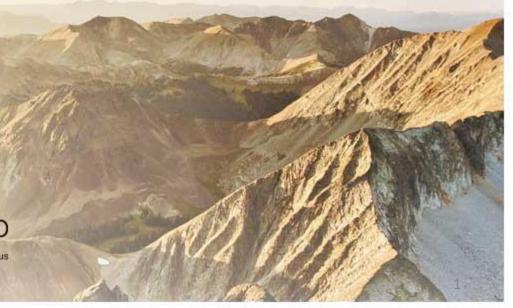
# FOUR CAMPUSES UNITED ALL FOUR: COLORADO

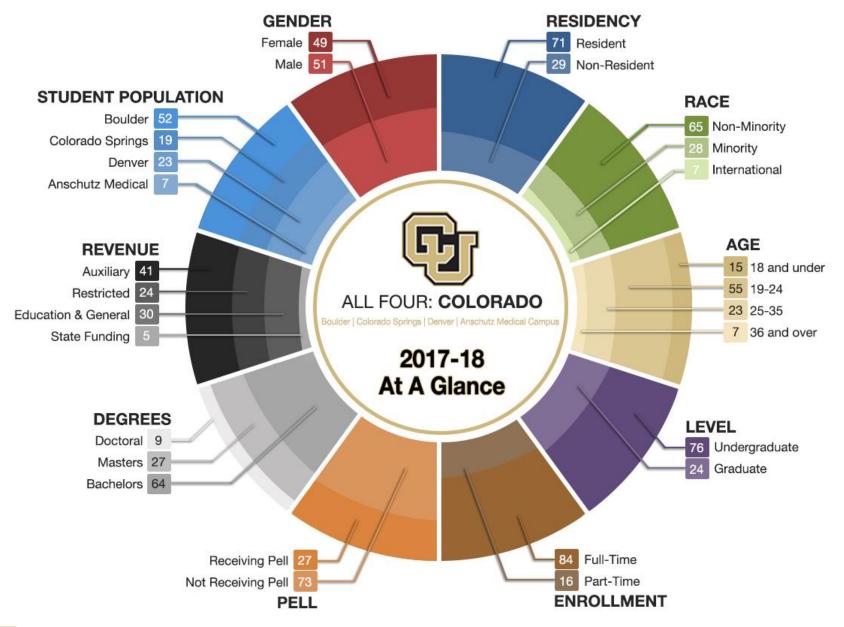
# 2017-18 Fast Facts

## March 2018

Office of the Vice President for Budget and Finance University of Colorado 1800 Grant Street, Suite 800 Denver, Colorado 80203 More data available at <a href="http://www.cu.edu/cu-data">http://www.cu.edu/cu-data</a>

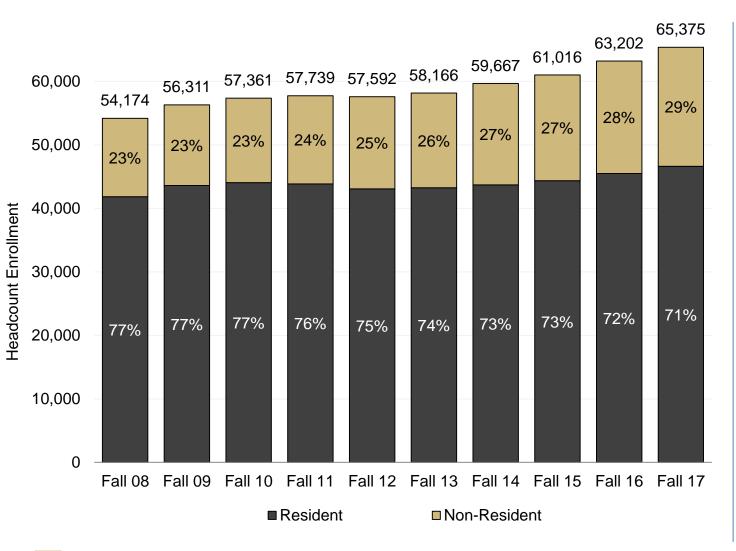








# Figure 1: Student Enrollment



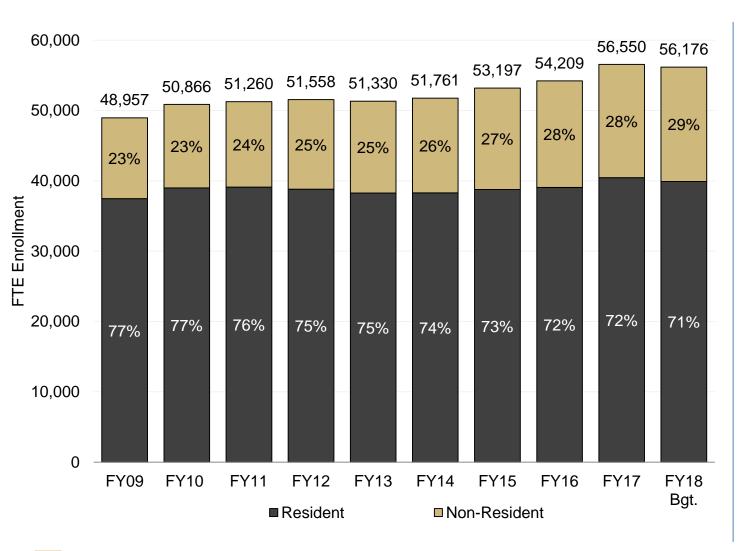
Over the last decade, student headcount has steadily increased (21 percent) and now exceeds 65,000.

- Resident enrollment increased 11 percent (~4,800 students).
- Non-resident enrollment increased 52 percent (~6,400 students) over the same time period.
- 1 in 4 students enrolled at a public college in Colorado are at CU\*

CU Enrollment as of census date \*Statewide statistic as of fall 2016



# Figure 2: Student FTE



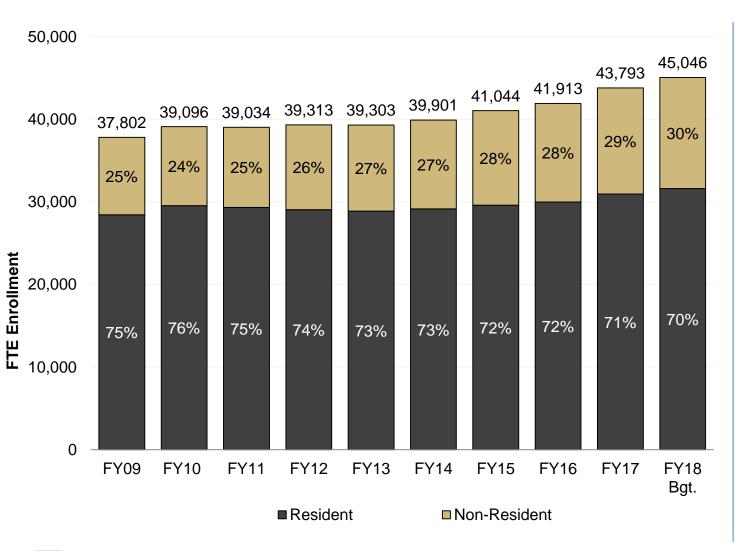
Full-time equivalent student enrollment (SFTE) increased 15 percent between FY 2009 and FY 2017.

- Resident SFTE enrollment has increased 7 percent (~2,400 FTE).
- Non-resident SFTE has increased 42 percent (~4,800 FTE).

Note: Graduate FTE calculation uses 24 credit hours.



# Figure 3: Undergraduate Student FTE

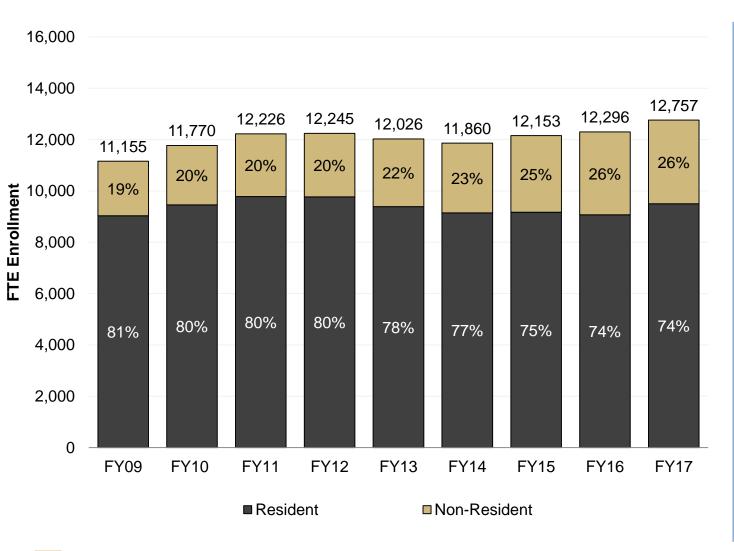


Since FY 2009, undergraduate FTE has grown by over 7,200 (19 percent).

- Resident undergraduate enrollment increased 11 percent (~3,200 FTE).
- Non-resident undergraduate enrollment increased 43 percent (~4,000 FTE).



