

Budget Hearing Texas Public Community Colleges

Senate Finance

Texas Association of Community Colleges
February 4, 2009



About Texas Community Colleges

- 50 college districts spread across the state – serving rural areas, small towns, suburbs, and urban areas.
- Community Colleges enroll more than 600,000 students statewide – making it by far the largest sector of higher education in the state.
- From 2000 to 2007, Community College enrollments have risen by more than 31%, adding nearly 140,000 students (which is the equivalent of nearly three more Universities of Texas at Austin or five more Texas Tech Universities to the state’s higher education system capacity).
- In 2007, Community Colleges enrolled 90,000 more students than four-year institutions and this gap is projected to grow to more than 130,000 by 2020.
- In 2007, community college enrollment accounted for 61% of the annual enrollment increases in all of Texas higher education.
- Community Colleges:
 - Enroll 75% of the state’s freshman and sophomores
 - Enroll 78% of all minority freshmen in Texas
- Community colleges provide educational opportunities for all those who enter our doors.

Community Colleges Provide Solutions for Texas

Although faring better than the national economy, the State of Texas is facing challenges. The Texas economy is seeing issues in job loss and a slowing in the rate growth in state gross state product and state income.

According to State Comptroller Susan Combs:

- Texas can expect to lose about 111,000 nonfarm jobs through the first three quarters of calendar 2009.
- The state unemployment rate in December had risen to 6%.
- A decline in the Texas Industrial Production Index indicating slowing in the economy.

Texas Community Colleges can help the state in these turbulent times by providing workforce solutions and economic growth. In his *State of the State Address*, Governor Perry echoed this when speaking of the important role Community Colleges play:

“Every year, these institutions turn out students who are prepared to succeed in the completion of their four-year college degree, as well as folks ready to work in the trades that contribute so much to our quality of life. I agree with Comptroller Combs that we should significantly increase our investment in community colleges

Besides being anchors to their local communities, these schools are ideally positioned to educate a growing population of workers that have either been displaced by the current economic turmoil, or have job skills that have been outpaced by rapidly-evolving technology.”

Community Colleges Provide Solutions for Texas - cont'd

By investing in Community Colleges, state leaders can grow the state economy. In the recently released report, *Texas Works: Training and Education for All Texans*, Comptroller Susan Combs makes it clear that the state's Community Colleges are engines of economic growth.

According to this recent report:

- Texas Community Colleges bring **\$2.1 billion annually** to the Texas economy from outside the state.
- The economic impact resulting from the earnings of all Texans with Associate Degrees is **\$10.1 billion annually**.
- An increase of 10% in Community College enrollment would create **13,000 new jobs** within the first year, followed with steady increases for the next 20 years.

Examples of these impacts can be seen across the state as Community Colleges work to provide such opportunities:

- Over the last decade, Amarillo College and Bell Helicopter Textron Inc. have collaborated to train hundreds of workers for Bell's military aircraft assembly center in Amarillo. The company has worked closely with Amarillo College to develop a training program preparing students to work at the assembly center.
- Alamo Community College District partnered with Toyota Motor Corp to custom-train workers to fill 2,000 new jobs as assemblers, operators, managers, machinists, fabricators, clerks and more. Upon completion of training, workers received an average hourly wage of \$15.

- When Conoco-Phillips, one of the state's largest oil producers, asked Laredo Community College (LCC) to offer a training program for lease operators, LCC's Economic Development Center (EDC) led the development of the program. With the company's support, the EDC is creating a series of associate degrees in applied science, safety training and industry awareness to prepare individuals for jobs in the oil and gas industry.
- Odessa College received a \$1.7 million, three-year grant from the U.S. Department of Labor to expand its welding program. The grant allows Odessa College to offer a six-week certificate program tuition-free to students.

In all, the program is expected to serve 500 students. For an investment of six weeks of training and an estimated cost of \$800, which includes tuition, books and equipment, graduates will be able to apply for employment as trained welders with an average beginning annual salary of \$40,000 in West Texas.

- The Lone Star College System created the Lone Star Corporate College, a new office designed to streamline its customized training operations. This new entity often approaches employers and to develop customized training programs for current employees.

In addition, employers routinely take advantage of its programs to teach current employees new skills and employers routinely use the community colleges to gain employees with needed skills. For example, Lone Star College has worked with Exxon to develop employee training programs. Exxon bought the equipment needed for the training classes and Lone Star College technicians developed the program.

