# FOUR CAMPUSES UNITED ALL FOUR: COLORADO

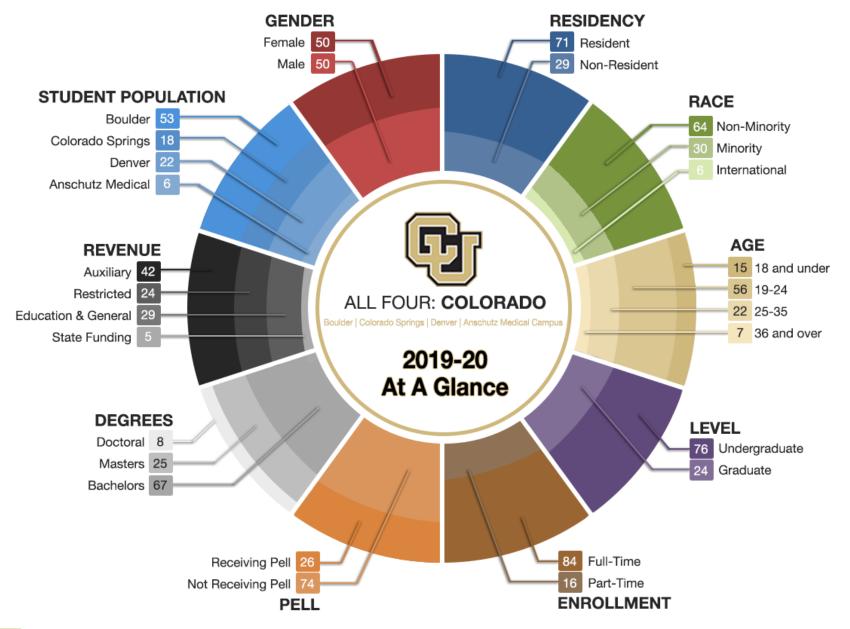
# 2019-20 Fast Facts

### May 2020

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>

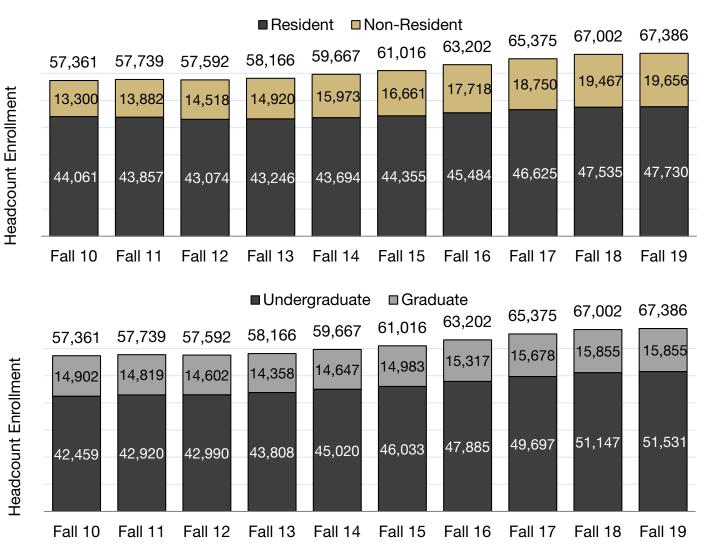








### Student Headcount Enrollment



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

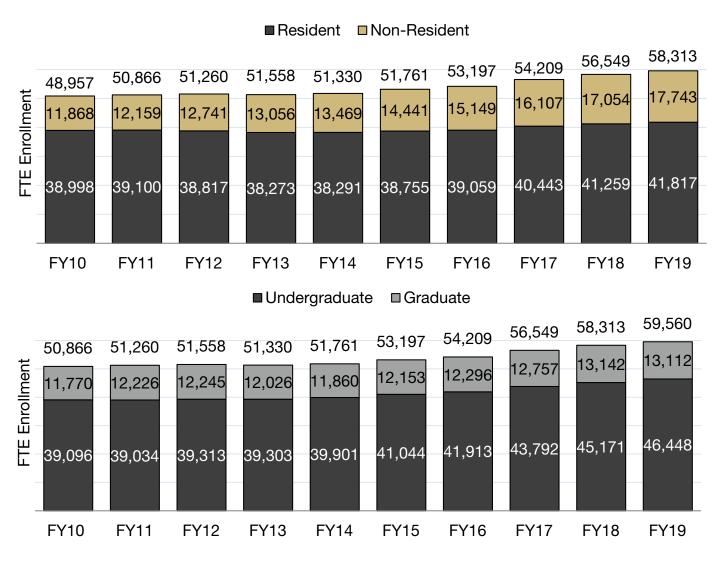
- Resident enrollment increased 8 percent (~3,700 students).
- Non-resident enrollment increased 48 percent (~6,300 students) over the same time period.
- 1 in 4 students enrolled at a public college in Colorado are at CU\*

CU Enrollment as of census date \*Statewide statistic as of fall 2018 census enrollment reporting





### Student FTE



Full-time equivalent student enrollment (SFTE) increased 17 percent between FY 2010 and FY 2019.

- Resident SFTE enrollment has increased 7 percent (~2,800 FTE).
- Non-resident SFTE has increased 50 percent (~5,900 FTE).
- Undergraduate SFTE has increased 19 percent (~7,300 FTE).
- Graduate SFTE has increased 11 percent (~1,300 FTE).





Note: Graduate FTE calculation uses 24 credit hours.

# CU's Changing Student Population Since 2010

+88%
Student of Color

+100%
URM

+34%
Pell
Recipients

1% White

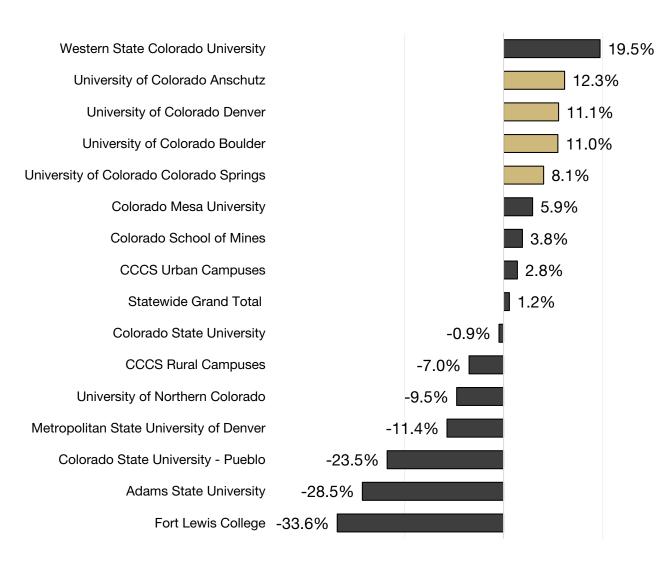
10,894 to 20,483 Fall 2010 to Fall 2019 7,043 to 14,085 Fall 2010 to Fall 2019 10,108 to 13,508 FY 2010 to FY 2019

41,055 to 41,463 Fall 2010 to Fall 2019

Source: Census Enrollment; Includes undergraduate and graduate level, both degree and non-degree seeking; Pell Recipients from CU Financial Aid; Students of Color include American Indian, Asian, Black, Hispanic, Pacific Islander, & 2 or more ethnicities URM (Under-Represented Minority) includes American Indian, Black, Hispanic, Pacific Islander



### Resident UG Enrollment Change from Fall 2014 to Fall 2019



Since 2014, enrollment of Colorado residents at all public institutions has grown 1.2 percent.

CU campuses have led this growth, attracting an additional 3.400 resident students (10.3 percent system wide).