# Figure 4: Graduate Student FTE



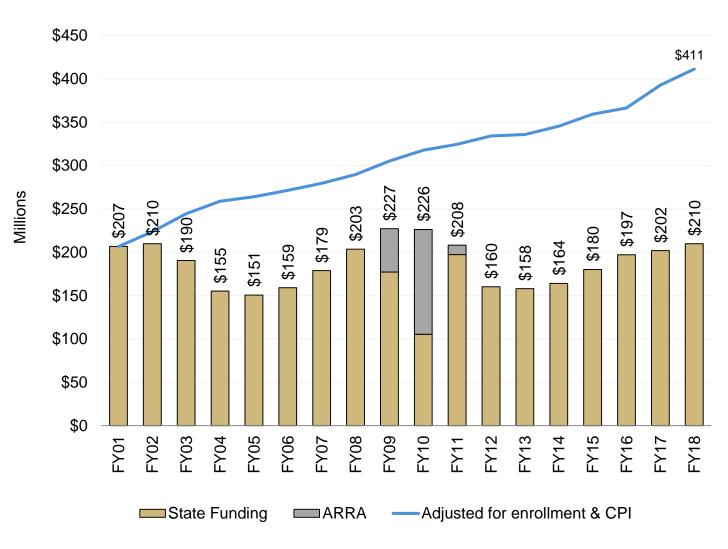
Since FY 2009, graduate student FTE has increased by 14 percent.

- Resident graduate students has increased 5 percent (~500 FTE).
- Non-resident graduate student enrollment has increased 54 percent (~1,100 FTE).

Note: Graduate FTE calculation uses 24 credit hours.



# Figure 5: History of State Funding



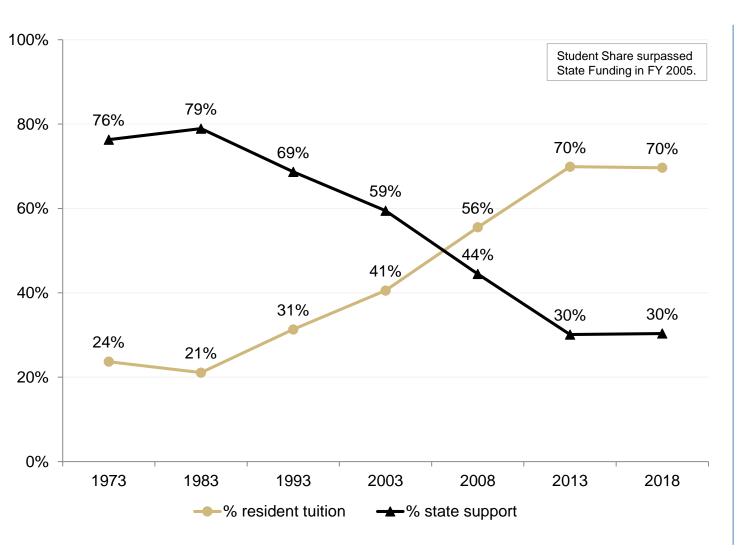
Adjusted for inflation and enrollment, the university needs over \$200 million to maintain the purchasing power it had in FY 2001.

In FY 2018, state funding to CU is \$210 million (including tobacco settlement funds).

Note: Data is based on Budget Data Books and CDHE FTE. CPI from BLS



# Figure 6: History of CU State Funding + Tuition



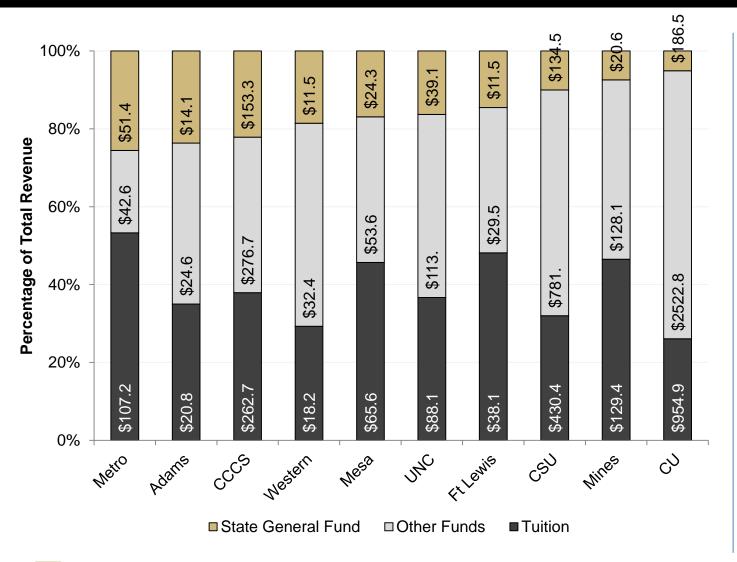
The balance between state support and tuition revenue has changed markedly since the 1970s.

State support was once more than three times tuition revenue. The ratio has reversed since 2001...

Note: Percentages based on nominal (unadjusted) dollar amounts.



# Figure 7: CO Higher Education Sources of Revenue



## FY 2016-17

State support represents a small share of total revenue for all Colorado public institutions.

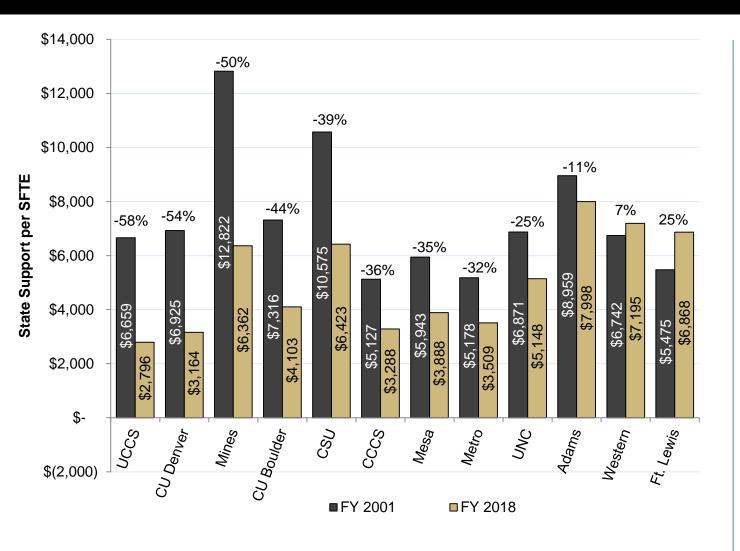
The largest share of CU revenue comes from auxiliary and restricted revenue sources.

Auxiliary revenues include self-supporting enterprises, such as student housing and bookstores.

Source: Colorado Legislative Council March 2017 forecast; Office of the State Auditor December 2016.



# Figure 8: State Support per Resident SFTE



## FY 2017-18

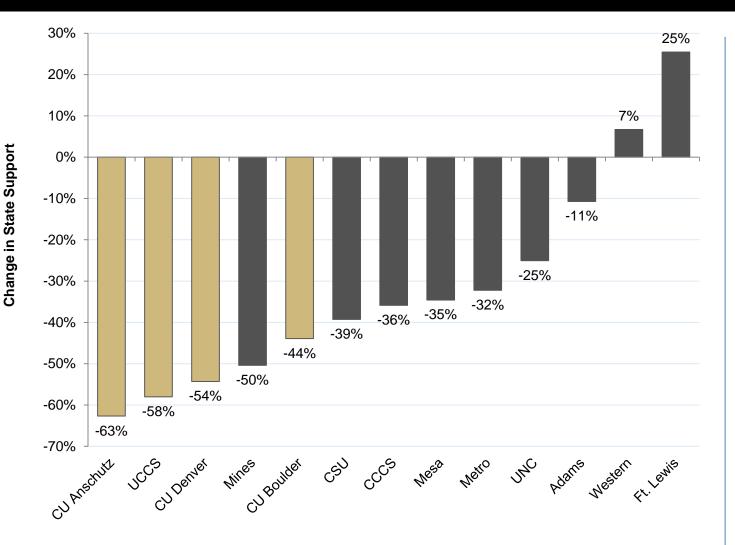
State funding per resident SFTE at CU's main campuses is well below the average for Colorado's public four-year institutions.

Anschutz Medical FY 2001: \$51,325 FY 2018: \$19,150 (-63%)

Source: CO Legislative Council Forecasts (Feb 2005, Mar 2017), Dollars are adjusted for inflation (CPI from BLS)



# Figure 9: Change in State Support per Res SFTE



### FY 2001 to FY 2018

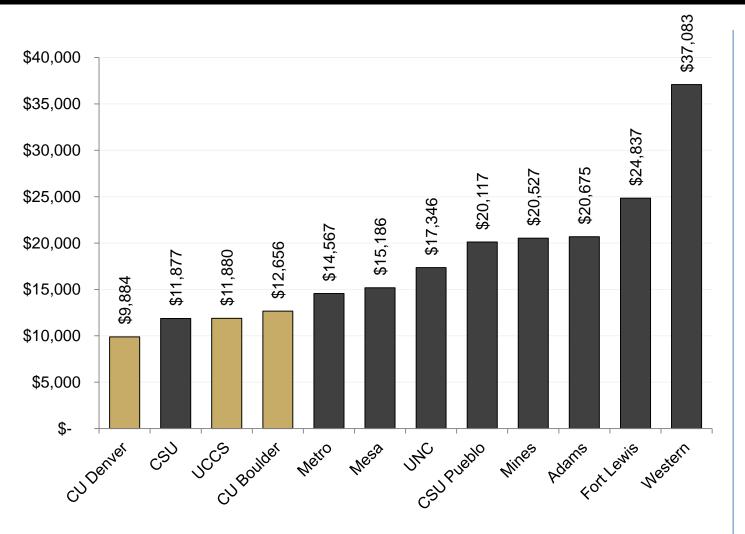
Over the last decade, most Colorado institutions have experienced a significant loss in state funding per full-time equivalent student. CU campuses have contended with cuts ranging from 44 percent (Boulder) to 63 percent (Anschutz Medical Campus).

