

**Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board
2005 Texas Public Postsecondary Education Exit Cohorts
Three-year Follow-up**

Texas legislature mandated the development of a workforce evaluation system maintained by the Texas Workforce Commission (TWC). The Labor Code (Chapter 302, Subchapter E) specifies the structure and the use of the follow-up system. This system should be used by TWC, Texas Workforce Investment Council (TWIC), local workforce development boards, institution boards, the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board (THECB), the Texas Education Agency (TEA), and other agencies “in evaluating the labor market success and effectiveness of workforce development in this state” (§302.086).

The data included in the system should come from the TWC’s Unemployment Insurance (UI) wage records and the student follow-up system available from THECB (§302.081). In §302.082 the Code specifies that:

“(b) Evaluation data in the system must include:

- (1) placement rates;
- (2) wages paid;
- (3) retention in employment statistics;
- (4) the number of education and training-related placements; and
- (5) other appropriate factors, including public welfare dependency and

the pursuit of additional education.”

THECB should use the evaluation system to (§302.084)

“(1) evaluate the effectiveness of workforce education;

(2) determine whether a public or private workforce education program is effective in placing persons who successfully complete the program in jobs related to the persons' training; and

(3) determine whether to continue, expand, or terminate a program established under Section 61.051, Education Code.”

TWIC and the development boards “shall use the information developed under this subchapter and other information to determine whether a specific workforce training and services program administered by or funded by the local board is effective and whether to continue the training and services program.” (§302.085)

Methodology

The methodology used is identical with the one used for one-year report. The 2005-2007 cohort was revisited after 3 years, for educational outcomes during Fall 2007 and employment during the 4th quarter of 2007. In addition, graduation and enrollment in the three-year period is examined. The data sources are similar as those for one-year report: THECB’s CBM reports, TWC UI wage records, and national databases including Office of Personnel Management, US Postal Office and military records from Department of Defense.

In 2005, the exit cohort was divided in graduates and leavers, with leavers being defined as former students who did not graduate and did not return at the same institution to enroll the following fall. The leavers had two subgroups: transfers – former students that did not graduate but enrolled at another institution and (true) leavers – former students that did not graduate and did not enroll in any institution of higher education in Texas. For the 2005 report the two subgroups were analyzed together under the label “leavers”. However, for 2007 report, they are analyzed separately, transfers and leavers, as their pass may be different on the long term.

A. Community and Technical Colleges

There are 50 community college districts in Texas, the Texas State Technical College System with four campuses, and the Texas State University System-Lamar with three (technical college) campuses.

Seed Records

For fiscal year (FY) 2005 a total of 797,903 former students enrolled in CTC institutions were included in the analysis. Three years later, about 66% of the cohort (527,879 individuals) was found working and 22% (171,537 individuals) were still enrolled in a postsecondary institution. About 27% were not located either in the higher education databases or in the TWC’s Unemployment Insurance (UI) wage records. Table 1a shows a breakdown of the outcomes by student 2005 exit status.

Table 1a. Seed Records by Exit Status

Exit Status	N	% of Cohort	All Working	% of All Working	All Enrolled	% of All Enrolled	Not Located	% Not Located
Graduates	49,393	6.19%	36,849	6.98%	8,465	4.93%	10,502	4.93%
Transfers	204,159	25.59%	141,050	26.72%	106,286	61.96%	24,277	11.41%
Leavers	544,351	68.22%	349,980	66.29%	56,786	33.10%	177,870	83.64%
Total	797,903	100%	527,879	100%	171,537	100%	212,649	100%

Retention in Employment

The data in Table 2a shows that about 82% of the individuals employed in the 4th quarter of 2005 are still employed in the 4th quarter of 2007.

Tables 3a and 4a show the top ten industries by retention rate by 2-digit NAICS code and respectively, 4-digit NAICS code. The government and the education are the highest retainers, industries which, together with healthcare, are also the major employers. In Table 4a, only those industries that employed more than 10 individuals were selected.

Table 2a. Retention in employment

Group	Total	Percent Employed 2005	Employed 2007	Percent Employed 2007	Retained Employed	Percent Retained Employed
Male	436,253	66.85	294,120	67.42	239,981	82.29
Female	361,650	65.85	233,759	64.64	192,918	81.01
White	418,809	65.52	270,614	64.62	219,889	80.13
Black	101,730	71.14	72,209	70.98	60,876	84.12
Hispanic	215,388	69.14	151,416	70.30	126,214	84.75
Asian	31,609	55.27	17,893	56.61	13,253	75.86
Native Amer.	3,986	61.52	2,371	59.48	1,936	78.96
International	11,507	45.75	5,149	44.75	3,911	74.28
Unknown	14,874	59.58	8,227	55.31	6,820	76.96
Total	797,903	66.39	527,879	66.16	432,899	81.72

Table 3a. Top 10 Industries with the Highest Employment Retention Rate by 2-digit NAICS

Industry Name	Employed 2005	Employed 2007	Percent Retained Employed
Government	35,914	31,837	88.65
Utilities	2,629	2,276	86.57
Health Care & Social Assistance	82,982	70,154	84.54
Finance & Insurance	21,743	18,350	84.39
Educational Services	52,174	43,841	84.03
Transportation & Warehousing	3,440	2,886	83.90
Manufacturing	3,881	3,252	83.79

Industry Name	Employed 2005	Employed 2007	Percent Retained Employed
Management of Companies & Enterprises	680	561	82.50
Information	11,154	9,103	81.61
Retail Trade	52,473	42,376	80.76

Table 4a. Top 10 Industries with the Highest Employment Retention Rate by 4-digit NAICS

Industry Name	Employed 2005	Employed 2007	Percent Retained Employed
Nonferrous Metal (except Aluminum) Production and Processing	108	100	92.59
Sawmills and Wood Preservation	83	75	90.36
Lime and Gypsum Product Manufacturing	41	36	87.80
Railroad Rolling Stock Manufacturing	144	125	86.80
Electric Lighting Equipment Manufacturing	59	51	86.44
Vending Machine Operators	73	62	84.93
Animal Food Manufacturing	80	66	82.5
Vegetable and Melon Farming	11	6	81.81
Fabric Mills	66	53	80.30
Apparel Accessories and Other Apparel Manufacturing	43	34	79.06

Outcomes of Students by “Located/Not Located” Status

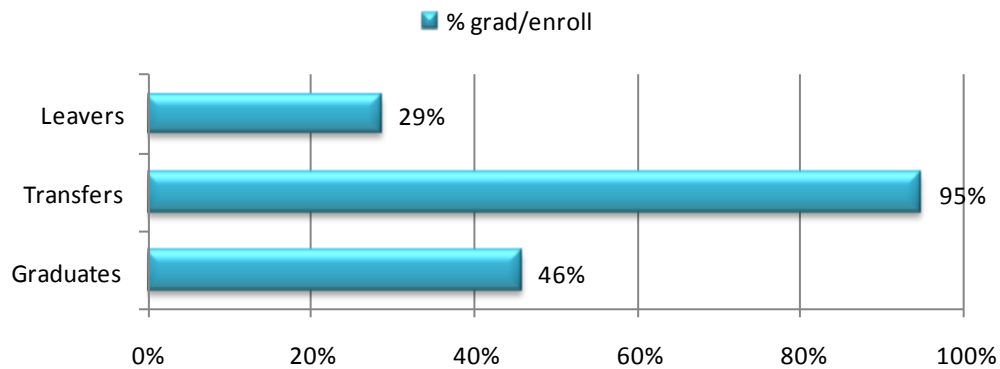
About 23% of the students (183,160) were not located as either employed or enrolled in fall 2005. However, some of the students were found working or/and enrolled in fall 2007. About 2% were found graduating with a degree or certificate, 20% were enrolled during the three years without graduating, with 10% still enrolled in Fall2007, and 28% were found employed in the 4th quarter of 2007. Even though 27% of the cohort (211,750) were not located in fall 2007, the former students had graduated during the 3years (7%) or were enrolled without graduating (16%) (Table 5a). Figure 1a shows that 7% of the 2005 graduates were enrolled or got another award in 3 years. Less than half of

transfers or leavers were found in higher education, either graduating or enrolled in postsecondary institutions.

