



A Summary Report on

# Full-time Equivalent State Employees for Fiscal Year 2024

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In fiscal year 2024, state agencies and higher education institutions reported an average of **358,441.6** full-time equivalent (FTE) employees, an **increase** of 17,131.6 FTEs (or 5.0 percent) compared with fiscal year 2023. This increase is primarily a result of a growth in FTEs at higher education institutions, which employed 58.9 percent of the State's workforce.

Statewide, the majority of FTEs (63.9 percent) were paid from appropriated funds (state and federal appropriations).

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

## CHANGES IN FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE) LEVELS

Compared with fiscal year 2023, FTEs at state agencies increased by 4.7 percent and FTEs at higher education institutions increased by 5.2 percent. Compared with five years ago in fiscal year 2020, FTEs at state agencies increased by 0.8 percent and FTEs at higher education institutions increased by 12.9 percent.

The FTEs at the 8 medical institutions of The University of Texas System accounted for 67.1 percent of the 5-year growth in FTEs at higher education institutions.

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## STATEWIDE FTE EMPLOYEE DATA

State agencies reported an average of 147,226.6 FTEs, and higher education institutions reported an average of 211,215.0 FTEs. On average, 98.2 percent of FTEs at state agencies and 40.0 percent of FTEs at higher education institutions were paid from appropriated funds (state and federal appropriations).

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### LEGISLATIVELY MANDATED LIMITATIONS ON STATE EMPLOYMENT LEVELS

The total state employment FTE limitation in fiscal year 2024 was 220,959.9 FTEs, an increase of 4,879.8 FTEs (or 2.3 percent) compared with fiscal year 2023.

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

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### MANAGEMENT-TO-STAFF RATIOS

State agencies in the executive branch and higher education institutions with more than 100 FTEs are statutorily required to maintain a management-to-staff ratio of no more than 1 manager/supervisor for every 11 nonmanagerial employees (**1:11**). In fiscal year 2024, state agencies averaged a ratio of **1:10.3**, while higher education institutions averaged a ratio of **1:9.3**.

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## Supplemental Information

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For information on the State Auditor's Office's multiple online systems, which collect and maintain state employee workforce data for state agencies and higher education institutions, see the [Online Systems page](#) on our website.

Additional summary information on FTEs, including information by state agency and higher education institution, is available via the online [State Employee FTE System and Dashboard](#) on our website.

# 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: between fiscal year 2015 and fiscal year 2024, higher education institutions’ FTEs increased by 25.6 percent while state agencies’ FTEs decreased by 0.4 percent.

## FTE System

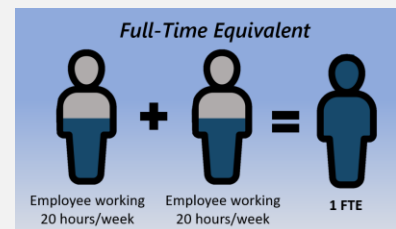
The FTE System maintains unaudited FTE information reported by state agencies and higher education institutions. Data in the FTE System may differ from data in this report because state agencies and higher education institutions periodically submit updated information to the FTE System.

The FTE System is accessible on the [State Auditor’s Office’s website](#).

## Headcount and FTE Differences



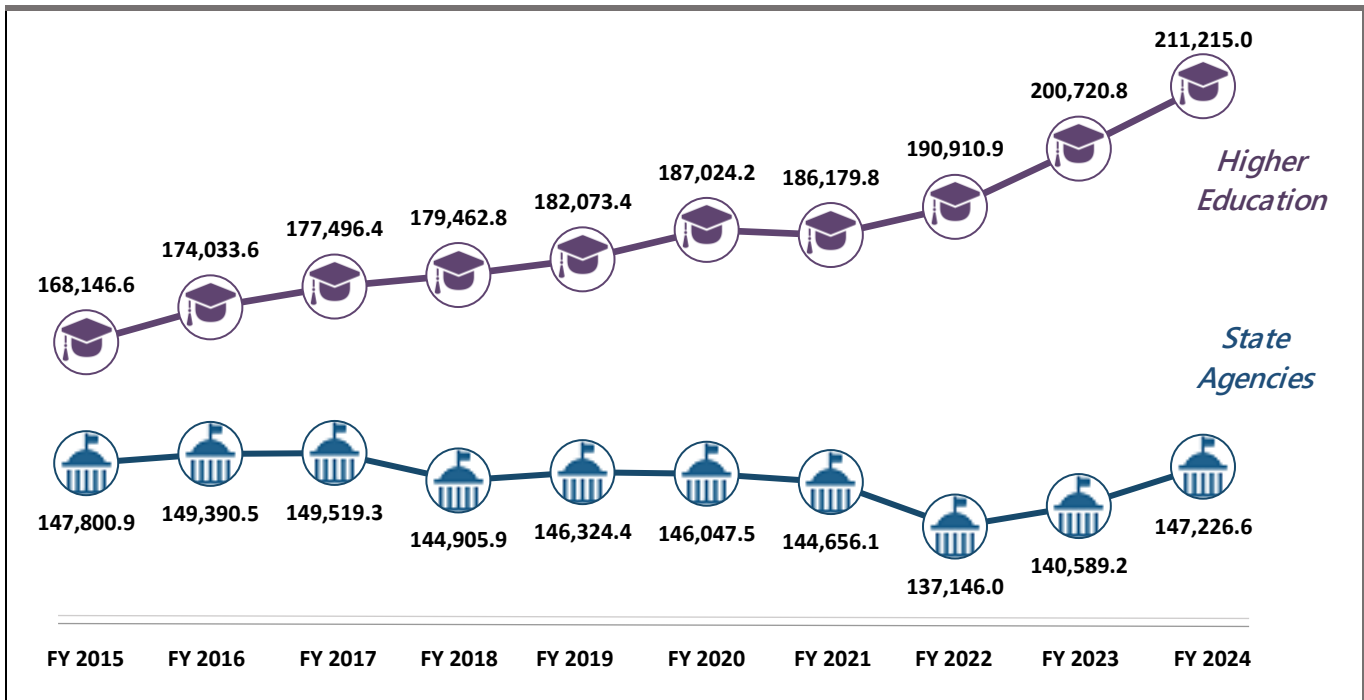
**Headcount** – Total number of full-time and part-time employees.



**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<sup>a</sup>*



<sup>a</sup> 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.

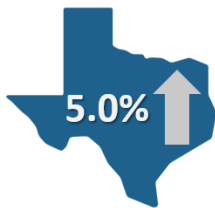
Source: FTE System, State Auditor’s Office.

**Management-to-Staff Ratios.** 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



*Increase*



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Statewide FTEs increased in fiscal year 2024 compared to fiscal year 2023.


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During fiscal year 2024, state agencies and higher education institutions reported an average of **358,441.6** FTEs. That was an **increase** of 17,131.6 FTEs (or 5.0 percent) compared with the average number of FTEs reported in fiscal year 2023 (341,310.0). The majority of that increase came from higher education institutions. Specific changes in FTE levels for one-year and five-year periods are listed below.

### State Agencies

-  **One-year change:** State agencies reported an average of **147,226.6** FTEs in fiscal year 2024. That was an **increase** of 6,637.4 FTEs (or 4.7 percent) since fiscal year 2023. This increase may be attributed, in part, to the legislative and agency pay increases that may have allowed agencies to fill vacancies and retain employees as well as an increase in FTE limitations authorized at some state agencies.
-  **Five-year change:** Compared to fiscal year 2020, state agencies reported an average of 147,226.6 FTEs in fiscal year 2024, an **increase** of 1,179.1 FTEs (or 0.8 percent).

## Higher Education Institutions

 **One-year change:** Higher education institutions reported an average of **211,215.0** FTEs in fiscal year 2024. That was an **increase** of 10,494.2 FTEs (or 5.2 percent) since fiscal year 2023.


 **Five-year change:** Compared to fiscal year 2020, higher education institutions reported an average of **211,215.0** FTEs in fiscal year 2024, an **increase** of 24,190.8 FTEs (or 12.9 percent). This increase is attributed, in part, to the growth of the 8 medical institutions of The University of Texas System, which accounted for 67.1 percent (or 16,238.0 FTEs) of the 5-year growth in FTEs at higher education institutions.

Figure 2 on the next page shows the one-year and five-year comparisons in FTE levels by General Appropriations Act (GAA) article (see text box). See [Appendix 4](#) and [Appendix 5](#) for information on FTE levels and trends at state agencies and higher education institutions.

### General Appropriations Act Articles

State agencies and higher education institutions are organized under administrative sections, called articles, in the General Appropriations Act.

