FOUR CAMPUSES UNITED ALL FOUR: COLORADO

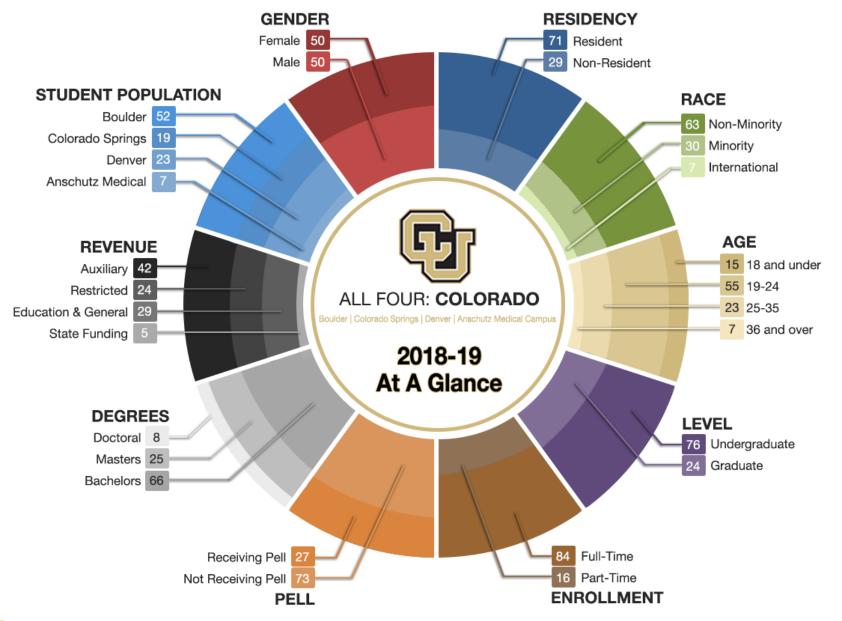
2018-19 Fast Facts

January 2019

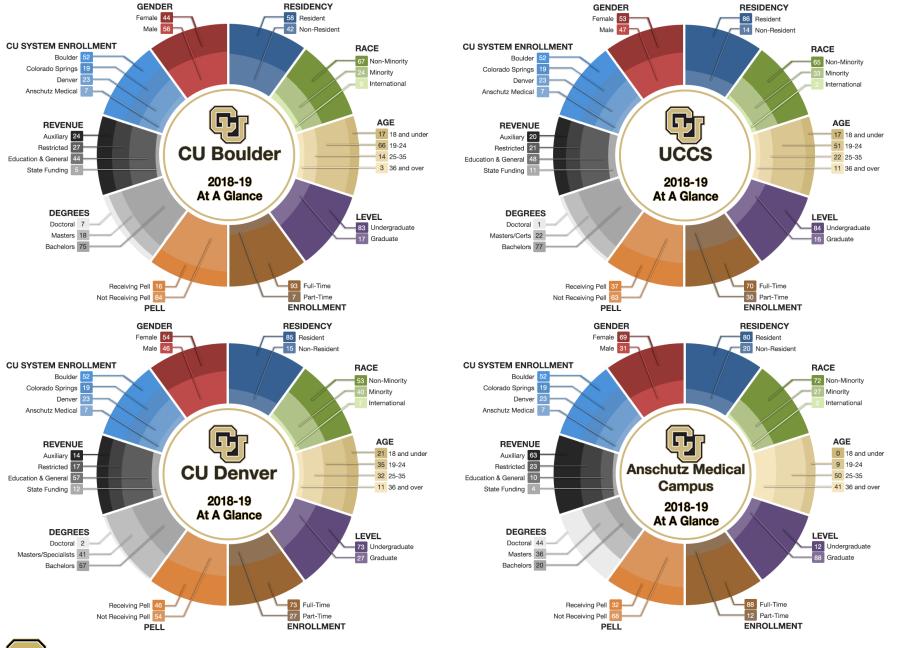
Office of the Vice President for Budget and Finance University of Colorado 1800 Grant Street, Suite 800 Denver, Colorado 80203 More data available at http://www.cu.edu/cu-data





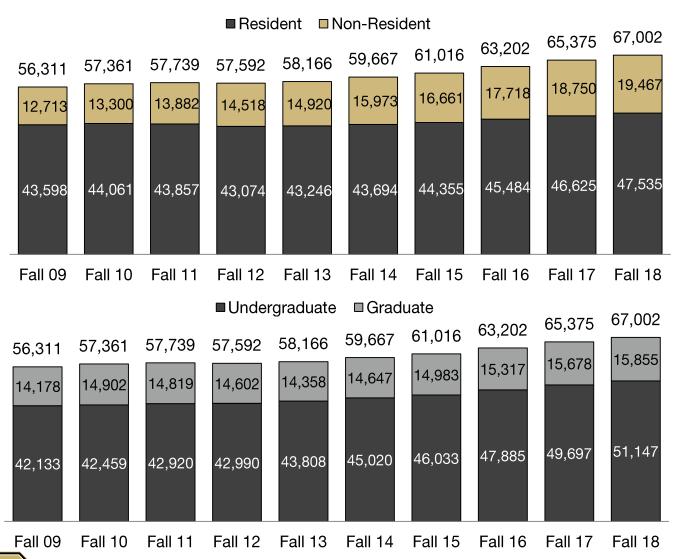








Student Headcount Enrollment



Student headcount has steadily increased and now exceeds 67,000.

- Resident enrollment increased 9 percent (~4,000 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 2018
census enrollment reporting



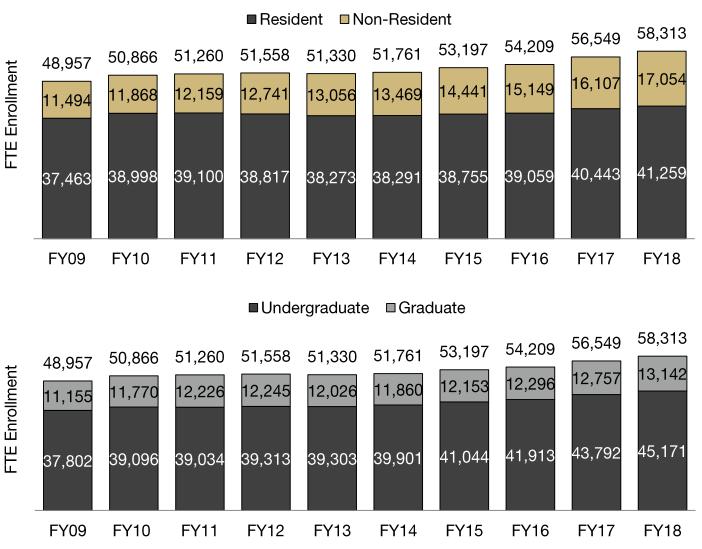
University of Colorado

Boulder | Colorado Springs | Denver | Anschutz Medical Campus

Headcount Enrollment

Headcount Enrollment

Student FTE



Full-time equivalent student enrollment (SFTE) increased 19 percent between FY 2009 and FY 2018.