Table 5a. Follow-up Outcomes by “Located/Not Located”

Group	Total	Employed 2007	% Employed 2007	Enrolled during 3 years	% Enrolled during 3years	Enrolled Fall07	% Enrolled Fall07	Graduated during 3 years	% Graduated
2005									
Not Located in 2005	183,160	51,187	27.95	36,202	19.77	16,968	9.26	3,622	1.98
Located in 2005	614,743	476,692	77.54	231,424	37.65	154,569	25.14	100,926	16.42
2007									
Not Located in 2007	212,649			33,439	15.72			14,556	6.85
Located in 2007	584,466	527,879	90.32	233,573	39.96			89,825	15.37

Figure 1a. Enrollment/Graduation of 2005 Exiters during 2005-2007



Outcomes of Former Students between 2005 and 2007

Of the original 2005 cohort 6.2% were graduates with a degree and/or certificate, 25.6% were transfers to a 4-year institution, and 68% left their institutions without transferring or graduating. During the 3-years, between 2005 and 2007 these former students were found either enrolled or graduating, as shown in Tables 6a and 7a.

Table 6a. Follow-up Outcomes between 2005 and 2007 (graduation)

Status in 2005	Total	Did Graduate	% that did graduate	Did Not Graduate	% that did not graduate
Graduates	49,393	10,036	20.32	39,357	79.68
Transfers	204,159	81,730	40.03	122,429	59.97
Leavers	544,351	12,782	2.35	531,569	97.65
Total	797,903	104,548	13.10	693,355	86.90

Table 7a. Follow-up Outcomes between 2005 and 2007 (enrollment)

Status in 2005	Total	Enrolled	% Enrolled	Not Enrolled	% Not Enrolled
Graduates	49,393	12,567	25.44	36,826	74.56
Transfers	204,159	111,795	54.76	92,364	45.24
Leavers	544,351	143,264	26.32	401,087	73.68
Total	797,903	267,626	33.54	530,277	66.46

Outcomes of Former Students in Fall 2007

Figure 2a depicts the post-exit achievements by the type of degree /award earned during the three years. More than 50% of the degree earners work, with the exception of associate degree and doctoral degree earners. A higher percentage of doctorate degrees earners (20%) are not found as they are more likely to move out of state. The highest wages in the 4th quarter of 2007 are for associate degrees (when considering undergraduate degrees only), with a quarterly median wage of \$9,786 if they are “working only” and for Bachelor’s degree for “working only”, with a quarterly median wage of \$9,485. The doctoral degrees earners have the highest median wage in all categories.

Figure 2a. Follow-up Activities in the 4th Quarter of 2007 by the Type of Degree/Award Earned During the Three Years

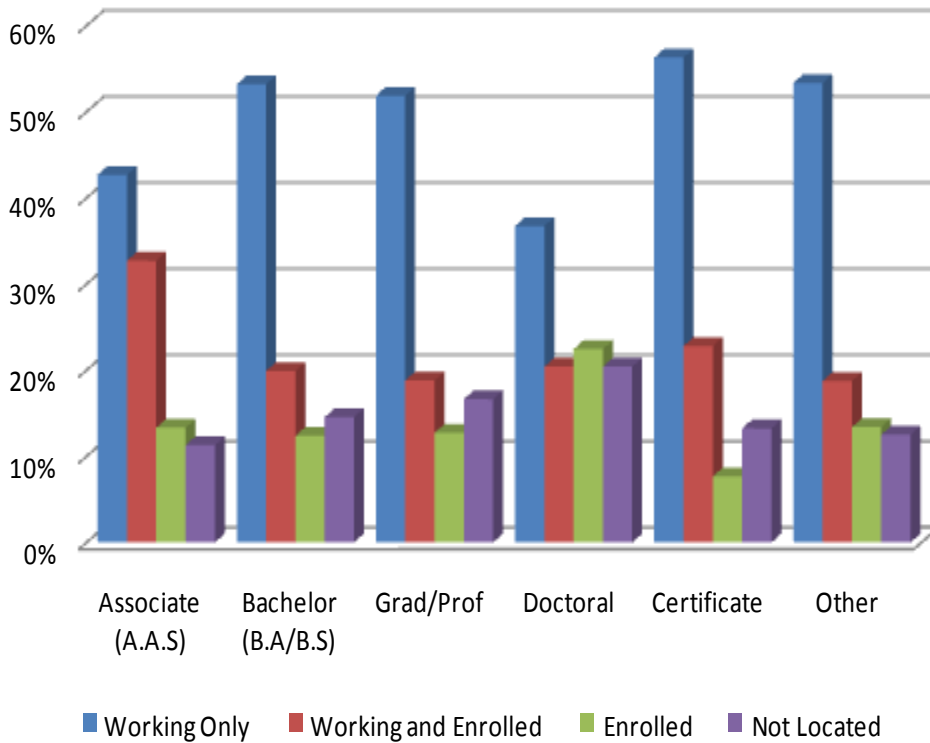


Figure 3a shows the outcomes by gender whereas Figure 4a shows by ethnicity. Out of all exiters working, males have a higher quarterly median wage at \$8,420 versus \$6,404 for females. The graduates earned more than the transfers; there is a difference between graduates and leavers for males (graduates: \$10,007 transfers: \$5,871 leavers: \$8,997) and females (graduates: \$8,257 transfers:\$5,531 leavers: \$6,494). The difference in number of people in each ethnic group makes it difficult to estimate if the differences in wages are due to ethnicity or to cohort effect.

Figure 3a. Follow-up Activities in the 4th Quarter of 2007 by Gender (All Exitters)

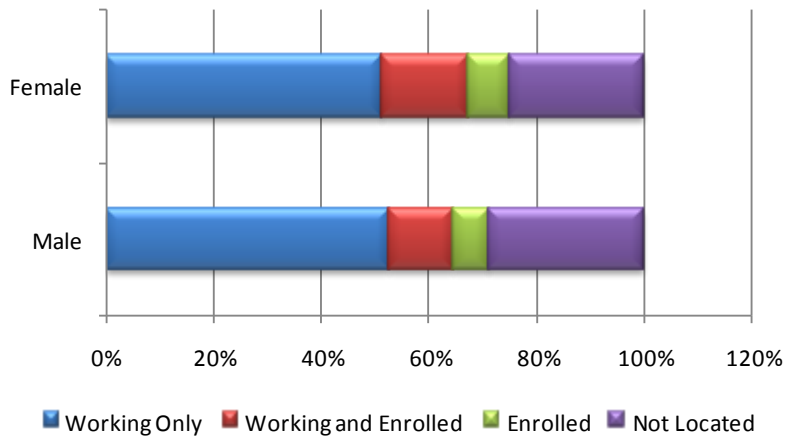


Figure 4a. Follow-up Activities in the 4th Quarter of 2007 by Ethnicity (All Exitters)

