



THE UNIVERSITY of TEXAS SYSTEM

Nine Universities. Six Health Institutions. Unlimited Possibilities.

ACCOUNTABILITY AND
PERFORMANCE REPORT

2007-08

The University of Texas at Arlington ❖ The University of Texas at Austin ❖ The University of Texas at Brownsville ❖ The University of Texas at Dallas ❖ The University of Texas at El Paso ❖ The University of Texas-Pan American ❖ The University of Texas of the Permian Basin ❖ The University of Texas at San Antonio ❖ The University of Texas at Tyler ❖ The University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas ❖ The University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston ❖ The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston ❖ The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio ❖ The University of Texas M. D. Anderson Cancer Center ❖ The University of Texas Health Science Center at Tyler ❖ The University of Texas System Administration

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The UT System has published a comprehensive annual accountability and performance report for the past four years. The publication in August 2006 of a new ten-year strategic plan for the UT System and the presence of more robust accountability data sets at the System and at the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board (THECB) have made it possible for the UT System to streamline this report and align it more clearly with the System's strategic themes and goals.

This revised report features:

- "At-a-glance" views of trends for the System's 72 key accountability indicators that emphasize outcomes aligned with System priorities in its new strategic plan.
- Analysis of critical topics exploring correlations among indicators on such topics as: affordability, student outcomes, progress toward diversity, R&D funding, and national rankings.
- In-depth, institution-specific accountability profiles with analysis of trends in comparison with institution goals and with peer institutions.

This framework is based on a robust unit-record set of data in the UT System statistical fact book, together with state-wide data sets collected by the THECB, that have been used to create the higher-level analyses and correlations in this report. In most cases, official state or federal data sets are used to assure consistency and comparability, as appropriate.

The report is one among a series of annual reports to the Board on special accountability topics, such as research and technology transfer, development, and endowments (a full schedule is available at: <http://www.utsystem.edu/osm/progress.htm>).

The report covers:

- I. System trends, providing at-a-glance tables and charts illustrating trends for the 72 core strategic indicators.
- II. Strategic priorities, presenting an analytic discussion of progress on System-level strategic initiatives and priorities:
 - For academic institutions – affordability and the impact of tuition and financial aid initiatives and student outcomes.
 - For health institutions – progress toward diversity goals and NIH R&D funding goals as laid out in the UT System strategic plan.
 - For the System as a whole – discussion of rankings.
- III. Institution-specific accountability profiles, focusing on the
 - Unique mission statement of each campus, its priorities, and key points of distinction;
 - Analysis of campus-specific data trends and relationships among initiatives, investments, and results in the context of the institution's mission, demographic and economic context, and other unique characteristics of the campus;
 - Tables and graphs on campus-relevant metrics and trends; and
 - Peer comparisons (based on campus-specific peer lists), as well as other national trends or examples.

A brief overview of System trends is published in *Fast Facts* (www.utsystem.edu/news/FastFacts.htm). For additional information about the UT System's accountability efforts, visit the Web site at www.usystem.edu/osm/accountability). We welcome responses to this new framework; contact the Office of Strategic Management (512 499 4798, or pbales@utsystem.edu).

2007-08 ACCOUNTABILITY TRENDS HIGHLIGHTS

STUDENT ACCESS, SUCCESS, AND OUTCOMES

Preparation and Cost of Attendance

- Entering students are better prepared for college. Between 2003 and 2007, the average SAT and GRE scores of entering students increased on six UT System campuses. At UT San Antonio, average SAT, GRE, and GMAT scores all increased over this period.
- Attending college remains affordable due to increases in financial aid. In 2007, UT System institutions made 261,937 financial aid awards totaling \$912 million, significantly above the 213,798 awards totaling \$628.7 million in 2003. Most of the increase came from institutions, which provided 36% of the aid in 2007, compared with 27% in 2003.
- Controlling cost of attendance. The average net academic cost for full-time students receiving need-based aid was \$1,454 in 2006-07 at UT System academic institutions. The average discount on the academic cost for students receiving need-based aid was 77.9% in 2006-07, a point higher than the discount in the previous year. And, the average discount for all students also increased, from 35.9% to 37.2%.

Enrollment

- Substantial enrollment growth. From 2003 to 2007, the UT System has continued to fulfill its *Closing the Gaps* goals through large increases in enrollments, with double-digit growth on eight campuses (UT Brownsville, UT Permian Basin, UT San Antonio, UT Tyler, UT Southwestern Medical Center, UT Medical Branch, UT Health Science Center-Houston, and UT M. D. Anderson). Total enrollment increased by 9.3%, from 177,676 to 194,199. The UT System served 34.5% of the state's students enrolled in academic institutions and 69% among all health-related institutions.
- Increasing diversity. UT System students have become increasingly diverse. In 2007, the proportion of White and Hispanic students was nearly equal (38.4% and 38.1%). In 2006, 41.3% of first-time students were Hispanic, exceeding the 35.5% in the state's graduating high school class. The proportion of African-American students was less than the 13.4% among most recent high school graduates, increasing slightly from 4.2% to 5.6% over the past five years.

Student Outcomes

- Persistence. From 2001 to 2005, first-year persistence rates increased on five campuses. Four-year graduation rates also increased on five campuses; at UT Austin, in 2006, nearly 48% of students graduated in four years (up from 39% in 2001).
- Six-year graduation rates. This key indicator increased on four campuses (Arlington, Austin, El Paso, Pan American).
- More students persisting and graduating. The combined proportion of students who graduated from or were still enrolled at a UT institution or another institution in Texas within six years also increased significantly on six campuses to between 55% and 65%, reaching over 86% at UT Austin.
- Outcomes of community college transfers. The graduation rate of community college transfer students also increased at the majority of UT System academic institutions. At UT Pan American, it grew by ten points to 57.2%.
- More degrees awarded. As a result of earlier enrollment increases, the number of degrees institutions award is also growing. Over the past five years, the number of baccalaureate degrees awarded increased faster than total enrollments. While enrollment grew by 14.2% at academic institutions, 21% more degrees (25,525) were awarded, 34% of the state total. At health institutions, undergraduate enrollment declined 10%, but the number of degrees conferred increased by 20.7%, to 869; 61% of the state total.

- Diverse graduates. The diversity of degree-holders also increased. For example, the number of baccalaureate and masters degrees awarded to Hispanic students increased by 4 points over the past five years. UT Austin ranked first nationally in numbers of doctoral degrees awarded to Hispanic students. UT El Paso ranked first for undergraduate engineering degrees awarded to Hispanic students; UT Pan American ranked first for baccalaureate degrees awarded to Hispanic students in biological and biomedical sciences.
- Preparation for careers is increasing. Students' knowledge of their fields is assessed through certification, licensure, and national board examinations. These exam pass rates for students at UT System institutions were 90% or more in nursing, pharmacy, dentistry, and medicine. The pass rate in 2006 was 100% at: UT Tyler in engineering, UT Dallas in teaching, UT Health Science Center-Houston in allied health, and UT Health Science Center-Houston and UT Health Science Center-San Antonio in advance practice nursing.
- Measures of student learning on par or better than national averages. Results of the Collegiate Learning Assessment in 2006-07 show that seniors obtained higher CLA Total scores, on average, than freshmen at all eight campuses who participated. The absolute level of freshman and senior performance at UT Austin, UT Dallas and UT San Antonio exceeded the national averages while seniors at UT Permian Basin and freshmen at UT Arlington also scored higher than national averages. Relative to other institutions with similar entering students, freshmen at UT El Paso and UT San Antonio scored well above their national peers in writing; at UT Austin they scored above expected levels. Freshmen at UT Austin, UT El Paso, and UT San Antonio also scored above expected levels in problem solving. For UT institutions with available data, seniors at UT Arlington, UT Dallas, UT Pan American and UT San Antonio scored as expected, relative to institutions with similar students, on both problem solving and analytic writing. UT Austin seniors scored in the 'expected' range on the analytic writing exam.
- Students are satisfied with their college experience. Results of the National Survey of Student Engagement show that on six campuses, more freshmen rated academic advising good or excellent in 2007 than in 2003, as did seniors at five institutions. And on seven campuses, more seniors in 2007 than in 2003 said they would be likely to attend the same institution again. For freshmen, this trend was reversed: although still generally around 80%, compared with 2003, fewer freshmen in 2007 said they would be likely to attend again, compared with 2003, except at UT Tyler.
- Medical students are generally satisfied with the quality of their education. Two of four UT System medical schools reported higher overall satisfaction with the quality of their medical education in 2007 than in 2004.
- Graduates are prepared for careers and advanced degrees. Well over 80% of baccalaureate graduates in 2006 were employed or attending a graduate or professional school in Texas. Since 2002, the proportion increased at UT Pan American, UT Permian Basin, UT San Antonio, UT Southwestern Medical Center, and UT Medical Branch, where it was 96%.

FACULTY AND INSTRUCTION

- Investments in faculty result in increased productivity. From 2003 to 2007, the number of tenure and tenure-track faculty at UT System institutions increased 7.7%, to 7,438. These increases contributed to higher institutional productivity as, over the same period, enrollment grew by 9.3%, the number of degrees awarded increased by 21%, and research expenditures increased by 34.1%. At the same time, the proportion of low-enrollment classes decreased from 6.6% to 4.5% of all classes.
- Student/faculty ratios remain comparatively high. Because enrollment growth outpaced increases in faculty, UT System academic institutions continue to serve more students per faculty, with ratios ranging from 26:1 to 16:1. Also, a smaller proportion of lower division semester hours, ranging from 24.6% to 42.5%, were provided by tenure and tenure-track faculty in 2007 compared with 2003.
- Distance education enrollments and degrees are increasing. From 2003 to 2007, the number of students enrolled in at least one course in the UT TeleCampus increased by 180%, to 8,731. And, UT TeleCampus graduate course completion rates have remained over 90% for the past five years.

RESEARCH

- Research competitiveness and productivity increased. From 2003 to 2007, as competition for research funding increased nationally, total research expenditures at the UT System increased by 34.1%, from \$1.5 billion to \$1.9 billion. Most of these funds, \$1.1 billion, come from federal sources. The health institutions generated approximately two-thirds of these expenditures, but the academic institutions increased by a proportionately larger amount in total (35.7%) and federal (40.1%) expenditures.
- Successful competition for federal funding. The rate of increase in federal funding exceeded 50% at UT Arlington, UT Brownsville, UT El Paso, UT Pan American, UT San Antonio, UT Tyler, UT M. D. Anderson, and UT Health Science Center-Tyler. And, at seven academic institutions and two health institutions, the proportion increased of faculty holding grants. UT Austin (\$314.1 million), UT Southwestern Medical Center (\$191.7 million), and UT M. D. Anderson (\$190.5 million) remain among the top-ranked institutions nationally in federal research funding.
- Honors reflect the quality, impact, and prestige of faculty. In 2006-07, individual UT System faculty won prestigious awards from the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, American Academy of Nursing, National Academy of Engineering, the Guggenheim Foundation, National Academy of Sciences, Institute of Medicine, and more. Faculty at UT Austin, UT Southwestern Medical Center, UT Health Science Center-Houston, and UT Health Science Center-San Antonio hold, cumulatively, the largest number of these individual awards, including seven Nobel Prizes, 33 members of the National Academy of Science, 50 members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and 34 members of the Institute of Medicine.
- Transferring research discoveries to the marketplace. From 2002 to 2006, the number of new invention disclosures by UT System institutions increased by 36.2%, to 655, and patents issued increased by 13.6% to 117. Of these, 72 went to health institutions. The UT System as a whole ranks fourth nationally in patent awards to universities. Gross revenue from intellectual property also increased, by 33.9% to \$35.6 million. And, UT System institutions have received a total of \$57.7 million in Texas Emerging Technology Funds, 71% of the total state awards.

HEALTH CARE

- Training future health professionals. In 2007, UT System academic and health institutions awarded 2,495 undergraduate and 2,556 graduate/professional health-related certificates and degrees. Among these were nearly 2,000 undergraduate and graduate degrees in nursing. Altogether, UT System health institutions awarded nearly three-quarters of all health-related degrees from public institutions in Texas.
- Increasing diversity in health professions. Three UT System health institutions are in the top five nationally in undergraduate degrees, and five are in the top 20 of master's degrees awarded to Hispanic students.
- Improving health in Texas. In 2006, UT System health faculty were responsible for 5.2 million outpatient visits and 1.4 million hospital days. Health care provided to the uninsured and underinsured totaled \$1.4 billion, an increase of 49% from 2002. Total patient care revenue at UT System health institutions increased from \$1.71 billion to \$2.95 billion over the past five years.
- Patients' satisfaction with health services. Patient satisfaction ratings ranged from 84% to 98% in 2007. For example, 91% of UT M. D. Anderson patients said they would recommend the hospital to others for cancer care. 98% of UT Health Science Center-Houston's UT Physicians/Medical School patients expressed satisfaction with their overall treatment. The UT Health Science Center-San Antonio School of Medicine reduced complaints to 3 per 1,000 patient encounters, below their 5/1,000 target. And, at UT Health Science Center-Tyler, inpatient satisfaction increased 2 points from 2006 to 2007.

OPERATIONS EFFICIENCY AND PRODUCTIVITY

Revenues and Expenditures

- The balance in key sources of revenue is shifting to the institution and the student. In 2003, UT System revenues totaled \$7.3 billion; in 2007, revenues increased by nearly 60% to \$11.7 billion – over 32% from hospital and physician fees, 19% from grants and contracts, 15% from state-appropriated general revenue, and 8% from tuition and fees. Between 2002 and 2007, in inflation-adjusted dollars, state appropriations decreased 0.9% and average general revenue per student decreased by 17.3%, from \$5,850 to \$4,840. To cover necessary costs, average tuition and fees per FTE student increased over this period, from \$3,510 to \$5,040 in inflation-adjusted dollars.
- Expenditures focus on health care, instruction, student services, and research. More than 28% of the UT System's total \$10 billion in expenses in FY 2007 was designated for instruction, scholarships and fellowships, and student services, 26.5% for health care, and 15.5% for research.
- Administrative efficiency increased. Between 2003 and 2007, the portion of total institutional expenses devoted to administrative costs decreased to just over 6%, decreasing at eight academic institutions, and three health institutions. The average for academic institutions decreased from 8.2% to 7.4%, and from 7.3% to 6.2% for health institutions.
- Strong growth and stewardship of endowments. The value of the UT System endowments – an important resource for investments in quality – increased 74.4%, to \$16.75 billion from 2003 to 2007, fifth in size nationally. Per FTE student, the value of endowments increased over this period to \$74,488, and per FTE faculty to \$813,105. The proportion of faculty positions supported by endowments grew at ten campuses. At UT Austin, UT Medical Branch, and UT Health Science Center-Houston, over 30% of total budgeted tenure/tenure-track faculty positions were endowed; at UT Southwestern Medical Center, over 80% of budgeted tenure/tenure track positions were endowed.
- Private donor support is increasing. From 2003 to 2007, total donor support increased by nearly 30%, to \$760.9 million. Over this period, contributions increased by more than 100% at UT Dallas, UT Permian Basin, UT Southwestern Medical Center, UT Health Science Center-San Antonio, and UT M. D. Anderson. In 2006, if the UT System is taken as a whole, total voluntary support was \$566.3 million, third highest in the nation, although no single UT System institution is ranked in the top 20 in voluntary support.

Efficiency and Productivity

- Contributions to state economic goals increase. Participation in the state's Historically Underutilized Business program contributes to the state's economic goals. Between 2003 and 2007, total HUB expenditures increased from \$246 million to \$402 million, and exceeded goals in two of six expenditure categories. Over this period, HUB expenditures increased by an average of 105% on academic campuses and by 78% at health institutions.
- Reducing energy use. Between 2002 and 2006, 11 UT System institutions reduced energy use. Overall, energy use was lowest in 2004 (approximately 200,000 btu/sq ft/yr), but increased to slightly over 200,000 btu/sq ft/yr in the past two years.
- Efficiency in utilization of classroom space. From 2003 to 2007, seven academic institutions increased the average weekly hours during which classroom space is used. Eight campuses exceeded the state-wide average of 31 hours/week. Eight campuses increased the average weekly hours of use of class laboratories, and seven exceed the state-wide average of 22.4 hours/week.
- Productivity of space usage. Between 2003 and 2007, capital investments resulted in increases in research space throughout the System while research expenditures also increased. As a result, from 2003 to 2007, the ratio of research expenditures to research space also increased at 13 UT System institutions. At all six health institutions and four academic institutions (Austin, Dallas, El Paso, and Tyler), this ratio was over \$200 per square foot of research space.

STUDENT ACCESS, SUCCESS, AND OUTCOMES

PREPARATION AND ACADEMIC COST

Table I-1 ADMISSION TEST SCORES FOR ENTERING STUDENTS

	Fall	Freshmen						Graduate Students		
		ACT			SAT			GRE	GMAT	LSAT
		Average	25th Percentile	75th Percentile	Average	25th Percentile	75th Percentile	Average	Average	Average
UTA	2003	22	19	24	1067	960	1180	1121	539	--
	2007	22	20	24	1067	950	1170	1098	521	--
Austin	2003	26	--	--	1230	1110	1350	1207	645	165
	2007	26	23	29	1235	1110	1370	1221	655	166
UTD	2003	25	23	29	1225	1110	1340	1163	540	--
	2007	26	24	29	1240	1120	1360	1165	555	--
UTEP	2003	18	--	--	920	--	--	943	431	--
	2007	18	16	21	925	810	1030	939	414	--
UTPA	2003	18	16	21	928	810	1030	811	500	--
	2007	19	17	21	949	820	1050	840	493	--
UTPB	2003	21	18	23	993	870	1080	913	465	--
	2007	20	18	22	965	858	1083	961	442	--
UTSA	2003	21	18	22	993	908	1100	1042	525	--
	2007	21	18	23	1014	900	1120	1065	546	--
UTT	2003	23	20	25	1042	930	1160	925	--	--
	2007	23	20	25	1060	950	1170	965	517	--

Source: UT System Academic Institutions; IPEDS

Table I-2 AVERAGE NET ACADEMIC COST AND AVERAGE PERCENT DISCOUNT

	(fall 2006 and spring 2007 combined)						
	Average in-state total academic cost	Full-time Students with Need-Based Grant Aid			All Full-time Students		
		Percent receiving need-based grant aid	Average need-based grant aid	Average net academic cost	Average percent discount	Average net academic cost	Average percent discount
UTA	\$6,500	39.0%	\$6,160	\$340	94.8%	\$4,096	37.0%
Austin	8,024	46.7%	6,300	1,724	78.5%	5,084	36.6%
UTB	4,140	69.7%	2,581	1,559	62.3%	2,340	43.5%
UTD	7,690	33.6%	4,398	3,292	57.2%	6,214	19.2%
UTEP	5,361	46.7%	5,361	0	100.0%	2,860	46.7%
UTPA	4,264	71.6%	4,264	0	100.0%	1,211	71.6%
UTPB	4,659	46.9%	3,700	959	79.4%	2,922	37.3%
UTSA	6,732	43.7%	4,228	2,504	62.8%	4,886	27.4%
UTT	5,188	42.6%	4,565	623	88.0%	3,245	37.5%
Average 2006-07	\$6,573	47.8%	\$5,120	\$1,454	77.9%	\$4,127	37.2%
Average 2005-06	\$5,903	46.7%	\$4,540	\$1,363	76.9%	\$3,785	35.9%

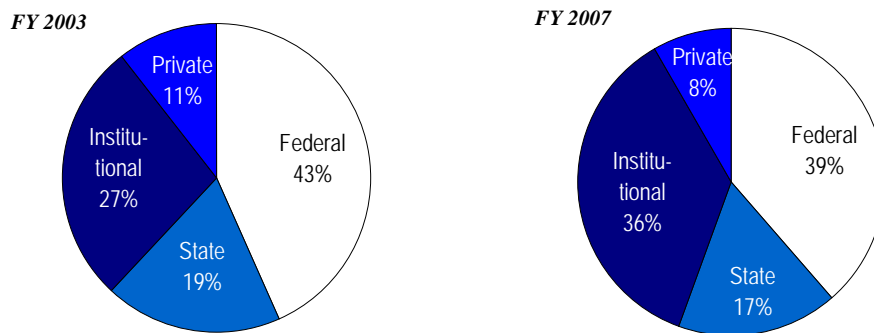
Source: Common Data Set

Table I-3 UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL AID AWARDS, FY 2007

	Number of Awards	Amount Awarded (in millions \$)	Grants and Scholarships				% Work Study \$	% Loan \$
			% Federal \$	% State \$	% Institutional \$	% Private \$		
UTA	30,717	\$100.4	17.0%	3.5%	14.7%	3.4%	1.1%	60.2%
Austin	77,416	321.6	8.1%	6.4%	31.4%	4.6%	1.0%	48.6%
UTB	20,784	55.8	39.6%	6.8%	4.1%	2.1%	1.5%	45.9%
UTD	13,778	46.2	14.3%	4.6%	5.6%	2.5%	1.1%	71.9%
UTEP	32,170	95.9	28.5%	11.6%	10.3%	3.7%	1.3%	44.7%
UTPA	32,644	93.7	32.6%	24.2%	10.8%	1.5%	2.2%	28.7%
UTPB	4,386	13.7	22.9%	2.8%	4.0%	3.1%	0.8%	66.5%
UTSA	41,737	156.5	17.2%	4.4%	6.3%	4.5%	1.2%	66.4%
UTT	8,305	28.2	17.2%	2.3%	9.0%	7.8%	0.7%	63.0%
Total FY 2007	261,937	\$912.0	18.0%	7.8%	16.8%	3.9%	1.2%	52.2%
Total FY 2003	213,789	\$628.7	19.6%	8.5%	12.4%	4.8%	1.6%	53.0%

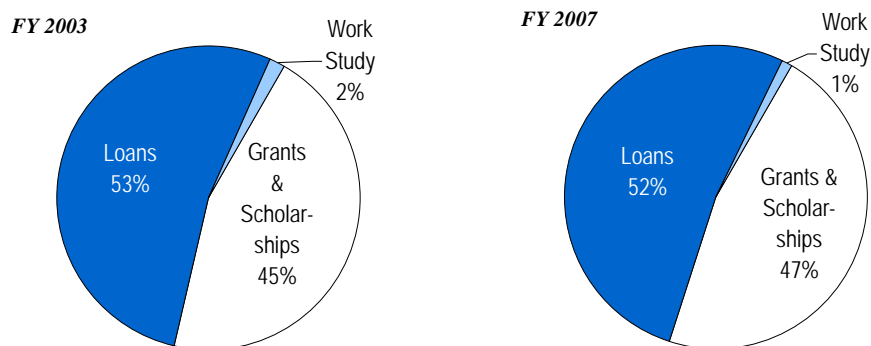
Source: UT System Office of Institutional Studies and Policy Analysis

Figure I-1 UNDERGRADUATE GRANTS AND SCHOLARSHIPS BY SOURCE



Source: UT System Office of Institutional Studies and Policy Analysis

Figure I-2 TYPES OF UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL AID



Source: UT System Office of Institutional Studies and Policy Analysis

ENROLLMENT

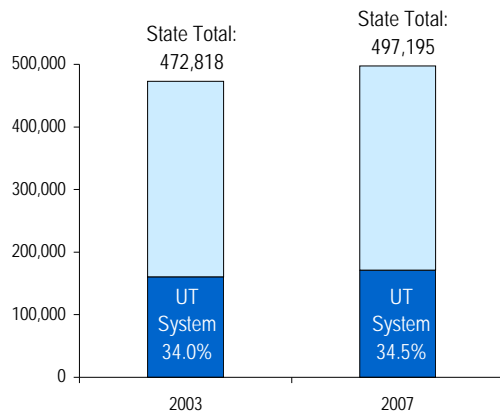
Table I-4 FALL ENROLLMENT

	2003	2007	% Change 2003-2007	% of Total, By Level	
				2003	2007
<i>System Total</i>					
Total Enrollment	177,676	194,199	9.3%		
Undergraduate	135,055	150,425	11.4%	76.0%	77.5%
Graduate	36,572	37,677	3.0%	20.6%	19.4%
Master's	27,559	27,897	1.2%	15.5%	14.4%
Doctoral	9,013	9,780	8.5%	5.1%	5.0%
Professional	6,049	6,097	0.8%	3.4%	3.1%
<i>Academic</i>					
Total Enrollment	167,634	182,647	9.0%		
Undergraduate	132,958	148,045	11.3%	79.3%	81.1%
Graduate	32,659	32,832	0.5%	19.5%	18.0%
Master's	25,328	24,954	-1.5%	15.1%	13.7%
Doctoral	7,331	7,878	7.5%	4.4%	4.3%
Professional	2,017	1,770	-12.2%	1.2%	1.0%
<i>Health</i>					
Total Enrollment	10,042	11,552	15.0%		
Undergraduate	2,097	2,380	13.5%	20.9%	20.6%
Graduate	3,913	4,845	23.8%	39.0%	41.9%
Master's	2,231	2,943	31.9%	22.2%	25.5%
Doctoral	1,682	1,902	13.1%	16.7%	16.5%
Professional	4,032	4,327	7.3%	40.2%	37.5%

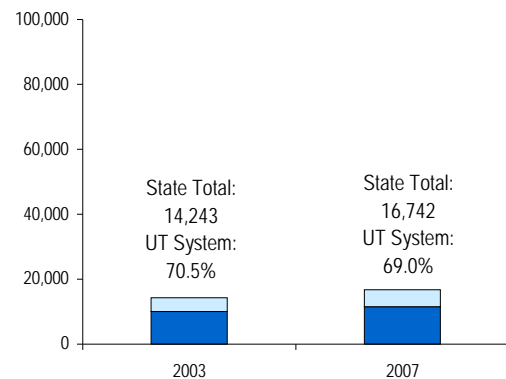
Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Figure I-3 UT SYSTEM ENROLLMENT AS PERCENT OF STATE TOTALS

Academic

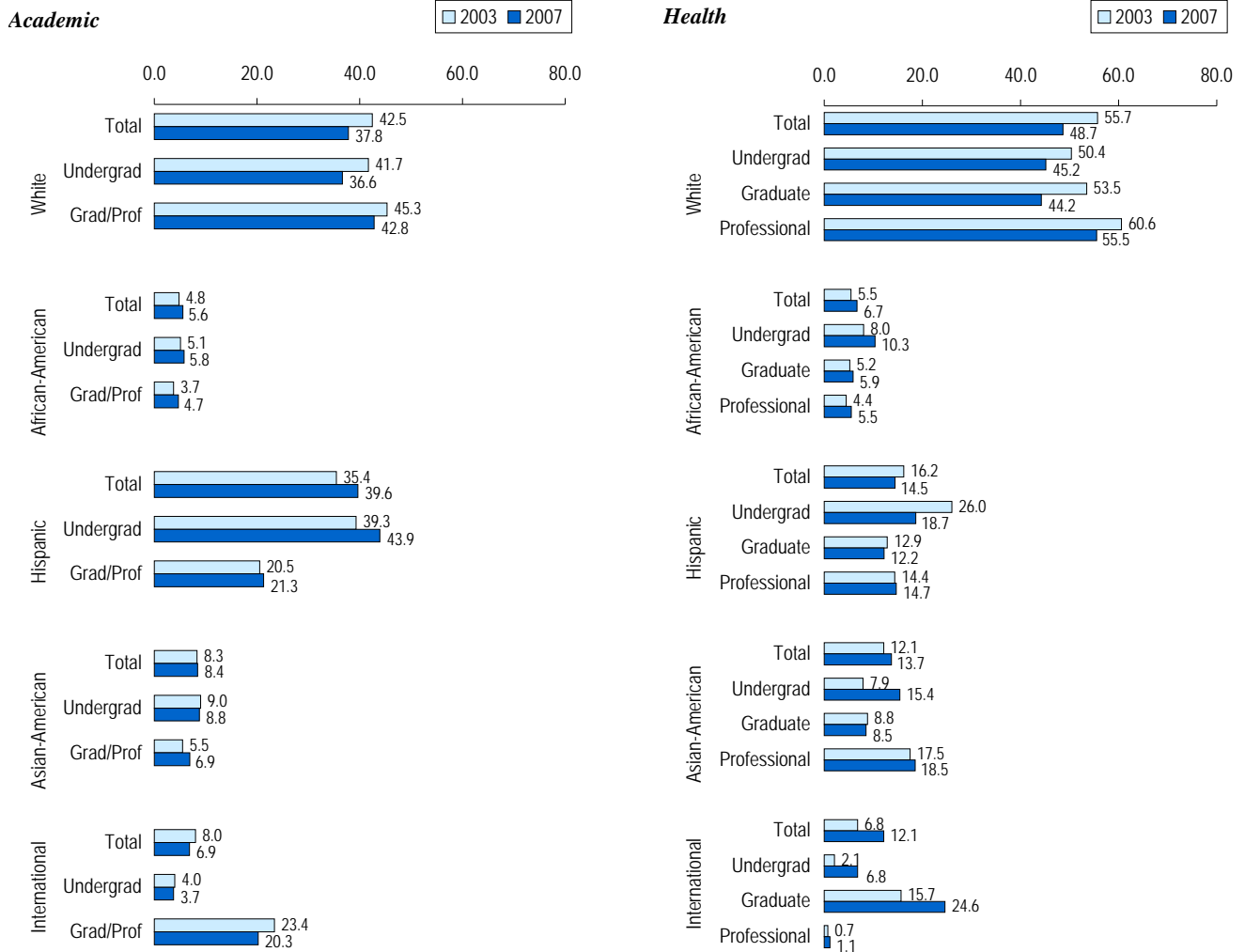


Health



Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Figure I-4 FALL ENROLLMENT BY LEVEL AND ETHNICITY



Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

UT System student ethnicity
fall 2007:
White: 38.4%
African-American: 5.6%
Hispanic: 38.1%
Asian-American: 8.7%
International: 7.2%

Table I-5 FALL ENROLLMENT BY INSTITUTION

	% Change			% Change			
	2003	2007	2003-2007	2003	2007	2003-2007	
Academic							
UTA	24,979	24,888	-0.4%	UTSWMC	1,749	2,395	36.9%
Austin	51,426	50,170	-2.4%	UTMB	2,059	2,422	17.6%
UTB	10,592	17,214	62.5%	UTHSCH	3,405	3,774	10.8%
UTD	13,718	14,556	6.1%	UTHSCSA	2,754	2,822	2.5%
UTEP	18,542	20,155	8.7%	UTMDA	75	139	85.3%
UTPA	15,915	17,435	9.6%				
UTPB	3,028	3,559	17.5%				
UTSA	24,665	28,533	15.7%				
UTT	4,769	6,137	28.7%				

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

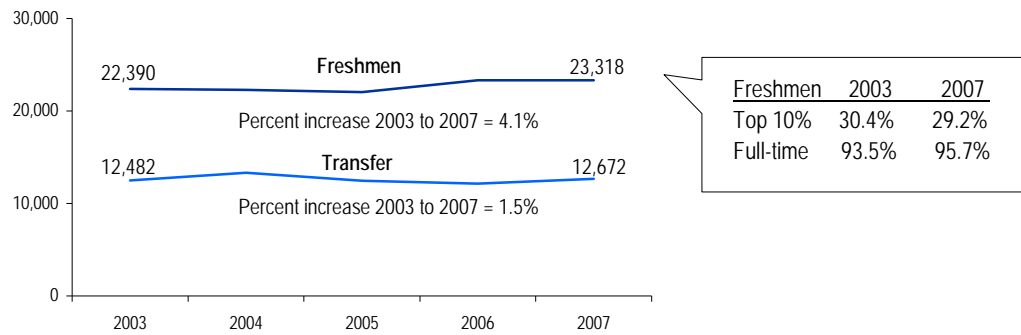
Table I-6 COMPARISON OF ETHNICITY FOR FIRST-TIME UNDERGRADUATES AND TEXAS HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

	2002			2006		
	Texas HS Graduates	UT Academic	UT Academic Top 10%	Texas HS Graduates	UT Academic	UT Academic Top 10%
White	49.9%	40.6%	51.5%	47.0%	37.9%	45.4%
African-American	13.3%	4.2%	4.2%	13.4%	5.6%	5.1%
Hispanic	33.1%	41.2%	25.9%	35.5%	41.3%	32.2%
Asian-American	3.4%	10.7%	17.9%	3.8%	10.9%	16.1%
Native American	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%
International	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	0.5%
Unknown	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.3%

Source: TEA Graduate Reports, Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Figure I-5 FALL ENROLLMENT TRENDS: FIRST-TIME-IN-COLLEGE AND TRANSFER STUDENTS

Academic



Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Table I-7 UNDERGRADUATES PER PROFESSIONAL ACADEMIC ADVISOR, FALL 2007

	Headcount		FTE	
	# Advisors	Students / Prof. Advisor	# FTE Advisors	Students / FTE Prof. Advisor
UTA	41	459	41.0	459
Austin	147	255	138.4	271
UTB	28	583	27.5	593
UTD	38	258	38.0	258
UTEP	40	426	31.5	541
UTPA	28	542	28.0	542
UTPB	5	614	3.7	830
UTSA	84	298	80.2	312
UTT	14	382	11.4	471
System Average	47	348	44.4	370

Source: UT System Academic Institutions, THECB

OUTCOMES

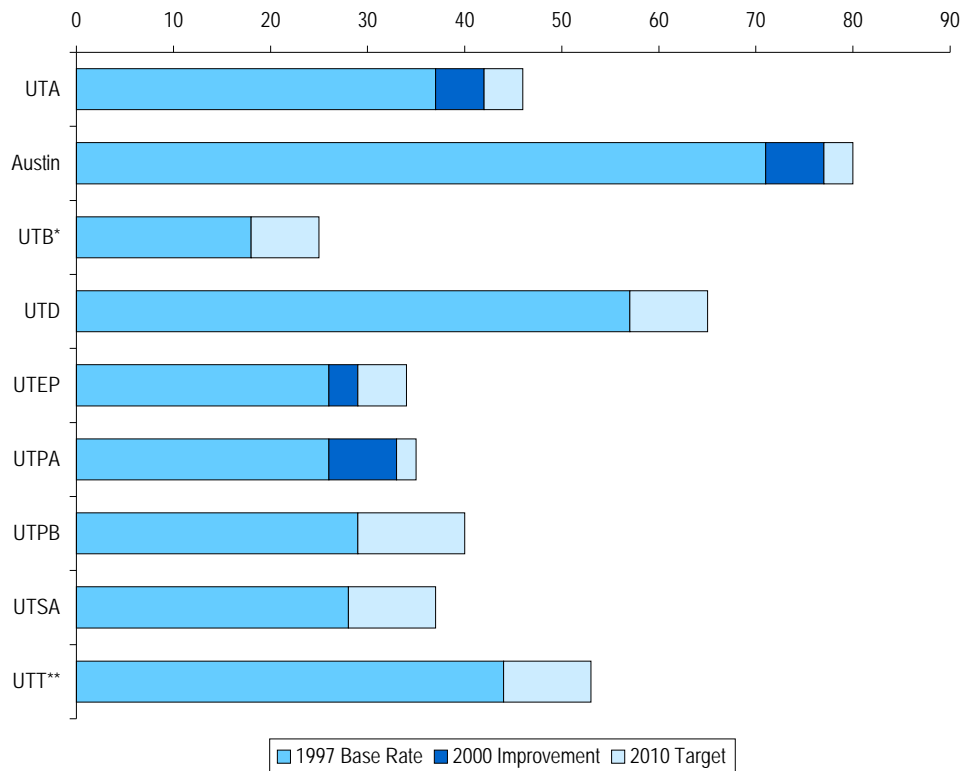
Table I-8 RETENTION AND GRADUATION RATES

(first-time, full-time, degree-seeking students)

<i>cohort</i>	First-Year Retention			Four-Year Graduation Rate			Six-Year Graduation Rate*					Six-Year Composite Graduation & Persistence Rate		
	2001	2005	Change	1998	2002	Change	1997	2000	Change	2010 Goal	2015 Goal	1996	2000	Change
UTA	65.6%	64.1%	-1.5	12.3%	13.4%	1.1	37%	42%	5.0	46%	50%	61.6%	65.3%	3.7
Austin	90.5%	92.1%	1.6	38.9%	47.7%	8.8	71%	77%	6.0	80%	85%	82.1%	86.2%	4.1
UTD	79.4%	79.9%	0.5	37.7%	35.7%	-2.0	57%	55%	-2.0	65%	72%	75.6%	73.8%	-1.8
UTEP	64.3%	67.3%	3.0	3.6%	4.4%	0.8	26%	29%	3.0	34%	53%	51.7%	55.0%	3.3
UTPA	64.4%	72.1%	7.7	7.8%	13.2%	5.4	26%	33%	7.0	35%	53%	52.6%	58.5%	5.9
UTPB	61.2%	57.0%	-4.2	17.0%	14.2%	-2.8	29%	29%	0.0	40%	53%	48.2%	59.7%	11.5
UTSA	60.0%	64.5%	4.5	6.3%	7.7%	1.4	28%	28%	0.0	37%	53%	56.3%	60.8%	4.5
UTT**	60.5%	58.7%	-1.8	26.3%	15.7%	-10.6	44%	40%	-4.0	53%	55%	--	68.0%	--

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board * IPEDS Graduation Rate Survey; U. T. System Institutions ** 6-yr rate based on 1998 cohort, not 1997

Figure I-6 PROGRESS TO SIX-YEAR GRADUATION RATE GOALS



Notes: *2000 used as base year **1998 used as base year

Source: IPEDS, UT System Graduation Rates Initiative

Table I-9 FIRST-YEAR PERSISTENCE BY ETHNICITY

(first-time, full-time, degree-seeking students)

cohort	White			African-American			Hispanic			Asian-American			International		
	2001	2005		2001	2005		2001	2005		2001	2005		2001	2005	
UTA	62.1%	62.9%	+	73.2%	62.8%	-	64.8%	64.7%	-	70.7%	75.3%	+	69.8%	10.3%	-
Austin	90.5%	92.9%	+	93.7%	90.2%	-	87.5%	88.9%	+	94.2%	94.5%	+	69.5%	82.6%	+
UTD	77.1%	79.8%	+	82.5%	77.8%	-	71.7%	69.7%	-	87.5%	86.3%	-	80.6%	64.3%	-
UTEP	58.2%	62.6%	+	53.1%	54.7%	+	68.5%	67.4%	-	65.6%	73.3%	+	46.4%	73.1%	+
UTPA	59.1%	69.5%	+	71.4%	75.0%	+	64.5%	72.1%	+	76.0%	83.3%	+	65.9%	72.6%	+
UTPB	59.1%	53.7%	-	60.0%	61.5%	+	63.8%	58.5%	-	**	80.0%		--	--	
UTSA	55.9%	62.9%	+	64.6%	63.8%	-	62.9%	65.5%	+	58.7%	67.7%	+	69.4%	69.0%	-
UTT	60.7%	57.6%	-	50.0%	51.4%	+	61.5%	68.3%	+	80.0%	81.8%	+	**	--	

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

NOTE: ** Number of students too small to report.

Table I-10 SIX-YEAR GRADUATION RATES BY ETHNICITY

(first-time, full-time, degree-seeking students)

cohort	White			African-American			Hispanic			Asian-American			International		
	1996	2000		1996	2000		1996	2000		1996	2000		1996	2000	
UTA	35.4%	38.5%	+	23.9%	38.0%	+	25.6%	36.4%	+	57.2%	58.1%	+	54.9%	63.4%	+
Austin	73.7%	77.5%	+	54.4%	72.0%	+	62.6%	69.1%	+	78.5%	80.5%	+	65.6%	67.8%	+
UTD	48.5%	50.3%	+	33.4%	40.0%	+	53.3%	56.3%	+	65.9%	74.3%	+	63.7%	48.0%	-
UTEP	23.8%	34.7%	+	14.2%	10.5%	-	23.3%	28.5%	+	14.4%	20.0%	+	35.1%	31.5%	-
UTPA	25.0%	31.1%	+	0.0%	27.3%	+	24.4%	32.1%	+	37.5%	65.0%	+	71.5%	35.9%	-
UTPB	17.8%	29.9%	+	**	20.0%		31.9%	30.0%	-	**	**		--	--	
UTSA	26.6%	28.8%	+	26.7%	22.5%	-	23.5%	28.3%	+	33.0%	25.9%	-	14.3%	37.5%	+
UTT	--	40.3%		--	33.3%		--	20.0%		--	**		--	**	

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

NOTE: ** Number of students too small to report.

Table I-11 SIX-YEAR COMPOSITE GRADUATION & PERSISTENCE RATES BY ETHNICITY

(first-time, full-time, degree-seeking students)

cohort	White			African-American			Hispanic			Asian-American			International		
	1996	2000		1996	2000		1996	2000		1996	2000		1996	2000	
UTA	62.3%	64.4%	+	46.4%	63.0%	+	52.0%	57.5%	+	79.2%	78.4%	-	71.0%	70.7%	-
Austin	83.4%	86.7%	+	67.5%	82.5%	+	74.9%	82.1%	+	88.4%	90.5%	+	66.7%	71.5%	+
UTD	72.7%	70.4%	-	61.3%	60.0%	-	83.3%	73.2%	-	88.6%	88.8%	+	63.7%	68.0%	+
UTEP	45.5%	53.0%	+	26.2%	26.3%	+	53.0%	57.4%	+	62.0%	35.0%	-	54.9%	50.6%	-
UTPA	56.0%	58.0%	+	18.2%	45.5%	+	52.2%	58.6%	+	75.0%	100.0%	+	71.5%	41.0%	-
UTPB	50.0%	58.2%	+	**	80.0%		51.1%	58.6%	+	**	**		--	--	
UTSA	57.5%	62.6%	+	49.2%	53.3%	+	55.8%	61.1%	+	60.3%	55.6%	-	21.4%	43.8%	+
UTT	--	69.5%		--	66.7%		--	20.0%		--	**		--	**	

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

NOTE: ** Number of students too small to report.

Table I-12 FOUR-YEAR GRADUATION RATES FOR
COMMUNITY COLLEGE TRANSFER STUDENTS

(with 30+ hours)			
<i>cohort</i>	1999	2003	Change
UTA	51.8%	43.7%	-8.1
Austin	60.8%	70.4%	9.6
UTD	54.4%	61.8%	7.4
UTEP	42.3%	44.1%	1.8
UTPA	46.7%	57.2%	10.5
UTPB	47.4%	46.4%	-1.0
UTSA	44.5%	51.7%	7.2
UTT	53.9%	50.9%	-3.0

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Table I-13 GRADUATION RATES OF GRADUATE
STUDENTS AT UT HEALTH INSTITUTIONS

<i>Master's Level 5-Year Rate</i>					
		<i>fall</i>	1998	2002	Change
UTSWMC	Cohort Size		19	10	
	% Graduated		68.0%	90.0%	22.0
UTMB	Cohort Size		34	72	
	% Graduated		77.0%	86.1%	9.1
UTHSCH	Cohort Size		265	261	
	% Graduated		53.0%	59.0%	6.0
UTHSCSA	Cohort Size		155	82	
	% Graduated		70.0%	64.6%	-5.4
<i>Doctoral Level 10-Year Rate</i>					
		<i>AY</i>	1994	1998	Change
UTSWMC	Cohort Size		70	55	
	% Master's		12.9%	10.9%	-2.0
	% Doctoral		58.6%	67.3%	8.7
UTMB	Cohort Size		46	55	
	% Master's		15.2%	5.5%	-9.7
	% Doctoral		58.7%	65.5%	6.8
UTHSCH	Cohort Size		98	120	
	% Master's		5.1%	9.2%	4.1
	% Doctoral		58.2%	59.2%	1.0
UTHSCSA	Cohort Size		50	43	
	% Master's		12.0%	11.6%	-0.4
	% Doctoral		56.0%	46.5%	-9.5

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Table I-14 TIME TO A BACCALAUREATE DEGREE BY AREA OF STUDY

		(average fall and spring semesters enrolled)								
2005-06		UTA	Austin	UTB	UTD	UTEP	UTPA	UTPB	UTSA	UTT
Science & Math	# of graduates	212	993	54	221	128	187	35	255	31
	Avg. semesters enrolled	10	9	12	10	11	11	12	11	11
Arts & Architecture	# of graduates	615	2,306	120	281	322	531	58	601	124
	Avg. semesters enrolled	11	9	11	10	12	11	11	12	10
Business	# of graduates	522	934	85	418	197	254	50	551	109
	Avg. semesters enrolled	11	8	11	10	12	10	12	11	11
Engineering	# of graduates	156	828	--	90	151	78	--	85	7
	Avg. semesters enrolled	10	9	--	10	11	11	--	13	12
Health	# of graduates	119	227	5	21	89	140	--	13	88
	Avg. semesters enrolled	10	10	14	9	12	11	--	11	11
Social Science & Service	# of graduates	395	2,033	153	296	219	298	115	435	98
	Avg. semesters enrolled	11	9	11	10	12	11	11	11	11
Technology	# of graduates	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	19
	Avg. semesters enrolled	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--	11
Total	# of graduates	2,019	7,321	423	1,327	1,106	1,488	258	1,940	476
	Avg. semesters enrolled	11	9	11	10	12	11	11	11	11

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Table I-15 COMPARISON: DEGREES AWARDED AND ENROLLMENT BY LEVEL

	Baccalaureate				Master's				Doctoral			
	Degrees		Enrollment		Degrees		Enrollment		Degrees		Enrollment	
	2002-03	2006-07	Change	Change	2002-03	2006-07	Change	Change	2002-03	2006-07	Change	Change
Academic	21,100	25,525	21.0%	14.2%	7,353	8,690	18.2%	2.9%	844	1,142	35.3%	17.6%
UTA	3,150	3,861	22.6%	8.8%	1,366	1,737	27.2%	-13.8%	62	123	98.4%	31.4%
Austin	8,463	8,473	0.1%	-6.6%	2,650	2,886	8.9%	-0.9%	668	788	18.0%	5.7%
UTB	613	922	50.4%	62.5%	155	179	15.5%	2.4%	--	--	--	--
UTD	1,605	2,355	46.7%	6.4%	1,299	1,294	-0.4%	14.6%	70	131	87.1%	35.5%
UTEP	1,798	2,394	33.1%	16.7%	578	735	27.2%	2.1%	30	42	40.0%	62.0%
UTPA	1,634	2,409	47.4%	20.5%	379	608	60.4%	19.3%	8	10	25.0%	39.2%
UTPB	345	508	47.2%	30.9%	101	120	18.8%	21.6%	--	--	--	--
UTSA	2,873	3,649	27.0%	28.5%	641	910	42.0%	22.9%	6	48	700.0%	175.3%
UTT	619	954	54.1%	50.9%	184	221	20.1%	-7.3%	--	--	--	--
Health	720	869	20.7%	-10.1%	569	768	35.0%	55.3%	188	290	54.3%	21.0%
UTSWMC	70	44	-37.1%	-2.1%	48	90	87.5%	293.4%	42	88	109.5%	33.5%
UTMB	201	221	10.0%	-14.1%	130	143	10.0%	75.0%	33	53	60.6%	18.3%
UTHSCH	127	202	59.1%	13.6%	280	337	20.4%	7.8%	83	108	30.1%	15.7%
UTHSCSA	302	334	10.6%	-24.6%	111	198	78.4%	71.6%	30	41	36.7%	16.3%
UTMDA	20	68	240.0%	83.1%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
System	21,820	26,394	21.0%	13.8%	7,922	9,458	19.4%	7.0%	1,032	1,432	38.8%	18.2%

	Professional				Total *			
	Degrees		Enrollment		Degrees		Enrollment	
	2002-03	2006-07	Change	Change	2002-03	2006-07	Change	Change
Academic	596	554	-7.0%	-8.5%	29,893	35,969	20.3%	12.4%
UTA	--	--	--	--	4,578	5,770	26.0%	4.2%
Austin	596	546	-8.4%	-8.5%	12,377	12,693	2.6%	-4.9%
UTB	--	--	--	--	768	1,110	44.5%	57.5%
UTD	--	8	--	--	2,974	3,788	27.4%	9.8%
UTEP	--	--	--	--	2,406	3,171	31.8%	15.1%
UTPA	--	--	--	--	2,021	3,027	49.8%	20.5%
UTPB	--	--	--	--	446	628	40.8%	29.6%
UTSA	--	--	--	--	3,520	4,607	30.9%	28.9%
UTT	--	--	--	--	803	1,175	46.3%	39.3%
Health	903	978	8.3%	5.9%	2,700	3,328	23.3%	15.1%
UTSWMC	189	226	19.6%	10.4%	349	609	74.5%	46.4%
UTMB	181	199	9.9%	5.9%	545	621	13.9%	12.5%
UTHSCH	244	275	12.7%	6.4%	793	958	20.8%	9.5%
UTHSCSA	289	278	-3.8%	2.4%	961	1,058	10.1%	3.6%
UTMDA	--	--	--	--	52	82	57.7%	83.1%
System	1,499	1,532	2.2%	1.1%	32,593	39,297	20.6%	12.6%

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

NOTE: * Total may include certificates

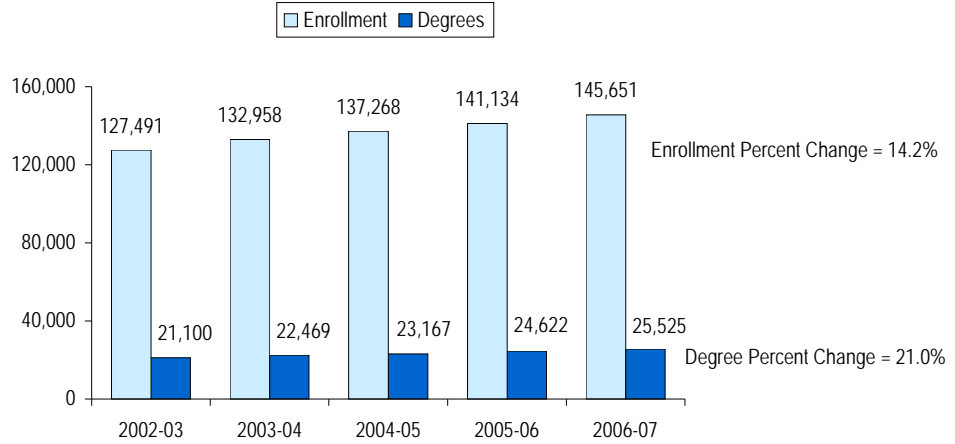
Table I-16 DEGREES AWARDED BY LEVEL AND ETHNICITY

	UT Academic Institutions			UT Health Institutions		
	2002-03	2006-07	Change	2002-03	2006-07	Change
Baccalaureate degrees	21,100	25,525	4,425	720	869	149
White	49.9%	45.6%	-4.3	58.2%	50.7%	-7.5
African-American	4.7%	5.2%	0.5	10.4%	8.1%	-2.3
Hispanic	30.1%	34.2%	4.1	23.1%	22.0%	-1.1
Asian-American	10.1%	10.3%	0.2	5.7%	12.2%	6.5
International	4.1%	3.5%	-0.6	0.6%	2.3%	1.7
Master's degrees	7,353	8,690	1,337	569	768	199
White	44.4%	43.6%	-0.8	67.7%	58.7%	-9.0
African-American	3.0%	4.1%	1.1	4.0%	7.8%	3.8
Hispanic	16.6%	20.6%	4.0	10.4%	15.0%	4.6
Asian-American	6.0%	8.8%	2.8	8.3%	8.6%	0.3
International	28.7%	21.4%	-7.3	6.7%	6.5%	-0.2
Doctoral degrees	844	1,142	298	188	290	102
White	51.5%	41.6%	-9.9	47.9%	48.3%	0.4
African-American	2.3%	2.6%	0.3	3.7%	3.4%	-0.3
Hispanic	5.6%	5.8%	0.2	5.9%	9.0%	3.1
Asian-American	4.4%	10.4%	6.0	10.6%	8.6%	-2.0
International	35.7%	37.4%	1.7	31.4%	29.7%	-1.7
Special/Prof degrees	596	554	-42	903	978	75
White	67.8%	58.3%	-9.5	62.6%	59.6%	-3.0
African-American	3.0%	4.3%	1.3	4.4%	4.9%	0.5
Hispanic	13.1%	18.4%	5.3	13.2%	13.6%	0.4
Asian-American	8.9%	11.9%	3.0	18.4%	17.8%	-0.6
International	0.7%	0.5%	-0.2	0.6%	0.5%	-0.1

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

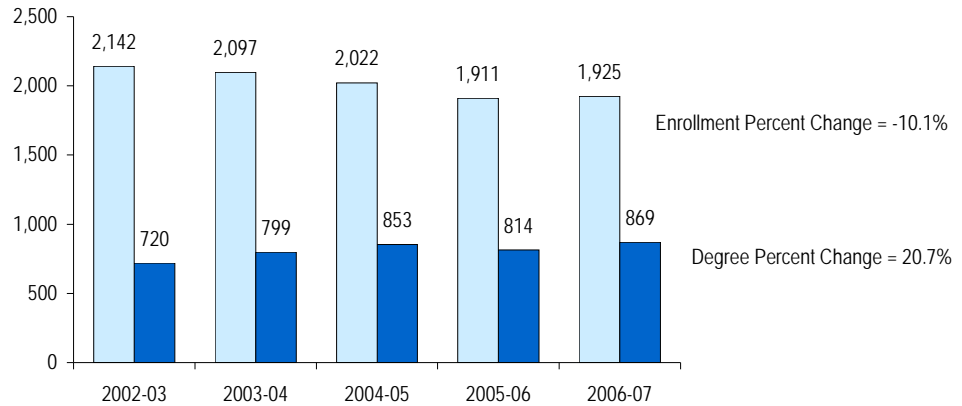
Figure I-7 COMPARISON: UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT VS. BACCALAUREATE DEGREES AWARDED

Academic



<u>State totals for public universities</u>	<u>2002-03</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>% change</u>
Undergraduate enrollment:	369,652	398,944	7.9%
UT System as % of State:	32.8%	33.8%	
Baccalaureate degrees awarded:	62,385	74,153	18.9%
UT System as % of State:	33.8%	34.4%	

Health



<u>State totals for health institutions</u>	<u>2002-03</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>% change</u>
Undergraduate enrollment:	2,576	2,494	-3.2%
UT System as % of State:	83.2%	77.2%	
Baccalaureate degrees awarded:	971	1,424	46.7%
UT System as % of State:	74.2%	61.0%	

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Table I-17 LICENSURE EXAM PASS RATES

		2001-02	2005-06	Change
Academic				
Nursing	UTA	86.7%	99.3%	12.6
	UT Austin	87.0%	96.7%	9.7
	UTEP	95.8%	91.0%	-4.8
	UTPA	88.6%	93.2%	4.6
	UTT	85.0%	98.1%	13.1
Engineering	UTA	75.0%	63.0%	-12.0
	UT Austin	91.9%	88.4%	-3.5
	UTEP	81.8%	32.0%	-49.8
	UTSA	77.4%	76.9%	-0.5
	UTT	100.0%	100.0%	0.0
Teacher Certification	UTA	99.6%	98.9%	-0.7
	UT Austin	100.0%	98.5%	-1.5
	UTB	91.7%	92.6%	0.9
	UTD	98.5%	99.6%	1.1
	UTEP	86.6%	91.9%	5.3
	UTPA	83.8%	88.9%	5.1
	UTPB	93.3%	98.2%	4.9
	UTSA	97.2%	94.2%	-3.0
UTT	94.8%	97.9%	3.1	
Law	UT Austin	91.0%	89.6%	-1.4
Pharmacy	UT Austin	100.0%	96.3%	-3.7
Health				
Allied Health	UTSWMC	94.4%	92.1%	-2.3
	UTMB	91.0%	87.6%	-3.4
	UTHSCH	100.0%	100.0%	0.0
	UTHSCSA	94.6%	77.4%	-17.2
	UTMDA	100.0%	94.0%	-6.0
Dentistry	UTHSCH	96.7%	96.7%	0.0
	UT HSCSA	93.0%	96.0%	3.0
Medicine Part I or II	UTSWMC	98.4%	97.6%	-0.8
	UTMB	90.0%	98.9%	8.9
	UTHSCH	91.0%	90.6%	-0.4
	UTHSCSA	93.0%	92.0%	-1.0
Nursing	UTMB	87.0%	97.6%	10.6
	UTHSCH	97.0%	92.0%	-5.0
	UTHSCSA	86.0%	91.0%	5.0
Nursing (Advance Practice)	UTMB	76.0%	97.1%	21.1
	UTHSCH	73.0%	100.0%	27.0
	UTHSCSA	76.0%	100.0%	24.0

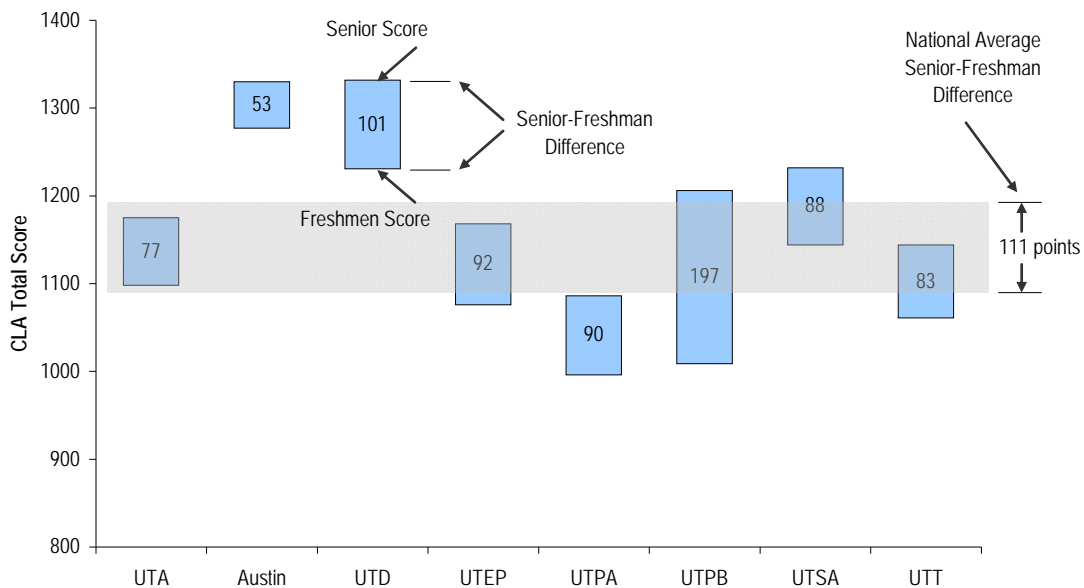
Source: LBB, State Board for Educator Certification

Table I-18 RESULTS: COLLEGIATE LEARNING ASSESSMENT

		Freshmen, 2006				Seniors, 2007			
		Institutional Performance		National Comparison		Institutional Performance		National Comparison	
Task		Actual Institutional Score	Expected Institutional Score	Average National Score	Relative Performance	Actual Institutional Score	Expected Institutional Score	Average National Score	Relative Performance
UTA	Performance	1071	1072	1070	at expected	1129	1168	1195	at expected
	Writing	1125	1094	1101	at expected	1220	1204	1224	at expected
Austin	Performance	1257	1198	1070	above expected	**	**	1195	sample too small
	Writing	1296	1207	1101	above expected	1326	1321	1224	at expected
UTD	Performance	1198	1235	1070	below expected	1330	1348	1195	at expected
	Writing	1264	1241	1101	at expected	1333	1334	1224	at expected
UTEP	Performance	1019	970	1070	above expected	**	**	1195	sample too small
	Writing	1132	1002	1101	well above	**	**	1224	sample too small
UTPA	Performance	956	955	1070	at expected	1028	1019	1195	at expected
	Writing	1035	988	1101	at expected	1144	1096	1224	above expected
UTPB	Performance	980	1005	1070	at expected	**	**	1195	sample too small
	Writing	1037	1034	1101	at expected	**	**	1224	sample too small
UTSA	Performance	1097	1047	1070	above expected	1220	1177	1195	at expected
	Writing	1203	1071	1101	well above	1243	1210	1224	at expected
UTT	Performance	1038	1078	1070	below expected	**	**	1195	sample too small
	Writing	1083	1099	1101	at expected	**	**	1224	sample too small

Source: Council for Aid to Education (CAE) Institutional Reports

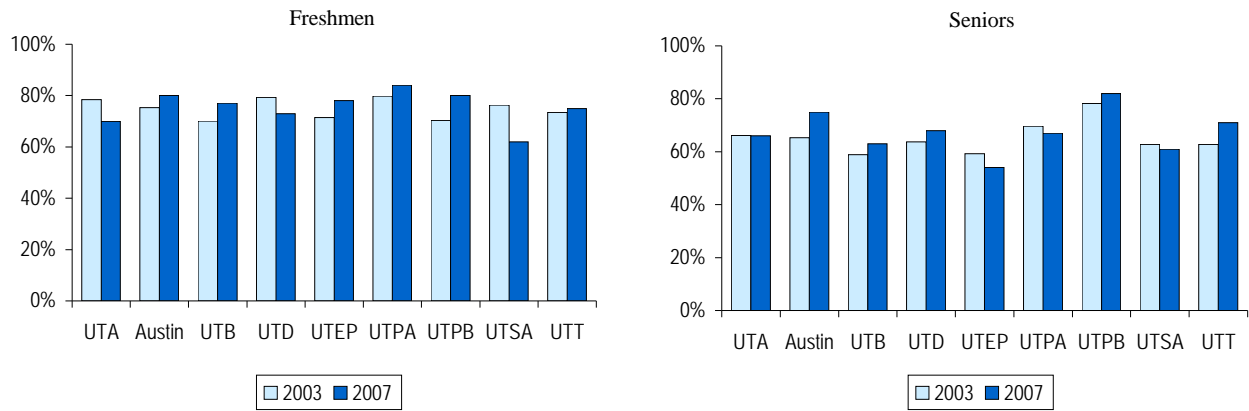
Figure I-8 SENIOR-FRESHMAN DIFFERENCES IN CLA TOTAL SCORES, AY 2006-07



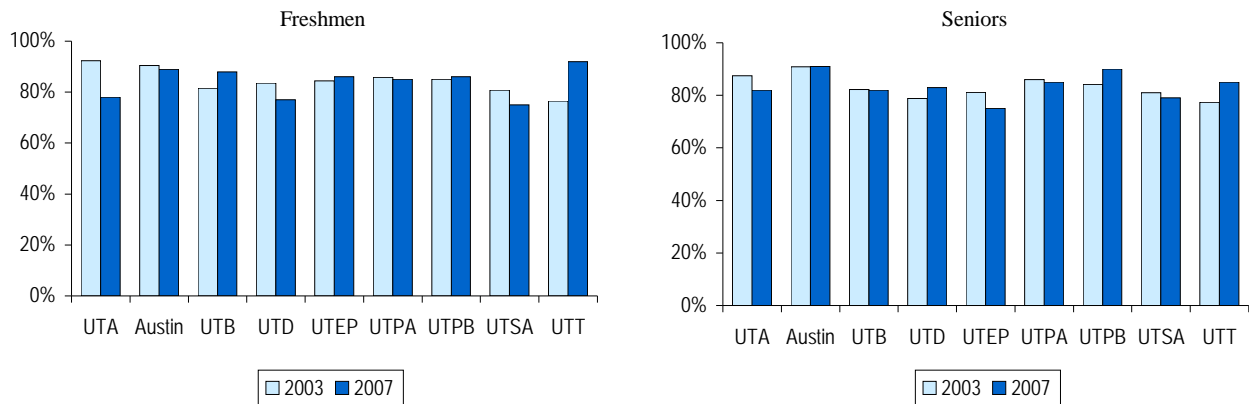
Source: UT System Office of Academic Affairs

Figure I-9 RESULTS: NATIONAL SURVEY OF STUDENT ENGAGEMENT

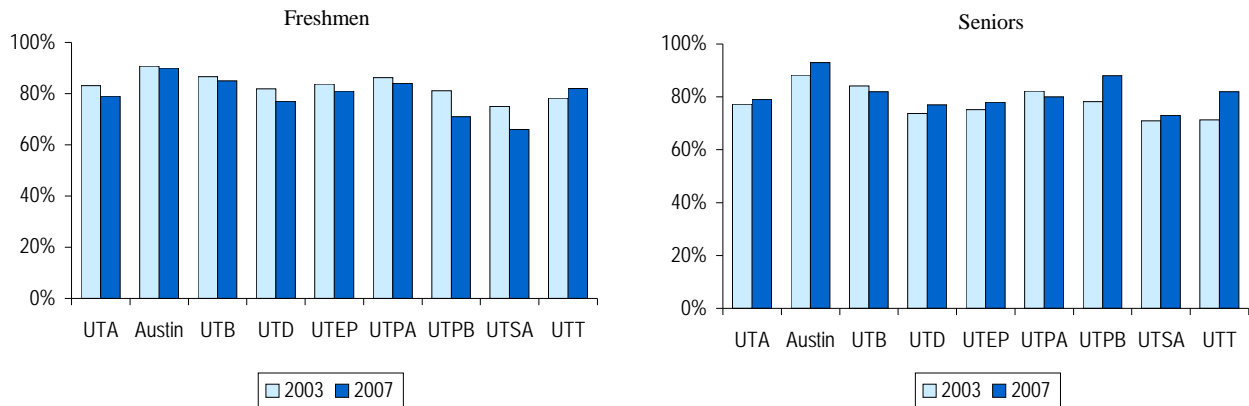
Quality of academic advising: percent responding good or excellent



Evaluation of entire education experience at this institution: percent responding good or excellent



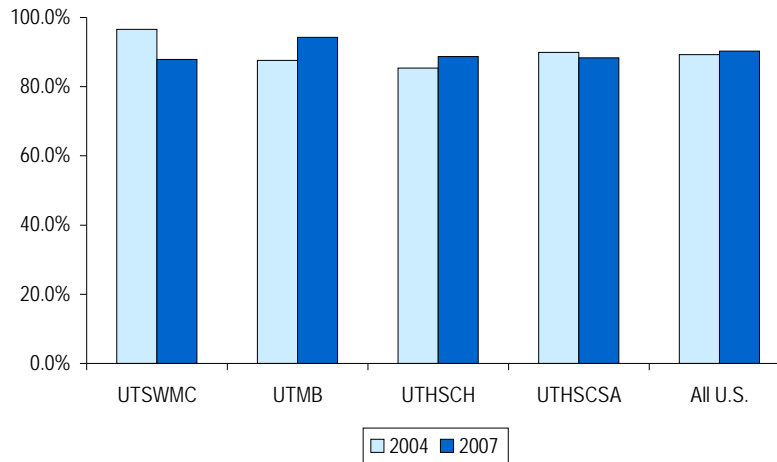
Would attend the same institution again: percent responding definitely or probably yes



Source: NSSE Survey

Figure I-10 MEDICAL STUDENT SATISFACTION

Percent who agree: Overall I am satisfied with the quality of my medical education.



