



**Economic Impact  
Analysis  
2012-2013**

**Sam Houston**<sup>TM</sup>  
**STATE UNIVERSITY**

MEMBER THE TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM™

## Executive Summary

Sam Houston State University expenditures exceeded \$250 million in AY 2012. The economic impact of these expenditures affected the economy through three distinct channels:

1. *Direct* impacts: spending by SHSU, including payroll and auxiliary operations.
2. *Indirect* impacts: the purchase of regional goods and services by businesses that supply directly to SHSU.
3. *Induced* impacts: spending by employees of SHSU, employees of supporting businesses, university students, and visitors.

## Economic Impact

Referring to Table E1, the regional economic impact of Sam Houston State University for the academic year was in excess of \$570 million. The total economic impact from the University within the local economy was \$290 million, see Table E2. Figures E1 and E2 present the contributions to regional and local output by spending category, respectively. The decomposition of the total economic impact of the University is presented in Figure E3.

**One out of every \$6 in the county is supported by Sam Houston State University<sup>1</sup>.**

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<sup>1</sup>The estimated economic output of Sam Houston State University for the local economy was \$290,999,043 while Walker County GDP was \$1,763,616,034.

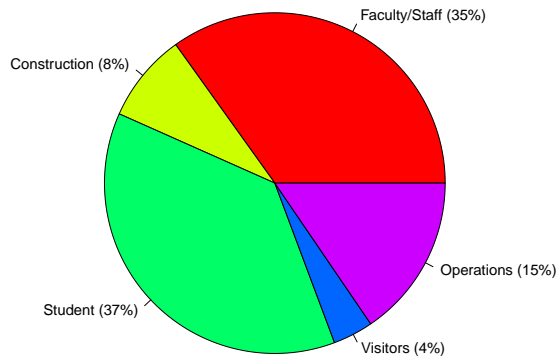


Figure E1: Contributions to Regional Output by Spending Category

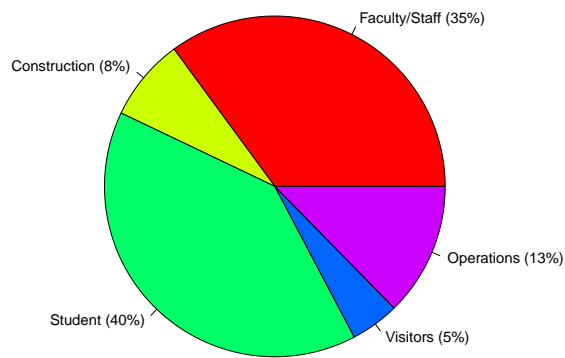


Figure E2: Contributions to Local Output by Spending Category

Table E1: Regional Impact by Spending Category

	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Faculty/Staff	2,687	\$130,041,133	\$166,622,919	\$199,162,992
Construction	304	\$18,877,154	\$26,302,172	\$48,231,183
Student	2,223	\$76,018,769	\$150,285,042	\$213,268,827
Visitors	236	\$7,794,258	\$13,191,882	\$21,804,808
Operations	558	\$37,077,550	\$55,343,385	\$88,373,143
Total	6,008	\$269,808,864	\$411,745,400	\$570,840,953

Table E2: Local Impact by Spending Category

	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Faculty/Staff	2,438	\$66,434,442	\$85,968,972	\$102,083,457
Construction	198	\$5,486,810	\$9,162,522	\$22,795,066
Student	1,430	\$30,594,953	\$79,178,811	\$115,838,821
Visitors	185	\$3,467,628	\$7,229,729	\$13,476,224
Operations	316	\$11,501,637	\$19,697,968	\$36,805,475
Total	4,567	\$117,485,470	\$201,238,002	\$290,999,043

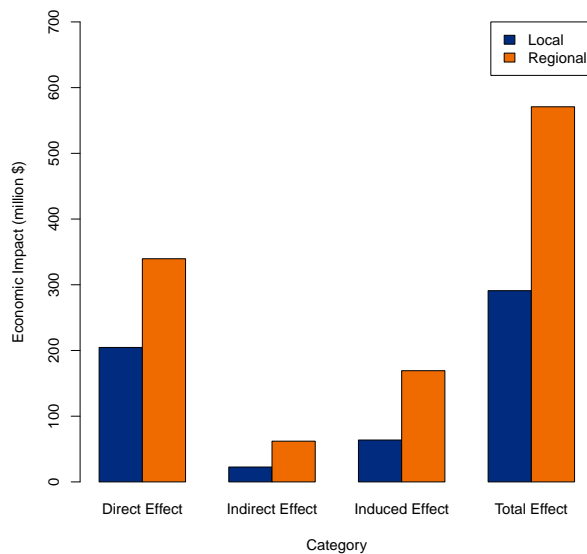


Figure E3: Economic Impact Summary

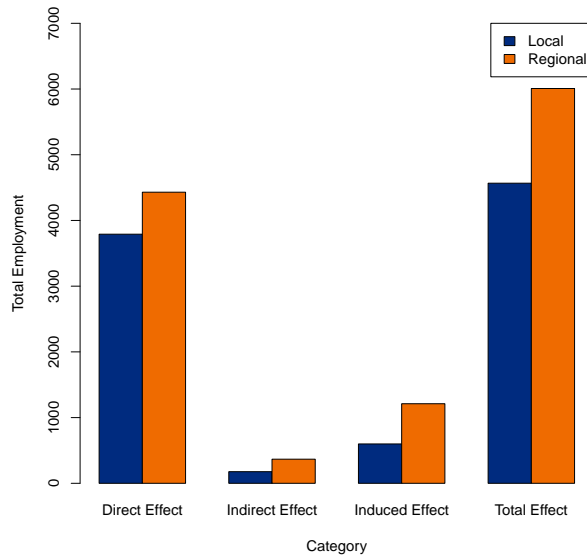


Figure E4: Local and Regional Employment Effects

## Jobs

Sam Houston State University supported 6,008 jobs in the region – 4,567 of those jobs are located in Walker County.

**More than 1 in 6 jobs in the local economy are attributable to Sam Houston State University<sup>2</sup>.**

Of the 2,117 faculty and staff employed by the University, 1,151 were local residents.

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<sup>2</sup>Texas Workforce Commission estimate of Walker County employment is 26,018 while 4,567 jobs are created by the University locally.

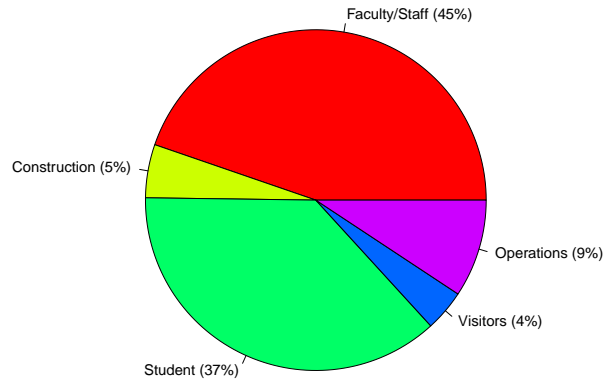


Figure E5: Contributions to Regional Employment by Spending Category

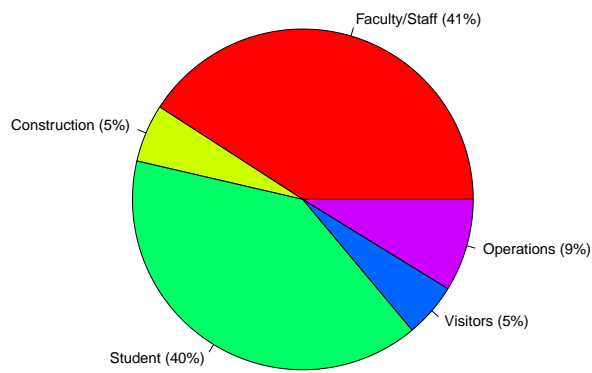


Figure E6: Contributions to Local Employment by Spending Category

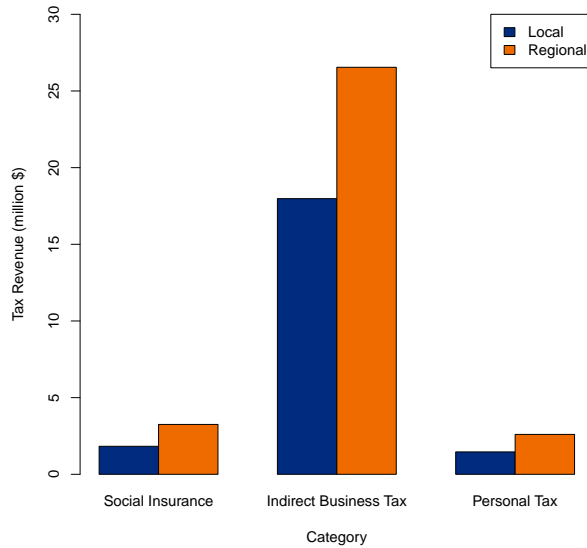


Figure E7: State and Local Tax Impact Summary

## Taxes

Although the University is a tax-exempt enterprise, employees, students, and visitors pay sales tax and other local taxes such as real estate property taxes. Additionally, Sam Houston State University spending generates significant indirect taxes from companies who receive payments from the University (Figure E7).

**State and local tax revenue attributable to Sam Houston State University totaled \$32.4 million (Table E3).**

Table E3: Summary Tax Impacts

	Social Ins.	Indirect Bus. Tax	Personal Tax	Total
Local Effect	\$1,826,290	\$17,977,823	\$1,460,835	\$21,264,948
Regional Effect	\$3,252,711	\$26,545,811	\$2,601,819	\$32,400,341

Additionally, a significant portion the local tax base is attributable to faculty, staff, and student’s off-campus housing. For example, the tax base for apartment complexes in Walker County exceeds \$220 million<sup>3</sup>.

**For every \$1 in state funding appropriated to Sam Houston State University, \$0.68 in tax revenue is returned to state and local governments.**

<sup>3</sup>Although not all of this tax base is directly attributable to Sam Houston State University, a significant portion is.

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## Introduction

The President of Sam Houston State University (SHSU) commissioned the Gibson D. Lewis Center for Business and Economic Development (CBED) to conduct a study of the economic impact of the University on the local and regional economy for the Fiscal Year 2012. This document reports the results of this study and outlines the data and methods used.

This report is composed of several parts that are designed to illustrate the total impact of SHSU on the local and regional economy. Following a brief overview of the project, there is a discussion of the role of geography and a brief history of the University. The fourth section details the methodology used describing input-output models and traditional economic analyses.

Sections five through nine detail the economic impacts of spending by faculty/staff, students, and visitors, University operations, and construction, respectively. The final section briefly describes tax impacts at the state and local levels. Lastly, all supporting tables are listed in the Appendix.

## Overview of the Economic Impact of Sam Houston State University

The economic impact of universities can be categorized in at least two different ways: the impact on local and regional spending and incomes and the impact upon knowledge. In the short-term the impact on local and regional expenditures is likely to be greater than the impact upon knowledge. However, as the time period is extended, the benefits of knowledge on income of university graduates will increase and surpass the short-run impact on the local and regional economy. For policy makers, taxpayers, and students and families who make large investments in human capital, the primary concern and interest is the long run. Sam Houston State University recognizes that its primary mission is “to provide high quality education, scholarship, and service to students. . .” with the long-term view that the skill set of its constituent population will be enhanced, generating new job opportunities, increased incomes, new business start-ups, and increased property values.

For universities located in small communities such as Huntsville, there are significant and persistent short-term impacts to the local and regional economy. This occurs when faculty and staff, students, and visitors are “imported” from outside the local community and their spending activities generate new local spending, business, and employment activities. This study estimates the economic value of these short-term, persistent impacts.

The impact of Sam Houston State University on the local and regional economies is greater than the *direct spending* by the University for payroll, goods and services, and construction. This occurs because *direct spending* is also generated in the local economy by students enrolled in the University and by visitors to the campus. Money spent by University employees, students, and visitors to purchase goods and services from local and regional businesses generates income for the owners, jobs for the employees and tax dollars for local taxing entities. Employees and owners of these businesses, in turn, make purchases and hire additional employees who will spend some portion of their earnings locally and regionally. Similarly, University purchases from local and regional vendors give rise to additional business spending. All of the *direct spending* by the University, its employees, students, and visitors set in motion a chain reaction of spending that economists call *indirect* and *induced* spending.

The impact on the local and regional economies of subsequent rounds of additional spending is gradually diminished as savings, taxes, and expenditures are made outside of the region.

Tables 1 and 2 summarize the total economic impact for Sam Houston State University for the academic year 2012. The regional economic impact was in excess of \$570 million while the local impact was \$290 million. Figures 1 – 4 present the contribution of each spending category to economic output and total employment by geographical region.

Table 1: Regional Impact by Spending Category

	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Faculty/Staff	2,687	\$130,041,133	\$166,622,919	\$199,162,992
Construction	304	\$18,877,154	\$26,302,172	\$48,231,183
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Operations	316	\$11,501,637	\$19,697,968	\$36,805,475
Total	4,567	\$117,485,470	\$201,238,002	\$290,999,043

Measured in full-time equivalents (FTE), Sam Houston State University supported 6,008 jobs in the region – 4,567 of those jobs are located in Walker County.