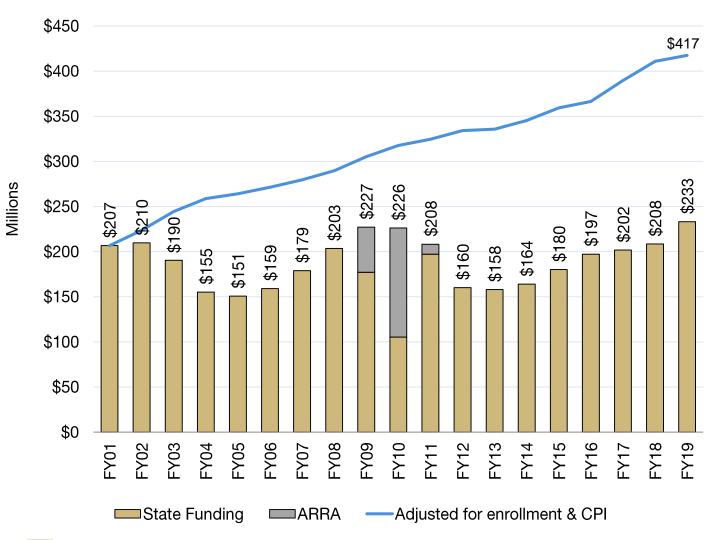
- Resident SFTE enrollment has increased 10 percent (~3,800 FTE).
- Non-resident SFTE has increased 48 percent (~5,500 FTE).
- Undergraduate SFTE has increased 19 percent (~7,300 FTE).
- Graduate SFTE has increased 18 percent (~2,000 FTE).





Note: Graduate FTE calculation uses 24 credit hours.

History of State Funding



In FY 2019, state funding to CU is \$233 million (including tobacco settlement funds).

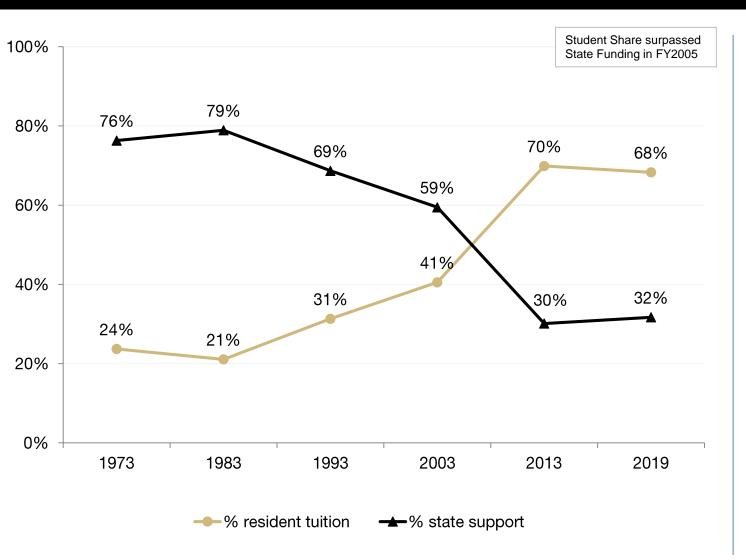
Adjusted for inflation and enrollment, the university needs \$184 million to maintain the purchasing power it had in FY 2001.

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





History of CU State Funding + Resident Tuition



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

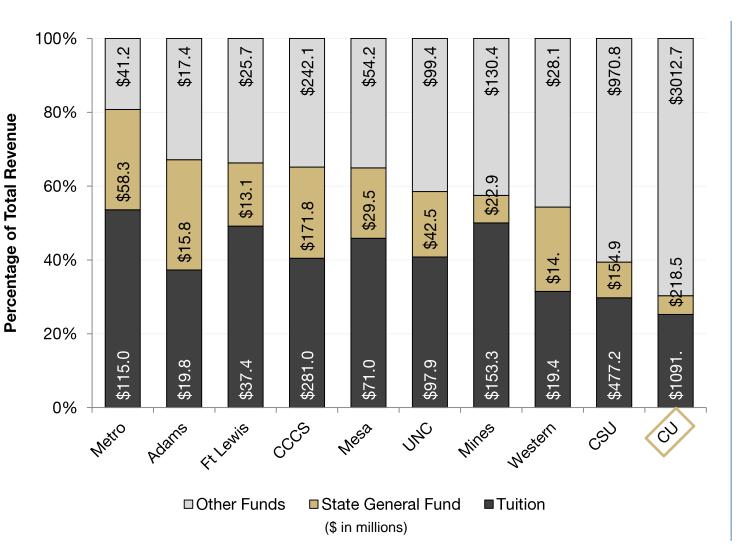
State support was once more than three times tuition revenue. State support is now less than half of resident tuition revenue.

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





CO Higher Education Sources of Revenue



FY 2018-19

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.

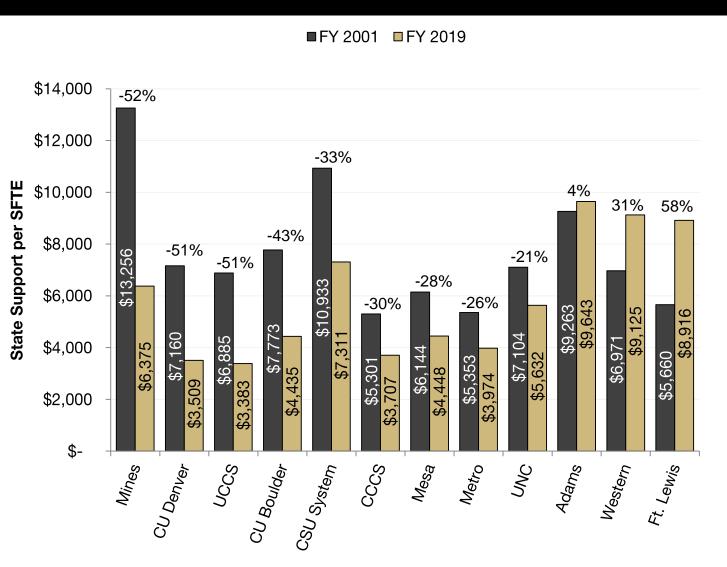
Auxiliary revenues include self-supporting enterprises, such as student housing and bookstores.

Source: Colorado Legislative Council April 2018 forecast; Office of the State Auditor October 2018.