Source: Colorado Legislative Council March 2017; CU splits from Budget Data Book;

Note: Dollars adjusted for inflation (CPI from BLS)



# Figure 10: State Support per Resident Degree



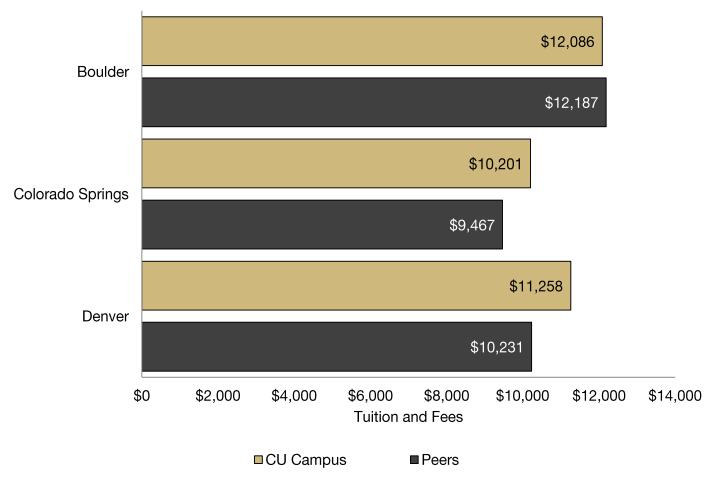
## FY 2015-16

CU campuses have among the lowest state cost per resident degree when compared to other Colorado public fouryear institutions.

Source: CDHE Degrees Awarded, Budget Data Book (Format 20 Stipend and Fee For Service)



## Figure 11: Resident UG Tuition & Fees Compared to Peers



FY 2017-18

Despite recent increases in tuition rates, CU remains competitive with its peers.

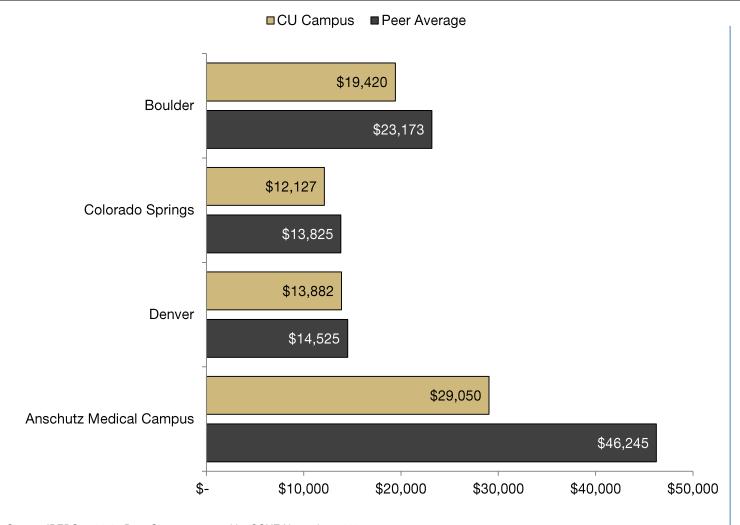
Boulder resident undergraduate tuition remains below the peer group average, while Denver and Colorado Springs tuition rates are just above the peer average.

Note: Tuition rates are based on 30 credit hours per academic year.
Boulder peer rates from AAUDE; UCCS/Denver peer rates from published rates; Rates do not include the portion covered by the College Opportunity Fund (COF).

Source: FY2017-18 Published Tuition Rates; Peer list approved by CCHE Nov 2011



# Figure 12: State Support + Tuition, Compared to Peers



## FY 2014-15

Due to low levels of state funding, CU receives less revenue from tuition and fees and state support (per student FTE) than its peer institutions.

Peer list approved by CCHE Nov 2011

Source: IPEDS Finance, Institutional Support Expenditures; Includes local appropriations submitted to IPEDS (3 of 31 Boulder peers, 1 of 30 UCCS peers)

Note: FY 2014-15 is the most recent data available for peer institutions at the time of publication.

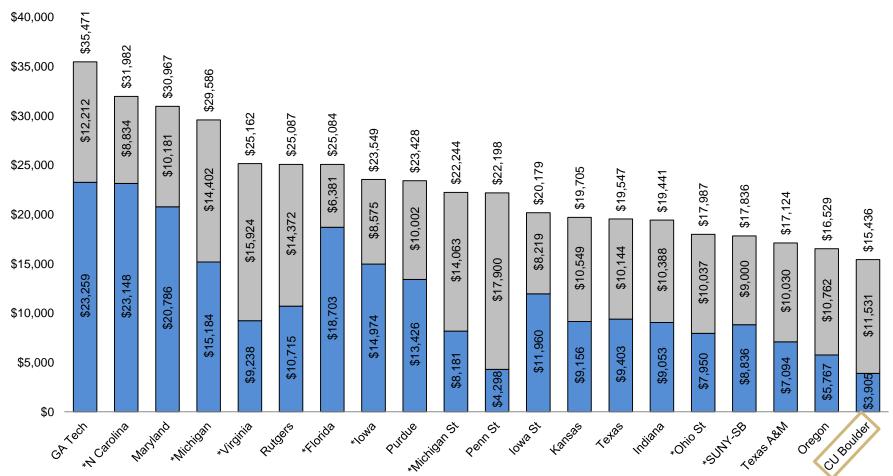
Source: IPEDS 2014-15 Peer Groups approved by CCHE November 2011



# Figure 13: State Support + Tuition Comparison, CU Boulder

■FY16 State Appropriation per In-State FTE

■FY17 Resident UG Tuition & Fees



<sup>\*</sup>May include some medical school funding.

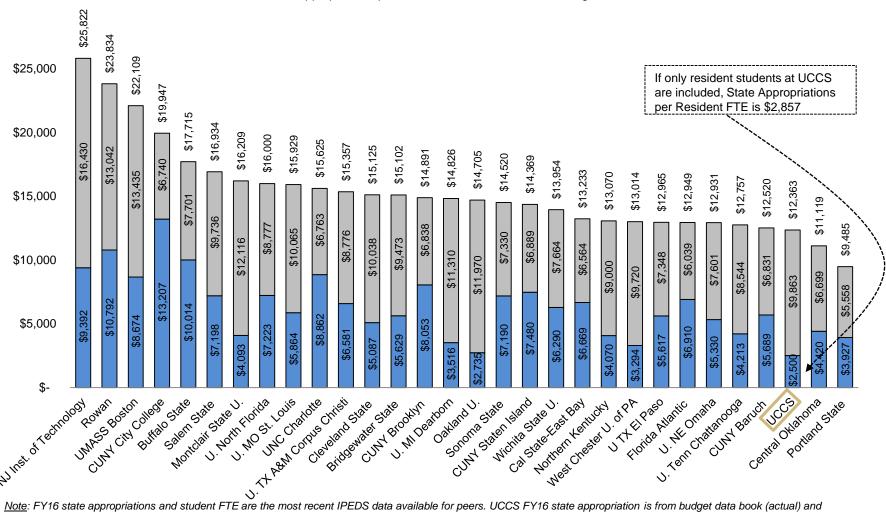
Note: FY16 state appropriations and student FTE are from the CU Boulder Office of Planning, Budget and Analysis, via the American Association of Universities. Tuition & Fees direct from campus websites. Chart updated Dec 2017.



# Figure 14: State Support + Tuition Comparison, UCCS

■FY16 State & Local Appropriations per FTE

■FY17 Resident Undergraduate Tuition & Fees



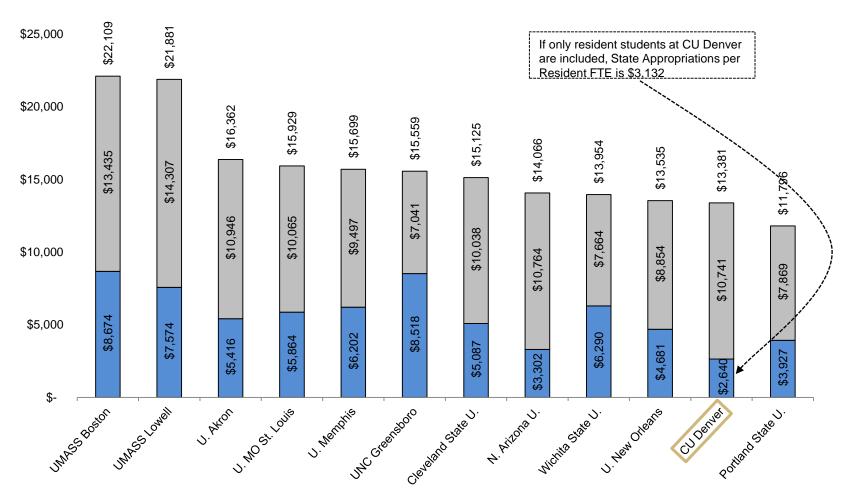
Note: FY16 state appropriations and student FTE are the most recent IPEDS data available for peers. UCCS FY16 state appropriation is from budget data book (actual) and FY16 student FTE is from IPEDS. Tuition & Fees direct from campus websites. Chart updated Feb 2018.



