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# THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

## ACCOUNTABILITY PROFILE

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### ABOUT UT AUSTIN

#### **Mission:**

The mission of The University of Texas at Austin is to achieve excellence in the interrelated areas of undergraduate education, graduate education, research, and public service. The university provides superior and comprehensive educational opportunities at the baccalaureate through doctoral and special professional levels. The university contributes to the advancement of society through research, creative activity, scholarly inquiry, the development of new knowledge, and promotes the arts, benefits the state's economy, and serves the citizens through public programs and service.

Furthermore, the University embraces the vision expressed by the citizens of the Commission of 125 to "be the best in the world at creating a disciplined culture of excellence that generates intellectual excitement, transforms lives, and develops leaders ... and to define for the 21st century what it means to be a university of the first class."

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

- UT Austin ranked 47th among all national universities, 13th among top national public universities, and 31st in "Best Values" by U.S. News & World Report.
- UT Austin ranked 26th best university in the world and 7th in the amount of cited research by faculty members by the Times of London.
- Diverse Issues in Higher Education ranked UT Austin 6th in the nation in undergraduate degrees for minority groups; and for bachelor's degrees to Hispanic students in: biological/biomedical sciences (4); mathematics (3); engineering (5); social sciences (7); ethnic/cultural/gender studies (7).
- The National Research Council survey ranked 7 doctoral programs in the top 10 in the nation and 22 departments in the top 25; UT Austin ranked 1st in 30 of 37 fields among Texas institutions.
- UT Austin ranked 19th on the *U.S. News* "50 Best Graduate Schools" and 11th in Engineering, 14th in Education, 18th in Business, and 18th in Law. About 60 individual programs also ranked in the top 25.
- Ranked 1st in biotechnology patents among 424 universities in the world.

Education. With an enrollment of 50,170 students in fall 2007, UT Austin remains one of the largest research institutions in the country. Though operating under enrollment management criteria in order to provide a high quality education to all students, enrollment increased almost one percent from fall 2006, but is still 2.4 percent below the total for fall 2003. UT Austin draws students from over 230 Texas counties, all states in the nation and 126 foreign countries. Overall, the student body continues to be more ethnically diverse, with the proportion of white students declining to 55.1 percent, and the representation of African American, Asian American, Hispanic students increasing to 4.2, 15.4, and 15.9 percent, respectively, in fall 2007.

The 15 schools and colleges educate over 37,000 undergraduates and almost 13,000 graduate and professional students. From 2003 to 2007, the total number of degrees conferred increased 2.6 percent. Over this time period, bachelor degree production was stable, master's degrees awarded increased by 8.9 percent, doctoral increased by 18.0 percent, and professional degrees declined by 8.4 percent.

Research. Research expenditures increased from over \$376 million in FY 2003 to more than \$476 million in FY 2007. UT Austin ranked 33rd nationally (7th among institutions without an integral medical school) and 1st in Texas in total research and development expenditures. The university has more than 90 research units, including units at the main campus, the J. J. "Jake" Pickle Research Campus, the Marine Science Institute at Port Aransas, the McDonald Observatory near Fort Davis, and the Bee Cave Research Center.

## UNDERGRADUATE ACCESS AND PREPARATION

The University of Texas at Austin provides high quality educational opportunities to the citizens of Texas and the world. Because this quality is available at a competitive cost, UT Austin continues to be the primary institution of choice for the best prepared students in the state.

Applications from first-time undergraduate students grew to almost 24,000 for summer and fall 2007, an increase of 12.9 percent from 2003.

As a result of the top 10% law, almost 71 percent of new undergraduates entering from Texas high schools graduated in the top 10 percent of their class, the highest proportion of any public university in the state. The remaining students were admitted based on a holistic review of several criteria. A review of the student's academic record focused on class rank, completion of the high school curriculum required by UT Austin and the extent to which the student exceeded the university's required units. Among the personal achievement variables considered were the student's record for leadership, awards, extracurricular activities, work experience, socio-economic status of the family and school attended, and other factors. Students were also required to demonstrate their writing ability on two essays.

As the number of top 10% applicants increased, the percentage of students admitted grew from almost 55 percent in 2003 to slightly more than 58 percent in 2007. About 54 percent of those admitted actually enrolled, leading to an entering class of over 7,400 students in 2007. This class is almost 14 percent larger than the class of 2003, and over 99 percent of these students were enrolled full-time and were degree-seeking. The average ACT and SAT scores for the 2007 class were significantly higher than state and national averages, but about 8th highest (out of 12) among their peer institutions.

