



A Summary Report on

Full-time Equivalent State Employees for Fiscal Year 2022

- In fiscal year 2022, state agencies and higher education institutions reported an average of 328,119.9 full-time equivalent (FTE) employees.
- Over the past 5 years, FTE levels increased for higher education institutions and decreased for state agencies.
- The majority of state agencies and higher education institutions complied with their legislatively mandated FTE limitations.
- On average, state agencies and higher education institutions did not meet the statutorily required minimum management-to-staff ratio.

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In fiscal year 2022, higher education institutions employed 58.2 percent of the State's workforce (or 190,983.2 FTEs) and state agencies employed 41.8 percent of the State's workforce (or 137,136.7 FTEs).

Compared with 5 years ago, FTEs at state agencies have decreased by 5.4 percent and FTEs at higher education institutions have increased by 6.4 percent.

- [Background](#) | p. 3
- [Project Objective](#) | p. 22

This project was conducted in accordance with Texas Government Code, Sections 2052.103 and 2052.104.

CHANGES IN FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE) LEVELS

- Statewide FTEs decreased overall due to decreased FTEs at state agencies.
- Some agencies noted employee turnover and difficulty recruiting as reasons for their lower FTE levels.
- Over the last five years, Public Safety and Criminal Justice (General Appropriations Act Article V) had the greatest decrease in FTEs.

[Chapter 1 | p. 5](#)

STATEWIDE FTE EMPLOYEE DATA

- In fiscal year 2022, the majority (65.2 percent) of FTEs statewide were paid from appropriated funds.
- Higher education institutions employed the majority (58.2 percent) of the State's workforce.
- Six higher education institutions and four state agencies had the highest annual average FTEs.

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For more information about this project, contact Classification Manager Sharon Schneider or State Auditor Lisa Collier at 512-936-9500.

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LEGISLATIVELY MANDATED LIMITATIONS ON STATE EMPLOYMENT LEVELS

No state agency exceeded its legislatively mandated **annual** FTE limitation; however, three state agencies exceeded their legislatively mandated **quarterly** FTE limitations. Twelve higher education institutions exceeded their legislatively mandated **annual** FTE limitations.

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MANAGEMENT-TO-STAFF RATIOS

The average statewide management-to-staff ratio has steadily declined since fiscal year 2018. State agencies and higher education institutions with more than 100 FTEs are statutorily required to maintain a **1:11** ratio of manager/supervisor FTEs to staff FTEs.

In fiscal year 2022, state agencies averaged a ratio of **1:10.2**, while higher education institutions averaged a ratio of **1:9.3**.

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Background Information

The State Auditor’s Office (SAO) compiles full-time equivalent (FTE) employee data from state agencies and higher education institutions in accordance with Texas Government Code, Chapter 2052. State agencies and higher education institutions report that data on a quarterly basis using the SAO’s FTE System (see text box).

FTE Formula. The number of FTE employees at an agency or higher education institution is equal to the total number of hours paid in a quarter divided by the total number of work hours in the quarter, as shown in the following formula:

$$\text{Number of FTEs} = \left(\frac{\text{Total number of hours paid in a quarter}}{\text{Total number of work hours in a quarter}} \right)$$

This report focuses on FTE levels at state agencies and higher education institutions. In contrast, the SAO’s reports on classified employee turnover focus on employee headcounts for full-time and part-time classified employees at state agencies. Because FTE reports and turnover reports focus on different populations, the numbers in those reports should not be compared. (See text box for headcount and FTE definitions.)

10-Year Trend. [Chapter 1](#) of this report describes FTE changes using one-year and five-year periods. For context, Figure 1 on the next page provides the 10-year trend: since fiscal year 2013, FTEs at higher education institutions have increased and FTEs at state agencies have decreased overall. Specifically, over the last decade, higher education institutions’ FTEs increased by 18.2 percent while state agencies’ FTEs decreased by 7.0 percent.

FTE System

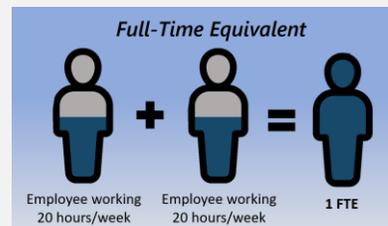
The FTE System maintains unaudited FTE information reported by state agencies and higher education institutions. Data in the FTE System may differ from data in this report because state agencies and higher education institutions periodically submit updated information to the FTE System.

The FTE System is accessible at <https://www.sao.texas.gov/apps/fte/system/>.

Headcount and FTE Differences



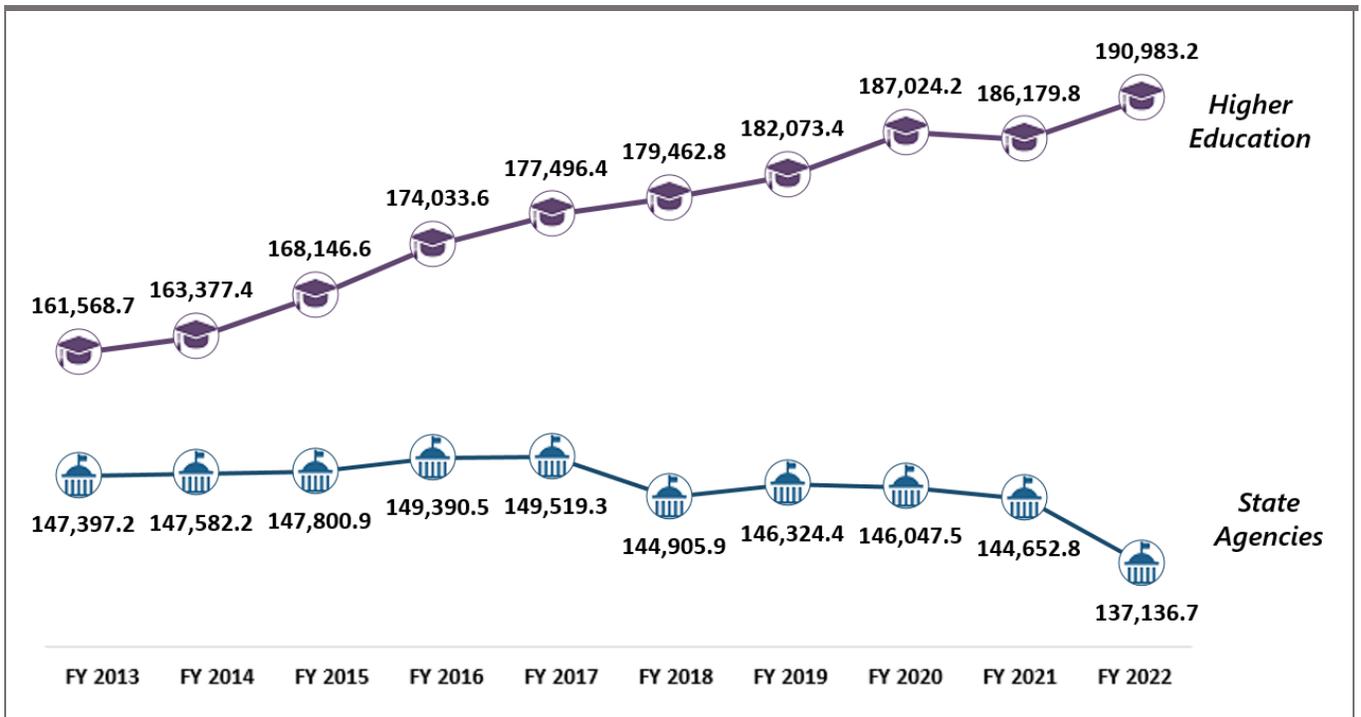
Headcount – Total number of full-time and part-time employees.



Full-time equivalent (FTE) employee – A ratio that represents the number of hours that an employee works compared to 40 hours a week, which is generally considered full-time employment. One FTE is any combination of employees whose hours total 40 hours a week. For example, 2 employees who each work 20 hours a week together equal 1.0 FTE.

Figure 1

Ten-Year Annual FTE Levels by State Agencies and Higher Education Institutions



Source: FTE System, State Auditor’s Office.

Management-to-Staff Ratio. Also included in this report is information on management-to-staff ratios, which are used to determine the number of employees who report directly to a single manager or supervisor. Texas state agencies and higher education institutions have statutory requirements for this ratio. Texas Government Code, Section 651.004(c), specifies that an entity in the executive branch that employs more than 100 FTEs “...may not employ more than one full-time equivalent employee in a management position for every 11 full-time equivalent employees...in non-managerial staff positions.”

While the SAO did not independently verify the data that state agencies and higher education institutions reported, the data and information in this report were subject to certain procedures to ensure accuracy.



Chapter 1 Changes in Full-time Equivalent (FTE) Levels

Statewide FTEs decreased in fiscal year 2022 compared to fiscal year 2021.

During fiscal year 2022, state agencies and higher education institutions reported an average of 328,119.9 FTEs. That was a **decrease** of 2,712.7 FTEs (or 0.8 percent) compared with the average number of FTEs reported in fiscal year 2021 (330,832.6). Although the number of FTEs increased at higher education institutions, the overall statewide decrease was a result of the decrease in the number of FTEs at state agencies. Specific changes for one-year and five-year periods are listed below.

State Agencies



- **One-year change:** State agencies reported an average of 137,136.7 FTEs in fiscal year 2022. That was a **decrease** of 7,516.1 FTEs (or 5.2 percent) since fiscal year 2021.
- **Five-year change:** Compared to fiscal year 2018, state agencies reported an average of 137,136.7 FTEs in fiscal year 2022, a **decrease** of 7,769.2 FTEs (or 5.4 percent).

Higher Education Institutions



- **One-year change:** Higher education institutions reported an average of 190,983.2 FTEs in fiscal year 2022. That was an **increase** of 4,803.4 FTEs (or 2.6 percent) since fiscal year 2021.
- **Five-year change:** Compared to fiscal year 2018, higher education institutions reported an average of 190,983.2 FTEs in fiscal year 2022, an **increase** of 11,520.4 FTEs (or 6.4 percent). This increase is attributed, in part, to the growth of the State's medical institutions. For example, the FTEs at the 7 medical institutions of The University of Texas System accounted for 95.7 percent (or 11,020.7 FTEs) of the 5-year growth in FTEs at higher education institutions.

Figure 2 compares FTE data, by quarter, for fiscal years 2021 and 2022. For more specific information on FTE trends for state agencies and higher education institutions, see [Appendix 4](#) and [Appendix 5](#), respectively.