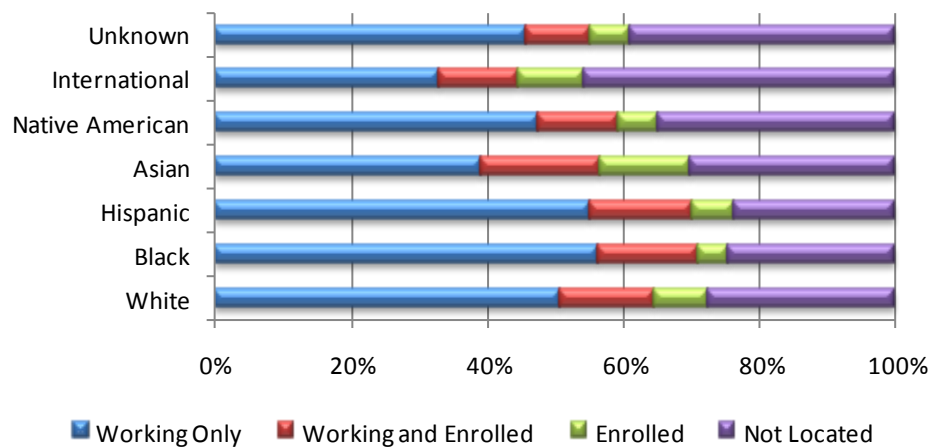


Figure 5a shows post-exit results for type of exitters as they were defined in 2005. The transfer students are more likely to be enrolled three years later; the graduates and leavers are more likely to work only or not to be located. The median income in the 4th quarter of 2007 for all those who were working was highest for graduates (\$8,951) and leavers (\$7,526). The transfers are more likely to work and be enrolled in school, working less hours and/or having a lesser pay (\$5,664).

Figure 5a. Follow-up Activities in the 4th Quarter of 2007 by Type of Exiter as of 2005 (All Exitters)

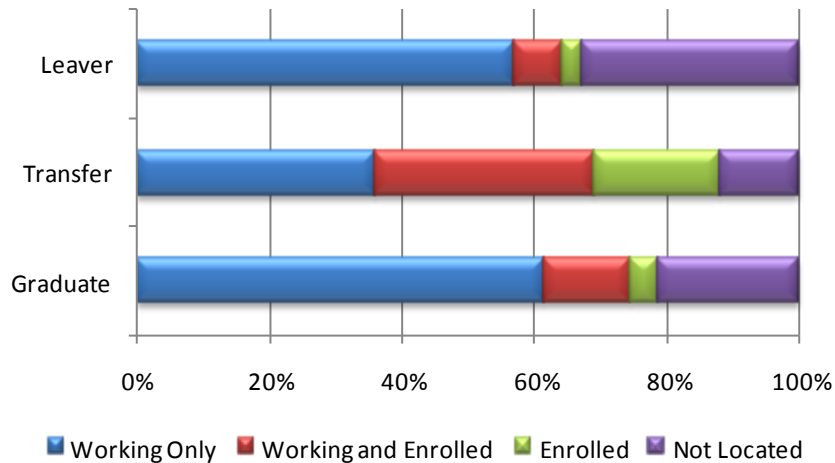


Table 7a shows the top 10 industry for employment in Fall 2007 for the 2005 community college exiters. Seventy percent of them are identical with the top 10 industries of employment in 2005.

Table 7a. Top 10 Most Common Industries for 2005 CTC Exiters Working in Fall 2007 by 4-digit NAICS codes

Industry	Employed	% of All Working
Elementary and Secondary Schools	40,031	7.58
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	29,400	5.57
Executive, Legislative, and Other General Government Support	27,799	5.27
Employment Services	24,953	4.73
Full-Service Restaurants	19,883	3.77
Limited-Service Eating Places	11,814	2.24
Depository Credit Intermediation	11,513	2.18
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	11,348	2.15
Offices of Physicians	9,342	1.77
Home Health Care Services	8,192	1.55

The exiters that were still enrolled in Fall 2007 were found mainly in universities (see Table 8a)

However, the top 10 institutions for leavers were half community colleges (5 out of 10), whereas for graduates and transfers there are no community colleges in the top 10 preferred institutions.

Table 8a. Top 10 Institutions for 2005 Exiters Pursing Additional Education in Fall 2007

Institution	Enrolled	% of All Enrolled
TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY	8,753	5.10
UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON	6,912	4.03
U. OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN	6,851	3.99
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS	6,556	3.82
TEXAS STATE UNIV - SAN MARCOS	5,902	3.44
U. OF TEXAS AT ARLINGTON	5,402	3.15
TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY	4,917	2.87
U. OF TEXAS AT SAN ANTONIO	4,335	2.53
HOUSTON COMMUNITY COLLEGE	3,740	2.18
AUSTIN COMMUNITY COLLEGE	3,429	2.00

The majority of 2005 CTC exiters still pursuing additional education were enrolled in “Liberal Arts and Sciences”, “Multi-/Interdisciplinary Studies”, or were still “undeclared” (see Table 9a). The most popular occupationally specific major was “Nursing”.

Table 9a. Top 10 Majors for 2005 CTC Exiters Pursuing Additional Education in Fall 2007 By 4-digit 2000 CIP

Major	Enrolled	% of All Enrolled
Liberal Arts and Sciences, General Studies and Humanities	21,672	12.63
Nursing	11,785	6.87
Undeclared	11,580	6.75
Multi-/Interdisciplinary Studies, Other	10,140	5.91
Business Administration, Management and Operations	6,516	3.80

Biology, General	4,880	2.84
Business/Commerce, General	4,605	2.68
Accounting and Related Services	3,928	2.29
Psychology, General	3,906	2.28
Criminal Justice and Corrections	3,618	2.11

Table 10a. Type of Institution Preferred by 2005 CTC Exiters that Continue Their Education in Fall 2007

Category	Total Enrolled	CTC	Pct of Enrolled	University	Pct of Enrolled	HSC	Pct of Enrolled	For-Profit Institutions	Pct of Enrolled
Enrolled (All Exiters)	57,375	3,006	5.24	9,405	16.39	174	0.30	153	0.27
Both (All Exiters)	114,162	7,608	6.66	15,094	13.22	258	0.23	476	0.42
All Enrolled (All Exiters)	171,537	10,614	6.19	24,499	14.28	432	0.25	629	0.37
Enrolled (Graduates)	2,042	139	6.81	543	26.59	10	0.49	2	0.10
Both (Graduates)	6,423	509	7.92	1,408	21.92	32	0.50	6	0.09
All Enrolled (Graduates)	8,465	648	7.66	1,951	23.05	42	0.50	8	0.09
Enrolled (Transfer)	38,832	1,976	5.09	8,472	21.82	152	0.39	64	0.16
Both (Transfer)	67,454	4,878	7.23	12,890	19.11	202	0.30	262	0.39
All Enrolled (Transfer)	106,286	6,854	6.45	21,362	20.10	354	0.33	326	0.31
Enrolled (Leavers)	16,501	891	5.40	390	2.36	12	0.07	87	0.53
Both (Leavers)	40,285	2,221	5.51	796	1.98	24	0.06	208	0.52
All Enrolled (Leavers)	56,786	3,112	5.48	1,186	2.09	36	0.06	295	0.52

B. Universities and Health-Related Institutions

There are 35 public universities and nine health-related institutions with a statewide mission to provide undergraduate and graduate education in programs designed to address the education and training requirements of Texas.

Seed Records

For fiscal year (FY) 2005 a total of 247,531 former students enrolled in universities were included in the analysis. Three years later, about 67% of the cohort (165,750 individuals) was found working and almost 21% (51,453 individuals) were still enrolled in a postsecondary institution. About 26% were not located either in the higher education databases or in the TWC's Unemployment Insurance (UI) wage records. Table 1b shows a breakdown of the outcomes by student 2005 exit status.

Table 1b. Seed Records by Exit Status

Exit Status	N	% of Cohort	All Working	% of All Working	All Enrolled	% of All Enrolled	Not Located	% Not Located
Graduates	98,497	40%	66,701	68%	11,928	12%	27,870	28%
Transfers	40,324	16%	27,829	69%	22,111	55%	4,703	12%
Leavers	108,710	44%	71,220	66%	17,414	16%	32,473	30%
Total	247,531	100%	165,750	67%	51,453	21%	65,046	26%

Retention in Employment

The data in Table 2b shows that about 88% of the individuals employed in the 4th quarter of 2005 are still employed in the 4th quarter of 2007.

