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ABSTRACT

This document, a report to the 64th Texas Legislature on the state of Texas higher education, emphasizes structure, governance, student enrollments, availability of educational opportunity, faculty and staff, facilities, financing higher education, and student costs and student assistance. Recommendations suggest that: (1) No new public senior or upper-level college or university or professional school be authorized by the Legislature, nor should any existing upper-level institution or community junior college be authorized to expand into a 4-year institution. (2) Establishment of community colleges in those regions of the state where statutory and Board criteria for establishment of community colleges can be met. (3) No additional state-funded occupational centers be authorized. (4) Coordinating Board continue to develop procedures for statewide and regional planning and coordination. (5) The concept of the Academic Common Market of the Southern Regional Education Board be passed by legislation thus enabling Texas institutions to participate in the program. (MJM)

TEXAS HIGHER EDUCATION 1968-1980

A Report to the 64th Texas Legislature
January, 1975

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INTRODUCTION

The Texas Senate of the 63rd Legislature, through adoption of S.R. 209, 1973, directed the Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System to conduct:

> ". . . a study covering the requirements of postsecondary education in the State of Te until 1980 for faculties, buildings, staff, programs, facilities, and other factors affecting the orderly growth and development of higher education . . ." (A copy of S.R. 209 is included as Appendix A, page 115.)

This report is a response to that request. In one sense, this study is a continuation of the examination of Texas higher education begun by the Coordinating Board following its creation in 1965.

One of the specific statutory mandates to the Board wa. to develop a statewide plan for Texas higher education. Following comprehensive studies, the Board identified priority needs of the state and made recommendations in regard to the development of senior institutions, community colleges, medical and dental education, and cooperative arrangements with private institutions. Those recommendations, summarized in the publication, Challenge for Excellence, were presented to the executive leaders and to legislators of the State of Texas in January 1969.

The leaders and the people of the state responded to meet the needs outlined by the Board in its blueprint for progress in higher education. New institutions needed by the State and its people have been developed; financial aid programs for needy Texas students have been authorized and funded; academic, vocational and professional programs have been expanded

in the critical areas of vocational-technical, medical, dental and health-related education; colleges have been provided funds for new facilities, equipment and instructional programs to accommodate the burgeoning college enrollments of the 1960's.

By the early 1970's, student enrollments were beginning to stabilize. The state's economic situation and occupational needs were changing. There was concern that the needed expansion of the 60's might become the overexpansion of the 70's.

The Texas Senate expressed that concern in S.R. 209. In declaring a temporary moratorium on the creation of new institutions pending the Coordinating Board's restudy of higher education, the Resolution observed that "the current trend toward over-expanding in the field of post-secondary education . . . could diminish the quality of educational opportunity in our State."

This report addresses that concern. In assessing the requirements of Texas higher education to 1980, the Board has:

-- Reassessed its recommendations made in 1968 and summarized in Challenge for Excellence;

-- Reviewed the status of higher education in 1968;

-- Examined the progress and accomplishments of the past five years;

-- Projected needs of Texas higher education to 1980.

PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

When the Texas Legislature in 1965 created the Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System, it gave it some 50 mandates. But the purpose -- the reason -- for those mandates was to achieve a goal.

> ". . . that the State of Texas may achieve excellence for college education of its youth through efficient and effective utilization and concentration of all available resources and the elimination of costly duplication in program offerings, faculties and physical plants."[1]

The goal is high. The goal of quality education applies for all Texans -- rich and poor, male and female, minority and majority, advantaged and disadvantaged -- and increasingly not only for young people but for adults. The Coordinating Board addressed the scope of the goal in its 1968 recommendations for orderly development of the system:

> "Every Texan should be afforded the opportunity to attend college and succeed or fail on his own efforts."[2]

Guided by this goal and these objectives, a restudy of the Texas system of higher education must consider:

Students -- The number, kinds and needs of Texans who are and will

[1]Higher Education Coordinating Act, 1965. (Section 61.002, Texas Education Code.)

[2]Challenge for Excellence, 1969, Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System, p. 7.

be seeking education opportunities to acquire and update skills and knowledge to prepare for the world of work, to enrich their lives.

Availability of Educational Opportunity -- Appropriate types of institutions and educational programs, distributed geographically across the state, are essential to adequacy of educational opportunity. An assessment of the adequacy of educational opportunity includes:

-- Availability and geographic distribution of appropriate types of institutions;

-- Educational opportunities available through delivery systems other than free-standing institutions, such as centers, off-campus offerings, inter-institutional efforts;

-- Availability, quality and distribution of programs, whether those programs are available at traditional institutions or through non-traditional arrangements.

Effective Utilization of Available Resources -- "Resources" available to higher education means, of course, money -- money paid directly by students and money appropriated by the state. It also means the utilization of buildings and facilities made available by Texans. It encompasses the attraction and retention of competent faculty to insure quality higher education.

Student Costs and Student Assistance -- Students who cannot afford the cost of a college education have no access to educational opportunity, even though colleges may be operating in their home towns. Providing financial assistance to needy students is an important element of providing educational opportunity.

In conducting its restudy of the Texas higher education system, the Coordinating Board has considered these four critical measures.

In determining the requirements of Texas higher education, the Board has been further guided by its intent and responsibility to:

-- Provide higher education opportunities -- general academic, occupational and professional -- adequate to meet the needs of the State and its citizens;

-- Provide access to those educational opportunities;

-- Insure that Texas students will not be denied access because of financial need;

-- Provide for efficient and effective utilization and concentration of all available resources;

-- Eliminate costly duplication in program offerings, faculties, and physical plants;

-- Achieve excellence in all college education.

STRUCTURE

The Texas higher education system may be divided broadly into two sectors -- public and independent.

The Public Sector

The Texas public system of higher education consists basically of five component groups of institutions.

The design of the system is based in the following concepts:

-- Texas has a pluralistic society with diverse educational needs;

-- A higher education system should offer a broad range of educational choices;

-- The role and scope of each institution should be defined and periodically re-evaluated;

-- The roles and functions of each group of institutions should be complementary with no unnecessary duplication;

-- The system as a whole should be responsive to statewide coordination.

The five segments of Texas public higher education and their primary functions are:

-- Community Junior Colleges: Offer admission to all students who can profit from the instruction offered, which includes general academic courses transferable to baccalaureate institutions, vocational-technical programs, community service and adult education courses, compensatory education programs to meet needs of disadvantaged students, counseling services to assist its diverse

student body, and serve as a community cultural center.

-- Upper-level Institutions: Provide junior, senior, and sometimes first-level graduate programs in direct support of regional community colleges, avoiding costly duplication of the first two years of college work. In general, programs are designed to prepare students for direct entry into occupational rather than research oriented professions.

-- Senior Colleges and Universities: Provide a broad spectrum of baccalaureate programs and those graduate and professional programs appropriate to the role and scope of the institution and the needs of the state and its citizens.

-- Medical, Dental and Allied Health Units: Offer quality programs to prepare the doctors, dentists, nurses, and paraprofessional personnel needed to meet the needs of a comprehensive health care delivery system.

-- Public Technical Institute: Provide occupationally oriented programs in highly technical and vocational areas, including field or laboratory work and remedial or related academic and technical instruction.

The Private Sector

The Coordinating Board is directed by statute to consider the resources of private higher education, encourage cooperation between public and private institutions, and to enter into cooperative undertakings as permitted by law.

Texas independent institutions of higher education are diverse in

size, mission, educational programs.

They may be classified into three broad categories:

-- Senior Colleges and Universities: Provide liberal arts and other baccalaureate programs, with certain institutions offering graduate and post-baccalaureate professional programs in selected disciplinary areas.

-- Junior Colleges: Generally provide university-parallel programs. (As will be noted later in this report, there has been a rapid decline in the numbers of private two-year institutions.)

-- Medical and Dental Schools: Provide medical and dental education. (All three of these independent institutions contract with the State of Texas to provide undergraduate medical and dental education for Texas residents -- Baylor College of Medicine, Baylor College of Dentistry, and the Texas College of Osteopathic Medicine.)

Off-Campus Activities

Community junior colleges have the authority to own property and offer courses outside the legal boundaries of their districts. The institutions offer such courses in approximately 250 locations across the state.

Senior colleges and universities offer extension programs for residence credit in numerous locations removed from their regular campuses.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS of the Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System

After careful consideration of the findings set forth in this report on Texas higher education, the Coordinating Board at its January 17, 1975, meeting endorsed the recommendations presented in this section and respectfully submits them to the Legislature in response to Senate Resolution 209, Regular Session, 63rd Legislature.

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Educational planning is a dynamic, continuous process. It involves assessment of the impact of previous and proposed actions, review of projections, and re-evaluation of priorities. These analyses may result in a plan for the continued development of a system of higher education. However, equally important as the production of the plan is that the planning process be reviewed at regular intervals.

The recommendations presented in the following pages are based on the findings of this comprehensive restudy and address Texas higher education to 1980. Because of the changing financial implications, population shifts, changes in methods of delivering education services, and shifting state and national priorities, these recommendations should be thoroughly reviewed no later than 1980.

Changes in conditions affecting higher education could well necessitate even earlier review. Certain findings and recommendations are presented with the qualification that they be reviewed in two years.

STUDENT ENROLLMENTS

Summary of Findings

Enrollments in Texas colleges and universities have been increasing at a faster pace than the national average. Texas enrollments increased 42.13 percent during the years 1968 to 1973, while national enrollments increased 24.9 percent. (See pages 17-18 and tables on pages 17, 20, 119, 120.)

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Enrollment increases are related to increasing size of college-going population, to existence of adequate institutions, to appropriate geographic distribution of institutions where population growth is occurring, to open admission two-year colleges, and to low tuition policies, and to student financial aid availability.

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Projections indicate that the total state 18-24-year old population will increase at a slower pace through the remainder of this decade, peak at the beginning of the 1980's with gradual decline after that time. (See pages 18-19 and table on page 20.)

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College enrollments statewide will continue to increase moderately throughout the 1970's, level at the end of the decade, with slight enrollment declines possible by the mid-1980's. There will be variations in enrollment patterns among institutions during the remainder of the 1970's, with some experiencing continued growth, some stabilized enrollments, and some slight enrollment declines.

These projections are based on the assumptions of continued increases in participation rate of women, minorities, older-than-usual students, and program availability for those persons who cannot easily attend classes on college campuses because of home and employment responsibilities and/or geographic location.

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Public institutions will continue to receive the majority of Texas college-going men and women. The number of students enrolling in private and independent institutions will continue to increase slightly, but the percentage share of the total student body served by the private sector of Texas higher education will likely drop slightly. Assuming continued availability of adequate support, independent and private institutions should serve about 12 percent of the student population in 1980. This represents a decrease in their 14.38 percent share of the total student body in 1973, their 19.52 percent share in 1968, and their 32.08 percent share in 1960. (See page 18, tables on pages 22, 119-121.)

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There were noticeable shifts in the share of the student body being served by public senior and community colleges during 1968 and 1973. Headcount enrollments at public senior institutions increased 22 percent, while those at community colleges increased by almost 115 percent. Headcount enrollment at public senior institutions accounted for 56.7 percent of total state enrollment in 1968, while their share had dropped to less than half the total in 1973 (48.9 percent). On the other hand, headcount enrollment in public junior colleges accounted for just over 23 percent

of the state's college students in 1968 and for more than 35 percent in 1973. (See pages 22-24 and tables on pages 37, 119-121.)

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There is a significant increase in the number of part-time students enrolling in Texas colleges, particularly in community junior colleges. While all community colleges gained in headcount enrollments, some experienced declines in terms of full-time student equivalent (FTSE) enrollments, as the ratio of headcount to FTSE in the two-year institutions increased from 1.49 to 1 in 1968 to 1.86 to 1 by Fall 1973. There were slight increases in the number of part-time students at senior institutions. (See pages 27-29 and table on page 124.)

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Enrollments in community junior colleges will continue to increase more rapidly than in public senior colleges, so that by 1980, two-year colleges may well be serving almost 44 percent of all students enrolled in Texas higher education. However, as much as two-thirds of the junior college enrollment may be attending on a part-time basis. (See pages 23-24 and table on page 29.)

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Enrollment of students "older-than-usual" is increasing at a more rapid pace in senior colleges than is enrollment of "traditional age" college students. The 18-21 year enrollment in 1968 accounted for almost three-fifths of total senior college enrollment, while in 1973 it made up just over one-half. Conversely, students older than 25 made up less than one-fifth of the student body in 1968 and almost one-fourth in 1973. (See pages 25-26 and table on page 122.)

The "mix" of students enrolled at different levels of study in public senior institutions also is changing. The impact of the opening of new upper-level institutions, which had not been fully realized by Fall 1973, will further affect the distribution of students during the remainder of the decade. Primarily due to increased community college enrollments, lower division enrollment at senior institutions increased by only 8.3 percent during 1968 to 1973, as compared with the overall enrollment gain of 22.6 percent for these institutions. Upper division enrollment increased 25.9 percent, enrollment at the master's and special professional level increased by 76 percent, and enrollment at the doctoral level about 39 percent. (See pages 26-27 and table on page 123.)

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More than 90 percent of students served by Texas public colleges and universities historically have been Texas residents. Assuming that residency and tuition policies remain the same, less than 10 percent of the students at public institutions in 1980 will be from out-of-state and from foreign countries. (See pages 29-30.)

AVAILABILITY OF EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY

Summary of Findings

The three basic types of institutions in the Texas higher education system -- community colleges, senior colleges and universities, medical and dental schools -- have been strengthened and expanded. Seven new community college districts and three additional campuses of existing districts, one four-year and master's level institution, two medical schools, and one dental school have been added to the public system since 1968. (See pages 33-35 and table on page 37.)

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New types of institutions have been added to the system -- eight upper-level colleges and universities, a state technical institute, and a state-supported occupational extension center of a community college. (See pages 31-32 and 34-35.)

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Opportunities have been further expanded through other forms of delivery of educational services, including out-of-district and off-campus offerings of public junior and senior institutions, contracts with private institutions for education of Texas medical and dental students, modifications in the role and scope of existing institutions to meet identified regional needs, and approval for upper-level and graduate extension programs.

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The collective result of actions taken over the past five years has been a significant shift from a "traditional delivery" system which

relied almost totally upon programs available in free-standing institutions to a "multiple-delivery" system, which recognizes and utilizes new ways of bringing educational programs to citizens across the state. (See pages 48-51.)

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Great progress has been made toward achieving geographic access to educational institutions. The result of creation and location of new institutions is that more than 97 percent of Texas citizens (1970 census) reside within 50 miles of an operational public junior or senior college. (See pages 37-38 and map on page 39.)

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The increased availability of institutions and expansion of other forms of delivery have greatly improved access of Texans to educational programs. Status of availability of different types of programs follows:

-- Professional Programs: Comprehensive, statewide Coordinating Board studies in the past few years indicate that present professional schools can expand to meet projected needs of Texans to 1980. (See page 48 and table on page 126.)

-- Baccalaureate Programs: Access to baccalaureate programs has been expanded through the opening of new institutions. Many of these new institutions have not had time to reach their potential, yet baccalaureate degree production increased 58 percent during 1968 to 1973. (See pages 43-46 and tables on pages 125-128.) Baccalaureate programs in a broad range of curriculum areas are widely distributed throughout the state, so that Texas citizens

have reasonable access to some forms of baccalaureate education. Existing institutions should be able to meet expected program demands to 1980.

-- Graduate Programs: There has been a marked increase in the demand for advanced study and for graduates with master's and, to a more limited degree, doctoral degrees in many fields of endeavor. The number of master's degrees awarded in public institutions increased by 63 percent during 1968 to 1973 and the number of doctoral degrees by 55 percent. While the range of disciplines available for graduate study has broadened significantly, it is, justifiably, more limited than for baccalaureate programs. (See pages 44, 46-48 and tables on pages 125-128.) In particular, doctoral programs are and should be available on a select, carefully controlled basis. Existing institutions have the capability to meet projected needs for graduate programs to 1980.

-- Community Junior College Programs: As open admission institutions, the purposes of community junior colleges are to provide Texans opportunities to extend their education at least two years beyond the high school by offering comprehensive programs -- the first two years of baccalaureate work, vocational-technical, community service, and compensatory education programs. Expansion of new forms of delivery of community college-type programs have greatly improved Texans' access to such programs. The traditional delivery system for community college services which existed in 1968, that is, the free-standing community college, had become a multiple delivery system by 1973.

The number of vocational-technical programs available and enrollment in those programs expanded. Enrollments in general academic and vocational-technical programs are now almost evenly divided. While the statewide progress over the past five years is impressive, there are still areas of the state which do not have access to the full spectrum of comprehensive community college-type services. Many recent efforts to provide this access through creation of free-standing community colleges have met with failure. (See pages 40-43.)

COORDINATING BOARD RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Coordinating Board recommends that at this time no new public senior or upper-level college or university or professional school be authorized by the Legislature, nor that any existing upper-level institution or community junior college be authorized to expand into a four-year institution. The Coordinating Board further recommends, in view of the undeveloped potential of new statutorily created senior institutions and of upper-level centers, and in recognition of the shifting population patterns and projected enrollment declines in certain areas of the state, that the Board review within the next two years the need for existing upper-level centers or new institutions and report the results of that review to the Governor and the Regular Session of the Texas Legislature in 1977.

Given the range of programs currently available, expected leveling of enrollments, unrealized potential of newly-created institutions, and geographic distribution of existing institutions, it appears that on a statewide basis existing institutions have the capability to deliver services and programs to meet expected increases in enrollment and program demand.

Effective educational planning is a continuous process and modified recommendations must be based upon evaluation of the impact of previous actions. Newly-established upper-level institutions have not had adequate

time to reach their projected potential. Further, they are located in geographic regions of the state where population shifts are projected for the next several years. To assure the most effective use of state resources in meeting regional as well as statewide needs, the Coordinating Board should within the next two years assess the utilization of and need for upper-level centers and report its findings and recommendations to the Governor and the Regular Session of the Texas Legislature in 1977.

Statewide planning which insures maximum effectiveness of the utilization of resources and optimum distribution of available programs at all degree levels is essential.

Supported by the results of the Coordinating Board's current review of institutional role and scope, institutions should be encouraged to strengthen existing degree programs, modify or eliminate weak programs, and selectively add programs for which there is proven need. Under present conditions, it is essential that new doctoral programs be added only after the most careful evaluation, taking into account existing programs of a similar nature both within and outside the state.

2. While recognizing that establishment of community colleges is a responsibility of local citizens, the Coordinating Board urges establishment of community colleges in those regions of the state where statutory and Board criteria for establishment of community colleges can be met.

Community colleges in Texas, based in a partnership of local and state effort, have grown rapidly over the past five years. Progress has been made toward reaching the goal of making comprehensive community college programs available within reasonable distance of all Texas citizens. However, the Coordinating Board recognizes that there are still regions in the state where citizens do not have access to community college pro-

grams. If it is the will of local citizens, some of those regions can meet criteria for establishment and maintenance of community colleges and the Coordinating Board would offer aid and encouragement to them in their efforts to do so.

3. While encouraging the expansion of vocational-technical opportunities to Texas citizens through utilization of existing community colleges, community colleges which may be established in the future, and new delivery systems which have become available, the Coordinating Board recommends that no additional state funded occupational centers be authorized.

The Coordinating Board recognizes that by action of the Legislature the ability of Texas colleges to meet the educational needs of citizens who do not live near an educational institution has been enhanced. Collectively, the efforts of community colleges and their out-of-district vocational-technical and academic offerings, Texas State Technical Institute through its vocational-technical program offerings, and senior colleges through their traditional and off-campus offerings and two-year degree and certificate offerings can meet many needs for comprehensive program opportunities. Cooperative efforts among all types of institutions can provide educational services required in Texas with little increase in the state's financial commitment.

4. The Coordinating Board will continue to develop procedures for statewide and regional planning and coordination. Such procedures would implement the Board's determination to maintain excellence in higher education and to bring order to the delivery of educational services and programs. The procedures will involve all different types of institutions serving citizens in the same regions and will be designed to assure quality of offerings, to avoid unnecessary duplication of efforts, to assure that all types of educational services offered by different institutions in a region respond to identified needs, and to insure that such services are made available in the most economical manner.

Cooperative efforts among all types of institutions can be an effective and economical means of expanding educational opportunities across

the state. However, coordination of these efforts is essential. Regional planning of programs among all institutions serving the educational needs of citizens in a region is based on recognition and acceptance of a coordinated system of higher education in Texas and that each institution can make its most effective contribution within that framework.

5. *To expand advanced educational opportunity to Texans without duplication of high cost programs, the Coordinating Board endorses the concept of the Academic Common Market of the Southern Regional Education Board and recommends the passage of legislation which will enable Texas institutions to participate in the program.* (Action taken by the Coordinating Board at its October 13, 1973 meeting.)

The Academic Common Market is based on the twin concepts that 1) states, through cooperation, can avoid duplicating the high costs of providing specialized programs for which there is real, but limited need and student demand, and 2) at the same time, they can improve the utilization of such programs which already exist. Participation in the program would, through contractual arrangements, enable students who reside in SREB member states to enroll in programs across state lines by paying resident tuition fees.

6. *To assist Texas institutions in expanding their efforts to serve the needs of adult Texans, the Coordinating Board endorses the statewide plan for adult and continuing education which will be presented to the 64th Legislature with a request that funds be appropriated to implement the plan.* (Coordinating Board approved concept at its July 16, 1974 meeting, with final approval by Committee on Financial Planning, September 20, 1974.)

In endorsing the statewide plan for adult and continuing education, the Coordinating Board supports the concept that in today's rapidly changing technological society, adults need access to lifetime learning opportunities. While most of the costs of adult education would continue to be borne by the participant or someone acting on behalf of the participant,

the plan calls for the state to share a portion of the costs of continuing to educate its citizenry. Requested appropriations for the 1975-77 biennium would be utilized to provide financial incentive and assistance to institutions of higher education in their efforts to meet the needs of adult Texans. During those two years the Board would proceed in the development of formula rates which would insure a continuing equitable share of state-student costs for adult and continuing education programs.

7. Following a comprehensive study of legal education in Texas, a select advisory committee recommended and the Coordinating Board endorsed the following recommendations on March 2, 1973:

- *That no new law school be established in Texas at this time.*
- *That institutions give consideration to including in the curriculum courses of law, better to prepare those not intending to practice law to pursue their specialty, e.g., that more and better law courses be offered within departments such as Business, Architecture, Engineering, Education, Communications, and others.*
- *That law schools in Texas work toward developing and obtaining funding for strong clinical components, and that the art of advocacy be made a required part of the law curriculum with practice court experiences in both civil and criminal procedures.*
- *That there be developed, in cooperation with State Bar of Texas committees, paralegal programs to train persons to work as assistants to lawyers.*

8. A comprehensive study of medical and dental education, with numerous recommendations, was received by the Coordinating Board at its October 18, 1974 meeting. Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Medical and Dental education fall into three categories: (1) matters of state concern which would require state action, (2) matters requiring action of medical and dental schools in the state, and (3) matters requiring action by the Coordinating Board and other state agencies. Only those recommendations requiring state attention are reported here:

-- The State of Texas will be able to meet current demands for medical and dental manpower if trends of the past six years continue, and if the presently approved medical and dental schools are expanded to their currently approved optimum capacities. Therefore, no new medical or dental schools are recommended at this time.

-- Medical education, undergraduate and graduate, should be planned to decrease significantly dependence upon foreign medical schools for provision of health care within the State of Texas.

-- Increased State of Texas support is recommended to continue augmentation of primary care education in all Texas medical schools for undergraduate medical students, and resident physicians in hospitals and in other clinical facilities.

-- The State of Texas should provide immediate funding for House Bill 683, the State Rural Medical Education Act, passed by the 63rd Legislature.

-- Other funds should be made available for tuition and/or scholarships for students from areas without adequate medical and dental professionals who will agree to return to practice in places of health care shortage.

-- Financial and other incentives should be considered for physicians and dentists, recently graduated from medical and dental schools, who will agree to practice in underserved central cities or rural areas.

-- Increased numbers of applicants to medical and dental schools should

be actively stimulated from well prepared women and minority group members.

-- Probability of minority students and those from smaller community high schools successfully meeting the academic and emotional demands of rigorous medical and dental education programs should be increased by instructional techniques and support services to accommodate different rates of learning, increase reading and study skills, and overcome deficiencies in academic preparation.

-- Student loan programs and increased financial assistance in the form of scholarships and fellowships should be made available to needy minority group medical and dental students.

-- The State of Texas should establish a sustained level of fiscal support for medical and dental education, including costs of research, clinical training, teaching hospital differentials, administration and planning and production of staff programs of continuing education for health practitioners.

-- Educational components of teaching hospitals, rural and urban, viewed as state training resources, should be financed by state funding, taking into account the differential cost in health care when hospitals are utilized for medical and dental education functions.

FACULTY AND STAFF

Summary of Findings

Faculty salaries at Texas public institutions increased steadily in terms of actual dollars during 1968 to 1973 but decreased in terms of purchasing power. The statewide average faculty salary at public senior institutions increased by $2,105 from 1971-72 through 1974-75, yet real income decreased $758. (See table on page 59.) Texas average faculty salaries also dropped further behind the national average, diminishing the ability of Texas institutions of higher education to compete in the national pool for qualified faculty members. (See pages 53-59.)

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Salaries for non-faculty personnel at Texas colleges and universities have been under study during 1974 by a statewide advisory committee to the Coordinating Board. The committee is expected to report to the Board at its February 1975 meeting, and appropriate recommendations will be forwarded to the Legislature.

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The number of full-time equivalent (FTE) faculty in Texas senior institutions increased by 2,713 (29 percent) from 1968 to 1973, while full-time student equivalent (FTSE) enrollments in those institutions were increasing by 18.4 percent. FTE faculty in general academic courses at community colleges increased by 1,153 (41.9 percent) as FTSE enrollments increased by 35.3 percent. (See tables on pages 29 and 60.) It is estimated that senior institutions will need an additional 1,758 FTE

faculty by 1980 to meet projected enrollment increases and that community colleges will need an additional 702 FTE faculty to meet projected enrollment increases in general academic courses. (See pages 61-62. Note: Faculty estimates for community colleges do not include projections of faculty for vocational-technical programs.)

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While many institutions did lower their student-faculty ratios during 1968 to 1973, there was no significant improvement in the statewide average student-faculty ratio. (See page 61 and table on page 131.)

COORDINATING BOARD RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Improvements in faculty salaries to 1980 should be at levels to assure that Texas faculty salaries are competitive with those paid across the nation and to assure that improvements in the level of salaries are not offset by increases in the cost of living. In making this recommendation, the Coordinating Board affirms its belief that attraction, retention, and good utilization of highly qualified faculty members are essential to excellence in higher education and that Texas must retain its ability to compete in a national market for qualified faculty if it is to maintain excellence.

2. The Coordinating Board will continue its studies regarding teaching loads, class size, student-faculty ratios, and other areas related to the goal of helping institutions improve instructional effectiveness.

FACILITIES

Summary of Findings

There was substantial increase in the amount of space available at Texas colleges and universities during the period, 1968 to 1973. One measure of the adequacy of facilities available for higher education is a U.S. Office of Education standard based on a study of student space needs. The national standard for public senior colleges is 113 square feet of Educational and General Space per full-time student equivalent. The state average of square feet of space available per full-time student equivalent at public senior colleges improved from 70 percent of the national standard in 1968 to 92 percent of the standard by 1973. (See pages 64-67 and tables on pages 135-137.)

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While all institutions improved in amount of space available, the relative imbalance among certain institutions in space available which existed in 1968 was still evident in 1973. There was no correlation in the increase of space at institutions with the need factors of enrollment increases, space utilization, or national space standard. Rather, a negative correlation or counter trend seems to be indicated in many cases. (See pages 69-72 and tables on pages 136-137.)

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The conclusion must be drawn from the data that continued direct allocation of funds to institutions for the construction of facilities on some basis other than objective and demonstrable need will perpetuate an imbalance in facilities use among institutions. (See pages 69-72.)

If the same methods and factors of space growth which prevailed from 1968 to 1973 are applied in the 1973-1980 period, it is estimated that 10.7 million square feet will be added to the state's public senior institutions, and the space per student figure will rise far above the national standard. If estimates of space growth were based instead on a combination of projected enrollment demand and an attempt to achieve the national standard, only 5.9 million new square feet would be needed. (See pages 72-76.)

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There are five constitutional and statutory sources of plant funds for state-supported senior colleges and universities: (1) Permanent University Fund, (2) Ad Valorem Tax Funds, (3) Use Fees from Tuition (Skiles Act), (4) Building Use Fees, and (5) Student Tuition Revenue Bonds. A conservative estimate is that funds available from these sources during 1974-1980 will approximate $345 million. (See pages 67-69, 76-77.)

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In general, more educational and general square feet were available per FTSE in private senior colleges than in public senior institutions. The statewide average space available per FTSE in 1973 at the 31 private senior institutions for which data were available was 139.7 square feet per FTSE, considerably above the state average at public institutions and above the USOE national standard of 126.5 square feet per FTSE established for private senior colleges. There also were variations among the different private senior institutions. Of the 31 studied, 15 had space-student ratios 150 percent or more of the national standard, and 11

had ratios ranging from 31 percent to 80 percent of that figure. (See pages 84-85, tables on pages 140-141.)

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Each public community college increased the amount of space available, and the state average of space available per full-time student equivalent (FTSE) increased from 66.7 square feet to 81.8 square feet per FTSE, well above the USOE national standard of 70 square feet per FTSE. (See pages 79-80 and table on page 138.)

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There are wide variations, however, in amount of space available among Texas community colleges. The amount of educational and general square feet available per student ranged in 1973 from a high of 216.1 square feet per FTSE to a low of 28.7 square feet per FTSE. (See pages 79-81 and tables on pages 138-139.)

***

Construction and maintenance of facilities is a responsibility of the local community college district, and variations in institutional goals, roles and scopes, and perceived facilities needs are reflected in the growth of institutional facilities. Out of the 44 community colleges included in the facilities analysis, seven were still below the national standard of 70 square feet per FTSE in 1973, and 17 had space-student ratios which were 150 percent or more of the national standard.

COORDINATING BOARD RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The State of Texas should have a unified, coordinated plan for financing and determination of need for the construction of buildings in state-supported institutions of higher education, including auxiliary enterprise buildings.

2. A statewide agency should be charged with the responsibility to approve or disapprove all acquisition of facilities, new construction, repair and rehabilitation of buildings and facilities at state-supported senior institutions of higher education, regardless of the use of the buildings or the source of funds. The agency should review requests for construction of buildings and facilities on the basis of statewide needs and priorities; institutions' approved programs and roles and scopes, campus master plans; and need criteria related to enrollment increases, space utilization, quality of existing space and special needs of the institution.

