

THE UNIVERSITY *of* TEXAS SYSTEM  
*Nine Universities. Six Health Institutions. Unlimited Possibilities.*

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# ACCOUNTABILITY AND PERFORMANCE REPORT 2008–09



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

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### INTRODUCTION

The UT System has published a comprehensive annual accountability and performance report for the past five 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, which supports the UT System Facts & Trends report, 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.
  - For the System as a whole – discussion of rankings.
- II. 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](http://www.utsystem.edu/news/FastFacts.htm)). For detailed information, refer to the *Facts & Trends* report (<http://www.utsystem.edu/isp/factstrends.htm>). For additional information about the UT System's accountability efforts, visit the Web site at [www.utsystem.edu/osm/accountability](http://www.utsystem.edu/osm/accountability).

We welcome responses to this new framework; contact the Office of Strategic Management (512 499 4798, or [pbales@utsystem.edu](mailto:pbales@utsystem.edu)) or Institutional Studies and Policy Analysis (512 499 4473, or [tnorman@utsystem.edu](mailto:tnorman@utsystem.edu)).

## 2008-09 ACCOUNTABILITY TRENDS HIGHLIGHTS

### STUDENT ACCESS, SUCCESS, AND OUTCOMES

#### Preparation and Cost of Attendance

- Entering students are better prepared for college. Between 2004 and 2008, the average SAT and GRE scores of entering students increased on six UT System campuses. At UT Austin, UT Dallas and 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 2008, UT System institutions made 284,206 financial aid awards totaling \$990.8 million, significantly above the 225,874 awards totaling \$741.4 million in 2004.
- Controlling cost of attendance. The average net academic cost for full-time students receiving need-based aid was \$1,713 in 2007-08 at UT System academic institutions. The average discount on the academic cost for students receiving need-based aid was 75.8% in 2007-08. The average discount for all students also increased, was 37%.

#### Enrollment

- Substantial enrollment growth. From 2004 to 2008, the UT System has continued to fulfill its *Closing the Gaps* goals through moderate increases in enrollments. Total enrollment increased by 6.8%, from 182,752 to 195,107. The UT System served 33.9% of the state's students enrolled in academic institutions and 67.2% among all health-related institutions.
- Increasing diversity. UT System students have become increasingly diverse. In 2008, the proportion of White and Hispanic students was nearly equal (37.8% and 38.5%). In 2007, 42% of first-time students were Hispanic, exceeding the 35.8% in the state's graduating high school class. The proportion of African-American students was less than the 13.3% among most recent high school graduates, increasing slightly from 4.3% to 6.1% over the past five years.

#### Student Outcomes

- Persistence. From 2003 to 2007, first-year persistence rates increased on five campuses. Four-year graduation rates also increased on five campuses. At UT Austin, over half (50.5%) of students entering in 2003, graduated in four years, compared to 41.3% of students entering in 1999.
- Six-year graduation rates. This key indicator increased on five campuses, UT Austin, UT El Paso, UT Pan American, UT Permian Basin and UT San Antonio.
- 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 almost 79% at UT Dallas and 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 over eleven points to 61.2%.
- More degrees awarded. As a result of earlier enrollment increases and increases in the graduation rates, the number of degrees institutions award is also growing. Over the past five years, the number of baccalaureate degrees awarded increased faster than total undergraduate enrollments. While undergraduate enrollment grew by 11.3% at academic institutions, the number of degrees awarded increased by 15.9%, to 26,033; 34% of the state total. At health institutions, undergraduate enrollment increased 13.5%, and the number of degrees conferred increased by 22.9%, to 982; 65.9% of the state total.

- Diverse graduates. The diversity of degree-holders also increased. For example, over the past five years, the proportion of baccalaureate and professional degrees awarded at academic institutions to Hispanic students increased by 5.1 and 6.3 points, respectively. UT Austin ranked first nationally in law degrees awarded to Hispanic students; UT El Paso ranked first in engineering doctorates to Hispanic students; UT San Antonio ranked first for baccalaureate degrees awarded to Hispanic students in biological and biomedical sciences and UT Pan American ranked first for baccalaureate degrees awarded to Hispanic students in math.
- 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 teaching, pharmacy, dentistry and medicine. The pass rate in 2007 was 100% at: UT Tyler in engineering, UT Austin and UT Dallas in teaching, UT Health Science Center-Houston in health professions, UT Medical Branch in nursing, 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 2007-08 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 freshmen at UT Arlington also scored higher than national averages. Freshmen at UT El Paso and UT San Antonio scored well above expected in performance and writing tasks, while UT Austin, UT Dallas, and UT Permian Basin freshmen scored above expected levels in writing. Seniors at UT El Paso and UT San Antonio scored well above expected on analytic writing. Seniors at UT Pan American scored above expected on the performance and writing task, and UT El Paso and UT San Antonio seniors scored above expected on the performance task.
- Students are satisfied with their college experience. Results of the National Survey of Student Engagement show that on seven campuses, almost 80% of senior respondents said they were satisfied with their educational experience. On six campuses, more freshmen rated academic advising good or excellent in 2008 than in 2004, as did seniors at seven institutions. More freshmen, on five campuses and seniors on six campuses said they would be likely to attend again, in 2008 compared with 2004.
- Medical students are generally satisfied with the quality of their education. Almost 90% or higher of students at UT System medical schools reported satisfaction with the quality of their medical education in 2008.
- Graduates are prepared for careers and advanced degrees. In 2007, well over 80% of baccalaureate graduates at most UT System institutions were employed or attending a graduate or professional school in Texas.

## FACULTY AND INSTRUCTION

- Investments in faculty result in increased productivity. From 2004 to 2008, the number of tenure and tenure-track faculty at UT System institutions increased 6.8%, to 7,597. These increases contributed to higher institutional productivity as enrollment grew by 6.8%, the number of degrees awarded increased by 14.6%, and research expenditures increased by 40.7%. At the same time, the proportion of low-enrollment classes decreased from 6.1% to 4.7% of all classes.
- With the increase in faculty, student/faculty ratios decreased at six academic institutions. From fall 2004 to 2008, student faculty ratios decreased at UT Arlington (from 21:1 to 19:1), UT Austin (from 19:1 to 18:1), UT Brownsville (from 18:1 to 16:1), UT Dallas (from 21:1 to 19:1), UT Permian Basin (from 18:1 to 17:1) and UT San Antonio (from 26:1 to 24:1). A smaller proportion of lower division semester hours, ranging from 25.1% to the highest at UT Permian Basin, 47%, were provided by tenure and tenure-track faculty in 2008 compared with 2004.
- Distance education enrollments and degrees are increasing. From 2004 to 2008, the number of students enrolled in at least one course in the UT TeleCampus increased by 50.1%, to 9,566. And, UT TeleCampus graduate course completion rates have remained over 90% for the past five years.

## RESEARCH

- Research competitiveness and productivity increased. From 2004 to 2008, as competition for research funding increased nationally, total research expenditures at the UT System increased by 40.7%, from \$1.5 billion to \$2.2 billion. Most of these funds, \$1.2 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 (52.8%) and federal (43.4%) expenditures.
- Successful competition for federal funding. The rate of increase in federal funding exceeded 50% at UT Arlington, UT Brownsville, UT Pan American, UT San Antonio, and UT Tyler. Additionally, the proportion of tenure/tenure track faculty holding grants increased at seven academic institutions and three health institutions. UT Austin, UT Southwestern Medical Center, and UT M. D. Anderson remain among the top-ranked institutions nationally in federal research funding.
- Honors reflect the quality, impact, and prestige of faculty. In 2007-08, 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. Cumulatively, UT System faculty hold 7 Nobel Prizes, 35 members of the National Academy of Sciences, 50 members of the American Academy of Nursing, 53 members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 50 members of the National Academy of Engineering, and 36 members of the Institute of Medicine. UT Austin, UT Southwestern Medical Center, UT Health Science Center-Houston, and UT Health Science Center-San Antonio hold the largest number of these awards.
- Transferring research discoveries to the marketplace. From 2004 to 2008, the number of new invention disclosures by UT System institutions increased by 44.9%, to 716 and U.S. patents decreased by 17.5% to 99, 61 of those went to health institutions. The UT System as a whole ranks fifth nationally in patent awards to universities. Gross revenue from intellectual property also increased, by 25.5% to \$37.2 million. And, UT System institutions have received a total of \$95 million in Texas Emerging Technology Funds, 67% of the total state awards.

## HEALTH CARE

- Training future health professionals. In 2008, UT System academic and health institutions awarded 2,782 undergraduate and 2,702 graduate/professional health-related certificates and degrees. Among these 2,116 were undergraduate and graduate degrees in nursing. Altogether, UT System health institutions awarded nearly two-thirds 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 four are in the top 20 of master's degrees awarded to Hispanic students.
- Improving health in Texas. In 2007, UT System health faculty were responsible for 5.3 million outpatient visits and 1.4 million hospital days. Health care provided to the uninsured and underinsured totaled \$1.3 billion, an increase of 19% from 2003. Total patient care revenue at UT System health institutions increased from \$1.93 billion to \$3.38 billion over the past five years.
- Patients' satisfaction with health services. Patient satisfaction ratings ranged from 82% to 99% in 2008. For example, 92% of UT M. D. Anderson patients said they would recommend the hospital to others for cancer care. Ninety-nine percent of UT Health Science Center-Houston's UT Physicians/Medical School patients expressed satisfaction with their overall treatment. At the UT Health Science Center-San Antonio School of Medicine, 94% of patients would recommend the clinics to others. And, at UT Health Science Center-Tyler, emergency room satisfaction increased 1.4 points, to 90.5% from 2007 to 2008.

## OPERATIONS EFFICIENCY AND PRODUCTIVITY

### Revenues and Expenditures

- The balance in key sources of revenue is shifting to the institution and the student. In 2004, UT System revenues totaled \$9.1 billion; in 2008, revenues increased by 33% to \$12.1 billion – over 33% from hospital and physician fees, 20% from grants and contracts, 16% from state-appropriated general revenue, and 8% from tuition and fees. Between 2003 and 2008, in inflation-adjusted dollars, average general revenue per student decreased by less than 1%, from \$5,310 to \$5,260, still below the benchmark of \$5,850 in 2002. To cover necessary costs, average tuition and fees per FTE student increased over this period, from \$3,660 to \$5,150 in inflation-adjusted dollars.
- Expenditures focus on health care, instruction, student services, and research. About 26% of the UT System's total \$11.2 billion in expenses in FY 2008 was designated for instruction, scholarships and fellowships, and student services, 26% for health care, and 15% for research.
- Administrative efficiency increased. Between 2004 and 2008, the portion of total institutional expenses devoted to administrative costs decreased to just over 6%, decreasing at six academic institutions, and four health institutions. The average for academic institutions decreased from 7.6% to 7.0%, and from 6.7% to 5.7% for health institutions.
- Strong growth and stewardship of endowments. The value of the UT System endowments – an important resource for investments in quality – increased 48.4%, to \$16.1 billion from 2004 to 2008. Per FTE student, the value of endowments increased over this period to \$71,272, and per FTE faculty to \$769,196. 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 2004 to 2008, total donor support increased by over 23%, to \$801.4 million. Over this period, contributions increased by more than 100% at UT Permian Basin and UT Health Science Center-San Antonio. In 2007, if the UT System is taken as a whole, total voluntary support was \$760.9 million, second 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 2004 and 2008, total HUB expenditures increased from \$331.1 million to \$452.3 million, and exceeded goals in two of six expenditure categories. Over this period, HUB expenditures increased by an average of 87.5% on academic campuses and by 63.2% at health institutions.
- Reducing energy use. Between 2003 and 2007, eight 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 three years.
- Efficiency in utilization of classroom space. From 2004 to 2008, six academic institutions increased the average weekly hours during which classroom space is used. Eight campuses exceeded the state-wide average of 31.7 hours/week. Four campuses increased the average weekly hours of use of class laboratories, and seven exceed the state-wide average of 22.9 hours/week.
- Productivity of space usage. Between 2004 and 2008, capital investments resulted in increases in research space throughout the System while research expenditures also increased. As a result, from 2004 to 2008, the ratio of research expenditures to research space also increased at twelve UT System institutions. At six health institutions and seven academic institutions, 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	2004	22	19	24	1066	950	1180	1100	529	--
	2008	22	19	24	1064	950	1180	1105	508	--
Austin	2004	26	23	28	1230	1110	1340	1213	649	165
	2008	27	24	30	1231	1110	1350	1231	656	167
UTD	2004	27	24	29	1239	1130	1340	1163	543	--
	2008	27	24	30	1248	1140	1370	1175	562	--
UTEP	2004	19	--	--	924	--	--	965	448	--
	2008	19	16	22	941	830	1050	923	443	--
UTPA	2004	18	16	21	922	810	1030	834	445	--
	2008	19	17	21	938	830	1040	832	576	--
UTPB	2004	22	19	24	991	860	1120	825	471	--
	2008	21	18	23	1010	900	1120	1007	431	--
UTSA	2004	20	18	22	980	880	1110	1011	500	--
	2008	21	19	24	1029	920	1140	1038	567	--
UTT	2004	23	20	25	1068	968	1170	952	--	--
	2008	23	20	25	1068	960	1170	1006	485	--

Source: UT System Academic Institutions; IPEDS

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

	(fall 2007 and spring 2008 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	\$7,644	40.2%	\$4,568	\$3,076	59.8%	\$5,807	24.0%
Austin	8,130	47.7%	6,300	1,830	77.5%	5,127	36.9%
UTB	4,846	70.1%	4,846	0	100.0%	1,450	70.1%
UTD	8,710	35.6%	4,445	4,265	51.0%	7,126	18.2%
UTEP	5,768	47.8%	5,768	0	100.0%	3,008	47.8%
UTPA	4,924	71.4%	4,924	0	100.0%	1,409	71.4%
UTPB	4,978	46.3%	4,978	0	100.0%	2,674	46.3%
UTSA	7,242	45.4%	4,736	2,506	65.4%	5,090	29.7%
UTT	5,550	39.9%	5,017	533	90.4%	3,547	36.1%
Average 2007-08	\$7,074	48.8%	\$5,361	\$1,713	75.8%	\$4,456	37.0%
Average 2006-07	\$6,573	47.8%	\$5,120	\$1,454	77.9%	\$4,127	37.2%

Source: Common Data Set

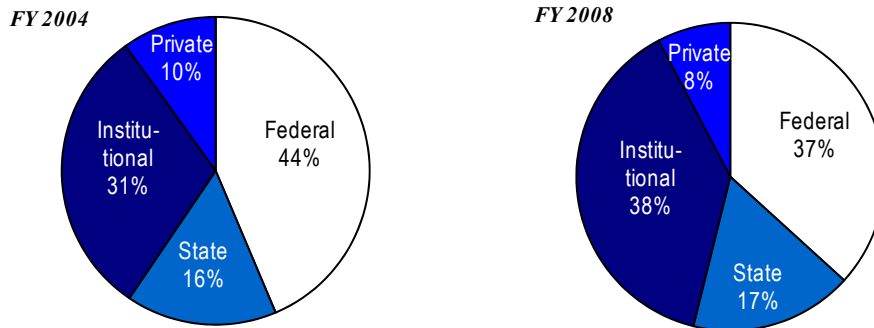


Table I-3 UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL AID AWARDS, FY 2008

	Number of Awards	Amount Awarded (in millions \$)	Grants and Scholarships				% Work Study \$	% Loan \$
			% Federal \$	% State \$	% Institutional \$	% Private \$		
UTA	30,995	\$109.2	16.9%	3.5%	15.0%	3.0%	1.1%	60.5%
Austin	83,413	354.3	8.5%	6.5%	33.5%	4.2%	0.8%	46.6%
UTB	20,585	59.6	36.7%	7.4%	4.6%	2.7%	1.3%	47.3%
UTD	17,772	55.9	12.9%	4.1%	18.5%	2.3%	0.9%	61.3%
UTEP	32,593	102.1	28.1%	12.5%	9.7%	3.5%	1.2%	45.0%
UTPA	33,972	102.0	32.3%	25.9%	11.4%	1.5%	2.2%	26.7%
UTPB	3,684	12.0	27.5%	3.6%	5.6%	3.6%	0.8%	58.9%
UTSA	53,394	167.7	17.6%	5.2%	7.2%	5.3%	1.2%	63.5%
UTT	7,798	28.1	17.9%	2.3%	10.0%	5.8%	0.7%	63.4%
Total FY 2008	284,206	\$990.8	17.9%	8.3%	18.7%	3.7%	1.1%	50.3%
Total FY 2004	225,874	\$741.4	18.9%	6.9%	13.3%	4.3%	1.4%	55.2%

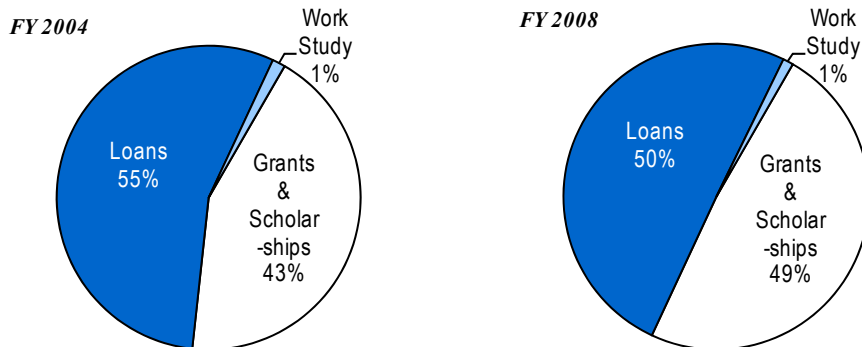
Source: UT System Office of Institutional Studies and Policy Analysis

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

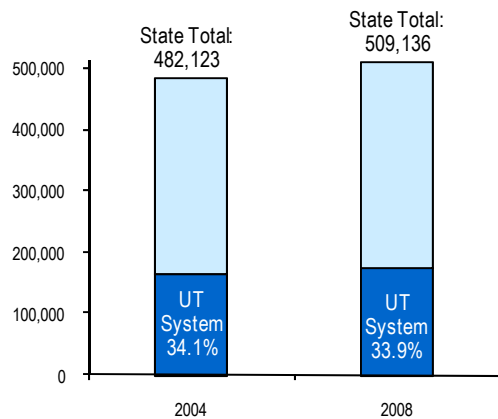
*Table I-4 FALL ENROLLMENT*

	2004	2008	% Change 2004-2008	% of Total, By Level	
				2004	2008
<b><i>System Total</i></b>					
Total Enrollment	182,752	195,107	6.8%		
Undergraduate	139,290	150,607	8.1%	76.2%	77.2%
Graduate	37,454	38,260	2.2%	20.5%	19.6%
Master's	27,846	28,225	1.4%	15.2%	14.5%
Doctoral	9,608	10,035	4.4%	5.3%	5.1%
Professional	6,008	6,240	3.9%	3.3%	3.2%
<b><i>Academic</i></b>					
Total Enrollment	172,052	183,226	6.5%		
Undergraduate	137,268	148,187	8.0%	79.8%	80.9%
Graduate	32,790	33,277	1.5%	19.1%	18.2%
Master's	25,016	25,334	1.3%	14.5%	13.8%
Doctoral	7,774	7,943	2.2%	4.5%	4.3%
Professional	1,994	1,762	-11.6%	1.2%	1.0%
<b><i>Health</i></b>					
Total Enrollment	10,700	11,881	11.0%		
Undergraduate	2,022	2,420	19.7%	18.9%	20.4%
Graduate	4,664	4,983	6.8%	43.6%	41.9%
Master's	2,830	2,891	2.2%	26.4%	24.3%
Doctoral	1,834	2,092	14.1%	17.1%	17.6%
Professional	4,014	4,478	11.6%	37.5%	37.7%

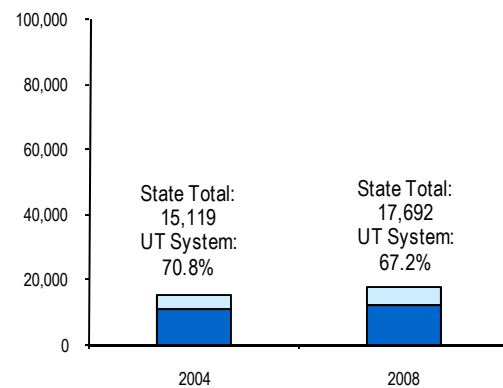
Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

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

### *Academic*

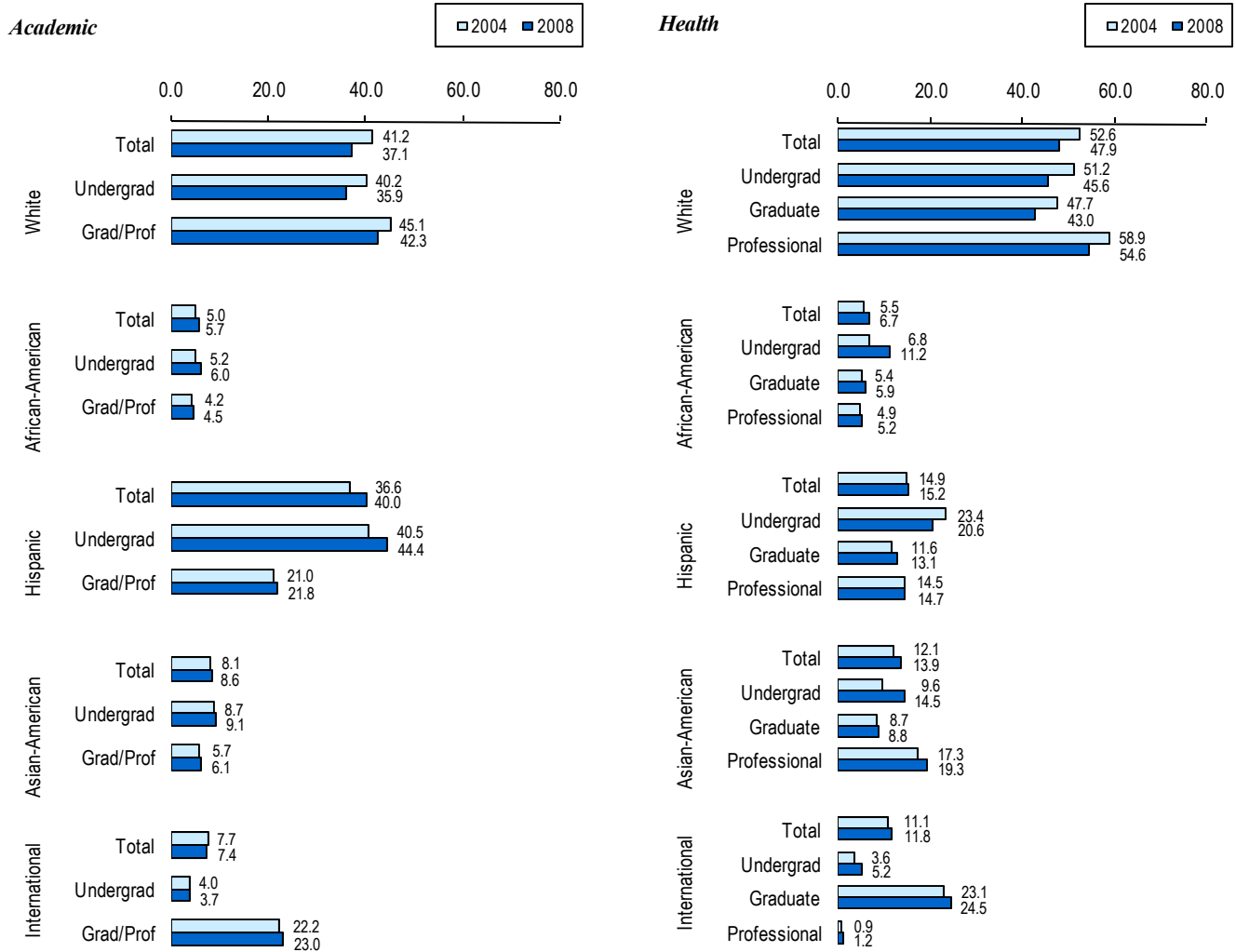


### *Health*



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 2008:**  
 White: 37.8%  
 African-American: 5.8%  
 Hispanic: 38.5%  
 Asian-American: 8.9%  
 International: 7.7%

Table I-5 FALL ENROLLMENT BY INSTITUTION

	% Change			% Change			
	2004	2008	2004-2008	2004	2008	2004-2008	
<b>Academic</b>							
UTA	25,297	25,084	-0.8%	UTSWMC	2,273	2,415	6.2%
Austin	50,377	49,984	-0.8%	UTMB	2,121	2,338	10.2%
UTB	11,546	17,197	48.9%	UTHSCH	3,399	3,865	13.7%
UTD	14,092	14,943	6.0%	UTHSCSA	2,837	3,060	7.9%
UTEP	18,918	20,458	8.1%	UTMDA	70	203	190.0%
UTPA	17,030	17,534	3.0%				
UTPB	3,291	3,496	6.2%				
UTSA	26,175	28,413	8.6%				
UTT	5,326	6,117	14.9%				

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

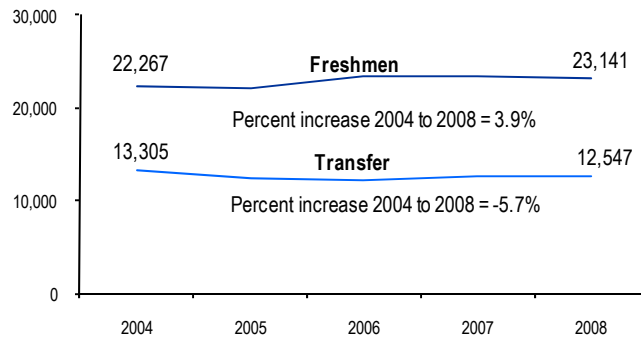
Table I-6 COMPARISON OF ETHNICITY FOR FIRST-TIME UNDERGRADUATES AND TEXAS HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

	2003			2007		
	Texas HS Graduates	UT Academic	UT Academic Top 10%	Texas HS Graduates	UT Academic	UT Academic Top 10%
White	49.1%	38.7%	51.6%	46.5%	36.3%	43.6%
African-American	13.4%	4.3%	4.8%	13.3%	6.1%	5.8%
Hispanic	33.9%	43.5%	26.9%	35.8%	42.0%	31.8%
Asian-American	3.4%	9.6%	16.2%	4.0%	11.5%	18.0%
Native American	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%
International	0.0%	3.2%	0.1%	0.0%	3.5%	0.5%
Unknown	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%

Source: TEA Graduate Reports, Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

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

Academic



	2004	2008
Freshmen		
Top 10%	26.8%	30.2%
Full-time	94.3%	94.9%

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Table I-7 UNDERGRADUATES PER PROFESSIONAL ACADEMIC ADVISOR, FALL 2008

	Headcount		FTE	
	# Advisors	Students / Prof. Advisor	# FTE Advisors	Students / FTE Prof. Advisor
UTA	56	339	53.9	352
Austin	141	265	140.4	266
UTB	25	653	24.5	666
UTD	40	248	40.0	248
UTEP	49	350	36.5	470
UTPA	28	548	28.0	548
UTPB	4	702	3.5	803
UTSA	91	274	87.3	286
UTT	15	356	12.3	435
System Average	50	330	47.4	348

Source: UT System Academic Institutions, THECB

## OUTCOMES

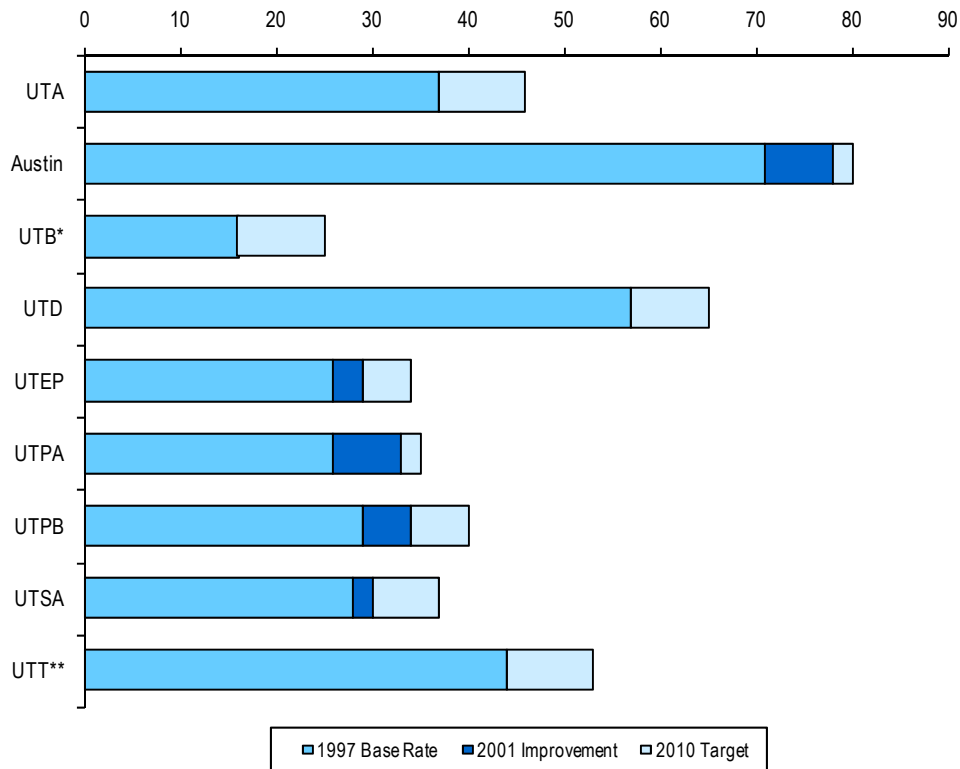
*Table I-8 RETENTION AND GRADUATION RATES*

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

cohort	First-Year Retention			Four-Year Graduation Rate			Six-Year Graduation Rate*					Six-Year Composite Graduation & Persistence Rate		
	2003	2007	Change	1999	2003	Change	1997	2001	Change	2010 Goal	2015 Goal	1997	2001	Change
UTA	60.4%	58.2%	-2.2	14.5%	14.1%	-0.4	37%	37%	0.0	46%	50%	62.0%	65.4%	3.4
Austin	92.7%	90.4%	-2.3	41.3%	50.5%	9.2	71%	78%	7.0	80%	85%	81.8%	86.4%	4.6
UTD	80.2%	82.4%	2.2	29.6%	42.6%	13.0	57%	55%	-2.0	65%	72%	72.8%	78.7%	5.9
UTEP	65.2%	70.4%	5.2	4.5%	4.5%	0.0	26%	29%	3.0	34%	53%	51.7%	55.1%	3.4
UTPA	66.0%	70.9%	4.9	8.4%	13.2%	4.8	26%	33%	7.0	35%	53%	53.0%	57.1%	4.1
UTPB	67.8%	54.0%	-13.8	15.5%	17.6%	2.1	29%	34%	5.0	40%	53%	57.1%	57.6%	0.5
UTSA	51.9%	58.3%	6.4	6.1%	7.4%	1.3	28%	30%	2.0	37%	53%	56.5%	60.6%	4.1
UTT**	56.0%	65.4%	9.4	37.9%	15.1%	-22.8	44%	37%	-7.0	53%	55%	66.7%	60.5%	-6.2

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	
	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007
UTA	57.5%	55.5% -	69.2%	50.7% -	61.3%	60.9% -	63.6%	68.3% +	67.9%	60.0% -
Austin	93.3%	92.1% -	90.2%	90.3% +	89.6%	82.7% -	96.5%	93.9% -	72.4%	89.7% +
UTD	78.2%	84.4% +	76.9%	82.5% +	75.9%	68.9% -	90.8%	84.7% -	78.9%	80.0% +
UTEP	62.6%	72.4% +	41.1%	57.5% +	65.8%	69.2% +	70.0%	71.4% +	3.3%	78.4% +
UTPA	60.2%	64.9% +	**	66.7%	66.1%	70.1% +	86.2%	84.4% -	63.1%	79.4% +
UTPB	66.0%	48.2% -	46.7%	45.0% -	72.0%	59.5% -	**	72.7%	**	**
UTSA	46.2%	52.8% +	56.4%	66.9% +	58.4%	62.6% +	44.0%	56.7% +	55.4%	65.9% +
UTT	55.3%	67.0% +	56.3%	57.1% +	50.0%	61.7% +	80.0%	83.3% +	**	--

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	
	1997	2001	1997	2001	1997	2001	1997	2001	1997	2001
UTA	33.3%	35.6% +	35.8%	41.3% +	27.0%	32.4% +	56.8%	41.7% -	57.1%	44.4% -
Austin	71.3%	77.8% +	63.5%	70.5% +	63.2%	69.4% +	73.1%	81.3% +	52.4%	67.9% +
UTD	54.3%	53.3% -	43.5%	54.4% +	41.4%	49.5% +	71.9%	63.4% -	37.5%	61.3% +
UTEP	26.5%	29.3% +	22.9%	26.5% +	24.5%	28.1% +	31.6%	28.1% -	31.1%	33.6% +
UTPA	27.4%	32.7% +	30.0%	42.9% +	25.3%	32.0% +	46.7%	40.0% -	50.0%	34.1% -
UTPB	28.8%	33.0% +	**	0.0%	32.6%	36.2% +	**	**	**	--
UTSA	26.9%	26.9%	31.9%	27.7% -	27.4%	31.2% +	32.9%	29.4% -	22.2%	36.1% +
UTT*	41.9%	36.9% -	42.9%	50.0% +	40.0%	46.2% +	**	20.0%	--	**

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

NOTE: \* 6-yr rate based on 1998 cohort, not 1997 \*\* 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	
	1997	2001	1997	2001	1997	2001	1997	2001	1997	2001
UTA	62.5%	65.8% +	52.9%	63.8% +	55.4%	61.7% +	76.0%	73.6% -	57.1%	52.4% -
Austin	82.1%	86.7% +	73.1%	83.5% +	77.8%	82.2% +	88.0%	90.4% +	57.2%	71.8% +
UTD	71.4%	78.5% +	56.4%	68.4% +	65.5%	75.8% +	89.0%	84.4% -	37.5%	67.7% +
UTEP	50.0%	50.5% +	39.6%	38.8% -	52.6%	56.9% +	63.0%	59.4% -	50.0%	50.7% +
UTPA	54.8%	57.3% +	70.0%	42.9% -	52.4%	57.4% +	73.0%	68.0% -	57.1%	40.9% -
UTPB	51.5%	56.8% +	**	60.0%	67.5%	56.5% -	**	**	**	--
UTSA	55.3%	60.7% +	62.7%	58.5% -	56.6%	60.8% +	64.0%	66.1% +	22.2%	44.4% +
UTT*	66.3%	62.1% -	71.4%	50.0% -	80.0%	53.8% -	**	60.0%	--	**

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

NOTE: \* 6-yr rate based on 1998 cohort, not 1997 \*\* 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>	2000	2004	Change
UTA	49.2%	46.4%	-2.8
Austin	63.6%	68.0%	4.4
UTD	57.2%	62.0%	4.8
UTEP	44.8%	42.7%	-2.1
UTPA	50.0%	61.2%	11.2
UTPB	51.9%	51.5%	-0.4
UTSA	48.4%	53.0%	4.6
UTT	67.6%	48.9%	-18.7

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

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

<b><i>Master's Level 5-Year Rate</i></b>					
		<i>fall</i>	1999	2003	Change
UTSWMC	Cohort Size		15	8	
	% Graduated		66.7%	75.0%	8.3
UTMB	Cohort Size		27	100	
	% Graduated		88.9%	74.0%	-14.9
UTHSCH	Cohort Size		247	304	
	% Graduated		58.3%	55.6%	-2.7
UTHSCSA	Cohort Size		81	127	
	% Graduated		72.8%	81.1%	8.3
<b><i>Doctoral Level 10-Year Rate</i></b>					
		AY	1995	1999	Change
UTSWMC	Cohort Size		85	77	
	% Master's		8.2%	9.1%	0.9
	% Doctoral		62.4%	61.0%	-1.4
UTMB	Cohort Size		45	39	
	% Master's		6.7%	7.7%	1.0
	% Doctoral		51.1%	53.8%	2.7
UTHSCH	Cohort Size		105	109	
	% Master's		13.3%	8.3%	-5.0
	% Doctoral		54.3%	61.5%	7.2
UTHSCSA	Cohort Size		50	47	
	% Master's		6.0%	8.5%	2.5
	% Doctoral		62.0%	61.7%	-0.3

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

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

		(average fall and spring semesters enrolled)								
2006-07		UTA	Austin	UTB	UTD	UTEP	UTPA	UTPB	UTSA	UTT
Science & Math	# of graduates	220	952	78	239	168	156	40	298	28
	Avg. semesters enrolled	10	9	11	10	11	11	11	11	11
Arts & Architecture	# of graduates	701	2,250	161	303	431	495	74	590	124
	Avg. semesters enrolled	11	9	11	10	12	11	11	11	11
Business	# of graduates	566	851	79	505	213	309	64	580	110
	Avg. semesters enrolled	11	8	12	10	12	11	11	11	11
Engineering	# of graduates	151	814	--	114	126	64	--	107	17
	Avg. semesters enrolled	11	9	--	10	11	11	--	12	11
Health	# of graduates	144	208	17	30	109	146	--	12	103
	Avg. semesters enrolled	11	9	13	10	11	11	--	12	11
Social Science & Service	# of graduates	437	1,948	133	311	224	339	125	534	126
	Avg. semesters enrolled	10	9	11	10	11	11	11	11	11
Technology	# of graduates	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	15
	Avg. semesters enrolled	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	--	11
Total	# of graduates	2,219	7,023	470	1,502	1,271	1,509	303	2,121	523
	Avg. semesters enrolled	11	9	11	10	11	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
	2003-04	2007-08	Change	Change	2003-04	2007-08	Change	Change	2003-04	2007-08	Change	Change
<b>Academic</b>	22,469	26,033	15.9%	11.3%	8,383	8,943	6.7%	-1.5%	848	1,274	50.2%	7.5%
UTA	3,280	3,920	19.5%	-0.3%	1,796	1,694	-5.7%	-1.8%	75	153	104.0%	7.6%
Austin	8,959	8,617	-3.8%	-1.7%	2,835	3,006	6.0%	-4.4%	683	890	30.3%	-1.7%
UTB	684	900	31.6%	68.3%	166	149	-10.2%	-1.6%	--	--	--	--
UTD	1,823	2,314	26.9%	2.8%	1,363	1,440	5.6%	12.0%	50	111	122.0%	20.8%
UTEP	1,754	2,749	56.7%	12.9%	660	745	12.9%	-14.5%	24	35	45.8%	51.9%
UTPA	1,894	2,420	27.8%	9.5%	489	654	33.7%	8.6%	11	24	118.2%	39.8%
UTPB	443	518	16.9%	16.4%	109	109	0.0%	25.4%	--	--	--	--
UTSA	2,912	3,596	23.5%	17.9%	769	934	21.5%	-4.8%	5	61	1120.0%	104.5%
UTT	720	999	38.8%	36.3%	196	212	8.2%	-6.7%	--	--	--	--
<b>Health</b>	799	982	22.9%	13.5%	648	792	22.2%	31.9%	236	273	15.7%	13.1%
UTSWMC	61	46	-24.6%	3.8%	84	97	15.5%	238.1%	59	82	39.0%	13.9%
UTMB	240	279	16.3%	1.8%	114	208	82.5%	71.1%	38	40	5.3%	7.3%
UTHSCH	145	236	62.8%	128.9%	344	308	-10.5%	-22.4%	105	118	12.4%	13.9%
UTHSCSA	323	325	0.6%	-27.4%	106	179	68.9%	45.5%	34	33	-2.9%	15.1%
UTMDA	30	96	220.0%	85.3%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>System</b>	23,268	27,015	16.1%	11.4%	9,031	9,735	7.8%	1.2%	1,084	1,547	42.7%	8.5%

	Professional				Total *			
	Degrees			Enrollment	Degrees			Enrollment
	2003-04	2007-08	Change	Change	2003-04	2007-08	Change	Change
<b>Academic</b>	592	582	-1.7%	-12.2%	32,292	36,891	14.2%	9.0%
UTA	--	--	--	--	5,151	5,824	13.1%	-0.4%
Austin	588	574	-2.4%	-12.2%	13,065	13,087	0.2%	-2.4%
UTB	--	--	--	--	850	1,051	23.6%	62.5%
UTD	4	8	100.0%	--	3,240	3,873	19.5%	6.1%
UTEP	--	--	--	--	2,438	3,529	44.7%	8.7%
UTPA	--	--	--	--	2,394	3,098	29.4%	9.6%
UTPB	--	--	--	--	552	627	13.6%	17.5%
UTSA	--	--	--	--	3,686	4,591	24.6%	15.7%
UTT	--	--	--	--	916	1,211	32.2%	28.7%
<b>Health</b>	923	945	2.4%	7.3%	2,891	3,412	18.0%	15.0%
UTSWMC	204	219	7.4%	4.8%	413	588	42.4%	36.9%
UTMB	190	194	2.1%	7.6%	582	723	24.2%	17.6%
UTHSCH	250	246	-1.6%	8.8%	907	947	4.4%	10.8%
UTHSCSA	279	286	2.5%	7.6%	914	1,044	14.2%	2.5%
UTMDA	--	--	--	--	75	110	46.7%	85.3%
<b>System</b>	1,515	1,527	0.8%	0.8%	35,183	40,303	14.6%	9.3%

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

NOTE: \* Total may include certificates

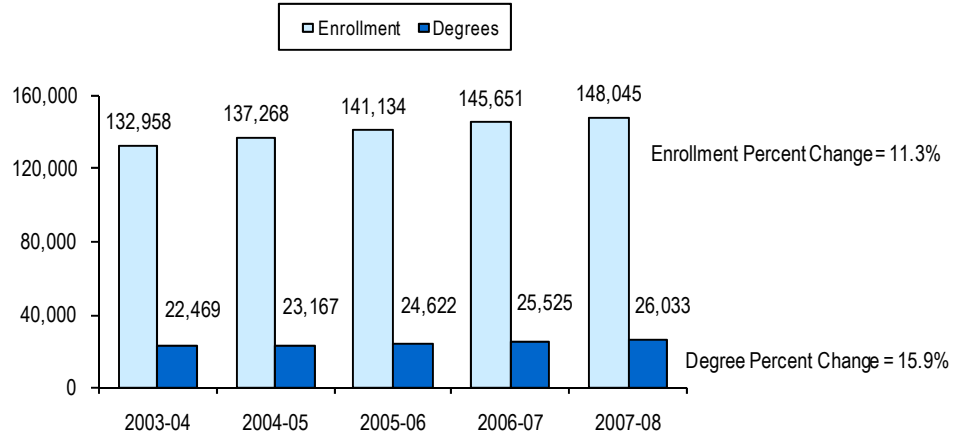
*Table I-16 DEGREES AWARDED BY LEVEL AND ETHNICITY*

	UT Academic Institutions			UT Health Institutions		
	2003-04	2007-08	Change	2003-04	2007-08	Change
<b>Baccalaureate degrees</b>	<b>22,469</b>	<b>26,033</b>	<b>3,564</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>183</b>
White	48.9%	44.2%	-4.7	53.6%	51.1%	-2.5
African-American	4.8%	5.4%	0.6	10.9%	9.5%	-1.4
Hispanic	30.2%	35.3%	5.1	24.9%	18.6%	-6.3
Asian-American	10.4%	10.2%	-0.2	6.6%	13.8%	7.2
International	4.4%	3.7%	-0.7	0.8%	2.9%	2.1
<b>Master's degrees</b>	<b>8,383</b>	<b>8,943</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>144</b>
White	42.2%	42.9%	0.7	59.7%	56.7%	-3.0
African-American	3.3%	4.6%	1.3	6.2%	7.6%	1.4
Hispanic	17.4%	19.8%	2.4	13.7%	15.2%	1.5
Asian-American	6.4%	8.0%	1.6	9.1%	8.8%	-0.3
International	29.2%	21.4%	-7.8	8.8%	7.2%	-1.6
<b>Doctoral degrees</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>1,274</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>37</b>
White	47.2%	40.4%	-6.8	58.1%	41.8%	-16.3
African-American	3.1%	2.7%	-0.4	2.1%	3.7%	1.6
Hispanic	5.5%	8.1%	2.6	5.5%	7.0%	1.5
Asian-American	4.2%	5.6%	1.4	7.2%	9.9%	2.7
International	38.9%	41.5%	2.6	25.8%	33.3%	7.5
<b>Special/Prof degrees</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>22</b>
White	72.0%	60.5%	-11.5	62.0%	57.8%	-4.2
African-American	3.2%	5.2%	2.0	3.8%	5.8%	2.0
Hispanic	11.1%	17.4%	6.3	13.9%	14.0%	0.1
Asian-American	9.6%	11.3%	1.7	18.7%	17.9%	-0.8
International	0.3%	0.7%	0.4	0.0%	0.3%	0.3

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

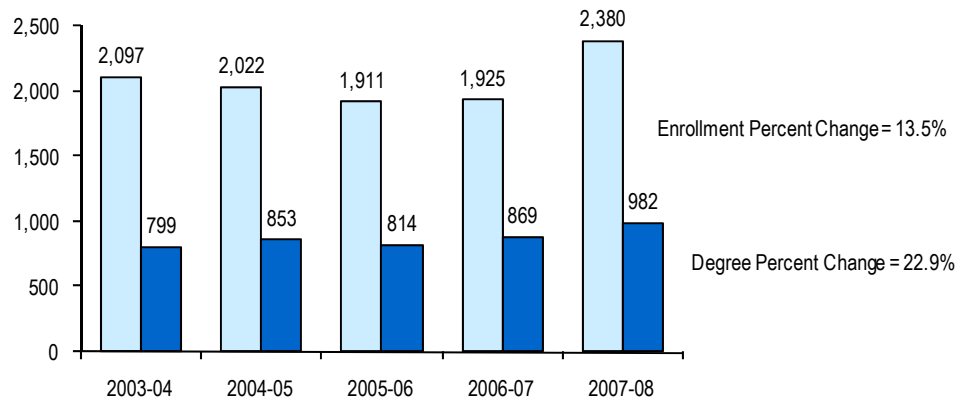
Figure I-7 COMPARISON: UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT VS. BACCALAUREATE DEGREES AWARDED

**Academic**



State totals for public universities	2003-04	2007-08	% change
Undergraduate enrollment:	381,368	402,593	5.6%
UT System as % of State:	33.1%	34.0%	
Baccalaureate degrees awarded:	65,650	76,498	16.5%
UT System as % of State:	34.2%	34.0%	

**Health**



State totals for health institutions	2003-04	2007-08	% change
Undergraduate enrollment:	2,693	3,087	14.6%
UT System as % of State:	77.9%	77.1%	
Baccalaureate degrees awarded:	1,092	1,491	36.5%
UT System as % of State:	73.2%	65.9%	

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Table I-17 LICENSURE EXAM PASS RATES

		2002-03	2006-07	Change
<b>Academic</b>				
Nursing	UTA	83.0%	94.8%	11.8
	UT Austin	89.4%	95.3%	5.9
	UTEP	87.1%	98.6%	11.5
	UTPA	93.4%	95.4%	2.0
	UTT	93.0%	97.0%	4.0
Engineering	UTA	71.0%	73.0%	2.0
	UT Austin	85.8%	87.1%	1.3
	UTEP	83.3%	51.0%	-32.3
	UTSA	77.9%	75.3%	-2.6
	UTT	100.0%	100.0%	0.0
Teacher Certification	UTA	99.0%	98.2%	-0.8
	UT Austin	98.4%	100.0%	1.6
	UTB	89.8%	94.0%	4.2
	UTD	100.0%	100.0%	0.0
	UTEP	91.5%	92.7%	1.2
	UTPA	83.3%	90.0%	6.7
	UTPB	97.4%	98.1%	0.7
	UTSA	90.9%	95.8%	4.9
UTT	96.9%	98.2%	1.3	
Law	UT Austin	92.7%	89.4%	-3.3
Pharmacy	UT Austin	99.0%	98.5%	-0.5
<b>Health</b>				
Health Professions	UTSWMC	86.0%	92.1%	6.1
	UTMB	79.1%	86.7%	7.6
	UTHSCH	100.0%	100.0%	0.0
	UTHSCSA	80.4%	91.1%	10.7
	UTMDA	100.0%	94.0%	-6.0
Dentistry	UTHSCH	91.3%	99.0%	7.7
	UT HSCSA	90.0%	98.0%	8.0
Medicine Part I or II	UTSWMC	99.7%	97.1%	-2.6
	UTMB	92.5%	97.8%	5.3
	UTHSCH	91.0%	95.1%	4.1
	UTHSCSA	94.0%	92.0%	-2.0
Nursing	UTMB	88.8%	100.0%	11.2
	UTHSCH	94.0%	88.0%	-6.0
	UTHSCSA	93.3%	90.6%	-2.7
Nursing (Advance Practice)	UTMB	84.4%	84.0%	-0.4
	UTHSCH	68.0%	100.0%	32.0
	UTHSCSA	85.0%	100.0%	15.0

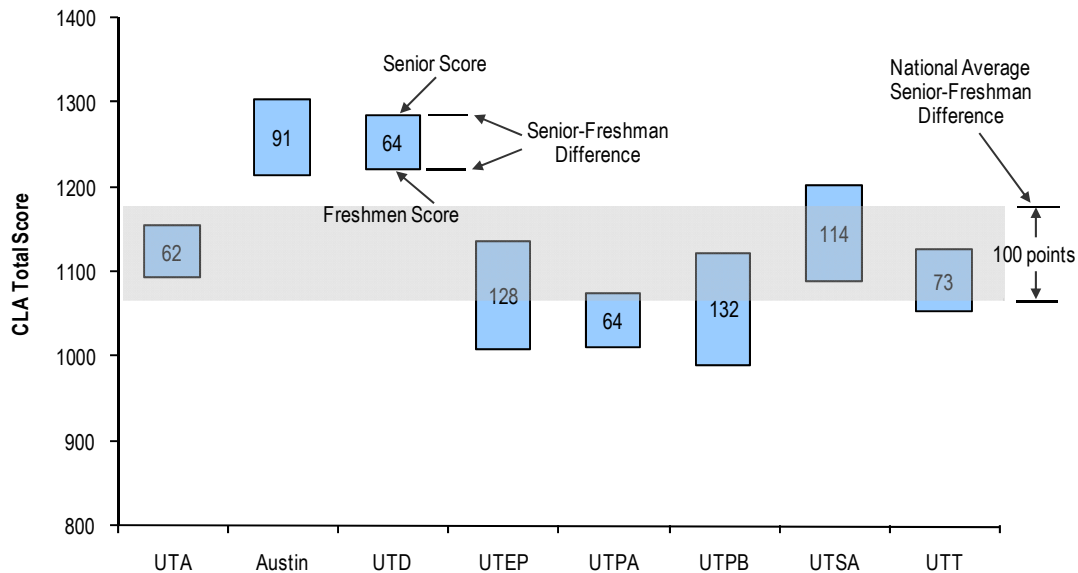
Source: LBB, State Board for Educator Certification

Table I-18 RESULTS: COLLEGIATE LEARNING ASSESSMENT

		Freshmen, 2007				Seniors, 2008			
		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	1076	1051	1051	at expected	1144	1133	1157	at expected
	Writing	1109	1098	1072	at expected	1166	1185	1176	at expected
Austin	Performance	1214	1225	1051	at expected	1312	1315	1157	at expected
	Writing	1214	1171	1072	above expected	1298	1293	1176	at expected
UTD	Performance	1215	1203	1051	at expected	1298	1332	1157	below expected
	Writing	1229	1197	1072	above expected	1273	1305	1176	below expected
UTEP	Performance	990	933	1051	well above	1120	1059	1157	above expected
	Writing	1028	983	1072	well above	1153	1077	1176	well above
UTPA	Performance	997	975	1051	at expected	1052	1014	1157	above expected
	Writing	1024	1017	1072	at expected	1098	1068	1176	above expected
UTPB	Performance	954	1005	1051	below expected	1133	1116	1157	at expected
	Writing	1027	1009	1072	above expected	1112	1143	1176	below expected
UTSA	Performance	1096	994	1051	well above	1185	1137	1157	above expected
	Writing	1081	1033	1072	well above	1221	1171	1176	well above
UTT	Performance	1055	1068	1051	at expected	1133	1150	1157	at expected
	Writing	1050	1082	1072	below expected	1119	1171	1176	well below

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

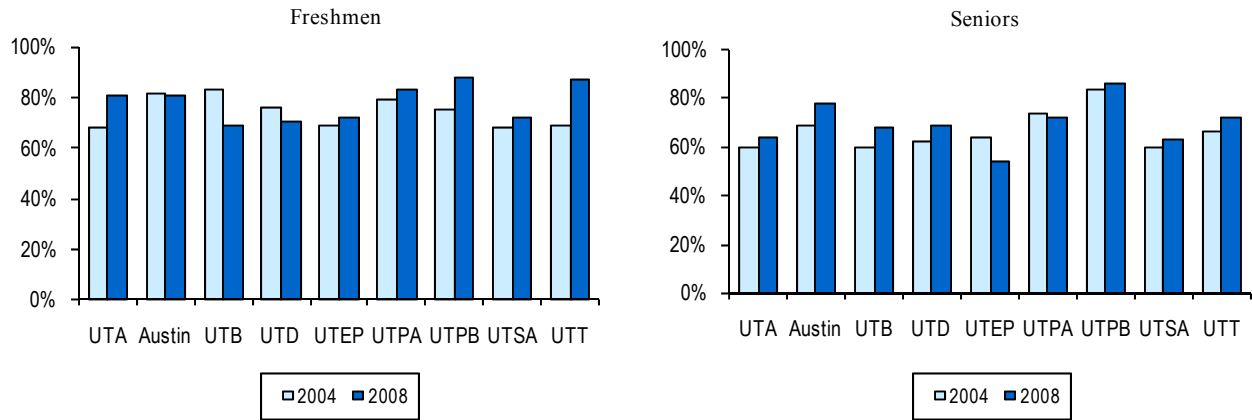
Figure I-8 SENIOR-FRESHMAN DIFFERENCES IN CLA TOTAL SCORES, AY 2007-08



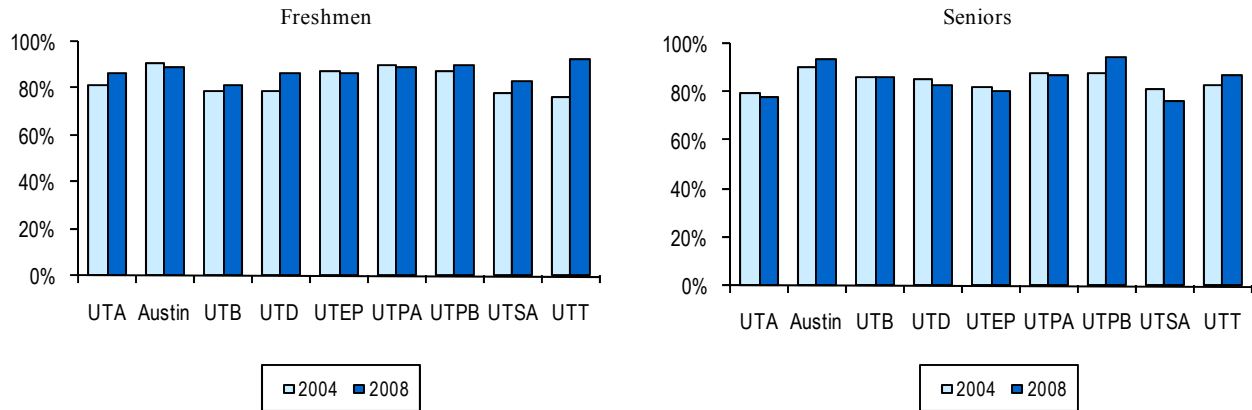
Source: UT System Office of Academic Affairs

Figure I-9 RESULTS: NATIONAL SURVEY OF STUDENT ENGAGEMENT

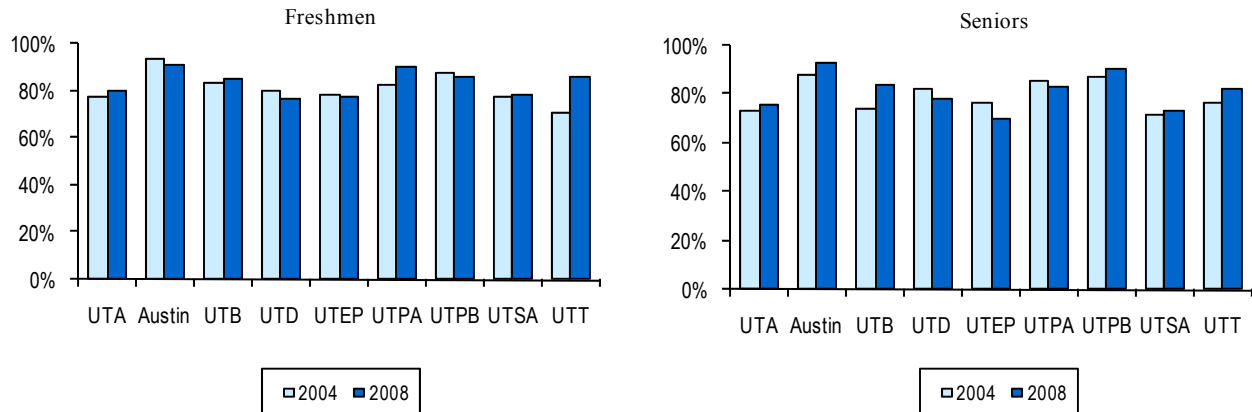
**Quality of academic advising: percent responding good or excellent**



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



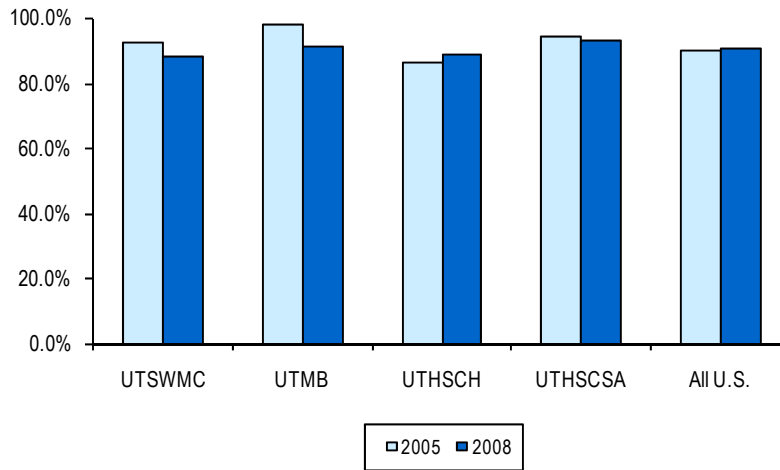
**Would attend the same institution again: percent responding definitely or probably yes**