Source: UT System Office of Health Affairs, AAMC

Table I-19 POST-BACCALAUREATE EXPERIENCE

Baccalaureate graduates employed or attending graduate or professional school in Texas within 1 year

	2001-02	2005-06
Academic		
UTA	87.6%	86.8%
Austin	76.6%	75.5%
UTB	92.6%	90.9%
UTD	87.7%	86.0%
UTEP	80.1%	79.9%
UTPA	92.1%	92.6%
UTPB	91.1%	93.5%
UTSA	83.9%	85.2%
UTT	91.7%	90.2%
Health		
UTSWMC	83.0%	88.0%
UTMB	95.5%	96.0%
UTHSCH	97.9%	93.3%
UTHSCSA	90.6%	88.2%
UTMDA	92.3%	81.4%

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

FACULTY, INSTRUCTION, AND RESEARCH

FACULTY

Table I-20 TENURED/TENURE-TRACK FACULTY HEADCOUNT

(professors, associate and assistant professors, instructors)

	Fall	2003	2007	% Change	% Change, 2003 - 2007	
					Enrollment	Research
Academic						
UTA		532	607	14.1%	-0.4%	70.0%
Austin		1,897	1,951	2.8%	-2.4%	26.5%
UTB		225	307	36.4%	62.5%	246.9%
UTD		331	396	19.6%	6.1%	42.8%
UTEP		441	483	9.5%	8.7%	51.0%
UTPA		376	464	23.4%	9.6%	125.8%
UTPB		79	92	16.5%	17.5%	47.3%
UTSA		449	586	30.5%	15.7%	122.2%
UTT		146	156	6.8%	28.7%	251.2%
Subtotal		4,476	5,042	12.6%	9.0%	35.7%
w/o Austin		2,579	3,091	19.9%	14.0%	68.5%
Health						
UTSWMC		360	421	16.9%	36.9%	22.7%
UTMB		500	371	-25.8%	17.6%	20.2%
UTHSCH		474	430	-9.3%	10.8%	26.0%
UTHSCSA		530	555	4.7%	2.5%	22.7%
UTMDA		565	619	9.6%	85.3%	57.6%
Subtotal		2,429	2,396	-1.4%	15.0%	33.3%
Total		6,905	7,438	7.7%	9.3%	34.1%
w/o Austin		5,008	5,487	9.6%	14.1%	36.7%

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Table I-21 AVERAGE TENURE/TENURE-TRACK FACULTY SALARIES

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Average Annual % Change
UTA	\$66,726	\$70,956	\$72,816	\$76,650	\$79,616	4.5%
Austin	84,911	90,156	94,480	99,819	104,143	5.2%
UTB	53,957	55,748	57,571	60,014	60,101	2.7%
UTD	84,332	89,812	94,318	98,965	104,889	5.6%
UTEP	62,244	67,032	67,784	70,658	72,542	3.9%
UTPA	58,489	62,711	64,390	65,387	67,367	3.6%
UTPB	56,641	58,566	59,447	63,190	66,323	4.0%
UTSA	70,567	72,211	76,420	81,291	83,527	4.3%
UTT	56,532	59,427	62,230	63,962	64,978	3.6%

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Table I-22 AVERAGE FACULTY SALARIES IN PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES, FY 2007

	Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor
New Jersey	\$116,217	\$84,496	\$66,312	\$45,113
Pennsylvania	105,812	76,305	61,323	45,000
Michigan	105,794	73,980	61,061	40,783
California	104,816	72,293	62,956	51,333
Florida	100,495	71,363	61,488	45,044
N. Carolina	99,848	72,246	61,810	52,587
Ohio	99,628	69,774	58,371	39,896
New York	98,624	73,656	60,914	47,667
Illinois	98,201	69,383	59,987	37,504
Georgia	95,868	67,102	56,500	40,037
10 States Average	102,752	72,593	60,982	42,488
National Average	97,750	70,359	59,314	41,771
Texas	\$99,683	\$69,646	\$61,159	\$41,943

Source: THECB, American Association of University Professors Salary Survey

INSTRUCTION

Table I-23 STUDENTS PER FACULTY

	FTE students		FTE faculty		Students / Faculty		
	<i>Fall</i>	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007
Academic							
UTA		18,513	18,246	834	934	22	20
Austin		45,248	44,577	2,252	2,464	20	18
UTB		6,758	9,254	378	504	18	18
UTD		9,797	10,841	468	514	21	21
UTEP		13,546	14,542	656	724	21	20
UTPA		11,709	13,349	556	510	21	26
UTPB		2,129	2,573	118	146	18	18
UTSA		18,316	21,710	696	878	26	25
UTT		3,390	4,690	217	286	16	16
Health							
UTSWMC		1,744	2,026	1,377	1,667	1.3	1.2
UTMB		1,820	2,185	1,214	1,234	1.5	1.8
UTHSCH		2,822	3,134	1,127	1,191	2.5	2.6
UTHSCSA		2,512	2,618	1,190	1,293	2.1	2.0

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Table I-24 PROPORTION OF LOWER DIVISION SEMESTER CREDIT HOURS TAUGHT BY T/TT FACULTY

<i>Fall</i>	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
UTA	35.2%	30.3%	27.4%	29.0%	27.3%
Austin	49.0%	52.3%	46.8%	45.3%	42.5%
UTD	26.9%	29.3%	27.5%	26.9%	24.6%
UTEP	41.2%	39.4%	37.2%	39.5%	35.0%
UTPA	47.4%	42.3%	45.6%	40.8%	38.1%
UTPB	45.7%	42.7%	41.4%	35.1%	39.1%
UTSA	42.5%	37.9%	32.9%	30.0%	26.0%
UTT	63.0%	56.3%	52.4%	49.0%	40.1%

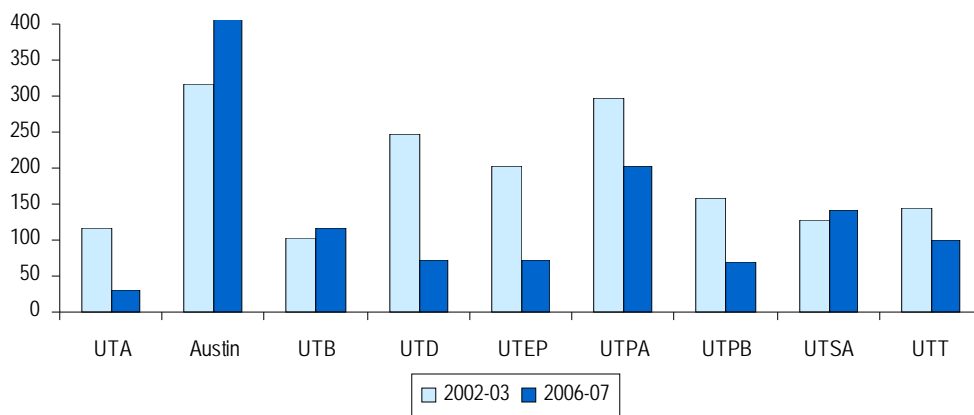
Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Table I-25 SMALL CLASSES

	2002-03		2006-07		
	# of small classes	% of total classes	# of small classes	% of total classes	% of total SCH
UTA	138	2.7%	45	0.8%	0.1%
Austin	521	4.8%	633	5.8%	0.7%
UTB	124	7.5%	149	8.0%	3.6%
UTD	314	12.1%	92	3.2%	0.5%
UTEP	260	6.2%	101	2.3%	0.2%
UTPA	401	10.7%	281	6.1%	0.8%
UTPB	178	23.4%	72	7.8%	1.7%
UTSA	179	4.4%	224	4.4%	0.5%
UTT	177	11.2%	126	7.7%	1.4%
Total	2,292	6.6%	1,723	4.5%	0.6%

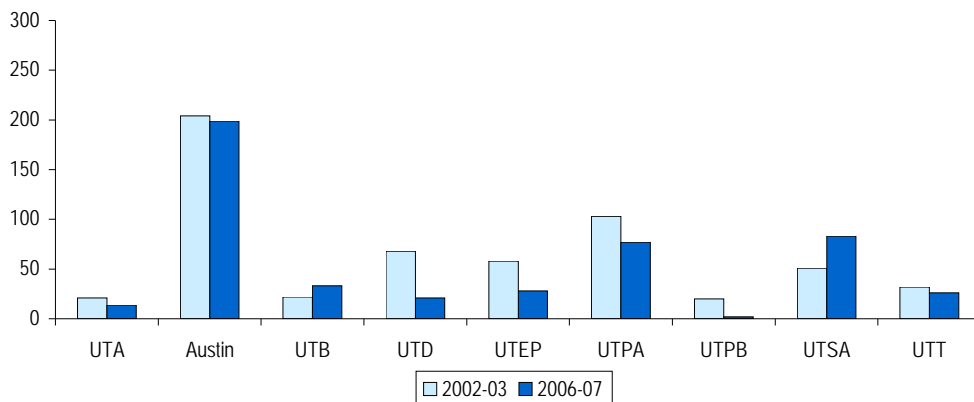
Source: UT System Institutions and Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Figure I-11 ORGANIZED UNDERGRADUATE CLASSES WITH FEWER THAN 10 STUDENTS



Source: UT System Institutions

Figure I-12 ORGANIZED GRADUATE CLASSES WITH FEWER THAN 5 STUDENTS



Source: UT System Institutions

Table I-26 INSTRUCTION THROUGH THE UT TELECAMPUS

	# of course registrations through UTTC			# of students enrolled in at least one course through UTTC			# of degree programs offered through UTTC
	2002-03	2006-07	% change	2002-03	2006-07	% change	
Academic							
UTA	2,745	3,139	14.4%	1,290	2,649	105.3%	4
UTAustin	76	33	-56.6%	15	33	120.0%	0
UTB	686	1,748	154.8%	426	1,170	174.6%	4
UTD	637	364	-42.9%	0	268	NA	1
UTEP	239	1,647	589.1%	232	1,379	494.4%	3
UTPA	376	345	-8.2%	208	364	75.0%	2
UTPB	1,012	1,953	93.0%	0	1,187	NA	3
UTSA	134	382	185.1%	100	238	138.0%	1
UTT	348	582	67.2%	310	588	89.7%	3
Subtotal	6,253	10,193	63.0%	2,581	7,876	205.2%	21
Health							
UTSWMC	28	80	185.7%	34	62	82.4%	0
UTMB	67	25	-62.7%	1	3	200.0%	0
UTHSCH	53	60	13.2%	0	30	NA	1
UTHSCSA	0	30	NA	38	43	13.2%	0
UTMDA	--	--	--	0	0	NA	0
Subtotal	148	195	31.8%	73	138	89.0%	1
Institution not selected				470	717	52.6%	
Total	6,401	10,388	62.3%	3,124	8,731	179.5%	22

Source: UT TeleCampus

Table I-27 COURSE & DEGREE COMPLETION THROUGH THE UT TELECAMPUS

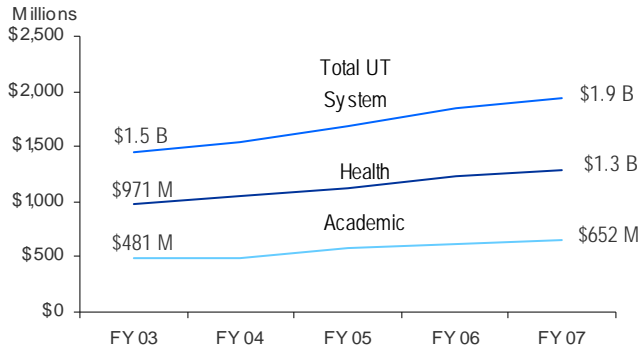
	Completion rates for courses through UTTC		# of degrees completed with 50% or more courses through UTTC	
	Undergraduate	Graduate	Undergraduate	Graduate
2002-03	86%	93%	0	26
2003-04	88%	91%	3	88
2004-05	91%	92%	19	72
2005-06	90%	92%	32	118
2006-07	88%	92%	81	114

Source: UT TeleCampus

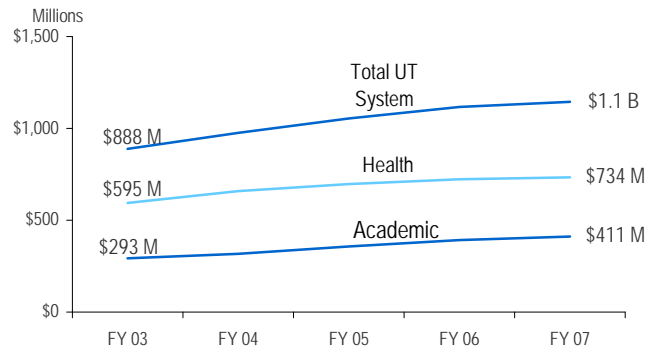
RESEARCH

Figure I-13 TRENDS: RESEARCH EXPENDITURES

Total Research Expenditures



Federal Research Expenditures



Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

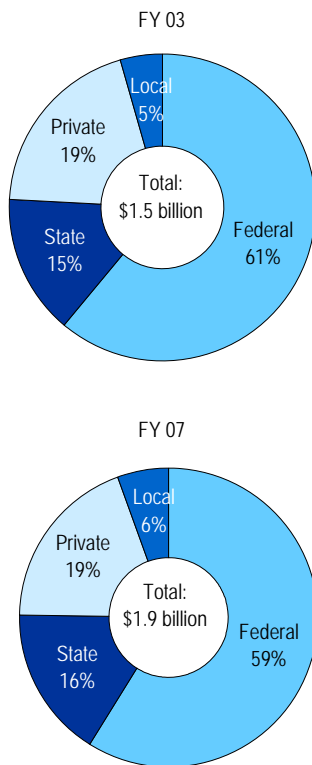
Total Research \$: % Change, FY 03 – FY 07

Total: 34.1% UT System had a 7.9% average
 Health: 33.3% annual change compared to 5.2%
 Academic: 35.7% for NIH funding from FY 02 to FY 06.

Federal Research \$: % Change, FY 03 – FY 07

Total: 29.0%
 Health: 23.5%
 Academic: 40.1%

Figure I-14 RESEARCH EXPENDITURES BY SOURCE



Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

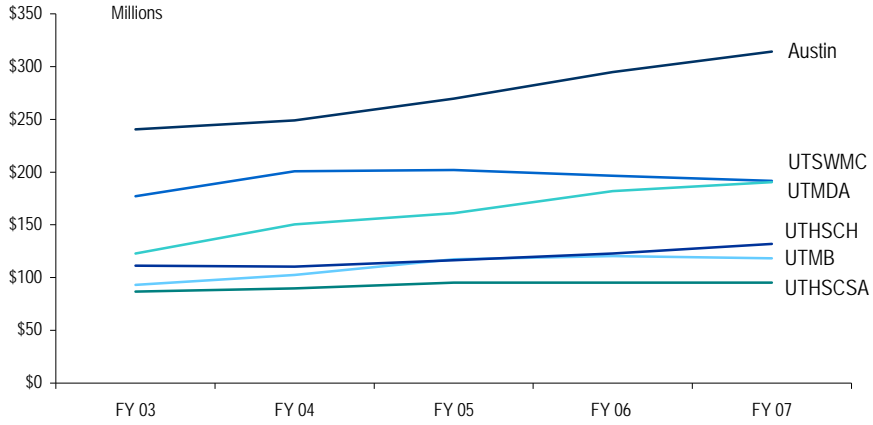
Table I-28 SPONSORED REVENUE

	(\$ in thousands)		
	FY 03	FY 07	% Change
Academic			
UTA	\$38,347	\$55,109	43.7%
Austin	369,278	466,154	26.2%
UTB	59,448	88,661	49.1%
UTD	25,563	47,335	85.2%
UTEP	68,710	81,764	19.0%
UTPA	56,699	70,208	23.8%
UTPB	4,699	5,796	23.3%
UTSA	53,798	72,753	35.2%
UTT	5,393	9,529	76.7%
Subtotal	\$681,935	\$897,308	31.6%
Health			
UTSWMC	\$337,979	\$405,183	19.9%
UTMB	183,131	228,030	24.5%
UTHSCH	228,623	279,177	22.1%
UTHSCSA	162,337	210,127	29.4%
UTMDA	180,502	243,878	35.1%
UTHSCT	11,897	15,797	32.8%
Subtotal	\$1,104,469	\$1,382,193	25.1%
Total	\$1,786,404	\$2,279,501	27.6%

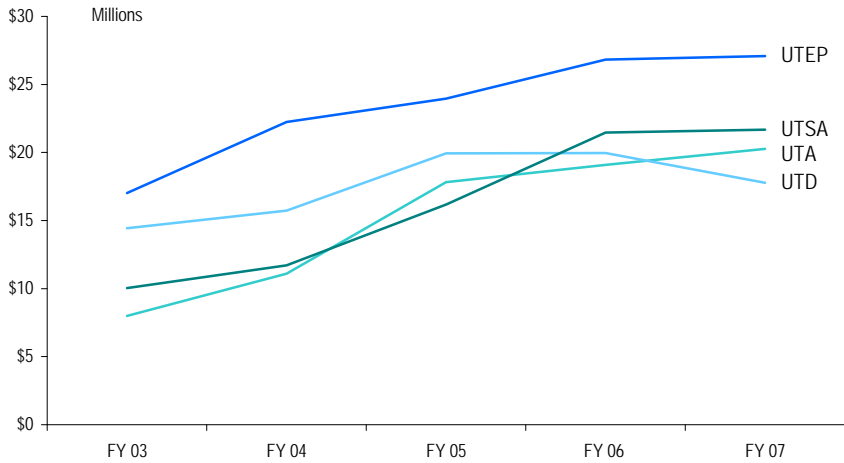
Source: UT System Annual Financial Report, Exhibit B

Figure I-15 TRENDS: FEDERAL RESEARCH EXPENDITURES

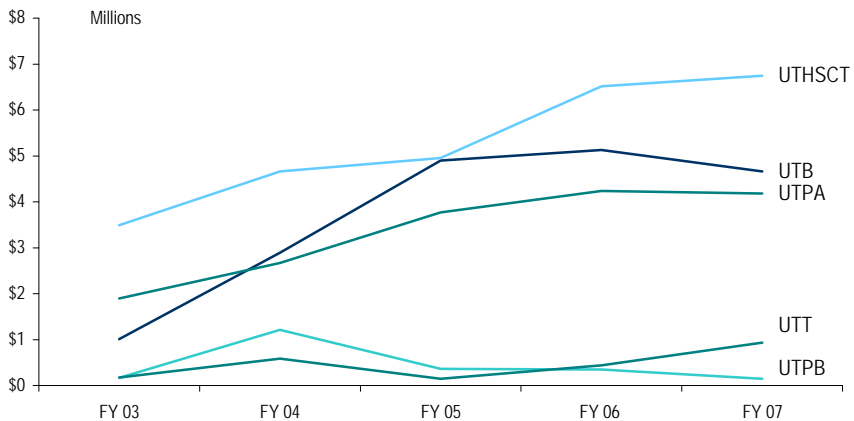
Institutions with between \$85 and \$350 million in annual federal research expenditure



Institutions with between \$7.5 and \$30 million in annual federal research expenditures



Institutions with less than \$7 million in annual federal research expenditures



Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Table I-29 RESEARCH AT ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS

		Research Expenditures			Research Grants		State appropriated research \$ / Total research \$ (even years only)	
		Federal \$	Total \$	\$ per FTE T/TT faculty	# grants	% T/TT faculty holding grants		
UTA	FY 03	\$7,993,576	\$23,314,938	\$48,371	183	22.4%	FY 02	12.2%
	FY 07	\$20,259,415	\$39,624,428	\$72,839	303	37.7%	FY 06	2.1%
	<i>Change</i>	<i>153.4%</i>	<i>70.0%</i>	<i>50.6%</i>	<i>65.6%</i>	<i>15.3 points</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>-10.1 points</i>
Austin	FY 03	\$240,537,689	\$376,403,651	\$234,082	2,494	40.4%	FY 02	3.4%
	FY 07	\$314,130,646	\$476,282,230	\$267,574	2,912	38.8%	FY 06	0.2%
	<i>Change</i>	<i>30.6%</i>	<i>26.5%</i>	<i>14.3%</i>	<i>16.8%</i>	<i>-1.6 points</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>-3.2 points</i>
UTB	FY 03	\$1,011,353	\$1,558,306	\$7,116	47	21.5%	FY 02	0.0%
	FY 07	\$4,664,251	\$5,405,367	\$18,575	70	15.8%	FY 06	0.0%
	<i>Change</i>	<i>361.2%</i>	<i>246.9%</i>	<i>161.0%</i>	<i>48.9%</i>	<i>-5.7 points</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>0 points</i>
UTD	FY 03	\$14,432,841	\$32,547,141	\$128,138	218	44.1%	FY 02	6.2%
	FY 07	\$17,782,702	\$46,477,208	\$142,568	330	45.4%	FY 06	1.4%
	<i>Change</i>	<i>23.2%</i>	<i>42.8%</i>	<i>11.3%</i>	<i>51.4%</i>	<i>1.3 points</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>-4.8 points</i>
UTEP	FY 03	\$17,022,000	\$27,847,152	\$68,929	180	24.0%	FY 02	1.6%
	FY 07	\$27,094,552	\$42,046,816	\$96,438	300	40.6%	FY 06	0.5%
	<i>Change</i>	<i>59.2%</i>	<i>51.0%</i>	<i>39.9%</i>	<i>66.7%</i>	<i>16.6 points</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>-1.1 points</i>
UTPA	FY 03	\$1,895,223	\$3,193,419	\$9,619	130	22.0%	FY 02	8.4%
	FY 07	\$4,182,243	\$7,209,473	\$25,296	111	27.7%	FY 06	1.3%
	<i>Change</i>	<i>120.7%</i>	<i>125.8%</i>	<i>163.0%</i>	<i>-14.6%</i>	<i>5.7 points</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>-7.1 points</i>
UTPB	FY 03	\$166,777	\$1,118,184	\$15,111	15	14.9%	FY 02	17.8%
	FY 07	\$147,220	\$1,647,154	\$18,933	41	32.2%	FY 06	0.0%
	<i>Change</i>	<i>-11.7%</i>	<i>47.3%</i>	<i>25.3%</i>	<i>173.3%</i>	<i>17.3 points</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>-17.8 points</i>
UTSA	FY 03	\$10,049,314	\$14,547,732	\$36,099	165	21.6%	FY 02	0.8%
	FY 07	\$21,669,297	\$32,320,711	\$66,231	332	33.4%	FY 06	0.4%
	<i>Change</i>	<i>115.6%</i>	<i>122.2%</i>	<i>83.5%</i>	<i>101.2%</i>	<i>11.8 points</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>-0.4 points</i>
UTT	FY 03	\$174,362	\$411,275	\$2,817	39	17.1%	FY 02	0.0%
	FY 07	\$936,661	\$1,444,316	\$9,258	69	23.1%	FY 06	0.0%
	<i>Change</i>	<i>437.2%</i>	<i>251.2%</i>	<i>228.7%</i>	<i>76.9%</i>	<i>6 points</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>0 points</i>

Source: THECB, UT System Academic Institutions

Table I-30 RESEARCH AT HEALTH INSTITUTIONS

		Research Expenditures			Research Grants			Research \$ / Formula-derived general revenue
		Federal \$	Total \$	\$ per FTE T/TT faculty	# grants	% T/TT faculty holding grants	% NT research faculty holding grants	
UTSWMC	FY 03	\$177,133,099	\$277,956,511	\$834,704	846	84.7%	26.9%	344%
	FY 07	\$191,686,904	\$341,110,600	\$883,706	961	75.1%	16.0%	390%
	<i>Change</i>	<i>8.2%</i>	<i>22.7%</i>	<i>5.9%</i>	<i>13.6%</i>	<i>-9.6 points</i>	<i>-10.9 points</i>	<i>46 points</i>
UTMB	FY 03	\$93,039,583	\$129,860,903	\$268,863	721	49.7%	18.9%	170%
	FY 07	\$118,172,604	\$156,103,865	\$324,540	586	53.8%	85.3%	211%
	<i>Change</i>	<i>27.0%</i>	<i>20.2%</i>	<i>20.7%</i>	<i>-18.7%</i>	<i>4.1 points</i>	<i>66.4 points</i>	<i>41 points</i>
UTHSCH	FY 03	\$111,170,193	\$152,117,064	\$357,923	442	51.5%	30.9%	138%
	FY 07	\$131,879,012	\$191,724,126	\$480,512	274	38.1%	68.6%	182%
	<i>Change</i>	<i>18.6%</i>	<i>26.0%</i>	<i>34.3%</i>	<i>-38.0%</i>	<i>-13.4 points</i>	<i>37.7 points</i>	<i>44 points</i>
UTHSCSA	FY 03	\$86,854,337	\$119,279,555	\$227,633	1,404	59.5%	94.3%	119%
	FY 07	\$95,132,294	\$146,338,142	\$290,353	506	49.0%	29.3%	154%
	<i>Change</i>	<i>9.5%</i>	<i>22.7%</i>	<i>27.6%</i>	<i>-64.0%</i>	<i>-10.5 points</i>	<i>-65 points</i>	<i>35 points</i>
UTMDA	FY 03	\$122,868,912	\$282,260,250	\$506,751	736	26.0%	21.2%	1165%
	FY 07	\$190,508,252	\$444,932,707	\$709,622	1,366	65.1%	23.6%	1552%
	<i>Change</i>	<i>55.1%</i>	<i>57.6%</i>	<i>40.0%</i>	<i>85.6%</i>	<i>39.1 points</i>	<i>2.4 points</i>	<i>387 points</i>
UTHSCT *	FY 03	\$3,493,251	\$9,217,039	\$81,567	34	--	65.5%	266%
	FY 07	\$6,742,353	\$13,550,150	\$144,151	54	--	91.4%	453%
	<i>Change</i>	<i>93.0%</i>	<i>47.0%</i>	<i>76.7%</i>	<i>58.8%</i>	<i>--</i>	<i>25.9 points</i>	<i>187 points</i>

Source: THECB, UT System Health Institutions

NOTE: * \$ per FTE T/TT faculty for UTHSCT calculated for NT faculty.

Table I-31 RESEARCH RANKINGS

	Total R&D Expenditures (of 640 universities)		Texas Universities Research Expenditures Rankings	
	2002	2006	2002	2006
Academic				
UTA	225	203	13	15
Austin	33	33	2	1
UTD	189	171	11	13
UTEP	202	196	12	14
UTPA	374	327	0	0
UTSA	249	201	16	16
Health				
UTSWMC	44	48	3	5
UTMB	93	93	7	7
UTHSCH	86	97	5	6
UTHSCSA	92	103	6	8
UTMDA	45	28	4	4

Source: NSF WebCASPAR, THECB

Table I-32 POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWS

	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07
UTA	30	27	34	59	57
Austin	365	385	415	420	431
UTB	6	4	8	9	6
UTD	39	56	36	56	47
UTEP	7	17	24	19	24
UTPA	1	2	2	2	3
UTPB	2	0	0	0	0
UTSA	27	29	51	54	64

Source: UT System Academic Institutions

Table I-33 FACULTY AWARDS RECEIVED, 2006-07

Academic	UT Austin	UTB	UTD	UTEP	UTPA	UTT
American Academy of Arts and Sciences	1					
American Academy of Nursing		1		1		1
Fulbright American Scholars	3		1	1	2	
National Academy of Engineering	3					
Guggenheim Fellows	2					
NSF CAREER awards	14	1	1			
American Association for Advancement of Science Fellows	4					
American Council of Learned Societies Fellows	2					

Health	UTSWMC	UTMB	UTHSCH	UTHSCSA	MDACC
National Academy of Sciences	1				
American Academy of Arts and Sciences	1	1	1		
American Academy of Nursing				2	
Institute of Medicine	2			2	1
Int'l Association for Dental Research				1	
NIH MERIT Award		1		2	
Pew Scholar in Biomedicine	1	1			
Robert Wood Johnson Policy Fellows	1				

Source: UT System Institutions

Table I-34 CUMULATIVE FACULTY HONORS AS OF 08/31/07

	All Institutions				Academic Only			Health Only		
	Nobel Prize	National Academy of Sciences	American Academy of Arts and Sciences	American Academy of Nursing	Pulitzer Prize	National Academy of Engineering	American Law Institute	Institute of Medicine	Howard Hughes Medical Institute	International Association for Dental Research
Academic										
UTA				3						
UT Austin	1	12	31	15	2	48	27			
UTD	1	2	1			1				
Subtotal	2	14	32	18	2	49	27	--	--	--
Health										
UTSWMC	4	17	14					19	9	
UTMB			1	6				4		
UTHSCH	1	2	3	12				5		32
UTHSCSA				12				5		4
UTMDA								1		
Subtotal	5	19	18	30	--	--	--	34	9	36
Total	7	33	50	48	2	49	27	34	9	36

Source: UT System Institutions

Table I-35 UT SYSTEM TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

	FY 02	FY 06	% Change
New invention disclosures	481	655	36.2%
U.S. patents issued	103	117	13.6%
Licenses & options executed	97	186	91.8%
Start-up companies formed	16	14	-12.5%
Gross revenue from intellectual property	\$26.6 M	\$35.6 M	33.9%

Source: THECB

UT System ranks fourth in the U.S. for total number of patents awarded to universities in 2006, behind the University of California, MIT, and CalTech.

Texas Emerging Technology Fund, FY 2006 and 2007

Total State Awards: \$80,712,349

UT System Awards: \$57,663,349 (71% of total)

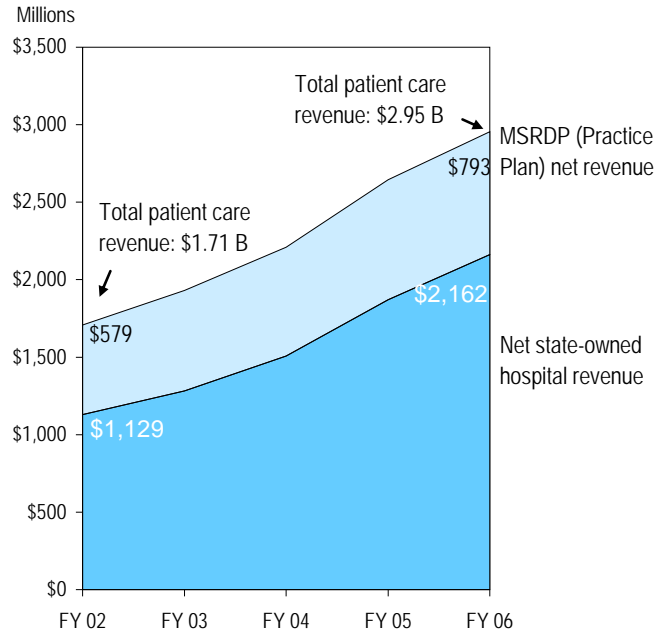
Table I-36 TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER BY INSTITUTION

Academic		UTA	Austin	UTB	UTD	UTEP	UTPA	UTPB	UTSA	Subtotal
New invention disclosures	FY 02	11	83	0	12	10	0	1	4	121
	FY 06	36	95	0	28	8	10	0	6	183
U.S. patents issued	FY 02	2	21	0	5	0	0	0	1	29
	FY 06	2	35	0	5	1	0	1	1	45
Licenses & options executed	FY 02	1	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
	FY 06	10	42	0	2	0	0	0	0	54
Start-up companies formed	FY 02	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	FY 06	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Gross revenue from intellectual property (\$ thousands)	FY 02	\$113.2	\$5,008.6	\$2.3	\$48.0	\$0.8	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$5,172.9
	FY 06	\$80.6	\$8,999.4	\$0.0	\$46.7	\$35.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$9,161.8
Health		UTSWMC	UTMB	UTHSCH	UTHSCSA	UTMDA	UTHSCT	Subtotal		
New invention disclosures	FY 02	128	70	44	30	86	2	360		
	FY 06	133	71	57	61	149	1	472		
U.S. patents issued	FY 02	32	4	5	12	20	1	74		
	FY 06	28	9	4	7	24	0	72		
Licenses & options executed	FY 02	26	16	7	5	18	0	72		
	FY 06	42	13	34	26	17	0	132		
Start-up companies formed	FY 02	2	0	1	2	6	0	11		
	FY 06	0	1	1	1	2	0	5		
Gross revenue from intellectual property (\$ thousands)	FY 02	\$10,692.0	\$924.9	\$1,599.6	\$2,433.5	\$5,734.5	\$0.0	\$21,384.6		
	FY 06	\$12,480.2	\$1,177.0	\$3,302.0	\$2,170.8	\$7,261.8	\$0.0	\$26,391.9		

Source: THECB

HEALTH CARE

Figure I-16 TOTAL PATIENT CARE REVENUE AT UT HEALTH INSTITUTIONS



Source: UT System Hospital Reports, MSRDP, and institutional reports

Table I-37 CHARGES & REVENUES PER FTE CLINICAL FACULTY

	Gross patient charges per FTE clinical faculty		Net patient revenues per FTE clinical faculty	
	FY 02	FY 06	FY 02	FY 06
UTSWMC	\$1,875,744	\$2,476,983	\$537,835	\$664,948
UTMB	\$1,167,720	\$1,362,227	\$355,685	\$420,893
UTHSCH	\$1,244,127	\$910,245	\$365,754	\$192,895
UTHSCSA	\$794,409	\$521,876	\$238,141	\$164,868
UTMDA	\$981,073	\$1,308,507	\$361,555	\$447,137
UTHSCT	\$503,005	\$402,954	\$162,769	\$105,369

Source: MSRDP and Faculty Salary Reports

Table I-38 HEALTH CARE BY UT HEALTH INSTITUTIONS

	State-owned hospital admissions by faculty		State-owned and affiliated hospital days by faculty		Outpatient visits in state-owned and affiliated facilities by faculty	
	FY 02	FY 06	FY 02	FY 06	FY 02	FY 06
UTSWMC	--	13,361	411,288	438,519	2,064,987	1,693,209
UTMB	35,099	41,524	186,975	187,597	762,977	700,553
UTHSCH	6,135	5,490	312,359	298,753	671,891	840,831
UTHSCSA	--	--	202,000	291,454	834,000	840,031
UTMDA	18,781	21,221	137,207	157,537	471,728	927,414
UTHSCT	3,805	2,926	29,021	14,822	140,473	166,539
Total	63,820	84,522	1,278,850	1,388,682	4,946,056	5,168,577

Source: Institutional reports, UT System Annual Hospital Report, Legislative Budget Board

Table I-39 HOSPITAL AND CLINIC SERVICE IN RELATION TO GENERAL REVENUE

	GR per hospital admission		GR per patient day		GR per hospital outpatient and clinic visit		Hospital GR as a % of charity care provided	
	FY 02	FY 06	FY 02	FY 06	FY 02	FY 06	FY 02	FY 06
UTMB	\$3,155	\$3,686	\$592	\$816	\$145	\$218	47%	45%
UTHSCH	\$3,470	\$2,874	\$336	\$265	--	--	79%	41%
UTMDA	\$4,793	\$4,958	\$656	\$668	\$191	\$113	79%	59%
UTHSCT	\$4,981	\$7,536	\$653	\$1,488	\$135	\$132	101%	70%

Source: UT System Annual Hospital Report, institutional reports

Table I-40 TOTAL CHARGES FOR UNSPONSORED CHARITY CARE

	By faculty in state-owned and affiliated facilities		At hospitals owned by UT health institutions	
	FY 02	FY 06	FY 02	FY 06
UTSWMC	\$256,968,945	\$371,341,317	--	\$11,324,924
UTMB	\$85,982,833	\$107,717,480	\$234,469,509	\$337,392,902
UTHSCH	\$103,279,853	\$185,910,119	\$26,898,692	\$38,891,554
UTHSCSA	\$70,149,189	\$101,866,765	--	--
UTMDA	\$35,310,300	\$42,871,461	\$113,592,294	\$177,531,569
UTHSCT	\$5,405,720	\$8,804,172	\$18,850,919	\$31,491,215
Total	\$557,096,840	\$818,511,314	\$393,811,414	\$596,632,164

Source: Annual Financial Reports

Table I-41 PATIENT SATISFACTION

Institution	Ratings			Comments
UTSWMC: Sep 2006 – Aug 2007	<u>Rating:</u> <u>Change:</u>	88% -2%		Improvements (to 91%) in the fourth quarter of 2007, can be attributed to implementation of performance and service standards, enhanced employee training, and performance recognition.
UTMB Sep 2006 – Aug 2007	Inpatient ER Outpatient	<u>Rating</u> 83.8 78.1 87.7	<u>Change</u> -0.2 1.7 -0.8	Inpatient greatest increase in scores: doctor's courtesy; privacy; comfort of waiting area; blood draws. ER greatest increase in scores: time physician spent with you; wait time test or treatment; help arranging home care services.
UTHSCH Harris County Psychiatric Center Sep 2006 – Jul 2007	<u>Rating:</u> Overall average score of 3.87 (out of 5) for hospital patient satisfaction. <u>Change:</u> There was a .12 decrease in score compared to last year's rating of 3.99.			Helpfulness of the nursing and medical staff and patient safety rated in the top five strengths for the reporting period. Treatment effectiveness continues to rate the highest across scales with an average score of 3.96. The average score for the patient's perception of safety was 4.11.
UTHSCH Dental Branch Clinics	<u>Rating:</u> Fall 2006: excellent – 80%; very good – 18% Spr 2007: excellent – 73%; very good – 24% <u>Change:</u> Results are similar			Patient satisfaction is high for treatment and patient interaction at all levels; consistent with previous surveys.
UTHSCH UT Physicians / Medical School FY 2007	<u>Rating:</u> UT Physicians Satisfaction with overall treatment = 98%; Would recommend to friends and family = 97% <u>Change:</u> Results are consistent with those previously observed.			Overall target was 85%. Areas for continued improvement: examination room wait times and parking.
UTHSCH UT Health Svcs / School of Nursing FY 2007	Over 90% of respondents were satisfied or very satisfied with the staff's courtesy, quality of care and willingness to help. Around 70% of respondents are very satisfied with courtesy and the quality of care they received.			
UTHSCSA Dental School Sep 2006 – Aug 2007	<u>Rating:</u> 94% of patients believe care is timely and overall satisfaction of 4.7 on a 5 point Leikert Scale (5 = very satisfied). <u>Change:</u> Perception of timeliness of care is down 5 points. Satisfaction remains the same.			Overall satisfaction is good but least satisfied with parking. Of patients discontinuing from the program, most do so because of cost despite the heavily discounted fees. Surveys continue to indicate patients believe the care provided is of good quality and meets their needs.
UTHSCSA School of Medicine FY 2007	<u>Rating:</u> <u>Change:</u>	84.5% 0.7%		59.2% of responses to standard questions were "very good," compared to 56.3% last survey. 3.0 complaints per 1,000 patient encounters for FY 07 (target is < 5 per 1,000). 1.5 compliments per 1,000 patient encounters for FY 07.
UTMDA FY 2007	<u>Rating:</u> Overall rating of care of 91% for inpatient and outpatient patient satisfaction. <u>Change:</u> A decrease of 5% from 96% for FY 06.			91% of patients would recommend MDACC to their friends and family for cancer care.
UTHSCT FY 2007	Inpatient ER Med Pract	<u>Rating</u> 87.9 89.1 88.0	<u>Change</u> 2.0 0.5 -0.8	Inpatient satisfaction has increased 2 points during FY 07 compared to FY 06.

Source: UT System Health Institutions

OPERATIONS, EFFICIENCY, AND PRODUCTIVITY

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

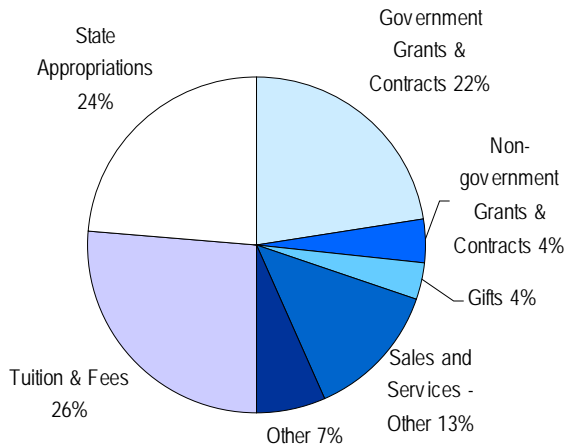
Table I-42 UT SYSTEM REVENUES AND EXPENSES

	(\$ in millions)				
	Real Dollars			Inflation-Adjusted Dollars	
	FY 03	FY 07	% Change	FY 07	% Change
Revenues					
Tuition & Fees	\$593.0	\$968.3	63.3%	\$863.8	45.7%
State Appropriations	1,585.6	1,760.7	11.0%	1,570.7	-0.9%
Government Grants & Contracts	1,292.8	1,587.7	22.8%	1,416.4	9.6%
Nongovernment Grants & Contracts	485.3	658.8	35.8%	587.7	21.1%
Gifts	193.9	284.5	46.7%	253.8	30.9%
Sales and Services of Hospitals	1,669.4	2,763.6	65.5%	2,465.3	47.7%
Sales and Services - Other	415.5	635.9	53.0%	567.3	36.5%
Physician Fees	655.7	1,012.4	54.4%	903.1	37.7%
Other	447.6	1,980.9	342.6%	1,767.1	294.8%
Total System Revenues	\$7,338.9	\$11,652.8	58.8%	\$10,395.1	41.6%
Expenses					
Instruction	\$1,848.4	\$2,384.3	29.0%	\$2,127.0	15.1%
Research	1,141.1	1,542.9	35.2%	1,376.4	20.6%
Hospitals / Clinics	1,894.7	2,635.1	39.1%	2,350.7	24.1%
Institutional Support & Physical Plant	937.0	1,189.2	26.9%	1,060.9	13.2%
Public Service	199.3	222.1	11.4%	198.1	-0.6%
Academic Support	247.2	390.4	57.9%	348.3	40.9%
Student Services	113.4	157.3	38.7%	140.4	23.8%
Scholarships and Fellowships	184.0	257.3	39.8%	229.5	24.7%
Auxiliary	289.1	373.6	29.2%	333.3	15.3%
Depreciation	333.4	626.9	88.0%	559.2	67.7%
Interest Expense	89.7	158.0	76.1%	140.9	57.1%
Total System Expenses	\$7,277.5	\$9,937.3	36.5%	\$8,864.7	21.8%

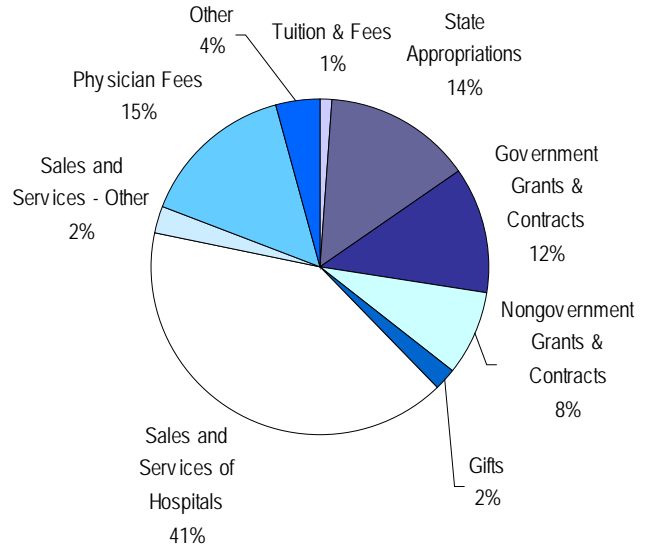
Source: Annual Financial Report, Exhibit B

Figure I-17 REVENUES BY SOURCE, FY 2007

Academic: \$3.4 billion, FY 2007
\$2.4 billion, FY 2003



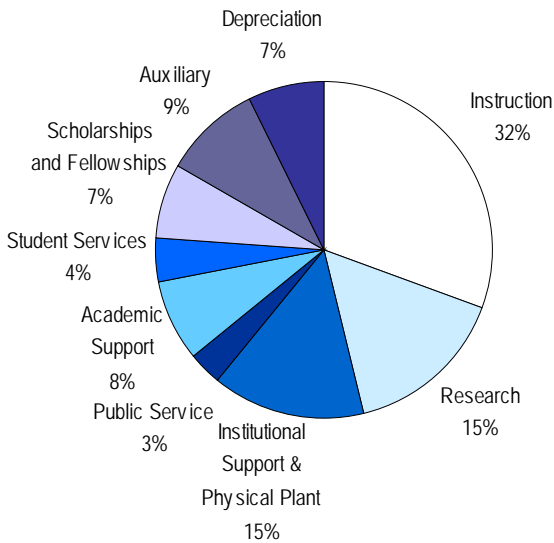
Health: \$6.8 billion, FY 2007
\$4.7 billion, FY 2003



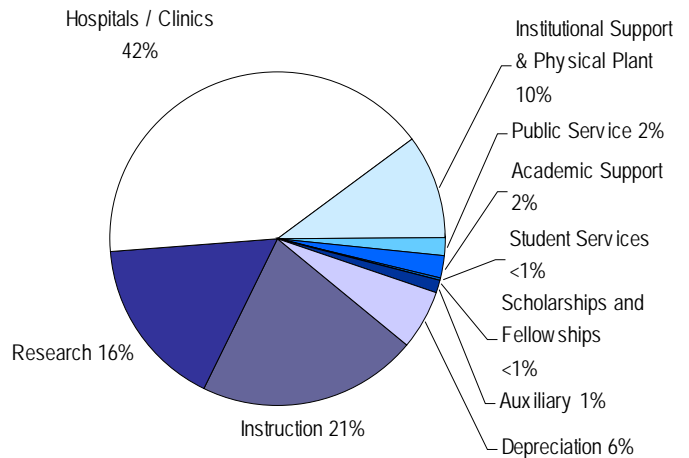
Source: Annual Financial Report, Exhibit B

Figure I-18 EXPENSES BY PURPOSE, FY 2007

Academic: \$3.3 billion, FY 2007
\$2.5 billion, FY 2003



Health: \$6.4 billion, FY 2007
\$4.7 billion, FY 2003



Source: Annual Financial Report, Exhibit B

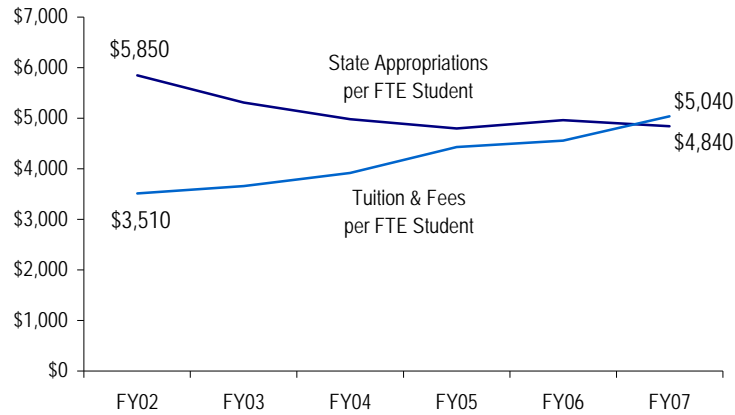
Table I-43 ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

(\$ in thousands)				
	FY	Administrative costs	Total expenses	% total expenses
Academic				
UTA	2003	\$21,511	\$208,510	10.3%
	2007	\$25,396	\$290,581	8.7%
Austin	2003	76,221	1,205,183	6.3%
	2007	89,546	1,563,111	5.7%
UTB	2003	9,392	88,406	10.6%
	2007	10,538	127,879	8.2%
UTD	2003	14,461	165,319	8.7%
	2007	19,568	229,546	8.5%
UTEP	2003	18,958	184,577	10.3%
	2007	17,676	234,963	7.5%
UTPA	2003	12,557	143,527	8.7%
	2007	18,481	190,614	9.7%
UTPB	2003	3,180	26,641	11.9%
	2007	3,192	34,410	9.3%
UTSA	2003	21,883	196,342	11.1%
	2007	30,657	298,937	10.3%
UTT	2003	6,585	41,847	15.7%
	2007	8,550	64,697	13.2%
Subtotal	2003	\$184,750	\$2,260,352	8.2%
	2007	\$223,603	\$3,034,739	7.4%
Health				
UTSWMC	2003	\$42,388	\$735,989	5.8%
	2007	\$56,318	\$1,242,786	4.5%
UTMB	2003	56,416	1,270,373	4.4%
	2007	21,047	1,420,123	1.5%
UTHSCH	2003	53,785	556,851	9.7%
	2007	64,954	662,008	9.8%
UTHSCSA	2003	21,900	445,498	4.9%
	2007	31,401	555,165	5.7%
UTMDA	2003	132,293	1,492,951	8.9%
	2007	170,547	2,352,982	7.2%
UTHSCT	2003	8,083	115,092	7.0%
	2007	9,663	113,293	8.5%
Subtotal	2003	\$314,865	\$4,616,754	6.8%
	2007	\$353,930	\$6,346,357	5.6%
Total	2003	\$499,615	\$6,877,106	7.3%
	2007	\$577,534	\$9,381,096	6.2%

Source: Legislative Budget Board

Figure I-19 AVERAGE REVENUE PER FTE STUDENT
AT UT ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS

(inflation-adjusted dollars, FY02 base year)



Source: Annual Financial Report, Exhibit B and THECB

Table I-44 VALUE OF UT SYSTEM ENDOWMENTS

	(\$ in thousands)			\$/ FTE student	\$/ FTE faculty
	8/31/03	8/31/07	% change		
Academic					
UTA	\$34,735	\$57,646	66.0%	\$3,155	\$63,839
Austin	4,158,211	7,190,136	72.9%	162,744	3,046,668
UTB	3,904	7,327	87.7%	831	14,772
UTD	181,753	263,975	45.2%	24,581	497,128
UTEP	107,008	157,974	47.6%	10,973	220,942
UTPA	35,493	67,204	89.3%	5,093	121,968
UTPB	10,582	18,814	77.8%	7,573	134,388
UTSA	25,148	53,765	113.8%	2,504	63,328
UTT	40,349	65,582	62.5%	14,597	243,801
Subtotal	\$4,597,182	\$7,882,424	71.5%	\$57,099	\$1,156,798
Health					
UTSWMC	\$656,221	\$1,434,560	118.6%	\$701,518	\$913,151
UTMB	306,674	496,876	62.0%	240,943	401,678
UTHSCH	99,139	187,444	89.1%	61,794	162,711
UTHSCSA	246,573	405,177	64.3%	157,291	318,536
UTMDA	205,089	564,505	175.2%	---	401,497
UTHSCT	28,288	44,142	56.0%	---	469,599
Subtotal	\$1,541,984	\$3,132,705	103.2%	\$318,738	\$465,276
System					
Institution Total	\$6,139,165	\$11,015,129	79.4%	\$74,488	\$813,105
System Administration	\$3,462,694	\$5,734,991	65.6%	---	---
UT System Total	\$9,601,859	\$16,750,121	74.4%	---	---

Source: Council for Aid to Education, UT System Office of External Relations

Table I-45 ENDOWED FACULTY POSITIONS

		Total Budgeted Endowed Professorships & Chairs	Number Filled	# of Total Budgeted T/TT Positions	% of Total Budgeted T/TT Positions Endowed
Academic					
UTA	FY 03	12	7	529	2.3%
	FY 07	26	16	571	4.6%
Austin	FY 03	731	590	1,845	39.6%
	FY 07	775	616	1,911	40.6%
UTB	FY 03	3	2	219	1.4%
	FY 07	3	2	305	1.0%
UTD	FY 03	29	29	323	9.0%
	FY 07	49	34	382	12.8%
UTEP	FY 03	44	38	437	10.1%
	FY 07	47	33	486	9.7%
UTPA	FY 03	8	2	304	2.6%
	FY 07	11	5	509	2.2%
UTPB	FY 03	5	4	82	6.1%
	FY 07	5	5	98	5.1%
UTSA	FY 03	11	6	450	2.4%
	FY 07	31	26	556	5.6%
UTT	FY 03	9	7	151	6.0%
	FY 07	14	6	163	8.6%
Health					
UTSWMC	FY 03	252	221	347	72.6%
	FY 07	338	285	418	80.9%
UTMB	FY 03	127	99	465	27.3%
	FY 07	168	127	468	35.9%
UTHSCH	FY 03	100	76	424	23.6%
	FY 07	148	92	441	33.6%
UTHSCSA	FY 03	78	52	584	13.4%
	FY 07	110	85	560	19.6%
UTMDA	FY 03	110	87	557	19.7%
	FY 07	126	106	628	20.1%
UTHSCT*	FY 03	33	27	80	41.3%
	FY 07	16	14	117	13.7%

* UTHSCT does not have T/TT positions.

Source: UT System institutions

Table I-46 DONOR SUPPORT

(\$ in thousands)			
	FY 03	FY 07	% change
Academic			
UTA	\$6,251	\$4,965	-20.6%
Austin	305,040	228,759	-25.0
UTB	1,355	1,001	-26.1
UTD	6,853	33,593	390.2
UTEP	14,313	16,738	16.9
UTPA	3,898	6,612	69.6
UTPB	864	2,613	202.4
UTSA	5,748	9,831	71.0
UTT	6,763	2,011	-70.3
Subtotal	\$351,085	\$306,123	-12.8%
Health			
UTSWMC	\$81,772	166,326	103.4%
UTMB	37,591	50,266	33.7
UTHSCH	29,647	37,660	27.0
UTHSCSA	25,115	55,205	119.8
UTMDA	59,621	142,313	138.7
UTHSCT	793	1,480	86.6
Subtotal	\$234,539	\$453,250	93.3%
System			
Institution Total	\$585,624	\$759,373	29.7%
System Administration	\$1,384	\$1,574	13.7%
UT System Total	\$587,008	\$760,947	29.6%

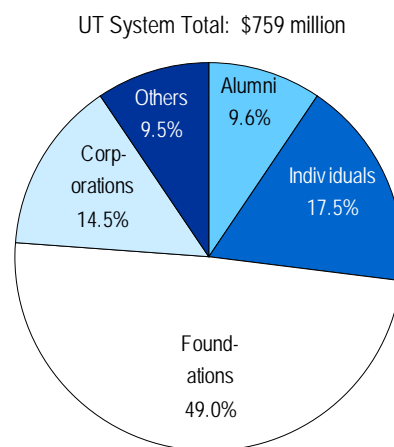
Source: Council for Aid to Education, UT System Controller

Table I-47 TOP 20 INSTITUTIONS FOR TOTAL VOLUNTARY SUPPORT, FY 06

1	Stanford University	\$911,163,132
2	Harvard University	594,941,000
3	Yale University	433,461,932
4	University of Pennsylvania	409,494,598
5	Cornell University	406,228,837
6	University of Southern California	405,745,421
7	Johns Hopkins University	377,336,025
8	Columbia University	377,276,204
9	Duke University	332,034,301
10	University of Wisconsin-Madison	325,938,048
11	University of California, Los Angeles	319,580,552
12	University of Washington	316,251,912
13	New York University	279,918,813
14	University of Minnesota	266,991,894
15	Northwestern University (IL)	253,401,792
16	University of Michigan	251,476,551
17	Indiana University	247,520,018
18	University of California, Berkeley	245,966,241
19	University of Chicago	237,117,399
20	University of N. Carolina, Chapel Hill	236,579,182
	UT Austin	176,497,498
	UT Southwestern Medical Center	135,818,869
	UT System Total	566,265,105

Source: Council for Aid to Education VSE Report

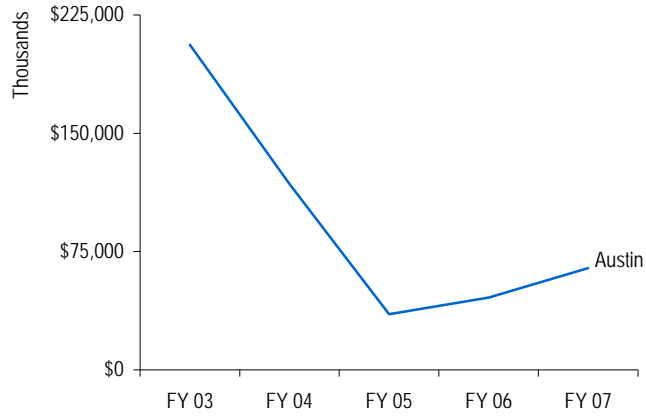
Figure I-20 SOURCES OF DONOR SUPPORT, FY 2007



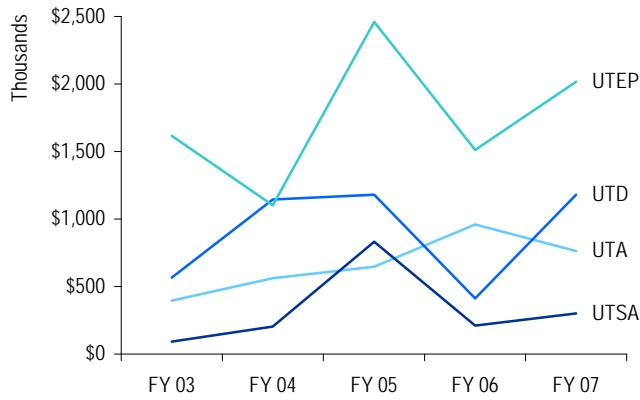
Source: Council for Aid to Education, UT System Controller

Figure I-21 ALUMNI SUPPORT

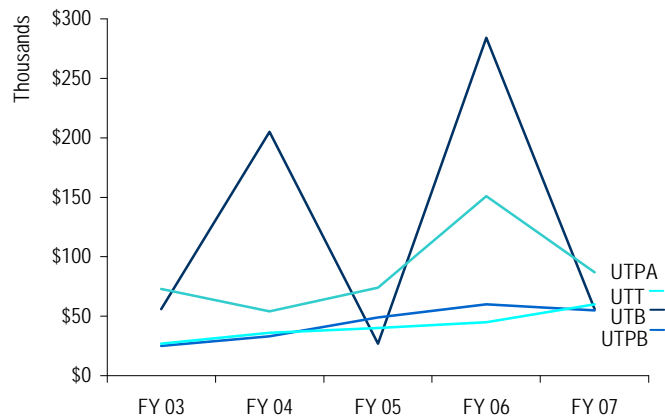
Institutions with between \$35 and \$225 million



Institutions with between \$0.1 and \$2.5 million



Institutions with less than \$300 thousand



Source: Council for Aid to Education, UT System Office of the Controller

EFFICIENCY AND PRODUCTIVITY

Table I-48 UT SYSTEM BOND RATING

	8/31/2003 Ratings			8/31/2007 Ratings		
	Standard &			Standard &		
	Moody's	Poor's	Fitch	Moody's	Poor's	Fitch
<i>Permanent University Fund</i>						
Fixed Rate Bonds						
Series 1997	Aaa	AAA	AAA	Aaa	AAA	AAA
Series 2002A	Aaa	AAA	AAA	Aaa	AAA	AAA
Series 2004A & B				Aaa	AAA	AAA
Series 2005A & B				Aaa	AAA	AAA
Series 2006A				Aaa	AAA	AAA
Series 2006B & C				Aaa	AAA	AAA
<i>Revenue Financing System</i>						
Fixed Rate Bonds						
Series 1998B & D	Aaa	AAA	AAA	Aaa	AAA	AAA
Series 1999A & B	Aaa	AAA	AAA	Aaa	AAA	AAA
Series 2001A	Aaa/VMIG-1	AAA/A-1+	AAA-F-1+	Aaa/VMIG1	AAA/A-1+	AAA/F1+
Series 2001B & C	Aaa	AAA	AAA	Aaa	AAA	AAA
Series 2002A & B	Aaa	AAA	AAA	Aaa	AAA	AAA
Series 2003A & B	Aaa	AAA	AAA	Aaa	AAA	AAA
Series 2004A & B				Aaa	AAA	AAA
Series 2004C & D				Aaa	AAA	AAA
Series 2006A & B				Aaa	AAA	AAA
Series 2006C, D, E, & F				Aaa	AAA	AAA

Source: UT System Office of Finance

Table I-49 UT SYSTEM HISTORICALLY UNDERUTILIZED BUSINESS TRENDS

	(\$ in millions)						HUB Goal
	Total Expenditures		Total HUB Expenditures		% HUB Expenditures		
	FY 03	FY 07	FY 03	FY 07	FY 03	FY 07	
Heavy Construction	\$18.0	\$8.9	\$4.1	\$2.9	22.9%	33.2%	11.9%
Building Construction	494.7	645.1	81.8	143.5	16.5%	22.2%	26.1%
S. T. Construction	86.4	128.4	24.9	49.7	28.8%	38.7%	57.2%
Professional Services	88.0	74.5	10.3	15.3	11.7%	20.5%	20.0%
Other Services	304.1	587.0	30.8	68.8	10.1%	11.7%	33.0%
Commodities	689.5	1,333.9	94.3	122.1	13.7%	9.2%	12.6%
UT System Total	\$1,680.8	\$2,777.8	\$246.2	\$402.3	14.6%	14.5%	
Total State	\$9,014.0	\$13,305.0	\$1,174.9	\$1,818.6	13.0%	13.7%	

Source: UT System Office of HUB Development

Table I-50 HUB EXPENDITURES

	(\$ in thousands)		
	FY 03	FY 07	% Change
Academic			
UTA	\$8,700	\$17,966	106.5%
Austin	23,091	44,313	91.9%
UTB	1,846	2,324	25.9%
UTD	7,148	14,821	107.3%
UTEP	4,317	9,710	124.9%
UTPA	2,463	3,934	59.7%
UTPB	870	720	-17.2%
UTSA	8,719	17,237	97.7%
UTT	820	8,025	878.8%
Subtotal	\$57,974	\$119,050	105.4%
Health			
UTSWMC	\$27,417	\$44,123	60.9%
UTMB	29,523	34,929	18.3%
UTHSCH	7,014	23,683	237.6%
UTHSCSA	5,179	8,528	64.7%
UTMDA	28,667	65,561	128.7%
UTHSCT	2,524	1,579	-37.5%
Subtotal	\$100,324	\$178,403	77.8%

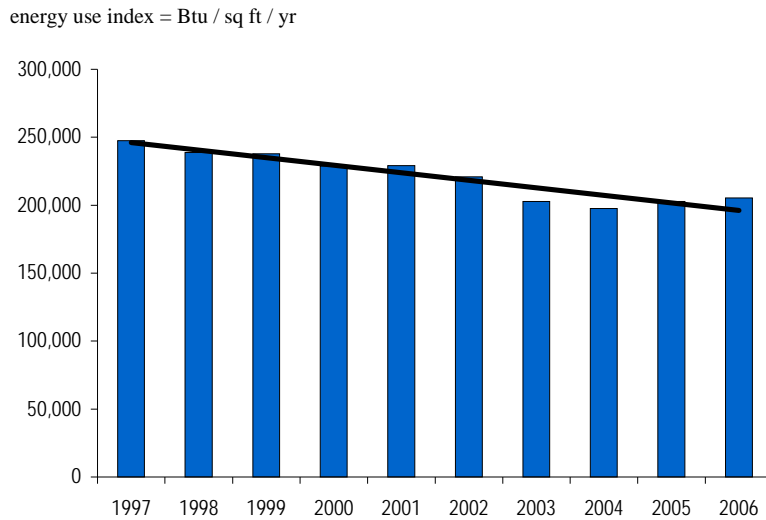
Source: UT System Office of HUB Development

*Table I-51 5-YR AND 10-YR
REDUCTION IN ENERGY USE*

	2002-2006 Reduction	1997-2006 Reduction
Academic		
UTA	13%	0%
Austin	17%	23%
UTB	11%	0%
UTD	18%	25%
UTEP	10%	28%
UTPA	-17%	-4%
UTPB	42%	36%
UTSA	1%	0%
UTT	-3%	14%
Health		
UTSWMC	17%	28%
UTMB	-6%	49%
UTHSCH	15%	38%
UTHSCSA	2%	13%
UTMDA	12%	-1%
UTHSCT	-17%	-5%

Source: UT System Office of Facilities Planning and Construction

*Figure I-22 SYSTEM-WIDE REDUCTION IN THE ENERGY USE INDEX
OVER 10 YEARS*



Source: UT System Office of Facilities Planning and Construction

Table I-52 SPACE UTILIZATION OF CLASSROOMS

	Fall	# of classrooms	Average weekly hours of use	# of class labs	Average weekly hours of use
UTA	2003	189	29.1	58	24.5
	2007	185	30.3	53	17.6
Austin	2003	440	37.5	159	29.7
	2007	442	38.1	148	32.8
UTB	2003	74	35.4	49	19.5
	2007	74	37.2	31	33.0
UTD	2003	145	20.0	44	15.0
	2007	93	35.1	22	29.0
UTEP	2003	108	36.7	45	24.1
	2007	126	34.8	52	27.0
UTPA	2003	165	24.8	100	13.6
	2007	136	36.5	51	25.4
UTPB	2003	29	34.1	17	13.9
	2007	33	33.7	18	19.6
UTSA	2003	155	33.9	76	22.8
	2007	142	43.8	58	31.0
UTT	2003	54	32.0	7	27.0
	2007	56	33.6	8	32.4
State Avg	2003	-	29.1	-	19.2
	2007	-	31.0	-	22.4

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Table I-53 RESEARCH SPACE

	FY 07		FY 03	
	Research E&G Sq. Ft.	Research expenditures per research E&G Sq. Ft.	Research E&G Sq. Ft.	Research expenditures per research E&G Sq. Ft.
Academic				
UTA	225,174	\$176	239,321	\$97
Austin	1,519,016	\$314	1,416,298	\$266
UTB	8,145	\$664	N/A	N/A
UTD	180,015	\$258	143,340	\$227
UTEP	164,856	\$255	152,739	\$182
UTPA	54,225	\$133	32,683	\$98
UTPB	11,392	\$145	7,956	\$141
UTSA	184,595	\$175	86,438	\$168
UTT	6,137	\$235	4,029	\$102
Health				
UTSWMC	690,800	\$494	629,103	\$442
UTMB	478,404	\$326	445,878	\$291
UTHSCH	404,398	\$474	368,535	\$413
UTHSCSA	523,151	\$280	399,232	\$299
UTMDA	741,242	\$600	485,193	\$582
UTHSCT	52,812	\$257	39,612	\$233

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Table I-54 ASSIGNABLE SPACE

		E&G assignable Sq. Ft.	Space (sq ft) per FTE faculty	Space (sq ft) per FTE student
Academic				
UTA	2003	1,809,131	2,169	98
	2007	1,617,866	1,732	89
Austin	2003	7,836,466	3,480	173
	2007	7,640,973	3,101	171
UTB	2003	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2007	610,441	1,211	66
UTD	2003	1,050,739	2,245	107
	2007	1,147,782	2,233	106
UTEP	2003	1,772,473	2,702	131
	2007	1,356,184	1,873	93
UTPA	2003	1,029,968	1,852	88
	2007	1,109,471	2,175	83
UTPB	2003	212,367	1,800	100
	2007	241,090	1,651	94
UTSA	2003	1,198,531	1,722	65
	2007	1,395,269	1,589	64
UTT	2003	361,445	1,666	107
	2007	397,303	1,389	85
Health				
UTSWMC	2003	1,637,692	1,189	939
	2007	2,202,406	1,321	1,087
UTMB	2003	1,462,677	1,205	804
	2007	1,560,185	1,264	714
UTHSCH	2003	1,188,416	1,054	421
	2007	1,642,240	1,379	524
UTHSCSA	2003	1,369,402	1,151	545
	2007	1,596,770	1,235	610

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

AFFORDABILITY, TUITION, AND FINANCIAL AID

The UT System Board of Regents has developed strategic initiatives designed to ensure that a college education remains affordable to students. UT System institutions are using innovative tuition policies and financial aid strategies to influence student behavior by encouraging students to enroll in more classes each semester and to complete their degree programs in a timely manner.

Since 2003, the UT System Board of Regents has been able to determine tuition policies and has used that ability to craft tuition policies that provide financial rewards to students who take and complete a full load of courses. Prior to tuition deregulation, tuition policies were under the control of the state legislature and there was no opportunity to use tuition policy to help achieve strategic goals without legislative approval. The legislature made a few tentative forays into this area when it created a tuition rebate plan for students who graduate without extra credit hours and approved a pilot flat rate tuition program at UT Austin. However, it was extremely difficult to modify tuition policies before deregulation as any change to policies required legislative action. Tuition deregulation opened the door to using tuition policies to change student behavior.

FLAT RATE TUITION

The first tuition innovation that UT System institutions implemented under deregulation was flat rate tuition. Flat rate tuition refers to a tuition pricing structure where all full-time students pay the same amount for tuition, regardless of the number of hours taken by an individual student. UT Austin was granted the authority to conduct a pilot flat rate tuition program in 2001 at two of its colleges (Liberal Arts and Natural Sciences) that set the cost for tuition and fees at the rate charged to a student taking 14 semester credit hours. UT Austin expanded its flat rate tuition plan to include all undergraduate students in fall 2005. UT Austin's tuition structure encourages students to take more hours because full-time students pay the same tuition charge no matter how many semester credit hours are taken. In effect, then, a student taking 18 semester credit hours is paying a rate per credit hour that is one-third lower than a student enrolled in the same college who takes only 12 semester credit hours.

Table II-1 AVERAGE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT CREDIT LOAD

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
UTA	11.4	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.6
Austin	12.8	13.0	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.3	13.3
UTB	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.7	10.3	10.4	10.3
UTD	10.3	10.6	11.2	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.9
UTEP	11.8	11.9	11.7	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.3
UTPA	11.3	11.5	11.5	11.7	11.8	12.0	12.1
UTPB	10.6	10.8	11.0	10.9	11.2	11.2	11.2
UTSA	11.2	11.3	11.7	11.8	11.7	11.9	11.9
UTT	10.8	10.9	11.5	11.7	11.8	12.0	12.0

As a result of flat rate tuition, UT Austin has experienced a slight increase in average undergraduate courseloads. Courseloads increased from 12.8 in fall 2001 (the year before flat rate for Liberal Arts and Natural Sciences), to 13.3 in fall 2006 (the year after flat rate for all undergraduates). For fall 2007, the average undergraduate courseload remained at 13.3.

Flat rate tuition is also being implemented at UT Arlington; however, because UT Arlington's tuition and fees are flat at 14 SCHs and above, it is more accurately described as a modified flat rate tuition. UT Arlington credits the policy for a modest increase in undergraduate students taking more than 12 credit hours. UT Arlington will expand its flat rate so that it covers all full-time students taking 12 or more SCHs beginning in fall 2008.

Several other UT campuses provide discounts to students who take heavier course loads. At UT Dallas, additional tuition and fees are waived for students who take more than 15 SCHs. Similarly, at UT Brownsville, tuition and fees are capped at 15 SCHs. UT Brownsville credits this policy for a 117 percent

increase in students taking 15 or more credits during fall 2007 compared to fall 2004 (the policy took effect in fall 2005).

UT Pan American caps its designated tuition charges at 14 SCHs to encourage students to take 15 or more hours. The 14-hour designated tuition cap was put in place starting with the fall 2004 semester, and data suggests this program has been effective. Prior to the cap, about 22 percent of undergraduates attempted course loads in excess of 14 hour. Since enactment of the cap, the percentage of undergraduates attempting course loads over 14 hours has increased each year, from 23.5 percent in fall 2004 to 29.6 percent in fall 2007. This trend has contributed to a gradual increase in the average undergraduate course load from 11.3 hours in fall 2001 to 12.1 hours in fall 2007.

TUITION REBATES

Tuition rebates are another incentive used by three UT System academic institutions to encourage students to take a full course load. In fall 2005, UT Arlington offered a rebate of \$200 per year (\$800 maximum) for any student who successfully completed 30 SCH in the combined fall and spring semesters while maintaining at least a 2.25 GPA. In fall 2006, UT Arlington increased the amount of its annual rebate to \$500 and expanded eligibility for its tuition rebates to students completing 28 SCH in two full terms. Over four years students could earn up to \$2,000 in tuition credit. The minimum grade point average required to receive the rebate was raised slightly to 2.5.

UT Arlington also provides a \$3 per SCH designated tuition discount to students who pay their full tuition and fee bill on time. Prior to instituting the discount, only about 25 percent of UT Arlington's students paid in full and on time; with the discount, the on-time payment rate is over 50 percent. Early payment helps UT Arlington finalize its course schedule and faculty assignments at an earlier date, leading to improved use of resources.

UT Permian Basin began its "Cash for College" Program in spring 2004. Students qualify for a \$200 award by maintaining a 2.0 GPA and completing at least 30 SCH each year (September to August). Summer sessions are included, enabling part-time students to qualify by attending year-round. Eligible students also must complete a bachelor's degree with no more than 130 credit hours. As of fall 2006, 722 students have earned more than \$320,000 in tuition rebates through Cash for College. UTPB reports that graduation rates have increased steadily since the program was implemented.

UT Tyler offers a Timely Graduation Contract Program that provides a \$600 rebate to students who complete their undergraduate program in four years. The program began in fall 2007 and is available to incoming freshmen only.

TUITION GUARANTEES

Another tuition incentive is a tuition guarantee plan that locks in the cost for tuition and fees for four years. Two UT System institutions offer tuition guarantee programs: UT Dallas and UT El Paso. In fall 2006, UT El Paso became the first institution in Texas to offer such a plan. The university's voluntary Guaranteed Tuition Rate Plan provides entering freshmen who qualify for and select the program a guaranteed tuition and mandatory fee rate of \$194 per credit hour for four years. The plan requires students to take at least 30 credits each academic year and thus will encourage graduation in as close to four years as degree requirements permit. Entering freshmen in fall 2007 pay \$208 per credit hour for four years.

Beginning in the 2007-2008 academic year, new students entering UT Dallas for the first time were guaranteed fixed tuition and academic fees for four years. The tuition and fee rates for new students in 2007-2008 are 13 percent higher than the 2006-2007 rates, but will remain unchanged for this cohort for four years. The increase is equivalent to an average increase of 5 percent per year if distributed over 4 years.

A unique feature of the UT Dallas tuition guarantee plan is its agreements with local community colleges. Admitted students can enroll at a community college for two years, and then at UT Dallas for their final two years at the UT Dallas tuition rate applicable when they first enrolled at the community college.

FINANCIAL AID

In addition to innovative tuition policies, UT System academic institutions have made a major commitment to student financial aid in order to ensure that a college education is affordable regardless of a student's economic circumstances. All nine of the UT System academic institutions have developed policies to cover all of the tuition and fees with grant aid for a Texas resident whose family income is below a threshold amount. Most institutions require students to earn 30 SCHs each year and limit the guarantee to four years in an effort to encourage timely graduation.

In recent years, the role of institutional aid has grown, demonstrating UT System's commitment to help cover tuition costs for low income students. Between 2002-2003 and 2006-2007, total financial aid funding for undergraduates rose by 45 percent, while institutional funding increased by 97 percent (from \$77.9 million to \$153.4 million). Institutional funds now provide 17 percent of UT System financial aid funding. Among UT System institutions, UT Austin has the largest share of aid from institutional sources, with 31 percent of undergraduate financial aid funded from local funds. Only a little more than 6 percent of UT Austin's financial aid funding comes from the state. At the other end of the spectrum, at UT Brownsville and UT Permian Basin about 4 percent of undergraduate aid is funded from institutional sources. However, because of the mandatory set aside of 20 percent of designated tuition above \$46 per semester credit hour, institutional funds will continue to grow in importance at all UT System institutions and will be even more critical to maintaining access in the future.

The availability of financial aid funding means that the average undergraduate student does not pay the full cost of their tuition and fees. For example, at UT El Paso and UT Pan American in 2006-07, the average net cost of tuition and fees (tuition and fees less need-based grants) for full-time students with need-based grant aid is zero. System-wide, 47.8 percent of undergraduates receive need-based grant aid. This aid reduced the cost of tuition and fees for these students by an average of 77.9 percent, cutting the average cost for 30 semester credit hours to just \$1,454 from the "sticker price" of \$6,573.

UT System institutions are following closely the impact that their financial aid guarantees have on student access and success. Because the guarantee programs are new, it will take several years to ascertain their effectiveness. The guarantee programs differ from one another in that some require enrollment in a full course load and are limited to four years, while others are more open-ended. Evaluating how these different approaches affect student behavior will help institutions to determine the best approach to take on their campus.

A COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM FOR STUDENT OUTCOMES

I. RATIONALE

Over the years, institutions of higher education have attempted to evaluate quality and success using various criteria, such as entering SAT scores and student-faculty ratios. Previously, the focus of these evaluations has been students and parents researching higher education options. But the way institutions of higher education define and assess quality and success is now in question because that focus has broadened to include concerns about access and affordability, as well as reputation. And, policy makers and taxpayers have added a new dimension to the equation—return on investment for both the government and the student. In recent years, the state and federal government have become extremely interested in documenting the value-added of higher education institutions (Commission on the Future of Higher Education, 2006). Moreover, there has been much discussion and policy implementation focused on accountability—with more to come.

For higher education, return on investment can be assessed in many ways. From the standpoint of the student, the outcomes of obtaining a college education must be determined and tools for evaluation must be identified. Accountability for student outcomes and institutional success in the 21st century should measure the results of students' learning and overall educational experience, not just the traditional indicators like student characteristics and financial ability. Ideally, such outcomes will indicate the value the institution has added to a student in terms of knowledge and skills and, taken together, these trends will be indicative of the overall impact of institutional investments and educational programs.

At the system level, the UT System Board of Regents recently approved *The University of Texas System Strategic Plan 2006-2015*. One of the key strategies in the plan is to develop and maintain a focus on student outcomes. To that end, the UT System has established a set of performance indicators for student outcomes within its accountability reporting framework. These indicators help each institution evaluate graduation rates; student pass-rates on licensure exams; student experience in school; post-graduate experience; and student learning in broad areas such as quantitative reasoning, critical thinking, writing, and computer literacy.

In addition to meeting UT System accountability standards, there is another incentive for each campus to develop student outcome measures because student learning is a critical part of an institution's accreditation. For example, according to the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, an accredited institution "... identifies expected outcomes for its educational programs and its administrative and educational support services; assesses whether it achieves these outcomes; and provides evidence of improvement based on analysis of those results" (*Principles of Accreditation*, 22).

The UT System is now beginning to consider the relationships between and impact on student success of investments and initiatives to guarantee financial aid, to improve advising, to increase graduation rates, and student outcomes. Using the UT System model for student outcomes discussed below, this essay highlights these trends and relationships that are emerging.

II. UT SYSTEM STUDENT OUTCOMES MODEL

The model depicted in Figure II-1 displays the key elements in assessing institutional success for UT System academic institutions.

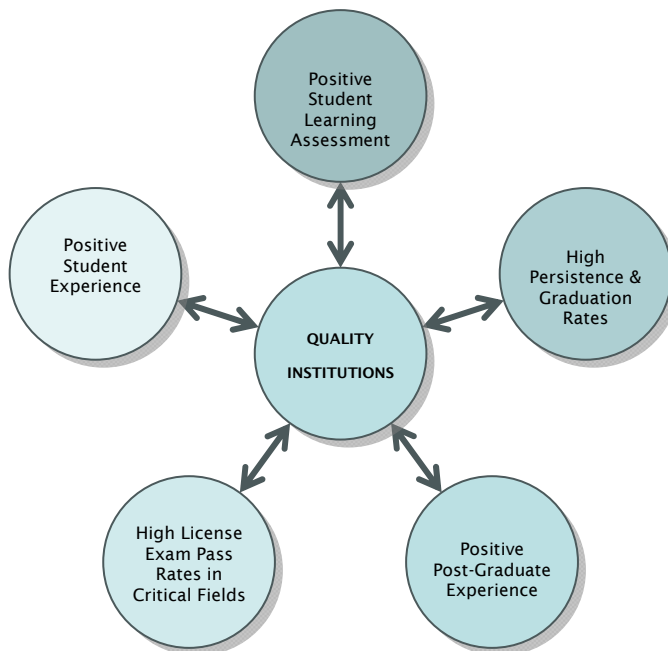
A. Student Learning. The University of Texas System is engaged in a broad-based research project to measure student learning outcomes for all nine universities.

Selection of national test: the Collegiate Learning Assessment (CLA). In 2004-05, the UT System and 123 other colleges and universities across the country began administration of the CLA in partnership with the Council for Aid to Education and the Rand Corporation; by 2007-08, the number of participating institutions increased to 210. This test is unique, carefully designed to provide a means to assess general problem solving and critical and analytic writing abilities of freshmen and seniors – skills that are fundamental to future success in the workplace or in future graduate or professional study.

