College for all Texans

Regional Plan for Texas Higher Education

October 2008

Planning and Accountability

Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Robert W. Shepard, CHAIR	Harlingen
A.W. "Whit" Riter III, VICE CHAIR	Tyler
Elaine Mendoza, SECRETARY OF THE BOARD	San Antonio
Charles E. "Trey" Lewis III, STUDENT MEMBER OF THE BOARD	Houston
Laurie Bricker	Houston
Fred W. Heldenfels IV	Austin
Joe B. Hinton	Crawford
Brenda Pejovich	Dallas
Lyn Bracewell Phillips	Bastrop
Robert V. Wingo	El Paso

Raymund A. Paredes, COMMISSIONER OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Mission of the Coordinating Board

The Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board's mission is to work with the Legislature, Governor, governing boards, higher education institutions and other entities to help Texas meet the goals of the state's higher education plan, Closing the Gaps by 2015, and thereby provide the people of Texas the widest access to higher education of the highest quality in the most efficient manner.

Philosophy of the Coordinating Board

The Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board will promote access to quality higher education across the state with the conviction that access without quality is mediocrity and that quality without access is unacceptable. The Board will be open, ethical, responsive, and committed to public service. The Board will approach its work with a sense of purpose and responsibility to the people of Texas and is committed to the best use of public monies. The Coordinating Board will engage in actions that add value to Texas and to higher education. The agency will avoid efforts that do not add value or that are duplicated by other entities.

Table of Contents

Appendices

List of Tables

List of Figures

Executive Summary

Studying and planning for the provision of higher education by region is vital in a state as large and geographically diverse as Texas. *The Regional Plan for Texas Higher Education* contains significant information on a wide variety of regional factors. Topics such as educational attainment of the current population, student movement through the educational pipeline, and availability of and demand for degree programs are addressed in this report.

Throughout this document, regional data and statistics are presented, with the statewide average included as a point of reference for regional achievement. However, this does not mean that the statewide average is the desired level of achievement. The state's *Closing the Gaps* plan emphasizes that higher education in Texas needs to improve its achievements in comparison with other states in the areas of participation, success, excellence and research. In addition, participation and success gaps among ethnicities within Texas must be overcome. As the 2008 *Closing the Gaps* Progress Report highlights, Texas higher education is lagging behind some targets used to peg the progress needed to meet the plan's 2015 expectations.

This Regional Plan is intended to provide data and tools that will enhance understanding of regional differences. Regional P-16 Councils, public and higher education entities, and other interested groups and individuals can use these statistics to benchmark how their students are doing relative to other regions and to focus on areas where improvements are needed. The regional highlights section provides a graphical presentation of the data to aid understanding, and the appendices give numerical details.

The following observations are relevant to public higher education in Texas:

1) Demographic changes will continue to affect Texas higher education.

- The state's population, particularly the 18 to 35 age group, will continue to increase significantly in the Central Texas, Gulf Coast, Metroplex, South Texas, and Upper Rio Grande regions. These five regions represent 86 percent of the state's total 2015 projected population as well as 86 percent of the state's 18 to 35 age group projected population for 2015. These five regions are labeled as high-growth regions.

- The racial/ethnic composition of the 18-35 age group will change remarkably in the next eight years. As a percentage of the individuals in the 18-35 cohort, whites will decrease from 39.9 percent in 2007 to 34.9 percent in 2015; African Americans will remain stable at 11.6 percent and 11.5 percent; and Hispanics will expand from 44.2 percent to 49.1 percent. This population shift has great significance for higher education.

2) Enrollment increases will be especially notable at two-year institutions.

- If the *Closing the Gaps* participation goal is to be met, the state must attract a higher proportion of its population into higher education. Many of these students will be recent high school graduates.

- Economically disadvantaged high school graduates (as determined by receipt of free or reduced meals) are less likely to enroll in higher education than their non-disadvantaged

counterparts. Economically Disadvantaged graduates who do enroll in higher education are twice as likely to attend two-year institutions.

- Half of recent Hispanic high school graduates are economically disadvantaged as are 40 percent of recent African American graduates.

If Texas is to achieve the *Closing the Gaps* enrollment goal by 2015, the state must attract more underrepresented minorities and economically disadvantaged students into higher education. If current trends persist, these students are more likely to enroll in two year institutions for reasons such as lower tuition rates, lower levels of academic preparation, and the proximity of two-year institutions' campuses to a greater portion of Texans.

3) Overall, a broad range of educational opportunities is available to students in all regions. While most high demand associate- and bachelor-level programs are available in most regions, institutions should use the lists of high demand programs identified in this report to explore areas where they may need to request new programs. In addition, institutions must continue to monitor achievement in those critical fields where programs are available, but students are not enrolling and graduating in sufficient numbers to meet job market demand.

4) Distance education programs continue to grow across Texas, providing educational opportunities for study in a wide range of fields and levels to students across the state, including those in rural areas or regions with fewer program offerings. With rising travel costs affecting many students' ability to access on-site courses, the continued provision of a diverse and high quality selection of distance education opportunities is critical to meeting the needs of students across all regions of the state.

Educational Opportunities

This report reviews degree attainment by broad fields of study with emphasis on availability of high-demand programs and five year trends in the number of degrees awarded. High-demand programs were identified by tallying certificates and degrees awarded statewide in 2007 using the following standards:

- certificate programs with 100 or more graduates
- associate programs with 100 or more degrees awarded
- baccalaureate programs with 200 or more degrees awarded
- master's programs with 50 or more degrees awarded, and
- doctoral programs with 30 or more degrees awarded.

Appendix C provides tables by award level that list the number of awards offered in each of these high demand categories by region as well as total degrees and awards earned by broad program area groupings. A statewide table showing five-year trends in the number of certificate, associate's and baccalaureate awards by broad program area groupings is also located in Appendix C. The report also includes a region-specific table that compares degree attainment in 2000 and 2007 in critical fields identified in the *Closing the Gaps* plan.

The **Central Texas** region offers a wide variety of programs from the certificate to graduate level. Enrollment is growing rapidly at Texas State University-San Marcos; enrollment is effectively capped at The University of Texas at Austin and Texas A&M University. While total enrollment at public institutions in this region grew by over 23,000 students from 2000 to 2007,

two-thirds of this growth was at two-year institutions. Similarly, the region's two-year institutions are expected to accommodate most of the modest 6 percent increase in students anticipated by 2015.

The **Gulf Coast** region also offers a wide range of programs and access points through multi-institution teaching centers (MITCs) and university system centers (USCs). In addition, the facilities and programs at both Prairie View A&M University and Texas Southern University help accommodate expanding student enrollments in the region. The University of Houston is the region's most prominent public university.

Enrollment is increasing rapidly in this region, with institutions expecting to increase participation by 40 percent between 2007 and 2015. Community colleges in the region expect to have nearly twice as many students in 2015 as in 2000. Higher education enrollment in the region is among the most racially and ethnically diverse in the state, with over two times as many African American students and nearly three times as many Hispanic students expected to enroll in two-year institutions in 2015. For this reason, this region must ensure that it has adequate facilities to accommodate the increase in students.

The Texas Workforce Commission projects that the Gulf Coast will add more jobs through 2014 than the 27 other workforce development areas in the state. Four of the five fastest growing occupations in this region are in either health care or education.

The **Metroplex** region, which includes Dallas and Fort Worth, is well-served in high-demand degree programs. By 2015, this region will have the largest number of 18-35 year olds, as well as the largest population overall. Additional enrollment capacity is available at some universities, as well as at the Universities Center at Dallas and the University of North Texas System Center at Dallas. Two-year institutions in this region accounted for the majority of enrollment growth from 2000 to 2007. As with community colleges in other regions, the region's community college districts' current facilities may be inadequate to handle future enrollment increases.

The Texas Workforce Commission projects that the Metroplex region will have 3.7 million workers by 2014. The fastest growing occupations in the Metroplex will be related to education and health care, and computer engineering.

Institutions in the **South Texas** region have set enrollment targets that would increase student participation by 260,000 students. From 2000 to 2007, South Texas institutions experienced the highest rate of enrollment increase of all regions in the state, and this rapid increase is expected to continue through 2015. Approximately two-thirds of the increase is projected to occur at two-year institutions. To serve these students, the region's institutions will need to hire approximately 1,800 more faculty.

South Texas has a strong record of offering high-demand programs at the certificate and associate levels. The region has made progress towards offering some of the high-demand degree programs available at the bachelor's and graduate levels such as baccalaureate degrees in construction and computer engineering, hotel/motel administration, advertising, and radio and television; and graduate degrees in several engineering and education fields. As the state budget remains tight, institutions in the region should continue to collaborate and expand partnerships to develop opportunities, so that residents may be prepared to meet the demands of the job market. In this region the employment areas that will experience the highest percentage of growth include health care and computer data management.

The **Upper Rio Grande** region lags behind the statewide average in the percentage of its seventh graders in 1995 who received a high school diploma by FY 1999-2001 (57.6 percent versus 61.3 percent). To improve educational attainment over time, it is important to continue to develop existing P-16 collaborations that encourage students to complete high school and continue into college. Adult education efforts also are critical, as in all regions where high school attainment levels of the adult population are low.

The distance between El Paso (the city with the majority of the region's population) and the rest of the state, and the fact that the region leads the state in the percentage of students remaining in the region for higher education, makes it essential that program offerings support the needs of the region. Because there are relatively few institutions and a smaller population compared with the other high-growth regions, fewer programs are offered in this region than in the other four high-growth regions.

As preparation for a graduate-level medical education program proceeds, the two-year college in the region will likely experience an increased need for educating medical technicians (surgical, operating room, etc.) and for medical administrative programs. Nursing represents one of the five fastest growing occupations in this region; the other occupations in the top five fastest growing are all computer-related.

Comments

To help ensure greater college access and success for all students, sustaining and expanding current efforts to provide academic and financial support is critical:

- College readiness standards adopted by the board must be effectively disseminated throughout the state to help align high school and college curricula, improve student preparation for college, and encourage students to look beyond a high school diploma.

- Financial assistance must be readily available for students who aspire to college but are unable to afford it.

- Research on developmental education and teacher effectiveness must be supported to provide best practices to both high schools and colleges to ensure that students gain the academic foundation needed for college success.

- P-16 Councils must strive to create a college-going culture within their respective regions, working to improve student progress through the educational pipeline and integrate state policies and goals within local education systems and structures.

- All regions must have access to high quality undergraduate education opportunities that will prepare students to move on to high quality graduate programs. Institutions should review the availability of high-demand degree programs in their regions and consider offering programs in areas of unmet need.

- Future faculty needs throughout the state should be carefully examined, including evaluation of new delivery methods that could change student-faculty ratios.

- Providing a diverse and high quality selection of distance education opportunities is critical for meeting the needs of students across all regions of the state.

Purpose of the Regional Plan for Statewide Planning

This Regional Plan is but one of a series of reports that will culminate in a comprehensive strategic plan for Texas higher education. The statistics included in this document will contribute to the preparation of that plan. The strategic plan will clarify the type and magnitude of change that must occur to achieve *Closing the Gaps by 2015.* In addition to this document, three other components of the planning process are being prepared. They are:

- *The biennial participation forecast*. This report shows two-year institutions' and universities' projected enrollments if the institutions continue to attract the same type of student body as currently enrolled.

- *Texas public colleges', universities' and health-related institutions' annual update of their institutional targets*. Institutions submit projections related to participation, success, excellence and research for 2010, 2015, and 2020. These projections reflect their efforts to increase and diversity their student bodies.

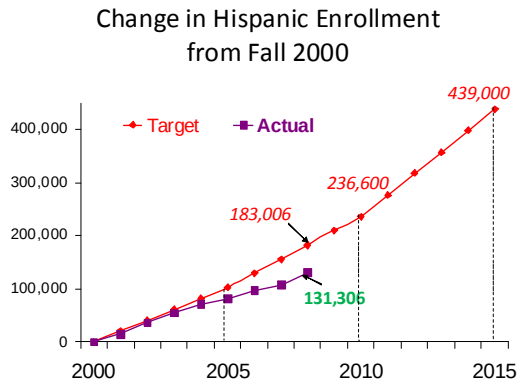
- *Estimated institutional enrollments by ethnicity needed to meet Closing the Gap* based on the residence of enrollment of current students and Texas State Data Center (TSDC) forecasts of individuals ages 18 to 35 in 2015.

The comparison of these three documents will highlight the level of enrollment increase needed if the state is to meet the participation rate set in *Closing the Gaps*. To close the gaps, higher education must enroll more students from ethnic/racial groups who have not traditionally enrolled in higher education at the same rates as whites or Asians. The comparison will also identify where the greatest differences between the participation forecast and the *Closing the Gaps* estimates are, pinpointing where the state's effort must be greatest to assist regions that face the greatest challenges.

The Regional Plan and Coordinating Board Actions to Achieve *Closing the Gaps*

This section highlights where higher education is falling short of *Closing the Gaps* targets and what key activities are being implemented.

Hispanic Participation – As of Fall 2008, the state needs to increase by 105,000 to reach the 2010 target.



Findings

- The 18-35 Hispanic age group will increase from only slightly higher than the white population to more than 1 million higher than whites by 2015. Growth will be concentrated in the Gulf Coast, Metroplex, and South Texas regions.

- Too few high school students are graduating, and the problem is particularly acute for Hispanics and African American. Tracking the seventh grade cohort from FY 1995 shows that statewide only 61.3 percent of those students graduated from a Texas public high school. For whites, the figure was 67.7 percent; for African Americans 55.7 percent, and for Hispanics 54.2 percent.

- Hispanic high school graduates are more likely to be economically disadvantaged than graduates of other races/ethnicities. Economically disadvantaged students are less likely to attend higher education than the non-economically disadvantaged, and they are less likely to be college ready.

- A higher percentage of Hispanic students enroll at public community and technical colleges. In fact, 62 percent of Hispanics attend community colleges, compared with 38 percent in the four-year undergraduate, graduate and professional programs at universities and health-related institutions.

- Economically disadvantaged graduates entering higher education were less prepared in math, reading and writing as measured by Texas Success Initiative (TSI) standards; only 50.9 percent were prepared in all three areas compared with 69.5 percent of non-economically disadvantaged students.

Key Coordinating Board Actions

- **Request substantial increases in student financial aid** especially the Texas Educational Opportunity Grant (TEOG) and TEXAS Grant programs. The requested increases would allow funding for 33 percent of the TEOG eligible students and 67 percent of the TEXAS grant eligible students to receive funding. Financial aid is critical if Texas is going to meet the goals of *Closing the Gaps*.

- **Implement College Readiness Standards** (CRS) to improve student preparedness. Starting in October 2008, the THECB began holding regional meetings that bring faculty together from both public and higher education to align the English/language arts,

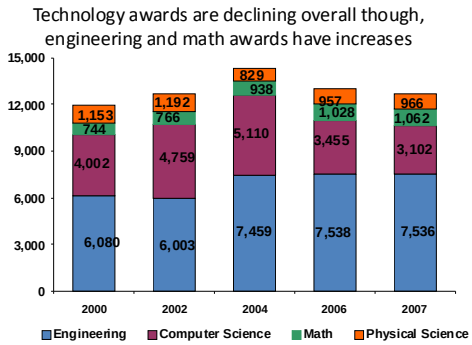
mathematics, science, and the social sciences curricula with the CRS. Complementing these efforts is the Pathways pilot project which provides analysis of student level data to aid course alignment discussions.

- **Provide funding for the College Connection Program statewide**. The College Connection Program is a partnership between a public community college and public school district(s) which guarantees admission to the college for graduating high school seniors. Program staff assists students in filling out forms for admissions and financial aid which is often a major barrier to entry.

- **Promote alternative delivery methods** that expand access to higher education throughout the state. Alternative delivery methods will be essential to reach the goals of *Closing the Gaps* since delivery of higher education in the same manner will create a need for approximately 17,000 additional faculty and thousands of additional square feet of space.

- **Develop a statewide 2+2 articulation plan** using the Lumina planning grant. Since many first-generation, economically disadvantaged students begin at community colleges, there will be an increasing need for alignment of course taking patterns and cooperation between the two-year and four-year sectors.

Technology Degrees – Overall technology degrees are about 12,000 awards short of the 2010 target.



Findings

- The technology degrees are made up of different fields of study that are not progressing at the same rate. There has been modest progress in engineering and math awards, but decreases in computer and physical science. This follows the national trend data from the National Science Foundation (NSF) indicating engineering degrees are starting to increase after being flat for five years.

- In the computer and information sciences degree area, total awards dropped from 2000 to 2007. At the bachelor's degree level, they have dropped steadily since 2003. Computer science is also following national trends with increases until 2004 and then a steady decline since that time.

- Central Texas has the largest share of STEM awards, but its percentage of total STEM awards decreased from 38 percent in 2000 (6,188 awards) to 32.9 percent in 2007 (5,640), a loss of over 500 degrees. The drop has occurred at the certificate, associate, bachelor, and master's levels. The one exception is the number of doctoral STEM awards.

- All other regions of the state, except the Northwest region, have experienced increases in STEM awards. Some regions had substantial growth: South Texas awards were up

57.8 percent and Upper Rio Grande region awards increased by 53.2 percent, but the overall pace of increase lags the *Closing the Gaps* goal.

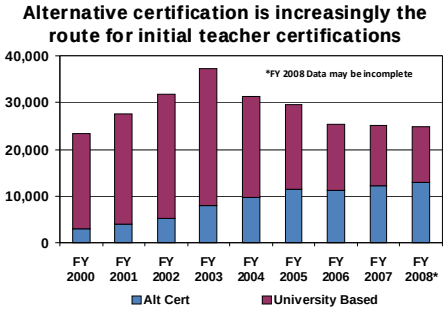
Key Coordinating Board Actions

- **Collaborate with industry, public education and higher education to get students enthused about the STEM fields** including methods for helping students become better prepared. An initial meeting with high tech industry and higher education representatives was held in October to discuss industry needs and methods for collaboration.

- **Request a doubling of funds for the Engineering Recruitment Program** which has both a middle and high school recruitment component and a merit-based scholarship program for college students in engineering.

- **Request funding for Technology Workforce Development** which is designed to fund competitive grants to engineering and computer science departments seeking to establish new practices for recruitment, retention, outreach, course redesign, and high quality education. It is based on a non-state fund match, but the state portion has never been funded.

Certified Teachers, Especially Math and Science Teachers are 6,000 short of the 2010 target.



Findings

- An increasing percentage of initial teacher certifications are occurring through alternative certification programs. These programs are offered through universities, community colleges, education service centers, ISDs, and others. Even with all these sources for initial certification, we are about 6,000 short of the 2010 target.

- Math and Science Teacher certificate targets were set before the recommended high school program was changed to include four years of math and four years of science. These targets should be reviewed.

- Initial teacher certifications were concentrated in the three highest growth regions, Metroplex, Gulf Coast, and South Texas.

- The State Board for Educator Preparation estimates that 25 percent of teachers leave the profession within five years. That rate is much higher for economically disadvantaged schools. These abbreviated teaching careers mean that valued experience is being lost and that the number of new certifications needed to meet demand must be even higher.

- Texas Workforce Commission projects public school teachers are one of the fastest growing workforce needs in terms of both numbers and percentages. Additional teachers are needed in all regions of the state.

Key Coordinating Board Actions

- **Request additional funds for Math and Science Teacher academies** for FY 2010 and FY 2011. In FY 2009 there will be about 400 teachers in the Math and Science Teacher academies. If the Coordinating Board gets the additional funding requested, an additional 320 teachers trained in FY 2010 and 400 in FY 2011. These are colleges of education that certify the most minority teachers in the STEM fields.

- **Develop Educator Preparation Faculty teams** that work together to infuse the College Readiness Standards into the curriculum and help students currently in the educator preparation pipeline learn how to teach to those standards. These teams will work with the TEA/SBEC to ensure that high quality standards are met by all teachers.

- **Develop on-line Professional Development modules** that incorporate the College Readiness Standards.

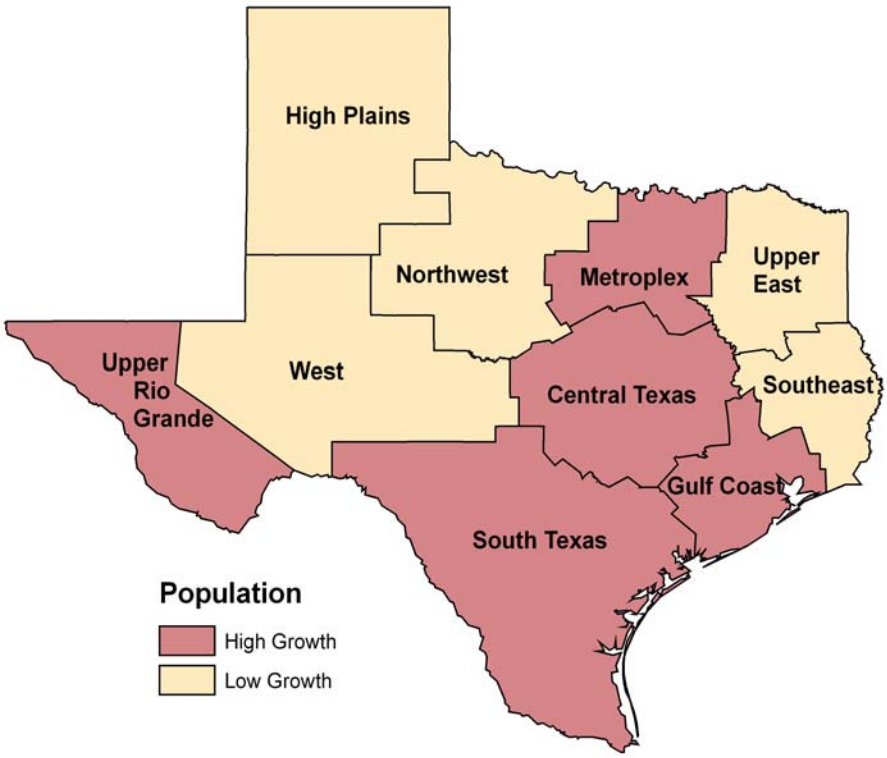
- **Extend grant periods from one year to two years for the federally funded Teacher Quality Grants program.** This longer time period better prepares math and science teachers to be effective in their classrooms, a factor in teacher retention. Teachers who participate in Texas Teacher Quality grants remain in their field and in the workforce at much higher rates than the teacher population in general.

Higher Education Factors by Region

This section reviews factors affecting higher education and its delivery from a statewide and regional perspective.

The Higher Education Regions

Figure 1
Texas Higher Education Regions
Based On Population Growth Projections from 2000 to 2015



The Coordinating Board utilizes 10 higher education regions (see Figure 1). Data and analyses for these regions highlight the differences between regions of the state and serve to focus attention on those regions where demand for higher education services will be greatest in the near future.

The Texas State Data Center projects that five of the 10 regions (Central Texas, Gulf Coast, Metroplex, South Texas, and Upper Rio Grande) will have the largest increases in the 18-to-35 age group for all ethnicities, and Hispanics in particular. (See Table 1.) These five regions are projected to account for 86 percent of the 18-35 age group from 2007 to 2015 and 86 percent of the Hispanic population in these traditional college-going ages. In addition, 96 percent of the total population growth between 2007 and 2015 is expected in the same five regions. The five high-

Five regions will account for 86 percent of the 18-35 age group by 2015 and 86 percent of the Hispanic population in that age group.

growth regions will have a significantly greater need for additional higher education than the slower growing regions.

However, the five slow-growth regions (High Plains, Northwest Texas, Southeast Texas, Upper East Texas, and West Texas) will continue to represent an important part of the state's population that requires higher education services. Institutions in these regions provide significant educational opportunities for students from the region and the state as a whole. As an example, Texas Tech University offers a broad range of educational opportunities on its campus in Lubbock, throughout the High Plains region, and beyond the region.

Data on the current and projected population of each region is provided in Appendix B.

Table 1
Regional Population Estimates and Projections[1]

	All Ages				Ages 18 through 35			
Population Projections	**2000**	**2007**	**2015**	**% Change 2007-2015**	**2000**	**2007**	**2015**	**% Change 2007-2015**
Central	2,309,972	2,668,198	3,126,106	17.2%	735,635	804,802	881,581	9.5%
Gulf Coast	4,854,454	5,618,027	6,699,986	19.3%	1,333,149	1,541,295	1,828,483	18.6%
High Plains	780,733	822,750	853,785	3.8%	205,169	229,015	238,792	4.3%
Metroplex	5,487,477	6,455,536	7,883,508	22.1%	1,557,980	1,741,621	2,063,480	18.5%
Northwest	549,267	555,720	557,260	0.3%	133,891	145,205	147,498	1.6%
South	3,884,115	4,439,616	5,087,205	14.6%	1,008,785	1,187,128	1,395,115	17.5%
Southeast	740,952	767,321	795,921	3.7%	177,772	189,394	206,217	8.9%
Upper East	1,015,648	1,082,500	1,162,378	7.4%	232,320	250,921	279,458	11.4%
Upper Rio Grande	704,318	772,930	848,704	9.8%	186,093	221,316	247,712	11.9%
West	524,884	545,912	566,335	3.7%	124,896	139,404	147,622	5.9%
Total	20,851,820	23,728,510	27,581,188	16.2%	5,695,690	6,450,101	7,435,958	15.3%

[1]From Texas State Data Center population projections using the 2000-2004 migration scenario.

The population of traditional college age students (18-35 year olds) is projected to increase by 15.3 percent from 2007 to 2015. The racial/ethnic composition of this group will change remarkably for such a relatively short time period. As a percentage of the individuals in the 18-35 category, whites will decrease from 39.9 percent in 2007 to 34.9 percent in 2015; African Americans will remain stable at 11.6 percent and 11.5 percent; and Hispanics will expand from 44.2 percent to 49.1 percent. This population shift has great significance for higher education.

Texas Educational Attainment

Educational attainment varies widely across the state. Central Texas, the Gulf Coast and the Metroplex regions lead the state in educational attainment overall according to the 2000 census. Some other regions report a relatively high percentage of population with a high school

credential, but with relatively low attainment of a higher education credential. Table 2 summarizes educational attainment throughout the state by region as reported by the census.

Table 2
Texas Educational Attainment 2000, by Region

	Population Over Age 25	Percentage High School Diploma (or GED) or Higher	Percentage Associate's Degree or Higher	Percentage Baccalaureate Degree or Higher
Central Texas	1,274,317	82.1%	35.2%	29.6%
Gulf Coast	2,972,716	76.2%	31.1%	26.1%
High Plains	607,037	75.0%	24.1%	18.8%
Metroplex	3,416,273	79.8%	33.4%	27.8%
Northwest	350,250	76.1%	21.4%	16.7%
South Texas	2,304,306	68.0%	22.7%	17.8%
Southeast Texas	476,816	75.2%	18.4%	13.9%
Upper East Texas	665,553	75.1%	20.8%	15.3%
Upper Rio Grande	406,613	65.6%	21.7%	16.7%
West Texas	317,012	71.2%	21.3%	16.4%
Statewide	**12,790,893**	**75.7%**	**28.5%**	**23.2%**

U.S. Census, 2000 Population

U.S. Census Bureau data for 2004 that is available for individual states, but not for regions, indicates that 77.7 percent of Texans age 25 and over have a high school diploma or higher degree, and 22 percent have a bachelor's degree or higher. In California, 81 percent of residents have at least a high school diploma and 28.5 percent have a bachelor's degree or higher. The figures for the United States as a whole are 83.5 percent with high school completion or more and 26.3 percent with a bachelor's degree or higher.

Of Hispanics in Texas, only 52.4 percent have an educational attainment of high school graduation or higher and 9.2 percent have a bachelor's degree or higher. The comparable figures for whites are 91.7 percent and 32.7 percent. U.S. rates for Hispanics are 57.3 percent with a high school diploma or more and 9.9 percent with a bachelor's degree or higher.

Whether compared to the U.S. or to California, the educational attainment of Texans as a whole is lagging, and the educational attainment of Hispanics trails even the statewide level. Statistics like these are behind the Coordinating Board's efforts to close the gaps in educational attainment. Though regional data is not available for 2004, it would most likely reveal unequal rates of educational attainment similar to those shown in the 2000 Census figures.

The Education Pipeline

Participation and success in higher education are built on public education's outputs, that is, its students and their level of knowledge and persistence. Using data from the Texas Education Agency and the Coordinating Board, a cohort of seventh-grade students in FY 1995 can be tracked through public and higher education. This data shows that 61.3 percent of these Texas middle school students graduated from high school and 49.1 percent enrolled in higher education within six years of high school graduation. Other statewide findings include:

- Approximately two-thirds of students (79,589 students of the 119,187 seventh graders) who entered higher education enrolled at a public two-year college.

- Asian and White students graduated from high school, enrolled in higher education, and earned a certificate or undergraduate degree at a much higher rate than their classmates.

- Males outnumbered females in the 1995 seventh-grade cohort (149,727 versus 140,741), but females (91,247) outnumbered males (89,758) as high school graduates. This trend is true in all regions.

Distinct differences and patterns emerge when the statewide seventh grade cohort data is disaggregated into regions. (See Table 3 for regional summaries and Appendix B-5 for pipeline details by county and ethnicity.) Regarding the 1995 cohort of seventh-graders:

- Statewide, 29.8 percent of the seventh-grade cohort members who graduated from high school completed a higher education award.

- The Upper East, Northwest and High Plains regions led the state in students' successful progression through the educational pipeline.

Data reported by school districts to the National Center for Education Statistics permits comparison of Texas' high school graduation rate with those of other states and the nation. These data indicate that 65.3 percent of Texas ninth graders in fall 2001 graduated from high school in 2004-2005. The nationwide graduation rate was reported as 68.8 percent, and the rate for California was 71.1 percent. While Texas trails the nation by only a few percentage points, the news that one-third of ninth graders do not graduate from high school in a country that values education and its link to a prosperous society is not acceptable.

Table 3
The 1995 Cohort of Texas Public Seventh Grade Students
Tracked Through Higher Education, by Region[1]

Region	Statewide	Central	Gulf Coast	High Plains	Metroplex	Northwest	South	Southeast	Upper East	Upper Rio Grande	West
7th-Grade Public School Cohort (1995)	290,468	27,880	66,701	12,577	66,399	8,453	61,099	11,006	14,634	11,993	9,726
Enrolled in 9th Grade (FY 1997)	86.1%	87.0%	85.5%	88.9%	85.5%	89.4%	85.9%	88.4%	89.2%	81.2%	86.2%
Texas Public High School Graduate (FY 1999-FY 2001)[2]	61.3%	61.8%	58.9%	66.4%	60.5%	68.1%	61.0%	65.4%	66.4%	57.6%	63.0%
Enrolled in Higher Education (Anytime After High School Graduation)[3,4]	49.1%	50.1%	50.0%	51.5%	49.6%	51.7%	47.5%	46.1%	51.9%	47.1%	41.7%
Completed a Higher Education Degree or Certificate by FY 2006[4,5]	18.3%	19.7%	19.5%	19.9%	19.5%	22.9%	15.2%	17.2%	20.4%	12.1%	15.3%

[1]Students are reflected throughout the tracking process as a member of their original region (assigned in 1995) although they may have resided in more than one region.
[2]It is not known how many students may have left Texas, graduated from a private high school, or been home-schooled.
[3]Out-of-state enrollment and graduation is matched from National Student Clearinghouse data.
[4]Includes baccalaureate and associate's degrees, and two-year certificates.
[5]Education services provided near Mexico and/or other states may be affected by student movement outside of the region.

High School Students' Preparation for Higher Education

High school graduates' success is influenced by their preparation. While many educational statistics show little variation from region to region, the level of high school students' preparation by region varies greatly. Of those high school graduates from 2005-2006 who attended higher education in 2006-2007, 72.8 percent of students from the Central region met the Texas Success Initiative (TSI) standards for college preparation in all three tested areas (math, reading, and writing). At the other extreme, only 52.6 percent of Upper Rio Grande students were similarly prepared. Table 4 shows details by region for each tested area. Also see Appendix B for more detailed data.

Table 4
Achievement Relative to Texas Success Initiative (TSI) Standards
Of High School Graduates in 2005-2006 Who Enrolled in Higher Education in 2006-2007

Region	HS Grads	Percent Enrolled in Higher Ed	Percent Enrolled in Higher Ed and Met TSI Standards			
			All Areas	Math	Writing	Reading
Central	24,967	51.5%	72.8%	77.4%	88.3%	85.7%
Gulf Coast	57,061	54.5%	67.6%	72.5%	85.1%	83.1%
High Plains	8,851	48.9%	71.6%	77.3%	86.1%	84.2%
Metroplex	61,928	51.8%	64.9%	70.2%	85.7%	81.8%
Northwest	6,017	49.0%	70.0%	74.6%	86.5%	84.2%
South	47,196	54.9%	58.9%	65.4%	82.8%	77.1%
Southeast	7,703	52.8%	65.3%	71.3%	85.8%	81.7%
Upper East	11,308	51.5%	61.2%	66.0%	82.7%	79.3%
Upper Rio Grande	9,385	56.7%	52.6%	61.7%	87.0%	75.2%
West	6,044	50.6%	67.0%	71.3%	86.1%	83.0%
Statewide[1]	240,460	53.0%	64.9%	70.4%	85.2%	81.3%

[1]This table does not match statewide results of 240,485 graduates and 127,513 entering higher education because of a few counties with very low attendance figures. These amounts are suppressed when reporting by counties. The regional data is the summation of county data.

High School Graduates' Enrollment in Higher Education

Recent high school graduates can be tracked into higher education by region to identify informative trends and patterns. Of those students who completed high school in 1999-2000 and 2006-2007, the percentage entering public colleges and universities the following year increased from 43.4 percent to 46.4 percent. (See Table 5.)

Regional breakouts show that 1999-2000 high school graduates from the West Texas region had the lowest public higher education attendance rate (38.0 percent), while the Gulf Coast region had the highest (46.8 percent). The range of higher education attendance rates was somewhat narrower for the 2006-2007 graduates. The Northwest Texas region had the lowest rate with 41.4 percent, and South Texas and Upper East Texas regions had the highest with 48.5 percent. Some of this variation among regions can be explained by differing high school completion rates (see the pipeline discussion above).

Of 1999-2000 high school graduates, 20.1 percent enrolled in public universities; compared to 25.3 percent for 2006-2007 graduates. The comparable figures for two-year institutions were 23.4 percent and 25.3 percent. The Upper East Texas region had the highest proportion of students attending

two-year institutions in 2000 (31.3 percent), and the Upper Rio Grande had the highest proportion in 2007 (33.9 percent).

Table 5
Texas Public High School Graduates 1999-2000 and 2006-2007
Entering Higher Education the Following Year

Region	Total High School Graduates	Enrolled in Texas Public Universities	Enrolled in Texas Public 2-Year Colleges	Enrolled in Texas Public Higher Education
1999-2000 High School Graduates				
Central	21,408	19.0%	24.1%	43.1%
Gulf Coast	47,905	23.4%	23.4%	46.8%
High Plains	9,311	20.1%	23.3%	43.4%
Metroplex	49,049	19.3%	23.7%	43.0%
Northwest	6,424	22.5%	18.3%	40.8%
South	44,156	19.4%	23.7%	43.0%
Southeast	8,253	22.0%	19.4%	41.4%
Upper East	10,915	11.8%	31.3%	43.1%
Upper Rio Grande	8,783	21.4%	17.7%	39.2%
West	6,721	18.2%	19.8%	38.0%
Statewide	212,925	20.1%	23.4%	43.4%
2006-2007 High School Graduates				
Central	24,949	21.8%	24.9%	46.7%
Gulf Coast	57,160	23.7%	24.1%	47.7%
High Plains	8,632	18.4%	26.4%	44.8%
Metroplex	63,015	19.2%	24.9%	44.1%
Northwest	6,529	20.0%	21.4%	41.4%
South	47,174	21.9%	26.5%	48.5%
Southeast	7,352	25.0%	21.9%	46.8%
Upper East	9,383	22.5%	26.0%	48.5%
Upper Rio Grande	11,061	11.8%	33.9%	45.7%
West	5,938	22.7%	24.7%	47.4%
Statewide	241,193	21.1%	25.3%	46.4%
Public and Independent Institution Enrollment				50.80%

This table does not include independent institutions' enrollments because the needed data is not available for the 1999-2000 high school graduates. Of 2006-2007 graduates, over 16,000 or 6.9 percent were not trackable. Some of these may have enrolled in higher education

Texas is below the national average for high school graduates going directly to college. The U.S. Department of Education reports that 51.9 percent of Texas 2004 high school graduates enrolled in higher education anywhere in the country the following fall, compared with 55.7 percent of high school graduates nationally.

Economic Status and TSI Preparedness of Recent High School Graduates

Data on the economic status of 2005-2006 high school graduates and their preparedness for college as measured by the Texas Success Initiative (TSI) standards can be linked to the graduates' enrollment in Texas public higher education institutions to track which level of institution students attend.

- A lower percentage of high school graduates identified as economically disadvantaged (as determined by receipt of free or reduced meals) enroll in Texas public colleges and universities than their non-disadvantaged peers. Of this group, more disadvantaged students enroll in two-year colleges than in four-year universities.

- Of high school graduates who enrolled in universities, 85.4% met TSI standards, while 50.7% who attended two-year institutions did. For students who are not economically disadvantaged, the percentages are 88.5 percent at four-year institutions and 54.9 percent at two-years. The comparable figures for economically disadvantaged students are: 73.3 percent and 40 percent. These rates show that underprepared students are more likely to begin higher education at two-year institutions regardless of economic status.

- As is the case for all students, TSI academic preparation levels appear to be a strong indicator of two-year versus four-year enrollment for low-income Hispanic and African American students.

- Based on TSI results, the biggest preparation gap between economically disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged students is in math readiness.

- Statewide, 47 percent of 2006 Hispanic high school graduates at four-year institutions were classified as economically disadvantaged compared to 52 percent of Hispanic students who enrolled in two-year colleges. The percentage of Hispanic high school graduates who are classified as economically disadvantaged and who enroll at four-year institutions is highest for graduates from the South Texas and Rio Grande regions.

- Variations in enrollment by socio-economic status can also be measured by percent of Pell grant recipients at Texas public institutions. At public universities, 31 percent of full-time enrollees received Pell monies. For two-year institutions, 38 percent of full-time students are Pell recipients.

See Appendix B for details by region on economic status and TSI preparedness.

P-16 Efforts to Increase College Readiness and Access

The data show that Texas should be doing a better job of enrolling students in college. For many students, access is limited by lack of academic preparation for college. For others, lack of understanding about financial and other aspects of the college application and enrollment process interferes with access. Outreach efforts are a critical component of increasing readiness for and access to higher education. Many of the Coordinating Board's outreach initiatives are carried out in partnership with local and regional groups to achieve buy-in and local support. This section highlights some of the important P-16 outreach and readiness efforts taking place at both the state and regional level.

Go Centers are local community-managed prospective college student centers that focus on creating a school-wide, college-going culture and promoting college awareness in the surrounding community. By means of the Internet, peer-to-peer education, and other on-site resources, each GO Center provides access to a wide range of information about college and careers.

There are three types of GO Centers:

- Traditional GO Centers are located in educational settings. They generally are located on high school campuses, but can also be found on middle school and college/university campuses.
- Satellite GO Centers are located in non-educational settings, such as public libraries, local workforce centers, or community centers. These centers are located in seven regions of the state.
- Mobile GO Centers (MGCs) are contained in vehicles outfitted with computers, printers, and Internet connectivity. There are currently 12 MGC units in the state serving the Central, Gulf Coast, Metroplex, South Texas, and Upper East regions.

G-Force is the peer mentor component of the GO Center strategy that utilizes students—both high school and college students, technical and academic students—and/or volunteers to facilitate the dissemination of the college-going message and to engage high school students in the college process.

The Work-Study Mentorship Program, established by the 80th Texas Legislature, provides work-study funds to employ students on a part-time basis to serve as mentors in GO Centers, community centers, high schools, and higher education institutions.

The AmeriCorps*VISTA Program and the AmeriCorps*State Program support academic readiness and college access for students in several Texas areas. VISTA members plan GO Center-related events and activities for all students in the schools and communities where they serve. AmeriCorps*State members provide individual or small group academic advising and college preparation to diverse student populations through grant-funded Go Centers. They also plan, organize, and implement college prep activities and events including college admission, financial aid, ACT/SAT test prep, and career exploration with students in grades 9-12.

Outreach to Foster Youth is also occurring throughout the state. The Coordinating Board is working closely with the Department of Family and Protective Services and the Texas Education Agency to provide tuition exemption information to foster youth in and out of the system as required by SB 6 of the 79th Texas Legislature. The CB is actively participating in the Austin Community College's Foster Care Alumni student organization by serving as a member of the Governance/Structure Committee.

The College Connection Program is another very promising program for improving college access. In this program, a partnership is formed between a public community college and public school district(s) within the college's taxing district or service area. The community college guarantees admission to the college for graduating high school seniors, including appropriate academic advising and placement. The participating high schools allow college access to their seniors. The community colleges awarded funds under this grant program will be able to implement a College Connection Program as a means of achieving or exceeding their institutional targets for the participation goal of *Closing the Gaps by 2015*.

Regional P-16 Councils play an important role in improving the P-16 pipeline. The councils are organized groups formed by stakeholders in P-12, higher education, civic, and business

communities designed to foster systemic change in how educational institutions and communities work together to create and sustain a college-going culture. Councils tackle issues from levels of pre-school to completion of postsecondary education and beyond like teacher preparation/quality, curriculum alignment, workforce development, remedial education and early childhood education. Councils are often organized with several subcommittees to address specific issues in the local education community and are often informed by data assessment, local expertise, and building awareness around local community assets.

P-16 Regional Councils work to address the complex issues in local and regional education systems, while promoting a college-going culture for all. In July 2007, the CB provided grants to support 19 Regional P-16 Councils in the following areas: Austin, Houston, Lubbock, Denton, Arlington, Harlingen, Brownsville, Edinburg, Nacogdoches, Texarkana, El Paso, Weatherford, Abilene, Wichita Falls, Corpus Christi, San Antonio, Odessa, Victoria, and Laredo.

College Readiness Standards (CRS) will have an impact on student readiness across the state. Texas has recognized the need to dramatically increase the levels of expectation and achievement for its students by adopting statewide standards in the critical areas of English/language arts, social sciences, mathematics, and science. Once fully implemented, the CRS will pave the way to better alignment between the public and higher education curriculum, thereby allowing students a more seamless transition between high school and college or the workforce.

Many efforts related to the implementation of the Texas College Readiness Standards have a regional focus. Beginning in Fall 2007, College Readiness Special Advisors were selected from every public institution and some independent institutions to serve as liaisons for the THECB's college readiness initiatives. In October 2008, the THECB will hold Regional Meetings that bring faculty together from both public and higher education to begin local vertical articulation that aligns the English/language arts, mathematics, science, and the social sciences curriculum with the CRS.

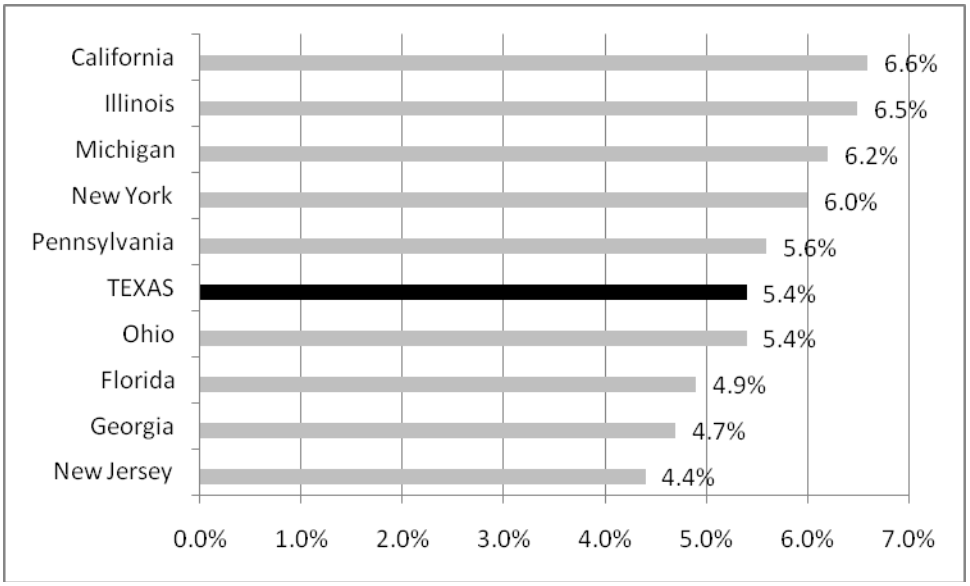
In addition, four meetings focusing on each of the four content areas will be held across the state for faculty from colleges of education and colleges of arts and sciences in those four content areas to ensure that curriculum for pre-service teachers is appropriately aligned to the College Readiness Standards. Meetings also will be held in several regions to explain and promote the standards to parents, community stakeholders, and others.

Higher Education Participation by Regional Residents

The *Closing the Gaps*' participation goal is to enroll 5.7 percent of the population in higher education. All enrollments in public, independent and career institutions that report to the Coordinating Board are compared with state population estimates made by the Texas State Data Center. For this measure, all enrollments include non-resident students as well as Texas residents. In 2005, Texas at 5.4 percent ranked near the middle of the ten most populous states on the percentage of the population in higher education, but significantly below California with a rate of 6.6 percent. (See Figure 2.)

For purposes of regional comparison, a more precise measurement can be calculated using regional residents enrolled in Texas public education and the estimated regional population. In fall 2007, 4.7 percent of all Texas residents (not just recent high school graduates) were enrolled in two-year and four-year public and independent institutions in Texas. More residents attended two-year colleges (2.4 percent) than four-year institutions (1.9 percent). (See Table 6.)

Figure 2
Higher Education Enrollment as a Percent of State Population, 2005



The Upper Rio Grande region, with 5.6 percent enrolled, was the only region in Texas with more than 5 percent of its population attending public institutions. It was followed by South Texas with 5.1 percent. The Northwest Texas region had the greatest percent of residents enrolled in independent institutions, 0.8 percent. The Upper Rio Grande region also had the highest percentage of its 18-35 age population enrolled in higher education at 19.1 percent compared with Central Texas and Northwest at 13.2 percent. These statistics do not account for regional residents who have already completed degrees or certificates.

Other Texans are enrolled at public and independent health-related institutions and private career schools.

Higher Education Student Enrollment Within/Outside Region of Residence

Many students attend institutions outside their home region. The percentage of each region's student population who leave the region varies by factors such as the higher education resources available in each region, from 14.5 percent to 66.1 percent for universities and from 2.1 percent to 19.2 percent for two-year colleges. The wide range of out-of-region attendance for universities is correlated to the number and location of institutions within a region. (A map, by region, of the location of every degree-awarding higher education institution in Texas is available at http://www.thecb.state.tx.us/HELM/ and in the Regional Highlights section of this report.)

Students attending public two-year colleges remain primarily within their region of residence. Only 6 percent of two-year institutions' students statewide enroll outside their home regions. Many who attend two-year institutions are low-income and/or part-time students with needs that could include child care, developmental education, or flexible schedules to accommodate work.

Table 6
Percentage of Regional Residents Enrolled in Four-Year and Two-Year Institutions, Fall 2007

Region	Population 2007	Regional Residents at Four-Year and Two-Year Institutions				
		Percent in Higher Ed	Percent at Universities	Percent at Two-Year College	Independents	Regional Residents Enrolled
Central Texas	2,668,198	4.5%	1.8%	2.2%	0.5%	119,599
Gulf Coast	5,618,027	4.8%	2.1%	2.4%	0.3%	270,397
High Plains	822,750	4.8%	1.9%	2.4%	0.5%	39,225
Metroplex	6,455,536	4.4%	1.7%	2.2%	0.5%	285,863
Northwest	555,720	4.2%	1.6%	1.8%	0.8%	23,742
South Texas	4,439,616	5.1%	2.0%	2.7%	0.4%	224,207
Southeast Texas	767,321	3.8%	2.0%	1.7%	0.1%	29,492
Upper East Texas	1,082,500	4.1%	1.3%	2.4%	0.4%	44,117
Upper Rio Grande	772,930	5.6%	2.7%	2.8%	0.1%	43,167
West Texas	545,912	4.6%	2.0%	2.4%	0.2%	25,084
Statewide Total	23,728,510	4.7%	1.9%	2.4%	0.4%	1,104,893

* Does not include HRI enrollments.

University students attend out-of-region institutions at higher rates. In fall 2007, 37 percent of university students attended institutions outside the region in which they maintained their permanent address.

When examined by region, the Upper Rio Grande region has the lowest percent of both university (15.4 percent) and two-year college (2.1 percent) students attending public institutions outside the region, which is probably a factor of the distance between El Paso and the other metropolitan areas of the state. At the other end of the spectrum, the Northwest Texas and Upper East Texas regions have the highest percentages of university students attending outside the region, with 66.1 percent and 62.7 percent, respectively. These high percentages may reflect the low number of public universities in the regions. The percentage of two-year college students attending outside their home regions is highest for the Southeast Texas region (19.2 percent) and the Northwest Texas region (17.2 percent).

Table 7
Texas Public Higher Education Participation In- or Out-of-Region* for Fall 2007
Public Universities and Two-Year Colleges

Percent Univ. Students Out of Region	Percent Two-Year College Students Out of Region	Region	Univ. In Region	Univ. Out Region	Univ. Total	Two-Year Colleges In Region	Two-Year Colleges Out Region	Two-Year Colleges Total	Combine In Region	Combine Out Region	Combine Total
37.5%	5.8%	Central	30,051	18,036	48,087	54,775	3,398	58,173	84,826	21,434	106,260
43.0%	6.0%	Gulf Coast	67,637	51,114	118,751	124,968	7,965	132,933	192,605	59,079	251,684
19.5%	3.5%	High Plains	12,412	3,008	15,420	19,199	694	19,893	31,611	3,702	35,313
35.0%	7.4%	Metroplex	71,012	38,266	109,278	134,353	10,740	145,093	205,365	49,006	254,371
66.1%	17.2%	Northwest	3,038	5,935	8,973	8,466	1,764	10,230	11,504	7,699	19,203
31.3%	3.2%	South Texas	59,995	27,339	87,334	115,646	3,866	119,512	175,641	31,205	206,846
35.3%	19.2%	Southeast	10,021	5,457	15,478	10,530	2,504	13,034	20,551	7,961	28,512
62.7%	5.0%	Upper East	5,298	8,919	14,217	24,568	1,290	25,858	29,866	10,209	40,075
14.5%	2.1%	Upper Rio Grande	17,569	2,984	20,553	21,195	446	21,641	38,764	3,430	42,194
45.8%	8.2%	West	5,868	4,957	10,825	12,118	1,086	13,204	17,986	6,043	24,029
37.0%	6.0%	Total Texas Enrollment	282,901	166,015	448,916	525,818	33,753	559,571	808,719	199,768	1,008,487
100.0%	100.0%	Other Than Texas Enrollment	0	48,279	48,279	0	27,673	27,673	0	75,952	75,952
43.1%	10.5%	Total Enrollment	282,901	214,294	497,195	525,818	61,426	587,244	808,719	275,720	1,084,439

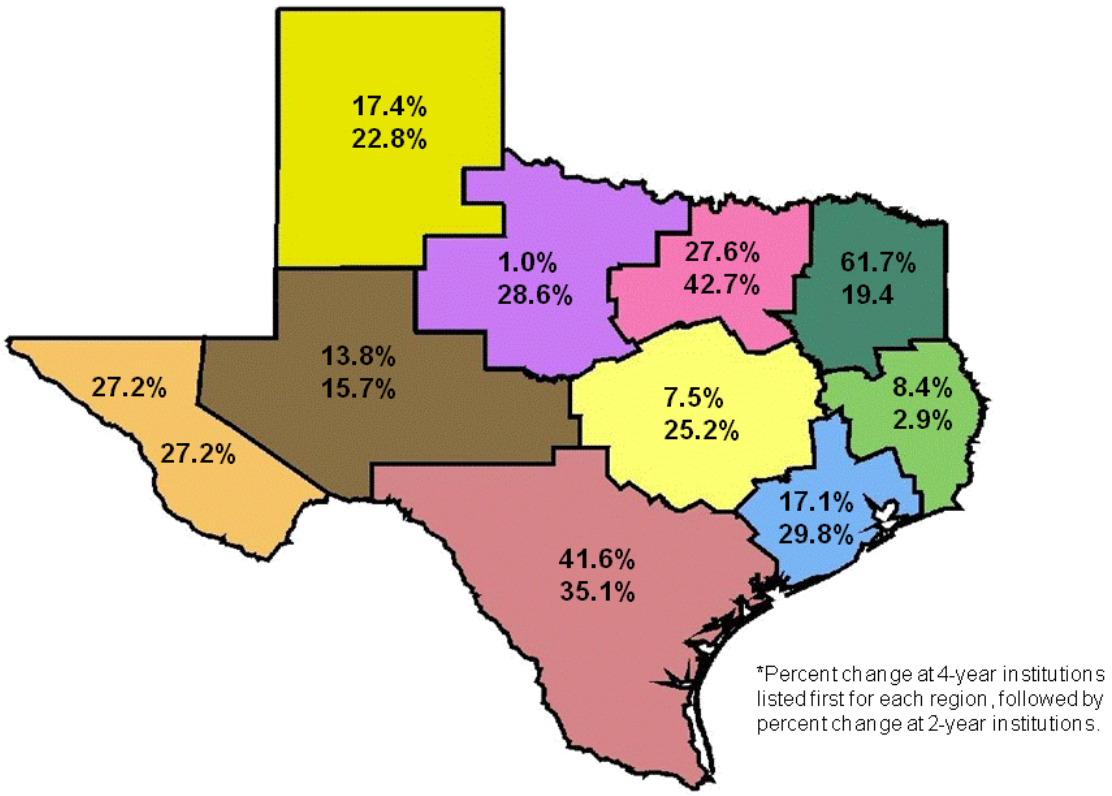
*In/out-of-region data is based on individual student enrollment patterns instead of headcount enrollment figures reported by institutions. Health-related institution enrollment is not included in this analysis.

Institutions by Region

The prior section discusses regional residents enrolled in higher education. This section focuses on enrollments at institutions within each region. The availability of public higher education resources follows historical patterns and more recent population trends. This means that institutions are not dispersed across the state uniformly. For example, the Central region is home to the state's two largest institutions with the result that the region has a higher percentage of enrollment at four-year institutions per regional population than other regions do.

Universities' and health-related institutions' enrollments totaled nearly 514,000 in fall 2007 or 46.7 percent of public institution enrollments. About half of white enrollees attended universities, but smaller percentages of African Americans and Hispanics did (at 46.2 percent and 38 percent respectively). (Figure 3 shows percent change in enrollment from 2000 to 2007 for the 10 state higher education regions.)

Figure 3
Percent Change in Enrollments by Region from 2000 to 2007
4-Year and 2-Year Institutions*



Two-year colleges perform a key role in drawing Texas students into higher education, particularly at the local level. Their enrollment as a percentage of all students at public higher education institutions increased from 51.5 percent in fall 2000, to 53.3 percent in fall 2007, and institutional targets show their percentage rising to 56.6 percent in 2015. In addition, 62.9 percent of the state's first-time college students enrolled at two-year colleges in fall 2007. This percentage is projected to be even greater for the 630,000 additional students from 2000 to 2015 targeted by the *Closing the Gaps by 2015* plan. (See Appendix B for two and four-year enrollment changes).

If the public institutions reach the enrollment targets they established for the state's *Closing the Gaps by 2015* higher education plan, two-year college enrollments will increase by 201,690 students from 2007 to 2015, compared to 87,744 at universities. These institutional targets do not reach the statewide *Closing the Gaps* participation goal. That would require the enrollment of 390,000 more students in 2015 than enrolled in 2007, compared with the institutional projections of 293,000 more students, or a difference of 97,000.

Public institutions project an additional 293,000 students by 2015, but *Closing the Gaps by 2015* calls for 390,000 more students at public institutions.

If Texas is to achieve the goals set in *Closing the Gaps*, the state must attract a higher proportion of its population into higher education. Many of these students will be in traditional college-going age groups and will be recent high school graduates. Analysis of these groups indicate that many new and recent high school graduates are not academically prepared for college, or are financially unable to reach their educational goals. To help ensure greater college access and success for these and all students, sustaining and expanding current efforts to provide academic and financial support is critical.