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 after graduation

	2002-03	2006-07
<b>Academic</b>		
UTA	86.5%	82.0%
Austin	77.7%	69.3%
UTB	89.2%	86.9%
UTD	87.5%	81.5%
UTEP	81.7%	76.1%
UTPA	93.7%	88.7%
UTPB	91.7%	87.5%
UTSA	84.4%	81.5%
UTT	91.2%	85.4%
<b>Health</b>		
UTSWMC	82.7%	79.5%
UTMB	93.9%	95.0%
UTHSCH	96.6%	92.1%
UTHSCSA	89.3%	85.0%
UTMDA	100.0%	85.3%

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

*Table I-20* NUMBER OF STUDENTS STUDYING ABROAD

	Total Undergrads	# Undergrads Studying Abroad	% Undergrads Studying Abroad
	Fall 2006	2006-07	
UTA	19,205	210	1.1%
Austin	36,775	2,172	5.9%
UTB	14,835	30	0.2%
UTD	10,086	94	0.9%
UTEP	16,793	131	0.8%
UTPA	15,076	369	2.4%
UTPB	3,000	0	0.0%
UTSA	24,738	252	1.0%
UTT	5,143	41	0.8%

Source: Texas Higher Education Coord. Board, Institute of International Education



# FACULTY, INSTRUCTION, AND RESEARCH

## FACULTY

*Table I-21* TENURED/TENURE-TRACK FACULTY HEADCOUNT

(professors, associate and assistant professors, instructors)

<i>Fall</i>	2004	2008	% Change	% Change, 2004 - 2008	
				Enrollment	Research
<b><i>Academic</i></b>					
UTA	543	636	17.1%	-0.8%	197.1%
Austin	1,926	1,950	1.2%	-0.8%	37.9%
UTB	236	318	34.7%	48.9%	80.9%
UTD	337	399	18.4%	6.0%	89.6%
UTEP	468	498	6.4%	8.1%	49.4%
UTPA	388	464	19.6%	3.0%	96.8%
UTPB	94	94	0.0%	6.2%	60.5%
UTSA	516	590	14.3%	8.6%	109.5%
UTT	152	175	15.1%	14.9%	283.3%
Subtotal	4,660	5,124	10.0%	6.5%	52.8%
w/o Austin	2,734	3,174	16.1%	9.5%	103.5%
<b><i>Health</i></b>					
UTSWMC	373	423	13.4%	6.2%	18.0%
UTMB	500	460	-8.0%	10.2%	15.6%
UTHSCH	460	439	-4.6%	13.7%	31.3%
UTHSCSA	536	545	1.7%	7.9%	51.0%
UTMDA	585	606	3.6%	190.0%	55.7%
Subtotal	2,454	2,473	0.8%	11.0%	35.0%
<b>Total</b>	7,114	7,597	6.8%	6.8%	40.7%
w/o Austin	5,188	5,647	8.8%	9.6%	41.7%

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Table I-22 AVERAGE TENURE/TENURE-TRACK FACULTY SALARIES

	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	FY 09	Average Annual % Change
UTA	\$70,956	\$72,816	\$76,650	\$79,616	\$82,288	3.8%
Austin	90,156	94,480	99,819	104,143	108,951	4.8%
UTB	55,748	57,571	60,014	58,744	55,698	0.1%
UTD	89,812	94,318	98,965	104,889	107,921	4.7%
UTEP	67,032	67,784	70,658	72,542	74,790	2.8%
UTPA	62,711	64,390	65,387	67,367	69,024	2.4%
UTPB	58,566	59,447	63,190	66,323	66,874	3.4%
UTSA	72,211	76,420	81,291	83,527	86,969	4.8%
UTT	59,427	62,230	63,962	64,978	67,649	3.3%

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Table I-23 AVERAGE FACULTY SALARIES IN PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES, FY 2008

	Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor
New Jersey	\$121,257	\$88,042	\$69,400	\$46,775
California	113,870	79,434	69,203	56,250
Pennsylvania	109,153	78,564	63,424	46,334
Michigan	108,093	75,744	63,451	43,205
N. Carolina	107,595	77,196	65,584	53,990
Ohio	102,554	71,973	60,988	40,963
New York	102,484	75,524	62,588	49,673
Illinois	102,454	72,424	62,849	38,916
Florida	102,385	72,733	62,290	45,881
Georgia	99,340	70,694	59,110	41,070
10 States Average	107,935	75,943	64,057	43,918
National Average	102,646	73,613	62,088	43,268
Texas	104,518	72,612	63,795	43,484

Source: THECB, American Association of University Professors Salary Survey

## INSTRUCTION

*Table I-24 STUDENTS PER FACULTY*

	FTE students		FTE faculty		Students / Faculty		
	<i>Fall</i>	2004	2008	2004	2008	2004	2008
<b>Academic</b>							
UTA		18,592	18,470	866	950	21	19
Austin		44,570	44,456	2,320	2,525	19	18
UTB		7,262	9,137	403	554	18	16
UTD		10,282	11,291	489	580	21	19
UTEP		13,645	14,632	711	739	19	20
UTPA		12,692	13,513	616	528	21	26
UTPB		2,343	2,467	133	146	18	17
UTSA		19,565	22,054	760	928	26	24
UTT		3,891	4,649	246	285	16	16
<b>Health</b>							
UTSWMC		1,988	2,045	1,485	1,729	1.3	1.2
UTMB		1,882	2,149	1,227	1,303	1.5	1.6
UTHSCH		2,879	3,205	1,163	1,230	2.5	2.6
UTHSCSA		2,565	2,876	1,245	1,305	2.1	2.2

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

*Table I-25 PROPORTION OF LOWER DIVISION SEMESTER CREDIT HOURS TAUGHT BY T/TT FACULTY*

<i>Fall</i>	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
UTA	30.3%	27.4%	29.0%	27.3%	27.6%
Austin	52.3%	46.8%	45.3%	42.5%	40.2%
UTD	29.3%	27.5%	26.9%	24.6%	28.0%
UTEP	39.4%	37.2%	39.5%	35.0%	31.5%
UTPA	42.3%	45.6%	40.8%	38.1%	41.4%
UTPB	42.7%	41.4%	35.1%	39.1%	47.0%
UTSA	37.9%	32.9%	30.0%	26.0%	25.1%
UTT	56.3%	52.4%	49.0%	40.1%	42.4%

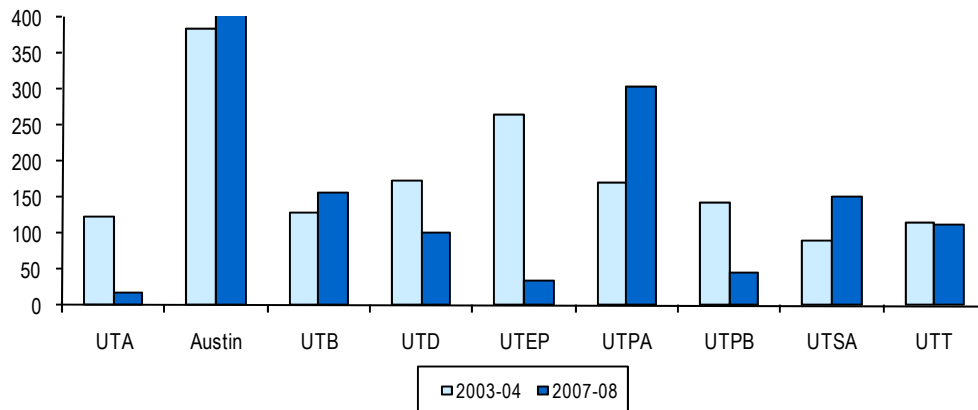
Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Table I-26 SMALL CLASSES

	2003-04		2007-08		
	# of small classes	% of total classes	# of small classes	% of total classes	% of total SCH
UTA	161	3.0%	19	0.3%	0.1%
Austin	605	5.6%	604	5.6%	0.7%
UTB	157	9.4%	185	7.1%	3.8%
UTD	250	9.4%	124	4.2%	0.6%
UTEP	314	7.6%	47	1.0%	0.1%
UTPA	213	5.2%	406	9.0%	1.2%
UTPB	153	18.1%	48	5.2%	1.2%
UTSA	132	3.1%	250	4.8%	0.6%
UTT	159	9.9%	131	8.2%	1.5%
Total	2,144	6.1%	1,814	4.7%	0.7%

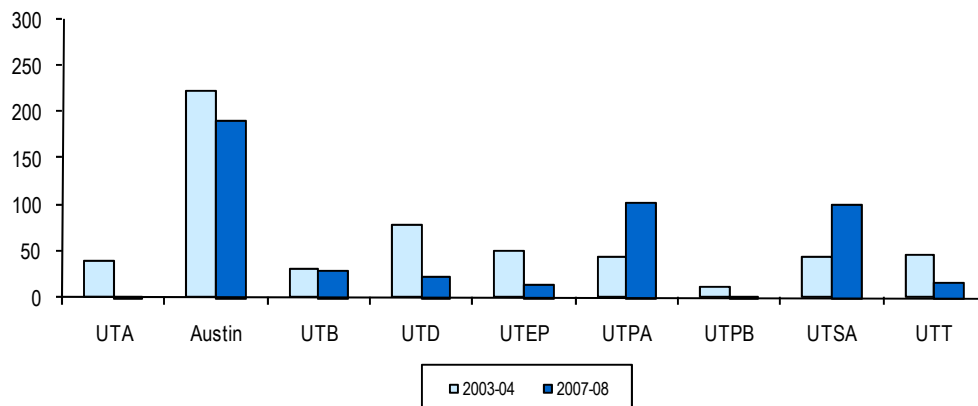
Source: UT System Institutions and Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

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-27 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
	2003-04	2007-08	% change	2003-04	2007-08	% change	
<b>Academic</b>							
UTA	3,197	3,628	13.5%	2,197	2,832	28.9%	4
UTAustin	59	36	-39.0%	50	42	-16.0%	0
UTB	927	2,068	123.1%	591	1,399	136.7%	4
UTD	528	479	-9.3%	353	348	-1.4%	1
UTEP	630	2,636	318.4%	504	2,124	321.4%	4
UTPA	509	552	8.4%	311	387	24.4%	2
UTPB	1,674	2,261	35.1%	863	1,327	53.8%	3
UTSA	187	437	133.7%	123	250	103.3%	1
UTT	446	614	37.7%	433	623	43.9%	4
Subtotal	8,157	12,711	55.8%	5,425	9,332	72.0%	23
<b>Health</b>							
UTSWMC	52	112	115.4%	53	81	52.8%	0
UTMB	50	74	48.0%	4	70	1650.0%	0
UTHSCH	0	50	NA	0	26	NA	1
UTHSCSA	51	49	-3.9%	53	51	-3.8%	0
UTMDA	-	--	-	0	0	NA	0
Subtotal	153	285	86.3%	110	228	107.3%	1
Institution not selected				836	6	-99.3%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,310</b>	<b>12,996</b>	<b>56.4%</b>	<b>6,371</b>	<b>9,566</b>	<b>50.1%</b>	<b>24</b>

Source: UT TeleCampus

Table I-28 COURSE & DEGREE COMPLETION THROUGH THE UT TELECAMPUS

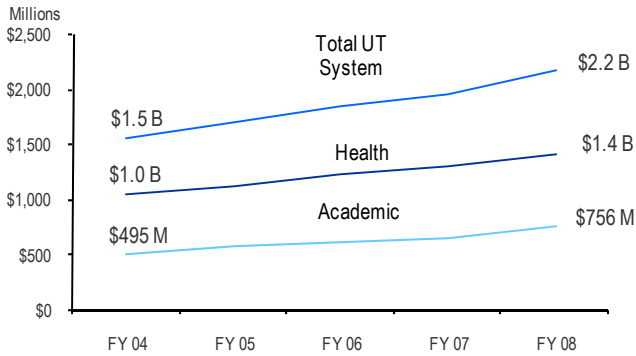
	Completion rates for courses through UTTC		# of degrees completed with 50% or more courses through UTTC	
	Undergraduate	Graduate	Undergraduate	Graduate
2003-04	88%	91%	3	88
2004-05	91%	92%	19	72
2005-06	90%	92%	32	118
2006-07	88%	92%	81	114
2007-08	90%	92%	78	158

Source: UT TeleCampus

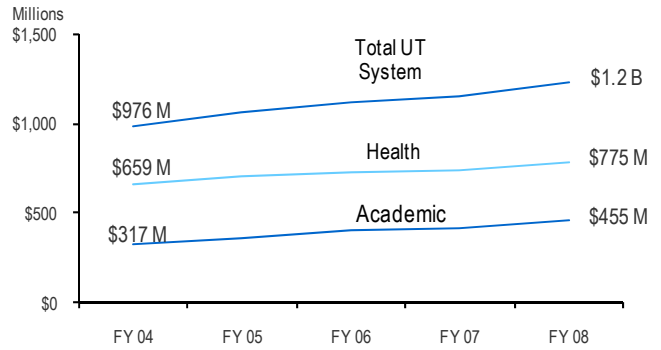
## RESEARCH

Figure I-13 TRENDS: RESEARCH EXPENDITURES

**Total Research Expenditures**



**Federal Research Expenditures**



Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

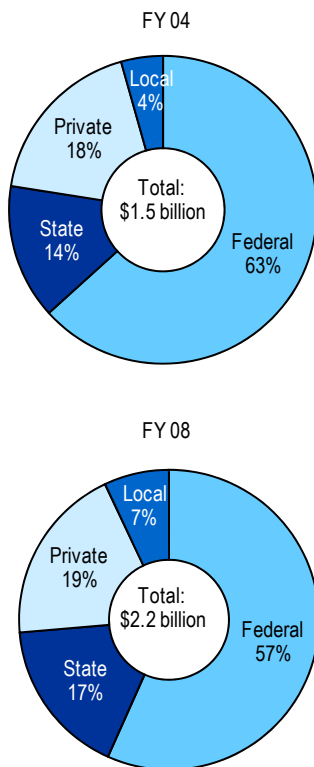
**Total Research \$: % Change, FY 04 – FY 08**

Total: 40.7%      UT System had a 7.6% average  
 Health: 35.0%      annual change compared to 2.6%  
 Academic: 52.8%      for NIH funding from FY 03 to FY 07.

**Federal Research \$: % Change, FY 04 – FY 08**

Total: 26.0%  
 Health: 17.6%  
 Academic: 43.4%

Figure I-14 RESEARCH EXPENDITURES BY SOURCE



Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

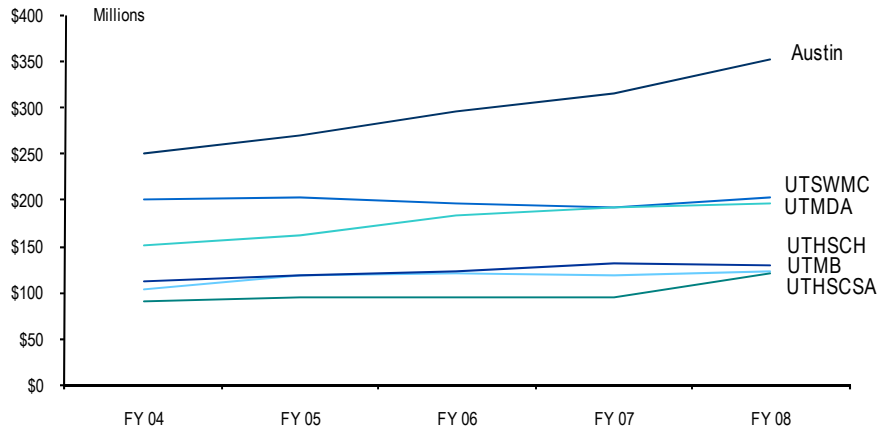
Table I-29 SPONSORED REVENUE

	(\$ in thousands)		
	FY 04	FY 08	% Change
<b>Academic</b>			
UTA	\$41,516	\$62,560	50.7%
Austin	383,632	527,548	37.5%
UTB	67,575	90,830	34.4%
UTD	50,559	39,975	-20.9%
UTEP	73,454	84,673	15.3%
UTPA	56,898	72,642	27.7%
UTPB	5,063	6,572	29.8%
UTSA	56,832	79,687	40.2%
UTT	6,802	11,423	67.9%
Subtotal	\$742,331	\$975,909	31.5%
<b>Health</b>			
UTSWMC	\$381,945	\$386,469	1.2%
UTMB	174,093	258,685	48.6%
UTHSCH	235,442	289,913	23.1%
UTHSCSA	163,255	255,394	56.4%
UTMDA	211,442	264,494	25.1%
UTHSCT	11,479	14,097	22.8%
Subtotal	\$1,177,656	\$1,469,051	24.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,919,987</b>	<b>\$2,444,960</b>	<b>27.3%</b>

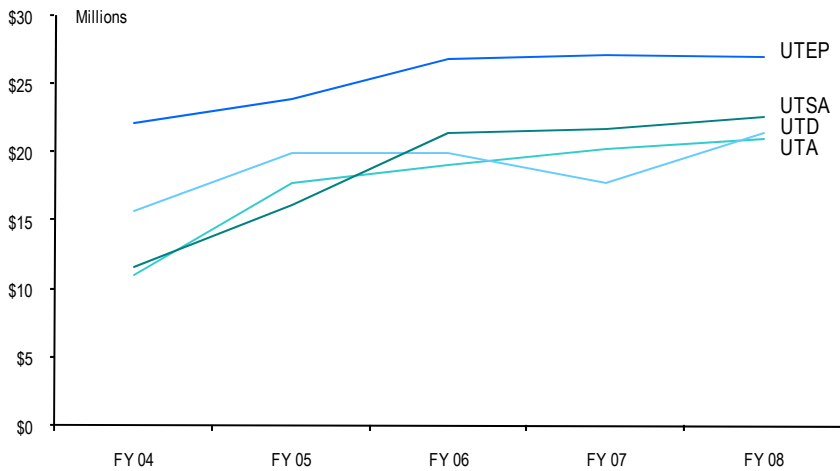
Source: UT System Annual Financial Report, Exhibit B

Figure I-15 TRENDS: FEDERAL RESEARCH EXPENDITURES

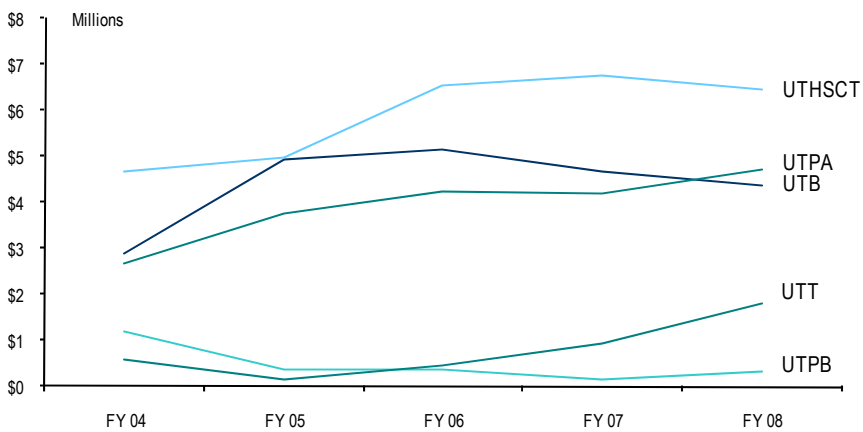
*Institutions with between \$85 and \$400 million in annual federal research expenditures*



*Institutions with between \$11 and \$30 million in annual federal research expenditures*



*Institutions with less than \$8 million in annual federal research expenditures*



Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Table I-30 RESEARCH AT ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS

		Research Expenditures			Research Grants		State appropriated research \$ / Total research \$ (even years only)	
		Federal \$	Total \$	\$ per FTE	# grants	% T/TT faculty holding grants	FY 04	FY 08
				T/TT faculty				
UTA	FY 04	\$11,093,256	\$22,417,130	\$45,656	268	27.1%	FY 04	4.3%
	FY 08	\$20,979,533	\$66,610,534	\$117,066	269	36.0%	FY 08	1.0%
	Change	89.1%	197.1%	156.4%	0.4%	8.9 points	Change	-3.3 points
Austin	FY 04	\$249,014,154	\$382,391,771	\$225,201	2,538	38.1%	FY 04	1.1%
	FY 08	\$351,536,801	\$527,141,322	\$293,509	3,037	41.1%	FY 08	0.9%
	Change	41.2%	37.9%	30.3%	19.7%	3 points	Change	-0.2 points
UTB	FY 04	\$2,889,894	\$3,273,326	\$14,613	56	24.6%	FY 04	0.0%
	FY 08	\$4,371,431	\$5,922,645	\$20,283	56	13.0%	FY 08	0.0%
	Change	51.3%	80.9%	38.8%	0.0%	-11.5 points	Change	0 points
UTD	FY 04	\$15,733,571	\$31,274,590	\$109,735	180	38.2%	FY 04	1.9%
	FY 08	\$21,383,917	\$59,300,868	\$190,067	369	45.2%	FY 08	1.1%
	Change	35.9%	89.6%	73.2%	105.0%	6.9 points	Change	-0.8 points
UTEP	FY 04	\$22,232,318	\$32,067,735	\$78,024	222	19.5%	FY 04	0.8%
	FY 08	\$26,995,790	\$47,907,759	\$107,900	420	35.8%	FY 08	0.7%
	Change	21.4%	49.4%	38.3%	89.2%	16.3 points	Change	-0.1 points
UTPA	FY 04	\$2,666,191	\$4,309,262	\$11,904	193	23.2%	FY 04	0.0%
	FY 08	\$4,731,301	\$8,478,536	\$29,439	110	29.2%	FY 08	0.0%
	Change	77.5%	96.8%	147.3%	-43.0%	6 points	Change	0 points
UTPB	FY 04	\$1,215,420	\$1,895,564	\$26,698	16	11.3%	FY 04	0.8%
	FY 08	\$313,608	\$3,043,098	\$35,801	49	37.6%	FY 08	0.0%
	Change	-74.2%	60.5%	34.1%	206.3%	26.4 points	Change	-0.8 points
UTSA	FY 04	\$11,705,185	\$16,516,457	\$39,991	207	22.5%	FY 04	0.9%
	FY 08	\$22,574,016	\$34,601,445	\$68,382	325	22.7%	FY 08	1.6%
	Change	92.9%	109.5%	71.0%	57.0%	0.2 points	Change	0.7 points
UTT	FY 04	\$585,874	\$894,034	\$6,252	55	30.8%	FY 04	0.0%
	FY 08	\$1,791,887	\$3,426,459	\$22,395	85	26.8%	FY 08	0.0%
	Change	205.8%	283.3%	258.2%	54.5%	-4 points	Change	0 points

Source: THECB, UT System Academic Institutions



Table I-31 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 04	\$200,887,545	\$314,403,028	\$890,660	882	72.8%	34.8%	440%
	FY 08	\$201,479,983	\$371,101,500	\$896,380	1,111	71.5%	19.7%	410%
	Change	0.3%	18.0%	0.6%	26.0%	-1.3 points	-15.1 points	-30 points
UTMB	FY 04	\$102,490,775	\$132,768,911	\$268,220	513	49.3%	24.6%	196%
	FY 08	\$122,009,456	\$153,461,284	\$415,884	665	59.3%	73.8%	200%
	Change	19.0%	15.6%	55.1%	29.6%	10 points	49.2 points	4 points
UTHSCH	FY 04	\$110,438,174	\$150,222,206	\$327,281	493	52.7%	73.1%	150%
	FY 08	\$129,276,731	\$197,251,749	\$477,607	487	58.8%	81.7%	180%
	Change	17.1%	31.3%	45.9%	-1.2%	6.1 points	8.6 points	30 points
UTHSCSA	FY 04	\$89,661,741	\$124,912,722	\$243,970	444	45.9%	99.6%	140%
	FY 08	\$120,810,903	\$188,620,797	\$366,967	522	47.7%	45.7%	196%
	Change	34.7%	51.0%	50.4%	17.6%	1.8 points	-53.9 points	56 points
UTMDA	FY 04	\$150,528,694	\$313,916,355	\$557,578	743	61.1%	17.9%	1291%
	FY 08	\$194,889,145	\$488,654,827	\$793,271	2,199	72.2%	29.6%	1556%
	Change	29.5%	55.7%	42.3%	196.0%	11.1 points	11.7 points	265 points
UTHSCT *	FY 04	\$4,659,021	\$10,240,390	--	37	--	71.9%	326%
	FY 08	\$6,422,350	\$13,702,579	--	58	--	84.8%	452%
	Change	37.8%	33.8%	--	56.8%	--	12.9 points	126 points

Source: THECB, UT System Health Institutions

NOTE: \*UTHSCT does not have T/TT faculty.

Table I-32 RESEARCH RANKINGS

	Total R&D Expenditures (of 662 universities)		Texas Universities Research Expenditures Rankings	
	2003	2007	2003	2007
<b>Academic</b>				
UTA	232	199	13	15
Austin	32	32	2	2
UTD	184	175	11	13
UTEP	197	180	12	14
UTPA	351	327	0	0
UTSA	242	201	17	16
<b>Health</b>				
UTSWMC	48	50	4	5
UTMB	88	95	6	7
UTHSCH	92	88	5	6
UTHSCSA	97	98	7	8
UTMDA	38	26	3	3

Source: NSF WebCASPAP, THECB

Table I-33 POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWS

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08
UTA	27	34	59	57	79
Austin	385	415	420	431	482
UTB	4	8	9	6	1
UTD	56	36	56	47	49
UTEP	17	24	19	24	18
UTPA	2	2	2	3	4
UTPB	0	0	0	0	1
UTSA	29	51	54	64	68

Source: UT System Academic Institutions

Table I-34 FACULTY AWARDS RECEIVED, 2007-08

<i>Academic</i>	UT Austin	UTA	UTD	UTEP	UTPB	UTSA
National Academy of Sciences	3					
American Academy of Arts and Sciences	2					
American Academy of Nursing				1		
Fulbright American Scholars	6			3	1	1
National Academy of Engineering			1			
Guggenheim Fellows	1	1				
NSF CAREER awards	19	2				1
NEH Fellowships		1				
American Association for Advancement of Science Fellows	4	1				
American Council of Learned Societies Fellows	1					
<i>Health</i>	UTSWMC	UTMB	UTHSCH	UTHSCSA	MDACC	
National Academy of Sciences	1					
American Academy of Nursing Institute of Medicine			1	2		2
Howard Hughes Medical Institute	4	1				
Int'l Association for Dental Research				1		
NIH MERIT Award	3					
Pew Scholar in Biomedicine			1			
Robert Wood Johnson Policy Fellows					1	

Source: UT System Institutions

Table I-35 CUMULATIVE FACULTY HONORS AS OF 08/31/08

	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
<b>Academic</b>										
UTA				3						
UT Austin	1	15	33	15	2	48	27			
UTD	1	1	1			2				
UTEP				1						
Subtotal	2	16	34	19	2	50	27	--	--	--
<b>Health</b>										
UTSWMC	4	17	14					19	13	
UTMB			1	6				4	1	
UTHSCH	1	2	4	11				5		17
UTHSCSA				14				5		5
UTMDA								3		
Subtotal	5	19	19	31	--	--	--	36	14	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>22</b>

Source: UT System Institutions

Table I-36 UT SYSTEM TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

	FY 04	FY 08	% Change
New invention disclosures	494	716	44.9%
U.S. patents issued	120	99	-17.5%
Licenses & options executed	141	194	37.6%
Start-up companies formed	12	25	108.3%
Gross revenue from intellectual property	\$29.7 M	\$37.2 M	25.5%

Source: THECB

According to the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office UT System ranks **sixth for total number of patents awarded** to universities in 2008, behind the University of California, MIT, Stanford, CalTech, and the University of Wisconsin.

Texas Emerging Technology Fund, Total through 03/01/09  
 Total State Awards: \$142,238,349  
 UT System Awards: \$94,973,349 (67% of total)

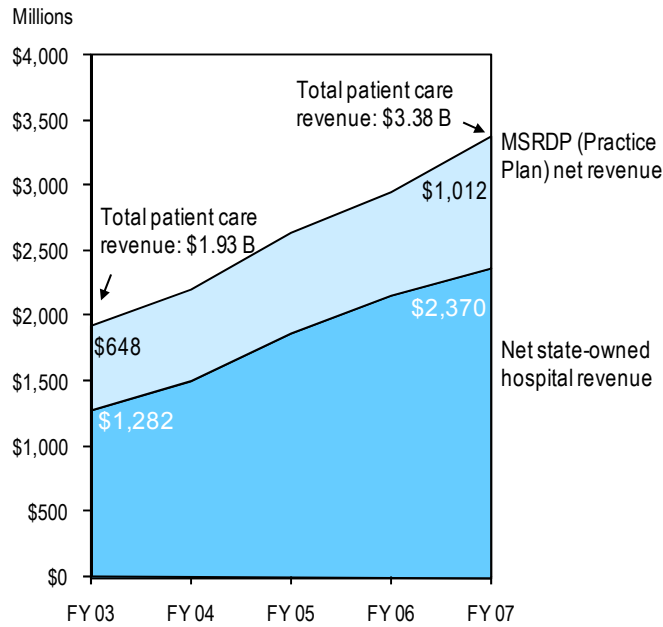
Table I-37 TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER BY INSTITUTION

<i>Academic</i>		UTA	Austin	UTB	UTD	UTEP	UTPA	UTPB	UTSA	UTT	Subtotal
New invention disclosures	FY 04	17	87	0	26	11	3	0	5	0	149
	FY 08	60	152	0	28	13	9	0	9	4	275
U.S. patents issued	FY 04	2	32	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	40
	FY 08	8	25	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	38
Licenses & options executed	FY 04	0	23	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	27
	FY 08	3	58	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	67
Start-up companies formed	FY 04	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
	FY 08	2	10	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	15
Gross revenue from intellectual property (\$ thousands)	FY 04	\$48.9	\$5,405.3	\$4.9	\$110.9	\$16.6	\$2.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$5,589.1
	FY 08	\$341.2	\$12,268.2	\$0.0	\$185.0	\$134.3	\$5.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$12,933.9
<i>Health</i>		UTSWMC	UTMB	UTHSCH	UTHSCSA	UTMDA	UTHSCT	Subtotal			
New invention disclosures	FY 04	89	63	43	34	115	1	345			
	FY 08	126	65	62	34	153	1	441			
U.S. patents issued	FY 04	34	6	12	9	19	0	80			
	FY 08	16	9	2	7	26	1	61			
Licenses & options executed	FY 04	34	15	22	10	33	0	114			
	FY 08	43	18	25	5	36	0	127			
Start-up companies formed	FY 04	1	1	0	0	2	0	4			
	FY 08	3	3	2	0	2	0	10			
Gross revenue from intellectual property (\$ thousands)	FY 04	\$12,166.3	\$822.0	\$2,564.0	\$2,404.2	\$6,061.8	\$65.4	\$24,083.8			
	FY 08	\$7,597.7	\$1,366.6	\$3,897.5	\$2,578.1	\$8,860.2	\$0.0	\$24,300.1			

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-38* CHARGES & REVENUES PER FTE CLINICAL FACULTY

	Gross patient charges per FTE clinical faculty		Net patient revenues per FTE clinical faculty	
	FY 03	FY 07	FY 03	FY 07
UTSWMC	\$1,887,877	\$2,786,782	\$524,252	\$907,617
UTMB	\$1,271,177	\$1,192,949	\$377,801	\$549,510
UTHSCH	\$1,329,066	\$872,589	\$391,423	\$234,120
UTHSCSA	\$767,370	\$458,667	\$269,250	\$168,968
UTMDA	\$1,150,130	\$1,515,257	\$427,927	\$546,685
UTHSCT	\$481,916	\$334,328	\$162,839	\$138,736

Source: MSRDP and Faculty Salary Reports

Table I-39 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 03	FY 07	FY 03	FY 07	FY 03	FY 07
	UTSWMC	--	14,905	407,991	479,632	1,959,288
UTMB	37,190	41,282	194,642	179,337	852,759	741,206
UTHSCH	5,906	5,500	342,758	262,472	748,486	980,421
UTHSCSA	--	--	224,366	304,895	1,110,429	823,712
UTMDA	19,430	21,831	146,673	163,007	537,822	939,500
UTHSCT	3,765	2,512	26,942	12,941	119,515	154,397
Total	66,291	86,030	1,343,372	1,402,284	5,328,299	5,348,270

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

Table I-40 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 03	FY 07	FY 03	FY 07	FY 03	FY 07	FY 03	FY 07
	UTMB	\$3,068	\$3,953	\$586	\$910	\$134	\$220	37%
UTHSCH	\$3,572	\$3,505	\$331	\$325	--	--	87%	39%
UTMDA	\$4,677	\$4,818	\$620	\$645	\$168	\$112	63%	63%
UTHSCT	\$4,845	\$8,780	\$677	\$1,704	\$134	\$143	126%	114%

Source: UT System Annual Hospital Report, institutional reports

Table I-41 TOTAL CHARGES FOR UNSPONSORED CHARITY CARE

	By faculty in state-owned and affiliated facilities		At hospitals owned by UT health institutions	
	FY 03	FY 07	FY 03	FY 07
	UTSWMC	\$281,998,363	\$368,610,465	--
UTMB	\$97,724,989	\$54,138,901	\$306,513,077	\$337,563,529
UTHSCH	\$107,326,617	\$152,165,351	\$24,360,843	\$48,839,414
UTHSCSA	\$77,586,366	\$86,314,112	--	--
UTMDA	\$43,427,477	\$28,117,633	\$143,955,098	\$167,625,952
UTHSCT	\$6,814,083	\$901,967	\$14,448,608	\$19,306,011
Total	\$614,877,895	\$690,248,429	\$489,277,626	\$622,003,691

Source: Annual Financial Reports

Note: Figures for unsponsored charity care by faculty in FY 07 reflect an offset of \$150.6 million in physician Upper Payment Limit revenue for services provided going back to May 2004.

Table I-42 PATIENT SATISFACTION

Institution	Ratings			Comments
UTSWMC: Apr – Jun 2008	<u>Rating:</u> <u>Change:</u>	93% +5%		
UTMB FY 2008	Inpatient ER Outpatient	<u>Rating</u> 84.2 83.0 89.3	<u>Change</u> +0.4 +4.9 +1.6	Greatest increase in scores: Noise level in and around patient's room (79%). Nurse promptness to call light (77%). Room temperature (73%). Time doctor spent with patient (67%).
UTHSCH Harris County Psychiatric Center FY 2008	English-speaking Spanish-speaking	<u>Rating</u> 82% 92%	<u>Change</u> +6% +7%	There were 3,050 surveys completed by the English-speaking clients and 59 by the Spanish-speaking clients. The survey item "I felt safe during my stay in the hospital" continues to rate in the top five strengths for the hospital (92.3%, English and 88.6%, Spanish). The goal is 80% of responses will be positive ("Agree" or "Strongly Agree").
UTHSCH Dental Branch Clinics Spring 2008	<u>Rating:</u> 97.6% rated overall care as "Excellent" or "Very Good" <u>Change:</u> Slight increase over last year			Most of the patient comments reflect their appreciation of concern for their welfare and courteous treatment. We will continue to assess patient satisfaction.
UTHSCH UT Physicians / Medical School FY 2008	<u>Rating:</u> UT Physicians Satisfaction with overall treatment = 99.2%; Would recommend to friends & family = 98.2% <u>Change:</u> Results are consistent with those previously observed.			60.4% of patients were satisfied with the length of their wait. On average, patients waited 18.9 minutes in the waiting room and 16.78 minutes in the exam room.
UTHSCH UT Health Svcs / School of Nursing Dec 2007	<u>Rating:</u> 83% <u>Change:</u> Not statistically significant.			100% of respondents rated staff as courteous. 95% of respondents rated service as excellent and meeting their health care expectations.
UTHSCSA Dental School FY 2008	<u>Rating:</u> 95.1% of patients believe care is timely and overall satisfaction of 4.7 on a 5 point Leikert Scale (5 = very satisfied). <u>Change:</u> Overall perception of the quality and timeliness of care remains positive.			"Treated with respect" and "could have questions answered" were both 4.8. The lowest rated area was patient parking, 3.9 down from 4.3. Need to engage in discussions with University Police to see if improvements can be made to the parking situation.
UTHSCSA School of Medicine FY 2008	<u>Rating:</u> 94% of patients would recommend clinics. Overall Experience was rated 94.4%, 4.72 on a 5 point Leikert Scale (5 = very good). <u>Change:</u> Improved by 9.9%.			Satisfaction with provider rated 4.77, telephone service 4.41, staff courtesy 4.67. Mystery calls assessed weekly to each clinic. Telephone service levels monitored daily. Press-Ganey contract renewed.
UTMDA FY 2008	<u>Rating:</u> Overall rating of care of 89% for inpatient and outpatient patient satisfaction. <u>Change:</u> A decrease of 2% from FY 07.			92% of patients would recommend MDACC to their friends and family for cancer care. For overall rating of care, results are 50% above the NRC+Picker benchmark for teaching hospitals with greater than 300 beds.
UTHSCT FY 2008	Inpatient ER Med Pract	<u>Rating</u> 88.5 90.5 88.0	<u>Change</u> +0.6 +1.4 +0.1	We have seen an increase in all three services during FY 2008. Significant changes have been made to processes and structures within each area to address customer satisfaction issues.

Source: UT System Health Institutions





# OPERATIONS, EFFICIENCY, AND PRODUCTIVITY

## REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

Table I-43 UT SYSTEM REVENUES AND EXPENSES

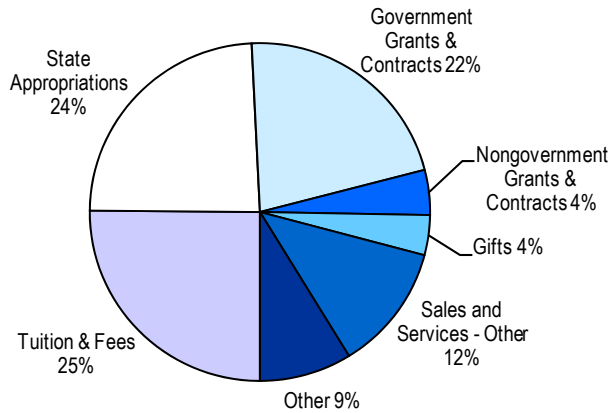
	(\$ in millions)				
	Real Dollars			Inflation-Adjusted Dollars	
	FY 04	FY 08	% Change	FY 08	% Change
<b>Revenues</b>					
Tuition & Fees	\$675.1	\$1,024.0	51.7%	\$909.6	34.7%
State Appropriations	1,578.1	1,956.7	24.0%	1,738.1	10.1%
Government Grants & Contracts	1,396.4	1,697.2	21.5%	1,507.6	8.0%
Nongovernment Grants & Contracts	520.4	711.5	36.7%	632.0	21.4%
Gifts	181.9	368.8	102.7%	327.6	80.1%
Sales and Services of Hospitals	1,889.4	3,016.6	59.7%	2,679.6	41.8%
Sales and Services - Other	468.9	635.8	35.6%	564.8	20.5%
Physician Fees	701.1	982.7	40.2%	872.9	24.5%
Other	1,708.5	1,743.8	2.1%	1,549.0	-9.3%
<b>Total System Revenues</b>	<b>\$9,119.7</b>	<b>\$12,137.1</b>	<b>33.1%</b>	<b>\$10,781.3</b>	<b>18.2%</b>
<b>Expenses</b>					
Instruction	\$1,909.5	\$2,430.5	27.3%	\$2,159.0	13.1%
Research	1,216.1	1,714.6	41.0%	1,523.0	25.2%
Hospitals / Clinics	2,044.8	2,866.5	40.2%	2,546.3	24.5%
Institutional Support* & Physical Plant	971.9	1,802.5	85.5%	1,601.1	64.7%
Public Service	209.1	258.0	23.4%	229.1	9.6%
Academic Support	255.8	423.8	65.7%	376.5	47.2%
Student Services	123.3	177.6	44.0%	157.7	27.9%
Scholarships and Fellowships	200.0	260.6	30.3%	231.5	15.8%
Auxiliary	289.9	401.9	38.6%	357.0	23.1%
Depreciation	372.8	679.8	82.3%	603.9	62.0%
Interest Expense	90.9	161.7	77.9%	143.6	58.0%
<b>Total System Expenses</b>	<b>\$7,684.2</b>	<b>\$11,177.4</b>	<b>45.5%</b>	<b>\$9,928.8</b>	<b>29.2%</b>

Source: Annual Financial Report, Exhibit B

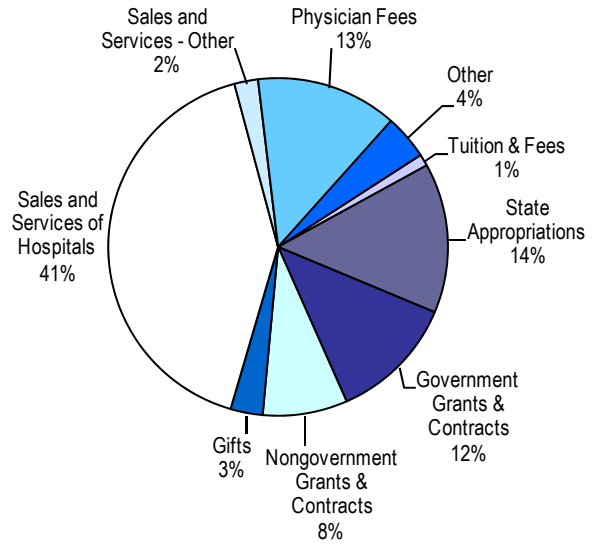
\* Beginning in FY 2008, there were changes made to the reporting requirements for Institutional Support. See the Sources and Definitions section of this report for more information.

Figure I-17 REVENUES BY SOURCE, FY 2008

**Academic:** \$3.7 billion, FY 2008  
\$2.6 billion, FY 2004



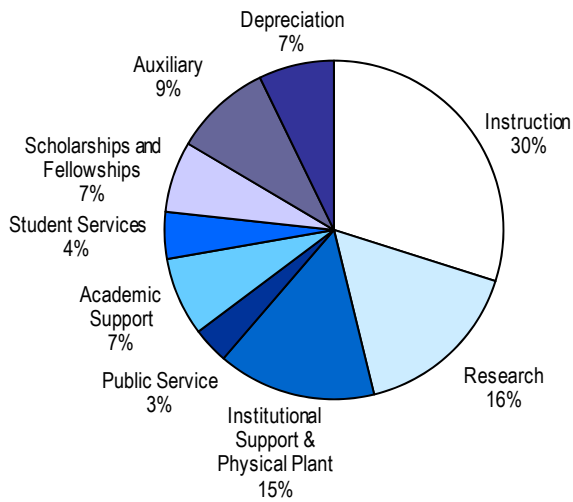
**Health:** \$7.3 billion, FY 2008  
\$5.2 billion, FY 2004



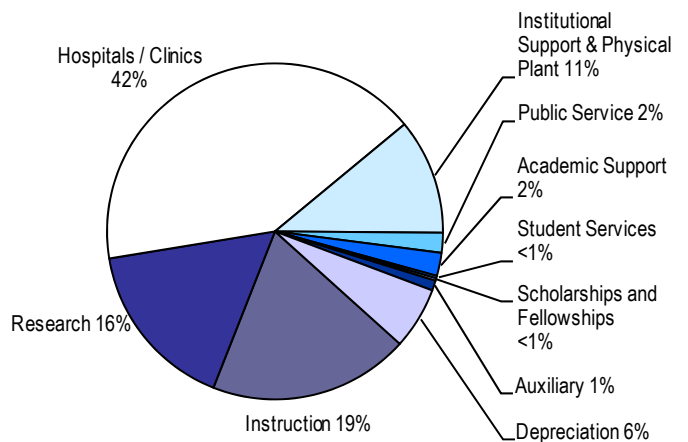
Source: Annual Financial Report, Exhibit B

Figure I-18 EXPENSES BY PURPOSE, FY 2008

**Academic:** \$3.63 billion, FY 2008  
\$2.6 billion, FY 2004



**Health:** \$7.0 billion, FY 2008  
\$5.8 billion, FY 2004



Source: Annual Financial Report, Exhibit B

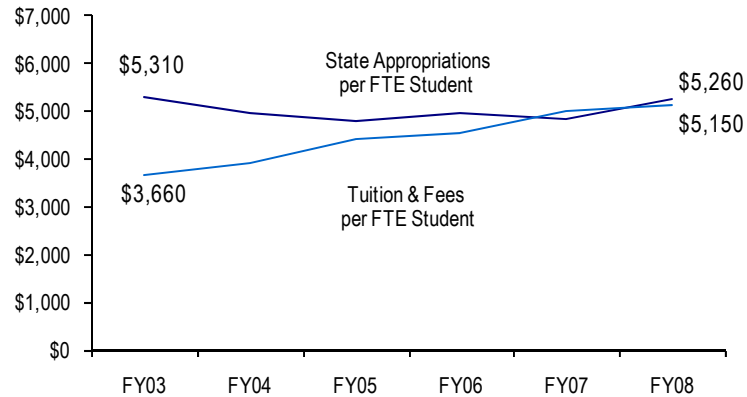
Table I-44 ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

(\$ in thousands)				
	FY	Administrative costs	Total expenses	% total expenses
<b>Academic</b>				
UTA	2004	\$19,760	\$215,692	9.2%
	2008	\$25,061	\$314,322	8.0%
Austin	2004	69,877	1,226,186	5.7%
	2008	84,054	1,649,451	5.1%
UTB	2004	9,767	94,152	10.4%
	2008	10,905	137,751	7.9%
UTD	2004	13,851	171,996	8.1%
	2008	24,683	251,729	9.8%
UTEP	2004	15,792	184,917	8.5%
	2008	19,261	251,564	7.7%
UTPA	2004	12,880	145,519	8.9%
	2008	19,280	201,318	9.6%
UTPB	2004	2,782	30,349	9.2%
	2008	3,777	40,708	9.3%
UTSA	2004	24,987	214,453	11.7%
	2008	31,505	328,230	9.6%
UTT	2004	7,735	46,435	16.7%
	2008	9,224	72,640	12.7%
Subtotal	2004	\$177,432	\$2,329,699	7.6%
	2008	\$227,748	\$3,247,713	7.0%
<b>Health</b>				
UTSWMC	2004	\$40,131	\$793,615	5.1%
	2008	\$53,299	\$1,360,591	3.9%
UTMB	2004	60,827	1,299,079	4.7%
	2008	57,268	1,537,717	3.7%
UTHSCH	2004	52,039	559,110	9.3%
	2008	53,752	705,021	7.6%
UTHSCSA	2004	24,369	452,422	5.4%
	2008	36,118	629,776	5.7%
UTMDA	2004	143,898	1,724,250	8.3%
	2008	185,354	2,582,708	7.2%
UTHSCT	2004	8,520	119,374	7.1%
	2008	8,560	112,967	7.6%
Subtotal	2004	\$329,784	\$4,947,850	6.7%
	2008	\$394,352	\$6,928,780	5.7%
Total	2004	\$507,216	\$7,277,549	7.0%
	2008	\$622,100	\$10,176,493	6.1%

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-45 VALUE OF UT SYSTEM ENDOWMENTS

	(\$ in thousands)			\$/FTE student	\$/FTE faculty
	8/31/04	8/31/08	% change		
<b>Academic</b>					
UTA	\$38,512	\$60,955	58.3%	\$3,341	\$65,262
Austin	4,666,151	6,895,038	47.8%	154,678	2,798,311
UTB	4,829	7,324	51.7%	791	14,532
UTD	195,714	250,605	28.0%	23,117	487,558
UTEP	117,563	151,201	28.6%	10,397	208,841
UTPA	50,749	62,063	22.3%	4,649	121,692
UTPB	13,147	17,848	35.8%	6,938	122,247
UTSA	30,218	54,084	79.0%	2,491	61,599
UTT	45,152	66,887	48.1%	14,261	233,871
Subtotal	\$5,162,035	\$7,566,005	46.6%	\$54,128	\$1,087,070
<b>Health</b>					
UTSWMC	\$804,305	\$1,368,760	70.2%	\$675,490	\$821,092
UTMB	352,268	474,018	34.6%	216,913	384,131
UTHSCH	113,459	182,119	60.5%	58,102	152,913
UTHSCSA	278,385	409,307	47.0%	156,352	316,556
UTMDA	357,890	630,293	76.1%	---	437,400
UTHSCT	31,729	42,094	32.7%	---	472,966
Subtotal	\$1,938,036	\$3,106,591	60.3%	\$311,783	\$449,254
<b>System</b>					
Institution Total	\$7,100,071	\$10,672,596	50.3%	\$71,272	\$769,196
System Administration	\$3,734,433	\$5,409,047	44.8%	---	---
UT System Total	\$10,834,504	\$16,081,643	48.4%	---	---

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

Table I-46 ENDOWED FACULTY POSITIONS

		Total Budgeted Endowed Professorships & Chairs	Number Filled	# of Total Budgeted T/TT Positions	% of Total Budgeted T/TT Positions Endowed
<b>Academic</b>					
UTA	FY 04	20	9	543	3.7%
	FY 08	25	19	607	4.1%
Austin	FY 04	738	598	1,835	40.2%
	FY 08	796	624	1,932	41.2%
UTB	FY 04	3	3	220	1.4%
	FY 08	3	3	304	1.0%
UTD	FY 04	25	20	327	7.6%
	FY 08	51	37	396	12.9%
UTEP	FY 04	46	35	446	10.3%
	FY 08	47	35	483	9.7%
UTPA	FY 04	8	4	354	2.3%
	FY 08	11	8	526	2.1%
UTPB	FY 04	5	5	91	5.5%
	FY 08	5	5	102	4.9%
UTSA	FY 04	20	7	449	4.5%
	FY 08	33	27	586	5.6%
UTT	FY 04	11	6	162	6.8%
	FY 08	14	13	156	9.0%
<b>Health</b>					
UTSWMC	FY 04	271	235	358	75.7%
	FY 08	342	283	427	80.1%
UTMB	FY 04	138	102	467	29.6%
	FY 08	181	145	365	49.6%
UTHSCH	FY 04	96	73	408	23.5%
	FY 08	145	110	409	35.5%
UTHSCSA	FY 04	82	58	530	15.5%
	FY 08	123	103	543	22.7%
UTMDA	FY 04	111	88	593	18.7%
	FY 08	127	105	621	20.5%
UTHSCT*	FY 04	37	28	73	50.7%
	FY 08	13	12	120	10.8%

\* UTHSCT does not have T/TT positions.

Source: UT System Institutions

Table I-47 DONOR SUPPORT

(\$ in thousands)			
	FY 04	FY 08	% change
<b>Academic</b>			
UTA	\$4,709	\$6,286	33.5%
Austin	252,175	282,865	12.2
UTB	1,497	1,455	-2.8
UTD	12,220	19,378	58.6
UTEP	14,829	21,193	42.9
UTPA	13,384	3,160	-76.4
UTPB	2,563	6,742	163.1
UTSA	8,805	11,208	27.3
UTT	4,534	7,757	71.1
Subtotal	\$314,716	\$360,044	14.4%
<b>Health</b>			
UTSWMC	\$130,606	145,279	11.2%
UTMB	46,162	33,772	-26.8
UTHSCH	35,031	33,686	-3.8
UTHSCSA	22,683	119,815	428.2
UTMDA	96,927	105,127	8.5
UTHSCT	2,452	2,191	-10.6
Subtotal	\$333,861	\$439,870	31.8%
<b>System</b>			
Institution Total	\$648,577	\$799,914	23.3%
System Administration	\$915	\$1,494	63.3%
UT System Total	\$649,492	\$801,408	23.4%

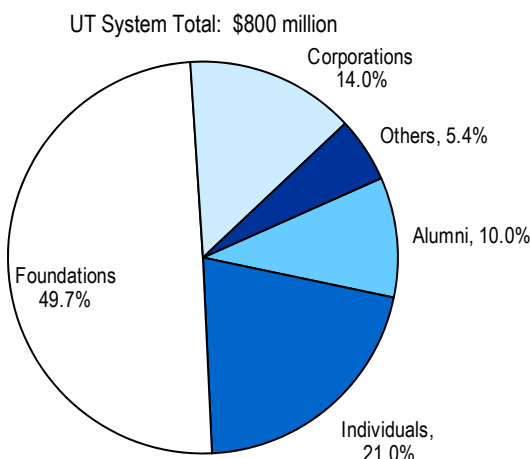
Source: Council for Aid to Education, UT System Controller

Table I-48 TOP 20 INSTITUTIONS FOR TOTAL VOLUNTARY SUPPORT, FY 07

1	Stanford University	\$832,344,826
2	Harvard University	613,985,000
3	University of Southern California	469,646,622
4	Johns Hopkins University	430,455,336
5	Columbia University	423,849,107
6	Cornell University	406,925,075
7	University of Pennsylvania	392,420,770
8	Yale University	391,315,420
9	Duke University	372,328,154
10	Univeristy of California, Los Angeles	364,779,738
11	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	329,158,304
12	University of Chicago	328,328,020
13	University of Wisconsin-Madison	325,336,779
14	University of Washington	300,199,601
15	University of Michigan	293,403,123
16	University of Minnesota	288,750,059
17	New York University	287,587,458
18	University of Virginia	282,610,619
19	Indiana Universtiy	278,553,274
20	University of California, San Francisco	251,945,342
	UT Austin	228,758,603
	UT Southwestern Medical Center	166,325,550
	UT System Total	760,947,868

Source: Council for Aid to Education VSE Report

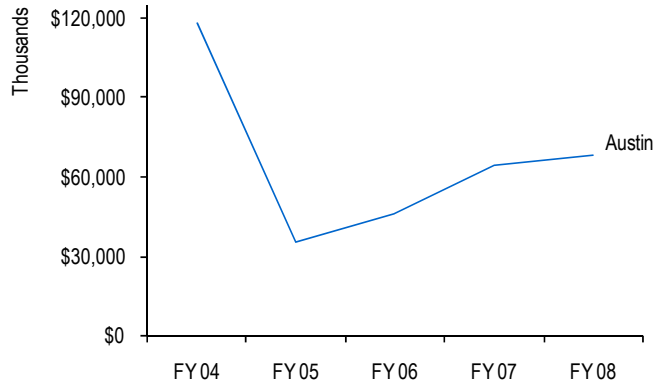
Figure I-20 SOURCES OF DONOR SUPPORT, FY 2008



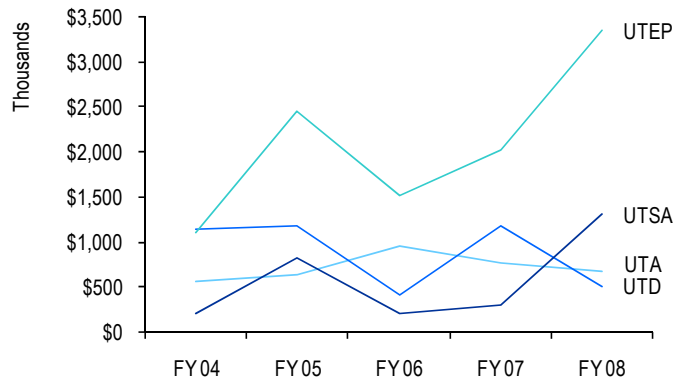
Source: Council for Aid to Education, UT System Controller

Figure I-21 ALUMNI SUPPORT

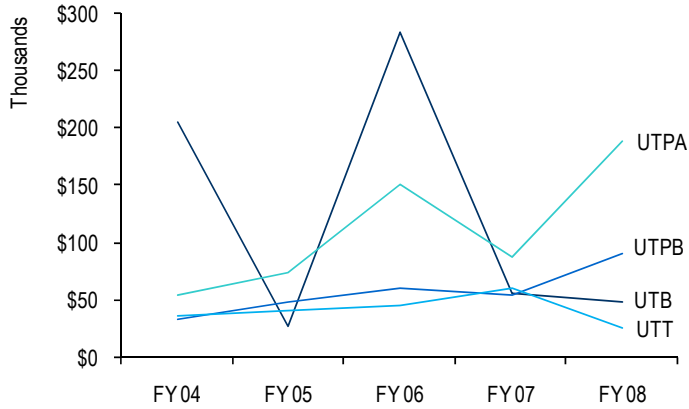
**Institutions with between \$35 and \$120 million**



**Institutions with between \$0.1 and \$3.5 million**



**Institutions with less than \$300 thousand**



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

## EFFICIENCY AND PRODUCTIVITY

*Table I-49 UT SYSTEM BOND RATING*

	8/31/2004 Ratings			8/31/2008 Ratings		
	Standard &			Standard &		
	Moody's	Poor's	Fitch	Moody's	Poor's	Fitch
<b><i>Permanent University Fund</i></b>						
Fixed Rate Bonds						
Series 2002A	Aaa	AAA	AAA	Aaa	AAA	AAA
Series 2004A	Aaa	AAA	AAA	Aaa	AAA	AAA
Series 2004B	Aaa	AAA	AAA	Aaa	AAA	AAA
Series 2005A				Aaa	AAA	AAA
Series 2005B				Aaa	AAA	AAA
Series 2006A				Aaa	AAA	AAA
Series 2006B				Aaa	AAA	AAA
Series 2006C				Aaa	AAA	AAA
<b><i>Revenue Financing System</i></b>						
Fixed Rate Bonds						
Series 1998B	Aaa	AAA	AAA	Aaa	AAA	AAA
Series 1999A	Aaa	AAA	AAA	Aaa	AAA	AAA
Series 1999B	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	Aaa	AAA	AAA	Aaa	AAA	AAA
Series 2001C	Aaa	AAA	AAA	Aaa	AAA	AAA
Series 2002A	Aaa	AAA	AAA	Aaa	AAA	AAA
Series 2002B	Aaa	AAA	AAA	Aaa	AAA	AAA
Series 2003A	Aaa	AAA	AAA	Aaa	AAA	AAA
Series 2003B	Aaa	AAA	AAA	Aaa	AAA	AAA
Series 2004A	Aaa	AAA	AAA	Aaa	AAA	AAA
Series 2004B	Aaa	AAA	AAA	Aaa	AAA	AAA
Series 2004C				Aaa	AAA	AAA
Series 2004D				Aaa	AAA	AAA
Series 2006A				Aaa	AAA	AAA
Series 2006B				Aaa	AAA	AAA
Series 2006C				Aaa	AAA	AAA
Series 2006D				Aaa	AAA	AAA
Series 2006E				Aaa	AAA	AAA
Series 2006F				Aaa	AAA	AAA
Series 2007B				Aaa/VMIG1	AAA/A-1+	AAA/F1+
Series 2008B				Aaa/VMIG1	AAA/A-1+	AAA/F1+

Source: UT System Office of Finance



Table I-50 UT SYSTEM HISTORICALLY UNDERUTILIZED BUSINESS TRENDS

	(\$ in millions)						
	Total Expenditures		Total HUB Expenditures		% HUB Expenditures		HUB Goal
	FY 04	FY 08	FY 04	FY 08	FY 04	FY 08	
Heavy Construction	\$9.8	\$10.1	\$2.2	\$1.7	22.7%	17.2%	11.9%
Building Construction	691.2	636.2	132.8	140.7	19.2%	22.1%	26.1%
S. T. Construction	95.9	174.3	28.5	63.2	29.8%	36.3%	57.2%
Professional Services	76.5	100.0	12.8	21.9	16.7%	21.9%	20.0%
Other Services	400.8	668.0	46.4	78.9	11.6%	11.8%	33.0%
Commodities	771.1	1,460.3	108.4	145.9	14.1%	10.0%	12.6%
UT System Total	\$2,045.2	\$3,048.9	\$331.1	\$452.3	16.2%	14.8%	
Total State	\$9,814.6	\$13,796.8	\$1,427.5	\$1,863.5	14.5%	13.5%	

Source: UT System Office of HUB Development

Table I-51 HUB EXPENDITURES

	(\$ in thousands)		
	FY 04	FY 08	% Change
<b>Academic</b>			
UTA	\$11,894	\$22,070	85.6%
Austin	31,910	55,038	72.5%
UTB	2,198	2,482	12.9%
UTD	5,578	12,362	121.6%
UTEP	8,247	10,571	28.2%
UTPA	3,428	3,204	-6.5%
UTPB	356	1,145	221.6%
UTSA	6,532	16,583	153.9%
UTT	2,211	12,239	453.6%
Subtotal	\$72,355	\$135,695	87.5%
<b>Health</b>			
UTSWMC	\$23,611	\$47,922	103.0%
UTMB	35,263	38,347	8.7%
UTHSCH	9,845	29,857	203.3%
UTHSCSA	4,805	7,810	62.6%
UTMDA	50,625	78,969	56.0%
UTHSCT	2,428	3,625	49.3%
Subtotal	\$126,578	\$206,529	63.2%

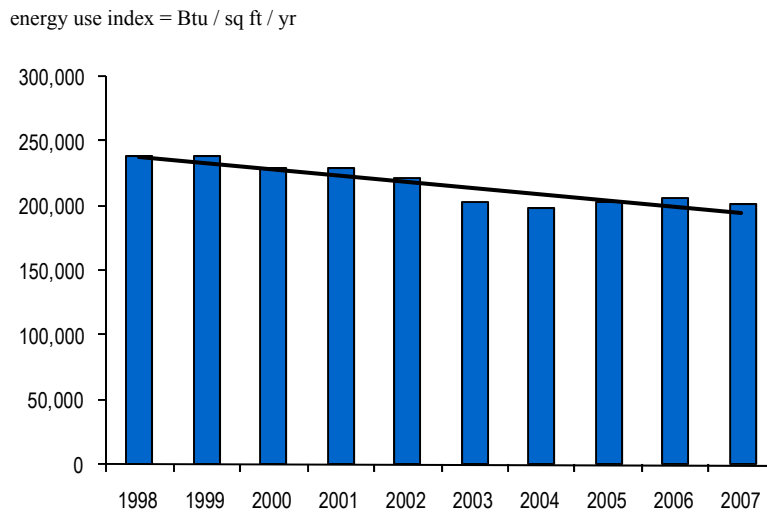
Source: UT System Office of HUB Development

*Table I-52 5-YR AND 10-YR  
REDUCTION IN ENERGY USE*

	2003-2007 Reduction	1998-2007 Reduction
<b>Academic</b>		
UTA	1%	18%
Austin	-1%	20%
UTB	22%	-5%
UTD	-16%	15%
UTEP	15%	19%
UTPA	27%	31%
UTPB	44%	45%
UTSA	-2%	21%
UTT	-67%	-9%
<b>Health</b>		
UTSWMC	3%	34%
UTMB	-4%	0%
UTHSCH	2%	29%
UTHSCSA	-22%	9%
UTMDA	8%	2%
UTHSCT	-25%	-35%

*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-53 SPACE UTILIZATION OF CLASSROOMS

	Fall	# of classrooms	Average weekly hours of use	# of class labs	Average weekly hours of use
UTA	2004	179	31.8	59	22.0
	2008	181	30.0	74	17.9
Austin	2004	438	38.3	150	30.6
	2008	450	37.8	157	31.0
UTB	2004	79	32.0	49	20.1
	2008	72	35.5	38	29.4
UTD	2004	90	35.7	20	35.5
	2008	88	39.9	26	33.0
UTEP	2004	113	35.9	54	22.9
	2008	148	33.5	49	30.8
UTPA	2004	132	35.6	36	27.7
	2008	140	40.6	50	25.4
UTPB	2004	33	32.5	14	25.6
	2008	32	35.3	19	21.1
UTSA	2004	144	40.7	54	30.5
	2008	144	43.1	59	32.3
UTT	2004	58	32.4	6	31.9
	2008	58	33.8	9	29.5
State Avg	2004	-	30.9	-	24.4
	2008	-	31.7	-	22.9

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Table I-54 RESEARCH SPACE

	FY 08		FY 04	
	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.
<b>Academic</b>				
UTA	204,016	\$326	236,582	\$95
Austin	1,358,973	\$388	1,446,135	\$264
UTB	7,581	\$781	N/A	N/A
UTD	224,500	\$264	145,267	\$215
UTEP	177,378	\$270	157,087	\$204
UTPA	56,412	\$150	32,683	\$132
UTPB	11,142	\$273	7,956	\$238
UTSA	178,870	\$193	92,142	\$179
UTT	10,454	\$328	3,211	\$278
<b>Health</b>				
UTSWMC	854,553	\$434	623,651	\$504
UTMB	476,723	\$322	445,878	\$298
UTHSCH	402,692	\$490	333,776	\$450
UTHSCSA	533,441	\$354	432,978	\$288
UTMDA	711,795	\$687	564,511	\$556
UTHSCT	52,812	\$259	39,612	\$259

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Table I-55 ASSIGNABLE SPACE

		E&G assignable Sq. Ft.	Space (sq ft) per FTE faculty	Space (sq ft) per FTE student
<b>Academic</b>				
UTA	2004	1,801,776	2,082	97
	2008	1,947,086	2,050	105
Austin	2004	8,035,336	3,464	180
	2008	7,976,384	3,159	179
UTB	2004	578,641	1,436	80
	2008	612,664	1,106	67
UTD	2004	1,034,706	2,115	101
	2008	1,125,453	1,940	100
UTEP	2004	1,329,746	1,871	97
	2008	1,465,266	1,983	100
UTPA	2004	1,036,046	1,683	82
	2008	1,114,316	2,110	82
UTPB	2004	241,269	1,820	103
	2008	240,640	1,648	98
UTSA	2004	1,334,538	1,755	68
	2008	1,398,821	1,507	63
UTT	2004	363,686	1,476	93
	2008	403,578	1,416	87
<b>Health</b>				
UTSWMC	2004	1,650,041	1,111	830
	2008	2,225,544	1,287	1,088
UTMB	2004	1,483,631	1,209	788
	2008	1,720,016	1,320	800
UTHSCH	2004	1,428,314	1,228	496
	2008	1,770,198	1,439	552
UTHSCSA	2004	1,465,834	1,177	571
	2008	1,611,501	1,235	560

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

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# THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT ARLINGTON

## ACCOUNTABILITY PROFILE

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### 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 2007-08, the UTA awarded 153 PhD degrees, over double the number awarded in 2003-04. Total research expenditures increased by 197 percent from FY 2004 to FY 2008.
- 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.
- In 2008, the Architecture graduate program was rated by *Design Intelligence* as Second Best in the Southern Region, as evaluated by firms in the Southern Region. In 2009, UT Arlington was included in *Design Intelligence's* list of "America's World Class Schools of Architecture."
- In 2008, *Diverse Issues in Higher Education* magazine ranked UT Arlington in the top 50 for undergraduate degrees in all disciplines awarded to Hispanics.
- The School of Nursing's Smart Hospital™ is one of six sites recognized as a Center of Excellence in simulation by Laerdal Medical and one of thirteen sites recognized as a Center of Educational Excellence by Laerdal Medical.