Because a national cross-section of over 200 institutions of every type participates, the CLA test makes it possible for institutions to benchmark their performance against others with similar student bodies, as well as to compare senior and freshmen performance within an institution.

Figure II-1 UT SYSTEM STUDENT OUTCOMES MODEL

It provides at least a preliminary answer to the questions: "How do the problem solving and critical thinking and writing skills of students at an institution compare with similarly prepared students at other institutions?" and "To what degree do seniors have higher levels of problem solving and critical thinking and writing than freshmen at the same institution?"¹ (See Section I, p. I-15, for the most recent results.)



B. Student educational experience. The second element in this framework is the UT System’s participation annually in the National Survey of Student Engagement (NSSE). All nine UT System academic institutions participate in the NSSE, which surveyed 313,000 freshmen and seniors from 610 institutions in 2006-07. This survey provides the UT System and institutions with national benchmarks against which trends in learning outcomes can be compared and progress can be tracked.² In this accountability report, the UT System extracts summaries of results on satisfaction with advising and overall experience, answering the questions posed to freshmen and seniors: “How would you rate the quality of academic advising you have received at this university?”; “How would you evaluate your entire educational experience at this university?”; and “If you could start over again, would you go to the same institution you are now attending?” Each institution receives detailed results on numerous measures of engagement. (See Section I, p. I-16, for NSSE results.)

C. Persistence and graduation rates. In February 2006, the UT System Board of Regents adopted a resolution for each academic institution to adopt specific targets and pursue specific initiatives to improve persistence and graduation rates. The institutions, working with the Office of Academic Affairs, established targets for improvement over five and ten years, benchmarked to national trends. (See Section I, pp. I-7-9.)

To achieve these goals, each institution has implemented or enhanced ongoing programs to improve student success. These strategies include:

1. Modified tuition structures to incentivize students to take more semester credit hours, accelerating time to graduation.
2. Policy changes that encourage students to re-enroll and finish their coursework.
3. Employment opportunities so that students remain on campus, based on evidence that students employed at the university are more likely to perform better academically.
4. New retention programs that will help keep students in college and thus able to finish coursework on time.
5. Combined academic advising with financial aid advising so that students understand how continuous enrollment, supported by financial aid packages, will accelerate their time-to-graduation.

¹See Council for Aid to Education, *Collegiate Learning Assessment*, http://www.cae.org/content/pro_collegiate.htm

²The NSSE provides a robust set of data on many aspects of the student experience. For history, studies of the survey and more information see <http://nsse.iub.edu/>. Annual survey results attract considerable attention, for example, “Half of Seniors Took Courses Elsewhere before Enrolling at Current College,” *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, November 11, 2005, <http://chronicle.com/weekly/v52/i12/121a03701.htm>.

6. Redesigned courses and added supplemental instruction to ensure student success and to avoid the need to repeat courses to master the material.
7. Strengthened collaborations with community colleges that, in some cases, involve financial aid and curriculum reform.

Ultimately, as students stay enrolled and complete their degrees in less time, these efforts will also have a positive impact on students' experience, learning outcomes, and preparation for ongoing study or employment.

- D. Post-graduation employment or continuing study.** Using data collected by the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board, the UT System tracks the proportion of students who are employed or enrolled in a graduate/professional program in Texas one year after graduation. These data provide a positive answer to the question, "Are graduates of UT System institutions prepared to join the workforce or for further study?" The data are limited, however, because only students who work or study in Texas can be tracked, so those who find jobs or enter graduate programs in other states cannot be included. (For detail, see Section I, p. 17.)
- E. Pass rates on program or degree-specific licensing examinations.** The fifth tool is focused on program- or discipline-specific success. Licensure exam pass rates help illustrate an institution's success in preparing students for post-graduation employment in particular regulated professions, including production of teachers. These indicators help answer the question, "How well are students prepared for employment in specific professions?" (For specific data and trends, see Section I, p. 14.)

III. UT SYSTEM STUDENT OUTCOMES, 2006-07: TRENDS AND CORRELATIONS

General trends. Overall, the trends lines for these five outcome measures are moving in a positive direction (see Section I).

- More students are persisting and graduating.
 - From 2001 to 2005, first-year persistence rates increased on five campuses.
 - Four-year graduation rates also increased on five campuses; at UT Austin, in 2006, nearly 48 percent of students graduated in four years (up from 39% in 2001).
 - Six-year graduation rates increased and are nearing the targets established by the Board of Regents for 2010 on four campuses (Arlington, Austin, El Paso, Pan American,).
 - The combined proportion of students who graduated or were still enrolled at a UT institution or another institution in Texas within a six-year period has also increased significantly on six campuses to between 55 and 65 percent and reaching over 86 percent at UT Austin.
- Preparation for careers is increasing. Students' knowledge of their fields is assessed through certification, licensure, and national board examinations.
 - These exam pass rates for students at UT System institutions have increased to 90 percent or more in nursing, pharmacy, dentistry, and medicine. The pass rate in 2006 was 100 percent at UT Tyler in engineering and UT Dallas in teaching.
- Student learning.
 - Results of the Collegiate Learning Assessment in 2006-2007 show that seniors obtained higher CLA Total scores, on average, than freshmen at all eight campuses who participated.
 - The absolute level of freshman and senior performance at UT Austin, UT Dallas and UT San Antonio exceeded the national averages while seniors at UT Permian Basin and freshmen at UT Arlington also scored higher than national averages.
 - Relative to other institutions with similar entering students, freshmen at UT El Paso and UT San Antonio performed well above their national comparison group in writing, and at UT Austin they performed above expected. Freshmen at UT Austin, UT El Paso, and UT San Antonio also performed above expected in problem solving.
- Students are satisfied with their college experience.
 - Results of the National Survey of Student Engagement show that on six campuses, more freshmen rated academic advising good or excellent in 2007 than in 2003, as did seniors at five institutions.

- And on seven campuses, more seniors in 2007 than in 2003 said they would be likely to attend the same institution again.
- For freshmen, this trend was reversed: although still generally around 80 percent, compared with 2003, fewer freshmen in 2007 said they would be likely to attend again compared with 2003, except at UT Tyler.
- Graduates are prepared for careers and advanced degrees.
 - Well over 80 percent of baccalaureate graduates in 2006 were employed or attending a graduate or professional school in Texas.
 - Since 2002, the proportion increased at UT Pan American, UT Permian Basin, and UT San Antonio.

Correlations. Table II-2, on the next page, arrays the most recent outcomes data for each UT System academic institution. These data, and those displayed in tables and charts in Section I, provide the basis for an initial analysis of relationships among the trends:

- Positive freshman and senior experiences correlate with high licensure and certification exam pass rates.
 - UT Tyler's freshmen and seniors reported positive advising and educational experiences, and over 97 percent of first-time test takers passed the teaching certification, nursing, and engineering licensing exams.
- Positive senior educational experience correlates with high employment rates after graduation.
 - At UT Permian Basin 90 percent of the seniors surveyed reported an overall positive educational experience. UT Permian Basin also reported that over 93.5 percent of its baccalaureate graduates were employed or enrolled in a graduate or professional program within one year of graduation (increased from 91 percent the previous year).
 - At UT Pan American and UT Tyler 85 percent of seniors reported an overall positive educational experience. Over 90 percent of the baccalaureate graduates at both institutions were employed or enrolled in a graduate or professional program within one year of graduation.
- First-year persistence and graduation rates show a strong correlation.
 - UT Austin and UT Dallas report the highest first-year persistence rates within the UT System, at 92.1 percent and 79.9 percent, respectively.
 - These two institutions also have the highest six-year graduation rates in the UT System, 76.4 percent at UT Austin (up from 75 percent the previous year) and 55.3 percent at UT Dallas.
- Institutions where students scored above the national CLA mean on the Performance Task seem to have higher employment rates and pass rates on professional licensure and certification exams. For example, seniors who took the CLA at UT Dallas scored well above the mean score of 1195 and report high employment rates and exam pass rates.

Table II-X SUMMARY OF STUDENT OUTCOMES

	Persistence	NSSE - Advising Experience		NSSE - Educational Experience		CLA - Performance Task	
		First Year	Seniors	First Year	Seniors	Freshmen	Seniors
UTA	64.1%	70%	66%	78%	82%	1071	1129
Austin	92.1%	80%	75%	89%	91%	1257	**
UTB		77%	63%	88%	82%	--	--
UTD	79.9%	73%	68%	77%	83%	1198	1330
UTEP	67.3%	78%	54%	86%	75%	1019	**
UTPA	72.1%	84%	67%	85%	85%	956	1028
UTPB	57.0%	80%	82%	86%	90%	980	**
UTSA	64.5%	62%	61%	75%	79%	1097	1220
UTT	58.7%	75%	71%	92%	85%	1038	**

	CLA - Writing Task		Licensing/Certification Exam Pass Rates			6-Year Graduation Rate	Postgraduate Experience
	Freshmen	Seniors	Teaching	Nursing	Engineering		
UTA	1125	1220	98.9%	99.3%	63.0%	41.6%	86.8%
Austin	1296	1326	98.5%	96.7%	88.4%	76.4%	75.5%
UTB	--	--	92.6%	--	--	--	90.9%
UTD	1264	1333	99.6%	--	--	55.3%	86.0%
UTEP	1132	**	91.9%	91.0%	32.0%	28.9%	79.9%
UTPA	1035	1144	88.9%	93.2%	--	32.4%	92.6%
UTPB	1037	**	98.2%	--	--	29.2%	93.5%
UTSA	1203	1243	94.2%	--	76.9%	28.1%	85.2%
UTT	1083	**	97.9%	98.1%	100.0%	40.0%	90.2%

Notes:

Persistence: First-year persistence rates for first-time, full-time degree-seeking students entering in fall 2005.

NSSE Advising Experience: % of survey respondents that rated the academic advising "good" or "excellent", 2007.

NSSE Educational Experience: % of survey respondents that evaluated their entire educational experience "good" or "excellent", 2007.

CLA Performance Task: Student results on performance task, Freshmen 2006 and Seniors 2007.

CLA Analytical Writing Task: Student results on analytical writing task, Freshmen 2006 and Seniors 2007.

Pass Rate: % of first-time test takers that passed the exam, 2006.

Graduation Rate: Six-year graduation rate for students first enrolled in fall 2000.

Postgraduate Experience: % of baccalaureate graduates employed and/or enrolled in a graduate or professional program within one year, 2005-06.

For UT Austin: The employment proportions are slightly lower because, in addition to students employed or enrolled in a Texas graduate program, a significant number of graduates are recruited into universities around the country or work for corporations

UT HEALTH INSTITUTIONS' PROGRESS TOWARD PREPARING DIVERSE HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

The University of Texas System Strategic Plan 2006-2015 calls on its health institutions to “prepare a diverse group of high-quality health professionals to adequately service the needs of Texas.” Also, given the current shortages of health professionals in Texas, rapid increases in the Texas population, and relatively high rates of retirement of certain groups of health providers, the health institutions have been asked to significantly increase the number of future health professionals enrolled and graduated.

Over the five-year period from fall 2003 to fall 2007, student enrollment at the University of Texas health-related institutions (UTHRIs) has increased by 15 percent (1,510 additional students). Overall, the level of student diversity at these institutions has increased, but it is not as diverse as the general college-going population or baccalaureate level recipients in Texas. Also, the degree of diversity depends on the program level and the institution.

Depending on the field of study, challenges remain about the ability to expand programs. Beyond the issue of space, competition for faculty and clinical opportunities for students to train will influence the ability to increase enrollment.

A key to student diversity efforts will include not only retaining more of the best underrepresented minorities in Texas but also increasing the universe of historically underrepresented students interested in health careers. Each UTHRI is involved in such pipeline efforts so that the diversity effort is not merely a competition between institutions but an increase in the finite number of qualified students.

The majority of the student increase has occurred at the graduate level, where enrollment has increased by 932 (62% of the total increase and a 24% increase in graduate students). Student enrollment in professional programs (medicine and dentistry) increased by 295 students (20% of the total increase and a 7% increase in professional students). A shift in some undergraduate programs to graduate level programs led to significant declines in undergraduate enrollment for the first few years of this decade. The more recent increase indicated for undergraduate students (283 student increase since 2003) is a result of an enrollment increase in new certificate programs, particularly in public health, which have been classified as undergraduate students in the UT System Accountability Report.

Table II-3 indicates a slight increase in the number of Hispanic students enrolled but a relative decline in their percentage of total student enrollment. This relative decline is attributable to Hispanic undergraduate enrollment declining by 100 students (an 18% decrease). Hispanic enrollment at the graduate level increased by 86 (a 17% increase), but the overall increase in graduate student enrollment resulted in the proportion of Hispanic enrollment declining slightly (from 12.9% in 2003 to 12.2% in 2007). Hispanic enrollment in professional programs increased by 56 students (a 10% increase in Hispanic professional students), enough to increase Hispanic enrollment from 14.4 percent of professional programs in 2003 to 14.7 percent in 2007.

Table II-3 TOTAL STUDENT ENROLLMENT, UT HEALTH INSTITUTIONS

	2003		2007	
White	5,593	55.7%	5,621	48.7%
African-American	550	5.5%	771	6.7%
Hispanic	1,628	16.2%	1,670	14.5%
Asian American	1,217	12.1%	1,581	13.7%
Native American	58	0.6%	66	0.6%
International	685	6.8%	1,402	12.1%
Unknown	311	3.1%	441	3.8%
Total	10,042		11,552	

Also, Table II-3 indicates a 221 student increase (40 percent) for African-American students. Undergraduate African-American students increased by 78 (46% increase) and African-American graduate students increased by 83 (41%). The number of African-American professional students increased by 60 (34% increase). As a percentage of all graduate students, African-Americans went from 5.2 percent in 2003 to 5.9 percent in 2007. Similarly, as a percentage of all professional students, African-Americans went from 4.4 percent in 2003 to 5.5 percent in 2007.

This analysis will focus on the graduate and professional programs and the programs aimed at increasing student diversity.

GRADUATE ENROLLMENT

As noted earlier, a significant amount of growth has occurred at the graduate level (62% of all growth). While a portion of this growth is a reflection of some programs transitioning from the undergraduate to the graduate level, it is also a reflection of health institutions consciously expanding graduate programs.

A closer look at graduate student enrollments from fall 2003 to fall 2007 shows that the largest increase (absolute number and percentage) occurred in the Biomedical Science programs, followed by Allied Health programs. Graduate Nursing programs experienced the third largest increase in students.

Of the 932 additional graduate students, UT Southwestern led the way with an increase of 597 graduate students—nearly doubling its graduate enrollment in five years. UTMB and UTHSCSA increased by 290 and 222 graduate students, respectively—increases of 45 percent and 34 percent. The 9 percent decrease for UTHSCH may largely be attributed to a technical/classification issue. The institution experienced a significant enrollment increase in certificate programs. Prior to fall 2007 the institution reported these students at the level of course work they were taking—usually master’s level. Starting in the fall 2007 the institution began reporting these certificate students as “post baccalaureate” students, which are classified as “undergraduate” students in the UT System Accountability Report. Even with this decrease, UT HSC-Houston continues to enroll the most graduate students (1,742 in fall 2007) of all UT health institutions.

While graduate student enrollment became more diverse between 2003 and 2007, the most dramatic change was seen in the enrollment of International students.

Enrollment of International graduate students grew by 94 percent, from 15.7 percent in fall 2003 to 24.6 percent in fall 2007. While the first years of the decade saw small but steady increases in International students, between fall 2003 and fall 2004 there was a 76 percent enrollment increase, from 613 to 1,077 students. Of this 464 student increase, 432 are attributable to two institutions. UT Southwestern increased International graduate students by 331—a 222 percent increase (a significant portion of this increase is attributable to International postdoctoral fellows enrolled in academic programs in the Biomedical Sciences), and UT HSC-Houston increased International graduate students by 101—a 36 percent increase.

Of the 579 increase in International graduate students between fall 2003 and fall 2007, nearly 84 percent of the increase was in Biomedical Science programs. The Public Health program at UTHSCH accounted for another 15 percent of the increase in International student enrollment.

While the graduate programs in Allied Health and Public Health enrolled the highest combined percentage of African-American and Hispanic students (29.2% and 24.6%, respectively in fall 2003), in fall 2007 Nursing programs surpassed them both to enroll 27.6 percent African-American and Hispanic graduate students (see Table II-5).

Table II-4 GRADUATE STUDENT ENROLLMENT, UT HEALTH INSTITUTIONS

	2003		2007	
White	2,093	53.5%	2,143	44.2%
African-American	203	5.2%	286	5.9%
Hispanic	504	12.9%	590	12.2%
Asian American	346	8.8%	412	8.5%
Native American	23	0.6%	31	0.6%
International	613	15.7%	1,192	24.6%
Unknown	131	3.3%	191	3.9%
Total	3,913		4,845	

Table II-5 NURSING STUDENT ENROLLMENT (MASTERS AND DOCTORAL) UT HEALTH INSTITUTIONS

	2003		2007	
White	511	73.1%	530	60.4%
African-American	48	6.9%	103	11.7%
Hispanic	73	10.4%	139	15.8%
Asian American	45	6.4%	62	7.1%
Native American	6	0.9%	5	0.6%
International	4	0.6%	12	1.4%
Unknown	12	1.7%	27	3.1%
Total	699		878	

PROFESSIONAL (MEDICAL AND DENTAL) ENROLLMENT

The early years of the decade saw minor fluctuations in total enrollment in professional programs. However, a concerted effort to expand medical and dental school enrollment resulted in a 96 student increase in fall 2005, a 151 student increase in the fall 2006, and an additional 66 students in the fall 2007. Of the 295 increase in professional students between fall 2003 and fall 2007, 74 percent (217 students) was in medical schools.

Along with this 7.3 percent increase in enrollment in the professional programs, small strides have been made in increasing the representation of African-American and, to lesser extent, Hispanic students. While the totals remain relatively small for African-American students, the 60 student increase between fall 2003 and fall 2007 represents 33.5 percent growth. The increase of 56 Hispanic students represents a 9.7 percent increase over 2003. Overall, the percentage of African-American and Hispanic students is higher in the four medical schools (20.8% in 2007) than the two dental schools (17.3% in 2007). It is unclear what the significance is of the increase in the number of students self-identified as “Unknown” — 100 of the 295 additional students.

While the increase in Hispanic medical students between 2003 and 2007 was modest, all four University of Texas medical schools were included in HispanicBusiness.com’s “Top Ten Medical Schools for Hispanics.” A closer look at medical school data show that UT Southwestern Medical School had the most significant increase in Hispanic students—27 students, increasing the percentage in its Medical School from 11.1 percent in 2003 to 13.5 percent in 2007. UTMB Medical School had the most significant increase in the number of African-American students—21 students, increasing the percentage from 7.6 percent in 2003 to 9.4 percent in 2007. UTMB Medical School still has the highest combined percentage of African-American and Hispanic students (24.9%). UTHSCSA Medical School has the second highest percentage of African-American and Hispanic students (21.7%).

A closer look at dental school data show that UT HSC-Houston had a significant increase in the number of Hispanic students (from 40 in 2003 to 51 in 2007), which increased the proportion enrolled from 12.3 percent in 2003 to 14.0 percent in 2007. The number of African-American students remained at 12 and their proportion within the Dental School declined to 3.3 percent. The number of Hispanic students at UTHSCSA remained at 63 (declining to 14.8% of dental students), while the relatively small number of African-American students increased from 2 to 11 between 2003 and 2007 (increasing to 2.6% of dental students).

Table II-6 PROFESSIONAL STUDENT ENROLLMENT (MEDICAL AND DENTAL) UT HEALTH INSTITUTIONS

	2003		2007	
White	2,443	60.6%	2,403	55.5%
African-American	179	4.4%	239	5.5%
Hispanic	579	14.4%	635	14.7%
Asian American	705	17.5%	802	18.5%
Native American	16	0.4%	18	0.4%
International	29	0.7%	49	1.1%
Unknown	81	2.0%	181	4.2%
Total	4,032		4,327	

Table II-7 UT HEALTH INSTITUTIONS, TEXAS POPULATION, AND TEXAS HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

	UT HRI Enrollment		All Public Academic Institutions			
	2003	2007	Total Enrollment Fall 2007	Baccalaureate	Est. 2006 TX pop.*	High School Grads, 2006**
				Degrees Awarded 2006-07		
White	55.7%	48.7%	51.4%	58.2%	48.3%	47.0%
African-American	5.5%	6.7%	11.4%	8.7%	11.4%	13.4%
Hispanic	16.2%	14.5%	23.7%	22.5%	35.7%	35.5%
Other	22.6%	30.2%	13.4%	10.6%	4.6%	4.1%

* Texas State Data Center **Texas Education Agency Graduate Reports

OUTREACH AND RECRUITMENT EFFORTS

An institution’s public commitment to student diversity, as demonstrated not only by outreach programs but what a student experiences once enrolled, is critical to future success in increasing diversity. Enrolled students can be the greatest ambassadors for an institution when they return to their undergraduate institutions to recruit or

meet with prospective students on campus. At the same time, a bad experience by current students could hamper recruitment efforts at an undergraduate institution for years to come. Financial support for highly sought after students is another way to retain some of the best students in Texas.

As indicated in Table II-7, the progress in student diversity still pales in comparison to the diversity of the general population in Texas and Texas high school graduates. However, the gap is smaller when compared to the diversity of Baccalaureate level graduates and total enrollment at public academic institutions in the state.

It is critically important that outreach and recruitment efforts not merely shift the enrollment of historically underrepresented students from one institution to another, but increase the number of these students enrolled in all programs. Each of the University of Texas health institutions has an array of “pipeline” programs which work with students at the beginning of their college career, and programs which reach into the public schools at the high school (and even elementary school) level. The intent is to increase the number of historically underrepresented students attending and graduating from colleges, particularly in health and science fields, and pursuing health careers.

Two examples of programs targeted at undergraduate students are the state-funded Joint Admissions Medical Program (JAMP) and the early acceptance (medical and dental) program. All eight medical schools in Texas participate in JAMP, which works with qualified economically disadvantaged college students. Participating students receive a scholarship beginning with the spring semester of their sophomore year in college, a stipend to attend summer internships at one of the medical schools, and mentoring and personal assistance while attending college. A student who successfully completes the program is admitted to medical school. A number of medical and dental schools have early acceptance programs where students from a partnering undergraduate institution can apply. If accepted to an early acceptance program, the student is required to take certain undergraduate courses (and maintain a certain grade point average), receive academic advising and mentoring, and achieve a certain score on the Medical College/Dental Admission Test.

UT HSC-San Antonio’s MedEd Program is just one example of a structured program that targets high school students with activities designed to “motivate, educate, and prepare students” for health careers. Students apply at the end of 8th grade. Year-round activities are offered to participate in community service, volunteer programs in local hospitals and healthcare facilities, academic enrichment classes and field trips to UTHSCSA and other institutions.

UTHRIs will continue to review the successes and failures of their outreach and recruitment efforts in the post-Hopwood environment. Early admissions programs, whereby a health science center partners with an undergraduate institution and offers early admission to promising students, have been viewed as successful at diversifying student enrollment.¹

¹ UTMB’s Early Medical School Acceptance Program partners with six institutions: UT Brownsville, UT El Paso, UT Pan American, Prairie View A&M, Texas A&M International, and Texas Southern University. UT HSC-San Antonio’s Facilitated Admissions Program for South Texas Scholars partners with UT Pan American, Texas A&M International, and St. Mary’s University. UT HSC-Houston’s Dental Early Acceptance Programs partners with eight institutions: UT Brownsville, UT El Paso, UT Pan American, Prairie View A&M, Texas A&M Kingsville, Texas A&M Corpus Christi, Texas A&M International, and University of Houston-Downtown. UT HSC-San Antonio’s Dental Early Acceptance Program partners with 19 undergraduate institutions, including UT San Antonio, UT Brownsville, UT Pan American, and Texas State University.

UT HEALTH INSTITUTIONS' PROGRESS TOWARD ANNUAL RESEARCH GROWTH RATE GOALS

The University of Texas System Strategic Plan 2006-2015 calls on its health institutions to “achieve an annual research growth rate of 3 percent or more above the growth rate of NIH funding.” In light of flat or declining federal support for NIH, the goal is best achieved in a two ways: (1) institutions increase their success at receiving limited NIH funding; and (2) further diversify sources of research funding.

At this time it is premature to determine whether UT System health institutions are on track to achieve this goal, but data from recent years does indicate that the institutions are well positioned. From 2002 to 2006 UT health institutions, based on reports to the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board, have increased research expenditures by nearly 37 percent. During the same period the increase in NIH funding for all institutions of higher education was just over 18 percent (growth in all NIH awards for this period was 22%).

The total growth in research expenditures by UT System health institutions between 2002 and 2006 is impressive and the five year average for each institution (low of 6.55% to a high of 14.46%) has exceeded the five year average growth in NIH funding for all institutions of higher education (6.13%). These increases are promising, but the rates of success vary between institutions and significant challenges remain to see whether investments by UT System and the health institutions will succeed.

The doubling of the NIH budget from FY 1998-2003 led to an expansion of biomedical research across the nation and encouraged investments in research facilities and increases in the number of new faculty members.¹ This expansion of capacity now faces a NIH budget which increased by 3 percent in 2004, 2 percent in 2005 and 0 percent in 2006.² Meanwhile biomedical inflation in 2004 was 5 percent.³ The result nationwide has been increases in the number of applicants and applications for NIH funding and steady declines in the “success rates” (applications selected for funding / applications reviewed).

Because federal sources in general and NIH in particular represent a significant portion of the research expenditures at UT health institutions, federal budget pressures could influence the amount of future research funding available for the institutions. A key to exceeding the NIH growth rate in research expenditures is to capture a larger percentage of NIH funding, particularly as it relates to the NIH emphasis on basic research and technology development, translational research, and to a lesser extent clinical applications.⁴ Diversification of research support is another key to increasing research prowess. Private sector support is more likely for clinical applications and less likely to support basic research.

For FY 2004 nearly 63 percent of all research expenditures by UT health institutions were from federal sources. This percentage has declined slightly in recent years, down to 59 percent in FY 2006 and 57 percent in FY 2007, while the total research expenditures by UT System health institutions continues to increase. This can be viewed as a positive sign that the institutions are diversifying revenue streams without losing ground in federal funding.

¹ Investment in research facilities at U.S. medical schools for 2003-2007 is nearly triple the investment from 1990-1997.

² “NIH at the Crossroads: Strategies for the Future,” Elias A. Zerhouni, M.D., National Institute of Health.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

RANKINGS AND COMPARISONS OF QUALITY IN HIGHER EDUCATION

OVERVIEW

The UT System Board of Regents strategic plan calls for investments and actions to increase the quality and (by implication) the rankings of UT System institutions. The change in rankings can be an important indicator of progress and impact of these investments—to recruit top faculty and build state-of-the-art research facilities, to enhance technology transfer, to attract and retain a diverse group of students—even as the ranking themselves should not be a strategic goal.

In Section I of this accountability report, numerous data trends are presented that demonstrate institutional progress on critical indicators. And Section III addresses more detailed rankings for each institution. This essay provides a broader international and national context for the key trends or changes of note in rankings of UT System institutions, focusing on research, technology transfer, quality of students and academic programs, and diversity.

Rankings look retrospectively at inputs and outcomes in previous years. Therefore, the reflection in rankings of UT System Board of Regents strategic investments in capital projects and talent, and initiatives to improve student success, will lag current rankings by several years. Moreover, all institutions are competing for the students, faculty, donations, and research dollars that affect rankings. Therefore, if rankings remain stable, that stability can be interpreted as an indicator of competitive success. Increases in rankings indicate even greater accomplishments against the competition. By establishing a baseline and monitoring changes this accountability framework provides a context that will reflect that impact over time.

In addition to the general trends discussed below, and the detail for each institution in Section III, the UT System prepares and publishes on the Web a number of more in-depth reports on key rankings: *Top American Research Universities*; *America's Best Graduate Programs*; *America's Best Colleges*; and *Diversity of Undergraduate and Graduate/Professional Programs*.

RANKINGS FOCUSED ON RESEARCH PRODUCTIVITY

With nearly \$2 billion in research expenditures in FY 2007, as a whole, the UT System is at the top of national rankings in terms of research. It consistently places number one or two in total research and development and federal research expenditures. Evidence of the UT System's competitiveness is the 7.9% average annual rate of increase in total research expenditures from FY 2002 through FY 2006, which exceeds the 6.13% average annual rate of increase in available NIH funding for research grants and contracts for all institutions of higher education over the same five-year period. The table below summarizes national and international research rankings of particular note for the UT System and individual institutions, followed by more detailed analysis of each ranking system.

Table II-8 INSTITUTIONAL RANKINGS SUMMARY

UT System	1 in R&D expenditures FY 2006 2 in federal research expenditures FY 2006	NSF 2007 NSF 2007
MDACC	28 of 640 in R&D expenditures FY 2006 51 of top public and private research universities; tied for 32 of top public research universities 21 in clinical medicine #1 cancer hospital	NSF 2007 The Center, 2008 Shanghai Jiao Tong 07/08 U.S. News, 2007
Austin	33 of 640 in R&D expenditures FY 2006 Tied for 25 of top public and private research universities; tied for 8 of top public universities 13 among top public universities; 44 among all universities; 38 among top 500 world universities; 6 in engineering/computer science; 19 in social science; 29 in natural sciences/math	NSF 2007 The Center, 2008 U.S. News, 2007 Shanghai Jiao Tong 2007

INSTITUTIONAL RANKINGS SUMMARY *cont.*

UTSWMC	48 of 640 in R&D expenditures FY 2006 39 among top 500 world universities; 6 in life sciences; 7 in clinical medicine Tied for 53 of top public and private research universities; 23 of top public research universities 4 graduate programs in Top 10	NSF 2007 Shanghai Jiao Tong 07/08 The Center, 2008 <i>U.S. News</i> , 2007
UTMB	93 of 640 in R&D expenditures FY 2006 Tied for 62 of top public research universities	NSF 2007 The Center, 2008
HSC-H	97 of 640 in R&D expenditures FY 2006 31 in clinical medicine Tied for 62 of top public research universities 1 graduate program in Top 10	NSF 2007 Shanghai Jiao Tong 07/08 The Center, 2008 <i>U.S. News</i> , 2007
HSC-SA	103 of 640 in R&D expenditures FY 2006 Tied for 76 for top public research universities	NSF 2007 The Center, 2008
UTD	171 of 640 in R&D expenditures FY 2006 3rd tier, national universities	NSF 2007 <i>U.S. News</i> , 2007
UTEP	196 of 640 in R&D expenditures FY 2006 4th tier, national universities	NSF 2007 <i>U.S. News</i> , 2007
UTSA	201 of 640 in R&D expenditures FY 2006 3rd tier, master's universities – West	NSF 2007 <i>U.S. News</i> , 2007
UTA	203 of 640 in total R&D expenditures FY 2006 4th tier, national universities	NSF 2007 <i>U.S. News</i> , 2007
UTPA	327 of 640 in R&D expenditures FY 2006 4th tier, master's universities – West	NSF 2007 <i>U.S. News</i> , 2007
UTT	3rd tier, master's universities – West 519 of 640 in R&D expenditures FY 2006	<i>U.S. News</i> , 2007 NSF 2007
UTPB	4th tier, master's universities – West	<i>U.S. News</i> , 2007
UTB	Unranked, master's universities – West	<i>U.S. News</i> , 2007

Top American Research Universities. The Center for Measuring University Performance has published a ranking of research institutions for eight years. This national report has evolved into one of the most objective and consistent ranking systems because it includes no reputational information. Criteria and definitions have been stable over a number of years and it is the system that best reflects the overall strength of research institutions.

Nine measures, including such indicators as research expenditures, size of endowment, and alumni giving, are used to measure competitiveness of research universities in garnering resources to attract top faculty and support research. The most recent (published in 2008) ranking of the “top research universities” is based on data collection from 196 institutions that reported at least \$20 million in federal research expenditures in FY 2005. Institutions are grouped on the basis of the number of measures they have in the top 25. (In addition to these primary rankings, on its web site The Center also publishes data on these indicators for a total of 640 institutions, including 389 public universities that reported receiving any federal research funding.)

Using this cluster approach, The Center placed 51 institutions, including UT Austin and M. D. Anderson, in the “top 25” of all public and private research universities in 2008, based on reaching the absolute top 25 in at least one of the nine measures. The minimum level to reach the 25th position in each measure in 2008 was as follows. These amounts increase every year:

- \$447,196,000 in total FY 2005 research expenditures. (For the period of this study, the institution ranked 100 in “total research” expended \$139,488,000.)
- \$289,985,000 in total FY 2005 federal research expenditures

- \$2,224,308,000 in endowment assets in FY 2006
- \$201,206,000 in annual giving in FY 2006
- 39 national academy members in 2006
- 25 faculty awards (national fellowships) received in 2006
- 463 doctorates awarded in 2006
- 462 postdoctoral appointments in 2005
- 660-740 verbal and 670-740 quantitative 25th and 75th percentile SAT scores for freshmen entering in 2005

Public and Private Institutions: In the most recent ranking of top public and private research universities, no public institutions had all nine measures in the top 25. Only two—UC-Berkeley and the University of Michigan-Ann Arbor—had eight.

- Over the past five years, UT Austin has raised or sustained its top ranking on four measures. Again in 2008, UT Austin was ranked in the top 25 on four indicators and in the top 26-50 on three indicators. UT Austin ranked in the top 25 in: endowment assets (6), number of national academy members (18), number of faculty awards (19), and number of doctorates granted (1). It ranked in the top 26-50 in: total research expenditures (31), federal research expenditures (30), and annual giving (28). Universities with similar rankings included Pennsylvania State University, University of Florida, and the University of Illinois.
- For 2008, UT M. D. Anderson had one measure ranked in the top 25 (number of postdoctoral appointees, 23) and one in the top 26-50 (total research expenditures, 33). Although not yet reaching this top ranking universally, over the past five years UT M. D. Anderson has steadily risen on nearly all indicators.
- UT Southwestern had five measures in the top 26-50 nationally: total research expenditures (42), federal research expenditures (46), annual giving (36), national academy members (32), and number of postdoctoral appointees (35). Over the past five years, UT Southwestern has steadily raised its position on most indicators.

Public Institutions: The universities ranked in the top 25 among public universities on all nine indicators were: UC Berkeley, UC-Los Angeles, University of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, University of Pittsburgh, and University of Wisconsin-Madison. Among public institutions, three UT System institutions had measures in the top 25 and six institutions had measures in the top 26-50.

- UT Austin had eight measures in the top 25 and one measure in the top 26-50. Measures in the top 25 for UT Austin included total research expenditures (19), federal research expenditures (16), endowment assets (1), annual giving (12), National Academy members (8), faculty awards (8), and doctorates granted (1). Among public institutions, UT Austin ranked 43 for number of postdoctoral appointees.
- UT Southwestern had five measures in the top 25 and two in the top 26-50. Among public institutions, UTSWMC ranked 25th in total research expenditures, 26th for federal research expenditures, 17th for endowment assets, 18th for annual giving, 15th for National Academy members, 30th for faculty awards, and 20th for postdoctoral appointees.
- UT M. D. Anderson had two measures in the top in the top 25 (total research expenditures (20) and postdoctoral appointees (14)) and three measures in the top 26-50 (federal research expenditures (33), endowment assets (45), and annual giving (27)).
- UT HSC-Houston and UT Medical Branch both had three measures in the top 26-50 of public institutions. UTHSCH ranked 49th in federal research expenditures, 46th in National Academy members, and 50th in faculty awards. UTMB was ranked in federal research expenditures (48), endowment assets (47), and postdoctoral appointees (29). These institutions have increased their rankings on a number of indicators (four for UT HSC-Houston and six for UT Medical Branch) over the past five years.
- UT HSC-San Antonio had one measure ranked in the top 26-50 of public institutions: faculty awards (46).

International Perspective: Shanghai Jiao Tong Ranking. Among the international rankings systems that attempt to make cross-national comparisons at the institutional level, the *Academic Ranking of World Universities* by Shanghai's Jiao Tong University provides a different set of objective, if selective, data on the top 500 world universities. Begun in 2003, it focuses on successful competition for research influence and recognition measured by highly prestigious awards and publications which result from funded research—alumni and academic staff receiving Nobel prizes and other major awards, publication citations, articles indexed, and proportion of articles published in top sources—all weighted by size of faculty. These criteria emphasize scientific publications and awards. In 2006, a complementary ranking by broad program areas was added.

Eight of the top 10 universities are American: Harvard, Stanford, University of California-Berkeley, Cambridge, MIT, Cal Tech, Columbia, Princeton, University of Chicago, Oxford. Thirty-eight of the top 50 universities were American.

In 2007, UT Austin ranked 38 among these 500 world universities. UT Southwestern Medical Center, UT Health Science Center-Houston, UT M. D. Anderson, UT Medical Branch, UT Health Science Center-San Antonio, and UT Dallas also appear in this elite group.

Table II-9 SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY
ACADEMIC RANKING OF WORLD UNIVERSITIES 2007/2008

	Institution and Programs Rank among 500 World Universities	Institution Rank among 166 American Universities
UT Austin	38	29
Engineering/Technology/Computer Sciences	6	
Natural Sciences and Mathematics	29	
Social Sciences	19	
UT Southwestern Medical Center	39	30
Clinical Medicine and Pharmacy	7	
Life and Agricultural Sciences	6	
UT HSC-Houston	151-202 group	71-88 group
Clinical Medicine and Pharmacy	31	
UT M. D. Anderson Cancer Center	151-202 group	71-88 group
Clinical Medicine and Pharmacy	21	
UTHSC-San Antonio	203-304 group	89-117 group
Clinical Medicine and Pharmacy	52-75 group	
UT Medical Branch	203-304 group	89-117 group
Clinical Medicine and Pharmacy	52-75 group	
UT Dallas	305-402 group	118-140 group

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER RANKINGS

Another outcome of research is the transfer of discoveries into the marketplace. Nationally, UT system institutions rank comparatively high on a number of measures of technology transfer productivity:

- First in the world in number of biotech patents (Milken Institute 2006)
- Second as a “patent powerhouse” (*The Scientist*, 2006)
- Fourth in U. S. patents issued (U. S. Patent and Trade Office, 2006)
- Five institutions ranked in top 100 on Milken Institute Technology Transfer and Commercialization Index: UT Austin, UT Southwestern, UT Medical Branch, UT Health Science Center-Houston, UT Health Science Center-San Antonio

RANKINGS FOCUSED ON STUDENTS

U.S. News and World Report “America’s Best Colleges”

The USNWR “America’s Best Colleges” series has, over the past twenty-four years, become the most publicized ranking of American colleges and universities, focused on the student perspective. Intended to help students choose a college, this publication excludes research as a criterion. Overall, the *USNWR* listings of top schools do not change radically from year to year. To sustain its position, let alone move up in the rankings, an institution must continue to invest in undergraduate improvement to increase retention, graduation rates, and selectivity; hire larger numbers of faculty to reduce student-faculty ratios and the number of large classes; and increase alumni giving. Peer assessment has a 25% weighting; retention rates are weighted 20% for national universities and 25% for master’s universities; faculty resources (including class size, faculty salaries, student-faculty ratio, proportion of faculty who are full time, and the proportion with the highest degree in their field) are weighted 20%. Other components of the rankings include student selectivity (15%), financial resources (10%), graduation rates (5%), and alumni giving (5%).

Even with incremental improvement in a number of indicators, most UT System academic institutions remained in the same tier as the previous year. Highlights of these changes include:

National universities:

- UT Austin ranked 13 among public universities and increased its rank among national universities from 47 to 44 (with 8 indicators moving up). UT Austin’s engineering program ranked 9 among the best undergraduate engineering programs in the country. Among engineering specialties, five of UT Austin’s engineering programs ranked in the top ten: civil (6), environmental/environmental health (6, tied with John Hopkins University), chemical (9), computer (8, tied with Cornell University), and aerospace/aeronautical/astronomical (9). Its undergraduate business programs have also maintained their high ranking: best program (7, tied with Carnegie Mellon University(PA)); accounting (1); management (5), management information systems (3); and marketing (2).
- UT Dallas remained in the third tier (national universities ranked 131 to 187) even as it improved its rating in the percent of classes of 50 students or more, the SAT scores for the 25th percentile, and the percent of faculty who are full-time. It is noteworthy that UTD’s 75th percentile SAT scores continue to be higher than any other third tier institution and higher even than many of those in the lower half of the top 124 national universities.
- UT Arlington and UT El Paso remained in the fourth tier among national universities.

Master’s universities (west):

- UT San Antonio remained in the third tier of master’s universities (west), and UT Tyler returned to the third tier of master’s universities, with improved ratings in student/faculty ratio and proportion of full-time faculty.
- UT Pan American and UT Permian Basin remained in the fourth tier.
- UT Brownsville was unranked this year because it did not report ACT/SAT data.

U.S. News and World Report “America’s Best Graduate Schools”

Each spring, *USNWR* uses a combination of qualitative and quantitative data to establish its rankings of graduate programs. Data include responses to reputational surveys sent to thousands of academics and professionals (the only criteria for some fields) and statistical indicators such as entrance exam scores, acceptance rates, student/faculty ratios, and research expenditures.

The most common trend in this most recent ranking was for graduate programs to shift by just a point or two. Thirty-one programs moved up compared with earlier rankings: 19 at Austin, 3 at Dallas, 1 each at Arlington, El Paso, and Pan American, and 2 each at Southwestern Medical Center, Medical Branch, and

HSC-Houston. The number of UT System institution programs ranked ten or better is also noteworthy: 41 at Austin, 1 at Dallas, 4 at Southwestern Medical Center, and 1 at HSC-Houston.

Diversity: Undergraduate degrees

- Nationally, UT System institutions continue to rank highly in numbers of baccalaureate degrees awarded to Hispanic students. On average nationally, 7 percent of baccalaureate degrees were awarded to Hispanic students in 2005-06, compared with an average of almost 32 percent at UT System academic institutions. UT System health-related institutions awarded Hispanic students almost 22 percent of baccalaureate degrees.
- During the 2005-06 academic year, the most recent year for which comparable national institutional data are available, UT System institutions ranked near the top in granting the bachelor's degree to Hispanic students (*Diverse Issues in Higher Education [DIHE]*, June 2007).
 - Pan American – 2nd
 - El Paso – 3rd
 - San Antonio – 4th
 - Austin – 10th. Austin was also 6th in bachelor's degrees to all minority students.
- UT System institutions also ranked in the top ten in numbers of baccalaureate degrees awarded to Hispanic students in specific disciplines in 2005:
 - UT Austin – area studies (7); biological and biomedical sciences (4); engineering (5); mathematics (3); physical sciences (4); social sciences (7). UT Austin also ranked 6th in mathematics baccalaureate degrees awarded to Black students.
 - UT Brownsville – mathematics (8).
 - UT El Paso – biological and biomedical sciences (5); business (3); engineering (1); health professions (3); mathematics (6); physical sciences (7).
 - UT Pan American – biological and biomedical sciences (1); business (4); engineering (10); English (1); health professions (2); mathematics (5); physical sciences (2).
 - UT San Antonio – biological and biomedical sciences (2); business (2); engineering (9); English (6); mathematics (2); psychology (7).
 - UT HSC-San Antonio – health professions (5).
- Rankings of note for bachelor's degrees to all minority students:
 - UT Austin – biology (6); engineering (4); mathematics (3); physical sciences (9); social sciences (10).
 - UT Pan American – English (7); health professions (7).

Diversity: Graduate and Professional Degrees

- UT System institutions are noted nationally for the numbers of minority students receiving graduate and professional degrees. Nationally in 2005-06, 5.1 percent of all PhDs were awarded to Black students and 3.1 percent to Hispanic students. For master's degrees, 8.9 percent were awarded to Black students and 4.9 percent to Hispanic students. These data represent steady, but very small, increases over the past decade, and underscore the persistent underrepresentation of Black and Hispanic doctoral recipients.
- Between 2001-02 and 2005-06, the proportion of graduate and professional degrees UT System academic institutions awarded to White students decreased by 5.5 percentage points to 44.2 percent, less than half of all degrees conferred, compared with the national average of 59.8 percent in 2005-06.
- The proportion of graduate and first professional degrees awarded to Hispanic students increased by 2.2 percentage points from 2001-02 to 2005-06, with professional degrees showing the largest increase with 6.4 percentage points. The UT System academic institution average was 17.9 percent, compared

with 4.7 percent nationally. UT System health-related institutions awarded 14.0 percent of graduate and first professional degrees to Hispanic students in 2005-06, up from 2001-02.

- During the same period, the percent of graduate and first professional degrees awarded to Black students increased at UT Arlington, UT Austin, UT Dallas, UT Pan American, UT Permian Basin, and UT Tyler. The average for UT System academic institutions was 4.0 percent, continuing a recent upward trend. The national average for 2005-06 is 8.3 percent. UT System health-related institutions awarded 4.4 percent of graduate and first professional degrees to Black students, up slightly from 2001-02.

Rankings for Master's Degrees

- At the master's level, UT System academic institutions ranked nationally among the top schools in awarding the master's degrees to Hispanic students during 2004-05.
 - UT Pan American – 5
 - UT El Paso – 6
 - UT San Antonio – 9
- Among institutions awarding master's to Hispanic students, UT System institutions rank in the top ten in many specific fields:
- UT Austin – engineering (4); mathematics (9); physical sciences (2).
- UT Brownsville – mathematics (6).
- UT El Paso – biology (6); computer science (5); education (5); engineering (2); mathematics (2); physical sciences (2).
- UT Pan American – education (7); health professions (3); mathematics (6).
- UT San Antonio – biology (5); computer science (5); education (10); mathematics (2).

Rankings for Doctoral Degrees

- UT Austin ranked 1 in doctorates awarded to Hispanic students in all disciplines and 6th for doctorates awarded to all minorities in all disciplines.
- Nationally, UT System academic institutions are ranked highly among those conferring doctoral degrees to minority students in specific disciplines:
 - UT Austin: education doctorates to Hispanic students (3); English doctorates to Black students (1); physical science doctorates to Hispanic students (3); social science doctorates to Hispanic students (1).
 - UT El Paso: engineering doctorates to Hispanic students (3).
 - UT Health Science Center-Houston: biology doctorates to Hispanic students (7).

Rankings for First Professional Degrees

- UT System institutions rank highly in degrees conferred to minority professional students in 2006.
 - UT Austin: law degrees awarded to Hispanic students (2) and law degrees awarded to all minority students (5).
 - UT Medical Branch: medical degrees awarded to Hispanic students (5).
 - UT HSC-Houston: dental degrees (4) and medical degrees (5) awarded to Hispanic students.
 - UT HSC-San Antonio: medical degrees (4) and dental degrees (5) awarded to Hispanic students.
 - UT Southwestern: medical degrees for all minority students (6) and for Hispanic students (10).

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT ARLINGTON

ACCOUNTABILITY PROFILE

ABOUT UT ARLINGTON

Mission:

The University of Texas at Arlington is a comprehensive research, teaching, and public service institution whose mission is the advancement of knowledge and the pursuit of excellence. The University is committed to the promotion of lifelong learning through its academic and continuing education programs and to the formation of good citizenship through its community service learning programs. The diverse student body shares a wide range of cultural values and the University community fosters unity of purpose and cultivates mutual respect.

UT Arlington's achievements include:

- UT Arlington continues to move toward excellence in research. In 2006-07, the UTA awarded 123 PhD degrees, nearly double the number awarded in 2002-03. Total research expenditures increased by 74 percent from FY 2003 to FY 2007.
- The UT Arlington School of Urban and Public Affairs rose 19 places in *U.S. News and World Report's* "America's Best Graduate Programs 2009" to 57th out of 99 programs ranked.
- The School of Architecture was awarded first place (tied with Rice University) by *Design Intelligence Journal* for the "Most Innovative Architecture Program."
- *The Hispanic Outlook in Higher Education* magazine selected UT Arlington as one of the top 100 four-year colleges for Hispanics in 2006.
- Opening in 2007, the School of Nursing's Smart Hospital is one of six sites recognized as a Center of Excellence in simulation by Laerdal Medical.

Education. In fall 2007, UT Arlington enrolled 24,888 students, a slight decline from the record high enrollment of 25,297 students in fall 2004. In fall 2007, 10,984 students (44%) listed Tarrant County as their county of origin and 4,974 (20%) listed Dallas county. The six colleges and five schools of UT Arlington educate more than 18,800 undergraduates and more than 6,000 graduate students. The undergraduate student population at UT Arlington is unique in that a relatively large percentage is African American students (15%). Also, a large percentage of new undergraduate students (almost 60%) first entered UT Arlington as transfer students, the majority from Texas community colleges. The number of degrees awarded increased by 1,192 degrees, or 26.0 percent, from FY 2003 to FY 2007.

Research. Research expenditures increased 74 percent from about \$23 million in FY 2003 to \$40 million in FY 2007. UT Arlington ranked 203rd nationally (and 15th in Texas for total research and development expenditures).

UNDERGRADUATE ACCESS AND PREPARATION

The University of Texas at Arlington serves the Dallas-Fort Worth region and attracts a diverse student population. In fall 2007, nearly 19,000 undergraduates enrolled. Less than half of the undergraduate students were White, down from 55 percent in 2003, while the proportion of African-American students increased to over 15 percent, the largest proportion of any UT System academic institution. The proportion of Hispanic students also increased from 13 percent to 17 percent, over the last five years. Enrollment at UT Arlington has been relatively stable at around 25,000 students. More than three-fourths of the students attending UT Arlington are undergraduates and nearly 29 percent of them receive Pell grants, slightly lower than the state-wide average of 31 percent. A significant proportion (57.8%) of new undergraduates who enrolled in the fall at UT Arlington were transfers and most of them (71%) came from Texas community colleges. An even larger majority of new spring enrollments at UTA are transfer students, thus the proportion of undergraduates who begin as transfers is even larger if the entire academic year is considered.

UT Arlington has become more selective over the last five years. Students who apply to UT Arlington as first time students are guaranteed admission if they graduate in the top quarter of their high school class. To be admitted, students who graduate in the second quarter of their class need an SAT total score of 1050 or an ACT score of 22 and students who graduate in the third quarter require an SAT score of 1150 or an ACT of 25. Students who graduate in the bottom of their high school class are individually reviewed.

In fall 2007, 75 percent of first-time undergraduate applicants were admitted, compared to 79 percent in 2003. Fifty percent of the admitted students actually enrolled, down from 55 percent in 2003. In addition, a higher proportion of enrolled students came from the top 10 percent of their high school class (21% vs. 17%), about the same as the statewide average. Fifty-seven percent of first-time undergraduates came from the top 25 percent of their high school class.

The ACT and SAT admission test score averages for UT Arlington entrants are higher than both the Texas and the national averages. Based on the most recent data available from the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board (fall 2003), a smaller percentage of UT Arlington first-time students required remediation (7%) than students enrolled in other Texas public universities (21%).

Total Fall Enrollment	Fall 2003	Fall 2007
	24,979	24,888

First-Time Undergraduates	Summer/Fall	2003	2007
Applicants		5,740	5,793
% Admitted		79.2%	74.6%
Enrolled		2,498	2,159
TX Top 10%		405	430
% TX Top 10%		16.8%	21.2%

Percent of students who are full-time degree seeking (Fall 2007)	97.1%
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Average ACT/SAT (Fall 2007)	SAT	ACT
UTA	1067	22
Texas	999	20.5
Nation	1017	21.2

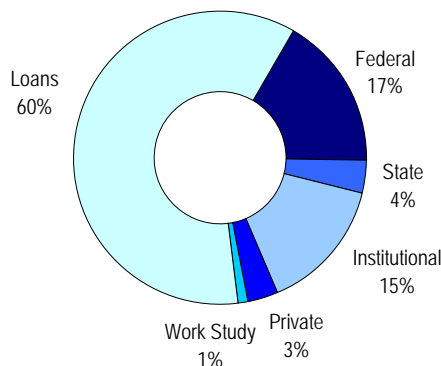
Transfer Students (Fall 2007)	
Total	2,955
% from TX community colleges	71.4%

Undergraduates	Fall	2003	2007
Total		18,867	18,810
White		54.8%	49.3%
African-Am.		13.5%	15.1%
Hispanic		12.9%	17.0%
Asian-Am.		11.4%	12.0%
International		4.8%	4.1%

College Costs & Financial Aid

UT Arlington has worked diligently to be affordable for the students it serves and provided more than \$100 million dollars in financial aid to undergraduates enrolled in 2006-07. Approximately four out of ten UT Arlington undergraduates received need-based grants and nearly all of their total academic

Undergraduate Financial Aid Awards, 2006-07



Undergraduate Academic Cost & % Discount

	AY 2006-07
Average in-state total academic cost	\$6,500
Full-time receiving need-based aid	
% receiving grants	39.0%
Average % discount	94.8%
Average net academic cost	\$340
All full-time students	
Average % discount	37.0%
Average net academic cost	\$4,096

costs (95%) were covered. The average net academic costs for students who qualify for financial aid is \$340. More than 40 percent of the seniors from UT Arlington who graduated in the 2005-06 academic year were in debt. Their average debt was \$16,780, somewhat lower than the Texas state-wide average \$18,334.

UNDERGRADUATE SUCCESS AND OUTCOMES

Graduation & Persistence Rates

UT Arlington continues to improve its undergraduate graduation rate. As part of the UT System Graduation Rate Initiative, the institution has established a goal of graduating 30 percent of students within four years and 50 percent within six years by 2015. While the first year persistence rate declined somewhat (from 66% for the 2001 entering class to 64% for the 2005 class), the four-year and six-year graduation rates have improved, though they remain below the national averages by a sizeable margin. The four-year graduation rate improved from 12.7 percent to 15.1 percent and the six-year rate improved from 36.7 percent to 41.6 percent. The six-year graduation rate for UT Arlington's peers ranged from 34 percent to 70 percent. However, UT Arlington's six-year graduation rate (42%) was the same or lower than all but two of these peer institutions. When looking at the six-year graduation rate from any Texas institution, nearly half of the students who entered in 2000 graduated.

	UTA		
	2001	2005	2005, TX
1st-Yr Persistence (entering fall)	65.6%	64.1%	74.6%
Graduation Rate	1997	2000	1999, U.S.
4-Yr graduation rate	12.7%	15.1%	27.9%
6-Yr graduation rate at UTA	36.7%	41.6%	54.1%
6-Yr graduation rate, any TX	43.3%	49.7%	NA
Transfer 4-yr graduation rate	1999	2003	2003, TX
(CC students entering fall)	51.8%	43.7%	52.5%

Because a relatively large percentage of UT Arlington's new students are transfers from community colleges, the graduation rate for these students is important. Graduation rates for these students declined from 51.8 percent to 43.7 percent and were well below the state average of 52.5 percent. New initiatives to improve graduation rates, when fully implemented, will increase graduation rates at UT Arlington.

Primarily as a result of enrollment growth in the early years of this decade, the number of baccalaureate degrees awarded increased by 22.6 percent from 2002-03 to 2006-07. Although enrollment growth has been stable over the last five years, the number of baccalaureate degrees awarded in the future will increase as graduation rate initiatives gain momentum.

Degrees	2002-03	2006-07	% Change
Baccalaureate	3,150	3,861	22.6%
STEM, % of Baccalaureate Degrees Awarded			
	AY	00-01	05-06
UTA	32.3%	22.9%	
U.S.	18.3%	18.3%	

UT Arlington also contributes significantly to the production of baccalaureate degrees in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics disciplines. In 2005-06, 22.9 percent of the total baccalaureate degrees awarded were in these areas, compared to 18.3 percent nationally.

Outcomes

On measures from the National Survey of Student Engagement (NSSE), UT Arlington students view their educational experience much like students enrolled in UTA's selected peer institutions. Based on the responses of seniors in 2007, eight out of ten UT Arlington students evaluated their educational experience as good or excellent, and nearly four of five seniors said they would attend the institution again, about the same as their peers. However, academic advising was viewed somewhat more positively at UT Arlington than at its peer institutions. Two-thirds of UT

National Survey of Student Engagement 2007

Senior Responses, Good or Excellent

	UTA	Peers
Educational Experience	82%	81%
Academic Advising	66%	62%
Would Attend Again (Yes)	79%	79%

Collegiate Learning Assessment

Senior Responses, 2007	UTA		U.S.
	Expected	Actual	
Performance Task	1168	1129	1195
Analytic Writing Task	1204	1220	1224
CLA Total Score	1177	1175	1192

Arlington seniors, compared to 62 percent of their peers, thought the academic advising was good or excellent.

While the UT Arlington seniors scored below the national average on the CLA Performance Task (1129 vs. 1195), they scored about the same (1220 vs. 1224) as the national comparison group on the CLA Analytic Writing Task. Given the entering SAT test scores of UT Arlington seniors, their performance relative to the national comparison group landed in the 'expected' range on the CLA measures of critical thinking and analytic writing tasks.

Post-Baccalaureate Experience The majority of test takers at UT Arlington passed the initial exams for teacher certification, nursing, and engineering in FY 2006 and exceeded the state averages in all three areas.

Licensure Pass Rates, 2006

	UTA	Texas
Teacher Certification	99%	97%
Nursing	99%	91%
Engineering	63%	62%

Located in the DFW Metroplex, large percentages of the baccalaureate graduates from UT Arlington are employed in Texas, enrolled in a Texas graduate program or both within one year. More than 70 percent are employed in Texas and more than 85 percent are employed, enrolled in graduate school, or both.

Postgraduate Experience (within one year)

	AY	01-02	05-06	TX, 05-06
% employed in TX		70.8%	71.8%	67.5%
% enrolled in TX grad/prof school		2.2%	3.2%	3.6%
% employed and enrolled		14.5%	11.9%	13.9%
% employed or enrolled		87.6%	86.8%	85.0%

GRADUATE STUDENTS

Graduate Enrollment & Degrees Between fall 2003 and fall 2007, graduate enrollment at UT Arlington was stable. The majority (85.5%) of these graduate students enrolled in master's level programs. Over the last five years, the proportion of African American, Asian American and Hispanic graduate students increased, while the proportion of White students decreased. The large decrease in the percentage of International students from fall 2003 to fall 2007 is most likely the result of a large percentage of students reporting their ethnicity as unknown (13.7% in 2007 vs. 0.0% in 2003).

Graduate Enrollment

	Fall	2003	2007
Total		6,112	6,078
White		46.7%	43.7%
African-Am.		7.1%	10.6%
Hispanic		5.4%	6.6%
Asian-Am.		5.6%	8.5%
International		34.7%	16.5%

Graduate student preparation, as measured by the GRE and GMAT admission exams, was about the same in 2007-08 as 2003-04, though the mean scores declined slightly for both exams. The number of doctoral degrees awarded, though relatively small in 2003, nearly doubled in the last four years, increasing from 62 to 123. The number of master's degrees awarded has grown as well. In 2007, UT Arlington awarded 371 more master's degrees than in 2003, a 27.2 percent increase.

Graduate Student Preparation

	AY	03-04	07-08
Average GRE		1121	1098
Average GMAT		539	521

UT Arlington not only increased the proportion of master's degrees in the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics areas between 2001 and 2006, but has consistently awarded a substantially higher proportion of these degrees than the national average (33% vs. 17% in 2005-06). In 2001, UT Arlington produced about the same proportion of doctoral degrees in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics as other doctoral degree granting institutions in the United States. However, by 2006, more than 60 percent of the doctoral degrees were in these fields.

Degrees

	2002-03	2006-07	% Change
Master's	1,366	1,737	27.2%
Doctoral	62	123	98.4%

STEM, % of Graduate Degrees Awarded

	AY	00-01	05-06
Master's			
UTA		31.5%	32.7%
U.S.		12.8%	16.9%
Doctoral			
UTA		35.6%	63.6%
U.S.		32.6%	43.2%

FACULTY AND INSTRUCTION

UT Arlington has invested strategically to increase the research activity of faculty and to reduce the student/faculty ratio. To accomplish these goals, the institution added an additional 185 faculty between fall 2003 and fall 2007, a 16 percent increase in headcount and a 12 percent increase in full-time equivalent faculty. The largest growth occurred among other professional faculty, a net gain of 110. Tenure-track faculty increased by 67 and tenured faculty increased by eight. With stable enrollment growth, the addition of these faculty resulted in a drop in the student/faculty ratio, from 22 to 1 in fall 2003 to 20 to 1 in fall 2007. In spite of this improvement, the student/faculty ratio at UT Arlington is higher than seven of its nine peers.

Faculty Headcount

	Fall 2003	2007
Total	1,135	1,320
Tenured	385	393
% Female	24.2%	23.2%
White	79.5%	75.1%
African-Am.	1.8%	2.0%
Hispanic	3.1%	4.1%
Asian-Am.	14.3%	17.3%
International	0.8%	1.3%
Tenure-Track	147	214
% Female	38.8%	36.9%
White	62.6%	61.2%
African-Am.	1.4%	2.3%
Hispanic	8.8%	8.4%
Asian-Am.	14.3%	26.6%
International	12.9%	1.4%
Other ProfI	603	713
% Female	49.8%	54.4%
White	85.2%	83.3%
African-Am.	3.8%	5.0%
Hispanic	4.1%	4.1%
Asian-Am.	4.5%	4.5%
International	1.7%	2.5%

Faculty Diversity

The faculty at UT Arlington are predominately White, especially at the tenured and other professional ranks. The primary change in faculty diversity between fall 2003 and fall 2007 may be the result of a database conversion error, particularly for Asian American and International faculty. The proportion of White faculty declined across all categories, but most significantly at the tenured level, a drop from 80 to 75 percent.

Faculty salaries at UT Arlington are competitive with salaries in Texas, the 10 most populous states and nationally. At the Assistant Professor level, UT Arlington salaries are substantially higher than these three comparison groups. At the Professor rank, faculty salaries are higher than the national average but lower than Texas and the 10 most populous states. Associate Professor salaries are slightly higher than national and Texas salaries and slightly lower than salaries in the 10 most populous states.

Average Faculty Salaries

	Professor	Assoc. Prof.	Asst. Prof.
UTA (FY 2008)	\$98,226	\$72,204	\$69,583
FY 2007			
UTA	\$94,130	\$70,553	\$65,325
Texas	\$99,683	\$69,646	\$61,159
10 Most Populous States	\$102,752	\$72,593	\$60,982
National	\$97,750	\$70,359	\$59,314

Student / Faculty Ratio

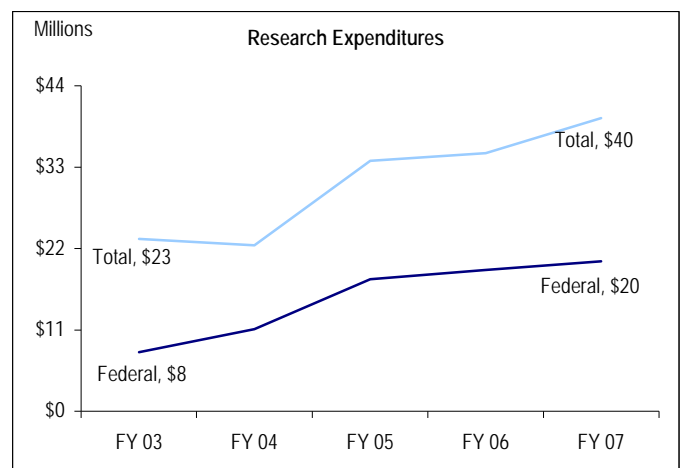
	Fall 2003	2007
FTE Students	18,513	18,246
FTE Faculty	834	934
Ratio	22 to 1	20 to 1

RESEARCH & TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Research Funding

UT Arlington's research productivity has continued to grow over the past five years. From FY 2003 to FY 2007, total research expenditures increased from \$23 million to \$40 million, a 74 percent increase. In 2007, UT Arlington ranked 203rd relative to other institutions in the U.S. in total research expenditures. Federal research expenditures increased from \$8 million to \$20 million, a 150 percent increase. However, when compared to its peers, only one peer institution reported lower total research expenditures.

Sponsored revenue, which is a more comprehensive measure of an institution's success in securing funding to support research, public service, training, and other activities, increased by \$16.7 million to \$55.1 million in FY 2007.



Research Rankings

	FY 2006			FY 2005		
	Total R&D	Federal R&D	Federal R&D for Life Sciences	Total R&D for Life Sciences	by # Postdoc Appointees	by # Grad Students
Arizona State Univ	81	87	123	122	107	32
George Mason Univ	165	155	188	218	350	44
San Diego State Univ	144	157	143	139	211	64
UC-Santa Cruz	121	119	179	175	96	184
Univ of Houston - University Park	141	151	160	162	164	77
Univ of Memphis	172	212	247	201	172	198
Univ of North Texas	245	254	294	263	186	140
Univ of South Florida	60	63	57	60	81	42
Univ of Wisconsin - Milwaukee	190	214	232	214	544	68
UT Arlington	203	198	326	311	152	56

Faculty Research Faculty research activity at UT Arlington increased significantly between 2003 and 2007. The number of grants held increased by 66 percent, the number of faculty holding grants increased by 90 percent and the research dollars per full-time equivalent faculty increased by 51 percent. In addition the proportion of faculty holding grants increased from 22 percent to 38 percent and the number of postdoctoral fellows increased by 27, a 90 percent increase.

Faculty Research

	02-03	06-07	Change
# of grants	183	303	65.6%
# of T/TT holding grants	108	205	89.8%
% T/TT faculty holding grants	22.4%	37.7%	15.3
Research \$ per FTE T/TT	\$48,371	\$72,839	50.6%
# of postdoctoral fellows	30	57	90.0%

Technology Transfer UT Arlington increased the number of new invention disclosures from 11 to 36 between FY 2002 and FY 2006 and increased the licenses and options executed from 1 to 10. One new additional start-up company was also added during the last five years. Gross revenue from intellectual property declined from \$113,000 to \$81,000.

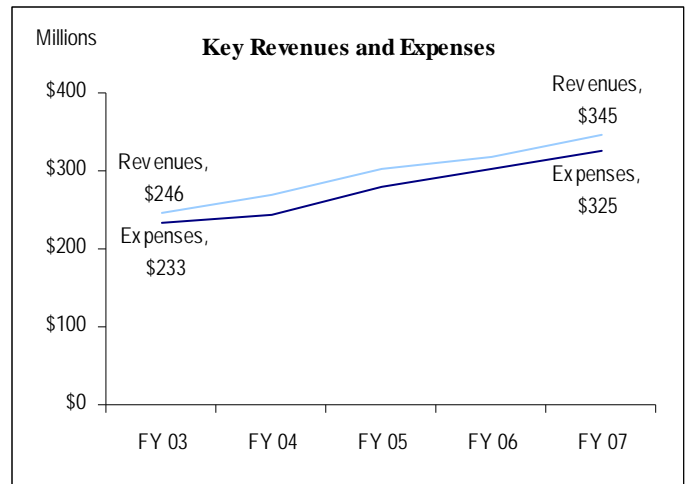
Technology Transfer

	FY 2002	FY 2006	% Change
New Invention Disclosures	11	36	227.3%
U.S. Patents Issued	2	2	0.0%
Licenses & Options Executed	1	10	900.0%
Start-Up Companies Formed	1	2	100.0%
Gross Revenue from IP	\$113 K	\$81 K	-28.8%

RESOURCES, EFFICIENCY, AND PRODUCTIVITY

Funding Trends & Efficiencies Enrollment growth, increased research activity, and inflationary pressures all contributed to increases of 40 percent in both revenues and expenses at UT Arlington between FY 2003 and FY 2007.

In FY 2007, state appropriations accounted for 29.5 percent of the total revenues; tuition and fees accounted for 36.9 percent; and government grants and contracts accounted for 14.6 percent. The primary expenses for UT Arlington in FY 2007 were instruction (35.2 %),



institutional support and physical plant (17.7%), and auxiliary (10.1%).

State support per full-time equivalent (FTE) student for higher education declined by almost 9 percent between FY 2003 and FY 2007. Over that time period, state support per student dropped from \$4,850 to \$4,430 when adjusting for inflation. Consequently, tuition and fee revenue increased from \$3,590 to \$4,980 per student. Another way to understand the change in funding for UT Arlington is to note that for every \$1 of revenue from student tuition and fees in FY 2003 the state provided \$1.35. In FY 2007, the state provided a \$0.89 for every \$1 that came from student tuition and fees. Relative to nine selected peers, UT Arlington's state appropriations and total revenue (tuition and fees plus state appropriations) was lower than all but two of them. Relative to UT Arlington's selected peer group, state appropriations per FTE student was lower than all but two of the nine peers.

Inflation-Adjusted Revenue per FTE, by Source

	FY	02-03	06-07	% Change
Per FTE Student				
State Appropriations		\$4,850	\$4,430	-8.7%
Tuition and Fees		\$3,590	\$4,980	38.7%
Per FTE Faculty				
State Appropriations		\$120,900	\$99,140	-18.0%
Tuition and Fees		\$89,600	\$111,330	24.3%

The amount of revenue from state appropriations per full-time equivalent faculty member also declined between FY 2003 and FY 2007. In FY 2003, approximately \$121,000 of revenue per full-time equivalent faculty was provided from state support compared with \$90,000 per FTE faculty from student tuition and fees.

UT Arlington lowered its administrative costs over the last five years. In FY 2003, administrative costs represented 10.3 percent of total expenses and in FY 2007 administrative costs were 8.7 percent.

Space Utilization

UT Arlington had fewer square feet of E&G assignable space in FY 2007 than in FY 2003. The E&G assignable square feet per FTE student decreased from 98 in FY 2003 to 89 in FY 2007 and the space available per full-time equivalent faculty declined from 2,169 to 1,732 square feet. Classrooms were used 30 hours per week, just slightly under the state standard of 31 hours per week. Class labs were used at a lower rate. In FY 2007, labs were used an average of 18 hours per week compared with the state standard of 22 hours.

UT Arlington has steadily increased the average number of research dollars per square foot of E&G research space. In FY 2007, UT Arlington generated \$176 in research expenditures per square foot of research space compared with \$97 in FY 2003.

Philanthropy

Endowments at UT Arlington increased from \$34.7 million in 2003 to \$57.6 million in 2007, a net change of 66 percent. The increase in endowment value translated into \$3,200 per FTE student and \$64,000 per FTE faculty.

Overall, donor support to UT Arlington declined from \$6.2 million in FY 2003 to \$5.0 million in FY 2007, a decrease of 21 percent, primarily as a result of a decline in donor support from foundations. The largest increase in donor support came from alumni followed by corporate and other donors.

Donor Support (thousands)

	FY 2003	FY 2007	% Change
Alumni	\$395	\$764	93.4%
Individuals	\$669	\$741	10.8%
Foundations	\$3,211	\$787	-75.5%
Corporate	\$1,654	\$2,227	34.6%
Others	\$322	\$446	38.5%
Total	\$6,251	\$4,965	-20.6%

UT Arlington Peer Comparison

	UT Arlington	Arizona State U - Tempe	U of California-Santa Cruz	San Diego State U	U of South Florida	U of Memphis	U of Houston-University Park	U of North Texas	George Mason U	U of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Total Enrollment	24,825	51,234	15,364	33,441	43,636	20,562	34,334	33,395	29,889	28,309
Undergrads (%)	77%	82%	91%	83%	79%	78%	80%	80%	61%	83%
Full-time undergrads (%)	70%	74%	97%	82%	71%	74%	72%	77%	76%	82%
Resident Undergrad Tuition & Fees / FT Student	\$5,930	\$4,688	\$7,017	\$3,160	\$3,490	\$5,256	\$5,648	\$4,968	\$6,408	\$6,626
SAT Total: 25%ile	960	970	1050	980	980	920	950	1010	1010	
75%ile	1190	1220	1270	1180	1180	1208	1190	1230	1210	--
1st Year Retention	62%	79%	88%	82%	81%	72%	76%	76%	86%	70%
6-Yr Graduation Rate	42%	56%	70%	58%	49%	34%	42%	45%	56%	43%
Student/faculty ratio	21/1	23/1	19/1	19/1	19/1	17/1	20/1	19/1	16/1	30/1
State Approp (FY06) per FTE Student	\$5,130	\$6,950	\$7,960	\$7,170	\$9,510	\$6,890	\$5,910	\$4,540	\$5,460	\$4,130
State Approp + Tuition and Fees / FTE Student (FY06)	\$10,900	\$13,690	\$15,130	\$11,520	\$13,210	\$12,770	\$12,460	\$10,670	\$12,040	\$10,000
Research Expenditures, FY06 (in millions)	\$29.3	\$202.0	\$114.1	\$73.8	\$285.9	\$43.7	\$75.7	\$14.8	\$50.4	\$34.0

Sources: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) reports for fall 2006. First-year retention based on fall 2005 cohort and six-year graduation rates based on fall 2000 cohort. US News & World Report (fall 2006 data) and National Science Foundation (FY2006).

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

ACCOUNTABILITY PROFILE

ABOUT UT AUSTIN

Mission:

The mission of The University of Texas at Austin is to achieve excellence in the interrelated areas of undergraduate education, graduate education, research, and public service. The university provides superior and comprehensive educational opportunities at the baccalaureate through doctoral and special professional levels. The university contributes to the advancement of society through research, creative activity, scholarly inquiry, the development of new knowledge, and promotes the arts, benefits the state's economy, and serves the citizens through public programs and service.

Furthermore, the University embraces the vision expressed by the citizens of the Commission of 125 to "be the best in the world at creating a disciplined culture of excellence that generates intellectual excitement, transforms lives, and develops leaders ... and to define for the 21st century what it means to be a university of the first class."