Priorities for the 81st Legislative Session

Texas community colleges have operated under the assumption that a partnership exists between the colleges and the State whereby the Legislature promised communities it would fund the instructional costs for two-year community colleges if local residents would tax themselves to build and maintain necessary instructional facilities. This partnership has helped two-year colleges flourish.

As Comptroller Combs *Texas Works 2008* says: "State appropriations for community colleges are not keeping pace with the demand of increased student contact hours, placing a larger demand on local resources. The last decade has seen a 30 percent increase in total contact hours, from about 186 million to 242 million, and a 27.7 percent increase in state appropriations, from \$1.3 billion to nearly \$1.7 billion, for instruction and operations. In real terms, however — after inflation is removed — formula funding appropriations declined by 23 percent per contact hour over this time."

The Texas Association of Community Colleges believes it is time to build a new partnership between the 50 public community college districts and the State of Texas.

Priority 1: Appropriations

The 81st Legislature should invest \$2.29 billion for sufficient base formula funding of community colleges.

Affordability: Investment in community colleges will help keep tuition affordable. Affordability of higher education is a key tenet of the new partnership with Texas.

Commitment to Outcomes: Community colleges are committed to innovation, accountability, and the improvement of student success. We think we should be included in any funds provided for higher education incentive funding.

Contingency Funding for Enrollment Growth: TACC proposes the continuation of recognizing enrollment growth with a contingency fund set aside at the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board. Because the formula funding system is based on historical enrollment data, colleges that increase enrollment are at a fiscal disadvantage during a biennium of growth. Dr. Garcia will provide specific recommendations for this contingency enrollment growth fund.

Priority 2: Employee Benefits

The 81st Legislature should pass SB 41 by Zaffirini to codify its historical commitment of funding community college group healthcare insurance based on employee eligibility; and should provide funding for community college group healthcare insurance consistent with its historical commitment. In order to provide an excellent educational experience for all students, community colleges must hire and retain talented and dedicated faculty and staff. The uncertainty caused by the possible implementation of proportionality requires a definitive action to make these funds reliable and predictable.

Background Information: During the 80th Session, the Legislature funded community college employee group health insurance for eligible employees. This policy decision came after extensive deliberation by the Legislature on the applicability of proportionality. As in past sessions the 80th Legislature rejected the notion of applying proportionality to community colleges and provided this critical funding for group healthcare insurance for eligible faculty and staff at our institutions.

Priorities for the 81st Legislative Session - *cont'd*

In June of 2007, the second year of group health insurance appropriations for community colleges was vetoed. For many of the state's community colleges the loss of nearly \$154 million in funding would have made retaining employees challenging. In the fall of 2007 an agreement was reached between the Governor and legislative leaders to restore these critical funds.

TACC believes the state is responsible for providing group health insurance benefits to all employees involved with the educational program at our colleges. In order to accomplish this goal TACC calls for a definitive solution to the issue of proportionality. The 81st Legislature should maintain its historical commitment to Texas community colleges by passing SB 41 that recognizes funding of such healthcare insurance based on employee eligibility.

Issues in SB 1

Issue #1: Formula

1. SB 1 provides \$1.7 billion in formula/instructional funding; a \$65 million increase from the previous biennia.
2. Formula amounts are based on attempted contact hours.
3. The formula used in the base bill does not include the 10% increase for critical fields recommended by the Community and Technical College Advisory Formula Committee. Critical fields include computer science, engineering, mathematics and statistics, physical and biological science, nursing, allied health, and life sciences. The THECB initiated the 10% supplement for critical fields in the formula recommendations provided to the 79th Texas Legislature.

Issue #2: Enrollment Growth

1. Enrollment growth of 3.9% (based upon the preliminary base year) is provided in SB 1.
2. TACC projects that when the base year is updated with Spring 2009 contact hours an additional 6 million contact hours will need funding. TACC estimates the additional cost for enrollment growth at \$42 million.
3. Contingency Growth Fund

Background: The Texas Legislature has appropriated contingency funds to public community colleges since 1967. The basis for the funds has varied across time. The funds have been designated for enrollment growth, start-up funds for new community college districts, and/or funds for new community college campuses at existing college districts. The basic purpose of the appropriation has been to provide funds for the expected increase in community college enrollment during a biennium. Because the formula funding system is based on historical enrollment data, colleges that grow are at a fiscal disadvantage in dealing with increasing numbers of students without any additional funding.

