

I. Student Access and Success

Values

- The University of Texas System is committed to providing opportunities for access to and success in high-quality, affordable higher education for students from a wide range of social, ethnic, cultural, and economic backgrounds.

Goals

- Attract, enroll, retain, and graduate promising undergraduate, graduate, and professional students who want to pursue general and professional educational experiences.
- Provide high-quality and demanding curricula and instruction that result in student learning and degree completion.
- Prepare students for employment and careers.

Priorities

- Attract, enroll, retain, educate, and graduate students who reflect the socio-cultural and ethnic composition of Texas.

System Overview

U. T. System Contributions to *Closing the Gaps* Goals for Participation, Success, and High-Priority Degree Fields

The State of Texas's *Closing the Gaps* master plan for higher education, developed by the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board, provides clear and ambitious goals to improve students' participation and success and enhance the research and overall excellence of institutions. The U. T. System takes seriously its responsibility and role in helping to close these gaps, embedding this commitment in the U. T. Board of Regents' long-range plan, *Service to Texas in the New Century*, and tracking progress through many of the measures identified in this accountability report.

Together, the U. T. System's nine universities and six health-related institutions are making a significant impact in many areas targeted in the *Closing the Gaps* plan and have more progress to achieve in some areas. With six universities designated as Hispanic-Serving Institutions – U. T. Brownsville, U. T. El Paso, U. T. Pan American, U. T. Permian Basin, U. T. San Antonio, and U. T. Health Science Center-San Antonio – the U. T. System plays a particularly significant role in the state and nation in serving Hispanic students.

Trends related to participation, success, and contributions to high-priority fields are derived from the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board's annual report on *Closing the Gaps*. Additional detail on all topics is available from the source document, *Closing the Gaps by 2015: 2004 Progress Report* (Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board [THECB], July 2004; <http://www.thecb.state.tx.us/reports/pdf/0740.pdf>).

Progress toward Participation

Overall Enrollment

- As the table and graphs on the next page illustrate, 182,752 students were enrolled at U. T. System institutions in fall 2004. This represents 35.2 percent of all public university enrollments in the state.
- Between fall 2003 and fall 2004, overall enrollment at U. T. System institutions increased by nearly 3 percent. Compared with the overall state trend, this 2.9 percent increase exceeds by 0.8 percent the average across all public universities, and is a significant contribution to the State's goal of increasing enrollments to close the gaps in college attendance.
- Enrollment in fall 2004 increased at every U. T. System academic institution except U. T. Austin, which capped enrollments in fall 2003. Together, these institutions have achieved 96 percent of the updated *Closing the Gaps* targets for 2005.
- Total fall 2004 enrollment in the U. T. System health-related institutions exceeds the *Closing the Gaps* 2005 targets by more than 500 students.

Table I-1

**Total U.T. System Enrollment
Fall 2003 and Fall 2004 Compared with 2005 Closing the Gaps Target**

	Fall 2003	Fall 2004	% Change from Previous Year	Closing the Gaps 2005 Target
Academic				
Arlington	24,979	25,297	1.3%	26,310
Austin	51,426	50,377	-2.0	49,200
Brownsville/TSC*	10,592	11,546	9.0	13,000
Dallas	13,718	14,092	2.7	14,953
El Paso	18,542	18,918	2.0	21,229
Pan American	15,915	17,030	7.0	18,122
Permian Basin	3,028	3,291	8.7	3,370
San Antonio	24,665	26,175	6.1	27,470
Tyler	4,769	5,326	11.7	5,700
Total Academic Institutions	167,634	172,052	2.6%	179,354
Health-Related				
SWMC-Dallas	1,749	2,273	30.0%	2,247
UTMB Galveston	2,059	2,121	3.0	1,989
HSC-Houston	3,405	3,399	-0.2	3,405
HSC-San Antonio	2,754	2,837	3.0	2,485
M. D. Anderson Cancer Center	75	70	-6.7	69
Total Health-Related	10,042	10,700	6.6%	10,195
Total U.T. System	177,676	182,752	2.9%	189,549

*Brownsville/TSC enrollment represents unduplicated headcounts

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Figure I-1

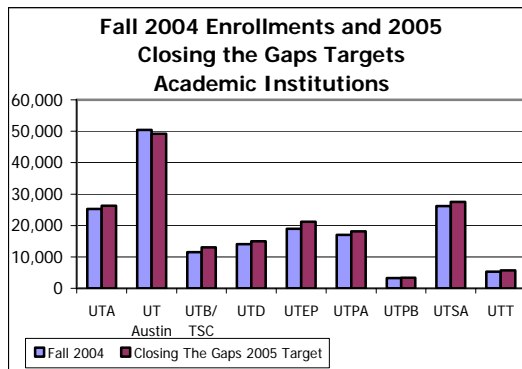
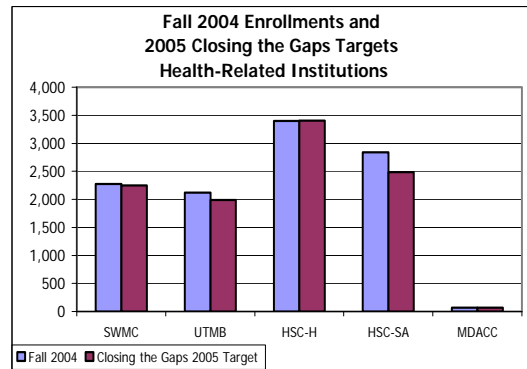


Figure I-2



Closing the Gaps Trends

- The following tables and discussion, pp. I-5 to I-9, are based on the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board's July 2004 progress report on Closing the Gaps.

Enrollment of Black and Hispanic Students

- According to the THECB, statewide, the total enrollment increase of Black students in Texas higher education institutions is on target to meet 2015 state goals.
- At all U. T. academic institutions and at five health-related institutions the number of Black and Hispanic students increased between 2000 and 2003.
- See pp. I-14 and I-22 for additional detail and analysis.

Table I-2
Student Ethnicity at The University of Texas System
Fall 2003 Enrollments Compared with 2000

	Black Students			Hispanic Students		
	Fall 2000	Fall 2003	% Change From Fall 2000	Fall 2000	Fall 2003	% Change from Fall 2000
Academic						
Arlington	2,469	2,983	20.8%	2,212	2,767	25.1%
Austin	1,582	1,736	9.7	5,920	6,573	11.0
Brownsville/TSC	30	33	10.0	9,539	10,956	14.9
Dallas	697	875	25.5	701	1,041	48.5
El Paso	370	447	20.8	10,588	13,164	24.3
Pan American	64	70	9.4	10,695	13,771	28.8
Permian Basin	81	129	59.3	675	991	46.8
San Antonio	948	1,367	44.2	8,498	11,226	32.1
Tyler	332	442	33.1	118	221	87.3
Total Academic Institutions	6,573	8,082	23.0%	48,946	60,710	24.0%
Health-Related						
SWMC-Dallas	70	86	22.9%	111	164	47.7%
UTMB-Galveston	178	175	-1.7	313	311	-0.6
HSC-Houston	173	189	9.2	322	425	32.0
HSC-San Antonio	83	94	13.3	562	721	28.3
M. D. Anderson Cancer Center*	6	6	0.0	5	7	40.0
Total Health-Related Institutions	510	550	7.8%	1,313	1,628	24.0%
Total U. T. System	7,083	8,632	21.9%	50,259	62,338	24.0%

*M. D. Anderson enrolled undergraduate students for the first time in fall 2001.

Source: THECB Closing the Gaps by 2015: 2004 Progress Report, July 2004

Degrees Awarded and Degrees in High-Priority Fields

Each year, U. T. institutions collectively produce tens of thousands of graduates with baccalaureate, graduate, and professional degrees who are prepared to join the state's workforce and contribute to the local and state economy.

Degrees awarded:

- Together, U. T. institutions conferred 19,936 baccalaureate degrees in 2000 and 21,838 in 2003. In 2003, total degrees awarded by U. T. institutions represented more than a quarter – 26.9 percent – of the statewide total of 81,134 baccalaureate degrees.
- Between 2000 and 2003, production of doctoral degrees by U. T. institutions declined from 1,065 to 1,032, but this was 23 more than were conferred in 2002, and 40 percent of the state total. The statewide total also declined, from 2,358 in 2000 to 2,263 in 2003.
- Six U. T. institutions were among top 25 public universities in the state with the greatest increase between 2000 and 2003 in numbers of baccalaureates conferred (U. T. Arlington, U. T. Austin, U. T. Brownsville/Texas Southmost College, U. T. Dallas, U. T. Pan American, and U. T. San Antonio).
- The numbers of doctoral degrees conferred in 2003 increased at U. T. Dallas, U. T. El Paso, U. T. Pan American, U. T. San Antonio, U. T. Health Science Center-Houston, and U. T. Health Science Center-San Antonio.

Table I-3
Progress toward Degrees

AY	Baccalaureate		Doctoral	
	99-00	02-03	99-00	02-03
Academic				
Arlington	2,813	3,150	78	62
Austin	7,803	8,463	703	668
Brownsville/TSC	475	613	--	--
Dallas	1,303	1,605	64	70
El Paso	1,695	1,798	17	30
Pan American	1,340	1,634	7	8
Permian Basin	334	345	--	--
San Antonio	2,487	2,873	4	6
Tyler	731	619	--	--
Total Academic	18,981	21,100	873	844
Health-Related				
SWMC-Dallas	108	70	54	42
UTMB Galveston	368	201	36	33
HSC-Houston	91	127	75	83
HSC-San Antonio	388	312	27	30
M. D. Anderson*	-	28	--	--
Total Health-Related	955	738	192	188
Total U. T. System	19,936	21,838	1,065	1,032

*M. D. Anderson provides joint graduate degrees with the HSC-Houston. It enrolled baccalaureate students for the first time in fall 2001.

Source: THECB Closing the Gaps by 2015: 2004 Progress Report, July 2004

Table I-4
Progress Toward High-Priority Undergraduate Degrees
U. T. System Institutions

AY	Technical Certificates and Baccalaureate Degrees*			2005 Closing the Gaps Target	Health Certificates and Baccalaureate Degrees**		2005 Closing the Gaps Target
	99-00	02-03			99-00	02-03	
Academic							
Arlington	281	342	349		282	294	304
Austin	1,321	1,587	1,375		239	178	215
Brownsville/TSC	45	81	84		119	154	172
Dallas	366	358	909		40	37	0
El Paso	200	247	740		137	161	257
Pan American	107	112	159		145	165	171
Permian Basin	34	31	58		--	--	--
San Antonio	203	274	684		33	0	0
Tyler	83	85	421		163	124	211
Total Academic	2,640	3,117	4,779		1,158	1,113	1,330
Health-Related							
SWMC-Dallas					96	58	69
UTMB Galveston					368	201	380
HSC-Houston					126	166	208
HSC-San Antonio					434	512	341
M. D. Anderson					0	40	69
Total Health-Related					1,024	977	1,067
Total U. T. System	2,640	3,117	4,779		2,182	2,090	2,397

*Engineering, Computer Science, Mathematics, Physical Sciences

**Nursing and Allied Health

Source: THECB Closing the Gaps by 2015: 2004 Progress Report, July 2004

Undergraduate Degrees Awarded in High-Priority Fields

- The Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board defines high-priority technical fields to include engineering, computer science, mathematics, and physical science. High-priority health fields include nursing and allied health professions.
- In 2003, U. T. System institutions conferred a total of 3,117 degrees and certificates in high-priority technical fields and 2,090 in high-priority health fields. In 2004, the THECB asked institutions to update their targets, resulting in a larger gap between current and desired numbers of degrees.
- U. T. Arlington, U. T. Austin, U. T. El Paso, and U. T. San Antonio were among the top 25 institutions in the state in increased numbers of technical awards between 2000 and 2003.
- U. T. Dallas and U. T. Permian Basin conferred slightly fewer technical awards in 2003 than in 2000.
- U. T. Brownsville/Texas Southmost College and U. T. Health Science Center-Houston were among the top institutions with increases in health awards between 2000 and 2003.

Graduate-Level Education Degrees

- In addition, between 1999 and 2003, U. T. System institutions collectively have increased the number of graduate-level education degrees from 1,217 to 1,346.
- See data on numbers of education degrees on page I-60.

Undergraduate Degrees Awarded to Black and Hispanic Students

Table I-5
Undergraduate Degrees and Certificates Awarded to Black and Hispanic Students by U. T. Institutions 99-00 and 02-03

AY	Black			Hispanic		
	99-00	02-03	% Change From 99-00	99-00	02-03	% Change From 99-00
Academic						
Arlington	250	367	46.8%	276	371	34.4%
Austin	274	245	-11	1,041	1,048	1
Brownsville/TSC	3	4	33	992	1,471	48
Dallas	68	107	57	93	121	30
El Paso	47	43	-9	1,179	1,332	13
Pan American	4	11	175	1,222	1,408	15
Permian Basin	15	5	-67	77	116	51
San Antonio	98	157	60	1,088	1,350	24
Tyler	64	48	-25	15	15	0
Total Academic	823	987	19.9%	5,983	7,232	20.9%
Health-Related						
SWMC-Dallas	14	10	-29	8	8	0
UTMB Galveston	41	24	-41	49	28	-43
HSC-Houston	12	18	50	12	22	83
HSC-San Antonio	21	31	48	119	183	54
M. D. Anderson*	0	2	N/A	0	8	N/A
Total Health-Related	88	85	-3.4%	188	249	32.4%
Total U. T. System	911	1,072	17.7%	6,171	7,481	21.2%

*M. D. Anderson enrolled students for the first time in fall 2001.

Source: THECB *Closing the Gaps by 2015: 2004 Progress Report, July 2004*

- According to the THECB's most recent *Closing the Gaps* report, 11,566 associate and baccalaureate degrees and certificates were awarded to Black students statewide in 2002-03. Collectively, U. T. institutions awarded 1,072 of these, or 9.3 percent.
- Three U. T. System institutions were among the top 25 in the state with increased numbers of undergraduate awards to Black students in 2003: U. T. Arlington, U. T. Dallas, and U. T. San Antonio.

- However, fewer baccalaureate degrees were awarded to Black students in 2003 than in 2000 at U. T. Austin, U. T. El Paso, U. T. Permian Basin, U. T. Tyler, U. T. Southwestern Medical Center, and U. T. Medical Branch-Galveston.
- In 2003, 26,187 associate and baccalaureate degrees and certificates were awarded to Hispanic students statewide. Collectively, U. T. institutions awarded 7,481 of these, or 28.7 percent.
- U. T. Brownsville/Texas Southmost College was second in the state in increased numbers of undergraduate awards to Hispanic students between 2000 and 2003, and four other U. T. institutions were in the top 25 with increased numbers of undergraduate awards to Hispanic students: U. T. Arlington, U. T. El Paso, U. T. Pan American, and U. T. San Antonio.
- However, the number of degrees awarded to Hispanic students remained constant or decreased between 2000 and 2003 at U. T. Tyler, U. T. Southwestern Medical Center, and U. T. Medical Branch-Galveston.

U. T. Hispanic-Serving Institutions

- The presence of Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs) in a university system is another indicator of its contributions to promoting access to students from diverse backgrounds.
- HSIs are defined as institutions that have at least 25 percent Hispanic full-time equivalent enrollment, among whom at least 50 percent are low-income.
- The U. T. System includes six Hispanic-Serving Institutions: Brownsville/Texas Southmost College, El Paso, Pan American, Permian Basin, San Antonio, and the Health Science Center-San Antonio.
- Among public, four-year systems in the country, only the California State University System includes this number of HSIs. The CSU System includes nine HSIs (of 24 total universities), the Texas A&M University System includes three HSIs (of 10 total universities), and the City University of New York has four (of 11). The Texas State University System, the University of Houston System, and the New Mexico State University System each have one HSI.

Student Access and Success

U. T. System Academic Institutions

U. T. System Health-Related Institutions

I. Student Access and Success: U. T. Academic Institutions

Undergraduate Participation and Success

Table I-6
Enrollment of First-Time, Full-Time Degree-Seeking Undergraduates*
U. T. Academic Institutions

	Fall	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	% increase Fall 98-02
Arlington		1,216	1,389	1,586	1,833	2,114	73.8%
Austin		6,596	6,921	7,558	7,197	7,832	18.7
Brownsville/TSC**		0	0	22	120	86	NA
Dallas		491	601	801	984	905	84.3
El Paso		1,639	1,662	2,018	2,156	2,310	40.9
Pan American		1,686	1,692	1,771	1,945	2,082	23.5
Permian Basin		112	97	144	165	218	94.6
San Antonio		1,896	1,670	1,729	1,911	3,002	58.3
Tyler		99	191	175	243	293	196.0
Total		13,735	14,223	15,804	16,554	18,842	37.2%

* Includes students who began in summer of the given year

**Brownsville's counts are low because most students enroll through Texas Southmost College.

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

- The number of first-time, full-time degree-seeking undergraduates attending U. T. System academic institutions has increased over the past five years — rising 37.2 percent from fall 1998. The number rose 196 percent at Tyler due to downward expansion at that institution to enroll freshmen and sophomores. U. T. Brownsville/Texas Southmost College's count reflects the fact that most UTB/TSC students initially enroll through Texas Southmost College.
- The headcount reported here includes those graduating from high school and enrolling in the summer semester.
- According to the latest statistics from the National Center for Education Statistics, women account for 53 percent of the first-time, full-time enrollment at degree granting institutions. As of fall 2002, five U. T. academic institutions had female undergraduate populations at or above this average.

Table I-7
First Time, Full-Time Degree-Seeking Undergraduates
Percent Female at U. T. Academic Institutions

	Fall	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Arlington		45.8%	50.8%	50.3%	49.6%	50.5%
Austin		51.3	50.7	51.0	52.0	52.4
Brownsville/TSC*				59.1	66.7	58.1
Dallas		43.4	40.1	37.8	40.9	44.6
El Paso		51.7	52.6	51.8	53.6	52.3
Pan American		55.3	58.0	56.7	57.8	54.7
Permian Basin		61.6	67.0	59.7	63.0	57.8
San Antonio		53.2	52.9	51.8	51.1	54.0
Tyler		55.6	66.5	65.1	56.8	56.3
System		52.0%	52.0%	51.0%	52.0%	52.5%

* Data available for UTB students only.

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Table I-8

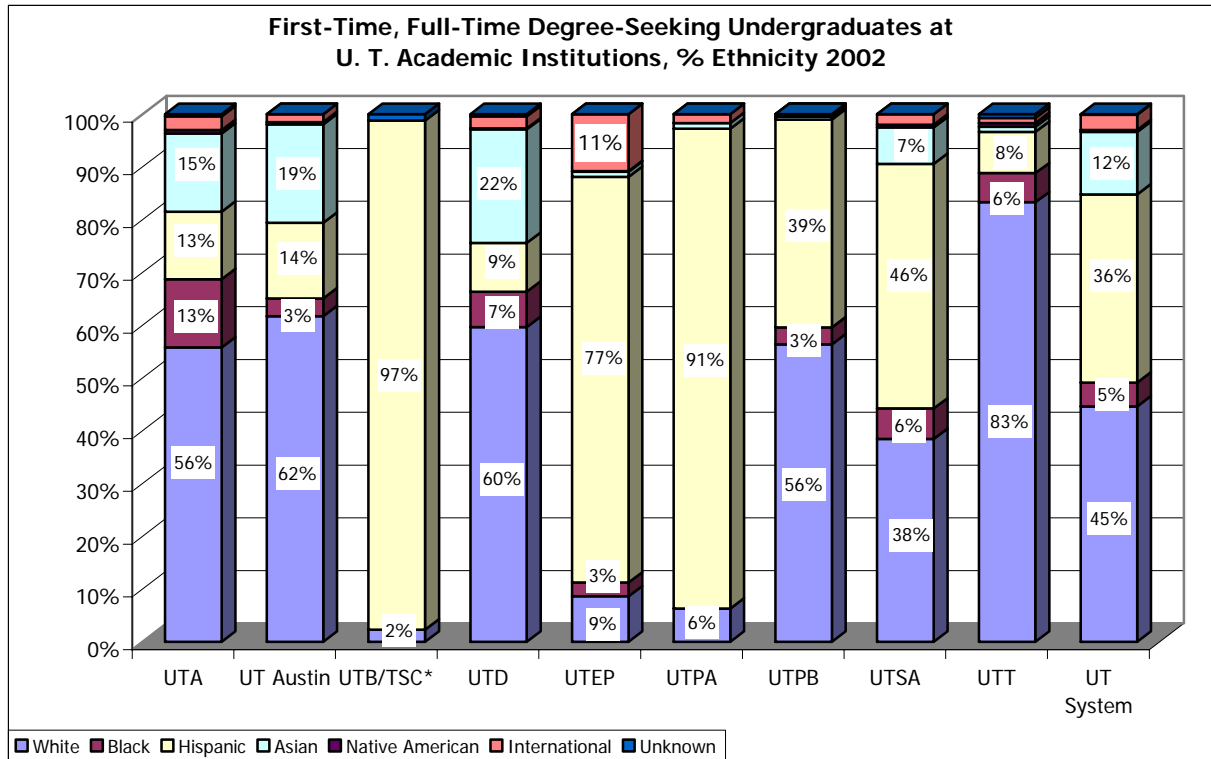
**First-Time, Full-Time Degree-Seeking Undergraduates, by Percent Ethnicity
U. T. Academic Institutions**

	Fall	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Native American	Inter-national	Unknown	
Arlington	1998	58.6%	13.3%	12.7%	11.8%	1.4%	2.3%	--	
	2002	55.8	12.9	12.8	14.8	0.7	2.6	0.4	
Austin	1998	65.3	3.0	13.1	16.9	0.5	1.2	--	
	2002	61.7	3.4	14.3	18.7	0.4	1.5	--	
Brownsville/TSC*	1998			* Includes only students matriculating at U.T. Brownsville					
	2002	2.3	--	96.5	--	--	--	1.2	
Dallas	1998	62.5	3.5	10.6	20.6	1.0	1.8	--	
	2002	59.6	6.7	9.2	21.5	0.2	2.3	0.4	
El Paso	1998	9.6	2.4	74.4	1.0	0.3	12.2	--	
	2002	8.6	2.6	76.9	1.0	0.1	10.8	--	
Pan American	1998	14.4	0.9	81.7	1.4	0.2	1.4	--	
	2002	6.3	--	91.0	1.1	--	1.7	--	
Permian Basin	1998	48.2	6.3	45.5	--	--	--	--	
	2002	56.4	3.2	39.4	0.5	0.5	--	--	
San Antonio	1998	41.7	6.0	47.5	3.5	0.3	0.9	--	
	2002	38.4	5.8	46.4	6.9	0.5	2.0	--	
Tyler	1998	86.9	7.1	5.1	1.0	--	--	--	
	2002	83.3	5.5	7.8	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.7	
System	1998	48.5%	4.1%	33.7%	10.7%	0.5%	2.6%	0.0%	
	2002	44.6%	4.5%	35.7%	11.8%	0.4%	2.9%	0.1%	

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

- At U. T. Arlington, U. T. Austin, U. T. Dallas, U. T. El Paso, U. T. Pan American, U. T. San Antonio, and U. T. Tyler, the proportion of non-White first-time, full-time degree-seeking undergraduates has increased between fall 1998 and fall 2002.
- Hispanic students comprise nearly 36 percent of all first-time, full-time, degree-seeking undergraduates at U. T. academic institutions. This is close to the overall proportion – 40 percent – of college-age Hispanics in Texas.
- This trend provides a counter to the statewide analysis made by the *San Antonio Express-News*, that “Hispanics’ college enrollment lags behind in Texas” (Nov. 27, 2004).