UT Austin's achievements include:

- UT Austin ranked 47th among all national universities, 13th among top national public universities, and 31st in "Best Values" by U.S. News & World Report.
- UT Austin ranked 26th best university in the world and 7th in the amount of cited research by faculty members by the Times of London.
- Diverse Issues in Higher Education ranked UT Austin 6th in the nation in undergraduate degrees for minority groups; and for bachelor's degrees to Hispanic students in: biological/biomedical sciences (4); mathematics (3); engineering (5); social sciences (7); ethnic/cultural/gender studies (7).
- The National Research Council survey ranked 7 doctoral programs in the top 10 in the nation and 22 departments in the top 25; UT Austin ranked 1st in 30 of 37 fields among Texas institutions.
- UT Austin ranked 19th on the *U.S. News* "50 Best Graduate Schools" and 11th in Engineering, 14th in Education, 18th in Business, and 18th in Law. About 60 individual programs also ranked in the top 25.
- Ranked 1st in biotechnology patents among 424 universities in the world.

Education. With an enrollment of 50,170 students in fall 2007, UT Austin remains one of the largest research institutions in the country. Though operating under enrollment management criteria in order to provide a high quality education to all students, enrollment increased almost one percent from fall 2006, but is still 2.4 percent below the total for fall 2003. UT Austin draws students from over 230 Texas counties, all states in the nation and 126 foreign countries. Overall, the student body continues to be more ethnically diverse, with the proportion of white students declining to 55.1 percent, and the representation of African American, Asian American, Hispanic students increasing to 4.2, 15.4, and 15.9 percent, respectively, in fall 2007.

The 15 schools and colleges educate over 37,000 undergraduates and almost 13,000 graduate and professional students. From 2003 to 2007, the total number of degrees conferred increased 2.6 percent. Over this time period, bachelor degree production was stable, master's degrees awarded increased by 8.9 percent, doctoral increased by 18.0 percent, and professional degrees declined by 8.4 percent.

Research. Research expenditures increased from over \$376 million in FY 2003 to more than \$476 million in FY 2007. UT Austin ranked 33rd nationally (7th among institutions without an integral medical school) and 1st in Texas in total research and development expenditures. The university has more than 90 research units, including units at the main campus, the J. J. "Jake" Pickle Research Campus, the Marine Science Institute at Port Aransas, the McDonald Observatory near Fort Davis, and the Bee Cave Research Center.

UNDERGRADUATE ACCESS AND PREPARATION

The University of Texas at Austin provides high quality educational opportunities to the citizens of Texas and the world. Because this quality is available at a competitive cost, UT Austin continues to be the primary institution of choice for the best prepared students in the state.

Applications from first-time undergraduate students grew to almost 24,000 for summer and fall 2007, an increase of 12.9 percent from 2003.

As a result of the top 10% law, almost 71 percent of new undergraduates entering from Texas high schools graduated in the top 10 percent of their class, the highest proportion of any public university in the state. The remaining students were admitted based on a holistic review of several criteria. A review of the student's academic record focused on class rank, completion of the high school curriculum required by UT Austin and the extent to which the student exceeded the university's required units. Among the personal achievement variables considered were the student's record for leadership, awards, extracurricular activities, work experience, socio-economic status of the family and school attended, and other factors. Students were also required to demonstrate their writing ability on two essays.

As the number of top 10% applicants increased, the percentage of students admitted grew from almost 55 percent in 2003 to slightly more than 58 percent in 2007. About 54 percent of those admitted actually enrolled, leading to an entering class of over 7,400 students in 2007. This class is almost 14 percent larger than the class of 2003, and over 99 percent of these students were enrolled full-time and were degree-seeking. The average ACT and SAT scores for the 2007 class were significantly higher than state and national averages, but about 8th highest (out of 12) among their peer institutions.

Almost one-third of the transfer students entering in fall 2007 were from a Texas community college. However, almost one-half of transfer students enter UT Austin from another Texas university, primarily through the Coordinated Admissions Program (CAP). CAP allows Texas high school graduates to first enroll in another UT System academic institution and transfer to UT Austin after one year, provided they take the required curriculum, complete 30 semester credit hours in one year and have a minimum grade point average of 3.2. This program is another example of the efforts of UT Austin and UT System to make a high-quality undergraduate education accessible to Texas residents.

To maintain the quality of a UT Austin degree while operating within existing faculty, facility and financial resources, the university has been operating under an enrollment management plan that is designed to maintain total enrollment between 48,000 to 50,000 students. One of the operational tenets of this plan is that UT Austin continues its progress toward enrolling a more diverse student body. While total undergraduate enrollment has decreased slightly, about 1.7 percent since fall 2003, it is more ethnically diverse. The proportion of white undergraduate students has declined from 60.7 percent in fall 2003 to 55.6 percent in fall 2007. The proportion of African American undergraduates has increased from 3.7 to 4.7 percent, Hispanics from 14.4 to 18.3 percent, and Asian Americans from 17.1 to 18.0 percent over this same time period.

Total Fall Enrollment			
	<i>Fall</i>	2003	2007
		51,426	50,170
First-Time Undergraduates			
	<i>Summer/Fall</i>	2003	2007
Applicants		20,978	23,678
% Admitted		54.8%	58.2%
Enrolled		6,536	7,435
TX Top 10%		4,219	4,777
% TX Top 10%		70.2%	70.7%
Percent of students who are full-time degree seeking (Fall 2007)			
			99.2%
Average ACT/SAT (Fall 2007)			
		SAT	ACT
UT Austin		1235	26
Texas		999	20.5
Nation		1017	21.2
Transfer Students (Fall 2007)			
Total			2,251
% from TX commty college			29.5%
Undergraduates			
	<i>Fall</i>	2003	2007
Total		38,112	37,459
White		60.7%	55.6%
African-Am.		3.7%	4.7%
Hispanic		14.4%	18.3%
Asian-Am.		17.1%	18.0%
International		3.4%	2.9%

College Costs & Financial Aid Maintaining competitive college costs and providing adequate financial aid to all undergraduate students with need is a high priority for UT Austin. Among its peers, UT Austin ranks 6th highest out of 12 in tuition and fee rates for resident undergraduate students and guarantees financial aid to undergraduates from families with incomes of less than \$40,000 to cover all tuition increases. UT Austin was the only institution in Texas to secure legislative approval to pilot flat-rate tuition for undergraduates which provides incentives for students to take higher course loads and graduate in less time. Because of the success of this pilot, this option is now available to all Texas public universities. Ultimately, these pricing/incentive schemes will reduce students' overall cost of education by the direct cost of tuition, fees and living expenses that would be incurred by enrolling for additional semesters and the indirect cost of lost income from higher paying jobs requiring a degree.

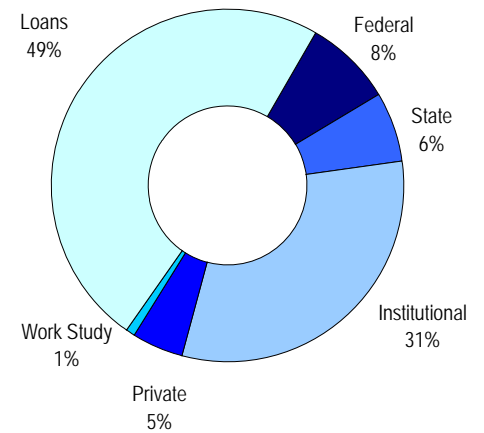
Additionally, UT Austin provided almost \$322 million dollars in financial aid to undergraduates enrolled in 2006-07. Half of the financial aid was in the form of grants and scholarships. Nearly one-half of all full-time undergraduates (46.7%) received need-based aid, which covered almost 80 percent of their total academic cost (tuition and all fees).

About 39 percent of graduating seniors from UT Austin in 2005-06 were in debt. Their average debt was \$16,800, lower than the \$18,334 statewide average for students graduating from Texas public universities.

Undergraduate Academic Cost & % Discount

AY 2006-07	
Average in-state total academic cost	\$8,024
Full-time receiving need-based aid	
% receiving grants	46.7%
Average % discount	78.5%
Average net academic cost	\$1,724
All full-time students	
Average % discount	36.6%
Average net academic cost	\$5,084

Undergraduate Financial Aid Awards, 2006-07



UNDERGRADUATE SUCCESS AND OUTCOMES

Graduation & Persistence Rates UT Austin continues to reduce time to degree and increase graduation rates through improved advising and numerous academic support and retention programs. Through the UT System Graduation Rate Initiative, the institution has formalized an internal goal of graduating 60 percent of their students within four years and 85 percent within six years by 2015. Achieving these goals will place UT Austin among the top third of their peers. Currently, UT Austin ranks 7th out of 12 in this group on six-year graduation rates.

Indications are that these ambitious goals are achievable. Given that first-year persistence is an early indicator of student success, UT Austin continues to improve on this measure. In fall 2005, 92.1 percent of first-time, full-time, degree-seeking undergraduates at UT Austin persisted to the following fall semester, up from 90.5 percent in fall 2001.

Four-year and six-year graduation rates continue to improve (about 45% and over 76%, respectively) and remain well above the national averages. Looking at the 1997 cohort graduation rates from any Texas institution in six years, the figures are even better at almost 80 percent.

	UT Austin		
	2001	2005	2005, TX
1st-Yr Persistence (entering fall)	90.5%	92.1%	74.6%
Graduation Rate	1997	2000	1999, U.S.
4-Yr graduation rate	36.5%	44.8%	27.9%
6-Yr graduation rate at Austin	70.1%	76.4%	54.1%
6-Yr graduation rate, any TX	73.9%	79.8%	NA
Transfer 4-yr graduation rate (CC students entering fall)	1999	2003	2003, TX
	60.8%	70.4%	52.5%

Graduation rates for community college transfer students have also increased from 60.8 percent (1999 cohort) to 70.4 percent (2003 cohort), also well above the state average of 52.5 percent (2003 cohort).

In spite of a decline in undergraduate student enrollment, the number of baccalaureate degrees awarded remained stable, reflecting UT Austin's improvement in graduation rates. UT Austin also contributes significantly to the production of baccalaureate degrees in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics disciplines. In 2005-06, 27.6 percent of the total baccalaureate degrees awarded were in these areas, compared to 18.3 percent nationally.

Degrees	2002-03	2006-07	% Change
Baccalaureate	8,463	8,473	0.1%
STEM, % of Baccalaureate Degrees Awarded			
	AY	00-01	05-06
UT Austin	27.2%	27.6%	
U.S.	18.3%	18.3%	

Outcomes Comparing UT Austin with their peer institutions on three indicators from the National Survey of Student Engagement (NSSE) provides some context for how seniors at UT Austin viewed their educational experience. Based on the responses of seniors in 2007, over nine out of ten UT Austin students evaluated their educational experience as good or excellent and indicated they would attend the institution again, slightly higher than their national peers. Academic advising was also viewed more positively at UT Austin than at their peer institutions. Three-fourths of UT Austin seniors thought the academic advising was good or excellent, compared with two-thirds of the students attending peer universities.

National Survey of Student Engagement 2007

Senior Responses, Good or Excellent

	Austin	Peers
Educational Experience	91%	88%
Academic Advising	75%	66%
Would Attend Again (Yes)	93%	88%

Collegiate Learning Assessment

Senior Responses, 2007

	Expected	Actual	U.S.
Analytic Writing Task	1321	1326	1224
CLA Total Score	1322	1330	1192

Seniors at UT Austin scored slightly higher than expected on the CLA Performance Task and on the Analytic Writing Task. The results indicate that by the end of the senior year, UT Austin students perform substantially higher than the national sample on measures of critical and analytical reasoning and on analytical writing tasks.

Post-Baccalaureate Experience Between 88 and 99 percent of test takers at UT Austin passed the initial exams for teacher certification, nursing, engineering, law and pharmacy in FY 2006. Pass rates on exams are higher than comparable state averages, with the largest differential on the engineering exam.

Licensure Pass Rates, 2006

	Austin	Texas
Teacher Certification	99%	97%
Nursing	97%	91%
Engineering	88%	62%
Law	90%	
Pharmacy	96%	

Because larger numbers of UT Austin graduates are employed or attend graduate and professional schools outside of Texas, their post-graduate placement percentages are somewhat lower than the state averages for those graduating in 2005-06.

Postgraduate Experience (within one year)

	AY	01-02	05-06	TX, 05-06
% employed in TX	66.9%	63.1%	67.5%	
% enrolled in TX grad/prof school	2.6%	4.0%	3.6%	
% employed and enrolled	7.0%	8.5%	13.9%	
% employed or enrolled	76.6%	75.5%	85.0%	

GRADUATE STUDENTS

Graduate Enrollment & Degrees At UT Austin, the number of graduate and professional students enrolled decreased by 4.5 percent from fall 2003 to fall 2007. However, over this same time period, the proportion of African-American, Hispanic, and Asian-American graduate and professional student enrollment increased, while the proportion of White students decreased.

Average GRE and GMAT scores for entering graduate students increased slightly for 2007-08 entrants, and LSAT scores remained stable for new law students.

Degrees	2002-03	2006-07	% Change
Master's	2,650	2,886	8.9%
Doctoral	668	788	18.0%
Prof'l	596	546	-8.4%

STEM, % of Master's Degrees Awarded		
AY	00-01	05-06
Master's		
Austin	20.5%	21.7%
U.S.	12.8%	16.9%
Doctoral		
Austin	39.4%	43.3%
U.S.	32.6%	43.2%

Graduate/Professional Enrollment			
	Fall	2003	2007
Total		13,314	12,711
White		55.5%	53.7%
African-Am.		2.6%	2.9%
Hispanic		8.2%	9.0%
Asian-Am.		6.0%	7.8%
International		24.7%	23.9%

Graduate Student Preparation			
	AY	03-04	07-08
Average GRE		1207	1221
Average GMAT		645	655
Average LSAT		165	166

Degrees awarded at both the master's and doctoral levels increased from the 2002-03 academic year, by 8.9 and 18 percent, respectively. The number of professional degrees conferred declined by 50 over this time period.

UT Austin continues to award a significant number of master's and doctoral degrees in the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics fields. The proportion of master's degrees conferred in these fields is above the national average in 2005-06, 21.7 percent vs. 16.9 percent. The percentage of doctoral degrees in these fields is about the same as the national average at over 43 percent.

FACULTY AND INSTRUCTION

A long-time goal of UT Austin, which has been endorsed by the Commission of 125, is to lower the student/faculty ratio. A quality education, according to the Commission report, "can be achieved only if there is a direct and meaningful engagement between students and professors." UT Austin embraces the goal of reducing the student/faculty ratio to 16:1 within a decade, and has already made progress by lowering this ratio from 20:1 to 18:1 over the last 4 years. Overall, UT Austin added 229 faculty, an increase of 7.9 percent, from fall 2003 to 2007. The largest growth occurred among non tenured/tenure-track or other professional faculty, with an increase of 175 faculty members (17.4%). Tenured faculty held steady and tenure-track faculty increased by 12.5 percent or 57 faculty.

Faculty Headcount			
	Fall	2003	2007
Total		2,901	3,130
Tenured		1,441	1,438
% Female		23.2%	24.2%
White		85.9%	84.4%
African-Am.		3.2%	3.5%
Hispanic		3.9%	4.4%
Asian-Am.		5.3%	6.3%
International		1.1%	0.9%
Tenure-Track		456	513
% Female		40.4%	39.4%
White		62.7%	59.3%
African-Am.		3.9%	6.6%
Hispanic		7.5%	5.5%
Asian-Am.		9.6%	10.3%
International		16.2%	17.7%
Other Prof'l		1,004	1,179
% Female		47.2%	51.4%
White		83.4%	80.2%
African-Am.		2.1%	2.7%
Hispanic		5.6%	6.8%
Asian-Am.		4.6%	4.8%
International		4.2%	5.1%

Faculty Diversity Faculty at UT Austin continue to be more diverse at all ranks. Overall, there is a trend toward lower proportions of White faculty and small, but steady increases in the proportions of African-American, Hispanic, and Asian-American faculty from fall 2003 to 2007. The only exception to these trends is for Hispanic tenure-track faculty, which has declined by two points to 5.5 percent over this time period. A higher proportion of women are also reflected in the tenured and other professional categories, but not in the tenure-track ranks.

Compared with Texas, national, and 10 most populous states' averages for the 2006-07 academic year, faculty salaries at UT Austin were higher for all ranks. However, to compete among major research university peers around the country for the best faculty who are also outstanding scholars and researchers, UT Austin must have a higher than average salary structure. In order to attract

Student / Faculty Ratio			
	Fall	2003	2007
FTE Students		45,248	44,577
FTE Faculty		2,252	2,464
Ratio		20 to 1	18 to 1

new talent to the institution, UT Austin must and does offer competitive salaries at the Assistant Professor level (about 9% below peer average). The institution is somewhat less competitive among its peers at the Professor level, even with the salary supplements from endowed chairs and professorships (about 16% below peer average). The largest salary gap is at the Associate Professor level where endowments are not generally available to supplement state funds for salary allocations. For fall 2006, UT Austin's average salary for the Associate Professor was \$78,000. This was about 20 percent less than the average for its salary peers (\$94,000).

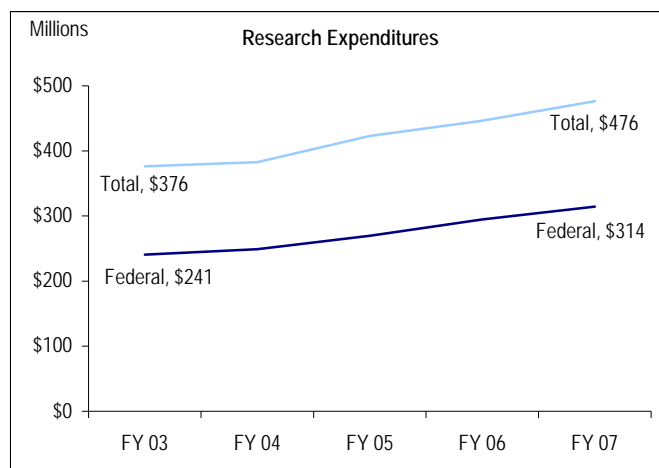
Average Faculty Salaries

	Professor	Assoc. Prof.	Asst. Prof.
Austin (FY 2008)	\$127,263	\$81,338	\$77,536
<i>FY 2007</i>			
Austin	\$121,847	\$78,184	\$75,321
Texas	\$99,683	\$69,646	\$61,159
10 Most Populous States	\$102,752	\$72,593	\$60,982
National	\$97,750	\$70,359	\$59,314

Following a statewide trend, the proportion of lower division semester credit hours taught by tenured/tenure-track faculty dropped from 49 percent to 42.5 percent from fall 2003 to 2007. However, UT Austin continues to perform above the state average of 39.3 percent on this accountability measure.

RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Research Funding UT Austin continued to improve its research productivity during the past five years. Between FY 2003 and FY 2007, total research expenditures increased by almost 27 percent to over \$476 million. Research expenses from federal sources increased by more than 30 percent. Compared with peer institutions, UT Austin was in the bottom quarter on this metric, primarily because all but three of its peers have an integral medical school. However, UT Austin ranks 7th nationally in research expenses among institutions without a medical school.



Research Rankings

	FY 2006			FY 2005		
	Total R&D	Federal R&D	Total R&D for Life Sciences	Federal R&D for Life Sciences	by # Postdoc Appointees	by # Grad Students
Indiana Univ (all campuses)	42	58	44	50	43	29
Michigan State Univ	41	60	46	61	32	51
Ohio State Univ (all campuses)	11	23	21	30	36	17
UC-Berkeley	19	34	58	66	13	9
UC-Los Angeles	3	6	3	7	4	11
UNC - Chapel Hill	31	21	24	18	19	35
Univ of Illinois - Urbana-Champaign	25	33	81	89	30	14
Univ. of Michigan (all campuses)	4	3	8	8	21	6
Univ. of Minnesota (all campuses)	15	22	12	25	17	3
Univ of Washington - Seattle	6	2	6	2	7	10
Univ of Wisconsin - Madison	2	5	7	20	23	16
UT Austin	33	30	120	110	75	24

Faculty Research Reasearch productivity of UT Austin tenured and tenure-track (T/TT) faculty increased on 3 out of 4 measures. The number of research grants and number of tenured and tenure-track faculty holding grants increased by almost 17 percent and over 6 percent, respectively, between 2002-03 and 2006-07. Research expenditures per full-time-time equivalent T/TT faculty were up over 14 percent over the same time period. The percent of T/TT faculty holding grants is down very slightly.

Faculty Research			
	02-03	06-07	Change
# of grants	2,494	2,912	16.8%
# of T/TT holding grants	649	690	6.3%
% T/TT faculty holding grants	40.4%	38.8%	-1.6
Research \$ per FTE T/TT	\$234,082	\$267,574	14.3%
# of postdoctoral fellows	365	431	18.1%

The number of postdoctoral fellows at UT Austin increased by over 18 percent from FY 2002-03 to FY 2006-07.

Technology Transfer UT Austin's performance improved on all technology transfer measures between FY 2002 and FY 2006. The number of new invention disclosures increased to 95, or by 14.5 percent, and gross revenue from intellectual property grew to \$9 million, almost an 80 percent increase.

Technology Transfer				
	FY	2002	2006	% Change
New Invention Disclosures		83	95	14.5%
U.S. Patents Issued		21	35	66.7%
Licenses & Options Executed		24	42	75.0%
Start-Up Companies Formed		4	7	75.0%
Gross Revenue from IP		\$5.0 M	\$9.0 M	79.7%

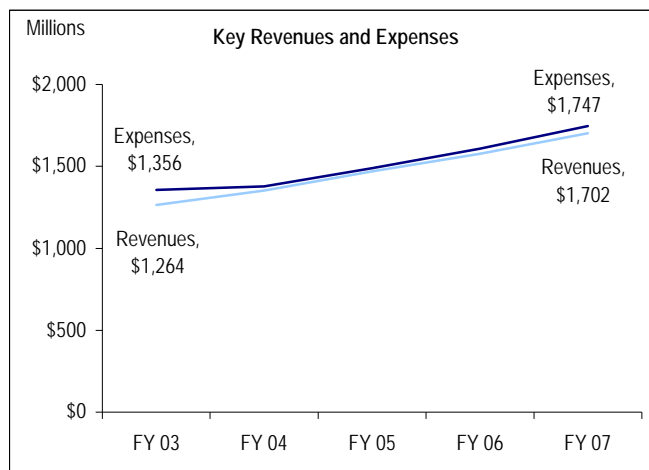
RESOURCES, EFFICIENCY, AND PRODUCTIVITY

Funding Trends & Efficiencies As result of increased research activity and inflationary pressures, both revenues and expenses increased at UT Austin between FY 2003 and FY 2007.

In FY 2007, the largest shares of revenues were state appropriations (17.7%), tuition and fees (21.8%), and government grants and contracts (23.3%). The primary expenses for UT Austin in FY 2007 were instruction (28.8%), research (21.5%), and institutional support and physical plant (12.8%).

State support per FTE student for higher education declined between FY 2003 and FY 2007. Over that time period, state support per student dropped from \$5,840 to \$5,730 when adjusting for inflation. Consequently, tuition and fee revenue increased from \$4,670 to \$6,480 per student. Another way to understand the change in funding for UT Austin is to note that for every \$1 of revenue from student tuition and fees in FY 2003 the state provided \$1.25. In FY 2007, the state provided \$.88 for every \$1 that came from student tuition and fees.

When comparing resources with peer institutions, UT Austin ranks next to last on state appropriations per FTE student and 7th out of 12 when state appropriations plus operating funds from the Available University Fund (AUF) are included. Austin ranks last among its peers on state appropriations plus tuition and fee revenues per FTE student, even with AUF operating funds



Inflation-Adjusted Revenue per FTE, by Source

	FY	02-03	06-07	% Change
Per FTE Student				
State Appropriations		\$5,840	\$5,730	-1.9%
Tuition and Fees		\$4,670	\$6,480	38.8%
Per FTE Faculty				
State Appropriations		\$130,220	\$112,370	-13.7%
Tuition and Fees		\$104,080	\$127,160	22.2%

included. So, UT Austin has less funding per FTE student than its peers when considering the two major revenue streams that support instruction and academic operations.

The amount of revenue per full-time equivalent faculty member follows the trend for FTE students. In FY 2007, approximately \$112,370 of revenue per full-time equivalent faculty was provided from state support compared with \$127,160 per FTE faculty from student tuition and fees.

UT Austin has lowered administrative costs over the last five years. In FY 2003, administrative costs represented 6.3 percent of total expenses and in FY 2007 administrative costs were 5.7 percent.

Space Utilization UT Austin increased utilization of space between FY 2003 and FY 2007. The E&G assignable square feet per full-time equivalent student decreased slightly from 173 in FY 2003 to 171 in FY 2007, while the average hours of weekly utilization of classrooms and labs increased. By FY 2007, classrooms were utilized an average of 38.1 hours per week, up from 37.5 hours in FY 2003, and above the THECB standard of 38 hours. Similarly, class labs were utilized 32.8 hours per week compared to 29.7 hours in FY 2003, well above the state standard of 25 hours.

UT Austin has increased steadily the average number of research dollars per square foot of E&G research space. In FY 2007, UT Austin generated \$314 in research expenditures per square foot of research space compared with \$266 in FY 2003.

Philanthropy After a highly successful \$1 billion capital campaign which ended on August 31, 2004, UT Austin has set new fundraising targets to sustain the institution and to help meet its goals for excellence in the coming decade. UT Austin has about 775 endowed chairs and professorships, far more than any other public institution in the state. Endowments at UT Austin increased from \$4.2 billion in 2003 to \$7.2 billion in 2007, a net change of 72.9 percent. This increase in endowments translates into over \$162,700 per FTE student and almost \$3.1 million per FTE faculty.

Donor Support (thousands)				
	FY	2003	2007	% Change
Alumni		\$206,166	\$64,420	-68.8%
Individuals		\$16,719	\$22,255	33.1%
Foundations		\$47,827	\$52,968	10.7%
Corporate		\$27,229	\$51,167	87.9%
Others		\$7,099	\$37,949	434.6%
Total		\$305,040	\$228,759	-25.0%

UT Austin Peer Comparison

	UT Austin	U of California-Berkeley	U of California-Los Angeles	U of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	Indiana U-Bloomington	U of Michigan-Arm Arbor	Michigan State U	U of Minnesota-Twin Cities	U of N. Carolina-Chapel Hill	Ohio State U	U of Washington-Seattle	U of Wisconsin-Madison
Total Enrollment	49,697	33,920	36,611	42,738	38,247	40,025	45,520	46,543	27,717	51,818	39,524	41,028
Undergrads (%)	75%	70%	69%	74%	78%	64%	79%	--	62%	74%	70%	72%
Full-time undergrads (%)	92%	97%	96%	97%	95%	96%	91%	--	95%	91%	85%	91%
Resident Undergrad Tuition & Fees / FT Student	\$7,630	\$6,654	\$6,522	\$9,882	\$7,460	\$9,723	\$8,887	\$9,173	\$5,033	\$8,667	\$5,985	\$6,726
SAT Total: 25%ile	1100	1220	1170	1170	1000	1210	1030	1120	1210	1090	1100	1160
75%ile	1350	1450	1410	1400	1240	1420	1290	1360	1390	1310	1320	1370
1st Year Retention	93%	95%	96%	93%	88%	96%	90%	86%	97%	92%	92%	93%
6-Yr Graduation Rate	77.0%	89%	89%	82%	72%	87%	74%	61%	84%	71%	75%	78%
Student/faculty ratio	18/1	15/1	16/1	17/1	18/1	15/1	17/1	15/1	14/1	13/1	11/1	13/1
Research Expenditures, FY06 (in millions)	\$431.4	\$546.0	\$811.5	\$476.2	\$355.0	\$800.5	\$358.1	\$594.9	\$443.8	\$652.3	\$778.1	\$831.9
State Approp per FTE Student (FY06)	\$6,400	\$14,300	\$16,690	\$7,030	\$6,360	\$8,360	\$8,390	\$13,290	\$18,150	\$9,030	\$8,760	\$9,420
w/ operating funds from AUF	\$8,780											
State Approp + Tuition & Fees / FTE Student (FY06)	\$13,560	\$23,470	\$25,210	\$16,060	\$16,710	\$23,830	\$17,370	\$23,200	\$26,220	\$19,850	\$18,270	\$16,580
w/ operating funds from AUF	\$15,940											

Sources: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) reports for fall 2006. First-year retention based on fall 2005 cohort and six-year graduation rates based on fall 2000 cohort. *U.S. News & World Report* (fall 2006 data) and National Science Foundation (FY2006).

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT BROWNSVILLE

ACCOUNTABILITY PROFILE

ABOUT UT BROWNSVILLE

Mission:

To provide accessible, affordable, postsecondary education of high quality, to conduct research which expands knowledge and to present programs of workforce training and continuing education, public service, and cultural value. UT Brownsville in partnership with Texas Southmost College combines the strengths of the community college and those of a university by increasing student access and eliminating inter-institutional barriers while fulfilling the distinctive responsibilities of each type of institution. The Partnership offers certificates and associate, baccalaureate, and graduate degrees in liberal arts, the sciences, and professional programs designed to meet student demand and national and international needs.

UT Brownsville's achievements include:

- According to *Diverse Issues in Higher Education*, UTB ranked 8th in number of baccalaureate degrees awarded to Hispanic students in mathematics and statistics.
- UTB also ranks 6th nationally in master's degrees in mathematics and 16th in master's degrees in English Language and Literature awarded to Hispanic students.

Education. In fall 2007, UT Brownsville enrolled 17,214 students, an all-time record enrollment. Over the past five years, the campus has experienced rapid growth, with an enrollment increase of 63 percent. The three colleges and three schools of UT Brownsville educate over 16,000 undergraduates and nearly 900 graduate students. More than 65 percent of all undergraduate students are enrolled part-time.

Over 90 percent of UT Brownsville students come from Cameron County, among the nation's 100 poorest counties with a per capita income is \$10,960. Ninety-one percent of students are Hispanic, mirroring the ethnic composition of the community. Seventy percent of full-time undergraduates and 65 percent of part-time undergraduate students receive need-based financial aid.

From 2003 to 2007, the growth in degrees has accelerated. The number of bachelor's degrees awarded increased by 50 percent to 922 degrees and the number of master's degrees increased by 16 percent to 179.

In 2007, UTB/TSC became an accredited institutional member of the National Association of Schools of Music (NASM). In 2006-07, 100 percent of music educators and 97.9 percent of UTB/TSC EC-4 Bilingual Generalists successfully passed their TExES examinations. The overall pass rate for UTB/TSC graduates on the state examination for teacher education was 95 percent.

Research. In fiscal year 2006, UTB/TSC ranked among the top five institutions in the state of Texas in research and development expenditures in biotechnology, aerospace technology, and medical sciences. With key areas of noteworthy research strength in gravitational wave astronomy and in biomedical sciences, research expenditures have grown from \$1.6 million in FY 2003 to \$5.4 million in FY 2007, a 247 percent increase. UTB/TSC's International Technology Education and Commerce Campus (ITEC) has served as a business incubator for 47 small and medium sized businesses.

UNDERGRADUATE ACCESS AND PREPARATION

The University of Texas at Brownsville provides access to higher education for a region that is among the poorest in the country and economically linked to northern Mexico. Ninety-two percent of undergraduates are Hispanic and 59 percent receive Pell Grants. Sixty-one percent of graduates who received financial aid were first-generation college students and half of financial aid applicants had a family income of \$20,000 or less.

To ensure access to its community and follow the principles of the partnership with Texas Southmost College, UT Brownsville has an open door admissions policy. In fall 2007, 106 first-time undergraduates were in the top 10 percent of their high school class, over 8 percent of the total top 10 percent cohort in Texas.

In fall 2007, UT Brownsville enrolled 17,214 students, an increase of 63 percent over 2003. A substantial proportion of this headcount enrollment growth was the result of a dual-enrollment program allowing high school students to complete college credit courses. Beginning in fall 2005, the dual-enrollment program expanded significantly and dual-enrolled high school students accounted for 14.8 percent of the total headcount enrollment. By fall 2007, the dual-enrolled students accounted for 33.9 percent of the total headcount. The proportion of graduate students was 5 percent of total student enrollment in 2007, declining from 8 percent in 2003, as enrollment growth increased among undergraduate students. When compared with their peers, UT Brownsville has the highest proportion of students enrolled part-time.

The University of Texas at Brownsville provides an educational opportunity for students who start college elsewhere then transfer; approximately 19 percent of all first-time undergraduates are transfer students. In fall 2007, 384 transfer students enrolled at UT Brownsville, including 56.3 percent from community colleges. In addition, 461 students who had started in college at Texas Southmost College transferred internally into the four-year program at UT Brownsville.

Total Fall Enrollment		
<i>Fall</i>	2003	2007
	10,592	17,214

First-Time Undergraduates		
<i>Summer/Fall</i>	2003	2007
Enrolled	1,557	1,662
TX Top 10%	85	106
% TX Top 10%	7.0%	8.4%

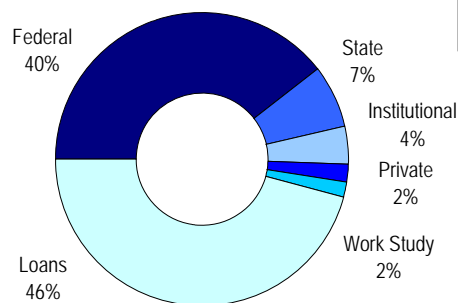
Transfer Students (Fall 2007)	
Total	384
% from TX comnty college	56.3%

*Figures for Brownsville represent unduplicated enrollment information and exclude internal transfers. Internal transfers are students starting at Texas Southmost and continuing in UTB courses. In fall 2007, there were 461 of these internal transfers.

Undergraduates		
<i>Fall</i>	2003	2007
Total	9,699	16,320
White	4.8%	4.0%
African-Am.	0.2%	0.3%
Hispanic	92.9%	91.7%
Asian-Am.	0.4%	0.5%
International	1.4%	3.1%

College Costs & Financial Aid With a low per capita income in the Brownsville region (\$10,960), college costs and financial aid are critical to student success and timely degree progress at UT Brownsville. To help students financially, UT Brownsville provided more than \$55.8 million in financial aid to undergraduates enrolled in 2006-07. Nearly 70 percent of full-time undergraduates at UT Brownsville received grant aid, and this covered on average over 62 percent of total academic costs. Fifty-four percent of the financial aid was in the form of grants, scholarships, and work study.

Undergraduate Financial Aid Awards, 2006-07



Undergraduate Academic Cost & % Discount	
	AY 2006-07
Average in-state total academic cost	\$4,140
Full-time receiving need-based aid	
% receiving grants	69.7%
Average % discount	62.3%
Average net academic cost	\$1,559
All full-time students	
Average % discount	43.5%
Average net academic cost	\$2,340

UNDERGRADUATE SUCCESS AND OUTCOMES

Graduation & Persistence Rates

UT Brownsville is working aggressively to improve time to degree and graduation rates through various programs, including the Satisfactory Academic Progress initiative and investments in student employment and scholarship programs that require completing 30 semester credit hours per year.

UT Brownsville's first-year retention rate of 69 percent is third highest among its peer institutions, and is approaching the campus's goal for 2010 of 70 percent. However its six-year graduation rate, 18 percent, is the second lowest among this group of institutions.

The number of baccalaureate degrees awarded increased by 50.4 percent from 2003 to 2007 to 922. UT Brownsville contributes significantly to the production of baccalaureate degrees in mathematics, ranking eighth nationally in numbers of baccalaureate degrees awarded to Hispanic students in mathematics and statistics.

Degrees	2002-03	2005-06	% Change
Baccalaureate	613	922	50.4%
STEM, % of Baccalaureate Degrees Awarded			
	AY	00-01	05-06
UTB		11.8%	13.0%
U.S.		18.3%	18.3%

Outcomes

Comparing UT Brownsville with peers on three indicators from the National Survey of Student Engagement (NSSE) provides an overview of how seniors at UT Brownsville viewed their educational experience. Based on the responses of seniors in 2007, 82 percent of UT Brownsville students evaluated their educational experience as good or excellent, and 82 percent of seniors said they would attend the institution again, equal to national peers. However, academic advising was viewed less positively at UT Brownsville. Sixty-three percent of UT Brownsville seniors responded that academic advising was good or excellent, compared with 71 percent of students at peer institutions.

National Survey of Student Engagement 2007			
Senior Responses, Good or Excellent			
	UTB	Peers	
Educational Experience	82%	85%	
Academic Advising	63%	71%	
Would Attend Again (Yes)	82%	82%	

Post-Baccalaureate Experience

UT Brownsville is preparing its graduates well for professions and further study. Ninety-three percent of test takers at UT Brownsville passed the initial exams for teacher certification. However, Brownsville's location and economic condition, with comparatively fewer jobs being created, leads to a comparatively lower percentage of graduates who are able to find local employment within one year of graduation. The percentage of students (91%) who graduated from UT Brownsville and are employed or enrolled in a graduate or professional school in Texas has remained higher than the state average of 85 percent.

Licensure Pass Rates, 2006

	UTB	Texas		
Teacher Certification	93%	97%		
Postgraduate Experience (within one year)				
	AY	01-02	05-06	05-06, TX
% employed in TX		72.0%	67.8%	67.5%
% enrolled in TX grad/prof school		2.0%	2.8%	3.6%
% employed and enrolled		18.6%	20.3%	13.9%
% employed or enrolled		92.6%	90.9%	85.0%

GRADUATE STUDENTS

Graduate Enrollment & Degrees

At UT Brownsville, the number of master's students decreased from 893 to 879 from fall 2003 to fall 2007. The graduate student population remains more diverse than the undergraduate population with a larger proportion of White (19%). International students made up 4.5 percent of all graduate student enrollments.

Graduate Enrollment

	Fall	2003	2007
Total		893	879
White		23.0%	18.8%
African-Am.		1.7%	1.0%
Hispanic		71.7%	74.0%
Asian-Am.		1.2%	1.1%
International		1.9%	4.5%

Graduate Student Preparation

	AY	03-04	07-08
Average GRE		835	765

In contrast to the slight downward trend in graduate enrollments, the number of master's degrees awarded has increased from 155 in 2003 to 179 in 2007. UT Brownsville increased the proportion of master's degrees in the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics areas between 2001 and 2006 to 4.9 percent, still well below the national average.

Degrees			
	2002-03	2006-07	% Change
Master's	155	179	15.5%
STEM, % of Master's Degrees Awarded			
	AY	00-01	05-06
UTB	0.0%	4.9%	
U.S.	12.8%	16.9%	

FACULTY AND INSTRUCTION

Faculty Diversity

UT Brownsville is investing in new faculty to respond to enrollment and program growth. Overall, UT Brownsville added a total of 205 faculty, an increase of 39 percent. The full-time equivalent faculty increased from 378 to 504, a 33.3 percent increase over the same time period. Between 2003 and 2007, tenure-track faculty increased by 61 percent to 142. The largest percentage increase in faculty diversity was Hispanics in other professional faculty categories and Asian American tenure-track faculty; both increased by about 7 percent. The proportion of women in other professional categories increased by 6 percent and women in the tenure-track faculty increased by 5 percent.

Given the enrollment growth, additions to the faculty kept the student faculty ratio unchanged at 18:1 in 2007, approximately in the middle of peer institutions where the ratios ranged from 16:1 to 25:1.

Compared with peers, nationally and in the 10 most populous states for the 2007-08 academic year, faculty salaries at UT Brownsville were generally lower than the average at all ranks

Faculty Headcount

	Fall	2003	2007
Total		526	731
Tenured		137	165
% Female		43.8%	40.0%
White		56.9%	60.0%
African-Am.		2.2%	1.8%
Hispanic		36.5%	34.5%
Asian-Am.		4.4%	3.0%
Tenure-Track		88	142
% Female		38.6%	43.7%
White		51.1%	50.7%
African-Am.		1.1%	0.7%
Hispanic		37.5%	31.7%
Asian-Am.		9.1%	16.2%
Other Prof'l		301	424
% Female		45.8%	51.9%
White		38.2%	34.7%
African-Am.		1.3%	0.5%
Hispanic		55.5%	62.7%
Asian-Am.		4.7%	1.7%

Average Faculty Salaries

	Professor	Assoc. Prof.	Asst. Prof.
UTB (FY 2008)	\$73,994	\$62,199	\$54,675
<i>FY 2007</i>			
UTB	\$76,395	\$60,141	\$53,796
Texas	\$99,683	\$69,646	\$61,159
10 Most Populous States	\$102,752	\$72,593	\$60,982
National	\$97,750	\$70,359	\$59,314

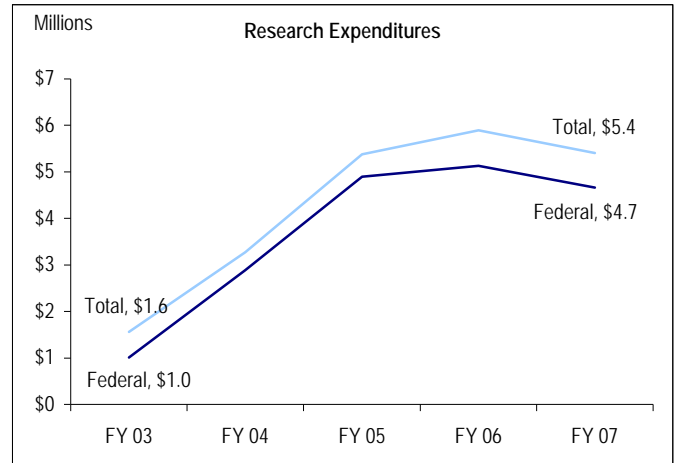
Student / Faculty Ratio

	Fall	2003	2007
FTE Students		6,758	9,254
FTE Faculty		378	504
Ratio		18 to 1	18 to 1

RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Research Funding UT Brownsville continued to build its research productivity during the past five years. Research expenditures have grown from \$1.6 million in FY 2003 to \$5.4 million in FY 2007, a 247 percent increase since 2003. Its research expenditures are higher than all but one of the campus's peer institutions.

Sponsored revenue is a more comprehensive measure of an institution's success in securing external funding to support research, public service, training, and other activities. At UT Brownsville, it also increased over the past five year period – by 49 percent to \$88.7 million in FY 2007.



Faculty Research The 70 grants held by tenured and tenure-track faculty in FY 2007 were 49 percent more than in FY 2003. Because some of the grants were quite large, research expenditures per FTE tenured/tenure-track faculty increased 161 percent, from \$7,116 to \$18,575. However, the number of faculty holding grants was essentially stable over this period, and proportionately declined from 21.5 percent to 15.8 percent.

Faculty Research

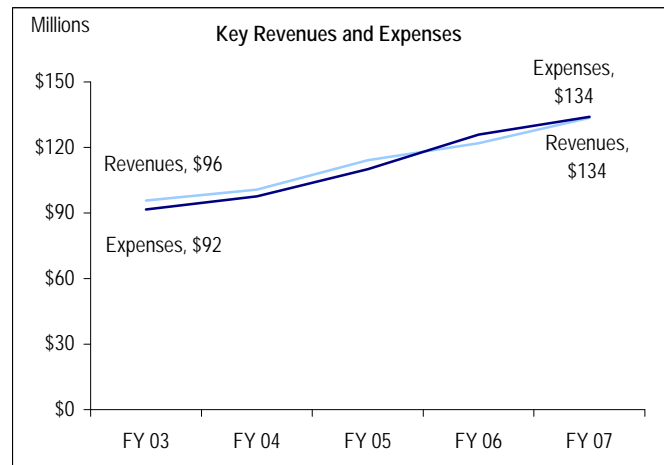
	02-03	06-07	Change
# of grants	47	70	48.9%
# of T/TT holding grants	47	46	-2.1%
% T/TT faculty holding grants	21.5%	15.8%	-5.7
Research \$ per FTE T/TT	\$7,116	\$18,575	161.0%
# of postdoctoral fellows	6	6	0.0%

UT Brownsville continued to host six postdoctoral fellows in 2007, as it did in 2003.

For FY 2002 to FY 2004, UTB had revenue from intellectual property. However, there has been no technology transfer activity since FY 2004.

RESOURCES, EFFICIENCY, AND PRODUCTIVITY

Funding Trends & Efficiencies As result of enrollment growth, increased research activity, and inflationary pressures, both revenues and expenses increased at UT Brownsville between FY 2003 and FY 2007. In FY 2007, state appropriations accounted for 21.4 percent of the total revenues; government grants and contracts accounted for 28.4 percent and nongovernment grants and contracts accounted for 37.9 percent. The latter category includes operating revenue as a transfer from Texas Southmost College which includes student tuition and fees, state appropriations and revenue from other sources. The primary expenses for UT Brownsville in FY 2007 were instruction (27.7%), scholarships and fellowships (24.0%), and institutional support and physical plant (16.4%).



UT Brownsville has reduced the proportion of expenses that cover administrative costs over the last five years. In FY 2003, administrative costs represented 10.6 percent of total expenses and in FY 2007 administrative costs were reduced to 8.2 percent.

Space Utilization Enrollment growth has outpaced space expansion, and has combined with increased efficiency to maximize space use. From 2004 to 2007, assignable space per FTE faculty decreased from 1,436 to 1,211 square feet. Space per FTE students also decreased, from 80 to 66 square feet.

Evidence of the productivity of campus buildings is UT Brownsville's utilization of classroom space, increasing slightly between FY 2003 and FY 2007 from 35.4 to 37.2 average weekly hours of use, and nearing the state standard of 38 hours. Class labs were utilized 33 hours per week compared to 19.5 hours in FY 2003 and well above the state standard of 25 hours.

UT Brownsville has a high average number of research dollars per square foot of E&G research space. In FY 2007, UT Brownsville generated \$664 in research expenditures per square foot of research space, based on 8,145 total square feet of space devoted to research facilities.

Philanthropy From 2003 to 2007, the value of UT Brownsville's endowments has increased by 88 percent from \$3.9 million to \$7.3 million. The 2007 value of its endowments translates into \$831 per FTE student and \$14,772 per FTE faculty. Donor support declined from \$1.3 million to \$1 million; not unusual for a young institution in UT Brownsville's economic setting. The campus is addressing the need to build in this area through its ongoing initiative to plan for a capital campaign.

Donor Support (thousands)				
	FY	2003	2007	% Change
Alumni		\$56	\$56	0.0%
Individuals		\$381	\$339	-11.0%
Foundations		\$577	\$91	-84.2%
Corporate		\$341	\$272	-20.2%
Others		NA	\$243	--
Total		\$1,355	\$1,001	-26.1%

UT Brownsville Peer Comparison

	UT Brownsville*	Texas A&M U-Commerce	U of Houston-Downtown	Texas A&M-International	UT Pan American	Stephen F. Austin State U	UT Tyler	UT Permian Basin*
Total Enrollment	15,688	8,471	11,449	4,917	17,337	11,756	5,926	3,462
Undergrads (%)	95%	61%	99%	79%	87%	87%	82%	78%
Full-time undergrads (%)	39%	80%	51%	66%	73%	87%	77%	70%
Resident Undergrad Tuition & Fees / FT Student	\$3,657	\$4,616	\$3,656	\$3,892	\$3,464	\$4,296	\$4,114	\$3,638
SAT Total: 25%ile 75%ile	-- --	810 1070	-- --	-- --	790 1000	890 1090	950 1150	860 1080
1st Year Retention	69%	62%	52%	71%	73%	64%	59%	57%
6-Yr Graduation Rate	18%	35%	15%	30%	33%	39%	40%	29%
Student/faculty ratio	20/1	17/1	20/1	17/1	25/1	22/1	16/1	18/1
State Approp (FY06) per FTE Student	\$3,160	\$6,030	\$3,520	\$11,880	\$5,520	\$4,950	\$6,520	\$6,570
State Approp + Tuition and Fees / FTE Student (FY06)	\$4,830	\$10,830	\$7,110	\$14,410	\$8,260	\$8,900	\$9,930	\$9,950
Research Expenditures, FY06 (in millions) *	\$5.9	\$0.9	\$0.5	N/A	\$5.0	\$8.2	\$0.8	\$2.4

NOTES: *Research Expenditures as reported to "Survey of Research Expenditures," THECB

Sources: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) reports for fall 2006. First-year retention based on fall 2005 cohort and six-year graduation rates based on fall 2000 cohort. *U.S. News & World Report* (fall 2006 data) and National Science Foundation (FY2006).

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT DALLAS

ACCOUNTABILITY PROFILE

ABOUT UT DALLAS

Mission:

The University of Texas at Dallas serves the Metroplex and the State of Texas as a global leader in innovative, high quality science, engineering, and business education and research. The University is committed to producing engaged graduates prepared for life, work, and leadership in a constantly changing world; advancing excellent educational and research programs in the natural and social sciences, engineering and technology, management, and the liberal, creative, and practical arts; and transforming ideas into actions that directly benefit the personal, economic, social, and cultural lives of the citizens of Texas.

UT Dallas's achievements include:

- UT Dallas is among the top 50 best values in public colleges in the U.S., one of only three universities in Texas to make *Kiplinger's Personal Finance* 2007 "best values" list.
- *U.S. News and World Report* ranks UT Dallas' graduate audiology program 4th in the nation. Speech language pathology was ranked 12th in the nation.
- *The Financial Times* ranked the school's Executive MBA program No. 1 in Texas.
- *U.S. News & World Report's* 2007 rankings of graduate schools placed the Erik Jonsson School of Engineering and Computer Science first in North Texas and No. 4 in Texas.
- UT Dallas won the 2008 national collegiate chess championship, a repeat of 2007's win.
- UT Dallas consistently ranks among the top 100 colleges and universities in the U.S. in number of freshman National Merit Scholars. UT Dallas is among the most selective public institutions of higher learning in Texas, with average freshman SAT scores above 1200.
- Our graduates include a Truman fellow, a Marshall Scholar, two Golden Key winners, two Goldwater fellows and a Boren fellow. The University's first Fulbright Fellow was recently named. UT Dallas pre-med majors are admitted on first application to medical school at a rate of 61 percent, against a national admission rate of 49 percent. UT Dallas pre-law majors have been admitted to each of the top 10 law schools in the nation.

Education. In fall 2007, UT Dallas enrolled 14,556 students, a record high enrollment, but only 33 students more than fall 2006. However, the institution experienced an enrollment increase of 6.1 percent over the last five years. For fall 2007, UT Dallas admitted nearly 1,400 transfer students, more than half (56.5%) of new undergraduate students. More than three-fourths (77.8%) of the transfer students came from Texas community colleges. Approximately 51 percent of UT Dallas students come from Dallas, Collin, Rockwall, and Kaufman Counties, all of which have median family incomes above the state median of \$44,922. The ethnic composition of the student population mirrors that of the community. The seven schools of UT Dallas educate almost 9,800 undergraduates and nearly 4,800 graduate students. The number of degrees awarded increased by 814 degrees, or 27.3 percent, from FY 2003 to FY 2007.

Research. Research expenditures increased from about \$33 million in FY 2003 to \$46 million in FY 2007. UT Dallas ranked 171st nationally and 13th among all Texas academic and health institutions (6th among Texas universities) for total research and development expenditures.

UNDERGRADUATE ACCESS AND PREPARATION

The University of Texas at Dallas serves the Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex area, attracts a traditional undergraduate student population, and is one of the most selective UT System institutions, admitting less than half of the applicants who apply. Undergraduate enrollment represents more than two-thirds of the total enrollment and has been relatively stable, increasing by 2.8 percent between fall 2003 and fall 2007. The demographic characteristics of the undergraduate student population changed very little over that period. In fall 2007, more than half (57%) of the undergraduate students were White, 20 percent were Asian American, and 7 percent were African American, almost the same percentages as fall 2003. The proportion of Hispanic students increased slightly, by 1.5 percentage points, and the proportion of International students declined by 1.3 points. Fewer students at UT Dallas received Pell grants (22%) than students at other Texas public institutions (30.6%).

In the past five years, UT Dallas has become significantly more selective in its admissions practice. UT Dallas guarantees admission to students who graduated in the top 10 percent of their high school class. For students not in the top 10 percent, applications are reviewed holistically based on a combination of factors including high school class rank, strength of academic preparation, ACT or SAT scores, special accomplishments in and out of school, essays, special circumstances, the completion of specific high school curriculum requirements, and, for Texas residents, consideration may be given to socioeconomic or geographical characteristics.

In fall 2003 more than 60 percent of the first-time undergraduate applicants were admitted while less than half (49.4%) were admitted in fall 2007. Even though the admissions process has become more selective, about the same proportion (one-third) of first-time students were in the top 10 percent of their high school class in 2003 and 2007. Slightly less than half (48.9%) of the admitted students enrolled in fall 2007 and their average admissions test scores were substantially higher than the state and national averages. Consequently, the first-time students at UT Dallas are well prepared and very few need developmental remediation (1%). Nearly all (97.4%) of the first-time undergraduates are full-time degree-seeking students.

The University of Texas at Dallas also provides an educational opportunity for students who start college elsewhere and then transfer. For fall 2007, UT Dallas admitted nearly 1,400 transfer students, more than half (56.5%) of new undergraduate students. More than three-fourths (77.8%) of the transfer students came from Texas community colleges.

College Costs & Financial Aid To help students with financial need, UT Dallas provided more than \$46 million in financial aid to undergraduates enrolled in 2006-07. Seventy-two percent of financial aid at UT Dallas was given in the form of loans. One third of all full-time undergraduates (33.6%) received need-based aid, which covered more than half (57.2%) of their total academic cost (tuition and all fees).

In academic year 2005-06, roughly half (49%) of the seniors at UT Dallas graduated with an average debt of \$16,895, lower than the statewide average of Texas public universities (\$18,334).

Total Fall Enrollment		
<i>Fall</i>	2003	2007
	13,718	14,556

First-Time Undergraduates		
<i>Summer/Fall</i>	2003	2007
Applicants	3,669	4,377
% Admitted	63.2%	49.4%
Enrolled	1,091	1,057
TX Top 10%	316	298
% TX Top 10%	34.4%	33.4%

Percent of students who are full-time degree seeking (Fall 2007) 97.4%

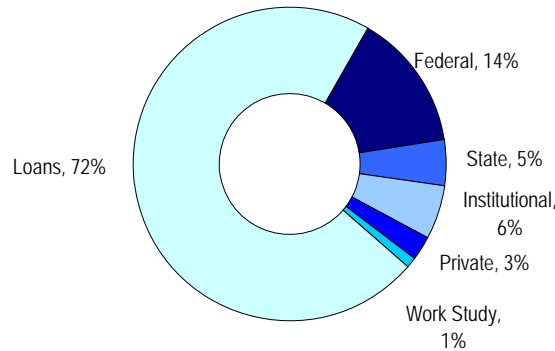
Average ACT/SAT (Fall 2007)		
	SAT	ACT
UTD	1240	26
Texas	999	20.5
Nation	1017	21.2

Transfer Students (Fall 2007)	
Total	1,371
% from TX commty colleges	77.8%

Undergraduates		
<i>Fall</i>	2003	2007
Total	9,523	9,793
White	57.6%	56.6%
African-Am.	7.4%	7.3%
Hispanic	9.3%	10.8%
Asian-Am.	19.3%	20.1%
International	5.3%	4.0%

Undergraduate Academic Cost & % Discount	
AY 2006-07	
Average in-state total academic cost	\$7,690
Full-time receiving need-based aid	
% receiving grants	33.6%
Average % discount	57.2%
Average net academic cost	\$3,292
All full-time students	
Average % discount	19.2%
Average net academic cost	\$6,214

Undergraduate Financial Aid Awards, 2006-07



UNDERGRADUATE SUCCESS AND OUTCOMES

Graduation & Persistence Rates

UT Dallas has initiated various programs to improve graduation rates. As part of the UT System Graduation Rate Initiative, the institution plans to graduate 38 percent of students within four years and 65 percent within six years by 2010, increasing the rates to 47 percent and 72 percent, respectively, by 2015. First year persistence rates for UT Dallas are higher than the average of other public institutions in the state of Texas, but lower than all but one of its ten peer institutions. Similarly, the four and six year graduation rates for UT Dallas (31% and 55%, respectively) are higher than the national average for public four-year institutions, but lower than the graduation rates of all 10 of its selected peer institutions.

When looking at the 2000 cohort graduation rates from any Texas institution in six years, UT Dallas has a higher graduation rate (64%) than the state average of 57 percent.

Graduation rates for transfer students at UT Dallas have increased substantially. The rate improved from 54.4 percent to 61.8 percent and these rates are well above the state average of 52.5 percent.

Based on prior enrollment growth, the number of baccalaureate degrees awarded increased by 46.7 percent from 2003 to 2007. UT Dallas also contributes significantly to the production of baccalaureate degrees in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics disciplines. Though the proportion of baccalaureate degrees awarded in STEM majors has declined from 30.7 percent to 22.6 percent in the last five years, UT Dallas remains above the national average of 18.3 percent.

Outcomes

Comparing UT Dallas with other public research universities on three indicators from the National Survey of Student Engagement (NSSE) provides some context for how seniors at UT Dallas viewed their educational experience. Based on the responses of seniors in 2007, more than eight out of ten UT Dallas students evaluated their educational experience as good or excellent, and more than three out of four seniors said they

	UTD		
	2001	2005	2005, TX
1st-Yr Persistence (entering fall)	79.4%	79.9%	74.6%
Graduation Rate	1997	2000	1999, U.S.
4-Yr graduation rate	31.7%	30.6%	27.9%
6-Yr graduation rate at UTD	56.2%	55.3%	54.1%
6-Yr graduation rate, any TX	62.9%	64.0%	NA
Transfer 4-yr graduation rate (CC students entering fall)	1999	2003	2003, TX
	54.4%	61.8%	52.5%

Degrees	2002-03	2006-07	% Change
Baccalaureate	1,605	2,355	46.7%

STEM, % of Baccalaureate Degrees Awarded

	AY	00-01	05-06
UTD	30.7%	22.6%	
U.S.	18.3%	18.3%	

Licensure Pass Rates, 2006

	UTD	Texas
Teacher Certification	100%	97%

National Survey of Student Engagement 2007

Senior Responses, Good or Excellent

	UTD	Peers
Educational Experience	83%	86%
Academic Advising	68%	60%
Would Attend Again (Yes)	77%	82%

Collegiate Learning Assessment

Senior Responses, 2007	UTD		U.S.
	Expected	Actual	
Performance Task	1348	1330	1195
Analytic Writing Task	1334	1333	1224
CLA Total Score	1339	1332	1192

would attend the institution again, somewhat lower than their national peers. However, academic advising was viewed more positively at UT Dallas than among its selected peers. More than two-thirds of UT Dallas seniors thought the academic advising was good or excellent, compared with 60 percent of their peer group institutions.

Seniors at UT Dallas scored slightly lower than expected on the CLA Performance Task and as expected on the Analytic Writing Task. However, relative to other students in the national sample, the results indicate that by the end of the senior year, UT Dallas students performed substantially higher on measures of critical and analytical reasoning and analytical writing tasks. These data suggest that UT Dallas has admitted well-prepared students and performed well in teaching them to think and write analytically.

Post-Baccalaureate Experience All of the UT Dallas students passed the teaching certification licensure exam, above the statewide average of 97 percent.

The majority of graduates from UT Dallas (86%) are either employed in the state of Texas, are enrolled in a Texas graduate school or both. Of the graduates who are not enrolled in a graduate or professional school, more than 60 percent work in Texas. The percentage of students who graduated from UT Dallas, enrolled in graduate school and also worked in Texas was 20 percent, compared to the 4.5 percent who enrolled in graduate school and did not work.

Postgraduate Experience (within one year)				
	AY	01-02	05-06	05-06, TX
% employed in TX		62.8%	61.4%	67.5%
% enrolled in TX grad school		2.8%	4.5%	3.6%
% employed and enrolled		22.2%	20.0%	13.9%
% employed or enrolled		87.7%	86.0%	85.0%

GRADUATE STUDENTS

Graduate Enrollment & Degrees At UT Dallas, the number of graduate students increased from 4,195 to 4,763 (13.5%) from fall 2003 to fall 2007. The majority of these students enrolled in master's level programs. Between fall 2003 and fall 2007, the proportion of African American, Hispanic and White graduate students increased, while the proportion of International students decreased.

The diversity of the graduate student population differs from the undergraduate population at UT Dallas. The graduate population has a much higher proportion of International students and a lower proportion of African American, Asian American, Hispanic and White students than the undergraduate population.

The quality of graduate students admitted to UT Dallas, as measured by the GRE exam, was essentially the same in 2007 and 2003. In contrast, the average GMAT, used for admissions to graduate business programs, increased slightly from 540 to 555. The number of master's degrees awarded remained relatively stable between 2003 and 2006, but the number of doctoral degrees increased by nearly 90 percent, from 70 to 131 awards during that time period.

While the proportion of master's degrees granted in the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics areas was essentially unchanged between 2001 and 2006, UT Dallas consistently awarded a substantially higher proportion of these degrees than the national average (27.7% vs. 16.9% in 2006).

UT Dallas not only increased the number of doctoral degrees between 2003 and 2006, but awarded a substantially higher proportion (59.5%) of them in the science, engineering and technology fields than the national average (43.2%) in 2006.

Graduate Enrollment

	Fall	2003	2007
Total		4,195	4,763
White		39.5%	41.0%
African-Am.		4.0%	4.8%
Hispanic		3.7%	5.2%
Asian-Am.		12.5%	12.3%
International		39.6%	35.7%

Graduate Student Preparation

	AY	03-04	07-08
Average GRE		1163	1165
Average GMAT		540	555

Degrees

	2002-03	2005-06	% Change
Master's	1,299	1,294	-0.4%
Doctoral	70	131	87.1%
Prof'l	--	8	--

STEM, % of Master's Degrees Awarded

	AY	00-01	05-06
Master's			
UTD		31.4%	27.7%
U.S.		12.8%	16.9%
Doctoral			
UTD		55.1%	59.5%
U.S.		32.6%	43.2%

FACULTY AND INSTRUCTION

Between 2003 and 2007, the number of total full-time equivalent students increased from 9,797 to 10,841 or nearly 11 percent. To meet these additional demands, UT Dallas added 88 faculty, an increase of 13 percent. The largest growth occurred among tenured faculty, with an increase of 52 faculty members (21.8%). Tenure-track faculty increased by 13 faculty representing a 14.1 percent increase. Other professional faculty increased by 6.6 percent or 23 faculty members. However, the number of full-time equivalent faculty only increased from 468 to 514, representing a 9.8 percent increase. Because the resulting increase in full-time equivalent faculty was slightly lower than the increase in full-time equivalent students, the student faculty ratio at UT Dallas remained unchanged at 21:1.

Faculty Diversity

Faculty diversity at UT Dallas changed between fall 2003 and fall 2007, primarily as a result in the increased number of women in tenure-track faculty positions. In fall 2003, less than one-fourth of the tenure-track faculty were women, but in 2007 that proportion increased to 37.1 percent. Changes in the ethnic diversity of the UT Dallas faculty were less pronounced. Among the tenured faculty, the proportion of White faculty declined from 75.7 percent to 70.8 percent, and the number of Asian-American tenured faculty increased from 17.6 percent to 20.6 percent. The proportion of Hispanic tenured faculty increased slightly from 2.9 percent to 4.8 percent. Ethnic diversity among the tenure-track faculty changed very little. The proportion of tenure-track faculty who were African American dropped slightly (3.3% to 1.9%), while the proportions of Asian-American and Hispanic tenure-track faculty increased slightly (31.5% to 33.3% and 5.4% to 6.7%, respectively). The largest change among tenure-track faculty was the decline in International faculty, dropping from 6.5 percent to 2.9 percent. Among other professional faculty, the largest change was the proportion of women, an increase from 44 percent to 47 percent.

Compared with Texas, the 10 most populous states and nationally for the 2006-07 academic year, faculty salaries at UT Dallas were generally higher than the average at every level of academic rank. These higher rates most likely reflect the salary differential in the fields of business, science and engineering and the higher proportion of UT Dallas faculty teaching in these fields.

Average Faculty Salaries			
	Professor	Assoc. Prof.	Asst. Prof.
UTD (FY 2008)	\$123,725	\$91,322	\$87,256
<i>FY 2007</i>			
UTD	\$114,345	\$88,096	\$85,043
Texas	\$99,683	\$69,646	\$61,159
10 Most Populous States	\$102,752	\$72,593	\$60,982
National	\$97,750	\$70,359	\$59,314

Faculty Headcount

	Fall 2003	2007
Total	679	767
Tenured	239	291
% Female	15.1%	14.4%
White	75.7%	70.8%
African-Am.	2.1%	2.1%
Hispanic	2.9%	4.8%
Asian-Am.	17.6%	20.6%
International	1.7%	1.7%
Tenure-Track	92	105
% Female	23.9%	37.1%
White	53.3%	55.2%
African-Am.	3.3%	1.9%
Hispanic	5.4%	6.7%
Asian-Am.	31.5%	33.3%
International	6.5%	2.9%
Other Prof'l	348	371
% Female	44.0%	47.2%
White	81.3%	80.6%
African-Am.	2.6%	3.2%
Hispanic	3.7%	3.5%
Asian-Am.	10.6%	10.8%
International	1.4%	1.6%

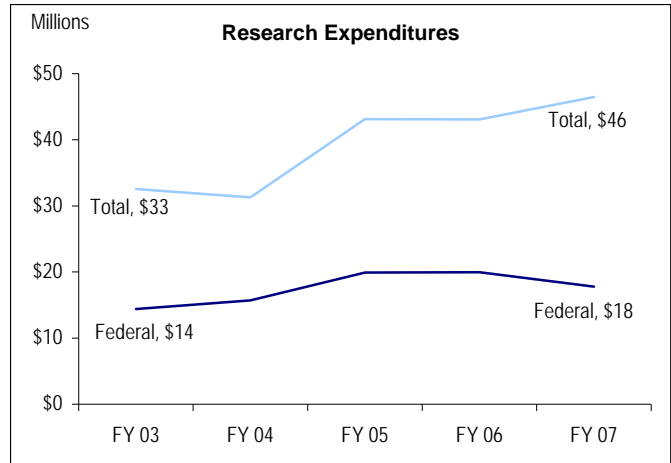
Student / Faculty Ratio

	Fall 2003	2007
FTE Students	9,797	10,841
FTE Faculty	468	514
Ratio	21 to 1	21 to 1

RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Research Funding UT Dallas substantially improved its research productivity during the past five years. Between FY 2003 and FY 2007, total research expenditures increased by nearly 42.8 percent to more than \$46 million. In 2006, UT Dallas ranked 171st in total R&D dollars, lower than eight of its ten peers.

Sponsored revenue, which is a more comprehensive measure of an institution's success in securing funding to support research, public service, training, and other activities, increased by more than \$21 million to \$47.3 million in FY 2007.



Research Rankings

	FY 2006			FY 2005		
	Total R&D	Federal R&D	Federal R&D for Life Sciences	Total R&D for Life Sciences	by # Postdoc Appointees	by # Grad Students
George Mason Univ	165	155	188	218	350	44
Georgia Inst of Tech (all campuses)	32	35	184	164	76	15
Miami Univ (all campuses)	232	260	--	233	162	241
Ohio Univ (all campuses)	179	193	208	179	170	177
SUNY Albany	62	91	69	91	98	66
SUNY Binghamton	202	224	304	282	442	151
UC-Riverside	112	123	132	108	64	157
UC-Santa Barbara	98	88	203	220	85	84
UC-Santa Cruz	121	119	179	175	96	184
Univ of Maryland, Baltimore Cnty	152	141	178	184	155	132
UT Dallas	171	191	224	191	138	88

Faculty Research The number of grants held by tenured and tenure-track faculty increased by more than 50 percent from FY 2003 to FY 2007. Not only did number of tenured/tenure-track faculty holding grants increase by nearly one-third, but the average research dollars per faculty member increased by more than 11 percent to more than \$140,000.

The number of postdoctoral fellows at UT Dallas increased significantly from 39 postdoctoral fellows in FY 2003 to 47 in FY 2007.

Faculty Research

	02-03	06-07	Change
# of grants	218	330	51.4%
# of T/TT holding grants	112	148	32.1%
% T/TT faculty holding grants	44.1%	45.4%	1.3
Research \$ per T/TT faculty	\$128,138	\$142,568	11.3%
# of postdoctoral fellows	39	47	20.5%

Technology Transfer

	FY 2002	2006	% Change
New Invention Disclosures	12	28	133.3%
U.S. Patents Issued	5	5	0.0%
Licenses & Options Executed	0	2	--
Gross Revenue from IP	\$48.0 K	\$46.7 K	-2.7%

Technology Transfer From 2002 to 2006, the number of new invention disclosures increased significantly from 12 to 28 reflecting a 133 percent change. The total gross revenue received from intellectual property declined by less than 3 percent from \$47,971 to \$46,663 over the same time period.

RESOURCES, EFFICIENCY, AND PRODUCTIVITY

Funding Trends and Efficiencies

Enrollment growth, increased research activity, and inflationary pressures all contributed to an increase in both revenues and expenses at UT Dallas between FY 2003 and FY 2007.

In FY 2007, state appropriations accounted for 28.8 percent of the total revenues; tuition and fees accounted for 37.8 percent; and government grants and contracts accounted for 16.6 percent. The primary expenses for UT Dallas in FY 2007 were instruction (34.8%), institutional support and physical plant (15.7%), and research (14.8%).

State support per FTE student for higher education declined between FY 2003 and FY 2007. Over that time period, state support per student dropped from \$5,630 to \$5,320 when adjusting for inflation. Consequently, tuition and fee revenue increased from \$4,650 to \$6,200 per student. Another way to understand the change in funding for UT Dallas is to note that for every \$1 of revenue from student tuition and fees in FY 2003 the state provided \$1.21. In FY 2007, the state provided a \$0.86 for every \$1 that came from student tuition and fees. Relative to 10 peers, UT Dallas has a lower state appropriations plus tuition and fee revenue per FTE student than all but one of its peers. This means that UT Dallas has less funding than its peers when considering the two major revenue streams that support instruction and academic operations.

Between FY2003 and FY2007 sources supporting the work of faculty also changed. In FY 2003, approximately \$143,000 of revenue per full-time equivalent faculty was provided from state support compared with \$118,000 per FTE faculty from student tuition and fees. In FY 2007, the pattern reversed: more money per FTE faculty came from student tuition and fees than from state appropriations.

UT Dallas lowered administrative costs slightly over the last five years. In FY 2003, administrative costs represented 8.7 percent compared with 8.5 percent in FY 2007.

Space Utilization

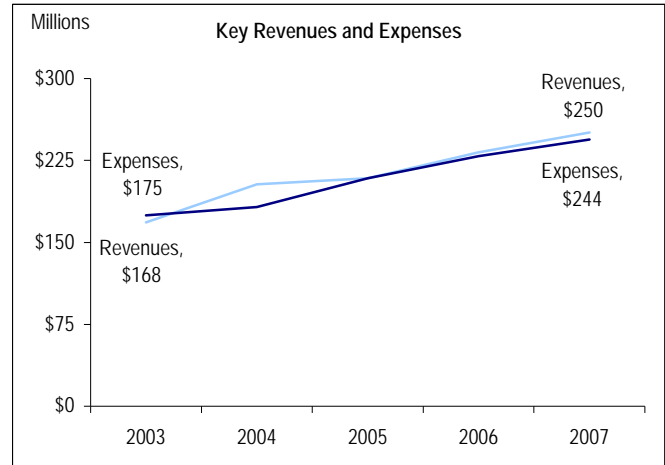
Space utilization at UT Dallas improved dramatically from FY 2003 to FY 2007. While the E&G assignable square feet per full-time equivalent student did not increase, staying at approximately 106 square feet per student, the average hours of weekly utilization of classrooms and class labs increased substantially. By FY 2007, classrooms were utilized an average of 35.1 hours per week, up from 20.0 hours in FY 2003, but below the THECB standard of 38 hours. Similarly, class labs were utilized 29 hours per week compared to 15 hours in FY 2003, and above the state standard of 25 hours.

UT Dallas increased the average number of research dollars per square foot of E&G research space. In FY 2007, UT Dallas generated \$258 in research expenditures per square foot of research space compared with \$227 in FY 2003.

Philanthropy

Endowments at UT Dallas increased from \$181.7 million in 2003 to \$264.0 million in 2007, a net change of 45 percent. The increase in endowments translated into nearly \$25,000 per FTE student and almost \$500,000 per FTE faculty.

Donor support increased substantially at UT Dallas over the last five years. Between FY 2003 and FY 2007, donations increased from \$6.8 million to \$33.6 million, a 390 percent increase. The most significant increases came from individual donors and from foundations.



