


THE UNIVERSITY of TEXAS SYSTEM

*Nine Universities. Six Health Institutions. Unlimited Possibilities.*

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ACCOUNTABILITY AND  
PERFORMANCE REPORT

2009–10

The seal of the University of Texas System is a large, faint watermark in the bottom left corner. It features a central five-pointed star surrounded by a laurel wreath. Above the star is an open book. The words "UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS" are written in a circular path around the star, and "1827" is at the bottom. The seal is rendered in a dark blue color.

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

The Office of Strategic Initiatives would like to acknowledge the shared authorship and extensive collaboration this report depends on: Dr. Pedro Reyes, Office of Academic Affairs; Pat Francis, Office of Health Affairs; Dana Malone and Leslie Ragland in the Office of the Controller; as well as contributors from the Offices of External Relations, Facilities Planning and Construction, Finance, and the UT TeleCampus. Equally important are the data and analytical and editorial suggestions that the fifteen UT System campus accountability liaisons and their colleagues provided.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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### INTRODUCTION

The UT System has published a comprehensive annual accountability and performance report since 2004. 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 strategic indicators.
- 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 framework, 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.html](http://www.utsystem.edu/news/FastFacts.html)). For detailed information, refer to the *Facts & Trends* report ([www.utsystem.edu/isp/factstrends.htm](http://www.utsystem.edu/isp/factstrends.htm)). For additional information about the UT System's accountability efforts, visit the website at [www.utsystem.edu/osm/accountability](http://www.utsystem.edu/osm/accountability).

We welcome responses to this framework; contact the Office of Strategic Initiatives at (512) 499-4473 or via email ([pbales@utsystem.edu](mailto:pbales@utsystem.edu) or [tnorman@utsystem.edu](mailto:tnorman@utsystem.edu)).

## 2009-10 ACCOUNTABILITY TRENDS HIGHLIGHTS

### STUDENT ACCESS, SUCCESS, AND OUTCOMES

#### Preparation and Cost of Attendance

- Entering students are well prepared for college. Almost one third of entering freshmen at UT institutions graduated in the top 10% of their high school class. In 2009, the average SAT scores of entering students at five UT campuses exceeded state and national averages. From 2005 to 2009, average GRE scores increased at five campuses and GMAT scores increased at six of eight campuses.
- Attending college remains affordable due to increases in financial aid. In 2009, UT System institutions made financial aid awards totaling \$1.0 billion, significantly above the \$738.9 million in 2005. Most of the increase came from institutions, which provided 31% of grants and scholarship aid in 2009, compared with 28% in 2005.
- Controlling cost of attendance. The average net academic cost for full-time students receiving need-based aid was \$1,569 in 2008-09 at UT System academic institutions. The average discount on the academic cost for students receiving need-based aid was 79.0% in 2008-09. The average discount for all students was 35.3%.

#### Enrollment

- Continued enrollment growth. From 2005 to 2009, the UT System has continued to fulfill its *Closing the Gaps* goals through moderate increases in enrollments. Total enrollment increased by 8.8%, from 185,816 to 202,240. The UT System served 33.7% of the state's students enrolled in academic institutions and 65.7% among all health-related institutions.
- Increasing diversity. UT System students have become increasingly diverse. In 2009, the proportion of White and Hispanic students was nearly equal (37.1% and 38.8%). Compared to the Texas graduating high school class of 2008, 44.6% of first-time students were Hispanic compared to 37.5% of HS graduates. The proportion of first-time students who were African-American increased from 4.9% to 6.3% over the past five years, but was less than the 13.4% among most recent high school graduates.

#### Student Outcomes

- Persistence. From 2004 to 2008, first-year persistence rates increased on five campuses. Four-year graduation rates also increased on all but two campuses. At UT Austin, over half (52.1%) of students entering in 2004 graduated in four years, compared to 44.8% of students entering in 2000.
- Six-year graduation rates. This key indicator increased on five campuses, UT Austin, UT Dallas, UT El Paso, UT Pan American, and UT Permian Basin. UT Pan American has exceeded its 2010 target by one percentage point.
- 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 on seven campuses to between 58% and 66%, reaching 77% at UT Dallas and 87% at UT Austin.
- Graduation success. Six universities increased their 6-year combined graduation rates, which include students graduating within six years from the same institution or from any Texas institution. 4-year graduation rates only include students graduating from the same institution.
- Outcomes of community college transfers. The graduation rate of community college transfer students increased at four UT System academic institutions. At UT Pan American, it grew by over 12 points to 62.7%.

- 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 enrollment. While undergraduate enrollment grew by 8.0% at academic institutions, the number of degrees awarded increased by 17.7%, to 27,256; 34.3% of the state total. At health institutions, undergraduate enrollment increased 19.7%, and the number of degrees conferred increased by 19.8%, to 1,022; 64.1% 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 6.1 points, respectively. Several UT institutions ranked first nationally in the number of baccalaureate degrees awarded to Hispanic students in the following areas: law (UT Austin); education (UT El Paso); architecture and biological/ biomedical sciences (UT San Antonio); dentistry and medical (UT Health Science Center – San Antonio). UT San Antonio also ranked first nationally in the number of master's degrees awarded to Hispanic students in the area of mathematics.
- 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 over 90% in teaching, pharmacy, dentistry and medicine. The pass rate in 2008 was 100% at: UT Austin and UT Dallas in teaching, UT Health Science Center-Houston in health professions, 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 2008-09 show that for the majority of campuses, seniors performed at expected or above expected levels on the CLA performance and writing tasks. Overall, freshmen scored at expected or higher on both task types at seven of eight campuses. The absolute level of difference between freshman and senior performance at UT Austin and UT Dallas exceeded the national averages.
- Students are satisfied with their college experience. Results of the National Survey of Student Engagement show that on eight campuses, 80% or more of senior respondents said they were satisfied with their educational experience. Across all campuses, more freshmen rated academic advising as good or excellent in 2009 than in 2005, as did seniors at seven institutions. On six campuses, more freshmen and seniors said they would be likely to attend again in 2009 compared with 2005.
- 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 2009.
- Graduates are prepared for careers and advanced degrees. In 2008, over 80% of baccalaureate graduates at most UT System academic institutions were employed or attending a graduate or professional school in Texas. Over 90% of nursing graduates were employed in Texas.

## FACULTY AND INSTRUCTION

- Investments in faculty result in increased productivity. From 2005 to 2009, the number of tenure and tenure-track faculty at UT System institutions increased 5.1%, to 7,688. These increases contributed to higher institutional productivity as enrollment grew by 8.8%, the number of degrees awarded increased by 13.6%, and research expenditures increased by 33.4%.
- With the increase in faculty, student/faculty ratios improved at five academic institutions. From fall 2005 to 2009, student faculty ratios decreased at UT Austin (from 19:1 to 17:1), UT Dallas (from 21:1 to 19:1), UT Permian Basin (from 18:1 to 16:1), UT San Antonio (from 25:1 to 24:1), and UT Tyler (from 17:1 to 16:1). The proportion of lower division semester hours taught by tenure and tenure-track faculty decreased at most institutions in 2009.
- Distance education enrollments and degrees are increasing. From 2005 to 2009, the number of students enrolled in at least one course through the UT TeleCampus increased by 70.3%, to 11,574. And, UT TeleCampus graduate course completion rates have remained around 90% for the past five years.

## RESEARCH

- Research competitiveness and productivity increased. From 2005 to 2009, as competition for research funding increased nationally, total research expenditures at the UT System increased by 33.4%, from \$1.7 billion to \$2.3 billion. Most of these funds, \$1.3 billion, come from federal sources. The health institutions generated approximately two-thirds of these expenditures, but the academic institutions increased by a larger amount in total (36.0%) and federal (27.8%) expenditures.
- Successful competition for federal funding. The rate of increase in federal funding exceeded 40% between FY 2005 and FY 2009 at UT Arlington, UT Pan American, UT San Antonio, and UT Tyler. Additionally, the number of tenure/tenure track faculty holding grants increased at seven academic institutions and four 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 2008-09, individual UT System faculty won prestigious awards from the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, American Academy of Nursing, National Academy of Sciences, Institute of Medicine, and more. Cumulatively, UT System faculty hold 7 Nobel Prizes, 38 members of the National Academy of Sciences, 46 members of the American Academy of Nursing, 51 members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 49 members of the National Academy of Engineering, and 37 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 which 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 \$159 million in Texas Emerging Technology Funds, 58% of the total state awards.

## HEALTH CARE

- Training future health professionals. In 2009, UT System academic and health institutions awarded 2,952 undergraduate and 2,737 graduate/professional health-related certificates and degrees. Among these, 2,197 were undergraduate and graduate degrees in nursing. Altogether, UT System health institutions awarded over two-thirds of all health-related degrees from public institutions in Texas.
- Increasing diversity in health professions. Two UT System institutions are in the top five nationally in undergraduate degrees, and three are in the top 20 of master's degrees awarded to Hispanic students.
- Improving health in Texas. In 2008, UT System health faculty were responsible for 5.2 million outpatient visits and 1.5 million hospital days. Health care provided to the uninsured and underinsured totaled \$1.4 billion, an increase of 9% from 2004. Total patient care revenue at UT System health institutions increased from \$2.21 billion to \$3.58 billion over the past five years.
- Patients' satisfaction with health services. Ninety-eight percent of UTMB - Galveston patients were satisfied with the emergency room, up almost 90% from 2008. Ninety-two percent of UT Health Science Center-Houston's UT Health Services/School of Nursing patients expressed satisfaction with their overall treatment. At the UT Health Science Center-San Antonio School of Medicine, more than 90% of patients would recommend the clinics to others. And, at UT Health Science Center-Tyler, medical practice satisfaction increased 0.5 points, to 88.6% from 2008 to 2009.

## OPERATIONS EFFICIENCY AND PRODUCTIVITY

### Revenues and Expenditures

- The balance in key sources of revenue is shifting to the institution and the student. In 2005, UT System revenues totaled \$10.2 billion; in 2009, total revenues decreased by 3.5% to \$9.9 billion, primarily as a result of investment losses in FY 2009. Between 2005 and 2009, in inflation-adjusted dollars, average general revenue per student increased by 5%, from \$4,800 to \$5,060, 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 \$4,430 to \$5,190 in inflation-adjusted dollars.
- Expenditures focus on health care, instruction, student services, and research. About 26% of the UT System's total \$11.9 billion in expenses in FY 2009 was designated for instruction, scholarships and fellowships, and student services, 25% for health care, and 15% for research.
- Administrative efficiency increased. Between 2005 and 2009, the portion of total institutional expenses devoted to administrative costs decreased to 6.2%. Seven academic institutions and five health institutions lowered the percentage of total expenses spent on administrative costs. The average for academic institutions decreased from 7.8% to 7.4% and remained at 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 3.2%, to \$13.5 billion from 2005 to 2009. Per FTE student, the value of endowments increased over this period to \$59,500 and per FTE faculty to \$701,542. The proportion of faculty positions supported by endowments grew at nine 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 2005 to 2009, total donor support increased by over 25%, to \$612.7 million. Over this period, contributions increased by more than 100% at UT Permian Basin, by 70% at UT Austin, and by 57% at UT Health Science Center-San Antonio. In 2008, if the UT System is taken as a whole, total voluntary support was \$801.4 million, 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 2005 and 2009, total HUB expenditures increased from \$346.8 million to \$456.2 million, and exceeded goals in two of six expenditure categories. Over this period, HUB expenditures increased by an average of 57.5% on academic campuses and by 15.6% at health institutions.
- Reducing energy use. Between 2004 and 2008, ten UT System institutions reduced energy use. Overall, energy use was lowest in 2004 (approximately 200,000 btu/sq ft/yr), but increased to over 200,000 btu/sq ft/yr in the past four years.
- Efficiency in utilization of classroom space. From 2005 to 2009, five academic institutions increased the average weekly hours during which classroom space is used. Eight campuses exceeded the state-wide average of 31.1 hours/week. Three campuses increased the average weekly hours of use of class laboratories, and seven exceed the state-wide average of 21.7 hours/week.
- Productivity of space usage. Between 2005 and 2009, capital investments resulted in increases in research space throughout the System while research expenditures also increased. As a result, from 2005 to 2009, the ratio of research expenditures to research space also increased at ten UT System institutions. At six health institutions and six 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	2005	22	19	24	1066	950	1170	1080	544	--
	2009	22	20	25	1066	950	1190	1086	518	--
Austin	2005	26	23	29	1242	1110	1360	1209	647	166
	2009	27	24	30	1231	1100	1360	1211	653	167
UTB	2005	--	--	--	--	--	--	822	--	--
	2009	--	--	--	--	--	--	861	--	--
UTD	2005	26	24	29	1245	1120	1370	1162	564	--
	2009	27	24	30	1209	1080	1350	1154	581	--
UTEP	2005	18	--	--	920	--	--	963	444	--
	2009	18	15	20	911	800	1020	937	456	--
UTPA	2005	19	16	20	949	830	1050	832	452	--
	2009	19	17	21	946	840	1040	855	486	--
UTPB	2005	21	19	23	988	860	1080	846	460	--
	2009	21	19	23	1005	905	1095	952	491	--
UTSA	2005	20	18	23	996	910	1130	1054	529	--
	2009	22	19	24	1033	920	1140	1040	564	--
UTT	2005	23	20	25	1079	970	1180	1027	516	--
	2009	23	20	25	1069	950	1170	955	505	--

*Source: UT System Academic Institutions; IPEDS*

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

	(fall 2008 and spring 2009 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	\$8,142	42.6%	\$5,670	\$2,472	69.6%	\$5,726	29.7%
Austin	8,508	32.2%	7,617	891	89.5%	6,052	28.9%
UTB	5,434	70.0%	5,434	0	100.0%	1,628	70.0%
UTD	9,294	42.2%	5,068	4,226	54.5%	7,154	23.0%
UTEP	5,988	49.0%	5,988	0	100.0%	3,055	49.0%
UTPA	5,196	74.2%	5,196	0	100.0%	1,339	74.2%
UTPB	5,450	34.1%	4,247	1,203	77.9%	4,001	26.6%
UTSA	7,658	45.5%	5,069	2,589	66.2%	5,354	30.1%
UTT	5,926	41.9%	5,899	27	99.5%	3,456	41.7%
Average 2008-09	\$7,471	44.7%	\$5,902	\$1,569	79.0%	\$4,830	35.3%
Average 2007-08	\$7,074	48.8%	\$5,361	\$1,713	75.8%	\$4,456	37.0%

Source: Common Data Set

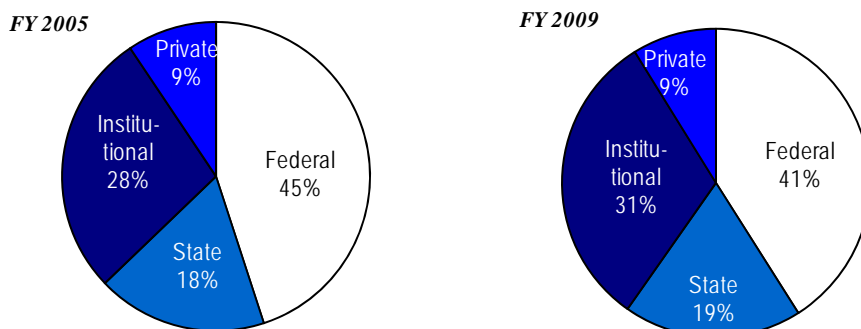


*Table I-3 UNDERGRADUATE FINANCIAL AID AWARDS, FY 2009*

	Amount Awarded (in millions \$)	Grants and Scholarships				% Work Study \$	% Loan \$
		%	%	%	%		
		Federal \$	State \$	Institutional \$	Private \$		
UTA	\$130.5	16.6%	3.8%	16.9%	6.7%	1.1%	55.1%
Austin	308.4	10.9%	7.5%	19.3%	5.9%	1.0%	55.3%
UTB	69.2	34.6%	7.9%	8.3%	2.1%	1.1%	46.0%
UTD	78.1	10.5%	3.1%	33.3%	2.0%	0.7%	50.3%
UTEP	114.6	27.9%	11.1%	10.3%	3.3%	1.3%	46.1%
UTPA	112.4	33.1%	26.2%	9.5%	1.1%	2.0%	28.1%
UTPB	11.2	28.5%	4.7%	4.8%	4.2%	0.8%	56.9%
UTSA	174.5	18.2%	5.9%	7.1%	3.2%	1.3%	64.3%
UTT	30.7	18.4%	3.5%	7.3%	4.8%	1.0%	65.0%
Total FY 2009	\$1,029.6	19.2%	8.8%	14.7%	4.1%	1.2%	52.1%
Total FY 2005	\$738.9	20.2%	8.0%	12.5%	4.2%	1.5%	53.6%

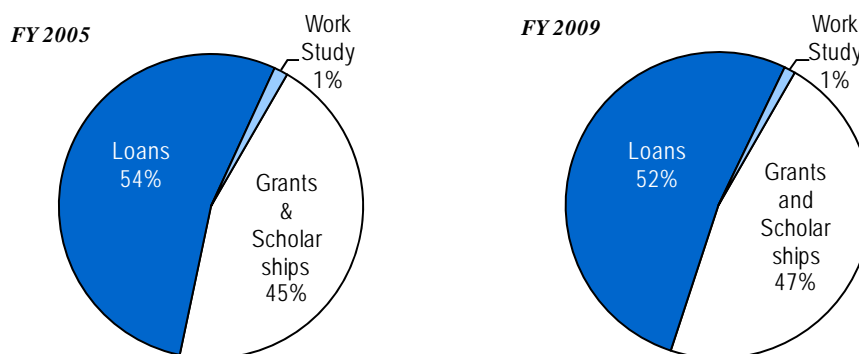
Source: UT System Office of Institutional Studies and Policy Analysis

*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

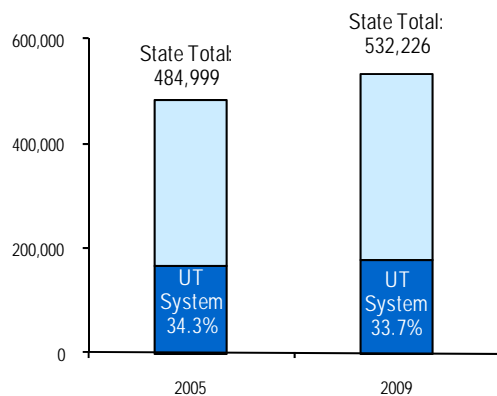
*Table I-4 FALL ENROLLMENT*

	2005	2009	% Change 2005-2009	% of Total, By Level	
				2005	2009
<b><i>System Total</i></b>					
Total Enrollment	185,816	202,240	8.8%		
Undergraduate	138,916	152,041	9.4%	74.8%	75.2%
Post-Baccalaureate	4,129	3,578	-13.3%	2.2%	1.8%
Graduate	36,805	40,361	9.7%	19.8%	20.0%
Master's	27,228	29,789	9.4%	14.7%	14.7%
Doctoral	9,577	10,572	10.4%	5.2%	5.2%
Professional	5,966	6,260	4.9%	3.2%	3.1%
<b><i>Academic</i></b>					
Total Enrollment	174,846	189,980	8.7%		
Undergraduate	137,159	149,931	9.3%	78.4%	78.9%
Post-Baccalaureate	3,975	3,075	-22.6%	2.3%	1.6%
Graduate	31,856	35,240	10.6%	18.2%	18.5%
Master's	24,119	26,824	11.2%	13.8%	14.1%
Doctoral	7,737	8,416	8.8%	4.4%	4.4%
Professional	1,856	1,734	-6.6%	1.1%	0.9%
<b><i>Health</i></b>					
Total Enrollment	10,970	12,260	11.8%		
Undergraduate	1,757	2,110	20.1%	16.0%	17.2%
Post-Baccalaureate	154	503	226.6%	1.4%	4.1%
Graduate	4,949	5,121	3.5%	45.1%	41.8%
Master's	3,109	2,965	-4.6%	28.3%	24.2%
Doctoral	1,840	2,156	17.2%	16.8%	17.6%
Professional	4,110	4,526	10.1%	37.5%	36.9%

*Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board*

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

### ***Academic***



*Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board*

### ***Health***

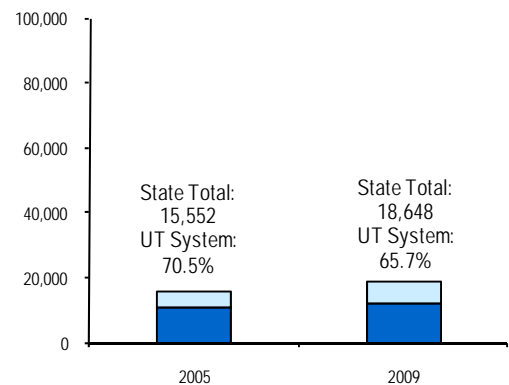
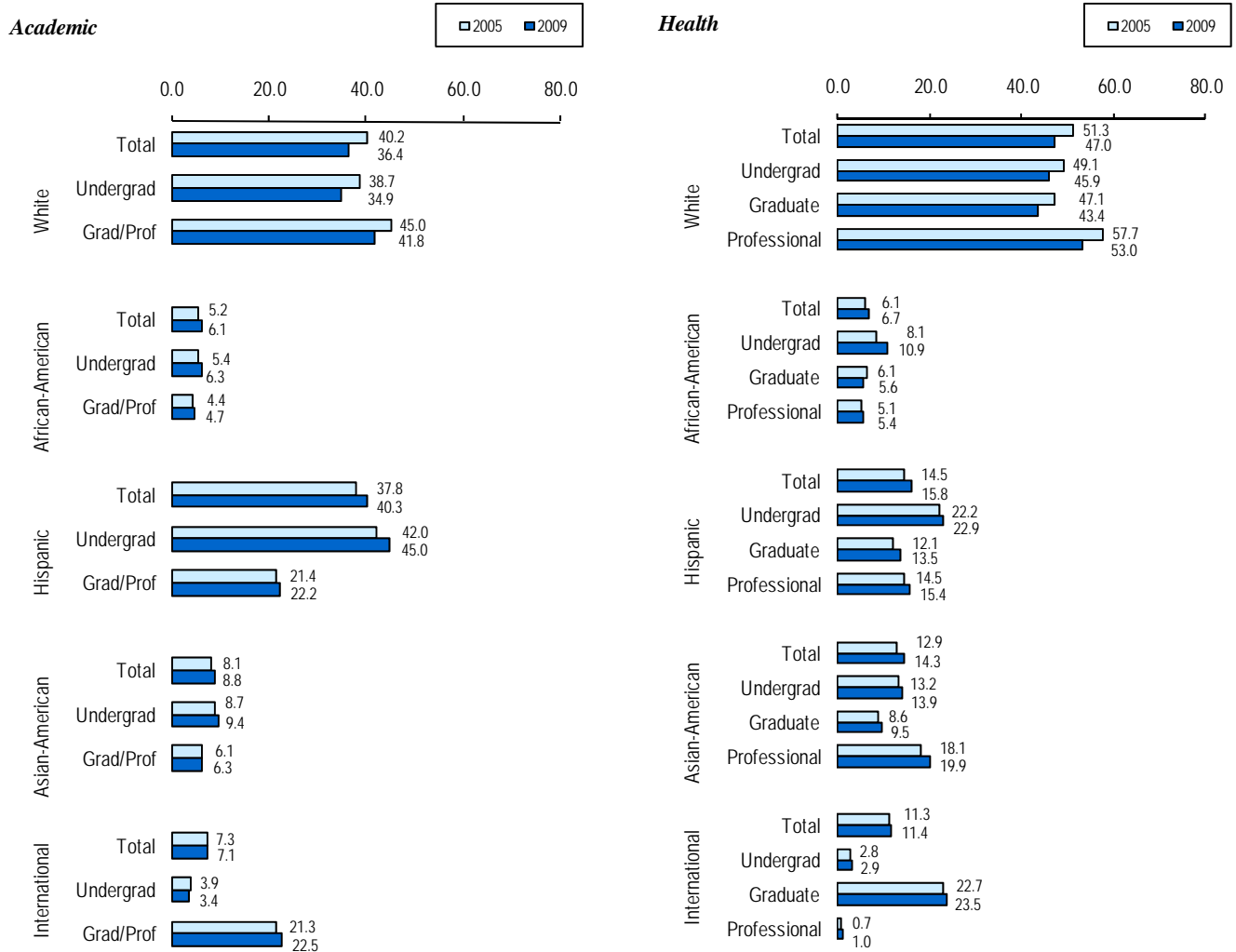


Figure I-4 FALL ENROLLMENT BY LEVEL AND ETHNICITY



Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

UT System student ethnicity fall 2009:  
 White: 37.1%  
 African-American: 6.1%  
 Hispanic: 38.8%  
 Asian-American: 9.1%  
 International: 7.4%

Table I-5 FALL ENROLLMENT BY INSTITUTION

	% Change			% Change			
	2005	2009	2005-2009	2005	2009	2005-2009	
<b>Academic</b>							
UTA	25,216	28,085	11.4%	UTSWMC	2,350	2,424	3.1%
Austin	49,233	50,995	3.6%	UTMB	2,172	2,430	11.9%
UTB	13,250	17,139	29.4%	UTHSCH	3,587	3,969	10.6%
UTD	14,399	15,783	9.6%	UTHSCSA	2,775	3,223	16.1%
UTEP	19,257	20,977	8.9%	UTMDA	86	214	148.8%
UTPA	17,048	18,337	7.6%				
UTPB	3,406	3,546	4.1%				
UTSA	27,291	28,955	6.1%				
UTT	5,746	6,163	7.3%				

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

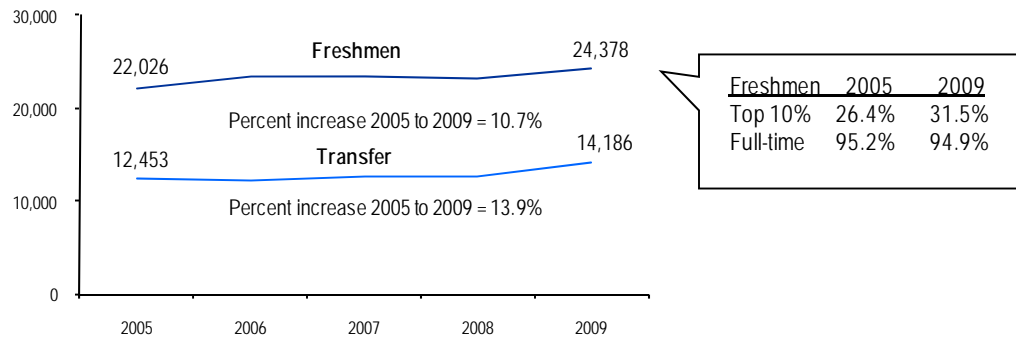
**Table I-6 COMPARISON OF ETHNICITY FOR FIRST-TIME UNDERGRADUATES AND TEXAS HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES**

	2004			2008		
	Texas HS Graduates	UT Academic	UT Academic Top 10%	Texas HS Graduates	UT Academic	UT Academic Top 10%
White	47.7%	37.8%	49.3%	44.8%	34.2%	42.2%
African-American	13.6%	4.9%	5.7%	13.4%	6.3%	5.6%
Hispanic	35.0%	43.2%	28.3%	37.5%	44.6%	34.2%
Asian-American	3.4%	9.8%	15.8%	3.9%	11.3%	17.3%
Native American	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
International	0.0%	3.1%	0.1%	0.0%	2.7%	0.2%
Unknown	0.0%	0.8%	0.5%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%

Source: TEA Graduate Reports, Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

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

**Academic**



Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

**Table I-7 UNDERGRADUATES PER PROFESSIONAL ACADEMIC ADVISOR, FALL 2009**

	Headcount		FTE	
	# Advisors	Students / Prof. Advisor	# FTE Advisors	Students / FTE Prof. Advisor
UTA	70	305	65.7	325
Austin	137	279	136.0	281
UTB	20	811	19.5	832
UTD	41	251	40.5	254
UTEP	42	415	33.5	520
UTPA	36	443	30.0	532
UTPB	6	504	5.0	605
UTSA	103	245	91.6	276
UTT	14	376	11.5	458
System Average	52	326	48.1	353

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		
	2004	2008	Change	2000	2004	Change	1997	2002	Change	2010 Goal	2015 Goal	1998	2002	Change
UTA	68.9%	64.7%	-4.2	15.1%	17.2%	2.1	37%	36%	-1.0	46%	50%	60.3%	65.9%	5.6
Austin	92.7%	92.0%	-0.7	44.8%	52.1%	7.3	71%	78%	7.0	80%	85%	85.4%	87.3%	1.9
UTD	82.5%	83.3%	0.8	30.6%	40.2%	9.6	57%	59%	2.0	65%	72%	76.6%	77.3%	0.7
UTEP	67.9%	70.2%	2.3	4.0%	7.4%	3.4	26%	31%	5.0	34%	53%	55.6%	57.5%	1.9
UTPA	67.3%	73.2%	5.9	10.2%	12.7%	2.5	26%	36%	10.0	35%	53%	54.3%	60.6%	6.3
UTPB	57.3%	61.4%	4.1	16.0%	15.0%	-1.0	29%	31%	2.0	40%	53%	60.7%	61.1%	0.4
UTSA	58.0%	56.0%	-2.0	6.8%	7.4%	0.6	28%	28%	0.0	37%	53%	60.6%	61.2%	0.6
UTT**	60.4%	64.2%	3.8	21.1%	17.3%	-3.8	44%	32%	-12.0	53%	55%	66.7%	57.5%	-9.2

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 GRADUATION SUCCESS*

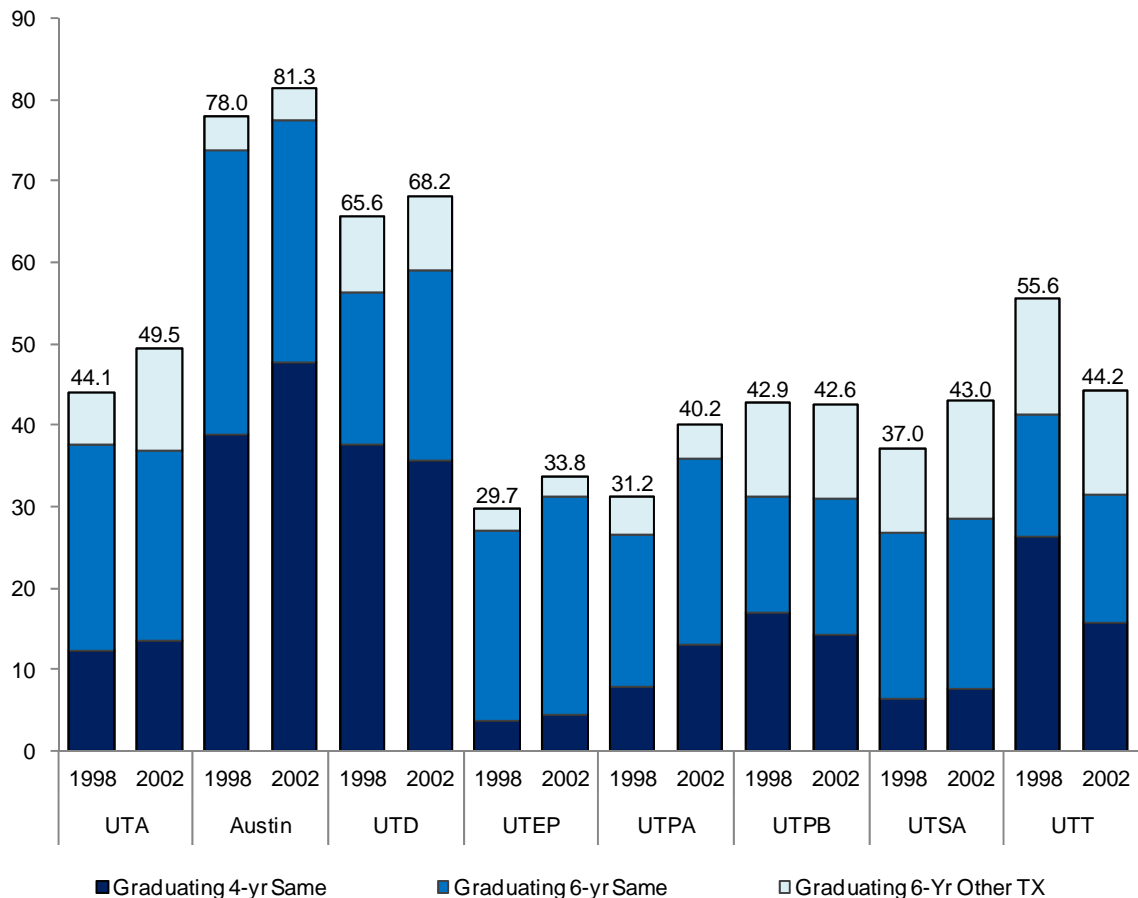
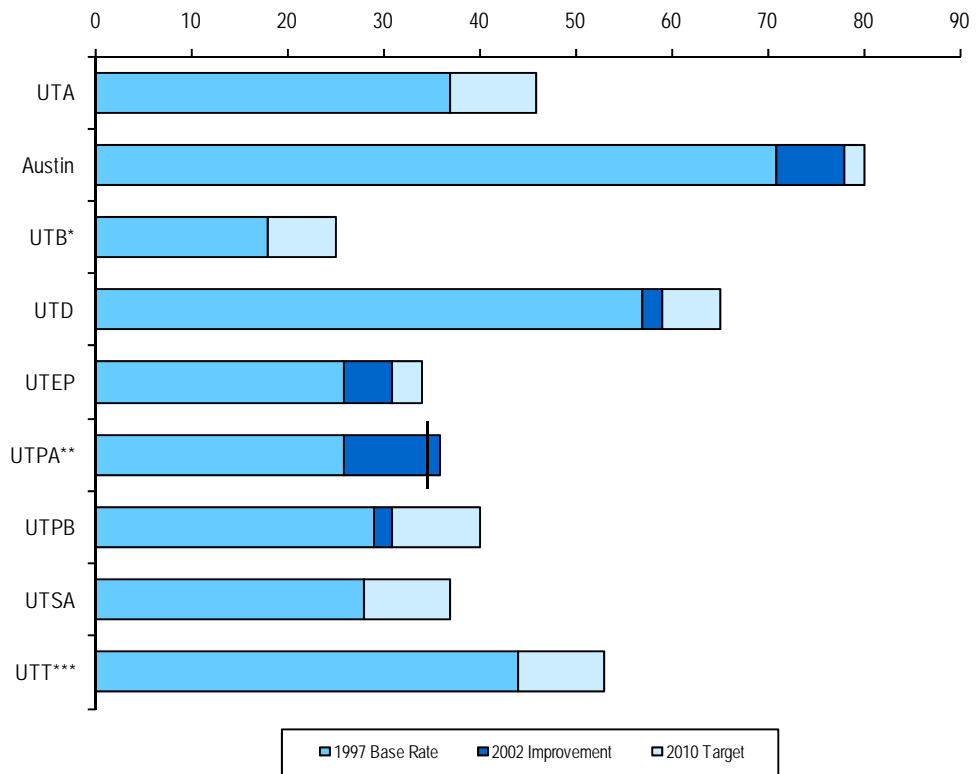


Figure I-7 PROGRESS TO SIX-YEAR GRADUATION RATE GOALS



Notes: \*2000 used as base year      \*\*UTPA exceeded 2010 target of 35%      \*\*\*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		
	2004	2008		2004	2008		2004	2008		2004	2008		2004	2008	
UTA	66.2%	62.2%	-	67.4%	64.3%	-	65.8%	65.2%	-	82.2%	71.0%	-	82.1%	70.2%	-
Austin	93.4%	93.3%	-	89.6%	86.7%	-	89.6%	87.6%	-	95.8%	95.0%	-	78.9%	89.0%	+
UTD	82.1%	80.4%	-	87.5%	85.2%	-	72.5%	78.0%	+	85.7%	89.8%	+	88.1%	81.8%	-
UTEP	59.2%	68.9%	+	58.1%	52.5%	-	67.5%	71.0%	+	73.9%	76.7%	+	81.7%	72.4%	-
UTPA	66.3%	61.0%	-	66.7%	47.1%	-	67.1%	73.6%	+	85.3%	79.4%	-	67.2%	76.1%	+
UTPB	55.4%	60.8%	+	63.6%	66.7%	+	58.7%	62.6%	+	83.3%	**		**	50.0%	
UTSA	53.0%	50.7%	-	70.8%	71.0%	+	62.5%	61.8%	-	45.2%	40.1%	-	69.4%	57.1%	-
UTT	61.4%	61.9%	+	62.5%	80.4%	+	65.2%	65.9%	+	53.3%	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		
	1998	2002		1998	2002		1998	2002		1998	2002		1998	2002	
UTA	34.0%	35.5%	+	34.0%	39.0%	+	40.3%	34.6%	-	53.8%	42.3%	-	60.7%	48.2%	-
Austin	74.9%	79.6%	+	68.9%	66.7%	-	66.2%	69.1%	+	77.4%	80.6%	+	61.7%	59.5%	-
UTD	56.4%	57.9%	+	47.1%	50.8%	+	46.2%	52.4%	+	64.4%	67.7%	+	66.7%	57.1%	-
UTEP	22.2%	30.0%	+	27.5%	27.1%	-	26.7%	31.1%	+	37.5%	62.5%	+	33.0%	32.1%	-
UTPA	25.9%	31.3%	+	13.3%	--		26.1%	36.3%	+	65.2%	50.0%	-	41.7%	22.9%	-
UTPB	24.1%	30.9%	+	28.6%	0.0%	-	39.2%	34.1%	-	--	**		--	--	
UTSA	25.8%	26.3%	+	23.7%	30.1%	+	27.9%	29.2%	+	36.4%	28.1%	-	22.2%	59.3%	+
UTT*	41.9%	31.3%	-	42.9%	50.0%	+	40.0%	26.1%	-	**	**		--	**	

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		
	1998	2002		1998	2002		1998	2002		1998	2002		1998	2002	
UTA	58.0%	64.9%	+	57.4%	61.7%	+	60.4%	65.8%	+	75.5%	75.3%	-	64.3%	58.9%	-
Austin	85.7%	88.1%	+	80.6%	81.4%	+	81.7%	83.1%	+	89.6%	91.0%	+	66.7%	65.3%	-
UTD	76.5%	75.6%	-	70.6%	77.0%	+	61.5%	70.7%	+	88.1%	86.7%	-	66.7%	57.1%	-
UTEP	48.7%	52.6%	+	45.0%	42.4%	-	56.7%	59.9%	+	62.5%	83.3%	+	57.0%	45.4%	-
UTPA	56.4%	58.6%	+	33.3%	--		53.8%	61.1%	+	78.3%	68.2%	-	54.2%	31.4%	-
UTPB	55.6%	61.8%	+	57.1%	33.3%	-	66.7%	63.5%	-	--	**		--	--	
UTSA	59.2%	60.3%	+	56.1%	55.5%	-	62.7%	60.4%	-	68.2%	72.9%	+	27.8%	72.9%	+
UTT*	66.3%	58.4%	-	71.4%	62.5%	-	80.0%	43.5%	-	**	**		--	**	

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>	2001	2005	Change
UTA	47.1%	46.0%	-1.1
Austin	67.2%	68.6%	1.4
UTD	59.9%	61.7%	1.8
UTEP	41.1%	48.6%	7.5
UTPA	50.3%	62.7%	12.4
UTPB	46.6%	42.7%	-3.9
UTSA	51.2%	48.8%	-2.4
UTT	53.0%	51.1%	-1.9

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

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

<b>Master's Level 5-Year Rate</b>				
	<i>fall</i>	2000	2004	Change
UTSWMC	Cohort Size	10	72	
	% Graduated	60.0%	9.7%	-50.3
UTMB	Cohort Size	29	120	
	% Graduated	82.8%	85.0%	2.2
UTHSCH	Cohort Size	273	261	
	% Graduated	54.6%	55.9%	1.3
UTHSCSA	Cohort Size	79	203	
	% Graduated	54.4%	76.4%	22.0

<b>Doctoral Level 10-Year Rate</b>				
	<i>AY</i>	1996	2000	Change
UTSWMC	Cohort Size	65	77	
	% Master's	13.8%	6.5%	-7.3
	% Doctoral	55.4%	74.0%	18.6
UTMB	Cohort Size	50	49	
	% Master's	14.0%	4.1%	-9.9
	% Doctoral	62.0%	59.2%	-2.8
UTHSCH	Cohort Size	81	94	
	% Master's	11.1%	2.1%	-9.0
	% Doctoral	61.7%	52.1%	-9.6
UTHSCSA	Cohort Size	44	49	
	% Master's	6.8%	8.2%	1.4
	% Doctoral	50.0%	40.8%	-9.2

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Note: Increased number of master's programs led to an increase in cohort size for SWMC-Dallas in 2004. Specifically, both Physical Therapy and Physician Assistant studies transitioned to master level programs.



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

		(average fall and spring semesters enrolled)								
2007-08		UTA	Austin	UTB	UTD	UTEP	UTPA	UTPB	UTSA	UTT
Science & Math	# of graduates	251	944	49	258	227	185	42	310	28
	Avg. semesters enrolled	10	9	11	9	10	10	12	11	10
Arts & Architecture	# of graduates	698	2,254	187	330	502	570	55	612	124
	Avg. semesters enrolled	11	9	12	10	12	11	11	12	11
Business	# of graduates	558	906	83	450	281	276	65	629	138
	Avg. semesters enrolled	11	8	12	10	11	11	12	11	11
Engineering	# of graduates	152	822	2	95	123	78	--	114	24
	Avg. semesters enrolled	11	9	11	10	11	11	--	12	12
Health	# of graduates	133	235	15	38	144	148	--	20	112
	Avg. semesters enrolled	10	9	12	9	11	11	--	11	11
Social Science & Service	# of graduates	477	1,945	125	317	297	320	129	528	145
	Avg. semesters enrolled	10	9	11	10	11	11	11	10	10
Technology	# of graduates	--	--	4	--	--	--	1	--	20
	Avg. semesters enrolled	--	--	14	--	--	--	14	--	12
Total	# of graduates	2,269	7,106	465	1,488	1,574	1,577	292	2,213	591
	Avg. semesters enrolled	11	9	12	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
	2004-05	2008-09	Change	Change	2004-05	2008-09	Change	Change	2004-05	2008-09	Change	Change
<b>Academic</b>	23,167	27,256	17.7%	8.0%	8,850	9,259	4.6%	1.3%	1,008	1,132	12.3%	2.2%
UTA	3,316	3,999	20.6%	-0.7%	1,883	1,790	-4.9%	-2.3%	83	113	36.1%	4.5%
Austin	8,705	8,609	-1.1%	0.8%	2,884	2,913	1.0%	-1.1%	755	776	2.8%	-6.6%
UTB	681	987	44.9%	53.1%	189	221	16.9%	-3.9%	--	--	--	--
UTD	2,020	2,313	14.5%	1.5%	1,352	1,503	11.2%	15.8%	117	117	0.0%	14.8%
UTEP	1,957	2,999	53.2%	7.9%	772	780	1.0%	5.7%	28	59	110.7%	43.2%
UTPA	1,987	2,705	36.1%	3.7%	525	742	41.3%	-2.6%	12	21	75.0%	12.0%
UTPB	437	573	31.1%	-3.9%	127	160	26.0%	86.7%	--	--	--	--
UTSA	3,272	3,841	17.4%	10.6%	895	919	2.7%	-9.8%	13	46	253.8%	60.6%
UTT	792	1,229	55.2%	19.4%	223	231	3.6%	-10.9%	--	--	--	--
<b>Health</b>	853	1,022	19.8%	19.7%	715	788	10.2%	2.2%	235	353	50.2%	14.1%
UTSWMC	50	43	-14.0%	-15.2%	98	65	-33.7%	17.4%	63	120	90.5%	-3.3%
UTMB	223	251	12.6%	-13.3%	142	204	43.7%	39.0%	36	58	61.1%	15.6%
UTHSCH	180	238	32.2%	103.9%	350	343	-2.0%	-15.9%	110	134	21.8%	12.5%
UTHSCSA	357	385	7.8%	-3.1%	125	176	40.8%	-7.3%	26	41	57.7%	53.9%
UTMDA	43	105	144.2%	190.0%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>System</b>	24,020	28,278	17.7%	8.1%	9,565	10,047	5.0%	1.4%	1,243	1,485	19.5%	4.4%

	Professional				Total *			
	Degrees			Enrollment	Degrees			Enrollment
	2004-05	2008-09	Change	Change	2004-05	2008-09	Change	Change
<b>Academic</b>	697	567	-18.7%	-11.6%	33,778	38,276	13.3%	6.5%
UTA	--	--	--	--	5,337	5,965	11.8%	-0.8%
Austin	688	560	-18.6%	-13.1%	13,032	12,858	-1.3%	-0.8%
UTB	--	--	--	--	870	1,208	38.9%	48.9%
UTD	9	7	-22.2%	--	3,498	3,940	12.6%	6.0%
UTEP	--	--	--	--	2,757	3,838	39.2%	8.1%
UTPA	--	--	--	--	2,524	3,468	37.4%	3.0%
UTPB	--	--	--	--	564	733	30.0%	6.2%
UTSA	--	--	--	--	4,181	4,806	14.9%	8.6%
UTT	--	--	--	--	1,015	1,460	43.8%	14.9%
<b>Health</b>	941	1,047	11.3%	11.6%	3,012	3,503	16.3%	11.0%
UTSWMC	211	233	10.4%	8.8%	426	520	22.1%	6.2%
UTMB	201	221	10.0%	9.6%	602	737	22.4%	10.2%
UTHSCH	250	264	5.6%	14.6%	946	1,013	7.1%	13.7%
UTHSCSA	279	329	17.9%	12.0%	974	1,110	14.0%	7.9%
UTMDA	--	--	--	--	64	123	92.2%	190.0%
<b>System</b>	1,638	1,614	-1.5%	3.9%	36,790	41,779	13.6%	6.8%

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

NOTE: \* Total may include certificates

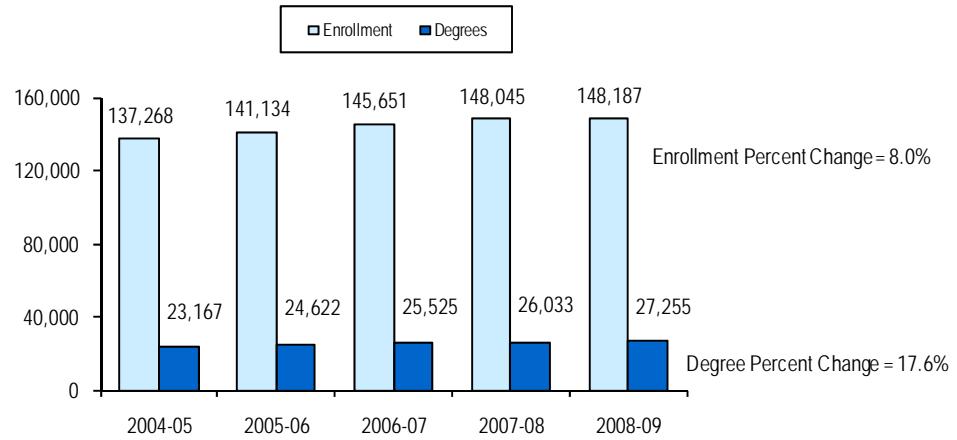
Table I-16 DEGREES AWARDED BY LEVEL AND ETHNICITY

	UT Academic Institutions			UT Health Institutions		
	2004-05	2008-09	Change	2004-05	2008-09	Change
Baccalaureate degrees	23,167	27,255	4,088	853	1,022	169
White	47.9%	43.5%	-4.4	54.5%	50.1%	-4.4
African-American	4.7%	5.5%	0.8	6.7%	8.8%	2.1
Hispanic	31.5%	36.6%	5.1	24.6%	21.2%	-3.4
Asian-American	10.4%	9.7%	-0.7	8.7%	14.6%	5.9
International	4.2%	3.9%	-0.3	1.5%	2.3%	0.8
Master's degrees	8,850	9,259	409	715	788	73
White	44.0%	42.1%	-1.9	59.0%	55.1%	-3.9
African-American	3.4%	4.3%	0.9	5.9%	7.1%	1.2
Hispanic	18.7%	21.6%	2.9	14.0%	14.6%	0.6
Asian-American	6.5%	7.3%	0.8	10.1%	9.5%	-0.6
International	25.6%	23.0%	-2.6	7.3%	7.4%	0.1
Doctoral degrees	1,008	1,132	124	235	353	118
White	45.1%	44.9%	-0.2	49.4%	40.8%	-8.6
African-American	3.7%	2.5%	-1.2	3.4%	4.2%	0.8
Hispanic	6.1%	7.1%	1.0	4.7%	8.5%	3.8
Asian-American	4.7%	4.9%	0.2	13.6%	8.8%	-4.8
International	39.2%	39.3%	0.1	26.0%	32.6%	6.6
Special/Prof degrees	697	567	-130	941	1047	106
White	67.7%	60.7%	-7.0	63.5%	58.5%	-5.0
African-American	3.7%	4.8%	1.1	3.8%	5.5%	1.7
Hispanic	12.6%	18.7%	6.1	14.0%	13.0%	-1.0
Asian-American	10.8%	11.6%	0.8	15.5%	18.5%	3.0
International	0.9%	0.5%	-0.4	0.4%	0.3%	-0.1

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

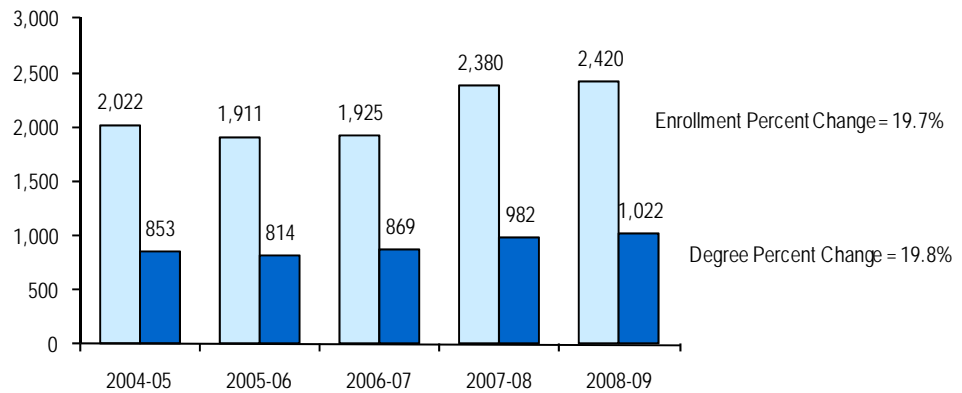
Figure I-8 COMPARISON: UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT VS. BACCALAUREATE DEGREES AWARDED

**Academic**



<u>State totals for public universities</u>	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>2008-09</u>	<u>% change</u>
Undergraduate enrollment:	389,602	409,641	5.1%
UT System as % of State:	33.3%	33.5%	
Baccalaureate degrees awarded:	68,261	79,420	16.3%
UT System as % of State:	33.9%	34.3%	

**Health**



<u>State totals for health institutions</u>	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>2008-09</u>	<u>% change</u>
Undergraduate enrollment:	2,724	3,296	21.0%
UT System as % of State:	74.2%	73.4%	
Baccalaureate degrees awarded:	1,245	1,594	28.0%
UT System as % of State:	68.5%	64.1%	

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Table I-17 LICENSURE EXAM PASS RATES

		2003-04	2007-08	Change
<b>Academic</b>				
Nursing	UTA	86.2%	94.5%	8.3
	UT Austin	96.1%	92.1%	-4.0
	UTEP	86.6%	94.1%	7.5
	UTPA	81.0%	96.7%	15.7
	UTT	98.9%	97.0%	-1.9
Engineering	UTA	84.0%	63.0%	-21.0
	UT Austin	89.3%	88.7%	-0.6
	UTEP	87.5%	57.9%	-29.6
	UTSA	66.7%	63.1%	-3.6
	UTT	100.0%	92.0%	-8.0
Teacher Certification	UTA	97.8%	98.9%	1.1
	UT Austin	98.4%	100.0%	1.6
	UTB	93.6%	96.4%	2.8
	UTD	100.0%	100.0%	0.0
	UTEP	89.2%	93.9%	4.7
	UTPA	88.6%	92.2%	3.6
	UTPB	98.2%	98.3%	0.1
	UTSA	94.0%	97.0%	3.0
UTT	98.4%	98.7%	0.3	
Law	UT Austin	92.6%	88.6%	-4.0
Pharmacy	UT Austin	93.6%	96.4%	2.8
<b>Health</b>				
Health Professions	UTSWMC	91.0%	94.5%	3.5
	UTMB	87.6%	94.4%	6.8
	UTHSCH	97.3%	100.0%	2.7
	UTHSCSA	85.7%	84.0%	-1.7
	UTMDA	100.0%	94.0%	-6.0
Dentistry	UTHSCH	94.1%	95.7%	1.6
	UTHSCSA	97.0%	96.0%	-1.0
Medicine Part I or II	UTSWMC	97.8%	98.0%	0.2
	UTMB	94.8%	98.2%	3.4
	UTHSCH	90.0%	95.0%	5.0
	UTHSCSA	94.0%	94.0%	0.0
Nursing	UTMB	94.6%	89.0%	-5.6
	UTHSCH	95.0%	92.5%	-2.5
	UTHSCSA	88.3%	90.3%	2.0
Nursing (Advance Practice)	UTMB	90.4%	87.8%	-2.6
	UTHSCH	61.0%	98.0%	37.0
	UTHSCSA	100.0%	100.0%	0.0

Source: LBB, State Board for Educator Certification

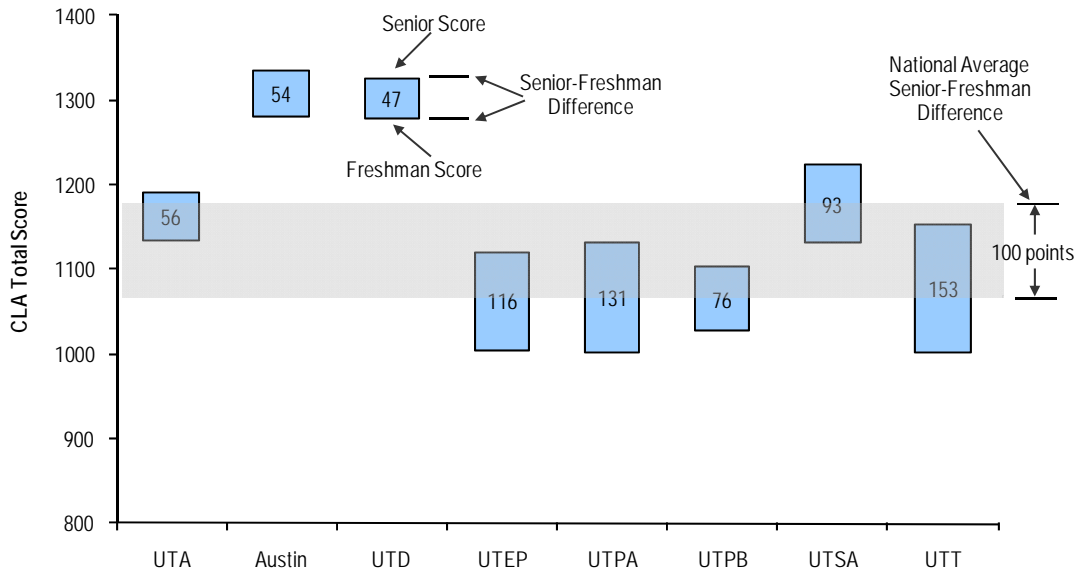
Table I-18 RESULTS: COLLEGIATE LEARNING ASSESSMENT

		Freshmen, 2008				Seniors, 2009			
		Institutional Performance		National Comparison		Institutional Performance		National Comparison	
		Actual	Expected	Average	Relative	Actual	Expected	Average	Relative
Task		Institutional	Institutional	National	Performance	Institutional	Institutional	National	Performance
		Score	Score	Score		Score	Score	Score	
UTA	Performance	1111	1073	1067	above expected	1164	1186	1170	at expected
	Writing	1159	1104	1110	above expected	1217	1229	1230	at expected
Austin	Performance	1248	1178	1067	well above	1310	1304	1170	at expected
	Writing	1314	1235	1110	well above	1359	1366	1230	at expected
UTD	Performance	1237	1210	1067	above expected	1312	1321	1170	at expected
	Writing	1321	1296	1110	above expected	1340	1392	1230	below expected
UTEP	Performance	980	936	1067	above expected	1091	1065	1170	above expected
	Writing	1029	968	1110	above expected	1151	1120	1230	above expected
UTPA	Performance	993	971	1067	above expected	1094	1072	1170	at expected
	Writing	1010	1000	1110	at expected	1172	1116	1230	above expected
UTPB	Performance	1004	1017	1067	at expected	1026	1112	1170	well below
	Writing	1049	1066	1110	at expected	1180	1191	1230	at expected
UTSA	Performance	1109	1029	1067	well above	1184	1157	1170	above expected
	Writing	1152	1054	1110	well above	1264	1235	1230	above expected
UTT	Performance	979	1073	1067	well below	N/A	N/A	1170	N/A
	Writing	1022	1125	1110	well below	N/A	N/A	1230	N/A

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

The Collegiate Learning Assessment (CLA) is recognized as one of the recommended survey instruments for measuring student outcomes by the Voluntary System of Accountability. UT System was one of the early adopters of the CLA and began piloting the survey for its annual accountability report in 2004-05. The CLA is a value-added model designed to demonstrate an institution's contribution to student learning, specifically critical thinking, analytical reasoning, problem solving, and written communication. This value-added model of student learning controls for students' entering ability and attempts to measure gains students make while attending a college or university. However, as the instrument has gained wider use, a number of methodological issues have arisen which call into question the interpretation of the value-added scores. The most significant issue relates to sampling seniors; even though the sample is a stratified random sample, the senior students may or may not put a total effort in solving the test items; simply the test is not a high-stakes test for them. Thus, the value-added nature of the test may be questionable. Given these concerns, UT System has retained its reporting methods of the CLA for this year's accountability report, but will take the next year to conduct a thorough review of the CLA to determine its continued use and reporting.