Figure I-3



* Data available for UTB students only

Ethnic composition of first-time, full-time undergraduates compared with composition of high school graduates in state

Table I-9

Texas High School Graduates by Ethnicity 2002-2003 Academic Year		
	# h.s. graduates	% by ethnicity
White	116,817	49.1%
Black	31,801	13.4
Hispanic	80,776	33.9
Native American	670	0.3
Asian-Pacific Islander	8,045	3.4
Total	238,109	

Source: Texas Education Agency

- The ethnic composition of the Texas high school graduating class of 2002-03 indicates an almost even split between Whites and non-Whites. (There is no category for international students.)
- Hispanic students comprised nearly one-third of the 2003 high school graduating class.
- It is noteworthy that overall the U. T. System enrolled proportionately fewer first-time White undergraduates than the proportion in the 2003 high school graduating class.
- The proportion of U. T. System first-time Hispanic students – 35.7 percent – was slightly higher than the proportion in the 2003 high school graduating class.

- By contrast, the overall proportion of first-time, full-time, degree-seeking Black students was lower than the proportion of Black high school graduates in 2003.
- Furthermore, at U. T. Brownsville/Texas Southmost College, U. T. El Paso, U. T. Pan American, and U. T. San Antonio, non-Whites are the significant majority of the population—reflecting the general population of the counties that supply students to those respective universities.

Contextual Measure: Student Preparation

Table I-10
Average ACT/SAT Scores of First-Time, Full-Time Degree-Seeking Undergraduates – U. T. Academic Institutions

		Fall 99	Fall 00*	Fall 01	Fall 02	Fall 03
		Average Scores				
Arlington	ACT	22	22	21	21	22
	SAT	1053	1048	1051	1046	1067
Austin	ACT	25	25	25	26	26
	SAT	1207	1211	1217	1222	1230
Dallas**	ACT	25	25	25	25	25
	SAT	1205	1189	1179	1209	1225
El Paso	ACT	19	19	19	18	18
	SAT	909	905	927	902	920
Pan American	ACT	18	18	18	18	18
	SAT	930	920	926	914	928
Permian Basin	ACT	21	21	21	20	21
	SAT	1026	954	987	993	993
San Antonio	ACT	20	20	20	20	21
	SAT	990	985	993	985	986
Tyler	ACT	26	24	23	22	23
	SAT	1153	1096	1089	1071	1042

*In fall 2000, the Gateway Program which admits provisional students was moved from summer to fall; since then the SAT/ACT scores of these provisional students were averaged into the fall cohort.

**ACT averages are based on much smaller numbers of students than SAT averages.

Source: U. T. System Academic Institutions

- Average SAT and ACT scores provide a perspective on student preparation for college, for the subsection of students submitting scores.
- Some institutions include these scores in the matrix of data they use to benchmark their performance against peer institutions (see Institutional Profiles Section V). While institutions may seek increases in average scores, other issues related to access and preparation weigh in admission decisions.
- For those students submitting test scores, over the past five academic years, average scores have increased at U. T. Arlington, U. T. Austin, U. T. Dallas, and U. T. El Paso. Average scores have held level or declined slightly at U. T. Pan American, U. T. Permian Basin, U. T. San Antonio, and U. T. Tyler.
- Research shows that test scores in combination with high school rank are better predictors of college performance than either factor alone.

- In fall 2003, average SAT scores increased over averages in fall 2002 at six institutions: U. T. Arlington, U. T. Austin, U. T. Dallas, U. T. El Paso, U. T. Pan American, and U. T. San Antonio.
- Average ACT scores increased slightly from fall 2002 to fall 2003 at U. T. Arlington, U. T. Permian Basin, U. T. San Antonio, and U. T. Tyler.

Contextual Measure: Student Preparation

Table I-11

Number of Top 10 Percent High School Graduates Who Applied, Were Admitted, and Enrolled at U. T. Academic Institutions

	Fall	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Arlington		271	323	326	349	405
Austin		2,903	3,319	3,404	3,878	4,219
Brownsville/TSC		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dallas		164	132	239	268	316
El Paso		224	228	274	290	303
Pan American		0	0	69	38	41
Permian Basin		26	25	35	43	53
San Antonio		264	215	182	342	423
Tyler		77	63	72	54	68

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

- These data show the numbers of first-time degree-seeking undergraduates who graduated in the top 10 percent of their Texas high school class and who applied, were admitted, and enrolled at a U. T. System academic institution.
- From fall 1999 to fall 2003, the numbers have increased at every U. T. academic institution except U. T. Brownsville/Texas Southmost College and U. T. Tyler (which had a legislatively-imposed enrollment cap for freshmen until 2002).
- However, the proportion has declined, with fast overall enrollment growth, at U. T. Arlington, U. T. Dallas, U. T. Pan American, U. T. Permian Basin, and U. T. San Antonio.

Figure I-4

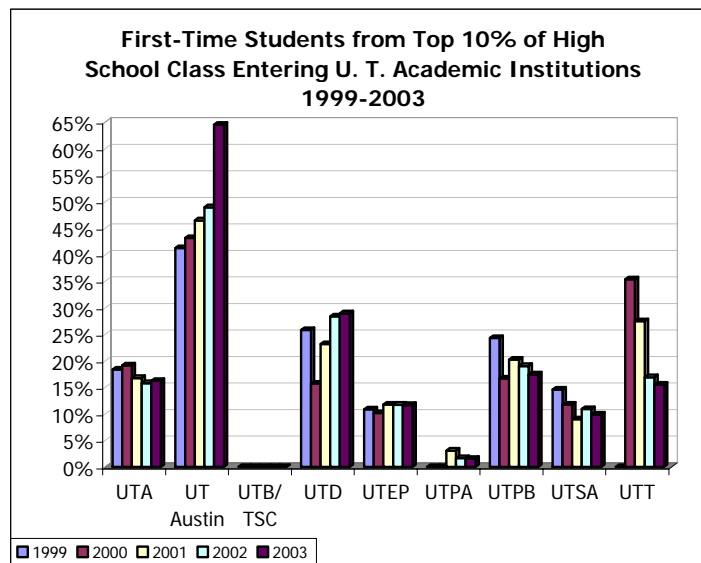


Table I-12

Percent of First-Time Undergraduates at U. T. Academic Institutions Who Were in the Top 10 Percent of Their High School Graduating Class, by Ethnicity

		White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Native American
Arlington	Fall 1999	18.3%	17.4%	18.3%	24.7%	20.0%
	2000	18.2	15.8	20.7	29.4	0.0
	2001	16.9	16.7	20.3	17.1	10.5
	2002	13.4	11.6	23.7	25.5	11.1
	2003	13.6	15.6	21.5	24.5	8.3
Austin	1999	36.5	55.2	52.0	49.7	39.3
	2000	39.9	52.2	57.9	49.4	28.1
	2001	44.0	57.0	55.8	50.7	29.4
	2002	45.2	57.6	60.8	54.5	55.9
	2003	61.5	72.9	78.6	67.1	78.9
Brownsville/TSC	1999	0.0	--	0.0	--	--
	2000	0.0	--	0.0	--	--
	2001	0.0	--	0.0	--	--
	2002	0.0	--	0.0	--	--
	2003	0.0	--	0.0	0.0	--
Dallas	1999	27.6	11.8	34.8	23.6	100.0
	2000	16.0	17.9	20.3	15.3	0.0
	2001	28.9	19.0	15.5	16.6	20.0
	2002	31.1	23.8	38.8	22.1	0.0
	2003	32.1	32.1	31.9	22.4	0.0
El Paso	1999	14.4	3.4	11.9	20.7	25.0
	2000	10.3	0.0	12.2	9.1	0.0
	2001	12.4	6.1	13.9	11.8	0.0
	2002	11.2	3.1	13.5	25.0	0.0
	2003	11.0	6.6	13.5	15.0	0.0
Pan American	1999	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2001	1.6	0.0	3.3	4.0	0.0
	2002	0.7	--	1.8	0.0	--
	2003	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	--
Permian Basin	1999	26.9	0.0	21.1	--	0.0
	2000	21.4	0.0	13.7	0.0	0.0
	2001	21.5	20.0	19.2	0.0	--
	2002	20.2	0.0	19.3	0.0	0.0
	2003	23.2	6.3	12.4	0.0	25.0
San Antonio	1999	9.5	10.5	19.6	15.8	16.7
	2000	8.4	8.1	15.6	10.0	16.7
	2001	6.5	8.8	12.1	5.3	0.0
	2002	7.8	7.5	15.1	6.0	6.7
	2003	8.1	6.9	12.6	9.7	3.4
Tyler	1999	79.3	100.0	50.0	100.0	100.0
	2000	34.4	66.7	20.0	50.0	25.0
	2001	30.1	21.4	18.8	0.0	0.0
	2002	17.2	23.5	13.0	0.0	50.0
	2003	16.1	12.5	17.4	20.0	0.0

A "--" indicates that no students in that group were enrolled.

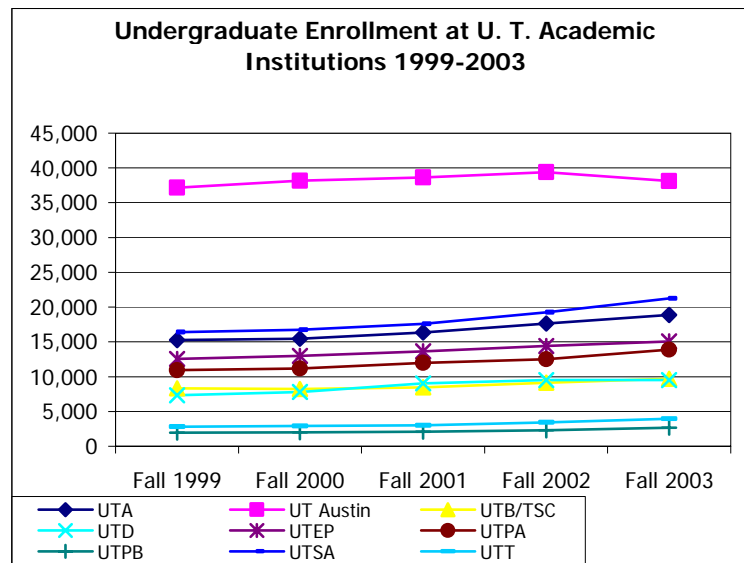
Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Table I-13
Total Fall Undergraduate Headcount -- U. T. Academic Institutions

	Fall 1999	Fall 2000	Fall 2001	Fall 2002	Fall 2003
Arlington	15,266	15,449	16,330	17,649	18,867
Austin	37,159	38,162	38,609	39,391	38,112
Brownsville/TSC	8,302	8,244	8,470	9,131	9,699
Dallas	7,331	7,807	9,009	9,482	9,523
El Paso	12,533	12,955	13,642	14,384	15,085
Pan American	10,924	11,186	11,971	12,509	13,870
Permian Basin	1,970	1,979	2,077	2,292	2,638
San Antonio	16,416	16,707	17,599	19,244	21,242
Tyler	2,803	2,892	3,004	3,409	3,922
Academic Institution Total	112,704	115,381	120,711	127,491	132,958

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Figure I-5



- Undergraduate enrollment at U. T. academic institutions has increased significantly between 1999 and 2003.
- The pace of growth has been greatest at U. T. Arlington, U. T. Pan American, U. T. Permian Basin, and U. T. San Antonio. U. T. Austin's enrollments increased to 2002; since then, the campus strategy has been to reduce enrollments.
- Overall enrollment growth reflects both growth in the college-going population and the overall health of the economy.

Gender

Table I-14
Undergraduate Gender Composition: Percent of Females
at U. T. Academic Institutions

	Fall 1999	Fall 2000	Fall 2001	Fall 2002	Fall 2003
Arlington	52.6%	53.3%	48.5%	53.3%	52.5%
Austin	50.4	50.5	50.5	50.5	51.2
Brownsville/TSC	60.6	61.1	61.4	60.7	59.7
Dallas	48.6	48.1	48.2	49.6	48.9
El Paso	53.4	53.9	54.4	54.7	54.2
Pan American	57.2	57.9	58.6	58.3	58.1
Permian Basin	64.8	64.1	66.5	65.5	62.7
San Antonio	54.9	55.5	55.0	55.0	53.9
Tyler	67.0	66.7	65.7	62.8	61.3
System	53.6%	53.9%	54.0%	54.1%	53.8%

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

- The gender composition at U. T. academic institutions has remained generally constant over the last four years.
- Female students represent at least half, and often significantly more than half, of the undergraduate students on all campuses. This parallels national enrollment patterns.
- At U. T. Brownsville/Texas Southmost College, U. T. Permian Basin, and U. T. Tyler, the proportion of female students has declined between 1999 and 2003, but they still outnumbered male students by nearly two to one.
- The proportion of female students has increased slightly from 1999 to 2003 at U. T. Austin, U. T. Dallas, U. T. El Paso, and U. T. Pan American.

Age

Table I-15
Average Undergraduate Age at U. T. Academic Institutions

	Fall 1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Arlington	25	25	24	24	24
Austin	21	21	21	21	21
Brownsville/TSC	28	27	27	27	28
Dallas	26	26	26	25	25
El Paso	24	24	24	23	23
Pan American	23	23	23	23	23
Permian Basin	29	29	28	28	27
San Antonio	25	25	25	24	24
Tyler	29	28	27	27	26

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

- The average undergraduate age has changed little between 1999 and 2003, decreasing slightly at U. T. Arlington, U. T. Dallas, U. T. El Paso, U. T. Permian Basin, U. T. San Antonio, and U. T. Tyler.
- Higher average ages of the undergraduate population at U. T. Brownsville/Texas Southmost College, U. T. Dallas, U. T. Permian Basin, and U. T. Tyler may be affected by the number of stop-outs (time of matriculation to actual degree).

Race and Ethnicity

Figure I-6

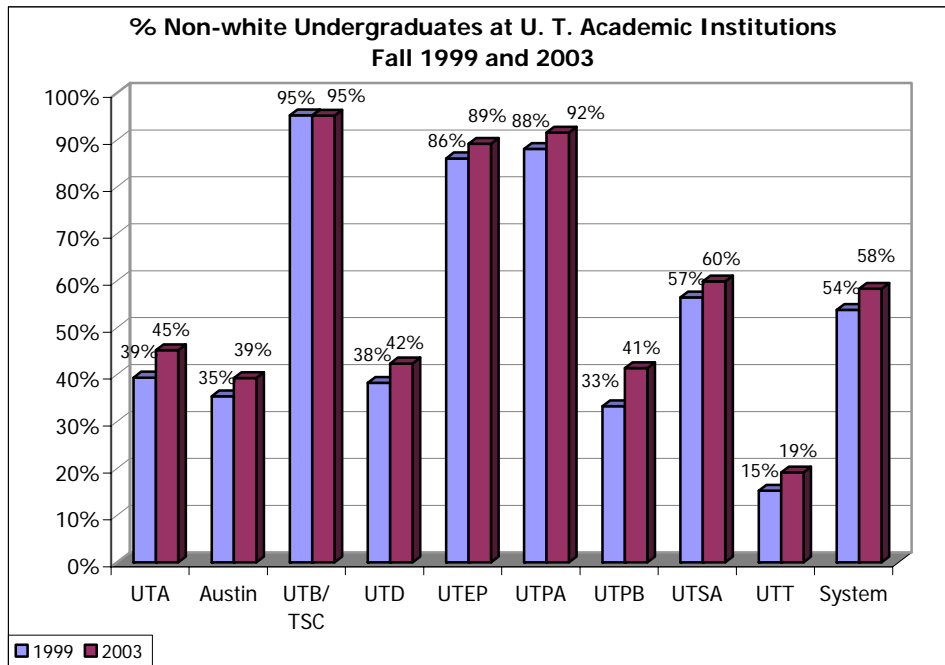
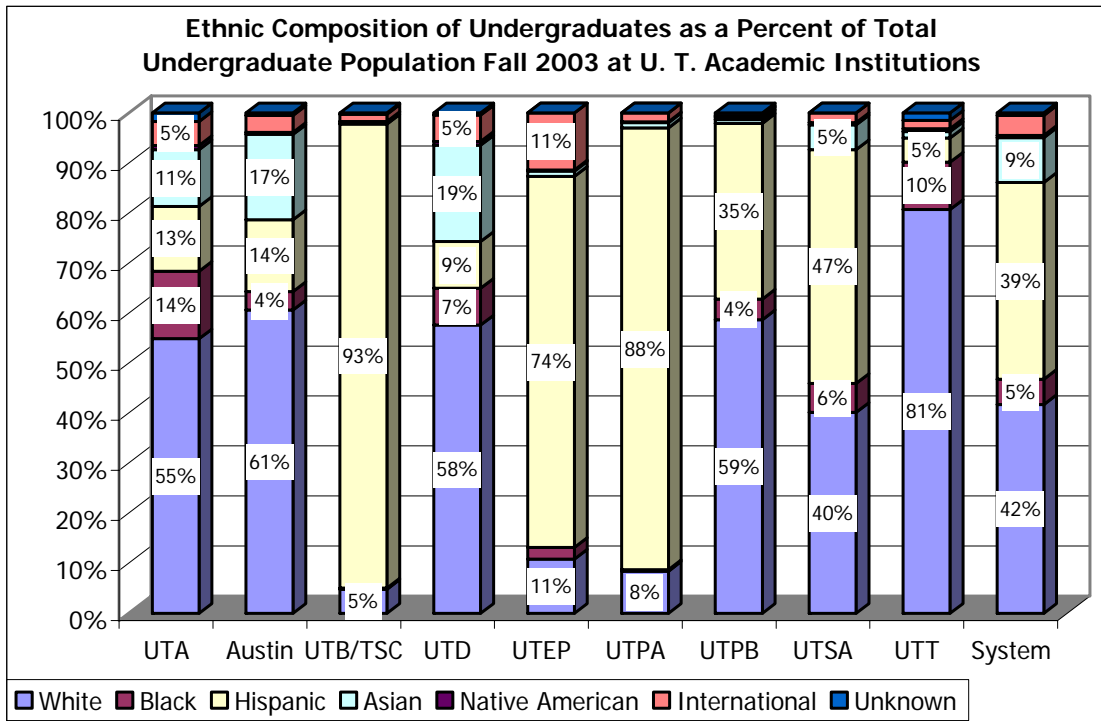


Figure I-7



- Although the numbers of non-White undergraduate students have increased between 1999 and 2003, the proportion of each ethnic population, illustrated here for fall 2003, has not changed significantly.
- Thirty-nine percent of all U. T. academic institution undergraduates enrolled in fall 2003 were Hispanic. This is nearly the proportion – 40 percent – of college-age Hispanics in Texas.
- U. T. Brownsville/Texas Southmost College, U. T. El Paso, and U. T. Pan American serve the largest proportion of Hispanic students; U. T. Permian Basin and U. T. San Antonio also serve large numbers of Hispanic students.
- U. T. Arlington, U. T. Dallas, and U. T. Tyler serve comparatively large proportions of Black students.

Part-time students: Contextual Measure

- Part-time students comprise a significant portion of undergraduate enrollments at all U. T. academic institutions.
- Nationally, 22 percent of undergraduates enrolled in public four-year institutions in 2003 were enrolled part-time according the National Center for Education Statistics.
- At all U. T. academic institutions except U. T. Austin, the overall proportion of part-time students is above the national average but is declining.