Figure 2

FTE Quarterly Comparison Between Fiscal Years 2021 and 2022 ^a

| Time Period ^b | Fiscal Year 2021 | | | Fiscal Year 2022 | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| | State Agencies | Higher Education Institutions | Totals | State Agencies | Higher Education Institutions | Totals |
| Quarter 1 | 145,393.4 | 192,777.5 | 338,170.9 | 138,135.8 | 196,920.2 | ▼ 335,056.0 |
| Quarter 2 | 145,649.8 | 189,072.3 | 334,722.1 | 136,659.7 | 193,683.6 | ▼ 330,343.3 |
| Quarter 3 | 144,927.2 | 192,174.1 | 337,101.3 | 136,150.8 | 197,358.9 | ▼ 333,509.7 |
| Quarter 4 | 142,630.5 | 170,687.7 | 313,318.2 | 137,588.6 | 175,963.5 | ▲ 313,552.1 |
| Annual Average ^c | 144,652.8 | 186,179.8 | 330,832.6 | 137,136.7 | 190,983.2 | ▼ 328,119.9 |

^a State agencies and higher education institutions may have submitted updates for prior reporting periods, which could cause differences between this report and reports that the State Auditor’s Office has previously issued.

^b Quarter 1 includes September, October, and November; Quarter 2 includes December, January, and February; Quarter 3 includes March, April, and May; and Quarter 4 includes June, July, and August.

^c Annual averages are not averages of the quarterly data presented.

Source: FTE System, State Auditor’s Office.

Some state agencies noted employee turnover and difficulty recruiting employees as reasons for their lower FTE levels.

Figure 3 summarizes reasons reported in the State Auditor’s Office’s FTE System by state agencies and higher education institutions for the decrease and increase, respectively, in their FTE levels in fiscal year 2022.

Figure 3



Some reasons given by state agencies for the decrease in their FTEs:

Employee turnover; challenges relating to hiring new employees; unable to fill all positions due to budget restraints.



Some reasons given by higher education institutions for the increase in their FTEs:

Return to normal hiring, staffing, and operational levels following the pandemic; increased staffing needed to address growth in student enrollment; growth in clinical operations and services.

Over the last five years, Public Safety and Criminal Justice (Article V) had the greatest decrease in FTEs.

Figure 4 shows the one-year and five-year trends in FTE levels by General Appropriations Act (GAA) article.

Figure 4

Five-Year Change in Annual FTE Levels by GAA Article

| GAA Article | Fiscal Year 2022 Annual Average | One-year Comparison (Change from Fiscal Year 2021 to Fiscal Year 2022) | | Five-year Comparison (Change from Fiscal Year 2018 to Fiscal Year 2022) | |
|---|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| | | Change in Number of FTEs | Percent Change | Change in Number of FTEs | Percent Change |
| Article I - General Government | 9,317.1 | (201.4) | (2.1%) | (319.4) | (3.3%) |
| Article II - Health and Human Services | 48,282.0 | (3,105.7) | (6.0%) | (2,341.2) | (4.6%) |
| Article III - Higher Education | 190,983.2 | 4,803.4 | 2.6% | 11,520.4 | 6.4% |
| Article III - Public Education | 2,979.2 | 129.7 | 4.6% | 472.3 | 18.8% |
| Article IV - The Judiciary | 1,796.7 | 6.8 | 0.4% | 49.6 | 2.8% |
| Article V - Public Safety and Criminal Justice | 42,236.9 | (3,640.7) | (7.9%) | (7,226.4) | (14.6%) |
| Article VI - Natural Resources | 8,462.0 | (57.0) | (0.7%) | 403.5 | 5.0% |
| Article VII - Business and Economic Development | 18,780.8 | (353.4) | (1.8%) | 1,269.2 | 7.2% |
| Article VIII - Regulatory ^a | 3,437.3 | (67.7) | (1.9%) | 25.4 | 0.7% |
| Article X - The Legislature | 1,844.7 | (226.7) ^b | (10.9%) | (102.2) | (5.2%) |
| Statewide (Excluding Higher Education) | 137,136.7 | (7,516.1) | (5.2%) ^c | (7,769.2) | (5.4%) ^c |
| Statewide (Including Higher Education) | 328,119.9 | (2,712.7) | (0.8%) ^c | 3,751.2 | 1.2% ^c |

^a Includes self-directed, semi-independent agencies.

^b This number reflects the decrease in FTEs that occurs in even-numbered years, when there is not a regular legislative session.

^c Percentage is not the sum of the individual percentages.

Source: FTE System, State Auditor’s Office.

Chapter 2 Statewide FTE Employee Data

The majority of FTEs statewide were paid from appropriated funds.

Statewide, in fiscal year 2022, 65.2 percent of FTEs were paid from appropriated funds (state and federal appropriations). That figure includes FTEs funded 100.0 percent by federal programs (see Figure 5). On average, in fiscal year 2022, 98.4 percent of FTEs at state agencies and 41.3 percent of FTEs at higher education institutions were paid from appropriated funds.

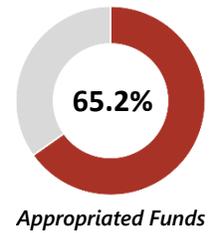


Figure 5

Statewide FTEs by Funding Source for Fiscal Year 2022

| Entity | FTEs Paid from Appropriated Funds | | FTEs Paid from Non-appropriated Funds | | Contract FTEs ^a | | Total FTEs |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| | Number of FTEs | Percent | Number of FTEs | Percent | Number of FTEs | Percent | |
| State Agencies | 134,969.1 | 98.4% | 1,434.5 | 1.0% | 733.1 | 0.5% | 137,136.7 |
| Higher Education Institutions | 78,856.5 | 41.3% | 111,601.1 | 58.4% | 525.6 | 0.3% | 190,983.2 |
| Statewide | 213,825.6 | 65.2% ^b | 113,035.6 | 34.4% ^b | 1,258.7 | 0.4% ^b | 328,119.9 |

^a For more information on contract FTEs, see page 17 in this chapter. Contract FTEs reported in this table are also paid from appropriated funds. However, for the purposes of this table and summary, contract FTEs are counted and reported separately from non-contract FTEs.

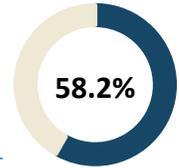
^b The statewide percentage is not the sum of the individual percentages.

Source: FTE System, State Auditor’s Office.



FTEs by GAA Article

Higher education institutions employed 58.2 percent of the State’s workforce in fiscal year 2022.



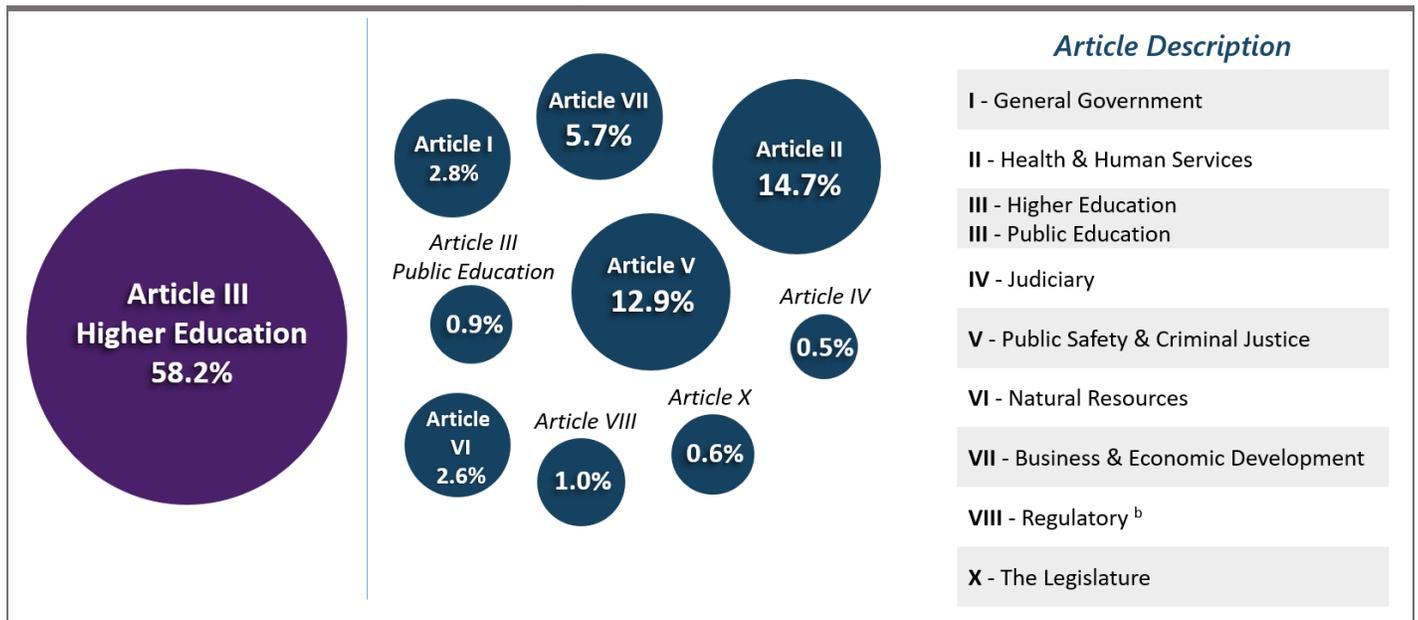
In fiscal year 2022, higher education institutions in Article III of the GAA employed more than half of the State’s workforce (see text box for definition). Health and human services agencies and public safety and criminal justice agencies (Articles II and V in the GAA, respectively) together employed 27.6 percent of the State’s workforce. Figure 6 shows the distribution of FTEs by GAA article.

Definition of State Workforce

For the purposes of this report, the term “State workforce” includes employees of both state agencies and higher education institutions.

Figure 6

FTE Distribution by GAA Article for Fiscal Year 2022^a



^a Percentages do not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.

^b Includes self-directed, semi-independent agencies.



FTE Levels at Higher Education Institutions

The University of Texas System employed the majority of higher education FTEs in fiscal year 2022.

Figure 7 shows the distribution of the State’s higher education FTEs by university system (see text box) for fiscal year 2022. In fiscal year 2022, The University of Texas System employed 59.4 percent of all higher education FTEs.

For a detailed list of one-year and five-year changes in FTE levels at the higher education institutions within each university system, as well as those institutions that are independent, see [Appendix 5](#).

Higher Education Institutions

Article III of the GAA lists higher education institutions organized within seven university systems, as well as those that are identified as independent institutions. An independent institution is an institution that is not part of a university system and is governed by its own board.

A university system is the association of one or more public senior colleges or universities, medical or dental units, or other agencies of higher education under the policy direction of a single governing board.

The Texas A&M System Shared Services Center is included in the 74 higher education institutions but is not listed in Article III of the GAA.