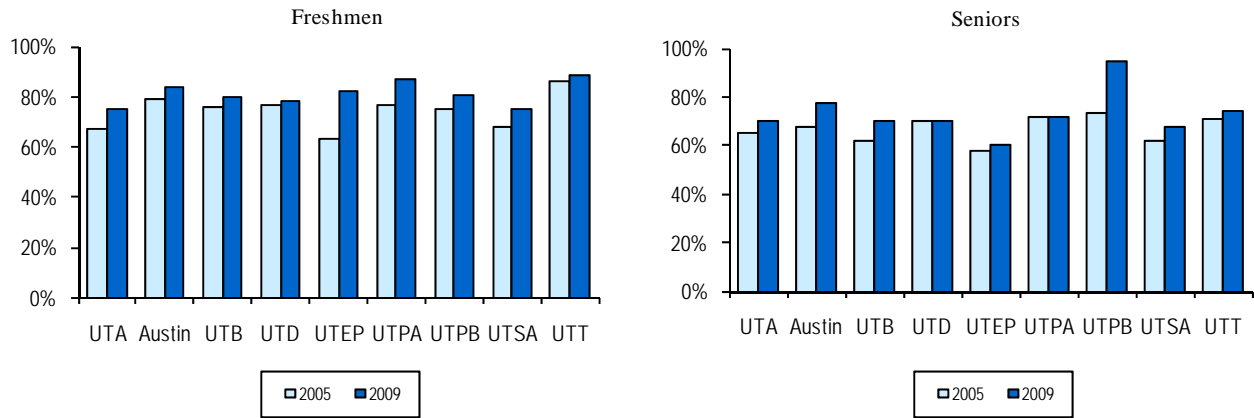
Figure I-9 SENIOR-FRESHMAN DIFFERENCES IN CLA TOTAL SCORES, AY 2008-09



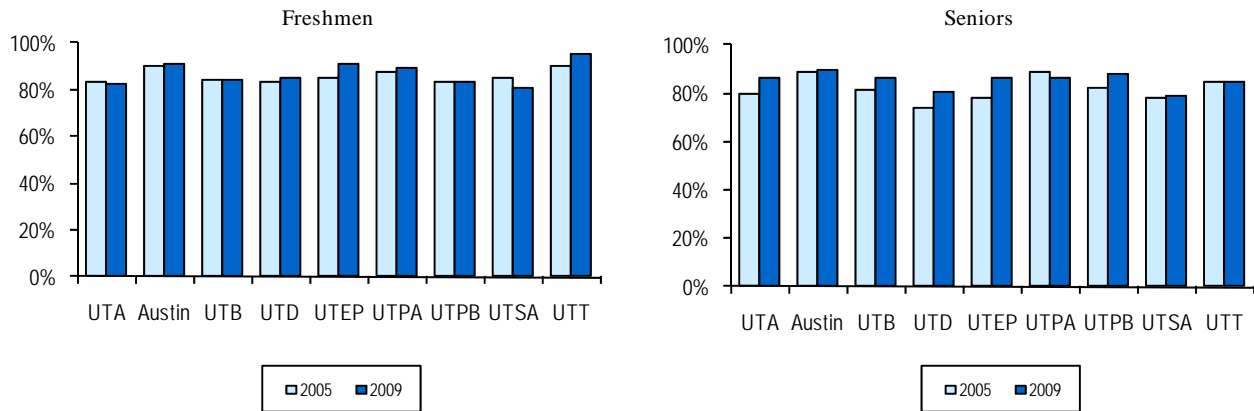
Source: UT System Office of Academic Affairs

Figure I-10 RESULTS: NATIONAL SURVEY OF STUDENT ENGAGEMENT

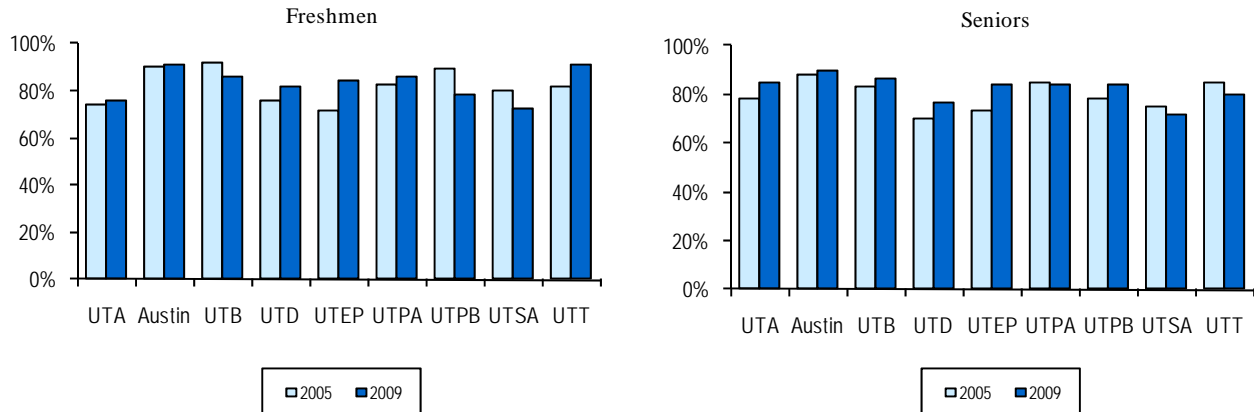
**Quality of academic advising: percent responding good or excellent**



**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**

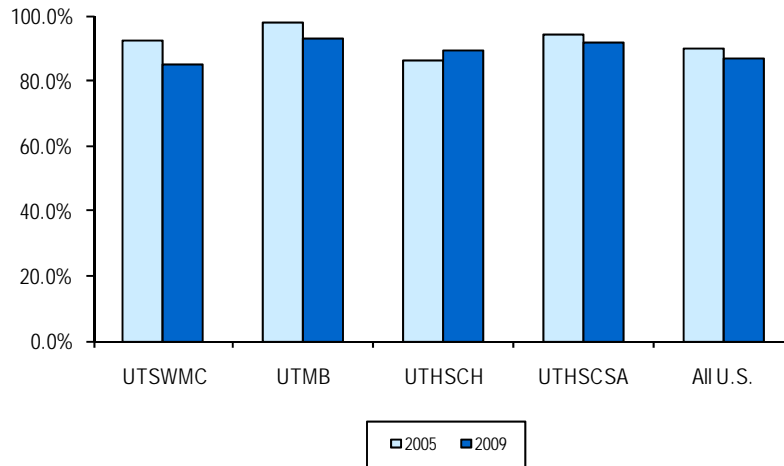


Source: NSSE Survey



Figure I-11 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

Graduates employed or attending graduate or professional school in Texas after graduation

	2003-04	2007-08
<b>Academic-Baccalaureate Graduates</b>		
UTA	85.0%	80.8%
Austin	76.6%	68.9%
UTB	92.5%	86.2%
UTD	84.2%	78.5%
UTEP	81.4%	74.3%
UTPA	92.7%	84.3%
UTPB	92.4%	89.0%
UTSA	85.4%	80.5%
UTT	89.5%	85.3%
<b>Health-Nursing Baccalaureate Graduates</b>		
UTMB	--	93.7%
UTHSCH	--	92.5%
UTHSCSA	--	92.1%

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Note: Beginning in AY 2007-08, for health institutions, the THECB began reporting the percent of baccalaureate graduates employed or enrolled in Texas to include nursing graduates only. UTSWMC and UTMDA do not confer nursing degrees.

*Table I-20* NUMBER OF STUDENTS STUDYING ABROAD

	Total Undergrads Fall 2007	# Undergrads Studying Abroad 07-08	% Undergrads Studying Abroad
UTA	18,810	200	1.1%
Austin	37,459	2,342	6.3%
UTB	16,320	32	0.2%
UTD	9,793	272	2.8%
UTEP	17,026	92	0.5%
UTPA	15,187	456	3.0%
UTPB	3,070	0	0.0%
UTSA	25,034	220	0.9%
UTT	5,346	31	0.6%

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

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# FACULTY, INSTRUCTION, AND RESEARCH

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## FACULTY

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

(professors, associate and assistant professors, instructors)

<i>Fall</i>	2005	2009	% Change	% Change, 2005 - 2009	
				Enrollment	Research
<b>Academic</b>					
UTA	567	647	14.1%	11.4%	64.4%
Austin	1,921	2,023	5.3%	3.6%	26.5%
UTB	262	321	22.5%	29.4%	11.7%
UTD	358	419	17.0%	9.6%	52.6%
UTEP	495	508	2.6%	8.9%	55.6%
UTPA	421	494	17.3%	7.6%	54.2%
UTPB	93	94	1.1%	4.1%	24.3%
UTSA	549	615	12.0%	6.1%	97.1%
UTT	162	176	8.6%	7.3%	557.9%
Subtotal	4,828	5,297	9.7%	8.7%	36.0%
w/o Austin	2,907	3,274	12.6%	10.6%	63.1%
<b>Health</b>					
UTSWMC	381	405	6.3%	3.1%	19.5%
UTMB	501	387	-22.8%	11.9%	2.5%
UTHSCH	446	448	0.4%	10.6%	39.0%
UTHSCSA	546	531	-2.7%	16.1%	44.3%
UTMDA	616	620	0.6%	148.8%	49.2%
Subtotal	2,490	2,391	-4.0%	11.8%	32.1%
<b>Total</b>	7,318	7,688	5.1%	8.8%	33.4%
w/o Austin	5,397	5,665	5.0%	10.7%	35.8%

*Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board*

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

	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	FY 09	FY 10	Average Annual % Change
UTA	\$72,816	\$76,650	\$79,616	\$82,288	\$83,523	3.5%
Austin	94,480	99,819	104,143	108,951	108,555	3.6%
UTB	57,571	60,014	58,744	55,698	64,306	3.1%
UTD	94,318	98,965	104,889	107,921	110,358	4.0%
UTEP	67,784	70,658	72,542	74,790	78,021	3.6%
UTPA	64,390	65,387	67,367	69,024	71,375	2.6%
UTPB	59,447	63,190	66,323	66,874	67,918	3.4%
UTSA	76,420	81,291	83,527	86,969	88,677	3.8%
UTT	62,230	63,962	64,978	67,649	68,072	2.3%

*Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board*

*Table I-23 AVERAGE FACULTY SALARIES IN PUBLIC  
UNIVERSITIES, FY 2009*

	Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor
New Jersey	\$128,139	\$92,143	\$72,872	\$52,036
California	115,751	80,868	70,999	59,505
Pennsylvania	113,350	81,101	64,710	46,790
Michigan	112,146	78,584	66,051	43,877
N. Carolina	110,937	80,060	67,844	60,064
New York	110,008	81,122	66,560	54,232
Illinois	105,638	74,650	64,833	40,353
Ohio	105,585	74,443	63,318	42,164
Florida	104,779	73,770	63,411	46,769
Georgia	103,937	73,536	61,786	41,543
10 States Average	111,625	78,713	66,359	45,383
National Average	106,271	76,236	64,280	44,463
Texas	109,235	75,467	66,140	44,338

*Source: THECB, American Association of University Professors Salary Survey*

## INSTRUCTION

*Table I-24 STUDENTS PER FACULTY*

<i>Fall</i>	FTE students		FTE faculty		Students / Faculty	
	2005	2009	2005	2009	2005	2009
<b>Academic</b>						
UTA	18,740	20,242	891	950	21	21
Austin	43,966	45,279	2,340	2,617	19	17
UTB	7,878	9,512	437	489	18	19
UTD	10,653	12,089	509	625	21	19
UTEP	13,980	15,058	721	769	19	20
UTPA	12,786	14,103	628	572	20	25
UTPB	2,443	2,527	134	154	18	16
UTSA	20,501	22,494	813	933	25	24
UTT	4,323	4,632	261	288	17	16
<b>Health</b>						
UTSWMC	2,035	2,014	1,519	1,804	1.3	1.1
UTMB	1,957	2,236	1,255	1,157	1.6	1.9
UTHSCH	2,972	3,278	1,161	1,371	2.6	2.4
UTHSCSA	2,528	3,109	1,237	1,354	2.0	2.3

*Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board*

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

<i>Fall</i>	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
UTA	27.4%	29.0%	27.3%	27.6%	26.3%
Austin	46.8%	45.3%	42.5%	40.2%	40.8%
UTD	27.5%	26.9%	24.6%	28.0%	23.0%
UTEP	37.2%	39.5%	35.0%	31.5%	36.2%
UTPA	45.6%	40.8%	38.1%	41.4%	45.5%
UTPB	41.4%	35.1%	39.1%	47.0%	39.2%
UTSA	32.9%	30.0%	26.0%	25.1%	24.3%
UTT	52.4%	49.0%	40.1%	42.4%	46.5%

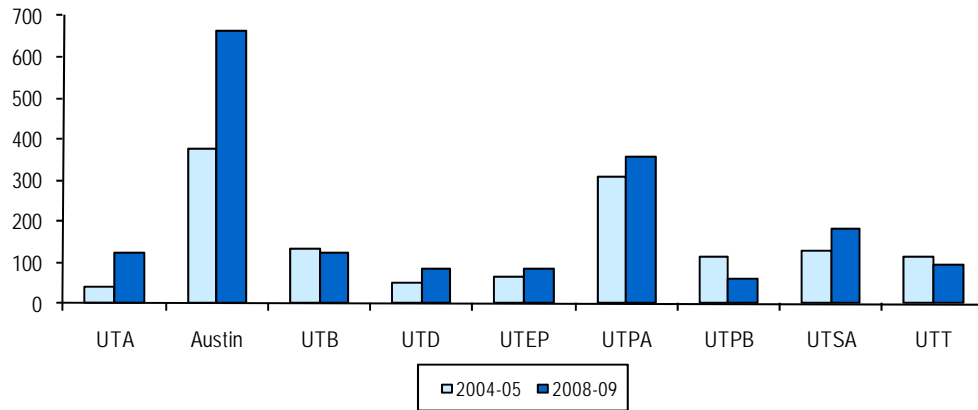
*Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board*

Table I-26 SMALL CLASSES

	2004-05		2008-09		
	# of small classes	% of total classes	# of small classes	% of total classes	% of total SCH
UTA	64	1.2%	261	4.5%	0.6%
Austin	632	5.8%	899	7.3%	1.0%
UTB	164	9.0%	144	4.8%	2.9%
UTD	67	2.5%	100	3.3%	0.5%
UTEP	102	2.3%	117	2.5%	0.3%
UTPA	404	8.9%	486	10.2%	1.0%
UTPB	124	14.0%	63	6.8%	1.7%
UTSA	202	4.3%	277	5.1%	0.6%
UTT	166	9.6%	128	8.1%	1.3%
Total	1,925	5.2%	2,475	6.0%	0.8%

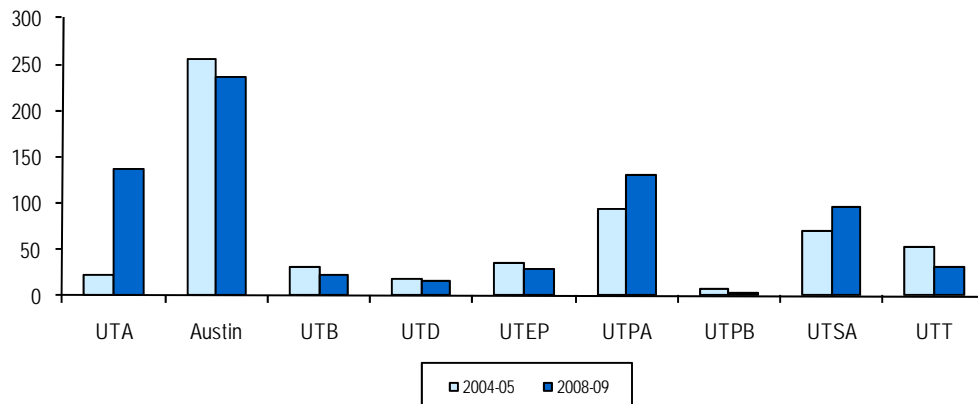
Source: UT System Institutions and Texas Higher Education

Figure I-12 ORGANIZED UNDERGRADUATE CLASSES WITH FEWER THAN 10 STUDENTS



Source: UT System Institutions

Figure I-13 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
	2004-05	2008-09	% change	2004-05	2008-09	% change	
	<b>Academic</b>						
UTA	3,424	4,265	24.6%	2,425	3,234	33.4%	4
UTAustin	25	79	216.0%	48	64	33.3%	0
UTB	1,052	2,298	118.4%	542	1,468	170.8%	4
UTD	283	604	113.4%	167	460	175.4%	1
UTEP	961	3,736	288.8%	733	2,902	295.9%	6
UTPA	493	464	-5.9%	376	374	-0.5%	2
UTPB	2,137	3,109	45.5%	1,006	1,895	88.4%	3
UTSA	247	453	83.4%	221	274	24.0%	1
UTT	622	683	9.8%	542	641	18.3%	4
Subtotal	9,244	15,691	69.7%	6,060	11,312	86.7%	25
<b>Health</b>							
UTSWMC	52	250	380.8%	52	176	238.5%	0
UTMB	52	39	-25.0%	2	16	700.0%	0
UTHSCH	0	36	NA	51	19	-62.7%	1
UTHSCSA	49	46	-6.1%	0	50	NA	0
UTMDA	--	--	--	0	0	NA	0
Subtotal	153	371	142.5%	105	261	148.6%	1
Institution not selected				630	1	-99.8%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,397</b>	<b>16,062</b>	<b>70.9%</b>	<b>6,795</b>	<b>11,574</b>	<b>70.3%</b>	<b>26</b>

Source: UT TeleCampus

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

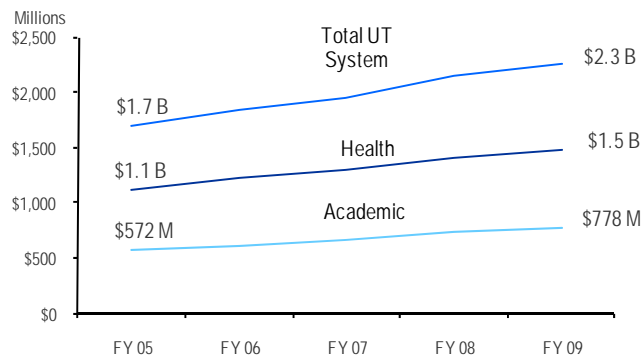
	Completion rates for courses through UTTC		# of degrees completed with 50% or more courses through UTTC	
	Undergraduate	Graduate	Undergraduate	Graduate
2004-05	91%	92%	19	72
2005-06	90%	92%	32	118
2006-07	88%	92%	81	114
2007-08	90%	92%	78	158
2008-09	91%	92%	115	151

Source: UT TeleCampus

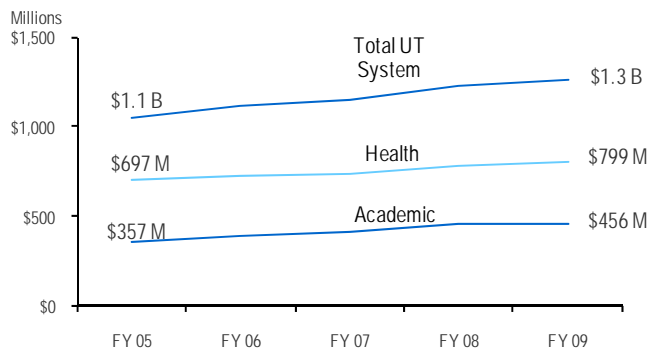
## RESEARCH

Figure I-14 TRENDS: RESEARCH EXPENDITURES

**Total Research Expenditures**



**Federal Research Expenditures**



Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

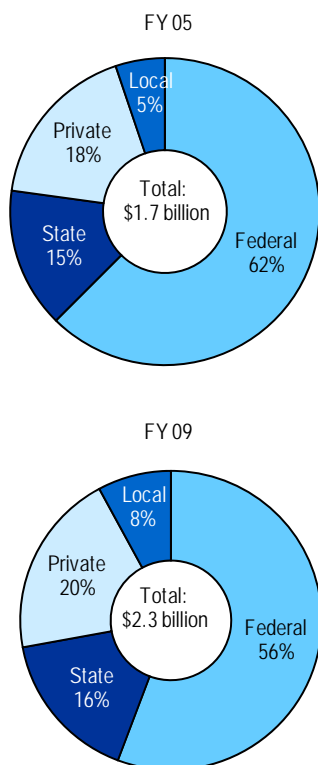
**Total Research \$: % Change, FY 05 – FY 09**

Total: 33.4%      UT System had a 7.5% average  
 Health: 32.1%      annual change compared to 0.9%  
 Academic: 36.0%      for NIH funding from FY 04 to FY 08.

**Federal Research \$: % Change, FY 05 – FY 09**

Total: 19.1%  
 Health: 14.7%  
 Academic: 27.8%

Figure I-15 RESEARCH EXPENDITURES BY SOURCE



Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Table I-29 SPONSORED REVENUE

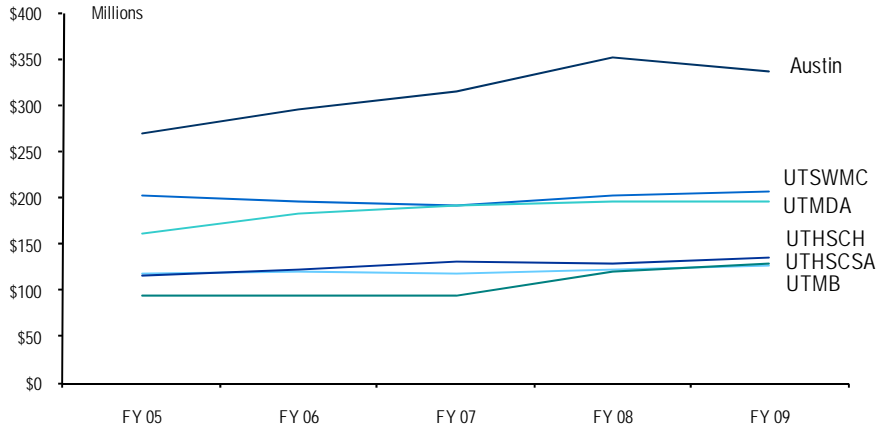
	(\$ in thousands)		
	FY 05	FY 09	% Change
<b>Academic</b>			
UTA	\$52,795	\$75,951	43.9%
Austin	408,557	535,235	31.0%
UTB	75,024	96,540	28.7%
UTD	38,571	50,272	30.3%
UTEP	74,340	94,068	26.5%
UTPA	60,903	87,036	42.9%
UTPB	5,326	7,347	37.9%
UTSA	64,476	93,609	45.2%
UTT	7,414	13,777	85.8%
Subtotal	\$787,406	\$1,053,835	33.8%
<b>Health</b>			
UTSWMC	\$386,234	\$428,744	11.0%
UTMB	199,592	312,363	56.5%
UTHSCH	240,446	330,762	37.6%
UTHSCSA	170,069	295,809	73.9%
UTMDA	212,727	293,977	38.2%
UTHSCT	15,143	15,073	-0.5%
Subtotal	\$1,224,211	\$1,676,728	37.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,011,617</b>	<b>\$2,730,562</b>	<b>35.7%</b>

Source: UT System Annual Financial Report, Exhibit B

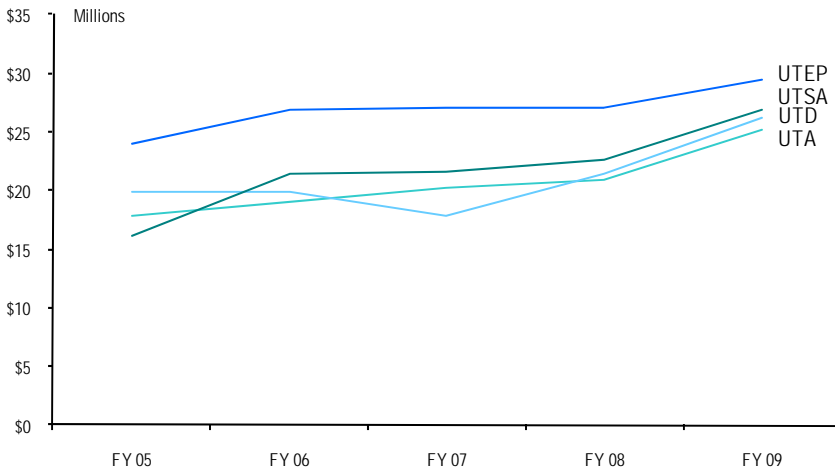


Figure I-16 TRENDS: FEDERAL RESEARCH EXPENDITURES

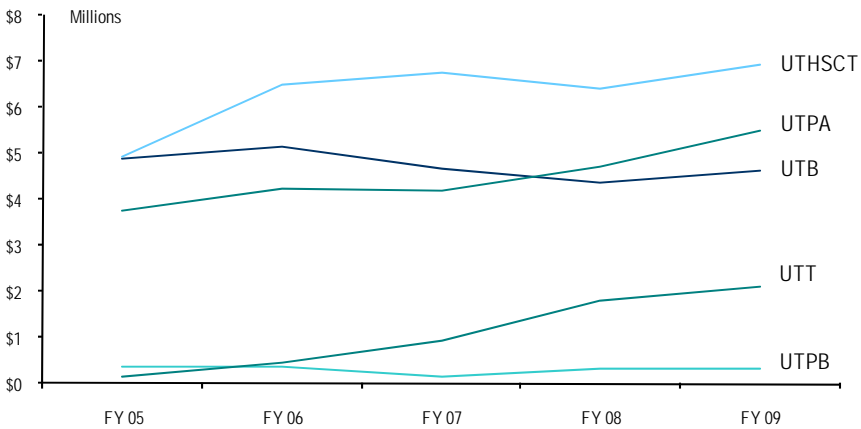
*Institutions with between \$95 and \$400 million in annual federal research expenditures*



*Institutions with between \$16 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 T/TT faculty	# grants to T/TT faculty	# T/TT faculty holding grants		
UTA	FY 05	\$17,833,042	\$33,826,960	\$67,250	210	123	FY 04	4.3%
	FY 09	\$25,144,203	\$55,621,050	\$96,064	298	242	FY 08	1.4%
	<i>Change</i>	<i>41.0%</i>	<i>64.4%</i>	<i>42.8%</i>	<i>41.9%</i>	<i>96.7%</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>-2.9 points</i>
Austin	FY 05	\$269,612,823	\$422,867,712	\$242,331	2,709	797	FY 04	1.1%
	FY 09	\$335,519,734	\$534,815,160	\$296,461	3,032	857	FY 08	0.9%
	<i>Change</i>	<i>24.4%</i>	<i>26.5%</i>	<i>22.3%</i>	<i>11.9%</i>	<i>7.5%</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>-0.2 points</i>
UTB	FY 05	\$4,897,516	\$5,374,665	\$22,774	50	46	FY 04	0.0%
	FY 09	\$4,641,110	\$6,004,541	\$19,687	65	44	FY 08	0.0%
	<i>Change</i>	<i>-5.2%</i>	<i>11.7%</i>	<i>-13.6%</i>	<i>30.0%</i>	<i>-4.3%</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>0 points</i>
UTD	FY 05	\$19,933,291	\$43,110,799	\$142,751	327	142	FY 04	1.9%
	FY 09	\$26,243,798	\$65,804,534	\$189,093	463	158	FY 08	1.1%
	<i>Change</i>	<i>31.7%</i>	<i>52.6%</i>	<i>32.5%</i>	<i>41.6%</i>	<i>11.3%</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>-0.8 points</i>
UTEP	FY 05	\$23,961,812	\$36,013,585	\$82,981	218	102	FY 04	0.8%
	FY 09	\$29,401,496	\$56,020,039	\$123,938	428	185	FY 08	0.7%
	<i>Change</i>	<i>22.7%</i>	<i>55.6%</i>	<i>49.4%</i>	<i>96.3%</i>	<i>81.4%</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>-0.1 points</i>
UTPA	FY 05	\$3,770,457	\$5,816,164	\$15,593	221	78	FY 04	0.0%
	FY 09	\$5,507,630	\$8,970,501	\$30,408	111	87	FY 08	0.0%
	<i>Change</i>	<i>46.1%</i>	<i>54.2%</i>	<i>95.0%</i>	<i>-49.8%</i>	<i>11.5%</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>0 points</i>
UTPB	FY 05	\$360,016	\$1,160,694	\$13,341	15	9	FY 04	0.8%
	FY 09	\$319,789	\$1,442,215	\$16,389	27	13	FY 08	0.0%
	<i>Change</i>	<i>-11.2%</i>	<i>24.3%</i>	<i>22.8%</i>	<i>80.0%</i>	<i>44.4%</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>-0.8 points</i>
UTSA	FY 05	\$16,174,944	\$23,605,844	\$53,286	178	114	FY 04	0.9%
	FY 09	\$26,966,123	\$46,521,487	\$88,781	171	107	FY 08	1.6%
	<i>Change</i>	<i>66.7%</i>	<i>97.1%</i>	<i>66.6%</i>	<i>-3.9%</i>	<i>-6.1%</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>0.7 points</i>
UTT	FY 05	\$143,425	\$501,301	\$3,342	53	44	FY 04	0.0%
	FY 09	\$2,109,157	\$3,297,882	\$20,484	121	47	FY 08	0.0%
	<i>Change</i>	<i>1370.6%</i>	<i>557.9%</i>	<i>512.9%</i>	<i>128.3%</i>	<i>6.8%</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>0 points</i>

Source: THECB, UT System Academic Institutions

Table I-31 RESEARCH AT HEALTH INSTITUTIONS

		Research Expenditures			Research Grants			
		Federal \$	Total \$	\$ per FTE T/TT faculty	# grants to T/TT faculty	# T/TT faculty holding grants	# grants to NT faculty	# NT research faculty holding grants
UTSWMC	FY 05	\$202,057,099	\$320,801,884	\$867,032	880	264	--	--
	FY 09	\$207,216,495	\$383,468,610	\$924,021	1,049	313	392	260
	<i>Change</i>	<i>2.6%</i>	<i>19.5%</i>	<i>6.6%</i>	<i>19.2%</i>	<i>18.6%</i>	--	--
UTMB	FY 05	\$117,235,448	\$149,957,462	\$304,173	517	217	--	--
	FY 09	\$126,703,109	\$153,713,920	\$336,354	433	202	132	97
	<i>Change</i>	<i>8.1%</i>	<i>2.5%</i>	<i>10.6%</i>	<i>-16.2%</i>	<i>-6.9%</i>	--	--
UTHSCH	FY 05	\$116,397,631	\$156,519,695	\$354,117	525	209	--	--
	FY 09	\$135,087,334	\$217,623,681	\$515,696	628	237	235	129
	<i>Change</i>	<i>16.1%</i>	<i>39.0%</i>	<i>45.6%</i>	<i>19.6%</i>	<i>13.4%</i>	--	--
UTHSCSA	FY 05	\$95,125,850	\$134,058,535	\$251,990	422	231	143	102
	FY 09	\$128,306,040	\$193,453,307	\$379,320	554	251	147	102
	<i>Change</i>	<i>34.9%</i>	<i>44.3%</i>	<i>50.5%</i>	<i>31.3%</i>	<i>8.7%</i>	<i>2.8%</i>	<i>0.0%</i>
UTMDA	FY 05	\$160,953,856	\$341,978,679	\$585,580	1,032	374	232	158
	FY 09	\$194,632,638	\$510,272,742	\$846,223	2,260	464	562	217
	<i>Change</i>	<i>20.9%</i>	<i>49.2%</i>	<i>44.5%</i>	<i>119.0%</i>	<i>24.1%</i>	<i>142.2%</i>	<i>37.3%</i>
UTHSCT*	FY 05	\$4,956,399	\$11,420,260	--	--	--	48	--
	FY 09	\$6,938,092	\$14,261,385	--	--	--	107	45
	<i>Change</i>	<i>40.0%</i>	<i>24.9%</i>	--	--	--	--	--

Source: THECB, UT System Health Institutions

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

Table I-32 RESEARCH RANKINGS

	Total R&D Expenditures (of 679 universities)		Texas Universities Research Expenditures Rankings	
	2004	2008	2004	2008
	<b>Academic</b>			
UTA	225	181	13	12
Austin	36	30	2	2
UTD	195	161	12	13
UTEP	209	173	11	15
UTPA	341	326	0	0
UTSA	236	202	16	16
<b>Health</b>				
UTSWMC	42	43	3	5
UTMB	90	98	6	8
UTHSCH	97	90	5	6
UTHSCSA	99	86	7	7
UTMDA	35	22	4	3

Source: NSF WebCASPAP, THECB

Table I-33 POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWS

	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	FY 09
UTA	34	59	57	79	88
Austin	415	420	431	482	564
UTB	8	9	6	1	8
UTD	36	56	47	49	84
UTEP	24	19	24	18	29
UTPA	2	2	3	4	5
UTPB	0	0	0	1	1
UTSA	51	54	64	68	75
UTT	--	--	--	2	2

Source: UT System Academic Institutions

Table I-34 FACULTY AWARDS RECEIVED, 2008-09

<b>Academic</b>	UT Austin	UTA	UTD	UTEP	UTPA	UTPB	UTSA
American Academy of Arts and Sciences	1						
American Academy of Nursing	1						
American Council of Learned Societies	4						
Fulbright American Scholars	4		1	1		1	1
National Academy of Sciences	1						
NSF CAREER awards (excluding those	12	2	2	1	1		
Sloan Research Fellows	5						
Howard Hughes Medical Institute	1						
Institute of Medicine	1						
Robert Wood Johnson Policy Fellows					1		
<b>Health</b>	UTSWMC	UTMB	UTHSCH	UTHSCSA	MDACC		
American Academy of Nursing			1	2			
National Institutes of Health (NIH) MERIT	1	1			1		
American Association for Advancement of Science Fellows					1		

Source: UT System Institutions

Table I-35 CUMULATIVE FACULTY HONORS AS OF 08/31/09

	All Institutions					Academic Only			Health	
	Nobel Prize	National Academy of Sciences	American Academy of Arts and Sciences	American Academy of Nursing	Institute of Medicine	Pulitzer Prize	National Academy of Engineering	American Law Institute	Howard Hughes Medical Institute	International Association for Dental Research
<b>Academic</b>										
UTA				3						
UT Austin	1	16	31	11	2	2	46	28	1	
UTB				1						
UTD	1	1	1				3			
UTEP				2						
UTT				1						
Subtotal	2	17	32	18	2	2	49	28	1	--
<b>Health</b>										
UTSWMC	4	18	14		19				13	
UTMB				3	2					
UTHSCH	1	2	4	11	7					17
UTHSCSA				12	4					5
UTMDA				2	1					
Subtotal	5	20	18	28	33	--	--	--	13	22
System Administration			1		2			1		
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>22</b>

Source: UT System Institutions; UT System Office of Research and Technology Transfer

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 Intellectual Property Owners Association, UT System ranks **fifth for total number of patents awarded** to universities in 2009, behind the University of California, MIT, the University of Wisconsin, and Stanford.

Texas Emerging Technology Fund, Total through 03/01/10  
 Total State Awards: \$271,321,349  
 UT System Awards: \$158,697,349 (58% of total)

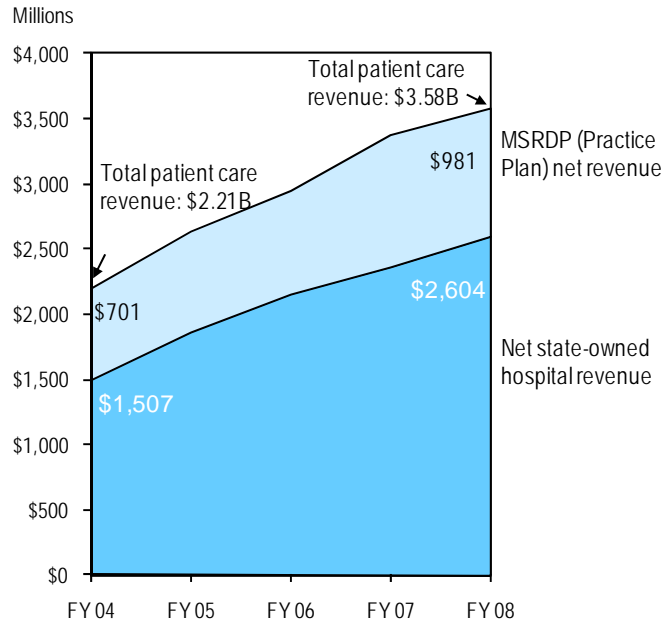
Table I-37 TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER BY INSTITUTION

<b>Academic</b>		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
<b>Health</b>		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-17* 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 04	FY 08	FY 04	FY 08
UTSWMC	\$2,298,957	\$2,617,963	\$630,618	\$840,213
UTMB	\$1,265,074	\$1,207,050	\$363,316	\$467,615
UTHSCH	\$820,704	\$934,596	\$196,942	\$210,864
UTHSCSA	\$624,550	\$572,735	\$191,290	\$171,174
UTMDA	\$1,206,878	\$1,369,035	\$452,767	\$455,745
UTHSCT	\$531,309	\$287,347	\$179,726	\$88,109

*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 04	FY 08	FY 04	FY 08	FY 04	FY 08
	UTSWMC	--	16,287	418,638	483,926	2,132,792
UTMB	40,452	39,598	199,862	178,084	845,210	757,841
UTHSCH	5,718	5,077	298,207	233,281	834,987	822,214
UTHSCSA	--	--	228,213	378,852	676,004	718,138
UTMDA	20,608	22,194	153,002	165,961	610,329	1,000,885
UTHSCT	3,369	2,287	24,789	12,002	114,968	148,350
Total	70,147	85,443	1,322,711	1,452,106	5,214,290	5,211,915

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 04	FY 08	FY 04	FY 08	FY 04	FY 08	FY 04	FY 08
	UTMB	\$3,162	\$3,898	\$640	\$867	\$151	\$204	35%
UTHSCH	\$3,464	\$3,797	\$328	\$299	--	--	80%	62%
UTMDA	\$4,839	\$4,953	\$652	\$662	\$163	\$110	54%	65%
UTHSCT	\$4,759	\$9,643	\$647	\$1,837	\$105	\$149	54%	113%

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 04	FY 08	FY 04	FY 08
	UTSWMC	\$312,465,011	\$358,797,476	--
UTMB	\$108,498,329	\$92,942,660	\$367,857,612	\$341,636,469
UTHSCH	\$139,031,049	\$186,734,997	\$24,314,751	\$31,019,203
UTHSCSA	\$85,647,220	\$114,258,294	--	--
UTMDA	\$51,164,780	\$41,978,565	\$185,022,570	\$169,089,877
UTHSCT	\$7,008,950	\$4,828,193	\$14,817,389	\$19,456,549
Total	\$703,815,339	\$799,540,184	\$592,012,322	\$618,552,332

Source: Annual Financial Reports



Table I-42 PATIENT SATISFACTION

Institution	Ratings			Comments
UTSWMC: 2nd Quarter 2009	Rating: Change: Meals:	<u>Zale</u> 99% +2% 97%	<u>St Paul</u> 81% +24% 93%	Zale maintains outstanding ratings; St Paul improving rapidly
UTMB FY 2009	Inpatient ER Outpatient	<u>Rating</u> 84% 98% 36%	<u>Change</u> +47% +87% + 1%	All of the areas have increased their scores tremendously due to the organizations overall effort to improve patient satisfaction. Greatest increase in scores: Wait time to treatment area in the ED (91%). Nurses promptness to call light (96%). Instructions for care at home (96%).
UTHSCH Harris County Psychiatric Center FY 2009	<u>Rating:</u>  <u>Goal FY09:</u>	82% "strongly agree" their healthcare experience was positive 80% positive response rate (+ 2%)		Slight decrease (N=104) in patient census from FY08; increase in satisfaction and in survey participation. Safety during stay continues to be hallmark of UT-HCPC patient care strength.
UTHSCH Dental Branch Clinics Aug 2008-May 2009	<u>Rating:</u> Excellent = 82% ; Very Good = 14% ; Average = 3% ; Poor = 0.4%			Graduate Periodontic Clinic received 99% 'excellent' patient feedback (163/164). Dental Clinics maintaining high patient satisfaction(>98%); All DSRDP now incorporating surveys (for FY 10).
UTHSCH UT Physicians / Medical School 4th Q, FY 2009	<u>Rating:</u> 90% satisfied with the medical portion of their visit; 89% satisfied with facility; 85% satisfied with visit overall experience <u>Change:</u> Comparison with previous survey can't be made due to change in methodology			Methodology changed from paper to online; reduced response rate
UTHSCH UT Health Svcs / School of Nursing June 1-12, 2009	<u>Rating:</u> Care exceeds expectations: Strongly agree/agree = 92% . <u>Change:</u> N/A - survey collection changed in 2009 from annual to targeted 10-day patient census.			Nearly 80% of total surveyed indicated they received "excellent comprehensive care." Demographic shifts in patient census noted: more teens, more females, more >60 years old in FY09.
UTHSCSA Dental School FY 2009	<u>Rating:</u> Overall patient satisfaction was 4.82 (out of 5) in 2008 and 4.74 in 2009. <u>Change:</u> N/A. Changed survey document from % satisfied to a 5-point Likert scale.			Overall patient satisfaction with treatment at the Dental School remains satisfactory with the majority of survey items rated at either a 4 or a 5. Satisfaction with parking remains the lowest rated area in 2009.
UTHSCSA School of Medicine FY 2009	<u>Rating:</u> >90% of patients would recommend clinics. Overall Experience was rated 4.7 on a 5 point Likert Scale (5 = very good). <u>Change:</u> Consistent with previous rating			Blue Ribbon Inspections (which includes an assessment of patient satisfaction) will be conducted again in December following completion of move to the MARC. In addition, HR is developing a customer service training program for all UT Medicine employees to be launched this fall.
UTMDA FY 2009	<u>Rating:</u> Overall rating of care of 91% for inpatient and outpatient patient satisfaction. <u>Change:</u> An increase of 2% from FY 08.			
UTHSCT FY 2009	Inpatient ER Med Pract	<u>Rating</u> 85.5 88.1 88.6	<u>Change</u> -3.0 -2.4 +0.5	Medical Practice went up 0.5, indicating UTHSCT is becoming more consistent in our delivery of service. Specific opportunities such as wait times and returning phone calls have been identified as areas to improve. Although down overall in the ER and Inpatient areas, there were improvements made throughout the year to address the decline in scores. The scores are on an upward trend at this time. UTHSCT has added the outpatient services survey which will be reported next FY and will continue to make improvements to processes to further improve our patient's satisfaction.

Source: UT System Health Institutions



# OPERATIONS, EFFICIENCY, AND PRODUCTIVITY

## REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

*Table I-43* UT SYSTEM REVENUES AND EXPENSES

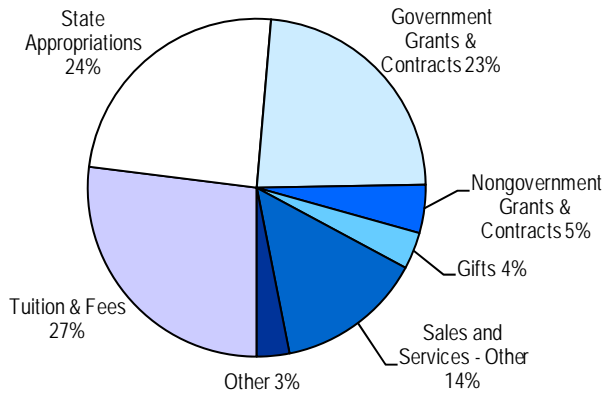
	(\$ in millions)				
	Real Dollars			Inflation-Adjusted Dollars	
	FY 05	FY 09	% Change	FY 09	% Change
<b>Revenues</b>					
Tuition & Fees	\$786.5	\$1,104.3	40.4%	\$958.5	21.9%
State Appropriations	1,557.5	2,115.0	35.8%	1,835.8	17.9%
Government Grants & Contracts	1,461.0	1,860.3	27.3%	1,614.7	10.5%
Nongovernment Grants & Contracts	513.8	845.8	64.6%	734.1	42.9%
Gifts	265.8	289.6	9.0%	251.4	-5.4%
Sales and Services of Hospitals	2,302.6	3,133.4	36.1%	2,719.8	18.1%
Sales and Services - Other	534.3	745.6	39.5%	647.2	21.1%
Physician Fees	772.4	989.5	28.1%	858.9	11.2%
Other	2,019.4	-1,230.7	-160.9%	-1,068.2	-152.9%
<b>Total System Revenues</b>	<b>\$10,213.2</b>	<b>\$9,852.9</b>	<b>-3.5%</b>	<b>\$8,552.2</b>	<b>-16.3%</b>
<b>Expenses</b>					
Instruction	\$2,110.0	\$2,598.1	23.1%	\$2,255.1	6.9%
Research	1,317.8	1,780.9	35.1%	1,545.8	17.3%
Hospitals / Clinics	2,371.9	2,963.7	25.0%	2,572.4	8.5%
Institutional Support* & Physical Plant	1,048.4	2,035.3	94.1%	1,766.6	68.5%
Public Service	216.7	284.2	31.1%	246.7	13.8%
Academic Support	276.4	456.6	65.2%	396.3	43.4%
Student Services	133.0	180.5	35.7%	156.7	17.8%
Scholarships and Fellowships	208.8	296.5	42.0%	257.4	23.3%
Auxiliary	327.4	438.5	33.9%	380.6	16.2%
Depreciation	477.8	740.8	55.0%	643.0	34.6%
Interest Expense	135.0	158.9	17.7%	137.9	2.1%
<b>Total System Expenses</b>	<b>\$8,623.1</b>	<b>\$11,934.0</b>	<b>38.4%</b>	<b>\$10,358.5</b>	<b>20.1%</b>

*Source: Annual Financial Report, Exhibit B*

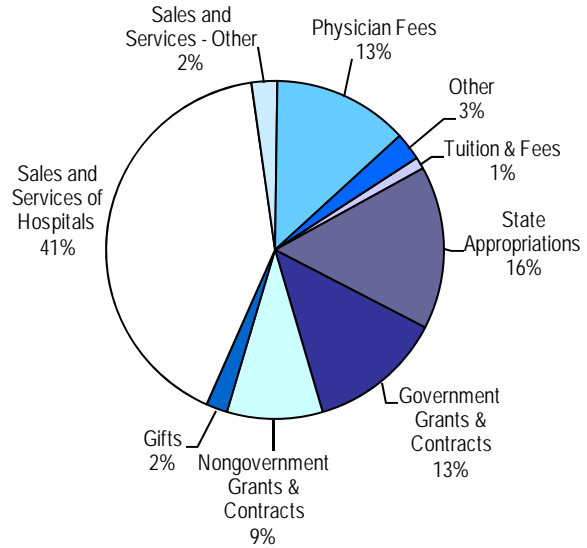
\* Beginning in FY 2008, there were changes made to the reporting requirements for Institutional Support. See the Sources and Definitions section of this report for more information.

Figure I-18 REVENUES BY SOURCE, FY 2009

**Academic:** \$3.8 billion, FY 2009  
\$2.9 billion, FY 2005



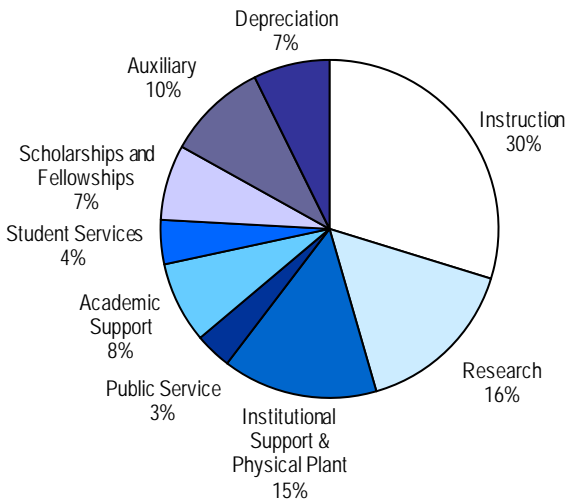
**Health:** \$7.6 billion, FY 2009  
\$5.8 billion, FY 2005



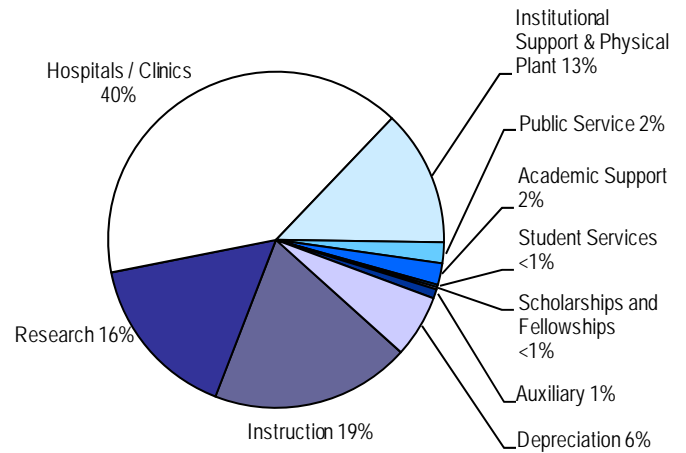
Source: Annual Financial Report, Exhibit B

Figure I-19 EXPENSES BY PURPOSE, FY 2009

**Academic:** \$3.9 billion, FY 2009  
\$2.9 billion, FY 2005



**Health:** \$7.4 billion, FY 2009  
\$5.6 billion, FY 2005



Source: Annual Financial Report, Exhibit B

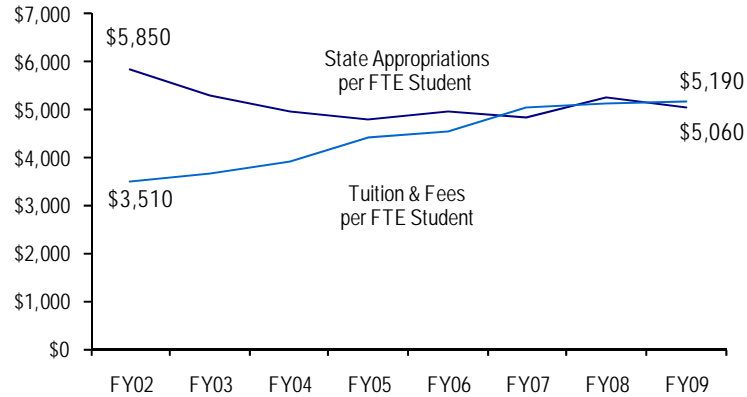
Table I-44 ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

(\$ in thousands)				
	FY	Administrative costs	Total expenses	% total expenses
<b>Academic</b>				
UTA	2005	\$25,093	\$248,059	10.1%
	2009	\$27,461	\$328,285	8.4%
Austin	2005	78,644	1,329,201	5.9%
	2009	98,542	1,787,913	5.5%
UTB	2005	10,339	106,018	9.8%
	2009	11,453	145,905	7.8%
UTD	2005	16,377	197,123	8.3%
	2009	25,058	275,030	9.1%
UTEP	2005	17,268	201,898	8.6%
	2009	20,995	271,939	7.7%
UTPA	2005	13,127	162,921	8.1%
	2009	23,081	212,100	10.9%
UTPB	2005	3,067	30,635	10.0%
	2009	4,176	42,896	9.7%
UTSA	2005	28,925	256,385	11.3%
	2009	40,816	363,087	11.2%
UTT	2005	7,500	52,001	14.4%
	2009	8,949	77,149	11.6%
Subtotal	2005	\$200,340	\$2,584,240	7.8%
	2009	\$260,531	\$3,504,305	7.4%
<b>Health</b>				
UTSWMC	2005	\$44,854	\$1,032,539	4.3%
	2009	\$57,868	\$1,470,251	3.9%
UTMB	2005	27,224	1,385,807	2.0%
	2009	40,889	1,572,322	2.6%
UTHSCH	2005	57,436	585,124	9.8%
	2009	60,981	779,305	7.8%
UTHSCSA	2005	29,929	486,377	6.2%
	2009	40,865	680,713	6.0%
UTMDA	2005	149,412	1,936,133	7.7%
	2009	207,849	2,728,661	7.6%
UTHSCT	2005	9,202	124,549	7.4%
	2009	8,721	125,563	6.9%
Subtotal	2005	\$318,058	\$5,550,529	5.7%
	2009	\$417,174	\$7,356,816	5.7%
Total	2005	\$518,399	\$8,134,769	6.4%
	2009	\$677,705	\$10,861,121	6.2%

Source: Legislative Budget Board

Figure I-20 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
	8/31/05	8/31/09	% change		
<b>Academic</b>					
UTA	\$45,635	\$53,465	17.2%	\$2,895	\$56,279
Austin	5,594,393	5,798,329	3.6%	130,428	2,296,368
UTB	5,599	6,306	12.6%	690	11,383
UTD	222,424	195,054	-12.3%	17,275	336,300
UTEP	132,056	134,231	1.6%	9,174	181,639
UTPA	54,310	53,686	-1.1%	3,973	101,678
UTPB	15,250	15,255	0.0%	6,184	104,486
UTSA	36,386	46,665	28.2%	2,116	50,286
UTT	53,508	57,905	8.2%	12,455	203,175
Subtotal	\$6,159,561	\$6,360,896	3.3%	\$45,219	\$879,184
<b>Health</b>					
UTSWMC	\$980,022	\$1,145,445	16.9%	\$560,057	\$662,490
UTMB	397,054	394,171	-0.7%	183,408	302,510
UTHSCH	141,070	154,525	9.5%	48,218	125,630
UTHSCSA	319,886	343,931	7.5%	119,591	263,549
UTMDA	421,936	547,314	29.7%	---	360,549
UTHSCT	36,271	34,863	-3.9%	---	425,159
Subtotal	\$2,296,239	\$2,620,249	14.1%	\$255,012	\$365,650
<b>System</b>					
Institution Total	\$8,455,800	\$8,981,145	6.2%	\$59,500	\$701,542
System Administration	\$4,576,106	\$4,469,085	-2.3%	---	---
UT System Total	\$13,031,906	\$13,450,230	3.2%	---	---

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 05	22	13	554	4.0%
	FY 09	27	21	633	4.3%
Austin	FY 05	747	586	1,875	39.8%
	FY 09	809	631	1,953	41.4%
UTB	FY 05	3	3	235	1.3%
	FY 09	3	3	304	1.0%
UTD	FY 05	31	24	344	9.0%
	FY 09	51	39	399	12.8%
UTEP	FY 05	46	35	468	9.8%
	FY 09	49	35	498	9.8%
UTPA	FY 05	11	4	388	2.8%
	FY 09	11	5	542	2.0%
UTPB	FY 05	5	5	99	5.1%
	FY 09	5	5	100	5.0%
UTSA	FY 05	25	8	516	4.8%
	FY 09	33	26	590	5.6%
UTT	FY 05	14	1	153	9.2%
	FY 09	15	13	175	8.6%
<b>Health</b>					
UTSWMC	FY 05	308	250	385	80.0%
	FY 09	353	286	416	84.9%
UTMB	FY 05	143	117	466	30.7%
	FY 09	184	148	360	51.1%
UTHSCH	FY 05	123	83	450	27.3%
	FY 09	143	126	413	34.6%
UTHSCSA	FY 05	83	66	481	17.3%
	FY 09	133	118	542	24.5%
UTMDA	FY 05	116	89	618	18.8%
	FY 09	130	106	615	21.1%
UTHSCT*	FY 05	21	17	80	26.3%
	FY 09	13	12	117	11.1%

\* UTHSCT does not have T/TT positions.