Tables 3b and 4b show the top ten industries by retention rate by 2-digit NAICS code and respectively, 4-digit NAICS code. The government and the education are the highest retainers, industries which, together with healthcare, are also the major employers. In Table 4b, only those industries that employed more than 9 individuals were selected.

Table 2b. Retention in employment

Group	Total	Percent Employed 2005	Employed 2007	Percent Employed 2007	Retained Employed	Percent Retained Employed
Male	108,364	65.99	68,486	63.20	56,660	79.24
Female	139,167	72.59	97,264	69.89	83,852	83.01
White	133,327	70.59	89,130	66.85	75,654	80.39
Black	29,447	75.27	21,731	73.80	18,620	84.01
Hispanic	54,322	75.62	41,061	75.59	35,344	86.05

Group	Total	Percent Employed 2005	Employed 2007	Percent Employed 2007	Retained Employed	Percent Retained Employed
Asian	13,587	59.56	7,629	56.15	5,948	73.50
Native American	1,405	63.77	875	62.28	715	79.80
International	12,378	34.46	3,544	28.63	2,753	64.53
Unknown	3,065	62.48	1,780	58.08	1,478	77.18
Total	247,531	69.70	165,750	66.96	140,512	81.45

Table 3b. Top 10 Industries with the Highest Employment Retention Rate by 2-digit NAICS

Industry Name	Employed 2005	Employed 2007	Percent Retained Employed
Government	5,514	4,799	87.03
Educational Services	47,189	40,934	86.74
Finance & Insurance	8,183	6,747	82.45
Transportation & Warehousing	870	717	82.41
Information	4,119	3,357	81.50
Manufacturing	649	528	81.36
Transportation & Warehousing	1,456	1,180	81.04
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	2,530	2,047	80.91
Health Care & Social Assistance	17,729	14,303	80.68
Retail Trade	14,639	11,674	79.75

Table 4b. Top 10 Industries with the Highest Employment Retention Rate by 4-digit NAICS

Industry Name	Employed 2005	Employed 2007	Percent Retained Employed
Specialty Food Stores	70	93	100.0
Beer, Wine, and Liquor Stores	113	146	100.0
Shoe Stores	246	312	100.0
Florists	41	50	100.0
Used Merchandise Stores	70	88	100.0
Urban Transit Systems	57	63	100.0
Automotive Equipment Rental and Leasing	420	493	100.0
Other Residential Care Facilities	150	176	100.0
Community Food and Housing, and Emergency and Other Relief Services	103	148	100.0
Promoters of Performing Arts, Sports, and Similar Events	96	118	100.0

Outcomes of Former students by “Located/Not Located” Status

About 23% of the former students (55,939) were not located as either employed or enrolled in fall 2005. However, some of the former students were found working or/and enrolled in fall 2007. About 6% were found graduating with a degree or certificate, 16% were enrolled during the three years without graduating, with 10% still enrolled in Fall2007, and 29% were found employed in the 4th quarter of 2007. Even though 26% of the cohort were not located in fall 2007, the former students had graduated during the 3years (7%) or were enrolled without graduating (11%) (Table 5b and Table 6b). Figure 1b shows that 25% of the 2005 graduates were enrolled or got another award in 3 years. Less than 40% of transfers or leavers were found in higher education, either graduating or enrolled in postsecondary institutions.

Table 5b. Follow-up Outcomes by “Located/Not Located”

Group	Total	Employed 2007	% Employed 2007	Enrolled during 3 years	% Enrolled during 3years	Enrolled Fall07	% Enrolled Fall07	Graduated during 3 years	% Graduated
2005									
Not Located in 2005	55,939	16,029	28.65	8,928	15.96	5,690	10.17	3,074	5.50
Located in 2005	191,592	149,721	78.15	64,044	33.43	45,763	23.89	23,383	12.20
2007									
Not Located in 2007	65,046			7,393	11.37			4,752	7.31
Located in 2007	182,083	165,750	91.03	65,243	35.83			21,644	11.89

Outcomes of Former students between 2005 and 2007

Of the original 2005 cohort 39% were graduates, 17% were transfers to another 4-year institution, and 44% left their institutions without transferring or graduating. During the 3-years, between 2005 and 2007 these former students were found either enrolled or graduating, as shown in Tables 6b and 7b.

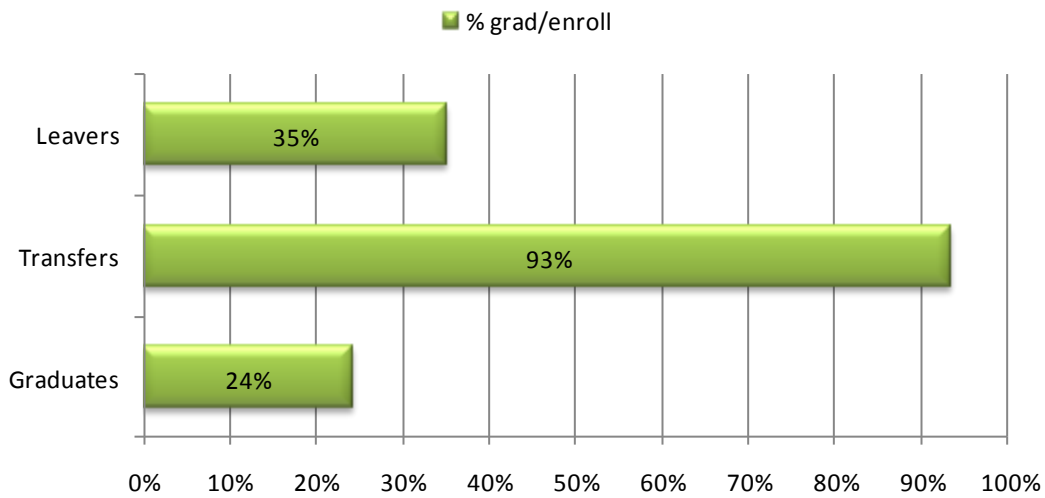
Table 6b. Follow-up Outcomes between 2005 and 2007 (graduation)

Status in 2005	Total	Did Graduate	% that did graduate	Did Not Graduate	% that did not graduate
Graduates	98,497	5,377	5.46	93,120	94.54
Transfers	40,324	12,356	30.64	27,968	69.36
Leavers	108,710	8,724	8.03	99,986	91.97
Total	247,531	26,457	10.69	221,074	89.31

Table 7b. Follow-up Outcomes between 2005 and 2007 (enrollment)

Status in 2005	Total	Enrolled	% Enrolled	Not Enrolled	% Not Enrolled
Graduates	98,497	18,350	18.63	80,147	81.37
Transfers	40,324	25,325	62.80	14,999	37.20
Leavers	108,710	29,297	26.95	79,413	73.05
Total	247,531	72,972	29.48	174,559	70.52

Figure 1b. Enrollment/Graduation of 2005 Exiters during 2005-2007



Outcomes of Former students in Fall 2007

Figure 2b depicts the post-exit achievements by the type of degree /award earned during the three years. Almost 67% of the degree earners work, with the exception of doctoral degree earners. A higher percentage of doctorate degrees earners (45%) are not found as they are more likely to move out of state. The highest wages in the 4th quarter of 2007 are for doctoral degrees, with a quarterly median wage of \$13,339. The doctoral degrees earners have the highest median wage in almost all categories.