Figure 7

Distribution of Higher Education FTEs by University System for Fiscal Year 2022

| University System | Institutions within the System | Annual Average FTEs | Percentage of State Higher Education Workforce | Percentage of State Workforce ^a |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|--|--|
| The University of Texas System | 16 | 113,528.8 | 59.4% | 34.6% |
| Texas A&M University System | 23 | 30,100.6 | 15.8% | 9.2% |
| Texas Tech University System | 6 | 14,866.6 | 7.8% | 4.5% |
| Texas State University System | 9 | 9,479.7 | 5.0% | 2.9% |
| University of Houston System | 6 | 9,248.4 | 4.8% | 2.8% |
| University of North Texas System | 4 | 7,651.4 | 4.0% | 2.3% |
| Independent Universities | 3 | 4,584.5 | 2.4% | 1.4% |
| Texas State Technical College System | 7 | 1,523.2 | 0.8% | 0.5% |
| Totals | 74 | 190,983.2 | 100.0% | 58.2% |

^a Percentages are based on an average of 328,119.9 FTEs in state agencies and higher education institutions for fiscal year 2022.

Source: FTE System, State Auditor’s Office.

Figure 8 shows the 10 higher education institutions with the highest annual average FTEs in fiscal year 2022. These 10 institutions represented 62.7 percent of the State’s higher education workforce and 36.5 percent of the entire State workforce.

Figure 8

Ten Higher Education Institutions with the Highest Annual Average FTEs for Fiscal Year 2022

| Rank | Higher Education Institution | Annual Average FTEs | Percentage of State Higher Education Workforce ^a | Percentage of State Workforce ^b |
|---------------|--|---------------------|---|--|
| 1 | The University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center | 22,216.3 | 11.6% | 6.8% |
| 2 | The University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center | 19,256.4 | 10.1% | 5.9% |
| 3 | The University of Texas at Austin | 17,954.0 | 9.4% | 5.5% |
| 4 | The University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston | 12,761.9 | 6.7% | 3.9% |
| 5 | Texas A&M University | 11,629.9 | 6.1% | 3.5% |
| 6 | The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston | 10,884.5 | 5.7% | 3.3% |
| 7 | Texas Tech University | 6,675.2 | 3.5% | 2.0% |
| 8 | University of Houston | 6,432.7 | 3.4% | 2.0% |
| 9 | The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio | 6,374.3 | 3.3% | 1.9% |
| 10 | University of North Texas | 5,465.9 | 2.9% | 1.7% |
| Totals | | 119,651.1 | 62.7% | 36.5% |

^a Percentages are based on an average of 190,983.2 FTEs in higher education institutions for fiscal year 2022.

^b Percentages are based on an average of 328,119.9 FTEs in state agencies and higher education institutions for fiscal year 2022.

Source: FTE System, State Auditor’s Office.

FTEs by Employee Type at Higher Education Institutions

Figure 9 compares higher education institutions’ FTE data reported by quarter for fiscal years 2021 and 2022, for administrators, faculty, and staff.

In fiscal year 2022, total FTEs in higher education institutions **increased 2.6 percent** compared to fiscal year 2021. Specifically, compared with fiscal year 2021:

- Administrator FTEs increased by 4.0 percent.
- Faculty FTEs increased by 1.3 percent.
- Staff FTEs increased by 2.9 percent.

Figure 9

Higher Education Institutions’ FTEs Reported for Each Quarter of Fiscal Years 2021 and 2022

| Time Period | Fiscal Year 2021 | | | | Fiscal Year 2022 | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | Administrators ^a | Faculty ^b | Staff ^c | Totals ^d | Administrators ^a | Faculty ^b | Staff ^c | Totals ^d |
| Quarter 1 | 2,932.2 | 40,365.1 | 149,480.7 | 192,777.5 | 3,047.5 | 40,895.1 | 152,974.9 | 196,920.2 |
| Quarter 2 | 2,916.5 | 40,350.5 | 145,805.0 | 189,072.3 | 3,081.6 | 40,965.7 | 149,632.3 | 193,683.6 |
| Quarter 3 | 2,938.7 | 40,167.9 | 149,068.6 | 192,174.1 | 3,072.0 | 40,463.0 | 153,823.6 | 197,358.9 |
| Quarter 4 | 2,979.3 | 23,810.4 | 143,880.9 | 170,687.7 | 3,035.7 | 24,200.0 | 148,726.2 | 175,963.5 |
| Annual Average ^e | 2,942.5 | 36,173.8 | 147,059.8 | 186,179.8 | 3,060.0 | 36,631.9 | 151,290.1 | 190,983.2 |
| Percentage Change Between Fiscal Year 2021 and Fiscal Year 2022 | | | | | 4.0% | 1.3% | 2.9% | 2.6% |

^a Includes chancellor, vice chancellor, associate chancellor, assistant chancellor, president, vice president, associate vice president, assistant vice president, dean, associate dean, assistant dean, and any other administrative position having similar responsibilities to those positions.

^b Includes positions with the purpose of conducting instruction, research, or public service as a principal activity. Individuals appointed to those positions may hold academic rank titles of professor, associate professor, assistant professor, instructor, lecturer, or the equivalent of any of those academic ranks. Adjunct faculty are included in this category. Faculty does not include graduate, instruction, or research assistants.

^c Includes graduate and student assistants, individuals who meet the reporting criteria of “contract worker,” and all other positions not reported as administrators or faculty.

^d Totals are not the sum of the subtotals presented.

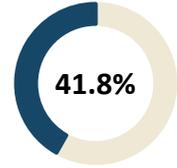
^e Annual averages are not the averages of the quarterly data presented.

Sources: Section 5(7)(b), page III-268, the General Appropriations Act (87th Legislature), defined administrators; the State Auditor’s Office developed the definitions of faculty and other staff; and the State Auditor’s Office’s FTE System provided the reported FTE data.



FTE Levels at State Agencies

State agencies employed 41.8 percent of the State's workforce in fiscal year 2022.



Articles I through VIII and Article X within the GAA (87th Legislature) list 113 state agencies (see text box.) Those state agencies employed **41.8 percent** of the State workforce in fiscal year 2022.

Figure 10 on the next page shows the distribution of FTEs by GAA article at state agencies. For a detailed list of one-year and five-year changes in FTE levels at the state agencies within each GAA article, see [Appendix 4](#).

State Agencies

The following agency divisions are included in the 113 state agencies: Trusted Programs within the Office of the Governor, Office of the Comptroller of Public Accounts - Fiscal Programs, and Office of the Comptroller of Public Accounts' Judiciary Section.

For the purposes of this report, the term "state agency workforce" excludes employees of higher education institutions. The term "State workforce" includes employees of both state agencies and higher education institutions.

Figure 10

Distribution of FTEs by GAA Article at State Agencies for Fiscal Year 2022

| GAA Article | Number of Agencies Within Each Article | Annual Average FTEs | Percentage of State Agency Workforce ^a | Percentage of State Workforce ^b |
|---|--|---------------------|---|--|
| Article I - General Government | 22 | 9,317.1 | 6.8% | 2.8% |
| Article II - Health and Human Services | 3 | 48,282.0 | 35.2% | 14.7% |
| Article III - Public Education | 5 | 2,979.2 | 2.2% | 0.9% |
| Article IV - The Judiciary | 24 | 1,796.7 | 1.3% | 0.5% |
| Article V - Public Safety and Criminal Justice | 8 | 42,236.9 | 30.8% | 12.9% |
| Article VI - Natural Resources | 9 | 8,462.0 | 6.2% | 2.6% |
| Article VII - Business and Economic Development | 5 | 18,780.8 | 13.7% | 5.7% |
| Article VIII - Regulatory ^c | 30 | 3,437.3 | 2.5% | 1.0% |
| Article X - The Legislature | 7 | 1,844.7 | 1.3% | 0.6% |
| Totals | 113 | 137,136.7 | 100.0% | 41.8% ^d |

^a Percentages are based on an average of 137,136.7 FTEs in state agencies for fiscal year 2022.

^b Percentages are based on an average of 328,119.9 FTEs in state agencies and higher education institutions for fiscal year 2022.

^c Includes self-directed, semi-independent agencies.

^d Percentages do not sum precisely due to rounding.

Source: FTE System, State Auditor’s Office.

Figure 11 lists the 10 state agencies with the highest annual average FTEs in fiscal year 2022. Those agencies accounted for 83.6 percent of the state agency workforce and 34.9 percent of the State’s workforce, which includes employees of higher education institutions.

Figure 11

Ten State Agencies with the Highest Annual Average FTEs for Fiscal Year 2022

| Rank | State Agency | Annual Average FTEs | Percentage of State Agency Workforce ^a | Percentage of State Workforce ^b |
|---------------|--|---------------------|---|--|
| 1 | Health and Human Services Commission | 32,526.9 | 23.7% | 9.9% |
| 2 | Department of Criminal Justice | 29,088.6 | 21.2% | 8.9% |
| 3 | Department of Transportation | 12,521.9 | 9.1% | 3.8% |
| 4 | Department of Family and Protective Services | 12,352.3 | 9.0% | 3.8% |
| 5 | Department of Public Safety | 10,237.7 | 7.5% | 3.1% |
| 6 | Texas Workforce Commission | 4,891.7 | 3.6% | 1.5% |
| 7 | Office of the Attorney General | 4,020.5 | 2.9% | 1.2% |
| 8 | Department of State Health Services | 3,402.8 | 2.5% | 1.0% |
| 9 | Parks and Wildlife Department | 2,971.3 | 2.2% | 0.9% |
| 10 | Commission on Environmental Quality | 2,619.9 | 1.9% | 0.8% |
| Totals | | 114,633.6 | 83.6% | 34.9% |

^a Percentages are based on an average of 137,136.7 FTEs in state agencies for fiscal year 2022.
^b Percentages are based on an average of 328,119.9 FTEs in state agencies and higher education institutions for fiscal year 2022.

Source: FTE System, State Auditor’s Office.



Entities with the Most FTEs

Six higher education institutions and four state agencies had the highest annual average FTEs in fiscal year 2022.

In fiscal year 2022, 187 state entities reported FTE data (113 state agencies and 74 higher education institutions). Figure 12 lists the 10 state entities that reported the largest number of FTEs; these entities employed 55.2 percent of the State workforce. A full listing of one-year and five-year changes in FTE levels is provided in [Appendix 4](#) for state agencies and in [Appendix 5](#) for higher education institutions.