Table I-16
Part-time Undergraduates, Percent of Total at U. T. Academic Institutions

	Fall	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Arlington		35.6%	33.3%	31.5%	29.7%	28.5%
Austin		12.4	12.2	11.9	10.6	9.9
Brownsville/TSC		19.9	21.4	21.5	20.7	21.1
Dallas		49.7	46.5	45.3	43.0	36.5
El Paso		29.0	28.4	26.4	25.3	27.0
Pan American		34.8	34.8	34.0	31.2	29.8
Permian Basin		45.2	43.2	41.6	38.0	35.6
San Antonio		34.2	33.6	31.6	30.0	26.6
Tyler		48.2	45.4	39.9	36.8	30.6
Overall Academic Institutions		27.2%	26.5%	25.6%	24.2%	23.1%

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Figure I-8

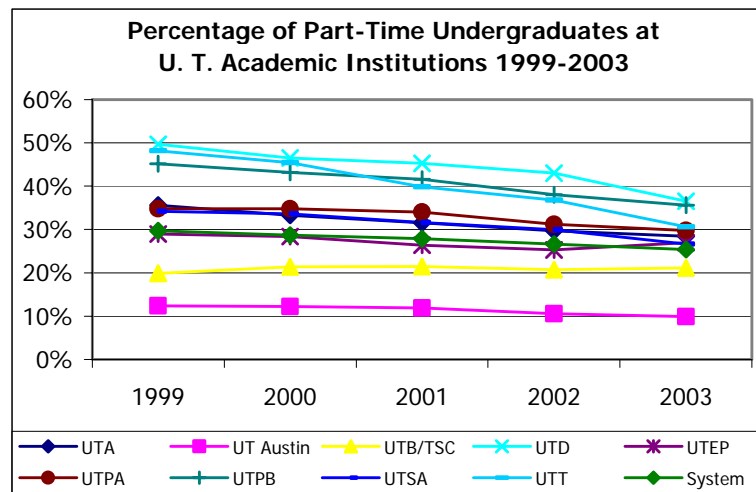


Table I-17

**Part-Time, First-Time Degree-Seeking Undergraduates
Percent of Total -- U. T. Academic Institutions**

	Fall	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Arlington		5.9%	5.6%	5.9%	5.6%	4.3%
Austin		2.2	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.1
Brownsville/TSC *		--	--	33.3	11.8	14.0
Dallas		6.1	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.2
El Paso		11.8	10.3	9.8	7.5	6.4
Pan American		12.1	15.8	15.0	12.9	8.0
Permian Basin		3.4	9.3	4.0	4.6	3.1
San Antonio		6.9	7.8	5.4	5.6	4.4
Tyler		1.0	0.0	1.1	0.8	2.3
Overall Academic Institutions		6.2%	5.9%	5.5%	5.1%	3.7%

* Data available for UTB students only

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

- Comparatively few of the U. T. System's first-time degree-seeking undergraduates start out as part-time students, and the proportion has decreased by nearly 50 percent from fall 1998 to fall 2002.
- The National Center for Education Statistics reported in fall 2003 that 21 percent of the nation's first-time degree-seeking students are enrolled part-time.

Affordability and Undergraduate Student Financial Aid

Overview:

- In fiscal year 2003-04, \$738 million was allocated for 223,534 financial aid awards to U. T. System academic institution students (some students received more than one award, including grants, loans, and work study). (See Table I-20).
- Thirty-five percent of undergraduate students received some form of need-based aid. Forty-five percent received some amount of need-based, merit, or other form of aid.
- Of the scholarships and aid, federal grants made up 45 percent, an increase of two percentage points from last year; institutional funds increased to 30 percent, from 27 percent last year; state funds provided another 16 percent, down from 19 percent in 2002-03; and 9 percent came from private sources, down from 11 percent in 2002-03.
- By dollar amount, loans comprised 56 percent of total awards, up from 53 percent in 2002-03; grants and scholarships comprised 43 percent, down from 45 percent in 2002-03; and work-study provided one percent of all financial aid, down from two percent in 2002-03.
- Taken together, these sources of financial aid enhance the accessibility of U. T. institutions to students from a wide range of economic backgrounds.

Figure I-9

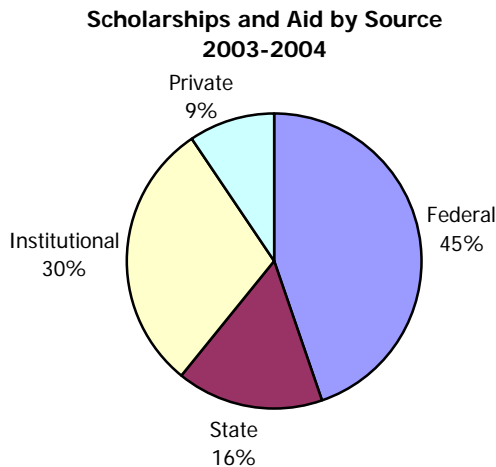


Figure I-10

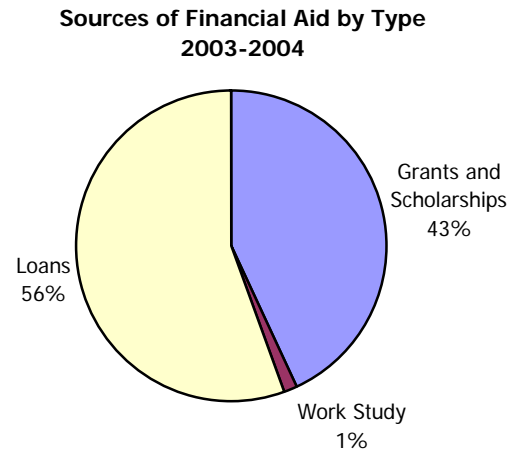


Table I-18

**Non-Loan Financial Aid Awards and Total Tuition and Fees
U. T. Academic Institutions FY 2003-2004**

	Total Non-Loan Financial Aid Awards	Total Tuition and Fee Charges*
Arlington	\$35,861,175	\$79,791,000
Austin	114,112,600	198,228,000
Brownsville/TSC**	22,813,235	4,894,000
Dallas	11,075,384	44,256,000
El Paso	41,066,369	41,983,000
Pan American	48,605,351	24,746,000
Permian Basin	5,174,863	4,167,000
San Antonio	41,649,330	71,223,000
Tyler	7,693,845	8,157,000

* Figures represent net tuition and fee charges which exclude discounts and allowances.

** Tuition and fee charges for Brownsville only; financial aid awards for Brownsville and TSC.

Source: Annual Financial Report, Exhibit B and Academic Institutions

- In FY 2003-2004, financial aid awards averaged just over half the total cost of tuition and fees at all U. T. academic institutions.
- For some institutions, total financial aid awards covered more than total tuition and fees, contributing to other costs of attendance that students incurred.

Table I-19

**Texas Grants Awarded as % of Allocation
U. T. Academic Institutions FY 2003-2004**

	Total Texas Grant Allocation to Institution	Awards as % of Total Allocation
Arlington	\$3,708,576	100.0%
Austin	14,601,000	99.9
Brownsville/TSC	2,210,645	100.0
Dallas	2,007,510	100.0
El Paso	6,003,680	100.0
Pan American	10,476,346	100.0
Permian Basin	505,540	99.1
San Antonio	5,724,220	99.4
Tyler	743,353	92.6

Source: U. T. System Office of Institutional Studies and Policy Analysis

- Texas Grant funds are allocated based on institutional criteria and must be matched to student eligibility.
- Most funds have been fully utilized.

Contextual Measure: Undergraduate Financial Aid Awards and Recipients at U. T. Academic Institutions 2003-04

Table I-20

Source of Funding	Number of Awards	Amount Awarded	Source of Funding	Number of Awards	Amount Awarded
Arlington			Pan American		
Federal	6,176	\$14,484,948	Federal	9,710	\$25,869,752
State	1,293	3,708,576	State	4,736	13,669,613
Institutional	10,902	11,836,470	Institutional	4,704	5,897,687
Private	2,119	4,382,409	Private	737	1,181,022
Work Study	899	1,448,772	Work Study	1,102	1,987,277
Loans	10,622	58,203,021	Loans	4,823	17,860,954
TOTAL	32,011	\$94,064,196	TOTAL	25,812	\$66,466,305
Austin			Permian Basin		
Federal	8,779	\$22,362,927	Federal	1,213	\$3,521,224
State	5,344	15,415,749	State	218	500,764
Institutional	21,897	59,209,336	Institutional	306	323,954
Private	4,980	14,280,600	Private	356	645,892
Work Study	1,667	2,843,994	Work Study	96	183,029
Loans	16,752	139,359,094	Loans	2,828	6,945,997
TOTAL	59,419	\$253,471,700	TOTAL	5,017	\$12,120,860
Brownsville/TSC			San Antonio		
Federal	7,620	\$18,820,704	Federal	10,023	\$22,800,030
State	1,596	2,421,088	State	2,152	5,738,126
Institutional	923	559,567	Institutional	4,273	4,514,016
Private	237	196,042	Private	2,733	7,366,343
Work Study	554	815,835	Work Study	545	1,230,815
Loans	3,792	15,619,825	Loans	15,668	89,526,024
TOTAL	14,722	\$38,433,061	TOTAL	35,394	\$131,175,354
Dallas			Tyler		
Federal	2,305	\$5,500,443	Federal	1,558	\$3,568,162
State	748	2,026,907	State	246	688,036
Institutional	1,813	2,675,841	Institutional	782	722,342
Private	458	502,205	Private	2,086	2,582,559
Work Study	123	369,988	Work Study	116	132,746
Loans	9,295	42,550,215	Loans	1,777	12,211,306
TOTAL	14,742	\$53,625,599	TOTAL	6,565	\$19,905,151
El Paso			GRAND TOTAL		
Federal	9,249	\$23,473,818		223,534	\$737,547,622
State	2,940	6,799,841			
Institutional	7,717	8,751,736			
Private	550	838,130			
Work Study	582	1,202,845			
Loans	8,814	27,219,026			
TOTAL	29,852	\$68,285,396			

Source: U. T. System Office of Institutional Studies and Policy Analysis

Average Net Tuition and Fees

Table I-21

	Tuition and Fees Per SCH ¹	Average Discount Based on Financial Aid	Average Discounted SCH	Average Percent Discount
Arlington	\$177	\$51	\$126	29%
Austin ²	234	69	165	29
Dallas	212	63	149	30
El Paso	155	64	91	41
Pan American	104	42	62	40
Permian Basin	129	63	66	49
San Antonio	176	73	103	41
Tyler	135	46	89	34
Average	\$165	\$59	\$106	36%

¹Includes: Tuition and required fees.

²Tuition and Fees per Student Credit Hour includes tuition, required fees, and course-specific fees.

Note: Excludes U. T. Brownsville/TSC because financial aid data were unavailable.

Source: U. T. System Academic Institutions, Common Data Set

Student Success: Persistence and Graduation Rates

Persistence Rates

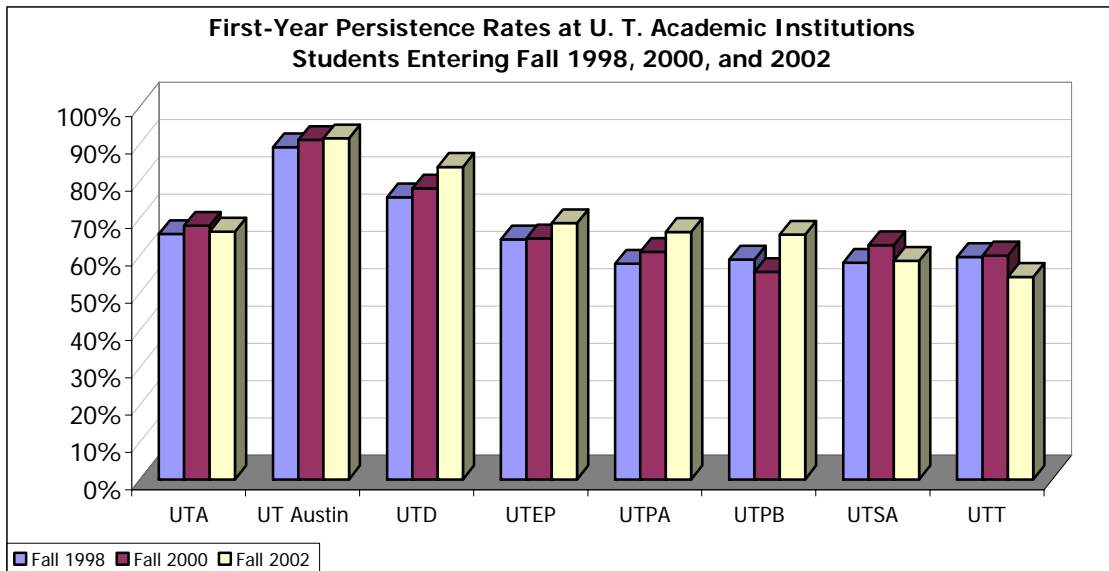
Table I-22

	Year of Matriculation					
	Fall	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Arlington		65.8%	65.9%	68.0%	65.6%	66.4%
Austin		89.0	89.9	91.0	90.5	91.4
Dallas		75.6	77.7	78.0	79.4	83.8
El Paso		64.3	64.3	64.6	64.3	68.7
Pan American		57.8	60.0	61.0	64.4	66.3
Permian Basin		58.9	64.9	55.6	61.2	65.6
San Antonio		58.1	57.8	62.8	60.0	58.6
Tyler		59.6	68.1	60.0	60.5	54.3

Note: Most students at Brownsville/TSC matriculate at TSC, so first-year persistence rates cannot accurately be calculated for the campus.

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Figure I-11



- Persistence rates are going up at most institutions. This is a very positive trend. (Because students at U. T. Brownsville/Texas Southmost College typically start at TSC, accurate graduation rates cannot be calculated. These data issues will be addressed in future studies.)
- Increases are proportionately larger at: U. T. Dallas, U. T. Pan American, and U. T. Permian Basin.
- Except at Dallas and Tyler, females persist in larger proportions than male students.
- The increases hold for minority groups; on a number of campuses, persistence rates of Hispanic and Black students exceed those of White students.

- Improving persistence rates is a high priority for institutions and the U. T. System. It is addressed in many institutional Compacts as well, including investments in advising, freshman seminars, and other programs to improve quality of undergraduate experience. For example, U. T. Permian Basin has greatly expanded its academic support services and financial aid programs over the past five years to increase retention and, ultimately, graduation rates.

Table I-23

		Year of Matriculation					
		Fall	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Arlington	Female		67.7%	67.0%	69.3%	70.0%	67.8%
	Male		64.2	64.8	66.6	61.2	65.0
Austin	Female		90.1	91.0	92.5	91.8	92.0
	Male		87.8	88.7	89.5	89.0	90.7
Dallas	Female		73.2	73.0	80.9	80.3	83.9
	Male		77.3	80.8	76.3	78.7	83.6
El Paso	Female		67.2	68.3	68.0	67.3	70.6
	Male		61.2	59.8	60.9	60.8	66.7
Pan American	Female		62.8	62.3	64.7	65.8	68.6
	Male		51.6	57.0	56.1	62.6	63.6
Permian Basin	Female		59.4	64.6	57.0	63.5	66.7
	Male		58.1	65.6	53.4	57.4	64.1
San Antonio	Female		58.8	63.9	65.1	59.2	59.8
	Male		57.3	50.9	60.2	60.9	57.1
Tyler	Female		67.3	67.7	59.6	60.1	50.9
	Male		50.0	68.8	60.7	61.0	58.6

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Table I-24

**First-Year Persistence Rates of First-Time, Full-Time Degree-Seeking Undergraduates by Ethnicity
U. T. Academic Institutions**

	Year of Matriculation Fall	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Native American	Inter- national ¹	Unknown
Arlington	1998	62.8%	66.7%	66.9%	81.8%	52.9%	57.1%	--
	1999	61.2	68.5	67.2	84.8	33.3	61.4	--
	2000	65.6	71.6	61.8	81.5	75.0	56.1	--
	2001	62.1	73.2	64.8	70.7	55.6	69.8	88.2
	2002	64.2	69.5	69.6	71.2	53.3	62.5	44.4
Austin	1998	88.5	94.4	85.8	93.7	80.6	72.8	100.0
	1999	90.3	91.5	85.0	93.5	85.7	68.8	--
	2000	91.5	92.7	88.5	95.7	81.3	62.6	66.7
	2001	90.5	93.7	87.5	94.2	87.9	69.5	89.5
	2002	91.4	91.7	89.0	94.3	91.2	79.3	--
Dallas	1998	73.6	76.5	69.2	85.2	60.0	77.8	--
	1999	76.1	88.2	48.8	88.2	100.0	76.9	--
	2000	76.1	80.0	73.2	89.4	0.0	48.0	--
	2001	77.1	82.5	71.7	87.5	80.0	80.6	80.0
	2002	81.6	85.2	83.1	89.2	**	90.5	75.0
El Paso	1998	61.4	60.0	68.4	81.3	80.0	41.0	--
	1999	56.7	69.4	67.7	61.1	25.0	48.0	--
	2000	59.9	59.7	67.5	60.0	0.0	52.6	--
	2001	58.2	53.1	68.5	65.6	**	46.4	--
	2002	71.2	60.0	69.3	87.5	**	63.5	--
Pan American	1998	59.7	46.7	57.3	65.2	33.3	70.8	--
	1999	55.9	50.0	60.8	84.6	100.0	50.0	--
	2000	53.7	72.7	62.0	95.0		51.3	--
	2001	59.1	71.4	64.5	76.0	**	65.9	--
	2002	64.9	--	66.5	68.2	--	62.9	--
Permian Basin	1998	55.6	57.1	62.8	--	--	--	--
	1999	67.7		61.8	--	--	--	--
	2000	55.2	40.0	55.7	100.0	100.0	--	--
	2001	59.1	60.0	63.8	66.7	--	--	--
	2002	61.8	71.4	72.1	**	**	--	--
San Antonio	1998	56.9	59.7	59.3	57.6	66.7	44.4	--
	1999	55.7	54.8	59.3	64.9	83.3	51.5	--
	2000	62.9	60.0	63.5	57.4	66.7	56.3	--
	2001	55.9	64.6	62.9	58.7	41.7	69.4	--
	2002	54.1	68.4	60.8	55.1	46.7	81.4	--
Tyler	1998	59.3	71.4	60.0	--	--	--	--
	1999	71.1	66.7	71.4	--	33.3	0.0	--
	2000	58.4	88.9	40.0	100.0	50.0	100.0	--
	2001	60.7	50.0	61.5	80.0	**	66.7	**
	2002	53.3	75.0	60.9	**	**	**	--

¹ Persistence rates for international students are inconsistent because of variability in social security numbers (SSNs). For example, at U. T. Austin, accounting for SSN changes, the first-year persistence rate for international students averages approximately 94%.

² The persistence rate for U. T. Brownsville represents only those who matriculated at U. T. Brownsville, not Texas Southmost College.

** Number of students is too small to report.

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Graduation Rates

- The following tables illustrate trends in the success of students in continuing and completing their baccalaureate education at U. T. academic institutions.
- The four-year graduation rates illustrated here demonstrate that increasing numbers of students at nearly every U. T. academic institution are graduating in four years, but underscore the need to emphasize improvement in this area.
- U. T. academic institutions have in place and are enhancing programs to assist students in completing their studies more quickly. Results of these initiatives should be reflected in trends over the coming years.

Table I-25
Undergraduates Graduating in Four Years or Less from Same U. T. Academic Institution, Total

Enrolled Fall	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Arlington	9.6%	13.2%	12.7%	12.3%	14.5%
Austin	35.6	39.2	36.5	38.9	41.3
Dallas	32.0	30.3	31.7	37.7	29.6
El Paso	2.1	2.9	2.5	3.6	4.5
Pan American	5.3	5.9	6.2	7.8	8.4
Permian Basin	10.0	9.3	15.2	17.0	15.5
San Antonio	5.2	5.5	6.3	6.3	6.1
Tyler*	--	--	--	26.3	49.7

*Tyler did not admit freshmen until Summer/Fall 1998.

Source: *Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board*

- Because students at U. T. Brownsville/Texas Southmost College typically start at TSC, accurate graduation rates cannot be calculated. These data issues will be addressed in future studies.
- By cohort group, the percent of first-time, full-time degree-seeking undergraduates who graduated in five years or less from the same institution shows improvement in the number of students completing undergraduate education.

Table I-26
Undergraduates Graduating in Five Years or Less from the Same U. T. Academic Institution, Total

Enrolled Fall	1995	1996	1997	1998
Arlington	22.4%	29.3%	30.6%	29.5%
Austin	63.2	65.2	63.5	66.9
Dallas	48.3	46.0	51.5	50.9
El Paso	14.4	14.8	14.8	16.0
Pan American	15.3	15.8	17.7	18.0
Permian Basin	20.0	19.5	25.9	26.8
San Antonio	18.7	17.8	18.7	19.6
Tyler*	--	--	--	36.4

*Tyler did not admit freshmen until Summer/Fall 1998.

Source: *Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board*

- Five- and six-year graduation rates are more commonly used to benchmark student success; the trend is modest progress at most U. T. academic institutions.

Table I-27
**Undergraduates Graduating in Six Years or Less
from the Same U. T. Academic Institution, Total**

Enrolled Fall	1995	1996	1997
Arlington	30.6%	36.4%	36.8%
Austin	69.9	71.9	70.1
Dallas	55.2	51.8	56.2
El Paso	25.1	24.4	25.6
Pan American	22.9	24.6	26.2
Permian Basin	24.0	23.2	29.5
San Antonio	26.6	25.5	27.6

Note: Tyler did not admit freshmen until Summer/Fall 1998.

Source: *Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board*

- According to the National Center for Education Statistics, the six-year graduation rate for those receiving a Bachelor's degree is 50.7 percent for those students enrolled in 1995.
- While still low, six-year graduation rates have steadily increased at all U. T. System academic institutions between the 1995 and 1997 matriculation year, for example:
 - Up 6.2 percentage points at U. T. Arlington
 - Up 3.3 percentage points at U. T. Pan American
 - Up 5.5 percentage points at U. T. Permian Basin
- The improvement of six-year graduation rates is a high priority for U. T. System institutions; these upward trends should continue with investment in new and enhanced programs to support student success. For example, U. T. Austin has made improving retention and graduation rates a high priority, setting goals of greater than 50 percent four-year and greater than 75 percent six-year graduation rates.