Data Source: CDHE Census Enrollment

CCCS Urban Campuses include Arapahoe, Aurora, Denver, Front Range, Pikes Peak. Red Rocks

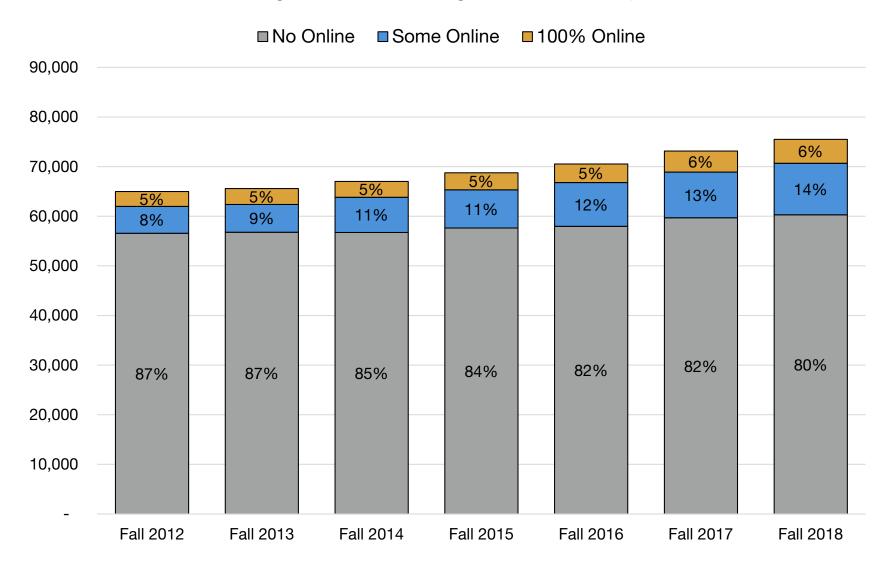
CCCS Rural Campuses include CNCC. Lamar, Morgan, NJC, OJC, Pueblo, Trinidad State Junior College





### Online Enrollment is Growing

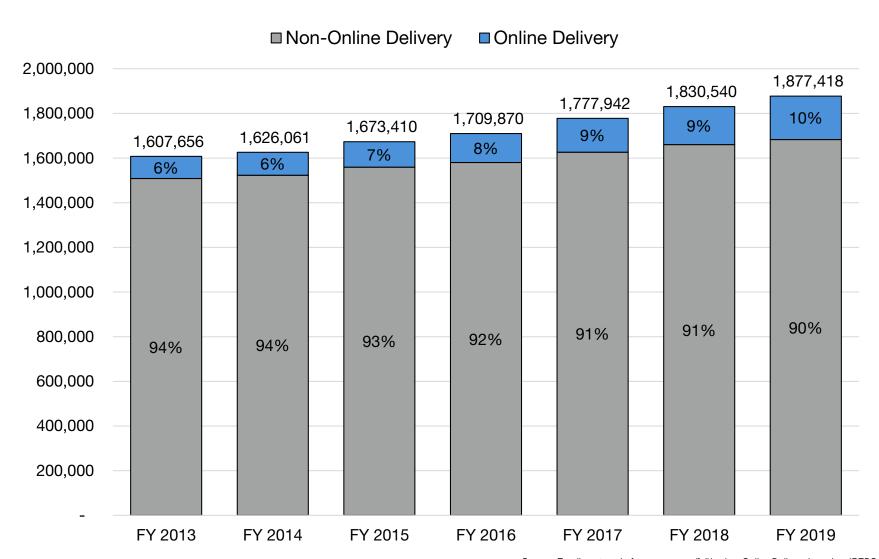
Percentage of students taking online courses, by fall term





Source: Enrollment, end-of-term, Online Delivery based on IPEDS Distance definition; Includes all reportable hours; Prepared by CU System Office of Institutional Research

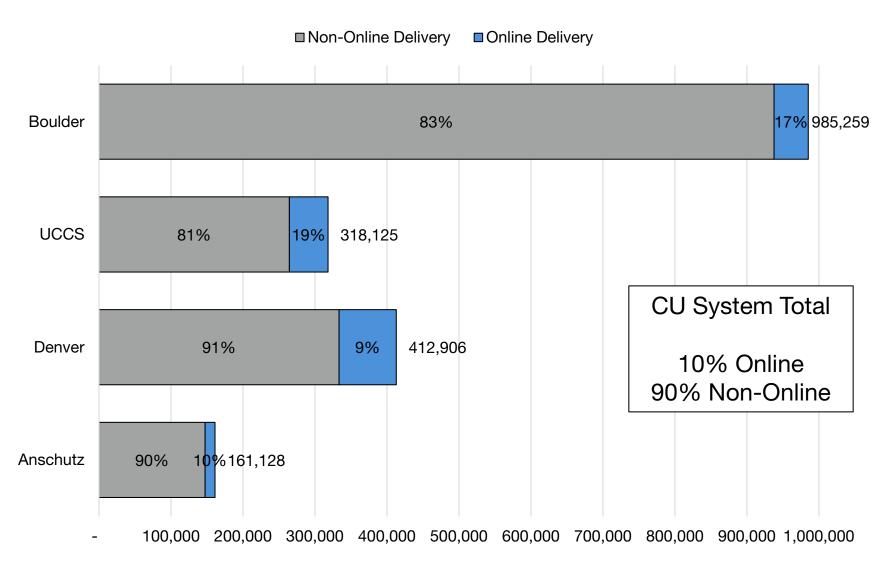
### Credit Hour Delivery





Source: Enrollment, end-of-term, summer/fall/spring; Online Delivery based on IPEDS Distance definition; Includes all reportable hours; Prepared by CU System Office of Institutional Research

### Credit Hour Delivery (FY 2018-19)

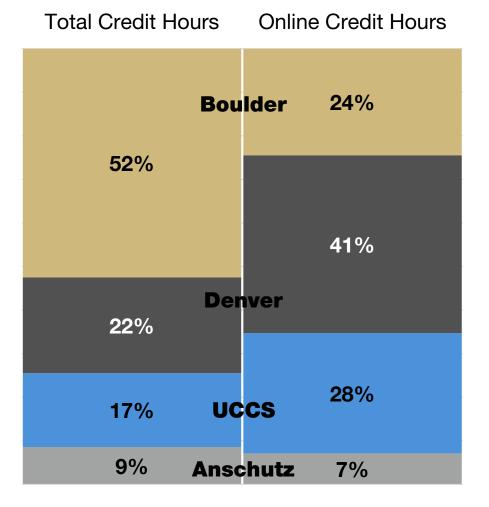


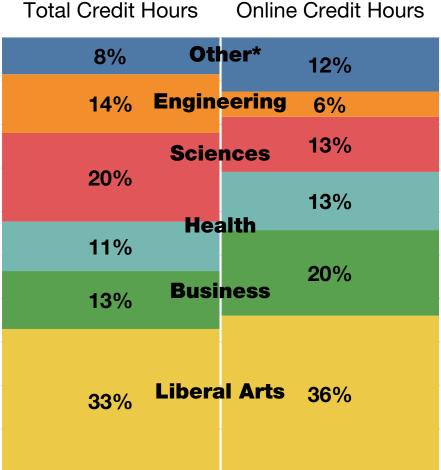


Source: Enrollment, end-of-term, summer/fall/spring; Online & Hybrid based on IPEDS Distance definition; Includes all reportable hours; Prepared by CU System Office of Institutional Research

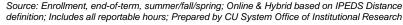
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### Share of Credit Hours Delivered (FY 2018-19)





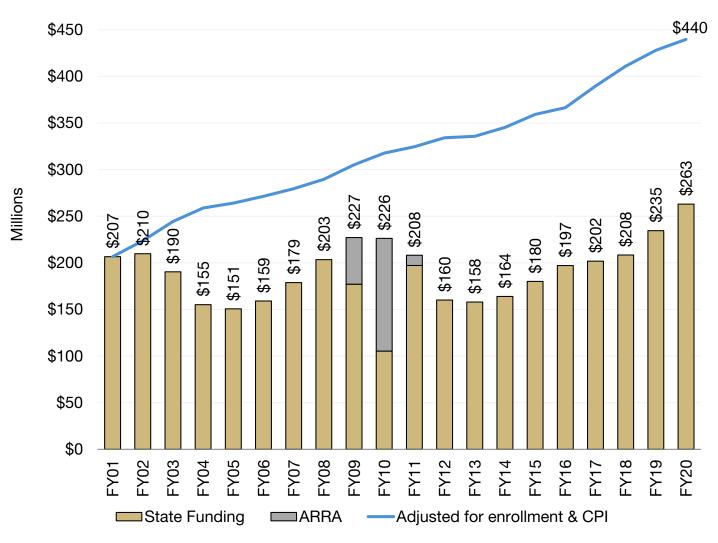
\*Other includes Education, Law, Criminal Justice, Non-Degree



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# History of State Funding



In FY 2020, state funding to CU is \$263 million (including tobacco settlement funds).