TACC Position: In the New Community College Compact with Texas, TACC proposes a continuation of the practice of recognizing enrollment growth with a contingency fund set aside at the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board. The Texas Legislature should set aside sufficient funds to meet anticipated growth needs as well as eliminate the thresholds for qualifying for these contingency funds. For the 2010-11 biennium, TACC has recommended that 53.6 million be appropriated to the contingency growth fund for new campuses and enrollment growth. We believe this approach to funding colleges will address the issues raised by Rider #23 in SB 1, Formula Funding Methodology for Public Community/Junior Colleges.

Issues in SB 1 - cont'd

Issue #3: Small School Supplement/Equalization

Background: Starting in FY 1982, the Legislature has provided a minimum appropriation for small public community colleges. This appropriation has been referred to as the funding floor or the small school supplement. The amount of the first small school supplement was \$2.4 million per biennium (H.B 656, 1981, p. III-29). The table to the right provides a summary of this appropriation from the 1982-83 biennium to the 2008-09 biennium.

Funding Floor/Small School Supplement: 1982-2009

Biennium	\$/Biennium	Colleges
1982-83	2,400,000	Clarendon
1984-85	2,400,000	none
1986-87	2,400,000	none
1988-89	3,000,000	Clarendon
1990-91	3,000,000	none
1992-93	3,252,638	Clarendon, Ranger
1994-95	4,000,000	Clarendon, Frank Phillips, Ranger
1996-97	4,000,000	Clarendon, Frank Phillips, Ranger
1998-99	4,050,000	Clarendon, Frank Phillips, Ranger
2000-01	4,250,000	Clarendon, Ranger
2002-03	4,636,750	Clarendon, Ranger
2004-05	4,173,513	Clarendon, Ranger
2006-07	4,177,195	Clarendon, Ranger
2008-09	4,177,195	Clarendon, Ranger