# Figure 15: State Support + Tuition Comparison, CU Denver

■FY16 State & Local Appropriations per FTE

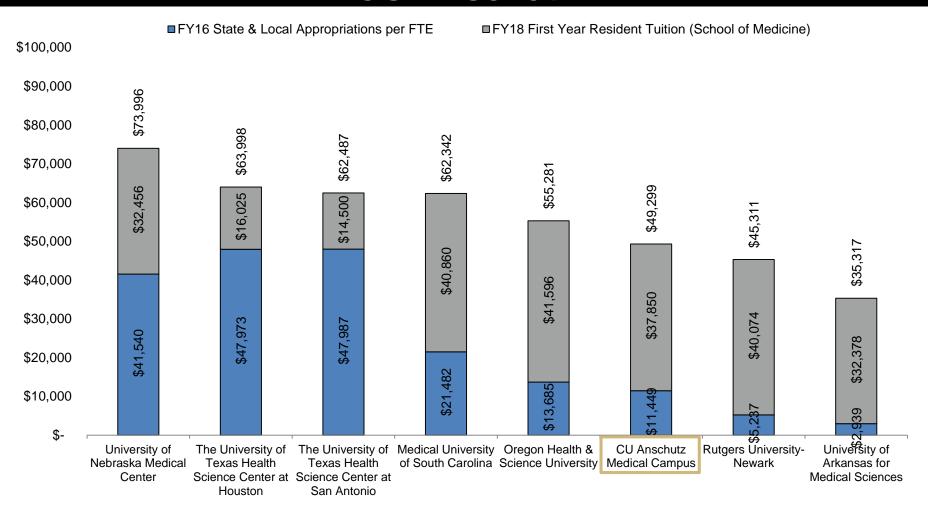
■FY17 Resident Undergraduate Tuition & Fees



Note: FY16 state appropriations and student FTE are the most recent IPEDS data available for peers. CU Denver FY16 state appropriation is from budget data book (actual) and FY16 student FTE is from CDHE student FTE data submission. Tuition & Fees direct from campus websites. Chart updated Feb 2018.



# Figure 16: State Support + Tuition Comparison, CU Anschutz

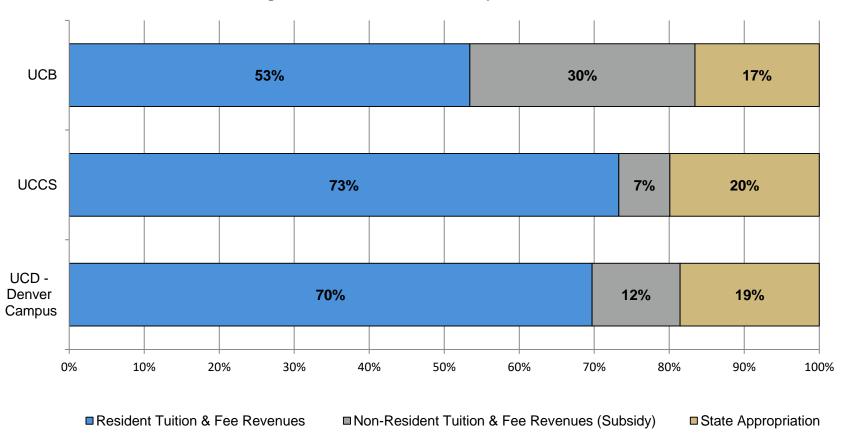


Note: FY16 state appropriations and student FTE are the most recent IPEDS data available for peers. CU Anschutz FY16 state appropriation is from budget data book (actual) and FY16 student FTE is from CDHE student FTE data submission. Tuition & Fees from AAMC. Chart updated Feb 2018.



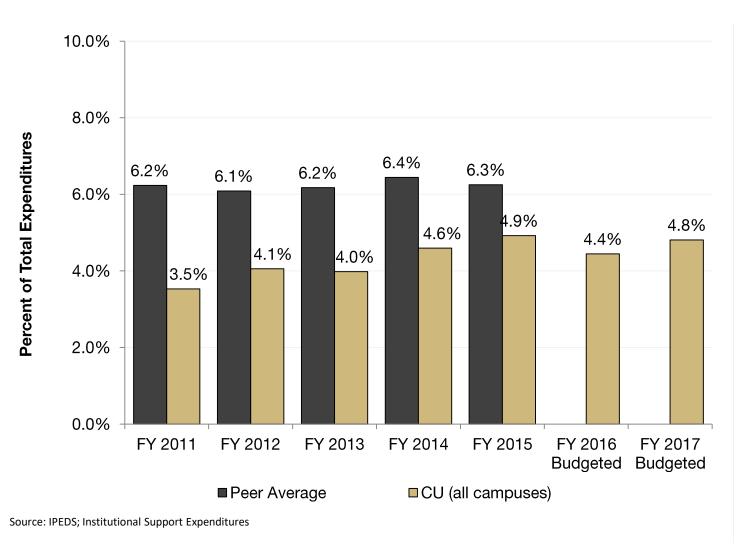
# Figure 17: Cost of Education

## Funding the Cost of <u>Resident</u> Education Undergraduate and Graduate Cost per Student FTE, FY 2017





# Figure 18: % Admin Expenditures compared to Peers



The proportion of CU's administrative expenditures to total expenditures is consistently well below the average for peer institutions.

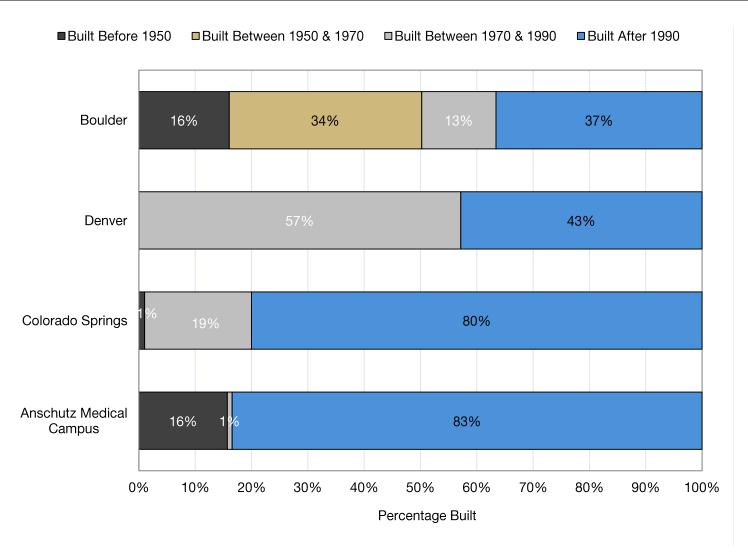
Peer list approved by CCHE Nov 2011

Source: FY11 to FY15 from IPEDS Finance (Institutional Support); Budgeted Expenditures from CU System Office of Budget & Finance

Note: FY 2014-15 is the most recent data available for peer institutions at the time of publication.



# Figure 19: Age of Buildings Stock



A large percentage of the square footage on the Boulder campus was built prior to 1970.

All Denver campus buildings were built since 1970.

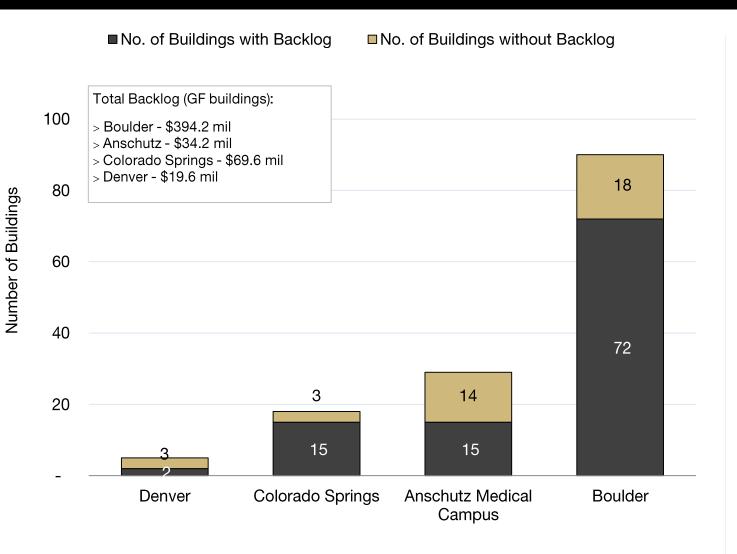
At Colorado Springs, 80 percent of the square footage is in buildings constructed after 1990.

At the Anschutz Medical Campus, most of the square footage is in buildings added since 1990.

CU Campus Facility Offices; Backlog from Office of the State Architect;



# Figure 20: General Fund Maintenance Backlog



**Boulder:** 80 percent of buildings on the Boulder campus have a reported maintenance backlog.

Colorado Springs: 83 percent have a reported maintenance backlog.

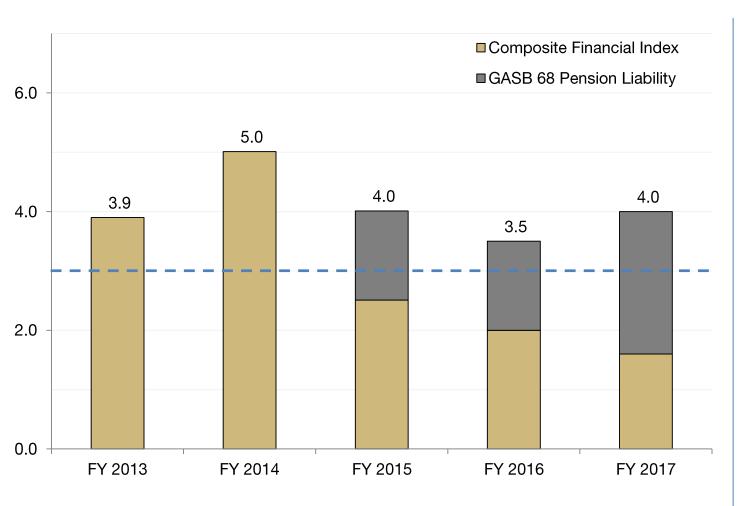
Denver & Anschutz Medical Campus: More than 50 percent of general fund buildings have a backlog.

Source: CU Campus Facility Offices; Backlog from Office of the State Architect;

Note: Only academic buildings eligible for future state controlled maintenance over 5,000 gross square feet are included. Total backlog reflects amount reported to the Office of the State Architect.