Figure 12

Ten State Agencies and Higher Education Institutions with the Highest Annual Average FTEs for Fiscal Year 2022

| Rank | State Agency or Higher Education Institution | Annual Average FTEs | Percentage of State Workforce ^a |
|---------------|--|---------------------|--|
| 1 | Health and Human Services Commission | 32,526.9 | 9.9% |
| 2 | Department of Criminal Justice | 29,088.6 | 8.9% |
| 3 | The University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center | 22,216.3 | 6.8% |
| 4 | The University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center | 19,256.4 | 5.9% |
| 5 | The University of Texas at Austin | 17,954.0 | 5.5% |
| 6 | The University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston | 12,761.9 | 3.9% |
| 7 | Department of Transportation | 12,521.9 | 3.8% |
| 8 | Department of Family and Protective Services | 12,352.3 | 3.8% |
| 9 | Texas A&M University | 11,629.9 | 3.5% |
| 10 | The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston | 10,884.5 | 3.3% |
| Totals | | 181,192.7 | 55.2% ^b |

^a Percentages are based on an average of 328,119.9 FTEs in state agencies and higher education institutions for fiscal year 2022.

^b Percentages do not sum precisely due to rounding.

Source: FTE System, State Auditor’s Office.



Contract and Temporary FTEs

Contract and temporary employees comprised less than 1.0 percent of State FTEs.

During fiscal year 2022, state entities reported an average of 1,258.7 contract and temporary FTEs (see text box), representing 0.4 percent of the State’s workforce and a **decrease** of 226.3 contract and temporary FTEs compared with the 1,485.0 FTEs reported in fiscal year 2021. State agencies employed 58.2 percent (or 733.1 FTEs) and higher education institutions employed 41.8 percent (or 525.6 FTEs) of all contract and temporary FTEs (see Figure 13).

Contract and Temporary FTE Definitions

Contract and temporary employees who worked more than half of the workdays in the previous 12 months **and** were paid from appropriated funds count toward state agencies’ and higher education institutions’ FTE limitations. For FTE reporting purposes, the contract and temporary employee category includes individuals who are under contract to fill specific positions that are customarily filled by state employees. Outsourced functions and work performed by consultants are excluded from this category.

Figure 13

Distribution of Contract and Temporary FTEs by GAA Article for Fiscal Year 2022

| GAA Article | Annual Average FTEs | Contract and Temporary FTEs | Contractors and Temporary Employees as Percentage of Article Workforce |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Article I - General Government | 9,317.1 | 148.7 | 1.6% |
| Article II - Health and Human Services | 48,282.0 | 352.2 | 0.7% |
| Article III - Higher Education | 190,983.2 | 525.6 | 0.3% |
| Article III - Public Education | 2,979.2 | 14.4 | 0.5% |
| Article IV - The Judiciary | 1,796.7 | 2.0 | 0.1% |
| Article V - Public Safety and Criminal Justice | 42,236.9 | 17.6 | 0.04% |
| Article VI - Natural Resources | 8,462.0 | 112.0 | 1.3% |
| Article VII - Business and Economic Development | 18,780.8 | 81.8 | 0.4% |
| Article VIII - Regulatory ^a | 3,437.3 | 4.4 | 0.1% |
| Article X - The Legislature | 1,844.7 | 0.0 | 0.0% |
| Totals | 328,119.6 | 1,258.7 | 0.4% ^b |

^a Includes self-directed, semi-independent agencies.

^b Percentage is rounded and it is not the sum of the individual percentages.

Source: FTE System, State Auditor’s Office.

Chapter 3

Legislatively Mandated Limitations on State Employment Levels

In the GAA, the Legislature establishes limitations on state employment levels of FTEs (otherwise known as the *FTE cap*). (See text box for more details.) The total state employment limitation in fiscal year 2022 was 215,879.5 FTEs, an increase of 1,382.4 FTEs (or 0.6 percent) compared with fiscal year 2021.

The majority of state agencies and higher education institutions complied with their legislatively mandated FTE limitations.

While most state agencies are subject to mandated **quarterly** FTE limitations, all higher education institutions and six state agencies are subject to mandated **annual** FTE limitations. During fiscal year 2022:

- No state agency exceeded its legislatively mandated **annual** FTE limitation; however, three state agencies exceeded their legislatively mandated **quarterly** FTE limitations. (See [Appendix 2](#) for a list of the three state agencies and the reasons they provided for exceeding their FTE limitations.)
- Twelve higher education institutions exceeded their legislatively mandated **annual** FTE limitations. (See [Appendix 3](#) for a list of the 12 higher education institutions and the reasons they provided for exceeding their FTE limitations.)

Legislative agencies, appellate courts, and several other state agencies are not subject to FTE limitations on state employment levels, but they are still required to report their FTEs. For state agencies subject to those limitations, only FTEs paid from appropriated funds, including certain contract FTEs, count toward the FTE limitations.

Limitations on State Employment Levels for Fiscal Year 2022

The General Appropriations Act (87th Legislature), Article IX, Section 6.10, pages IX-30 through IX-32, establishes the limitations on state employment levels, including reporting requirements for state agencies and higher education institutions that exceed their limitations on state employment levels.

Figure 14 shows the number of FTEs subject to limitations on state employment levels at state agencies and higher education institutions and those entities’ annual average FTEs.

Figure 14

Comparison of GAA Articles’ FTEs with Their Limitations on State Employment Levels for Fiscal Year 2022

| GAA Article | Annual Average FTEs | Fiscal Year 2022 Limitations on State Employment | Annual Average FTEs Subject to Limitations on State Employment | Percentage of FTEs Subject to Limitations on State Employment |
|---|---------------------|--|--|---|
| Article I – General Government ^a | 9,317.1 | 6,988.7 | 6,296.5 | 67.6% |
| Article II – Health and Human Services | 48,282.0 | 55,367.7 | 47,785.8 | 99.0% |
| Article III – Higher Education ^b | 190,983.2 | 63,754.8 | 58,961.4 | 30.9% |
| Article III – Public Education | 2,979.2 | 3,075.0 | 2,833.4 | 95.1% |
| Article IV – The Judiciary ^a | 1,796.7 | 356.1 | 323.8 | 18.0% |
| Article V – Public Safety and Criminal Justice | 42,236.9 | 54,795.6 | 42,118.5 | 99.7% |
| Article VI – Natural Resources | 8,462.0 | 9,171.4 | 8,341.1 | 98.6% |
| Article VII – Business and Economic Development | 18,780.8 | 19,137.0 | 18,047.4 | 96.1% |
| Article VIII – Regulatory ^c | 3,437.3 | 3,233.2 | 2,756.1 | 80.2% |
| Article X – The Legislature | 1,844.7 | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable |
| Statewide (Excluding Higher Education) | 137,136.7 | 152,124.7 | 128,502.6 | 93.7% |
| Statewide (Including Higher Education) | 328,119.9 | 215,879.5 | 187,464.0 | 57.1% |

^a Section 3, page IV-38, and Section 6.10(e), page IX-31, of the General Appropriations Act (87th Legislature) contained exemption language that affected state employment limitations for the Office of the Governor, the Office of the Comptroller of Public Accounts, and appellate courts for fiscal year 2022.

^b For applicable institutions, the number of FTEs allocated based on patient income (generated through the operation of a hospital, clinic, or dental clinic) is not counted for purposes of calculating the FTE limitation within Article IX, Section 6.10.

^c Includes self-directed, semi-independent agencies.

Source: FTE System, State Auditor’s Office.

Chapter 4

Management-to-staff Ratios

Management-to-staff (MTS) ratios are used to determine an organization's "span of control," or the number of employees who report directly to a single manager or supervisor. (See text box for more details.)

Management-to-staff (MTS) Ratio Requirements

State agencies and higher education institutions with more than 100 FTEs are statutorily required to employ no more than 1 manager or supervisor FTE for every 11 staff FTEs.

State entities with less than 100 FTEs and those in the legislative and judiciary branches are excluded from the MTS ratio calculations in this chapter.



The average statewide MTS ratio has steadily declined since fiscal year 2018.

Statewide, the average MTS ratio for state entities with more than 100 FTEs for fiscal year 2022, calculated using FTEs, was **1:9.7** (1 manager or supervisor FTE per 9.7 staff FTEs). State agencies averaged a ratio of **1:10.2**, while higher education institutions averaged a ratio of **1:9.3**.

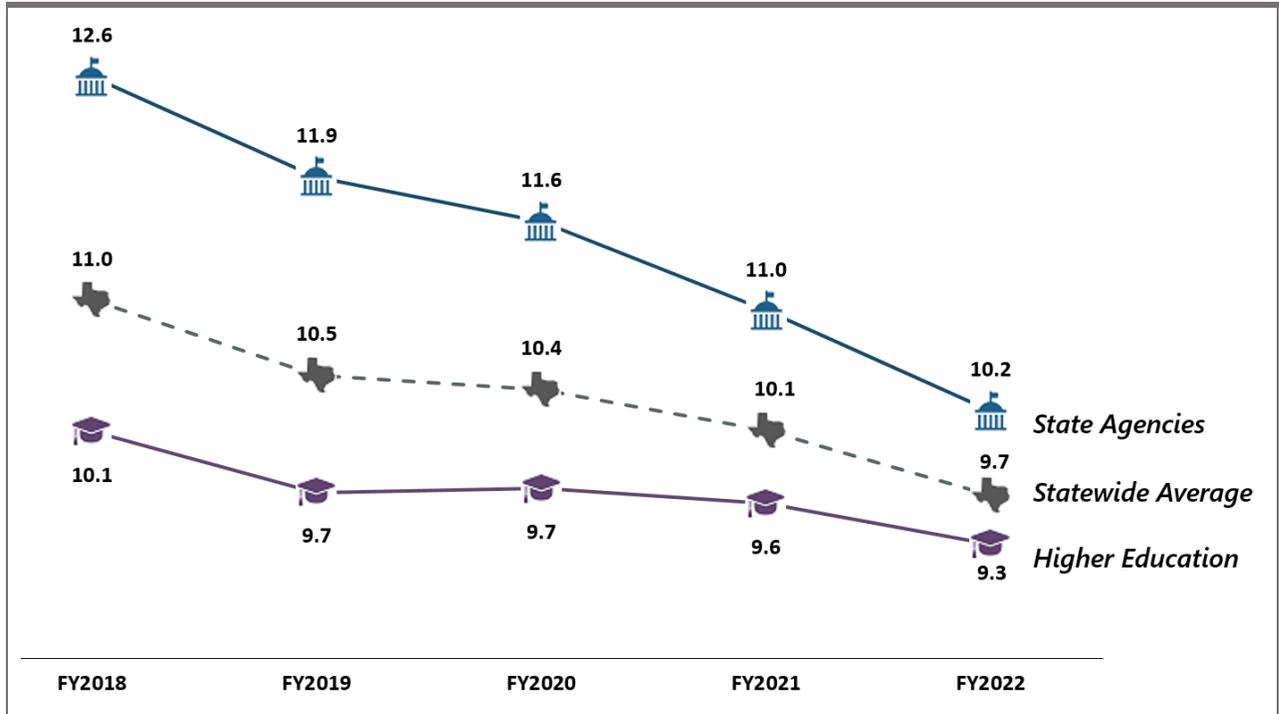
While the average MTS ratios for both state agencies and higher education institutions have decreased since fiscal year 2018, the average ratio for state agencies has decreased at a faster rate compared to that of higher education institutions. Specifically:

- The MTS ratio for higher education institutions has been below the 1:11.0 minimum requirement since fiscal year 2018.
- The MTS ratio for state agencies remained at or above the 1:11.0 minimum requirement from fiscal year 2018 to fiscal year 2021, eventually falling below the 1:11.0 minimum requirement in fiscal year 2022. This decrease for state agencies may be due, in part, to more turnover at the staff level than at the manager and supervisor level, resulting in fewer staff FTEs being reported compared to manager and supervisor FTEs.

