The Office of Planning and Assessment reports its weekly activities and contributions toward Texas Tech University’s institutional effectiveness efforts and departmental objectives.

Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board Annual Audit Summary
Texas Tech University (TTU) complied with relevant Coordinating Board (THECB) rules and regulations for the Toward Excellence, Access, and Success (TEXAS) Grant Program and with Texas Administrative Code (TAC) 19, Chapter 22, Sections §22.225 -22.240, in the areas of eligibility and award amounts.

- No reportable findings were noted for the following: Award Amounts, Student Eligibility, Financial Need, Satisfactory Academic Progress, Residency, and Selective Service Registration

Compliance Audit of TEXAS (Toward Excellence, Access, and Success) Grant at Texas Tech University, Report No. THECB-CM-FA-18-029:

- Scope, Objective, and Methodology

Tests of TEXAS Grant disbursements during fiscal year 2017 for compliance with relevant criteria, including:

- Student Eligibility
- Residency
- Financial Need
- Selective Service Registration
- Satisfactory Academic Progress
- Award Amounts (SAP)

Findings:

- Students met all eligibility criteria including SAP requirements;
- Students demonstrated financial need;
- Students fulfilled residency requirements;
- Applicable students registered with the selective service system; and
- Reported award amounts reconciled with Texas Tech University’s Banner data system and payment records.

The audit methodology included objectively reviewing and analyzing various forms of documentation, conducting interviews and observations, and performing other tests of controls necessary to achieve the objectives of the audit. THECB used random and judgmental sampling to determine the extent to which Texas Tech University accurately reported TEXAS Grant data.

- During fiscal year 2017, Texas Tech University awarded $11,269,259 in TEXAS Grants to 2,078 students.

This report will be presented at the October 2018 Agency Operations Committee meeting.

Findings suggest that there is no immediate significant risk for negative reputational or financial consequences.

Report on Student Financial Aid in Texas Higher Education: Fiscal Year 2017 (60x30TX)


In keeping with the General Appropriations Act requirement to present an annual report concerning student financial aid at Texas public and independent institutions of higher education created this report to provide data and details regarding the financial aid awarded in Fiscal Year (FY) 2017.
The figure below depicts the median earnings (in 2014 dollars) nationally, by age and education level.

![Figure 2 Median Earnings by Age and Education Level, 2010-2014.](image)

Data proves state appropriations have declined, and tuition and fees have increased steadily since 2003. Texas higher education is still considered relatively affordable, when compared with other states.

Texas has more robust higher education data than many states. Therefore, comparisons with national data require review of data that are (commonly reported by all states in the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS)).

Table 5, based on IPEDS data for average undergraduate tuition and fees, shows how Texas tuition and fee costs compare with the national average, including the states ranked first and last in affordability, and the states ranked immediately before and after Texas.

In terms of tuition and required fee costs, Texas was ranked the third least expensive state for students attending public community colleges, 21st for residents attending public universities, and 30th for students attending private universities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public Universities</th>
<th>Private or Independent Institutions</th>
<th>Public Two-Year Institutions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rank</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>$4,178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>$8,011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>$8,091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>$8,162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>$15,062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Avg.</td>
<td>$8,778</td>
<td>National Avg.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2017, undergraduate student reliance on loans was significant, even though the amount of grant aid exceeded the amount of loan assistance:

- Of the 1,256,261 undergraduates who enrolled at nonprofit institutions of higher education:
  - 43 percent received grants and/or scholarships
  - 27 percent received loans

Financial Aid to Undergraduate Students data recorded below:

- Of the 745,025 undergraduates who received loans and grants, the aid was distributed among the three income ranges as follows:
  - below poverty – 98 percent received grants and 47 percent received loans
  - poverty to median – 94 percent received grants and 48 percent received loans
  - above median – 67 percent received grants and 72 percent received loans
A comparison of Figure 8 with Figure 11 shows that the percentage of federal aid to graduate students far exceeded the percentage of federal aid to undergraduate students, due to graduate students’ substantial dependence on federal student loans to meet their education costs.

Data shows federal grant aid to undergraduates exceeded federal grant aid to graduate students by $1.9 billion.

In FY 2017, of the 263,393 graduate students enrolled at nonprofit institutions of higher education, 28 percent received grants and/or scholarships and 41 percent received loans.

Financial Aid to Graduate Students, below:
Of the 100,270 graduate students who received loan and grant aid, the aid was distributed among the three income ranges as follows:
- below poverty – 67 percent received grants and 83 percent received loans
- poverty to median – 49 percent received grants and 89 percent received loans
- above median – 37 percent received grants and 91 percent received loans
Appendix A: Financial Aid by Student’s Home Region.

Of the $10 billion in assistance awarded to students in Texas who applied for financial aid, over $9 billion was awarded to 780,743 students classified as Texas residents. The map below shows the geographic regions detailed in the corresponding table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Home Region</th>
<th>Students</th>
<th>Dollars Awarded</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Percent of Student Population</th>
<th>Percent of State Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High Plains</td>
<td>24,512</td>
<td>$299,909,565</td>
<td>839,586</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest</td>
<td>17,765</td>
<td>$226,672,484</td>
<td>550,250</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metroplex</td>
<td>194,948</td>
<td>$2,426,838,000</td>
<td>6,733,179</td>
<td>25.0%</td>
<td>26.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper East Texas</td>
<td>31,966</td>
<td>$322,372,921</td>
<td>1,111,696</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast Texas</td>
<td>18,706</td>
<td>$322,372,921</td>
<td>767,222</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulf Coast</td>
<td>202,420</td>
<td>$2,211,724,209</td>
<td>6,087,133</td>
<td>25.9%</td>
<td>24.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>68,802</td>
<td>$1,042,242,734</td>
<td>2,948,364</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Texas</td>
<td>172,734</td>
<td>$1,769,247,059</td>
<td>4,710,347</td>
<td>22.1%</td>
<td>18.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Texas</td>
<td>11,505</td>
<td>$115,010,948</td>
<td>571,871</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Rio Grande</td>
<td>37,385</td>
<td>$331,415,053</td>
<td>825,913</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Total population figures from 2010 census data [https://www.tsl.texas.gov/ref/abouttx/popcnty12010.html](https://www.tsl.texas.gov/ref/abouttx/popcnty12010.html)