# Figure 21: CU Composite Financial Index



Scale is from -4 to 10.

A score of greater than 3 indicates acceptable fiscal health.

CU targets a score between 3 and 4.

A score of less than 3 indicates a need for attention.

The CFI is based on four financial ratios:

- Primary Reserve Ratio
- Net Operating Revenues Ratio
- Return on Net Assets Ratio
- Viability Ratio

Includes the Foundation. Estimated CFI without Pension Liability does not match financial statements



# Figure 22: Credit Ratings

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Moody's	Fitch		
Aaa	AAA		
Aa1	AA+		
Aa2	AA		
Aa3	AA-		
A1	A+		
A2	А		
A3	Α-		
Baa1	BBB+		
Baa2	BBB		
Baa3	BBB-		
Ba1	BB+		
Ba2	BB		
Ba3	BB-		
B1	B+		
B2	В		
B3	B-		
Caa	CCC		
Ca	CC		
С	С		
	RD/D		

CU Rating

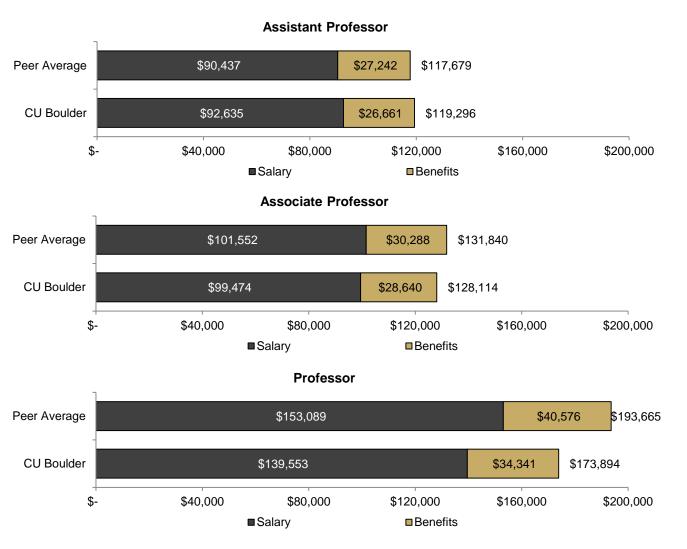
Achieving and maintaining a high bond rating is a key measure of financial stewardship and accountability to university stakeholders.

Maintaining a high bond rating also helps to lower operating expenses.

Source: CU Office of the Treasurer; Quarterly Report November 2017;



# Figure 23: CU Boulder Faculty Salaries vs Peers



### 2016-17

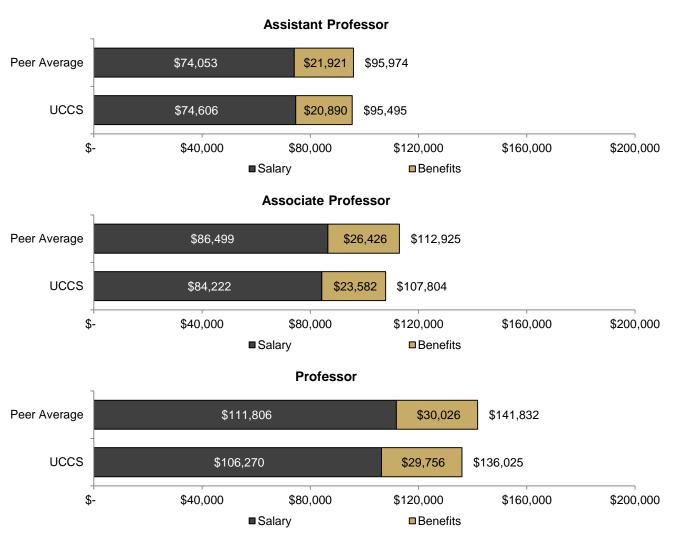
Average total compensation for Boulder faculty lags that of their peers for all faculty ranks. The disparity is greatest among full professors.

The data are based on an average across all disciplines. Faculty salaries vary considerably across disciplines.

Source: CU Institutional Research; AAUP 2016-17; 9-10 month faculty contracts;



# Figure 24: UCCS Faculty Salaries vs Peers



#### 2016-17

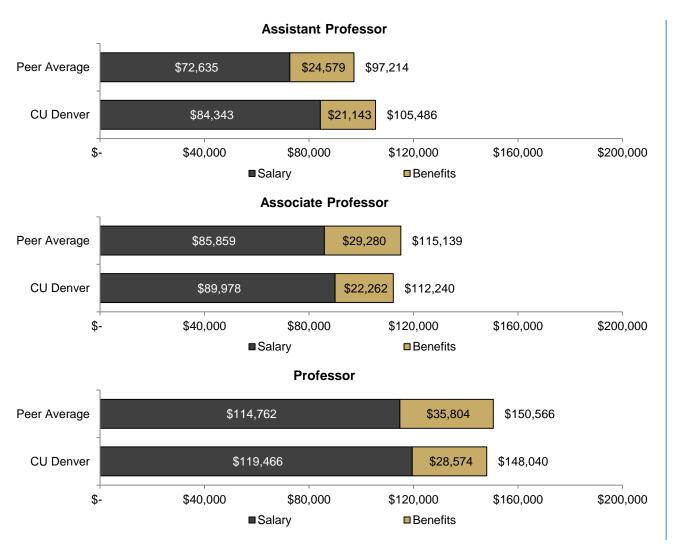
Average total compensation (salary plus benefits) for UCCS faculty lags that of their peers for all faculty ranks. The disparity is greatest among full professors.

The data are based on an average across all disciplines. Faculty salaries vary considerably across disciplines.

Source: CU Institutional Research; AAUP 2016-17



# Figure 25: CU Denver Faculty Salaries vs Peers



#### 2016-17

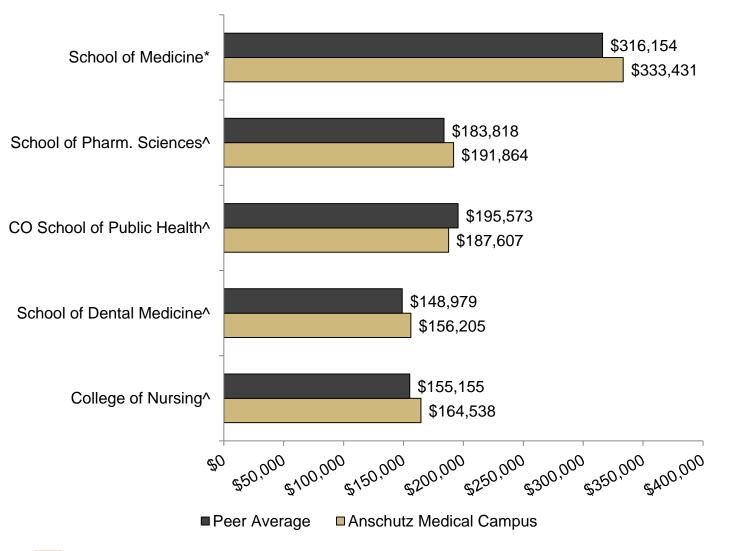
Average total compensation for faculty is slightly above that of faculty at peer institutions.

The data are based on an average across all disciplines. Faculty salaries vary considerably across disciplines.

Source: : CU Institutional Research; Peers data from AAUP 2016-17; Denver data provided by campus



## Figure 26: Anschutz Medical Campus Faculty Salaries vs Peers



### 2015-16

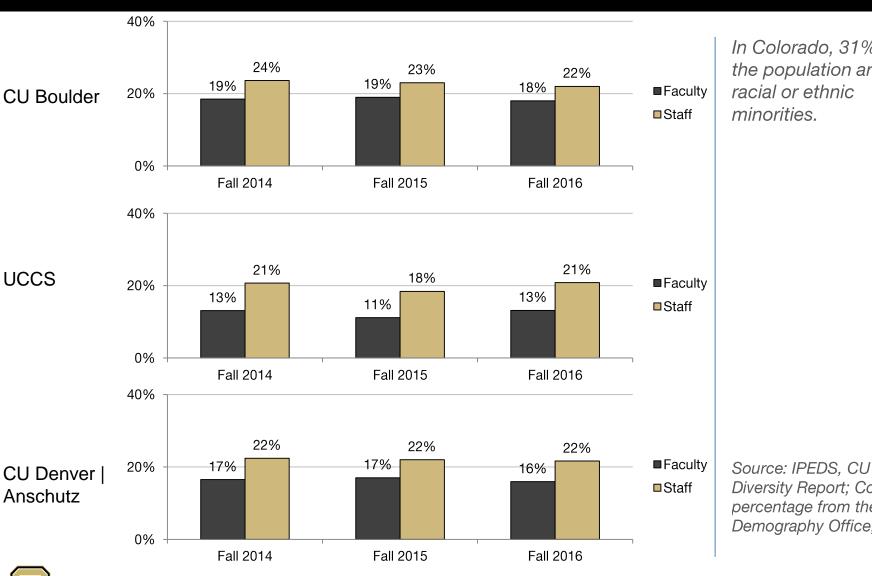
Depending on the discipline, the average salary for full professors varies compared to peers.