FINANCING HIGHER EDUCATION

Summary of Findings

Appropriations from all funds to support Texas higher education increased 82 percent from 1968 to 1973, climbing from $325.4 million to $591.2 million as the system added 157,674 new students, 15 fully state-supported institutions, seven new community college districts and three additional campuses for existing districts. (See pages 88-91.)

***

Costs for higher education will continue to rise. Estimates of appropriations required to support higher education in 1980 range from a low of $1.4 billion to a high of $1.7 billion. These estimates are based on projected enrollment increases, need of newly created academic, medical and dental institutions for additional funds during development stage, effects of inflation and resulting increased costs for energy and other goods and services, necessity to improve state salaries for faculty and non-faculty personnel to levels needed to assure excellence of higher education. (See pages 91-95.)

COORDINATING BOARD RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Highest priority for funding higher education over the next five years should be given to adequate funding levels for newly established senior and upper-level colleges and universities, medical, and dental schools, so that they can reach their enrollment and program potential.

2. In light of earlier recommendations, funding priority should be given to continued support of existing institutions of higher education over establishment of new institutions.

3. In light of possible changing enrollment patterns from institution to institution, the Coordinating Board staff should undertake an immediate and complete restudy of formulas and other matters related to funding and to general policies which may affect institutions if they experience a leveling or declining of enrollments.

STUDENT COSTS AND STUDENT ASSISTANCE

Summary of Findings

The cost of attending college is rising steadily. The average annual cost for a single, full-time student to attend a public four-year college in Texas rose from about $1,500 in 1968 to almost $2,000 in 1973. The cost for that student to attend college in 1980 may reach almost $3,600. (See pages 101-103.)

***

Rising cost-of-living expenses accounted for a large part of the increase in student budgets for students at both public and private institutions. Tuition charges also increased for students attending independent colleges. Tuition and student service fee maximums are established by the Legislature and remained low; however, direct educational expenses for students attending public senior institutions increased 30.1 percent, primarily as the result of increases in building use fees. Both the amounts of these fees and the disparity in amounts charged by different institutions increased during 1968-1973. Building use fees charged by Texas senior institutions in 1968-69 ranged from a high of $60 to a low of $8, and by 1973-74, both the fees and the range had increased with a high of $162 and a low of $36. Total required fees for resident students at Texas public institutions in 1973-74 ranged from a high of $322 to a low of $120. (See pages 99-100 and table on page 148.)

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Approximately 40 percent of all students enrolled in Texas colleges in 1973 were receiving some type of financial assistance. Rising college costs and inflation-reduced purchasing power of family budgets will increase demands for student assistance funds during the remainder of the 70's. (See pages 104, 110-113.)

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The ratio of federal-state funds available to Texas college students has remained constant over the past five years, with the state supplying 28 percent and the federal government 72 percent. The level of state and federal support increased by more than 155 percent from 1968 to 1973 to a total of $114.2 million. Student assistance from the state increased from $12.4 million to $31.6 million, and funds from federal programs rose from $32.2 million to $82.6 million. (See pages 105-108 and tables on pages 108, 150.)

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An estimate of student assistance funds which will be needed by Texas students in 1980 is $259.3 million. Assuming maintenance of the current state-federal ratio, demands on state sources would reach $72.6 million and from federal sources $186.7 million. (See pages 110-113.)

***

Estimates of student loan needs of Texas college students and current cash flow projections indicate that no additional bond authorization for the Hinson-Hazlewood College Student Loan Program should be required to meet student loan needs to 1980. It is estimated that the Coordinating Board by 1980 will have sold a total of $230.1 million of the original $285 million bond authorization. (See pages 112-113.)

Many Texas students benefit from statutory tuition and fee exemption programs. However, many other needy Texans are excluded from these statutorily defined categorical programs. (See pages 107, 110, 151-152.)

***

There is a changing pattern in federally supported student assistance programs, with more funds being appropriated to programs which provide funds directly to students and lower levels of funding for programs which direct funds to institutions for distribution among enrolled students. State student assistance programs must maintain a certain flexibility to respond to unmet needs as they may occur through federal funding patterns and levels.

***

The rising cost of attending college, reduced purchasing power of families due to inflation, and shifting patterns and level of federal student assistance programs are resulting in certain inequities in distribution of available aid funds and in inadequate funds to help needy students.

COORDINATING BOARD RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Because of apparent inequities in the amount of fees students must pay to attend Texas public senior institutions, procedures should be developed which would result in assessment of more uniform rates for building use fees among institutions with similar roles and scopes.

2. To assure that access to higher education shall not be denied needy Texas citizens during a period of financial insecurity and rising educational costs and to enhance the ability of state student financial aid programs to assist greater numbers of students meet the costs of attending college, the Coordinating Board recommends that the portion of higher education costs paid by students be maintained at the lowest level consistent with good state policy.

3. Because of the present uncertain economy and rapid changes in cost of living, the Coordinating Board will within two years review student costs and student financial aid and report the results to the Governor and the Regular Session of the Legislature in 1977.

4. In recognition of the widening gap between student needs and available financial aid funds and of inequities in awards of student financial assistance under presently constituted statutory programs, the Coordinating Board asked a statewide advisory committee to study the feasibility and funding of a broad based state grant program. The advisory committee recommended and the Coordinating Board endorsed on January 17, 1975, the following recommendations:

-- *That legislation be enacted with appropriate funding, creating a broad based state grant program for worthy and needy students which would qualify as a matching grant program for federal funds available for student grants.*

-- *That Section 54.051(m) of the Texas Education Code be amended to permit each public institution to transfer any portion of its tuition revenue scholarship funds to the Coordinating Board to be used as matching funding for federal or other grants for awarding to students attending that institution.*

-- *That the Tuition Equalization Grant Program be retained in its present form and its use as matching funding for federal grants be continued.*

-- *That, subject to enactment and appropriate funding of a broad based student grant program, certain existing statutory tuition and fees exemption programs be repealed.*

GOVERNANCE

Governance of the Texas system of higher education and of each public institution in that system is provided by state statute. Each institution is governed by a lay board. Primary responsibility for statewide coordination resides with the Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System. In addition, the State Board for Vocational Education has responsibilities for vocational-technical programs in the state's public community colleges and its technical institute. (Chart of the governing structure of Texas public higher education is included as Appendix B, page 117.)

At the State Level

The statute creating the Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System (Education Code, Chapter 61) specifies that it "shall represent the highest authority in the state in matters of public higher education."

Its functions and duties apply to all public institutions of higher education. Cooperation with the non-profit, private sector of higher education, within constitutional and statutory limitations, is one of the Board's legal directives. The Board has no statutory authority in regard to proprietary institutions of learning.

The Coordinating Board consists of 18 lay members who are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate to overlapping six-year terms. The Board appoints the Commissioner of Higher Education, who serves as chief executive officer.

Among the powers and responsibilities assigned to the Coordinating Board are:

-- Statewide planning for the development of an integrated system of higher education;

-- Recommend policies concerning the establishment, discontinuance or uniting of public institutions and prescribe changes in role and scope of public colleges and universities;

-- Authorize elections for the creation of public junior college districts and adopt standards for the operation of public community junior colleges;

-- Order the initiation, consolidation, or elimination of programs as needed to achieve excellence;

-- Program development, which includes approval and disapproval of new degree programs for state colleges and universities;

-- Financial planning, including designation of formulas for use of the Governor and Legislative Budget Board for use in determining legislative appropriations for the financing of public institutions of higher education;

-- Services to students, including administration of the Hinson-Hazlewood College Student Loan Program, Tuition Equalization Grants Program, and State Student Incentive Grants Program;

-- Campus planning and facilities development, including recommendations for efficient use of construction funds and orderly development of physical plants and administration of federal programs relating to facilities construction and equipment grants.

The State Board of Education, functioning ex officio as the State Board for Vocational Education, has responsibility for administration of programs relating to vocational-technical education in Texas' public community junior colleges, Texas State Technical Institute, and other public postsecondary institutions.

The 24 members of the State Board of Education are elected from each of the Congressional districts of the state. Members serve six-year overlapping terms.

At the Institutional Level

In 1973 there were 64 statutory boards responsible for the governance of Texas public colleges and universities:

-- 47 junior college boards

-- 1 board for the public state technical institute

-- 16 public senior college and university boards.

Community Junior Colleges: Each legally constituted junior college district is governed by its own board of trustees. Three of the districts operate multiple campuses, so the 47 boards govern 52 colleges. Members of each board are elected locally.

Texas State Technical Institute: The board of Texas State Technical Institute is responsible for the governance of the Institute's four campuses. The board is composed of nine lay members, who are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate to six-year overlapping terms.

Senior Colleges and Universities: A trend of the last decade has been the concentration of increasing numbers of institutions under central

administrative offices. Of the 15 new institutions authorized by the Legislature during the years 1968 to 1973, legislation provided that all but one be governed by an existing board of regents. A separate governing board was designated for Tyler State College.

Of the 16 statutory boards for senior institutions, half now have responsibility for more than one institution and half for a single institution. In 1968 only the boards of The University of Texas System, the Texas A&M University System and the State Senior Colleges had responsibility for more than one institution.

Boards responsible for more than one institution and the number of institutions they govern are:

The University of Texas System: Four universities, two upper-level institutions, four health science centers, one systemwide nursing school, and other research units.

Texas A&M University System: Three general academic institutions and one college of marine resources.

Texas A&I University System: One university, two upper-level institutions.

Texas Tech University: One university and one medical school.

State Senior Colleges: Four universities.

Lamar University: One university and one lower-division center.

East Texas State University: One university and one upper-level center.

University of Houston: One university, two upper-level institutions.

The boards of the following colleges and universities govern single institutions:

Texas Southern University

Midwestern University

North Texas State University

Texas Woman's University

Pan American University

West Texas State University

Stephen F. Austin State University

Tyler State College.

STUDENT ENROLLMENTS

There has been much discussion nationally regarding the declining birth rate, resultant drop in the number of college-age persons, and the potential impact on colleges and universities.

The two most critical factors involved in projections of future college enrollments are determinations of that portion of the state's projected total population in the 18-24-year age group and the percentage of that group which will seek college enrollment.

Between 1968 and 1973 student enrollment at Texas colleges and universities increased from 374,275 to 531,952, a growth rate of 42.13 percent as compared with the national growth rate of 24.9 percent.[1] The rate of college enrollment growth far exceeded the rate of increase in the state's college age population, which grew from 1.3 million to 1.5 million, an increase of 16.5 percent.

Total Texas population also grew more rapidly during the 1960-70 decade than the national average, increasing 16.9 percent as compared with the 14.2 percent national growth. Total population in Texas is projected to increase another 18.2 percent by 1980.[2]

Projections indicate that the total state 18-24-year old population will increase at a slower pace through the remainder of this decade,

[1]Percentage computed from total degree and non-degree credit enrollments reported by U.S.O.E. in Projections of Educational Statistics to 1982-83, 1974, p. 24.

[2]Projection of Population Research Center, The University of Texas at Austin.

peak at the beginning of the 1980's, with gradual decline for the next several years. However, the impact a decline in the 18-24-year age group will have on college enrollments can be assessed only after considering the projected rate of participation.

The participation rate in Texas during 1968 reached and then surpassed the rate for the nation. This "participation" or "college-going" rate is defined as that portion of the 18-24-year old population enrolling in college. That rate in Texas has been climbing steadily. In 1968 it was 28.95 percent, while the national average was 30.3 percent. By 1972, the Texas college-going rate was 33.83, and that for the nation was 31.8 percent.[3]

The increased college-going rate was clearly a response to improved geographic accessibility of educational opportunities, financial accessibility in terms of college costs and level of student aid, and the growing percentage of college attendance by older-than-usual students, women, and minorities. Institutions also were broadening the types and numbers of programs available, offering more vocational-technical programs, more courses at off-campus locations, and more offerings responsive to the needs of adults.

Another factor affecting the increase was the location of new institutions in the areas of the state where the greatest population growth is occurring. As the Coordinating Board observed in making its 1968

[3]Digest of Educational Statistics, 1973 Edition, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, p. 74.

recommendations for new urban institutions to be added to the system of Texas higher education, the problem of providing adequate postsecondary educational opportunities is, in large part, an urban one. Significantly, the metropolitan population of Texas, that portion included in standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), increased 23.7 percent between 1960 and 1970, while the non-SMSA population increased only 1.3 percent. Of the entire population increase during the decade of the 60's, 98 percent occurred in the SMSA's. The four SMSA's of Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, and San Antonio, where new institutions were opening, included slightly more than 46 percent of the population of Texas by 1970.[4]

During the past decade, there has been an average annual increase of .91 percent in the portion of the 18-24-year group enrolled in all Texas institutions of higher education. A continuation of this average annual increase is a reasonable planning figure, assuming continued increases in participation rate of women, minorities, older-than-usual students, and program availability for those who cannot easily attend classes on college campuses.

College enrollments statewide are projected to continue to increase moderately throughout the 1970's, level at the end of the decade, with slight enrollment declines possible by the mid-1980's, as indicated on the following table. However, variations in enrollment patterns among

[4]"Texas Population in 1970: Trends, 1950 1970," Benjamin S. Bradshaw and Dudley L. Poston, Texas Business Review, May 1971, p. 1.

institutions are expected during the remainder of the 1970's, with some experiencing continued growth, some stabilized enrollments, and some slight enrollment declines.

TABLE 1

TOTAL HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENTS PROJECTED TO 1980
All Texas Junior and Senior Colleges (Public and Independent)*

	Fall	Fall Headcount	College Age Population**	College Going Rate (percent)
(Actual)				
	1964	252,608	1,043,355	24.21
	1965	288,559	1,114,902	25.88
	1966	313,399	1,187,621	26.34
	1967	342,792	1,233,126	27.80
	1968	370,924	1,281,085	28.95
	1969	406,963	1,323,847	30.70
	1970	434,481	1,380,381	31.48
	1971	471,644	1,413,232	33.37
	1972	491,464	1,452,755	33.83
	1973	521,501	1,492,278	34.95
(Projected)				
	1974	553,369	1,542,708	35.87
	1975	581,377	1,580,687	36.78
	1976	613,345	1,627,343	37.69
	1977	641,770	1,662,617	38.60
	1978	669,779	1,695,214	39.59
	1979	685,182	1,695,157	40.42
	1980	696,912	1,686,213	41.33
	1981	728,678	1,725,090	42.24
	1982	743,837	1,723,840	43.15
	1983	759,678	1,724,189	44.06
	1984	757,066	1,683,492	44.97
	1985	748,902	1,632,306	45.88

*Does not include Medical, Dental and Allied Health Units and Texas State Technical Institute.

**Projections of the state's 18-24-year old population were prepared for the Coordinating Board by the Population Research Center of The University of Texas at Austin. They consider the three components of population change -- fertility, mortality, and migration.

Public-Independent Share of Enrollment

The share of the state's student body being served by independent institutions decreased from 19.52 percent in Fall 1968 to 14.38 percent in Fall 1973. There was an increase in the number of students enrolled in the independent junior and senior colleges, from 71,789 in 1968 to 74,758 in 1973.

The increase in enrollment in private senior colleges was a substantial 12.59 percent during this period, while junior college enrollment decreased by almost 50 percent. (See Tables 1, 2, and 3 in Appendix C.)

The ability of private senior institutions to hold their relative share of Texas college enrollment was enhanced by the Tuition Equalization Grants Program, which became available to freshmen in 1971, to freshmen and sophomores in 1972, and to freshmen, sophomores and juniors in 1973. All students at these institutions became eligible for the program in 1974.

In projecting the share of the student body which will be served by Texas independent institutions to 1980, major consideration must be given to financial factors. There is historical evidence in abundance to indicate that Texas private colleges can continue to attract their proportionate share of college-bound men and women if the financial differential between public and private education does not effectively exclude many prospective students from attending. Assuming continued availability of adequate support, the number of students enrolling in independent institutions should continue to increase at a rate of 1.5 percent a year.

This projected rate of increase indicates that independent institutions in 1980 would enroll about 12 percent of the student population, as indicated on the following table.

TABLE 2

PUBLIC-INDEPENDENT SHARE OF HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENTS
Projections to 1980

Fall Semester	Public	Independent
(Actual)		
1964	192,743	59,865
1965	224,095	64,464
1966	245,881	67,518
1967	273,669	69,123
1968	299,135	71,789
1969	334,163	72,800
1970	361,324	73,157
1971	397,125	74,519
1972	415,609	75,855
1973	446,743	74,758
(Projected)		
1974	477,490	75,879
1975	504,360	77,017
1976	535,173	78,172
1977	562,426	79,344
1978	589,245	80,534
1979	603,440	81,742
1980	613,944	82,968

Enrollments by Type Institution

During 1968 to 1973 there were noticeable shifts in the types of institutions students were electing to attend. The shift in the share between the public and independent sectors has already been noted, but the major change was between the share being served by public senior and community colleges.

For example, enrollments at public senior colleges in 1968 made up 56.7 percent of total state enrollments in 1968, and by 1973 their share had dropped to less than half the total (48.9 percent). On the other hand, enrollment in public junior colleges accounted for just over 23 percent of the state's college students in 1968 and for more than 35 percent in 1973.

Enrollment in public community colleges increased by almost 100,000 students, recording an overall growth rate of almost 115 percent. The opening of new community colleges and the rapid growth of enrollment in these institutions undoubtedly affected enrollments in both public and private four year institutions.

Enrollment at public four-year colleges increased by 47,864 for a 22 percent growth rate, considerably less than the 42 percent growth in total state enrollments.

The impact on enrollments of the opening of the new upper-level institutions, which had not been fully realized by Fall 1973, will affect the distribution of students during the remainder of the decade. Three of the upper-level institutions (Laredo Center, Texarkana, and UT-Dallas) were in operation by 1971, but UT-Dallas was serving only graduate students. Four additional upper-level institutions accepted students for the first time in 1973, and one began operation in 1974.

The Coordinating Board projects that enrollments in both the public senior and public community colleges will continue to increase to 1980. Historic enrollment patterns indicate that of the total college-going population projected in Table 1, the share served by different type institutions

will approach the estimates in Table 3 which follows. Enrollments in community colleges are expected to increase more rapidly than in the senior institutions so that the two-year colleges may be serving more than 40 percent of all students enrolled in higher education. However, as much as two-thirds of the students in community colleges may be attending on a part-time basis.

TABLE 3

HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENTS BY TYPE INSTITUTION
Projections to 1980

Fall Semester	Public Senior	Public Community	Private Jr. and Sr.
(Actual)			
1964	146,725	46,018	59,865
1965	171,441	52,654	64,464
1966	183,592	62,289	57,518
1967	192,499	76,170	69,123
1968	212,222	86,913	71,789
1969	225,272	108,891	72,800
1970	238,197	123,127	73,157
1971	245,573	151,552	74,519
1972	249,441	166,168	75,855
1973	260,088	186,655	74,758
(Projected)			
1974	275,854	201,636	75,879
1975	284,584	219,776	77,017
1976	294,712	240,461	78,172
1977	302,595	259,831	79,344
1978	309,773	279,472	80,534
1979	310,730	292,710	81,742
1980	309,773	304,171	82,968

Enrollments by Level

The rapid growth of community colleges and the addition of upper-level institutions to the system make an analysis of enrollments in

terms of levels of work an important part of educational planning. Enrollments have been analyzed in terms of lower division (freshmen and sophomores), upper division (juniors and seniors), master's and special professional, and doctoral levels.

Many of the same trends affecting shifts of enrollments among types of institutions were also affecting the "mix" students within institutions, particularly in public senior colleges and universities.

Another factor affecting this mix was the fact that enrollment of students "older than usual" was increasing at a more rapid pace in senior colleges than was enrollment of the 18-24-year old group.

Historically, students in the 18-21-year old group have made up the majority of the student bodies on college campuses. While this is still true, it is not as true as it used to be. The 18-21-year enrollment in 1968 accounted for almost three-fifths of the total enrollment in Texas public senior colleges and universities, and by 1973 for just over one-half. On the other hand, students older than 25 made up less than one-fifth of the student body in 1968 and almost one-fourth in 1973. The changing age make-up of enrollments in public senior colleges and universities is indicated in the following table: (Yearly analysis and number of students are included in Table 4, Appendix C.)

TABLE 4

ENROLLMENT BY AGE GROUP
Texas Public Senior Colleges and Universities
1968 and 1973

	Percent of Total Senior College Enrollment			
Fall Enrollment	18-21	22-25	26-29	30 & older
1968	59.2%	21.0%	7.4%	11.2%
1973	50.2%	24.3%	10.8%	13.3%

Historically, lower division students have constituted a bit more than half the total enrollment in senior colleges and universities; upper division students about one-third; and graduate students the remainder. Lower division enrollment increased by only 8.3 percent during 1968 to 1973 and made up less than 45 percent of the total enrollment in these institutions in 1973, whereas it had accounted for more than half the student body in 1968. Upper division enrollment, while increasing 25.9 percent, accounted for just over one-third of the total enrollment both years. The most rapid growth was at the master's level. Enrollment in master's and special professional work increased about 76 percent and accounted for 15 percent of the total student body in 1973 and compared to about 10 percent in 1968. The proportion of students enrolled in doctoral level work stayed relatively constant, making up 2.6 percent of the total enrollment in 1968 and 3.0 percent in 1973. (Details of these changes are shown in Appendix C, Table 5.

The numbers of students enrolled at the different levels of study in public senior institutions from 1968 to 1973 and projections of enrollments to 1980 are shown in the following table:

TABLE 5

HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT BY LEVEL
Public Senior Academic Institutions
Fall 1968-1973 and Projections to 1980[1]

Fall	Lower Division	Upper Division[2]	Master's and Special Professional[3]	Doctoral	Total
1968	107,391	77,203	22,089	5,539	212,222
1969	112,357	82,851	24,162	5,902	225,272
1970	115,616	87,494	28,464	6,623	238,197
1971	118,529	90,138	30,235	6,671	245,573
1972	115,517	95,665	30,939	7,320	249,441
1973	116,306	97,175	38,883	7,711	260,088
Projected					
1974	122,464	104,408	40,982	8,000	275,854
1975	125,462	107,052	43,646	8,424	284,584
1976	129,463	110,180	46,169	8,900	294,712
1977	132,013	112,424	48,838	9,320	302,595
1978	135,288	114,372	50,386	9,727	309,773
1979	135,158	114,004	51,625	9,943	310,730
1980	133,845	112,934	52,895	10,099	309,773

[1]Does not include enrollment at medical, dental and allied health institutions.

[2]Includes students reported as "Unclassified" or "Unknown."

[3]Includes special and professional students.

Full-Time and Part-Time Students

There was a significant increase in the number of part-time students enrolled in Texas colleges, particularly in community junior colleges. For example, 17 community colleges, which gained in headcount enrollments, experienced declines in terms of full-time student equivalent enrollments.

The trend for increasing numbers of students to attend college on a part-time basis is expected to continue and has significant implications for educational planning. The number of part-time students affects needs

for faculty, space, program offerings, student services, and financial aid programs.

An indication of the rising part-time enrollment was determined by comparing headcount enrollments with full-time student equivalent (FTSE) enrollments.

Using these criteria, there was a significant increase in the number of part-time students enrolled in community colleges. The ratio of headcount to FTSE enrollment in Fall 1968 was 1.49 to 1 and had increased to 1.86 to 1 by Fall 1973. In other words, 186 persons enrolled accounted for the full-time course load of 100 students. (See Appendix C, Table 6.)

The number of part-time students enrolled for associate and baccalaureate level work in public senior colleges also increased, but not nearly at the rate of the community colleges. The ratio was 1.07 to 1 in Fall 1968 and had risen to 1.09 to 1 by Fall 1973. Interestingly enough, the ratio was reversed in public senior enrollments at the master's and doctoral levels. The ratio of master's level headcount to FTSE enrollment in 1968 was 2 to 1 and dropped to 1.82 to 1 by 1973. For students enrolled in doctoral work, the ratio did not change significantly. It was 1.37 to 1 in 1968 and dropped to 1.33 to 1 in 1973. (See Appendix C, Table 6.)

Projections of enrollments at public senior, public junior, and private senior institutions to 1980 in terms of full-time student equivalents are shown in the following table. A comparison of these projections with those for headcount reveals that the headcount enrollment at public

community colleges is expected to exceed 304,000 by 1980, but the full-time equivalent enrollment will be just over 120,000.

TABLE 6

FULL TIME STUDENT EQUIVALENTS (FTSE'S)
Actual and Projected
Fall 1968-1980

Fall	Public Senior[1]	Public Junior[2]	Private Sector[1]	Total
(Actual)				
1968	188,358	N/A	N/A	N/A
1969	200,217	73,194	N/A	N/A
1970	209,793	83,337	62,995	356,125
1971	217,393	87,029	64,395	368,817
1972	218,872	92,311	64,973	376,156
1973	223,014	99,853	64,398	387,265
(Projected)				
1974	236,517	103,842	65,939	406,298
1975	242,493	108,720	66,928	418,141
1976	249,562	114,219	67,931	431,712
1977	254,634	118,223	68,950	441,807
1978	259,031	121,570	69,984	450,585
1979	258,185	121,475	71,034	450,694
1980	255,748	120,148	72,099	447,995

[1]Full-time student enrollments in senior institutions were computed on the following mathematical equivalents: 15 semester credit hours at the associate and baccalaureate level, 12 semester credit hours at the master's and special professional level, and 9 semester credit hours at the doctoral level.

[2]Full-time student equivalents in public community junior colleges were computed on the basis of 15 semester credit hours for enrollment in general academic courses and on the basis of 24 contact hours per week for enrollment in vocational-technical courses.

Resident and Nonresident Enrollments

Enrollment at Texas public institutions remained overwhelmingly that of Texas residents. In fact, there has been a gradual decline in the number of out-of-state students in senior institutions beginning in Fall

1971, when the new tuition bill increasing out-of-state tuition went into effect. Out-of-state students made up 6.3 percent of the total enrollment at public senior institutions in 1968 and 5.4 percent in 1973. The overall change in distribution of resident and nonresident students at each type institution from 1968 to 1973 is shown in the following table:

TABLE 7

DISTRIBUTION OF RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT STUDENTS
Texas Public and Private Junior and Senior Colleges and Universities
Fall Semester, 1968, 1973

Type of Institution	Texas Resident	Out-of-State	Foreign
FALL 1968			
Public Senior	92.2%	6.3%	1.5%
Public Junior	97.8%	1.9%	.36%
Private Senior	78.5%	19.5%	2.0%
Private Junior	71.5%	26.9%	1.6%
FALL 1973			
Public Senior	91.9%	5.4%	2.7%
Public Junior	96.6%	2.4%	1.0%
Private Senior	76.9%	20.6%	2.5%
Private Junior	65.2%	31.9%	2.9%

AVAILABILITY OF EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY

To provide appropriate educational opportunities for an expanding student body, the Coordinating Board in 1968 endorsed the concept that Texas should build upon its then existing three basic types of public institutions -- community junior colleges, senior colleges and universities, and medical and dental schools and create new upper-level institutions to meet emerging needs. The three cornerstones of the higher education system have been strengthened and expanded.

Educational opportunities have been further expanded through the addition of other types of institutions, through other forms of delivery of educational services, through modification in the roles of existing institutions to meet identified regional needs. These new opportunities include:

-- Creation of upper-level institutions;

-- Creation of Texas State Technical Institute;

-- Legislative authorization and funding to contract with independent institutions for the education of Texas medical and dental students;

-- Broadening of student access to independent institutions through creation and funding of the Tuition Equalization Grants Program;

-- Legislative authorization for community colleges to offer courses outside the geographic boundaries of their legally constituted districts and Coordinating Board implementation of such offerings through regional planning councils;

-- Creation of the fully state-supported lower division Orange Center of Lamar University;

-- Authorization and funding of the Anderson County Occupational Extension Center as a fully state-supported branch of an existing community college;

-- Coordinating Board approval for certain senior colleges to offer two-year degree and certificate programs responsive to needs in regions which could not easily be served by existing community colleges;

-- Coordinating Board approval of upper-level and graduate extension programs to meet educational needs in the Uvalde and Brownsville areas.

Taken as a whole, these actions represent a significant shift from the traditional delivery educational system, which relied almost totally upon programs available in free-standing institutions, to a "multiple-delivery" system, which recognizes and utilizes new ways of bringing education programs to citizens across the state.

To assess the impact of this tremendous expansion, this chapter will

-- identify the 25 institutions which have been added to the Texas system of higher education since 1968;

-- examine the effect of this expansion in terms of programs now available across the state;

-- project additional needs of Texas higher education to 1980, including implications for state policies to realize the full effectiveness of this expansion.

Institutions

A total of 25 new institutions have been added to the Texas system of public higher education since 1968. The system in Fall 1973 consisted of 23 public senior colleges and universities, four upper-level universities, three upper-level centers, one lower-division center, 47 public community junior college districts operating on 52 campuses, one state-funded occupational extension center, one public technical institute with four campuses, five public medical schools, two public dental schools, other allied health and nursing units, and a public Maritime Academy.

This dramatic expansion in institutions is a large step toward achieving educational opportunity for all Texas citizens. To bring about this opportunity the Coordinating Board has worked toward:

-- Establishment of community colleges within reasonable distance of all Texas citizens whose communities meet certain minimum student enrollment criteria, which have an adequate fiscal base to support quality programs, and whose citizens exercise the initiative to establish a new community junior college.

-- Reasonable expansion of the 22 public senior colleges and universities existing in 1968 with expansion of needed baccalaureate and graduate education opportunities primarily through creation of upper-level institutions.

-- Expansion of enrollments at medical and dental schools operating in 1968, creation of new institutions and contracting with independent institutions for the education of Texas students to help meet the need for physicians, dentists, and health related personnel.

Upon Coordinating Board recommendation, the Legislature has created since 1968 one four-year undergraduate and master's level university, eight upper-level institutions, three medical schools, and one dental school.

In addition, seven new junior college districts were created and three new campuses of existing districts were opened, bringing the total number of junior college districts to 47 and the number of operating colleges to 52. All but three of those districts now offer courses at more than 250 locations outside their districts, under legislative authority granted in 1971.

Also authorized by the Legislature were a state technical institute now operating on four campuses, a lower division center and state support for an occupational extension center.