Source: UT System Institutions

Table I-47 DONOR SUPPORT

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 05	FY 09	% change
<b>Academic</b>			
UTA	\$4,995	\$5,510	10.3%
Austin	140,239	238,004	69.7%
UTB	923	1,165	26.2%
UTD	15,339	10,585	-31.0%
UTEP	17,112	21,368	24.9%
UTPA	5,975	2,599	-56.5%
UTPB	1,775	5,230	194.6%
UTSA	7,693	9,184	19.4%
UTT	6,315	3,099	-50.9%
Subtotal	\$200,366	\$296,744	48.1%
<b>Health</b>			
UTSWMC	\$103,213	114,936	11.4%
UTMB	33,102	28,399	-14.2%
UTHSCH	37,742	37,643	-0.3%
UTHSCSA	25,017	39,240	56.9%
UTMDA	79,278	92,779	17.0%
UTHSCT	4,844	896	-81.5%
Subtotal	\$283,196	\$313,893	10.8%
<b>System</b>			
Institution Total	\$483,562	\$610,637	26.3%
System Administration	\$4,953	\$2,076	-58.1%
UT System Total	\$488,515	\$612,713	25.4%

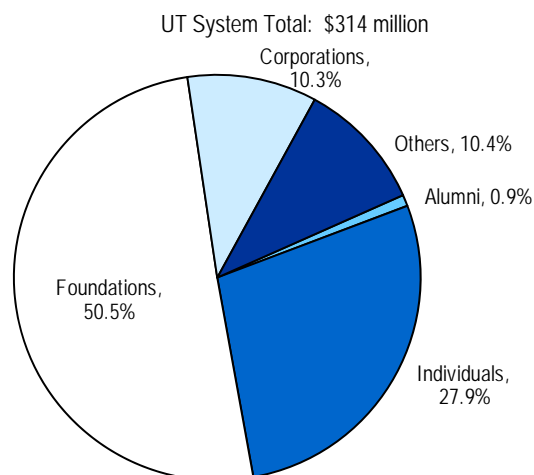
Source: Council for Aid to Education, UT System Controller

Table I-48 TOP 20 INSTITUTIONS FOR TOTAL VOLUNTARY SUPPORT, FY 08

1	Stanford University	\$785,042,846
2	Harvard University	650,625,000
3	Columbia University	495,106,753
4	Yale University	486,610,483
5	University of Pennsylvania	475,957,652
6	Univ of California, Los Angeles	456,654,332
7	Johns Hopkins University	448,964,324
8	University of Wisconsin-Madison	410,227,266
9	Cornell University	409,422,892
10	University of Southern California	409,183,101
11	Indiana University	408,620,812
12	New York University	387,608,993
13	Duke University	385,672,922
14	Univ of California, San Francisco	366,068,018
15	University of Michigan	333,445,185
16	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	311,902,992
17	University of Minnesota	307,609,387
18	University of Washington	302,770,825
19	University of North Carolina at Chapel H	292,389,028
20	University of California, Berkeley	285,346,548
	UT Austin	282,864,572
	UT Southwestern Medical Center	145,278,784
	UT System Total	801,407,443

Source: Council for Aid to Education VSE Report

Figure I-21 SOURCES OF DONOR SUPPORT, FY 2009

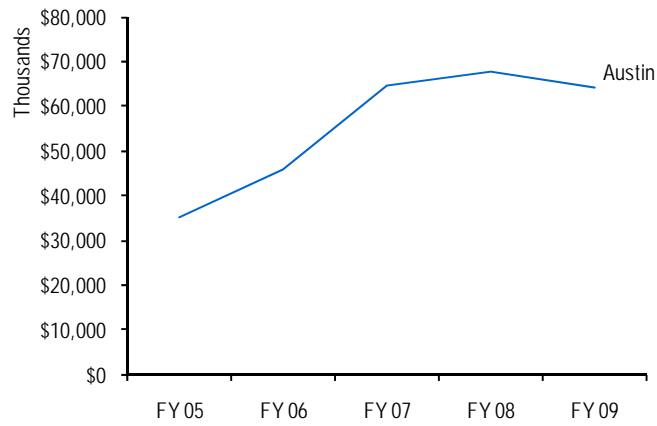


Source: Council for Aid to Education, UT System Controller

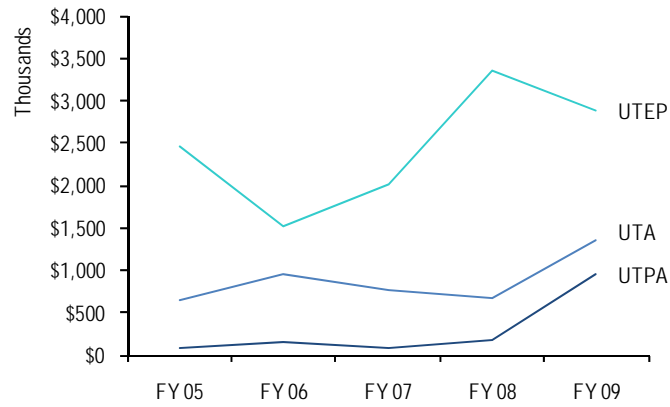


Figure I-22 ALUMNI SUPPORT

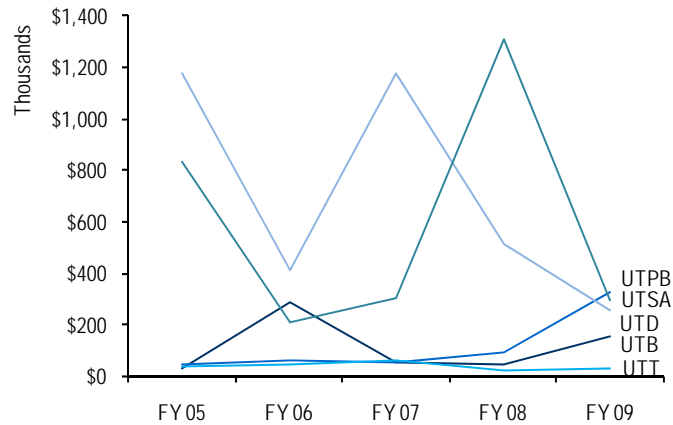
**Institutions with at least \$60 million in FY 2009**



**Institutions with between \$0.5 and \$3.0 million in FY 2009**



**Institutions with less than \$350 thousand in FY 2009**



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

## EFFICIENCY AND PRODUCTIVITY

*Table I-49 UT SYSTEM BOND RATING*

	8/31/2005 Ratings			8/31/2009 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	Aaa	AAA	AAA
Series 2005B	Aaa	AAA	AAA	Aaa	AAA	AAA
Series 2006A				Aaa	AAA	AAA
Series 2006B				Aaa	AAA	AAA
Series 2006C				Aaa	AAA	AAA
Series 2008A				Aaa/VMIG-1	AAA/A-1+	AAA-F-1+
<b><i>Revenue Financing System</i></b>						
Fixed Rate Bonds						
Series 2001A	Aaa/VMIG-1	AAA/A-1+	AAA-F-1+	Aaa/VMIG-1	AAA/A-1+	AAA-F-1+
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	Aaa	AAA	AAA
Series 2004D	Aaa	AAA	AAA	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/VMIG-1	AAA/A-1+	AAA-F-1+
Series 2008A				Aaa	AAA	AAA
Series 2008B				Aaa/VMIG-1	AAA/A-1+	AAA-F-1+
Series 2009B				Aaa	AAA	AAA
Series 2009D				Aaa	AAA	AAA

*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 05	FY 09	FY 05	FY 09	FY 05	FY 09	
Heavy Construction	\$7.6	\$8.9	\$0.2	\$1.2	2.5%	13.3%	11.9%
Building Construction	578.7	897.0	99.1	170.4	17.1%	19.0%	26.1%
S. T. Construction	108.6	231.6	33.8	55.9	31.1%	24.1%	57.2%
Professional Services	85.9	107.6	16.1	27.5	18.8%	25.5%	20.0%
Other Services	473.0	717.3	53.3	65.2	11.3%	9.1%	33.0%
Commodities	998.6	1,402.6	144.4	136.1	14.5%	9.7%	12.6%
UT System Total	\$2,252.5	\$3,365.0	\$346.8	\$456.2	15.4%	13.6%	
Total State	\$11,275.6	\$13,604.2	\$1,565.5	\$1,974.9	13.9%	14.5%	

Source: UT System Office of HUB Development

Table I-51 HUB EXPENDITURES

	(\$ in thousands)		
	FY 05	FY 09	% Change
<b>Academic</b>			
UTA	\$8,527	\$15,559	82.5%
Austin	37,949	54,512	43.6%
UTB	3,065	4,562	48.9%
UTD	9,024	14,051	55.7%
UTEP	8,383	12,021	43.4%
UTPA	3,535	3,107	-12.1%
UTPB	452	1,385	206.6%
UTSA	10,834	16,244	49.9%
UTT	2,267	10,942	382.7%
Subtotal	\$84,036	\$132,384	57.5%
<b>Health</b>			
UTSWMC	\$24,816	\$56,279	126.8%
UTMB	45,501	25,031	-45.0%
UTHSCH	12,606	23,286	84.7%
UTHSCSA	7,343	9,587	30.5%
UTMDA	88,271	92,166	4.4%
UTHSCT	3,928	4,578	16.5%
Subtotal	\$182,467	\$210,928	15.6%

Source: UT System Office of HUB Development

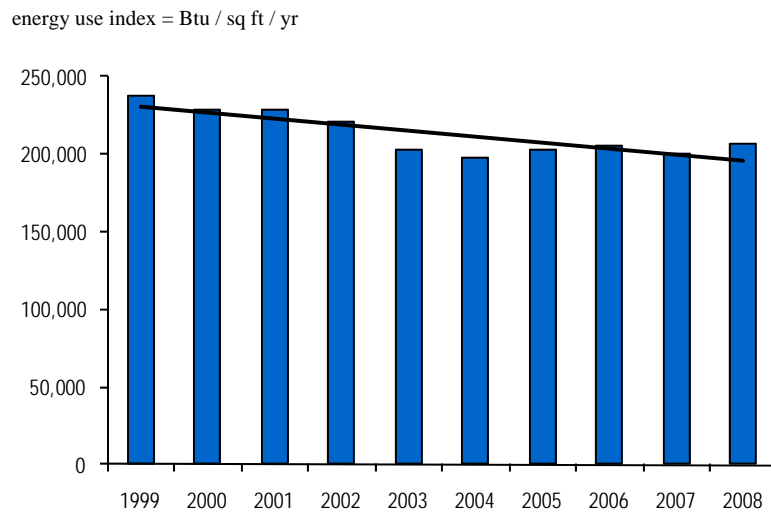
*Table I-52 5-YR AND 10-YR REDUCTION  
IN ENERGY USE INDEX*

	2004-2008 Reduction	1999-2008 Reduction
<b>Academic</b>		
UTA	-3%	10%
Austin	8%	20%
UTB	-2%	-5%
UTD	-29%	15%
UTEP	0%	19%
UTPA	0%	31%
UTPB	17%	45%
UTSA	-21%	21%
UTT	-72%	-9%
<b>Health</b>		
UTSWMC	3%	34%
UTMB	-17%	0%
UTHSCH	-37%	29%
UTHSCSA	-4%	9%
UTMDA	-28%	2%
UTHSCT	-28%	-35%

*Source: UT System Office of Facilities Planning and Construction*

*Note: A negative # indicates an increase in the EUI.*

*Figure I-23 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	Classroom SUE Score	# of class labs	Average weekly hours of use	Class Lab SUE Score
UTA	2005	176	32.1	--	59	19.7	--
	2009	181	30.0	66	82	16.0	76
Austin	2005	438	37.0	--	147	30.2	--
	2009	461	37.0	75	159	31.0	84
UTB	2005	75	37.4	--	44	29.1	--
	2009	79	35.0	74	37	23.0	84
UTD	2005	91	35.0	--	25	34.1	--
	2009	97	36.0	67	32	27.0	91
UTEP	2005	115	35.8	--	61	27.1	--
	2009	131	37.0	84	47	28.0	92
UTPA	2005	146	34.9	--	48	24.3	--
	2009	141	40.0	100	50	28.0	100
UTPB	2005	36	30.9	--	15	24.9	--
	2009	33	35.0	67	15	21.0	67
UTSA	2005	146	40.8	--	52	31.7	--
	2009	154	41.0	92	62	29.0	100
UTT	2005	53	36.5	--	11	33.4	--
	2009	57	33.0	58	9	28.0	84

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Table I-54 RESEARCH SPACE

	FY 09		FY 05	
	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	239,217	\$233	236,583	\$143
Austin	1,338,803	\$399	1,536,054	\$275
UTB	7,581	\$792	4,892	1,099
UTD	202,885	\$324	169,553	\$254
UTEP	168,536	\$332	160,527	\$224
UTPA	63,263	\$142	48,844	\$119
UTPB	12,378	\$117	12,758	\$91
UTSA	212,693	\$219	110,720	\$213
UTT	17,844	\$185	2,834	\$177
<b>Health</b>				
UTSWMC	863,611	\$444	623,651	\$514
UTMB	577,674	\$266	452,233	\$332
UTHSCH	496,747	\$438	355,412	\$440
UTHSCSA	544,019	\$356	494,203	\$271
UTMDA	765,214	\$667	580,846	\$589
UTHSCT	53,382	\$267	39,688	\$288

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	2005	1,870,341	2,099	100
	2009	1,972,264	2,076	97
Austin	2005	8,061,397	3,445	183
	2009	8,098,012	3,094	179
UTB	2005	584,112	1,337	74
	2009	687,940	1,407	72
UTD	2005	1,052,148	2,067	99
	2009	1,196,007	1,914	99
UTEP	2005	1,354,815	1,879	97
	2009	1,453,602	1,890	97
UTPA	2005	1,104,643	1,759	86
	2009	1,077,779	1,884	76
UTPB	2005	231,490	1,728	95
	2009	239,656	1,556	95
UTSA	2005	1,250,103	1,538	61
	2009	1,491,656	1,599	66
UTT	2005	359,228	1,376	83
	2009	372,404	1,293	80
<b>Health</b>				
UTSWMC	2005	1,783,289	1,174	876
	2009	2,525,040	1,400	1,254
UTMB	2005	1,526,951	1,216	780
	2009	1,821,382	1,574	815
UTHSCH	2005	1,522,838	1,312	512
	2009	1,798,599	1,312	549
UTHSCSA	2005	1,518,537	1,227	601
	2009	1,665,310	1,230	536

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 2008-09, the UTA awarded 113 PhD degrees, over one-third more than the number awarded in 2004-05. Total research expenditures increased by 64 percent from FY 2005 to FY 2009.
- The UT Arlington College of Engineering was ranked in the top 100 in U.S. News & World Report's "America's Best Graduate Programs 2011" for the first time. It also made the rankings in six engineering subspecialties. In addition, UTA's biological sciences, chemistry, computer science, and physics programs were ranked for the first time.
- 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 2009, *Diverse Issues in Higher Education* magazine ranked UT Arlington 9th for master's degrees and 1st for doctoral degrees in engineering to all minority students. UTA ranked in the top 50 for undergraduate degrees awarded to Hispanics in all disciplines and specifically in biology, business, engineering, and health professions.
- The School of Nursing's Smart Hospital™ is one of fifteen sites recognized as a Center of Education Excellence by Laerdal Medical Corporation, one of two sites recognized as a Hill-Rom Inc. National Demonstration Showcase and the only site recognized as a Nursing Discovery Center by CareFusion.

Education. In fall 2009, UT Arlington enrolled 28,085 students, a new record high enrollment. In fall 2009, 12,274 students (44%) listed Tarrant County as their county of origin and 5,712 (20%) listed Dallas county. The six colleges and five schools of UT Arlington educate more than 20,000 undergraduates and nearly 7,000 graduate students. The undergraduate student population at UT Arlington is unique in that a relatively large percentage is African American students (15.9%). Also, a large percentage of new undergraduate students (60%) first entered UT Arlington as transfer students, the majority from Texas community colleges. The number of degrees awarded increased by 628 degrees, or 12 percent from FY 2005 to FY 2009.

Research. Research expenditures increased 64 percent from almost \$34 million in FY 2005 to \$55.6 million in FY 2009. UT Arlington ranked 181<sup>st</sup> nationally (80<sup>th</sup> among institutions without an integral medical school) and 12th 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 increased from just over 25,000 to slightly more than 28,000. Nearly three-fourths of the students attending UT Arlington are undergraduates and 31.2 percent of them receive Pell grants, almost the same as the state-wide average (31.0%). In fall 2009, over 20,000 undergraduates enrolled. Less than half of the undergraduate students were White, down from 51 percent in 2005, while the proportion of African-American students increased to 16 percent, the largest proportion of any UT System academic institution. The proportion of Hispanic students also increased from 14.9 percent to 19.2 percent, over the last five years. A significant proportion (60.0%) of new undergraduates who enrolled in the fall at UT Arlington were transfers and most of them (72.1%) 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 2009, 75 percent of first-time undergraduate applicants were admitted, compared to 79 percent in 2005. Forty-nine percent of the admitted students actually enrolled, up slightly from 48 percent in 2005. The proportion of Texas enrolled students from the top 10 percent of their high school class increased to 24% from the fall 2005 figure of 20%, but was still lower than the statewide average of 26 percent. Sixty 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 2005), a smaller percentage of UT Arlington first-time students required remediation (13.5%) than students enrolled in other Texas public universities (27%).

Total Fall Enrollment		
Fall	2005	2009
	25,216	28,085

First-Time Undergraduates		
Summer/Fall	2005	2009
Applicants	5,567	7,120
% Admitted	78.5%	74.8%
Enrolled	2,104	2,629
TX Top 10%	406	597
% TX Top 10%	19.9%	24.1%

Percent of students who are full-time degree seeking (Fall 2009) 92.6%

Average ACT/SAT (Fall 2009)		
	SAT	ACT
UTA	1066	22
Texas	992	20.8
Nation	1016	21.1

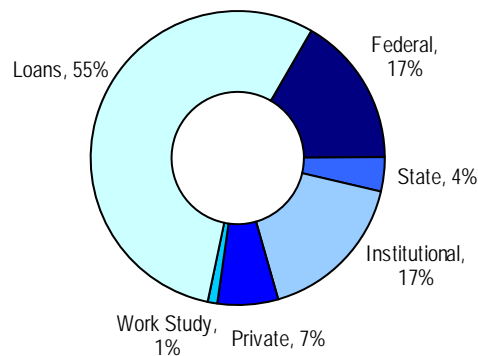
Transfer Students (Fall 2009)	
Total	3,944
% from TX commty college	72.1%

Undergraduates		
Fall	2005	2009
Total	18,705	20,642
White	51.2%	47.1%
African-Am.	14.4%	15.9%
Hispanic	14.9%	19.2%
Asian-Am.	11.0%	11.7%
International	5.0%	4.0%

### College Costs & Financial Aid

UT Arlington has worked diligently to be affordable for the students it serves and provided \$130.5 million dollars in financial aid to undergraduates enrolled in 2008-09. Just over four out of ten UT Arlington's full-time undergraduates received need-based grants and over two-thirds of their total academic costs (69.6%) were covered.

Undergraduate Financial Aid Awards, 2008-09



Undergraduate Academic Cost & % Discount

AY 2008-09	
Average in-state total academic cost	\$8,142
Full-time receiving need-based aid	
% receiving grants	42.6%
Average % discount	69.6%
Average net academic cost	\$2,472
All full-time students	
Average % discount	29.7%
Average net academic cost	\$5,726



The average net academic costs for students who received need based financial aid was \$2,472. Based on the most recent data available for UT Arlington, 49 percent of the seniors who graduated in the 2007-08 academic year were in debt. The average debt was \$15,221, lower than the average for Texas public universities, \$17,894 in 2007-08.

## 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 68.9% for the 2004 entering class to 64.7% for the 2008 class. The four-year graduation rate increased slightly from 12.3 to 13.4 percent and the six-year graduate rate remained the same at 37 percent for the 2002 entering class. The six-year graduation rate for UT Arlington's peers ranged from 38 percent to 72 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. Half of the students who entered UT Arlington in 2002 graduated from a Texas university in six years.

1st-Yr Persistence	UTA		
	2004	2008	2008, TX
(entering fall)	68.9%	64.7%	74.8%
Graduation Rate	1998	2002	2002, U.S.
4-Yr graduation rate	12.3%	13.4%	29.9%
6-Yr graduation rate at UTA	37.6%	37.0%	54.9%
6-Yr graduation rate, any TX	44.1%	49.5%	NA
Transfer 4-yr graduation rate	2001	2005	2005, TX
(CC students entering fall)	47.1%	46.0%	55.1%

Graduation rates for students who transfer from community colleges declined slightly from 47.1 percent to 46.0 percent, below the state average of 55.1 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 20.6 percent from 2004-05 to 2008-09. 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	2004-05	2008-09	% Change
Baccalaureate	3,316	3,999	20.6%
STEM, % of Baccalaureate Degrees Awarded			
	AY	03-04	07-08
UTA	27.0%	21.4%	
U.S.	19.2%	18.1%	

UT Arlington also contributes significantly to the production of baccalaureate degrees in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics disciplines. In 2007-08, 21.4 percent of the total baccalaureate degrees awarded were in these areas, compared to 18.1 percent nationally.

### Outcomes

On measures from the National Survey of Student Engagement (NSSE), UT Arlington students view their educational experience much like students enrolled in UTA's selected peer institutions. Based on the responses of seniors in 2009, almost nine out of ten UT Arlington students evaluated their educational experience as good or excellent, and 85 percent of seniors said they would attend the institution again, more than their peers. Over two-thirds of UT Arlington seniors thought the academic advising was good or excellent, compared to 63 percent of their peers.

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.

### National Survey of Student Engagement 2009

Senior Responses, Good or Excellent

	UTA	Peers
Educational Experience	86%	82%
Academic Advising	70%	63%
Would Attend Again (Yes)	85%	78%

### Collegiate Learning Assessment

Senior Responses, 2009

	UTA		U.S.
	Expected	Actual	
Performance Task	1186	1164	1170
Analytic Writing Task	1229	1217	1230
CLA Total Score	1208	1191	1203

The majority of test takers at UT Arlington passed the initial exams for teacher certification, nursing, and engineering in FY 2008 and exceeded the state averages in all three areas.

Licensure Pass Rates, 2008

	UTA	Texas
Teacher Certification	99%	97%
Nursing	95%	91%
Engineering	63%	60%

*Post-Baccalaureate Experience* 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 79.9 percent.

Postgraduate Experience (within one year)

	AY	03-04	07-08 TX	07-08
% employed in TX		67.6%	70.5%	67.0%
% enrolled in TX grad/prof school		3.1%	3.2%	5.3%
% employed and enrolled		14.3%	7.1%	7.6%
% employed or enrolled		85.0%	80.8%	79.9%

**GRADUATE STUDENTS**

*Graduate Enrollment & Degrees* Between fall 2005 and fall 2009, graduate enrollment at UT Arlington grew by 16 percent. In fall 2009, the majority (85.6%) of these graduate students enrolled in master's level programs. Over the last five years, the proportion of African American, Hispanic, and International graduate students increased, while the proportion of White and Asian American students decreased.

Graduate Enrollment

	Fall	2005	2009
Total		5,768	6,715
White		49.8%	44.3%
African-Am.		9.0%	9.8%
Hispanic		6.6%	8.7%
Asian-Am.		5.8%	5.2%
International		28.4%	29.3%

Graduate student preparation, as measured by the GRE admission exams, was about the same in 2009-10 as 2005-06. The GMAT mean score declined from 544 to 518. The number of doctoral degrees awarded, increased over a third between 2005-06 and 2009-10. The number of master's degrees awarded decreased by 5% during that same period from 1,883 to 1,790.

Graduate Student Preparation

	AY	05-06	09-10
Average GRE		1080	1086
Average GMAT		544	518

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 remained constant at 55 percent between 2003-04 and 2007-08, but was higher than the national average of 43 percent.

Degrees

	2004-05	2008-09	% Change
Master's	1,883	1,790	-4.9%
Doctoral	83	113	36.1%

STEM, % of Graduate Degrees Awarded

	AY	03-04	07-08
Master's			
UTA		37.3%	24.3%
U.S.		18.0%	16.7%
Doctoral			
UTA		55.2%	54.9%
U.S.		40.2%	43.2%

## FACULTY AND INSTRUCTION

UT Arlington has invested strategically to increase the research activity of faculty and to reduce the student/faculty ratio. To accomplish these goals, the institution added an additional 126 faculty between fall 2005 and fall 2009, a 10.3 percent increase in headcount and a 6.6 percent increase in full-time equivalent faculty. The largest growth rate occurred among tenure-track faculty, an increase of 23.9 percent. Tenured faculty increased by 9.4 percent and other professional faculty increased by 7.0 percent. The addition of these faculty did not affect the student/faculty ratio of 21 to 1 between fall 2005 and fall 2009. The student/faculty ratio at UT Arlington is the third lowest among its nine peers.

### 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 these categories, but most significantly at the tenured level, a drop from 77.5 to 71.8 percent. The primary change in diversity between fall 2005 and fall 2009 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. Associate Professor salaries are slightly higher than Texas, just under national, and trails the 10 most populous states levels slightly. Professor salaries, however, are less than the three comparison groups.

### Average Faculty Salaries

	Professor	Assoc. Prof.	Asst. Prof.
UTA (FY 2010)	\$102,946	\$79,391	\$70,959
<i>FY 2009</i>			
UTA	\$102,291	\$76,135	\$70,526
Texas	\$109,235	\$75,467	\$66,140
10 Most Populous States	\$111,625	\$78,713	\$66,359
National	\$106,271	\$76,236	\$64,280

### Faculty Headcount

	Fall 2005	2009
Total	1,224	1,350
Tenured	383	419
% Female	24.0%	23.6%
White	77.5%	71.8%
African-Am.	1.6%	2.4%
Hispanic	3.9%	4.8%
Asian-Am.	16.4%	18.9%
International	0.3%	1.7%
Tenure-Track	184	228
% Female	37.0%	39.9%
White	54.9%	61.8%
African-Am.	2.7%	3.5%
Hispanic	6.5%	9.2%
Asian-Am.	15.2%	24.1%
International	20.7%	1.3%
Other ProfI	657	703
% Female	51.1%	50.9%
White	84.8%	81.1%
African-Am.	4.3%	4.4%
Hispanic	4.3%	4.7%
Asian-Am.	4.6%	5.7%
International	1.4%	3.7%

### Student / Faculty Ratio

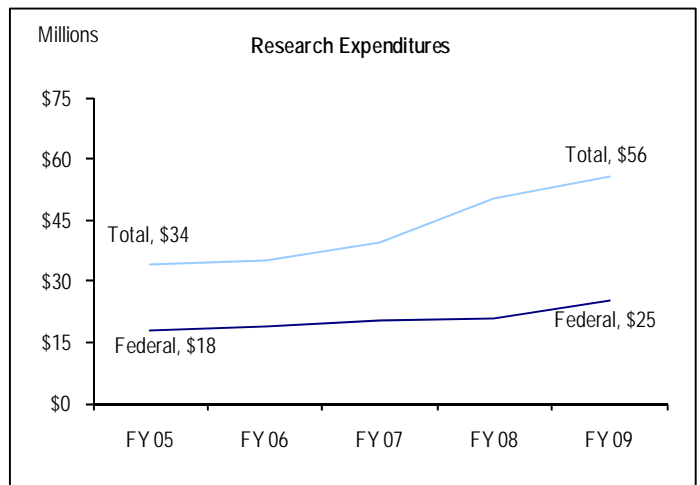
	Fall 2005	2009
FTE Students	18,740	20,242
FTE Faculty	891	950
Ratio	21 to 1	21 to 1

## 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 2005 to FY 2009, total research expenditures increased from \$34 million to \$56 million, a 64 percent increase. Federal research expenditures increased from \$18 million to \$25 million, a 41 percent increase. UT Arlington ranked 181st relative to other institutions in the U.S. in total research expenditures in FY 2008.

Sponsored revenue, which is a more comprehensive measure of an institution's success in securing funding to support research, public service, training, and other activities, increased by \$23 million to \$76 million in FY 2009.



## Research Rankings

	Rankings, FY 2008				Rankings, 2007	
	Total R&D in S&E Fields	Federal R&D in S&E Fields	Total R&D for Life Sciences	Federal R&D for Life Sciences	by # Postdoc Appointees (STEM)	by # Grad Students, STEM fields
Arizona State Univ	69	76	112	118	104	26
George Mason Univ	151	139	195	194	158	28
San Diego State Univ	152	159	156	142	173	74
UC-Santa Cruz	116	119	174	178	91	184
Univ of Houston - University Park	140	149	170	168	87	86
Univ of Memphis	180	215	216	270	195	211
Univ of North Texas	250	259	241	262	154	114
Univ of South Florida	64	60	56	51	70	37
Univ of Wisconsin - Milwaukee	184	211	188	199	--	63
<b>UT Arlington</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>52</b>

Source: National Science Foundation Division of Science Resources Statistics

**Faculty Research** Faculty research activity at UT Arlington increased significantly between 2005 and 2009. The number of tenure/tenure track faculty holding grants increased by 97 percent and the research dollars per full-time equivalent faculty increased by 43 percent. In addition the number of postdoctoral fellows increased from 34 to 88.

### Faculty Research

	AY	04-05	08-09	Change
# of grants		210	298	41.9%
# of T/TT holding grants		123	242	96.7%
Research \$ per FTE T/TT		\$67,250	\$96,064	42.8%
# of postdoctoral fellows		34	88	158.8%

**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 thousand.

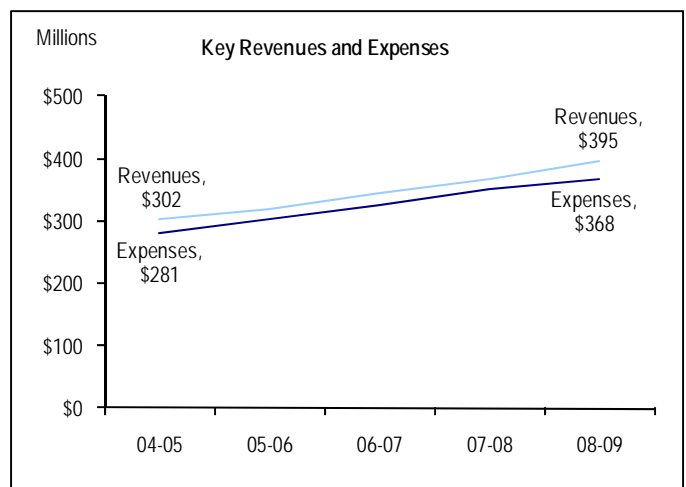
### Technology Transfer

	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 31 percent in revenues and expenses at UT Arlington between FY 2005 and FY 2009.

In FY 2009, state appropriations accounted for 28.8 percent of the total revenues; tuition and fees accounted for 36.1 percent; and government grants and contracts accounted for 17.0 percent. The primary expenses for UT Arlington in FY 2009 were instruction (34.8%), institutional support and physical plant (16.3%), research (11.8%), and auxiliary (10.0%).



State appropriations continued to increase in FY 2009, but were still well below the benchmark levels of FY 2002. Between FY 2005 and FY 2009, state appropriations per FTE student increased from \$4,290 to \$4,500 when adjusting for inflation, but still less than \$5,680 per student in FY 2002. In order to make up for declining state support, tuition and fee revenue increased from \$4,440 to \$5,070 per FTE student from FY 2005 to FY 2009. 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 2005 the state provided \$0.97. In FY 2009, the state provided \$0.89 for every \$1 that came from student tuition and fees. Relative to nine selected peers, UT Arlington's state appropriations and total revenue (tuition and fees plus state appropriations) was lower than all but 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 between FY 2005 and FY 2009, from almost \$103,000 of revenue per full-time equivalent faculty to \$97,570. Revenue from tuition and fees increased from \$106,650 to \$109,790 during this same time period.

UT Arlington lowered its percentage of administrative costs over the last five years. In FY 2005, administrative costs represented 10.1 percent of total expenses and in FY 2009 administrative costs were 8.4 percent.

Inflation-Adjusted Revenue per FTE, by Source

	FY	2005	2009	% Change
Per FTE Student				
State Appropriations		\$4,290	\$4,500	4.9%
Tuition and Fees		\$4,440	\$5,070	14.2%
Per FTE Faculty				
State Appropriations		\$102,970	\$97,570	-5.2%
Tuition and Fees		\$106,650	\$109,790	2.9%

*Space Utilization*

Even though UT Arlington had more square feet of E&G assignable space in fall 2009 than in fall 2005, the E&G assignable square feet per FTE student decreased slightly from 100 in fall 2005 to 97 in fall 2009 because of increased enrollment. In addition, the space available per full-time equivalent faculty declined slightly from 2,099 to 2,076 square feet. In fall 2009, 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 fall 2009, labs were used an average of 16 hours per week, down from 19.7 hours per week in fall 2005 and lower than the state standard of 25 hours. Beginning in fall 2008, the Coordinating Board began using the Space Usage Efficiency (SUE) score, which measures facilities demand, current utilization rate and percent filled. Classroom and lab standard scores are 75 with an overall standard score of 150. In fall 2009, UT Arlington's SUE score for classrooms was 66, lower than the state standard while the lab SUE was 76, just above the state standard.

UT Arlington has increased the average number of research dollars per square foot of E&G research space. In FY 2009, UT Arlington generated \$233 in research expenditures per square foot of research space compared with \$143 in FY 2005.

*Philanthropy*

Endowments at UT Arlington increased from \$45.6 million in 2005 to \$53.5 million in 2009, a net change of 17.2 percent. The increase in endowment value translated into \$2,895 per FTE student and \$56,279 per FTE faculty.

Overall, donor support to UT Arlington increased from \$5.0 million in FY 2005 to \$5.5 million in FY 2009, an increase of 10 percent. The largest increases in donor support came from alumni followed by corporate and other donors.

Donor Support (thousands)

	FY	2005	2009	% Change
Alumni		\$646	\$1,363	111.0%
Individuals		\$1,888	\$1,088	-42.4%
Foundations		\$836	\$619	-26.0%
Corporate		\$1,366	\$2,060	50.8%
Others		\$259	\$380	46.7%
Total		\$4,995	\$5,510	10.3%

UT Arlington Peer Comparison

	UT Arlington	Arizona State U	U of California-Santa Cruz	San Diego State U	U of South Florida *	U of Memphis	U of Houston	U of North Texas	George Mason U	U of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Total Enrollment	25,084	67,082	16,615	34,889	46,189	20,220	36,104	34,830	30,613	29,215
Undergrads (%)	75.7%	79.5%	91.0%	82.5%	77.8%	78.3%	79.8%	79.9%	61.1%	83.2%
Full-time undergrads (%)	69.9%	81.0%	97.1%	85.1%	69.9%	75.1%	71.6%	77.5%	75.9%	82.6%
Resident Undergrad Tuition & Fee Rates for Full-Time Students	\$7,780	\$5,661	\$8,200	\$3,754	\$3,991	\$6,128	\$6,658	\$6,467	\$7,512	\$7,305
SAT Total: 25%ile	950	950	1020	940	1040	920	940	990	1020	
75%ile	1180	1200	1250	1160	1240	1200	1170	1210	1210	--
1st Year Retention	60.0%	80.0%	88.0%	81.0%	88.0%	75.0%	79.0%	75.0%	84.0%	69.0%
6-Yr Graduation Rate	36.3%	56.0%	71.5%	61.3%	48.1%	37.9%	41.8%	45.4%	60.9%	41.8%
Student/faculty ratio	20/1	22/1	18/1	20/1	28/1	15/1	22/1	24/1	15/1	20/1
State Approp (FY08) per FTE Student	\$5,560	\$8,440	\$8,280	\$7,030	\$9,270	\$7,640	\$6,610	\$4,390	\$5,950	\$5,110
State Approp + Tuition and Fees / FTE Student (FY08)	\$12,240	\$16,310	\$15,890	\$11,130	\$12,850	\$13,160	\$14,400	\$10,740	\$13,230	\$11,870
Research Expenditures, FY08 (in millions)	\$43.0	\$259.5	\$135.3	\$70.0	\$278.4	\$43.2	\$84.5	\$15.9	\$72.5	\$41.3

\* Includes a medical school.

Notes: First-year retention based on fall 2007 cohort and six-year graduation rates based on fall 2002 cohort. State appropriations, tuition & fee revenues and research expenditures are based on fiscal year 2007-2008. All other data are for fall 2008.

Sources: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) reports, UT System Institutions, *US 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 among all national universities and 15th among top national public universities by *U.S. News & World Report*. In *U.S. News* "Best Graduate Schools 2011," UT Austin ranked 9th in engineering, 10th in education, 16th in business, and 15th in law. About 60 individual programs also ranked in the top 25.
- *Diverse Issues in Higher Education* ranked UT Austin 5th in the nation in undergraduate degrees to minority groups and 9th for undergraduate degrees to Hispanic students. UT Austin ranked in the top 10 for undergraduate degrees to Hispanic students in biology, engineering, math, physical sciences, and social sciences. UT Austin ranked 3rd for doctoral degrees and 1st for law degrees awarded to Hispanic students.
- *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 38th in the world and 31st in its region in Academic Rankings of World Universities, the annual ranking by China's Shanghai Jiao Tong University.
- UT Austin ranked 25th 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 50,995 students in fall 2009, 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 4 percent below the total for fall 2005. UT Austin draws students from over 225 Texas counties, all states in the nation and 124 foreign countries. Overall, the student body continues to be more ethnically diverse, with the proportion of white students declining to 53.5 percent, and the representation of African American, Asian American, and Hispanic students increasing to 4.5, 16.1, and 16.7 percent, respectively, in fall 2009.

The 15 schools and colleges educate over 38,000 undergraduates and nearly 13,000 graduate and professional students. From 2005 to 2009, the total number of degrees conferred remained about the same, but there were differences by level. The number of bachelor degrees decreased by 1.1 percent and professional degrees by 18.6 percent. However, the number of master's and doctoral degrees increased slightly by 1.0 and 3 percent, respectively.

**Research.** Research expenditures increased from over \$422 million in FY 2005 to more than \$534 million in FY 2009. UT Austin ranked 30th 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 28,000 for summer and fall 2009, an increase of 37 percent from 2005.

As a result of the top 10% law, 80 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 59.3 percent in 2005 to 50.3 percent in 2009. Fifty-one percent of those admitted actually enrolled, leading to an entering class of 7,242 students in 2009, slightly more than the class of 2005. Over 99 percent of these students were enrolled full-time and were degree-seeking. The average ACT and SAT scores for the 2009 class were significantly higher than state and national averages, but eight peer institutions, out of 11, had higher scores.

Almost 30 percent of the transfer students entering in fall 2009 were from a Texas community college. However, slightly more than 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. Total undergraduate enrollment has increased, 5 percent since fall 2005, and it is more ethnically diverse. The proportion of white undergraduate students has declined from 58.7 percent in fall 2005 to 53.6 percent in fall 2009. The proportion of African American undergraduates has increased from 4.0 to 4.9 percent, Hispanics from 16.3 to 19.1 percent, and Asian Americans from 17.3 to 19.0 percent over this same time period.

Total Fall Enrollment		
<i>Fall</i>	2005	2009
	49,233	50,995
First-Time Undergraduates		
<i>Summer/Fall</i>	2005	2009
Applicants	20,567	28,223
% Admitted	59.3%	50.3%
Enrolled	6,833	7,242
TX Top 10%	4,305	5,203
% TX Top 10%	69.1%	80.4%
Percent of students who are full-time degree seeking (Fall 2009)		
		99.4%
Average ACT/SAT (Fall 2009)		
	SAT	ACT
UT Austin	1231	27
Texas	992	20.8
Nation	1016	21.1
Transfer Students (Fall 2009)		
Total		2,419
% from TX commty college		28.5%
Undergraduates		
<i>Fall</i>	2005	2009
Total	36,291	38,168
White	58.7%	53.6%
African-Am.	4.0%	4.9%
Hispanic	16.3%	19.1%
Asian-Am.	17.3%	19.0%
International	3.0%	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 7th 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.

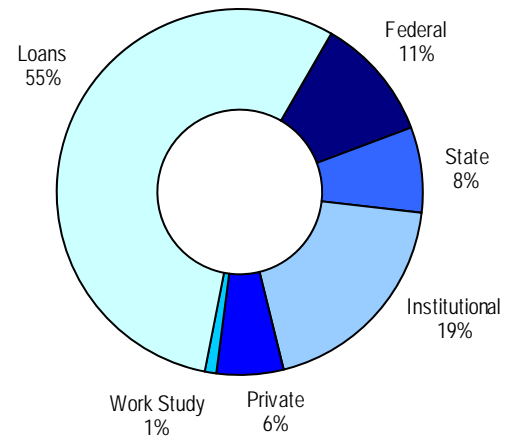
Additionally, UT Austin provided over \$308 million dollars in financial aid to undergraduates enrolled in 2008-09. Over 40 percent of the financial aid was in the form of grants and scholarships. Nearly one-third of all full-time undergraduates (32.2%) received need-based aid, which covered 90 percent of their total academic cost (tuition and all fees).

About 51 percent of graduating seniors from UT Austin in 2007-08 were in debt. Their average debt was \$21,268, above the Texas statewide average of \$17,894 for public universities.

**Undergraduate Academic Cost & % Discount**

AY 2008-09	
Average in-state total academic cost	\$8,508
Full-time receiving need-based aid	
% receiving grants	32.2%
Average % discount	89.5%
Average net academic cost	\$891
All full-time students	
Average % discount	28.9%
Average net academic cost	\$6,052

Undergraduate Financial Aid Awards, 2008-09



**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 2008, 92.0 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 2004.

Four-year and six-year graduation rates continue to improve (about 48% and 78%, respectively) and remain well above the national averages. Looking at the 2002 cohort graduation rates from any Texas institution in six years, the figures are over 80 percent.

Graduation rates for community college transfer students have also increased slightly from 67.2 percent (2001 cohort) to 68.6 percent (2005 cohort), also well above the state average of 55.1 percent (2005 cohort).

	UT Austin		
	2004	2008	2008, TX
1st-Yr Persistence (entering fall)	92.7%	92.0%	74.8%
<b>Graduation Rate</b>	1998	2002	2002, U.S.
4-Yr graduation rate	38.9%	47.7%	29.9%
6-Yr graduation rate at Austin	73.8%	77.5%	54.9%
6-Yr graduation rate, any TX	78.0%	81.3%	NA
<b>Transfer 4-yr graduation rate</b>	2001	2005	2005, TX
(CC students entering fall)	67.2%	68.6%	55.1%

The recent declines in undergraduate student enrollment manifested in a slight decrease (1.1%) in the number of baccalaureate degrees. UT Austin also contributes significantly to the production of baccalaureate degrees in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics disciplines. In 2007-08, 27.9 percent of the total baccalaureate degrees awarded were in these areas, compared to 18.1 percent nationally.

Degrees	2004-05	2008-09	% Change
Baccalaureate	8,705	8,609	-1.1%
<b>STEM, % of Baccalaureate Degrees Awarded</b>			
	<i>AY</i>	03-04	07-08
UT Austin	27.4%	27.9%	
U.S.	19.2%	18.1%	

*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 2009, nine out of ten UT Austin students evaluated their educational experience as good or excellent and indicated they would attend the institution again, consistent with 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 slightly more than two-thirds of the students attending peer universities.

#### National Survey of Student Engagement 2009

Senior Responses, Good or Excellent

	Austin	Peers
Educational Experience	90%	90%
Academic Advising	77%	68%
Would Attend Again (Yes)	90%	89%

#### Collegiate Learning Assessment

Senior Responses, 2009

	Austin		U.S.
	Expected	Actual	
Performance Task	1304	1310	1170
Analytic Writing Task	1366	1359	1230
CLA Total Score	1334	1335	1203

Seniors at UT Austin achieved expected scores on the CLA Performance Task and on the Analytic Writing Task. Compared to the national sample, however, UT Austin students perform substantially higher on measures of critical and analytical reasoning and on analytical writing tasks.

#### Licensure Pass Rates, 2008

	Austin	Texas
Teacher Certification	100%	97%
Nursing	92%	91%
Engineering	89%	60%
Law	89%	
Pharmacy	96%	

*Post-Baccalaureate Experience* Between 89 and 100 percent of test takers at UT Austin passed the initial exams for teacher certification, nursing, engineering, law and pharmacy in FY 2008. Pass rates on exams are higher than comparable state averages, with the largest differential on the engineering exam.

#### Postgraduate Experience (within one year)

	<i>AY</i>	03-04	07-08 TX	07-08
% employed in TX	62.5%	57.8%	67.0%	
% enrolled in TX grad/prof school	4.5%	7.2%	5.3%	
% employed and enrolled	9.6%	3.9%	7.6%	
% employed or enrolled	76.6%	68.9%	79.9%	

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 2007-08.

## GRADUATE STUDENTS

*Graduate Enrollment & Degrees* At UT Austin, the number of graduate and professional students enrolled decreased slightly by 1 percent from fall 2005 to fall 2009. 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 and International students decreased.

Average GRE scores for entering graduate students decreased slightly between 2005-06 and 2009-10 and

#### Degrees

	2004-05	2008-09	% Change
Master's	2,884	2,913	1.0%
Doctoral	755	776	2.8%
Prof'l	688	560	-18.6%

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

	<i>AY</i>	03-04	07-08
Master's			
Austin	22.1%	20.3%	
U.S.	18.0%	16.7%	
Doctoral			
Austin	41.3%	45.4%	
U.S.	40.2%	43.2%	

#### Graduate/Professional Enrollment

	<i>Fall</i>	2005	2009
Total	12,942	12,827	
White	54.2%	53.3%	
African-Am.	2.8%	3.2%	
Hispanic	9.0%	9.5%	
Asian-Am.	7.1%	7.6%	
International	23.9%	23.5%	

#### Graduate Student Preparation

	<i>AY</i>	05-06	09-10
Average GRE	1209	1211	
Average GMAT	647	653	
Average LSAT	166	167	

GMAT scores increased slightly from 647 to 653. Meanwhile, LSAT scores remained stable for new law students during that same time frame.

Degrees awarded at both the master's and doctoral levels increased slightly from the 2004-05 academic year, by 1.0 and 3.0 percent, respectively. The number of professional degrees conferred declined by 19 percent 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 2007-08, 20.3 percent versus 16.7 percent. The percentage of doctoral degrees is also slightly higher, 45.4 percent compared to the national average of 43.2 percent.

## FACULTY AND INSTRUCTION

A long-time goal of UT Austin, which has been endorsed by the Commission of 125, is to lower the student/faculty ratio. A quality education, according to the Commission report, "can be achieved only if there is a direct and meaningful engagement between students and professors." UT Austin embraces the goal of reducing the student/faculty ratio to 16:1 within a decade and is very close to reaching this goal. The ratio has been lowered from 19:1 to 17:1 over the last 5 years. Overall, UT Austin added 248 faculty, an increase of 8.0 percent, from fall 2005 to 2009. The largest growth occurred among non tenured/tenure-track or other professional faculty, with an increase of 146 faculty members (12.4%). Tenured faculty increased by 4.6 percent while tenure-track faculty increased by 7.5 percent or 36 faculty. Note that these numbers reflect the net sum of faculty recruited to the university in each rank, those who left the university, and those promoted from non-tenured positions to tenured positions.

*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 2005 to 2009. The only exceptions to these trends are for Hispanic tenure-track and other faculty as well as African-American other professional faculty which have decreased slightly. A higher proportion of women are also reflected in the tenured and tenure-track professional categories.

Compared with Texas, national, and 10 most populous states' averages for the 2008-09 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 6% 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 2009, UT Austin's average annual salary for an Associate Professor was around \$85,000.

### Faculty Headcount

	Fall 2005	2009
Total	3,096	3,344
Tenured	1,438	1,504
% Female	23.6%	25.7%
White	85.4%	81.6%
African-Am.	3.1%	3.7%
Hispanic	4.2%	5.2%
Asian-Am.	6.1%	8.0%
International	0.8%	0.9%
Tenure-Track	483	519
% Female	38.9%	42.0%
White	61.7%	58.8%
African-Am.	5.4%	6.7%
Hispanic	6.2%	6.0%
Asian-Am.	8.9%	10.6%
International	17.4%	17.7%
Other Prof'l	1,175	1,321
% Female	52.9%	51.4%
White	80.8%	80.2%
African-Am.	3.2%	2.1%
Hispanic	7.4%	6.2%
Asian-Am.	4.4%	5.6%
International	3.7%	4.9%

### Student / Faculty Ratio

	Fall 2005	2009
FTE Students	43,966	45,279
FTE Faculty	2,340	2,617
Ratio	19 to 1	17 to 1

### Average Faculty Salaries

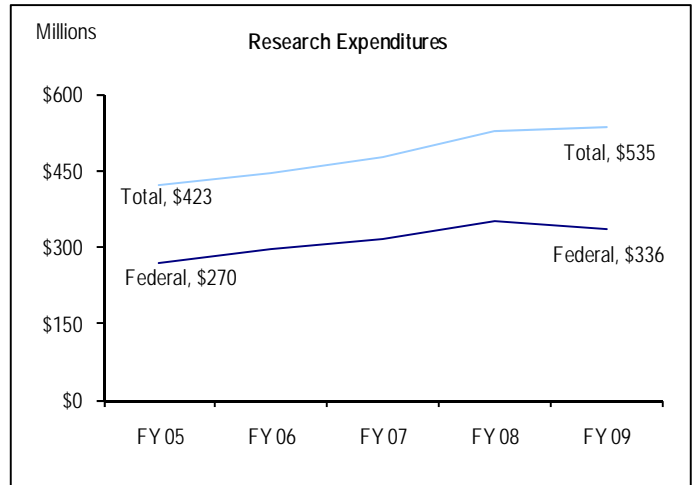
	Professor	Assoc. Prof.	Asst. Prof.
Austin (FY 2010)	\$134,352	\$85,293	\$82,192
<i>FY 2009</i>			
Austin	\$133,799	\$85,565	\$81,995
Texas	\$109,235	\$75,467	\$66,140
10 Most Populous States	\$111,625	\$78,713	\$66,359
National	\$106,271	\$76,236	\$64,280

Following a statewide trend, the proportion of lower division semester credit hours taught by tenured/tenure-track faculty dropped from 46.8 percent to 40.8 percent from fall 2005 to 2009. However, UT Austin continues to perform above the state average of 38.2 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 2005 and FY 2009, total research expenditures increased by almost 27 percent to over \$535 million. Research expenses from federal sources increased by 24 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 2008				Rankings, 2007	
	Total R&D in S&E Fields	Federal R&D in S&E Fields	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)	39	55	36	48	39	33
Michigan State Univ	50	65	54	71	36	44
Ohio State Univ (all campuses)	10	23	20	31	23	15
UC-Berkeley	18	39	65	67	4	8
UC-Los Angeles	5	10	4	9	11	11
UNC - Chapel Hill	26	19	21	14	20	39
Univ of Illinois - Urbana-Champaign	29	34	79	86	35	14
Univ. of Michigan (all campuses)	4	3	9	8	26	6
Univ. of Minnesota (all campuses)	13	20	11	19	22	4
Univ of Washington - Seattle	8	2	8	3	8	9
Univ of Wisconsin - Madison	3	8	6	17	25	17
<b>UT Austin</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>25</b>

Source: National Science Foundation Division of Science Resources Statistics

*Faculty Research* Reasearch productivity of UT Austin tenured and tenure-track (T/TT) faculty increased on all research related measures. Between 2004-05 and 2008-09, the number of research grants increased by 12 percent and the number of tenured and tenure-track faculty holding grants increased by over 7 percent. Research expenditures per full-time-time equivalent T/TT faculty were up over 22 percent over the same time period.

Faculty Research			
	04-05	08-09	Change
# of grants	2,709	3,032	11.9%
# of T/TT holding grants	797	857	7.5%
Research \$ per FTE T/TT	\$242,331	\$296,461	22.3%
# of postdoctoral fellow s	415	564	35.9%

The number of postdoctoral fellows at UT Austin increased from 415 to 564 (36%) from FY 2004-05 to FY 2008-09.

*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.

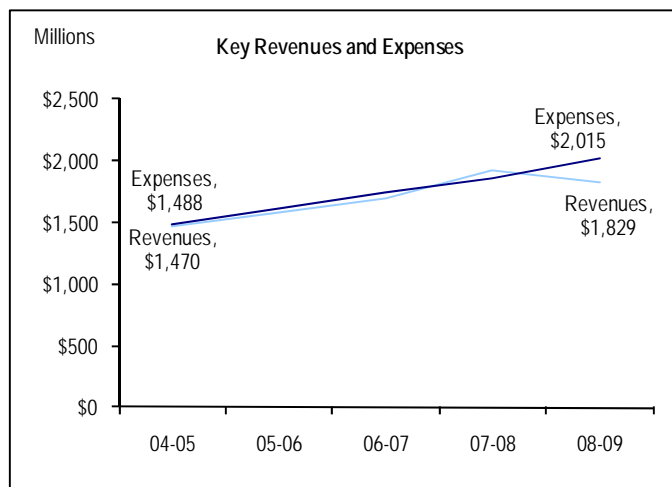
Technology Transfer				
	FY	2004	2008	% Change
New Invention Disclosures		87	152	74.7%
U.S. Patents Issued		32	25	-21.9%
Licenses & Options Executed		23	58	152.2%
Start-Up Companies Formed		6	10	66.7%
Gross Revenue from IP		\$5.4 M	\$12.3 M	127.0%

## 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 2005 and FY 2009.

In FY 2009, the largest shares of revenues were state appropriations (18.2%), tuition and fees (22.0%), and government grants and contracts (24.3%). The primary expenses for UT Austin in FY 2009 were instruction (28.4%), research (20.9%), and institutional support and physical plant (12.6%).

State appropriations per FTE student once again decreased in FY 2009 after an increase in FY2008. Between FY 2005 and FY 2009, state appropriations per FTE student increased from \$5,780 to \$5,850 when adjusting for inflation, but were still less than the benchmark of \$6,270 per student in FY 2002. As a result of declining state support, tuition and fee revenue increased from \$5,630 to \$6,560 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 2005 the state provided \$1.03. In FY 2009, the state provided \$.89 for every \$1 that came from student tuition and fees.



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

	FY	2005	2009	% Change
Per FTE Student				
State Appropriations		\$5,780	\$5,850	1.2%
Tuition and Fees		\$5,630	\$6,560	16.5%
Per FTE Faculty				
State Appropriations		\$116,850	\$107,510	-8.0%
Tuition and Fees		\$113,870	\$120,510	5.8%

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 third 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 a similar trend for FTE students. In FY 2009, approximately \$107,510 of revenue per full-time equivalent faculty was provided from state support compared with \$120,510 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 2005, administrative costs represented 5.9 percent of total expenses and in FY 2009 administrative costs were 5.5 percent.

*Space Utilization* UT Austin's space utilization did not change significantly between fall 2005 and fall 2009. The E&G assignable square feet per full-time equivalent student was 183 in fall 2005 compared to 179 in fall 2009, and there was also relatively no change in classroom and lab usage. By fall 2009, classrooms were utilized an average of 37.0 hours per week, just under the THECB standard of 38 hours. Similarly, class labs were utilized 31 hours per week, well above the state standard of 25 hours. Beginning in fall 2008, the Coordinating Board began using the Space Usage Efficiency (SUE) score, which measures facilities demand, current utilization rate and percent filled. Classroom and lab standard scores are 75 with an overall standard score of 150. In fall 2009, UT Austin's SUE score for classrooms was 75 and 84 for labs, meeting, or exceeding, the state standards.

UT Austin has steadily increased the average number of research dollars per square foot of E&G research space. In FY 2009, UT Austin generated \$399 in research expenditures per square foot of research space compared with \$275 in FY 2005.