Figure 2b. Follow-up Activities in the 4th Quarter of 2007 by the Type of Degree/Award Earned During the Three Years

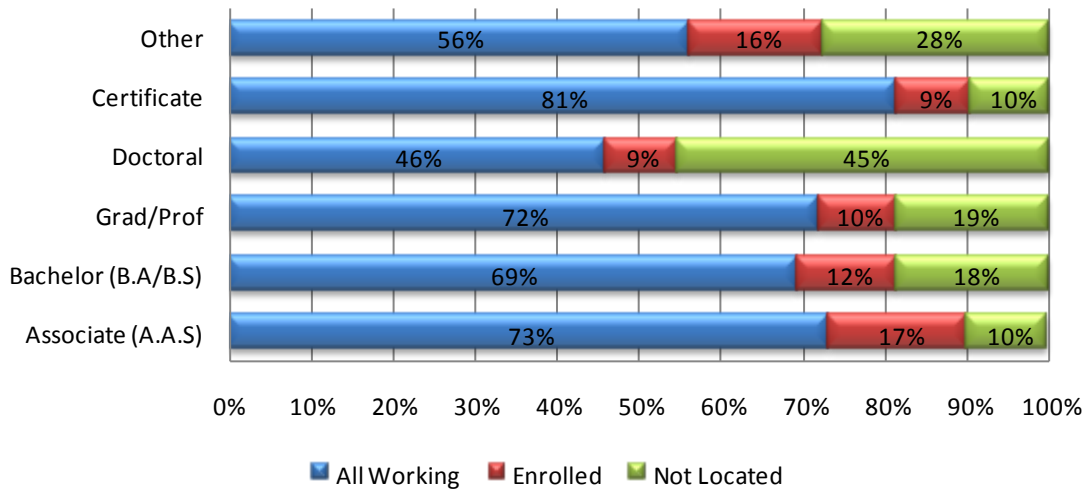


Figure 3b shows the outcomes by gender whereas Figure 4b shows by ethnicity. Out of all exiters working, males have a higher quarterly median wage at \$10,721 versus \$10,250 for females. The graduates earned more than the transfers and leavers. The difference in number of people in each ethnic group makes it difficult to estimate if the differences in wages are due to ethnicity or to cohort effect.

Figure 3b. Follow-up Activities in the 4th Quarter of 2007 by Gender (All Exiters)

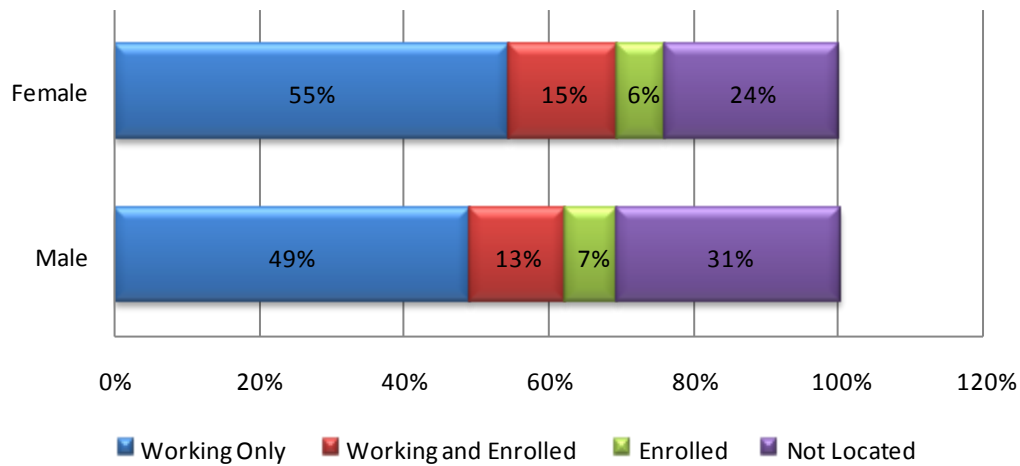


Figure 4b. Follow-up Activities in the 4th Quarter of 2007 by Ethnicity (All Exitters)

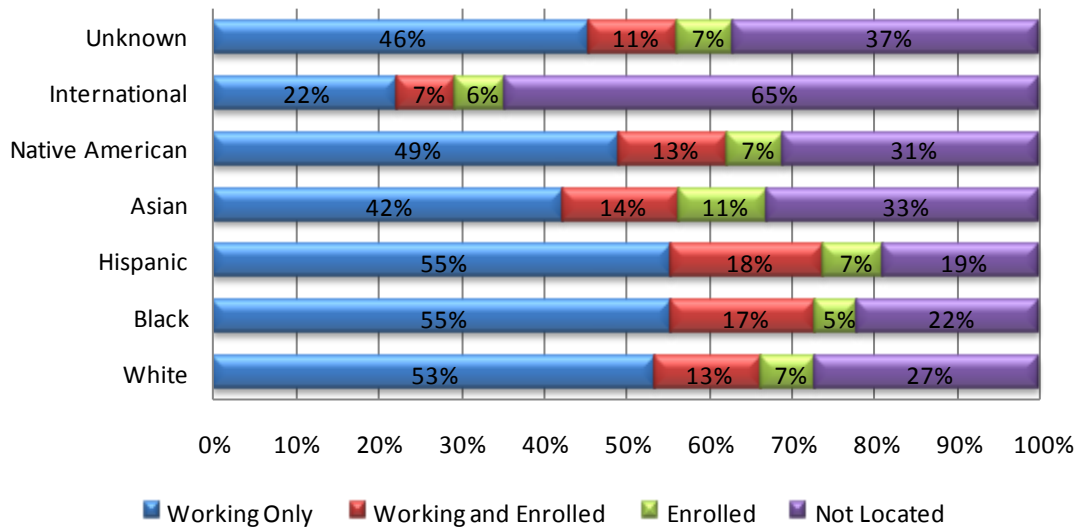


Figure 5b shows post-exit results for type of exitters as they were defined in 2005. The transfer students are more likely to be enrolled three years later; the graduates and leavers are more likely to work only or not to be located. The median income in the 4th quarter of 2007 for all those who were working was highest for graduates (\$10,992) and leavers (\$9,304). The transfers are more likely to work and be enrolled in school, working less hours and/or having a lesser pay (\$5,087).

Figure 5b. Follow-up Activities in the 4th Quarter of 2007 by Type of Exiter as of 2005 (All Exitters)

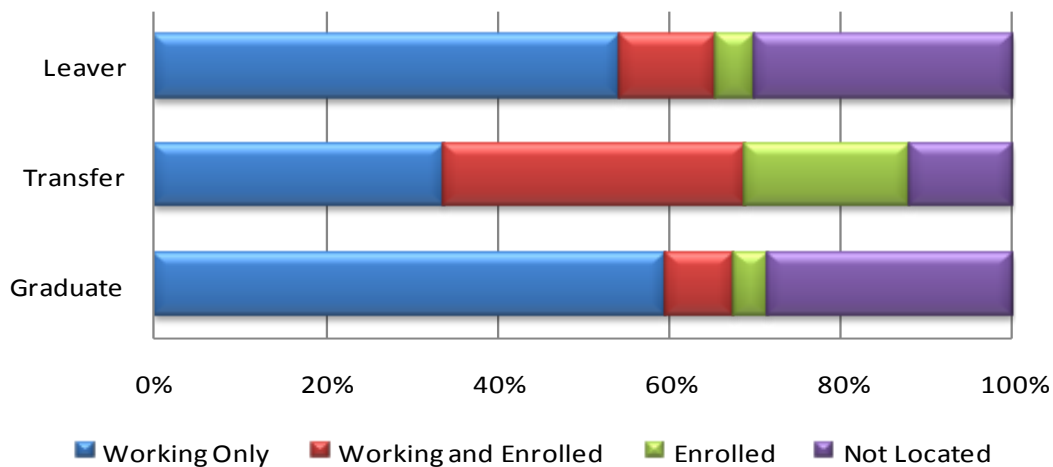


Table 8b shows the top 10 industry for employment in Fall 2007 for the 2005 community college exitters. Seventy percent of them are identical with the top 10 industries of employment in 2005.