Inflation-Adjusted Revenue per FTE, by Source

	FY	02-03	06-07	% Change
Per FTE Student				
State Appropriations		\$5,630	\$5,320	-5.5%
Tuition and Fees		\$4,650	\$6,200	33.3%
Per FTE Faculty				
State Appropriations		\$143,020	\$119,480	-16.5%
Tuition and Fees		\$118,050	\$139,220	17.9%

Donor Support (thousands)

	FY	2003	2007	% Change
Alumni		\$566	\$1,179	108.3%
Individuals		\$679	\$17,910	2537.7%
Foundations		\$2,593	\$8,803	239.5%
Corporate		\$2,539	\$5,051	98.9%
Others		\$476	\$650	36.6%
Total		\$6,853	\$33,593	390.2%

UT Dallas Peer Comparison

	UT Dallas	U of California-Riverside	U of California-Santa Barbara	U of California-Santa Cruz	Georgia Institute of Tech	U of Maryland-Baltimore Co.	SUNY-Albany	SUNY-Binghamton	Miami U-Oxford	Ohio U	George Mason U
Total Enrollment	14,523	16,875	21,082	15,364	17,936	11,798	17,434	14,373	16,329	20,610	29,889
Undergrads (%)	65%	88%	86%	91%	--	80%	71%	80%	89%	83%	61%
Full-time undergrads (%)	71%	97%	97%	97%	--	85%	93%	96%	98%	94%	76%
Resident Undergrad Tuition & Fees / FT Student	\$6,940	\$6,590	\$7,010	\$7,017	\$4,926	\$8,622	\$5,939	\$5,910	\$22,997	\$8,727	\$6,408
SAT Total: 25 th ile	1140	950	1080	1050	1230	1080	1020	1160	1110	980	1010
75 th ile	1360	1200	1320	1270	1400	1300	1200	1350	1300	1200	1210
1st Year Retention	80%	86%	89%	88%	92%	82%	84%	89%	90%	80%	86%
6-Yr Graduation Rate	55%	64%	78%	70%	77%	56%	63%	78%	81%	71%	56%
Student/faculty ratio	19/1	18/1	17/1	19/1	14/1	17/1	20/1	20/1	16/1	19/1	16/1
State Approp per FTE Student (FY06)	\$6,590	\$8,830	\$9,120	\$7,960	\$14,580	\$7,100	\$10,100	\$9,400	\$4,780	\$5,860	\$5,460
State Approp + Tuition and Fees / FTE Student (FY06)	\$12,980	\$15,740	\$16,630	\$15,130	\$21,190	\$13,340	\$14,610	\$13,950	\$18,400	\$15,040	\$12,040
Research Expenditures, FY06 (in millions)	\$44.2	\$124.8	\$174.4	\$114.1	\$440.9	\$65.7	\$274.4	\$29.6	\$19.2	\$38.0	\$50.4

Sources: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) reports for fall 2006. First-year retention based on fall 2005 cohort and six-year graduation rates based on fall 2000 cohort. U.S. News & World Report (fall 2006 data) and National Science Foundation (FY2006).

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT EL PASO

ACCOUNTABILITY PROFILE

ABOUT UT EL PASO

Mission:

As the leading U.S. doctoral/research university serving a majority Mexican-American student population, the University of Texas at El Paso creates a broad range of educational opportunities for residents of the U.S.-Mexico border region, prepares a competitive workforce for the state and nation, and contributes to our community's economic development and quality of life.

UT El Paso's achievements include:

- UTEP ranks among the top five universities in the nation in awarding bachelor's degrees to Hispanics according to *Hispanic Outlook in Higher Education* magazine. UT El Paso ranks sixth nationally for master's degrees awarded to Hispanics.
- According to *Diverse Issues in Higher Education*, UTEP ranked in the top ten in numbers of baccalaureate degrees awarded to Hispanic students in specific disciplines: biological and biomedical sciences (5); business (3); engineering (1); health professions (3); mathematics (6); physical sciences (7).
- *Hispanic Business* magazine ranked UTEP's College of Engineering as the nation's number one graduate engineering program for Hispanics.
- UTEP ranks third among UT System academic institutions in total research spending and second for federal research dollars.
- UTEP was selected in 2006 and 2007 as one of *Fortune Small Business's* "America's Best Colleges for Entrepreneurs" for family and cross-disciplinary business degrees.
- UTEP was featured in *Student Success in College: Creating Conditions that Matter* (2005) by George D. Kuh and associates, which features universities that "create a campus culture that fosters success" and identifies "diverse institutions that do an especially good job of educating students."

Education. In fall 2007, UT El Paso enrolled 20,155 students, an all-time record enrollment and an increase of 1.6 percent over fall 2006 and of 8.7 percent over the last five years. Over 80 percent of UT El Paso students come from El Paso County, which has the lowest household income among the six major metropolitan areas in Texas. The ethnic composition of the student population mirrors that of the community.

The six colleges of UT El Paso educate over 17,000 undergraduates and more than 3,000 graduate students. From 2003 to 2007, the growth in degrees conferred outpaced enrollment growth. The number of bachelor's degrees awarded increased by 33.1 percent to 2,394 degrees; the number of master's degrees increased by 27.2 percent to 735; and the number of doctoral degrees grew by 40 percent to 42.

Research. Research expenditures increased from about \$28 million in FY 2003 to \$42 million in FY 2007. UT El Paso ranked among the top 200 institutions nationally and 14th in Texas for total research and development expenditures. The campus was also ranked as 5th in federal science and engineering funding among institutions with large Hispanic enrollments.

UNDERGRADUATE ACCESS AND PREPARATION

The University of Texas at El Paso provides access to higher education for a region that is geographically isolated and is socially and economically linked to northern Mexico. About one-third of entering students are first-generation college students. Seventy-six percent of undergraduates are Hispanic, 9 percent reside and commute from Mexico, almost 50 percent of students receive Pell Grants, and 33 percent have a family income of \$20,000 or less.

To provide access to students from all socioeconomic levels, UT El Paso considers a broad set of admissions criteria. A significant proportion of students graduated in the top quartile of their high school class (about 43%) and the majority were in the top half of their high school class (about 74%). UT El Paso continues to be the primary institution of choice for the best prepared students in the region; 60 percent of the Top 10 Percent El Paso high school students who chose to attend a public institution in Texas enrolled at UTEP. In fall 2007, 299 Top 10 Percent students enrolled at UTEP.

Most undergraduate applicants were admitted in 2007 (94.6%), and slightly less than the 97.7 percent admitted for 2003. UTEP guarantees admission to students in the top half of their graduating high school class. Students in the bottom half of the class require a minimum score of 920 on the SAT or 20 on the ACT. (Although SAT or ACT test scores are required for UT El Paso applicants, a recent institutional study funded by Lumina Foundation confirmed that all talented and engaged students can be successful at UT El Paso regardless of their ACT or SAT scores, parents' level of education, or family income; the finding from the study is being used to further refine admissions criteria and advising policy.)

About half of students who are admitted to UT El Paso enroll, and of those, almost 15 percent were in the top 10 percent of their Texas high school class in fall 2007, up slightly from 14.0 percent in 2003. Compared with the Texas statewide average of all public institutions (22%), however, UT El Paso has a smaller proportion of students from the top 10 percent of the high school graduating classes. The average ACT and SAT admissions test scores of the enrolled students are generally lower than state and national college-bound averages.

Developmental education is a critical factor in assuring student preparation and success for UT El Paso. Based on the standards established by the campus, in fall 2003 48.5 percent of first-time entering students required some form of developmental education (compared with 21% statewide). Reducing the number of students in developmental courses and increasing the effectiveness of developmental courses continues to be a major area of focus for the campus. Because high school preparation, especially in math, can affect academic success, in summer 2006 UT El Paso implemented a six-hour math refresher workshop for students who initially placed into a developmental math course. The impact of the intervention was significant; about 51 percent of students moved up at least one level after taking the refresher workshop.

UT El Paso has worked with El Paso Community College (EPCC) to offer developmental math courses below intermediate algebra and worked with EPCC and high schools to align curricula. In fall 2007, 556 students were placed in developmental math, compared to 1,100 students in fall 2003. In 2006-07, UTEP worked with the local school districts to administer placement tests to students during their junior and senior year of high school; this program is designed to allow students to improve their math competency in high school and transition into college coursework more quickly.

Total Fall Enrollment		
<i>Fall</i>	2003	2007
	18,542	20,155
First-Time Undergraduates		
<i>Summer/Fall</i>	2003	2007
Applicants	4,198	5,147
% Admitted	97.7%	94.9%
Enrolled	2,594	2,346
TX Top 10%	303	299
% TX Top 10%	14.0%	14.8%
Percent of students who are full-time degree seeking (Fall 2007)		86.0%
Average ACT/SAT (Fall 2007)		
	SAT	ACT
UTEP	925	18
Texas	999	20.5
Nation	1017	21.2
Transfer Students (Fall 2007)		
Total		1,340
% from TX commty college		74.0%
Undergraduates		
<i>Fall</i>	2003	2007
Total	15,085	17,026
White	10.8%	9.2%
African-Am.	2.3%	2.8%
Hispanic	74.2%	76.4%
Asian-Am.	1.1%	1.0%
International	11.4%	9.9%

The University of Texas at El Paso also provides an educational opportunity for students who start college elsewhere then transfer. In fall 2007, nearly four out of ten new undergraduate students were transfer students. Of those, almost 48 percent were enrolled full-time in fall 2007 and 74 percent transferred from a community college. UTEP and EPCC have made significant efforts to create a seamless educational experience for the students in the region, including those who transfer, as well as the many students who co-enroll at both institutions. UT El Paso and EPCC have developed systems for joint-enrollment, joint financial aid, curriculum alignment, and easy transfer of student records.

The proportion of undergraduates was nearly 85 percent of total student enrollment in 2007 and is continuing to grow. In fall 2007, UT El Paso enrolled 17,026 students, an increase of 1.4 percent over fall 2006 and of 13 percent over 2003. The proportion of Hispanic students increased slightly to over 76.4 percent, while the proportion of White and International students decreased. This growth reflects UT El Paso's commitment in supporting the state's efforts to close the gaps in higher education participation, especially for Hispanic students. The El Paso region continues to lag behind the state average in participation rates, and The Collaborate for Academic Excellence at UT El Paso has effectively worked on raising the aspirations and preparation of students in K-12 in the region for the last 15 years.

College Costs & Financial Aid With the lowest median household income among the six major metropolitan areas in Texas (\$32,124), college costs and financial aid are critical to student success and timely degree progress at UT El Paso.

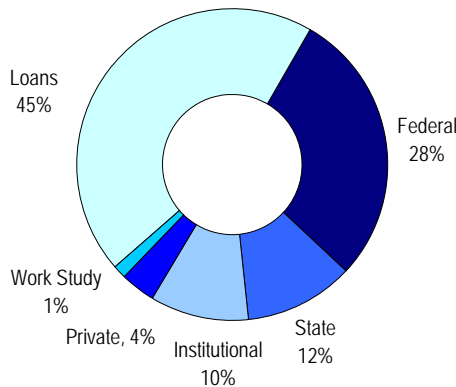
To help students financially, UT El Paso provided more than \$95.9 million dollars in financial aid to undergraduates enrolled in 2006-07. Over half of the financial aid was in the form of grants and scholarships. Nearly one-half of all full-time undergraduates (46.7%) received need-based aid, which covered 100 percent of their total academic cost (tuition and fees).

Graduating seniors at UT El Paso have a low level of debt, only \$6,538, compared to a statewide average of \$18,334.

Undergraduate Academic Cost & % Discount

	AY 2006-07
Average in-state total academic cost	\$5,361
Full-time receiving need-based aid	
% receiving grants	46.7%
Average % discount	100.0%
Average net academic cost	\$0
All full-time students	
Average % discount	46.7%
Average net academic cost	\$2,860

Undergraduate Financial Aid Awards, 2006-07



UNDERGRADUATE SUCCESS AND OUTCOMES

Graduation & Persistence Rates UT El Paso is working aggressively to improve time to degree and graduation rates through various programs. As part of the UT System Graduation Rate Initiative, the institution has established a goal of graduating 20 percent of their students within four years and 53 percent within six years by 2015. These initiatives require adequate time to be properly evaluated. However, first-year persistence is an early indicator of student success and UT El Paso is gradually improving on this measure. From fall 2005, 67.3 percent of first-time, full-time, degree-seeking undergraduates at UT El Paso persisted to the following fall semester, up from 64.3 percent in fall 2001.

While four-year and six-year graduation rates have also improved, they remain below those of peer institutions and of the national averages. The 2000 cohort's six year graduation rate from any Texas institution lags the state average (57.2%) as well as UTEP's institutional peers, but has increased over the past five years by three points to 31.5 percent. The six-year graduation rate for UT El Paso does not include a significant proportion of the undergraduate students who start as transfer students or spend most of their educational careers as part-time students and take longer than six years to graduate. In 2006-07, nearly three-fourths (73%) of the baccalaureate recipients did not start as first-time, full-time freshmen within the six-year window used to calculate the graduation rate. Graduation rates for transfer students have also increased from 42.3 percent to 44.1 percent, but these rates are still below the state average of 52.5 percent. As new initiatives to improve graduation rates are fully implemented, student success at UT El Paso should increase accordingly.

1st-Yr Persistence	UTEP		
	2001	2005	2005, TX
(entering fall)	64.3%	67.3%	74.6%
Graduation Rate	1997	2000	1999, U.S.
4-Yr graduation rate	2.5%	4.0%	27.9%
6-Yr graduation rate at UTEP	25.6%	28.9%	54.1%
6-Yr graduation rate, any TX	28.4%	31.5%	NA
Transfer 4-yr graduation rate	1999	2003	2003, TX
(CC students entering fall)	42.3%	44.1%	52.5%

Despite a slowing of enrollment growth, the number of baccalaureate degrees awarded increased by 596 degrees or 33.1 percent from 2002-03 to 2006-07, compared with undergraduate enrollment growth of 12.9 percent over the same period. UT El Paso contributes significantly to statewide and national production of baccalaureate degrees in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics disciplines. In 2005-06, 22.5 percent of the total baccalaureate degrees awarded were in these areas, compared to 18.3 percent nationally.

Degrees	2002-03	2006-07	% Change
Baccalaureate	1,798	2,394	33.1%
STEM, % of Baccalaureate Degrees Awarded			
	AY	00-01	05-06
UTEP		22.7%	22.5%
U.S.		18.3%	18.3%

Outcomes Comparing UT El Paso with peer research universities on three indicators from the National Survey of Student Engagement (NSSE) provides an overview of how seniors at UT El Paso viewed their educational experience. Based on the responses of seniors in 2007, three-quarters of UT El Paso students evaluated their educational experience as good or excellent, somewhat lower than their national peers, and nearly 80 percent of seniors said they would attend the institution again. However, academic advising was viewed less positively nationally and at UT El Paso, where 54 percent of UT El Paso seniors thought the academic advising was good or excellent, compared with 61 percent of students at peer institutions.

National Survey of Student Engagement 2007

Senior Responses, Good or Excellent

	UTEP	Peers
Educational Experience	75%	81%
Academic Advising	54%	61%
Would Attend Again (Yes)	78%	77%

Collegiate Learning Assessment

Senior Responses, 2007

	UTEP		U.S.
	Expected	Actual	
CLA Total Score	1073	1168	1192

Students at UT El Paso scored higher than expected on the Collegiate Learning Assessment. Freshmen scored above expected on the Performance Task, and well above expected on the Writing Task. The CLA Total score was 1168, compared with an expected score of 1073. And, while UT El Paso students entered college with much lower SAT scores than students nationally, the difference between seniors and freshmen on the CLA Total exam nearly matched the differences found for the national sample. These data suggest that UT El Paso as an institution enhances how students think and write analytically and solve problems.

Post-Baccalaureate Experience Over 90 percent of test takers at UT El Paso passed the initial exams for teacher certification and nursing in FY 2006, although the initial pass rates were slightly below the state average. In engineering, where students no longer take the exam as a graduation requirement, the licensure pass rate was 32 percent in 2005-06, substantially lower than the statewide average (62%).

Licensure Pass Rates, 2006

	UTEP	Texas
Teacher Certification	92%	97%
Nursing	91%	91%
Engineering	32%	62%

El Paso's location and economic condition, with comparatively fewer jobs being created, leads to a comparatively lower percentage of graduates who are able to find local employment within one year of graduation. Nevertheless, the percentage of students who graduated from UTEP and are employed, enrolled in a graduate or professional school in Texas, or both held essentially steady at 80 percent from 2002 to 2006.

Postgraduate Experience (within one year)

	AY	01-02	05-06	05-06, TX
% employed in TX		60.8%	59.9%	67.5%
% enrolled in TX grad/prof school		3.1%	2.8%	3.6%
% employed and enrolled		16.2%	17.2%	13.9%
% employed or enrolled		80.1%	79.9%	85.0%

GRADUATE STUDENTS

Graduate Enrollment & Degrees

At UT El Paso, the majority of graduate students enroll in master's level programs. Between fall 2003 and fall 2007, the proportion of Hispanic and International graduate students increased, while the proportion of White students decreased. The graduate student population remains more diverse than the undergraduate population with a larger proportion of White (18%) and International (19.4%) students. The decline in the number of graduate students from 3,457 in fall 2003 to 3,129 in fall 2007 was primarily a result of including post-baccalaureate students in the graduate counts in 2003, but not in subsequent years. Enrollment increased by 112 students between fall 2004 and fall 2007.

The number of graduate degrees awarded by UT El Paso is a measure of the campus's success in preparing qualified individuals for high-level positions. At UTEP, an emerging doctoral institution, the number of doctoral degrees awarded (42 in FY 2007) has remained relatively small compared to peers over the last six years, but the number of master's degrees is large and has increased by 27.2 percent since 2002-03 to 735 in 2006-07.

UT El Paso not only increased the proportion of master's degrees in the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics areas between 2001 and 2006 but has consistently awarded a substantially higher proportion of these degrees than the national average (22.3% vs. 16.9% in 2006).

Graduate Enrollment

	Fall	2003	2007
Total		3,457	3,129
White		21.8%	18.1%
African-Am.		2.8%	2.3%
Hispanic		57.0%	58.2%
Asian-Am.		1.8%	1.7%
International		16.0%	19.4%

Graduate Student Preparation

	AY	03-04	07-08
Average GRE		943	939
Average GMAT		431	414

Degrees

	2002-03	2006-07	% Change
Master's	578	735	27.2%
Doctoral	30	42	40.0%

STEM, % of Graduate Degrees Awarded

	AY	00-01	05-06
Master's			
UTEP		20.5%	22.3%
U.S.		12.8%	16.9%
Doctoral			
UTEP		53.6%	66.7%
U.S.		32.6%	43.2%

FACULTY AND INSTRUCTION

As student enrollment has increased from 2003 to 2007, so has the number of faculty. Overall, UT El Paso added a total of 214 faculty, an increase of 24.2 percent. The largest growth occurred among non tenured/tenure-track or other professional faculty, with an increase of 172 faculty members. Tenured faculty increased by 39 and tenure-track faculty increased by 3. The student-faculty ratio declined from 21:1 in 2003 to 20:1 in 2007, which is higher than nine of UT El Paso's 14 peers.

Faculty Headcount

	Fall	2003	2007
Total		883	1,097
Tenured		267	306
% Female		23.2%	25.2%
White		74.9%	71.6%
African-Am.		1.1%	0.7%
Hispanic		17.2%	20.9%
Asian-Am.		4.5%	5.6%
International		1.1%	0.7%
Tenure-Track		174	177
% Female		35.6%	41.8%
White		58.0%	45.2%
African-Am.		2.3%	1.7%
Hispanic		22.4%	25.4%
Asian-Am.		7.5%	7.9%
International		8.6%	19.2%
Other Prof'l		442	614
% Female		51.6%	48.9%
White		57.2%	54.9%
African-Am.		3.2%	2.9%
Hispanic		32.4%	31.9%
Asian-Am.		2.9%	2.9%
International		3.8%	5.7%

Student / Faculty Ratio

	Fall	2003	2007
FTE Students		13,546	14,542
FTE Faculty		656	724
Ratio		21 to 1	20 to 1

Faculty Diversity

The largest change in faculty diversity from fall 2003 to 2007 was a decrease in the proportion of White tenured/tenure-track faculty and an increase in the proportion of Hispanic, Asian, and International tenured/tenure-track faculty. The number of tenured/tenure-track Hispanic faculty increased from 85 to 109.

Compared with peers nationally and in the 10 most populous states for the FY 2007, faculty salaries at UT El Paso were generally lower than the average at the professor and associate professor rank. However, assistant professor salaries were slightly higher than the national average and the average for the 10 most populous states.

From 2003 to 2007, the proportion of tenured/tenure-track faculty teaching lower division courses has decreased from 41.2 percent to 35.0 percent.

Average Faculty Salaries

	Professor	Assoc. Prof.	Asst. Prof.
UTEP (FY 2008)	\$90,236	\$67,465	\$61,562
<i>FY 2007</i>			
UTEP	\$88,298	\$66,943	\$59,761
Texas	\$99,683	\$69,646	\$61,159
10 Most Populous States	\$102,752	\$72,593	\$60,982
National	\$97,750	\$70,359	\$59,314

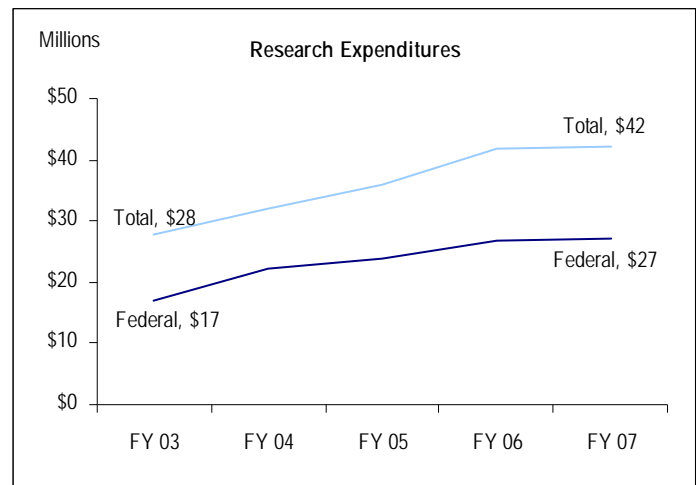
RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Research Funding

UT El Paso continued to build its research productivity during the past five years. Between FY 2003 and FY 2007, total research expenditures increased by 51 percent to \$42 million.

Among over 600 institutions receiving federal research funding, UT El Paso was in the top third (196), and about in the middle among its peers.

Sponsored revenue is a more comprehensive measure of an institution's success in securing funding to support research, public service, training, and other activities. At UT El Paso it increased over the past five year period by 19 percent to \$81.8 million in FY 2007.



Faculty Research The 300 grants held by tenured and tenure-track faculty in FY 2007 was 66.7 percent higher than in FY 2003. And, because faculty have competed successfully for new and larger grants, the proportion of faculty holding grants increased by 82.5 percent. The average research expenditures per faculty member also increased by nearly 40 percent.

The number of postdoctoral fellows at UT El Paso also grew, from 2 in FY 2002 to 17 in FY 2003 and 24 in FY 2007.

Technology Transfer UT El Paso is moving through the first stages of technology transfer. From 2002 to 2006, the number of new invention disclosures was nearly stable, decreasing slightly from 10 to 8. Over the same period, however, the total gross revenue received from intellectual property increased by a large proportion, from under \$1,000 to more than \$35,000.

Faculty Research

	02-03	06-07	Change
# of grants	180	300	66.7%
# of T/TT holding grants	97	177	82.5%
% T/TT faculty holding grants	24.0%	40.6%	16.6
Research \$ per FTE T/TT	\$68,929	\$96,438	39.9%
# of postdoctoral fellows	7	24	242.9%

Technology Transfer

	FY 2002	2006	% Change
New Invention Disclosures	10	8	-20.0%
U.S. Patents Issued	0	1	--
Gross Revenue from IP	\$0.8 K	\$35.1 K	4287.5%

Research Rankings

	FY 2006				FY 2005	
	Total R&D	Federal R&D	Federal R&D for Life Sciences	Total R&D for Life Sciences	by # Postdoc Appointees	by # Grad Students
Arizona State Univ	81	87	123	122	107	32
Florida Atlantic Univ	204	192	197	192	224	143
Florida International Univ	151	136	166	160	171	78
Northern Arizona Univ	212	219	162	170	176	250
San Diego State Univ	144	157	143	139	211	64
SUNY - Buffalo	58	64	55	52	55	39
UC-Riverside	112	123	132	108	64	157
Univ of Akron	209	231	271	280	126	136
Univ of Nevada - Las Vegas	158	145	180	205	234	163
Univ of Houston	141	151	160	162	164	77
Univ of North Texas	245	254	294	263	186	140
Univ of Wisconsin - Milwaukee	190	214	232	214	544	68
UT Arlington	203	198	326	311	152	56
UT San Antonio	201	189	158	182	192	169
UT El Paso	196	195	183	193	535	185

RESOURCES, EFFICIENCY, AND PRODUCTIVITY

Funding Trends & Efficiencies

As a result of enrollment growth, increased research activity, and inflationary pressures, both revenues and expenses increased at UT El Paso between FY 2003 and FY 2007.

In FY 2007, state appropriations accounted for 28 percent of the total revenues; tuition and fees accounted for 25 percent; and government grants and contracts accounted for 26.5 percent. The primary expenses for UT El Paso in FY 2007 were instruction (29.2%), institutional support and physical plant (14.6%), and auxiliary (14.1%).

State support per FTE student for higher education declined between FY 2003 and FY 2007. Over that time period, state support per student dropped from \$5,080 to \$4,510 when adjusting for inflation. Consequently, tuition and fee revenue increased from \$2,490 to \$3,710 per student. Another way to understand the change in funding for UT El Paso is to note that for every \$1 of revenue from student tuition and fees in FY 2003 the state provided \$2.04. In FY 2007, the state provided a \$1.22 for every \$1 that came from student tuition and fees. UT El Paso had lower state appropriations than 10 of its 14 peers, and tuition and fees plus state appropriations were lower than at all of its peer institutions.

The amount of revenue per full-time equivalent faculty member changed in a similar manner. In FY 2003, \$104,460 of revenue per full-time equivalent faculty was provided from state support compared with \$80,930 per FTE faculty from student tuition and fees in 2007.

UT El Paso has lowered administrative costs over the last five years. In FY 2003, administrative costs represented 10.3 percent of total expenses and in FY 2007 administrative costs were reduced to 7.5 percent.

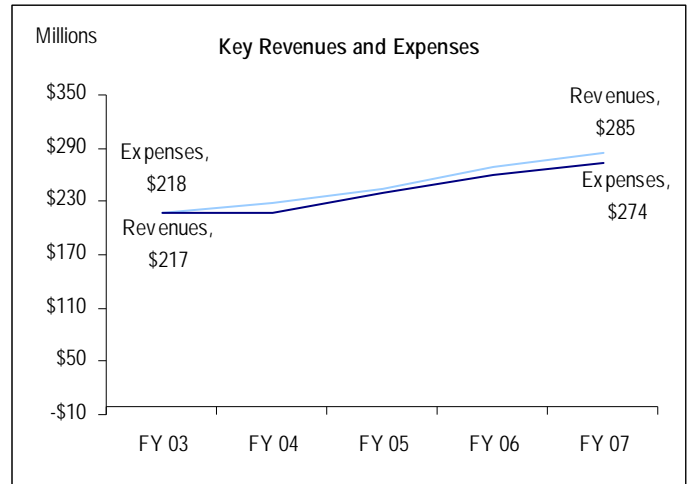
Space Utilization

At UT El Paso, utilization of classrooms between FY 2003 and FY 2007 declined from 36.7 to 34.8 average weekly hours of use, somewhat lower than the state standard of 38 hours. The E&G assignable square feet per full-time equivalent student decreased from 131 in FY 2003 to 93 in FY 2007. Class labs were utilized 52 hours per week compared to 45 hours in FY 2003, and above the state standard of 25 hours.

UT El Paso has increased steadily the average number of research dollars per square foot of E&G research space. In FY 2007, UT El Paso generated \$255 in research expenditures per square foot of research space compared with \$182 in FY 2003.

Philanthropy

The value of endowments at UT El Paso increased from \$107 million in 2003 to \$158 million in 2007, a net increase of 48 percent. The increase in the value of endowments translated into \$10,973 per FTE student and \$220,942 per FTE faculty. Giving by individuals has nearly tripled over this period, contributing to a total of \$16.7 million in private donor support.



Inflation-Adjusted Revenue per FTE, by Source

	FY	02-03	06-07	% Change
Per FTE Student				
State Appropriations		\$5,080	\$4,510	-11.2%
Tuition and Fees		\$2,490	\$3,710	49.0%
Per FTE Faculty				
State Appropriations		\$104,460	\$98,220	-6.0%
Tuition and Fees		\$51,250	\$80,930	57.9%

Donor Support (thousands)

	FY	2003	2007	% Change
Alumni		\$1,616	\$2,016	24.8%
Individuals		\$1,039	\$3,995	284.5%
Foundations		\$6,542	\$5,645	-13.7%
Corporate		\$4,455	\$4,862	9.1%
Others		\$661	\$220	-66.7%
Total		\$14,313	\$16,738	16.9%

UT El Paso Peer Comparison

	Total Enrollment	Undergrads (%)	Full-time undergrads (%)	Resident Undergrads (%)	SAT Total: 25 th tile / 75 th tile	1st Year Retention	6-Yr Graduation Rate	Student/faculty ratio	State Approp per FTE Student (FY06)	State Approp + Tuition & Fees / FTE Student (FY06)	Research Expenditures, FY06 (in millions)
UT El Paso	19,842	83.5%	67.9%	\$5,262	780 1020	68.0%	28.9%	20/1	\$5,330	\$9,630	\$32.2
Arizona State U-Tempe	51,234	81.6%	74.3%	\$4,688	970 1220	79.0%	56.4%	23/1	\$6,950	\$13,690	\$202.0
Northern Arizona U	20,555	70.7%	81.1%	\$4,546	920 1110	72.0%	47.1%	16/1	\$8,160	\$13,530	\$27.6
U of California-Riverside	16,875	87.7%	96.6%	\$6,590	950 1200	86.0%	63.6%	18/1	\$8,830	\$15,740	\$124.8
San Diego State U	33,441	83.5%	81.7%	\$3,160	980 1180	82.0%	58.3%	19/1	\$7,170	\$11,520	\$73.8
Florida Atlantic U-Boca Raton *	25,325	83.2%	56.7%	\$2,662	950 1130	73.0%	36.9%	19/1	\$8,310	\$12,780	\$28.9
Florida International U	37,997	83.5%	61.6%	\$3,424	1020 1180	78.0%	48.1%	17/1	\$6,890	\$10,600	\$65.8
U of Nevada-Las Vegas	27,912	78.4%	69.0%	\$3,732	890 1130	70.0%	39.2%	18/1	\$7,990	\$12,860	\$57.0
SUNY-Buffalo *	27,823	66.5%	93.6%	\$6,128	1050 1240	87.0%	60.8%	15/1	\$15,740	\$21,300	\$297.9
U of Akron-Main Campus * **	21,882	82.3%	74.6%	\$8,382	--	66.0%	37.3%	18/1	\$5,440	\$13,300	\$28.4
U of Houston-University Park	34,334	79.8%	71.5%	\$5,648	950 1190	76.0%	42.3%	20/1	\$5,910	\$12,460	\$75.7
U of North Texas	33,395	79.8%	77.5%	\$4,968	1010 1230	76.0%	45.0%	19/1	\$4,540	\$10,670	\$14.8
UT Arlington	24,825	77.4%	69.9%	\$5,930	960 1190	62.0%	41.7%	21/1	\$5,130	\$10,900	\$29.3
UT San Antonio	28,379	86.0%	75.0%	\$5,264	910 1130	60.0%	28.3%	24/1	\$4,380	\$9,740	\$30.3
U of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	28,309	83.3%	81.5%	\$6,626	--	70.0%	42.7%	30/1	\$4,130	\$10,000	\$34.0

* Includes a medical school. ** Research expenditures include all campuses.

Sources: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) reports for fall 2006. First-year retention based on fall 2005 cohort and six-year graduation rates based on fall 2000 cohort. *U.S. News & World Report* (fall 2006 data) and National Science Foundation (FY2006).

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS-PAN AMERICAN ACCOUNTABILITY PROFILE

ABOUT UT PAN AMERICAN

Mission:

UTPA serves the higher education needs of a rapidly-growing, international, multicultural population in the South Texas Region. The University preserves, transmits, and creates knowledge to serve the cultural, civic, and economic advancement of the region and the state. The University provides students advanced instruction in academic programs offered through innovative delivery systems that lead to professional certification and baccalaureate, master's, and doctoral degrees. Through teaching, research, creative activity, and public service, UTPA prepares students for lifelong learning and leadership roles in the state, nation, and world community. UTPA's vision is to be the premier learner-centered research institution in the State of Texas. The University actively engages businesses, communities, cultural organizations, educational organizations, health providers and industry to find solutions to civic, economic, environmental and social challenges through inquiry and innovation.

UT Pan American's achievements include:

- UTPA is fourth in the state and second in the UT System in the number of students sending AP test scores to institutions of higher education. This is due to the increased emphasis on AP courses by Rio Grande Valley school districts and UTPA's University Scholars Program and AP Summer Institutes.
- UTPA increased its production of nursing and allied health professionals by 95 percent from 2000 to 2006, accounting for 60 percent of the growth in output among the eight comprehensive universities in Texas.
- UTPA was second after UT Austin in the UT System in study abroad and exchange programs.
- UTPA's performance in STEM fields in the last five years has increased dramatically. Its undergraduate semester credit hours increased by 36 percent, graduate SCH increased by 40 percent, undergraduate degrees awarded increased over 40 percent, and graduate degrees awarded nearly doubled.
- UTPA is accelerating the use of technology to enhance instruction. The campus has the only unified wireless network in the UT System. All classrooms are technology enhanced. From FY 2006 to FY 2007, the number of web-augmented classes increased 23 percent; reduced seat-time courses increased 50 percent; totally online courses increased 40 percent (up 100% from fall 2007 to spring 2008); the number of students using Blackboard increased 17 percent; and the number of faculty who attended TeleCampus training in fall 2007 and spring 2008 (to date) is 16.
- UTPA's first-year retention of first-time, full-time freshmen increased from 64 percent for the 2001 cohort to 72 percent for the 2005 cohort. This increase of eight percentage points was the largest in the UT System, ranking UTPA third in the System.

Education. In fall 2007, UT Pan American enrolled 17,435 students, an all-time record enrollment and an increase of nearly 10 percent over the last five years. Approximately 93 percent of students at UT Pan American come from Hidalgo, Cameron, Starr, and Willacy Counties. The ethnic composition of the student population mirrors that of the community. The six colleges of UT Pan American educate more than 15,000 undergraduates and more than 2,000 graduate students. In FY 2007 UT Pan American awarded 3,027 degrees, an increase of 1,006 degrees over FY 2003.

Research. Research expenditures more than doubled from about \$3 million in FY 2003 to \$7 million in FY 2007. UT Pan American ranked 327th nationally and 30th in Texas for total research and development expenditures.

UNDERGRADUATE ACCESS AND PREPARATION

The University of Texas-Pan American provides educational opportunity to south Texas and in fall 2007 enrolled 17,435 students, almost 10 percent more than five years earlier. Nearly 90 percent of the undergraduate students are Hispanic; less than five percent are White. The percentage of International students, though relatively small, increased from less than 2 percent in 2003 to more than 5 percent in 2007. UT Pan American serves a region with larger percentages of low income families than other regions of Texas. Consequently, nearly 60 percent of the students received Pell grants, a much higher percentage than the statewide average of 31 percent.

In fall 2003, UT Pan American had an open-door admissions policy and admitted all applicants, but by fall 2007 had become much more selective, admitting six out of 10 applicants. Students graduating in the top 10 percent of their high school class were automatically admitted to UT Pan American while those below the top 10 percent needed an SAT total combined score of 760 or an ACT score of 16.

In fall 2007, 62 percent of the admitted students enrolled, and 379 of these first-time undergraduate students (nearly one in five) had graduated in the top 10 percent of their high school class, a slightly lower percentage than the statewide average (22%). A large percentage (96%) of the first-time undergraduates started UT Pan American as full time students and carried more than 12 semester credit hours. Students who enrolled at UT Pan American in fall 2007 were somewhat less prepared and had lower ACT and SAT scores than other college-bound students in Texas and the rest of the United States. In addition to the first-time college students, UT Pan American also enrolled more than 800 transfer students, most of whom (75%) came from a Texas community college.

Developmental education is a critical factor in assuring student preparation and success for UT Pan American. In fall 2003, nearly twice as many UT Pan American first-time entering students (39%) required some form of developmental education as students enrolled in other Texas public universities (21%).

Total Fall Enrollment		
<i>Fall</i>	2003	2007
	15,915	17,435

First-Time Undergraduates		
<i>Summer/Fall</i>	2003	2007
Applicants	2,154	6,884
% Admitted	100.0%	62.0%
Enrolled	2,675	2,623
TX Top 10%	N/A	379
% TX Top 10%	--	17.3%

Percent of students who are full-time degree seeking (Fall 2007) 96.2%

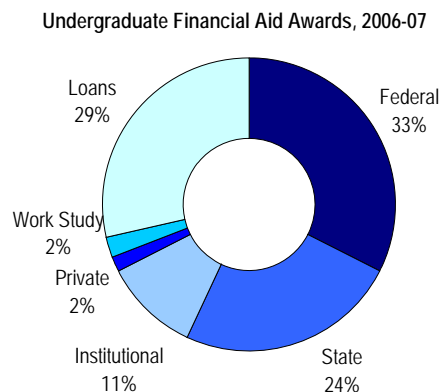
Average ACT/SAT (Fall 2007)		
	SAT	ACT
UTPA	949	19
Texas	999	20.5
Nation	1017	21.2

Transfer Students (Fall 2007)	
Total	838
% from TX commty colleges	75.2%

Undergraduates		
<i>Fall</i>	2003	2007
Total	13,870	15,187
White	8.4%	4.4%
African-Am.	0.3%	0.6%
Hispanic	88.2%	88.0%
Asian-Am.	1.1%	1.0%
International	1.8%	5.3%

College Costs & Financial Aid Given the socioeconomic status of UT Pan American students, college costs and financial aid are critical to student success and timely degree progress. To help students financially, UT Pan American provided almost \$94 million dollars in financial aid to undergraduates enrolled in 2006-07. More than 7 of 10 undergraduate students received need-based aid which covered 100 percent of their total academic cost (tuition and all fees).

Three of four seniors at UT Pan American graduate in debt. On average, they graduated owing more than \$12,500, substantially below the statewide average of Texas public universities (\$18,334).



Undergraduate Academic Cost & % Discount	
	AY 2006-07
Average in-state total academic cost	\$4,264
Full-time receiving need-based aid	
% receiving grants	71.6%
Average % discount	100.0%
Average net academic cost	\$0
All full-time students	
Average % discount	71.6%
Average net academic cost	\$1,211

UNDERGRADUATE SUCCESS AND OUTCOMES

Graduation & Persistence Rates

UT Pan American has been very successful in improving persistence and graduation rates over the past five years. As part of the UT System Graduation Rate Initiative, UTPA plans to graduate, by 2015, 26 percent of students within four years and 53 percent within six years. Evidence of this improvement can be seen in the first year persistence rate which improved by nearly eight percentage points to 72 percent for the entering class of 2005, just slightly below the statewide average of 75 percent. The first-year persistence rate at UT Pan American is about average compared with 14 peer institutions; it has higher rates than six and lower rates than seven of its peers.

	UTPA		
	2001	2005	2005, TX
1st-Yr Persistence (entering fall)	64.4%	72.1%	74.6%
Graduation Rate	1997	2000	1999, U.S.
4-Yr graduation rate	6.2%	10.2%	27.9%
6-Yr graduation rate at UTPA	26.2%	32.4%	54.1%
6-Yr graduation rate, any TX	29.6%	37.0%	NA
Transfer 4-yr graduation rate (CC students entering fall)	1999	2003	2003, TX
	46.7%	57.2%	52.5%

UT Pan American has successfully increased its graduation rates. For example, the most recent six-year graduation rate from UT Pan American improved six percentage points in the past five years. Based on the entering class of 2000, approximately one-third of the students who started at UT Pan American graduated in six years and an additional 5 percent graduated from another Texas public university. While UT Pan American has improved graduation rates, its most recent four-year (10.2%) and six-year (32.4%) graduation rates were far below the national averages of 28 and 54 percent and were lower than 10 of its 14 peer institutions.

Graduation rates for transfer students have also increased from 46.7 percent to 57.2 percent which is well above the state-wide average of 53 percent. UT Pan American's efforts to increase graduation rates have begun to pay off and continuation of these efforts should move them closer to the Graduation Rate Initiative goals.

As a result of prior enrollment growth, the number of baccalaureate degrees awarded increased by almost 50 percent percent from 2002-03 to 2006-07, compared with undergraduate enrollment growth of 10 percent over the same period of time.

Degrees	2002-03	2006-07	% Change
Baccalaureate	1,634	2,409	47.4%
STEM, % of Baccalaureate Degrees Awarded			
	AY	00-01	05-06
UTPA	17.1%	14.9%	
U.S.	18.3%	18.3%	

In 2005-06, UT Pan American awarded baccalaureate degrees in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics disciplines slightly below the national average.

Outcomes

Seniors at UT Pan American rated their educational experience higher than students at peer institutions on three indicators from the National Survey of Student Engagement (NSSE). Eighty-five percent of UT Pan American seniors evaluated their educational experience as good or excellent, and eight out of ten seniors said they would attend the institution again. Academic advising also was viewed more positively at UT Pan American than at its peer institutions. More than two-thirds of the UT Pan American seniors reported their experience with academic advising was 'good or excellent' compared with 61 percent of their peers.

National Survey of Student Engagement 2007

Senior Responses, Good or Excellent

	UTPA	Peers
Educational Experience	85%	78%
Academic Advising	67%	61%
Would Attend Again (Yes)	80%	77%

Collegiate Learning Assessment

Senior Responses, 2007

	UTPA		U.S.
	Expected	Actual	
Performance Task	1019	1028	1195
Analytic Writing Task	1096	1144	1224
CLA Total Score	1042	1086	1192

Given their entering SAT scores as seniors, UT Pan American seniors scored in the "expected" range on the CLA Performance Task and "above expected" on the Analytic Writing Task. Though UT Pan American seniors obtained lower scores than the national sample on both CLA measures, the difference between senior and freshmen performance (90 points) was only slightly lower than then the national average (111 points). These data suggest UT Pan American helps students think and write analytically and improves their ability to solve problems.

Post-Baccalaureate Experience

The majority of test takers at UT Pan American passed the initial exams for teacher certification and nursing in 2006, although the initial pass rates on the teacher certification exam were slightly below the state-wide average while the pass rate on the nursing exam was slightly above the state-wide average.

Within one year of graduation, more than nine of ten UT Pan American graduates are employed in the state of Texas, enrolled in a Texas graduate or professional school or both.

Licensure Pass Rates, 2006

	UTPA	Texas
Teacher Certification	89%	97%
Nursing	93%	91%

Postgraduate Experience (within one year)

	AY	01-02	05-06	05-06, TX
% employed in TX		63.0%	66.8%	67.5%
% enrolled in TX grad/prof school		3.4%	4.0%	3.6%
% employed and enrolled		25.7%	21.7%	13.9%
% employed or enrolled		92.1%	92.6%	85.0%

GRADUATE STUDENTS

Graduate Enrollment & Degrees

At UT Pan American, the number of graduate students increased from 2,045 to 2,248 (9.9%) from fall 2003 to fall 2007. Nearly all of these students enrolled in master's level programs. Between fall 2003 and fall 2007, the diversity of the graduate student population changed somewhat. The proportion of International graduate students increased, while the proportion of Hispanic and White students decreased slightly.

The level of preparation of UT Pan American graduate students was about the same in 2007 as 2003 with the average GRE increasing by 29 points and the average GMAT scores declining by 7 points. The number of doctoral degrees awarded (10 in FY 2007) remained relatively small over the last five years, but the number of master's degrees granted was much larger and has increased by more than 60 percent since 2002-03.

UT Pan American increased the proportion of master's degrees in the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics areas between 2001 and 2004, but awards a smaller proportion of these degrees than the national average (8.1% vs. 16.9% in 2004).

Graduate Enrollment

	Fall	2003	2007
Total		2,045	2,248
White		15.9%	12.3%
African-Am.		1.1%	1.0%
Hispanic		75.3%	74.5%
Asian-Am.		1.9%	1.9%
International		5.6%	7.9%

Graduate Student Preparation

	AY	03-04	07-08
Average GRE		811	840
Average GMAT		500	493

Degrees

	2002-03	2006-07	% Change
Master's	379	608	60.4%
Doctoral	8	10	25.0%

STEM, % of Master's Degrees Awarded

	2001	2004
UTPA	5.0%	8.1%
U.S.	12.8%	16.9%

FACULTY AND INSTRUCTION

The growth in student enrollment combined with greater faculty research activity between 2003 and 2007 led to an increase in the number of faculty. Overall, UT Pan American added 93 faculty, an increase of 13.3% in faculty headcount. The largest growth occurred among the tenure-track faculty, an increase of 52 faculty members (33.1%). Tenured faculty also increased by 36 faculty, or 16.4 percent. The decline in full-time equivalent (FTE) instructional faculty is largely the result of revising the proportion of faculty members' assignments from direct instruction to more appropriately reflect research and public service expectations. This revision resulted in lower FTE faculty counts than in previous years. With an enrollment growth of 10 percent and the net loss of full-time equivalent faculty, the student-faculty ratio increased from 21:1 to 26:1, which is higher than all of its 14 peer institutions.

Faculty Headcount			
	Fall	2003	2007
Total		697	790
Tenured		219	255
% Female		23.7%	25.5%
White		65.8%	62.0%
African-Am.		2.3%	2.4%
Hispanic		23.3%	23.1%
Asian-Am.		7.8%	11.0%
International		0.5%	1.6%
Tenure-Track		157	209
% Female		40.1%	44.0%
White		52.2%	43.5%
African-Am.		3.8%	1.9%
Hispanic		28.0%	23.0%
Asian-Am.		15.3%	9.6%
International		0.6%	22.0%
Other Prof'l		321	326
% Female		48.0%	52.8%
White		39.9%	38.0%
African-Am.		1.9%	1.5%
Hispanic		52.6%	50.9%
Asian-Am.		4.7%	4.0%
International		0.9%	5.2%

Student / Faculty Ratio			
	Fall	2003	2007
FTE Students		11,709	13,349
FTE Faculty		556	510
Ratio		21 to 1	26 to 1

Faculty Diversity As a result of a change in the reporting methodology for faculty ethnicity between fall 2003 and fall 2007, comparisons over time are not appropriate for UT Pan American. The most significant change in faculty demographics was an increase in the proportion of women across all faculty categories over the last five years.

Compared with averages in Texas, nationally, and in the 10 most populous states for the 2006-07 academic year, faculty salaries at UT Pan American were generally lower at all three academic ranks.

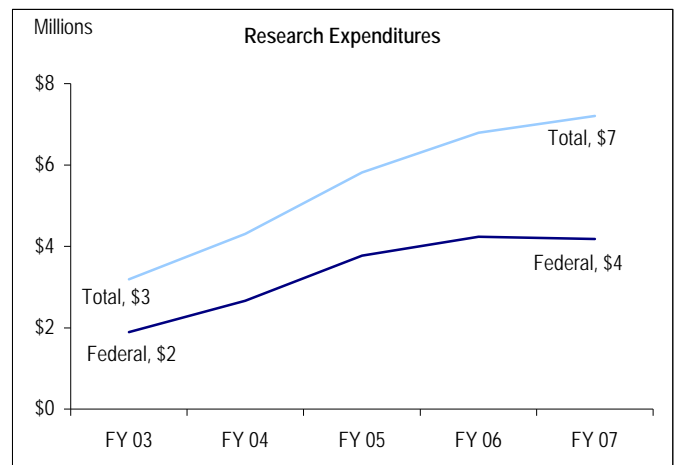
Between fall 2003 and fall 2007 the proportion of lower division semester credit hours taught by tenured and tenure-track faculty decreased from 47 percent to 38 percent at UT Pan American, slightly lower than the statewide average of 39.3 percent on this accountability measure.

Average Faculty Salaries			
	Professor	Assoc. Prof.	Asst. Prof.
UTPA (FY 2008)	\$84,022	\$69,964	\$56,276
<i>FY 2007</i>			
UTPA	\$80,257	\$68,386	\$55,047
Texas	\$99,683	\$69,646	\$61,159
10 Most Populous States	\$102,752	\$72,593	\$60,982
National	\$97,750	\$70,359	\$59,314

RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Research Funding Over the last five years, UT Pan American increased its research productivity. Between FY 2003 and FY 2007, total research expenditures more than doubled, increasing from \$3 million to \$7 million. Likewise, federal research expenditures also doubled growing from \$2 million to \$4 million dollars. Compared with peer institutions, UTPA had lower research expenditures than all but 2 of its 14 peers.

Sponsored revenue, which is a more comprehensive measure of an institution's success in securing funding to support research, public service, training, and other activities, increased by more than \$13 million to \$70.2 million in FY 2007.



Research Rankings

	FY 2006			FY 2005		
	Total R&D	Federal R&D	Federal R&D for Life Sciences	Total R&D for Life Sciences	by # Postdoc Appointees	by # Grad Students
CSU-Los Angeles	279	250	284	260	300	112
CSU-Northridge	296	289	417	294	301	108
CUNY-City College	208	187	190	203	147	202
CUNY-Lehman College	336	316	291	298	289	511
Florida Atlantic Univ	204	192	197	192	224	143
Northern Arizona Univ	212	219	162	170	176	250
Sam Houston State Univ	417	428	395	473	457	443
San Diego State Univ	144	157	143	139	211	64
San Francisco State Univ	213	207	191	202	457	109
Stephen F. Austin State Univ	286	317	295	247	481	325
Texas State Univ-San Marcos	299	366	403	313	490	195
Univ of Colorado - Denver	--	--	--	--	--	--
UT El Paso	196	195	183	193	535	185
UT San Antonio	201	189	158	182	192	169
UT Pan American	327	332	296	305	538	275

Faculty Research While the number of grants held by tenured and tenure-track faculty in FY 2007 was slightly lower than FY 2003, the number of faculty holding grants increased by 8 percent and the research dollars per FTE tenured/tenure track faculty increased substantially, growing from less than \$10,000 per FTE to more than \$25,000.

Faculty Research	02-03	06-07	Change
# of grants	130	111	-14.6%
# of T/TT holding grants	73	79	8.2%
% T/TT faculty holding grants	22.0%	27.7%	5.7
Research \$ per FTE T/TT	\$9,619	\$25,296	163.0%
# of postdoctoral fellows	1	3	200.0%

Technology Transfer Technology transfer at UT Pan American is relatively new, but between FY 2002 and FY 2006 10 new invention disclosures were made.

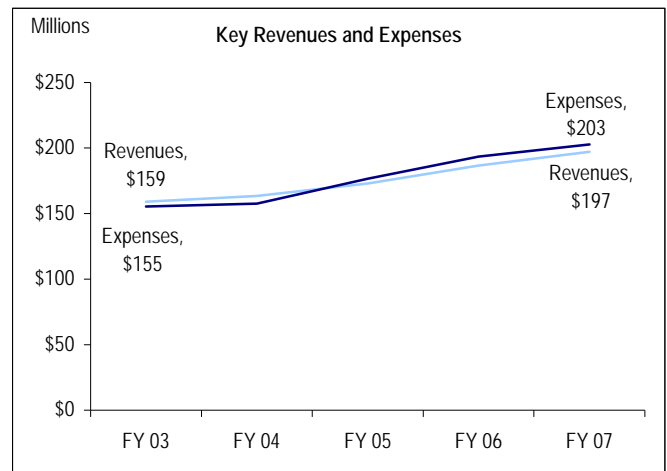
Technology Transfer	FY 2002	2006	% Change
New Invention Disclosures	0	10	--

RESOURCES, EFFICIENCY, AND PRODUCTIVITY

Funding Trends & Efficiencies As a result of enrollment growth, increased research activity, and inflationary pressures, both revenues and expenses increased by 27 percent at UT Pan American between FY 2003 and FY 2007. In FY 2007, state appropriations accounted for 33.7 percent of the total revenues; tuition and fees accounted for 21.1 percent; and government grants and contracts accounted for 34.3 percent. The primary expenses for UT Pan American in FY 2007 were instruction (35.9 %), institutional support and physical plant (16.3%), and scholarship and fellowship expenses (15.3%).

State support per FTE student for higher education declined by 15 percent between FY 2003 and FY 2007. Over that time period, state support per student dropped from \$4,450 to \$3,800 when adjusting for inflation.

Consequently, tuition and fee revenue increased from \$1,660 to \$1,960 per student. Another way to understand the change in funding for UT Pan American is to note that for every \$1 of revenue from student tuition and fees in FY 2003 the state provided \$2.68. In FY 2007, the state provided a \$1.94 for every \$1 that came from student tuition and fees. UT Pan American's state appropriations per FTE student were lower than 8 of its 13 peers and state appropriations plus tuition and fees was lower than all of its peers.



The amount of revenue per full-time equivalent faculty member changed in a similar manner. In FY 2003, approximately \$112,000 of revenue per full-time equivalent faculty was provided from state support compared with \$41,600 per FTE faculty from student tuition and fees. By FY 2007, state appropriations per FTE faculty member declined to \$106,000 and revenue from student tuition and fees increased to more than \$54,000 per FTE faculty.

Inflation-Adjusted Revenue per FTE, by Source

	FY	02-03	06-07	% Change
Per FTE Student				
State Appropriations		\$4,450	\$3,800	-14.6%
Tuition and Fees		\$1,660	\$1,960	18.1%
Per FTE Faculty				
State Appropriations		\$111,850	\$105,810	-5.4%
Tuition and Fees		\$41,630	\$54,580	31.1%

Administrative costs increased at UT Pan American over the last five years. In FY 2003, administrative costs represented 8.7 percent of total expenses and in FY 2007 administrative costs were 9.7 percent.

Space Utilization

UT Pan American increased utilization of space between FY 2003 and FY 2007. While the number of classroom and class labs, as well as the E&G assignable square feet per full-time equivalent student, decreased between FY 2003 and FY 2007, the number of hours per week classrooms and class labs were used increased. By FY 2007 classrooms were used an average of 36.5 hours per week, up from 24.8 hours in FY 2003, just slightly below the THECB standard of 38 hours. Similarly, class labs were utilized 25.4 hours per week compared to 13.6 hours in FY 2003. The use of class labs at UT Pan American was the same as the state standard of 25 hours.

UT Pan American also increased the average number of research dollars per square foot of E&G research space. In FY 2007, UT Pan American generated \$133 in research expenditures per square foot of research space compared with \$98 in FY2003.

Philanthropy

Endowments at UT Pan American increased from \$35.5 million in 2003 to \$67.2 million in 2007, a net change of 89 percent. The increase in endowments translated into more than \$5,000 per FTE student and \$120,000 per FTE faculty.

Donor support at UT Pan American increased by nearly 70 percent between FY 2003 and FY 2007, growing from \$3.9 million to 6.6 million. The largest percentage increases came from individuals and other sources.

Donor Support (thousands)

	FY	2003	2007	% Change
Alumni		\$73	\$87	19.2%
Individuals		\$753	\$1,600	112.5%
Foundations		\$324	\$384	18.5%
Corporate		\$2,623	\$4,036	53.9%
Others		\$125	\$505	304.0%
Total		\$3,898	\$6,612	69.6%

UT Pan American Peer Comparison

	Total Enrollment	Undergrads (%)	Full-time undergrads (%)	Resident Undergrad Tuition & Fees / FT Student	SAT Total: 25%ile / 75%ile	1st Year Retention	6-Yr Graduation Rate	Student/faculty ratio	State Approp per FTE Student (FY06)	State Approp + Tuition and Fees / FTE Student (FY06)	Research Expenditures: FY06 (in millions)
UT Pan American	17,337	87.0%	73.2%	\$3,464	790 1000	73%	32.9%	25/1	\$5,520	\$8,260	\$5.0
Northern Arizona U	20,555	70.7%	81.1%	\$4,546	920 1110	72%	47.1%	16/1	\$8,160	\$13,530	\$27.6
California State U-Los Angeles	20,565	74.8%	73.5%	\$3,080	780 1030	77%	34.8%	20/1	\$7,450	\$10,970	\$9.0
California State U-Northridge	34,560	82.4%	74.9%	\$3,042	810 1080	77%	40.0%	23/1	\$6,150	\$9,150	\$7.5
San Diego State U	33,441	83.5%	81.7%	\$3,160	980 1180	82%	58.3%	19/1	\$7,170	\$11,520	\$73.8
San Francisco State U	29,628	82.8%	77.0%	\$3,166	890 1130	77%	42.4%	22/1	\$6,020	\$10,060	\$27.3
U of Colorado-Denver	20,162	54.7%	55.7%	\$5,177	980 1190	71%	35.7%	15/1	N/A	\$8,890	\$258.0
Florida Atlantic U-Boca Raton	25,325	83.2%	56.7%	\$2,662	950 1130	73%	36.9%	19/1	\$8,310	\$12,780	\$28.9
CUNY-City College	13,155	77.8%	71.9%	\$4,279	880 1170	80%	30.3%	12/1	\$10,430	\$14,480	\$28.6
CUNY-Lehman College	10,814	80.9%	63.1%	\$4,290	810 1000	77%	30.3%	15/1	\$6,940	\$10,870	\$4.5
Sam Houston State U	15,959	86.3%	85.3%	\$4,098	910 1110	72%	46.4%	20/1	\$3,730	\$8,440	\$2.0
Stephen F Austin State U	11,756	86.9%	86.6%	\$4,296	890 1090	64%	38.6%	22/1	\$4,950	\$8,900	\$8.2
Texas State U-San Marcos	27,485	85.7%	81.1%	\$4,698	980 1160	76%	52.7%	21/1	\$4,610	\$9,840	\$7.0
UT El Paso	19,842	83.5%	67.9%	\$5,262	780 1020	68%	28.9%	20/1	\$5,330	\$9,630	\$32.2
UT San Antonio	28,379	86.0%	75.0%	\$5,264	910 1130	60%	28.3%	24/1	\$4,380	\$9,740	\$30.3

Sources: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) reports for fall 2006. First-year retention based on fall 2005 cohort and six-year graduation rates based on fall 2000 cohort. *U.S. News & World Report* (fall 2006 data) and National Science Foundation (FY2006).

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS OF THE PERMIAN BASIN ACCOUNTABILITY PROFILE

ABOUT UT PERMIAN BASIN

Mission:

The University of Texas of the Permian Basin provides quality education to all qualified students in a supportive educational environment; promotes excellence in teaching, research, and service; and serves as a resource for the intellectual, social, economic, and technological advancement of its diverse constituency in West Texas.

UT Permian Basin's achievements include:

- UT Permian Basin was recognized in U.S. News and World Report and Newsweek magazines for its success on the Collegiate Learning Assessment.
- UT Permian Basin achieved professional accreditation in social work from the Council for Social Work Accreditation, education from the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education (NCATE), and art from the National Association of Schools of Art and Design (NASAD). UTPB is only the second UT System campus to earn accreditations from NCATE and NASAD.
- UTPB achieved an enrollment increase of 17.5 percent from fall 2003 to fall 2007 and 33 percent since 2002.
- Ninety percent of UTPB seniors (82%-UT System) evaluated their educational experience as good or excellent and 88 percent of UTPB seniors (78%-UT System) would probably or definitely choose to attend UTPB again as measured by responses on the 2007 National Survey of Student Engagement (NSSE).
- Sponsored projects topped \$4.1 million in the last year, a level that exceeds a \$4 million goal set for 2010.
- Donor support has risen over 200 percent in the last five years.

Education. In fall 2007, UT Permian Basin enrolled 3,559 students, an increase of 17.5 percent over the last five years. Approximately 41 percent of UT Permian Basin students come from Ector County. The ethnic composition of the undergraduate student population mirrors that of the community. About 43 percent of the students from Ector County are Hispanic and 50 percent are White. Ector County's residents are 42 percent Hispanic and 51 percent White. The number of degrees awarded increased by 182 degrees, or 40.8 percent, from FY 2003 to FY 2007.

Research. Research expenditures increased from about \$1.1 million in FY 2003 to \$1.6 million in FY 2007.

UNDERGRADUATE ACCESS AND PREPARATION

The University of Texas of the Permian Basin serves the educational needs of West Texas. UT Permian Basin experienced total enrollment growth of 17.5 percent over the last five years. A large percent of the 3,559 students enrolled in fall 2007 were undergraduates (86.3%), most of whom were White (52.7%) or Hispanic (38.5%), with small percentages of African American, Asian American and International students. A larger percentage of the UT Permian Basin students (39%) received Pell Grants than the state average (31%).

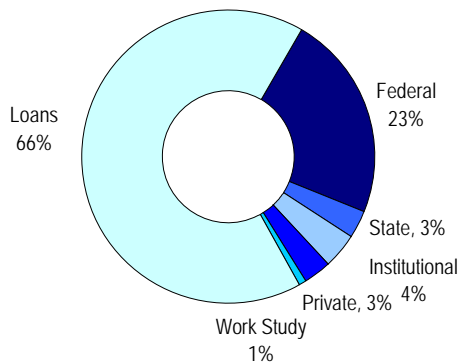
UT Permian Basin offers access to nearly all students who apply. In fall 2007, 98 percent of the students who applied were admitted. UT Permian Basin guaranteed admission to all students who graduated in the top quarter of their high school class and applied increasingly higher SAT Total or ACT scores to students who graduated in the second, third and fourth quarter of their class. UT Permian Basin freshmen have nearly the same ACT admission test scores as other college-bound seniors in Texas, while the mean SAT total is slightly lower than the Texas and national average. Fifty-two percent of students graduated in the top quartile of their high school class, and the majority are in the top half of their high school class (about 87%). Almost one in five (17.9%) first-time students graduated in the top 10 percent of their high school class, slightly lower than the state-wide average (22%). A relatively small percentage of the entering freshmen require remediation, only 8 percent compared to 21 percent state-wide. Nearly all of the freshmen at UT Permian Basin attend full-time their first semester.

UT Permian Basin also provides educational opportunities to students who started college elsewhere and then transferred. Transfer students comprise almost half of the new students each year and more than 70 percent come from Texas community colleges.

College Costs & Financial Aid To help students financially, UT Permian Basin provided more than \$13.7 million dollars in financial aid to undergraduates enrolled in 2006-07. Almost one-third of the financial aid was in the form of grants and scholarships and two-thirds in the form of loans. Nearly one-half of all full-time undergraduates (46.9%) received need-based aid, which covered almost 80 percent of their total academic cost (tuition and all fees). For those students receiving need-based aid, the net academic cost of attending UT Permian Basin was \$959.

A relatively small proportion of graduating seniors at UT Permian have loan debt (23%) and the average level of debt is \$12,611, much lower than the state-wide average (\$18,334).

Undergraduate Financial Aid Awards, 2006-07



Total Fall Enrollment		
Fall	2003	2007
	3,028	3,559

First-Time Undergraduates		
Summer/Fall	2003	2007
Applicants	511	716
% Admitted	90.0%	97.9%
Enrolled	304	383
TX Top 10%	53	65
% TX Top 10%	18.4%	17.9%

Percent of students who are full-time degree seeking (Fall 2007)	97.1%
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Average ACT/SAT (Fall 2007)		
	SAT	ACT
UTPB	965	20
Texas	999	20.5
Nation	1017	21.2

Transfer Students (Fall 2007)	
Total	369
% from TX commty colleges	71.5%

Undergraduates		
Fall	2003	2007
Total	2,638	3,070
White	58.6%	52.7%
African-Am.	4.1%	5.0%
Hispanic	35.1%	38.5%
Asian-Am.	0.8%	1.5%
International	0.2%	0.4%

Undergraduate Academic Cost & % Discount	
	AY 2006-07
Average in-state total academic cost	\$4,659
Full-time receiving need-based aid	
% receiving grants	46.9%
Average % discount	79.4%
Average net academic cost	\$959
All full-time students	
Average % discount	37.3%
Average net academic cost	\$2,922

UNDERGRADUATE SUCCESS AND OUTCOMES

Graduation & Persistence Rates

As part of the UT System Graduation Rate Initiative, UT Permian Basin plans to graduate 26 percent of students within four years and 53 percent within six years by 2015. Programs to improve the graduation rates have been initiated recently and these initiatives require adequate time to be properly evaluated. First-year persistence rates have declined from 61.2 percent for the entering class of 2001 to 57.0 percent for the class of 2005, both well below the average of 75 percent for other Texas public universities. The four-year (16%) and six-year (29%) graduation rates changed very little from the entering class of 1997 to the class of 2000, although the percent who graduated from UT Permian Basin or another Texas college or university increased slightly. UT Permian Basin's six-year graduation rate is lower than seven of its eight peer institutions.

1st-Yr Persistence (entering fall)	UTPB		
	2001	2005	2005, TX
	61.2%	57.0%	74.6%
Graduation Rate	1997	2000	1999, U.S.
4-Yr graduation rate	15.2%	16.0%	27.9%
6-Yr graduation rate at UTPB	29.5%	29.2%	54.1%
6-Yr graduation rate, any TX	36.6%	40.3%	NA
Transfer 4-yr graduation rate (CC students entering fall)	1999	2003	2003, TX
	47.4%	46.4%	52.5%

Graduation rates for transfer students who previously attended a community college have dropped slightly and remain about six percentage points below the Texas state-wide average.

Primarily as a result of prior enrollment growth, the number of baccalaureate degrees awarded increased by 47.2 percent from 2002-03 to 2006-07. UT Permian Basin awarded about the same percentage of degrees (14%) in the science, technology, engineering and mathematics areas in 2005-06 as in 2000-01. In both years, the UT Permian Basin percentage was lower than the national average.

Degrees	2002-03	2006-07	% Change
Baccalaureate	345	508	47.2%
STEM, % of Baccalaureate Degrees Awarded			
	AY	00-01	05-06
UTPB		14.3%	13.7%
U.S.		18.3%	18.3%

Outcomes

Comparing UT Permian Basin with a select group of peers on three indicators from the National Survey of Student Engagement (NSSE) shows that seniors at UT Permian Basin viewed their educational experience more positively than at peer institutions. Based on the responses of seniors in 2007, 90 percent of UT Permian Basin students evaluated their educational experience as good or excellent, and nearly the same percentage (88%) said they would attend the institution again, both measures higher than their peers. Seniors at UT Permian Basin seemed highly satisfied with their academic advising as more than 80 percent reported their experience as good or excellent compared to 66 percent of their peers.

National Survey of Student Engagement 2007

Senior Responses, Good or Excellent

	UTPB	Peers
Educational Experience	90%	85%
Academic Advising	82%	66%
Would Attend Again (Yes)	88%	81%

Collegiate Learning Assessment

Senior Responses, 2007	UTPB		U.S.
	Expected	Actual	
CLA Total Score	1151	1206	1192

Combining samples of the CLA performance task and analytic writing task to yield a CLA Total Score allowed a comparison of the CLA Total expected and actual scores. Seniors at UT Permian Basin scored higher than expected on the CLA Total (1206 vs. 1151). In addition, the difference between the freshmen CLA Total and the Senior Total was 197 points, substantially higher than the average of 111 points between a national sample of freshmen and seniors. While UT Permian Basin obtained lower CLA Total Scores than the national average, the seniors scored slightly higher than the national average on the CLA Total indicating that UT Permian Basin has performed well in teaching students to think and write analytically.

Post-Baccalaureate Experience Most students at UT Permian Basin did well on the state licensing exams for teacher certification, nearly all (98.2%) passing the exam in 2006.

Large percentages of the UT Permian Basin graduates enter the workforce and/or enroll in graduate school in Texas, with more than 90 percent in both 2001-02 and 2005-06 and more than eight points higher than the state average.

Postgraduate Experience (within one year)

	AY	01-02	05-06	05-06, TX
% employed in TX		67.6%	64.3%	67.5%
% enrolled in TX grad school		1.8%	2.8%	3.6%
% employed and enrolled		21.7%	26.5%	13.9%
% employed or enrolled		91.1%	93.5%	85.0%

Licensure Pass Rates, 2006

	UTPB	Texas
Teacher Certification	98%	97%

GRADUATE STUDENTS

Graduate Enrollment & Degrees

At UT Permian Basin, the number of graduate students increased from 390 to 489 (25.4%) from fall 2003 to fall 2007. Between fall 2003 and fall 2007, the proportion of Hispanic graduate students increased dramatically from 16.7 percent to 29.2 percent. Over the same period of time, the proportion of White students decreased from 75.9 percent to 61.6 percent. The proportion of African American graduate students also declined slightly.

Graduate students who enrolled at Permian Basin in 2007-08 had higher GRE but lower GMAT scores than students in 2003-04. The number of master's degrees awarded increased by almost 20 percent over the last five years.

UT Permian Basin awards relatively few degrees in the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics areas and the proportion declined slightly between FY 2001 and FY 2006. The proportion of Master's degrees in these areas is well below the national average.

Degrees

	2002-03	2006-07	% Change
Master's	101	120	18.8%

STEM, % of Master's Degrees Awarded

	AY	00-01	05-06
UTPB	4.6%	3.4%	
U.S.	12.8%	16.9%	

Graduate Enrollment

	Fall	2003	2007
Total		390	489
White		75.9%	61.6%
African-Am.		5.1%	3.5%
Hispanic		16.7%	29.2%
Asian-Am.		1.3%	1.6%
International		0.5%	0.8%

Graduate Student Preparation

	AY	03-04	07-08
Average GRE		913	961
Average GMAT		465	442

Faculty Headcount

	Fall	2003	2007
Total		186	222
Tenured		47	55
% Female		31.9%	38.2%
White		91.5%	89.1%
Hispanic		8.5%	5.5%
Asian-Am.		0.0%	5.5%
Tenure-Track		32	37
% Female		34.4%	43.2%
White		87.5%	67.6%
African-Am.		0.0%	2.7%
Hispanic		6.3%	13.5%
Asian-Am.		6.3%	13.5%
Other Prof'l		107	130
% Female		49.5%	50.8%
White		87.9%	86.2%
African-Am.		0.0%	0.0%
Hispanic		10.3%	10.0%
Asian-Am.		1.9%	2.3%
International		0.0%	0.8%

FACULTY AND INSTRUCTION

As student enrollment and research activity increased between 2003 and 2007, so has the number of faculty. Over the last five years, UT Permian Basin added 36 faculty, an increase of 19.4 percent in total headcount and an increase of 23.7 percent in full-time equivalent faculty. The largest growth occurred among non tenured/tenure-track or other professional faculty, with an increase of 23 faculty members (21.5%). Tenured faculty increased by 8 faculty and tenure-track faculty increased by 5 faculty. The student/faculty ratio remained unchanged at 18:1, which is in the middle of UTPB's 10 peer institutions on this measure.

Student / Faculty Ratio

	Fall	2003	2007
FTE Students		2,129	2,573
FTE Faculty		118	146
Ratio		18 to 1	18 to 1

Faculty Diversity

The largest change in faculty diversity from fall 2003 to 2007 was a decrease in the proportion of White faculty and an increase in the proportion of Asian American and Hispanic faculty in the tenure-track rank. There was also an increase of women in the tenured and tenure-track ranks.

Compared with Texas, nationally and the 10 most populous states for the 2005-06 academic year, faculty salaries at UT Permian Basin were generally lower across all ranks.

Following a statewide trend, the percent of lower-division semester credit hours taught by tenured/tenure track faculty declined from 45 percent in fall 2003 to 39 percent in fall 2007, about the same percentage as the state average on this accountability measure.

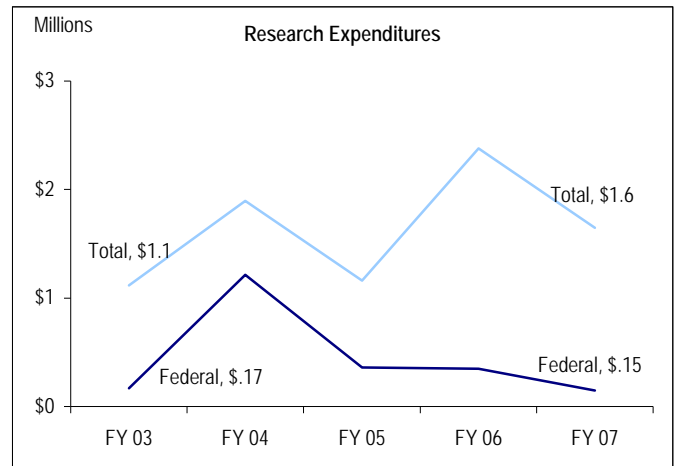
Average Faculty Salaries

	Professor	Assoc. Prof.	Asst. Prof.
UTPB (FY 2008)	\$86,167	\$64,619	\$55,997
<i>FY 2007</i>			
UTPB	\$78,247	\$61,183	\$56,580
Texas	\$99,683	\$69,646	\$61,159
10 Most Populous States	\$102,752	\$72,593	\$60,982
National	\$97,750	\$70,359	\$59,314

RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Research Funding UT Permian Basin continued to build its research productivity during the past five years. Between FY 2003 and FY 2007, total research expenditures increased from \$1.1 million to \$1.6 million, while federal research expenditures fell slightly. Compared with six peer institutions who reported research expenditures, UTPB was lower than four of them.

Sponsored revenue, which is a more comprehensive measure of an institution's success in securing funding to support research, public service, training, and other activities, increased by 23 percent over the last five years, from \$4.7 million to \$5.8 million.



Faculty Research The number of grants held by tenured and tenure-track faculty and the number of faculty holding grants in FY 2007 was substantially higher than FY 2003, both increasing by more than 150 percent. In addition, the proportion of faculty holding grants more than doubled to 32 percent. The research dollars per full-time equivalent faculty increased by 25 percent.

Faculty Research

	02-03	06-07	Change
# of grants	15	41	173.3%
# of T/TT holding grants	11	28	154.5%
% T/TT faculty holding grants	14.9%	32.2%	17.3
Research \$ per FTE T/TT	\$15,111	\$18,933	25.3%
# of postdoctoral fellows	2	0	-100.0%

Technology Transfer UT Permian Basin had one new invention disclosure in FY 2002 and one new U.S. patent in FY 2006.