\* Total compensation ^ Salary only

Source: : CU Institutional Research; Data provided by schools/colleges;



# Figure 27: CU Faculty & Staff - % Minority

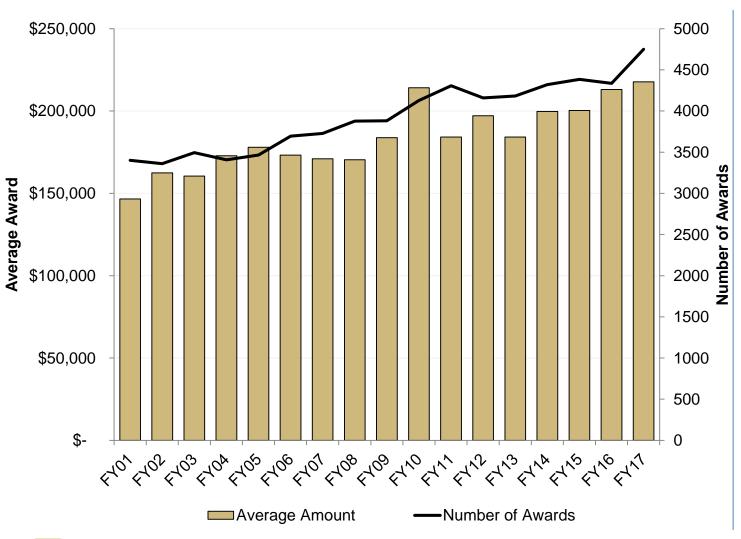


In Colorado, 31% of the population are

Diversity Report; Colorado percentage from the State Demography Office, 2015

Jniversity of Colorado Boulder | Colorado Springs | Denver | Anschutz Medical Campus

# Figure 28: Number of Research Awards and Average



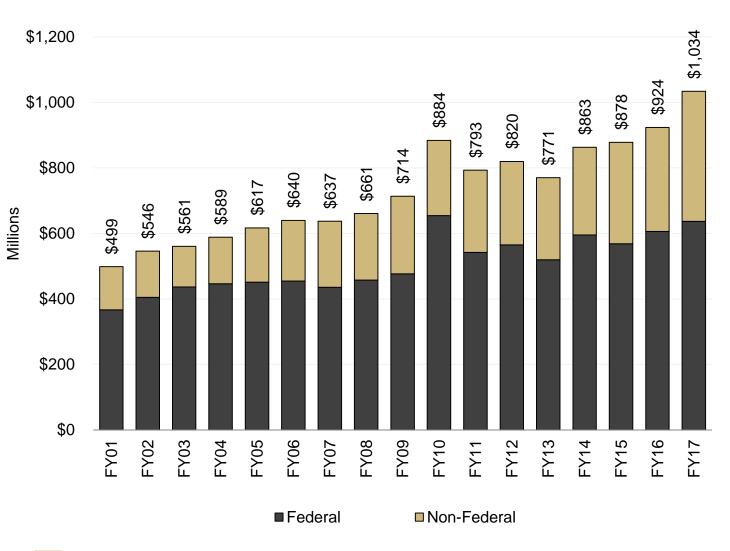
In FY 2017, CU received 4,751 awards, averaging \$217,707.

FY 2010 included ARRA funds which boosted research funding.

Source: CU System Budget & Finance; CU Office of Contracts and Grants Annual Reports;



# Figure 29: Research Awards by Funding Source



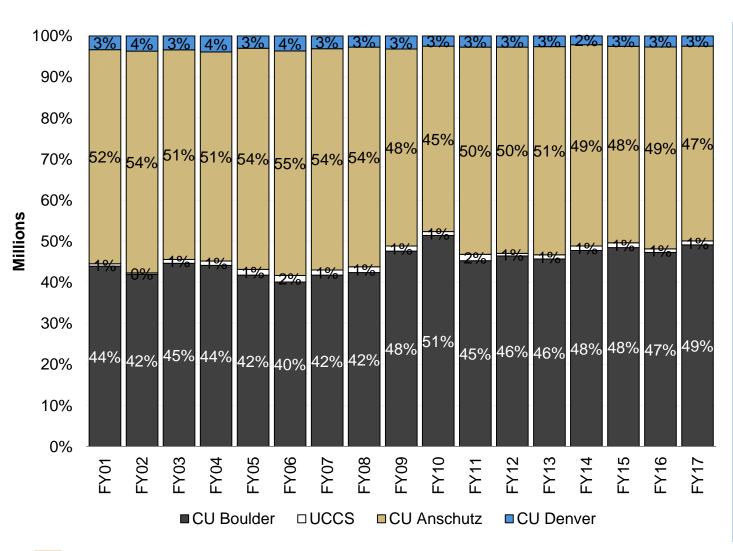
Federal agencies are the primary sources of research funding for the University of Colorado.

In FY 2017, the university received \$637 million in federal and \$397 million in non-federal research awards.

Source: CU System Budget & Finance; CU Office of Contracts and Grants Annual Reports;



# Figure 30: Research Awards by Campus



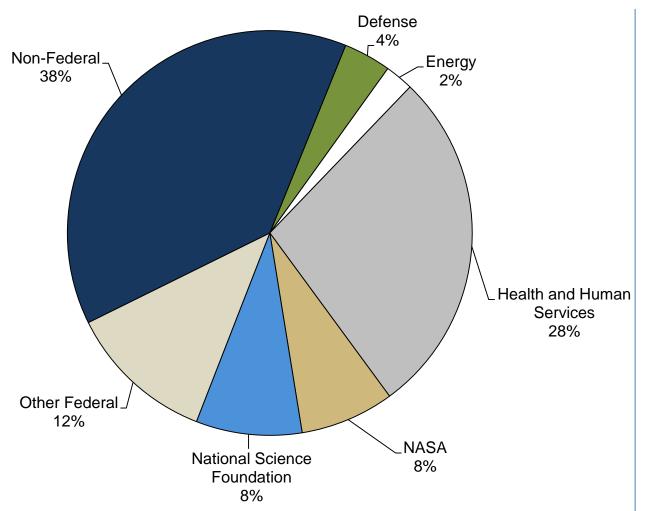
FY 2016-17 Awards

- \$1,034 million
- Boulder: \$508 m
- UCCS: \$10 m
- Denver: \$26 m
- Anschutz: \$490 m

Source: CU System Budget & Finance; CU Office of Contracts and Grants Annual Reports;



# Figure 31: Research Awards by Funding Source



### FY 2016-17

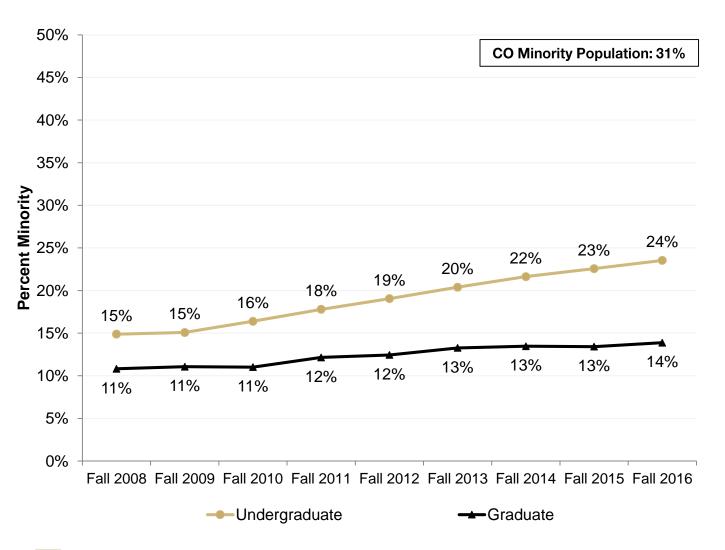
One-third of research funding received in FY 2017 was awarded by the Department of Health and Human Services, primarily from the National Institutes of Health.

CU is also very successful in attracting research dollars from the Department of Commerce, National Science Foundation, and NASA.

Source: CU System Budget & Finance; CU Office of Contracts and Grants Annual Reports;



# Figure 32: Boulder Student Enrollment – % Minority



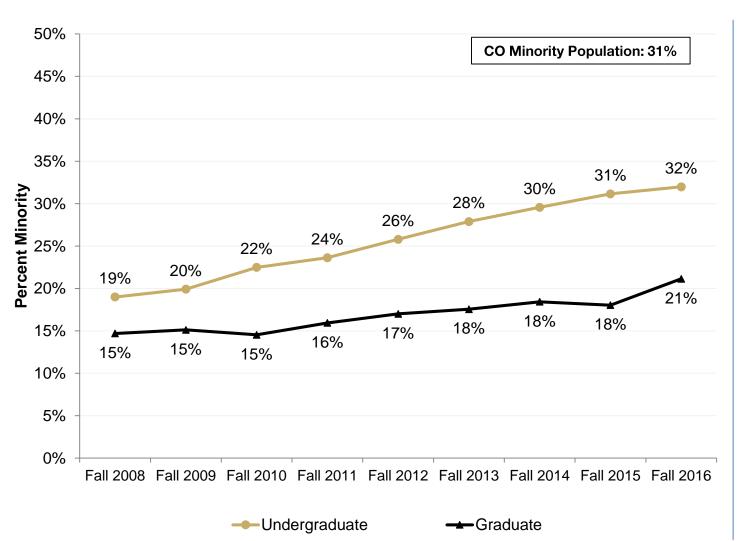
Following a period of stability, the percentage of minority students at the Boulder campus has increased each year for the last several few years.

Twenty-four percent of undergraduates and 14 percent of graduate students enrolled in Fall 2016 are racial/ethnic minorities.

Source: CU Institutional Research, includes only Degree Seeking Students. Statewide demographic percentage from State Demography Office.