New institutions created in the past five years are as follows:

TABLE 8

INSTITUTIONS AUTHORIZED SINCE 1968

Authorized		Opened or Scheduled to Open
	Four-Year, Master's Level University	
1969	The University of Texas at San Antonio	
	(Graduate Students)	1973
	(Baccalaureate Students)	1975
	Upper Level Institutions	
1969	The University of Texas of the Permian Basin	1973
1969	The University of Texas at Dallas	
	(Graduate Students)	1970
	(Upper-division Students)	1975
1969	Texas A&I University - Laredo Center	1970
1971	Texas A&I University at Corpus Christi	1973
1971	Tyler State College	1973
1971	University of Houston at Clear Lake City	1974
1971	East Texas State University Center at Texarkana	1972
1972	University of Houston - Victoria Center	1973

Authorized		Opened or Scheduled to Open
	State Technical Institute	
1969	Texas State Technical Institute (operates on four campuses)	1969
	Lower Division Center	
1971	Lamar University - Orange Center	1971
	Occupational Extension Center	
1972	Anderson (County) Occupational Center (operated by Henderson County Junior College)	1973
	Medical Schools	
1969	The University of Texas Medical School at Houston	1971
1969	Texas Tech University School of Medicine	1972
1969	(The 61st Legislature also authorized The University of Texas board of regents to establish an additional medical branch, with the location subject to the approval of the Coordinating Board.)	
	Dental Schools	
1969	The University of Texas Dental School at San Antonio	1970
District Approved	**Community Junior Colleges Opened Since 1968**	
1972*	Midland College	1969
1969	Western Texas College	1971
1969	El Paso Community College	1971
1970	Vernon Regional Junior College	1972
1965	Dallas County Community College District	
	Mountain View College	1970
	Eastfield College	1970
	Richland College	1972
1971	Houston Community College	1971
1972	North Harris County College	1973
1972	Austin Community College	1973

*Midland College first opened as part of the Permian Junior College System. Voters approved disannexation and creation of a separate district in December 1972.

While the number of institutions in the public sector of higher education was increasing rapidly, several independent institutions, primarily junior colleges, were closing.

One independent senior college, the University of Corpus Christi, ceased operation at the close of the 1972-73 academic year. However, a new institution, American Technological University, began operation in Fall 1973. Two private junior colleges -- Lubbock Christian College and Gulf Coast Bible College -- changed status to four-year senior institutions in Fall 1970. Two other private junior colleges -- Christian College of the Southwest and Fort Worth Christian College -- merged to become the Metrocenter of Abilene Christian College. Four independent junior colleges closed during this time -- Allen Academy, Butler College, Mary Allen Junior College, and Westminster College.

One new private medical school, Texas College of Osteopathic Medicine, began operation in 1970.

The changes in the Texas system of higher education between 1968 and 1973 and the students served by the different type institutions are shown in the following table:

TABLE 9

TEXAS INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION
1968 and 1973

Public Sector	No. of Inst.		Enrollment		
	Fall 1968	Fall 1973	Fall 1968	Fall 1973	Percent change
Senior Colleges and Universities			212,222	260,088	22.55
Four-Year and Graduate	22	23			
Upper Level*	-0-	8			
Lower Division Center	-0-	1			
Community Junior Colleges	42	52	86,913	186,655	114.76
Occupational Extension Center	-0-	1			
Texas State Technical Institute	-0-	1**	N/A	4,045	N/A
Medical, Dental & Allied Health Units			2,093	4,662	122.60
Medical Schools	3	5			
Dental Schools	1	2			
UT System Nursing School	1	1			
Total, Public Institutions	69	94	331,228	455,450	

*Upper-division program activities also authorized at Uvalde and Brownsville.

**TSTI operates on four campuses.

Private Sector	No. of Inst.		Enrollment		
	Fall 1968	Fall 1973	Fall 1968	Fall 1975	Percent change
Senior Colleges and Universities	35	37	62,061	69,876	12.59
Junior Colleges	17	8	9,728	4,882	-49.82
Medical, Dental & Allied Health Units			1,258	1,744	38.63
Medical Schools	1	2			
Dental Schools	1	1			
Total, Private Institutions	54	48	73,047	76,502	
Total, All Institutions	123	142	374,275	531,952	42.13

That the creation and location of the new institutions have resulted in improved geographic access to educational opportunity is amply demonstrated by the fact that more than 97 percent of Texas citizens now reside

within 50 miles of an operational public junior or senior college.

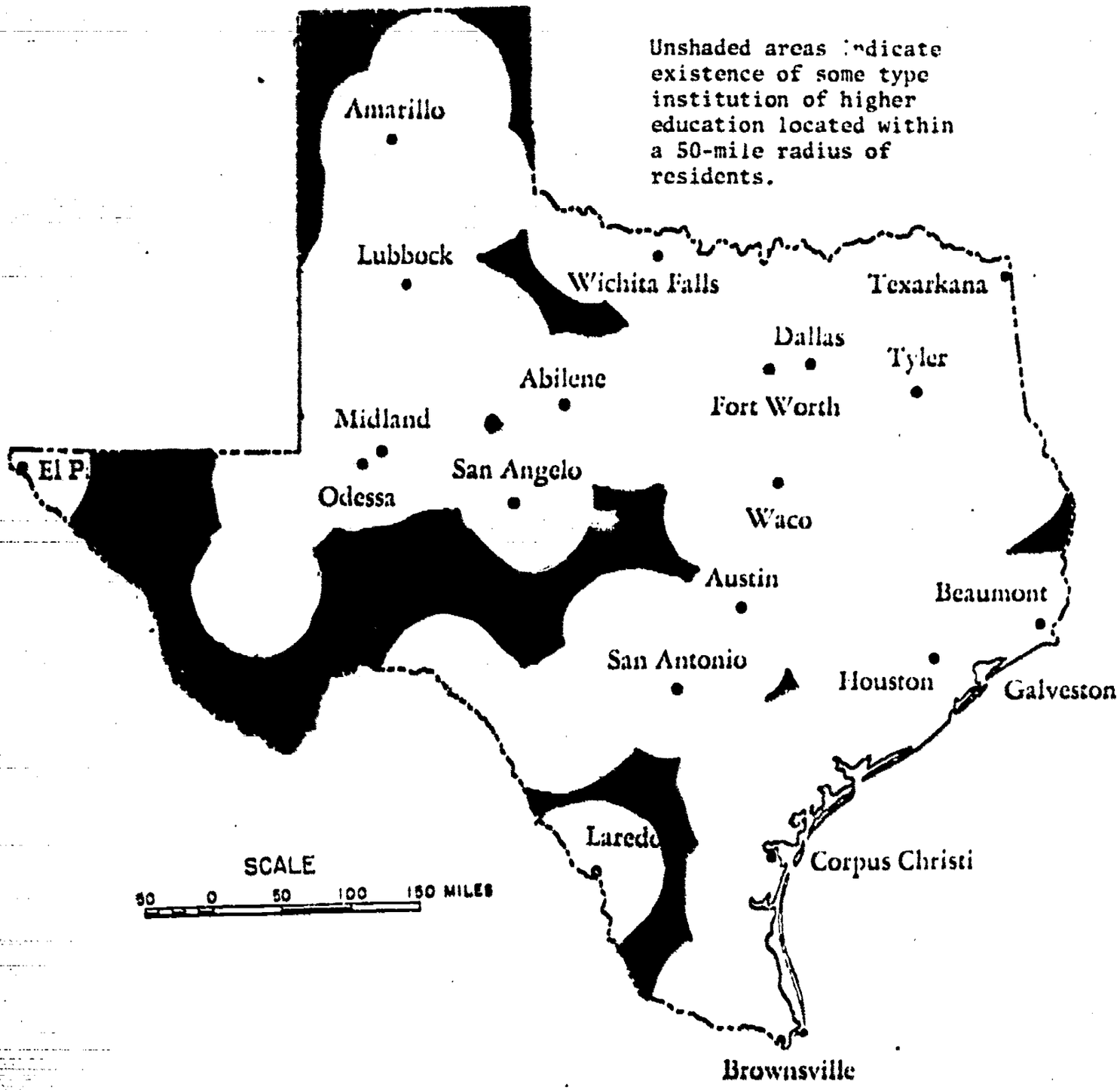
Of the 312,000 (2.8 percent) Texas residents who do not live within 50 miles of a public institution, 130,000 of these reside within 50 miles of private senior institutions in Abilene and an additional 14,000 within a 50-mile radius of Howard Payne College in Brownwood. Therefore, 98.5 percent of Texas residents included in the 1970 census live within 50 miles of a public or private, junior or senior institution of higher education.

The geographic accessibility is illustrated on the following map.

Residents in certain areas presently outside the 50-mile radius of an operational institution of higher education do have access to educational opportunities through off-campus and out-of-district operations conducted by existing institutions. Sul Ross State University and Southwest Texas Junior College operate programs in Val Verde County (Del Rio). Texas Tech University, Sul Ross State University and Odessa College operate programs in Reeves County (Pecos), and South Plains College offers programs in Gaines County (Seminole).

This means that slightly more than 99 percent of the citizens of the State of Texas have access to some type of postsecondary educational opportunity within 50 miles of their residence.

Progress has been made toward achieving geographic access to some type of institution of higher education. The next question is whether these citizens also have access to the kinds of educational programs and services which will meet their needs.



Program Availability

There are various levels of demand and need for different types of college programs. Whereas statewide availability of comprehensive community college programs is a desirable goal, such a goal for high cost, limited demand doctoral programs would be inappropriate. Any assessment of program availability must consider these variations.

Community Junior College Programs

A basic policy of the Coordinating Board has been that community junior colleges should be located within reasonable distances of all persons within the state, and should provide Texans opportunities to extend their education at least two years beyond the high school. Their purposes are to offer open admissions and comprehensive programs, including the first two years of university-parallel work, vocational-technical, community service, adult, and compensatory education programs.

The Coordinating Board's plan stresses the concept of comprehensive programs and that the different types of programs have equal status and quality standards.

Junior college offerings in 1968 were characterized by emphasis on the freshman and sophomore years of a baccalaureate degree, and almost two out of every three students in these institutions were enrolled in general academic programs.

Stimulated in part by the passage of the Federal Vocational Education Amendments of 1968 and the State Technical-Vocational Act of 1969, there has been a tremendous infusion of both concern and funds for development and operation of technical-vocational programs. The number of and enrollment in these programs have expanded dramatically. Associate degree and

certificate opportunities in almost 900 areas were available by 1973.

The numbers of students enrolled in general academic work and in vocational-technical work in 1973 were becoming almost evenly divided. Although there was a reduction in the percentage of students enrolled in general academic curricula, the freshman and sophomore university-parallel programs remained a strong, quality component of community college offerings.

To evaluate the impact of these services, there must also be an examination of how accessible these services are to all Texas citizens. To help achieve statewide availability, the Coordinating Board in 1968 identified 53 geographic regions where development of at least one community junior district appeared feasible by 1985. The Board also established criteria in regard to minimum student enrollment and fiscal basis for the creation of new districts.

Nineteen of the geographic regions did not have a community college within their boundaries in 1968. While noting that establishment of new junior colleges should remain a responsibility of local citizens, the Board identified four areas where need for such educational opportunities was pressing -- the Houston, El Paso, Austin, and Jefferson-Orange County areas.

Community colleges have now been established in Houston, El Paso, and Austin. To meet needs in the Jefferson-Orange County area, the Legislature authorized Lamar University to operate a state-supported lower division center in the area. As noted earlier in this report, a

total of seven new junior college districts and ten new colleges were established during 1968-73.

Progress has been made toward reaching the goal of making comprehensive community college programs available within reasonable distance of all Texas citizens. However, 16 of the regions identified in 1968 as having the potential to develop a community college district have not done so. Some of those regions can meet the criteria for establishment and maintenance of community colleges. However, efforts to establish new community colleges in several regions have met with rejection by voters, primarily due to reluctance or inability to assume an additional tax burden. This does not mean that citizens residing in the regions where no free-standing community college existed were being denied access to some community college-type programs. On the contrary, new solutions were found for some of the problems of distributing community college-type programs and services between 1968 and 1973.

As noted earlier, the traditional delivery system for community college services, which depended almost solely on free-standing community colleges in 1968, had become a multiple delivery system by 1973, through addition of Texas State Technical Institute, out-of-district course offerings, a state-supported lower division center, an occupational extension center, and approval for certain four-year institutions to offer selected associate degree programs.

These collective actions have greatly improved the access of Texans to two-year educational programs. However, the diffusion of responsibility

for delivering these programs creates difficulties in the achievement of the goal of offering comprehensive programs throughout the areas served.

Even though difficult, it has become imperative that different types of institutions, with different roles and functions, collectively deliver educational programs responsive to total community needs. The achievement of that goal can be brought about only within the framework of careful, coordinated statewide and regional planning efforts.

Senior College and University Programs

The Coordinating Board has encouraged responsible expansion of baccalaureate, master's, special professional, and doctoral program offerings. Evaluation of need for such expansion has been based on enrollment increases, demonstrated need, and availability of resources.

Enrollment increases during 1968 to 1973 have been accompanied by a like increase in degrees awarded. Of almost equal significance is the increase in variety of fields of study (curriculum areas) available in Texas colleges and universities. There have been significant shifts in the program areas students are selecting for study.

Detailed comparisons of offerings in Texas public senior colleges and universities for 1968 and 1973 -- by degree level, by program area, by curriculum area, and by semester credit hours generated -- are included in Appendix D, Tables 1, 2, 3, and 4.

The following table summarizes increases in degrees awarded and in available fields of study.

TABLE 10

DEGREES AWARDED
Texas Public and Independent Colleges
1968 and 1973

	1967-68		1972-73	
	Public	Private	Public	Private
Baccalaureate	23,539	7,762	37,267	9,267
Master's	5,806	1,457	9,163	2,564
Doctoral	764	164	1,183	236
Professional				
Law	586	308	871	684
Veterinary Medicine	102	-	126	-
Optometry	24	-	56	-
Medicine	236	85	380	111
Dentistry	75	91	94	92

DEGREE CURRICULUM AREAS
Public Senior Colleges and Universities
1968 and 1973

	1967-68	1972-73
Baccalaureate	137	206
Master's	123	191
Doctoral	91	108

Baccalaureate Programs: To provide additional baccalaureate education programs, the Coordinating Board in 1968 recommended the creation of new upper-level institutions. There was a broad range of baccalaureate programs available in existing institutions; however, the availability and distribution of institutions was deemed inadequate to meet the needs of expanding numbers of community college graduates. None of the free-standing upper level institutions had been in operation long enough to issue degrees by 1973; however, the production of baccalaureate degrees at existing public institutions increased 58 percent during 1968 to 1973.

Public senior institutions awarded 23,539 bachelor's degrees in 1968 and 37,267 in 1973. The number of curriculum areas within which these degrees were awarded increased by 69, from 137 to 206. Independent senior institutions conferred 7,762 baccalaureate degrees in 1968 and 9,267 in 1973, for an increase of 19 percent.

Students' educational choices also were expanded through more flexible programming and the development of interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary programs. One important development is the new Bachelor of Applied Arts and Sciences degree, which provides a highly flexible upper level program to meet needs of a variety of graduates of two-year occupational programs.

Broad Humanities or General Studies degrees were evolving to provide educational opportunities for those who wish to bring together and build upon previous experiences in formal education and to provide opportunities for persons who are not interested in a highly specialized program to achieve a degree for personal, professional or other reasons. This kind of program, being developed at both the baccalaureate and master's degree levels, is increasingly attractive to adults and will probably be in even greater demand in future years.

Multidisciplinary degrees also are beginning to be designed which will prepare students for changing job opportunities and avoid some of the pitfalls of over-specialization. Such programs make possible new arrangements of existing course offerings to meet unique individual needs and tend to reduce the inclination to proliferate highly specialized and costly degree programs.

Texas institutions, public and private, are going beyond the internal multidisciplinary degree program to cooperative and joint degree offerings. When administered properly, the inter-institutional program is an important tool in reducing unnecessary duplication of effort.

A wide spectrum of basic academic baccalaureate degree programs is available to Texas students. These programs are widely distributed throughout the state, so that nearly all Texas citizens have reasonable geographic access to some baccalaureate curricula. Existing institutions should be able to meet expected program demands to 1980.

Graduate Programs: Traditionally, graduate programs prepared post-baccalaureate students for limited employment opportunities in education, government and business. Broad, statewide access has not been necessary, desirable, or feasible. Trends over the past several years have shown marked increase in the demand for advanced study and for graduates with master's, and to a more limited degree, doctor's degrees in many fields of endeavor. New and more complex technologies and the necessity for individuals to retrain and upgrade themselves professionally have brought increasing pressures to bear upon higher education to provide more graduate programs in more degree areas.

The interest, willingness, and ability of Texas senior institutions to meet these expanding needs, particularly at the master's level, are illustrated in the growth of degrees awarded illustrated in the preceding table. The number of master's degrees awarded in public institutions increased by 63 percent, from 5,806 in 1968 to 9,163 in 1973. The number of curriculum areas in which these degrees were available rose from 123

to 191. The number of doctoral degrees awarded by the public institutions rose from 764 to 1,183 during the same period of time.

Production of master's degrees in independent institutions rose from 1,457 in 1968 to 2,564 in 1973. The number of doctoral degrees conferred increased from 164 to 236.

Master's degree programs are available in all Texas public senior colleges. Nine public and four private institutions have a broad range of doctoral programs available. In addition, four public universities offer a single professional doctorate, designed for a unique purpose to serve a particular constituency. Graduate programs at both the master's and doctoral degree levels in health care areas are offered in public and private medical and dental units in the state.

To expand student choice without duplication of high cost, specialized programs, the Coordinating Board also has recommended passage of legislation which will enable Texas institutions to participate in the Academic Common Market of the Southern Regional Education Board. The Academic Common Market is based on the twin concepts that 1) states, through cooperation, can avoid duplicating the high costs of providing specialized programs for which there is real, but limited need and student demand, and 2) at the same time, they can improve the utilization of such programs which they are currently offering. Participation in the program would, through contractual arrangements, enable students who reside in SREB member states to enroll in programs across state lines by paying resident tuition fees.

The range of disciplines available for graduate study is more limited than is that for the baccalaureate level. Doctoral programs should be and are available on a select, carefully controlled basis. However, graduate education is widely available throughout Texas, and citizens have some variety of advanced study programs from which to choose if they wish to pursue post-baccalaureate study. Existing institutions have the capability to meet projected needs for graduate programs to 1980.

Professional Programs: Opportunities for professional education, as measured by degrees awarded, have expanded at about the same pace as graduate production in general academic areas. As indicated on the preceding table, production of lawyers, veterinarians, optometrists, doctors, and dentists has increased.

The needs of the state for additional professional programs have come under comprehensive, statewide study by the Coordinating Board within the past few years. Special studies have assessed the status and projected needs in the areas of veterinary medicine, law, pharmacy, nursing, and medical and dental education. Results of these studies indicate that present professional schools can expand to meet projected needs of Texans to 1980.

New Delivery Systems

Probably the most important elements of change since 1968 are in the modes of instruction and methods of delivering educational services to the new populations seeking to be served. These trends very likely

have greater, longer range significance than do the quantitative measures of degree and program expansion.

These changes are prompted by changing expectations and needs of today's college students and of increasing numbers of older and other "non-traditional" students.

Changes in instructional techniques which place emphasis on individualization of learning and effective use of technological advances, and variable-length scheduling are being introduced. These efforts are to be encouraged.

Off-Campus Activities: An increasingly important aspect of the changing delivery of higher education in Texas, and an important element in the trend toward more effective utilization of existing institutions is that of off-campus instruction.

To be sure, off-campus classes are not new. What is new is the necessity to make higher educational opportunities available to residents and particular groups of people in locations removed from established campuses to which they do not have access because of work and other responsibilities. Demands for increasingly sophisticated training to support the industrialization of many sections of the state and the almost universal necessity to retrain and upgrade the preparation of teachers, health care practitioners of all kinds, and members of other professions and businesses have made it imperative that quality education be brought to unserved localities by more economic means than the creation of new institutions.

As noted earlier, public community college districts were providing courses and programs at approximately 250 out-of-district locations during 1973-74. Most of these locations were in hospitals and other clinical facilities, business and industrial sites, units of the Texas Department of Corrections, military bases, and area vocational high schools.

Senior institutions are offering both extension courses and off-campus resident instruction at locations across the state.

Extension courses were offered by 12 of the state's senior colleges in 1968. The Southern Association of Colleges and Schools' definitions and accreditation requirements placed limitations upon the number of "extension" credit hours which could be applied toward an academic degree. Despite these limitations, some 9,694 students were enrolled in extension programs in 1968.

In 1971, the Southern Association eliminated the "extension" classification from its standards, requiring instead that institutions stand fully behind the quality of their instruction whether offered on or off campus. This change contributed to a decline in extension instruction and the emergence of off-campus resident credit.

Off-campus resident credit instruction is generally defined as off-campus instruction equivalent to that offered by an institution on its campus and for which admission requirements, payment of fees, and quality of instruction are identical to those for classes offered on the campus.

By 1973, off-campus resident instruction had become firmly established. Some 21,564 individuals were enrolled in 945 classes. On the other hand, extension enrollment had declined to 6,039. (See Appendix D, Tables 5

and 6 for detail on number and types of classes and enrollments in extension and off-campus resident instruction in 1968 and 1973.)

The expansion of off-campus and out-of-district services by both senior and junior colleges institutions has raised a variety of questions in regard to quality of offerings, possible duplication of efforts, excessive competition for students, and jurisdictional responsibilities.

The Coordinating Board is addressing these issues with the goal of establishing policy guidelines which will encourage optimum delivery of quality educational services, and, at the same time, prevent costly and unnecessary duplication.

Summary and Recommendations

A summary of findings and recommendations regarding availability of educational opportunity in the Texas system of higher education is included as the first section of this report.

Conclusions and recommendations are based on analysis of available data, on observations of trends and problems in higher education in Texas and the nation. Particular attention has been paid to data analysis in the areas of enrollment projections, emergence of new institutions, and expansion and change in program availability and delivery.

The recommendations are made with the goal of insuring maximum effectiveness in the utilization of resources while insuring access to to quality higher education opportunities for Texas citizens.

FACULTY AND STAFF

Texas public institutions of higher education, while expansive with programs, enrollments, and facilities from 1968 to 1973, were unable to attain the elusive goal to achieve and maintain a statewide faculty salary average approximating the national average. Although average faculty salaries improved each year, the rate of increase lagged behind both the national average and cost of living increases.

Enrollment increases and opening of new institutions resulted in a 29 percent increase in numbers of full-time equivalent faculty in public senior institutions and a 42 percent increase in public community junior colleges. However, there was no significant achievement in lowering the statewide student-faculty ratio.

This chapter will present 1) a comparison of Texas faculty salaries with national averages and cost of living increases and projections of average salaries to 1980, 2) comparison of numbers of full-time faculty employed by Texas public institutions in 1968 and in 1973, and projections of additional faculty needed by 1980, and 3) changes in full-time equivalent student-faculty ratios.

Present Status and Projections of Texas Faculty Salaries

The college faculty is a major determinant of the quality of education available at an institution of higher education. Attraction, retention, and effective utilization of highly qualified faculty are essential to excellence in its higher education system, Texas must offer salaries competitive with other institutions of higher education across the nation.

Salaries at Senior Colleges and Universities

In 1970-71 the national average paid faculty at public senior institutions of higher education exceeded the Texas average by $744. By 1973-74 the Texas average for public senior institutions had dropped $1,701 behind the national average.

At the opening of the decade of the 70's, Texas' average salary of $12,796 was almost six percent below the national average of $13,540 for public institutions of higher education. Four years later, with the state's average at $14,524 and the rapidly increasing national average at $16,225, Texas was lagging behind by approximately 11 percent.

During the period 1970 through 1973, the national salary average for public colleges and universities increased 19.8 percent while the Texas average increased 13.5 percent. The most siginificant gain nationally occurred in 1973-74 with the 9.4 percent increase over the previous year. The Texas statewide average increase for the same year was five percent. For the first three years of the 70's, the Texas average trailed the national average by less than $1,000 but dropped $1,700 below in 1973-74.

Texas finds itself in the unenviable position of running to catch up but falling further behind, as the following table illustrates. The table compares Texas salaries with the national average for public senior institutions of higher education and also with the national average salaries for public and private institutions combined.

TABLE 11

AVERAGE FACULTY SALARIES
Texas and National Senior Colleges and Universities
1970-71 through 1973-74

	National[1] Public Senior Institutions		National[1] Public and Private Senior Institutions		Texas[2] Public Senior Institutions	
	Average Salary[3]	Percent Increase	Average Salary	Percent Increase	Average Salary[3]	Percent Increase
1970-71	$13,540	---%	$13,380	---%	$12,796	---%
1971-72	14,080	4.0	13,910	4.0	13,357	4.4
1972-73	14,830	5.3	14,680	5.5	13,837	3.6
1973-74	16,225	9.4	15,890	8.2	14,524	5.0

[1]National salary data are from the American Association of University Professors, Washington, D.C.

[2]From Coordinating Board institutional reports of budgeted faculty salaries.

[3]Average based on salaries paid to professors, associate professors, assistant professors, and instructors for a standard academic year of two semesters (9 to 10 months).

The goal for Texas public institutions of higher education is to maintain faculty salaries at levels which are competitive with those paid across the nation to assure the retention of highly qualified faculty and excellence in higher education. Assuming that the statewide average will reach the national average for faculty salaries in the 1975-77 biennium and that the national average will continue to increase at the same rate (approximately seven percent annually), the statewide average salary for faculty at public senior colleges and universities could reach approximately $24,000 by Fiscal 1980.

Salaries at Community Junior Colleges

Public community colleges in Texas are state-aided postsecondary institutions of higher education with sources of revenue from their local tax base, student fees, and state appropriations. Community colleges, because they are locally organized, exercise a large degree of autonomy in operating their programs, including funding for instructional programs.

Funds appropriated by the Legislature are primarily committed to administration and instructional programs offered by the community colleges. Appropriations are made on a projected cost basis without a separate, specified amount for faculty salaries. Although faculty salaries are included in the contact hour rates used for determining appropriations to community colleges, no separate, specified amount is marked for salaries.

The statewide average for Texas public community colleges was $9,611 in 1970-71 and by 1973-74 had reached $11,259, for a gain of approximately 17.1 percent. A regional comparision shows the Texas statewide average in 1973-74 to be above that of the community colleges in the southern region of the United States. The 1973-74 average salary for two-year colleges in the West South Central region (Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas) was $10,780 and in the East South Central region (Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee) was $10,120. A comparison of Texas junior college average salaries with the national average rather than a contiguous region shows a large disparity, with the 1973-74 Texas average $2,864 or 20.3 percent below the national average of $14,123. The 1970-71 national average was $11,990 with the national average gaining 17.8 percent of the four-year period to 1973-74, a similar percentage gain to Texas.

TABLE 12

AVERAGE FACULTY SALARIES
Texas and National Community Junior Colleges
1970-71 through 1973-74[1]

	National[1] Public Community Junior Colleges		National[1] Public and Private 2-Year Colleges		Texas[3] Public Community Junior Colleges	
	Average Salary[2]	Percent Increase	Average Salary[2]	Percent Increase	Average Salary[2]	Percent Increase
1970-71	$11,990	---%	$11,860	---%	$ 9,611	---%
1971-72	12,520	4.4	12,400	4.6	10,209	6.2
1972-73	13,120	4.8	12,970	4.6	10,754	5.3
1973-74	14,123	7.6	13,969	7.7	11,259	4.7

[1]National salary data was provided by the American Association of University Professors, Washington, D.C. (Data include public and private two-year institutions reporting for each survey period.)

[2]Based on full-time faculty.

[3]From Coordinating Board institutional reports of budgeted faculty salaries.

If faculty salaries for community colleges continue to increase at approximately the same annual rate as the national average (seven percent) and the goal is to achieve the average salary for the southern region and states contiguous to Texas, the projected statewide average for full-time community college faculty would be approximately $16,000 in 1980.

Cost of Living Increases

Maintaining the Texas statewide average for faculty salaries at levels competitive with the national average is an important measure of the ability of the state to compete nationally for qualified faculty

members. But an equally substantive issue is the amount of real income that a faculty member realizes from salary received. If increases in cost of living more than offset improvements in salaries received, the result is loss of purchasing power and endangered ability of the state to retain its qualified faculty members.

During the past eight-year period, 1967 to 1974, the statewide salary average for faculty of public senior colleges and universities gained steadily. However, during that time real income fluctuated, reaching a peak in 1971-72, and declining since that time. The fluctuations and the declines are revealed in Table 13, which compares average budgeted faculty salaries with real income.

The statewide salary average salary increased $2,105 from 1971-72 through 1974-75, yet real income decreased $758. Real income in 1971-72 was $10,850 and decreased to $10,092 by October 1974. The rate of inflation accelerated in the 1973-74 academic year, causing a significant decline in purchasing power and eliminating gains from an increased statewide average salary.

Since September 1973, when stringent federal economic controls were relaxed, the monthly consumer price index has increased at the rate of approximately one point per month. If this rate of increase continues unabated, the annual percentage increase for cost of living may reach or possibly exceed 12 percent for 1974. At this point in time it does not appear that federal controls will be applied which will slow the inflationary spiral in the near future.

To regain purchasing power lost since 1971-72 would require an

immediate increase in the statewide average salary of $1,160 to raise the average to $16,622.

TABLE 13

AVERAGE BUDGETED FACULTY SALARIES COMPARED WITH REAL INCOME
Texas Public Senior Colleges and Universities
1967 - 1974

Academic Year	Cost of Living Index [1]	Texas Senior College Salary Average [2]	Real Income [3]
1967-68	102.0	$10,990	$10,774
1968-69	106.7	11,532	10,807
1969-70	113.3	12,119	10,696
1970-71	119.2	12,796	10,735
1971-72	123.1	13,357	10,850
1972-73	127.7	13,857	10,855
1973-74	139.7	14,524	10,396
Oct. '74	153.2	15,462	10,092

[1] Consumer Price Index, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Index is for month of January of each year, with additional line for latest available Index in 1974. (1967 = 100)

[2] Texas statewide average of budgeted salaries for professors, associate professors, assistant professors, instructors, public senior colleges and universities. Source - Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System.

[3] Third column divided by second column.

Non-Faculty Salaries

The Coordinating Board has undertaken a special study in this area for the purpose of recommending to the Legislature a procedure of funding for non-faculty personnel salaries at Texas public colleges and universities. A preliminary report will be made to the Coordinating Board in January, 1975.