Figure I-12

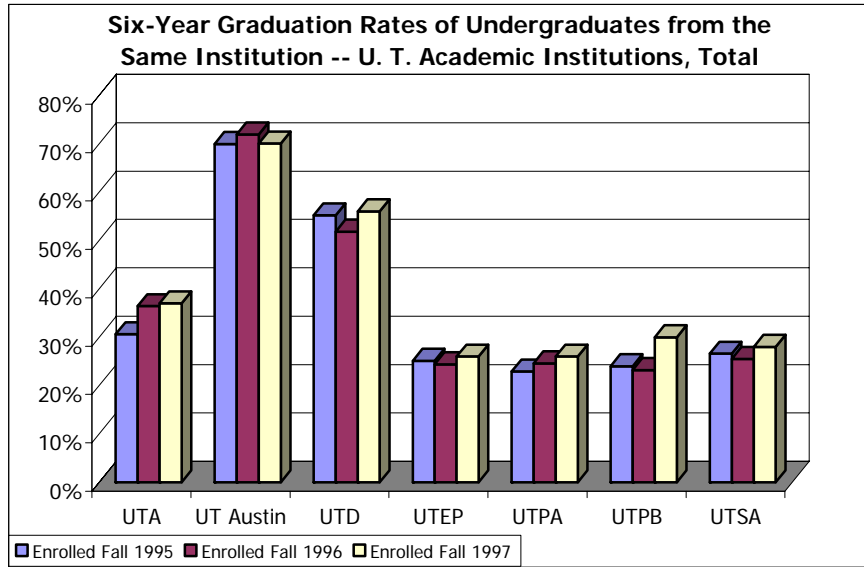
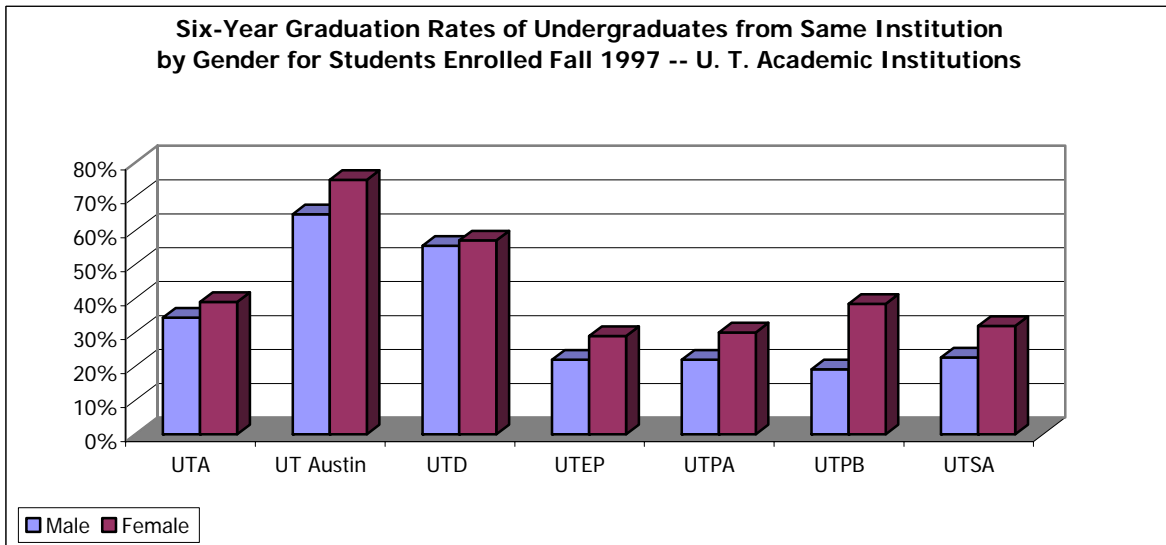


Figure I-13



- Historically, a higher proportion of female students have earned undergraduate degrees at U. T. academic institutions. This parallels the national trend.
- This trend continues for students who matriculated in fall 1997.

Table I-28

Six-Year Graduation Rate from Same U. T. Academic Institution, by Ethnicity

	Enrolled Fall	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Native American	International
Arlington	1995	26.0%	31.8%	21.4%	52.6%	33.3%	31.2%
	1996	35.4	23.9	25.6	57.2	44.4	54.9
	1997	33.3	35.8	27.0	56.8	**	57.2
Austin	1995	72.0	59.6	60.7	75.1	66.7	60.8
	1996	73.7	54.4	62.6	78.5	57.1	65.6
	1997	71.3	63.5	63.2	73.1	63.6	52.4
Dallas	1995	52.3	33.3	50.0	69.2	**	66.6
	1996	48.0	33.4	53.3	65.9	**	63.7
	1997	54.3	43.5	41.4	71.9	**	37.5
El Paso	1995	23.1	21.7	24.3	47.4	50.0	31.2
	1996	23.8	14.2	23.3	14.4	33.3	35.1
	1997	26.5	22.9	24.5	31.6	**	31.1
Pan American	1995	20.6	0.0	23.3	0.0	0.0	**
	1996	25.0	0.0	24.4	37.5	0.0	71.5
	1997	27.4	30.0	25.3	46.7	**	50.0
Permian Basin	1995	26.8	14.3	22.2	**	**	--
	1996	17.8	**	31.9	**	**	**
	1997	28.8	**	32.6	**	**	**
San Antonio	1995	26.6	28.4	25.6	31.2	50.0	33.4
	1996	26.6	26.7	23.5	33.0	**	14.3
	1997	26.9	31.9	27.4	32.9	20.0	22.2

**Number of students too small to report.

Notes:

U. T. Brownsville students begin study at Texas Southmost College, so composite six-year persistence and graduation rates are not meaningful for this institution.

U. T. Tyler did not admit freshmen until Summer/Fall 1998.

Persistence rates for international students are inconsistent because of variability in social security numbers (SSNs). For example, at U. T. Austin, adjusting for changed SSNs, the graduation rate for international students would be 80%.

Source: *Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board*

- As noted earlier, the overall six-year graduation rates have increased substantially at every U. T. academic institution.
- This trend applies to but also varies across ethnic and racial groups.
- Graduation rates among Black students increased at all institutions. At U. T. Pan American and U. T. San Antonio, this rate exceeds that of White students.
- Graduation rates among Hispanic students also increased at all institutions. However, the rates are still lower than rates among White students.

Table I-29

**Four-Year Graduation Rates from U. T. Academic Institutions
of Undergraduate Transfer Students***

Enrolled Fall	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Arlington	45.2%	47.0%	49.6%	51.8%	49.2%
Austin	60.3	57.0	60.7	60.8	63.6
Dallas	52.7	53.1	56.4	54.4	57.2
El Paso	33.8	35.4	35.5	42.3	30.5
Pan American	33.0	35.5	42.6	46.7	50.0
Permian Basin	43.5	39.0	47.5	47.4	51.9
San Antonio	42.1	43.1	45.9	44.5	48.4
Tyler	53.7	59.3	57.2	53.9	67.6

*First-time students transferring with 30 or more semester credits from a community college who received an undergraduate degree within four years of enrolling at a U. T. Institution.

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

- Many transfer students who enter U. T. System academic institutions with 30 credits complete their baccalaureate degrees at least as quickly, if not more quickly, than students entered these institutions as freshmen.
- For these students transferring between fall 1996 and fall 2000, graduation rates have increased at U. T. Arlington, U. T. Austin, U. T. Dallas, U. T. Pan American, U. T. Permian Basin, U. T. San Antonio, and U. T. Tyler.

Composite Graduation and Persistence Rates

Table I-30

Six-Year Composite Graduation and Persistence Rates Students Enrolled at U. T. Academic Institutions						
	Enrolled Fall	Graduating from Same University	Graduating from Another Texas Public Institution	Persisting at Same Institution	Persisting at Another Public Texas Institution	Composite Graduation and Persistence Rate
Arlington	1995	30.6%	7.7%	8.6%	9.8%	56.7%
	1996	36.4	7.2	8.7	9.3	61.6
	1997	36.7	6.6	8.1	10.6	62.0
Austin	1995	69.9	3.7	3.9	4.3	81.8
	1996	71.9	3.2	3.2	3.8	82.1
	1997	70.1	3.8	3.7	4.3	81.8
Dallas	1995	55.2	6.5	4.3	6.9	72.9
	1996	51.8	12.8	5.2	5.8	75.6
	1997	56.2	6.7	5.6	4.3	72.8
El Paso	1995	25.1	3.3	14.1	10.2	52.7
	1996	24.4	2.4	16.0	8.9	51.7
	1997	25.6	2.8	14.5	8.8	51.7
Pan American	1995	22.9	2.0	13.3	12.1	50.3
	1996	24.6	3.8	13.1	11.1	52.6
	1997	26.2	3.4	12.5	11.0	53.0
Permian Basin	1995	24.0	2.0	10.0	7.0	43.0
	1996	23.2	6.5	2.8	15.7	48.2
	1997	29.5	7.1	8.9	11.6	57.1
San Antonio	1995	26.6	9.8	8.4	12.2	57.0
	1996	25.5	9.3	9.1	12.4	56.3
	1997	27.6	7.8	9.4	11.7	56.5

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Figure I-14

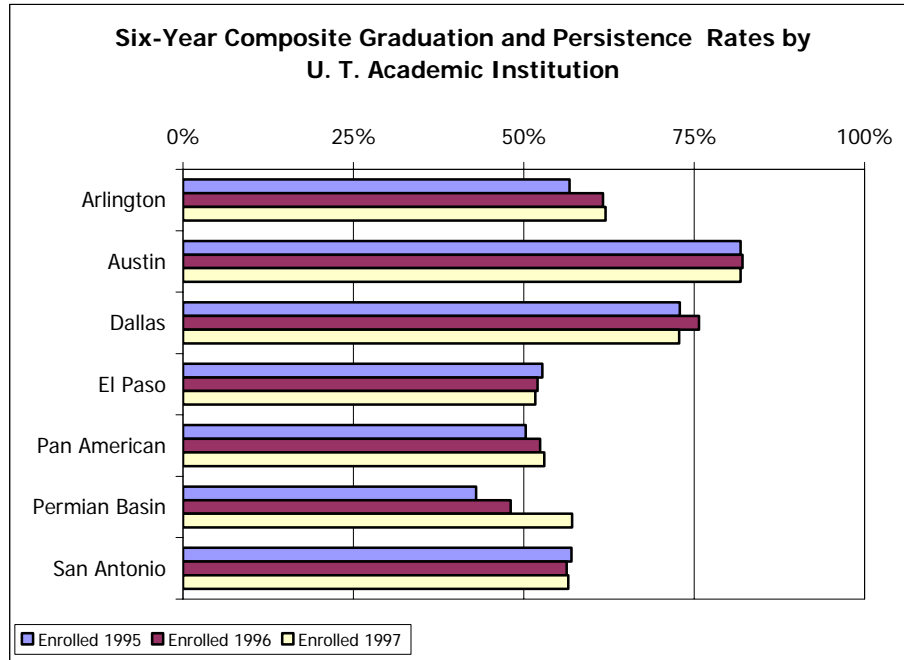


Table I-31

Six-Year Composite Graduation and Persistence Rates by Gender at U. T. Academic Institutions

Enrolled Fall	Male			Female		
	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997
Arlington	53.1%	58.8%	61.0%	60.3%	64.3%	63.1%
Austin	78.2	77.9	77.8	85.7	86.4	85.3
Dallas	67.8	73.8	71.9	79.1	78.3	73.9
El Paso	49.5	45.8	49.6	54.9	57.3	53.3
Pan American	42.9	45.2	46.4	55.6	58.1	59.0
Permian Basin	41.1	48.0	53.8	44.3	48.1	60.1
San Antonio	51.7	49.0	52.6	61.6	63.2	59.7

Note: Tyler did not admit freshmen until Summer/Fall 1998.

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Table I-32
Six-Year Composite Graduation and Persistence Rates by Ethnicity
at U. T. Academic Institutions

	Enrolled Fall	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Native American	Inter- national
Arlington	1995	51.3%	48.1%	53.9%	74.6%	66.6%	50.0%
	1996	62.3	46.4	52.0	79.2	66.6	71.0
	1997	62.5	52.9	55.4	76.0	33.0	57.1
Austin	1995	83.3	73.4	76.6	85.9	83.5	60.8
	1996	83.4	67.5	74.9	88.4	82.2	66.7
	1997	82.1	73.1	77.8	88.0	82.0	57.2
Dallas	1995	72.3	47.7	63.3	83.3	**	77.7
	1996	72.7	61.3	83.3	88.6	**	63.7
	1997	71.4	56.4	65.5	89.0	**	37.5
El Paso	1995	47.7	32.6	53.2	58.0	100.0	58.4
	1996	45.5	26.2	53.0	62.0	66.6	54.9
	1997	50.0	39.6	52.6	63.0	50.0	50.0
Pan American	1995	47.4	14.3	50.8	50.0	25.0	**
	1996	56.0	18.2	52.2	75.0	50.0	71.5
	1997	54.8	70.0	52.4	73.0	**	57.1
Permian Basin	1995	48.2	42.9	36.1	**	**	0.0
	1996	50.0	**	51.1	**	**	**
	1997	51.5	**	67.5	**	**	**
San Antonio	1995	56.0	53.4	58.2	63.7	50.0	41.7
	1996	57.5	49.2	55.8	60.3	**	21.4
	1997	55.3	62.7	56.6	64.0	40.0	22.2

**Number of students too small to report.

Notes:

U. T. Brownsville students begin study at Texas Southmost College, so composite six-year persistence and graduation rates are not meaningful for this institution.

U. T. Tyler did not admit freshmen until Summer/Fall 1998.

Persistence rates for international students are inconsistent because of variability in social security numbers (SSNs).

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

- For classes matriculating in 1995, 1996, and 1997, the composite persistence and graduation rate varied among ethnic and racial groups but, overall, has increased at most U. T. academic institutions.
- This rate increased among White students at U. T. Arlington, U. T. El Paso, U. T. Pan American, and U. T. Permian Basin; it decreased at U. T. Austin, U. T. Dallas, and U. T. San Antonio.
- Among Black students, the rate increased or held steady at all U. T. academic institutions. This is significant progress, although the overall rate among Black students remains lower than for White students, except at U. T. Pan American and U. T. San Antonio.
- For Hispanic students, the rate increased at all institutions except U. T. San Antonio. The rate was higher for Hispanic students than for White students at U. T. El Paso, U. T. Permian Basin, and U. T. San Antonio.

Undergraduate Degrees

Table I-33

Baccalaureate Degrees Awarded by U. T. Academic Institutions						
	AY	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03
Arlington		2,892	2,813	2,798	2,892	3,150
Austin		7,932	7,803	7,624	8,005	8,463
Brownsville/TSC*		494	475	543	618	613
Dallas		1,217	1,303	1,386	1,537	1,605
El Paso		1,740	1,695	1,651	1,692	1,798
Pan American		1,330	1,340	1,431	1,597	1,634
Permian Basin		342	334	329	417	345
San Antonio		2,212	2,487	2,590	2,637	2,873
Tyler		737	731	702	684	619
Total Academic Institutions		18,896	18,981	19,054	20,079	21,100

*TSC awards associate degrees, not included in the totals above. Over the past five years, numbers awarded have been:

AY	98-99	429
	99-00	434
	00-01	459
	01-02	443
	02-03	642

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

- Statewide, U. T. System produces approximately one-third of the baccalaureate degrees conferred each year in Texas.
- The number of degrees awarded has increased between 1999 and 2003 at U. T. academic institutions except U. T. Tyler (where degrees awarded are expected to top 700 again in 2003-2004). However, the number has not increased as rapidly as enrollments.
- As student retention and graduation rates increase, the number of degrees may be expected to increase as well.

Student Diversity

Table I-34

Undergraduate Degrees Conferred by Percent Female at U. T. Academic Institutions						
	AY	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03
Arlington		57%	56%	58%	58%	57%
Austin		53	53	53	54	52
Brownsville/TSC		64	68	68	68	69
Dallas		56	56	52	51	55
El Paso		59	61	60	59	63
Pan American		65	61	62	64	65
Permian Basin		72	67	68	66	70
San Antonio		57	57	57	58	58
Tyler		70	70	70	70	67
Academic Institution Average		57%	57%	57%	57%	57%

- Between 1999 and 2003, a significant majority of the degrees awarded by the academic institutions were conferred to women.

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Table I-35

Baccalaureate Degree Recipients by Percent Ethnic Composition at U. T. Academic Institutions

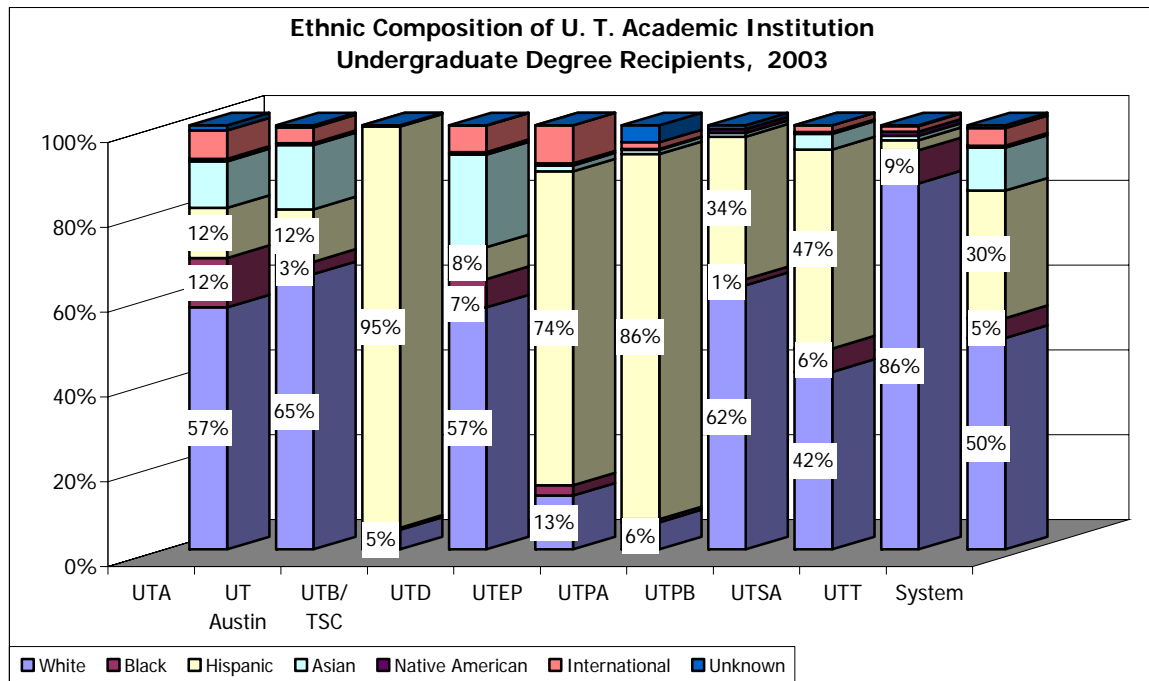
		White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Native American	Inter-national	Unknown
Arlington	AY 98-99	65.7%	8.5%	9.3%	12.6%	0.7%	3.3%	
	02-03	57.1	11.7	11.8	11.0	0.6	6.7	1.2
Austin	98-99	67.1	3.6	13.8	11.5	0.5	3.4	--
	02-03	64.9	2.9	12.4	15.1	0.5	3.7	0.5
Brownsville/TSC	98-99	9.1	0.4	88.1	0.2	2.0	0.2	--
	02-03	4.6	0.5	94.6	--	--	0.3	--
Dallas	98-99	64.7	4.4	6.7	19.1	0.5	4.6	--
	02-03	57.1	6.7	7.5	21.9	0.6	6.2	0.1
El Paso	98-99	16.9	2.2	71.7	1.5	0.4	7.4	--
	02-03	12.7	2.4	74.1	1.4	0.5	9.0	--
Pan American	98-99	7.5	0.7	89.8	0.3	0.1	1.5	0.2
	02-03	6.4	0.7	86.2	1.0	0.2	1.6	4.0
Permian Basin	98-99	73.4	2.9	21.9	1.2	0.3	0.3	--
	02-03	62.3	1.4	33.6	0.9	0.9	--	0.9
San Antonio	98-99	48.4	4.2	42.0	3.6	0.5	1.4	--
	02-03	41.9	5.5	47.0	3.7	0.4	1.6	--
Tyler	98-99	88.6	5.2	3.0	1.5	1.1	0.7	--
	02-03	86.4	7.8	2.4	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.2
Overall Academic Institutions								
	98-99	55.2%	4.1%	28.3%	8.7%	0.5%	3.2%	0.0%
	02-03	49.9%	4.7%	30.1%	10.1%	0.5%	4.1%	0.7%

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

- The proportion of baccalaureate degrees awarded to Black students increased between 1999 and 2003 at U. T. Arlington, U. T. Brownsville/Texas Southmost College, U. T. Dallas, U. T. El Paso, U. T. San Antonio, and U. T. Tyler.
- The proportion of baccalaureate degrees awarded to Hispanic students increased over this period at U. T. Arlington, U. T. Brownsville/Texas Southmost College, U. T. Dallas, U. T. El Paso, U. T. Permian Basin, and U. T. San Antonio.
- Although it is small compared with other groups of students, the proportion of international students receiving degrees doubled at U. T. Arlington and U. T. Tyler between 1999 and 2003, and increased by nearly 2 percentage points at U. T. Dallas and U. T. El Paso.
- Nationally, U. T. System institutions continue to rank highly in numbers of baccalaureate degrees awarded to Hispanic students.

- During the 2002-03 academic year, the most recent year for which comparable national institutional data are available, the U. T. System schools were at the head of the list of the top 100 institutions nationwide granting the bachelor's degree to Hispanic students (*Black Issues in Higher Education*, June 2004).
 - El Paso – 2nd
 - Pan American – 3rd
 - San Antonio – 4th
 - Austin – 8th
- U. T. institutions ranked highly in conferring baccalaureate degrees to Hispanic students in specific disciplines:
 - U. T. Austin – biological and biomedical sciences (7); engineering (3); mathematics and statistics (3); physical sciences (2); social sciences (4).
 - U. T. Brownsville/Texas Southmost College – mathematics and statistics (1).
 - U. T. El Paso – business and management (4); engineering (2); health professions (2); mathematics and statistics (5); physical sciences (3).
 - U. T. Pan American – biological and biomedical sciences (2); business and management (10); English language and literature (1); health professions (1); mathematics and statistics (4).
 - U. T. San Antonio – biological and biomedical sciences (1); business and management (2); mathematics and statistics (6); psychology (6). [For more detail on these rankings, see Section V, pp. V-28.]