The remainder of this report details the economic impact from the various spending categories.

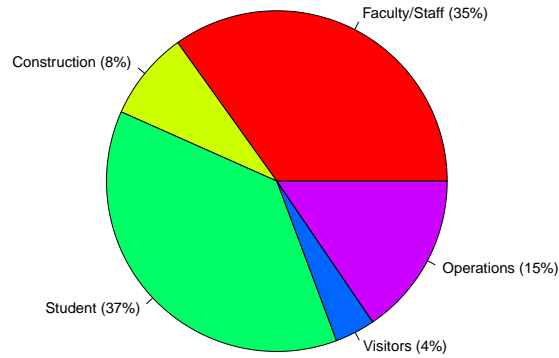


Figure 1: Contributions to Regional Output by Spending Category

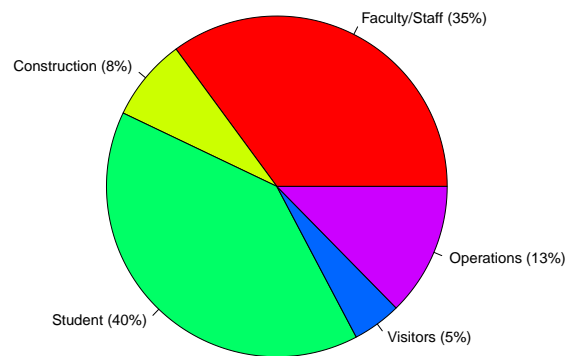


Figure 2: Contributions to Local Output by Spending Category



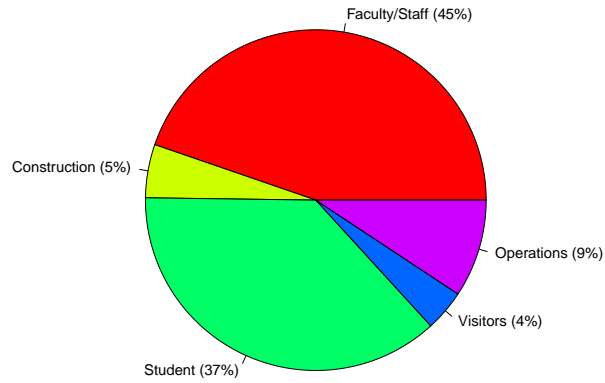


Figure 3: Contributions to Regional Employment by Spending Category

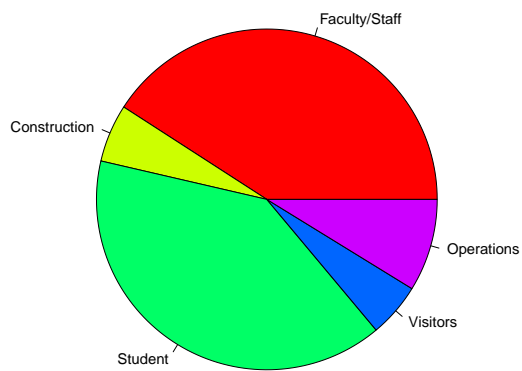


Figure 4: Contributions to Local Employment by Spending Category

## Geography

To estimate the economic impact of Sam Houston State University it is necessary to delineate the geographic boundaries included in the analysis. The IMPLAN model cannot be used to determine the impact of the University on the City of Huntsville because the data incorporated in the IMPLAN model is county level data. In this report “local” impact means the impact on Walker County. However, the ripple effect of income and spending by the University and its faculty and staff, visitors, and students generated in Walker County diminishes because of “leakages” as expenditures, taxes, savings, and profits that end up outside the local economy. The size of these leakages is much greater for Walker County where there is a relatively small business and industrial base. Furthermore, 60% of the faculty, 35% of the staff, and 37% of students live outside Walker County. Therefore, to fully capture the impact of the University, we will report the impact on an expanded several-county region.

“Regional” impact incorporates the eleven county area that includes Brazos, Grimes, Harris, Houston, Leon, Madison, Montgomery, San Jacinto, Trinity, Waller, and Walker counties, as presented in Figure 5. Walker County is the designated “local” economy for Sam Houston State University and is highlighted in orange. The surrounding ten counties are highlighted in yellow. For the remainder of this report, “local” effect is impact limited to Walker County and “regional” effect is the estimated impact for Walker and the 10 surrounding counties.

Referring to Table 3, the estimated population in the region is 5.2 million. In terms of population, the region is dominated by Harris County (82% of the regional population). Additionally, Montgomery and Brazos Counties account for 9% and 4% of the regional population, respectively. Note that although the local county, Walker County, comprises less than 2% of the regional population, the economic impact of Sam Houston State University will be highly concentrated in the local economy.

Table 3: 2012 Census Bureau Population Estimates

County	Population
Brazos	200,665
Grimes	26,783
Harris	4,253,700
Houston	23,161
Leon	16,803
Madison	13,677
Montgomery	485,047
San Jacinto	27,126
Trinity	14,309
Waller	44,357
Walker	68,408
Total	5,174,036

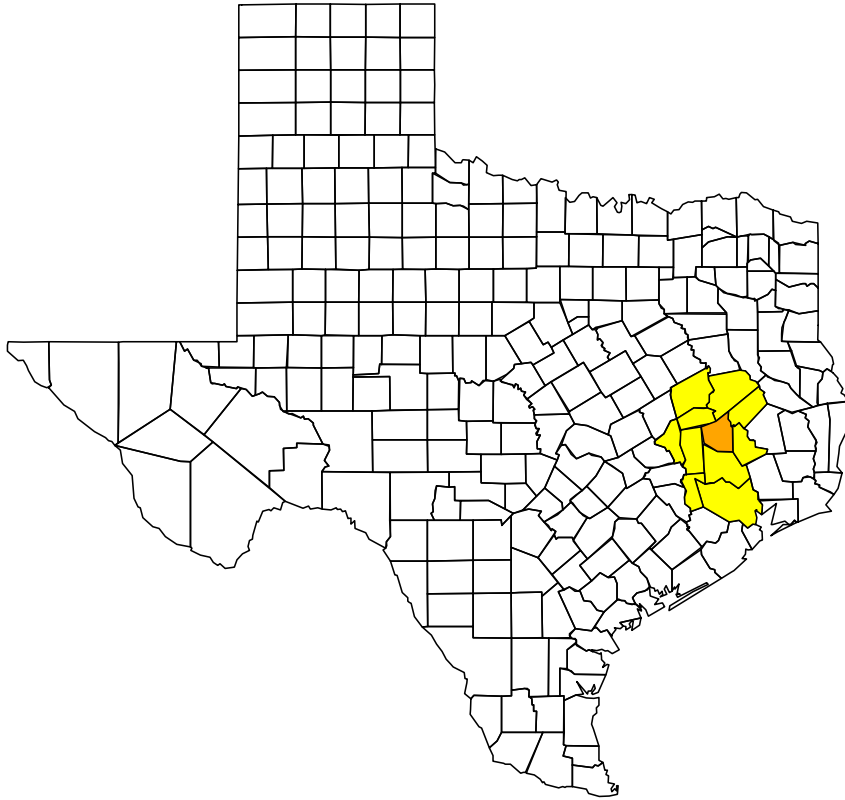


Figure 5: Geographic Region Included in Analysis

Although there are three other public universities (University of Houston, Texas A&M, and Prairie View A&M) and several private universities and community colleges in the region, for analysis purposes these were all considered as substitute goods for students enrolled in Sam Houston. No attempt was made to measure the economic impact of the University on the State of Texas because if Sam Houston State University did not exist, most of the impact would simply be shifted to other universities in the state that attract students demographically similar to students attracted to Sam Houston.

## History of Sam Houston State University

The public school system in Texas remained underdeveloped following the Civil War, and education reformers expressed anxiety about illiteracy rates among former slaves as well as poor whites. In 1878-1879 a representative of the Peabody Education Fund visited Texas hoping to convince the state legislature to establish a public institution to train school teachers. George Peabody, a wealthy cotton broker and banker, had endowed the philanthropy with money and a mission to “encourage the intellectual, moral, and industrial education of the destitute children of the Southern States.” The fund offered to help subsidize a state-controlled teacher training institution. In 1879, the Sixteenth Texas Legislature established the Sam Houston Normal Institute in Huntsville, Texas at the site formerly occupied by Austin College.

The legislature offered free tuition, laundry, room, and board to students willing to become public school teachers after graduation. Students receiving assistance promised to teach one year for each year of assistance received following their graduation. Under the direction of Principal Bernard Mellon, Sam Houston Normal Institute opened on October 10, 1879, with a curriculum composed of professional and pedagogy courses. Students were admitted on the basis of competitive examinations and came from each senatorial district in the state. The first commencement in May 1880 included thirty-seven graduates.

Consistent with educational values emerging during the Progressive Era, the Sam Houston curriculum expanded in 1909 to include home economics, industrial training, and vocational agriculture. In 1911, the state legislature established a board of regents to govern the Sam Houston Normal Institute and authorized a four-year curriculum leading to a Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) degree. The first B.A. degree was conferred in 1919. In 1923, with a more diverse curriculum and broader role and scope, the board of regents changed the institution’s name to Sam Houston State Teacher’s College.

In 1935, Sam Houston moved beyond its initial mission of teacher training and authorized a bachelor’s degree in Business Administration. In 1936 Sam Houston Memorial Museum was constructed as a Texas Centennial Project and made an affiliate of Sam Houston State Teacher’s College. That same year the board of regents authorized a graduate program, and expanded the curriculum to accommodate students interested in pursuing postgraduate training in law, dentistry, and medicine. In 1938-1939, advanced undergraduate courses in biology, chemistry, physics, English, government, and history were added.

As World War II ended Congress passed the G.I. Bill, making it financially feasible for veterans to enroll in college. In 1946, concerned about housing the expected number of new students, Sam Houston acquired 837 acres of land formerly used as a prisoner-of-war camp for German POWs. “Country Campus,” as it became known, was located about ten miles north of Huntsville on Highway 19. By 1948 the number of academic buildings had increased to twenty-five, the main campus had expanded to forty-seven acres, and enrollment had reached 2,410 students, on whom more than 1,000 were veterans.

In 1950, then president Harmon Lowman negotiated the acquisition of a used, 1,075-ton refrigeration system. Although installation of the unit took several years, when the project was complete Sam Houston became the first fully air-conditioned college in the United States. Summer school enrollment immediately increased.

In 1952, Sam Houston began sponsoring a Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) unit. Since ROTC was mandatory, more than half of the male students were active in the program, which impacted the tone for campus social life. Coupled with the broadening of Sam Houston's mission, the profile of its graduates also changed. In 1960, more than one quarter of Sam Houston students majored in fields other than teacher education.

In 1964-1965, Sam Houston State Teacher's College experienced three changes that significantly shaped its future: first, President Arleigh Templeton added research to faculty responsibilities; second, Sam Houston ended its eighty-three year-old policy of denying admission to African-Americans. John Patrick, valedictorian of Huntsville's Sam Houston High School, enrolled as Sam Houston's first African-American student. Furthermore, the state legislature established on the Sam Houston campus the Institute of Contemporary Corrections and Behavioral Sciences, whose criminal justice program soon became nationally recognized. Student enrollment in 1964 reached 5,738, and Sam Houston no longer served the primary mission of teacher education. Because the college offered nine degrees in twenty-seven subject areas, including four graduate degrees, the legislature designated it Sam Houston State College. In 1969, when enrollment reached 8,594, with 350 faculty members, the state legislature once again acted, and Sam Houston State College became Sam Houston State University.

Over the next forty years, under the leadership of Presidents Elliot T. Bowers, Martin J. Anisman, Bobby K. Marks, and James F. Gaertner, Sam Houston State University continued to grow - in size, mission, and reputation. By fall of 2010, when Dana Gibson became president, the University offered to its 17,200 plus students a total of seventy-nine undergraduate degree programs, fifty-four master's degree programs, and doctoral programs in Criminal Justice, Educational Leadership, Counselor Education, Clinical Psychology, and Reading. The University had become, in the words of CBS News anchor Dan Rather, the most well-known SHSU alumnus, "a gem in Texas higher education." "For all the changes, for all the expansion of infrastructure, mission, and educational ambition," Rather said, "people have been Sam Houston's constant. The names and faces change, but the spirit they have brought to and taken away from Huntsville, Texas remains the same. People are Sam Houston's strength, and so long as that is true, the college I knew and that today's students know will be, in the ways that matter most, one and the same."<sup>4</sup>

In the fall 2012 semester student enrollment approached 18,500 students. Table 4 sum-

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<sup>4</sup>The source material for the History Section came from: *The Investiture of Dr. Dana L. Gibson*, Sam Houston State University, March 8, 2011; Joe L. Clark and Nancy Beck Young, "Sam Houston State University," *Handbook of Texas Online*(<http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/kcs02>), Published by the Texas State Historical Association; SHSU: A Brief History, *Today@Sam*, Sam Houston State University Website.

marizes enrollment by classification for the most recent semesters.