*Philanthropy* In October 2008, UT Austin entered the public phase of an eight-year, \$3 billion comprehensive fundraising effort called The Campaign for Texas. From 2005 to 2009, donor support increased 70 percent with significant increases in giving from individuals, others, foundations, and alumni sources. UT Austin also has 809 endowed chairs and professorships, far more than any other public institution in the state. Endowments at UT Austin increased from \$5.6 billion in 2005 to \$5.8 billion in 2009, a net change of 3.6 percent. This increase in endowments translates into \$130,428 per FTE student and almost \$3 million per FTE faculty.

Donor Support (thousands)			
	FY	2005	2009 % Change
Alumni		\$35,251	\$64,388 82.7%
Individuals		\$15,645	\$33,512 114.2%
Foundations		\$45,050	\$82,651 83.5%
Corporate		\$40,700	\$47,495 16.7%
Others		\$3,593	\$9,958 177.2%
Total		\$140,239	\$238,004 69.7%

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***	U of Minnesota-Twin Cities***	Ohio State U***	U of Washington-Seattle*	U of Wisconsin-Madison*		
Total Enrollment	49,984	35,396	38,220	43,246	40,354	41,028	46,510	46,719	28,567	53,715	39,675	41,620
Undergrads (%)	74.8%	71.1%	69.4%	72.6%	78.4%	63.4%	77.8%	59.8%	62.6%	74.9%	74.1%	73.0%
Full-time undergrads (%)	92.6%	97.0%	96.6%	97.6%	95.1%	96.8%	92.1%	92.5%	95.3%	91.1%	85.1%	91.1%
Resident Undergrad Tuition & Fee Rates for Full-Time Students	\$8,532	\$7,656	\$7,551	\$12,106	\$8,231	\$11,037	\$10,690	\$10,634	\$5,397	\$8,679	\$6,802	\$7,564
SAT Total: 25%ile	1100	1200	1160	1180	1040	1220	1020	1110	1210	1130	1070	1160
75%ile	1350	1460	1410	1410	1260	1430	1280	1380	1400	1330	1320	1380
1st Year Retention	91.0%	97.0%	97.0%	94.0%	90.0%	96.0%	91.0%	88.0%	96.0%	93.0%	92.0%	94.0%
6-Yr Graduation Rate	77.8%	89.6%	89.2%	82.0%	72.6%	88.0%	75.2%	65.7%	85.7%	72.7%	76.9%	81.3%
Student/faculty ratio	17/1	15/1	16/1	17/1	18/1	15/1	16/1	19/1	14/1	13/1	11/1	17/1
Research Expenditures, FY08 (in millions)	\$493.3	\$591.8	\$871.5	\$501.3	\$411.9	\$876.4	\$356.8	\$682.7	\$525.8	\$702.6	\$765.1	\$881.8
State Approp per FTE Student (FY08)	\$7,130	\$14,310	\$17,300	\$6,520	\$6,230	\$9,420	\$9,160	\$14,580	\$20,760	\$7,660	\$8,880	\$10,710
w/ operating funds from AUF	\$10,260											
State Approp + Tuition & Fees / FTE Student (FY08)	\$15,500	\$23,340	\$26,180	\$16,130	\$18,960	\$27,810	\$20,090	\$24,660	\$29,120	\$17,650	\$18,730	\$19,250
w/ operating funds from AUF	\$18,630											

\* 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 2007 cohort and six-year graduation rates based on fall 2002 cohort. State appropriations, tuition & fee revenues and research expenditures are based on fiscal year 2007-2008. All other data are for fall 2008.

Sources: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) reports, UT System Institutions, *US 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:**

- Just 16 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 9th in number of baccalaureate degrees awarded to Hispanic students in mathematics and statistics. UTB also ranked 18th nationally in undergraduate degrees awarded to Hispanic students in biology.
- According to Hispanic Outlook, UTB ranked 23rd in the number of bachelor's degrees awarded to Hispanics and 44th in the number of master's degrees awarded to Hispanics. This is up from 74th last year. UTB ranked 9th in the number of bachelor's degrees awarded to Hispanics in Computer Science.
- In 2010, the chess team placed 2nd at the Pan American Intercollegiate Team Chess Championship, which includes competitors from North and South America as well as the Caribbean. UTB/TSC was named 2007 Chess College of the Year by the US Chess Federation.
- 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 2009, UT Brownsville enrolled 17,139 students. Over the past five years, the campus has experienced sustained growth, with an enrollment increase of almost 30 percent. The three colleges and three schools at UT Brownsville educate over 16,000 undergraduates and over 900 graduate students. Including dual enrollment students, 62 percent of all undergraduate students are enrolled part-time. UTB/TSC is home to the Math and Science Academy for 11th and 12th graders and a partner in the Brownsville Early College High School.

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 \$5.4 million in FY 2005 to \$6.0 million in FY 2009, an 11.7 percent increase. UTB/TSC's International Technology Education and Commerce Center (ITECC) has served as a new business incubator for 64 small- and medium-sized businesses, which added more than 600 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 one of the fastest growing in the state. Ninety-two percent of undergraduates are Hispanic and 56 percent are first-generation college students. Nearly half 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 2009, 8% percent of first-time undergraduates from Texas were from the top 10 percent of their high school class.

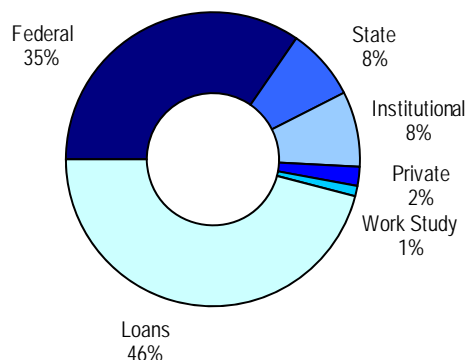
In fall 2009, UT Brownsville enrolled 17,139 students, an increase of 29.4 percent over 2005. A substantial proportion of this headcount enrollment growth was the result of a rapidly expanding dual-enrollment program allowing high school students to complete college credit courses while still attending 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 2009, dual enrolled students accounted for 31.2 percent of the total headcount, including the University's Math and Science Academy and Brownsville Early College High School students.

The proportion of graduate students was 5 percent of total student enrollment in 2009, declining from almost 7 percent in 2005, 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; 19 percent of all first-time undergraduates are transfer students. In fall 2009, 421 transfer students enrolled at UT Brownsville, including 57 percent from community colleges. In addition, 441 students who had started in college at Texas Southmost College transferred internally to a four-year program at UT Brownsville.

*College Costs & Financial Aid* With a low average family income in the Brownsville region (\$32,179), 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 \$69.2 million in financial aid to undergraduates enrolled in 2008-09. Seventy percent of full-time undergraduates at UT Brownsville received grant aid, and this covered on average 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, 2008-09



Total Fall Enrollment		
Fall	2005	2009
	13,250	17,139

First-Time Undergraduates		
Summer/Fall	2005	2009
Enrolled	1,642	2,186
TX Top 10%	81	152
% TX Top 10%	6.1%	8.0%

Transfer Students (Fall 2009)	
Total	421
% from TX comnty college	57.0%

\*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 2009, there were 441 of these internal transfers.

Undergraduates		
Fall	2005	2009
Total	12,141	16,047
White	4.6%	3.6%
African-Am.	0.2%	0.4%
Hispanic	92.4%	91.7%
Asian-Am.	0.4%	0.4%
International	1.9%	3.3%

### Undergraduate Academic Cost & % Discount

AY 2008-09	
Average in-state total academic cost	\$5,434
Full-time receiving need-based aid	
% receiving grants	70.0%
Average % discount	100.0%
Average net academic cost	\$0
All full-time students	
Average % discount	70.0%
Average net academic cost	\$1,628

## UNDERGRADUATE SUCCESS AND OUTCOMES

### Graduation & Persistence Rates

UT Brownsville is working aggressively to improve time to degree and graduation rates. The new Satisfactory Academic Progress policy installed in 2007 has helped to raise the cumulative GPA and completion rate standards for all students. Moreover, the institution has invested additional funding into the Scorpion Scholars (Top 10%) program and freshman orientation, each of which focuses on improving the retention and academic performance of program participants.

Degrees	2004-05	2008-09	% Change
Baccalaureate	681	987	44.9%
STEM, % of Baccalaureate Degrees Awarded			
	AY	03-04	07-08
UTB	12.1%	13.3%	
U.S.	19.2%	18.1%	

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 was 93%. The University has more than doubled the funding for the SEI program because of its success. UT Brownsville's first-year retention rate of 58 percent was only higher than one peer institution, and is far from the campus's goal for 2010 of 70 percent. Even though its six-year graduation rate, 25 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 2005 to 2009, the number of baccalaureate degrees awarded increased by 44.9 percent and the percent of degrees awarded in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics disciplines to total baccalaureate degrees awarded increased to 13.3 percent in 2008. UT Brownsville contributes significantly to the production of baccalaureate degrees in mathematics, ranking 9th 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 2009, 86 percent of UT Brownsville students evaluated their educational experience as good or excellent, and 87 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. Seventy percent of UT Brownsville seniors responded that academic advising was good or excellent, compared to 75 percent of students at peer institutions.

#### National Survey of Student Engagement 2009

Senior Responses, Good or Excellent

	UTB	Peers
Educational Experience	86%	87%
Academic Advising	70%	75%
Would Attend Again (Yes)	87%	84%

In 2007, UTB/TSC became an accredited institutional member of the National Association of Schools of Music (NASM). In 2010, a new Arts Center was opened to showcase the talents of our students and to bring secondary school students to campus for competitions. In 2008-09, 100 percent of music educators and 100 percent of UTB/TSC Mathematics 4-8 successfully passed their TExES examinations. The overall pass rate for UTB/TSC graduates on the state examination for teacher education was 96.4 percent.

### Post-Baccalaureate Experience

UT Brownsville is preparing its graduates well for professions and further study. Ninety-six percent of test takers at UT Brownsville passed the initial exams for teacher certification in 2008. 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 (86.2%) who graduated from UT Brownsville and are

#### Licensure Pass Rates, 2008

	UTB	Texas		
Teacher Certification	96%	97%		
Postgraduate Experience (within one year)				
	AY	03-04	07-08	TX, 07-08
% employed in TX		67.2%	74.3%	67.0%
% enrolled in TX grad/prof school		2.4%	3.7%	5.3%
% employed and enrolled		22.8%	8.2%	7.6%
% employed or enrolled		92.5%	86.2%	79.9%

employed or enrolled in a graduate or professional school in Texas has remained higher than the state average of 79.9 percent.

## GRADUATE STUDENTS

*Graduate Enrollment & Degrees* At UT Brownsville, the number of master's students increased from 893 to 922 from fall 2005 to fall 2009. The graduate student population remained more diverse than the undergraduate population with a larger proportion of White students (17.0%). International students made up 5.2 percent of all graduate student enrollments.

The number of master's degrees awarded increased by 16.9 percent, from 189 in 2005 to 221 in 2009. The

proportion of master's degrees in the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics areas in 2007-08 was 6.2 percent, below the national average of 16.7 percent.

Graduate Enrollment			
	Fall	2005	2009
Total		893	922
White		20.5%	17.0%
African-Am.		0.9%	1.1%
Hispanic		73.8%	73.6%
Asian-Am.		1.5%	1.8%
International		3.1%	5.2%

Graduate Student Preparation			
	AY	05-06	09-10
Average GRE		822	861

Degrees			
	2004-05	2008-09	% Change
Master's	189	221	16.9%

STEM, % of Master's Degrees Awarded			
	AY	03-04	07-08
UTB	--		6.2%
U.S.	18.0%		16.7%

## 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 86 faculty from fall 2005 to fall 2009, an increase of 13.5 percent. The full-time equivalent faculty increased from 437 to 489, an 11.9 percent increase over the same time period. Between 2005 and 2009, tenure-track faculty increased by 23.5 percent to 147. The largest percentage increase in faculty diversity was Asian American tenure-track faculty, by almost 7 percent. The proportion of women in the tenure-track category increased by 5.1 percent and women in the other professional category increased slightly (1.8%).

Even with additional faculty, enrollment growth outpaced such increases which led to a larger student faculty ratio in 2009, 19:1, compared to 18:1 in 2005.

Compared with Texas, nationally and in the 10 most populous states for the 2008-09 academic year, faculty salaries at UT Brownsville were generally lower than the average at all ranks.

Faculty Headcount			
	Fall	2005	2009
Total		638	724
Tenured		143	174
% Female		43.4%	39.1%
White		59.4%	61.5%
African-Am.		2.1%	1.1%
Hispanic		34.3%	32.2%
Asian-Am.		4.2%	4.6%
Tenure-Track		119	147
% Female		37.8%	42.9%
White		52.1%	53.1%
African-Am.		1.7%	1.4%
Hispanic		36.1%	28.6%
Asian-Am.		10.1%	17.0%
Other Profl		376	403
% Female		48.1%	49.9%
White		34.3%	33.7%
African-Am.		1.3%	0.7%
Hispanic		61.2%	63.5%
Asian-Am.		2.9%	1.5%

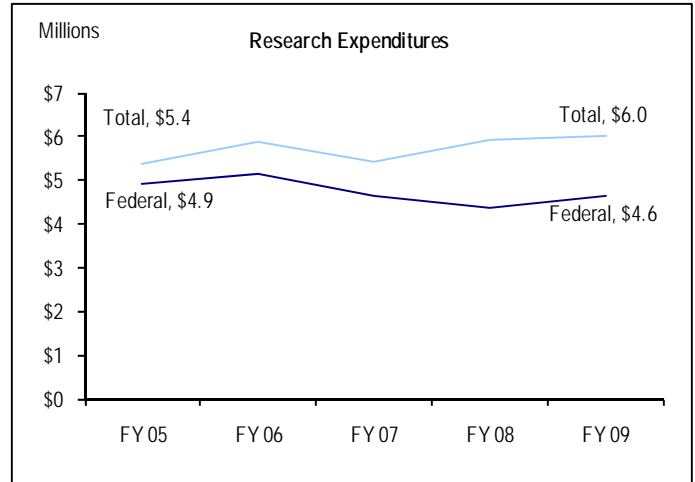
Average Faculty Salaries			
	Professor	Assoc. Prof.	Asst. Prof.
UTB (FY 2010)	\$79,110	\$67,172	\$56,235
<i>FY 2009</i>			
UTB	\$76,832	\$65,552	\$56,335
Texas	\$109,235	\$75,467	\$66,140
10 Most Populous States	\$111,625	\$78,713	\$66,359
National	\$106,271	\$76,236	\$64,280

Student / Faculty Ratio			
	Fall	2005	2009
FTE Students		7,878	9,512
FTE Faculty		437	489
Ratio		18 to 1	19 to 1

## RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

**Research Funding** UT Brownsville continued to build its research productivity during the past five years. Research expenditures have grown from \$5.4 million in FY 2005 to over \$6 million in FY 2009, an 11.7 percent increase. Its research expenditures are higher than all but two 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 2005 by 28.7 percent to \$96.5 million in FY 2009.



### Rankings of Research Expenditures

	Rankings, FY 2008			
	Total R&D for S&E	Federal R&D for S&E	Total R&D for Life Sciences	Federal R&D for Life Sciences
Stephen F. Austin State Univ	312	324	264	343
Texas A&M Commerce	458	546	542	581
Univ. of Houston - Downtown	645	623	547	490
UT Pan American	326	321	291	279
UT Permian Basin	403	606	604	558
UT Tyler	367	383	425	462
UT Brownsville	329	308	275	252

Source: National Science Foundation Division of Science Resources Statistics

**Faculty Research** The number of grants held by tenured and tenure-track faculty increased by 30 percent from FY 2005 to FY 2009. However, the number of faculty holding grants dropped from 46 to 44. Research expenditures per FTE tenured/tenure-track faculty decreased by 13.6 percent, from \$22,774 to \$19,687. There were eight postdoctoral fellows in FY 2009, the same amount as in FY 2005.

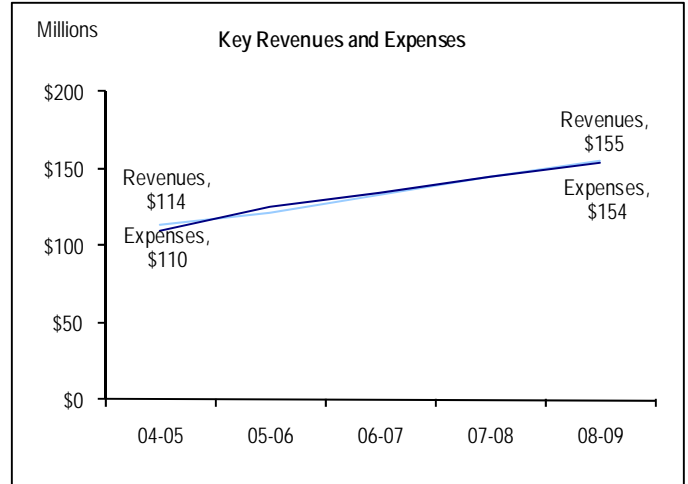
### Faculty Research

	04-05	08-09	Change
# of grants	50	65	30.0%
# of T/TT holding grants	46	44	-4.3%
Research \$ per FTE T/TT	\$22,774	\$19,687	-13.6%
# of postdoctoral fellows	8	8	0.0%

## RESOURCES, EFFICIENCY, AND PRODUCTIVITY

### Funding Trends & Efficiencies

As result of enrollment growth, increased research activity, and inflationary pressures, both revenues and expenses increased at UT Brownsville between FY 2005 and FY 2009. In FY 2009, state appropriations accounted for 23.5 percent of the total revenues; government grants and contracts accounted for 27.3 percent and nongovernment grants and contracts accounted for 35.1 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 2009 were instruction (27.6%), scholarships and fellowships (23.9%), and institutional support and physical plant (16.2%).



UT Brownsville has reduced the proportion of expenses that cover administrative costs over the last five years. In FY 2005, administrative costs represented 9.8 percent of total expenses and in FY 2009 administrative costs were reduced to 7.8 percent.

### Space Utilization

From 2005 to 2009, assignable space per FTE faculty increased from 1,337 to 1,407 square feet. Space per FTE students decreased slightly, from 74 to 72 square feet.

UT Brownsville's utilization of classroom space decreased between fall 2005 and fall 2009 from 37.4 to 35.0 average weekly hours of use, falling short of the state standard of 38 hours. Class labs were also utilized less, 23.0 hours per week compared to 29.1 hours in fall 2005 which was also short of the state standard of 25 hours. Beginning in fall 2008, the Coordinating Board began using the Space Usage Efficiency (SUE) score, which measures facilities demand, current utilization rate and percent filled. Classroom and lab standard scores are 75 with an overall standard score of 150. In fall 2009, UT Brownsville's SUE score for classrooms was 74, just below the state standard while the lab SUE was 84, above the state standard.

UT Brownsville has a high average number of research dollars per square foot of E&G research space. In FY 2009, UT Brownsville generated \$792 in research expenditures per square foot of research space, based on 7,581 total square feet of space devoted to research facilities.

### Philanthropy

From 2005 to 2009, the value of UT Brownsville's endowments has increased by 12.6 percent from \$5.6 million to \$6.3 million. The 2009 value of its endowments translates into \$690 per FTE student and \$11,383 per FTE faculty. Total donor support increased from \$923 thousand to \$1.2 million in FY 2009, with increases in alumni, foundations and individual support. The campus is addressing the need to build in this area through its ongoing initiative to plan for a capital campaign.

#### Donor Support (thousands)

	FY	2005	2009	% Change
Alumni		\$27	\$157	481.5%
Individuals		\$181	\$250	38.1%
Foundations		\$179	\$356	98.9%
Corporate		\$520	\$393	-24.4%
Others		\$16	\$9	-43.8%
Total		\$923	\$1,165	26.2%

UT Brownsville Peer Comparison

	UT Brownsville	Texas A&M U-Commerce	U of Houston-Downtown	Texas A&M-International	UT Pan American	Stephen F. Austin State U	UT Tyler	UT Permian Basin
Total Enrollment	17,189	8,725	12,283	5,856	17,534	12,000	6,117	3,496
Undergrads (%)	95.1%	56.3%	98.8%	81.9%	87.5%	87.3%	83.2%	73.9%
Full-time undergrads (%)	34.8%	77.7%	48.3%	62.4%	73.5%	86.7%	76.3%	71.7%
Resident Undergrad								
Tuition & Fee Rates for Full-Time Students	\$4,355	\$5,126	\$4,190	\$4,497	\$4,304	\$5,280	\$4,764	\$4,262
SAT Total: 25%ile		810		860	830	870	960	900
75%ile	--	1070	--	900	1040	1100	1170	1120
1st Year Retention	58.0%	73.0%	58.0%	72.0%	71.0%	63.0%	65.0%	54.0%
6-Yr Graduation Rate	25.0%	35.9%	13.6%	39.7%	36.4%	38.9%	31.8%	31.0%
Student/faculty ratio	20/1	18/1	20/1	17/1	20/1	20/1	16/1	17/1
State Approp (FY08) per FTE Student	\$3,640	\$5,910	\$3,810	\$10,690	\$4,770	\$5,230	\$7,300	\$11,400
State Approp + Tuition and Fees / FTE Student (FY08)	\$5,460	\$11,130	\$8,270	\$14,180	\$7,970	\$10,620	\$11,460	\$15,050
Research Expenditures, FY08 (in millions)	\$5.5	\$1.7	\$0.3	\$0.2	\$5.9	\$6.7	\$3.4	\$2.6

Notes: First-year retention based on fall 2007 cohort and six-year graduation rates based on fall 2002 cohort. State appropriations, tuition & fee revenues and research expenditures are based on fiscal year 2007-2008. All other data are for fall 2008.

Sources: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) reports, UT System Institutions, *US 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* 2010 "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, and city management/urban policy was in the top 20.
- The school's other graduate programs have continued rising through the *U.S. News* rankings as well, moving up one place in the past year to 46th among public graduate schools of engineering – and maintaining its position as third among publicly funded schools in Texas. The school's electrical engineering graduate program rose three places to 38th among comparable programs at other public universities, and the graduate program in computer science maintained its position among the top 50 such programs at public universities.
- *The Financial Times* consistently ranks UTD's Executive and Online MBA programs among the top programs in the world.
- 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.
- UTD 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 2009, UT Dallas enrolled 15,783 students, a record high enrollment, and an enrollment increase of 9.6 percent over the last five years. For fall 2009, UT Dallas admitted over 1,500 transfer students, more than half (54%) of new undergraduate students. More than three-fourths (75.8%) of the transfer students came from Texas community colleges. Approximately 56 percent of UT Dallas students come from Dallas, Collin, Rockwall, and Kaufman Counties. The seven schools of UT Dallas educate over 9,600 undergraduates and over 5,000 graduate students. The number of degrees awarded increased by 442 degrees, or 12.6 percent, from FY 2005 to FY 2009.

**Research.** Research expenditures increased from about \$43 million in FY 2005 to \$66 million in FY 2009. UT Dallas ranked 161st nationally (64th among institutions without an integral medical school) 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 nearly two-thirds of the total enrollment and has increased by 5 percent between fall 2005 and fall 2009. The demographic characteristics of the undergraduate student population continue to show increases in minority participation. In fall 2009, just over half (53%) of the undergraduate students were White, 22 percent were Asian American, 12 percent Hispanic and 7 percent were African American. The proportion of Hispanic students increased by almost 3 percentage points, while the proportion of International students declined by 1.1 points. Fewer students at UT Dallas received Pell grants (22.7%) than students at other Texas public institutions (31.0%).

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 2009, 49 percent of the first-time undergraduate applicants were admitted, the same as in fall 2005. Just under one-third of first-time students were in the top 10 percent of their high school class in 2009, down slightly from previous years. 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 (2.4%). Nearly all (97.2%) 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 2009, UT Dallas admitted more than 1,500 transfer students, more than half (54%) of new undergraduate students. Three-fourths (75.8%) of the transfer students came from Texas community colleges.

*College Costs & Financial Aid* To help students with financial need, UT Dallas provided more than \$78.1 million in financial aid to undergraduates enrolled in 2008-09. Fifty percent of financial aid at UT Dallas was given in the form of loans while 49 percent was in the form of scholarships and grants. Over 40 percent of all full-time undergraduates received need-based aid, which covered more than half (54.5%) of their total academic cost (tuition and all fees).

In academic year 2007-08, over 40 percent of seniors at UT Dallas graduated with an average debt of \$15,539, slightly lower than the statewide average for public universities of \$17,894.

Total Fall Enrollment		
<i>Fall</i>	2005	2009
	14,399	15,783

First-Time Undergraduates		
<i>Summer/Fall</i>	2005	2009
Applicants	3,955	5,652
% Admitted	49.0%	48.8%
Enrolled	1,099	1,330
TX Top 10%	302	370
% TX Top 10%	32.8%	29.6%

Percent of students who are full-time degree seeking (Fall 2009) 97.2%

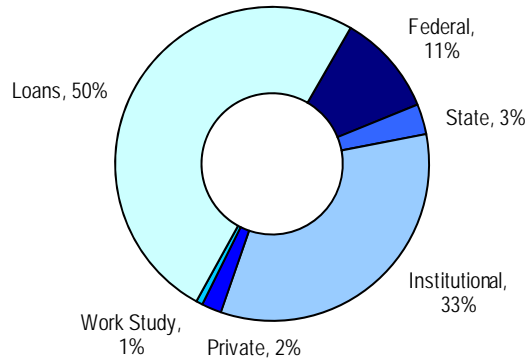
Average ACT/SAT (Fall 2009)		
	SAT	ACT
UTD	1209	27
Texas	992	20.8
Nation	1016	21.1

Transfer Students (Fall 2009)	
Total	1,541
% from TX comnty college	75.8%

Undergraduates		
<i>Fall</i>	2005	2009
Total	9,172	9,634
White	57.8%	52.9%
African-Am.	7.0%	7.3%
Hispanic	9.6%	12.4%
Asian-Am.	19.7%	22.4%
International	4.6%	3.5%

Undergraduate Academic Cost & % Discount	
AY 2008-09	
Average in-state total academic cost	\$9,294
Full-time receiving need-based aid	
% receiving grants	42.2%
Average % discount	54.5%
Average net academic cost	\$4,226
All full-time students	
Average % discount	23.0%
Average net academic cost	\$7,154

Undergraduate Financial Aid Awards, 2008-09



## UNDERGRADUATE SUCCESS AND OUTCOMES

### Graduation & Persistence Rates

UT Dallas has initiated various programs to improve graduation rates. As part of the UT System Graduation Rate Initiative, the institution plans to graduate 38 percent of students within four years and 65 percent within six years by 2010, increasing the rates to 47 percent and 72 percent, respectively, by 2015. First year persistence rates for UT Dallas are higher than the average of other public institutions in the state of Texas, but lower than all but one peer institution. Similarly, four-year and six-year graduation rates for UT Dallas (36%, 59%) are slightly higher than the national average for public four-year institutions, but are lower than the graduation rates of most of its selected peer institutions.

When looking at the 2002 cohort graduation rates from any Texas institution in six years, UT Dallas has a higher graduation rate (68%) than the state average of 54.9 percent.

Graduation rates for transfer students at UT Dallas have increased slightly. The rate improved from 59.9 percent to 61.7 percent, above the state average of 55.1 percent.

As a result of prior enrollment growth and increases in transfer graduation rates, the number of baccalaureate degrees awarded increased by 14.5 percent from 2005 to 2009. 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 29 percent to 23 percent in the last five years, UT Dallas remains above the national average of 18.1 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 2009, eight out of ten UT Dallas students evaluated their educational experience as good or excellent, and

	UTD		
	2004	2008	2008, TX
1st-Yr Persistence (entering fall)	82.5%	83.3%	74.8%
Graduation Rate	1998	2002	2002, U.S.
4-Yr graduation rate	37.7%	35.7%	29.9%
6-Yr graduation rate at UTD	56.4%	59.0%	54.9%
6-Yr graduation rate, any TX	65.6%	68.2%	NA
Transfer 4-yr graduation rate (CC students entering fall)	2001	2005	2005, TX
	59.9%	61.7%	55.1%

Degrees	2004-05	2008-09	% Change
Baccalaureate	2,020	2,313	14.5%
STEM, % of Baccalaureate Degrees Awarded			
	AY	03-04	07-08
UTD	29.1%	22.5%	
U.S.	19.2%	18.1%	
Licensure Pass Rates, 2008			
		UTD	Texas
Teacher Certification		100%	97%

### National Survey of Student Engagement 2009

Senior Responses, Good or Excellent

	UTD	Peers
Educational Experience	80%	85%
Academic Advising	70%	65%
Would Attend Again (Yes)	77%	82%

### Collegiate Learning Assessment

Senior Responses, 2009

	UTD		U.S.
	Expected	Actual	
Performance Task	1321	1312	1170
Analytic Writing Task	1392	1340	1230
CLA Total Score	1354	1326	1203

more than three out of four seniors said they would attend the institution again, 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 65 percent of their peer group institutions.

Seniors at UT Dallas scored “at expected” on the CLA Performance Task and “below expected” on 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, nearly 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 lower than the state average of 79.9 percent.

Postgraduate Experience (within one year)

	AY	03-04	07-08	TX, 07-08
% employed in TX		60.2%	59.9%	67.0%
% enrolled in TX grad school		4.6%	6.9%	5.3%
% employed and enrolled		19.4%	11.7%	7.6%
% employed or enrolled		84.2%	78.5%	79.9%

## GRADUATE STUDENTS

*Graduate Enrollment & Degrees* At UT Dallas, the number of graduate students increased from 4,325 to 5,479 (26.7%) from fall 2005 to fall 2009. The majority of these students enrolled in master’s level programs. Between fall 2005 and fall 2009, 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 decreased from 1162 to 1154 between 2005 and 2009. The average GMAT, used for admissions to graduate business programs, increased from 564 to 581. The number of master’s degrees awarded increased by 11.2 percent between 2005 and 2009, and the number of doctoral degrees remained constant at 117 awards during that time period.

While the proportion of master’s degrees granted in the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics areas decreased between 2003-04 and 2007-08, UT Dallas awarded a substantially higher proportion of these degrees than the national average (24.7% vs. 16.7% in 2007-08).

Meanwhile, the number of doctoral degrees in the science, technology, and engineering fields decreased 6 percent between 2003-04 and 2007-08, but was still a higher proportion (49.6%) than the national average (43.2%) in 2007-08.

Graduate Enrollment

	Fall	2005	2009
Total		4,325	5,479
White		42.2%	39.4%
African-Am.		5.0%	4.4%
Hispanic		4.6%	5.0%
Asian-Am.		12.6%	12.5%
International		33.6%	36.3%

Graduate Student Preparation

	AY	05-06	09-10
Average GRE		1162	1154
Average GMAT		564	581

Degrees

	2004-05	2008-09	% Change
Master’s	1,352	1,503	11.2%
Doctoral	117	117	0.0%
ProfI	9	7	-22.2%

STEM, % of Master’s Degrees Awarded

	AY	03-04	07-08
Master’s			
UTD		36.4%	24.7%
U.S.		18.0%	16.7%
Doctoral			
UTD		55.6%	49.6%
U.S.		40.2%	43.2%

## FACULTY AND INSTRUCTION

Between 2005 and 2009, the number of total full-time equivalent students increased from 10,653 to 12,089 or nearly 14 percent. To meet these additional demands, UT Dallas added 119 faculty, an increase of 15.6 percent. The largest growth occurred among tenured faculty, with an increase of 62 faculty members (23.6%). Tenure-track faculty decreased by 1 faculty, a 1.1 percent decrease. Other professional faculty increased by 58 faculty members (14.3%). The number of full-time equivalent faculty increased from 509 to 625, a 22.8 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 2009.

*Faculty Diversity* Faculty diversity at UT Dallas changed between fall 2005 and fall 2009, primarily because of an increase in the number of women in tenure-track faculty positions. In fall 2005, over one-fourth of the tenure-track faculty were women, but in 2009 that proportion increased to 33.0 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 72.6 percent to 67.7 percent, and the number of Asian-American tenured faculty increased from 19.8 percent to 22.2 percent. The proportion of tenure-track White and International faculty increased, while the proportions of African-American, Hispanic and Asian American tenure-track faculty decreased. Among other professional faculty, the largest change was the proportion of White faculty, decreasing from 78.5 percent to 73.7 percent over the last five years.

Compared with Texas, the 10 most populous states, and the nation for the 2008-09 academic year, faculty salaries at UT Dallas were 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 2010)	\$128,998	\$98,216	\$86,416
<i>FY 2009</i>			
UTD	\$125,663	\$95,307	\$88,788
Texas	\$109,235	\$75,467	\$66,140
10 Most Populous States	\$111,625	\$78,713	\$66,359
National	\$106,271	\$76,236	\$64,280

### Faculty Headcount

	Fall	2005	2009
Total		763	882
Tenured		263	325
% Female	16.3%		17.2%
White	72.6%		67.7%
African-Am.	2.3%		3.1%
Hispanic	3.4%		2.2%
Asian-Am.	19.8%		22.2%
International	1.9%		4.0%
Tenure-Track		95	94
% Female	27.4%		33.0%
White	55.8%		63.8%
African-Am.	3.2%		1.1%
Hispanic	5.3%		1.1%
Asian-Am.	31.6%		21.3%
International	4.2%		12.8%
Other ProfI		405	463
% Female	45.9%		47.7%
White	78.5%		73.7%
African-Am.	2.0%		3.7%
Hispanic	6.2%		2.6%
Asian-Am.	11.6%		10.4%
International	1.2%		4.1%

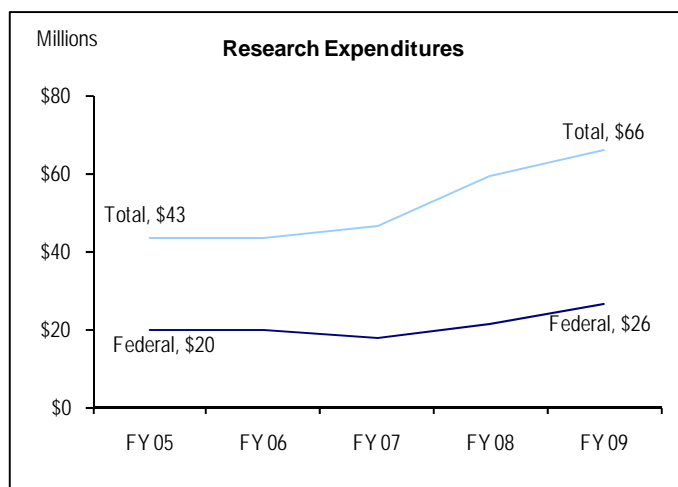
### Student / Faculty Ratio

	Fall	2005	2009
FTE Students		10,653	12,089
FTE Faculty		509	625
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 2005 and FY 2009, total research expenditures increased by nearly 52.6 percent to \$66 million. In 2008, UT Dallas ranked 161st in total R&D dollars, 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, increased by \$11 million to \$50.3 million in FY 2009, a 30.3 percent increase.



### Research Rankings

	Rankings, FY 2008				Rankings, 2007	
	Total R&D in S&E	Federal R&D in S&E	Total R&D for Life Sciences	Federal R&D for Life Sciences	by # Postdoc Appointees (STEM)	by # Grad Students, STEM fields
George Mason Univ	151	139	195	194	158	28
Georgia Inst of Tech (all campuses)	27	30	163	179	78	5
Miami Univ (all campuses)	223	238	219	228	218	245
Ohio Univ (all campuses)	189	204	193	204	160	120
SUNY Albany	68	94	94	66	127	61
SUNY Binghamton	162	219	254	369	176	133
UC-Riverside	117	135	109	136	68	142
UC-Santa Barbara	85	90	220	205	85	90
UC-Santa Cruz	116	119	174	178	91	184
Univ of Maryland, Baltimore Cnty	155	138	230	214	143	137
UT Dallas	161	191	192	198	141	83

Source: National Science Foundation Division of Science Resources Statistics

**Faculty Research** The number of grants held by tenured and tenure-track faculty increased by 41.6 percent from FY 2005 to FY 2009. Not only did the number of tenured/tenure-track faculty holding grants increase, but the average research dollars per faculty member increased by 33 percent.

The number of postdoctoral fellows at UT Dallas increased from 36 postdoctoral fellows in FY 2005 to 84 in FY 2009.

### Faculty Research

	04-05	08-09	Change
# of grants	327	463	41.6%
# of T/TT holding grants	142	158	11.3%
Research \$ per T/TT faculty	\$142,751	\$189,093	32.5%
# of postdoctoral fellows	36	84	133.3%

**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.

### 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%

## 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 2005 and FY 2009.

In FY 2009, state appropriations accounted for 28.8 percent of the total revenues; tuition and fees accounted for 42.0 percent; and government grants and contracts accounted for 15.5 percent. The primary expenses for UT Dallas in FY 2009 were instruction (32.7%), research (18.1%), and institutional support and physical plant (16.3%).

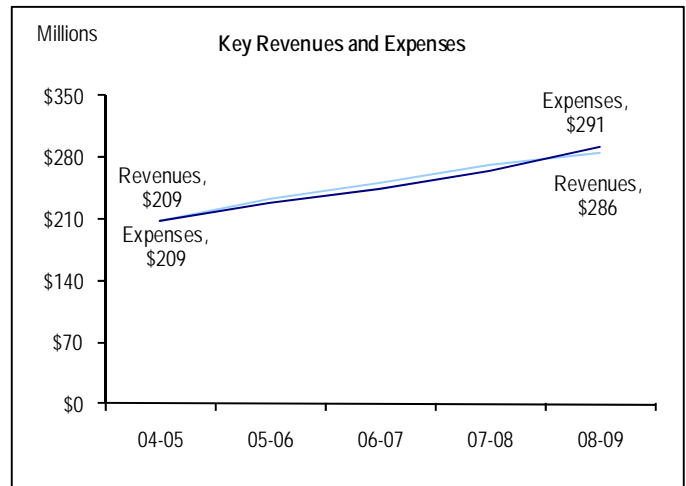
State appropriations increased in FY 2009 but were still well below the benchmark levels of FY 2002. Between FY 2005 and FY 2009 state appropriations per FTE student increased from \$5,200 to \$5,340 when adjusting for inflation but were still less than \$6,150 per student benchmark from FY 2002. In order to make up for declining state support, tuition and fee revenue increased from \$5,240 to \$6,830 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 2005 the state provided \$0.99. In FY 2009, the state provided a \$0.78 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 two 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 \$123,000 in FY 2005 and then decreased again to slightly over \$115,000 per FTE faculty in FY 2009. Revenue from tuition and fees increased steadily from \$123,930 in FY 2005 to \$147,640 in FY 2009. UT Dallas increased administrative costs over the last five years. In FY 2009, administrative costs represented 9.1 percent of total expenses, compared with 8.3 percent in FY 2005.

**Space Utilization** Space utilization at UT Dallas did remained stable from fall 2005 to fall 2009. While the E&G assignable square feet per full-time equivalent student remained the same, 99 square feet per student, it increased slightly per full-time equivalent faculty. By fall 2009, classrooms were utilized an average of 36 hours per week, up from 35 hours in fall 2005, and slightly below the THECB standard of 38 hours. Similarly, class labs were utilized 27 hours per week, down from 34 hours in fall 2005, but above the state standard of 25 hours. Beginning in fall 2008, the Coordinating Board began using the Space Usage Efficiency (SUE) score, which measures facilities demand, current utilization rate and percent filled. Classroom and lab standard scores are 75 with an overall standard score of 150. In fall 2009, UT Dallas' SUE score for classrooms was 67, lower than the state standard while the lab SUE was 91, well above the state standard.

UT Dallas increased the average number of research dollars per square foot of E&G research space. In FY 2009, UT Dallas generated \$324 in research expenditures per square foot of research space compared with \$254 in FY 2005.

**Philanthropy** Endowments at UT Dallas decreased from \$222.4 million in 2005 to \$195.1 million in 2009, a net change of 12.3 percent. The decrease in endowments translated to \$17,275 per FTE student and over \$336,000 per FTE faculty, both decreasing from last fiscal year.



Inflation-Adjusted Revenue per FTE, by Source

	FY	2005	2009	% Change
<b>Per FTE Student</b>				
State Appropriations		\$5,200	\$5,340	2.7%
Tuition and Fees		\$5,240	\$6,830	30.3%
<b>Per FTE Faculty</b>				
State Appropriations		\$123,050	\$115,450	-6.2%
Tuition and Fees		\$123,930	\$147,640	19.1%

Donor Support (thousands)

	FY	2005	2009	% Change
Alumni		\$1,180	\$253	-78.6%
Individuals		\$2,869	\$960	-66.5%
Foundations		\$6,981	\$3,454	-50.5%
Corporate		\$3,787	\$2,893	-23.6%
Others		\$522	\$3,025	479.5%
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$15,339</b>	<b>\$10,585</b>	<b>-31.0%</b>

Donor support decreased at UT Dallas over the last five years. Between FY 2005 and FY 2009, donations decreased from \$15.3 million to \$10.6 million, a 31.0 percent decrease. The most significant decreases came from alumni and individuals.

#### 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	14,913	18,079	21,868	16,615	19,413	12,268	18,204	14,882	17,191	21,369	30,613
Undergrads (%)	63.0%	86.9%	86.4%	91.0%	66.8%	78.4%	72.8%	79.3%	86.0%	82.2%	61.1%
Full-time undergrads (%)	73.8%	97.6%	97.6%	97.1%	92.5%	86.1%	93.5%	96.3%	98.1%	92.4%	75.9%
Resident Undergrad Tuition & Fee Rates for Full-Time Students	\$9,050	\$7,845	\$8,386	\$8,200	\$5,579	\$8,780	\$6,078	\$6,072	\$10,452	\$8,907	\$7,512
SAT Total: 25%ile	1140	920	1070	1020	1240	1080	1010	1180	1080	970	1020
75%ile	1370	1170	1300	1250	1420	1300	1200	1350	1280	1200	1210
1st Year Retention	82.0%	84.0%	91.0%	88.0%	93.0%	87.0%	84.0%	90.0%	90.0%	81.0%	84.0%
6-Yr Graduation Rate	59.0%	64.3%	81.5%	71.5%	77.2%	59.4%	63.8%	78.4%	80.7%	69.7%	60.9%
Student/faculty ratio	19/1	18/1	17/1	18/1	14/1	18/1	19/1	20/1	16/1	19/1	15/1
State Approp per FTE Student (FY08)	\$6,790	\$9,330	\$9,640	\$8,280	\$14,130	\$8,330	\$11,770	\$10,370	\$3,750	\$5,120	\$5,950
State Approp + Tuition and Fees / FTE Student (FY08)	\$14,270	\$16,420	\$17,480	\$15,890	\$21,070	\$15,540	\$16,010	\$14,960	\$16,550	\$13,450	\$13,230
Research Expenditures, FY08 (in millions)	\$59.3	\$129.6	\$203.7	\$135.3	\$522.1	\$66.8	\$270.4	\$59.0	\$25.1	\$38.1	\$72.5

\* Research expenditures include all campuses.

Notes: First-year retention based on fall 2007 cohort and six-year graduation rates based on fall 2002 cohort. State appropriations, tuition & fee revenues and research expenditures are based on fiscal year 2007-2008. All other data are for fall 2008.

Sources: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) reports, UT System Institutions, *US 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 6th nationally for master's degrees awarded to Hispanics.
- According to *Diverse Issues in Higher Education*, UTEP ranked in the top five in numbers of baccalaureate degrees awarded to Hispanic students in specific disciplines: education (1); engineering (2); physical sciences (2); mathematics and statistics (3); health professions (3); biological and biomedical sciences (3); and business (5).
- *Hispanic Business* magazine ranked the graduate engineering school and the MBA program among the top three for Hispanics in 2009.
- UTEP ranks second and third among UT System academic institutions in federal and total research spending dollars, respectively.
- UTEP ranks sixth nationally as the institution of baccalaureate-origin of Hispanic doctorates.
- 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 2009, UT El Paso enrolled 20,977 students, a new all-time record and an increase of 2.5 percent over fall 2008 and of 8.9 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 3,500 graduate students. From 2005 to 2009, the growth in degrees conferred outpaced enrollment growth. The number of bachelor's degrees awarded increased by 53.2 percent to 2,999 degrees; the number of master's degrees increased slightly by 1 percent to 780; and the number of doctoral degrees grew by 110.7 percent to 59.

Research. Research expenditures increased from about \$36 million in FY 2005 to \$56 million in FY 2009. UT El Paso ranked 173<sup>rd</sup> nationally (73<sup>rd</sup> among institutions without an integral medical school) and 15<sup>th</sup> in Texas for total research and development expenditures. The campus was also ranked as 6<sup>th</sup> 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. Eighty 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. Over 40 percent of first-time undergraduate students graduated in the top quartile of their high school class and about 72 percent of undergraduates were in the top half of their class. 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 2009, 377 Top 10 Percent students enrolled at UTEP.

Nearly all undergraduate applicants were admitted in 2009 (98.4%), and 2005 (98.7%). 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 the 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 findings from the study are being used to further refine admissions criteria and advising policy.)

Sixteen percent of students who were admitted and enrolled at UTEP were in the top 10 percent of their Texas high school class in fall 2009, which was slightly higher than in 2005 (15%). The average ACT and SAT admissions test scores of 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 2005 56.3 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 continue to be major areas 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 50 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 collaborated with EPCC and high schools to align curricula. In fall 2009, 876 students were placed in developmental math, compared to 1,378 students in fall 2005. In 2008-09, UTEP worked with the local school districts to administer placement tests to students during their junior and senior year of high school; this program is designed to allow students to improve their math competency in high school and transition into college coursework more quickly.

Total Fall Enrollment		
<i>Fall</i>	2005	2009
	19,257	20,977

First-Time Undergraduates		
<i>Summer/Fall</i>	2005	2009
Applicants	4,319	5,809
% Admitted	98.7%	98.4%
Enrolled	2,604	2,539
TX Top 10%	321	377
% TX Top 10%	14.9%	16.4%

Percent of students who are full-time degree seeking (Fall 2009) 89.8%

Average ACT/SAT (Fall 2009)		
	SAT	ACT
UTEP	911	18
Texas	992	20.8
Nation	1016	21.1

Transfer Students (Fall 2009)	
Total	1,505
% from TX commty college	71.8%

Undergraduates		
<i>Fall</i>	2005	2009
Total	16,028	17,202
White	9.9%	8.7%
African-Am.	2.4%	3.1%
Hispanic	75.5%	79.8%
Asian-Am.	1.1%	1.3%
International	9.9%	6.9%

The University of Texas at El Paso also provides an educational opportunity for students who start college elsewhere and then transfer. In fall 2009, over one-third of new undergraduate students were transfer students. Of those, almost 56 percent were enrolled full-time in fall 2009 and 71.8 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 or 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.

Undergraduates made up 82 percent of the total student enrollment in 2009, a slight decrease from 83.2 percent in fall 2005. In fall 2009, UT El Paso enrolled 17,202 undergraduates, an increase of 1 percent over fall 2008 and of 7 percent over 2005. The proportion of Hispanic students increased slightly to 80 percent. 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 levels of students in K-12 in the region for the last 15 years.

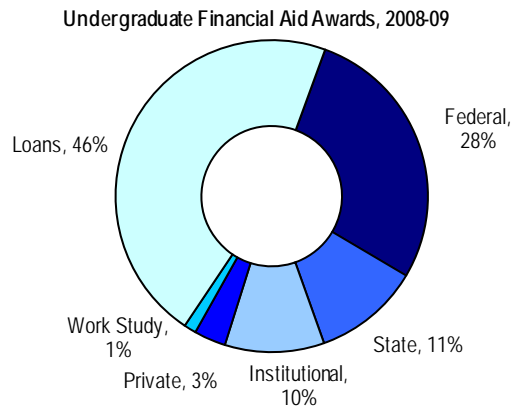
*College Costs & Financial Aid* With the lowest median household income among the six major metropolitan areas in Texas (\$35,637), college costs and financial aid are critical to student success and timely degree progress at UT El Paso.

To help students financially, UT El Paso provided more than \$114 million dollars in financial aid to undergraduates enrolled in 2008-09. Over half of the financial aid was in the form of grants and scholarships. Nearly one-half of all full-time undergraduates (49.0%) received need-based aid, which covered 100 percent of their total academic cost (tuition and fees).

In 2007-08, graduating seniors at UT El Paso had a higher debt level, \$19,802, than the Texas statewide average for public universities of \$17,894. UT El Paso has adjusted its reporting methodology on the student debt level of its graduating seniors in order to ensure comparable comparisons with state level reports, beginning with the 2007-08 academic year.

**Undergraduate Academic Cost & % Discount**  
AY 2008-09

Average in-state total academic cost	\$5,988
Full-time receiving need-based aid	
% receiving grants	49.0%
Average % discount	100.0%
Average net academic cost	\$0
All full-time students	
Average % discount	49.0%
Average net academic cost	\$3,055



**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 2008, 70.2 percent of first-time, full-time, degree-seeking undergraduates at UT El Paso persisted to the following fall semester, up from 67.9 percent in fall 2004.

While four-year and six-year graduation rates have also improved, they remain below those of most peer institutions and of the national averages. The 2002 cohort's six year graduation rate from any Texas institution substantially lags the state average (56.8%) as well as all but one of UTEP's institutional peers, but has increased by over four points to 33.8 percent since the fall 1998 cohort. 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 2008-09, 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 increased from 41.1 percent to 48.6 percent, yet, the rates are below the state average of 55.1 percent. As new initiatives to improve graduation rates are fully implemented, student success at UT El Paso should continue to increase accordingly.

1st-Yr Persistence	UTEP		
	2004	2008	2008, TX
(entering fall)	67.9%	70.2%	74.8%
Graduation Rate	1998	2002	2002, U.S.
4-Yr graduation rate	3.6%	4.4%	29.9%
6-Yr graduation rate at UTEP	27.2%	31.3%	54.9%
6-Yr graduation rate, any TX	29.7%	33.8%	NA
Transfer 4-yr graduation rate	2001	2005	2005, TX
(CC students entering fall)	41.1%	48.6%	55.1%

Degree productivity continues to increase at UTEP. The number of baccalaureate degrees awarded increased by 1,042 degrees, or 53.2 percent, from 2004-05 to 2008-09, compared with undergraduate enrollment growth of 7.9 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 2007-08, 19.7 percent of the total baccalaureate degrees awarded were in these areas, compared to 18.1 percent nationally.

Degrees	2004-05	2008-09	% Change
Baccalaureate	1,957	2,999	53.2%
STEM, % of Baccalaureate Degrees Awarded			
	AY	03-04	07-08
UTEP	21.6%	19.7%	
U.S.	19.2%	18.1%	

*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 2009, 86 percent of UT El Paso students evaluated their educational experience as good or excellent, higher than their national peers, and 84 percent of seniors said they would attend the institution again. However, academic advising was viewed less positively nationally and at UT El Paso, where 60 percent of UT El Paso seniors thought the academic advising was good or excellent, compared with 64 percent of students at peer institutions.

**National Survey of Student Engagement 2009**

Senior Responses, Good or Excellent

	UTEP	Peers
Educational Experience	86%	80%
Academic Advising	60%	64%
Would Attend Again (Yes)	84%	77%

**Collegiate Learning Assessment**

Senior Responses, 2009

	UTEP		
	Expected	Actual	U.S.
Performance Task	1065	1091	1170
Analytic Writing Task	1120	1151	1230
CLA Total Score	1093	1121	1203

Students at UT El Paso scored higher than expected on the Collegiate Learning Assessment. Freshmen and seniors scored above expected on both the Performance and Writing Task. The difference between seniors and freshmen on the CLA Total exam (value added by the institution) was higher than the national sample by 16 points.

*Post-Baccalaureate Experience* Over 90 percent of test takers at UT El Paso passed the initial exams for teacher certification and nursing in FY 2008. In engineering, where students no longer take the exam as a graduation requirement, the licensure pass rate was 58 percent in 2007-08, lower than the statewide average (60%).

**Licensure Pass Rates, 2008**

	UTEP	Texas
Teacher Certification	94%	97%
Nursing	94%	91%
Engineering	58%	60%

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, nearly 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 2007-08.

Postgraduate Experience (within one year)

	AY	03-04	07-08	TX, 07-08
% employed in TX		57.3%	59.4%	67.0%
% enrolled in TX grad/prof school		2.7%	3.5%	5.3%
% employed and enrolled		21.4%	11.4%	7.6%
% employed or enrolled		81.4%	74.3%	79.9%

**GRADUATE STUDENTS**

*Graduate Enrollment & Degrees* At UT El Paso, the majority of graduate students enroll in master's level programs. Between fall 2005 and fall 2009, the proportion of African American, Hispanic, Asian American, 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 (17.5%) and International (17.4%) students. Graduate student enrollment increased by 19.6%, from 2,961 in fall 2005 to 3,542 in fall 2009.

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 (59 in FY 2009) increased by 111% between 2004-05 and 2008-09, and the number of master's degrees increased by 1 percent during the same period.

UT El Paso experienced a slight decrease (3.2%) in the proportion of master's degrees in the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics areas between 2003-04 and 2007-08 and yet still awarded a higher proportion of these degrees than the national average (18.7% vs. 16.7% in 2008).

Graduate Enrollment

	Fall	2005	2009
Total		2,961	3,542
White		20.6%	17.5%
African-Am.		2.8%	2.9%
Hispanic		57.5%	59.8%
Asian-Am.		1.6%	1.7%
International		17.2%	17.4%

Graduate Student Preparation

	AY	05-06	09-10
Average GRE		963	937
Average GMAT		444	456

Degrees

	2004-05	2008-09	% Change
Master's	772	780	1.0%
Doctoral	28	59	110.7%

STEM, % of Graduate Degrees Awarded

	AY	03-04	07-08
Master's			
UTEP	21.9%	18.7%	
U.S.	18.0%	16.7%	
Doctoral			
UTEP	63.3%	70.3%	
U.S.	40.2%	43.2%	

## FACULTY AND INSTRUCTION

As student enrollment has increased from 2005 to 2009, so has the number of faculty. Overall, UT El Paso added a total of 99 faculty, an increase of 9.3 percent. The largest growth occurred among tenured and other professional faculty, with increases of 14.3 and 15.2 percent, respectively. Tenure-track faculty decreased by 28 members (13.5%). The student-faculty ratio increased slightly from 19:1 in 2005 to 20:1 in 2009, which is higher than four of UT El Paso's 14 peers and tied with five other.

### Faculty Headcount

	Fall	2005	2009
Total		1,059	1,158
Tenured		287	328
% Female	24.7%		25.6%
White	75.6%		66.8%
African-Am.	1.0%		0.6%
Hispanic	16.4%		23.5%
Asian-Am.	4.9%		7.9%
International	1.4%		0.9%
Tenure-Track		208	180
% Female	38.9%		45.6%
White	49.5%		43.3%
African-Am.	2.9%		1.1%
Hispanic	25.5%		31.7%
Asian-Am.	9.6%		7.8%
International	12.5%		15.6%
Other Prof'l		564	650
% Female	50.2%		50.6%
White	57.8%		52.3%
African-Am.	2.8%		3.1%
Hispanic	31.4%		34.6%
Asian-Am.	2.0%		3.1%
International	5.7%		6.0%

### Student / Faculty Ratio

	Fall	2005	2009
FTE Students		13,980	15,058
FTE Faculty		721	769
Ratio		19 to 1	20 to 1

*Faculty Diversity* The largest change in faculty diversity from fall 2005 to 2009 were decreases in the proportion of White faculty and increases in the proportion of Hispanic, across all categories. The number of tenured/tenure-track Hispanic faculty increased from 100 to 134.

Compared with peers in Texas, nationally, and in the 10 most populous states for FY 2009, 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 other three comparison groups.

From 2005 to 2009, the proportion of lower division semester credit hours taught by tenured/tenure-track faculty decreased slightly from 37.2 percent to 36.2 percent, which is below the state average of 38.2 percent.