State Support per Resident Student



FY 2001 to FY 2019

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

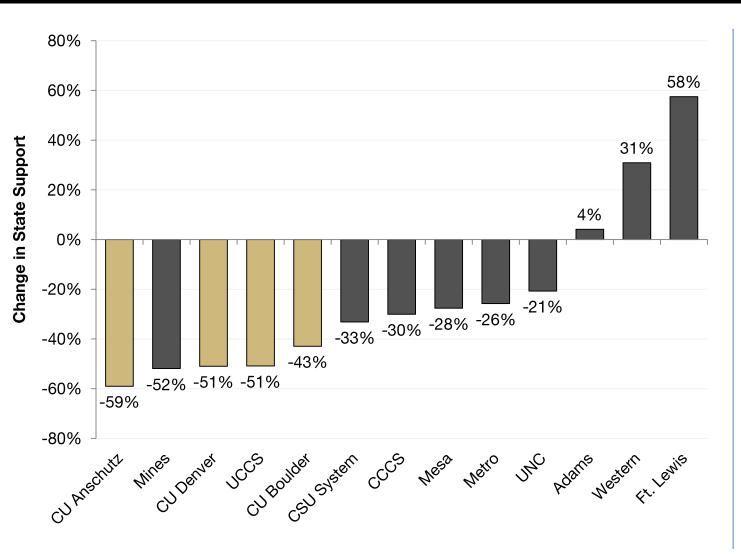
CU Anschutz FY 2001: \$53,063 FY 2019: \$21,747 (-59%)

Source: CO Legislative Council Forecasts (Feb 2005, Apr 2018), Dollars are adjusted for inflation (CPI from BLS):





Change in State Support per Resident Student



FY 2001 to FY 2019

State funding per resident SFTE has declined at all CU campuses since FY 2001 (adjusted for inflation).

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 43 percent (Boulder) to 59 percent (Anschutz Medical Campus).

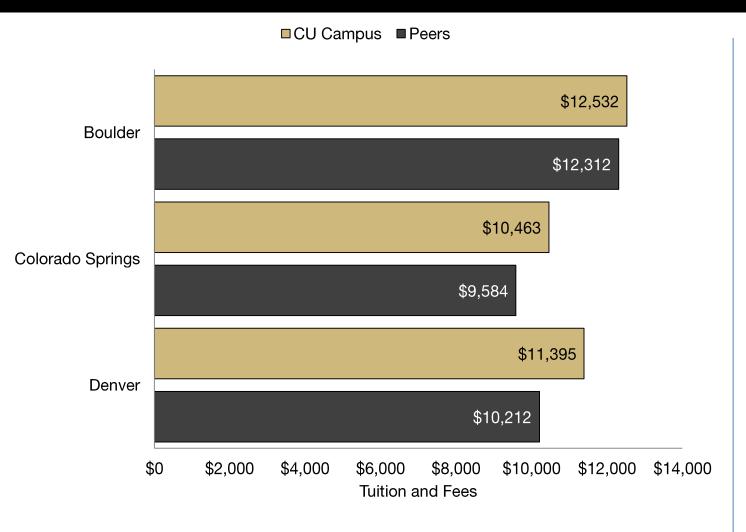
Source: Colorado Legislative Council April 2018; CU splits from Budget Data Book;

Note: Dollars adjusted for inflation (CPI from BLS)





Resident UG Tuition & Fees Compared to Peers



FY 2018-19

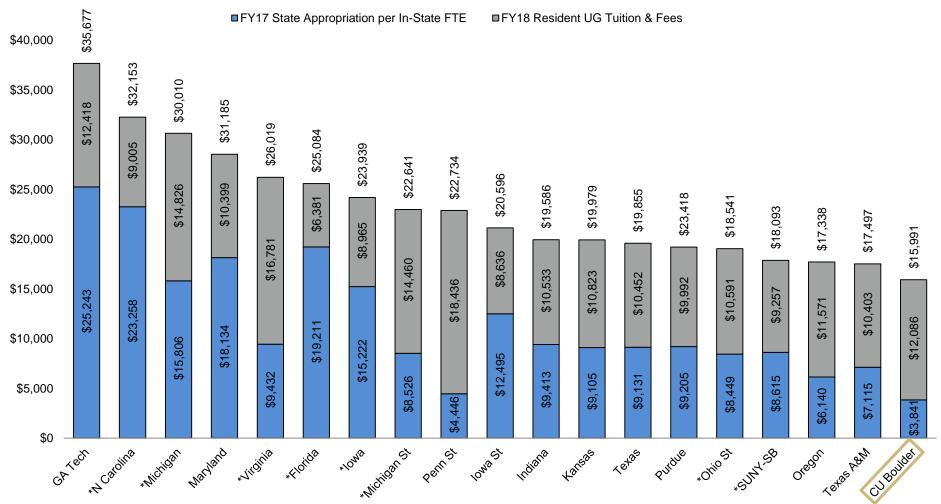
Despite recent increases in tuition rates, CU remains competitive with its peers.

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).



State Support + Tuition Comparison | CU Boulder

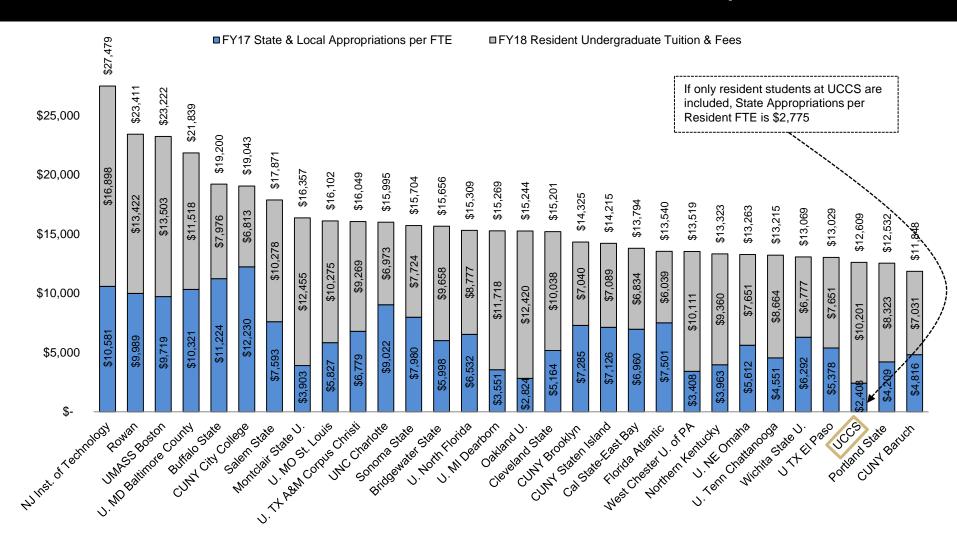


^{*}May include some medical school funding.

Note: FY17 state appropriations, student FTE and FY18 Tuition & Fees are from the CU Boulder Office of Planning, Budget and Analysis, via the Association of American Universities. Data updated Dec 2018.