# Figure 33: UCCS Student Enrollment - % Minority



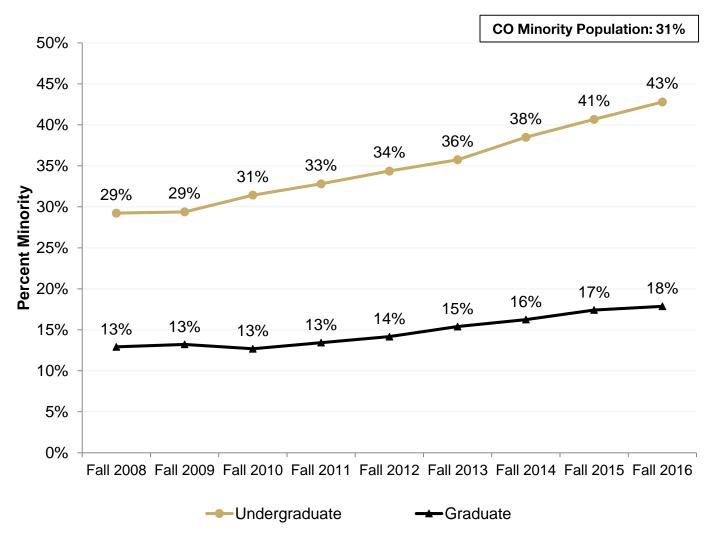
At UCCS, the percentage of minority students has increased dramatically over the past 10 years.

Thirty-two percent of undergraduates and 21 percent of graduate students enrolled in Fall 2016 are racial/ethnic minorities.

Source: CU Institutional Research. Statewide demographic percentage from State Demography Office.



# Figure 34: Denver Student Enrollment - % Minority



The Denver campus enrolls a large percentage of minority students.

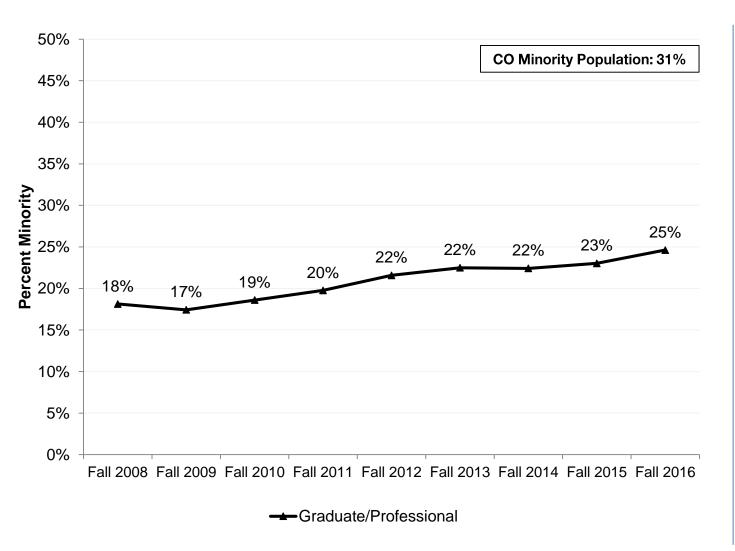
Students of color account for 43 percent of all undergraduates enrolled in Fall 2016.

In addition, the proportion of graduate minority students has increased for several years.

Source: CU Institutional Research. Statewide demographic percentage from State Demography Office.



## Figure 35: Anschutz Medical Campus Enrollment - % Minority



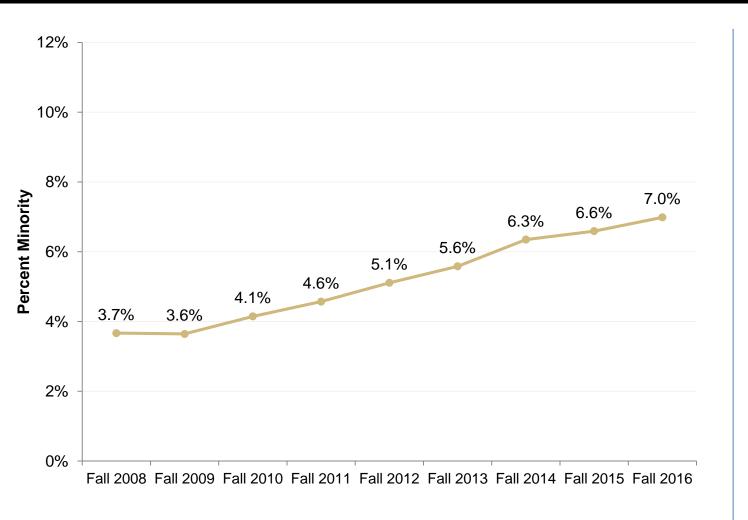
Minority enrollment in graduate and professional programs reached a high in Fall 2016.

Undergraduate enrollment (not shown) has grown to 23 percent, up from 17 percent in 2008.

Source: CU Institutional Research. Statewide demographic percentage from State Demography Office.



# Figure 36: Percentage of International Students



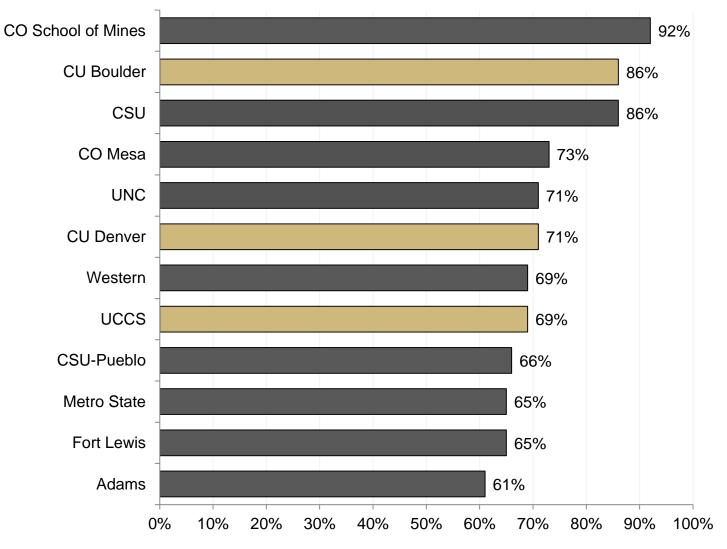
Includes degree seeking students on Temporary VISA, based on Fall Term Census Enrollment

International students represent 5% of undergraduate and 12% of graduate students.

Source: CU Institutional Research, Census Headcount Enrollment



# Figure 37: Retention Rates of CO 4-Year Insts



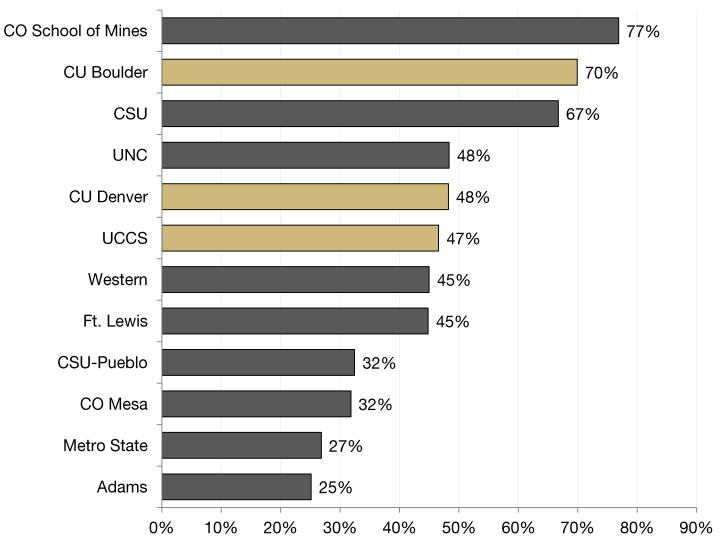
## Fall 2015 to Fall 2016

First-Time, full-time freshman students, enrolled first fall and returning second fall term

Source: IPEDS, 2015-16



# Figure 38: Graduation Rates of CO 4-Year Insts



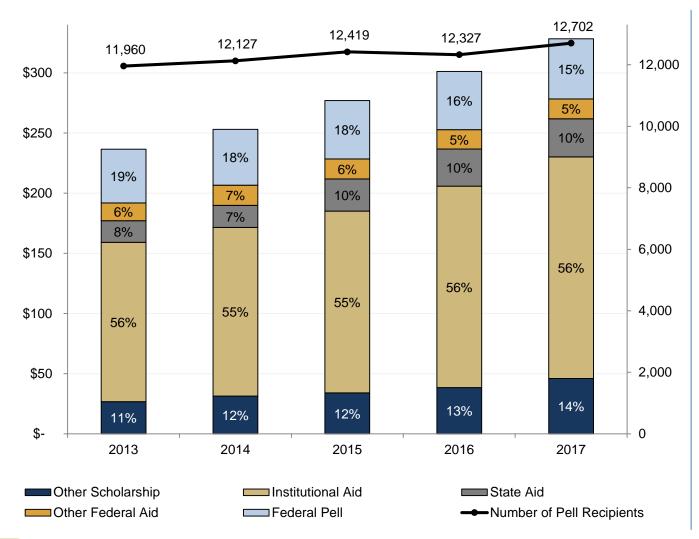
## Fall 2010 to FY 2016

First-time, full-time freshman students, awarded a bachelor's degree within 6 years of first fall term.

Source: IPEDS, 2015-16



# Figure 39: Financial Aid and Number of Pell Recipients



## FY 2016-17

Student Financial Aid (other than loans) and Number of Pell Recipients

System wide, 27% of undergraduate students receive the Pell Grant.