Table 8b. Top 10 Most Common Industries for 2005 CTC Exiters Working in Fall 2007 by 4-digit NAICS codes

Industry	Employed	% of All Working
Elementary and Secondary Schools	16,634	24.05
Employment Services	2,920	4.22
Full-Service Restaurants	2,555	3.69
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	2,546	3.68
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	2,006	2.90
Executive, Legislative, and Other General Government Support	1,777	2.57
Depository Credit Intermediation	1,563	2.26
Limited-Service Eating Places	1,238	1.79
Junior Colleges	1,102	1.59
Clothing Stores	986	1.43

The exiters that were still enrolled in Fall 2007 were found in universities (see Table 9b), with no community colleges in the top 10 preferred institutions.

Table 8b. Top 10 Institutions for 2005 Exiters Pursing Additional Education in Fall 2007

Institution	Enrolled	% of All Enrolled
U. OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN	2,779	5.49
UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON	2,592	5.12
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS	2,440	4.82
TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY	2,089	4.12
TEXAS STATE UNIV - SAN MARCOS	2,037	4.02
U. OF TEXAS AT SAN ANTONIO	1,841	3.63
U. OF TEXAS AT ARLINGTON	1,819	3.59
TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY	1,551	3.06

U. OF TEXAS-PAN AMERICAN	1,462	2.89
U. OF TEXAS AT EL PASO	1,258	2.48

The majority of 2005 exiters still pursuing additional education were enrolled in “Liberal Arts and Sciences”, “Multi-/Interdisciplinary Studies”, or were still “undeclared” (see Table 10b). The most popular occupationally specific major was “Nursing”, followed by “Business Administration”.

Table 10b. Top 10 Majors for 2005 Exiters Pursuing Additional Education in Fall 2007 By 4-digit 2000 CIP

Major	Enrolled	% of All Enrolled
Liberal Arts and Sciences, General Studies and Humanities	3,844	7.59
Undeclared	3,316	6.55
Nursing	2,532	5.00
Business Administration, Management and Operations	2,412	4.76
Multi-/Interdisciplinary Studies, Other	2,078	4.10
Biology, General	1,433	2.83
Educational Administration and Supervision	1,212	2.39
Psychology, General	1,169	2.31
Business/Commerce, General	1,063	2.10
Accounting and Related Services	967	1.91

Table 11b. Type of Institution Preferred by 2005 Exiters that Continue Their Education in Fall 2007

Category	Total Enrolled	CTC	Pct of Enrolled	University	Pct of Enrolled	HSC	Pct of Enrolled	For-Profit Institutions	Pct of Enrolled
Enrolled (All Exiters)	16,735	484	2.89	2,364	14.13	200	1.20	30	0.18
Both (All Exiters)	34,718	1,185	3.41	4,158	11.98	155	0.45	74	0.21
All Enrolled (All Exiters)	51,453	1,669	3.24	6,522	12.68	355	0.69	104	0.20

Category	Total Enrolled	CTC	Pct of Enrolled	University	Pct of Enrolled	HSC	Pct of Enrolled	For-Profit Institutions	Pct of Enrolled
Enrolled (Graduates)	3,926	11	0.28	548	13.96	71	1.81	5	0.13
Both (Graduates)	8,002	60	0.75	972	12.15	27	0.34	8	0.10
All Enrolled (Graduates)	11,928	71	0.60	1,520	12.74	98	0.82	13	0.11
Enrolled (Transfer)	7,792	375	4.81	1,277	16.39	115	1.48	12	0.15
Both (Transfer)	14,319	909	6.35	2,032	14.19	114	0.80	37	0.26
All Enrolled (Transfer)	22,111	1,284	5.81	3,309	14.97	229	1.04	49	0.22
Enrolled (Leavers)	5,017	98	1.95	539	10.74	14	0.28	13	0.26
Both (Leavers)	12,397	216	1.74	1,154	9.31	14	0.11	29	0.23
All Enrolled (Leavers)	17,414	314	1.80	1,693	9.72	28	0.16	42	0.24

C. Career Schools and Colleges

There are 144 for-profit career schools operating under Certificate of Authority in Texas.

Seed Records

For fiscal year (FY) 2005 a total of 26,294 former students enrolled in career schools were included in the analysis. Three years later, about 72% of the cohort (18,875 individuals) was found working and about 9% (2,385 individuals) were still enrolled in a postsecondary institution. About 26% were not located either in the higher education databases or in the TWC's Unemployment Insurance (UI) wage records. Table 1c shows a breakdown of the outcomes by student 2005 exit status.

Table 1c. Seed Records by Exit Status

Exit Status	N	% of Cohort	All Working	% of All Working	All Enrolled	% of All Enrolled	Not Located	% Not Located
Graduates	5,568	21%	4,123	74%	388	7%	1,354	24%
Transfers	525	2%	376	72%	183	35%	97	19%
Leavers	20,201	77%	14,376	71%	1,814	9%	5,386	27%
Total	26,294	100%	18,875	72%	2,385	9%	6,837	26%

Retention in Employment

The data in Table 2c shows that about 82% of the individuals employed in the 4th quarter of 2005 are still employed in the 4th quarter of 2007.

Table 3c shows the top ten industries by retention rate by 2-digit NAICS code. The government and the “whole sale trade” are the highest retainers. The top ten industries by 4-digit NAICS code have a retention rate of 100%, with construction industry being heavily represented. They are (with total employees in 2005 of more than 10) in order: Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution, Water, Sewage and Other Systems, Residential Building Construction, Nonresidential Building Construction, Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction, Building Finishing Contractors, Other Specialty Trade Contractors, Animal Slaughtering and Processing, Bakeries and Tortilla Manufacturing, Beverage Manufacturing.

Table 2c. Retention in employment

Group	Total	Percent Employed 2005	Employed 2007	Percent Employed 2007	Retained Employed	Percent Retained Employed
Male	12,411	72.27	8,886	71.60	7,311	81.51
Female	13,883	68.87	9,989	71.95	7,827	81.86
White	7,657	67.61	5,141	67.14	4,107	79.33
Black	6,994	71.42	5,057	72.30	4,060	81.28
Hispanic	7,651	73.55	5,829	76.19	4,761	84.61
Asian	477	63.10	346	72.54	256	85.05
Native American	429	72.49	303	70.63	250	80.39
International	30	56.67	14	46.67	12	70.59
Unknown	3,056	68.78	2,185	71.50	1,692	80.49
Total	26,294	70.47	18,875	71.78	15,138	81.69

Table 3c. Top 10 Industries with the Highest Employment Retention Rate by 2-digit NAICS

Industry Name	Employed 2005	Employed 2007	Percent Retained Employed
Government	325	295	90.77
Wholesale Trade	596	512	85.91
Health Care & Social Assistance	1,712	1,461	85.34
Finance & Insurance	691	589	85.24
Manufacturing	957	801	83.69
Information	543	453	83.43
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	468	389	83.12
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	1,146	952	83.07
Retail Trade	3,695	3,022	81.79
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	222	179	80.63

Outcomes of Former students by “Located/Not Located” Status

About 29% of the former students (7,563) were not located as either employed or enrolled in fall 2005. However, some of the former students were found working or/and enrolled in fall 2007. About 29% were found graduating with a degree or certificate, 20% were enrolled during the three years without graduating, with 7% still enrolled in Fall2007, and 48% were found employed in the 4th quarter of 2007. Even though 26% of the cohort were not located in fall 2007, the former students had graduated during the 3years (20%) or were enrolled without graduating (19%) (Table 4c).