Number of Faculty Employed by Texas Institutions

The number of budgeted full-time equivalent (FTE) faculty in Texas public senior colleges and for general academic instruction in community colleges increased by 32 percent from 1968-69 to 1973-74. The statewide total was 12,092 in 1968-69 and had increased to 15,957 in 1973-74, for a total increase of 3,865.

At Texas public senior institutions, the number of budgeted FTE faculty increased from 9,345 to 12,059 for an increase of 29 percent. These numbers include all teaching personnel -- from professors through teaching assistants. For the same period of time, full-time student equivalent (FTSE) enrollments at the public senior institutions increased 18.4 percent.

Texas public community colleges in 1968-69 had a statewide total of 2,747 full-time equivalent faculty teaching general academic courses. By 1973-74, that total had increased to 3,899, for an increase of 41.9 percent. During that period of time, ten new institutions began operation, and FTSE enrollment in general academic courses increased by 35.3 percent.

TABLE 14

BUDGETED FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT FACULTY
Texas Institutions of Higher Education

	Fiscal 1968-69	Fiscal 1973-74	Increase Number	Increase Percent
Public Community Colleges[1]	2,747	3,899	1,152	41.9%
Public Senior Colleges and Universities (All Ranks)	9,345	12,058	2,713	29.0
Total	12,092	15,957	3,865	32.0%

[1] Includes faculty for general academic courses only.

Student-Faculty Ratio in Public Senior Institutions

Since faculty members at senior colleges and universities frequently teach students at all levels -- undergraduate, master's, and doctoral -- data reported do not reveal faculty-student ratios by level.

For purposes of this comparison, a full-time student equivalent was computed by dividing institutional fall semester totals of student credit hours by 15. These data should be used with caution, since they will not reflect accurately the higher student-faculty ratio at the undergraduate level or the lower student-faculty ratio at the master's and doctoral levels.

The statewide student-faculty ratio would appear to be decreasing at this time, with the average at 19.7 in 1968-69 and at 17.9 in 1973-74. However, the average for 1973-74 was affected by the opening of five new institutions. Therefore, it should not be assumed that the student-faculty ratio has significantly been lowered during this period. Historically, student-faculty ratios at new institutions have been lower than average until enrollment builds up.

A summary of student-faculty ratios by institution and by statewide average for all public senior colleges and universities from 1968-69 through 1973-74 is presented in Appendix E.

Projection of Full-Time-Equivalent Faculty to 1980

Using the 1973-74 statewide student-faculty ratio of 18 to 1 and the projected full-time-student equivalents for senior colleges and universities, it is estimated that a total of 13,816 FTE faculty will be needed by the 1979-80 academic year. This is an increase of 1,758 faculty over

the number employed in 1973-74 to meet enrollment increases in senior institutions by the 1979-80 academic year.

Community junior colleges had a student-faculty ratio of 19.8 to 1 in 1973-74 for general academic courses. Assuming the same student-faculty ratio to the 1979-80 academic year, an additional 702 FTE faculty will be needed to meet estimated FTSE enrollment increases in general academic courses in community colleges. Faculty estimates for community colleges do not include faculty for vocational-technical courses.

Summary and Recommendations

A summary of findings and recommendations regarding faculty salaries, student-faculty ratios, and other areas related to instructional effectiveness and maintenance of excellence in higher education are included in the first section of this report.

FACILITIES

As students in ever increasing numbers sought college admission during the 1960's, existing colleges and universities speeded up building programs; new institutions were created and new campuses built. Great efforts were made to relieve overcrowded classrooms and to provide classroom and laboratory space for students who were seeking educational opportunities.

The result of these efforts was that the amount of space avilable at every Texas public college and university and at almost all private senior institutions increased between 1968 and 1973. An indication that construction was, in fact, about to catch up with the spiraling enrollment increases was the fact that the statewide average space available per student was approaching and in some cases, exceeding national standards established by the U.S. Office of Education.

To assess the impact of that growth upon the Texas higher education system it is important to examine the amount of growth in different types of institutions, the sources of funds that support the growth, how responsive growth has been to student enrollment demands, and how the growth has affected the level of space utilization.

This chapter will examine these factors separately 1) Texas public senior colleges and universities, 2) public community junior colleges, and 3) private senior institutions. Following each analysis are projections of space expansion to 1980 for each of the three types of institutions. Due to the declining number of private junior colleges and inadequate space data for these institutions, they are not included in the analysis.

Method of Analysis

One measure of the adequacy of facilities available for higher education is the amount of educational and general (E&G) square feet[1] available per full-time student equivalent (FTSE).[2]

For each type institution, data were collected and analyzed in regard to 1) amount of increase in space at each college and university between 1968 and 1973, 2) how the increase in space related to the level of utilization, 3) how the increase in space related to student need or demand as reflected in enrollment trends, and 4) how the amount of E&G square feet of space available per full-time student equivalent related to national

[1]Educational and General (E&G) Space is a nationally recognized assignable, or net, space inventory category which includes all enclosed assignable space on a campus except that assigned to the "Auxiliary Service" category (i.e., student unions, bookstores, dormitories, etc.), or to non-institutional or unassigned use categories.

[2]To recognize variations in space needed for different types and levels of instruction, full-time student enrollments in senior institutions were computed on the following mathematical equivalents: 15 semester credit hours at the associate and baccalaureate level, 12 semester credit hours at the master's and special professional level, and 9 semester credit hours at the doctoral level. The total FTSE for all levels of instruction is the sum of the totals for each of the three levels. Full-time student equivalents in public community junior colleges were computed on the basis of 15 SCH for enrollment in general academic courses and on the basis of 24 contact hours per week for enrollment in vocational-technical courses. The sum of these two is the total FTSE for each public community college.

standards established by the U.S. Office of Education.[3] The analysis also recognizes that, while the national standard is a desirable goal, equity among institutions should be the primary condition applied to that goal.

Square feet of E&G space available to each Texas institution was computed on the basis of information collected in an annual facilities inventory. The ratio of space per student is an indicator of the level of institutional space utilization -- e.g., the smaller the number of square feet per student, the higher the level of utilization and vice versa. Changes in the student-space ratio also reveal the relationship between increase in E&G space and student demand. Increases in space can respond to the need to alleviate overcrowded conditions, (as indicated by too few square feet per student), to enrollment increases, or to both. When space grows more rapidly than does enrollment, an improvement in the space-student ratio occurs. If enrollments increase more rapidly than space expands, the result is a loss in amount of space available per student.

[3]The National Standard is based on a U.S. Office of Education study of student space needs. In establishing the standard, a wide variety of curricula and the types of space included in the defined category, "E&G Space," were considered. The USOE, in its report, Federal Support for Higher Education Construction: Current Programs and Future Needs, July 10, 1969, recommended a factor of 132 square feet of Educational and General Space per FTSE for "Public Universities" and 93 square feet for "Other Public Four-Year" institutions. The average of these two factors, 113 square feet, was computed as an appropriate national standard for Texas public colleges and universities. The national standard for public junior colleges is 70 square feet. For private senior institutions the standard is 126.5 square feet.

Texas Public Senior Colleges and Universities

Despite facilities valued at $825.3 million in replacement costs, in 1968 Texas' 22 senior colleges and universities were overcrowded and ranked far behind the national standard in space available per student. Building had not kept pace with enrollment increases.

In 1968 only one of the 22 public senior colleges had the 113 square feet per student recommended by the U.S. Office of Education. In fact, all but five of Texas' senior institutions had less than 100 square feet of E&G space per FTSE. The state average of 78.9 square feet per student was only 70 percent of the national standard. (See Appendix F, Table 2)

By 1973 each of those 22 institutions had expanded its facilities. Replacement value had increased to $1.6 billion (Appendix F, Table 1). Shown in Table 15, a cumulative increase of 54 percent in space available at those same 22 institutions, coupled with a total increase of only 17 percent in FTSE enrollment had resulted in an improved state average of 104.2 square feet per student, or 92 percent of the national standard. (Appendix F, Tables 2 and 3).

In addition to the expansion of the existing institutions, six new campuses were in varying stages of development, and all but one were admitting students by Fall 1973.[4]

[4]The new institutions were UT-San Antonio, UT-Permian Basin, UT-Dallas, Texas A&I at Corpus Christi and Tyler State College. The University of Houston at Clear Lake was scheduled to enroll students in Fall 1974. In addition, three upper level centers were sharing junior college facilities to make available more baccalaureate opportunities -- Texas A&I at Laredo, University of Houston at Victoria, and East Texas State University at Texarkana.

The changes in the statewide average of space available per student from 1968 to 1973 and the rate of growth are summarized in Table 15. Institutional data are included in Appendix F, Tables 2 and 3.

TABLE 15

COMPARISON OF SPACE AVAILABLE, 1968 AND 1973
Texas Public Senior Colleges and Universities

	Fall Educational and General Square Feet		Fall FTSE Enrollment		Square Feet Per FTSE	
	1968	1973	1968	1973	1968	1973
State Total	14,867,676	22,951,552	188,355	220,277	78.9	104.2
Percent Increase		54%		17%		32%

State Sources of Plant Funds

Funds available for the construction of facilities at Texas public senior colleges and universities come from multiple sources. The multiplicity and complexity of funding sources contribute to inequitable distribution of construction funds among the different state supported institutions.

There are five constitutional and statutory sources of funds for construction of facilities at Texas public senior colleges and universities: 1) Permanent University Fund; 2) Ad Valorem Tax Funds, 3) Use Fees from Tuition (Skiles Act), 4) Building Use Fees, and 5) Tuition Revenue Bonds. Institutions which participate in either the Permanent University Fund or Ad Valorem Tax Funds are statutorily ineligible to receive general revenue appropriations for new capital construction.

(1) Permanent University Fund. The Texas Constitution dedicates certain lands and income from those lands to the support of specified institutions within The University of Texas System and the Texas A&M University System. From the financial report of The University of Texas System dated August, 1973, the book value of the Permanent University Fund was $679,357,124, which includes some 2,100,000 acres of land at a nominal value of $10,002,384. The net income in 1973 from the available fund, after expenses, was $31,198,857, of which Texas A&M University System received one-third.

(2) Ad Valorem Taxes for State Colleges. A tax of 10¢ per $100 of valuation was designated to be pledged to retire bonds at 17 general academic institutions which are specified in the Constitution. Institutions participating in the ad valorem tax funds are ineligible to receive general revenue appropriations for capital improvements and none of the ad valorem tax funds may be used for auxiliary enterprises. The limitation on general revenue appropriations applies to new construction only and does not prohibit appropriations of general revenue funds for major improvement and repair projects.

(3) Use Fees from Tuition (Skiles Act). All of the public senior colleges and universities are authorized to charge a building use fee not exceeding $5 per semester for each full-time student. Income to the state's general revenue is reduced by the amount of this use fee. The use fee may be pledged by the institution for the sale of bonds issued for capital improvements, including the purchase of land. The term of the bonds is limited to 40 years.

(4) Building Use Fees. The governing boards of all state colleges and universities are authorized to fix use fees for any kind of improvement, without specific money limitation on the amount of the fee. The only restriction on the kind of facility to be constructed with bond proceeds is that none shall be for exclusive use of private social clubs. Bonds are authorized to be issued, pledging the use fee income with no limit on term.

(5) Tuition Revenue Bonds. Texas Tech University and The University of Texas System were authorized in 1971 to use tuition charges, of the aggregate amount of student fees, to retire revenue facility bonds at Texas Tech University and Medical School and the new institutions of The University of Texas System not now participating in the Permanent University Fund. No limitation was set on the amount of such bonds that could be issued. The University of Houston, Texas A&M University, and Pan American University also were authorized by the Legislature in 1973 to issue tuition revenue bonds for specified maximum amounts. All three institutions have now issued bonds to the statutory maximum.

Patterns of Institutional Growth: 1968-1973

Every public senior college expanded the amount of space available during the years 1968 to 1973, with the rate of increase ranging from 9 percent to 138 percent. Expansion was rapid enough that all but two institutions experienced improvements in the space per student ratio. (Appendix F, Table 3).

There was, however, little change in rankings. Institutions with the most square feet per student in 1968 tended to have the most in 1973, and those with the lower rankings maintained that position. (Appendix F, Table 2)

Many of the institutions which were highest in square feet available per FTSE both in 1968 and 1973 also were among the highest in percent of increase in space and in percent of increase in square feet per FTSE.

Nine senior institutions were among the twelve highest in square feet per student both in 1968 and in 1973, and consequently lowest in this measure of space utilization. On the other hand, the same five institutions which had the lowest square feet per FTSE in 1968 also had the lowest in 1973. That is, these five institutions ranked highest in space utilization by this measure in both years and were therefore the most crowded.

Of the nine institutions which ranked highest in square feet per student both in 1968 and 1973, only one (Texas A&M)[5] had reached the national standard in 1968. Six had done so by 1973.

The average square feet per FTSE available at the top 12 institutions in 1973 was not quite 20 percent above the state average and more than 10 percent above the national standard.

The five institutions with the lowest square feet available had an average which was only 61.4 percent of the state average and 42.9 percent of the national standard in 1968. Improvement was slight over this period, with their average in 1973 being only 62.2 percent of the state average and 58 percent of the national norm.

[5]Texas A&M, being heavily involved in graduate programs and research, does not conform to standards developed for average four-year institutions.

The nine institutions ranking in the top twelve both years were Texas A&M University, West Texas State University, Texas Woman's University, Midwestern University, Sul Ross State University, Tarleton State University, The University of Texas at Austin, Texas A&I University at Kingsville and Prairie View A&M University.

The five institutions which ranked lowest both in 1968 and 1973 were Lamar University, Southwest Texas State University, The University of Texas at El Paso, Pan American University, and Stephen F. Austin State University.

Relationship Between Increases in Space and Enrollment Increases

Analysis of the data indicate no correlation between increases of space and enrollment increases at the institutions.

Some examples:

-- Six of the institutions which were among the 12 which had the most square feet per student both in 1968 and in 1973 were also among the 12 who added the most space during this time span. Yet, only two of these institutions were among the top twelve in enrollment increases and two were among the five lowest in enrollment increases. (See Appendix F, Table 3)

-- However, of the twelve institutions highest in square feet per student in 1973, five were among the highest twelve in enrollment increase.

-- Of the five institutions ranking lowest in square feet per student both in 1968 and 1973, three were among the twelve highest in percent enrollment increase for the period and none were among the five lowest in enrollment increase.

Conclusions About Patterns in Space Expansion at Texas Colleges and Universities

Analysis of the data indicate:

(1) Substantial increase in the amount of space available in Texas colleges and universities during the period, 1968 to 1973.

(2) Cumulative improvement in approaching the national standard, with the state average improving from 70 percent of the national standard in 1968 to 92 percent of that standard by 1973.

(3) No correlation in the increase of space at institutions with the need factors of enrollment increases, space utilization, or national space standard.

(4) Allocation of funds to institutions for the construction of facilities on some basis other than objective and demonstrable need perpetuated an imbalance in facilities use among institutions. The imbalance existed in 1968 and was still evident in 1973.

Space Projections to 1980 for Texas Public Senior Institutions

Several conditions and qualifications must be considered before the need for more space at Texas public senior institutions can be placed in proper perspective.

In addressing the issues involved, two projections of space have been made. The first provides an estimate of space which would be needed to 1980 if expansion were based on a combination of enrollment demand and an attempt to achieve the national standard. The second projection provides an estimate of space which would be constructed if the same methods and factors of space growth which prevailed in 1968 to 1973 are applied in the 1973-1980 period.

It is important to note that space increase figures cited in both projections are for public senior institutions collectively. While statewide figures may indicate an aggregate surplus of educational and general space, historical analysis of data indicates that many institutional needs are not presently being met due to the present inequitable distribution of funds. Even though achievement of the national standard is a desirable goal, equity among the institutions should be the primary condition applied to that goal. In this regard, one must note that the 1968-1973 data demonstrate that the pattern of E&G increase has not been correlated with institutional need. Institutions with relatively high space-student ratios frequently were among those adding the most new space. The five institutions with the lowest space-student ratios remained in that position in both 1968 and 1973. For both projections presented in this study, the average figures on square feet per FTSE would, by past trends, result in several institutions remaining well below the national standard and even more remaining below the state average, while others would rise far above both of these figures.

Also, the projected space figures could be affected by the following considerations:

(1) Federal funds will probably not be as available or their effect felt to the same extent from 1973-1980 as during the period 1968-1973. However, this factor may be partially offset by an increase in the amount of state dollars available for facilities construction due to the inflationary conditions involving the Permanent University Fund and Constitutional funds.

(2) Although ad valorem funds cannot now be used for repair and alterations, more of the Available Funds could and probably will be used for the remodeling, rehabilitation and conversion of space to new and better uses, therefore requiring no new space.

(3) Inflation may erode the value of the construction dollar, thereby causing fewer building starts.

(4) Student enrollment projections do not take into account the development of new forms of educational delivery systems which may not use or require conventional facilities space as in the past.

In projecting new space expansion to 1980 for which state funds would be needed, one must also consider the influence of previously authorized construction for which the Legislature already has approved funds. Five new institutions are presently constructing new facilities for which funds have been authorized. The space is scheduled to be available for use between 1974 and 1976. The total amount of this already authorized and funded space is 1,672,554 square feet. Both projections of space expansion to 1980 consider this construction in arriving at a projected total of new space which would be constructed.[6]

[6]The five institutions for which construction funds have already been authorized by the Legislature, their assignable E&G square feet, and scheduled dates by which the space will be available are as follows:

Tyler State College	144,827 sq. ft.	Fall, 1976
UT - Permian Basin	228,181 sq. ft.	Fall, 1974
UT - San Antonio	483,450 sq. ft.	Fall, 1975
UT - Dallas	430,381 sq. ft.	Fall, 1975
U. of Houston at Clear Lake	385,715 sq. ft.	Fall, 1976
Total	1,672,554 sq. ft.	

The first projection of space needs to 1980 is based on two assumptions: 1) That FTSE enrollments at Texas public senior institutions will increase as projected to 1980, and 2) that institutions will construct enough educational and general space to accommodate the increased enrollments and bring the statewide average square feet available per FTSE to the national standard of 113 square feet.

As illustrated in Table 16, the amount of educational and general space available at Texas senior institutions would increase by 25.9 percent, while FTSE enrollments are estimated to increase by 14.7 percent. If space were to increase on this basis, it would enable institutions to serve enrollment demands and achieve the national standard of 113 square feet per FTSE.

TABLE 16

PROJECTION I

SPACE EXPANSION TO 1980 AT TEXAS PUBLIC SENIOR INSTITUTIONS
Based on Enrollment Demand and Achievement of National Standard

Sq. Ft. Available in 1973	Projected Sq. Ft. Available in 1980	Sq. Ft. Increase	Construction For Which Funds Already Authorized	Net New Space To Be Funded by 1980
22,951,552	28,899,524	5,947,972	1,672,554	4,275,418

The second projection deals with the amount of space which would be constructed if the same methods and factors of space growth which prevailed from 1968 to 1973 are applied in the 1973-1980 period. Between 1968 and 1973, the average annual increase in FTSE enrollment at Texas public

senior institutions was 3.4 percent while the accompanying E&G space increase averaged 10.8 percent annually. Assuming the same ratio of space growth to enrollment increases for the remainder of the decade would result in a 46.7 percent increase in the amount of new space, as compared with the projected 14.7 percent FTSE enrollment increase.

As revealed in Table 17, a total of 9,061,887 square feet of new space would be added. The result would be that the statewide average square feet available would increase to 131.7 square feet per FTSE, far in excess of the national standard of 113 square feet.

TABLE 17

PROJECTION II

SPACE PROJECTIONS TO 1980 FOR TEXAS PUBLIC SENIOR INSTITUTIONS
Based on the Same Rate of Expansion as Existed Between 1968 and 1973

Sq. Ft. Available in 1973	Projected Sq. Ft. Available in 1980	Sq. Ft. Increase	Construction For Which Funds Already Authorized	Net New Space To Be Funded by 1980
22,951,552	33,685,993	10,734,441	1,672,554	9,061,887

Projections of Costs and Availability of Funds

Projections of the costs of facilities must apply an estimated dollar factor to the projected space figure. The cost of construction can and will be affected by inflation, geographical cost differentials, building type, design and material cost differentials and, therefore, cannot be calculated with accuracy. However, a dollar factor of $60 per square foot, which for the period of 1973-1980 is conservative, would be a reasonable planning estimate.

Using the $60 per square foot cost and the 4,275,418 square feet of estimated net new space to be funded by 1980 from Projection I (Table 16) yields an estimated cost of new facilities to 1980 of $256.5 million.

A conservative planning estimate of the funds which will be available from the five Constitutional and statutory sources described earlier in this chapter is $345 million. This conservative estimate is based on a straight line projection of the Permanent University Fund 1973 annual income and on historical trends of income which would be available from the Ad Valorem Tax Fund, sale of Skiles Act Bonds, and Building Use Fee bonds. The amount of funds could go considerably higher if increasing market prices of oil and gas continue to increase the PUF income, institutions realize more income from increased levels of building use fees, and inflated prices increase revenue from ad valorem taxes.

It is apparent that estimated income is more than adequate to meet projected building needs. In fact, the projected availability of funds would permit institutions to build approximately 5.7 million square feet at a cost of $60 per square foot. If building did reach that level and the space already funded on new institutions is completed, public senior institutions would attain a student-space ratio of 119 square feet per FTSE by 1980, above the USOE national standard of 113.

Considerations for Facilities Planning

Statewide planning for facilities needs must stress the unique needs of individual institutions over and beyond aggregate statewide figures. While it is apparent that the state can and is providing funds adequate to support the construction of buildings which, collectively, can meet

national planning standards, inequities in space available among institutions are resulting from inequitable distribution of funds.

An ideal statewide plant funding system which would address the needs of the state as a whole as well as those of individual public senior colleges and universities should:

(1) Provide an equitable distribution of plant funds to each institution according to its enrollment and program needs.

(2) Make funds available in amounts and at times which will enable building construction to keep pace with, or ahead of, need.

(3) Be of sufficient stability to make long range planning both possible and effective.

(4) Respond to changing cost factors.

(5) Be economical in terms of cost to the state, such as bonds of high rating and low interest rates.

(6) Encourage building design and standards for long range maximum economy.

(7) Encourage renovation and remodeling of existing facilities and coordination with new construction for maximum overall economy.

(8) Encourage low operating and maintenance elements of budgetary expenditures.

(9) Be compatible with the availability and amounts of non-state funding, particularly federal grants and loans.

Public Community Junior Colleges

Texas public community colleges were the fastest growing segment of the state's higher education system between 1968 and 1973, both in terms of enrollment and in terms of construction of facilities.

There are four basic sources of funds for construction of facilities at public community junior colleges: 1) local ad valorem taxes, 2) building use fees, 3) federal funds, and 4) revenue bonds based on income from auxiliary enterprises.

Since construction and maintenance of facilities for community junior colleges is a responsibility of the local district, variations in institutional goals, roles and scopes, and perceived facilities needs are reflected in the growth of institutional facilities.

Forty junior college districts were operating community colleges both in 1968 and in 1973. An additional seven junior college districts began operation during this time. The first year for which complete space inventory data are available for public junior colleges is 1969, and the historic analysis of space growth patterns is based only on data from the 40 districts which were in operation during 1969 through 1973. Projections of space needs to 1980 are based on anticipated enrollment increases in all public community junior colleges and, therefore, do consider space needs of the new districts.

The amount of Educational and General square feet available at every public community college increased during the period 1969 to 1973. In 1969 the statewide average of space available at these institutions approached the USOE national standard of 70 square feet per FTSE and by

1973 had grown well above it. The changes in the statewide average and the rate of growth are summarized in Table 18. Institutional data are included in Appendix F, Tables 4 and 5.

TABLE 18

COMPARISON OF SPACE AVAILABLE, 1969 AND 1973
Texas Public Community Junior Colleges

	Fall Educational and General Square Feet		Fall FTSE Enrollment		Square Feet Per FTSE	
	1969	1973	1969	1973	1969	1973
State Total	4,885,283	7,927,341	73,212	92,911	66.7	81.8
Percent Increase		62.3%		32.4%		22.6%

Of the 40 districts operating in 1969, 26 reported Educational and General square feet per student above the USOE national standard of 70 square feet. Of the 44 districts in operation in 1973, for which data were available, all but seven exceeded the national standard.

There were wide variations among institutions in the amount of space available per student. The range of E&G square feet per FTSE in 1969 was from 24.7 to 154.4. The range was even broader in 1973, from a low of 28.7 square feet per FTSE to 216.1. Institutional data are reported in Appendix F, Table 4.

While headcount enrollment increased at all the public community colleges, 17 of these colleges actually experienced a decline in the number of full-time equivalent students served. Earlier sections of this report have noted the increased number of part-time students

attending community colleges. Despite the FTSE enrollment decline, each of these colleges still built additional E&G space.

The variations in space available are further demonstrated by the fact that seven of the community colleges in 1973 were still below the national standard of 70 square feet while 17 of the colleges had space-student ratios which were 150 percent or more of the national standard. (See institutional data in Appendix F, Table 4).

In general, the analysis revealed a far more favorable picture of space available per student in community colleges than in public senior colleges. However, some of the inequities from institution to institution which existed in the public senior institutions also were apparent in the public two-year institutions.

While pointing out these apparent inequities in space available for students in the various community colleges, it is recognized that there are wide variations in program offerings among these institutions and in their roles and scopes. Also, the expansion of facilities at these institutions is determined and funded by each district, and standards and goals vary among the districts.

Space Projections to 1980 for Public Junior Community Colleges

In estimating space which will be available in Texas public community junior colleges in 1980, it is recognized that decisions to build additional facilities are the prerogative of the local districts.

Projections are made on three different bases: 1) That construction to 1980 will continue to grow at the same pace to 1980 as it did from 1969 through 1973, 2) That construction will grow at a pace to maintain the 1973 space-student ratio, and 3) That construction will grow at a pace to allow the state average E&G space per student to equal the USOE national standard.

Assumptions made in each of the three projections are that 1) full-time student equivalent enrollments will increase as projected, and 2) that funds for construction at community colleges will continue to come from the four basic sources available in 1973. Should state funds be appropriated to support construction at public community colleges, construction could increase at a faster pace than estimated.

Full-time student equivalent enrollment at Texas public community junior colleges increased at an average rate of 8.1 percent per year during 1969 to 1973 and is projected to increase at a rate of 5.0 percent for the remainder of the decade. If space is increased in the same proportion to FTSE enrollments during 1973 to 1980 as was true between 1969 and 1973, a total of 5.3 million square feet of new space would be constructed. This would result in a statewide average of 110.3 square feet per FTSE by 1980, which would be 58 percent above the national standard of 70 square feet. Due to rising costs of construction, expected reductions in available funds due to inflationary pressures, this would seem to be an unreasonably high expectation for facilities growth.

The most conservative estimate of space would assure that construction at public community junior colleges will increase only enough so that the statewide average square feet available per FTSE will equal the national standard of 70 square feet. On this basis only 809,989 square feet of space above that available in 1973 would be required to accommodate projected enrollment increases. This very modest increase would result in a decrease in the space-student ratio of 81.8 square feet per student which was available in 1973. Even considering uncertain funding and inflationary factors, this estimate would seem unreasonably low.

An estimate of construction based on maintaining the 1973 space-student ratio would appear to be the most reasonable projection of space which will be available in 1980. To maintain the existing space-student ratio with the projected enrollment increases to 1980 would require the construction of an additional 2.3 million square feet of Educational and General space.

Other Considerations:

Because of the community-centered nature of public junior colleges, statewide space projections cannot address individual districts' needs and goals. It is recognized that new campuses are either under construction or in the planning stages for urban areas in the state. Historically, new institutions have more space available per student until they reach enrollment potential than do older institutions.

Also the space projections do not take into account the development of new forms of delivery systems which will not require the construction of conventional facilities space to serve the projected student enrollment increases.

Yet another factor in the space consideration is the fact that some community colleges have space made available for their use which is not reflected in space inventory data. In fact, in 1973 Austin Community College served 781 FTSE students, Houston Community College served 1,912 FTSE students, and North Harris County College served 1500 students without permanent academic facilities.

Private Senior Colleges and Universities

Private senior colleges and universities vary widely in role and scope, in course and degree offerings, and in funding sources. Construction funds are available to private institutions through certain federal programs, but these institutions must rely heavily upon private sources to support building efforts.

Nonetheless, these institutions historically have tended to provide more space per student than do public institutions. This is reflected in the fact that the USOE national standard for private senior colleges is 126.5 square feet per full-time student equivalent (FTSE), as compared with the national standard of 113 square feet per FTSE for public senior institutions.

The statewide average of Educational and General square feet available per FTSE in Texas private senior institutions stood at 114.4 square feet in 1968 and had increased to 139.7 square feet by Fall 1973 -- well above the USOE national standard of 126.5.

On a statewide basis, more space was available per student in Texas private institutions than in public institutions both in 1968 and 1973. However, the variations in space available at the different institutions were even broader than the institutional variations among public senior colleges. In 1973, the amount of Educational and General (E&G) square feet available per FTSE in private colleges ranged from a low of 38.9 square feet per FTSE to a high of 286.5.

Collectively, private senior colleges experienced a gain in total E&G space available, but the rate of growth was far from uniform. In

fact, two private senior colleges actually experienced a decrease in overall amount of space available. (See Appendix H, Table 7).

While private senior institutions as a group experienced an average 2.7 percent increase in full-time student equivalent enrollment, 12 of these institutions recorded declines in the number of FTSE students for the period. (See Appendix H, Table 6).

The statewide picture of space available at private senior institutions in 1969 and 1973 is summarized in Table 19. Institutional data are included in Appendix F, Tables 6 and 7.

TABLE 19

COMPARISON OF SPACE AVAILABLE, 1969 AND 1973
Texas Private Senior Colleges and Universities

	Fall Educational and General Square Feet		Fall FTSE Enrollment		Square Feet Per FTSE	
	1969	1973	1969	1973	1969	1973
State Totals	5,883,080	7,948,772	51,427	56,908	114.4	139.7
Percent Increase		35%		10.6%		22.1%

Space Projections to 1980 for Private Senior Institutions

As noted earlier, construction at private senior institutions is controlled by decisions of institutional governing boards. Those decisions are affected primarily by availability of funds and by enrollment demands.

Estimates of space which will be available in private institutions by 1980 are based on consideration of the following factors: 1) Federal construction grants funds will almost certainly not be available to the same

extent for the remainder of the decade as they were during 1968 to 1973, 2) inflationary pressures will further erode availability of private funds, 3) projected enrollments for private institutions indicate that FTSE enrollments at these institutions will increase at about a 1.7 percent average, rather than the 2.7 percent average experienced during 1969-1973.