Education. In fall 2008, UT Arlington enrolled 25,084 students, a slight decline from the record high enrollment of 25,297 students in fall 2004. In fall 2008, 11,151 students (45%) listed Tarrant County as their county of origin and 5,066 (20%) listed Dallas county. The six colleges and five schools of UT Arlington educate more than 18,900 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 (57%) first entered UT Arlington as transfer students, the majority from Texas community colleges. The number of degrees awarded increased by 673 degrees, or 13 percent from FY 2004 to FY 2008.

Research. Research expenditures increased 197 percent from about \$22 million in FY 2004 to almost \$67 million in FY 2008. UT Arlington ranked 199th 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. 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 31 percent of them receive Pell grants, almost the same as the state-wide average (31.3 percent). In fall 2008, nearly 19,000 undergraduates enrolled. Less than half of the undergraduate students were White, down from 53 percent in 2004, 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 13.5 percent to 17.8 percent, over the last five years. A significant proportion (57.2%) of new undergraduates who enrolled in the fall at UT Arlington were transfers and most of them (73.2%) 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 2008, 76 percent of first-time undergraduate applicants were admitted, compared to 73.1 percent in 2004. Fifty-four percent of the admitted students actually enrolled, up from 50 percent in 2004. The proportion of enrolled students from the top 10 percent of their high school class remained about the same (around 20%), compared to the statewide average of 25 percent. Fifty-four percent of first-time undergraduates came from the top 25 percent of their high school class.

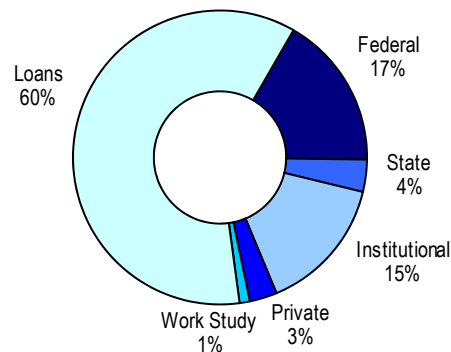
The ACT and SAT admission test score averages for UT Arlington entrants are higher than both the Texas and the national averages. Based on the most recent data available from the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board (fall 2004), a smaller percentage of UT Arlington first-time students required remediation (9.2%) than students enrolled in other Texas public universities (27%).

Total Fall Enrollment		
<i>Fall</i>	2004	2008
	25,297	25,084
First-Time Undergraduates		
<i>Summer/Fall</i>	2004	2008
Applicants	5,635	5,718
% Admitted	73.1%	76.2%
Enrolled	2,072	2,340
TX Top 10%	403	423
% TX Top 10%	20.4%	19.1%
Percent of students who are full-time degree seeking (Fall 2008)		
		96.3%
Average ACT/SAT (Fall 2008)		
	SAT	ACT
UTA	1064	22
Texas	993	20.7
Nation	1017	21.1
Transfer Students (Fall 2008)		
Total		3,131
% from TX commty college		73.2%
Undergraduates		
<i>Fall</i>	2004	2008
Total	19,114	18,985
White	53.0%	48.3%
African-Am.	13.4%	15.3%
Hispanic	13.5%	17.8%
Asian-Am.	11.0%	12.4%
International	5.2%	4.0%

### College Costs & Financial Aid

UT Arlington has worked diligently to be affordable for the students it serves and provided more than \$109 million dollars in financial aid to undergraduates enrolled in 2007-08. Approximately four out of ten UT Arlington's full-time undergraduates received need-

Undergraduate Financial Aid Awards, 2007-08



Undergraduate Academic Cost & % Discount

AY 2007-08	
Average in-state total academic cost	\$7,644
Full-time receiving need-based aid	
% receiving grants	40.2%
Average % discount	59.8%
Average net academic cost	\$3,076
All full-time students	
Average % discount	24.0%
Average net academic cost	\$5,807

based grants and over half of their total academic costs (59.8%) were covered. The average net academic costs for students who received need based financial aid is \$3,076. Based on the most recent data available for UT Arlington, 42 percent of the seniors who graduated in the 2005-06 academic year were in debt. The average debt was \$16,780, somewhat lower than the Texas state-wide average \$18,383 in 2006-07.

## UNDERGRADUATE SUCCESS AND OUTCOMES

### Graduation & Persistence Rates

As part of the UT System Graduation Rate Initiative, UT Arlington has established a goal of graduating 30 percent of students within four years and 50 percent within six years by 2015. The first year persistence rate declined from 60.4% for the 2003 entering class to 58.2% for the 2007 class. The four-year graduation rate increased slightly from 12.7 to 14.5 percent and the six-year graduate rate remained about 37 percent for the 2001 entering class. The six-year graduation rate for UT Arlington's peers ranged from 34 percent to 68 percent. UT Arlington has a significant number of students who enter under the Coordinated Admission Program (CAP), an agreement that allows successful students to gain admission to UT Austin in their sophomore year. The six-year graduation rate from any Texas university more accurately reflects the success of these and other first-time undergraduates who continue their studies within Texas. Nearly half of the students who entered UT Arlington in 2001 graduated from a Texas university in six years.

1st-Yr Persistence	UTA		
	2003	2007	2007, TX
(entering fall)	60.4%	58.2%	74.1%
Graduation Rate	1997	2001	2001, U.S.
4-Yr graduation rate	12.7%	14.5%	29.4%
6-Yr graduation rate at UTA	36.7%	37.0%	55.0%
6-Yr graduation rate, any TX	43.3%	49.2%	NA
Transfer 4-yr graduation rate	2000	2004	2004, TX
(CC students entering fall)	49.2%	46.4%	53.4%

Graduation rates for students who transfer from community colleges declined from 49.2 percent to 46.4 percent, well below the state average of 53.4 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 19.5 percent from 2003-04 to 2007-08. Although enrollment growth has been stable over the last few years, the number of baccalaureate degrees awarded in the future will increase as graduation rate initiatives gain momentum.

Degrees	2003-04	2007-08	% Change
Baccalaureate	3,280	3,920	19.5%
STEM, % of Baccalaureate Degrees Awarded			
	AY	01-02	06-07
UTA		31.4%	21.9%
U.S.		18.9%	18.3%

UT Arlington also contributes significantly to the production of baccalaureate degrees in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics disciplines. In 2006-07, 21.9 percent of the total baccalaureate degrees awarded were in these areas, compared to 18.3 percent nationally.

### National Survey of Student Engagement 2008

Senior Responses, Good or Excellent

	UTA	Peers
Educational Experience	78%	81%
Academic Advising	64%	62%
Would Attend Again (Yes)	75%	76%

### Collegiate Learning Assessment

Senior Responses, 2008

	UTA		
	Expected	Actual	U.S.
Performance Task	1133	1144	1157
Analytic Writing Task	1185	1166	1176
CLA Total Score	1161	1155	1166

### 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 2008, almost eight out of ten UT Arlington students evaluated their educational experience as good or excellent, and three out of four seniors said they would attend the institution again, about the same as their peers. Almost two-thirds of UT Arlington seniors thought the academic advising was good or excellent, compared to 62 percent of their peers.

UT Arlington seniors scored below the national average on the CLA Performance Task and the Analytic Writing Task. Given the entering SAT test scores of UT Arlington seniors, their performance relative to the national comparison group were in the 'expected' range on the CLA measures of critical thinking and analytic writing.

*Post-Baccalaureate Experience* The majority of test takers at UT Arlington passed the initial exams for teacher certification, nursing, and engineering in FY 2007 and exceeded the state averages in all three areas.

**Licensure Pass Rates, 2007**

	UTA	Texas
Teacher Certification	98%	97%
Nursing	95%	90%
Engineering	73%	62%

Located in the DFW Metroplex, more than 8 out of 10 baccalaureate graduates from UT Arlington are employed in Texas in the fourth quarter following graduation or are enrolled in a Texas graduate program the following fall semester, slightly higher than the state average of 80.6 percent. In 2002-03, the definition for this measure differed slightly and is, therefore, not comparable.

**Postgraduate Experience (with in one year)**

	AY	02-03	06-07	TX, 06-07
% employed in TX		68.0%	71.4%	67.3%
% enrolled in TX grad/prof school		3.2%	3.2%	5.3%
% employed and enrolled		15.4%	7.5%	8.0%
% employed or enrolled		86.5%	82.0%	80.6%

**GRADUATE STUDENTS**

*Graduate Enrollment & Degrees* Between fall 2004 and fall 2008, graduate enrollment at UT Arlington was stable. The majority (85.3%) of these graduate students enrolled in master's level programs. Over the last five years, the proportion of African American and Hispanic graduate students increased, while the proportion of White students decreased.

**Graduate Enrollment**

	Fall	2004	2008
Total		6,183	6,099
White		46.7%	43.4%
African-Am.		8.4%	9.6%
Hispanic		6.1%	7.2%
Asian-Am.		5.4%	5.0%
International		32.8%	31.3%

Graduate student preparation, as measured by the GRE admission exams, was about the same in 2008-09 as 2004-05. The GMAT mean score declined slightly, from 529 to 508. The number of doctoral degrees awarded, though relatively small in 2004, doubled in the last five years, increasing from 75 to 153. The number of master's degrees awarded decreased slightly. In 2008, UT Arlington awarded 1,694 master's degrees, a 5.7 percent decrease from 2004.

**Graduate Student Preparation**

	AY	04-05	08-09
Average GRE		1100	1105
Average GMAT		529	508

UT Arlington has consistently awarded a substantially higher proportion of graduate degrees in science, technology, engineering and mathematics than the national average. The proportion of doctoral degrees in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics increased from 46 percent in 2001-02 to 59 percent in 2006-07, above the national average of 44 percent.

**Degrees**

	2003-04	2007-08	% Change
Master's	1,796	1,694	-5.7%
Doctoral	75	153	104.0%

**STEM, % of Graduate Degrees Awarded**

	AY	01-02	06-07
Master's			
UTA		33.5%	27.1%
U.S.		15.4%	16.4%
Doctoral			
UTA		45.8%	58.9%
U.S.		35.1%	43.7%



## 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 160 faculty between fall 2004 and fall 2008, a 13.5 percent increase in headcount and a 9.7 percent increase in full-time equivalent faculty. The largest growth rate occurred among tenure-track faculty, an increase of 40.0 percent. Other professional faculty increased by 10.5 percent and tenured faculty increased by 7.3 percent. With stable enrollment growth, the addition of these faculty resulted in a drop in the student/faculty ratio, from 21 to 1 in fall 2004 to 19 to 1 in fall 2008. With this improvement, the student/faculty ratio at UT Arlington is less than five of its nine peers.

### Faculty Headcount

	Fall 2004	2008
Total	1,188	1,348
Tenured	383	411
% Female	23.8%	23.6%
White	78.6%	72.3%
African-Am.	1.6%	2.4%
Hispanic	3.1%	4.6%
Asian-Am.	15.4%	17.3%
International	1.0%	2.9%
Tenure-Track	160	224
% Female	38.8%	40.1%
White	57.5%	57.1%
African-Am.	3.1%	4.0%
Hispanic	8.8%	7.6%
Asian-Am.	12.5%	19.2%
International	18.1%	12.1%
Other ProfI	645	713
% Female	50.5%	53.2%
White	84.8%	81.6%
African-Am.	4.7%	4.3%
Hispanic	4.0%	3.9%
Asian-Am.	3.7%	4.3%
International	1.9%	4.1%

NOTE: 2008 data revised due to data base conversion. Will not align with other state or UT System reports.

### Student / Faculty Ratio

	Fall 2004	2008
FTE Students	18,592	18,470
FTE Faculty	866	950
Ratio	21 to 1	19 to 1

### Faculty Diversity

The faculty at UT Arlington are predominately White, especially at the tenured and other professional ranks. However, the proportion of White faculty declined across all categories, but most significantly at the tenured level, a drop from 78.6 to 72.3 percent. The primary change in diversity between fall 2004 and fall 2008 was an increase in tenure-track Asian-American faculty and a decrease in International faculty.

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 higher than these three comparison groups. At the Professor rank, faculty salaries are lower than the national average and lower than Texas and the 10 most populous states. Associate Professor salaries are slightly lower than national and Texas salaries and even lower than salaries in the 10 most populous states.

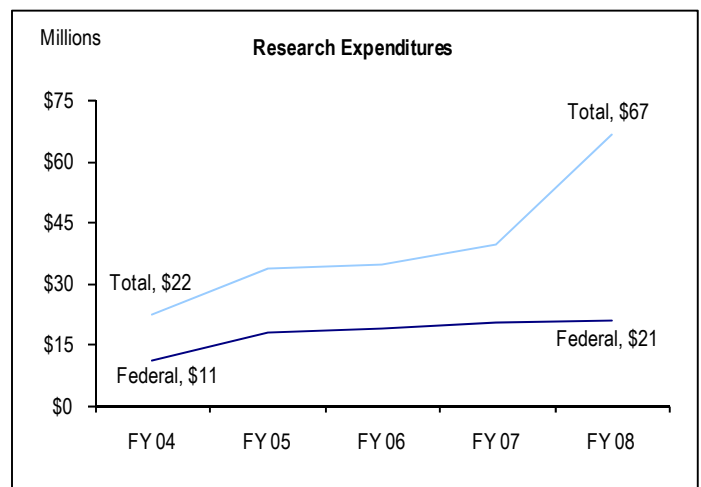
### Average Faculty Salaries

	Professor	Assoc. Prof.	Asst. Prof.
UTA (FY 2009)	\$102,291	\$76,135	\$70,526
<i>FY 2008</i>			
UTA	\$98,226	\$72,204	\$69,583
Texas	\$104,518	\$72,612	\$63,795
10 Most Populous States	\$107,935	\$75,943	\$64,057
National	\$102,646	\$73,613	\$62,088

## RESEARCH & TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

### Research Funding

UT Arlington has invested heavily in the expansion of research infrastructure and productivity. As a result, research activity and expenditures have steadily increased over the past five years. From FY 2004 to FY 2008, total research expenditures increased from \$22 million to \$67 million, a 197 percent increase. In FY 2007, UT Arlington reviewed its coding of accounts that capture research expenditures. This review provided a more accurate portrayal of the R&D expenditures incurred at UT Arlington and resulted in significant increases in FY 2008. Federal research expenditures increased from \$11 million to \$21 million, a 89 percent increase. UT Arlington ranked 199th relative to other institutions in the U.S. in total research expenditures in FY 2007.



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 \$21 million to \$62.6 million in FY 2008.

### Research Rankings

	Rankings, FY 2007				Rankings, 2006	
	Total R&D	Federal R&D	Total R&D for Life Sciences	Federal R&D for Life Sciences	by# Postdoc Appointees (STEM)	by# Grad Students, STEM fields
Arizona State Univ	78	83	116	116	114	29
George Mason Univ	159	143	207	211	--	39
San Diego State Univ	152	162	159	146	197	72
UC-Santa Cruz	117	120	178	183	92	181
Univ of Houston - University Park	146	153	175	168	166	88
Univ of Memphis	176	206	205	242	167	193
Univ of North Texas	254	271	256	282	182	130
Univ of South Florida	65	62	58	55	79	45
Univ of Wisconsin - Milwaukee	179	200	195	215	154	65
UT Arlington	199	194	309	325	159	63

Source: National Science Foundation Division of Science Resources Statistics

**Faculty Research** Faculty research activity at UT Arlington increased significantly between 2004 and 2008. The number of tenure/tenure track faculty holding grants increased by 54 percent and the research dollars per full-time equivalent faculty increased by 156 percent. In addition the proportion of faculty holding grants increased from 27 percent to 36 percent and the number of postdoctoral fellows increased from 27 to 79.

#### Faculty Research

	AY	03-04	07-08	Change
# of grants		268	269	0.4%
# of T/TT holding grants		133	205	54.1%
% T/TT faculty holding grants		27.1%	36.0%	8.9
Research \$ per FTE T/TT		\$45,656	\$117,066	156.4%
# of postdoctoral fellows		27	79	192.6%

**Technology Transfer** UT Arlington increased the number of new invention disclosures from 17 to 60 between FY 2004 and FY 2008 and U.S. Patents issued increased from 2 to 8. The number of Licenses & Options executed increased from 0 to 3 and the number of start-up companies formed remained the same. Gross revenue from intellectual property increased from \$49 to \$341 K.

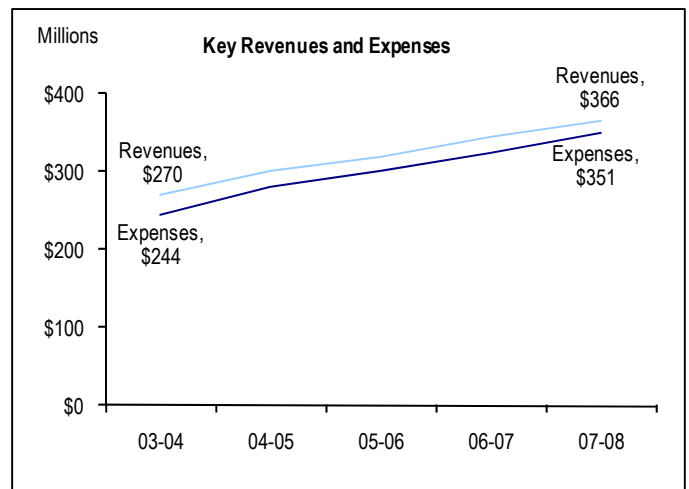
#### Technology Transfer

	FY	2004	2008	% Change
New Invention Disclosures		17	60	252.9%
U.S. Patents Issued		2	8	300.0%
Licenses & Options Executed		0	3	--
Start-Up Companies Formed		2	2	0.0%
Gross Revenue from IP		\$49 K	\$341 K	598.2%

## RESOURCES, EFFICIENCY, AND PRODUCTIVITY

**Funding Trends & Efficiencies** Enrollment growth, increased research activity, and inflationary pressures all contributed to increases of 36 percent in revenues and 44 percent in expenses at UT Arlington between FY 2004 and FY 2008. In FY 2008, state appropriations accounted for 30.4 percent of the total revenues; tuition and fees accounted for 36.6 percent; and government grants and contracts accounted for 14.9 percent. The primary expenses for UT Arlington in FY 2008 were instruction (30.0%), research (16.1%), institutional support and physical plant (15.8%), and auxiliary (10.3%).

After several years of declining support, state appropriations started to increase again in FY 2008, but were still well below the benchmark levels of FY 2002. Between FY 2004 and FY 2008, state appropriations per FTE student increased from \$4,440 to \$4,750 when adjusting for inflation, but still less than \$5,680 per student in FY 2002. In order to make up for this decline, tuition and fee revenue increased from \$3,920 to \$5,190 per FTE student from FY 2004 to FY 2008. 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 2004 the state provided \$1.13. In FY 2008, the state provided a \$0.92 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 three 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.



The amount of revenue from state appropriations per full-time equivalent faculty member declined steadily between FY 2004 and FY 2008, from almost \$112,000 of revenue per full-time equivalent faculty to slightly over \$102,000. Revenue from tuition and fees increased from \$98,600 to almost \$112,000 during this same time period.

**Inflation-Adjusted Revenue per FTE, by Source**

	FY	2004	2008	% Change
<b>Per FTE Student</b>				
State Appropriations		\$4,440	\$4,750	7.0%
Tuition and Fees		\$3,920	\$5,190	32.4%
<b>Per FTE Faculty</b>				
State Appropriations		\$111,710	\$102,070	-8.6%
Tuition and Fees		\$98,600	\$111,580	13.2%

UT Arlington lowered its administrative costs over the last five years. In FY 2004, administrative costs represented 9.2 percent of total expenses and in FY 2008 administrative costs were 8.0 percent.

*Space Utilization*

UT Arlington had more square feet of E&G assignable space in FY 2008 than in FY 2004. The E&G assignable square feet per FTE student increased from 97 in FY 2004 to 105 in FY 2008, but the space available per full-time equivalent faculty declined slightly from 2,082 to 2,050 square feet. Classrooms were used 30 hours per week, considerably less than the state standard of 38 hours per week. Class labs were used at a lower rate. In FY 2008, labs were used an average of almost 18 hours per week compared with the state standard of 25 hours.

UT Arlington has steadily increased the average number of research dollars per square foot of E&G research space. In FY 2008, UT Arlington generated \$326 in research expenditures per square foot of research space compared with \$95 in FY 2004.

*Philanthropy*

Endowments at UT Arlington increased from \$38.5 million in 2004 to \$61 million in 2008, a net change of 58 percent. The increase in endowment value translated into \$3,341 per FTE student and \$65,262 per FTE faculty.

Overall, donor support to UT Arlington increased from \$4.7 million in FY 2004 to \$6.3 million in FY 2008, an increase of 34 percent. The largest increase in donor support came from corporate followed by other and individual donors.

**Donor Support (thousands)**

	FY	2004	2008	% Change
Alumni		\$562	\$670	19.2%
Individuals		\$730	\$898	23.0%
Foundations		\$1,004	\$918	-8.6%
Corporate		\$1,966	\$3,245	65.1%
Others		\$447	\$555	24.2%
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$4,709</b>	<b>\$6,286</b>	<b>33.5%</b>

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	24,889	51,481	15,825	35,695	44,870	20,379	34,663	34,710	30,276	29,338
Undergrads (%)	75.6%	80.9%	91.0%	83.5%	77.8%	77.5%	79.5%	80.1%	61.2%	83.2%
Full-time undergrads (%)	69.2%	72.9%	96.6%	82.9%	70.5%	73.9%	71.3%	76.8%	75.0%	82.8%
Resident Undergrad										
Tuition & Fee Rates for Full-Time Students	\$6,464	\$4,971	\$7,646	\$3,428	\$3,456	\$5,802	\$6,084	\$5,972	\$6,840	\$6,954
SAT Total: 25 <sup>th</sup> ile	950	970	1020	940	1030	920	940	990	1030	
75 <sup>th</sup> ile	1180	1220	1260	1160	1230	1200	1170	1200	1210	-
1st Year Retention	61.0%	78.0%	89.0%	83.0%	81.0%	73.0%	77.0%	74.0%	85.0%	72.0%
6-Yr Graduation Rate	37.2%	55.5%	68.3%	56.4%	49.3%	34.3%	42.7%	44.3%	58.3%	41.2%
Student/faculty ratio	19/1	22/1	19/1	20/1	19/1	16/1	21/1	21/1	15/1	33/1
State Approp (FY07) per FTE Student	\$5,060	\$7,820	\$8,040	\$7,140	\$10,080	\$7,150	\$6,090	\$4,170	\$5,610	\$4,440
State Approp + Tuition and Fees / FTE Student (FY07)	\$11,390	\$15,720	\$15,130	\$11,370	\$13,560	\$12,630	\$13,440	\$10,270	\$12,410	\$10,880
Research Expenditures, FY07 (in millions)	\$32.7	\$224.4	\$124.9	\$65.8	\$272.7	\$44.4	\$73.5	\$14.2	\$58.3	\$40.0

\* Includes a medical school.

Notes: First-year retention based on fall 2006 cohort and six-year graduation rates based on fall 2001 cohort. State appropriations, tuition & fee revenues and research expenditures are based on fiscal year 2006-2007. All other data are for fall 2007.

Sources: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) reports, UT System Institutions, *U.S. News & World Report* and National Science Foundation.

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# THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

## ACCOUNTABILITY PROFILE

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### 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 (tie) among all national universities, 16th among top national public universities, and 31st in "Best Values" by *U.S. News & World Report*. UT Austin ranked 19th on the *U.S. News* "50 Best Graduate Schools" and 11th (tie) Engineering, 10th (tie) in Education, 18th in Business, and 16th (tie) in Law. About 60 individual programs also ranked in the top 25.
- *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).
- *Hispanic Magazine* lists UT Austin among the 25 best institutions for Hispanic students; among the top 25, the university had the highest percentage of Hispanics in its student body and the lowest tuition rate.
- UT Austin is ranked 10th in the world on the performance and impact of universities through their Web presence, demonstrating the university's influence on the web community. UT Austin ranked 39th in the world and 32nd in its region in Academic Rankings of World Universities, the annual ranking by China's Shanghai Jiao Tong University.
- UT Austin ranked 19th among the best public college values in Kiplinger's Personal Finance magazine's listing of "100 Best Values in Public Colleges".

Education. With an enrollment of 49,984 students in fall 2008, UT Austin remains one of the largest research institutions in the country. Because UT Austin is operating under enrollment management criteria in order to provide a high quality education to all students, enrollment is less than one percent below the total for fall 2004. 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 54.5 percent, and the representation of African American, Asian American, Hispanic students increasing to 4.4, 15.6, and 16.3 percent, respectively, in fall 2008.

The 15 schools and colleges educate over 37,000 undergraduates and almost 12,600 graduate and professional students. From 2004 to 2008, the total number of degrees conferred remained about the same, but there were differences by level. The number of bachelor degrees decreased by 3.8 percent and professional degrees by 2.4 percent. However, the number of master's degrees increased by 6.0 percent, and doctoral degrees increased significantly, by 30.3 percent.

Research. Research expenditures increased from over \$382 million in FY 2004 to more than \$527 million in FY 2008. UT Austin ranked 32nd nationally (7th among institutions without an integral medical school) and 2nd 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 over 25,000 for summer and fall 2008, an increase of almost 31 percent from 2004.

As a result of the top 10% law, almost 76 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.

With a significant increase in applications and policies to manage enrollment growth, the percentage of students admitted dropped from 60.5 percent in 2004 to 50.3 percent in 2008. About 52 percent of those admitted actually enrolled, leading to an entering class of 6,698 students in 2008, slightly less than the class of 2004. Over 99 percent of these students were enrolled full-time and were degree-seeking. The average ACT and SAT scores for the 2008 class were significantly higher than state and national averages, but about 8th highest (out of 12) among their peer institutions.

Almost 30 percent of the transfer students entering in fall 2008 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, less than 1 percent since fall 2004, it is more ethnically diverse. The proportion of white undergraduate students has declined from 59.9 percent in fall 2004 to 54.8 percent in fall 2008. The proportion of African American undergraduates has increased from 3.8 to 4.8 percent, Hispanics from 15.2 to 18.7 percent, and Asian Americans from 17.2 to 18.3 percent over this same time period.

<b>Total Fall Enrollment</b>			
	<i>Fall</i>	2004	2008
		50,377	49,984
<b>First-Time Undergraduates</b>			
	<i>Summer/Fall</i>	2004	2008
Applicants		19,495	25,514
% Admitted		60.5%	50.3%
Enrolled		6,782	6,698
TX Top 10%		4,186	4,680
% TX Top 10%		66.2%	75.8%
Percent of students who are full-time degree seeking (Fall 2008)			
			99.5%
<b>Average ACT/SAT (Fall 2008)</b>			
		SAT	ACT
UT Austin		1231	27
Texas		993	20.7
Nation		1017	21.1
<b>Transfer Students (Fall 2008)</b>			
Total			2,228
% from TX commty college			29.3%
<b>Undergraduates</b>			
	<i>Fall</i>	2004	2008
Total		37,101	37,389
White		59.9%	54.8%
African-Am.		3.8%	4.8%
Hispanic		15.2%	18.7%
Asian-Am.		17.2%	18.3%
International		3.1%	2.8%

*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.

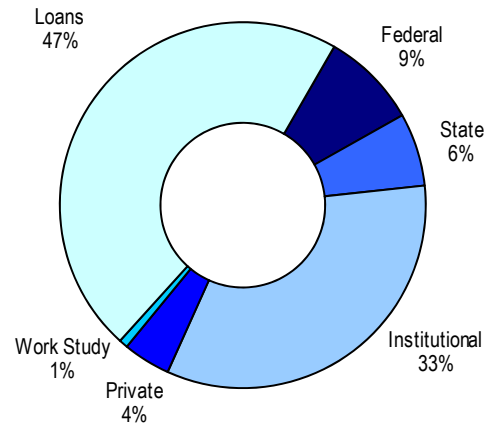
Additionally, UT Austin provided almost \$354.3 million dollars in financial aid to undergraduates enrolled in 2007-08. Over half of the financial aid was in the form of grants and scholarships. Nearly one-half of all full-time undergraduates (47.7%) received need-based aid, which covered almost 78 percent of their total academic cost (tuition and all fees).

About 46 percent of graduating seniors from UT Austin in 2006-07 were in debt. Their average debt was \$19,547, above the Texas statewide average of \$18,383.

**Undergraduate Academic Cost & % Discount**

AY 2007-08	
Average in-state total academic cost	\$8,130
Full-time receiving need-based aid	
% receiving grants	47.7%
Average % discount	77.5%
Average net academic cost	\$1,830
All full-time students	
Average % discount	36.9%
Average net academic cost	\$5,127

**Undergraduate Financial Aid Awards, 2007-08**



**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 rank high on this measure. In fall 2007, 90.4 percent of first-time, full-time, degree-seeking undergraduates at UT Austin persisted to the following fall semester, down slightly from 92.7 percent in fall 2003.

Four-year and six-year graduation rates continue to improve (about 46% and 77%, respectively) and remain well above the national averages. Looking at the 2001 cohort graduation rates from any Texas institution in six years, the figures are over 80 percent.

	UT Austin		
	2003	2007	2007, TX
<b>1st-Yr Persistence</b>			
(entering fall)	92.7%	90.4%	74.1%
<b>Graduation Rate</b>	1997	2001	2001, U.S.
4-Yr graduation rate	36.5%	46.4%	29.4%
6-Yr graduation rate at Austin	70.1%	76.9%	55.0%
6-Yr graduation rate, any TX	73.9%	80.4%	NA
<b>Transfer 4-yr graduation rate</b>	2000	2004	2004, TX
(CC students entering fall)	63.6%	68.0%	53.4%

Graduation rates for community college transfer students have also increased from 63.6 percent (2000 cohort) to 68 percent (2004 cohort), also well above the state average of 53.4 percent (2004 cohort).

Because of recent declines in undergraduate student enrollment, the number of baccalaureate degrees decreased by almost 4 percent. UT Austin also contributes significantly to the production of baccalaureate degrees in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics disciplines. In 2006-07, 27.2 percent of the total baccalaureate degrees awarded were in these areas, compared to 18.3 percent nationally.

Degrees	2003-04	2007-08	% Change
Baccalaureate	8,959	8,617	-3.8%
<b>STEM, % of Baccalaureate Degrees Awarded</b>			
	AY	01-02	06-07
UT Austin	26.8%	27.2%	
U.S.	18.9%	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 2008, over nine out of ten UT Austin students evaluated their educational experience as good or excellent and indicated they would attend the institution again, higher than their national peers. Academic advising was also viewed more positively at UT Austin than at their peer institutions. Over three-fourths of UT Austin seniors thought the academic advising was good or excellent, compared with less than two-thirds of the students attending peer universities.

**National Survey of Student Engagement 2008**

Senior Responses, Good or Excellent

	Austin	Peers
Educational Experience	93%	89%
Academic Advising	78%	61%
Would Attend Again (Yes)	93%	87%

**Collegiate Learning Assessment**

Senior Responses, 2008

	Austin		U.S.
	Expected	Actual	
Analytic Writing Task	1293	1298	1176
Performance Task	1315	1312	1157

Seniors at UT Austin achieve expected scores 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 87 and 100 percent of test takers at UT Austin passed the initial exams for teacher certification, nursing, engineering, law and pharmacy in FY 2007. Pass rates on exams are higher than comparable state averages, with the largest differential on the engineering exam.

**Licensure Pass Rates, 2007**

	Austin	Texas
Teacher Certification	100%	97%
Nursing	95%	90%
Engineering	87%	62%
Law	89%	
Pharmacy	99%	

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 2006-07.

**Postgraduate Experience (within one year)**

	AY	02-03	06-07	TX, 06-07
% employed in TX		63.9%	58.3%	67.3%
% enrolled in TX grad/prof school		4.1%	7.2%	5.3%
% employed and enrolled		9.7%	3.7%	8.0%
% employed or enrolled		77.7%	69.3%	80.6%



## GRADUATE STUDENTS

*Graduate Enrollment & Degrees* At UT Austin, the number of graduate and professional students enrolled decreased by 5 percent from fall 2004 to fall 2008. 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 for 2008-09 entrants, and LSAT scores remained stable for new law students.

Degrees	2003-04	2007-08	% Change
Master's	2,835	3,006	6.0%
Doctoral	683	890	30.3%
Prof'l	588	574	-2.4%

### STEM, % of Master's Degrees Awarded

AY	01-02	06-07
Master's		
Austin	21.6%	22.4%
U.S.	15.4%	16.4%
Doctoral		
Austin	40.1%	47.1%
U.S.	35.1%	43.7%

### Graduate/Professional Enrollment

	Fall	2004	2008
Total		13,276	12,595
White		55.3%	53.7%
African-Am.		2.7%	3.1%
Hispanic		8.6%	9.3%
Asian-Am.		6.5%	7.6%
International		23.6%	23.7%

### Graduate Student Preparation

	AY	04-05	08-09
Average GRE		1213	1231
Average GMAT		649	656
Average LSAT		165	167

Degrees awarded at both the master's and doctoral levels increased from the 2003-04 academic year, by 6.0 and 30.3 percent, respectively. The number of professional degrees conferred declined by 14 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 2006-07, 22.4 percent vs. 16.4 percent. The percentage of doctoral degrees is also higher, 47.1 compared to the national average of 43.7 percent.

### Faculty Headcount

	Fall	2004	2008
Total		2,968	3,252
Tenured		1,436	1,433
% Female		23.7%	25.2%
White		85.9%	82.9%
African-Am.		3.3%	3.8%
Hispanic		3.8%	4.7%
Asian-Am.		5.7%	7.0%
International		0.8%	1.1%
Tenure-Track		490	517
% Female		38.8%	41.2%
White		61.6%	59.8%
African-Am.		3.5%	6.8%
Hispanic		6.9%	6.4%
Asian-Am.		9.8%	11.2%
International		18.2%	15.3%
Other Prof'l		1,042	1,302
% Female		49.5%	52.2%
White		82.6%	80.6%
African-Am.		2.7%	2.4%
Hispanic		5.7%	6.5%
Asian-Am.		4.8%	5.0%
International		4.0%	5.0%

## 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 19:1 to 18:1 over the last 4 years. Overall, UT Austin added 284 faculty, an increase of 9.6 percent, from fall 2004 to 2008. The largest growth occurred among non tenured/tenure-track or other professional faculty, with an increase of 260 faculty members (25%). Tenured faculty decreased slightly and tenure-track faculty increased by 5.5 percent or 27 faculty.

### Student / Faculty Ratio

	Fall	2004	2008
FTE Students		44,570	44,456
FTE Faculty		2,320	2,525
Ratio		19 to 1	18 to 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 2004 to 2008. The only exceptions to these trends are for Hispanic tenure-track faculty and African-American other professional faculty which have remained about the same. A higher proportion of women are also reflected in the tenured and other professional categories.

Compared with Texas, national, and 10 most populous states' averages for the 2007-08 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

new talent to the institution, UT Austin must and does offer competitive salaries at the Assistant Professor level (about 5% 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 13% 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 (about 17% below peer average). For fall 2008, UT Austin's average annual salary for an Associate Professor was around \$81,000.

**Average Faculty Salaries**

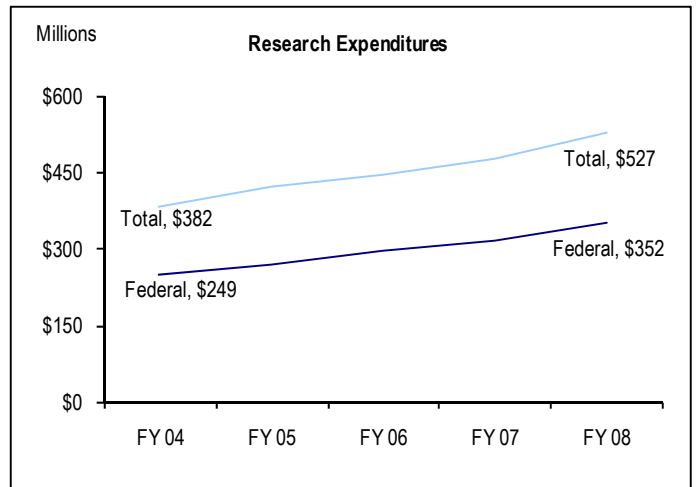
	Professor	Assoc. Prof.	Asst. Prof.
Austin (FY 2009)	\$133,799	\$85,565	\$81,995
<b>FY 2008</b>			
Austin	\$127,263	\$81,338	\$77,536
Texas	\$104,518	\$72,612	\$63,795
10 Most Populous States	\$107,935	\$75,943	\$64,057
National	\$102,646	\$73,613	\$62,088

Following a statewide trend, the proportion of lower division semester credit hours taught by tenured/tenure-track faculty dropped from 52.3 percent to 40.2 percent from fall 2004 to 2008. However, UT Austin continues to perform above the state average of 39.1 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 2004 and FY 2008, total research expenditures increased by almost 38 percent to over \$527 million. Research expenses from federal sources increased by more than 41 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**

	Rankings, FY 2007				Rankings, 2006	
	Total R&D	Federal R&D	Total R&D for Life Sciences	Federal R&D for Life Sciences	by # Postdoc Appointees (STEM)	by # Grad Students, STEM fields
Indiana Univ (all campuses)	61	59	53	50	38	32
Michigan State Univ	44	56	48	61	32	50
Ohio State Univ (all campuses)	9	23	19	33	33	20
UC-Berkeley	20	39	64	67	9	10
UC-Los Angeles	4	5	4	8	8	13
UNC - Chapel Hill	27	21	22	15	20	37
Univ of Illinois - Urbana-Champaign	28	38	80	90	34	15
Univ. of Michigan (all campuses)	5	3	10	9	16	5
Univ. of Minnesota (all campuses)	14	22	11	23	18	3
Univ of Washington - Seattle	8	2	8	3	5	9
Univ of Wisconsin - Madison	3	8	5	16	21	16
<b>UT Austin</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>23</b>

*Faculty Research* Research productivity of UT Austin tenured and tenure-track (T/TT) faculty increased on all research related measures. Between 2003-04 and 2007-08, the number of research grants increased by almost 20 percent and the number of tenured and tenure-track faculty holding grants increased by over 14 percent. Research expenditures per full-time-time equivalent T/TT faculty were up over 30 percent over the same time period. The percent of T/TT faculty holding grants is also up by 3 points, from 38.1 percent to 41.1 percent.

#### Faculty Research

	03-04	07-08	Change
# of grants	2,538	3,037	19.7%
# of T/TT holding grants	647	738	14.1%
% T/TT faculty holding grants	38.1%	41.1%	3.0
Research \$ per FTE T/TT	\$225,201	\$293,509	30.3%
# of postdoctoral fellows	385	482	25.2%

The number of postdoctoral fellows at UT Austin increased by over 25 percent from FY 2003-04 to FY 2007-08.

*Technology Transfer* UT Austin's performance improved on most technology transfer measures between FY 2004 and FY 2008. While the number of U.S. Patents dropped to 25, the number of new invention disclosures increased to 152, or by almost 75 percent, and gross revenue from intellectual property grew to \$12.3 million, a 127 percent increase.

#### Technology Transfer

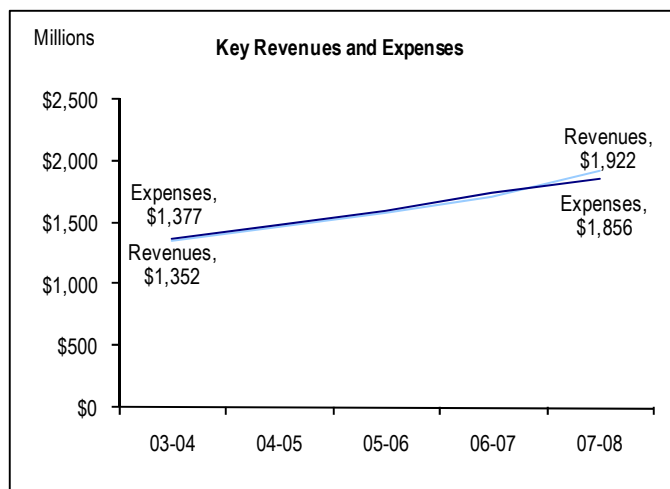
	FY	2004	2008	% Change
New Invention Disclosures		87	152	74.7%
U.S. Patents Issued		32	25	-21.9%
Licenses & Options Executed		23	58	152.2%
Start-Up Companies Formed		6	10	66.7%
Gross Revenue from IP		\$5.4 M	\$12.3 M	127.0%

## 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 2004 and FY 2008.

In FY 2008, the largest shares of revenues were state appropriations (16.9%), tuition and fees (19.8%), and government grants and contracts (23.2%). The primary expenses for UT Austin in FY 2008 were instruction (28.5%), research (21.4%), and institutional support and physical plant (13.4%).

After several years of declining support, state appropriations per FTE student started to increase again in FY 2008, but were still well below the benchmark levels of FY 2002. Between FY 2004 and FY 2008, state appropriations per FTE student increased from \$5,790 to \$5,950 when adjusting for inflation, but were still less than \$6,270 per student in FY 2002. Consequently, tuition and fee revenue increased from \$4,980 to \$6,460 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 2004 the state provided \$1.16. In FY 2008, the state provided \$.92 for every \$1 that came from student tuition and fees.



#### Inflation-Adjusted Revenue per FTE, by Source

	FY	2004	2008	% Change
<b>Per FTE Student</b>				
State Appropriations		\$5,790	\$5,950	2.8%
Tuition and Fees		\$4,980	\$6,460	29.7%
<b>Per FTE Faculty</b>				
State Appropriations		\$122,980	\$112,510	-8.5%
Tuition and Fees		\$105,860	\$122,030	15.3%

When comparing resources with peer institutions, UT Austin ranks in the bottom quarter on state appropriations per FTE student and 6th 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, and next to last when AUF operating funds are 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 2008, approximately \$112,510 of revenue per full-time equivalent faculty was provided from state support compared with \$122,030 per FTE faculty from student tuition and fees.

UT Austin has lowered the proportion of administrative costs compared to total expenses over the last five years. In FY 2004, administrative costs represented 5.7 percent of total expenses and in FY 2008 administrative costs were 5.1 percent.

*Space Utilization* UT Austin's space utilization did not change significantly between FY 2004 and FY 2008. The E&G assignable square feet per full-time equivalent student was 180 in FY 2004 compared to 179 in FY 2008, and there was also relatively no change in classroom and lab usage. By FY 2008, classrooms were utilized an average of 37.8 hours per week, about the same as THECB standard of 38 hours. Similarly, class labs were utilized 31 hours per week, well above the state standard of 25 hours.

UT Austin has steadily increased the average number of research dollars per square foot of E&G research space. In FY 2008, UT Austin generated \$388 in research expenditures per square foot of research space compared with \$264 in FY 2004.

*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. From 2004 to 2008, donor support increased over 12 percent with significant increases in giving from individuals, foundations, and other sources. UT Austin also has about 796 endowed chairs and professorships, far more than any other public institution in the state. Endowments at UT Austin increased from \$4.7 billion in 2004 to \$6.9 billion in 2008, a net change of 47.8 percent. This increase in endowments translates into almost \$155,000 per FTE student and almost \$2.8 million per FTE faculty.

Donor Support (thousands)			
	FY	2004	2008 % Change
Alumni		\$118,165	\$67,886 -42.5%
Individuals		\$28,286	\$56,173 98.6%
Foundations		\$40,146	\$88,041 119.3%
Corporate		\$59,404	\$59,362 -0.1%
Others		\$6,174	\$11,403 84.7%
Total		\$252,175	\$282,865 12.2%

UT Austin Peer Comparison

	UT Austin	U of California-Berkeley	U of California-Los Angeles *	U of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	Indiana U-Bloomington **	Michigan Ann 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	50,170	34,940	37,476	42,326	38,990	41,042	46,045	46,966	28,136	52,568	40,218	41,563
Undergrads (%)	74.7%	70.5%	69.2%	73.0%	78.0%	63.6%	78.3%	60.9%	62.7%	74.6%	71.0%	72.6%
Full-time undergrads (%)	92.4%	96.9%	96.3%	97.8%	94.7%	96.5%	91.7%	91.9%	94.9%	91.1%	84.7%	90.9%
Resident Undergrad Tuition & Fee Rates for Full-Time Students	\$8,130	\$7,165	\$7,165	\$11,130	\$7,837	\$10,447	\$9,912	\$9,598	\$5,340	\$8,676	\$6,385	\$7,184
SAT Total: 25 <sup>th</sup> ile	1090	1200	1180	1190	1030	1220	1000	1120	1200	1130	1080	1160
75 <sup>th</sup> ile	1350	1450	1400	1410	1260	1420	1270	1380	1390	1330	1320	1380
1st Year Retention	92.0%	97.0%	97.0%	93.0%	89.0%	96.0%	91.0%	88.0%	96.0%	92.0%	92.0%	93.0%
6-Yr Graduation Rate	77.5%	88.1%	90.0%	81.9%	71.9%	88.3%	74.3%	63.4%	82.6%	71.4%	75.4%	79.0%
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, FY07 (in millions)	\$446.8	\$552.4	\$823.1	\$473.9	\$295.0	\$808.7	\$360.9	\$624.1	\$477.2	\$720.2	\$756.8	\$840.7
State Approp per FTE Student (FY07)	\$6,480	\$13,940	\$16,610	\$6,240	\$6,050	\$7,370	\$7,620	\$12,840	\$19,980	\$7,770	\$8,460	\$10,310
w/ operating funds from AUF	\$9,200											
State Approp + Tuition & Fees / FTE Student (FY07)	\$14,480	\$22,700	\$24,790	\$14,960	\$17,690	\$23,210	\$17,360	\$22,380	\$28,530	\$17,720	\$17,910	\$18,630
w/ operating funds from AUF	\$17,190											

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

Notes: University of Minnesota-Twin Cities continuing education students are excluded from enrollment figures. First-year retention based on fall 2006 cohort and six-year graduation rates based on fall 2001 cohort. State appropriations, tuition & fee revenues and research expenditures are based on fiscal year 2006-2007. All other data are for fall 2007.

Sources: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) reports, UT System Institutions, *U.S. News & World Report* and National Science Foundation.



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# THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT BROWNSVILLE

## ACCOUNTABILITY PROFILE

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### 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:**

- The University of Texas at Brownsville and Texas Southmost College partnership pioneered a new model in higher education in Texas, which blends the strengths of a community college with those of a university in a single seamless institution. The Partnership provides a barrier-free transition for all students as they pursue degrees at the one-year, two-year, four-year, and graduate levels.
- Just 18 years into the partnership, UTB/TSC revised its mission to include offering doctoral degrees in a region of Texas historically underserved by higher education. The first cohort for the Doctorate of Education in Curriculum and Instruction with a specialization in Bilingual Studies commenced fall 2007.
- 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 ranked 20th nationally in master's degrees awarded to Hispanic students in education.
- UTB/TSC was named 2007 Chess College of the Year by the US Chess Federation and now ranks third nationally, beating out Stanford, Harvard, Yale, and John Hopkins Universities. In 2008, the chess team placed 3rd at the Pan American Intercollegiate Team Chess Championship, which includes competitors from North and South America as well as the Caribbean.
- UT Brownsville is home to academic centers and programs that receive local, state, and national recognition, including the Center for Gravitational Wave Astronomy, Center for Biomedical Studies, and Center for Civic Engagement. *Hispanic Outlook in Higher Education* describes UTB's Center for Gravitational Wave Astronomy as the "world leader in the use of pulsar timing to detect gravitational waves" with the largest working group in the field of gravitational wave astronomy.

Education. In fall 2008, UT Brownsville enrolled 17,197 students. Over the past five years, the campus has experienced rapid growth, with an enrollment increase of almost 50 percent. The three colleges and three schools at UT Brownsville educate over 16,000 undergraduates and nearly 900 graduate students. Most are non-traditional students, and almost 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 an average family income of \$30,024. Ninety-one percent of students are Hispanic, mirroring the ethnic composition of the community. Seventy percent of full-time undergraduates and 73 percent of part-time undergraduate students receive need-based financial aid.

Research. In fiscal year 2008, UTB/TSC ranked among the top three academic 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 \$3.3 million in FY 2004 to \$5.9 million in FY 2008, an 80.9 percent increase. UTB/TSC's International Technology Education and Commerce Center (ITECC) has served as a new business incubator for 55 small- and medium-sized businesses, which added at least 1,000 new jobs in the community.

## 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 56 percent are first-generation college students. A majority of undergraduate students receive Pell Grants and 44 percent of financial aid applicants had a family income of \$20,000 or less.

To ensure access to its community and following the principles of the partnership with Texas Southmost College, UT Brownsville has an open door admissions policy. In fall 2008, 160 first-time undergraduates were from the top 10 percent of their high school class, almost 10 percent of enrolled students from Texas.

In fall 2008, UT Brownsville enrolled 17,197 students, an increase of 48.9 percent over 2004. A substantial proportion of this headcount enrollment growth was the result of a rapidly expanding dual-enrollment program allowing high school students to complete college credit courses while still attending high school. 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 2008, the dual enrolled students accounted for 36 percent of the total headcount.

The proportion of graduate students was 5 percent of total student enrollment in 2008, declining from almost 8 percent in 2004, as enrollment growth increased among undergraduate students. When compared with their peers, UT Brownsville has the highest proportion of undergraduate students enrolled part-time.

The University of Texas at Brownsville provides an educational opportunity for students who start college elsewhere and then transfer; approximately 15 percent of all first-time undergraduates are transfer students. In fall 2008, 353 transfer students enrolled at UT Brownsville, including 58.9 percent from community colleges. In addition, 447 students who had started in college at Texas Southmost College transferred internally to a four-year program at UT Brownsville.

Total Fall Enrollment		
Fall	2004	2008
	11,546	17,197

First-Time Undergraduates		
Summer/Fall	2004	2008
Enrolled	1,659	1,963
TX Top 10%	58	160
% TX Top 10%	4.3%	9.6%

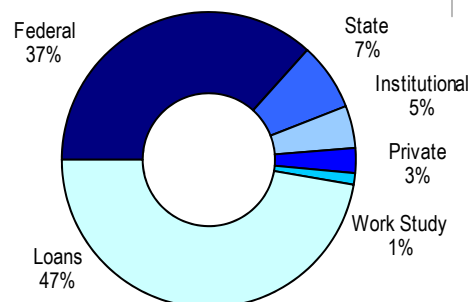
Transfer Students (Fall 2008)	
Total	353
% from TX commty college	58.9%

\*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 2008, there were 447 of these internal transfers.

Undergraduates		
Fall	2004	2008
Total	10,656	16,317
White	5.1%	3.5%
African-Am.	0.2%	0.3%
Hispanic	92.3%	92.2%
Asian-Am.	0.3%	0.4%
International	2.0%	2.9%

*College Costs & Financial Aid* With a low average family income in the Brownsville region (\$30,024), college costs and financial aid are critical to student success and timely degree progress at UT Brownsville. To help students financially, UT Brownsville provided almost \$59.6 million in financial aid to undergraduates enrolled in 2007-08. Over 70 percent of full-time undergraduates at UT Brownsville received grant aid, and this covered on average over 70 percent of total academic costs. Fifty-three percent of the financial aid was in the form of grants, scholarships, and work study.