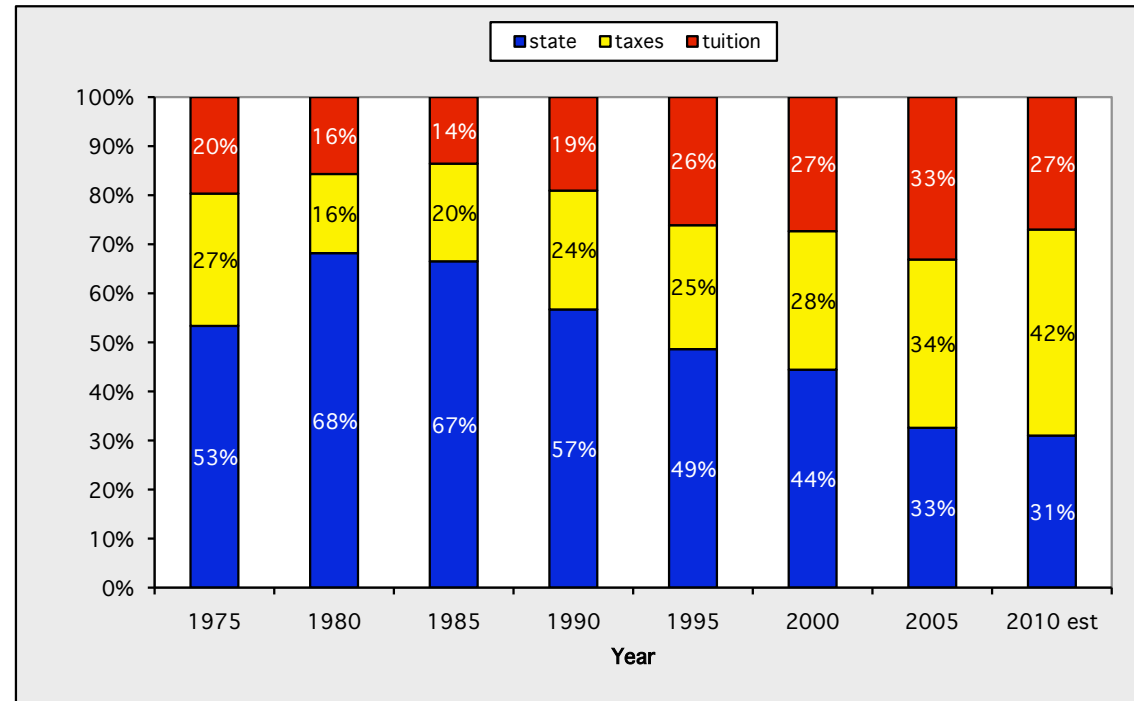
Issues in SB 1 - cont'd

THECB Recommendation: The Coordinating Board recommended that \$6 million be appropriated for a small institution supplement. THECB defines a small institution as any community college that generates less than one million contact hours during the base period.

TACC Position: The proportion of operating revenues from the state has gone down relative to other sources of revenue available to community colleges. As shown in the chart on this page, the state share has gone from 68 percent of the unrestricted funds in 1980 to one-third in 2005. Based upon a review of FY 2008 revenue, TACC projects that by 2010 the state share will continue to shrink. A major problem with this shift is the fact that all 50 community college districts do not have the same access to other sources of revenue. Districts with large and growing property tax bases have more options to bridge the gap in state funding than districts with less property wealth. The only option for these poorer districts is to either cut programs or charge students higher tuition and fees.

TACC is exploring ways state funding policy can resolve the inequity among taxing districts. One model would provide a supplement to districts with less than \$2.5 billion tax valuation, the state minimum for new community college districts, and base year contact hours less than 2 million (6 districts would receive an equalization supplement).

*Comparison of Texas Community College Revenue Sources: 1975-2010 est
(Unrestricted Revenue: 5 year increments)*



Issues in SB 1 - cont'd

Issue #4: Hold Harmless

Background: The Legislature has utilized hold harmless provisions to keep institutions from experiencing significant losses in state appropriations between biennia. In 1991, the 72nd Legislature provided \$1.2 billion in hold harmless funds to Central Texas College due to the reduction in contact hours created by Gulf War I. In 2001, the 77th Legislature kept Western Texas College's appropriation the same for the 2002-03 biennium as the college had received the previous biennium even though its base period contact hours had decreased 12 percent. The hold harmless funds were provided because of a lock down in one of the prisons the institution provided extensive coursework during the base year.

The 78th Legislature (2003) had to deal with a \$10 billion deficit in state funds. This shortfall occurred when the base year contact hours for community colleges had increased 14.9 percent, the largest growth since the 1976-77 biennium. By the end of the legislative session, budget writers decided that the largest reduction to any district's appropriation would be no more than 9.8 percent below what the college had received for the previous biennium. A total of 14 college districts received hold harmless funds for the 2004-05 biennium. Of the 14, only one had experienced a decrease in base year contact hours from the previous biennium.

The 79th Legislature (2005) appropriated \$7.4 million to 6 colleges so that no college district would receive an appropriation lower than the previous biennium. The 80th Legislature (2007) made the same hold harmless decision and appropriated \$10.3 million to 12 colleges.

TACC Position: In SB 1, the appropriation amount for 23 colleges is less than what was appropriated in the 2008-09 biennium. Ideally, additional funding of the formula will reduce the number of colleges eligible for hold harmless. For instance, an additional \$200 million to the formula would result with only 2 hold harmless districts. At the current level of funding in SB 1, an additional \$20.5 million would be needed for 100% hold harmless for the 23 colleges.

Issue #5: Proportionality

Background: Email from John Wielmaker, Legislative Budget Board, July 21, 2008

From: "John Wielmaker" <John.Wielmaker@lbb.state.tx.us>
Date: July 21, 2008 3:02:47 PM CDT
To: Community College Chancellors and Presidents
Subject: Status of Fund Restoration

Dear Chancellors and Presidents:

With the valuable help of the THECB and Comptroller, the Legislature and Governor agreed to provide funding for health insurance sufficient to carry your districts into next session, in time for a supplemental appropriation.

The broad outlines of this agreement are: in addition to the regular state formula support for each district, a certain amount will be drawn from the last two payments of 2009 and added to the first 8 payments of the same year.

This amount will be roughly equal to the first 2/3 of each district's 2009 health insurance contribution.

A supplemental appropriation next session will then restore the spent-forward formula money and the remaining 2009 group insurance costs.