High-Demand Certificate/Degree Programs

Careful analysis of program availability and enrollments can help regions and institutions be more responsive to workforce and population demands. In 2007, more than 85 percent of the degrees and certificates awarded in the state were in programs identified as high demand. Degrees were awarded at the certificate, associate's, bachelor's, and master's degree level in over 1,100 program areas. However, less than one-quarter of those program areas were identified as high demand. While the many certificate and degree programs with small enrollments make an important contribution to the state, and a number of emerging new fields show real potential for growth, the primary focus of this plan is the programs sought by the largest number of students.

More than 85 percent of the degrees and certificates awarded in 2007 were in programs identified as high demand. Five year trends show rapid growth in allied health and nursing fields and less consistent results in STEM fields.

An analysis of high-demand degree programs (as determined by a high number of degrees and certificates awarded in the field) was conducted for the 2006 *Regional Plan for Texas Higher Education*. At that time, most high demand programs were available in most regions, and a significant number were also provided through distance education. For that reason,

the high demand analysis for this 2008 plan focuses not only on the availability of high demand programs, but also on the number of degrees awarded by program and region. In addition, five-year trends in degrees awarded were analyzed to provide additional insight into changes in regional program activity. The analysis only discusses degree attainment in programs at public higher education institutions due to limited availability of program-level data about degrees earned at Texas private colleges and universities. Regional decisions about program availability should involve consideration of the many excellent program area opportunities available at private institutions. Regions that border neighboring states should also be aware of program opportunities at out-of-state colleges and universities that are accessible to area students.

To recap earlier findings, when the first *Regional Plan* was published in December 2002, there were many gaps in the high-demand program availability in the five high-growth areas of the state. In the 2004 *Regional Plan*, those gaps were shown to have lessened considerably, with few remaining at the time the 2006 plan was published.

The current analysis does show that a few high demand programs are lacking in one or more regions (see high demand tables in Appendix C). However, every degree program is not needed in every area. Clearly, regional considerations, such as area industries and workforce needs, must be evaluated when considering gaps in high-demand program offerings. A lack or low number of programs in a region should not be assumed to represent unmet need. Specific program considerations must also be taken into account. Doctoral programs can be expensive to offer and tend to produce graduates who are mobile in the job market. Regional needs for specific programs may also vary considerably and distance education options must also be considered. Proposals for any new degree programs in high-demand areas would have to meet all of the Coordinating Board standards related to quality, cost, and need -- documented evidence that there is a regional and state need for the program. (See Appendix B for details on program counts by region and program count changes.)

Table 8
Summary of 2007 High-Demand Award Areas by Award Level

Award Level	Total Awards	Total Awards in High-Demand Majors	Percent High-Demand Awards	High-Demand Definition[A]	Total Majors with One or More Awards	Total High-Demand Majors	Percent High-Demand Majors
Certificate[B]	21,069	17,594	83.5%	>=100	199	47	23.6%
Associate's	37,477	32,000	85.3%	>=100	305	50	16.3%
Bachelor's	75,607	65,016	86.0%	>=200	313	64	20.4%
Master's	25,399	22,307	87.8%	>=50	345	98	28.4%
Doctorate	3,123	1,717	54.9%	>=30	211	29	13.7%

[A]The total statewide awards in a major/program exceed or are equal to the number listed.
[B]Certificate programs reviewed in this report refer to Level 1, Level 2 and Technology Certificates which consist of programs requiring between 15 and 42 semester credit hours (Level 1), between 43 and 59 semester credit hours (Level 2), and those that lead to technology certificates.

The fluctuation of some of the high-demand programs at two-year institutions underscores the importance of flexibility and the capacity to adapt. Two-year colleges and their communities must continue to effectively identify instructional areas required to meet local demand. They

must also sustain efforts to develop partnership agreements designed to make student transfer between institutions more efficient and to ensure that transferring students have the foundation needed to compete in high-demand fields, especially those that are math and science-related. Approaches including traditional articulation agreements, participation in multi-institution teaching centers, and concurrent or guaranteed admission programs have been successful.

Five Year Trend Analysis of High Demand Degrees Awarded

An analysis of five-year trends shows variability in the number of degrees awarded from year to year for many of the high demand program areas. Consistent upward or downward trends are not discernable in a five year timeframe for many programs, although overall increases or decreases are sometimes apparent

Some programs, however, show clear and consistent increases or decreases in degrees awarded over the five-year period studied. For example, in the broad computer and information sciences degree area (category 11 in the Classification of Instructional Programs or CIP), awards at the bachelor's degree level have dropped steadily since 2003. A steady drop can also be seen in related awards such as management information systems degrees. Conversely, degrees in health professions and related clinical sciences (CIP 51) have increased approximately 9 percent every year since 2003. Associate's and bachelor's degrees in many criminal justice-related fields have also grown consistently during this time.

Two associate degree program areas that have shown marked increases since 2003 are general studies and liberal arts and sciences. These degree fields currently make up almost half of the degrees awarded in high-demand associate's degree areas. This may reflect increasing numbers of students who complete an associate's degree with the intention of transfer to a four-year institution as well as growth in "reverse transfer" programs where four-year college students are awarded associate's degrees from two-year institutions based on the completion of lower-level course requirements.

Some Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) fields have increased while others have been more stagnant. Awards in the physical sciences (CIP 40) have grown every year since 2003 and mathematics and statistics degrees (CIP 27) grew steadily from 2003 to 2006, leveling off in 2007. While engineering degrees (CIP 14) increased approximately 14 percent from 2003 to 2005, awards have decreased approximately 4 percent since their 2005 high. Within the engineering field, civil engineering degrees have shown a consistently upward trend while computer and industrial engineering degrees have dropped every year of the last five. Electrical and communications engineering doctoral awards grew significantly from 98 awards in 2003 to167 in 2007. The number of institutions offering the degree increased as well.

Doctorate degrees awarded in the biological and biomedical sciences category (CIP 26) have increased every year from 2003 to 2007. This growth will help meet the forecasted demand for college-level biological science faculty. Forecasted growth in the demand for physician's assistants may not be met if physician's assistant degrees awarded continue to decline as they did from 2006 to 2007.

A significant number of degrees awarded fall into business fields, and overall degrees awarded in business, management, marketing, and related support services (CIP 52) have remained relatively stable since 2003. In 2007, 23 percent of all high demand bachelor's degrees were awarded in business-related areas, with accounting programs representing a large and growing percentage of those students. Overall, bachelor's degrees awarded in business-related fields

include the largest number of students in any one major field category, with interdisciplinary studies being the next largest, enrolling about 12 percent of undergraduate high demand majors. Degrees in this program area, which are earned by aspiring K-6 teachers, have increased in numbers of degrees awarded every year since 2003.

Student Success Measures for Regional Institutions

Significant accountability measures for institutions track their success in keeping students enrolled and in shepherding them through their higher education career and to degree completion. Regional comparisons of one-year persistence rates and six-year graduation rates (both for first-time, full-time students) show that the Central Texas region leads the state on both measures for four-year institutions. The presence of The University of Texas at Austin and Texas A&M University in the region is the cause. Students who start at two-year institutions in the Central Texas region completed bachelor's degrees with six years at a rate 7 points above the state average and at the highest rate of any region.

The Gulf Coast region's two-year institutions were collectively tops in retaining students after one year (70 percent). All the high growth regions had persistence rates close to or above the statewide average. Low growth regions generally had lower retention rates. The variation regional persistence rates ranged from the already mentioned 70 percent to 57 percent in West Texas. For universities, aside from Central Texas, the High Plains, Upper East Texas and the Metroplex had rates near or above the state average.

The six-year graduation rates for first-time, full-time students at universities exhibited far greater variation than the one-year persistence rate, ranging from 31 percent to 78 percent. Two-year institutions' students earned certificates, associate's or bachelor's degrees at rates between 40 percent the Northwest region and 22 percent for the Upper Rio Grande region. (See Table 9.)

Projected the Need for Future Faculty by Region

Each public institution of higher education provides targets indicating their projected contribution to *Closing the Gaps by 2015* goals. Based on the institutions' 2015 enrollment projections or targets, the number of additional faculty needed to maintain the current student/faculty ratio at public two-year and four-year institutions can be determined. Using current ratios means, however, that changes in the way in which higher education services are provided are not considered. The calculations also do not address faculty retirements. Faculty headcount numbers, and these projections, include both full-time and part-time faculty.

Part-time instructors have a significant impact on the total number of faculty projected because 57 percent of all faculty in fall 2007 were teaching part-time. At community colleges, 62 percent of 27,478 faculty teaching taught part-time. The rate is lower at universities with 53.7 percent employed part-time. University part-time faculty numbers include teaching assistants who teach classes while enrolled in master's and doctoral programs. Nearly 20 percent of university instructors are teaching assistants.

If current student/faculty ratios are maintained, an estimated 15,499 additional faculty will be needed at public two-year and four-year institutions by 2015. Most (63 percent) will be needed at two-year colleges, reflecting the growing role of those institutions in meeting the state's educational goals. The high-growth regions account for 82.8 percent of the projected faculty increase — 74.5 percent of the additional faculty expected to be needed at universities, and

90.1 percent of the additional faculty expected to be needed at two-year colleges. Tables 10A and 10B shows the projected faculty needs by region and by type of institution.

Table 9
Success Measures by Region and Institution Type

Region	Institution Type	1-Year Persistence Rate	6-Year Graduation Rate			
			Total 6-Year Graduation Rate	Started At 2-Year Institutions		
				Bachelor's	Associate	Certificate
Central Texas	2-year	67.7%	37.3%	22.7%	10.0%	4.6%
	4-year	95.5%	77.8%			
Gulf Coast	2-year	69.6%	29.9%	15.4%	10.3%	4.2%
	4-year	81.7%	41.7%			
Metroplex	2-year	65.9%	29.7%	16.5%	10.8%	2.5%
	4-year	86.5%	53.2%			
South Texas	2-year	64.2%	27.2%	11.0%	10.7%	5.5%
	4-year	81.8%	40.3%			
Upper Rio Grande	2-year	67.2%	22.6%	7.2%	13.6%	1.8%
	4-year	79.9%	30.9%			
High Plains	2-year	61.7%	30.9%	12.1%	11.7%	7.1%
	4-year	90.8%	62.1%			
Northwest	2-year	58.0%	40.1%	9.3%	12.8%	18.0%
	4-year	84.8%	40.8%			
Southeast	2-year	59.7%	30.5%	9.4%	12.9%	8.2%
	4-year	81.6%	47.3%			
Upper East	2-year	60.6%	32.5%	13.1%	12.1%	7.3%
	4-year	87.9%	50.9%			
West Texas	2-year	57.2%	33.0%	14.9%	11.8%	6.2%
	4-year	78.6%	43.6%			
Statewide	2-year	65.3%	31.0%	15.0%	10.9%	5.1%
	4-year	87.2%	57.2%			

The institutions' participation targets, if achieved, would not reach the statewide enrollment goal for 2015 set in *Closing the Gaps*. An additional 1,350 faculty at two- and four-year public institutions would be needed.

These estimations of the need for additional faculty do not take into consideration new course delivery methods such as Internet delivery. They also do not consider faculty retirements. The existing workforce of higher education instructors is aging. Nationally, the average age of teaching faculty was 49.6 years. At public four-year institutions, the percentage of faculty over 50 years old was 50.8 percent in 2003-04, and 8.1 percent of them were over 65 years old. At public two-year institutions, the comparable numbers were 45.1 percent and 8.2 percent. As part of the Coordinating Board's statewide planning to meet *Closing the Gaps*, the need for faculty will be examined in more detail. That analysis will be issued at a later date.

Table 10A
Public University Projected Faculty Needs
Based on Institutional Targets for *Closing the Gaps*

Region	Enrollment		Faculty	
	2015 Institutional Target[1]	Change from 2007	2015[2]	Change from 2007
Central Texas	124,200	-633[3]	9,187	-47
Gulf Coast	110,053	20,139	7,780	1,424
High Plains	44,479	8,717	3,728	731
Metroplex	125,515	21,741	8,279	1,434
Northwest	6,579	707	398	43
South Texas	95,679	19,744	5,445	1,124
Southeast Texas	26,447	4,748	1,616	290
Upper East Texas	11,658	3,916	760	255
Upper Rio Grande	27,979	6,059	1,648	357
West Texas	12,350	2,606	725	153
Statewide	584,939	87,744	39,565	5,763
Closing the Gaps Goal 2015	595,636	98,441	40,289	6,487

Table 10B
Public Two-Year Colleges Projected Faculty Needs
Based on Institutional Targets for *Closing the Gaps*

Region	Enrollment		Faculty	
	2015 Institutional Target[1]	Change from 2007	2015[2]	Change from 2007
Central Texas	86,979	11,751	4,409	596
Gulf Coast	204,937	70,022	10,018	3,423
High Plains	26,302	4,484	1,152	196
Metroplex	186,925	42,025	8,727	1,962
Northwest	12,107	1,405	686	80
South Texas	158,160	38,559	7,231	1,763
Southeast Texas	14,910	3,412	873	200
Upper East Texas	37,663	5,490	1,994	291
Upper Rio Grande	43,501	20,934	2,145	1,032
West Texas	17,450	3,706	909	193
Statewide	788,934	201,788	38,144	9,736
Closing the Gaps Goal 2015	801,946	214,800	38,773	10,365

[1] 2015 enrollments are based on the institutional targets submitted for *Closing the Gaps*.
[2] Faculty projections are based on current student/faculty ratios and institutional targeted enrollment. Attempts to lower the ratio are not reflected in the above calculations.
[3] As a group, the universities in the Central Region (The University of Texas at Austin, Texas A&M University, and Texas State University-San Marcos project modes growth and currently have higher than average student/faculty ratios. Because this projection uses statewide average ratios, the number of faculty for this projection shows a decrease. This does not mean that these institutions will actually need fewer faculty.

Workforce Growth

The Governor's Texas Workforce Investment Council (TWIC) was created in 1993 to develop and recommend a strategic plan that identifies the tasks, timelines and responsible partners for long-term objectives related to attracting industries vital to economic health and to preparing the workforce that those industries require. The intent is for Texas to have "a world-class workforce system that promotes a higher quality of life through economic, employment, and educational success." The Coordinating Board is a contributing agency to TWIC, and as such uses the projections of other contributing agencies, like the Texas Workforce Commission (TWC). TWIC uses the job and occupation projections developed by TWC.

TWC generates 10-year employment projections for Texas, by industry and occupation, every two years. These projections are available at the state level and for each of the 28 TWC workforce development areas (WDAs). The most recent projections cover the period from 2004 to 2014. This section provides projections at the state level for the leading occupations, in terms of number of new jobs and percentage growth. Region-level projections are in the Regional Highlights section of this report. They were derived from WDA-level data; each region is comprised of one or more WDAs.

TWC develops projections in conjunction with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics by extending historical time series of employment with statistical methods that incorporate a variety of related state and national-level economic and demographic forecasts, such as unemployment rates, the gross state product, population, income, and labor force participation rates. Initial projections are reviewed, and adjusted if necessary, at every major step of the process using knowledge of industrial and local conditions not in the historical data. Labor analysts try to identify new or emerging forces, such as changes in technology, which may cause some industries, and employment within them, to deviate from past behavior. These analysts consult with industry, trade, and professional groups to enhance their expertise in emerging trends of specific industries and occupations.

TWC's projections make the following assumptions about the 10-year projection period: work patterns, such as the average workweek, will not change markedly; broad social and educational trends will continue; there will be no major war or significant change in the size of the armed forces; and fluctuations in economic activity due to the business cycle will continue to occur.

TWC projects that statewide employment will grow by about 2 million jobs (21 percent) from 2004 to 2014. This would exceed the 18 percent growth rate that the TWC projected for the 2002 to 2012 period. Occupations requiring an associate's degree or higher are projected to grow about 28 percent, from 2.2 million to 2.9 million, or over 600,000 jobs. Total openings for higher education graduates also will include an unprojected, but substantial, number of positions currently held by individuals who will retire by 2014.

The most new jobs in occupations requiring an associate's degree will be for registered nurses: 58,450 new jobs in 2014. This will also be one of the fastest growing occupations, with a 39 percent increase in jobs. The fastest growing occupation that requires an associate's degree will be occupational therapist assistants, projected to grow by 48 percent.

In occupations requiring a bachelor's degree, kindergarten & elementary school teachers will lead the way with the most new jobs (57,750), followed closely by middle & secondary school teachers (56,300 new jobs). Physician assistants will have 59 percent more jobs in 2014, the fastest growth for occupations requiring a bachelor's degree.

Clergy will have the most new jobs (6,400) for employees with a master's degree. Physical therapists and occupational therapists are projected to have the fastest growth (41 percent) for this level of education.

Most of the leading occupations that require a doctoral degree will be in postsecondary teaching, led by biological science faculty with 6,850 new jobs.

Regional Highlights

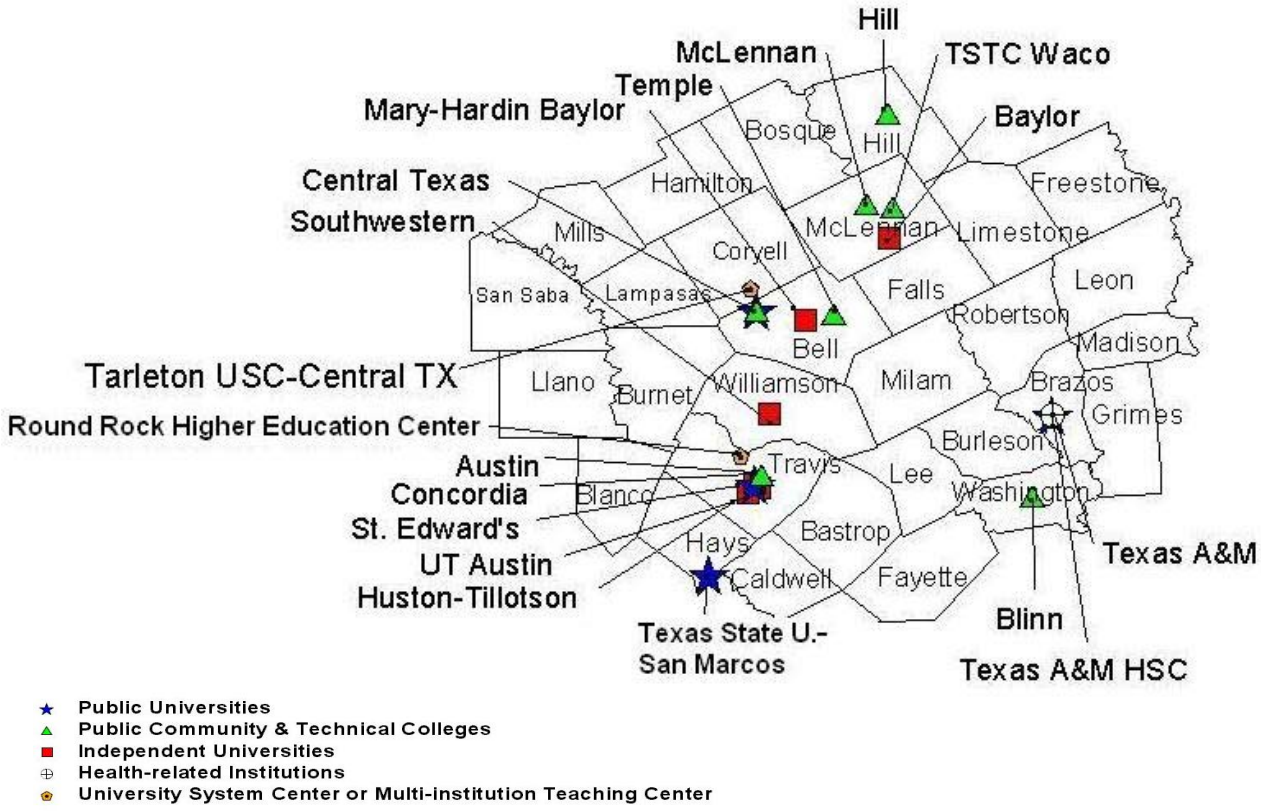
This section provides a region-by-region synopsis of higher education in the state, beginning with the five fastest growing (high-growth) regions. Each regional synopsis includes:

- A map identifying institutions and other higher education sites located in the region is included.
- A chart and bullets highlighting the region's projected demographic changes for the 0-17 and 18-35 age groups by ethnicity.
- An analysis of the 7th grade cohort of students from FY 1995 and their progress through the educational pipeline by FY 2006.
- The achievement of regional high school graduates in 2005-2006 entering higher education the following year on the Texas Success Initiative (TSI) measures compared with statewide preparation levels.
- A chart of regional residents enrolled in higher education by type of institution and ethnicity of the students.
- A similar chart of institutional enrollments for 2000 and 2007 by region, type of institution and ethnic composition.
- A chart of the institutional success measures: one-year persistence rate and graduation rates of first-time, full-time students.
- A table of degrees awarded by level, with special breakouts for the two critical field areas identified in *Closing the Gaps*: science, technology, engineering and math (STEM); and allied health and nursing.
- An employment outlook highlighting job categories with the highest number of additional jobs or percentage of growth between 2004 and 2014, as projected by the Texas Workforce Commission (TWC).
- An educational opportunities section identifying the primary public and independent education providers in each region and recent programmatic changes of significance.
- Identification of changes or trends in program areas using the national Classification of Instructional programs (CIP) code system to identify degree and certificate programs (two-digit CIPs are provided as applicable).
- P-16 regional outreach activities undertaken by the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board to convey to Texas families the importance of going to college.

Although independent institutions are a valuable part of the Texas higher education mosaic, they are not included in most of the tables and charts shown in this report due to limited data on their students.

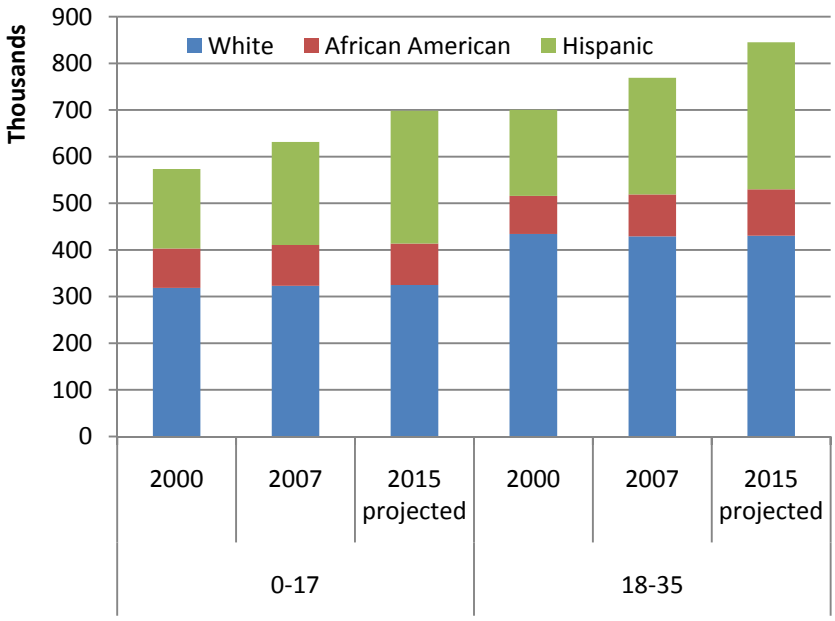
A list of higher education institutions by region is provided in Appendix E**,** and a map with links to each higher education institution (public and independent) is available at http://www.thecb.state.tx.us/HELM/

Central Texas Region



Demographics

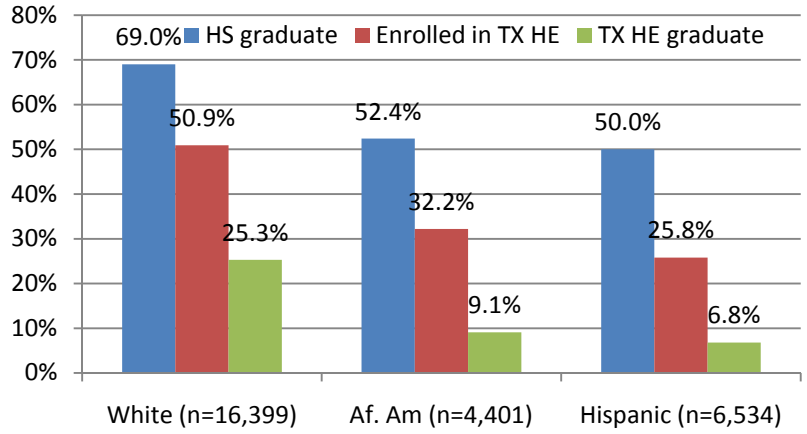
Population Projections, Based on 2000 Census, Ages 0-17 and 18-35



- The total population of the Central Texas region is expected to grow 17.2 percent between 2007 and 2015 (from 2.7 to 3.1 million), which is faster than the projected increase for the age 18-35 population of 9.5 percent.
- The white population in the 18-35 age range is projected to be static, while the Hispanic age 18-35 population is expected to grow by nearly 26 percent.
- The fastest growing segment of the population is estimated to be those age 55 and older. The total population in this age group will increase by nearly 40 percent, with the white population growing 30 percent; the African American population 40 percent, and the Hispanic population over 70 percent.

Participation and Success in Higher Education

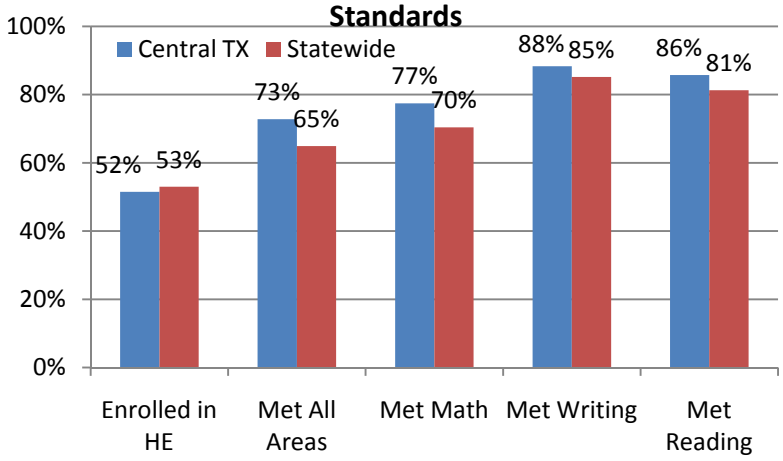
1995 7th Grade Cohort Tracked through FY 2006 Higher Education



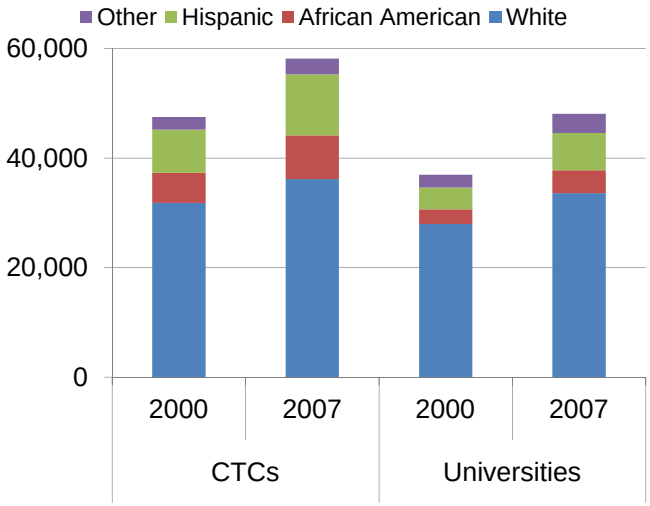
- The region is slightly above the statewide average in the percentage of 7th graders who continued to the 9th grade, graduated from high school, matriculated to higher education and completed a degree or certificate. Those who entered higher education were considerably more likely to graduate than the statewide average.
- For details, please see Appendix B.

- Central Texas students were the most prepared for higher education in FY 2007 with the highest percentage of any region meeting TSI requirements in all areas, math, writing and reading.

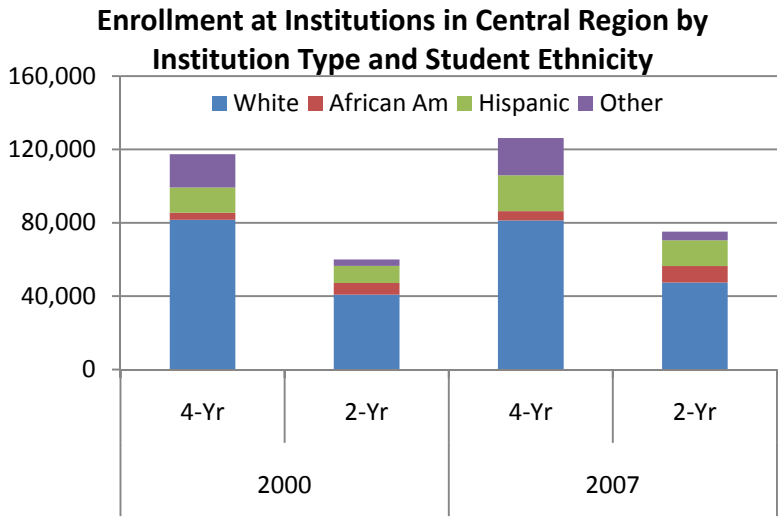
High School Graduates' Enrollment in Higher Education and Achievement Rate on TSI Standards



Central Texas Residents' Enrolled by Public Institution Type

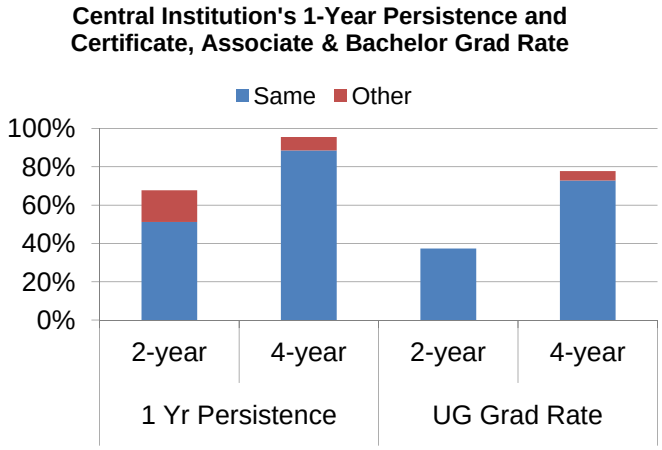


- Central Texas was tied with the Northwest Region for having the lowest percentage of its age 18-35 population in Texas public higher education in fall 2007. This could be because the region has attracted many high tech workers in this age group who already graduated from higher education.



- Total enrollment at public institutions in the Central region grew by 23,970 students from 2000 to 2007, a 14 percent increase. Some 63 percent of this growth was at two-year institutions.
- Hispanic enrollment grew the fastest at both four-year (41 percent) and two-year (51 percent) institutions.
- Hispanic students' share of enrollment increased from 12 percent to 15 percent at four-year institutions and from 16 percent to 19 percent at two-year institutions.

- The Central Texas region has highest 1-year persistence and graduation rate of universities.
- Two-year institutions' students are more likely to persist after 1 year at another institution and have higher bachelor's degree attainment than the statewide average.



*2-Year Institution Graduation Rate is from Same or Other Institution

Degrees Awarded in Central Texas 2000 and 2007
Total, STEM Fields, and Allied Health & Nursing Fields

Central Texas	Total Degrees		STEM		% STEM		Allied Health & Nursing		% Allied Health & Nursing	
	2000	2007	2000	2007	2000	2007	2000	2007	2000	2007
Certificates	1,739	1,981	188	218	11%	11%	529	638	30%	32%
Associate's	3,487	4,484	733	679	21%	15%	573	832	16%	19%
Bachelor's	18,759	21,337	3,768	3,055	20%	14%	403	454	2%	2%
Graduate	6,734	8,130	1,499	1,688	22%	21%	183	245	3%	3%
Total	30,719	35,932	6,188	5,640	20%	16%	1,688	2,169	5%	6%

- In Central Texas, degrees awarded in critical STEM fields decreased in both number and percent of total degrees awarded between 2000 and 2007.
- Allied health and nursing degrees increased during the period studied, with the greatest growth observed in associate's degrees earned.

Employment

Leading Occupations Adding the Most New Jobs or Growing the Fastest, 2004-2014

Occupation Title	High Growth in:		Annual Average Employment			
	Jobs	Percent	2004	2014	Change	% Change
All occupations			1,219,200	1,492,550	273,350	22%
Leading occupations requiring an associate degree or higher *						
Kindergarten & Elementary Teachers	✓	✓	14,950	22,750	7,800	52%
Middle & Secondary Teachers	✓		16,500	24,150	7,650	46%
Registered Nurses	✓		15,750	21,900	6,150	39%
General & Operations Mgrs	✓		17,050	21,450	4,400	26%
Computer Software Engineers	✓		10,050	14,250	4,200	42%
Special Ed Teachers		✓	2,550	4,300	1,750	69%
Network Systems, Data Comm. Analysts		✓	2,150	3,250	1,100	51%
Education Teachers, Postsecondary		✓	600	900	300	50%
Occupational Therapists		✓	600	900	300	50%

*Occupations with 500 or more jobs in 2004

- The TWC projects that employment will grow by 273,350 jobs (22 percent) from 2004 to 2014 in the Central region.
- Of nine leading occupations requiring an associate's degree or higher, four are in education (one at the postsecondary level), two are in health care, and two are computer-related.
- Kindergarten & elementary teachers will have the most new jobs in 2014 requiring an associate's degree or higher, and they are also among the fastest growing occupations.

Other Educational Topics

Educational Opportunities and Recent Activities

- Central Texas has the most comprehensive program array of any region in the state, primarily because the region is home to both The University of Texas at Austin (UT) and Texas A&M University (TAMU).
- The region boasts doctoral programs in almost all high demand areas. In addition, Texas State University-San Marcos (TxSU-SM) recently received authority for a mathematics education doctorate and a Doctor of Physical Therapy.
- Austin, Blinn, Central Texas, Hill, McLennan, and Temple Community Colleges provide valuable workforce training, lower-division academic instruction, and continuing education for residents of the region.
- The three public universities in this region draw students from every area of Texas. The missions of UT and TAMU, however, will mean that increasing numbers of students from the Central Texas region wishing to attend a public university will need to attend TxSU-SM or public universities in other regions. The Round Rock Higher Education Center and the Tarleton State University-Central Texas University System Center in Killeen could help accommodate expanding demand.
- Six independent universities in Central Texas provide additional educational opportunities: Baylor, Concordia, Huston-Tillotson, Mary-Hardin Baylor, St. Edward's, and Southwestern.

- TAMU now offers a bachelor's degree in forensic and investigative sciences, the first such program at the bachelor's level in the state.
- In 2007 the region awarded associate's degrees in all areas identified as high demand except medical radiologic technology. Bachelor's degrees were also awarded in almost every high demand program with a few exceptions, such as interior architecture and hotel/motel administration.
- The region awarded 79 master's degrees in advertising in 2007 – the only region to award this degree at the master's level.

Five-Year Trends

- There has been a noticeable and steady drop in journalism degrees awarded in Central Texas over the last five years with awards dropping from a high of 469 degrees (2003) to a low of 217 degrees (2007).
- Although still a very small field, the number of master's degrees in science teacher education awarded in Central Texas more than tripled between 2003 and 2007, from 4 to 15 degrees.
- Sport and fitness management bachelor's degrees quadrupled from 2003 to 2007, reaching a total of 204 in 2007. Bachelor's degrees in economics are down for the same period.
- Associate's and certificates awarded in welding have increased steadily over the past five years, increasing from 110 to 188 degrees.
- Central Texas institutions awarded 46 percent of all of the doctoral degrees earned in the state in 2007. This is a drop from approximately 50 percent of all doctoral awards in each of the previous four years.

P-16 Outreach Activities in the Region

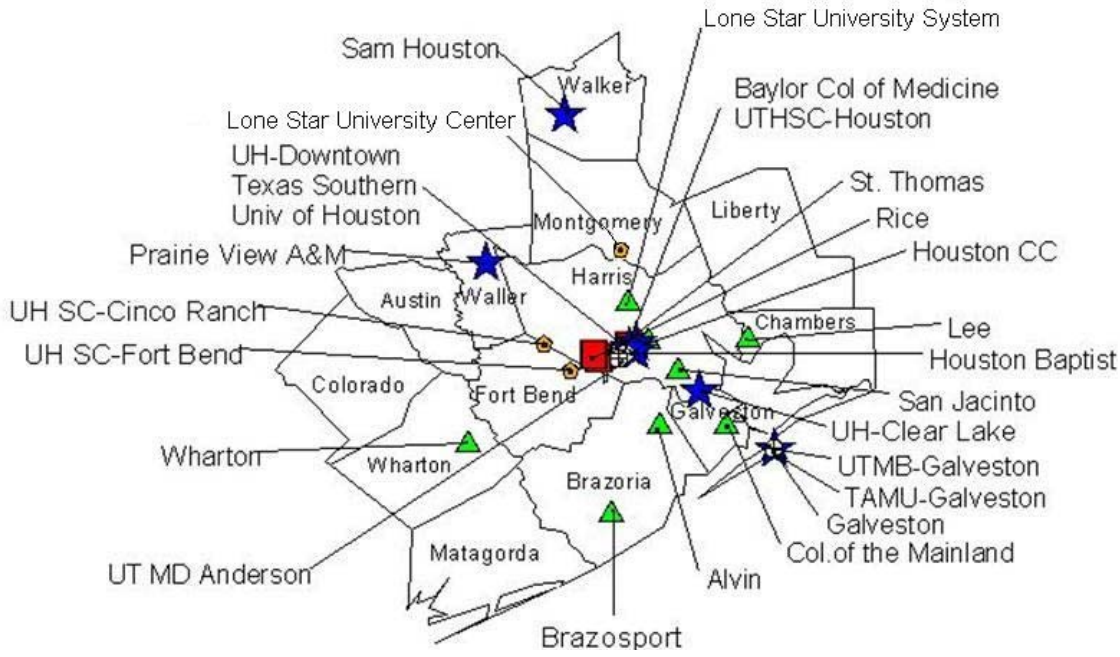
- Several P-16 activities are affiliated with Austin Community College (ACC), including the College Connection Program, which was first developed at ACC; the Education Equals Economics (E3) Alliance, which serves as the region's P-16 Council; and two mobile Go Centers.
- Central Texas also boasts 44 traditional Go Centers located in area high schools, a College Connection Program at Blinn College, and Work-Study Mentorship Program grants which were awarded to four Central Texas colleges and universities in FY 2007-2008 and one in FY 2008-2009.

Regional Wrap-Up

A wide variety of programs from the certificate to professional level are offered in the region. However, because of the statewide mission and self-imposed enrollment limits at UT and TAMU, and the fast growth of TxSU-SM, attention should continue to focus on the Round Rock Higher Education Center and the Tarleton State University-Central Texas University System Center in Killeen to accommodate enrollment increases in the region.

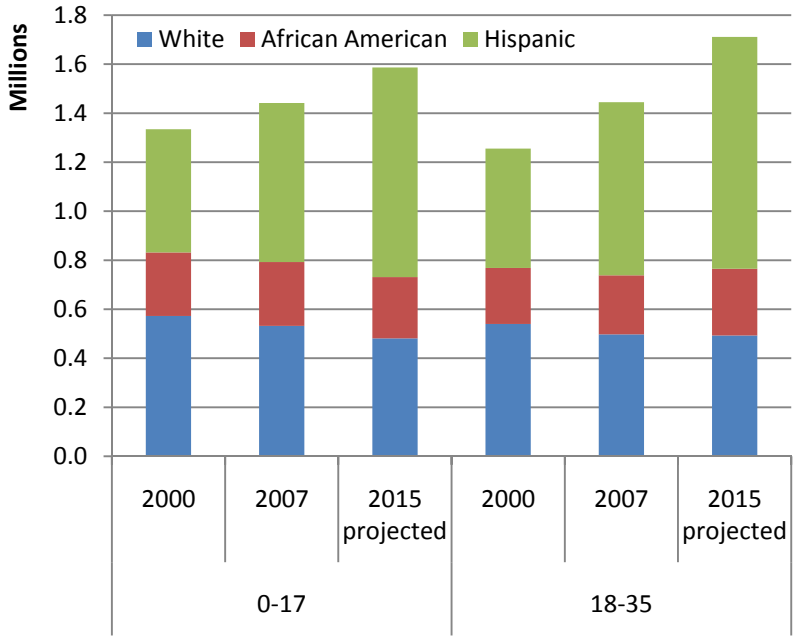
The statewide mission of UT and TAMU may limit opportunities for residents of the region to participate in higher education locally. Additional opportunities may be needed to serve students who are unable to travel for their education or unable to gain admission to the universities in the region.

Gulf Coast Region



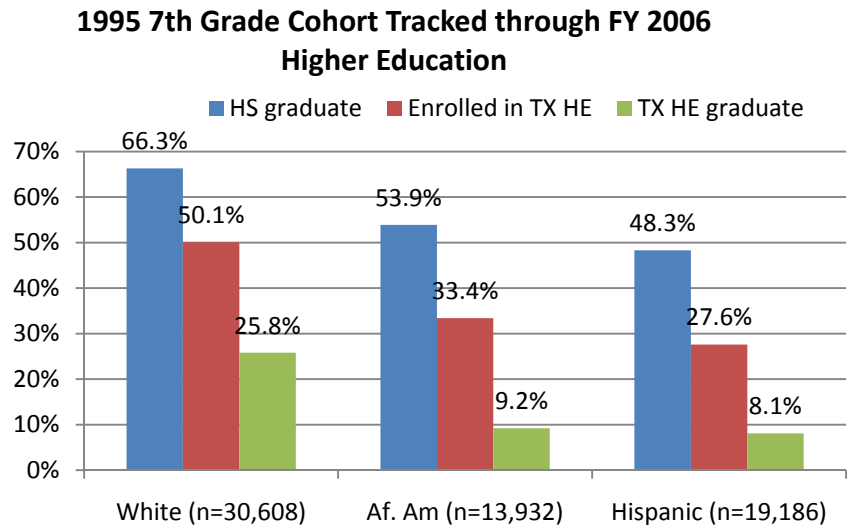
Demographics

Population Projections, Based on 2000 Census, Ages 0-17 and 18-35



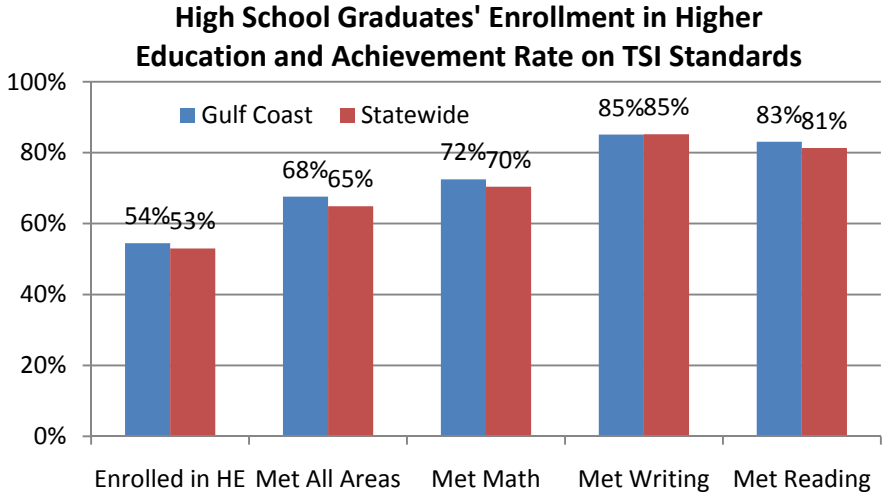
- The total population of the Gulf Coast region is expected to grow 19.3 percent between 2007 and 2015 (from 5.6 to 6.7 million), which is about equal to the projected increase for the age 18-35 population of 18.6 percent. It is the second fastest growing region, behind the Metroplex.
- In the 18-35 age range, the Hispanic population is expected to grow by nearly 34 percent, while the African American population will grow by nearly 13 percent, and the white population will shrink slightly.
- The fastest growing segment of the population is estimated to be those age 55 and older. The total population in this age group will increase by nearly 40 percent, with the white population growing 23 percent, the African American population by 47 percent, and the Hispanic population nearly doubling.

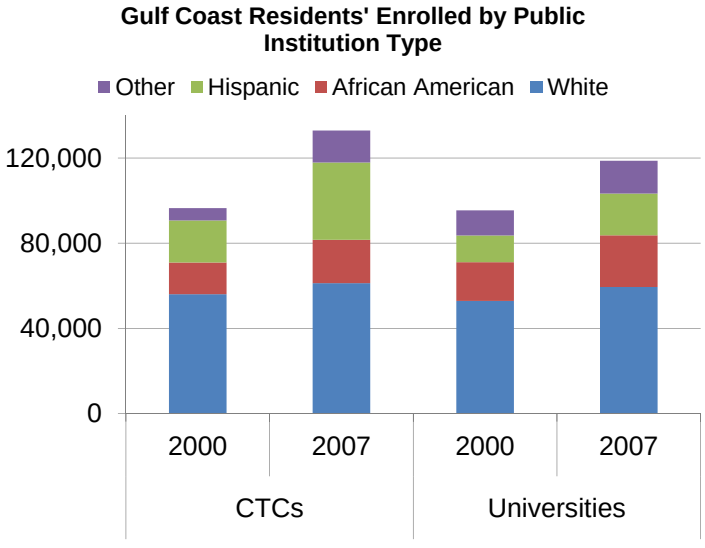
Participation and Success in Higher Education



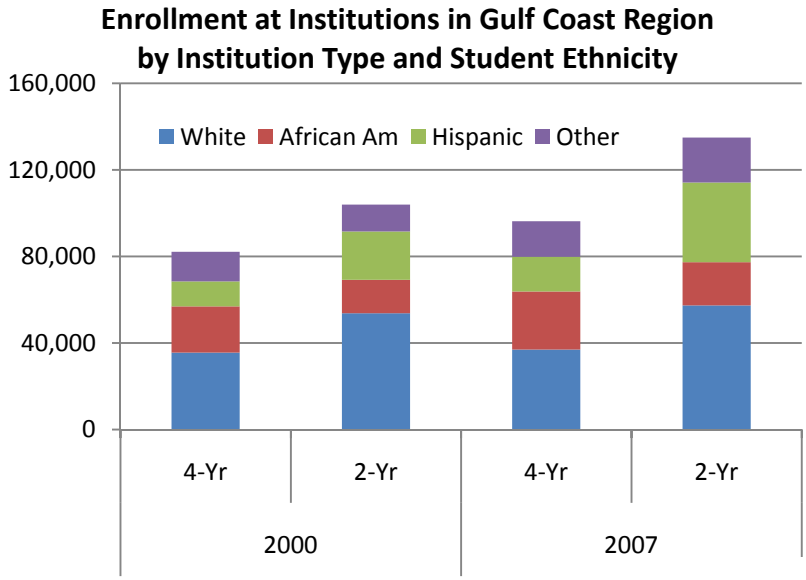
- The region is slightly below the statewide average in the percentage of 7th graders who continued to the 9th grade. They were considerably less likely than average to graduate from high school. However, they were slightly above average in the likelihood of matriculating to higher education and completing a degree or certificate.
- For details, please see Appendix B.

- Gulf Coast students were above the statewide average in preparation for higher education in FY 2007 as determined by the percentage meeting TSI requirements in all areas, math, and reading. They were just below the statewide average in writing.

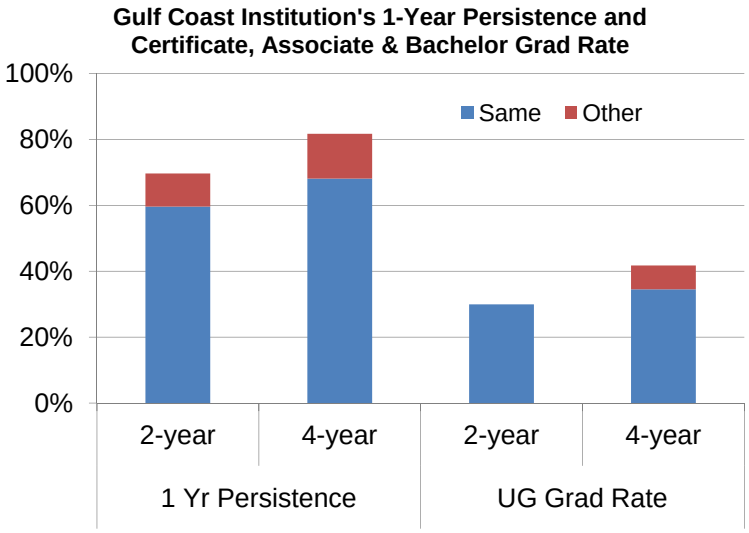




- Over 16 percent of this region's 18-35 year olds were enrolled in higher education in fall 2007. Its residents were more likely to attend universities than most other regions' students (7.7 percent versus a statewide average of 7.0 percent). In fall 2007, 43 percent of Gulf Coast university students attended an institution outside their region.



- Total enrollment increased 24 percent between 2000 and 2007 in the Gulf Coast region.
- Hispanic enrollment increased 65 percent at two-year institutions, which improved their share of enrollment from 21 percent to 27 percent.
- The number of African American students at four-year institutions went up 26 percent, while their representation increased two percentage points to 28 percent.



- The 1-year persistence rate of students at two-year institutions is the highest of any region, while at universities, it lags behind the state average.
- The 6-year graduation rate of students starting at two-year institutions is similar to the statewide average. Again the rate for university students' rate is lower than the state's.

*2-Year Institution Graduation Rate is from Same or Other Institution

Degrees Awarded in Gulf Coast Region 2000 and 2007
Total, STEM Fields, and Allied Health & Nursing Fields

Gulf Coast	Total Degrees		STEM		% STEM		Allied Health & Nursing		% Allied Health & Nursing	
	2000	2007	2000	2007	2000	2007	2000	2007	2000	2007
Certificates	4,069	4,712	762	669	19%	14%	710	1,248	17%	26%
Associate's	4,516	7,870	430	483	10%	6%	852	1,439	19%	18%
Bachelor's	9,648	12,879	1,035	1,118	11%	9%	641	725	7%	6%
Graduate	5,108	6,438	445	563	9%	9%	297	417	6%	6%
Total	23,341	31,899	2,672	2,833	11%	9%	2,500	3,829	11%	12%

- The number of degrees awarded in critical allied health and nursing fields grew substantially in the Gulf Coast region from 2000 to 2007, with 1,329 more degrees awarded in 2007 (an increase of more than 50 percent).
- Although the percentage of critical field STEM awards decreased in 2007, the number of associate's, bachelor's, and graduate degrees in STEM fields increased.

Employment

Leading Occupations Adding the Most New Jobs or Growing the Fastest, 2004-2014

Occupation Title	High Growth in: Jobs	High Growth in: Percent	Annual Average Employment: 2004	2014	Change	% Change
All occupations			2,583,550	3,176,650	593,100	23%
Leading occupations requiring an associate's degree or higher*						
Kindergarten & Elementary Teachers	✓	✓	33,700	50,100	16,400	49%
Middle & Secondary Teachers	✓		36,850	53,100	16,250	44%
Registered Nurses	✓		35,350	50,150	14,800	42%
General & Operations Mgrs	✓		42,850	53,550	10,700	25%
Accountants & Auditors	✓		24,450	31,450	7,000	29%
Physician Assistants		✓	800	1,400	600	75%
Special Ed Teachers		✓	5,750	9,150	3,400	59%
Network Systems, Data Commun Analysts		✓	3,600	5,400	1,800	50%
Physical Therapist Assistants		✓	900	1,350	450	50%

*Occupations with 500 or more jobs in 2004

- Employment will grow by 593,100 jobs (23 percent) in the Gulf Coast region from 2004 to 2014, according to TWC projections. This would tie it with South Texas for the fastest growing region and place it second behind the Metroplex in the number of additional jobs.
- Three occupations in education and three in health care are among the nine leading occupations requiring an associate's degree or higher.
- Kindergarten & elementary teachers will have the most new jobs in 2014 requiring an associate's degree or higher, and they will also have one of the fastest growing occupations.

Other Educational Topics

Educational Opportunities and Recent Activities

- The Gulf Coast region possesses a range of public university opportunities. The University of Houston offers the broadest program and degree opportunities in the region; Sam Houston State University (SHSU) is renowned for criminal justice programs; the state's only two public Historically-Black Universities (Prairie View A&M University and Texas Southern University) are located in the region; the upper-level University of Houston-Clear Lake (UHCL) and the University of Houston-Downtown expand options for students; and Texas A&M University at Galveston provides a marine focus.
- Three independent institutions add to the range of university opportunities in the region: Houston Baptist University, Rice University, and the University of St. Thomas.
- Many Texas physicians and dentists are trained in the Gulf Coast region. Three of the state's eight health-related institutions are in this region: The University of Texas Health Science Center-Houston, The University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston (UTMB-Galveston), and The University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center.
- The state's only independent medical school is also in this region: the Baylor College of Medicine.
- Alvin, Brazosport, College of the Mainland, Galveston, Houston, Lee, Lone Star, San Jacinto and Wharton Community Colleges are popular providers of freshman and sophomore-level technical and academic coursework and training.

- In 2007, Brazosport College graduated its first Bachelor of Applied Technology (Industrial Management) class.
- Recent graduate program additions of significance for the region include a doctor of physical therapy and a Doctoral Clinical Science program at UTMB-Galveston, as well as a doctoral program in reading at SHSU. The UHCL has received approval for its first doctoral program (educational leadership).
- Gulf Coast institutions awarded degrees in almost every high demand field in 2007. A few of the degrees not awarded include fitness and sports at the master's level, biomedical sciences at the master's and baccalaureate levels, and international studies at the baccalaureate level.
- The Gulf Coast awarded the most certificates of any region in 2007. The region offered the most associate's degrees in registered nursing in 2007 of any region.

Five-Year Trends

- The Gulf Coast region awarded almost 5,000 more degrees in 2007 than in 2003, with steady increases seen in each intervening year.
- Physical science (CIP 40) and mathematics and statistics (CIP 27) degrees awarded grew steadily over a five year period, with less robust growth in engineering (CIP 14) and engineering technology (CIP 15) fields.
- Degrees awarded in the health professions and related clinical sciences (CIP 52) areas have increased steadily in the Gulf Coast.

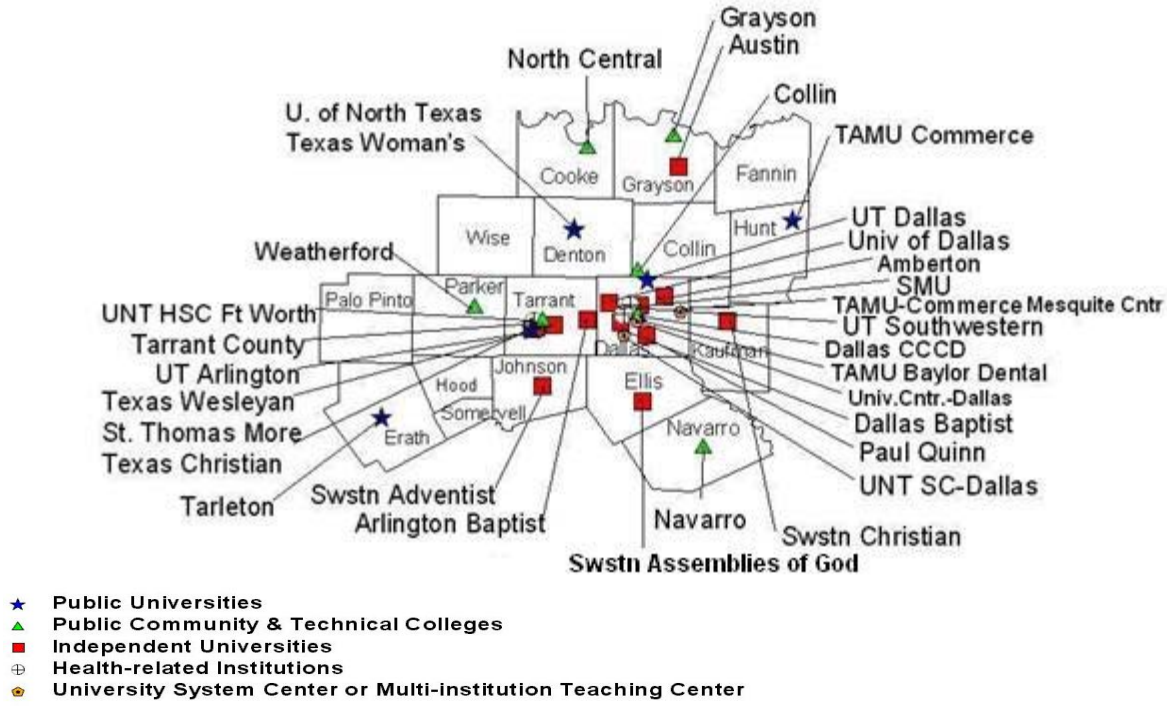
P-16 Outreach Activities in the Region

- The University of Houston houses the Greater Houston P-16+ Council, the region's P-16 Council.
- The Gulf Coast has 28 traditional Go Centers at high schools, four mobile Go Centers operated by colleges and universities, and two satellite Go Centers located in non-educational settings.
- Lee College and the Houston Community College System participate in the College Connection Program. Three higher education institutions received work-study mentorship funding for FY 2007-2008, and four received funding for FY 2008-2009.