Figure 2

**One-Year and Five-Year Change in Annual FTE Levels by GAA Article**

GAA Article	Fiscal Year 2024 Annual Average	One-year Comparison (Change from Fiscal Year 2023 to Fiscal Year 2024)		Five-year Comparison (Change from Fiscal Year 2020 to Fiscal Year 2024)	
		Change in Number of FTEs	Percent Change	Change in Number of FTEs	Percent Change
Article I - General Government	10,015.0	563.2	▲ 6.0%	302.5	▲ 3.1%
Article II - Health and Human Services	53,005.7	3,213.6	▲ 6.5%	853.3	▲ 1.6%
Article III - Higher Education	211,215.0	10,494.2	▲ 5.2%	24,190.8	▲ 12.9%
Article III - Public Education	3,561.1	299.8	▲ 9.2%	854.4	▲ 31.6%
Article IV - The Judiciary	1,853.0	38.1	▲ 2.1%	70.1	▲ 3.9%
Article V - Public Safety and Criminal Justice	44,457.7	1,359.6	▲ 3.2%	(3,425.3)	▼ (7.2%)
Article VI - Natural Resources	9,194.2	466.6	▲ 5.3%	900.9	▲ 10.9%
Article VII - Business and Economic Development	19,532.2	482.9	▲ 2.5%	1,388.7	▲ 7.7%
Article VIII - Regulatory <sup>a</sup>	3,617.4	156.4	▲ 4.5%	162.6	▲ 4.7%
Article X - The Legislature	1,990.3	57.2	▲ 3.0%	71.9	▲ 3.7%
<b>Statewide (Excluding Higher Education)</b>	<b>147,226.6</b>	<b>6,637.4</b>	<b>▲ 4.7% <sup>b</sup></b>	<b>1,179.1</b>	<b>▲ 0.8% <sup>b</sup></b>
<b>Statewide (Including Higher Education)</b>	<b>358,441.6</b>	<b>17,131.6</b>	<b>▲ 5.0% <sup>b</sup></b>	<b>25,369.9</b>	<b>▲ 7.6% <sup>b</sup></b>

<sup>a</sup> Includes self-directed, semi-independent agencies, although they are not listed in the GAA.

<sup>b</sup> Percentage is not the sum of the individual percentages.







Source: FTE System, State Auditor’s Office.

## FTEs increased at higher rates in the first half of fiscal year 2024.

As shown in Figure 3, FTE levels increased in each of the four quarters in fiscal year 2024 compared to the FTE levels during those same time periods in fiscal year 2023.

Figure 3

### *FTE Quarterly Comparison Between Fiscal Years 2023 and 2024<sup>a</sup>*

Fiscal Year 2023				Fiscal Year 2024			Percent Change
Time Period <sup>b</sup>	 State Agencies	 Higher Education Institutions	 Totals	 State Agencies	 Higher Education Institutions	 Totals	Quarterly Change (from FY 2023 to FY 2024)
Quarter 1	137,499.2	205,050.9	342,550.1	145,240.7	215,970.2	361,210.9	▲ 5.4%
Quarter 2	138,945.7	203,244.9	342,190.6	146,664.2	214,423.4	361,087.6	▲ 5.5%
Quarter 3	141,691.5	207,458.4	349,149.9	147,593.0	217,750.1	365,343.1	▲ 4.6%
Quarter 4	144,121.9	187,123.2	331,245.1	149,399.2	196,706.7	346,105.9	▲ 4.5%
<b>Annual Average<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>140,589.2</b>	<b>200,720.8</b>	<b>341,310.0</b>	<b>147,226.6</b>	<b>211,215.0</b>	<b>358,441.6</b>	<b>▲ 5.0%</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> 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.

<sup>c</sup> Annual averages are not averages of the quarterly data presented.

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 2024, 63.9 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 4). On average, in fiscal year 2024, 98.2 percent of FTEs at state agencies and 40.0 percent of FTEs at higher education institutions were paid from appropriated funds.

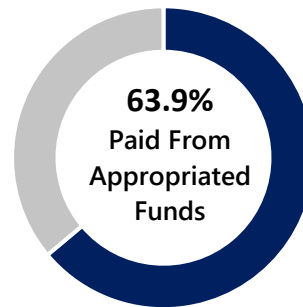


Figure 4

### Statewide FTEs by Funding Source for Fiscal Year 2024

Entity	FTEs Paid from Appropriated Funds		FTEs Paid from Non-appropriated Funds		Contract FTEs <sup>a</sup>		Total FTEs
	Number of FTEs	Percent	Number of FTEs	Percent	Number of FTEs	Percent	
State Agencies	144,571.7	98.2%	1,560.1	1.1%	1,094.8	0.7%	147,226.6
Higher Education Institutions	84,419.0	40.0%	126,300.5	59.8%	495.5	0.2%	211,215.0
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>228,990.7</b>	<b>63.9% <sup>b</sup></b>	<b>127,860.6</b>	<b>35.7% <sup>b</sup></b>	<b>1,590.3</b>	<b>0.4% <sup>b</sup></b>	<b>358,441.6</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> 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 58.9 percent of the State workforce in fiscal year 2024.

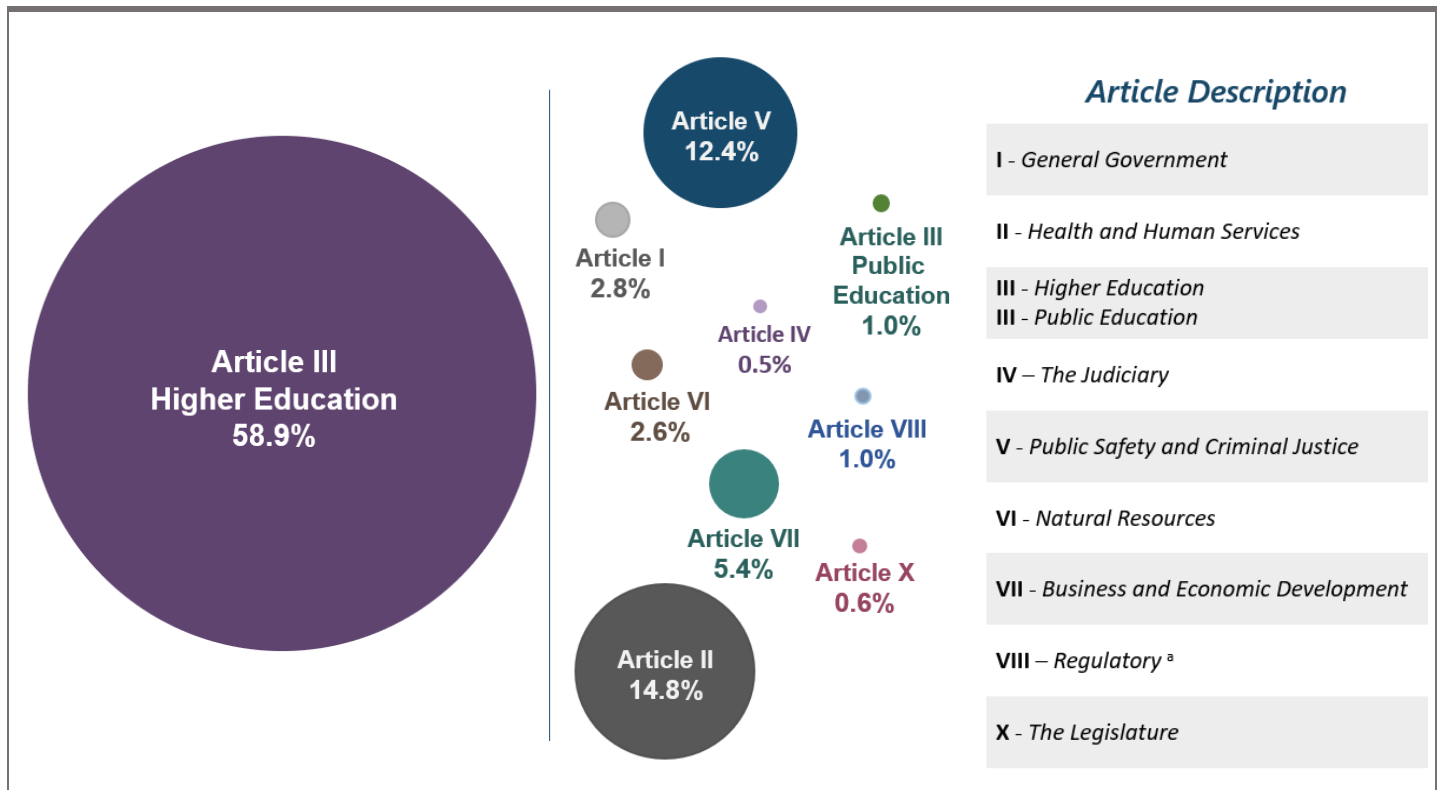
In fiscal year 2024, higher education institutions in Article III of the GAA employed more than half of the State workforce (see text box for definition). Health and human services agencies and public safety and criminal justice agencies (Articles II and V of the GAA, respectively) together employed 27.2 percent of the State workforce. Figure 5 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 5

*FTE Distribution by GAA Article for Fiscal Year 2024<sup>a</sup>*



<sup>a</sup> Includes self-directed, semi-independent agencies, although they are not listed in the GAA.



### FTE Levels at Higher Education Institutions

Figure 6 shows the distribution of the State’s higher education FTEs by university system (see text box) for fiscal year 2024. In fiscal year 2024, The University of Texas System employed 61.1 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 eight university systems, as well as those that are identified as independent institutions, which are not part of a university system and are governed by their own boards.

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 77 higher education institutions but is not listed in Article III of the GAA.