So, by the end of fiscal year 2009, districts will have received all their original formula and pre-veto health insurance contributions.**

What districts will need to do is dedicate a portion of their now-increased 2009 direct state appropriations toward paying the monthly ERS health insurance premiums. The authority to do so is found on page III-189 of the 2007 General Appropriations Act:

18. Approved Elements of Expenditure. The expenditures by a public community/junior college of any funds received by it under these provisions headed "Public Community/Junior Colleges" shall be limited to the payment of the following elements of cost: instruction, academic support, student services, institutional support, organized activities, and staff benefits associated with salaries paid from general revenue.

In a few days your CFOs will receive the details.



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David Dewhurst
Lieutenant Governor of Texas
President of the Senate

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October 25, 2007

Dear Chancellors and Presidents:

As you know, I have been working hard over the past months to reach an agreement with Governor Perry and Speaker Craddick to restore the full \$154 million in funding to community colleges that was vetoed in June. Your college will receive for Fiscal Year 2009 the same amount the Legislature appropriated your college. While negotiations lasted longer than I hoped, I am pleased that we agreed upon a solution to the problem, and I want to compliment the Speaker for his prompt leadership and the Governor for his commitment to resolve this issue fairly to both community colleges and taxpayers.

The most important part of this agreement is that each college will be restored to the same appropriation level approved by the Legislature for FY 2009. In addition to the funding restoration, each college will have an opportunity to access additional funding through an incentive funding mechanism to be developed by a special Task Force appointed by Governor Perry, after consultation with the Speaker and me. I understand community colleges have already spent a good deal of time exploring incentive funding options, and I know the Task Force will be very interested in exploring those options with you. Finally, with respect to proportionality, I intend to charge one of our Senate Committees to continue working on this issue and make recommendations to the next Legislature on the appropriate methodology for community colleges. Obviously, the Senate would very much like your input on this issue so that we might reach a consensus and avoid a repeat of the past few months.

Should you have any questions regarding the agreement, do not hesitate to call me, my staff or the staff of the Legislative Budget Board for assistance.

With funding restored, I trust that you will now be able to get back to devoting your full energies to your primary mission --- educating students and training the Texas workforce of tomorrow.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "David Dewhurst".

David Dewhurst
Lieutenant Governor

Issues in SB 1 - cont'd

Issue #5: Proportionality - cont'd

TACC Position: As Dr. Valek noted in her testimony, TACC supports SB 41 by Zaffirini that would solve the issue of proportionality by defining the eligibility of community college employees.

TACC requests that the 81st Legislature restore the \$154 million group health insurance appropriation for FY 2009 through the emergency appropriations bill.

Issue #6: Starlink/Virtual College of Texas

Background: The Texas Legislature has committed funds to two community college programs that enhance distance learning opportunities in the state: STARLINK and the Virtual College of Texas. STARLINK produces and distributes a variety of programs that provide staff development and training for college trustees, administrators, faculty, and staff. The Virtual College of Texas (VCT) provides access to distance learning courses and programs offered by Texas public community and technical colleges. VCT makes it possible for a student to enroll in his/her local college for a distance education course provided by other community or technical colleges in the state. Both STARLINK and the VCT are affiliated with the Texas Association of Community Colleges.

TACC Position: An exceptional item in the Dallas County Community College District LAR requested an additional \$290,556 for STARLINK. This would bring the total appropriation of STARLINK to \$560,000. TACC appreciates the continued funding of VCT at previous levels in SB 1.

Issue #7: Alternative Teacher Certification

Background: Funds for Alternative Teacher Certification (ATC) at community colleges have not been funded by the state. The ATC programs at community colleges are fully subscribed, often have waiting lists, are currently self supporting and have pass rates similar to traditional programs. The Coordinating Board has recommended that \$4.5 million be appropriated for ATCs.

TACC Position: Alternative Teacher Certification programs should receive \$4.5 million.