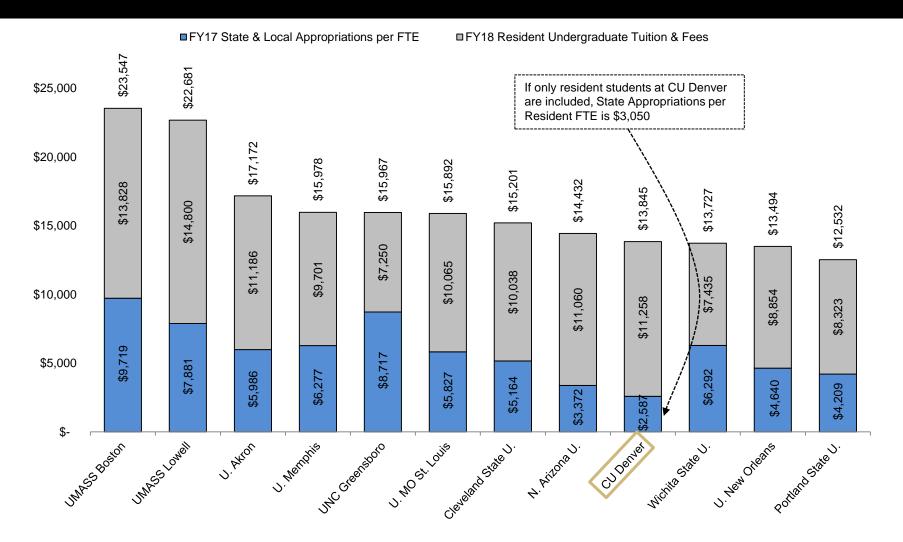
State Support + Tuition Comparison | UCCS



Note: FY17 state appropriations and student FTE are the most recent IPEDS data available for peers. UCCS FY17 state appropriation is from budget data book (actual) and FY17 student FTE is from IPEDS. Tuition & Fees direct from campus websites. Chart updated Dec 2018.



State Support + Tuition Comparison | CU Denver

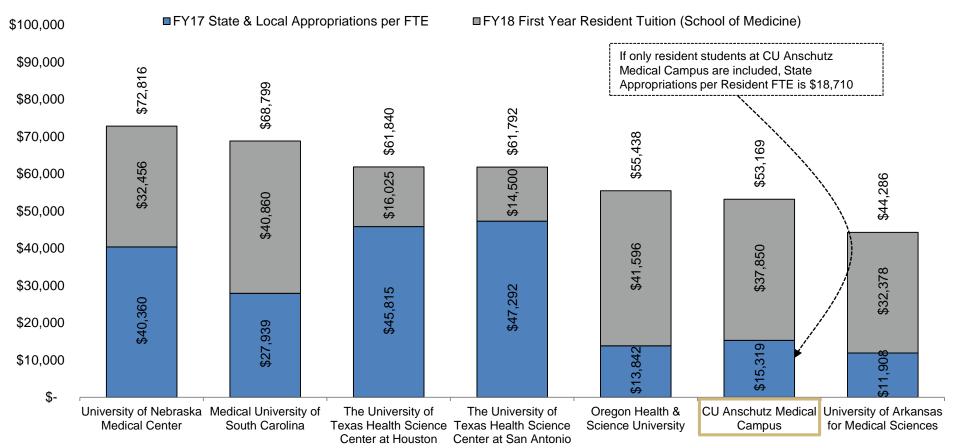


Note: FY17 state appropriations and student FTE are the most recent IPEDS data available for peers. CU Denver FY17 state appropriation is from budget data book (actual) and FY17 student FTE is from CDHE student FTE data submission. Tuition & Fees direct from campus websites. Chart updated Dec 2018.



State Support + Tuition Comparison | CU Anschutz

CU Anschutz Medical Campus School of Medicine

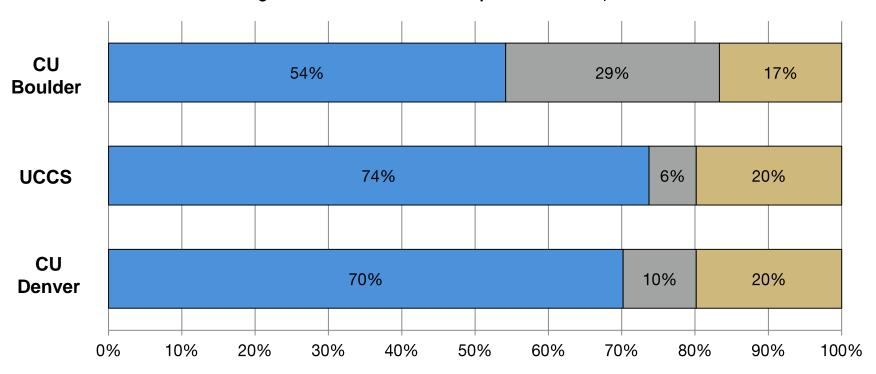


Note: FY17 state appropriations and student FTE are the most recent IPEDS data available for peers. CU Anschutz FY17 state appropriation is from budget data book (actual) and FY17 student FTE is from CDHE student FTE data submission. Tuition & Fees direct from campus websites. Chart updated Dec 2018.



Cost of Education

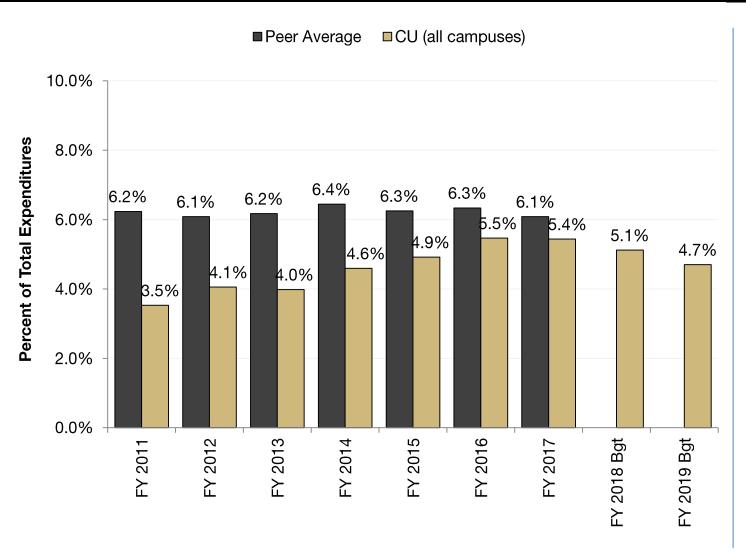
Funding the Cost of Resident Education at CU Undergraduate and Graduate Cost per Student FTE, FY 2018



■ Resident Tuition & Fee Revenues ■ Non-Resident Tuition & Fee Revenues (Subsidy) ■ State Appropriation



% Admin Expenditures compared to Peers



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

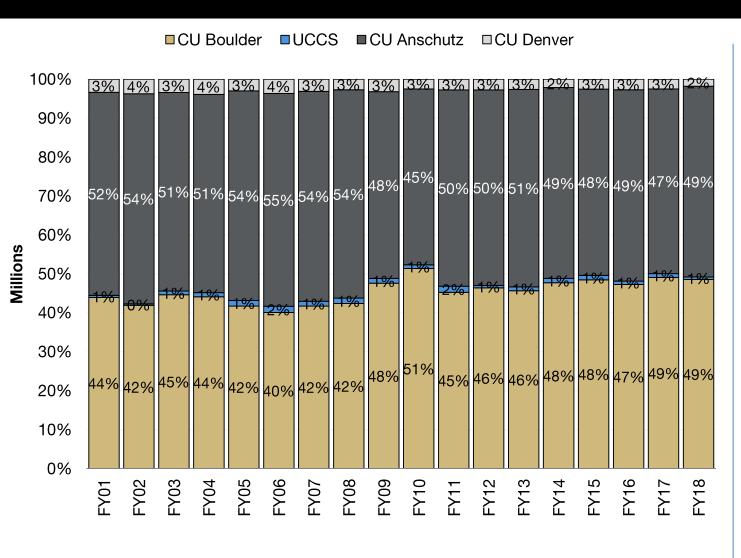
Peer list approved by CCHE Nov 2011

Source: FY11 to FY17 from IPEDS Finance (Institutional Support); Budgeted Expenditures from CU System Office of Budget & Finance

Note: FY 2016-17 is the most recent data available for peer institutions at the time of publication.