Table 4: Student Enrollment: Summer 2012 – Spring 2013

Level	Classification	SS I 2012	SS II 2012	Fall 2012	Spring 2013
Undergrad	Freshman	142	144	3,598	2,391
	Sophomore	478	380	6,195	3,012
	Junior	1,273	1,102	3,923	4,028
	Senior	2,292	1,764	4,895	5,128
Undergraduate Subtotal		4,185	3,390	15,611	14,559
Graduate	Masters	1,632	546	2,318	2,344
	Post Baccalaureate	128	57	239	130
	Doctoral	257	26	293	285
Graduate Subtotal		2,017	629	2,850	2,759
Total Enrollment		6,202	4,019	18,461	17,318

## Methodology

Export base theory provides a general framework for understanding the local economy and for measuring the impact of specific local changes in economic activity. Export base theory holds that the local economy consists of two distinct types of activities: (1) *basic industries* that sell goods and/or services to markets located outside the local economy, and (2) *nonbasic industries* that provide goods and services to local businesses and residents. Basic industries attract money from outside into the local economy; this money then circulates within the local area through spending and re-spending by the local nonbasic industries and employees of these industries. Money generated by the basic industries starts the spending chain that supports the nonbasic segment of the local economy. New dollars eventually are lost from the local economy (leakages) in the form of tax payments to the state and federal government, savings, profits that are dispersed to non-residents, and the purchase of goods and services that are produced and imported from outside the local area.<sup>5</sup>

It is important to note that the distinction between a basic and a nonbasic industry is not the type of product or service provided, but rather the location of the market served. Many businesses may perform both basic and nonbasic functions simultaneously. For example a restaurant or gasoline service station may provide goods for both local resident and visitors/travelers just passing through.

When measuring the economic impact of an “event” at the local or regional level, an additional basic/nonbasic consideration emerges. The geographic definition of an economic region (i.e. a county or multicounty area) may determine whether a particular industry or firm should be considered basic or nonbasic for analytical purposes. If the geographic area of interest is just one county, then every activity that attracts new money into the county would be considered a basic activity.

The basic-nonbasic industry dichotomy provides the framework within which total economic impacts can be estimated. The key is to determine the division between basic and nonbasic activities within a local economy and then to assess the changes in the basic components of the economy and the resulting changes in the nonbasic components. An increase or decrease in the basic production or employment in the basic industry has a “multiplier” effect as the nonbasic sectors of the local economy are impacted by the changes in the basic industry. The estimation of these multiplier effects is the objective of economic impact analysis.

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<sup>5</sup>David Mulkey and Alan W. Hodges, *Using Implan to Assess Local Economic Impacts*, Food and Resource Economics Department, Florida Cooperative Extension Service, University of Florida, 2003.

## Input-Output Models

An input-output model traces the flow of goods and services, income, and employment among related sectors of the economy. Each industrial or service activity is assigned to an economic sector and then for a one-year production period a transactions table reflects the value of goods and services exchanged between sectors of the economy. For this one-year production period, the transaction table details how much each industry purchased and/or sold to every other industry within the local economy. Referring to Figure 6, note that rows in the table reflect the sales of output by each producing industry to other industries or institutions within the local economy or final sales to households, government, and exports (outside the local economy). Columns in the table reflect purchases by each producing industry from other industries as well as profits, payments to workers, taxes, and imports (from outside the local economy). The table is balanced in that the total sales of each producing industry equals total purchases by that industry plus value added. For example, producing \$1 worth of staplers might require 20 cents worth of fabricated metal products, 25 cents worth of business services, 25 cents worth of labor, and 30 cents worth of other value added components (rent, interest and profit). As the production of staplers increases these other related sectors will be impacted in proportion to their inputs per \$1 of output of staplers. Because these directly related sectors use inputs from other sectors of the economy, an increase in the production of staplers will indirectly affect many other sectors in the economy. Additional economic impacts are induced through consumers spending their earnings that resulted from direct and indirect production. Consumer spending create additional sales and production of goods and services, resulting in increased employment and earnings from that production.

Manipulation of the transaction table allows for the calculation of multipliers that measure the total impact of a change in one industry on all other industries within the local economy. A typical input-output model identifies three distinct effects on the local economy – direct, indirect, and induced. Impact effects are usually measured in terms of output (sales), income, employment, and value added.

Direct impact refers to jobs, earnings and output in a basic activity. For example, University employees represent direct jobs. Jobs and the associated earnings that accrue to local businesses from which the University purchases goods and services are also referred to as direct impacts. Output, in this case, is the dollar amount spent directly on these purchases.

Indirect impacts are generated through additional purchases of goods and services by those businesses that supply the university directly, but purchase inputs from other local businesses in order to satisfy increased demand for their products or services. The increase in demand for local inputs generates a ripple or multiplier effect in the local economy as each impacted firm must also increase their purchases of inputs from other producers. The multiplier effect will eventually diminish and vanish after the last dollar is spent locally.

Induced impacts result as employees in both the basic activity and its supplying busi-



		Purchasing Sectors (Buyers)				Total Gross Output
		Intermediate Demand		Final Demand		
		Agriculture Forestry Trade Finance Services 1.....j.....n	Manufacturing	Household Consumption	Govt. Expenditures Capital Formation Exports	
(Sellers)	Producing Sectors	Intermediate Inputs	Agriculture 1 Forestry .. Trade .. Manufacturing i Finance .. Services n	<b>I Intermediate Production and Consumption</b> $Z_{11} \dots Z_{1j} \dots Z_{1n}$ .. $Z_{i1} \dots Z_{ij} \dots Z_{in}$ .. $Z_{n1} \dots Z_{nj} \dots Z_{nn}$	<b>II Final Outputs</b> $C_1 \quad G_1 \quad I_1 \quad E_1$ .. $C_i \quad G_i \quad I_i \quad E_i$ .. $C_n \quad G_n \quad I_n \quad E_n$	$X_1$ .. $X_i$ .. $X_n$
		Primary Inputs	Payments to Households Government Depreciation Imports	<b>III Primary Inputs to Production</b> $H_1 \dots H_j \dots H_n$ $T_1 \dots T_j \dots T_n$ $D_1 \dots D_j \dots D_n$ $M_1 \dots M_j \dots M_n$	<b>IV Primary Inputs to Final Demand</b> $H_C \quad H_G \quad H_I \quad H_E$ $T_C \quad T_G \quad T_I \quad T_E$ $D_C \quad D_G \quad D_I \quad D_E$ $M_C \quad M_G \quad M_I \quad M_E$	$H$ $T$ $D$ $M$
	Total Gross Outlays	$X_1 \dots X_i \dots X_n$	$C \quad G \quad I \quad E$			

Figure 6: Example I/O Table

nesses spend their earnings in the local economy on housing, food, transportation, education, entertainment and other needs. This spending generates additional jobs and associated earnings. Typically, most induced jobs are generated in retail and services sectors, reflecting household expenditure patterns.

The total impact represents the sum of direct, indirect, and induced effects. By dividing total impact by direct impact, a total multiplier is obtained that shows additional jobs, earnings and output generated per each direct job, earnings, and output. For example, an earnings multiplier of 1.65 suggests that for every one dollar of direct wages, an additional 65 cents in earnings will be generated in the local economy through the ripple effect.

## IMPLAN Model

The *Impact Analysis and Planning* (IMPLAN) model is an input-output model. Input-output models are based on the concept of a production function, which determines the quantities of inputs required to produce a unit of output. The IMPLAN model was originally developed by the U.S. Forest Service, but since 1993, has been revised and updated under the exclusive rights by the Minnesota IMPLAN Group, Inc. The IMPLAN database is derived from the U.S. national income accounts collected by the U.S. Department of Commerce, the

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, and other federal and state government agencies. The data are bench-marked to the Economic Census figures once every five years and then updated annually. These figures comprise a national input-output model.

The regional coefficients are then modified to take into account the proportion of goods and services required to produce one unit of output that are produced locally. These regional coefficients are based on data from the Economic Census.

The analysis results provide IMPLAN users with a report that demonstrates the detailed effects of local changes on supporting industries and households. Reports provide both detailed and summary information related to job creation, income, production, and taxes. IMPLAN categorizes economic impacts in three categories: Labor Income<sup>6</sup>, Value-Added<sup>7</sup>, and Output<sup>8</sup>. For purposes of interpretation, Output is the equivalent of total economic impact of a particular activity.

There are several multipliers calculated by the IMPLAN Model:

1. Output multiplier: the total production in all sectors of the economy required to satisfy one dollar's worth of final demand for that sector's output.
2. Personal income multiplier: the change in income received by households resulting from a one dollar change in final-demand spending.
3. Employment multiplier: the change in jobs in the economy resulting from a one million dollar change in final-demand spending.
4. Indirect business tax multiplier: the change in indirect business taxes<sup>9</sup> resulting from a dollar change in final-demand spending.

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<sup>6</sup>Labor Income = Employee Compensation + Proprietor Income

<sup>7</sup>Value-Added = Employee Compensation + Proprietor Income + Other Property Income + Indirect Business Taxes

<sup>8</sup>Output = Intermediate Purchases + Value-Added

<sup>9</sup>IBT includes primarily excise and sales taxes paid by individuals to businesses but do not include taxes on profit or income.

## Faculty and Staff Spending

During the 2012–2013 academic year Sam Houston State University employed 888 faculty members, 351 of whom lived in Walker County. Additionally, 1,229 staff were employed in support and administrative positions, of whom 800 lived in Walker County. The annual payroll for the faculty was \$49.1 million, while the annual payroll of the staff was approximately \$51.8 million. Spending by faculty and staff does not create additional direct employment by the University or indirect employment in firms included in the supply chain that support University purchases, but does generate jobs in housing, local government, and a variety of retail and service sectors.

The IMPLAN model relies on the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey of Consumer Expenditures to estimate household spending patterns. The national survey information is adjusted to reflect regional differences in taxes, prices, and goods available to determine how spending impacts the local and regional economies.

Table 5 lists the impact of the University employing 1,151 faculty and staff members who live in the local economy. Based on model estimates, an additional 321 people will be locally employed because of faculty and staff spending in the local economy.

Table 5: Impact of Faculty & Staff Spending on Walker County

	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	1,151	\$56,771,888	\$65,242,129	\$67,983,123
Indirect Effect	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Induced Effect	321	\$9,662,554	\$20,726,843	\$34,100,334
Total Effect	1,472	\$66,434,442	\$85,968,972	\$102,083,457

Table 6: Impact of Faculty & Staff Spending on Region

	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	2,117	\$100,851,865	\$114,590,900	\$119,405,167
Indirect Effect	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Induced Effect	570	\$29,189,268	\$52,032,019	\$79,757,825
Total Effect	2,687	\$130,041,133	\$166,622,919	\$199,162,992

## Student Spending

A significant portion of the economic impact, measured in terms of output, of Sam Houston State University on the local community comes from student spending. Table 4 provides a breakdown of student enrollment for 2012 summer I and II, fall 2012, and spring 2013. To measure the economic impact of student spending on the local and regional economy it is necessary to know geographically where the students are living as well as their living arrangements.

Unfortunately, the only accurate housing data available for this enrollment period is the number of students living in campus housing. During the fall 2012 semester 17.86% of the students enrolled lived in campus housing, while 19.01% lived in campus housing during the spring 2013 semester. No other information relative to student living arrangements was collected for the 2012-2013 school year. However, during the spring 2013 semester, when students began enrolling for fall 2013 classes, they were required to indicate where they “planned to live” during the fall 2013 semester. Table 7 provides the results of that questionnaire. Although only 15.31% indicated they planned to live in campus housing, the results were encouraging. Since beginning freshman are some of the last students to register, and are required to live on campus, it is believed the final percentage will be very similar to that of fall 2012 of about 18%. That lends credibility to the other locations and percentages of where students were actually living during the fall 2012 and spring 2013 semesters.

Table 7: Planned Residence – Fall 2013

Location	Percentage
Outside of Walker County	36.57
In Walker County (Housing that I/we own or are purchasing)	3.19
In Walker County (Apartment, duplex, or other rental housing)	42.54
In Walker County (Campus housing)	15.31
In Walker County (with a parent or relative)	2.40

The impact of student spending on the local economy is a function not only of where students live, but how much discretionary income they have to spend. The University has developed a set of “Cost of Attendance” figures (Table 9) based on a students classification and living arrangements. Some of these figures, such as tuition, textbooks, room and board for students living in campus housing, are likely to be quite accurate. However, for students living off campus, the “cost of attendance” can vary considerably, depending of the kind of housing selected, and where meals are eaten. Additionally, how much income students have available to spend on discretionary items can be more than the basic cost associated with miscellaneous expenditures.

Table 8 lists the estimated spending for Sam Houston State University students. Monthly spending amounts vary from \$770 for students living with a relative to \$1,565, for those

living in an apartment. The discretionary spending for students is estimated to be \$520 per month. This exceeds the estimates from an earlier national survey<sup>10</sup> but closely matches recent surveys for similar universities<sup>11</sup>.