Technology Transfer

	FY 2002	2006	% Change
New Invention Disclosure	1	0	--
U.S. Patents Issued	0	1	--

RESOURCES, EFFICIENCY, AND PRODUCTIVITY

Funding Trends & Efficiencies

As result of enrollment growth, increased research activity, and inflationary pressures, both revenues and expenses increased about 36 percent at UT Permian Basin between FY 2003 and FY 2007.

In FY 2007, state appropriations accounted for 44.8 percent of the total revenues; tuition and fees accounted for 21.2 percent; and government grants and contracts accounted for 15.3 percent. The primary expenses for UT Permian Basin in FY 2007 were instruction (30.0%), institutional support and physical plant (18.9%), and academic support (14.8%).

State support per FTE student for higher education declined between FY 2003 and FY 2007. Over that time period, state support per student dropped from \$7,340 to \$5,610 when adjusting for inflation. Consequently, tuition and fee revenue increased from \$2,010 to \$2,450 per student. Another way to understand the change in funding for UT Permian Basin is to note that for every \$1 of revenue from student tuition and fees in FY 2003 the state provided \$3.65. In FY 2007, the state provided a \$2.29 for every \$1 that came from student tuition and fees. Compared to eight of its peers that reported state appropriations per FTE student, UT Permian Basin had the lowest rate. Of the ten of its peers that reported state appropriations plus tuition and fee revenues per FTE student, UT Permian Basin was lower than eight of them. This means that UT Permian Basin had less funding than 8 out of 10 peers when comparing the two major revenue streams that support instruction and academic operations.

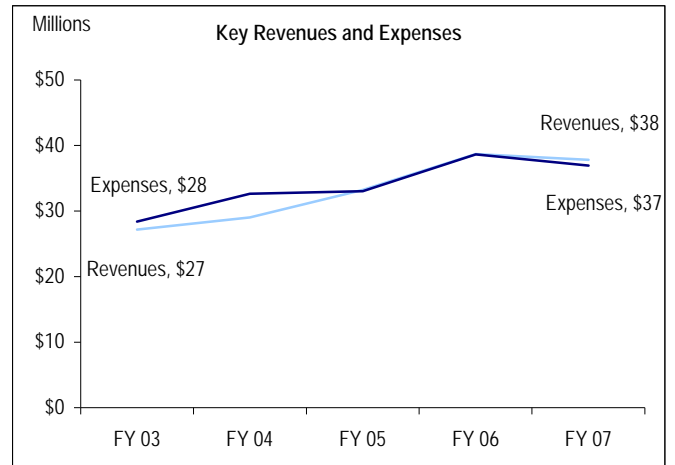
The amount of revenue per full-time equivalent faculty member changed in a similar manner. In FY 2003, approximately \$145,950 of revenue per full-time equivalent faculty was provided from state support compared with nearly \$40,000 per FTE faculty from student tuition and fees. By 2007, the state appropriations per FTE faculty had declined by 27 percent to \$106,400, while the tuition and fees had increased to \$46,430.

UT Permian Basin has lowered administrative costs over the last five years. In FY 2003, administrative costs represented 11.9 percent of total expenses and in FY 2007 administrative costs were 9.3 percent.

Space Utilization

At UT Permian Basin, the E&G assignable square feet per full-time equivalent student decreased from 100 in FY 2003 to 94 in FY 2006 and the average hours of weekly utilization hours of classrooms was essentially unchanged at about 34 hours per week, below the state standard of 38 hours per week. However the use of labs increased from 13.9 to 19.6 hours per week, still below the state standard of 25 hours.

Over the last five years, UT Permian Basin increased the number of square feet of research space from 7,956 to 11,392 as well as the average number of dollars per square foot of E&G research space from \$141 per square foot in FY 2003 to \$145 in FY 2007.



Inflation-Adjusted Revenue per FTE, by Source

	FY	02-03	06-07	% Change
Per FTE Student				
State Appropriations		\$7,340	\$5,610	-23.6%
Tuition and Fees		\$2,010	\$2,450	21.9%
Per FTE Faculty				
State Appropriations		\$145,950	\$106,350	-27.1%
Tuition and Fees		\$39,990	\$46,430	16.1%

Philanthropy

Endowments at UT Permian Basin increased from \$10.6 million in 2003 to \$18.8 million in 2007, a net change of 78 percent. The increase in endowments translated into \$7,600 per FTE student and \$134,000 per FTE faculty.

Donor support increased dramatically over the last five years, increasing from less than \$1 million to \$2.6 million, the largest increases coming from corporations and other sources.

Donor Support (thousands)

<i>FY</i>	2003	2007	% Change
Alumni	\$25	\$55	120.0%
Individuals	\$152	\$454	198.7%
Foundations	\$333	\$748	124.6%
Corporate	\$333	\$1,245	273.9%
Others	\$21	\$111	428.6%
Total	\$864	\$2,613	202.4%

UT Permian Basin Peer Profile

	UT Permian Basin	CSU Stanislaus	CSU Dominguez Hills	U Colorado Colorado Springs	Colorado State U Pueblo	U of Illinois Springfield	Eastern New Mexico U	Texas A&M U Corpus Christi	Arizona State U West Campus	Florida Gulf Coast U	
Total Enrollment	3,462	8,374	12,068	8,647	6,205	4,761	4,122	8,585	8,734	8,211	8,279
Undergrads (%)	78%	80%	75%	73%	82%	58%	79%	80%	87%	85%	86%
Full-time undergrads (%)	70%	69%	61%	84%	64%	60%	73%	79%	74%	73%	77%
Resident Undergrad Tuition & Fees / FT Student	\$3,638	\$3,043	\$3,011	\$4,899	\$3,947	\$6,078	\$2,964	\$4,469	\$3,092	\$4,444	\$3,565
SAT Total: 25 th ile	860	830	720	960	910		805	840	880	900	930
75 th ile	1080	1070	930	1200	1090	--	1060	1040	1080	1140	1120
1st Year Retention	57%	81%	62%	64%	62%	78%	53%	58%	79%	74%	75%
6-Yr Graduation Rate	29.2%	50%	33%	42%	31%	--	29%	40%	38%	--	35%
Student/faculty ratio	18/1	19/1	21/1	18/1	16/1	12/1	16/1	19/1	24/1	21/1	17/1
State Approp per FTE Student (FY06)	\$6,570	\$8,820	\$7,530	N/A	N/A	\$7,610	\$8,130	\$8,200	\$8,950	\$7,240	\$7,360
State Approp + Tuition and Fees / FTE Student (FY06)	\$9,950	\$10,970	\$10,910	\$7,200	\$4,150	\$11,750	\$10,240	\$12,620	\$12,690	\$12,200	\$10,700
Research Expenditures, FY06 (in millions)	* \$2.4	N/A	\$3.2	\$4.5	\$0.6	\$1.1	N/A	\$12.7	N/A	N/A	\$3.1

Sources: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) reports for fall 2006. First-year retention based on fall 2005 cohort and six-year graduation rates based on fall 2000 cohort. *U.S. News & World Report* (fall 2006 data) and National Science Foundation (FY2006).

* Research expenditures are taken from NSF reports, except for UTPB's which was taken from the Accountability Report because UTPB does not report its expenditures to the NSF.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT SAN ANTONIO

ACCOUNTABILITY PROFILE

ABOUT UT SAN ANTONIO

Mission:

The University of Texas at San Antonio is dedicated to the advancement of knowledge through research and discovery, teaching and learning, community engagement, and public service. As an institution of access and excellence, UTSA embraces multicultural traditions, serving as a center for intellectual and creative resources as well as a catalyst for socioeconomic development – for Texas, the nation, and the world.

UT San Antonio's achievements include:

- Founded in 1969, UT San Antonio is located in one of the most rapidly growing regions in the state and nation and has grown quickly to become one of the largest, most diverse public universities in Texas.
- Ranking among the top three universities in the nation in awarding bachelor's degrees to Hispanics according to *Hispanic Outlook in Higher Education*. UT San Antonio also ranked eighth for master's degrees awarded to Hispanic students.
- Ranking in the top ten in terms of numbers of baccalaureate degrees awarded to Hispanic students in specific disciplines according to *Diverse Issues in Higher Education*: biological and biomedical sciences (2); business (2); engineering (9); English language and literature (6); mathematics (2); psychology (7).
- Ranking in the top ten in terms of numbers of masters degrees awarded to Hispanic students in specific disciplines according to *Diverse Issues in Higher Education*: biology (5); computer science (5); education (10); mathematics (2).

Education. In fall 2007, 28,553 students were enrolled in 126 degree programs at UT San Antonio, making it the second-largest UT System campus, and larger than all but two peer institutions. This was an increase in enrollment of 16 percent over the last five years. More than 49 percent of UT San Antonio students come from Bexar County, and 50.5 percent of students are African-American or Hispanic. A large proportion of students (28%) are the first in their families to attend a college or university.

UT San Antonio's eight colleges on three campuses educate 25,034 undergraduates and nearly 3,500 graduate students. From 2003 to 2007, the growth in degrees conferred outpaced enrollment growth. Overall enrollment increased by 16 percent, and the number of bachelor's degrees awarded increased by 27 percent to 3,649 in 2007; the number of master's degrees increased by 42 percent to 910; and the number of doctoral degrees grew by 700 percent to 48.

Research. Research expenditures more than doubled from \$14.5 million in FY 2003 to \$32.3 million in FY 2007. UT San Antonio ranked 201st nationally in FY 2006 and 16th in Texas for total research and development expenditures. The campus was also noted as tenth in federal science and engineering obligations among institutions with large Hispanic enrollments.

UNDERGRADUATE ACCESS AND PREPARATION

Forty-four percent of undergraduates at UT San Antonio are Hispanic and the campus is increasingly diverse: from 2003 to 2007, the proportion of African-American undergraduates has increased from 5.8 percent to 8 percent. Over 97 percent of first-time undergraduates were enrolled full time. Nearly 28 percent of entering students at UT San Antonio are first-generation college students. Almost 44 percent of all undergraduate students receive need-based financial aid, and 20 percent have family income of \$20,000 or less.

Over the past five years, UT San Antonio has become more selective. For fall 2007, UTSA guaranteed admission to students in the top ten percent of their graduating high school class. Students in the top quarter of their high school class had to have a 830 SAT score, or a 17 ACT score; 870 or 18 in the second quarter; 920 or 19 in the third quarter, and 970 or 20 if the student was in the fourth quarter of their high school class. In 2003, 99.3 percent of applicants were admitted; in 2007, 88.6 percent were admitted. For fall 2008, the standards will be higher: the top 25 percent will be guaranteed admission, but minimum scores will go up: 920/19 for the second quarter; 970/20 for the third quarter, and 1020/21 for students in the fourth quarter.

In fall 2007, nearly half of those who were admitted to UT San Antonio enrolled and of those, 321 were Top 10 percent students, nearly 7 percent of the total pool of Top Ten Percent students in Texas (but down from just over 10% of the pool in 2003). Almost one-third of students graduated in the top quartile of their high school class. The average SAT (1014) and ACT (21) scores of entering students exceeded the Texas average, and were close to the national average in fall 2007.

The composition of UT San Antonio's entering class is influenced by the number of first-time students who attend UT San Antonio through the Cooperative Admission Program (CAP) – 20.1 percent in fall 2007. Students in this program have applied to but have not achieved admission to UT Austin in their first year; they are offered admission to UT San Antonio for their first year with the assurance that, if they meet certain requirements, they can transfer to UT Austin as second-year students. These students contribute to the quality of the entering class, but they also contribute to shifts in enrollment, persistence, and graduation rates when they leave UT San Antonio.

The University of Texas at San Antonio also provides an educational opportunity for students who start college elsewhere then transfer to UT San Antonio. In fall 2007, over two-thirds of the 2,299 transfer students at UT San Antonio came from community colleges. UTSA has entered into signed agreements with all Alamo Community College District (ACCD) schools for 2007 for joint admission programs which will create a seamless educational experience for the students in the region. In fall 2007, 794 UT San Antonio students had joint admission with ACCD colleges.

In fall 2007, UT San Antonio enrolled a total of 28,533 students, an increase of nearly 16 percent over fall 2003. The proportion of Hispanic students decreased over this period from 45.5 to 42.9 percent, as did the proportion of White students (from 40.8% to 39.8%). The proportions of African-American students increased from 5.5 to 7.6 percent; International and Asian-American enrollments also increased slightly. These numbers reflect UT San Antonio's commitment in supporting the state's efforts to close the gaps in higher education participation, especially for Hispanic students. The proportion of undergraduates was 88 percent of total student enrollment in 2007, compared with 86 percent in 2003, and was higher than all but two of UT San Antonio's institutional peers.

Total Fall Enrollment		
<i>Fall</i>	2003	2007
	24,665	28,533
First-Time Undergraduates		
<i>Summer/Fall</i>	2003	2007
Applicants	9,685	11,475
% Admitted	99.3%	88.6%
Enrolled	4,270	4,928
TX Top 10%	423	321
% TX Top 10%	10.2%	6.8%
Percent of students who are full-time degree seeking (Fall 2007)		
		97.6%
Average ACT/SAT (Fall 2007)		
	SAT	ACT
UTSA	1014	21
Texas	999	20.5
Nation	1017	21.2
Transfer Students (Fall 2007)		
Total		2,299
% from TX commty college		67.8%
Undergraduates		
<i>Fall</i>	2003	2007
Total	21,242	25,034
White	40.1%	39.5%
African-Am.	5.8%	8.0%
Hispanic	46.7%	44.0%
Asian-Am.	4.9%	5.9%
International	1.9%	2.2%

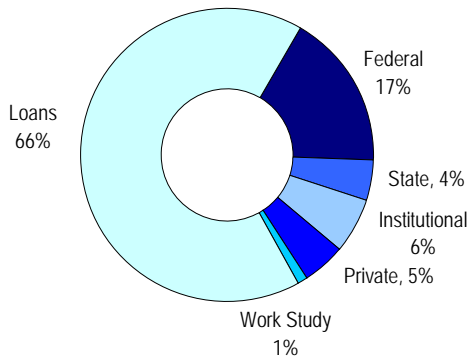
College Costs & Financial Aid Controlling college costs and enhancing financial aid are critical to student success and timely degree progress at UT San Antonio. Forty-four percent of all undergraduates received need-based aid.

To help students financially, UT San Antonio provided more than \$156.5

million dollars in financial aid to undergraduates enrolled in 2006-07. About a third of this aid was in the form of grants and scholarships.

While 63 percent of seniors graduating from UT San Antonio had loan debt in FY 2006, their average debt of \$16,888 was substantially lower than the state-wide average of \$18,334.

Undergraduate Financial Aid Awards, 2006-07



Undergraduate Academic Cost & % Discount

	AY 2006-07
Average in-state total academic cost	\$6,732
Full-time receiving need-based aid	
% receiving grants	43.7%
Average % discount	62.8%
Average net academic cost	\$2,504
All full-time students	
Average % discount	27.4%
Average net academic cost	\$4,886

UNDERGRADUATE SUCCESS AND OUTCOMES

Graduation & Persistence Rates UT San Antonio is working aggressively to improve time to degree and graduation rates through enhanced advising, student success programs, and financial aid. First-year persistence has increased from 60 percent for the 2001 entering cohort to 64.5 percent for the 2005 entering cohort, and is an early indicator of increasing student success.

While four-year and six-year graduation rates have also improved, they remain below those of peer institutions and the national averages. The 2000 cohort's six year graduation rate from any Texas institution has increased to 38.2, compared with the state average of 57.2.

Graduation rates for community college transfer students have also increased gradually from 44.5 percent (1999 cohort) to 51.7 percent (2003 cohort), nearly matching the state average.

UT San Antonio has become more productive in terms of the number of baccalaureate degrees it is awarding, as persistence and graduation rates improve. More than 3,600 degrees were awarded in 2007, 27 percent more than in 2003. This proportional increase is high compared with undergraduate enrollment growth of 18 percent over the same period. UT San Antonio also contributes significantly to the production of baccalaureate degrees in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics disciplines. In 2005-06, 23.6 percent of the total baccalaureate degrees awarded were in these areas, compared to 18.3 percent nationally.

	UTSA		
	2001	2005	2005, TX
1st-Yr Persistence (entering fall)	60.0%	64.5%	74.6%
Graduation Rate	1997	2000	1999, U.S.
4-Yr graduation rate	6.3%	6.8%	27.9%
6-Yr graduation rate at UTSA	27.6%	28.1%	54.1%
6-Yr graduation rate, any TX	35.4%	38.2%	NA
Transfer 4-yr graduation rate	1999	2003	2003, TX
(CC students entering fall)	44.5%	51.7%	52.5%

Degrees	2002-03	2006-07	% Change
Baccalaureate	2,873	3,649	27.0%
STEM, % of Baccalaureate Degrees Awarded			
	AY	00-01	05-06
UTSA		22.0%	23.6%
U.S.		18.3%	18.3%

Outcomes Comparing UT San Antonio with other public research universities on three indicators from the National Survey of Student Engagement (NSSE) provides an overview of how seniors at UT San Antonio viewed their educational experience. Based on the responses of seniors in 2007, 79 percent of UT San Antonio students evaluated their educational experience as good or excellent, nearly at the peer average of 80 percent. Sixty-one percent thought academic advising was good or excellent, compared with 63 percent on peer campuses. And 73 percent responded that they would attend the campus again, somewhat lower than the 78 percent positive response to this question at peer institutions.

National Survey of Student Engagement 2007

Senior Responses, Good or Excellent	UTSA	Peers
Educational Experience	79%	80%
Academic Advising	61%	63%
Would Attend Again (Yes)	73%	78%

Collegiate Learning Assessment

Senior Responses, 2007	UTSA		U.S.
	Expected	Actual	
Performance Task	1177	1220	1195
Analytic Writing Task	1210	1243	1224
CLA Total Score	1185	1232	1192

Freshmen at UT San Antonio scored above expected on the Collegiate Learning Assessment performance task, and well above expected on the writing task. Seniors scored at expected levels. The difference between freshman and senior levels was somewhat below the national average. These data suggest that UT San Antonio performs well as an institution in helping students write analytically and solve problems at above-average levels.

Post-Baccalaureate Experience In 2006, 94.2 percent of test takers at UT San Antonio passed the initial exams for teacher certification, and 77 percent passed the engineering licensure exam. These pass rates are slightly lower than in 2002, though the engineering pass rate is well above the state average.

Licensure Pass Rates, 2006

	UTSA	Texas
Teacher Certification	94%	97%
Engineering	77%	62%

Reflecting UT San Antonio's preparation of students for careers or further study, the percentage of recent graduates who are employed or enrolled in a graduate or professional school in Texas held steady near 85 percent from 2002 to 2006.

Postgraduate Experience (within one year)

	AY	01-02	05-06	05-06, TX
% employed in TX		67.6%	69.8%	67.5%
% enrolled in TX grad/prof school		2.6%	2.8%	3.6%
% employed and enrolled		13.8%	12.6%	13.9%
% employed or enrolled		83.9%	85.2%	85.0%

GRADUATE STUDENTS

Graduate Enrollment & Degrees At UT San Antonio, the number of graduate students increased from 3,423 to 3,499 between fall 2003 and fall 2007. The proportion of Hispanic and White students declined slightly to 35.3 and 41.6 percent, respectively, while the proportion of African American, Asian-American, and International graduate students increased.

Another indicator of increasing student preparation and competitiveness at UT San Antonio, the average scores of entering students increased between 2003 and 2007 by over 20 points on the GMAT and 23 points on the GRE.

Degrees	2002-03	2006-07	% Change
Master's	641	910	42.0%
Doctoral	6	48	700.0%

STEM, % of Graduate Degrees Awarded

	AY	00-01	05-06
Master's			
UTSA	15.3%	19.9%	
U.S.	12.8%	16.9%	
Doctoral			
UTSA	25.0%	4.8%	
U.S.	32.6%	43.2%	

Graduate Enrollment

	Fall	2003	2007
Total		3,423	3,499
White		44.9%	41.6%
African-Am.		3.7%	5.1%
Hispanic		37.9%	35.3%
Asian-Am.		2.9%	4.1%
International		10.2%	11.6%

Graduate Student Preparation

	AY	03-04	07-08
Average GRE		1042	1065
Average GMAT		525	546

UT San Antonio conferred 910 master's degrees in 2007, a 42 percent increase from 2003. The number of doctoral degrees awarded also increased, from 6 in 2003 to 48 in 2007, reflecting the growth and increasing productivity of comparatively new graduate programs.

UT San Antonio not only increased the proportion of master's degrees in the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics areas between 2001 and 2006 but has consistently awarded a substantially higher proportion of these degrees than the national average (19.9 percent vs. 16.9 percent in 2006).

FACULTY AND INSTRUCTION

As student enrollment has increased from 2003 to 2007, so has the number of faculty, reaching 586 tenured/tenure-track positions in 2007, from 449 in 2003. Growth has also occurred among non-tenured/tenure-track or other professional faculty, with an increase from 520 to 637 positions. The student-faculty ratio declined from 26:1 in 2003 to 25:1 in 2007, higher than all but one of UT San Antonio's peer institutions.

Faculty Headcount		
	Fall 2003	2007
Total	969	1,223
Tenured	294	388
% Female	26.2%	26.5%
White	70.7%	64.7%
African-Am.	1.7%	3.1%
Hispanic	14.6%	14.9%
Asian-Am.	10.9%	15.2%
Native Am.	2.0%	2.1%
Tenure-Track	155	198
% Female	41.3%	49.5%
White	58.7%	50.5%
African-Am.	2.6%	3.0%
Hispanic	16.1%	21.2%
Asian-Am.	22.6%	24.7%
Other Prof'l	520	637
% Female	48.8%	48.8%
White	77.3%	71.0%
African-Am.	2.7%	3.1%
Hispanic	15.0%	20.1%
Asian-Am.	4.6%	5.2%
Native Am.	0.4%	0.6%

Student / Faculty Ratio		
	Fall 2003	2007
FTE Students	18,316	21,710
FTE Faculty	696	878
Ratio	26 to 1	25 to 1

Faculty Diversity From fall 2003 to 2007, the proportion of White tenured/tenure-track faculty decreased and the proportion of Hispanic, Asian, and African-American tenured/tenure-track faculty increased. The number of tenured/tenure-track Hispanic faculty increased from 68 to 100.

Compared with Texas, and averages for the nation and the 10 most populous states for the 2007-08 academic year, faculty salaries at UT San Antonio were slightly higher than the average at all ranks.

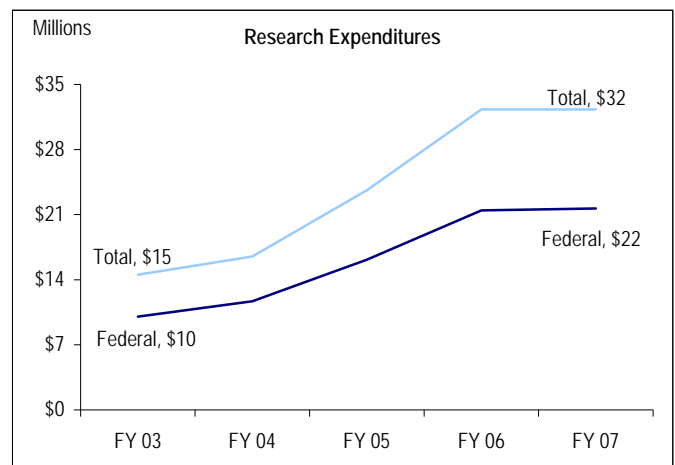
From 2003 to 2007, the proportion of tenured/tenure-track faculty teaching lower division courses has decreased from 42.5 percent to 26 percent.

Average Faculty Salaries			
	Professor	Assoc. Prof.	Asst. Prof.
UTSA (FY 2008)	\$108,950	\$77,652	\$66,560
FY 2007			
UTSA	\$106,447	\$74,749	\$64,768
Texas	\$99,683	\$69,646	\$61,159
10 Most Populous States	\$102,752	\$72,593	\$60,982
National	\$97,750	\$70,359	\$59,314

RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Research Funding UT San Antonio continued to build its research productivity during the past five years. Between FY 2003 and FY 2007, total research expenditures more than doubled, increasing by 122 percent to \$32.3 million. The NIH was the source of 41 percent (\$13.3 million) of these funds, more than any of UT San Antonio's peer institutions. And, during a period in which NIH funding has leveled off, UT San Antonio has increased research expenditures from this source every year for the past three years.

Among over 600 institutions receiving federal research funding, UT San Antonio's research expenditures put it in the top third (201), and about in the middle among its peers.



Sponsored revenue—a more comprehensive measure of an institution’s success in securing external funding to support research, public service, training, and other activities—at UT San Antonio increased over the past five year period by 35 percent to \$72.8 million in FY 2007.

Research Rankings

	FY 2006			FY 2005		
	Total R&D	Federal R&D	Federal R&D for Life Sciences	Total R&D for Life Sciences	by # Postdoc Appointees	by # Grad Students
Univ. of Nevada - Las Vegas	158	145	180	205	234	163
Cleveland State Univ	246	290	279	259	219	135
Texas Tech	156	186	195	165	118	87
CSU - Fresno	275	391	298	189	297	192
Eastern Michigan Univ	361	340	340	320	332	181
UNC - Charlotte	235	234	221	255	198	147
Boise State	291	267	255	324	281	318
Univ of Houston - University Park	141	151	160	162	164	77
Univ of Memphis	172	212	247	201	172	198
Univ of North Texas	245	254	294	263	186	140
Univ of Wisconsin - Milwaukee	190	214	232	214	544	68
UT Arlington	203	198	326	311	152	56
UT Dallas	171	191	224	191	138	88
UT El Paso	196	195	183	193	535	185
UT San Antonio	201	189	158	182	192	169

Faculty Research The increasing productivity of faculty research at UT San Antonio is indicated by the 332 grants held by tenured and tenure-track faculty in FY 2007. This was more than twice the number held in FY 2003. And, because faculty have competed successfully for new and larger grants, the proportion of faculty holding grants increased by nearly 12 percent, to over 33 percent of tenure/tenure-track faculty. In addition, the average research expenditures per faculty member increased by 84 percent, to \$66,231.

Reflecting the growth in UT San Antonio’s research programs, the number of postdoctoral fellows at UT San Antonio has also increased from 27 to 65 (137%) from 2003 to 2007.

Faculty Research

	02-03	06-07	Change
# of grants	165	332	101.2%
# of T/TT holding grants	87	163	87.4%
% T/TT faculty holding grants	21.6%	33.4%	11.8
Research \$ per FTE T/TT	\$36,099	\$66,231	83.5%
# of postdoctoral fellows	27	64	137.0%

Technology Transfer UT San Antonio is moving through the first stages of technology transfer. From 2002 to 2006, the number of new invention disclosures increased from 4 to 6.

Technology Transfer

	FY 2002	2006	% Change
New Invention Disclosures	4	6	50.0%
U.S. Patents Issued	1	1	0.0%

RESOURCES, EFFICIENCY, AND PRODUCTIVITY

Funding Trends & Efficiencies

As result of enrollment growth, increased research activity, and inflationary pressures, both revenues and expenses increased at UT San Antonio between FY 2003 and FY 2007.

In FY 2007, state appropriations accounted for 27.8 percent of the total revenues; tuition and fees accounted for 40.6 percent; and government grants and contracts accounted for 19.7 percent. The primary expenses for UT San Antonio in FY 2007 were instruction (31.3 percent) and institutional support and physical plant (19.5%).

State support per FTE student declined between FY 2003 and FY 2007 from \$4,330 to \$3,790 when adjusted for inflation. Compared with its 16 peer institutions, UT San Antonio's state support per FTE student was the third lowest. Consequently, tuition and fee revenue increased from \$3,190 to \$5,170 per student. Another way to understand the change in funding for UT San Antonio is to note that for every \$1 of revenue from student tuition and fees in FY 2003 the state provided \$1.36, compared with \$0.73 in 2007.

The amount of revenue per full-time equivalent faculty member changed in a similar manner. In FY 2003, \$118,440 of revenue per full-time equivalent faculty was provided from state support compared with \$87,160 per FTE faculty from student tuition and fees. In 2007, state funding decreased to \$101,520 per faculty member, while tuition per faculty member increased to \$138,550.

UT San Antonio has reduced the proportion of administrative costs to total expenses over the last five years. In FY 2003, administrative costs represented 11.1 percent of total expenses and in FY 2007 administrative costs were lowered to 10.3 percent.

Space Utilization

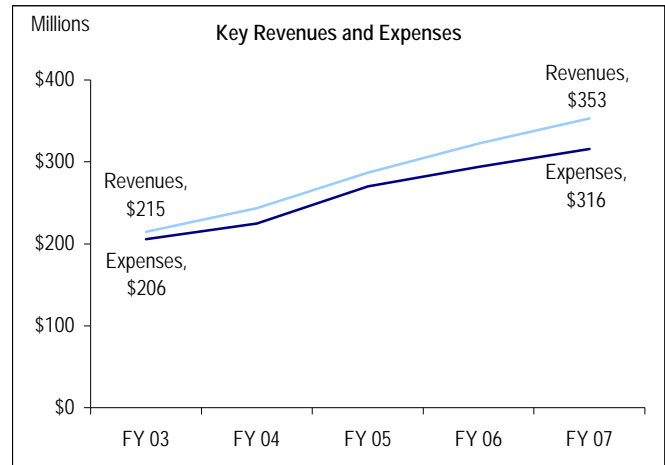
Another indicator of efficiency is UT San Antonio's utilization of classroom space, which greatly increased between FY 2003 and FY 2007 from 33.9 to 43.8 average hours of use per week, well above the state average of 31, and above the state standard of 38 hours per week. Class labs were utilized 31 hours per week compared to 22.8 hours in FY 2003, also above the state standard of 25 hours. Because of continued enrollment growth, the E&G assignable square feet per full-time equivalent student decreased from 65 in FY 2003 to 64 in FY 2007.

UT San Antonio has more than doubled available research space, from 86,438 square feet in 2003 to nearly 185,000 square feet in 2007. At the same time, research productivity has increased, so that the average number of research dollars generated per square foot of E&G research space steadily increased from \$168 in FY 2003 to \$175 in 2007.

Philanthropy

From 2003 to 2007, donor support to UT San Antonio increased by 71 percent, reaching an all-time high of \$9.8 million. This substantial increase in the total was driven by significant increases in giving from alumni, individuals, and others.

Over this period, the value of endowments at UT San Antonio more than doubled from \$25 million in 2003 to \$54 million in 2007. These resources translate into \$2,504 per FTE student and \$63,328 per FTE faculty.



Inflation-Adjusted Revenue per FTE, by Source

	FY	02-03	06-07	% Change
Per FTE Student				
State Appropriations		\$4,330	\$3,790	-12.5%
Tuition and Fees		\$3,190	\$5,170	62.1%
Per FTE Faculty				
State Appropriations		\$118,440	\$101,520	-14.3%
Tuition and Fees		\$87,160	\$138,550	59.0%

Donor Support (thousands)

	FY	2003	2007	% Change
Alumni		\$92	\$301	227.2%
Individuals		\$510	\$2,161	323.7%
Foundations		\$3,347	\$3,961	18.3%
Corporate		\$1,592	\$2,374	49.1%
Others		\$207	\$1,034	399.5%
Total		\$5,748	\$9,831	71.0%

UT San Antonio Peer Comparison

	Total Enrollment	Undergrads (%)	Full-time undergrads (%)	Resident Undergrads (%)	SAT Total: 25%ile / 75%ile	1st Year Retention	6-Yr Graduation Rate	Student/faculty ratio	State Approp per FTE Student (FY06)	State Approp + Tuition and Fees / FTE Student (FY06)	Research Expenditures, FY06 (in millions)
UT San Antonio	28,379	86.0%	75.0%	\$5,264	910 1130	60.0%	28.3%	24/1	\$4,380	\$9,740	\$30.3
California State U-Fresno	22,098	86.6%	79.8%	\$3,039	820 1080	82.0%	45.5%	22/1	\$7,340	\$10,440	\$9.7
San Francisco State U	29,628	82.8%	77.0%	\$3,166	890 1130	77.0%	42.4%	22/1	\$6,020	\$10,060	\$27.3
Boise State U	18,829	90.5%	63.5%	\$4,154	940 1165	63.0%	23.7%	18/1	\$5,710	\$9,970	\$7.8
U of New Orleans	11,747	--	--	\$3,810	920 1220	79.0%	24.5%	17/1	\$11,530	\$20,000	\$17.3
Eastern Michigan U	22,950	79.5%	68.7%	\$6,935	905 1140	74.0%	39.9%	18/1	\$4,340	\$12,150	\$3.6
U of Nevada-Las Vegas	27,912	78.4%	69.0%	\$3,732	890 1130	70.0%	39.2%	18/1	\$7,990	\$12,860	\$57.0
U of N. Carolina-Charlotte	21,519	79.1%	83.6%	\$3,895	980 1170	77.0%	49.8%	14/1	\$7,660	\$12,980	\$18.5
Cleveland State U	14,807	62.3%	70.6%	\$7,920	820 1120	58.0%	30.6%	14/1	\$6,320	\$15,840	\$14.5
U of Memphis	20,562	77.7%	73.7%	\$5,256	920 1208	72.0%	33.5%	17/1	\$6,890	\$12,770	\$43.7
U of Houston-University Park	34,334	79.8%	71.5%	\$5,648	950 1190	76.0%	42.3%	20/1	\$5,910	\$12,460	\$75.7
U of North Texas	33,395	79.8%	77.5%	\$4,968	1010 1230	76.0%	45.0%	19/1	\$4,540	\$10,670	\$14.8
UT Arlington	24,825	77.4%	69.9%	\$5,930	960 1190	62.0%	41.7%	21/1	\$5,130	\$10,900	\$29.3
UT Dallas	14,523	64.6%	71.2%	\$6,940	1140 1360	80.0%	54.6%	19/1	\$6,590	\$12,980	\$44.2
UT El Paso	19,842	83.5%	67.9%	\$5,262	780 1020	68.0%	28.9%	20/1	\$5,330	\$9,630	\$32.2
Texas Tech U	27,996	81.6%	91.2%	\$5,376	1030 1210	83.0%	55.7%	18/1	\$5,760	\$12,630	\$58.6
U of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	28,309	83.3%	81.5%	\$6,626	--	70.0%	42.7%	30/1	\$4,130	\$10,000	\$34.0

Sources: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) reports for fall 2006. First-year retention based on fall 2005 cohort and six-year graduation rates based on fall 2000 cohort. *U.S. News & World Report* (fall 2006 data) and National Science Foundation (FY2006).

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT TYLER

ACCOUNTABILITY PROFILE

ABOUT UT TYLER

Mission:

The University of Texas at Tyler is a comprehensive university that delivers high quality education in the professions, humanities, arts and sciences. Its graduates will understand and appreciate human diversity and the global nature of society, think critically, act with honesty and integrity, and demonstrate proficiency in leadership, communication, and the use of technology.

UT Tyler's achievements include:

- The number of FTE students at UT Tyler increased by more than 63 percent and the total semester credit hours increased more than 65 percent from fall 2002 to fall 2007, in both cases the largest percent growth among the UT System institutions.
- In the last three years, the value of new research grants at UTT has increased almost 600 percent from less than \$1 million to more than \$6 million. Currently, total available funding for research grants stands at \$7.4 million.
- In spring 2008, the College of Nursing admitted the first cohort for UT Tyler's new online PhD program in nursing.
- There are many outstanding faculty at UT Tyler, and a number of them received important awards over the past year. Dr. Roger Conaway was presented the Association for Business Communication Southwest Region "Outstanding Research Award" for excellence in business communication research. Dr. Jill Blondin received the Chancellor's Council Outstanding Teaching Award honoring faculty who have demonstrated excellence in teaching and a commitment to the growth and development of students. Dr. Neil Gray received the prestigious Minnie Stevens Piper Award in recognition of his extraordinary teaching. In recognition of her innovative teaching in the subject of marketing, Dr. Barbara Ross Woolbridge won the Houghton-Mifflin Pride/Ferrell Innovations in Teaching Marketing Award.

Education. In fall 2007, UT Tyler enrolled 6,137 students, an increase of 29 percent over fall 2003 enrollment. The natural beauty of the UT Tyler campus with towering trees, rolling hills, and lakes provides an idyllic academic setting for learning. Located on 200 acres ninety miles southeast of Dallas, UT Tyler serves high ability students from across the state as well as serving East Texas as the premier cultural center for the region. The Tyler area is a growing and supportive community, with a population of over 100,000, known for its oil-related industry and leading medical facilities. UT Tyler educates almost 5,300 undergraduates and nearly 800 graduate students. The number of degrees awarded increased by 372 degrees, or 46.3 percent, from FY 2003 to FY 2007.

Research. Research expenditures increased from about \$0.4 million in FY 2003 to \$1.4 million in FY 2007.

UNDERGRADUATE ACCESS AND PREPARATION

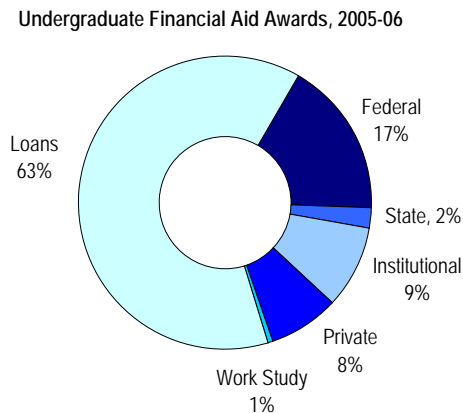
The University of Texas at Tyler serves East Texas and enrolled 6,137 students in fall 2007, a 29 percent increase over fall 2003. A majority of the students were undergraduates (81%) and 58 percent of the new undergraduate students were transfers from another college, more than three-fourths of those from a Texas community college. The undergraduate student population is predominately White (78%), though the percentage of Hispanic students increased from 4.8 to 7.0 percent over the last five years. African-American students are the second largest ethnic group on campus (9.4%). A third of the UT Tyler undergraduates received a Pell grant in FY 2006, just slightly higher than the Texas state-wide average of 31 percent.

UT Tyler has become more selective over the last five years, admitting 82 percent of its first-time undergraduate applicants for fall 2007 compared with 91 percent in fall 2003. Students graduating in the top 10 percent of their high school class are automatically admitted and those in the top quarter, second, third or fourth quarter of their graduating class must have increasingly higher ACT or SAT admission scores to be admitted. Nearly half of the students admitted to UT Tyler in fall 2007 enrolled and nearly one in five freshmen graduated in the top 10 percent of their high school class, a slight increase over fall 2003 and just slightly lower than the Texas statewide average of 22 percent. In fall 2007, nearly all of the first-time undergraduates enrolled full-time.

College Costs & Financial Aid

The average in-state total academic cost (tuition and fees) was \$5,188 for 2006-07. To help students financially, UT Tyler provided more than \$28 million dollars in financial aid to undergraduates. More than one-third of the financial aid was in the form of grants and scholarships and 63 percent in the form of loans. Almost 43 percent of all full-time undergraduates received need-based aid which covered almost 90 percent of their total academic cost (tuition and all fees). For students with need-based support, the average net academic cost was \$623.

While 44 percent of seniors graduating from UT Tyler had loan debt in FY 2006, their average debt of \$11,286 was substantially lower than the state-wide average of \$18,334.



Total Fall Enrollment		
	Fall 2003	Fall 2007
	4,769	6,137

First-Time Undergraduates		
	Summer/Fall 2003	2007
Applicants	2,910	1,554
% Admitted	91.4%	82.3%
Enrolled	437	626
TX Top 10%	68	116
% TX Top 10%	16.3%	18.9%

NOTE: 2003 includes transfer students, not just first-time students

Percent of students who are full-time degree seeking (Fall 2007)	97.8%
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Average ACT/SAT (Fall 2007)		
	SAT	ACT
UTT	1060	23
Texas	999	20.5
Nation	1017	21.2

Transfer Students (Fall 2007)	
Total	865
% from TX commty colleges	77.5%

Undergraduates		
	Fall 2003	2007
Total	3,922	5,346
White	80.8%	78.4%
African-Am.	9.5%	9.4%
Hispanic	4.8%	7.0%
Asian-Am.	1.3%	1.9%
International	1.6%	0.6%

Undergraduate Academic Cost & % Discount	
	AY 2006-07
Average in-state total academic cost	\$5,188
Full-time receiving need-based aid	
% receiving grants	42.6%
Average % discount	88.0%
Average net academic cost	\$623
All full-time students	
Average % discount	37.5%
Average net academic cost	\$3,245

UNDERGRADUATE SUCCESS AND OUTCOMES

Graduation & Persistence Rates

UT Tyler is working to improve graduation rates through various programs. As part of the UT System Graduation Rate Initiative, the institution plans to graduate 28 percent of students within four years and 55 percent within six years by 2015. As UT Tyler expanded its undergraduate student population, the first-year persistence and initial graduation rates were expected to lower slightly. In fact, this occurred across all graduation rate progress measures. The first-year persistence rate declined from the entering class of 2001 to 2005, a drop of less than two percentage points. However, the persistence rate was well below the Texas statewide average of 74.6 percent. While the four-year graduation rate declined by five percentage points over the past five years, the six-year rate is only marginally lower, down a little more than 1 percent. Compared with 10 peers, UT Tyler's first-year retention rate is lower than all of its peers and its six-year graduation rate is lower than all but two peers. The four-year graduation rate for transfer students who started at community colleges and then transferred to UT Tyler declined slightly over the last five years and is less than two percentage points lower than the state-wide average of 52.5 percent.

1st-Yr Persistence (entering fall)	UTT		2005, TX
	2001	2005	
	60.5%	58.7%	74.6%
Graduation Rate	1998	2000	1999, U.S.
4-Yr graduation rate	26.3%	21.1%	27.9%
6-Yr graduation rate at UTT	41.4%	40.0%	54.1%
6-Yr graduation rate, any TX	55.5%	50.9%	NA
Transfer 4-yr graduation rate (CC students entering fall)	1999	2003	2003, TX
	53.9%	50.9%	52.5%

As a result of previous enrollment growth, the number of baccalaureate degrees awarded increased by 335 degrees, a 54 percent increase over the last five years. At UT Tyler, a smaller proportion of the educational programs are in the science, technology, engineering and mathematics areas. Consequently, a little over one in ten degrees were awarded in these areas over the last five years, well below the national average of 18.3 percent.

Degrees	2002-03	2006-07	% Change
Baccalaureate	619	954	54.1%
STEM, % of Baccalaureate Degrees Awarded			
	AY	00-01	05-06
UTT		11.7%	11.1%
U.S.		18.3%	18.3%

Outcomes

Based on the responses in 2007 to three indicators from the National Survey of Student Engagement (NSSE), seniors at UT Tyler viewed their educational experience somewhat more positively than students at their peer institutions. More than 85 percent rated their educational experience at UT Tyler as 'good' or 'excellent' compared with 80 percent of their peers. More than 80 percent said they would attend UT Tyler again, just slightly higher than their peer average. Seven of ten seniors indicated that their academic advising was 'good' or 'excellent', 11 points higher than seniors at the peer institutions.

On the combined Collegiate Learning Assessment Total Score seniors at UT Tyler scored lower than the national sample, but still in the 'expected' range relative to other institutions with similar students. The difference between the freshmen scores and senior scores (83 points) was somewhat lower than the national average of 111 but suggests that UT Tyler adds a significant value to students' ability to think and write critically and analytically.

National Survey of Student Engagement 2007

Senior Responses, Good or Excellent

	UTT	Peers
Educational Experience	85%	80%
Academic Advising	71%	60%
Would Attend Again (Yes)	82%	79%

Collegiate Learning Assessment

Senior Responses, 2007

CLA Total Score	UTT		U.S.
	Expected	Actual	
	1200	1144	1192

Post-Baccalaureate Experience

High percentages of test takers at UT Tyler passed the initial exams for teacher certification, nursing and engineering in FY 2006. The pass rate on the engineering licensure exam (100%) was substantially higher than the state-wide average of 62 percent.

High percentages of UT Tyler's graduates also enter the workforce or graduate school in the state of Texas, over 90 percent during the last five years, compared to a statewide average of 85 percent.

Licensure Pass Rates, 2006

	UTT	Texas
Teacher Certification	98%	97%
Nursing	98%	91%
Engineering	100%	62%

Postgraduate Experience (within one year)

	AY	01-02	05-06	05-06, TX
% employed in TX		70.0%	65.3%	67.5%
% enrolled in TX grad school		1.6%	1.9%	3.6%
% employed and enrolled		20.1%	23.0%	13.9%
% employed or enrolled		91.7%	90.2%	85.0%

GRADUATE STUDENTS

Graduate Enrollment & Degrees

Graduate enrollment at UT Tyler declined from 847 to 791 students between fall 2003 and fall 2007, a 6.6 percent decrease. Over this same time period, the proportion of non-White graduate students increased, while the proportion of White students decreased. The diversity of the graduate student population is different than the undergraduate population in that there are slightly more Asian-American and International students than the undergraduate population. Over the last five years, the quality of entering graduate students, as measured by the average GRE scores, increased. The average GRE scores increased by 40 points to 965 in 2007-08.

The number of master's degrees awarded increased by 37 over the last five years, a 20 percent increase.

The proportion of Master's degrees awarded by UT Tyler in the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics areas between 2003 and 2007 declined slightly to 8.4 percent, about half the national average.

Graduate Enrollment

	Fall	2003	2007
Total		847	791
White		83.1%	75.5%
African-Am.		8.3%	8.6%
Hispanic		3.8%	5.2%
Asian-Am.		1.7%	3.0%
International		1.2%	4.4%

Graduate Student Preparation

	AY	03-04	07-08
Average GRE		925	965
Average GMAT		--	517

Degrees

	2002-03	2006-07	% Change
Master's	184	221	20.1%

STEM, % of Master's Degrees Awarded

	AY	00-01	05-06
UTT		9.2%	8.4%
U.S.		12.8%	16.9%

FACULTY AND INSTRUCTION

As student enrollment and research activity increased between 2003 and 2007, so did the number of faculty. In the last five years, UT Tyler added 87 faculty, an increase of 29.9 percent in headcount and a 31.8 percent increase in full-time equivalent faculty. The largest growth occurred among non tenured/tenure-track or other professional faculty, with an increase of 77 faculty members (53.1%). Only two tenured faculty positions were added and tenure-track faculty increased by eight. Since enrollment and faculty increased at about the same rate, the student/faculty ratio remained at 16:1, which is lower than five of its nine peers.

Faculty Headcount

	Fall	2003	2007
Total		291	378
Tenured		91	93
% Female		25.3%	28.0%
White		94.5%	90.3%
Hispanic		0.0%	0.0%
Asian-Am.		4.4%	7.5%
Native Am.		1.1%	2.2%
Tenure-Track		55	63
% Female		49.1%	42.9%
White		92.7%	79.4%
African-Am.		0.0%	6.3%
Hispanic		0.0%	4.8%
Asian-Am.		5.5%	9.5%
Native Am.		1.8%	0.0%
Other ProfI		145	222
% Female		60.0%	61.3%
White		96.6%	93.7%
African-Am.		0.0%	2.3%
Hispanic		2.8%	1.8%
Asian-Am.		0.7%	0.5%

Faculty Diversity

Faculty diversity changed very little for the tenured and other professional faculty categories over the past five years, though the percentage of women and Asian-American tenured faculty increased slightly and the percent of White other professional faculty decreased slightly. Even though there was only a net change of eight tenure-track faculty, the largest change in faculty diversity from fall 2003 to 2007 was a substantial decrease (from 92.7% to 79.4%) in the proportion of White tenure-track faculty and an increase in the proportion of African-American, Asian-American and Hispanic faculty in this category.

Compared with Texas, the national and the 10 most populous states for the 2006-07 academic year, faculty salaries at UT Tyler were generally lower at all ranks.

Average Faculty Salaries			
	Professor	Assoc. Prof.	Asst. Prof.
UTT (FY 2008)	\$76,766	\$63,132	\$56,476
FY 2007			
UTT	\$77,014	\$61,457	\$56,911
Texas	\$99,683	\$69,646	\$61,159
10 Most Populous States	\$102,752	\$72,593	\$60,982
National	\$97,750	\$70,359	\$59,314

Student / Faculty Ratio

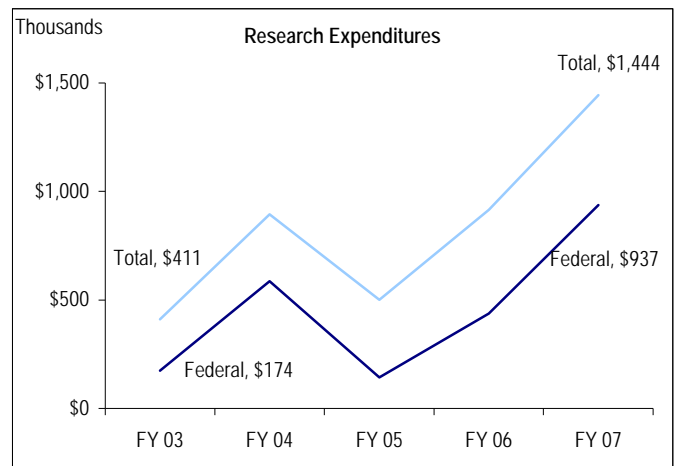
	Fall	2003	2007
FTE Students		3,390	4,690
FTE Faculty		217	286
Ratio		16 to 1	16 to 1

RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Research Funding

UT Tyler expanded its research productivity substantially during the past five years. Between FY 2003 and FY 2007, total research expenditures increased by more than 250 percent to nearly \$1.4 million. Federal research expenditures increased in a similar fashion over this period of time. However, relative to 10 of its peers, research expenditures at UT Tyler were lower than all of them.

Sponsored revenue, which is a more comprehensive measure of an institution's success in securing funding to support research, public service, training, and other activities, increased by \$4.2 million to \$9.5 million in FY 2007.



Research Rankings

	FY 2006			FY 2005		
	Total R&D	Federal R&D	Federal R&D for Life Sciences	Total R&D for Life Sciences	by # Postdoc Appointees	by # Grad Students
CSU - Bakersfield	310	354	281	229	294	433
Northern Arizona Univ	212	219	162	170	176	250
Portland State Univ	205	199	201	230	433	96
UNC - Charlotte	235	234	221	255	198	147
UNC - Greensboro	314	288	216	258	522	179
Univ of Colorado - Col Springs	--	--	--	--	--	--
Univ of Illinois - Springfield	482	471	578	594	512	260
Univ of Southern Maine	229	228	233	315	--	--
Univ of Tennessee - Chattanooga	--	--	--	--	534	302
Univ of West Florida	339	322	285	284	540	401
UT Tyler	519	528	532	478	536	352

Source: National Science Foundation Division of Science Resources Statistics

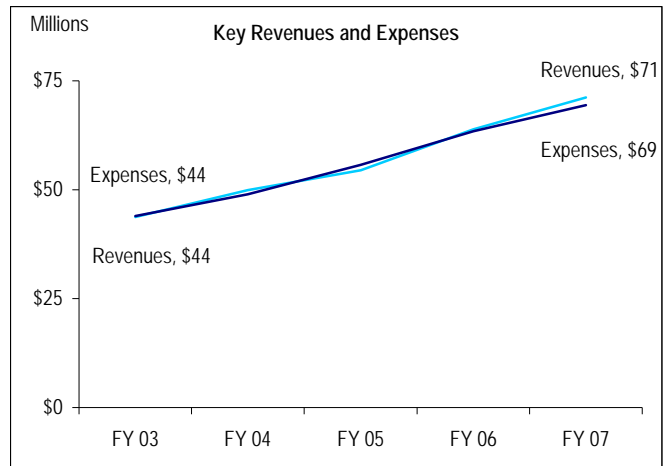
Faculty Research In FY 2007, the number of grants held by tenured and tenure-track faculty and the number of faculty holding grants was much higher than FY 2003. The number of grants increased by 76.9 percent and the number of tenured/tenure-track faculty holding grants increased by 44 percent. The proportion of faculty holding grants increased by six percentage points and the research dollars per full-time equivalent tenured/tenure-track faculty increased from \$2,817 to \$9,258, or more than 225 percent over the last five years.

Faculty Research	02-03	06-07	Change
# of grants	39	69	76.9%
# of T/TT holding grants	25	36	44.0%
% T/TT faculty holding grants	17.1%	23.1%	6.0
Research \$ per FTE T/TT	\$2,817	\$9,258	228.7%

RESOURCES, EFFICIENCY, AND PRODUCTIVITY

Funding Trends & Efficiencies As result of enrollment growth, increased research activity, and inflationary pressures, both revenues and expenses increased at UT Tyler between FY 2003 and FY 2007 by about 62 percent and 57 percent, respectively.

In FY 2007, state appropriations accounted for 42.7 percent of the total revenues; tuition and fees accounted for 31.1 percent; and government grants and contracts accounted for 12.5 percent. The primary expenses for UT Tyler in FY 2007 were instruction (35.8%) and institutional support and physical plant (20.3%).



State support per FTE student for higher education declined by 25 percent between FY 2003 and FY 2007. Over that time period, state support per student dropped from \$7,530 to \$5,620 when adjusting for inflation. Consequently, tuition and fee revenue increased from \$2,360 to \$3,560 per student. Another way to understand the change in funding for UT Tyler is to note that for every \$1 of revenue from student tuition and fees in FY 2003 the state provided \$3.19. In FY 2007, the state provided a \$1.58 for every \$1 that came from student tuition and fees. Relative to 10 of its peers, UT Tyler had lower state appropriations per full-time equivalent student than six of them. Compared with the 10 peers reporting state appropriations plus tuition and fees per FTE student, UT Tyler was lower than eight of them. This means that UT Tyler had less funding per FTE student than its peers when comparing the two major revenue streams that support instruction and academic operations.

Inflation-Adjusted Revenue per FTE, by Source

	FY	02-03	06-07	% Change
Per FTE Student				
State Appropriations		\$7,530	\$5,620	-25.4%
Tuition and Fees		\$2,360	\$3,560	50.8%
Per FTE Faculty				
State Appropriations		\$114,910	\$99,290	-13.6%
Tuition and Fees		\$36,010	\$62,790	74.4%

The amount of revenue per full-time equivalent faculty member changed in a similar manner. State appropriations per FTE faculty declined from \$114,910 in FY 2003 to \$99,290 in FY 2007. Over the same time period, tuition and fees per FTE faculty increased from \$36,010 to \$62,790.

UT Tyler has lowered administrative costs over the last five years. In FY 2003, administrative costs were 15.7 percent of total expenses and in FY 2007 administrative costs were 13.2 percent.

Space Utilization

While UT Tyler achieved a modest increase in E&G assignable space between FY 2003 and FY 2007 (about 10%), because of enrollment growth the average square feet of space per full-time equivalent student dropped from 107 to 85 square feet. The assignable space per FTE faculty member also decreased over the same time period. The use of classrooms and class labs also improved over the last five years. The average number of hours classrooms were used at UT Tyler increased from 32.0 to 33.6 hours per week, higher than the statewide average of 31.0 hours but lower than the state-wide standard of 38 hours per week. Class labs were used an average of 27.0 hours per week in FY 2003 compared with 32.4 hours in FY 2007. The use of class labs is much higher than the statewide average of 22.4 hours and the state standard of 25 hours per week.

As a result of the increased research activity at UT Tyler, the research expenditures per square foot of research E&G space increased substantially between FY 2003 and FY 2007. In FY 2003, UT Tyler generated \$102 per square foot of research space, and in FY 2007 the amount more than doubled to \$235 per square foot.

Philanthropy

The value of endowments at UT Tyler increased steadily from \$40.3 million in FY 2003 to \$65.6 million in 2007, more than a 60 percent increase. The increase in endowments translated into nearly \$15,000 per FTE student and \$244,000 per FTE faculty.

Donor support decreased from \$6.7 million in FY 2003 to \$2.0 million in FY 2007. The largest percentage declines in donor support were from individuals and other sources. The largest increases were from alumni and corporate donors.

Donor Support (thousands)

	FY	2003	2007	% Change
Alumni		\$27	\$60	122.2%
Individuals		\$5,874	\$963	-83.6%
Foundations		\$495	\$368	-25.7%
Corporate		\$322	\$603	87.3%
Others		\$45	\$17	-62.2%
Total		\$6,763	\$2,011	-70.3%

UT Tyler Peer Comparison

	UT Tyler	Northern Arizona U	California State U-Bakersfield	U of Colorado-Colorado Springs	U of West Florida	U of Illinois-Springfield	U of Southern Maine	U of N. Carolina-Charlotte	U of N. Carolina-Greensboro	Portland State U	U of Tennessee-Chattanooga
Total Enrollment	5,926	20,555	7,711	8,647	9,819	4,761	10,478	21,519	16,872	24,254	8,923
Undergrads (%)	82%	71%	80%	73%	84%	58%	79%	79%	77%	74%	85%
Full-time undergrads (%)	77%	81%	82%	84%	71%	60%	58%	84%	85%	62%	86%
Resident Undergrad Tuition & Fees / FT Student	\$4,114	\$4,546	\$3,387	\$4,899	\$3,311	\$6,078	\$6,341	\$3,895	\$3,813	\$5,210	\$4,688
SAT Total: 25%ile	950	920	870	960	960		880	980	940	920	
75%ile	1150	1110	1100	1200	1160	--	1090	1170	1160	1170	--
1st Year Retention	59%	72%	77%	64%	75%	78%	66%	77%	76%	67%	63%
6-Yr Graduation Rate	40%	47%	41%	42%	42%	--	31%	50%	52%	37%	45%
Student/faculty ratio	16/1	16/1	N/A	18/1	18/1	12/1	16/1	14/1	17/1	18/1	15/1
State Approp (FY06) per FTE Student	\$6,520	\$8,160	\$8,620	--	\$9,490	\$7,610	\$5,350	\$7,660	\$8,660	\$3,570	\$5,660
State Approp (FY06) Fees / FTE Student (FY 06)	\$9,930	\$13,530	\$11,540	\$7,200	\$12,770	\$11,750	\$10,460	\$12,980	\$13,260	\$10,430	\$9,650
Research Expenditures, FY06 (in millions)	\$0.8	\$27.6	\$6.4	\$4.5	\$4.4	\$1.1	\$20.0	\$18.5	\$6.1	\$28.8	\$7.6

Sources: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) reports for fall 2006. First-year retention based on fall 2005 cohort and six-year graduation rates based on fall 2000 cohort. *U.S. News & World Report* (fall 2006 data) and National Science Foundation (FY2006).

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SOUTHWESTERN MEDICAL CENTER AT DALLAS ACCOUNTABILITY PROFILE

ABOUT UT SOUTHWESTERN MEDICAL CENTER

Mission:

- To educate future health professionals and scientists.
- To remain at the forefront of biomedical research.
- To provide compassionate, scientifically based care for the sick and preventive care for the well.
- To provide a continuum of medical education for practicing physicians and medical scientists.

UT Southwestern's achievements include:

- Four active Nobel Prize winners—more than any other medical school in the world.
- Among the nation's best performers in biology and biochemistry in achieving clinical breakthroughs.
- An adult heart and lung transplant program with survivals in excess of 90 percent—ranking among the top 10 in the nation, year after year.
- Texas' first laparoscopic gastric-bypass surgery in 1999, with more than 2,000 weight-loss surgeries performed since.
- Mortality statistics after heart attacks that are almost twice as good as national and regional averages.
- Forty physicians and researchers elected as presidents of their national specialty associations.
- Two-thirds of Texas' medical members of the National Academy of Sciences.
- More than 90 percent of all federal biomedical grants in Dallas and more than three-fourths of all those in North Texas.
- UT Southwestern ranked 39th among all institutions in the 2007 “Academic Ranking of World Universities” by Shanghai Jiao Tong University. It ranked in the top ten in life sciences and clinical medicine and pharmacy.

Education. The three schools at UT Southwestern Medical Center—UT Southwestern Medical School, UT Southwestern Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences, and UT Southwestern Allied Health Sciences School—train more than 4,200 medical, graduate, and allied health students, residents, and postdoctoral fellows each year to become the physicians, medical scientists, and allied health-care professionals of the future. Admission to UT Southwestern Medical Center is highly competitive and fewer than 250 students are admitted each year.

Patient Care. UT Southwestern Medical Center's physicians are equipped to bring the latest laboratory findings to nearly 92,000 hospital patients and approximately 1.7 million outpatient visits annually at UT Southwestern University Hospitals, Parkland Health and Hospital System, Children's Medical Center Dallas, and the VA North Texas Health Care System, as well as the Aston Clinical Building, the Harold C. Simmons Comprehensive Cancer Center, and other affiliated hospitals and clinics in North Texas.

Research. UT Southwestern Medical Center, with four active Nobel Laureates, 17 members of the National Academy of Sciences, and 19 members of the Institute of Medicine, is poised to lead the way into a new era of scientific discovery in the 21st century. It educates scientists whose research advances the frontiers of biomedical research and whose discoveries benefit society. Its faculty and staff conduct more than 3,500 research projects annually totaling more than \$341 million in research expenditures.

STUDENT ACCESS AND OUTCOMES

Enrollment With 2,395 students enrolled in fall 2007 (8% undergraduates; 54% graduate students in allied health and the biomedical sciences; and 38% medical students), UT Southwestern Medical Center is nearing its 2010 *Closing the Gaps* enrollment goal of 2,454.

Although it is not a goal of UT Southwestern Medical Center to rapidly or dramatically increase the number of students enrolled, it is a goal to increase the number of the highest quality students. At the graduate level, this is accomplished in large part by the professional reputation of individual faculty members. However, the reputations of programs and the institution as a whole also aid recruitment. In the 2008 edition of “America’s Best Graduate Schools” by *U.S. News & World Report*, UT Southwestern Medical Center had seven programs ranked 20th or higher, including its medical school (for primary care and for research) and biochemistry program.

Student Diversity From 2003 to 2007, total medical school enrollment increased by 4.8 percent. The proportion of African-American medical students held relatively steady at just above 6 percent, which is below the national rate of 7.2 percent. The proportion of Hispanic, Asian-American, and female medical students each increased by more than two points. UT Southwestern has almost twice the national percentage of Hispanic medical students (13.5% vs. 7.6%). *Hispanic Business Magazine* ranked UT Southwestern the number one medical school for Hispanics in 2007. For 2007, UT Southwestern had a smaller percentage of female medical students than the national proportion, but the proportion increased more at UT Southwestern than nationally since 2003. The percentage of Asian-American medical students was seven points higher than the proportion of Asian-American students nationally.

Like all UT System institutions, UT Southwestern Medical Center continues to explore ways to increase the diversity of its student population. However, as noted by the AAMC, “there remain fundamental structural problems in our nation’s education system that impede efforts to increase diversity in medical education.”

A substantial difference exists in gender and ethnic representation among graduate students. In 2007, half of UT Southwestern’s graduate students were female, although this was down from 61 percent in 2003. UT Southwestern Medical Center must look nationally—and even internationally—to continue to recruit the very best students. In 2007, international students made up the highest proportion (42%) of enrolled graduate students and almost double the proportion in 2003. The percentage of both African-American and Hispanic students was down from 2003. The percentage of White graduate students was down by nearly 20 points from 2003.

Student Outcomes From 2003 to 2007, UT Southwestern Medical Center achieved a 36 percent increase in the combined number of professional and doctoral degrees conferred, from 231 to 314. The number of medical degrees awarded increased by 20 percent (nationally by just 4%) and the number of doctoral degrees awarded more than doubled. According to the AAMC, in relation to its peer group, UT Southwestern awarded 21 percent more medical degrees than the peer with the next highest number (UCLA, 174).

Forty-three percent of medical degrees were awarded to women in 2006-07, up from 40 percent in 2002-03. Nationally, women made up 49 percent of the 2007 graduating medical class.

Medical Students

	Fall	2003	2007
Number		867	909
% Female		43.6%	45.8%
White		52.5%	43.9%
African-Am.		6.2%	6.5%
Hispanic		11.1%	13.5%
Asian-Am.		26.5%	28.9%
International		0.6%	2.2%

Graduate Students

	Fall	2003	2007
Number		698	1,295
% Female		60.7%	50.3%
White		55.7%	36.0%
African-Am.		3.0%	1.9%
Hispanic		6.2%	5.8%
Asian-Am.		7.4%	8.9%
International		21.3%	42.3%

Medical Degrees

	AY	02-03	06-07
Number		189	226
% Female		39.7%	43.4%
White		54.5%	52.2%
African-Am.		4.8%	5.3%
Hispanic		8.5%	13.3%
Asian-Am.		28.0%	21.2%
Native Am.		0.5%	0.0%
International		1.6%	0.4%
Unknown		2.1%	7.5%

Doctoral Degrees

	AY	02-03	06-07
Number		42	88
% Female		40.5%	36.4%
White		59.5%	48.9%
African-Am.		0.0%	2.3%
Hispanic		4.8%	5.7%
Asian-Am.		14.3%	8.0%
International		21.4%	31.8%
Unknown		0.0%	3.4%

The proportion of medical degrees awarded to African-American students in 2006-07 increased very slightly from 2002-03 to 5.3 percent but remains lower than the national proportion of 6.7 percent. Degrees to Asian-American students made up 21 percent of medical degrees awarded in 2006-07; this is in line with the national rate of 20 percent. UT Southwestern awarded significantly fewer medical degrees to White students than the national rate (52% vs. 64%) and significantly more medical degrees to Hispanic students (13% vs. 7%). The number of medical degrees awarded to Hispanic students in 2006-07 increased by almost five points from 2002-03. In 2006, UT Southwestern Medical School ranked 10th for the number of medical degrees awarded to Hispanic students and 15th for African-American students.

As another indicator of the effectiveness of an institution's instructional program, UT Southwestern Medical Center's allied health graduates achieved a 92 percent licensure examination pass rate in 2005-06. Licensure exam pass rates for medicine were 97.6 percent. In both cases, these were a decrease from 2001-02.

Still another measure of institutional success is student satisfaction. In response to the AAMC "2007 Medical School Graduation Questionnaire," almost 88 percent of UT Southwestern's medical graduates indicated that they were satisfied with the quality of their education. This was down more than eight points over 2004 and is lower than the national rating of 90 percent.

Although UT Southwestern Medical Center confers very few undergraduate certificates or degrees, 88 percent of undergraduates were either employed and/or enrolled in a graduate or professional school in Texas within one year of graduation.

FACULTY, RESEARCH, AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Faculty From fall 2003 to fall 2007, UT Southwestern increased the number of tenured/tenure-track faculty by 48 (17%). As part of the UT System initiative to increase the number of tenured/tenure-track faculty in the STEM and health disciplines over the next ten years, UT Southwestern Medical Center plans to recruit 240 new tenured/tenure-track faculty. According to the AAMC, UT Southwestern's faculty to medical student ratio (1.46) is on par with the University of Michigan but below all of its other peers and only half that of UCLA (3.01).

UT Southwestern Medical Center achieved a four point increase in the number of female tenured faculty; at the same time, the number of female tenure-track faculty decreased by more than four points. These increases reflect a larger pool of credentialed professionals from which institutions can draw.

In all categories, the majority of faculty are White, although this proportion has decreased from 2003 to 2007 by more than four points for tenured faculty, by more than thirteen points for tenure-track faculty, and by more than seven points for other professional faculty. This decrease has translated into modest increases in the proportion of Hispanic faculty at the tenure-track and other professional levels, but the largest gains have been in the significant increase in the proportion of Asian-American faculty at all levels. The proportion of African-American faculty has remained essentially flat.

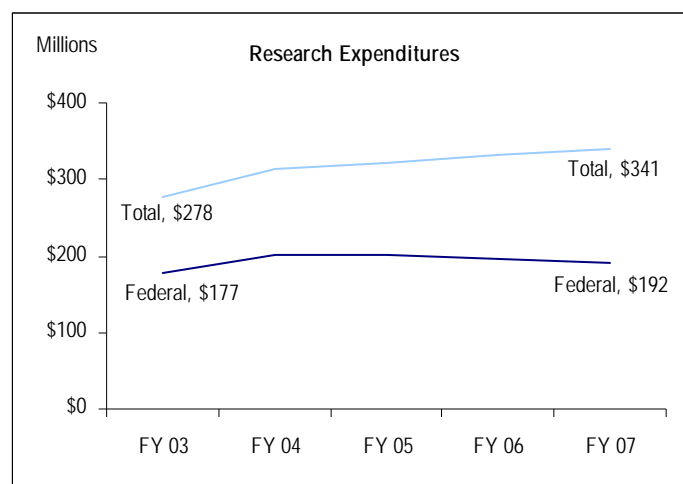
Faculty Headcount		
	Fall 2003	2007
Total	1,588	1,892
Tenured	254	291
% Female	11.8%	16.2%
White	88.2%	83.8%
African-Am.	0.4%	1.0%
Hispanic	3.1%	3.1%
Asian-Am.	8.3%	12.0%
Tenure-Track	106	130
% Female	27.4%	23.1%
White	68.9%	55.4%
African-Am.	2.8%	1.5%
Hispanic	2.8%	5.4%
Asian-Am.	25.5%	36.9%
Other Prof'l	1,228	1,471
% Female	40.2%	42.0%
White	74.1%	66.6%
African-Am.	2.8%	3.1%
Hispanic	4.7%	5.5%
Asian-Am.	18.2%	24.1%

Research In FY 2007, 290 of 386 FTE tenured/tenure-track faculty (75%) at UT Southwestern Medical Center were principle investigators on 961 extramural grants. Although unchanged from last year and down compared to five years ago, the proportion of tenured/tenure-track faculty holding grants has increased from a five-year low of 71 percent in FY 2005. Sixteen percent of non-tenured research faculty held grants. This is the smallest proportion in the past five years and is

down 27 points from FY 2005. The number of grants in FY 2007 is up almost 14 percent from FY 2003.

The growth of research expenditures at UT Southwestern Medical Center has outpaced the growth of tenured/tenure-track faculty, which is a good indicator of research productivity. The ratio of research expenditures to FTE tenured/tenure-track faculty has increased by 6 percent since FY 2003 to \$883,706, indicating a research active and productive faculty.

UT Southwestern Medical Center's total research expenditures for FY 2007 were more than \$341 million, a 23 percent increase over FY 2003. This total included almost \$192 million in federal research funding, an 8 percent increase over FY 2003. Because total expenditures increased faster than the rate of federal expenditures, the proportion of UT Southwestern's research expenditures from federal sources declined from 64 percent in FY 2003 to 56 percent in FY 2007, although federal sources remain the majority. This demonstrates that UT Southwestern faculty have been successful at finding alternative funding sources given federal cutbacks.



Grants from the NIH made up more than 90 percent (\$172 million) of UT Southwestern's federal research expenditures in 2007 and 50 percent of UTSWMC's total research expenditures. UTSWMC's 2007 NIH funding increased after declining each year since 2003, although it remains below the 2003 funding levels, even without taking inflation into account. It is important to note, however, that NIH funding in general has declined since 2005, decreasing by more than 9 percent from 2005 to 2007. Because NIH funding is such a large proportion of UT Southwestern's federal expenditures, the impact of the declining NIH budget has been a parallel decline in UT Southwestern's federal funding – both in dollars and proportion of total research expenditures.

All of UTSWMC's peers received more NIH funding than UT Southwestern, and all but one (Baylor College of Medicine) showed significant gains in NIH funding from 2002 to 2006. UCLA and UC San Diego had more than 20 percent increases during that time. However, UT Southwestern and all of its peers suffered declining NIH funding from 2005 to 2006. In 2006, UT Southwestern had 71 percent of the funding of its next lowest peer (Baylor College of Medicine) and 37 percent of the peer with the highest funding (University of Washington).

NIH Funding for UTSWMC Peers

	2002		2005		2006		% change 2002-2006		% change 2005-2006	
	total	medical only	total	medical only	total	medical only	total	total	medical only	
UC-Los Angeles	\$317,017,181	\$385,788,286	\$302,562,041	\$383,379,786	\$302,534,252	\$383,379,786	20.93%	-0.62%	-0.01%	
UC-San Francisco	\$365,365,909	\$452,165,301	\$398,155,640	\$407,880,276	\$354,255,505	\$354,255,505	11.64%	-9.79%	-11.03%	
UC-San Diego	\$244,713,718	\$309,416,840	\$238,030,687	\$301,819,829	\$226,916,308	\$226,916,308	23.34%	-2.46%	-4.67%	
Baylor College of Medicine	\$263,540,460	\$256,809,346	\$256,809,346	\$221,826,759	\$221,826,759	\$221,826,759	-15.83%	-13.62%	-13.62%	
UNC - Chapel Hill	\$264,263,425	\$296,566,365	\$217,440,740	\$289,214,216	\$202,768,719	\$202,768,719	9.44%	-2.48%	-6.75%	
Univ of Washington - Seattle	\$405,729,042	\$462,021,658	\$311,752,979	\$432,428,599	\$292,509,574	\$292,509,574	6.58%	-6.41%	-6.17%	
UT Southwestern	\$161,988,879	\$170,541,372	\$170,541,372	\$158,691,882	\$158,691,882	\$158,691,882	-2.04%	-6.95%	-6.95%	

NOTE: medical only for UTSWMC peers includes schools of medicine, overall medical, and unnamed

UT Southwestern ranked 48th among all universities (30th among public universities) according to the National Science Foundation's listing of the rankings of total R&D expenditures for FY 2006. It ranked 51st for federal R&D expenditures. In terms of both total and federal R&D in the life sciences for FY 2006, however, UT Southwestern ranked 25th and 28th respectively. This put UT Southwestern below the rankings of its peers. It should be noted, however, that four of those peers include an integrated academic university.