If construction at private senior institutions during the remainder of the decade were to be undertaken to bring the statewide average of square feet per student to the USOE national standard of 126.5 square feet per FTSE, then an additional 1.2 million square feet would be built by private institutions statewide.

However, as noted earlier, the statewide average in 1973 exceeded the USOE national standard. If construction is undertaken to maintain the statewide average at its 1973 level of 139.7 square feet per FTSE, then an additional 2.1 million square feet of space would be constructed by 1980.

FINANCING HIGHER EDUCATION

There are five main sources of income for contemporary American institutions of higher education: 1) student fees, 2) endowments (past gifts converted into income-producing property), 3) gifts from living benefactors (including alumni and corporations), 4) direct grants or appropriations from government, and 5) for community colleges, local tax funds.

Traditionally, independent and private institutions have relied primarily upon income from tuition, endowments, and gifts. Public senior colleges and universities have depended primarily upon appropriations from state legislatures, and public community junior colleges upon state appropriations and local tax funds.

However, federal legislation enacted in the 1960's enhanced the role of the federal government in financing higher education. The flow of dollars from the federal government greatly increased both to independent and public institutions in the form of institutional support and direct aid to students.

There is a changing pattern of support in the 1970's. At the federal level, there is a shift away from programs which channel funds directly to institutions in favor of programs which channel funds directly to students. Also, federal revenue sharing funds are being returned to states where they can be distributed on the basis of priorities established at the state level; however the amount of these funds is uncertain. A depressed stock market has resulted in declining values of endowments of private institutions and of foundations which have traditionally contributed funds to higher

education institutions. In addition public institutions are competing vigorously with private institutions for funds available from foundations and other private sources.

Two of the results of these shifting patterns in traditional funding sources are that private institutions are having to ask students to pay more of the cost of their education and public institutions are making heavier demands upon state funds.

Support for Texas Public Education

The addition of 15 fully state-supported institutions, seven community college districts, three new campuses of existing districts, and 157,674 students to the Texas public higher education system carries a price tag. Appropriations from all funds to support Texas higher education climbed from $325.4 million in Fiscal 1968 to $591.2 million in Fiscal 1973.

It was a story repeated across the nation. The national average increased in state tax funds appropriated for higher education was 92.9 percent. Texas exceeded that average, with a 98 percent increase in tax funds appropriated in Fiscal 1973 over Fiscal 1968. While ranking nineteenth in percentage increase of tax funds appropriated, Texas ranked fourth in total tax dollars appropriated in Fiscal 1973. Only California, Illinois and New York appropriated more tax dollars to support higher education. Texas also ranks fourth in population among the 50 states. (See Appendix G, Table 1)

Appropriations to Higher Education

For appropriations purposes, there are four funding classifications for Texas public higher education. A fairly detailed description of

those classifications is included in Appendix G of this report. In general, the four classifications include:

1. Senior colleges and universities: All the state's four-year and graduate general academic institutions, upper-level institutions and centers.

2. Community-junior colleges: The state's 47 junior college districts receive state aid on a formula basis to support instructional and administrative costs. Funds for general academic programs come through the Coordinating Board and for vocational-technical programs through the Texas Education Agency. The costs of construction, operation and maintenance of physical plants at community colleges are met though local funds. These institutions are state-assisted, as opposed to fully state-supported institutions.

3. Health related agencies: All public medical and dental schools, a systemwide nursing school, and other health related units.

4. All other: Among institutions, agencies and services included in this general classification are Texas State Technical Institute, museums, research and services of the Texas A&M University Agricultural Experiment Station and extension resources, Moody College of Marine Sciences and Maritime Resources, other special services, The University of Texas System Office, the Coordinating Board, and funds to contract with independent medical and dental institutions.

The total funds appropriated in these four classifications make up the state's appropriations from all funds to Texas agencies of higher education.

Appropriations -- 1968-1973: The percentage share of total state appropriations channeled to higher education remained almost constant between Fiscal 1968 and Fiscal 1973. Higher education's share of the $2.3 billion total state appropriations from all funds in 1968 was 13.4 percent. In 1973, higher education received 13.8 percent of the state's $4.1 billion total appropriations from all funds. The result was an increase of $265.8 million in dollar level funding for Fiscal 1973 over Fiscal 1968.

The portion of the state's total appropriations from general revenue going to higher education was 53.8 percent in Fiscal 1968 and 54.5 percent in 1973.

The total of all state funds appropriated to support Texas higher education increased 82 percent between Fiscal 1968 and Fiscal 1973. As reflected in Table 20, the highest rate of increase (165 percent) was for community junior colleges. Ten new two-year institutions began operation during this time and the total number of students enrolled increased by almost 100,000. Appropriations to health-related agencies increased 114 percent, as enrollments grew and one new dental and two new medical schools began operation. Appropriations to senior colleges and universities increased 66 percent, as nine new institutions came into being and enrollment grew by almost 48,000.

TABLE 20

COMPARISON OF LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS FOR
FISCAL YEAR 1968 WITH FISCAL YEAR 1973

ALL FUNDS
All Agencies of Higher Education

Fiscal Year	Public Senior Colleges	Public Junior Colleges[1]	Health Related Agencies	All Other	Total
1968	$193,026,522	$29,050,825	$46,360,061	$56,954,664	$325,392,072
1973	320,913,046	76,926,347	99,169,511	94,168,640	591,177,544
Percentage Increase	66%	165%	114%	65%	82%

[1]Amounts include funds appropriated to the Texas Education Agency for distribution to junior colleges for vocational-technical programs.

Fiscal Needs of Higher Education Projected to 1980

Projecting needs of higher education ahead for five years in a period marked not only by expanding enrollments but by rapid increases in the cost of goods and services, an increasing national rate of unemployment, and threatened cutbacks in federal funds to higher education is extraordinarily hazardous.

Projections which consider only enrollment increases can be made with a high degree of reliability. If fiscal needs of higher education were projected to 1980 using the level of current appropriations as a base, junior colleges would need only $45.3 million more in Fiscal 1980 than was appropriated in Fiscal 1975 to support projected enrollment increases. On the same basis, senior colleges and universities would require only $40.3 million more in Fiscal 1980 than in Fiscal 1975 to offset the costs of increased enrollments.

The average annual inflation rate is approximately 12 percent, and the national unemployment rate is six percent, although these rates vary somewhat for individual states. The statewide unemployment rate in Texas appears to be lower than the national average; however, certain locations within the state exceed the national unemployment rate.

Another factor affecting the economic picture is the flow of federal funds to the states for general use and for educational purposes. There is a changing pattern of federal support for higher education. There is a shift away from programs which channel funds directly to institutions in favor of programs which channel funds directly to students. Also, the level of federal revenue-sharing funds being returned to states to be distributed on the basis of state priorities will probably not climb above current levels and may decline. U.S. Office of Education spokesmen are now warning state educational planners that the amount of federal funds available for higher education may decrease and that more state funds will be needed to take up the slack.

Because of today's economic situation, the reliability of historical funding patterns for projecting future needs of Texas higher education has been lessened. For example: Based on historic inflation increases, a 3.4 percent escalation factor was used in the 1973-75 biennium appropriations to offset increases in instructional costs. Because of unforeseen economic problems, appropriations for state agencies were locked in for a two-year period to a 3.4 percent escalation factor while inflation exceeded eight percent in Fiscal 1974 and is expected to reach approximately 12 percent in Fiscal 1975.

Efforts to stabilize the economy are being made; however, the forecast for the next few years appears to be one of a very slow decline in the rate of increase in inflation. Predictions are that the inflation rate probably will not be below seven percent by 1980.

Because of the unstable economic situation, two projections of the level of appropriations from all funds which would be needed for Texas higher education in 1980 were developed -- a "high projection" and a "low projection." (See Table 21 and Table 22).

Both sets of projections use as a base the actual appropriations from all funds to higher education in the fiscal year ending August 31, 1975 and the historic pattern of allocation of funds among the four appropriations classifications for all agencies of Texas higher education. It should be noted that All Funds appropriations increased from $591,177,544 in Fiscal 1973 to $763,229,027 for Fiscal 1975. This represents an increase of $172,051,483 in funding for that two-year period.

Both the "high" and the "low" projections include the following assumptions: (1) the number of public institutions of higher education would not change; (2) enrollments would increase at the rate projected; (3) tuition and required fee levels as prescribed by statute would remain at the current level; and (4) a substantive increase in funding would occur in Fiscal 1976 to offset rising costs during the 1975 fiscal year for energy and other goods and services required for institutional operation.

The "high projection" for Fiscal 1980 assumes a 30 percent increase in appropriations for Fiscal 1976 and a 10 percent increase for each

succeeding year through Fiscal 1980. Appropriations projections for health related agencies were increased as per their Level II appropriations request for the 1975-77 biennium and 10 percent per year thereafter. Projections made on these bases indicate a $613 million increase in All Funds appropriations by 1980 to support just the junior and senior college sector of higher education. (See Table 20) With increases projected for health related agencies and the All Other classification of higher education, the high projection in Table 21 shows a total increase of $907,770,973 in appropriations by Fiscal 1980, representing a 119 percent projected increase in funding over Fiscal 1975.

TABLE 21

HIGH PROJECTION

PROJECTED APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1980
Compared With
LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1975

ALL FUNDS
All Agencies of Higher Education

Fiscal Year	Public Senior Colleges	Public Junior Colleges[1]	Health Related Agencies	All Other	Total
1975	$395,761,638	$104,010,064	$134,034,081	$129,423,244	$ 763,229,027
1980	830,000,000	283,000,000	309,000,000	249,000,000	1,671,000,000
Percentage Increase	110%	172%	131%	92%	119%

[1]Includes funds and projected funds appropriated to the Texas Education Agency for distribution to junior colleges for vocational-technical programs.

The "low projection" of legislative appropriations for 1980 assumes a 15 percent increase in funds for Fiscal 1976 to offset increased costs through Fiscal 1980. Annual increases of this magnitude would result in an overall 87 percent increase in All Funds appropriated to higher education for a $665,891,937 increase in Fiscal 1980 over Fiscal 1975, as shown in Table 20. This percentage increase is comparable to that of the 1968-1973 period.

TABLE 22

LOW PROJECTION

PROJECTED APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1980
Compared With
LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1975

ALL FUNDS
All Agencies of Higher Education

Fiscal Year	Public Senior Colleges	Public Junior Colleges[1]	Health Related Agencies	All Other	Total
1975	$395,761,638	$104,010,064	$134,034,081	$129,423,244	$ 763,229,027
1980	734,185,665	251,348,248	225,675,192	217,911,859	1,429,120,964
Percentage Increase	85.5%	141.7%	68.4%	68.4%	87.2%

[1]Includes funds and projected funds appropriated to the Texas Education Agency for distribution to junior colleges for vocational-technical programs.

Using either the "high" or the "low" projection, appropriations from All Funds to Texas higher education will exceed the billion dollar level by 1980.

Other Considerations

The projections of legislative appropriations through 1980 assume that tuition and required fees will remain at Fiscal 1975 levels.

The federal courts periodically consider cases relating to the legality of charging out-of-state students higher tuition fees than are charged resident students. Should the courts rule that higher rates cannot be charged out-of-state students, an approximately $18 million annual loss in income to Texas colleges and universities would result. Such a loss would necessitate additional state appropriations to offset the loss in local revenues and additional commitments for financial assistance to students.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions and recommendations regarding the financing of Texas higher education to 1980 are included in the Summary of Findings and Recommendations, which is the first section of this report.

STUDENT COSTS AND STUDENT ASSISTANCE

The Texas Legislature in 1965 created an exemplary statewide loan program for Texas college students -- the Hinson-Hazlewood College Student Loan Program. That loan program was backed by the approval of the people of Texas, who had approved a constitutional amendment to issue bonds to support it. Through these actions, the people and the Legislature assured needy Texans that assistance would be available to help them obtain a college education.

Educational opportunities for needy Texans were further broadened in 1971 with the enactment of the Tuition Equalization Grants Program and the establishment of student scholarship funds through setting aside a portion of tuition fee revenues.

Through its system of state-supported colleges and universities, its historic policy of low tuition and fees, its statutory fee exemption programs, its loan, grant, and scholarship programs, the State of Texas has gone a long way toward insuring that Texas students will not be denied access to higher educational opportunities because of financial need. It has been assisted tremendously in these efforts through the availability of federal funds for needy Texas students.

However, the cost of attending college is rising steadily. There is a changing pattern in federally supported student assistance programs. These factors are contributing to certain inequities in distribution of available aid funds and in inadequate funds to help students meet the increasing cost of attending college.

This chapter will show the rising costs of attending college during the past five years and project such costs to 1980. It will then examine impact of student assistance programs available the past five years, project student aid needs to 1980, and draw some conclusions as to how these needs can be met.

Average Student Expense Budgets in Texas Colleges

The expense of attending college is typically defined as those costs which a student incurs while pursuing at least a half-time course of study. These costs may be divided into two categories: (1) Direct Educational Expenses, such as tuition, fees, books and supplies and (2) Living Expenses, such as room, board, transportation, laundry, and personal expenses.

The budgets cited in this study are modest. They do not include considerations for such "luxuries" as a student living on campus owning and operating an automobile. Many students would spend far more than is alloted in these budgets. Some frugal students might spend less.

A large portion of Direct Educational Expenses is determined by state and institutional policy. The Legislature established tuition fees and student service fee maximums for public institutions. Institutions establish the level of building use and other student fees. The cost of tuition and fees at independent institutions is established by the individual institution's governing board. The cost of books and supplies is established at the marketplace.

Living Expenses for students in both public and independent institutions is determined, in large part, by the cost of living index.

Tuition and Fees

With emphasis on access, the Texas Legislature historically has maintained low tuition and fee charges at public junior and senior colleges.

The statutory required fee structure for public senior colleges and universities has three components: (1) tuition; (2) student service; and (3) building use fees. A tuition bill enacted in 1971 sets the tuition rate at $4.00 per semester credit hour (SCH), or a minimum of $50.00 per semester for Texas residents. Tuition for out-of-state students is $40 per SCH and for foreign students, $14.00 per SCH. The student service fee maximum per semester is $30.00.

The building use fee is determined by the governing board of each institution. Income from this fee is pledged against bond issues for construction of academic facilities. Both the amounts of and disparity in amounts of building use fees charged by different senior institutions increased during 1968-1973. Building use fee charges in 1968-69 ranged from a high of $60 to a low of $8, and by 1973-74, both the fees and the range had increased, with a high of $162 and a low of $36. (See Appendix H, Table 4).

Other types of fees paid by students include individual student class fees, and voluntary or subscription fees for optional services or programs. These fees also vary from institution to institution.

Required charges at Texas state universities ranged in 1973-74 from $120 to $322. In other words, there could be a $200 difference in the cost of attending a public senior institution in Texas. Required fees charged by each institution are shown in Appendix H, Table 4.

However, a comparison of fees charged by Texas institutions with those charged by institutions in other states is shown in Table 23 and reveals that Texas charges are among the lowest in the Nation.

TABLE 23

RANGES OF REQUIRED TUITION AND FEES
IN STATES OTHER THAN TEXAS

Public Senior Colleges and Universities
(Nine Months, 1973-74)

Range	Resident Students: Number of Schools	Resident Students: Percent in Each Range
Above--$522	165	45.4%
$423--$522	68	18.7
$373--$422	50	13.7
$323--$372	30	8.2
$120--$322[1]	48	13.2
Below--$120	3	.8
Total	364	100.0%

Range	Non-Resident Students: Number of Schools	Non-Resident Students: Percent in Each Range
Above --$1,382	122	33.7%
$1,283--$1,382	53	14.6
$1,233--$1,282	18	5.0
$1,183--$1,232	17	4.7
$ 980--$1,182[1]	56	15.5
Below --$ 980	96	26.5
Total	362	100.0%

[1]1973-74 Range in Texas.

Tables showing tuition and required fees charged full-time students attending each public senior and junior institution in Texas for 1968-69 and 1973-74 are included in Appendix B, Tables 2 through 5.

Student Costs -- 1968 through 1973

The cost of attending college will vary with 1) the type of institution in which the student enrolls, 2) whether the student lives at home or pays for room and board in a college dormitory, and 3) whether the student is married or single.

Average budgets for different types of students -- the single resident (living in a college dormitory), the single commuter (living with parents or in off-campus housing), the married resident, and the married commuter are included in Appendix H, Table 1.

The expense of the single resident student attending a public four-year institution of higher education has risen from $1,503 to $1,972 during the period 1968 to 1973 as indicated in Table 24. The annual cost has increased $469, or 31.2 percent. As reflected in Table 25, rising cost of living accounted for a large part of the increase in student budgets. Table 26 shows that tuition charges increased for students attending independent colleges. Increase in direct educational expenses for students in public senior institutions was due primarily to increases in building use fees.

The average expenses reflected in Tables 24, 25, and 26 refer to those incurred by a single student, enrolled in a full-time program of study, living in a dormitory where meals are provided. Had the student been living at home, the budget would have been about $400 less. Had the student been married, about $1,300 more.

TABLE 24

TOTAL EDUCATIONAL EXPENSES FOR A
SINGLE STUDENT RESIDING IN A DORMITORY

Type of Institution	Average Cost		Average Increase 1973 over 1968	
	1968	1973	Amount	Percent
2-year public	$1,452	$1,727	$376.00	25.8%
4-year public	1,503	1,972	469.00	31.2
2-year independent	1,709	2,352	643.00	37.6
4-year independent	2,198	3,075	877.00	39.9

TABLE 25

LIVING EXPENSES ONLY FOR A
SINGLE STUDENT RESIDING IN A DORMITORY

Type of Institution	Average Cost		Average Increase 1973 over 1968	
	1968	1973	Amount	Percent
2-year public	$1,154	$1,499	$345.00	30.0%
4-year public	1,179	1,551	372.00	31.5
2-year independent	904	1,397	493.00	54.5
4-year independent	1,077	1,683	605.00	56.3

TABLE 26

DIRECT EDUCATIONAL EXPENSES ONLY
FOR ALL STUDENTS

Type of Institution	Average Cost		Average Increase 1973 over 1968	
	1968	1973	Amount	Percent
2-year public	$ 298	$ 328	$ 30.00	10.3%
4-year public	324	422	98.00	30.1
2-year independent	805	955	150.00	18.6
4-year independent	1,121	1,392	137.00	24.2

Average Cost of Attending College Projected to 1980

As noted in other sections of this report (see chapter on Financing Higher Education), the unstable economic conditions make projections figures suspect.

Projections of the costs of attending college in 1980 are based on the following assumptions: Tuition and fees will remain at current levels, but books and supplies, living expenses, and all other costs of attending college will increase at an average annual rate of 10 percent a year for the remainder of the decade.

This rate of increase, as shown in Table 27, would result in the cost for a single, full-time student to attend a public four-year college in Texas reaching almost $3,600 by the end of this decade.

Should the inflation spiral which is expected to reach 12 percent in 1974 continue, the estimates will most certainly fall short of actual costs in 1980.

TABLE 27

PROJECTED TOTAL EDUCATIONAL EXPENSES FOR A SINGLE STUDENT RESIDING IN A DORMITORY

Type of Institution	1973 Budget	Projected 1980 Budget	Average Increase 1980 over 1973	
			Amount	Percent
2-year public	$1,827	$3,394	$1,567	85.8%
4-year public	1,972	3,589	1,617	82.0
2-year independent	2,352	3,822	1,470	62.5
4-year independent	3,075	4,814	1,739	56.6

Student Financial Aid Requirements and Sources of Funds

During the past decade there have been concerted efforts on the part of both state and federal governments to make funds available to assist students obtain access to higher education who would otherwise be unable to pursue a college education. The number of programs and the amount of funds available in the programs have increased dramatically.

However, increased living costs, reduced family purchasing power, and the increasing costs of college attendance are resulting in a widening gap between student needs and available financial aid funds. The unmet financial need of Texas students totaled $48 million in 1971-72 and had jumped to as much as $93 million in 1972-73, according to studies conducted by the Southern Regional Education Board.

Numbers of Students Reached

During 1973-74 a total of 521,501 students were enrolled in Texas public and private, junior and senior general academic institutions. There was a total of $114.2 million available to assist those who could not afford the cost of attending college. (See Table 28). Therefore, the level of financial aid was the equivalent of $218.90 per student.

It is estimated that approximately 40 percent of all students enrolled in Texas colleges and universities in 1973 were receiving some type of financial assistance.

The number of students receiving aid through all of the state and federal programs -- except the Federal Guaranteed Loan Program where student data are unavailable -- totaled 70,616 in 1968 and had increased to 141,826 in 1973. However, these are not unduplicated student totals. (See Table 29 and Appendix H, Table 6).

To try to develop student aid budgets appropriate to the degree of need demonstrated by individual students, institutional financial aid officers "package" aid. The total amount of the "package" depends upon the extent of student need, resources available to the institution. The total package combines funds available through loan, grant, employment, and scholarship programs. It is difficult to determine with mathematical accuracy the total number of students who received assistance, since any one student may have received benefits from more than one program.

Sources of Student Assistance Funds

Most of the funds available to assist needy students attend college in Texas come from two sources -- the state and federal governments. This is not to deny the value of private scholarships and grants. However, most of these private funds have specific and limiting eligibility requirements and are not designed to serve as the means of financial access to college for the majority of needy students.

Federal Programs

Funds from federal sources are divided into two general categories -- (1) direct assistance to students, which permits students to attend the institutions of their choice with no institutional allocation placed on the funds; and (2) "college-based programs" which are funded on an institutional basis.

The thrust of federal legislation in recent years indicates a definite shift toward providing more funds to programs which go directly to the student and less in "college based" programs, where funds go to institutions for distribution among enrolled students.

During the period 1968 to 1973, there was one direct federal student assistance program and three "college-based" programs available to Texas students. The Federal Guaranteed Student Loan Program provided direct assistance to students. This program permits students to obtain education loans through commercial and other approved lenders, and the loan is insured by the U.S. Office of Education. The three "college-based" programs were the National Direct Student Loan Program, the College Work Study Program, and the Educational Opportunity Grant Program.

Two new federal programs were implemented in 1974: (1) the Basic Educational Opportunity Grant Program, which supplies aid directly to students to attend the college of their choice, is based on an entitlement concept; (2) the new State Student Incentive Grant Program involves 50-50 fund matching with states and is designed to encourage increased state funding levels of grant and scholarship programs.

State Programs

State student assistance funds are made available to Texas students through four basic programs -- the Hinson-Hazlewood College Student Loan Program, the Tuition Equalization Grants Program, Tuition Revenue Scholarships, and statutory programs exempting certain students from payment of tuition and fees.

The Hinson-Hazlewood College Student Loan Program makes loans available to needy Texas students enrolled in all accredited public and independent institutions of higher education in Texas. Loans issued through this program are now insured through the Federal Guaranteed Loan Program as to repayment.

Statutory exemptions from payment of tuition and fees for certain categorical students are provided by law. There are now some 18 such statutory programs. Many Texas students benefit from those programs; however, many other needy Texans are excluded. A listing of these programs and their legislative authorization appears in Appendix H, Table 7.

The Tuition Equalization Grants Program, authorized by the Legislature in 1971, makes state funds available for grants to needy students to help pay the difference in the amount of tuition charged by a private college and a comparable public institution. Legislation limits to $600 the amount any student can receive during any one fiscal year. The Coordinating Board administers the TEG program.

The Tuition Revenue Scholarship Fund was established with the enactment of the new tuition bill in 1971. The bill requires that 25 cents out of each hourly charge for residents and $1.50 out of each hourly charge for non-residents be set aside by the institution to be used to provide scholarships for needy students. The fund is administered by each institution.

Student Financial Aid Available to Texas Students, 1968-1973

Of the total funds available to Texas students both in 1968 and in 1973, 28 percent was provided by the state and 72 percent was provided by the federal government. The ratio between state and federal student assistance funds available remained constant.

The total amount of funds available to Texas students from both state and federal sources grew from $44.6 million in 1968 to $114.2 million in

1973, for an increase of 156 percent. Table 28 shows the contributions of the state and federal governments to that rapid increase.

TABLE 28

STUDENT FINANCIAL AID AVAILABLE TO TEXAS STUDENTS
1968 and 1973

Source of Funds	Amount 1968	Amount 1973	Percent Increase
Federal Government	$ 32,218,799	$ 82,598,513	156%
State Government	12,357,778	31,602,867	155%
Total	$ 44,576,577	$114,201,380	

Of the total $32.2 million federal funds expended in Texas in 1968, $9.7 million were through the Guaranteed Student Loan Program and $22.5 million through the three college-based programs. By 1973, of the $82.6 million federal funds made available to Texans, well over half ($44.7 million) was loaned through the Guaranteed Student Loan Program and the remainder ($37.9 million) was channeled through the three college-based programs. A comparison of the amount of funds available to students in Texas colleges in 1968 and in 1973 through each of the federal college-based programs is shown in Appendix H, Table 6.

The level of state support for financially needy students increased from $12.3 million in 1968 to $31.6 million in 1973 as shown in Table 28, the largest portion of those funds were made available through the Hinson-Hazlewood College Student Loan Program. The number of students receiving loans in 1968 was just over 12,000 and had increased to almost 17,500 in

1973, with the amount of loans increasing from $10.5 million to $20.4 million.

The number of students qualifying for statutory exemptions from tuition and fees more than tripled, from about 9,500 in 1968 to more than 32,000 in 1973. The amount of money they were exempted from paying rose from $1.8 million to $5.4 million, as shown in Table 29.

Through the Tuition Equalization Grants Program, some $1,000,000 was made available in Fiscal 1972 to needy freshmen enrolling in independent junior and senior colleges to help pay tuition differential. The amount appropriated was increased to $3,000,000 the following year when sophomores also became eligible to participate. A total of $12.5 million was appropriated to fund TEG grants for the 1973-75 biennium, as juniors, then seniors and graduate students became eligible to receive the grants during each of the respective years of the biennium.

Through the Tuition Revenue Scholarship fund, which first became effective in Fall 1971, more than $2.7 million was distributed to 15,023 students in Fall 1973.

TABLE 29. . . . . .

STATE STUDENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS
1968 and 1973

	1968		1973	
	No. of Students	Amount	No. of Students	Amount
Hinson-Hazlewood College Student Loan Program	12,220	$10,489,271	17,475	$20,414,627
Tuition Equalization Grants Program	Not Available		6,555	3,000,000
Statutory Exemptions	9,514	1,868,507	32,209	5,434,273
Tuition Revenue Scholarships	Not Available		15,023	2,753,967
Total	21,734	$12,357,778	71,262	$13,602,867

Student Financial Aid Requirements to 1980

The rising cost of attending college will affect requirements for financial aid to meet the needs of Texas students. As inflation reduces purchasing power of families, more students will need assistance if they are to meet college costs.

Projections of levels of funding which will be available through state-supported student assistance programs in 1980 are based on the following assumptions: 1) student enrollments will increase at the rate projected, 2) the number and amounts of loans issued through the Hinson-Hazlewood College Student Loan Program will follow historic trends, 3) the level of funding for the Tuition Equalization Grants Program will increase to accommodate the additional students eligible to participate and to permit individual grants to students to approach the $600 maximum

authorized in the legislation, and 3) the per-student level of state funding provided in statutory tuition and fee exemption programs and the tuition revenue scholarships will be maintained.

Projections of student assistance funds available to Texas students in 1980 from federal sources are based only on the assumption that the historic ratio of 28 percent state funds to 72 percent federal funds will continue. No attempt was made to project funding levels of the various federal programs.

On the basis of these assumptions, it is estimated that the amount of student assistance funds which will be needed by Texas students in 1980 may reach $259.3 million, increasing 117 percent, as shown in Table 30. Assuming maintenance of the current state-federal ratio, demands on state sources could reach $72.6 million and from federal sources $186.7 million.

Projections of total funds yield a per-student level of expenditure expectation of $372.13. This 70 percent increase above the $218.90 per student expenditure level of 1973 approximates the level of anticipated increases in the cost of attending college.

TABLE 30

PROJECTED TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE TO TEXAS STUDENTS IN 1980

State and Federal Sources

Sources of Funds	1973 Amount	1973 Percent	1980 Amount	1980 Percent
	(Millions of Dollars)			
State Funds	$ 31.6	28%	$ 72.6	28%
Federal Funds	82.6	72	186.7	72
Total	$114.2	100%	$259.3	100%

In assessing the projected impact of these increases on state student assistance programs, Table 31 shows it is estimated that approximately $42.6 million will be loaned through the Hinson-Hazlewood College Student Loan Program in 1980. It is further anticipated that approximately 28,000 students will request loans in 1980.

To meet anticipated loan needs, the Coordinating Board would expect to have sold a total of $234.1 million of the $285 million bonds authorized in 1965. The total number of students who would have received loans since the program began would have reached more than 184,000.

Current cash flow projections indicate that the original bond authorization will meet student anticipated loan needs through 1980; therefore, additional bond authorization should not be required to meet student loan needs during this decade.

However, it should be noted that this projection is dependent upon the availability of funds in other financial assistance programs. Historically, the Hinson-Hazlewood College Student Loan Program is called upon to provide more funds to needy students when other financial assistance programs are insufficiently funded and when federal programs are funded by the Congress late in a school year.

To meet the needs of students eligible to participate in the TEG program and permit grants to approach the $600 maximum would require approximately $17.5 million in 1980, as indicated in Table 31.

If student enrollments increase at the rate projected and the per student level of expenditure remains the same in the statutory exemption and tuition revenue scholarship programs, Table 31 shows that a total of about $12.5 million would be available to Texas students through those two programs.

TABLE 31

1980 PROJECTED LEVEL OF FUNDING
STATE STUDENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Program	1973	1980	Increase Amount	Increase Percent
	(Millions of Dollars)			
Hinson-Hazlewood College Student Loan Program	$ 20.4	$ 42.6	$ 22.2	108.8%
Tuition Equalization Grants Program	3.0	17.5	14.5	483.3
Statutory Exemptions	5.4	7.4	2.0	1.4
Tuition Revenue Scholarships	2.8	5.1	2.3	82.1
Total	$ 31.6	$ 72.6	$ 41.0	129.7%

Other Considerations

As noted in other sections of this report, there is a trend for greater numbers of students to enroll in college programs on a part-time basis, particularly in community colleges.

Most of these part-time students are enrolled for less than one-half of a normal course load and are, therefore, ineligible to receive student assistance under rules and regulations of existing programs.

Many of these students will require some financial assistance to meet educational costs. As both the numbers of these students and their level of need increase, modifications in statutory provisions of state and federal programs may be desirable so that these students could become eligible to participate in aid funds. Another alternative might be implementation of new programs designed to meet the special requirements of such part-time students.