Research Awards by Campus



FY 2017-18 Awards

• \$1.05 billion

Boulder: \$511 m

• UCCS: \$7 m

Denver: \$19 m

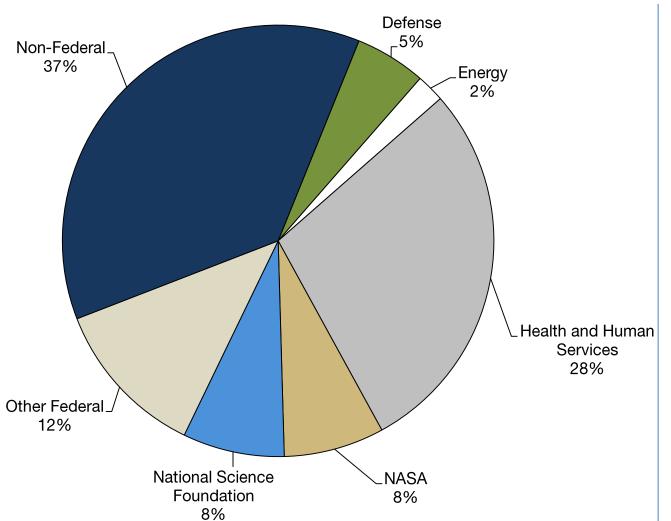
Anschutz: \$516 m

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





Research Awards by Funding Source



FY 2017-18

One-third of research funding received in FY 2018 was awarded by the Department of Health and Human Services, primarily from the National Institutes of Health.

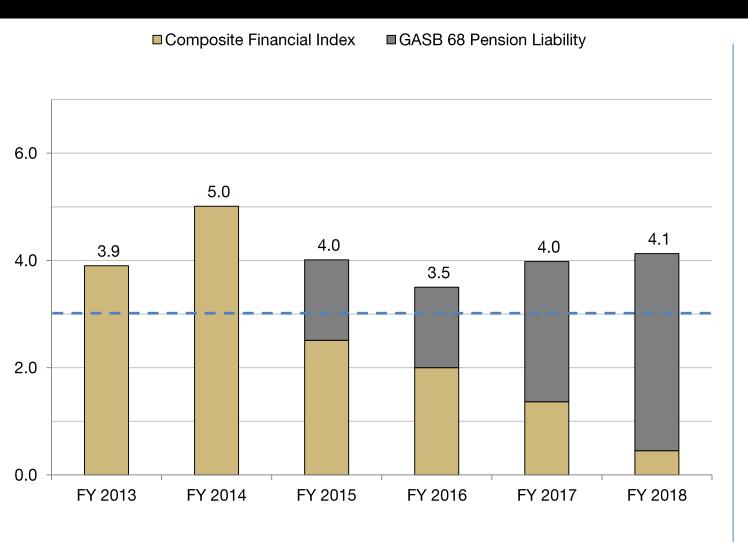
CU is also very successful in attracting research dollars from the Department of Commerce, National Science Foundation, and NASA.

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





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

Source: University Controller



Credit Ratings

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Aa3	AA-		
A1	A+		
A2	Α		
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

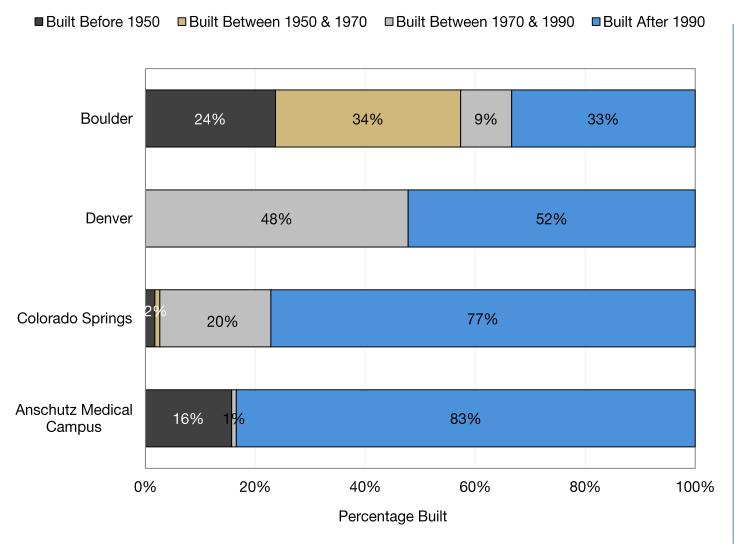
Achieving and maintaining a high bond rating is a key measure of financial stewardship and accountability to university stakeholders.

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

Source: CU Office of the Treasurer; Quarterly Report November 2018;



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. Includes South Denver.

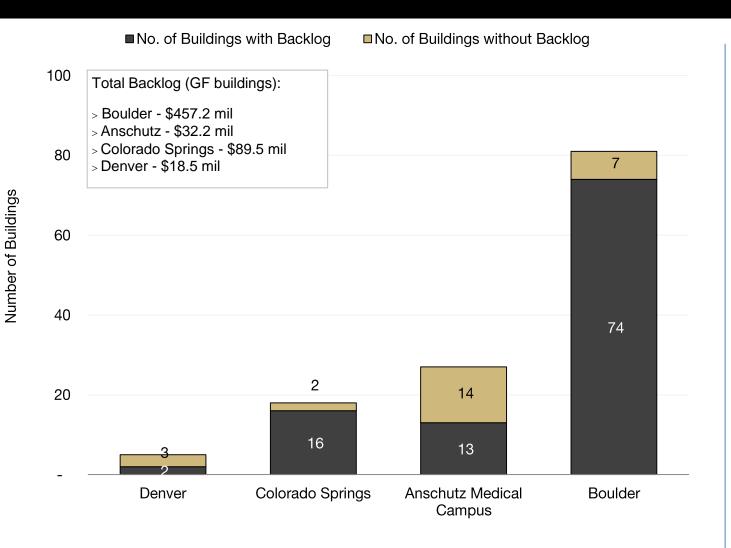
At Colorado Springs, 80 percent of the square footage is in buildings constructed after 1990.

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

Source: OSA Building Inventory Report 2019-20; Backlog from Office of the State Architect;



General Fund Maintenance Backlog



Boulder: 91 percent of buildings on the Boulder campus have a reported maintenance backlog.

Colorado Springs: 89 percent have a reported maintenance backlog.

