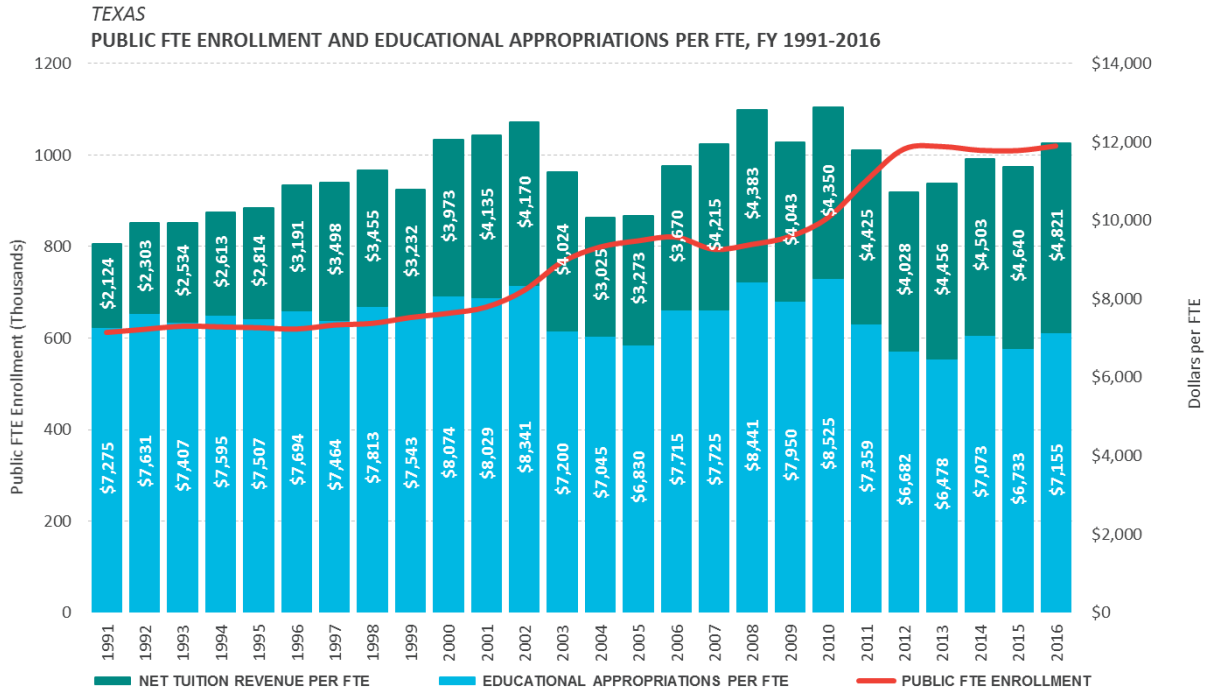


# Individual State Reports

## Texas

### State Appropriations and Tuition

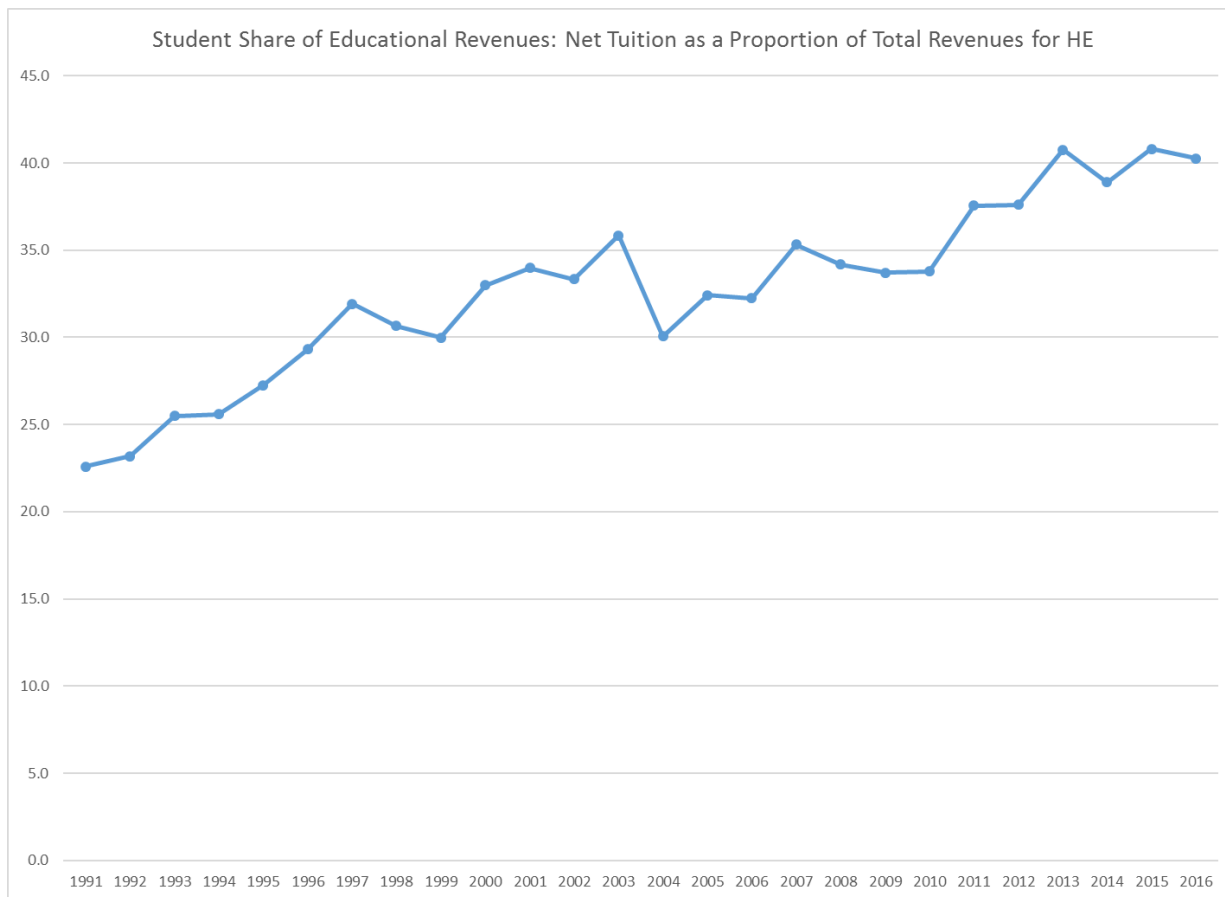


**NOTES:** Data adjusted for inflation using the Higher Education Cost Adjustment (HECA). Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment equates student credit hours to full-time, academic year students, but excludes medical students. Educational appropriations are a measure of state and local support available for public higher education operating expenses including ARRA funds, and exclude appropriations for independent institutions, financial aid for students attending independent institutions, research, hospitals, and medical education. Net tuition revenue is calculated by taking the gross amount of tuition and fees, less state and institutional financial aid, tuition waivers or discounts, and medical student tuition and fees. Net tuition revenue used for capital debt service is included in the net tuition revenue figures above.

**SOURCE:** State Higher Education Executive Officers

	1991	2008	2016
Percent of State Appropriations	77.4	65.8	59.7
Percent of Tuition	22.6	34.2	40.3

The cost for higher education in Texas has risen since 1991, but so has the burden on students. In 1991, student tuition was 22.6% of the cost per FTE. By 2016, that burden had nearly doubled to 40.3%. During that same period, the state's share of the cost fell from a high of 77.4% to 59.7% by 2016. An even further twist is that the state's appropriation for education fell by 14.2% while tuition increased by 15.6%.



## Cost-Saving Measures Employed by Texas

Cost-Saving Step	
Raise Tuition	Yes
Lay off Staff	No
Lay off Faculty	No
Course Cuts	No
Cut Programs (academic)	No
Cut Programs (student)	No
Hiring Freeze	Yes
Pay Freezes	No

Cost-Saving Step	
Out-of-state Tuition Increase	No
Other Cuts	Yes
Closings	No
Consolidation	No
Cuts to Sports	No
Performance-based Budgeting	Yes
Restrict Tuition Increase	No
Increase Cost-Efficiency	No