Figure 6

### Distribution of Higher Education FTEs by University System for Fiscal Year 2024

University System	Institutions Within the System	Annual Average FTEs	Percentage of State Higher Education Workforce	Percentage of State Workforce <sup>a</sup>
The University of Texas System <sup>b</sup>	18	129,035.3	61.1%	36.0%
Texas A&M University System <sup>c</sup>	23	32,817.5	15.5%	9.2%
Texas Tech University System	6	15,955.8	7.6%	4.5%
Texas State University System	10	10,348.4	4.9%	2.9%
University of Houston System	6	9,887.3	4.7%	2.8%
University of North Texas System	4	8,480.5	4.0%	2.4%
Texas Woman’s University System <sup>d</sup>	2	1,824.9	0.9%	0.5%
Texas State Technical College System	7	1,794.4	0.8%	0.5%
Independent Universities	1	1,070.9	0.5%	0.3%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>211,215.0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>58.9% <sup>e</sup></b>

<sup>a</sup> Percentages are based on an average of 358,441.6 FTEs in state agencies and higher education institutions.

<sup>b</sup> Senate Bill 1055 (88th Legislature, Regular Session) authorized Stephen F. Austin State University as part of The University of Texas System, effective September 1, 2023, at the beginning of fiscal year 2024.

<sup>c</sup> Effective November 7, 2024, The Texas A&M System Board of Regents approved the name change of Texas A&M University-Commerce to East Texas A&M University.

<sup>d</sup> Senate Bill 1126 (87th Legislature, Regular Session) authorized the establishment and administration of the Texas Woman’s University (TWU) System, effective May 26, 2021. The TWU System Office began reporting FTEs as a separate reporting entity in fiscal year 2024.

<sup>e</sup> Percentage does not sum precisely due to rounding.

Source: FTE System, State Auditor’s Office.

Figure 7 shows the 10 higher education institutions with the highest annual average FTEs in fiscal year 2024. These 10 institutions represented 63.2 percent of the State’s higher education workforce and 37.3 percent of the entire State workforce.

Figure 7

**Ten Higher Education Institutions with the Highest Annual Average FTEs for Fiscal Year 2024**

Rank	Higher Education Institution	Annual Average FTEs	Percentage of State Higher Education Workforce <sup>a</sup>	Percentage of State Workforce <sup>b</sup>
1	The University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center	25,294.1	12.0%	7.1%
2	The University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center	22,334.4	10.6%	6.2%
3	The University of Texas at Austin	18,612.9	8.8%	5.2%
4	The University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston	14,409.6	6.8%	4.0%
5	The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston	12,504.7	5.9%	3.5%
6	Texas A&M University	12,494.4	5.9%	3.5%
7	Texas Tech University	7,416.6	3.5%	2.1%
8	The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio	7,358.1	3.5%	2.1%
9	University of Houston	6,890.7	3.3%	1.9%
10	University of North Texas	6,226.5	2.9%	1.7%
<b>Totals</b>		<b>133,542.0</b>	<b>63.2%</b>	<b>37.3%</b>

<sup>a</sup> Percentages are based on an average of 211,215.0 FTEs in higher education institutions.

<sup>b</sup> Percentages are based on an average of 358,441.6 FTEs in state agencies and higher education institutions.

Source: FTE System, State Auditor’s Office.

**FTEs by Employee Type at Higher Education Institutions**

Figure 8 compares higher education institutions’ FTE data reported by quarter for fiscal years 2023 and 2024, for administrators, faculty, and staff. In fiscal year 2024, total FTEs in higher education institutions **increased 5.2 percent** compared to fiscal year 2023. Specifically:

- Administrator FTEs increased by 2.4 percent.
- Faculty FTEs increased by 3.1 percent.
- Staff FTEs increased by 5.8 percent.

Figure 8

*Higher Education Institutions’ FTEs Reported for Each Quarter of Fiscal Years 2023 and 2024*

Time Period	Fiscal Year 2023				Fiscal Year 2024			
	Administrators <sup>a</sup>	Faculty <sup>b</sup>	Staff <sup>c</sup>	Totals <sup>d</sup>	Administrators <sup>a</sup>	Faculty <sup>b</sup>	Staff <sup>c</sup>	Totals <sup>d</sup>
Quarter 1	3,133.3	41,656.1	160,259.6	205,050.9	3,184.4	42,920.2	169,864.0	215,970.2
Quarter 2	3,132.4	41,737.7	158,375.3	203,244.9	3,207.1	42,886.9	168,328.4	214,423.4
Quarter 3	3,153.0	41,654.6	162,649.4	207,458.4	3,234.2	42,786.1	171,728.7	217,750.1
Quarter 4	3,125.8	25,165.6	158,831.8	187,123.2	3,216.6	26,261.8	167,265.1	196,706.7
<b>Annual Average <sup>e</sup></b>	<b>3,137.1</b>	<b>37,554.1</b>	<b>160,030.0</b>	<b>200,720.8</b>	<b>3,211.8</b>	<b>38,714.8</b>	<b>169,298.0</b>	<b>211,215.0</b>
<b>Percentage Change Between Fiscal Year 2023 and Fiscal Year 2024</b>					<b>2.4%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>5.2%</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> 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.

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

<sup>d</sup> Totals are not the sum of the subtotals presented.

<sup>e</sup> Annual averages are not the averages of the quarterly data presented due to rounding.

Sources: Section 5(7)(b), page III-283, the GAA (88th 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 41.1 percent of the State workforce in fiscal year 2024.

A total of 114 state agencies employed **41.1 percent** of the State workforce in fiscal year 2024. Figure 9 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](#).

Figure 9

*Distribution of FTEs by GAA Article at State Agencies for Fiscal Year 2024*

GAA Article	Number of Agencies Within Each Article	Annual Average FTEs	Percentage of State Agency Workforce <sup>a</sup>	Percentage of State Workforce <sup>b</sup>
Article I - General Government	22	10,015.0	6.8%	2.8%
Article II - Health and Human Services	3	53,005.7	36.0%	14.8%
Article III - Public Education	6	3,561.1	2.4%	1.0%
Article IV - The Judiciary	24	1,853.0	1.3%	0.5%
Article V - Public Safety and Criminal Justice	8	44,457.7	30.2%	12.4%
Article VI - Natural Resources	9	9,194.2	6.2%	2.6%
Article VII - Business and Economic Development	5	19,532.2	13.3%	5.4%
Article VIII - Regulatory <sup>c</sup>	30	3,617.4	2.5%	1.0%
Article X - The Legislature	7	1,990.3	1.4%	0.6%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>147,226.6</b>	<b>100.0%<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>41.1%</b>

<sup>a</sup> Percentages are based on an average of 147,226.6 FTEs in state agencies. The following agency divisions are included in the 114 state agencies: Trusteed 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.

<sup>b</sup> Percentages are based on an average of 358,441.6 FTEs in state agencies and higher education institutions.

<sup>c</sup> Includes self-directed, semi-independent agencies, although they are not listed in the GAA.

<sup>d</sup> Percentage does not sum precisely due to rounding.

Source: FTE System, State Auditor's Office.

Figure 10 lists the 10 state agencies with the highest annual average FTEs in fiscal year 2024. Those agencies accounted for 83.1 percent of the state agency workforce and 34.1 percent of the State workforce, which includes employees of higher education institutions.

Figure 10

**Ten State Agencies with the Highest Annual Average FTEs for Fiscal Year 2024**

Rank	State Agency	Annual Average FTEs	Percentage of State Agency Workforce <sup>a</sup>	Percentage of State Workforce <sup>b</sup>
1	Health and Human Services Commission	37,094.1	25.2%	10.3%
2	Department of Criminal Justice	30,818.7	20.9%	8.6%
3	Department of Transportation	13,325.3	9.1%	3.7%
4	Department of Family and Protective Services	11,937.8	8.1%	3.3%
5	Department of Public Safety	10,358.9	7.0%	2.9%
6	Texas Workforce Commission	4,723.6	3.2%	1.3%
7	Office of the Attorney General	4,143.2	2.8%	1.2%
8	Department of State Health Services	3,973.8	2.7%	1.1%
9	Parks and Wildlife Department	3,114.1	2.1%	0.9%
10	Commission on Environmental Quality	2,862.7	1.9%	0.8%
<b>Totals</b>		<b>122,352.2</b>	<b>83.1% <sup>c</sup></b>	<b>34.1%</b>

<sup>a</sup> Percentages are based on an average of 147,226.6 FTEs in state agencies.

<sup>b</sup> Percentages are based on an average of 358,441.6 FTEs in state agencies and higher education institutions.

<sup>c</sup> Percentage does not sum precisely due to rounding.

Source: FTE System, State Auditor’s Office.



Entities with the Most FTEs

Six higher education institutions and four state agencies employed 55.5 percent of the State workforce.

In fiscal year 2024, 191 state entities reported FTE data (114 state agencies and 77 higher education institutions). Figure 11 lists the 10 state entities that reported the largest number of FTEs; these entities employed 55.5 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 11

*Ten State Agencies and Higher Education Institutions with the Highest Annual Average FTEs for Fiscal Year 2024*

Rank	State Agency or Higher Education Institution	Annual Average FTEs	Percentage of State Workforce <sup>a</sup>
1	Health and Human Services Commission	37,094.1	10.3%
2	Department of Criminal Justice	30,818.7	8.6%
3	The University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center	25,294.1	7.1%
4	The University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center	22,334.4	6.2%
5	The University of Texas at Austin	18,612.9	5.2%
6	The University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston	14,409.6	4.0%
7	Department of Transportation	13,325.3	3.7%
8	The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston	12,504.7	3.5%
9	Texas A&M University	12,494.4	3.5%
10	Department of Family and Protective Services	11,937.8	3.3%
<b>Totals</b>		<b>198,826.0</b>	<b>55.5%<sup>b</sup></b>

<sup>a</sup> Percentages are based on an average of 358,441.6 FTEs in state agencies and higher education institutions.