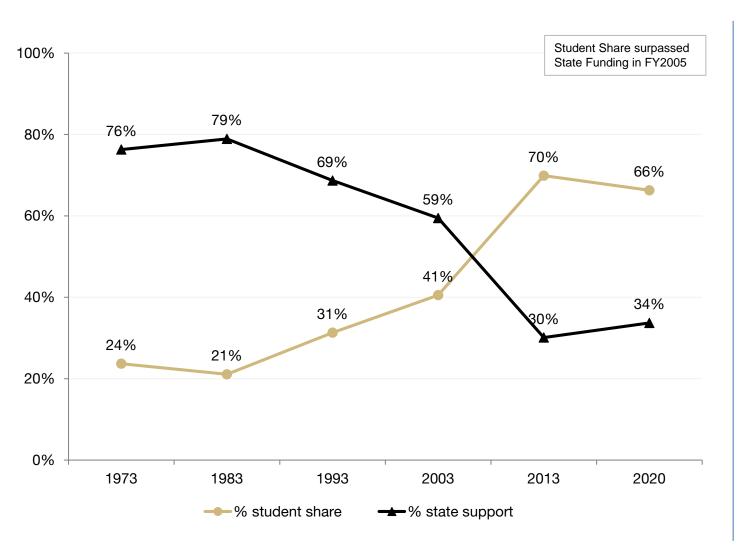
Adjusted for inflation and enrollment, the university needs \$177 million to maintain the purchasing power it had in FY 2001.

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.

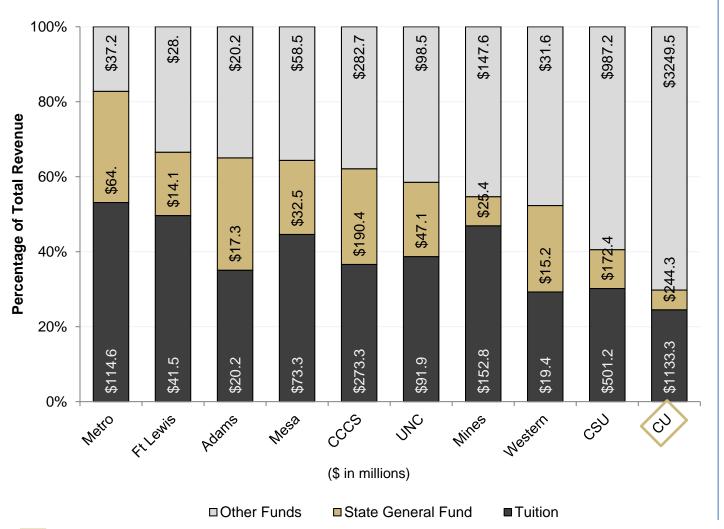
State support was once more than three times tuition revenue. State support is now less than half of resident tuition revenue.

Note: Percentages based on nominal (unadjusted) dollar amounts. Data 1993 to present based on Budget Data Books; Prior to 1993 based on State Appropriations Reports and CU Regents meeting minutes;





### CO Higher Education Sources of Revenue



#### FY 2019-20

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.

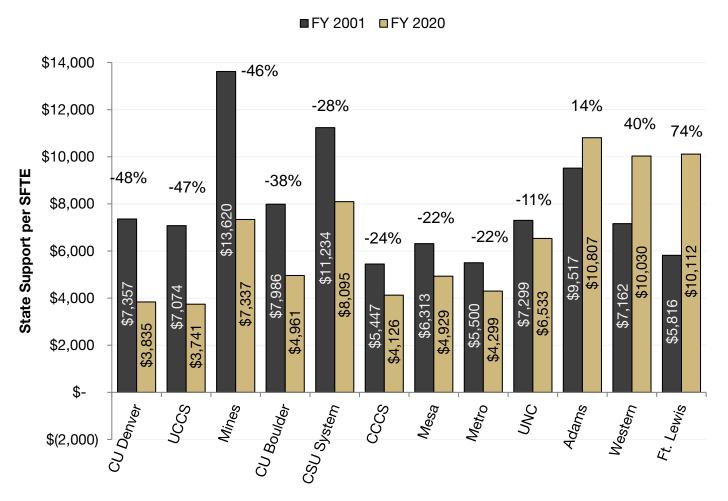
Source: Colorado Legislative Council April 2019 Appropriations Report; Office of the State Auditor October 2019.





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### State Support per Resident Student



Source: CO Legislative Council Forecast, Adjusted for inflation (CPI from BLS), CU splits from Budget Data Book

### FY 2001 to FY 2020

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

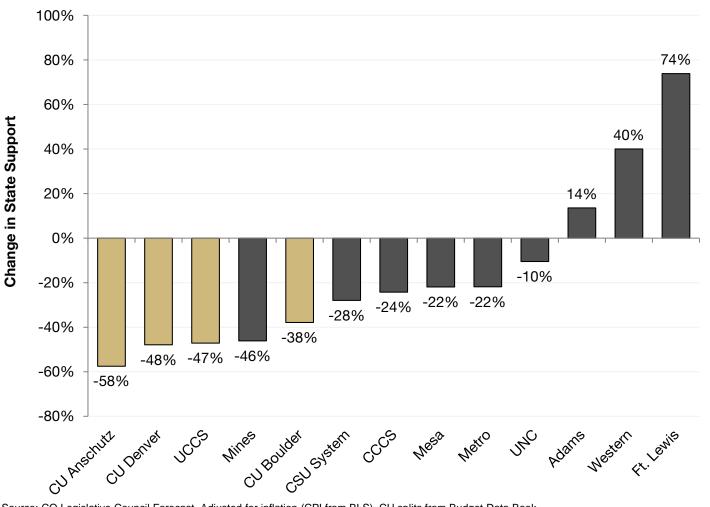
CU Anschutz FY 2001: \$54,521 FY 2019: \$23,170 (-58%)

Source: CO Legislative Council Forecast (Feb 2005), Higher Education Enterprise Status (Nov 2019), Dollars are adjusted for inflation (CPI from BLS);





# Change in State Support per Resident Student



#### FY 2001 to FY 2020

While state funding has increased in recent years, funding per resident SFTE has declined at all CU campuses since FY 2001 (adjusted for inflation).

CU campuses have contended with cuts ranging from 37 percent (Boulder) to 58 percent (Anschutz Medical Campus).