Figure 15 on the next page presents the five-year trend in the average annual MTS ratios for state agencies and higher education institutions, compared to the statewide average, for fiscal year 2018 through fiscal year 2022.

Figure 15

**Average Number of Staff FTEs per Manager and Supervisor:
State Agencies, Higher Education Institutions, and Statewide Average
for Fiscal Years 2018 through 2022**



Source: FTE System, State Auditor’s Office.



Appendix 1

Objective, Scope, and Methodology

Objective

The objective of this project was to provide the Legislature and the public with fiscal year 2022 summary information related to full-time equivalent (FTE) employees of state agencies and higher education institutions, as well as historical/trend data and information related to management-to-staff ratios.

Scope

The scope of this project included FTE information for fiscal year 2022 (September 1, 2021, to August 31, 2022) that state agencies and higher education institutions reported each quarter to the State Auditor's Office in accordance with Texas Government Code, Section 2052.103.

The following members of the State Auditor's staff conducted the project:



• Juan R. Sanchez, MPA
(Project Manager)

- Kathy-Ann Moe, MBA, SHRM-CP, (Assistant Project Manager)
- Laura Alvarez, MBA
- Lara Foronda Tai, PHR, SHRM-CP
- Dennis Ray Bushnell, CPA (Quality Control Reviewer)
- Sharon K. Schneider, CCP, PHR, SHRM-CP (Classification Manager)

Methodology

This report summarized FTE data from fiscal year 2022 that state agencies and higher education institutions submitted to the State Auditor’s Office’s FTE System (<https://www.sao.texas.gov/apps/ftesystem/>). This report also compared FTE data from fiscal year 2022 with data that state agencies and higher education institutions submitted in previous fiscal years to the State Auditor’s Office’s FTE System. The number of FTEs shown in this report for previous years may vary from the numbers provided in prior State Auditor’s Office’s FTE reports due to corrections that state agencies and higher education institutions made to their FTE data.

Fieldwork was conducted from October 2022 through December 2022. The information in this report was not subjected to all the tests and confirmations that would be performed in an audit. However, the information in this report was subject to certain procedures to ensure accuracy.

Appendix 2

State Agencies That Exceeded FTE Limitations

Figure 16 presents the three state agencies' explanations for exceeding their **quarterly** limitations, broken out by quarter. The numbers represent the total number of full-time equivalent (FTE) employees subject to the limitations on state employment levels (otherwise known as the *FTE cap*) paid from appropriated funds, including contract FTEs. [Chapter 3](#) provides more information on mandated FTE limitations.

Figure 16

State Agencies That Exceeded Their Legislatively Mandated Quarterly FTE Limitations in Fiscal Year 2022

| Agency Number and Name | Quarterly FTE Limitation | FTEs Reported (Subject to the Quarterly Limitation) | FTEs Over Quarterly Limitation | Percentage Over Quarterly Limitation | Reason for Exceeding the Quarterly Limitation (Reported by Agency) |
|--|--------------------------|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| Exceeded Quarterly Limitation in 1st Quarter | | | | | |
| Article IV – The Judiciary | | | | | |
| 215 – Office of Capital and Forensic Writs | 21.5 | 22.0 | 0.5 | 2.3% | <i>Our total includes one temporary employee hired to meet an immediate need.</i> |
| Exceeded Quarterly Limitation in 4th Quarter | | | | | |
| Article III – Public Education | | | | | |
| 323 – Teacher Retirement System | 768.3 | 816.7 | 48.4 | 6.3% | <i>In FY 2022, agency leadership and the Board took action to address customer service needs by adding resources to its Benefit Services business area. The additional resources include other necessary shared services staff, including hiring an Ombuds as required by HB 1585 (87R), TRS sunset</i> |

| Agency Number and Name | Quarterly FTE Limitation | FTEs Reported (Subject to the Quarterly Limitation) | FTEs Over Quarterly Limitation | Percentage Over Quarterly Limitation | Reason for Exceeding the Quarterly Limitation (Reported by Agency) |
|------------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| | | | | | <p><i>legislation. TRS membership, increased financial complexity and regulatory requirements, a larger fund, and evolving member expectations challenged TRS with meeting service level performance targets. For example, telephone counseling calls answered within 3 minutes were 61% below target for FY 2022. Additionally, benefit processing of death claim payments issued within 31 days of receipt of all required paperwork sat at 58% below target, and benefit estimates mailed within 31 days of request were 60% below target for FY 2022. These additional resources will allow us to make progress toward meeting our key performance targets. By prioritizing staffing levels and supporting technology solutions, TRS is already beginning to see incremental improvements in certain customer service levels such as refunds, death claims and benefit estimates.</i></p> |

Article IV – The Judiciary

| | | | | | |
|--|------|------|-----|------|---|
| 215 – Office of Capital and Forensic Writs | 21.5 | 22.7 | 1.2 | 5.6% | <p><i>During Q4, OCFW exceeded its limitation by an amount that did not exceed the 10% allowable variance in an effort to deal with the extraordinary challenge posed by the post-Covid case backlog.</i></p> |
|--|------|------|-----|------|---|

| Agency Number and Name | Quarterly FTE Limitation | FTEs Reported (Subject to the Quarterly Limitation) | FTEs Over Quarterly Limitation | Percentage Over Quarterly Limitation | Reason for Exceeding the Quarterly Limitation (Reported by Agency) |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Article VI – Natural Resources | | | | | |
| 305 – General Land Office | 798.0 | 799.0 | 1.0 | 0.1% | <i>Pursuant to the authority given under the General Appropriations Act (87th Legislature) Article IX, Section 6.10(f), the GLO has exceeded its FTE cap by 1.0 FTE due to additional contracted staff associated with events declared disasters by the Governor. The additional staff are 100% federally funded from grants issued by the U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD).</i> |

Source: FTE System, State Auditor's Office.

Appendix 3

Higher Education Institutions That Exceeded FTE Limitations

Figure 17 presents the 12 higher education institutions’ explanations for exceeding their **annual** limitations. The numbers represent the annual average full-time equivalent (FTE) employees subject to the annual limitations on state employment levels (otherwise known as the *FTE cap*) paid from appropriated funds, including contract FTEs. [Chapter 3](#) provides more information on mandated FTE limitations.

Figure 17

Higher Education Institutions That Exceeded Their Legislatively Mandated FTE Limitations in Fiscal Year 2022

| Higher Education Institution Number and Name | Annual FTE Limitation | FTEs Reported (Subject to the Annual Limitation) | FTEs Over Annual Limitation | Percentage Over Annual Limitation | Reason for Exceeding the Quarterly Limitation (Reported by the Higher Education Institution) |
|--|-----------------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 712 – Texas A&M Engineering Experiment Station | 842.4 | 981.3 | 138.9 | 16.5% | <i>TEES is a research agency affiliated with Texas A&M University and has recorded an average of 981.3 FTE's paid from appropriated funds during FY22. This increase of 138.9 FTE's over the limitation is not in General Revenue or General Revenue - Dedicated, but is due to an increase in externally, competitive sponsored research grants, mostly Federal funds, as TEES continues its focus to target new research opportunities including large-dollar, multi-year research proposals. During the summer months, there is an increase in research expenditures and accompanying FTE's as University Engineering</i> |

| Higher Education Institution Number and Name | Annual FTE Limitation | FTEs Reported (Subject to the Annual Limitation) | FTEs Over Annual Limitation | Percentage Over Annual Limitation | Reason for Exceeding the Quarterly Limitation (Reported by the Higher Education Institution) |
|---|-----------------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| | | | | | <i>Faculty move from academic sources to research grant funding (i.e. TEES funding sources) for their efforts.</i> |
| 727 – Texas A&M Transportation Institute | 419.7 | 439.5 | 19.8 | 4.7% | <i>During FY22, TTI experienced research robust growth, leading to the most significant hiring of professional research staff in 20 years. Because research funds are considered appropriated, this led to our exceeding the FTE cap. It should be noted that these employees are funded from external research sponsors and not by general revenue.</i> |
| 729 – The University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center | 1,747.7 | 1,848.8 | 101.1 | 5.8% | <i>Institutions have processes in place to make sure they spend their General Revenue (GR) throughout the year. However, UT Southwestern identified a process issue that caused the institution to under report FTE's due to having more GR on hand toward the end of the year. This year, they retroactively moved employee salaries from previous pay periods onto GR, and also restated their Q1-Q3 FTE reports to the State Auditor's Office to accurately reflect the FTE impact of the retroactive activity. The revised four-quarter average exceeded the FTE cap, which was too low as a result of not having recognized the issue before now.</i> |

| Higher Education Institution Number and Name | Annual FTE Limitation | FTEs Reported (Subject to the Annual Limitation) | FTEs Over Annual Limitation | Percentage Over Annual Limitation | Reason for Exceeding the Quarterly Limitation (Reported by the Higher Education Institution) |
|--|-----------------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 731 – Texas Woman’s University | 1,017.7 | 1,027.5 | 9.8 | 1.0% | <i>During fiscal years 20-21, we struggled to fill positions due to the pandemic, and the FTE limit was higher. Therefore, we remained under the FTE cap. However, our FTE cap was lowered for fiscal year 22, and we have filled positions, causing us to be 9.74 FTE above the limit.</i> |
| 738 – The University of Texas at Dallas | 1,468.3 | 1,490.6 | 22.3 | 1.5% | <i>As the University continues to grow, additional faculty and support staff are needed to continue academic quality. The University reached Tier One status for a research university and with that, is receiving more contracts and grants funding and hiring the necessary staff to conduct it.</i> |
| 741 – Sul Ross State University Rio Grande College | 54.6 | 74.5 | 19.9 | 36.4% | The university indicated there was an overstatement of FTEs in its quarterly FTE reports, but did not provide updated information. |
| 746 – The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley | 1,560.2 | 1,648.8 | 88.6 | 5.7% | <i>The FTE limitation was exceeded due to an increase in staff and student employment needed to support new academic programs.</i> |
| 748 – The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley School of Medicine | 358.5 | 486.1 | 127.6 | 35.6% | <i>The FTE limitation was exceeded due to the continuous growth in the School of Medicine and the additional funding received from THECB for the hiring of Residents into the GME programs.</i> |
| 752 – University of North Texas | 2,066.9 | 2,069.7 | 2.8 | 0.1% | <i>UNT’s enrollment increased each semester in FY22, including summer (Q4 FY22).</i> |