So where does this discretionary money come from? Some will come from parents, some will come from scholarships and grants, some will come from savings or student loans – but most of it will come from income earned by students working while in school. In the survey conducted by Harris Poll, over 70% of the students indicated they planned to work part-time or full-time while in school. That data matches quite well with students attending Sam Houston State University. As shown in Table 10, only 28.26% indicated that they would not be working, and 30.86% indicated they would be working more that 21 hours per week. Table 11, reflecting a slightly changed way of polling students registering for fall, 2013 classes about their work plans, indicates that 67.55% of the students planned to work and 32.15% will be working more that 21 hours on or off campus.

Tables 12 and 13 list the economic impact of Sam Houston State University students in the local and regional economies, respectively. Jobs created in Walker County by student spending patterns numbered 1,430 and an additional 793 jobs are created in the surrounding ten county region. Of the total student spending impact (\$213,268,827), more than half (\$115,838,821) is generated within Walker County.

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<sup>10</sup>In April, 2010 Harris Poll (Alloy Media Marketing's 10th Annual *College Explorer Study*) collected data from 2,755 college-bound students. Results indicated 18-34 year old students had on average \$361 a month to spend on discretionary items (entertainment, personal care products, technology, etc.). Adjusting that number based on today's prices, monthly discretionary spending would be \$385 per month.

<sup>11</sup>The Economic Impact of Texas State University-San Marcos (2007) referenced a 2005–2006 survey of detailed student expenditures. The survey results indicate an average discretionary budget of \$533 per month.

Table 8: Student Spending Categories and Amounts in Walker & Regional Counties

	Num. Num.		Stu. Spen.		Discretionary Spending												Total /Month
	F/S	SI/SII	SI/SII	Mths.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Where Students Live:																	
Out of County - Relative	3,271	1,493	33,918	100					50	100	80	70	70	25	200	75	770
Out of County - Apt.	3,271	1,000	32,439	100	400	400	35	10	250	250	80	70	70	25	200	75	1,565
Rental/Apt.	7,610	2,174	75,012	100	400	400	35	10	250	250	80	70	70	25	200	75	1,565
Own my home	571	163	5,625	100			100	50	100	400	80	70	70	25	200	75	1,270
With a Relative	429	123	4,233	100					50	100	80	70	70	25	200	75	770
Campus Housing	2,739	158	25,123	100					500	0	80	70	40	25	200	75	1,090
IMPLAN CODE:					328	360	31	33	324	413	325	327	326	421	329	330	

Stu. Spen. Mths. = (Average F/S X 9) + (Average SI/SII X 3)

Column Categories:

1. Textbooks and Supplies
2. Rent
3. Electricity
4. Water/Sewer/Garbage
5. Retail Food and Beverage
6. Food and Beverage
7. Health and Personal Care
8. Clothing and Accessories
9. Gasoline
10. Dry Cleaning/Laundry
11. General Merchandise
12. Miscellaneous Store Retailers

Table 9: SHSU Estimated Cost of Attendance (Full-time Undergraduate, Nine month)

	Resident On Campus	Resident Off Campus	Non-resident On Campus	Non-resident Off Campus
Tuition and Fees	8,594.00	8,594.00	19,214.00	19,214.00
Room and Board	8,324.00	8,708.00	8,324.00	8,708.00
Books and Supplies	1,124.00	1,124.00	1,124.00	1,124.00
Transportation	1,694.00	2,000.00	1,694.00	2,000.00
Misc./ Personal	1,790.00	1,790.00	1,790.00	1,790.00
Loan Fees	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00
Total Budget	21,596.00	22,286.00	32,216.00	32,906.00

Table 10: Planned Work Location and Hours – Spring 2013

Where Will You Be Employed This Semester?	Percent
Both On and Off Campus	4.42
I Won't Be Working	28.28
Off Campus	54.95
On Campus	12.35
Total	100.00

How Many Hours Per Week Do You Plan to Work?	Percent	Cumulative
0 hours per week	24.94	24.94
1-5 hours per week	4.02	28.96
6-12 hours per week	13.57	42.53
13-20 hours per week	26.61	69.14
21+ hours per week	30.86	100.00
Total	100.00	

Table 11: Planned Work Location and Hours – Fall 2013

Will You Be Employed This Semester?	Percent
No	32.45
Yes, full-time (21+ hrs/week off Campus)	25.73
Yes, full-time (21+ hrs/week on Campus)	6.42
Yes, part-time (1-20 hrs/week off Campus)	23.84
Yes, part-time (1-20 hrs/week on Campus)	11.56
Total	100.00

Table 12: Total Estimated Impact of Student Spending on the Local Economy

	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	1,164	\$22,550,307	\$60,724,019	\$85,151,805
Indirect Effect	93	\$2,830,802	\$7,258,545	\$12,283,014
Induced Effect	173	\$5,213,844	\$11,196,247	\$18,404,002
Total Effect	1,430	\$30,594,953	\$79,178,811	\$115,838,821

Table 13: Total Estimated Impact of Student Spending on the Regional Economy

	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	1,670	\$45,939,928	\$96,664,788	\$131,550,432
Indirect Effect	198	\$11,953,880	\$21,288,712	\$32,181,468
Induced Effect	355	\$18,124,961	\$32,331,542	\$49,536,927
Total Effect	2,223	\$76,018,769	\$150,285,042	\$213,268,827



## Visitor Spending

Thousands of visitors travel each year to Walker County to attend University athletic events, summer camps, concerts, theater performances, orientation programs, campus tours, graduation ceremonies, visit students, faculty, or staff, or attend conferences or other University sponsored activities. Faculty, staff, and students who live outside of Walker County also attract visitors from outside the region. These visitors, like tourists anywhere, spend money in the local and regional economies, thus adding to the economic impact of the University.

During the 2012-2013 academic year the University generated over 342,000 visitor days to Walker County and over 436,000 visitor days to the region. This estimate was calculated from information gathered from the Visitors Center, the Department of Athletics, the Johnson Coliseum, the Lowman Student Center, LEMIT, CMIT, Career Services, Continuing Education, the University Hotel, and various colleges and departments within the University.

Table 14 lists the estimated number of visitors to Walker County for 2012–2013. Visitor-days are calculated as the number of visitors multiplied by the average days per visit for each category, respectively. An assumption was made that each faculty, staff, and student had an average of one visitor per month, with an average stay of one day. This is consistent with a 2002 survey of Sam Houston faculty, staff, and students which obtained information on out-of-town visitors, their average length of stay and whether they stayed with them (faculty, staff, or student) or in a motel.<sup>12</sup> Additionally, we assumed each visitor spent \$32.00 per visitor day, see Table 16.

Tables 14 – 15 summarize visitor-day estimates for the county and region, respectively. Note that the majority of the visitors are to the University which is, by definition, local. In fact, the only difference between the local and regional visits are the visitors to students, faculty, or staff who reside outside of Walker County.

Referring to Tables 17 – 18, University visitors contribute more than \$20 million to the region (more than \$13 million locally). Additionally, 236 jobs are created within the region – more than 78% of which are local.

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<sup>12</sup>Berg, Miller, and Polansky, *The Economic Impact of Sam Houston State University* found that faculty averaged 1.6 visitors per month with an average stay of 1.3 days, staff averaged 1.37 visitors per month with an average stay of 1.89 days, and students averaged 1.14 visitors per month with an average stay of 1.69 days.

Table 14: Walker County Visitor Days Attributable to Sam Houston State University 2012-2013

Visitor Categories	Number of Visitors	Average Days Per Visitor	Visitor Days
SHSU Graduations	43,567	0.5	21,784
Freshman Orientation	4,200	1.5	6,300
High School Graduations	49,025	0.5	24,513
Camp Visitors (participants)	3,760	3.61	13,590
Camp Visitors (parents/audience)	4,000	0.50	2,000
Music Events	10,593	1.67	17,669
Theater Events	4,922	0.43	2,103
Art Events	840	0.50	420
Mass Communication Events	747	1.50	1,121
Daily Tours - Visitor Center	15,713	0.5	7,857
Saturday's at Sam	6,236	0.5	3,118
SHSU Athletic Visitors	123,479	0.5	61,740
High School Playoff Games	16,916	0.5	8,458
Other Coliseum Events	10,958	0.5	5,479
Raven Nest Golf Club (Vis./days)	2,139	1	2,139
CMIT Visitors	1,045	4.5	4,703
Lemit Visitors	1,997	5	9,985
University Hotel Visitors	2,000	1.75	3,500
Recruiters	805	1	805
Museum Visitors	50,000	0.5	25,000
Prospective Student Visitors	10,000	1	10,000
Visitors of Enrolled Students	96,026	1	96,026
Visitors of Employed Faculty	4,212	1	4,212
Visitors of Employed Staff	9,600	1	9,600
Totals	472,780		342,119

Table 15: Regional Visitor Days Attributable to Sam Houston State University 2012-2013

Visitor Categories	Number of Visitors	Average Days Per Visitor	Visitor Days
SHSU Graduations	43,567	0.5	21,784
Freshman Orientation	4,200	1.5	6,300
High School Graduations	49,025	0.5	24,513
Camp Visitors (participants)	3,760	3.61	13,590
Camp Visitors (parents/audience)	4,000	0.50	2,000
Music Events	10,593	1.67	17,669
Theater Events	4,922	0.43	2,103
Art Events	840	0.50	420
Mass Communication Events	747	1.50	1,121
Daily Tours - Visitor Center	15,713	0.5	7,857
Saturday's at Sam	6,236	0.5	3,118
SHSU Athletic Visitors	123,479	0.5	61,740
High School Playoff Games	16,916	0.5	8,458
Other Coliseum Events	10,958	0.5	5,479
Raven Nest Golf Club (Vis./days)	2,139	1	2,139
CMIT Visitors	1,045	4.5	4,703
Lemit Visitors	1,997	5	9,985
University Hotel Visitors	2,000	1.75	3,500
Recruiters	805	1	805
Museum Visitors	50,000	0.5	25,000
Prospective Student Visitors	10,000	1	10,000
Visitors of Enrolled Students	153,348	1	153,348
Visitors of Employed Faculty	10,656	1	10,656
Visitors of Employed Staff	14,748	1	14,748
Totals	555,930		436,134

Table 16: Estimated Visitor Spending per Day

Category	Amount
Hotel/motel	\$10.00
Food services	\$15.00
General Merchandise	\$5.00
Museum(s)	\$2.00
Total	\$32.00

Table 17: Estimated Impact of Visitor Spending on the Local Economy

	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	150	\$2,401,781	\$4,833,793	\$9,465,677
Indirect Effect	17	\$512,613	\$1,208,132	\$2,052,199
Induced Effect	18	\$553,234	\$1,187,804	\$1,958,348
Total Effect	185	\$3,467,628	\$7,229,729	\$13,476,224

Table 18: Estimated Impact of Visitor Spending on the Regional Economy

	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	172	\$4,287,054	\$7,069,373	\$12,370,941
Indirect Effect	28	\$1,698,745	\$2,897,500	\$4,473,100
Induced Effect	36	\$1,808,459	\$3,225,009	\$4,960,767
Total Effect	236	\$7,794,258	\$13,191,882	\$21,804,808

## University Operations

As a result of its operations, Sam Houston State University generates a significant impact through direct spending in the economy. Appendix Table 44 summarizes the University operating expenditures for F/Y 2012. Although operating expenditures exceeded \$250 million, that entire sum does not represent direct spending. Sam Houston State University direct spending is calculated by adjusting operating expenses by payroll and payroll-related items, student scholarships, and depreciation expenses. Payroll expenses are modeled separately through faculty/staff spending and are subtracted to avoid double-counting. Likewise, scholarship expenses will be modeled through student spending channels. Additionally, depreciation and amortization, though a real expense, does not represent University spending.

The calculated direct spending to fund operations is \$65.43 million. The economic impact of this spending is listed in Tables 19 – 20. Overall, Sam Houston State University operations create and maintain 558 jobs in the region resulting in a total economic impact of \$88.4 million.

Table 19: Estimated Impact of University Operations Spending on the Local Economy

	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	213	\$8,346,981	\$12,970,360	\$25,101,221
Indirect Effect	44	\$1,374,502	\$2,902,729	\$5,419,071
Induced Effect	59	\$1,780,154	\$3,824,879	\$6,285,183
Total Effect	316	\$11,501,637	\$19,697,968	\$36,805,475

Table 20: Estimated Impact of University Operations Spending on the Regional Economy

	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	300	\$22,182,186	\$30,304,462	\$49,247,101
Indirect Effect	92	\$6,385,906	\$9,856,853	\$15,867,776
Induced Effect	166	\$8,509,458	\$15,182,070	\$23,258,266
Total Effect	558	\$37,077,550	\$55,343,385	\$88,373,143

## Construction

During the last eight years 2005–2012, (Table 21), Sam Houston State University spent over \$216 million dollars on construction projects, averaging just over \$27 million dollars each year.