Regional Wrap-Up

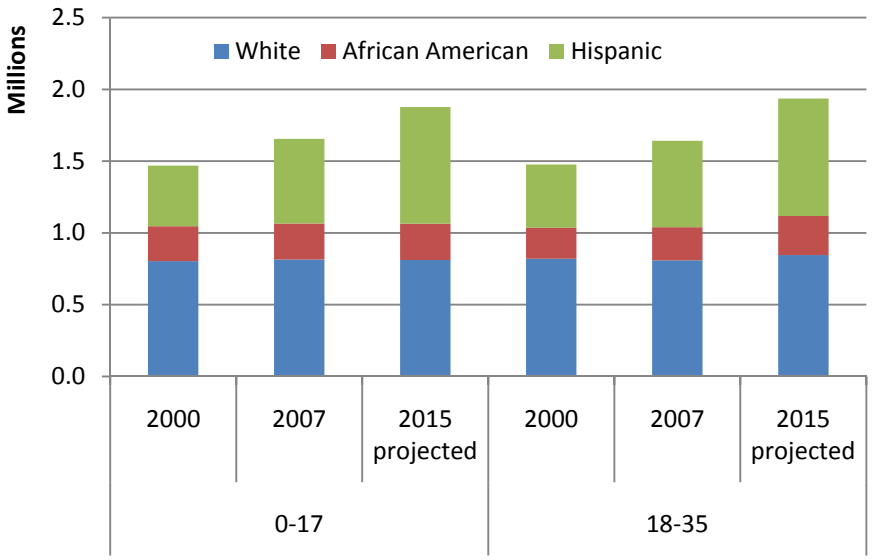
The Gulf Coast region, which has a large number of institutions and significant student demand, is making use of shared use of facilities and multi-institution teaching centers to serve more students in the region.

Metroplex Region



Demographics

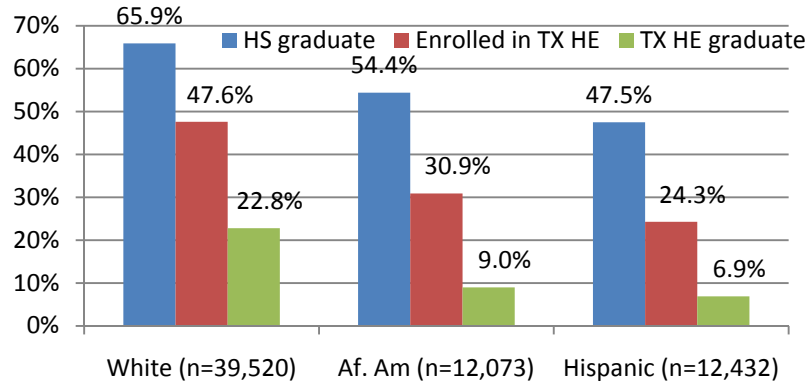
Population Projections, Based on 2000 Census, Ages 0-17 and 18-35



- The Metroplex will continue to be the most populous region of Texas with an expected 2015 population of 7.9 million, a 22 percent increase over 2007 (6.5 million), the fastest of any region. The age 18-35 population is expected to grow 18.5 percent between 2007 and 2015.
- The number of Hispanics in the 18-35 college-going age group is projected to increase by more than one third between 2007 and 2015. During the same period, for the same age group, the African American population is expected to grow by 18 percent and the white population by 5 percent.
- The 0-17 age group is projected to increase by 14 percent, with white and African American segments static and Hispanic population growing nearly 40 percent.

Participation and Success in Higher Education

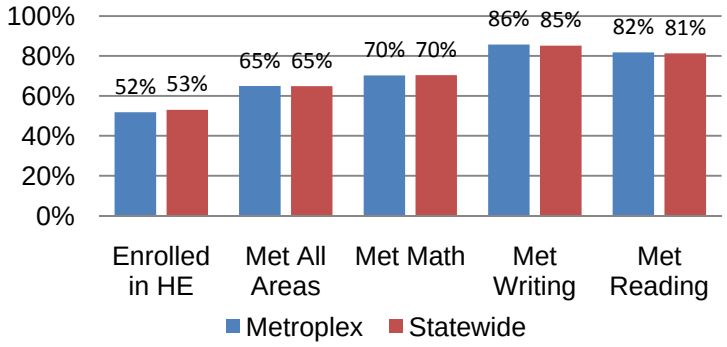
1995 7th Grade Cohort Tracked through FY 2006 Higher Education



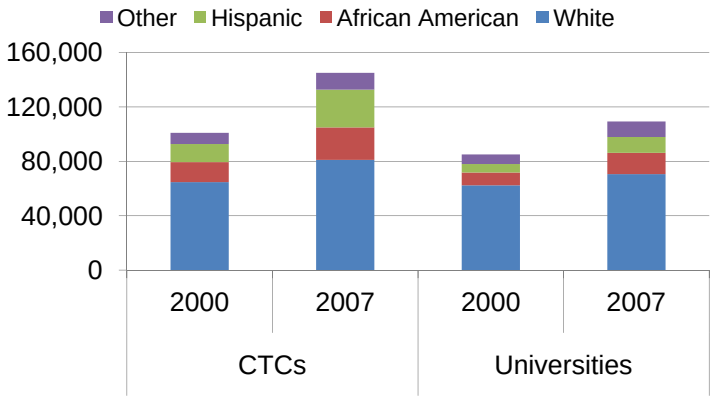
- The region is slightly below the statewide average in the percentage of 7th graders who continue to the 9th grade and graduate from high school, but it is slightly above average in the percentage matriculating to higher education and completing a degree or certificate. Students who entered higher education were considerably more likely to graduate than the statewide average.
- While 47.5% of Hispanic students graduated from a Texas public high school, only 6.9% earned a degree or certificate from a Texas higher education institution.
- For details, please see Appendix B.

- Metroplex students equaled the statewide average in preparation for higher education in FY 2007, as determined by the percentage meeting TSI requirements in all areas, math, writing, and reading.

High School Graduates' Enrollment in Higher Education and Achievement Rate on TSI Standards

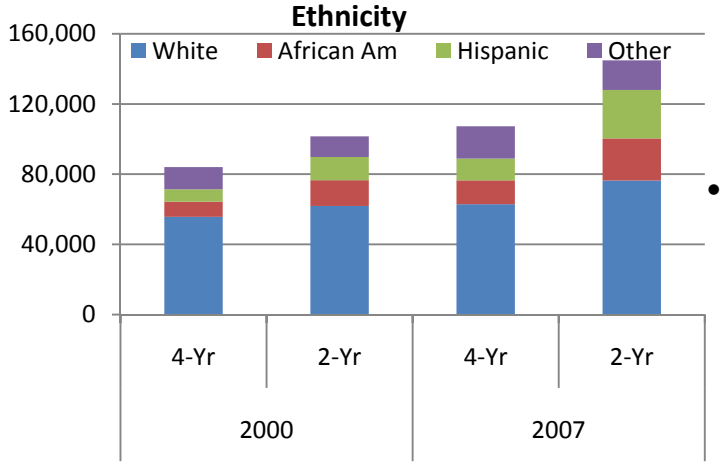


Metroplex Residents' Enrolled by Public Institution Type



- Enrollment growth from 2000-2007 was fastest at two-year institutions.
- Only 14.6 percent of the Metroplex's age 18-35 population were enrolled in public higher education in fall 2007 compared with a statewide average of 15.6 percent.

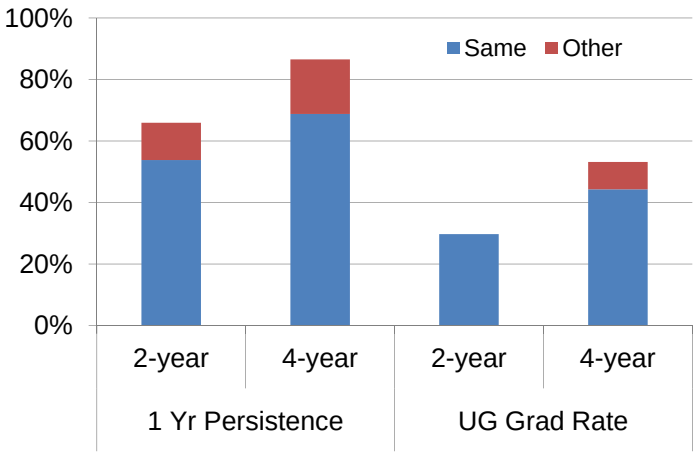
Enrollment at Institutions in Metroplex Region by Institution Type and Student Ethnicity



- Total enrollment went up 36 percent from 2000 to 2007. About two-thirds of that increase was at two-year institutions, where Hispanic enrollment more than doubled and African American enrollment increased by 64 percent.
- At four-year institutions, African American representation improved from 10 to 13 percent, and Hispanic representation improved from 8 to 12 percent.

- Students who start at Metroplex two-year institutions persist after 1 year and complete undergraduate awards at levels near the statewide average. They earned awards at rates just below the state average.
- University students persist at levels near the statewide average, but are more likely to persist at another institution than students statewide are. These students graduate after 6-years at a rate that is lower than the statewide average.

Metroplex Institution's 1-Year Persistence and Certificate, Associate & Bachelor Grad Rate



*2-Year Institution Graduation Rate is from Same or Other Institution

Degrees Awarded in Metroplex Region, 2000 and 2007
Total, STEM Fields, and Allied Health & Nursing Fields

Metroplex	Total Degrees		STEM		% STEM		Allied Health & Nursing		% Allied Health & Nursing	
	2000	2007	2000	2007	2000	2007	2000	2007	2000	2007
Certificates	2,415	4,072	391	454	16%	11%	411	749	17%	18%
Associate's	5,577	8,065	425	335	8%	4%	787	1,163	14%	14%
Bachelor's	11,048	15,285	951	1,053	9%	7%	1,015	1,012	9%	7%
Graduate	5,737	8,516	983	1,162	17%	14%	582	835	10%	10%
Total	24,777	35,938	2,750	3,004	11%	8%	2,795	3,759	11%	10%

- Almost 1,000 more degrees were awarded in the allied health and nursing fields in 2007 than in 2000.
- The overall increase in the number of STEM field awards was less substantial, with the number of associate's degrees earned in 2007 decreasing from 2000 levels.

Employment

Leading Occupations Adding the Most New Jobs or Growing the Fastest, 2004-2014

Occupation Title	High Growth in:		Annual Average Employment			
	Jobs	Percent	2004	2014	Change	% Change
All occupations			3,110,200	3,732,450	622,250	20%
Leading occupations requiring an associate's degree or higher*						
Kindergarten & Elementary Teachers	✓	✓	34,950	50,700	15,750	45%
Middle & Secondary Teachers	✓		38,100	53,450	15,350	40%
Registered Nurses	✓		38,700	53,450	14,750	38%
General & Operations Mgrs	✓		49,000	60,050	11,050	23%
Computer Software Engineers	✓		22,300	32,200	9,900	44%
Special Ed Teachers		✓	5,900	9,150	3,250	55%
Physician Assistants		✓	1,000	1,550	550	55%
Network Systems, Data Comm. Analysts		✓	5,550	8,300	2,750	50%
Physical Therapist Assistants		✓	1,100	1,600	500	45%

*Occupations with 500 or jobs in 2004

- The Metroplex region's employment will grow by 622,250 jobs from 2004 to 2014, a 20 percent increase, according to TWC projections. This would be the greatest increase in the number of jobs for a region.
- Of the nine leading occupations requiring an associate's degree or higher, three each are in education and health care. Two others are computer-related.
- Kindergarten & elementary teachers will have the most new jobs in 2014 requiring an associate's degree or higher, and they will also have one of the fastest growing occupations.

Other Educational Topics

Educational Opportunities and Recent Activities

- At the certificate, associate's, bachelor's, and graduate levels, the public institutions in the Metroplex region offer a broad range of programs. The University of Texas at Dallas, University of North Texas (UNT), Texas Woman's University (TWU), The University of Texas at Arlington (UTA), Texas A&M University-Commerce (TAMUC), and Tarleton State University all offer bachelor's, master's, and doctoral programs.
- Important additional locations for upper-division and graduate programs are the Universities Center at Dallas, the University of North Texas System Center at Dallas, the TAMUC centers in Mesquite and Corsicana, and the UTA center in Fort Worth.
- The region is home to a large number of independent four-year institutions: Amberton University, Arlington Baptist College, Austin College, the College of St. Thomas More, Dallas Baptist University, Paul Quinn College, Southern Methodist University, Southwestern Adventist University, Southwestern Assemblies of God University, Southwestern Christian College, Texas Christian University, and Texas Wesleyan University.
- Collin County, Dallas County, Grayson County, Hill, Navarro, North Central Texas Paris, Tarrant County Trinity Valley, and Weatherford Colleges are the source of a rich assortment of programs for technical and academic students who want workforce skills or transfer preparation.

- Health-related programs are the domain of The University of Texas-Southwestern Medical Center (UTSMC) and the University of North Texas Health Science Center. TWU offers multiple health programs near the UTSMC campus, and community colleges graduate substantial numbers of nursing and allied health students. Texas A&M's Baylor College of Dentistry, a public institution, is also in the Metroplex region.
- Recent graduate program additions of significance for the region include two Doctor of Physical Therapy programs (UTSMC and TWU), a Doctor of Nursing Practice (TWU), and mechanical/energy engineering (UNT).
- Although no awards were offered in the diesel mechanics technician area at the certificate and associate's level and instrumentation technology at the associate's level in 2007, almost all other high demand two-year degrees were offered in the region.
- Bachelor's degrees in the high demand fields of chemical engineering and sports and fitness administration were not awarded in 2007, but almost all other high demand areas were on the degree list, as were a large selection of graduate degrees.

Five-Year Trends

- As with other regions, computer and information science degrees (CIP 11) have shown a steady and significant decrease in the Metroplex region over the last five years, dropping almost in half.
- Associate's and certificates in culinary arts and automotive mechanics have shown significant growth since 2003. Degrees awarded in general studies are the largest associate's degree category for the region, growing from 1,817 in 2003 to 4,206 in 2007.
- The total number of engineering degrees (CIP 14) increased from 2003 to 2005, but decreased the last two years, with one fewer degree awarded in 2007 (1,069) than in 2003 (1,070).
- Engineering technology fields (CIP 15) decreased from 719 degrees awarded in 2003 to 492 in 2007. The most noticeable decrease in this category is in the electrical/communications engineering fields, in which associate's degrees and certificates have dropped steadily from 251 degrees awarded in 2003 to 95 in 2007.
- The number of associate's degrees awarded for legal assistant/paralegal almost doubled over the last five years.
- Master's degrees in library science more than doubled from 2003 to 2007 (251 to 517 degrees awarded). Degrees awarded in the Metroplex area represent the majority of the library science degrees awarded statewide. Master's in public administration also more than doubled.
- Bachelor's degrees in biological sciences grew steadily from 348 to 618 degrees awarded from 2003 to 2007.
- LPN, RN, and nurse practitioner degrees all showed strong increases since 2003.
- In business, management, marketing, and related support services fields (CIP 52), from 2003 to 2007 bachelor's and master's degrees in accounting grew by over 60 percent, bachelor's degrees in general finance grew tenfold from 21 degrees to 221 degrees, and business administration and management bachelor's and master's degrees increased 47 percent. Consistent with the drop in computer science degrees, information systems management dropped from 715 degrees awarded in 2003 to 314 awarded in 2007.

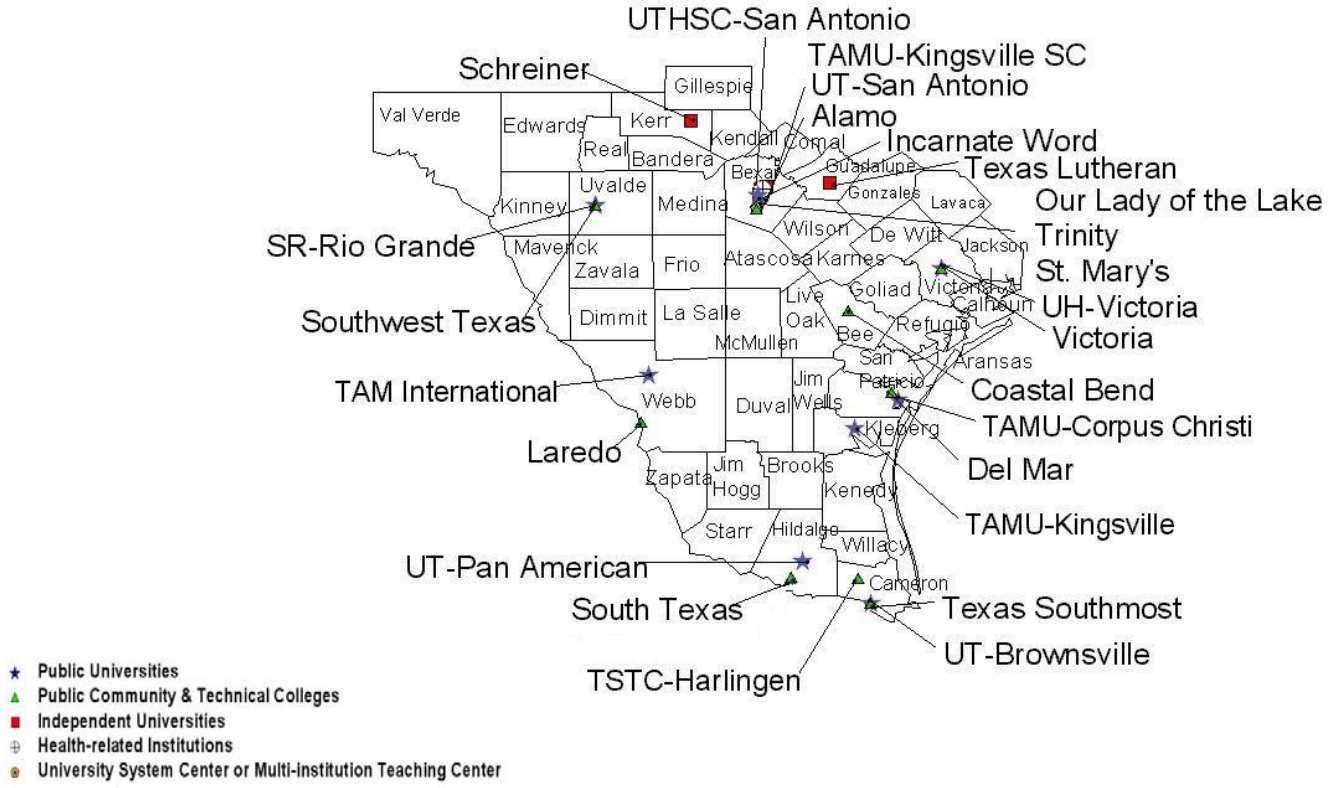
P-16 Outreach Activities in the Region

- Three P-16 Councils work in the Metroplex.
- This region has 40 traditional Go Centers, two mobile Go Centers operated by Tarrant Community College and Texas Woman's University, and four satellite Go Centers located in community centers, churches, and other non-educational facilities.
- Three colleges received grants for the College Connection Program, and one received a planning grant for this program.
- Eight higher education institutions participated in the Work-Study Mentorship Program in FY 2007-2008, and 14 received grants for this program for FY 2008-2009.

Regional Wrap-Up

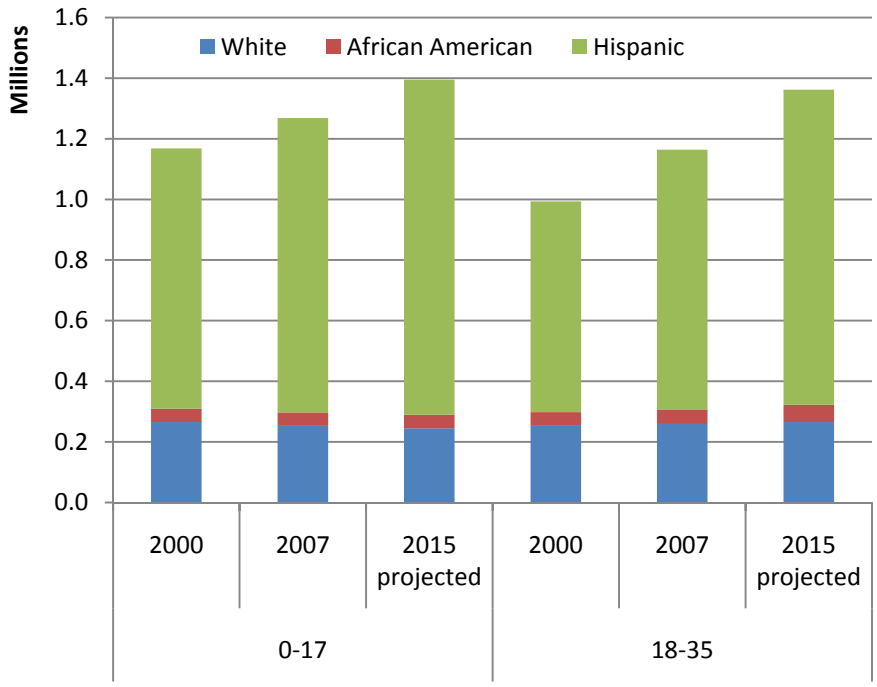
Overall, the Metroplex is well-served by high-demand programs. As with community colleges in other regions, the region's community college districts' current facilities may be inadequate to handle future enrollment increases. If institutions meet the enrollment targets they set for the *Closing the Gaps by 2015* plan, enrollment growth (88,996 students) will exceed that of every other region and account for 26.7 percent of the statewide increase.

South Texas Region



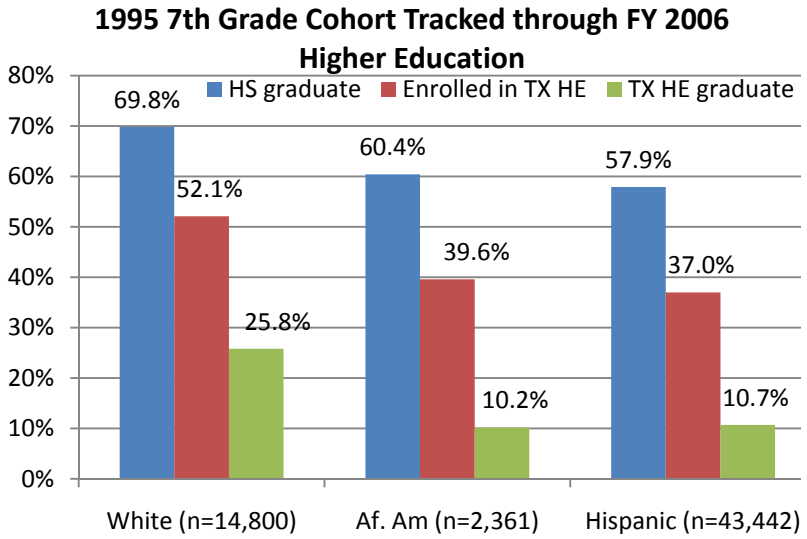
Demographics

Population Projections, Based on 2000 Census, Ages 0-17 and 18-35



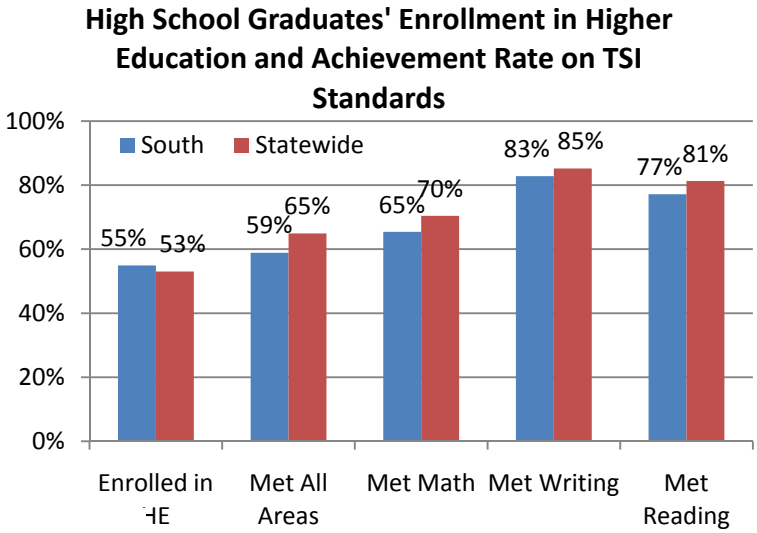
- The total population of the South Texas region is expected to grow 14.6 percent between 2007 and 2015 (from 4.4 to 5.1 million), which is slightly less than the projected increase for the age 18-35 population of 17.5 percent. The region's population would be 70 percent Hispanic, 24 percent white and only 3.5 percent African American.
- In the 18-35 age range, the Hispanic population is expected to grow by nearly 21 percent, while the African American population will grow by nearly 19 percent, and the white population only 2.5 percent.
- Even in South Texas, the fastest growing segment of the population is estimated to be those age 55 and older. The total population in this age group will increase by nearly 26.5 percent, with the white population growing 12.7 percent, the African American population by 36 percent, and the Hispanic population by 86 percent.

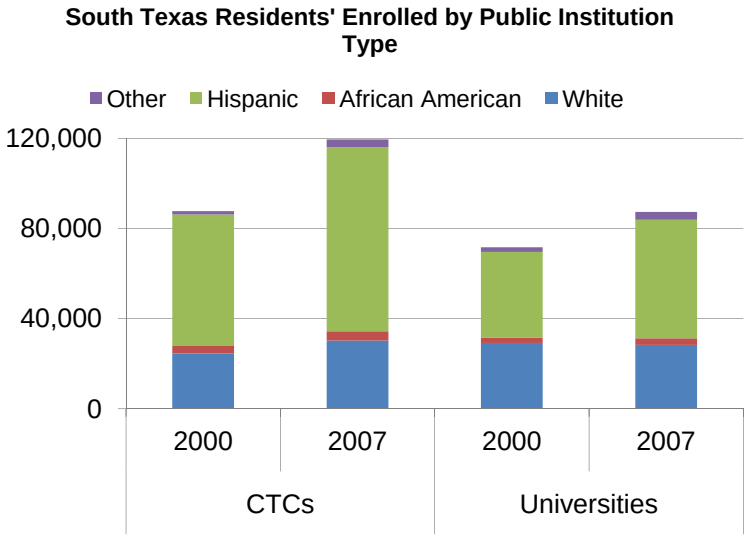
Participation and Success in Higher Education



- The region is slightly below the statewide average in the percentage of 7th graders who continued to the 9th grade, graduated from high school, and matriculated to higher education. Its students were much less likely than average to complete a degree or certificate.
- For details, please see Appendix B.

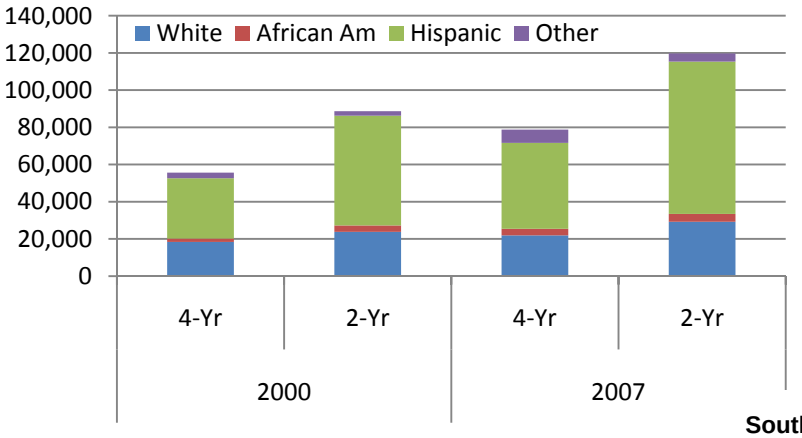
- Students in the South Texas region were below the statewide average in preparation for higher education in FY 2007 as determined by the percentage meeting TSI requirements in all areas, math, writing, and reading.





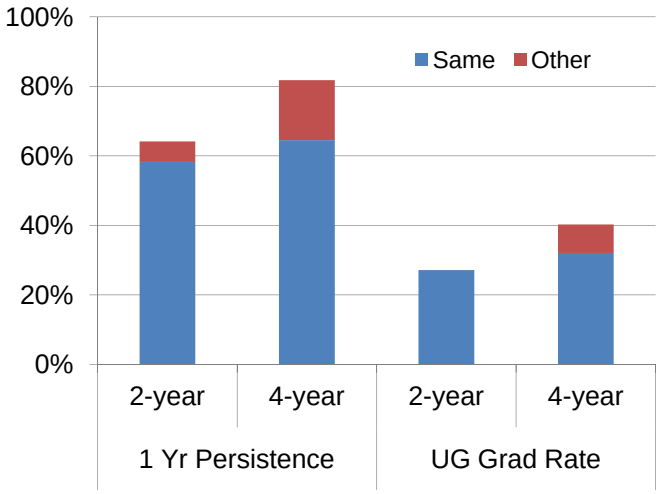
- This region's age 18-35 population had the second highest regional rate of enrollment in Texas public higher education at 17.4 percent. The statewide rate was 15.6 percent.
- South Texas students were less likely to attend a university or two-year institution outside the region than students from most other regions.

Enrollment at Institutions in South Texas Region by Institution Type and Student Ethnicity



- Enrollment at South Texas public institutions went up 38 percent between 2000 and 2007, the highest rate of increase for a region.
- Two-year institutions' share of enrollment was relatively stable, as it fell just one percentage point to 60 percent.
- African American representation held steady at 4 percent of total enrollment.

South Texas Institution's 1-Year Persistence and Certificate, Associate & Bachelor Grad Rate



- Two-year institutions' students are much more likely to persist after one year at the same institution and much less likely to persist at another institution. They are slightly less likely to earn bachelor's degrees than their counterparts in the state.
- University students persist at the same or another institution at a rate of 82 percent after one year. The state average is 87 percent.

*2-Year Institution Graduation Rate is from Same or Other Institution

Degrees Awarded in South Texas Region 2000 and 2007
Total, STEM Fields, and Allied Health & Nursing Fields

South Texas	Total Degrees		STEM		% STEM		Allied Health & Nursing		% Allied Health & Nursing	
	2000	2007	2000	2007	2000	2007	2000	2007	2000	2007
Certificates	2,598	3,809	205	374	8%	10%	1,075	1,353	41%	36%
Associate's	4,642	7,862	484	585	10%	7%	1,022	1,417	22%	18%
Bachelor's	7,051	10,850	581	878	8%	8%	633	770	9%	7%
Graduate	2,725	3,829	152	407	6%	11%	147	298	5%	8%
Total	17,016	26,350	1,422	2,244	8%	9%	2,877	3,838	17%	15%

- Degrees awarded in the critical field STEM areas increased substantially in South Texas from 2000 to 2007, with 822 degrees added. Although allied health-related critical fields also grew in number, the total percent of allied health degrees awarded out of all awards decreased 2 percentage points.

Employment

Leading Occupations Adding the Most New Jobs or Growing the Fastest, 2004-2014

Occupation Title	High Growth in: Jobs	High Growth in: Percent	Annual Average Employment 2004	2014	Change	% Change
All occupations			1,710,650	2,097,450	386,800	23%
Leading occupations requiring an associate's degree or higher*						
Registered Nurses	✓		28,200	39,900	11,700	41%
Kindergarten & Elementary Teachers	✓		29,750	39,700	9,950	33%
Middle & Secondary Teachers	✓		32,800	42,500	9,700	30%
General & Operations Mgrs	✓		23,950	30,200	6,250	26%
Accountants & Auditors	✓		11,950	14,800	2,850	24%
Physician Assistants		✓	650	1,100	450	69%
Network Systems, Data Commun Analysts		✓	1,950	3,000	1,050	54%
Physical Therapist Assistants		✓	700	1,050	350	50%
Occupational Therapists		✓	1,250	1,850	600	48%
Database Administrators		✓	950	1,400	450	47%

*Occupations with 500 or jobs in 2004

- The South Texas region will have 386,800 (23 percent) more jobs in 2014 than in 2004, according to TWC projections. This ties it with the Gulf Coast region for the fastest growing region in Texas.
- Four of 10 leading occupations that require an associate's degree or higher are in health care.

Other Educational Topics

Educational Opportunities and Recent Activities

- The South Texas region has access to almost every high-demand certificate and associate's degree program in the state through the offerings of its two-year institutions: Alamo Community College, Del Mar College, Coastal Bend College, Laredo Community College, South Texas College, Southwest Texas Junior College, Texas Southmost College, and Texas State Technical College-Harlingen.
- Doctoral degrees were awarded by Texas A&M International University, The University of Texas-Pan American, and The University of Texas at San Antonio. As of 2007, The University of Texas at Brownsville offers a program in curriculum and instruction.
- Independent universities add to the educational offerings in South Texas: Our Lady of the Lake University of San Antonio, St. Mary's University of San Antonio, Schreiner University, Texas Lutheran University, Trinity University, and the University of the Incarnate Word.
- In 2007, South Texas College graduated its first Bachelor of Applied Technology (Technology Management) class. In 2008, South Texas College was granted authority to offer a second Bachelor of Applied Technology in computer and information technology.
- A project to improve the alignment of public education and higher education curriculum in the areas of math, English, biology, and history is underway in the San Antonio area. Known as the Pathways Project, this joint effort of six school districts and two higher education

institutions will use findings on student success in subsequent courses to inform the deliberations of faculty and teacher vertical teams. The results should improve students' outcomes as they progress from course to course in our education system.
- Three of the areas in which South Texas institutions did not award baccalaureate degrees in 2007 include advertising, foods, nutrition and wellness studies, and biochemistry.
- Radio and television broadcasting and accounting are the only high-demand programs missing from the certificates list. Criminal justice with a focus on corrections, medical radiologic technology, and instrumentation technology are the only high demand associate's degrees that were not awarded in South Texas.

Five-Year Trends

- South Texas students earned degrees and certificates in steadily increasing numbers over the five years analyzed, from 19,862 awards in 2003 to 26,350 in 2007.
- Eleven electrical and communications technology doctorate's were awarded in South Texas in 2006 and 2007, the first awarded in the region's new program.
- No certificates were awarded in South Texas in the communications technology/technicians field in 2007, although this field was classified as high demand in 2007.
- In South Texas, consistent growth has been seen in engineering degrees (CIP 14) awarded for every year of the last five, unlike statewide trends which show a decrease in engineering degrees awarded after 2005. In the mechanical engineering field, more bachelor's degrees were awarded each year from 2003 to 2007.
- Physical science degrees (CIP 40) awarded dropped from 2006 to 2007 in South Texas, differing from the state-wide trend showing continued growth in these fields.
- Biological and biomedical sciences degrees (CIP 26) awarded in the region increased by about one-third between 2003 and 2007 (from 659 to 920 degrees awarded).
- Associate's degrees in liberal arts and sciences more than tripled in the five year analysis. Interdisciplinary studies baccalaureates also increased by about a third from 2003 to 2007.
- Computer and information science degrees (CIP 11) awarded showed less of a drop in South Texas than in many other regions of the state.
- Health professional and related clinical sciences (CIP 51) and business, management, marketing, and related support services (CIP 52) degrees grew at about at the same rate as the total degrees awarded for the region.

P-16 Outreach Activities in the Region

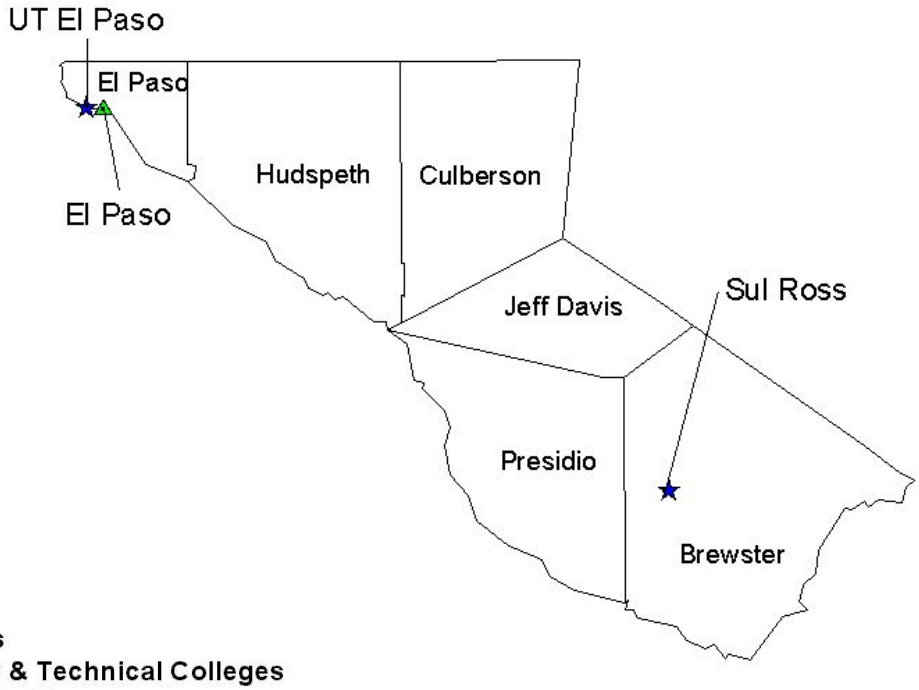
- South Texas has seven P-16 Councils to serve the region, more than in any other region.
- The region has far more traditional Go Centers, operated in middle and high schools, than any other region: 106. It also has nine satellite Go Centers, more than any other region, and three mobile Go Centers.
- Three colleges participate in the College Connection Program, and The Victoria College received a planning grant for this program. Eight colleges and universities received funding for the Work-Study Mentorship Program for FY 2007-2008, and 10 received funding for FY 2008-2009.

Regional Wrap-Up

The South Texas region has a large percentage of its population in the traditional K-12 and college-going age group. Unfortunately, this region has a low high school educational attainment rate among the adult (25 and over) population. Collaborations between higher education and public education should be expanded to encourage more students to graduate from high school and continue into higher education.

The institutions in South Texas should work together to review the needs and student interest in high demand programs. New programs to attract and keep students in South Texas institutions are achieving success.

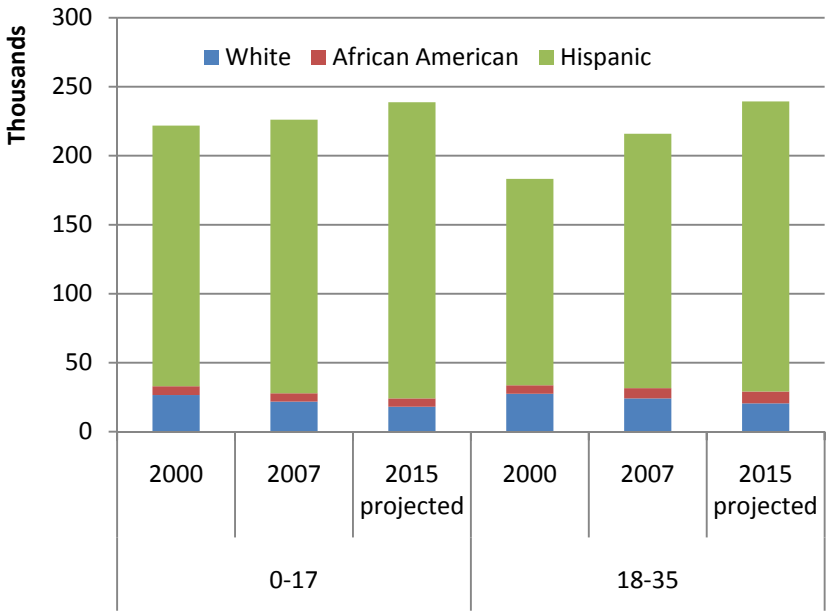
Upper Rio Grande Region



- Public Universities
- Public Community & Technical Colleges
- Independent Universities
- Health-related Institutions
- University System Center or Multi-institution Teaching Center

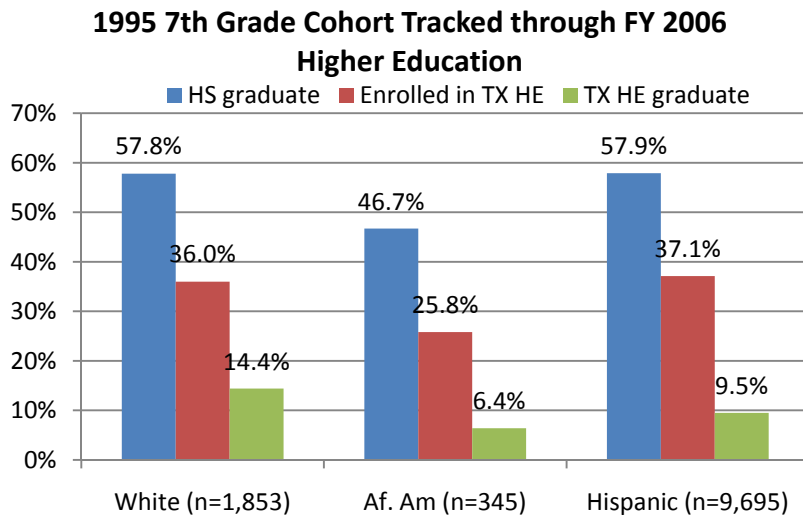
Demographics

Population Projections, Based on 2000 Census, Ages 0-17 and 18-35



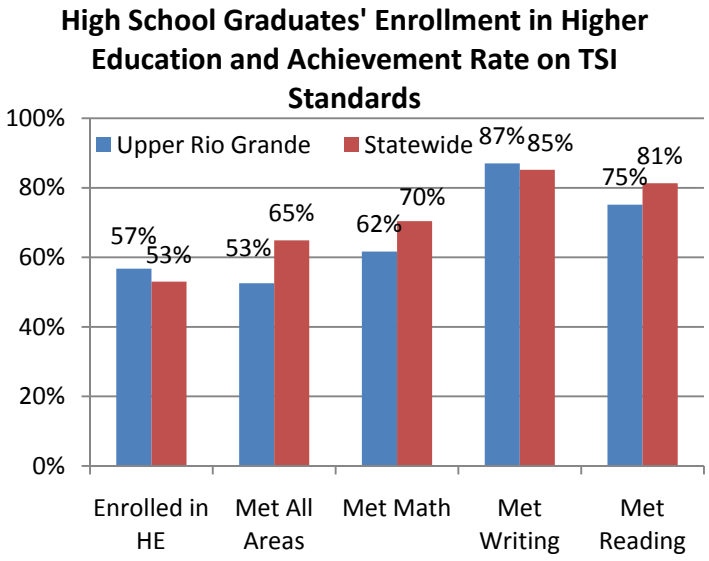
- Only four other regions are expected to grow faster from 2007 to 2015 than the 9.8 percent projected for the Upper Rio Grande region. If correct, the population will increase from 772,930 to 848,204. The 18-35 age group will have the third fastest growth rate at 11.9 percent.
- Hispanics will account for 84 percent of the Upper Rio Grande population in 2015. The white population will drop in each of the four population age groups.
- The fastest growing of the four age groups will be those 55 and older.

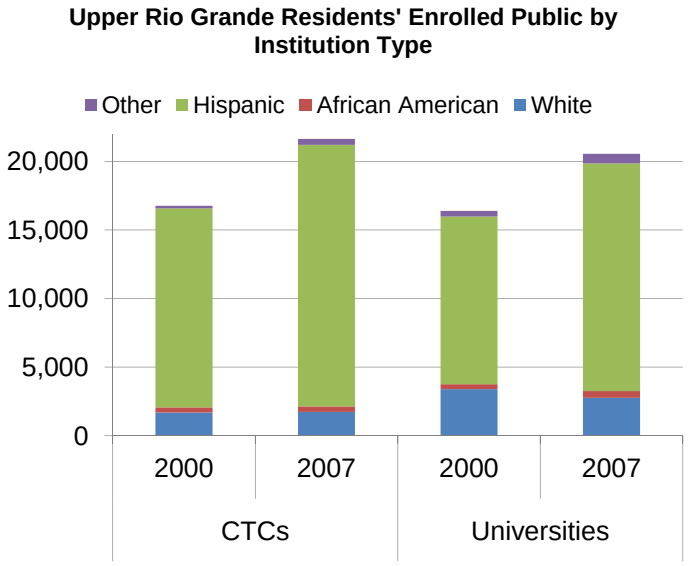
Participation and Success in Higher Education



- The region is the one region well below the statewide average in the percentage of 7th graders who continued to the 9th grade, graduated from high school, matriculated to higher education and completed a degree or certificate. Those who entered higher education were considerably less likely to graduate than the statewide average.
- For details, please see Appendix B.

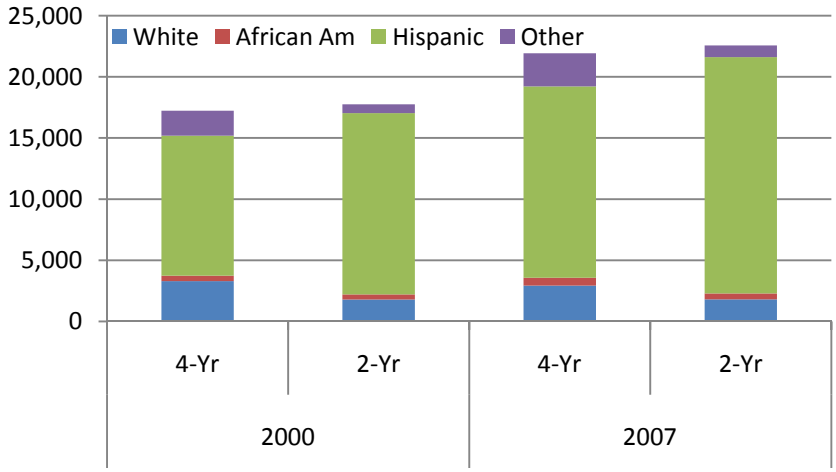
- Students in the Upper Rio Grande region were below the statewide average in preparation for higher education in FY 2007, as determined by the percentage meeting TSI requirements in all areas, math, and reading, but they were above the state average in writing.





- This region's age 18-35 population was the most likely to be enrolled in Texas public higher education, with a rate of 19.1 percent. The statewide average was 15.6 percent.
- Only 2.1 percent of the Upper Rio Grande's residents attending two-year institutions enrolled at an institution outside the region, compared to 6.0 percent of two-year students statewide.

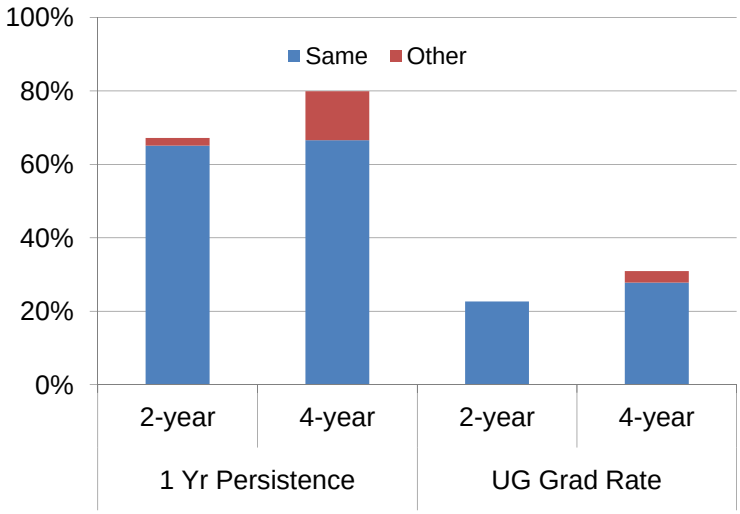
Enrollment at Institutions in Upper Rio Grande Region by Institution Type and Student Ethnicity



- In the Upper Rio Grande, total enrollment grew by 27 percent between 2000 and 2007. The amount of growth was nearly the same for two-year and four-year institutions.
- Shares of enrollment for the major ethnic groups were relatively stable from 2000 to 2007 at two-year institutions.
- Hispanic students had 71 percent of enrollment at four-year institutions in 2007, up from 66 percent in 2000.

- Two-year institutions' students are much more likely to persist after one year at the same institution and much less likely to persist at another institution.
- Eighty percent of university students who started their higher education in the Upper Rio Grande region persisted at the same institution or another one after one year. Their graduate rate was 31 percent versus the state average of 57 percent.

Upper Rio Grande Institution's 1-Year Persistence and Certificate, Associate & Bachelor Grad Rate



*2-Year Institution Graduation Rate is from Same or Other Institution

Degrees Awarded in Upper Rio Grande Region 2000 and 2007
Total, STEM Fields, and Allied Health & Nursing Fields

Upper Rio Grande	Total Degrees		STEM		% STEM		Allied Health & Nursing		% Allied Health & Nursing	
	2000	2007	2000	2007	2000	2007	2000	2007	2000	2007
Certificates	247	523	12	19	5%	4%	100	252	40%	48%
Associate's	967	1,633	66	35	7%	2%	166	185	17%	11%
Bachelor's	1,884	2,572	214	360	11%	14%	137	185	7%	7%
Graduate	615	915	103	191	17%	21%	59	61	10%	7%
Total	3,713	5,643	395	605	11%	11%	462	683	12%	12%

- The number of critical field awards earned in both STEM and allied health and nursing fields kept pace with overall degrees and awards earned in the Upper Rio Grande region, with 11 percent of students earning awards in STEM fields in both 2000 and 2007 and 12 percent of students earning awards in allied health and nursing fields for both years.

Employment

Leading Occupations Adding the Most New Jobs or Growing the Fastest, 2004-2014

Occupation Title	High Growth in:		Annual Average Employment			
	Jobs	Percent	2004	2014	Change	% Change
All occupations			289,500	345,400	55,900	19%
Leading occupations requiring an associate's degree or higher*						
Registered Nurses	✓	✓	4,400	6,050	1,650	38%
Kindergarten & Elementary Teachers	✓		5,400	6,750	1,350	25%
Middle & Secondary Teachers	✓		6,000	7,250	1,250	21%
General & Operations Mgrs	✓		3,950	4,900	950	24%
Accountants & Auditors	✓		2,050	2,450	400	20%
Network & Computer Systems Admins		✓	500	750	250	50%
Computer Software Engineers		✓	800	1,150	350	44%
Computer Systems Analysts		✓	850	1,200	350	41%
Computer Support Specialists		✓	800	1,050	250	31%

*Occupations with 500 or jobs in 2004

- The Upper Rio Grande region will have 55,900 additional jobs in 2014, a 19 percent increase from 2004, according to TWC projections.
- Four computer-related occupations are among the fastest growing occupations that require an associate's degree or higher.
- The occupation with the most new jobs that requires an associate's degree or higher will be registered nurses. This will also be one of the fastest growing occupations.

Other Educational Topics

Educational Opportunities and Recent Activities

- El Paso, the major city in this region, is home to El Paso Community College and The University of Texas at El Paso (UTEP).
- The Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center El Paso has been expanding. The Paul Foster School of Medicine received accreditation and will have its first class of students in August 2009.
- The Upper Rio Grande region has access to almost every high-demand certificate and associate's degree program through the offerings of El Paso Community College.
- UTEP received authority to offer a doctoral degree in chemistry in 2006 and degrees in two areas - teaching, learning & culture and computational science - were approved in 2008.
- An El Paso Pathways Project (also see South Texas Educational Opportunities and Recent Activities) is in the planning stages. Data on students' coursework and grades from El Paso ISD, El Paso Community College and UTEP will be used to track students' progress from course to subsequent course. This Pathways Project will focus on incorporating the College Readiness Standards into the course review and data analysis process.
- One of the few broad fields of study not available in the Upper Rio Grande region at the baccalaureate level is family and consumer sciences/human sciences (CIP 19) which includes bachelor's-level programs in nutrition, child development, and human development.
- The Upper Rio Grande is the only region that did not offer certificate awards in welding technology in 2007.

Five-Year Trends

- Mass communications/media studies baccalaureate degrees almost tripled from 2003 to 2007 in the Upper Rio Grande region.
- The first doctorate's degrees in computer science were awarded in 2006 and 2007, but overall degrees in computer science are down in the region, mirroring the statewide trend.
- Master's degrees in curriculum and instruction dropped to their lowest five-year levels in 2007 while master's degrees in educational administration reached their five-year highest counts.
- Awards in kindergarten/preschool education (associate's degrees) and child support and child care (certificates) dropped by more than 50 percent over the last two years.
- In 2007, more than twice as many bachelor's and master's degrees in mathematics were awarded than in 2006. The degrees awarded have tripled since 2003.
- Interdisciplinary studies baccalaureate degrees, the category that includes elementary education, grew from 313 degrees in 2005 to 626 in 2007.
- Physical sciences (CIP 40) have shown little change over a five-year span, with relatively few degrees awarded. In the physical sciences, chemistry degrees increased the most, more than doubling from 2006 (UTEP was a Star Award winner for a chemistry education program). UTEP awarded fewer than 10 bachelor's degrees in physics every year of the last five.
- As with statewide trends, the number of nursing degrees awarded in the Upper Rio Grande region has increased at the associate's, certificate, and baccalaureate levels (RN and LPN).
- In the business, management, marketing, and related support services fields (CIP 52) there has been a steady increase in awards in the general business/commerce field since 2003.

P-16 Outreach Activities in the Region

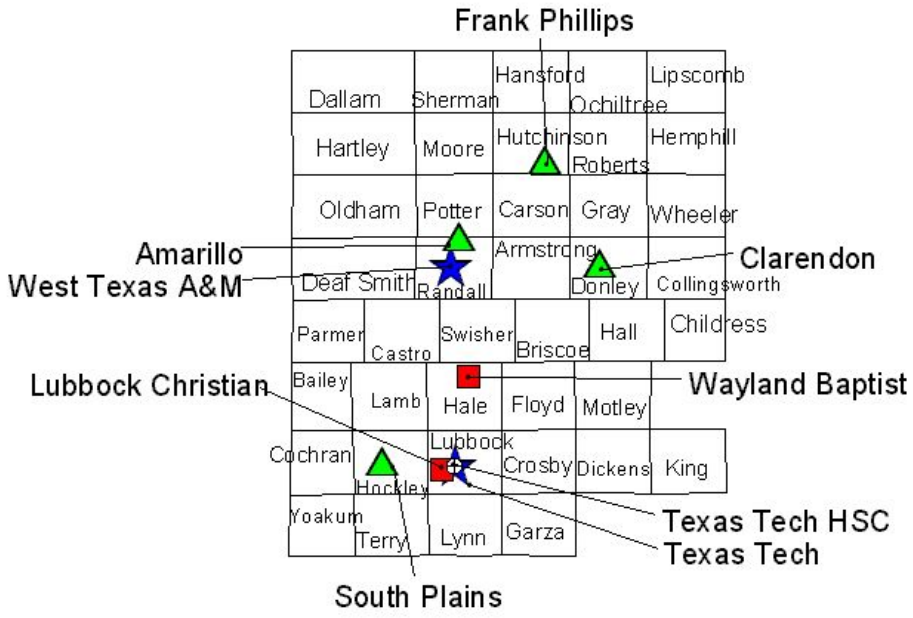
- The El Paso Collaborative for Academic Excellence, affiliated with UTEP, serves as the region's P-16 Council.
- The Upper Rio Grande region has just one Go Center, a satellite Go Center operated by the United Way of El Paso County.
- UTEP and El Paso Community College operated a Work-Study Mentorship Program in FY 2007-2008. UTEP received funding to continue the program in FY 2008-2009.

Regional Wrap-Up

Investment in education will be critical for reducing the relatively under-educated population and improving the weak economy of the region. The distance between El Paso (where the majority of the regional population lives) and the rest of the state and the fact that so many students remain in the region to attend college make it essential that program offerings support the needs of the region. Construction projects in the region include Sul Ross State University's new dormitories and a new medical school at Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center's Regional Academic Center in El Paso.

