,287	65,715

Appendix 7 - Enrollment Projections for 2015 by County and Institution – Continued.

Conservative estimate based on 0.5 migration scenario

Institutional Enrollment Projections Based on Goal of 5.7% Participation Rate and the Following Market Share Scenario: UT enrollment is constant (due to cap); all other university and two-year colleges (out of area) maintain the same market share proportion; ACC and SWT maintain the same market share, but split the additional growth with 70% attending ACC and 30% attending SWT except for Williamson County where the split will be 50% each to ACC and SWT.							
Fall 2005 5.2% Participation Rate	Bastrop	Caldwell	Hays	Travis	Williamson	Area Total	Increase from Fall 2001 Enrollment
UT	169	51	370	7,838	1,420	9,848	0
SWT	710	671	2,814	5,532	2,253	11,980	4,317
ACC	1,239	484	1,227	23,273	5,859	32,082	9,190
All Other University	725	344	837	4,301	2,885	9,092	2,760
All Other Two-Year	279	136	179	547	1,334	2,475	905
Local Private Institutions	214	47	175	3,332	959	4,726	1,168
All Other Private Institutions	99	130	409	1,454	591	2,682	746
Total	3,434	1,862	6,011	46,277	15,301	72,886	19,087
Fall 2010 5.5% Participation Rate	Bastrop	Caldwell	Hays	Travis	Williamson	Area Total	
UT	169	51	370	7,838	1,420	9,848	0
SWT	868	795	3,514	6,673	2,925	14,774	7,111
ACC	1,520	578	1,583	27,433	7,350	38,464	15,572
All Other University	875	406	1,038	4,923	3,540	10,782	4,450
All Other Two-Year	337	160	222	626	1,637	2,982	1,412
Local Private Institutions	258	55	216	3,814	1,177	5,520	1,962
All Other Private Institutions	120	153	507	1,664	725	3,168	1,232
Total	4,146	2,198	7,450	52,972	18,773	85,539	31,740
Fall 2015 5.7% Participation Rate	Bastrop	Caldwell	Hays	Travis	Williamson	Area Total	
UT	169	51	370	7,838	1,420	9,848	0
SWT	1,033	922	4,247	7,697	3,622	17,521	9,858
ACC	1,815	674	1,955	31,169	8,894	44,508	21,616
All Other University	1,033	470	1,247	5,482	4,219	12,451	6,119
All Other Two-Year	398	186	267	697	1,950	3,498	1,928
Local Private Institutions	305	64	260	4,247	1,402	6,278	2,720
All Other Private Institutions	141	177	609	1,853	863	3,644	1,708
Total	4,894	2,544	8,956	58,983	22,371	97,747	43,948

Note: Market share information can be found on the table titled "Higher Education Enrollment of Central Texas Residents." The lower half of the table shows the percentage of Central Texas residents enrolled in each institution, which is effectively that institution's market share.

Appendix 7 - Enrollment Projections for 2015 By County and Institution – Continued.