Almost one-third of the transfer students entering in fall 2007 were from a Texas community college. However, almost one-half of transfer students enter UT Austin from another Texas university, primarily through the Coordinated Admissions Program (CAP). CAP allows Texas high school graduates to first enroll in another UT System academic institution and transfer to UT Austin after one year, provided they take the required curriculum, complete 30 semester credit hours in one year and have a minimum grade point average of 3.2. This program is another example of the efforts of UT Austin and UT System to make a high-quality undergraduate education accessible to Texas residents.

To maintain the quality of a UT Austin degree while operating within existing faculty, facility and financial resources, the university has been operating under an enrollment management plan that is designed to maintain total enrollment between 48,000 to 50,000 students. One of the operational tenets of this plan is that UT Austin continues its progress toward enrolling a more diverse student body. While total undergraduate enrollment has decreased slightly, about 1.7 percent since fall 2003, it is more ethnically diverse. The proportion of white undergraduate students has declined from 60.7 percent in fall 2003 to 55.6 percent in fall 2007. The proportion of African American undergraduates has increased from 3.7 to 4.7 percent, Hispanics from 14.4 to 18.3 percent, and Asian Americans from 17.1 to 18.0 percent over this same time period.

Total Fall Enrollment			
	<i>Fall</i>	2003	2007
		51,426	50,170
First-Time Undergraduates			
	<i>Summer/Fall</i>	2003	2007
Applicants		20,978	23,678
% Admitted		54.8%	58.2%
Enrolled		6,536	7,435
TX Top 10%		4,219	4,777
% TX Top 10%		70.2%	70.7%
Percent of students who are full-time degree seeking (Fall 2007)			
			99.2%
Average ACT/SAT (Fall 2007)			
		SAT	ACT
UT Austin		1235	26
Texas		999	20.5
Nation		1017	21.2
Transfer Students (Fall 2007)			
Total			2,251
% from TX commty college			29.5%
Undergraduates			
	<i>Fall</i>	2003	2007
Total		38,112	37,459
White		60.7%	55.6%
African-Am.		3.7%	4.7%
Hispanic		14.4%	18.3%
Asian-Am.		17.1%	18.0%
International		3.4%	2.9%

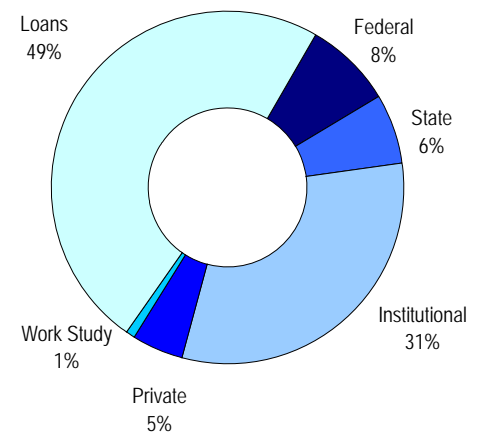
**College Costs & Financial Aid** Maintaining competitive college costs and providing adequate financial aid to all undergraduate students with need is a high priority for UT Austin. Among its peers, UT Austin ranks 6th highest out of 12 in tuition and fee rates for resident undergraduate students and guarantees financial aid to undergraduates from families with incomes of less than \$40,000 to cover all tuition increases. UT Austin was the only institution in Texas to secure legislative approval to pilot flat-rate tuition for undergraduates which provides incentives for students to take higher course loads and graduate in less time. Because of the success of this pilot, this option is now available to all Texas public universities. Ultimately, these pricing/incentive schemes will reduce students' overall cost of education by the direct cost of tuition, fees and living expenses that would be incurred by enrolling for additional semesters and the indirect cost of lost income from higher paying jobs requiring a degree.

Additionally, UT Austin provided almost \$322 million dollars in financial aid to undergraduates enrolled in 2006-07. Half of the financial aid was in the form of grants and scholarships. Nearly one-half of all full-time undergraduates (46.7%) received need-based aid, which covered almost 80 percent of their total academic cost (tuition and all fees).

About 39 percent of graduating seniors from UT Austin in 2005-06 were in debt. Their average debt was \$16,800, lower than the \$18,334 statewide average for students graduating from Texas public universities.