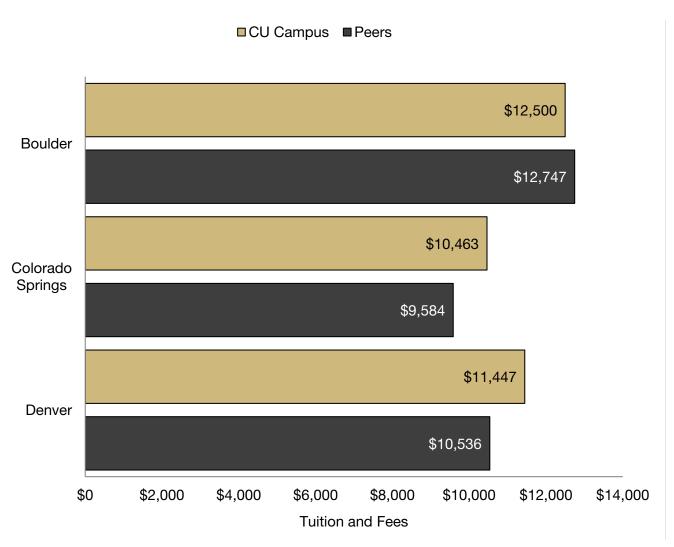
Source: CO Legislative Council Forecast (Feb 2005), Higher **Education Enterprise Status (Nov** 2019), Note: Dollars adjusted for inflation (CPI from BLS)



Source: CO Legislative Council Forecast, Adjusted for inflation (CPI from BLS), CU splits from Budget Data Book



### Resident UG Tuition & Fees Compared to Peers



#### FY 2019-20

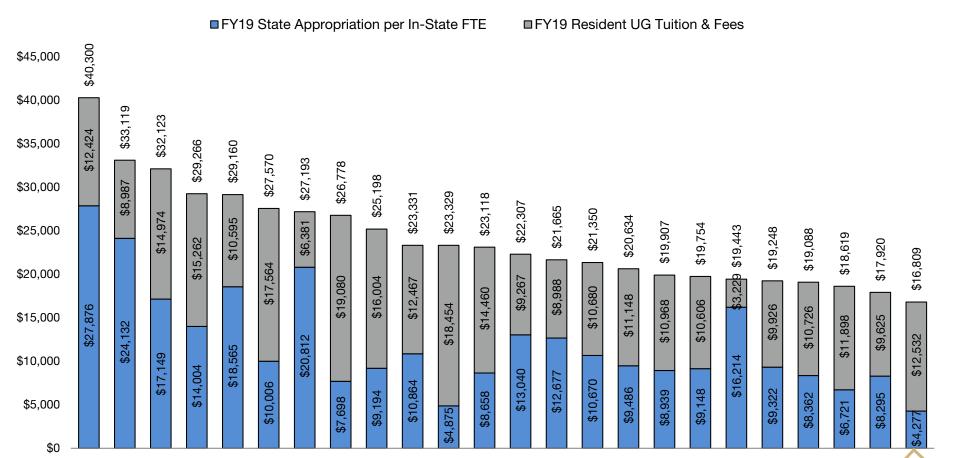
Despite recent increases in tuition rates, CU remains competitive with its peers.

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. Peer tuition from published rates; Rates do not include the portion covered by the College Opportunity Fund (COF).



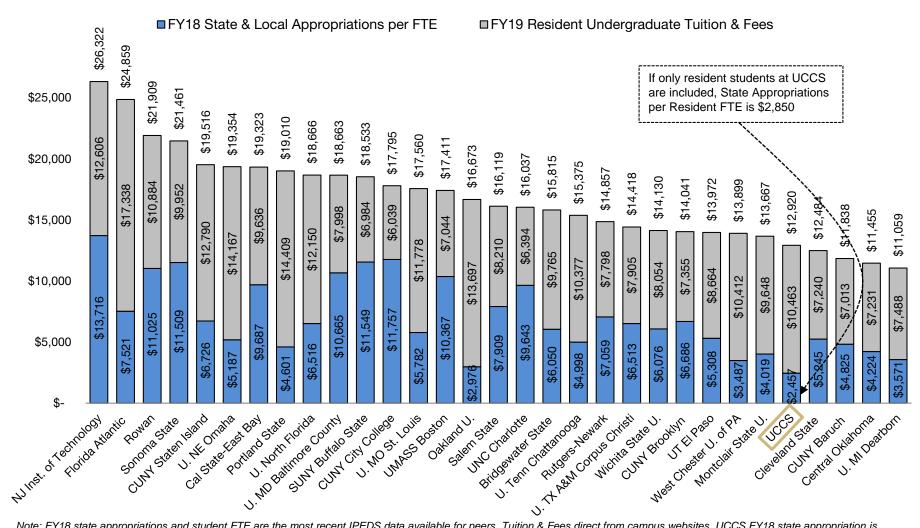
# State Support + Tuition Comparison | CU Boulder



<sup>\*</sup>May include some medical school funding. Data Source: CU Boulder AAUDE; Note: FY19 state appropriations and student FTE are from the CU Boulder Office of Planning, Budget and Analysis, via the Association of American Universities. Tuition & Fees direct from campus websites. Chart prepared by CU System Institutional Research, Dec 2019.



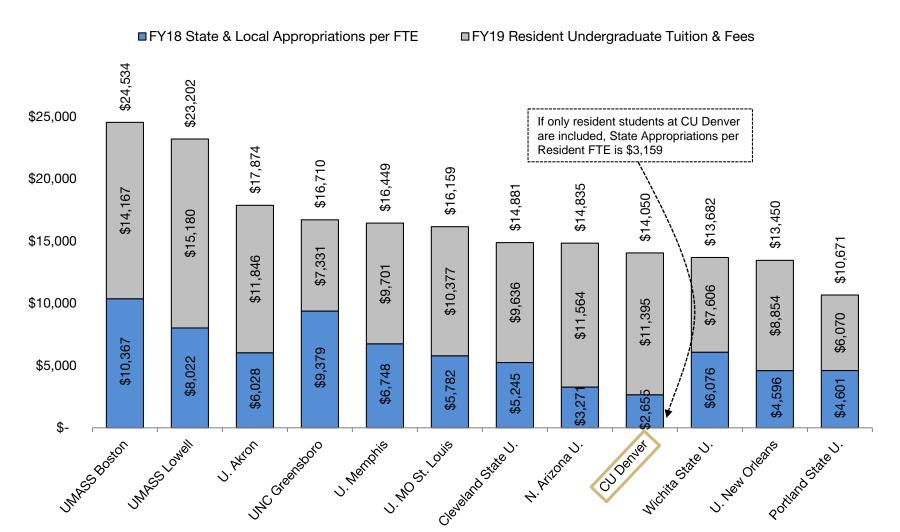
# State Support + Tuition Comparison | UCCS



Note: FY18 state appropriations and student FTE are the most recent IPEDS data available for peers. Tuition & Fees direct from campus websites. UCCS FY18 state appropriation is from budget data book (actual) and FY18 student FTE is from CDHE. Chart prepared by CU System Institutional Research, Dec 2019.



# State Support + Tuition Comparison | CU Denver

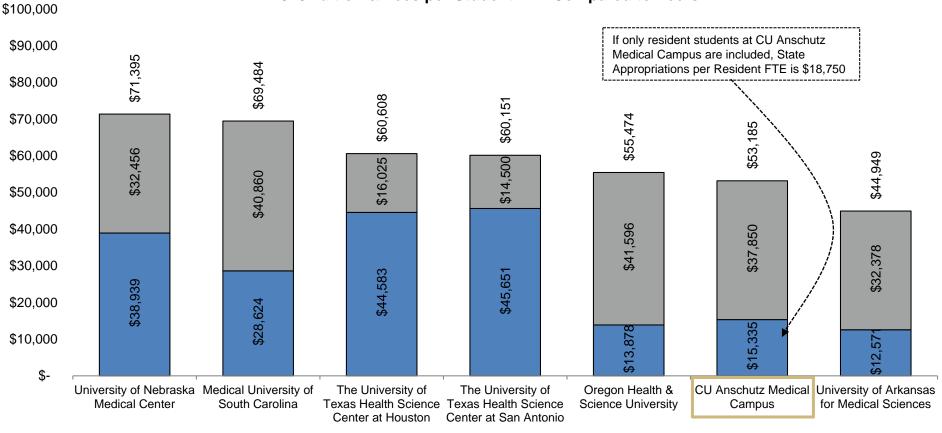


Note: FY18 state appropriations and student FTE are the most recent IPEDS data available for peers. Tuition & Fees direct from campus websites. CU Denver FY18 state appropriation is from budget data book (actual) and FY18 student FTE is from CDHE. Chart prepared by CU System Institutional Research, Dec 2019.