Figure I-15



Certification/Licensure Exam Pass Rates for High-Priority Professions

Table I-36

Teacher Certification Initial Pass Rates by Ethnicity at U. T. Academic Institutions					
	Ethnicity	2000	2001	2002	2003
Arlington	White	96.1%	96.7%	99.7%	99.8%
	Black	75.5	88.3	98.2	94.9
	Hispanic	93.3	93.8	100.0	97.8
	Other	93.0	87.0	100.0	100.0
	All	93.0	95.1	99.6	99.0
Austin	White	97.6	99.3	100.0	98.8
	Black	96.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Hispanic	91.2	92.5	100.0	96.1
	Other	97.9	87.9	100.0	98.2
	All	96.6	97.3	100.0	98.4
Brownsville/TSC	White	96.8	91.6	100.0	100.0
	Black	--	100.0	--	--
	Hispanic	85.4	79.4	90.7	89.0
	Other	100.0	75.0	94.0	90.0
	All	88.4	81.6	91.7	89.8
Dallas	White	95.4	100.0	99.5	100.0
	Black	83.0	100.0	93.9	100.0
	Hispanic	91.0	71.0	86.0	100.0
	Other	100.0	88.0	100.0	100.0
	All	94.7	98.4	98.5	100.0
El Paso	White	91.1	91.7	94.1	94.0
	Black	80.0	86.4	92.0	88.0
	Hispanic	78.7	76.7	85.0	90.9
	Other	83.0	75.0	78.0	97.7
	All	81.1	79.2	86.6	91.5
Pan American	White	92.9	95.2	95.7	94.0
	Black	100.0	100.0	--	86.0
	Hispanic	80.5	82.4	83.0	82.5
	Other	67.0	82.0	73.0	75.0
	All	81.7	83.8	83.8	83.3
Permian Basin	White	91.4	95.2	96.7	98.2
	Black	57.0	63.0	80.0	94.4
	Hispanic	86.4	81.6	84.8	96.3
	Other	77.0	100.0	--	100.0
	All	89.2	90.1	93.3	97.4
San Antonio	White	98.1	98.4	98.2	94.5
	Black	85.0	95.5	91.7	89.2
	Hispanic	92.0	88.0	96.5	88.1
	Other	100.0	96.4	100.0	93.3
	All	95.7	93.7	97.2	90.9
Tyler	White	94.7	93.3	96.7	97.5
	Black	91.3	72.0	80.0	85.2
	Hispanic	88.0	70.0	58.0	100.0
	Other	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	All	94.2	91.8	94.8	96.9

Source: State Board for Educator Certification

Table I-37**Teacher Certification Initial Pass Rates by Gender at U. T. Academic Institutions
2000-2003**

		2000	2001	2002	2003
Arlington	Male	89.0%	94.7%	100.0%	98.1%
	Female	93.8	95.6	99.5	99.2
Austin	Male	98.1	93.4	100.0	97.6
	Female	96.3	98.5	100.0	98.6
Brownsville/TSC	Male	86.5	81.2	93.1	84.0
	Female	89.4	81.4	91.1	90.7
Dallas	Male	95.6	98.4	100.0	100.0
	Female	94.2	98.4	97.9	100.0
El Paso	Male	79.2	71.8	83.4	90.3
	Female	81.7	81.1	87.4	91.7
Pan American	Male	76.8	78.4	81.6	77.7
	Female	83.1	85.7	84.2	85.1
Permian Basin	Male	83.7	90.3	87.8	97.1
	Female	90.8	90.0	94.2	97.4
San Antonio	Male	93.6	89.1	96.5	88.0
	Female	96.2	94.7	97.4	91.6
Tyler	Male	93.8	85.4	94.9	94.6
	Female	94.2	93.2	94.7	97.7

Source: State Board for Educator Certification

- There is comparatively little difference in pass rates among male and female teaching certification candidates who attended most U. T. academic institutions.
- The exceptions are those students who attended U. T. Brownsville/TSC, U. T. El Paso, U. T. Pan American, and U. T. San Antonio, where the pass rate among females is more than five percentage points higher than the rate among males.

Licensure Exam Pass Rates for Nursing, Engineering, and Accounting

Table I-38

Licensure Exam Initial Pass Rates for Nursing, Engineering, and Accounting Baccalaureate Graduates at U. T. Academic Institutions ¹		98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03
Nursing	Arlington	81.6%	85.6%	85.6%	86.7%	83.0%
	Austin	91.8	90.9	96.0	87.0	89.4
	El Paso	87.7	85.2	94.7	95.8	87.1
	Pan American	74.0	91.8	84.1	88.6	93.4
	Tyler	98.5	95.3	83.0	85.0	93.0
Engineering	Arlington	68.7	79.0	78.0	75.0	71.0
	Austin	91.5	88.5	93.8	91.9	85.8
	El Paso	69.6	82.4	69.8	81.8	83.3
	San Antonio	58.6	55.2	78.8	77.4	77.9
	Tyler	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Accounting ²	Arlington		58.2	28.3	46.4	52.9
	Austin		74.7	70.1	73.0	61.4
	Brownsville		10.0	40.0	25.0	**
	Dallas		39.4	44.4	35.3	53.3
	El Paso		32.1	35.7	40.7	47.1
	Pan American		5.9	10.0	37.5	0.0
	Permian Basin		25.0	33.3	0.0	**
	San Antonio		15.2	40.0	42.4	27.9
Tyler		36.4	22.2	53.3	58.3	

¹Pass rates used in this report represent results from first-time test takers within a given fiscal year.

²The Board of Public Accountancy reports pass rates by part of exam. The rates displayed here are for test-takers passing two, three, or four parts of the exam.

** The number of students is too small to report.

Source: Legislative Budget Board Estimates and Performance Measures Reports; State Board of Public Accountancy

- **Nursing.** Under the Nursing Practice Act, only licensed individuals may practice or offer professional nursing services in the state. In addition to other requirements, individuals must pass the National Council of Licensure Examinations-RN in order to practice in Texas.
- **Engineering.** Under the Texas Engineering Practice Act, only duly licensed persons may legally perform, or offer to perform, engineering services for the public. The terms "engineer" or "professional engineer" can only be used by persons who are currently licensed. These examination pass rates refer only to those students who have passed the Fundamentals of Engineering Exam within one year after graduation; the examination is administered by the National Council of Examiners for Engineering and Surveying. Upon passing the exam, the successful examinee can apply for an Engineer in Training Certificate. Statewide, average pass rates have approached 80 percent over the past few years. In 2002, the statewide average pass rate was 73 percent; all U. T. institutions exceeded this rate.
- **Accounting.** Under the Public Accountancy Practice Act, individuals wishing to perform the duties of a certified public accountant must, in addition to other requirements, pass the Uniform Certified Public Accountant Examination written by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. The statewide averages have run traditionally low: 40.8 in 2000, 38.1 in 2001, and 41.3 in 2002.

Student Assessment of Advising and Teaching

- Student satisfaction is an outcome measure of the educational experience. Legislation passed in 1999 in the 76th session of the Texas Legislature requires that all state agencies and public universities address customer satisfaction.
- To help meet this mandate, U. T. System participates in the National Survey of Student Engagement (NSSE), which provides longitudinal, nationally normed data on a wide range of student experience topics. Administered by the University of Indiana, the NSSE survey assesses the extent to which undergraduates at four-year colleges and universities engage in a variety of educational practices.
- In 2004, all U. T. System academic institutions participated in the NSSE survey.

Table I-39

Academic Advising 2003 U. T. System Academic Institutions				
How would you rate the quality of the academic advising you have received at this university?				
	% responding "Good or Excellent"		# Respondents	
	1 st year Students	Seniors	1 st year Students	Seniors
Arlington	78.5%	66.0%	130	159
Austin	75.2	65.3	315	265
Brownsville/TSC	79.3	58.9	116	107
Dallas	70.1	63.6	97	99
El Paso	71.4	59.2	154	370
Pan American	79.8	69.7	203	264
Permian Basin	70.3	78.2	74	101
San Antonio	76.3	62.8	198	266
Tyler	73.5	62.8	98	242

Source: NSSE 2004 Survey; U. T. System Office of Academic Affairs

Table I-40

Academic Advising 2004 U. T. System Academic Institutions				
How would you rate the quality of the academic advising you have received at this university?				
	% responding "Good or Excellent"		# Respondents	
	1 st year Students	Seniors	1 st year Students	Seniors
Arlington	67.7%	59.7%	226	303
Austin	82.1	69.3	318	293
Brownsville/TSC	82.6	60.2	69	98
Dallas	76.0	62.1	75	66
El Paso	68.6	63.7	204	375
Pan American	78.8	74.3	198	222
Permian Basin	75.4	83.2	61	101
San Antonio	67.6	59.7	142	176
Tyler	68.6	66.4	137	128

Figure I-16

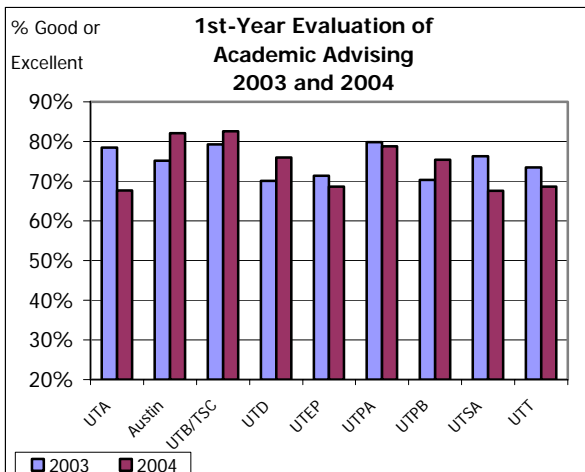
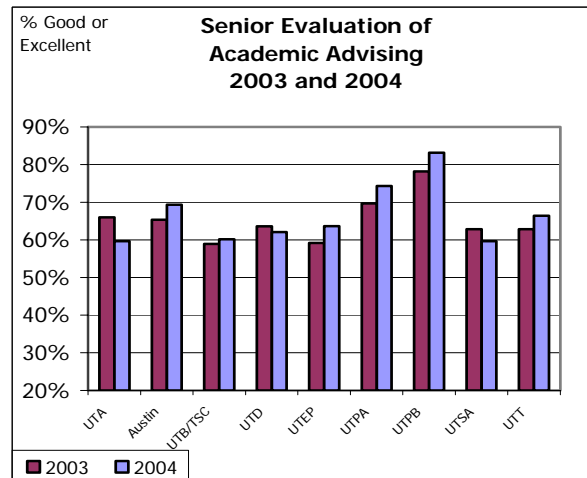


Figure I-17



- Evaluation by first-year students of academic advising as “good” or “excellent” increased from 2003 to 2004 at U. T. Austin, U. T. Brownsville/TSC, U. T. Dallas, and U. T. Permian Basin.
- Over the same period, seniors increasingly evaluated academic advising as “good” or “excellent” at U. T. Austin, U. T. Brownsville/TSC, U. T. El Paso, U. T. Pan American, U. T. Permian Basin, and U. T. Tyler.
- These changes reflect the increasing emphasis on and investments in advising that a number of U. T. System institutions have made. For example, U. T. Permian Basin has increased training for faculty and established an Academic Advising Center, expanding staff and making the service more accessible to students.
- Some institutions conduct additional surveys, for example, U. T. El Paso which administers a New Student Survey, a Graduating Student Survey, and Campus Experience Survey and uses the results to improve programs and services.

Student Experience

Table I-41

Educational Experience 2003 How would you evaluate your entire educational experience at this institution (Excellent, Good, Fair, or Poor)?				
	% responding “Good or Excellent”		# Respondents	
	1 st year Students	Seniors	1 st year Students	Seniors
Arlington	92.3%	87.4%	130	159
Austin	90.5	90.9	315	265
Brownsville/TSC	81.4	82.2	97	107
Dallas	83.6	78.8	116	99
El Paso	84.4	81.1	154	370
Pan American	85.8	86.0	204	264
Permian Basin	85.1	84.2	74	101
San Antonio	80.8	81.0	198	268
Tyler	76.5	77.3	98	242

Table I-42

Educational Experience 2004 How would you evaluate your entire educational experience at this institution (Excellent, Good, Fair, or Poor)?				
	% responding “Good or Excellent”		# Respondents	
	1 st year Students	Seniors	1 st year Students	Seniors
Arlington	81.4%	79.3%	226	304
Austin	90.9	90.4	318	293
Brownsville/TSC	79.7	85.9	69	99
Dallas	78.7	84.8	75	66
El Paso	86.8	82.4	204	375
Pan American	89.9	88.7	198	222
Permian Basin	86.9	88.1	61	101
San Antonio	78.2	81.3	142	176
Tyler	75.9	82.3	137	130

- A large majority of students reported their overall experience as “good” or “excellent” in 2003 and 2004.
- Nationally, in 2002, 2003, and 2004, 87 percent of survey participants reported that their educational experience was “good” or “excellent”.

Figure I-18

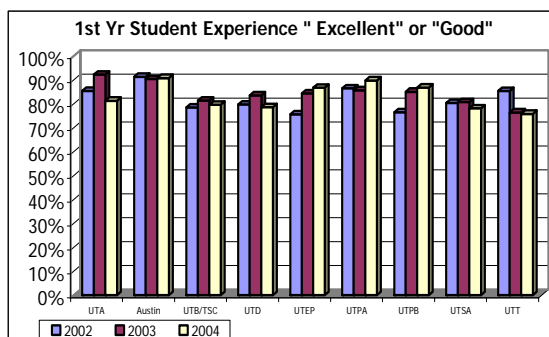
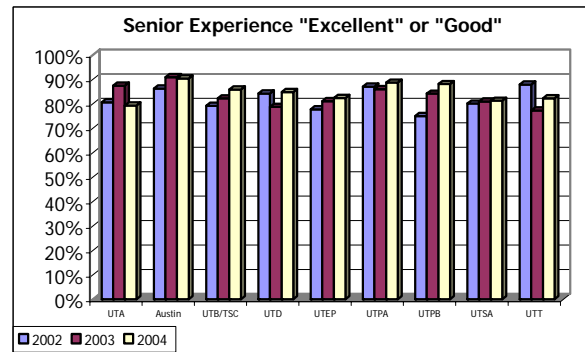


Figure I-19



- Between 2002 and 2004, an increased proportion of first-year students participating in this survey reported being satisfied with their experience at U. T. Austin, U. T. El Paso, and U. T. Pan American.
- Over the same period, the proportion of seniors rating their experience “good” or “excellent” increased at U. T. Austin, U. T. Brownsville/TSC, U. T. Dallas, U. T. Dallas, U. T. El Paso, U. T. Pan American, U. T. Permian Basin, and U. T. San Antonio.

Table I-43

Would You Attend the Same Institution Again? 2003				
If you could start over again, would you go to the same institution you are now attending (Definitely yes, Probably yes, Probably no, Definitely no)?				
	% responding “Definitely or Probably Yes”		# Respondents	
	1 st year Students	Seniors	1 st year Students	Seniors
Arlington	83.1%	77.4%	130	159
Austin	90.8	88.3	315	265
Brownsville/TSC	86.6	84.1	97	107
Dallas	81.9	73.7	116	99
El Paso	83.8	75.1	154	370
Pan American	86.2	82.2	203	264
Permian Basin	81.1	78.2	74	101
San Antonio	75.0	70.9	196	265
Tyler	78.4	71.3	97	240

Table I-44

Would You Attend the Same Institution Again? 2004				
If you could start over again, would you go to the same institution you are now attending (Definitely yes, Probably yes, Probably no, Definitely no)?				
	% responding “Definitely or Probably Yes”		# Respondents	
	1 st year Students	Seniors	1 st year Students	Seniors
Arlington	76.5%	72.5%	226	305
Austin	92.8	88.1	318	293
Brownsville/TSC	82.6	74.7	69	99
Dallas	80.0	81.8	75	66
El Paso	77.5	75.7	204	374
Pan American	82.3	85.6	198	222
Permian Basin	86.7	86.1	60	101
San Antonio	77.5	70.5	142	176
Tyler	70.1	76.2	137	130

- Overall, a large proportion of students at all institutions (ranging around 80 percent) indicate that they would attend the same institution again. This proportion is smaller than the educational experience rating. This parallels the national trend, which averaged 81 percent in 2002, 82 percent in 2003 and 2004.

Figure I-20

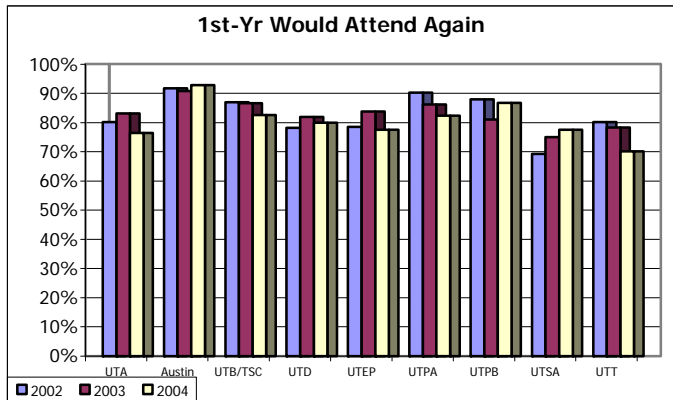
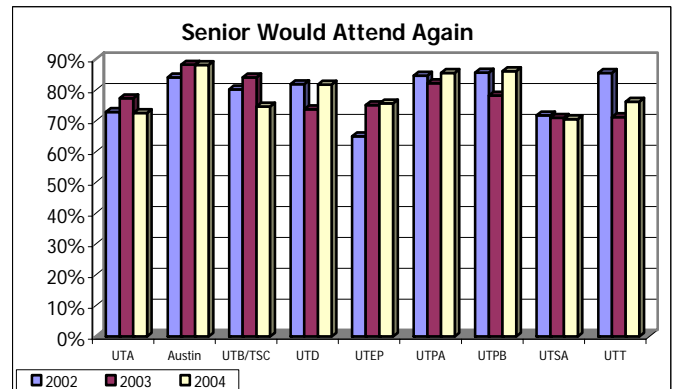


Figure I-21



- Between 2002 and 2004, the percentage of first-year students indicating that they would attend the same institution again increased at U. T. Austin, U. T. Dallas, and U. T. San Antonio. It dropped at U. T. Pan American in 2003, but increased in 2004.
- Over the same period, seniors increasingly said they would attend the same institution again at U. T. Austin, U. T. Dallas, U. T. El Paso, U. T. Pan American, and U. T. Permian Basin.

U. T. Academic Institutions: Graduate and Professional Students

Graduate Student Preparation

- Average scores for Graduate Record Examinations, for law and management, provide a perspective on the preparation of students for graduate and professional school.
- These tests are among multiple predictors of success in graduate or professional school, and are used by some institutions to benchmark their performance against national peers.

Table I-45

		AY	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04
GRE*	Arlington		1102	1132	1116	1136	1121
	Austin		1180	1197	1199	1200	1207
	Brownsville/TSC		817	815	832	843	835
	Dallas		1127	1148	1166	1181	1163
	El Paso		887	964	947	937	943
	Pan American		860	865	888	817	811
	Permian Basin		927	983	880	929	913
	San Antonio		971	1023	1017	1043	1042
	Tyler		NA	NA	NA	968	925
LSAT**	Austin		86	85	83	90	--
GMAT	Arlington		557	542	545	538	539
	Austin		653	654	645	645	645
	Dallas		519	530	537	537	540
	El Paso		503	456	452	443	431
	Pan American***		534	548	543	474	500
	Permian Basin		514	558	509	468	465
	San Antonio		500	511	522	508	525

*Quantitative and Verbal Score Totals

**Data shown represent LSAT percentiles for resident students. Non-resident percentiles for AY 99-00 through AY 02-03 are as follows: 86, 89, 88, and 90 respectively.

*** UTPA Note: GMAT used for Ph.D. in international Business only.

Source: U. T. System Academic Institutions; LSAT percentile data taken from UT Austin Law School Compact

- Over the past five years, GRE scores have increased at most U. T. academic institutions.
- It is important to note that many programs do not require GRE exam scores for admission.

Graduate Student Enrollment Trends

Table I-46

Graduate and Professional Headcount -- U. T. Academic Institutions						
	Fall	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Arlington		3,883	4,975	4,850	6,172	6,112
Austin		11,850	11,834	12,007	12,870	13,314
Brownsville/TSC		790	751	834	822	893
Dallas		2,770	3,138	3,446	3,747	4,195
El Paso		2,162	2,269	2,578	2,848	3,457
Pan American		1,646	1,574	1,669	1,883	2,045
Permian Basin		254	293	332	380	390
San Antonio		2,192	2,123	2,284	2,772	3,423
Tyler		587	700	728	845	847
Academic Institution Total		26,134	27,657	28,728	32,339	34,676

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

- Graduate and professional enrollment at U. T. academic institutions has increased significantly from 1999 to 2003. System-wide graduate and professional enrollment has increased by roughly 33 percent.
- The greatest percentage change occurred at U. T. Arlington, where the graduate and professional population increased by over 57 percent between 1999 and 2003.

Table I-47

Graduate and Professional Students -- Percent Female at U. T. Academic Institutions						
	Fall	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Arlington		51.0%	55.1%	49.9%	51.6%	48.3%
Austin		47.3	46.9	47.1	47.7	48.5
Brownsville/TSC		62.8	64.6	63.1	64.5	65.1
Dallas		43.7	43.1	42.4	42.0	42.9
El Paso		56.2	57.7	57.0	54.8	57.4
Pan American		64.5	63.7	63.5	63.5	64.4
Permian Basin		63.8	61.4	60.8	63.4	60.3
San Antonio		58.0	57.9	57.8	57.5	58.1
Tyler		64.9	62.4	65.4	65.2	65.3
Academic Institution Average		51.2%	51.7%	50.8%	51.2%	51.5%

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

- The gender mix in the graduate and professional student headcount has remained nearly constant at each campus during the 1999 – 2003 period.
- Females at U. T. Brownsville/Texas Southmost College, U. T. Pan American, U. T. Permian Basin, and U. T. Tyler account for over 60 percent of graduate and first professional students. Nationally, females comprised 58 percent of the graduate and first professional student population in 2003.
- Females at U. T. Arlington, U. T. Austin and U. T. Dallas are underrepresented when compared to the national population of graduate and first professional students.