Table 21: Construction Expenditures 2005–2012 (millions)

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total Cost	\$31.1	\$23.8	\$9.1	\$26.5	\$25.8	\$32.0	\$41.0	\$27.0

The economic impact of construction expenditures are different from the operational expenditures of the University because construction expenditures and the jobs they create are temporary. When the construction projects are completed the expenditures and the labor attracted leave. However, a university with growing enrollment may be expected to have ongoing construction projects to meet the facility needs of a growing student body, and the growing faculty and staff necessary to accommodate a growing student body. If the university continues to incur construction expenditures similar to that over the last eight years, the annual local and regional impact will be similar to the average annual impacts shown in Tables 22 and 23, respectively<sup>13</sup>.

Table 22: Impact of Average Construction Expenditures on Walker County 2005–2012

	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	147	\$3,799,937	\$5,820,399	\$16,903,958
Indirect Effect	23	\$840,266	\$1,524,263	\$2,894,078
Induced Effect	28	\$846,607	\$1,817,860	\$2,997,030
Total Effect	198	\$5,486,810	\$9,162,522	\$22,795,066

Table 23: Impact of Average Construction Expenditures on the Regional Economy 2005–2012

	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	171	\$10,694,703	\$13,080,549	\$27,033,270
Indirect Effect	49	\$3,890,542	\$5,566,587	\$9,468,337
Induced Effect	84	\$4,291,909	\$7,655,036	\$11,729,576
Total Effect	304	\$18,877,154	\$26,302,172	\$48,231,183

<sup>13</sup>To interpret the economic impacts estimated by the IMPLAN model as *net* economic benefits, it is necessary to assume that the costs are borne elsewhere (e.g. funding comes from outside the state) and that the construction does not simply substitute for, or crowd out, another type of construction activity. If the university construction is financed with public dollars from within Texas, the net benefit of these alternative uses should be considered. Alternative uses would result in economic activity roughly similar to the construction of new university buildings, as would benefits of increased private sector spending of reducing tax burdens on Texas taxpayers.

Standard economic impact analysis does not provide a complete measure of the net benefits of allocating public monies to fund university construction. To establish the economic benefits of investment in university buildings, it is necessary to focus on the aspects of a university that distinguishes it from other ways that government can invest taxpayer dollars – namely the added human capital acquired by students enrolled in the university, and the research and discovery activity that fosters innovations and entrepreneurship that serves as a catalyst for existing business as well as an attraction for new investments. Several arguments can be made that investments in university buildings yields net external benefits.<sup>14</sup>

- **Research:** The investment in new buildings raises the reputation of SHSU as a research university. Research facilities attract both private and federal monies and outstanding research faculty. The physical presence of outstanding research faculty along with the embodied knowledge of their work acts as a catalyst for economic activity.
- **Students:** New buildings attract students from out-of-state, or students who may not otherwise attend a university, inject dollars into the local economy, and may permanently increase the human capital within the region and the state. Additionally, the investment may help to retain prospective students who may otherwise be enticed to study outside the state and ultimately relocate outside the state for permanent employment.
- **Productivity:** The investment in new buildings results in productivity enhancements for faculty and staff that enables the university to operate more efficiently. These enhancements adds greater amounts of human capital per dollar spent on faculty and staff resources.
- **Private-Sector Synergy:** The enhanced reputation of the university brought about by outstanding research facilities and faculty supported by them, attract businesses that seek to locate in proximity to research universities in order to tap the talents of the faculty in consulting, contract research relationships, and to hire graduates produced by outstanding research programs.
- **Inter-generational Equity:** If the investment in new construction is financed over the life of the new building, a portion of the cost of the new facility is ultimately borne by individuals who are not yet taxpayers. Long-term financing promotes inter-generational equity by matching the costs to those people who ultimately benefit many years after the construction is completed.

These arguments are applicable to the construction of buildings that support research, house faculty, support higher-quality instruction, or offer a more productive teaching and learning environment. Dormitories and parking structures may actually crowd out private

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<sup>14</sup>This section draws heavily from Dennis Hoffman, and Tom R. Rex, *The Economic Impact of \$1.4 Billion of University Construction Projects on The State of Arizona*, Center for Competitiveness and Prosperity Research, L. William Seidman Research Institute, W.P. Carey School of Business, Arizona State University, June, 2008.

sector activities and should be financed with user fees rather than state allocated monies or a mix of private-public partnerships.



## Taxes

Although the University is a tax-exempt enterprise, its employees, students, and visitors pay sales tax and local property taxes. Additionally, Sam Houston State University spending generates significant indirect taxes within the economy (Tables 25 and 26).

Table 24 lists the property tax, retail sales tax, and hotel/motel tax rates within the Walker County.

Table 24: Walker County/City of Huntsville 2012 Tax Rates

Real Estate Taxes	Rate/\$100
City of Huntsville	0.4206
Walker County	0.6355
Huntsville Independent School District	1.2100
Hospital District	0.1554
Total	2.4215

Retail Sales Taxes	Rate
City of Huntsville	1.50%
Walker County	0.50%

Hotel/Motel Tax	Rate
City of Huntsville	7.00%

Tables 25 and 26 list the total estimated state and local tax effects from the economic activity generated from Sam Houston State University within the county and region, respectively. It should be noted, that indirect business taxes are comprised primarily of sales taxes and property taxes. Within the IMPLAN model, homeowner property taxes are aggregated with indirect business tax. Figure 7 summarizes the total tax effects of the regional and local county, by tax category.

Table 27 lists the 2013 Walker County Appraisal District valuations for local apartments. In total, there is more than \$220 million of property tax base within the county from apartment complexes, alone. A significant proportion of these apartments are directly attributable to Sam Houston State University<sup>15</sup>.

<sup>15</sup>Referring to Table 7, an estimated 42.5% of Sam Houston State University students planned to live in a Walker County apartment – this equates to nearly 8,000 students.

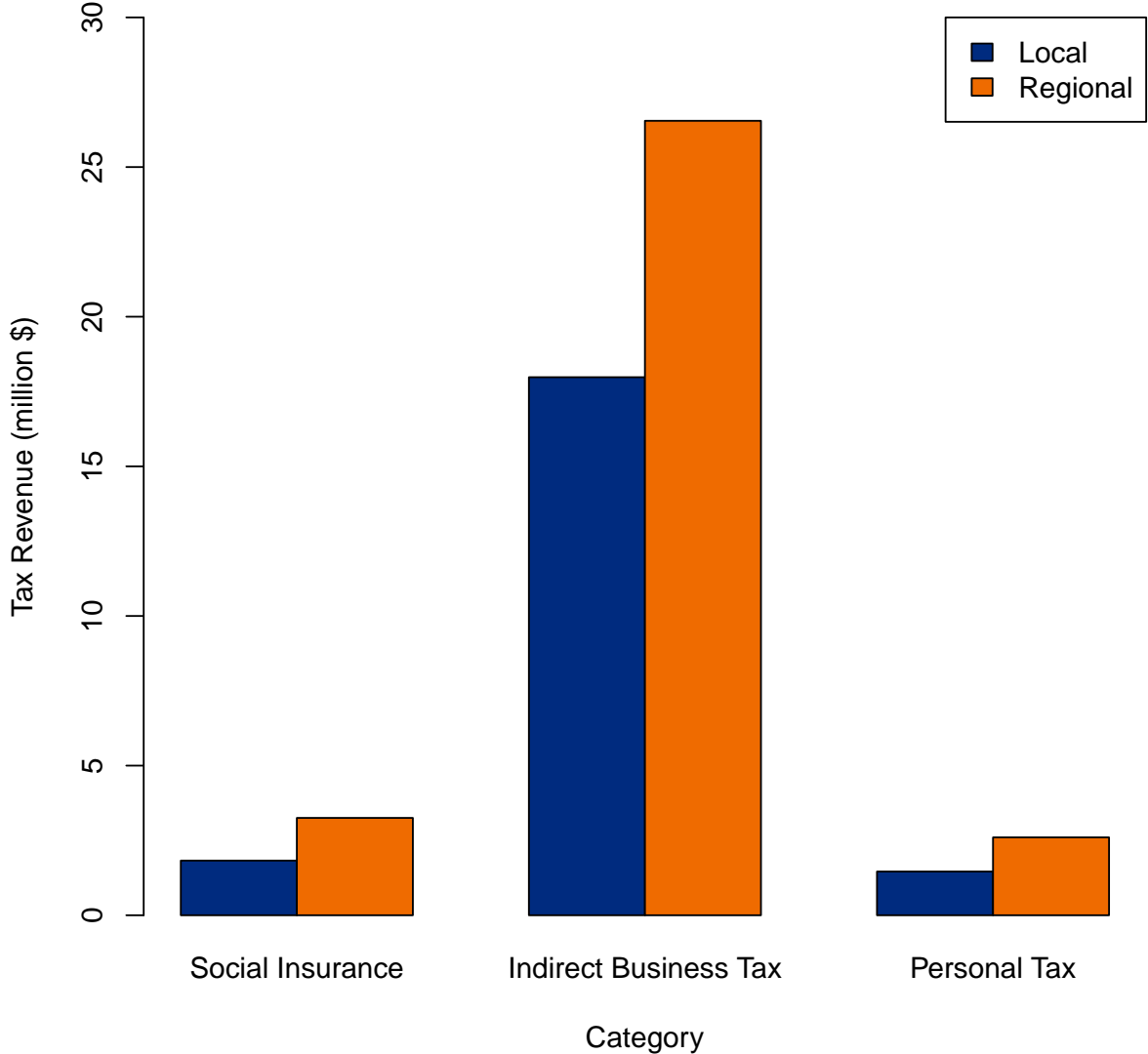


Figure 7: Summary Tax Impacts

Table 25: Local Tax Impacts

	Employee Compensation	Proprietor Income	Indirect Business Tax	Households	Corporations
Dividends	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$27,646
Social Ins Tax – Employee Contrib.	\$550,600	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Social Ins Tax – Employer Contrib.	\$1,275,690	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Indirect Bus. Tax: Sales Tax	\$0	\$0	\$8,003,326	\$0	\$0
Indirect Bus. Tax: Property Tax	\$0	\$0	\$7,208,958	\$0	\$0
Indirect Bus. Tax: Motor Vehicle Lic.	\$0	\$0	\$148,898	\$0	\$0
Indirect Bus. Tax: Severance Tax	\$0	\$0	\$515,058	\$0	\$0
Indirect Bus. Tax: Other Taxes	\$0	\$0	\$1,346,282	\$0	\$0
Indirect Bus. Tax: S/L Non-taxes	\$0	\$0	\$755,301	\$0	\$0
Corporate Profits Tax	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Personal Tax: Income Tax	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Personal Tax: Non-taxes	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,060,609	\$0
Personal Tax: Motor Vehicle Tax	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$206,276	\$0
Personal Tax: Personal Property Taxes	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$120,712	\$0
Personal Tax: Other Tax (Fish/Hunt)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$73,238	\$0
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$1,826,290</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$17,977,823</b>	<b>\$1,460,835</b>	<b>\$27,646</b>

Table 26: Regional Tax Impacts

	Employee Compensation	Proprietor Income	Indirect Business Tax	Households	Corporations
Dividends	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$41,517
Social Ins Tax - Employee Contrib.	\$980,645	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Social Ins Tax - Employer Contrib.	\$2,272,066	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Indirect Bus. Tax: Sales Tax	\$0	\$0	\$11,817,606	\$0	\$0
Indirect Bus. Tax: Property Tax	\$0	\$0	\$10,644,651	\$0	\$0
Indirect Bus. Tax: Motor Vehicle Lic.	\$0	\$0	\$219,858	\$0	\$0
Indirect Bus. Tax: Severance Tax	\$0	\$0	\$760,529	\$0	\$0
Indirect Bus. Tax: Other Taxes	\$0	\$0	\$1,987,903	\$0	\$0
Indirect Bus. Tax: S/L Non-taxes	\$0	\$0	\$1,115,264	\$0	\$0
Corporate Profits Tax	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Personal Tax: Income Tax	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Personal Tax: Non-taxes	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,908,889	\$0
Personal Tax: Motor Vehicle Tax	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$376,555	\$0
Personal Tax: Personal Property Taxes	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$177,563	\$0
Personal Tax: Other Tax (Fish/Hunt)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$138,812	\$0
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$3,252,711</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$26,545,811</b>	<b>\$2,601,819</b>	<b>\$41,517</b>