Educational attainment levels among the region's adult population (25 and over) are low. To increase educational attainment, continued development of P-16 outreach collaborations is needed to encourage students to complete high school and continue into college. Both UTEP and El Paso Community College should expand programs such as the one which facilitates transferability between the institutions by using a common application for those students who would attend both concurrently. With the accreditation of Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center's graduate-level medical program, El Paso Community College will probably need more medical technicians (surgical, operating room, etc.) and medical administrative programs. However, the region is relatively isolated and may therefore have limited career opportunities for these graduates.

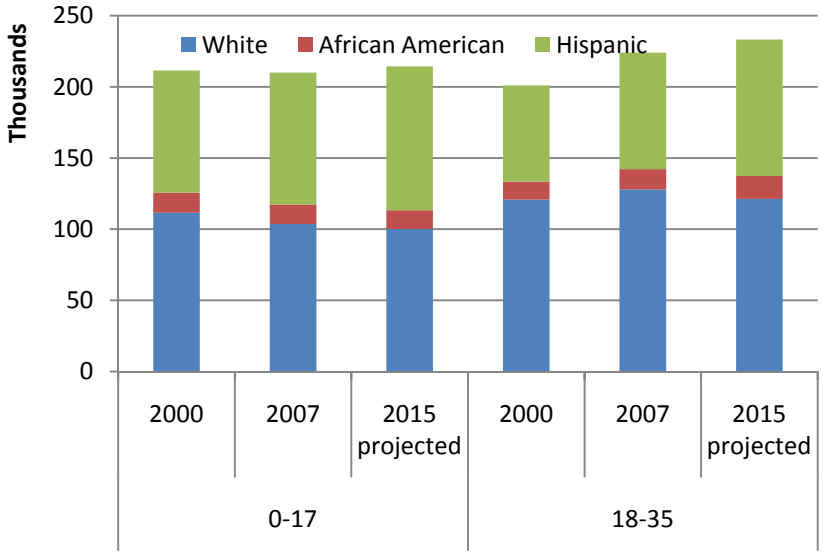
High Plains Region



- ★ **Public Universities**
- ▲ **Public Community & Technical Colleges**
- ■ **Independent Universities**
- ⊕ **Health-related Institutions**
- ⬟ **University System Center or Multi-institution Teaching Center**

Demographics

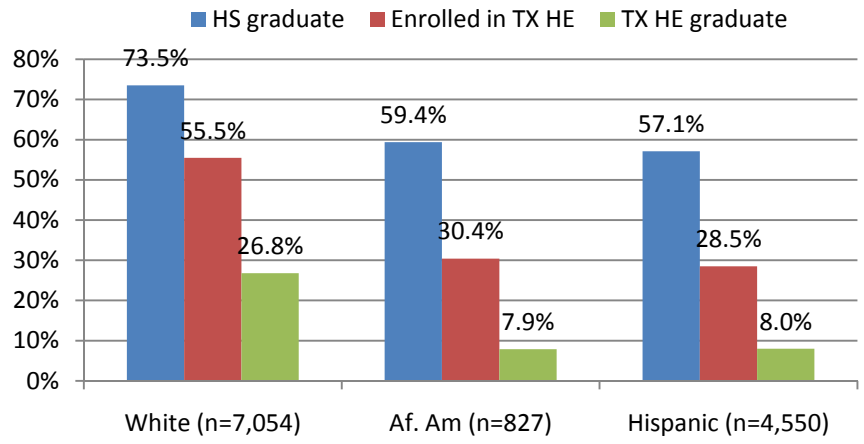
Population Projections, Based on 2000 Census, Ages 0-17 and 18-35



- The total population of the High Plains region is expected to grow by only 3.8 percent between 2007 and 2015 (from 822,750 to 853,785). The age 18-35 population should grow by 4.3 percent.
- In the 18-35 age group, the white population is projected to drop by 5 percent, while the Hispanic population is expected to grow by 17 percent.
- The fastest growing segment of the population is estimated to be those age 55 and older, but its increase is only projected to be 15.8 percent. The Hispanic population in this age group is expected to grow by 50 percent.

Participation and Success in Higher Education

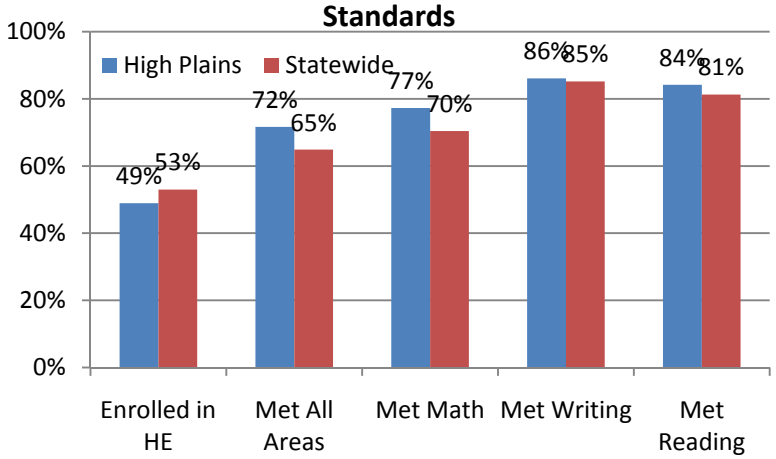
1995 7th Grade Cohort Tracked through FY 2006 Higher Education



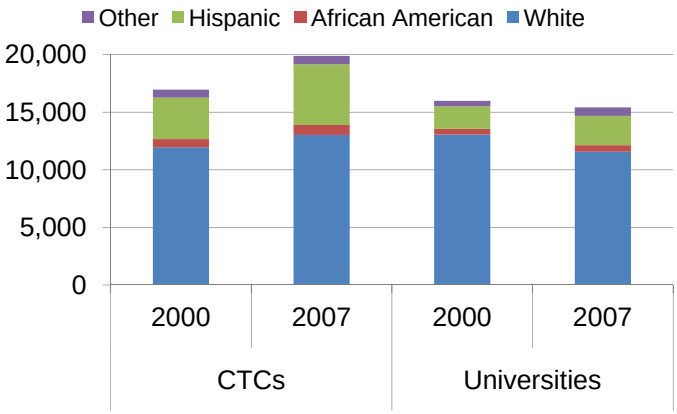
- The region is well above the statewide average in the percentage of 7th graders who continued to the 9th grade, graduated from high school, and matriculated to higher education. Its students were slightly above average for completing a degree or certificate.
- For details, please see Appendix B.

- High Plains students were above the statewide average in preparation for higher education in FY 2007 as determined by the percentage meeting TSI requirements in all areas, math, writing, and reading.

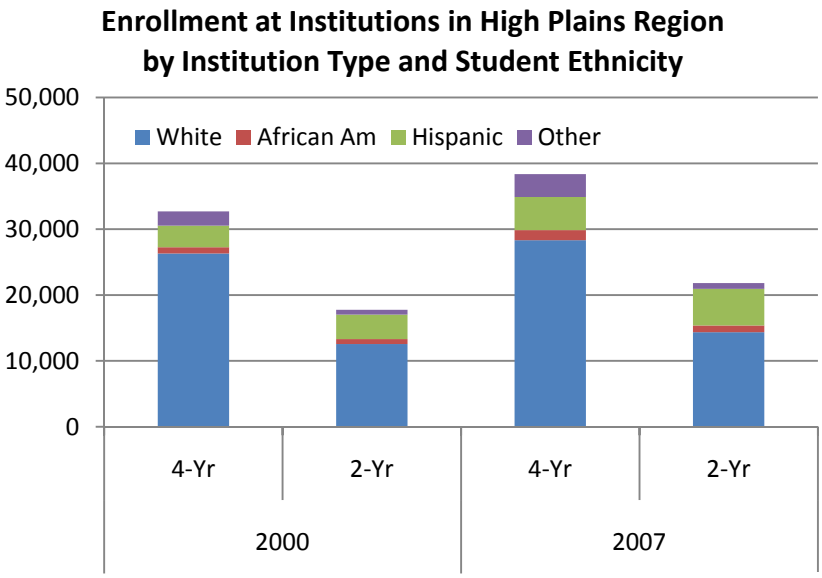
High School Graduates' Enrollment in Higher Education and Achievement Rate on TSI Standards



High Plains Residents' Enrolled by Public Institution Type

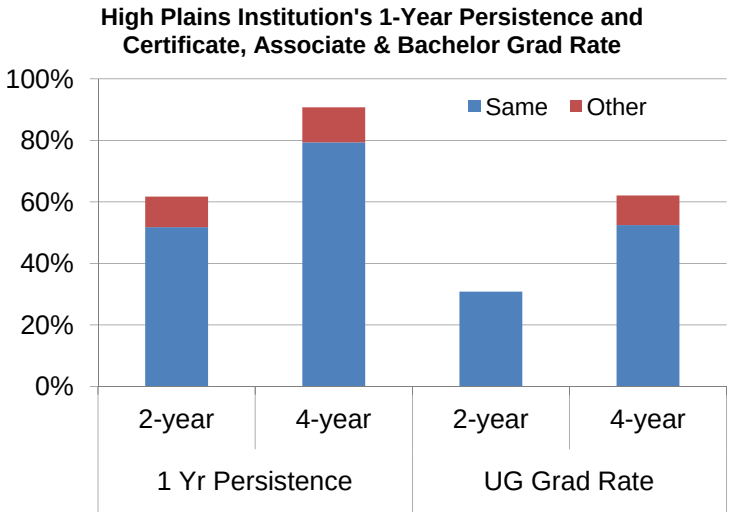


- This region's students were less likely to attend a university or two-year institution outside the region in fall 2007 than students residing in most other regions.



- Total enrollment at public institutions in the High Plains increased 19 percent from 2000 to 2007. Four-year institutions' share of enrollment fell slightly from 66 to 64 percent.
- African American enrollment grew by 62 percent at four-year institutions and 41 percent at two-year institutions, but African Americans' share of enrollment was virtually unchanged at both types of institutions.
- The representation of white students fell from 80 percent to 74 percent at four-year institutions, while enrollment rose just 8 percent.

- University students have a high persistence rate of 91 percent at the same or another institution and a 6-year graduation rate that surpasses the state average.
- Two-year institutions' students are less likely to persist after one year than the statewide average, but they complete undergraduate awards at the statewide average.



*2-Year Institution Graduation Rate is from Same or Other Institution

Degrees Awarded in High Plains Region 2000 and 2007
Total, STEM Fields, and Allied Health & Nursing Fields

High Plains	Total Degrees		STEM		% STEM		Allied Health & Nursing		% Allied Health & Nursing	
	2000	2007	2000	2007	2000	2007	2000	2007	2000	2007
Certificates	699	1,146	120	136	17%	12%	251	359	36%	31%
Associate's	1,048	1,627	127	128	12%	8%	288	416	27%	26%
Bachelor's	4,679	6,260	427	583	9%	9%	256	632	5%	10%
Graduate	1,694	2,334	215	221	13%	9%	127	278	7%	12%
Total	8,120	11,367	889	1,068	11%	9%	922	1,685	11%	15%

- Degrees awarded in the critical allied health and nursing fields almost doubled from 2000 to 2007 in the High Plains region, increasing from 922 to 1,685 degrees.
- Although the number of graduates in STEM fields increased by 179 students from 2000 levels, the percentage of overall degrees awarded in STEM fields decreased by two percentage points.

Employment

Leading Occupations Adding the Most New Jobs or Growing the Fastest, 2004-2014

Occupation Title	High Growth in: Jobs	High Growth in: Percent	Annual Average Employment: 2004	2014	Change	% Change
All occupations			391,300	458,350	67,050	17%
Leading occupations requiring an associate's degree or higher*						
Registered Nurses	✓		6,500	8,500	2,000	31%
Kindergarten & Elementary Teachers	✓		5,200	6,750	1,550	30%
Middle & Secondary Teachers	✓		5,650	7,150	1,500	27%
General & Operations Mgrs	✓		5,100	6,150	1,050	21%
Farm, Ranch, & Other Agricultural Mgrs	✓		2,150	2,850	700	33%
Special Ed Teachers		✓	850	1,250	400	47%
Computer Software Engineers		✓	800	1,150	350	44%
Network & Computer Systems Admins		✓	600	850	250	42%
Graduate Teaching Assistants		✓	700	950	250	36%
Computer Systems Analysts		✓	1,000	1,350	350	35%

*Occupations with 500 or jobs in 2004

- TWC projections indicate that the High Plains region will have 67,050 (17 percent) more jobs in 2014, compared with 2004.
- Four of the leading occupations requiring an associate's degree or higher are in education (one at the postsecondary level), and three are computer-related.
- Registered nurses are expected to have the most new jobs in 2014 among jobs requiring an associate's degree or higher.

Other Educational Topics

Educational Opportunities and Recent Activities

- Amarillo College, Clarendon College, Frank Phillips College, and South Plains College provide academic and technical programs in the High Plains region.
- Texas Tech University (TTU), West Texas A&M University and Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center (TTUHSC) provide undergraduate and graduate educational opportunities for residents of the region and for students throughout the state. TTU is the state's fourth largest university.
- TTU has recently acquired doctoral programs in systems and engineering management, environmental design, personal financial planning, and the state's first degree in wind science and engineering.
- TTUHSC now offers both doctoral and professional-level physical therapy programs.
- Lubbock Christian University and Wayland Baptist University are two independent universities in the region with additional programs.
- Overall the region has a good range of program offerings at the associate's, baccalaureate, and graduate levels.
- Doctoral degrees are offered in several areas, although the number of awards per year is smaller than the more university-intensive Central, Metroplex, and Gulf Coast regions.

- Almost all critical STEM field degrees are available in the region, although no biomedical sciences baccalaureate degrees were offered in 2007.
- High demand associate's degrees not awarded in the region in 2008 include ultrasound technician, system, networking and LAN/WAN manager, and culinary arts/chef training. Certificates not awarded also include applied horticulture, computer systems networking and telecommunications, electrician, and several high-demand awards in the medical assistance field.

Five-Year Trends

- The High Plains region offers a wide-range of agricultural-related awards; the overall percentage of degrees awarded in agricultural, agricultural operations, and related sciences (CIP 01) in 2007 were slightly smaller than in 2003.
- Unlike other regions in the state, the High Plains saw an increase in journalism degrees awarded.
- There was a steady increase in engineering degrees (CIP 14) awarded from 2003-2007, more growth than seen statewide. Specific engineering areas with increased bachelor's degrees awarded include civil, mechanical, and petroleum engineering.
- Baccalaureate degrees in biology in the region increased from 148 to 222 over the last five years, and chemistry baccalaureates grew from 12 to 29 awards. However, fewer mathematics baccalaureate degrees were awarded in 2007 than in any of the four previous years and only three baccalaureate degrees were awarded in physics.
- Bachelor's degrees awarded in both economics and sociology more than doubled from 2003 to 2007.
- Mechanical and repair technologies fields (CIP 47) doubled in the number of associate's degrees and certificates awarded from 2003 to 2007, with increases recorded every year.
- In health-affiliated fields, most of the growth in the High Plains region occurred at the associate's and baccalaureate level for registered nursing degrees.

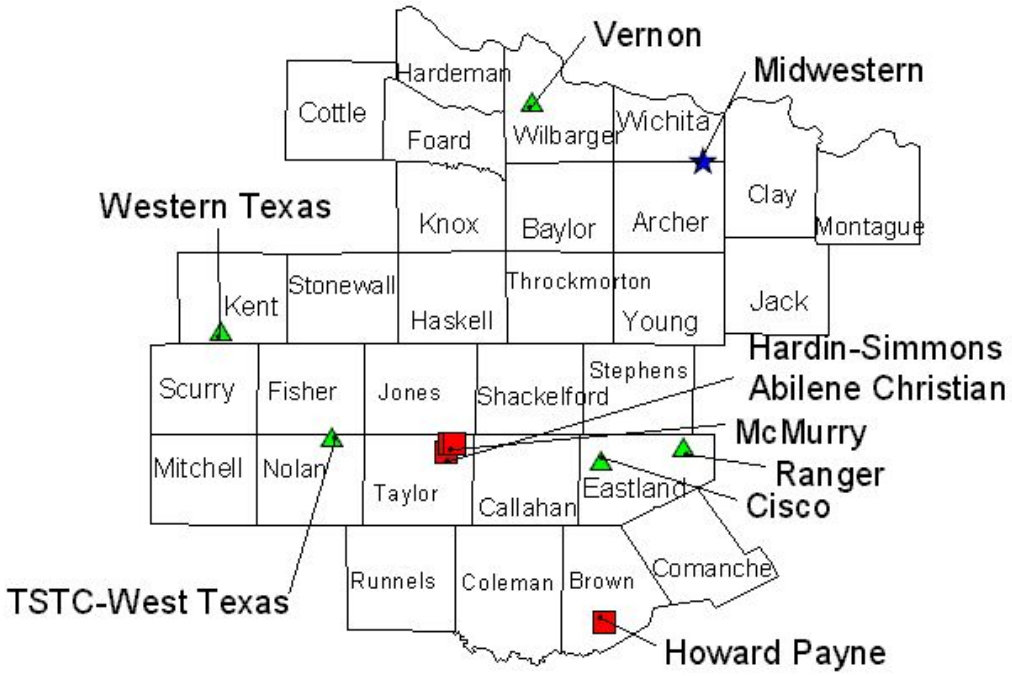
P-16 Outreach Activities in the Region

- The South Plains Closing the Gaps P-20 Council, affiliated with TTU, serves as the High Plains' P-16 Council.
- Nine traditional Go Centers and one satellite Go Center serve this region.
- Two universities have funds for operating Work-Study Mentorship Programs in FY 2008-2009.

Regional Wrap-Up

There are adequate educational opportunities in this region, and the institutions in the region continue to plan to meet future needs. Multi-institutional partnerships, such the one between TTU and South Plains College, will continue to contribute to the educational opportunities within the region.

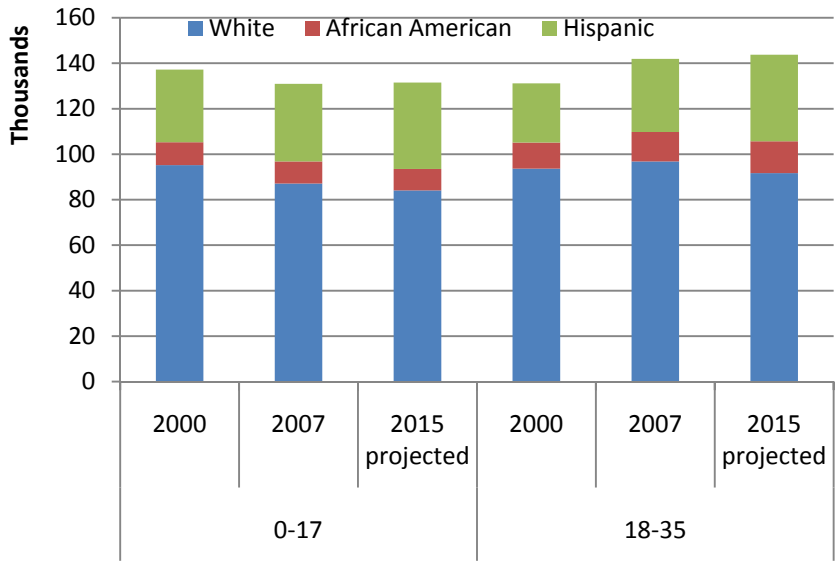
Northwest Region



- ★ **Public Universities**
- ▲ **Public Community & Technical Colleges**
- ■ **Independent Universities**
- ⊕ **Health-related Institutions**
- ⬟ **University System Center or Multi-institution Teaching Center**

Demographics

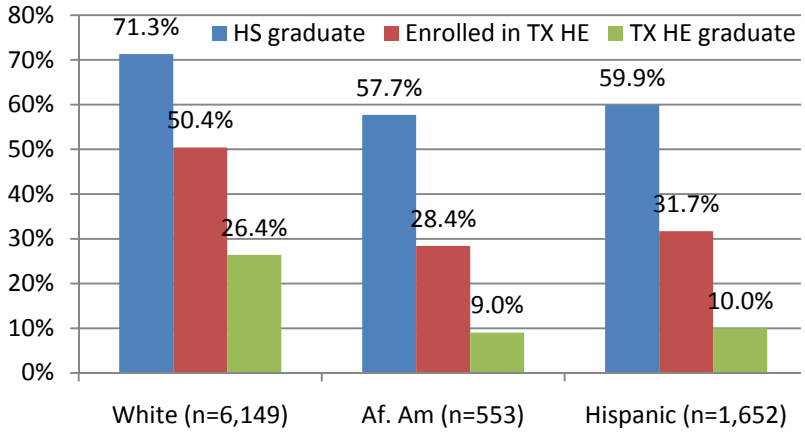
Population Projections, Based on 2000 Census, Ages 0-17 and 18-35



- The population of the Northwest region is expected to remain static between 2007 (555,720) and 2015 (557,260), and the age 18-35 population should only grow about 1 percent.
- The total population in the 36-54 age range is projected to drop by more than 12 percent. The Hispanic segment of this age group is expected to grow by only 11 percent.
- The age 55 and older group should increase by 10 percent. Hispanics in this group are projected to increase their numbers by 48 percent.

Participation and Success in Higher Education

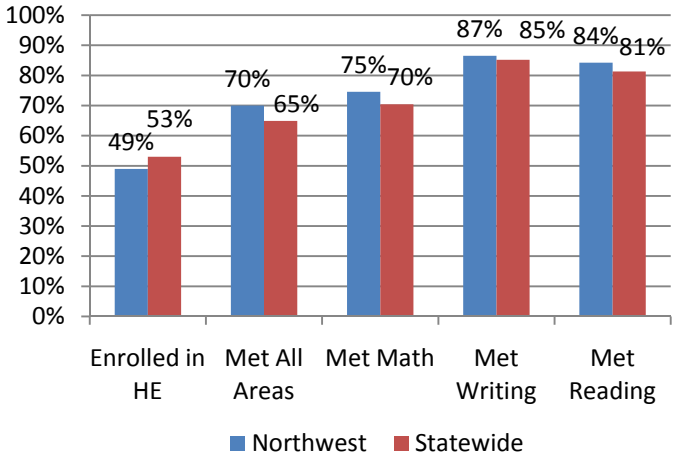
1995 7th Grade Cohort Tracked through FY 2006 Higher Education



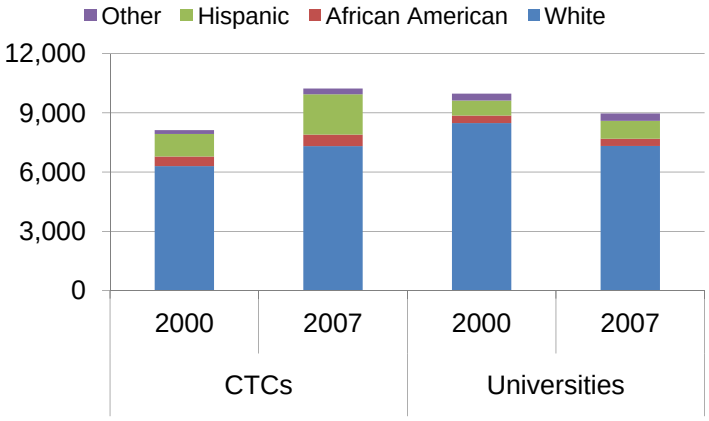
- The region is well above the statewide average in the percentage of 7th graders who continued to the 9th grade, graduated from high school, matriculated to higher education and completed a degree or certificate. Those who entered higher education were considerably more likely to graduate than the statewide average.
- For details, please see Appendix B.

High School Graduates' Enrollment in Higher Education and Achievement Rate on TSI Standards

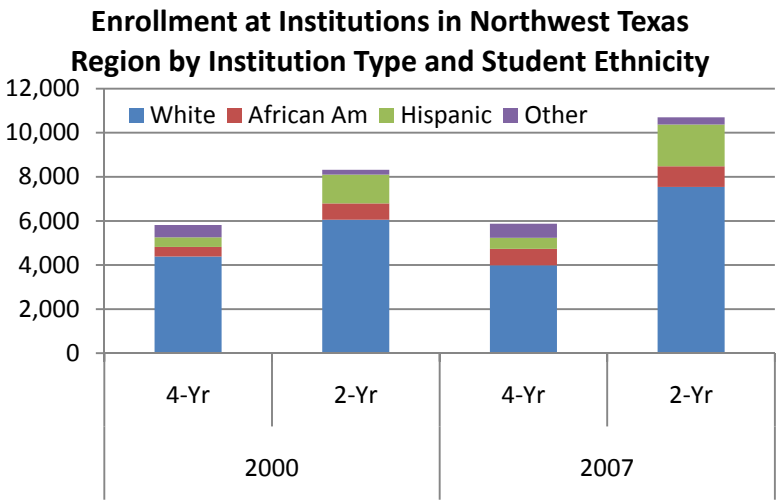
- Northwest region students were above the statewide average in preparation for higher education in FY 2007 as determined by the percentage meeting TSI requirements in all areas, math, writing, and reading.



Northwest Texas Residents' Enrolled Public by Institution Type

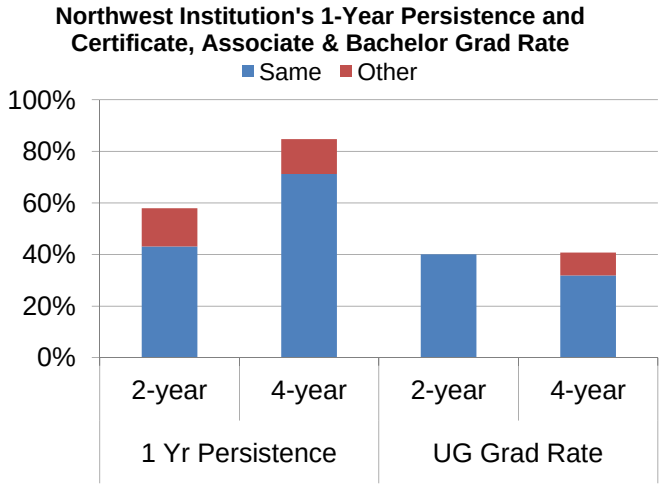


- In fall 2007, this region was tied with Central Texas for having the lowest percentage of its age 18-35 population in Texas public higher education.
- Because there are few colleges or universities in the Northwest region, its students were the most likely to attend a university or two-year institution outside the region.



- The Northwest region's total enrollment increased 17 percent between 2000 and 2007.
- Two-year institutions' share of enrollment went from 59 to 65 percent.
- The number of White students fell 9 percent at four-year institutions, decreasing their share of enrollment from 75 to 68 percent. African American students increased their share from 8 to 13 percent.

- Students who start at two-year institutions in the Northwest region persist at 58 percent compared to the state average of 65 percent. However they are considerably more like to earn associate's degrees and certificates than students statewide.
- In contrast, university students persist at rates near the state average, but they are less likely than students statewide to complete bachelor's degrees.



*2-Year Institution Graduation Rate is from Same or Other Institution

Degrees Awarded in Northwest Region 2000 and 2007
Total, STEM Fields, and Allied Health & Nursing Fields

Northwest	Total Degrees		STEM		% STEM		Allied Health & Nursing		% Allied Health & Nursing	
	2000	2007	2000	2007	2000	2007	2000	2007	2000	2007
Certificates	814	820	69	47	8%	6%	362	442	44%	54%
Associate's	654	748	80	87	12%	12%	114	221	17%	30%
Bachelor's	704	939	33	35	5%	4%	121	212	17%	23%
Master's	122	159	8	3	7%	2%	10	27	8%	17%
Total	2,294	2,666	190	172	8%	6%	607	902	26%	34%

- The Northwest Region had the largest percentage increase of degrees awarded in allied health and nursing critical fields of all regions from 2000 to 2007. The region also had the highest percent of allied health and nursing critical field degrees of all degrees awarded, increasing from 26 percent to 34 percent of the total degrees awarded in the region.

Employment

Leading Occupations Adding the Most New Jobs or Growing the Fastest, 2004-2014

Occupation Title	High Growth in:		Annual Average Employment			
	Jobs	Percent	2004	2014	Change	% Change
All occupations			246,550	284,550	38,000	15%
Leading occupations requiring an associate's degree or higher*						
Registered Nurses	✓	✓	4,500	6,100	1,600	36%
Middle & Secondary Teachers	✓		3,750	4,600	850	23%
Kindergarten & Elementary Teachers	✓		3,500	4,300	800	23%
General & Operations Mgrs	✓		3,050	3,550	500	16%
Clergy	✓		1,450	1,750	300	21%
Computer Software Engineers		✓	500	700	200	40%
Special Ed Teachers		✓	600	800	200	33%
Medical & Health Services Mgrs		✓	550	700	150	27%
Computer Systems Analysts		✓	600	750	150	25%

*Occupations with 500 or jobs in 2004

- The TWC projects that the Northwest region will have 38,000 more jobs in 2014, a 15 percent increase from 2004.
- Of nine leading occupations requiring an associate's degree or higher, three are in education and two each are in health care and computer-related fields.
- Registered nurses will have the most new jobs in 2014 requiring an associate's degree or higher, and they will also have one of the fastest growing occupations.

Other Educational Topics

Educational Opportunities and Recent Activities

- There are limited program opportunities at the bachelor's and master's levels at public institutions within the region since there is only one public university, Midwestern State University (MSU).
- However, the four independent universities in the Northwest region provide additional educational opportunities: Abilene Christian, Hardin-Simmons, Howard Payne, and McMurry.
- The Northwest region also has a limited number of two-year institutions, and some of them are quite small. Cisco Junior College, Ranger College, Vernon College and Texas State Technical College-West Texas provide certificate, associate's, workforce and academic options to students.
- Although Northwest Texas does offer many high demand associate's degrees and certificates, it is the only region that did not offer associate's degrees in dental hygiene in 2007.

Five-Year Trends

- Northwest institutions awarded certificates for the first time in the personal and culinary services area (CIP 12) in 2006 and 2007. However, no awards were offered in the culinary arts/chef training field which is new to the statewide high-demand list.
- The number of master's in education degrees awarded decreased in curriculum & instruction and educational administration in 2007.
- There was a large drop in the number of certificates and associate's awarded in the mechanical and repair technologies area from 200 in 2003 to 105 in 2007 – the latter representing the lowest number of awards in five years.
- There was growth in the number of licensed practical nursing certificates and registered nursing associate's degrees.
- The total degrees awarded for 2007 was the lowest in five years. However, steady increases were recorded from 2003 to 2006, suggesting the most recent degree reduction may be an anomaly.

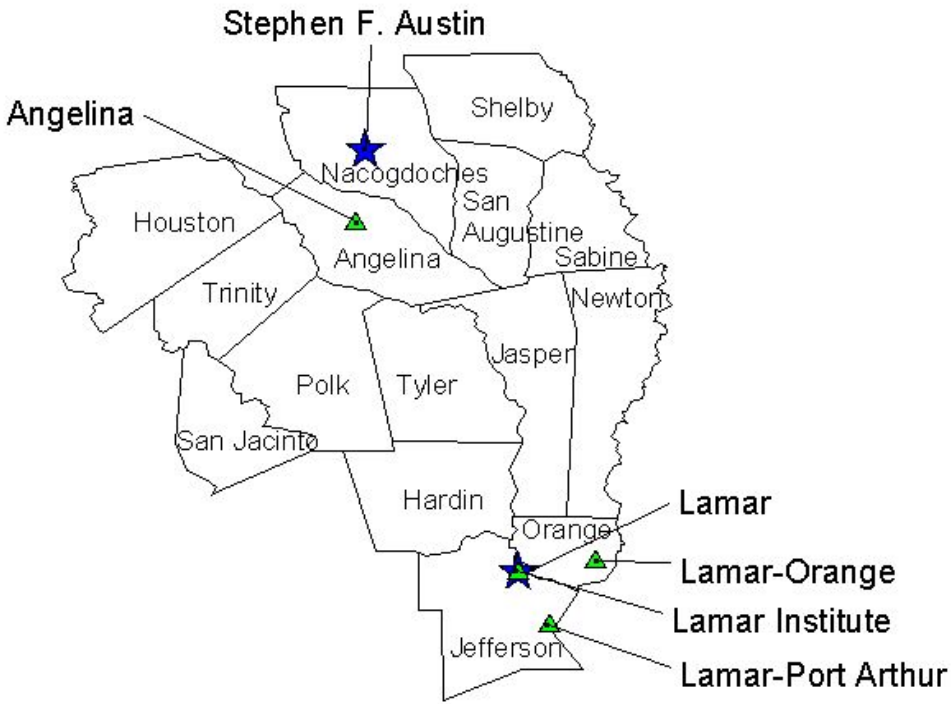
P-16 Outreach Activities in the Region

- Two P-16 Councils operate in this region, from Cisco Junior College and MSU.
- The Northwest has nine traditional Go Centers in high schools and one satellite Go Center in a library.
- Cisco Junior college received a planning grant for the College Connection Program.

Regional Wrap-Up

Despite the low population and low enrollment growth expected in the region, two-year colleges may require assistance for facilities. The two-year colleges in the region are hampered by low assessed valuations in their taxing districts. Multi-institutional partnerships could help expand educational opportunities and improve facility use efficiencies in the region.

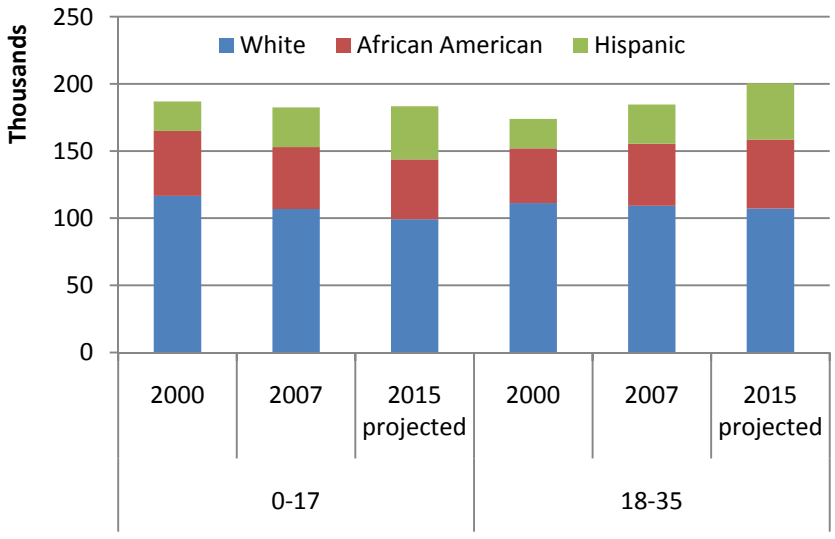
Southeast Texas Region



- ★ Public Universities
- ▲ Public Community & Technical Colleges
- ■ Independent Universities
- ⊕ Health-related Institutions
- ⬟ University System Center or Multi-institution Teaching Center

Demographics

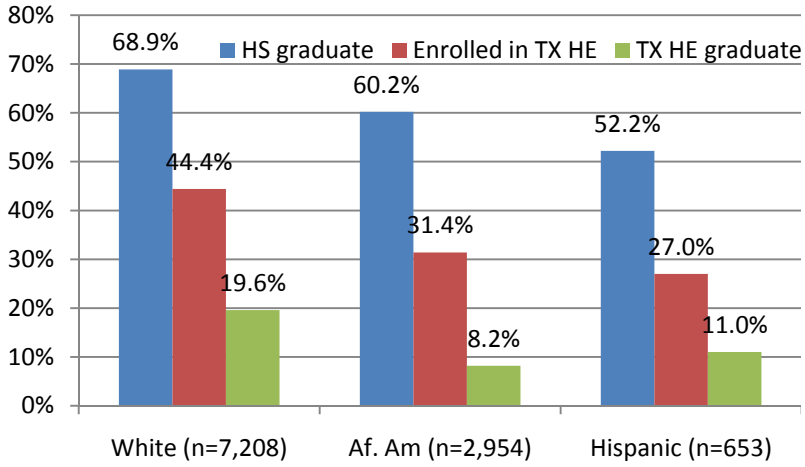
Population Projections, Based on 2000 Census, Ages 0-17 and 18-35



- The total population of the Southeast region is expected to grow only 3.7 percent between 2007 and 2015 (from 767,321 to 795,921), but the age 18-35 population's growth of 8.9 percent is a surprising contrast.
- The white population in the 18-35 age range is projected to drop by 2 percent, while the Hispanic population in this group is expected to grow by 43 percent.
- As with the other regions, the fastest growing segment of the population is estimated to be those age 55 and older, but its increase is only projected to be 15.9 percent. Hispanic numbers in this age category should grow by 75 percent.

Participation and Success in Higher Education

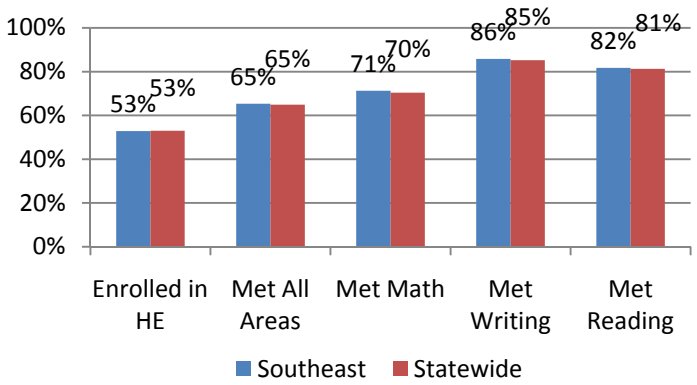
1995 7th Grade Cohort Tracked through FY 2006 Higher Education



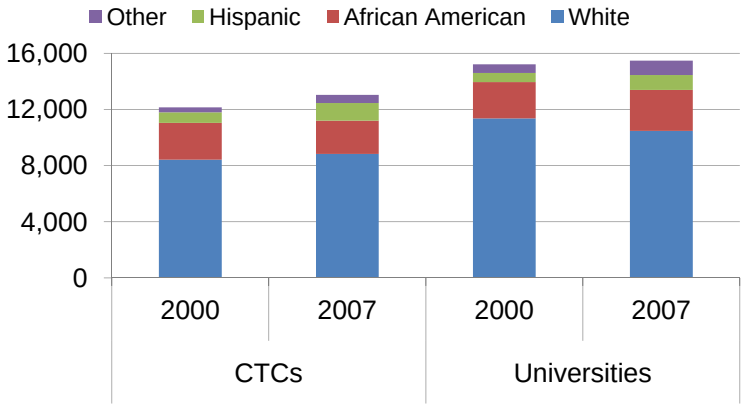
- The region is well above the statewide average in the percentage of 7th graders who continued to the 9th grade and graduated from high school, but it is well below the statewide average in the percentage who matriculated to higher education and slightly below average in those who completed a degree or certificate.
- For details, please see Appendix B.

- Southeast region students were just above the statewide average in preparation for higher education in FY 2007 as determined by the percentage meeting TSI requirements in all areas, math, writing, and reading.

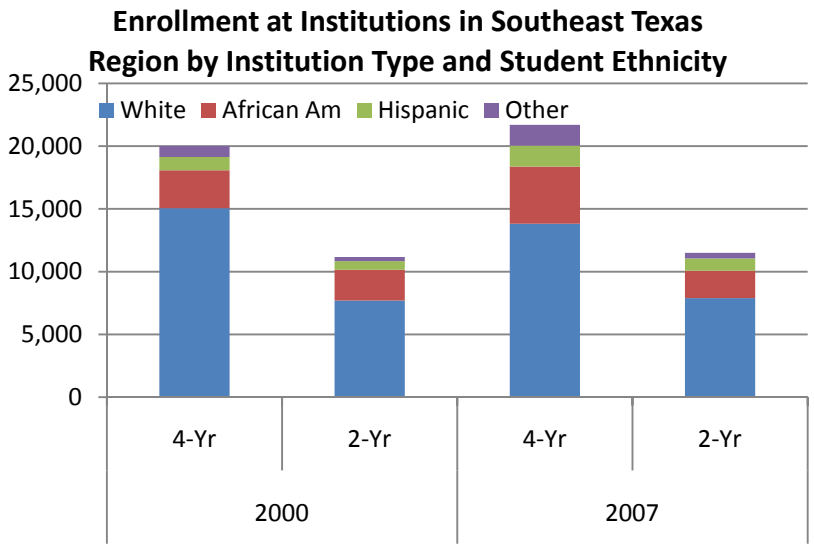
High School Graduates' Enrollment in Higher Education and Achievement Rate on TSI Standards



Southeast Texas Residents' Enrolled by Public Institution Type

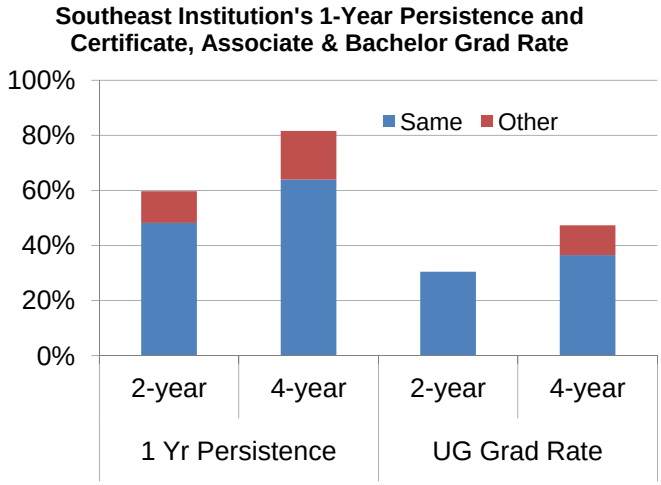


- This region's students were more likely to attend universities in fall 2007 than most other regions' students and less likely to attend two-year institutions, perhaps because of the few community colleges in the region.



- Total public enrollment grew by just 6 percent in the Southeast from 2000 to 2007, the lowest growth rate for a region.
- Nearly two-thirds of enrollment was at four-year institutions in both 2000 and 2007.
- The number of White students at four-year institutions declined 8 percent, reducing their share of enrollment from 75 to 64 percent. African American students increased their share from 15 to 21 percent.

- Two-year students starting in the Southeast region are more likely to earn associate's degrees and certificates and less likely to earn bachelor's than students statewide. Their 1-year persistence rate lags the state average.
- University students beginning their post-secondary education in the Southeast persist and graduate at rates below the statewide average.



*2-Year Institution Graduation Rate is from Same or Other Institution

Degrees Awarded in Southeast Region 2000 and 2007
Total, STEM Fields, and Allied Health & Nursing Fields

Southeast	Total Degrees		STEM		% STEM		Allied Health & Nursing		% Allied Health & Nursing	
	2000	2007	2000	2007	2000	2007	2000	2007	2000	2007
Certificates	509	898	68	84	13%	9%	196	390	39%	43%
Associate's	1,002	1,044	221	156	22%	15%	277	311	28%	30%
Bachelor's	2,707	2,939	154	171	6%	6%	200	251	7%	9%
Graduate	668	902	96	208	14%	23%	59	49	9%	5%
Total	4,886	5,783	539	619	11%	11%	732	1,001	15%	17%

- Degrees awarded in critical STEM fields remained a steady percent of total degrees awarded in Southeast Texas in 2000 and 2007; the number of graduate degrees in STEM fields more than doubled.
- Allied health and nursing degrees increased in number by over one-third, from 732 to 1,001.

Employment

Leading Occupations Adding the Most New Jobs or Growing the Fastest, 2004-2014

Occupation Title	High Growth in:		Annual Average Employment			
	Jobs	Percent	2004	2014	Change	% Change
All occupations			294,650	344,850	50,200	17%
Leading occupations requiring an associate's degree or higher*						
Registered Nurses	✓	✓	4,800	6,350	1,550	32%
Kindergarten & Elementary Teachers	✓	✓	4,650	6,100	1,450	31%
Middle & Secondary Teachers	✓		5,100	6,400	1,300	25%
General & Operations Mgrs	✓		4,000	4,800	800	20%
Special Ed Teachers	✓	✓	800	1,200	400	50%
Computer Systems Analysts		✓	650	950	300	46%
Paralegals & Legal Assistants		✓	500	700	200	40%

*Occupations with 500 or jobs in 2004

- The TWC projects that employment will grow by 50,200 (17 percent) jobs in the Southeast region.
- Of seven leading occupations that require an associate's degree or higher, three are in education.
- Three occupations – registered nurses, kindergarten & elementary teachers, and special education teachers – will be among the leaders in number of new jobs as well as fastest growth, among occupations that require an associate's degree or higher.

Other Educational Topics

Educational Opportunities and Recent Activities

- The region provides a wide range of high-demand programs at the associate's and baccalaureate degree levels, including many in areas recently included on the high demand list. Program offerings at the master's degree level are more limited, but preliminary authority has been approved in many areas.
- The absence of health-related certificate programs, such as medical assistant and nursing assistant/aide, reflect the high expense of equipment and clinical faculty relative to local employment opportunities.
- Lamar University in the Southeast region is home to a popular distance education partnership program that offers master's degree classes in educational leadership and teacher leadership. A third degree program, technology instruction leadership, will be offered in the distance learning format beginning in October, 2008.

Five-Year Trends

- As with statewide trends, the number of computer science-related degrees awarded (CIP 11) decreased over the last five years.
- Engineering awards (CIP 14) for Southeast Texas trended like the awards statewide for the last five years of data. Up until 2005 the awards increased, then dropped in the last two years. Master's degrees in general engineering make up more than half of all engineering degrees awarded in the region.

- Although the statewide trend shows an increasing number of degrees in English, in 2007 the number of English language and literature degrees (CIP 23) awarded in the Southeast region dropped to the lowest level in five years.
- Yearly increases can be observed in the number of interdisciplinary studies baccalaureates awarded, the degree earned by many elementary school teachers. The number of degrees in this area has almost doubled in five years.
- Security and Protective Services degrees (CIP43) awarded have dropped in the Southeast region over the last five years, although they have increased statewide.
- A large increase in the number of licensed practical nurse awards and baccalaureate registered nurse degrees occurred in the last five years in the region, while the number of associate's degrees in registered nursing has dropped from its 2004 high.

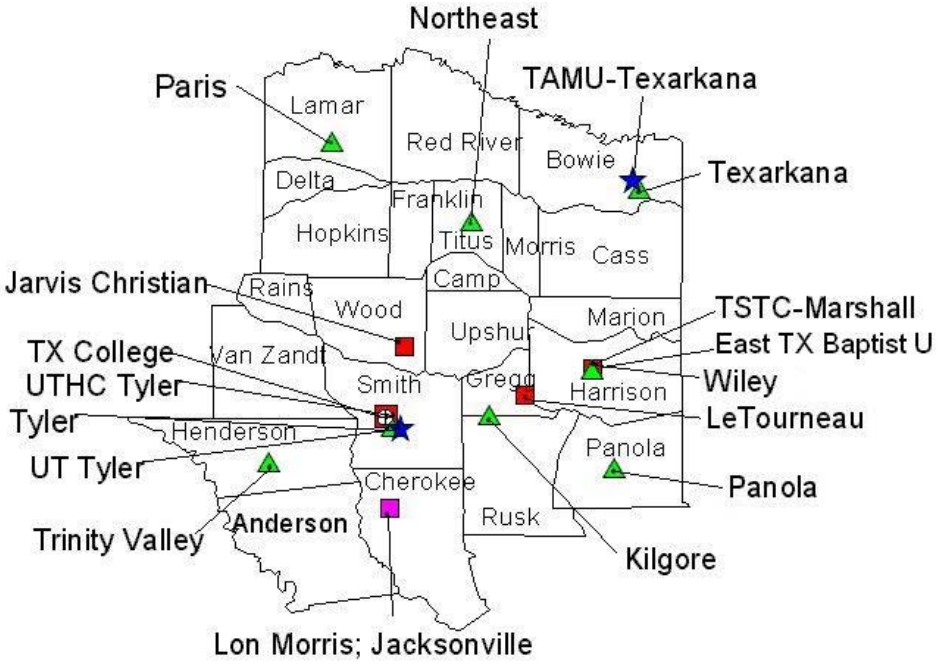
P-16 Outreach Activities in the Region

- Stephen F. Austin State University hosts the Deep East Texas P-16 Council, the region's P-16 Council.
- There is currently no Go Center, College Connection Program, or Work-Study Mentorship Program in the Southeast region.

Regional Wrap-Up

Higher education institutions in this region appear to be meeting its needs. Institutions in the region should review the need for high demand programs to determine if there is sufficient student demand to consider the implementation of any of these programs.

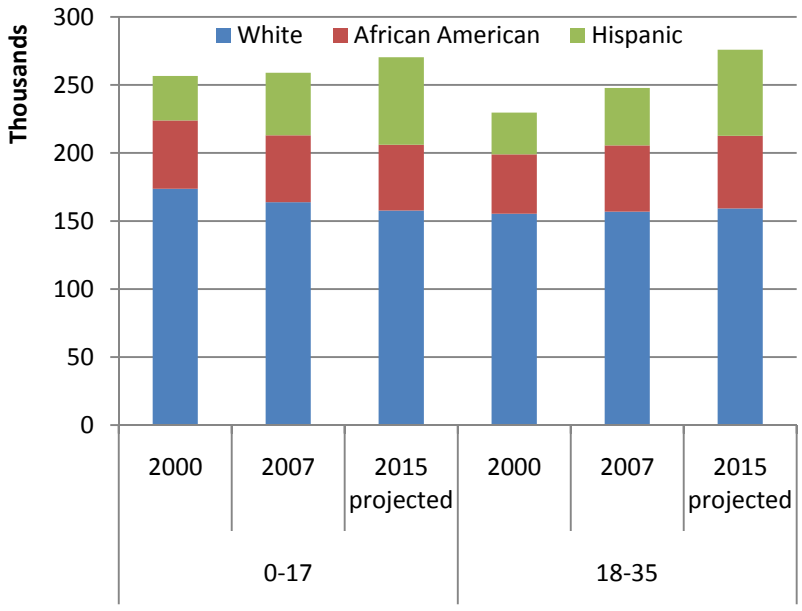
Upper East Texas Region



- ★ **Public Universities**
- ▲ **Public Community & Technical Colleges**
- ■ **Independent Universities**
- ⊕ **Health-related Institutions**
- ⬟ **University System Center or Multi-institution Teaching Center**

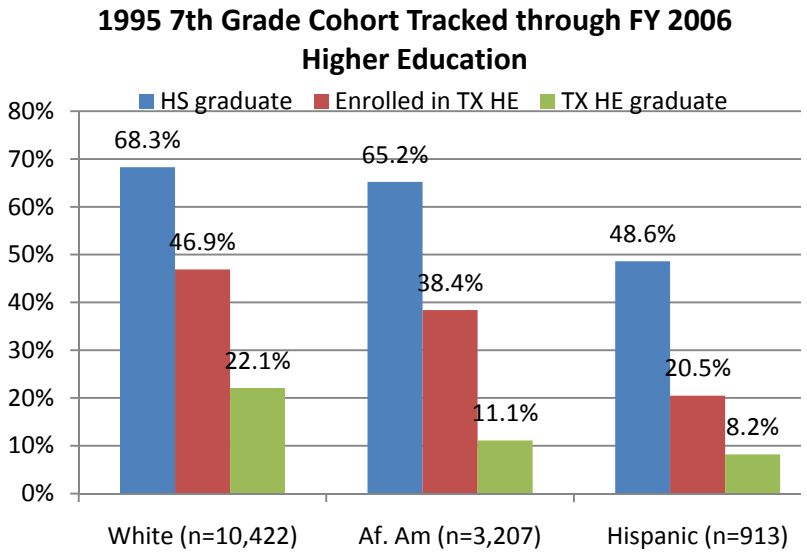
Demographics

Population Projections, Based on 2000 Census, Ages 0-17 and 18-35



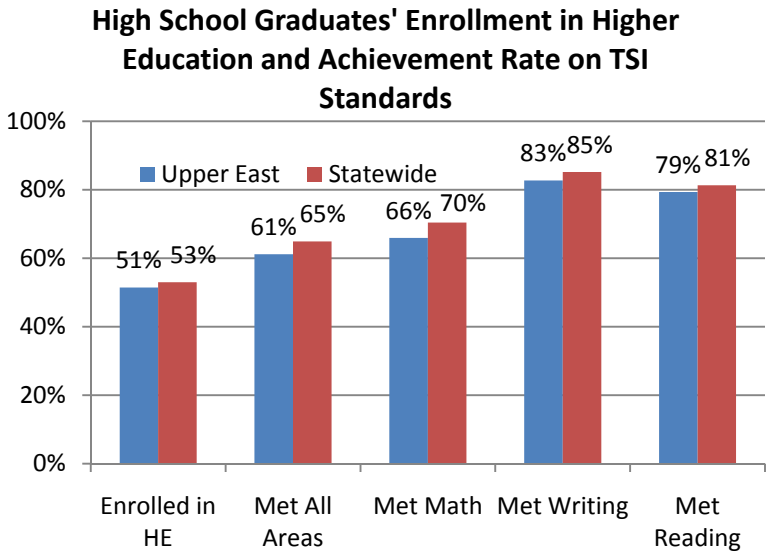
- The total population of the Upper East region is expected to grow by only 7.4 percent between 2007 and 2015 (from 1.1 to 1.2 million), but the age 18-35 population's growth of 11.4 percent is a surprising contrast.
- The Hispanic population in the 18-35 age range is expected to grow by nearly 50 percent. In this age group, the white population is projected to increase by only 1.5 percent, considerably less than the 9.6 percent anticipated for African Americans.
- As with the other regions, the fastest growing segment of the population is estimated to be those age 55 and older, and its increase is projected to be 20.2 percent. The Hispanic population age 55 and older should grow fastest, by 115 percent.

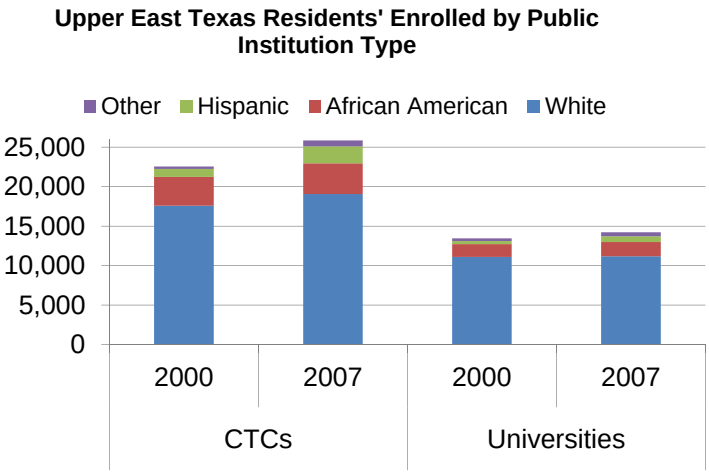
Participation and Success in Higher Education



- The region is well above the statewide average in the percentage of 7th graders who continued to the 9th grade, graduated from high school, matriculated to higher education and completed a degree or certificate. Those who entered higher education were considerably more likely to graduate than the statewide average.
- For details, please see Appendix B.

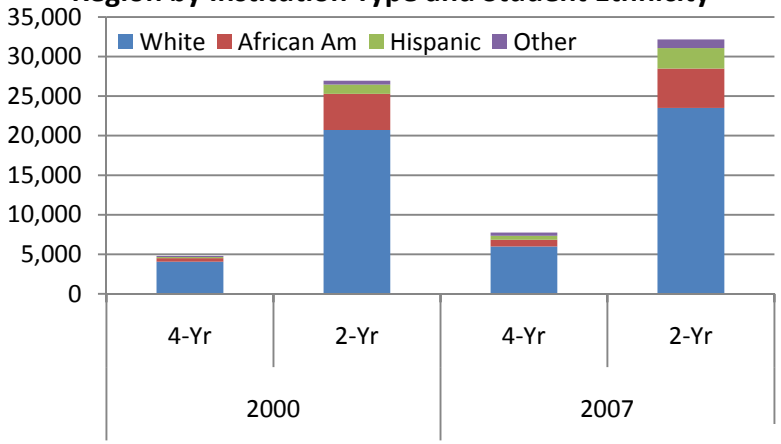
- Students in the Upper East region were below the statewide average in preparation for higher education in FY 2007 as determined by the percentage meeting TSI requirements in all areas, math, writing, and reading.





- Upper East residents in higher education had the lowest rate of attendance at universities of any region in fall 2007.