Research Rankings

	FY 2006				FY 2005	
	Total R&D	Federal R&D	Total R&D	Federal R&D for	by # Postdoc Appointees	by # Grad Students
			for Life Sciences	Life Sciences		
Baylor College of Medicine	26	28	10	13	28	253
UC-Los Angeles	3	6	3	7	4	11
UC-San Francisco	5	9	1	3	6	158
UC-San Diego	7	10	16	19	9	55
UNC-Chapel Hill	31	21	24	18	19	35
Univ of Washington-Seattle	6	2	6	2	7	10
UT Southwestern	48	51	25	28	38	242

Source: National Science Foundation Division of Science Resources Statistics

Postdoctoral appointees are critical to successful research; UT Southwestern ranked 38th in terms of the number of postdoctoral appointees. In part because it is a stand-alone health institution without an attached academic university—and similar to its peers also without an academic component—it ranks 242nd for the number of graduate students in science, engineering, and health.

In 2006-07, UT Southwestern Medical Center had 690,800 square feet of space for research, not including clinical trials. This was 1,641 square feet per tenured/tenure-track faculty, 365 square feet each for all faculty ranks, and 533 square feet per graduate student. The institution's faculty, graduate students, and postdocs conducted \$494 of research expenditures (including clinical trials) per square foot of research space.

As part of the UT System Board of Regents' Competitiveness Initiative, in 2006, the Board provided \$168 million to build two large-scale research buildings—the laboratory research and support building and Phase 5 of the North Campus—adding 314,000 gross square feet to the campus. Investments in North Campus Phase 5, which will be completed in 2011, should increase the number of new faculty (including new chairs in critical areas), the number and size of NIH grants, and, thus, the amount of research funding per square foot of research space.

Technology Transfer UT Southwestern Medical Center increased gross revenue from intellectual property by 17 percent, in part because of a significant increase in licenses and options executed. There was a modest bump in invention disclosures and declines in patents issued and start-up companies formed. According to the Association of University Technology Managers, UT Southwestern's licensing income is ahead of its peers Baylor College of Medicine and the University of North Carolina but behind the Universities of Michigan and Washington.

Technology Transfer

	FY	2002	2006	% Change
New Invention Disclosures		128	133	3.9%
U.S. Patents Issued		32	28	-12.5%
Licenses & Options Executed		26	42	61.5%
Start-Up Companies Formed		2	0	-100.0%
Gross Revenue from IP		\$10.7 M	\$12.5 M	16.7%

Since FY 2002, UT Southwestern Medical Center has formed six start-up companies. One example is Reata Pharmaceutical, based on seven novel molecules for cancer that serve as the discovery platform for neurodegenerative diseases. The initial review of a UT Southwestern Medical Center researcher's invention disclosure led to a \$750,000 investment by the institution for further development of the technology. The Office for Technology Development was directly involved in raising the initial \$6.2 million in financing. To date, the company has raised \$65 million in financing and has two drugs in Phase II clinical trials.

Faculty Awards & Honors On the UT Southwestern Medical Center faculty are four Nobel Laureates, 19 members of the Institute of Medicine, 14 members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 9 Howard Hughes Medical Institute Investigators, and 17 members of the National Academy of Sciences. UT Southwestern's 17 members of the NAS put it ahead of two of its peers. Of the five peers with more Academy members, all except UC San Francisco also include an integrated academic university.

In *The Top American Research Universities* rankings published in 2008, UT Southwestern Medical Center had five measures in the top 26-50 (total research expenditures, federal research expenditures, annual giving, national academy members, and postdoctoral appointments). The UT Southwestern medical school ranked in the top 20 of 128 medical schools in both primary care and research according to *U.S. News & World Report*.

HEALTH CARE

In addition to training future physicians and scientists and producing cutting-edge research, UT Southwestern Medical Center provides compassionate, scientifically based care for the sick and preventive care for the well. Because research is the foundation for the best patient care, faculty, students, and residents play a vital role in delivering the most advanced patient care.

According to the Texas Medical Board, as of September 2007, more than 3,700 physicians trained at UT Southwestern Medical Center were practicing in Texas—about 20 percent of the state's practicing physicians. An additional 943 are located out-of-state.

Residents in UT Southwestern Medical Center's ACGME accredited programs provide a significant portion of health care services. In 2006-07, the campus had 77 resident programs and 1,122 residents, the lowest number of residents in five years. According to the AAMC, UT Southwestern had 1,321 house staff in 2006; this put UT Southwestern in about the middle of its peer group. Residents in the programs are receiving education and experience as medical professionals. At the same time, they are contributing to the health of the community.

As of January 2005, UT Southwestern Medical Center acquired two university hospitals—St. Paul and Zale Lipshy. Faculty and physicians also provide care at affiliated facilities and hospitals including Parkland Memorial, Children's Medical Center, Dallas VA Medical Center, and Richardson Regional Medical Center.

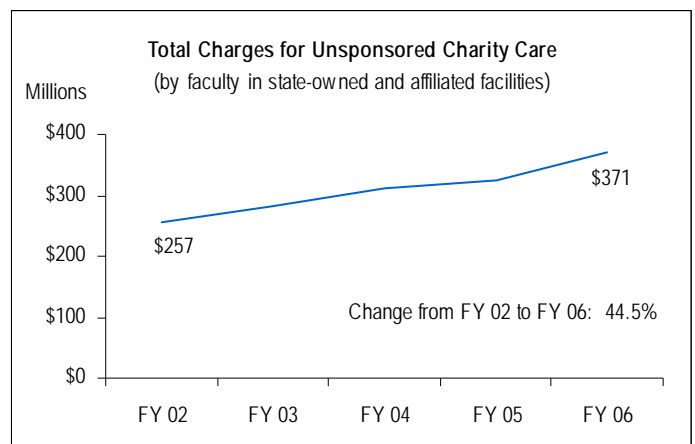
In 2005, the Texas State Demographer estimated that 24 percent of the 5.8 million people—and 47 percent of the Hispanic population—in the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington area were uninsured. Indicative of its service to this population, in FY 2006, UT Southwestern Medical Center had \$371 million in unsponsored charity care charges, a 44.5 percent increase over FY 2002.

From September 2006 to August 2007, UT Southwestern Medical Center had an overall patient satisfaction rating of 88 percent, a decline of two points over the previous period.

Clinical and Hospital Care by UTSWMC Faculty

	FY 02	FY 06	% Change
SO Hospital Admissions	--	13,361	--
SO&A Hospital Days	411,288	438,519	6.6%
Outpatient Visits in SO&A Facilities	2,064,987	1,693,209	-18.0%
Charity Care in SO&A Facilities	\$257 M	\$371 M	44.5%
Charity Care at UTSWMC hospitals	--	\$11 M	--
Gross Patient Charges per FTE Clinical Faculty	\$1,875,744	\$2,476,983	32.1%
Net Patient Revenues per FTE Clinical Faculty	\$537,835	\$664,948	23.6%

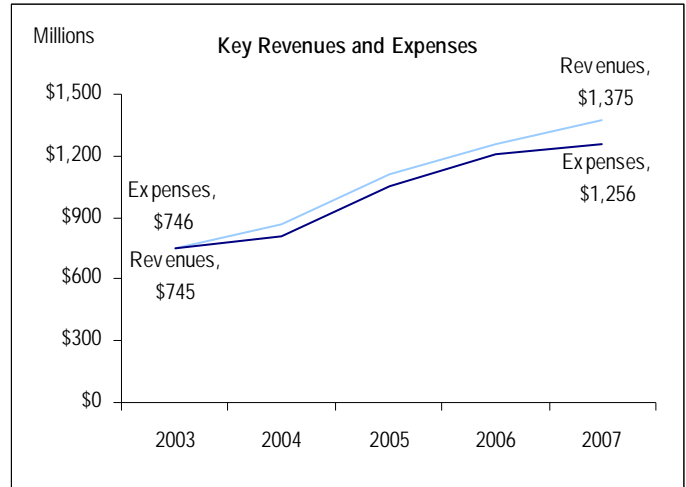
Notes: SO = State-Owned SO&A = State-Owned & Affiliated



RESOURCES, EFFICIENCY, AND PRODUCTIVITY

UT Southwestern Medical Center's revenues have increased by almost 85 percent since FY 2003; expenses have increased by 68 percent during the same time period.

It has increased efficiency by minimizing administrative costs. Although administrative costs have risen by 33 percent since FY 2003, these costs as a percent of total expenditures have decreased from 5.8 percent to 4.5 percent. This reduction is significant given UTSWMC's acquisition of two hospitals during this period. It has, moreover, reduced its energy use by 28 percent since 1997 and by 17 percent since 2002.



Philanthropy UT Southwestern ranked 16th nationally in 2006 for giving from individuals according to the Voluntary Support and Endowment Survey; UTSWMC ranked 38th for total giving. Total donor support for FY 2007 was at a five-year high of nearly \$166 million, due in part to a six-fold increase in individual contributions. UTSWMC's total gifts were 17 percent of E&G expenditures for FY 2007, the highest proportion in the System. Alumni gifts increased from 2003 to 2007, but in 2007 the proportion of alumni who gave was 8.2 percent, below the national level of 11.9 percent.

Donor Support (thousands)

	FY	2003	2007	% Change
Alumni		\$672	\$1,265	88.2%
Individuals		\$4,544	\$32,066	605.7%
Foundations		\$54,654	\$115,123	110.6%
Corporate		\$16,431	\$10,018	-39.0%
Others		\$5,471	\$7,854	43.6%
Total		\$81,772	\$166,326	103.4%

UT Southwestern's strong endowments are a cornerstone of financial stability for the campus, especially when state and federal funding fluctuate. As of August 31, 2007, the value of endowments was \$1.43 billion, which is a 119 percent increase since August 31, 2003. In FY 2007, 81 percent of UTSWMC's budgeted tenured/tenure-track positions were supported by endowments.

UT Southwestern Peer Comparison

	UT Southwestern	Baylor College of Medicine	UC-Los Angeles	UC-San Diego	UC-San Francisco	U of Michigan	U of N. Carolina-Chapel Hill	U. of Washington-Seattle
\$ NIH Grants, FY06 ¹	\$158,647,886	\$221,826,759	\$302,525,252	\$226,916,308	\$354,065,329	\$270,448,606	\$202,408,419	\$289,296,466
Total Federal \$, FY06 ²	\$202,475,136	\$310,680,924	\$474,116,901	\$276,799,829	\$515,597,570	\$283,843,823	\$236,943,983	\$619,071,210
# of Housestaff, 2006 ²	1,321	1,537	2,080	828	1,616	1,047	1,141	1,614
# of M.D. degrees conferred, 2006 ²	211	155	174	124	151	164	154	161
Faculty / Med student ²	1.46	2.27	3.01	1.65	2.69	1.46	1.78	1.99
# National Academy of Sciences Members, 07 ³	17	4	28 (for entire U)	65 (for entire U)	31	20 (for entire U)	11 (for entire U)	43 (for entire U)
Licensing Income, 2005 ⁴	\$12,526,652	\$7,498,000	(UC System total only*)	(UC System total only*)	(UC System total only*)	\$16,721,791 (for entire U)	\$1,987,551 (for entire U)	\$29,317,479 (for entire U)
Top universities in biomedical research, 1997-2001 ⁵	Top 10 ranking in 4 of 6 fields	Top 10 ranking in 1 of 6 fields	Top 10 ranking in 0 of 6 fields	Top 10 ranking in 4 of 6 fields	Top 10 ranking in 5 of 6 fields	Top 10 ranking in 2 of 6 fields	Top 10 ranking in 0 of 6 fields	Top 10 ranking in 2 of 6 fields

Data Sources: 1 National Institutes of Health Website, November 2007

2 Association of American Medical Colleges

3 National Academy of Sciences Website, November 2007

4 Association of University Technology Managers, U.S. Licensing Survey 2005

5 Science Watch, Sept./Oct. 2002, study of research impact at the top 100 federally funded universities.

Notes: * \$92,902,000 reported for the University of California System in 2005

UT Southwestern Allied Health Sciences School Peer Institution Medical School Comparisons

	Students	Graduates
UT Southwestern	385	137
Medical College of Georgia	577	230
U of Arkansas for Medical Sciences	420	246
U of Kansas Medical Center	451	206
UT Medical Branch	545	341
UT HSC-San Antonio	462	185
U of Mississippi Medical Center	323	174
State U of NY-Upstate Med/Syracuse	218	102
Thomas Jefferson U (Philadelphia)	1030	363
Ohio State U	526	208
U of Illinois-Chicago	853	320

Data Source: 2000 Membership and Resource Directory Association of Allied health Professionals

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS MEDICAL BRANCH AT GALVESTON ACCOUNTABILITY PROFILE

ABOUT UT MEDICAL BRANCH

Mission:

The mission of The University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston is to provide scholarly teaching, innovative scientific investigation, and state-of-the-art patient care in a learning environment to better the health of society. UTMB's education programs enable the state's talented individuals to become outstanding practitioners, teachers, and investigators in the health care sciences, thereby meeting the needs of the people of Texas and its national and international neighbors. UTMB's comprehensive primary, specialty, and sub-specialty care clinical programs support the educational mission and are committed to the health and well-being of all Texans through the delivery of state-of-the-art preventive, diagnostic, and treatment services. UTMB's research programs are committed to the discovery of new innovative biomedical and health services knowledge leading to increasingly effective and accessible health care for the citizens of Texas.

UT Medical Branch's achievements include:

- More than 30 doctors selected by *Texas Monthly* in 2007 as "Texas Super Doctors."
- A new comprehensive organ transplant center funded in part by an \$11 million donation from the Sealy & Smith Foundation.
- Graduating over 28,000 physicians, nurses, other health care professionals, and scientists since opening in 1891.
- Designation as a Level 1A "Center of Excellence" by the American College of Surgeons' Bariatric Surgery Center Network Accreditation Program—one of only two Level 1A programs in the state.
- The School of Allied Health ranked 11th in NIH funding for Schools of Allied Health in 2006 compared to 27th in 2004.
- According to THECB data, for the last three years (2005-2007) UTMB has had the highest Step 1 and Step 2 CK first-time pass rate of all the Texas state medical schools.
- Graduates of the School of Nursing at UTMB led their counterparts at all baccalaureate nursing programs in the state with a 98 percent pass rate for 2007 on the National Council Licensure Examination.

Education. The four schools at UT Medical Branch—the Schools of Allied Health Sciences, Nursing, and Medicine and the Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences—and two institutes train over 3,100 medical, dental, nursing, graduate, and allied health students, residents, and postdoctoral fellows each year to become the physicians, medical scientists, nurses, and allied health-care professionals of the future.

Patient Care. Last year, there were more than 41,000 admissions to UTMB hospitals, more than 700,000 outpatient visits, and over 54,000 emergency room visits. UTMB provides the full range of health care services to nearly 80 percent of inmates of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice. UTMB also provides health care to inmates at several county jails and at the Federal Correctional Complex in Beaumont.

Research. UT Medical Branch increased NIH funding by 34 percent from FY 2002 to FY 2007, despite cutbacks in the overall NIH budget. The institution continues to increase its research expenditures; in FY 2007, the faculty, postdoctoral fellows, and graduate students conducted more than \$156 million in research, up 20 percent from FY 2003. In the "Academic Ranking of World Universities 2008" by Shanghai Jiao Tong University, UTMB ranked in the top 52-75 in clinical medicine and pharmacy.

STUDENT SUCCESS

Enrollment With 2,422 students enrolled in fall 2007 (25% undergraduates, 38% graduate students, and 36% medical students), UT Medical Branch has already exceeded its 2010 and 2015 *Closing the Gaps* enrollment goals and is near its 2020 goal of 2,444.

UTMB's graduate enrollment increased by more than 45 percent from 2003 to 2007. Medical student enrollment increased by almost 8 percent. Nationally, enrollment of medical students increased by just under six percent.

Student Diversity In 2007, almost half of UTMB's 882 medical students were female; this is in line with national percentages (48.6%) reported by AAMC. Compared to national proportions, UTMB's medical students are more diverse. White students make up 53 percent of UTMB's medical student population (62.6% nationally). UTMB has more African-American medical students (9.4% vs. 7.2%) and twice as many Hispanic students (15.5% vs. 7.6%). It was ranked number four in the "Top 10 Best Medical Schools for Hispanics" by *Hispanic Business Magazine* in September 2007.

At UT Medical Branch, there is a substantial difference between gender and ethnic representation of medical and graduate students. In 2007, three-quarters of graduate students were female, up from 70 percent in 2003. Sixty percent of graduate students at UTMB were White. Even after a slight decline, Hispanic students, at just under 10 percent, are the second-largest proportion of graduate students. African-American students (after an increase of 1.6 points) and International students (after a decline of 4.8 points) each make up slightly more than eight percent of graduate students. After an increase of less than one point, Asian-American students are 7.6 percent of the graduate student population at UT Medical Branch.

Student Outcomes UT Medical Branch achieved an 18 percent increase in the number of professional and doctoral degrees conferred, from 214 in 2003 to 252 in 2007. Fifty percent of medical degrees were awarded to women in 2006-07, up from 41 percent in 2002-03, and on par with the national proportion of 49.1 percent. Thirty-one of the 53 doctoral degrees awarded by UTMB were awarded to women.

UT Medical Branch conferred fewer medical degrees to White students than the national average (51% vs. 64%). Even after a decline of almost six points in the proportion of medical degrees awarded to Hispanic students, UTMB still awarded more than twice the national proportion of medical degrees to Hispanic students in 2007 (14.1% vs. 6.8%). UT Medical Branch also awards a larger proportion than nationally of medical degrees to African-American students (10.6% vs. 6.7%). The percentage of Asian-American students receiving medical degrees is about the same as national levels.

There were a number of interesting trends from 2003 to 2007 in the profile of students receiving doctoral degrees. The proportion of female students receiving Ph.D.'s increased by seven points. The proportion of degrees awarded to White students increased by 18 points. The proportions awarded to Hispanic and African-American students also increased. The percentage of Ph.D.'s awarded to International students declined by more than 15 points. This last was paralleled by a significant drop in international student enrollment at the doctoral level.

Medical Students

	Fall	2003	2007
Number		820	882
% Female		47.6%	49.0%
White		53.7%	53.2%
African-Am.		7.6%	9.4%
Hispanic		16.8%	15.5%
Asian-Am.		17.3%	16.4%
International		0.6%	0.3%

Graduate Students

	Fall	2003	2007
Number		641	931
% Female		69.7%	75.2%
White		59.8%	59.4%
African-Am.		6.6%	8.2%
Hispanic		10.6%	9.5%
Asian-Am.		7.0%	7.6%
International		13.1%	8.3%

Medical Degrees

	AY	02-03	06-07
Number		181	199
% Female		41.4%	49.7%
White		50.8%	50.8%
African-Am.		9.9%	10.6%
Hispanic		19.9%	14.1%
Asian-Am.		18.2%	20.1%
Native Am.		0.6%	0.0%
International		0.6%	1.0%
Unknown		0.0%	3.5%

Doctoral Degrees

	AY	02-03	06-07
Number		33	53
% Female		51.5%	58.5%
White		42.4%	60.4%
African-Am.		0.0%	1.9%
Hispanic		9.1%	11.3%
Asian-Am.		9.1%	5.7%
Native Am.		3.0%	0.0%
International		36.4%	20.8%

At UT Medical Branch, 86 percent of the fall 2002 master's cohort (72 students) had earned their degree in five or less years, up from 77 percent for the fall 1998 cohort. Sixty-six percent of the fall 1998 doctoral cohort (55 students) had earned their Ph.D. degree in ten years or less, up from 59 percent for the fall 1994 cohort. Despite science programs which have become more complex and interdisciplinary, in turn requiring more focus, specialization, and time in medical education, UTMB has improved graduation rates at the master's and doctoral levels.

As another indicator of the effectiveness of an institution's instructional program, pass rates for medicine were 98.9 percent, an improvement of nearly nine points. Graduates of the School of Nursing at UTMB had a 98 percent pass rate for 2007 on the National Council Licensure Examination. Ninety-seven percent of exam takers from UTMB passed the advanced practice nursing exam in 2006, a 21 point increase over 2002. Allied health graduates had an 87.6 percent licensure pass rate in 2006.

Still another measure of institutional success is student satisfaction. In response to the AAMC "2007 Medical School Graduation Questionnaire," more than 94 percent of UT Medical Branch medical school graduates indicated that they were satisfied with the quality of their education. This was up almost seven points over 2004 and was four points higher than the rate for all U.S. schools.

UT Medical Branch conferred 244 baccalaureate degrees in 2005-06, 39 percent of all degrees conferred by UTMB. Of those undergraduate completers, 96 percent were either employed and/or enrolled in a graduate or professional school in Texas within one year of graduation.

FACULTY, RESEARCH, AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Faculty From fall 2003 to fall 2007, the number of tenured/tenure-track faculty at UT Medical Branch decreased by 129 (26%). The number of other professional faculty increased by 18 percent over this same period. The proportion of female tenured faculty remained unchanged from 2003 to 2007, although the percentage of female tenure-track faculty increased by almost 15 points.

The majority of faculty at UTMB are White, although the proportion has decreased in the tenure-track and other professional categories. The proportion of tenure-track faculty reporting as International decreased by 16 points. There were significant gains in the percentage of African-American and Hispanic tenure-track faculty and a nearly ten point increase in Asian-American faculty in this category. In the other professional category, a decline in the proportion of White and International faculty was offset by a more than four point increase in Asian American faculty and increases of less than a point in the percentage of African-American and Hispanic faculty. At the tenured level, a decline in the proportion of International faculty was offset by an increase in the proportion of Asian-American faculty. The percentage of tenured African-American and Hispanic faculty was stable for the five-year period.

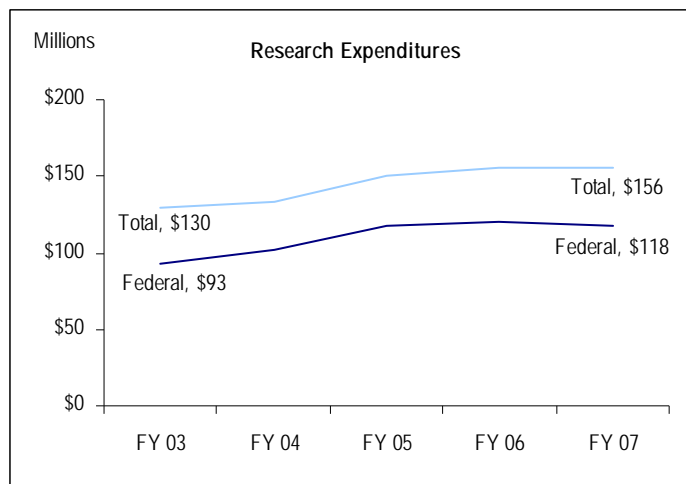
Faculty Headcount

	<i>Fall</i>	2003	2007
Total		1,258	1,268
Tenured		346	323
% Female		24.3%	24.5%
White		75.4%	76.2%
African-Am.		2.9%	2.5%
Hispanic		4.3%	4.3%
Asian-Am.		13.9%	16.4%
International		3.5%	0.6%
Tenure-Track		154	48
% Female		33.1%	47.9%
White		55.8%	52.1%
African-Am.		3.2%	8.3%
Hispanic		5.2%	8.3%
Asian-Am.		15.6%	25.0%
International		20.1%	4.2%
Other Prof'l		758	897
% Female		48.2%	49.3%
White		66.4%	63.0%
African-Am.		4.1%	4.8%
Hispanic		6.9%	7.7%
Asian-Am.		13.1%	17.5%
International		9.4%	5.6%

Research In FY 2007, 259 of 481 FTE tenured/tenure-track faculty (54%) at UT Medical Branch were principal investigators on 586 extramural grants. This was an increase after four years of decline to a five-year low of 42 percent in FY 2006. Eighty-five percent of FTE non-tenured research faculty held grants.

UT Medical Branch's total research expenditures for FY 2007 were more than \$156 million, a 20 percent increase over FY 2003. This total included more than \$118 million in federal research funding, a nearly 27 percent increase over FY 2003.

Federal dollars are the largest share of research expenditures for UTMB. Grants from the NIH made up 85 percent (\$100 million) of UT Medical Branch's FY 2007 federal expenditures and 64 percent of UTMB's total expenditures. Helping to drive increases in both total and federal research expenditures was UT Medical Branch's 34 percent increase in NIH funding from FY 2002 to FY 2007.



NIH Funding for UTMB Peers

	2002		2005		2006		% change 2002-2006		% change 2005-2006	
	total	medical only	total	medical only	total	medical only	total	total	medical only	
UC-San Francisco	\$365,365,909	\$452,165,301	\$395,593,001	\$407,880,276	\$354,353,614		11.64%	-9.79%	-10.42%	
UNC - Chapel Hill	\$264,263,425	\$296,566,365	\$224,713,065	\$289,214,216	\$209,069,238		9.44%	-2.48%	-6.96%	
Oregon Health & Science Univ	\$151,089,739	\$175,443,012	\$141,479,391	\$177,272,140	\$144,518,991		17.33%	1.04%	2.15%	
Medical Univ of S. Carolina	\$74,046,873	\$85,011,365	\$79,847,739	\$78,156,996	\$73,303,289		5.55%	-8.06%	-8.20%	
Medical College of Georgia	\$25,435,316	\$35,781,988	\$34,916,505	\$40,416,341	\$39,717,943		58.90%	12.95%	13.75%	
Univ of Alabama-Birmingham	\$211,672,387	\$228,687,941	\$136,409,031	\$197,759,768	\$106,831,568		-6.57%	-13.52%	-21.68%	
Univ of Iowa	\$158,018,371	\$166,119,755	\$139,736,827	\$162,927,617	\$135,317,656		3.11%	-1.92%	-3.16%	
SUNY Downstate Medical Ctr	\$25,266,830	\$21,045,766	\$20,545,766	\$19,226,746	\$18,726,746		-23.91%	-8.64%	-8.85%	
Univ of Wisconsin - Madison	\$227,807,000	\$257,144,598	\$145,453,648	\$242,784,795	\$125,935,175		6.57%	-5.58%	-13.42%	
UT Medical Branch	\$74,503,364	\$115,922,154	\$115,922,154	\$98,272,391	\$98,272,391		31.90%	-15.23%	-15.23%	

NOTE: medical only for UTMB peers includes schools of medicine, nursing, and allied health

In FY 2006, two-thirds of UTMB's peers received more federal funding than UTMB. However, UT Medical Branch showed the largest increase in NIH funding from FY 2002 to FY 2006 of any of those peers and the second-largest increase among all its peers. In fact, UTMB's percent change was larger than the overall growth of the NIH during this time (22%) or the growth in funding for medical schools (17%). Although UTMB showed significant growth from FY 2002 to FY 2006, as did most of its peers, there was a significant drop from FY 2005 to FY 2006. Most of UTMB's peers also declined in NIH funding for that year, although UTMB declined the most. This decline in funding reflects a one percent drop in all NIH awards and a 2.3 percent drop in awards to medical schools.

The growth of research expenditures at UT Medical Branch has outpaced the growth of tenured/tenure-track faculty. The ratio of research expenditures to FTE tenured/tenure-track faculty has increased by 21 percent since FY 2003 to \$324,540, indicating a research active and productive faculty.

UT Medical Branch continues to increase its research strength. It ranked 93rd in the National Science Foundation's listing of the rankings of total FY 2006 R&D expenditures and 78th for federal R&D. For total and federal R&D in the life sciences, UTMB ranked 61st and 53rd respectively. UTMB's rankings

in each of these categories are below those of two-thirds of its peers. In part because it is a stand-alone health institution without an attached academic university, it ranks 208th for the number of graduate students in science, engineering, and health. This is similar to the ranking of those of its peers also without academic universities.

UT Medical Branch has 478,404 square feet of space for research, not including clinical trials. The institution's faculty, graduate students, and postdoctoral fellows generate \$326 of research expenditures (including clinical trials) per square foot of research space.

As part of the UT System Board of Regents' Competitiveness Initiative, the Board provided \$90 million to build the University Boulevard

Research Building. When complete in 2012, this building will increase research and research support space by 83,000 net square feet. The increase in research space—which could allow for the recruitment of additional faculty, postdoctoral fellows, and graduate students—should help increase extramural funding by 20 percent.

Research Rankings

	FY 2006				FY 2005	
	Total R&D	Federal R&D	Total R&D	Federal R&D for	by # Postdoc Appointees	by # Grad Students
			for Life Sciences	Life Sciences		
Medical Univ of S. Carolina	96	90	62	56	77	360
Medical College of Georgia	153	146	109	104	95	384
Oregon Health & Science Univ	64	43	40	27	108	358
SUNY HSC-Brooklyn	199	177	144	127	---	500
UC-San Francisco	5	9	1	3	6	158
UNC-Chapel Hill	31	21	24	18	19	35
Univ of Alabama-Birmingham	50	27	29	15	69	67
Univ of Iowa	44	44	33	33	41	70
Univ of Wisconsin-Madison	2	5	7	20	23	16
UT Medical Branch	93	78	61	53	56	208

Technology Transfer UT Medical Branch increased gross revenue from intellectual property by 27.3 percent in FY 2006. The number of patents issued doubled and the number of invention disclosures increased by one. The number of licenses and options, however, declined over this period. With one new start-up company, UTMB's Center for Technology Development now has 10 start-ups in its portfolio. Companies associated with UTMB have received \$4.75 million from the Texas Emerging Technology Fund to further develop innovations into commercializable products.

Technology Transfer

	FY	2002	2006	% Change
New Invention Disclosures		70	71	1.4%
U.S. Patents Issued		4	9	125.0%
Licenses & Options Executed		16	13	-18.8%
Start-Up Companies Formed		0	1	--
Gross Revenue from IP		\$0.9 M	\$1.2 M	27.3%

Faculty Awards & Honors On the UT Medical Branch faculty are six members of the American Academy of Nursing, one member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and four members of the Institute of Medicine. In addition, in 2007, one UT Medical Branch faculty member was awarded an NIH MERIT Award and another was designated as a Pew Scholar in Biomedicine.

In *The Top American Research Universities* rankings published in 2008, UT Medical Branch had three measures in the top 26-50 public research universities (federal research expenditures, endowment assets, and postdoctoral appointees). The UT Medical Branch was listed in several categories in *U.S. News & World Report's* 2007 ranking of "America's Best Graduate Schools 2008." The medical school-research category improved from 57 to 54. Biological sciences improved from 81 to 68. And the nursing master's program was ranked in the top quartile.

HEALTH CARE

UT Medical Branch has six hospitals, including the John Sealy Hospital which serves as the center of UTMB's hospital complex. UTMB also has a teaching affiliation at the Galveston Shriners Hospital, which is one of only four Shriners facilities specializing in the treatment of children with burn injuries.

More than 18 percent of the more than three-quarters of a million people Galveston County are uninsured. In FY 2006, UT Medical Branch had \$108 million in unsponsored charity care charges by faculty. Although this was a 25 percent increase over FY 2002, it was a 6 percent decrease from FY 2005.

From September 2006 to August 2007, inpatient satisfaction was 83.8 percent; ER patient satisfaction was 78.1 percent; and outpatient satisfaction was 87.7 percent. The ER satisfaction number was an increase of nearly two points over the previous period and included improvements in time physician spent with patients and wait time.

Residents in UT Medical Branch's ACGME accredited programs provide a significant portion of health care services. In 2006-07, the campus had 57 resident programs and 641 residents. Residents in the programs are receiving education and experience as medical professionals. At the same time, they are contributing to the health of the community.

Eighty percent of the graduates of UTMB's medical school practice in Texas. UTMB-trained physicians make up more than 22 percent of the state's practicing doctors.

RESOURCES, EFFICIENCY, AND PRODUCTIVITY

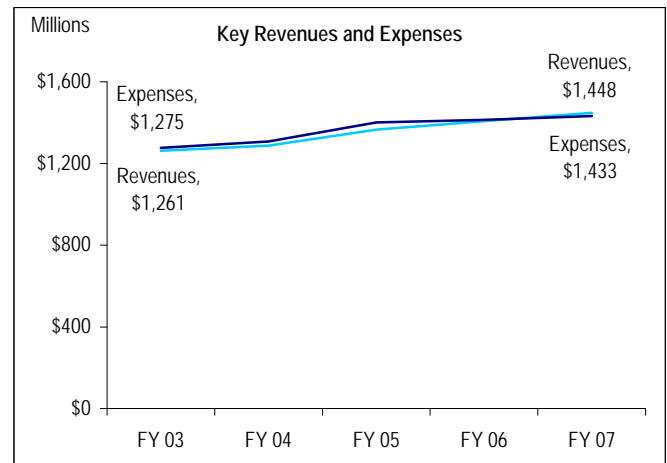
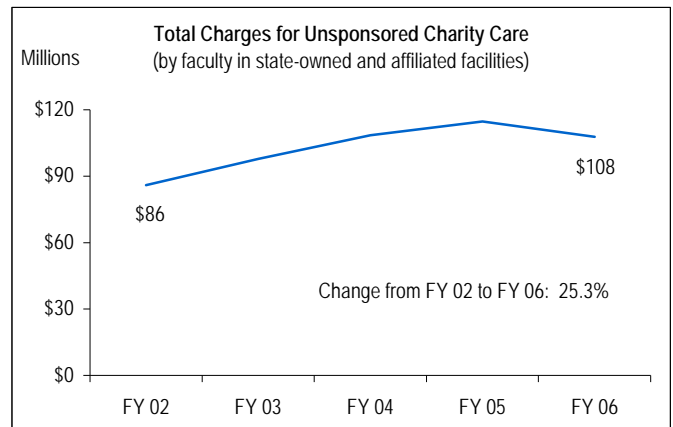
UT Medical Branch's revenues increased by 15 percent since FY 2003; expenses increased by 12 percent during the same time period.

It has increased efficiency by minimizing administrative costs. Administrative costs have declined by 63 percent since FY 2003, and these costs as a percent of total expenditures have decreased from 4.4 percent to 1.5 percent. Although UTMB used 6 percent more energy in 2006 than it did in 2002, it is still down 49 percent from 1997.

Clinical and Hospital Care by UTMB Faculty

	FY 02	FY 06	% Change
SO Hospital Admissions	35,099	41,524	18.3%
SO&A Hospital Days	186,975	187,597	0.3%
Outpatient Visits in SO&A Facilities	762,977	700,553	-8.2%
Charity Care in SO&A Facilities (faculty charges)	\$86 M	\$108 M	25.3%
Charity Care at UTMB hospitals (faculty charges)	\$234 M	\$337 M	43.9%
Gross Patient Charges per FTE Clinical Faculty	\$1,167,720	\$1,362,227	16.7%
Net Patient Revenues per FTE Clinical Faculty	\$355,685	\$420,893	18.3%

Notes: SO = State-Owned SO&A = State-Owned & Affiliated



Philanthropy Total donor support for FY 2007 was at a five-year high of more than \$50 million due in part to a significant increase in corporate contributions. Individual and other gifts also increased by more than 100 percent. UTMB's total gifts were nine percent of E&G expenditures for FY 2007.

Alumni gift totals were down from 2003 to 2007, although the total dollar amount was the second-highest in the System. Almost nine percent of UTMB's alumni participated in giving in FY 2007—the second-highest participation rate for UT System—but still below the almost 12 percent national level.

The value of UT Medical Branch's endowment increased 62 percent to almost \$500 million from August 31, 2003, to August 31, 2007.

Donor Support (thousands)

	<i>FY</i>	2003	2007	% Change
Alumni		\$2,173	\$2,047	-5.8%
Individuals		\$1,528	\$3,169	107.4%
Foundations		\$30,599	\$31,810	4.0%
Corporate		\$783	\$7,835	900.6%
Others		\$2,508	\$5,405	115.5%
Total		\$37,591	\$50,266	33.7%

UT Medical Branch Peer Comparison

	UT Medical Branch	Oregon Health and Sci U	Medical U of S. Carolina	Medical Ctg of Georgia	UNC-Chapel Hill	U of Alabama-Birmingham	UC-San Francisco	U of Wisconsin-Madison	U of Virginia	U of Iowa	SUNY HSC-Brooklyn
Institution Characteristics											
Institution has a hospital	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Free-standing Academic Health Center	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Public Control of Institution	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Grants a Medical Degree	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
IPEDS Data ¹											
Enrollment, AY 2006 (12-month)	2,329	2,894	2,878	2,824	31,155	20,180	2,904	45,955	30,853	34,426	1,795
Enrollment, Fall 2006	2,255	2,418	2,498	2,227	27,717	16,561	2,943	41,028	24,068	28,816	1,609
Degrees/Certificates Awarded, 2005-06	598	839	811	726	6,797	3,358	739	9,433	6,035	6,441	499
Total Full-time Faculty, Fall 2006	830	1770	907	756	2,990	2,139	1,096	3,119	2,848	2,633	426
Federal Operating Grants and Contracts, FY 2006 (\$ in thousands) *	\$123,614	\$251,513	\$120,472	\$47,651	\$416,084	\$345,245	\$527,983	\$503,379	\$258,958	\$271,891	\$34,211
Instruction Expenses, FY 2006 (\$ in thousands)	\$292,930	\$90,867	\$138,876	\$99,356	\$595,319	\$226,530	\$161,575	\$415,485	\$243,284	\$334,508	\$71,526
Volume and Cost Data ²											
Inpatient Admissions	35,369	25,292	28,680		31,334		26,949	22,517	29,054	25,127	
Outpatient Visits **	659,630		346,135				553,665	541,319	548,946	577,031	
Adjusted Discharges	62,832	44,374	43,905		49,237		37,001	39,934	49,630	43,738	
Average Length of Stay	4.79	4.57	5.93		6.45		6.2	5.61	5.74	6.98	
Cost per Case Mix Index, Adjusted Discharge	\$9,593	\$12,836	\$9,692		\$9,003		\$10,952	\$11,004	\$7,525	\$9,979	
Net Operating Revenue/CMI Adjusted Discharge	\$9,526	\$9,680	\$9,908		\$8,749		\$14,769	\$9,440	\$9,179	\$10,190	

Data Sources: 1 National Center for Educational Statistics (NCES) IPEDS

2 Action OI database for the period July 2006 - June 2007

Notes: * Public universities use GASB. Private universities use FASB.

** The outpatient visit number does not include day surgery, ER, observation cases, employee health, radiation therapy, pre-anesthesia testing, electromyography lab, and CHD internal medicine specialties clinic visits. These areas are not mapped to the ambulatory services profiles in Action OI.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER AT HOUSTON ACCOUNTABILITY PROFILE

ABOUT UT HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER-HOUSTON

Mission:

The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston is a comprehensive health science university composed of six schools: medicine, dentistry, nursing, biomedical sciences, public health, and health information sciences; an Institute of Molecular Medicine for the Prevention of Human Diseases; the education and research merger with the Texas Institute for Research and Rehabilitation; and the Harris County Psychiatric Center. UT HSC-Houston's mission is to treat, cure, and prevent disease now and in the future by educating health science professionals; discovering and translating advances in social and biomedical sciences; and modeling the best practices in clinical care.

UT HSC-Houston's achievements include:

- Nineteen medical school faculty designated as a Castle Connolly America's Top Doctors.
- Four programs ranked in the top 20 of U.S. News "America's Best Graduate Schools 2008": nursing (master's); nurse practitioner-geriatric; nursing-anesthesia; and public health.
- One Nobel laureate, two members of the National Academy of Science, three members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, five members of the Institute of Medicine, and twelve members of the American Academy of Nursing.
- Ranking in the top 5 for dental and medical degrees and in the top 10 for biology degrees awarded to Hispanics.

Education. Located in the Texas Medical Center, UT HSC-Houston brings together the Dental Branch, the Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences, the Medical School, the School of Public Health, the School of Nursing, and the School of Health Information Sciences to offer 12 graduate, 2 professional, and 2 bachelor degrees in addition to 6 certificate programs to 3,774 students. Almost one thousand students received degrees in 2007 and will become the physicians, dentists, nurses, scientists, and allied health-care professionals of the future.

Patient Care. UT HSC-Houston's physicians and more than 900 medical and dental residents provide care to more than 980,000 patient visits at Medical School Outpatient Clinics and 76,000 patient visits at the Dental Branch Clinics. The UT-Harris County Psychiatric Center provides mental health care to over 5,000 patients annually.

Research. UT HSC-Houston continues to increase its research enterprise with a total of \$192 million in research expenditures in FY 2007. UTHSC-Houston received 199 NIH grants worth more than \$88 million in FY 2006.

STUDENT SUCCESS

Enrollment With 3,774 students enrolled in fall 2007—an 11 percent change over fall 2003—UT Health Science Center-Houston has the largest total enrollment of the UT System health-related institutions. UT HSC-Houston is well on its way to meeting its 2010 *Closing the Gaps* enrollment goal of 4,175. Twenty-one percent of UT HSC-Houston’s students are undergraduates; 46 percent are graduate students in biomedical sciences, nursing, public health, or health information sciences (allied health); and 33 percent are medical and dental students. While the data indicates a significant shift in the mix of students—the proportion of undergraduates has increased by more than 10 points with a nearly equivalent decline in the proportion of master’s students—this may be a bit misleading. The undergraduate count (792) for 2007 includes 340 post-baccalaureate students, most of which are enrolled in UTHSCH’s expanded certificate programs for professionals in health care, public health, and information technology fields. The coursework required for these certificates is at the master’s level.

Medical school enrollments from 2003 to 2007 increased by 7.4 percent to 876. This is the second-highest enrollment of UTHSCH’s peers.

The reputations of programs and of the institution as a whole have aided recruitment. In the 2008 “Academic Ranking of World Universities” by Shanghai Jiao Tong University, UT HSC-Houston ranked 31st in clinical medicine and pharmacy and among the 76-107th in life science.

Student Diversity By law, 90 percent of medical and dental professional students must be from Texas, so all programs are competing for the best qualified students from the same pool. This means the student profile at institutions may change more slowly. The proportion of female professional students declined by more than two points over the five-year period from 2003 to 2007. From 2003, the enrollment of African-American, Hispanic, and Asian-American professional students at UT HSC-Houston has increased by less than one point.

Looking at professional medical students only, enrollment from 2003 to 2007 increased by 7.4 percent to 876. The proportion of female medical students was down 2.7 points to 45 percent which is below the national level of 48.6 percent. The proportion of African-American medical students increased slightly to 4.1 percent (nationally, 7.2%). At 12.6 percent, the proportion of Hispanic medical students was down slightly over 2003 but still well above the national level of 7.6 percent. UTHSCH ranked number seven in the “Top 10 Best Medical Schools for Hispanics” by *Hispanic Business Magazine* in 2007.

Gender and ethnic representation among graduate students at UTHSCH is significantly different than among professional students. In 2007, two-thirds of graduate students were female. The proportion of White students was down more than nine points. The proportion of African-American students increased two points to more than 8 percent. International students saw the biggest increase, with a gain of nine points. International students make up almost a quarter of the graduate student population.

Student Outcomes UT HSC-Houston achieved a 21 percent increase in the total number of degrees conferred. Master’s degrees made up the largest proportion of all degrees conferred (35%) followed by professional degrees (29%) and baccalaureate degrees (21%). Although the number of doctoral degrees awarded increased by more than 30 percent, they made up just 11 percent of total degrees awarded.

Two-thirds of doctoral degrees were awarded to women at UT HSC-Houston.

Professional Students

	Fall	2003	2007
Number		1,140	1,240
% Female		48.2%	46.0%
White		65.3%	63.2%
African-Am.		3.1%	3.9%
Hispanic		12.9%	13.0%
Asian-Am.		15.5%	15.9%
International		1.3%	0.6%

Graduate Students

	Fall	2003	2007
Number		1,919	1,742
% Female		65.0%	65.7%
White		52.6%	43.5%
African-Am.		6.2%	8.2%
Hispanic		11.7%	11.7%
Asian-Am.		11.7%	10.8%
International		14.7%	23.8%

Professional Degrees

	AY	02-03	06-07
Number		244	275
% Female		42.2%	49.1%
White		72.1%	66.9%
African-Am.		3.3%	2.2%
Hispanic		6.1%	13.1%
Asian-Am.		18.4%	16.0%
Native Am.		0.0%	0.4%
International		0.0%	0.4%
Unknown		0.0%	1.1%

Doctoral Degrees

	AY	02-03	06-07
Number		83	108
% Female		60.2%	66.7%
White		42.2%	45.4%
African-Am.		7.2%	5.6%
Hispanic		4.8%	8.3%
Asian-Am.		13.3%	11.1%
Native Am.		0.0%	0.0%
International		32.5%	29.6%
Unknown		0.0%	0.0%

Forty-five percent of degree recipients were White, up three points from 2003. Degrees to Hispanic students also increased by more than three points. The proportion of doctoral degrees to International students declined but was still almost 30 percent. In rankings published in 2007 by *Diverse: Issues in Higher Education*, UTHSCH ranked 14th for master's degrees in health professions awarded to Hispanics and 19th for master's degrees awarded to Hispanics in biology. At the doctoral level, UT HSC-Houston ranked 7th for degrees in biology awarded to Hispanics.

Medical degrees awarded increased by 16 percent (nationally by just 4%). Forty-seven percent of medical degrees were awarded to women in 2006-07, up from 41 percent in 2002-03, and approaching the national average of 49 percent.

UT HSC-Houston conferred more medical degrees to White students than the national average (70% vs. 64%), although a smaller proportion than in 2003. Compared to the 6.7 percent of medical degrees awarded to African-American students nationally, UTHSCH conferred fewer than 2 percent of medical degrees to African-American students; this proportion has not exceeded 5 percent over the last five years. Hispanic students were awarded 12.6 percent of medical degrees in 2007, a five point increase over 2003. UTHSCH ranked 5th for medical degrees and 4th for dental degrees awarded to Hispanics.

At UT HSC-Houston, 59 percent of the fall 2002 master's cohort (261 students), had earned their degree in five or less years, up from 53 percent for the fall 1998 cohort. Fifty-nine percent of the fall 1998 doctoral cohort (120 students) had earned their Ph.D. in ten years or less, up slightly from 58 percent for the fall 1994 cohort.

As another indicator of the effectiveness of an institution's instructional program, UT HSC-Houston's allied health graduates achieved a 100 percent licensure pass rate in 2006. Pass rates for dentistry were 96.7 percent and for medicine were 90.6 percent. UT HSC-Houston's nursing graduates had a 92 percent exam pass rate, slightly higher than the state average of 91 percent. Graduates of the Advanced Practice Nursing Program had a 100 percent licensure pass rate in 2005-06. These are all pass rates of first-time exam takers.

Still another measure of institutional success is student satisfaction. In response to the AAMC "2007 Medical School Graduation Questionnaire," almost 89 percent of UT HSC-Houston graduates in 2007 indicated that they were satisfied with the quality of their education. This is slightly below the rate for all U.S. schools (90.3 percent).

UT HSC-Houston awarded 202 baccalaureate degrees in 2007; 93 percent of those graduates were either employed and/or enrolled in a graduate or professional school in Texas within one year of graduation. This rate has been declining since 2001-02 in part because more graduates are being recruited for jobs or graduate work outside of Texas.

FACULTY, RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Faculty From fall 2003 to fall 2007, the number of tenured/tenure-track faculty at UT HSC-Houston decreased by 44 (-9.3%). Because of 13 percent increase in faculty in other professional categories, however, there was still a 5 percent increase in total faculty. As part of the UT System initiative to increase the number of tenured/tenure-track faculty in the STEM and health disciplines over the next ten years, UT HSC-Houston plans to recruit more than 120 new tenured/tenure-track faculty between FY 2008 and FY 2010. UTHSCH has the least full-time faculty (all categories) of any of its peers; it also has the least full-time clinical faculty. For full-time basic science faculty, it has the second-lowest number of its eight peers.

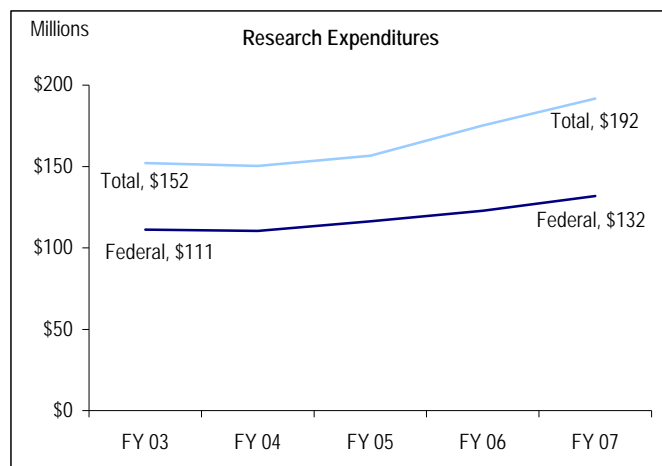
The proportion of female faculty increased by more than seven points in the tenure-track category and declined slightly among tenured faculty. The proportion of Hispanic faculty increased in all categories, making up 6 percent of tenured/tenure-track faculty.

Faculty Headcount			
	Fall	2003	2007
Total		1,261	1,322
Tenured		307	289
% Female		30.0%	28.7%
White		83.4%	83.0%
African-Am.		1.6%	1.7%
Hispanic		2.9%	4.2%
Asian-Am.		12.1%	10.7%
Tenure-Track		167	141
% Female		35.9%	43.3%
White		67.7%	62.4%
African-Am.		3.0%	2.8%
Hispanic		7.8%	9.9%
Asian-Am.		20.4%	22.0%
Native Am.		1.2%	0.7%
International		0.0%	2.1%
Other Prof'l		787	892
% Female		45.7%	46.3%
White		68.4%	61.0%
African-Am.		5.8%	5.2%
Hispanic		7.0%	7.6%
Asian-Am.		18.0%	23.0%
Native Am.		0.8%	0.2%
International		0.0%	3.0%

Research In FY 2007, 152 of 399 FTE T/TT faculty (38%) at UT HSC-Houston were principal investigators on 274 extramural grants. Since 2003, the number of grants declined by 38 percent and the proportion of tenured/tenure-track faculty holding grants fell by more than 13 points. Almost 70 percent of FTE non-tenured research faculty held grants, an increase of almost 38 points.

Research expenditures at UT HSC-Houston increased over the past five years despite the decline in numbers of tenured/tenure-track faculty. As a result, the ratio of research expenditures to FTE tenured/tenure-track faculty has increased by 34 percent since FY 2003 to \$480,512, indicating a research active and productive faculty.

UT HSC-Houston's total research expenditures for FY 2007 were almost \$192 million, a 26 percent increase over FY 2003. This total included almost \$132 million in federal research funding, a nearly 19 percent increase over FY 2003.



Although federal dollars remain the largest source of research expenditures for UTHSCH, that proportion has declined from 73.1 percent to 68.8 percent. The \$84 million in NIH grants for FY 2007 made up 64 percent of UT HSC-Houston's federal expenditures (44% of total). UTHSCH's FY 2007 NIH funding is below its FY 2002 levels, despite an 11.5 percent increase in all NIH awards and a 15.3 percent increase in awards to medical schools over that period. Recent declines in the NIH budget make it more difficult to reach the previous level.

In FY 2006, the amount of NIH funding UTHSCH received was the second-lowest of its peers. It had 90 percent of the funding of the next lowest peer (UTMB). Compared to the medical funding only for the peer with the highest total, however, UTHSCH had only 20 percent of the NIH funding of the University of Washington. UT HSC-Houston and two of its peers posted declines in NIH funding from FY 2002 to FY 2006. Peers such as UT Medical Branch, UC-San Diego, and the University of Michigan posted double-digit gains for that period. For the period from FY 2005 to FY 2006, however, UTHSCH showed the largest gain of all of its peers (8.5%). All but two of its peers lost funding during that period.

NIH Funding for UTHSCH Peers

	2002	2005		2006		% change 2002-2006	% change 2005-2006	
		total	medical only	total	medical only		total	medical only
Univ. of Michigan - Ann Arbor	\$325,786,206	\$385,607,466	\$311,667,322	\$390,998,788	\$316,113,770	20.02%	1.40%	1.43%
UNC - Chapel Hill	\$264,263,425	\$296,566,365	\$271,682,957	\$289,214,216	\$251,857,920	9.44%	-2.48%	-7.30%
UC-San Diego	\$244,713,718	\$309,416,840	\$238,030,687	\$301,819,829	\$226,916,308	23.34%	-2.46%	-4.67%
Univ of Washington - Seattle	\$405,729,042	\$462,021,658	\$363,357,043	\$432,428,599	\$344,051,175	6.58%	-6.41%	-5.31%
Univ of Alabama-Birmingham	\$211,672,387	\$228,687,941	\$219,005,880	\$197,759,768	\$133,200,486	-6.57%	-13.52%	-39.18%
UT Medical Branch	\$74,503,364	\$115,922,154	\$115,922,154	\$98,272,391	\$98,272,391	31.90%	-15.23%	-15.23%
UT Southwestern	\$161,988,879	\$170,541,372	\$170,541,372	\$158,691,882	\$158,647,886	-2.04%	-6.95%	-6.97%
UTHSC-San Antonio	\$74,477,008	\$81,440,359	\$81,440,359	\$81,697,920	\$81,697,920	9.70%	0.32%	0.32%
UTHSC-Houston	\$90,452,157	\$81,548,352	\$81,548,352	\$88,499,652	\$88,499,652	-2.16%	8.52%	8.52%

NOTE: medical only for UTHSCH peers includes overall medical and schools of allied health, dentistry, medicine, nursing, and public health

UT HSC-Houston continues to increase its research strength, although compared to peers its rankings are low. It ranked 97th among all universities (67th among public universities) according to the National Science Foundation's listing of total R&D expenditures for FY 2006. UTHSCH ranked 77th for federal R&D. When ranked in the life sciences category, its rankings improved to 64th for total and 51st for federal; its position relative to its peers, however, did not change.

Research Rankings

	FY 2006				FY 2005	
	Total R&D	Federal R&D	Total R&D for Life Sciences	Federal R&D for Life Sciences	by # Postdoc Appointees	by # Grad Students
UC-San Diego	7	10	16	19	9	55
UNC-Chapel Hill	31	21	24	18	19	35
Univ of Alabama-Birmingham	50	27	29	15	69	67
Univ of Michigan (all campuses)	4	3	9	8	21	6
Univ of Washington-Seattle	6	2	6	2	7	10
UT HSC-San Antonio	103	100	74	64	94	322
UT Medical Branch	93	78	61	53	56	208
UT Southwestern	48	51	25	28	38	242
UT HSC-Houston	97	77	64	51	99	138

Postdocs and graduate students are critical to successful research institutions. UTHSCH ranked 99th in number of postdoctoral appointees; this puts it below all of its peers. In part because it is a stand-alone health institution without an attached academic university, it ranks 138th for the number of graduate students in science, engineering, and health, in the middle third among its peers.

UT HSC-Houston has 404,398 square feet of space for research, not including clinical trials. This is 940 square feet per tenured/tenure-track faculty, 306 square feet each for all faculty ranks, and 232 square feet per graduate student. The institution's faculty, graduate students, and postdocs conduct \$474 of research expenditures (including clinical trials) per square foot of research space.

Technology Transfer UT HSC-Houston's productivity in technology transfer was demonstrated by its doubling of gross revenue from intellectual property from FY 2002 to FY 2006, in part because of a significant increase in licenses and options executed.

Technology Transfer

	FY	2002	2006	% Change
New Invention Disclosures		44	57	29.5%
U.S. Patents Issued		5	4	-20.0%
Licenses & Options Executed		7	34	385.7%
Start-Up Companies Formed		1	1	--
Gross Revenue from IP		\$1.6 M	\$3.3 M	106.4%

UT HSC-Houston has 14 start-up companies in its portfolio. Three of them are publicly traded and two received grants from the state's Emerging Technology Fund. UTHSCH has more than 100 active license/option agreements and 116 products on the market.

Faculty Awards & Honors Faculty at UT HSC-Houston includes one Nobel laureate, two members of the National Academy of Sciences, three members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and five members of the Institute of Medicine. UTHSCH also has 12 members of the American Academy of Nursing, 32 members of the International Association for Dental Research, and 2 members of the American College of Medical Informatics.

In *The Top American Research Universities* rankings published in 2008, UT HSC-Houston had three measures in the top 26-50 of public universities (federal research expenditures, endowment assets, and postdoctoral appointees). The UT HSC-Houston nursing school (master's) ranked in the top 20 of 285 nursing programs according to *U.S. News & World Report's* "America's Best Graduate Programs 2008." The public health, medicine (research), and biomedical sciences were all ranked in the top half.

HEALTH CARE

UTHSCH faculty are on staff at Memorial Hermann-Texas Medical Center, which is a Level I Trauma Center; in the same complex is Children’s Memorial Hermann. Many of the medical school faculty are also on staff at Texas Heart Institute. In collaboration with other area medical schools, UTHSC-H is affiliated with Memorial Hermann | TIRR, one of the nation’s leading medical rehabilitation hospitals. Psychiatric and clinical social services are provided to more than 5,000 patients annually at the UT Harris County Psychiatric Center. Allied with the Harris County Hospital District, UTHSCH faculty also provide comprehensive medical care at Lyndon B. Johnson General Hospital.

Although outpatient visits increased, admissions decreased to the UT Harris County Psychiatric Center, which is the only hospital owned by UTHSCH. This decline in admissions is at least in part attributable to the closure of some beds in the hospital. Hospital days in the affiliated hospitals where UTHSCH faculty practice also declined over the five years from FY 2002 to FY 2006. This decline was one contributing factor to the decline in both patient charges and patient revenues over that same period.

Almost 28 percent of the 5.3 million people—46 percent of the Hispanic population—in the Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown area are uninsured. In FY 2006, UT HSC-Houston had \$186 million in unsponsored charity care charges, an 80 percent increase over FY 2002.

Patient satisfaction at the Harris County Psychiatric Center for September 2006 through July 2007 was 3.87 out of 5. The rating was 3.99 for the previous period. The UTHSCH Dental Branch Clinics receive consistent ratings of 97-98 percent rating excellent of very good. Satisfaction with the UT Physicians Service was 98 percent and 97 percent would recommend to friends and family.

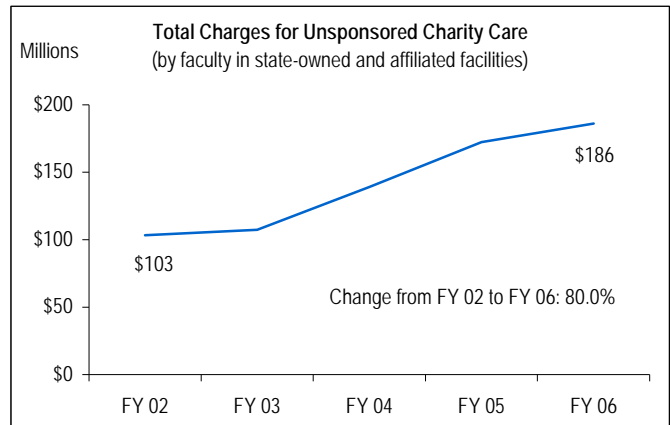
Residents in UT HSC-Houston’s ACGME accredited programs provide a significant portion of health care services. In 2006-07, the campus had 54 resident programs and 780 residents. Residents in the programs are receiving education and experience as medical professionals. At the same time, they are contributing to the health of the community. In terms of number of housestaff (residents and fellows), UTHSCH is in the middle of its peer group.

Eighty-three percent of the students who graduate from the UT HSC-Houston medical school practice in the state. These alumni make up more than 13 percent of the state’s physicians.

Clinical and Hospital Care by UTHSCH Faculty

	FY 02	FY 06	% Change
SO Hospital Admissions	6,135	5,490	-10.5%
SO&A Hospital Days	312,359	298,753	-4.4%
Outpatient Visits in SO&A Facilities	671,891	840,831	25.1%
Charity Care in SO&A Facilities	\$103 M	\$186 M	80.0%
Charity Care at UTHSCH hospitals	\$27 M	\$39 M	44.6%
Gross Patient Charges per FTE Clinical Faculty	\$1,244,127	\$910,245	-26.8%
Net Patient Revenues per FTE Clinical Faculty	\$365,754	\$192,895	-47.3%

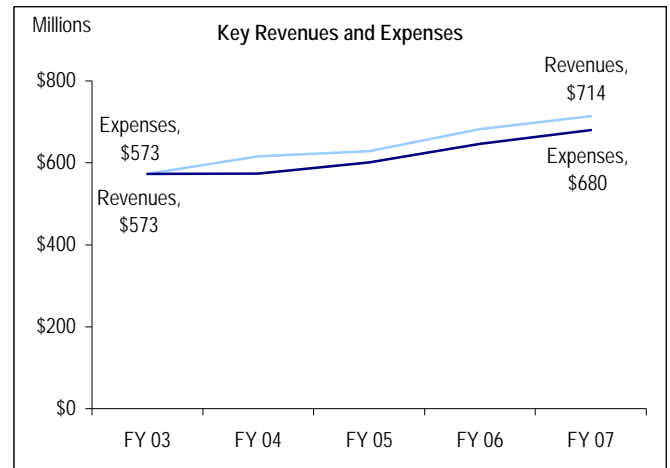
Notes: SO = State-Owned SO&A = State-Owned & Affiliated



RESOURCES, EFFICIENCY, AND PRODUCTIVITY

UT HSC-Houston's revenues have increased by 25 percent since FY 2003. The largest drivers in this trend were the increases in physician fees, sales and services-other, and nongovernment grants and contracts. Sales and services of hospitals declined by \$9.7 million (28%). Total expenses increased by 19 percent during the same time period. The largest increases were seen in instruction (\$44 million) and research (\$37 million). Expenses for hospitals/clinics and for institutional support and physical plant declined.

It has increased efficiency by minimizing administrative costs. Although administrative costs have risen by 21 percent since FY 2003, these costs as a percent of total expenditures have remained relatively steady at around 9.8 percent. This proportion is the highest of the System's health institutions. UTHSCH reduced its energy use by 38 percent since 1997 and by 15 percent since 2002.



Philanthropy Total donor support for FY 2007 was up 27 percent over FY 2003 to almost \$38 million because of significant increases in alumni and individual contributions primarily to the successful IMM New Frontiers Campaign. UTHSC-Houston's total gifts in FY 2007 were 6 percent of the institutions total E&G. Alumni gifts more than doubled, but the alumni participation rate remains low at 1.5 percent (national, 11.9%).

The value of UT HSC-Houston's endowments has increased by 89 percent since FY 2003. As of August 31, 2007, the value of its endowments was \$187 million.

Donor Support (thousands)

	FY	2003	2007	% Change
Alumni		\$114	\$243	113.2%
Individuals		\$2,438	\$5,686	133.2%
Foundations		\$17,625	\$22,974	30.3%
Corporate		\$4,919	\$4,490	-8.7%
Others		\$4,551	\$4,267	-6.2%
Total		\$29,647	\$37,660	27.0%

UT HSC-Houston Peer Comparison

	UT HSC-Houston	UT Southwestern	UT Medical Branch	UT HSC-San Antonio	U of Michigan	U of N. Carolina-Chapel Hill	U. of Washington-Seattle	U of California-San Diego	U of Alabama-Birmingham
Medical School	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dental School	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Nursing School	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Public Health School	✓				✓	✓	✓		✓
Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	
Health Informatics (school or program)	✓								
Total Medical School (MD) Enrollment, 2006	848	904	843	827	719	642	810	503	685
Total Housestaff, 2006	816	1,207	520	712	982	732	1,128	699	842
Full-time Faculty, 2006 (all depts/all ranks)	765	1,443	1,003	987	1,562	1,276	1,950	828	1,189
Full-time Clinical Faculty, 2006	665	1,199	861	836	1,415	1,040	1,687	795	1,034
Full-time Basic Science Faculty, 2006	100	244	172	151	147	236	263	33	155

Data Source: AAMC Medical School Profile System

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER AT SAN ANTONIO ACCOUNTABILITY PROFILE

ABOUT UT HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER-SAN ANTONIO

Mission:

The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio's mission is to educate diverse health care providers and scientists; engage in biomedical and clinical research to improve human health; provide state-of-the-art clinical care; enhance community health awareness and practices; and address health disparities.

UT HSC-San Antonio's achievements include:

- Thirty-eight doctors on Castle Connolly's "America's Top Doctors" list.
- Five members of the Institute of Medicine.
- Twelve members of the American Academy of Nursing.
- Four members of the International Association for Dental Research.
- The Greehey Children's Cancer Research Institute, which was created by the 76th Texas Legislature through a \$200 million endowment from the tobacco settlement to advance scientific knowledge relevant to childhood cancer and accelerate the translation of that knowledge into new therapies.
- The Barshop Institute for Longevity and Aging Studies, which is dedicated to enhancing the quality of gerontological research and clinical application, with the ultimate goal of providing humankind with longer lives free of debilitating disease.

Education. The five schools at UT HSC-San Antonio – medical, dental, nursing, allied health sciences, and graduate school of biomedical sciences – train more than 2,800 students each year to become the physicians, dentists, nurses, scientists, and allied health-care professionals of the future. The Lower Rio Grande Valley Regional Academic Health Center provides affiliated clinics and teaching hospitals where almost 50 third- and fourth-year medical students complete their medical education and 8 physicians complete internal medicine residency program.

Patient Care. UT Medicine, the clinical private practice of UT HSC-San Antonio School of Medicine faculty members, operates in 17 locations across San Antonio and has a team of more than 700 physicians and medical professionals. The Dental Faculty Practice Clinic is the private practice for dentists who teach in the Dental School. Services include pediatric dentistry, orthodontics, periodontics, endodontics, prosthodontics, oral surgery, facial pain and TMJ therapy, and esthetic dentistry.

Research. UT HSC-San Antonio generated more than \$146 million in research expenditures for FY 2007, almost two-thirds of it from federal sources. The campus increased its grants from the NIH by 22 percent from FY 2002 to FY 2007. For FY 2006, UTHSCSA ranked in the top 100 institutions in federal R&D and total and federal R&D for life sciences.

STUDENT SUCCESS

Enrollment More than 2,820 students enrolled in UT Health Science Center-San Antonio in fall 2007—a 2.5 percent increase over fall 2003. Twenty-three percent of UT HSC-San Antonio’s students are undergraduates; 31 percent are graduate students in biomedical sciences, nursing, or allied health; and 46 percent are medical and dental students. Since 2003, the proportion of undergraduates has decreased by almost 10 points; the majority of the resulting gain in graduate and professional enrollment was at the master’s level. UT HSC-San Antonio is well on its way to meeting its 2010 *Closing the Gaps* enrollment goal of 2,905.

Medical school enrollments from 2003 to 2007 increased by 6.5 percent to 869. UT HSC-San Antonio has the second-highest medical school enrollment (graduate and professional students) of its peers.

The reputation of programs and the institution as a whole aids in recruitment; it is an objective of UTHSCSA’s strategic plan to raise public awareness of the institution. In the 2008 edition of “America’s Best Graduate Schools” by *U.S. News & World Report*, UT HSC-San Antonio’s geriatrics and physician assistant programs were ranked in the top 20. In the “Academic Ranking of World Universities 2008” by Shanghai Jiao Tong University, UTHSCSA ranked in the top 52-75 in clinical medicine and pharmacy.

Student Diversity More than half of professional students were female in 2003 and 2007. From 2003, the proportion of White professional students declined by almost nine points. The proportions of African-American, Asian-American, and International professional students at UT HSC-San Antonio increased by one to two points.

The proportion of female medical students was up two points to 55 percent which is well above the national level of 48.6 percent. The proportion of African-American medical students increased slightly to 4.4 percent (nationally, 7.2%). At 17.4 percent, the proportion of Hispanic medical students was up four points over 2003 and well above the national level of 7.6 percent. UTHSCSA ranked number five in the “Top 10 Best Medical Schools for Hispanics” by *Hispanic Business Magazine* in 2007.

Gender and ethnic representation among graduate students at UTHSCSA is significantly different than among professional students. In 2007, more than two-thirds of graduate students were female. The proportion of White students was down almost six points. Hispanic students, although there was a slight drop in their proportion, continue to account for more than a quarter of the student population. The proportion of African-American students and International students increased by about two points.

Student Outcomes UT HSC-San Antonio achieved a 10 percent increase in the total number of degrees conferred. Baccalaureate degrees made up the largest proportion of all degrees conferred (32%) followed by professional degrees (26%) and master’s degrees (19%). Baccalaureate degrees make up almost one-third of degrees awarded. In rankings published in 2007 by *Diverse: Issues in Higher Education*, UTHSCSA ranked 5th for undergraduate degrees in health professions awarded to Hispanics. The number of professional degrees awarded declined by almost 4 percent, and professional degrees made up their lowest proportion of degrees awarded in five years (26.3%; high was 30.5%).

Fifty-four percent of doctoral degrees were awarded to women at UT HSC-

Professional Students

	Fall	2003	2007
Number		1,205	1,296
% Female		50.5%	51.4%
White		66.7%	57.9%
African-Am.		2.3%	3.8%
Hispanic		16.4%	16.5%
Asian-Am.		12.9%	15.2%
International		0.3%	1.4%

Graduate Students

	Fall	2003	2007
Number		655	877
% Female		65.6%	68.1%
White		47.5%	41.7%
African-Am.		3.2%	4.9%
Hispanic		25.8%	25.4%
Asian-Am.		3.7%	4.2%
International		15.0%	17.3%

Professional Degrees

	AY	02-03	06-07
Number		289	278
% Female		49.1%	54.7%
White		67.1%	64.7%
African-Am.		1.7%	3.2%
Hispanic		18.0%	14.0%
Asian-Am.		12.1%	15.1%
Native Am.		0.3%	0.0%
International		0.3%	0.4%
Unknown		0.3%	2.5%

Doctoral Degrees

	AY	02-03	06-07
Number		30	41
% Female		46.7%	53.7%
White		53.3%	39.0%
African-Am.		3.3%	2.4%
Hispanic		6.7%	14.6%
Asian-Am.		0.0%	7.3%
Native Am.		0.0%	0.0%
International		36.7%	36.6%
Unkown		0.0%	0.0%

San Antonio, up seven points from 2003. Thirty-nine percent of degree recipients were White, down more than 14 points from 2003 and the lowest proportion of the UT System health institutions offering doctoral degrees. Degrees to Hispanic students more doubled to almost 15 percent. The proportion of doctoral degrees to International students was stable at almost 37 percent. In rankings published in 2007 by *Diverse: Issues in Higher Education*, UTHSCSA ranked 11th for master's degrees in health professions awarded to Hispanics.

Medical degrees awarded increased by 1 percent (nationally by 4%), but the proportion awarded to women increased considerably. Fifty-nine percent of medical degrees were awarded to women in 2006-07, up from 51 percent in 2002-03, and 10 points higher than the national average of 49 percent.

UT HSC-San Antonio conferred a smaller proportion of medical degrees to White students than the national average (60% vs. 64%), and this was down from 2003. Compared to the 6.7 percent of medical degrees awarded to African-American students nationally, UTHSCSA conferred 4.6 percent of medical degrees to African-American students; this proportion has not exceeded 5 percent over the last five years. Hispanic students were awarded 15.8 percent of medical degrees in 2007, an almost three point decrease over 2003 but still significantly above the national rate of 6.8 percent. UTHSCSA ranked 4th for medical degrees and 5th for dental degrees awarded to Hispanics.

As another indicator of the effectiveness of an institution's instructional program, UT HSC-San Antonio's allied health graduates achieved a 77.4 percent licensure examination pass rate in 2006, down more than 17 points from 2002. Pass rates for dentistry were 96.0 percent and for medicine were 92.0 percent. UT HSC-San Antonio's nursing graduates had a 91 percent exam pass rate, in line with the state average of 91 percent. Graduates of the Advanced Practice Nursing Program had a 100 percent licensure pass rate in 2005-06, up 24 points from 2001-02.

Still another measure of institutional success is student satisfaction. In response to the AAMC "2007 Medical School Graduation Questionnaire," 88 percent of UT HSC-San Antonio graduates in 2007 indicated that they were satisfied with the quality of their education. This is below the rate for all U.S. schools (90.3%).

UT HSC-San Antonio awarded 334 baccalaureate degrees in 2007; 88 percent of those graduates were either employed and/or enrolled in a graduate or professional school in Texas within one year of graduation.

FACULTY, RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Faculty From fall 2003 to fall 2007, the number of tenured/tenure-track faculty at UT HSC-San Antonio increased by almost 5 percent, all in the tenure-track category as the number of tenured faculty actually declined slightly. A 16 percent increase in faculty in other professional categories resulted in an 11.5 percent increase in total faculty. As part of the UT System initiative to increase the number of tenured/tenure-track faculty in the STEM and health disciplines over the next ten years, UT HSC-San Antonio plans to recruit more than 157 new tenured/tenure-track faculty between FY 2008 and FY 2010. UTHSCSA is in the top half of its peer group for number of full-time faculty in the medical school but in the bottom half of its peer groups for full-time faculty in the nursing and allied health schools.

The proportion of female faculty increased in every category and by more than three points in the tenure-track and other professional categories. The largest proportion of faculty in all categories remains White. The proportion of African-American faculty, already low, declined to less than 2 percent in all categories. The proportion of Hispanic faculty increased slightly in all categories and was more than 15 percent in the tenure-track and other professional categories. The proportion of Asian-American faculty had the most increase, increasing in all categories and by seven points among tenure-track faculty.