### Average Faculty Salaries

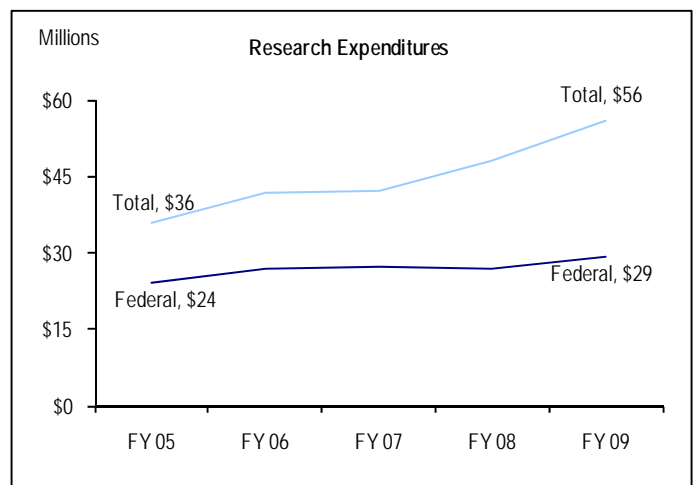
	Professor	Assoc. Prof.	Asst. Prof.
UTEP (FY 2010)	\$97,363	\$73,538	\$66,249
<i>FY 2009</i>			
UTEP	\$91,982	\$69,807	\$63,745
Texas	\$109,235	\$75,467	\$66,140
10 Most Populous States	\$111,625	\$78,713	\$66,359
National	\$106,271	\$76,236	\$64,280

## RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

*Research Funding* UT El Paso continued to build its research productivity during the past five years. Between FY 2005 and FY 2009, total research expenditures increased by 56 percent to \$56 million.

Among over 600 institutions receiving federal research funding, UT El Paso was in the top third (173) and 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 27 percent to \$94.1 million in FY 2009.



*Faculty Research*

The 428 grants held by tenured and tenure-track faculty in FY 2009 was 96.3 percent higher than in FY 2005. The average research expenditures per faculty also increased by 49.4 percent. The number of postdoctoral fellows at UT El Paso increased to 29 in FY 2009.

**Faculty Research**

	04-05	08-09	Change
# of grants	218	428	96.3%
# of T/TT holding grants	102	185	81.4%
Research \$ per FTE T/TT	\$82,981	\$123,938	49.4%
# of postdoctoral fellows	24	29	20.8%

**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%

*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.

**Research Rankings**

	Rankings, FY 2008				Rankings, 2007	
	Total R&D	Federal R&D	Total R&D for Life Sciences	Federal R&D for Life Sciences	by # Postdoc	by # Grad
					Appointees (STEM)	Students, STEM fields
Arizona State Univ	69	76	112	118	104	26
Florida Atlantic Univ	183	206	181	197	202	131
Florida International Univ	134	137	171	149	132	58
Northern Arizona Univ	220	224	167	165	197	189
San Diego State Univ	152	159	156	142	173	74
SUNY - Buffalo (all campuses)	54	63	49	64	49	41
UC-Riverside	117	135	109	136	68	142
Univ of Akron	215	248	302	296	161	128
Univ of Nevada - Las Vegas	170	151	217	207	144	126
Univ of Houston	140	149	170	168	87	86
Univ of North Texas	250	259	241	262	154	114
Univ of Wisconsin - Milwaukee	184	211	188	199	--	63
UT Arlington	181	196	255	299	149	52
UT San Antonio	202	190	176	161	170	134
<b>UT El Paso</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>175</b>

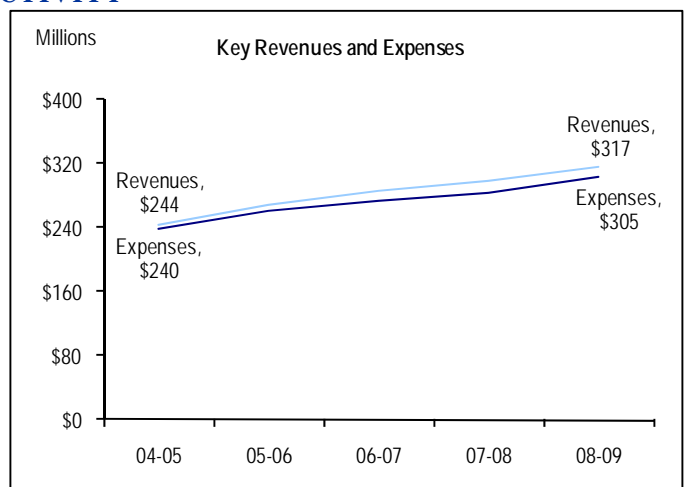
Source: National Science Foundation Division of Science Resources Statistics

**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 2009.

In FY 2009, state appropriations accounted for 29.7 percent of the total revenues; tuition and fees accounted for 26.9 percent; and government grants and contracts accounted for 27.8 percent. The primary expenses for UT El Paso in FY 2009 were instruction (28.6%), institutional support and physical plant (14.3%), and research (14.0%).



Although, state appropriations continued to increase in FY 2009, they were still well below the benchmark levels of FY 2002. Between FY 2005 and FY 2009, state appropriations per FTE student increased from \$4,500 to \$4,730 when adjusting for inflation, but were still less than \$5,440 per student in FY 2002. In order to make up for declining state support, tuition and fee revenue increased from \$3,380 to \$3,950 per FTE student from FY 2005 to FY 2009. 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 2005 the state provided \$1.33. In FY 2009, the state provided a \$1.20 for every \$1 that came from student tuition and fees. UT El Paso had lower state appropriations than 9 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 \$92,840 in FY 2005 and then increased again slightly to \$104,030 per FTE faculty in FY 2009. Revenue from tuition and fees increased steadily from \$69,660 in FY 2005 to \$86,910 in FY 2009. UT El Paso has lowered the percentage of administrative costs to total expenses over the last five years. In FY 2005, administrative costs represented 8.6 percent of total expenses, and in FY 2009 administrative costs were reduced to 7.7 percent.

Inflation-Adjusted Revenue per FTE, by Source			
	FY	2005	2009 % Change
Per FTE Student			
State Appropriations		\$4,500	\$4,730 5.1%
Tuition and Fees		\$3,380	\$3,950 16.9%
Per FTE Faculty			
State Appropriations		\$92,840	\$104,030 12.1%
Tuition and Fees		\$69,660	\$86,910 24.8%

*Space Utilization* At UT El Paso, utilization of classrooms between fall 2005 and fall 2009 increased from 35.8 to 37.0 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 stayed the same, 97, during those five years. Class labs were utilized 28.0 hours per week compared to 27.1 hours in fall 2005, and above the state standard of 25 hours. Beginning in fall 2008, the Coordinating Board began using the Space Usage Efficiency (SUE) score, which measures facilities demand, current utilization rate and percent filled. Classroom and lab standard scores are 75 with an overall standard score of 150. In fall 2009, UT El Paso's SUE score for classrooms was 84, above the state standard and the lab SUE was 92, well above the state standard.

UT El Paso has increased steadily the average number of research dollars per square foot of E&G research space. In FY 2009, UT El Paso generated \$332 in research expenditures per square foot of research space compared with \$224 in FY 2005.

*Philanthropy* The value of endowments at UT El Paso increased slightly from \$132.1 million in 2005 to \$134.2 million in 2009, a net increase of 1.6 percent. The increase in the value of endowments translated into \$9,174 per FTE student and \$181,639 per FTE faculty. Giving has increased substantially among individuals and others, contributing to a total of \$21.4 million in private donor support.

Donor Support (thousands)			
	FY	2005	2009 % Change
Alumni		\$2,459	\$2,892 17.6%
Individuals		\$2,093	\$4,598 119.7%
Foundations		\$7,745	\$6,824 -11.9%
Corporate		\$4,644	\$5,378 15.8%
Others		\$171	\$1,676 880.1%
Total		\$17,112	\$21,368 24.9%



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 (FY08)	State Approp + Tuition & Fees / FTE Student (FY08)	Research Expenditures, FY08 (in millions)
UT El Paso	20,458	83.0%	65.4%	\$5,925	830 1050	70.0%	31.3%	20/1	\$5,730	\$10,580	\$48.9
Arizona State	67,082	79.5%	81.0%	\$5,661	950 1200	80.0%	56.0%	22/1	\$8,440	\$16,310	\$259.5
Northern Arizona U	22,502	74.6%	82.0%	\$5,450	940 1170	69.0%	52.6%	17/1	\$7,680	\$12,640	\$25.8
U of California-Riverside	18,079	86.9%	97.6%	\$7,845	920 1170	84.0%	64.3%	18/1	\$9,330	\$16,420	\$129.6
San Diego State U	34,889	82.5%	85.1%	\$3,754	940 1160	81.0%	61.3%	20/1	\$7,030	\$11,130	\$70.0
Florida Atlantic U-Boca Raton	26,839	82.2%	56.9%	\$2,929	950 1110	75.0%	39.4%	19/1	\$9,170	\$13,170	\$41.8
Florida International U	38,759	81.3%	61.0%	\$3,901	1030 1190	81.0%	48.8%	26/1	\$7,090	\$10,580	\$95.7
U of Nevada-Las Vegas	28,600	77.5%	71.7%	\$4,493	890 1140	76.0%	40.8%	20/1	\$8,120	\$13,180	\$50.8
SUNY-Buffalo * **	28,192	67.5%	93.5%	\$6,285	1040 1260	87.0%	62.0%	16/1	\$17,840	\$23,200	\$338.3
U of Akron-Main Campus **	24,119	82.2%	77.4%	\$8,612	--	69.0%	33.5%	20/1	\$4,750	\$13,110	\$27.2
U of Houston	36,104	79.8%	71.6%	\$6,658	940 1170	79.0%	41.8%	22/1	\$6,610	\$14,400	\$84.5
U of North Texas	34,830	79.9%	77.5%	\$6,467	990 1210	75.0%	45.4%	24/1	\$4,390	\$10,740	\$15.9
UT Arlington	25,084	75.7%	69.9%	\$7,780	950 1180	60.0%	36.3%	20/1	\$5,560	\$12,240	\$43.0
UT San Antonio	28,413	86.7%	78.7%	\$6,056	920 1140	59.0%	28.5%	23/1	\$5,000	\$11,450	\$33.1
U of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	29,215	83.2%	82.6%	\$7,305	--	69.0%	41.8%	20/1	\$5,110	\$11,870	\$41.3

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

Notes: First-year retention based on fall 2007 cohort and six-year graduation rates based on fall 2002 cohort. State appropriations, tuition & fee revenues and research expenditures are based on fiscal year 2007-2008. All other data are for fall 2008.

Sources: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) reports, UT System Institutions, *US 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 ranked 32nd in the top 100 list of *Forbes* America's Best Public Colleges; UTPA was one of only 6 Texas public institutions listed.
- UTPA's first year retention increased 13.3 percentage points from the fall 2000 cohort to the fall 2008 cohort, the largest change of any public senior institution in Texas.
- UTPA's Rehabilitation Counseling Program is ranked 24th of 63 programs in the nation by U. S. News & World Report.
- Ninety percent of students in the UTPA Law School Preparation Institute who have applied to law school have been accepted to at least one institution.
- Over the past five years, on average, 64 percent of UTPA students who apply to medical schools are accepted compared to the state's average of 33 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 21<sup>st</sup> among the top 40 master's level institutions in the U. S. for the number of international students: 960 in 2009 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 Department of Community Engagement assists over 2,000 South Texas businesses, has acquired more than \$130 million in capital resources for start-ups and expansions, and has created over 15,000 jobs.

Education. In fall 2009, UT Pan American enrolled 18,337 students, a new all-time record, and an increase of 8 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 2009, UT Pan American awarded 3,468 degrees, an increase of 944 degrees over FY 2005.

Research. Research expenditures increased 54 percent from about \$5.8 million in FY 2005 to over \$8.9 million in FY 2009. UT Pan American ranked 326th 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 2009 enrolled 18,337 students, 7.6 percent more than five years earlier. Nearly 90 percent of undergraduate students are Hispanic; less than 5 percent are White. UT Pan American serves a region with larger percentages of low income families than other regions of Texas. Consequently, 59 percent of students received Pell grants, a much higher percentage than the statewide average of 31.0 percent.

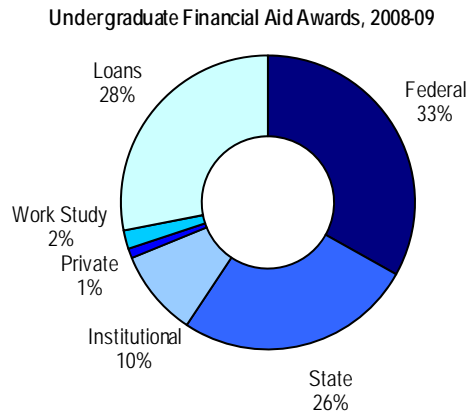
In fall 2009, UT Pan American admitted 68 percent of applicants. Students graduating in the top 10 percent of their high school class were automatically admitted to UT Pan American while those below the top 10 percent needed an SAT total combined score of 810 or an ACT score of 17.

In fall 2009, 65 percent of students admitted to UTPA eventually enrolled. Less than one in five of first-time undergraduates graduated in the top 10 percent of their high school class, lower than the statewide average of 25 percent. A large percentage (93%) 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 2009 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 over 900 transfer students, most of whom (76%) came from a Texas community college.

Developmental education is a critical factor in assuring student preparation and success for UT Pan American. In fall 2005, 33 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 \$112.4 million dollars in financial aid to undergraduates enrolled in 2008-09. Nearly three out of four undergraduate students received need-based aid which covered 100 percent of their total academic cost (tuition and all fees).

Over two out of three seniors at UT Pan American graduate in debt. In 2007-08, they graduated owing \$12,101 on average, substantially lower than the Texas statewide average for public universities, \$17,894.



Total Fall Enrollment		
Fall	2005	2009
	17,048	18,337

First-Time Undergraduates		
Summer/Fall	2005	2009
Applicants	3,719	6,531
% Admitted	100.0%	67.9%
Enrolled	2,425	2,881
TX Top 10%	135	436
% TX Top 10%	9.3%	16.8%

Percent of students who are full-time degree seeking (Fall 2009) 93.4%

Average ACT/SAT (Fall 2009)		
	SAT	ACT
UTPA	946	19
Texas	992	20.8
Nation	1016	21.1

Transfer Students (Fall 2009)	
Total	923
% from TX comnty college	76.3%

Undergraduates		
Fall	2005	2009
Total	14,255	15,574
White	4.7%	4.0%
African-Am.	0.3%	0.7%
Hispanic	88.3%	89.4%
Asian-Am.	1.0%	1.2%
International	4.2%	3.4%

Undergraduate Academic Cost & % Discount	
AY 2008-09	
Average in-state total academic cost	\$5,196
Full-time receiving need-based aid	
% receiving grants	74.2%
Average % discount	100.0%
Average net academic cost	\$0
All full-time students	
Average % discount	74.2%
Average net academic cost	\$1,339

## 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 over six percentage points to 73 percent for the entering class of 2008, just below the statewide average of 75 percent. The first-year persistence rate at UT Pan American, however, ranked 10th when compared with 14 peer institutions.

1st-Yr Persistence	UTPA		
	2004	2008	2008, TX
(entering fall)	67.3%	73.2%	74.8%
Graduation Rate	1998	2002	2002, U.S.
4-Yr graduation rate	7.8%	13.2%	29.9%
6-Yr graduation rate at UTPA	26.7%	35.9%	54.9%
6-Yr graduation rate, any TX	31.2%	40.2%	NA
Transfer 4-yr graduation rate	2001	2005	2005, TX
(CC students entering fall)	50.3%	62.7%	55.1%

UT Pan American has successfully increased its graduation rates. For example, the most recent six-year graduation rate from UT Pan American improved nearly 10 percentage points in the past five years. Based on the entering class of 2002, over 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 (13.2%) and six-year (35.9%) graduation rates were below the national averages of 30 and 55 percent and were lower than 9 of its 14 peer institutions.

Graduation rates for transfer students have also increased from 50 percent to 63 percent which is well above the state-wide average of 55 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 36 percent from 2004-05 to 2008-09, compared with undergraduate enrollment growth of 9 percent over the same period of time.

Degrees	2004-05	2008-09	% Change
Baccalaureate	1,987	2,705	36.1%
STEM, % of Baccalaureate Degrees Awarded			
AY	03-04	07-08	
UTPA	15.9%	14.1%	
U.S.	19.2%	18.1%	

In 2007-08, UT Pan American awarded 14.1 percent of its baccalaureate degrees in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics disciplines, slightly below the national average of around 18.1 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 66 percent of their peers.

Given their entering SAT scores as seniors, UT Pan American senior respondents scored in the "at expected" range on the CLA Performance Task but "above expected" on the Analytic Writing Task. The difference between senior and freshmen performance (131 points) was higher than then the national average (100 points).

#### National Survey of Student Engagement 2009

Senior Responses, Good or Excellent

	UTPA	Peers
Educational Experience	87%	81%
Academic Advising	72%	66%
Would Attend Again (Yes)	84%	78%

#### Collegiate Learning Assessment

Senior Responses, 2009

	UTPA		
	Expected	Actual	U.S.
Performance Task	1072	1094	1170
Analytic Writing Task	1116	1172	1230
CLA Total Score	1095	1133	1203

*Post-Baccalaureate Experience* The majority of test takers at UT Pan American passed the initial exams for teacher certification and nursing in 2008, although the initial pass rates on the teacher certification exam were slightly below the state-wide average the pass rate on the nursing exam was above the state-wide average.

By the fourth employment quarter or the fall semester after graduation, just over eight out of ten UT Pan American graduates are employed in the state of Texas, enrolled in a Texas graduate or professional school or both.

Licensure Pass Rates, 2008

	UTPA	Texas
Teacher Certification	92%	97%
Nursing	97%	91%

Postgraduate Experience (within one year)

	AY	03-04	07-08	TX, 07-08
% employed in TX		61.1%	68.8%	67.0%
% enrolled in TX grad/prof school		3.5%	5.5%	5.3%
% employed and enrolled		28.1%	9.9%	7.6%
% employed or enrolled		92.7%	84.3%	79.9%

**GRADUATE STUDENTS**

*Graduate Enrollment & Degrees* At UT Pan American, the number of graduate students increased by 13.5 percent, 2,106 to 2,390 from fall 2005 to fall 2009. Nearly all of these students enrolled in master’s level programs. Between fall 2005 and fall 2009, the diversity of the graduate student population changed somewhat, with the proportion of Hispanic students showing the largest decline and proportion of Asian-American students showing the largest increase.

The average GRE and GMAT scores for entering UT Pan American graduate students increased between fall 2005 and fall 2009. Average GRE scores increased from 832 to 855 while GMAT scores increased from 452 to 486 during that period. Even though the actual number of doctoral degrees is relatively small, there was an increase of 75 percent from 12 to 21 degrees between 2004-05 and 2008-09. The number of master’s degrees (742) granted was much larger and has increased by 41.3 percent since 2004-05.

UT Pan American increased the proportion of master’s degrees awarded in the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics areas between 2003-04 and 2007-08, but awarded a smaller proportion of these degrees than the national average (8.9% vs. 16.7% in 2007-08).

Graduate Enrollment

	Fall	2005	2009
Total		2,106	2,390
White		9.7%	9.0%
African-Am.		1.1%	0.9%
Hispanic		79.2%	76.9%
Asian-Am.		0.8%	2.6%
International		6.6%	5.9%

Graduate Student Preparation

	AY	05-06	09-10
Average GRE		832	855
Average GMAT		452	486

Degrees

	2004-05	2008-09	% Change
Master's	525	742	41.3%
Doctoral	12	21	75.0%

STEM, % of Master's Degrees Awarded

	AY	03-04	07-08
UTPA		6.9%	8.9%
U.S.		18.0%	16.7%

## FACULTY AND INSTRUCTION

The growth in student enrollment combined with greater faculty research activity between 2005 and 2009 led to an increase in the number of faculty. Overall, UT Pan American added 56 faculty, an increase of 7.3% in faculty headcount. Most of this growth was in tenured faculty, an increase of 39 faculty members (16.4%) and tenure-track faculty, an increase of 34 faculty (18.6%). 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 7.6 percent and the net loss of full-time equivalent faculty, the student-faculty ratio increased from 20:1 to 25:1.

### Faculty Headcount

	Fall	2005	2009
Total		771	827
Tenured		238	277
% Female		25.6%	26.7%
White		62.6%	57.0%
African-Am.		2.1%	3.6%
Hispanic		24.8%	23.8%
Asian-Am.		9.7%	12.6%
International		0.4%	2.5%
Tenure-Track		183	217
% Female		41.0%	43.3%
White		47.5%	50.7%
African-Am.		3.3%	2.3%
Hispanic		28.4%	21.2%
Asian-Am.		19.1%	14.3%
International		1.1%	11.5%
Other Prof'l		350	333
% Female		50.9%	46.5%
White		37.7%	38.1%
African-Am.		1.7%	0.6%
Hispanic		53.1%	52.3%
Asian-Am.		6.0%	3.6%
International		1.1%	3.6%

**Faculty Diversity** From Fall 2005 to 2009, the proportion of White tenured faculty decreased while African-American, Asian and International increased. There was also a large increase in the percentage of International tenure-track faculty. Diversity among other professional faculty remained relatively constant over this time period. Over the last five years, there were increases in the proportion of women among tenured and tenure-track faculty but a decrease among other professional (4.4%).

Compared with averages in Texas, nationally, and in the 10 most populous states for the 2008-09 academic year, faculty salaries at UT Pan American were generally lower at all three academic ranks.

Between fall 2005 and fall 2009 the proportion of lower division semester credit hours taught by tenured and tenure-track faculty remained constant at around 46 percent, higher than the statewide average of 38.2 percent on this accountability measure.

### Average Faculty Salaries

	Professor	Assoc. Prof.	Asst. Prof.
UTPA (FY 2010)	\$90,410	\$72,500	\$60,581
<i>FY 2009</i>			
UTPA	\$86,527	\$69,937	\$58,409
Texas	\$109,235	\$75,467	\$66,140
10 Most Populous States	\$111,625	\$78,713	\$66,359
National	\$106,271	\$76,236	\$64,280

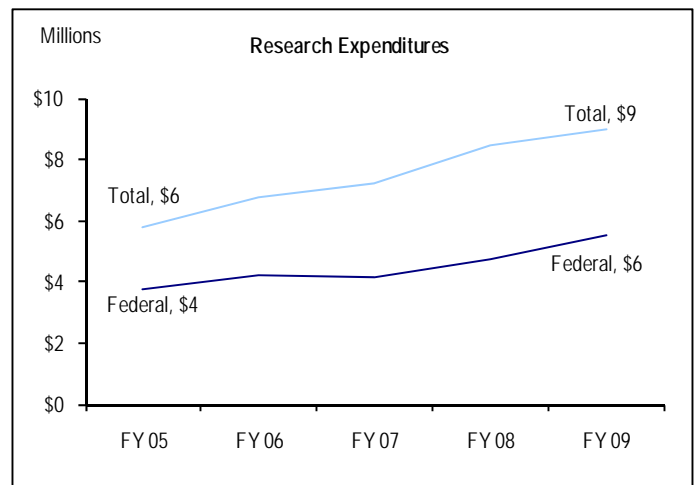
### Student / Faculty Ratio

	Fall	2005	2009
FTE Students		12,786	14,103
FTE Faculty		628	572
Ratio		20 to 1	25 to 1

## RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

**Research Funding** Over the last five years, UT Pan American increased its research productivity. Between FY 2005 and FY 2009, total research expenditures increased from \$5.8 million to almost \$9 million. Federal research expenditures increased from \$3.8 million to \$5.5 million dollars. Compared with peer institutions, UTPA had lower research expenditures than all but two 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 \$26 million to \$87 million in FY 2009.

#### Research Rankings

	Rankings, FY 2008				Rankings, 2007	
	Total R&D in S&E fields	Federal R&D in S&E fields	Total R&D for Life Sciences	Federal R&D for Life Sciences	by # Postdoc Appointees (STEM)	by # Grad Students, STEM fields
CSU-Los Angeles	288	254	261	224	--	--
CSU-Northridge	262	266	344	322	--	--
CUNY-City College	199	189	198	183	138	198
CUNY-Lehman College	362	349	296	271	--	--
Florida Atlantic Univ	183	206	181	197	202	131
Northern Arizona Univ	220	224	167	165	197	189
Sam Houston State Univ	379	391	--	--	--	328
San Diego State Univ	152	159	156	142	173	74
San Francisco State Univ	233	244	200	218	--	--
Stephen F. Austin State Univ	312	324	264	343	--	293
Texas State Univ -San Marcos	268	365	287	363	261	157
Univ of Colorado - Denver	--	--	--	--	--	--
UT El Paso	173	173	173	177	--	175
UT San Antonio	202	190	176	161	170	134
UT Pan American	326	321	291	279	--	--

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 2009 was lower than FY 2005, the research dollars per FTE tenured/tenure track faculty increased substantially, growing from \$15,600 per FTE to more than \$30,000.

Faculty Research	04-05	08-09	Change
# of grants	221	111	-49.8%
# of T/TT holding grants	78	87	11.5%
Research \$ per FTE T/TT	\$15,593	\$30,408	95.0%
# of postdoctoral fellows	2	5	150.0%

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

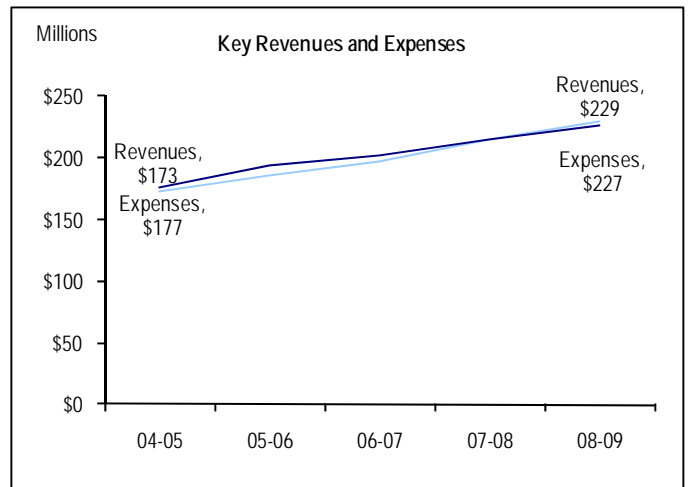
Technology Transfer	FY	2004	2008	% Change
New Invention Disclosures		3	9	200.0%
Licenses & Options Executed		1	2	100.0%
Start-up Companies		0	2	--
Gross Revenue from IP		\$3K	\$5K	108.0%

## RESOURCES, EFFICIENCY, AND PRODUCTIVITY

**Funding Trends & Efficiencies** As a result of enrollment growth, increased research activity, and inflationary pressures, revenues increased by 32.5 percent and expenses increased by 28.5 percent at UT Pan American between FY 2005 and FY 2009.

In FY 2009, state appropriations accounted for 32.4 percent of the total revenues; tuition and fees accounted for 21.8 percent; and government grants and contracts accounted for 36.9 percent. The primary expenses for UT Pan American in FY 2009 were instruction (34.8 %), institutional support and physical plant (18.5%), and scholarship and fellowship expenses (16.6%).

State appropriations increased slightly again in FY 2009, but were still well below the benchmark levels of FY 2002. Between FY 2005 and FY 2009, state appropriations per FTE student for higher education increased slightly from \$3,770 to \$3,900 when adjusting for inflation, but were still less than \$4,730 in FY 2002. In order to make up for declining state support, tuition and fee revenue increased from \$1,600 to \$2,300 per FTE student from FY 2005 to FY 2009. 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 2005 the state provided \$2.36. In FY 2009, the state provided a \$1.70 for every \$1 that came from student tuition and fees. UT Pan American's state appropriations per FTE student were lower than all but two of its 14 peers and state appropriations plus tuition and fees was lower than all of its peers.



In FY 2005, almost \$92,000 of revenue per full-time equivalent faculty was provided from state support compared with almost \$40,000 per FTE faculty from student tuition and fees. By FY 2009, state appropriations per FTE faculty member increased to \$114,520 and revenue from student tuition and fees increased to more than \$67,000 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	2005	2009	% Change
<b>Per FTE Student</b>				
State Appropriations		\$3,770	\$3,900	3.4%
Tuition and Fees		\$1,600	\$2,300	43.8%
<b>Per FTE Faculty</b>				
State Appropriations		\$91,840	\$114,520	24.7%
Tuition and Fees		\$39,010	\$67,410	72.8%

Administrative costs increased at UT Pan American over the last five years. In FY 2005, administrative costs represented 8.1 percent of total expenses and in FY 2009 administrative costs were 10.9 percent.

*Space Utilization*

UT Pan American increased utilization of space between fall 2005 and fall 2009. Classrooms were used an average of 40.0 hours per week, up from 34.9 hours in fall 2005 and above the THECB standard of 38 hours. Similarly, class labs were utilized 28.0 hours per week, up from 24.3 hours in fall 2005, and more than the state standard of 25 hours. The E&G assignable square feet per full-time equivalent student decreased from 86 in fall 2005 to 76 in fall 2009. Beginning in fall 2008, the Coordinating Board began using the Space Usage Efficiency (SUE) score, which measures facilities demand, current utilization rate and percent filled. Classroom and lab standard scores are 75 with an overall standard score of 150. In fall 2009, UT Pan American's SUE scores for both classrooms and labs was 100, well above the state standards.

UT Pan American also increased the average number of research dollars per square foot of E&G research space. In FY 2009, UT Pan American generated \$142 in research expenditures per square foot of research space compared with \$119 in FY2005.

*Philanthropy*

Endowments at UT Pan American decreased slightly from \$54.3 million in 2005 to \$53.7 million in 2009, a net change of 1.1 percent. The decrease in endowments translated into \$3,973 per FTE student, down from over \$4,600 in FY 2008, and \$101,678 per FTE faculty, down from \$120,000 last year.

Donor Support (thousands)

	FY	2005	2009	% Change
Alumni		\$74	\$956	1191.9%
Individuals		\$1,621	\$282	-82.6%
Foundations		\$1,320	\$163	-87.7%
Corporate		\$2,709	\$1,120	-58.7%
Others		\$251	\$78	-68.9%
Total		\$5,975	\$2,599	-56.5%

Donor support at UT Pan American decreased dramatically by over 50 percent between FY 2005 and FY 2009, from almost \$6 million to 2.6 million. Decreases were witnessed across the board, with the exception of alumni, which showed a tremendous increase during those five years.

UT Pan American Peer Comparison

	Total Enrollment	Undergrads (%)	Full-time undergrads (%)	Resident Undergrad Tuition & Fee Rates for Full-Time Students	SAT Total: 25 <sup>th</sup> tile / 75 <sup>th</sup> tile	1st Year Retention	6-Yr Graduation Rate	Student/faculty ratio	State Approp per FTE Student (FY08)	State Approp + Tuition and Fees / FTE Student (FY08)	Research Expenditures, FY08 (in millions)
UT Pan American	17,534	87.5%	73.5%	\$4,304	830	71.0%	36.4%	20/1	\$4,770	\$7,970	\$5.9
Northern Arizona U	22,502	74.6%	82.0%	\$5,450	940	69.0%	52.6%	17/1	\$7,680	\$12,640	\$25.8
California State U-Los Angeles	20,743	76.5%	74.5%	\$3,658	760	74.0%	30.6%	20/1	\$7,500	\$10,890	\$9.0
California State U-Northridge	36,208	84.4%	76.3%	\$3,702	820	74.0%	41.1%	24/1	\$6,920	\$10,240	\$12.8
San Diego State U	34,889	82.5%	85.1%	\$3,754	940	81.0%	61.3%	20/1	\$7,030	\$11,130	\$70.0
San Francisco State U	30,014	83.5%	80.7%	\$3,762	880	75.0%	43.7%	22/1	\$6,750	\$11,160	\$21.2
U of Colorado-Denver*	21,903	55.2%	55.3%	\$6,394	980	71.0%	36.7%	15/1	\$510	\$8,900	\$266.5
Florida Atlantic U	26,839	82.2%	56.9%	\$2,929	950	75.0%	39.4%	19/1	\$9,170	\$13,170	\$41.8
CUNY-City College	15,306	78.3%	74.3%	\$4,329	850	81.0%	36.9%	10/1	\$10,450	\$14,120	\$34.5
CUNY-Lehman College	11,860	80.7%	61.4%	\$4,340	800	72.0%	33.6%	16/1	\$7,630	\$11,180	\$3.5
Sam Houston State U	16,662	85.8%	84.1%	\$5,910	910	72.0%	21.3%	20/1	\$3,770	\$8,610	\$3.0
Stephen F Austin State U	12,000	87.3%	86.7%	\$5,280	870	63.0%	38.9%	20/1	\$5,230	\$10,620	\$6.7
Texas State U-San Marcos	29,105	85.2%	81.2%	\$5,776	960	77.0%	54.3%	22/1	\$5,040	\$10,970	\$11.8
UT El Paso	20,458	83.0%	65.4%	\$5,925	830	70.0%	31.3%	20/1	\$5,730	\$10,580	\$48.9
UT San Antonio	28,413	86.7%	78.7%	\$6,056	920	59.0%	28.5%	23/1	\$5,000	\$11,450	\$33.1

\* Includes a medical school.

Notes: First-year retention based on fall 2007 cohort and six-year graduation rates based on fall 2002 cohort. State appropriations, tuition & fee revenues and research expenditures are based on fiscal year 2007-2008. All other data are for fall 2008.

Sources: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) reports, UT System Institutions, *US 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:**

- Eighty-eight percent of UTPB seniors evaluated their educational experience as good or excellent and 84 percent of UTPB seniors would probably or definitely choose to attend UTPB again as measured by responses on the 2009 National Survey of Student Engagement (NSSE).
- Sponsored projects topped \$7.5 million in FY 09, a level that exceeds a \$4 million goal set for 2010.
- UT Permian Basin opened its first engineering degree, a B.S. in Mechanical Engineering in fall 2009.
- UT Permian Basin implemented 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 190 percent in the last five years.
- UT Permian Basin is the first university nationally to pilot the AVID program for student success.

Education. In fall 2009, UT Permian Basin enrolled 3,546 students, an increase of 4.1 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 45 percent of the students from Ector County are Hispanic and 47 percent are White. Ector County's residents are 51 percent Hispanic and 43 percent White. The number of degrees awarded increased by 169 degrees, or 30 percent, from FY 2005 to FY 2009.

Research. Research expenditures increased from about \$1.2 million in FY 2005 to \$1.4 million in FY 2009.

## 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 4.1 percent over the last five years. A large percent of the 3,546 students enrolled in fall 2009 were undergraduates (77.2%), nearly half were White (47.8%) while 43 percent were Hispanic and small percentages of students were African American, Asian American and International students. Just over a third of the UT Permian Basin students (33.6%) received Pell Grants which was slightly above the state average (31.0%).

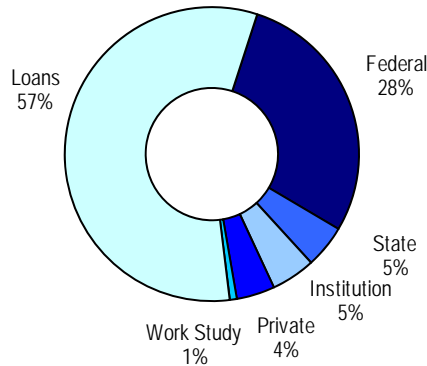
In fall 2009, 86 percent of the students who applied were admitted. UT Permian Basin guaranteed admission to all students who graduated in the top quarter of their high school class and applied increasingly higher SAT Total or ACT scores to students who graduated in the second, third and fourth quarter of their class. UT Permian Basin freshmen have 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. Over half of entering students graduated in the top quartile of their high school class. Just over one in five (22.0%) first-time students graduated in the top 10 percent of their high school class, slightly lower than the state-wide average (26%). In fall 2005, 35 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 comprised over half (55%) of the new students in fall 2009, and 73 percent come from Texas community colleges.

**College Costs & Financial Aid** To help students financially, UT Permian Basin provided over \$11 million dollars in financial aid to undergraduates enrolled in 2008-09. Forty-two percent of the financial aid was in the form of grants and scholarships and 57 percent in the form of loans. Just over a third of all full-time undergraduates (34.1%) received need-based aid, which covered 78 percent of their total academic cost (tuition and all fees).

A relatively small proportion of graduating seniors at UT Permian Basin have loan debt (24%) and the average level of debt is \$13,121, much lower than the Texas statewide average for public universities (\$17,894) in 2007-08.

Undergraduate Financial Aid Awards, 2008-09



### Total Fall Enrollment

Fall	2005	2009
	3,406	3,546

### First-Time Undergraduates

Summer/Fall	2005	2009
Applicants	882	965
% Admitted	85.9%	85.6%
Enrolled	313	332
TX Top 10%	62	69
% TX Top 10%	20.7%	22.0%

Percent of students who are full-time degree seeking (Fall 2009) 98.2%

### Average ACT/SAT (Fall 2009)

	SAT	ACT
UTPB	1005	21
Texas	992	20.8
Nation	1016	21.1

### Transfer Students (Fall 2009)

Total	400
% from TX comnty college	73.3%

### Undergraduates

Fall	2005	2009
Total	2,621	2,739
White	56.0%	47.8%
African-Am.	4.3%	5.3%
Hispanic	37.3%	42.7%
Asian-Am.	0.9%	1.4%
International	0.1%	0.5%

### Undergraduate Academic Cost & % Discount

AY 2008-09	
Average in-state total academic cost	\$5,450
Full-time receiving need-based aid	
% receiving grants	34.1%
Average % discount	77.9%
Average net academic cost	\$1,203
All full-time students	
Average % discount	26.6%
Average net academic cost	\$4,001

## 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, and these initiatives require adequate time to be properly evaluated. First-year persistence rates increased slightly from 57 percent for the entering class of 2004 to 61 percent for the class of 2008. The four-year graduation rate decreased 1 point from 15 to 14 percent, but the six-year graduation rate remained around 31 percent from 1998 to 2002. The percent who graduated from UT Permian Basin or another Texas college or university remained around 42 percent. UT Permian Basin's six-year graduation rate is second lowest among its nine peer institutions.

UTPB is working to improve its retention and graduation rates. For example, UTPB was recently recognized for Excellence by the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board for implementing AVID to increase freshman retention.

The graduation rate for transfer students who previously attended a community college was 43 percent, less than the Texas state-wide average (55%).

Primarily as a result of prior enrollment growth, the number of baccalaureate degrees awarded increased significantly by 31.1 percent from 2004-05 to 2008-09. The proportion of baccalaureate degrees in the science, technology, engineering and mathematics fields decreased from 14.7 in 2003-04 to 11.1 percent in 2007-08, less than the national average of 18.1 percent

1st-Yr Persistence (entering fall)	UTPB		
	2004	2008	2008, TX
	57.3%	61.4%	74.8%
Graduation Rate	1998	2002	2002, U.S.
4-Yr graduation rate	17.0%	14.2%	29.9%
6-Yr graduation rate at UTPB	31.3%	31.0%	54.9%
6-Yr graduation rate, any TX	42.9%	42.6%	NA
Transfer 4-yr graduation rate (CC students entering fall)	2001	2005	2005, TX
	46.6%	42.7%	55.1%

Degrees	2004-05	2008-09	% Change
Baccalaureate	437	573	31.1%
STEM, % of Baccalaureate Degrees Awarded			
AY	03-04	07-08	
UTPB	14.7%	11.1%	
U.S.	19.2%	18.1%	

### 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 2009, 88 percent of UT Permian Basin students evaluated their educational experience as good or excellent, and 84 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 95 percent reported their experience as good or excellent compared to 69 percent of their peers.

Senior respondents at UT Permian Basin scored "well below" expected on the CLA performance task, and as 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 2009

Senior Responses, Good or Excellent

	UTPB	Peers
Educational Experience	88%	86%
Academic Advising	95%	69%
Would Attend Again (Yes)	84%	83%

### Collegiate Learning Assessment

Senior Responses, 2009

	UTPB		U.S.
	Expected	Actual	
Performance Task	1112	1026	1170
Analytic Writing Task	1191	1180	1230
CLA Total Score	1151	1103	1203

### 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 2008.

Large percentages of UT Permian Basin graduates entered the workforce and/or enroll in graduate school

### Licensure Pass Rates, 2008

	UTPB	Texas
Teacher Certification	98%	97%

### Postgraduate Experience (within one year)

	AY	03-04	07-08	TX, 07-08
% employed in TX	68.5%	69.6%	67.0%	
% enrolled in TX grad school	2.9%	3.7%	5.3%	
% employed and enrolled	21.0%	15.6%	7.6%	
% employed or enrolled	92.4%	89.0%	79.9%	

in Texas, with 89 percent in 2007-08, higher than the state average of 79.9 percent.

## GRADUATE STUDENTS

*Graduate Enrollment & Degrees* At UT Permian Basin, the number of graduate students increased from 473 to 520 (10%) from fall 2005 to fall 2009. Over the same time period, the proportion of African American, Hispanic, Asian American, and International graduate students increased slightly while the proportion of White students decreased from 70.0 percent to 64.2 percent.

Degrees			
	2004-05	2008-09	% Change
Master's	127	160	26.0%
STEM, % of Master's Degrees Awarded			
	AY 03-04	07-08	
UTPB	4.7%	2.7%	
U.S.	18.0%	16.7%	

Graduate Enrollment			
	Fall	2005	2009
Total		473	520
White		70.0%	64.2%
African-Am.		3.6%	4.4%
Hispanic		23.3%	25.4%
Asian-Am.		1.5%	1.7%
International		0.2%	1.9%

Graduate students who enrolled at Permian Basin in 2009-10 had higher GRE and GMAT scores than students in 2005-06. The number of master's degrees awarded increased over 25 percent going from 127 awards in 2004-05 to 160 in 2008-09.

Graduate Student Preparation			
	AY	05-06	09-10
Average GRE		846	952
Average GMAT		460	491

UT Permian Basin awards relatively few degrees in the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics areas, only 2.7 percent in FY 2008. The proportion of Master's degrees in these areas is below the national average (16.7%).

## FACULTY AND INSTRUCTION

As student enrollment and research activity increased between 2005 and 2009, so has the number of faculty. Over the last five years, UT Permian Basin added 19 faculty, an increase of 9.1 percent in total headcount and an increase of 14.9 percent in full-time equivalent faculty. The largest growth occurred among non tenured/tenure-track or other professional faculty, with an increase of 18 faculty members (15.5%). Tenured faculty decreased by 2 percent while tenure-track faculty increased by 4.8 percent. With additional faculty, the student/faculty ratio decreased to 16:1, which is comparable with three peers and second lowest to a 12:1 ratio from one peer on this measure.

Faculty Headcount			
	Fall	2005	2009
Total		209	228
Tenured		51	50
% Female		39.2%	36.0%
White		94.1%	88.0%
Hispanic		5.9%	6.0%
Asian-Am.		0.0%	6.0%
Tenure-Track		42	44
% Female		31.0%	54.5%
White		69.0%	63.6%
African-Am.		0.0%	2.3%
Hispanic		16.7%	9.1%
Asian-Am.		14.3%	18.2%
Other ProfI		116	134
% Female		55.2%	56.7%
White		83.6%	83.6%
African-Am.		1.7%	2.2%
Hispanic		12.1%	5.2%
Asian-Am.		1.7%	4.5%
International		0.9%	0.0%

*Faculty Diversity* The largest change in faculty diversity from fall 2005 to 2009 was an increase in women tenure-track faculty. There was also a slight decrease in the proportion of White tenured/tenure-track faculty across all ranks as well as Hispanic tenure-track and other faculty. There were increases in the proportion of Asian American faculty across all ranks.

Compared with Texas, the nation and the 10 most populous states for the 2008-09 academic year, faculty salaries at UT Permian Basin were generally lower across all ranks.

The percent of lower-division semester credit hours taught by tenured/tenure-track faculty decreased from 41.4 percent in fall 2005 to 39.2 percent in fall 2009, just above the state-wide average on this

Average Faculty Salaries			
	Professor	Assoc. Prof.	Asst. Prof.
UTPB (FY 2010)	\$85,290	\$68,797	\$58,733
FY 2009			
UTPB	\$85,901	\$66,942	\$56,572
Texas	\$109,235	\$75,467	\$66,140
10 Most Populous States	\$111,625	\$78,713	\$66,359
National	\$106,271	\$76,236	\$64,280

Student / Faculty Ratio			
	Fall	2005	2009
FTE Students		2,443	2,527
FTE Faculty		134	154
Ratio		18 to 1	16 to 1

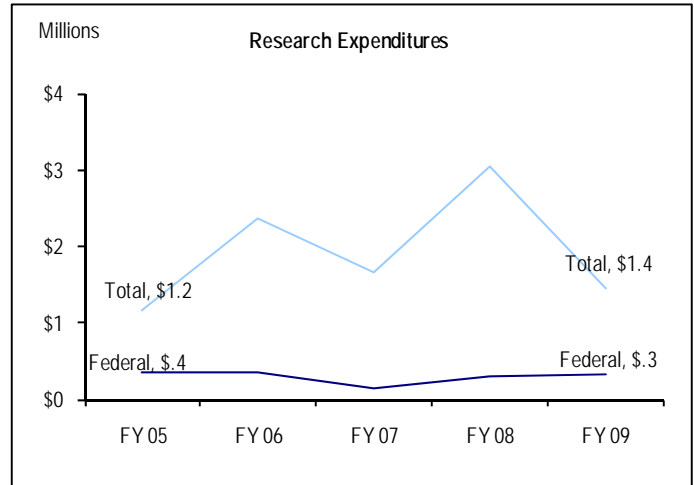


accountability measure, 38.2%.

## RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

**Research Funding** UT Permian Basin continued to build its research productivity during the past five years. Between FY 2005 and FY 2009, total research expenditures increased by 24 percent to \$1.4 million. Compared with seven 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 38 percent over the last five years, from \$5.3 million to \$7.3 million.



**Faculty Research** The number of grants held by tenured and tenure-track faculty in FY 2009 was 80 percent higher than FY 2005. Not only did the number of tenured/tenure-track faculty holding grants increase from 15 to 27, but the average research dollars per full-time equivalent faculty increased by 23 percent.

	04-05	08-09	Change
# of grants	15	27	80.0%
# of T/TT holding grants	9	13	44.4%
Research \$ per FTE T/TT	\$13,341	\$16,389	22.8%
# of postdoctoral fellows	0	1	--

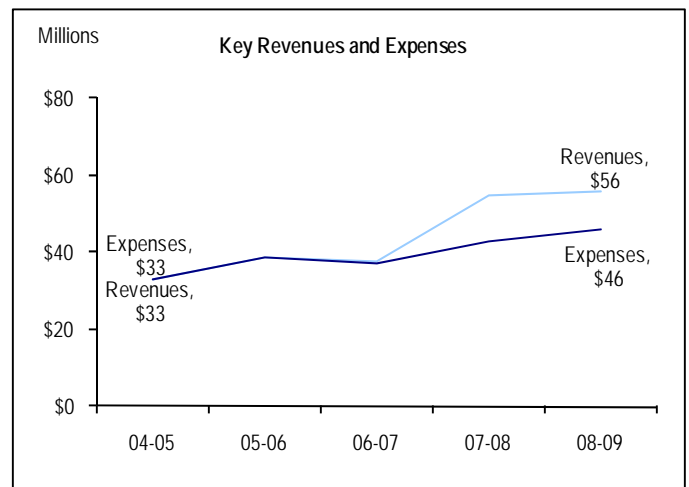
**Technology Transfer** UT Permian Basin had no technology transfer items in FY 2008.

## RESOURCES, EFFICIENCY, AND PRODUCTIVITY

**Funding Trends & Efficiencies** As a result of increases in special item and tuition revenue bond funding, revenue increased by 67.5 percent at UT Permian Basin between FY 2005 and FY 2009, while expenses increased by 39.6 percent during the same time period.

In FY 2009, state appropriations accounted for 58.3 percent of the total revenues; tuition and fees accounted for 17.4 percent; and government grants and contracts accounted for 13.1 percent. The primary expenses for UT Permian Basin in FY 2009 were instruction (29.2%), institutional support and physical plant (22.0%), and academic support (12.9%).

Between FY 2005 and FY 2009, state support per FTE student for higher education increased by 69.3 percent. Over that time period, state support per student increased from \$5,790 to \$9,800 when adjusting for inflation. Tuition and fee revenue also increased from \$2,480 to \$2,700 per student.



The amount of revenue per full-time equivalent faculty member changed in a similar manner. In FY 2005, approximately \$112,000 of revenue per full-time equivalent faculty was provided from state support compared with almost \$48,000 per FTE faculty from student tuition and fees. By 2009, the state appropriations per FTE faculty had increased by 61.3 percent to \$180,930, while the tuition and fees had increased by 3.9 percent, to \$49,850.

At UT Permian Basin administrative costs have remained about the same over the last five years. In FY 2005, administrative costs represented 10.0 percent of total expenses and in FY 2009 administrative costs were 9.7 percent.

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

	<i>FY</i>	2005	2009	% Change
<b>Per FTE Student</b>				
State Appropriations		\$5,790	\$9,800	69.3%
Tuition and Fees		\$2,480	\$2,700	8.9%
<b>Per FTE Faculty</b>				
State Appropriations		\$112,180	\$180,930	61.3%
Tuition and Fees		\$47,980	\$49,850	3.9%

*Space Utilization* At UT Permian Basin, the E&G assignable square feet per full-time equivalent student remained constant at 95 from fall 2005 to fall 2009 and the average hours of weekly utilization hours of classrooms increased from 30.9 hours per week to 35 hours per week, slightly below the state standard of 38 hours per week. Meanwhile, the use of labs decreased from 24.9 to 21.0 hours per week, below the state standard of 25 hours. Beginning in fall 2008, the Coordinating Board began using the Space Usage Efficiency (SUE) score, which measures facilities demand, current utilization rate and percent filled. Classroom and lab standard scores are 75 with an overall standard score of 150. In fall 2009, UT Permian Basin's SUE scores for both classrooms and labs were 67, lower than the state standards.

Over the last five years, there was a small decrease in the number of square feet of research space from 12,758 to 12,378 while the average number of dollars per square foot of E&G research space increased from \$91 per square foot in FY 2005 to \$117 in FY 2009.

*Philanthropy* Endowments at UT Permian Basin remained steady around \$15.3 million between FY 2005 and FY 2009 which translated into \$6,184 per FTE student and \$104,486 per FTE faculty.

Donor support increased dramatically over the last five years, increasing from less than \$1.8 million to \$5.2 million, the largest increases coming from others and alumni sources.

**Donor Support (thousands)**

	<i>FY</i>	2005	2009	% Change
Alumni		\$49	\$324	561.2%
Individuals		\$685	\$1,740	154.0%
Foundations		\$736	\$1,444	96.2%
Corporate		\$286	\$1,461	410.8%
Others		\$19	\$261	1273.7%
Total		\$1,775	\$5,230	194.6%

UT Permian Basin Peer Comparison

	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	Florida Gulf Coast U*
Total Enrollment	3,496	8,601	12,851	9,373	6,759	4,711	4,294	9,007	9,148	10,204
Undergrads (%)	73.9%	80.3%	73.8%	73.5%	77.7%	61.3%	83.4%	80.5%	89.2%	86.8%
Full-time undergrads (%)	71.7%	72.5%	57.8%	76.3%	66.8%	61.6%	66.6%	79.3%	74.4%	79.6%
Resident Undergrad Tuition & Fee Rates for Full-Time Students	\$4,262	\$3,819	\$3,663	\$5,477	\$4,418	\$7,522	\$3,342	\$5,238	\$3,650	\$3,979
SAT Total: 25%ile	900	830	710	940	840		825		870	940
75%ile	1120	1070	920	1210	1080	--	1045	--	1070	1120
1st Year Retention	54.0%	82.0%	65.0%	73.0%	66.0%	67.0%	59.0%	59.0%	73.0%	74.0%
6-Yr Graduation Rate	31.0%	52.5%	34.0%	45.7%	33.2%	56.7%	28.4%	39.5%	45.1%	40.7%
Student/faculty ratio	17/1	18/1	20/1	16/1	16/1	12/1	16/1	18/1	19/1	18/1
State Approp per FTE Student (FY08)	\$11,400	\$8,390	\$7,810	N/A	N/A	\$6,570	\$10,930	\$8,410	\$8,900	\$7,270
State Approp + Tuition and Fees / FTE Student (FY08)	\$15,050	\$10,500	\$11,490	\$7,860	\$3,700	\$11,670	\$13,430	\$13,320	\$12,660	\$10,540
Research Expenditures, FY08 (in millions)	\$2.6	N/A	\$3.5	\$7.9	\$0.3	\$1.6	N/A	\$11.7	\$0.7	\$3.3

\* Student/faculty ratio for fall 2007.

Notes: First-year retention based on fall 2007 cohort and six-year graduation rates based on fall 2002 cohort. State appropriations, tuition & fee revenues and research expenditures are based on fiscal year 2007-2008. All other data are for fall 2008.

Sources: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) reports, UT System Institutions, *US 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.
- UTSA ranked 4th in the nation in the number of undergraduate degrees awarded to Hispanic students; 12th nationally in master's degrees awarded to Hispanics and 30th nationally in the number of Hispanic doctoral students.
- Internationally accredited with over 5,500 students, the College of Business is one of the largest in the nation and nationally places 3rd in the number of undergraduate business degrees awarded to Hispanics (*Hispanic Outlook in Higher Education*). In addition, it was rated the top College of Business for Hispanic students by *Hispanic Business* magazine.
- In addition to business degrees, UTSA ranks in the top ten in bachelor's degrees awarded to Hispanic students for Architecture (1), Biological & Biomedical Sciences (1), Communications (10), English Literature (5) Mathematics (7) Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies (3), and Parks, Recreation, Leisure and Fitness Studies (5).
- Overall, ranked 12th for the number of master's degrees awarded to Hispanic students (*Hispanic Outlook in Higher Education*), UTSA ranks highly in the number of master's degrees awarded to Hispanic students in Mathematics (1) and Biological & Biomedical Sciences (4). UTSA also ranks 3rd in the number of doctoral degrees awarded to Hispanics in Social Sciences & History. (*Diverse Issues in Higher Education*)

Education. In fall 2009, 28,955 students were enrolled in 134 degree programs at UT San Antonio, making it the second-largest UT System campus, and larger than all but six peer institutions. This was an increase in enrollment of 6.1 percent over the last five years. Forty-eight percent of UT San Antonio students come from Bexar County, and 51.6 percent of students are African-American or Hispanic. During the last fiscal year, 51% of graduating students were reported to the Legislative Budget Board as being the first in their family to have received an undergraduate degree.

UT San Antonio's eight colleges on three campuses educate 25,006 undergraduates and 3,678 graduate students. From FY 2005 to 2009, the growth in degrees conferred outpaced enrollment growth. Overall enrollment increased by 6.1 percent, and the number of bachelor's degrees awarded increased by 17.4 percent to 3,841 in 2009; the number of master's degrees increased by 2.7 percent to 919; and the number of doctoral degrees grew from 13 to 46 (254%).

Research. Research expenditures nearly doubled from \$23.6 million in FY 2005 to \$46.5 million in FY 2009. UT San Antonio ranked 202nd nationally in FY 2008 (95th among institutions without an integral medical school) and 16th in Texas for total research and development expenditures. The campus was also noted as 9th 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 2005 to 2009, the proportion of African-American undergraduates has increased from 7 to 9.2 percent. Over 98 percent of first-time undergraduates were enrolled full time. Nearly 47 percent of undergraduate students at UT San Antonio are first-generation college students. Forty-six 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 2009, UTSA guaranteed admission to students in the top quarter 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 2005, 99.4 percent of applicants were admitted; in 2009, 85.0 percent were admitted.

In fall 2009, 44 percent of those who were admitted to UT San Antonio enrolled and of those, 380, nearly 9 percent, were Texas Top 10 percent students. Over one-third, 38.1%, of students graduated in the top quartile of their high school class. The average SAT score (1033) of entering students exceeded both the Texas and national averages in fall 2009. The average ACT score (22) was one point higher than 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) – 1,205 or 26 percent in fall 2009. 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 and then transfer to UT San Antonio. In fall 2009, over two-thirds of the 2,332 transfer students at UT San Antonio came from community colleges. UTSA has entered into signed agreements with all Alamo Community College District (ACCD) schools in 2008 for a joint admission programs that creates a seamless educational experience for the students in the region.

In fall 2009, UT San Antonio enrolled a total of 28,955 students, an increase of 6.1 percent over fall 2005. While the proportion of Hispanic and White undergraduate students decreased over this period (46.3 to 44.1 percent and 38.7 to 37.3 percent, respectively), the absolute numbers of these students increased. In addition, the proportion of African-American students increased from 7.0 to 9.2 percent. International and Asian-American enrollments also increased slightly. The increased numbers of minority students reflect UT San Antonio's commitment in supporting the state's efforts to close the gaps in higher education participation. The proportion of undergraduates was 86 percent of total student enrollment in 2009 which was the same as the 2005 percent, and was higher than all but one of UT San Antonio's institutional peers.

