



**The Number of Texas High Schools Represented in the Entering Freshman Classes of
The University of Texas at Austin
1996-2009**

Background

This is an update of a March 23, 2005 request from the Texas Senate Higher Education Subcommittee for the number of “feeder” schools sending students to UT’s entering freshmen classes from 1996 through 2005. This revision is merely the addition of data for 2006 through 2009.

Defining “Enrolled Student”

In this study an enrolled student is one who enrolled in classes during the fall semester of each year, or enrolled during the summer and re-enrolled in the fall. Students who were offered provisional and summer admissions (during the summer semesters of 1996 through 2007) are included in this report.

Defining “School”

Datasets were configured from information provided by the Texas Education Agency (TEA), the Research Division of the Texas Legislative Council (TLC), and the UT Office of Admissions. TEA’s AI code and campus names were cross-checked with UT’s school database. In this study, a school is defined as:

1. a secondary educational institution that has an AI (College Board) code in the TEA dataset; or
2. a new secondary educational institution that has been assigned a temporary code by UT Austin; and
3. the state in the school’s mailing address is Texas.

TEA data included only public schools. Schools not on the TEA datasets, but in the UT database were considered non-public schools. In order to be counted these non-public schools had to have a College Board code or temporarily assigned UT school code, and Texas as a mailing address.

Home schooled enrollees were not counted as having attended a feeder school unless they were identified as an applicant from a home school association or charter school meeting the conditions described above for non-public schools.

Results

Using the definitions of “enrolled” and “school” as described above to construct cohorts, the numbers of Texas high schools feeding the entering freshman classes are illustrated in Table 1. When interpreting data, the size of the cohorts should be taken into consideration because the

cohort size has an effect on the number of feeder schools. The student cohorts below show a range in size from 5519 in 1996 to 7188 in 2002.

Another consideration is the dramatic drop in feeders from 2002 to 2003. Because of serious enrollment pressures in 2002, the entire entering class was reduced by almost 18% in 2003; this cohort shows a 16% drop. This certainly resulted in a reduction in the number of feeder schools (from 804 in 2002 to 788 in 2003).

Table 1
Number of Texas Schools Represented in the Entering Freshman Class
1996-2004

	Number of Students in the Cohort	Number of Texas High Schools
1996	5519	616
1997	6230	659
1998	6014	655
1999	6513	699
2000	7040	759
2001	6641	764
2002	7188	804
2003	6046	788
2004	6356	815
2005	6333	798
2006	6840	853
2007	6886	865
2008	6298	824
2009	6569	861