Conservative estimate based on 1.0 migration scenario

Institutional Enrollment Projections Based on Goal of 5.7% Participation Rate and the Following Market Share Scenario: UT enrollment is constant (due to cap); all other university and two-year colleges (out of area) maintain the same market share proportion; ACC and SWT maintain the same market share, but split the additional growth with 70% attending ACC and 30% attending SWT except for Williamson County where the split will be 50% each to ACC and SWT.							
Fall 2005 5.2% Participation Rate	Bastrop	Caldwell	Hays	Travis	Williamson	Area Total	Increase from Fall 2001 Enrollment
UT	169	51	370	7,838	1,420	9,848	0
SWT	791	723	3,144	5,834	2,604	13,096	5,433
ACC	1,384	523	1,395	24,375	6,637	34,313	11,421
All Other University	802	370	932	4,466	3,227	9,797	3,465
All Other Two-Year	309	146	199	568	1,492	2,714	1,144
Local Private Institutions	237	50	194	3,460	1,073	5,014	1,456
All Other Private Institutions	110	139	455	1,510	661	2,874	938
Total	3,802	2,002	6,688	48,050	17,113	77,656	23,857
Fall 2010 5.5% Participation Rate	Bastrop	Caldwell	Hays	Travis	Williamson	Area Total	
UT	169	51	370	7,838	1,420	9,848	0
SWT	1,072	917	4,356	7,428	3,813	17,585	9,922
ACC	1,885	670	2,011	30,187	9,319	44,070	21,178
All Other University	1,070	467	1,279	5,335	4,405	12,555	6,223
All Other Two-Year	412	184	273	679	2,037	3,585	2,015
Local Private Institutions	316	63	267	4,133	1,464	6,243	2,685
All Other Private Institutions	146	176	624	1,803	902	3,652	1,716
Total	5,070	2,528	9,180	57,402	23,359	97,538	43,739
Fall 2015 5.7% Participation Rate	Bastrop	Caldwell	Hays	Travis	Williamson	Area Total	
UT	169	51	370	7,838	1,420	9,848	0
SWT	1,413	1,133	5,817	9,031	5,253	22,646	14,983
ACC	2,492	834	2,753	36,037	12,511	54,626	31,734
All Other University	1,395	575	1,697	6,210	5,807	15,684	9,352
All Other Two-Year	537	227	363	790	2,685	4,602	3,032
Local Private Institutions	411	78	354	4,811	1,930	7,584	4,026
All Other Private Institutions	191	217	829	2,099	1,189	4,524	2,588
Total	6,607	3,115	12,182	66,815	30,795	119,514	65,715

Note: Market share information can be found on the table titled "Higher Education Enrollment of Central Texas Residents." The lower half of the table shows the percentage of Central Texas residents enrolled in each institution, which is effectively that institution's market share.

Appendix 8 - Austin Area College Degree Production by Institution and Degree.

College or University	2000-2001 Academic Year				
	Associate/Certificate	Bachelors	Masters	Doctoral/ Professional	Total Awards
Austin Community College	1,120				1,120
The University of Texas at Austin		7,624	2,567	1,297	11,488
Southwest Texas State University		3,571	754	3	4,328
St. Edward's University		653	248		901
Concordia University		123	7		130
Southwestern University		264			264
Huston-Tillotson College		105			105
Austin Area Total	1,120	12,340	3,576	1,300	18,336
Goals for Closing the Gaps	2014-2015 Academic Year				
	Associate/Certificate	Bachelors	Masters	Doctoral/ Professional	Total Awards
Targeted Increase of 50%	1,680	18,510	5,364	1,950	27,504
Estimated Awards to Austin Area Residents*	1,394	4,813	1,395	507	8,109
	83%	26%	26%	26%	29%

*Proportion of awards made to Austin area residents is based on the pattern of attendance at area institutions. Local residents comprise 83% of local community college enrollments and thus are likely to receive a similar proportion of associate and certificate awards at those institutions. Similarly, local residents comprise 26% of local four-year university enrollments and that was the multiplier used to derive bachelor degrees and higher awards.

Appendix 8 (Continued) - Analysis of Current Trends at Bachelor's degree level.

If the Austin area higher education institutions increased production of Bachelor's degrees by 50% as recommended by the *Closing the Gaps* report, we would have expected 18,510 degrees produced annually. Based upon modified assumptions considering enrollment limits, a more realistic target might be 15,491,¹ a 26% increase.

An estimate of the annual new bachelor's degree students that will enter the Austin Labor Market can be projected by assuming that 70% of local residents and 25% of non-local students attending local universities will stay in Austin. The chart below also projects annual new entrants into the labor market from both the local universities and also from other Texas universities that serve local residents.