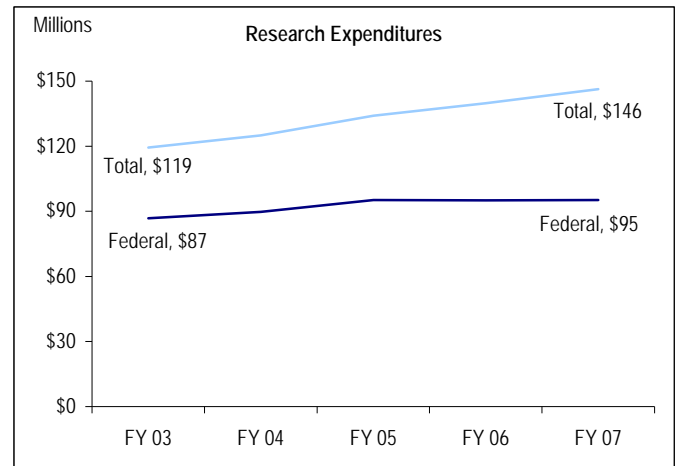
Faculty Headcount

	Fall	2003	2007
Total		1,405	1,567
Tenured		379	376
% Female		25.3%	26.6%
White		83.6%	83.0%
African-Am.		2.4%	1.9%
Hispanic		5.3%	5.9%
Asian-Am.		8.7%	9.3%
Tenure-Track		151	179
% Female		31.8%	34.1%
White		66.9%	60.3%
African-Am.		3.3%	1.7%
Hispanic		14.6%	15.1%
Asian-Am.		15.2%	22.3%
Other Prof'l		875	1,012
% Female		42.1%	45.1%
White		68.2%	66.1%
African-Am.		2.4%	1.6%
Hispanic		15.7%	16.3%
Asian-Am.		12.9%	14.3%

Research In FY 2007, 247 of 504 FTE tenured/tenure-track faculty (49%) at UT HSC-San Antonio were principal investigators on 506 extramural grants. Since 2003, the proportion of tenured/tenure-track faculty holding grants fell by more than 10 points. Almost 30 percent of FTE non-tenured research faculty held grants.

UT HSC-San Antonio's total research expenditures for FY 2007 were over \$146 million, a 23 percent increase over FY 2003. This total included \$95 million in federal research funding, a nearly 10 percent increase over FY 2003. In FY 2005, UTHSCSA ranked number one in federal research funds among the 10 universities with large Hispanic enrollments according to an article published by *Inside Higher Ed* in August 2007.

The ratio of research expenditures to FTE tenured/tenure-track faculty has increased by 28 percent since FY 2003 to \$290,353, although there has been a decline in the proportions of tenured/tenure-track faculty and non-tenured research faculty holding grants.



Although federal dollars remain the largest source of research expenditures for UTHSCSA, that proportion has dropped almost eight points from 72.8 percent to 65.0 percent. The \$91 million in NIH grants for FY 2007 made up 95 percent of UT HSC-San Antonio's federal expenditures (62% of total). UTHSCSA's FY 2007 NIH funding increased 22 percent over its FY 2002 levels, outperforming an 11.5 percent increase in all NIH awards and a 15.3 percent increase in awards to medical schools over that period.

In FY 2006, the amount of NIH funding UTHSCSA received was lower than 12 of its peers. If only medical funding is considered, UTHSCSA's standing increased to 9 of 16. Seven peers had larger percent increases in NIH funding than UT HSC-San Antonio from FY 2002 to FY 2006. For the period from FY 2005 to FY 2006, however, UTHSCSA showed the second-largest gain of all of its peers (2.2%). All but two of its peers lost funding during that period.

NIH Funding for UTHSCSA Peers

	2002		2005		2006		% change	% change	
							2002-2006	2005-2006	
			total	medical only	total	medical only	total	total	medical only
Medical Univ. of S. Carolina	\$74,046,873	\$85,011,365	\$83,506,318	\$78,156,996	\$75,908,437	5.55%	-8.06%	-9.10%	
Univ of Alabama-Birmingham	\$211,672,387	\$228,687,941	\$136,750,380	\$197,759,768	\$110,066,405	-6.57%	-13.52%	-19.51%	
UC-Irvine	\$95,879,273	\$126,040,602	\$82,075,427	\$123,678,070	\$82,460,857	28.99%	-1.87%	0.47%	
Univ of Kentucky	\$70,480,724	\$83,411,657	\$67,695,538	\$84,890,556	\$68,579,421	20.45%	1.77%	1.31%	
Univ of Louisville	\$34,146,214	\$75,587,609	\$49,189,050	\$51,481,580	\$47,011,376	50.77%	-31.89%	-4.43%	
SUNY-Buffalo	\$49,683,145	\$55,508,124	\$31,325,909	\$44,817,805	\$24,154,509	-9.79%	-19.26%	-22.89%	
Univ of Iowa	\$158,018,371	\$166,119,755	\$144,430,516	\$162,927,617	\$139,464,237	3.11%	-1.92%	-3.44%	
UC-Los Angeles	\$317,017,181	\$385,788,286	\$314,326,131	\$383,379,786	\$314,470,999	20.93%	-0.62%	0.05%	
Univ of Florida	\$91,880,341	\$124,982,809	\$92,719,379	\$113,565,993	\$80,391,745	23.60%	-9.13%	-13.30%	
Univ of Virginia Charlottesville	\$135,860,277	\$152,679,824	\$135,706,301	\$152,211,947	\$135,787,216	12.04%	-0.31%	0.06%	
Ohio State Univ	\$104,503,037	\$121,398,233	\$91,823,110	\$116,570,403	\$86,301,097	11.55%	-3.98%	-6.01%	
UNC - Chapel Hill	\$264,263,425	\$296,566,365	\$234,858,021	\$289,214,216	\$220,335,533	9.44%	-2.48%	-6.18%	
UT Medical Branch	\$74,503,364	\$115,922,154	\$115,164,000	\$98,272,391	\$96,871,349	31.90%	-15.23%	-15.88%	
UT Southwestern	\$161,988,879	\$170,541,372	\$170,541,372	\$158,691,882	\$158,647,886	-2.04%	-6.95%	-6.97%	
UTHSC-Houston	\$90,452,157	\$81,548,352	\$59,847,029	\$88,499,652	\$65,241,176	-2.16%	8.52%	9.01%	
UTHSC-San Antonio	\$74,477,008	\$81,440,359	\$81,440,359	\$83,265,269	\$83,265,269	11.80%	2.24%	2.24%	

NOTE: medical only for UTHSCSA peers includes overall medical and schools of dentistry, medicine, and nursing

UT HSC-San Antonio continues to increase its research strength, although its position compared to peers is low. It ranked 103rd among all universities (72nd among public universities) according to the National Science Foundation's listing of total R&D expenditures for FY 2006. UTHSCSA ranked 100th for federal R&D. When ranked in the life sciences category, its rankings improved to 74th for total and 64th for federal R&D.

Postdoctoral fellows and graduate students are critical to successful research institutions. UTHSCSA ranked 94th in number of

postdoctoral appointees; this put it below all but one of its peers. In part because it is a stand-alone health institution without an attached academic university, it ranks 322nd for the number of graduate students in science, engineering, and health. This ranking puts UTHSCSA below all but one of its

Research Rankings

	FY 2006				FY 2005	
	Total R&D	Federal R&D	Total R&D for Life Sciences	Federal R&D for Life Sciences	by #	by #
					Postdoc Appointees	Grad Students
Medical Univ of South Carolina	76	90	62	56	77	309
Ohio State Univ (all campuses)	11	23	21	30	36	17
SUNY-Buffalo (all campuses)	58	64	50	55	---	554
UC-Irvine	57	59	53	54	49	72
UC-Los Angeles	3	6	3	7	4	11
UNC-Chapel Hill	31	21	24	18	19	35
Univ of Alabama-Birmingham	50	27	29	15	69	67
Univ of Florida	17	39	19	43	22	1
Univ of Iowa	44	44	33	33	41	70
Univ of Kentucky (all campuses)	52	65	42	58	62	52
Univ of Louisville	108	115	86	93	92	117
Univ of Virginia (all campuses)	72	48	68	46	33	81
UT HSC-Houston	97	77	64	51	99	138
UT Medical Branch	93	78	61	53	56	208
UT Southwestern	48	51	25	28	38	242
UT HSC-San Antonio	103	100	74	64	94	322

peers. It should be noted that all but four of UTHSCSA's peers include an attached academic university.

UT HSC-San Antonio has 523,151 square feet of space for research, not including clinical trials. This is 943 square feet per tenured/tenure-track faculty, 334 square feet each for all faculty ranks, and 597 square feet per graduate student. The institution's faculty, graduate students, and postdocs conduct \$280 of research expenditures (including clinical trials) per square foot of research space.

Technology Transfer UT HSC-San Antonio more than doubled new invention disclosures, and the number of licenses and options executed grew five-fold from FY 2002 to FY 2006.

UT HSC-San Antonio's Office of Technology Ventures manages technology transfer for UT San Antonio, UT Pan American, and UT Brownsville, in addition to UTHSCSA.

Technology Transfer

	FY 2002	FY 2006	% Change
New Invention Disclosures	30	61	103.3%
U.S. Patents Issued	12	7	-41.7%
Licenses & Options Executed	5	26	420.0%
Start-Up Companies Formed	2	1	-50.0%
Gross Revenue from IP	\$2.4 M	\$2.2 M	-10.8%

Faculty Awards & Honors In 2006-07, UTHSCSA had two faculty appointed members in the American Academy of Nursing and the Institute of Medicine. One faculty member was invited to join the International Association for Dental Research and two faculty received NIH MERIT Awards. Faculty at UT HSC-San Antonio includes 5 members of the Institute of Medicine, 12 members of the American Academy of Nursing, and 4 members of the International Association for Dental Research.

In *The Top American Research Universities* rankings published in 2008, UT HSC-San Antonio had one measure in the top 26-50 of public universities (faculty awards). The UT HSC-San Antonio nursing school (master's) ranked 40th of 285 nursing programs according to *U.S. News & World Report's* "America's Best Graduate Programs 2008." UTHSCSA's geriatrics specialty was ranked 18th. Its physician assistant program ranked in the top 20 of more than 70. Medicine (primary care) ranked in the top half.

HEALTH CARE

UT HSC-San Antonio faculty treat patients in disease-specific multidisciplinary clinics in the Cancer Therapy and Research Center. Faculty in the Dental School practice at the Dental Faculty Practice Clinic; select patients may receive low-cost treatment at the Student Dental Clinic. Faculty from the School of Medicine offer primary and specialty medical care at UT Medicine, a clinical private practice. UTHSCSA does not own a hospital.

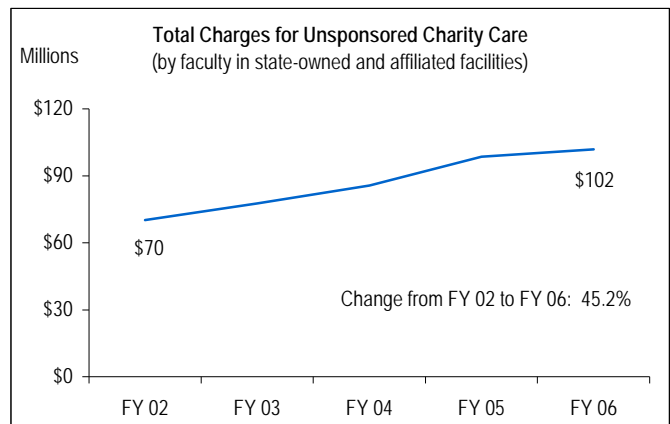
Outpatient visits increased slightly, and hospital days in the affiliated hospitals where UTHSCSA faculty practice increased by 44 percent over the five years from FY 2002 to FY 2006. Gross patient charges and net patient revenues per FTE clinical faculty declined by around one third.

More than 24 percent of the 1.9 million people – 32 percent of the Hispanic population – in the San Antonio area are uninsured. In FY 2006, UT HSC-San Antonio had \$102 million in

Clinical and Hospital Care by UTHSCSA Faculty

	FY 02	FY 06	% Change
SO&A Hospital Days	202,000	291,454	44.3%
Outpatient Visits in SO&A Facilities	834,000	840,031	0.7%
Charity Care in SO&A Facilities	\$70 M	\$102 M	45.2%
Gross Patient Charges per FTE Clinical Faculty	\$794,409	\$521,876	-34.3%
Net Patient Revenues per FTE Clinical Faculty	\$238,141	\$164,868	-30.8%

Notes: SO = State-Owned SO&A = State-Owned & Affiliated



unsponsored charity care charges, a 45 percent increase over FY 2002.

Patient satisfaction at the Dental School was 4.7 out of 5 (5 = very satisfied). Although ninety-four percent of patients believe care is timely, that is down five points. Overall satisfaction with the Dental School is good, and patients indicate that they believe the care is of good quality and meets their needs. Patient rating of the School of Medicine increased slightly to 84.5 percent. "Very good" responses increased almost three points to 59.2 percent. There were 1.5 compliments and 3.0 complaints per 1,000 patient encounters for FY 2007.

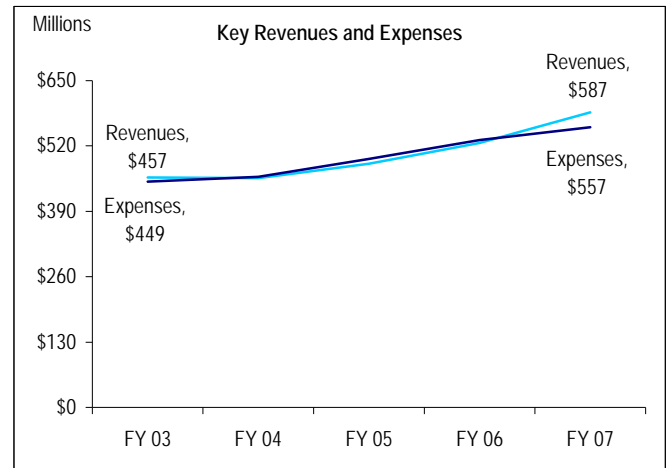
Residents in UT HSC-San Antonio's ACGME accredited programs provide a significant portion of health care services. In 2006-07, the campus had 663 residents in 50 resident programs. Residents in the programs are receiving education and experience as medical professionals. At the same time, they are contributing to the health of the community. In terms of number of house staff (residents and fellows), UTHSCSA is in the bottom half of its peer group.

Eighty-three percent of the students who graduate from the UT HSC-San Antonio medical school practice in the state. These alumni make up more than 15 percent of the state's physicians.

RESOURCES, EFFICIENCY, AND PRODUCTIVITY

UT HSC-San Antonio's revenues have increased by 28 percent since FY 2003. The largest drivers in this trend were the increases in sales and services-other, gifts, nongovernment grants and contracts, and tuition and fees. Total expenses increased by 24 percent during the same time period. The largest percent increase was in scholarships and fellowships (113%); the largest dollar increase was for instruction (\$57 million). Expenses for hospitals/clinics declined.

Administrative costs as a percent of total expenditures increased slightly to 5.7 percent. UTHSCSA reduced its energy use by 13 percent since 1997 and by 2 percent since 2002.



Philanthropy Private philanthropy is making an increasingly significant impact on UTHSCSA. Total donor support for FY 2007 was up 120 percent over FY 2003 to almost \$55 million because of significant increases in individual and foundation contributions. UTHSC-San Antonio's total gifts in FY 2007 were 9.7 percent of the institutions total E&G. Alumni gifts increased by 46 percent, but the alumni participation rate remains low at 1.7 percent (national, 11.9%).

The value of UT HSC-San Antonio's endowments increased by 64 percent since FY 2003. As of August 31, 2007, the value of its endowments was \$405 million.

Donor Support (thousands)

	FY 2003	FY 2007	% Change
Alumni	\$165	\$240	45.5%
Individuals	\$945	\$3,007	218.2%
Foundations	\$11,453	\$37,761	229.7%
Corporate	\$3,504	\$4,087	16.6%
Others	\$9,048	\$10,110	11.7%
Total	\$25,115	\$55,205	119.8%

UT HSC-San Antonio Peer Comparison

Allied Health ¹	State Funds Allocated	FTE Faculty	FTE Students	Number of Graduates	Student:Faculty Ratio
UTHSCSA	\$5,480,044	48.7	449	324	9.2
UTSWMC	\$4,492,085	93.0	457	130	5.0
UTMB	\$6,260,650	38.3	550		14.3
MUSC					
Alabama *	\$11,934,458	74.8	1,171		12.3

Graduate School	Total \$ NIH Grants ²	Degrees Conferred
UTHSCSA	\$171,000,000	114
UTHSCH	\$140,000,000	80
UTMB	\$132,000,000	50
UC-Irvine	\$115,922,002	40
U Kentucky **	\$126,040,602	75
U Louisville **	\$83,411,657	59

Dental School	Public/State Assisted? ³	1st-Year Pre-Doc Enrollment ³	Total Pre-Doc Enrollment ³	# Specialty Programs ⁴	National Rank / NIDCR Funding ⁵
UTHSCSA	Yes	95	353	10	13* and 12
SUNY-Buffalo	Yes	88	340	9	19 and 23
U Iowa	Yes	77	298	11	14 and 20
UC-Los Angeles	Yes	88	372	10	8 and 8
U Florida	Yes	82	321	9	7 and 6

Medical School ⁶	Total Students (Med & Grad)	# Full-time Faculty	# of House Staff	Student:Faculty Ratio	Total \$ NIH Grants
UTHSCSA	1,146	987	574	1.16:1	\$73,223,550
UTMB	1,144	783	423	1.46:1	\$114,129,796
U Florida	791	1,166	699	0.68:1	\$98,969,766
MUSC	799	949	388	0.84:1	\$104,929,920
Ohio State	1,164	1,907	605	0.61:1	\$112,982,928
UTHSCH	880	765	655	1.15:1	\$73,105,348

Nursing School ⁷	Total Students	Total Degrees Conferred			# Full-time Faculty	Total \$ NIH Grants	Practice Plan Revenue
		BSN	MSN	PhD			
UTHSCSA	823	207	80	7	59	\$840,139	\$375,656
U North Carolina	606	183	58	66	* 105	\$6,733,819	\$165,053
Ohio State	896	178	51	5	** 85	\$1,070,456	NA
UTHSCH	753	166	137	DSN 4	60	\$662,554	\$2,206,767

¹ 2006 data. Source: personal communication. No response from MUSC.

² Graduate School figures are rounded and the most recent available.

³ 2006 data. Source: ADA Predoctoral Survey.

⁴ 2005 data. Source: ADA Advanced Education Survey.

⁵ 2006 data. Source: NIH/NIDCR Rankings.

⁶ 2006 data. Source: AAMC.

⁷ 2006 data. Source: personal communication.

* Includes faculty appointed at 75% FTE or greater, which is the definition of full-time at UTHSCSA.

** Data not available at time of submission.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS M. D. ANDERSON CANCER CENTER ACCOUNTABILITY PROFILE

ABOUT UT M. D. ANDERSON CANCER CENTER

Mission:

The Mission of The University of Texas M. D. Anderson Cancer Center is to eliminate cancer in Texas, the nation, and the world through outstanding programs that integrate patient care, research and prevention, and through education for undergraduate and graduate students, trainees, professionals, employees and the public.

UT M. D. Anderson's achievements include:

- Ranking as the nation's number one cancer hospital according to *U.S. News & World Report's* "America's Best Hospitals 2007." UTMDA has ranked as one of the top two cancer hospitals since the magazine began its survey in 1990.
- Treatment for almost 700,000 cancer patients since 1944.
- Sixty-three doctors listed in Castle Connolly's "America's Top Doctors."
- Three members of the Institute of Medicine.
- Winner of the National Patient Safety Foundation's annual Stand Up for Patient Safety Management Award.
- A tradition of national cancer leadership, including many faculty who serve as officers of national organizations, associations, and societies.

Education. UT M. D. Anderson offers bachelor's degrees in seven allied health disciplines and operates the Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences jointly with UT Health Science Center-Houston. UTMDA offers training in the investigation and treatment of cancer to more than 1,000 clinical residents and fellows and 1,300 research fellows. Each year, more than 4,300 physicians, scientists, nurses, and other health professionals take part in education programs offered by UT M. D. Anderson.

Patient Care. UTMDA will provide care for more than 79,000 people with cancer in 2008, including more than 27,000 new patients. In FY 2006, more than 11,000 patients participated in UT M. D. Anderson's therapeutic clinical research, the largest program in the U.S.

Research. Research at UT M. D. Anderson helps rapidly translate knowledge from the laboratory into clinical care. In FY 2007, UTMDA had almost \$445 million in research expenditures, including \$191 million from federal and \$132 million from state sources. The campus ranks highly in NSF rankings of total and federal R&D and the number of postdoctoral appointees, and it increased its NIH funding by 32 percent from FY 2002 to FY 2006.

STUDENT ACCESS AND OUTCOMES

Enrollment With 139 undergraduates enrolled in fall 2007, an 85 percent increase over 2003, UT M. D. Anderson is moving towards its 2010 *Closing the Gaps* enrollment goal of 336.

Student Diversity From 2003, the proportion of female undergraduates at UT M. D. Anderson decreased by more than three percentage points but remains above 60 percent. A nearly 24 point decline in the proportion of White students and an 8 point decline in the proportion of Unknown were offset by increases in all other categories, most notably a 12 point increase in Asian-American students and an 11.5 point increase in International students. The proportions of Hispanic and African-American students increased by more than three points each.

Undergraduates

	Fall	2003	2007
Number		75	139
% Female		65.3%	61.9%
White		56.0%	31.7%
African-Am.		8.0%	11.5%
Hispanic		9.3%	12.9%
Asian-Am.		18.7%	30.9%
International		0.0%	11.5%

Degrees

	AY 02-03	AY 06-07
Baccalaureate	20	68
Bacc. level certificate	8	14

Student Outcomes UT M. D. Anderson awards a relatively small number of degrees and certificates (82 in 2006-07), all at the baccalaureate level. This was a 58 percent increase over 2002-03. In 2007, 68 percent of these undergraduate degrees were awarded to women, a five point decline from 2003. Just over one half of degrees were awarded to White students, a seven point increase over 2003. The proportion of awards to African-American students increased by six points.

Although UT M. D. Anderson confers very few undergraduate certificates or degrees, 81 percent of undergraduates were either employed and/or enrolled in a graduate or professional school in Texas within one year of graduation. This rate has been declining since 2001-02 in part because more graduates are being recruited for jobs or graduate work outside of Texas.

FACULTY, RESEARCH, AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Faculty From fall 2003 to fall 2007, UTMDA increased tenured/tenure-track faculty by 54 (10%). As part of the UT System initiative to increase the number of tenured/tenure-track faculty in the STEM and health disciplines over the next ten years, UT M. D. Anderson plans to recruit 200 new tenured/tenure-track faculty between FY 2008 and FY 2010.

The proportion of female faculty in the tenured and tenure-track categories increased by over one point, although the proportion in other professional categories declined. The proportion of White faculty declined significantly in the tenured and tenure-track categories. The largest increases were in the proportion of International faculty in the tenure-track and other professional categories.

The reputation of programs and the institution as a whole have aided in faculty recruitment. In the 2007 edition of "America's Best Hospitals" by *U.S. News & World Report*, UT M. D. Anderson was ranked the number one cancer hospital in the country.

Research In FY 2007, 408 of 627 FTE tenured/tenure-track faculty (65%) at UT M. D. Anderson were principle investigators on 1,366 extramural grants. Twenty-four percent of FTE non-tenured research faculty held grants, the highest percentage in five years.

Faculty Headcount

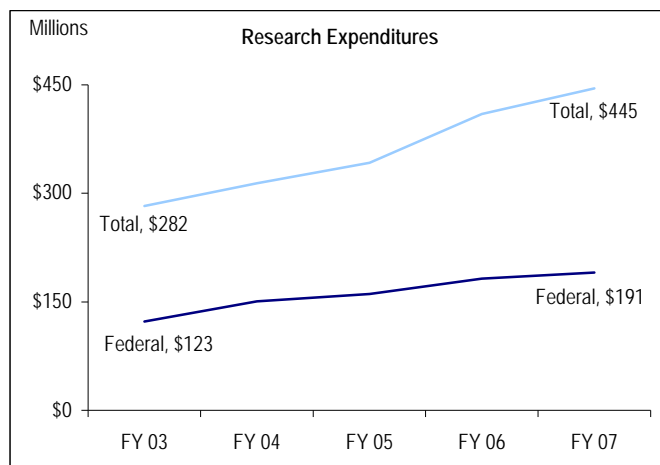
	Fall	2003	2007
Total		1,133	1,687
Tenured		371	440
% Female		21.3%	22.5%
White		78.4%	71.1%
African-Am.		0.8%	0.9%
Hispanic		4.0%	5.7%
Asian-Am.		16.7%	21.6%
International		0.0%	0.7%
Tenure-Track		194	179
% Female		28.9%	30.7%
White		58.2%	52.5%
African-Am.		1.5%	2.2%
Hispanic		5.7%	3.9%
Asian-Am.		34.5%	34.1%
International		0.0%	7.3%
Other ProfI		568	1,068
% Female		41.9%	38.2%
White		53.5%	53.4%
African-Am.		4.2%	3.3%
Hispanic		4.8%	4.0%
Asian-Am.		37.5%	28.4%
International		0.0%	9.5%

UT M. D. Anderson's total research expenditures for FY 2007 were \$445 million, a 58 percent increase over FY 2003. This included \$132 million in state funding, 30 percent of UTMDA's total expenditures for FY 2007.

This total included almost \$191 million in federal research funding, a 55 percent increase over FY 2003. Federal dollars are the largest single source of research expenditures (43%). Grants from the NIH made up 80 percent (\$152 million) of UTMDA's federal funding. UT M. D. Anderson's NIH funding increased by 40 percent from 2002 to 2007. NIH total awards increased by 11.5 percent over this same period and awards to medical schools increased by 15.3 percent.

UT M. D. Anderson received 261 grants from the National Cancer Institute (NCI) in 2006, the largest number among its peers. At \$115 million, UTMDA also had the highest dollar amount from the institute. M. D. Anderson had eight Specialized Programs of Research Excellence (SPOREs) funded through the NCI, second only to Duke.

In the 2008 publication of "The Top American Research Universities," UT M. D. Anderson had one measure ranked in the top 25 (postdoctoral appointments, 23rd) and one in the top 26-50 (total research, 33rd). In the 2008 "Academic Ranking of World Universities" by Shanghai Jiao Tong University, UTMDA ranked 21st in clinical medicine and pharmacy.



NIH Funding for UTMDA Peers

	2002	2005		2006		% change 2002-2006	% change 2005-2006	
		total	medical only	total	medical only	total	total	medical only
Duke Univ (Cancer Center)	\$277,393,166	\$391,196,272	--	\$407,538,130	\$231,179	46.92%	4.18%	--
Fred Hutchison Cancer Rsrch Ctr	\$166,767,391	\$208,765,060	\$208,765,060	\$240,162,904	\$240,162,904	44.01%	15.04%	15.04%
Roswell Park	\$30,442,712	\$37,982,961	\$37,982,961	\$41,843,194	\$41,843,194	37.45%	10.16%	10.16%
Dana Farber	\$98,907,652	\$116,947,029	\$116,947,029	\$128,419,388	\$128,419,388	29.84%	9.81%	9.81%
Memorial Sloan Kettering CC	\$83,068,838	\$92,011,838	\$92,011,838	\$103,934,210	\$103,934,210	25.12%	12.96%	12.96%
UT M. D. Anderson	\$112,451,254	\$153,050,412	\$150,652,278	\$148,437,293	\$148,437,293	32.00%	-3.01%	-1.47%

NOTE: medical only for UTMDA peers includes unnamed, hospitals, and organized research units

The growth of research expenditures at UT M. D. Anderson has outpaced the growth of tenured/tenure-track faculty. The ratio of research expenditures to FTE tenured/tenure-track faculty has increased by 40 percent since FY 2003 to \$709,622, indicating a research active and productive faculty.

UT M. D. Anderson continues to increase its research strength. It ranked 28th (18th among public universities) in total R&D expenditures for FY 2006, and it ranked 56th for federal R&D expenditures. In terms of both total and federal R&D in the life sciences for FY 2006, however, UT M. D. Anderson ranked 17th and 39th respectively. Postdoctoral appointees are critical to successful research; UTMDA ranked 24th in terms of the number of postdoctoral appointees.

UT M. D. Anderson has 741,242 square feet of space for research, not including clinical trials. This is 1,197 square feet per tenured/tenure-track faculty and 439 square feet each for all faculty ranks. The institution's faculty, graduate students, and postdocs conduct \$600 of research expenditures (including clinical trials) per square foot of research space.

Technology Transfer

New invention disclosures, patents issued, and gross revenue from intellectual property increased from FY 2002 to FY 2006, demonstrating the productivity of UTMDA’s technology transfer enterprise.

UT M. D. Anderson’s Office of Technology Commercialization has had a \$2.2 million return on investment and is the leading program for Proof-of-Principle and early stage academic development gap funding program in the nation.

Technology Transfer

	FY 2002	FY 2006	% Change
New Invention Disclosures	86	149	73.3%
U.S. Patents Issued	20	24	20.0%
Licenses & Options Executed	18	17	-5.6%
Start-Up Companies Formed	6	2	-66.7%
Gross Revenue from IP	\$5.7 M	\$7.3 M	26.6%

HEALTH CARE

Residents in UT M. D. Anderson’s accredited programs provide a significant portion of health care services. In 2006-07, the campus had 22 resident programs and 112 residents. Residents in the programs are receiving education and experience as medical professionals. At the same time, they are contributing to the health of the community.

UT M. D. Anderson increased clinical and hospital care provided by faculty. Outpatient visits almost doubled. Gross patient charges and net patient revenues per FTE clinical faculty increased significantly. This is especially impressive given the increase in faculty.

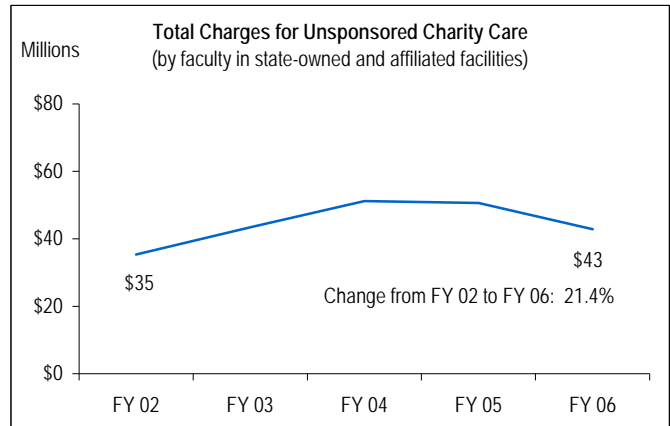
Clinical and Hospital Care by UTMDA Faculty

	FY 02	FY 06	% Change
SO Hospital Admissions	18,781	21,221	13.0%
SO&A Hospital Days	137,207	157,537	14.8%
Outpatient Visits in SO&A Facilities (faculty charges)	471,728 \$35 M	927,414 \$43 M	96.6% 21.4%
Charity Care at UTMDA hospitals (facilities charges)	\$114 M	\$178 M	56.3%
Gross Patient Charges per FTE Clinical Faculty	\$981,073	\$1,308,507	33.4%
Net Patient Revenues per FTE Clinical Faculty	\$361,555	\$447,137	23.7%

Notes: SO = State-Owned SO&A = State-Owned & Affiliated

Compared to its peers, UTMDA is in the top half for hospital admissions and is second only to Duke for outpatient visits (the number of outpatient visits for Duke is for the entire university health system, not just the cancer center). UT M. D. Anderson has 661 therapeutic clinical protocols, the largest number of its peers.

Almost 25 percent of the 22.9 million people – 39 percent of the Hispanic population – in Texas are uninsured. In FY 2006, UT M. D. Anderson had \$43 million in unsponsored charity care charges, a 21 percent increase over FY 2002, but down for the second year in a row.

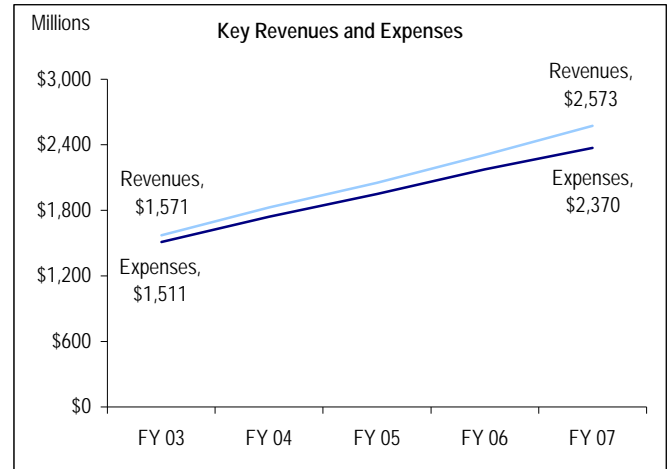


Ninety-one percent of patients (inpatient and outpatient) would recommend UT M. D. Anderson to their friends and family, down five points from FY 2006.

RESOURCES, EFFICIENCY, AND PRODUCTIVITY

UT M. D. Anderson's revenues have increased by 64 percent to \$2.6 billion since FY 2003. The largest increases proportionally were tuition and fees, other, and the sales and service of hospitals. Gifts and government grants and contracts also increased significantly. Expenses have increased by 57 percent to \$2.4 billion, driven by large proportional increases in scholarships and fellowships, public service, and depreciation.

Although administrative costs have risen by 29 percent since FY 2003, these costs as a percent of total expenditures have decreased from 8.9 percent to 7.2 percent. Energy use at UTMDA has declined by 12 percent since 2002, although it increased by 1 percent since 1997.



Philanthropy Total donor support for FY 2007 was at a five-year high of nearly \$142 million due in part to gifts from foundations and others. This was an increase of nearly 139 percent. The total gift amount was 13.5 percent of FY 2007 E&G.

UTMDA's strong endowments are a cornerstone of financial stability for the campus, especially when state and federal funding fluctuate. As of August 31, 2007, the value of endowments was \$565 million, a 175 percent increase since August 31, 2003.

Donor Support (thousands)

	FY 2003	FY 2007	% Change
Individuals	\$26,100	\$37,742	44.6%
Foundations	\$19,315	\$89,779	364.8%
Corporate	\$13,039	\$11,620	-10.9%
Others	\$1,167	\$3,172	171.8%
Total	\$59,621	\$142,313	138.7%

UT M. D. Anderson Peer Comparison

	UT M. D. Anderson Cancer Center	Dana Farber Cancer Institute	Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center	Duke Comprehensive Cancer Center [†]	Fred Hutchison Cancer Center	Roswell Park Cancer Institute
# NCI Grants	261	122	142	139	145	83
\$ NCI Grants (millions)	\$114.6	\$77.3	\$81.3	\$60.5	\$101.7	\$41.8
# NIH Grants	355	216	207	828	279	102
\$ NIH Grants (millions)	\$154.5	\$128.4	\$105.1	\$430.8	\$251.4	\$41.8
# SPOREs	8	4	5	10	3	1
Hospital Admissions	21,221	* 949	21,179	** 60,935	* 5,192	4,215
Outpatient Visits	884,817	* 184,800	431,160	** 1,417,723	* 71,090	161,869
# Therapeutic Clinical Protocols	661	629	460			* 522
Total Revenue (millions)	\$2.4 billion	* \$540 million	\$1.8 billion	** \$1.8 billion	\$325 million	
Designated Comprehensive Cancer Center	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

* 2005

** 2007

† Duke research statistics represent awards to Duke University. Duke clinical and financial statistics represent activity for Duke University Health System.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER AT TYLER ACCOUNTABILITY PROFILE

ABOUT UT HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER-TYLER

Mission:

To serve East Texas and beyond through excellent patient care and community health, comprehensive education, and innovative research.

UT HSC-Tyler's achievements include:

- Designation by the Texas Legislature in 2003 as the East Texas Center for Rural Geriatric Studies (now called the Center for Healthy Aging).
- Recognition for its care of cardiac and stroke patients by the American Heart Association/American Stroke Association's "Get With the Guidelines" program.
- Designation by the Texas Nurses Association in September 2006 as a "Nurse-Friendly" hospital.
- Providing a toll-free infectious disease consulting service to all Texas physicians and health care agencies.
- Receiving almost \$8 million from the NIH to study lung scarring which kills about 40,000 Americans each year.
- Being one of just 15 organizations to receive the first Children's Environmental Health Excellence Award from the Environmental Protection Agency. The award was given to UT HSC-Tyler's Southwest Center for Pediatric Environmental Health which educates health professionals and community groups about environmental health issues and their impact on children's health.

Education. Although UT HSC-Tyler does not grant degrees, it does provide strong leadership in the areas of graduate and post-graduate education, residency training, and continuing medical education for area physicians, nurses, and allied health professionals. UTHSCT has combined faculties and facilities with Stephen F. Austin State University to create graduate programs in Biotechnology and Environmental Science; students receive a master's degree from SFA. There are 21 residents in UTHSCT's Family Medicine Residency Program, which is a three-year, fully accredited residency training program. UT HSC-Tyler also offers residency training through its Occupational Medicine Residency and Pharmacy Programs.

Patient Care. UT HSC-Tyler serves more than 166,000 outpatient visits at its hospital, Emergency Care Center, and at more than 20 clinics. UTHSCT physicians are experts at treating chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, emphysema, asthma, and tuberculosis.

Research. At UTHSCT's Center for Pulmonary & Infectious Disease Control and Texas Lung Injury Institute, researchers work to further understand respiratory damage, disease, diagnosis and treatment. UT HSC-Tyler continues to increase its research expenditures, with more than \$13.5 million for FY 2007. From FY 2002 to FY 2007, UTHSCT's NIH funding increased by 129 percent, while total NIH funding increased by only 11.5 percent over the same time. This means that UTHSCT's share of NIH funding has increased among all higher education institutions, all medical schools, and all awards.

STUDENT SUCCESS

Although UT HSC-Tyler does not grant degrees, it does provide strong leadership in the areas of graduate and post-graduate education, residency training, and continuing medical education for area physicians, nurses, and allied health professionals. UTHSCT has combined faculties and facilities with Stephen F. Austin State University to create graduate programs in Biotechnology and Environmental Science; students receive a master's degree from SFA. There are 21 residents in UTHSCT's Family Medicine Residency Program, a three-year, fully accredited residency training program. UT HSC-Tyler also offers residency training through its Occupational Medicine Residency and Pharmacy Programs.

FACULTY, RESEARCH, AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Faculty Headcount

	Fall 2003	2007
Total	110	94
Other Prof'l	110	94
% Female	30.9%	26.6%
White	74.5%	63.8%
African-Am.	1.8%	4.3%
Hispanic	3.6%	4.3%
Asian-Am.	20.0%	27.7%

UTHCT does not have Tenured or Tenure-Track faculty

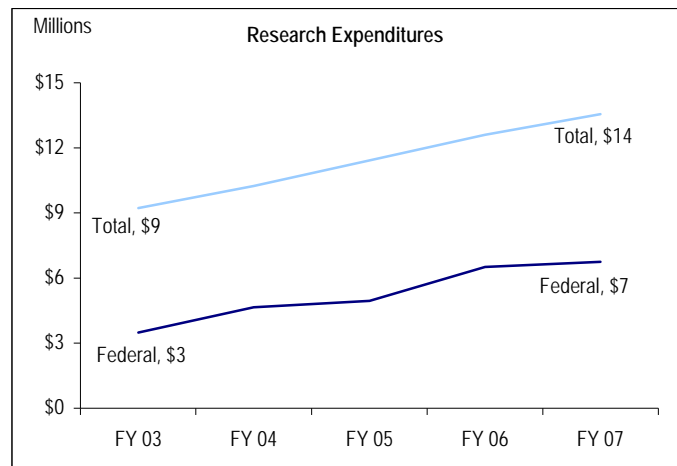
Faculty From fall 2003 to fall 2007, the number of faculty declined by 16 (14.5%). Almost two-thirds of faculty were White in 2007, down from three-quarters in 2003. The proportion of Asian-American faculty increased by almost eight points to 27.7 percent. Proportions of African-American and Hispanic faculty also increased to 4.3 percent. The proportion of female faculty declined more than four points to 26.6 percent.

Research In FY 2007, 32 of 35 FTE faculty (91%) at UT HSC-Tyler were principle investigators on 54 extramural grants. This is a 25 point increase since FY 2003. UT HSC-Tyler's total research expenditures for FY 2007 were \$13.6 million, a 47 percent increase over FY 2003. This total included more than \$6.7 million in federal research funding, a 93 percent increase over FY 2003.

Federal dollars made up one half of UTHSCT's research expenditures for FY 2007 and were the largest single source of research expenditures for UTHSCT. Grants from the NIH made up more than 87 percent (\$5.8 million) of that federal funding. UTHSCT's NIH funding has grown by 129 percent from FY 2002 to FY 2007. NIH total awards increased by 11.5 percent over this same period and awards to medical schools increased by 15.3 percent.

The growth of research expenditures at UT HSC-Tyler is especially significant given the decline in number of faculty. The ratio of research expenditures to FTE tenured/tenure-track faculty has increased by 77 percent since FY 2003 to \$144,151, indicating a research active and productive faculty.

UT HSC-Tyler has 52,812 square feet of space for research, not including clinical trials. This is 562 square feet per FTE faculty; faculty conduct \$257 of research expenditures (including clinical trials) per square foot of research space.



Technology Transfer UTHSCT's technology transfer enterprise is in its initial phases. Over the last five years, UTHSCT has reported seven new invention disclosures, one patent issued, one license and option executed, and \$105 thousand in gross revenue from intellectual property.

UT HSC-Tyler has worked closely with the Tyler Chamber of Commerce and the Economic Development Council to develop a biotechnology incubator on property adjacent to the campus.

HEALTH CARE

With more than 20 outpatient clinics, a hospital, and an Emergency Care Center, faculty at UT HSC-Tyler handled 166,539 outpatient visits and more than 2,926 hospital admissions and 14,822 hospital days in FY 2006.

In 2005-06, the campus had 24 residents in two accredited programs. Residents in the programs are receiving education and experience as medical professionals. At the same time, they are contributing to the health of this underserved region.

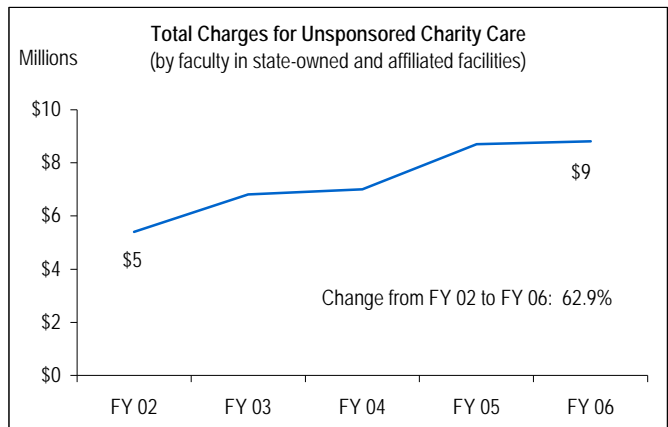
Twenty percent of the more than 190,000 people – and around 28 percent of both the African-American and the Hispanic populations – in the Tyler area were uninsured. In FY 2006, UT HSC-Tyler had \$9 million in unsponsored charity care charges, a 63 percent increase over FY 2002.

For FY 2007, UTHSCT's inpatient satisfaction ratings improved two points to 87.9 percent. Satisfaction rates for the emergency room increased slightly and patient satisfaction with the medical practice decreased slightly, both within the 88-89 percent range.

Clinical and Hospital Care by UTHSCT Faculty

	FY 02	FY 06	% Change
SO Hospital Admissions	3,805	2,926	-23.1%
SO&A Hospital Days	29,021	14,822	-48.9%
Outpatient Visits in SO&A Facilities	140,473	166,539	18.6%
Charity Care in SO&A Facilities	\$5 M	\$9 M	62.9%
Charity Care at UTHSCT hospitals	\$19 M	\$31 M	67.1%
Gross Patient Charges per FTE Clinical Faculty	\$503,005	\$402,954	-19.9%
Net Patient Revenues per FTE Clinical Faculty	\$162,769	\$105,369	-35.3%

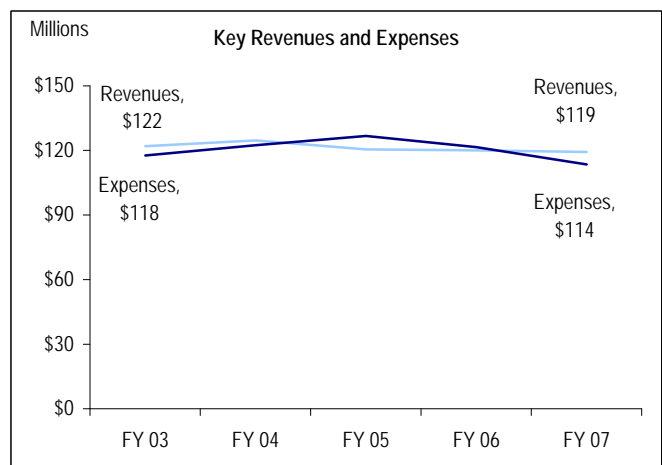
Notes: SO = State-Owned SO&A = State-Owned & Affiliated



RESOURCES, EFFICIENCY, AND PRODUCTIVITY

UT HSC-Tyler's revenues have declined by 2 percent since FY 2003. This trend was led by declines in revenues from sales and services of hospitals and other and a decrease in nongovernment grants and contracts. Expenses declined by more than 3 percent, caused primarily by decreases related to hospitals and clinics and auxiliary expenses.

With respect to clinical care, UTHSCT is a small, rural provider in an extremely competitive health care market in East Texas. The UT Health Science Center at Tyler does not have traditional students, but its research and educational activities continue to experience growth. The challenges faced by UTHSCT in clinical care require that the institution operate differently than larger academic medical centers, which are located in major markets and/or have more diversified revenue streams. Keeping this in mind, UTHSCT is proud that it has positive operating margins under these circumstances, and fully expects to continue to achieve its budget target.



Administrative costs have risen by almost 20 percent since FY 2003, and the proportion of total expenses has increased by 1.5 points to 8.5 percent. UTHSCT has reduced its energy use by 5 percent since 1997 and by 17 percent since 2002.

Philanthropy At \$1.5 million, total donor support for UT HSC-Tyler had increased 87 percent over FY 2003, although it was down from its five-year high (\$4.8 million) in FY 2005. This increase was led by significant increases from all sources. Most significantly, gifts from individuals, which made up the largest share of total gifts, had the second-largest proportional increase (190%) and the largest dollar increase. UTHSCT's total giving was 4 percent of E&G for FY 2007.

Donor Support (thousands)			
	FY 2003	FY 2007	% Change
Individuals	\$276	\$799	189.5%
Foundations	\$447	\$564	26.2%
Corporate	\$68	\$87	27.9%
Others	\$2	\$30	1400.0%
Total	\$793	\$1,480	86.6%

The value of UTHSCT's endowment has increased by 56 percent. As of August 31, 2007, the value of the endowment was \$44.1 million.

UT HSC-Tyler Peer Comparison

	UT HSC-Tyler	Broadlawns Med Ctr, Des Moines, IA	LSU HCSD- Long Med Ctr, Baton Rouge, LA	LSU HCSD- Chabert Med Ctr, Houma, LA	LSU HCSD- Univ Med Ctr, Lafayette, LA	MHS-Memorial Hospital, Pembroke, FL	Natividad Med Ctr, Salinas, CA	U of South Alabama Med Ctr, Mobile, AL
Staffed Beds	109	89	134	82	99	149	159	112
Discharges	3,378	4,205	5,646	5,040	4,533	6,687	7,957	5,904
Inpatient Days	24,836	17,429	32,980	22,530	24,207	28,681	28,923	37,133
Emergency Dept.	8,887	27,724	36,215	25,377	25,484	34,506	31,868	29,813
Emgcy Dept. % of Total	7%	23%	27%	19%	19%	26%	29%	53%
All Other Outpatient #	111,482	90,883	100,126	108,287	107,492	97,372	78,008	26,043
All Other Outpatient %	93%	77%	73%	81%	81%	74%	71%	47%
Discharges by Payer Source								
Medicare - \$	1,871	864	391	855	390	3,332	869	1,235
Medicare - %	55%	21%	7%	17%	9%	50%	11%	21%
Medicaid - \$	380	1,150	1,969	2,209	1,471	844	4,846	1,043
Medicaid - %	11%	27%	35%	44%	32%	13%	61%	18%
Commercial - \$	557	357	136	275	192	1,703	1,612	1,015
Commercial - %	16%	8%	2%	5%	4%	25%	20%	17%
Self-Pay - \$	570	1,834	3,150	1,701	2,480	808	630	2,611
Self-Pay - %	17%	44%	56%	34%	55%	12%	8%	44%
TOTAL	3,378	4,205	5,646	5,040	4,533	6,687	7,957	5,904
Gross Charges by Payer Source								
Medicare - \$	\$87,807,588	\$12,095,124	\$10,468,380	\$21,132,517	\$9,591,697	\$104,635,672	\$44,411,907	\$38,551,422
Medicare - %	52%	14%	8%	20%	12%	38%	16%	23%
Medicaid - \$	\$18,806,576	\$16,131,089	\$36,765,180	\$35,046,795	\$23,458,439	\$30,298,228	\$151,271,384	\$27,068,087
Medicaid - %	11%	19%	28%	34%	29%	11%	54%	16%
Commercial - \$	\$34,602,407	\$6,807,067	\$5,108,070	\$6,063,493	\$3,805,509	\$97,412,124	\$50,246,404	\$36,871,313
Commercial - %	21%	8%	4%	6%	5%	35%	18%	22%
Self-Pay - \$	\$27,105,935	\$49,306,779	\$77,234,142	\$42,365,183	\$44,318,058	\$43,606,993	\$33,801,858	\$66,269,892
Self-Pay - %	16%	58%	60%	40%	55%	16%	12%	39%
TOTAL	\$168,322,506	\$84,340,059	\$129,575,772	\$104,607,988	\$81,173,703	\$275,953,017	\$279,731,553	\$168,760,714
Net Revenues by Payer Source								
Medicare - \$	\$24,532,207	\$8,369,571	\$4,530,980	\$8,471,953	\$4,869,702	\$26,833,583	\$20,503,558	\$21,660,876
Medicare - %	29%	12%	6%	15%	8%	32%	20%	26%
Medicaid - \$	\$3,671,396	\$11,132,381	\$60,226,170	\$44,410,508	\$49,561,997	\$6,443,015	\$55,494,690	\$14,069,154
Medicaid - %	4%	16%	76%	78%	84%	8%	54%	17%
Commercial - \$	\$15,938,105	\$3,058,316	\$997,984	\$2,729,756	\$1,395,654	\$45,239,074	\$12,445,198	\$21,059,128
Commercial - %	19%	4%	1%	5%	2%	54%	12%	25%
Self-Pay - \$	\$1,907,424	\$8,637,244	\$375,015	\$560,068	\$551,508	\$1,564,136	\$1,629,032	\$9,199,650
Self-Pay - %	2%	12%	0%	1%	1%	2%	2%	11%
State/Local Subs - \$	\$37,467,516	\$39,630,842	\$13,324,463	\$678,736	\$2,482,405	\$3,265,202	\$13,547,928	\$17,478,437
State/Local Subs - %	45%	56%	17%	1%	4%	4%	13%	21%
TOTAL	\$83,516,648	\$70,828,354	\$79,454,612	\$56,851,021	\$58,861,266	\$83,345,010	\$103,620,406	\$83,467,245

Notes on residency programs and research at these institutions: Broadlawns Medical Center: Family Medicine Residency Program; no Research. LSU – Earl K. Long Medical Center: Several Residency Programs, including Family Medicine; no Research. LSU – Leonard J. Chabert Medical Center: Several Residency Programs, including Family Practice-through LSUHSC New Orleans; Clinical Research in cardiology, endocrinology, and other. LSU – University Medical Center: Several Residency Programs, including Family Practice; no Research. Memorial Hospital at Pembroke: No Residency Programs; no Research. Natividad Medical Center: Family Medicine Residency Program, no Research. University of South Alabama Medical Center: Medical School, plus several Residency Programs, including Family Medicine; Several Research Programs, including Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Cell Biology and Neuroscience, Microbiology and Immunology.

SOURCES AND DEFINITIONS FOR SECTION I

Table	Definition	Source
Table I-1	Admission test scores show the preparation level of entering college students. The ACT and SAT scores are used for undergraduate admissions and the GRE, GMAT and LSAT are admissions tests used for graduate school and law admission decisions.	Data collected from individual institutions
Table I-2	The average net academic cost represents the average amount undergraduates pay after need-based grant aid is applied. Average costs, awards and discounts are weighted based on the numbers of students receiving need-based aid and all full-time undergraduates. The total academic costs at UT institutions is the sum of all statutory tuition, designated tuition, and board-authorized tuition (where applicable), along with mandatory fees which now include college and course fees. Academic cost information is derived from actual fee bills for undergraduate students enrolled for 15 semester credit hours in the fall and spring semesters. Therefore, these academic year figures represent costs for 30 semester credit hours.	Data collected from individual institutions and Common Data Sets
Table I-3	Undergraduate financial aid awards represent the number of awards, the total amount awarded and the percent distribution of awards by funding source for academic institutions. Students may have more than one award in a given fiscal year. UT System academic totals and source distributions are compared over a five year period.	Data collected from individual institutions
Table I-4	Fall enrollment is the 12th class day total enrollment by level for UT System, Academic and Health institutions. The percent change and the percent of total represent changes by level over a five year period.	THECB, CBM001 Student Reports
Table I-5	Fall enrollment by institution shows the total 12th class day enrollment and the change in enrollment over a five year period. Dual-enrolled high school students are included in these counts. Figures for UT Brownsville represent unduplicated enrollment.	THECB, CBM001 Student Reports
Table I-6	A comparison of the ethnic distribution of Texas high school graduates with the ethnic distribution of first-time undergraduates and Texas Top 10% high school graduates in UT System academic institutions shows how well these institutions attract a diverse and representative student population.	Texas Education Agency, THECB, CBM001 Student Reports
Table I-7	The number of undergraduate students per professional advisor and full-time equivalent professional advisor figures show the level of institutional support for student advising. The number of full-time equivalent professional advisors is based on the percentage and duration of the appointment assigned to academic advising.	Individual institutions, THECB, CBM001 Student Reports
Table I-8	Retention and graduation rates show the percentage of first-time, full-time, degree-seeking students who initially enrolled in either the fall or summer (and continued into the fall) of the cohort year and were still enrolled the following fall semester or graduated in either four or six years from the same institution. Institutions' six-year graduation rate targets for 2010 and 2015 are also shown. The composite graduation and persistence rate indicates the percentage of these students who started at the institution and who graduated or were still enrolled at any Texas higher education institution.	THECB, IPEDS Graduation Rate Survey
Table I-9	First-year persistence rates by ethnicity show the percentage of first-time, full-time, degree-seeking students who initially enrolled in either the fall or summer (and continued into the fall) of the cohort year and also enrolled the following fall semester. A comparison across cohorts shows the degree to which persistence rates have changed for selected ethnic groups.	THECB
Table I-10	The six-year graduation rates by ethnicity show the percentage of first-time, full-time, degree-seeking students who initially enrolled in either the fall or summer (and continued into the fall) of the cohort year and graduated at the same institution within six years after they first enrolled. A comparison across cohorts shows the degree to which graduation rates have changed for selected ethnic groups.	THECB
Table I-11	The six-year composite, graduation and persistence rates by ethnicity show the percentage of first-time, full-time, degree-seeking students who initially enrolled in either the fall or summer (and continued into the fall) of the cohort year and had graduated or were still enrolled at any Texas higher education institution within six years. This index provides a measure of how many students from a given institution eventually earn a baccalaureate degree somewhere in the state of Texas or are still pursuing a degree.	THECB
Table I-12	The four-year graduation rates for community college transfer students show the percentage of students who completed 30 or more credits at a community college in the six years prior to transfer and graduated within four academic years after the transfer. Hence, some students in each community college transfer cohort have graduated in as little as five years and some have taken as long as 10 years to graduate.	THECB
Table I-13	Graduation rates for master's and doctoral students enrolled in the UT System health institutions are shown. To identify first-time master's and doctoral cohorts in the respective fall semesters, all students reported on CBM001 at the same classification in the prior three years were determined to be continuing students and were dropped from the cohort. The doctoral cohort was tracked for 10 years. The master's cohort was tracked for 5 years. Doctoral percentages do not include students who received a master's level award. Students seeking a Master's certificate are included in Master's graduation rates. All students, whether attending part-time or full-time, are included.	THECB

SOURCES AND DEFINITIONS FOR SECTION I

Table	Definition	Source
Table I-14	This measure represents the amount of time, in long academic semesters, it takes for students to earn their baccalaureate degree. Every student who earned a baccalaureate degree at a public general academic institution in FY 2006 was tracked back for ten years (FY 1997-FY 2006) to determine when he/she was reported as a first-time student. Only those with a first-time in college indicator were included in the analysis. For each of these students, the number of fall and spring semesters attended was recorded. The graduates were classified into broad fields based on the CIP Codes of their majors. Approximately 68 percent of all baccalaureate recipients in the state of Texas met these criteria in FY 2006. Students who transferred into Texas public institutions from elsewhere, in addition to students who had received a baccalaureate in Texas public higher education institutions in the nine years prior to FY2006, were excluded from the analysis. Additionally, credits obtained by flexible entry students, or credits obtained prior to matriculation were excluded.	THECB
Table I-15	The number and percent change in the degrees awarded by level (baccalaureate, Master's, Doctorate, Professional) over the last five years are compared with the change in student enrollment over the same time period.	THECB, CMB001 and CBM009 reports
Table I-16	The number of degrees awarded and the ethnic distribution by level for UT academic and health institutions is reported. The percentage point in degrees awarded over a five year period is presented by racial/ethnic categories.	THECB, CBM009 Graduation Reports
Table I-17	The licensure exam initial pass rates are a measure of how well UT System institutions prepare students for the work force in specific disciplines such as nursing, engineering, teaching, pharmacy, law, allied health, medicine and dentistry. The pass rates are based on students who first take the exam no later than 12 months after graduation. Licensure exams are administered by professional associations and state licensing boards.	LBB Performance Report, State Board for Educator Certification
Table I-18	The Collegiate Learning Assessment (CLA) measures critical thinking and problem solving as well as analytic writing skills. Average 'expected' CLA results, based on SAT scores collected as freshmen, are compared with actual CLA scores to assess how well the institution teaches these critical skills. Within a large national sample, the difference between freshmen and senior CLA Total scores can be used as a standard to judge how UT System academic institutions compare with other institutions enrolling similar students.	Council for Aid to Education (CAE)
Table I-19	The percent of baccalaureate graduates employed and/or attending a graduate or professional school in Texas within one year is a measure of how well UT System Academic institutions prepare students for the Texas workforce or graduate/professional school. Post-baccalaureate and independent institutions data are included. Students who are self-employed or leave the state to work or continue their education are not included.	THECB
Table I-20	The number of tenured and tenure-track faculty and the percent change over the last five years measures the extent to which UT System institutions have been able to hire and retain a sufficient number of faculty to accommodate enrollment growth and enhance research activity. Tenure/tenure-track faculty include professors, associate professors, assistant professors and instructors (ranks 1 to 4). The percent change in enrollment is based on total enrollment and the percent change in research is based on total research expenditures.	THECB, CBM008 Faculty Report
Table I-21	The average tenured/tenure-track faculty salary data and the average annual percent change provide a measure of faculty salary increases over a five year period. See definition in Table I-20 for tenured/tenure track faculty.	THECB, CBM008 Faculty Report
Table I-22	The average salaries for professors, associate professors, assistant professors and instructors in Texas public universities are benchmarked against the 10 most populous states and national averages.	THECB, based on American Association of University Professors Annual Salary Study
Table I-23	The ratio of fall full-time equivalent (FTE) students to FTE faculty shows the extent to which faculty resources have been available to address enrollment growth and other campus priorities. FTE students represent the sum of undergraduate semester credit hours divided by 15, master's and professional semester credit hours divided by 12 and doctoral semester credit hours divided by 9. Semester credit hours include state-funded, non-state-funded and excess hours. At the academic institutions, FTE faculty includes instructional appointments (appointment codes 01 & 02) of tenured, tenure-track and professional faculty (ranks 1 to 5). For the health institutions, FTE faculty includes tenured, tenure-track and professional faculty (ranks 1 to 5) and appointments related to instruction (01), patient care(03), academic support(11), research(12), public service(13). Teaching assistants are not included in academic or health FTE faculty counts.	THECB for FTE students; CBM008 Faculty Report for FTE faculty
Table I-24	The proportion of lower-division semester credit hours taught by tenured and tenure-track faculty is a measure of students' exposure to senior faculty early in the students' educational experience. Only lower-division credit hours are included.	THECB
Table I-25	The number and proportion of small classes offered on a campus provides a measure of the opportunities for students to interact with faculty and other students more closely. It is also considered a measure of the effective use of faculty resources. Small undergraduate classes enroll fewer than 10 students; small graduate classes enroll fewer than 5 students.	THECB, UT System academic institutions

SOURCES AND DEFINITIONS FOR SECTION I

	Definition	Source
Table I-26	The number of telecampus course registrations and the number of students enrolled in at least one telecampus course shows the extent to which students are using distance education opportunities within the UT System and how that use has changed over the last five years.	UT TeleCampus
Table I-27	The completion rates for undergraduate and graduate UT TeleCampus courses and the number of degrees completed with 50 percent or more of the coursework taken through the UT TeleCampus offerings is reported as a measure of the extent to which students attempt and complete courses and degrees using distance education technology.	UT TeleCampus
Table I-28	The amount of sponsored revenue is a comprehensive measure of an institution's overall success in securing funding to support research, public service, training and other activities. Total dollars of sponsored revenue and the percent change over a five year period are presented.	THECB and Annual Financial Report, Exhibit B
Table I-29	Research at UT System institutions represent the amount of federal and total research expenditures (including indirect costs and pass-throughs to institutions), the research dollars generated per FTE tenured/tenure-track faculty, the number of grants and the proportion of T/TT faculty holding grants, and the ratio of state appropriated research dollars to total research dollars.	THECB and Annual Financial Report, Exhibit B
	Research grants include competitive, external grants that are officially made to a principal investigator through the institution: i.e., those tracked through an office of sponsored programs or a similar office. This definition does not distinguish between sources or the purposes of the grants; they could be from federal, state, corporate, or foundation sources and could be for research, discovery, training or service, as long as they are competitive and made to individual investigators. It excludes block grants or other noncompetitive grants made to the institution. This measure of faculty research productivity is not influenced by size of grants. Grants are only counted when first received. This can lead to a noticeable variation in the number of grants and the number of faculty holding grants from year to year.	Grant information from UT System institutions
	The ratio of state appropriated research dollars to total research dollars shows the leveraging effect of State support in terms of additional research funding acquired by institutions. Research defined as in AFR and THECB report; appropriated funds = ATARP funds. Research funds are only appropriated during the first year of the biennium.	Report of Awards – Advanced Program/ Advanced Technology Programs (ATARP)
Table I-30	Shows the research activity at UT System health institutions using the same measures as Table I-29.	See Table I-29
	Research grants include competitive, external grants that are officially made to a principal investigator through the institution: i.e., those tracked through an office of sponsored programs or a similar office. This definition does not distinguish between sources or the purposes of the grants; they could be from federal, state, corporate, or foundation sources and could be for research, discovery, training or service, as long as they are competitive and made to individual investigators. It excludes block grants or other noncompetitive grants made to the institution. This measure is defined to be broadly inclusive since faculty with a wide range of responsibilities conduct research at health-related institutions.	Grant information from UT System institutions
	Research funds as a percent of formula-derived general appropriations revenue shows the leveraging effect of State support in terms of additional research funding acquired by institutions. Using GR funds in the denominator takes into account salaries and DOE that contribute to research.	THECB and Annual Financial Report, Exhibit B, UT System Office of Business Affairs
Table I-31	UT System institutions are ranked relative to other Texas and national universities on total Research and Development (R&D) expenditures.	Annual National Science Foundation Survey, reported in NSF WebCASPAP, THECB Survey of Research Expenditures
Table I-32	The number of postdoctoral fellows employed at UT System institutions is another measure of institutional research activity.	UT System academic institutions
Table I-33	The number of new prestigious faculty awards received by UT System faculty during the most recent academic year.	UT System institutions
Table I-34	The cumulative number of prestigious faculty awards received as of 08/31/07.	UT System institutions
Table I-35	System-wide measures of technology transfer include the number of new invention disclosures, U. S. patents issued, licenses and options executed, start-up companies formed and gross revenue received from intellectual property.	THECB Technology Development and Transfer Survey
Table I-36	Measures of technology transfer, defined in Table I-35, are summarized by institution.	THECB Technology Development and Transfer Survey
Table I-37	The amount of revenue generated per full-time equivalent clinical faculty from gross patient charges and net patient revenue is summarized.	MSRDP and Faculty Salary Reports

SOURCES AND DEFINITIONS FOR SECTION I

Table	Definition	Source
Table I-38	The volume of health care provided by faculty at UT System health institutions is summarized by the number of hospital admissions, the number of hospital patient days and the number of outpatient visits in state-owned and affiliated facilities.	UT System Annual Hospital Report and UT System institutions' report of General Revenue for hospital operations
Table I-39	The amount of general revenue generated per hospital admission, per patient day and per hospital outpatient and clinic visit is summarized. In addition, hospital general revenue as a percent of charity care is provided.	UT System Annual Hospital Report and UT System institutions' report of General Revenue for hospital operations
Table I-40	Total charges for unsponsored charity care shows the total dollars of health care delivered by UT System faculty as well as the total dollars provided by UT owned hospitals and health institutions to patients unable to afford health care.	UT System health institutions
Table I-41	Patient satisfaction with health care provided by UT System health institutions is summarized. Each institution designs its own satisfaction surveys or contracts with outside organizations to survey patients.	UT System health institutions
Table I-42	Total System revenues and expenses are disaggregated by NACUBO categories and present revenue sources and expenses in current and inflation adjusted dollars.	Annual Financial Report, Exhibit B
Table I-43	The ratio of administrative costs to total expenses is a measure of efficiency. Administrative Cost Measures are reported to the Legislative Budget Board as an Annual Performance Measure by each institution. Administrative costs are Institutional Support expenses for executive management, fiscal operations, general administration and logistical services, administrative computing support, and public relations/development. Total costs, as defined by the LBB, exclude expenses of auxiliary enterprises and service departments.	Legislative Budget Board
Table I-44	The absolute and percent change in the value of UT System endowments is shown in this table. These totals include endowment funds managed by UTIMCO as well as those held in trust by other entities. Endowments for UT Austin include 30 percent of the Permanent University Fund (PUF) market value and endowments for the UT System reflect 37 percent of the PUF market value.	UT System Office of External Relations and UT System institution reports to the Council for Aid to Education
Table I-45	This table shows the total number of budgeted endowed professorships and chairs, the number filled, the total number of budgeted tenured/tenure track positions and the percent of total T/TT positions that are endowed. Endowed faculty professorships and chairs help institutions compete for, recruit, and retain top faculty and help the institution achieve excellence in targeted fields.	UT System academic institutions
Table I-46	The amount of money donated by alumni, individuals, corporations and foundations is a measure of external financial support of the institutions. Based on official CAE gift reporting guidelines, beginning in 2003, gift totals included certain categories of deferred gifts taken at present value, rather than face value as done prior to 2003.	Council for Aid to Education, UT System Controller
Table I-47	The top 20 institutions in the United States for total voluntary support for FY 2006 are shown as a benchmark for the donor support shown in Table I-46.	Council for Aid to Education VSE Report
Table I-48	The UT System Bond Ratings reflect the fiscal soundness of the UT System in FY 2003 and FY 2007.	UT System Office of Finance
Table I-49	UT System spending trends with Historically Underutilized Businesses (HUB) compared to total spending is presented for selected categories over five years.	UT System Office of HUB Development
Table I-50	Total spending with HUB vendors and the percent change are shown by UT System institution over a five year period.	UT System Office of HUB Development
Table I-51	The five and 10-year reduction in energy use statistics show the effectiveness of energy conservation efforts by UT System institutions. The energy use index is the number of BTU/sq. ft./year.	UT System Office of Facilities Planning and Construction
Table I-52	The efficiency of classroom and class laboratory use at UT System academic institutions is summarized by the average number of hours they are scheduled each week. The Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board established a state standard of 38 hours weekly classroom use and 25 hours weekly class laboratory use.	THECB Space Projection Model
Table I-53	The amount of research E&G square footage and research expenditures per square foot are summarized and compared over a five year period.	THECB Space Projection Model
Table I-54	The E&G Assignable square footage per FTE faculty and FTE student is a measure of the facility resources available for instruction, research and clinical services at UT System institutions.	THECB Space Projection Model

SOURCES AND DEFINITIONS FOR SECTION I

	Definition	Source
Figure I-1	The proportion of student grants and scholarships by source (federal, state, institutional, and private) are compared over five years.	UT System academic institutions
Figure I-2	The proportion of financial aid types (loans, grants & scholarships and work study) are compared over five years.	UT System academic institutions
Figure I-3	The proportion of all Texas public students enrolled in UT System academic and health institutions is a measure of the contribution UT System makes to undergraduate, graduate and professional education in the state.	THECB, CBM001 Student Report
Figure I-4	The change in student diversity can be monitored over time by comparing the proportion of students of each ethnicity at the undergraduate, graduate and professional level for the academic and health institutions.	THECB, CBM001 Student Report
Figure I-5	Enrollment trends for first-time-in-college freshmen and transfer students show the change in enrollment, the proportion of freshmen from the top 10% of their high school class and the percent enrolled full-time over the last five years.	THECB, CBM001 Student Report
Figure I-6	The progress towards improving the six-year graduation rates and reaching the 2010 goals established under the UT System Graduation Rates Initiative are shown for the UT System academic institutions.	IPEDS, UT System Graduation Rate Initiative goals
Figure I-7	Total undergraduate student enrollment and growth is compared with the total number of baccalaureate degrees granted for the UT System academic and health institutions. The proportion of Texas public higher education institution enrollment and baccalaureate degrees granted at UT System institutions is also shown.	THECB, CMB001 Student Report, CBM008 Student Degree Report
Figure I-8	The difference between the senior and freshmen mean CLA Total scores is compared with CLA national sample senior-freshmen difference for UT System academic institutions. Freshmen took the CLA in fall 2006 and seniors took the exam in spring 2007.	UT System Office of Academic Affairs, Individual institutional reports of CLA provided by the Council for Aid to Education (CAE)
Figure I-9	Freshmen and seniors responses to three items on the National Survey of Student Engagement (NSSE) are compared. The three items are: quality of academic advising, satisfaction with the entire educational experience and willingness to attend the institution again.	NSSE survey
Figure I-10	The percentage of medical students attending UT System health institutions who reported they were satisfied with the quality of their medical education are shown. Each institution designs its own satisfaction surveys or contracts with outside organizations to survey customers.	UT System Office of Health Affairs, AAMC
Figure I-11	The number of organized undergraduate classes at UT System academic institutions with fewer than 10 students are compared over a five year period.	UT System institutions
Figure I-12	The number of organized graduate classes at UT System academic institutions with fewer than five students are compared over a five year period.	THECB
Figure I-13	Research expenditures are a measure of faculty research productivity. Five year trends for total and federal research expenditures for UT System, academic and health institutions show the degree to which research productivity has changed.	THECB, Survey of Research Expenditures
Figure I-14	The source of research expenditures (federal, state, private and local) for the UT System are compared over a five year period.	THECB, Survey of Research Expenditures
Figure I-15	Five year trends in federal research expenditures are shown by UT System institution within three levels of expenditure ranges: less than \$7 million, between \$7.5 and \$30 million and between \$85 and \$350 million dollars.	THECB, Survey of Research Expenditures
Figure I-16	The total patient care revenue at UT health institutions illustrates the magnitude of health care delivery by UT health institutions at clinics and hospitals. Total patient care, practice plan net revenue and net state-owned hospital revenue are summarized for five years.	UT System hospital reports, MSRDP, and institutional reports
Figure I-17	Total revenues for UT System academic and health institutions are shown by source (state appropriations, government grants and contracts, non-government grants and contracts, sales and services, tuition and fees and other). Health institution revenue includes sales and services of hospitals.	Annual Financial Reports, Exhibit B
Figure I-18	Total expenses or spending by UT System academic and health institutions are shown by purpose (instruction, research, institutional support and physical plant, public service, academic support, student services, scholarships and fellowships, auxiliary, and depreciation). Health institution expenses include hospitals and clinics.	Annual Financial Reports, Exhibit B
Figure I-19	The average inflation-adjusted revenue (base year = FY 2002) per full-time equivalent student (see Table I-23 definition) from state appropriations and net tuition and fees is shown for six years, from FY 2002 to FY 2007. Net tuition and fees excludes funds allocated to auxiliary services.	Annual Financial Reports, Exhibit B

SOURCES AND DEFINITIONS FOR SECTION I

	Definition	Source
Figure I-20	The proportion of total UT System donor support is shown by source (alumni, individuals, foundations, corporations and others).	UT System Office of the Controller, Council for Aid to Education
Figure I-21	Five year trends in the amount of alumni donor support is shown for UT System academic institutions within three categories of giving: less than \$300 thousand, between \$0.1 and \$2.5 million, and between \$35 and \$225 million.	UT System Office of the Controller, Council for Aid to Education
Figure I-22	The ten-year trends in the reduction in energy use for the UT System is shown. The energy use index is the number of BTU/sq. ft./year.	UT System Office of Facilities Planning and Construction