Table 27: Walker County Appraisal District 2013 Apartment Comparison List

Unit Name	Units	Unit Value	Appraised Value	Category
The Exchange	792	\$ 26,530.00	\$ 21,013,610.00	Rent By Room
University House	687	\$ 27,233.00	\$ 18,709,220.00	Rent By Room
Villas at Sam Houston	680	\$ 27,568.00	\$ 18,746,530.00	Rent By Room
Brook Place	532	\$ 26,773.00	\$ 14,243,210.00	Rent By Room
Aberdeen Place	528	\$ 23,306.00	\$ 12,305,450.00	Rent By Room
The Grove	504	\$ 26,557.00	\$ 13,384,850.00	Rent By Room
The Arbors	468	\$ 26,834.00	\$ 12,558,240.00	Rent By Room
University House at Sam	336	\$ 28,324.00	\$ 9,516,730.00	Rent By Room
Forum	450	\$ 34,038.00	\$ 15,337,140.00	Rent By Room
Gateway	416	\$ 25,081.00	\$ 10,433,850.00	Rent By Room
Campus Village	192	\$ 22,435.00	\$ 4,307,530.00	Rent By Room
Woodcreek	196	\$ 25,089.00	\$ 4,917,520.00	Class 4 Apartments
Timbers	180	\$ 26,947.00	\$ 4,850,490.00	Class 4 Apartments
Brazos	160	\$ 28,353.00	\$ 4,536,410.00	Class 4 Apartments
Cornerstone	84	\$ 34,372.00	\$ 2,887,240.00	Class 4 Apartments
Highlands	62	\$ 23,574.00	\$ 1,461,600.00	Class 4 Apartments
Summit	58	\$ 20,969.00	\$ 1,216,230.00	Class 4 Apartments
Redbud	32	\$ 18,514.00	\$ 592,460.00	Class 4 Apartments
Rolling Brook	152	\$ 25,917.00	\$ 3,939,450.00	Class 4 Apartments
Paper Moon II	80	\$ 20,667.00	\$ 1,653,390.00	Class 4 Apartments
Montgomery Pl. Apts.	50	\$ 40,415.00	\$ 2,020,740.00	Class 4 Apartments
Chateau II Condos	33	\$ 36,000.00	\$ 1,188,000.00	Class 4 Apartments
Lakeridge Holmes	28	\$ 27,077.00	\$ 758,160.00	Class 4 Apartments
Claridge Apts.	32	\$ 15,356.00	\$ 1,944,840.00	Class 3 Apartments
The Vineyards	92	\$ 21,140.00	\$ 1,944,840.00	Class 3 Apartments
Hillside Apts.	50	\$ 18,815.00	\$ 940,740.00	Class 3 Apartments
Forest Gate	120	\$ 19,664.00	\$ 2,359,730.00	Class 3 Apartments
University Place	305	\$ 21,086.00	\$ 6,431,100.00	Class 3 Apartments
The Vineyards	95	\$ 18,594.00	\$ 1,766,450.00	Class 3 Apartments
Oaks	80	\$ 18,714.00	\$ 1,497,090.00	Class 3 Apartments
Woodhollow	84	\$ 21,113.00	\$ 1,773,510.00	Class 3 Apartments
University Club	180	\$ 20,777.00	\$ 3,739,900.00	Class 3 Apartments
Santa Fe	138	\$ 18,877.00	\$ 2,604,980.00	Class 3 Apartments
Pines	124	\$ 18,472.00	\$ 2,290,540.00	Class 3 Apartments
Glenwood Apts.	20	\$ 20,208.00	\$ 404,150.00	Class 3 Apartments
Pinecrest Apts.	50	\$ 23,110.00	\$ 1,155,480.00	Class 3 Apartments
Sycamore Apts.	12	\$ 30,858.00	\$ 370,290.00	Class 3 Apartments
Sandbrook	19	\$ 25,159.00	\$ 478,030.00	Class 3 Apartments
Paper Moon I	24	\$ 26,508.00	\$ 636,180.00	Class 3 Apartments
Cedarwood	68	\$ 21,134.00	\$ 1,437,080.00	Low Income Tax Credit
Waverly Village	50	\$ 19,037.00	\$ 951,850.00	Low Income Tax Credit
Ridgewood West	232	\$ 21,128.00	\$ 4,901,780.00	Low Income Tax Credit

Table 27 – Continued From Previous Page

Unit Name	Units	Unit Value	Appraised Value	Category
Autumn Terrace	40	\$ 16,312.00	\$ 652,460.00	Class 2 Apartments
Shady AC Duplexes	28	\$ 27,192.00	\$ 761,370.00	Class 2 Apartments
Helen St. Duplexes	32	\$ 18,900.00	\$ 604,800.00	Class 1 Apartments
San Dominey	12	\$ 37,286.00	\$ 447,430.00	Class 1 Apartments
Shady AC Duplexes	12	\$ 15,118.00	\$ 181,420.00	Class 1 Apartments
Total			\$220,854,090.00	

## Appendix

Table 28: Estimated Impact of Student Spending on the Local Economy – Students Living on Campus

	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	121	\$3,152,159	\$4,588,702	\$6,404,581
Indirect Effect	8	\$264,866	\$667,305	\$1,149,148
Induced Effect	19	\$593,614	\$1,275,099	\$2,095,774
Total Effect	148	\$4,010,639	\$6,531,106	\$9,649,503

Table 29: Estimated Impact of Student Spending on the Local Economy – Students Living in Apartments

	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	731	\$13,382,561	\$45,864,039	\$62,164,619
Indirect Effect	60	\$1,821,054	\$4,714,276	\$7,951,134
Induced Effect	113	\$3,401,684	\$7,304,770	\$12,006,764
Total Effect	904	\$18,605,299	\$57,883,085	\$82,122,517

Table 30: Estimated Impact of Student Spending on the Local Economy – Students Living With Relative

	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	19	\$426,495	\$644,900	\$1,012,502
Indirect Effect	1	\$44,804	\$111,892	\$189,604
Induced Effect	2	\$83,136	\$178,596	\$293,521
Total Effect	22	\$554,435	\$935,388	\$1,495,627

Table 31: Estimated Impact of Student Spending on the Local Economy – Students Living in Homes They Own

	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	51	\$1,029,218	\$2,187,088	\$3,426,294
Indirect Effect	4	\$136,798	\$328,245	\$559,820
Induced Effect	7	\$222,241	\$477,202	\$784,492
Total Effect	62	\$1,388,257	\$2,992,535	\$4,770,606

Table 32: Estimated Impact of Student Spending on the Local Economy – Students Living Out of County in an Apartment

	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	159	\$2,999,548	\$4,933,269	\$8,312,007
Indirect Effect	12	\$373,855	\$948,648	\$1,591,737
Induced Effect	20	\$603,225	\$1,294,881	\$2,129,235
Total Effect	191	\$3,976,628	\$7,176,798	\$12,032,979

Table 33: Estimated Impact of Student Spending on the Local Economy – Students Living Out of County With a Relative

	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	80	\$1,560,327	\$2,506,020	\$3,831,801
Indirect Effect	6	\$189,425	\$488,179	\$841,571
Induced Effect	10	\$309,943	\$665,701	\$1,094,216
Total Effect	96	\$2,059,695	\$3,659,900	\$5,767,588

Table 34: Estimated Impact of Student Spending on the Regional Economy – Students Living on Campus

	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	156	\$4,650,710	\$6,538,726	\$8,880,227
Indirect Effect	17	\$1,001,581	\$1,777,140	\$2,640,194
Induced Effect	32	\$1,657,333	\$2,956,073	\$4,529,437
Total Effect	205	\$7,309,624	\$11,271,939	\$16,049,858

Table 35: Estimated Impact of Student Spending on the Regional Economy – Students Living in Apartments

	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	858	\$23,385,057	\$54,919,849	\$73,697,040
Indirect Effect	103	\$6,256,996	\$11,176,960	\$16,911,593
Induced Effect	185	\$9,472,101	\$16,896,909	\$25,888,270
Total Effect	1,146	\$39,114,154	\$82,993,718	\$116,496,903



Table 36: Estimated Impact of Student Spending on the Regional Economy – Students Living With A Relative

	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	24	\$658,886	\$938,220	\$1,401,088
Indirect Effect	2	\$166,874	\$295,175	\$445,803
Induced Effect	4	\$243,623	\$434,536	\$665,816
Total Effect	30	\$1,069,383	\$1,667,931	\$2,512,707

Table 37: Estimated Impact of Student Spending on the Regional Economy – Students Living In Homes They Own

	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	63	\$1,851,801	\$2,998,573	\$4,472,831
Indirect Effect	7	\$485,192	\$840,297	\$1,297,597
Induced Effect	13	\$703,190	\$1,254,389	\$1,921,880
Total Effect	83	\$3,040,183	\$5,093,259	\$7,692,308

Table 38: Estimated Impact of Student Spending on the Regional Economy – Students Living Out of County in an Apartment

	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	371	\$10,112,887	\$23,750,133	\$31,870,344
Indirect Effect	44	\$2,705,843	\$4,833,485	\$7,313,432
Induced Effect	80	\$4,096,218	\$7,307,082	\$11,195,403
Total Effect	495	\$16,914,948	\$35,890,700	\$50,379,179

Table 39: Estimated Impact of Student Spending on the Regional Economy – Students Living Out of County With a Relative

	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	196	\$5,280,587	\$7,519,287	\$11,228,901
Indirect Effect	22	\$1,337,394	\$2,365,655	\$3,572,850
Induced Effect	38	\$1,952,497	\$3,482,553	\$5,336,122
Total Effect	256	\$8,570,478	\$13,367,495	\$20,137,873

Table 40: Fall 2012 Occupancy Report

Residence Hall	Capacity		Occupied		Vacancies		Capacity	Occupied	Vacancies	% Full		Private Rooms		
	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M	F	M
Anne Shaver	16	16	16	16	0	0	32	32	0	0	100.00%	0	0	100.00%
Baldwin	24	12	24	12	0	0	36	36	0	0	100.00%	0	0	100.00%
Barrett	34	12	35	12	-1	0	46	47	-1	0	102.17%	0	0	102.17%
Belvin	0	211	0	219	0	-8	211	219	-8	0	103.79%	0	0	103.79%
Crawford	24	12	25	12	-1	0	36	37	-1	0	102.78%	0	0	102.78%
Creager	20	16	20	16	0	0	36	36	0	0	100.00%	0	0	100.00%
Ellhott	0	128	0	123	0	5	128	123	5	0	96.09%	0	0	96.09%
Estill	0	253	0	263	0	-10	253	263	-10	0	103.95%	0	0	103.95%
Gibbs	24	12	25	11	-1	1	36	36	0	0	100.00%	0	0	100.00%
Houston	16	16	17	15	-1	1	32	32	0	0	100.00%	0	0	100.00%
Jackson Shaver	135	62	137	61	-2	1	197	198	-1	0	100.51%	0	0	100.51%
Lone Star Hall	140	156	140	151	0	5	296	291	5	0	98.31%	0	0	98.31%
Mallon	20	16	20	15	0	1	36	35	1	0	97.22%	0	0	97.22%
Parkhill	0	46	0	46	0	0	46	46	0	0	100.00%	0	0	100.00%
Rachel Jackson	0	36	0	37	0	-1	36	37	-1	0	102.78%	0	0	102.78%
Randel	8	32	9	30	-1	2	40	39	1	0	97.50%	0	0	97.50%
Raven Village	172	222	171	217	1	5	394	388	6	0	98.48%	0	0	98.48%
Sam Hous. Vill.	312	216	311	215	1	1	528	526	2	0	99.62%	0	0	99.62%
Spivey	12	26	12	27	0	-1	38	39	-1	0	102.63%	0	0	102.63%
Vick	12	34	12	34	0	0	46	46	0	0	100.00%	0	0	100.00%
White	54	90	56	89	-2	1	144	145	-1	0	100.69%	0	0	100.69%
ACO	0	36	0	35	0	1	36	35	1	0	97.22%	0	1	100.00%
ADP	0	36	0	36	0	0	36	36	0	0	100.00%	0	0	100.00%
SSS	0	36	0	36	0	0	36	36	0	0	100.00%	0	0	100.00%
ZTA	0	36	0	36	0	0	36	36	0	0	100.00%	0	0	100.00%
Bearkat Village	202	304	192	294	10	10	506	486	20	0	96.05%	0	0	96.05%
Total	1225	2072	1222	2058	3	14	3297	3280	17	0	99.48%	0	1	99.51%