Entering Austin Labor Market

From Local Universities	
Local Residents (70% of 4027)	2,819
From Other Texas Universities	
Local Residents (70% 3069)	2,148
Total – Local Residents	4,967
From Local Universities	
Non-Local Residents (25% of 11,463)	2,865
Total New Graduates Austin Market	7,832

While local institutions award annually approximately 4,027 bachelor's degrees to local residents, local residents also receive degrees from other state universities. In fact, if those additional student graduates were taken into account, the local residents earning degrees could climb to 7,096.² If we assumed that 70% of all local residents, whether attending locally or elsewhere, stayed in the Austin Labor Force, we would annually have 4,967 new local workers from the five county area graduates.

The Austin area educational attainment levels, of course, will also be impacted by how many of the 11,463 non-local graduates of local colleges decide to enter Austin's workforce. If we assumed that 25% of the non-local graduates entered the Austin workforce, we have another 2,865 new workers from those graduates who stay in Austin. Together from all sources we could have 7,832 additional bachelor's degree employees in Austin annually, if the plan of increased degree production and local retention of graduates was met.

¹ We assume that the University of Texas will increase Bachelor Degree production by only 10% which would be achieved through greater retention. Similar 10% increases are also projected at Concordia and Southwestern University. Because of enrollment capacity increases, we assume a 56% increase in Bachelor degree production at Southwest Texas State University, a 50% increase at St. Edward's and a 25% at Huston-Tillotson College.

² This assumes that 22% of the total enrollment graduates each year. Currently, 8,268 (16%) of local residents are attending non-local Texas public and private colleges and universities and that is projected to rise to 13,950 by 2010. An additional 3,069 graduates (22%) under this assumption can be added to the "local" total, raising the total to 7,096. If 70% are retained in the local workforce, 4,967 new bachelor's degree entrants are available locally.

Appendix 8 (Continued) - Analysis of Current Trends at Graduate Level.

This paper assumes that it may be expected that the local resident share of the Master degree awards might be comparable to the local resident share of Bachelor's degree. However, the Doctorate and professional local shares will probably be lower percentage, since there are higher numbers of non-locals and even foreign students in these programs. Therefore, while we may project that 26% of Master's degrees of the local universities are awarded to local residents, a lower percentage, perhaps 10%, may be more reflective of the Professional or Doctorate level of graduate awards to local residents.

Similar to the analysis of the Bachelor's degree awards, it is also probable that local residents will obtain graduate degrees at other Texas Universities and return to the Austin area. In addition, we should also expect that many new PhD's and Professionals, such as attorneys, may also wish to stay in Austin. The retention of non-locals, however, should be lower than retention of Bachelor's degree graduates.

Therefore, of the 3576 Master Degree awards, approximately 914 may be awarded to local residents. Accepting the enrollment patterns for local residents at other Texas Universities, another 689 local residents might be able to be assumed to acquire Master Degrees from these other Texas Universities. If 70% of this total of 1603 awarded Master's degree graduates returned home to join the local economy, an estimated 1122 local residents would annually the local workforce. Of the remaining 2646 Master Degree awards to non-local residents, an additional 661 may join the local labor force, if we assume a 25% retention. In total, 1783 master degree graduates may join the local labor Force annually. Over a 10 year period, 17,830 Master's degree candidates may be added to the workforce. However, by 2010, with a 15% out-migration of this source, 15,155 would be expected to remain. These totals represent an approximate shortfall of 25% of the required additions of Master Degree residents in the population mix, if we are to retain are current attainment share. The short-fall increases, if we move from a conservative population projection to projection based upon the most recent past decade. Under the higher population projection the short-fall would be closer to 50% for the needed Master Degree residents.³ Under the higher population projection, a total of 144,069 Graduate or Professional residents would be necessary to maintain the 12.4% attainment level. The Master's degree portion (68%) would require 97,967 MA holders, or 33,000 higher than the 2000 census total of 64,609.

³ Under the higher population projection, a total of 144,069 Graduate or Professional degree residents would be necessary to maintain the 12.4% attainment level. The Master's degree portion (68%) would require 97,967 MA holders, or 33,000 higher than the 2000 census total of 64,609.