Also, the eligibility of students from proprietary and other types of postsecondary institutions to participate in federal and state financial aid programs will place an increased demand on available funds. This increased demand, which would approximate $10 million in state funds alone by 1980, will further diminish the funds available to meet all student needs.

Summary and Recommendations

A summary of findings, projections, and recommendations regarding student costs and student assistance programs to help Texas students meet those costs are included in the first section of this report.

APPENDIX A

SENATE RESOLUTION 209
63rd Legislature of the State of Texas, 1973

In final form, SR 209 reads:

"WHEREAS, the current trend toward over-expanding in the field of post-secondary education is a matter of common concern among the citizenry of this state; and

"WHEREAS, a continuation of this trend could diminish the quality of educational opportunity in our State; and

"WHEREAS, this Legislature is committed to the principle of "excellence" in higher education and insuring an environment in which maximum learning opportunities are guaranteed, and

"WHEREAS, this Legislature deems it advisable to declare a temporary moratorium, except for those post-secondary educational institutions already recommended by the Coordinating Board, on the creation of new public senior colleges or universities and upper-level colleges, branches or centers of public senior colleges, universities or junior colleges, as well as the expansion of any existing upper-level college, branch or center into four-year institutions, pending an in-depth study by the Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System, covering the requirements of higher education in the State of Texas for faculties, buildings, staff, programs, facilities and other factors effecting orderly growth and development of higher education; now, therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, that the Senate of the 63rd Legislature hereby directs the Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System, to commence immediately a study covering the requirements of post-secondary education in the State of Texas until 1980 for faculties, buildings, staff, programs, facilities and other factors effecting the orderly growth and development of higher education, and to report the results of such study to this Legislature, or to the next Regular Session of the Texas Legislature; and, be it further

"RESOLVED, that, pending receipt of such study, the Legislature hereby expresses its opposition to and declares a moratorium on the creation or establishment of any new public senior college or university or upper-level college, as well as the expansion of any existing upper-level college, branch or center into a four-year institution."

APPENDIX B

THE COORDINATING BOARD

TEXAS COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

DECEMBER, 1974

Institutions of Higher Education in Texas, 1974-75[1]

Public Senior Colleges and Universities

Name, Address and Chief Administrative Officer	Fall 1974 Headcount
ANGELO STATE UNIVERSITY 2601 West Avenue N San Angelo 76901 President Lloyd D. Vincent	4,312
EAST TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY East Texas Station Commerce 75428 President F. Henderson McDowell	9,241
EAST TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY CENTER AT TEXARKANA[2] Box 5518 Texarkana 75501 President John F. Moss	615
LAMAR UNIVERSITY Lamar Station, Box 10001 Beaumont 77705 President John E. Gray	11,080
ORANGE CENTER[3] 410 Front Street Orange 77630 Director Joe Bon Welch	415
MIDWESTERN UNIVERSITY 3400 Taft Wichita Falls 76308 President John Grove Barker	4,154
NORTH TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY Denton 76203 President C. C. Nolen	15,875
PAN AMERICAN UNIVERSITY Edinburg 78539 President Ralph Schilling	6,694
BROWNSVILLE EXTENSION CENTER[2] 80 Fort Brown Brownsville 78502 Director Ralph A. Pennington	453
SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY Huntsville 77340 President Elliott T. Bowers	10,144
SOUTHWEST TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY SWTSU Station, Box 1002 San Marcos 78666 President Lee H. Smith	12,894
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY SFA Station, Box 6078 Nacogdoches 75961 President Ralph W. Steen	10,881
SUL ROSS STATE UNIVERSITY Alpine 79830 President Hugh Meredith	2,698
UVALDE EXTENSION CENTER[2] Uvalde 78801 Director Louis G. Wood	233
TEXAS A&I UNIVERSITY SYSTEM Kingsville 78363 Chancellor James C. Jernigan	

Public Senior Colleges and Universities

Name, Address, and Chief Administrative Officer	Fall 1974 Headcount
TEXAS A&I UNIVERSITY AT CORPUS CHRISTI[2] 6300 Ocean Drive, P.O. Box 6010 Corpus Christi 78411 President D. Whitney Halladay	1,603
TEXAS A&I UNIVERSITY AT KINGSVILLE Kingsville 78363 President Gerald Burns Robins	6,796
TEXAS A&I UNIVERSITY CENTER AT LAREDO[2] P.O. Box 537 Laredo 78040 President Billy F. Cowart	758
TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY SYSTEM College Station 77843 President Jack K. Williams	
MOODY COLLEGE OF MARINE SCIENCES AND MARITIME RESOURCES Galveston 77550 Provost William H. Clayton	218
PRAIRIE VIEW A&M UNIVERSITY Prairie View 77445 President Alvin I. Thomas	4,870
TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY Stephenville 76401 President W. O. Trogdon	3,026
TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY College Station 77843 President Jack K. Williams	21,245
TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY 3201 Wheeler Avenue Houston 77004 President Granville M. Sawyer	7,125
TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY P.O. Box 4349 Lubbock 79409 President Grover E. Murray	21,927
TEXAS WOMAN'S UNIVERSITY Drawer A., TWU Station Denton 76204 President John A. Guinn	7,190
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM 601 Colorado Austin 78701 Chancellor Charles A. LeMaistre	
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT ARLINGTON Arlington 76019 President Wendell Nedderman	15,434
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN University Station Austin 78712 President Ad Interim Lorene Rogers	41,841
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT DALLAS[2] P.O. Box 688 Richardson 75080 President Bryce Jordan	700

Public Senior Colleges and Universities

Name, Address, and Chief Administrative Officer	Fall 1974 Headcount
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT EL PASO El Paso 79999 President Arleigh B. Templeton	11,418
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS OF THE PERMIAN BASIN[2] Odessa 79762 Acting President V. R. Cardozier	1,352
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT SAN ANTONIO San Antonio 78285 President Peter Flawn	1,620
TYLER STATE COLLEGE[2] 100 East Berta Street Tyler 75701 President James H. Stewart	874
UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON 3801 Cullen Boulevard Houston 77004 President Philip G. Hoffman	29,589
DOWNTOWN COLLEGE One Main Plaza Houston 77002 Chancellor W. I. Dykes	3,537
UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON AT CLEAR LAKE CITY[2] 2700 Bay Area Boulevard Houston 77058 Chancellor Alfred Neumann	1,069
UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON CENTER AT VICTORIA[2] Victoria 77901 Director Reginald Traylor	607
WEST TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY P.O. Box 998 Canyon 79016 President Lloyd I. Watkins	6,645
Subtotal for Public Senior Colleges and Universities	278,913

Public Medical, Dental, Nursing and Allied Health Schools

TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AT LUBBOCK Lubbock 79409 President Grover E. Murray	122
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER AT DALLAS 5323 Harry Hines Boulevard Dallas 75201 President Charles Sprague	
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES Dean Ronald W. Estabrook	172

Public Medical, Dental, Nursing and Allied Health Schools

Name, Address, and Chief Administrative Officer	Fall 1974 Headcount
SCHOOL OF ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES Dean John W. Schermerhorn	174
SOUTHWESTERN MEDICAL SCHOOL Dean Frederick J. Bonte	627
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER AT HOUSTON Jesse Jones Library Building Texas Medical Center Houston 77025 President Charles A. Berry	
DENTAL BRANCH Dean John V. Olson	
Dental Students	477
Graduate Dental Students	47
Postgraduate Dental Students	30
Dental Hygiene	95
Dental Assistants	18
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES Dean Alfred G. Knudson	160
MEDICAL SCHOOL Dean Cheves Smythe	148
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH Dean Reuel A. Stallones	346
SCHOOL OF ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES Acting Dean Alton Hodges	30
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER AT SAN ANTONIO 7703 Floyd Curl Drive San Antonio 78229 President Frank Harrison	
DENTAL SCHOOL Dean Philip J. Boyne	112
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES Dean Armand J. Guarino	63
MEDICAL SCHOOL Dean Stanley Crawford	473
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS MEDICAL BRANCH AT GALVESTON Galveston 77550 President William C. Levin	
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES Dean J. Palmer Saunders	103
MEDICAL SCHOOL Dean Edward N. Brandt, Jr.	735
SCHOOL OF ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES Dean Robert K. Bing	164
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM SCHOOL OF NURSING 214 Archway, Room 103 Austin 78712 President Marilyn D. Willman	
AUSTIN CAMPUS	(1,058)[5]
EL PASO CAMPUS	(371)[5]
	191
FORT WORTH CAMPUS	(451)[5]
GALVESTON CAMPUS (Clinical Nursing)	190
HOUSTON CAMPUS (Clinical Nursing)	540
SAN ANTONIO CAMPUS (Clinical Nursing)	377
Subtotal for Public Medical, Dental, Nursing, and Allied Health Schools	5,194

Independent Medical, Dental, Nursing and Allied Health Schools

Name, Address, and Chief Administrative Officer	Fall 1974 Headcount
BAYLOR COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY 800 Hall Street Dallas 75226 Dean Kenneth Randolph	
Dental Students	378
Dental Hygiene	78
Graduate Students	9
BAYLOR COLLEGE OF MEDICINE Texas Medical Center Houston 77025 President Michael E. DeBakey	
Medical Students	577
Graduate Students	80
Physician's Assistants	53
BAYLOR UNIVERSITY ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE SCHOOL Fort Sam Houston 78234	
Health Care Program	50
Physical Therapy	37
BAYLOR UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF NURSING 3500 Gaston Avenue Dallas 75246 Dean Geddes McLaughlin	
WACO CAMPUS	(209)[5]
DALLAS CAMPUS	192
TEXAS COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE 3516 Camp Bowie Boulevard Fort Worth 76107 President Marion E. Coy	190
Subtotal for Independent Medical, Dental, Nursing and Allied Health Schools	1,644

Independent Senior Colleges and Universities

Name, Address, and Chief Administrative Officer	Fall 1974 Headcount
ABILENE CHRISTIAN COLLEGE Box 7844, ACC Station Abilene 79601 President John C. Stevens	5,647
ACC METROCENTER 1700 Eastgate Drive Garland 75041 Executive Director Douglas Warner	832
AMERICAN TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY U.S. Highway 190 (West) Killeen 76541 Chancellor Luis N. Morton, Jr.	677
AUSTIN COLLEGE Sherman 75090 President John D. Moseley	1,162
BAYLOR UNIVERSITY Waco 76706 President Abner V. McCall	8,130
BISHOP COLLEGE 3837 Simpson-Stuart Road Dallas 75241 President M. K. Curry, Jr.	1,243
DALLAS BAPTIST COLLEGE P.O. Box 21206 Dallas 75211 President Charles P. Pitts	1,527
DOMINICAN COLLEGE[4] 2401 Holcombe Boulevard Houston 77021 Sister Antoinette Boykin, Interim President	265

Independent Senior Colleges and Universities

Name, Address, and Chief Administrative Officer	Fall 1974 Headcount
EAST TEXAS BAPTIST COLLEGE Marshall 75670 President Howard C. Bennett	771
GULF COAST BIBLE COLLEGE 911 West 11th Street Houston 77008 President Max P. Gaulke	306
HARDIN-SIMMONS UNIVERSITY Drawer R Abilene 79601 President Elwin L. Skiles	1,630
HOUSTON BAPTIST UNIVERSITY 7502 Fondren Road Houston 77036 President William H. Hinton	1,216
HOWARD PAYNE COLLEGE Brownwood 76801 Chancellor Guy D. Newman President Roger L. Brooks	1,506
HUSTON-TILLOTSON COLLEGE 1820 East 8th Street Austin 78702 President John T. King	696
INCARNATE WORD COLLEGE 4301 Broadway San Antonio 78209 Sister Margaret Patrice Slattery, President	1,510
JARVIS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE Hawkins 75765 President John P. Jones	509
LeTOURNEAU COLLEGE P.O. Box 7001 Longview 75604 President Harry T. Hardwick	726
LUBBOCK CHRISTIAN COLLEGE Lubbock 79407 President W. Joe Hacker, Jr.	1,055
MARY HARDIN BAYLOR COLLEGE MHB Station Belton 76514 President Bobby E. Parker	902
McMURRY COLLEGE Box 215, McMurry Station Abilene 79605 President Thomas K. Kim	1,281
OUR LADY OF THE LAKE COLLEGE 411 Southwest 24th Street San Antonio 78207 President Gerald P. Burns	1,999
PAUL QUINN COLLEGE 1020 Elm Street Waco 76704 President Stanley E. Rutland	496
ST. EDWARD'S UNIVERSITY 3001 South Congress Austin 78704 Brother Stephen Walsh, President	1,400
ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY 2700 Cincinnati Avenue San Antonio 78228 Very Rev. James A. Young, President	3,564
SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY Dallas 75222 Chancellor Willis M. Tate	10,079
SOUTH TEXAS COLLEGE OF LAW 1220 Polk Street Houston 77002 Dean G. R. Walker	835

Independent Senior Colleges and Universities

Name, Address, and Chief Administrative Officer	Fall 1974 Headcount
SOUTHWESTERN UNION COLLEGE Keene 76059 President LeRoy Leiske	671
SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY Georgetown 78626 President L. Durwood Fleming	905
TEXAS CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY Fort Worth 76129 Chancellor James M. Moudy	6,132
TEXAS COLLEGE 2404 North Grand Avenue Tyler 75701 President Allen C. Hancock	536
TEXAS LUTHERAN COLLEGE Seguin 78155 President Joe K. Menn	1,078
TEXAS WESLEYAN COLLEGE P.O. Box 3277 Fort Worth 76105 President William M. Pearce	1,786
TRINITY UNIVERSITY 715 Stadium Drive San Antonio 78212 President Duncan Wimpress	3,412
UNIVERSITY OF DALLAS University of Dallas Station Irving 75060 President Donald A. Cowan	1,717
UNIVERSITY OF ST. THOMAS 3812 Montrose Boulevard Houston 77006 Rev. Patrick O. Braden, President	1,718
WAYLAND BAPTIST COLLEGE 1900 West 7th Street Plainview 79072 President Roy C. McClung	932
WILEY COLLEGE Marshall 75670 President Robert E. Hayes	573
WILLIAM MARSH RICE UNIVERSITY P.O. Box 1892 Houston 77001 President Norman C. Hackerman	3,525
Subtotal for Independent Senior Colleges and Universities	70,783

Public Community Colleges*

Name, Address, and Chief Administrative Officer	Fall 1974 Headcount
ALVIN JUNIOR COLLEGE 3110 South Mustang Road Alvin 77511 President Thomas V. Jenkins, Jr.	2,133
AMARILLO COLLEGE P.O. Box 447 Amarillo 79178 President Charles D. Lutz, Jr.	7,617
ANGELINA COLLEGE P.O. Box 1768 Lufkin 75901 President Jack W. Hudgins	1,403
AUSTIN COMMUNITY COLLEGE 901 Neal Austin 78702 President Thomas M. Hatfield	7,061

Public Community Colleges*

Name, Address, and Chief Administrative Officer	Fall 1974 Headcount
BEE COUNTY COLLEGE Route 1 Beeville 78102 President Grady Hogue	1,670
BLINN COLLEGE 902 College Avenue Brenham 77833 President James H. Atkinson	1,642
BRAZOSPORT COLLEGE 500 College Drive Lake Jackson 77566 President J. R. Jackson	2,925
CENTRAL TEXAS COLLEGE U.S. Highway 190 West Killeen 76541 President Luis M. Norton, Jr.	3,499
CISCO JUNIOR COLLEGE Route 3, Box 3 Cisco 76437 President Norman E. Wallace, Jr.	1,442
CLARENDON COLLEGE P.O. Box 968 Clarendon 79226 President Kenneth D. Vaughan	395
COLLEGE OF THE MAINLAND 8001 Palmer Highway Texas City 77590 President Fred Taylor	5,291
COOKE COUNTY COLLEGE P.O. Box 815 Gainesville 76240 President Alton Laird	2,126
DALLAS COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT 701 Elm Street Dallas 75202 Chancellor Bill J. Priest	
EASTFIELD COLLEGE 3737 Motley Drive Mesquite 75149 President Byron N. McClenney	6,895
EL CENTRO COLLEGE Main at Lamar Dallas 75202 President Donald T. Rippey	6,099
MOUNTAIN VIEW COLLEGE 4849 West Illinois Avenue Dallas 75211 President David M. Sims	5,340
RICHLAND COLLEGE 12800 Abrams Road Dallas 75231 President Ed Biggerstaff	8,257
DEL MAR COLLEGE 101 Baldwin Corpus Christi 78404 President Jean Richardson	10,704
EL PASO COMMUNITY COLLEGE 6601 Dyer Street El Paso 79904 President Alfredo de los Santos, Jr.	7,443
FRANK PHILLIPS COLLEGE Box 111 Borger 79007 President W. E. Raab	758
GALVESTON COLLEGE 4015 Avenue Q Galveston 77550 President M. M. Plexco	1,888
GRAYSON COUNTY COLLEGE 6101 Highway 691 Denison 75020 President Truman Wester	3,854

Public Community Colleges*

Name, Address, and Chief Administrative Officer	Fall 1974 Headcount
HENDERSON COUNTY JUNIOR COLLEGE Cardinal Drive Athens 75751 President T.N. Harvey	1,624
HILL JUNIOR COLLEGE P.O. Box 619 Hillsboro 76645 President O.B. Bailey	859
HOUSTON COMMUNITY COLLEGE 3310 Cummins Street Houston 77027 President J. Don Boney	16,495
HOWARD COLLEGE AT BIG SPRING 11th Place and Birdwell Lane Big Spring 79720 President Charles D. Hays	1,375
KILGORE COLLEGE 1100 Boradway Kilgore 75662 President Randolph C. Watson	3,169
LAREDO JUNIOR COLLEGE P.O. Box 738 Laredo 78040 President Domingo Arechiga	3,925
LEE COLLEGE P.O. Drawer 818 Baytown 77520 President Jim D. Sturgeon	5,009
McLENNAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE 1400 College Drive Waco 76708 President Wilbur A. Ball	3,438
MIDLAND COLLEGE 4807 Andrews Highway Midland 79701 President Al G. Langford	2,135
NAVARRO COLLEGE P.O. Box 1170 Corsicana 75110 President Kenneth P. Walker	1,274
NORTH HARRIS COUNTY COLLEGE 12620 North Freeway, Suite 320 Houston 77037 President N. W. Thorne	2,874
ODESSA COLLEGE P.O. Box 3752 Odessa 79760 President Philip T. Speegle	3,708
PANOLA JUNIOR COLLEGE Carthage 75633 President Arthur N. Johnson	832
PARIS JUNIOR COLLEGE 2400 Clarksville Street Paris 75460 President Louis B. Williams	1,795
RANGER JUNIOR COLLEGE College Circle Ranger 76470 President Jack Elson	595
SAN ANTONIO JUNIOR COLLEGE DISTRICT 1300 San Pedro Avenue San Antonio 78212 President Jerome F. Weynand	
SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE 1300 San Pedro Avenue San Antonio 78212 Dean Paul R. Culwell	20,019
ST. PHILIP'S COLLEGE 2111 Nevada Street San Antonio 78203 Dean John B. Murphy	5,650

Public Community Colleges[1]

Names, Address and Chief Administrative Officer	Fall 1974 Headcount
SAN JACINTO COLLEGE 8060 Spencer Highway Pasadena 77505 President Thomas M. Spencer	8,500
NORTH CAMPUS[7] 5800 Uvalde Road Houston 77015 Vice President Edwin H. Lehr	
SOUTH CAMPUS[7] 8060 Spencer Highway Pasadena 77505 Vice President Tom S. Sewell	
SOUTH PLAINS COLLEGE Levelland 79336 President Marvin L. Baker	2,338
SOUTHWEST TEXAS JUNIOR COLLEGE Uvalde 78801 President Wayne Matthews	1,606
TARRANT COUNTY JUNIOR COLLEGE DISTRICT 1400 The Electric Service Building Fort Worth 76102 Chancellor Joe B. Rushing	
NORTHEAST CAMPUS 828 Harwood Road Hurst 76053 President Donald N. Anthony	9,057
SOUTH CAMPUS 5301 Campus Drive Fort Worth 76119 President Charles L. McKinney	9,326
TEMPLE JUNIOR COLLEGE 2600 South First Temple 76501 President Marvin R. Felder	1,770
TEXARKANA COMMUNITY COLLEGE 2500 N. Robison Road Texarkana 75501 President J.W. Cady	2,944
TEXAS SOUTHMOST COLLEGE 83 Fort Brown Brownsville 78520 President Arnulfo Oliveira	5,226

Public Community Colleges[1]

Name, Address, and Chief Administrative Officer	Fall 1974 Headcount
TYLER JUNIOR COLLEGE P.O. Box 5116 Tyler 75701 President Harry E. Jenkins	5,340
VERNON REGIONAL JUNIOR COLLEGE 4400 College Drive Vernon 76384 President Jim M. Williams	799
VICTORIA COLLEGE 2200 East Red River Victoria 77901 President J. D. Moore	1,919
WEATHERFORD COLLEGE 308 East Park Avenue Weatherford 76086 President E. W. Mince	1,270
WESTERN TEXAS COLLEGE P.O. Drawer D Snyder 79549 President Robert L. Clinton	1,034
WHARTON COUNTY JUNIOR COLLEGE 911 Boling Highway Wharton 77488 President Theodore Nicksick, Jr.	1,820
Subtotal for Public Community Colleges	214,123

Public Technical Institutes[1]

Name, Address, and Chief Administrative Officer	Fall 1974 Headcount
TEXAS STATE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE Waco 76705 President Maurice W. Roney	
JAMES CONNALLY CAMPUS Waco 76705	2,702
MID CONTINENT CAMPUS Amarillo 79105 L.A. Pillow, General Manager	1,085
RIO GRANDE CAMPUS Harlingen 78550 Archie Rosales, General Manager	1,262
ROLLING PLAINS CAMPUS Sweetwater 79556 David A. Pevehouse, General Manager	419
Subtotal for Public Technical Institutes	5,466

Independent Junior Colleges

Name, Address and Chief Administrative Officer	Fall 1974 Headcount
CONCORDIA LUTHERAN COLLEGE 3400 No. Interregional Highway Austin 78705 President Ray Martens	384
JACKSONVILLE COLLEGE P.O. Box 1747 Jacksonville 75766 President Curtis M. Carroll	231
LON MORRIS COLLEGE Jacksonville 75766 President Rev. John E. Fellers	512
SCHREINER COLLEGE Kerrville 78028 President Sam Junkin	440
SOUTHERN BIBLE COLLEGE[8] P.O. Box 9636 Houston 77015 President W. McDonald	208
SOUTHWESTERN JUNIOR COLLEGE OF THE ASSEMBLIES OF GOD Waxahachie 75165 President Blake L. Farmer	481
SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN COLLEGE Terrell 75160 President Jack Evans	235
Subtotal for Independent Junior Colleges	2,291
TOTAL -- ALL TEXAS INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION	578,414

[1]Unless otherwise noted, institutions included in this publication are coeducational and are accredited or are in a formal relationship to achieve accreditation with the recognized appropriate accrediting association.

[2]An upper-level center, college, or university offering work beyond the sophomore year.

[3]A lower division center offering freshman and sophomore level work.

[4]Institutions devoted primarily to the education of women.

[5]Parentheses indicate enrollment included in total headcount enrollment of the main campus.

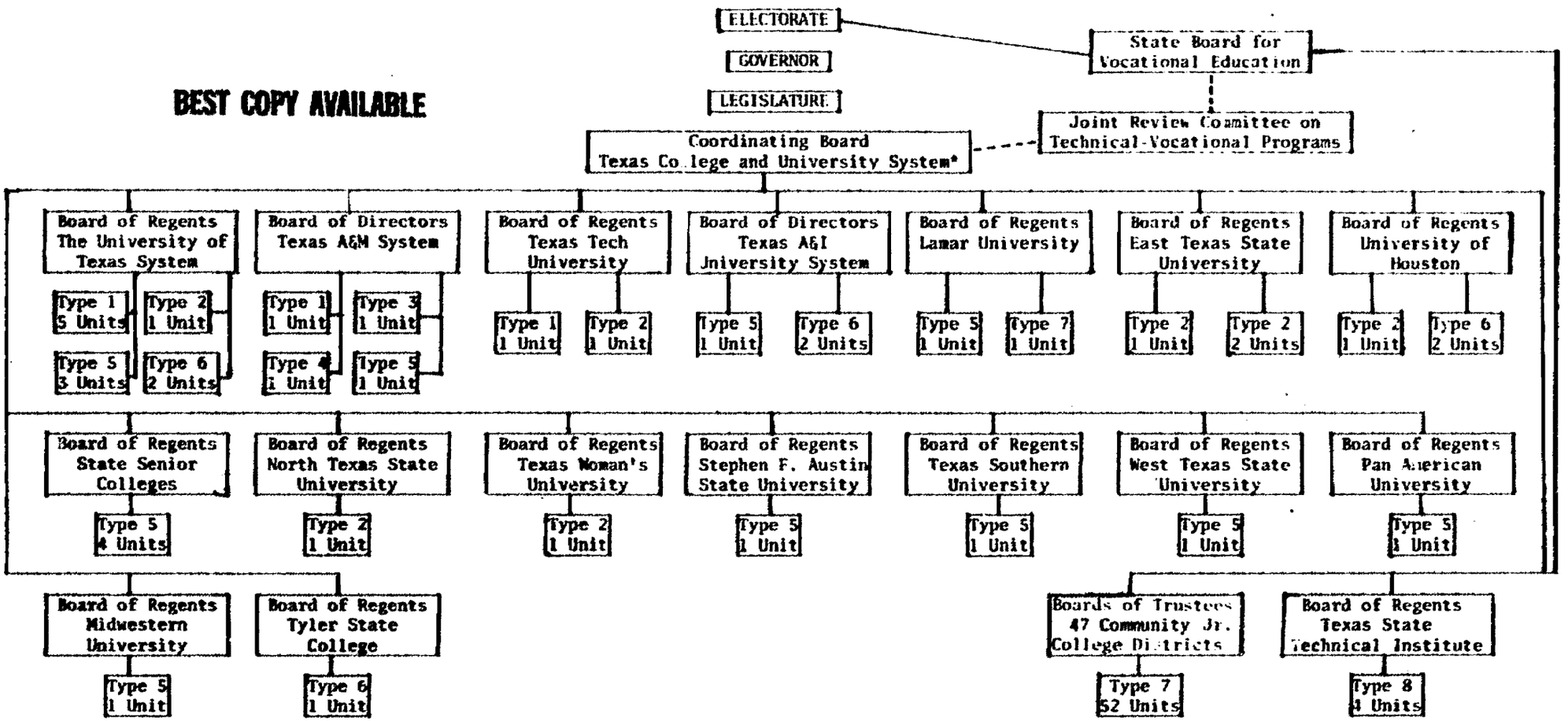
[6]Headcount enrollments in public technical institutes and public community colleges include students enrolled in both semester length and other than semester length courses.

[7]Total enrollment includes enrollment for both campuses.

[8]Institution is not accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.

APPENDIX C

TEXAS PUBLIC SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION



Type 1 = Separate professional school or complex
Type 2 = State university
Type 3 = State university and land-grant college combined
Type 4 = Land-grant college
Type 5 = 4-year (or more) college
Type 6 = Upper-level institution
Type 7 = 2-year college
Type 8 = Technical institute

*Coordinating Board for all public institutions of higher education

Table 1

SUMMARY OF HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT
All Texas Institutions of Higher Education
1968 - 1973

Type Institution	Headcount Enrollment 1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Public Senior Colleges and Universities	212,222	225,272	238,197	245,573	249,441	260,088
Private Senior Colleges and Universities	62,061	63,655	66,250	68,159	70,513	69,876
Public Community Junior Colleges	(86,913)	(108,891)	(123,127)	(151,552)	(166,168)	(186,655)
Semester Length	86,913	96,524	108,023	120,782	133,555	148,571
Other than Semester Length	N/A	12,367	15,104	30,770	32,613	38,084
Public Technical Institutions	**	**	N/A	3,540	4,376	4,045
Private Junior Colleges	9,728	9,145	6,907	6,360	5,342	4,882
Subtotal	370,924	406,963	434,481	475,184	495,840	525,546
Medical, Dental and Allied Health Units						
Public Institutions	2,093	2,243	2,580	3,045	3,960	4,662
Private Institutions	1,258	1,293	1,221	1,308	1,733	1,744
Subtotal	3,351	3,536	3,801	4,353	5,693	6,406
Total - All Institutions	374,275	410,499	438,282	479,537	501,533	531,952

**Texas State Technical Institute was created by the 61st Texas Legislature in 1969 and first enrolled students in Fall 1969.

