

## Employment and Comparative Growth Rates The University of Texas System

According to "A Summary Report on Full-Time Equivalent State Employees for Fiscal Year 2006" from the State Auditor's Office (SAO), higher education institutions in Texas experienced a 26% increase in FTE employees funded from state appropriations and all other funding sources combined, from FY 1997 to FY 2006. FTE employee comparisons are annual averages of all full and part time employees, including students and hourly employees, appointed during each fiscal year.

Based on these data, the University of Texas System institutions experienced a similar increase during this same time period, a 29% increase in FTE employees, with a 25% increase at the academic institutions and a 32% increase at the health-related institutions.

### State Auditor FTE Employee Summary

	Total FTE Employees		FY 1997 to FY 2006	
	1997	2006	# Change	% Change
Academic Institutions	24,423	30,627	6,204	25.4%
Health-Related Institutions	35,732	47,282	11,550	32.3%
UT System Total	60,155	77,909	17,754	29.5%
Statewide – Higher Education			29,624	26.1%

All academic institutions experienced FTE employee growth (from state appropriations) due to increases in enrollment, except for UT Austin. The largest increases were at UT Brownsville, UT San Antonio, UT Pan American, and UT El Paso. FTE growth from research and other funding sources was largest at UT Austin, UT San Antonio, UT Dallas and UT Arlington.

At the health-related institutions, because hospital revenues are re-appropriated by the state, M.D. Anderson experienced the highest FTE growth rate from appropriated funds, followed by UTMB and UT Southwestern. The largest FTE growth from research and other sources was at UT Southwestern, a large part of which occurred when hospital employees from Zale Lipshy and St. Paul University Hospital's were added in FY 2006. UTMB had a net decrease in FTE staff as a result of a large drop in those funded from non-state sources.

Comparable information for System institutions are available for the past five years and provide some context for the FTE increases over half of the time period covered by the SAO's report.

### Growth Comparisons

	Academic Institutions			Health-Related Institutions		
	Fall 2001	Fall 2005	2001 to 2005 % Change	Fall 2001	Fall 2005	2001 to 2005 % Change
Faculty	7,805	9,267	18.7%	6,361	7,418	16.6%
Tenure/Tenure Track <sup>1</sup>	4,252	4,828	13.5%	2,329	2,490	6.9%
Other Professional <sup>2</sup>	3,553	4,439	24.9%	4,032	4,928	22.2%
Staff <sup>3</sup>	20,474	21,020	2.7%	34,543	40,132	16.2%
Research Expenditures <sup>4</sup>	\$459.9	\$614.9	33.7%	\$896.8	\$1,225.5	36.7%
Un-Sponsored Charity Care	--	--	--	\$488.2	\$769.2	57.6%
Enrollment	149,439	174,846	17.0%	9,480	10,700	15.7%

<sup>1</sup> Tenure/Tenure-Track faculty include Professors, Associate and Assistant Professors and Instructors.

<sup>2</sup> Other Professional include faculty without tenure and are not on tenure track including Lecturers, Visiting Teachers, Clinical and Special, Adjunct and Emeritus faculty.

<sup>3</sup> Staff exclude faculty and do not entail significant direct instructional activities.

<sup>4</sup> Research expenditures are government and private monies used to support research activities.

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### **Academic Institutions**

- Enrollment at UT System academic institutions increased by 17% from fall 2001 to fall 2005. Institutions with the highest enrollment increases were UT Brownsville (42%), UT Permian Basin (41%), UT San Antonio (37%) and UT Tyler (54%).
- The total number of faculty increased by 19% during this same time period. Most of this increase was in other professional faculty which increased by 25%. These faculty are non-tenure track and are hired as a more flexible instructional resource to cover enrollment growth. Tenure/tenure track faculty increased by 14%.
- Other staff (non-faculty) increased slightly, by 3% overall. UT Austin experienced no change and UT Arlington, UT Brownsville, UT El Paso and UT Pan American experienced a decrease in staff employment.
- Research expenditures, government and private monies used to support research activities, increased by 34% overall and growth rates exceeded 100% for five institutions – UT Brownsville, UT Pan American, UT Permian Basin, UT San Antonio and UT Tyler.

### **Health-Related Institutions**

- Enrollment at UT System health institutions increased by 16% from fall 2001 to fall 2005.
- The total number of faculty increased by 17% with a 7% increase in tenure/tenure track faculty and a 22% increase in other professional faculty.
- Staff levels increased by 16%, but the highest increase occurred at UT Southwestern Medical Center when hospital employees from Zale Lipshy and St. Paul University Hospital's were added in 2005-06. Staffing at the other health-related institutions, remained stable or decreased, except M.D. Anderson.
- Research expenditures increased by 37% at U.T. System health-related institutions.
- Un-Sponsored Charity Care increased by 58%.