Appendix 9 – Academic Year 1999-2000 Texas Public High School Graduates Enrolled in Texas Public Higher Education, Academic Year 2000-2001.

	Enrolled in Texas Public Universities		Enrolled in Texas Public 2-year Colleges		Not Located in Texas Public Higher Education		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
STATEWIDE	44,996	21.1%	62,898	29.5%	105,031	49.3%	212,925
BASTROP	89	16.2%	121	22.0%	340	61.8%	550
BLANCO	22	23.4%	25	26.6%	47	50.0%	94
CALDWELL	73	20.7%	51	14.4%	229	64.9%	353
GILLESPIE	76	32.2%	51	21.6%	109	46.2%	236
HAYS	294	25.9%	198	17.5%	642	56.6%	1,134
TRAVIS	1,207	22.3%	1,355	25.1%	2,847	52.6%	5,409
WILLIAMSON	844	25.5%	970	29.3%	1,498	45.2%	3,312
Austin Area Total	2,605	23.5%	2,771	25.0%	5,712	51.5%	11,088

High school graduates who enrolled in out-of-state or in Texas independent institutions of higher education during the year following their graduation are counted in the "Not Located in Texas Public Higher Education" column.

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board and Texas Education Agency (Texas PK-16 Public Education Information Resource)

Appendix 10 – High School Graduates with Recommended Curriculum and Potential for Expansion.

County	Graduates 2001	Graduates with Recommended HS Program		If Districts Had 70% or Higher with Recommended HS Program		
		2001 #	2001 %	%	#	# Additional
Bastrop County						
Bastrop ISD	319	164	51.4%	75.0%	239	75
Elgin ISD	178	65	36.5%	75.0%	134	69
Smithville ISD	92	65	70.7%	75.0%	69	4
Bastrop Subtotal	589	294	49.9%	75.0%	442	148
Blanco County						
Johnson City ISD	45	30	66.7%	75.0%	34	4
Blanco ISD	51	19	37.3%	75.0%	38	19
Blanco Subtotal	96	49	51.0%	75.0%	72	23
Caldwell County						
Lockhart ISD	254	126	49.6%	75.0%	191	65
Luling ISD	89	47	52.8%	75.0%	67	20
Caldwell Subtotal	343	173	50.4%	75.0%	257	84
Gillespie County						
Fredericksburg ISD	261	136	52.1%	75.0%	196	60
Harper ISD	24	13	54.2%	75.0%	18	5
Gillespie Subtotal	285	149	52.3%	75.0%	214	65
Hays County						
Katherine Anne Porter School	37	19	51.4%	75.0%	28	9
San Marcos Cons ISD	400	245	61.3%	75.0%	300	55
Dripping Springs ISD	176	142	80.7%	80.7%	142	0
Wimberley ISD	124	94	75.8%	75.8%	94	0
Hays Cons ISD	392	232	59.2%	75.0%	294	62
Hays Subtotal	1,129	732	64.8%	76.0%	858	126
Travis County						
University Charter School	4	0	0.0%	75.0%	3	3
Fruit Of Excellence	1	0	0.0%	75.0%	1	1
Star Charter School	4	1	25.0%	75.0%	3	2
Austin ISD	3,619	1,638	45.3%	75.0%	2,714	1,076
Pflugerville ISD	869	535	61.6%	75.0%	652	117
Manor ISD	114	88	77.2%	77.2%	88	0
Eanes ISD	541	185	34.2%	75.0%	406	221
Del Valle ISD	310	293	94.5%	94.5%	293	0
Lago Vista ISD	50	30	60.0%	75.0%	38	8
Lake Travis ISD	251	230	91.6%	91.6%	230	0
Travis Subtotal	5,763	3,000	52.1%	76.8%	4,427	1,427

Appendix 10 - High School Graduates with Recommended Curriculum and Potential for Expansion – Continued.