Table 2

ANNUAL AND OVERALL PERCENT OF CHANGE
IN HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT
All Texas Institutions of Higher Education
1968 - 1973

Type Institution	Annual Percent of Change 1968 to 1969	1969 to 1970	1970 to 1971	1971 to 1972	1972 to 1973	Overall Percent of Change 1968 to 1973
Public Senior Colleges and Universities	6.14	5.73	3.09	1.57	4.27	22.55
Private Senior Colleges and Universities	2.56	4.07	2.88	3.66	-.90	12.59
Public Community Junior Colleges	N/A	14.18	23.8	9.64	12.33	N/A
Semester Length	11.06	11.91	11.81	10.58	11.24	70.94
Other than Semester Length	N/A	22.13	103.72	5.99	16.77	N/A
Public Technical Institutions	N/A	N/A	N/A	23.61	-7.56	N/A
Private Junior Colleges	-5.99	-24.47	-7.91	-16.00	-8.61	-49.82
Medical, Dental and Allied Health Units						
Public Institutions	7.16	15.2	18.2	30.04	17.65	122.60
Private Institutions	2.68	-5.56	7.12	32.46	.63	38.63
Total - All Institutions	9.68	6.77	9.41	4.61	6.06	42.13

Table 3

DISTRIBUTION OF HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT
BY TYPE INSTITUTION
Fall 1968 - Fall 1973

Type Institution	Fall 1968 Headcount Enrollment	Fall 1968 % of Total Enrollment	Fall 1973 Headcount Enrollment	Fall 1973 % of Total Enrollment
Public Senior Colleges & Universities	212,222	56.70	260,088	48.89
Public Community Junior Colleges	86,913	23.22	186,655	35.09
Public Technical Institutions	N/A	N/A	4,045	.76
Subtotal	299,135	79.92	450,788	84.74
Private Senior Colleges & Universities	62,061	16.58	69,876	13.14
Private Junior Colleges	9,728	2.60	4,882	.92
Subtotal	71,789	19.18	74,758	14.06
Medical, Dental and Allied Health Units				
Public Institutions	2,093	.56	4,662	.88
Private Institutions	1,258	.34	1,744	.32
Total - All Institutions	374,275	100.00	531,952	100.00

Table 4

COMPARISON OF ENROLLMENTS IN PUBLIC SENIOR INSTITUTIONS
BY AGE GROUP

HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT
By Age
Fall 1968 and Fall 1973

Age	Fall 1968	Fall 1973
15	6	13
16	43	56
17	2,023	2,609
18	26,077	26,505
19	34,053	35,485
20	34,019	36,082
21	31,559	33,587
22	19,682	24,716
23	10,519	15,764
24	7,859	12,019
25	6,598	10,602
26	5,241	10,247
27	4,253	7,592
28	3,363	5,578
29	2,880	4,606
30	2,464	4,153
31 and over	21,301	30,474
Unknown	282	---
Total	212,222	260,088

PERCENT OF TOTAL STUDENT BODY

	18-21	22-25	26-29	30 & older
Fall 1968	59.2	21.0	7.4	11.2
Fall 1969	56.7	22.3	7.8	11.2
Fall 1970	55.8	23.4	8.4	11.5
Fall 1971	55.1	24.1	8.7	11.3
Fall 1972	53.2	24.5	9.6	11.6
Fall 1973	50.6	24.3	10.8	13.3

Table 5

COMPARISON OF HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENTS BY LEVEL
Public Senior Colleges and Universities
1968 and 1973

FALL 1968

Level	Enrollment	Percent of Total
Lower Division	107,391	50.5%
Upper Division*	77,203	36.5%
Master's and Special Professional	22,089	10.4%
Doctoral Level	5,539	2.6
Total	212,222	

FALL 1973

Level	Enrollment	Percent of Total
Lower Division	116,306	44.7%
Upper Division*	97,175	37.3%
Master's and Special Professional	38,883	15.0%
Doctoral Level	7,724	3.0%
Total	260,088	

PERCENT CHANGE IN ENROLLMENT BY LEVEL

Level	Fall 1968 Enrollment	Fall 1973 Enrollment	% of Change
Lower Division	107,391	116,306	8.3%
Upper Division*	77,203	97,175	25.9%
Master's and Special Professional	22,089	38,883	76.0%
Doctoral Level	5,539	7,724	39.4%
Total	212,222	260,088	22.6%

*Students reported as "unclassified" reported in Upper Division Enrollments.

Table 6

RATIO OF FALL HEADCOUNT TO FULL-TIME STUDENT EQUIVALENT BY LEVEL
Public Senior Colleges and Universities
Fall 1968, Fall 1973

	Fall 1968			Fall 1973		
	Headcount Enrollment	FTSE Enrollment	Ratio	Headcount Enrollment	FTSE Enrollment	Ratio
Bachelor's*	184,594	172,890	1.07/1	213,481	195,826	1.09/1
Master's & Special Professional	22,089	11,018	2/1	38,883	21,400	1.82/1
Doctoral	5,539	4,052	1.37/1	7,724	5,788	1.33/1
Total	212,222	188,358	1.13/1	260,088	223,014	1.17/1

RATIO OF FALL HEADCOUNT TO FULL-TIME STUDENT EQUIVALENT
Public Junior Colleges
Fall 1969 and Fall 1973

	Headcount Enrollment**	FTSE Enrollment	Ratio
Fall 1969	108,891	73,194	1.49/1
Fall 1973	186,655	99,853	1.86/1

*Students reported as "unclassified are included in Bachelor's level enrollments.

**Includes enrollment in both semester length and other than semester length programs.

APPENDIX D

Table 1

DEGREES CONFERRED BY PROGRAM AREA, BY LEVEL, 1967-68 AND 1972-73
AND NUMBER OF CURRICULUM AREAS GRANTING DEGREES

Program Area	Degree Level	1967-1968 # Curriculum Areas	1967-1968 # Degrees Granted	1972-1973 #Curriculum Areas	1972-1973 # Degrees Granted	Change in Degrees Conferred Number	Change in Degrees Conferred Percent
LIBERAL ARTS	B	34	6,826	44	10,332	3,506	51%
	M	22	1,135	32	1,571	436	38%
	D	17	186	23	276	90	48%
SCIENCE	B	17	1,616	20	2,432	816	51%
	M	17	415	21	462	47	11%
	D	17	173	18	235	62	36%
FINE ARTS	B	6	900	16	1,657	757	84%
	M	4	174	14	291	117	67%
	D	2	9	4	20	11	122%
TEACHER EDUCATION	B	14	6,232	20	9,487	3,255	52%
	M	17	2,529	31	4,142	1,613	64%
	D	11	172	18	336	164	95%
AGRICULTURE	B	17	599	20	1,059	460	77%
	M	18	90	22	197	107	119%
	D	13	36	13	44	8	22%
ENGINEERING	B	18	1,609	25	2,649	1,040	65%
	M	15	546	28	828	282	52%
	D	8	134	13	155	21	16%
HOME ECONOMICS	B	6	502	5	704	202	40%
	M	5	56	5	68	12	21%
	D	3	7	3	13	6	86%
NURSING & ALLIED HEALTH	B	3	237	9	705	468	198%
	M	8	41	15	302	261	637%
	D	6	21	7	34	13	62%
PHARMACY	B	1	269	1	317	48	18%
	M	1	9	1	11	2	22%
	D	0	0	1	1	1	*
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	B	14	4,346	32	7,329	2,983	69%
	M	8	510	13	839	329	65%
	D	2	22	7	65	43	195%
OPTOMETRY	B	1	95	1	45	-50	-53%
	M	0	0	1	1	1	*
	D	0	0	0	0	0	0%
TECHNOLOGY	B	3	87	8	241	154	177%
	M	0	0	0	0	0	0%
	D	0	0	0	0	0	0%
SOCIAL SERVICE/WORK	B	0	0	1	78	78	*
	M	1	56	1	156	100	179%
	D	0	0	0	0	0	0
LIBRARY SCIENCE	B	1	83	1	57	-26	-31%
	M	1	232	1	281	49	21%
	D	0	0	1	4	4	*
VETERINARY MEDICINE	B	1	112	2	139	27	24%
	M	6	13	6	14	1	8%
	D	2	4	0	0	-4	*
VOCATIONAL TRAINING	B	1	26	1	36	10	39%
	M	0	0	0	0	0	0%
	D	0	0	0	0	0	0%
TOTALS	B	137	23,539	206	37,267	13,728	58%
	M	123	5,806	191	9,163	3,357	63%
	D	81	764	108	1,183	419	55%

* Computed as a 100% CHANGE

Table 2

PROFESSIONAL DEGREES CONFERRED
Public Senior Colleges and Universities
1967-68 and 1972-72
WITH NUMBER AND PERCENT OF CHANGE

DEGREE TITLES	Degree Level	1967-68	1972-73	Number Change	Percent Change
Law	JD	586	871	285	49
Veterinary Medicine	DVM	102	126	24	24
Optometry	OD	24	56	32	133
Medicine	MD	236	380	144	61
Dentistry	DDS	95	94	[1]	[1]
TOTALS		1,043	1,527	484	46

Table 3

SEMESTER CREDIT HOUR PRODUCTION, PUBLIC SENIOR INSTITUTIONS, BY PROGRAM AREA
FALL 1969 TO FALL 1973 EXPRESSED AS PERCENT
OF TOTAL SCH EACH YEAR, RANKED IN DESCENDING
ORDER OF PERCENT CHANGE FOR THE PERIOD

PROGRAM AREA	PERCENTAGE TOTAL SCH EACH YEAR 1969%	1973%	PERCENT CHANGE
Technology	.2%	.6%	175%
Social Service	.1%	.3%	104%
Nursing	.5%	.8%	73%
Pharmacy	.4%	.5%	36%
Law	.1%	.1%	36%
Education	8%	10%	34%
Teacher Educ. Practice Teaching	1%	1%	34%
Veterinary Medicine	.2%	.3%	27%
Agriculture	2%	2%	26%
Optometry	.1%	.1%	25%
Fine Arts	5%	5%	20%
Science	13%	14%	17%
Business Administration	10%	11%	16%
Engineering	5%	5%	14%
Home Economics	2%	2%	11%
[Overall Institutional Change]			10%
Library Science	.2%	.2%	5%
Liberal Arts	49%	44%	-.6%
Physical Training	2%	2%	-11%
Vocational Training	1%	.7%	-35%

Table 4

SEMESTER CREDIT HOURS, PUBLIC SENIOR INSTITUTIONS, BY PROGRAM AREA
FALL SEMESTERS, 1969 AND 1973
RANKED IN DESCENDING ORDER OF NUMERICAL CHANGE

PROGRAM AREA	1969	1973	CHANGE NUMERICAL	CHANGE %
Education	239,593	320,736	81,143	34 %
Science	381,403	447,081	65,678	17 %
Business Administration	294,467	342,261	47,764	16 %
Fine Arts	142,393	171,040	28,647	20 %
Engineering	135,500	153,968	18,468	14 %
Agriculture	47,514	59,642	12,128	26 %
Technology	6,888	18,937	12,049	175 %
Nursing	15,846	27,453	11,607	73 %
Law	30,356	41,331	10,975	36 %
Liberal Arts	1,441,999	1,450,893	8,894	.6%
Practice Teaching (Educ.)	28,140	34,705	6,565	34 %
Home Economics	46,490	51,591	5,101	11 %
Pharmacy	12,238	16,656	4,418	36 %
Social Service	4,041	8,253	4,212	104 %
Veterinary Medicine	7,310	9,301	1,991	27 %
Optometry	3,736	4,688	952	25 %
Library Science	6,583	6,923	340	5 %
Vocational Training	28, 190	22,600	- 5,590	- 20 %
Physical Training	65,125	58,216	- 6,909	- 11 %
TOTALS	2,937,812	3,246,275	308,433	10

Table 5

EXTENSION CREDIT CLASSES, ENROLLMENTS, SEMESTER HOUR CREDITS,
PUBLIC SENIOR INSTITUTIONS, BY PROGRAM AREAS,
1968-69 AND 1973-74

COORDINATING BD. PROG. AREAS	1968-69 (12 Institutions) # CLASSES	ENROLLMENT	CREDIT HOURS	1973-74 (7 Institutions) # CLASSES	ENROLLMENT	CREDIT HOURS
Liberal Arts	179	4,717	14,298	46	1,094	3,331
Science	15	410	1,230	5	106	350
Fine Arts	16	195	453	3	18	54
Teacher Education	124	3,063	11,778	183	4,026	11,201
Agriculture	1	13	52			
Engineering	20	470	1,616	19	483	1,245
Home Economics	1	45	135	1	33	99
Social Service				3	41	123
Library Science	7	145	435	5	81	243
Nursing				10	22	858
Business Admin.	24	636	1,908	6	113	339
Practice Teaching				1	22	66
GRAND TOTALS	387	9,694	31,995	288	6,039	17,909

Table 6

OFF-CAMPUS RESIDENT CREDIT CLASSES, ENROLLMENTS, SEMESTER CREDIT HOURS,
TWENTY-ONE PUBLIC SENIOR INSTITUTIONS,
BY PROGRAM AREA, 1973-74

COORDINATING BD. PROG. AREAS	# CLASSES	ENROLLMENT	CREDIT HOURS
Liberal Arts	243	6,987	20,303
Science	26	449	1,536
Fine Arts	7	136	408
Teacher Education	462	10,430	31,188
Agricul[illegible]e	14	152	535
Engineering	23	279	915
Home Economics	13	191	573
Library Science	6	107	321
Nursing	23	384	1,942
Pharmacy	10	128	326
Business Admin.	105	2,196	6,588
Practice Teaching	11	100	540
Technology	2	25	75
GRAND TOTALS	945	21,564	65,250

APPENDIX E

STUDENT-FACULTY RATIOS Table I
Public Senior Colleges and Universities in Texas
Fiscal Years 1968 - 1974

Institution	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
The University of Texas at Arlington	24.6	23.5	24.9	22.6	21.3	22.0	20.7
The University of Texas at Austin	17.8	17.9	18.4	19.1	18.3	18.1	16.8
The University of Texas at Dallas	--	--	--	--	--	2.3 1/	3.7 1/
The University of Texas at El Paso	21.7	22.4	21.5	21.1	19.8	18.8	18.9
The University of Texas of the Permian Basin.	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.9
The University of Texas at San Antonio	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.8 1/
Texas A & M University	13.4	12.9	13.3	12.7	13.2	15.3	15.5
Prairie View A. and M. University	22.7	20.0	19.7	17.2	18.9	18.1	18.8
Tarleton State University	22.6	22.7	22.2	22.3	23.3	21.4	20.8
Texas A & I University at Corpus Christi	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.2
Texas A & I University at Kingsville	21.0	22.6	23.2	21.1	21.3	19.4	18.4
Texas A & I University at Laredo	--	--	--	--	14.5	14.3	12.6
East Texas State University	18.7	18.5	17.3	16.9	17.6	16.4	16.2
Texarkana Center	--	--	--	--	--	11.9	18.0
University of Houston	20.5	21.9	19.2	18.4	17.7	17.7	16.8
Victoria Center	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.5
Lamar University	23.0	24.0	22.7	21.8	21.9	22.9	22.3
Orange Center	--	--	--	--	--	23.0	18.7
Midwestern University	20.5	22.0	21.4	21.3	19.2	18.0	17.8
North Texas State University	19.0	18.3	17.9	16.7	16.7	16.7	15.3
Pan American University	24.0	23.2	23.8	24.4	23.3	23.4	21.6
Brownsville Center	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.9
Stephen F. Austin State University	22.6	22.7	21.3	23.0	22.2	22.3	21.2
Texas Southern University	19.0	19.6	19.3	20.7	21.4	22.1	20.7
Texas Tech University	20.2	19.5	19.0	19.0	18.9	19.1	18.3
Texas Woman's University	17.8	18.1	16.7	16.0	16.5	15.9	14.2
Tyler State College	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.5
West Texas State University	20.5	22.6	22.3	19.5	19.2	17.8	18.1
Angelo State University	22.3	25.0	25.1	25.0	22.7	24.1	25.0
Sam Houston State University	19.9	20.8	25.3	26.5	26.8	25.3	24.5
Southwest Texas State University	23.8	24.1	24.1	22.6	25.1	25.1	23.0
Sul Ross State University	16.0	17.9	17.6	19.0	19.3	15.9	16.6
Uvalde Center	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.3
All Institutions Combined	19.6	19.7	19.6	19.2	19.1	19.0	17.9

NOTE: The above data were computed. Each ratio represents fall semester full-time student equivalents divided by the number of full-time faculty equivalents budgeted for nine months as reported by the institutions. For purposes of these computations institutional fall semester totals of student credit hours divided by fifteen were used as the measure of full-time student equivalents. 1/ Not in full operation.

ALL RANKS AVERAGE BUDGETED FACULTY SALARIES* Table 2

Public Senior Colleges and Universities In Texas
Nine Months

Institution	ACADEMIC YEARS 1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
The University of Texas at Arlington	$ 10,214	$ 10,873	$ 11,487	$ 12,131	$ 12,624	$ 12,886	$ 13,609
The University of Texas at Austin	13,474	14,095	14,916	15,460	15,683	16,041	16,209
The University of Texas at Dallas	--	--	--	--	--	17,305	16,436
The University of Texas at El Paso	9,797	10,547	11,121	12,118	12,297	12,938	13,588
The University of Texas of the Permian Basin	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,373
The University of Texas at San Antonio	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,548
Texas A & M University	11,573	12,106	12,448	13,246	14,243	14,855	15,558
Prairie View A. and M. University	9,165	9,695	10,374	10,694	12,027	11,990	12,790
Tarleton State University	9,504	9,468	10,354	10,683	10,810	11,140	11,697
Texas A & I University at Corpus Christi	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,883
Texas A & I University at Kingsville	10,319	10,754	11,281	11,938	12,465	12,950	13,687
Texas A & I University at Laredo	--	--	--	--	11,989	12,804	13,403
East Texas State University	10,391	10,842	11,461	12,339	12,500	13,052	13,925
Texarkana Center	--	--	--	--	--	12,133	12,[illegible]
University of Houston	12,141	12,790	13,435	14,329	14,548	15,166	15,697
Victoria Center	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,679
Lamar University	10,301	10,898	11,146	11,846	12,111	12,480	12,878
Orange Center	--	--	--	--	--	7,501	8,162
Midwestern University	9,815	10,118	10,493	11,241	11,543	11,829	12,037
North Texas State University	10,403	11,066	11,352	11,843	13,509	14,455	15,084
Pan American University	9,855	10,490	11,420	11,670	11,624	12,150	13,634
Brownsville Center	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,331
Stephen F. Austin State University	9,626	10,294	10,868	11,520	12,017	12,428	13,166
Texas Southern University	9,699	9,841	10,308	11,035	11,626	11,673	12,537
Texas Tech University	11,152	11,490	12,035	12,734	13,631	14,039	15,399
Texas Woman's University	10,919	11,253	12,166	13,206	13,511	13,942	15,242
Tyler State College	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,540
West Texas State University	9,931	10,299	10,490	11,492	11,673	12,411	12,904
Angelo State University	8,917	9,990	10,798	11,574	11,813	12,721	13,015
Sam Houston State University	9,813	10,397	11,449	12,168	12,897	13,503	14,178
Southwest Texas State University	9,884	10,373	10,880	11,560	12,050	12,202	12,976
Sul Ross State University	8,744	9,244	9,675	10,095	10,452	10,769	11,[illegible]
Uvalde Center	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,240
Weighted Average	$ 10,990	$ 11,532	$ 12,119	$ 12,796	$ 13,357	$ 13,837	$ 14,524

* Includes average for Professors, Associate Professors, Assistant Professors, and Instructors only.
SOURCE: Institutional data reported to the Coordinating Board.

Table 3

AVERAGE BUDGETED FACULTY SALARIE FOR FULL-TIME FACULTY ONLY

Public Junior Colleges in Texas
Nine Months

Institution	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Alvin Junior College	$10,546	$11,468	$11,693	$12,317
Amarillo Junior College	9,240	9,956	11,019	12,262
Angelina College	7,778	8,807	9,007	9,793
Austin Community College	--	--	--	10,181
Bee County College	9,159	9,264	9,709	9,970
Blinn College	9,198	9,798	9,928	10,087
Brazosport College	9,305	9,708	10,472	11,101
Central Texas College	10,702	11,273	11,690	12,563
Cisco Junior College	8,196	8,704	8,494	8,806
Clarendon Junior College	8,800	8,600	9,947	9,917
College of the Mainland	9,239	9,997	11,076	11,051
Cooke County Junior College	9,023	9,172	9,773	10,733
Dallas County Community College	10,402	10,844	11,934	12,120
Del Mar College	9,890	11,002	11,698	12,643
El Paso Community College	--	8,417	8,430	8,600
Frank Phillips College	8,851	9,557	9,798	10,722
Galveston College	9,542	10,542	10,979	11,025
Grayson County Junior College	8,951	9,938	10,316	11,077
Henderson County Junior College	9,435	9,425	9,167	9,569
Hill Junior College	8,130	8,768	8,328	9,085
Houston Community College	--	--	--	11,500
Howard College at Big Spring	9,007	9,343	9,342	9,982
Kilgore College	9,268	10,077	10,348	10,524
Laredo Junior College	9,594	9,520	10,686	11,265
Lee College	10,667	10,870	12,314	12,886
McLennan Community College	9,310	9,606	10,163	11,134
Midland College	--	--	--	11,043
Navarro Junior College	9,421	9,603	10,430	11,195
North Harris County Junior College	--	--	--	10,310
Odessa College	10,633	11,832	11,942	12,776
Panola College	9,255	9,962	10,067	9,906
Paris Junior College	8,200	9,031	8,992	9,795
Ranger Junior College	8,093	8,515	9,121	9,345
San Antonio College	9,857	10,361	10,811	11,800
San Jacinto College	9,984	10,822	11,461	12,115
South Plains College	9,958	10,108	10,739	10,868
Southwest Texas Junior College	9,098	9,199	9,889	9,656
Tarrant County Junior College	9,439	10,145	10,696	11,133
Temple Junior College	9,157	9,245	9,518	10,398
Texarkana College	8,853	9,806	10,402	10,284
Texas Southmost College	8,890	9,328	10,117	10,585
Tyler Junior College	9,180	9,948	9,910	10,421
Vernon Regional Junior College	--	--	8,800	9,897
Victoria College	10,095	10,794	11,664	12,190
Weatherford College	9,206	10,041	10,570	10,358
Western Texas College	--	9,208	10,003	9,747
Wharton County Junior College	10,108	10,509	10,904	12,073
Weighted Average	$ 9,611	$10,209	$10,754	$11,259

SOURCE: Institutional data reported to the Coordinating Board.

APPENDIX F

Table 1

FACILITIES REPLACEMENT COSTS
Public Senior Colleges and Universities

Institution	1968	1973
Angelo State University	$ 9,903,426.	$ 22,732,663.
East Texas State University	26,999,499.	65,920,915.
Lamar University	31,397,975.	39,856,373.
Midwestern University	10,067,235.	25,015,724.
North Texas State University	49,235,343.	89,957,874.
Pan American University	5,571,576.	24,023,460.
Prairie View A&M University	17,129,924.	19,865,336.
Sam Houston State University	35,338,745.	56,443,241.
Southwest Texas State University	34,243,657.	59,342,756.
Stephen F. Austin State University	33,941,286.	63,944,709.
Sul Ross State University	12,044,924.	17,610,220.
Tarleton State University	10,224,109.	17,654,637.
Texas A&I University at Kingsville	23,037,260.	43,194,073.
Texas A&M University	96,575,740.	239,101,968.
Texas Southern University	22,089,408.	30,310,269.
Texas Tech University	88,419,090.	159,015,102.
Texas Woman's University	43,291,000.	76,928,457.
University of Houston	49,690,457.	127,038,067.
University of Texas at Arlington	24,158,600.	53,949,462.
University of Texas at Austin	164,205,174.	323,383,204.
University of Texas at El Paso	16,479,078.	31,706,770.
West Texas State University	21,309,032.	45,569,464.
TOTALS:	$ 825,352,538.	$ 1,632,564,744.

Table 2
COMPARISON OF SPACE AVAILABLE, 1968 and 1973

PUBLIC SENIOR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES[1]

Institution	Fall Educational & General Sq. Ft.		Fall FTSE		Sq. Ft./FTSE[2]	
	1968	1973	1968	1973	1968	1973
Angelo State University	254,757	329,523	2,687	3,620	94.8	91.0
East Texas State University	473,561	828,408	8,140	7,450	58.2	111.2
Lamar University	458,128	500,421	8,707	8,999	52.6	66.7
Midwestern University	216,119	374,560	2,876	2,917	75.1	128.4
North Texas State University	828,242	1,267,670	13,120	13,146	63.1	96.4
Pan American University	151,153	359,577	3,419	5,517	44.2	65.2
Prairie View A&M University	409,055	447,633	4,062	4,130	100.7	108.4
Sam Houston State University	499,701	744,701	7,223	9,109	69.2	81.8
Southwest Texas State University	414,967	759,559	8,049	11,220	51.6	67.7
Stephen F. Austin State University	349,850	520,177	8,193	9,097	42.7	57.2
Sul Ross State University	175,678	275,163	2,128	2,146	82.6	128.2
Tarleton State University	252,902	329,398	2,475	2,718	102.2	121.2
Texas A&I University	408,780	670,429	5,605	6,069	72.9	110.5
Texas A&M University	2,303,082	3,608,989	12,835	18,311	179.4	197.1
Texas Southern University	424,295	507,748	3,826	6,092	110.9	83.3
Texas Tech University	1,115,601	2,034,029	17,902	19,668	62.3	103.4
Texas Woman's University	457,473	702,220	4,817	5,322	95.0	131.9
The University of Texas at Arlington	729,307	1,030,103	10,044	12,038	72.6	85.6
The University of Texas at Austin	3,049,868	4,069,230	30,159	36,765	101.1	110.7
The University of Texas at El Paso	415,374	621,188	8,090	8,742	51.3	71.1
University of Houston	1,007,133	1,883,181	18,027	21,033	55.9	89.5
West Texas State University	472,650	809,205	5,971	5,299	79.2	152.7
The following institutions began independent operations after 1968. They are not included in the historical analysis for the 1968-1973 period, but they are included in the projections to 1980.						
Moody College (MSMR)	---	65,827	---	109	---	603.9
Texas A&I at Corpus Christi	---	112,613	---	580	---	194.2
TOTALS	14,867,676	22,951,552	188,355	220,277	78.9	105.9

[1]No historic space data available for ETSU Texarkana Center, Lamar's Orange Center, Texas A&I Laredo Center, UT-Dallas, UT-Permian Basin, UT-San Antonio, Tyler State College. Space and enrollment figures for the University of Houston's Victoria Center are included in those for the parent institution.

[2]USOE national standard is 113 square feet per FTSE.

Table 3

SPACE, ENROLLMENT INCREASE-DECREASE, 1968 TO 1973
Public Senior Colleges and Universities

Institution	Educational & General Space	Enrollment	Sq. Ft. per FTSE
Angelo State University	+29%	+34%	-4%
East Texas State University	+74%	-8%	+91%
Lamar University	+31%	+3%	+26%
Midwestern University	+73%	+1%	+70%
North Texas State University	+53%	+.1%	+53%
Pan American University	+138%	+61%	+21%
Prairie View A&M University	+9%	+2%	+8%
Sam Houston State University	+49%	+26%	+18%
Southwest Texas State University	+83%	+39%	+31%
Stephen F. Austin State University	+49%	+11%	+34%
Sul Ross State University	+57%	+.8%	+55%
Tarleton State University	+30%	+10%	+19%
Texas A&I University	+64%	+8%	+52%
Texas A&M University	+57%	+43%	+10%
Texas Southern University	+20%	+59%	-25%
Texas Tech University	+82%	+10%	+66%
Texas Woman's University	+53%	+10%	+39%
The University of Texas at Arlington	+41%	+20%	+18%
The University of Texas at Austin	+33%	+22%	+9%
The University of Texas at El Paso	+50+	+8%	+39%
University of Houston	+87%	+17%	+60%
West Texas State University	+71%	-8%	+86%
CUMULATIVE CHANGES:	+54%	+17%	+32%

Table 4

COMPARISON OF SPACE AVAILABLE, 1969 and 1973
PUBLIC COMMUNITY COLLEGES[1]

Institution	Fall Educational & General Sq. Ft.		Fall FTSE		Sq. Ft./FTSE[2]	
	1969	1973	1969	1973	1969	1973
Alvin Junior College	61,906	70,954	875	1,125	70.7	63.1
Amarillo College	304,842	353,613	1,975	2,375	154.4	148.9
Angelina College	57,572	80,108	708	840	81.3	95.4
Bee County College	83,531	106,257	926	1,168	90.2	91.0
Blinn College	101,369	160,346	1,790	1,771	56.6	90.5
Brazosport College	29,100	121,769	608	1,177	47.9	103.5
Central Texas College	107,666	176,113	1,458	1,890	73.8	93.2
Cisco Junior College	71,308	121,711	953	735	74.8	165.6
Clarendon College	30,643	44,332	314	376	97.6	117.9
College of the Mainland	24,099	222,376	608	1,029	39.6	216.1
Cooke County Junior College	84,299	104,774	1,017	1,368	82.9	76.6
Dallas Cty. Com. Col. Dist. (4 camp.)	118,328	697,357	4,781	14,158	24.7	49.3
Del Mar College	293,712	341,256	3,248	3,548	90.4	96.2
Frank Phillips College	68,030	79,427	493	402	138.0	197.6
Galveston College	20,120	62,299	746	1,104	27.0	56.4
Grayson County College	114,383	211,294	1,702	2,078	67.2	101.7
Henderson County Junior College	109,539	141,710	1,300	1,020	84.3	138.9
Hill Junior College	50,356	55,588	628	558	80.2	99.6
Howard College at Big Spring	89,998	131,804	825	760	109.1	173.4
Kilgore College	190,971	241,624	2,641	2,593	72.3	93.2
Laredo Junior College	158,405	250,560	1,138	1,722	139.2	145.5
Lee College	120,282	182,745	2,073	2,394	58.0	76.3
McLennan Community College	126,151	178,094	1,594	1,752	79.1	101.7
Navarro College	149,991	179,181	1,257	893	119.3	200.7
Odessa College	138,018	232,566	2,406	2,278	57.4	102.1
Panola Junior College	45,777	90,363	635	527	72.1	171.5
Paris Junior College	68,056	107,178	782	1,118	87.0	95.9
Ranger Junior College	45,951	68,644	527	520	87.2	132.0
San Antonio Jr. Col. Dist. (2 camp.)	366,470	500,554	10,268	13,508	35.7	37.1
San Jacinto College	246,803	356,557	4,689	4,526	52.6	78.8
South Plains College	200,928	230,664	1,569	1,474	128.1	156.5
Southwest Texas Junior College	90,503	121,881	1,081	1,170	83.7	104.2
Tarrant Cty. Jr. Col. Dist. (2 camp.)	380,213	547,684	6,162	8,735	61.7	62.7
Temple Junior College	91,572	147,847	1,092	965	83.9	153.2
Texarkana College	101,479	196,864	1,538	1,558	66.0	126.4
Texas Southmost College	104,039	136,178	1,094	1,615	95.1	84.3
Tyler Junior College	151,915	179,405	3,512	3,721	43.3	48.2
Victoria College	69,535	92,764	1,361	1,317	51.1	70.4
Weatherford College	75,904	79,910	832	771	91.2	103.6
Wharton County Junior College	141,519	196,020	2,006	1,608	70.5	121.9
The following institutions began independent operations after 1969. They are not included in the institution by institution historical analysis, but they will be included in the projections to 1980.						
El Paso Community College	---	81,959	---	2,854	--	28.7
Midland College	---	58,048	---	632	--	91.8
Vernon Regional Junior College	---	66,989	---	430	--	155.8
Western Texas College	---	119,974	---	748	--	160.4
TOTALS:	4,885,283	7,927,341	73,212	96,911	66.7	81.8

[1]No space data available for Austin Community College, Houston Community College and North Harris County Community College.

[2]USOE national standard is 70 square feet per FTSE.