Total Fall Enrollment		
<i>Fall</i>	2005	2009
	27,291	28,955

First-Time Undergraduates		
<i>Summer/Fall</i>	2005	2009
Applicants	9,149	12,270
% Admitted	99.4%	85.0%
Enrolled	4,482	4,626
TX Top 10%	101	380
% TX Top 10%	2.3%	8.5%

Percent of students who are full-time degree seeking (Fall 2009)	98.6%
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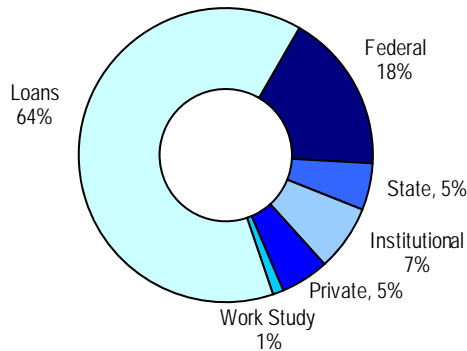
Average ACT/SAT (Fall 2009)		
	SAT	ACT
UTSA	1033	22
Texas	992	20.8
Nation	1016	21.1

Transfer Students (Fall 2009)	
Total	2,332
% from TX commty college	70.3%

Undergraduates		
<i>Fall</i>	2005	2009
Total	23,387	25,006
White	38.7%	37.3%
African-Am.	7.0%	9.2%
Hispanic	46.3%	44.1%
Asian-Am.	5.3%	6.8%
International	2.1%	2.2%

**College Costs & Financial Aid** Controlling college costs and enhancing financial aid are critical to student success and timely degree progress at UT San Antonio. Forty-six percent of all undergraduates received need-based aid, with an average percent discount of 66 percent for those receiving need-based aid.

Undergraduate Financial Aid Awards, 2008-09



Undergraduate Academic Cost & % Discount

	AY 2008-09
Average in-state total academic cost	\$7,658
Full-time receiving need-based aid	
% receiving grants	45.5%
Average % discount	66.2%
Average net academic cost	\$2,589
All full-time students	
Average % discount	30.1%
Average net academic cost	\$5,354

To help students financially, UT San Antonio provided more than \$174.5 million dollars in financial aid to undergraduates enrolled in 2008-09. Slightly more than a third of this aid was in the form of grants and scholarships.

Sixty-nine percent of seniors graduating in 2008 from UT San Antonio had loan debt with an average debt of \$20,815, higher than the state-wide average for public universities of \$17,894.

## 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 decreased slightly from 58.0 percent for the 2004 entering cohort to 56.0 percent for the 2008 entering cohort.

Graduation rates improved slightly, but remain below all but three peer institutions and the national averages. The 2002 cohort's six year graduation rate from any Texas institution had increased to 43 percent, but was still below the state average of 56.8 percent.

Graduation rates for community college transfer students decreased slightly from 51.2 percent (2001 cohort) to 48.8 percent (2005 cohort), and was also lower than the state average of 55.1 percent.

UT San Antonio has become more productive in terms of awarding baccalaureate degrees. Over 3,800 degrees were awarded in 2009, 17.4 percent more than in 2005. This increase is high compared with undergraduate enrollment growth of 6 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 2007-08, 23.4 percent of the total baccalaureate degrees awarded were in these areas, compared to 18.1 percent nationally.

	UTSA		
	2004	2008	2008, TX
1st-Yr Persistence (entering fall)	58.0%	56.0%	74.8%
Graduation Rate	1998	2002	2002, U.S.
4-Yr graduation rate	6.3%	7.7%	29.9%
6-Yr graduation rate at UTSA	26.9%	28.6%	54.9%
6-Yr graduation rate, any TX	37.0%	43.0%	NA
Transfer 4-yr graduation rate (CC students entering fall)	2001	2005	2005, TX
	51.2%	48.8%	55.1%

Degrees	2004-05	2008-09	% Change
Baccalaureate	3,272	3,841	17.4%
STEM, % of Baccalaureate Degrees Awarded			
	AY	03-04	07-08
UTSA		23.5%	23.4%
U.S.		19.2%	18.1%

*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 2009, 79 percent of UT San Antonio students evaluated their educational experience as good or excellent, slightly less than their peers. Sixty-eight percent thought academic advising was good or excellent, compared with 64 percent on peer campuses. And 72 percent responded that they would attend the campus again, lower than seniors responding to this question at peer institutions.

#### National Survey of Student Engagement 2009

Senior Responses, Good or Excellent

	UTSA	Peers
Educational Experience	79%	82%
Academic Advising	68%	64%
Would Attend Again (Yes)	72%	80%

#### Collegiate Learning Assessment

Senior Responses, 2009

	UTSA		U.S.
	Expected	Actual	
Performance Task	1157	1184	1170
Analytic Writing Task	1235	1264	1230
CLA Total Score	1195	1224	1203

Freshmen respondents at UT San Antonio scored “well above” expected on the CLA performance and writing task while seniors scored “above expected.” The difference between freshmen scores and senior scores on the CLA total exam was close to the difference for the national sample.

*Post-Baccalaureate Experience* In 2008, 97 percent of test takers at UT San Antonio passed the initial exams for teacher certification, and 63 percent passed the engineering licensure exam. The engineering pass rates are slightly lower than in 2004, though above the state average of 60 percent.

#### Licensure Pass Rates, 2008

	UTSA	Texas
Teacher Certification	97%	97%
Engineering	63%	60%

The percentage of recent graduates employed (70.9%) was higher than the state average (67%) in 2008. The percentage of recent graduates employed and enrolled in a graduate or professional school was about the same as the statewide average (80%).

#### Postgraduate Experience (within one year)

	AY	03-04	07-08	TX, 07-08
% employed in TX		67.7%	70.9%	67.0%
% enrolled in TX grad/prof sch		3.0%	3.4%	5.3%
% employed and enrolled		14.7%	6.2%	7.6%
% employed or enrolled		85.4%	80.5%	79.9%

## GRADUATE STUDENTS

*Graduate Enrollment & Degrees* At UT San Antonio, the number of graduate students increased 7 percent from 3,428 to 3,678 between fall 2005 and fall 2009. The proportion of Hispanic and White students declined slightly to 35.5 and 39.9 percent, respectively, while the proportion of African American and International graduate students increased.

The average scores of entering students increased by 35 points on the GMAT and decreased by 14 points on the GRE between 2005-06 and 2009-10.

UT San Antonio conferred 919 master's degrees in 2009, a 3 percent increase from 2005. The number of doctoral degrees awarded also increased, from 13 in 2004-05 to 46 in 2008-09, reflecting the growth and increasing productivity of comparatively new graduate programs.

UT San Antonio remained steady in the proportion of master's degrees awarded in the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics areas between 2003-04 and 2007-08 but has consistently awarded a substantially higher proportion of these degrees than the national average (22.5% vs. 16.7% in 2007-08).

#### Degrees

	2004-05	2008-09	% Change
Master's	895	919	2.7%
Doctoral	13	46	253.8%

#### STEM, % of Graduate Degrees Awarded

	AY	03-04	07-08
Master's			
UTSA	22.7%		22.5%
U.S.	18.0%		16.7%
Doctoral			
UTSA	--		45.6%
U.S.	40.2%		43.2%

#### Graduate Enrollment

	Fall	2005	2009
Total		3,428	3,678
White		43.8%	39.9%
African-Am.		4.7%	5.5%
Hispanic		38.2%	35.5%
Asian-Am.		4.1%	3.9%
International		8.8%	13.3%

#### Graduate Student Preparation

	AY	05-06	09-10
Average GRE		1054	1040
Average GMAT		529	564



## FACULTY AND INSTRUCTION

As student enrollment has increased from 2005 to 2009, so has the number of faculty, reaching 615 tenured/tenure-track positions in 2009, up from 549 in 2005. Growth has also occurred among non-tenured/tenure-track or other professional faculty, with an increase from 595 to 692 positions, 16.3 percent. The student-faculty ratio declined from 25:1 in 2005 to 24:1 in 2009, one of the highest among all of UT San Antonio's peer institutions.

### Faculty Headcount

	Fall	2005	2009
Total		1,144	1,307
Tenured		344	400
% Female		26.5%	28.0%
White		68.0%	64.3%
African-Am.		1.5%	3.5%
Hispanic		14.5%	13.5%
Asian-Am.		14.2%	17.0%
Native Am.		1.7%	1.8%
Tenure-Track		205	215
% Female		47.3%	47.0%
White		52.2%	51.6%
African-Am.		4.4%	4.2%
Hispanic		20.0%	21.9%
Asian-Am.		22.0%	20.9%
Native Am.		1.0%	1.4%
Other Prof'l		595	692
% Female		48.6%	51.4%
White		73.8%	68.9%
African-Am.		2.0%	3.2%
Hispanic		17.5%	21.5%
Asian-Am.		6.2%	5.5%
Native Am.		0.3%	0.9%

**Faculty Diversity** From fall 2005 to 2009, the proportion of White faculty decreased across all ranks, the proportion of Hispanic decreased for tenured faculty but increased for tenure-track and other faculty. Meanwhile, the proportion of Asian-American tenured faculty increased while tenure-track and other faculty decreased. African-American faculty increased in the tenured and other professional ranks.

Compared with Texas, the nation, and the 10 most populous states for the 2008-09 academic year, average faculty salaries at UT San Antonio were slightly higher than the average at all ranks.

From 2005 to 2009, the proportion of tenured/tenure-track faculty teaching lower division courses has decreased from 32.9 percent to 24.3 percent, below the state average of 38.2 percent.

### Average Faculty Salaries

	Professor	Assoc. Prof.	Asst. Prof.
UTSA (FY 2010)	\$115,601	\$85,058	\$68,341
<i>FY 2009</i>			
UTSA	\$112,361	\$81,492	\$68,871
Texas	\$109,235	\$75,467	\$66,140
10 Most Populous States	\$111,625	\$78,713	\$66,359
National	\$106,271	\$76,236	\$64,280

### Student / Faculty Ratio

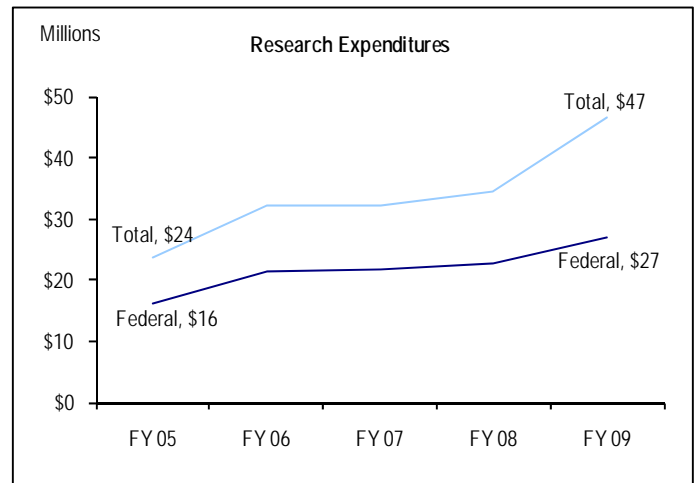
	Fall	2005	2009
FTE Students		20,501	22,494
FTE Faculty		813	933
Ratio		25 to 1	24 to 1

## RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

**Research Funding** UT San Antonio continued to build its research productivity during the past five years. Between FY 2005 and FY 2009, total research expenditures increased by 97 percent to \$46.5 million. The NIH was the source of 28 percent (\$12.8 million) of these funds. 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 (202), 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 45.2 percent to \$93.6 million in FY 2009.



## Research Rankings

	Rankings, FY 2008				Rankings, 2007	
	Total R&D in S&E Fields	Federal R&D in S&E Fields	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	170	151	217	207	144	126
Cleveland State Univ	260	295	340	345	246	138
Texas Tech	166	199	169	222	112	75
CSU - Fresno	299	322	208	234	--	--
Eastern Michigan Univ	344	355	388	479	--	150
UNC - Charlotte	232	241	250	248	--	132
Boise State	273	251	285	266	--	265
Univ of Houston - University Park	140	149	170	168	87	86
Univ of Memphis	180	215	216	270	195	211
Univ of North Texas	250	259	241	262	154	114
Univ of Wisconsin - Milwaukee	184	211	188	199	--	63
UT Arlington	181	196	255	299	149	52
UT Dallas	161	191	192	198	141	83
UT El Paso	173	173	173	177	--	175
UT San Antonio	202	190	176	161	170	134

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 2009 was slightly lower than FY 2005, the average research expenditures per faculty increased by 67 percent to \$88,781. Reflecting the growth in UT San Antonio's research programs, the number of postdoctoral fellows at UT San Antonio has also increased from 51 to 75 (47.1%) from 2005 to 2009.

### Faculty Research

	04-05	08-09	Change
# of grants	178	171	-3.9%
# of T/TT holding grants	114	107	-6.1%
Research \$ per FTE T/TT	\$53,286	\$88,781	66.6%
# of postdoctoral fellows	51	75	47.1%

**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.

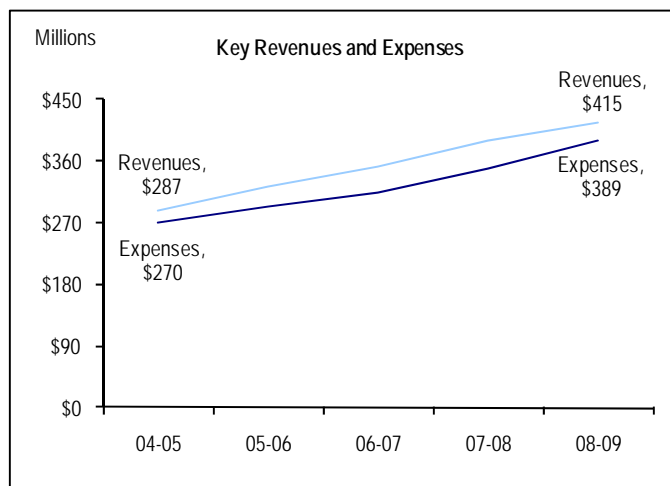
### Technology Transfer

	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 2005 and FY 2009. 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 2009, state appropriations accounted for 27.8 percent of the total revenues; tuition and fees accounted for 38.9 percent; and government grants and contracts accounted for 21.6 percent. The primary expenses for UT San Antonio in FY 2009 were instruction (27.8%) and institutional support and physical plant (19.9%).



State appropriations per FTE student increased slightly between FY 2005 and FY 2009, but were still well below the benchmark levels of FY 2002. Between FY 2005 and FY 2009, state appropriations per FTE student increased from \$3,600 to \$4,060 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 \$4,580 to \$5,020 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 2005 the state provided \$.79, compared with \$0.81 in 2009.

	FY	2005	2009	% Change
<b>Per FTE Student</b>				
State Appropriations		\$3,600	\$4,060	12.8%
Tuition and Fees		\$4,580	\$5,020	9.6%
<b>Per FTE Faculty</b>				
State Appropriations		\$100,670	\$101,410	0.7%
Tuition and Fees		\$128,060	\$125,400	-2.1%

Similarly, state appropriations per full-time equivalent faculty dropped from around \$135,000 in FY 2002 to almost \$100,670 in FY 2005; state appropriations increased slightly to \$101,410 per FTE faculty in FY 2009. Revenue from tuition and fees per FTE faculty decreased from \$128,060 in FY 2005 to \$125,400 in FY 2009.

The proportion of administrative costs to total expenses remained about the same over the last five years. In FY 2005, administrative costs represented 11.3 percent of total expenses and in FY 2009 administrative costs were lowered to 11.2 percent.

*Space Utilization* Another indicator of efficiency is UT San Antonio's utilization of classroom space, which increased slightly between fall 2005 and fall 2009 from 40.8 to 41.0 average hours of use per week, above the state standard of 38 hours per week. Class labs were utilized 29.0 hours per week compared to 31.7 hours in fall 2005, also above the state standard of 25 hours. Beginning in fall 2008, the Coordinating Board began using the Space Usage Efficiency (SUE) score, which measures facilities demand, current utilization rate and percent filled. Classroom and lab standard scores are 75 with an overall standard score of 150. In fall 2009, UT San Antonio's SUE scores for classrooms was 92 and 100 for labs, both well above the state standards. Because of continued enrollment growth, the E&G assignable square feet per full-time equivalent student increased from 61 in FY 2005 to 66 in FY 2009.

UT San Antonio greatly increased available research space, from 110,720 square feet in 2005 to 212,693 square feet in 2009. At the same time, research productivity proportionally increased, so that the average number of research dollars generated per square foot of E&G research space was \$213 in FY 2005 and \$219 in FY 2009.

*Philanthropy* From 2005 to 2009, donor support to UT San Antonio increased by 19.4 percent, to \$9.2 million. This increase in the total was driven by increases in giving from individuals, others, and corporate sources. Over this period, the value of endowments increased 28.2 percent from \$36.4 million in 2005 to \$46.7 million in 2009. These resources translate into \$2,116 per FTE student and \$50,286 per FTE faculty.

	FY	2005	2009	% Change
Alumni		\$831	\$292	-64.9%
Individuals		\$467	\$1,019	118.2%
Foundations		\$3,002	\$3,332	11.0%
Corporate		\$2,884	\$3,744	29.8%
Others		\$509	\$797	56.6%
Total		\$7,693	\$9,184	19.4%

UT San Antonio Peer Comparison

	Total Enrollment	Undergrads (%)	Full-time undergrads (%)	Resident Undergrad Tuition & Fee Rates for FT Students	SAT Total: 25%ile / 75%ile	1st Year Retention	6-Yr Graduation Rate	Student/faculty ratio	State Approp per FTE Student (FY08)	State Approp + Tuition and Fees / FTE Student (FY08)	Research Expenditures, FY08 (in millions)	
UT San Antonio	28,413	86.7%	78.7%	\$6,056	920	1140	59.0%	28.5%	23/1	\$5,000	\$11,450	\$33.1
California State U-Fresno	22,613	85.6%	81.3%	\$3,687	800	1050	82.0%	48.0%	19/1	\$8,060	\$10,770	\$8.0
San Francisco State U	30,014	83.5%	80.7%	\$3,762	880	1120	75.0%	43.7%	22/1	\$6,750	\$11,160	\$21.2
Boise State U	19,667	89.4%	65.5%	\$4,632	910	1150	66.0%	28.2%	18/1	\$5,880	\$10,430	\$11.2
U of New Orleans	11,428	75.5%	76.4%	\$4,222	960	1260	69.0%	22.1%	18/1	\$7,900	\$12,580	\$24.8
Eastern Michigan U	22,032	78.4%	71.0%	\$8,069	900	1150	71.0%	35.7%	18/1	\$4,720	\$12,890	\$4.3
U of Nevada-Las Vegas	28,600	77.5%	71.7%	\$4,493	890	1140	76.0%	40.8%	20/1	\$8,120	\$13,180	\$50.8
U of N. Carolina-Charlotte	23,300	78.7%	84.3%	\$4,295	960	1150	78.0%	50.6%	14/1	\$9,130	\$14,920	\$21.9
Cleveland State U	15,139	63.0%	72.9%	\$7,945	810	1110	57.0%	26.3%	16/1	\$5,770	\$14,990	\$14.1
U of Memphis	20,220	78.3%	75.1%	\$6,128	920	1200	75.0%	37.9%	15/1	\$7,640	\$13,160	\$43.2
U of Houston	36,104	79.8%	71.6%	\$6,658	940	1170	79.0%	41.8%	22/1	\$6,610	\$14,400	\$84.5
U of North Texas	34,830	79.9%	77.5%	\$6,467	990	1210	75.0%	45.4%	24/1	\$4,390	\$10,740	\$15.9
UT Arlington	25,084	75.7%	69.9%	\$7,780	950	1180	60.0%	36.3%	20/1	\$5,560	\$12,240	\$43.0
UT Dallas	14,913	63.0%	73.8%	\$9,050	1140	1370	82.0%	59.0%	19/1	\$6,790	\$14,270	\$59.3
UT El Paso	20,458	83.0%	65.4%	\$5,925	830	1050	70.0%	31.3%	20/1	\$5,730	\$10,580	\$48.9
Texas Tech U	28,422	81.3%	91.9%	\$5,594	1010	1210	80.0%	57.5%	19/1	\$6,360	\$13,540	\$57.9
U of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	29,215	83.2%	82.6%	\$7,305	--	--	69.0%	41.8%	20/1	\$5,110	\$11,870	\$41.3

Notes: First-year retention based on fall 2007 cohort and six-year graduation rates based on fall 2002 cohort. State appropriations, tuition & fee revenues and research expenditures are based on fiscal year 2007-2008. All other data are for fall 2008.

Sources: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) reports, U. T. System Institutions, *US 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 2009 faculty in the College of Education and Psychology obtained approximately \$5.6 million in new grant awards.
- UT Tyler was awarded \$1.4 million to establish UTEACH, a program for recruiting, preparing and inspiring highly qualified math and science teachers. UT Tyler will be the 15th campus nationwide to implement the program, which originated at UT Austin in 1997.
- The UT Tyler Model United Nations delegation received its first "Distinguished Delegation" award, which is given only to 5 percent of the more than 300 participating universities and colleges.
- Two debate teams finished 54 and 62, respectively, out of more than 1,000 teams nationally.
- The civil engineering concrete canoe team placed second in the region last month; last year our students won the regional competition.
- The Department of Computer Science has recently had its curriculum certified by the National Security Agency and the first student to receive the computer security certification graduated this spring.
- Dr. Paul Roberts, an Associate Professor in HRD, is a finalist for the Chancellor's teaching award, the highest teaching honor offered by the UT System.
- The University of Texas at Tyler is a key partner and home to the International Division of the GLOBE Program. GLOBE is a hands-on international science and education program that brings together students, teachers, scientists and community members in over 110 countries to develop environmental awareness, understanding of other cultures, and a sense of global community.

Education. UT Tyler educates nearly 5,000 undergraduates and 900 graduate students. In fall 2009, UT Tyler enrolled 6,163 students, an increase of 7 percent over fall 2005 enrollment. The number of degrees awarded increased by nearly 450 degrees, or 44 percent, from FY 2005 to FY 2009.

Located on more than 200 acres, UT Tyler is a safe university built on a campus often considered to be the most beautiful in Texas. The campus is home to 14 new and renovated buildings arranged around two lakes. The buildings are truly state-of-the art and the campus is in a beautiful, park-like setting with trees and wildlife. A culture of excellence provides a nurturing environment to prepare our students to be future problem solvers. We take great pride in a tradition of offering quality academic programs, expert faculty, fascinating student life and well-rounded service opportunities.

Research. Research expenditures increased from about \$.5 million in FY 2005 to \$3.3 million in FY 2009.

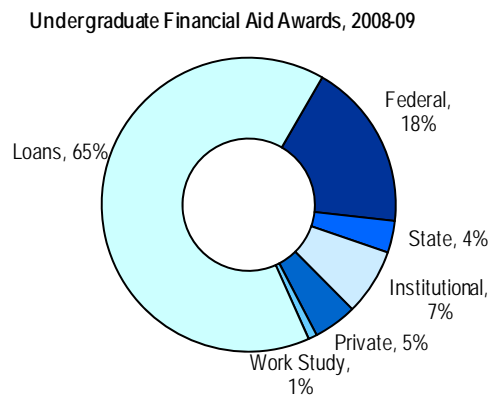
## UNDERGRADUATE ACCESS AND PREPARATION

The University of Texas at Tyler primarily serves a 14-county East Texas region. UT Tyler enrolled 6,163 students in fall 2009, a 7.3 percent increase over fall 2005. Eighty percent of all UT Tyler students were undergraduates; the number of undergraduates increased 7.9 percent from fall 2005 to fall 2009. Fifty-three percent of the new undergraduate students were transfers from another college, over two-thirds of those from a Texas community college. The undergraduate student population is predominately White (77%). African-American students are the second largest ethnic group on campus (9.3%), though the percentage of Hispanic students increased from 5.9 to 8.1 percent over the last five years. Just under a third (31%) of UT Tyler undergraduates received a Pell grant in FY 2008, identical to the Texas state-wide average.

UT Tyler has become slightly more selective over the last five years, admitting 85.5 percent of its first-time undergraduate applicants for fall 2009 compared with 88.6 percent in fall 2005. 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 (45.3%) of the students admitted to UT Tyler in fall 2009 enrolled. Less than one in five freshmen graduated in the top 10 percent of their high school class, a decrease from fall 2005, and also lower than the Texas statewide average of 26 percent. In fall 2009, 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 \$5,926 for 2008-09. To help students financially, UT Tyler provided more than \$30 million dollars in financial aid to undergraduates. More than one-third of the financial aid was in the form of grants and scholarships and 65 percent in the form of loans. Over 40 percent of all full-time undergraduates received need-based aid which covered nearly all (99.5%) of their total academic cost (tuition and all fees). For students with need-based support, the average net academic cost was \$27.

While nearly half of seniors graduating from UT Tyler had loan debt in FY 2008, their average debt of \$15,901 was substantially lower than the Texas statewide average of for public universities \$17,894.



Total Fall Enrollment		
<i>Fall</i>	2005	2009
	5,746	6,163

First-Time Undergraduates		
<i>Summer/Fall</i>	2005	2009
Applicants	3,631	1,582
% Admitted	88.6%	85.5%
Enrolled	583	613
TX Top 10%	114	84
% TX Top 10%	20.5%	15.3%

Percent of students who are full-time degree seeking (Fall 2009) 95.9%

Average ACT/SAT (Fall 2009)		
	SAT	ACT
UTT	1069	23
Texas	992	20.8
Nation	1016	21.1

Transfer Students (Fall 2009)	
Total	701
% from TX comnty college	69.6%

Undergraduates		
<i>Fall</i>	2005	2009
Total	4,559	4,919
White	78.4%	76.5%
African-Am.	9.7%	9.3%
Hispanic	5.9%	8.1%
Asian-Am.	1.8%	2.3%
International	0.9%	1.0%

### Undergraduate Academic Cost & % Discount

AY 2008-09	
Average in-state total academic cost	\$5,926
Full-time receiving need-based aid	
% receiving grants	41.9%
Average % discount	99.5%
Average net academic cost	\$27
All full-time students	
Average % discount	41.7%
Average net academic cost	\$3,456

## 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 2004 to 2008 by 3.8 percentage points, but was still below the Texas statewide average of 74.8 percent. As UT Tyler expanded its undergraduate student population, the initial graduation rates were expected to fluctuate. The four- and six-year graduation rates declined by 11 percentage points over the past five years. Compared with 10 peers, UT Tyler's first-year retention rate is lower than all but two of its peers and its six-year graduation rate is lower than all its peers. The four-year graduation rate for transfer students who started at community colleges and then transferred to UT Tyler also declined slightly and is less than the state-wide average of 55.1 percent.

Because of the expansion of its undergraduate programs and the resulting enrollment growth, the number of baccalaureate degrees awarded increased by 437 degrees, a 55.2 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, below the national average of 18.1 percent.

1st-Yr Persistence	UTT		
	2004	2008	2008, TX
(entering fall)	60.4%	64.2%	74.8%
Graduation Rate	1998	2002	2002, U.S.
4-Yr graduation rate	26.3%	15.7%	29.9%
6-Yr graduation rate at UTT	41.4%	31.5%	54.9%
6-Yr graduation rate, any TX	55.5%	44.2%	NA
Transfer 4-yr graduation rate	2001	2005	2005, TX
(CC students entering fall)	53.0%	51.1%	55.1%

Degrees	2004-05	2008-09	% Change
Baccalaureate	792	1,229	55.2%
STEM, % of Baccalaureate Degrees Awarded			
	AY	03-04	07-08
UTT	13.1%	11.3%	
U.S.	19.2%	18.1%	

### Outcomes

Based on the responses in 2009 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-five percent rated their educational experience at UT Tyler as 'good' or 'excellent' compared with 80 percent of their peers. Eighty percent said they would attend UT Tyler again, just slightly higher than their peer average of 77 percent. Three-fourths of seniors indicated that their academic advising was 'good' or 'excellent', higher than seniors at the peer institutions.

In 2009, UT Tyler was unable to test the minimum required number of seniors set forth by CLA; hence, no results were reported for performance or analytic writing tasks. 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 2009

Senior Responses, Good or Excellent

	UTT	Peers
Educational Experience	85%	80%
Academic Advising	75%	63%
Would Attend Again (Yes)	80%	77%

### Collegiate Learning Assessment

Senior Responses, 2009

	UTT		U.S.
	Expected	Actual	
Performance Task	N/A	N/A	1170
Analytic Writing Task	N/A	N/A	1230
CLA Total Score	1216	1154	1203

### Post-Baccalaureate Experience

High percentages of test takers at UT Tyler passed the initial exams for teacher certification, nursing and engineering in FY 2008. The pass rate on the engineering licensure exam (92%) was substantially higher than the state-wide average of 60 percent.

High percentages of UT Tyler's graduates also enter the workforce or graduate school in the state of Texas, 85 percent for 2007-08, compared to a statewide average of 79.9 percent.

### Licensure Pass Rates, 2008

	UTT	Texas
Teacher Certification	99%	97%
Nursing	97%	91%
Engineering	92%	60%

### Postgraduate Experience (within one year)

	AY	03-04	07-08	TX, 07-08
% employed in TX	62.7%	70.7%	67.0%	
% enrolled in TX grad school	2.7%	3.3%	5.3%	
% employed and enrolled	24.1%	11.3%	7.6%	
% employed or enrolled	89.5%	85.3%	79.9%	

## GRADUATE STUDENTS

### Graduate Enrollment & Degrees

Graduate enrollment at UT Tyler increased from 816 to 901 students between fall 2005 and fall 2009, a 10 percent increase. Over this same time period, the proportion of Hispanic and International students increased, while the proportion of White, African American, and Asian American students decreased. The diversity of the graduate student population is different than the undergraduate population in that there are 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, decreased. The average GRE scores decreased by over 70 points to 955 in 2009-10.

Degrees			
	2004-05	2008-09	% Change
Master's	223	231	3.6%
STEM, % of Master's Degrees Awarded			
	AY	03-04	07-08
UTT	12.6%	11.4%	
U.S.	18.0%	16.7%	

### Graduate Enrollment

	Fall	2005	2009
Total		816	901
White		79.7%	76.9%
African-Am.		9.4%	8.3%
Hispanic		3.2%	4.7%
Asian-Am.		2.6%	1.9%
International		1.6%	6.7%

### Graduate Student Preparation

	AY	05-06	09-10
Average GRE		1027	955
Average GMAT		516	505

The number of master's degrees awarded increased by 8 over the last five years, a 3.6 percent increase. The proportion of Master's degrees awarded by UT Tyler in the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics areas between 2003-04 and 2007-08 declined from 12.6 to 11.4 percent, lower than the national average of 16.7 percent.

## FACULTY AND INSTRUCTION

As student enrollment and research activity increased between 2005 and 2009, so did the number of faculty. In the last five years, UT Tyler added 21 faculty, an increase of 5.8 percent in headcount and a 10.3 percent increase in full-time equivalent faculty. The largest growth rate occurred among tenured faculty, with an increase of 13 faculty members (14.1%). Tenure-track faculty increased by one and other professional faculty increased by seven or 3.5 percent. Growth in FTE faculty increased at a slightly higher rate than FTE enrollment, which led to a slight decrease in the student/faculty ratio to 16:1, from 17:1 in 2005. The student/faculty ratio for UT Tyler, in the most recent *US News & World* report, was the fourth lowest among its peers.

### Faculty Headcount

	Fall	2005	2009
Total		363	384
Tenured		92	105
% Female		27.2%	33.3%
White		90.2%	88.6%
Hispanic		0.0%	0.0%
Asian-Am.		7.6%	11.4%
Native Am.		2.2%	0.0%
Tenure-Track		70	71
% Female		47.1%	43.7%
White		85.7%	78.9%
African-Am.		5.7%	5.6%
Hispanic		4.3%	5.6%
Asian-Am.		4.3%	7.0%
Native Am.		0.0%	1.4%
Other Prof		201	208
% Female		59.7%	65.9%
White		95.5%	92.3%
African-Am.		1.0%	2.9%
Hispanic		3.0%	2.4%
Asian-Am.		0.5%	0.0%

### Student / Faculty Ratio

	Fall	2005	2009
FTE Students		4,323	4,632
FTE Faculty		261	288
Ratio		17 to 1	16 to 1

### Faculty Diversity

Faculty diversity changed for tenured faculty categories over the past five years, with the percentage of women and Asian-American faculty increasing. Even though there was only a net change of one tenure-track faculty in 2009, there was a decrease (from 85.7% to 78.9%) in the proportion of White tenure-track faculty and an increase in the proportion of Asian-American and Hispanic faculty in this category. For other professional faculty, there was a decrease in the proportion of White and Hispanic faculty and an increase among African American faculty between 2005 and 2009.

Compared with Texas, the national and the 10 most populous states for the 2008-09 academic year, faculty salaries at UT Tyler were lower at all ranks.

### Average Faculty Salaries

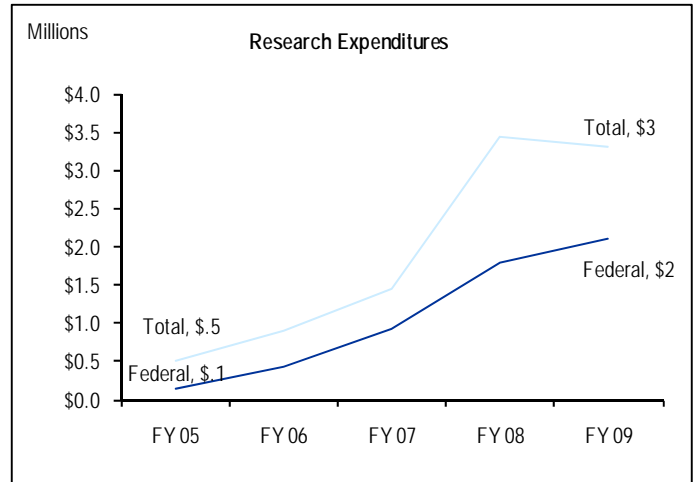
	Professor	Assoc. Prof.	Asst. Prof.
UTT (FY 2010)	\$80,750	\$66,045	\$58,918
FY 2009			
UTT	\$80,207	\$64,399	\$59,916
Texas	\$109,235	\$75,467	\$66,140
10 Most Populous States	\$111,625	\$78,713	\$66,359
National	\$106,271	\$76,236	\$64,280



## RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

**Research Funding** UT Tyler expanded its research productivity substantially during the past five years. Between FY 2005 and FY 2009, total research expenditures increased by more than 556 percent to nearly \$3.3 million. Federal research expenditures increased in a similar fashion over this period of time, to \$2.1 million. However, relative to 10 of its peers, research expenditures at UT Tyler were lower than all but two 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 \$6.4 million to \$13.8 million in FY 2009.



### Research Rankings

Rankings by category	Rankings, FY 2008			
	Total R&D in S&E Fields	Federal R&D in S&E Fields	Total R&D for Life Sciences	Federal R&D for Life Sciences
CSU - Bakersfield	444	637	357	535
Northern Arizona Univ	220	224	167	165
Portland State Univ	217	201	271	241
UNC - Charlotte	232	241	250	248
UNC - Greensboro	301	276	242	219
Univ of Illinois - Springfield	462	434	627	--
Univ of Southern Maine	214	216	166	166
Univ of West Florida	345	329	333	309
UT Tyler	367	383	425	462

Source: National Science Foundation Division of Science Resources Statistics

**Faculty Research** In FY 2009, the number of grants held by tenured and tenure-track faculty increased substantially. The research dollars per full-time equivalent tenured/tenure-track faculty increased substantially from \$3,342 to \$20,484, or more than 500 percent over the last five years.

Faculty Research	04-05	08-09	Change
# of grants	53	121	128.3%
# of T/TT holding grants	44	47	6.8%
Research \$ per FTE T/TT	\$3,342	\$20,484	512.9%

## 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 2005 and FY 2009 by 58 percent and 48 percent, respectively.

In FY 2009, state appropriations accounted for 42.2 percent of the total revenues; tuition and fees accounted for 31.3 percent; and government grants and contracts accounted for 15.1 percent. The primary expenses for UT Tyler in FY 2009 were instruction (33.6%) and institutional support and physical plant (18.6%).

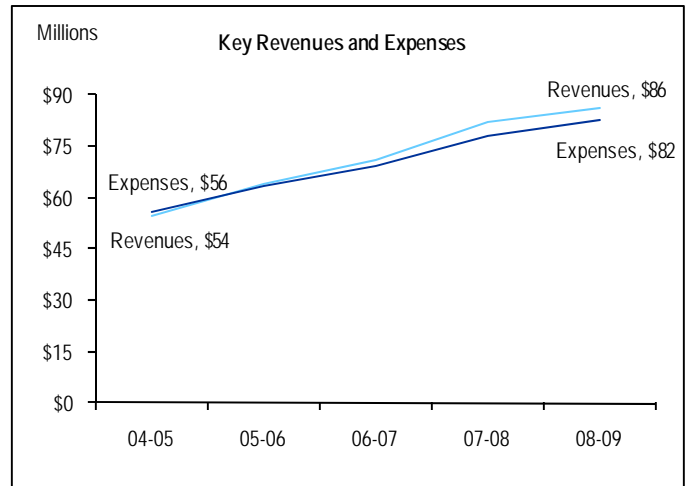
State support per FTE student for higher education increased almost 10 percent between FY 2005 and FY 2009. Between FY 2005 and FY 2009, state appropriations per student increased from \$5,630 to \$6,160 when adjusting for inflation but was still well below the FY 2002 benchmark of \$8,950 per student. Consequently, tuition and fee revenue increased from \$2,900 to \$3,990 per student from FY 2005 to FY 2009. 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 2005 the state provided \$1.94. In FY 2009, the state provided a \$1.54 for every \$1 that came from student tuition and fees. Relative to nine reporting peers, UT Tyler had lower state appropriations per full-time equivalent student than five of them. Compared with the 10 peers reporting state appropriations plus tuition and fees per FTE student, UT Tyler was lower than all but three of them. This means that UT Tyler was near the bottom of its peer group when comparing the two major revenue streams that support instruction and academic operations.

Similarly, state appropriations per FTE faculty increased from \$97,700 in FY 2005 to \$104,000 in FY 2009. Over the same time period, tuition and fees per FTE faculty increased from \$50,280 to \$67,300. UT Tyler has lowered administrative costs over the last five years. In FY 2005, administrative costs were 14.4 percent of total expenses and in FY 2009 administrative costs were 11.6 percent.

### Space Utilization

While UT Tyler achieved a modest increase in E&G assignable space between fall 2005 and fall 2009 (4%), because of enrollment growth the average square feet of space per full-time equivalent student dropped from 83 to 80 square feet. The assignable space per FTE faculty member also decreased over the same time period. The use of classrooms and class labs declined over the last five years. The average number of hours classrooms were used at UT Tyler decreased from 36.5 to 33.0 hours per week, lower than the state-wide standard of 38 hours per week. Class labs were used an average of 28.0 hours per week in fall 2009 compared with 33.4 hours in fall 2005. The use of class labs is higher than the state standard of 25 hours per week. Beginning in fall 2008, the Coordinating Board began using the Space Usage Efficiency (SUE) score, which measures facilities demand, current utilization rate and percent filled. Classroom and lab standard scores are 75 with an overall standard score of 150. In fall 2009, UT Tyler's SUE score for classrooms was 58, significantly lower than the state standard of 75 while the lab SUE was 84, higher than the state standard.

As a result of the increased research activity at UT Tyler, the research expenditures per square foot of research E&G space increased between FY 2005 and FY 2009. In FY 2005, UT Tyler generated \$177 per square foot of research space, and in FY 2009 the amount increased to \$185 per square foot.



Inflation-Adjusted Revenue per FTE, by Source

	FY	2005	2009	% Change
Per FTE Student				
State Appropriations		\$5,630	\$6,160	9.4%
Tuition and Fees		\$2,900	\$3,990	37.6%
Per FTE Faculty				
State Appropriations		\$97,700	\$104,000	6.4%
Tuition and Fees		\$50,280	\$67,300	33.9%

*Philanthropy*

The value of endowments at UT Tyler increased steadily from \$53.5 million in FY 2005 to \$57.9 million in FY 2009, an 8 percent increase. The increase in endowments translated into \$12,455 per FTE student and nearly \$203,175 per FTE faculty. Donor support decreased from \$6.3 million in FY 2005 to \$3.1 million in FY 2009, a 50 percent decline. The largest percentage declines in donor support were from others, individuals, and alumni sources while there was an increase among foundations.

Donor Support (thousands)

<i>FY</i>	2005	2009	% Change
Alumni	\$40	\$31	-22.5%
Individuals	\$4,707	\$1,389	-70.5%
Foundations	\$958	\$1,084	13.2%
Corporate	\$603	\$594	-1.5%
Others	\$7	\$1	-85.7%
Total	\$6,315	\$3,099	-50.9%

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-Chattanooga	
Total Enrollment	6,117	22,502	7,684	9,373	10,491	4,711	10,009	23,300	19,976	26,382	9,807
Undergrads (%)	83.2%	74.6%	80.1%	73.5%	83.1%	61.3%	78.7%	78.7%	81.1%	77.1%	85.7%
Full-time undergrads (%)	76.3%	82.0%	83.0%	76.3%	70.8%	61.6%	60.2%	84.3%	74.3%	62.5%	87.6%
Resident Undergrad Tuition & Fee Rates for Full-Time Students	\$4,764	\$5,450	\$4,077	\$5,477	\$3,654	\$7,522	\$7,724	\$4,295	\$4,135	\$6,147	\$5,310
SAT Total: 25%ile	960	940	800	940	950		890	960	930	920	
75%ile	1170	1170	1040	1210	1180	--	1110	1150	1140	1170	--
1st Year Retention	65.0%	69.0%	72.0%	73.0%	71.0%	67.0%	64.0%	78.0%	75.0%	69.0%	61.0%
6-Yr Graduation Rate	31.8%	52.6%	44.5%	45.7%	44.2%	56.7%	34.0%	50.6%	52.5%	33.7%	40.5%
Student/faculty ratio	16/1	17/1	21/1	16/1	23/1	12/1	15/1	14/1	16/1	20/1	18/1
State Approp (FY08) per FTE Student	\$7,300	\$7,680	\$9,010	N/A	\$9,000	\$6,570	\$6,130	\$9,130	\$10,100	\$4,150	\$5,640
State Approp + Tuition and Fees / FTE Student (FY08)	\$11,460	\$12,640	\$11,770	\$7,860	\$12,040	\$11,670	\$12,950	\$14,920	\$14,580	\$10,810	\$9,780
Research Expenditures, FY08 (in millions)	\$3.4	\$25.8	\$1.9	\$7.9	\$4.3	\$1.6	\$27.2	\$21.9	\$7.9	\$27.0	\$6.7

Notes: First-year retention based on fall 2007 cohort and six-year graduation rates based on fall 2002 cohort. State appropriations, tuition & fee revenues and research expenditures are based on fiscal year 2007-2008. All other data are for fall 2008.

Sources: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) reports, UT System Institutions, *US 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:**

- Nearly 50 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 five years ago.
- The Harold C. Simmons Cancer Center attaining National Cancer Institute designation, an elite distinction held by only the top-tier cancer centers nationwide. The Simmons Cancer Center is the first and only medical center in North Texas to attain this prestigious status, which the NCI bestows in recognition of innovative research and excellent patient care.
- Three quarters of all Texas' medical members of the National Academy of Sciences, one of the highest honors for a U.S. scientist
- UT Southwestern University Hospitals named by U.S. News & World Report as one of America's Best Hospitals in its 2010-11 rankings with national rank in six specialty-care areas, the highest ranking health care provider in North Texas. The UT Southwestern specialties and their ranks nationally are: Urology (14), diabetes/endocrinology (24), gynecology (25), kidney disorders (26), neurology and neurosurgery (28), and ear, nose and throat (50).
- An adult heart and lung transplant program with survivals in excess of 90 percent.
- Transplantation programs for heart, lung, kidney and liver have been certified by the federal government's Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Certification ensures broad access to the distinctive multidisciplinary approach provided by UT Southwestern experts in the full range of related fields, including surgery, infection control, immunity and rejection. Surgeons from the medical center performed Texas' first kidney transplant in 1964 and are responsible for many innovations that have become accepted national practice.

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 4,400 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 advances in medical science to almost 100,000 hospital patients and nearly 1.9 million outpatient visits annually at UT Southwestern University Hospitals & Clinics, Parkland Health & Hospital System, Children's Medical Center Dallas, and the VA North Texas Health Care System.

Research. UT Southwestern Medical Center, with four Nobel laureates, 18 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 \$383 million in research expenditures (FY09).

## STUDENT ACCESS AND OUTCOMES

**Enrollment** With 2,424 students enrolled in fall 2009 (4% undergraduates; 57% graduate students in the schools of health professions and the biomedical sciences; and 37% medical students), UT Southwestern Medical Center is very close to its 2010 *Closing the Gaps* enrollment goal of 2,435.

Although it is not a goal of UT Southwestern Medical Center to 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 2010 edition of “America’s Best Graduate Schools” by *U.S. News & World Report*, UT Southwestern Medical Center’s medical school ranked in the top twenty in the nation for both primary care and research. The graduate school ranked highly for biological sciences and several sub-specialties.

**Student Diversity** In 2009, UT Southwestern surpassed its 2010 *Closing the Gaps* enrollment goal for total number of Hispanic students enrolled at all levels. Ninety-four African-American students were enrolled in fall 2009; the *Closing the Gaps* 2010 goal is 96. Also of note, 923 White students were enrolled at UT Southwestern, with a 2010 goal of 960.

From 2005 to 2009, total medical school enrollment remained relatively flat. The proportion of female students in fall 2009 increased by more than two points to 46 percent, below the national average (47.8%) Asian students make up 32 percent of medical student enrollment at UT Southwestern, 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 slightly to 5.1 percent, below the national rate of 7.1 percent. The proportion of Hispanic students increased by more than three points to 14.1 percent, more than six points higher than the national rate. *Hispanic Business Magazine* ranked UT Southwestern the number three medical school for Hispanics in 2009.

A substantial difference exists in gender and ethnic representation among graduate students. In 2009, 52 percent of UT Southwestern’s graduate students were female, a slight increase from 2005. UT Southwestern Medical Center must look nationally—and even internationally—to continue to recruit the very best students. In 2009, international students made up the highest proportion (40.5%) of enrolled graduate students. The percentage of Hispanic students increased from 2005; the proportion of African-American students declined slightly. The percentage of White graduate students was down by more than two points from 2005, although up slightly from 2008.

**Student Outcomes** Ten percent of degrees and certificates awarded in 2009 at UT Southwestern were at the baccalaureate level. Master’s degrees and graduate-level certificates represented 22 percent of all awards. From 2005 to 2009, UT Southwestern Medical Center almost doubled the number of doctoral degrees conferred, from 63 to 120. The number of medical degrees (MDs) awarded increased by 10 percent (nationally by 4.5%); professional degrees continued to make up the single largest category of awards (44.8%) for UT Southwestern. According to the AAMC, in relation to its peer group, UT Southwestern awarded more medical degrees

### Medical Students

	Fall 2005	2009
Number	899	896
% Female	43.5%	46.1%
White	51.8%	40.3%
African-Am.	5.9%	5.1%
Hispanic	10.7%	14.1%
Asian-Am.	26.6%	32.1%
International	0.7%	2.2%
Unknown	4.0%	6.0%

### Graduate Students

	Fall 2005	2009
Number	1,253	1,372
% Female	50.9%	52.0%
White	38.6%	36.2%
African-Am.	2.1%	1.8%
Hispanic	5.6%	6.6%
Asian-Am.	9.9%	8.3%
International	39.8%	40.5%
Unknown	3.7%	5.6%

### Medical Degrees

	AY	04-05	08-09
Number	211		233
% Female	41.2%		48.5%
White	54.5%		53.6%
African-Am.	6.6%		4.7%
Hispanic	10.0%		6.9%
Asian-Am.	24.2%		30.0%
Native Am.	0.0%		0.4%
International	0.9%		0.0%
Unknown	3.8%		4.3%

### Doctoral Degrees

	AY	04-05	08-09
Number	63		120
% Female	60.3%		54.2%
White	63.5%		41.7%
African-Am.	1.6%		2.5%
Hispanic	4.8%		8.3%
Asian-Am.	11.1%		13.3%
International	14.3%		27.5%
Unknown	4.8%		6.7%

in 2008 (219) than all of its peers, with the next highest number (177) awarded by Baylor College of Medicine.

The proportion of medical degrees awarded to women increased by more than 7 points from 2005 to 2009 to 48.5 percent, nearly identical to the national level of 48.8 percent.

The proportion of medical degrees awarded to African-American students in 2009 decreased from 2005 to 4.7 percent and is below the national proportion of 6.5 percent. Degrees to Asian-American students made up 30 percent of medical degrees awarded in 2008-09, up almost 6 percentage points from 2004-05; this is higher than the national rate of 21 percent. UT Southwestern awarded significantly fewer medical degrees to White students than the national rate (54% vs. 64%). Although, UTSWMC awarded a smaller proportion of medical degrees to Hispanic students than the national rate (6.9% vs. 7.6%), the Medical School ranked number three in the *Hispanic Business 2009 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 94.5 percent licensure examination pass rate in 2007-08, an increase of more than 3 percentage points over 2003-04. Licensure exam pass rates for medicine were 98.0 percent, essentially unchanged from 2003-04.

In response to the AAMC "2009 Medical School Graduation Questionnaire," 85.2 percent of UT Southwestern's medical graduates indicated that they were satisfied with the quality of their education. This was down more than 7 percentage points from 2005 and is slightly lower than the national rating of 86.6 percent.

## FACULTY, RESEARCH, AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

*Faculty* From fall 2005 to fall 2009, UT Southwestern increased the number of tenured/tenure-track faculty by 24 (6%). 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 (1.84) is below all of its peers and slightly more than half that of UCLA (3.37).

UT Southwestern Medical Center achieved an increase of more than 5 percentage points in the number of female tenured faculty, although the number of female tenure-track faculty decreased by more than 10 percentage points. The proportion of women hired in the other professional category increased by almost 4 percentage points.

In all categories, the majority of faculty are White, although this proportion has decreased from 2005 to 2009 by more than 3 percentage points for tenured faculty, by almost 8 points for tenure-track faculty, and by almost 5 points for other professional faculty. This decrease has translated into modest increases in the proportion of Hispanic tenured faculty and proportion of African-American faculty at the tenure-track and other professional levels, but the largest gains have been in the proportion of Asian-American faculty at all levels.

### Faculty Headcount

	Fall	2005	2009
Total		1,730	2,032
Tenured		265	285
% Female		12.8%	17.9%
White		86.4%	82.8%
African-Am.		1.1%	0.7%
Hispanic		2.3%	2.8%
Asian-Am.		10.2%	13.7%
Tenure-Track		116	120
% Female		31.0%	19.2%
White		60.3%	52.5%
African-Am.		1.7%	2.5%
Hispanic		4.3%	4.2%
Asian-Am.		33.6%	40.8%
Other Prof'l		1,349	1,627
% Female		40.0%	43.9%
White		69.9%	65.1%
African-Am.		2.9%	3.4%
Hispanic		5.8%	5.3%
Asian-Am.		21.2%	25.8%
Unknown		0.0%	0.2%

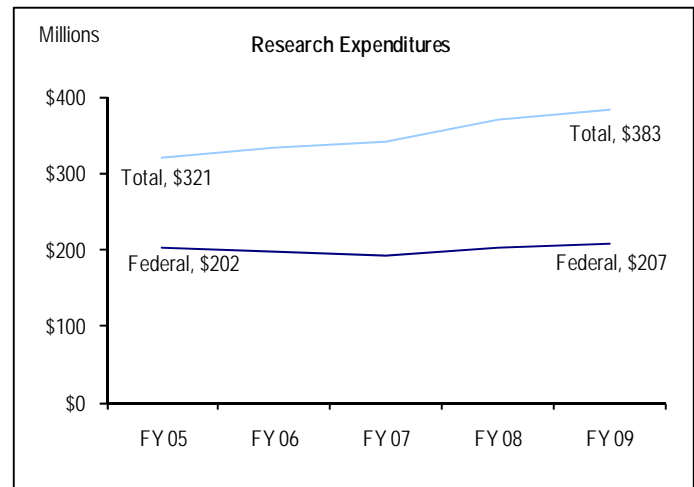
*Research* The number of grants to tenured/tenure-track faculty in FY 2009 was up 19 percent from FY 2005. In FY 2009, 313 of 398 FTE T/TT faculty (78.6%) at UT Southwestern Medical Center were principle investigators on 1,049 extramural grants. In addition, 260 non-tenured research faculty held 392 grants in FY 2009.

Faculty Research

	04-05	08-09	Change
# grants to T/TT faculty	880	1,049	19.2%
# T/TT holding grants	264	313	18.6%
# grants to NT faculty	--	392	--
# NT research faculty holding grants	--	260	--
Research \$ per FTE T/TT	\$867,032	\$924,021	6.6%

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 increased by more than 6 percent from FY 2005 to \$924,021, indicating a research active and productive faculty.

UT Southwestern Medical Center's total research expenditures for FY 2009 were more than \$383 million, a 19.5 percent increase over FY 2005. This total included more than \$207 million in federal research funding, which has increased by 2.6 percent since FY 2005. Because total expenditures increased faster than the rate of federal expenditures, the proportion of UT Southwestern's research expenditures from federal sources declined



from 63 percent in FY 2005 to 54 percent in FY 2009, although federal sources remain the majority. This demonstrates that UT Southwestern faculty have been successful at finding alternative funding sources as federal support has become more difficult. Funding from local and private sources has increased by 79 percent and 30 percent respectively, while state funding has nearly doubled.

Grants from the NIH (\$162 million) made up 81 percent of UT Southwestern's federal research expenditures in 2008 and 44 percent of UTSWMC's total research expenditures. UTSWMC's NIH funding declined in 2008 and remains below 2003 funding levels, even without taking inflation into account. Total NIH awards increased 9 percent from 2004 to 2008.

NIH Funding for UTSWMC Peers

	2004		2007		2008		% change 2004-2008		% change 2007-2008	
	total		total	medical only	total	medical only	total		total	medical only
UC-Los Angeles	\$361,593,433		\$376,350,532	\$298,047,317	\$368,169,149	\$292,937,906	1.82%		-2.17%	-1.71%
UC-San Francisco	\$438,778,831		\$444,503,415	\$389,446,621	\$510,735,527	\$460,935,145	16.40%		14.90%	18.36%
UC-San Diego	\$304,039,410		\$317,275,864	\$250,794,032	\$340,710,658	\$268,008,264	12.06%		7.39%	6.86%
Baylor College of Medicine	\$248,951,313		\$218,233,912	\$218,233,912	\$218,569,024	\$218,569,024	-12.20%		0.15%	0.15%
UNC - Chapel Hill	\$289,652,932		\$320,463,349	\$212,644,450	\$361,224,337	\$233,112,530	24.71%		12.72%	9.63%
Univ of Washington - Seattle	\$473,432,138		\$448,379,740	\$309,477,827	\$421,498,963	\$298,764,358	-10.97%		-6.00%	-3.46%
UT Southwestern	\$172,246,995		\$185,745,801	\$185,745,801	\$162,381,942	\$162,381,942	-5.73%		-12.58%	-12.58%

NOTE: 2007-2008: medical only for UTSWMC, peers includes schools of medicine and allied health, overall medical, and unavailable/unnamed

All of UTSWMC's peers received more NIH funding than UT Southwestern in 2008. From 2004 to 2008, UT Southwestern's NIH funding declined slightly by more than 5 percent; two of its peers also showed declines, Baylor College of Medicine (-12%) and UW-Seattle (-11%). The other four peers showed significant gains in NIH funding over that same period, ranging from 2 to 25 percent. In 2008,



UT Southwestern had 74 percent of the medical only funding of its next lowest peer (Baylor College of Medicine) and 35 percent of the peer with the highest funding (UC-San Francisco).

#### Research Rankings

	Rankings, FY 2008				Rankings, FY 2007	
	Total R&D in S&E Fields	Federal R&D in S&E Fields	Total R&D for Life Sciences	Federal R&D for Life Sciences	by # Postdoc Appointees (STEM)	by # Grad Students, STEM fields
Baylor College of Medicine	34	37	15	23	31	228
UC-Los Angeles	5	10	4	9	11	11
UC-San Francisco	2	9	1	2	6	203
UC-San Diego	6	6	13	13	9	42
UNC-Chapel Hill	26	19	21	14	20	39
Univ of Washington-Seattle	8	2	8	3	8	9
UT Southwestern	43	50	23	32	29	230

Source: National Science Foundation Division of Science Resources Statistics

UT Southwestern ranked 43rd among all universities (27th among public universities) according to the National Science Foundation's listing of the rankings of total R&D expenditures for FY 2008. It ranked 50th for federal R&D expenditures. In terms of both total and federal R&D in the life sciences for FY 2007, UT Southwestern ranked 23rd and 32nd 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.