<sup>b</sup> Percentage does not sum due to rounding.

Source: FTE System, State Auditor’s Office.





## Contract and Temporary FTEs

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

During fiscal year 2024, state entities reported an average of 1,590.3 contract and temporary FTEs, which was 0.4 percent of the State’s FTEs. This is an **increase** of 199.3 contract and temporary FTEs compared with the 1,391.0 FTEs reported in fiscal year 2023. (See text box for contract and temporary FTE definitions.)

State agencies employed 68.8 percent (or 1,094.8 FTEs) and higher education institutions employed 31.2 percent (or 495.5 FTEs) of all contract and temporary worker FTEs (see Figure 12).

#### Contract and Temporary FTE Definitions

For FTE reporting purposes, the contract and temporary workers category includes individuals who are under contract to fill specific positions that are customarily filled by state workers. Additionally, only contract and temporary workers 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. Outsourced functions and work performed by consultants are excluded from this category.

Figure 12

### Distribution of Contract and Temporary FTEs by GAA Article for Fiscal Year 2024

GAA Article	Annual Average FTEs	Contract and Temporary FTEs	Contract and Temporary FTEs as Percentage of Article Workforce
Article I - General Government	10,015.0	186.7	1.9%
Article II - Health and Human Services	53,005.7	541.9	1.0%
Article III - Higher Education	211,215.0	495.5	0.2%
Article III - Public Education	3,561.1	34.1	1.0%
Article IV - The Judiciary	1,853.0	2.6	0.1%
Article V - Public Safety and Criminal Justice	44,457.7	78.1	0.2%
Article VI - Natural Resources	9,194.2	126.8	1.4%
Article VII - Business and Economic Development	19,532.2	113.4	0.6%
Article VIII - Regulatory <sup>a</sup>	3,617.4	11.2	0.3%
Article X - The Legislature	1,990.3	0.0	0.0%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>358,441.6</b>	<b>1,590.3</b>	<b>0.4% <sup>b</sup></b>

<sup>a</sup> Includes self-directed, semi-independent agencies, although they are not listed in the GAA.

<sup>b</sup> Percentage is rounded and 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 details.)

The total state employment FTE limitation in fiscal year 2024 was 220,959.9 FTEs, an increase of 4,879.8 FTEs (or 2.3 percent) compared with fiscal year 2023.

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

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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 2024:

- No state agency exceeded its legislatively mandated **annual** FTE limitation; however, seven state agencies exceeded their legislatively mandated **quarterly** FTE limitations. (See [Appendix 2](#) for a list of the seven state agencies and the reasons they provided for exceeding their FTE limitations.)
- Fourteen higher education institutions exceeded their legislatively mandated **annual** FTE limitations. (See [Appendix 3](#) for a list of the 14 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 limitations.

### Limitations on State Employment Levels

The General Appropriations Act (88th Legislature), Article IX, Section 6.10, pages IX-31 through IX-33, establishes limitations on state employment levels, including reporting requirements for state agencies and higher education institutions that exceed their limitations on state employment levels.

Figure 13 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 13

**Comparison of GAA Articles' FTEs  
With Limitations on State Employment Levels for Fiscal Year 2024**

GAA Article	Annual Average FTEs	Fiscal Year 2024 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 <sup>a</sup>	10,015.0	7,315.3	6,639.2	66.3%
Article II – Health and Human Services	53,005.7	55,161.7	52,810.5	99.6%
Article III – Higher Education <sup>b</sup>	211,215.0	66,550.6	61,710.0	29.2%
Article III – Public Education	3,561.1	3,585.0	3,372.8	94.7%
Article IV – The Judiciary <sup>a</sup>	1,853.0	427.2	336.8	18.2%
Article V – Public Safety and Criminal Justice	44,457.7	55,318.1	44,327.8	99.7%
Article VI – Natural Resources	9,194.2	9,571.7	9,010.2	98.0%
Article VII – Business and Economic Development	19,532.2	19,661.0	19,123.7	97.9%
Article VIII – Regulatory <sup>c</sup>	3,617.4	3,369.3	2,876.4	79.5%
Article X – The Legislature	1,990.3	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
<b>Statewide (Excluding Higher Education)</b>	<b>147,226.6</b>	<b>154,409.3</b>	<b>138,497.4</b>	<b>94.1%</b>
<b>Statewide (Including Higher Education)</b>	<b>358,441.6</b>	<b>220,959.9</b>	<b>200,207.4</b>	<b>55.9%</b>

<sup>a</sup> Section 3, page IV-43, and Section 6.10(e), page IX-33, of the GAA (88th 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 2024.

<sup>b</sup> 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.

<sup>c</sup> Includes self-directed, semi-independent agencies, although they are not listed in the GAA.

Source: FTE System, State Auditor's Office.

## Chapter 4 Management-to-staff Ratios

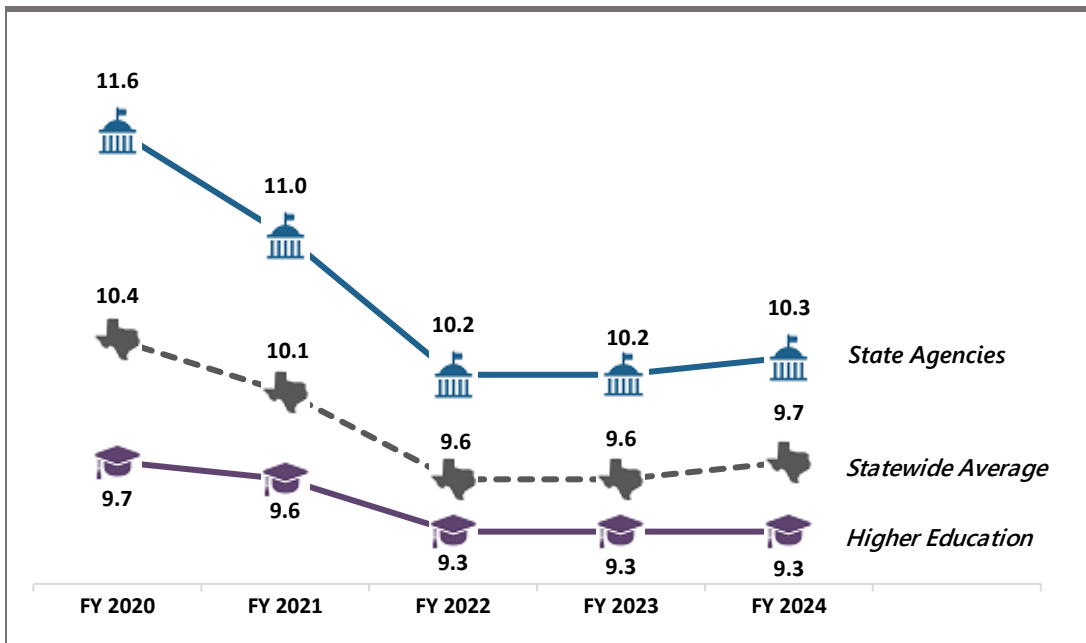
Management-to-staff (MTS) ratios are used to determine an organization’s “span of control,” or the number of employees who report directly to a single manager or supervisor. State agencies and higher education institutions with more than 100 FTEs are statutorily required to employ no more than 1 manager 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.

In fiscal year 2024, the statewide average MTS ratio for state entities with more than 100 FTEs was **1:9.7** (1 manager or supervisor FTE per 9.7 staff FTEs). State agencies averaged a ratio of **1:10.3**, while higher education institutions averaged a ratio of **1:9.3**.

Figure 14 shows the five-year trend in the average MTS ratios for state agencies and higher education institutions, compared to the statewide average.

Figure 14

*Average Number of Staff FTEs per Manager and Supervisor for Fiscal Years 2020 through 2024<sup>a</sup>*



<sup>a</sup> The decrease for state agencies in fiscal year 2022 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.

Source: FTE System, State Auditor’s Office.



## Appendix 1

# Objective, Scope, and Methodology

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### Objective

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The objective of this project was to provide the Legislature and the public with fiscal year 2024 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.