# State Support + Tuition Comparison | CU Anschutz

CU Anschutz Medical Campus FY 2018 State Appropriations and FY 2018 Tuition & Fees per Student FTE Compared to Peers



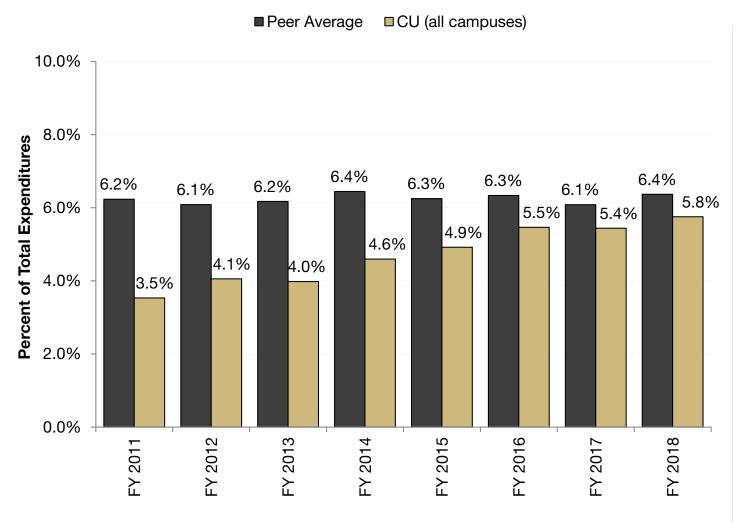
■FY18 State & Local Appropriations per FTE

■FY18 First Year Resident Tuition (School of Medicine)

Note: FY18 state appropriations and student FTE are the most recent IPEDS data available for peers. CU Anschutz FY18 state appropriation and FTE is from budget data book (actual). Tuition & Fees direct from campus websites. Chart updated Dec 2019.



# % Admin Expenditures compared to Peers



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

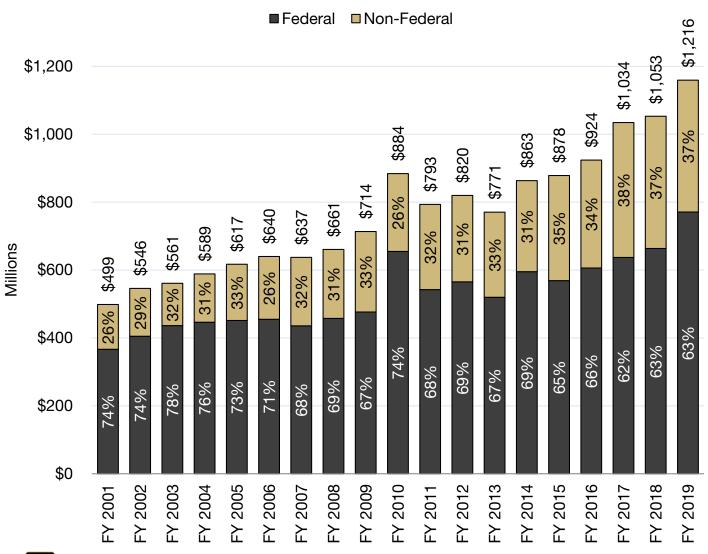
Peer list approved by CCHE Nov 2011

Source: FY11 to FY18 from IPEDS Finance (Institutional Support);

Note: FY 2017-18 is the most recent data available for peer institutions at the time of publication.



### Research Awards by Campus



FY 2018-19 Awards

\$1.216 billion

Boulder: \$630.9m

UCCS: \$8.0m

Denver: \$23.4m

Anschutz: \$553.5m

CU Boulder research total includes \$56.5m from CU Foundation Gifts Supporting Research

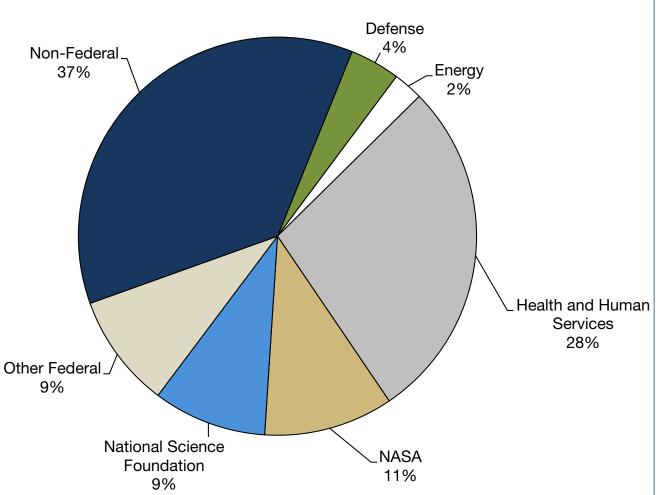
Source: CU System Budget & Finance; CU Office of Contracts and Grants Annual Reports;





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### Research Awards by Funding Source



#### FY 2018-19

More than a quarter of all research funding received in FY 2018-19 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:





### Research Expenditures FY 2017-18

**Top 10 Public University Systems** 

#### FY2018 Higher Number **Education R&D University System** of Rank **Expenditures Entities** (in 1000s) 1 University of California 12 \$6,816,402 2 University of Texas \$3,153,412 14 3 Florida Board of Governors 12 \$2,310,089 North Carolina Board of Governors 15 \$1,838,723 4 5 University of Michigan 3 \$1,610,200 6 University of Washington 3 \$1,425,005 7 SUNY (State University of New York) 14 \$1,309,287 8 University of Wisconsin 9 \$1,276,448 University of Maryland 9 5 \$1,146,353 University of Colorado \$1.046.080 10 3

### **Top 10 Private Universities**

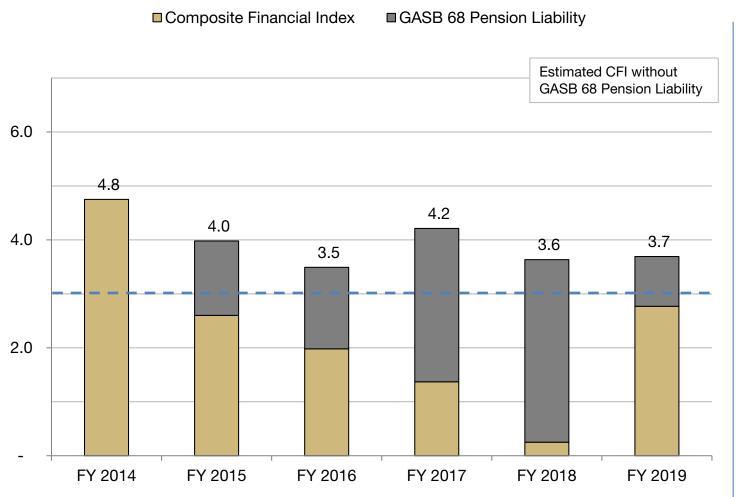
Rank	University	FY2018 Higher Education R&D Expenditures (in 1000s)
1	Johns Hopkins U.	\$2,661,033
2	U. Pennsylvania	\$1,441,931
3	Harvard U.	\$1,173,371
4	Duke U.	\$1,167,611
5	Stanford U.	\$1,157,597
6	Cornell U.	\$1,071,621
7	Yale U.	\$990,399
8	MIT	\$964,336
9	Columbia U. (NY)	\$947,504
10	U. Southern California	\$891,625

### CU is the #1 public university recipient of NASA research

Source: HERD (Higher Education Research and Development Survey), FY2018, All Fund Sources, Table 21. Higher education R&D expenditures, ranked by all R&D expenditures, by source of funds: FY 2018, https://ncsesdata.nsf.gov/herd/2018/html/herd18-dt-tab021.html; Population data from the U.S. Census Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States, https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-kits/2018/pop-estimates-national-state.html; NASA funding based on Table 25, FY2018;