| Higher Education Institution Number and Name | Annual FTE Limitation | FTEs Reported (Subject to the Annual Limitation) | FTEs Over Annual Limitation | Percentage Over Annual Limitation | Reason for Exceeding the Quarterly Limitation (Reported by the Higher Education Institution) |
|---|-----------------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 756 – Sul Ross State University | 236.7 | 372.4 | 135.7 | 57.3% | The university indicated there was an overstatement of FTEs in its quarterly FTE reports, but did not provide updated information. |
| 769 – University of North Texas System Administration | 107.4 | 120.9 | 13.5 | 12.6% | <i>Due to the lingering impacts of COVID-19, additional employees were moved to E&G to manage cash flow. This will be adjusted in FY23.</i> |
| 921 – Texas State Technical College – North Texas | 45.4 | 52.6 | 7.2 | 15.9% | <i>TSTC experienced a growth in enrollment which resulted in an increase of faculty and support staff to serve our students.</i> |

Source: FTE System, State Auditor's Office.

Appendix 4

State Agency Changes in FTE Levels

Figure 18 shows the one-year and five-year changes in annual full-time equivalent (FTE) levels at state agencies, grouped by General Appropriations Act (GAA) article.

Figure 18

Changes in Annual FTE Levels by GAA Article and Agency

| Agency | Fiscal Year 2022 Annual Average | One-year Comparison (Change from Fiscal Year 2021 to Fiscal Year 2022) | | Five-year Comparison (Change from Fiscal Year 2018 to Fiscal Year 2022) | |
|--|--|---|-------------------|--|-------------------|
| | | Change in Number of FTEs | Percent Change | Change in Number of FTEs | Percent Change |
| Article I – General Government | | | | | |
| Bond Review Board | 10.9 | 1.2 | 12.4% | 1.9 | 21.1% |
| Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas | 36.3 | 1.1 | 3.1% | 2.6 | 7.7% |
| Commission on State Emergency Communications | 24.5 | 0.7 | 2.9% | 2.1 | 9.4% |
| Commission on the Arts | 13.7 | 0.2 | 1.5% | (0.2) | (1.4%) |
| Department of Information Resources | 218.8 | 18.6 | 9.3% | 26.8 | 14.0% |
| Employees Retirement System | 379.4 | (21.7) | (5.4%) | (4.0) | (1.0%) |
| Facilities Commission | 476.7 | 7.9 | 1.7% | 60.7 | 14.6% |
| Historical Commission | 291.4 | 9.1 | 3.2% | 78.7 | 37.0% |
| Library and Archives Commission | 153.8 | 1.1 | 0.7% | 1.7 | 1.1% |
| Office of the Attorney General | 4,020.5 | (68.7) | (1.7%) | (238.8) | (5.6%) |
| Office of the Comptroller of Public Accounts | 2,485.2 | (134.7) | (5.1%) | (261.0) | (9.5%) |
| Office of the Comptroller of Public Accounts - Fiscal Programs | 11.6 | 4.0 | 52.6% | 1.8 | 18.4% |
| Office of the Governor | 86.3 | (10.1) | (10.5%) | (8.2) | (8.7%) |
| Office of the Secretary of State | 181.5 | 6.8 | 3.9% | 5.9 | 3.4% |
| Pension Review Board | 9.9 | (0.8) | (7.5%) | (1.4) | (12.4%) |
| Preservation Board | 171.2 | (6.5) | (3.7%) | (18.0) | (9.5%) |
| Public Finance Authority | 13.6 | 0.0 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 0.0% |

| Agency | Fiscal Year 2022 Annual Average | One-year Comparison (Change from Fiscal Year 2021 to Fiscal Year 2022) | | Five-year Comparison (Change from Fiscal Year 2018 to Fiscal Year 2022) | |
|--|--|---|-------------------|--|-------------------|
| | | Change in Number of FTEs | Percent Change | Change in Number of FTEs | Percent Change |
| State Office of Risk Management | 102.7 | (8.6) | (7.7%) | (6.8) | (6.2%) |
| Texas Emergency Services Retirement System | 8.8 | 0.7 | 8.6% | (1.0) | (10.2%) |
| Texas Ethics Commission | 27.1 | (1.1) | (3.9%) | (0.1) | (0.4%) |
| Trusted Programs within the Office of the Governor | 169.2 | (11.8) | (6.5%) | 8.2 | 5.1% |
| Veterans Commission | 424.0 | 11.2 | 2.7% | 29.7 | 7.5% |
| Subtotals for Article I | 9,317.1 | (201.4) | (2.1%) | (319.4) | (3.3%) |
| Article II – Health and Human Services | | | | | |
| Department of Family and Protective Services | 12,352.3 | (349.4) | (2.8%) | 148.7 | 1.2% |
| Department of State Health Services | 3,402.8 | (316.3) | (8.5%) | 394.5 | 13.1% |
| Health and Human Services Commission | 32,526.9 | (2,440.0) | (7.0%) | (2,884.4) | (8.1%) |
| Subtotals for Article II | 48,282.0 | (3,105.7) | (6.0%) | (2,341.2) | (4.6%) |
| Article III – Public Education | | | | | |
| Higher Education Coordinating Board | 277.5 | 12.0 | 4.5% | 43.3 | 18.5% |
| School for the Blind and Visually Impaired | 329.2 | 3.7 | 1.1% | (35.3) | (9.7%) |
| School for the Deaf | 402.6 | 0.5 | 0.1% | (18.8) | (4.5%) |
| Teacher Retirement System | 888.8 | 41.6 | 4.9% | 207.9 | 30.5% |
| Texas Education Agency | 1,081.1 | 71.9 | 7.1% | 275.2 | 34.1% |
| Subtotals for Article III | 2,979.2 | 129.7 | 4.6% | 472.3 | 18.8% |
| Article IV – The Judiciary | | | | | |
| Board of Law Examiners | 22.3 | 0.3 | 1.4% | 2.3 | 11.5% |
| Court of Criminal Appeals | 64.8 | (0.1) | (0.2%) | (4.3) | (6.2%) |
| Eighth Court of Appeals District, El Paso | 15.9 | (2.7) | (14.5%) | (1.3) | (7.6%) |
| Eleventh Court of Appeals District, Eastland | 17.3 | (2.0) | (10.4%) | (1.2) | (6.5%) |
| Fifth Court of Appeals District, Dallas | 56.1 | (1.5) | (2.6%) | (6.3) | (10.1%) |
| First Court of Appeals District, Houston | 38.0 | 0.5 | 1.3% | (3.7) | (8.9%) |
| Fourteenth Court of Appeals District, Houston | 40.6 | 0.5 | 1.2% | (0.2) | (0.5%) |
| Fourth Court of Appeals District, San Antonio | 31.5 | (0.5) | (1.6%) | (2.3) | (6.8%) |

| Agency | Fiscal Year 2022 Annual Average | One-year Comparison (Change from Fiscal Year 2021 to Fiscal Year 2022) | | Five-year Comparison (Change from Fiscal Year 2018 to Fiscal Year 2022) | |
|--|--|---|-------------------|--|-------------------|
| | | Change in Number of FTEs | Percent Change | Change in Number of FTEs | Percent Change |
| Ninth Court of Appeals District, Beaumont | 18.3 | (1.2) | (6.2%) | (2.1) | (10.3%) |
| Office of Capital and Forensic Writs | 22.1 | 0.1 | 0.5% | 6.9 | 45.4% |
| Office of the Comptroller of Public Accounts' Judiciary Section | 645.5 | 3.3 | 0.5% | 20.8 | 3.3% |
| Office of the State Prosecuting Attorney | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 0.0% |
| Second Court of Appeals District, Fort Worth | 34.6 | (1.5) | (4.2%) | (3.0) | (8.0%) |
| Seventh Court of Appeals District, Amarillo | 16.9 | (0.5) | (2.9%) | (1.1) | (6.1%) |
| Sixth Court of Appeals District, Texarkana | 14.8 | (0.2) | (1.3%) | (0.2) | (1.3%) |
| State Bar of Texas | 284.4 | (2.6) | (0.9%) | (3.5) | (1.2%) |
| State Commission on Judicial Conduct | 13.6 | 1.0 | 7.9% | (0.1) | (0.7%) |
| State Law Library | 9.2 | (1.1) | (10.7%) | (1.0) | (9.8%) |
| Supreme Court of Texas | 81.8 | 0.4 | 0.5% | 4.9 | 6.4% |
| Tenth Court of Appeals District, Waco | 14.1 | (0.3) | (2.1%) | (1.0) | (6.6%) |
| Texas Judicial Council Office of Court Administration | 275.2 | 14.2 | 5.4% | 48.7 | 21.5% |
| Third Court of Appeals District, Austin | 31.9 | 0.6 | 1.9% | (0.1) | (0.3%) |
| Thirteenth Court of Appeals District, Corpus Christi – Edinburg | 28.8 | (0.1) | (0.3%) | (2.6) | (8.3%) |
| Twelfth Court of Appeals District, Tyler | 15.0 | 0.2 | 1.4% | 0.0 | 0.0% |
| Subtotals for Article IV | 1,796.7 | 6.8 | 0.4% | 49.6 | 2.8% |
| Article V – Public Safety and Criminal Justice | | | | | |
| Alcoholic Beverage Commission | 534.8 | (38.8) | (6.8%) | (53.7) | (9.1%) |
| Commission on Fire Protection | 26.1 | (1.7) | (6.1%) | (2.3) | (8.1%) |
| Commission on Jail Standards | 20.3 | (1.5) | (6.9%) | 1.5 | 8.0% |
| Commission on Law Enforcement | 57.4 | 8.7 | 17.9% | 6.3 | 12.3% |
| Department of Criminal Justice | 29,088.6 | (3,512.2) | (10.8%) | (7,030.2) | (19.5%) |
| Department of Public Safety | 10,237.7 | 95.7 | 0.9% | 418.5 | 4.3% |
| Juvenile Justice Department | 1,725.9 | (155.2) | (8.3%) | (578.6) | (25.1%) |
| Military Department | 546.1 | (35.7) | (6.1%) | 12.1 | 2.3% |
| Subtotals for Article V | 42,236.9 | (3,640.7) | (7.9%) | (7,226.4) | (14.6%) |