Undergraduate Financial Aid Awards, 2007-08



Undergraduate Academic Cost & % Discount	
AY 2007-08	
Average in-state total academic cost	\$4,846
Full-time receiving need-based aid	
% receiving grants	70.1%
Average % discount	100.0%
Average net academic cost	\$0
All full-time students	
Average % discount	70.1%
Average net academic cost	\$1,450



## UNDERGRADUATE SUCCESS AND OUTCOMES

### Graduation & Persistence Rates

UT Brownsville is working aggressively to improve time to degree and graduation rates. In fall 2007, a new campus wide policy, the Satisfactory Academic Progress (SAP), was implemented to raise the cumulative GPA and completion rate standards for all students. Additionally, the institution has invested in several innovative student employment and scholarship programs which focus on improving the retention and academic performance of program participants and require students to complete 30 semester credit hours per year.

Degrees	2003-04	2007-08	% Change
Baccalaureate	684	900	31.6%

### STEM, % of Baccalaureate Degrees Awarded

	AY	01-02	06-07
UTB		12.1%	13.7%
U.S.		18.9%	18.3%

In 2008, UT Brownsville's Student Employment Initiative (SEI) program was awarded the competitive THECB Star Award, which recognizes exemplary contributions toward closing the higher education gaps that challenge the state. By creating on-campus employment opportunities that are related to students' fields of study, the program enables students to earn money while they learn, strengthening their relationships with university faculty and staff while adding greater value to their educational experience. Retention of undergraduate students participating in the Student Employment Initiative program remains consistently higher than non-participating undergraduates. UT Brownsville's first-year retention rate of 68 percent tied for highest among its peer institutions, and is approaching the campus's goal for 2010 of 70 percent. Even though its six-year graduation rate, 16.2 percent, is the second lowest among its peer institution, graduation rates are expected to improve as new innovative programs, such as the SEI, are implemented.

From 2004 to 2008, the number of baccalaureate degrees awarded increased by 31.6 percent and the percent of degrees awarded in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics disciplines to total baccalaureate degrees awarded increased to 13.7 percent in 2008. 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.

### 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 2008, 86 percent of UT Brownsville students evaluated their educational experience as good or excellent, and 84 percent of seniors said they would attend the institution again, slightly higher than national peers. However, academic advising was viewed less positively at UT Brownsville. Sixty-eight 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 2008

Senior Responses, Good or Excellent

	UTB	Peers
Educational Experience	86%	87%
Academic Advising	68%	71%
Would Attend Again (Yes)	84%	83%

In 2007, UTB/TSC became an accredited institutional member of the National Association of Schools of Music (NASM). In 2007-08, 100 percent of music educators and 100 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 94 percent.

### Post-Baccalaureate Experience

UT Brownsville is preparing its graduates well for professions and further study. Ninety-four percent of test takers at UT Brownsville passed the initial exams for teacher certification in 2007. 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 by the fourth quarter after graduation. The percentage of students (86.9%) who graduated from UT Brownsville and are employed or enrolled in a

### Licensure Pass Rates, 2007

	UTB	Texas
Teacher Certification	94%	97%

### Postgraduate Experience (with in one year)

	AY	02-03	06-07	TX, 06-07
% employed in TX		71.5%	71.9%	67.3%
% enrolled in TX grad/prof school		1.5%	4.2%	5.3%
% employed and enrolled		16.2%	10.7%	8.0%
% employed or enrolled		89.2%	86.9%	80.6%

graduate or professional school in Texas has remained higher than the state average of 80.6 percent.

## GRADUATE STUDENTS

### Graduate Enrollment & Degrees

At UT Brownsville, the number of master's students decreased from 890 to 880 from fall 2004 to fall 2008. The graduate student population remained more diverse than the undergraduate population with a larger proportion of White students (17.2%). International students made up 4.8 percent of all graduate student enrollments.

As a result of the downward trend in graduate enrollments, the number of master's degrees awarded decreased by 10.2 percent, from 166 in 2004 to 149 in 2008. The proportion of master's

degrees in the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics areas between 2002 and 2007 was 3.8 percent, well below the national average of 16.4 percent.

#### Graduate Enrollment

	Fall	2004	2008
Total		890	880
White		20.0%	17.2%
African-Am.		1.8%	1.6%
Hispanic		72.2%	75.5%
Asian-Am.		1.3%	0.6%
International		4.3%	4.8%

#### Graduate Student Preparation

	AY	04-05	08-09
Average GRE		813	832

#### Degrees

	2003-04	2007-08	% Change
Master's	166	149	-10.2%

#### STEM, % of Master's Degrees Awarded

	AY	01-02	06-07
UTB		-	3.8%
U.S.		15.4%	16.4%

## 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 151 faculty from fall 2004 to fall 2008, an increase of 27.1 percent. The full-time equivalent faculty increased from 403 to 554, a 37.5 percent increase over the same time period. Between 2004 and 2008, tenure-track faculty increased by 47.5 percent to 146. The largest percentage increase in faculty diversity was Hispanics in other professional faculty categories, by almost 7 percent. The proportion of women in other professional categories increased by 4.9 percent and women in the tenure-track faculty increased by 4.4 percent.

With additional faculty and slowing enrollment growth, the student faculty ratio decreased from 18:1 to 16:1 in 2008.

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	2004	2008
Total		558	709
Tenured		137	172
% Female		43.8%	39.5%
White		55.5%	59.9%
African-Am.		2.2%	1.7%
Hispanic		37.2%	33.7%
Asian-Am.		5.1%	4.1%
Tenure-Track		99	146
% Female		39.4%	43.8%
White		53.5%	52.1%
African-Am.		1.0%	1.4%
Hispanic		33.3%	30.1%
Asian-Am.		11.1%	16.4%
Other Prof I		322	391
% Female		45.0%	49.9%
White		38.2%	34.3%
African-Am.		1.6%	0.5%
Hispanic		56.8%	63.4%
Asian-Am.		3.1%	1.8%

#### Student / Faculty Ratio

	Fall	2004	2008
FTE Students		7,262	9,137
FTE Faculty		403	554
Ratio		18 to 1	16 to 1

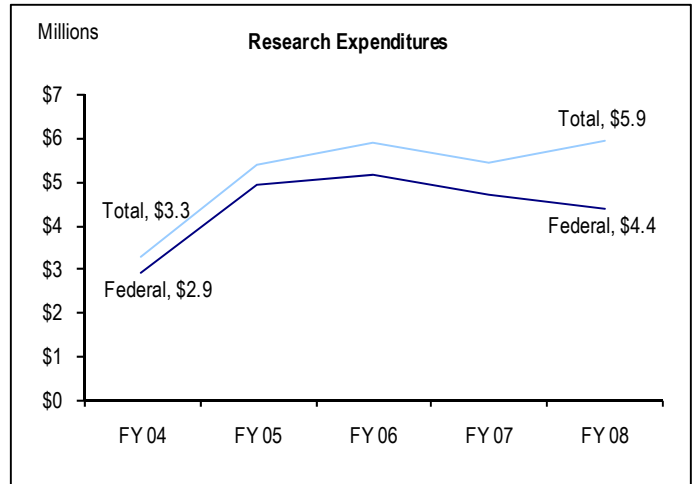
#### Average Faculty Salaries

	Professor	Assoc. Prof.	Asst. Prof.
UTB (FY 2009)	\$76,832	\$65,552	\$56,335
<b>FY 2008</b>			
UTB	\$73,994	\$62,199	\$54,675
Texas	\$104,518	\$72,612	\$63,795
10 Most Populous States	\$107,935	\$75,943	\$64,057
National	\$102,646	\$73,613	\$62,088

## RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

*Research Funding* UT Brownsville continued to build its research productivity during the past five years. Research expenditures have grown from \$3.3 million in FY 2004 to \$5.9 million in FY 2008, an 80.9 percent increase. 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, revenue from sponsored programs increased from 2004 by 34.4 percent to \$90.8 million in FY 2008.



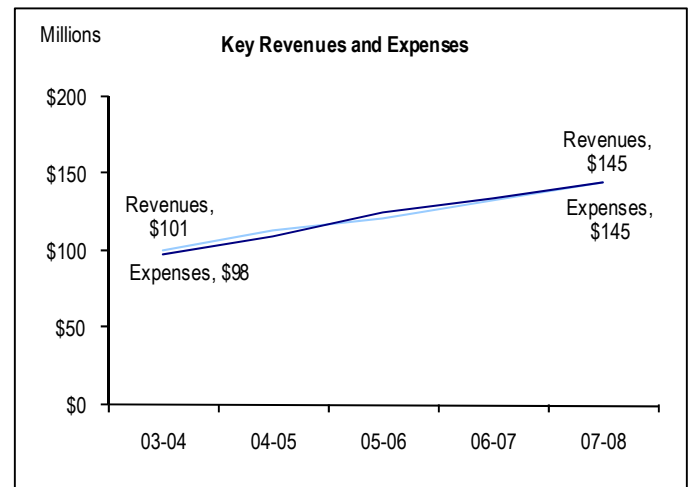
*Faculty Research* The 56 grants held by tenured and tenure-track faculty in FY 2008 were the same as in FY 2004. Research expenditures per FTE tenured/tenure-track faculty increased by 38.8 percent, from \$14,613 to \$20,283. However, the number of faculty holding grants dropped from 55 to 38, resulting in a decline in the percent of faculty holding grants from 24.6 percent to 13 percent.

	03-04	07-08	Change
# of grants	56	56	0.0%
# of T/TT holding grants	55	38	-30.9%
% T/TT faculty holding grants	24.6%	13.0%	-11.5
Research \$ per FTE T/TT	\$14,613	\$20,283	38.8%
# of postdoctoral fellows	4	1	-75.0%

After several years of increases, the number of postdoctoral fellows decreased from four to one in 2008.

## 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 2004 and FY 2008. In FY 2008, state appropriations accounted for 24.4 percent of the total revenues; government grants and contracts accounted for 26.6 percent and nongovernment grants and contracts accounted for 36 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 2008 were instruction (28.5%), scholarships and fellowships (23.5%), and institutional support and physical plant (15.9%).



UT Brownsville has reduced the proportion of expenses that cover administrative costs over the last five years. In FY 2004, administrative costs represented 10.4 percent of total expenses and in FY 2008 administrative costs were reduced to 7.9 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 1,106 square feet. Space per FTE students also decreased, from 80 to 67 square feet.

Evidence of the productivity of campus buildings is UT Brownsville's utilization of classroom space, increasing slightly between FY 2004 and FY 2008 from 32 to 35.5 average weekly hours of use, and nearing the state standard of 38 hours. Class labs were utilized 29.4 hours per week compared to 20.1 hours in FY 2004 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 2008, UT Brownsville generated \$781 in research expenditures per square foot of research space, based on 7,581 total square feet of space devoted to research facilities.

*Philanthropy* From 2004 to 2008, the value of UT Brownsville's endowments has increased by 51.7 percent from \$4.8 million \$7.3 million. The 2008 value of its endowments translates into \$791 per FTE student and \$14,532 per FTE faculty. Total donor support remained about the same, almost \$1.5 million in FY 2008, with increases in Foundation and Individual support. The campus is addressing the need to build in this area through its ongoing initiative to plan for a capital campaign.

<b>Donor Support</b> (thousands)			
	<i>FY</i>	2004	2008 % Change
Alumni		\$205	\$48 -76.6%
Individuals		\$332	\$356 7.2%
Foundations		\$415	\$562 35.4%
Corporate		\$524	\$318 -39.3%
Others		\$21	\$171 714.3%
Total		\$1,497	\$1,455 -2.8%

**UT Brownsville Peer Comparison**

	UT Brownsville*	Texas A&M U-Commerce	U of Houston-Downtown	Texas A&M Internakonal**	UT Pan American ***	Stephen F. Austin State U	UT Tyler	UT Permian Basin *
Total Enrollment	17,215	8,813	11,793	5,179	17,435	11,607	6,137	3,559
Undergrads (%)	95.1%	57.6%	99.0%	79.5%	86.1%	87.4%	82.7%	77.4%
Full-time undergrads (%)	35.5%	77.8%	51.8%	65.8%	74.8%	87.3%	77.7%	71.8%
Resident Undergrad								
Tuition & Fee Rates for Full-Time Students	\$3,873	\$5,126	\$4,022	\$4,180	\$3,899	\$5,064	\$4,476	\$3,902
SAT Total: 25%ile		890		790	830	880	950	858
75%ile	--	1080	--	980	1010	1090	1170	1083
1st Year Retention	68.0%	55.0%	56.0%	58.0%	68.0%	64.0%	65.0%	62.0%
6-Yr Graduation Rate	16.2%	37.7%	15.5%	--	32.8%	38.7%	37.4%	33.9%
Student/faculty ratio	21/1	17/1	21/1	17/1	20/1	21/1	17/1	18/1
State Approp (FY07) per FTE Student	\$2,960	\$5,290	\$3,480	\$9,580	\$4,880	\$4,580	\$6,350	\$5,750
State Approp + Tuition and Fees / FTE Student (FY07)	\$4,560	\$9,920	\$7,650	\$12,340	\$7,590	\$8,630	\$10,360	\$8,470
Research Expenditures, FY07 (in millions) *	\$5.4	\$1.6	\$0.2	N/A	\$5.2	\$7.0	\$1.4	\$1.6

\* Research Expenditures as reported to "Survey of Research Expenditures," THECB.

\*\* Student/faculty ratio for fall 2006. \*\*\* SAT scores calculated from converted ACT scores.

Notes: First-year retention based on fall 2006 cohort and six-year graduation rates based on fall 2001 cohort. State appropriations, tuition & fee revenues and research expenditures are based on fiscal year 2006-2007. All other data are for fall 2007.

Sources: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) reports, UT System Institutions, U.S. News & World Report and National Science Foundation.



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# THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT DALLAS

## ACCOUNTABILITY PROFILE

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### 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 100 best values in public colleges in the U.S., one of only three universities in Texas to make *Kiplinger's Personal Finance* 2009 "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* 2008 rankings of graduate schools placed the Erik Jonsson School of Engineering and Computer Science first in North Texas and No. 4 in Texas.
- In 2008-09, UT Dallas took first place in the Texas and Southwest Collegiate Championships and won the national collegiate chess championship.
- 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 2008, UT Dallas enrolled 14,943 students, a record high enrollment, and an enrollment increase of 6.0 percent over the last five years. For fall 2008, UT Dallas admitted nearly 1,500 transfer students, more than half (57%) of new undergraduate students. More than three-fourths (78.8%) of the transfer students came from Texas community colleges. Approximately 56 percent of UT Dallas students come from Dallas, Collin, Rockwall, and Kaufman Counties, all of which have median family incomes close to or above the state median of \$54,165. The seven schools of UT Dallas educate over 9,900 undergraduates and over 5,000 graduate students. The number of degrees awarded increased by 633 degrees, or 19.5 percent, from FY 2004 to FY 2008.

Research. Research expenditures increased from about \$31 million in FY 2004 to \$59 million in FY 2008. UT Dallas ranked 175th 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 about half of the applicants who apply. Undergraduate enrollment represents more than two-thirds of the total enrollment and has been relatively stable, increasing by 1.5 percent between fall 2004 and fall 2008. The demographic characteristics of the undergraduate student population have changed slightly over that period with increases in minority participation. In fall 2008, more than half (55%) of the undergraduate students were White, 21 percent were Asian American, 11 percent Hispanic and almost 8 percent were African American. The proportion of Hispanic students increased by almost 2 percentage points, and the proportion of International students declined by 1.4 points. Fewer students at UT Dallas received Pell grants (22.7%) than students at other Texas public institutions (31.3%).

UT Dallas is selective in its admissions practice and has some of the highest SAT and ACT test scores for first-time students at UT System institutions. 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 2008 about 51 percent of the first-time undergraduate applicants were admitted, about the same as in fall 2004. One-third of first-time students were in the top 10 percent of their high school class in 2004 and 2008. The average admissions test scores of first-time undergraduates 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 (1.7%). Nearly all (97.6%) 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 2008, UT Dallas admitted nearly 1,500 transfer students, more than half (57%) of new undergraduate students. More than three-fourths (78.8%) of the transfer students came from Texas community colleges.

*College Costs & Financial Aid* To help students with financial need, UT Dallas provided more than \$55.9 million in financial aid to undergraduates enrolled in 2007-08. Sixty-one percent of financial aid at UT Dallas was given in the form of loans. One third of all full-time undergraduates (35.6%) received need-based aid, which covered more than half (51%) of their total academic cost (tuition and all fees).

In academic year 2006-07, roughly half (49%) of the seniors at UT Dallas graduated with an average debt of \$17,466, slightly lower than the Texas statewide average of \$18,383.

Total Fall Enrollment		
<i>Fall</i>	2004	2008
	14,092	14,943

First-Time Undergraduates		
<i>Summer/Fall</i>	2004	2008
Applicants	4,000	4,893
% Admitted	51.2%	51.0%
Enrolled	1,167	1,117
TX Top 10%	321	332
% TX Top 10%	32.2%	32.4%

Percent of students who are full-time degree seeking (Fall 2008) 97.6%

Average ACT/SAT (Fall 2008)		
	SAT	ACT
UTD	1248	27
Texas	993	20.7
Nation	1017	21.1

Transfer Students (Fall 2008)		
Total		1,483
% from TX commty college		78.8%

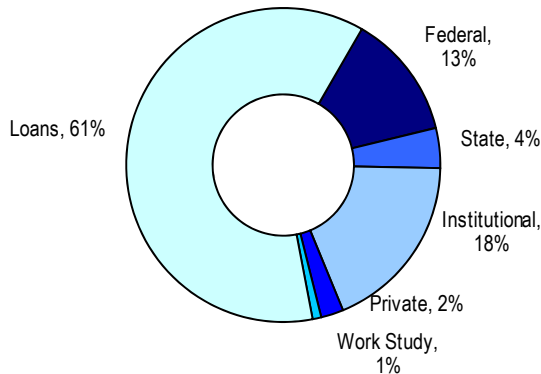
Undergraduates		
<i>Fall</i>	2004	2008
Total	9,782	9,929
White	57.8%	54.7%
African-Am.	6.7%	7.5%
Hispanic	9.4%	11.2%
Asia-Am.	19.2%	21.1%
International	5.5%	4.1%

### Undergraduate Academic Cost & % Discount

AY 2007-08	
Average in-state total academic cost	\$8,710
Full-time receiving need-based aid	
% receiving grants	35.6%
Average % discount	51.0%
Average net academic cost	\$4,265
All full-time students	
Average % discount	18.2%
Average net academic cost	\$7,126



Undergraduate Financial Aid Awards, 2007-08



## 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 10 peer institutions. Similarly, four-year graduation rates for UT Dallas (31%) are slightly higher than the national average for public four-year institutions, but six-year graduation rates are about the same and are lower than the graduation rates of all 10 of its selected peer institutions.

When looking at the 2001 cohort graduation rates from any Texas institution in six years, UT Dallas has a higher graduation rate (65%) than the state average of 56.3 percent.

Graduation rates for transfer students at UT Dallas have increased substantially. The rate improved from 57.2 percent to 62.0 percent, well above the state average of 53.4 percent.

Based on prior enrollment growth and increases in transfer graduation rates, the number of baccalaureate degrees awarded increased by 26.9 percent from 2004 to 2008. 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 31 percent to 22 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 2008, more than eight out of ten UT Dallas students evaluated their educational experience as good

	UTD		
	2003	2007	2007, TX
<b>1st-Yr Persistence</b>			
(entering fall)	80.2%	82.4%	74.1%
<b>Graduation Rate</b>	1997	2001	2001, U.S.
4-Yr graduation rate	31.7%	30.7%	29.4%
6-Yr graduation rate at UTD	56.2%	55.5%	55.0%
6-Yr graduation rate, any TX	62.9%	65.3%	NA
<b>Transfer 4-yr graduation rate</b>	2000	2004	2004, TX
(CC students entering fall)	57.2%	62.0%	53.4%

Degrees	2003-04	2007-08	% Change
Baccalaureate	1,823	2,314	26.9%

### STEM, % of Baccalaureate Degrees Awarded

	AY	01-02	06-07
UTD		31.0%	22.0%
U.S.		18.9%	18.3%

### Licensure Pass Rates, 2007

	UTD	Texas
Teacher Certification	100%	97%

### National Survey of Student Engagement 2008

Senior Responses, Good or Excellent

	UTD	Peers
Educational Experience	83%	83%
Academic Advising	69%	60%
Would Attend Again (Yes)	78%	80%

### Collegiate Learning Assessment

Senior Responses, 2008	UTD		
	Expected	Actual	U.S.
Performance Task	1332	1298	1157
Analytic Writing Task	1305	1273	1176
CLA Total Score	1317	1286	1166

or excellent, and more than three out of four seniors said they would attend the institution again, slightly 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 below expected on the CLA Performance Task and the Analytic Writing Task. However, relative to other students in the national sample, UT Dallas seniors performed substantially higher on measures of critical and analytical reasoning and analytical writing tasks.

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

Located in the DFW Metroplex, more than 8 out of 10 baccalaureate graduates from UT Dallas are employed in Texas in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter following graduation or are enrolled in a Texas graduate program the following fall semester, slightly higher than the state average of 80.6 percent. In 2002-03, the postgraduate experience definition differed slightly and is, therefore, not comparable.

**Postgraduate Experience** (within one year)

	AY	02-03	06-07	TX, 06-07
% employed in TX		59.2%	64.6%	67.3%
% enrolled in TX grad school		5.9%	5.6%	5.3%
% employed and enrolled		22.4%	11.3%	8.0%
% employed or enrolled		87.5%	81.5%	80.6%

## GRADUATE STUDENTS

*Graduate Enrollment & Degrees* At UT Dallas, the number of graduate students increased from 4,310 to 5,014 (16.3%) from fall 2004 to fall 2008. The majority of these students enrolled in master's level programs. Between fall 2004 and fall 2008, the proportion of Hispanic and International graduate students increased, while the proportion of White, African American and Asian American 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 average GRE score for entering graduate students at UT Dallas increased from 1163 to 1175. The average GMAT, used for admissions to graduate business programs, increased from 543 to 562. The number of master's degrees awarded increased by 5.6 percent between 2004 and 2008, and the number of doctoral degrees increased by 122 percent, from 50 to 111 awards during that time period.

While the proportion of master's degrees granted in the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics areas decreased between 2002 and 2007, UT Dallas awarded a substantially higher proportion of these degrees than the national average (26.6% vs. 16.4% in 2007).

UT Dallas not only increased the number of doctoral degrees between 2004 and 2008, but awarded a substantially higher proportion (51.9%) of them in the science, engineering and technology fields than the national average (43.7%) in 2007.

**Graduate Enrollment**

	Fall	2004	2008
Total		4,310	5,014
White		41.1%	40.4%
African-Am.		5.0%	4.6%
Hispanic		4.2%	5.3%
Asian-Am.		12.5%	11.8%
International		35.8%	37.3%

**Graduate Student Preparation**

	AY	04-05	08-09
Average GRE		1163	1175
Average GMAT		543	562

**Degrees**

	2003-04	2007-08	% Change
Master's	1,363	1,440	5.6%
Doctoral	50	111	122.0%
Prof'l	4	8	100.0%

**STEM, % of Master's Degrees Awarded**

	AY	01-02	06-07
Master's			
UTD		34.8%	26.6%
U.S.		15.4%	16.4%
Doctoral			
UTD		44.8%	51.9%
U.S.		35.1%	43.7%

## FACULTY AND INSTRUCTION

Between 2004 and 2008, the number of total full-time equivalent students increased from 10,282 to 11,291 or nearly 10 percent. To meet these additional demands, UT Dallas added 110 faculty, an increase of 15.8 percent. The largest growth occurred among tenured faculty, with an increase of 46 faculty members (18.5%). Tenure-track faculty increased by 16 faculty representing an 18.0 percent increase. Other professional faculty increased by 13.3 percent or 48 faculty members. The number of full-time equivalent faculty increased from 489 to 580, representing a 18.6 percent increase. Because of aggressive increases in full-time equivalent faculty, the student faculty ratio at UT Dallas dropped from 21:1 to 19:1 in fall 2008.

*Faculty Diversity* Faculty diversity at UT Dallas changed between fall 2004 and fall 2008, primarily because of an increase in the number of women in tenure-track faculty positions. In fall 2004, about one-fourth of the tenure-track faculty were women, but in 2008 that proportion increased to 34.3 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 75.0 percent to 72.8 percent, and the number of Asian-American tenured faculty increased from 17.7 percent to 22.4 percent. The proportion of tenure-track White and Asian American faculty increased, while the proportions of African-American, Hispanic and International tenure-track faculty decreased slightly. Among other professional faculty, the largest change was the proportion of women, an increase from 43.1 percent to 48 percent.

Compared with Texas, the 10 most populous states and nationally for the 2007-08 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 2009)	\$125,663	\$95,307	\$88,788
<i>FY 2008</i>			
UTD	\$123,725	\$91,322	\$87,256
Texas	\$104,518	\$72,612	\$63,795
10 Most Populous States	\$107,935	\$75,943	\$64,057
National	\$102,646	\$73,613	\$62,088

### Faculty Headcount

	Fall	2004	2008
Total		697	807
Tenured		248	294
% Female		16.1%	15.3%
White		75.0%	72.8%
African-Am.		2.0%	2.0%
Hispanic		3.2%	2.0%
Asian-Am.		17.7%	22.4%
International		2.0%	0.0%
Tenure-Track		89	105
% Female		25.8%	34.3%
White		55.1%	61.9%
African-Am.		3.4%	2.9%
Hispanic		5.6%	1.9%
Asian-Am.		31.5%	33.3%
International		4.5%	0.0%
Other Prof'l		360	408
% Female		43.1%	48.0%
White		80.3%	80.6%
African-Am.		2.8%	3.4%
Hispanic		3.9%	3.4%
Asian-Am.		10.6%	11.8%
International		1.9%	0.5%

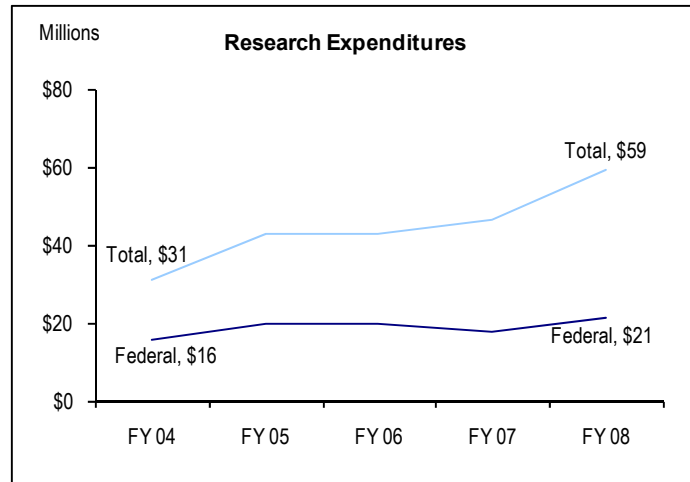
### Student / Faculty Ratio

	Fall	2004	2008
FTE Students		10,282	11,291
FTE Faculty		489	580
Ratio		21 to 1	19 to 1

## RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

**Research Funding** UT Dallas substantially improved its research productivity during the past five years. Between FY 2004 and FY 2008, total research expenditures increased by nearly 89.6 percent to more than \$59 million. In 2008, UT Dallas ranked 175th in total R&D dollars and was lower than seven 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, decreased from \$50.6 million to \$40.0 million because of a decrease in state sponsored program pass throughs in FY 2008.



### Research Rankings

	Rankings, FY 2007				Rankings, 2006	
	Total R&D	Federal R&D	Total R&D for Life Sciences	Federal R&D for Life Sciences	by# Postdoc Appointees (STEM)	by# Grad Students, STEM fields
George Mason Univ	159	143	207	211	--	39
Georgia Inst of Tech (all campuses)	29	34	164	178	73	12
Miami Univ (all campuses)	223	251	221	239	188	248
Ohio Univ (all campuses)	185	198	187	210	185	177
SUNY Albany	59	93	95	69	110	62
SUNY Binghamton	191	220	276	318	--	126
UC-Riverside	115	127	107	134	67	149
UC-Santa Barbara	89	87	208	195	63	95
UC-Santa Cruz	117	120	178	183	92	181
Univ of Maryland, Baltimore Cnty	151	136	224	217	144	128
<b>UT Dallas</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>83</b>

Source: National Science Foundation Division of Science Resources Statistics

**Faculty Research** The number of grants held by tenured and tenure-track faculty increased by more than 100 percent from FY 2004 to FY 2008. Not only did the number of tenured/tenure-track faculty holding grants increase, but the average research dollars per faculty member increased by more than 73 percent to more than \$190,000.

The number of postdoctoral fellows at UT Dallas decreased from 56 postdoctoral fellows in FY 2004 to 49 in FY 2008.

### Faculty Research

	03-04	07-08	Change
# of grants	180	369	105.0%
# of T/TT holding grants	109	141	29.4%
% T/TT faculty holding grants	38.2%	45.2%	6.9
Research \$ per T/TT faculty	\$109,735	\$190,067	73.2%
# of postdoctoral fellows	56	49	-12.5%

### Technology Transfer

	FY	2004	2008	% Change
New Invention Disclosures		26	28	7.7%
U.S. Patents Issued		5	3	-40.0%
Licenses & Options Executed		2	1	-50.0%
Start-up Companies		0	1	-
Gross Revenue from IP		\$110.9 K	\$185.0 K	66.8%

**Technology Transfer** From 2004 to 2008, the number of new invention disclosures increased from 26 to 28. The total gross revenue received from intellectual property increased by 66.8 percent from \$110 to \$185 thousand 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 2004 and FY 2008.

In FY 2008, state appropriations accounted for 30.8 percent of the total revenues; tuition and fees accounted for 37.9 percent; and government grants and contracts accounted for 12.6 percent. The primary expenses for UT Dallas in FY 2008 were instruction (33.1%), institutional support and physical plant (16.8%), and research (18.6%).

After several years of declining support, state appropriations started to increase again in FY 2008, but were still well below the benchmark levels of FY 2002. Between FY 2004 and FY 2008 state appropriations per FTE student increased from \$5,480 to \$5,850 when adjusting for inflation, but still less than \$6,150 per student in FY 2002. In order to make up for this decline, tuition and fee revenue increased from \$4,680 to \$6,440 per student during the same time period. 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 2004 the state provided \$1.17. In FY 2008, the state provided a \$0.91 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.

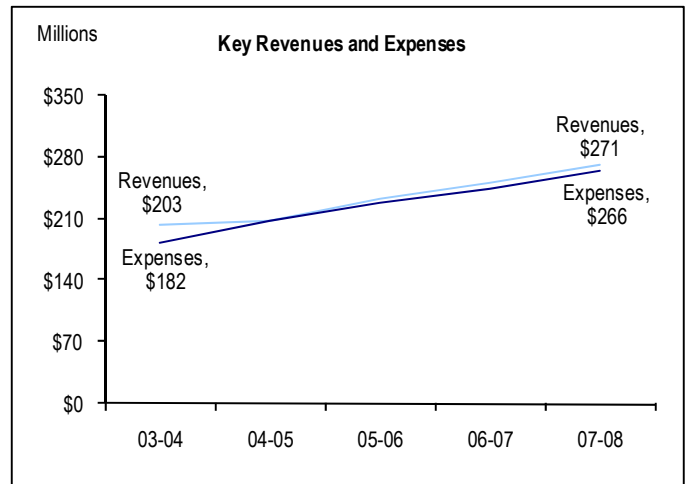
Similarly, state appropriations per full-time equivalent faculty dropped from almost \$164,000 in FY 2002 to around \$131,000 in FY 2004 and then increased again to slightly over \$139,000 per FTE faculty in FY 2008. Revenue from tuition and fees increased steadily from about \$112,000 in FY 2004 to slightly over \$153,000 in FY 2008.

UT Dallas increased administrative costs over the last five years. In FY 2008, administrative costs represented 9.8 percent of total expenses, compared with 8.1 percent in FY 2004.

*Space Utilization* Space utilization at UT Dallas did not change dramatically from FY 2004 to FY 2008. While the E&G assignable square feet per full-time equivalent student remained about the same, approximately 100 square feet per student, it decreased per full-time equivalent faculty. By FY 2008, classrooms were utilized an average of 39.9 hours per week, up from 35.7 hours in FY 2004, and slightly above the THECB standard of 38 hours. Similarly, class labs were utilized 33 hours per week, down slightly from 35.5 hours in FY 2005, but 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 2008, UT Dallas generated \$264 in research expenditures per square foot of research space compared with \$215 in FY 2004.

*Philanthropy* Endowments at UT Dallas increased from \$195.7 million in 2004 to \$250.6 million in 2008, a net change of 28 percent. The increase in endowments translated to over \$23,000 per FTE student and almost \$490,000 per FTE faculty. Donor support increased substantially at UT Dallas over the last five years. Between FY 2004 and FY 2008, donations increased from \$12.2 million to \$19.4 million, a 58.6 percent increase. The most significant increases came from foundations and corporate.



### Inflation-Adjusted Revenue per FTE, by Source

	FY	2004	2008	% Change
<b>Per FTE Student</b>				
State Appropriations		\$5,480	\$5,850	6.8%
Tuition and Fees		\$4,680	\$6,440	37.6%
<b>Per FTE Faculty</b>				
State Appropriations		\$131,460	\$139,040	5.8%
Tuition and Fees		\$112,170	\$153,220	36.6%

### Donor Support (thousands)

	FY	2004	2008	% Change
Alumni		\$1,144	\$515	-55.0%
Individuals		\$6,259	\$2,571	-58.9%
Foundations		\$2,400	\$10,975	357.3%
Corporate		\$1,879	\$4,727	151.6%
Others		\$538	\$590	9.7%
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$12,220</b>	<b>\$19,378</b>	<b>58.6%</b>

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	14,556	17,187	21,410	15,825	18,742	12,041	17,684	14,435	15,968	21,089	30,276
Undergrads (%)	63.7%	87.1%	86.0%	91.0%	67.0%	78.6%	72.1%	79.8%	91.4%	82.4%	61.2%
Full-time undergrads (%)	72.6%	97.2%	97.5%	96.6%	93.3%	84.1%	93.8%	95.9%	97.6%	92.5%	75.0%
Resident Undergrad Tuition & Fee Rates for Full-Time Students	\$7,356	\$7,355	\$7,896	\$7,646	\$5,305	\$8,708	\$6,018	\$6,012	\$10,554	\$8,907	\$6,840
SAT Total: 25%ile	1120	910	1050	1020	1240	1080	1000	1180	1110	970	1030
75%ile	1360	1170	1290	1260	1420	1300	1190	1340	1300	1200	1210
1st Year Retention	81.0%	83.0%	91.0%	89.0%	92.0%	84.0%	83.0%	90.0%	89.0%	78.0%	85.0%
6-Yr Graduation Rate	55.5%	65.9%	79.9%	68.3%	77.7%	60.5%	63.9%	77.2%	80.0%	70.3%	58.3%
Student/faculty ratio	19/1	18/1	17/1	19/1	14/1	18/1	19/1	20/1	15/1	19/1	15/1
State Approp per FTE Student (FY07)	\$5,970	\$9,060	\$9,270	\$8,040	\$13,480	\$7,900	\$10,520	\$10,320	\$3,920	\$4,870	\$5,610
State Approp + Tuition and Fees / FTE Student (FY07)	\$12,930	\$15,560	\$16,480	\$15,130	\$19,910	\$14,930	\$15,090	\$14,800	\$16,080	\$13,430	\$12,410
Research Expenditures, FY07 (in millions)	\$46.5	\$128.2	\$191.2	\$124.9	\$472.6	\$67.0	\$309.2	\$35.5	\$23.7	\$38.7	\$58.3

\* Research expenditures include all campuses.

Notes: First-year retention based on fall 2006 cohort and six-year graduation rates based on fall 2001 cohort. State appropriations, tuition & fee revenues and research expenditures are based on fiscal year 2006-2007. All other data are for fall 2007.

Sources: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) reports, UT System Institutions, *U.S. News & World Report* and National Science Foundation.

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# THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT EL PASO

## ACCOUNTABILITY PROFILE

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### 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 three 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 (3); business (5); engineering (2); health professions (3); mathematics and statistics (2); physical sciences (2).
- *Hispanic Business* magazine ranked the graduate engineering school and the MBA program among the top ten for Hispanics in 2008.
- 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 2008, UT El Paso enrolled 20,458 students, an all-time record enrollment and an increase of 1.5 percent over fall 2007 and of 8.1 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 2004 to 2008, the growth in degrees conferred outpaced enrollment growth. The number of bachelor's degrees awarded increased by 56.7 percent to 2,749 degrees; the number of master's degrees increased by 12.9 percent to 745; and the number of doctoral degrees grew by 45.8 percent to 35.

Research. Research expenditures increased from about \$32 million in FY 2004 to \$48 million in FY 2008. 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 nationally in science and engineering R&D expenditures among institutions with large Hispanic enrollment (at least 25% undergraduate Hispanic FTEs).

## 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-eight percent of undergraduates are Hispanic, 9 percent reside and commute from Mexico, almost 50 percent of students receive Pell Grants, and 34 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. Almost 42 percent of first-time undergraduate students with rankings graduated in the top quartile of their high school class and the majority were in the top half of their high school class (about 71%). UT El Paso continues to be the primary institution of choice for the best prepared students in the region; 61 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 2008, 349 Top 10 Percent students enrolled at UTEP.

Most undergraduate applicants were admitted in 2008 (98.6%), and slightly more than the 97.8 percent admitted for 2004. The high acceptance rate reflects the institution's commitment to raise aspirations and provide access to students from the region. UTEP participates in programs that require high school students to apply to the institution, and all qualified students are admitted regardless of their intention to attend college. 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.)

Almost 16 percent of students who are admitted to UTEP and enroll were in the top 10 percent of their Texas high school class in fall 2008, about the same as in 2004. 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 2004 53.2 percent of first-time entering students required some form of developmental education (compared with 27% 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, 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 57 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 2008, 586 students were placed in developmental math, compared to 1,285 students in fall 2004. In 2007-08, 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.

<b>Total Fall Enrollment</b>			
	<i>Fall</i>	2004	2008
		18,918	20,458
<b>First-Time Undergraduates</b>			
	<i>Summer/Fall</i>	2004	2008
Applicants		4,152	5,546
% Admitted		97.8%	98.6%
Enrolled		2,363	2,597
TX Top 10%		306	349
% TX Top 10%		15.8%	15.5%
Percent of students who are full-time degree seeking (Fall 2008)			
			79.3%
<b>Average ACT/SAT (Fall 2008)</b>			
		SAT	ACT
UTEP		941	19
Texas		993	20.7
Nation		1017	21.1
<b>Transfer Students (Fall 2008)</b>			
Total			1,272
% from TX commty college			73.2%
<b>Undergraduates</b>			
	<i>Fall</i>	2004	2008
Total		15,901	17,160
White		10.7%	8.8%
African-Am.		2.5%	2.8%
Hispanic		74.2%	78.1%
Asian-Am.		1.2%	1.1%
International		10.6%	8.5%



The University of Texas at El Paso also provides an educational opportunity for students who start college elsewhere then transfer. In fall 2008, nearly one third of new undergraduate students were transfer students. Of those, almost 53 percent were enrolled full-time in fall 2008 and 73.2 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 84 percent of total student enrollment in 2008 and is continuing to grow. In fall 2008, UT El Paso enrolled 17,160 students, an increase of less than 1 percent over fall 2007 and of 8 percent over 2004. The proportion of Hispanic students increased slightly to over 78 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 (\$33,684), college costs and financial aid are critical to student success and timely degree progress at UT El Paso.

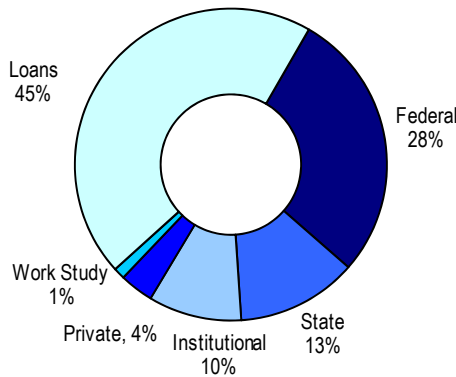
To help students financially, UT El Paso provided more than \$102 million dollars in financial aid to undergraduates enrolled in 2007-08. Over half of the financial aid was in the form of grants and scholarships. Nearly one-half of all full-time undergraduates (47.8%) received need-based aid, which covered 100 percent of their total academic cost (tuition and fees).

Graduating seniors at UT El Paso have a low level of debt, only \$7,230, compared to the Texas statewide average of \$18,383.

**Undergraduate Academic Cost & % Discount**

	AY 2007-08
Average in-state total academic cost	\$5,768
Full-time receiving need-based aid	
% receiving grants	47.8%
Average % discount	100.0%
Average net academic cost	\$0
All full-time students	
Average % discount	47.8%
Average net academic cost	\$3,008

**Undergraduate Financial Aid Awards, 2007-08**



**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 2007, 70.4 percent of first-time, full-time, degree-seeking undergraduates at UT El Paso persisted to the following fall semester, up from 65.2 percent in fall 2003.

While four-year and six-year graduation rates have also improved, they remain below those of peer institutions and of the national averages. The 2001 cohort's six year graduation rate from any Texas institution lags the state average (56.3%) as well as UTEP's institutional peers, but has increased over the past five years by three points to 31.8 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 2007-08, seven out of ten 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 decreased slightly from 44.8 percent to 42.7 percent, and these rates are still below the state average of 53.4 percent. As new initiatives to improve graduation rates are fully implemented, student success at UT El Paso should increase accordingly.

UTEP			
<b>1st-Yr Persistence</b>	2003	2007	2007, TX
(entering fall)	65.2%	70.4%	74.1%
<b>Graduation Rate</b>	1997	2001	2001, U.S.
4-Yr graduation rate	2.5%	3.9%	29.4%
6-Yr graduation rate at UTEP	25.6%	28.8%	55.0%
6-Yr graduation rate, any TX	28.4%	31.8%	NA
<b>Transfer 4-yr graduation rate</b>	2000	2004	2004, TX
(CC students entering fall)	44.8%	42.7%	53.4%

Despite a slowing of enrollment growth, the number of baccalaureate degrees awarded increased by 995 degrees or 56.7 percent from 2003-04 to 2007-08, 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 2006-07, 20.8 percent of the total baccalaureate degrees awarded were in these areas, compared to 18.3 percent nationally.

Degrees	2003-04	2007-08	% Change
Baccalaureate	1,754	2,749	56.7%
<b>STEM, % of Baccalaureate Degrees Awarded</b>			
	AY	01-02	06-07
UTEP		23.0%	20.8%
U.S.		18.9%	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 2008, 4 out of 5 of UT El Paso students evaluated their educational experience as good or excellent, about the same as their national peers, and nearly 70 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 62 percent of students at peer institutions.

**National Survey of Student Engagement 2008**

Senior Responses, Good or Excellent			
	UTEP	Peers	
Educational Experience	80%	79%	
Academic Advising	54%	62%	
Would Attend Again (Yes)	70%	76%	

**Collegiate Learning Assessment**

Senior Responses, 2008			
	UTEP		U.S.
	Expected	Actual	
Performance Task	1059	1120	1157
Analytic Writing Task	1077	1153	1176
CLA Total Score	1069	1137	1166

Students at UT El Paso scored higher than expected on the Collegiate Learning Assessment. Freshmen scored well above expected on the Performance Task and on the Writing Task. UT El Paso seniors also scored above expected on the Performance Task and well above expected on the the Writing Task. While UTEP freshmen entered college with lower SAT scores than students nationally, the difference between seniors and freshmen on the CLA Total exam (value added by the institution) was above the national sample.

*Post-Baccalaureate Experience* Over 90 percent of test takers at UT El Paso passed the initial exams for teacher certification and nursing in FY 2007. In engineering, where students no longer take the exam as a graduation requirement, the licensure pass rate was 51 percent in 2006-07, lower than the statewide average (62%).

**Licensure Pass Rates, 2007**

	UTEP	Texas
Teacher Certification	93%	97%
Nursing	99%	90%
Engineering	51%	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 after graduation. Nevertheless, three out of four students who graduated from UTEP are employed in Texas by the end of the year after graduation or are enrolled in a graduate or professional school in Texas the following fall semester in 2006-07. In 2002-03, the postgraduate experience definition differed slightly, and therefore cannot be compared.

**Postgraduate Experience (with in one year)**

	AY	02-03	06-07	TX, 06-07
% employed in TX		55.6%	60.2%	67.3%
% enrolled in TX grad/prof school		3.2%	4.0%	5.3%
% employed and enrolled		22.9%	11.9%	8.0%
% employed or enrolled		81.7%	76.1%	80.6%

**GRADUATE STUDENTS**

*Graduate Enrollment & Degrees*

At UT El Paso, the majority of graduate students enroll in master's level programs. Between fall 2004 and fall 2008, 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 (17.4%) and International (18.6%) students. Graduate student enrollment increased by 281 students (9.3%), from 3,017 in fall 2004 to 3,298 in fall 2008.

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. UTEP is a Research University (high research activity) according to the Carnegie Classification and has now been designated as an emerging tier one university by the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board. The number of doctoral degrees awarded (35 in FY 2008) 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 12.9 percent since 2003-04, to 745 in 2007-08.

UT El Paso slightly increased the proportion of master's degrees in the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics areas between 2002 and 2007 and awarded a higher proportion of these degrees than the national average (20.0% vs. 16.4% in 2007).

**Graduate Enrollment**

	Fall	2004	2008
Total		3,017	3,298
White		20.6%	17.4%
African-Am.		2.3%	2.6%
Hispanic		58.0%	59.6%
Asian-Am.		1.4%	1.6%
International		17.3%	18.6%

**Graduate Student Preparation**

	AY	04-05	08-09
Average GRE		965	923
Average GMAT		448	443

**Degrees**

	2003-04	2007-08	% Change
Master's	660	745	12.9%
Doctoral	24	35	45.8%

**STEM, % of Graduate Degrees Awarded**

	AY	01-02	06-07
Master's			
UTEP		19.3%	20.0%
U.S.		15.4%	16.4%
Doctoral			
UTEP		48.1%	64.1%
U.S.		35.1%	43.7%

## FACULTY AND INSTRUCTION

As student enrollment has increased from 2004 to 2008, so has the number of faculty. Overall, UT El Paso added a total of 172 faculty, an increase of 18.1 percent. The largest growth occurred among non tenured/tenure-track or other professional faculty, with an increase of 142 faculty members. Tenured faculty increased by 49 and tenure-track faculty decreased by 19. The student-faculty ratio increased slightly from 19:1 in 2004 to 20:1 in 2008, which is higher than seven of UT El Paso's 14 peers.

### Faculty Headcount

	Fall	2004	2008
Total		949	1,121
Tenured		274	323
% Female		24.1%	24.8%
White		75.5%	69.0%
African-Am.		1.1%	0.6%
Hispanic		16.8%	22.3%
Asian-Am.		4.4%	6.8%
International		1.5%	0.9%
Tenure-Track		194	175
% Female		34.5%	43.4%
White		54.1%	48.0%
African-Am.		2.1%	1.1%
Hispanic		22.2%	27.4%
Asian-Am.		7.7%	8.6%
International		12.9%	14.3%
Other Prof I		481	623
% Female		52.2%	50.7%
White		55.9%	53.6%
African-Am.		3.5%	2.7%
Hispanic		32.4%	34.2%
Asian-Am.		2.5%	3.7%
International		5.0%	4.2%

### Student / Faculty Ratio

	Fall	2004	2008
FTE Students		13,645	14,632
FTE Faculty		711	739
Ratio		19 to 1	20 to 1

*Faculty Diversity* The largest change in faculty diversity from fall 2004 to 2008 were decreases in the proportion of White tenured and tenure-track faculty and increases in the proportion of Hispanic, Asian, and International tenured and tenure-track faculty. The number of tenured/tenure-track Hispanic faculty increased from 89 to 120.

Compared with peers nationally and in the 10 most populous states for the FY 2008, faculty salaries at UT El Paso were generally lower than the average at the professor and associate professor rank. However, assistant professor salaries were comparable to the national average and the average for the 10 most populous states.

From 2004 to 2008, the proportion of tenured/tenure-track faculty teaching lower division courses has decreased from 39.4 percent to 31.5 percent.

### Average Faculty Salaries

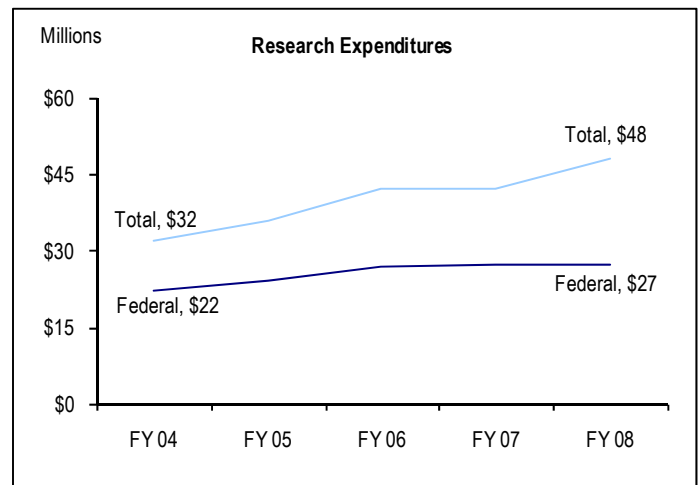
	Professor	Assoc. Prof.	Asst. Prof.
UTEP (FY 2009)	\$91,982	\$69,807	\$63,745
<i>FY 2008</i>			
UTEP	\$90,236	\$67,465	\$61,562
Texas	\$104,518	\$72,612	\$63,795
10 Most Populous States	\$107,935	\$75,943	\$64,057
National	\$102,646	\$73,613	\$62,088

## RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

*Research Funding* UT El Paso continued to build its research productivity during the past five years. Between FY 2004 and FY 2008, total research expenditures increased by 49 percent to almost \$48 million.

Among over 600 institutions receiving federal research funding, UT El Paso was in the top third (180), 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 15 percent to \$84.7 million in FY 2008.



*Faculty Research* The 420 grants held by tenured and tenure-track faculty in FY 2008 was 89.2 percent higher than in FY 2004. And, because faculty have competed successfully for new and larger grants, the proportion of faculty holding grants increased by 16.3 percent. The average research expenditures per faculty also increased by 38.3 percent.

The number of postdoctoral fellows at UT El Paso remained stable, 18 in FY 2008.

#### Faculty Research

	03-04	07-08	Change
# of grants	222	420	89.2%
# of T/TT holding grants	80	159	98.8%
% T/TT faculty holding grants	19.5%	35.8%	16.3
Research \$ per FTE T/TT	\$78,024	\$107,900	38.3%
# of postdoctoral fellows	17	18	5.9%

*Technology Transfer* UT El Paso is moving through the first stages of technology transfer. From 2004 to 2008, the number of new invention disclosures increased slightly from 11 to 13. Over the same period, however, the total gross revenue received from intellectual property increased substantially, from over \$16,000 to more than \$134,000.

#### Technology Transfer

	FY	2004	2008	% Change
New Invention Disclosures		11	13	18.2%
U.S. Patents Issued		0	1	–
Licenses & Options Executed		1	3	200.0%
Gross Revenue from IP		\$16.6 K	\$134.3 K	707.4%

#### Research Rankings

	Rankings, FY 2007			Rankings, 2006		
	Total R&D	Federal R&D	Total R&D for Life Sciences	Federal R&D for Life Sciences	by # Postdoc Appointees (STEM)	by # Grad Students, STEM fields
Arizona State Univ	78	83	116	116	114	29
Florida Atlantic Univ	213	204	209	221	225	139
Florida International Univ	134	134	157	140	170	66
Northern Arizona Univ	215	225	168	169	196	164
San Diego State Univ	152	162	159	146	197	72
SUNY - Buffalo (all campuses)	56	64	50	59	54	38
UC-Riverside	115	127	107	134	87	149
Univ of Akron	209	234	289	275	138	136
Univ of Nevada - Las Vegas	165	145	215	213	215	144
Univ of Houston	146	153	175	168	166	88
Univ of North Texas	254	271	256	282	182	130
Univ of Wisconsin - Milwaukee	179	200	195	215	154	65
UT Arlington	199	194	309	325	159	63
UT San Antonio	201	191	176	160	139	163
UT El Paso	180	189	174	176	211	168

Source: National Science Foundation Division of Science Resources Statistics

## 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 2005 and FY 2008.

In FY 2008, state appropriations accounted for 30.7 percent of the total revenues; tuition and fees accounted for 25.9 percent; and government grants and contracts accounted for 26.3 percent. The primary expenses for UT El Paso in FY 2008 were instruction (29.5%), institutional support and physical plant (14.7%), and auxiliary (11.3%).

After several years of declining support, state appropriations started to increase again in FY 2008, but were still well below the benchmark levels of FY 2002. Between FY 2004 and FY 2008, state appropriations per FTE student increased from \$4,600 to \$4,890 when adjusting for inflation, but still less than \$5,440 per student in FY 2002. In order to make up for this decline, tuition and fee revenue increased from \$2,830 to \$3,800 per FTE student from FY 2004 to FY 2008. 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 2004 the state provided \$1.63. In FY 2008, the state provided a \$1.29 for every \$1 that came from student tuition and fees. UT El Paso had lower state appropriations than 8 of its 14 peers, and tuition and fees plus state appropriations were lower than at all but one of its peer institutions.

Similarly, state appropriations per full-time equivalent faculty dropped from about \$112,000 in FY 2002 to \$104,000 in FY 2004 and then increased again slightly to nearly \$108,000 per FTE faculty in FY 2008. Revenue from tuition and fees increased steadily from almost \$64,000 in FY 2004 to \$84,000 in FY 2008.

UT El Paso has lowered the percentage of administrative costs to total expenses over the last five years. In FY 2004, administrative costs represented 8.5 percent of total expenses and in FY 2008 administrative costs were reduced to 7.7 percent.

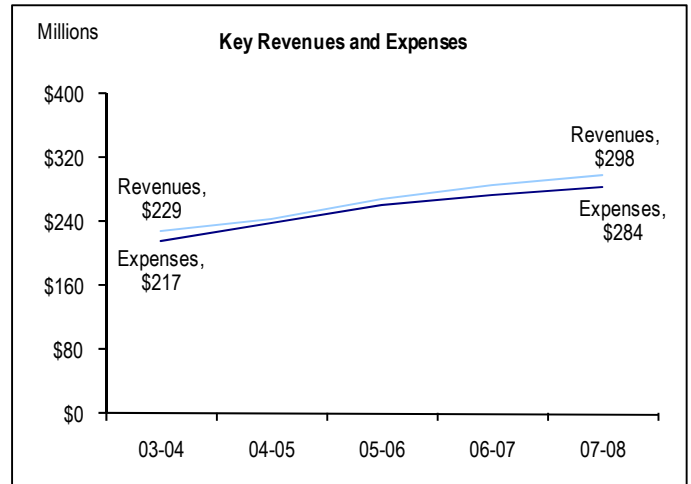
### Space Utilization

At UT El Paso, utilization of classrooms between FY 2004 and FY 2008 declined from 35.9 to 33.5 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 increased slightly from 97 in FY 2004 to 100 in FY 2008. Class labs were utilized 30.8 hours per week compared to 22.9 hours in FY 2004, 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 2008, UT El Paso generated \$270 in research expenditures per square foot of research space compared with \$204 in FY 2004.

### Philanthropy

The value of endowments at UT El Paso increased from almost \$118 million in 2004 to over \$151 million in 2008, a net increase of 28.6 percent. The increase in the value of endowments translated into \$10,397 per FTE student and \$208,841 per FTE faculty. Giving by individuals has nearly tripled over this period, contributing to a total of \$21.2 million in private donor support.



### Inflation-Adjusted Revenue per FTE, by Source

	FY	2004	2008	% Change
<b>Per FTE Student</b>				
State Appropriations		\$4,600	\$4,890	6.3%
Tuition and Fees		\$2,830	\$3,800	34.3%
<b>Per FTE Faculty</b>				
State Appropriations		\$103,520	\$107,970	4.3%
Tuition and Fees		\$63,680	\$83,890	31.7%

### Donor Support (thousands)

	FY	2004	2008	% Change
Alumni		\$1,103	\$3,356	204.3%
Individuals		\$1,552	\$4,778	207.9%
Foundations		\$6,145	\$6,311	2.7%
Corporate		\$5,765	\$5,717	-0.8%
Others		\$264	\$1,031	290.5%
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$14,829</b>	<b>\$21,193</b>	<b>42.9%</b>

UT El Paso Peer Comparison

	Total Enrollment	Undergrads (%)	Full-time undergrads (%)	Resident Undergrad Tuition & Fee Rates for Full-Time Students	SAT Total: 25%ile / 75%ile	1st Year Retention	6-Yr Graduation Rate	Student/faculty ratio	State Approp per FTE Student (FY07)	State Approp + Tuition & Fees / FTE Student (FY07)	Research Expenditures, FY07 (in millions)
UT El Paso	20,154	83.2%	66.2%	\$5,610	810	68.0%	28.8%	20/1	\$5,140	\$9,740	\$40.0
Arizona State U-Tempe	51,481	80.9%	72.9%	\$4,971	970	78.0%	55.5%	22/1	\$7,820	\$15,720	\$224.4
Northern Arizona U	21,347	72.9%	81.5%	\$4,844	990	71.0%	48.2%	17/1	\$5,070	\$8,380	\$26.6
U of California-Riverside	17,187	87.1%	97.2%	\$7,355	910	83.0%	65.9%	18/1	\$9,060	\$15,560	\$128.2
San Diego State U	35,695	83.5%	82.9%	\$3,428	940	83.0%	56.4%	20/1	\$7,140	\$11,370	\$65.8
Florida Atlantic U-Boca Raton	26,193	83.1%	57.9%	\$2,693	930	74.0%	37.9%	18/1	\$8,960	\$12,860	\$26.8
Florida International U	38,182	82.0%	61.0%	\$3,460	1010	84.0%	49.2%	21/1	\$6,490	\$9,980	\$90.9
U of Nevada-Las Vegas	27,960	78.6%	71.4%	\$4,081	900	75.0%	40.6%	18/1	\$7,790	\$12,540	\$53.0
SUNY-Buffalo * **	28,054	66.9%	93.3%	\$6,218	1040	87.0%	61.3%	16/1	\$16,960	\$22,220	\$314.8
U of Akron-Main Campus **	23,007	82.5%	76.9%	\$8,382	--	68.0%	33.9%	19/1	\$4,730	\$13,050	\$27.1
U of Houston-University Park	34,663	79.5%	71.3%	\$6,084	940	77.0%	42.7%	21/1	\$6,090	\$13,440	\$73.5
U of North Texas	34,710	80.1%	76.8%	\$5,972	990	74.0%	44.3%	21/1	\$4,170	\$10,270	\$14.2
UT Arlington	24,889	75.6%	69.2%	\$6,464	950	61.0%	37.2%	19/1	\$5,060	\$11,390	\$32.7
UT San Antonio	28,533	86.6%	76.0%	\$5,478	910	59.0%	29.7%	25/1	\$4,320	\$10,630	\$30.5
U of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	29,338	83.2%	82.8%	\$6,954	--	72.0%	41.2%	33/1	\$4,440	\$10,880	\$40.0

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

Notes: First-year retention based on fall 2006 cohort and six-year graduation rates based on fall 2001 cohort. State appropriations, tuition & fee revenues and research expenditures are based on fiscal year 2006-2007. All other data are for fall 2007.