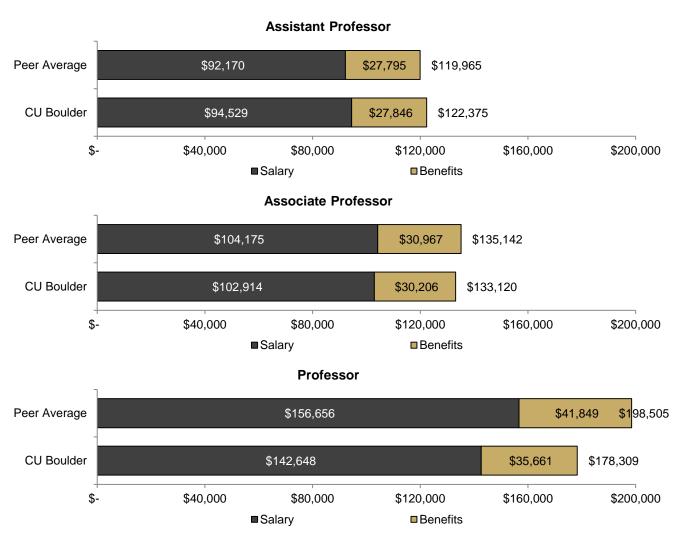
Denver & Anschutz Medical Campus: More than 52 percent of general fund buildings have a backlog.

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.



CU Boulder Faculty Compensation vs Peers



2017-18

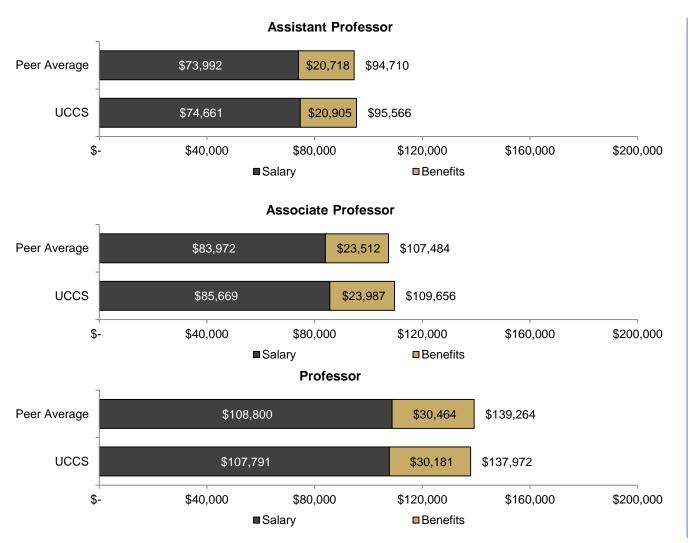
Average total compensation for Boulder faculty lags that of their peers for associate and full professors. The disparity is greatest among full professors. Assistant Professor average compensation is above the peer average.

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

Source: CU Institutional Research; AAUP 2017-18; 9-10 month faculty contracts;



UCCS Faculty Compensation vs Peers



2017-18

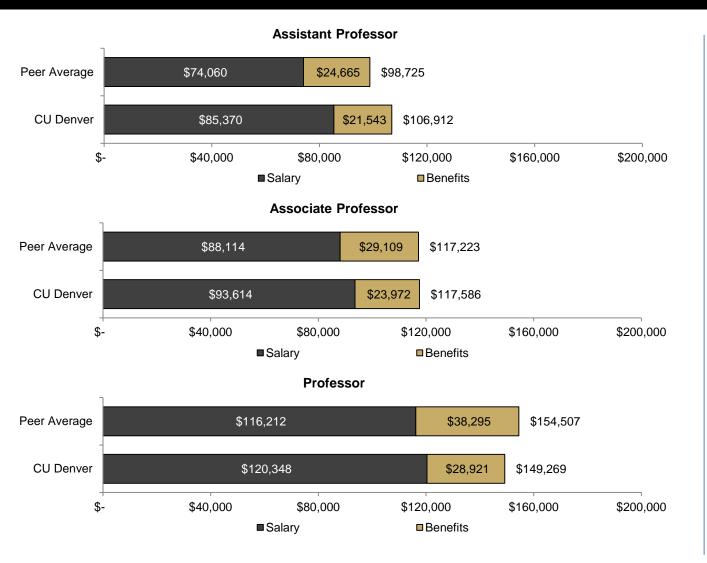
Average total compensation (salary plus benefits) for UCCS faculty closely tracks with peers for all faculty ranks.

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

Source: CU Institutional Research; IPEDS 2018



CU Denver Faculty Compensation vs Peers



2017-18

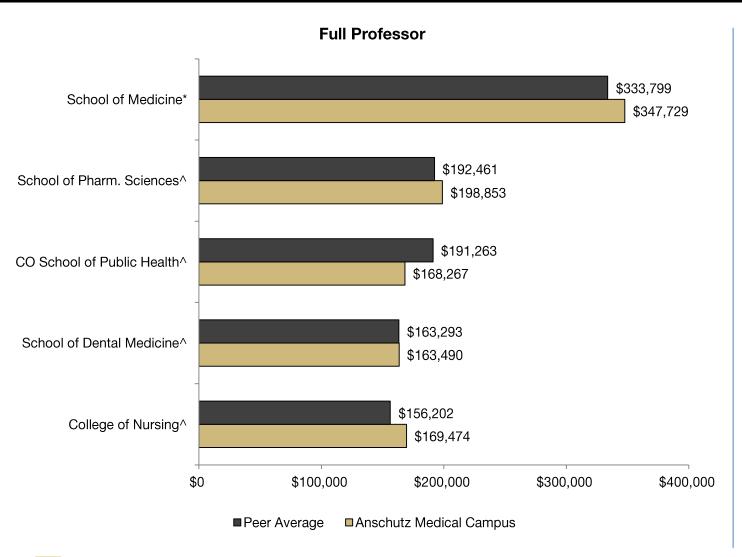
Average total compensation for faculty is slightly above that of faculty at peer institutions.

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

Source: : CU Institutional Research; Institutional and peer data provided by campus.



CU Anschutz Faculty Compensation vs Peers



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

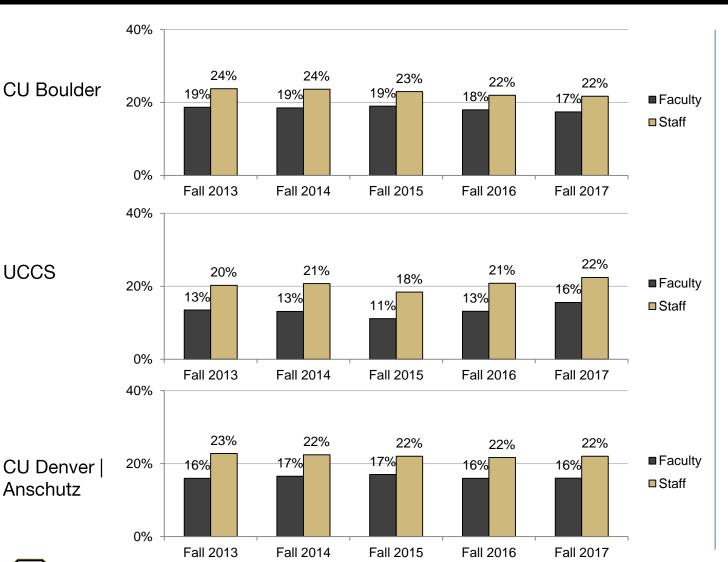
College of Nursing reflects 2017-18 data; All other are 2016-17;

- * Total compensation
- ^ Salary only

Source: : CU Institutional Research; Institutional and peer data provided by campus.



