
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS MEDICAL BRANCH AT GALVESTON ACCOUNTABILITY PROFILE

ABOUT UT MEDICAL BRANCH

Mission:

The mission of The University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston is to provide scholarly teaching, innovative scientific investigation, and state-of-the-art patient care in a learning environment to better the health of society. UTMB's education programs enable the state's talented individuals to become outstanding practitioners, teachers, and investigators in the health care sciences, thereby meeting the needs of the people of Texas and its national and international neighbors. UTMB's comprehensive primary, specialty, and sub-specialty care clinical programs support the educational mission and are committed to the health and well-being of all Texans through the delivery of state-of-the-art preventive, diagnostic, and treatment services. UTMB's research programs are committed to the discovery of new innovative biomedical and health services knowledge leading to increasingly effective and accessible health care for the citizens of Texas.

UT Medical Branch's achievements include:

- More than 30 doctors selected by *Texas Monthly* in 2007 as "Texas Super Doctors."
- A new comprehensive organ transplant center funded in part by an \$11 million donation from the Sealy & Smith Foundation.
- Graduating over 28,000 physicians, nurses, other health care professionals, and scientists since opening in 1891.
- Designation as a Level 1A "Center of Excellence" by the American College of Surgeons' Bariatric Surgery Center Network Accreditation Program—one of only two Level 1A programs in the state.
- The School of Allied Health ranked 11th in NIH funding for Schools of Allied Health in 2006 compared to 27th in 2004.
- According to THECB data, for the last three years (2005-2007) UTMB has had the highest Step 1 and Step 2 CK first-time pass rate of all the Texas state medical schools.
- Graduates of the School of Nursing at UTMB led their counterparts at all baccalaureate nursing programs in the state with a 98 percent pass rate for 2007 on the National Council Licensure Examination.

Education. The four schools at UT Medical Branch—the Schools of Allied Health Sciences, Nursing, and Medicine and the Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences—and two institutes train over 3,100 medical, dental, nursing, graduate, and allied health students, residents, and postdoctoral fellows each year to become the physicians, medical scientists, nurses, and allied health-care professionals of the future.

Patient Care. Last year, there were more than 41,000 admissions to UTMB hospitals, more than 700,000 outpatient visits, and over 54,000 emergency room visits. UTMB provides the full range of health care services to nearly 80 percent of inmates of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice. UTMB also provides health care to inmates at several county jails and at the Federal Correctional Complex in Beaumont.

Research. UT Medical Branch increased NIH funding by 34 percent from FY 2002 to FY 2007, despite cutbacks in the overall NIH budget. The institution continues to increase its research expenditures; in FY 2007, the faculty, postdoctoral fellows, and graduate students conducted more than \$156 million in research, up 20 percent from FY 2003. In the "Academic Ranking of World Universities 2008" by Shanghai Jiao Tong University, UTMB ranked in the top 52-75 in clinical medicine and pharmacy.

STUDENT SUCCESS

Enrollment With 2,422 students enrolled in fall 2007 (25% undergraduates, 38% graduate students, and 36% medical students), UT Medical Branch has already exceeded its 2010 and 2015 *Closing the Gaps* enrollment goals and is near its 2020 goal of 2,444.

UTMB's graduate enrollment increased by more than 45 percent from 2003 to 2007. Medical student enrollment increased by almost 8 percent. Nationally, enrollment of medical students increased by just under six percent.

Student Diversity In 2007, almost half of UTMB's 882 medical students were female; this is in line with national percentages (48.6%) reported by AAMC. Compared to national proportions, UTMB's medical students are more diverse. White students make up 53 percent of UTMB's medical student population (62.6% nationally). UTMB has more African-American medical students (9.4% vs. 7.2%) and twice as many Hispanic students (15.5% vs. 7.6%). It was ranked number four in the "Top 10 Best Medical Schools for Hispanics" by *Hispanic Business Magazine* in September 2007.

At UT Medical Branch, there is a substantial difference between gender and ethnic representation of medical and graduate students. In 2007, three-quarters of graduate students were female, up from 70 percent in 2003. Sixty percent of graduate students at UTMB were White. Even after a slight decline, Hispanic students, at just under 10 percent, are the second-largest proportion of graduate students. African-American students (after an increase of 1.6 points) and International students (after a decline of 4.8 points) each make up slightly more than eight percent of graduate students. After an increase of less than one point, Asian-American students are 7.6 percent of the graduate student population at UT Medical Branch.