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### Scope

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The scope of this project included FTE information for fiscal year 2024 (September 1, 2023, to August 31, 2024) 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:



- Judy Crum, CCP (Project Manager)
- Juan R. Sanchez, MPA, CGAP
- Zoe Skinner, SHRM-CP
- Dana Musgrave, MBA, CFE (Quality Control Reviewer)
- Michelle Ann Duncan Feller, CPA, CIA (Quality Control Reviewer)
- Sharon K. Schneider, CCP, PHR, SHRM-CP (Classification Manager)

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## Methodology

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This report summarized FTE data from fiscal year 2024 that state agencies and higher education institutions submitted to the [State Auditor's Office's FTE System](#). This report also compared FTE data from fiscal year 2024 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 2024 through November 2024. 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 15 shows the seven 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 15

### *State Agencies That Exceeded Their Legislatively Mandated Quarterly FTE Limitations in Fiscal Year 2024*

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)
<b>Exceeded Quarterly Limitation in 3rd Quarter</b>					
<b>Article I – General Government</b>					
327 - Employees Retirement System	436.0	438.8	2.8	0.6%	<i>The FTE limitation is based on the ERS Board approved FTEs for FY23. The Board approved FTEs do not include contractors which are included in the definition of FTEs for the purposes of this statewide reporting. Since establishing ERS’ FTE cap for 2024-25, ERS has seen a decrease in agency turnover and the ability to fill job vacancies. The ERS Board approved additional FTES for FY24 to assist with retirement and insurance processing, annuity payroll and survivor benefits, along with funding for contractors which may</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)
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*count as FTEs for statewide reporting. The number of contractors has increased to provide resources for a major technology upgrade slated to complete in 2030. ERS will work with the LBB during the appropriation process to refresh the limitation and incorporate contractors on long-term projects.*

**Article IV – The Judiciary**

215 - Office of Capital and Forensic Writs	24.5	26.2	1.7	6.9%	<i>We hired a temporary mitigation fellow to cover for the work of a mitigation specialist while she's away on parental leave to ensure that necessary work is accomplished.</i>
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**Exceeded Quarterly Limitation in 4th Quarter**

**Article I – General Government**

327 - Employees Retirement System	436.0	453.2	17.2	3.9%	<i>The FTE limitation is based on the ERS Board approved FTEs for FY23. The Board approved FTEs do not include contractors which are included in the definition of FTEs for the purposes of this statewide reporting. Since establishing ERS' FTE cap for 2024-25, ERS has seen a decrease in agency turnover and the ability to fill job vacancies. The ERS Board approved additional FTES for FY24 to assist with retirement and insurance processing, annuity payroll and survivor benefits, along with funding for contractors which may count as FTEs for statewide reporting. The number of contractors has increased to provide resources for a major</i>
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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)
356 - Texas Ethics Commission	28.4	28.8	0.4	1.4%	<p><i>technology upgrade slated to complete in 2030. ERS will work with the LBB during the appropriation process to refresh the limitation and incorporate contractors on long-term projects.</i></p> <p><i>During the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2024, the TEC exceeded its FTE cap by 0.4 FTEs. This occurred due to a reduction of the agency's FTE cap in the 88th Legislative Session, an exponential increase in workload, and decreased turnover. The agency requires its part-time auditor to work above the amount appropriated for the position to conduct facial compliance reviews, maintain the facial compliance database, assist in developing rules and procedures for the facial compliance review program, and communicate with filers about any deficiencies. These tasks are essential for the TEC to administer the facial compliance review and audit program as mandated by Section 571.069 of the Government Code.</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)
542 - Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas	44.0	48.5	4.5	10.2%	<i>CPRIT exceeded the FTE limit because the agency is using contract employees to augment the agency's capabilities to review required grant award reports and address IT projects and information security.</i>

**Article III – Education**

323 - Teacher Retirement System	1,047.3	1,053.9	6.6	0.6%	<i>In FY 2024, agency leadership and the Board approved additional resources to keep pace with membership growth, continue enhancing investment competitive advantages, cybersecurity/artificial intelligence, and improve operational efficiencies for the current biennium. These additional resources will allow us to continue enhancing customer service and achieve our key performance targets. The 4th Quarter FTE report exceeds the authorized FTE limitations but is within the additional authority outlined under Article IX, Sec 6.10 of the GAA, House Bill 1, 88th Regular Session.</i>
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**Article IV – The Judiciary**

215 - Office of Capital and Forensic Writs	24.5	26.0	1.5	6.1%	<i>OCFW reported 26 FTEs, exceeding its 24.5 FTE limitation but within the 10% allowed variance. To accomplish necessary work while a mitigation specialist was on parental leave, we hired a temporary mitigation specialist to cover for the work of the away staff member.</i>
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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)
<b>Article VI – Natural Resources</b>					
580 - Water Development Board	476.5	481.8	5.3	1.1%	<i>The increase reflects the continued growth of this agency with additional FTEs and the utilization of contractors.</i>
<b>Article VII – Business and Economic Development</b>					
608 - Department of Motor Vehicles	860.0	861.1	1.1	0.1%	<i>To ensure adequate staffing, TxDMV utilized the authority granted in the General Appropriations Act, 88th Legislature, Article IX, Section 6.10 (a) (1) (B) (ii) which allows the agency to exceed its FTE count by 50 FTEs for a fiscal quarter. As of 8/31/2024, the department's FTE count was 0.1% higher than the FTE cap of 860.0 shown in the General Appropriations Act for TxDMV. On 9/1/2024, the department's FTE cap increased to 902.0.</i>

Source: FTE System, State Auditor's Office.

# Appendix 3

## Higher Education Institutions That Exceeded FTE Limitations

Figure 16 shows the 14 higher education institutions’ explanations for exceeding their **annual** limitations. This includes 1 of the 7 medical institutions. 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 16

### *Higher Education Institutions That Exceeded Their Legislatively Mandated Annual FTE Limitations in Fiscal Year 2024*

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 Annual Limitation (Reported by the Higher Education Institution)
575 – Texas Division of Emergency Management	416.4	451.2	34.8	8.4%	<i>TDEM has increased in FTE size due to available federal funding and the continuance to propel emergency management preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation for the state of Texas.</i>
712 – Texas A&M Engineering Experiment Station	842.4	1,051.0	208.6	24.8%	<i>TEES, a research agency affiliated with Texas A&amp;M University, reported an average of 1,051.0 Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs) funded by appropriated sources during FY24. This figure represents an increase of 208.6 FTEs beyond the established limitation. Importantly, this increase does not come from General Revenue or General Revenue - Dedicated funds.</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 Annual Limitation (Reported by the Higher Education Institution)
					<p><i>Instead, it is attributed to a rise in externally funded research grants, primarily from federal sources. TEES continues to focus on securing new research opportunities, including substantial, multi-year proposals. Additionally, during the summer months, research expenditures and FTEs rise as University Engineering Faculty shift from academic funding to research grant funding, such as those provided by TEES.</i></p>
714 - The University of Texas at Arlington	1,957.3	1,996.2	38.9	2.0%	<p><i>Our understanding of Article IX, Section 6.10(a)(2) is that the FTE limitation for institutions of higher education equals the bill pattern FTE plus the lesser of 10% of that amount or 50 additional FTEs. For UT Arlington, this section allows up to 50 FTE above the bill pattern FTE limit.</i></p>

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 Annual Limitation (Reported by the Higher Education Institution)
715 - Prairie View A&M University	830.5	846.2	15.7	1.9%	<i>The FTE limitation was exceeded primarily due to the creation and launch of the new PV Cares Initiative in April 2024. This first-of-its-kind in the nation initiative is designed to assign a three-person care team of an academic advisor, financial counselor, and career coach (58.7 FTE increase) to each undergraduate student pursuing a bachelor's degree. In partnership with faculty mentors, these teams will guide students throughout their academic journey, which is expected to lead to positive retention outcomes, timely graduation, and post-graduation success.</i>
719 - Texas State Technical College System Administration	28.2	29.9	1.7	6.0%	<i>During our recent reorganization, additional leadership positions were moved to the System Operations team, causing the FTE count to exceed our cap. Still staying under the allowable capacity, we are still moving employees to the correct appropriation to better reflect the leadership role associations.</i>
723 - The University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston	1,624.4	1,688.0	63.6	3.9%	<i>The FTE limit was exceeded due to a rise in clinical staffing requirements to accommodate the increased patient volume at the League City Hospital and Ambulatory Care locations.</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 Annual Limitation (Reported by the Higher Education Institution)
727 - Texas A&M Transportation Institute	437.0	465.3	28.3	6.5%	<i>During FY24, TTI experienced continued research growth, leading to increases in hiring of professional research staff. 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>
730 - University of Houston	2,014.7	2,225.2	210.5	10.4%	<i>UH FTE cap was reduced for FY24-25 as compared to FY22-23, due to a combination of the 5% reduction in state funding, tuition/fee and primarily due to the impact of COVID-19 on the university's operations causing a significant volume of vacancies. The higher FTE levels in FY24 reflect UH's working diligently to fill those vacancies.</i>
751 - Texas A&M University - Commerce	743.7	744.2	0.5	0.1%	<i>In December of 2023, the university discontinued the outsourcing of the IT department and brought that IT department in-house.</i>
754 - Texas State University	1,770.7	1,804.3	33.6	1.9%	<i>The FTE limitation was exceeded due to an increase in staff, academic, and student employment needed to support our path to achieve the R1 Carnegie classification.</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 Annual Limitation (Reported by the Higher Education Institution)
755 - Stephen F. Austin State University	517.7	620.4	102.7	19.8%	<i>SFA expended Hazlewood funding on salaries for FY 2024 and the FTE cap does not include an adjustment for the Hazlewood funding.</i>
768 - Texas Tech University System Administration	74.3	74.8	0.5	0.7%	<i>In accordance with the General Appropriations Act, Article IX, Section 6.10, TTUS' FTEs paid from appropriated funds were within the allowable variance in general limitations for institutions of higher education. The 0.5 FTE is within the lesser of 110% or plus 50 FTE.</i>
773 - University of North Texas at Dallas	336.8	345.7	8.9	2.6%	<i>To strengthen academic standards and promote student achievement at UNT Dallas, the need for additional faculty, student support staff, and expanded academic offerings continues to grow. Increased academic and classroom support is essential to improving student success, college preparedness, and overall educational outcomes for UNT Dallas students.</i>
788 - Lamar State College - Port Arthur	175.0	203.3	28.3	16.2%	<i>Agency 788 staffing has increased due to more remote campus locations, along with program growth and increased enrollment.</i>

Source: FTE System, State Auditor's Office.