Sources: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) reports, UT System Institutions, U.S. News & World Report and National Science Foundation.





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# THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS-PAN AMERICAN ACCOUNTABILITY PROFILE

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## 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's first year retention increased 9.9 percentage points from the fall 2000 cohort to the fall 2007 cohort, the largest change of any public senior institution in Texas.
- UTPA's Rehabilitation Counseling Program is ranked 24<sup>th</sup> in the nation by U. S. News & World Report.
- In FY 2008, UTPA graduated its 1000<sup>th</sup> engineer and 100<sup>th</sup> Doctorate in Education.
- Ninety five percent of students in the UTPA Law School Preparation Institute who have applied to law school have been accepted to at least one.
- Over the past five years, on average, 62 percent of UTPA students who apply to medical schools are accepted compared to the state's average of 35 percent over the same time period.
- UTPA offers a Ph.D. in Business Administration with an emphasis in International Business, one of half a dozen such degree programs in the United States.
- The internationally renowned UTPA Mariachi holds the title of "Outstanding College/University Mariachi" for winning ten first place awards at national mariachi competitions.
- UTPA has the only Physician Assistant Program in Texas outside a medical school.
- UTPA ranks 17<sup>th</sup> among 40 master's level institutions in the U. S. for the number of international students: 988 in 2007-2008 by the Institution of International Education.
- Hispanic Engineering Science and Technology Week (HESTEC) – a nationally recognized effort to steer minorities into hi-tech jobs – attracts 80,000 students, teachers and families to campus yearly.
- The Office of Center Operations and Community Services (CoSERVE) assists over 2,000 South Texas businesses have acquired more than \$130 million in capital resources for start-ups and expansions and created over 15,000 jobs.

**Education.** In fall 2008, UT Pan American enrolled 17,534 students, an all-time record enrollment and an increase of 3 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 2008 UT Pan American awarded 3,098 degrees, an increase of 704 degrees over FY 2004.

**Research.** Research expenditures almost doubled from about \$4.3 million in FY 2004 to almost \$8.5 million in FY 2008. UT Pan American ranked 327th nationally and 28th 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 2008 enrolled 17,534 students, 3 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 3 percent in 2004 to almost 5 percent in 2008. UT Pan American serves a region with larger percentages of low income families than other regions of Texas. Consequently, 58 percent of the students received Pell grants, a much higher percentage than the statewide average of 31.3 percent.

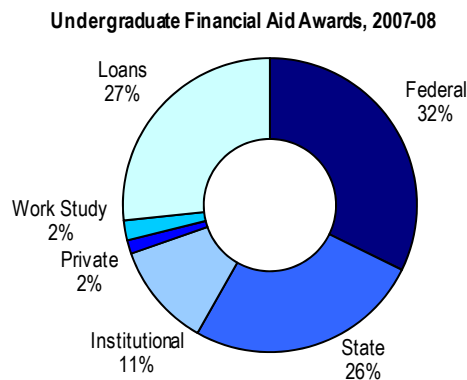
In fall 2008, UT Pan American admitted 86 percent of applicants. Students graduating in the top 10 percent of their high school class were automatically admitted to UT Pan American while those below the top 10 percent needed an SAT total combined score of 760 or an ACT score of 16.

In fall 2008, 56 percent of the admitted students enrolled, and 463 of first-time undergraduate students from Texas (nearly one in five) graduated in the top 10 percent of their high school class, lower than the statewide average (25%). A large percentage (95%) 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 2008 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 almost 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 2004, 42 percent of UT Pan American first-time entering students required some form of developmental education, compared with 27 percent statewide.

*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 over \$100 million dollars in financial aid to undergraduates enrolled in 2007-08. More than 7 of 10 undergraduate students received need-based aid which covered 100 percent of their total academic cost (tuition and all fees).

Almost two out of three seniors at UT Pan American graduate in debt. On average, they graduate owing nearly \$12,000, substantially lower than the Texas statewide average of \$18,383 in 2006-07.



Undergraduate Academic Cost & % Discount	
	AY 2007-08
Average in-state total academic cost	\$4,924
Full-time receiving need-based aid	
% receiving grants	71.4%
Average % discount	100.0%
Average net academic cost	\$0
All full-time students	
Average % discount	71.4%
Average net academic cost	\$1,409

Total Fall Enrollment		
Fall	2004	2008
	17,030	17,534

First-Time Undergraduates		
Summer/Fall	2004	2008
Applicants	4,397	5,566
% Admitted	100.0%	85.5%
Enrolled	2,823	2,659
TX Top 10%	161	463
% TX Top 10%	8.7%	18.5%

Percent of students who are full-time degree seeking (Fall 2008)	94.8%
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Average ACT/SAT (Fall 2008)		
	SAT	ACT
UTPA	938	19
Texas	993	20.7
Nation	1017	21.1

Transfer Students (Fall 2008)	
Total	797
% from TX commty college	74.8%

Undergraduates		
Fall	2004	2008
Total	14,788	15,336
White	5.2%	4.8%
African-Am.	0.3%	0.7%
Hispanic	88.5%	87.9%
Asia-Am.	1.2%	1.2%
International	2.8%	4.9%

## 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 five percentage points to 71 percent for the entering class of 2007, just slightly below the statewide average of 74 percent. The first-year persistence rate at UT Pan American, however, still ranks lower than most of its peer institutions.

	UTPA		
	2003	2007	2007, TX
<b>1st-Yr Persistence</b>			
(entering fall)	66.0%	70.9%	74.1%
<b>Graduation Rate</b>	1997	2001	2001, U.S.
4-Yr graduation rate	6.2%	9.6%	29.4%
6-Yr graduation rate at UTPA	26.2%	32.2%	55.0%
6-Yr graduation rate, any TX	29.6%	36.3%	NA
<b>Transfer 4-yr graduation rate</b>	2000	2004	2004, TX
(CC students entering fall)	50.0%	61.2%	53.4%

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 2001, approximately one-third of the students who started at UT Pan American graduated in six years and an additional 4 percent graduated from another Texas public university. While UT Pan American has improved graduation rates, its four-year (9.6%) and six-year (32.2%) graduation rates were far below the national averages of 29 and 55 percent and were lower than 10 of its 14 peer institutions.

Graduation rates for transfer students have also increased from 50 percent to 61 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 and improved graduation rates, the number of baccalaureate degrees awarded increased by almost 28 percent percent from 2003-04 to 2007-08, compared with undergraduate enrollment growth of 10 percent over the same period of time.

In 2006-07, UT Pan American awarded 13.9 percent of its baccalaureate degrees in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics disciplines, slightly below the national average of

Degrees	2003-04	2007-08	% Change
Baccalaureate	1,894	2,420	27.8%
<b>STEM, % of Baccalaureate Degrees Awarded</b>			
	AY	01-02	06-07
UTPA		17.2%	13.9%
U.S.		18.9%	18.3%

around 18.3 percent.

### Outcomes

Seniors at UT Pan American rated their educational experience higher than students at Carnegie peer institutions on three indicators from the National Survey of Student Engagement (NSSE). Eighty-seven percent of UT Pan American seniors evaluated their educational experience as good or excellent, and over 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. Seventy-two percent of the UT Pan American seniors reported their experience with academic advising was 'good or excellent' compared with 67 percent of their peers.

Given their entering SAT scores as seniors, UT Pan American senior respondents scored in the "above expected" range on the CLA Performance Task and the Analytic Writing Task. The difference between senior and freshmen performance (64 points) was lower than then the national average (100 points).

#### National Survey of Student Engagement 2008

Senior Responses, Good or Excellent

	UTPA	Peers
Educational Experience	87%	83%
Academic Advising	72%	67%
Would Attend Again (Yes)	83%	80%

#### Collegiate Learning Assessment

Senior Responses, 2008

	UTPA		
	Expected	Actual	U.S.
Performance Task	1014	1052	1157
Analytic Writing Task	1068	1098	1176
CLA Total Score	1043	1075	1166

*Post-Baccalaureate Experience*

The majority of test takers at UT Pan American passed the initial exams for teacher certification and nursing in 2007, 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 above the state-wide average.

By the fourth employment quarter or the fall semester after graduation, almost nine out of ten UT Pan American graduates are employed in the state of Texas, enrolled in a Texas graduate or professional school or both. In 2002-03, the postgraduate experience definition differed slightly and is, therefore, not comparable.

**Licensure Pass Rates, 2007**

	UTPA	Texas
Teacher Certification	90%	97%
Nursing	95%	90%

**Postgraduate Experience (with in one year)**

	AY	02-03	06-07	TX, 06-07
% employed in TX		64.1%	70.3%	67.3%
% enrolled in TX grad/prof school		4.0%	4.6%	5.3%
% employed and enrolled		25.5%	13.7%	8.0%
% employed or enrolled		93.7%	88.7%	80.6%

**GRADUATE STUDENTS**

*Graduate Enrollment & Degrees*

At UT Pan American, the number of graduate students decreased by 2 percent, 2,242 to 2,198 from fall 2004 to fall 2008. Nearly all of these students enrolled in master's level programs. Between fall 2004 and fall 2008, 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 average GRE score for entering UT Pan American graduate students was about the same as fall 2004 with an average GRE score of 832 in 2008, but the average GMAT score increased from 445 to 576. The number of doctoral degrees awarded (24 in FY 2008) 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 34 percent since 2003-04.

UT Pan American slightly increased the proportion of master's degrees awarded in the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics areas between 2001-02 and 2006-07, but awarded a smaller proportion of these degrees than the national average (7.1% vs. 16.4% in 2006-07).

**Graduate Enrollment**

	Fall	2004	2008
Total		2,242	2,198
White		12.7%	12.5%
African-Am.		1.2%	0.6%
Hispanic		77.2%	75.1%
Asian-Am.		1.6%	2.0%
International		5.4%	7.8%

**Graduate Student Preparation**

	AY	04-05	08-09
Average GRE		834	832
Average GMAT		445	576

**Degrees**

	2003-04	2007-08	% Change
Master's	489	654	33.7%
Doctoral	11	24	118.2%

**STEM, % of Master's Degrees Awarded**

	AY	01-02	06-07
UTPA		6.0%	7.1%
U.S.		15.4%	16.4%

## FACULTY AND INSTRUCTION

The growth in student enrollment combined with greater faculty research activity between 2004 and 2008 led to an increase in the number of faculty. Overall, UT Pan American added 77 faculty, an increase of 10.4% in faculty headcount. Most of this growth was in tenured faculty, an increase of 43 faculty members (19.5%) and tenure-track faculty, an increase of 33 faculty (19.8%). 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, higher than most of its peer institutions.

### Faculty Headcount

	Fall	2004	2008
Total		742	819
Tenured		221	264
% Female		25.8%	26.1%
White		64.3%	57.2%
African-Am.		2.3%	3.4%
Hispanic		24.4%	23.9%
Asian-Am.		8.1%	12.1%
International		0.5%	3.0%
Tenure-Track		167	200
% Female		40.1%	45.5%
White		48.5%	49.5%
African-Am.		3.6%	3.0%
Hispanic		27.5%	20.5%
Asian-Am.		19.8%	13.5%
International		0.6%	12.5%
Other ProfI		354	355
% Female		50.0%	51.5%
White		41.0%	36.6%
African-Am.		2.0%	0.8%
Hispanic		51.1%	53.5%
Asian-Am.		4.8%	3.4%
International		1.1%	4.5%

### Student / Faculty Ratio

	Fall	2004	2008
FTE Students		12,692	13,513
FTE Faculty		616	528
Ratio		21 to 1	26 to 1

*Faculty Diversity* As a result of a change in the reporting methodology for faculty ethnicity between fall 2004 and fall 2008, 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, particularly tenure-track women, over the last five years.

Compared with averages in Texas, nationally, and in the 10 most populous states for the 2007-08 academic year, faculty salaries at UT Pan American were generally lower at all three academic ranks.

Between fall 2004 and fall 2008 the proportion of lower division semester credit hours taught by tenured and tenure-track faculty decreased from 42 percent to 41 percent at UT Pan American, slightly higher than the statewide average of 39.1 percent on this accountability measure.

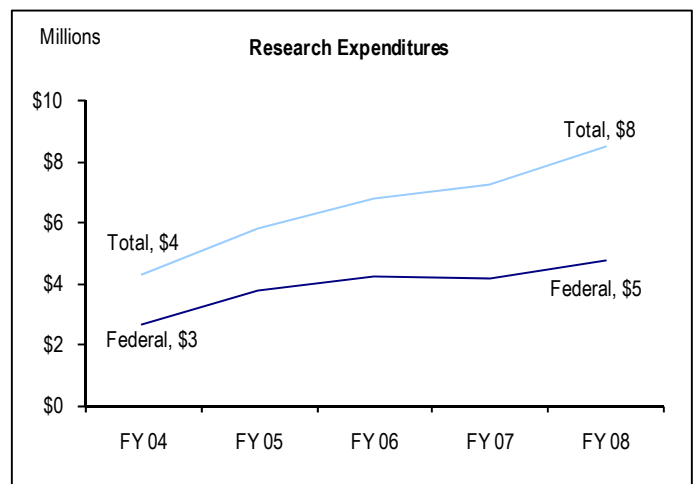
### Average Faculty Salaries

	Professor	Assoc. Prof.	Asst. Prof.
UTPA (FY 2009)	\$86,527	\$69,937	\$58,409
<i>FY 2008</i>			
UTPA	\$84,022	\$69,964	\$56,276
Texas	\$104,518	\$72,612	\$63,795
10 Most Populous States	\$107,935	\$75,943	\$64,057
National	\$102,646	\$73,613	\$62,088

## RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

*Research Funding* Over the last five years, UT Pan American increased its research productivity. Between FY 2004 and FY 2008, total research expenditures almost doubled, increasing from \$4.3 million to almost \$8.5 million. Likewise, federal research expenditures also doubled growing from \$2.7 million to \$4.7 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 \$15 million to \$72.6 million in FY 2008.



## Research Rankings

	Rankings, FY 2007				Rankings, 2006	
	Total R&D	Federal R&D	Total R&D for Life Sciences	Federal R&D for Life Sciences	by # Postdoc Appointees (STEM)	by # Grad Students, STEM fields
CSU-Los Angeles	274	244	232	208	--	--
CSU-Northridge	263	269	348	331	--	--
CUNY-City College	198	188	200	190	135	199
CUNY-Lehman College	333	313	300	283	--	366
Florida Atlantic Univ	213	204	209	221	225	139
Northern Arizona Univ	215	225	168	169	196	164
Sam Houston State Univ	399	374	565	588	--	319
San Diego State Univ	152	162	159	146	197	72
San Francisco State Univ	231	227	214	198	--	--
Stephen F. Austin State Univ	309	329	248	317	--	288
Texas State Univ-San Marcos	297	347	310	364	--	188
Univ of Colorado - Denver	--	--	--	--	--	--
UT El Paso	180	189	174	176	211	168
UT San Antonio	201	191	176	160	139	163
UT Pan American	327	325	303	294	--	--

Source: National Science Foundation Division of Science Resources Statistics

*Faculty Research* While the number of grants held by tenured and tenure-track faculty in FY 2008 was lower than FY 2004, the percentage of faculty holding grants increased by 6 percentage points and the research dollars per FTE tenured/tenure track faculty increased substantially, growing from less than \$12,000 per FTE to more than \$29,000.

Faculty Research	03-04	07-08	Change
# of grants	193	110	-43.0%
# of T/TT holding grants	84	84	0.0%
% T/TT faculty holding grants	23.2%	29.2%	6.0
Research \$ per FTE T/TT	\$11,904	\$29,439	147.3%
# of postdoctoral fellows	2	4	100.0%

*Technology Transfer* Technology transfer at UT Pan American is relatively new, but in FY 2008 there were nine new invention disclosures.

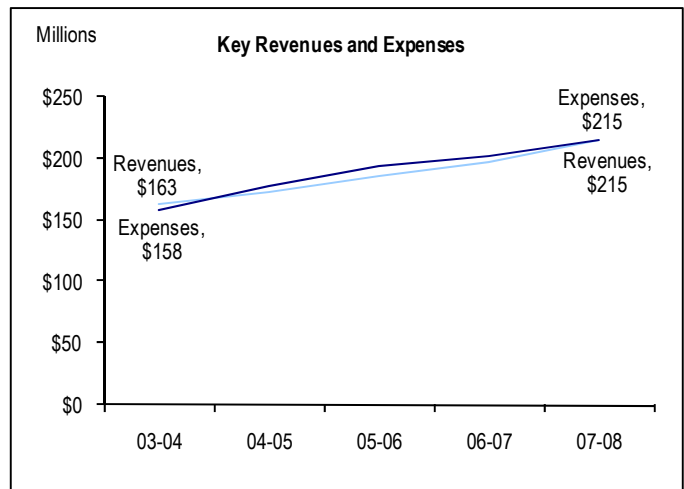
Technology Transfer	FY	2004	2008	% Change
New Invention Disclosures		3	9	200.0%
Licenses & Options Executed		1	2	100.0%
Start-up Companies		0	2	--
Gross Revenue from IP		\$3K	\$5K	108.0%

## RESOURCES, EFFICIENCY, AND PRODUCTIVITY

*Funding Trends & Efficiencies* As a result of enrollment growth, increased research activity, and inflationary pressures, revenues increased by 31.6 percent and expenses increased by 36.5 percent at UT Pan American between FY 2004 and FY 2008.

In FY 2008, state appropriations accounted for 34.1 percent of the total revenues; tuition and fees accounted for 22.9 percent; and government grants and contracts accounted for 32.7 percent. The primary expenses for UT Pan American in FY 2008 were instruction (36.0 %), institutional support and physical plant (16.6%), and scholarship and fellowship expenses (15.1%).

After several years of declining support, state appropriations started to increase again in FY 2008, but were still well below the benchmark levels of FY 2002. Between FY 2004 and FY 2008, state appropriations per FTE student for higher education increased slightly from \$4,040 to \$4,080 when adjusting for inflation, but still less than \$4,730 in FY 2002. In order to make up for this decline, tuition and fee revenue increased from \$1,600 to \$2,360 per FTE student from FY 2004 to FY 2008. 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 2004 the state provided \$2.53. In FY 2008, the state provided a \$1.73 for every \$1 that came from student tuition and fees. UT Pan American's state appropriations per FTE student were lower than 9 of its 13 peers and state appropriations plus tuition and fees was lower than all of its peers.



In FY 2004, almost \$102,000 of revenue per full-time equivalent faculty was provided from state support compared with slightly over \$40,000 per FTE faculty from student tuition and fees. By FY 2008, state appropriations per FTE faculty member increased to almost \$123,000 and revenue from student tuition and fees increased to more than \$71,000 per FTE faculty. One of the reasons for these significant revenue increases was the decrease in full-time equivalent faculty.

**Inflation-Adjusted Revenue per FTE, by Source**

	FY	2004	2008	% Change
<b>Per FTE Student</b>				
State Appropriations		\$4,040	\$4,080	1.0%
Tuition and Fees		\$1,600	\$2,360	47.5%
<b>Per FTE Faculty</b>				
State Appropriations		\$101,800	\$122,930	20.8%
Tuition and Fees		\$40,280	\$71,260	76.9%

Administrative costs increased at UT Pan American over the last five years. In FY 2004, administrative costs represented 8.9 percent of total expenses and in FY 2008 administrative costs were 9.6 percent.

*Space Utilization*

UT Pan American increased utilization of space between FY 2004 and FY 2008. Classrooms were used an average of 40.6 hours per week, up from 35.6 hours in FY 2004 and above the THECB standard of 38 hours. Similarly, class labs were utilized 25.4 hours per week, slightly down from 27.7 hours in FY 2004. The use of class labs at UT Pan American was the same as the state standard of 25 hours. The E&G assignable square feet per full-time equivalent student remained the same, 82 in FY 2008.

UT Pan American also increased the average number of research dollars per square foot of E&G research space. In FY 2008, UT Pan American generated \$150 in research expenditures per square foot of research space compared with \$132 in FY2004.

*Philanthropy*

Endowments at UT Pan American increased from \$50.7 million in 2004 to \$62.1 million in 2008, a net change of 22.3 percent. The increase in endowments translated into over \$4,600 per FTE student and \$120,000 per FTE faculty.

Donor support at UT Pan American decreased dramatically by over 76 percent between FY 2004 and FY 2008, from \$13.3 million to 3.2 million. While support from Corporate, Alumni and Other sources increased, support from Individuals and Foundations declined considerably.

**Donor Support (thousands)**

	FY	2004	2008	% Change
Alumni		\$54	\$189	250.0%
Individuals		\$11,388	\$859	-92.5%
Foundations		\$489	\$215	-56.0%
Corporate		\$1,398	\$1,774	26.9%
Others		\$55	\$123	123.6%
Total		\$13,384	\$3,160	-76.4%

UT Pan American 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 (FY07)	State Approp + Tuition and Fees / FTE Student (FY07)	Research Expenditures, FY07 (in millions)
UT Pan American*	17,435	86.1%	74.8%	\$3,899	830	68.0%	32.8%	20/1	\$4,880	\$7,590	\$5.2
Northern Arizona U	21,347	72.9%	81.5%	\$4,844	990	71.0%	48.2%	17/1	\$5,070	\$8,380	\$26.6
California State U-Los Angeles	21,051	76.2%	73.8%	\$3,332	770	74.0%	31.3%	21/1	\$6,460	\$9,410	\$10.1
California State U-Northridge	35,446	84.0%	73.7%	\$3,350	810	75.0%	40.5%	24/1	\$6,310	\$9,360	\$12.4
San Diego State U	35,695	83.5%	82.9%	\$3,428	940	83.0%	56.4%	20/1	\$7,140	\$11,370	\$65.8
San Francisco State U	30,125	83.4%	79.0%	\$3,456	880	77.0%	44.2%	22/1	\$6,040	\$9,670	\$20.1
U of Colorado-Denver**	21,658	54.0%	55.4%	\$5,932	950	72.0%	39.0%	15/1	N/A	\$8,940	\$261.6
Florida Atlantic U-Boca Raton	26,193	83.1%	57.9%	\$2,693	930	74.0%	37.9%	18/1	\$8,960	\$12,860	\$26.8
CUNY-City College	14,392	77.7%	72.8%	\$4,279	850	79.0%	36.2%	13/1	\$10,230	\$14,050	\$32.8
CUNY-Lehman College	10,922	81.2%	63.2%	\$4,290	810	73.0%	33.6%	15/1	\$6,570	\$10,020	\$4.9
Sam Houston State U	16,496	85.8%	84.0%	\$5,416	850	71.0%	--	20/1	\$3,460	\$8,130	\$2.5
Stephen F Austin State U	11,607	87.4%	87.3%	\$5,064	880	64.0%	38.7%	21/1	\$4,580	\$8,630	\$7.0
Texas State U-San Marcos	28,121	85.5%	82.0%	\$5,360	980	74.0%	54.8%	23/1	\$4,340	\$9,990	\$7.9
UT El Paso	20,154	83.2%	66.2%	\$5,610	810	68.0%	28.8%	20/1	\$5,140	\$9,740	\$40.0
UT San Antonio	28,533	86.6%	76.0%	\$5,478	910	59.0%	29.7%	25/1	\$4,320	\$10,630	\$30.5

\* SAT scores calculated from converted ACT scores. \*\* Includes a medical school.

Notes: First-year retention based on fall 2006 cohort and six-year graduation rates based on fall 2001 cohort. State appropriations, tuition & fee revenues and research expenditures are based on fiscal year 2006-2007. All other data are for fall 2007.

Sources: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) reports, UT System Institutions, *U.S. News & World Report* and National Science Foundation.



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# THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS OF THE PERMIAN BASIN ACCOUNTABILITY PROFILE

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## ABOUT UT PERMIAN BASIN

### **Mission:**

The University of Texas of the Permian Basin is a general academic university of The University of Texas System. The University of Texas System is committed to pursue high-quality educational opportunities for the enhancement of the human resources of Texas, the nation, and the world through intellectual and personal growth.

The mission of The University of Texas of the Permian Basin is to provide quality education to all qualified students in a supportive educational environment; to promote excellence in teaching, research, and service; and to serve as a resource for the intellectual, social, economic, and technological advancement of the diverse constituency in Texas and the region.

### **UT Permian Basin's achievements include:**

- UT Permian Basin was recognized in *U.S. News and World Report*, *Newsweek* and the *Chronicle of Higher Education* for its success on the Collegiate Learning Assessment in 2007.
- Ninety-four percent of UTPB seniors (82%-UT System) evaluated their educational experience as good or excellent and 90 percent of UTPB seniors (78%-UT System) would probably or definitely choose to attend UTPB again as measured by responses on the 2008 National Survey of Student Engagement (NSSE).
- Sponsored projects topped \$6.0 million in FY 09, a level that exceeds a \$4 million goal set for 2010.
- UT Permian Basin is opening its first engineering degree, a B.S. in Mechanical Engineering in fall 2009.
- UT Permian Basin is implementing a new Memorandum of Understanding with UT San Antonio for the delivery of the first doctoral degree on the UT Permian Basin campus, the Ed.D. in Educational Leadership.
- Donor support has risen over 150 percent in the last five years.

Education. In fall 2008, UT Permian Basin enrolled 3,496 students, an increase of 6.2 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 49 percent Hispanic and 44 percent White. The number of degrees awarded increased by 75 degrees, or 13.6 percent, from FY 2004 to FY 2008.

Research. Research expenditures increased from about \$1.9 million in FY 2004 to \$3.0 million in FY 2008.

## UNDERGRADUATE ACCESS AND PREPARATION

The University of Texas of the Permian Basin serves the educational needs of Texas with a focus on West Texas. UT Permian Basin experienced total enrollment growth of 6.2 percent over the last five years. A large percent of the 3,496 students enrolled in fall 2008 were undergraduates (80.3%), most of whom were White (52.2%) or Hispanic (38.5%), with small percentages of African American, Asian American and International students. A larger percentage of the UT Permian Basin students (36.7%) received Pell Grants than the state average (31.3%).

In fall 2008, 91 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 higher than the Texas average and close to the national average. Nearly half of entering students graduated in the top quartile of their high school class. Almost one in four (23.6%) first-time students graduated in the top 10 percent of their high school class, the fourth highest percentage among Texas public universities, though slightly lower than the state-wide average (25%). In fall 2004, 28 percent of entering freshmen required remediation compared to 27 percent state-wide. Nearly all of the freshmen at UT Permian Basin attend full-time their first semester.

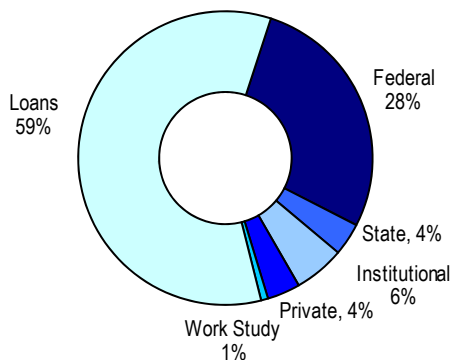
UT Permian Basin also provides educational opportunities to students who started college elsewhere and then transferred. Transfer students comprise almost half (48%) of the new students each year and more than 70 percent come from Texas community colleges.

*College Costs & Financial Aid* To help students financially, UT Permian Basin provided almost \$12 million dollars in financial aid to undergraduates enrolled in 2007-08. About 41 percent of the financial aid was in the form of grants and scholarships and 59 percent in the form of loans. Nearly one-half of all full-time undergraduates (46.3%) received need-based aid, which covered a 100 percent of their total

academic cost (tuition and all fees).

A relatively small proportion of graduating seniors at UT Permian have loan debt (24%) and the average level of debt is \$13,121, much lower than the Texas statewide average (\$18,383).

Undergraduate Financial Aid Awards, 2007-08



Total Fall Enrollment		
Fall	2004	2008
	3,291	3,496

First-Time Undergraduates		
Summer/Fall	2004	2008
Applicants	676	775
% Admitted	92.6%	90.5%
Enrolled	265	342
TX Top 10%	49	73
% TX Top 10%	20.2%	23.6%

Percent of students who are full-time degree seeking (Fall 2008)	97.1%
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Average ACT/SAT (Fall 2008)		
	SAT	ACT
UTPB	1010	21
Texas	993	20.7
Nation	1017	21.1

Transfer Students (Fall 2008)	
Total	314
% from TX commty college	70.4%

Undergraduates		
Fall	2004	2008
Total	2,923	2,809
White	58.0%	52.2%
African-Am.	4.6%	5.7%
Hispanic	35.4%	38.5%
Asian-Am.	0.9%	1.5%
International	0.3%	0.6%

Undergraduate Academic Cost & % Discount	
AY 2007-08	
Average in-state total academic cost	\$4,978
Full-time receiving need-based aid	
% receiving grants	46.3%
Average % discount	100.0%
Average net academic cost	\$0
All full-time students	
Average % discount	46.3%
Average net academic cost	\$2,674

## 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 declined considerably from 68 percent for the entering class of 2003 to 54 percent for the class of 2007, both well below the average of 74.1 percent for other Texas public universities. However, the four-year rate increased by almost 7 points, from 15 to 22 percent and the six-year graduation rates increased by 4 points, from 30 to 34 percent from 1997 to 2001. The percent who graduated from UT Permian Basin or another Texas college or university also increased from 37 to 40 percent. UT Permian Basin's six-year graduation rate is lower than eight of its ten peer institutions.

1st-Yr Persistence	UTPB		
	2003	2007	2007, TX
(entering fall)	67.8%	54.0%	74.1%
Graduation Rate	1997	2001	2001, U.S.
4-Yr graduation rate	15.2%	21.8%	29.4%
6-Yr graduation rate at UTPB	29.5%	33.9%	55.0%
6-Yr graduation rate, any TX	36.6%	40.0%	NA
Transfer 4-yr graduation rate	2000	2004	2004, TX
(CC students entering fall)	51.9%	51.5%	53.4%

Graduation rates for transfer students who previously attended a community college remained about the same and were comparable to the Texas state-wide average.

Primarily as a result of prior enrollment growth and graduation rate increases, the number of baccalaureate degrees awarded increased by 16.9 percent from 2003-04 to 2007-08. The proportion of baccalaureate degrees in the science, technology, engineering and mathematics fields decreased from 17.3 in 2001-02 to 11.1 percent in 2006-07, less than the national average of 18.3 percent

Degrees	2003-04	2007-08	% Change
Baccalaureate	443	518	16.9%
STEM, % of Baccalaureate Degrees Awarded			
	AY	01-02	06-07
UTPB		17.3%	11.1%
U.S.		18.9%	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 2008, 94 percent of UT Permian Basin students evaluated their educational experience as good or excellent, and 90 percent said they would attend the institution again, both measures were higher than their peers. Seniors at UTPB also seemed highly satisfied with their academic advising as 86 percent reported their experience as good or excellent compared to 67 percent of their peers.

Senior respondents at UT Permian Basin scored as expected on the CLA performance task, but below expected on the analytic writing task. On the combined CLA total score the difference between the freshmen scores and senior scores was higher than the national average.

#### National Survey of Student Engagement 2008

Senior Responses, Good or Excellent

	UTPB	Peers
Educational Experience	94%	82%
Academic Advising	86%	67%
Would Attend Again (Yes)	90%	77%

#### Collegiate Learning Assessment

Senior Responses, 2008	UTPB		U.S.
	Expected	Actual	
Performance Task	1116	1133	1157
Analytic Writing Task	1143	1112	1176
CLA Total Score	1131	1123	1166

*Post-Baccalaureate Experience* Most students at UT Permian Basin did well on the state licensing exams for teacher certification, nearly all (98%) passing the exam in 2007.

Large percentages of UT Permian Basin graduates enter the workforce and/or enroll in graduate school in Texas, with almost 87.5 percent in 2006-07, higher than the state average of 80.6 percent and the third highest in Texas.

**Postgraduate Experience (with in one year)**

	AY	02-03	06-07	TX, 06-07
% employed in TX		64.7%	67.6%	67.3%
% enrolled in TX grad school		2.7%	3.0%	5.3%
% employed and enrolled		24.3%	16.9%	8.0%
% employed or enrolled		91.7%	87.5%	80.6%

**Licensure Pass Rates, 2007**

	UTPB	Texas
Teacher Certification	98%	97%

**GRADUATE STUDENTS**

*Graduate Enrollment & Degrees*

At UT Permian Basin, the number of graduate students increased from 368 to 687 (86.7%) from fall 2004 to fall 2008. Over the same time period, the proportion of Hispanic graduate students increased dramatically from 20.9 percent to 28.5 percent and the proportion of White students decreased from 71.5 percent to 61.6 percent. The proportion of African American graduate students also declined slightly.

Graduate students who enrolled at Permian Basin in 2008-09 had higher GRE but lower GMAT scores than students in 2004-05. The number of master's degrees awarded remained the same (109) in the last five years.

UT Permian Basin awards relatively few degrees in the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics areas, only 2.4 percent in FY 2007. The proportion of Master's degrees in these areas is well below the national average.

**Degrees**

	2003-04	2007-08	% Change
Master's	109	109	0.0%

**STEM, % of Master's Degrees Awarded**

	AY	01-02	06-07
UTPB	-	-	2.4%
U.S.	15.4%	16.4%	

**Graduate Enrollment**

	Fall	2004	2008
Total		368	687
White		71.5%	61.6%
African-Am.		5.4%	4.2%
Hispanic		20.9%	28.5%
Asian-Am.		1.4%	1.2%
International		0.3%	1.3%

**Graduate Student Preparation**

	AY	04-05	08-09
Average GRE		825	1007
Average GMAT		471	431

**Faculty Headcount**

	Fall	2004	2008
Total		204	223
Tenured		51	55
% Female		33.3%	40.0%
White		92.2%	90.9%
Hispanic		7.8%	3.6%
Asian-Am.		0.0%	5.5%
Tenure-Track		43	39
% Female		30.2%	48.7%
White		72.1%	64.1%
African-Am.		0.0%	5.1%
Hispanic		14.0%	7.7%
Asian-Am.		14.0%	17.9%
Other Prof'l		110	129
% Female		59.1%	55.8%
White		86.4%	87.6%
African-Am.		1.8%	0.0%
Hispanic		9.1%	7.8%
Asian-Am.		2.7%	3.9%
International		0.0%	0.0%

**FACULTY AND INSTRUCTION**

As student enrollment and research activity increased between 2004 and 2008, so has the number of faculty. Over the last five years, UT Permian Basin added 19 faculty, an increase of 9.3 percent in total headcount and an increase of 9.8 percent in full-time equivalent faculty. The largest growth occurred among non tenured/tenure-track or other professional faculty, with an increase of 19 faculty members (17.3%). Tenured faculty increased by 4 faculty and tenure-track faculty decreased by 4 faculty. With additional faculty, the student/faculty ratio decreased slightly to 17:1, which is near the middle of UTPB's 10 peer institutions on this measure.

*Faculty Diversity*

The largest change in faculty diversity from fall 2004 to 2008 was an increase in women tenure and tenure-track faculty. There was also a slight decrease in the proportion of White tenure and tenure-track faculty and a slight increase in the proportion of Asian American tenure and tenure-track faculty.

**Student / Faculty Ratio**

	Fall	2004	2008
FTE Students		2,343	2,467
FTE Faculty		133	146
Ratio		18 to 1	17 to 1

Compared with Texas, nationally and the 10 most populous states for the 2007-08 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 increased from 43 percent in fall 2004 to 47 percent in fall 2008, slightly higher than the state-wide average on this accountability measure, 39.1%.

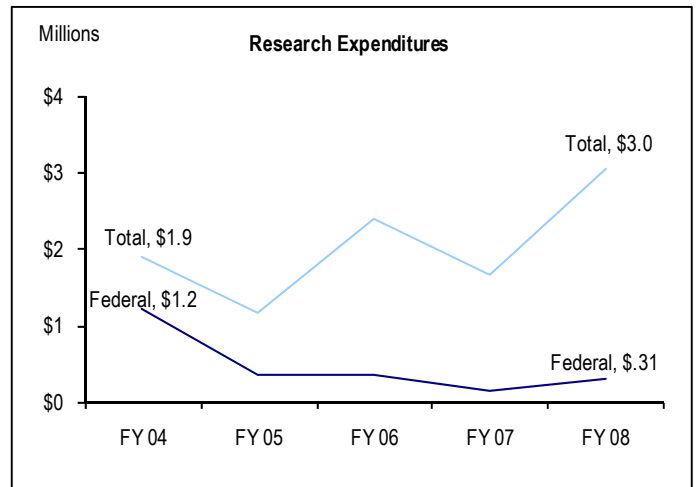
**Average Faculty Salaries**

	Professor	Assoc. Prof.	Asst. Prof.
UTPB (FY 2009)	\$85,901	\$66,942	\$56,572
<i>FY 2008</i>			
UTPB	\$86,167	\$64,619	\$55,997
Texas	\$104,518	\$72,612	\$63,795
10 Most Populous States	\$107,935	\$75,943	\$64,057
National	\$102,646	\$73,613	\$62,088

**RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER**

*Research Funding* UT Permian Basin continued to build its research productivity during the past five years. Between FY 2004 and FY 2008, total research expenditures increased from \$1.9 million to \$3.0 million, while federal research expenditures fell from \$1.2 million to less than a million (.31). 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 almost 30 percent over the last five years, from \$5.1 million to \$6.6 million.



*Faculty Research* The number of grants held by tenured and tenure-track faculty and the number of faculty holding grants in FY 2008 was substantially higher than FY 2004, both increasing by more than 200 percent. In addition, the proportion of faculty holding grants more than tripled to 38 percent. The research dollars per full-time equivalent faculty increased by 34 percent.

**Faculty Research**

	03-04	07-08	Change
# of grants	16	49	206.3%
# of T/TT holding grants	8	32	300.0%
% T/TT faculty holding grants	11.3%	37.6%	26.4
Research \$ per FTE T/TT	\$26,698	\$35,801	34.1%
# of postdoctoral fellows	0	1	-

*Technology Transfer* UT Permian Basin had no technology transfer items in FY 2008.

## RESOURCES, EFFICIENCY, AND PRODUCTIVITY

### Funding Trends & Efficiencies

As result of increases in special item and tuition revenue bond funding, revenue increased by 89.3 percent at UT Permian Basin between FY 2004 and FY 2008, while expenses increased by about 30.8 percent during the same time period.

In FY 2008, state appropriations accounted for 58 percent of the total revenues; tuition and fees accounted for 18.6 percent; and government grants and contracts accounted for 11.2 percent. The primary expenses for UT Permian Basin in FY 2008 were instruction (28.4%), institutional support and physical plant (19.8%), and academic support (16%).

Between FY 2004 and FY 2008, state support per FTE student for higher education increased by 56.2 percent, the highest of any System institution. Over that time period, state support per student increased from \$6,280 to \$9,810 when adjusting for inflation. Tuition and fee revenue also increased from \$1,790 to \$2,970 per student. Another way to understand the funding for UT Permian Basin is to note that for every \$1 of revenue from student tuition and fees in FY 2004 the state provided \$3.51. In FY 2008, the state provided \$3.31 for every \$1 that came from student tuition and fees. In FY 2007, prior to this increase in state support, UT Permian Basin had less funding than 7 out of 10 peers when comparing the two major revenue streams that support instruction and academic operations.

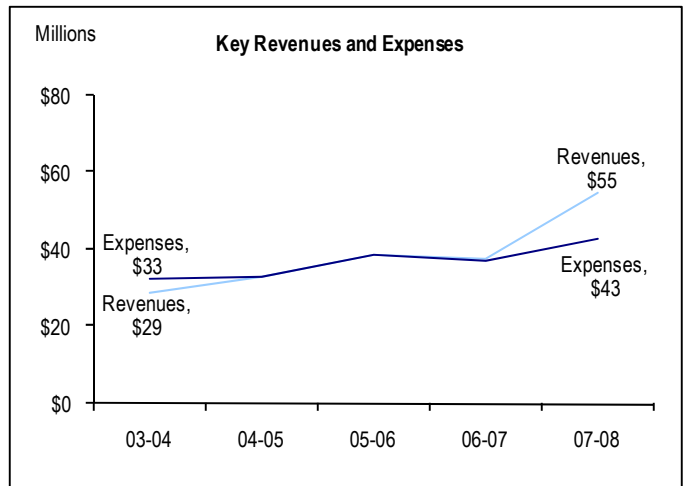
The amount of revenue per full-time equivalent faculty member changed in a similar manner. In FY 2004, approximately \$127,000 of revenue per full-time equivalent faculty was provided from state support compared with about \$36,000 per FTE faculty from student tuition and fees. By 2008, the state appropriations per FTE faculty had increased by almost 47 percent to \$186,700, while the tuition and fees had increased by 56 percent, to \$56,540.

At UT Permian Basin administrative costs have remained about the same over the last five years. In FY 2004, administrative costs represented 9.2 percent of total expenses and in FY 2008 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 103 in FY 2004 to 98 in FY 2008 and the average hours of weekly utilization hours of classrooms increased from almost 33 hours per week to about 35 hours per week, slightly below the state standard of 38 hours per week. The use of labs also increased from 14 to 19 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 11,142 as well as the average number of dollars per square foot of E&G research space from \$238 per square foot in FY 2004 to \$273 in FY 2008.



### Inflation-Adjusted Revenue per FTE, by Source

	FY	2004	2008	% Change
<b>Per FTE Student</b>				
State Appropriations		\$6,280	\$9,810	56.2%
Tuition and Fees		\$1,790	\$2,970	65.9%
<b>Per FTE Faculty</b>				
State Appropriations		\$127,420	\$186,700	46.5%
Tuition and Fees		\$36,240	\$56,540	56.0%

*Philanthropy* Endowments at UT Permian Basin increased from \$13.2 million in 2004 to \$17.8 million in 2008, a net change of 36 percent. The increase in endowments translated into \$6,900 per FTE student and \$122,000 per FTE faculty.

Donor support increased dramatically over the last five years, increasing from less than \$2.6 million to \$6.7 million, the largest increases coming from corporations and other sources.

**Donor Support** (thousands)

	<i>FY</i>	2004	2008	% Change
Alumni		\$33	\$91	175.8%
Individuals		\$1,907	\$3,314	73.8%
Foundations		\$464	\$1,042	124.6%
Corporate		\$138	\$2,119	1435.5%
Others		\$21	\$176	738.1%
Total		\$2,563	\$6,742	163.1%

UT Permian Basin Peer Profile

	UT Permian Basin*	CSU-Stanislaus	CSU-Dominguez Hills	U of 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	3,559	8,836	12,082	8,660	5,908	4,855	4,173	8,563	9,159	8,664	9,339
Undergrads (%)	77.4%	80.2%	73.9%	75.6%	81.3%	59.0%	82.5%	80.5%	88.5%	83.9%	87.8%
Full-time undergrads (%)	71.8%	69.5%	60.7%	74.9%	64.1%	59.1%	68.9%	79.2%	74.4%	73.9%	77.0%
Resident Undergrad Tuition & Fee Rates for Full-Time Students	\$3,902	\$3,330	\$3,377	\$5,296	\$4,156	\$6,776	\$3,156	\$4,897	\$3,374	\$4,766	\$3,657
SAT Total: 25%ile	858	820	710	920	800	930	890	830	870	900	930
75%ile	1083	1070	920	1140	1040	1213	1050	1030	1070	1140	1110
1st Year Retention	62.0%	81.0%	61.0%	70.0%	63.0%	72.0%	59.0%	60.0%	74.0%	77.0%	76.0%
6-Yr Graduation Rate	33.9%	51.6%	28.2%	40.6%	36.3%	56.4%	32.2%	35.2%	43.7%	57.7%	34.7%
Student/faculty ratio	18/1	19/1	17/1	22/1	17/1	12/1	15/1	19/1	23/1	25/1	18/1
State Approp per FTE Student (FY07)	\$5,750	\$8,610	\$6,830	N/A	N/A	\$6,260	\$9,630	\$7,310	\$7,570	\$3,520	\$7,070
State Approp + Tuition and Fees / FTE Student (FY07)	\$8,470	\$10,220	\$10,010	\$7,340	\$3,730	\$10,740	\$11,940	\$11,770	\$10,870	\$5,710	\$10,180
Research Expenditures, FY07 (in millions)	\$1.6	N/A	\$6.0	\$6.4	\$0.2	\$1.3	N/A	\$11.9	N/A	N/A	\$3.5

\* Research Expenditures as reported to "Survey of Research Expenditures," THECB.

\*\* Student/faculty ratio for fall 2006.

Notes: First-year retention based on fall 2006 cohort and six-year graduation rates based on fall 2001 cohort. State appropriations, tuition & fee revenues and research expenditures are based on fiscal year 2006-2007. All other data are for fall 2007.

Sources: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) reports, UT System Institutions, *U.S. News & World Report* and National Science Foundation.



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# THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT SAN ANTONIO

## ACCOUNTABILITY PROFILE

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### 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 four universities in the nation in awarding bachelor's degrees to Hispanics according to *Hispanic Outlook in Higher Education*. UT San Antonio also ranked tenth 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 (1); business (2); engineering (8); English language and literature (5); mathematics (6); psychology (6); physical science (10).
- 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 (3); mathematics (4); English language and literature (6).
- Ranking in the top ten in terms of numbers of doctoral degrees awarded to Hispanic students in specific disciplines according to *Diverse Issues in Higher Education*: social science and history (1).

Education. In fall 2008, 28,413 students were enrolled in 131 degree programs at UT San Antonio, making it the second-largest UT System campus, and larger than all but four peer institutions. This was an increase in enrollment of 8.6 percent over the last five years. More than 48 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 (23%) are the first in their families to attend a college or university.

UT San Antonio's eight colleges on three campuses educate 24,928 undergraduates and nearly 3,485 graduate students. From FY 2004 to 2008, the growth in degrees conferred outpaced enrollment growth. Overall enrollment increased by 15.7 percent, and the number of bachelor's degrees awarded increased by 23.5 percent to 3,596 in 2008; the number of master's degrees increased by 21.5 percent to 934; and the number of doctoral degrees grew from 5 to 61.

Research. Research expenditures more than doubled from \$16.5 million in FY 2004 to \$34.6 million in FY 2008. UT San Antonio ranked 201st nationally in FY 2007 and 16th in Texas for total research and development expenditures. The campus was also noted as eighth in science and engineering research expenditures 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 2004 to 2008, the proportion of African-American undergraduates has increased from 6.5 percent to 8.3 percent. Over 98 percent of first-time undergraduates were enrolled full time. Nearly 23 percent of entering students at UT San Antonio are first-generation college students. Almost 45 percent of all undergraduate students receive need-based financial aid, and 19 percent have family income of \$20,000 or less.

Over the past five years, UT San Antonio has become more selective. For fall 2008, UTSA guaranteed admission to students in the top quarter percent of their graduating high school class. Students in the second quarter of their high school class had to have a 920 SAT score, or a 19 ACT score; 970 or 20 in the third quarter and 1020 or 21 if the student was in the fourth quarter of their high school class. In 2004, 99.3 percent of applicants were admitted; in 2008, 82.6 percent were admitted.

In fall 2008, about 44 percent of those who were admitted to UT San Antonio enrolled and of those, 410, nearly 9 percent, were Texas Top 10 percent students. Over one-third, 34.8%, of students graduated in the top quartile of their high school class. The average SAT score (1029) of entering students exceeded the Texas average, and the national average in fall 2008. The average ACT score (21) was about the same as the state and national average.

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) – 1,195 or 25 percent in fall 2008. 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.

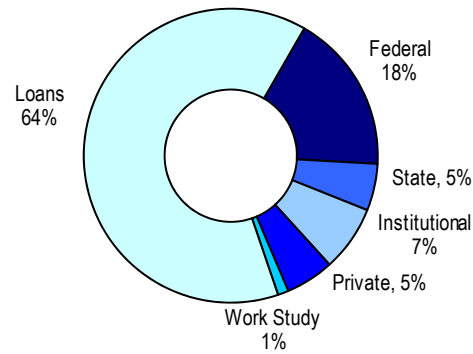
The University of Texas at San Antonio also provides an educational opportunity for students who start college elsewhere then transfer to UT San Antonio. In fall 2008, over two-thirds of the 2,141 transfer students at UT San Antonio came from community colleges. UTSA has entered into signed agreements with all Alamo Community College District (ACCD) schools for 2008 for joint admission programs which will create a seamless educational experience for the students in the region. In fall 2008, 794 students from ACCD colleges signed an intent to enroll at UTSA using the joint admission agreement.

In fall 2008, UT San Antonio enrolled a total of 28,413 students, an increase of nearly 8.6 percent over fall 2004. The proportion of Hispanic undergraduate students decreased over this period from 46.5 to 43.6 percent, as did the proportion of White students (from 39.8% to 38.9%). The proportions of African-American students increased from 6.5 to 8.3 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 2008, compared with 86 percent in 2004, and was higher than all but one of UT San Antonio's institutional peers.

Total Fall Enrollment		
<i>Fall</i>	2004	2008
	26,175	28,413
First-Time Undergraduates		
<i>Summer/Fall</i>	2004	2008
Applicants	10,331	13,259
% Admitted	99.3%	82.6%
Enrolled	4,421	4,842
TX Top 10%	342	410
% TX Top 10%	8.0%	8.7%
Percent of students who are full-time degree seeking (Fall 2008)		
		98.3%
Average ACT/SAT (Fall 2008)		
	SAT	ACT
UTSA	1029	21
Texas	993	20.7
Nation	1017	21.1
Transfer Students (Fall 2008)		
Total		2,141
% from TX commty college		71.3%
Undergraduates		
<i>Fall</i>	2004	2008
Total	22,537	24,928
White	39.8%	38.9%
African-Am.	6.5%	8.3%
Hispanic	46.5%	43.6%
Asia-Am.	4.9%	6.6%
International	1.8%	2.1%

*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-five percent of all undergraduates received need-based aid.

**Undergraduate Financial Aid Awards, 2007-08**



**Undergraduate Academic Cost & % Discount**

	AY 2007-08
Average in-state total academic cost	\$7,242
Full-time receiving need-based aid	
% receiving grants	45.4%
Average % discount	65.4%
Average net academic cost	\$2,506
All full-time students	
Average % discount	29.7%
Average net academic cost	\$5,090

To help students financially, UT San Antonio provided more than \$167.7 million dollars in financial aid to undergraduates enrolled in 2007-08. About a third of this aid was in the form of grants and scholarships.

Sixty-seven percent of seniors graduating in 2007 from UT San Antonio had loan debt with an average debt of \$19,237, higher than the state-wide average of \$18,383.

## 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 increased from 51.9 percent for the 2003 entering cohort to 58.3 percent for the 2007 entering cohort, but is still far below the state-wide persistence rate of 74.1 percent.

While four-year and six-year graduation rates have also improved slightly, they remain below those of peer institutions and the national averages. The 2001 cohort's six year graduation rate from any Texas institution has increased to 40 percent, but is still far below the state average of 56.3.

Graduation rates for community college transfer students have increased from 48.4 percent (2000 cohort) to 53.0 percent (2004 cohort), nearly matching the state average of 53.4 percent.

UT San Antonio has become more productive in terms of the number of baccalaureate degrees it is awarding, as persistence and graduation rates gradually improve. Almost 3,600 degrees were awarded in 2008, 23.5 percent more than in 2004. 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 2006-07, 22.7 percent of the total baccalaureate degrees awarded were in these areas, compared to 18.3 percent nationally.

1st-Yr Persistence	UTSA		
	2003	2007	2007, TX
(entering fall)	51.9%	58.3%	74.1%
Graduation Rate	1997	2001	2001, U.S.
4-Yr graduation rate	6.3%	6.8%	29.4%
6-Yr graduation rate at UTSA	27.6%	29.1%	55.0%
6-Yr graduation rate, any TX	35.4%	40.2%	NA
Transfer 4-yr graduation rate	2000	2004	2004, TX
(CC students entering fall)	48.4%	53.0%	53.4%

Degrees	2003-04	2007-08	% Change
Baccalaureate	2,912	3,596	23.5%

**STEM, % of Baccalaureate Degrees Awarded**

	AY	01-02	06-07
UTSA		24.6%	22.7%
U.S.		18.9%	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 2008, 76 percent of UT San Antonio students evaluated their educational experience as good or excellent, the same as their peers. Sixty-three percent thought academic advising was good or excellent, compared with 58 percent on peer campuses. And 73 percent responded that they would attend the campus again, about the same as seniors responding to this question at peer institutions.

**National Survey of Student Engagement 2008**

Senior Responses, Good or Excellent		
	UTSA	Peers
Educational Experience	76%	76%
Academic Advising	63%	58%
Would Attend Again (Yes)	73%	74%

**Collegiate Learning Assessment**

Senior Responses, 2008	UTSA		U.S.
	Expected	Actual	
Performance Task	1137	1185	1157
Analytic Writing Task	1171	1221	1176
CLA Total Score	1156	1203	1166

Freshmen respondents at UT San Antonio scored well above expected on the CLA performance and writing task. Senior respondents scored above expected on the performance task and well above expected on the writing task. Senior respondents also scored above the national average on both tasks and the difference between freshmen scores and senior scores on the CLA total exam exceeded the difference for the national sample.

*Post-Baccalaureate Experience* In 2007, 96 percent of test takers at UT San Antonio passed the initial exams for teacher certification, and 75 percent passed the engineering licensure exam. The engineering pass rates are slightly lower than in 2003, though well above the state average of 62 percent.

**Licensure Pass Rates, 2007**

	UTSA	Texas
Teacher Certification	96%	97%
Engineering	75%	62%

Even though the percentage of recent graduates employed increased from 65.6 percent to 72.6 percent from 2002-03 to 2006-07, the percentage of recent graduates employed and enrolled in a graduate or professional school decreased. This resulted in an overall decline from 84.4 to 81.5 in the percent employed or enrolled within one year after graduation.

**Postgraduate Experience (with in one year)**

	AY	02-03	06-07	TX, 06-07
% employed in TX		65.6%	72.6%	67.3%
% enrolled in TX grad/prof school		3.2%	3.0%	5.3%
% employed and enrolled		15.6%	6.0%	8.0%
% employed or enrolled		84.4%	81.5%	80.6%

**GRADUATE STUDENTS**

*Graduate Enrollment & Degrees* At UT San Antonio, the number of graduate students decreased from 3,638 to 3,485 between fall 2004 and fall 2008. The proportion of Hispanic and White students declined slightly to 35.6 and 39.7 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 by over 20 points on the GRE and 60 points on the GMAT.

Degrees	2003-04		2007-08		% Change
	AY	01-02	06-07	06-07	
Master's	769	934			21.5%
Dodoral	5	61			1120.0%

**STEM, % of Graduate Degrees Awarded**

	AY	01-02	06-07
Master's			
UTSA	15.2%	19.6%	
U.S.	15.4%	16.4%	
Dodoral			
UTSA	-	41.3%	
U.S.	35.1%	43.7%	

**Graduate Enrollment**

	Fall	2004	2008
Total		3,638	3,485
White		45.4%	39.7%
African-Am.		3.9%	5.2%
Hispanic		38.0%	35.6%
Asian-Am.		3.3%	4.4%
Intemational		9.1%	12.3%

**Graduate Student Preparation**

	AY	04-05	08-09
Average GRE		1011	1038
Average GMAT		500	567

UT San Antonio conferred 934 master's degrees in 2008, a 21.5 percent increase from 2004. The number of doctoral degrees awarded also increased, from 5 in 2005 to 61 in 2008, 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 2002 and 2007 but has consistently awarded a substantially higher proportion of these degrees than the national average (19.6 percent vs. 16.4 percent in 2007).

## FACULTY AND INSTRUCTION

As student enrollment has increased from 2004 to 2008, so has the number of faculty, reaching 590 tenured/tenure-track positions in 2008, from 516 in 2004. Growth has also occurred among non-tenured/tenure-track or other professional faculty, with an increase from 583 to 681 positions. The student-faculty ratio declined from 26:1 in 2004 to 24:1 in 2008, higher than all but one of UT San Antonio's peer institutions.

### Faculty Headcount

	Fall	2004	2008
Total		1,099	1,271
Tenured		327	392
% Female		27.8%	27.6%
White		69.1%	64.8%
African-Am.		1.8%	3.3%
Hispanic		15.0%	14.3%
Asian-Am.		12.2%	15.8%
Native Am.		1.8%	1.8%
Tenure-Track		189	198
% Female		43.4%	45.5%
White		54.0%	53.0%
African-Am.		3.7%	3.0%
Hispanic		16.9%	21.2%
Asian-Am.		22.8%	22.2%
Native Am.		0.5%	0.5%
Other Prof'l		583	681
% Female		47.3%	48.3%
White		74.1%	69.5%
African-Am.		1.9%	3.2%
Hispanic		18.2%	21.3%
Asian-Am.		5.0%	5.1%
Native Am.		0.5%	0.9%

### Student / Faculty Ratio

	Fall	2004	2008
FTE Students		19,565	22,054
FTE Faculty		760	928
Ratio		26 to 1	24 to 1

*Faculty Diversity* From fall 2004 to 2008, 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 81 to 98.

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.

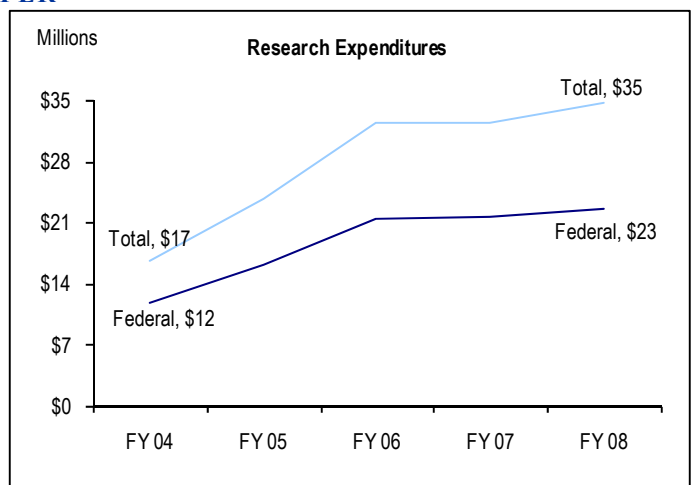
### Average Faculty Salaries

	Professor	Assoc. Prof.	Asst. Prof.
UTSA (FY 2009)	\$112,361	\$81,492	\$68,871
<i>FY 2008</i>			
UTSA	\$108,950	\$77,652	\$66,560
Texas	\$104,518	\$72,612	\$63,795
10 Most Populous States	\$107,935	\$75,943	\$64,057
National	\$102,646	\$73,613	\$62,088

From 2004 to 2008, the proportion of tenured/tenure-track faculty teaching lower division courses has decreased from 37.9 percent to 25.1 percent.

## RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

*Research Funding* UT San Antonio continued to build its research productivity during the past five years. Between FY 2004 and FY 2008, total research expenditures more than doubled, increasing by 109.5 percent to \$34.6 million. The NIH was the source of 35 percent (\$12 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, research expenditures from this source have remained relatively stable for the past three years at UT San Antonio.



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 40.2 percent to \$79.7 million in FY 2008.

### Research Rankings

	Rankings, FY 2007				Rankings, 2006	
	Total R&D	Federal R&D	Total R&D for Life Sciences	Federal R&D for Life Sciences	by # Postdoc Appointees (STEM)	by # Grad Students, STEM fields
Univ. of Nevada - Las Vegas	165	145	215	213	215	144
Cleveland State Univ	246	291	279	304	241	137
Texas Tech	160	183	166	201	118	91
CSU - Fresno	325	350	230	264	--	--
Eastern Michigan Univ	375	382	478	514	--	165
UNC - Charlotte	226	228	252	237	--	142
Boise State	269	243	245	225	--	281
Univ of Houston - University Park	146	153	175	168	166	88
Univ of Memphis	176	206	205	242	167	193
Univ of North Texas	254	271	256	282	182	130
Univ of Wisconsin - Milwaukee	179	200	195	215	154	65
UT Arlington	199	194	309	325	159	63
UT Dallas	175	205	217	229	145	83
UT El Paso	180	189	174	176	211	168
UT San Antonio	201	191	176	160	139	163

Source: National Science Foundation Division of Science Resources Statistics

**Faculty Research** The increasing productivity of faculty research at UT San Antonio is indicated by the 325 grants held by tenured and tenure-track faculty in FY 2008. This was up from 207 (by 57%) in FY 2004. The proportion of faculty holding grants remained about the same, about 23 percent of tenure/tenure-track faculty. In addition, the average research expenditures per faculty member increased by 71 percent, to \$68,382.

Reflecting the growth in UT San Antonio's research programs, the number of postdoctoral fellows at UT San Antonio has also increased from 29 to 68 (134.5%) from 2004 to 2008.

Faculty Research	03-04	07-08	Change
# of grants	207	325	57.0%
# of T/TT holding grants	93	115	23.7%
% T/TT faculty holding grants	22.5%	22.7%	0.2
Research \$ per FTE T/TT	\$39,991	\$68,382	71.0%
# of postdoctoral fellows	29	68	134.5%

**Technology Transfer** UT San Antonio is moving through the first stages of technology transfer. From 2004 to 2008, the number of new invention disclosures increased from 5 to 9.

Technology Transfer	FY 2004	2008	% Change
New Invention Disclosures	5	9	80.0%
U.S. Patents Issued	1	1	0.0%

## 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 San Antonio between FY 2004 and FY 2008. UTSA's revenue in excess of expenses, placed in reserve, is primarily due to enrollments greater than projected. UTSA will expend these reserves on mission critical needs per its strategic plan.

In FY 2008, state appropriations accounted for 29.4 percent of the total revenues; tuition and fees accounted for 38 percent; and government grants and contracts accounted for 19.5 percent. The primary expenses for UT San Antonio in FY 2007 were instruction (30.6 percent) and institutional support and physical plant (19.9%).

After several years of declining support, state appropriations per FTE student started to increase again in FY 2008, but were still well below the benchmark levels of FY 2002. Between FY 2004 and FY 2008, state appropriations per FTE student increased from \$3,790 to \$4,270 when adjusted for inflation, but were still less than \$4,940 per student in FY 2002. 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 \$3,860 to \$5,160 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 2004 the state provided \$.98, compared with \$0.83 in 2008.

Similarly, state appropriations per full-time equivalent faculty dropped from \$135,000 in FY 2002 to almost \$111,000 in FY 2004; state appropriations increased slightly to \$112,000 per FTE faculty in FY 2008. Revenue from tuition and fees per FTE faculty increased steadily from \$113,000 in FY 2004 to \$135,000 in FY 2008.

UT San Antonio has reduced the proportion of administrative costs to total expenses over the last five years. In FY 2004, administrative costs represented 11.7 percent of total expenses and in FY 2008 administrative costs were lowered to 9.6 percent.

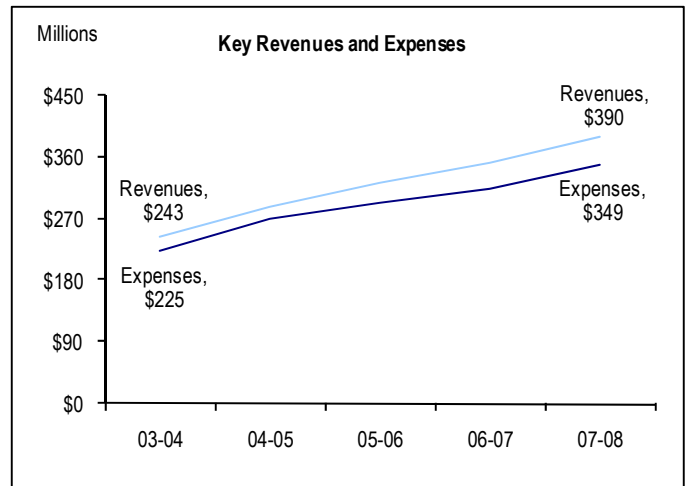
### Space Utilization

Another indicator of efficiency is UT San Antonio's utilization of classroom space, which increased between FY 2004 and FY 2008 from 40.7 to 43.1 average hours of use per week, well above the state average of 31.7, and above the state standard of 38 hours per week. Class labs were utilized 32.3 hours per week compared to 30.5 hours in FY 2004, 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 68 in FY 2004 to 63 in FY 2008.

UT San Antonio has greatly increase available research space, from 92,142 square feet in 2004 to nearly 178,870 square feet in 2008. 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 \$179 in FY 2004 to \$193 in 2008.

### Philanthropy

From 2004 to 2008, donor support to UT San Antonio increased by 27.3 percent, reaching an all-time high of \$11.2 million. This substantial increase in the total was driven by significant increases in giving from alumni, individuals, foundations and other sources. Over this period, the value of endowments increased from \$30.2 million in 2004 to \$54.1 million in 2008. These resources translate into \$2,491 per FTE student and \$61,599 per FTE faculty.



Inflation-Adjusted Revenue per FTE, by Source

	FY	2004	2008	% Change
<b>Per FTE Student</b>				
State Appropriations		\$3,790	\$4,270	12.7%
Tuition and Fees		\$3,860	\$5,160	33.7%
<b>Per FTE Faculty</b>				
State Appropriations		\$110,970	\$111,710	0.7%
Tuition and Fees		\$113,030	\$135,140	19.6%

Donor Support (thousands)

	FY	2004	2008	% Change
Alumni		\$204	\$1,311	542.6%
Individuals		\$1,240	\$2,048	65.2%
Foundations		\$3,199	\$4,623	44.5%
Corporate		\$3,827	\$2,305	-39.8%
Others		\$335	\$921	174.9%
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$8,805</b>	<b>\$11,208</b>	<b>27.3%</b>

UT San Antonio Peer Comparison

	Total Enrollment	Undergrads (%)	Full-time undergrads (%)	Resident Undergrad Tuition & Fee Rates for Full-Time Students	SAT Total: 25%ile / 75%ile	1st Year Retention	6-Yr Graduation Rate	Student/faculty ratio	State Approp per FTE Student (FY07)	State Approp + Tuition and Fees / FTE Student (FY07)	Research Expenditures, FY07 (in millions)
UT San Antonio	28,533	86.6%	76.0%	\$5,478	900 1120	59.0%	29.7%	25/1	\$4,320	\$10,630	\$30.5
California State U- Fresno	22,383	86.3%	80.6%	\$3,299	800 1060	81.0%	48.1%	20/1	\$6,970	\$9,520	\$5.3
San Francisco State U	30,125	83.4%	79.0%	\$3,456	880 1120	77.0%	44.2%	22/1	\$6,040	\$9,670	\$20.1
Boise State U	19,540	90.5%	63.5%	\$4,409	910 1160	64.0%	26.0%	18/1	\$5,760	\$10,170	\$10.9
U of New Orleans	11,363	76.2%	75.2%	\$3,984	950 1230	69.0%	24.0%	18/1	\$6,820	\$11,170	\$19.1
Eastern Michigan U	22,837	78.7%	69.5%	\$7,490	890 1160	71.0%	38.8%	18/1	\$3,760	\$11,490	\$3.0
U of Nevada-Las Vegas	27,960	78.6%	71.4%	\$4,081	900 1140	75.0%	40.6%	18/1	\$7,790	\$12,540	\$53.0
U of N. Carolina- Charlotte	22,388	78.6%	84.2%	\$4,153	960 1150	77.0%	50.7%	15/1	\$9,200	\$15,020	\$22.2
Cleveland State U	15,038	63.1%	73.2%	\$7,945	810 1090	62.0%	31.2%	16/1	\$5,290	\$13,740	\$15.9
U of Memphis	20,379	77.5%	73.9%	\$5,802	920 1200	73.0%	34.3%	16/1	\$7,150	\$12,630	\$44.4
U of Houston- University Park	34,663	79.5%	71.3%	\$6,084	940 1170	77.0%	42.7%	21/1	\$6,090	\$13,440	\$73.5
U of North Texas	34,710	80.1%	76.8%	\$5,972	990 1200	74.0%	44.3%	21/1	\$4,170	\$10,270	\$14.2
UT Arlington	24,889	75.6%	69.2%	\$6,464	950 1180	61.0%	37.2%	19/1	\$5,060	\$11,390	\$32.7
UT Dallas	14,556	63.7%	72.6%	\$7,356	1120 1360	81.0%	55.5%	19/1	\$5,970	\$12,930	\$46.5
UT El Paso	20,154	83.2%	66.2%	\$5,610	810 1030	68.0%	28.8%	20/1	\$5,140	\$9,740	\$40.0
Texas Tech U	28,260	81.5%	91.5%	\$5,642	980 1190	83.0%	56.2%	18/1	\$5,660	\$12,630	\$57.9
U of Wisconsin- Milwaukee	29,338	83.2%	82.8%	\$6,954	--	72.0%	41.2%	33/1	\$4,440	\$10,880	\$40.0

Notes: First-year retention based on fall 2006 cohort and six-year graduation rates based on fall 2001 cohort. State appropriations, tuition & fee revenues and research expenditures are based on fiscal year 2006-2007. All other data are for fall 2007.

Sources: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) reports, UT System Institutions, *U.S. News & World Report* and National Science Foundation.



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# THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT TYLER

## ACCOUNTABILITY PROFILE

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### 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:**

- In spring 2009, the College of Nursing selected their second class of PhD students from a large and qualified applicant pool. One hundred percent of the first cohort has been retained.
- Fall 2003 to fall 2008 shows a 41% increase in Undergraduate semester credit hours - 2003 was the first year UT Tyler was allowed to accept an unrestricted freshman class.
- The Model UN team participated in an international event at Oxford in the UK fall 2008. They were the only group from the United States to participate.
- There are many outstanding faculty at UT Tyler, and a number of them received important awards over the past year.
  - Dr. Gloria Duke received the White Fellowship for Teaching Excellence and is the university's 2008-2009 nominee for the Minnie Piper Excellence in Teaching award.
  - Dr. Barbara Haas, Ms. Kathy Deardorff, and Dr. Jackie McVey were contributors to *Mastering the Teaching Role: A Guide for Nurse Educators*, which received the 2008 American Journal of Nursing Book of the Year award.
  - Dr. Sally Northam received a 1.14 million dollar HRSA grant to support the new online PHD in Nursing Program.
  - Dr. Kathy Missildine received the Doctoral Student Writing Award from the University of Texas at Houston.
  - Dr. Mark Lewis is the university's nominee for the Chancellor's Council Teaching award.
  - Dr. Brenda Gilliam served as Treasurer for the Council for Education Diagnostic Services, a division of the National Council for Exceptional Children.

Education. UT Tyler educates over 5,300 undergraduates and almost 800 graduate students. In fall 2008, UT Tyler enrolled 6,117 students, an increase of 15 percent over fall 2004 enrollment. The number of degrees awarded increased by almost 300 degrees, or 32 percent, from FY 2004 to FY 2008.

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.

Research. Research expenditures increased from about \$.9 million in FY 2004 to \$3.4 million in FY 2008.

## UNDERGRADUATE ACCESS AND PREPARATION

The University of Texas at Tyler primarily serves a 14-county East Texas region. UT Tyler enrolled 6,117 students in fall 2008, a 14.9 percent increase over fall 2004. Eighty-seven percent of all UT Tyler students were undergraduates; the number of undergraduates increased 19.4 percent from fall 2004 to fall 2008. Almost 59 percent of the new undergraduate students were transfers from another college, almost three-fourths of those from a Texas community college. The undergraduate student population is predominately White (78%). African-American students are the second largest ethnic group on campus (9.9%), though the percentage of Hispanic students increased from 5.2 to 7.0 percent over the last five years. Almost a third (32%) of UT Tyler undergraduates received a Pell grant in FY 2007, just slightly higher than the Texas state-wide average of 31.3 percent.

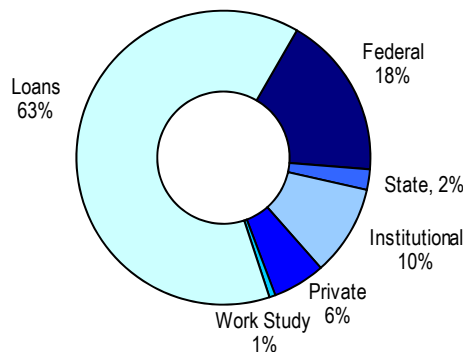
UT Tyler has become more selective over the last five years, admitting 83.6 percent of its first-time undergraduate applicants for fall 2008 compared with 90.8 percent in fall 2004. Students graduating in the top 10 percent of their high school class are automatically admitted, and those in the top quarter, second, third or fourth quarter of their graduating class must have increasingly higher ACT or SAT admission scores to be admitted. Nearly half (46.9%) of the students admitted to UT Tyler in fall 2008 enrolled and nearly one in five freshmen graduated in the top 10 percent of their high school class, a slight increase over fall 2004, but lower than the Texas statewide average of 25 percent. In fall 2008, 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 \$5,550 for 2007-08. 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 40 percent of all full-time undergraduates received need-based aid which covered over 90 percent of their total academic cost (tuition and all fees). For students with need-based support, the average net academic cost was \$533.

While 55 percent of seniors graduating from UT Tyler had loan debt in FY 2007, their average debt of \$13,204 was substantially lower than the Texas statewide average of \$18,383.

Undergraduate Financial Aid Awards, 2007-08



Total Fall Enrollment		
Fall	2004	2008
	5,326	6,117

First-Time Undergraduates		
Summer/Fall	2004	2008
Applicants	3,267	1,498
% Admitted	90.8%	83.6%
Enrolled	521	587
TX Top 10%	81	104
% TX Top 10%	16.5%	18.3%

NOTE: 2004 includes transfer students, not just first-time students

Percent of students who are full-time degree seeking (Fall 2008)	99.5%
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Average ACT/SAT (Fall 2008)		
	SAT	ACT
UTT	1068	23
Texas	993	20.7
Nation	1017	21.1

Transfer Students (Fall 2008)	
Total	828
% from TX commty college	74.5%

Undergraduates		
Fall	2004	2008
Total	4,466	5,334
White	79.0%	78.0%
African-Am.	9.6%	9.9%
Hispanic	5.2%	7.0%
Asian-Am.	1.7%	2.3%
International	1.3%	0.7%

Undergraduate Academic Cost & % Discount

AY 2007-08	
Average in-state total academic cost	\$5,550
Full-time receiving need-based aid	
% receiving grants	39.9%
Average % discount	90.4%
Average net academic cost	\$533
All full-time students	
Average % discount	36.1%
Average net academic cost	\$3,547

## 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. The first-year persistence rate increased from the entering class of 2003 to 2007 by 9.4 percentage points, but was still below the Texas statewide average of 74.1 percent. As UT Tyler expanded its undergraduate student population, the initial graduation rates were expected to fluctuate. The four-year graduation rate declined by 9.4 percentage points over the past five years, the six-year rate is down by 4 percentage points. Compared with 10 peers, UT Tyler's first-year retention rate is lower than all but one 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 also declined over the last five years and is less than the state-wide average of 53.4 percent.

	UTT		
	2003	2007	2007, TX
<b>1st-Yr Persistence</b> (entering fall)	56.0%	65.4%	74.1%
<b>Graduation Rate</b>	1998	2001	2001, U.S.
4-Yr graduation rate	26.3%	16.9%	29.4%
6-Yr graduation rate at UTT	41.4%	37.4%	55.0%
6-Yr graduation rate, any TX	55.5%	45.2%	NA
<b>Transfer 4-yr graduation rate</b> (CC students entering fall)	2000	2004	2004, TX
	67.6%	48.9%	53.4%

As a result of previous enrollment growth, the number of baccalaureate degrees awarded increased by 279 degrees, a 38.8 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, about one in ten degrees were awarded in these areas over the last five years, well below the national average of 18.3 percent.

Degrees	2003-04	2007-08	% Change
Baccalaureate	720	999	38.8%
<b>STEM, % of Baccalaureate Degrees Awarded</b>			
	AY	01-02	06-07
UTT	11.0%	11.1%	
U.S.	18.9%	18.3%	

### Outcomes

Based on the responses in 2008 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. Eighty-seven percent rated their educational experience at UT Tyler as 'good' or 'excellent' compared with 84 percent of their peers. More than 80 percent said they would attend UT Tyler again, just slightly higher than their peer average of 78 percent. Seven of ten seniors indicated that their academic advising was 'good' or 'excellent', slightly higher than seniors at the peer institutions.

Senior respondents at UT Tyler scored as expected on the CLA performance task, but well below expected on the analytic writing task. On the combined CLA total score the difference between the freshmen scores and senior scores was lower than the national average.

#### National Survey of Student Engagement 2008

Senior Responses, Good or Excellent

	UTT	Peers
Educational Experience	87%	84%
Academic Advising	72%	69%
Would Attend Again (Yes)	82%	78%

#### Collegiate Learning Assessment

Senior Responses, 2008

	UTT		U.S.
	Expected	Actual	
Performance Task	1150	1133	1157
Analytic Writing Task	1171	1119	1176
CLA Total Score	1162	1126	1166

*Post-Baccalaureate Experience* High percentages of test takers at UT Tyler passed the initial exams for teacher certification, nursing and engineering in FY 2007. 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 85 percent during the last five years, compared to a statewide average of almost 81 percent.

#### Licensure Pass Rates, 2007

	UTT	Texas
Teacher Certification	98%	97%
Nursing	97%	90%
Engineering	100%	62%

#### Postgraduate Experience (with in one year)

	AY	02-03	06-07	TX, 06-07
% employed in TX		67.6%	68.2%	67.3%
% enrolled in TX grad school		2.6%	4.1%	5.3%
% employed and enrolled		20.9%	13.1%	8.0%
% employed or enrolled		91.2%	85.4%	80.6%

## GRADUATE STUDENTS

*Graduate Enrollment & Degrees* Graduate enrollment at UT Tyler declined from 860 to 783 students between fall 2004 and fall 2008, a 9 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 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 over 50 points to 1006 in 2007-08.

The number of master's degrees awarded increased by 16 over the last five years, an 8.2 percent increase.

The proportion of Master's degrees awarded by UT Tyler in the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics areas between 2002 and 2007 declined from 12.4 to 7.5 percent, less than half the national average.

#### Graduate Enrollment

	Fall	2004	2008
Total		860	783
White		80.3%	76.0%
African-Am.		9.4%	7.9%
Hispanic		2.8%	5.2%
Asian-Am.		2.7%	2.4%
International		1.0%	5.9%

#### Graduate Student Preparation

	AY	04-05	08-09
Average GRE		952	1006
Average GMAT		--	485

#### Degrees

	2003-04	2007-08	% Change
Master's	196	212	8.2%

#### STEM, % of Master's Degrees Awarded

	AY	01-02	06-07
UTT		12.4%	7.5%
U.S.		15.4%	16.4%

## FACULTY AND INSTRUCTION

As student enrollment and research activity increased between 2004 and 2008, so did the number of faculty. In the last five years, UT Tyler added almost 50 faculty, an increase of 14.1 percent in headcount and a 15.9 percent increase in full-time equivalent faculty. The largest growth rate occurred among tenured faculty, with an increase of 18 faculty members (20.7%). Tenure-track faculty increased by five and other professional faculty increased by 26 or 13.3 percent. Although growth in FTE enrollment increased at a slightly higher rate than FTE faculty, the student/faculty ratio remained at 16:1. The student/faculty ratio for UT Tyler in the most recent *US News & World* report was lower than three of its nine peers.

### Faculty Headcount

	Fall	2004	2008
Total		347	396
Tenured		87	105
% Female		25.3%	31.4%
White		93.1%	87.6%
Hispanic		0.0%	0.0%
Asian-Am.		5.7%	11.4%
Native Am.		1.1%	1.0%
Tenure-Track		65	70
% Female		50.8%	45.7%
White		89.2%	78.6%
African-Am.		3.1%	7.1%
Hispanic		1.5%	7.1%
Asian-Am.		4.6%	7.1%
Native Am.		1.5%	0.0%
Other ProfI		195	221
% Female		60.5%	60.6%
White		95.9%	94.6%
African-Am.		1.0%	1.8%
Hispanic		2.6%	3.2%
Asian-Am.		0.5%	0.5%

### Student / Faculty Ratio

	Fall	2004	2008
FTE Students		3,891	4,649
FTE Faculty		246	285
Ratio		16 to 1	16 to 1

### Faculty Diversity

Faculty diversity changed for some of the tenured faculty categories over the past five years, with the percentage of women and Asian-American faculty increasing slightly. Even though there was only a net change of five tenure-track faculty in 2008, there was a decrease (from 89.2% to 78.6%) 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. Faculty diversity remained about the same for other professional faculty.

Compared with Texas, the national and the 10 most populous states for the 2007-08 academic year, faculty salaries at UT Tyler were generally lower at all ranks.

### Average Faculty Salaries

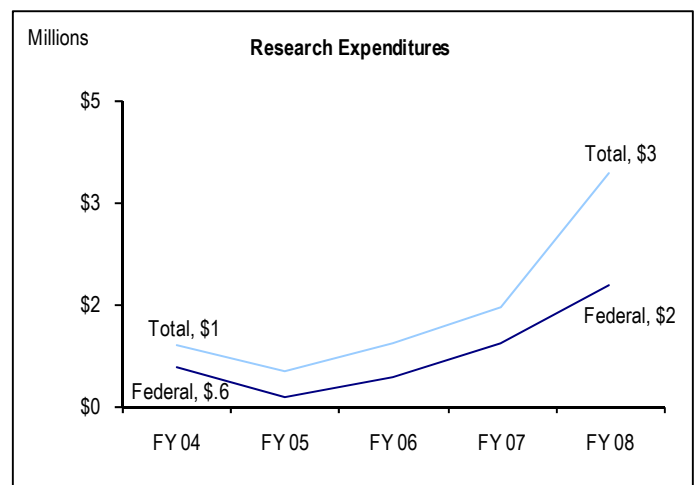
	Professor	Assoc. Prof.	Asst. Prof.
UTT (FY 2009)	\$80,207	\$64,399	\$59,916
<i>FY 2008</i>			
UTT	\$76,766	\$63,132	\$56,476
Texas	\$104,518	\$72,612	\$63,795
10 Most Populous States	\$107,935	\$75,943	\$64,057
National	\$102,646	\$73,613	\$62,088

## RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

### Research Funding

UT Tyler expanded its research productivity substantially during the past five years. Between FY 2004 and FY 2008, total research expenditures increased by more than 250 percent to nearly \$3.4 million. Federal research expenditures increased in a similar fashion over this period of time, to \$1.8 million. However, relative to 10 of its peers, research expenditures at UT Tyler were lower than all but one 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 \$4.6 million to \$11.4 million in FY 2008.



**Research Rankings**

Rankings, FY 2007

<i>Rankings by category</i>	Total R&D	Federal R&D	Total R&D for Life Sciences	Federal R&D for Life Sciences
CSU - Bakersfield	433	501	407	467
Northern Arizona Univ	215	225	168	169
Portland State Univ	216	209	216	206
UNC - Charlotte	226	228	252	237
UNC - Greensboro	313	290	253	230
Univ of Illinois - Springfield	471	436	608	--
Univ of Southern Maine	194	196	171	167
Univ of West Florida	334	311	280	263
UT Tyler	463	444	416	458

Source: National Science Foundation Division of Science Resources Statistics

*Faculty Research* In FY 2008, the number of grants held by tenured and tenure-track faculty increased by 54.5 percent, while the number of tenured/tenure-track faculty holding grants decreased slightly by 6.8 percent. The proportion of faculty holding grants decreased by four percentage points, but the research dollars per full-time equivalent tenured/tenure-track faculty increased substantially from \$6,252 to \$22,395, or more than 250 percent over the last five years.

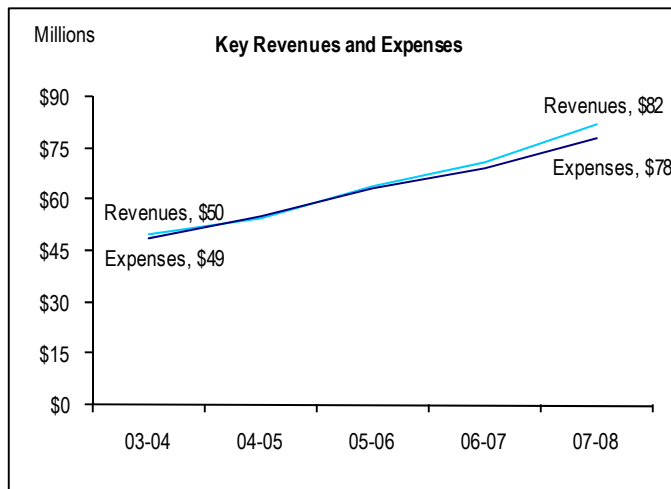
**Faculty Research**

	03-04	07-08	Change
# of grants	55	85	54.5%
# of T/TT holding grants	44	41	-6.8%
% T/TT faculty holding grants	30.8%	26.8%	-4.0
Research \$ per FTE T/TT	\$6,252	\$22,395	258.2%

**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 2004 and FY 2008 by about 65 percent and 60 percent, respectively.

In FY 2008, state appropriations accounted for 44.1 percent of the total revenues; tuition and fees accounted for 29.1 percent; and government grants and contracts accounted for 12.7 percent. The primary expenses for UT Tyler in FY 2008 were instruction (35.3%) and institutional support and physical plant (20%).



State support per FTE student for higher education continued to decline in FY 2008, down by 5.5 percent from FY 2004. Between FY 2004 and FY 2008, state appropriations per student dropped from \$6,670 to \$6,300 when adjusting for inflation.. Consequently, tuition and fee revenue increased from \$2,670 to \$3,590 per student from FY 2004 to FY 2008. 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 2004 the state provided \$2.50. In FY 2008, the state provided a \$1.75 for every \$1 that came from student tuition and fees.

**Inflation-Adjusted Revenue per FTE, by Source**

	FY	2004	2008	% Change
<b>Per FTE Student</b>				
State Appropriations		\$6,670	\$6,300	-5.5%
Tuition and Fees		\$2,670	\$3,590	34.5%
<b>Per FTE Faculty</b>				
State Appropriations		\$115,810	\$108,590	-6.2%
Tuition and Fees		\$46,450	\$61,880	33.2%

Relative to 10 of its peers, UT Tyler had lower state appropriations per full-time equivalent student than four of them. Compared with the 10 peers reporting state appropriations plus tuition and fees per FTE student, UT Tyler was lower than five of them. This means that UT Tyler was near the middle of its peers when comparing the two major revenue streams that support instruction and academic operations.

Similarly, state appropriations per FTE faculty declined from \$115,810 in FY 2004 to \$108,590 in FY 2008. Over the same time period, tuition and fees per FTE faculty increased from \$46,450 to \$61,880.

UT Tyler has lowered administrative costs over the last five years. In FY 2004, administrative costs were 16.7 percent of total expenses and in FY 2008 administrative costs were 12.7 percent.

*Space Utilization*

While UT Tyler achieved a modest increase in E&G assignable space between FY 2004 and FY 2008 (about 11%), because of enrollment growth the average square feet of space per full-time equivalent student dropped from 93 to 87 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 32.4 to 33.8 hours per week, higher than the statewide average of 31.7 hours but lower than the state-wide standard of 38 hours per week. Class labs were used an average of 29.5 hours per week in FY 2008 compared with 31.9 hours in FY 2004. The use of class labs is much higher than the statewide average of 22.9 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 2004 and FY 2008. In FY 2004, UT Tyler generated \$278 per square foot of research space, and in FY 2008 the amount increased to \$328 per square foot.

*Philanthropy*

The value of endowments at UT Tyler increased steadily from \$45.2 million in FY 2004 to \$66.9 million in 2008, more than a 48 percent increase. The increase in endowments translated into slightly more than \$14,000 per FTE student and nearly \$234,000 per FTE faculty.

**Donor Support (thousands)**

	FY	2004	2008	% Change
Alumni		\$36	\$25	-30.6%
Individuals		\$3,578	\$5,453	52.4%
Foundations		\$345	\$1,880	444.9%
Corporate		\$272	\$398	46.3%
Others		\$303	\$1	-99.7%
Total		\$4,534	\$7,757	71.1%

Donor support increased from \$4.5 million in FY 2004 to \$7.8 million in FY 2008. The largest percentage declines in donor support were from alumni and other sources. The largest increases were from individuals, foundations and corporate donors.

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	Portland State U	U of Tennessee-Chatanooga	
Total Enrollment	6,137	21,347	7,700	8,660	10,358	4,855	10,453	22,388	18,627	24,963	9,558
Undergrads (%)	82.7%	72.9%	79.4%	75.6%	84.0%	59.0%	77.8%	78.6%	79.2%	75.8%	85.7%
Full-time undergrads (%)	77.7%	81.5%	82.0%	74.9%	70.9%	59.1%	58.5%	84.2%	78.9%	60.8%	86.7%
Resident Undergrad Tuition & Fee Rates for Full-Time Students	\$4,476	\$4,844	\$3,714	\$5,296	\$3,351	\$6,776	\$6,970	\$4,153	\$4,029	\$5,763	\$5,062
SAT Total: 25%ile	950	990	810	920	960	930	870	960	940	920	
75%ile	1170	1190	1050	1140	1160	1213	1090	1150	1140	1170	--
1st Year Retention	65.0%	71.0%	73.0%	70.0%	73.0%	72.0%	67.0%	77.0%	76.0%	67.0%	65.0%
6-Yr Graduation Rate	37.4%	48.2%	39.8%	40.6%	48.5%	56.4%	34.0%	50.7%	49.8%	35.0%	41.9%
Student/faculty ratio	17/1	17/1	N/A	22/1	19/1	12/1	13/1	15/1	16/1	19/1	17/1
State Approp (FY07) per FTE Student	\$6,350	\$5,070	\$7,280	N/A	\$8,880	\$6,260	\$5,870	\$9,200	\$10,070	\$3,510	\$5,470
State Approp + Tuition and Fees / FTE Student (FY07)	\$10,360	\$8,380	\$9,860	\$7,340	\$11,910	\$10,740	\$12,290	\$15,020	\$14,940	\$9,780	\$9,290
Research Expenditures, FY07 (in millions)	\$1.4	\$26.6	\$1.8	\$6.4	\$4.8	\$1.3	\$34.8	\$22.2	\$6.1	\$26.0	\$5.5

Notes: First-year retention based on fall 2006 cohort and six-year graduation rates based on fall 2001 cohort. State appropriations, tuition & fee revenues and research expenditures are based on fiscal year 2006-2007. All other data are for fall 2007.

Sources: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) reports, UT System Institutions, *U.S. News & World Report* and National Science Foundation.



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# THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SOUTHWESTERN MEDICAL CENTER AT DALLAS ACCOUNTABILITY PROFILE

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## ABOUT UT SOUTHWESTERN MEDICAL CENTER

### **Mission:**

- To improve health care in our community, Texas, our nation, and the world through innovation and education.
- To educate the next generation of leaders in patient care, biomedical science and disease prevention.
- To conduct high-impact, internationally recognized research.
- To deliver patient care that brings UT Southwestern's scientific advances to the bedside—focusing on quality, safety and service.

### **UT Southwestern's achievements include:**

- Four Nobel Prize winners
- Over 30 key discoveries in the areas of obesity, diabetes, and metabolism research – ranging from clinical to fundamental discoveries promising real answers to this nationwide epidemic – from a program created less than two years ago
- An adult heart and lung transplant program with survivals in excess of 90 percent
- Three quarters of all Texas' medical members of the National Academy of Sciences – the “hall of fame” and one of the highest honors for a U.S. scientist
- More than 90 percent of all federal biomedical grants in Dallas and more than three-fourths of all those in North Texas.
- More indigent care (more than five times the average of all other public HRIs) provided by physicians

Education. The three schools at UT Southwestern Medical Center—UT Southwestern Medical School, UT Southwestern Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences, and UT Southwestern School of Health Professions—train more than 4,200 medical, graduate, and health professions students, residents, and postdoctoral fellows each year to become the physicians, medical scientists, and health-care professionals of the future.

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 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 \$371 million in research expenditures.

## STUDENT ACCESS AND OUTCOMES

**Enrollment** With 2,415 students enrolled in fall 2008 (7% undergraduates; 55% graduate students in the schools of health professions 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 2009 edition of “America’s Best Graduate Schools” by *U.S. News & World Report*, UT Southwestern Medical Center’s medical school ranked highly for both primary care and research.

**Student Diversity** In 2008, UT Southwestern surpassed its 2010 *Closing the Gaps* enrollment goal for total number of Hispanic students enrolled at all levels. However, there continues to be a gap in the number and proportion of African-American students. Ninety-four African-American students were enrolled in fall 2008; the *Closing the Gaps* 2010 goal is 128. Also of note, 954 White students were enrolled at UT Southwestern, with a 2010 goal of 1,252.

From 2004 to 2008, total medical school enrollment increased by almost 9 percent. The proportion of female students in fall 2008 increased by more than three points to 47.3 percent, on par with the national figure of 47.9 percent. Asian students make up 31 percent of medical student enrollment at UT Southwestern, nearly ten points higher than the national rate; this proportion has been increasing steadily over the last five years. The proportion of African-American medical students dropped to 5.5 percent, below the national rate of 7.1 percent. The proportion of Hispanic students increased by more than two points to more than 13 percent, which is more than five points higher than the national rate. *Hispanic Business Magazine* ranked UT Southwestern the number one medical school for Hispanics in 2007 and 2008.

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 2008, 52 percent of UT Southwestern’s graduate students were female, unchanged from 2004. UT Southwestern Medical Center must look nationally—and even internationally—to continue to recruit the very best students. In 2008, international students made up the highest proportion (42%) of enrolled graduate students. The percentage of Hispanic students increased from 2004; the proportion of African-American students was flat. The percentage of White graduate students was down by nearly six points from 2004 and has steadily declined over the past five years.

**Student Outcomes** Nine percent of degrees and certificates awarded at UT Southwestern were at the baccalaureate level, down from 16 percent in 2004. Master’s degrees and graduate-level certificates represented 40 percent of all awards. From 2004 to 2008, UT Southwestern Medical Center achieved a 39 percent increase in the number of professional and doctoral degrees conferred, from 59

### Medical Students

	Fall	2004	2008
Number		848	923
% Female		44.1%	47.3%
White		50.9%	43.4%
African-Am.		7.1%	5.5%
Hispanic		11.1%	13.3%
Asian-Am.		26.2%	30.9%
International		0.6%	2.0%
Unknown		3.7%	4.7%

### Graduate Students

	Fall	2004	2008
Number		1,234	1,330
% Female		51.5%	52.0%
White		41.0%	35.5%
African-Am.		2.2%	2.0%
Hispanic		4.7%	6.5%
Asian-Am.		8.9%	8.3%
International		38.9%	41.8%
Unknown		4.0%	5.1%

### Medical Degrees

	AY	03-04	07-08
Number		204	219
% Female		42.2%	42.5%
White		49.5%	46.6%
African-Am.		3.9%	7.3%
Hispanic		9.8%	9.1%
Asian-Am.		34.8%	28.8%
Native Am.		0.0%	1.4%
International		0.0%	0.9%
Unknown		2.0%	5.9%

### Doctoral Degrees

	AY	03-04	07-08
Number		59	82
% Female		47.5%	61.0%
White		62.7%	46.3%
African-Am.		0.0%	1.2%
Hispanic		3.4%	6.1%
Asian-Am.		10.2%	7.3%
International		22.0%	32.9%
Unknown		1.7%	6.1%

to 82. The number of medical degrees (MDs) awarded increased by 7 percent (nationally by just 2%); professional degrees continued to make up the single largest category of awards (37.2%) for UT Southwestern, though this proportion was down more than 12 points from 2004. According to the AAMC, in relation to its peer group, UT Southwestern awarded 19 percent more medical degrees in 2007 than the peer with the next highest number (University of Washington-Seattle, 182).

The proportion of medical degrees awarded to women was basically unchanged from 2004 to 2008, and remains below the national level of 49 percent.

The proportion of medical degrees awarded to African-American students in 2008 increased significantly from 2004 to 7.3 percent and is above the national proportion of 6.9 percent. Degrees to Asian-American students made up 29 percent of medical degrees awarded in 2007-08, down six points from 2003-04; this is higher than the national rate of 21 percent. UT Southwestern awarded significantly fewer medical degrees to White students than the national rate (47% vs. 64%) and more medical degrees to Hispanic students (9% vs. 7%). The number of medical degrees awarded to Hispanic students in 2006-07 increased by almost five points from 2002-03. In 2008, UT Southwestern Medical School ranked number one in the *Hispanic Business 2008 Top 10 Medical Schools for Hispanic Students*.

As another indicator of the effectiveness of an institution's instructional program, UT Southwestern Medical Center's health professions graduates (formerly allied health) achieved a 92.1 percent licensure examination pass rate in 2006-07, a six point increase over 2002-03. Licensure exam pass rates for medicine were 97.1 percent, a decline from the 2002-03 rate of 99.7 percent.

Still another measure of institutional success is student satisfaction. In response to the AAMC "2008 Medical School Graduation Questionnaire," almost 89 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 91 percent.

Although UT Southwestern Medical Center confers very few undergraduate certificates or degrees, 80 percent of undergraduates from FY 2007 were either employed in the state by the fourth quarter or enrolled in the fall in a graduate program in the state. The proportion does not reflect the many graduates that are recruited for employment or graduate work out-of-state.

## FACULTY, RESEARCH, AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

*Faculty* From fall 2004 to fall 2008, UT Southwestern increased the number of tenured/tenure-track faculty by 50 (13%). The current economic slowdown has impacted the UT System initiative to increase the number of tenured/tenure-track faculty in the STEM and health disciplines over the next ten years; faculty recruitment plans have been scaled back at the medical center and the other campuses. According to the AAMC, UT Southwestern's faculty to medical student ratio (1.51) is below all of its peers and only half that of UCLA (3.03).

UT Southwestern Medical Center achieved a more than five-point increase in the number of female tenured faculty, although the number of female tenure-track faculty decreased by six points. The number of women hired in the other professional category increased by slightly more than three points.

In all categories, the majority of faculty are White, although this proportion has decreased from 2004 to 2008 by almost three points for tenured faculty, by more than nine points for tenure-track faculty, and by almost six points for other professional faculty. This decrease has translated into modest increases in the proportion of Hispanic faculty at all levels and proportion of African-American faculty at the tenured and other professional levels, but the largest gains have been in the significant increase in the proportion of Asian-American faculty at all levels.

Faculty Headcount			
	Fall	2004	2008
Total		1,695	1,953
Tenured		261	289
% Female		11.5%	17.0%
White		85.8%	83.0%
African-Am.		0.8%	1.0%
Hispanic		2.7%	3.1%
Asian-Am.		10.7%	12.8%
Tenure-Track		112	134
% Female		27.7%	21.6%
White		66.1%	56.7%
African-Am.		2.7%	1.5%
Hispanic		3.6%	4.5%
Asian-Am.		27.7%	37.3%
Other Prof'l		1,322	1,530
% Female		40.6%	43.9%
White		71.9%	66.1%
African-Am.		2.8%	3.3%
Hispanic		5.4%	5.8%
Asian-Am.		19.7%	24.2%
Unknown		0.0%	0.3%

*Research* The number of grants in FY 2008 was up 26 percent from FY 2004. In FY 2008, 296 of 414 FTE tenured/tenure-track faculty (71.5%) at UT Southwestern Medical Center were principle investigators on 1,111 extramural grants. A major factor in the decline of the proportion of T/TT faculty holding grants has been the rapid increase in the number of T/TT faculty; new faculty members often require two or more years to apply for and receive grants. Twenty percent of non-tenured research faculty held grants in 2008; this is a 15 point decline from 2004, although an increase over 2007.

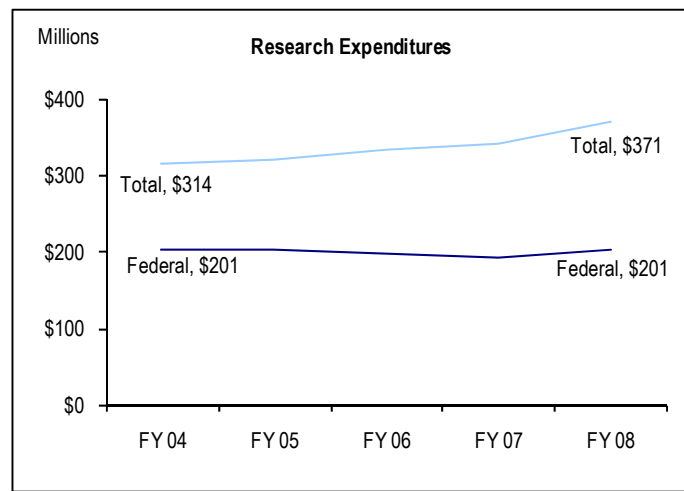
#### Faculty Research

	03-04	07-08	Change
# grants to T/TT faculty	882	1,111	26.0%
# T/TT holding grants	257	296	15.2%
% T/TT faculty holding grants	72.8%	71.5%	-1.3
# NT research faculty holding grants	92	52	-43.5%
% NT research faculty holding grants	34.8%	19.7%	-15.2
Research \$ per FTE T/TT	\$890,660	\$896,380	0.6%

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 slightly from FY 2004 to \$896,380, indicating a research active and productive faculty.

UT Southwestern Medical Center's total research expenditures for FY 2008 were more than \$371 million, an 18 percent increase over FY 2004. This total included more than \$201 million in federal research funding, which has remained relatively flat since FY 2004.

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 2004 to 54 percent in FY 2008, although federal sources remain the majority. This demonstrates that UT Southwestern faculty have been successful at finding alternative funding sources given federal cutbacks. Funding from local and private sources has increased by two points each, while state funding has nearly doubled.



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. All awards from the NIH declined by 3 percent over that time, although awards to medical schools and institutions of higher education increased by 3 percent.

All of UTSWMC's peers received more NIH funding than UT Southwestern in 2007. From 2003 to 2007, UT Southwestern's NIH funding declined slightly by 1.3 percent; two of its peers also showed declines, Baylor College of Medicine (-15.1%) and UW-Seattle (-3.1%). The other four peers showed significant gains in NIH funding over that same period, ranging from 4 to 13 percent. In 2007, UT Southwestern had 81 percent of the funding of its next lowest peer (Baylor College of Medicine) and 39 percent of the peer with the highest funding (UC-San Francisco).

UT Southwestern ranked 50th among all universities (32nd among public universities) according to the National Science Foundation's listing of the rankings of total R&D expenditures for FY 2007. It ranked 53rd for federal R&D expenditures. In terms of both total and federal R&D in the life sciences for FY 2007, UT Southwestern ranked 26th and 31st 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.

**NIH Funding for UTSWMC Peers**

	2003	2006		2007		% change		% change	
						2003-2007		2006-2007	
		total	medical only	total	medical only	total	total	medical only	
UC-Los Angeles	\$347,022,527	\$388,359,250	\$307,513,716	\$373,202,174	\$296,100,948	7.54%	-3.90%	-3.71%	
UC-San Francisco	\$420,731,695	\$434,287,257	\$380,662,486	\$438,999,174	\$386,285,216	4.34%	1.08%	1.48%	
UC-San Diego	\$288,497,646	\$308,218,342	\$233,314,821	\$316,260,010	\$249,778,178	9.62%	2.61%	7.06%	
Baylor College of Medicine	\$249,559,238	\$227,168,808	\$227,168,808	\$211,774,568	\$211,774,568	-15.14%	-6.78%	-6.78%	
UNC - Chapel Hill	\$270,978,554	\$300,032,670	\$213,587,173	\$305,104,214	\$208,929,386	12.59%	1.69%	-2.18%	
Univ of Washington - Seattle	\$440,877,371	\$448,902,633	\$308,983,608	\$427,118,180	\$293,262,624	-3.12%	-4.85%	-5.09%	
<b>UT Southwestern</b>	<b>\$174,089,840</b>	<b>\$166,458,367</b>	<b>\$166,458,367</b>	<b>\$171,750,816</b>	<b>\$171,750,816</b>	<b>-1.34%</b>	<b>3.18%</b>	<b>3.18%</b>	

**Research Rankings**

Baylor College of Medicine
UC-Los Angeles
UC-San Francisco
UC-San Diego
UNC-Chapel Hill
Univ of Washington-Seattle
<b>UT Southwestern</b>

NOTE: 2006: medical only for UTSWMC, peers includes schools of medicine, overall medical, and unnamed

2007: medical only for UTSWMC, peers includes schools of medicine and allied health, overall medical, and unnamed

Source: National Science Foundation

Postdoctoral appointees are critical to successful research; UT Southwestern ranked 29th in terms of the number of postdoctoral appointees in science, engineering, and health fields. 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 238th for the number of graduate students in science, engineering, and health.

In 2007-08, UT Southwestern Medical Center had 854,553 square feet of space for research, not including clinical trials. This was a 24 percent increase over 2006-07, as new space came on line. This caused an increase in square footage ratios: 2,030 square feet per tenured/tenure-track faculty, 452 square feet each for all faculty ranks, and 660 square feet per graduate student. There was a corresponding decrease in the research expenditures per square foot; the institution's faculty, graduate students, and postdocs conducted \$434 of research expenditures (including clinical trials) per square foot of research space in FY 2008, down from \$494 in FY 2007 and \$504 in FY 2004.

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*

Gross revenue from intellectual property declined by 38 percent. There was a significant increase in the number of invention disclosures and licenses and option executed. The number of U.S. patents issued fell by more than half.

Since FY 2002, UT Southwestern Medical Center has formed nine start-up companies. Commercialization activities at the medical center include the construction of a 500,000 square foot BioCenter that will serve as the commercialization center. All activities have been self-supporting with intellectual property revenues and/or financed by venture capitalists and private equity. Due to UTSWMC's successful commercialization history, private equity sources have been willing to step in at an early stage to provide necessary funds for biotechnology venture firms.

**Technology Transfer**

	FY	2004	2008	% Change
New Invention Disclosures		89	126	41.6%
U.S. Patents Issued		34	16	-52.9%
Licenses & Options Executed		34	43	26.5%
Start-Up Companies Formed		1	3	200.0%
Gross Revenue from IP		\$12.2 M	\$7.6 M	-37.6%

*Faculty Awards & Honors*

On the UT Southwestern Medical Center faculty are 4 Nobel Laureates, 19 members of the Institute of Medicine, 14 members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 13 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 2009, UT Southwestern Medical Center had six measures in the top 26-50 (total research expenditures, endowment, annual giving, national academy members, faculty awards, and postdoctoral appointments). The UT Southwestern medical school ranked in the top 30 of 126 medical schools in both primary care and research according to *U.S. News & World Report*. Southwestern also had high-ranking health and biological sciences programs in the *U.S. News* 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 2008, more than 3,853 physicians trained at UT Southwestern Medical Center were practicing in Texas—more than any other medical school in the state and about 19 percent of the state’s practicing physicians. An additional 925 are located out-of-state.

Residents in UT Southwestern Medical Center’s ACGME accredited programs provide a significant portion of health care services. In 2007-08, the campus had 82 resident programs and 1,201 residents, a 7 percent increase after last year’s five-year low. The largest of the resident programs are internal medicine, pediatrics, anesthesiology, and surgery. According to the AAMC, UT Southwestern had 1,250 house staff in 2007; this put UT Southwestern as third in 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.

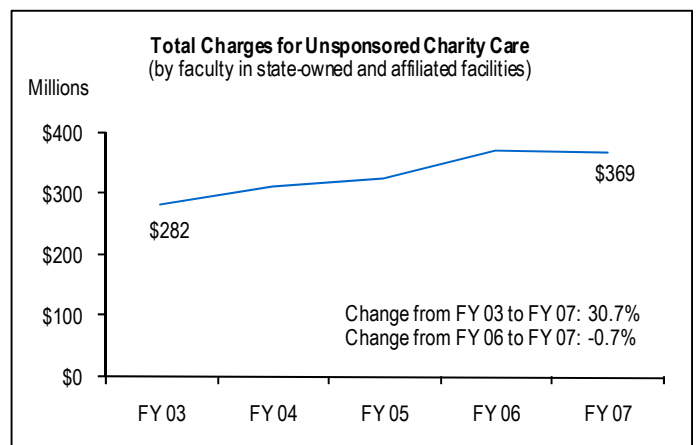
As of January 2005, UT Southwestern Medical Center acquired two university hospitals—St. Paul and Zale Lipshy. Faculty and physicians also provide care at affiliated facilities and hospitals including Parkland Memorial, Children’s Medical Center, Dallas VA Medical Center, and Richardson Regional Medical 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 2007, UT Southwestern Medical Center had \$369 million in unsponsored charity care charges, a 30.7 percent increase over FY 2003, and a slight decline from FY 2006.

**Clinical and Hospital Care by UTSWMC Faculty**

	FY 03	FY 07	% Change
SO Hospital Admissions	--	14,905	--
SO&A Hospital Days	407,991	479,632	17.6%
Outpatient Visits in SO&A Facilities	1,959,288	1,709,034	-12.8%
Charity Care in SO&A Facilities	\$282 M	\$369 M	30.7%
Charity Care at UTSWMC hospitals	--	\$49 M	--
Gross Patient Charges per FTE			
Clinical Faculty	\$1,887,877	\$2,786,782	47.6%
Net Patient Revenues per FTE			
Clinical Faculty	\$524,252	\$907,617	73.1%

Notes: SO = State-Owned SO&A = State-Owned & Affiliated

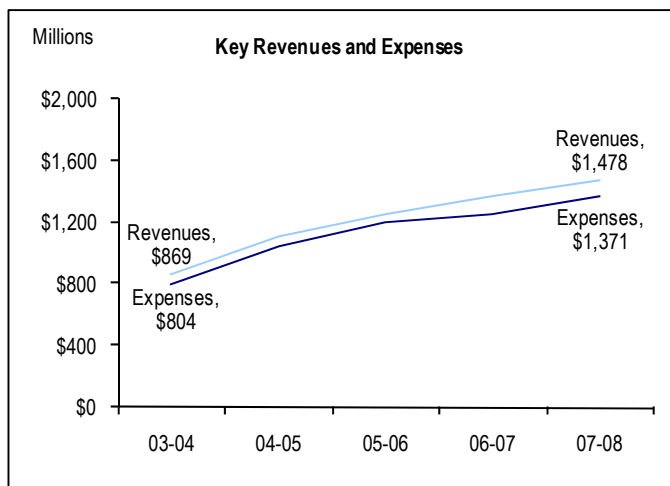


From April to June 2008, UT Southwestern Medical Center had an overall patient satisfaction rating of 93 percent, an increase of five points over the previous period.

## RESOURCES, EFFICIENCY, AND PRODUCTIVITY

UT Southwestern Medical Center's revenues have increased by 70 percent to \$1.48 billion since FY 2004; expenses have also increased by 70 percent to \$1.37 billion during the same time period.

The medical center has increased efficiency by minimizing administrative costs. Although administrative costs have risen by 33 percent since FY 2004, these costs as a percent of total expenditures have decreased from 5.1 percent to 3.9 percent in FY 2008, a five-year low. This reduction is significant given UTSWMC's acquisition of two hospitals during this period. It has, moreover, reduced its energy use by 34 percent since 1998 and by 3 percent since 2003.



*Philanthropy* Total donor support for FY 2008 was \$145 million, an 11 percent increase over FY 2004, though a decline of 13 percent from the five-year high in FY 2007. According to the Voluntary Support of Education survey, UTSWMC ranked in the top 50 for total giving for FY 2008. Support from foundations, which represented two-thirds of all support in 2008, grew by 28 percent. UT Southwestern ranked 20th nationally for gifts from foundations in FY 2008. Corporate giving declined by 39 percent, and the share of corporate gifts fell from 15 to 8 percent. Alumni gifts increased from 2004 to 2008, but over the same period, the proportion of alumni who gave fell from 11.3 to 8.0 percent; the national level in 2008 was 11 percent.

### Donor Support (thousands)

	FY	2004	2008	% Change
Alumni		\$1,540	\$1,709	11.0%
Individuals		\$25,822	\$29,124	12.8%
Foundations		\$74,582	\$95,547	28.1%
Corporate		\$19,730	\$12,100	-38.7%
Others		\$8,932	\$6,799	-23.9%
Total		\$130,606	\$145,279	11.2%

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, 2008, the value of endowments was \$1.37 billion, which is a 70 percent increase since August 31, 2004. However, due to the downturn in the market beginning in late 2007, this was a 5 percent decline from August 31, 2007. In 2004, 76 percent of the total tenured/tenure-track positions were endowed professors or chairs; that has increased to 80 percent for 2008. In 2008, 83 percent of those endowed positions were filled.

**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, FY07 <sup>1</sup>	\$171,750,816	\$211,774,568	\$373,202,174	\$316,260,010	\$438,999,174	\$401,960,187	\$305,104,214	\$427,118,180
Total Federal \$, FY07 <sup>2</sup>	\$190,850,491	\$255,018,847	\$441,308,222	\$268,670,786	\$476,432,134	\$263,482,306	\$200,254,742	\$586,230,912
# of Housestaff, 2007 <sup>2</sup>	1,250	1,339	1,311	701	1,166	1,024	729	1,168
# of M.D. degrees conferred, 2007 <sup>2</sup>	217	170	157	118	142	169	146	182
Faculty / Med student <sup>2</sup>	1.51	2.31	3.03	1.68	2.77	1.55	1.83	2.07
# National Academy of Sciences Members, 08 <sup>3</sup>	17	4	31 (for entire U)	67 (for entire U)	31	20 (for entire U)	10 (for entire U)	44 (for entire U)
Licensing Income, 2006 <sup>4</sup>	\$12,277,436	\$9,437,000	(UC System total only*)	(UC System total only*)	(UC System total only*)	\$20,438,727 (for entire U)	\$2,400,184 (for entire U)	\$36,199,485 (for entire U)
Top universities in biomedical research, 1997-2001 <sup>5</sup>	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, March 2009  
 2 Association of American Medical Colleges  
 3 National Academy of Sciences Website, November 2008  
 4 Association of University Technology Managers, U.S. Licensing Survey 2006  
 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 School of Health Professions Peer Institution Medical School Comparisons**

	Students	Graduates
UT Southwestern	262	106
U of Kansas Medical Center	2861	1512
UT Medical Branch	1022	354
UT HSC-San Antonio	1936	949
U of Mississippi Medical Center	1828	841

Data Source: 2007 Membership and Resource Directory Association of Allied Health Professionals



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# THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS MEDICAL BRANCH AT GALVESTON ACCOUNTABILITY PROFILE

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## 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:

- Graduating over 32,000 physicians, nurses, other health care professionals, and scientists since opening in 1891.
- UTMB medical, nursing, and health professions students surpass national averages of passing rates on their licensing exams including the Physician Assistant Studies program which had a 100 percent pass rate in 2008.
- Graduate programs in Physician Assistant Studies, Occupational Therapy, and Physical Therapy ranked among the top 10 in the nation by *U.S. News and World Report*.
- The November 2008 dedication of the Galveston National Laboratory that is the only national lab in Texas and one of only two in the U.S. dedicated to the safe study of infectious threats to human health.
- Seven departments rank among the top 20 in National Institutes of Health funding with three of those in the top 10.
- The School of Health Professions ranked 8th in NIH funding for Schools of Allied Health in 2007 (11th in 2006 and 27th in 2004).
- UTMB's Blocker Burn Unit has one of the highest survival rates in the U.S. for adults with major burn injury. The university's burn specialists have written 80 percent of the field's textbooks worldwide.
- The Level I trauma center UTMB operated prior to Hurricane Ike was ranked number one in survival rates nationally. (UTMB is working to restore an appropriate level of trauma services in Galveston.)
- Designation as a Level 1A "Center of Excellence" by the American College of Surgeons' Bariatric Surgery Center Network Accreditation Program—one of only three Level 1A programs in the state.
- The Texas Transplant Center at UTMB has performed 30 transplants since John Sealy Hospital reopened in January 2009 following Hurricane Ike.

Education. The four schools at UT Medical Branch—the Schools of Health Professions, Nursing, and Medicine and the Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences—and three institutes train over 3,000 medical, dental, nursing, graduate, and health professions students, residents, and postdoctoral fellows each year to become the physicians, medical scientists, nurses, and health-care professionals of the future.

Patient Care. In 2007, there were more than 41,000 admissions to UTMB hospitals and more than 741,000 outpatient visits. UTMB provides a 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. UTMB's total research expenditures for FY 2008 were more than \$153 million, a 16 percent increase over FY 2004. This total included more than \$122 million in federal research funding, a 19 percent increase over FY 2004.