| Agency | Fiscal Year 2022 Annual Average | One-year Comparison (Change from Fiscal Year 2021 to Fiscal Year 2022) | | Five-year Comparison (Change from Fiscal Year 2018 to Fiscal Year 2022) | |
|---|--|---|-------------------|--|-------------------|
| | | Change in Number of FTEs | Percent Change | Change in Number of FTEs | Percent Change |
| Article VI – Natural Resources | | | | | |
| Animal Health Commission | 169.2 | (19.5) | (10.3%) | (20.1) | (10.6%) |
| Commission on Environmental Quality | 2,619.9 | (34.7) | (1.3%) | 4.2 | 0.2% |
| Department of Agriculture | 617.3 | (13.7) | (2.2%) | (6.7) | (1.1%) |
| General Land Office | 770.8 | 26.4 | 3.5% | 186.0 | 31.8% |
| Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Compact Commission ^a | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 0.0% |
| Parks and Wildlife Department | 2,971.3 | (49.9) | (1.7%) | (1.3) | (0.0%) |
| Railroad Commission | 868.5 | 22.9 | 2.7% | 137.7 | 18.8% |
| Soil and Water Conservation Board | 67.7 | 0.9 | 1.3% | (0.8) | (1.2%) |
| Water Development Board | 377.3 | 10.6 | 2.9% | 104.5 | 38.3% |
| Subtotals for Article VI | 8,462.0 | (57.0) | (0.7%) | 403.5 | 5.0% |
| Article VII – Business and Economic Development | | | | | |
| Department of Housing and Community Affairs | 326.8 | 26.0 | 8.6% | 45.8 | 16.3% |
| Department of Motor Vehicles | 752.2 | (3.5) | (0.5%) | 42.0 | 5.9% |
| Department of Transportation | 12,521.9 | 106.2 | 0.9% | 694.6 | 5.9% |
| Texas Lottery Commission | 288.2 | 1.7 | 0.6% | (9.9) | (3.3%) |
| Texas Workforce Commission | 4,891.7 | (483.8) | (9.0%) | 496.7 | 11.3% |
| Subtotals for Article VII | 18,780.8 | (353.4) | (1.8%) | 1,269.2 | 7.2% |
| Article VIII – Regulatory | | | | | |
| Behavioral Health Executive Council ^b | 58.2 | 4.3 | 8.0% | 58.2 | 100.0% |
| Board of Architectural Examiners ^c | 19.5 | (0.3) | (1.5%) | (0.3) | (1.5%) |
| Board of Chiropractic Examiners | 10.4 | 1.4 | 15.6% | 0.4 | 4.0% |
| Board of Examiners of Psychologists ^c | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0% | (12.0) | (100.0%) |
| Board of Professional Geoscientists | 4.5 | (0.3) | (6.3%) | (1.3) | (22.4%) |
| Board of Pharmacy | 94.8 | (7.5) | (7.3%) | 2.3 | 2.5% |
| Board of Plumbing Examiners | 34.2 | 2.1 | 6.5% | 8.8 | 34.6% |
| Board of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors ^{c d} | 34.8 | 4.5 | 14.9% | 3.8 | 12.3% |

| Agency | Fiscal Year 2022 Annual Average | One-year Comparison (Change from Fiscal Year 2021 to Fiscal Year 2022) | | Five-year Comparison (Change from Fiscal Year 2018 to Fiscal Year 2022) | |
|---|--|---|-------------------|--|-------------------|
| | | Change in Number of FTEs | Percent Change | Change in Number of FTEs | Percent Change |
| Board of Professional Land Surveying ^d | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0% | (5.3) | (100.0%) |
| Board of Public Accountancy ^c | 36.7 | 1.1 | 3.1% | (2.5) | (6.4%) |
| Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners | 17.7 | (2.3) | (11.5%) | 1.3 | 7.9% |
| Credit Union Department ^c | 29.5 | 0.7 | 2.4% | 0.5 | 1.7% |
| Department of Banking ^c | 166.9 | (10.0) | (5.7%) | (7.3) | (4.2%) |
| Department of Insurance | 1,209.5 | (64.2) | (5.0%) | (85.2) | (6.6%) |
| Department of Licensing and Regulation | 495.8 | (10.0) | (2.0%) | 51.4 | 11.6% |
| Department of Savings and Mortgage Lending ^c | 58.2 | 2.2 | 3.9% | 4.9 | 9.2% |
| Executive Council of Physical Therapy and Occupational Therapy Examiners | 19.2 | 0.0 | 0.0% | (0.7) | (3.5%) |
| Funeral Service Commission | 8.8 | 0.1 | 1.1% | (1.6) | (15.4%) |
| Health Professions Council | 7.5 | 0.5 | 7.1% | 0.5 | 7.1% |
| Office of Consumer Credit Commissioner ^c | 66.9 | (4.6) | (6.4%) | (16.1) | (19.4%) |
| Office of Injured Employee Counsel | 141.5 | (8.3) | (5.5%) | (7.0) | (4.7%) |
| Office of Public Insurance Counsel | 9.5 | (0.2) | (2.1%) | (0.6) | (5.9%) |
| Office of Public Utility Counsel | 13.0 | 1.4 | 12.1% | (2.1) | (13.9%) |
| Optometry Board | 6.4 | (0.5) | (7.2%) | 0.1 | 1.6% |
| Public Utility Commission of Texas | 183.9 | 17.2 | 10.3% | 2.7 | 1.5% |
| Racing Commission | 28.8 | (1.0) | (3.4%) | (8.1) | (22.0%) |
| Real Estate Commission ^c | 141.0 | 6.4 | 4.8% | 40.0 | 39.6% |
| Securities Board | 79.3 | (1.3) | (1.6%) | (2.8) | (3.4%) |
| State Office of Administrative Hearings | 105.2 | (1.8) | (1.7%) | (3.0) | (2.8%) |
| Texas Board of Nursing | 116.6 | 5.0 | 4.5% | 4.7 | 4.2% |
| Texas Medical Board | 189.7 | (1.0) | (0.5%) | 1.7 | 0.9% |
| Texas State Board of Dental Examiners | 49.3 | (1.3) | (2.6%) | 0.0 | 0.0% |
| Subtotals for Article VIII | 3,437.3 | (67.7) | (1.9%) | 25.4 | 0.7% |

| Agency | Fiscal Year 2022 Annual Average | One-year Comparison (Change from Fiscal Year 2021 to Fiscal Year 2022) | | Five-year Comparison (Change from Fiscal Year 2018 to Fiscal Year 2022) | |
|------------------------------------|--|---|-------------------|--|-------------------|
| | | Change in Number of FTEs | Percent Change | Change in Number of FTEs | Percent Change |
| Article X – The Legislature | | | | | |
| House of Representatives | 685.6 | (132.2) | (16.2%) | (37.9) | (5.2%) |
| Legislative Budget Board | 116.5 | (2.5) | (2.1%) | (15.0) | (11.4%) |
| Legislative Council | 362.0 | (16.5) | (4.4%) | (15.8) | (4.2%) |
| Legislative Reference Library | 22.6 | 0.7 | 3.2% | (0.9) | (3.8%) |
| Senate | 452.8 | (71.1) | (13.6%) | (21.5) | (4.5%) |
| State Auditor's Office | 179.3 | (3.0) | (1.6%) | (7.2) | (3.9%) |
| Sunset Advisory Commission | 25.9 | (2.1) | (7.5%) | (3.9) | (13.1%) |
| Subtotals for Article X | 1,844.7 | (226.7) | (10.9%) | (102.2) | (5.2%) |
| Totals | 137,136.7 | (7,516.1) | (5.2%) | (7,769.2) | (5.4%) |

^a Senate Bill 1605 (82nd Legislature, Regular Session) established the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Compact Commission as an independent agency; this agency has no appropriated FTEs.

^b House Bill 1501 (86th Legislature) established the Behavioral Health Executive Council (Council) effective September 1, 2019. The same legislation abolished the Board of Examiners of Psychologists and transferred the regulation of psychologists to the Council effective September 1, 2020.

^c This is a self-directed, semi-independent agency.

^d House Bill 1523 (86th Legislature) abolished the Board of Professional Land Surveying effective September 1, 2019, but continued its existence until September 1, 2020, for the sole purpose of transferring obligations, property, rights, powers, and duties to the Board of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors. The Board of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors is the former Board of Professional Engineers.

Source: FTE System, State Auditor's Office.

Appendix 5

Higher Education Changes in FTE Levels

Figure 19 presents the one-year and five-year changes in annual full-time equivalent (FTE) levels at higher education institutions, grouped by university system.