Summary - Exceptional Item Requests

District	Item Name/Description	Requested New General Revenue	
		NCF - Past	NCF - New
Alamo Community College	NCF - Northeast Lakeview College	9,601,980	
Austin Community College	NCF - Round Rock Campus	5,250,000	
Brazosport College	Policy Request: BAT funding should be based on same criteria used for equivalent GAI courses	-	-
Central Texas College	Restoration of GIP funding (corrects CTC's military contract income). Estimated	2,015,118	2,015,118
Dallas County Community College	NCF - funding for 5 new campuses	3,015,080	
Dallas County Community College	Additional state support for STARLINK	290,556	290,556
Houston Community College	NCF - Alief Campus	18,043,871	
Houston Community College	NCF - Drennan center	4,921,643	
Houston Community College	NCF - Missouri City	3,437,579	
Houston Community College	NCF - Northeast Academic/Workforce Center	7,069,139	
Howard College	HVAC controls system upgrade	141,775	141,775
Northeast Texas Community College	Funding for Outreach Center	300,000	
South Texas College	Start-up/support funding for new disciplines within BAT offerings at district	250,000	250,000
Tarrant County college	NCF - Trinity River Campus	10,597,217	
Texas Association of Community Colleges	Enrollment growth - 2% contact hour growth in each year funded at the 2008-09 formula funding rate		53,666,905
TOTAL		64,933,958	56,364,354