Table 4c. Follow-up Outcomes by “Located/Not Located”

Group	Total	Employed	% Employed	Enrolled during 3 years	% Enrolled during 3years	Enrolled Fall07	% Enrolled Fall07	Graduated during 3 years	% Graduated
2005									
Not found05	7,563	3,635	48.06	1,527	20.19	514	6.80	2,210	29.22
Found05	18,731	15,240	81.36	4,308	23.00	1,871	9.99	5,226	27.90
2007									
Not found07	6,837			1,288	18.84			1,385	20.26
Found07	19,451	18,875	97.04	4,544	23.36			6,048	31.09

Outcomes of Former students between 2005 and 2007

Of the original 2005 cohort 21.18% were graduates, 2% were transfers to another institution, and 76.83% left their institutions without transferring or graduating. During the 3-years, between 2005 and 2007 these former students were found either enrolled or graduating, as shown in Tables 5c and 6c.

Table 5c. Follow-up Outcomes between 2005 and 2007 (graduation)

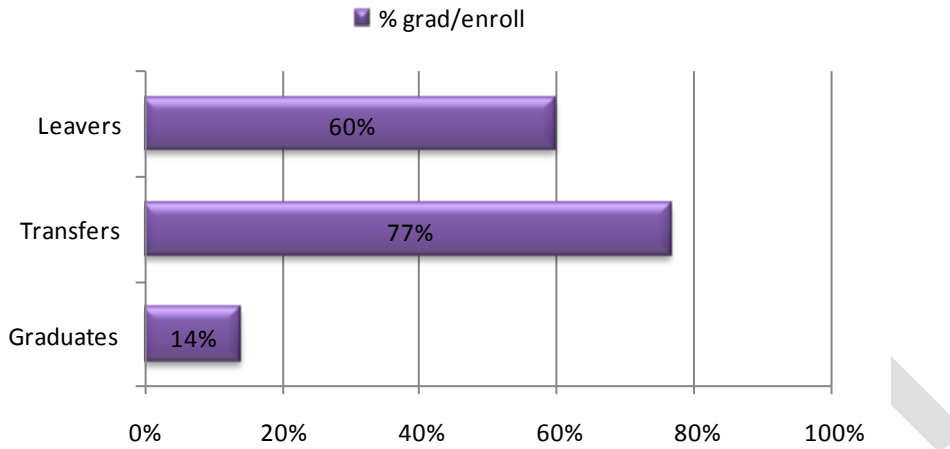
Status in 2005	Total	Did Graduate	% that did graduate	Did Not Graduate	% that did not graduate
Graduates	5,568	237	4.26	5,331	95.74
Transfers	525	77	14.67	448	85.33
Leavers	20,201	7,122	35.26	13,079	64.74
Total	26,294	7,436	28.28	18,858	71.72

Table 6c. Follow-up Outcomes between 2005 and 2007 (enrollment)

Status in 2005	Total	Enrolled	% Enrolled	Not Enrolled	% Not Enrolled
Graduates	5,568	535	9.61	5,033	90.39
Transfers	525	326	62.10	199	37.90
Leavers	20,201	4,974	24.62	15,227	75.38
Total	26,294	5,835	22.19	20,459	77.81

Figure 1c shows that 19% of the 2005 graduates were enrolled or got another award in 3 years. Less than 20% of transfers or leavers were found in higher education, either graduating or enrolled in postsecondary institutions.

Figure 1c. Enrollment/Graduation of 2005 Exiters during 2005-2007



Outcomes of Former students in Fall 2007

Figure 2c depicts the post-exit achievements by the type of degree /award earned during the three years. Seventy-two percent of the degree earners work. The highest wages in the 4th quarter of 2007 are for Bachelor’s degrees recipients, with a quarterly median wage of \$7,910.

Figure 2c. Follow-up Activities in the 4th Quarter of 2007 by the Type of Degree/Award Earned During the Three Years

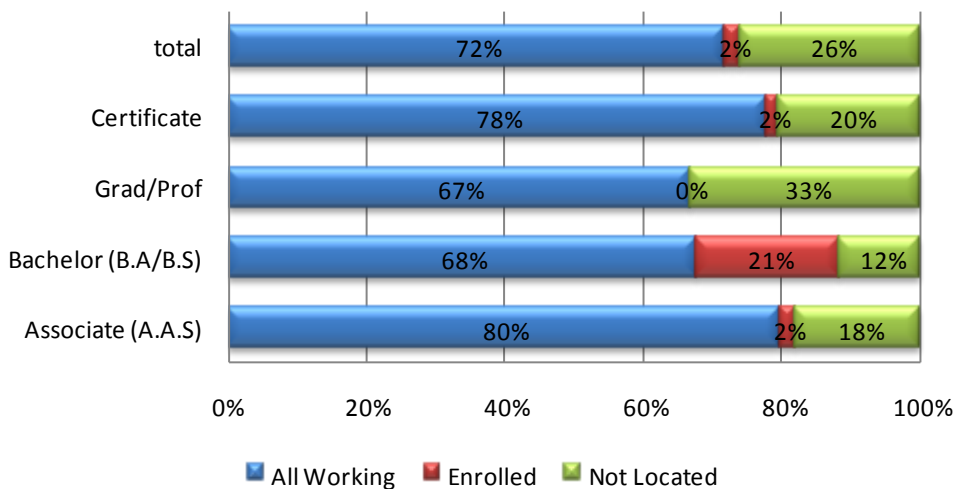


Figure 3c shows the outcomes by gender whereas Figure 4c shows by ethnicity. Out of all exiters working, males have a higher quarterly median wage at \$6,856 versus \$5,670 for females. The graduates earned more (\$7,359) than the transfers (\$5,400) and leavers (\$5,844). The difference in number of people in each ethnic group makes it difficult to estimate if the differences in wages are due to ethnicity or to cohort effect.

Figure 3c. Follow-up Activities in the 4th Quarter of 2007 by Gender (All Exiters)

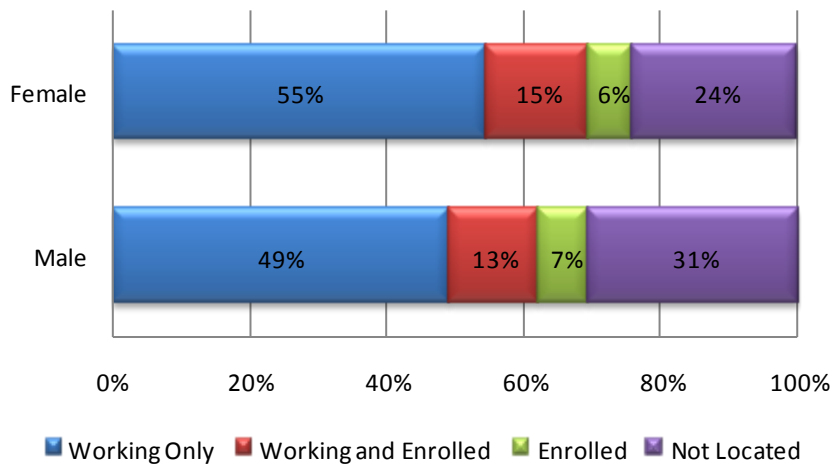


Figure 4c. Follow-up Activities in the 4th Quarter of 2007 by Ethnicity (All Exiters)