Undergraduate Academic Cost & % Discount	
AY 2006-07	
Average in-state total academic cost	\$8,024
Full-time receiving need-based aid	
% receiving grants	46.7%
Average % discount	78.5%
Average net academic cost	\$1,724
All full-time students	
Average % discount	36.6%
Average net academic cost	\$5,084

Undergraduate Financial Aid Awards, 2006-07



## UNDERGRADUATE SUCCESS AND OUTCOMES

**Graduation & Persistence Rates** UT Austin continues to reduce time to degree and increase graduation rates through improved advising and numerous academic support and retention programs. Through the UT System Graduation Rate Initiative, the institution has formalized an internal goal of graduating 60 percent of their students within four years and 85 percent within six years by 2015. Achieving these goals will place UT Austin among the top third of their peers. Currently, UT Austin ranks 7th out of 12 in this group on six-year graduation rates.

Indications are that these ambitious goals are achievable. Given that first-year persistence is an early indicator of student success, UT Austin continues to improve on this measure. In fall 2005, 92.1 percent of first-time, full-time, degree-seeking undergraduates at UT Austin persisted to the following fall semester, up from 90.5 percent in fall 2001.

Four-year and six-year graduation rates continue to improve (about 45% and over 76%, respectively) and remain well above the national averages. Looking at the 1997 cohort graduation rates from any Texas institution in six years, the figures are even better at almost 80 percent.

	UT Austin		
	2001	2005	2005, TX
1st-Yr Persistence (entering fall)	90.5%	92.1%	74.6%
Graduation Rate	1997	2000	1999, U.S.
4-Yr graduation rate	36.5%	44.8%	27.9%
6-Yr graduation rate at Austin	70.1%	76.4%	54.1%
6-Yr graduation rate, any TX	73.9%	79.8%	NA
Transfer 4-yr graduation rate (CC students entering fall)	1999	2003	2003, TX
	60.8%	70.4%	52.5%

Graduation rates for community college transfer students have also increased from 60.8 percent (1999 cohort) to 70.4 percent (2003 cohort), also well above the state average of 52.5 percent (2003 cohort).

In spite of a decline in undergraduate student enrollment, the number of baccalaureate degrees awarded remained stable, reflecting UT Austin's improvement in graduation rates. UT Austin also contributes significantly to the production of baccalaureate degrees in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics disciplines. In 2005-06, 27.6 percent of the total baccalaureate degrees awarded were in these areas, compared to 18.3 percent nationally.

Degrees	2002-03	2006-07	% Change
Baccalaureate	8,463	8,473	0.1%
STEM, % of Baccalaureate Degrees Awarded			
	AY	00-01	05-06
UT Austin	27.2%	27.6%	
U.S.	18.3%	18.3%	

*Outcomes* Comparing UT Austin with their peer institutions on three indicators from the National Survey of Student Engagement (NSSE) provides some context for how seniors at UT Austin viewed their educational experience. Based on the responses of seniors in 2007, over nine out of ten UT Austin students evaluated their educational experience as good or excellent and indicated they would attend the institution again, slightly higher than their national peers. Academic advising was also viewed more positively at UT Austin than at their peer institutions. Three-fourths of UT Austin seniors thought the academic advising was good or excellent, compared with two-thirds of the students attending peer universities.

**National Survey of Student Engagement 2007**

Senior Responses, Good or Excellent

	Austin	Peers
Educational Experience	91%	88%
Academic Advising	75%	66%
Would Attend Again (Yes)	93%	88%

**Collegiate Learning Assessment**

Senior Responses, 2007

	Austin		U.S.
	Expected	Actual	
Analytic Writing Task	1321	1326	1224
CLA Total Score	1322	1330	1192

Seniors at UT Austin scored slightly higher than expected on the CLA Performance Task and on the Analytic Writing Task. The results indicate that by the end of the senior year, UT Austin students perform substantially higher than the national sample on measures of critical and analytical reasoning and on analytical writing tasks.

*Post-Baccalaureate Experience* Between 88 and 99 percent of test takers at UT Austin passed the initial exams for teacher certification, nursing, engineering, law and pharmacy in FY 2006. Pass rates on exams are higher than comparable state averages, with the largest differential on the engineering exam.