Table 41: Spring 2013 Occupancy Report

Residence Hall	Capacity		Occupied		Vacancies		Capacity	Occupied	Vacancies	Totals		Private Rooms		
	M	F	M	F	M	F				% Full	M	F	% Full	
Anne Shaver	16	16	16	16	0	0	32	32	0	0	100.00%	0	0	100.00%
Baldwin	24	12	24	12	0	0	36	36	0	0	100.00%	0	0	100.00%
Barrett	34	12	34	12	0	0	46	46	0	0	100.00%	0	0	100.00%
Belvin	0	211	0	189	0	22	211	189	22	0	89.57%	0	0	89.57%
Crawford	24	12	23	8	1	4	36	31	5	0	86.11%	0	0	86.11%
Creager	20	16	20	13	0	3	36	33	3	0	91.67%	0	0	91.67%
Elliott	0	128	0	124	0	4	128	124	4	0	96.88%	0	0	96.88%
Estill	0	253	0	215	0	38	253	215	38	0	84.98%	0	0	84.98%
Gibbs	24	12	23	10	1	2	36	33	3	0	91.67%	0	0	91.67%
Houston	16	16	16	16	0	0	32	32	0	0	100.00%	0	0	100.00%
Jackson Shaver	135	62	125	53	10	9	197	178	19	0	90.36%	0	0	90.36%
Lone Star Hall	140	156	135	156	5	0	296	291	5	0	98.31%	0	0	98.31%
Mallon	20	16	20	14	0	2	36	34	2	0	94.44%	0	0	94.44%
Parkhill	0	46	0	44	0	2	46	44	2	0	95.65%	0	0	95.65%
Rachel Jackson	0	36	0	35	0	1	36	35	1	0	97.22%	0	0	97.22%
Randel	8	32	8	30	0	2	40	38	2	0	95.00%	0	0	95.00%
Raven Village	172	222	169	218	3	4	394	387	7	0	98.22%	0	0	98.22%
Sam Hous. Vill.	312	216	305	212	7	4	528	517	11	0	97.92%	0	0	97.92%
Spivey	12	26	10	25	2	1	38	35	3	0	92.11%	0	0	92.11%
Vick	12	34	12	30	0	4	46	42	4	0	91.30%	0	0	91.30%
White	54	90	52	87	2	3	144	139	5	0	96.53%	0	0	96.53%
ACO	0	36	0	35	0	1	36	35	1	0	97.22%	0	1	100.00%
ADP	0	36	0	35	0	1	36	35	1	0	97.22%	0	0	97.22%
SSS	0	36	0	35	0	1	36	35	1	0	97.22%	0	0	97.22%
ZTA	0	36	0	36	0	0	36	36	0	0	100.00%	0	0	100.00%
Bearkat Village	202	304	198	299	4	5	506	497	9	0	98.22%	0	0	98.22%
Unassigned	0	0	2	1	-2	-1	0	3	-3	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Total	1225	2072	1192	1960	33	112	3297	3152	145	0	95.60%	0	1	95.63%

Table 42: Summer I 2012 Occupancy Report

Residence Hall	Capacity		Occupied		Vacancies		Totals		% Full	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	Occupied	Vacancies		
Barrett	23	23	3	5	20	18	46	8	38	17.39%
White	60	84	4	10	56	74	144	14	130	9.72%
Bearkat Village							510	75	435	14.71%
Total	83	107	7	15	76	92	700	97	603	13.86%

Table 43: Summer II 2012 Occupancy Report

Residence Hall	Capacity		Occupied		Vacancies		Capacity	Occupied	Vacancies	% Full
	M	F	M	F	M	F				
Barrett	23	23	3	5	20	18	46	8	38	17.39%
White	60	84	11	4	49	80	144	15	129	10.42%
Bearkat Village							510	74	436	14.51%
Total	83	107	14	9	69	98	700	97	603	13.86%

Table 44: Sam Houston State University Operating Expenses For the Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 2012

Operating Expenses	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Academic Support	Student Services	Institutional Support	Operations & Maintenance of Plant	Scholarships and Fellowships	Auxiliary Enterprises	Depre. and Amort.	Total Expenses
Payroll											
Salary and Wages	\$ 50,078,165	\$ 2,073,892	\$ 6,175,811	\$ 14,558,389	\$ 10,443,641	\$ 8,304,569	\$ 6,262,942	\$ 774,288	\$ 13,244,269	\$ -	\$ 111,915,966
Payroll Related Costs	\$ 10,974,221	\$ 402,247	\$ 1,418,182	\$ 2,946,780	\$ 2,375,655	\$ 5,234,230	\$ 1,901,817	\$ 14,061	\$ 3,355,627	\$ -	\$ 28,622,820
Total Payroll	\$ 61,052,386	\$ 2,476,139	\$ 7,593,993	\$ 17,505,168	\$ 12,819,296	\$ 13,538,799	\$ 8,164,759	\$ 788,349	\$ 16,599,896	\$ -	\$ 140,538,785
Travel and Direct Expenses											
Fed. Grant Pass-Fgh. Exp.	\$ -	\$ 181,653	\$ 96,073	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 277,726
Travel	\$ 303,693	\$ 287,887	\$ 174,379	\$ 1,174,776	\$ 149,535	\$ 229,157	\$ 17,946	\$ 11,894	\$ 1,945,507	\$ -	\$ 4,294,774
Printing and Repro.	\$ 38,457	\$ 12,827	\$ 63,100	\$ 259,499	\$ 149,932	\$ 200,376	\$ 1,271	\$ 1,572	\$ 463,203	\$ -	\$ 1,190,237
Prof. Fees and Services	\$ 1,132,004	\$ 125,841	\$ -	\$ 553,649	\$ 625,762	\$ 179,059	\$ 405,157	\$ 10,976	\$ 982,497	\$ -	\$ 3,819,233
Cost of Good Sold	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 62,981	\$ 3,758	\$ 66,167	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 409,180	\$ -	\$ 542,086
Total Travel and Direct Util. and Maint.	\$ 1,474,155	\$ 608,207	\$ 396,533	\$ 1,991,682	\$ 991,395	\$ 608,592	\$ 424,375	\$ 24,442	\$ 3,800,387	\$ -	\$ 10,124,055
Depre/ and Amort.	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18,458,395	\$ 18,458,395
Materials and Supplies	\$ 734,421	\$ 549,230	\$ 812,043	\$ 5,415,175	\$ 1,679,715	\$ 2,083,729	\$ 1,421,782	\$ 31,714	\$ 11,273,022	\$ -	\$ 24,000,832
Commun. and Util.	\$ 20,655	\$ 37,236	\$ 177,823	\$ 2,089,357	\$ 594,903	\$ 294,471	\$ 3,960,117	\$ -	\$ 2,380,821	\$ -	\$ 9,555,384
Repairs and Maint.	\$ 40,614	\$ 38,504	\$ 79,648	\$ 851,735	\$ 1,275,679	\$ 234,085	\$ 1,990,361	\$ 192	\$ 1,798,872	\$ -	\$ 6,309,689
Total Util. and Maint/	\$ 23,308	\$ 69,762	\$ 302,494	\$ 521,379	\$ 87,742	\$ 104,041	\$ 51,989	\$ 5,182	\$ 825,104	\$ -	\$ 1,991,000
Total Util. and Maint/	\$ 818,998	\$ 694,732	\$ 1,372,008	\$ 8,877,646	\$ 3,638,039	\$ 2,716,326	\$ 7,424,250	\$ 37,088	\$ 16,277,819	\$ 18,458,395	\$ 60,315,300
Other Operating Expenses											
Interest	\$ -	\$ 5	\$ 111	\$ 142	\$ 26	\$ -	\$ 0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 283
Claims and Judgments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 200	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 200
Bad Debt Expense	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Scholarships	\$ 8,004	\$ 322,927	\$ 41,981	\$ 54,000	\$ 1,890	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25,828,803	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 26,257,605
Total Other Op. Exp.	\$ 93,862	\$ 767,426	\$ 2,036,018	\$ 2,385,161	\$ 733,076	\$ 949,638	\$ 2,054,415	\$ 64,377	\$ 3,370,091	\$ -	\$ 13,449,775
Total Operating Expenses	\$ 64,247,404	\$ 4,869,436	\$ 11,440,644	\$ 30,813,722	\$ 18,183,722	\$ 17,813,356	\$ 18,067,798	\$ 26,743,058	\$ 40,048,192	\$ 18,458,395	\$ 250,686,603

Table 45: Top Ten Employment Sectors Impacted By Visitor Spending on the Local Economy

Sector	Description	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
413	Food services and drinking places	104	\$1,428,504	\$2,572,486	\$5,297,365
411	Hotels and motels, including casino hotels	36	\$696,011	\$1,710,175	\$3,323,549
329	Retail Stores - General merchandise	10	\$233,720	\$389,477	\$510,268
406	Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	7	\$141,816	\$336,116	\$666,641
360	Real estate establishments	3	\$28,370	\$408,888	\$475,259
394	Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health practitioners	2	\$60,293	\$64,675	\$136,073
397	Private hospitals	1	\$76,268	\$84,523	\$158,348
427	US Postal Service	1	\$80,143	\$78,090	\$94,650
388	Services to buildings and dwellings	1	\$15,920	\$22,306	\$47,842
355	Nondepository credit intermediation and related activities	1	\$40,804	\$49,706	\$102,233
Total		166	\$2,801,849	\$5,716,442	\$10,812,228

Table 46: Top Ten Employment Sectors Impacted By Student Spending on the Local Economy – Students Living on Campus

Sector	Description	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
324	Retail Stores - Food and beverage	46	\$1,271,963	\$1,887,611	\$2,526,000
329	Retail Stores - General merchandise	19	\$467,333	\$778,774	\$1,008,302
328	Retail Stores - Sporting goods, hobby, book and music	16	\$285,572	\$455,758	\$695,974
330	Retail Stores - Miscellaneous	15	\$202,774	\$363,386	\$591,503
421	Dry-cleaning and laundry services	11	\$502,353	\$512,313	\$646,080
327	Retail Stores - Clothing and clothing accessories	9	\$238,019	\$327,303	\$542,842
325	Retail Stores - Health and personal care	7	\$232,473	\$319,930	\$471,060
413	Food services and drinking places	3	\$48,911	\$88,079	\$181,894
360	Real estate establishments	2	\$22,760	\$328,032	\$386,022
326	Retail Stores - Gasoline stations	2	\$47,245	\$86,219	\$122,293
Total		130	\$3,319,403	\$5,147,405	\$7,171,970



Table 47: Top Ten Employment Sectors Impacted By Student Spending on the Local Economy – Students Living In Apartments

Sector	Description	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
413	Food services and drinking places	274	\$3,836,613	\$6,909,072	\$14,267,999
360	Real estate establishments	188	\$1,920,115	\$27,674,062	\$32,566,259
324	Retail Stores - Food and beverage	72	\$1,993,446	\$2,958,301	\$3,958,797
329	Retail Stores - General merchandise	60	\$1,457,512	\$2,428,831	\$3,144,678
328	Retail Stores - Sporting goods, hobby, book and music	47	\$865,029	\$1,380,543	\$2,108,183
330	Retail Stores - Miscellaneous	46	\$625,364	\$1,120,697	\$1,824,217
421	Dry-cleaning and laundry services	35	\$1,536,302	\$1,566,763	\$1,975,852
327	Retail Stores - Clothing and clothing accessories	29	\$731,174	\$1,005,448	\$1,667,566
325	Retail Stores - Health and personal care	21	\$720,662	\$991,777	\$1,460,279
326	Retail Stores - Gasoline stations	10	\$251,151	\$458,333	\$650,103
Total		782	\$13,937,368	\$46,493,827	\$63,623,933

Table 48: Top Ten Employment Sectors Impacted By Student Spending on the Local Economy – Students Living With a Relative

Sector	Description	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
413	Food services and drinking places	6	\$87,023	\$156,714	\$323,631
329	Retail Stores - General merchandise	3	\$78,171	\$130,266	\$168,659
328	Retail Stores - Sporting goods, hobby, book and music	3	\$47,994	\$76,596	\$116,967
330	Retail Stores - Miscellaneous	2	\$33,980	\$60,894	\$99,120
421	Dry-cleaning and laundry services	2	\$84,908	\$86,592	\$109,201
327	Retail Stores - Clothing and clothing accessories	2	\$39,910	\$54,881	\$91,022
325	Retail Stores - Health and personal care	1	\$38,926	\$53,569	\$78,875
324	Retail Stores - Food and beverage	1	\$24,157	\$35,849	\$47,973
326	Retail Stores - Gasoline stations	1	\$12,966	\$23,663	\$33,563
360	Real estate establishments	0	\$3,501	\$50,466	\$59,387
Total		21	\$451,536	\$729,490	\$1,128,398

Table 49: Top Ten Employment Sectors Impacted By Student Spending on the Local Economy – Students Living In Homes They Own

Sector	Description	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
413	Food services and drinking places	32	\$444,762	\$800,939	\$1,654,028
329	Retail Stores - General merchandise	4	\$108,223	\$180,346	\$233,499
328	Retail Stores - Sporting goods, hobby, book and music	4	\$64,651	\$103,180	\$157,563
330	Retail Stores - Miscellaneous	3	\$46,549	\$83,419	\$135,785
421	Dry-cleaning and laundry services	3	\$115,861	\$118,158	\$149,010
324	Retail Stores - Food and beverage	2	\$64,429	\$95,613	\$127,950
327	Retail Stores - Clothing and clothing accessories	2	\$54,471	\$74,904	\$124,230
325	Retail Stores - Health and personal care	2	\$53,585	\$73,744	\$108,579
33	Water, sewage and other treatment and delivery systems	1	\$50,282	\$218,330	\$282,363
360	Real estate establishments	1	\$9,332	\$134,501	\$158,278
Total		54	\$1,012,145	\$1,883,134	\$3,131,285

Table 50: Top Ten Employment Sectors Impacted By Student Spending on the Local Economy – Students Living Out of County in an Apartment

Sector	Description	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
413	Food services and drinking places	82	\$1,147,273	\$2,066,039	\$4,266,599
324	Retail Stores - Food and beverage	22	\$599,254	\$889,301	\$1,190,062
329	Retail Stores - General merchandise	18	\$433,720	\$722,761	\$935,780
328	Retail Stores - Sporting goods, hobby, book and music	14	\$263,910	\$421,187	\$643,182
330	Retail Stores - Miscellaneous	14	\$187,876	\$336,687	\$548,043
327	Retail Stores - Clothing and clothing accessories	9	\$220,397	\$303,071	\$502,653
325	Retail Stores - Health and personal care	6	\$215,569	\$296,667	\$436,809
326	Retail Stores - Gasoline stations	3	\$72,716	\$132,701	\$188,225
360	Real estate establishments	3	\$28,775	\$414,732	\$488,048
394	Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health practitioners	2	\$65,837	\$70,621	\$150,939
Total		173	\$3,235,327	\$5,653,767	\$9,350,340