Table 5

SPACE, ENROLLMENT INCREASE - DECREASE, 1968 TO 1973
Public Community Colleges

Institution	Educational & General Space	FTSE Enrollment	Sq. Ft./FTSE
Alvin Junior College	+ 14.6%	+ 28.5%	- 3.5%
Amarillo College	+ 15.9%	+ 20.2%	- 3.5%
Angelina College	+ 39.1%	+ 18.6%	+ 17.3%
Bee County College	+ 27.2%	+ 26.1%	+ .8%
Blinn College	+ 58.1%	- 1.0%	+ 59.8%
Brazosport College	+318.4%	+ 93.5%	+116.0%
Central Texas College	+ 63.5%	+ 29.6%	+ 26.2%
Cisco Junior College	+ 70.6%	- 22.8%	+121.3%
Clarendon College	+ 44.6%	+ 19.7%	+ 20.7%
College of the Mainland	+822.7%	+ 69.2%	+445.7%
Cooke County Junior College	+ 24.2%	+ 34.5%	- 7.5%
Dallas County Community College District	+489.3%	+196.1%	+ 99.5%
Del Mar College	+ 16.1%	+ 9.2%	+ 6.4%
Frank Phillips College	+ 16.7%	- 18.4%	+ 43.1%
Galveston College	+209.6%	+ 47.9%	+108.8%
Grayson County College	+ 84.7%	+ 22.0%	+ 51.3%
Henderson County Junior College	+ 29.3%	- 21.5%	+ 64.7%
Hill Junior College	+ 10.3%	- 11.1%	+ 24.1%
Howard County Junior College	+ 46.4%	- 7.8%	+ 58.9%
Kilgore College	+ 26.5%	- 1.8%	+ 28.9%
Laredo Junior College	+ 58.1%	+ 51.3%	+ 4.5%
Lee College	+ 51.9%	+ 15.4%	+ 31.5%
McLennan Community College	+ 41.1%	+ 9.9%	+ 28.5%
Navarro College	+ 19.4%	- 28.9%	+ 68.2%
Odessa College	+ 68.5%	- 5.3%	+ 95.2%
Panola Junior College	+ 97.3%	- 17.0%	+137.8%
Paris Junior College	+ 57.4%	+ 42.9%	+ 10.2%
Ranger Junior College	+ 49.3%	- 1.3%	+ 51.3%
San Antonio Union College District	+ 36.5%	+ 31.5%	+ 3.9%
San Jacinto College	+ 44.4%	- 3.4%	+ 49.8%
South Plains College	+ 14.7%	- 6.0%	+ 22.1%
Southwest Texas Junior College	+ 34.6%	+ 8.2%	+ 24.4%
Tarrant County Junior College District	+ 44.0%	+ 41.7%	+ 1.6%
Temple Junior College	+ 61.4%	- 11.6%	+ 82.5%
Texarkana College	+ 93.9%	+ 1.3%	+ 91.5%
Texas Southmost College	+ 30.8%	+ 47.6%	- 9.2%
Tyler Junior College	+ 18.0%	+ 5.9%	+ 11.3%
Victoria College	+ 66.8%	- 3.2%	+ 37.7%
Weatherford College	+ 5.2%	- 7.3%	+ 13.5%
Wharton County Junior College	+ 38.5%	- 19.8%	+ 72.9%
Cumulative Figures*:	+ 62.3%	+ 32.4%	+ 22.6%

* These cumulative figures include space and enrollment figures for the four institutions on the preceding table which came on line after Fall, 1969.

Table 6

COMPARISON OF SPACE AVAILABLE, 1969 and 1973

PRIVATE SENIOR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES[1]

Institution	Fall Educational and General Sq. Ft.		Fall FTSE		Sq. Ft./FTSE[2]	
	1969	1973	1969	1973	1969	1973
Abilene Christian College	247,500	370,606	3,087	3,042	80.2	121.8
Austin College	162,069	184,112	1,209	1,253	134.1	146.9
Baylor University	670,723	800,488	5,502	7,644	121.9	104.7
Dallas Baptist College	57,977	119,362	1,280	1,148	45.3	104.0
East Texas Baptist College	66,455	85,654	709	646	93.7	132.6
Hardin-Simmons University	207,529	249,225	1,355	1,252	153.2	199.1
Howard Payne College	149,758	155,766	1,247	1,386	120.1	112.4
Houston Baptist College	83,041	87,891	952	754	87.2	116.6
Huston-Tillotson College	85,866	118,958	647	692	132.7	171.9
Incarnate Word College	140,380	172,664	1,020	1,163	137.6	148.5
Jarvis Christian College	60,941	96,817	243	665	250.8	145.6
LeTourneau College	148,731	198,519	737	693	201.8	286.5
Mary Hardin-Baylor College	113,760	136,004	684	709	166.3	191.8
McMurry College	143,287	211,458	1,414	1,023	101.3	206.7
Our Lady of the Lake College	170,188	190,258	1,501	1,380	113.4	137.9
Paul Quinn College	63,858	60,469	591	391	108.1	154.7
St. Edward's University	102,290	118,374	907	1,068	112.8	110.8
St. Mary's University	275,872	304,042	3,255	2,933	84.8	103.7
South Texas College of Law	18,327	29,873	578	768	31.7	38.9
Southern Methodist University	664,769	1,121,304	7,010	8,418	94.8	133.2
Southwestern Union College	62,321	94,846	416	1,055	149.8	89.9
Southwestern University	243,599	150,271	809	864	301.1	173.9
Texas Christian University	350,115	689,075	5,645	5,336	62.0	129.1
Texas College	76,852	80,094	422	550	182.1	145.6
Texas Lutheran College	99,771	149,297	782	967	127.6	154.4
Texas Wesleyan College	116,927	174,967	1,453	1,325	80.5	132.1
Trinity University	354,043	609,735	2,334	2,971	151.7	205.2
University of Dallas	104,195	122,765	1,069	1,235	97.5	99.4
University of St. Thomas	73,613	122,666	1,077	1,422	68.4	86.3
Wayland Baptist College	90,027	172,111	533	722	168.9	238.4
William Marsh Rice University	678,296	771,101	2,959	3,433	229.2	224.6
TOTALS:	5,883,080	7,948,772	51,427	56,908	114.4	139.7

[1]Space data unavailable for Bishop College, Dominican College, Gulf Coast Bible College, Lubbock Christian College, Wiley College and American Technological University.

[2]USOE Standard: 126.5 sq. ft. per FTSE.

Table 7

SPACE-ENROLLMENT INCREASE/DECREASE, 1969 to 1973

PRIVATE SENIOR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES[1]

Institution	E and G Space	FTSE Enrollment	Sq. Ft./FTSE
Abilene Christian College	+ 49.7%	- 1.4%	+ 51.8%
Austin College	+ 13.6%	+ 3.6%	+ 9.5%
Baylor University	+ 19.3%	+ 38.9%	- 14.1%
Dallas Baptist College	+105.8%	- 10.3%	+129.5%
East Texas Baptist College	+ 28.8%	- 8.8%	+ 41.5%
Hardin-Simmons University	+ 20.0%	- 7.6%	+ 29.9%
Howard Payne College	+ 4.0%	+ 11.1%	- 6.4%
Houston Baptist University	+ 5.8%	- 20.7%	+ 33.7%
Huston-Tillotson College	+ 38.5%	+ 6.9%	+ 29.5%
Incarnate Word College	+ 22.9%	+ 14.0%	+ 7.9%
Jarvis Christian College	+ 58.8%	+189.2%	- 41.9%
LeTourneau College	+ 33.4%	- 5.9%	+ 41.9%
Mary Hardin-Baylor College	+ 19.5%	+ 3.6%	+ 15.3%
McMurry College	+ 47.5%	- 27.6%	+104.0%
Our Lady of the Lake College	+ 11.7%	- 8.0%	+ 21.6%
Paul Quinn College	- 5.3%	- 33.8%	+ 43.1%
St. Edward's University	+ 15.7%	+ 17.7%	- 1.7%
St. Mary's University	+ 10.2%	- 9.8%	+ 22.2%
South Texas College of Law	+ 62.9%	+ 32.8%	+ 22.7%
Southern Methodist University	+ 68.6%	+ 20.0%	+ 40.5%
Southwestern Union College	+ 52.1%	+153.6%	- 39.9%
Southwestern University	- 38.3%	+ 6.7%	- 42.2%
Texas Christian University	+ 96.5%	- 5.4%	+108.2%
Texas College	+ 4.2%	+ 30.3%	- 20.0%
Texas Lutheran College	+ 49.6%	+ 23.6%	+ 21.0%
Texas Wesleyan College	+ 49.6%	- 8.8%	+ 64.0%
Trinity University	+ 72.2%	+ 27.2%	+ 35.2%
University of Dallas	+ 17.8%	+ 15.5%	+ 1.9%
University of St. Thomas	+ 66.6%	+ 32.0%	+ 26.1%
Wayland Baptist College	+ 91.1%	+ 35.4%	+ 41.1%
William Marsh Rice University	+ 13.6%	+ 16.0%	- 2.0%
CUMULATIVE FIGURES:	+ 35.1%	+ 10.6%	+ 22.1%

[1]Space data unavailable for Bishop College, Dominican College, Gulf Coast Bible College, Lubbock Christian College, Wiley College and American Technological University.

APPENDIX G

Table 1

APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS FOR OPERATING EXPENSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, FOR FISCAL YEARS 1967-68 AND 1972-73 WITH PERCENTAGE GAINS FOR THE FIVE YEARS

States	Fiscal Year 1967-68	Fiscal Year 1972-73	Five Year Percentage Gain
Alabama	$ 58,192	$ 106,444	82.9%
Alaska	8,619	21,978	155.0
Arizona	46,281	112,712	143.5
Arkansas	38,985	56,371	44.6
California	534,075	1,009,272	89.0
Colorado	61,856	115,243	86.3
Connecticut	53,655	113,724	112.0
Delaware	11,313	25,887	128.8
Florida	128,109	302,112	135.8
Georgia	87,369	177,819	103.5
Hawaii	26,320	64,478	145.0
Idaho	20,101	36,785	83.0
Illinois	301,136	516,726	71.6
Indiana	132,628	210,595	58.8
Iowa	85,773	125,505	46.3
Kansas	59,003	93,087	57.8
Kentucky	74,371	148,214	99.3
Louisiana	93,123	146,664	57.5
Maine	18,167	33,612	85.0
Maryland	67,700	159,156	135.1
Massachusetts	57,667	154,451	167.8
Michigan	231,567	417,815	80.4
Minnesota	95,034	174,040	83.1
Mississippi	36,720	97,008	164.2
Missouri	92,934	161,464	73.7
Montana	21,375	30,798	44.1
Nebraska	33,248	56,780	70.8
Nevada	11,773	20,656	75.5
New Hampshire	9,201	12,880	40.0
New Jersey	83,758	236,280	182.1
New Mexico	28,954	50,968	76.0
New York	431,212	822,425	90.7
North Carolina	106,550	223,486	109.8
North Dakota	19,888	27,476	38.2
Ohio	150,527	325,105	116.0
Oklahoma	46,858	81,720	74.4
Oregon	67,305	106,990	59.0
Pennsylvania	179,212	388,874	117.0
Rhode Island	18,401	40,029	117.5
South Carolina	35,148	104,980	198.7
South Dakota	16,992	22,736	33.8
Tennessee	64,472	127,994	98.5
Texas	234,109	463,528	98.0
Utah	33,695	57,195	69.7
Vermont	10,304	16,743	62.5
Virginia	74,335	185,756	149.9
Washington	137,051	190,467	39.0
West Virginia	44,448	77,922	75.3
Wisconsin	131,505	257,243	95.6
Wyoming	11,123	18,316	64.7
Total	$ 4,422,142	$ 8,528,509	92.9%

SOURCE. GRAPEVINE, Published by M.M. Chambers, Illinois State University, Normal, Illinois 61761.

Table 2

Higher Education Classifications for Appropriations Purposes

(1) Public senior colleges and universities: Included in this classification are the state's 23 senior colleges and universities and the six upper-level institutions created by legislative acts. Funds also are included for the operation of two upper-level centers (East Texas State Texarkana Center and University of Houston Victoria Center), and for the operation of upper-level programs at Uvalde by Sul Ross University and at Brownsville by Pan American University. These centers and program operations were approved by the Coordinating Board and are funded through appropriations to the main campus. All the senior colleges and universities except the newly-established University of Texas at San Antonio operate under Coordinating Board formulas for appropriations. The six upper-level institutions are funded through direct appropriations while work proceeds to develop a formula for their funding.

(2) Public community junior colleges: This appropriations classification currently includes 47 two-year college districts which operate 52 institutions. These institutions are state-assisted as opposed to fully state supported institutions. State funds, based on a Coordinating Board formula, go to community junior colleges for instructional costs and administration of general academic courses. State funding on a formula basis for vocational-technical programs comes to these institutions through the Texas Education Agency. The costs of construction, operation, and maintenance of physical plants at community colleges are met through local funds. All but three of the state's junior college districts have a local tax base. Tuition rates for public community colleges are established by the Legislature, but the institutions may establish the level of required fees for student services and other institutional needs.

(3) Health-related agencies: This appropriations classification includes The University of Texas' four health science centers and systemwide nursing school and the Texas Tech University School of Medicine. The health-related agencies are not under the Coordinating Board formula system.

(4) All Other: This appropriations classification includes funding for Texas State Technical Institute; Museums; Natural Fibers and Food Protein Committee; Institute of Texan Cultures; Western Information Network; Research and Services of Texas A&M University Agricultural Experiment Station, Extension Service, Texas Maritime Academy, Moody College of Marine Sciences and Maritime Resources, Animal Control Service, Veterinary Medical Diagnostic Laboratory; University of Texas System Office; and the Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System.

APPENDIX H

Table 1

AVERAGE STUDENT EXPENSE BUDGETS IN TEXAS COLLEGES

1968 and 1973

Type of Institution	Living Expenses				Direct Educational Expense	Total Expenses			
	Single Student		Married Student			Single Student		Married Student	
	Resident	Commuter	Resident	Commuter	All	Resident	Commuter	Resident	Commuter
Academic Year 1968-1969									
2-Year Public	$1,153.50	$ 893.50	$1,844.50	$1,851.50	$ 297.50	$1,451.00	$1,191.00	$2,142.00	$2,149.00
4-Year Public	1,179.00	781.00	1,899.00	2,096.00	324.00	1,503.00	1,105.00	2,223.00	2,420.00
2-Year Independent	904.00	642.00	1,322.00	1,447.00	805.00	1,709.00	1,447.00	2,127.00	2,252.00
4-Year Independent	1,077.00	713.00	1,452.00	1,773.00	1,121.00	2,198.00	1,834.00	2,573.00	2,894.00
Academic Year 1973-74									
2-Year Public	$1,499.00	$1,361.00	$2,649.00	$2,706.00	$ 328.00	$1,727.00	$1,689.00	$2,977.00	$3,034.00
4-Year Public	1,550.50	1,209.50	2,886.50	2,886.50	421.50	1,972.00	1,631.00	3,308.00	3,308.00
2-Year Independent	1,397.00	1,608.00	2,991.00	2,470.00	955.00	2,352.00	2,563.00	3,046.00	3,425.00
4-Year Independent	1,683.00	2,744.00	2,864.00	2,948.00	1,392.00	3,075.00	2,876.00	4,256.00	4,340.00

Table 2

TUITION AND REQUIRED FEES
CHARGED TO FULL-TIME STUDENTS

Public Senior Colleges and Universities in Texas

Nine Months, 1968-69

Institution	Tuition		Required Fees		Total Required Fees	
	Resident Students	Out-of-State Students	Student Service Fees	Building Use Fees	Resident Students	Out-of-State Students
UT - Austin.....	$100.00	$400.00	$ 32.00	$ 18.00	$150.00	$450.00
UT - El Paso.....	100.00	400.00	52.00	14.00	166.00	466.00
UT - Arlington.....	100.00	400.00	42.00	50.00	192.00	492.00
Texas A & M.....	100.00	400.00	60.00	40.00	200.00	500.00
Tarleton.....	100.00	400.00	51.00	8.00	159.00	459.00
Prairie View.....	100.00	400.00	53.50	8.00	161.50	461.50
Texas Tech.....	100.00	400.00	46.00	60.00	206.00	506.00
North Texas.....	100.00	400.00	52.00	28.00	180.00	480.00
Lamar Tech.....	100.00	400.00	44.00	28.00	172.00	472.00
Texas A & I.....	100.00	400.00	36.00	14.00*	150.00	450.00
Texas Woman's.....	100.00	400.00	52.00	16.00	168.00	468.00
Texas Southern.....	100.00	400.00	40.00	16.00	156.00	456.00
Midwestern.....	100.00	400.00	60.00	10.00	170.00	470.00
Univ of Houston....	100.00	400.00	40.00	50.00	190.00	490.00
Pan American.....	100.00	400.00	44.00	42.00	186.00	486.00
East Texas.....	100.00	400.00	44.00	46.00	190.00	490.00
Sam Houston.....	100.00	400.00	52.00	24.00	176.00	476.00
Southwest Texas....	100.00	400.00	50.00	20.00	170.00	470.00
West Texas.....	100.00	400.00	57.00	32.00	189.00	489.00
Stephen F. Austin..	100.00	400.00	60.00	26.00	186.00	486.00
Sul Ross.....	100.00	400.00	60.00	44.00	204.00	504.00
Angelo State.....	100.00	400.00	60.00	8.00	168.00	468.00

* Includes $6.00 Health Service Fee.

SOURCE: Institutional Requests for Legislative Appropriations for the 1969-71 Biennium.

Institutional Charges:

Highest	$100.00	$400.00	$ 60.00	$ 60.00	$206.00	$506.00
Lowest	100.00	100.00	32.00	8.00	150.00	450.00
Median	100.00	100.00	51.50	25.00	174.00	474.00

Table 3

TUITION AND REQUIRED FEES
CHARGED TO FULL-TIME STUDENTS

Public Junior Colleges in Texas

Nine Months, 1968-69

Institution	Total Required Fees		
	In-District	Out-of-District	Out-of-State
Alvin Junio College	$ 112.00	$ 142.00	$ 412.00
Amarillo College	128.00	148.00	428.00
Angelina College	150.00	170.00	450.00
Bee County Junior College	165.00	205.00	465.00
Blinn College	203.00	213.00	503.00
Brazospo[illegible] Junior College	115.00	145.00	415.00
Central Texas College	162.00	182.00	512.00
Cisco Junior College	170.00	190.00	470.00
Clarendon Junior College	180.00	200.00	480.00
College of the Mainland	115.00	135.00	415.00
Cooke County Junior College	110.00	130.00	400.00
Dallas County Junior College	114.00	164.00	414.00
Del Mar College	160.00	280.00	448.00
Frank Phillips College	139.00	199.00	439.00
Galveston Community College	152.00	152.00	452.00
Grayson County Junior College	122.00	152.00	432.00
Henderson County Junior College	150.00	198.00	430.00
Hill Junior College	144.00	174.00	444.00
Howard County Junior College	180.00	180.00	460.00
Kilgore College	150.00	210.00	460.00
Laredo Junior College	168.00	168.00	400.00
Lee College	115.00	135.00	415.00
McLennan Community College	170.00	200.00	440.00
Navarro Junior College	170.00	200.00	470.00
Odessa College	196.00	240.00	520.00
Panola College	142.00	142.00	442.00
Paris Junior College	160.00	200.00	460.00
Ranger Junior College	160.00	180.00	460.00
San Antonio College	134.00	182.00	414.00
San Jacinto College	110.00	170.00	410.00
South Plains College	130.00	170.00	430.00
Southwest Texas Junior College	165.00	215.00	445.00
Tarrant County Junior College	120.00	170.00	420.00
Temple Junior College	140.00	160.00	440.00
Texarkana College	212.00	322.00	512.00
Texas Southmost College	149.00	179.00	419.00
Tyler Junior College	120.00	180.00	415.00
Victoria College	130.00	150.00	430.00
Weatherford College	146.00	160.00	416.00
Wharton County Junior College	106.00	150.00	400.00

SOURCE: Institutional data submitted to the Coordinating Board, Austin, Texas, 1968.

Table 4

TUITION AND REQUIRED FEES CHARGED TO FULL-TIME STUDENTS
Public Senior Colleges and Universities in Texas
Nine Months, 1973-74

Institution	Tuition		Required Fees			Total Required Fees	
	Resident Students	Out-of-State Students	Student Service Fee	Building Use Fee*	Other	Resident Students	Out-of-State Students
The University of Texas at Arlington	$ 100.00	$ 960.00	$ 48.00	$ 136.00	$ -0-	$ 284.00	$ 1144.00
The University of Texas at Austin	100.00	960.00	60.00	162.00	-0-	322.00	1182.00
The University of Texas at Dallas	100.00	960.00	20.00	-0-	-0-	120.00	980.00
The University of Texas at El Paso	100.00	960.00	48.30	156.00	-0-	304.00	1164.00
The University of Texas of the Permian Basin	100.00	960.00	60.00	-0-	-0-	160.00	1020.00
The University of Texas at San Antonio	100.00	960.00	48.00	-0-	-0-	148.00	1008.00
Texas A & M University	100.00	960.00	38.00	48.00	50.00	236.00	1096.00
Prairie View A. and M. University	100.00	960.00	60.00	50.00	1.50	211.50	1071.50
Tarleton State University	100.00	960.00	60.00	36.00	-0-	196.00	1056.00
Texas A & I University at Corpus Christi	100.00	960.00	60.00	84.00	-0-	244.00	1104.00
Texas A & I University at Kingsville	100.00	960.00	60.00	72.00	-0-	232.00	1092.00
Texas A & I University at Laredo	100.00	960.00	60.00	-0-	-0-	160.00	1020.00
East Texas State University	100.00	960.00	60.00	96.00	22.00	278.00	1138.00
Texarkana Center	100.00	960.00	40.00	-0-	-0-	140.00	1000.00
University of Houston	100.00	960.00	54.00	100.00	-0-	254.00	1114.00
Victoria Center	100.00	960.00	10.00	24.00	-0-	134.00	994.00
Lamar University	100.00	960.00	60.00	52.00	24.00	236.00	1096.00
Orange Center	100.00	960.00	-0-	-0-	4.00	104.00	964.00
Midwestern University	100.00	960.00	60.00	70.00	-0-	230.00	1090.00
North Texas State University	100.00	960.00	60.00	108.00	24.00	292.00	1152.00
Pan American University	100.00	960.00	44.00	72.00	-0-	216.00	1076.00
Brownsville Center	100.00	960.00	44.00	72.00	-0-	216.00	1076.00
Stephen F. Austin State University	100.00	960.00	60.00	100.00	-0-	260.00	1120.00
Texas Southern University	100.00	960.00	60.00	104.00	20.00	284.00	1144.00
Texas Tech University	100.00	960.00	52.00	100.00	10.00	262.00	1122.00
Texas Woman's University	100.00	960.00	60.00	118.00	-0-	278.00	1138.00
Tyler State College	100.00	960.00	45.00	72.00	-0-	217.00	1077.00
West Texas State University	100.00	960.00	60.00	100.00	-0-	260.00	1120.00
Angelo State University	100.00	960.00	60.00	96.00	-0-	256.00	1116.00
Sam Houston State University	100.00	960.00	56.00	96.00	-0-	252.00	1112.00
Southwest Texas State University	100.00	960.00	48.00	72.00	-0-	220.00	1080.00
Sul Ross State University	100.00	960.00	60.00	44.00	7.50	211.50	1071.50
Uvalde Center	100.00	960.00	60.00	44.00	-0-	204.00	1064.00

SOURCE: Institutional data submitted to the Coordinating Board. 2/26/74

* Building Use Fees over and above tuition dedicated to the retirement of indebtedness.

Table 5

TUITION AND REQUIRED FEES CHARGED TO FULL-TIME STUDENTS
Public Junior Colleges in Texas
Nine Months, 1973-74

Institution	Total Required Fees		
	In-District	Out-of-District	Out-of-State
Alvin Junior College	$ 136.00	$ 176.00	$ 430.00
Amarillo Junior College	132.00	180.00	506.00
Angelina College	186.00	206.00	490.00
Austin Community College	199.00	199.00	967.00
Bee County College	156.00	276.00	580.00
Blinn College	300.00	320.00	624.00
Brazosport College	141.00	171.00	421.00
Central Texas College	177.00	177.00	527.00
Cisco Junior College	218.00	218.00	522.00
Clarendon Junior College	196.00	226.00	500.00
College of the Mainland	110.00	130.00	414.00
Cooke County Junior College	182.00	226.00	506.00
Dallas County Community College District	150.00	430.00	974.00
Del Mar College	144.00	264.00	496.00
El Paso Community College	194.00	194.00	1122.00
Frank Phillips College	139.00	187.00	443.00
Galveston College	142.00	142.00	446.00
Grayson County Junior College	118.00	152.00	432.00
Henderson County Junior College	184.00	256.00	464.00
Hill Junior College	186.00	212.00	478.00
Houston Community College	179.00	275.00	1043.00
Howard College at Big Spring	188.00	188.00	492.00
Kilgore College	140.00	212.00	516.00
Laredo Junior College	213.20	261.20	517.20
Lee College	150.50	222.50	438.50
McLennan Community College	212.00	236.00	548.00
Midland College	176.00	196.00	480.00
Navarro Junior College	213.00	243.00	1077.00
North Harris County Junior College	111.00	231.00	415.00
Odessa College	162.00	224.00	508.00
Panola College	168.00	168.00	440.00
Paris Junior College	196.00	236.00	500.00
Ranger Junior College	196.00	216.00	528.00
San Antonio College	118.00	158.00	462.00
San Jacinto College	106.00	226.00	410.00
South Plains College	156.00	180.00	460.00
Southwest Texas Junior College	222.00	294.00	526.00
Tarrant County Junior College	121.00	193.00	985.00
Temple Junior College	154.00	178.00	482.00
Texarkana College	221.00	293.00	525.00
Texas Southmost College	211.00	243.00	1127.00
Tyler Junior College	96.00	168.00	490.00
Vernon Regional Junior College	118.00	138.00	422.00
Victoria College	140.00	170.00	424.00
Weatherford College	168.00	168.00	472.00
Western Texas College	154.00	154.00	458.00
Wharton County Junior College	101.00	155.00	419.00

SOURCE: Institutional data submitted to the Coordinating Board.

2/26/74

Table 6

COLLEGE-BASED PROGRAMS
FEDERAL FUNDS DISTRIBUTED TO TEXAS STUDENTS

1968 and 1973

Type of Institution	NDSL[1] No. of Students	NDSL[1] Amount	CWSP[2] No. of Students	CWSP[2] Amount	EOG[3] No. of Students	EOG[3] Amount	TOTAL No. of Students	TOTAL Amount
				1968				
2-Year Public		$ 548,530		$ 1,935,394		$ 473,800		$ 2,957,724
4-Year Public		2,558,172		2,954,775		2,484,000		7,996,947
2-Year Independent		305,680		169,274		104,250		579,204
4-Year Independent		4,732,725		3,388,655		2,855,100		10,976,480
Total	17,658	$ 8,145,107	19,896	$ 8,448,098	11,328	$ 5,917,150	48,882	$22,510,355
				1973				
2-Year Public		$ 665,501		$ 3,316,994		$ 956,158		$ 4,938,653
4-Year Public		6,123,792		5,162,705		3,480,376		14,766,873
2-Year Independent		119,876		147,632		81,630		349,138
4-Year Independent		8,435,581		5,434,297		3,947,952		17,817,830
Total	26,764	$15,344,750	31,635	$14,061,628	12,165	$ 8,466,116	70,564	$37,872,494

[1]National Direct Student Loan Program

[2]College Work Study Program

[3]Educational Opportunity Grant Program

Table 7

STATUTORY TUITION AND FEE EXEMPTION PROGRAMS

Popular Name of Program	Legislative Authorization
Exemption of certain Veterans, Dependents, etc. of the Armed Forces of the United States from payment of Fees	Section 54.203 Vernon's Texas Codes Annotated, Education Code, 1971 (VTCA)
Exemption of Highest Ranking Graduate of Accredited High Schools from Payment of Tuition Fee for Two Semesters	Section 54.201 VTCA
Exemption of Students from Other Nations of the American Hemisphere from Payment of Tuition Fee	Section 54.207 VTCA
Exemption of Deaf or Blind Students from Payment of Fees	Section 54.205 VTCA
Exemption of Children of Disabled Firemen, Peace Officers, Employees of the Texas Department of Corrections, and Game Wardens from Payment of Tuition and Laboratory Fees	Section 54.204 VTCA
Exemption of High School Graduates Boarded in State Orphanages from the Payment of Tuition and Fees	Section 54.202 VTCA
Exemption of Certain Students from the Payment of a Part of the Tuition Charges (not to exceed $25) in cases of Hardship Created by Tuition Increase passed by the Legislature	Section 54.101 VTCA
Connally-Carrillo Act Exemption of Tuition and Certain Fees	Section 54.206 VTCA
Exemption of Tuition and Certain Fees for Firemen Enrolled in Fire Science Courses	Section 54.208 VTCA
Exemption of Tuition and Certain Fees for Children of Prisoners of War or Persons Missing in Action	Section 54.209
Nursing Student Tuition Scholarship	Section 54.102

Popular Name of Program	Legislative Authorization
Application of Resident Rather than Non-Resident Tuition Fee to Teachers, Professors, or Other Employees of Texas State Institutions of Higher Learning, their Husband or Wife as the case may be, and their Children	Section 54.059 VTCA
Application of Resident Rather than Non-Resident Tuition Fee to Military Personnel and Dependents	Section 54.058 VTCA
Application of Resident Rather than Non-Resident Tuition Fee to Resident of Bordering State who Registers at a Texas Public Junior College	Section 54.060 VTCA
Application of Resident Rather than Non-Resident Tuition Fee to a Non-Resident who Marries a Resident of Texas	Section 54.056 VTCA
Application of Resident Rather than Non-Resident Tuition Fee for an Alien Living in this Country under a Visa Permitting permanent Residency or who has filed with the Proper Federal Immigration Authorities a Declaration of Intention to become a Citizen	Section 54.057 VTCA
Application of Resident Rather than Non-Resident Tuition Fee for a Teaching Assistant, Research Assistant, or Other Student Employee; provided Student Employee is employed at least one-half time in a position which relates to his degree program	Section 54.051(o) VTCA
Application for Resident Rather than Non-Resident Tuition Fee for a Non-Resident Student holding a competitive Scholarship of at least $200 for the academic year or summer for which he is enrolled	Section 54.051(p) VTCA
Special Item Appropriation For Tuition Scholarships	Appropriation Bill