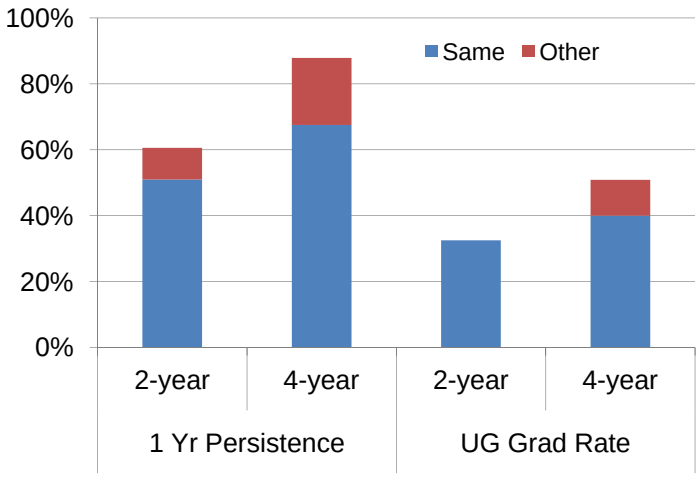
Enrollment at Institutions in Upper East Texas Region by Institution Type and Student Ethnicity



- Total enrollment at public institutions increased 26 percent between 2000 and 2007 in the Upper East.
- Four-year institutions' share of enrollment was 19 percent in 2007, up from 15 percent in 2000.
- Hispanic students' share of enrollment at two-year institutions increased to 8 percent in 2007 from 4 percent in 2000.

- Two-year Upper East institutions' students are persist after one year at a rate slightly below the state average (61 percent versus 65 percent), however they are slightly more likely to earn undergraduate awards than their counterparts elsewhere in the state.
- University students starting their post-secondary education in the Upper East region persist after one year at another institution at the highest rate in the state (20 percent versus the statewide average of 13 percent). They are also more like to graduate within six years at another institution than university students generally.

Upper East Institution's 1-Year Persistence and Certificate, Associate & Bachelor Grad Rate



*2-Year Institution Graduation Rate is from Same or Other Institution

Degrees Awarded in Upper East Region 2000 and 2007
Total, STEM Fields, and Allied Health & Nursing Fields

Upper East	Total Degrees		STEM		% STEM		Allied Health & Nursing		% Allied Health & Nursing	
	2000	2007	2000	2007	2000	2007	2000	2007	2000	2007
Certificates	2,135	2,472	354	395	17%	16%	559	685	26%	28%
Associate's	2,250	3,179	253	235	11%	7%	530	806	24%	25%
Bachelor's	974	1,270	84	108	9%	9%	155	237	16%	19%
Master's	205	405	12	13	6%	3%	7	31	3%	8%
Total	5,564	7,326	703	751	13%	10%	1,251	1,759	22%	24%

- Although the number of critical field awards in STEM fields increased in the region from 2000 to 2007, the percentage of STEM fields in relation to the total awards decreased from 13 percent to 10 percent.
- As with many other regions in the state, critical allied health and nursing awards earned in the Upper East region increased by several hundred students.

Employment

Leading Occupations Adding the Most New Jobs or Growing the Fastest, 2004-2014

Occupation Title	High Growth in:		Annual Average Employment			
	Jobs	Percent	2004	2014	Change	% Change
All occupations			453,200	536,650	83,450	18%
Leading occupations requiring an associate's degree or higher*						
Registered Nurses	✓	✓	8,250	11,150	2,900	35%
Kindergarten & Elementary Teachers	✓		6,600	8,250	1,650	25%
Middle & Secondary Teachers	✓		7,200	8,750	1,550	22%
General & Operations Mgrs	✓		5,850	7,150	1,300	22%
Accountants & Auditors	✓		2,900	3,450	550	19%
Computer Systems Analysts		✓	850	1,200	350	41%
Physical Therapists		✓	500	700	200	40%
Computer Software Engineers		✓	800	1,100	300	38%
Network & Computer Systems Admins		✓	550	750	200	36%

*Occupations with 500 or jobs in 2004

- TWC projections indicate that the Upper East region's employment will grow by 83,450 (18 percent) jobs between 2004 and 2014.
- Among leading occupations requiring an associate's degree or higher, three are computer-related and two each are in education and health care.
- Registered nurses will have the most new jobs in 2014 requiring an associate's degree or higher, and they will also have one of the fastest growing occupations.

Other Educational Topics

Educational Opportunities and Recent Activities

- Although The University of Texas Health Center at Tyler (UTHCT) is in the region, the facility primarily conducts research and serves as a base for many medical residency programs. In 2005, the Legislature approved a bill allowing the UTHCT to award degrees. The Center is working with the Coordinating Board and area institutions to develop program proposals.
- Texas A&M University-Texarkana is currently an upper-level institution, but it will begin offering lower-division courses when it moves to its separate campus, currently under construction.
- The region includes the state's only independent two-year, lower-division colleges: Jacksonville College and Lon Morris College. It also includes four independent universities: East Texas Baptist University, Jarvis Christian University, LeTourneau University, and Wiley College.
- The Upper East region is home to some of the state's most enduring two-year colleges. Lower-division offerings are taught at Kilgore College, Northeast Texas Community College, Panola College, Paris Junior College, Texarkana College, Trinity Valley Community College, Tyler Junior College and Texas State Technical College-Marshall. Almost all of the associate's-level programs with high student demand are available in the region. Associate's and certificate awards in chemical technology were not offered in the region in 2007.

- The areas with the most baccalaureate degrees awarded in the region include applied arts and sciences, interdisciplinary studies (education-related), health profession-related, and business-related.
- The number of high demand master's level programs in the area is limited. Preliminary authority has been granted for cooperative doctorate programs in the high demand area of educational leadership and the critical field of nursing.
- The University of Texas at Tyler started as an upper-level institution, but it now offers both lower-division course work and doctoral degrees. The doctoral programs are in nursing science and human resources development.
- To assist districts in high-need areas, the THECB is coordinating a regional effort in Upper East Texas to provide on-line certification in mathematics to public school teachers. This certification would enable them to teach college-level mathematics courses in their local high schools, thus opening the way for more students to be college ready in mathematics. Currently, almost 60 percent of Texas high school graduates need to enroll in developmental education in the area of mathematics.

Five-Year Trends

- In the Upper East region, computer & information sciences certificates awarded have decreased from their 2005 high; however, this field still represents the largest number of awards in the computer and information sciences category (CIP 11).
- A large percentage of students in health-related fields earn registered nursing degrees at both the associate's and baccalaureate levels, with awards up every year since 2005.

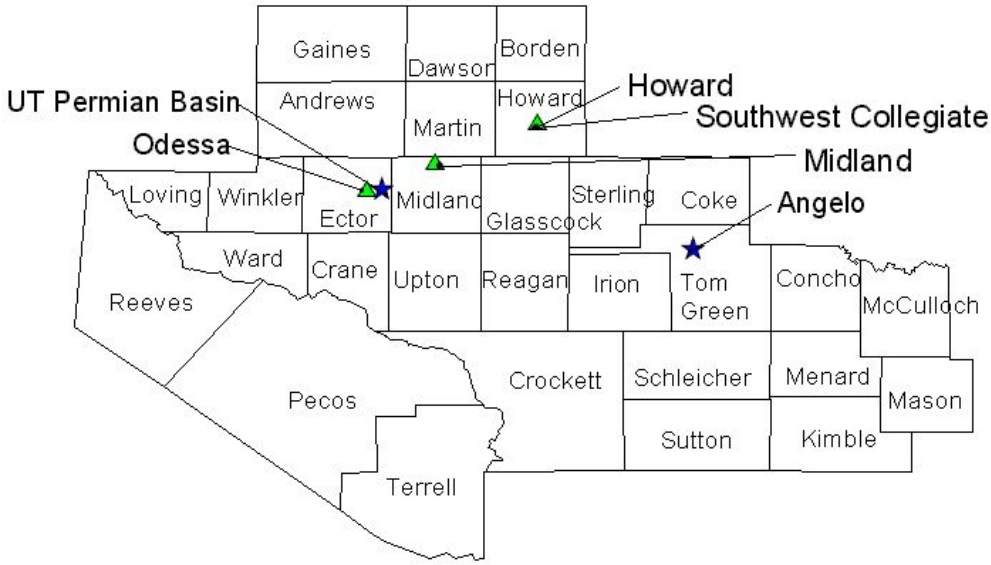
P-16 Outreach Activities in the Region

- The Upper East has two P-16 Councils, housed at the University of Texas at Tyler and Texas A&M University-Texarkana.
- Four traditional Go Centers operate at area high schools, in addition to one mobile Go Center and one satellite Go Center.
- Paris Junior College and Northeast Texas Community College received planning grants for the College Connection Program.

Regional Wrap-Up

The institutions should review high-demand programs not available to determine if there are programs that should be considered for implementation. Additional programs will be generated through Texas A&M University-Texarkana's expansion from an upper-level institution to offering freshman and sophomore-level courses. This will add educational opportunities in the region and may improve the region's low student participation rate at universities.

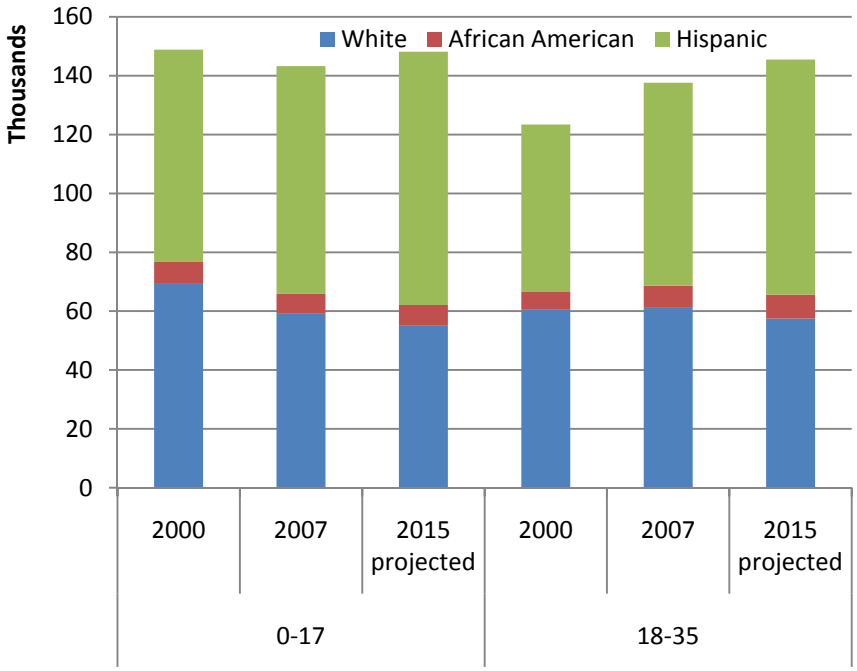
West Texas Region



- ★ **Public Universities**
- ▲ **Public Community & Technical Colleges**
- ■ **Independent Universities**
- ⊕ **Health-related Institutions**
- ⬟ **University System Center or Multi-institution Teaching Center**

Demographics

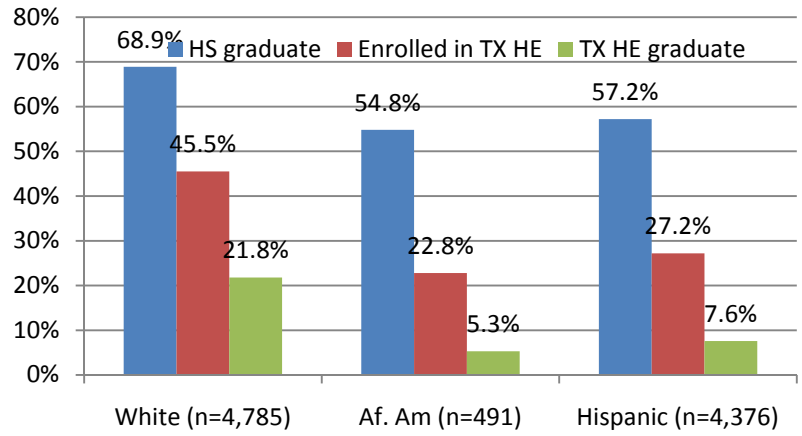
Population Projections, Based on 2000 Census, Ages 0-17 and 18-35



- The total population of the West Texas region is expected to grow by only 3.7 percent between 2007 and 2015 (from 545,912 to 566,335). The age 18-35 population should grow somewhat faster: 5.9 percent growth is projected.
- The white population in the 18-35 age range is projected to drop by more than 6 percent, while the Hispanic population in this age group is expected to grow by 16 percent.
- As with the other regions, the fastest growing segment of the population is estimated to be those age 55 and older, but its increase is only projected to be 18.7 percent. The Hispanic component of this age group is expected to increase by 46.1 percent.

Participation and Success in Higher Education

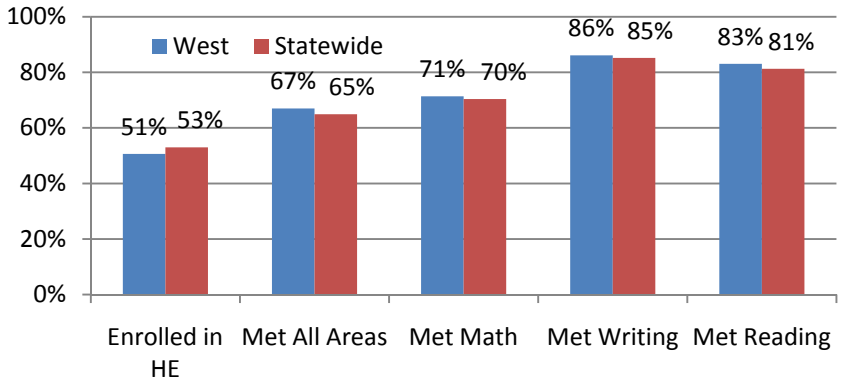
1997 7th Grade Cohort Tracked through FY 2006 Higher Education



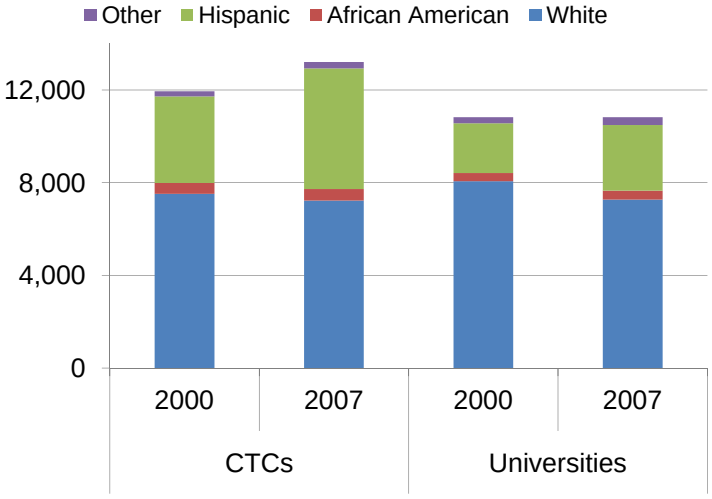
- The region is slightly above the statewide average in the percentage of 7th graders who continued to the 9th grade and graduated from high school, but it is well below the statewide average in the percentage who matriculated to higher education and who completed a degree or certificate.
- For details, please see Appendix B.

High School Graduates' Enrollment in Higher Education and Achievement Rate on TSI Standards

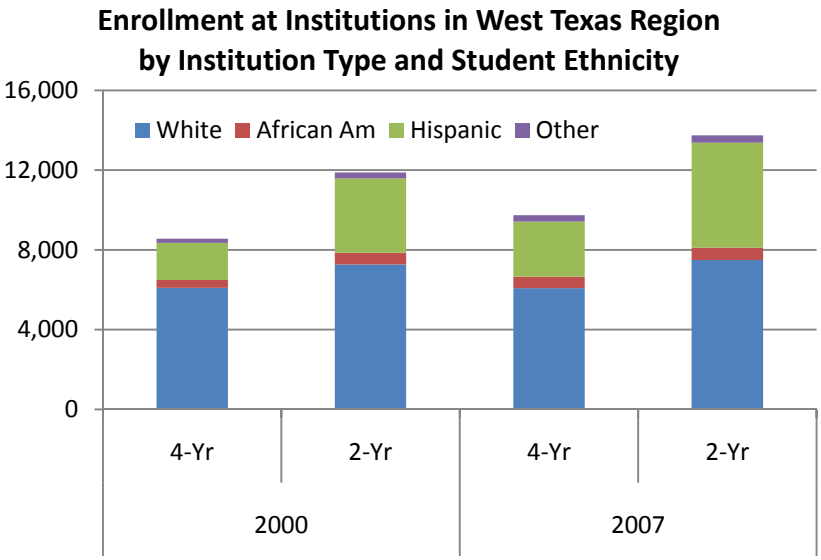
- Students in the West Texas region were above the statewide average in preparation for higher education in FY 2007 as determined by the percentage meeting TSI requirements in all areas, math, writing, and reading.



West Texas Residents' Enrolled by Public Institution Type

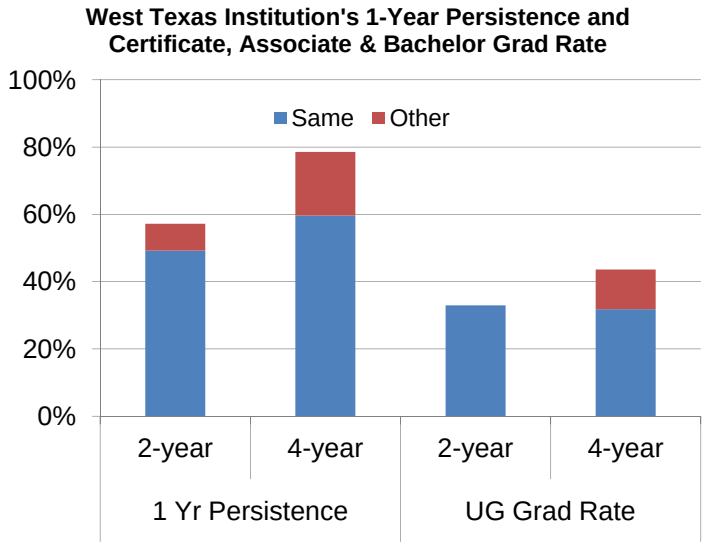


- West Texas residents enrolled in two-year institutions in higher numbers in fall 2007, but university enrollment was flat.
- Hispanic enrollments have grown at both two-year and four-year institutions, while white enrollments have declined.



- Public institutions located in West Texas enrolled 15 percent more students in 2007 than in 2000.
- At four-year institutions, white and Hispanic students combined to make up 93 percent of enrollment in 2000 and 90 percent in 2007. The white share went down to 62 percent in 2007 from 71 percent in 2000.
- At two-year institutions, white enrollment was 55 percent of the total in 2007, down from 61 percent in 2000. The Hispanic share was 38 percent in 2007, up from 31 percent in 2000.

- About 44 percent of student who began their higher education at a university in the West Texas region graduated six-years later with a bachelor's degree or higher. About 19 percent of these students were attending another institution after their first year in college.
- Two-year institution students mirrored the state average in the rates at which they earned bachelor's and associate's degrees and certificates within six years.



*2-Year Institution Graduation Rate is from Same or Other Institution

Degrees Awarded in West Texas Region 2000 and 2007
Total, STEM Fields, and Allied Health & Nursing Fields

West	Total Degrees		STEM		% STEM		Allied Health & Nursing		% Allied Health & Nursing	
	2000	2007	2000	2007	2000	2007	2000	2007	2000	2007
Certificates	615	636	32	82	5%	13%	150	214	24%	34%
Associate's	814	965	64	50	8%	5%	247	290	30%	30%
Bachelor's	1,120	1,276	80	54	7%	4%	24	33	2%	3%
Master's	215	257	5	1	2%	0%	5	24	2%	9%
Total	2,764	3,134	181	187	7%	6%	426	561	15%	18%

- In the West Texas region, only six more awards were received in critical STEM areas in 2007 than in 2000, while allied health and nursing degrees were awarded to 135 more students.
- The number of certificates awarded in STEM fields more than doubled, while associate's, bachelor's and graduate degrees in STEM fields all decreased.

Employment

Leading Occupations Adding the Most New Jobs or Growing the Fastest, 2004-2014

Occupation Title	High Growth in: Jobs	High Growth in: Percent	Annual Average Employment 2004	2014	Change	% Change
All occupations			239,550	281,900	42,350	18%
Leading occupations requiring an associate's degree or higher*						
Registered Nurses	✓	✓	3,750	5,050	1,300	35%
Kindergarten & Elementary Teachers	✓	✓	3,450	4,500	1,050	30%
Middle & Secondary Teachers	✓		3,800	4,800	1,000	26%
General & Operations Mgrs	✓		3,800	4,550	750	20%
Accountants & Auditors	✓		2,000	2,300	300	15%
Computer Software Engineers		✓	600	900	300	50%
Special Ed Teachers		✓	600	800	200	33%
Computer Systems Analysts		✓	650	850	200	31%

*Occupations with 500 or more jobs in 2004

- The TWC projects that the West Texas region will have 42,350 (18 percent) more jobs in 2014 than in 2004.
- Three of the leading occupations requiring an associate's degree or higher will be in education and two will be computer-related.
- Two occupations – registered nurses and kindergarten & elementary teachers – will be among the leaders in number of new jobs as well as fastest growth, among occupations that require an associate's degree or higher.

Other Educational Topics

Educational Opportunities and Recent Activities

- Howard College, Midland College and Odessa College serve students in the West Texas region and beyond.
- In 2007, Midland College graduated its first Bachelor of Applied Technology (organizational management) class.
- Angelo State University, which offers a wide range of common bachelor's and master's programs, is now a part of the Texas Tech University System.
- The other university in the region, The University of Texas of the Permian Basin, recently began offering a master's degree in computer science, one of the critical fields identified in *Closing the Gaps*.

Five-Year Trends

- As with the Northwest region, total degrees awarded are at a five-year low in the West Texas region in 2007.
- Numbers of both registered nursing and licensed practical nursing awards increased until 2006 and then dropped in 2007, including a loss of 55 associate's RN degrees compared to the previous year.

- Degrees awarded in the computer & information sciences area (CIP 11) decreased by more than half over five years.
- As in the rest of the state, there was a large increase in the number of associate's degrees in general studies in West Texas, from 215 in 2003 to 379 in 2007.
- Awards in the security and protective services area (CIP 43) are down from previous years, due, in part, to a large drop in awards in fire protection-related fields.
- Awards in welding technology are down by over 60 percent since 2003.

P-16 Outreach Activities in the Region

- The University of Texas of the Permian Basin houses West Texas' P-16 Council.
- Eight traditional Go Centers operate in the region.
- Odessa College participates in the College Connection Program.

Regional Wrap-Up

The institutions in the region should review the high demand programs currently not available to see if there are programs that should be considered for implementation. Multi-institutional partnerships will contribute to the educational opportunities available in the region.

Summary of Higher Education Factors by Region

- Five regions (Central Texas, Gulf Coast, Metroplex, South Texas, and Upper Rio Grande) are projected to have the largest increases in the total 18-to-35 age group and the Hispanic 18-to-35 age group, as well as the greatest increases in total population (in numbers and percent).

- Most -- 96 percent -- of the total population growth through 2015 is expected in the same five regions (Central Texas, Gulf Coast, Metroplex, South Texas, and Upper Rio Grande).

- The percentage of each region's student population leaving the region to enroll in higher education in another region of the state varies from 14.5 to 66.1 percent for students at universities and from 2.1 to 19.2 percent for students at two-year college students.

- Public two-year colleges perform a key role in higher education, particularly at the local level. Of the 980,406 fall 2007 public institution undergraduates, 60 percent were enrolled in a two-year college. In addition, 63 percent of the state's first-time entering college students were enrolled at those institutions.

- Statewide, 61 percent of the seventh-grade 1995 cohort graduated from a Texas public high school. Of the 178,005 students from the cohort graduating from high school, 53,025 students (24 percent) earned a certificate or degree by 2006 (18 percent of the cohort).

- Of the top 20 growing occupations in terms of jobs added, half are in health care and an additional 25 percent are in services and education-related fields.

- More than 7,000 certificate and degree programs are available in Texas. While new programs continue to be added, programs are also periodically reviewed for closure or merged with related programs.

- Increased effort is needed to enroll and graduate additional students in critical fields (teaching, nursing) even though the programs are widely available.

- Projections indicate the need for more than 15,500 additional faculty at public two-year and four-year institutions through 2015, with over 10,000 of them estimated for the two-year colleges if institutional enrollment target are achieved.

- Over 83 percent of the need for additional faculty will occur in the five high-growth regions.

Use of Regional Data

- This document contains a wide range of data that will be useful to regional P-16 councils as they examine topics such as projected population changes, student movement through the educational pipeline, student preparation for higher education as gauged by the Texas Success Initiative (TSI) standards, and student enrollment in and successful completion of higher education.
- The graphical presentation of data in the regional highlights section will help users quickly compare how their region matches with others in the state.

Delivery of Higher Education Services

- Data analysis capabilities, such as the ability to follow cohorts of students, will continue to expand. The Coordinating Board is poised not only to document education trends, but to track student progress in sequences of courses in four subject areas in selected areas of the state.
- The Coordinating Board should work with universities and community college districts in identifying opportunities to increase effective and efficient processes in key areas, including the utilization of existing facilities, student transfers, and student retention.
- High-demand certificate, associate's, baccalaureate, and master's programs are available in most regions, and high-demand doctoral programs are generally available in the faster-growing areas of the state. Although some high-demand program areas are available in all regions, efforts to enroll and graduate more students should be increased and enhanced.

Projected Faculty Needs

Increasing enrollment will require the hiring of more faculty, and many faculty positions are already difficult to fill. Two-year colleges will need an estimated 10,000 additional faculty, and universities will need an estimated additional 5,800 faculty by 2015 if institutional enrollment targets are achieved, existing methods of delivering higher education services continue, and current faculty/student ratios are maintained. However, if the *Closing the Gaps* participation goal for 2015 is achieved and course delivery methods are unchanged, the number of additional faculty need would rise to 6,500 for universities and 10,700 for two-year colleges.

- The Coordinating Board should study future faculty needs at all levels of higher education throughout the state, including the potential impact of new delivery methods.

Educational Opportunities and High-Demand Programs

Overall, a broad range of educational opportunities is available to students in all regions, with high-growth regions providing numerous high-demand programs at every level. The expansion of distance education programs has also increased opportunities for students to access a variety of programs.

An analysis of graduates by level and program suggests that:

- In the critical Allied Health and Nursing fields, progress has been made since the 2006 regional plan was published, with most regions showing marked increases in the number of degrees awarded.
- In contrast, degrees awarded in many of the STEM (science, technology, engineering, and math) fields are stagnant and the number of graduates may not be sufficient to meet job market demand.

Closing the Gaps and Regional Efforts

To help ensure greater college access and success for all students, sustaining and expanding current efforts to provide academic and financial support is critical:

- College readiness standards adopted by the board must be effectively disseminated throughout the state to help align high school and college curricula, improve student preparation for college, and encourage students to look beyond a high school diploma.

- Financial assistance must be readily available for students who aspire to college but are unable to afford it.

- Research on developmental education and teacher effectiveness must be supported to provide best practices to both high schools and colleges to ensure that students gain the academic foundation needed for college success.

- P-16 Councils must strive to create a college-going culture within their respective regions, working to improve student progress through the educational pipeline and integrate state policies and goals within local education systems and structures.

- All regions must have access to high quality undergraduate education opportunities that will prepare students to move on to high quality graduate programs. Institutions should review the availability of high-demand degree programs in their regions and consider offering programs in areas of unmet need.

- Future faculty needs throughout the state should be carefully examined, including evaluation of new delivery methods that could change student-faculty ratios.

- Providing a diverse and high quality selection of distance education opportunities is critical for meeting the needs of students across all regions of the state.

Appendix A:
Legislative Requirements

Appendix A:
Legislative Requirements

Through House Bill 1799[1], the 77th Texas Legislature directed the Coordinating Board to "develop a long-range statewide plan to provide information and guidance to policy makers to ensure that institutions of higher education meet the current and future needs of each region of this state for higher education services and that adequate higher education services at all levels are reasonably and equally available to the residents of each region of this state."

The legislation requires the Coordinating Board to review:

- The educational attainment of the current population, as well as the extent to which residents attend higher education institutions outside the area or do not attend higher education institutions anywhere
- Existing undergraduate, graduate, professional, and research programs
- Programs or fields of study in an area projected to have significant unmet need
- Geographic areas of the state likely to have significantly greater need for higher education services (factors may include the current population, projected population, distance from other educational resources, and economic trends)
- Higher education services provided by independent institutions

A key role of the Coordinating Board is to provide information, through this and other efforts, on the status of higher education throughout the state. This plan serves as a starting point for analyzing higher education opportunities at public institutions of higher education by focusing on existing and potential degrees available throughout the state and by region, particularly for geographic areas of the state most likely to experience the greatest need. A regional approach allows a detailed examination of the state's higher education opportunities, but should not be considered apart from a comprehensive analysis in determining statewide policy in higher education. This plan is not a forecast of degree program needs or demands, nor does it attempt to address economic stimulation and growth through higher education. However, such forecasts and related issues may be incorporated in future reports.

The importance of two-year colleges in both job preparation and entry into further education is recognized in this plan. The review of degree opportunities also considers current and projected student participation rates, demographics, and areas of predicted job growth.

[1] Codified as Section 61.051(i), Texas Education Code.

Appendix B: State and Regional Population and Enrollment Overview

Appendix B: State Overview

This appendix provides a summary and overview of state demographics as provided by the U.S. Census, Texas State Data Center, and the Coordinating Board.

Tables

Table B-1
Projected Total Population Growth
From 2000 to 2020, by Region

Region	Population 2000	Population 2015	Population 2020	Difference 2000-2015	Percent Change 2000-2015	Difference 2015-2020	Percent Change 2015-2020
Central Texas	2,309,972	3,126,106	3,435,656	816,134	35.3%	309,550	9.9%
Gulf Coast	4,854,454	6,699,986	7,474,214	1,845,532	38.0%	774,228	11.6%
High Plains	780,733	853,785	862,540	73,052	9.4%	8,755	1.0%
Metroplex	5,487,477	7,883,508	8,992,956	2,396,031	43.7%	1,109,448	14.1%
Northwest	549,267	557,260	549,128	7,993	1.5%	-8,132	-1.5%
South Texas	3,884,115	5,087,205	5,461,666	1,203,090	31.0%	374,461	7.4%
Southeast	740,952	795,921	811,176	54,969	7.4%	15,255	1.9%
Upper East	1,015,648	1,162,378	1,210,283	146,730	14.4%	47,905	4.1%
Upper Rio Grande	704,318	848,704	882,688	144,386	20.5%	33,984	4.0%
West Texas	524,884	566,335	572,232	41,451	7.9%	5,897	1.0%
Statewide Total	20,851,820	27,581,188	30,252,539	6,729,368	32.3%	2,671,351	9.7%

Table B-2
Projected Population Growth
18-to-35 Age Group
From 2000 to 2020 by Region

Region	Age 18-35 Population 2000	Age 18-35 Population 2015	Age 18-35 Population 2020	Difference 2000-2015	Percent Change 2000-2015	Difference 2015-2020	Percent Change 2015-2020
Central Texas	735,635	881,581	915,013	145,946	19.8%	33,432	3.8%
Gulf Coast	1,333,149	1,828,483	1,965,819	495,334	37.2%	137,336	7.5%
High Plains	205,169	238,792	229,719	33,623	16.4%	-9,073	-3.8%
Metroplex	1,557,980	2,063,480	2,315,499	505,500	32.4%	252,019	12.2%
Northwest	133,891	147,498	134,156	13,607	10.2%	-13,342	-9.0%
South Texas	1,008,785	1,395,115	1,442,445	386,330	38.3%	47,330	3.4%
Southeast	177,772	206,217	204,670	28,445	16.0%	-1,547	-0.8%
Upper East	232,320	279,458	280,703	47,138	20.3%	1,245	0.4%
Upper Rio Grande	186,093	247,712	243,812	61,619	33.1%	-3,900	-1.6%
West Texas	124,896	147,622	140,230	22,726	18.2%	-7,392	-5.0%
Statewide Total	5,695,690	7,435,958	7,872,066	1,740,268	30.6%	436,108	5.9%

Age 18-to-35 Racial/Ethnic Projections

A useful comparison for evaluating achievement of equity in higher education enrollment is to contrast actual enrollments and enrollments by ethnicity for 2015 projected by institutions as part of their *Closing the Gaps* submissions with each racial or ethnic groups portion of the 18-35 college-going age population. In 2015, the institutional targets indicate that African American participation in higher education is expected to slightly exceed the proportion of African Americans in the state's 18-to-35 age group (see Table B-3), but Hispanic enrollment targets are shown to trail the proportion of Hispanics in that college-age group. Whites and particularly "Others" are projected to be over-represented, when institutional targets are compared with their proportion of the state's college-age.

Table B-3
Select Racial/Ethnic Comparisons
of Enrollment and the 18-to-35 Age Group
for 2000 and 2015

Statewide	Percent African-American	Percent Hispanic	Percent White	Percent Other*
Public Institution Enrollment, 2000	10.4%	24.2%	55.6%	9.9%
Public Institution Enrollment, 2015 targets	12.3%	32.9%	44.3%	10.6%
Age 18-to-35 Population, 2000	12.1%	37.9%	46.0%	4.0%
Age 18-to-35 age group, 2015	11.5%	49.1%	34.9%	4.6%
Age 18-to-35 age group, 2020	11.0%	51.8%	32.1%	5.1%

*Other enrollment includes Asian-Americans, American Indians, foreign nationals, and unknown/unreported.

The following table (Table B-4) summarizes racial/ethnic representation for the 18-to-35 age group statewide and for each region. The predictions for 2015 indicate the statewide White population of 18-to-35 year olds will remain fairly constant. The African -American 18-to-35 age population is predicted to increase by 23 percent. The Hispanic age 18-to-35 age group will increase between 35 and 94 percent among the ten regions, with a statewide increase projected of nearly 70 percent.

Table B-4
Projected Texas Racial/Ethnic Population for the Age 18-to-35 Category
For 2000 and 2020, by Region

Region	2000				2015				2020			
	Age 18-35 Population 2000	White	African American	Hispanic	Age 18-35 Population 2015	White	African American	Hispanic	Age 18-35 Population 2020	White	African American	Hispanic
Central Texas	735,635	434,188	81,707	184,319	881,581	430,293	99,662	315,052	915,013	424,318	102,027	350,496
Gulf Coast	1,333,149	540,038	228,667	487,034	1,828,483	492,853	272,304	945,841	1,965,819	478,829	275,862	1,075,655
High Plains	205,169	120,832	12,544	67,666	238,792	121,291	16,119	95,851	229,719	108,596	15,743	99,727
Metroplex	1,557,980	820,391	216,384	440,050	2,063,480	846,387	271,080	818,061	2,315,499	872,593	287,826	998,183
Northwest	133,891	93,618	11,482	26,072	147,498	91,711	13,983	38,082	134,156	78,652	13,397	38,614
South Texas	1,008,785	255,741	42,531	694,971	1,395,115	265,489	57,031	1,039,324	1,442,445	249,508	57,625	1,097,005
Southeast	177,772	111,264	40,669	21,999	206,217	107,226	51,319	41,884	204,670	98,544	48,787	51,065
Upper East	232,320	155,328	43,672	30,708	279,458	159,203	53,455	63,226	280,703	146,372	50,784	79,878
Upper Rio Grande	186,093	27,533	6,108	149,612	247,712	20,529	8,550	210,236	243,812	17,315	8,278	208,748
West Texas	124,896	60,447	6,261	56,706	147,622	57,477	8,154	79,829	140,230	49,139	7,795	80,936
Statewide Total	5,695,690	2,619,380	690,025	2,159,137	7,435,958	2,592,459	851,657	3,647,386	7,872,066	2,523,866	868,124	4,080,307

Source: Population projections provided by the Texas State Data Center. As suggested for long-range planning by the Texas State Data Center, the 2000-2004 migration scenario is used for these projections.

Appendix B-5

FY 1995 7th Grade Cohort Tracked through FY 2006 in Higher Education

(Data Shown is Percentage of 7th Grade Cohort)

Region	Ethnic	7th Grade (FY 1995)	Enrolled in 9th Grade (FY 1997)	High School Graduate FY1999-2001	Higher Education Enrollment			Higher Education Degree or Certificate		
					HS Grad Enrolled in Texas Higher Ed	HS Grad Enrolled in Out of State Higher Ed	No HS Grad Enrolled in Texas Higher Ed	Higher Ed Degree or Certificate by 2006 Texas	Higher Ed Degree or Certificate by 2006 Out of State	Higher Ed Degree or Certificate by 2006
Central	African American	4,401	85.8%	52.4%	32.2%	2.5%	6.3%	9.1%	0.7%	9.8%
	Hispanic	6,534	83.8%	50.0%	25.8%	1.2%	4.0%	6.8%	0.3%	7.1%
	White	16,399	88.8%	69.0%	50.9%	3.0%	6.0%	25.3%	1.7%	27.0%
	Total Region	27,880	87.0%	61.8%	42.0%	2.5%	5.6%	18.5%	1.3%	19.7%
Gulf Coast	African American	13,932	84.5%	53.9%	33.4%	3.4%	4.9%	9.2%	1.6%	10.8%
	Hispanic	19,186	82.6%	48.3%	27.6%	1.1%	4.9%	8.1%	0.3%	8.4%
	White	30,608	87.4%	66.3%	50.1%	3.8%	7.9%	25.8%	2.4%	28.2%
	Total Region	66,701	85.5%	58.9%	40.7%	2.9%	6.4%	17.8%	1.7%	19.5%
High Plains	African American	827	88.3%	59.4%	30.4%	1.9%	4.0%	7.9%	0.6%	8.5%
	Hispanic	4,550	86.1%	57.1%	28.5%	2.1%	3.4%	8.0%	0.4%	8.5%
	White	7,054	90.8%	73.5%	55.5%	3.8%	5.2%	26.8%	1.7%	28.4%
	Total Region	12,577	88.9%	66.4%	44.0%	3.0%	4.5%	18.7%	1.2%	19.9%
Metroplex	African American	12,073	84.2%	54.4%	30.9%	3.8%	4.4%	9.0%	1.3%	10.3%
	Hispanic	12,432	81.5%	47.5%	24.3%	1.1%	3.9%	6.9%	0.5%	7.5%
	White	39,520	87.1%	65.9%	47.6%	3.9%	6.8%	22.8%	2.5%	25.2%
	Total Region	66,399	85.5%	60.5%	40.4%	3.3%	5.9%	17.6%	1.9%	19.5%
Northwest	African American	553	85.0%	57.7%	28.4%	3.4%	6.0%	9.0%	1.4%	10.5%
	Hispanic	1,652	87.5%	59.9%	31.7%	1.0%	4.1%	10.0%	0.1%	10.1%
	White	6,149	90.5%	71.3%	50.4%	2.4%	4.2%	26.4%	1.0%	27.3%
	Total Region	8,453	89.4%	68.1%	45.2%	2.2%	4.3%	22.1%	0.8%	22.9%
South	African American	2,361	84.4%	60.4%	39.6%	3.3%	4.9%	10.2%	1.7%	11.9%
	Hispanic	43,442	85.4%	57.9%	37.0%	1.2%	4.4%	10.7%	0.3%	11.0%
	White	14,800	87.6%	69.8%	52.1%	3.3%	6.1%	25.8%	1.7%	27.5%
	Total Region	61,099	85.9%	61.0%	40.8%	1.8%	4.8%	14.4%	0.7%	15.2%

Appendix B-5

FY 1995 7th Grade Cohort Tracked through FY 2006 in Higher Education

(Data Shown is Percentage of 7th Grade Cohort)

Region	Ethnic	7th Grade (FY 1995)	Enrolled in 9th Grade (FY 1997)	High School Graduate FY1999-2001	Higher Education Enrollment			Higher Education Degree or Certificate		
					HS Grad Enrolled in Texas Higher Ed	HS Grad Enrolled in Out of State Higher Ed	No HS Grad Enrolled in Texas Higher Ed	Higher Ed Degree or Certificate by 2006 Texas	Higher Ed Degree or Certificate by 2006 Out of State	Higher Ed Degree or Certificate by 2006
Southeast	African American	2,954	88.1%	60.2%	31.4%	2.3%	2.4%	8.2%	0.7%	8.9%
	Hispanic	653	82.2%	52.2%	27.0%	1.1%	5.1%	11.0%	0.2%	11.2%
	White	7,208	89.2%	68.9%	44.4%	2.3%	4.5%	19.6%	1.1%	20.8%
	Total Region	11,006	88.4%	65.4%	39.9%	2.2%	4.0%	16.2%	1.0%	17.2%
Upper East	African American	3,207	90.1%	65.2%	38.4%	3.0%	3.4%	11.1%	1.0%	12.0%
	Hispanic	913	82.8%	48.6%	20.5%	1.2%	4.8%	8.2%	0.4%	8.7%
	White	10,422	89.6%	68.3%	46.9%	3.4%	5.8%	22.1%	1.8%	23.9%
	Total Region	14,634	89.2%	66.4%	43.4%	3.2%	5.2%	18.9%	1.5%	20.4%
Upper Rio Grande	African American	345	72.2%	46.7%	25.8%	9.0%	6.7%	6.4%	3.2%	9.6%
	Hispanic	9,695	82.7%	57.9%	37.1%	4.1%	5.2%	9.5%	1.3%	10.8%
	White	1,853	75.3%	57.8%	36.0%	8.9%	6.6%	14.4%	4.2%	18.6%
	Total Region	11,993	81.2%	57.6%	36.7%	5.0%	5.4%	10.3%	1.8%	12.1%
West	African American	491	82.3%	54.8%	22.8%	2.0%	4.7%	5.3%	0.4%	5.7%
	Hispanic	4,376	84.7%	57.2%	27.2%	1.3%	3.0%	7.6%	0.2%	7.8%
	White	4,785	87.9%	68.9%	45.5%	2.4%	4.2%	21.8%	1.1%	22.9%
	Total Region	9,726	86.2%	63.0%	36.2%	1.9%	3.7%	14.7%	0.7%	15.3%
Statewide	African American	41,144	85.2%	55.7%	32.8%	3.3%	4.6%	9.2%	1.3%	10.4%
	Hispanic	103,433	84.1%	54.2%	31.9%	1.5%	4.4%	9.1%	0.4%	9.6%
	White	138,798	87.9%	67.7%	49.1%	3.5%	6.4%	24.1%	2.0%	26.1%
	Total	290,468	86.1%	61.3%	40.9%	2.8%	5.4%	16.9%	1.4%	18.3%

Annual TSI Test Report of Student Performance
2005-2006 High School Graduates
Enrolled in Texas Higher Education, 2006-2007

Region	HS Grads	Enrolled in Higher Ed	Percent Enrolled in Higher Ed	Enrolled in Higher Education and Met TSI Standards							
				All Areas		Math		Writing		Reading	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
High Plains											
ARMSTRONG	24	15	62.5	12	80.0	12	80.0	15	100.0	14	93.3
BAILEY	81	29	35.8	24	82.8	26	89.7	28	96.6	26	89.7
BRISCOE	16	12	75.0	9	75.0	12	100.0	10	83.3	10	83.3
CARSON	79	43	54.4	37	86.0	38	88.4	39	90.7	40	93.0
CASTRO	97	49	50.5	42	85.7	43	87.8	46	93.9	46	93.9
CHILDRESS	73	37	50.7	28	75.7	31	83.8	31	83.8	31	83.8
COCHRAN	72	32	44.4	20	62.5	20	62.5	25	78.1	25	78.1
COLLINGSWORTH	43	25	58.1	21	84.0	21	84.0	22	88.0	22	88.0
CROSBY	100	38	38.0	23	60.5	24	63.2	30	78.9	29	76.3
DALLAM	100	45	45.0	39	86.7	40	88.9	41	91.1	42	93.3
DEAF SMITH	207	86	41.5	61	70.9	68	79.1	76	88.4	73	84.9
DICKENS	19	11	57.9	8	72.7	9	81.8	8	72.7	9	81.8
DONLEY	49	37	75.5	24	64.9	26	70.3	31	83.8	30	81.1
FLOYD	99	51	51.5	38	74.5	40	78.4	44	86.3	42	82.4
GARZA	76	34	44.7	17	50.0	19	55.9	27	79.4	26	76.5
GRAY	235	122	51.9	88	72.1	98	80.3	103	84.4	97	79.5
HALE	473	160	33.8	94	58.8	105	65.6	135	84.4	119	74.4
HALL	44	20	45.5	10	50.0	14	70.0	14	70.0	12	60.0
HANSFORD	89	46	51.7	41	89.1	42	91.3	45	97.8	44	95.7
HARTLEY	14	10	71.4	8	80.0	8	80.0	9	90.0	9	90.0
HEMPHILL	40	22	55.0	19	86.4	21	95.5	19	86.4	20	90.9
HOCKLEY	301	174	57.8	116	66.7	126	72.4	140	80.5	142	81.6
HUTCHINSON	272	143	52.6	105	73.4	118	82.5	130	90.9	116	81.1
LAMB	200	86	43.0	60	69.8	62	72.1	70	81.4	67	77.9
LIPSCOMB	49	18	36.7	13	72.2	14	77.8	15	83.3	16	88.9
LUBBOCK	2,509	1,109	44.2	797	71.9	842	75.9	964	86.9	953	85.9
LYNN	113	55	48.7	38	69.1	39	70.9	48	87.3	48	87.3
MOORE	269	119	44.2	86	72.3	93	78.2	108	90.8	96	80.7
OCHILTREE	143	52	36.4	38	73.1	38	73.1	44	84.6	43	82.7
OLDHAM	75	48	64.0	37	77.1	38	79.2	41	85.4	40	83.3
PARMER	138	71	51.4	52	73.2	59	83.1	60	84.5	60	84.5
POTTER	1,724	957	55.5	664	69.4	737	77.0	799	83.5	796	83.2
RANDALL	506	330	65.2	257	77.9	270	81.8	296	89.7	295	89.4
ROBERTS	12	9	75.0	8	88.9	8	88.9	9	100.0	9	100.0
SHERMAN	60	30	50.0	21	70.0	24	80.0	27	90.0	24	80.0
SWISHER	118	37	31.4	30	81.1	33	89.2	33	89.2	32	86.5
TERRY	159	77	48.4	48	62.3	52	67.5	63	81.8	61	79.2
WHEELER	64	37	57.8	30	81.1	32	86.5	33	89.2	33	89.2
YOAKUM	109	54	49.5	39	72.2	44	81.5	49	90.7	48	88.9
Northwest											
ARCHER	145	80	55.2	68	85.0	70	87.5	76	95.0	75	93.8
BAYLOR	43	22	51.2	17	77.3	19	86.4	19	86.4	18	81.8
BROWN	417	196	47.0	143	73.0	152	77.6	170	86.7	164	83.7
CALLAHAN	198	92	46.5	60	65.2	65	70.7	74	80.4	76	82.6
CLAY	120	53	44.2	39	73.6	40	75.5	45	84.9	45	84.9
COLEMAN	109	57	52.3	41	71.9	45	78.9	51	89.5	49	86.0
COMANCHE	152	65	42.8	50	76.9	53	81.5	59	90.8	57	87.7
COTTLE	15	8	53.3	6	75.0	6	75.0	7	87.5	6	75.0
EASTLAND	197	102	51.8	58	56.9	63	61.8	79	77.5	78	76.5
FISHER	58	39	67.2	27	69.2	31	79.5	32	82.1	30	76.9
FOARD	17	11	64.7	9	81.8	9	81.8	10	90.9	10	90.9
HARDEMAN	52	27	51.9	17	63.0	22	81.5	24	88.9	21	77.8
HASKELL	61	31	50.8	24	77.4	25	80.6	29	93.5	30	96.8
JACK	108	70	64.8	48	68.6	51	72.9	60	85.7	60	85.7
JONES	170	74	43.5	49	66.2	55	74.3	64	86.5	62	83.8

Annual TSI Test Report of Student Performance
2005-2006 High School Graduates
Enrolled in Texas Higher Education, 2006-2007

Region	HS Grads	Enrolled in Higher Ed	Percent Enrolled in Higher Ed	Enrolled in Higher Education and Met TSI Standards							
				All Areas		Math		Writing		Reading	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
KNOX	61	32	52.5	21	65.6	23	71.9	27	84.4	25	78.1
MITCHELL	102	54	52.9	26	48.1	31	57.4	43	79.6	38	70.4
MONTAGUE	243	116	47.7	85	73.3	91	78.4	101	87.1	102	87.9
NOLAN	166	97	58.4	68	70.1	72	74.2	89	91.8	88	90.7
RUNNELS	135	79	58.5	55	69.6	58	73.4	65	82.3	63	79.7
SCURRY	158	97	61.4	58	59.8	62	63.9	76	78.4	72	74.2
SHACKELFORD	44	27	61.4	10	37.0	13	48.1	18	66.7	21	77.8
STEPHENS	99	58	58.6	41	70.7	45	77.6	48	82.8	47	81.0
STONEWALL	24	11	45.8	7	63.6	8	72.7	8	72.7	8	72.7
TAYLOR	1,315	589	44.8	393	66.7	424	72.0	497	84.4	485	82.3
THROCKMORTON	27	18	66.7	12	66.7	12	66.7	17	94.4	15	83.3
WICHITA	1,391	650	46.7	508	78.2	524	80.6	596	91.7	582	89.5
WILBARGER	149	69	46.3	43	62.3	46	66.7	59	85.5	54	78.3
YOUNG	241	123	51.0	79	64.2	83	67.5	107	87.0	101	82.1
Metroplex											
COLLIN	6,978	3,972	56.9	2,765	69.6	2,900	73.0	3,475	87.5	3,310	83.3
COOKE	377	219	58.1	172	78.5	176	80.4	193	88.1	190	86.8
DALLAS	21,723	10,459	48.1	6,229	59.6	6,792	64.9	8,637	82.6	8,187	78.3
DENTON	4,834	2,728	56.4	2,042	74.9	2,160	79.2	2,435	89.3	2,376	87.1
ELLIS	1,701	952	56.0	632	66.4	658	69.1	853	89.6	824	86.6
ERATH	371	201	54.2	158	78.6	166	82.6	178	88.6	180	89.6
FANNIN	350	167	47.7	106	63.5	109	65.3	140	83.8	137	82.0
GRAYSON	1,332	690	51.8	490	71.0	520	75.4	608	88.1	593	85.9
HOOD	487	241	49.5	154	63.9	170	70.5	208	86.3	200	83.0
HUNT	859	405	47.1	268	66.2	281	69.4	347	85.7	341	84.2
JOHNSON	1,591	752	47.3	489	65.0	543	72.2	654	87.0	612	81.4
KAUFMAN	1,116	583	52.2	407	69.8	428	73.4	506	86.8	495	84.9
NAVARRO	481	271	56.3	179	66.1	189	69.7	247	91.1	229	84.5
PALO PINTO	286	133	46.5	81	60.9	90	67.7	119	89.5	111	83.5
PARKER	1,137	664	58.4	473	71.2	493	74.2	597	89.9	586	88.3
ROCKWALL	896	519	57.9	365	70.3	385	74.2	470	90.6	458	88.2
SOMERVELL	179	80	44.7	56	70.0	65	81.3	67	83.8	64	80.0
TARRANT	16,619	8,741	52.6	5,552	63.5	6,172	70.6	7,504	85.8	7,081	81.0
WISE	611	309	50.6	217	70.2	235	76.1	274	88.7	267	86.4
Upper East											
ANDERSON	509	221	43.4	161	72.9	164	74.2	198	89.6	192	86.9
BOWIE	1,020	509	49.9	261	51.3	298	58.5	371	72.9	342	67.2
CAMP	103	58	56.3	27	46.6	29	50.0	40	69.0	41	70.7
CASS	412	194	47.1	113	58.2	120	61.9	154	79.4	146	75.3
CHEROKEE	441	155	35.1	109	70.3	116	74.8	134	86.5	129	83.2
DELTA	71	34	47.9	23	67.6	24	70.6	28	82.4	27	79.4
FRANKLIN	107	63	58.9	37	58.7	40	63.5	49	77.8	49	77.8
GREGG	1,413	795	56.3	525	66.0	569	71.6	679	85.4	661	83.1
HARRISON	764	348	45.5	223	64.1	244	70.1	301	86.5	283	81.3
HENDERSON	642	313	48.8	207	66.1	215	68.7	270	86.3	268	85.6
HOPKINS	430	222	51.6	131	59.0	142	64.0	188	84.7	173	77.9
LAMAR	566	301	53.2	191	63.5	206	68.4	253	84.1	241	80.1
MARION	104	35	33.7	17	48.6	21	60.0	25	71.4	23	65.7
MORRIS	141	77	54.6	36	46.8	42	54.5	48	62.3	44	57.1
PANOLA	247	156	63.2	110	70.5	115	73.7	144	92.3	137	87.8
RAINS	87	36	41.4	14	38.9	15	41.7	26	72.2	24	66.7
RED RIVER	168	83	49.4	40	48.2	47	56.6	65	78.3	59	71.1
RUSK	423	235	55.6	153	65.1	164	69.8	198	84.3	198	84.3
SMITH	1,911	1,072	56.1	641	59.8	683	63.7	913	85.2	865	80.7
TITUS	345	184	53.3	73	39.7	81	44.0	115	62.5	106	57.6
UPSHUR	372	201	54.0	112	55.7	127	63.2	164	81.6	159	79.1

Annual TSI Test Report of Student Performance
2005-2006 High School Graduates
Enrolled in Texas Higher Education, 2006-2007

Region	HS Grads	Enrolled in Higher Ed	Percent Enrolled in Higher Ed	Enrolled in Higher Education and Met TSI Standards							
				All Areas		Math		Writing		Reading	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
VAN ZANDT	636	336	52.8	232	69.0	244	72.6	291	86.6	291	86.6
WOOD	396	190	48.0	124	65.3	131	68.9	159	83.7	157	82.6
Southeast											
ANGELINA	1,005	532	52.9	377	70.9	401	75.4	450	84.6	421	79.1
HARDIN	700	376	53.7	249	66.2	270	71.8	339	90.2	320	85.1
HOUSTON	220	119	54.1	80	67.2	85	71.4	105	88.2	97	81.5
JASPER	411	193	47.0	110	57.0	127	65.8	163	84.5	146	75.6
JEFFERSON	2,174	1,238	56.9	758	61.2	840	67.9	1,058	85.5	1,015	82.0
NACOGDOCHES	597	324	54.3	238	73.5	260	80.2	279	86.1	272	84.0
NEWTON	144	61	42.4	32	52.5	36	59.0	48	78.7	49	80.3
ORANGE	970	554	57.1	363	65.5	393	70.9	476	85.9	462	83.4
POLK	400	166	41.5	116	69.9	124	74.7	142	85.5	136	81.9
SABINE	107	47	43.9	30	63.8	34	72.3	40	85.1	37	78.7
SAN AUGUSTINE	103	51	49.5	30	58.8	34	66.7	43	84.3	37	72.5
SAN JACINTO	236	86	36.4	49	57.0	54	62.8	71	82.6	73	84.9
SHELBY	295	155	52.5	106	68.4	114	73.5	130	83.9	117	75.5
TRINITY	112	65	58.0	42	64.6	47	72.3	53	81.5	53	81.5
TYLER	229	102	44.5	78	76.5	81	79.4	94	92.2	91	89.2
Gulf Coast											
AUSTIN	356	200	56.2	161	80.5	171	85.5	177	88.5	181	90.5
BRAZORIA	2,955	1,711	57.9	1,265	73.9	1,338	78.2	1,507	88.1	1,495	87.4
CHAMBERS	372	237	63.7	146	61.6	156	65.8	194	81.9	194	81.9
COLORADO	254	145	57.1	113	77.9	119	82.1	127	87.6	129	89.0
FORT BEND	5,967	3,649	61.2	2,458	67.4	2,646	72.5	2,953	80.9	2,934	80.4
GALVESTON	4,183	2,685	64.2	1,951	72.7	2,088	77.8	2,405	89.6	2,303	85.8
HARRIS	35,971	18,783	52.2	12,228	65.1	13,211	70.3	15,766	83.9	15,339	81.7
LIBERTY	842	380	45.1	216	56.8	240	63.2	315	82.9	309	81.3
MATAGORDA	520	274	52.7	198	72.3	207	75.5	246	89.8	245	89.4
MONTGOMERY	4,221	2,288	54.2	1,755	76.7	1,817	79.4	2,106	92.0	2,056	89.9
WALKER	454	223	49.1	163	73.1	171	76.7	209	93.7	198	88.8
WALLER	449	189	42.1	119	63.0	129	68.3	163	86.2	157	83.1
WHARTON	517	325	62.9	237	72.9	243	74.8	297	91.4	291	89.5
Central											
BASTROP	772	305	39.5	216	70.8	228	74.8	263	86.2	265	86.9
BELL	2,753	1,369	49.7	874	63.8	949	69.3	1,179	86.1	1,107	80.9
BLANCO	121	71	58.7	57	80.3	60	84.5	68	95.8	65	91.5
BOSQUE	207	116	56.0	78	67.2	83	71.6	98	84.5	99	85.3
BRAZOS	1,254	679	54.1	535	78.8	569	83.8	602	88.7	610	89.8
BURLESON	203	97	47.8	77	79.4	79	81.4	89	91.8	90	92.8
BURNET	442	204	46.2	153	75.0	156	76.5	175	85.8	175	85.8
CALDWELL	366	131	35.8	100	76.3	105	80.2	119	90.8	115	87.8
CORYELL	639	312	48.8	209	67.0	232	74.4	266	85.3	249	79.8
FALLS	177	96	54.2	63	65.6	69	71.9	79	82.3	77	80.2
FAYETTE	222	122	55.0	93	76.2	99	81.1	106	86.9	108	88.5
FREESTONE	247	140	56.7	96	68.6	104	74.3	124	88.6	113	80.7
GRIMES	250	104	41.6	70	67.3	76	73.1	90	86.5	86	82.7
HAMILTON	108	58	53.7	43	74.1	44	75.9	49	84.5	48	82.8
HAYS	1,417	696	49.1	525	75.4	557	80.0	638	91.7	623	89.5
HILL	398	221	55.5	137	62.0	146	66.1	186	84.2	166	75.1
LAMPASAS	224	122	54.5	81	66.4	90	73.8	101	82.8	98	80.3
LEE	203	90	44.3	68	75.6	71	78.9	80	88.9	78	86.7
LEON	198	110	55.6	79	71.8	85	77.3	94	85.5	89	80.9
LIMESTONE	258	132	51.2	88	66.7	93	70.5	113	85.6	108	81.8
LLANO	93	55	59.1	38	69.1	41	74.5	50	90.9	45	81.8
MADISON	151	57	37.7	37	64.9	43	75.4	47	82.5	43	75.4
MCLENNAN	2,451	1,439	58.7	972	67.5	1,062	73.8	1,236	85.9	1,144	79.5