Student Outcomes UT Medical Branch achieved an 18 percent increase in the number of professional and doctoral degrees conferred, from 214 in 2003 to 252 in 2007. Fifty percent of medical degrees were awarded to women in 2006-07, up from 41 percent in 2002-03, and on par with the national proportion of 49.1 percent. Thirty-one of the 53 doctoral degrees awarded by UTMB were awarded to women.

UT Medical Branch conferred fewer medical degrees to White students than the national average (51% vs. 64%). Even after a decline of almost six points in the proportion of medical degrees awarded to Hispanic students, UTMB still awarded more than twice the national proportion of medical degrees to Hispanic students in 2007 (14.1% vs. 6.8%). UT Medical Branch also awards a larger proportion than nationally of medical degrees to African-American students (10.6% vs. 6.7%). The percentage of Asian-American students receiving medical degrees is about the same as national levels.

There were a number of interesting trends from 2003 to 2007 in the profile of students receiving doctoral degrees. The proportion of female students receiving Ph.D.'s increased by seven points. The proportion of degrees awarded to White students increased by 18 points. The proportions awarded to Hispanic and African-American students also increased. The percentage of Ph.D.'s awarded to International students declined by more than 15 points. This last was paralleled by a significant drop in international student enrollment at the doctoral level.

Medical Students			
	Fall	2003	2007
Number		820	882
% Female		47.6%	49.0%
White		53.7%	53.2%
African-Am.		7.6%	9.4%
Hispanic		16.8%	15.5%
Asian-Am.		17.3%	16.4%
International		0.6%	0.3%

Graduate Students			
	Fall	2003	2007
Number		641	931
% Female		69.7%	75.2%
White		59.8%	59.4%
African-Am.		6.6%	8.2%
Hispanic		10.6%	9.5%
Asian-Am.		7.0%	7.6%
International		13.1%	8.3%

Medical Degrees			
	AY	02-03	06-07
Number		181	199
% Female		41.4%	49.7%
White		50.8%	50.8%
African-Am.		9.9%	10.6%
Hispanic		19.9%	14.1%
Asian-Am.		18.2%	20.1%
Native Am.		0.6%	0.0%
International		0.6%	1.0%
Unknown		0.0%	3.5%

Doctoral Degrees			
	AY	02-03	06-07
Number		33	53
% Female		51.5%	58.5%
White		42.4%	60.4%
African-Am.		0.0%	1.9%
Hispanic		9.1%	11.3%
Asian-Am.		9.1%	5.7%
Native Am.		3.0%	0.0%
International		36.4%	20.8%

At UT Medical Branch, 86 percent of the fall 2002 master's cohort (72 students) had earned their degree in five or less years, up from 77 percent for the fall 1998 cohort. Sixty-six percent of the fall 1998 doctoral cohort (55 students) had earned their Ph.D. degree in ten years or less, up from 59 percent for the fall 1994 cohort. Despite science programs which have become more complex and interdisciplinary, in turn requiring more focus, specialization, and time in medical education, UTMB has improved graduation rates at the master's and doctoral levels.

As another indicator of the effectiveness of an institution's instructional program, pass rates for medicine were 98.9 percent, an improvement of nearly nine points. Graduates of the School of Nursing at UTMB had a 98 percent pass rate for 2007 on the National Council Licensure Examination. Ninety-seven percent of exam takers from UTMB passed the advanced practice nursing exam in 2006, a 21 point increase over 2002. Allied health graduates had an 87.6 percent licensure pass rate in 2006.

Still another measure of institutional success is student satisfaction. In response to the AAMC "2007 Medical School Graduation Questionnaire," more than 94 percent of UT Medical Branch medical school graduates indicated that they were satisfied with the quality of their education. This was up almost seven points over 2004 and was four points higher than the rate for all U.S. schools.

UT Medical Branch conferred 244 baccalaureate degrees in 2005-06, 39 percent of all degrees conferred by UTMB. Of those undergraduate completers, 96 percent were either employed and/or enrolled in a graduate or professional school in Texas within one year of graduation.

FACULTY, RESEARCH, AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Faculty From fall 2003 to fall 2007, the number of tenured/tenure-track faculty at UT Medical Branch decreased by 129 (26%). The number of other professional faculty increased by 18 percent over this same period. The proportion of female tenured faculty remained unchanged from 2003 to 2007, although the percentage of female tenure-track faculty increased by almost 15 points.