## STUDENT SUCCESS

**Enrollment** In fall 2008, 2,338 students enrolled at UT Medical Branch (22% undergraduates, 40% graduate students, and 39% medical students). This was a 3.5 percent decrease in enrollment over 2007. The entire decline was at the undergraduate level; undergraduate enrollment was down 13 percent from 2004. The number of graduate students in 2008 held steady from 2007 and increased by 30 percent from 2004. The number of medical students has increased each year for the past five years, for a nearly 10 percent increase from 2004 to 2008. Nationally, medical student enrollment has increased by 7 percent over the same period. UTMB's 2010 *Closing the Gaps* enrollment goal is 2,442 students at all levels.

**Student Diversity** According to *Closing the Gaps*, UTMB should enroll 323 Hispanic students at all levels by 2010. UTMB is making steady progress on this, enrolling increasing numbers of Hispanic students since 2005. Although a decline from 2007, UTMB enrolled 230 African-American students in fall 2008, surpassing its 2010 *Closing the Gaps* target of 229. To meet 2010 targets for White students, UTMB must enroll an additional 85 White students.

In 2008, 47.2 percent of UTMB's 903 medical students were female, a decline in proportion from 2007 and 2004, although in line with national percentage (47.9%) reported by AAMC. Compared to national numbers, UTMB's medical students are more diverse. In 2008, White students made up 52.5 percent of UTMB's medical student population (61.7% nationally). UTMB has more African-American medical students (9.9% vs. 7.1%) and twice as many Hispanic students (16.5% vs. 8.0%). It was ranked number seven in the "Top 10 Best Medical Schools for Hispanics" by *Hispanic Business Magazine* in September 2008.

At UT Medical Branch, there is a substantial difference between gender and ethnic representation of medical and graduate students. In 2008, more than three-quarters of graduate students were female, up from 70 percent in 2004. Fifty-nine percent of graduate students at UTMB were White. The percentage of Hispanic students has increased since 2004 to just over 11 percent. After four consecutive years above 8 percent, the proportion of African-American graduate students declined to 6.7 percent. The proportion of International students decline again to make up slightly more than 8 percent of graduate students. After an increase of 1.5 points, Asian-American students are 7.8 percent of the graduate student population at UT Medical Branch.

**Student Outcomes** The largest proportion of degrees awarded by UTMB was at the baccalaureate level (38.6%), followed by the master's level (28.8%). UT Medical Branch achieved a 3 percent increase in the number of professional and doctoral degrees conferred, from 228 in 2004 to 234 in 2008.

Twenty-seven percent of degrees awarded in 2008 were professional medical degrees. Almost 52 percent of medical degrees were awarded to women in 2008, up from 40 percent in 2004, and slightly higher than the national proportion of 49.3 percent. UT Medical Branch conferred fewer medical degrees to White students than the national average (56% vs. 64%). Even after a decline of almost eight points in the proportion of medical degrees awarded to Hispanic students, UTMB still awarded more than the national proportion of medical degrees to Hispanic students in 2008 (11.9% vs. 7.3%). UT Medical Branch also awards a larger proportion than nationally of medical degrees to African-American students (8.2% vs. 6.9%). The percentage of Asian-American students receiving medical degrees is slightly below national levels (18.6% vs. 20.6%).

### Medical Students

	Fall	2004	2008
Number		824	903
% Female		49.2%	47.2%
White		54.1%	52.5%
African-Am.		7.4%	9.9%
Hispanic		14.6%	16.5%
Asian-Am.		17.8%	15.8%
International		1.0%	0.3%
Unknown		4.9%	4.3%

### Graduate Students

	Fall	2004	2008
Number		716	931
% Female		70.4%	76.4%
White		59.6%	58.5%
African-Am.		8.2%	6.8%
Hispanic		10.3%	11.1%
Asian-Am.		6.3%	7.8%
International		12.8%	8.3%
Unknown		2.4%	6.8%

In 2008, 5.5 percent of degrees awarded were doctoral degrees. There were a number of interesting trends in the profile of students receiving those degrees, though it is important to remember the small number of degrees awarded (40 in 2007-08). The proportion of female students receiving Ph.D.'s decreased by 13 points, falling below 50 percent for the first time since 2001-02. The proportion of degrees awarded to White students increased by 13 points to 60 percent. The proportion of doctoral degrees awarded to Hispanic students increased by five points from 2004 to 7.5 percent in 2008, although this was a decline from the 2007 high of 11.3 percent. The percentage of Ph.D.'s awarded to International students declined by almost 12 points. This last was paralleled by a significant drop in International student enrollment at the graduate level.

At UT Medical Branch, 74 percent of the fall 2003 master's cohort (100 students) had earned their master's degree in five or less years, down from 89 percent for the fall 1999 cohort, and falling below 80 percent for the first time since the 1998 cohort. Fifty-four percent of the fall 1999 doctoral cohort (39 students) had earned their Ph.D. degree in ten years or less, up from 51 percent for the fall 1995 cohort.

As another indicator of the effectiveness of an institution's instructional program, pass rates for medicine were 97.8 percent in 2007, an improvement of more than five points over 2003. Graduates of the School of Nursing at UTMB had a 100 percent pass rate for 2007 on the National Council Licensure Examination. Eighty-four percent of exam takers from UTMB passed the advanced practice nursing exam in 2007, a 13 point decrease over 2006 and a return to 2003 levels. Health professions (formerly allied health) graduates had an 86.7 percent licensure pass rate in 2007, down slightly from 2006, but an increase of almost eight points over 2003.

Still another measure of institutional success is student satisfaction. In response to the AAMC "2008 Medical School Graduation Questionnaire," 91.5 percent of UT Medical Branch medical school graduates indicated that they were satisfied with the quality of their education. This was up almost four points over 2004 and was slightly higher than the rate for all U.S. schools (90.7).

UT Medical Branch conferred 221 baccalaureate degrees in 2006-07, 36 percent of all degrees conferred by UTMB. Of those undergraduate completers, 95 percent were either employed in the state by the fourth quarter or enrolled in the fall in a graduate program in the state. This measure does not reflect the graduates that are recruited for employment or graduate work out-of-state.

## FACULTY, RESEARCH, AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

*Faculty* From fall 2004 to fall 2008, the number of tenured/tenure-track faculty at UT Medical Branch decreased by 40, or 8 percent. The number of other professional faculty increased by 12 percent over this same period. The proportion of female faculty has improved at all levels: by two points among tenured faculty, by seven points among tenure-track faculty, and by two points among other professional faculty.

The majority of faculty at UTMB are White, although the proportion has decreased in the tenure-track and other professional categories. The proportion of reporting as International decreased in every category by more than three points. There were gains in the percentage of African-American, Hispanic, and Asian-American faculty at all levels.

Medical Degrees			
	AY	03-04	07-08
Number		190	194
% Female		40.0%	51.5%
White		51.6%	55.7%
African-Am.		8.4%	8.2%
Hispanic		19.5%	11.9%
Asian-Am.		16.3%	18.6%
Native Am.		1.1%	0.5%
International		0.0%	0.0%
Unknown		3.2%	5.2%

Doctoral Degrees			
	AY	03-04	07-08
Number		38	40
% Female		57.9%	45.0%
White		47.4%	60.0%
African-Am.		7.9%	0.0%
Hispanic		2.6%	7.5%
Asian-Am.		0.0%	5.0%
Native Am.		2.6%	0.0%
International		36.8%	25.0%
Unknown		2.6%	2.5%

Faculty Headcount			
	Fall	2004	2008
Total		1,279	1,336
Tenured		333	319
% Female		23.4%	25.4%
White		75.7%	76.2%
African-Am.		2.4%	2.8%
Hispanic		3.9%	4.1%
Asian-Am.		14.1%	16.3%
International		3.9%	0.3%
Tenure-Track		167	141
% Female		32.3%	39.0%
White		52.7%	48.2%
African-Am.		3.0%	5.0%
Hispanic		7.8%	9.2%
Asian-Am.		17.4%	23.4%
International		19.2%	10.6%
Other Prof'l		779	876
% Female		49.6%	51.8%
White		66.0%	65.6%
African-Am.		4.0%	4.2%
Hispanic		6.4%	8.2%
Asian-Am.		13.5%	16.6%
International		9.6%	4.2%

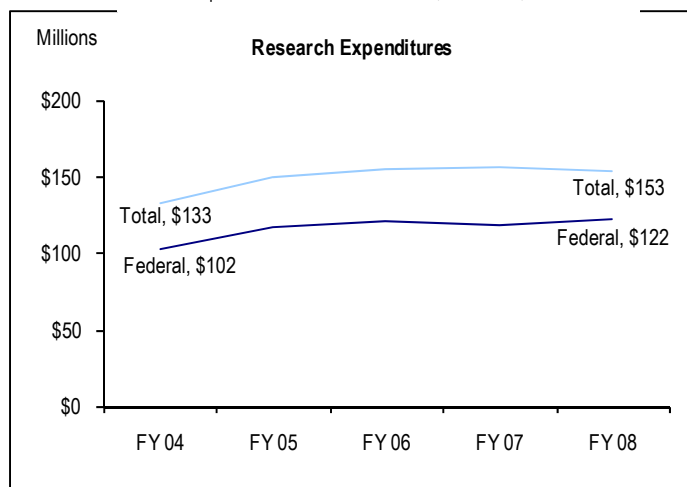
*Research* In FY 2008, 219 of 369 FTE tenured/tenure-track faculty (59%) at UT Medical Branch were principal investigators on 665 extramural grants. Although the number of T/TT faculty holding grants declined by 10 points, the proportion of that group holding grants increased by 10 points. The number of grants was up 30 percent. There was also significant growth in the number and percentage of non-tenured research faculty holding grants.

#### Faculty Research

	03-04	07-08	Change
# grants to T/TT faculty	513	665	29.6%
# T/TT holding grants	244	219	-10.2%
% T/TT faculty holding grants	49.3%	59.3%	10.1
# NT research faculty holding grants	31	144	364.5%
% NT research faculty holding grants	24.6%	73.8%	49.2
Research \$ per FTE T/TT	\$268,220	\$415,884	55.1%

UT Medical Branch's total research expenditures for FY 2008 were more than \$153 million, a 16 percent increase over FY 2004, although a slight decline from FY 2007. This total included more than \$122 million in federal research funding, a 19 percent increase over FY 2004.

Federal dollars are the largest share (80%) 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. However, UTMB's NIH funding has been declining, by 10.5 percent over last year and by 50.9 percent since FY 2004.



In FY 2007, two-thirds of UTMB's peers received more NIH funding than UTMB. The medical branch had 59 percent of the NIH funding of its next lowest peer (University of Iowa) and had 23 percent of the level of UC-San Francisco, the peer with the highest total. UTMB and five of its peers had declining NIH funding from FY 2003 to FY 2007; UTMB—with a decrease by half—had the largest decline, followed by the University of Alabama (-22%). Total NIH awards declined 3 percent over this five-year period, although awards to medical schools and to higher education institutions in general increased by 3 percent.

#### NIH Funding for UTMB Peers

	2003	2006		2007		% change 2003-2007	% change 2006-2007	
		total	medical only	total	medical only		total	medical only
UC-San Francisco	\$420,731,695	\$434,287,257	\$380,760,595	\$438,999,174	\$400,121,892	4.34%	1.08%	5.08%
UNC - Chapel Hill	\$270,978,554	\$300,032,670	\$219,887,692	\$305,104,214	\$214,897,153	12.59%	1.69%	-2.27%
Oregon Health & Science Univ	\$157,480,810	\$183,533,274	\$150,780,125	\$174,268,401	\$171,637,422	10.66%	-5.05%	13.83%
Medical Univ of S. Carolina	\$88,616,833	\$78,613,166	\$73,760,117	\$86,129,683	\$78,986,051	-2.81%	9.56%	7.09%
Medical College of Georgia	\$31,733,985	\$40,416,341	\$39,717,943	\$36,712,906	\$35,849,685	15.69%	-9.16%	-9.74%
Univ of Alabama-Birmingham	\$248,932,918	\$227,410,454	\$136,482,254	\$193,223,812	\$164,744,199	-22.38%	-15.03%	20.71%
Univ of Iowa	\$174,459,490	\$170,649,989	\$143,040,028	\$169,489,549	\$140,411,342	-2.85%	-0.68%	-1.84%
SUNY Downstate Medical Ctr	\$23,626,898	\$19,226,746	\$18,726,746	\$21,326,688	\$21,326,688	-9.74%	10.92%	13.88%
Univ of Wisconsin - Madison	\$247,466,299	\$255,099,147	\$138,249,527	\$241,080,242	\$128,654,589	-2.58%	-5.50%	-6.94%
UT Medical Branch	\$203,486,399	\$111,589,010	\$111,589,010	\$99,915,612	\$99,915,612	-50.90%	-10.46%	-10.46%

NOTE: 2006: medical only for UTMB, peers includes schools of medicine, nursing, and allied health

2007: medical only for UTMB, peers includes schools of medicine, nursing, and allied health; overall medical; and unnamed

## Research Rankings

	Rankings, FY 2007				Rankings, FY 2006	
	Total R&D	Federal R&D	Total R&D for Life Sciences	Federal R&D for Life Sciences	by # Postdoc Appointees (STEM)	by # Grad Students, STEM fields
Medical Univ of S. Carolina	94	96	60	60	68	287
Medical College of Georgia	158	152	112	103	103	314
Oregon Health & Science Univ	63	44	40	29	99	312
SUNY HSC-Brooklyn	204	181	145	132	---	358
UC-San Francisco	2	9	1	2	4	160
UNC-Chapel Hill	27	21	22	15	20	37
Univ of Alabama-Birmingham	48	30	27	20	87	68
Univ of Iowa	43	45	35	34	48	71
Univ of Wisconsin-Madison	3	8	5	16	21	16
UT Medical Branch	95	81	63	54	60	242

Source: National Science Foundation Division of Science Resources Statistics

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 55 percent since FY 2004 to \$415,884, indicating a research active and productive faculty.

UT Medical Branch ranked 95th in the National Science Foundation's listing of the rankings of total FY 2007 R&D expenditures and 81st for federal R&D. For total and federal R&D in the life sciences, UTMB ranked 63rd and 54th respectively. UTMB's rankings in each of these categories put it at the bottom two or three among its peer group. In part because it is a stand-alone health institution without an attached academic university, it ranks 242nd 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 476,723 square feet of space for research, not including clinical trials, an increase of 7 percent over FY 2004. The institution's faculty, graduate students, and postdoctoral fellows generate \$322 of research expenditures (including clinical trials) per square foot of research space, an increase of 8 percent.

**Technology Transfer** UT Medical Branch increased gross revenue from intellectual property by two-thirds from FY 2004 to FY 2008. The number of patents issued increased by half and the number of licenses and options was up 20 percent. There was also a slight increase in the number of new invention disclosures.

	FY	2004	2008	% Change
New Invention Disclosures		63	65	3.2%
U.S. Patents Issued		6	9	50.0%
Licenses & Options Executed		15	18	20.0%
Start-Up Companies Formed		1	3	200.0%
Gross Revenue from IP		\$0.8 M	\$1.4 M	66.3%

**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, one Howard Hughes investigator, and four members of the Institute of Medicine.

In *The Top American Research Universities* rankings published in 2009, 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* 2008 ranking of "America's Best Graduate Schools 2009." The medical school (research) was in the top half and the occupational and physical therapy programs were both ranked in the top 25.

## HEALTH CARE

UT Medical Branch continues to restore its health care capacity after Hurricane Ike. Prior to Ike, UTMB had 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 was one of only four Shriners facilities specializing in the treatment of children with burn injuries. Reestablishing the affiliation depends on Shriners leadership reopening their facility.

Almost 21 percent of the more than 275 thousand people in Galveston County are uninsured, including 38 percent of Hispanics. In FY 2007, UT Medical Branch had \$54 million in unsponsored charity care charges by faculty, a nearly 50 percent reduction compared to FY 2006. This reduction is in large part a reflection of a retroactive physician upper payment limit reimbursement for services provided back to May 2004. The amount of unsponsored charity care provided by UTMB owned hospitals remained steady at \$338 in FY 2007.

For FY 2008, UTMB increased its patient satisfaction ratings in inpatient (84.2, +0.4), ER (83.0, +4.9), and outpatient (89.3, +1.6). The greatest increases were in noise level in and around the patient rooms, nurse promptness to call light, room temperature, and time doctor spent with patient.

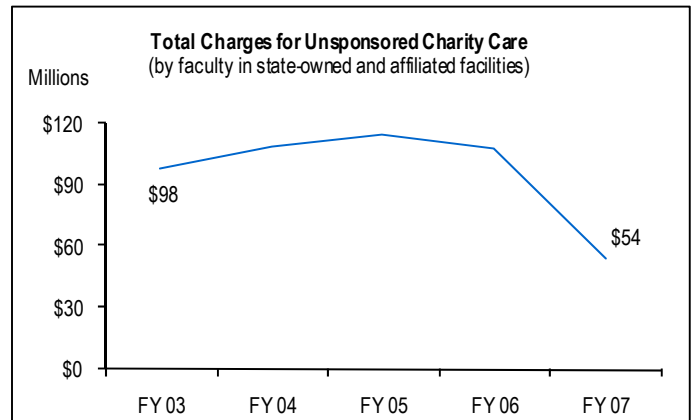
Residents in UT Medical Branch's ACGME accredited programs provide a significant portion of health care services. In 2007-08, the campus had 52 resident programs and 696 residents. The most popular residency programs are internal medicine, internal medicine (Austin), anesthesiology; Residents in the 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.

### Clinical and Hospital Care by UTMB Faculty

	FY 03	FY 07	% Change
SO Hospital Admissions	37,190	41,282	11.0%
SO&A Hospital Days	194,642	179,337	-7.9%
Outpatient Visits in SO&A Facilities	852,759	741,206	-13.1%
Charity Care in SO&A Facilities (faculty charges)	\$98 M	\$54 M	-44.6%
Charity Care at UTMB hospitals (faculty charges)	\$307 M	\$338 M	10.1%
Gross Patient Charges per FTE Clinical Faculty	\$1,271,177	\$1,192,949	-6.2%
Net Patient Revenues per FTE Clinical Faculty	\$377,801	\$549,510	45.4%

Notes: SO = State-Owned SO&A = State-Owned & Affiliated



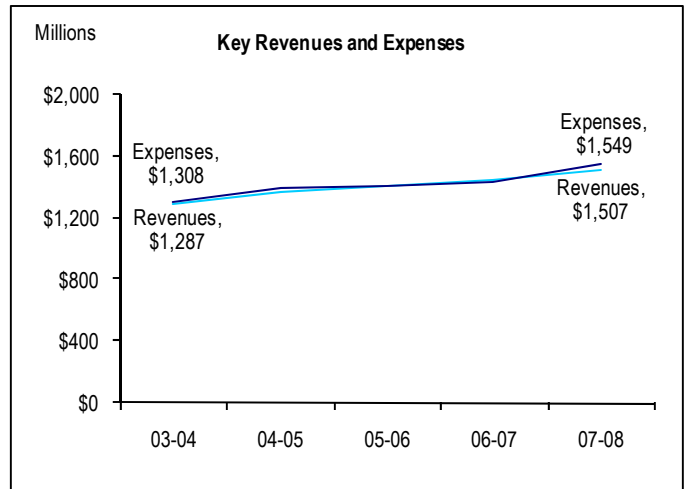
The reduction is largely a reflection of \$30 million in physician Upper Payment Limit revenue received in FY 07 for services going back to May 2004.

## RESOURCES, EFFICIENCY, AND PRODUCTIVITY

UT Medical Branch's revenues increased by 17 percent since FY 2004; expenses increased by 18 percent during the same time period. In four of the last five years, expenses have been higher than revenues.

Administrative costs in FY 2008 declined by 6 percent since FY 2004—although they increased by 172 percent from a five-year low in FY 2007—to \$57.3 million. Part of the increase from 2007 to 2008 was due to changes in methodology. Administrative costs as a percent of total expenditures have decreased from 4.7 percent in FY 2004 to 3.7 percent in FY 2008 (1.5% in FY 2007).

UTMB's energy usage increased 4 percent from 2003 to 2007; it is flat compared to 1998 levels.



*Philanthropy* Total donor support for FY 2008 was down almost 27 percent. Gifts from individuals were down 60 percent. Support from foundations, which represented 73 percent of all giving in 2004 and 67 percent of all giving in 2008, declined by one-third.

Alumni gift totals increased from 2004 to 2008, and were the third-highest in the System. Nine percent of UTMB's alumni participated in giving in FY 2008—the third-highest participation rate for UT System and the highest of the health institutions—but still below the 11 percent national level.

The value of UT Medical Branch's endowment increased 35 percent to \$474 million from August 31, 2004, to August 31, 2008. However, the downturn in the economy meant a decline of 5 percent since August 31, 2007.

### Donor Support (thousands)

	FY	2004	2008	% Change
Alumni		\$1,041	\$1,806	73.5%
Individuals		\$7,972	\$3,182	-60.1%
Foundations		\$33,779	\$22,773	-32.6%
Corporate		\$1,483	\$2,554	72.2%
Others		\$1,887	\$3,457	83.2%
Total		\$46,162	\$33,772	-26.8%

UT Medical Branch Peer Comparison

	UT Medical Branch	Oregon Health and Sci U	Medical U of S. Carolina	Medical Cty 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
<i>Institution Characteristics</i>											
Institution has a hospital	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Free-standing Academic Health Center	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓					✓
Public Control of Institution	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Grants a Medical Degree	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>IPEDS Data <sup>1</sup></i>											
Enrollment, AY 2007-08 (12-month)	2,576	2,770	3,036	2,550	31,772	19,491	3,040	46,187	32,628	34,716	1,840
Enrollment, Headcount Fall 2007	2,422	2,455	2,537	2,392	28,136	16,246	2,999	41,563	24,257	29,117	1,598
Degrees/Certificates Awarded, 2006-07	621	751	801	721	6,786	3,277	792	9,563	5,898	6,441	489
Total Full-time Faculty, Fall 2007	1,027	1,839	896	749	3,047	2,144	1,826	3,123	2,901	2,443	430
Federal Operating Grants and Contracts, FY 2007 (\$ in thousands) *	\$120,454	\$269,817	\$116,302	\$46,221	\$422,662	\$335,276	\$527,671	\$471,588	\$241,833	\$282,213	\$33,156
Instruction Expenses, FY 2007 (\$ in thousands)	\$316,960	\$89,412	\$164,548	\$125,064	\$624,128	\$237,878	\$183,135	\$424,183	\$263,152	\$287,483	\$82,858
<i>Volume and Cost Data <sup>2</sup></i>											
Inpatient Admissions	34,502	25,292	28,680		31,334		26,949	22,517	29,054	25,127	
Outpatient Visits **	606,027		346,135				553,665	541,319	548,946	577,031	
Adjusted Discharges	64,119	44,374	43,905		49,237		37,001	39,934	49,630	43,738	
Average Length of Stay	4.84	4.57	5.93		6.45		6.2	5.61	5.74	6.98	
Cost per Case Mix Index, Adjusted Discharge	\$8,371	\$12,836	\$9,692		\$9,003		\$10,952	\$11,004	\$7,525	\$9,979	
Net Operating Revenue/CMI Adjusted Discharge	\$7,920	\$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 2007-June 2008

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.



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# THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER AT HOUSTON ACCOUNTABILITY PROFILE

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## ABOUT UT HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER-HOUSTON

### **Mission:**

The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston educates health science professionals, discovers and translates advances in biomedical sciences, and models best practices in clinical care and public health.

One of 47 member institutions of the world's largest health care complex, with schools of biomedical science, dentistry, health information science, nursing, medicine and public health, the Harris County Psychiatric Center, Brown Foundation Institute of Molecular Medicine, and a Texas Institute for Research and Rehabilitation (TIRR) affiliation, UTHSC-Houston is a large, dynamic center of health science education and training.

### **UT HSC-Houston's achievements include:**

- Four programs ranked in the top 20 of *U.S. News and World Report's* "America's Best Graduate Schools 2009": nursing (master's); nurse practitioner-geriatric; nursing-anesthesia; and the school of public health.
- One Nobel laureate, 2 members of the National Academy of Science, 4 members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 5 members of the Institute of Medicine, 11 members of the American Academy of Nursing, 17 members of the International Association for Dental Research, and 4 members of the American College of Medical Informatics.
- Ranking in the top 5 nationally for dental and medical degrees and in the top 10 for biology degrees awarded to Hispanics.
- Nineteen medical school faculty recognized in Castle Connolly's *America's Top Doctors*.

Education. In 2008, UTHSC-Houston enrolled 3,865 students in programs specializing in biomedical science, dentistry, health informatics, medicine, nursing and public health. Eleven joint degree programs offered interdisciplinary studies. In 2008, 947 students received bachelors, masters, doctoral, and professional degrees.

Patient Care. In 2008, UTHSC-Houston's physicians and more than 900 medical and dental residents provided care during more than 822,000 patient visits at Medical School clinics and more than 83,000 patient visits at Dental Branch clinics. In FY 2008, The UT-Harris County Psychiatric Center provided regional mental health care services to nearly 6,000 inpatients and over 12,000 outpatients.

Research. UT HSC-Houston continues to increase its research enterprise with a total of \$197 million in research expenditures in FY 2008. UTHSC-Houston received 200 NIH grants worth almost \$84 million in FY 2007.

## STUDENT SUCCESS

**Enrollment** With 3,865 students enrolled in fall 2008—a 14 percent change over fall 2004—UT Health Science Center-Houston has the largest total enrollment of health institutions in Texas. With steady enrollment increases since 2004, UT HSC-Houston is making progress toward meeting its 2010 *Closing the Gaps* enrollment goal of 4,175. Twenty percent of UT HSC-Houston’s students are undergraduates; 46 percent are graduate students in biomedical sciences, nursing, public health, or health information sciences; and 34 percent are medical and dental students.

Among the 777 undergraduates in 2008 are 309 post-baccalaureate students; most of these 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 (MD) from 2004 to 2008 increased by 9.4 percent to 908, higher than the 7.1 percent national average increase for medical school enrollments in the same period. UTHSCH has the second-highest medical school enrollment of its UT System peers, with only UT Southwestern enrolling more MD students.

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 in the top 100 in life sciences.

**Student Diversity** Students from diverse backgrounds continue to grow as a proportion of UTHSCH’s enrollment. With increases each year since 2004—and a five-year increase of 46 percent—UTHSCH enrolled 292 African-American students in fall 2008, which substantially exceeds their 2010 enrollment target. Enrollment of Hispanic students also has steadily increased, up 23 percent over five years. In 2008, 504 Hispanic students enrolled on campus; the 2010 *Closing the Gaps* target is 575.

By state law, 90 percent of medical and dental professional students must be from Texas, which suggests that all state programs are competing largely from the same pool of the best qualified students. The number of female professional students has increased each year since 2004, however that increase has not kept pace with overall growth so the proportion of females decreased by more than three points over the five-year period. From 2004, the enrollment of African-American professional students has stayed about the same, and the proportion of Hispanic students declined by about one point. The proportion of Asian-American professional students at UT HSC-Houston increased by two points.

The proportion of female medical students was down four points to 43.3 percent which is below the national level of 47.9 percent. The proportion of African-American medical students increased slightly to 4.1 percent, three points below national levels (7.1%). At 13.1 percent, the proportion of Hispanic medical students was down slightly over 2004 but still well above the national level of 8.0 percent. In 2008, for the third consecutive year, *Hispanic Business Magazine* named the UTHSCH Medical School as one of the top medical schools in the country for Hispanic students. The magazine praised the medical school – ranked No. 5 in the U.S. – for providing a “high quality education in a supportive environment” for Hispanic students.

Among UTHSCH graduate students in 2008, two-thirds were female, unchanged from 2004. The number and proportion of White graduate students continues to decline, a sign of the increasing diversity of graduate students at the health science center. The proportions of African-American and Hispanic graduate students each increased two points to 8.9 and 12.2 percent respectively. International students saw the biggest increase, with a gain of more than three points. International students make up almost a quarter of the graduate student population.

### Professional Students

	Fall	2004	2008
Number		1,131	1,296
% Female		48.3%	45.1%
White		65.0%	62.1%
African-Am.		3.4%	3.5%
Hispanic		14.3%	13.0%
Asian-Am.		14.1%	15.9%
International		0.9%	1.2%
Unknown		1.9%	3.9%

### Graduate Students

	Fall	2004	2008
Number		1,887	1,792
% Female		67.0%	67.0%
White		49.1%	41.4%
African-Am.		7.0%	8.9%
Hispanic		10.2%	12.2%
Asian-Am.		11.2%	11.9%
International		20.3%	23.9%
Unknown		1.7%	1.2%

*Student Outcomes* With a 63 percent increase in baccalaureate degrees and a 12 percent increase in doctoral degrees, UT HSC-Houston achieved a 4 percent increase in the total number of degrees conferred. Master's degrees made up the largest proportion of all degrees conferred (33%) followed by professional degrees (26%) and baccalaureate degrees (25%).

Sixty-three percent of UTHSCH's doctoral degrees were awarded to women. Thirty-eight percent of degree recipients were White, down 21 points from 2004. Doctoral degrees to African-American students increased by five points, to its highest level since 2003. Degrees to Asian-American students increased by more than 2 points and to International students by 12 points; International students received more than one-third of the doctoral degrees awarded in 2008.

Although the number of doctoral degrees awarded to Hispanic students declined by 2.5 points, UTHSC-Houston continues to rank high in diversity. In rankings published in 2008 by *Diverse: Issues in Higher Education*, UTHSCH ranked 9th for master's degrees in health professions awarded to Hispanics and 20th for master's degrees awarded to Hispanics in biology. At the doctoral level, UT HSC-Houston ranked 10th for degrees in biology awarded to Hispanics and 14th for doctoral degrees awarded to Hispanic students in the health sciences.

From 2004 to 2008, the number of professional medical degrees awarded by UTHSCH declined by 2 percent while increasing nationally by 2 percent. Forty-six percent of medical degrees were awarded to women in 2007-08, down from 47 percent in 2003-04; nationally, the proportion was 49 percent.

UT HSC-Houston conferred more medical degrees to White students than the national average (73% vs. 64%), although a smaller proportion than in 2004. UTHSCH conferred 4.3 percent of medical degrees to African-American students; though still below the national proportion of 6.9 percent, this is an improvement over the 1.6 percent in 2004. Hispanic students were awarded 11.2 percent of medical degrees in 2008, a two point increase over 2004. UTHSCH ranked 4th for medical and dental degrees awarded to Hispanics.

At UT HSC-Houston, 61 percent of the fall 1999 doctoral cohort (109 students) had earned their Ph.D. in ten years or less, up seven points from 54 percent for the fall 1995 cohort. Fifty-six percent of the fall 2003 master's cohort (304 students) had earned their degree in five or fewer years, compared to 58 percent for the fall 1999 cohort.

Another indicator of the effectiveness of an institution's instructional program is the 100 percent licensure pass rate in 2007 achieved by UTHSC-Houston's health professions (formerly allied health) graduates. Dentistry pass rates were 99 percent, while medicine's were 95 percent. UT HSC-Houston's nursing graduates had an 88 percent exam pass rate, below the state average of 90 percent. Graduates of the Advanced Practice Nursing Program had a 100 percent licensure pass rate in 2007. These are all pass rates of first-time exam takers.

Student satisfaction provides another measure of institutional success at UTHSC-Houston. In response to the AAMC "2008 Medical School Graduation Questionnaire," 89 percent of UT HSC-Houston graduates in 2008 indicated that they were satisfied with the quality of their education. This is slightly below the rate for all U.S. schools (90.7 percent).

UT HSC-Houston awarded 202 baccalaureate degrees in 2007; 92 percent of those undergraduates were either employed in the state by the fourth quarter or enrolled in the fall in a graduate program in the state.

Professional Degrees			
	AY	03-04	07-08
Number		250	246
% Female		46.8%	48.0%
White		72.4%	69.9%
African-Am.		2.4%	3.7%
Hispanic		8.4%	13.0%
Asian-Am.		16.4%	11.8%
Native Am.		0.0%	0.0%
International		0.0%	0.0%
Unknown		0.4%	1.6%
Doctoral Degrees			
	AY	03-04	07-08
Number		105	118
% Female		51.4%	62.7%
White		59.0%	38.1%
African-Am.		1.9%	6.8%
Hispanic		6.7%	4.2%
Asian-Am.		10.5%	12.7%
Native Am.		0.0%	2.5%
International		21.9%	33.9%
Unknown		0.0%	1.7%

## FACULTY, RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

*Faculty* From 2004 to 2008, the number of tenured/tenure-track faculty at UT HSC-Houston decreased by 21 (-4.6%), although the number had increased for the second year in a row after a low in 2006. Because of 13 percent increase in faculty in other professional categories, however, there was still a 7 percent increase in total faculty. The current economic slowdown has affected the UT System 10-year initiative to increase the number of tenured/tenure-track faculty in the STEM and health disciplines. Systemwide, faculty recruitment plans have been scaled back.

Using counts from 2007, UTHSCH has the fewest full-time faculty (all categories) in its medical school of any of its eight peers. This count includes the lowest number of full-time clinical faculty (634); the University of Washington at Seattle, which had the most clinical faculty of the peer set, had nearly three times as many (1,761). UTHSCH had the second-lowest number of full-time basic science faculty (99). UW-Seattle, UT Southwestern, and UNC-Chapel Hill each had more than twice as many faculty in basic sciences.

The proportion of female faculty increased by more than 8 points in the tenure-track category and declined slightly among tenured faculty. The proportion of Hispanic faculty increased to just under 5 percent of tenured faculty but decreased slightly to just under 10 percent of tenure-track faculty. The proportion of African-American faculty increased in all categories, most notably at the tenure-track level.

### Faculty Headcount

	Fall	2004	2008
Total	1,297	1,388	
Tenured	304	292	
% Female	29.9%	29.1%	
White	83.2%	82.2%	
African-Am.	1.6%	1.7%	
Hispanic	3.9%	4.8%	
Asian-Am.	11.2%	11.0%	
Tenure-Track	156	147	
% Female	35.9%	44.2%	
White	60.3%	57.8%	
African-Am.	2.6%	4.1%	
Hispanic	10.3%	9.5%	
Asian-Am.	26.9%	27.2%	
Native Am.	0.0%	0.7%	
International	0.0%	0.7%	
Other Prof	837	949	
% Female	45.8%	46.7%	
White	65.0%	60.1%	
African-Am.	5.6%	5.7%	
Hispanic	7.6%	8.0%	
Asian-Am.	19.4%	22.3%	

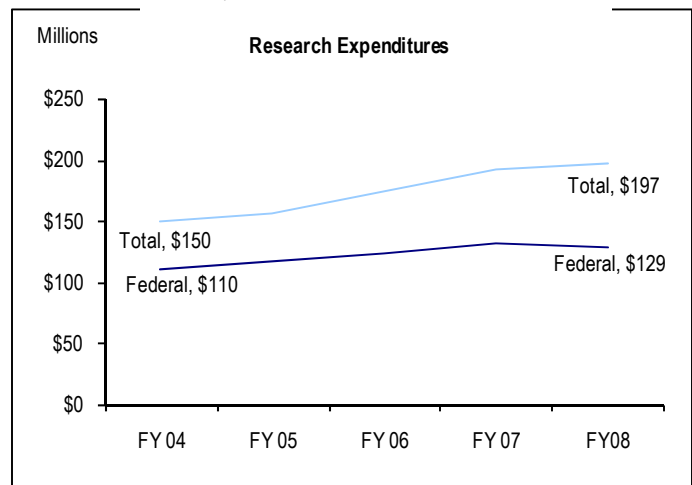
*Research* In FY 2008, 243 of 413 FTE T/TT faculty (59%) at UT HSC-Houston were principal investigators on 487 extramural grants. The number of grants in 2008 was slightly below the number in 2004. The proportion of T/TT faculty holding grants increased by 6 points. The research dollars per FTE T/TT faculty has increased by 46 percent to \$477,607. Almost 82 percent of non-tenured research faculty held grants, an increase of almost 9 points.

UT HSC-Houston's total research expenditures for FY 2008 were \$197 million, a 31 percent increase over FY 2004 and a 2.9 percent increase from FY 2007. This total included \$129 million in federal research funding, a 17 percent increase over FY 2004, although a decline from FY 2007.

Although federal dollars have increased and remain the largest source of research expenditures for UTHSCH, that proportion has declined from 73.5 percent in FY 2004 to 65.5 percent in FY 2008. The proportion of research funded by private sources also has declined slightly over this same period. However, state research dollars have tripled and the proportion of state-supported research has doubled.

### Faculty Research

	03-04	07-08	Change
# grants to T/TT faculty	453	487	7.5%
# T/TT holding grants	242	243	0.4%
% T/TT faculty holding grants	52.7%	58.8%	6.1
# NT research faculty holding grants	79	94	19.0%
% NT research faculty holding grants	73.1%	81.7%	8.6
Research \$ per FTE T/TT	\$327,281	\$477,607	45.9%



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 2003 and FY 2006 levels. All awards from the NIH declined by 3 percent over that time, although awards to medical schools increased by 3 percent. These recent declines in the NIH budget will make it more difficult for the health science center to reach its previous funding level. UTHSC-H faculty have looked to other extramural funding opportunities with growing success.

In FY 2007, the total amount of NIH funding UTHSCH received was less than its eight peers. This is consistent with its significantly smaller total faculty, lowest among its peers. It had 92 percent of the NIH funding of UTHSC-San Antonio, though the full-time faculty was one-third smaller than that of UTHSCSA. UTHSCH joined two of its UT System and two of its other national peers experiencing NIH funding declines between FY 2003 and FY 2007.

#### NIH Funding for UTHSCH Peers

	2003	2006		2007		% change 2003-2007	% change 2006-2007	
		total	medical only	total	medical only		total	total
Univ. of Michigan - Ann Arbor	\$362,149,790	\$396,322,720	\$321,437,702	\$401,960,187	\$321,002,700	10.99%	1.42%	-0.14%
UNC - Chapel Hill	\$270,978,554	\$300,032,670	\$262,676,374	\$305,104,214	\$257,647,165	12.59%	1.69%	-1.91%
UC-San Diego	\$288,497,646	\$308,218,342	\$233,314,821	\$316,260,010	\$249,778,178	9.62%	2.61%	7.06%
Univ of Washington - Seattle	\$440,877,371	\$448,902,633	\$360,525,209	\$427,118,180	\$346,472,254	-3.12%	-4.85%	-3.90%
Univ of Alabama-Birmingham	\$248,932,918	\$227,410,454	\$162,851,172	\$193,223,812	\$184,768,646	-22.38%	-15.03%	13.46%
UT Medical Branch	\$203,486,399	\$111,589,010	\$111,589,010	\$99,915,612	\$99,915,612	-50.90%	-10.46%	-10.46%
UT Southwestern	\$174,089,840	\$166,458,367	\$166,414,371	\$171,750,816	\$171,750,816	-1.34%	3.18%	3.21%
UTHSC-San Antonio	\$82,295,826	\$83,265,269	\$83,265,269	\$90,822,312	\$90,822,312	10.36%	9.08%	9.08%
UTHSC-Houston	\$89,956,123	\$89,210,693	\$89,210,693	\$83,920,969	\$83,920,969	-6.71%	-5.93%	-5.93%

NOTE: 2006: medical only for UTHSCH, peers includes schools of allied health, dentistry, medicine, nursing, and public health; and overall medical  
 2007: medical only for UTHSCH, peers includes schools of allied health, dentistry, medicine, nursing, and public health; overall medical; and unnamed

#### Research Rankings

	Rankings, FY 2007				Rankings, FY 2006	
	Total R&D	Federal R&D	Total R&D for Life Sciences	Federal R&D for Life Sciences	by # Postdoc Appointees (STEM)	by # Grad Students, STEM fields
UC-San Diego	6	7	12	14	10	43
UNC-Chapel Hill	27	21	22	15	20	37
Univ of Alabama-Birmingham	48	30	27	20	87	68
Univ of Michigan (all campuses)	5	3	10	9	16	5
Univ of Washington-Seattle	8	2	8	3	5	9
UT HSC-San Antonio	98	101	70	63	93	284
UT Medical Branch	95	81	63	54	60	242
UT Southwestern	50	53	26	31	29	238
UT HSC-Houston	88	71	56	48	96	140

Source: National Science Foundation Division of Science Resources Statistics

UT HSC-Houston continues to increase its research strength. It ranked 88th among all universities (60th among public universities) according to the National Science Foundation’s listing of total R&D expenditures for FY 2007. UTHSCH ranked 71st for federal R&D. When ranked in the life sciences category, its rankings improved to 56th for total and 48th for federal.

Postdocs and graduate students are critical to successful research institutions. UTHSCH ranked 96th in the NSF’s most recent ranking of number of postdoctoral appointees in science, engineering, and health fields. In part because it is a stand-alone health institution without an attached academic university, it ranks 140th for the number of graduate students in science, engineering, and health.

In FY 2007-08, UT HSC-Houston had 402,692 square feet of research E&G space, not including clinical trials. This is a 21 percent increase over FY 2003-04. This is 936 square feet per tenured/tenure-track faculty, 305 square feet each for all faculty ranks, and 231 square feet per graduate student. The institution’s faculty, graduate students, and postdocs conduct \$490 of research expenditures (including clinical trials) per square foot of research space, a 9 percent increase in efficiency over FY 2004.

*Technology Transfer* UT HSC-Houston’s productivity in technology transfer was demonstrated by its continued increase in gross revenue from intellectual property. This revenue increased by 52 percent to almost \$4 million from FY 2004 to FY 2008, in part because of many more licenses and options executed.

Technology Transfer				
	FY	2004	2008	% Change
New Invention Disclosures		43	62	44.2%
U.S. Patents Issued		12	2	-83.3%
Licenses & Options Executed		22	25	13.6%
Start-Up Companies Formed		0	2	-
Gross Revenue from IP		\$2.6 M	\$3.9 M	52.0%

New invention disclosures increased 44 percent over FY 2004, and two new start-up companies were formed in FY 2008. UT HSC-Houston has 16 start-up companies in its portfolio. Three of these start-ups are publicly traded, and three received grants from the state’s Emerging Technology Fund. UTHSCH has more than 150 active license/option agreements, and it has averaged 30 new license/option agreements for the last five fiscal years.

*Faculty Awards & Honors* Faculty at UT HSC-Houston includes one Nobel laureate, two members of the National Academy of Sciences, four members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and five members of the Institute of Medicine. UTHSCH also has 11 members of the American Academy of Nursing, 17 members of the International Association for Dental Research, and 4 members of the American College of Medical Informatics.

In *The Top American Research Universities* rankings published in 2009, UT HSC-Houston had two measures in the top 26-50 of public universities (federal research expenditures and national academy members). 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 2009.” The public health, medicine (research), and biomedical sciences were all ranked in the top half.

## HEALTH CARE

UTHSC-Houston faculty provide staff at 750 bed *Memorial Hermann-Texas Medical Center* (MHH-TMC), and *Children’s Memorial Hermann*, which includes the nation’s busiest Level I Trauma Center (both general and pediatric), and the busiest “life flight” air ambulance service. These facilities provide exceptional training opportunities for UTHSC-H students, residents and faculty. Faculty also practice at the *Texas Heart Institute* and *St. Luke’s Episcopal Hospital*, both TMC institutions. UTHSC-Houston is also affiliated with Memorial Hermann | TIRR, one of the nation’s leading injury rehabilitation centers. Regional psychiatric and clinical social services are provided at the UT Harris County Psychiatric Center (HCPC). Allied with the Harris County Hospital District, UTHSC-Houston faculty also provide comprehensive medical care at Lyndon B. Johnson (LBJ) General Hospital.

Outpatient visits in UTHSCH state-owned and affiliated facilities increased by 31 percent from FY 2003 to FY 2007. Hospital days declined by 23 percent during this same period. Admissions to the UT Harris County Psychiatric Center—the only hospital owned by UTHSCH—declined by 7 percent. These declines, attributed to state funding shortfalls and available bed variances, are contributing factors to the decline in both patient charges and patient revenues over that same period.

Nearly 28 percent of the 5.3 million people in the Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown area are uninsured; 46 percent of the Hispanic population of the region is also uninsured. In FY 2007, UT HSC-Houston had \$152 million in unsponsored charity care charges, a 42 percent increase over FY 2003, but an 18 percent decline from FY 2006. This reduction is in large part a reflection of a retroactive physician upper payment limit reimbursement for services provided back to May 2004.

Eighty-two percent of English-speaking patients at the Harris County Psychiatric Center were satisfied with their care (3,050 respondents); as were 92 percent of Spanish-speaking patients (59 respondents). The survey item “I felt safe during my stay” continues to rate in the top five strengths for the hospital. The UTHSCH’s Dental Branch Clinics received a 98 percent rating of overall care as excellent or very good.

Satisfaction with the UT Physicians Service was 99 percent and 98 percent of respondents would recommend to friends and family.

Residents in UTHSC-Houston’s ACGME accredited programs also provide a significant amount of health care services. In 2007-08, the campus had 778 residents, across 56 residency programs. The largest residency programs are in internal medicine, anesthesiology, diagnostic radiology and pediatrics. Residents in these programs are receiving both clinical education and critical experience as medical professionals, while contributing to the health of the greater community.

Eighty-three percent of the students who graduate from UT HSC-Houston’s medical school practice in the state. These alumni make up more than 13 percent of the state’s physicians.

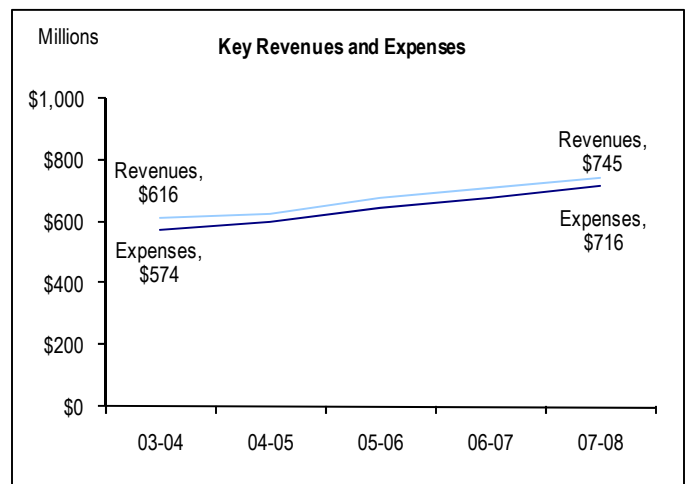
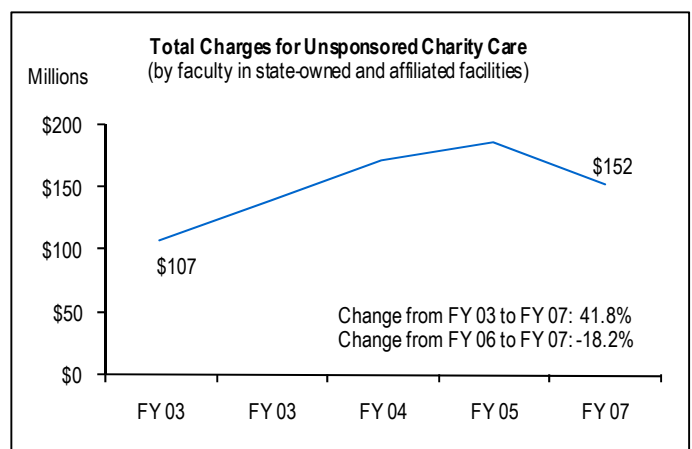
## RESOURCES, EFFICIENCY, AND PRODUCTIVITY

UT HSC-Houston’s revenues have increased by 21 percent since FY 2004. All categories of revenue increased between 2004 and 2008 except “Other.” The largest source of revenue for the health science center in 2008 was state appropriations (23.3%), followed by government grants and contracts (21.9%). The proportion of

### Clinical and Hospital Care by UTHSCH Faculty

	FY 03	FY 07	% Change
SO Hospital Admissions	5,906	5,500	-6.9%
SO&A Hospital Days	342,758	262,472	-23.4%
Outpatient Visits in SO&A Facilities	748,486	980,421	31.0%
Charity Care in SO&A Facilities	\$107 M	\$152 M	41.8%
Charity Care at UTHSCH hospitals	\$24 M	\$49 M	100.5%
Gross Patient Charges per FTE			
Clinical Faculty	\$1,329,066	\$872,589	-34.3%
Net Patient Revenues per FTE			
Clinical Faculty	\$391,423	\$234,120	-40.2%

Notes: SO = State-Owned SO&A = State-Owned & Affiliated



state appropriations in the total revenue stream had increased by just under 1 point from FY 2004.

Total expenses increased by 25 percent during the same time period. The largest percent increases were in depreciation (128.0%) and auxiliary (58.4%). Instruction expenses continue to make up the largest portion of total expenses (40.8%), though it is down from 2004 (43.0%), followed by research (22.5%), which was up by more than 2 points from 2004 (20.2%). Expenses for student services increased by 24 percent.

The health science center has increased efficiency by minimizing administrative costs. Administrative costs have risen by just 3 percent since FY 2004, but declined by 17 percent over FY 2007. With this recent decline, administrative costs as a percent of total expenditures declined from a high of 10.5 percent in 2006 to its lowest level (7.6%) in eight years. UTHSCH reduced its energy use by 29 percent since 1998 and by 2 percent since 2003.

*Philanthropy* Total donor support for FY 2008 was down 4 percent over FY 2004 to almost \$34 million. This decline mostly was due to a 20 percent decrease in gifts from foundations, which represented more than 50 percent of all gifts to UTHSC-Houston. From FY 2004 to FY 2008 gifts from individuals, the second-largest proportion of donor support, increased by 41 percent. While alumni gifts in FY 2008 were more than 13 times their FY 2004 level, but the alumni participation rate remains low at 2 percent (national, for all higher education institutions, 11%).

Donor Support (thousands)				
	FY	2004	2008	% Change
Alumni		\$123	\$1,671	1258.5%
Individuals		\$5,727	\$8,083	41.1%
Foundations		\$21,433	\$17,101	-20.2%
Corporate		\$3,777	\$3,657	-3.2%
Others		\$3,971	\$3,174	-20.1%
Total		\$35,031	\$33,686	-3.8%

Since FY 2004, the value of UT HSC-Houston's endowments has increased by 61 percent. As of August 31, 2008, the value of its endowments was \$182 million. Although a five-year increase, this was down modestly (\$5 million) from the same date in 2007. In 2004, 24 percent of the total tenured/tenure-track positions were endowed professors or chairs; that has increased to 35 percent for 2008. In 2008, 76 percent of those endowed positions were filled.



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)	✓						✓		

**MEDICAL SCHOOL COMPARISONS**

Total Medical School (MD) Enrollment, 2007	868	925	868	847	709	655	803	502	701
Total Residents, 2007	818	1,250	644	723	1,024	729	1,168	701	966
Full-time Faculty, 2007 (w/ Instruct.)	733	1,508	926	1,116	1,669	1,321	2,028	841	1,182
Full-time Clinical Faculty, 2007	634	1,267	772	938	1,526	1,081	1,761	811	1,021
Full-time Basic Science Faculty, 2007	99	241	154	178	143	240	267	30	161
State Appropriations, 2007 (millions)	\$79.2	\$121.5	\$78.8	\$92.8	\$39.8	\$71.7	\$74.9	\$14.2	\$137.1

**UNIVERSITY-WIDE COMPARISONS**

\$ NIH Grants, 2007 (millions)	\$83.9	\$171.8	\$99.9	\$90.8	\$402.0	\$305.1	\$427.1	\$316.3	\$193.2
Enrollment, 1st Prof	1,167	925	867	1,210	2,642	2,404	1,915	666	982
Enrollment, Graduate	2,517	1,468	102	1,074	13,318	9,755	11,437	4,537	5,515
Degrees conferred (in health professions & related clinical sciences)									
Bachelor's	200	47	221	350	226	300	293	--	377
Master's	300	84	133	188	289	401	304	9	347
Doctoral	21	--	20	7	33	84	95	--	52
First Professional	279	224	199	277	335	369	316	148	249

Data Source: AAMC Medical School Profile System



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# THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER AT SAN ANTONIO ACCOUNTABILITY PROFILE

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## 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.
- Fourteen members of the American Academy of Nursing.
- The Cancer Therapy & Research Center that merged with UTHSCSA in 2007 is one of the nation's leading academic research and treatment centers, serving more than 4.4 million people in the high-growth corridor of South and Central Texas including San Antonio, Austin, Laredo, and the Rio Grande Valley. CTRC handles more than 120,000 patient visits each year and is a world leader in developing new drugs to treat cancer.
- The National Institutes of Health/National Center for Research Resources recognized UTHSCSA's track record of success by awarding a \$26 million Clinical and Translational Science Award, making it one of only three recipients in Texas and one of 38 in the nation, alongside universities such as Johns Hopkins, Yale, and Harvard. The award is viewed as one of the most significant federal selections in the history of the health science center and the San Antonio's biosciences community.

Education. The five schools at UT HSC-San Antonio – medical, dental, nursing, health professions, and graduate school of biomedical sciences – train more than 3,000 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 increased its research expenditures in FY 2008 by 29 percent over last year and by 51 percent over FY 2004. Almost two-thirds of the FY 2008 research expenditures came from federal sources, bolstered in part by continued increases in NIH funding (more than 10% from 2003 to 2007). For FY 2007, UTHSCSA ranked in the top 100 institutions in total R&D and total and federal R&D for life sciences.

## STUDENT SUCCESS

**Enrollment** In fall 2008, 3,060 students enrolled in UT Health Science Center-San Antonio, a nearly 8 percent increase over fall 2004; the previous three years had all been below the fall 2004 level. UT HSC-San Antonio has already passed its 2010 *Closing the Gaps* enrollment goal of 3,047. Twenty-five percent of UT HSC-San Antonio's students are undergraduates; 30 percent are graduate students in biomedical sciences, nursing, or the health professions; and 44 percent are medical and dental students.

Although there was a 19 percent increase for fall 2008 over the previous year, the number of undergraduates has declined by 3 percent over 2004. Both the number of graduate students and the number of professional students have increased by more than 12 percent.

Medical school enrollments from 2004 to 2008 increased by 8.3 percent to 884; nationally, medical school enrollments increased by 7.1 percent over the same period. UT HSC-San Antonio has the second-highest medical school enrollment (graduate and professional students) of its peers.

The reputation of specific 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 "Academic Ranking of World Universities 2008" by Shanghai Jiao Tong University, UTHSCSA ranked in the top 52-75 in clinical medicine and pharmacy.

### Professional Students

	Fall	2004	2008
Number		1,211	1,356
% Female		52.7%	50.1%
White		62.2%	56.6%
African-Am.		3.0%	3.6%
Hispanic		16.9%	16.0%
Asian-Am.		13.9%	16.9%
International		1.2%	1.3%
Unknown		2.9%	5.4%

### Graduate Students

	Fall	2004	2008
Number		827	930
% Female		69.9%	67.0%
White		44.1%	41.4%
African-Am.		4.1%	4.6%
Hispanic		26.4%	26.3%
Asian-Am.		4.6%	4.5%
International		14.8%	17.0%
Unknown		5.9%	5.7%

**Student Diversity** The numbers of students from diverse backgrounds continue to increase. In fall 2008, the health science center enrolled 732 Hispanic students, a 2 percent increase over 2004 and well above its *Closing the Gaps* 2010 target for total Hispanic enrollment (667). UTHSCSA has also worked hard to raise the number of African-American students on campus, and since 2004 that number has increased more than 46 percent to 155, exceeding its 2010 and 2015 targets. There have also been significant gains in the numbers of Asian-American (36%) and International (26%) students.

The proportion of female professional students in 2008 was down from 2004 to 50 percent. From 2004, the proportion of White professional students declined by almost six points. The proportions of African-American, Hispanic, and International professional students at UT HSC-San Antonio remained relatively flat. The proportion of Asian-American professional students increased by three points.

From 2004 to 2008, the proportion of female medical students was down almost nine points to 47.2 percent which is on par with the national level of 47.9 percent. The proportion of African-American medical students increased slightly to 4.5 percent (nationally, 7.1%). At 17.0 percent, the proportion of Hispanic medical students remained roughly the same as in 2004 and well above the national level of 8.0 percent. UTHSCSA ranked number four in the "Top 10 Best Medical Schools for Hispanics" by *Hispanic Business Magazine* in 2008.

Gender and ethnic representation among graduate students at UTHSCSA is significantly different than among professional students. In 2008, the proportion of female graduate students was down three points from 2004, although still over two-thirds. The proportion of White students was down almost three points. The proportion of Hispanic students remained flat, but they continue to account for more than a quarter of the student population. The proportion of African-American students was relatively unchanged, and International students increased by about two points.

*Student Outcomes* UT HSC-San Antonio achieved a 14 percent increase in the total number of degrees conferred. Baccalaureate degrees made up the largest (but declining) proportion of all degrees conferred (31%) followed by professional degrees (27%) and master's degrees (17%). The number of professional degrees awarded increased by 2.5 percent, and the number of master's degrees increased by more than two-thirds. In rankings published in 2008 by *Diverse: Issues in Higher Education*, UTHSCSA ranked 4th for undergraduate degrees in health professions awarded to Hispanics and 5th for master's degrees.

Fifty-two percent of doctoral degrees were awarded to women at UT HSC-San Antonio, down four points from 2004. Twenty-one percent of degree recipients were White, down more than 37 points from 2004 and the lowest proportion of the UT System health institutions offering doctoral degrees. Degrees to Hispanic students more doubled to more than 18 percent. The proportion of doctoral degrees to International students increased by 10 points.

Medical degrees awarded increased by 2.5 percent (nationally by 2%), but the proportion awarded to women increased considerably. Sixty-three percent of medical degrees were awarded to women in 2007-08, up from 53 percent in 2003-04, and 14 points higher than the national average of 49 percent.

UT HSC-San Antonio conferred a smaller proportion of medical degrees in 2008 to White students than the national average (57% vs. 64%), and this was down 9 points from 2004. Compared to the 6.9 percent of medical degrees awarded to African-American students nationally, UTHSCSA conferred 5.4 percent of medical degrees to African-American students, the first time in the last five years this proportion has exceeded 5 percent. Hispanic students were awarded 19.6 percent of medical degrees in 2008, a 2.5 point increase over 2004 and significantly above the national rate of 7.3 percent. UTHSCSA ranked 2nd for medical degrees and 7th for dental degrees awarded to Hispanics.

As another indicator of the effectiveness of an institution's instructional program, UT HSC-San Antonio's health professions (formerly allied health) graduates achieved a 91.1 percent licensure examination pass rate in 2007, up more than 10 points from 2003. Pass rates for dentistry were 98.0 percent and for medicine were 92.0 percent. UT HSC-San Antonio's nursing graduates had a 91 percent exam pass rate. Graduates of the Advanced Practice Nursing Program had a 100 percent licensure pass rate in 2007, up 15 points from 2003.

Still another measure of institutional success is student satisfaction. In response to the AAMC "2008 Medical School Graduation Questionnaire," 93 percent of UT HSC-San Antonio graduates indicated that they were satisfied with the quality of their education. This is above the rate for all U.S. schools (90.7%).