Annual TSI Test Report of Student Performance
2005-2006 High School Graduates
Enrolled in Texas Higher Education, 2006-2007

Region	HS Grads	Enrolled in Higher Ed	Percent Enrolled in Higher Ed	Enrolled in Higher Education and Met TSI Standards							
				All Areas		Math		Writing		Reading	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
MILAM	315	170	54.0	115	67.6	117	68.8	142	83.5	146	85.9
MILLS	69	35	50.7	29	82.9	31	88.6	32	91.4	31	88.6
ROBERTSON	185	95	51.4	67	70.5	72	75.8	83	87.4	79	83.2
SAN SABA	94	46	48.9	32	69.6	35	76.1	38	82.6	36	78.3
TRAVIS	6,409	3,213	50.1	2,366	73.6	2,506	78.0	2,848	88.6	2,780	86.5
WASHINGTON	369	227	61.5	174	76.7	180	79.3	197	86.8	200	88.1
WILLIAMSON	4,372	2,350	53.8	1,892	80.5	1,978	84.2	2,166	92.2	2,153	91.6
South											
ARANSAS	219	97	44.3	79	81.4	82	84.5	90	92.8	89	91.8
ATASCOSA	496	207	41.7	101	48.8	115	55.6	165	79.7	143	69.1
BANDERA	181	87	48.1	58	66.7	68	78.2	78	89.7	71	81.6
BEE	292	162	55.5	84	51.9	98	60.5	125	77.2	119	73.5
BEXAR	15,017	7,987	53.2	4,075	51.0	4,525	56.7	6,860	85.9	5,617	70.3
BROOKS	90	48	53.3	18	37.5	20	41.7	26	54.2	29	60.4
CALHOUN	252	114	45.2	84	73.7	94	82.5	99	86.8	97	85.1
CAMERON	4,542	2,811	61.9	1,729	61.5	1,925	68.5	2,322	82.6	2,232	79.4
COMAL	1,313	673	51.3	471	70.0	513	76.2	605	89.9	572	85.0
DE WITT	270	169	62.6	136	80.5	144	85.2	157	92.9	144	85.2
DIMMIT	123	75	61.0	42	56.0	48	64.0	53	70.7	57	76.0
DUVAL	167	94	56.3	39	41.5	44	46.8	73	77.7	71	75.5
EDWARDS	38	17	44.7	7	41.2	12	70.6	10	58.8	13	76.5
FRIO	143	59	41.3	40	67.8	44	74.6	46	78.0	47	79.7
GILLESPIE	273	138	50.5	112	81.2	117	84.8	127	92.0	123	89.1
GOLIAD	89	52	58.4	44	84.6	45	86.5	49	94.2	48	92.3
GONZALES	222	77	34.7	59	76.6	63	81.8	72	93.5	70	90.9
GUADALUPE	1,124	481	42.8	325	67.6	358	74.4	428	89.0	395	82.1
HIDALGO	7,728	4,337	56.1	2,912	67.1	3,135	72.3	3,545	81.7	3,615	83.4
JACKSON	200	110	55.0	84	76.4	89	80.9	97	88.2	97	88.2
JIM HOGG	87	51	58.6	20	39.2	31	60.8	32	62.7	35	68.6
JIM WELLS	448	249	55.6	133	53.4	145	58.2	196	78.7	195	78.3
KARNES	191	107	56.0	60	56.1	68	63.6	87	81.3	82	76.6
KENDALL	540	315	58.3	233	74.0	250	79.4	277	87.9	261	82.9
KERR	437	189	43.2	139	73.5	148	78.3	171	90.5	163	86.2
KINNEY	39	19	48.7	15	78.9	16	84.2	16	84.2	15	78.9
KLEBERG	330	169	51.2	69	40.8	84	49.7	107	63.3	98	58.0
LA SALLE	79	28	35.4	12	42.9	15	53.6	19	67.9	21	75.0
LAVACA	156	101	64.7	81	80.2	85	84.2	88	87.1	92	91.1
LIVE OAK	118	77	65.3	53	68.8	59	76.6	69	89.6	69	89.6
MAVERICK	717	421	58.7	247	58.7	287	68.2	335	79.6	322	76.5
MCMULLEN	13	10	76.9	7	70.0	7	70.0	10	100.0	10	100.0
MEDINA	528	261	49.4	142	54.4	156	59.8	217	83.1	200	76.6
NUECES	3,457	1,962	56.8	1,165	59.4	1,305	66.5	1,580	80.5	1,547	78.8
REAL	23	12	52.2	6	50.0	8	66.7	10	83.3	9	75.0
REFUGIO	105	60	57.1	43	71.7	48	80.0	52	86.7	48	80.0
SAN PATRICIO	874	454	51.9	279	61.5	318	70.0	368	81.1	356	78.4
STARR	698	436	62.5	287	65.8	308	70.6	338	77.5	357	81.9
UVALDE	360	198	55.0	143	72.2	149	75.3	171	86.4	169	85.4
VAL VERDE	513	273	53.2	167	61.2	195	71.4	213	78.0	220	80.6
VICTORIA	720	405	56.3	284	70.1	312	77.0	327	80.7	343	84.7
WEBB	2,901	1,736	59.8	863	49.7	1,054	60.7	1,278	73.6	1,277	73.6
WILLACY	234	109	46.6	48	44.0	54	49.5	75	68.8	77	70.6
WILSON	557	309	55.5	179	57.9	209	67.6	269	87.1	245	79.3
ZAPATA	161	91	56.5	42	46.2	54	59.3	67	73.6	65	71.4
ZAVALA	131	79	60.3	46	58.2	49	62.0	62	78.5	67	84.8
West											
ANDREWS	181	102	56.4	66	64.7	68	66.7	91	89.2	89	87.3

Annual TSI Test Report of Student Performance
2005-2006 High School Graduates
Enrolled in Texas Higher Education, 2006-2007

Region	HS Grads	Enrolled in Higher Ed	Percent Enrolled in Higher Ed	Enrolled in Higher Education and Met TSI Standards							
				All Areas		Math		Writing		Reading	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
BORDEN	13	9	69.2	6	66.7	6	66.7	7	77.8	8	88.9
COKE	41	22	53.7	17	77.3	19	86.4	19	86.4	20	90.9
CONCHO	45	25	55.6	13	52.0	17	68.0	16	64.0	17	68.0
CROCKETT	55	28	50.9	22	78.6	22	78.6	24	85.7	24	85.7
DAWSON	153	77	50.3	45	58.4	47	61.0	64	83.1	60	77.9
ECTOR	1,330	658	49.5	415	63.1	439	66.7	580	88.1	550	83.6
GAINES	199	88	44.2	66	75.0	69	78.4	78	88.6	76	86.4
GLASSCOCK	16	13	81.3	10	76.9	10	76.9	11	84.6	11	84.6
HOWARD	311	183	58.8	123	67.2	132	72.1	154	84.2	148	80.9
IRION	28	21	75.0	17	81.0	17	81.0	20	95.2	19	90.5
KIMBLE	42	13	31.0	7	53.8	7	53.8	12	92.3	10	76.9
MARTIN	62	30	48.4	22	73.3	22	73.3	27	90.0	26	86.7
MASON	60	38	63.3	33	86.8	33	86.8	34	89.5	34	89.5
MCCULLOCH	113	45	39.8	34	75.6	40	88.9	41	91.1	35	77.8
MENARD	36	25	69.4	15	60.0	18	72.0	21	84.0	17	68.0
MIDLAND	1,406	713	50.7	487	68.3	512	71.8	631	88.5	606	85.0
PECOS	196	92	46.9	56	60.9	59	64.1	74	80.4	72	78.3
REAGAN	61	27	44.3	20	74.1	21	77.8	25	92.6	26	96.3
REEVES	128	65	50.8	36	55.4	42	64.6	53	81.5	43	66.2
SCHLEICHER	44	27	61.4	20	74.1	22	81.5	22	81.5	23	85.2
STERLING	27	13	48.1	8	61.5	9	69.2	10	76.9	9	69.2
SUTTON	84	45	53.6	28	62.2	30	66.7	36	80.0	38	84.4
TOM GREEN	1,106	553	50.0	398	72.0	433	78.3	466	84.3	471	85.2
UPTON	53	31	58.5	21	67.7	21	67.7	28	90.3	28	90.3
WARD	170	74	43.5	44	59.5	45	60.8	57	77.0	52	70.3
WINKLER	84	44	52.4	21	47.7	24	54.5	35	79.5	30	68.2
Upper Rio Grande											
BREWSTER	65	44	67.7	24	54.5	26	59.1	37	84.1	32	72.7
CULBERSON	37	12	32.4	3	25.0	5	41.7	11	91.7	8	66.7
EL PASO	9,075	5,167	56.9	2,717	52.6	3,181	61.6	4,507	87.2	3,886	75.2
HUDSPETH	51	24	47.1	10	41.7	14	58.3	22	91.7	18	75.0
JEFF DAVIS	49	19	38.8	12	63.2	13	68.4	14	73.7	15	78.9
PRESIDIO	108	58	53.7	33	56.9	44	75.9	41	70.7	43	74.1
Statewide Summary	**240,485**	**127,513**	**53.0**	**82,710**	**64.9**	**89,738**	**70.4**	**108,654**	**85.2**	**103,713**	**81.3**
Summary of Small Districts (99)	1,182	255	21.6	112	43.9	133	52.2	180	70.6	163	63.9

NOTE: "Small districts" combines records where HS Grads < 5 or Enrolled < 5
or any N under "Met TSI Standards" = 0.

Appendix B-7
Economically Disadvantaged 2005-2006 High School Graduates by Type of Public Higher Education Enrollment and TSI Status

Location	Race/ Ethnicity	High School Graduates			Economically Disadvantaged HS Graduates who Enrolled in Universities			Economically Disadvantaged HS Graduates who Enrolled in Two-Year Colleges		
		Total High School Graduates	Number Econ Dis HS Grads	% of HS Grads Econ Dis	Number Enrolled	% of Total Enrolled	% TSI Ready All Areas	Number Enrolled	% of Total Enrolled	% TSI Ready All Areas
State	Total	240,485	73,652	30.6%	10,312	19.8%	73.3%	21,223	28.0%	40.0%
	White	112,994	13,258	11.7%	1,404	4.9%	86.1%	3,570	9.4%	50.7%
	Afr Amer	32,183	12,648	39.3%	2,236	32.0%	59.3%	3,223	37.7%	26.2%
	Hispanic	85,455	45,684	53.5%	6,051	47.3%	74.2%	13,742	52.2%	39.5%
	Other	9,853	2,062	20.9%	621	17.4%	86.6%	688	25.7%	57.4%
Region 1	Total	8,861	1,963	22.2%	160	9.7%	85.6%	508	18.9%	49.4%
	White	4,961	556	11.2%	40	3.3%	87.5%	171	10.2%	61.4%
	Afr Amer	536	112	20.9%	10	12.8%	60.0%	37	26.4%	10.8%
	Hispanic	3,200	1,276	39.9%	109	34.7%	87.2%	290	35.2%	46.9%
	Other	164	19	11.6%	1	2.1%	100.0%	10	18.2%	60.0%
Region 2	Total	6,024	1,656	27.5%	182	13.1%	80.2%	374	23.9%	46.0%
	White	4,402	910	20.7%	110	9.5%	87.3%	226	18.8%	48.7%
	Afr Amer	358	166	46.4%	21	41.2%	42.9%	33	45.2%	12.1%
	Hispanic	1,154	565	49.0%	48	34.0%	79.2%	113	41.9%	50.4%
	Other	110	15	13.6%	3	7.7%	100.0%	2	10.5%	50.0%
Region 3	Total	61,928	13,548	21.9%	1,394	11.6%	76.0%	3,497	17.5%	39.8%
	White	34,253	2,984	8.7%	266	3.4%	89.1%	812	6.7%	49.3%
	Afr Amer	10,398	3,809	36.6%	605	29.9%	62.1%	966	32.5%	26.4%
	Hispanic	13,780	6,030	43.8%	343	31.1%	80.8%	1,453	37.6%	40.5%
	Other	3,497	725	20.7%	180	16.9%	94.4%	266	23.9%	55.6%
Region 4	Total	11,308	3,317	29.3%	217	15.7%	72.4%	1,030	23.2%	37.9%
	White	7,895	1,429	18.1%	78	7.3%	82.1%	436	13.3%	49.1%
	Afr Amer	2,168	1,196	55.2%	117	48.8%	63.2%	394	50.3%	25.1%
	Hispanic	1,114	662	59.4%	18	38.3%	83.3%	194	57.1%	37.1%
	Other	131	30	22.9%	4	20.0%	100.0%	6	12.5%	83.3%
Region 5	Total	7,703	2,205	28.6%	313	15.6%	67.1%	522	25.3%	42.1%
	White	4,962	1,024	20.6%	123	8.9%	82.9%	224	15.8%	47.8%
	Afr Amer	1,870	796	42.6%	142	33.1%	50.0%	197	43.7%	29.9%
	Hispanic	698	323	46.3%	29	26.4%	79.3%	78	49.4%	50.0%
	Other	173	62	35.8%	19	23.8%	73.7%	23	56.1%	65.2%
Region 6	Total	57,061	12,715	22.3%	1,921	13.9%	67.8%	3,293	19.0%	44.9%
	White	25,413	1,812	7.1%	199	2.8%	85.4%	508	5.7%	55.5%
	Afr Amer	11,038	3,844	34.8%	950	30.1%	56.9%	778	33.1%	25.6%
	Hispanic	16,578	6,254	37.7%	488	26.4%	74.6%	1,735	35.1%	48.1%
	Other	4,032	805	20.0%	284	17.1%	79.9%	272	27.1%	59.6%
Region 7	Total	24,967	6,839	27.4%	718	13.3%	79.9%	1,726	23.1%	44.7%
	White	14,711	1,988	13.5%	208	5.5%	91.8%	544	11.6%	55.9%
	Afr Amer	3,381	1,679	49.7%	238	43.2%	66.4%	494	47.6%	30.8%
	Hispanic	6,032	2,994	49.6%	218	30.7%	79.4%	641	41.1%	44.5%
	Other	843	178	21.1%	54	15.8%	96.3%	47	26.9%	66.0%
Region 8	Total	47,196	24,180	51.2%	4,039	38.2%	77.1%	8,044	52.4%	36.8%
	White	12,269	1,878	15.3%	269	7.2%	85.5%	504	14.1%	43.7%
	Afr Amer	1,909	810	42.4%	126	36.2%	61.9%	252	40.4%	18.7%
	Hispanic	32,319	21,321	66.0%	3,584	57.6%	76.8%	7,242	66.0%	37.0%
	Other	699	171	24.5%	60	23.2%	90.0%	46	26.9%	43.5%
Region 9	Total	6,052	1,772	29.3%	219	16.2%	74.4%	419	24.5%	39.9%
	White	3,072	454	14.8%	69	7.5%	79.7%	85	9.7%	48.2%
	Afr Amer	271	136	50.2%	10	23.8%	80.0%	41	59.4%	36.6%
	Hispanic	2,625	1,163	44.3%	135	37.3%	71.1%	287	38.4%	38.0%
	Other	84	19	22.6%	5	16.7%	80.0%	6	28.6%	33.3%
Region 10	Total	9,385	5,457	58.1%	1,149	48.9%	60.6%	1,810	60.9%	37.3%
	White	1,056	223	21.1%	42	13.0%	69.0%	60	23.2%	46.7%
	Afr Amer	254	100	39.4%	17	23.9%	29.4%	31	53.4%	32.3%
	Hispanic	7,955	5,096	64.1%	1,079	56.0%	60.5%	1,709	65.1%	37.0%
	Other	120	38	31.7%	11	34.4%	81.8%	10	35.7%	50.0%

*** Economic disadvantage is defined as students who qualified to receive free or reduce lunch while in high school.**

Appendix B-8
High School Graduates by Economic Status, Higher Education Enrollment, and TSI Success

Enrollment Type by Economic Disadvantage Assistance (Free/Reduced Lunch)		Total	Did Not Enroll in Higher Education	Met TSI Standards			
				All Areas	Math	Writing	Reading
Statewide							
Total	Not Economic Dis.	166,833	70,855				
	Economic Dis.	73,652	42,117				
	Total	240,485	112,972				
4-Year Insts.	Not Economic Dis.	41,638		88.5%	91.0%	95.5%	94.5%
	Economic Dis.	10,312		73.3%	79.3%	90.1%	86.8%
	Total	51,950		85.4%	88.7%	94.5%	93.0%
2-Year Insts.	Not Economic Dis.	54,340		54.9%	61.3%	81.2%	76.7%
	Economic Dis.	21,223		40.0%	48.8%	72.8%	64.7%
	Total	75,563		50.7%	57.8%	78.9%	73.3%
Region 1							
Total	Not Economic Dis.	6,898	3,231				
	Economic Dis.	1,963	1,295				
	Total	8,861	4,526				
4-Year Insts.	Not Economic Dis.	1,485		92.1%	94.0%	97.6%	97.0%
	Economic Dis.	160		85.6%	88.8%	96.3%	94.4%
	Total	1,645		91.4%	93.5%	97.4%	96.7%
2-Year Insts.	Not Economic Dis.	2,182		61.9%	69.2%	80.5%	78.8%
	Economic Dis.	508		49.4%	59.6%	73.2%	66.9%
	Total	2,690		59.6%	67.4%	79.1%	76.5%
Region 2							
Total	Not Economic Dis.	4,368	1,974				
	Economic Dis.	1,656	1,100				
	Total	6,024	3,074				
4-Year Insts.	Not Economic Dis.	1,206		90.0%	92.9%	97.1%	96.0%
	Economic Dis.	182		80.2%	83.0%	96.2%	91.8%
	Total	1,388		88.7%	91.6%	97.0%	95.5%
2-Year Insts.	Not Economic Dis.	1,188		55.7%	61.0%	78.1%	75.6%
	Economic Dis.	374		46.0%	54.8%	74.6%	70.1%
	Total	1,562		53.4%	59.5%	77.3%	74.3%
Region 3							
Total	Not Economic Dis.	48,380	21,185				
	Economic Dis.	13,548	8,657				
	Total	61,928	29,842				
4-Year Insts.	Not Economic Dis.	10,666		90.5%	92.5%	96.5%	95.7%
	Economic Dis.	1,394		76.0%	81.2%	89.7%	87.4%
	Total	12,060		88.8%	91.2%	95.7%	94.8%
2-Year Insts.	Not Economic Dis.	16,529		52.9%	59.3%	80.8%	75.8%
	Economic Dis.	3,497		39.8%	49.8%	74.7%	65.1%
	Total	20,026		50.6%	57.6%	79.8%	74.0%
Region 4							
Total	Not Economic Dis.	7,991	3,420				
	Economic Dis.	3,317	2,070				
	Total	11,308	5,490				
4-Year Insts.	Not Economic Dis.	1,163		93.0%	94.8%	97.6%	97.0%
	Economic Dis.	217		72.4%	78.3%	88.0%	85.3%
	Total	1,380		89.8%	92.2%	96.1%	95.1%
2-Year Insts.	Not Economic Dis.	3,408		56.7%	61.4%	81.8%	78.3%
	Economic Dis.	1,030		37.9%	45.8%	68.0%	61.5%
	Total	4,438		52.3%	57.8%	78.6%	74.4%

Appendix B-8
High School Graduates by Economic Status, Higher Education Enrollment, and TSI Success

Enrollment Type by Economic Disadvantage Assistance (Free/Reduced Lunch)		Total	Did Not Enroll in Higher Education	Met TSI Standards			
				All Areas	Math	Writing	Reading
Region 5							
Total	Not Economic Dis.	5,498	2,264				
	Economic Dis.	2,205	1,370				
	Total	7,703	3,634				
4-Year Insts.	Not Economic Dis.	1,691		80.5%	85.4%	93.8%	91.7%
	Economic Dis.	313		67.1%	74.4%	85.9%	85.6%
	Total	2,004		78.4%	83.7%	92.6%	90.7%
2-Year Insts.	Not Economic Dis.	1,543		56.1%	62.5%	80.8%	75.3%
	Economic Dis.	522		42.1%	49.6%	74.5%	66.3%
	Total	2,065		52.6%	59.2%	79.2%	73.0%
Region 6							
Total	Not Economic Dis.	44,346	18,471				
	Economic Dis.	12,715	7,501				
	Total	57,061	25,972				
4-Year Insts.	Not Economic Dis.	11,881		86.1%	89.1%	93.5%	92.4%
	Economic Dis.	1,921		67.8%	74.5%	84.2%	81.9%
	Total	13,802		83.6%	87.1%	92.2%	90.9%
2-Year Insts.	Not Economic Dis.	13,994		57.2%	62.8%	81.0%	78.8%
	Economic Dis.	3,293		44.9%	52.3%	73.1%	68.3%
	Total	17,287		54.8%	60.8%	79.5%	76.8%
Region 7							
Total	Not Economic Dis.	18,128	7,710				
	Economic Dis.	6,839	4,395				
	Total	24,967	12,105				
4-Year Insts.	Not Economic Dis.	4,677		94.1%	95.3%	98.1%	97.8%
	Economic Dis.	718		79.9%	84.8%	92.5%	90.3%
	Total	5,395		92.2%	93.9%	97.4%	96.8%
2-Year Insts.	Not Economic Dis.	5,741		63.0%	69.3%	83.9%	80.8%
	Economic Dis.	1,726		44.7%	53.1%	74.6%	67.5%
	Total	7,467		58.8%	65.5%	81.7%	77.8%
Region 8							
Total	Not Economic Dis.	23,016	9,183				
	Economic Dis.	24,180	12,097				
	Total	47,196	21,280				
4-Year Insts.	Not Economic Dis.	6,534		88.0%	90.4%	95.5%	94.9%
	Economic Dis.	4,039		77.1%	81.8%	91.8%	90.7%
	Total	10,573		83.9%	87.1%	94.1%	93.3%
2-Year Insts.	Not Economic Dis.	7,299		47.0%	55.4%	80.1%	70.2%
	Economic Dis.	8,044		36.8%	46.0%	70.5%	62.2%
	Total	15,343		41.7%	50.5%	75.0%	66.0%
Region 9							
Total	Not Economic Dis.	4,280	1,854				
	Economic Dis.	1,772	1,134				
	Total	6,052	2,988				
4-Year Insts.	Not Economic Dis.	1,132		88.2%	91.2%	95.8%	95.8%
	Economic Dis.	219		74.4%	83.6%	91.8%	85.8%
	Total	1,351		85.9%	89.9%	95.1%	94.2%
2-Year Insts.	Not Economic Dis.	1,294		55.9%	60.1%	82.8%	79.4%
	Economic Dis.	419		39.9%	45.8%	67.3%	58.7%
	Total	1,713		52.0%	56.6%	79.0%	74.3%

Appendix B-8
High School Graduates by Economic Status, Higher Education Enrollment, and TSI Success

Enrollment Type by Economic Disadvantage Assistance (Free/Reduced Lunch)		Total	Did Not Enroll in Higher Education	Met TSI Standards			
				All Areas	Math	Writing	Reading
Region 10							
Total	Not Economic Dis.	3,928	1,563				
	Economic Dis.	5,457	2,498				
	Total	9,385	4,061				
4-Year Insts.	Not Economic Dis.	1,203		75.2%	82.1%	94.0%	86.6%
	Economic Dis.	1,149		60.6%	71.5%	92.3%	77.5%
	Total	2,352		68.1%	77.0%	93.2%	82.1%
2-Year Insts.	Not Economic Dis.	1,162		44.9%	54.2%	84.8%	73.2%
	Economic Dis.	1,810		37.3%	46.6%	80.4%	67.3%
	Total	2,972		40.3%	49.6%	82.1%	69.7%

Appendix B-9

Enrollment of Full-time Students by Economic Status (Pell Recipient) at Texas Public Higher Education Institutions, Fall 2006

Two-Year Institutions

Region	Undergraduate Enrollment (All Full-Time Students*)			White Students			African American Students			Hispanic Students		
	Total	No. of Pell Recipients	% Pell	Total	No. of Pell Recipients	% Pell	Total	No. of Pell Recipients	% Pell	Total	No. of Pell Recipients	% Pell
Central	27,649	9,165	33.1%	18,049	4,540	25.2%	3,422	2,318	67.7%	4,578	1,952	42.6%
Gulf Coast	34,759	9,062	26.1%	15,830	2,634	16.6%	4,390	2,353	53.6%	8,844	2,885	32.6%
Metroplex	40,553	11,397	28.1%	22,758	4,569	20.1%	6,115	3,641	59.5%	6,821	2,203	32.3%
South Texas	40,676	19,303	47.5%	9,766	3,444	35.3%	1,543	936	60.7%	27,925	14,550	52.1%
Upper Rio Grande	8,946	5,919	66.2%	686	274	39.9%	185	94	50.8%	7,694	5,496	71.4%
High Plains	8,372	3,693	44.1%	5,415	1,907	35.2%	459	324	70.6%	2,197	1,351	61.5%
Northwest	4,801	2,393	49.8%	3,162	1,419	44.9%	560	374	66.8%	906	550	60.7%
Southeast	5,318	2,568	48.3%	3,427	1,385	40.4%	1,165	828	71.1%	512	239	46.7%
Upper East	15,495	6,948	44.8%	10,995	4,248	38.6%	2,799	1,947	69.6%	1,211	590	48.7%
West	4,757	1,947	40.9%	2,546	760	29.9%	292	201	68.8%	1,775	953	53.7%
Grand Total	191,326	72,395	37.8%	92,634	25,180	27.2%	20,930	13,016	62.2%	62,463	30,769	49.3%

Four-Year Institutions

Region	Undergraduate Enrollment (All Full-Time Students*)			White Students			African American Students			Hispanic Students		
	Total	No. of Pell Recipients	% Pell	Total	No. of Pell Recipients	% Pell	Total	No. of Pell Recipients	% Pell	Total	No. of Pell Recipients	% Pell
Central	86,095	17,435	20.3%	58,851	7,713	13.1%	3,385	1,713	50.6%	13,890	5,685	40.9%
Gulf Coast	53,031	20,992	39.6%	19,044	3,876	20.4%	18,069	10,958	60.6%	8,489	3,656	43.1%
Metroplex	54,886	16,078	29.3%	34,279	7,581	22.1%	6,939	3,887	56.0%	6,508	2,641	40.6%
South Texas	42,360	17,622	41.6%	12,174	2,285	18.8%	1,990	891	44.8%	25,115	13,829	55.1%
Upper Rio Grande	12,337	6,450	52.3%	1,459	519	35.6%	422	227	53.8%	8,869	5,580	62.9%
High Plains	25,244	5,311	21.0%	19,968	3,217	16.1%	929	483	52.0%	3,205	1,353	42.2%
Northwest	3,818	1,274	33.4%	2,456	679	27.6%	558	352	63.1%	339	167	49.3%
Southeast	15,029	5,359	35.7%	9,687	2,441	25.2%	3,415	2,148	62.9%	1,175	517	44.0%
Upper East	4,149	1,413	34.1%	3,317	990	29.8%	375	243	64.8%	248	126	50.8%
West	6,736	2,471	36.7%	4,258	1,233	29.0%	432	248	57.4%	1,841	937	50.9%
Grand Total	303,685	94,405	31.1%	165,493	30,534	18.5%	36,514	21,150	57.9%	69,679	34,491	49.5%

* The "All Full-Time Students" category includes white, African American, Hispanic, Asian American, Native American, and international students as well as those classified as other.

Appendix B-10
High School Graduates by Region
Who Completed Bachelor's Degrees Within Six Years of HS Graduation*

THECB Region	College Enrollment Status	High School Grads	Enrolled Immediately	Earned Assoc. Degree	Earned Cert.	Earned Bac. Degree	% of HS Grads Who Earned Bac.
Central Texas	Did not attend immediately	37,831	0	248	414	478	1.3%
	Started at two-year	24,719	24,719	2,838	1,206	3,372	13.6%
	Started at four-year	15,836	15,836	244	101	9,893	62.5%
	Central Texas Total	78,386	40,555	3,330	1,721	13,743	17.5%
Gulf Coast	Did not attend immediately	78,185	0	459	889	953	1.2%
	Started at two-year	52,773	52,773	5,872	2,726	7,728	14.6%
	Started at four-year	44,420	44,420	834	473	24,635	55.5%
	Gulf Coast Total	175,378	97,193	7,165	4,088	33,316	19.0%
High Plains	Did not attend immediately	17,927	0	129	275	232	1.3%
	Started at two-year	10,473	10,473	1,656	640	1,267	12.1%
	Started at four-year	7,964	7,964	196	96	4,332	54.4%
	High Plains Total	36,364	18,437	1,981	1,011	5,831	16.0%
Metroplex	Did not attend immediately	87,068	0	662	773	1,182	1.4%
	Started at two-year	56,579	56,579	6,904	1,877	6,948	12.3%
	Started at four-year	37,164	37,164	814	330	21,602	58.1%
	Metroplex Total	180,811	93,743	8,380	2,980	29,732	16.4%
Northwest	Did not attend immediately	12,617	0	95	291	163	1.3%
	Started at two-year	5,855	5,855	759	579	606	10.4%
	Started at four-year	6,202	6,202	188	128	3,039	49.0%
	Northwest Total	24,674	12,057	1,042	998	3,808	15.4%
Southeast	Did not attend immediately	15,937	0	125	313	152	1.0%
	Started at two-year	7,221	7,221	1,043	679	738	10.2%
	Started at four-year	7,821	7,821	371	172	3,529	45.1%
	Southeast Total	30,979	15,042	1,539	1,164	4,419	14.3%
South Texas	Did not attend immediately	81,875	0	598	914	747	0.9%
	Started at two-year	50,981	50,981	6,224	2,709	5,085	10.0%
	Started at four-year	35,354	35,354	1,005	403	16,829	47.6%
	South Texas Total	168,210	86,335	7,827	4,026	22,661	13.5%
Upper East Texas	Did not attend immediately	20,412	0	252	461	238	1.2%
	Started at two-year	16,799	16,799	3,189	1,253	2,731	16.3%
	Started at four-year	4,847	4,847	220	94	2,915	60.1%
	Upper East Texas Total	42,058	21,646	3,661	1,808	5,884	14.0%
Upper Rio Grande	Did not attend immediately	17,250	0	133	58	137	0.8%
	Started at two-year	8,471	8,471	967	194	458	5.4%
	Started at four-year	7,418	7,418	159	52	2,525	34.0%
	Upper Rio Grande Total	33,139	15,889	1,259	304	3,120	9.4%
West Texas	Did not attend immediately	13,476	0	75	204	133	1.0%
	Started at two-year	6,378	6,378	899	410	888	13.9%
	Started at four-year	5,155	5,155	167	73	2,587	50.2%
	West Texas Total	25,009	11,533	1,141	687	3,608	14.4%
Statewide	Did not attend immediately	382,578	0	2,776	4,592	4,415	1.2%
	Started at two-year	240,249	240,249	30,351	12,273	29,821	12.4%
	Started at four-year	172,181	172,181	4,198	1,922	91,886	53.4%
	Statewide Total	795,008	412,430	37,325	18,787	126,122	15.9%

*Includes four years of HS graduates: 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000.

Appendix B-11, Part B
High School Graduates by Region who Completed Bachelor's Degrees within Six Years*

THECB Region	College Graduation Status and Bachelor's Degree Granting Institution	High School Grads	Enrolled Immediately	Earned Assoc. Degree	Earned Cert.	Earned Bac. Degree
High Plains	Angelo State University			9	0	140
	Midwestern State University			7	1	51
	Prairie View A&M University			1	0	9
	Sam Houston State University			2	0	19
	Southwest Texas State Univ			10	1	100
	Stephen F. Austin State Univ			0	0	18
	Sul Ross State University			1	0	8
	TA&MU at Galveston			0	0	2
	Tarleton State University			8	0	63
	Texas A&M - Commerce			0	0	3
	Texas A&M - Corpus Christi			3	0	13
	Texas A&M - Kingsville			1	0	4
	Texas A&M HSC			0	0	1
	Texas A&M University			10	1	526
	Texas Southern University			1		2
	Texas Tech HSC			11	0	119
	Texas Tech University			235	8	2,616
	Texas Woman's University			2	0	20
	UT HSC Houston			0	0	1
	UT HSC San Antonio			0	0	2
	UT Pan American			2	0	8
	UT Southwestern Medical Center			0	0	2
	UT at Arlington			5	1	55
	UT at Austin			4	0	268
	UT at Dallas			3	0	18
	UT at El Paso			0	0	7
	UT at Permian Basin			1	0	22
	UT at San Antonio			1	0	25
	UT at Tyler			2	0	2
	UTMB Galveston			0	0	1
	Univ of H - Clear Lake			0	0	1
	Univ of H - Downtown			0	0	4
	Univ of Houston			1	0	11
	Univ of North Texas			17	0	174
	West Texas A&M University			168	9	1,516
	Earned Bachelor's Degree	**5,831**	**5,599**	**505**	**21**	**5,831**
	Did not Earn Bachelor's Degree	**30,533**	**12,838**	**1,476**	**990**	**0**
	High Plains Total	**36,364**	**18,437**	**1,981**	**1,011**	**5,831**

*Includes four years of HS graduates: 1997, 1998, 1999 and 2000.

Appendix B-11, Part B
High School Graduates by Region who Completed Bachelor's Degrees within Six Years*

THECB Region	College Graduation Status and Bachelor's Degree Granting Institution	High School Grads	Enrolled Immediately	Earned Assoc. Degree	Earned Cert.	Earned Bac. Degree
Northwest	Angelo State University			24	3	365
	Lamar University			0	0	1
	Midwestern State University			40	7	847
	Prairie View A&M University			0	0	11
	Sam Houston State University			3	1	39
	Southwest Texas State Univ			12	0	106
	Stephen F. Austin State Univ			0	0	29
	Sul Ross State University			0	0	11
	TA&MU at Galveston			1	0	6
	Tarleton State University			37	5	404
	Texas A&M - Commerce			2	1	15
	Texas A&M - Corpus Christi			4	0	15
	Texas A&M - Kingsville			0	0	4
	Texas A&M HSC			0	0	3
	Texas A&M University			10	1	514
	Texas Tech HSC			2	2	38
	Texas Tech University			32	5	764
	Texas Woman's University			1	0	33
	UT Brownsville			0	0	1
	UT at Arlington			6	0	70
	UT at Austin			1	0	195
	UT at Dallas			3	0	31
	UT at Permian Basin			1	0	12
	UT at San Antonio			3	0	21
	UT at Tyler			3	0	5
	UTMB Galveston			0	0	2
	Univ of H - Clear Lake			0	0	1
	Univ of H - Downtown			0	0	2
	Univ of Houston			0	0	14
	Univ of North Texas			5	0	179
	West Texas A&M University			4	0	70
	Earned Bachelor's Degree	**3,808**	**3,645**	**194**	**25**	**3,808**
	Did not Earn Bachelor's Degree	**20,866**	**8,412**	**848**	**973**	**0**
	Northwest Total	**24,674**	**12,057**	**1,042**	**998**	**3,808**

*Includes four years of HS graduates: 1997, 1998, 1999 and 2000.

Appendix B-11, Part B
High School Graduates by Region who Completed Bachelor's Degrees within Six Years*

THECB Region	College Graduation Status and Bachelor's Degree Granting Institution	High School Grads	Enrolled Immediately	Earned Assoc. Degree	Earned Cert.	Earned Bac. Degree
Metroplex	Angelo State University			5	1	82
	Lamar University			4	0	29
	Midwestern State University			29	2	267
	Prairie View A&M University			2	2	288
	Sam Houston State University			48	5	314
	Southwest Texas State Univ			61	6	1,103
	Stephen F. Austin State Univ			37	5	948
	Sul Ross State University			2	1	14
	TA&MU at Galveston			1	0	75
	Tarleton State University			118	18	1,081
	Texas A&M - Commerce			161	11	1,100
	Texas A&M - Corpus Christi			8	0	91
	Texas A&M - Kingsville			5	0	23
	Texas A&M - Texarkana			0	0	2
	Texas A&M HSC			11	0	37
	Texas A&M University			70	19	4,978
	Texas Southern University			2	1	70
	Texas Tech HSC			4	0	97
	Texas Tech University			35	9	2,483
	Texas Woman's University			114	14	826
	UT Brownsville			0	0	2
	UT HSC Houston			3	0	5
	UT HSC San Antonio			1	0	6
	UT MD Anderson Cancer Center			1	0	3
	UT Pan American			2	0	11
	UT Southwestern Medical Center			8	0	23
	UT at Arlington			548	21	3,493
	UT at Austin			44	2	4,492
	UT at Dallas			197	13	2,001
	UT at El Paso			0	0	8
	UT at Permian Basin			0	0	4
	UT at San Antonio			4	0	72
	UT at Tyler			25	2	71
	UTMB Galveston			0	0	6
	Univ of H - Clear Lake			0	0	7
	Univ of H - Downtown			2	0	16
	Univ of H - Victoria			1	0	1
	Univ of Houston			6	0	253
	Univ of North Texas			493	37	5,275
	West Texas A&M University			5	1	75
	Earned Bachelor's Degree	**29,732**	**28,550**	**2,057**	**170**	**29,732**
	Did not Earn Bachelor's Degree	**151,079**	**65,193**	**6,323**	**2,810**	**0**
	Metroplex Total	**180,811**	**93,743**	**8,380**	**2,980**	**29,732**

*Includes four years of HS graduates: 1997, 1998, 1999 and 2000.

Appendix B-11, Part B
High School Graduates by Region who Completed Bachelor's Degrees within Six Years*

THECB Region	College Graduation Status and Bachelor's Degree Granting Institution	High School Grads	Enrolled Immediately	Earned Assoc. Degree	Earned Cert.	Earned Bac. Degree
Upper East Texas	Angelo State University			1	0	11
	Lamar University			0	0	18
	Midwestern State University			0	0	14
	Prairie View A&M University			3	0	63
	Sam Houston State University			25	4	153
	Southwest Texas State Univ			32	0	216
	Stephen F. Austin State Univ			178	8	950
	Sul Ross Rio Grande College			1	0	1
	Sul Ross State University			0	0	3
	TA&MU at Galveston			0	0	7
	Tarleton State University			9	0	52
	Texas A&M - Commerce			149	13	560
	Texas A&M - Corpus Christi			2	0	11
	Texas A&M - Kingsville			0	0	4
	Texas A&M - Texarkana			69	6	233
	Texas A&M University			79	2	1,142
	Texas Southern University			0	0	11
	Texas Tech HSC			4	0	21
	Texas Tech University			15	2	254
	Texas Woman's University			16	1	70
	UT HSC Houston			0	0	2
	UT MD Anderson Cancer Center			0	0	1
	UT Pan American			1	0	2
	UT Southwestern Medical Center			2	0	3
	UT at Arlington			54	3	203
	UT at Austin			29	0	470
	UT at Dallas			7	0	43
	UT at El Paso			0	0	1
	UT at San Antonio			2	0	13
	UT at Tyler			350	13	851
	UTMB Galveston			1	0	1
	Univ of H - Clear Lake			1	0	3
	Univ of Houston			3	0	51
	Univ of North Texas			68	2	434
	West Texas A&M University			0	0	12
	Univ of North Texas			68	2	434
	West Texas A&M University			0	0	12
	Earned Bachelor's Degree	**5,884**	**5,646**	**1,101**	**54**	**5,884**
	Did not Earn Bachelor's Degree	**36,174**	**16,000**	**2,560**	**1,754**	**0**
	Upper East Texas Total	**42,058**	**21,646**	**3,661**	**1,808**	**5,884**

*Includes four years of HS graduates: 1997, 1998, 1999 and 2000.

Appendix B-11, Part B
High School Graduates by Region who Completed Bachelor's Degrees within Six Years*

THECB Region	College Graduation Status and Bachelor's Degree Granting Institution	High School Grads	Enrolled Immediately	Earned Assoc. Degree	Earned Cert.	Earned Bac. Degree
Southeast	Angelo State University			0	0	4
	Lamar University			84	10	1,526
	Midwestern State University			2	0	6
	Prairie View A&M University			1	0	106
	Sam Houston State University			17	8	324
	Southwest Texas State Univ			5	0	146
	Stephen F. Austin State Univ			66	6	856
	TA&MU at Galveston			0	0	9
	Tarleton State University			2	0	10
	Texas A&M - Commerce			1	0	16
	Texas A&M - Corpus Christi			0	0	7
	Texas A&M - Kingsville			1	0	5
	Texas A&M HSC			0	0	1
	Texas A&M University			13	3	733
	Texas Southern University			1	0	14
	Texas Tech HSC			0	0	5
	Texas Tech University			1	1	49
	Texas Woman's University			2	0	12
	UT HSC Houston			0	0	5
	UT HSC San Antonio			0	0	1
	UT Pan American			0	0	1
	UT at Arlington			5	0	30
	UT at Austin			3	0	295
	UT at Dallas			2	0	11
	UT at San Antonio			0	0	9
	UT at Tyler			12	0	29
	UTMB Galveston			1	0	19
	Univ of H - Clear Lake			2	0	14
	Univ of H - Downtown			0	0	6
	Univ of Houston			2	0	96
	Univ of North Texas			9	0	73
	West Texas A&M University			0	0	1
	Earned Bachelor's Degree	**4,419**	**4,267**	**232**	**28**	**4,419**
	Did not Earn Bachelor's Degree	**26,560**	**10,775**	**1,307**	**1,136**	**0**
	Southeast Total	**30,979**	**15,042**	**1,539**	**1,164**	**4,419**

*Includes four years of HS graduates: 1997, 1998, 1999 and 2000.

Appendix B-11, Part B
High School Graduates by Region who Completed Bachelor's Degrees within Six Years*

THECB Region	College Graduation Status and Bachelor's Degree Granting Institution	High School Grads	Enrolled Immediately	Earned Assoc. Degree	Earned Cert.	Earned Bac. Degree
Gulf Coast	Angelo State University			1	0	30
	Lamar University			17	2	251
	Midwestern State University			1	0	23
	Prairie View A&M University			11	5	910
	Sam Houston State University			314	17	3,059
	Southwest Texas State Univ			78	7	2,249
	Stephen F. Austin State Univ			31	4	1,359
	Sul Ross Rio Grande College			0	0	2
	Sul Ross State University			1	0	14
	TA&MU at Galveston			2	1	177
	Tarleton State University			6	2	87
	Texas A&M - Commerce			2	0	34
	Texas A&M - Corpus Christi			16	3	169
	Texas A&M - Kingsville			9	1	71
	Texas A&M - Texarkana			0	0	1
	Texas A&M HSC			1	0	3
	Texas A&M International			1	0	1
	Texas A&M University			136	17	7,252
	Texas Southern University			5	0	308
	Texas Tech HSC			3	1	33
	Texas Tech University			9	6	1,002
	Texas Woman's University			16	2	228
	UT Brownsville			0	0	3
	UT HSC Houston			15	0	101
	UT HSC San Antonio			2	2	28
	UT MD Anderson Cancer Center			2	0	10
	UT Pan American			2	0	25
	UT Southwestern Medical Center			0	0	5
	UT at Arlington			9	2	169
	UT at Austin			52	12	6,721
	UT at Dallas			1	0	102
	UT at El Paso			0	0	11
	UT at Permian Basin			0	0	5
	UT at San Antonio			14	1	284
	UT at Tyler			4	0	25
	UTMB Galveston			30	4	154
	Univ of H - Clear Lake			389	12	1,062
	Univ of H - Downtown			121	6	1,028
	Univ of H - Victoria			22	1	71
	Univ of Houston			274	29	5,703
	Univ of North Texas			18	2	520
	West Texas A&M University			1	0	25
	Earned Bachelor's Degree	**33,315**	**32,362**	**1,616**	**139**	**33,316**
	Did not Earn Bachelor's Degree	**142,063**	**64,831**	**5,549**	**3,949**	**0**
	Gulf Coast Total	**175,378**	**97,193**	**7,165**	**4,088**	**33,316**

*Includes four years of HS graduates: 1997, 1998, 1999 and 2000.

Appendix B-11, Part B
High School Graduates by Region who Completed Bachelor's Degrees within Six Years*

THECB Region	College Graduation Status and Bachelor's Degree Granting Institution	High School Grads	Enrolled Immediately	Earned Assoc. Degree	Earned Cert.	Earned Bac. Degree
Central	Angelo State University			4	0	172
	Lamar University			4	0	16
	Midwestern State University			4	0	21
	Prairie View A&M University			4	0	141
	Sam Houston State University			114	5	698
	Southwest Texas State Univ			110	7	2,258
	Stephen F. Austin State Univ			15	1	271
	Sul Ross State University			2	0	26
	TA&MU at Galveston			2	0	28
	Tarleton State University			107	5	663
	Texas A&M - Commerce			11	1	47
	Texas A&M - Corpus Christi			5	1	84
	Texas A&M - Kingsville			5	0	32
	Texas A&M - Texarkana			0	0	2
	Texas A&M HSC			0	0	3
	Texas A&M International			1	0	3
	Texas A&M University			158	8	3,541
	Texas Southern University			0	0	12
	Texas Tech HSC			2	0	33
	Texas Tech University			9	2	711
	Texas Woman's University			8	2	50
	UT Brownsville			0	0	1
	UT HSC Houston			0	0	4
	UT HSC San Antonio			1	0	20
	UT Pan American			2	0	15
	UT Southwestern Medical Center			0	0	3
	UT at Arlington			28	1	200
	UT at Austin			37	9	3,861
	UT at Dallas			4	0	43
	UT at El Paso			2	0	7
	UT at Permian Basin			0	0	4
	UT at San Antonio			2	1	206
	UT at Tyler			12	1	34
	UTMB Galveston			2	0	16
	Univ of H - Clear Lake			3	0	9
	Univ of H - Downtown			4	0	15
	Univ of H - Victoria			1	0	5
	Univ of Houston			7	1	114
	Univ of North Texas			28	1	350
	West Texas A&M University			3	0	24
	Earned Bachelor's Degree	**13,743**	**13,265**	**701**	**46**	**13,743**
	Did not Earn Bachelor's Degree	**64,643**	**27,290**	**2,629**	**1,675**	**0**
	Central Texas Total	**78,386**	**40,555**	**3,330**	**1,721**	**13,743**

*Includes four years of HS graduates: 1997, 1998, 1999 and 2000.

Appendix B-11, Part B
High School Graduates by Region who Completed Bachelor's Degrees within Six Years*

THECB Region	College Graduation Status and Bachelor's Degree Granting Institution	High School Grads	Enrolled Immediately	Earned Assoc. Degree	Earned Cert.	Earned Bac. Degree
South Texas	Angelo State University			12	1	218
	Lamar University			3	0	14
	Midwestern State University			0	0	16
	Prairie View A&M University			1	0	83
	Sam Houston State University			24	2	301
	Southwest Texas State Univ			92	8	2,539
	Stephen F. Austin State Univ			3	1	145
	Sul Ross Rio Grande College			98	0	155
	Sul Ross State University			3	1	71
	TA&MU at Galveston			0	0	33
	Tarleton State University			12	2	161
	Texas A&M - Commerce			2	0	28
	Texas A&M - Corpus Christi			158	7	1,482
	Texas A&M - Kingsville			97	5	1,274
	Texas A&M - Texarkana			0	0	1
	Texas A&M HSC			0	0	2
	Texas A&M International			195	6	681
	Texas A&M University			45	10	3,547
	Texas Southern University			0	0	7
	Texas Tech HSC			3	0	38
	Texas Tech University			17	1	726
	Texas Woman's University			1	0	45
	UT Brownsville			335	3	635
	UT HSC Houston			0	0	5
	UT HSC San Antonio			14	7	202
	UT Pan American			290	11	2,702
	UT Southwestern Medical Center			0	0	3
	UT at Arlington			4	0	112
	UT at Austin			39	1	3,155
	UT at Dallas			5	0	48
	UT at El Paso			0	0	20
	UT at Permian Basin			0	0	6
	UT at San Antonio			250	15	3,435
	UT at Tyler			1	0	4
	UTMB Galveston			3	0	19
	Univ of H - Clear Lake			4	0	18
	Univ of H - Downtown			4	0	24
	Univ of H - Victoria			40	4	168
	Univ of Houston			7	0	184
	Univ of North Texas			14	1	329
	West Texas A&M University			0	0	25
	Earned Bachelor's Degree	**22,661**	**21,914**	**1,776**	**86**	**22,661**
	Did not Earn Bachelor's Degree	**145,549**	**64,421**	**6,051**	**3,940**	**0**
	South Texas Total	**168,210**	**86,335**	**7,827**	**4,026**	**22,661**

*Includes four years of HS graduates: 1997, 1998, 1999 and 2000.

Appendix B-11, Part B
High School Graduates by Region who Completed Bachelor's Degrees within Six Years*

THECB Region	College Graduation Status and Bachelor's Degree Granting Institution	High School Grads	Enrolled Immediately	Earned Assoc. Degree	Earned Cert.	Earned Bac. Degree
West Texas	Angelo State University			36	0	924
	Midwestern State University			5	0	25
	Prairie View A&M University			0	0	1
	Sam Houston State University			2	0	16
	Southwest Texas State Univ			3	0	137
	Stephen F. Austin State Univ			1	0	15
	Sul Ross Rio Grande College			0	0	1
	Sul Ross State University			7	0	76
	TA&MU at Galveston			0	0	2
	Tarleton State University			4	1	72
	Texas A&M - Commerce			1	0	4
	Texas A&M - Corpus Christi			3	0	18
	Texas A&M - Kingsville			0	0	4
	Texas A&M University			10	0	437
	Texas Southern University			1	0	2
	Texas Tech HSC			12	0	57
	Texas Tech University			78	0	903
	Texas Woman's University			0	0	7
	UT Brownsville			0	0	1
	UT HSC San Antonio			0	0	1
	UT Pan American			0	0	1
	UT Southwestern Medical Center			0	0	1
	UT at Arlington			7	0	53
	UT at Austin			3	0	188
	UT at Dallas			0	0	14
	UT at El Paso			4	0	15
	UT at Permian Basin			70	9	389
	UT at San Antonio			4	1	54
	UT at Tyler			4	0	5
	UTMB Galveston			1	0	1
	Univ of H - Clear Lake			1	0	3
	Univ of Houston			1	0	10
	Univ of North Texas			15	0	108
	West Texas A&M University			2	0	63
	Earned Bachelor's Degree	**3,608**	**3,475**	**275**	**11**	**3,608**
	Did not Earn Bachelor's Degree	**21,401**	**8,058**	**866**	**676**	**0**
	West Texas Total	**25,009**	**11,533**	**1,141**	**687**	**3,608**

*Includes four years of HS graduates: 1997, 1998, 1999 and 2000.

Appendix B-11, Part B
High School Graduates by Region who Completed Bachelor's Degrees within Six Years*

THECB Region	College Graduation Status and Bachelor's Degree Granting Institution	High School Grads	Enrolled Immediately	Earned Assoc. Degree	Earned Cert.	Earned Bac. Degree
Upper Rio Grande	Angelo State University			1	0	30
	Lamar University			0	0	1
	Midwestern State University			0	0	2
	Prairie View A&M University			0	0	2
	Sam Houston State University			0	0	4
	Southwest Texas State Univ			2	0	101
	Stephen F. Austin State Univ			0	0	4
	Sul Ross State University			2	0	112
	TA&MU at Galveston			0	0	1
	Tarleton State University			0	0	2
	Texas A&M - Corpus Christi			0	0	10
	Texas A&M - Kingsville			0	0	1
	Texas A&M International			0	0	1
	Texas A&M University			0	0	149
	Texas Southern University			0	0	2
	Texas Tech HSC			0	0	7
	Texas Tech University			2	0	199
	Texas Woman's University			1	1	14
	UT HSC San Antonio			0	0	5
	UT Pan American			0	0	3
	UT Southwestern Medical Center			0	1	1
	UT at Arlington			1	0	30
	UT at Austin			0	1	415
	UT at Dallas			0	0	9
	UT at El Paso			164	7	1,806
	UT at Permian Basin			0	0	6
	UT at San Antonio			4	2	95
	UT at Tyler			0	0	2
	UTMB Galveston			0	0	1
	Univ of H - Clear Lake			0	0	2
	Univ of H - Downtown			0	0	1
	Univ of Houston			0	1	10
	Univ of North Texas			2	0	80
	West Texas A&M University			1	0	12
	Earned Bac Degree	**3,120**	**2,983**	**179**	**13**	**3,120**
	Did not Earn Bachelor's Degree	**30,019**	**12,906**	**1,079**	**291**	**0**
	Upper Rio Grande Total	**33,139**	**15,889**	**1,259**	**304**	**3,120**

*Includes four years of HS graduates: 1997, 1998, 1999 and 2000.

Table B-12
Texas Higher Education Enrollment by Ethnicity at Institutions within Regions, 2000 and 2007

	Total*		African-American			Hispanic			White		
Region	2000	2007	2000	2007	Percent African-American Public Enrollment Within the Region 2007	2000	2007	Percent Hispanic Public Enrollment Within the Region 2007	2000	2007	Percent White Public Enrollment Within the Region 2007
Central Texas	177,523	201,493	10,141	14,054	7.0%	23,129	33,547	16.6%	122,474	128,776	63.9%
Gulf Coast	186,105	232,562	36,841	46,936	20.2%	33,860	52,961	22.8%	89,302	94,975	40.8%
High Plains	50,460	60,189	1,688	2,580	4.3%	7,010	10,588	17.6%	38,873	42,670	70.9%
Metroplex	185,608	252,211	23,386	37,669	14.9%	20,142	39,947	15.8%	117,576	139,239	55.2%
Northwest Texas	14,132	16,574	1,178	1,686	10.2%	1,742	2,398	14.5%	10,436	11,524	69.5%
South Texas	144,245	198,456	5,287	7,842	4.0%	91,413	128,004	64.5%	42,245	51,120	25.8%
Southeast Texas	31,193	33,197	5,473	6,728	20.3%	1,742	2,650	8.0%	22,754	21,714	65.4%
Upper East Texas	31,740	39,915	5,014	5,821	14.6%	1,328	3,071	7.7%	24,786	29,509	73.9%
Upper Rio Grande	34,981	44,487	865	1,121	2.5%	26,263	34,973	78.6%	5,092	4,740	10.7%
West Texas	20,443	23,488	982	1,189	5.1%	5,602	8,035	34.2%	13,363	13,576	57.8%
Total Public Statewide	876,430	1,102,572	90,855	125,626	11.4%	212,231	316,174	28.7%	486,901	537,843	48.8%
Total Independent & Proprietary Colleges	143,449	152,411	17,608	19,761		25,163	29,110		83,141	83,760	
Institutional Total	1,019,879	1,254,983	108,463	145,387		237,394	345,284		570,042	621,603	

*Total enrollment includes Asian students, American Indian students, foreign nationals, and students whose race/ethnicity is not-reported. Enrollment reflects universities, two-year colleges and health-related institutions. Baylor College of Medicine is included in the public statewide total and regional enrollments. Includes all enrollments, not just Texas residents.