CU Faculty & Staff - % Minority

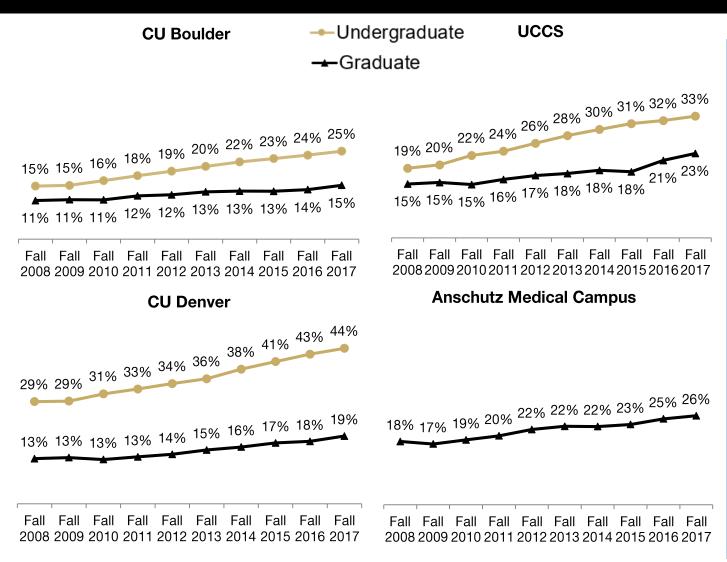


In Colorado, 31% of the population are racial or ethnic minorities.

Source: IPEDS, CU Diversity Report; Colorado percentage from the State Demography Office, 2016



Student Enrollment – % Minority



The percentage of minority students at each CU campus has increased over the past decade.

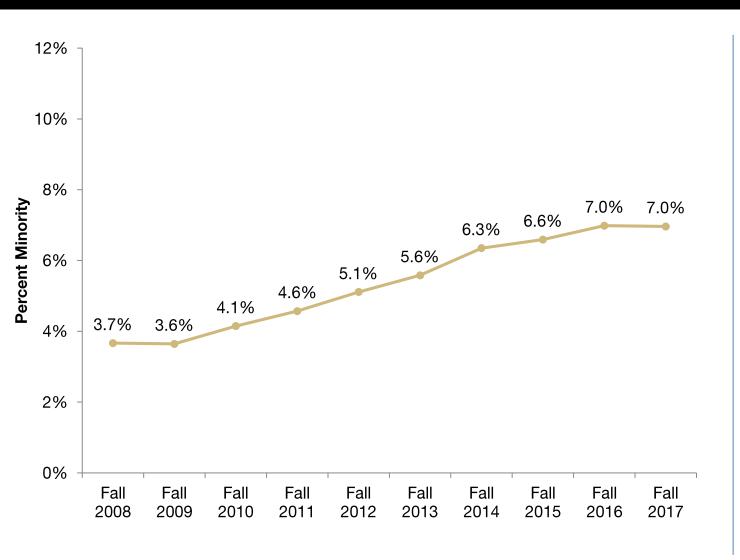
In the state of Colorado, the percentage of minority race/ethnicity is 31%.

Source: CU Diversity Report; Includes only Degree Seeking Students. Statewide demographic percentage from State Demography Office.





Percentage of International Students



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

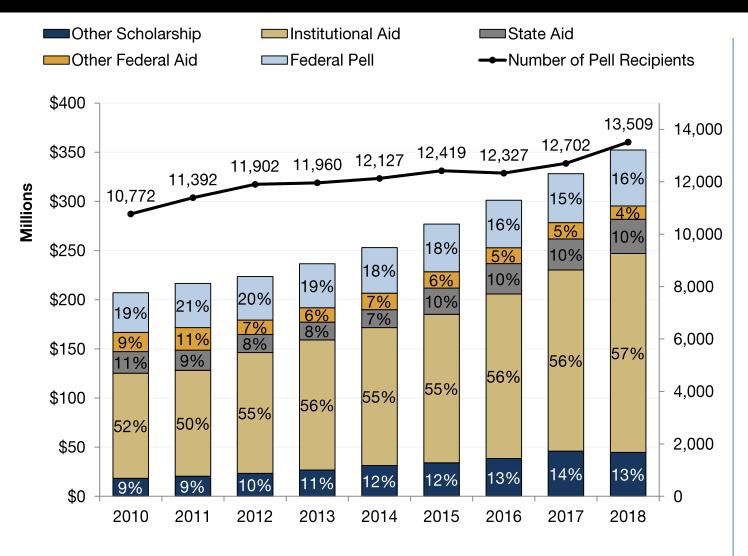
International students represent 5% of undergraduate and 12% of graduate students.

Source: CU Diversity Report, Census Headcount Enrollment





Financial Aid and Number of Pell Recipients



FY 2017-18

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

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

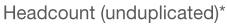
Source: CU System Budget & Finance; CDHE, SURDS Financial Aid;

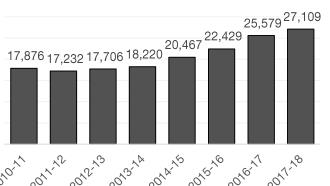




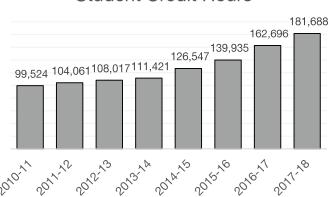
Online Education

	Boulder	Colorado Springs	Denver Anschutz	CU Total
	13	17	24	54
Online Degree Offerings	(13 GR)	(5 UG, 12 GR)	(8 UG, 16 GR)	(13 UG, 41 GR)
# of Online Courses	603	637	879	2,119
Enrollments	15,717	16,208	28,760	60,685
Student Credit Hours	47,703	49,629	84,356	181,688
Headcount (unduplicated)*	8,431	7,183	11,495	27,109
Headcount of Students Enrolled Exclusively Online (unduplicated)*	1,475	1,695	2,959	6,129





Student Credit Hours



* A single student is counted only once in the year.

Includes extended studies courses. Does not include hybrid courses or sections.

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

FY 2017-18

CU has extensive online course offerings and 54 online degrees.