# Appendix 4

## State Agency Changes in FTE Levels

Figure 17 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 17

### Changes in Annual FTE Levels by GAA Article and Agency

Agency	Fiscal Year 2024 Annual Average	One-year Comparison (Change from Fiscal Year 2023 to Fiscal Year 2024)		Five-year Comparison (Change from Fiscal Year 2020 to Fiscal Year 2024)	
		Change in Number of FTEs	Percent Change	Change in Number of FTEs	Percent Change
<b>Article I – General Government</b>					
Bond Review Board	10.7	0.7	7.0%	1.0	10.3%
Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas	43.8	2.1	5.0%	9.3	27.0%
Commission on State Emergency Communications	18.2	(6.6)	(26.6%)	(4.3)	(19.1%)
Commission on the Arts	13.8	0.2	1.5%	(0.1)	(0.7%)
Department of Information Resources	254.3	29.5	13.1%	58.8	30.1%
Employees Retirement System	437.9	43.1	10.9%	49.3	12.7%
Facilities Commission	526.5	21.6	4.3%	80.3	18.0%
Historical Commission	323.4	27.6	9.3%	50.0	18.3%
Library and Archives Commission	158.4	5.3	3.5%	3.3	2.1%
Office of the Attorney General	4,143.2	188.4	4.8%	(52.2)	(1.2%)
Office of the Comptroller of Public Accounts	2,725.4	160.7	6.3%	(21.2)	(0.8%)
Office of the Comptroller of Public Accounts - Fiscal Programs	21.8	5.5	33.7%	14.5	198.6%
Office of the Governor	103.5	3.6	3.6%	12.0	13.1%
Office of the Secretary of State	230.1	29.6	14.8%	51.4	28.8%
Pension Review Board	11.0	(0.1)	(0.9%)	(0.1)	(0.9%)
Preservation Board	201.9	21.5	11.9%	6.9	3.5%
Public Finance Authority	14.4	0.0	0.0%	0.7	5.1%

Agency	Fiscal Year 2024 Annual Average	One-year Comparison (Change from Fiscal Year 2023 to Fiscal Year 2024)		Five-year Comparison (Change from Fiscal Year 2020 to Fiscal Year 2024)	
		Change in Number of FTEs	Percent Change	Change in Number of FTEs	Percent Change
State Office of Risk Management	108.9	6.8	6.7%	(5.6)	(4.9%)
Texas Emergency Services Retirement System	9.5	1.7	21.8%	0.6	6.7%
Texas Ethics Commission	27.2	(0.1)	(0.4%)	0.6	2.3%
Trusted Programs within the Office of the Governor	210.8	35.4	20.2%	35.6	20.3%
Veterans Commission	420.3	(13.3)	(3.1%)	11.7	2.9%
<b>Subtotals for Article I</b>	<b>10,015.0</b>	<b>563.2</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>302.5</b>	<b>3.1%</b>
<b>Article II – Health and Human Services</b>					
Department of Family and Protective Services	11,937.8	(59.6)	(0.5%)	(558.5)	(4.5%)
Department of State Health Services	3,973.8	377.7	10.5%	740.8	22.9%
Health and Human Services Commission	37,094.1	2,895.5	8.5%	671.0	1.8%
<b>Subtotals for Article II</b>	<b>53,005.7</b>	<b>3,213.6</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>853.3</b>	<b>1.6%</b>
<b>Article III – Public Education</b>					
Higher Education Coordinating Board	312.0	54.2	21.0%	70.8	29.4%
School for the Blind and Visually Impaired	327.0	5.2	1.6%	(15.6)	(4.6%)
School for the Deaf	418.4	0.9	0.2%	14.3	3.5%
Teacher Retirement System	1,191.2	143.4	13.7%	418.6	54.2%
Texas Education Agency	1,219.6	92.7	8.2%	273.4	28.9%
Texas Permanent School Fund Corporation <sup>a</sup>	92.9	3.4	3.8%	92.9	100.0%
<b>Subtotals for Article III</b>	<b>3,561.1</b>	<b>299.8</b>	<b>9.2%</b>	<b>854.4</b>	<b>31.6%</b>
<b>Article IV – The Judiciary</b>					
Board of Law Examiners	24.5	2.1	9.4%	6.5	36.1%
Court of Criminal Appeals	66.6	(0.1)	(0.1%)	(1.4)	(2.1%)
Eighth Court of Appeals District, El Paso	17.5	0.2	1.2%	0.9	5.4%
Eleventh Court of Appeals District, Eastland	17.7	0.7	4.1%	(0.8)	(4.3%)
Fifth Court of Appeals District, Dallas	57.2	0.9	1.6%	(4.3)	(7.0%)
First Court of Appeals District, Houston	39.0	1.8	4.8%	2.3	6.3%
Fourteenth Court of Appeals District, Houston	41.9	2.7	6.9%	2.2	5.5%

Agency	Fiscal Year 2024 Annual Average	One-year Comparison (Change from Fiscal Year 2023 to Fiscal Year 2024)		Five-year Comparison (Change from Fiscal Year 2020 to Fiscal Year 2024)	
		Change in Number of FTEs	Percent Change	Change in Number of FTEs	Percent Change
Fourth Court of Appeals District, San Antonio	33.6	0.9	2.8%	0.9	2.8%
Ninth Court of Appeals District, Beaumont	19.0	0.0	0.0%	(1.5)	(7.3%)
Office of Capital and Forensic Writs	24.6	3.7	17.7%	4.0	19.4%
Office of the Comptroller of Public Accounts' Judiciary Section	658.1	5.5	0.8%	22.7	3.6%
Office of the State Prosecuting Attorney	4.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Second Court of Appeals District, Fort Worth	35.5	0.2	0.6%	(1.0)	(2.7%)
Seventh Court of Appeals District, Amarillo	17.1	0.0	0.0%	(0.7)	(3.9%)
Sixth Court of Appeals District, Texarkana	14.6	(0.1)	(0.7%)	(0.4)	(2.7%)
State Bar of Texas	301.5	11.6	4.0%	14.0	4.9%
State Commission on Judicial Conduct	12.3	(0.6)	(4.7%)	(0.3)	(2.4%)
State Law Library	11.1	0.3	2.8%	0.1	0.9%
Supreme Court of Texas	81.2	0.2	0.2%	0.4	0.5%
Tenth Court of Appeals District, Waco	14.3	0.0	0.0%	(0.1)	(0.7%)
Texas Judicial Council Office of Court Administration	286.9	7.0	2.5%	28.8	11.2%
Third Court of Appeals District, Austin	32.0	0.9	2.9%	0.0	0.0%
Thirteenth Court of Appeals District, Corpus Christi - Edinburg	28.8	0.5	1.8%	(1.2)	(4.0%)
Twelfth Court of Appeals District, Tyler	14.0	(0.3)	(2.1%)	(1.0)	(6.7%)
<b>Subtotals for Article IV</b>	<b>1,853.0</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>3.9%</b>

Agency	Fiscal Year 2024 Annual Average	One-year Comparison (Change from Fiscal Year 2023 to Fiscal Year 2024)		Five-year Comparison (Change from Fiscal Year 2020 to Fiscal Year 2024)	
		Change in Number of FTEs	Percent Change	Change in Number of FTEs	Percent Change
<b>Article V – Public Safety and Criminal Justice</b>					
Alcoholic Beverage Commission	533.8	9.3	1.8%	(69.9)	(11.6%)
Commission on Fire Protection	31.1	5.1	19.6%	3.4	12.3%
Commission on Jail Standards	25.5	3.0	13.3%	4.2	19.7%
Commission on Law Enforcement	77.9	14.9	23.7%	26.1	50.4%
Department of Criminal Justice	30,818.7	1,061.1	3.6%	(3,963.2)	(11.4%)
Department of Public Safety	10,358.9	181.2	1.8%	470.2	4.8%
Juvenile Justice Department	2,049.5	59.1	3.0%	66.1	3.3%
Military Department	562.3	25.9	4.8%	37.8	7.2%
<b>Subtotals for Article V</b>	<b>44,457.7</b>	<b>1,359.6</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>(3,425.3)</b>	<b>(7.2%)</b>
<b>Article VI – Natural Resources</b>					
Animal Health Commission	188.2	12.4	7.1%	(17.6)	(8.6%)
Commission on Environmental Quality	2,862.7	205.0	7.7%	215.9	8.2%
Department of Agriculture	636.9	23.8	3.9%	29.7	4.9%
General Land Office	835.3	34.3	4.3%	174.8	26.5%
Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Compact Commission <sup>b</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Parks and Wildlife Department	3,114.1	81.8	2.7%	169.1	5.7%
Railroad Commission	1,022.3	53.4	5.5%	191.0	23.0%
Soil and Water Conservation Board	73.8	4.4	6.3%	3.4	4.8%
Water Development Board	460.9	51.5	12.6%	134.6	41.3%
<b>Subtotals for Article VI</b>	<b>9,194.2</b>	<b>466.6</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>900.9</b>	<b>10.9%</b>