Regional Residents Enrolled in Texas Public Higher Education by Level of Institution and Ethnicity, Fall 2000 and Fall 2007

Region	Level of Institution	Fall Semester	White	African American	Hispanic	Other
High Plains	2-year	2000	11,961	701	3,602	696
		2007	13,030	852	5,281	730
	4-year	2000	13,060	502	1,954	466
		2007	11,570	562	2,554	734
Northwest	2-year	2000	6,300	487	1,142	201
		2007	7,318	585	2,036	291
	4-year	2000	8,483	384	755	349
		2007	7,326	360	913	374
Metroplex	2-year	2000	64,659	14,725	13,294	8,266
		2007	81,029	23,926	27,785	12,353
	4-year	2000	62,378	9,349	6,302	7,063
		2007	70,602	15,667	11,613	11,396
Upper East	2-year	2000	17,591	3,648	1,016	298
		2007	19,071	3,881	2,160	746
	4-year	2000	11,096	1,637	383	346
		2007	11,184	1,805	739	489
Southeast	2-year	2000	8,418	2,630	742	360
		2007	**8,835**	**2,365**	**1,261**	**573**
	4-year	2000	11,367	2,578	652	618
		2007	10,475	2,912	1,064	1,027
Gulf Coast	2-year	2000	56,041	14,892	19,794	5,734
		2007	61,227	20,385	36,318	15,003
	4-year	2000	52,901	18,159	12,542	11,846
		2007	59,451	24,227	19,615	15,458
Central Texas	2-year	2000	31,813	5,480	7,886	2,328
		2007	36,158	7,975	11,142	2,898
	4-year	2000	27,963	2,676	3,979	2,327
		2007	33,597	4,159	6,834	3,497
South Texas	2-year	2000	24,510	3,327	58,339	1,492
		2007	30,244	4,128	81,626	3,514
	4-year	2000	29,160	2,281	38,146	2,056
		2007	28,300	2,929	52,626	3,479
West Texas	2-year	2000	7,517	473	3,731	221
		2007	7,231	494	5,203	276
	4-year	2000	8,064	349	2,147	264
		2007	7,272	383	2,834	336
Upper Rio Grande	2-year	2000	1,687	379	14,511	186
		2007	1,741	399	19,068	433
	4-year	2000	3,395	361	12,221	411
		2007	2,767	490	16,594	702

Table B-14
Texas Public Higher Education Participation In- or Out-of-Region, Fall 2007
Universities and Two-Year Colleges

Region	Population 2007	Percent of Regional Residents at Four-Year and Two-Year Institutions			Regional Residents at Four-Year and Two-Year Institutions	Percent of Students Attending Out-of-Region	
		Higher Ed Enrollment*	University Enrollment	Two-Year College Enrollment		University Students	Two-Year College Students
Central Texas	2,668,198	4.00%	1.80%	2.20%	106,260	37.5%	5.8%
Gulf Coast	5,618,027	4.50%	2.10%	2.40%	251,684	43.0%	6.0%
High Plains	822,750	4.30%	1.90%	2.40%	35,313	19.5%	3.5%
Metroplex	6,455,536	3.90%	1.70%	2.20%	254,371	35.0%	7.4%
Northwest	555,720	3.50%	1.60%	1.80%	19,203	66.1%	17.2%
South Texas	4,439,616	4.70%	2.00%	2.70%	206,846	31.3%	3.2%
Southeast Texas	767,321	3.70%	2.00%	1.70%	28,512	35.3%	19.2%
Upper East Texas	1,082,500	3.70%	1.30%	2.40%	40,075	62.7%	5.0%
Upper Rio Grande	772,930	5.50%	2.70%	2.80%	42,194	14.5%	2.1%
West Texas	545,912	4.40%	2.00%	2.40%	24,029	45.8%	8.2%
Statewide Total	23,728,510	4.30%	1.90%	2.40%	1,008,487	37.0%	6.0%

In/out of region figures are based upon individual student enrollment patterns instead of headcount enrollment figures reported by institutions. Percentages are based upon student participation (in and out combined) for each region.
* Does not include HRI enrollments

Table B-15
Actual Enrollments for 2000 and 2007 and Institutional Targets for 2015 by Region and Type of Institution

Region	Fall Semesters			% Change	
	Actual 2000	Actual 2007	Inst Targets 2015	2000-2007	2007-2015
Central					
4-Year	117,459	126,265	126,400	7.5%	0.1%
2-Year	60,064	75,228	86,979	25.2%	15.6%
Total	177,523	201,493	213,379	13.5%	5.9%
Gulf Coast					
4-Year	82,170	96,249	117,567	17.1%	22.1%
2-Year	103,935	134,915	204,937	29.8%	51.9%
Total	186,105	231,164	322,504	24.2%	39.5%
High Plains					
4-Year	32,693	38,371	47,935	17.4%	24.9%
2-Year	17,767	21,818	26,302	22.8%	20.6%
Total	50,460	60,189	74,237	19.3%	23.3%
Metroplex					
4-Year	84,075	107,311	129,704	27.6%	20.9%
2-Year	101,533	144,900	186,925	42.7%	29.0%
Total	185,608	252,211	316,629	35.9%	25.5%
Northwest					
4-Year	5,812	5,872	6,579	1.0%	12.0%
2-Year	8,320	10,702	12,107	28.6%	13.1%
Total	14,132	16,574	18,686	17.3%	12.7%
South Texas					
4-Year	55,619	78,757	98,594	41.6%	25.2%
2-Year	88,626	119,699	158,160	35.1%	32.1%
Total	144,245	198,456	256,754	37.6%	29.4%
Southeast					
4-Year	20,021	21,699	26,447	8.4%	21.9%
2-Year	11,172	11,498	14,910	2.9%	29.7%
Total	31,193	33,197	41,357	6.4%	24.6%
Upper East					
4-Year	4,787	7,742	11,658	61.7%	50.6%
2-Year	26,953	32,173	37,663	19.4%	17.1%
Total	31,740	39,915	49,321	25.8%	23.6%
Upper Rio Grande					
4-Year	17,234	21,920	27,979	27.2%	27.6%
2-Year	17,747	22,567	43,501	27.2%	92.8%
Total	34,981	44,487	71,480	27.2%	60.7%
West					
4-Year	8,562	9,744	12,350	13.8%	26.7%
2-Year	11,881	13,744	17,450	15.7%	27.0%
Total	20,443	23,488	29,800	14.9%	26.9%
Statewide					
4-Year	428,432	513,930	605,213	20.0%	17.8%
2-Year	447,998	587,244	788,934	31.1%	34.3%
Total	876,430	1,101,174	1,394,147	25.6%	26.6%

Appendix B-16

Public Institutions' Enrollments and Targets by Region and Institution Type

	Fall 2000				Fall 2007				Institutional Targets 2015			
Region	Total	White	African American	Hispanic	Total	White	African American	Hispanic	Total	White	African American	Hispanic
Central												
4-Year	117,459	81,632	3,834	13,797	126,265	81,346	5,035	19,499	126,400	80,960	6,215	23,089
2-Year	60,064	40,852	6,307	9,332	75,228	47,430	9,019	14,048	86,979	52,123	10,940	18,121
Total	177,523	122,484	10,141	23,129	201,493	128,776	14,054	33,547	213,379	133,083	17,155	41,210
Gulf Coast												
4-Year	82,170	35,534	21,381	11,536	96,249	36,947	26,863	16,017	117,567	43,214	34,678	22,582
2-Year	103,935	53,768	15,460	22,324	134,915	57,376	19,994	36,808	204,937	73,133	31,759	62,894
Total	186,105	89,302	36,841	33,860	231,164	94,323	46,857	52,825	322,504	116,347	66,437	85,476
High Plains												
4-Year	32,693	26,301	952	3,287	38,371	28,317	1,543	5,036	47,935	32,222	2,659	9,142
2-Year	17,767	12,572	736	3,723	21,818	14,353	1,037	5,552	26,302	16,206	1,325	7,807
Total	50,460	38,873	1,688	7,010	60,189	42,670	2,580	10,588	74,237	48,428	3,984	16,949
Metroplex												
4-Year	84,075	55,684	8,715	6,942	107,311	62,875	13,616	12,373	129,704	71,747	17,404	18,083
2-Year	101,533	61,892	14,671	13,200	144,900	76,364	24,053	27,574	186,925	90,453	33,372	45,264
Total	185,608	117,576	23,386	20,142	252,211	139,239	37,669	39,947	316,629	162,200	50,776	63,347
Northwest												
4-Year	5,812	4,385	437	433	5,872	3,984	750	500	6,579	3,891	964	691
2-Year	8,320	6,051	741	1,309	10,702	7,540	936	1,898	12,107	7,985	1,133	1,988
Total	14,132	10,436	1,178	1,742	16,574	11,524	1,686	2,398	18,686	11,876	2,097	2,679
South Texas												
4-Year	55,619	18,435	1,801	32,423	78,757	21,910	3,572	46,159	98,594	28,004	4,189	58,182
2-Year	88,626	23,810	3,486	58,990	119,699	29,210	4,270	81,845	158,160	34,093	6,309	112,241
Total	144,245	42,245	5,287	91,413	198,456	51,120	7,842	128,004	256,754	62,097	10,498	170,423
Southeast												
4-Year	20,021	15,055	3,026	1,056	21,699	13,823	4,551	1,661	26,447	15,084	5,669	2,305
2-Year	11,172	7,699	2,447	686	11,498	7,891	2,177	989	14,910	9,739	3,186	1,677
Total	31,193	22,754	5,473	1,742	33,197	21,714	6,728	2,650	41,357	24,823	8,855	3,982
Upper East												
4-Year	4,787	4,060	456	141	7,742	5,993	852	489	11,658	8,883	1,589	791
2-Year	26,953	20,726	4,558	1,187	32,173	23,516	4,969	2,582	37,663	26,858	6,232	3,945
Total	31,740	24,786	5,014	1,328	39,915	29,509	5,821	3,071	49,321	35,741	7,821	4,736
Upper Rio Grande												
4-Year	17,234	3,301	441	11,444	21,920	2,935	639	15,646	27,979	2,948	961	20,473
2-Year	17,747	1,791	424	14,819	22,567	1,805	482	19,327	43,501	3,553	1,088	37,628
Total	34,981	5,092	865	26,263	44,487	4,740	1,121	34,973	71,480	6,501	2,049	58,101
West												
4-Year	8,562	6,095	398	1,864	9,744	6,084	572	2,768	12,350	7,282	712	3,800
2-Year	11,881	7,268	584	3,738	13,744	7,492	617	5,267	17,450	8,661	760	7,756
Total	20,443	13,363	982	5,602	23,488	13,576	1,189	8,035	29,800	15,943	1,472	11,556
Statewide												
4-Year	428,432	250,482	41,441	82,923	513,930	264,214	57,993	120,148	605,213	294,235	75,040	159,138
2-Year	447,998	236,429	49,414	129,308	587,244	272,977	67,554	195,890	788,934	322,804	96,104	299,321
Total	876,430	486,911	90,855	212,231	1,101,174	537,191	125,547	316,038	1,394,147	617,039	171,144	458,459

Table B-17

High- and Fast-Growth Occupations Statewide, 2004-2014*

Occupation title	Jobs 2004	Jobs 2014	NewJobs	Percent Change	Replace-ment Jobs	Total Job Openings
All - Statewide	10,542,750	12,751,900	2,209,150	21%	2,481,450	4,690,600
Top 10 occupations adding most new jobs requiring postsecondary vocational training or Associate degree						
Registered Nurses	149,950	208,400	58,450	39%	31,350	89,800
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, & Attendants	90,000	117,500	27,500	31%	11,800	39,300
Licensed Practical & Vocational Nurses	65,250	81,400	16,150	25%	14,250	30,400
Preschool Teachers, Ex. Special Education	29,900	40,850	10,950	37%	3,550	14,500
Automotive Service Techns & Mechanics	51,000	61,250	10,250	20%	13,550	23,800
Computer Support Specialists	35,200	44,000	8,800	25%	4,350	13,150
Hairdressers, Hairstylists, & Cosmetologists	38,250	45,100	6,850	18%	7,350	14,200
Paralegals & Legal Assistants	17,600	23,500	5,900	34%	1,400	7,300
Real Estate Sales Agents	28,250	33,100	4,850	17%	5,600	10,450
Bus & Truck Mechanics & Diesel Specialists	19,250	23,650	4,400	23%	4,950	9,350
Top 10 fastest growing occupations requiring postsecondary vocational training or Associate degree						
Occupational Therapist Assistants	1,550	2,300	750	48%	200	950
Physical Therapist Assistants	3,800	5,600	1,800	47%	650	2,450
Dental Hygienists	8,950	12,850	3,900	44%	750	4,650
Forensic Science Techns	600	850	250	42%	150	400
Registered Nurses	149,950	208,400	58,450	39%	31,350	89,800
Diagnostic Medical Sonographers	2,600	3,600	1,000	38%	500	1,500
Medical Records & Health Information Techns	8,650	11,950	3,300	38%	1,250	4,550
Veterinary Technologists & Techns	5,450	7,450	2,000	37%	700	2,700
Preschool Teachers, Ex. Special Education	29,900	40,850	10,950	37%	3,550	14,500
Radiologic Technologists & Techns	12,000	16,300	4,300	36%	2,250	6,550
Top 10 occupations adding most new jobs requiring Bachelor's degree						
Elementary School Teachers, Ex. Special Ed	128,700	180,650	51,950	40%	28,400	80,350
General & Operations Mgrs	157,700	195,400	37,700	24%	29,750	67,450
Secondary School Teachers, Ex. Special Ed	85,550	117,850	32,300	38%	24,100	56,400
Middle School Teachers, Ex. Special Ed	70,200	94,200	24,000	34%	15,500	39,500
Computer Software Engineers	54,200	78,150	23,950	44%	5,400	29,350
Accountants & Auditors	88,350	110,200	21,850	25%	16,700	38,550
Computer Systems Analysts	41,000	56,150	15,150	37%	4,650	19,800
Special Ed Teachers	24,300	36,750	12,450	51%	5,800	18,250
Management Analysts	39,300	48,800	9,500	24%	5,400	14,900
Network & Computer Systems Administrators	21,400	30,450	9,050	42%	2,350	11,400
Top 10 fastest growing occupations requiring Bachelor's degree						
Physician Assistants	3,650	5,800	2,150	59%	550	2,700
Special Ed Teachers	24,300	36,750	12,450	51%	5,800	18,250
Network Systems & Data Comm Analysts	15,450	23,100	7,650	50%	1,800	9,450
Computer Software Engineers	54,200	78,150	23,950	44%	5,400	29,350
Kindergarten Teachers, Ex. Special Ed	13,250	19,050	5,800	44%	1,550	7,350
Network & Computer Systems Administrators	21,400	30,450	9,050	42%	2,350	11,400
Database Administrators	7,650	10,800	3,150	41%	800	3,950
Elementary School Teachers, Ex. Special Ed	128,700	180,650	51,950	40%	28,400	80,350
Secondary School Teachers, Ex. Special Ed	85,550	117,850	32,300	38%	24,100	56,400

* Data from the Texas Workforce Commission

Table B-17

High- and Fast-Growth Occupations Statewide, 2004-2014*

Occupation title	Jobs 2004	Jobs 2014	NewJobs	Percent Change	Replace-ment Jobs	Total Job Openings
Vocational Education Teachers, Secondary	8,500	11,700	3,200	38%	2,400	5,600
Top 10 occupations adding most new jobs requiring Master's degree						
Clergy	37,650	44,050	6,400	17%	7,700	14,100
Educational, Vocational, School Counselors	16,950	21,700	4,750	28%	3,900	8,650
Physical Therapists	9,500	13,350	3,850	41%	950	4,800
Instructional Coordinators	8,700	11,850	3,150	36%	1,350	4,500
Occupational Therapists	6,200	8,750	2,550	41%	850	3,400
Health Specialties Teachers, Postsecondary	6,950	9,400	2,450	35%	1,550	4,000
Speech-Language Pathologists	8,200	10,600	2,400	29%	2,050	4,450
Librarians	10,250	12,550	2,300	22%	2,450	4,750
Rehabilitation Counselors	5,200	6,650	1,450	28%	1,200	2,650
Business Teachers, Postsecondary	4,550	6,000	1,450	32%	1,050	2,500
Top 10 fastest growing occupations requiring Master's degree						
Occupational Therapists	6,200	8,750	2,550	41%	850	3,400
Physical Therapists	9,500	13,350	3,850	41%	950	4,800
Instructional Coordinators	8,700	11,850	3,150	36%	1,350	4,500
Foreign Language/Lit Teachers, Postsecondary	1,700	2,300	600	35%	400	1,000
Health Specialties Teachers, Postsecondary	6,950	9,400	2,450	35%	1,550	4,000
Art, Drama, & Music Teachers, Postsecondary	4,050	5,350	1,300	32%	900	2,200
Math Science Teachers, Postsecondary	3,900	5,150	1,250	32%	900	2,150
Computer Science Teachers, Postsecondary	2,500	3,300	800	32%	550	1,350
Business Teachers, Postsecondary	4,550	6,000	1,450	32%	1,050	2,500
English Language/Lit Teachers, Postsecondary	4,550	6,000	1,450	32%	1,050	2,500
Top 10 occupations adding most new jobs requiring Doctoral degree						
Biological Science Teachers, Postsecondary	20,500	27,350	6,850	33%	4,650	11,500
Clinical, Counseling, & School Psychologists	8,100	10,150	2,050	25%	1,750	3,800
Medical Scientists, Ex. Epidemiologists	4,900	6,800	1,900	39%	850	2,750
Nursing Instr & Teachers, Postsecondary	3,800	5,000	1,200	32%	850	2,050
Engineering Teachers, Postsecondary	3,150	4,200	1,050	33%	700	1,750
Education Teachers, Postsecondary	3,050	4,100	1,050	34%	700	1,750
Ag Sciences Teachers, Postsecondary	2,500	3,150	650	26%	550	1,200
Chemistry Teachers, Postsecondary	1,600	2,150	550	34%	350	900
Psychology Teachers, Postsecondary	1,800	2,350	550	31%	400	950
Communications Teachers, Postsecondary	1,750	2,300	550	31%	400	950
Top 10 fastest growing occupations requiring Doctoral degree						
Medical Scientists, Ex. Epidemiologists	4,900	6,800	1,900	39%	850	2,750
Physics Teachers, Postsecondary	800	1,100	300	38%	200	500
Economics Teachers, Postsecondary	800	1,100	300	38%	200	500
Political Science Teachers, Postsecondary	1,100	1,500	400	36%	250	650
Social Work Teachers, Postsecondary	550	750	200	36%	150	350
Atmospheric/Earth/etc. Teachrs, Postseconda	1,000	1,350	350	35%	250	600
Education Teachers, Postsecondary	3,050	4,100	1,050	34%	700	1,750
Chemistry Teachers, Postsecondary	1,600	2,150	550	34%	350	900
Biological Science Teachers, Postsecondary	20,500	27,350	6,850	33%	4,650	11,500

* Data from the Texas Workforce Commission

Table B-17

High- and Fast-Growth Occupations Statewide, 2004-2014*

Occupation title	Jobs 2004	Jobs 2014	NewJobs	Percent Change	Replace-ment Jobs	Total Job Openings
Engineering Teachers, Postsecondary	3,150	4,200	1,050	33%	700	1,750
Top 10 occupations adding most new jobs requiring Professional degree						
Lawyers	48,050	58,000	9,950	21%	6,150	16,100
Pharmacists	15,550	20,600	5,050	32%	3,000	8,050
Family & General Practitioners	8,200	10,850	2,650	32%	1,100	3,750
Surgeons	5,050	6,850	1,800	36%	700	2,500
Anesthesiologists	4,200	5,650	1,450	35%	550	2,000
Pediatricians, General	3,300	4,400	1,100	33%	450	1,550
Dentists, General	6,550	7,550	1,000	15%	1,100	2,100
Internists, General	2,750	3,700	950	35%	350	1,300
Obstetricians & Gynecologists	2,550	3,450	900	35%	350	1,250
Chiropractors	3,300	4,150	850	26%	650	1,500
Top 10 fastest growing occupations requiring Professional degree						
Surgeons	5,050	6,850	1,800	36%	700	2,500
Obstetricians & Gynecologists	2,550	3,450	900	35%	350	1,250
Internists, General	2,750	3,700	950	35%	350	1,300
Anesthesiologists	4,200	5,650	1,450	35%	550	2,000
Law Teachers, Postsecondary	900	1,200	300	33%	200	500
Pediatricians, General	3,300	4,400	1,100	33%	450	1,550
Pharmacists	15,550	20,600	5,050	32%	3,000	8,050
Family & General Practitioners	8,200	10,850	2,650	32%	1,100	3,750
Chiropractors	3,300	4,150	850	26%	650	1,500
Optometrists	1,750	2,200	450	26%	500	950

* Data from the Texas Workforce Commission

Appendix B-18
Program Counts and Net Change in Programs by Level and Region

Programs (Duplicated[1])	Certificates	Associate's (Two- year institutions)	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctoral	Profes-sional	Total Programs
Central	153	154	329	337	210	8	1 ,191
Gulf Coast	363	331	337	328	113	10	1,482
High Plains	83	75	164	159	66	6	553
Metroplex	327	294	352	292	140	4	1,409
Northwest	76	61	43	23	-	-	203
South Texas	261	265	307	267	42	3	1,145
Southeast Texas	76	77	135	75	6	1	370
Upper East Texas	158	141	57	53	2	-	411
Upper Rio Grande	37	43	91	90	18	-	279
West Texas	79	73	71	43	-	-	266
Total	1,613	1,514	1,886	1,667	597	32	7,309

Net Change in Program Count	Certificates (Level 1 & 2)	Associate's	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctoral
Central	10	0	0	2	1
Gulf Coast	10	2	1	7	0
High Plains	3	-5	1	2	2
Metroplex	17	-15	2	-1	-1
Northwest	2	2	0	2	0
South Texas	-5	5	1	2	2
Southeast Texas	0	3	2	-1	0
Upper East Texas	14	6	2	3	0
Upper Rio Grande	-7	2	-1	0	1
West Texas	0	-3	2	1	0
Total	44	-3	10	17	5

Appendix C:
High-Demand Degree Areas

Appendix C: High-Demand Degree Areas

This appendix provides a summary of high-demand degrees awarded by award field/area as determined by the national Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) as reported by Texas institutions to the Coordinating Board.

Tables

Appendix C:
High-Demand Degree Areas

Overview

This plan reviews higher education program awards earned by broad program area and region for all 10 regions of the state with emphasis on degrees earned in high demand areas. The analysis identifies program areas that should be explored as possibilities for developing or expanding degree programs based on student interest in other regions. Higher education stakeholders within a region must work together and discuss many factors before a new program is brought forward for approval. Institutions are encouraged to review the high-demand programs not currently offered in their region or offered by other institutions within the region to identify those for which there may be sufficient need to consider the development of additional programs. Before the Coordinating Board approves new programs in a region, the institutions in the region should demonstrate that:

- there is a need for the program,
- the program is consistent with the institution's mission,
- the institution has the resources necessary to offer a high quality program, and,
- the proposing institution is the most appropriate one in the region to offer the program.

Program proposals submitted to address unmet needs would go through the Coordinating Board's normal review and approval process.

Tables C-1 through C-5 list all of the degrees earned in broad program areas and in the high-demand program areas by region and level (certificate, associate's, baccalaureate, master's, and doctorate). The majors or fields are identified using a national system called the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP), published by the National Center for Educational Statistics. Two digit CIP codes are used to identify broad program areas or fields. Under each two digit category for a field, more specific high demand fields are listed. All other degrees earned are grouped as other under the major field heading. (The entire CIP classification database is available online at http://www.txhighereddata.org/Interactive/CIP/ .)

Graduation records for fall 2006 through summer 2007 were used to create these tables. The availability of distance delivery programs is included in the analysis, with the number of distance programs available for each broad program area listed on the far right of each table. The growth of distance education programs across the state alleviates some of the need for program offerings. Annual fluctuations in graduates may be responsible for the addition or deletion of new programs from the list. Variations may also occur in fields that are growing or declining. To better understand these fluctuations, table C-6 is provided to show statewide five-year trends in the number of certificate, associate, and baccalaureate awards earned in each broad program field (defined by two-digit CIP codes). Institutions should also consider regional five-year trend data relating to degrees earned to better evaluate student demand for and interest in specific program areas.

Degrees offered through the state's independent institutions are not included in this analysis. Professional degrees awarded, such as medicine, law and pharmacy, are not included in the high demand tables but are shown by region in Appendix D.

This analysis of high-demand degree programs provides a starting point for identifying potential gaps in higher education opportunities throughout the state. However, every degree program is not needed in every region. An area without a local chemical industry, for example, may have no workforce needs for doctorates in chemical engineering. While the Coordinating Board is prepared to support institutions interested in meeting unmet needs for degree programs, the

gaps in high-demand programs do not automatically represent unmet need. Nor is the presence of programs in a region necessarily adequate for meeting demand. Proposals for any new degree programs would need to meet all the Coordinating Board standards related to quality and cost, and should include documented evidence that there is a state and regional need for the program.

Most students major in a relatively small number of program areas (see Table 10). In general, most high-demand programs offered at the associate's baccalaureate and master's level are readily available all over the state. The issue is in providing access which will satisfy the educational needs of communities and meet the interests of students.

Unfortunately, providing access to programs does not always lead to more graduates in these critical fields. For example, while the growth of nursing and education programs have resulted in increased graduates in these field, most STEM fields are widely available in every region of the state, but these disciplines still do not attract and graduate enough students to meet anticipated state employment needs. In addition, high-growth regions may require additional programs or services to meet expected increases in student demand.

Specialized Programs

There are an enormous number of degree programs for a student to consider. Most are common throughout the state, and some are better known or recognized than others. Degrees can differ by small variations in course content, which reflects the strengths and character of each institution's faculty. Valuable programs may reflect local interests, yet are not in great demand by students or the job market. For instance, there is only one associate's degree available in forestry (Texarkana College), one bachelor's degree available in agricultural engineering (Texas A&M University), and only one university that offers a doctorate in law enforcement and corrections (Sam Houston State University). Programs of this type have been identified by institutions and approved under Coordinating Board guidelines. Specialized programs are not addressed in this analysis.

Representatives of the higher education community and civic leaders in each region are relied upon to evaluate and anticipate new degree opportunities necessary to support local businesses and attract new enterprise. The data and suggestions included in this plan should serve as a starting point for leaders in education to review and consider new degree opportunities. The Coordinating Board is prepared to provide additional analysis and support in introducing new degree programs to fill educational gaps.

Educational opportunities by program and institution are available online for Texas' public universities and two-year colleges at the following Coordinating Board website: http://www.collegefortexans.com/applying/ .

Appendix C - 1

Total and High Demand Certificates by CIP Code and CIP Name*

CIP Code and CIP Name*	Central Texas	Gulf Coast	Metro-plex	South Texas	Upper Rio Grande	High Plains	North-west Texas	South-east Texas	Upper East Texas	West Texas	Total	# Distance Ed. Prog's
01 Agriculture	**3**	**93**	**54**	**28**		**24**	**31**		**70**		**303**	
Applied Horticulture/Horticultural Operations, General		55	35	10					66		166	
Other 1	3	38	19	18		24	31		4		137	
03 Natural Resources & Conservation (Total)				**2**							**2**	
09 Communications, Journalism & Related Programs		**5**									**5**	
10 Communications Technology/Technicians	**23**	**80**	**49**			**11**					**163**	
Radio & Television Broadcasting Technology/Technician	4	45	40			11					100	
Other 10	19	35	9								63	
11 Computer & Information Sciences & Support Services	**93**	**299**	**248**	**161**	**12**	**87**	**18**	**31**	**175**	**21**	**1,145**	**3**
Computer & Information Sciences, General	4	90	23	40	8	6	18	8	162	15	374	
Data Processing & Data Processing Technology/Technician	3	34	71	10		52		18			188	
Computer Systems Networking & Telecommunications	27	26	107	15				5	2	3	185	
Computer Programming/Programmer, General	12	111	24	17	1	2			2		169	
Other 11	47	38	23	79	3	27			9	3	229	
12 Personal & Culinary Services	**125**	**336**	**129**	**118**	**39**	**81**	**61**	**32**	**177**	**59**	**1,157**	
Cosmetology/Cosmetologist, General	108	237	66	84	35	54	56	18	150	57	865	
Culinary Arts/Chef Training	9	34	27	13	4				21		108	
Other 12	8	65	36	21		27	5	14	6	2	184	
13 Education		**25**	**5**	**16**					**11**		**57**	**9**
15 Engineering Technologies/Technician	**125**	**370**	**206**	**213**	**7**	**49**	**29**	**53**	**220**	**61**	**1,333**	
Drafting & Design Technology/Technician, General	28	151	52	37	7	11	3	13	98	4	404	
Heating, Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Technology/Technician	36		72	56		4	4	13		4	189	
Electrical, Electronic & Communications Engineering Technology/Technician	10	18	44			4	2	9	50	11	148	
Other 15	51	201	38	120		30	20	18	72	42	592	
16 Foreign Languages, Literature, & Linguistics	**20**	**22**	**26**	**3**	**11**		**1**		**3**	**1**	**87**	
19 Family & Consumer Sciences, Human Sciences	**65**	**106**	**53**	**282**	**19**	**7**	**9**	**22**	**37**	**22**	**622**	
Child Development	28	36	16	204	19	7		16	5	10	341	
Child Care Provider/Assistant	31	27	24	28			9	6	17	12	154	
Other 19	6	43	13	50					15		127	
22 Legal Professions & Studies	**18**	**60**	**23**	**34**	**7**				**12**	**19**	**173**	**1**
23 English Language & Literature/Letters	**1**										**1**	
31 Parks, Recreation, Fitness, & Leisure Studies	**4**	**6**									**10**	

Appendix C - 1

Total and High Demand Certificates by CIP Code and CIP Name*

CIP Code and CIP Name*	Central Texas	Gulf Coast	Metro-plex	South Texas	Upper Rio Grande	High Plains	North-west Texas	South-east Texas	Upper East Texas	West Texas	Total	# Distance Ed. Prog's
41 Science Technologies/Technicians	**18**	**96**	**1**	**7**				**13**			**135**	
Chemical Technology/Technician	16	87		7				13			123	
Other 41	2	9	1								12	
43 Security & Protective Services	**201**	**498**	**935**	**236**	**53**	**128**	**28**	**140**	**339**	**65**	**2,623**	
Criminal Justice/Police Science	18	154	660	127		83	12	59	242	52	1,407	
Fire Science/Firefighting	117	252	127	9	53	42		73	97	8	778	
Criminal Justice/Safety Studies	52	1	56	62			16				187	
Fire Protection & Safety Technology/Technician		5	92	37		3				3	140	
Corrections	8	81		1				8		2	100	
Other 43	6	5									11	
44 Public Administration & Social Service Professionals		**1**	**1**	**1**				**14**			**17**	
45 Social Sciences		**24**	**3**								**27**	
46 Construction Trades	**17**	**117**	**27**	**125**	**31**	**4**	**6**	**10**	**46**	**3**	**386**	
Electrician		64	27	29	31				24		175	
Other 46	17	53		96		4	6	10	22	3	211	
47 Mechanical & Repair Technologies/Technicians	**180**	**389**	**384**	**567**	**22**	**269**	**90**	**70**	**302**	**52**	**2,325**	
Automobile/Automotive Mechanics Technology/Technician	49	154	179	188	20	29	51	44	43	15	772	
Heating, Air Conditioning, Ventilation & Refrigeration Maintenance Technology/Technician	18	178	72	125	2	47	18	3	134		597	
Autobody/Collision & Repair Technology/Technician	47	41	43	57		44	6		36		274	
Diesel Mechanics Technology/Technician	29	16		63		81	5	19	22	10	245	
Airframe Mechanics & Aircraft Maintenance Technology/Technician	6		15	44		60	5			9	139	
Aircraft Powerplant Technology/Technician	7		42	52		4	5			12	122	
Other 47	24		33	38		4		4	67	6	176	
48 Precision Production	**162**	**237**	**35**	**93**	**18**	**46**	**53**	**30**	**193**	**15**	**882**	
Welding Technology/Welder	162	123	23	66		46	51	20	183	15	689	
Other 48		114	12	27	18		2	10	10		193	
49 Transportation & Materials Moving		**56**		**7**						**2**	**65**	
50 Visual & Performing Arts	**15**	**53**	**47**	**4**		**30**		**1**	**8**	**6**	**164**	
51 Health Professions & Related Clinical Sciences	**654**	**1,298**	**789**	**1,366**	**269**	**360**	**442**	**394**	**691**	**215**	**6,478**	
Licensed Practical /Vocational Nurse Training	371	467	303	596	173	265	377	253	405	149	3,359	
Emergency Medical Technology/Technician	63	156	134	316	4	28		23	132	29	885	
Pharmacy Technician/Assistant	17	125	37	37	5	14	14	32			281	
Surgical Technology/Technologist	17	85	47	22	4	33	22	9	23	8	270	

Appendix C - 1

Total and High Demand Certificates by CIP Code and CIP Name*

CIP Code and CIP Name*	Central Texas	Gulf Coast	Metro-plex	South Texas	Upper Rio Grande	High Plains	North-west Texas	South-east Texas	Upper East Texas	West Texas	Total	# Distance Ed. Prog's
Medical Administrative/Executive Assistant & Medical Secretary	64	56	24	33			4	26	50	7	264	
Dental Assisting/Assistant	67	12	23	66		9		19			196	
Medical/Clinical Assistant		49	42	44	8		10		6	9	168	
Medical Insurance Coding Specialist/Coder	9	41	9	75			7		20	4	165	
Nurse/Nursing Assistant/Aide & Patient Care Assistant			11	70	53				26		160	
Veterinary/Animal Health Technology/Technician & Veterinary Assistant		60	72	13							145	
Nursing - Registered Nurse Training		73						28			101	
Other 51	46	174	87	94	22	11	8	4	29	9	484	
52 Business, Management, Marketing, & Related	**257**	**541**	**1,057**	**546**	**35**	**50**	**52**	**88**	**188**	**95**	**2,909**	**1**
Business Administration & Management, General	82	152	164	37	1	6	7	12	33	3	497	
Real Estate	89	96	193	26		12	16	25	16		473	
Business/Office Automation/Technology/Data Entry	11	100	89	56	8	19	4	3	21	7	318	
Administrative Assistant & Secretarial Science, General	45	72	37	58	14	2	3	30	16	26	303	
Accounting		71	139			6		4	7		227	
Accounting Technology/Technician & Bookkeeping	12	4	87	82	11		1	10		2	209	
Marketing/Marketing Management, General	3	1	151	4					7		166	
Business/Commerce, General			16	62			1	4	4	50	137	
General Office Occupations & Clerical Services			1	61			17		45	7	131	
Other 52	15	45	180	160	1	5	3		39		448	
Total	**1,981**	**4,712**	**4,072**	**3,809**	**523**	**1,146**	**820**	**898**	**2,472**	**636**	**21,069**	**14**

* High demand Certificate programs are those with 100 or more students statewide in 2007. These programs are listed under each two-digit CIP code.
In areas with high demand programs, lower demand programs are grouped as "Other."
In areas with no high demand programs, all programs are listed in the two-digit CIP total (in blue).

Appendix C-2
Total and High Demand Associate's Programs by CIP Code and CIP Name*

CIP Code and CIP Name*	Central Texas	Gulf Coast	Metro-plex	South Texas	Upper Rio Grande	High Plains	North-west Texas	South-east Texas	Upper East Texas	West Texas	Total	# Distance Ed. Prog's
01 Agriculture	**55**	**13**	**50**	**17**	**2**	**35**	**13**		**12**	**2**	**199**	
03 Natural Resources & Conservation		**1**		**6**		**5**			**1**		**13**	**1**
04 Architecture & Related Services				**3**		**1**			**1**		**5**	
09 Communications, Journalism & Related Programs	**21**	**12**	**7**	**89**	**15**	**25**	**4**	**5**	**13**	**2**	**193**	
10 Communications Technology/Technicians	**3**	**42**	**40**	**3**		**29**					**117**	
11 Computer & Information Sciences & Support Services	**245**	**140**	**181**	**273**	**21**	**29**	**36**	**24**	**60**	**24**	**1,033**	**6**
Computer & Information Sciences, General	29	36	14	102	7	13	7	12	31	8	259	
System, Networking, & LAN/WAN Management/Manager	101	19		34	10				1	2	167	
Computer Programming/Programmer, General	17	58	35	19	4	5	5		6	8	157	
Computer Systems Networking & Telecommunications	27	10	64	19			14	7	3	4	148	
Other 11	71	17	68	99		11	10	5	19	2	302	
12 Personal & Culinary Services	**28**	**61**	**48**	**96**	**11**	**1**	**9**	**9**	**1**	**7**	**271**	
Culinary Arts/Chef Training	7	33	33	42	11					4	130	
Other 12	21	28	15	54		1	9	9	1	3	141	
13 Education	**74**	**65**	**89**	**286**	**76**	**86**	**42**	**20**	**154**	**11**	**903**	**2**
Education, General	29		37	58		37	4	6	66	9	246	
Elementary Education & Teaching	4	5	13	96		23	9		46		196	
Kindergarten/PreSchool Education & Teaching		8	2	17	76						103	
Other 13	41	52	37	115		26	29	14	42	2	358	
14 Engineering	**14**	**3**	**6**	**37**	**6**	**25**	**4**	**1**	**12**		**108**	
15 Engineering Technologies/Technician	**367**	**216**	**136**	**202**	**8**	**63**	**45**	**131**	**111**	**23**	**1,302**	**1**
Drafting & Design Technology/Technician, General	86	75	36	45	5	15	15	46	23	8	354	
Electrical, Electronic & Communications Engineering Technology/Technician	33	47	51	21		14	7	8	11		192	
Instrumentation Technology/Technician	28	38				21		38	21		146	
Computer Technology/Computer Systems Technology	38	18	4	16		1		21	2		100	
Other 15	182	38	45	120	3	12	23	18	54	15	510	
16 Foreign Languages, Literature, & Linguistics	**48**	**22**	**11**	**76**	**8**				**13**	**5**	**183**	
19 Family & Consumer Sciences, Human Sciences	**55**	**137**	**45**	**174**	**55**	**17**	**10**	**21**	**18**	**11**	**543**	**3**
Child Development	39	134	33	99	34	13		14	10	6	382	
Child Care Provider/Assistant	16			63			10	7	7	4	107	
Other 16		3	12	12	21	4			1	1	54	
22 Legal Professions & Studies	**53**	**117**	**122**	**57**	**16**	**22**	**3**	**23**	**36**	**14**	**463**	**2**
Legal Assistant/Paralegal	41	113	122	34	13	21		21	23	14	402	
Other 22	12	4		23	3	1	3	2	13		61	
23 English Language & Literature/Letters	**67**	**17**		**31**		**5**	**4**	**2**	**31**	**4**	**161**	
English Language & Literature, General	41	17		28		5	4		4	4	103	
Other 23	26			3				2	27		58	

Appendix C-2
Total and High Demand Associate's Programs by CIP Code and CIP Name*

CIP Code and CIP Name*	Central Texas	Gulf Coast	Metro-plex	South Texas	Upper Rio Grande	High Plains	North-west Texas	South-east Texas	Upper East Texas	West Texas	Total	# Distance Ed. Prog's
24 Liberal Arts & Sciences, General Studies & Humanities	**1,084**	**3,536**	**4,992**	**2,224**	**842**	**317**	**142**	**96**	**1,156**	**379**	**14,768**	**4**
General Studies	1,040	2,097	4,206	1,540	100	121	83	25	1,134	379	10,725	
Liberal Arts & Sciences/Liberal Studies	44	1,381	786	684	742	196	33	71	1		3,938	
Other 24		58					26		21		105	
25 Library Science				**1**							**1**	
26 Biological & Biomedical Sciences	**129**	**155**	**10**	**106**		**15**	**8**	**7**	**33**	**5**	**468**	
Biology/Biological Sciences, General	129	153	10	106		15	8	7	33	5	466	
Other 26		2									2	
27 Mathematics & Statistics	44	89	7	32		6	2		25	3	208	1
Mathematics, General	44	89	7	32		6	2		25	3	208	
30 Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies	**9**	**57**	**69**	**444**		**61**	**1**	**16**	**52**	**1**	**710**	**1**
Interdisciplinary Studies, General	2	51	68	440		61		9	43		674	
Other 30	7	6	1	4			1	7	9	1	36	
31 Parks, Recreation, Fitness, & Leisure Studies	**32**	**6**		**35**		**7**		**4**		**1**	**85**	
38 Philosophy & Religious Studies	**2**			**3**		**1**			**1**		**7**	
40 Physical Sciences	**9**	**35**	**5**	**41**		**5**			**18**		**113**	
41 Science Technologies/Technicians	**8**	**218**	**9**	**30**				**77**			**342**	
Chemical Technology/Technician	2	200		23				77			302	
Other 41	6	18	9	7							40	
42 Psychology	**36**	**37**	**38**	**116**		**32**	**5**		**57**	**10**	**331**	
Psychology, General	36	37	38	116		32	5		57	10	331	
43 Security & Protective Services	**210**	**117**	**181**	**359**	**108**	**37**	**13**	**34**	**58**	**28**	**1,145**	**9**
Criminal Justice/Safety Studies	91	27	72	293	22	2	11	32	17	9	576	
Criminal Justice/Police Science	47	43	57	40		17	2		9	10	225	
Criminal Justice & Corrections	33	8	5		74						120	
Other 43	39	39	47	26	12	18		2	32	9	224	
44 Public Administration & Social Service Professionals	**10**	**4**	**10**	**152**	**6**	**10**	**1**	**36**	**18**		**247**	**1**
Social Work	7	3	9	142	6	10	1	16	18		212	
Other 44	3	1	1	10				20			35	
45 Social Sciences	**65**	**210**	**1**	**146**		**7**	**23**	**1**	**47**	**1**	**501**	**1**
Social Sciences, General	41	200		62		3	13		6		325	
Other 45	5	5	10	7		4	10	14	41	1	176	
46 Construction Trades	**16**	**11**	**10**	**18**		**3**	**4**			**1**	**63**	
47 Mechanical & Repair Technologies/Technicians	**229**	**80**	**107**	**175**	**17**	**17**	**15**	**20**	**40**	**19**	**719**	**9**
Automobile/Automotive Mechanics Technology/Technician	82	52	61	33	11	7	8	3	10	6	273	
Diesel Mechanics Technology/Technician	62	6		11		4	3	4	11	8	109	
Other 47	85	22	46	131	6	6	4	13	19	5	337	
48 Precision Production	**26**	**16**	**3**	**21**	**2**	**9**	**3**	**14**	**3**	**4**	**101**	**1**
49 Transportation & Materials Moving	**13**	**11**	**2**	**4**						**12**	**42**	
50 Visual & Performing Arts	**120**	**139**	**75**	**148**	**21**	**70**	**28**	**12**	**69**	**9**	**691**	
Commercial & Advertising Art	56	9	10	19	9	20			4		127	
Other 50	64	130	65	129	12	50	28	12	65	9	564	

Appendix C-2
Total and High Demand Associate's Programs by CIP Code and CIP Name*

CIP Code and CIP Name*	Central Texas	Gulf Coast	Metro-plex	South Texas	Upper Rio Grande	High Plains	North-west Texas	South-east Texas	Upper East Texas	West Texas	Total	# Distance Ed. Prog's
51 Health Professions & Related Clinical Sciences	**889**	**1,504**	**1,218**	**1,503**	**200**	**458**	**239**	**326**	**877**	**299**	**7,513**	**13**
Nursing - Registered Nurse Training (RN, ASN, BSN, MSN)	482	845	692	806	91	229	125	149	505	192	4,116	
Radiologic Technology/Science/Radiographer	87	153	107	121	10	40	49	23	77	23	690	
Respiratory Care Therapy/Therapist	23	58	76	52	11	17	6	40	21	21	325	
Dental Hygiene/Hygienist	38	26	36	57	13	29		25	35	12	271	
Physical Therapist Assistant	41	65	14	67	8	13			15	15	238	
Health Information/Medical Records Technology/Technician	8	61	9	40	3	6	32	10	5	6	180	
Clinical/Medical Laboratory Technician	22	26	40	46	8	10		1	26		179	
Occupational Therapist Assistant	10	27	42	61		9			21		170	
Emergency Medical Technology/Technician (EMT Paramedic)	33	22	19	41	1	6	4	1	20	7	154	
Diagnostic Medical Sonography/Sonographer & Ultrasound Technician	25	22	17	14	5			12	11	9	115	
Substance Abuse/Addiction Counseling	14	9	12	13	6	12	10	15	9	9	109	
Veterinary/Animal Health Technology/Technician & Veterinary Assistant	10	20	56	14	5					2	107	
Medical Radiologic Technology/Science/ Radiation Therapist		29	23		10	10		31			103	
Other 51	96	141	75	171	29	77	13	19	132	3	756	
52 Business, Management, Marketing, & Related	**506**	**790**	**593**	**940**	**219**	**225**	**92**	**165**	**242**	**89**	**3,861**	**26**
Business/Commerce, General	286	345	164	319	183	16	31	22	101	49	1,516	
Business Administration & Management, General	113	210	205	313	5	167	16	89	70	23	1,211	
Accounting	16	75	65	28	15	10	3	4	13		229	
Administrative Assistant & Secretarial Science, General	15	45	18	57		14	2	24	12	4	191	
Accounting Technology/Technician & Bookkeeping	26	14	18	61		5		23	7		154	
Business/Office Automation/Technology/Data Entry	3	37	23	14	14	9	11		15	13	139	
Other 52	47	64	100	148	2	4	29	3	24		421	
54 History	**17**	**9**		**14**		**4**	**2**		**20**	**1**	**67**	
Total	**4,484**	**7,870**	**8,065**	**7,862**	**1,633**	**1,627**	**748**	**1,044**	**3,179**	**965**	**37,477**	**81**

* High demand Associate's Degree programs are those with 100 or more students statewide in 2007. These programs are listed under each two-digit CIP code.
In areas with high demand programs, lower demand programs are grouped as "Other."
In areas with no high demand programs, all programs are listed in the two-digit CIP total (in blue).

Total and High Demand Baccalaureate Degrees by CIP Code and CIP Name*

CIP Codes and CIP Names*	Central Texas	Gulf Coast	Metro-plex	South Texas	Upper Rio Grande	High Plains	North-west Texas	Upper East Texas	South-east Texas	West Texas	Total	# Distance Ed. Prog's
01 Agriculture	**1,058**	**151**	**209**	**54**	**12**	**250**			**43**	**51**	**1,828**	**1**
Agribusiness/Agricultural Business Operations	513	48	18	2		7			6		594	
Animal Sciences, General	210	41	40	20	12	59			10	44	436	
Other 01	335	62	151	32		184			27	7	798	
03 Natural Resources & Conservation	**241**	**36**	**25**	**45**	**17**	**31**			**37**	**5**	**437**	
Environmental Science	125	22	5	24	7	4			10	3	200	
Other 03	116	14	20	21	10	27			27	2	237	
04 Architecture & Related Services	**259**	**188**	**140**	**109**		**184**			**32**		**912**	**1**
Architecture	171	111	81	77		102					542	
Interior Architecture		32	59	32		56			32		211	
Other 04	88	45				26					159	
05 Area, Ethnic, Cultural & Gender Studies	**141**	**3**	**6**	**30**	**8**	**7**					**195**	
09 Communications, Journalism & Related Programs	**1,476**	**502**	**602**	**349**	**130**	**353**	**23**	**29**	**159**	**63**	**3,686**	**1**
10 Communications Technology/Technicians	**30**	**9**	**12**								**51**	
Advertising	356	10	115		30	120					631	
Communication Studies/Speech Communication & Rhetoric	273	78	39	173	4				60	48	675	
Journalism	186	108	69	69	16	60	23	22	67	15	635	
Public Relations/Image Management	276	154	114	85	29	119					777	
Radio & Television	320	152	216			27			32		747	
Other 09	65		49	22	51	27		7			221	
11 Computer & Information Sciences & Support Services	**255**	**137**	**217**	**165**	**37**	**46**	**9**	**21**	**19**	**18**	**924**	**11**
Computer & Information Sciences, General	205	112	195	104	37	39	9	21	12	14	748	
Other 11	50	25	22	61		7			7	4	176	
14 Engineering	**1,896**	**369**	**484**	**386**	**231**	**393**		**30**	**67**	**0**	**3,856**	**7**
Chemical Engineering	180	41		14		27			14		276	
Civil Engineering, General	274	53	54	75	39	87			15		597	
Electrical, Electronics & Communications Engineering	386	120	226	149	97	43		14	17		1,052	
Mechanical Engineering	373	64	81	130	48	158		16	17		887	
Other 14	683	91	123	18	47	78			4		1,044	
15 Engineering Technologies/Technician	**310**	**342**	**107**	**53**	**6**	**57**	**9**	**32**	**21**		**937**	**12**
Construction Engineering Technology/Technician	199	74	22								295	
Other 15	111	268	85	53	6	57	9	32	21		642	
16 Foreign Languages, Literature, & Linguistics	**353**	**94**	**245**	**191**	**72**	**69**	**3**	**12**	**11**	**41**	**1,091**	**1**
Spanish Language & Literature	194	65	129	183	25	55	3	12	8	38	712	
Other 16	159	29	116	8	47	14			3	3	379	

Total and High Demand Baccalaureate Degrees by CIP Code and CIP Name*

CIP Codes and CIP Names*	Central Texas	Gulf Coast	Metro-plex	South Texas	Upper Rio Grande	High Plains	North-west Texas	Upper East Texas	South-east Texas	West Texas	Total	# Distance Ed. Prog's
19 Family & Consumer Sciences, Human Sciences	**531**	**249**	**191**	**22**		**529**			**79**	**59**	**1,660**	**5**
Child Development		14	55			141					210	
Foods, Nutrition, & Wellness Studies, General	228	57	4			7			15		311	
Human Development & Family Studies, General	140	33	84	10		326			46	59	698	
Other 19	163	145	48	12		55			18		441	
22 Legal Professions & Studies		**11**	**19**			**3**			**8**		**41**	
23 English Language & Literature/Letters	**1,059**	**399**	**442**	**442**	**38**	**267**	**20**	**52**	**79**	**52**	**2,850**	**6**
English Language & Literature, General	654	235	346	396	11	114	20	37	51	52	1,916	
Speech & Rhetorical Studies	403	94	96	25	7	153		15	27		820	
Other 23	2	70		21	20				1		114	
24 Liberal Arts & Sciences, General Studies & Humanities	**143**	**425**	**253**	**46**	**17**	**240**		**31**	**141**	**31**	**1,327**	**11**
General Studies		7	201	38	17	237		31	127	4	662	
Liberal Arts & Sciences/Liberal Studies	128	381	49			3			14		575	
Other 24	15	37	3	8						27	90	
26 Biological & Biomedical Sciences	**1,671**	**603**	**714**	**702**	**155**	**270**	**39**	**26**	**81**	**66**	**4,327**	**3**
Biochemistry	141	41	47			30			4	9	272	
Biology/Biological Sciences, General	933	477	618	673	101	182	39	26	77	56	3,182	
Biomedical Sciences, General	414			29							443	
Other 26	183	85	49		54	58				1	430	
27 Mathematics & Statistics	**283**	**130**	**124**	**162**	**50**	**36**	**5**	**20**	**24**	**20**	**854**	**4**
Mathematics, General	251	116	115	157	47	36	5	20	24	20	791	
Other 27	32	14	9	5	3						63	
30 Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies	**1,672**	**1,127**	**2,359**	**1,850**	**626**	**335**	**235**	**257**	**517**	**120**	**9,098**	**41**
Applied Arts & Sciences	117	27	408	158		48	157	79	130	1	1,125	
Interdisciplinary Studies, General	1,416	1,021	1,785	1,675	626	280	75	178	384	117	7,557	
International Studies	133		89				3				225	
Other 30	6	79	77	17		7			3	2	191	
31 Parks, Recreation, Fitness, & Leisure Studies	**813**	**358**	**490**	**465**	**96**	**215**	**32**	**49**	**126**	**123**	**2,767**	**2**
Fitness & Sports	529	204	465	465	96	215	17	49	111	123	2,274	
Sport & Fitness Administration/Management	204	44							13		261	
Other 31	80	110	25				15		2		232	
38 Philosophy & Religious Studies	**139**	**20**	**35**	**21**	**13**	**20**					**248**	
Philosophy	123	20	35	21	13	20					232	
Other 38	16										16	
40 Physical Sciences	**311**	**117**	**121**	**95**	**36**	**44**	**12**	**5**	**40**	**16**	**797**	**3**
Chemistry, General	122	60	55	62	25	29	4	5	15	7	384	
Other 40	189	57	66	33	11	15	8		25	9	413	

Total and High Demand Baccalaureate Degrees by CIP Code and CIP Name*

CIP Codes and CIP Names*	Central Texas	Gulf Coast	Metro-plex	South Texas	Upper Rio Grande	High Plains	North-west Texas	Upper East Texas	South-east Texas	West Texas	Total	# Distance Ed. Prog's
42 Psychology	**955**	**843**	**708**	**611**	**79**	**252**	**34**	**87**	**107**	**110**	**3,786**	**11**
Psychology, General	955	843	693	611	79	252	34	87	107	110	3,771	
Other 42			15								15	
43 Security & Protective Services	**218**	**707**	**469**	**573**	**93**	**14**	**35**	**28**	**102**	**36**	**2,275**	**18**
Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement Administration		55		188		14					257	
Criminal Justice/Safety Studies	117	624	469	292	93		35	28	45	36	1,739	
Other 43	101	28		93					57		279	
44 Public Administration & Social Service Professionals	**170**	**61**	**368**	**94**	**34**	**52**	**20**		**62**	**7**	**868**	**4**
Social Work	113	59	282	94	34	49	20		56	7	714	
Other 44	57	2	86			3			6		154	
45 Social Sciences	**2,092**	**659**	**1,055**	**555**	**61**	**243**	**22**	**40**	**71**	**58**	**4,856**	**9**
Anthropology	147	37	57	57	5	18					321	
Economics, General	451	111	180	5		41			3		791	
Geography	163	30	28	20		13					254	
Political Science & Government, General	875	284	291	205	44	98	9	24	44	16	1,890	
Sociology	306	148	398	157	12	63	13	16	24	20	1,157	
Other 45	150	49	101	111		10				22	443	
49 Transportation & Materials Moving		**36**	**25**								**61**	
50 Visual & Performing Arts	**713**	**409**	**864**	**294**	**88**	**208**	**34**	**13**	**147**	**30**	**2,800**	
Art/Art Studies, General	36	29	59	88	21	16		7	36	15	307	
Drama & Dramatics/Theatre Arts, General	82	89	58	31	9	25	12	1	33	3	343	
Fine/Studio Arts, General	145	21	182	76		38	12		5	9	488	
Music, General	93	89	177	77	15	50	10	5	50	3	569	
Other 50	357	181	388	22	43	79			23		1,093	
51 Health Professions & Related Clinical Sciences	**656**	**896**	**1,082**	**873**	**229**	**679**	**212**	**244**	**307**	**33**	**5,211**	**53**
Audiology/Audiologist & Speech-Language Pathology/Pathologist	23	26	106	97					51		303	
Clinical Laboratory Science/Medical Technology	25	66	35	40	15	23	3			1	208	
Health Studies	60	152	70	27		1			56		366	
Nursing - Registered Nurse Training	114	434	707	483	159	522	92	237	166	30	2,944	
Other 51	434	218	164	226	55	133	117	7	34	2	1,390	

Total and High Demand Baccalaureate Degrees by CIP Code and CIP Name*

CIP Codes and CIP Names*	Central Texas	Gulf Coast	Metro-plex	South Texas	Upper Rio Grande	High Plains	North-west Texas	Upper East Texas	South-east Texas	West Texas	Total	# Distance Ed. Prog's
52 Business, Management, Marketing, & Related	**3,342**	**3,745**	**3,558**	**2,373**	**396**	**1,337**	**182**	**239**	**605**	**280**	**16,057**	**44**
Accounting	637	904	560	425	76	202	20	57	87	54	3,022	
Banking & Financial Support Services		56	371								427	
Business Administration & Management, General	517	345	612	605	108	204	40	72	82	102	2,687	
Business/Commerce, General	112	349	548	211	41	132	23	7	117		1,540	
Fashion Merchandising	97	15	125			29			28		294	
Finance, General	807	559	221	374	52	256	30	49	76	22	2,446	
Hotel/Motel Administration/Management		208				123					331	
International Business/Trade/Commerce		77	58	127		39	8	2	18	12	341	
Management Information Systems, General	117	253	250	184	51	55	26	5	17	21	979	
Marketing/Marketing Management, General	708	524	376	317	42	259	32	37	102	42	2,439	
Sales, Distribution & Marketing Operations, General	188	59	54	27							328	
Other 52	159	396	383	103	26	38	3	10	78	27	1,223	
54 History	**550**	**253**	**361**	**290**	**48**	**126**	**13**	**55**	**54**	**57**	**1,807**	**9**
History, General	550	253	361	290	48	126	13	55	54	57	1,807	
Total	**21,337**	**12,879**	**15,285**	**10,850**	**2,572**	**6,260**	**939**	**1,270**	**2,939**	**1,276**	**75,607**	**257**

* High demand Bachelor's Degree programs are those with 200 or more students statewide in 2007. These programs are listed under each two-digit CIP code.
In areas with high demand programs, lower demand programs are grouped as "Other."
In areas with no high demand programs, all programs are listed in the two-digit CIP total (in blue).