County	Graduates 2001	Graduates with Recommended HS Program		If Districts Had 70% or Higher with Recommended HS Program		
		2001 #	2001 %	%	#	# Additional
Williamson County						
Florence ISD	63	29	46.0%	75.0%	47	18
Georgetown ISD	476	244	51.3%	75.0%	357	113
Granger ISD	39	27	69.2%	75.0%	29	2
Hutto ISD	70	40	57.1%	75.0%	53	13
Jarrell ISD	43	34	79.1%	79.1%	34	0
Liberty Hill ISD	94	59	62.8%	75.0%	71	12
Round Rock ISD	1,860	1,045	56.2%	75.0%	1,395	350
Taylor ISD	166	94	56.6%	75.0%	125	31
Thrall ISD	34	17	50.0%	75.0%	26	9
Leander ISD	694	237	34.1%	75.0%	521	284
Williamson Subtotal	3,539	1,826	51.6%	75.0%	2,656	830
Grand Total	11,744	6,223	53.0%	76.0%	8,926	2,703

County	Graduates 2001	Recommended HS Program		If Districts Had 75% or Higher with Recommended HS Program		
		2001 #	2001 %	%	#	# Additional
Bastrop	589	294	49.9%	75.0%	442	148
Blanco	96	49	51.0%	75.0%	72	23
Caldwell	343	173	50.4%	75.0%	257	84
Gillespie	285	149	52.3%	75.0%	214	65
Hays	1,129	732	64.8%	76.0%	858	126
Travis	5,763	3,000	52.1%	76.8%	4,427	1,427
Williamson	3,539	1,826	51.6%	75.0%	2,656	830
GRAND TOTAL	11,744	6,223	53.0%	76.0%	8,926	2,703

Appendix 10 – High School Graduates with Recommended Curriculum and Potential for Expansion – Continued.

SUMMARY County	Total Graduates 2001	Total % Recommended Program	White % Recommended Program	Black % Recommended Program	Hispanic % Recommended Program
Bastrop Subtotal	589	49.9%	59.0%	33.9%	29.5%
Blanco Subtotal	96	51.0%	53.2%	n/a	43.8%
Caldwell Subtotal	343	50.4%	58.5%	36.4%	42.6%
Gillespie Subtotal	285	52.3%	59.9%	0.0%	27.7%
Hays Subtotal	1,129	64.8%	74.7%	46.4%	48.6%
Travis Subtotal	5,763	52.1%	57.0%	35.0%	47.8%
Williamson Subtotal	3,539	51.6%	53.8%	39.9%	37.3%
Grand Total	11,744	53.0%	57.7%	36.2%	44.4%

Largest ISDs County District Name	Total Graduates 2001	Total % Recommended Program	White % Recommended Program	Black % Recommended Program	Hispanic % Recommended Program
Hays County					
San Marcos Cons ISD	400	61.3%	73.2%	56.7%	52.4%
Hays Cons ISD	392	59.2%	73.1%	25.0%	39.6%
Hays Subtotal	1,129	64.8%	74.7%	46.4%	48.6%
Travis County					
Austin ISD	3,619	45.3%	54.7%	27.1%	38.7%
Pflugerville ISD	869	61.6%	62.7%	51.3%	55.6%
Travis Subtotal	5,763	52.1%	57.0%	35.0%	47.8%
Williamson County					
Round Rock ISD	1,860	56.2%	58.5%	45.0%	40.1%
Leander ISD	694	34.1%	36.1%	12.5%	21.8%
Williamson Subtotal	3,539	51.6%	53.8%	39.9%	37.3%
Grand Total	11,744	53.0%	57.7%	36.2%	44.4%

Appendix 11 - High School Completion and Drop Out Rates By School District.