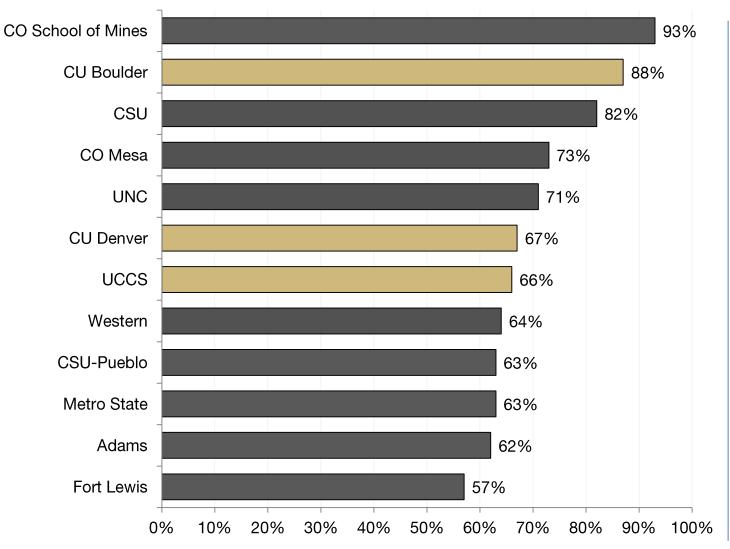
Over 27,000 students are enrolled in nearly 60,000 online courses across the CU system.

Online Credit Hours have increased 83 percent since FY 2011.

Source: CU Institutional Research; CU System Academic Affairs:



Retention Rates of CO 4-Year Insts



Fall 2016 to Fall 2017

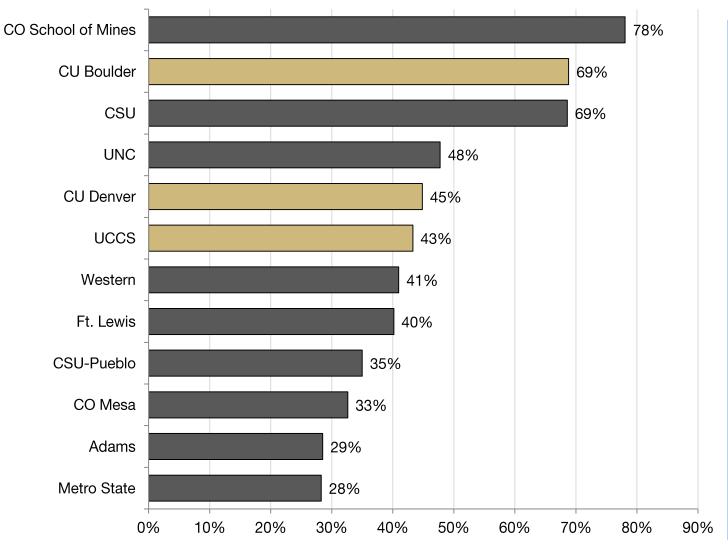
First-Time, full-time freshman students, enrolled first fall and returning second fall term

Source: IPEDS, 2016-17





Graduation Rates of CO 4-Year Insts



Fall 2011 to FY 2017

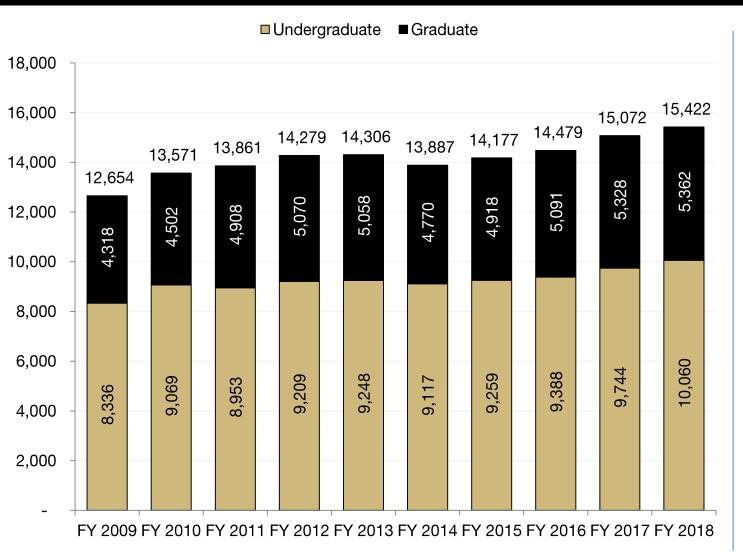
First-time, full-time freshman students, awarded a bachelor's degree within 6 years of first fall term.

Source: IPEDS, 2016-17





Degree Recipients, by Level



FY 2009 to FY 2018

The number of degree recipients has grown 22% since FY 2009.

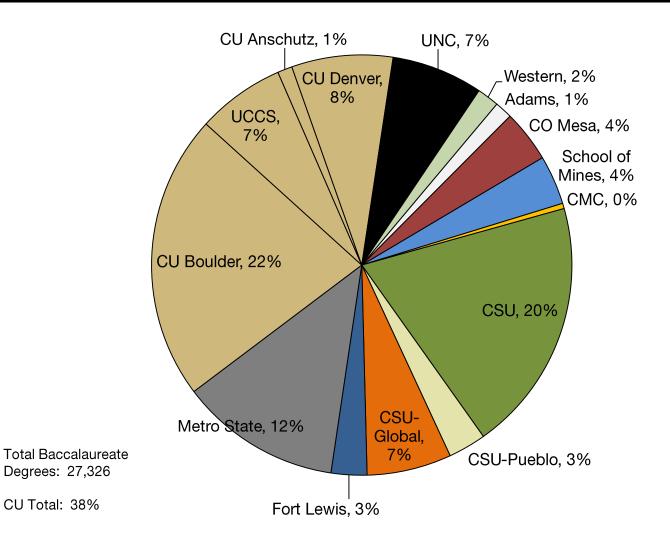
Growth was seen in the conferral of both undergraduate and graduate degrees.

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





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.





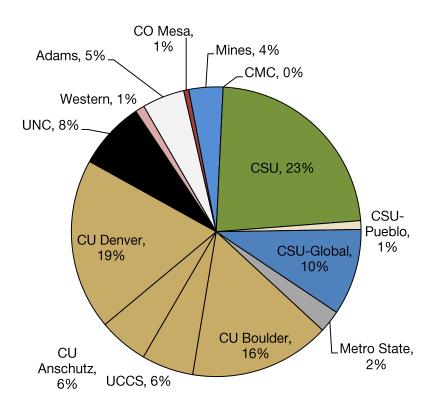
Degrees: 27,326

CU Total: 38%

Percent of Graduate Degrees Awarded

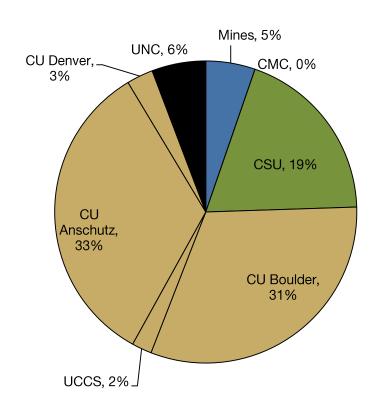
CU awards 46% of all Masters degrees awarded by CO public institutions

FY 2016-17



CU awards 70% of all Doctoral degrees awarded by CO public institutions

FY 2016-17





Average Earnings vs. Average Annual Loan Payment (Bachelor Degree Recipients by Area of Study)