Enrollment, Tuition Fees, Property Tax Valuation
Texas Public Community Colleges

Texas Community College District	Fall 2008 Enrollment	Base Year Contact Hours		Tuition/Fees Per SCH, Spring 2009			Local Property Taxes					Maintenance Tax Districts		
		FY 2008-09	FY 2010-11	In-District	Out-District	Non-Resident	District Valuation	M&O Rate	Debt Rate	Total Rate	FY09 Levy Est	Valuation	Tax Rate	FY09 Levy Est
Alamo	52,574	19,631,514	20,131,805	62	106	194	90,570,219,915	0.091105	0.0475	0.138605	125,534,853	3,524,827,764	.046 to .0496	1,710,475
Alvin	4,390	2,347,168	2,248,928	42	70	122	5,872,407,865	0.177329	0.022503	0.199832	11,734,950			
Amarillo	10,028	4,631,137	4,515,453	59	76	112	9,782,872,670	0.14064	0.04331	0.18395	17,559,424			
Angelina	4,931	2,154,008	2,142,977	41	61	86	3,327,983,396	0.1018	0.0357	0.1375	4,575,977			
Austin	33,789	12,205,625	12,926,880	54	142	300	92,978,483,468	0.09	0.0054	0.0954	88,701,473			
Blinn	15,597	6,104,359	6,620,923	63	92	168	2,640,333,587	0.0532		0.0532	1,404,657			
Brazosport	3,882	1,636,619	1,481,819	53	74	121	7,146,348,589	0.129	0.027488	0.156488	11,183,178			
Central Texas	9,197	5,689,936	5,783,796	50	60	140	6,728,373,606	0.141		0.141	9,487,007			
Cisco	3,761	1,582,143	1,545,532	71	71	100	363,296,990	0.09863		0.09863	358,320			
Clarendon	1,240	569,904	589,514	79	98	117	171,772,641	0.231125		0.231125	397,010			
Coastal Bend	3,517	1,534,445	1,713,571	58	117	132	1,189,573,550	0.15222		0.15222	1,810,769	937,956,846	0.05	468,978
College of the Mainland	3,613	1,754,922	1,743,188	38	72	104	10,102,320,522	0.22164		0.22164	22,390,783			
Collin	20,496	8,268,359	8,843,378	37	61	116	73,798,652,899	0.08	0.006493	0.086493	63,830,669			
Dallas	63,032	25,759,562	26,547,174	41	76	121	177,508,750,618	0.0759	0.0135	0.0894	158,692,823			
Del Mar	11,324	5,081,449	5,008,372	72	264	209	17,389,133,032	0.190582	0.0512	0.241782	42,043,794			
El Paso	23,497	9,755,007	9,550,039	59	59	82	33,498,156,940	0.106841		0.106841	35,789,766			
Frank Phillips	1,241	748,850	691,551	80	101	109	606,442,260	0.22		0.22	1,334,173			
Galveston	2,234	1,023,287	959,013	48	48	78	5,156,565,320	0.17		0.17	8,766,161			
Grayson	4,260	1,910,573	1,953,374	46	65	114	6,370,129,672	0.13	0.054356	0.184356	11,743,716			
Hill	3,714	1,851,317	1,832,393	56	72	89	1,531,291,826	0.063644		0.063644	974,575			
Houston	38,231	18,395,820	19,449,849	57	111	131	116,951,538,423	0.077504	0.014926	0.09243	108,098,307	8,143,146,138	.011 to .035	2,156,374
Howard	3,557	2,135,177	2,233,822	61	76	100	2,205,061,993	0.191231	0.086769	0.278	6,130,072			
Kilgore	5,486	2,879,894	3,464,483	44	93	127	3,767,308,172	0.154		0.154	5,801,655			
Laredo	8,196	3,558,446	3,250,959	68	108	148	10,487,057,306	0.187	0.0341	0.2211	23,186,884			
Lee	5,870	2,715,276	2,871,032	44	69	104	8,835,145,372	0.18733	0.019447	0.206777	18,269,049			
Lone Star	48,860	15,922,918	17,387,055	48	108	123	107,801,778,782	0.0766	0.0335	0.1101	118,689,758			
McLennan	7,878	3,885,624	3,745,602	70	82	130	10,623,694,634	0.100101	0.051033	0.151134	16,056,015			
Midland	5,813	2,668,472	2,651,005	57	77	108	10,367,028,434	0.1446	0.028307	0.172907	17,925,318			
Navarro	8,283	3,477,836	4,135,373	52	82	117	2,426,416,700	0.119		0.119	2,887,436			
North Central Texas	8,073	2,721,256	2,885,730	45	77	115	2,745,723,773	0.0701		0.0701	1,924,752			
Northeast Texas	2,448	1,108,114	1,155,606	61	90	135	4,347,158,560	0.072767	0.024352	0.097119	4,221,917			
Odessa	4,713	2,162,451	2,134,599	58	78	111	9,400,680,601	0.1624		0.1624	15,266,705	980,358,510	0.044	489,279
Panola	1,981	982,181	988,719	54	83	107	5,347,661,704	0.09593		0.09593	5,130,012			
Paris	4,746	2,267,783	2,365,927	47	77	117	1,529,436,575	0.1874		0.1874	2,866,164			
Ranger	889	448,340	431,964	70	74	80	82,627,000	0.24		0.24	198,305			
San Jacinto	27,774	10,423,512	10,719,703	46	71	121	38,707,380,000	0.115927	0.047484	0.163411	63,252,117			
South Plains	9,269	4,122,483	4,262,667	64	86	102	4,409,260,237	0.216192		0.216192	9,532,468			
South Texas	22,066	7,201,758	8,122,948	82	99	225	26,982,407,704	0.11	0.0398	0.1498	40,419,647			
Southwest Texas	5,017	2,112,405	2,064,969	65	94	112	1,780,170,569	0.11		0.11	1,958,188			
Tarrant	48,226	13,270,807	14,634,840	50	73	165	119,246,325,772	0.13126	0.0067	0.13796	164,512,231			
Temple	5,169	1,953,818	2,201,070	72	112	178	3,266,612,721	0.1801	0.0299	0.21	6,859,887			
Texarkana	4,672	2,483,280	2,603,428	39	61	81	1,284,234,942	0.08591		0.08591	1,103,286			
Texas Southmost	13,830	3,978,711	3,696,908	181	181	462	10,440,911,521	0.110614	0.050475	0.161089	16,819,160			
Trinity Valley	5,843	3,197,459	3,271,682	40	60	85	8,056,445,065	0.068		0.068	6,106,065			
Tyler	10,011	4,611,388	4,899,035	64	102	125	9,262,589,298	0.127169		0.127169	11,779,142			
Vernon	2,960	1,466,736	1,431,747	60	88	132	926,969,742	0.21737		0.21737	2,014,954			
Victoria	3,991	1,820,993	1,756,006	54	78	80	4,902,496,348	0.1189	0.0256	0.1445	7,084,107			
Weatherford	4,787	2,299,101	2,127,850	60	86	132	8,561,511,142	0.0975	0.0078	0.1053	9,015,271			
Western Texas	2,181	890,163	990,283	66	80	105	3,050,287,927	0.1174		0.1174	3,581,038			
Wharton	6,130	2,437,126	2,404,687	64	110	142	3,410,074,729	0.13797		0.13797	4,704,880			
Total	603,267	241,839,512	251,169,228	59	89	132	1,101,525,394,370	0.13349862	0.01615286	0.14965148	1,313,708,868	13,586,289,258		4,825,106
State Averages						State Averages								