Table 51: Top Ten Employment Sectors Impacted By Student Spending on the Local Economy – Students Living Out of County With a Relative

Sector	Description	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
330	Retail Stores - Miscellaneous	37	\$507,215	\$908,965	\$1,479,570
328	Retail Stores - Sporting goods, hobby, book and music	15	\$273,479	\$436,459	\$666,503
327	Retail Stores - Clothing and clothing accessories	9	\$226,364	\$311,277	\$516,263
329	Retail Stores - General merchandise	7	\$172,476	\$287,418	\$372,128
325	Retail Stores - Health and personal care	6	\$220,104	\$302,907	\$445,996
324	Retail Stores - Food and beverage	5	\$131,880	\$195,711	\$261,900
326	Retail Stores - Gasoline stations	3	\$72,318	\$131,975	\$187,194
413	Food services and drinking places	2	\$27,282	\$49,131	\$101,460
360	Real estate establishments	2	\$15,249	\$219,775	\$258,627
394	Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health practitioners	1	\$33,739	\$36,191	\$77,351
Total		87	\$1,680,106	\$2,879,809	\$4,366,992

Table 52: Top Ten Employment Sectors Impacted By Student Spending on the Regional Economy – Students Living On Campus

Sector	Description	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
324	Retail Stores - Food and beverage	62	\$1,929,758	\$2,762,276	\$3,618,233
329	Retail Stores - General merchandise	25	\$738,171	\$1,143,838	\$1,438,294
328	Retail Stores - Sporting goods, hobby, book and music	20	\$461,914	\$682,011	\$989,848
330	Retail Stores - Miscellaneous	17	\$402,411	\$584,792	\$837,824
327	Retail Stores - Clothing and clothing accessories	14	\$329,258	\$464,417	\$791,785
421	Dry-cleaning and laundry services	12	\$500,381	\$510,840	\$651,208
325	Retail Stores - Health and personal care	9	\$366,444	\$481,062	\$676,976
413	Food services and drinking places	5	\$99,603	\$151,050	\$274,576
360	Real estate establishments	4	\$111,903	\$699,998	\$814,284
326	Retail Stores - Gasoline stations	2	\$73,168	\$121,792	\$166,305
Total		170	\$5,013,011	\$7,602,076	\$10,259,333

Table 53: Top Ten Employment Sectors Impacted By Student Spending on the Regional Economy – Students Living In Apartments

Sector	Description	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
413	Food services and drinking places	341	\$7,404,814	\$11,229,562	\$20,412,868
360	Real estate establishments	184	\$4,797,547	\$30,010,499	\$34,910,164
324	Retail Stores - Food and beverage	98	\$3,045,740	\$4,359,703	\$5,710,661
329	Retail Stores - General merchandise	78	\$2,299,102	\$3,562,586	\$4,479,698
328	Retail Stores - Sporting goods, hobby, book and music	61	\$1,394,259	\$2,058,610	\$2,987,796
330	Retail Stores - Miscellaneous	52	\$1,232,514	\$1,791,116	\$2,566,111
327	Retail Stores - Clothing and clothing accessories	44	\$1,029,136	\$1,451,593	\$2,474,825
421	Dry-cleaning and laundry services	37	\$1,542,904	\$1,575,154	\$2,007,972
325	Retail Stores - Health and personal care	27	\$1,141,725	\$1,498,840	\$2,109,244
326	Retail Stores - Gasoline stations	13	\$386,663	\$643,628	\$878,860
Total		935	\$24,274,404	\$58,181,291	\$78,538,199

Table 54: Top Ten Employment Sectors Impacted By Student Spending on the Regional Economy – Students Living With a Relative

Sector	Description	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
413	Food services and drinking places	8	\$168,914	\$256,162	\$465,647
329	Retail Stores - General merchandise	4	\$123,706	\$191,689	\$241,035
328	Retail Stores - Sporting goods, hobby, book and music	3	\$77,708	\$114,734	\$166,521
330	Retail Stores - Miscellaneous	3	\$67,577	\$98,204	\$140,696
327	Retail Stores - Clothing and clothing accessories	2	\$55,150	\$77,789	\$132,623
421	Dry-cleaning and laundry services	2	\$84,625	\$86,394	\$110,133
325	Retail Stores - Health and personal care	2	\$61,409	\$80,616	\$113,448
324	Retail Stores - Food and beverage	1	\$37,527	\$53,717	\$70,362
326	Retail Stores - Gasoline stations	1	\$20,592	\$34,277	\$46,804
360	Real estate establishments	1	\$17,235	\$107,810	\$125,412
	Total	27	\$714,443	\$1,101,392	\$1,612,681



Table 55: Top Ten Employment Sectors Impacted By Student Spending on the Regional Economy – Students Living in Homes They Own

Sector	Description	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
413	Food services and drinking places	40	\$861,974	\$1,307,202	\$2,376,205
329	Retail Stores - General merchandise	6	\$172,408	\$267,155	\$335,928
328	Retail Stores - Sporting goods, hobby, book and music	4	\$104,552	\$154,370	\$224,047
330	Retail Stores - Miscellaneous	4	\$92,423	\$134,311	\$192,426
327	Retail Stores - Clothing and clothing accessories	3	\$77,169	\$108,846	\$185,572
324	Retail Stores - Food and beverage	3	\$101,324	\$145,036	\$189,978
421	Dry-cleaning and laundry services	3	\$116,800	\$119,242	\$152,006
325	Retail Stores - Health and personal care	2	\$85,619	\$112,399	\$158,174
360	Real estate establishments	2	\$46,392	\$290,200	\$337,579
33	Water, sewage and other treatment and delivery systems	1	\$131,016	\$247,061	\$287,795
Total		68	\$1,789,677	\$2,885,822	\$4,439,710

Table 56: Top Ten Employment Sectors Impacted By Student Spending on the Regional Economy – Students Living out of County in Apartments

Sector	Description	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
413	Food services and drinking places	148	\$3,202,218	\$4,856,233	\$8,827,561
360	Real estate establishments	80	\$2,074,703	\$12,978,064	\$15,096,929
324	Retail Stores - Food and beverage	42	\$1,317,133	\$1,885,357	\$2,469,580
329	Retail Stores - General merchandise	34	\$994,248	\$1,540,643	\$1,937,249
328	Retail Stores - Sporting goods, hobby, book and music	26	\$602,949	\$890,248	\$1,292,075
330	Retail Stores - Miscellaneous	22	\$533,002	\$774,570	\$1,109,717
327	Retail Stores - Clothing and clothing accessories	19	\$445,051	\$627,743	\$1,070,240
421	Dry-cleaning and laundry services	16	\$667,230	\$681,176	\$868,349
325	Retail Stores - Health and personal care	12	\$493,740	\$648,175	\$912,144
326	Retail Stores - Gasoline stations	6	\$167,213	\$278,338	\$380,064
Total		405	\$10,497,487	\$25,160,547	\$33,963,908

Table 57: Top Ten Employment Sectors Impacted By Student Spending on the Regional Economy – Students Living out of County With a Relative

Sector	Description	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
413	Food services and drinking places	62	\$1,353,750	\$2,052,991	\$3,731,885
329	Retail Stores - General merchandise	34	\$991,429	\$1,536,274	\$1,931,755
328	Retail Stores - Sporting goods, hobby, book and music	27	\$622,780	\$919,528	\$1,334,572
330	Retail Stores - Miscellaneous	23	\$541,588	\$787,047	\$1,127,593
327	Retail Stores - Clothing and clothing accessories	19	\$441,996	\$623,434	\$1,062,894
421	Dry-cleaning and laundry services	16	\$678,220	\$692,396	\$882,652
325	Retail Stores - Health and personal care	12	\$492,155	\$646,094	\$909,217
324	Retail Stores - Food and beverage	10	\$300,760	\$430,510	\$563,914
326	Retail Stores - Gasoline stations	5	\$165,032	\$274,708	\$375,107
360	Real estate establishments	5	\$138,127	\$864,036	\$1,005,103
Total		213	\$5,725,837	\$8,827,018	\$12,924,692

Table 58: Top Ten Employment Sectors Impacted By Visitor Spending on the Local Economy

Sector	Description	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
413	Food services and drinking places	104	\$1,428,504	\$2,572,486	\$5,297,365
411	Hotels and motels, including casino hotels	36	\$696,011	\$1,710,175	\$3,323,549
329	Retail Stores - General merchandise	10	\$233,720	\$389,477	\$510,268
406	Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	7	\$141,816	\$336,116	\$666,641
360	Real estate establishments	3	\$28,370	\$408,888	\$475,259
394	Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health practitioners	2	\$60,293	\$64,675	\$136,073
397	Private hospitals	1	\$76,268	\$84,523	\$158,348
427	US Postal Service	1	\$80,143	\$78,090	\$94,650
388	Services to buildings and dwellings	1	\$15,920	\$22,306	\$47,842
355	Nondepository credit intermediation and related activities	1	\$40,804	\$49,706	\$102,233
Total		166	\$2,801,849	\$5,716,442	\$10,812,228

Table 59: Top Ten Employment Sectors Impacted By Visitor Spending on the Regional Economy

Sector	Description	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
413	Food services and drinking places	119	\$2,533,136	\$3,841,555	\$6,963,247
411	Hotels and motels, including casino hotels	42	\$1,301,302	\$2,481,025	\$4,367,293
329	Retail Stores - General merchandise	12	\$339,919	\$526,723	\$670,199
406	Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	8	\$307,856	\$518,340	\$878,453
360	Real estate establishments	5	\$132,189	\$826,891	\$950,076
388	Services to buildings and dwellings	4	\$82,251	\$107,705	\$209,989
382	Employment services	2	\$80,099	\$84,940	\$100,454
394	Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health practitioners	2	\$170,521	\$176,072	\$269,520
319	Wholesale trade businesses	2	\$193,855	\$320,319	\$374,374
397	Private hospitals	2	\$138,761	\$151,679	\$267,674
Total		198	\$5,279,889	\$9,035,249	\$15,051,279

Table 60: Top Ten Employment Sectors Impacted By University Operations on the Local Economy

Sector	Description	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
386	Business support services	27	\$637,309	\$626,541	\$1,275,059
369	Architectural, engineering, and related services	26	\$990,348	\$1,026,805	\$2,372,914
384	Office administrative services	18	\$558,662	\$444,110	\$1,325,658
413	Food services and drinking places	14	\$193,560	\$348,567	\$719,830
416	Electronic and precision equipment repair and maintenance	12	\$1,003,889	\$1,309,373	\$1,990,166
39	Maintenance and repair construction of nonresidential structures	12	\$346,173	\$493,175	\$1,336,787
336	Transit and ground passenger transportation	12	\$70,149	\$96,177	\$264,268
430	State and local government passenger transit	11	\$590,111	\$-1,377	\$583,476
390	Waste management and remediation services	11	\$445,376	\$1,169,780	\$2,098,724
367	Legal services	11	\$363,110	\$899,091	\$1,318,680
Total		154	\$5,198,687	\$6,412,242	\$13,285,562

Table 61: Top Ten Employment Sectors Impacted By University Operations on the Regional Economy

Sector	Description	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
382	Employment services	34	\$1,328,552	\$1,408,858	\$1,672,290
369	Architectural, engineering, and related services	34	\$3,833,524	\$3,880,793	\$5,738,295
413	Food services and drinking places	27	\$577,089	\$875,169	\$1,590,863
386	Business support services	27	\$1,148,500	\$1,138,032	\$1,793,249
336	Transit and ground passenger transportation	23	\$1,223,682	\$1,587,016	\$1,987,047
319	Wholesale trade businesses	23	\$2,359,293	\$3,898,411	\$4,394,735
389	Other support services	18	\$692,208	\$1,162,629	\$1,941,345
360	Real estate establishments	17	\$454,038	\$2,840,182	\$3,303,885
39	Maintenance and repair construction of nonresidential structures	17	\$1,065,797	\$1,266,690	\$2,459,878
374	Management, scientific, and technical consulting services	15	\$1,612,343	\$1,674,890	\$2,375,220
Total		235	\$14,295,026	\$19,732,670	\$27,256,807

Regent	Title	Hometown
Donna N. Williams	Chairman	Arlington
Ron Mitchell	Vice Chairman	Horseshoe Bay
Charlie Amato	Regent	San Antonio
Dr. Jaime R. Garza	Regent	San Antonio
Kevin J. Lilly	Regent	Houston
David Montagne	Regent	Beaumont
Vernon Reaser III	Regent	Bellaire
Rossanna Salazar	Regent	Austin
William F. Scott	Regent	Nederland
Matthew Russell	Student Regent	San Marcos

Brian McCall, Chancellor