# CU Composite Financial Index



Source: University Controller; Includes the Foundation. Estimated CFI without Pension Liability does not match financial statements The decline of the CFI starting in FY2015 is related to the adoption of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 68 Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions (GASB 68). Due to pension reform, pension expense decreased in FY 2019, which caused the CFI to begin to increase again. 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

Moody's	Fitch
Aaa	AAA
Aa1	AA+
Aa2	AA
Aa3	AA-
A1	A+
A2	Α
A3	A-
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

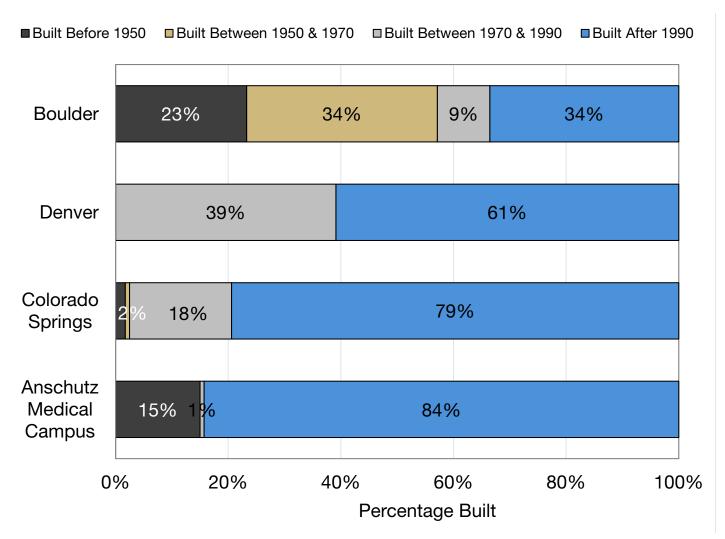
Achieving and maintaining a high bond rating is a key measure of financial stewardship and accountability to university stakeholders.

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

Source: CU Office of the Treasurer; Quarterly Report November 2019;



# Age of Buildings Stock



Includes Auxiliary and General Fund buildings; Percentage based on Square Footage

Majority of square footage on the Boulder campus was built prior to 1970.

All Denver campus buildings were built since 1970. Includes South Denver.

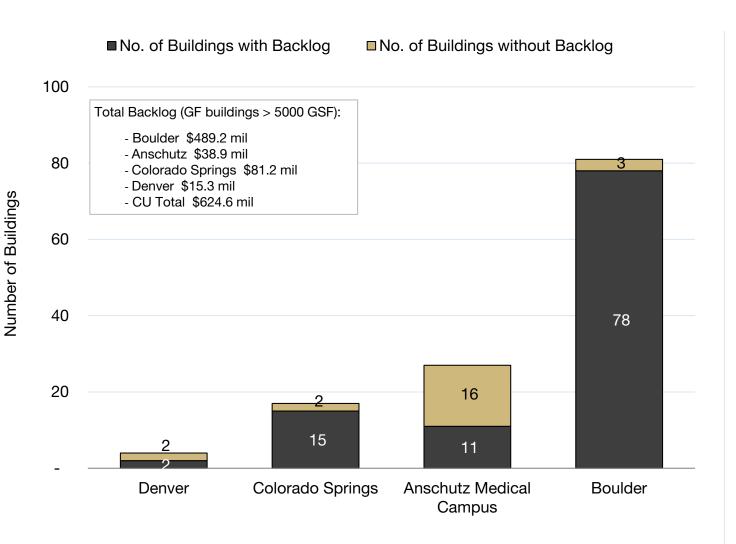
At Colorado Springs, 79 percent of the square footage is in buildings constructed after 1990.

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

Source: OSA Building Inventory Report 2020-21;



### General Fund Maintenance Backlog



**Boulder:** 96 percent of buildings on the Boulder campus have a reported maintenance backlog.

Colorado Springs: 88 percent have a reported maintenance backlog.

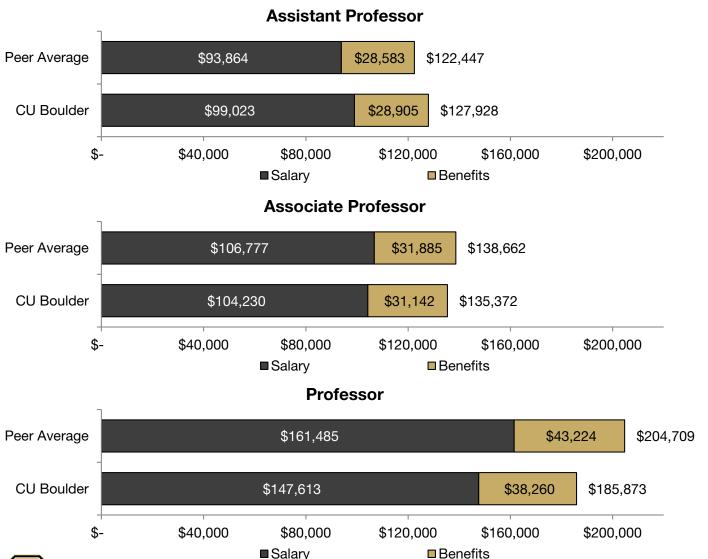
Denver & Anschutz **Medical Campus:** More than 42 percent of general fund buildings have a backlog.

Source: OSA Building Inventory Report 2020-21;

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



#### 2018-19

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.

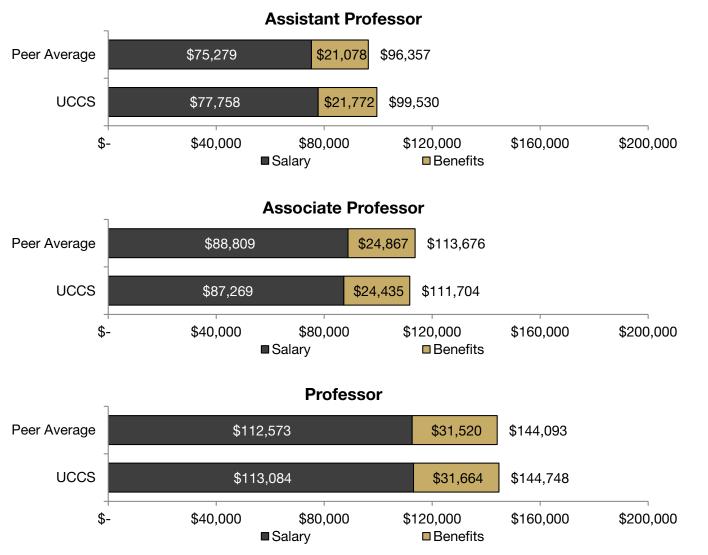
The data are based on an average across all disciplines. Faculty salaries vary considerably across disciplines.

Source: CU Institutional Research; AAUP 2018-19; 9-10 month faculty contracts;



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# UCCS Faculty Compensation vs Peers



#### 2018-19

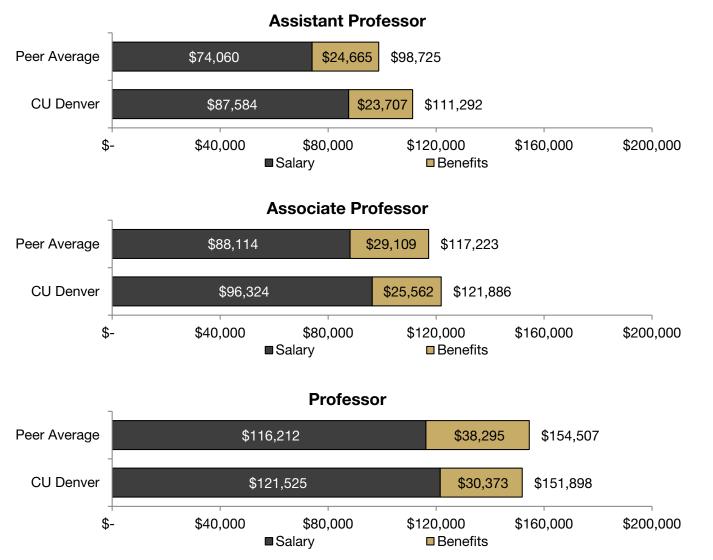
Average total compensation (salary plus benefits) for UCCS faculty closely tracks with peers for all faculty ranks.