Ethnic Composition of Graduate and Professional Students

- Between 1999 and 2003, the overall proportion of non-White and international students has increased at U. T. academic institutions except U. T. Brownsville/Texas Southmost College (see table on next page).
- The proportion of Black graduate and professional students increased on every campus except U. T. Tyler. Although small compared with other student groups, the proportion roughly doubled at U. T. Brownsville/Texas Southmost College, U. T. Pan American, and U. T. Permian Basin.
- The proportion of Hispanic students increased at all U. T. academic institutions. This increase was largest at U. T. Arlington, U. T. Austin, U. T. El Paso, and U. T. San Antonio.

Figure I-22

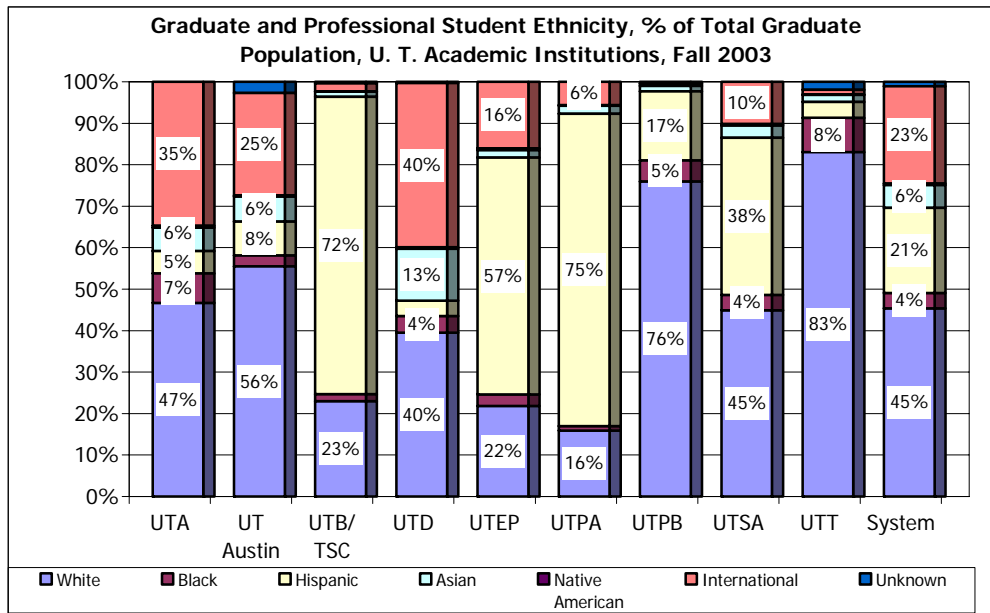


Table I-48

**Ethnic Composition of Graduate and Professional Students
U. T. Academic Institutions 1999 and 2003**

	Fall	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Native American	Inter- national	Unknown
Arlington	1999	58.9%	6.7%	4.9%	4.7%	0.6%	24.2%	0.0%
	2003	46.7	7.1	5.4	5.6	0.5	34.7	0.0
Austin	1999	60.3	2.3	6.8	4.9	0.5	23.6	1.7
	2003	55.5	2.6	8.2	6.0	0.3	24.7	2.7
Brownsville/TSC	1999	22.8	0.4	69.9	0.8	0.4	5.8	0.0
	2003	23.0	1.7	71.7	1.2	0.1	1.9	0.4
Dallas	1999	49.8	3.3	3.1	9.5	0.1	34.2	0.0
	2003	39.5	4.0	3.7	12.5	0.4	39.6	0.3
El Paso	1999	32.3	2.4	48.9	2.1	0.4	13.9	0.0
	2003	21.8	2.8	57.0	1.8	0.5	16.0	0.0
Pan American	1999	18.2	0.5	73.5	1.9	0.2	5.7	0.0
	2003	15.9	1.1	75.3	1.9	0.2	5.6	0.0
Permian Basin	1999	78.7	2.8	16.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2003	75.9	5.1	16.7	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.5
San Antonio	1999	54.6	3.2	33.2	3.1	0.5	5.4	0.0
	2003	44.9	3.7	37.9	2.9	0.4	10.2	0.0
Tyler	1999	84.0	9.0	3.2	0.9	1.0	1.9	0.0
	2003	83.1	8.3	3.8	1.7	0.1	1.2	1.9
Academic Total	1999	53.1%	3.1%	17.9%	4.5%	0.5%	20.1%	0.8%
	2003	45.3%	3.7%	20.5%	5.5%	0.4%	23.4%	1.1%

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Graduate and Professional Education

Table I-49

		Graduate and First Professional Degrees Conferred by Level at U. T. Academic Institutions					% Change	
AY		98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03	99-03	
Arlington	Master's	1,071	975	1,087	1,069	1,366		
	Doctorate	84	78	87	72	62		
	Total	1,155	1,053	1,174	1,141	1,428	23.6%	
Austin	Master's	2,539	2,540	2,567	2,644	2,650		
	Doctorate	735	703	720	644	668		
	First Professional	541	526	577	586	596		
	Total	3,815	3,769	3,864	3,874	3,914	2.6	
Brownsville/TSC	Master's	167	151	146	148	155		
	Total	167	151	146	148	155	-7.2	
Dallas	Master's	937	1,077	1,129	1,172	1,299		
	Doctorate	60	64	69	58	70		
	Total	997	1,141	1,198	1,230	1,369	37.3	
El Paso	Master's	442	419	449	466	578		
	Doctorate	18	17	28	27	30		
	Total	460	436	477	493	608	32.2	
Pan American	Master's	293	412	359	430	379		
	Doctorate	2	7	8	10	8		
	Total	295	419	367	440	387	31.2	
Permian Basin	Master's	86	92	87	68	101		
	Total	86	92	87	68	101	17.4	
San Antonio	Master's	523	616	570	683	641		
	Doctorate	1	4	4	5	6		
	Total	524	620	574	688	647	23.5	
Tyler	Master's	165	140	163	121	184		
	Total	165	140	163	121	184	11.5	
Total		7,664	7,821	8,050	8,203	8,793	14.7%	

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

- The total number of graduate and first professional degrees conferred by U. T. System schools rose by 14.7 percent from 1999 to 2003.
- The numbers increased by over 30 percent at U. T. Dallas, U. T. El Paso, and U. T. Pan American, and by over 20 percent at U. T. Arlington and U. T. San Antonio.
- This increase trails the increase of 32.7 percent in overall graduate and professional enrollments, and may be expected to grow in future years.

- The decline in doctoral degrees conferred at U. T. Austin and U. T. Arlington over this period parallels the national trend, although U. T. Austin conferred 24 more doctoral degrees in 2003 than in 2002.
- Increases in doctoral degrees conferred at U. T. Dallas, U. T. El Paso, U. T. Pan American, and U. T. San Antonio reflect the growth in numbers of doctoral programs available to graduate students.

Table I-50

Graduate and First Professional Degrees Conferred, Percent Female at U. T. Academic Institutions

	AY	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03
Arlington		51.3%	49.3%	51.5%	50.5%	46.6%
Austin		45.8	46.8	47.6	46.9	47.3
Brownsville/TSC		59.9	67.5	67.1	72.3	72.3
Dallas		43.3	44.2	46.2	43.7	45.5
El Paso		55.4	55.5	60.6	57.2	59.9
Pan American		67.8	66.6	67.8	69.3	69.0
Permian Basin		62.8	65.2	62.1	64.7	69.3
San Antonio		55.3	57.4	58.2	60.5	58.1
Tyler		70.9	59.3	67.5	59.5	68.5
Overall Academic Institutions		49.4%	50.0%	51.3%	50.6%	50.7%

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

- Nationally, 56 percent of those students enrolled in graduate and first professional programs were female in 2003. At U. T. Brownsville/Texas Southmost College, U. T. Pan American, U. T. Permian Basin, and U. T. San Antonio, the proportion of female students was significantly higher.

Degrees Awarded by Ethnicity

- Between 1999 and 2003, the ethnic diversity of students receiving graduate and professional degrees has increased at each U. T. System academic institution except U. T. Brownsville, which has the highest proportion of Hispanic students.
- As shown on the following pages, U. T. System institutions are noted nationally for the numbers of minority students receiving graduate and professional degrees.

Figure I-23

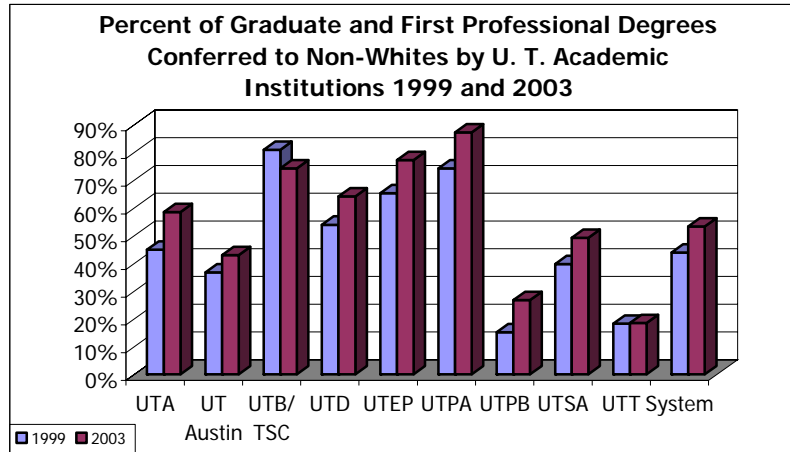
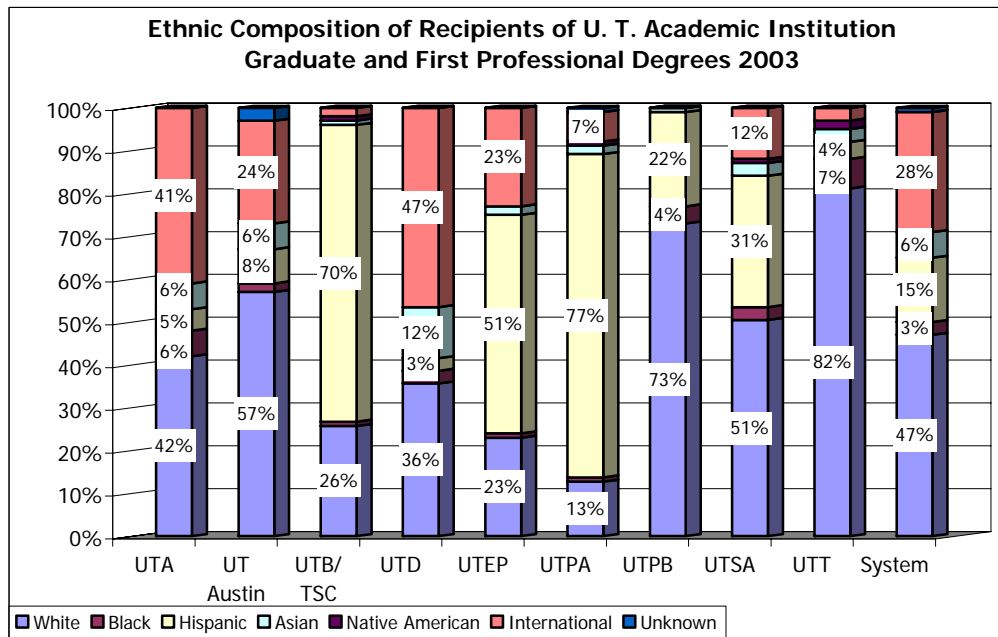


Figure I-24



- Between 1999 and 2003, the proportion of graduate and professional degrees awarded to White students decreased to less than half of all degrees conferred.
- The percent of graduate and first professional degrees awarded to Hispanic students increased at U. T. Arlington, U. T. Dallas, U. T. El Paso, U. T. Pan American, U. T. Permian Basin, U. T. San Antonio, and U. T. Tyler.
- During the same period, the percent of graduate and first professional degrees awarded to Black students increased at U. T. Permian Basin, but declined in the U. T. System overall.
- Over this period, 1999 to 2003, the largest change has been a six percentage point increase of international students receiving graduate and first professional degrees.

- At the master's level, five U. T. System academic institutions ranked nationally among the top 100 schools in awarding the master's degrees to Hispanic students during 2002-03 (*Black Issues in Higher Education*, July 2004).
 - U. T. Pan American – 4
 - U. T. El Paso – 7
 - U. T. San Antonio – 14
 - U. T. Austin – 21
 - U. T. Brownsville/Texas Southmost College – 47
- Among institutions awarding master's degrees to Hispanic students in specific fields, U. T. System institutions rank highly:
 - U. T. Austin – physical sciences (4); law (7).
 - U. T. Brownsville/Texas Southmost College – English language and literature (9).
 - U. T. El Paso – biological and biomedical sciences (3); computer and information sciences (10); education (7); English language and literature (3); health professions (7); mathematics and statistics (3); physical sciences (2).
 - U. T. Pan American – biology and biomedical sciences (5); education (4); English language and literature (9); health professions (5).
 - U. T. San Antonio – biology and biomedical sciences (2), education (10); English language and literature (9).
- Nationally, U. T. System academic institutions are ranked highly among those conferring doctoral degrees Black and Hispanic students.
 - U. T. Austin – 5th in doctoral degrees in all fields to Hispanic students; 9th in business and management to all minority students; 5th in education degrees to Hispanic students; 3rd in social sciences to all minority and to Hispanic students.
 - U. T. El Paso ranked 50th.
 - U. T. Pan American ranked 90th.

Table I-51

**Graduate and First Professional Degrees Conferred by Ethnicity
Percent of Total Enrollments -- U. T. Academic Institutions 1999 and 2003**

	AY	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Native American	Inter-national	Unknown
Arlington	98-99	55.1%	6.3%	3.5%	4.2%	0.3%	30.6%	--
	02-03	41.6	5.9	5.3	5.5	0.2	41.4	0.1
Austin	98-99	63.3	2.7	7.6	5.0	0.5	20.4	0.4
	02-03	57.1	2.3	7.5	6.2	0.3	23.7	2.9
Brownsville/TSC	98-99	19.2	1.8	71.9	--	--	7.2	--
	02-03	25.8	0.6	69.7	1.3	0.6	1.9	.
Dallas	98-99	46.1	2.6	2.5	14.7	0.2	33.8	--
	02-03	35.9	2.6	2.6	11.6	0.2	47.0	--
El Paso	98-99	34.8	1.7	44.3	2.8	0.2	16.1	--
	02-03	22.9	1.3	51.0	2.3	--	22.5	--
Pan American	98-99	25.8	--	69.5	--	--	4.7	--
	02-03	12.9	0.5	76.7	2.1	0.5	6.5	0.8
Permian Basin	98-99	84.9	2.3	12.8	--	--	--	--
	02-03	73.3	4.0	21.8	1.0	--	--	--
San Antonio	98-99	60.3	3.6	24.2	2.3	0.4	9.2	--
	02-03	50.9	2.8	30.8	2.8	0.5	12.4	--
Tyler	98-99	81.8	9.7	1.8	1.2	1.2	4.2	--
	02-03	81.5	7.1	3.8	2.7	1.6	3.3	--
System	98-99	56.1%	3.3%	13.4%	5.4%	0.4%	21.2%	0.2%
	02-03	46.7%	2.9%	15.3%	6.0%	0.3%	27.5%	1.3%

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Licensure Exam Pass Rates of Law and Pharmacy Graduates

Table I-52

Licensure Exam Pass Rates of Law and Pharmacy U. T. Austin Graduates

	FY	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Law Texas Jurisprudence Exam		88.1%	93.9%	93.4%	91.0%	92.7%
Pharmacy North American Pharmacists Licensing Examination (NAPLEX)		98.2	99.1	98.2	100.0	99.0

Percentage of initial test takers who pass all parts either before graduation from the program or within the twelve months immediately following graduation from the program.

Source: Legislative Budget Board

- Licensure examination pass rates indicate the effectiveness of the institution's instructional program in preparing graduates for credentialing in certain professional fields that require licensing to practice in the state. Reports on these pass rates are required by the Legislative Budget Board.
- These pass rates provide an indirect measure of the contribution of U. T. programs to the pool of qualified professionals in the state.

Law

- Over the past five years, the pass rate of U. T. Austin law students has increased from 88 to nearly 93 percent.
- *Hispanic Business* ranked U. T. Austin's law school number one in the nation for Hispanic students in 2003 and 2004.

Pharmacy

- There is a growing demand for pharmacists in Texas, in surrounding states, and nationally. Competition from the retail sector has made it difficult for hospitals and other medical facilities to find these professionals. The joint Pharmacy degree offered by U. T. Austin in collaboration with U. T. Pan American is intended to help increase the number of pharmacists trained in Texas.
- The pass rates of 99 percent (2003) and 100 percent (2002) reflect the highest quality preparation of U. T. Austin pharmacy graduates.

Contextual Measures: Graduate and Professional Degrees in High-Priority Fields

- U. T. System institutions contribute significantly to the state's pool of professionals in high-priority fields.
- It is important to track performance at the graduate and professional degree levels as well as the baccalaureate level.

Table I-53

Graduate and Professional Degrees Conferred in High-Priority Fields by U. T. Academic Institutions						
Technical Fields	AY	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Biological and Physical Sciences	Arlington*	NA	NA	NA	NA	11
	Austin	6	4	5	5	2
	Dallas	10	10	7	8	5
Computer and Information Sciences	Arlington**	100	123	31	22	29
	Austin	82	66	57	72	49
	Dallas	237	214	262	284	275
	El Paso	6	13	10	12	32
	Pan American	5	6	7	15	10
	San Antonio	19	22	19	33	34
	Tyler	6	7	5	3	7
Engineering	Arlington	179	172	242	294	473
	Austin	540	539	528	576	551
	Dallas	81	102	72	81	180
	El Paso	62	70	64	69	100
	Pan American	0	0	10	8	14
	San Antonio	25	20	22	18	28
	Tyler	0	0	1	1	1
Engineering-Related Technologies	Tyler	9	5	6	9	7
Mathematics	Arlington	12	14	11	7	14
	Austin	24	27	30	46	46
	Dallas	14	8	6	13	16
	El Paso	4	3	7	5	7
	Pan American	3	4	1	3	3
	San Antonio	10	4	4	3	4
	Tyler	1	0	0	0	1
Physical Sciences	Arlington	20	13	14	15	26
	Austin	125	131	111	109	131
	Dallas	42	39	36	35	28
	El Paso	23	16	21	22	26
	Permian Basin	4	5	2	0	2
	San Antonio	10	5	4	5	5
Total		1,659	1,642	1,595	1,773	2,117

* Arlington's new Masters in Interdisciplinary Science awarded degrees for the first time in 2002-03.

** There was a corresponding increase in the number of degrees that Arlington awarded in Computer Science Engineering, which are included in Engineering, rather than the Computer and Information Science category.

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Technical fields

- In high-priority technical fields, the overall trend has been an increase in total numbers of degrees conferred by academic institutions over the period 1999 to 2003, from a System total of 1,659 to 2,117.
- This overall increase was generated primarily in engineering programs at U. T. Arlington, U. T. Austin, U. T. El Paso, and U. T. Pan American.
- The number of degrees in computer and information sciences increased at U. T. Dallas, U. T. El Paso, U. T. Pan American, and U. T. San Antonio.

Health fields

- The overall trend, a matter of concern to the U. T. System, has been a decrease in total numbers of degrees conferred by academic institutions in high-priority health fields from 357 in 1999 to 317 in 2002, with a modest rebound to 334 in 2003.
- During this period, the number of graduate-level nursing degrees conferred at U. T. Pan American and U. T. Tyler increased.
- The number of rehabilitation/therapeutic services degrees conferred by U. T. Pan American also increased during this period.

Table I-53

Graduate and Professional Degrees Conferred in High-Priority Fields						
		(continued)				
Health Fields		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Communication Disorders Sciences and Services	Austin	44	38	36	30	28
	Dallas	93	102	81	77	102
	El Paso	14	8	14	14	10
	Pan American	24	14	15	14	17
Nursing	Arlington	60	20	56	44	52
	Austin	53	56	64	55	47
	Brownsville/TSC	0	0	0	12	3
	El Paso	30	27	28	21	26
	Pan American	8	5	7	15	16
	Tyler	4	7	4	1	8
Rehabilitation/Therapeutic	El Paso	24	24	22	15	14
	Pan American	3	8	10	19	11
Total		357	309	337	317	334

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Graduate Degrees Conferred in Education

Table I-54

Graduate Education Degrees Conferred by U. T. Academic Institutions, 1999-2003						
	AY	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03
Arlington		75	68	145	139	110
Austin		379	317	318	308	298
Brownsville/TSC		115	106	112	101	122
Dallas		0	4	8	7	7
El Paso		159	129	188	154	231
Pan American		177	217	198	223	189
Permian Basin		63	63	46	35	63
San Antonio		183	242	230	312	264
Tyler		66	64	79	48	62
System Total		1,217	1,210	1,324	1,327	1,346

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

- The U. T. System makes a key contribution to the state's supply of education professionals.
- Over the past five years, the number of students receiving graduate education degrees from U. T. institutions has increased by 10.6 percent.
- U. T. Arlington, U. T. El Paso, U. T. Pan American, and U. T. San Antonio achieved proportionately larger increases over this period.

Contextual Measure: Number of Graduate and Professional Programs

- The number of graduate and professional programs illustrated on Table I-55 below helps illustrate the scale of an institution's academic programs and scope of service to students.