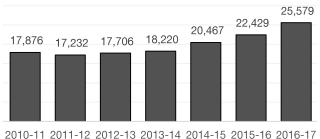
Source: CU System Budget & Finance; CDHE, SURDS Financial Aid;



## Figure 40: Online Education

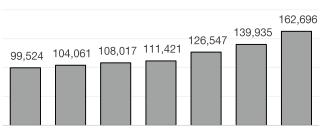
	Boulder	Colorado Springs	Denver Anschutz	CU Total
	9	14	23	46
Online Degree Offerings	(9 GR)	(5 UG, 9 GR)	(7 UG, 16 GR)	(12 UG, 34 GR)
# of Online Courses	512	472	687	1,671
Enrollments	14,711	14,339	25,861	54,911
Student Credit Hours	43,213	44,269	75,214	162,696
Headcount (unduplicated)*	8,424	6,519	10,636	25,579
Headcount of Students Enrolled Exclusively Online (unduplicated)*	1,499	1,558	2,637	5,694

## Headcount (unduplicated)\*



. .

## Student Credit Hours



<sup>2010-11 2011-12 2012-13 2013-14 2014-15 2015-16 2016-17</sup> 

<sup>\*</sup> A single student is counted only once in the year.
Includes extended studies courses. Does not include hybrid courses or sections.



## FY 2016-17

CU has extensive online course offerings and 46 online degrees.

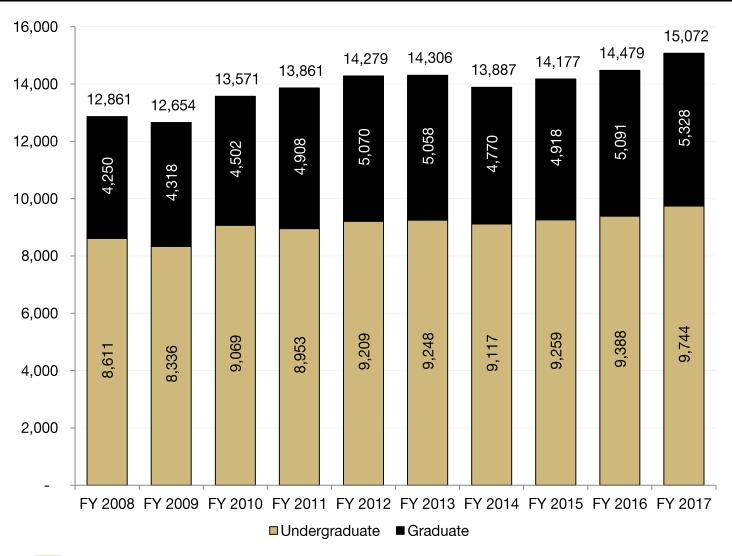
Over 25,000 students are enrolled in nearly 55,000 online courses across the CU system.

Course enrollments have increased 68 percent since FY 2011.

MOOC (Massive Open Online Courses) – 1.6 million course enrollments (Fall 2013 to Fall 2016) and 28 courses with 3 new cybersecurity courses under development

Source: CU Institutional Research; CU System Academic Affairs;

# Figure 41: Degrees Awarded, by Level



## FY 2008 to FY 2017

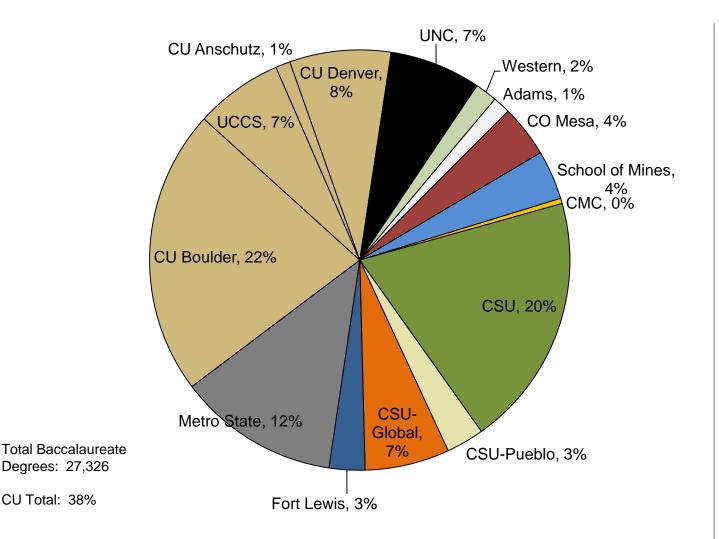
The number of awards has grown 17% since FY 2008.

Growth was seen in the conferral of both undergraduate and graduate degrees.

Source: CU Institutional Research, Degrees Awarded. Data excludes double majors.



# Figure 42: Percent of Baccalaureate Degrees Awarded



### FY 2016-17

Total Baccalaureate Degrees in CO: 27,326

In FY 2017, CU awarded over 10,000 baccalaureate degrees, 38 percent of the total awarded by Colorado's public four-year institutions.

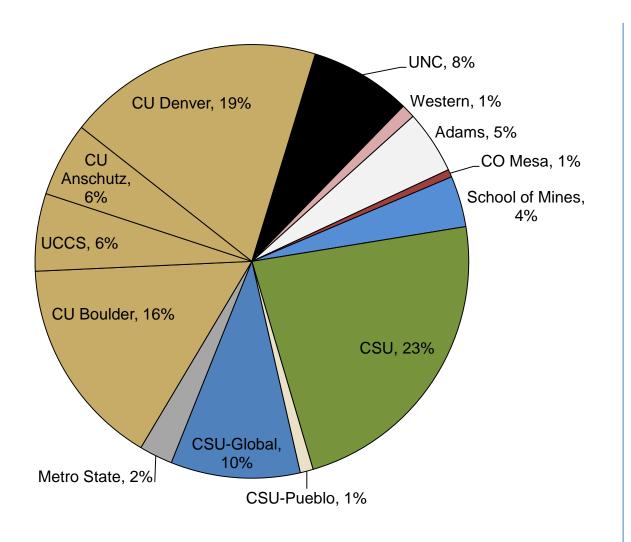
Source: CDHE, Degrees Awarded. Data includes double majors.



Degrees: 27,326

CU Total: 38%

# Figure 43: Percent of Master's Degrees Awarded



## FY 2016-17

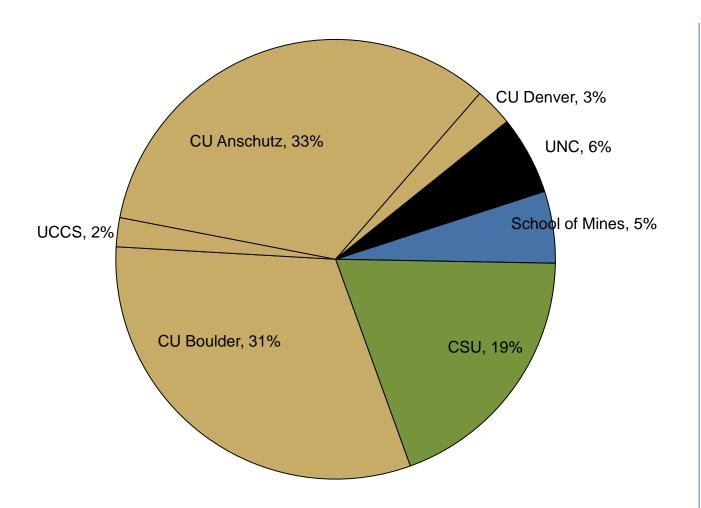
Total Master's Degrees in CO: 8,750

CU awarded more than 4,000 master's degrees, **46 percent** of all master's degrees awarded by Colorado public institutions.

Source: CDHE, Degrees Awarded.



# Figure 44: Percent of Doctoral Degrees Awarded



### FY 2016-17

Total Degrees: 1,872

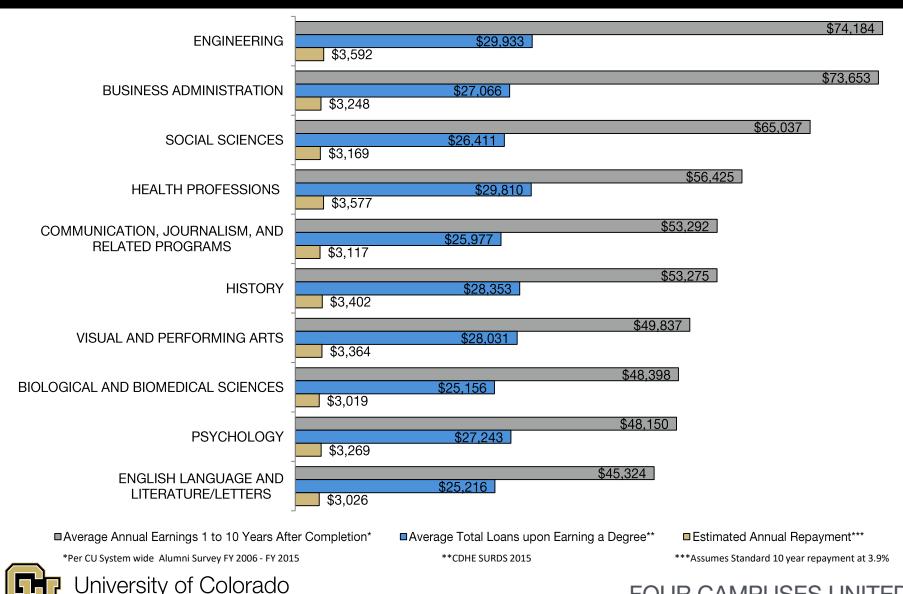
CU awarded over 1,300 doctoral degrees, **70 percent** of all doctoral degrees awarded by Colorado public institutions.

Of the doctoral degrees awarded by CU, more than half were professional degrees. The majority of those degrees were awarded in the health professions, including medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, physical therapy, and nursing.

Source: CDHE, Degrees Awarded.



## Figure 45: Average Earnings by Degree Type vs. Average Loans (FY 2015)



Boulder | Colorado Springs | Denver | Anschutz Medical Campus