**Licensure Pass Rates, 2006**

	Austin	Texas
Teacher Certification	99%	97%
Nursing	97%	91%
Engineering	88%	62%
Law	90%	
Pharmacy	96%	

Because larger numbers of UT Austin graduates are employed or attend graduate and professional schools outside of Texas, their post-graduate placement percentages are somewhat lower than the state averages for those graduating in 2005-06.

**Postgraduate Experience (within one year)**

	AY	01-02	05-06	TX, 05-06
% employed in TX	66.9%	63.1%	67.5%	
% enrolled in TX grad/prof school	2.6%	4.0%	3.6%	
% employed and enrolled	7.0%	8.5%	13.9%	
% employed or enrolled	76.6%	75.5%	85.0%	

## GRADUATE STUDENTS

*Graduate Enrollment & Degrees* At UT Austin, the number of graduate and professional students enrolled decreased by 4.5 percent from fall 2003 to fall 2007. However, over this same time period, the proportion of African-American, Hispanic, and Asian-American graduate and professional student enrollment increased, while the proportion of White students decreased.

Average GRE and GMAT scores for entering graduate students increased slightly for 2007-08 entrants, and LSAT scores remained stable for new law students.

Degrees	2002-03	2006-07	% Change
Master's	2,650	2,886	8.9%
Doctoral	668	788	18.0%
Prof'l	596	546	-8.4%

STEM, % of Master's Degrees Awarded		
AY	00-01	05-06
Master's		
Austin	20.5%	21.7%
U.S.	12.8%	16.9%
Doctoral		
Austin	39.4%	43.3%
U.S.	32.6%	43.2%

Graduate/Professional Enrollment			
	Fall	2003	2007
Total		13,314	12,711
White		55.5%	53.7%
African-Am.		2.6%	2.9%
Hispanic		8.2%	9.0%
Asian-Am.		6.0%	7.8%
International		24.7%	23.9%

Graduate Student Preparation		
AY	03-04	07-08
Average GRE	1207	1221
Average GMAT	645	655
Average LSAT	165	166

Degrees awarded at both the master's and doctoral levels increased from the 2002-03 academic year, by 8.9 and 18 percent, respectively. The number of professional degrees conferred declined by 50 over this time period.

UT Austin continues to award a significant number of master's and doctoral degrees in the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics fields. The proportion of master's degrees conferred in these fields is above the national average in 2005-06, 21.7 percent vs. 16.9 percent. The percentage of doctoral degrees in these fields is about the same as the national average at over 43 percent.

## FACULTY AND INSTRUCTION

A long-time goal of UT Austin, which has been endorsed by the Commission of 125, is to lower the student/faculty ratio. A quality education, according to the Commission report, "can be achieved only if there is a direct and meaningful engagement between students and professors." UT Austin embraces the goal of reducing the student/faculty ratio to 16:1 within a decade, and has already made progress by lowering this ratio from 20:1 to 18:1 over the last 4 years. Overall, UT Austin added 229 faculty, an increase of 7.9 percent, from fall 2003 to 2007. The largest growth occurred among non tenured/tenure-track or other professional faculty, with an increase of 175 faculty members (17.4%). Tenured faculty held steady and tenure-track faculty increased by 12.5 percent or 57 faculty.

*Faculty Diversity* Faculty at UT Austin continue to be more diverse at all ranks. Overall, there is a trend toward lower proportions of White faculty and small, but steady increases in the proportions of African-American, Hispanic, and Asian-American faculty from fall 2003 to 2007. The only exception to these trends is for Hispanic tenure-track faculty, which has declined by two points to 5.5 percent over this time period. A higher proportion of women are also reflected in the tenured and other professional categories, but not in the tenure-track ranks.

Compared with Texas, national, and 10 most populous states' averages for the 2006-07 academic year, faculty salaries at UT Austin were higher for all ranks. However, to compete among major research university peers around the country for the best faculty who are also outstanding scholars and researchers, UT Austin must have a higher than average salary structure. In order to attract

Faculty Headcount			
	Fall	2003	2007
Total		2,901	3,130
Tenured		1,441	1,438
% Female		23.2%	24.2%
White		85.9%	84.4%
African-Am.		3.2%	3.5%
Hispanic		3.9%	4.4%
Asian-Am.		5.3%	6.3%
International		1.1%	0.9%
Tenure-Track		456	513
% Female		40.4%	39.4%
White		62.7%	59.3%
African-Am.		3.9%	6.6%
Hispanic		7.5%	5.5%
Asian-Am.		9.6%	10.3%
International		16.2%	17.7%
Other Prof'l		1,004	1,179
% Female		47.2%	51.4%
White		83.4%	80.2%
African-Am.		2.1%	2.7%
Hispanic		5.6%	6.8%
Asian-Am.		4.6%	4.8%
International		4.2%	5.1%