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

Source: CU Institutional Research; IPEDS 2019



# CU Denver Faculty Compensation vs Peers



#### 2018-19

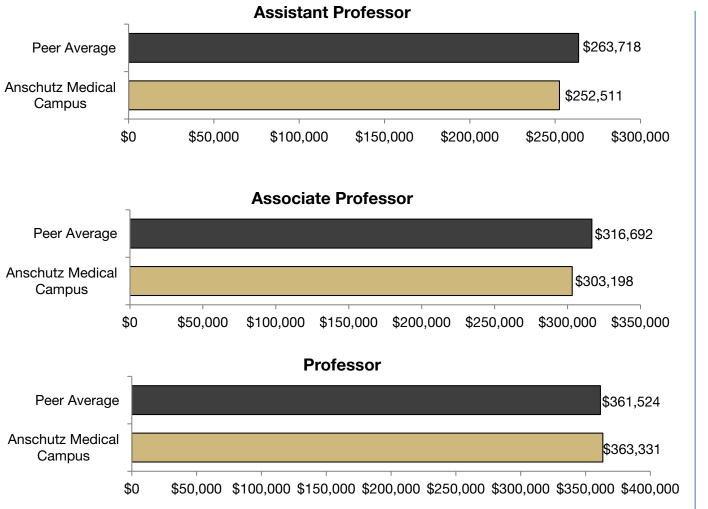
Average total compensation for faculty is slightly above that of faculty at peer institutions.

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 School of Medicine Faculty Compensation vs AAMC Peers



#### 2018-19

The data are based on an average total compensation across all disciplines.

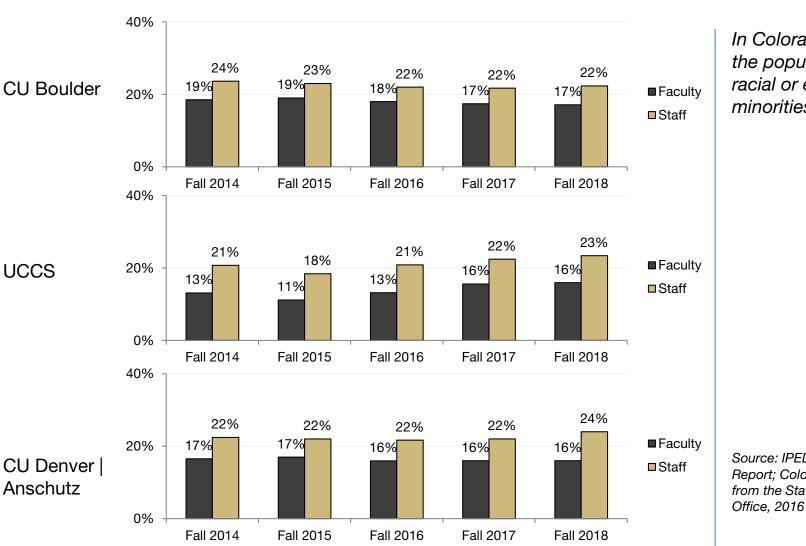
Total compensation includes all salary, incentive, on-call and med/legal payments

Faculty salaries vary considerably across disciplines.

Source: CU Institutional Research; Institutional and peer data provided by campus. The reporting of data for CU based on such a small sample size significantly impacts the comparability to the AAMC salary survey.



# CU Faculty & Staff - % Minority

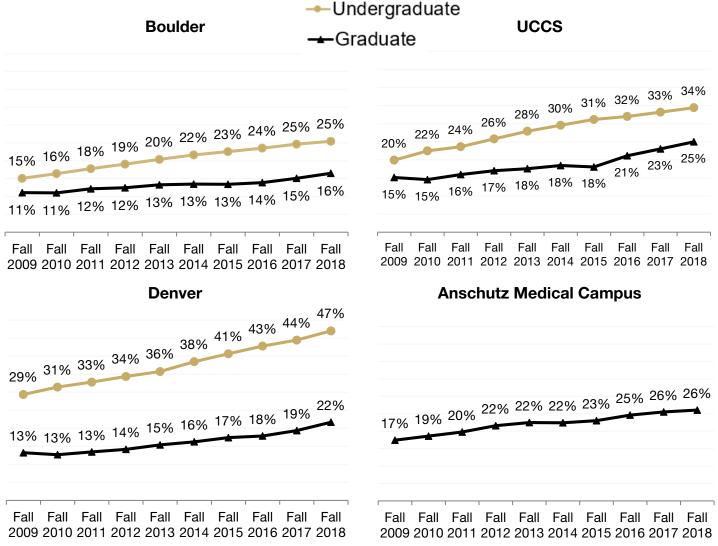


In Colorado, 31% of the population are racial or ethnic minorities.

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



# 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%.

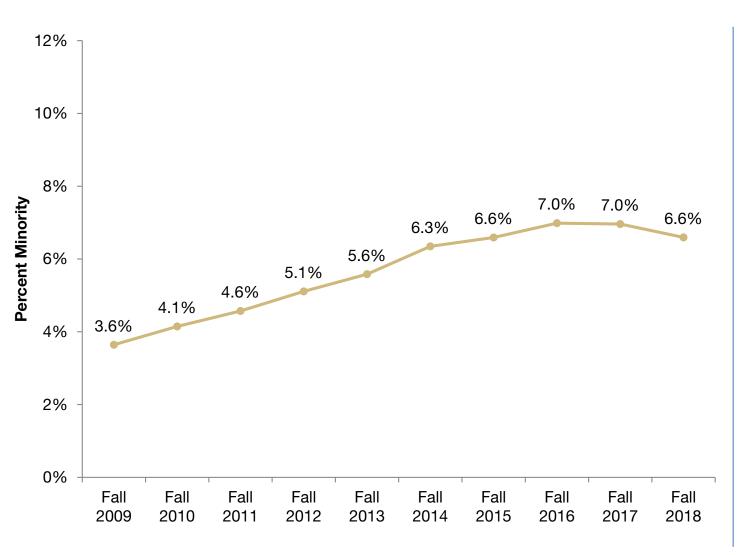
Source: CU Diversity Report; Statewide demographic percentage from State Demography Office.





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### Percentage of International Students



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

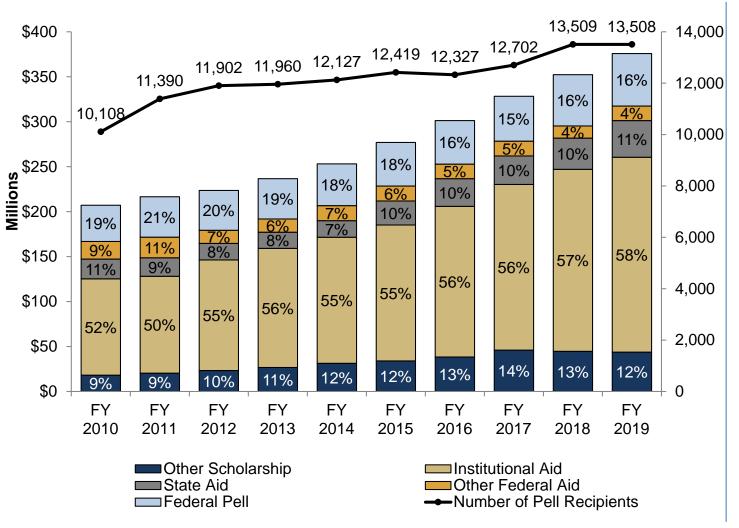
International students represent 5% of undergraduate and 12% of graduate students.