The majority of faculty at UTMB are White, although the proportion has decreased in the tenure-track and other professional categories. The proportion of tenure-track faculty reporting as International decreased by 16 points. There were significant gains in the percentage of African-American and Hispanic tenure-track faculty and a nearly ten point increase in Asian-American faculty in this category. In the other professional category, a decline in the proportion of White and International faculty was offset by a more than four point increase in Asian American faculty and increases of less than a point in the percentage of African-American and Hispanic faculty. At the tenured level, a decline in the proportion of International faculty was offset by an increase in the proportion of Asian-American faculty. The percentage of tenured African-American and Hispanic faculty was stable for the five-year period.

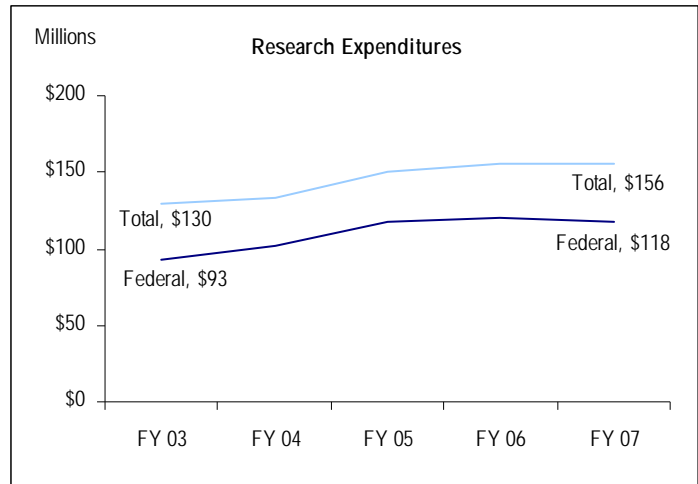
Faculty Headcount

	<i>Fall</i>	2003	2007
Total		1,258	1,268
Tenured		346	323
% Female		24.3%	24.5%
White		75.4%	76.2%
African-Am.		2.9%	2.5%
Hispanic		4.3%	4.3%
Asian-Am.		13.9%	16.4%
International		3.5%	0.6%
Tenure-Track		154	48
% Female		33.1%	47.9%
White		55.8%	52.1%
African-Am.		3.2%	8.3%
Hispanic		5.2%	8.3%
Asian-Am.		15.6%	25.0%
International		20.1%	4.2%
Other Prof'l		758	897
% Female		48.2%	49.3%
White		66.4%	63.0%
African-Am.		4.1%	4.8%
Hispanic		6.9%	7.7%
Asian-Am.		13.1%	17.5%
International		9.4%	5.6%

Research In FY 2007, 259 of 481 FTE tenured/tenure-track faculty (54%) at UT Medical Branch were principal investigators on 586 extramural grants. This was an increase after four years of decline to a five-year low of 42 percent in FY 2006. Eighty-five percent of FTE non-tenured research faculty held grants.

UT Medical Branch's total research expenditures for FY 2007 were more than \$156 million, a 20 percent increase over FY 2003. This total included more than \$118 million in federal research funding, a nearly 27 percent increase over FY 2003.

Federal dollars are the largest share of research expenditures for UTMB. Grants from the NIH made up 85 percent (\$100 million) of UT Medical Branch's FY 2007 federal expenditures and 64 percent of UTMB's total expenditures. Helping to drive increases in both total and federal research expenditures was UT Medical Branch's 34 percent increase in NIH funding from FY 2002 to FY 2007.



NIH Funding for UTMB Peers

	2002		2005		2006		% change 2002-2006		% change 2005-2006	
	total	medical only	total	medical only	total	medical only	total	total	medical only	
UC-San Francisco	\$365,365,909	\$452,165,301	\$395,593,001	\$407,880,276	\$354,353,614		11.64%	-9.79%	-10.42%	
UNC - Chapel Hill	\$264,263,425	\$296,566,365	\$224,713,065	\$289,214,216	\$209,069,238		9.44%	-2.48%	-6.96%	
Oregon Health & Science Univ	\$151,089,739	\$175,443,012	\$141,479,391	\$177,272,140	\$144,518,991		17.33%	1.04%	2.15%	
Medical Univ of S. Carolina	\$74,046,873	\$85,011,365	\$79,847,739	\$78,156,996	\$73,303,289		5.55%	-8.06%	-8.20%	
Medical College of Georgia	\$25,435,316	\$35,781,988	\$34,916,505	\$40,416,341	\$39,717,943		58.90%	12.95%	13.75%	
Univ of Alabama-Birmingham	\$211,672,387	\$228,687,941	\$136,409,031	\$197,759,768	\$106,831,568		-6.57%	-13.52%	-21.68%	
Univ of Iowa	\$158,018,371	\$166,119,755	\$139,736,827	\$162,927,617	\$135,317,656		3.11%	-1.92%	-3.16%	
SUNY Downstate Medical Ctr	\$25,266,830	\$21,045,766	\$20,545,766	\$19,226,746	\$18,726,746		-23.91%	-8.64%	-8.85%	
Univ of Wisconsin - Madison	\$227,807,000	\$257,144,598	\$145,453,648	\$242,784,795	\$125,935,175		6.57%	-5.58%	-13.42%	
UT Medical Branch	\$74,503,364	\$115,922,154	\$115,922,154	\$98,272,391	\$98,272,391		31.90%	-15.23%	-15.23%	

