



Texas Higher Education
Coordinating Board

Texas Higher Education Quick Facts 2008

All funds appropriations to Texas higher education for the 2008-09 biennium totaled \$19.9 billion, a 17.1 percent increase over \$16.9 billion in the 2006-07 biennium.

The state's rapidly growing Hispanic population accounted for 60 percent of the higher education enrollment growth from fall 2006 - 2007, yet still is lagging in reaching participation targets.

Closing the Gaps

Closing the Gaps by 2015, the state's higher education plan, was adopted by the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board in 2000 to focus the state's efforts on four goals: to close the gaps – within Texas as well as in comparison with other leading states – in participation, success, excellence, and research. In late 2005, the participation goal and its intermediate targets were adjusted to reflect the state's rapid population growth, and other goals and intermediate targets were changed to allow more effective measurement of progress.

- *Closing the Gaps* participation goal: By 2015, close the gaps in participation rates to add 630,000 more students (compared to the number of students in 2000, when the plan was adopted).
- *Closing the Gaps* success goal: By 2015, award 210,000 undergraduate degrees, certificates, and other identifiable student successes from high quality programs.
- *Closing the Gaps* excellence goal: By 2015, substantially increase the number of nationally recognized programs or services at colleges and universities in Texas.
- *Closing the Gaps* research goal: By 2015, increase the level of federal science and engineering research and development obligations to Texas institutions to 6.5 percent of obligations to higher education institutions across the nation.

Institutions

There are 143 public and independent institutions of higher education in Texas:

- 50 public community college districts (with multiple campuses)
- 32 public four-year universities
- 3 public two-year, upper-division universities and centers
- 4 campuses in the Texas State Technical College System (including three extension centers)
- 9 public health-related institutions
- 3 public two-year, lower-division Lamar state colleges
- 39 independent four-year colleges and universities
- 1 independent medical school
- 2 independent junior colleges

Texas public universities, health-related institutions, state colleges, and the Texas State Technical College System report a \$18 billion replacement value investment in their physical plants. They occupy approximately 168 million square feet of space. (Community colleges, which use local funds for their physical plants, are not required to report these figures to the Coordinating Board.)

Funding

- State *general revenue appropriations* to higher education totaled \$11.4 billion for the 2008-09 biennium, a 12.68 percent increase from \$10.1 billion for the 2006-07 biennium, according to the Legislative Budget Board.
- *All funds appropriations* to Texas higher education for the 2008-09 biennium totaled \$19.9 billion, a 17.1 percent increase over \$16.9 billion in the 2006-07 biennium, according to the Legislative Budget Board.
- Higher education accounted for 11.84 percent of the state's total *all funds appropriation* of \$168 billion and 14.22 percent of the state's *general revenue appropriation* of \$80 billion for the 2008-09 biennium.
- For public universities, the \$6.4 billion *all funds appropriation* for the 2008-09 biennium represented an increase of 9.80 percent over the 2006-07 biennium of \$5.8 billion.
- For public universities, the \$4.8 billion *general revenue appropriation* for the 2008-09 biennium represented an 11.98 percent increase from the 2006-07 biennium of \$4.3 billion.
- For public community colleges, the \$1.87 billion *general revenue appropriation* for the 2008-09 biennium represented a 1.66 percent decrease from the 2006-07 biennium of \$1.9 billion.



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■ Two constitutionally mandated funds – the Permanent University Fund (PUF) and the Higher Education Assistance Fund (HEAF) – support new construction, repair and rehabilitation, land and capital equipment, and library expenses at public universities, public health-related institutions, and the Texas State Technical College System.

■ For the 2008-09 biennium, the state has authorized \$667 million in tuition revenue bond (TRB) debt service retirement, an increase of 77.8 percent over the 2006-07 biennium of \$375 million. TRBs are used by public higher education institutions to acquire, purchase, construct, improve, renovate, enlarge, or equip property, buildings, structures, facilities, roads, or related infrastructure on or for the campus.

General Revenue Appropriations (Billions of Dollars)

Biennium	2006-07	2008-09
Universities	\$4.3	\$4.8
Community Colleges	\$1.9	\$1.87
Health-Related Institutions	\$2.4	\$2.6
Technical Colleges	\$.19	\$.20
Other	\$1.31	\$2.0
Total	\$10.1	\$11.4

All Funds Appropriations (Billions of Dollars)

Biennium	2006-07	2008-09
Universities	\$5.8	\$6.4
Community Colleges	\$1.9	\$1.9
Health-Related Institutions	\$6.1	\$7.8
Technical Colleges	\$.24	\$.25
Other	\$2.9	\$3.5
Total	\$16.9	\$19.9

Enrollment

■ Since fall 2000, enrollment in Texas higher education (both public and independent institutions) has increased by 235,466 students – or nearly 23 percent. Enrollment totaled approximately 1.25 million students in fall 2007.

■ Although fall 2007 enrollment at Texas higher education institutions increased by 18,815 students when compared to the previous fall, the state is slightly behind in meeting the participa-

tion goal of the state's *Closing the Gaps by 2015* higher education plan.

■ Lower-division, two-year institutions – the sector that includes the state's public community colleges, Lamar state colleges, and the Texas State Technical College System – accounted for 61 percent, or 11,532 students – of the enrollment increase for fall 2007, when enrollments at those institutions reached 587,244 students.

■ Together, Blacks and Hispanics represent about 54 percent of Texas' 15-to-34 population, but only 39 percent of the students in Texas higher education.

■ Students from the state's rapidly growing Hispanic population accounted for 60 percent of the state's higher education enrollment growth from fall 2006 to fall 2007, but Texas is still lagging in reaching the Hispanic participation targets.

Outcomes

■ Approximately 25.2 percent of Texas' population (age 25 and older) holds a bachelor's or higher degree.

■ Texas public universities awarded 74,153 bachelor's degrees, 24,055 master's degrees, and 4,521 doctoral or professional degrees in Fiscal Year 2007.

■ Texas public two-year colleges awarded 37,053 associate degrees and 20,770 certificates and 30 Bachelors of Applied Technology in Fiscal Year 2007.

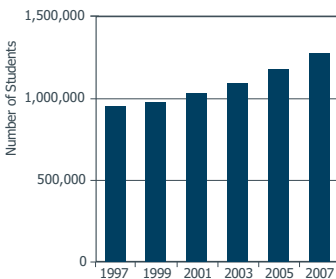
■ Research expenditures at Texas higher education institutions totaled \$2.25 billion in Fiscal Year 2004. Expenditures for medical science research, totaling \$770 million, led all categories. Other top areas included biological and other life sciences, \$535 million, and engineering, \$319 million.

■ Approximately 57.2 percent of students earn a baccalaureate degree within six years of entering a Texas public higher education institution.

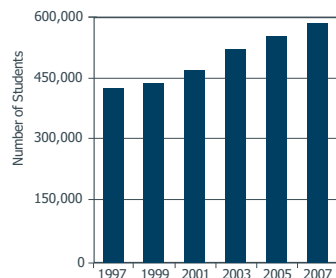
■ Average annual income nationwide for a person with a high school diploma is approximately \$31,644; with an associate's degree, approximately \$39,662; and with a bachelor's degree, approximately \$56,740; based on the latest available statistics (2006).

The Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, gender, religion, age or disability in employment or provision of services.

Texas Public and Independent
Institutions of Higher Education*



Texas Public Community
and Technical Colleges*



Texas Public Universities*