Student / Faculty Ratio			
	Fall	2003	2007
FTE Students		45,248	44,577
FTE Faculty		2,252	2,464
Ratio		20 to 1	18 to 1

new talent to the institution, UT Austin must and does offer competitive salaries at the Assistant Professor level (about 9% below peer average). The institution is somewhat less competitive among its peers at the Professor level, even with the salary supplements from endowed chairs and professorships (about 16% below peer average). The largest salary gap is at the Associate Professor level where endowments are not generally available to supplement state funds for salary allocations. For fall 2006, UT Austin's average salary for the Associate Professor was \$78,000. This was about 20 percent less than the average for its salary peers (\$94,000).

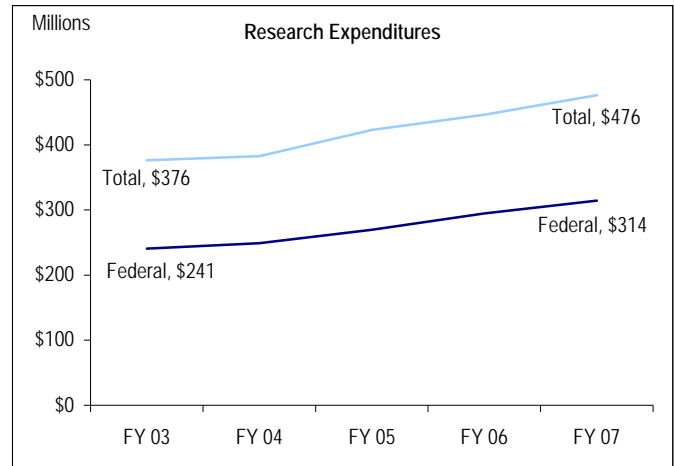
**Average Faculty Salaries**

	Professor	Assoc. Prof.	Asst. Prof.
Austin (FY 2008)	\$127,263	\$81,338	\$77,536
<i>FY 2007</i>			
Austin	\$121,847	\$78,184	\$75,321
Texas	\$99,683	\$69,646	\$61,159
10 Most Populous States	\$102,752	\$72,593	\$60,982
National	\$97,750	\$70,359	\$59,314

Following a statewide trend, the proportion of lower division semester credit hours taught by tenured/tenure-track faculty dropped from 49 percent to 42.5 percent from fall 2003 to 2007. However, UT Austin continues to perform above the state average of 39.3 percent on this accountability measure.

**RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER**

*Research Funding* UT Austin continued to improve its research productivity during the past five years. Between FY 2003 and FY 2007, total research expenditures increased by almost 27 percent to over \$476 million. Research expenses from federal sources increased by more than 30 percent. Compared with peer institutions, UT Austin was in the bottom quarter on this metric, primarily because all but three of its peers have an integral medical school. However, UT Austin ranks 7th nationally in research expenses among institutions without a medical school.



**Research Rankings**

	FY 2006			FY 2005		
	Total R&D	Federal R&D	Total R&D for Life Sciences	Federal R&D for Life Sciences	by # Postdoc Appointees	by # Grad Students
Indiana Univ (all campuses)	42	58	44	50	43	29
Michigan State Univ	41	60	46	61	32	51
Ohio State Univ (all campuses)	11	23	21	30	36	17
UC-Berkeley	19	34	58	66	13	9
UC-Los Angeles	3	6	3	7	4	11
UNC - Chapel Hill	31	21	24	18	19	35
Univ of Illinois - Urbana-Champaign	25	33	81	89	30	14
Univ. of Michigan (all campuses)	4	3	8	8	21	6
Univ. of Minnesota (all campuses)	15	22	12	25	17	3
Univ of Washington - Seattle	6	2	6	2	7	10
Univ of Wisconsin - Madison	2	5	7	20	23	16
<b>UT Austin</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>24</b>

*Faculty Research* Reasearch productivity of UT Austin tenured and tenure-track (T/TT) faculty increased on 3 out of 4 measures. The number of research grants and number of tenured and tenure-track faculty holding grants increased by almost 17 percent and over 6 percent, respectively, between 2002-03 and 2006-07. Research expenditures per full-time-time equivalent T/TT faculty were up over 14 percent over the same time period. The percent of T/TT faculty holding grants is down very slightly.