Table I-55

		AY	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	% change 00-04
Arlington	Master's		64	69	69	73	73	16%
	Doctoral		22	30	30	30	34	55
Austin	Master's		108	108	113	114	117	8
	Doctoral		88	88	91	91	91	3
	Professional		2	2	2	2	2	0
Brownsville/ Texas Southmost	Master's		15	15	15	16	18	20
Dallas	Master's		39	40	40	42	46	18
	Doctoral		18	18	19	22	23	28
El Paso	Master's		72	72	72	80	93	29
	Doctoral		8	8	8	9	12	50
Pan American	Master's		38	42	42	43	46	21
	Doctoral		2	2	2	2	2	0
	Professional*		--	--	1	1	1	--
Permian Basin	Master's		17	17	17	17	19	12
San Antonio	Master's		57	57	61	61	70	23
	Doctoral		3	3	4	10	13	333
Tyler	Master's		23	23	25	25	25	9
Total			576	594	611	638	686	19%

* The Professional Program for UTPA is the cooperative doctorate in pharmacy with UT Austin.
Source: U. T. System Academic Institutions

- Expansion of graduate programs reflects the institutions' responses to growing enrollments and to growth in targeted areas. This growth has been concentrated largely at the master's level.
- To leverage resources, some institutions offer programs jointly with other U. T. institutions.
- For example, U. T. Pan American's doctoral degree in Education began as a cooperative program with U. T. Austin. Its Pharmacy program is currently a cooperative program with U. T. Austin.
- U. T. El Paso offers cooperative master's programs in Library and Information Sciences and Social Work with U. T. Austin, in Public Health with U. T. Health Science Center-Houston, and in Physical Therapy with U. T. Medical Branch. It offers cooperative doctoral programs with U. T. Austin in Border Studies and Pharmacy, and with the U. T. Health Science Center-Houston in Nursing.

I. Student Access and Success: U. T. Health-Related Institutions

Enrollment at U. T. Health-Related Institutions

- This measure indicates the number of undergraduate, graduate, and professional students enrolled on the 12th day of class, disaggregated by level, by school, by gender, and by ethnicity.

Table I-56

Total Undergraduate Enrollment at U. T. Health-Related Institutions, by School		Fall	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
SWMC	Allied Health**		246	239	215	169	146
	Biomedical Sciences		12	2	6	24	38
UTMB	Allied Health		360	268	165	136	134
	Biomedical Sciences*		11	20	27	38	47
	Nursing*		325	423	430	450	417
HSC-H	Dental		76	78	74	78	74
	Nursing		186	186	258	281	272
HSC-SA	Allied Health		323	341	418	379	347
	Nursing		416	421	485	528	547
MDACC	Health Sciences		0	40	48	59	75
Total Health-Related			1,955	2,018	2,126	2,142	2,097

* Includes post-baccalaureate students; decrease in Allied Health due to transition to Master's-level programs

** Decline was result of conversion of programs to Master's status

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

- The increase in undergraduate nursing enrollments from 1999 to 2003 counters the statewide trend from 1992 to 1998, of overall reductions in nursing enrollments, and U. T. Health Science Center-San Antonio increased nursing enrollments between 2000 and 2003.
- At the graduate level (see pp. II-66), the decline in nursing enrollments has been reversed at U. T. Medical Branch and U. T. Health Science Center-Houston. Degrees conferred continue to decline, the result of limited numbers of available nursing faculty, and increasing demands for nurses in the workplace who have slowed down or postponed graduate-level study.
- As enrollments continue to increase, over time, degrees conferred should be expected to increase as well.
- As Table II-57 shows, 80 percent of undergraduates in health-related programs are female.

Table I-57

		Fall	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
SWMC	Allied Health		72.8%	76.2%	73.0%	74.0%	74.0%
	Biomedical Sciences		33.3	50.0	16.7	29.2	39.5
UTMB	Allied Health*		72.8	77.6	77.6	78.7	76.1
	Biomedical Sciences*		63.6	70.0	66.7	55.3	63.8
	Nursing*		87.4	90.8	87.9	87.8	87.3
HSC-H	Dental		98.7	97.4	98.6	100.0	100.0
	Nursing		90.9	88.2	87.6	87.5	83.8
HSC-SA	Allied Health		70.9	56.6	56.2	66.5	68.3
	Nursing		78.1	81.0	81.0	84.1	86.3
MDACC	Health Sciences		0.0	67.5	62.5	74.6	65.3
Overall Health-Related			78.6%	78.8%	77.1%	80.3%	80.1%

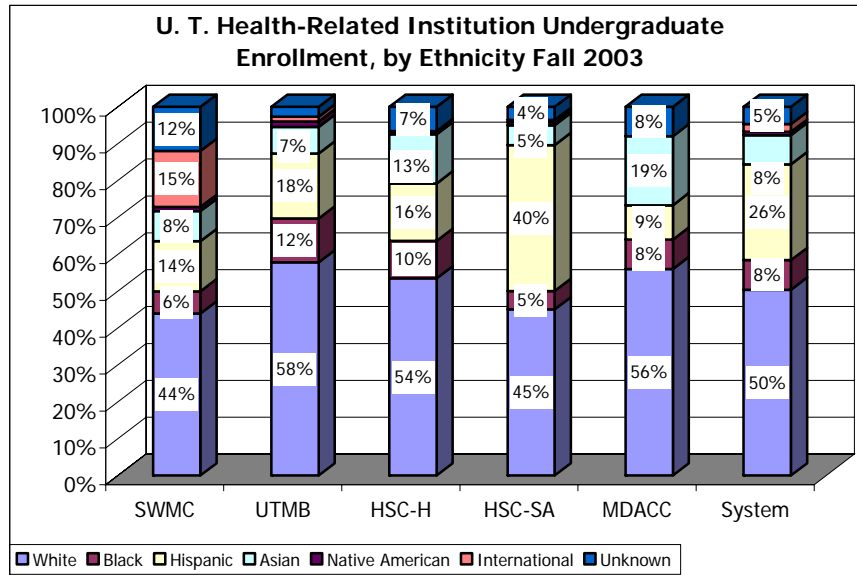
*Includes post-baccalaureate students
 Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Table I-58

		Fall	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Native American	Inter-national	Unknown
SWMC	Allied Health	1999	66.3%	15.0%	6.9%	7.7%	0.4%	2.0%	1.6%
		2003	53.4	7.5	17.1	8.9	1.4	4.1	7.5
	Biomedical Sciences	1999	83.3	8.3	--	--	--	8.3	--
		2003	7.9	--	--	5.3	--	57.9	28.9
UTMB	Allied Health	1999	60.8	5.8	18.3	12.8	0.3	0.8	1.1
		2003	44.8	11.2	26.1	9.7	--	6.0	2.2
	Biomedical Sciences	1999	63.6	--	--	9.1	--	18.2	9.1
		2003	74.5	2.1	14.9	4.3	2.1	--	2.1
	Nursing	1999	63.7	14.2	12.3	8.6	--	--	1.2
		2003	60.2	13.2	15.1	6.7	1.9	--	2.9
HSC-H	Dental	1999	59.2	2.6	19.7	18.4	--	--	--
		2003	64.9	--	20.3	9.5	1.4	--	4.1
	Nursing	1999	63.4	12.4	11.3	10.8	--	2.2	--
		2003	50.4	12.9	14.3	14.3	--	0.7	7.4
HSC-SA	Allied Health	1999	49.9	5.0	34.4	8.7	0.9	1.2	--
		2003	41.8	3.5	40.6	6.9	1.2	1.4	4.6
	Nursing	1999	56.0	7.7	32.2	3.4	0.5	0.2	--
		2003	47.2	6.0	38.9	4.4	0.5	--	2.9
MDACC	Health Sciences	1999			[not degree granting at this time]				
		2003	56.0	8.0	9.3	18.7	--	--	8.0
Overall Health-Related		1999	59.5%	9.1%	20.7%	8.7%	0.4%	1.0%	0.7%
		2003	50.4%	8.0%	26.0%	7.9%	0.9%	2.1%	4.7%

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Figure I-25



- Overall, between 1999 and 2003, enrollments of White undergraduate students at U. T. health-related institutions declined to just over 50 percent.
- Enrollments of Black students decreased by 1 percentage point. However, at U. T. Medical Branch, the proportion of Black students enrolled in Allied Health nearly doubled to just over 10 percent.
- Hispanic student enrollments increased to over 25 percent of all students in this period. The proportion of Hispanic allied health students more than doubled at U. T. Southwestern Medical Center, and increased by 6 percentage points at U. T. Medical Branch, and U. T. Health Science Center-San Antonio.
- The proportion of Hispanic nursing students increased by 3 percentage points at U. T. Health Science Center-Houston, and by 6 percentage points at U. T. Health Science Center-San Antonio.

Graduate and Professional Enrollment

- Between 1999 and 2003, overall enrollments in graduate and professional programs have increased by nearly 10 percent at U. T. System health-related institutions, and the pace of this change increased in the period 2001 to 2003.

Table I-59

Graduate and Professional Headcount at U. T. Health-Related Institutions

		Fall	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
SWMC	Allied Health		63	65	100	134	173
	Biomedical Sciences		411	375	420	472	525
	Medical		807	824	813	838	867
	Total		1,281	1,264	1,333	1,444	1,565
UTMB	Allied Health		71	73	154	198	222
	Biomedical Sciences		255	233	234	256	274
	Medical		820	810	823	813	820
	Nursing		111	100	94	114	145
	Total		1,257	1,216	1,305	1,381	1,461
HSC-H	Biomedical Sciences		424	416	443	465	490
	Dental		303	296	340	335	324
	Health Information Sciences		36	45	64	62	74
	Medical		831	817	829	825	837
	Nursing		392	395	388	402	426
	Public Health		922	910	890	886	908
	Total		2,908	2,879	2,954	2,975	3,059
HSC-SA	Allied Health		139	134	109	146	205
	Biomedical Sciences		271	272	277	320	314
	Dental		396	402	396	404	397
	Medical		824	824	829	822	816
	Nursing		176	149	151	129	128
	Total		1,806	1,781	1,762	1,821	1,860
Total Health-Related			7,252	7,140	7,354	7,621	7,945

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Table I-60

Graduate and Professional Headcount at U. T. Health-Related Institutions by School, Percent Female

		Fall	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
SWMC	Allied Health		79.4%	83.1%	79.0%	75.4%	79.2%
	Biomedical Sciences		47.4	48.5	48.3	50.6	54.7
	Medical		35.3	34.5	39.9	41.1	43.6
	Total		41.4	41.1	45.5	47.4	51.2
UTMB	Allied Health		80.3	68.5	76.6	79.3	81.1
	Biomedical Sciences		48.6	51.9	50.9	50.8	50.7
	Medical		43.2	44.6	46.1	44.5	47.6
	Nursing		92.8	91.0	84.0	86.0	88.3
	Total		50.8	51.2	53.3	54.1	57.3
HSC-H	Biomedical Sciences		52.4	52.6	51.2	51.6	55.3
	Dental		47.5	49.0	47.4	46.6	49.4
	Health Information Sciences		47.2	53.3	51.6	53.2	45.9
	Medical		41.5	41.0	42.3	46.3	48.0
	Nursing		74.7	71.9	69.8	69.7	71.1
	Public Health		69.0	68.4	69.6	69.6	69.2
	Total		57.0	56.6	56.3	57.4	58.8
HSC-SA	Allied Health		69.8	76.9	77.1	78.1	79.0
	Biomedical Sciences		46.1	48.9	48.4	47.8	49.4
	Dental		40.4	41.5	44.2	46.3	44.3
	Medical		48.7	51.0	50.9	51.8	53.3
	Nursing		88.6	85.9	85.4	82.9	86.7
	Total		52.0	53.4	53.6	54.2	55.9
Overall Health-Related			52.0%	52.1%	53.1%	54.1%	56.3%

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

- Enrollments of female graduate and professional students in health-related fields have increased proportionately at U. T. System institutions between 1999 and 2003, to more than 56 percent in 2003.
- This trend cuts across nearly every health field.
- However, in nursing, while still a field dominated by women, the proportion of women receiving degrees has declined.

Table I-61

**Graduate and Professional Student Headcount by Type of Degree and by School
U. T. Health-Related Institutions, 1999-2003**

		Fall	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Master's Degrees							
Southwestern	Allied Health		63	65	100	134	173
	Biomedical Sciences		61	52	46	48	50
Medical Branch	Allied Health		71	73	154	198	222
	Biomedical Sciences		46	46	47	37	43
	Nursing		91	79	67	93	116
HSC-Houston	Biomedical Sciences		67	62	70	64	71
	Health Information Sciences		36	45	58	57	68
	Clinical Research		--	--	--	15	21
	Nursing		371	372	360	368	388
	Public Health		675	661	660	665	675
HSC-San Antonio	Allied Health		139	134	109	146	205
	Biomedical Sciences		76	76	89	105	95
	Dental School/Academics		7	--	--	--	8
	Nursing		152	128	124	98	96
Master's Total		1,855	1,793	1,884	2,028	2,231	
Professional Degrees							
Southwestern	Medical		807	824	813	838	867
Medical Branch	Medical		820	810	823	813	820
HSC-Houston	Dental Academics		54	56	86	82	66
	Dental School		249	240	254	253	258
	Medical		831	817	829	810	816
HSC-San Antonio	Dental School		359	358	354	356	348
	Dental School/Academics		30	44	42	48	41
	Medical		824	824	829	822	816
Professional Total		3,974	3,973	4,030	4,022	4,032	
Doctoral Degrees							
Southwestern	Biomedical Sciences		350	323	374	424	475
Medical Branch	Biomedical Sciences		209	187	187	219	231
	Nursing		20	21	27	21	29
HSC-Houston	Biomedical Sciences		357	354	373	401	419
	Health Information Sciences		--	--	6	5	6
	Nursing		21	23	28	34	38
	Public Health		247	249	230	221	233
HSC-San Antonio	Biomedical Sciences		195	196	188	215	219
	Nursing		24	21	27	31	32
Doctoral Total		1,423	1,374	1,440	1,571	1,682	
Total Health-Related Graduate and Professional Enrollment		7,252	7,140	7,354	7,621	7,945	

Note: M.D. Anderson offers joint graduate degrees with HSC-Houston

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Diversity

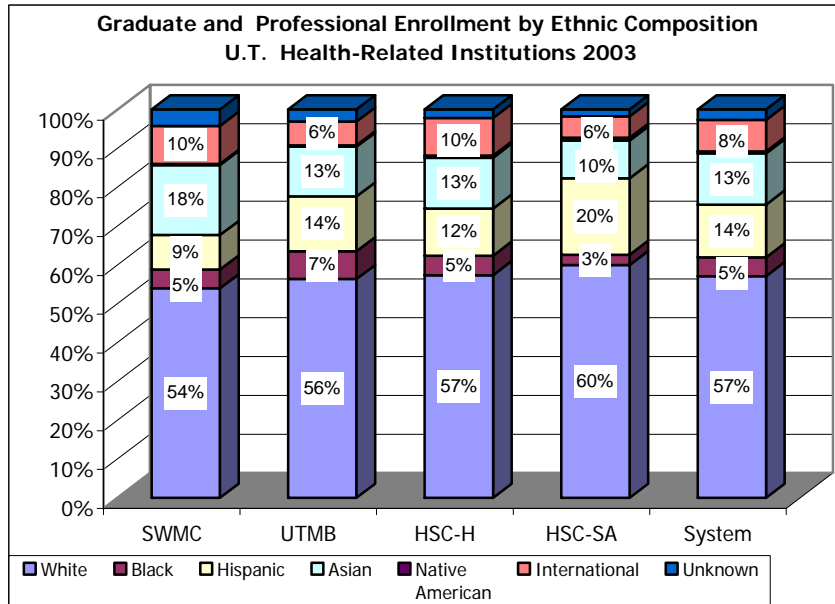
Table I-62
Graduate and Professional Students at U. T. Health-Related Institutions
Ethnic Composition by School, Fall 1999 and Fall 2003

			White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Native American	Inter-national	Unknown
SWMC	Allied Health	1999	90.5%	0.0%	1.6%	4.8%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%
		2003	74.6	6.9	6.4	5.2	0.0	0.6	6.4
	Biomedical Sciences	1999	64.2	1.5	3.9	8.8	0.0	20.9	0.7
		2003	49.5	1.7	6.1	8.2	0.6	28.2	5.7
	Medical	1999	61.8	3.5	7.8	24.9	0.2	0.7	1.0
		2003	52.5	6.2	11.1	26.5	0.2	0.6	2.9
UTMB	Allied Health	1999	78.9	0.0	9.9	8.5	1.4	1.4	0.0
		2003	57.7	8.6	17.6	10.8	0.0	0.5	5.0
	Biomedical Sciences	1999	54.1	2.4	8.2	5.5	1.6	27.8	0.4
		2003	53.3	3.3	6.2	5.1	0.4	30.3	1.5
	Medical	1999	45.7	11.5	24.8	17.7	0.0	0.2	0.1
		2003	53.7	7.6	16.8	17.3	0.4	0.6	3.7
Nursing	1999	88.3	5.4	1.8	1.8	0.0	1.8	0.9	
	2003	75.2	9.7	8.3	4.8	1.4	0.0	0.7	
HSC-H	Biomedical Sciences	1999	48.4	2.8	6.1	11.1	0.5	31.1	0.0
		2003	45.3	2.7	8.6	10.4	0.4	30.6	2.0
	Dental	1999	58.4	2.3	4.6	28.1	0.0	6.6	0.0
		2003	53.7	3.7	12.3	24.7	0.3	4.0	1.2
	Health Information Sciences	1999	50.0	5.6	5.6	19.4	0.0	19.4	0.0
		2003	35.1	1.4	1.4	24.3	1.4	32.4	4.1
Medical	1999	68.8	3.1	14.6	12.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	
	2003	69.7	3.0	13.0	11.9	0.4	0.4	1.7	
Nursing	1999	76.5	6.4	6.4	8.7	0.5	1.5	0.0	
	2003	73.7	6.6	7.3	8.5	0.7	0.9	2.3	
Public Health	1999	54.6	7.6	11.4	13.2	0.8	12.3	0.2	
	2003	47.9	8.3	16.3	12.9	0.6	11.3	2.8	
HSC-SA	Allied Health	1999	76.3	2.2	13.8	7.2	0.0	0.7	0.0
		2003	46.3	3.9	42.0	2.9	1.0	0.0	3.9
	Biomedical Sciences	1999	57.2	1.5	8.9	4.8	0.0	27.7	0.0
		2003	38.9	2.2	16.9	5.1	1.0	31.2	4.8
	Dental	1999	68.7	2.0	13.9	12.9	0.5	1.3	0.8
		2003	72.3	0.5	15.9	8.3	0.8	0.8	1.5
Medical	1999	65.3	1.7	15.2	16.6	0.8	0.2	0.1	
	2003	64.1	3.2	16.5	15.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	
Nursing	1999	83.0	4.0	11.4	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	
	2003	68.8	4.7	23.4	1.6	0.8	0.0	0.8	
All Health-Related		1999	61.8%	4.4%	11.7%	14.1%	0.5%	7.3%	0.3%
		2003	57.1%	4.8%	13.6%	13.2%	0.5%	8.1%	2.7%

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

- From 1999 to 2003, the proportion of graduate and professional White students at U. T. health-related institutions declined from 62 to 57 percent.
- The proportion of Black students has remained nearly level, now 4.8 percent.
- The proportion of Hispanic students increased two points, to nearly 14 percent.

Figure I-26



Licensure/Certification Examination Pass Rates — U. T. Health-Related Institutions

Table I-63

Average Licensure Exam Pass Rates of Allied Health, Dentistry, Medicine and Nursing Graduates -- U. T. Health-Related Institutions		FY	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
		(pass rates for first-time test takers)					
Allied Health	Southwestern		96.5%	90.1%	85.6%	94.4%	86.0%
	Medical Branch		96.0	90.0	93.0	91.0	79.1
	HSC-Houston		100.0	97.0	97.4	100.0	100.0
	HSC-San Antonio		90.0	90.0	93.4	94.6	80.4
	M. D. Anderson		--	--	--	100.0	--
Dentistry: National Board Dental Examination	HSC-Houston		95.0	99.0	96.5	96.7	91.3
	HSC-San Antonio		95.0	94.0	97.0	93.0	90.0
Medicine (Part 1 or Part 2) United States Medical Licensing Examination	Southwestern		98.0	97.9	97.6	98.4	99.7
	Medical Branch		85.0	91.0	87.7	90.0	92.5
	HSC-Houston		95.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0
	HSC-San Antonio		94.0	94.5	92.0	93.0	94.0
Nursing (BSN) National Council Licensure Exam	Medical Branch		97.0	91.0	90.0	87.0	88.8
	HSC-Houston		95.0	91.0	94.0	97.0	94.0
	HSC-San Antonio		90.0	90.0	91.0	86.0	93.3
Nursing (Advance Practice) Percent of MSN graduates who are certified for Advance Practice Status in Texas two years after completing their degree programs as of August 31 of the current calendar year*	Medical Branch		82.0	72.0	86.0	76.0	84.4
	HSC-Houston		55.0	62.0	66.0	73.0	68.0
	HSC-San Antonio		93.0	85.0	85.0	76.0	85.0

*Unlike other licensure measures, only certain cohorts of MSN graduates are required to take this examination

Source: Legislative Budget Board

- Licensure examination pass rates indicate the effectiveness of the institution's instructional program in preparing graduates for credentialing in certain professional fields that require licensing to practice in the state. Reports on these pass rates are required by the Legislative Budget Board.
- The rates reported here reflect the percent of students who passed the given examination on the first attempt.
- In all fields except advanced practice nursing, these pass rates are over, and in many cases, significantly higher, than 90 percent.

Degrees Conferred

Undergraduate Certificates and Degrees Awarded — U. T. Health-Related Institutions

Table I-64

**Total Degrees and Certificates Conferred to Undergraduates at
U. T. Health-Related Institutions**

		AY	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03
Certificates							
SWMC	Allied Health		4	5	9	5	0
HSC-H	Dental		31	35	39	34	39
HSC-SA	Allied Health		54	55	157	213	212
MDACC	Health Sciences		0	0	26	34	32
	Total		89	95	231	286	283
Baccalaureate Awards							
SWMC	Allied Health		148	103	106	104	70
UTMB	Allied Health		191	212	141	95	38
	Nursing		148	156	171	201	163
HSC-H	Nursing		91	91	97	116	127
HSC-SA	Allied Health		138	143	131	42	64
	Nursing		243	236	168	220	238
MDACC	Health Sciences		0	0	13	10	20
	Total		959	941	827	788	720
Total Certificates and Degrees			1,048	1,036	1,058	1,074	1,003

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

- It should be noted that there is a compounded national trend toward a decline in numbers of applications to health programs, together with an escalation of health professional degree requirements, for example, in Allied Health, which now requires master's-level degrees.
- This is likely to lead to increased costs of education to both institutions and students.