Agency	Fiscal Year 2024 Annual Average	One-year Comparison (Change from Fiscal Year 2023 to Fiscal Year 2024)		Five-year Comparison (Change from Fiscal Year 2020 to Fiscal Year 2024)	
		Change in Number of FTEs	Percent Change	Change in Number of FTEs	Percent Change
<b>Article VII – Business and Economic Development</b>					
Department of Housing and Community Affairs	362.3	12.5	3.6%	71.0	24.4%
Department of Motor Vehicles	823.1	52.4	6.8%	77.6	10.4%
Department of Transportation	13,325.3	414.9	3.2%	1,017.8	8.3%
Texas Lottery Commission	297.9	9.1	3.2%	5.8	2.0%
Texas Workforce Commission	4,723.6	(6.0)	(0.1%)	216.5	4.8%
<b>Subtotals for Article VII</b>	<b>19,532.2</b>	<b>482.9</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>1,388.7</b>	<b>7.7%</b>
<b>Article VIII – Regulatory</b>					
Behavioral Health Executive Council <sup>c</sup>	58.7	0.0	0.0%	57.7	5,770.0%
Board of Architectural Examiners <sup>d</sup>	19.3	(0.7)	(3.5%)	(0.5)	(2.5%)
Board of Chiropractic Examiners	10.3	1.0	10.8%	0.8	8.4%
Board of Examiners of Psychologists <sup>c</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0%	(13.7)	(100.0%)
Board of Professional Geoscientists	5.0	0.0	0.0%	0.4	8.7%
Board of Pharmacy	92.7	(0.8)	(0.9%)	(3.4)	(3.5%)
Board of Plumbing Examiners	37.9	3.5	10.2%	8.0	26.8%
Board of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors <sup>d e</sup>	33.3	(1.7)	(4.9%)	4.5	15.6%
Board of Professional Land Surveying <sup>e</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0%	(4.6)	(100.0%)
Board of Public Accountancy <sup>d</sup>	35.7	(1.3)	(3.5%)	(0.1)	(0.3%)
Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners	24.9	6.4	34.6%	5.9	31.1%
Credit Union Department <sup>d</sup>	33.3	1.5	4.7%	4.2	14.4%
Department of Banking <sup>d</sup>	180.3	12.4	7.4%	7.1	4.1%
Department of Insurance	1,230.5	26.4	2.2%	(21.8)	(1.7%)
Department of Licensing and Regulation	511.1	22.0	4.5%	11.0	2.2%
Department of Savings and Mortgage Lending <sup>d</sup>	63.3	2.5	4.1%	13.1	26.1%
Executive Council of Physical and Occupational Therapy Examiners	17.2	(1.5)	(8.0%)	(2.5)	(12.7%)

Agency	Fiscal Year 2024 Annual Average	One-year Comparison (Change from Fiscal Year 2023 to Fiscal Year 2024)		Five-year Comparison (Change from Fiscal Year 2020 to Fiscal Year 2024)	
		Change in Number of FTEs	Percent Change	Change in Number of FTEs	Percent Change
Funeral Service Commission	11.0	2.5	29.4%	1.6	17.0%
Health Professions Council	8.0	0.0	0.0%	1.0	14.3%
Office of Consumer Credit Commissioner <sup>d</sup>	67.6	(2.8)	(4.0%)	(9.5)	(12.3%)
Office of Injured Employee Counsel	135.9	4.9	3.7%	(12.2)	(8.2%)
Office of Public Insurance Counsel	11.3	2.8	32.9%	1.6	16.5%
Office of Public Utility Counsel	14.9	1.8	13.7%	4.0	36.7%
Optometry Board	5.5	(0.3)	(5.2%)	(1.5)	(21.4%)
Public Utility Commission of Texas	233.3	31.5	15.6%	53.0	29.4%
Racing Commission	40.8	9.1	28.7%	10.2	33.3%
Real Estate Commission <sup>d</sup>	162.0	5.0	3.2%	29.1	21.9%
Securities Board	83.3	4.0	5.0%	(3.3)	(3.8%)
State Office of Administrative Hearings	108.4	1.1	1.0%	0.6	0.6%
Texas Board of Nursing	121.1	3.8	3.2%	7.2	6.3%
Texas Medical Board	209.6	22.0	11.7%	20.1	10.6%
Texas State Board of Dental Examiners	51.2	1.3	2.6%	(5.4)	(9.5%)
<b>Subtotals for Article VIII</b>	<b>3,617.4</b>	<b>156.4</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>162.6</b>	<b>4.7%</b>
<b>Article X – The Legislature</b>					
House of Representatives	756.2	70.4	10.3%	33.7	4.7%
Legislative Budget Board	129.8	3.0	2.4%	22.4	20.9%
Legislative Council	373.6	(16.9)	(4.3%)	7.3	2.0%
Legislative Reference Library	23.1	0.3	1.3%	0.9	4.1%
Senate	491.3	(17.1)	(3.4%)	5.3	1.1%
State Auditor's Office	184.9	10.0	5.7%	0.1	0.1%
Sunset Advisory Commission	31.4	7.5	31.4%	2.2	7.5%
<b>Subtotals for Article X</b>	<b>1,990.3</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>3.7%</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>147,226.6</b>	<b>6,637.4</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>1,179.1</b>	<b>0.8%</b>

<sup>a</sup> Senate Bill 1232 (87th Legislature, Regular Session) established the Texas Permanent School Fund Corporation (Corporation). The transfer of permanent school fund investment and operational functions from the Texas Education Agency and the General Land Office to the Corporation took place in January 2023.

Agency	Fiscal Year 2024 Annual Average	One-year Comparison (Change from Fiscal Year 2023 to Fiscal Year 2024)		Five-year Comparison (Change from Fiscal Year 2020 to Fiscal Year 2024)	
		Change in Number of FTEs	Percent Change	Change in Number of FTEs	Percent Change

<sup>b</sup> Senate Bill 1605 (82nd Legislature, Regular Session) established the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Compact Commission (Compact Commission) as an independent agency. The Compact Commission has no appropriated FTEs.

<sup>c</sup> 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.

<sup>d</sup> This is a self-directed, semi-independent (SDSI) agency. SDSIs are not listed in the GAA, but in this report their FTEs are included in the Article VIII totals.

<sup>e</sup> 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 18 shows the one-year and five-year changes in annual full-time equivalent (FTE) levels at higher education institutions, grouped by university system.

Figure 18

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

Higher Education Institution	Fiscal Year 2024 Annual Average	One-year Comparison (Change from Fiscal Year 2023 to Fiscal Year 2024)		Five-year Comparison (Change from Fiscal Year 2020 to Fiscal Year 2024)	
		Change in Number of FTEs	Percent Change	Change in Number of FTEs	Percent Change
<b>The University of Texas System</b>					
The University of Texas System Administration	489.5	16.7	3.5%	(33.5)	(6.4%)
The University of Texas at Arlington	4,453.4	230.5	5.5%	193.4	4.5%
The University of Texas at Austin	18,612.9	(214.1)	(1.1%)	1,193.5	6.9%
The University of Texas at Dallas	4,808.4	285.9	6.3%	401.5	9.1%
The University of Texas at El Paso	3,561.2	30.2	0.9%	151.5	4.4%
The University of Texas of the Permian Basin	547.8	11.5	2.1%	(68.6)	(11.1%)
The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley <sup>a</sup>	4,044.0	138.8	3.6%	349.3	9.5%
The University of Texas at San Antonio	4,250.8	17.3	0.4%	(30.3)	(0.7%)
The University of Texas at Tyler	1,167.1	39.2	3.5%	70.3	6.4%
The University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center	25,294.1	1,715.2	7.3%	3,282.0	14.9%
The University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center	22,334.4	980.1	4.6%	5,492.9	32.6%
The University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston	14,409.6	947.7	7.0%	1,782.1	14.1%
The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston	12,504.7	714.2	6.1%	2,616.3	26.5%