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

In FY 2006, two-thirds of UTMB's peers received more federal funding than UTMB. However, UT Medical Branch showed the largest increase in NIH funding from FY 2002 to FY 2006 of any of those peers and the second-largest increase among all its peers. In fact, UTMB's percent change was larger than the overall growth of the NIH during this time (22%) or the growth in funding for medical schools (17%). Although UTMB showed significant growth from FY 2002 to FY 2006, as did most of its peers, there was a significant drop from FY 2005 to FY 2006. Most of UTMB's peers also declined in NIH funding for that year, although UTMB declined the most. This decline in funding reflects a one percent drop in all NIH awards and a 2.3 percent drop in awards to medical schools.

The growth of research expenditures at UT Medical Branch has outpaced the growth of tenured/tenure-track faculty. The ratio of research expenditures to FTE tenured/tenure-track faculty has increased by 21 percent since FY 2003 to \$324,540, indicating a research active and productive faculty.

UT Medical Branch continues to increase its research strength. It ranked 93rd in the National Science Foundation's listing of the rankings of total FY 2006 R&D expenditures and 78th for federal R&D. For total and federal R&D in the life sciences, UTMB ranked 61st and 53rd respectively. UTMB's rankings

in each of these categories are below those of two-thirds of its peers. In part because it is a stand-alone health institution without an attached academic university, it ranks 208th for the number of graduate students in science, engineering, and health. This is similar to the ranking of those of its peers also without academic universities.

UT Medical Branch has 478,404 square feet of space for research, not including clinical trials. The institution's faculty, graduate students, and postdoctoral fellows generate \$326 of research expenditures (including clinical trials) per square foot of research space.

As part of the UT System Board of Regents' Competitiveness Initiative, the Board provided \$90 million to build the University Boulevard

Research Building. When complete in 2012, this building will increase research and research support space by 83,000 net square feet. The increase in research space—which could allow for the recruitment of additional faculty, postdoctoral fellows, and graduate students—should help increase extramural funding by 20 percent.

Research Rankings

	FY 2006				FY 2005	
	Total R&D	Federal R&D	Total R&D	Federal R&D for	by #	
			for Life Sciences	Life Sciences	Postdoc Appointees	by # Grad Students
Medical Univ of S. Carolina	96	90	62	56	77	360
Medical College of Georgia	153	146	109	104	95	384
Oregon Health & Science Univ	64	43	40	27	108	358
SUNY HSC-Brooklyn	199	177	144	127	---	500
UC-San Francisco	5	9	1	3	6	158
UNC-Chapel Hill	31	21	24	18	19	35
Univ of Alabama-Birmingham	50	27	29	15	69	67
Univ of Iowa	44	44	33	33	41	70
Univ of Wisconsin-Madison	2	5	7	20	23	16
UT Medical Branch	93	78	61	53	56	208

Technology Transfer UT Medical Branch increased gross revenue from intellectual property by 27.3 percent in FY 2006. The number of patents issued doubled and the number of invention disclosures increased by one. The number of licenses and options, however, declined over this period. With one new start-up company, UTMB's Center for Technology Development now has 10 start-ups in its portfolio. Companies associated with UTMB have received \$4.75 million from the Texas Emerging Technology Fund to further develop innovations into commercializable products.

Technology Transfer

	FY	2002	2006	% Change
New Invention Disclosures		70	71	1.4%
U.S. Patents Issued		4	9	125.0%
Licenses & Options Executed		16	13	-18.8%
Start-Up Companies Formed		0	1	--
Gross Revenue from IP		\$0.9 M	\$1.2 M	27.3%

Faculty Awards & Honors On the UT Medical Branch faculty are six members of the American Academy of Nursing, one member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and four members of the Institute of Medicine. In addition, in 2007, one UT Medical Branch faculty member was awarded an NIH MERIT Award and another was designated as a Pew Scholar in Biomedicine.