UT HSC-San Antonio awarded 334 baccalaureate degrees in 2007; 85 percent of those graduates were either employed in the state by the fourth quarter or enrolled in the fall in a graduate or professional school in Texas. This is below the state average (90.6%) for all health-related institutions.

#### Professional Degrees

	AY	03-04	07-08
Number		279	286
% Female		49.8%	58.4%
White		68.8%	57.3%
African-Am.		1.8%	4.9%
Hispanic		17.9%	19.9%
Asian-Am.		10.8%	14.3%
Native Am.		0.7%	0.0%
International		0.0%	0.3%
Unknown		0.0%	3.1%

#### Doctoral Degrees

	AY	03-04	07-08
Number		34	33
% Female		55.9%	51.5%
White		58.8%	21.2%
African-Am.		0.0%	3.0%
Hispanic		8.8%	18.2%
Asian-Am.		0.0%	12.1%
International		32.4%	42.4%
Unknown		0.0%	3.0%

## FACULTY, RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

*Faculty* From fall 2004 to fall 2008, the number of tenured faculty at UT HSC-San Antonio declined by 20, or just over 5 percent. Twenty-nine additional tenure-track faculty were added, an increase of 19.1 percent. An additional 101 faculty in the other professional category (10.5% increase), yielded a 7.4 percent increase in total faculty. The current economic slowdown has impacted the UT System initiative to increase the number of tenured/tenure-track faculty in the STEM and health disciplines over the next ten years; faculty recruitment plans have been scaled back at the health science center and the other campuses. 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 for the ratio of students to faculty.

The proportion of female faculty increased at the tenured and other professional levels and declined by half a point at the tenure-track level. The largest proportion of faculty in all categories remains White. The proportion of African-American faculty is less than 2 percent in all categories. The proportion of Hispanic faculty increased slightly in at the tenured and other professional levels, remaining constant at the tenure-track level. At both the tenure-track and other professional levels, the proportion of Hispanic faculty was more than 15 percent. The proportion of Asian-American faculty had the most increase, increasing in all categories and by almost nine points among tenure-track faculty.

*Research* In FY 2008, almost 48 percent of tenured/tenure-track faculty at UT HSC-San Antonio were principal investigators on 522 extramural grants. Since 2004, the proportion of tenured/tenure-track faculty holding grants increased by almost two points. Almost 46 percent of FTE non-tenured research faculty held grants; the decline from 2004 has to do with how the research faculty were counted in years past. The ratio of research expenditures to FTE tenured/tenure-track faculty has increased by 50 percent since FY 2004 to \$366,967.

UT HSC-San Antonio's total research expenditures for FY 2008 were \$188.6 million, an increase of 51 percent over FY 2004. This total included \$120.8 million in federal research funding, a nearly 35 percent increase over FY 2004. In FY 2007, UTHSCSA ranked 2nd in research expenditures among 42 universities with large Hispanic enrollments according to the National Science Foundation.

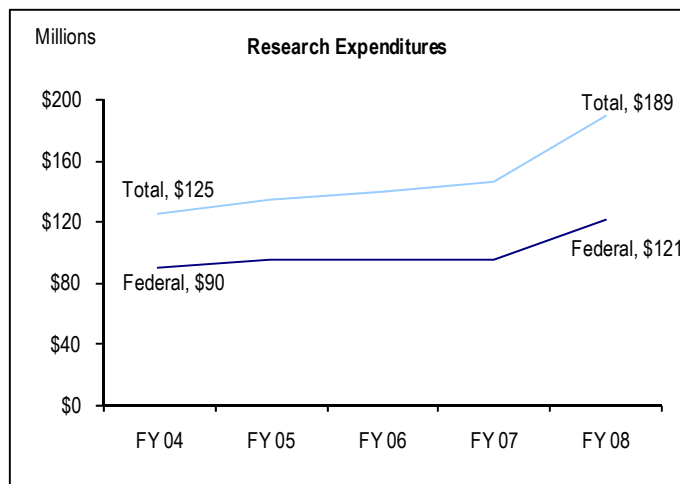
Although federal dollars remain the largest source of research expenditures for UTHSCSA, that proportion dropped eight points from 71.8 percent to 64.0 percent in FY 2008. The \$91 million in NIH grants for FY 2007 made up 95 percent of UT HSC-San Antonio's federal expenditures (62% of total). The proportion of the total that comes from the NIH has decreased from 69 percent in FY 2003 as the health science center expands its sources of funding. UTHSCSA's FY 2007 NIH funding increased 10.4 percent over its FY 2003 levels; this is particularly striking because awards to all medical schools increased by only 2.8 percent and all awards actually declined by 2.8 percent.

### Faculty Headcount

	Fall	2004	2008
Total		1,494	1,604
Tenured		384	364
% Female		25.5%	27.2%
White		84.1%	81.9%
African-Am.		1.8%	1.9%
Hispanic		5.7%	6.6%
Asian-Am.		8.3%	9.3%
Tenure-Track		152	181
% Female		33.6%	33.1%
White		67.1%	59.1%
African-Am.		2.6%	1.1%
Hispanic		15.8%	15.5%
Asian-Am.		14.5%	23.2%
Other Prof'l		958	1,059
% Female		41.9%	44.5%
White		67.4%	63.5%
African-Am.		2.7%	1.7%
Hispanic		15.2%	17.1%
Asian-Am.		13.9%	14.3%
Native Am.		0.4%	0.1%
International		0.3%	2.7%
Unknown		0.0%	0.7%

### Faculty Research

	03-04	07-08	Change
# grants to T/TT faculty	444	522	17.6%
# T/TT holding grants	235	245	4.3%
% T/TT faculty holding grants	45.9%	47.7%	1.8
# NT research faculty holding grants	50	61	22.0%
% NT research faculty holding grants	99.6%	45.7%	-54.0
Research \$ per T/TT faculty	\$243,970	\$366,967	50.4%



### NIH Funding for UTHSCSA Peers

	2003	2006		2007		% change 2003-2007	% change 2006-2007	
		total	medical only	total	medical only	total	total	medical only
Medical Univ. of S. Carolina	\$88,616,833	\$78,613,166	\$76,364,607	\$86,129,683	\$81,154,295	-2.81%	9.56%	6.27%
Univ of Alabama-Birmingham	\$248,932,918	\$227,410,454	\$139,717,091	\$193,223,812	\$167,198,298	-22.38%	-15.03%	19.67%
UC-Irvine	\$110,541,984	\$126,654,085	\$85,436,872	\$121,608,539	\$80,677,228	10.01%	-3.98%	-5.57%
Univ of Kentucky	\$76,166,552	\$86,082,832	\$69,771,697	\$82,901,668	\$66,826,379	8.84%	-3.70%	-4.22%
Univ of Louisville	\$43,677,904	\$51,481,580	\$47,011,376	\$50,714,917	\$44,818,903	16.11%	-1.49%	-4.66%
SUNY-Buffalo	\$54,412,007	\$44,817,805	\$24,154,509	\$46,755,178	\$22,201,794	-14.07%	4.32%	-8.08%
Univ of Iowa	\$174,459,490	\$170,649,989	\$147,186,609	\$169,489,549	\$144,717,850	-2.85%	-0.68%	-1.68%
UC-Los Angeles	\$347,022,527	\$388,359,250	\$319,450,463	\$373,202,174	\$309,437,104	7.54%	-3.90%	-3.13%
Univ of Florida	\$95,261,280	\$113,565,993	\$80,391,745	\$100,535,674	\$71,453,562	5.54%	-11.47%	-11.12%
Univ of Virginia Charlottesville	\$145,988,510	\$152,238,145	\$135,813,414	\$158,821,400	\$141,875,532	8.79%	4.32%	4.46%
Ohio State Univ	\$107,932,450	\$119,413,888	\$89,144,582	\$115,483,137	\$83,232,068	7.00%	-3.29%	-6.63%
UNC - Chapel Hill	\$270,978,554	\$300,032,670	\$231,153,987	\$305,104,214	\$225,057,134	12.59%	1.69%	-2.64%
UT Medical Branch	\$203,486,399	\$111,589,010	\$110,187,968	\$99,915,612	\$97,962,501	-50.90%	-10.46%	-11.10%
UT Southwestern	\$174,089,840	\$166,458,367	\$166,414,371	\$171,750,816	\$171,000,911	-1.34%	3.18%	2.76%
UTHSC-Houston	\$89,956,123	\$89,210,693	\$65,952,217	\$83,920,969	\$65,708,262	-6.71%	-5.93%	-0.37%
UTHSC-San Antonio	\$82,295,826	\$83,265,269	\$83,265,269	\$90,822,312	\$90,822,312	10.36%	9.08%	9.08%

NOTE: medical only for UTHSCSA peers includes schools of dentistry, medicine, and nursing; and overall medical

In FY 2007, the amount of NIH funding UTHSCSA received was lower than 10 of its peers. If only medical funding is considered, UTHSCSA's standing increased to 8 of 16. Only the University of Louisville and UNC-Chapel Hill had larger percent increases in NIH funding than UT HSC-San Antonio from FY 2003 to FY 2007. For the period from FY 2006 to FY 2007, UTHSCSA showed the second-largest gain of all of its peers (9.1%). All but five of its peers lost funding during that period.

UT HSC-San Antonio continues to increase its research strength and place in national rankings, although its position compared to peers is low. It ranked 98th among all universities (68th among public universities) according to the National Science Foundation's listing of total R&D expenditures for FY 2007. UTHSCSA ranked 101st for federal R&D. When ranked in the life sciences category, its rankings improved to 70th for total and 63rd for federal R&D.

Postdoctoral fellows and graduate students are critical to successful research institutions. UTHSCSA ranked 93rd in number of postdoctoral appointees in sciences, engineering, and health fields; 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 284th for the number of graduate students in science, engineering, and health. This ranking puts UTHSCSA below all but one of its peers. It should be noted that all but four of UTHSCSA's peers include an attached academic university, and several include multiple campuses.

UT HSC-San Antonio has 533,441 square feet of space for research, not including clinical trials. This is 961 square feet per tenured/tenure-track faculty, 340 square feet each for all faculty ranks, and 608 square feet per graduate student. The institution's faculty, graduate students, and postdocs conduct \$354 of research expenditures (including clinical trials) per square foot of research space.

**Research Rankings**

	Rankings, FY 2007				Rankings, FY 2006	
	Total R&D	Federal R&D	Total R&D for Life Sciences	Federal R&D for Life Sciences	by # Postdoc Appointees (STEM)	by # Grad Students, STEM fields
Medical Univ of S. Carolina	94	96	60	60	68	287
Ohio State Univ (all campuses)	9	23	19	33	33	20
SUNY-Buffalo (all campuses)	56	64	50	59	54	38
UC-Irvine	58	57	51	53	53	69
UC-Los Angeles	4	5	4	8	8	13
UNC-Chapel Hill	27	21	22	15	20	37
Univ of Alabama-Birmingham	48	30	27	20	87	68
Univ of Florida	17	41	16	41	23	2
Univ of Iowa	43	45	35	34	48	71
Univ of Kentucky (all campuses)	54	63	42	57	44	47
Univ of Louisville	104	116	83	89	89	119
Univ of Virginia (all campuses)	75	51	71	46	30	81
UT HSC-Houston	88	71	56	48	96	140
UT Medical Branch	95	81	63	54	60	242
UT Southwestern	50	53	26	31	29	238
UT HSC-San Antonio	98	101	70	63	93	284

Source: National Science Foundation Division of Science Resources Statistics

*Technology Transfer* UTHSCSA increased the number of new invention disclosures by 26 percent over FY 2007. Although the five-year trend was flat, within those years was a high of 61 in FY 2006 and last year's low of 27. Gross revenue from intellectual property increased by 7.2 percent over FY 2004 and by 46.8 percent over last year.

**Technology Transfer**

	FY	2004	2008	% Change
New Invention Disclosures		34	34	0.0%
U.S. Patents Issued		9	7	-22.2%
Licenses & Options Executed		10	5	-50.0%
Start-Up Companies Formed		0	0	--
Gross Revenue from IP		\$2.4 M	\$2.6 M	7.2%

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.

*Faculty Awards & Honors* In 2007-08, UTHSCSA had two faculty appointed members to the American Academy of Nursing; one faculty member was invited to join the International Association for Dental Research. Faculty at UT HSC-San Antonio includes 5 members of the Institute of Medicine, 14 members of the American Academy of Nursing, and 5 members of the International Association for Dental Research.

In *The Top American Research Universities* rankings published in 2009, 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." UTHSCSA's geriatrics specialty was ranked 18th. Its physician assistant program ranked in 17th of 73. Medicine (primary care) and occupational therapy each 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 decreased by nearly 26 percent; hospital days in the affiliated hospitals where UTHSCSA faculty practice increased by 36 percent over the five years from FY 2003 to FY 2007. Gross patient charges and net patient revenues per FTE clinical faculty declined by around 40 percent.

More than 24 percent of the 1.9 million people – 31 percent of the Hispanic population – in the San Antonio area are uninsured. In FY 2007, UT HSC-San Antonio had \$86 million in unsponsored charity care charges, an 11 percent increase over FY 2003. Although an increase over FY 2003, this was a decline of more than 15 percent over FY 2006.

Patient satisfaction at the Dental School was 4.7 out of 5 (5 = very satisfied); 95 percent of patients believe care is timely. Overall satisfaction with the Dental School is good, and patients indicate that they believe they are treated with respect and that their questions are answered. The lowest rated area was patient parking which scored a 3.9 out of 5.0 and was down from 4.3. The dental school plans to engage in discussions with the University Police to see if improvements can be made in that area. Patient rated their overall experience at the School of Medicine at 94.4 percent, an improvement of 10 points. Ninety-four percent of patients would recommend the clinics.

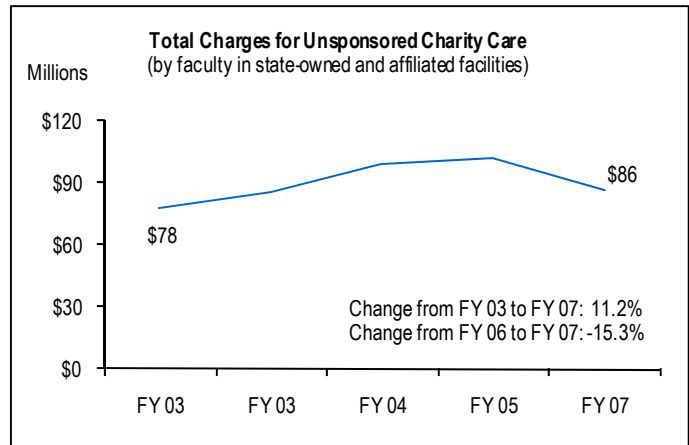
Residents in UT HSC-San Antonio's ACGME accredited programs provide a significant portion of health care services. In 2008, the campus had 670 residents in 51 resident programs. The most popular programs are in internal medicine, surgery, psychiatry, and anesthesiology. Residents in the programs are 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 top half of its peer group.

As of September 2008, 83 percent of the physicians who have graduated from the UT HSC-San Antonio medical school practice in the state. These alumni make up almost 15 percent of the state's physicians.

### Clinical and Hospital Care by UTHSCSA Faculty

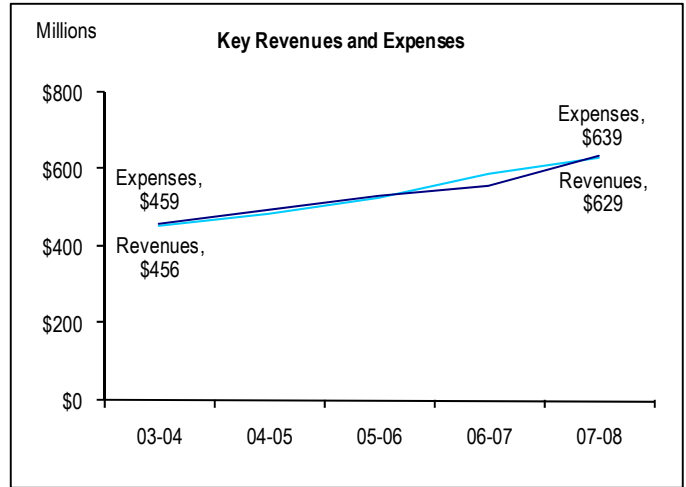
	FY 03	FY 07	% Change
SO&A Hospital Days	224,366	304,895	35.9%
Outpatient Visits in SO&A Facilities	1,110,429	823,712	-25.8%
Charity Care in SO&A Facilities	\$78 M	\$86 M	11.2%
Gross Patient Charges per FTE			
Clinical Faculty	\$767,370	\$458,667	-40.2%
Net Patient Revenues per FTE			
Clinical Faculty	\$269,250	\$168,968	-37.2%

Notes: SO = State-Owned SO&A = State-Owned & Affiliated



## RESOURCES, EFFICIENCY, AND PRODUCTIVITY

UT HSC-San Antonio's revenues have increased by 38 percent since FY 2004. Revenue from tuition and fees rose 105 percent and from nongovernment grants and contract 108 percent. The largest source of revenue for the health science center in 2008 was state appropriations (27.3%), followed by government grants and contracts (22.6%). Revenue from gifts declined by 87 percent. Total expenses increased by 39 percent during the same time period. The largest percent increase was in auxiliary (100.2%) and scholarships and fellowships (82.0%). Instruction expenses continue to make up the largest portion of total expenses (41%), followed by research (23.5%). Expenses for student services declined by 7 percent.



Administrative costs as a percent of total expenditures increased slightly to 5.7 percent. Although UTHSCSA's energy use increased 22 percent from 2003 to 2007, it has declined by 9 percent since 1998.

*Philanthropy* Private philanthropy is making an increasingly significant impact on UTHSCSA. Total donor support for FY 2008 was up 428 percent over FY 2004 to almost \$120 million because of significant increases in contributions from foundations and others. This ranked the health science center fourth among all institutions in Texas for donor support. Alumni gifts increased by 8 percent, but the alumni participation rate remains low at 1.7 percent (national, 11%).

The value of UT HSC-San Antonio's endowments increased by 47 percent since FY 2004. As of August 31, 2008, the value of its endowments was \$409 million. In 2004, 15 percent of the total tenured/tenure-track positions were endowed professors or chairs; that has increased to 23 percent for 2008. In 2008, 84 percent of those endowed positions were filled.

### Donor Support (thousands)

	FY	2004	2008	% Change
Alumni		\$360	\$389	8.1%
Individuals		\$4,641	\$3,409	-26.5%
Foundations		\$10,496	\$102,812	879.5%
Corporate		\$5,213	\$2,597	-50.2%
Others		\$1,973	\$10,608	437.7%
Total		\$22,683	\$119,815	428.2%

**UT HSC-San Antonio Peer Comparison**

<i>Health Professions</i> <sup>1</sup>	State Funds			Student :			Capacity		# / % Minority
	Allocated	FTE Faculty	FTE Students	Faculty Ratio	# Graduates	# Applicants	Cost per Student	\$ per Student	Student Enrollment
	UTHSCSA	\$3,285,780	30.0	340	11:1	114	1,097	161	9,664
Mean of Peers*	\$4,852,466	35.0	298	8:1	186	579	233	16,283	39 / 13%

\*Peers include M medical University of Georgia, Medical University of South Carolina, University of Kentucky, UT Medical Branch. Five common programs: clinical laboratory sciences, physical therapy, respiratory therapy, occupational therapy, physician assistant

<i>Graduate School of Biomed Sciences</i>	Total \$ NIH Grants <sup>2</sup>	Degrees Conferred
UTHSCSA	\$90,822,312	95
UTHSCH	\$83,920,969	90
UTMB	\$99,915,612	79
UC-Irvine	\$121,608,539	54
U Kentucky	\$82,901,668	82
U Louisville	\$50,714,917	65

<i>Dental School</i>	Public/State Assisted? <sup>3</sup>	1st-Year Pre-Doc Enrollment <sup>3</sup>	Total Pre-Doc Enrollment <sup>3</sup>	# Specialty Programs <sup>4</sup>	Fed Funded Direct Grant \$ <sup>3</sup>
UTHSCSA	Yes	95	359	10	\$6,943,000
SUNY-Buffalo	Yes	86	340	9	\$3,575,300
U Iowa	Yes	78	298	10	\$3,600,785
UC-Los Angeles	Yes	88	347	10	\$9,825,801
U Florida	Yes	82	321	9	\$10,367,184

<i>Medical School</i> <sup>5</sup>	Total Students (Med & Grad)	# Full-time Faculty	# of House Staff	Student : Faculty Ratio	Total \$ NIH Grants
UTHSCSA	1,230	1,116	723	1.10:1	\$74,669,520
UTMB	1,197	926	644	1.29:1	\$112,835,768
U Florida	834	1,216	879	0.69:1	\$95,551,166
MUSC	855	980	493	0.91:1	\$102,092,819
Ohio State	1,254	1,966	601	0.64:1	\$106,747,724
UTHSCH	1,038	733	818	1.42:1	\$79,529,114

<i>Nursing School</i> <sup>6</sup>	Total Students	Total Degrees Conferred			# Full-time Faculty	Total \$ NIH Grants	Practice Plan Revenue
		BSN	MSN	PhD			
UTHSCSA	834	189	66	4	64	\$1,121,527	\$368,512
U North Carolina	641	220	55	6	111	\$6,405,517	\$106,044
U Florida	711	186	118	6	58	\$1,296,403	\$921,837
U Kentucky	575	110	40	8	* 53.2	\$1,230,000	\$719,400
Ohio State	986	194	75	7	** 82	\$765,101	NA
UTHSCH	773	2-1	1-4	8	62	\$1,265,881	\$3,007,148

<sup>1</sup> 2007 data. Source: Institutional Profile Survey Report, Association of Schools of Allied Health Professions.

<sup>2</sup> 2007 data. Source: NIH awards by institution.

<sup>3</sup> 2007 data. Source: ADA Predoctoral Survey.

<sup>4</sup> 2007 data. Source: ADA Advanced Education Survey.

<sup>5</sup> 2006 data. Source: AAMC.

<sup>6</sup> 2006 data. Source: personal communication.

\* Includes faculty appointed at 75% FTE or greater, which is the definition of full-time at UTHSCSA, and includes part-time faculty equivalent to full-time faculty FTE.

\*\* Includes faculty appointed at 75% FTE or greater which is the definition of full time at our institution.



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# THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS M. D. ANDERSON CANCER CENTER ACCOUNTABILITY PROFILE

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## 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 for the second year in a row according to *U.S. News & World Report's* "America's Best Hospitals 2008." UTMDA has ranked as one of the top two cancer hospitals since the magazine began its survey in 1990.
- Treatment for almost 729,000 cancer patients since 1944.
- Eighty-two doctors listed in Castle Connolly's "America's Top Doctors" for Cancer (4th Ed.)
- 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 UTMDA.

With a grant from The University of Texas System's Graduate Program Initiative, UTMDA will launch a new one-of-a-kind Graduate Program in Cancer Metastasis Research: Bench to Bedside, which will focus on how cancer spreads throughout the body. The program will be offered through the joint UTMDA-UTHSCH Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences.

Patient Care. UTMDA will provide care for more than 89,000 people with cancer in 2008, including more than 29,000 new patients. In FY 2008, more than 12,000 patients participated in UTMDA's therapeutic clinical research, the largest program in the U.S.

Research. Research at UTMDA helps rapidly translate knowledge from the laboratory into clinical care. In FY 2008, UTMDA had almost \$489 million in research expenditures, including \$195 million from federal and \$149 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 14 percent from FY 2003 to FY 2007.

## STUDENT ACCESS AND OUTCOMES

**Enrollment** UT M. D. Anderson enrolls only undergraduates (students in the joint graduate programs are reflected in UTHSC-Houston's graduate enrollment), and the numbers have increased every year since 2004. With 203 undergraduates enrolled in fall 2008, an 190 percent increase over 2004, UTMDA is moving towards its 2010 *Closing the Gaps* enrollment goal of 336.

**Student Diversity** From 2004, the proportion of female undergraduates at UT M. D. Anderson decreased by more than two percentage points but remains above 63 percent. A nearly 23 point decline in the proportion of White students and a four point decline in the proportion of Unknown were offset by increases in all other categories, most notably an increase of more than five points in African-American students (almost 13% in 2008) and Hispanic students (over 18%). The proportion of Asian-American students has increased by almost 12 points over 2004 to more than 27 percent. For 2008, International students increased by 3 points over 2004 to just under 6 percent; however, International students represented more than 11 percent of all students in 2007.

UTMDA is making good progress towards its enrollment targets for Hispanics. In fall 2008, 37 Hispanic students were enrolled; the 2010 target is 41. Even with recent successes, there is more work to do to increase the number of African-American students and meet the 2010 target of 50. In fall 2008, 26 African-American students enrolled in UTMDA undergraduate programs.

### Undergraduates

	Fall	2004	2008
Total		70	203
% Female		65.7%	63.5%
White		57.1%	34.5%
African-Am.		7.1%	12.8%
Hispanic		12.9%	18.2%
Asian-Am.		15.7%	27.6%
International		2.9%	5.9%
Unknown		4.3%	0.0%

### Degrees

	AY	03-04	07-08
Baccalaureate		30	96
Bacc. level certificate		45	14

**Student Outcomes** UT M. D. Anderson awards a relatively small number of degrees and certificates (110 in 2007-08), all at the baccalaureate level. This was a 47 percent increase over 2003-04. In 2008, 64 percent of these undergraduate degrees were awarded to women, a three point decline from 2004. Just over 38 percent of degrees were awarded to White students, a nearly 20-point decrease over 2004. The proportion of awards to African-American students increased by four points; one third of degrees awarded went to Asian-American students, an increase of 13 points.

Although UTMDA confers very few undergraduate certificates or degrees, 85 percent of undergraduates from FY 2007 were either employed in the state by the fourth quarter or enrolled in the fall in a graduate program in the state. The proportion does not reflect the graduates that are recruited for employment or graduate work out-of-state.

## FACULTY, RESEARCH, AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

**Faculty** From fall 2004 to fall 2008, UTMDA increased tenured/tenure-track faculty by 21 (3.6%). However the number of other professional faculty has increased by 83 percent.

The proportion of females increased by almost two points among tenured faculty and by more than three points among tenure-track faculty; however the proportion of female other professional faculty declined by more than two points. The proportion of White faculty declined by 3.5 points at the tenured level, remained relatively flat at the tenure-track level, and increased by more than three points among other professional faculty. The proportion of African American faculty remained flat at the tenured and

### Faculty Headcount

	Fall	2004	2008
Total		1,190	1,714
Tenured		389	432
% Female		21.1%	22.9%
White		74.8%	71.3%
African-Am.		1.0%	0.7%
Hispanic		4.4%	5.8%
Asian-Am.		18.5%	22.0%
International		1.3%	0.2%
Tenure-Track		196	174
% Female		30.1%	33.3%
White		55.1%	54.6%
African-Am.		1.0%	2.3%
Hispanic		4.1%	2.9%
Asian-Am.		29.1%	29.9%
International		10.7%	10.3%
Other Prof I		605	1,108
% Female		40.8%	38.6%
White		45.6%	49.0%
African-Am.		3.5%	3.3%
Hispanic		4.5%	4.4%
Asian-Am.		35.4%	29.7%
International		11.1%	12.3%

other professional levels, although there was a slight increase at the tenure-track level. The proportion of Hispanic faculty increased slightly among tenured faculty but fell among tenure-track faculty and remained flat at the other professional level. Asian-American faculty made the largest gains at the tenured level.

The reputation of programs and the institution as a whole have aided in faculty recruitment. In the 2008 edition of "America's Best Hospitals" by *U.S. News & World Report*, UTMDA was ranked the number one cancer hospital in the country for the second year in a row.

*Research* In FY 2008, 445 of 616 tenured/tenure-track faculty (72%) at UT M. D. Anderson were principle investigators on 2,199 extramural grants. Thirty percent of non-tenured research faculty held grants, the highest percentage in five years.

UTMDA's total research expenditures for FY 2008 were \$489 million, a 56 percent increase over FY 2004. In 2008, of the six UT health institutions, the cancer center had the highest proportion of research funding provided by the state (30.6%) and the lowest proportion from federal sources (39.9%). By comparison, in 2004, state funding made up 29 percent while federal funding was 48 percent of total research expenditures. The drop in the proportion from federal dollars came because funding from private and local sources nearly doubled from 2004 to 2008. However, federal research funding is still the largest source of research expenditures, and has increased 30 percent since 2004.

Grants from the NIH made up 80 percent (\$152 million) of UTMDA's federal funding in FY 2007. M. D. Anderson's NIH funding increased by 15 percent from 2003 to 2007. This is especially impressive given that during this same period awards to medical schools and higher education institutions increased by just 3 percent and overall NIH awards declined by 3 percent. As part of the funding from the NIH, UTMDA received 261 grants worth \$116 million from the National Cancer Institute in FY 2007, the highest number and dollar amount of its peers.

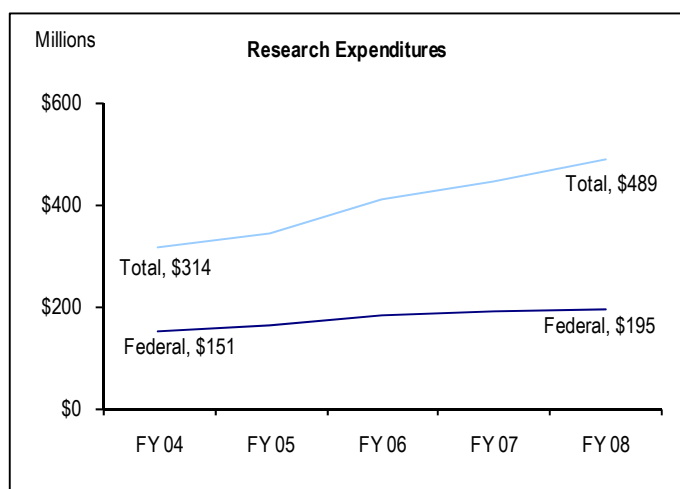
In the 2009 publication of "The Top American Research Universities," UTMDA had one measure ranked in the top 25 (postdoctoral appointments, 24th) and two in the top 26-50 (total research, 26th; annual giving, 40th). In the 2008 "Academic Ranking of World Universities" by Shanghai Jiao Tong University, UTMDA ranked 21st in clinical medicine and pharmacy.

The growth of research expenditures at UTMDA has outpaced the growth of tenured/tenure-track faculty. The ratio of research expenditures to FTE tenured/tenure-track faculty has increased by 42 percent since FY 2004 to \$793,271, indicating a research active and productive faculty.

UTMDA's \$445 million in FY 2007 total research expenditures and \$191 million in federal research expenditures were ranked 26th and 54th respectively according to the National Science Foundation. The NSF also ranked UTMDA highly for R&D in the life sciences: 15th for total R&D in the life sciences and 38th for federal R&D. Postdoctoral appointees are critical to successful research; UTMDA ranked 25th in terms of the number of postdoctoral appointees for FY 2006.

#### Faculty Research

	03-04	07-08	Change
# grants to T/TT faculty	743	2,199	196.0%
# T/TT holding grants	344	445	29.4%
% T/TT faculty holding grants	61.1%	72.2%	11.1
# NT research faculty holding grants	47	96	104.3%
% NT research faculty holding grants	17.9%	29.6%	11.7
Research \$ per T/TT faculty	\$557,578	\$793,271	42.3%



## NIH Funding for UTMDA Peers

	2003	2006		2007		% change 2003-2007	% change 2006-2007	
		total	medical only	total	medical only	total	total	medical only
Duke Univ (Cancer Center) <sup>1</sup>	\$345,801,850	\$430,785,002	\$231,179	\$385,692,132	\$754,520	11.54%	-10.47%	226.38%
Fred Hutchinson Cancer Rsrch Ctr	\$207,445,617	\$251,416,555	\$251,416,555	\$219,263,139	\$219,263,139	5.70%	-12.79%	-12.79%
Roswell Park	\$36,751,783	\$41,843,194	\$41,843,194	\$39,537,342	\$39,537,342	7.58%	-5.51%	-5.51%
Dana Farber	\$122,156,514	\$128,419,388	\$128,419,388	\$132,810,698	\$132,810,698	8.72%	3.42%	3.42%
Sloan-Kettering Inst for Ccr Rsrch	\$88,768,637	\$105,049,210	\$105,049,210	\$110,782,087	\$110,782,087	24.80%	5.46%	5.46%
UT M. D. Anderson	\$132,630,586	\$154,460,521	\$154,460,521	\$152,367,991	\$152,367,991	14.88%	-1.35%	-1.35%

NOTE: 2006: medical only for UTMDA, peers includes unnamed; hospitals; organized research units; schools of public health; and university-wide

2007: medical only for UTMDA, peers includes unnamed; hospitals; and organized research units

1) Duke University School of Medicine received \$343,872,781 in 2007 and \$388,462,784 in 2006

For 2007-08, UTMDA had 711,795 square feet of space for research, not including clinical trials. This was 1,150 square feet per tenured/tenure-track faculty and 422 square feet each for all faculty ranks. The institution's faculty, students, and postdocs conduct \$687 of research expenditures (including clinical trials) per square foot of research space.

**Technology Transfer** New invention disclosures, patents issued, licenses and options executed, and gross revenue from intellectual property increased significantly from 2004 to 2008, demonstrating the productivity of UTMDA's technology transfer enterprise.

UTMDA's Office of Technology Development has had a \$8.1 million return on investment, which is 4.3 times the expense, and is a leading program for Proof-of-Principle and early stage academic development gap funding program in the nation.

### Technology Transfer

	FY	2004	2008	% Change
New Invention Disclosures		115	153	33.0%
U.S. Patents Issued		19	26	36.8%
Licenses & Options Executed		33	36	9.1%
Start-Up Companies Formed		2	2	0.0%
Gross Revenue from IP		\$6.1 M	\$8.9 M	46.2%

## HEALTH CARE

Residents in UT M. D. Anderson's accredited programs provide a significant portion of health care services. In 2007, the campus had 23 resident programs and 119 residents. The most popular resident programs are radiation oncology and selective pathology. 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.

UTMDA increased clinical and hospital care provided by faculty. Outpatient visits increased significantly. Gross patient charges and net patient revenues per FTE clinical faculty were up by nearly one third.

### Clinical and Hospital Care by UTMDA Faculty

	FY 03	FY 07	% Change
SO Hospital Admissions	19,430	21,831	12.4%
SO&A Hospital Days	146,673	163,007	11.1%
Outpatient Visits in SO&A Facilities	537,822	939,500	74.7%
Charity Care in SO&A Facilities (faculty charges)	\$43 M	\$28 M	-35.3%
Charity Care at UTMDA hospitals (facilities charges)	\$144 M	\$168 M	16.4%
Gross Patient Charges per FTE Clinical Faculty	\$1,150,130	\$1,515,257	31.7%
Net Patient Revenues per FTE Clinical Faculty	\$427,927	\$546,685	27.8%

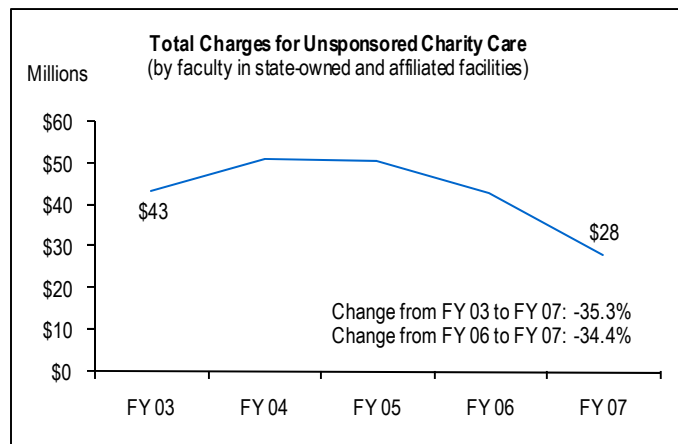
Notes: SO = State-Owned SO&A = State-Owned & Affiliated

Compared to its peers, UTMDA is in the top half for hospital admissions and outpatient visits. UTMDA has 1,064 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 2007, UTMDA had \$28 million in unsponsored charity care charges, continuing a three-year downward trend. Charges declined more than 35 percent from FY 2003 and 34 percent from FY 2006. It was a decline of more than 45 percent from the peak in FY 2004.

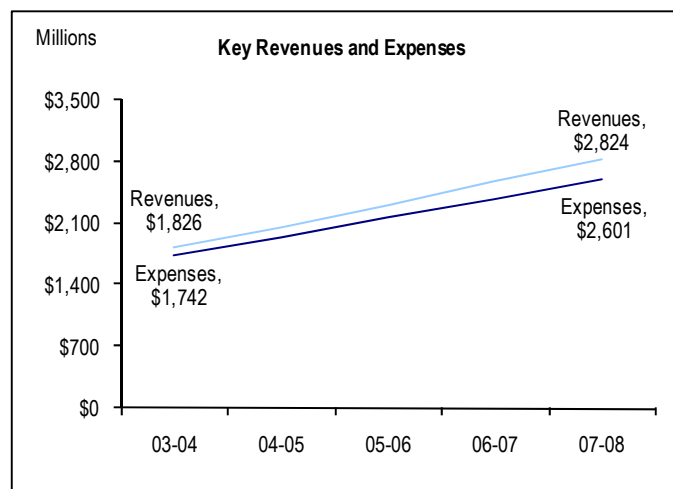
Ninety-two percent of patients would recommend UTMDA to their friends and family for cancer care. The overall rating of care for inpatient and outpatient satisfaction was 89 percent, a decrease of two points from FY 2007.



## RESOURCES, EFFICIENCY, AND PRODUCTIVITY

UTMDA's revenues, the highest of its peers, have increased by 55 percent to \$2.8 billion since FY 2004. The largest percent increases were in gifts, which more than tripled (\$33 M to \$110 M); tuition and fees, which more than doubled (\$0.2 M to \$0.6 M); and hospitals, which increased by two-thirds (\$1.1 B to \$1.9 B). Sales and services of hospitals and gifts were also the categories with the two largest dollar amount increases. The proportion of state appropriations as part of all revenue has declined from 8.1 to 5.9 percent. Revenues from hospitals as a portion of total revenue has increased from 62.2 to 67.0 percent.

Expenses have increased more slowly by 49 percent to \$2.6 billion. The largest percent increases were in scholarships and fellowships, which more than quadrupled (\$0.1 M to \$0.7 M); public service, which more than doubled (\$5 M to \$12 M); and depreciation, which almost doubled (\$106 M to \$210 M). The largest dollar increases came from hospitals and clinics (increased by \$401 M) and research (increased by \$157 M). Hospitals and clinics are the largest share of expenses (55%), followed by research (16%) and institutional support and physical plant (14%).



Although administrative costs have risen by 29 percent since FY 2004, these costs as a percent of total expenditures have decreased from 8.3 percent to 7.2 percent. Energy use at UTMDA has declined by 2 percent since 1998 and by 8 percent since 2003.

*Philanthropy* From FY 2004 to FY 2008 gifts from individuals, corporations, and others declined. However, gifts from foundations more than doubled, driving an overall gain of 8.5 percent. This was still a 26 point decline from the high in FY 2007. The cancer center ranked 41st nationally in FY 2008 for gifts from foundations.

UTMDA's strong endowments are a cornerstone of financial stability for the campus, especially when state and federal funding fluctuate. As of August 31, 2008, the value of endowments was \$630 million, a 76 percent increase since August 31, 2004.

### Donor Support (thousands)

	FY 2004	2008	% Change
Individuals	\$54,629	\$46,390	-15.1%
Foundations	\$21,564	\$44,031	104.2%
Corporate	\$11,475	\$10,926	-4.8%
Others	\$9,259	\$3,780	-59.2%
Total	\$96,927	\$105,127	8.5%

### 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 Hutchinson Cancer Center	Roswell Park Cancer Institute
# NCI Grants	261	119	141	130	143	86
\$ NCI Grants (millions)	\$116.4	\$77.6	\$78.9	\$56.5	\$93.9	\$36.1
# NIH Grants	347	212	225	759	261	96
\$ NIH Grants (millions)	\$152.4	\$132.8	\$110.8	\$385.7	\$219.3	\$39.5
# SPOREs	9	4	2	1	2	--
Hospital Admissions	22,257	984	21,868	61,827	* 53,785	4,539
Outpatient Visits	922,985	144,736	443,831	921,018	** 1,136,569	168,845
# Therapeutic Clinical Protocols	1,064	714	487	250	*** 253	268
Total Revenue	\$2.7 billion	\$666 million	\$2.0 billion	\$1.9 billion	\$356 million	\$484 million
Designated Comprehensive Cancer Center	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: All statistics are for 2007

† Duke research statistics represent awards to Duke University. Duke clinical and financial statistics represent activity for Duke University Health System.

\* Patient care takes place through the Seattle Cancer Care Alliance (SCCA). This unique collaboration combines the clinical and research strengths of three world-class medical institutions—the Hutchinson Center, UW Medicine, and Seattle Children's Hospital and Regional Medical Center—to bring the latest treatments to patients with most forms of cancer. Admissions are for all activity.

\*\* Outpatient care occurs at SCCA's flagship clinic located on the Hutchinson Center's campus. SCCA physicians serve children who require hospitalization at Children's and adults who require hospitalization at UW Medicine. Visits are for all activity.

\*\*\* 77 at UW Medicine, 57 at Seattle Children's, and 19 at the Hutchinson Center

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# THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER AT TYLER ACCOUNTABILITY PROFILE

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## 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.
- In 2005, the Texas Legislature granted degree granting authority to UTHSCT. UTHSCT is currently developing its School of Health Professions. With funding assistance from the Legislature, UTHSCT plans to begin offering degrees by 2012. The UTHSCT degree programs will help develop a stronger health care workforce in East Texas that will meet current staffing needs in the region's health care market.
- UTHSCT has an accredited Family Medicine Residency Program that has produced doctors since 1988. The success of that program may be measured by the fact that eighty percent of the graduates of the UTHSCT Family Medicine Residency Program currently practice in Texas.

Education. Although UT HSC-Tyler does not currently grant degrees, it does provide 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 more than 20 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 154,000 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 \$13.7 million for FY 2008.

## STUDENT SUCCESS

Although UT HSC-Tyler does not currently 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 more than 20 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* From fall 2004 to fall 2008, the number of faculty declined by 21 (19.6%). Fewer than 63 percent of faculty were White in 2008, down from three-quarters in 2004. The proportion of Asian-American faculty increased by more than eight points to 27.9 percent. Proportions of African-American and Hispanic faculty also increased to 2.3 and 5.8 percent respectively. The proportion of female faculty declined more than four points to 24.4 percent.

*Research* In FY 2008, 28 of 33 FTE faculty (85%) at UT HSC-Tyler were principle investigators on 58 extramural grants. The number of grants, the number of faculty holding grants, and the proportion of faculty holding grants have all increased since FY 2004. UT HSC-Tyler's total research expenditures for FY 2008 were \$13.7 million, a 34 percent increase over FY 2004. This total included more than \$6.4 million in federal research funding, a 38 percent increase over FY 2004.

Federal dollars made up 47 percent of UTHSCT's research expenditures for FY 2008 and were the largest single source of research expenditures for UTHSCT. Grants from the NIH made up more than 87 percent (\$5.6 million) of that federal funding.

In 2007-08, UT HSC-Tyler had 52,812 square feet of space for research, not including clinical trials. This is 562 square feet per faculty member; faculty conduct \$259 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 five new invention disclosures, one patent issued, and \$90 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.

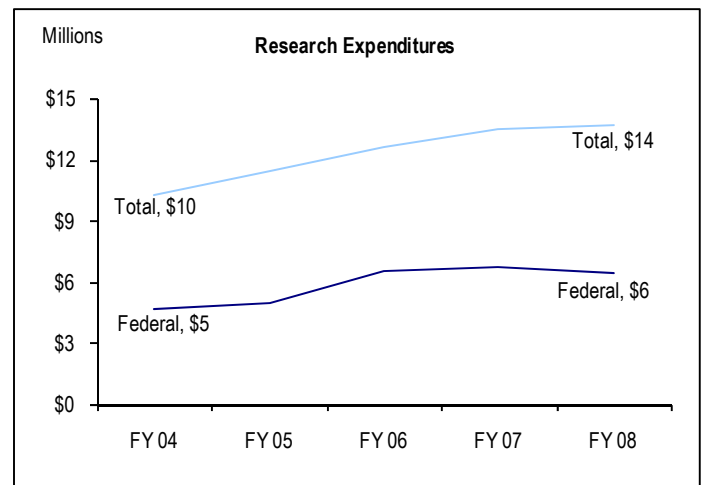
### Faculty Headcount

	Fall 2004	2008
Total	107	86
Other Prof'l	107	86
% Female	29.0%	24.4%
White	74.8%	62.8%
African-Am.	1.9%	2.3%
Hispanic	3.7%	5.8%
Asian-Am.	19.6%	27.9%

UTHCT does not have Tenured or Tenure-Track faculty

### Faculty Research

	03-04	07-08	Change
# grants	37	58	56.8%
# NT research faculty holding grants	23	28	21.7%
% NT research faculty holding grants	71.9%	84.8%	13.0



## HEALTH CARE

With more than 20 outpatient clinics, a hospital, and an Emergency Care Center, faculty at UT HSC-Tyler handled 154,397 outpatient visits and more than 2,512 hospital admissions and 12,941 hospital days in FY 2007. The number of hospital days dropped by more than half and the number of hospital admissions declined by one third. This has led to a drop in gross patient charges (-31%) and net patient revenues (-15%).

In 2007-08, 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-one percent of the more than 190,000 people – and around 30 percent of the African-American and Hispanic population – in the Tyler area were uninsured. In FY 2007, UT HSC-Tyler had less than \$1 million in unsponsored charity care charges, an 87 percent decline since FY 2003.

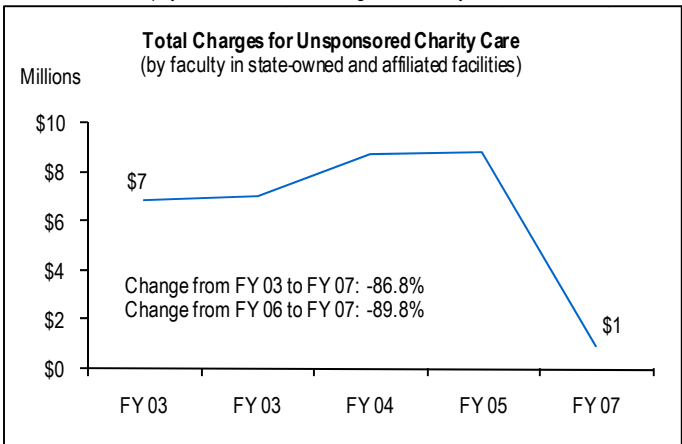
After making significant changes to processes and structures within each area to address customer satisfaction issues, UTHSCT's patient satisfaction increased in all three services during FY 2008: inpatient (88.5), ER (90.5), and medical practice (88.0).

### Clinical and Hospital Care by UTHSCT Faculty

	FY 03	FY 07	% Change
SO Hospital Admissions	3,765	2,512	-33.3%
SO&A Hospital Days	26,942	12,941	-52.0%
Outpatient Visits in SO&A Facilities	119,515	154,397	29.2%
Charity Care in SO&A Facilities <sup>1</sup>	\$7 M	\$1 M	-86.8%
Charity Care at UTHSCT hospitals	\$14 M	\$19 M	33.6%
Gross Patient Charges per FTE			
Clinical Faculty	\$481,916	\$334,328	-30.6%
Net Patient Revenues per FTE			
Clinical Faculty	\$162,839	\$138,736	-14.8%

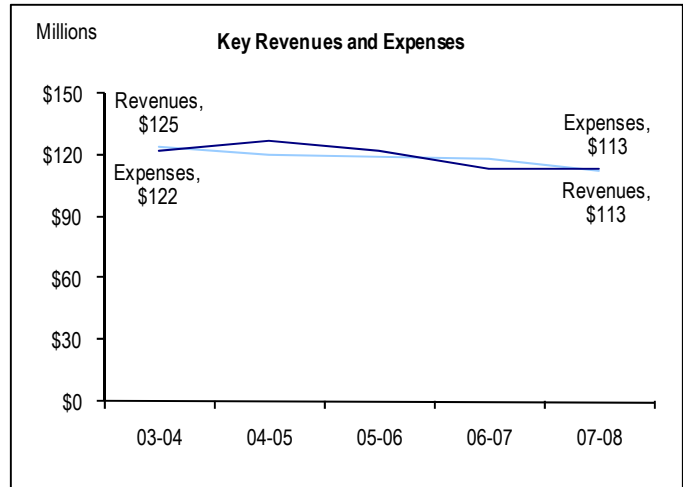
Notes: SO = State-Owned SO&A = State-Owned & Affiliated

<sup>1</sup>The overall decline in the amount of unsponsored charity care by faculty reported in FY 06-07 is the result of physician UPL payments which offset the amount of unsponsored charity care. The payments received in FY 06-07 included one-time payment for services dating back to May 1, 2004.



## RESOURCES, EFFICIENCY, AND PRODUCTIVITY

UT HSC-Tyler's revenues have declined by 9 percent since FY 2004, from \$124.5 million to \$113.0 million. This trend was led by declines in revenues from sales and services of hospitals (-19%) and physician fees (-21%). There was an 80 percent increase in state appropriations. Expenses related to hospitals and clinics (59% of all expenses for UTHSCT) have declined 21 percent, resulting in a 7.5 percent decline in total expenses despite increasing expenses in other areas.



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 less than 1 percent since FY 2004, and the proportion of total expenses has increased by half a point to 7.6 percent. The FY 2008 administrative costs were down more than 11 percent from FY 2007, and the proportion of the budget declined by almost a full point. UTHSCT's 2007 energy use increased by 35 percent since 1998 and by 25 percent since 2003.

*Philanthropy* Despite increases to five-year highs in gifts from foundations, corporations, and others, UTHSCT's donor support was down more than 10 percent because of a 39 percent decline in gifts from individuals. Gifts from individuals made up half of all donor support in FY 2008.

The value of UTHSCT's endowment has increased by one third. As of August 31, 2008, the value of the endowment was \$42.1 million.

### Donor Support (thousands)

	FY	2004	2008	% Change
Individuals		\$1,787	\$1,096	-38.7%
Foundations		\$559	\$767	37.2%
Corporate		\$83	\$173	108.4%
Others		\$23	\$155	573.9%
Total		\$2,452	\$2,191	-10.6%

**UT HSC-Tyler Peer Comparison**

	UT HSC-Tyler	Broadlawn Med Ctr, Des Moines, IA	LSU HCSD-Univ Med Ctr, Lafayette, LA	Nashville Gen Hosp at Meharry, Nashville, TN	Natividad Med Ctr, Salinas, CA
Staffed Beds	116	89	114	117	137
Discharges	2,914	3,828	5,821	5,154	7,416
Inpatient Days	14,822	17,129	31,966	23,658	31,067
Emergency Dept.	11,242	28,027	41,569	31,130	28,970
Emergency Dept. % of Total	12%	23%	25%	43%	21%
All Other Outpatient #	85,636	91,309	122,539	42,006	106,116
All Other Outpatient %	88%	77%	75%	85%	79%
<b>Discharges by Payer Source</b>					
Medicare - #	1,589	671	598	652	928
Medicare - %	55%	18%	10%	13%	13%
Medicaid - #	326	918	1,900	2,252	4,475
Medicaid - %	11%	24%	33%	44%	60%
Commercial - #	517	598	236	842	1,065
Commercial - %	18%	16%	4%	16%	14%
Uninsured - #	482	1,643	2,784	1,244	728
Uninsured - %	17%	43%	48%	24%	10%
Other - #	0	0	303	164	220
Other - %	0%	0%	5%	3%	3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,914</b>	<b>3,830</b>	<b>5,821</b>	<b>5,154</b>	<b>7,416</b>
<b>Gross Charges by Payer Source</b>					
Medicare - \$	\$80,347,934	\$12,206,320	\$17,789,745	\$18,169,635	\$49,536,527
Medicare - %	51%	12%	14%	13%	17%
Medicaid - \$	\$18,992,395	\$21,626,776	\$38,662,933	\$48,069,143	\$150,598,395
Medicaid - %	12%	22%	30%	35%	51%
Commercial - \$	\$33,126,319	\$7,411,877	\$6,894,981	\$7,615,258	\$4,871,918
Commercial - %	21%	8%	5%	6%	17%
Uninsured - \$	\$22,596,314	\$56,959,031	\$65,357,831	\$45,212,776	\$34,844,385
Uninsured - %	14%	58%	51%	33%	12%
Other - \$	\$1,336,237	\$0	\$0	\$17,833,842	\$9,055,676
Other - %	1%	0%	0%	13%	3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$156,399,199</b>	<b>\$98,204,004</b>	<b>\$128,705,490</b>	<b>\$136,900,654</b>	<b>\$292,754,166</b>
<b>Net Revenues by Payer Source</b>					
Medicare - \$	\$17,517,397	\$7,247,515	\$8,854,691	\$8,622,197	\$11,605,249
Medicare - %	23%	9%	9%	14%	13%
Medicaid - \$	\$5,554,788	\$13,152,609	\$86,160,389	\$6,472,058	\$50,022,504
Medicaid - %	7%	16%	84%	10%	54%
Commercial - \$	\$13,034,316	\$2,912,239	\$2,336,975	\$2,954,926	\$18,261,379
Commercial - %	17%	4%	2%	5%	20%
Uninsured - \$	\$252,171	\$9,869,758	\$867,260	\$1,085,688	\$1,271,610
Uninsured - %	0%	12%	1%	2%	1%
Other - \$	\$418,835	\$0	\$0	\$6,326,912	\$1,003,572
Other - %	1%	0%	0%	10%	1%
State/Local Subs - \$	\$39,069,206	\$47,718,435	\$4,243,749	\$37,553,542	\$10,621,232
State/Local Subs - %	52%	59%	4%	60%	11%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$75,846,713</b>	<b>\$80,900,556</b>	<b>\$102,463,064</b>	<b>\$63,015,323</b>	<b>\$92,785,546</b>

Notes on residency programs and research at these institutions:  
 Broadlawn Medical Center: Family Medicine Residency Program; no research.  
 LSU – University Medical Center: Several Residency Programs, including Family Practice; no research.  
 Nashville General Hospital at Meharry: As an affiliated hospital, Nashville General is rounding site for Vanderbilt Medical Center’s surgical residents; no research.  
 Natividad Medical Center: Family Medicine Residency Program, no research.





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SOURCES AND DEFINITIONS FOR SECTION I

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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

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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 2007 was tracked back for ten years 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. 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 FY2007, 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 in the fall semester of the same academic year.	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 after graduation is a measure of how well UT System Academic institutions prepare students for the Texas workforce or graduate/professional school. In 2006-07, percentages represent baccalaureate graduates employed in Texas in the 4th quarter of the calendar year in which the program ends and/or enrolled in a Texas graduate or professional program in the fall semester of the next fiscal year. Previously, percentages were based on the percent employed and/or enrolled within 1 year after graduation. 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 and percent of undergraduates registered in a study abroad program.	THECB, Institute of International Education
Table I-21	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-22	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-21 for tenured/tenure track faculty.	THECB, CBM008 Faculty Report
Table I-23	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-24	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-25	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-26	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

Table	Definition	Source
Table I-27	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-28	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-29	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-30	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>THECB and Annual Financial Report, Exhibit B</p> <p>Grant information from UT System institutions</p> <p>Report of Awards – Advanced Program/Advanced Technology Programs (ATARP)</p>
Table I-31	<p>Shows the research activity at UT System health institutions using the same measures as Table I-30.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>See Table I-29</p> <p>Grant information from UT System institutions</p> <p>THECB and Annual Financial Report, Exhibit B, UT System Office of Business Affairs</p>
Table I-32	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-33	The number of postdoctoral fellows employed at UT System institutions is another measure of institutional research activity.	UT System academic institutions
Table I-34	The number of new prestigious faculty awards received by UT System faculty during the most recent academic year.	UT System institutions
Table I-35	The cumulative number of prestigious faculty awards received as of 08/31/08.	UT System institutions
Table I-36	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-37	Measures of technology transfer, defined in Table I-36, are summarized by institution.	THECB Technology Development and Transfer Survey
Table I-38	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

Definition	Source
Table I-39 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-40 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-41 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-42 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-43 Total System revenues and expenses are disaggregated by NACUBO categories and present revenue sources and expenses in current and inflation adjusted dollars. Due to the implementation of GASB Statement 45, <i>Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions</i> (OPEB) in 2008, the System reported \$422.7 million for the net OPEB obligation liability. GASB 45 requires accrual-based measurement and recognition of OPEB expenses, such as retiree medical and dental costs, over the employees' years of service, along with the related liability. Pursuant to GASB 45, the System has accrued the liability and is recognizing it over a 30 year period so that the increase in the liabilities does not occur all in one year. The System is not required to fund the OPEB liability; instead, the difference between the OPEB cost and the System's contributions to the plan will increase the unfunded actuarial accrued liability.	Annual Financial Report, Exhibit B
Table I-44 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-45 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-46 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-47 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-48 The top 20 institutions in the United States for total voluntary support for FY 2007 are shown as a benchmark for the donor support shown in Table I-47.	Council for Aid to Education VSE Report
Table I-49 The UT System Bond Ratings reflect the fiscal soundness of the UT System in FY 2004 and FY 2008.	UT System Office of Finance
Table I-50 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-51 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-52 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

SOURCES AND DEFINITIONS FOR SECTION I

	Definition	Source
Table I-53	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-54	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-55	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
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. Undergraduate enrollment includes post-baccalaureates for UT System and Texas public institutions.	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 2007 and seniors took the exam in spring 2008.	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 \$8 million, between \$11 and \$30 million and between \$85 and \$400 million dollars.	THECB, Survey of Research
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

**SOURCES AND DEFINITIONS FOR SECTION I**

Definition	Source
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-24 definition) from state appropriations and net tuition and fees is shown for six years, from FY 2003 to FY 2008. Net tuition and fees excludes funds allocated to auxiliary services.	Annual Financial Reports, Exhibit B
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 \$3.5 million, and between \$35 and \$120 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

**Abbreviations:**

AFR	Annual Financial Report, prepared by the U. T. System
AY	Academic Year, fall through following summer
CAE	Council for Aid to Education
CBM	Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board data report designation
CLA	Collegiate Learning Assessment
E&G	Educational and General Funds
FTE	Full-Time Equivalent
FTFT	First-time, Full-time Student
FY	Fiscal Year, 9/1 to 8/31 of given year
LBB	Legislative Budget Board
NSSE	National Survey of Student Engagement
R&D	Research and Development
SCH	Semester credit hour
TASP	Texas Academic Skills Program
TEA	Texas Education Agency
THECB	Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board
T/TT	Tenure/tenure-track