Higher Education Institution	Fiscal Year 2024 Annual Average	One-year Comparison (Change from Fiscal Year 2023 to Fiscal Year 2024)		Five-year Comparison (Change from Fiscal Year 2020 to Fiscal Year 2024)	
		Change in Number of FTEs	Percent Change	Change in Number of FTEs	Percent Change
The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio	7,358.1	554.7	8.2%	1,376.5	23.0%
The University of Texas Health Science Center at Tyler	1,430.1	130.2	10.0%	187.6	15.1%
The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley School of Medicine <sup>a</sup>	913.7	(73.4)	(7.4%)	141.8	18.4%
The University of Texas at Austin Dell Medical School <sup>b</sup>	1,358.8	1,358.8	100.0%	1,358.8	100.0%
Stephen F. Austin State University <sup>c</sup>	1,496.7	133.8	9.8%	(142.3)	(8.7%)
<b>Subtotals for The University of Texas System</b>	<b>129,035.3</b>	<b>7,017.3</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>18,322.8</b>	<b>16.5%</b>
<b>Texas A&amp;M University System</b>					
Texas A&M University System Administrative and General Offices	285.5	12.3	4.5%	7.0	2.5%
Texas A&M University - Central Texas	318.9	17.3	5.7%	28.8	9.9%
Texas A&M University – Commerce <sup>d</sup>	1,287.4	73.7	6.1%	56.1	4.6%
Texas A&M University - Corpus Christi	1,731.9	102.4	6.3%	100.2	6.1%
Texas A&M University at Galveston	391.6	10.1	2.6%	11.4	3.0%
Texas A&M University - Kingsville	1,151.2	41.6	3.7%	36.9	3.3%
Texas A&M International University	964.5	29.1	3.1%	120.9	14.3%
Texas A&M University	12,494.4	621.7	5.2%	1,007.6	8.8%
Texas A&M System Shared Services Center	278.8	90.8	48.3%	183.7	193.2%
Prairie View A&M University	1,473.1	79.4	5.7%	38.9	2.7%
Texas A&M University - San Antonio	765.3	12.4	1.6%	111.3	17.0%
Tarleton State University	1,510.6	52.3	3.6%	166.2	12.4%
Texas A&M University - Texarkana	295.1	3.2	1.1%	3.9	1.3%
West Texas A&M University	1,033.6	(15.0)	(1.4%)	13.3	1.3%
Texas A&M University System Health Science Center	2,219.4	201.2	10.0%	487.0	28.1%
Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service	1,524.6	16.3	1.1%	67.9	4.7%

Higher Education Institution	Fiscal Year 2024 Annual Average	One-year Comparison (Change from Fiscal Year 2023 to Fiscal Year 2024)		Five-year Comparison (Change from Fiscal Year 2020 to Fiscal Year 2024)	
		Change in Number of FTEs	Percent Change	Change in Number of FTEs	Percent Change
Texas A&M AgriLife Research	1,636.9	51.5	3.2%	83.0	5.3%
Texas A&M Engineering Experiment Station	1,139.8	35.4	3.2%	59.1	5.5%
Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service	659.2	57.8	9.6%	93.6	16.5%
Texas A&M Forest Service	510.8	22.9	4.7%	22.9	4.7%
Texas A&M Transportation Institute	520.9	6.7	1.3%	45.6	9.6%
Texas A&M Veterinary Medical Diagnostic Laboratory	172.8	6.3	3.8%	12.4	7.7%
Texas Division of Emergency Management <sup>e</sup>	451.2	51.5	12.9%	228.6	102.7%
<b>Subtotals for Texas A&amp;M University System</b>	<b>32,817.5</b>	<b>1,580.9</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>2,986.3</b>	<b>10.0%</b>
<b>University of Houston System</b>					
University of Houston System Administration	54.7	(0.7)	(1.3%)	(6.7)	(10.9%)
University of Houston	6,890.7	286.3	4.3%	133.0	2.0%
University of Houston - Clear Lake	1,112.4	48.9	4.6%	75.2	7.3%
University of Houston - Downtown	1,185.9	27.9	2.4%	17.5	1.5%
University of Houston - Victoria	443.0	(26.7)	(5.7%)	(29.9)	(6.3%)
University of Houston College of Medicine <sup>f</sup>	200.6	50.7	33.8%	200.6	100.0%
<b>Subtotals for University of Houston System</b>	<b>9,887.3</b>	<b>386.4</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>389.7</b>	<b>4.1%</b>
<b>University of North Texas System</b>					
University of North Texas System Administration	364.9	5.5	1.5%	(77.6)	(17.5%)
University of North Texas	6,226.5	291.3	4.9%	793.5	14.6%
University of North Texas at Dallas	495.6	25.1	5.3%	60.9	14.0%
University of North Texas Health Science Center at Fort Worth	1,393.5	36.3	2.7%	63.2	4.8%
<b>Subtotals for University of North Texas System</b>	<b>8,480.5</b>	<b>358.2</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>840.0</b>	<b>11.0%</b>

Higher Education Institution	Fiscal Year 2024 Annual Average	One-year Comparison (Change from Fiscal Year 2023 to Fiscal Year 2024)		Five-year Comparison (Change from Fiscal Year 2020 to Fiscal Year 2024)	
		Change in Number of FTEs	Percent Change	Change in Number of FTEs	Percent Change
<b>Texas Tech University System</b>					
Texas Tech University System Administration	253.3	7.6	3.1%	82.8	48.6%
Angelo State University	999.0	12.1	1.2%	27.9	2.9%
Midwestern State University <sup>g</sup>	698.8	(42.6)	(5.7%)	(59.6)	(7.9%)
Texas Tech University	7,416.6	358.9	5.1%	712.2	10.6%
Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center	4,866.0	178.0	3.8%	218.5	4.7%
Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center at El Paso	1,722.1	47.3	2.8%	(20.1)	(1.2%)
<b>Subtotals for Texas Tech University System</b>	<b>15,955.8</b>	<b>561.3</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>961.7</b>	<b>6.4%</b>
<b>Texas State University System</b>					
Texas State University System	43.2	(1.9)	(4.2%)	0.0	0.0%
Lamar Institute of Technology	245.9	0.6	0.2%	58.8	31.4%
Lamar State College - Orange	162.4	9.6	6.3%	9.9	6.5%
Lamar State College - Port Arthur	235.8	40.7	20.9%	48.1	25.6%
Lamar University	1,439.8	65.7	4.8%	65.3	4.8%
Sam Houston State University	2,887.5	(40.6)	(1.4%)	224.4	8.4%
Sam Houston State University College of Osteopathic Medicine <sup>h</sup>	112.0	112.0	100.0%	112.0	100.0%
Sul Ross State University	361.1	30.7	9.3%	(10.3)	(2.8%)
Sul Ross State University Rio Grande College	45.7	2.3	5.3%	(22.1)	(32.6%)
Texas State University	4,815.0	314.8	7.0%	226.7	4.9%
<b>Subtotals for Texas State University System</b>	<b>10,348.4</b>	<b>533.9</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>712.8</b>	<b>7.4%</b>
<b>Texas State Technical College System</b>					
Texas State Technical College System Administration	47.2	1.9	4.2%	6.1	14.8%
Texas State Technical College - Fort Bend	96.1	6.5	7.3%	10.4	12.1%
Texas State Technical College - Harlingen	529.6	30.4	6.1%	31.7	6.4%
Texas State Technical College - Marshall	102.4	7.9	8.4%	11.8	13.0%
Texas State Technical College - North Texas	68.7	3.7	5.7%	23.9	53.3%

Higher Education Institution	Fiscal Year 2024 Annual Average	One-year Comparison (Change from Fiscal Year 2023 to Fiscal Year 2024)		Five-year Comparison (Change from Fiscal Year 2020 to Fiscal Year 2024)	
		Change in Number of FTEs	Percent Change	Change in Number of FTEs	Percent Change
Texas State Technical College - Waco	721.6	49.8	7.4%	46.8	6.9%
Texas State Technical College - West Texas	228.8	10.9	5.0%	(1.7)	(0.7%)
<b>Subtotals for Texas State Technical College System</b>	<b>1,794.4</b>	<b>111.1</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>129.0</b>	<b>7.7%</b>
<b>Texas Woman’s University System</b>					
Texas Woman’s University <sup>i</sup>	1,824.9	(59.5)	(3.2%)	28.0	1.6%
Texas Woman’s University System <sup>i</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
<b>Subtotals for Texas Woman’s University System</b>	<b>1,824.9</b>	<b>(59.5)</b>	<b>(3.2%)</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>1.6%</b>
<b>Independent Universities</b>					
Texas Southern University	1,070.9	4.6	0.4%	(179.5)	(14.4%)
<b>Subtotals for Independent Universities</b>	<b>1,070.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>(179.5)</b>	<b>(14.4%)</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>211,215.0</b>	<b>10,494.2</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>24,190.8</b>	<b>12.9%</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> The University of Texas at Austin Dell Medical School began reporting FTEs in fiscal year 2024.

<sup>c</sup> Effective September 1, 2023, at the beginning of fiscal year 2024, Stephen F. Austin State University became part of The University of Texas System. Previously, the institution was reported as an independent university.

<sup>d</sup> Effective November 7, 2024, the Texas A&M System Board of Regents approved the name change of Texas A&M University - Commerce to East Texas A&M University.

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

<sup>f</sup> 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.

<sup>g</sup> 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.

<sup>h</sup> House Bill 2867 (86<sup>th</sup> Legislature, Regular Session) authorized the establishment of Sam Houston State University College of Osteopathic Medicine, effective May 13, 2019. The College began reporting FTEs in fiscal year 2024.

<sup>i</sup> Senate Bill 1126 (87th Legislature, Regular Session) authorized the establishment and administration of the Texas Woman’s University (TWU) System, effective May 26, 2021. Previously, Texas Woman’s University was reported as an independent university.

Source: FTE System, State Auditor’s Office.



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