Figure 19

Changes in Annual FTE Levels by University System and Higher Education Institution

| Higher Education Institution | Fiscal Year 2022 Annual Average | One-year Comparison (Change from Fiscal Year 2021 to Fiscal Year 2022) | | Five-year Comparison (Change from Fiscal Year 2018 to Fiscal Year 2022) | |
|--|---------------------------------|---|----------------|--|----------------|
| | | Change in Number of FTEs | Percent Change | Change in Number of FTEs | Percent Change |
| The University of Texas System | | | | | |
| The University of Texas System Administration | 460.2 | 15.4 | 3.5% | (207.9) | (31.1%) |
| The University of Texas at Arlington | 4,119.3 | (94.9) | (2.3%) | 16.5 | 0.4% |
| The University of Texas at Austin | 17,954.0 | 600.6 | 3.5% | 866.0 | 5.1% |
| The University of Texas at Dallas | 4,187.9 | (15.1) | (0.4%) | (76.3) | (1.8%) |
| The University of Texas at El Paso | 3,465.1 | 11.7 | 0.3% | 105.1 | 3.1% |
| The University of Texas of the Permian Basin | 532.1 | (49.9) | (8.6%) | (12.4) | (2.3%) |
| The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley ^a | 3,736.7 | 78.0 | 2.1% | (500.9) | (11.8%) |
| The University of Texas at San Antonio | 4,107.0 | 139.5 | 3.5% | 5.4 | 0.1% |
| The University of Texas at Tyler | 1,092.4 | (21.0) | (1.9%) | 29.4 | 2.8% |
| The University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center | 22,216.3 | 647.6 | 3.0% | 2,557.1 | 13.0% |
| The University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center | 19,256.4 | 1,077.5 | 5.9% | 3,087.3 | 19.1% |
| The University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston | 12,761.9 | 238.3 | 1.9% | 513.2 | 4.2% |

| Higher Education Institution | Fiscal Year 2022 Annual Average | One-year Comparison (Change from Fiscal Year 2021 to Fiscal Year 2022) | | Five-year Comparison (Change from Fiscal Year 2018 to Fiscal Year 2022) | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------|---|-------------------|
| | | Change in Number of FTEs | Percent Change | Change in Number of FTEs | Percent Change |
| The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston | 10,884.5 | 548.9 | 5.3% | 3,129.6 | 40.4% |
| The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio | 6,374.3 | 333.7 | 5.5% | 754.3 | 13.4% |
| The University of Texas Health Center at Tyler | 1,411.9 | (50.3) | (3.4%) | 10.4 | 0.7% |
| The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley School of Medicine ^a | 968.8 | 14.9 | 1.6% | 968.8 | 100.0% |
| Subtotals for The University of Texas System | 113,528.8 | 3,474.9 | 3.2% | 11,245.6 | 11.0% |
| Texas A&M University System | | | | | |
| Texas A&M University System Administrative and General Offices | 271.2 | (0.3) | (0.1%) | (1.4) | (0.5%) |
| Texas A&M University – Central Texas | 287.8 | 6.6 | 2.3% | 3.3 | 1.2% |
| Texas A&M University – Commerce | 1,212.0 | (6.7) | (0.5%) | (47.2) | (3.7%) |
| Texas A&M University – Corpus Christi | 1,586.0 | 5.8 | 0.4% | (39.7) | (2.4%) |
| Texas A&M University at Galveston | 373.5 | 4.2 | 1.1% | (33.8) | (8.3%) |
| Texas A&M University – Kingsville | 1,069.9 | (0.9) | (0.1%) | (140.0) | (11.6%) |
| Texas A&M International University | 900.9 | 73.3 | 8.9% | 28.7 | 3.3% |
| Texas A&M University | 11,629.9 | 180.1 | 1.6% | 429.0 | 3.8% |
| Texas A&M System Shared Services Center | 137.5 | 28.9 | 26.6% | 92.7 | 206.9% |
| Prairie View A&M University | 1,359.0 | (19.4) | (1.4%) | (10.1) | (0.7%) |
| Texas A&M University - San Antonio | 749.9 | 36.8 | 5.2% | 220.1 | 41.5% |
| Tarleton State University | 1,414.9 | 80.0 | 6.0% | 67.8 | 5.0% |
| Texas A&M University – Texarkana | 283.3 | (6.3) | (2.2%) | 9.7 | 3.5% |
| West Texas A&M University | 1,052.5 | 34.8 | 3.4% | 4.9 | 0.5% |
| Texas A&M University System Health Science Center | 1,701.0 | (33.3) | (1.9%) | (11.5) | (0.7%) |
| Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service | 1,471.3 | 11.5 | 0.8% | 41.9 | 2.9% |
| Texas A&M AgriLife Research | 1,518.2 | 49.0 | 3.3% | (67.9) | (4.3%) |

| Higher Education Institution | Fiscal Year 2022 Annual Average | One-year Comparison (Change from Fiscal Year 2021 to Fiscal Year 2022) | | Five-year Comparison (Change from Fiscal Year 2018 to Fiscal Year 2022) | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------|---|-------------------|
| | | Change in Number of FTEs | Percent Change | Change in Number of FTEs | Percent Change |
| Texas A&M Engineering Experiment Station | 1,080.5 | (34.6) | (3.1%) | 69.4 | 6.9% |
| Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service | 551.6 | 23.7 | 4.5% | (40.1) | (6.8%) |
| Texas A&M Forest Service | 490.5 | (6.0) | (1.2%) | (16.6) | (3.3%) |
| Texas A&M Transportation Institute | 499.4 | 18.9 | 3.9% | 13.0 | 2.7% |
| Texas A&M Veterinary Medical Diagnostic Laboratory | 153.5 | (0.8) | (0.5%) | (3.2) | (2.0%) |
| Texas Division of Emergency Management ^b | 306.3 | 27.5 | 9.9% | 306.3 | 100.0% |
| Subtotals for Texas A&M University System | 30,100.6 | 472.8 | 1.6% | 875.3 | 3.0% |
| University of Houston System | | | | | |
| University of Houston System Administration | 56.3 | (2.5) | (4.3%) | (5.2) | (8.5%) |
| University of Houston | 6,432.7 | (5.9) | (0.1%) | (308.0) | (4.6%) |
| University of Houston – Clear Lake | 1,027.9 | (2.8) | (0.3%) | 14.8 | 1.5% |
| University of Houston – Downtown | 1,145.9 | 11.0 | 1.0% | (29.3) | (2.5%) |
| University of Houston – Victoria | 473.8 | 3.6 | 0.8% | (4.7) | (1.0%) |
| University of Houston College of Medicine ^c | 111.8 | 111.8 | 100.0% | 111.8 | 100.0% |
| Subtotals for University of Houston System | 9,248.4 | 115.2 | 1.3% | (220.6) | (2.3%) |
| University of North Texas System | | | | | |
| University of North Texas System Administration | 388.7 | (25.8) | (6.2%) | (109.6) | (22.0%) |
| University of North Texas | 5,465.9 | 367.7 | 7.2% | 101.8 | 1.9% |
| University of North Texas at Dallas | 465.9 | 12.5 | 2.8% | 123.1 | 35.9% |
| University of North Texas Health Science Center at Fort Worth | 1,330.9 | (1.1) | (0.1%) | 54.4 | 4.3% |
| Subtotals for University of North Texas System | 7,651.4 | 353.3 | 4.8% | 169.7 | 2.3% |

| Higher Education Institution | Fiscal Year 2022 Annual Average | One-year Comparison (Change from Fiscal Year 2021 to Fiscal Year 2022) | | Five-year Comparison (Change from Fiscal Year 2018 to Fiscal Year 2022) | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------|---|-------------------|
| | | Change in Number of FTEs | Percent Change | Change in Number of FTEs | Percent Change |
| Texas Tech University System | | | | | |
| Texas Tech University System Administration | 242.6 | 82.5 | 51.5% | 64.5 | 36.2% |
| Angelo State University | 967.6 | 11.8 | 1.2% | (32.7) | (3.3%) |
| Midwestern State University ^d | 748.2 | (14.6) | (1.9%) | (25.2) | (3.3%) |
| Texas Tech University | 6,675.2 | 158.7 | 2.4% | (48.2) | (0.7%) |
| Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center | 4,551.0 | (30.2) | (0.7%) | 97.4 | 2.2% |
| Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center at El Paso | 1,682.0 | (23.8) | (1.4%) | (18.7) | (1.1%) |
| Subtotals for Texas Tech University System | 14,866.6 | 184.4 | 1.3% | 37.1 | 0.3% |
| Texas State University System | | | | | |
| Texas State University System | 42.9 | (0.9) | (2.1%) | 4.9 | 12.9% |
| Lamar Institute of Technology | 191.8 | (15.9) | (7.7%) | (10.0) | (5.0%) |
| Lamar State College – Orange | 149.5 | (1.1) | (0.7%) | (2.1) | (1.4%) |
| Lamar State College – Port Arthur | 187.2 | (0.8) | (0.4%) | 13.7 | 7.9% |
| Lamar University | 1,311.2 | 33.5 | 2.6% | (144.7) | (9.9%) |
| Sam Houston State University | 2,821.6 | 74.7 | 2.7% | 228.4 | 8.8% |
| Sul Ross State University | 372.4 | 31.0 | 9.1% | (39.2) | (9.5%) |
| Sul Ross State University Rio Grande College | 74.5 | 11.8 | 18.8% | (0.9) | (1.2%) |
| Texas State University | 4,328.6 | 31.1 | 0.7% | (301.4) | (6.5%) |
| Subtotals for Texas State University System | 9,479.7 | 163.4 | 1.8% | (251.3) | (2.6%) |
| Texas State Technical College System | | | | | |
| Texas State Technical College System Administration | 40.8 | (0.8) | (1.9%) | (11.8) | (22.4%) |
| Texas State Technical College – Fort Bend | 80.9 | (0.1) | (0.1%) | 8.4 | 11.6% |

| Higher Education Institution | Fiscal Year 2022 Annual Average | One-year Comparison (Change from Fiscal Year 2021 to Fiscal Year 2022) | | Five-year Comparison (Change from Fiscal Year 2018 to Fiscal Year 2022) | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------|---|-------------------|
| | | Change in Number of FTEs | Percent Change | Change in Number of FTEs | Percent Change |
| Texas State Technical College – Harlingen | 442.1 | (1.1) | (0.2%) | (64.7) | (12.8%) |
| Texas State Technical College – Marshall | 84.5 | 0.5 | 0.6% | (11.9) | (12.3%) |
| Texas State Technical College – North Texas | 53.2 | 8.2 | 18.2% | 11.0 | 26.1% |
| Texas State Technical College – Waco | 617.5 | 1.1 | 0.2% | (45.1) | (6.8%) |
| Texas State Technical College – West Texas | 204.2 | (4.6) | (2.2%) | (3.8) | (1.8%) |
| Subtotals for Texas State Technical College System | 1,523.2 | 3.2 | 0.2% | (117.9) | (7.2%) |
| Independent Universities | | | | | |
| Stephen F. Austin State University | 1,508.7 | 2.2 | 0.1% | (201.0) | (11.8%) |
| Texas Southern University | 1,265.7 | (17.5) | (1.4%) | 29.3 | 2.4% |
| Texas Woman’s University | 1,810.1 | 51.5 | 2.9% | (45.8) | (2.5%) |
| Subtotals for Independent Universities | 4,584.5 | 36.2 | 0.8% | (217.5) | (4.5%) |
| Totals | 190,983.2 | 4,803.4 | 2.6% | 11,520.4 | 6.4% |

^a The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley School of Medicine’s FTEs were reported as part of The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley prior to fiscal year 2020.

^b House Bill 2794 (86th Legislature) transferred the Texas Division of Emergency Management programs from the Department of Public Safety to Texas A&M University System, effective September 1, 2019.

^c House Bill 826 (86th Legislature) authorized the creation of the University of Houston College of Medicine (College), effective May 1, 2019. The College began reporting FTEs in fiscal year 2022.

^d Effective September 1, 2021, Midwestern State University became a member of the Texas Tech University System. Previously, the institution was reported as an independent university.

Source: FTE System, State Auditor’s Office.



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