Faculty Research			
	02-03	06-07	Change
# of grants	2,494	2,912	16.8%
# of T/TT holding grants	649	690	6.3%
% T/TT faculty holding grants	40.4%	38.8%	-1.6
Research \$ per FTE T/TT	\$234,082	\$267,574	14.3%
# of postdoctoral fellows	365	431	18.1%

The number of postdoctoral fellows at UT Austin increased by over 18 percent from FY 2002-03 to FY 2006-07.

*Technology Transfer* UT Austin's performance improved on all technology transfer measures between FY 2002 and FY 2006. The number of new invention disclosures increased to 95, or by 14.5 percent, and gross revenue from intellectual property grew to \$9 million, almost an 80 percent increase.

Technology Transfer				
	FY	2002	2006	% Change
New Invention Disclosures		83	95	14.5%
U.S. Patents Issued		21	35	66.7%
Licenses & Options Executed		24	42	75.0%
Start-Up Companies Formed		4	7	75.0%
Gross Revenue from IP		\$5.0 M	\$9.0 M	79.7%

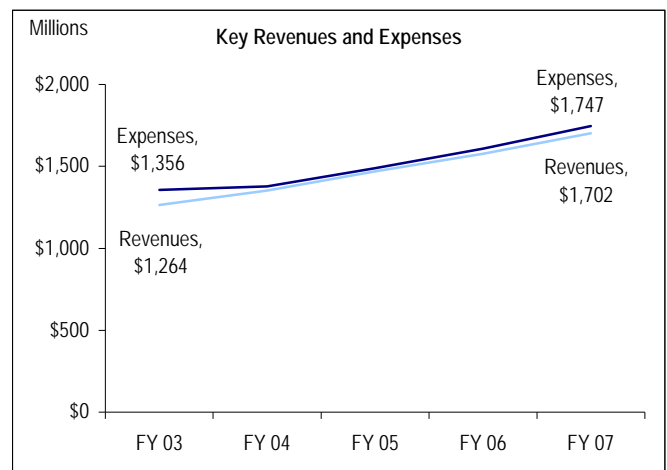
## RESOURCES, EFFICIENCY, AND PRODUCTIVITY

*Funding Trends & Efficiencies* As result of increased research activity and inflationary pressures, both revenues and expenses increased at UT Austin between FY 2003 and FY 2007.

In FY 2007, the largest shares of revenues were state appropriations (17.7%), tuition and fees (21.8%), and government grants and contracts (23.3%). The primary expenses for UT Austin in FY 2007 were instruction (28.8%), research (21.5%), and institutional support and physical plant (12.8%).

State support per FTE student for higher education declined between FY 2003 and FY 2007. Over that time period, state support per student dropped from \$5,840 to \$5,730 when adjusting for inflation. Consequently, tuition and fee revenue increased from \$4,670 to \$6,480 per student. Another way to understand the change in funding for UT Austin is to note that for every \$1 of revenue from student tuition and fees in FY 2003 the state provided \$1.25. In FY 2007, the state provided \$.88 for every \$1 that came from student tuition and fees.

When comparing resources with peer institutions, UT Austin ranks next to last on state appropriations per FTE student and 7th out of 12 when state appropriations plus operating funds from the Available University Fund (AUF) are included. Austin ranks last among its peers on state appropriations plus tuition and fee revenues per FTE student, even with AUF operating funds



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

	FY	02-03	06-07	% Change
Per FTE Student				
State Appropriations		\$5,840	\$5,730	-1.9%
Tuition and Fees		\$4,670	\$6,480	38.8%
Per FTE Faculty				
State Appropriations		\$130,220	\$112,370	-13.7%
Tuition and Fees		\$104,080	\$127,160	22.2%

included. So, UT Austin has less funding per FTE student than its peers when considering the two major revenue streams that support instruction and academic operations.

The amount of revenue per full-time equivalent faculty member follows the trend for FTE students. In FY 2007, approximately \$112,370 of revenue per full-time equivalent faculty was provided from state support compared with \$127,160 per FTE faculty from student tuition and fees.