In *The Top American Research Universities* rankings published in 2008, UT Medical Branch had three measures in the top 26-50 public research universities (federal research expenditures, endowment assets, and postdoctoral appointees). The UT Medical Branch was listed in several categories in *U.S. News & World Report's* 2007 ranking of "America's Best Graduate Schools 2008." The medical school-research category improved from 57 to 54. Biological sciences improved from 81 to 68. And the nursing master's program was ranked in the top quartile.

HEALTH CARE

UT Medical Branch has six hospitals, including the John Sealy Hospital which serves as the center of UTMB's hospital complex. UTMB also has a teaching affiliation at the Galveston Shriners Hospital, which is one of only four Shriners facilities specializing in the treatment of children with burn injuries.

More than 18 percent of the more than three-quarters of a million people Galveston County are uninsured. In FY 2006, UT Medical Branch had \$108 million in unsponsored charity care charges by faculty. Although this was a 25 percent increase over FY 2002, it was a 6 percent decrease from FY 2005.

From September 2006 to August 2007, inpatient satisfaction was 83.8 percent; ER patient satisfaction was 78.1 percent; and outpatient satisfaction was 87.7 percent. The ER satisfaction number was an increase of nearly two points over the previous period and included improvements in time physician spent with patients and wait time.

Residents in UT Medical Branch's ACGME accredited programs provide a significant portion of health care services. In 2006-07, the campus had 57 resident programs and 641 residents. Residents in the programs are receiving education and experience as medical professionals. At the same time, they are contributing to the health of the community.

Eighty percent of the graduates of UTMB's medical school practice in Texas. UTMB-trained physicians make up more than 22 percent of the state's practicing doctors.

RESOURCES, EFFICIENCY, AND PRODUCTIVITY

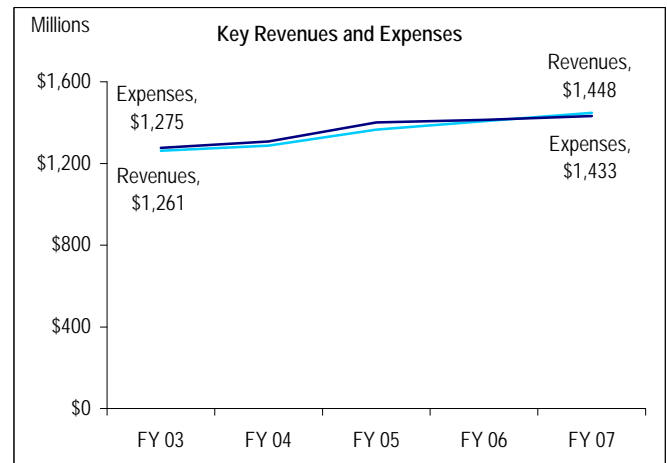
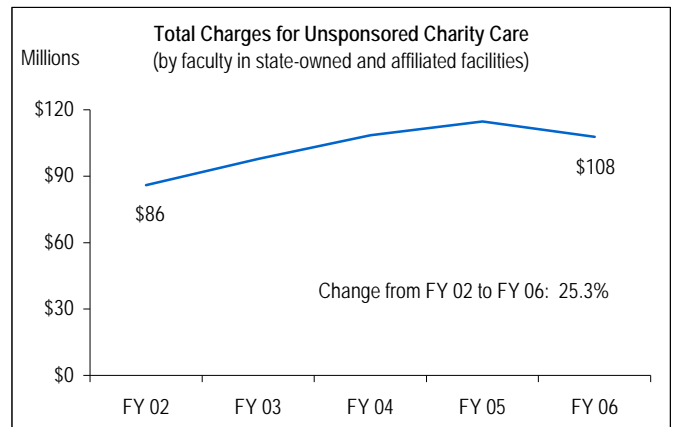
UT Medical Branch's revenues increased by 15 percent since FY 2003; expenses increased by 12 percent during the same time period.

It has increased efficiency by minimizing administrative costs. Administrative costs have declined by 63 percent since FY 2003, and these costs as a percent of total expenditures have decreased from 4.4 percent to 1.5 percent. Although UTMB used 6 percent more energy in 2006 than it did in 2002, it is still down 49 percent from 1997.