Appendix C-4

Total & High Demand Master's Degrees by CIP Code & CIP Name*

CIP Code and CIP Name*	Central Texas	Gulf Coast	Metro-plex	South Texas	Upper Rio Grande	High Plains	North-west Texas	South-east Texas	Upper East Texas	West Texas	Total	# Distance Ed. Prog's
01 Agriculture	**94**	**24**	**14**	**24**	**4**	**58**		**12**		**8**	**238**	**25**
Animal Sciences, General	16	3		6	4	23				8	60	
Agriculture, Agriculture Operations, & Related Sciences		16	14	11		2		12			55	
Other 01	78	5		7		33					123	
03 Natural Resources & Conservation	**41**	**19**	**6**	**38**	**8**	**11**		**20**			**143**	
Environmental Science	6	11	6	30	1	7		14			75	
Other 03	35	8		8	7	4		6			68	
04 Architecture & Related Services	**154**	**73**	**52**	**26**		**75**					**380**	**1**
Architecture	98	29	29	26		72					254	
City/Urban, Community & Regional Planning	34	37	17								88	
Other 04	22	7	6			3					38	
05 Area, Ethnic, Cultural & Gender Studies	**74**		**13**	**1**	**4**						**92**	
09 Communications, Journalism & Related Programs	**153**	**26**	**47**	**5**	**9**	**20**		**11**		**1**	**272**	**2**
Advertising	79										79	
Journalism	25	8	27			11					71	
Communication Studies/Speech Communication & Rhetoric		7	11	5	9	9		11		1	53	
Other 09	49	11	9								69	
11 Computer & Information Sciences & Support Services	**134**	**147**	**307**	**134**	**33**	**15**	**3**	**32**	**8**		**813**	**23**
Computer & Information Sciences, General	90	89	241	101	16	15	3	1	8		564	
Information Science/Studies		1	66	22	17			31			137	
Computer Science	41	46		11							98	
Other 11	3	11									14	
13 Education	**723**	**1,163**	**1,493**	**1,461**	**334**	**287**	**44**	**255**	**130**	**89**	**5,979**	**102**
Educational Leadership & Administration, General	114	601	437	481	106	63	15	148	51	46	2,062	
Counselor Education/School Counseling & Guidance Serv	25	107	214	354	60	47	7			21	835	
Curriculum & Instruction	129	107	78	93	99	14	5		22	1	548	
Special Education & Teaching, General	75	52	95	74	26	33	8	42	17	4	426	
Elementary Education & Teaching	106	22	101	53		31		16			329	
Reading Teacher Education	4	45	31	79	13	12	3		5	6	198	
Educational/Instructional Media Design	12	42	38	49		28		4	1		174	
Secondary Education & Teaching	32	9	49	55		15		11	2		173	
Education, General			135	25	3				2		165	
Elementary & Middle School Administration/Principalship			136								136	
Physical Education Teaching & Coaching	59	29	15		5						108	
Early Childhood Education & Teaching	5	33	18	37				1	3	3	100	
Bilingual & Multilingual Education	7	4		58		1				1	71	

Appendix C-4

Total & High Demand Master's Degrees by CIP Code & CIP Name*

CIP Code and CIP Name*	Central Texas	Gulf Coast	Metro-plex	South Texas	Upper Rio Grande	High Plains	North-west Texas	South-east Texas	Upper East Texas	West Texas	Total	# Distance Ed. Prog's
Agricultural Teacher Education	29	1	13			22					65	
Adult & Continuing Education & Teaching	32		13	1			6		10		62	
Educational Diagnostician			8	29	16	3				2	58	
Educational, Instructional, & Curriculum Supervision		55									55	
Other 13	94	56	112	73	6	18		33	17	5	414	
14 Engineering	**756**	**176**	**497**	**204**	**73**	**109**		**145**	**3**		**1,963**	**33**
Electrical, Electronics & Communications Engineering	174	36	180	79	22	31					522	
Civil Engineering, General	152	23	34	25	12	15					261	
Mechanical Engineering	121	10	36	37	8	12					224	
Engineering, General		11				14		140	3		168	
Industrial Engineering	61	16	44	7	12	6					146	
Computer Engineering, General	18	18	84	3	6						129	
Petroleum Engineering	82	9		11		6					108	
Environmental/Environmental Health Engineering	24	6	5	17	6	1		2			61	
Biomedical/Medical Engineering	20	2	36								58	
Computer Software Engineering		11	38			5					54	
Aerospace, Aeronautical & Astronautical Engineering	40	3	7								50	
Other 14	64	31	33	25	7	19		3			182	
15 Engineering Technologies/Technician	**4**	**6**	**43**			**3**					**56**	**4**
16 Foreign Languages, Literature, & Linguistics	**55**	**12**	**23**	**25**	**20**	**19**				**7**	**161**	
Spanish Language & Literature	13	9	5	25	10	2				7	71	
Other 16	42	3	18		10	17					90	
19 Family & Consumer Sciences, Human Sciences	10	36	50	7		29		23			155	
Family & Consumer Sciences/Human Sciences		36		7				23			66	
Other 19	10		50			29					89	
22 Legal Professions & Studies	**60**	**60**									**120**	
23 English Language & Literature/Letters	**132**	**60**	**64**	**44**	**12**	**35**	**6**	**13**	**5**	**2**	**373**	2
English Language & Literature, General	62	48	42	44	3	19	6	13	5	2	244	
Speech & Rhetorical Studies	38	5	7			8					58	
Other 23	32	7	15		9	8					71	
24 Liberal Arts & Sciences, General Studies & Humanities		**27**	**49**		**9**						**85**	
Humanities/Humanistic Studies		27	47								74	
Other 24			2		9						11	
25 Library Science	**110**	**107**	**528**								**745**	**8**
Library Science/Librarianship	110	64	517								691	
Learning Resources		43	11								54	
26 Biological & Biomedical Sciences	**133**	**101**	**156**	**79**	**14**	**51**	**8**	**22**	**6**	**6**	**576**	**2**
Biology/Biological Sciences, General	13	29	43	48	8	16	8	10	6	6	187	
Biomedical Sciences, General	25		66								91	
Epidemiology	31	26									57	
Other 26	64	46	47	31	6	35		12			241	

Appendix C-4

Total & High Demand Master's Degrees by CIP Code & CIP Name*

CIP Code and CIP Name*	Central Texas	Gulf Coast	Metro-plex	South Texas	Upper Rio Grande	High Plains	North-west Texas	South-east Texas	Upper East Texas	West Texas	Total	# Distance Ed. Prog's
27 Mathematics & Statistics	**76**	**61**	**55**	**34**	**35**	**25**		**9**	**2**		**297**	**2**
Mathematics, General	38	42	46	24	32	20		6	2		210	
Statistics, General	27	8	6	7	3	5		3			59	
Other 27	11	11	3	3							28	
30 Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies	**40**	**61**	**138**	**58**	**71**	**56**		**10**	**20**	**2**	**456**	**6**
Interdisciplinary Studies, General	2		42	48	20	36		10	20	2	180	
Leadership Studies					51						51	
Other 30	38	61	96	10		20					225	
31 Parks, Recreation, Fitness, & Leisure Studies	**55**	**9**	**85**	**21**	**2**	**32**	**14**	**20**	**3**	**13**	**254**	**6**
Fitness & Sports	34		69	21	2	32	14	3	1	13	189	
Other 31	21	9	16					17	2		65	
38 Philosophy & Religious Studies	**6**	**13**	**4**			**12**					**35**	
40 Physical Sciences	**138**	**66**	**58**	**7**	**24**	**20**		**12**		**1**	**326**	**2**
Physics, General	29	22	25		9	3		2			90	
Chemistry, General	22	20	17	5	6	5		8			83	
Geology/Earth Science, General	48	11	8	2	7	3		2		1	82	
Other 40	39	13	8		2	9					71	
41 Science Technologies/Technicians	**7**										**7**	
42 Psychology	**178**	**415**	**123**	**63**	**11**	**36**	**18**	**63**	**29**	**35**	**971**	**8**
Counseling Psychology	50	295	44	22		11	11	30	9	7	479	
Psychology, General	17	44	46	31	2	21	7	19		7	194	
Educational Psychology	77	6	8			4			3		98	
School Psychology	24	26	8					12	13		83	
Clinical Psychology		30		9	4				2	9	54	
Other 42	10	14	17	1	5			2	2	12	63	
43 Security & Protective Services	**30**	**62**	**37**	**17**	**6**	**1**		**6**	**1**		**160**	**13**
Criminal Justice/Safety Studies		19	37	10	6	1		6	1		80	
Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement Administration	30	25		7							62	
Other 43		18									18	
44 Public Administration & Social Service Professionals	379	160	336	113	23	33	2	41	5	18	1,110	9
Social Work	205	127	235	50				29			646	
Public Administration	56	28	101	63	23	33	2	12	5	18	341	
Public Policy Analysis	118										118	
Other 44		5									5	
45 Social Sciences	**184**	**109**	**130**	**37**	**12**	**16**			**6**		**494**	**4**
Sociology	20	36	14	25	7	3					105	
Economics, General	40	7	17	3		8					75	
Political Science & Government, General	22	6	24	4	5	2			6		69	
Anthropology	34	7	15	2		3					61	
Criminology		53	1								54	
Other 45	68		59	3							130	

Appendix C-4

Total & High Demand Master's Degrees by CIP Code & CIP Name*

CIP Code and CIP Name*	Central Texas	Gulf Coast	Metro-plex	South Texas	Upper Rio Grande	High Plains	North-west Texas	South-east Texas	Upper East Texas	West Texas	Total	# Distance Ed. Prog's
50 Visual & Performing Arts	**137**	**57**	**162**	**30**	**9**	**55**		**20**	**2**		**472**	
Music Performance, General		28	49	4	4	17		5			107	
Music, General	69		13	2		4		1			89	
Drama & Dramatics/Theatre Arts, General	33	7	13		3	11		4			71	
Fine/Studio Arts, General	13		30	17		2			2		64	
Other 50	22	22	57	7	2	21		10			141	
51 Health Professions & Related Clinical Sciences	**297**	**569**	**862**	**318**	**61**	**274**	**27**	**45**	**32**	**24**	**2,509**	**41**
Family Practice Nurse/Nurse Practitioner	60	79	161	103	11	46	9				469	
Physical Therapy/Therapist	42	42	134	34	20	42				17	331	
Health/Health Care Administration/Management	78	53	115			4	3				253	
Audiology/Audiologist & Speech-Language Pathology/Pathologist	21	36	86	17	10	22					192	
Occupational Therapy/Therapist		18	80	37	6	27					168	
Physician Assistant		30	64	21		48					163	
Public Health, General		57	53								110	
Speech-Language Pathology/Pathologist			62	16				27			105	
Nursing Administration		6	27	33	6	10		4	7		93	
Clinical Nurse Specialist		63	3	12	8					3	89	
Vocational Rehabilitation Counseling/Counselor			42	17		26		4			89	
Nurse Anesthetist		61									61	
Nursing Education		4	8			9	4	1	24	4	54	
Public Health Education & Promotion	24	26									50	
Other 51	72	94	27	28		40	11	9	1		282	
52 Business, Management, Marketing, & Related	**1,666**	**830**	**2,071**	**605**	**86**	**404**	**33**	**86**	**152**	**46**	**5,979**	**68**
Business Administration & Management, General	816	510	1,541	379	74	264	28	64	134	29	3,839	
Accounting	459	172	264	77	5	83		22	3	17	1,102	
Finance, General	115	69	23	30		14					251	
Management Information Systems, General	100	24	54	45		4					227	
Marketing/Marketing Management, General	27	1	23	16		19					86	
Real Estate	58		13								71	
Operations Management & Supervision	36	6	8	10							60	
Other 52	55	48	145	48	7	20	5		15		343	
54 History	**37**	**26**	**39**	**28**	**13**	**16**	**4**	**9**	**1**	**5**	**178**	**3**
History, General	37	26	39	28	12	16	4	9	1	5	177	
Other 54					1						1	
Total	**5,863**	**4,475**	**7,442**	**3,379**	**873**	**1,692**	**159**	**854**	**405**	**257**	**25,399**	**364**

* High demand Master's Degree programs are those with 50 or more degrees awarded statewide in 2007. These programs are listed under each two-digit CIP code.
If an area has high demand programs, its lower demand programs are grouped as "Other" with total degrees in blue.
In areas with no high demand programs, all programs are listed in the two-digit CIP total (in blue).

Appendix C-5

Total and High Demand Doctorate Degrees by CIP Code and CIP Name*

CIP Codes and CIP Names	Central Texas	Gulf Coast	Metro-plex	South Texas	Upper Rio Grande	High Plains	South-east Texas	Total	# Distance Ed. Prog's
01 Agriculture	**37**					**13**		**50**	**2**
03 Natural Resources and Conservation	**14**	**3**	**4**	**4**		**7**		**32**	
04 Architecture and Related Services	**14**	**5**						**19**	
05 Area, Ethnic, Cultural and Gender Studies	**11**							**11**	
09 Communications, Journalism and Related Programs	**14**							**14**	**1**
11 Computer and Information Sciences and Support Services	**46**	**16**	**57**	**6**	**1**	**5**		**131**	**1**
Computer and Information Sciences, General	33	16	36			5		90	
Other	13		21	6	1			41	
13 Education	**187**	**109**	**124**	**76**	**7**	**35**	**34**	**572**	**4**
Educational Leadership and Administration, General	63	37	36	47	7	2	31	223	
Curriculum and Instruction	51	54	7			5		117	
Counselor Education/School Counseling & Guidance		17	16	10				43	
Agricultural Teacher Education	20					11		31	
Other 13	53	1	65	19		17	3	158	
14 Engineering	**352**	**43**	**82**	**18**	**17**	**24**	**10**	**546**	
Electrical, Electronics and Communications Engineering	101	13	39	10		4		167	
Chemical Engineering	52	15				8	2	77	
Mechanical Engineering	52	3	3			2		60	
Civil Engineering, General	46	2	7			3		58	
Industrial Engineering	14	6	10			2		32	
Materials Engineering	20	1	4		7			32	
Other 14	67	3	19	8	10	5	8	120	
16 Foreign Languages, Literature, and Linguistics	**31**	**4**	**2**			**4**		**41**	
19 Family and Consumer Sciences, Human Sciences	**2**		**9**			**5**		**16**	
23 English Language and Literature/Letters	**30**	**14**	**13**			**11**		**68**	
English Language and Literature, General	15	5	9			7		36	
Other 23	15	9	4			4		32	
24 Liberal Arts and Sciences, General Studies and Humanities			**13**					**13**	
25 Library Science	**1**		**2**					**3**	
26 Biological and Biomedical Sciences	**133**	**120**	**86**	**33**	**4**	**29**		**405**	
Biochemistry	19	11	12	7				49	
Biomedical Sciences, General	22		11					33	
Molecular Biology	19	3	2	6		3		33	
Microbiology, General	17	4	4	5				30	
Other 26	56	102	57	15	4	26		260	
27 Mathematics and Statistics	**30**	**5**	**10**			**4**		**49**	

Appendix C-5

Total and High Demand Doctorate Degrees by CIP Code and CIP Name*

CIP Codes and CIP Names	Central Texas	Gulf Coast	Metro-plex	South Texas	Upper Rio Grande	High Plains	South-east Texas	Total	# Distance Ed. Prog's
30 Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies	**8**	**15**	**22**	**7**				**52**	
Neuroscience	3	9	19	7				38	
Other 30	5	6	3					14	
31 Parks, Recreation, Fitness, and Leisure Studies	**19**		**5**					**24**	
38 Philosophy and Religious Studies	**7**							**7**	
40 Physical Sciences	**148**	**36**	**35**	**4**	**8**	**16**		**247**	
Chemistry, General	61	14	11			9		95	
Physics, General	40	13	5			6		64	
Geology/Earth Science, General	23	1	7		8	1		40	
Other 40	24	8	12	4				48	
42 Psychology	**87**	**30**	**55**		**5**	**16**		**193**	
Educational Psychology	44	3	3			1		51	
Clinical Psychology	7	7	25			6		45	
Counseling Psychology	10	10	12			2		34	
Other 42	26	10	15		5	7		63	
43 Security and Protective Services		**19**						**19**	
44 Public Administration and Social Service Professionals	**11**	**6**	**29**					**46**	
45 Social Sciences	**117**	**8**	**14**	**6**		**4**		**149**	**2**
Economics, General	28	5	1			2		36	
Sociology	28		8					36	
Political Science and Government, General	27	3	3			2		35	
Other 45	34		2	6				42	
50 Visual and Performing Arts	**52**	**4**	**42**			**15**		**113**	
Music Performance, General		4	35			5		44	
Music, General	41					3		44	
Other 50	11		7			7		25	
51 Health Professions and Related Clinical Sciences	**33**	**48**	**44**	**7**		**15**		**147**	**9**
Nursing Science (MS, PhD)	9	9	19	7				44	
Other 51	24	39	25			15		103	
52 Business, Management, Marketing, and Related	**36**	**13**	**53**	**11**		**14**		**127**	
54 History	**15**	**5**	**6**			**3**		**29**	
Total	**1,435**	**503**	**707**	**172**	**42**	**220**	**44**	**3,123**	**19**

* High demand Doctoral Degree programs are those with 30 or more students statewide in 2007. These programs are listed under each two-digit CIP code.
If an area has high demand programs, its lower demand programs are grouped as "Other."
In areas with no high demand programs, all programs are listed in the two-digit CIP total (in blue).

Appendix C-6

Certificate, Associate's, and Baccalaureate Degrees Awarded from 2003 to 2007 by Two-Digit CIP Code

	Award*	Graduation Year				
Major Degree Field (by two-digit CIP code)		**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**
01 Agriculture	C	327	317	329	359	303
	A	182	179	204	225	199
	B	1,810	1,807	1,804	1,859	1,828
01 Total		**2,319**	**2,303**	**2,337**	**2,443**	**2,330**
03 Natural Resources & Conservation	C	12	5		2	2
	A	3	7	1		13
	B	410	394	398	386	437
03 Total		**425**	**406**	**399**	**388**	**452**
04 Architecture & Related Services	A	3	6	12	4	5
	B	803	875	913	943	912
04 Total		**806**	**881**	**925**	**947**	**917**
05 Area, Ethnic, Cultural & Gender Studies	A	2	4	3	1	
	B	180	174	190	217	195
05 Total		**182**	**178**	**193**	**218**	**195**
09 Communications, Journalism & Related Programs	C	2	3	2	1	5
	A	134	160	136	191	193
	B	3,424	3,515	3,423	3,627	3,686
09 Total		**3,560**	**3,678**	**3,561**	**3,819**	**3,884**
10 Communications Technology/Technicians	C	160	122	86	103	163
	A	110	130	116	112	117
	B	33	44	46	48	51
10 Total		**303**	**296**	**248**	**263**	**331**
11 Computer & Information Sciences & Support Services	C	1,943	1,745	1,443	1,140	1,145
	A	1,852	1,756	1,337	1,105	1,033
	B	1,712	1,609	1,418	1,210	924
11 Total		**5,507**	**5,110**	**4,198**	**3,455**	**3,102**
12 Personal & Culinary Services	C	1,010	1,083	1,094	1,036	1,157
	A	134	174	185	251	271
12 Total		**1,144**	**1,257**	**1,279**	**1,287**	**1,428**
13 Education	C	59	273	157	76	57
	A	1,072	1,540	1,807	1,601	903
13 Total		**1,131**	**1,813**	**1,964**	**1,677**	**960**
14 Engineering	A	83	94	91	85	108
	B	3,378	3,427	3,589	3,822	3,856
14 Total		**3,461**	**3,521**	**3,680**	**3,907**	**3,964**
15 Engineering Technologies/Technician	C	1,640	1,567	1,587	1,289	1,333
	A	1,464	1,496	1,429	1,351	1,302
	B	881	875	1,013	991	937
15 Total		**3,985**	**3,938**	**4,029**	**3,631**	**3,572**
16 Foreign Languages, Literature, & Linguistics	C	49	87	74	74	87
	A	157	179	190	180	183
	B	965	1,016	1,062	1,071	1,091
16 Total		**1,171**	**1,282**	**1,326**	**1,325**	**1,361**
19 Family & Consumer Sciences, Human Sciences	C	779	718	705	717	622
	A	543	696	597	534	543
	B	1,035	1,228	1,433	1,482	1,660
19 Total		**2,357**	**2,642**	**2,735**	**2,733**	**2,825**
20 Vocational Home Economics	C		19	1		
	A	12	36			
20 Total		**12**	**55**	**1**		
22 Legal Professions & Studies	C	113	155	158	165	173
	A	344	410	435	463	463
	B	37	42	48	42	41
22 Total		**494**	**607**	**641**	**670**	**677**
23 English Language & Literature/Letters	C	3	2	2	4	1
	A	105	159	161	159	161
	B	2,383	2,521	2,734	2,866	2,850
23 Total		**2,491**	**2,682**	**2,897**	**3,029**	**3,012**

Appendix C-6

Certificate, Associate's, and Baccalaureate Degrees Awarded from 2003 to 2007 by Two-Digit CIP Code

Major Degree Field (by two-digit CIP code)	Award*	Graduation Year				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
24 Liberal Arts & Sciences, General Studies & Humanities	A	10,158	11,270	13,152	14,825	14,768
	B	1,086	1,081	1,128	1,288	1,327
24 Total		**11,244**	**12,351**	**14,280**	**16,113**	**16,095**
25 Library Science	A			1	2	1
25 Total				**1**	**2**	**1**
26 Biological & Biomedical Sciences	A	328	276	373	357	468
	B	3,190	3,407	3,725	4,000	4,327
26 Total		**3,518**	**3,683**	**4,098**	**4,357**	**4,795**
27 Mathematics & Statistics	A	177	192	186	159	208
	B	640	746	763	869	854
27 Total		**817**	**938**	**949**	**1,028**	**1,062**
30 Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies	A	551	552	585	130	710
	B	5,988	6,600	7,426	8,304	9,098
30 Total		**6,539**	**7,152**	**8,011**	**8,434**	**9,808**
31 Parks, Recreation, Fitness, & Leisure Studies	C	10	11	9	10	10
	A	26	25	52	59	85
	B	2,282	2,261	2,352	2,696	2,767
31 Total		**2,318**	**2,297**	**2,413**	**2,765**	**2,862**
38 Philosophy & Religious Studies	A	3	3	6	5	7
	B	188	201	232	245	248
38 Total		**191**	**204**	**238**	**250**	**255**
39 Theology and Religious Vocations	A				1	
39 Total					**1**	
40 Physical Sciences	A	98	110	92	137	113
	B	640	661	682	759	797
40 Total		**738**	**771**	**774**	**896**	**910**
41 Science Technologies/Technicians	C	117	161	146	173	135
	A	332	370	314	343	342
	B			1	1	
41 Total		**449**	**531**	**461**	**517**	**477**
42 Psychology	A	206	259	256	262	331
	B	3,288	3,432	3,517	3,717	3,786
42 Total		**3,494**	**3,691**	**3,773**	**3,979**	**4,117**
43 Security & Protective Services	C	2,572	2,453	2,590	2,219	2,623
	A	785	844	960	1,079	1,145
	B	1,688	1,785	1,866	2,108	2,275
43 Total		**5,045**	**5,082**	**5,416**	**5,406**	**6,043**
44 Public Administration & Social Service Professionals	C	32	22	23	28	17
	A	180	219	208	273	247
	B	702	687	776	798	868
44 Total		**914**	**928**	**1,007**	**1,099**	**1,132**
45 Social Sciences	C	16	17	27	16	27
	A	486	539	530	481	501
	B	4,089	4,403	4,651	4,783	4,856
45 Total		**4,591**	**4,959**	**5,208**	**5,280**	**5,384**
46 Construction Trades	C	409	468	490	443	386
	A	34	57	55	61	63
46 Total		**443**	**525**	**545**	**504**	**449**
47 Mechanical & Repair Technologies/Technicians	C	2,121	2,280	2,615	2,358	2,325
	A	477	492	600	660	719
47 Total		**2,598**	**2,772**	**3,215**	**3,018**	**3,044**
48 Precision Production	C	753	716	862	807	882
	A	79	87	109	101	101
48 Total		**832**	**803**	**971**	**908**	**983**
49 Transportation & Materials Moving	C	102	74	84	88	65
	A	44	45	61	38	42
	B	48	63	66	57	61
49 Total		**194**	**182**	**211**	**183**	**168**

Appendix C-6

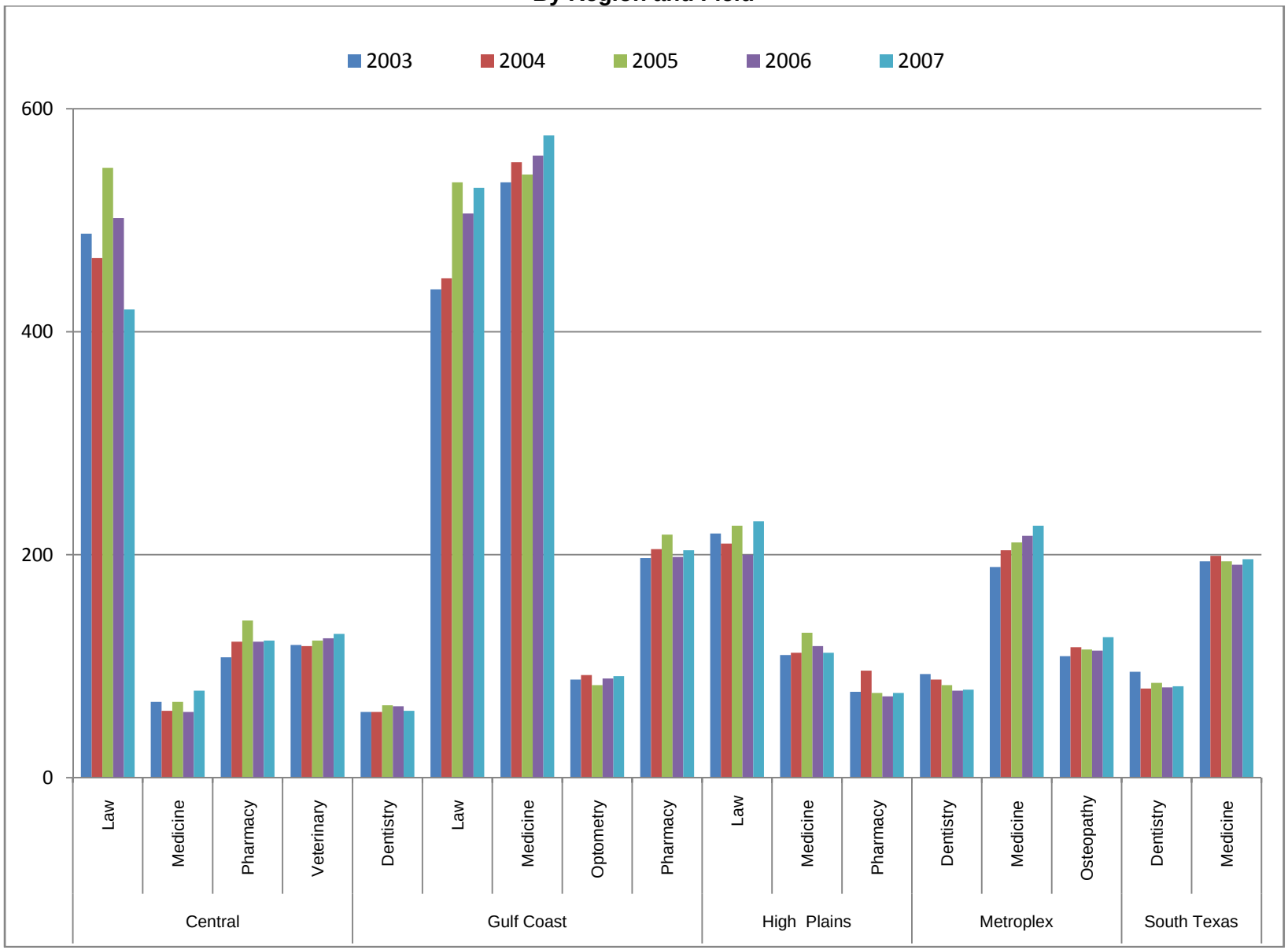
Certificate, Associate's, and Baccalaureate Degrees Awarded from 2003 to 2007 by Two-Digit CIP Code

Major Degree Field (by two-digit CIP code)	Award*	Graduation Year				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
50 Visual & Performing Arts	C	175	202	172	182	164
	A	555	659	667	638	691
	B	2,178	2,411	2,723	2,763	2,800
50 Total		**2,908**	**3,272**	**3,562**	**3,583**	**3,655**
51 Health Professions & Related Clinical Sciences	C	5,247	5,870	6,176	6,471	6,478
	A	5,483	6,149	6,553	7,174	7,513
	B	3,708	3,995	4,336	4,681	5,211
51 Total		**14,438**	**16,014**	**17,065**	**18,326**	**19,202**
52 Business, Management, Marketing, & Related	C	3,012	2,972	3,137	2,868	2,909
	A	3,480	3,627	3,714	3,618	3,861
	B	15,324	16,058	15,656	15,562	16,057
52 Total		**21,816**	**22,657**	**22,507**	**22,048**	**22,827**
54 History	A	61	64	58	71	67
	B	1,266	1,424	1,534	1,641	1,807
54 Total		**1,327**	**1,488**	**1,592**	**1,712**	**1,874**
Grand Total		**113,762**	**120,949**	**126,710**	**130,201**	**134,153**

* C = Certificate; A = Associate's; B = Bachelor's

Appendix D: Professions Program Degrees Awarded by Region from FY 2003 to FY 2007

Appendix D
Professional Degrees Awarded in FY 2003-FY 2007
By Region and Field



Appendix E:
Texas Institutions of Higher Education

Appendix E:
Texas Institutions of Higher Education

Table E-1
Summary of Texas Institutions of Higher Education, by Type and Region
(Including Independent Institutions, Multi-Institutional Teaching Centers, University System Centers)

Total	Institution Type	Central Texas	Gulf Coast	High Plains	Metroplex	NW Texas	South Texas	SE Texas	Upper East Texas	Upper Rio Grande	West Texas
Public Institutions											
9	Health-Related Institutions	1	3	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0
35	Universities	3	7	2	6	1	8	2	2	2	2
106	Community College Campuses	13	21	4	27	5	13	1	12	6	4
7	State and Technical Colleges	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	0	0
21	Health-Related Centers & Teaching Sites	2	2	1	2	0	10	0	0	2	2
28	University Centers, Teaching Sites & Branch Campuses	2	5	1	6	1	6	0	4	1	2
58	Community College Centers & Extensions	5	10	6	5	12	8	3	4	0	5
Independent Institutions											
1	Health-Related Institution and Chiropractic	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	Universities	6	3	2	13	4	6	0	5	0	0
2	Junior Colleges	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
306	Higher Education Opportunities (Statewide)	33	53	17	62	24	53	9	31	11	15

The above data does not include opportunities at career schools and at for-profit colleges and universities. It also does not include extension campuses and outreach centers that public institutions have established throughout the state. A map of higher education opportunities in Texas is available at http://www.thecb.state.tx.us/InteractiveTools/HELM/ .

Table E-2
Texas Institutions of Higher Education, by Region
(Including Independent Institutions, Multi-Institutional Teaching Centers, University System Centers)

Institutions (Alpha by Region)	Type	City	County
Central Texas Region			
Baylor University	Independent University	Waco	McLennan
Concordia University	Independent University	Austin	Travis
Huston-Tillotson College	Independent University	Austin	Travis
Southwestern University	Independent University	Georgetown	Williamson
St. Edward's University	Independent University	Austin	Travis
University of Mary Hardin-Baylor	Independent University	Belton	Bell
Round Rock Higher Education Center	Public University Teaching Site	Round Rock	Travis
Tarleton University System Center - Central Texas	Public University Teaching Site	Killeen	Bell
Texas A&M University	Public University	College Station	Brazos
Texas A&M University System Health Science Center	Public Health-Related	College Station	Brazos
Texas A&M University System Health Science Center College of Medicine (Temple)	Public Health-Related	Temple	Bell
Texas Tech University Teaching Site (Highland Lakes)	Public University Teaching Site	Highland Lakes	Burnet
Austin Community College - Cypress Creek Campus	Public Community College	Austin	Williamson
Austin Community College - Eastview Campus	Public Community College	Austin	Travis
Austin Community College - Highland Business Center Campus	Public Community College	Austin	Travis
Austin Community College - Northridge Campus	Public Community College	Austin	Travis
Austin Community College - Pinnacle Campus	Public Community College	Austin	Travis
Austin Community College - Rio Grande Campus	Public Community College	Austin	Travis
Austin Community College - Riverside Campus	Public Community College	Austin	Travis
Blinn College	Public Community College	Brenham	Washington
Blinn College - Bryan Campus	Public Community College	Bryan	Brazos
Blinn College - Schulenburg Extension Center	Public Community College	Schulenburg	Fayette
Central Texas College	Public Community College	Killeen	Bell
Hill College	Public Community College	Hillsboro	Hill
Hill College - Clifton Extension	Public Community College	Clifton	Bosque

Institutions (Alpha by Region)	Type	City	County
McLennan Community College	Public Community College	Waco	McLennan
Navarro College - Bi-Stone Center	Public Community College	Mexia	Limestone
Temple College	Public Community College	Temple	Bell
Temple College - Taylor Center	Public Community College	Taylor	Williamson
UTHSC - Houston School of Public Health Teaching Center (Austin)	Public Health-Related	Houston	Travis
Texas State Technical College - Waco	Public Technical College	Waco	McLennan
Texas State University - San Marcos	Public University	San Marcos	Hays
The University of Texas at Austin	Public University	Austin	Travis

Gulf Coast Region

Alvin Community College	Public Community College	Alvin	Brazoria
Alvin Community College - Manvel Extension Center	Public Community College	Alvin	Brazoria
Alvin Community College - Pearland College Center	Public Community College	Alvin	Brazoria
Brazosport College	Public Community College	Lake Jackson	Brazoria
College of the Mainland	Public Community College	Texas City	Galveston
Galveston College	Public Community College	Galveston	Galveston
Houston CCS - Central Campus	Public Community College	Houston	Harris
Houston CCS - Northeast Campus	Public Community College	Houston	Harris
Houston CCS - Northwest Campus	Public Community College	Houston	Harris
Houston CCS - Southeast Campus	Public Community College	Houston	Harris
Houston CCS - Southwest Campus	Public Community College	Houston	Harris
Houston CCS - Southwest Campus - Stafford	Public Community College	Stafford	Fort Bend
Lee College	Public Community College	Baytown	Harris
Lee College - Crosby	Public Community College	Crosby	Harris
Lone Star - Carver Center	Public Community College	Houston	Harris
Lone Star - Center for Business Technology & Training	Public Community College	Houston	Montgomery
Lone Star - Cy-Fair College	Public Community College	Houston	Harris
Lone Star - Fairbanks Center	Public Community College	Houston	Harris
Lone Star - Kingwood College	Public Community College	Humble	Harris
Lone Star - Montgomery College	Public Community College	Conroe	Montgomery
Lone Star - North Harris College	Public Community College	Houston	Harris
Lone Star - Parkway Center	Public Community College	Houston	Harris
Lone Star - Tomball College	Public Community College	Tomball	Harris

Institutions (Alpha by Region)	Type	City	County
Lone Star - Willow Chase Center	Public Community College	Houston	Harris
San Jacinto CD - Central	Public Community College	Pasadena	Harris
San Jacinto CD - Central (La Porte)	Public Community College	Pasadena	Harris
San Jacinto CD - North	Public Community College	Pasadena	Harris
San Jacinto CD - South	Public Community College	Pasadena	Harris
Wharton County Junior College	Public Community College	Wharton	Wharton
Wharton County Junior College - CentraPlex Campus	Public Community College	Sugar Land	Fort Bend
Wharton County Junior College - Fort Bend Technical Center	Public Community College	Fort Bend	Fort Bend
Prairie View A&M University	Public University	Prairie View	Waller
Sam Houston State University	Public University	Huntsville	Walker
Texas A&M University at Galveston	Public University	Galveston	Galveston
Texas Southern University	Public University	Houston	Harris
Texas Woman's University Houston Center	Public University	Houston	Harris
University of Houston	Public University	Houston	Harris
University of Houston - Clear Lake	Public University	Houston	Harris
University of Houston - Downtown	Public University	Houston	Harris
Sam Houston State University Teaching Site (Tomball)	Public University	Tomball	Harris
Lone Star University Center - The Woodlands	Public University Teaching Site	Houston	Montgomery
Texas A&M University Institute of Biosciences and Technology	Public University Teaching Site	College Station	Harris
University of Houston System at Cinco Ranch	Public University Teaching Site	Houston	Harris
University of Houston System at Sugar Land	Public University Teaching Site	Sugar Land	Fort Bend
The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston	Public Health-Related	Houston	Harris
The University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center	Public Health-Related	Houston	Harris
The University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston	Public Health-Related	Galveston	Galveston
Prairie View A&M College of Nursing - Houston Center	Public University	Houston	Harris
Baylor College of Medicine	Independent Health-Related	Houston	Harris
Houston Baptist University	Independent University	Houston	Harris
Rice University	Independent University	Houston	Harris
University of St. Thomas	Independent University	Houston	Harris
Texas Chiropractic College	Independent Health-Related	Pasadena	Harris
High Plains Region			
Amarillo College	Public Community College	Amarillo	Potter
Amarillo College Moore County Center - Dumas	Public Community College	Dumas	Moore

Institutions (Alpha by Region)	Type	City	County
Clarendon College	Public Community College	Clarendon	Donley
Clarendon College - Pampa Center	Public Community College	Pampa	Gray
Frank Phillips College	Public Community College	Borger	Hutchinson
Frank Phillips College at Perryton	Public Community College	Perryton	Ochiltree
South Plains College	Public Community College	Levelland	Hockley
South Plains College - Byron Martin Advanced Tech Center	Public Community College	Lubbock	Lubbock
South Plains College - Plainview Extension Center	Public Community College	Plainview	Hale
South Plains College - Reese Center Extension	Public Community College	Lubbock	Lubbock
Texas Tech University	Public University	Lubbock	Lubbock
Texas Tech University Teaching Site (Amarillo)	Public University Teaching Site	Amarillo	Potter
Texas Tech Health Sciences Center Regional Academic Health Center (Amarillo)	Public Health-Related	Amarillo	Potter
Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center	Public Health-Related	Lubbock	Lubbock
West Texas A&M University	Public University	Canyon	Randall
Lubbock Christian University	Independent University	Lubbock	Lubbock
Wayland Baptist University	Independent University	Plainview	Hale
Metroplex Region			
Collin CCCD - Allen Campus	Public Community College	Plano	Collin
Collin CCCD - Central Park Campus	Public Community College	Plano	Collin
Collin CCCD - Courtyard Center	Public Community College	Plano	Collin
Collin CCCD - Preston Ridge Campus	Public Community College	Plano	Collin
Collin CCCD - Spring Creek Campus	Public Community College	Richardson	Collin
Dallas CCCD - Bill J. Priest Institute	Public Community College	Dallas	Dallas
Dallas CCCD - Brookhaven College	Public Community College	Dallas	Dallas
Dallas CCCD - Cedar Valley College	Public Community College	Lancaster	Dallas
Dallas CCCD - Eastfield College	Public Community College	Mesquite	Dallas
Dallas CCCD - El Centro College	Public Community College	Dallas	Dallas
Dallas CCCD - Mountain View College	Public Community College	Dallas	Dallas
Dallas CCCD - North Lake College	Public Community College	Irving	Dallas
Dallas CCCD - Richland College	Public Community College	Dallas	Dallas
Grayson County College	Public Community College	Denison	Grayson
Grayson County College - South Grayson Center	Public Community College	Denison	Grayson
Hill College - Cleburne	Public Community College	Cleburne	Johnson

Institutions (Alpha by Region)	Type	City	County
Hill College - Glen Rose	Public Community College	Glen Rose	Somervell
Hill College - Granbury	Public Community College	Granbury	Hood
Navarro College	Public Community College	Corsicana	Navarro
Navarro College - Ellis Center	Public Community College	Waxahachie	Ellis
North Central Texas College - North Corinth Campus	Public Community College	Corinth	Denton
North Central Texas Community College	Public Community College	Gainesville	Cooke
Paris Junior College - Greenville	Public Community College	Greenville	Hunt
Tarrant CCD - Northeast Campus	Public Community College	Hurst	Tarrant
Tarrant CCD - Northwest Campus	Public Community College	Fort Worth	Tarrant
Tarrant CCD - South Campus	Public Community College	Fort Worth	Tarrant
Tarrant CCD - Southeast Campus	Public Community College	Arlington	Tarrant
Trinity Valley Community College - Health Science Center	Public Community College	Kaufman	Kaufman
Trinity Valley Community College - Terrell	Public Community College	Terrell	Kaufman
Weatherford College	Public Community College	Weatherford	Parker
Weatherford College Extension Center - Decatur	Public Community College	Decatur	Wise
Weatherford College Extension Center - Mineral Wells	Public Community College	Mineral Wells	Palo Pinto
Tarleton State University	Public University	Stephenville	Erath
Texas A&M University - Commerce	Public University	Commerce	Hunt
Texas Woman's University	Public University	Denton	Denton
Texas Woman's University Dallas Center	Public University	Denton	Dallas
The University of Texas at Arlington	Public University	Arlington	Tarrant
The University of Texas at Dallas	Public University	Richardson	Dallas
University of North Texas	Public University	Denton	Denton
TAMU Commerce Navarro CCD Partnership (Teaching Site)	Public University Teaching Site	Corsicana	Navarro
TAMU-Commerce Mesquite Metroplex Center	Public University Teaching Site	Mesquite	Dallas
The University of Texas at Arlington Fort Worth (Teaching Center)	Public University Teaching Site	Arlington	Tarrant
Universities Center at Dallas	Public University Teaching Site	Dallas	Dallas
University of North Texas System Center at Dallas	Public University Teaching Site	Denton	Dallas
University of North Texas Health Science Center at Fort Worth	Public Health-Related	Fort Worth	Tarrant
UT Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas	Public Health-Related	Dallas	Dallas
UTHSC - Houston School of Public Health Teaching Site (Dallas)	Public Health-Related	Dallas	Dallas
TAMUS HSC - Baylor College of Dentistry	Public University Teaching Site	Dallas	Dallas
Amberton University	Independent University	Garland	Dallas
Austin College	Independent University	Sherman	Grayson

Institutions (Alpha by Region)	Type	City	County
Dallas Baptist University	Independent University	Dallas	Dallas
Paul Quinn College	Independent University	Dallas	Dallas
Southern Methodist University	Independent University	Dallas	Dallas
Southwestern Adventist University	Independent University	Keene	Johnson
Southwestern Assemblies of God University	Independent University	Waxahachie	Ellis
Southwestern Christian College	Independent University	Terrell	Kaufman
Texas Christian University	Independent University	Fort Worth	Tarrant
Texas Wesleyan University	Independent University	Fort Worth	Tarrant
The College of St. Thomas More	Independent University	Fort Worth	Tarrant
University of Dallas	Independent University	Irving	Dallas
Arlington Baptist College	Independent University	Arlington	Tarrant
Parker College of Chiropractic	Independent Health-Related	Dallas	Dallas
Northwest Texas Region			
Cisco Junior College	Public Community College	Cisco	Eastland
Cisco Junior College - Abilene Education Center	Public Community College	Cisco	Taylor
North Central Texas College-Bowie Campus	Public Community College	Bowie	Montague
Ranger College	Public Community College	Ranger	Eastland
Ranger College - Brownwood Center	Public Community College	Brownwood	Brown
Ranger College - Comanche Center	Public Community College	Comanche	Comanche
Ranger College - Early Center	Public Community College	Early	Brown
Ranger College - Graham Center	Public Community College	Graham	Young
Vernon College	Public Community College	Vernon	Wilbarger
Vernon College - Sheppard Learning Center	Public Community College	Wichita Falls	Wichita
Vernon College Century City Center - Wichita Falls	Public Community College	Wichita Falls	Wichita
Vernon College Learning Center - Iowa Park	Public Community College	Iowa Park	Wichita
Vernon College Skills Training Center	Public Community College	Wichita Falls	Wichita
Western Texas College	Public Community College	Snyder	Scurry
Texas State Technical College - West Texas	Public Technical College	Sweetwater	Nolan
Texas State Technical College - West Texas - Abilene Center	Public Technical College	Abilene	Taylor
Texas State Technical College - West Texas - Breckenridge Extension Center	Public Technical College	Breckenridge	Stephens
Texas State Technical College - West Texas - Brownwood Campus	Public Technical College	Brownwood	Brown
Midwestern State University	Public University	Wichita Falls	Wichita
Texas Tech University Teaching Site (Abilene)	Public University Teaching Site	Abilene	Taylor

Institutions (Alpha by Region)	Type	City	County
Abilene Christian University	Independent University	Abilene	Taylor
Hardin-Simmons University	Independent University	Abilene	Taylor
Howard Payne University	Independent University	Brownwood	Brown
McMurry University	Independent University	Abilene	Taylor

South Texas Region

Alamo CCD – Northeast-Lakeview College	Public Community College	San Antonio	Bexar
Alamo CCD - Northwest Vista College	Public Community College	San Antonio	Bexar
Alamo CCD - Palo Alto College	Public Community College	San Antonio	Bexar
Alamo CCD - San Antonio College	Public Community College	San Antonio	Bexar
Alamo CCD - St. Philips College	Public Community College	San Antonio	Bexar
Coastal Bend College	Public Community College	Beeville	Bee
Coastal Bend College - Alice Center	Public Community College	Alice	Jim Wells
Coastal Bend College - Kingsville Center	Public Community College	Kingsville	Kleberg
Coastal Bend College - Pleasanton Center	Public Community College	Pleasanton	Atascosa
Del Mar College	Public Community College	Corpus Christi	Nueces
Laredo Community College	Public Community College	Laredo	Webb
South Texas College	Public Community College	McAllen	Hidalgo
South Texas College - Center for Advanced and Applied Technology	Public Community College	McAllen	Hidalgo
South Texas College - Downtown	Public Community College	McAllen	Hidalgo
South Texas College - Mid-Valley	Public Community College	McAllen	Hidalgo
South Texas College - Nursing Allied Health	Public Community College	McAllen	Hidalgo
South Texas College Rio Grande Extension Center	Public Community College	Rio Grande	Starr
Southwest Texas Junior College	Public Community College	Uvalde	Uvalde
Southwest Texas Junior College - Crystal City Extension	Public Community College	Crystal City	Zavala
Southwest Texas Junior College - Del Rio Outreach Center	Public Community College	Del Rio	Val Verde
Southwest Texas Junior College - Eagle Pass Outreach Center	Public Community College	Eagle Pass	Maverick
Texas Southmost College	Public Community College	Brownsville	Cameron
Texas State Technical College - Harlingen	Public Technical College	Harlingen	Cameron
Victoria College	Public Community College	Victoria	Victoria
Sul Ross State University Rio Grande Branch Campus - Del Rio	Public University	Del Rio	Val Verde
Sul Ross State University Rio Grande Branch Campus - Eagle Pass	Public University	Eagle Pass	Maverick
Sul Ross State University Rio Grande College	Public University	Uvalde	Uvalde

Institutions (Alpha by Region)	Type	City	County
Texas A&M International University	Public University	Laredo	Webb
Texas A&M University - Corpus Christi	Public University	Corpus Christi	Nueces
Texas A&M University - Kingsville	Public University	Kingsville	Kleberg
Texas A&M University - Kingsville Teaching Site (Weslaco)	Public University	Weslaco	Hidalgo
The University of Texas - Pan American	Public University	Edinburg	Hidalgo
The University of Texas at Brownsville	Public University	Brownsville	Cameron
The University of Texas at San Antonio	Public University	San Antonio	Bexar
The University of Texas at San Antonio Teaching Site	Public University	San Antonio	Bexar
University of Houston - Victoria	Public University	Victoria	Victoria
TAMUS HSC - Coastal Bend Health Education Center (Corpus Christi/Kingsville)	Public University Teaching Site	Kingsville	Kleberg
TAMUS HSC - Coastal Bend Health Education Center (Corpus Christi/Kingsville)	Public University Teaching Site	Corpus Christi	Nueces
Texas A&M University-Kingsville System Center at Palo Alto	Public University Teaching Site	San Antonio	Bexar
Texas Tech University Teaching Site (Fredericksburg)	Public University Teaching Site	Fredericksburg	Gillespie
The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio	Public Health-Related	San Antonio	Bexar
TAMUS HSC - Center for Rural Public Health (McAllen)	Public Health-Related	McAllen	Hidalgo
UT HSC-San Antonio Teaching Site (Laredo)	Public Health-Related	Laredo	Webb
UTHSC - Houston School of Public Health (Brownsville)	Public Health-Related	Brownsville	Cameron
UTHSC - Houston School of Public Health Teaching Site	Public Health-Related	San Antonio	Bexar
UTHSC - San Antonio Lower Rio Grande Valley Regional Academic Health Center (Brownsville)	Public Health-Related	Brownsville	Cameron
UTHSC - San Antonio Lower Rio Grande Valley Regional Academic Health Center (Edinburg)	Public Health-Related	Edinburg	Hidalgo
UTHSC - San Antonio Lower Rio Grande Valley Regional Academic Health Center (Harlingen)	Public Health-Related	Harlingen	Cameron
Our Lady of the Lake University of San Antonio	Independent University	San Antonio	Bexar
Schreiner University	Independent University	Kerrville	Kerr
St. Mary's University of San Antonio	Independent University	San Antonio	Bexar
Texas Lutheran University	Independent University	Seguin	Guadalupe
Trinity University	Independent University	San Antonio	Bexar
University of the Incarnate Word	Independent University	San Antonio	Bexar

Southeast Texas Region

Angelina College	Public Community College	Lufkin	Angelina
Angelina College - Jasper Higher Education Center	Public Community College	Jasper	Jasper

Institutions (Alpha by Region)	Type	City	County
Panola College - Shelby College Center	Public Community College	Center	Shelby
Panola College - Shelby Regional Training Center	Public Community College	Center	Shelby
Lamar Institute of Technology	Public State College	Beaumont	Jefferson
Lamar State College at Orange	Public State College	Orange	Orange
Lamar State College at Port Arthur	Public State College	Port Arthur	Jefferson
Lamar University	Public University	Beaumont	Jefferson
Stephen F. Austin State University	Public University	Nacogdoches	Nacogdoches
Upper East Texas Region			
Kilgore College	Public Community College	Kilgore	Gregg
Kilgore College - Longview Extension	Public Community College	Kilgore	Gregg
Northeast Texas Community College	Public Community College	Mount Pleasant	Titus
Panola College	Public Community College	Carthage	Panola
Panola College - Jefferson College Center	Public Community College	Jefferson	Marion
Paris Junior College	Public Community College	Paris	Lamar
Paris Junior College - Sulphur Springs Extension	Public Community College	Paris	Hopkins
Texarkana College	Public Community College	Texarkana	Bowie
Trinity Valley Community College	Public Community College	Athens	Henderson
Trinity Valley Community College - Palestine	Public Community College	Palestine	Anderson
Tyler JC - Van and Grand Saline	Public Community College	Tyler	Van Zandt
Tyler Junior College	Public Community College	Tyler	Smith
Tyler Junior College - Chapel Hill	Public Community College	Chapel Hill	Smith
Tyler Junior College - Jacksonville Extension	Public Community College	Tyler	Cherokee
Tyler Junior College - Lindale	Public Community College	Lindale	Smith
Tyler Junior College - Winona	Public Community College	Winona	Smith
Texas State Technical College - Marshall	Public Technical College	Marshall	Harrison
The University of Texas at Tyler	Public University	Tyler	Smith
Texas A&M University - Texarkana	Public University	Texarkana	Bowie
Texas A&M University - Texarkana Teaching Site (Jefferson)	Public University	Jefferson	Marion
Texas A&M University - Texarkana Teaching Site (Mt. Pleasant)	Public University	Mount Pleasant	Titus
University of Texas at Tyler Teaching Site (Longview)	Public University Teaching Site	Longview	Gregg
University of Texas at Tyler Teaching Site (Palestine)	Public University Teaching Site	Palestine	Anderson
The University of Texas Health Center at Tyler	Public Health-Related	Tyler	Smith

Institutions (Alpha by Region)	Type	City	County
Jacksonville College	Independent Junior College	Jacksonville	Cherokee
Lon Morris College	Independent Junior College	Jacksonville	Cherokee
East Texas Baptist University	Independent University	Marshall	Harrison
Jarvis Christian College	Independent University	Hawkins	Wood
LeTourneau University	Independent University	Longview	Gregg
Texas College	Independent University	Tyler	Smith
Wiley College	Independent University	Marshall	Harrison
Upper Rio Grande Region			
El Paso CC - Mission del Paso	Public Community College	El Paso	El Paso
El Paso CC - Northwest Campus	Public Community College	El Paso	El Paso
El Paso CC - Rio Grande Campus	Public Community College	El Paso	El Paso
El Paso CC - Transmountain	Public Community College	El Paso	El Paso
El Paso CC - Valle Verde	Public Community College	El Paso	El Paso
El Paso Community College	Public Community College	El Paso	El Paso
Sul Ross University	Public University	Stephenville	Brewster
The University of Texas at El Paso	Public University	El Paso	El Paso
Texas Tech U. Health Science Center Regional Academic Health Center (El Paso)	Public Health-Related	El Paso	El Paso
UTHSC - Houston Teaching Site (El Paso)	Public Health-Related	El Paso	El Paso
West Texas Region			
Howard College	Public Community College	Big Spring	Howard
Howard College - Lamesa Extension	Public Community College	Lamesa	Dawson
Howard College - San Angelo Extension	Public Community College	San Angelo	Tom Green
Midland College	Public Community College	Midland	Midland
Odessa College	Public Community College	Odessa	Ector
Odessa College - Andrews Extension	Public Community College	Andrews	Andrews
Odessa College - Monahans Extension	Public Community College	Monahans	Ward
Odessa College - Pecos Extension	Public Community College	Pecos	Reeves
Southwest Collegiate Institute for the Deaf	Public Community College	Big Spring	Howard
Angelo State University	Public University	San Angelo	Tom Green
The University of Texas of the Permian Basin	Public University	Odessa	Ector

Institutions (Alpha by Region)	Type	City	County
Texas Tech University Junction Center	Public University Teaching Site	Junction	Kimble
UT-Permian Basin Teaching Site (Midland)	Public University Teaching Site	Midland	Midland
Texas Tech Health Sciences Center Regional Academic Health Center (Odessa)	Public Health-Related	Odessa	Ector
Texas Tech Health Sciences Center Teaching Site (Midland)	Public Health-Related	Midland	Midland

This document is available on the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board Website: **http://www.thecb.state.tx.us**

For more information contact:

Janet Beinke, Director, Planning
Planning and Accountability
Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board
P. O. Box 12788
Austin, Texas 78711
(512) 427-6321 FAX (512) 427-6147
janet.beinke@thecb.state.tx.us