UT Austin has lowered administrative costs over the last five years. In FY 2003, administrative costs represented 6.3 percent of total expenses and in FY 2007 administrative costs were 5.7 percent.

*Space Utilization* UT Austin increased utilization of space between FY 2003 and FY 2007. The E&G assignable square feet per full-time equivalent student decreased slightly from 173 in FY 2003 to 171 in FY 2007, while the average hours of weekly utilization of classrooms and labs increased. By FY 2007, classrooms were utilized an average of 38.1 hours per week, up from 37.5 hours in FY 2003, and above the THECB standard of 38 hours. Similarly, class labs were utilized 32.8 hours per week compared to 29.7 hours in FY 2003, well above the state standard of 25 hours.

UT Austin has increased steadily the average number of research dollars per square foot of E&G research space. In FY 2007, UT Austin generated \$314 in research expenditures per square foot of research space compared with \$266 in FY 2003.

*Philanthropy* After a highly successful \$1 billion capital campaign which ended on August 31, 2004, UT Austin has set new fundraising targets to sustain the institution and to help meet its goals for excellence in the coming decade. UT Austin has about 775 endowed chairs and professorships, far more than any other public institution in the state. Endowments at UT Austin increased from \$4.2 billion in 2003 to \$7.2 billion in 2007, a net change of 72.9 percent. This increase in endowments translates into over \$162,700 per FTE student and almost \$3.1 million per FTE faculty.

Donor Support (thousands)				
	FY	2003	2007	% Change
Alumni		\$206,166	\$64,420	-68.8%
Individuals		\$16,719	\$22,255	33.1%
Foundations		\$47,827	\$52,968	10.7%
Corporate		\$27,229	\$51,167	87.9%
Others		\$7,099	\$37,949	434.6%
Total		\$305,040	\$228,759	-25.0%

UT Austin Peer Comparison

	UT Austin	U of California-Berkeley	U of California-Los Angeles	U of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	Indiana U-Bloomington	U of Michigan-Arm Arbor	Michigan State U	U of Minnesota-Twin Cities	U of N. Carolina-Chapel Hill	Ohio State U	U of Washington-Seattle	U of Wisconsin-Madison
Total Enrollment	49,697	33,920	36,611	42,738	38,247	40,025	45,520	46,543	27,717	51,818	39,524	41,028
Undergrads (%)	75%	70%	69%	74%	78%	64%	79%	--	62%	74%	70%	72%
Full-time undergrads (%)	92%	97%	96%	97%	95%	96%	91%	--	95%	91%	85%	91%
Resident Undergrad Tuition & Fees / FT Student	\$7,630	\$6,654	\$6,522	\$9,882	\$7,460	\$9,723	\$8,887	\$9,173	\$5,033	\$8,667	\$5,985	\$6,726
SAT Total: 25%ile	1100	1220	1170	1170	1000	1210	1030	1120	1210	1090	1100	1160
75%ile	1350	1450	1410	1400	1240	1420	1290	1360	1390	1310	1320	1370
1st Year Retention	93%	95%	96%	93%	88%	96%	90%	86%	97%	92%	92%	93%
6-Yr Graduation Rate	77.0%	89%	89%	82%	72%	87%	74%	61%	84%	71%	75%	78%
Student/faculty ratio	18/1	15/1	16/1	17/1	18/1	15/1	17/1	15/1	14/1	13/1	11/1	13/1
Research Expenditures, FY06 (in millions)	\$431.4	\$546.0	\$811.5	\$476.2	\$355.0	\$800.5	\$358.1	\$594.9	\$443.8	\$652.3	\$778.1	\$831.9
State Approp per FTE Student (FY06)	\$6,400	\$14,300	\$16,690	\$7,030	\$6,360	\$8,360	\$8,390	\$13,290	\$18,150	\$9,030	\$8,760	\$9,420
w/ operating funds from AUF	\$8,780											
State Approp + Tuition & Fees / FTE Student (FY06)	\$13,560	\$23,470	\$25,210	\$16,060	\$16,710	\$23,830	\$17,370	\$23,200	\$26,220	\$19,850	\$18,270	\$16,580
w/ operating funds from AUF	\$15,940											

Sources: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) reports for fall 2006. First-year retention based on fall 2005 cohort and six-year graduation rates based on fall 2000 cohort. *U.S. News & World Report* (fall 2006 data) and National Science Foundation (FY2006).