Clinical and Hospital Care by UTMB Faculty

	FY 02	FY 06	% Change
SO Hospital Admissions	35,099	41,524	18.3%
SO&A Hospital Days	186,975	187,597	0.3%
Outpatient Visits in SO&A Facilities	762,977	700,553	-8.2%
Charity Care in SO&A Facilities (faculty charges)	\$86 M	\$108 M	25.3%
Charity Care at UTMB hospitals (faculty charges)	\$234 M	\$337 M	43.9%
Gross Patient Charges per FTE Clinical Faculty	\$1,167,720	\$1,362,227	16.7%
Net Patient Revenues per FTE Clinical Faculty	\$355,685	\$420,893	18.3%

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



Philanthropy Total donor support for FY 2007 was at a five-year high of more than \$50 million due in part to a significant increase in corporate contributions. Individual and other gifts also increased by more than 100 percent. UTMB's total gifts were nine percent of E&G expenditures for FY 2007.

Alumni gift totals were down from 2003 to 2007, although the total dollar amount was the second-highest in the System. Almost nine percent of UTMB's alumni participated in giving in FY 2007—the second-highest participation rate for UT System—but still below the almost 12 percent national level.

The value of UT Medical Branch's endowment increased 62 percent to almost \$500 million from August 31, 2003, to August 31, 2007.

Donor Support (thousands)				
	<i>FY</i>	2003	2007	% Change
Alumni		\$2,173	\$2,047	-5.8%
Individuals		\$1,528	\$3,169	107.4%
Foundations		\$30,599	\$31,810	4.0%
Corporate		\$783	\$7,835	900.6%
Others		\$2,508	\$5,405	115.5%
Total		\$37,591	\$50,266	33.7%

UT Medical Branch Peer Comparison

	UT Medical Branch	Oregon Health and Sci U	Medical U of S. Carolina	Medical Cty of Georgia	UNC-Chapel Hill	U of Alabama-Birmingham	UC-San Francisco	U of Wisconsin-Madison	U of Virginia	U of Iowa	SUNY HSC-Brooklyn
Institution Characteristics											
Institution has a hospital	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Free-standing Academic Health Center	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Public Control of Institution	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Grants a Medical Degree	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
IPEDS Data ¹											
Enrollment, AY 2006 (12-month)	2,329	2,894	2,878	2,824	31,155	20,180	2,904	45,955	30,853	34,426	1,795
Enrollment, Fall 2006	2,255	2,418	2,498	2,227	27,717	16,561	2,943	41,028	24,068	28,816	1,609
Degrees/Certificates Awarded, 2005-06	598	839	811	726	6,797	3,358	739	9,433	6,035	6,441	499
Total Full-time Faculty, Fall 2006	830	1770	907	756	2,990	2,139	1,096	3,119	2,848	2,633	426
Federal Operating Grants and Contracts, FY 2006 (\$ in thousands) *	\$123,614	\$251,513	\$120,472	\$47,651	\$416,084	\$345,245	\$527,983	\$503,379	\$258,958	\$271,891	\$34,211
Instruction Expenses, FY 2006 (\$ in thousands)	\$292,930	\$90,867	\$138,876	\$99,356	\$595,319	\$226,530	\$161,575	\$415,485	\$243,284	\$334,508	\$71,526
Volume and Cost Data ²											
Inpatient Admissions	35,369	25,292	28,680		31,334		26,949	22,517	29,054	25,127	
Outpatient Visits **	659,630		346,135				553,665	541,319	548,946	577,031	
Adjusted Discharges	62,832	44,374	43,905		49,237		37,001	39,934	49,630	43,738	
Average Length of Stay	4.79	4.57	5.93		6.45		6.2	5.61	5.74	6.98	
Cost per Case Mix Index, Adjusted Discharge	\$9,593	\$12,836	\$9,692		\$9,003		\$10,952	\$11,004	\$7,525	\$9,979	
Net Operating Revenue/CMI Adjusted Discharge	\$9,526	\$9,680	\$9,908		\$8,749		\$14,769	\$9,440	\$9,179	\$10,190	

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

2 Action OI database for the period July 2006 - June 2007

Notes: * Public universities use GASB. Private universities use FASB.

** The outpatient visit number does not include day surgery, ER, observation cases, employee health, radiation therapy, pre-anesthesia testing, electromyography lab, and CHD internal medicine specialties clinic visits. These areas are not mapped to the ambulatory services profiles in Action OI.