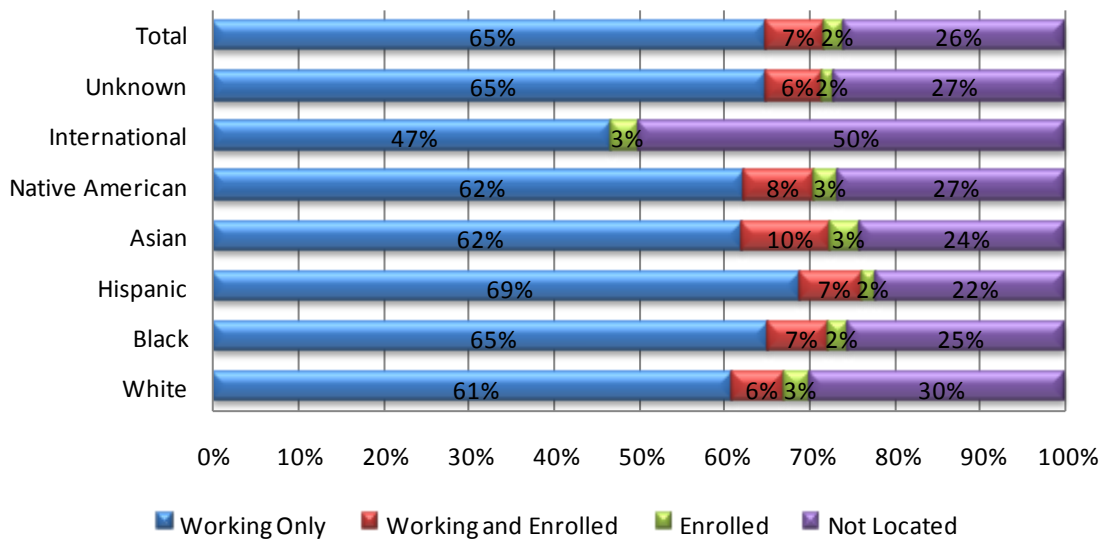
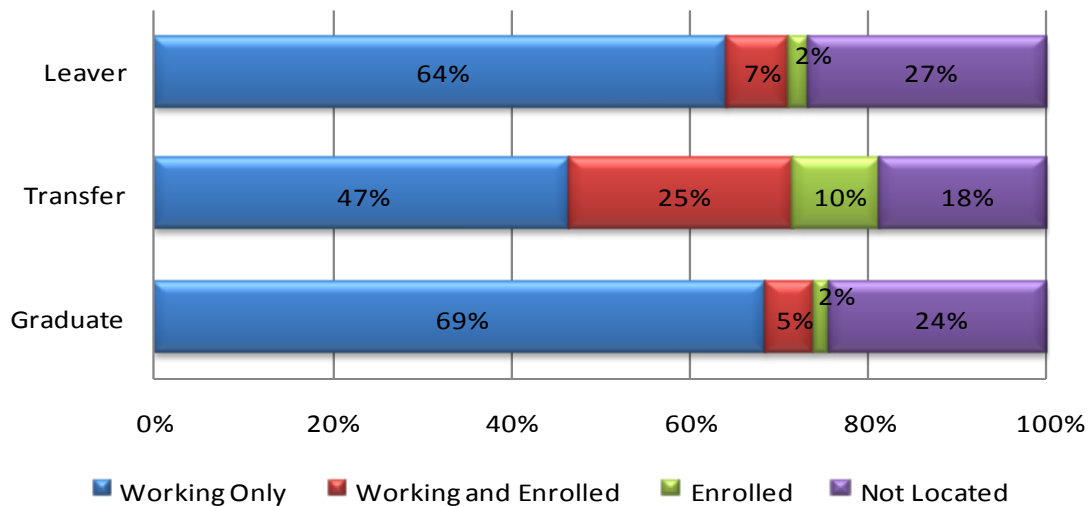


Figure 5c shows post-exit results for type of exiters as they were defined in 2005. The

transfer students are more likely to be enrolled three years later; the graduates and leavers are more likely to work only or not to be located. The median income in the 4th quarter of 2007 for all those who were working was highest for graduates (\$7,360) and transfers (\$5,532). The leavers earned the lowest median income with \$5,484.

Figure 5c. Follow-up Activities in the 4th Quarter of 2007 by Type of Exiter as of 2005 (All Exiters)



The exiters that were still enrolled in Fall 2007 were found in for-profit institutions and community colleges (see Table 7c), with no public or independent universities in the top 10 preferred institutions.

Table 7c. Top 10 Institutions for 2005 Exiters Pursing Additional Education in Fall 2007

Institution	Enrolled	% of All Enrolled
DEVRY UNIVERSITY	230	9.64
COURT REPORTING INST OF DALLAS	144	6.04
AUSTIN COMMUNITY COLLEGE	117	4.91
COURT REPORTING INST - HOUSTON	111	4.65
HOUSTON COMMUNITY COLLEGE	99	4.15
VIRGINIA COLLEGE AT AUSTIN	69	2.89
UNIVERSITY OF PHOENIX-HOUSTON	57	2.39
ITT TECH INSTITUTE-RICHARDSON	45	1.89

DCCCD RICHLAND COLLEGE	43	1.80
SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE	41	1.72

The majority of 2005 exiters still pursuing additional education were enrolled in “Liberal Arts and Sciences”, “Legal Support Services” or “Business Administration” (see Table 8c). The most popular occupationally specific major was “Legal Support Services”, followed by “Business Administration”.

Table 8c. Top 10 Majors for 2005 Exiters Pursuing Additional Education in Fall 2007 By 4-digit 2000 CIP

Major	Enrolled	% of All Enrolled
Liberal Arts and Sciences, General Studies and Humanities	303	12.70
Legal Support Services (NEW)	293	12.29
Business Administration, Management and Operations	280	11.74
Undeclared	122	5.12
Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technologies/Technicians	121	5.07
Allied Health and Medical Assisting Services	114	4.78
Criminal Justice and Corrections	97	4.07
Nursing	88	3.69
Drafting/Design Engineering Technologies/Technicians (NEW)	67	2.81
Business, Management, Marketing, and Related Support Services	49	2.05

Table 9c. Type of Institution Preferred by 2005 CS Exiters that Continue Their Education in Fall 2007

Category	Total Enrolled	CTC	Pct of Enrolled	University	Pct of Enrolled	HSC	Pct of Enrolled	For-Profit Institutions	Pct of Enrolled
Enrolled (All Exiters)	582	8	1.37	7	1.20	0	0.00	154	26.46

Category	Total Enrolled	CTC	Pct of Enrolled	University	Pct of Enrolled	HSC	Pct of Enrolled	For-Profit Institutions	Pct of Enrolled
Both (All Exiters)	1,803	23	1.28	17	0.94	0	0.00	584	32.39
All Enrolled (All Exiters)	2,385	31	1.30	24	1.01	0	0.00	738	30.94
Enrolled (Graduates)	91	4	4.40	3	3.30	0	0.00	3	3.30
Both (Graduates)	297	5	1.68	7	2.36	0	0.00	20	6.73
All Enrolled (Graduates)	388	9	2.32	10	2.58	0	0.00	23	5.93
Enrolled (Transfer)	52	2	3.85	4	7.69	0	0.00	4	7.69
Both (Transfer)	131	12	9.16	6	4.58	0	0.00	7	5.34
All Enrolled (Transfer)	183	14	7.65	10	5.46	0	0.00	11	6.01
Enrolled (Leavers)	439	2	0.46	0	0.00	0	0.00	147	33.49
Both (Leavers)	1,375	6	0.44	4	0.29	0	0.00	557	40.51
All Enrolled (Leavers)	1,814	8	0.44	4	0.22	0	0.00	704	38.81

References

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APPENDIX A

Glossary

All Working	All participants that are found working in the TWC UI wage records and participants who are working at the same time going to school
All Enrolled	All participants that are found enrolled in a higher education institution and participants who are working at the same time going to school
Enrolled Only	Participants found enrolled in a higher education institution but not working
Graduates	Former students that graduated by the end of 2003-2004 academic year
Leavers	Non-returning former students enrolled during Summer (I or II), Fall 2003, Spring 2004, and did not enroll in Fall 2005 at the same institution
Transfers	Non-returning former students found enrolled at another institution in Fall 2004
Working only	All participants that are found working in the TWC UI wage records but not enrolled in higher education
Not Located	Participants not found in the UI wage records or in the THECB database