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 230th for the number of graduate students in science, engineering, and health.

In 2007-08, UT Southwestern Medical Center had 863,611 square feet of space for research, not including clinical trials. This was a 25 percent increase over 2006-07, as new space came on line. This caused an increase in square footage ratios: 2,132 square feet per tenured/tenure-track faculty, 425 square feet each for all faculty ranks, and 629 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 \$444 of research expenditures (including clinical trials) per square foot of research space in FY 2009, down from \$494 in FY 2007 and \$514 in FY 2005.

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.

Technology Transfer	FY	2004	2008	% Change
	New Invention Disclosures		89	126
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%

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.

*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 18 members of the National Academy of Sciences. UT Southwestern's 18 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 2010, 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 20 medical schools in both primary care and research according to *U.S. News & World Report*. Southwestern also had high-ranking 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 2009, more than 3,921 physicians trained at UT Southwestern Medical Center were practicing in Texas—about 19 percent of the state's practicing physicians. An additional 929 are located out-of-state.

Residents in UT Southwestern Medical Center's ACGME accredited programs provide a significant portion of health care services. In 2008-09, the campus had 82 resident programs and 1,277 residents. The largest of the resident programs are internal medicine, pediatrics, anesthesiology, and obstetrics and gynecology. According to the AAMC, UT Southwestern had 1,219 residents and fellows in 2008; 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.

UT Southwestern Medical Center has 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.

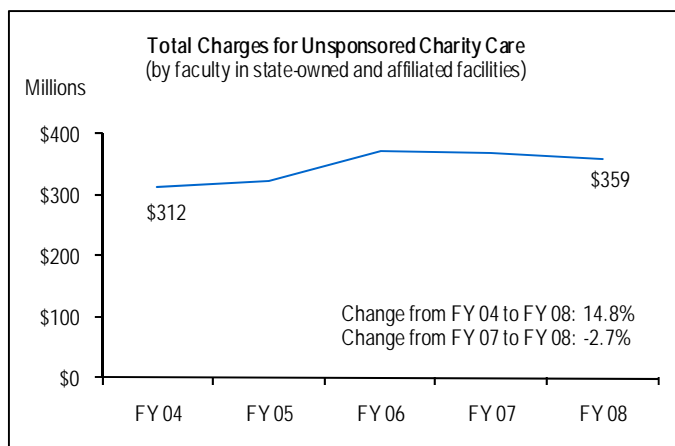
### Clinical and Hospital Care by UTSWMC Faculty

	FY 04	FY 08	% Change
SO Hospital Admissions	--	16,287	--
SO&A Hospital Days	418,638	483,926	15.6%
Outpatient Visits in SO&A Facilities	2,132,792	1,764,487	-17.3%
Charity Care in SO&A Facilities	\$312 M	\$359 M	14.8%
Charity Care at UTSWMC Hospitals	--	\$57 M	--
Gross Patient Charges per FTE			
Clinical Faculty	\$2,298,957	\$2,617,963	13.9%
Net Patient Revenues per FTE			
Clinical Faculty	\$630,618	\$840,213	33.2%

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

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 2008, UT Southwestern Medical Center had \$359 million in unsponsored charity care charges, a 15 percent increase over FY 2004, but a nearly 3 percent decline from FY 2007.

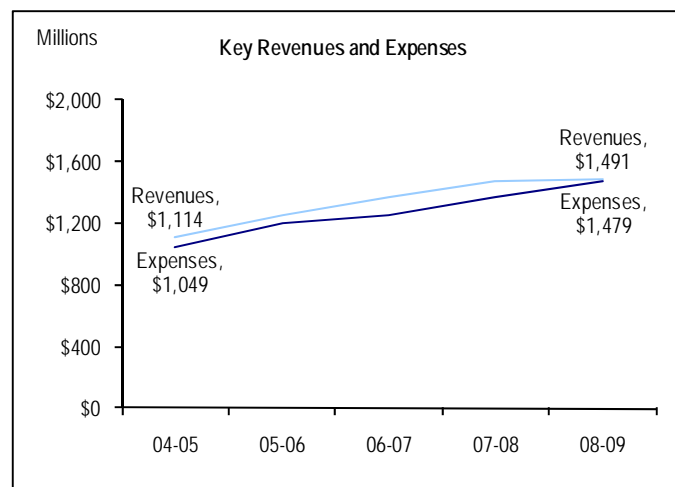
In the second quarter of 2009, Zale-Lipshy Hospital had rating of 99 percent for patient satisfaction. This was an increase of 2 points over the previous period. St. Paul Hospital is improving quickly and dramatically, with 81 percent patient satisfaction for the period, an increase of 24 points.



## RESOURCES, EFFICIENCY, AND PRODUCTIVITY

UT Southwestern Medical Center's revenues have increased by 34 percent to \$1.49 billion since FY 2005. Expenses have increased by 41 percent to \$1.48 billion during the same time period.

The medical center has increased efficiency by minimizing administrative costs. Although administrative costs have risen by 29 percent since FY 2005, these costs as a percent of total expenditures continue to decline, from 4.3 percent to 3.9 percent in FY 2009. It has, moreover, reduced its energy use by 34 percent since 1999 and by 3 percent since 2004.



*Philanthropy* Total donor support for FY 2009 was \$115 million, an 11 percent increase over FY 2005, though a decline of 31 percent from the five-year high in FY 2007 when a campaign was approaching its conclusion. Support from foundations, which represented more than 50 percent of all support in 2009, grew by 3 percent. UT Southwestern ranked 30th nationally for gifts from foundations in FY 2009. Corporate giving declined by 40 percent, and the share of corporate gifts fell from 16 to 9 percent. Alumni gifts decreased more than 30 percent from 2005 to 2009, and over the same period, the proportion of alumni who gave fell from 10.9 to 7.0 percent; the national level in 2009 was 10 percent.

	FY	2005	2009	% Change
Alumni		\$740	\$514	-30.5%
Individuals		\$23,634	\$39,726	68.1%
Foundations		\$56,801	\$58,723	3.4%
Corporate		\$16,499	\$9,928	-39.8%
Others		\$5,539	\$6,045	9.1%
Total		\$103,213	\$114,936	11.4%

UT Southwestern's strong endowments are a cornerstone of financial stability for the campus, especially when state and federal funding fluctuate. As of August 31, 2009, the value of endowments was \$1.15 billion, which is a 17 percent increase since August 31, 2005. In 2005, 80 percent of the total tenured/tenure-track positions were endowed professors or chairs; that has increased to 85 percent for 2009. In 2009, 81 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, FY08 <sup>1</sup>	\$155,238,411	\$212,571,655	\$232,117,606	\$263,105,075	\$386,742,787	\$301,179,092	\$225,894,177	\$269,626,321
Total Federal \$, FY08 <sup>2</sup>	\$200,200,173	\$253,915,816	\$405,318,563	\$316,820,585	\$477,393,769	\$266,388,848	\$211,901,322	\$588,745,062
# of ACGME Residents / Fellows, 2008 <sup>2</sup>	1,219	1,287	1,343	637	973	1,037	723	1,064
# of M.D. degrees conferred, 2008 <sup>2</sup>	219	177	170	125	149	169	165	169
Faculty / Med student <sup>2</sup>	1.84	2.72	3.37	1.71	3.08	2.49	1.91	2.68
# National Academy of Sciences Members, 09 <sup>3</sup>	17	4	33 (for entire U)	67 (for entire U)	36	23 (for entire U)	10 (for entire U)	46 (for entire U)
Licensing Income, 2007 <sup>4</sup>	\$7,438,143	\$11,048,000	(UC System total only*)	(UC System total only*)	(UC System total only*)	\$12795739 (for entire U)	\$2132909 (for entire U)	\$63283697 (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, November 2009

2 Association of American Medical Colleges

3 National Academy of Sciences Website, November 2009

4 Association of University Technology Managers, U.S. Licensing Survey 2007

5 Science Watch, Sept./Oct. 2002, study of research impact at the top 100 federally funded universities.

Notes: \* \$97,593,575 reported for the University of California System in 2007

## UT Southwestern School of Health Professions Peer Institution Medical School Comparisons

	FTE Students	Graduates
UT Southwestern	262	106
U of Kansas Medical Center	3,146	1,508
UT Medical Branch	1,079	356
UT HSC-San Antonio	2,678	1,608
U of Mississippi Medical Center	2,010	989

Data Source: 2008 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:**

- UTMB has graduated over 33,000 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 96 percent pass rate in 2009, four points above the national average.
- The Galveston National Laboratory—the only national lab in Texas and one of only two national labs in the U.S. dedicated to the safe study of infectious threats to human health—is fully operational after final approval from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- Seven departments rank among the top 20 in National Institutes of Health funding with four of those in the top 10.
- The School of Health Professions ranked 6th in NIH funding for Schools of Allied Health in 2009 (8th 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. The university has restored trauma services at Level III and anticipates regaining Level I status in spring 2011.
- UTMB is designated 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.
- A prestigious \$21.5 million Clinical Translational Sciences Award from the NIH is funding multidisciplinary teams of UTMB researchers in their quest to improve treatment for such health concerns as severe asthma, pediatric respiratory infections, burns, and obesity and metabolic disorders, among others.

**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, nursing, biomedical science 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 2009, there were just over 20,000 admissions to UTMB hospitals and just over 530,000 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 2009 were almost \$154 million, a 2.5 percent increase over FY 2005. This total included almost \$127 million in federal research funding, an 8 percent increase over FY 2005.

## STUDENT SUCCESS

**Enrollment** In fall 2009, 2,430 students enrolled at UT Medical Branch (20% undergraduates, 39% graduate students, and 38% medical students). This was an 11.9 percent increase in enrollment over 2005, driven by a 20 percent increase in graduate students and an 11 percent increase in medical students. Nationally, medical student enrollment has increased by 8 percent over the same period. UTMB's 2010 *Closing the Gaps* enrollment goal is 2,412 students at all levels.

**Student Diversity** According to *Closing the Gaps*, UTMB should enroll 328 Hispanic students at all levels by 2010. UTMB surpassed this goal in 2009, enrolling 354 Hispanic students (a 27% increase over 2005). The number of African-American students has increased by 26 percent since 2005 to 254, surpassing UTMB's 2010 *Closing the Gaps* target of 225. To meet 2010 targets for White students, UTMB must enroll an additional 61 White students.

In 2009, 45.9 percent of UTMB's 920 medical students were female, a decline in proportion since 2005 and below the national percentage (47.8%) reported by AAMC. Compared to national numbers, UTMB's medical student are more diverse. In 2009, White students made up 52.2 percent of UTMB's medical student population (60.9% nationally). UTMB has more African-American medical students (10.0% vs. 7.1%) and twice as many Hispanic students (16.6% vs. 8.0%). It was ranked number ten in the "Top 10 Best Medical Schools for Hispanics" by *Hispanic Business Magazine* in September 2009.

At UT Medical Branch, there is a substantial difference between gender and ethnic representation of medical and graduate students. In 2009, 77 percent of graduate students were female, up from 72 percent in 2005. Fifty-eight percent of graduate students at UTMB were White. The percentage of Hispanic students has increased since 2005 to 12.6 percent. The proportion of African-American graduate students declined to 7.3 percent. The proportion of International students continues to decline and was 7.4 percent in 2009. After an increase of 4.2 points, Asian-American students are 9.1 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 (34.1%), followed by the master's level (27.7%). UT Medical Branch achieved a 17 percent increase in the number of professional and doctoral degrees conferred, from 237 in 2005 to 279 in 2009.

Twenty-seven percent of degrees awarded in 2009 were professional medical degrees. Fifty-two percent of medical degrees were awarded to women in 2009, up from 50 percent in 2005, and higher than the national proportion of 48.8 percent. UT Medical Branch conferred fewer medical degrees to White students than the national average (51% vs. 64%). The proportion of medical degrees awarded to Hispanic students increased by 2 points; UTMB awarded more than twice the national proportion of medical degrees to Hispanic students in 2009 (16.0% vs. 7.6%). In 2009, 11 percent of students receiving a medical degree from UTMB were African American; this is nearly

### Medical Students

	Fall	2005	2009
Number		830	920
% Female		49.5%	45.9%
White		51.3%	52.2%
African-Am.		9.5%	10.0%
Hispanic		15.4%	16.6%
Asian-Am.		17.5%	15.9%
International		0.7%	0.8%
Unknown		5.1%	4.0%

### Graduate Students

	Fall	2005	2009
Number		795	956
% Female		72.1%	77.4%
White		62.8%	57.9%
African-Am.		8.9%	7.3%
Hispanic		10.2%	12.6%
Asian-Am.		4.9%	9.1%
International		10.9%	7.4%
Unknown		2.1%	4.9%

### Professional Degrees

	AY	04-05	08-09
Number		201	221
% Female		49.8%	54.8%
White		59.2%	52.9%
African-Am.		4.5%	12.2%
Hispanic		13.9%	14.9%
Asian-Am.		17.4%	16.3%
Native Am.		0.5%	0.9%
Unknown		4.5%	2.7%

### Doctoral Degrees

	AY	04-05	08-09
Number		36	58
% Female		58.3%	55.2%
White		52.8%	55.2%
African-Am.		2.8%	3.4%
Hispanic		0.0%	5.2%
Asian-Am.		8.3%	6.9%
International		36.1%	27.6%
Unknown		0.0%	1.7%

7 points higher than in 2005 and is significantly more than the national rate (6.5%). The percentage of Asian-American students receiving medical degrees is below national levels (18.0% vs. 21.1%).

In 2009, 7.9 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 (58 in 2008-09). The proportion of female students receiving Ph.D.'s decreased by 3 points over 2005, but increased 10 points from last year. The proportion of doctoral degrees awarded to White students increased by more than 2 points to 55 percent. The proportion of doctoral degrees awarded to Hispanic students increased by five points from 2005 to 5.2 percent in 2009, 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 9 points. This last was paralleled by a significant drop in International student enrollment at the graduate level.

At UT Medical Branch, 85 percent of the fall 2004 master's cohort (120 students) had earned their master's degree in five or less years, up from 83 percent for the fall 2000 cohort. Fifty-nine percent of the fall 2000 doctoral cohort (49 students) had earned their Ph.D. degree in ten years or less, down from 62 percent for the fall 1996 cohort.

As another indicator of the effectiveness of an institution's instructional program, pass rates for medicine were 98.2 percent in 2008, an improvement of more than 3 points over 2004. Graduates of the School of Nursing at UTMB had an 89 percent pass rate for 2008 on the National Council Licensure Examination, a decline of more than 5 points over 2004. Eighty-eight percent of exam takers from UTMB passed the advanced practice nursing exam in 2008, down slightly from 90.4 percent in 2004. Health professions (formerly allied health) graduates had a 94.4 percent licensure pass rate in 2008, an increase of almost 7 points over 2004.

Still another measure of institutional success is student satisfaction. In response to the AAMC "2009 Medical School Graduation Questionnaire," 93.1 percent of UT Medical Branch medical school graduates indicated that they were satisfied with the quality of their education. This was down 5 points over 2005 but remains higher than the rate for all U.S. schools (86.6).

UT Medical Branch conferred 279 baccalaureate degrees in 2007-08, 39 percent of all degrees conferred by UTMB. Of those undergraduate completers, 94 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 Headcount

	Fall 2005	2009
Total	1,304	1,202
Tenured	332	286
% Female	24.1%	28.7%
White	74.1%	74.5%
African-Am.	2.7%	3.1%
Hispanic	3.9%	5.6%
Asian-Am.	14.2%	16.1%
International	5.1%	0.7%
Tenure-Track	169	101
% Female	32.0%	46.5%
White	49.7%	53.5%
African-Am.	3.0%	5.0%
Hispanic	7.1%	7.9%
Asian-Am.	18.3%	21.8%
International	21.9%	11.9%
Other ProfI	803	815
% Female	50.7%	52.5%
White	64.6%	65.5%
African-Am.	4.7%	4.2%
Hispanic	6.5%	8.0%
Asian-Am.	12.5%	16.3%
International	11.2%	5.4%

## FACULTY, RESEARCH, AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

*Faculty* From fall 2005 to fall 2009, the number of tenured faculty at UT Medical Branch decreased by 46, or 14 percent; the number of tenure-track faculty declined by 68, or 40 percent. Twelve other professional faculty were added, an increase of just over 1 percent. The proportion of female faculty has improved at all levels: by more than 4 points among tenured faculty, by more than 14 points among tenure-track faculty, and by almost 2 points among other professional faculty.

The majority of faculty at UTMB are White; this proportion increased at every level. The proportion of International faculty decreased in every category. There were gains in the percentage of Hispanic, and Asian-American faculty at all levels; the proportion of

#### Faculty Research

	04-05	08-09	Change
# grants to T/TT faculty	517	433	-16.2%
# T/TT holding grants	217	202	-6.9%
# grants to NT faculty	--	132	--
# NT research faculty holding grants	--	97	--
Research \$ per FTE T/TT	\$304,173	\$336,354	10.6%

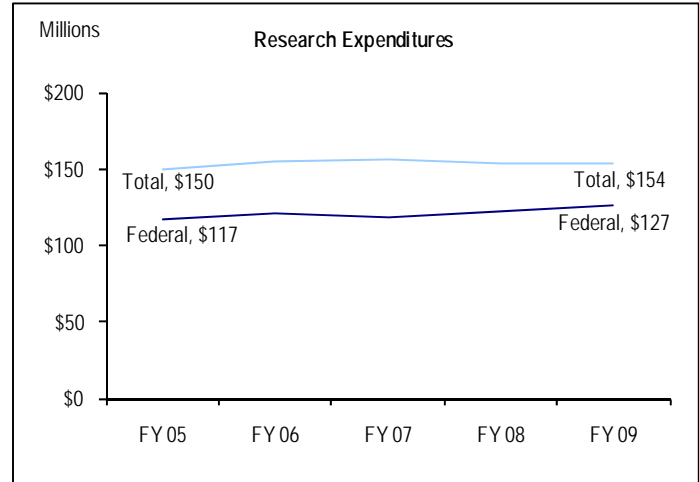
African-American faculty at the tenured and tenure-track levels increased.

*Research*

In FY 2009, 202 of 385 FTE tenured/tenure-track faculty (52%) at UT Medical Branch were principal investigators on 433 extramural grants. Due to a significant decline in the number of T/TT faculty from 2005 to 2009, both the number of grants to T/TT and the number of T/TT faculty holding grants declined. In 2009, 97 non-tenured research faculty held 132 grants.

UT Medical Branch's total research expenditures for FY 2009 were almost \$154 million, an increase of almost 2.5 percent over FY 2005, although still down from a high in FY 2007. This total included almost \$127 million in federal research funding, an 8 percent increase over FY 2005 and a five-year high.

Federal dollars are the largest share (82%) of research expenditures for UTMB. Grants from the NIH made up 94 percent (\$115 million) of UT Medical Branch's FY 2008 federal expenditures and 75 percent of UTMB's total expenditures. In 2008, UTMB saw a nearly 15 percent increase in NIH funding over the low in 2007 and a 9 percent increase over 2004.



In FY 2008, two-thirds of UTMB's peers received more NIH funding than UTMB. The medical branch had 91 percent of the "medical only" NIH funding of its next lowest peer (University of Wisconsin) and had 24 percent of the level of UC-San Francisco, the peer with the highest total. The gaps are wider if total funding is used. Three of UTMB's peers had declining NIH funding from FY 2004 to FY 2008. Of the peers that experienced increases, UTMB's (9%) was the second lowest. Total NIH awards increased 9 percent from 2004 to 2008.

NIH Funding for UTMB Peers

	2004		2007		2008		% change 2004-2008		% change 2007-2008	
	total	total	total	medical only	total	medical only	total	total	total	medical only
UC-San Francisco	\$438,778,831	\$444,503,415	\$403,283,297	\$403,283,297	\$510,735,527	\$470,852,612	16.40%	14.90%	16.75%	16.75%
UNC - Chapel Hill	\$289,652,932	\$320,463,349	\$218,612,217	\$218,612,217	\$361,224,337	\$239,536,490	24.71%	12.72%	9.57%	9.57%
Oregon Health & Science Univ	\$169,059,063	\$176,729,601	\$171,786,251	\$171,786,251	\$169,903,704	\$163,718,027	0.50%	-3.86%	-4.70%	-4.70%
Medical Univ of S. Carolina	\$83,508,781	\$89,269,116	\$81,612,288	\$81,612,288	\$96,710,394	\$89,154,906	15.81%	8.34%	9.24%	9.24%
Medical College of Georgia	\$38,664,570	\$36,712,906	\$35,849,685	\$35,849,685	\$42,949,346	\$42,282,322	11.08%	16.99%	17.94%	17.94%
Univ of Alabama-Birmingham	\$243,443,313	\$211,018,253	\$179,874,561	\$179,874,561	\$205,246,753	\$171,724,534	-15.69%	-2.74%	-4.53%	-4.53%
Univ of Iowa	\$167,731,874	\$181,229,802	\$147,089,771	\$147,089,771	\$187,326,332	\$156,738,857	11.68%	3.36%	6.56%	6.56%
SUNY Downstate Medical Ctr	\$23,742,229	\$22,521,765	\$21,469,414	\$21,469,414	\$21,281,893	\$21,281,893	-10.36%	-5.51%	-0.87%	-0.87%
Univ of Wisconsin - Madison	\$264,059,408	\$250,017,018	\$129,785,878	\$129,785,878	\$252,965,460	\$125,899,469	-4.20%	1.18%	-2.99%	-2.99%
UT Medical Branch	\$105,156,283	\$102,570,185	\$102,570,185	\$102,570,185	\$114,616,777	\$114,616,777	9.00%	11.74%	11.74%	11.74%

NOTE: 2007-2008: medical only for UTMB, peers includes schools of medicine, nursing, and allied health; overall medical; and unavailable

Research expenditures at UT Medical Branch continue to increase despite the decline in tenured/tenure-track faculty. The ratio of research expenditures to FTE tenured/tenure-track faculty has increased by almost 11 percent since FY 2005 to \$336,354, indicating a research active and productive faculty.



UT Medical Branch ranked 98th in the National Science Foundation’s listing of the rankings of total FY 2008 R&D expenditures and 80th for federal R&D. For total and federal R&D in the life sciences, UTMB ranked 69th and 55th respectively. UTMB’s rankings in each of these categories put it at the bottom three or four among its peer group. In part because it is a stand-alone health institution without an attached academic university, it ranked 314th in 2007 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.

In 2008-09, more than 100,000 square feet of new research space came on line at UT Medical Branch. It has 577,674 square feet of space for research, not including clinical trials, an increase of 28 percent over FY 2005. The institution’s faculty, graduate students, and postdoctoral fellows generate \$266 of research expenditures (including clinical trials) per square foot of research space. This is a decline of 20 percent from 2005 because the growth in space has outpaced the growth in research expenditures.

#### Research Rankings

	Rankings, FY 2008				Rankings, FY 2007	
	Total R&D in S&E Fields	Federal R&D in S&E Fields	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	100	61	62	63	327
Medical College of Georgia	167	156	117	105	111	303
Oregon Health & Science Univ	60	44	43	27	109	316
SUNY HSC-Brooklyn	204	176	140	126	---	362
UC-San Francisco	2	9	1	2	6	203
UNC-Chapel Hill	26	19	21	14	20	39
Univ of Alabama-Birmingham	40	27	24	15	77	80
Univ of Iowa	63	46	47	35	47	76
Univ of Wisconsin-Madison	3	8	6	17	25	17
UT Medical Branch	98	80	69	55	73	314

Source: National Science Foundation Division of Science Resources Statistics

**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.

#### Technology Transfer

	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 three members of the American Academy of Nursing and two members of the Institute of Medicine.

In *The Top American Research Universities* rankings published in 2010, UT Medical Branch had two measures in the top 26-50 public research universities (federal research expenditures and postdoctoral appointees). The UT Medical Branch was listed in several categories in *U.S. News & World Report’s* 2010 ranking of “America’s Best Graduate Schools 2011.”

## HEALTH CARE

UT Medical Branch and the UTMB Health System have begun extensive restoration and modernization of clinical facilities on the Galveston campus. UTMB currently operates John Sealy Hospital and the TDCJ Hospital in Galveston, as well as the Austin Women's Hospital. UTMB also has a teaching and research affiliation at the Galveston Shriners Hospital, which is one of only four Shriners facilities specializing in the treatment of children with burn injuries. Outpatient facilities include more than 80 campus- and community-based clinics from East to South Texas; the Specialty Care Center at Victory Lakes (League City) opened in spring 2010 to bring advanced health services to patients and physicians in the rapidly growing Houston/Galveston Bay Area.

Almost 21 percent of the more than 275 thousand people in Galveston County are uninsured, including 38 percent of Hispanics. In FY 2008, UT Medical Branch had \$93 million in unsponsored charity care charges by faculty, a more than 14 percent reduction compared to FY 2004. There was a sharp drop in FY 2007 due in large part to a retroactive physician upper payment limit reimbursement for services provided back to May 2004. The trend, excepting this special circumstance, continues to be a gradual decline. The amount of unsponsored charity care provided by UTMB owned hospitals declined by 7 percent to \$342 million in FY 2008.

For FY 2009, UTMB increased patient satisfaction scores through organizational effort. The areas that saw the greatest increase in scores included: wait time to treatment area in the ED (91%); nurse promptness to call light (96%); and instructions for care at home (96%).

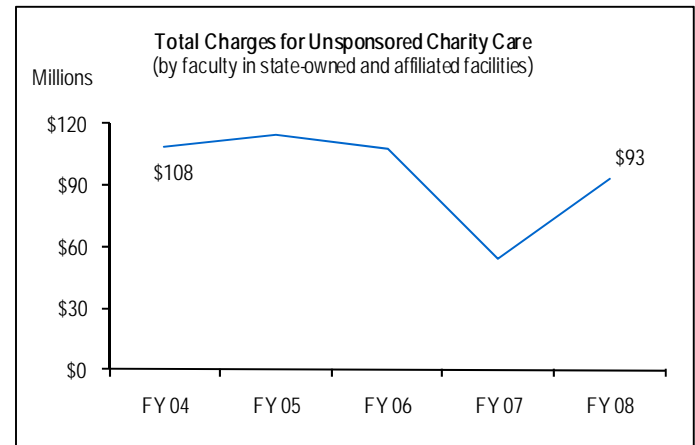
Residents in UT Medical Branch's ACGME accredited programs provide a significant portion of health care services. In 2008-09, the campus had 53 resident programs and 733 residents. The most popular residency programs are internal medicine and anesthesiology. Residents in the programs are receiving education and experience as medical professionals. At the same time, they are contributing to the health of the community.

Almost 80 percent of the graduates of UTMB's medical school practice in Texas. UTMB-trained physicians make up more than 21 percent of the state's practicing doctors.

### Clinical and Hospital Care by UTMB Faculty

	FY 04	FY 08	% Change
SO Hospital Admissions	40,452	39,598	-2.1%
SO&A Hospital Days	199,862	178,084	-10.9%
Outpatient Visits in SO&A Facilities	845,210	757,841	-10.3%
Charity Care in SO&A Facilities (faculty charges)	\$109 M	\$93 M	-14.3%
Charity Care at UTMB Hospitals (facility charges)	\$368 M	\$342 M	-7.1%
Gross Patient Charges per FTE Clinical Faculty	\$1,265,074	\$1,207,050	-4.6%
Net Patient Revenues per FTE Clinical Faculty	\$363,316	\$467,615	28.7%

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

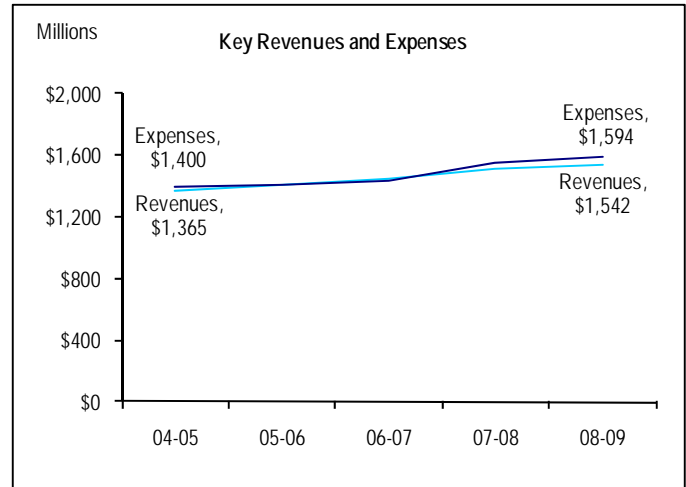


## RESOURCES, EFFICIENCY, AND PRODUCTIVITY

UT Medical Branch's revenues increased by 13 percent since FY 2005; expenses increased by 14 percent during the same time period. In four of the last five years, expenses have been higher than revenues.

Administrative costs in FY 2009 increased by 50 percent over FY 2005 to \$40.9 million. Part of the increase was due to changes in methodology. Administrative costs as a percent of total expenditures have increased just slightly from 2.0 percent in FY 2005 to 2.6 percent in FY 2009. That is the lowest proportion of all 15 campuses.

UTMB's energy usage increased 17 percent from 2004 to 2008; it is flat compared to 1999 levels.



*Philanthropy* Total donor support for FY 2009 was down more than 14 percent. Gifts from individuals, the second largest donor category in 2005, were down 63 percent. Support from foundations, which represented 74 percent of all giving in 2005 and 62 percent of all giving in 2009, declined by more than 28 percent.

Alumni gift totals increased by more than 46 percent from 2005 to 2009. Nine percent of UTMB's alumni participated in giving in FY 2009, one of the highest participation rates of the UT System institutions, but below the 10 percent national level. Over the same period, corporate giving more than doubled, and other giving nearly tripled to become the second largest donor category.

From 2005, the value of UT Medical Branch's endowment declined by less than 1 percent to \$394 million as of August 31, 2009. However, with the national economic decline over the last two years, the endowment value is down 21 percent from the high in 2007.

### Donor Support (thousands)

	FY	2005	2009	% Change
Alumni		\$1,057	\$1,548	46.5%
Individuals		\$4,687	\$1,717	-63.4%
Foundations		\$24,561	\$17,560	-28.5%
Corporate		\$1,043	\$2,481	137.9%
Others		\$1,754	\$5,093	190.4%
Total		\$33,102	\$28,399	-14.2%

UT Medical Branch Peer Comparison

	UT Medical Branch	Oregon Health and Sci U	Medical U of S. Carolina	Medical Ctg of Georgia	UNC-Chapel Hill	U of Alabama-Birmingham	UC-San Francisco	U of Wisconsin-Madison	U of Virginia	U of Iowa	SUNY HSC-Brooklyn
<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)	2,563	2,836	2,985	2,698	32,024	19,455	3,052	45,989	32,174	34,398	1,829
Enrollment, Headcount Fall 2008	2,338	2,424	2,528	2,443	28,567	16,149	2,998	41,620	24,541	29,152	1,613
Degrees/Certificates Awarded, 2007-08	723	724	899	720	7,191	3,510	848	9,693	6,339	7,304	530
Total Full-time Faculty, Fall 2008	754	1,839	896	609	2,969	2,048	2,392	3,086	2,171	2,314	439
Federal Operating Grants and Contracts, FY 2008 (\$ in thousands) *	\$125,567	\$277,553	\$117,309	\$47,311	\$440,197	\$395,230	\$536,330	\$448,059	\$257,571	\$288,054	\$33,563
Instruction Expenses, FY 2008 (\$ in thousands)	\$259,576	\$95,644	\$208,706	\$141,635	\$662,228	\$244,233	\$213,984	\$443,224	\$322,765	\$330,983	\$82,292
<i>Volume and Cost Data <sup>2</sup></i>											
Inpatient Admissions	17,365	28,577	31,294	20,129	36,318	41,513	28,951	25,568	28,554	29,798	16,685
Outpatient Visits **	536,481			299,796			731,944	565,809	565,270	629,191	228,878
Adjusted Discharges	41,246	46,149	50,694	34,821	62,871	53,267	40,365	46,699	50,624	52,976	25,728
Average Length of Stay	4.26	5.26	6.1	5.48	6	6.87	6.75	5.4	6.18	6.11	6.47
Cost per Case Mix Index, Adjusted Discharge	\$10,049	\$11,517	\$11,526	\$7,639	\$9,183	\$10,887	\$16,005	\$10,818	\$10,357	\$10,088	\$13,500
Net Operating Revenue/CMI Adjusted Discharge	\$9,477	\$12,189	\$11,519	\$8,613	\$9,446	\$11,165	\$17,364	\$11,155	\$10,796	\$9,950	\$12,439

Data Sources: 1 National Center for Educational Statistics (NCES) IPEDS

2 Action OI database for the period July 2008-June 2009

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 49 member institutions of the world's largest health care complex—the Texas Medical Center—with schools of biomedical science, dentistry, biomedical informatics, 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, UTHSCH 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 member 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 10 nationally for dental and medical degrees awarded to Hispanics.
- Nineteen medical school faculty recognized in Castle Connolly's *America's Top Doctors*.

Education. In 2009, UTHSC-Houston enrolled 3,969 students in programs specializing in biomedical science, dentistry, health informatics, medicine, nursing and public health. Eleven joint degree programs offered interdisciplinary studies. In 2008, the health science center awarded more than 1,000 degrees and certificates.

Patient Care. In 2009, UTHSC-Houston delivered best-practice patient care through more than one million patient visits annually. Faculty, residents and students practice in a comprehensive patient care network that includes: UT Physicians, UT Dentists, UT Health Services (School of Nursing), and the UT Harris County Psychiatric Center. UTHSCH also provides care with our teaching partners Memorial Hermann Healthcare System and the Harris County Hospital District and community clinics across the city and state.

Research. UT HSC-Houston continues to increase its research enterprise with a total of \$218 million in research expenditures in FY 2009. UTHSC-Houston received more than 200 NIH grants worth more than \$93 million in FY 2008.

## STUDENT SUCCESS

**Enrollment** With 3,969 students enrolled in fall 2009—an 11 percent change over fall 2005—UT Health Science Center-Houston has the largest total enrollment of health institutions in Texas. With steady enrollment increases since 2005, UT HSC-Houston is making progress toward meeting its 2010 *Closing the Gaps* enrollment goal of 4,175. Twelve percent of UT HSC-Houston’s students are undergraduates; 9 percent are post-baccalaureates; 46 percent are graduate students in biomedical sciences, nursing, public health, or health information sciences; and 34 percent are medical and dental students.

Most of the 345 post-baccalaureate students 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 2005 to 2009 increased by 11.1 percent to 942, higher than the 7.9 percent national average increase for medical school enrollments in the same period. UTHSCH has the highest medical school enrollment of its UT System peers.

The reputations of programs and of the institution as a whole have aided recruitment. In the 2009 “Academic Ranking of World Universities” by Shanghai Jiao Tong University, UT HSC-Houston ranked 31st in clinical medicine and pharmacy. Its programs in nursing and public health have been ranked high by *U.S. News & World Report*.

**Student Diversity** Students from diverse backgrounds continue to grow as a proportion of UTHSCH’s enrollment. With increases each year since 2005—and a five-year increase of 28 percent—UTHSCH enrolled 295 African-American students in fall 2009, which substantially exceeds their 2010 enrollment target. Enrollment of Hispanic students also has steadily increased, up 21 percent over five years. In 2009, 539 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 2005, however that increase has not kept pace with overall growth so the proportion of females decreased by almost 5 points over the five-year period. From 2005, the enrollment of African-American and Hispanic professional students has increased slightly.

The proportion of female medical students was down more than 6 points to 41.8 percent which is below the national level of 47.8 percent. The proportion of African-American medical students increased almost 2 points to 4.9 percent, 2 points below national levels (7.1%). At 14.0 percent, the proportion of Hispanic medical students was up by more than a point over 2005 and well above the national level of 8.0 percent. In 2009, 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. 4 in the U.S. – for providing a “high quality education in a supportive environment” for Hispanic students.

Among UTHSCH graduate students in 2009, 68 percent were female, up from 2005. 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 were relatively flat. International students saw the biggest increase, with a gain of more than 4 points. International students make up almost a quarter of the graduate student population.

### Professional Students

	Fall	2005	2009
Number		1,152	1,332
% Female		48.6%	44.0%
White		65.8%	60.2%
African-Am.		3.0%	4.1%
Hispanic		12.9%	14.5%
Asian-Am.		15.4%	16.4%
International		0.6%	0.5%
Unknown		2.1%	4.1%

### Graduate Students

	Fall	2005	2009
Number		2,032	1,830
% Female		66.9%	68.4%
White		47.4%	42.7%
African-Am.		8.2%	8.3%
Hispanic		11.9%	12.1%
Asian-Am.		11.2%	12.2%
International		19.1%	23.3%
Unknown		1.7%	0.9%

*Student Outcomes* With a 32 percent increase in baccalaureate degrees, a 22 percent increase in doctoral degrees, and a 6 percent increase in professional degrees, UT HSC-Houston achieved a 7 percent increase in the total number of degrees conferred from 2005 to 2009. Master's degrees made up the largest proportion of all degrees conferred (34%) followed by professional degrees (26%) and baccalaureate degrees (23%).

Sixty-four percent of UTHSCH's doctoral degrees were awarded to women. Thirty-nine percent of degree recipients were White, down 2 points from 2005. Doctoral degrees to Hispanic students increased by more than 5 points; doctoral degrees to African-American students increased by more than 1 point. Degrees to Asian-American students declined by almost 11 points. Awards to International students increased by almost 6 points; International students received more than one-third of the doctoral degrees awarded in 2009.

UTHSC-Houston continues to rank high in diversity. In rankings published in 2009 by *Diverse: Issues in Higher Education*, UTHSCH ranked 23rd for master's degrees in health professions awarded to Hispanics and 7th for master's degrees awarded to Hispanics in biology. At the doctoral level, UT HSC-Houston ranked 17th for degrees in biology awarded to Hispanics and 6th for biology doctorates awarded to African-American students.

From 2005 to 2009, the number of professional medical degrees awarded by UTHSCH increased by 2 percent while increasing nationally by 4.5 percent. Forty-four percent of medical degrees were awarded to women in 2009, down just slightly from 2005; nationally, the proportion was 49 percent.

UT HSC-Houston conferred more medical degrees to White students than the national average (72% vs. 64%). UTHSCH conferred 2.6 percent of medical degrees to African-American students in 2009, a decline from 4.9 percent in 2005 and below the national proportion (6.5%). Hispanic students were awarded 9.5 percent of medical degrees in 2009, down 4 points from 2005 but still well above national levels (7.6%). UTHSCH was ranked 6th for medical and 7th for dental degrees awarded to Hispanics by *Diverse: Issues in Higher Education*. *Hispanic Business* magazine ranked the medical school 4th for Hispanics.

At UT HSC-Houston, 52 percent of the fall 2000 doctoral cohort (94 students) had earned their Ph.D. in ten years or less, down almost 10 points from 62 percent for the fall 1996 cohort (81 students). Fifty-six percent of the fall 2004 master's cohort (261 students) had earned their degree in five or fewer years, compared to 55 percent for the fall 2000 cohort (273 students).

Another indicator of the effectiveness of an institution's instructional program is the 100 percent licensure pass rate in 2008 achieved by UTHSC-Houston's health professions (formerly allied health) graduates. Dentistry pass rates were 96 percent, while medicine's were 95 percent. UT HSC-Houston's nursing graduates had a 92.5 percent exam pass rate. Graduates of the Advanced Practice Nursing Program had a 98 percent licensure pass rate in 2008. 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 "2009 Medical School Graduation Questionnaire," 89 percent of UT HSC-Houston graduates indicated that they were satisfied with the quality of their education. This is above the rate for all U.S. schools (86.6%).

UT HSC-Houston awarded 236 baccalaureate degrees in 2008; 92.5 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	04-05	08-09
Number		250	264
% Female		45.6%	43.9%
White		65.2%	67.0%
African-Am.		4.4%	3.4%
Hispanic		14.8%	9.5%
Asian-Am.		12.0%	16.3%
Native Am.		1.2%	0.4%
International		0.8%	0.0%
Unknown		1.6%	3.4%
Doctoral Degrees			
	AY	04-05	08-09
Number		110	134
% Female		54.5%	64.2%
White		40.9%	38.8%
African-Am.		5.5%	6.7%
Hispanic		3.6%	9.0%
Asian-Am.		18.2%	7.5%
Native Am.		0.9%	0.0%
International		30.0%	35.8%
Unknown		0.9%	2.2%

## FACULTY, RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

**Faculty** From 2005 to 2009, UT HSC-Houston had no change in the number of tenured faculty and added two tenure-track faculty members. A 26 percent increase in faculty in other professional categories, however, generated a 17 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 2008, UTHSCH was in the middle of its eight peers for number of full-time faculty (all) and for number of full-time clinical faculty. UTHSCH had more basic science faculty than three of its peers.

The proportion of female faculty increased by 1 point at the tenured level and by more than 6 points in the tenure-track category. The proportion of Hispanic faculty increased to just under 5 percent of tenured faculty and to just under 10 percent of tenure-track faculty. The proportion of African-American faculty increased at the tenure-track level by more than 3 points.

**Research** In FY 2009, 237 of 437 FTE T/TT faculty (54%) at UT HSC-Houston were principal investigators on 628 extramural grants. The number of grants in 2009 increased by almost 20 percent over 2005. The research dollars per FTE T/TT faculty has increased by 46 percent to \$515,696. Non-tenured research faculty also are important to the research mission of the health science center: 129 non-tenured research faculty held 235 grants in 2009.

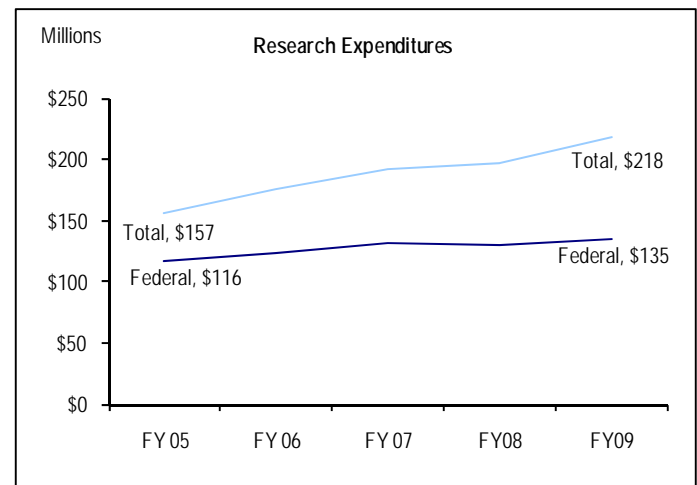
UT HSC-Houston's total research expenditures for FY 2009 were \$218 million, a 39 percent increase over FY 2005 and a 10 percent increase from FY 2008. This total included \$135 million in federal research funding, a 16 percent increase over FY 2005 and an increase of more 4 percent from FY 2008.

Although federal dollars have increased and remain the largest source of research expenditures for UTHSCH, that proportion continues to decline, from 74.4 percent in FY 2005 to 62.1 percent in FY 2009. The proportion of research funded by private sources has remained stable over this same period. However, state research dollars have nearly tripled (\$14 million to \$41 million) and the proportion of state-supported research has more than doubled; state research dollars are now almost 19 percent of UTHSCH's total research expenditures.

### Faculty Headcount

	Fall	2005	2009
Total		1,303	1,529
Tenured		296	296
% Female		30.4%	31.4%
White		83.8%	80.4%
African-Am.		1.7%	1.7%
Hispanic		4.1%	4.7%
Asian-Am.		10.5%	11.8%
Tenure-Track		150	152
% Female		35.3%	41.4%
White		63.3%	53.3%
African-Am.		2.0%	5.3%
Hispanic		9.3%	9.9%
Asian-Am.		24.7%	27.6%
Native Am.		0.7%	0.7%
International		0.0%	1.3%
Other Prof'l		857	1,081
% Female		46.3%	46.7%
White		64.3%	59.4%
African-Am.		6.1%	5.6%
Hispanic		7.9%	8.3%
Asian-Am.		18.9%	22.2%
Native Am.		0.6%	0.6%
International		2.2%	3.1%

Faculty Research	04-05	08-09	Change
# grants to T/TT faculty	525	628	19.6%
# T/TT holding grants	209	237	13.4%
# grants to NT faculty	--	235	--
# NT research faculty holding grants	--	129	--
Research \$ per FTE T/TT	\$354,117	\$515,696	45.6%





The \$93 million in NIH grants for FY 2008 made up 72 percent of UT HSC-Houston's federal expenditures (47% of total). UTHSCH's FY 2008 NIH funding was a 16 percent increase over 2004 and a nearly 11 percent increase over 2007. The increase from 2007 to 2008 is especially noteworthy given that seven of its peers experienced declines and only three had larger percentage increases. Total NIH awards increased 9 percent from 2004 to 2008.

#### NIH Funding for UTHSCH Peers

	2004		2007		2008		% change	
	total		total	medical only	total	medical only	2004-2008	% change 2007-2008
							total	total medical only
Medical College of GA	\$38,664,570	\$36,712,906	\$36,550,072	\$42,949,346	\$42,949,346	11.08%	16.99%	17.51%
Medical U of S. Carolina	\$83,508,781	\$89,269,116	\$84,840,136	\$96,710,394	\$92,647,495	15.81%	8.34%	9.20%
Oregon HS U.	\$169,059,063	\$176,729,601	\$172,980,068	\$169,903,704	\$164,634,611	0.50%	-3.86%	-4.82%
Penn State U Hershy Med Ctr	N/A	\$44,429,139	\$44,429,139	\$46,073,920	\$46,073,920	--	3.70%	3.70%
SUNY Upstate Medical U	\$17,718,460	\$19,874,826	\$19,874,826	\$18,929,066	\$18,929,066	6.83%	-4.76%	-4.76%
LSU HSC-New Orleans	\$38,051,657	\$33,714,620	\$33,714,620	\$30,446,148	\$30,446,148	-19.99%	-9.69%	-9.69%
Northeastern OH U C of Med/Ph	\$2,574,558	\$2,232,624	\$2,232,624	\$2,843,455	\$2,843,455	10.44%	27.36%	27.36%
U. Toledo-Health Science	N/A	\$11,729,713	\$11,729,713	\$9,665,675	\$9,665,675	--	-17.60%	-17.60%
U OK HSC	N/A	\$44,293,792	\$43,042,311	\$38,030,933	\$37,090,755	--	-14.14%	-13.83%
UT Medical Branch	\$105,156,283	\$102,570,185	\$102,570,185	\$114,616,777	\$114,616,777	9.00%	11.74%	11.74%
UT Southwestern	\$172,246,995	\$185,745,801	\$184,871,735	\$162,381,942	\$162,381,942	-5.73%	-12.58%	-12.17%
UTHSC-San Antonio	\$88,457,846	\$93,522,613	\$92,895,052	\$91,373,916	\$91,373,916	3.30%	-2.30%	-1.64%
UTHSC-Houston	\$80,515,380	\$84,409,168	\$84,409,168	\$93,290,948	\$93,290,948	15.87%	10.52%	10.52%

NOTE: 2007-2008: medical only for UTHSCH, peers includes schools of allied health, dentistry, medicine, nursing, and public health; overall medical; and unavailable

Data is unavailable for two UTHSCH peers (OSU Ctr for Health Sciences and University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey)

#### Research Rankings

	Rankings, FY 2008				Rankings, FY 2007	
	Total R&D in S&E Fields	Federal R&D in S&E Fields	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	6	13	13	9	42
UNC-Chapel Hill	26	19	21	14	20	39
Univ of Alabama-Birmingham	40	27	24	15	77	80
Univ of Michigan (all campuses)	4	3	9	8	26	6
Univ of Washington-Seattle	8	2	8	3	8	9
UT HSC-San Antonio	86	81	55	53	99	249
UT Medical Branch	98	80	69	55	73	314
UT Southwestern	43	50	23	32	29	230
UT HSC-Houston	90	75	58	50	106	149

Source: National Science Foundation Division of Science Resources Statistics

UTHSCH National Science Foundation rankings slipped down a couple of spots in all categories from 2007. It ranked 90th among all universities (62nd among public universities) according to the NSF's listing of total R&D expenditures for FY 2008. UTHSCH ranked 75th for federal R&D. When ranked in the life sciences category, its rankings improved to 58th for total and 50th for federal.

Postdocs and graduate students are critical to successful research institutions. UTHSCH ranked 106th 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 149th for the number of graduate students in science, engineering, and health.

In FY 2009, UT HSC-Houston had 496,747 square feet of research E&G space, not including clinical trials. This is a 40 percent increase over FY 2005, similar to the 39 percent increase in research expenditures over the same period. This is 1,109 square feet per tenured/tenure-track faculty, 325 square feet each for all faculty ranks, and 271 square feet per graduate student. The institution's faculty, graduate students, and postdocs conduct \$438 of research expenditures (including clinical trials) per square foot of research space.

*Technology Transfer* UT HSC-Houston's productivity in technology transfer was demonstrated by its 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 six 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 2010, 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." In the 2011 edition, UTHSCH's biological sciences program ranked in the top third.

## HEALTH CARE

UTHSC-Houston faculty provide staff to the 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 UTHSCH's students, residents, and faculty. 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. Allied with the Harris County Hospital District, health science center faculty also provide comprehensive medical care at Lyndon B. Johnson General Hospital.

Outpatient visits in UTHSCH state-owned and affiliated facilities declined by less than 2 percent from FY 2004 to FY 2008. Hospital days declined by 22 percent during this same period. Admissions to the UT Harris County Psychiatric Center—the only hospital owned by UTHSCH—declined by 11 percent.

Despite patient declines, gross patient charges and net patient revenues per FTE clinical faculty increased by 14 percent and 7 percent respectively.

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 2008, UT HSC-Houston had \$187 million in unsponsored charity care charges, a 34 percent increase over FY 2004. There was a sharp drop in FY 2007 due in large part to a retroactive physician upper payment limit reimbursement for services provided back to May 2004. The trend, excepting this special circumstance, continues to be a gradual increase.

Eighty-two percent of patients at the Harris County Psychiatric Center strongly agreed that their care experience was positive; safety during stay continues to be a strength for the center. The UTHSCH's Dental Branch Clinics received a 96 percent rating of overall care as excellent or very good. Satisfaction with the UT Physicians Service was 90 percent, and 92 percent of patients indicated that care provided by UT Health Services exceeded expectations.

Residents in UTHSC-Houston's ACGME accredited programs also provide a significant amount of health care services. In 2008-09, the campus had 790 residents, across 60 active residency programs. More than one-third of all residents were in the four largest residency programs: internal medicine, anesthesiology, pediatrics, and diagnostic radiology. Residents in these programs are receiving both clinical education and critical experience as medical professionals, while contributing to the health of the greater community.

As of September 2009, 84 percent of the physicians who have graduated 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

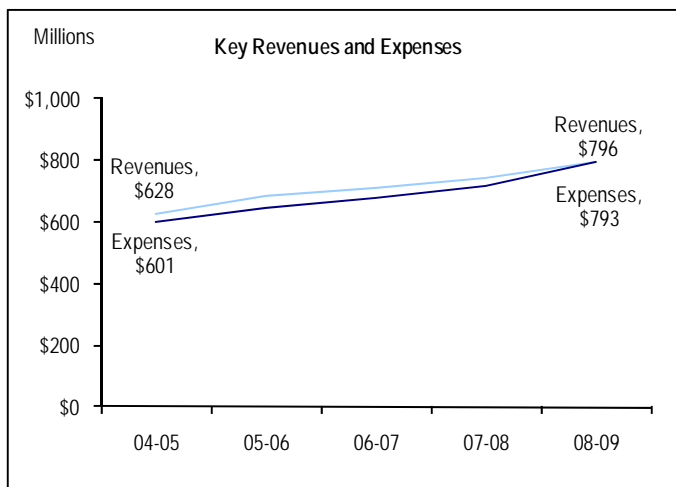
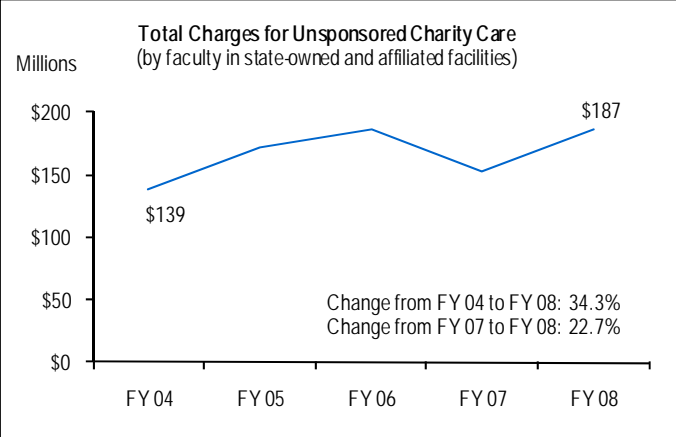
The gap between revenues and expenses has narrowed at UT HSC-Houston since FY 2005. Revenues increased by 27 percent; expenses increased by 32 percent during the same time period.

The health science center has increased efficiency by minimizing administrative costs. Administrative costs have risen by 6 percent since FY 2005, but administrative costs as a

### Clinical and Hospital Care by UTHSCH Faculty

	FY 04	FY 08	% Change
SO Hospital Admissions	5,718	5,077	-11.2%
SO&A Hospital Days	298,207	233,281	-21.8%
Outpatient Visits in SO&A Facilities	834,987	822,214	-1.5%
Charity Care in SO&A Facilities	\$139 M	\$187 M	34.3%
Charity Care at UTHSCH Hospitals	\$24 M	\$31 M	27.6%
Gross Patient Charges per FTE			
Clinical Faculty	\$820,704	\$934,596	13.9%
Net Patient Revenues per FTE			
Clinical Faculty	\$196,942	\$210,864	7.1%

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



percent of total expenditures declined from 9.8 percent in 2005 to 7.8 percent in 2009. UTHSCH reduced its energy use by 29 percent since 1999, although energy use has grown 37 percent since 2004.

*Philanthropy* Total donor support for FY 2009 was basically unchanged from FY 2005 at almost \$38 million. Double-digit declines in the two largest categories (foundations and individuals) were mostly offset by significant increases in all other categories. From FY 2005 to FY 2009 gifts from individuals, the second-largest proportion of donor support, decreased by 13 percent. While alumni giving continues to grow, the alumni participation rate remains low at 1.7 percent (national, for all higher education institutions, 10%).

Since FY 2005, the value of UT HSC-Houston's endowments has increased by 9.5 percent. As of August 31, 2009, the value of its endowments was \$155 million. UTHSCH's endowment is the smallest of the six UT System health institutions, including the lowest endowment dollars per FTE student and per FTE T/TT faculty. In 2005, more than 27 percent of the total tenured/tenure-track positions were endowed professors or chairs; that has increased to 35 percent for 2009. In 2009, 126 of 143 endowed positions were filled.