Table I-65

**Total Certificates and Degrees Conferred, Percent Female
U. T. Health-Related Institutions**

		AY	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03
Certificates							
SWMC	Allied Health		100.0%	40.0%	77.8%	60.0%	--
HSC-H	Dental		96.8	100.0	97.4	97.1	100.0
HSC-SA	Allied Health		85.2	81.8	33.1	31.5	31.1
MDACC	Health Sciences		--	--	61.5	61.8	68.8
Baccalaureate Awards							
SWMC	Allied Health		67.6	66.0	81.1	70.2	77.1
UTMB	Allied Health		68.6	68.4	77.3	75.8	81.6
	Nursing		81.8	86.5	87.1	90.0	92.6
HSC-H	Nursing		86.8	87.9	90.7	87.1	89.0
HSC-SA	Allied Health		76.1	73.4	65.6	64.3	68.8
	Nursing		80.7	78.0	81.5	80.5	82.8
MDACC	Health Sciences		--	--	69.2	60.0	80.0
Overall Undergraduate			77.5%	77.1%	73.4%	70.9%	73.1%

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

- The proportion of women receiving health-related undergraduate degrees continues to exceed 70 percent; from 1999 to 2003, however, the proportion has declined slightly.

Table I-66

**Undergraduate Certificates and Degrees Conferred at U. T. Health-Related Institutions by School
1998-99 and 2002-03, Ethnic Comparison**

			White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Native American	Inter-national	Unknown
Certificates									
		AY							
SWMC	Allied Health*	98-99	75.0%	25.0%	--	--	--	--	--
		02-03	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
HSC-H	Dental	98-99	61.3	0.0	6.5	29.0	--	3.2	--
		02-03	74.4	5.1	12.8	5.1	--	2.6	--
HSC-SA	Allied Health	98-99	53.7	1.9	24.1	18.5	0.0	1.9	0.0
		02-03	59.9	3.3	33.5	2.4	--	--	0.9
MDACC	Health Sciences	02-03	37.5	3.1	21.9	37.5	--	--	--
Baccalaureate Awards									
SWMC	Allied Health	98-99	78.4	6.1	4.1	8.1	0.7	2.7	0.0
		02-03	64.3	14.3	11.4	1.4	--	--	8.6
UTMB	Allied Health	98-99	64.4	5.2	15.2	14.1	0.5	0.5	0.0
		02-03	57.9	5.3	23.7	7.9	--	2.6	2.6
	Nursing	98-99	69.6	15.5	9.5	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
		02-03	63.8	13.5	11.7	6.7	0.6	0.6	3.1
HSC-H	Nursing	98-99	65.9	11.0	14.3	7.7	0.0	1.1	--
		02-03	65.4	12.6	13.4	7.9	--	0.8	--
HSC-SA	Allied Health	98-99	67.4	2.2	23.9	5.8	0.0	0.7	--
		02-03	56.3	3.1	37.5	3.1	--	--	--
	Nursing	98-99	66.3	7.0	21.4	4.5	0.8	0.0	0.0
		02-03	49.6	9.2	37.0	2.9	0.8	0.4	--
MDACC	Health Science	98-99	60.0	10.0	0.0	20.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
		02-03	55.0	5.0	5.0	35.0	--	--	--
Overall Health-Related		98-99	67.5%	7.1%	15.5%	8.8%	0.4%	0.9%	--
		02-03	58.5%	8.5%	24.8%	6.0%	0.3%	0.5%	1.4%

*No certificates were awarded in Allied Health in AY 02-03

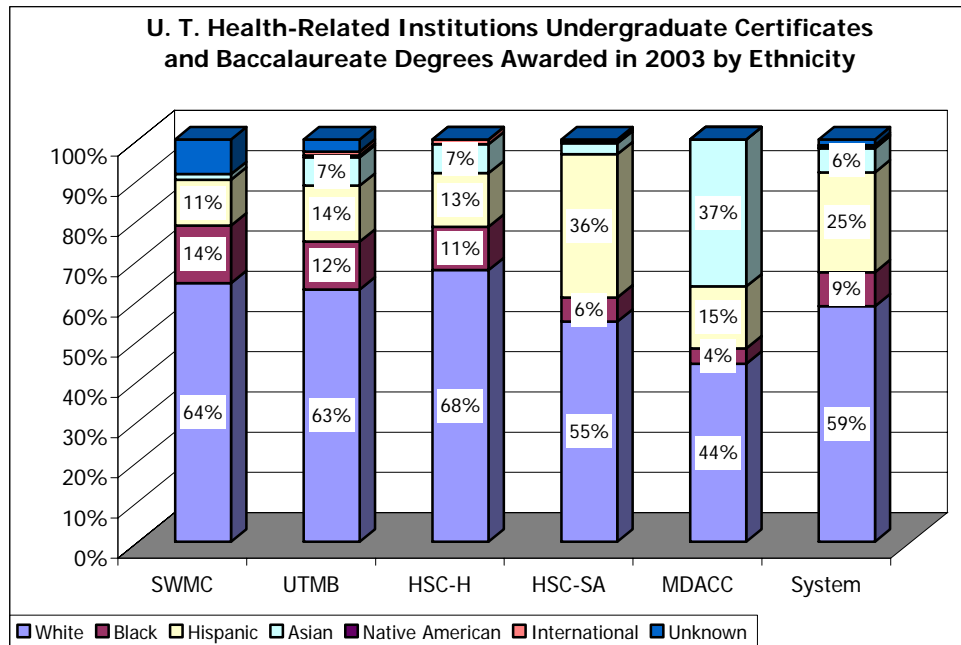
** MDACC was authorized to offer degrees in 1999, first degrees were awarded in 2001

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

- Between 1999 and 2003, health-related degrees to Black students increased by 1.4 percentage points for the U. T. System.
- The proportion of Black students receiving Allied Health degrees more than doubled at U. T. Southwestern Medical Center. The proportion also increased in Nursing at the U. T. Health Science Center-Houston, and in Nursing and Allied Health at the U. T. Health Science Center-San Antonio.
- Health-related degrees awarded to Hispanic students increased to nearly 25 percent for the U. T. System as a whole.
- The proportion of Hispanic degree recipients nearly tripled in Allied Health at U. T. Southwestern Medical Center, and increased by approximately two-thirds in Allied Health at U. T. Medical Branch, and in Allied Health and Nursing at U. T. Health Science Center-San Antonio.

- According to the national ranking in *Black Issues in Higher Education* (July 2004), U. T. Health Science Center-San Antonio ranked fourth in degrees awarded to Hispanic students in 2003.

Figure I-27



Graduate Certificates and Degrees Awarded

Table I-67
**Total Graduate and Professional Certificates and Degrees Awarded at
U. T. Health-Related Institutions 1999 - 2003**

	AY	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03
SWMC	Allied Health	0	29	33	32	31
	Biomedical Sciences	78	73	65	63	59
	Medical	194	184	203	201	189
	Total	272	286	301	296	279
UTMB	Allied Health	36	35	36	37	74
	Biomedical Sciences	52	49	51	59	52
	Medical	202	184	183	194	181
	Nursing	61	31	46	21	37
	Total	351	299	316	311	344
HSC-H	Biomedical Sciences	98	74	67	75	86
	Dental	111	111	104	122	93
	Health Information Sciences	0	3	15	12	9
	Medical	195	201	186	214	186
	Nursing	113	122	135	92	106
	Public Health	151	142	147	154	147
	Total	668	653	654	669	627
HSC-SA	Allied Health	29	37	33	48	50
	Biomedical Sciences	56	52	55	46	60
	Dental	104	107	104	103	112
	Medical	202	196	195	193	194
	Nursing	42	46	56	46	31
	Total	433	438	443	436	447
Total Health-Related		1,724	1,676	1,714	1,712	1,697

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

- Between 1999 and 2003, the number of graduate and professional degrees awarded by U. T. health-related institutions declined slightly (by 27).
- In contrast to the overall trend, an increased number of degrees were conferred in Allied Health, offsetting the decrease in other fields.

Table I-68

**Total Graduate and Professional Certificates and Degrees Awarded at
U. T. Health-Related Institutions, Percent Female**

	AY	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03
SWMC	Allied Health	--	75.9%	84.8%	81.3%	77.4%
	Biomedical Sciences	44.9	49.3	52.3	42.9	45.8
	Medical	32.5	41.3	24.6	38.3	39.7
UTMB	Allied Health	83.3	88.6	72.2	64.9	81.1
	Biomedical Sciences	32.7	36.7	43.1	52.5	46.2
	Medical	41.1	37.0	44.8	52.1	41.4
	Nursing	88.5	96.8	95.7	85.7	86.5
HSC-H	Biomedical Sciences	52.0	50.0	53.7	57.3	54.7
	Dental	39.6	42.3	49.0	54.1	44.1
	Health Information Sciences	--	66.7	53.3	50.0	88.9
	Medical	51.3	51.2	38.2	36.9	40.5
	Nursing	74.3	76.2	75.6	70.7	63.2
	Public Health	72.2	72.5	74.1	69.5	63.3
HSC-SA	Allied Health	79.3	59.5	75.8	70.8	84.0
	Biomedical Sciences	39.3	42.3	52.7	47.8	46.7
	Dental	40.4	35.5	41.3	41.7	42.9
	Medical	43.1	42.3	47.2	52.8	51.0
	Nursing	92.9	87.0	83.9	91.3	77.4
Health-Related Total		51.2%	52.0%	52.5%	53.3%	52.4%

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

- The overall proportion of female graduate and professional students receiving degrees from U. T. health-related institutions has remained essentially stable at just over 50 percent from 1999 to 2003, although the proportion varies considerably among programs.

Table I-69
Graduate and Professional Certificates and Degrees Awarded at
U. T. Health-Related Institutions, by Level and School

	AY	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03
Master's Certificate						
HSC-H	Dental	34	35	33	40	20
HSC-SA	Dental	15	17	18	19	17
	Total	49	52	51	59	37
Master's						
SWMC	Allied Health	0	29	33	32	31
	Biomedical Sciences	22	19	24	14	17
UTMB	Allied Health	36	35	36	37	74
	Biomedical Sciences	13	13	19	24	19
	Nursing	61	31	46	21	37
HSC-H	Biomedical Sciences	37	28	25	23	33
	Dental	20	12	16	20	14
	Health Information Sciences	0	3	15	12	8
	Medical Academics	--	--	--	--	1
	Nursing	110	119	132	92	105
	Public Health	123	116	115	123	119
HSC-SA	Allied Health	29	37	33	48	50
	Biomedical Sciences	25	25	18	20	30
	Nursing	42	46	56	46	31
	Total	518	513	568	512	570
Doctoral						
SWMC	Biomedical Sciences	56	54	41	49	42
UTMB	Biomedical Sciences	39	36	32	35	33
HSC-H	Biomedical Sciences	61	46	42	52	53
	Health Information Sciences	--	--	--	--	1
	Nursing	3	3	3	0	1
	Public Health	28	26	32	31	28
HSC-SA	Biomedical Sciences	31	27	37	26	30
	Total	218	192	187	193	188
Professional						
SWMC	Medical	194	184	203	201	189
UTMB	Medical	202	184	183	194	181
HSC-H	Dental	57	64	55	62	59
	Medical	195	201	186	214	185
HSC-SA	Dental	89	90	86	84	95
	Medical	202	196	195	193	194
	Total	939	919	908	948	903
Health-Related Total		1,724	1,676	1,714	1,712	1,698

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Table I-70

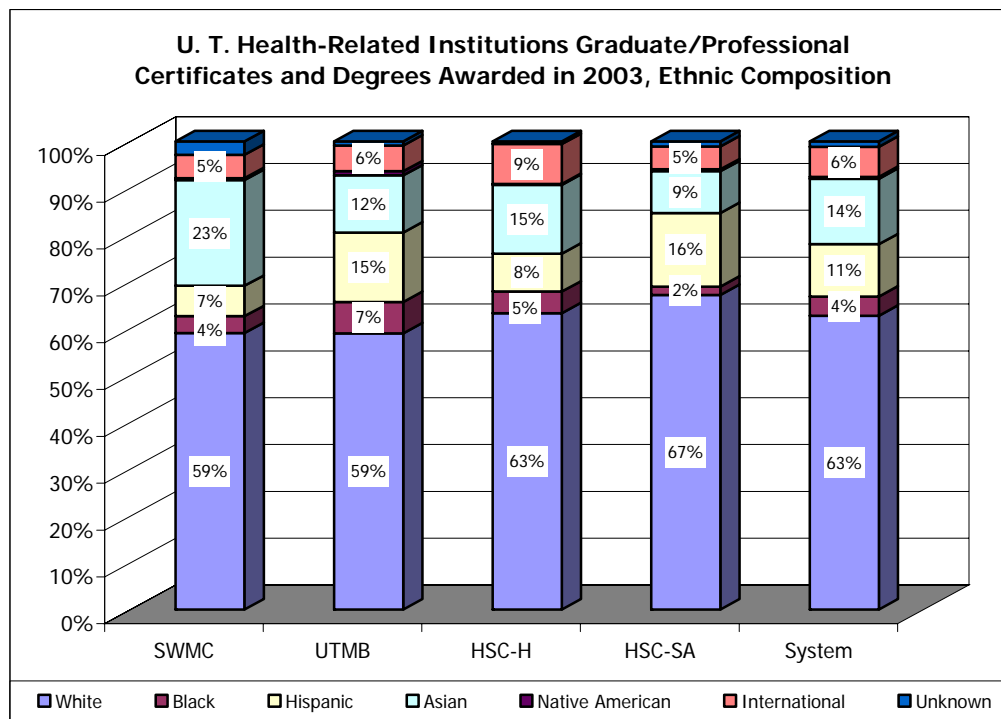
**Graduate and Professional Certificates and Degrees Awarded at U. T. Health-Related Institutions
1998-99 and 2002-03, Ethnic Composition**

			White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Native American	Inter-national	Unknown
SWMC	Allied Health	AY 98-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		02-03	80.6	3.2	--	9.7	--	--	6.5
	Biomedical Sciences	98-99	55.1	--	7.7	5.1	--	32.1	--
		02-03	62.7	--	3.4	11.9	--	18.6	3.4
	Medical	98-99	66.0	2.6	4.6	23.2	3.6	--	--
		02-03	54.5	4.8	8.5	28.0	0.5	1.6	2.1
UTMB	Allied Health	98-99	86.1	--	5.6	5.6	--	2.8	--
		02-03	73.0	5.4	13.5	6.8	--	--	1.4
	Biomedical Sciences	98-99	46.2	3.8	5.8	11.5	--	32.7	--
		02-03	44.2	--	5.8	7.7	3.8	34.6	3.8
	Medical	98-99	51.5	10.4	19.8	16.8	1.5	--	--
		02-03	50.8	9.9	19.9	18.2	0.6	0.6	--
Nursing	98-99	86.9	1.6	4.9	3.3	1.6	1.6	--	
	02-03	91.9	2.7	5.4	--	--	--	--	
HSC-H	Biomedical Sciences	98-99	43.9	1.0	8.2	11.2	0.0	35.7	--
		02-03	50.0	4.7	7.0	9.3	--	29.1	--
	Dental	98-99	55.0	2.7	9.0	22.5	--	10.8	--
		02-03	65.6	4.3	1.1	23.7	--	5.4	--
	Health Information Sciences	98-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		02-03	33.3	--	11.1	33.3	--	22.2	--
Medical	98-99	60.0	4.1	20.0	15.9	--	--	--	
	02-03	75.7	2.2	7.6	14.6	--	--	--	
Nursing	98-99	77.9	5.3	6.2	9.7	--	0.9	--	
	02-03	77.4	6.6	8.5	6.6	0.9	--	--	
Public Health	98-99	62.3	9.3	7.3	11.9	0.7	8.6	0.0	
	02-03	46.3	6.8	13.6	17.0	--	13.6	2.7	
HSC-SA	Allied Health	98-99	86.2	--	3.5	6.9	--	3.5	--
		02-03	76.0	--	18.0	2.0	--	2.0	2.0
	Biomedical Sciences	98-99	66.1	--	8.9	10.7	--	14.3	--
		02-03	53.3	1.7	11.7	1.7	--	28.3	3.3
	Dental	98-99	52.9	1.9	22.1	15.4	1.9	5.8	--
		02-03	69.6	2.7	15.2	8.0	0.9	2.7	0.9
Medical	98-99	62.9	4.0	17.8	14.9	0.5	--	--	
	02-03	64.9	1.0	18.6	14.4	--	0.5	0.5	
Nursing	98-99	81.0	2.4	11.9	2.4	--	2.4	--	
	02-03	83.9	6.5	3.2	3.2	3.2	--	--	
Overall Health-Related		98-99	61.7%	4.2%	12.1%	14.2%	0.9%	7.0%	--
		02-03	62.8%	4.1%	11.2%	14.0%	0.4%	6.4%	1.2%

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

- U. T. System health-related institutions rank highly in degrees conferred to minority professional and doctoral students in 2003, according to the national ranking in *Black Issues in Higher Education* (July 2004).
- U. T. Medical Branch ranked fifth in medical degrees awarded to minority students in 2003, sixth in medical degrees awarded to Hispanic students, and tenth in medical degrees awarded to Black students.
- U. T. Health Science Center-Houston ranked fifth in biology and biomedical science doctoral degrees awarded to Black students in 2003.
- U. T. Health Science Center-San Antonio ranked fifth in medical degrees awarded to Hispanic students in 2003.

Figure I-28



- The ethnic composition of graduate and professional degree recipients has changed little from 1999 to 2003.
- Sixty-three percent were White in 2003, 11 percent Hispanic, and 4 percent Black.
- These proportions lag the trend toward greater diversity among enrolled graduate and professional students (see Table II-70, above).

Contextual Measure: U. T. Health-Related Institution Graduation Rates

- Measuring graduation rates is one indicator of the outcomes and productivity of academic programs.
- Percentages reflect very small numbers of students in some cases.

Table I-71
U. T. Health-Related Institution Master's and Doctoral Graduation Rates

Master's Graduation Rates	Fall 1997 Cohort	Fall 1998 Cohort	Fall 1999 Cohort	Change Fall 1997 to Fall 1999
Southwestern Medical Center				
First-time entering cohort	13	21	19	46.2%
Percent Master's or Above	62%	48%	68%	6.9%
Medical Branch				
First-time entering cohort	111	71	34	-69.4%
Percent Master's or Above	89%	87%	77%	-12.7%
HSC-Houston				
First-time entering cohort	235	263	265	12.8%
Percent Master's or Above	59%	52%	53%	-5.9%
HSC-San Antonio				
First-time entering cohort	73	47	155	112.3%
Percent Master's or Above	75%	70%	70%	-5.0%
Doctoral Graduation Rates	Fall 1990 Cohort	Fall 1991 Cohort	Fall 1992 Cohort	Point/ % Change- Fall 1990 to Fall 1991
Southwestern Medical Center				
First-time entering cohort	77	82	81	5.2%
Percent Master's Received	3%	6%	5%	2.3%
Percent Ph.D. Received	57%	65%	70%	13.3%
Medical Branch				
First-time entering cohort	47	40	40	-14.9%
Percent Master's Received	6%	3%	10%	3.6%
Percent Ph.D. Received	51%	60%	75%	23.9%
HSC-Houston				
First-time entering cohort	105	117	128	21.9%
Percent Master's Received	10%	7%	2%	-7.2%
Percent Ph.D. Received	56%	61%	54%	-2.3%
HSC-San Antonio				
First-time entering cohort	64	46	31	-51.6%
Percent Master's Received	9%	9%	7%	-2.9%
Percent Ph.D. Received	47%	54%	42%	-5.0%

Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board Accountability System

Student Outcomes: Medical Student Satisfaction

Assessing the outcomes and satisfaction of students' educational experience is an important measure of institutional success. No single survey exists of health-related institutions' student satisfaction. As a starting point, the U. T. System health-related institutions consider the results of the American Association of Medical Colleges survey of student experience.

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Medical Student Satisfaction

These ratings are based on medical school graduates' responses to the following question as part of the 2004 AAMC survey:

"Overall, I am satisfied with the quality of my medical education."

	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Southwestern	58.4	38.2	2.8	0.0	0.6
MB Galveston	26.8	60.8	9.2	3.3	0.0
HSC-Houston	28.7	58.3	7.0	5.2	0.9
HSC-San Antonio	33.0	56.9	3.7	4.6	1.8

Source: U. T. Health-Related Institutions

- Over 80 percent of graduates agreed or strongly agreed that they were satisfied with their education at U. T. System medical schools in 2004.
- At U. T. Southwestern Medical Center, nearly 97 percent of graduates agreed with this statement.
- These results provide a baseline against which annual progress will be assessed.

Student Access and Success: Implications for Future Planning and Measures for Future Development

Implications for Future Planning

- The U. T. System must continue its commitment to improve the rates of undergraduate student persistence and graduation.
- The System should make it a high priority to continue to address the decline in production of degrees in high-priority health fields.
- Addressing the relationship between ethnicity and increased student access and success must remain a priority for the U. T. System.
- Development of data on student learning outcomes and post-graduation experience, particularly employment trends, should be a priority.

Measures for Future Development

- Refine enrollment, persistence, and graduation rates to include first-generation freshmen.
- Refine composite persistence and graduation rates to be more complete and timely.
- Measures of affordability should be expanded, including: net cost of attendance, tuition trends, the impact of federal tax credits and deductions, and the impact of tuition increases on access and success.
- Refine undergraduate student satisfaction measures to include a measure on the teaching/learning experience.
- Expand and refine the data on and analysis of undergraduate student learning outcomes.
- Develop a methodology to assess graduate and professional student satisfaction in academic and health-related institutions.
- Develop a measure of post-graduation experience for students at all levels.