Class of 2001 Completion Rate for Austin Area*

Cohort from 1997*	13,039	
Graduated	10,443	80.1%
Received GED	577	4.4%
Continued High School	1,124	8.6%
Subtotal Completed or Continued (combination of graduated, GED and continued)	12,144	93.1%
Dropped Out	895	6.9%

**Appendix 11 - High School Completion and Drop Out Rates By School District -
Continued.**

County School District	Number In Cohort	Graduated	Completed GED	Still Enrolled	Dropped Out		Drop Out Rates			
					#	%	Black	Hispanic	White	
Bastrop County										
Bastrop ISD	361	292	19	28	22	6.1%	3.8%	10.2%	4.6%	
Elgin ISD	188	153	9	18	8	4.3%	9.5%	8.2%	0.9%	
Smithville ISD	102	87	4	6	5	4.9%	18.2%	8.3%	2.7%	
Bastrop Subtotal	651	532	32	52	35	5.4%	10.5%	8.9%	2.7%	
Caldwell County										
Lockhart ISD	292	236	8	26	22	7.5%	12.5%	9.7%	4.2%	
Luling ISD	105	87	6	6	6	5.7%	0.0%	12.8%	1.8%	
Caldwell Subtotal	397	323	14	32	28	7.1%	6.3%	11.3%	3.0%	
Hays County										
Dripping Springs	186	177	7	2	0	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	
Hays Cons ISD	458	380	35	31	12	2.6%	0.0%	4.0%	1.6%	
KA Porter School San Marcos Cons ISD	36	26	5	4	1	2.8%			2.9%	
Wimberley ISD	482	366	17	48	51	10.6%	3.0%	14.7%	5.9%	
	125	124	0	1	0	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	
Hays Subtotal	1,287	1,073	64	86	64	5.0%	1.5%	4.7%	2.1%	
Travis County										
AYW Charter*	150	7	44	40	59	39.3%	56.3%	43.2%	13.9%	
Austin ISD	4,470	3,234	157	599	480	10.7%	13.2%	17.5%	4.2%	
Del Valle ISD	337	265	13	35	24	7.1%	1.9%	8.6%	7.7%	
Eanes ISD	542	516	6	11	9	1.7%		0.0%	1.7%	
Lago Vista ISD	53	48	2	2	1	1.9%			2.1%	
Lake Travis ISD	271	238	13	7	13	4.8%		8.3%	4.5%	
Manor ISD	127	101	5	14	7	5.5%	0.0%	11.5%	1.9%	
Pflugerville ISD	876	760	25	46	45	5.1%	4.1%	8.7%	4.0%	
Star Charter School	5	4	1	0	0	0.0%				
Univ Charter	19	5	12	1	1	5.3%			0.0%	
Travis Subtotal	6,850	5,178	278	755	639	9.3%	4.8%	9.1%	3.3%	
Williamson County										
Florence ISD	65	60	3	1	1	1.5%		0.0%	1.8%	
Georgetown ISD	552	451	46	34	21	3.8%	0.0%	4.8%	3.6%	
Granger ISD	37	37	0	0	0	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	
Hutto ISD	73	69	0	0	4	5.5%		0.0%	6.8%	
Jarrell ISD	48	44	2	2	0	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	
Leander ISD	763	636	54	43	30	3.9%	5.0%	3.7%	4.1%	
Liberty Hill ISD	106	92	3	5	6	5.7%		13.3%	4.6%	
Round Rock ISD	1,986	1,755	69	105	57	2.9%	4.4%	6.2%	2.1%	
Taylor ISD	187	160	11	8	8	4.3%	3.8%	8.1%	2.0%	
Thrall ISD	37	33	1	1	2	5.4%		11.1%	0.0%	
Williamson Sub	3,854	3,337	189	199	129	3.3%	3.3%	4.7%	2.5%	
Austin Area Total	13,039	10,443	577	1,124	895	6.9%	n/a	n/a	n/a	
TEA Region XXIII (Greater Austin Area) Total	17,282	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,079	6.2%	10.1%	12.1%	3.1%	