Donor Support (thousands)

	<i>FY</i>	2005	2009	% Change
Alumni		\$215	\$465	116.3%
Individuals		\$6,696	\$5,799	-13.4%
Foundations		\$24,891	\$21,134	-15.1%
Corporate		\$4,255	\$4,632	8.9%
Others		\$1,685	\$5,613	233.1%
Total		\$37,742	\$37,643	-0.3%

UT HSC-Houston Peer Comparison

	UT HSC-Houston	UT Southwestern	UT Medical Branch	UT HSC-San Antonio	Medical College of GA	Medical U. of SC	Oregon Health & Science U.	Penn State College of Medicine	SUNY Upstate-Syracuse
Medical School	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dental School	✓			✓		✓	✓		
Nursing School	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Public Health School	✓								
Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			
Health Informatics (school or program)	✓								
Allied Health			✓	✓		✓		✓	✓

**MEDICAL SCHOOL COMPARISONS - the following #s are associated with the Medical Schools only**

Total (MD) Enrollment	963	976	929	897	770	657	525	610	510
Housestaff	877	909	882	872	739	315	470	567	619
Full-time Faculty (w/ Instruct.)	807	1,669	954	903	474	266	1,670	771	432
Full-time Clinical Faculty	701	1,407	793	727	419	212	1,484	511	370
Full-time Basic Science Faculty	106	262	161	176	55	54	186	260	62
Total Federal \$ (thousands)	\$82,508	\$208,847	\$115,939	\$111,350	\$38,136	\$107,505	\$212,554	\$46,602	\$22,659
Rank for Federal Support (n=131)	62	30	47	49	85	52	28	78	98
Non-Federal Grants & Contracts (thousands)	\$28,810	\$82,138	\$38,671	\$30,975	\$26,951	\$33,945	\$37,937	\$35,768	\$11,975
Total Hospital Revenue (thousands)	\$41,536	\$63,446	\$115,939	\$130,826	\$45,548	\$31,733	\$98,662	\$38,572	\$72,542
Endowment + Gift Revenue (thousands)	\$9,123	\$57,667	\$19,336	\$45,341	\$7,708	\$7,677	\$30,070	\$21,057	\$2,343
State & Parent Approps (millions)	\$85.5	\$148.8	\$88.0	\$97.5	\$94.2	\$23.0	\$23.8	\$15.8	\$65.1

**UNIVERSITY-WIDE COMPARISONS**

Total Endowment \$ (Book) Reported	\$182.1	\$824.8	\$474.0	\$410.4	\$7.1	\$106.9	\$453.5	\$1,621.2	\$34.3
\$ NIH Grants, 2008 (millions)	\$72.8	\$152.9	\$94.9	\$85.1	\$40.0	\$82.4	\$139.2	\$45.3	\$18.4
NIH Rank (n=127)	53	23	41	46	73	48	28	66	91
Enrollment, 1st Prof	1,232	923	dnr	1,243	1,000	1,258	dnr	dnr	637
Enrollment, Graduate	2,003	1,429	1,940	1,088	871	1,447	2,140	7,479	431
Degrees conferred (in health professions & clinical sciences)									
Bachelor's	236	47	221	326	277	182	209	528	94
Master's	239	117	143	164	102	257	134	43	29
Doctoral	21	dnr	dnr	4	75	130	dnr	dnr	34
First Professional	246	224	199	284	229	267	dnr	dnr	143
TOTAL degrees	742	388	563	778	683	836	343	571	300

Data Source: UT Facts & Trends, UT System, AAMC Medical School Profile System, LCME Ala, NIH, Birmr.org; IPEDS/NCFE



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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:**

- Five members of the Institute of Medicine.
- Twelve 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. Currently there is preliminary proposal for establishing a doctorate program in translational science at the HSC that has been submitted to THECB.

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. In addition 32 physicians have completed the internal medicine residency program of which 12 practice in Texas and 17 practice in the Valley.

Patient Care. UT Medicine, the clinical private practice of UT HSC-San Antonio School of Medicine faculty members, operates in the new Medical Arts and Research Center (MARC) which just opened 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 2009 by 44 percent over FY 2005. Two-thirds of the FY 2009 research expenditures came from federal sources, bolstered in part by continued success in competing for NIH funding. For FY 2008, UTHSCSA ranked in the top 100 institutions in total and federal R&D and in total and federal R&D for life sciences.

## STUDENT SUCCESS

**Enrollment** In fall 2009, 3,223 students enrolled in UT Health Science Center-San Antonio, a 16 percent increase over fall 2005. UT HSC-San Antonio has already passed its 2010 *Closing the Gaps* enrollment goal (3,043) and is well on its way to meeting its 2015 target (3,396). More than 26 percent of UT HSC-San Antonio's students are undergraduates; 30 percent are graduate students in biomedical sciences, nursing, or the health professions; and 43 percent are medical and dental students.

The number of undergraduates increased by nearly 29 percent over 2005. The number of graduate students has increased by 11 percent, and the number of professional students has increased by 12 percent.

Medical school enrollments from 2005 to 2009 increased by 8.8 percent to 900; nationally, medical school enrollments increased by 7.9 percent over the same period. UT HSC-San Antonio has the 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 2009" by Shanghai Jiao Tong University, UTHSCSA ranked in the top 51-76 in clinical medicine and pharmacy.

**Student Diversity** The numbers of students from diverse backgrounds continue to increase. In fall 2009, the health science center enrolled 775 Hispanic students, a 16 percent increase over 2005 and well above its *Closing the Gaps* 2010 target for total Hispanic enrollment (740). UTHSCSA has also worked hard to raise the number of African-American students on campus, and since 2005 that number has increased 20 percent to 151, which was its 2010 target. There have also been significant gains in the numbers of Asian-American (44%) and White (13%) students.

The proportion of female professional students in 2009 was down from 2005 to 50 percent. From 2005, the proportion of White professional students declined by almost 4 points. The proportion of African-American professional students remained relatively flat. The proportion of Hispanic professional students at UT HSC-San Antonio declined by almost 2 points. The proportion of Asian-American professional students increased by more than 3 points.

From 2005 to 2009, the proportion of female medical students was down almost 3 points to 48.3 percent but was still on par with the national level of 47.8 percent. The proportion of African-American medical students increased slightly to 5.1 percent (nationally, 7.1%). At 17.6 percent, the proportion of Hispanic medical students was down by less than 1 point from 2005 but was well above the national level of 8.0 percent. UTHSCSA ranked number five in the "Top 10 Best Medical Schools for Hispanics" by *Hispanic Business Magazine* in 2009.

Gender and ethnic representation among graduate students at UTHSCSA is significantly different than among professional students. In 2009, the proportion of female graduate students was more than 2 points from 2005, although still over two-thirds. The proportion of White students was down almost 4 points. The proportion of Hispanic students increased by more than 3 points and account for more than a quarter of the student population. The proportion of African-American students was relatively unchanged, and the proportion International students decreased slightly.

Professional Students			
	Fall	2005	2009
Number		1,229	1,378
% Female		53.2%	50.0%
White		58.8%	54.9%
African-Am.		3.3%	3.8%
Hispanic		18.0%	16.3%
Asian-Am.		14.7%	17.9%
International		0.7%	0.7%
Unknown		4.4%	6.1%
Graduate Students			
	Fall	2005	2009
Number		869	963
% Female		69.9%	67.5%
White		44.4%	40.6%
African-Am.		4.5%	4.3%
Hispanic		23.5%	26.7%
Asian-Am.		3.8%	6.1%
International		16.9%	15.3%
Unknown		6.3%	6.6%



*Student Outcomes* UT HSC-San Antonio achieved a 14 percent increase in the total number of degrees conferred. Baccalaureate degrees made up the largest proportion of all degrees conferred (35%) followed by professional degrees (30%) and master's degrees (16%). The number of professional degrees awarded increased by 18 percent, and the number of master's degrees increased by 40 percent. In rankings published in 2009 by *Diverse: Issues in Higher Education*, UTHSCSA ranked 6th for undergraduate degrees in health professions awarded to Hispanics and 8th for master's degrees. UTHSCSA also ranked 12th for doctoral degrees in biology awarded to Hispanic students.

When discussing doctoral degrees awarded by UTHSCSA, it is important to recognize that the program is relatively small; only 41 doctoral degrees were awarded in 2009. In 2009, 56 percent of doctoral degrees were awarded to women at UT HSC-San Antonio, up almost 14 points from 2005. Twenty-four percent of degree recipients were White, down almost 22 points from 2005 and the lowest proportion of the UT System health institutions offering doctoral degrees. The proportion of Hispanic students earning doctoral degrees declined by more than 3 points to 12.2 percent. The proportion of doctoral degrees to International students increased by more than 20 points; International students received 44 percent of all doctoral degrees from the health science center (18 of 41 degrees awarded in 2009).

Medical degrees awarded increased by 1.5 percent (nationally by 4.5%), but the proportion awarded to women increased considerably (25.9%). Fifty-four percent of medical degrees were awarded to women in 2008-09, up from 44 percent in 2004-05, and 5 points higher than the national average of 49 percent.

UT HSC-San Antonio conferred a smaller proportion of medical degrees in 2009 to White students than the national average (58% vs. 64%), and this was down almost 15 points from 2005. Compared to the 6.5 percent of medical degrees awarded to African-American students nationally, UTHSCSA conferred 3.0 percent of medical degrees to African-American students. Hispanic students were awarded 17.3 percent of medical degrees in 2009, almost 2 points more than 2005 and significantly above the national rate of 7.6 percent. UTHSCSA ranked 1st for medical degrees and 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 84 percent licensure examination pass rate in 2008, down slightly from 2004. Pass rates for dentistry were 96.0 percent and for medicine were 94.0 percent. UT HSC-San Antonio's nursing graduates had a 90 percent exam pass rate. Graduates of the Advanced Practice Nursing Program had a 100 percent licensure pass rate in 2008.

Still another measure of institutional success is student satisfaction. In response to the AAMC "2009 Medical School Graduation Questionnaire," 92 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 (86.6%).

UT HSC-San Antonio awarded 325 baccalaureate degrees in 2008; 92 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.

Professional Degrees			
	AY	04-05	08-09
Number		279	329
% Female		45.2%	55.3%
White		72.0%	58.7%
African-Am.		0.7%	3.3%
Hispanic		16.5%	18.8%
Asian-Am.		10.8%	13.7%
Native Am.		0.0%	0.3%
International		0.0%	0.9%
Unknown		0.0%	4.3%
Doctoral Degrees			
	AY	04-05	08-09
Number		26	41
% Female		42.3%	56.1%
White		46.2%	24.4%
African-Am.		0.0%	2.4%
Hispanic		15.4%	12.2%
Asian-Am.		7.7%	2.4%
International		23.1%	43.9%
Unknown		7.7%	12.2%

## FACULTY, RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

**Faculty** From fall 2005 to fall 2009, the number of tenured faculty at UT HSC-San Antonio declined by 18, or 5 percent. Three additional tenure-track faculty were added, an increase of 2 percent. An additional 158 faculty in the other professional category (16.1% increase), yielded a 9.4 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 all levels. 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 at the tenure-track and other professional levels, remaining constant at the tenured level. At both the tenure-track and other professional levels, the proportion of Hispanic faculty was more than 17 percent. The proportion of Asian-American faculty increased by about 2 points at both the tenured and tenure-track levels.

**Research** In FY 2009, 251 tenured/tenure-track faculty at UT HSC-San Antonio were principal investigators on 554 extramural grants. Even though the number of T/TT faculty has declined since 2005, the number of those faculty holding grants increased by almost 9 percent. About 100 non-tenured research faculty held 147 grants in 2009. The ratio of research expenditures to FTE tenured/tenure-track faculty has increased by 50 percent since FY 2005 to \$379,320.

UT HSC-San Antonio's total research expenditures for FY 2009 were \$193.5 million, an increase of 44 percent over FY 2005. This total included \$128.3 million in federal research funding, a nearly 35 percent increase over FY 2005. In FY 2008, UTHSCSA ranked 1st in research expenditures among 49 universities with high Hispanic enrollments according to the National Science Foundation.

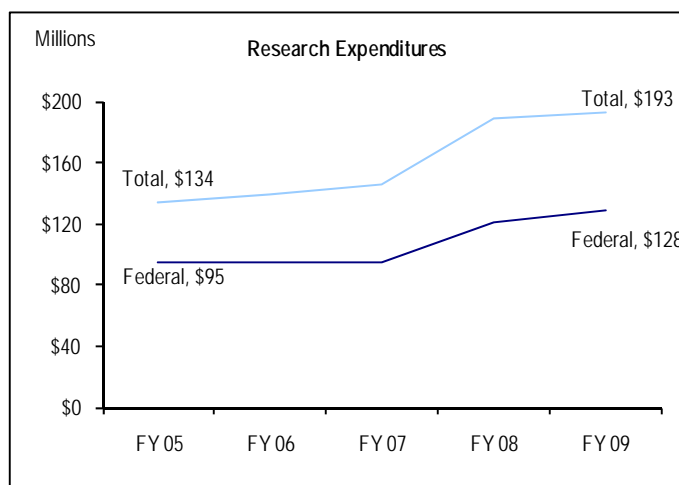
Although federal dollars remain the largest source of research expenditures for UTHSCSA, that proportion dropped almost 5 points from 71.0 percent to 66.3 percent in FY 2009. The \$91 million in NIH grants for FY 2008 made up 76 percent of UT HSC-San Antonio's federal expenditures (48% of total). The proportion of the total that comes from the NIH has decreased from 71 percent in FY 2004 as the health science center expands its sources of funding. UTHSCSA's FY 2008 NIH funding increased 3.3 percent over its FY 2004 levels.

### Faculty Headcount

	Fall 2005	2009
Total	1,528	1,671
Tenured	383	365
% Female	25.6%	29.0%
White	83.3%	81.4%
African-Am.	1.8%	1.9%
Hispanic	6.8%	6.6%
Asian-Am.	8.1%	9.9%
Tenure-Track	163	166
% Female	31.3%	31.9%
White	62.0%	57.8%
African-Am.	2.5%	0.6%
Hispanic	16.0%	17.5%
Asian-Am.	19.0%	21.1%
Other Prof	982	1,140
% Female	43.2%	45.4%
White	67.4%	62.9%
African-Am.	1.9%	1.9%
Hispanic	15.4%	17.3%
Asian-Am.	14.5%	14.2%
Native Am.	0.6%	0.1%
International	0.2%	3.2%
Unknown	0.0%	0.4%

### Faculty Research

	04-05	08-09	Change
# grants to T/TT faculty	422	554	31.3%
# T/TT holding grants	231	251	8.7%
# grants to NT faculty	143	147	2.8%
# NT research faculty holding grants	102	102	0.0%
Research \$ per T/TT faculty	\$251,990	\$379,320	50.5%



NIH Funding for UTHSCSA Peers

	2004		2007		2008		% change	% change	
	total		total medical only		total medical only		2004-2008	2007-2008	
							total	total	medical only
Medical Univ. of S. Carolina	\$83,508,781	\$89,269,116	\$84,293,728	\$96,710,394	\$91,328,940	15.81%	8.34%	8.35%	
Univ of Alabama-Birmingham	\$243,443,313	\$211,018,253	\$184,042,600	\$205,246,753	\$173,585,420	-15.69%	-2.74%	-5.68%	
UC-Irvine	\$113,939,247	\$175,963,355	\$138,587,987	\$128,044,222	\$86,560,493	12.38%	-27.23%	-37.54%	
Univ of Kentucky	\$85,758,344	\$88,328,865	\$71,633,940	\$87,213,682	\$72,370,155	1.70%	-1.26%	1.03%	
Univ of Louisville	\$49,273,536	\$50,714,917	\$45,193,903	\$54,953,528	\$50,667,352	11.53%	8.36%	12.11%	
SUNY-Buffalo	\$56,545,919	\$46,755,178	\$22,201,794	\$53,564,387	\$28,206,080	-5.27%	14.56%	27.04%	
Univ of Iowa	\$167,731,874	\$181,229,802	\$151,557,607	\$187,326,332	\$160,207,623	11.68%	3.36%	5.71%	
UC-Los Angeles	\$361,593,433	\$376,350,532	\$311,555,354	\$368,169,149	\$303,391,291	1.82%	-2.17%	-2.62%	
Univ of Florida	\$105,688,770	\$104,110,805	\$75,315,994	\$104,078,038	\$72,576,083	-1.52%	-0.03%	-3.64%	
Univ of Virginia Charlottesville	\$148,526,232	\$158,821,400	\$142,348,098	\$149,432,943	\$133,575,398	0.61%	-5.91%	-6.16%	
Ohio State Univ	\$110,688,893	\$121,279,245	\$86,909,425	\$137,119,555	\$101,695,559	23.88%	13.06%	17.01%	
UNC - Chapel Hill	\$289,652,932	\$320,463,349	\$230,623,742	\$361,224,337	\$249,076,297	24.71%	12.72%	8.00%	
UT Medical Branch	\$105,156,283	\$102,570,185	\$100,632,074	\$114,616,777	\$112,071,258	9.00%	11.74%	11.37%	
UT Southwestern	\$172,246,995	\$185,745,801	\$185,353,301	\$162,381,942	\$161,515,425	-5.73%	-12.58%	-12.86%	
UTHSC-Houston	\$80,515,380	\$84,409,168	\$66,562,379	\$93,290,948	\$77,043,132	15.87%	10.52%	15.75%	
UTHSC-San Antonio	\$88,457,846	\$93,522,613	\$93,522,613	\$91,373,916	\$91,373,916	3.30%	-2.30%	-2.30%	

NOTE: 2007: medical only for UTHSCSA peers includes schools of dentistry, medicine, and nursing; overall medical; unavailable; and university-wide

2008: medical only for UTHSCSA peers includes schools of dentistry, medicine, and nursing; overall medical; and unavailable

In FY 2008, the amount of NIH funding UTHSCSA received was lower than 12 of its peers. If only medical funding is considered, UTHSCSA's standing increased to 7 of 16. UT HSC-San Antonio had a larger percent increase from FY 2004 to FY 2008 than seven of its peers. For the period from FY 2007 to FY 2008, UTHSCSA and seven of its peers lost funding during that period.

UT HSC-San Antonio continues to increase its research strength and place in national rankings. From 2007 to 2008, UTHSCSA improved its ranking 12 places for total and 20 places for federal R&D. Six of its peers also improved, but none by as many spots. Eight of its peers fell in the rankings. UTHSCSA ranked 86th among all universities (60th among public universities) according to the National Science Foundation's listing of total R&D expenditures for FY 2008. UTHSCSA ranked 81st for federal R&D. When ranked in the life sciences category, its rankings improved to 55th for total and 53rd for federal R&D.

Postdoctoral fellows and graduate students are critical to successful research institutions. UTHSCSA ranked 99th 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 249th for the number of graduate students in science, engineering, and health. This ranking puts UTHSCSA below all but two 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 544,019 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 \$356 of research expenditures (including clinical trials) per square foot of research space. Research space has increased 10 percent since 2004-05, while research expenditures per square foot have increased 31 percent, meaning research productivity is increasing.

Research Rankings

	Rankings, FY 2008				Rankings, FY 2007	
	Total R&D in S&E Fields	Federal R&D in S&E Fields	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	100	61	62	63	327
Ohio State Univ (all campuses)	10	23	20	31	23	15
SUNY-Buffalo (all campuses)	54	63	49	64	49	41
UC-Irvine	57	56	53	56	53	71
UC-Los Angeles	5	10	4	9	11	11
UNC-Chapel Hill	26	19	21	14	20	39
Univ of Alabama-Birmingham	40	27	24	15	77	80
Univ of Florida	19	45	17	44	24	2
Univ of Iowa	63	46	47	35	47	76
Univ of Kentucky (all campuses)	55	64	44	60	60	72
Univ of Louisville	107	117	86	92	92	136
Univ of Virginia (all campuses)	70	48	67	42	32	84
UT HSC-Houston	90	75	58	50	106	149
UT Medical Branch	98	80	69	55	73	314
UT Southwestern	43	50	23	32	29	230
UT HSC-San Antonio	86	81	55	53	99	249

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 2008-09, UTHSCSA had two faculty appointed members to the American Academy of Nursing. Faculty at UT HSC-San Antonio includes 4 members of the Institute of Medicine, 12 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 2010, UT HSC-San Antonio had one measure in the top 26-50 of public universities (annual giving). The UT HSC-San Antonio medical school (primary care) improved its ranking to 42nd; biological sciences improved by more than 20 spots to 82nd.

## HEALTH CARE

UT Health Science Center-San Antonio medical faculty treat patients in disease-specific multidisciplinary clinics at UT Medicine located in the Medical Arts and Research Center. UT Medicine includes the Cancer Therapy and Research Center. Faculty in the Dental School practice at the Dental Faculty Practice Clinic; select patients may receive low-cost treatment at the Student Dental Clinic. Faculty from the School of Medicine offer primary and specialty medical care at UT Medicine, a clinical private practice. UTHSCSA does not own a hospital.

Outpatient visits increased by 6 percent; hospital faculty practice increased by 66 percent over the five years from FY 2004 to FY 2008. Gross patient charges and net patient revenues per FTE clinical faculty declined by around 10 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 2008, UT HSC-San Antonio had \$114 million in unsponsored charity care charges, a 33 percent increase over FY 2004.

Patient satisfaction at the Dental School was 4.7 out of 5 (5 = very satisfied) in 2009. 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. Parking remains the lowest rated area. Patients rated their overall experience at the School of Medicine a 4.7 out of 5. More than 90 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 2009, the campus had 703 residents/physicians in 53 resident programs. The most popular programs are in internal medicine, psychiatry, surgery, 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 ranks third among its peer group.

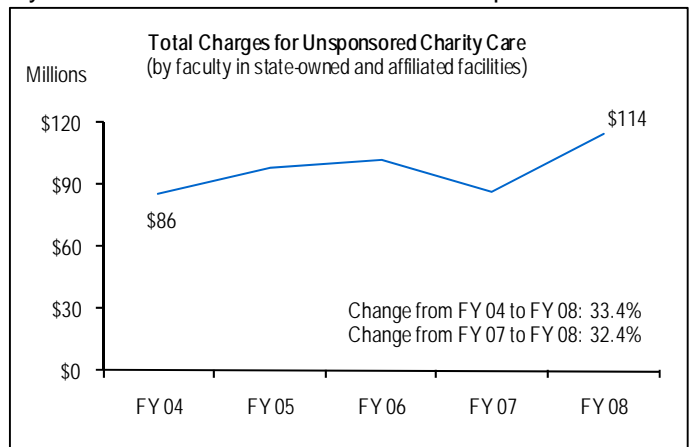
As of September 2009, 83 percent of the physicians who have graduated from the UT HSC-San Antonio medical school practice in the state. These alumni make up more than 15 percent of the state's physicians.

### Clinical and Hospital Care by UTHSCSA Faculty

	FY 04	FY 08	% Change
SO&A Hospital Days	228,213	378,852	66.0%
Outpatient Visits in SO&A Facilities	676,004	718,138	6.2%
Charity Care in SO&A Facilities	\$86 M	\$114 M	33.4%
Gross Patient Charges per FTE			
Clinical Faculty	\$624,550	\$572,735	-8.3%
Net Patient Revenues per FTE			
Clinical Faculty	\$191,290	\$171,174	-10.5%

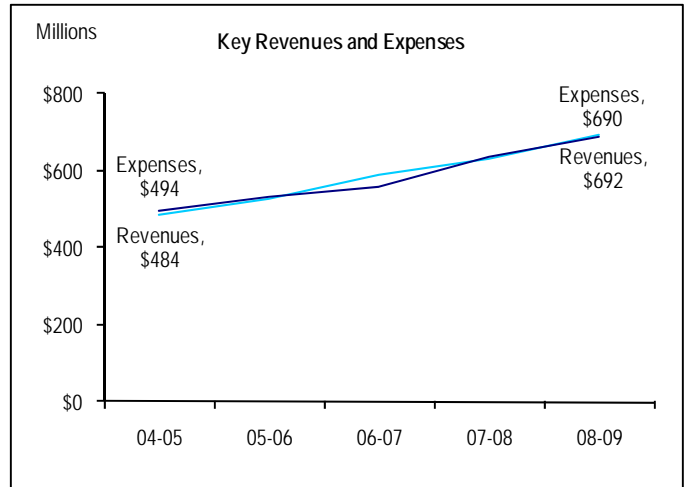
Notes: SO = State-Owned    SO&A = State-Owned & Affiliated

days in the affiliated hospitals where UTHSCSA



## RESOURCES, EFFICIENCY, AND PRODUCTIVITY

UT HSC-San Antonio's revenues have increased by 43 percent since FY 2005. Total expenses increased by 40 percent during the same time period. Administrative costs as a percent of total expenditures decreased slightly to 6.0 percent. Although UTHSCSA's energy use increased 9 percent from 1999 to 2008, it has declined by 4 percent since 2004.



*Philanthropy* Private philanthropy is making an increasingly significant impact on UTHSCSA. Total donor support for FY 2009 was up 57 percent over FY 2005 to almost \$39 million because of significant increases in contributions in most categories. Gifts from foundations were the largest proportion of total giving and increased 65 percent. This ranked the health science center tenth among all institutions in Texas for donor support. Alumni gifts doubled, but the alumni participation rate remains low at 1.2 percent (national, 10%).

The value of UT HSC-San Antonio's endowments increased by 7.5 percent since FY 2005. As of August 31, 2009, the value of its endowments was \$344 million. In 2005, 17 percent of the total tenured/tenure-track budgeted positions were endowed professors or chairs; that has increased to more than 24 percent for 2009. In 2009, 89 percent of those endowed positions were filled.

### Donor Support (thousands)

FY	2005	2009	% Change
Alumni	\$157	\$314	100.0%
Individuals	\$4,142	\$3,528	-14.8%
Foundations	\$11,225	\$18,482	64.7%
Corporate	\$2,965	\$4,762	60.6%
Others	\$6,528	\$12,154	86.2%
Total	\$25,017	\$39,240	56.9%

UT HSC-San Antonio Peer Comparison

<b>Health Professions</b> <sup>1</sup>	State Funds Allocated	FTE Faculty	FTE Students	Student : Faculty Ratio	# Graduates	# Applicants	Capacity	\$ per Student	# / % Minority Student Enrollment
UTHSCSA	\$3,496,185	30.0	368	12.2	116	1,370	161	\$9,500	198 / 54%
Mean of Peers*	\$5,275,638	35.0	440	12.5	259	806	244	\$11,990	83 / 19%

\*Peers include 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

<b>Graduate School of Biomed Sciences</b>	Total \$ NIH Grants <sup>2</sup>	Degrees Conferred
UTHSCSA	\$90,978,546	115
UTHSCH	\$91,853,659	94
UTMB	\$99,201,902	79
UC-Irvine	\$122,130,811	54
U Kentucky	\$86,203,215	82

<b>Dental School</b>	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	\$6,499,400
SUNY-Buffalo	Yes	86	340	9	\$2,696,600
U Iowa	Yes	78	298	10	\$4,139,955
UC-Los Angeles	Yes	88	347	10	\$9,255,232
U Florida	Yes	82	321	9	\$9,869,233

<b>Medical School</b> <sup>5</sup>	Total Students (Med & Grad)	# Full-time Faculty	# of House Staff	Student : Faculty Ratio	Total \$ NIH Grants
UTHSCSA	1,231	1,112	694	1.11:1	\$99,654,492
UTMB	922	954	652	0.97:1	\$114,734,130
U Florida	771	1,287	930	0.60:1	\$85,758,107
MUSC	805	1,009	569	0.80:1	\$102,664,232
Ohio State	1,088	2,023	620	0.54:1	\$129,333,541
UTHSCH	965	807	785	1.20:1	\$76,830,413

<b>Nursing School</b> <sup>6</sup>	Total Students	Total Degrees Conferred			# Full-time Faculty	Total \$ NIH Grants	Practice Plan Revenue
		BSN	MSN	PhD			
UTHSCSA	883	218	78	4	64	\$1,864,117	\$407,030
U North Carolina	692	222	64	6	111	\$7,438,543	\$127,926
U Florida	756	209	106	8 (14 DNP)	58	\$68,542	\$648,244
U Kentucky	716	100	58	6 (3 DNP)	* 53.2	\$2,400,000	\$790,000
Ohio State	1,006	215	97	7	** 82	\$1,162,310	NA
UTHSCH	759	201	108	15 (9 DNP)	62	\$1,149,517	\$715,064

<sup>1</sup> 2008 data. Source: Institutional Profile Survey Report, Association of Schools of Allied Health Professions.

<sup>2</sup> 2008 data. Source: NIH awards by institution.

<sup>3</sup> 2008 data. Source: ADA Predoctoral Survey.

<sup>4</sup> 2008 data. Source: ADA Advanced Education Survey.

<sup>5</sup> 2008 data. Source: AAMC.

<sup>6</sup> 2008 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 MD ANDERSON CANCER CENTER ACCOUNTABILITY PROFILE

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## ABOUT UT MD ANDERSON CANCER CENTER

### **Mission:**

The Mission of The University of Texas MD 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 MD Anderson's achievements include:**

- Ranking as the nation's number one cancer hospital according to *U.S. News & World Report's* "Best Hospitals 2010-11." UTMDA has ranked as one of the top two cancer hospitals since the magazine began its survey in 1990.
- Treatment for almost 827,000 cancer patients since 1944.
- Two hundred forty-six doctors listed in "Best Doctors in America"
- Two 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 MD Anderson offers bachelor's degrees in eight 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 three year grant from The University of Texas System's Graduate Program Initiative, UTMDA launched a new one-of-a-kind Graduate Program in Cancer Metastasis Research: Bench to Bedside, which will focus on how cancer spreads from its original site to other organs. The program is offered through the UT Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences at Houston, a combined program of MD Anderson and UT-Health.

Patient Care. UTMDA will provide care for more than 98,000 people with cancer in 2009, including more than 32,000 new patients. In FY 2009, more than 11,000 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 2009, UTMDA had more than \$510 million in research expenditures, including \$195 million from federal and \$157 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 6 percent from FY 2004 to FY 2008.

## STUDENT ACCESS AND OUTCOMES

**Enrollment** UT MD 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 2005. With 214 undergraduates enrolled in fall 2009, a 149 percent increase over 2005, UTMDA is moving towards its 2010 *Closing the Gaps* enrollment goal of 252 students.

**Student Diversity** From 2005, the proportion of female undergraduates at UT MD Anderson decreased by 13 percentage points but remains above 57 percent. A nearly 8 point decline in the proportion of White students was offset by increases in the proportion of Hispanic students (over 20%) and Asian-American students (over 23%). For 2009, International students increased by less than 2 points over 2005 to just under 10 percent.

UTMDA is making good progress towards its enrollment targets for Hispanics. In fall 2009, 43 Hispanic students were enrolled; the 2010 target is 59. Even with recent successes, there is more work to do to increase the number of African-American students and meet the 2010 target of 36. In fall 2009, 24 African-American students enrolled in UTMDA undergraduate programs.

**Student Outcomes** UT MD Anderson awards a relatively small number of degrees and certificates (123 in 2008-09), all at the baccalaureate level. This was a 92 percent increase over 2004-05. In 2009, 60 percent of these undergraduate degrees were awarded to women, a decline of more than 8 points from 2005. Just over 37 percent of degrees were awarded to White students, a nearly 19-point decrease over 2005. The proportion of awards to African-American students (8.9%) increased by 1 point. The proportion of awards to Hispanic students (15.4%) increased by 3 points.

## FACULTY, RESEARCH, AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

**Faculty** From fall 2005 to fall 2009, UTMDA increased tenured faculty by 47 (11.5%) while tenure-track faculty declined by 43 (20.6%). The number of other professional faculty has increased by 433 (52%).

The proportion of females increased by more than 3 points among tenured faculty and by more than 1 point among tenure-track faculty. The proportion of female other professional faculty declined by just over 1 point. The proportion of White faculty declined by more than 4 points at the tenured level, by more than 2 points at the tenure-track level, and by almost 5 points among other professional faculty. The proportion of African American faculty remained relatively flat at the tenured and tenure-track levels, although there was a small decrease at the other professional level. The proportion of Hispanic faculty increased slightly among tenured and other professional faculty but remained essentially flat at the tenure-track level. Asian-American faculty made gains at the tenured and tenure-track levels.

The reputation of programs and the institution as a whole have aided in faculty recruitment. In the 2010-11 edition of "Best Hospitals" by *U.S. News & World Report*, UTMDA was ranked the number one cancer hospital in the country.

### Undergraduates

	Fall	2005	2009
Total		86	214
% Female		70.9%	57.9%
White		41.9%	34.1%
African-Am.		12.8%	11.2%
Hispanic		17.4%	20.1%
Asian-Am.		19.8%	23.4%
International		8.1%	9.8%
Unknown		0.0%	0.5%

### Degrees

	AY	04-05	08-09
Baccalaureate		43	105
Bacc. level certificate		21	18

### Faculty Headcount

	Fall	2005	2009
Total		1,447	1,884
Tenured		407	454
% Female		20.9%	24.4%
White		74.2%	69.8%
African-Am.		1.0%	1.1%
Hispanic		4.7%	5.9%
Asian-Am.		18.9%	22.7%
International		1.2%	0.4%
Tenure-Track		209	166
% Female		32.1%	33.7%
White		55.0%	52.4%
African-Am.		1.4%	1.8%
Hispanic		5.3%	4.8%
Asian-Am.		31.1%	33.1%
International		7.2%	7.8%
Other ProfI		831	1,264
% Female		40.1%	38.7%
White		54.0%	49.2%
African-Am.		4.1%	2.9%
Hispanic		3.0%	4.5%
Asian-Am.		31.4%	29.3%
International		7.5%	11.9%

*Research* In FY 2009, 464 of 620 tenured/tenure-track faculty (75%) at UT MD Anderson were principle investigators on 2,260 extramural grants. In 2009, almost 220 non-tenured research faculty held 562 grants. For both T/TT and research faculty, the number of grants more than doubled.

UTMDA's total research expenditures for FY 2009 were \$510 million, a 49 percent increase over FY 2005. Federal research expenditures were \$194.6 million, down slightly from 2008, although up 21 percent since 2005. In 2009, of the six UT health institutions, the cancer center had the highest proportion of research funding provided by the state (30.8%) and the lowest proportion from federal sources (38.1%). By comparison, in 2005, state funding made up 29 percent while federal funding was 47 percent of total research expenditures. The drop in the proportion from federal dollars came because funding from private and local sources nearly doubled and expenditures from state sources increased by more than 57 percent from 2005 to 2009. However, federal research funding is still the largest single source of research expenditures.

Grants from the NIH made up 79 percent (\$154 million) of UTMDA's federal funding in FY 2008. MD Anderson's NIH funding increased by 6 percent from 2004 to 2008. As part of the funding from the NIH, UTMDA received 258 grants worth \$114 million from the National Cancer Institute in FY 2008. UTMDA outperformed all of its peers in terms of both number of grants and total funding from NCI.

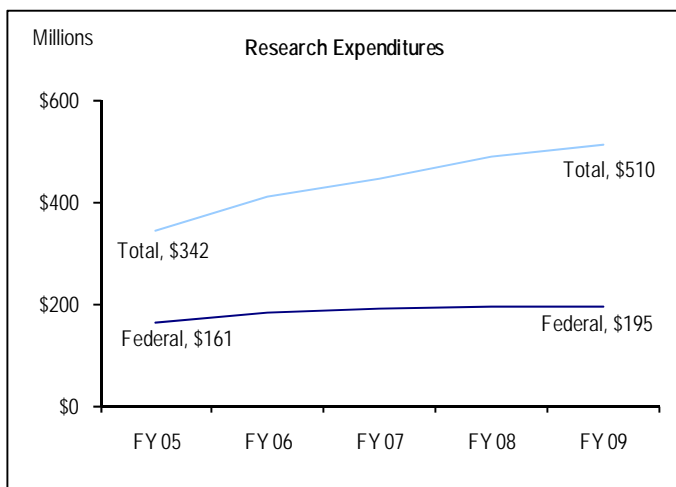
UTMDA's \$559 million in FY 2008 total research expenditures and \$195 million in federal research expenditures were ranked 22nd and 53rd respectively according to the National Science Foundation. The NSF also ranked UTMDA highly for R&D in the life sciences: 12th for total R&D in the life sciences and 38th for federal R&D. Postdoctoral appointees are critical to successful research; UTMDA ranked 27th in terms of the number of postdoctoral appointees for FY 2007.

In the 2010 publication of "The Top American Research Universities," UTMDA had one measure ranked in the top 25 (total research expenditures, 24th) and one in the top 26-50 (postdocs, 26th). In the 2009 "Academic Ranking of World Universities" by Shanghai Jiao Tong University, UTMDA ranked 19th 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 44.5 percent since FY 2005 to \$846,223, indicating a research active and productive faculty. For 2008-09, UTMDA had 765,214 square feet of space for research, not including clinical trials. This was 1,234 square feet per tenured/tenure-track faculty and 406 square feet each for all faculty ranks. Research space has increased by almost 32 percent since 2005. The institution's faculty, students, and postdocs conduct \$667 of research expenditures (including clinical trials) per square foot of research space. This is a 13 percent increase from 2005.

#### Faculty Research

	04-05	08-09	Change
# grants to T/TT faculty	1,032	2,260	119.0%
# T/TT holding grants	374	464	24.1%
# grants to NT faculty	232	562	142.2%
# NT research faculty holding grants	158	217	37.3%
Research \$ per T/TT faculty	\$585,580	\$846,223	44.5%



*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.

#### 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%

UTMDA's Office of Technology Development has had an \$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.

## HEALTH CARE

Residents in UT MD Anderson's accredited programs provide a significant portion of health care services. In 2008, the campus had 23 resident programs and 129 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, hospital admissions, hospital days, and gross patient charges all increased.

Compared to its peers, UTMDA is in the top half for hospital admissions and outpatient visits. UTMDA has 1,108 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 2008, UTMDA had \$42 million in unsponsored charity care charges. Charges declined more than 18 percent from FY 2004. There was a sharp drop in FY 2007 due in large part to a retroactive physician upper payment limit reimbursement for services provided back to May 2004. The trend, excepting this special circumstance, continues to be a gradual decline.

The overall rating of care for inpatient and outpatient satisfaction was 91 percent, an increase of two points from FY 2008.

## RESOURCES, EFFICIENCY, AND PRODUCTIVITY

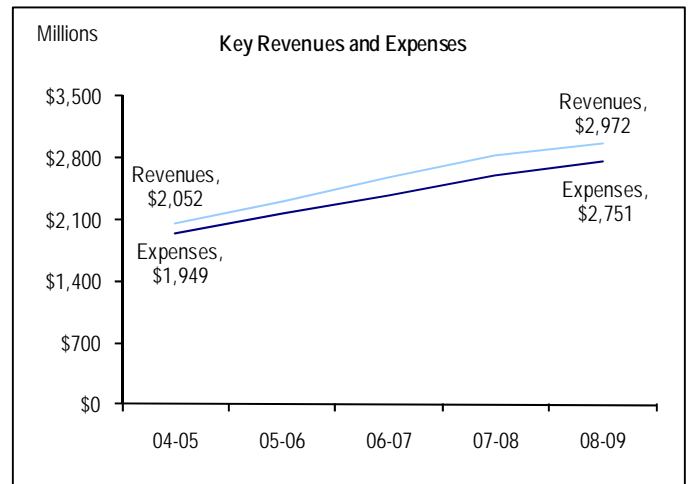
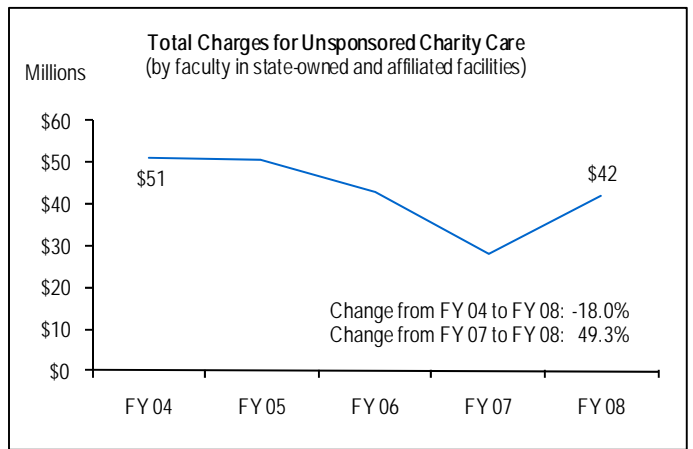
UTMDA's revenues, the highest of its peers, have increased by 45 percent to \$3.0 billion since FY 2005. Expenses have increased more slowly—by 41 percent—to \$2.8 billion.

Although administrative costs have risen by 39 percent since FY 2005, these costs as a percent of total expenditures have changed little from 7.7 percent to 7.6 percent. Energy use at UTMDA has declined by 2 percent since 1999 although it's increased by 28 percent since 2004.

### Clinical and Hospital Care by UTMDA Faculty

	FY 04	FY 08	% Change
SO Hospital Admissions	20,608	22,194	7.7%
SO&A Hospital Days	153,002	165,961	8.5%
Outpatient Visits in SO&A Facilities	610,329	1,000,885	64.0%
Charity Care in SO&A Facilities (faculty charges)	\$51 M	\$42 M	-18.0%
Charity Care at UTMDA Hospitals (facilities charges)	\$185 M	\$169 M	-8.6%
Gross Patient Charges per FTE Clinical Faculty	\$1,206,878	\$1,369,035	13.4%
Net Patient Revenues per FTE Clinical Faculty	\$452,767	\$455,745	0.7%

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



*Philanthropy* From FY 2005 to FY 2009, gifts increased in every category except those from individuals. Overall total donor support increased by 17 percent, with gifts from foundations leading the way. In FY 2009, the cancer center ranked 42nd nationally for gifts from foundations and 66th (of 1,500) for overall gifts.

UTMDA's strong endowments are a cornerstone of financial stability for the campus, especially when state and federal funding fluctuate. As of August 31, 2009, the value of endowments was \$547 million, a 30 percent increase since August 31, 2005.

Donor Support (thousands)

	FY	2005	2009	% Change
Individuals		\$38,500	\$36,210	-5.9%
Foundations		\$29,561	\$42,410	43.5%
Corporate		\$8,576	\$10,536	22.9%
Others		\$2,641	\$3,623	37.2%
Total		\$79,278	\$92,779	17.0%

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	258	139	135	129	165	69
\$ NCI Grants (millions)	\$114.0	\$86.6	\$90.5	\$50.4	\$105.7	\$29.6
# NIH Grants	346	223	210	758	249	79
\$ NIH Grants (millions)	\$151.1	\$140.8	\$110.3	\$364.0	\$218.7	\$33.5
# SPOREs	10	4	1	2	2	0
Hospital Admissions	22,194	953	22,689	63,223	N/A	4,590
Outpatient Visits	984,468	264,577	466,884	986,441	N/A	185,342
# Therapeutic Clinical Protocols	1,108	735	522	250	124	268
Total Revenue	\$2.8 billion	\$752 million	\$2.2 billion	\$1.9 billion	\$382 million	\$413 million
Designated Comprehensive Cancer Center	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: All statistics are for 2008

† Duke research statistics represent awards to Duke University. Duke clinical and financial statistics represent activity for Duke University Health System.

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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 each year from 2006 to 2009.
- Providing a toll-free infectious disease consulting service through its Center for Pulmonary and Infectious Disease Control, this is available to all Texas physicians and public and private healthcare providers, including jails and prisons. To date, the service has received more than 18,283 consulting calls.
- 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 academic program proposals. 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.
- In 2008, UTHSCT was chosen to conduct the National Children's Study in Lamar County (Paris, Texas). Funded at \$1.5 million, this five-year grant (the largest of its kind) examines the effects of environmental influences on the health and development of more than 100,000 children across the U.S., following them from before birth until age 21. UTHSCT and UT Southwestern are the lead investigators of the North Texas Children's Study Coalition.
- UTHSCT's Family Medicine Residency Program is celebrating its 25th year in 2010. It has graduated 139 physicians since it began in 1985. Eighty percent of the graduates currently practice in Texas. This program and UTHSCT's Occupational Medicine Residency Program recently were re-accredited for five years.
- The Texas Veterans Land Board is building a Veterans Home on 20 acres of land donated by UTHSCT. Scheduled to open in fall 2011, it will have 100 beds and employ 110 when fully operational. This Veterans Home will consist of 10 cottages and one common building and is designed to encourage social interactions, mixing the best communal aspects of a home while still maintaining privacy and independence for residents.

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. It also serves as the rotation site for healthcare students who are enrolled in many community colleges and universities in Northeast Texas. 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 Program. An Internal Residency Program will

begin in July 2012 with Good Shepherd Medical Center in Longview. As of the fall 2010 semester, students with a bachelor's degree can take graduate-level public health classes working toward a graduate certificate in public health via interactive television.

**Patient Care.** UT HSC-Tyler serves more than 148,000 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 \$14.3 million for FY 2009.

## 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 Program. An Internal Medicine Residency Program is scheduled to begin in 2012 and will grow to 54 residents.

## FACULTY, RESEARCH, AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

**Faculty** From fall 2005 to fall 2009, the number of faculty declined by 21 (19.8%). Fewer than 63 percent of faculty were White in 2009, down from 2005. The proportion of Asian-American faculty increased by 6 points to 30.6 percent. Proportions of African-American and Hispanic faculty both decreased to 3.5 percent. The proportion of female faculty declined to 25.9 percent, though this was a slight increase over 2008.

**Research** In FY 2009, 45 non-tenured research faculty at UT HSC-Tyler were principle investigators on 107 extramural grants. The number of grants has more than doubled since FY 2005. UT HSC-Tyler's total research expenditures for FY 2009 were \$14.3 million, a 25 percent increase over FY 2005. This total included more than \$6.9 million in federal research funding, a 40 percent increase over FY 2005.

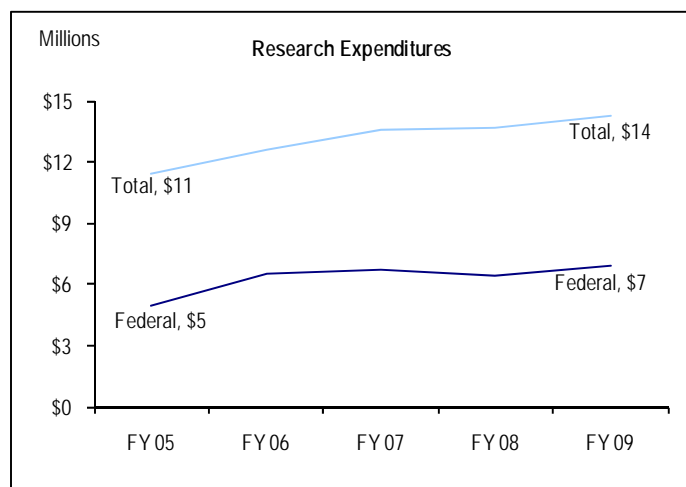
Federal dollars (\$6.9 million) made up 49 percent of UTHSCT's research expenditures for FY 2009 and were the largest single source of research expenditures for UTHSCT. For FY 2008, grants from the NIH made up more than 87 percent (\$5.6 million) of federal funding.

In 2008-09, UT HSC-Tyler had 53,382 square feet of space for research, not including clinical trials. This is 628 square feet per faculty member; faculty conduct \$267 of research expenditures (including clinical trials) per square foot of research space. Research space has grown 34.5 percent since 2005, due to new construction completed in 2006. Research expenditures per square foot are down 7 percent from 2005 because of the increase in space and decline in numbers of faculty. But the increase in the number of grants and growing research funding have led to a steady increase (13.6%) since their low in 2006.

### Faculty Headcount

	Fall 2005	2009
Other Prof	106	85
% Female	27.4%	25.9%
White	66.0%	62.4%
African-Am.	3.8%	3.5%
Hispanic	5.7%	3.5%
Asian-Am.	24.5%	30.6%

UTHSCT does not have Tenured or Tenure-Track faculty





*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.

## HEALTH CARE

With more than 20 outpatient clinics, a hospital, and an Emergency Care Center, faculty at UT HSC-Tyler handled 148,350 outpatient visits and more than 2,287 hospital admissions and 12,002 hospital days in FY 2008. UTHSCT implemented cost-cutting measures over five years ago in order to maintain a balanced budget and to make investments into its patient care, educational, and research programs. As UTHSCT downsized its clinical enterprise, there was a decline in clinical expenses and clinical revenue.

In 2008-09, 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.

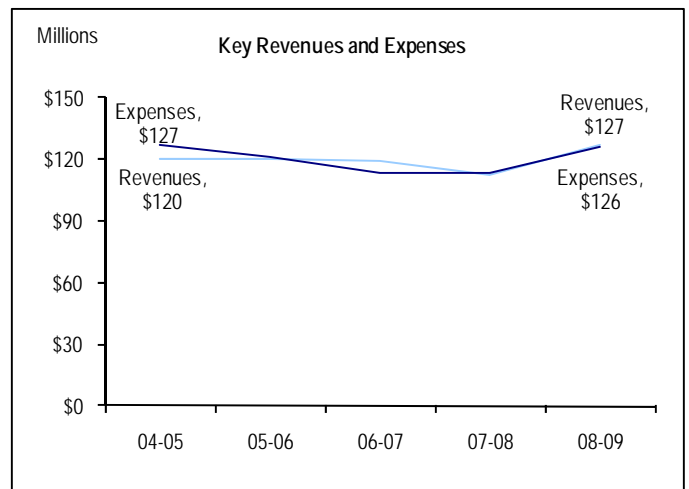
After making significant changes to processes and structures within each area to address customer satisfaction issues, UTHSCT's patient satisfaction increased in medical practice (88.6) improved slightly, indicating more consistent delivery of service. Although down overall in the ER and inpatient areas, improvements have been made throughout the year to address the decline in scores and should be reflected in next year's report.

## RESOURCES, EFFICIENCY, AND PRODUCTIVITY

After declining each year since 2005, UT HSC-Tyler's 2009 revenues increased by 12 percent over 2008, resulting in a 5 percent increase over 2005. Expenses had also declined from 2005 to 2008, before increasing 11 percent in 2009. The overall impact was a small decline (less than 1%) in expenses in the five years from 2005 to 2009.

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 currently have traditional students (although efforts are underway to change that), 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 declined by more than 5 percent since FY 2005, and the proportion of total expenses has decreased by half a point to 6.9 percent. UTHSCT's 2007 energy use increased by 35 percent since 1999 and by 28 percent since 2004.



*Philanthropy* Donor support for the health science center declined significantly (almost 82%) since 2005 when UTHSCT received the largest gift in its history (more than \$4 million). Excluding that exceptional one-time gift, total giving did increase from 2005 to 2009. The value of UTHSCT's endowment has declined by 4 percent compared to 2005. As of August 31, 2009, the value of the endowment was \$34.9 million.

	Donor Support (thousands)			% Change
	FY	2005	2009	
Alumni	--	\$4	--	--
Individuals	\$4,254	\$654	-84.6%	
Foundations	\$513	\$188	-63.4%	
Corporate	\$77	\$11	-85.7%	
Others	\$0	\$39	--	
Total	\$4,844	\$896	-81.5%	

UT HSC-Tyler Peer Comparison

	UT HSC-Tyler	Broadlawn Med Ctr, Des Moines, IA	LSU HCSD-Univ Med Ctr, Lafayette, LA	LSU HCSD-Chabert Med Ctr, Houma, LA	Nashville Gen Hosp at Meharry, Nashville, TN	Natividad Med Ctr, Salinas, CA
Staffed Beds	114	89	109	89	117	137
Discharges	2,542	4,435	5,483	5,171	5,235	7,257
Inpatient Days	12,941	17,206	30,255	25,794	24,057	30,190
Emergency Dept. #	11,410	28,013	44,078	41,743	30,742	30,837
Emgcy Dept. % of Total	7%	17%	22%	19%	40%	29%
All Other Outpatient #	142,987	135,705	154,899	172,526	46,588	77,270
All Other Outpatient %	93%	83%	78%	81%	60%	71%
Total ER and Outpatient	154,397	163,718	198,977	214,269	77,330	108,107

Discharges by Payer Source

Medicare - #	1,483	711	672	788	581	977
Medicare - %	58%	16%	12%	15%	11%	13%
Medicaid - #	297	690	1,814	2,327	2,256	4,078
Medicaid - %	12%	16%	33%	45%	43%	56%
Commercial - #	393	453	269	390	877	741
Commercial - %	15%	10%	5%	8%	17%	10%
Uninsured - #	338	2,581	2,611	1,575	1383	784
Uninsured - %	13%	58%	48%	30%	26%	11%
Other - #	31	0	117	91	138	677
Other - %	1%	0%	2%	2%	3%	9%
TOTAL	2,542	4,435	5,483	5,171	5,235	7,257

Gross Charges by Payer Source

Medicare - \$	\$80,241,342	\$14,280,699	\$25,306,014	\$21,995,526	\$17,259,271	\$57,786,454
Medicare - %	56%	12%	15%	14%	11%	18%
Medicaid - \$	\$17,226,780	\$18,782,324	\$50,372,406	\$52,752,836	\$48,546,042	\$160,196,982
Medicaid - %	12%	16%	31%	34%	32%	50%
Commercial - \$	\$27,716,998	\$9,261,681	\$9,538,625	\$12,031,687	\$7,996,867	\$53,971,397
Commercial - %	19%	8%	6%	8%	5%	17%
Uninsured - \$	\$16,120,563	\$73,068,152	\$78,635,767	\$68,267,124	\$54,005,028	\$38,567,893
Uninsured - %	11%	63%	48%	44%	35%	12%
Other - \$	\$2,467,047	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25,074,947	\$10,638,309
Other - %	2%	0%	0%	0%	16%	3%
TOTAL	\$143,772,730	\$115,392,856	\$163,852,812	\$155,047,173	\$152,882,155	\$321,161,035

Net Revenues by Payer Source

Medicare - \$	\$17,452,246	\$8,381,910	\$10,294,683	\$9,051,667	\$7,851,254	\$14,054,905
Medicare - %	24%	9%	10%	10%	11%	13%
Medicaid - \$	\$5,384,248	\$10,482,630	\$88,339,262	\$67,734,396	\$12,465,185	\$49,504,898
Medicaid - %	7%	12%	82%	73%	17%	44%
Commercial - \$	\$10,700,143	\$4,843,859	\$3,602,843	\$4,474,289	\$3,282,824	\$20,538,310
Commercial - %	15%	5%	3%	5%	4%	18%
Uninsured - \$	\$1,526,087	\$10,141,541	\$1,092,015	\$993,177	\$1,436,369	\$1,542,932
Uninsured - %	2%	11%	1%	1%	2%	1%
Other - \$	\$760,330	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12,321,278	\$1,387,047
Other - %	1%	0%	0%	0%	17%	1%
State/Local Subs - \$	\$37,764,633	\$55,192,996	\$4,438,930	\$10,272,010	\$36,584,718	\$24,631,921
State/Local Subs - %	51%	62%	4%	11%	49%	22%
TOTAL	\$73,587,687	\$89,042,936	\$107,767,733	\$92,525,539	\$73,941,628	\$111,660,013

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, Internal Medicine, General Surgery; no research.

LSU - Leonard J. Chabert Medical Center: Internal Medicine Residency; Research department opened in 2007

Nashville General Hospital at Meharry: Provides acute care; conducts 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 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 are 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 2008 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 FY2008, 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. Beginning in AY 2007-08, for health institutions, percentages represent only nursing baccalaureate graduates employed or enrolled in Texas. Beginning in AY 2004-05, 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

SOURCES AND DEFINITIONS FOR SECTION I

Table	Definition	Source
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
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 to T/TT faculty, and the number 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 08/31/09.	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

SOURCES AND DEFINITIONS FOR SECTION I

Table	Definition	Source
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
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 2008 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 2005 and FY 2009.	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

SOURCES AND DEFINITIONS FOR SECTION I

	Definition	Source
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
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. Beginning in fall 2008, the THECB began using the Space Usage Efficiency (SUE) score, which measures facilities demand, current utilization rate and percent filled. Classroom and lab standard score is 75 and overall standard score is 150.	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	Graduation success represents students who graduate at the same institution within 4 years and students who graduate at the same or another institution in Texas within 6 years. UTT had higher graduation rates for its early freshmen cohorts because of the limited size and selectivity of the freshmen class. UTT did not admit freshmen until summer/fall 1998 and class size increased incrementally until fall 2003.	THECB
Figure I-7	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-8	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-9	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.	UT System Office of Academic Affairs, Individual institutional reports of CLA provided
Figure I-10	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-11	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-12	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-13	The number of organized graduate classes at UT System academic institutions with fewer than five students are compared over a five year period.	THECB

**SOURCES AND DEFINITIONS FOR SECTION I**

Definition	Source
Figure I-14 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-15 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-16 Five year trends in federal research expenditures are shown by UT System institution within three levels of expenditure ranges: less than \$8 million, between \$16 and \$30 million and between \$95 and \$400 million dollars.	THECB, Survey of Research Expenditures
Figure I-17 The total patient care revenue at UT health institutions illustrates the magnitude of health care delivery by UT health institutions at clinics and hospitals. Total patient care, practice plan net revenue and net state-owned hospital revenue are summarized for five years.	UT System hospital reports, MSRDP, and institutional reports
Figure I-18 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-19 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-20 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 2002 to FY 2009. Net tuition and fees excludes funds allocated to auxiliary services.	Annual Financial Reports, Exhibit B
Figure I-21 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-22 Five year trends in the amount of alumni donor support is shown for UT System academic institutions within three categories of giving: less than \$350 thousand, between \$0.5 and \$3.0 million, and at least 60 million.	UT System Office of the Controller, Council for Aid to Education
Figure I-23 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