Source: CU Diversity Report, Census Headcount Enrollment





# Financial Aid and Number of Pell Recipients



#### FY 2018-19

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

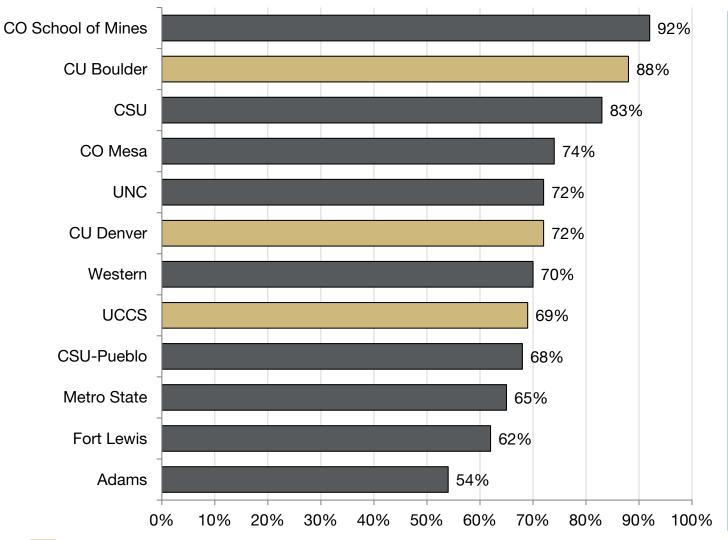
System wide, 27% of undergraduate students receive the Pell Grant.

Source: CU System Budget & Finance; CU Financial Aid;





### Retention Rates of CO 4-Year Insts



### Fall 2017 to Fall 2018

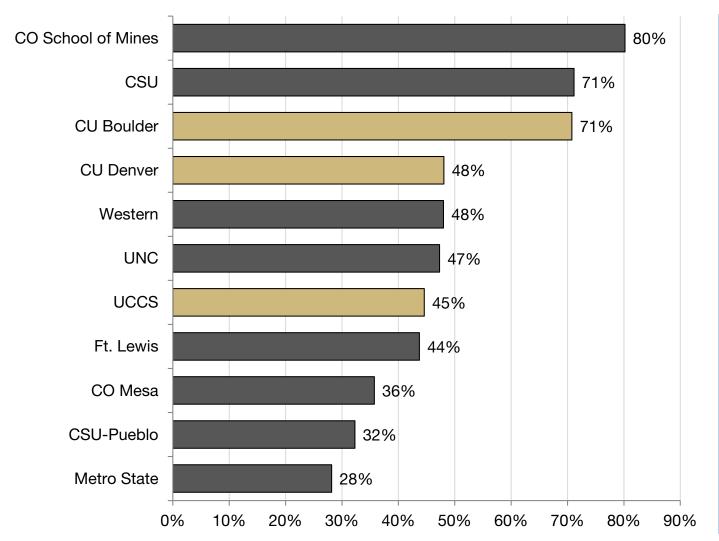
First-Time, full-time freshman students, enrolled first fall and returning second fall term

Source: IPEDS, 2017-18





### Graduation Rates of CO 4-Year Insts



### Fall 2012 to FY 2018

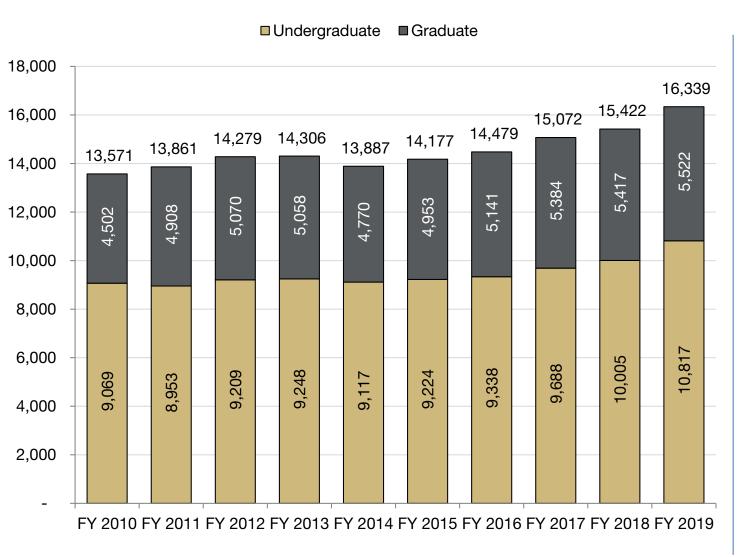
First-time, full-time freshman students, awarded a bachelor's degree within 6 years of first fall term.

Source: IPEDS, 2017-18





### CU Degree Recipients, by Level



#### FY 2010 to FY 2019

The number of degree recipients has grown 20% since FY 2010.

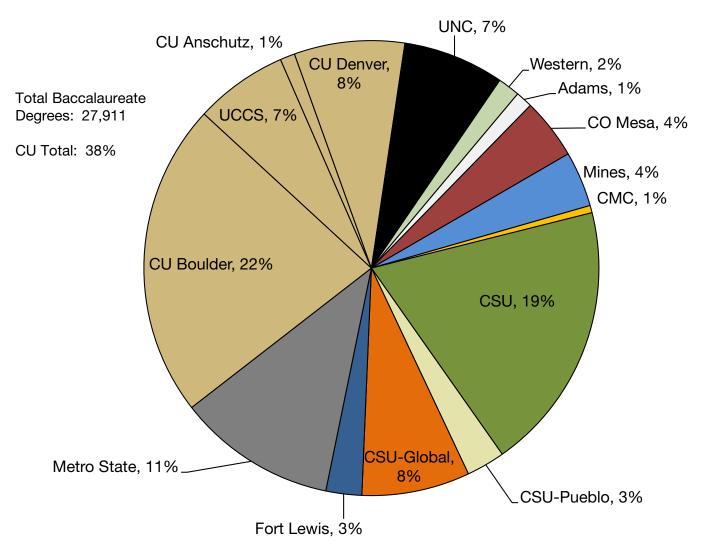
Growth was seen in the conferral of both undergraduate and graduate degrees.

Source: CU Institutional Research, Degrees Awarded. Data excludes double majors. Does not include any licensure or undergraduate certificates.





### Percent of Baccalaureate Degrees Awarded



#### FY 2017-18

Total Baccalaureate Degrees in CO: 27,911

In FY 2018, 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.





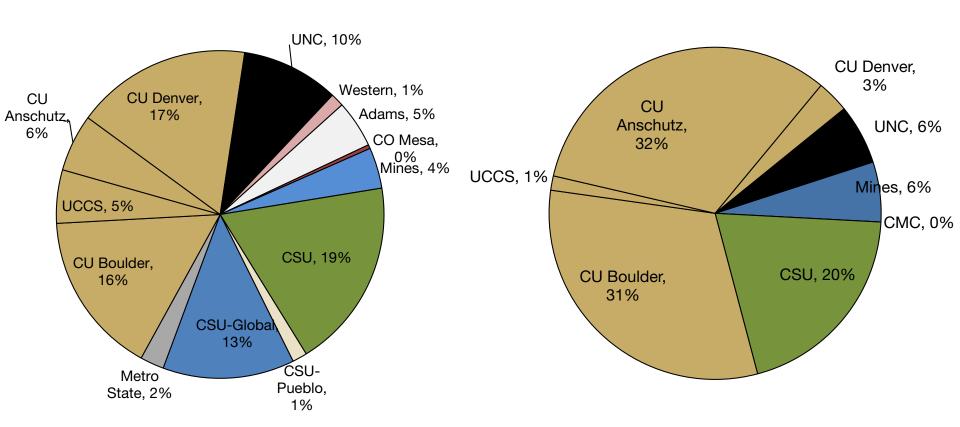
# Percent of Graduate Degrees Awarded

CU awards 44% of all Masters degrees awarded by CO public institutions

FY 2017-18

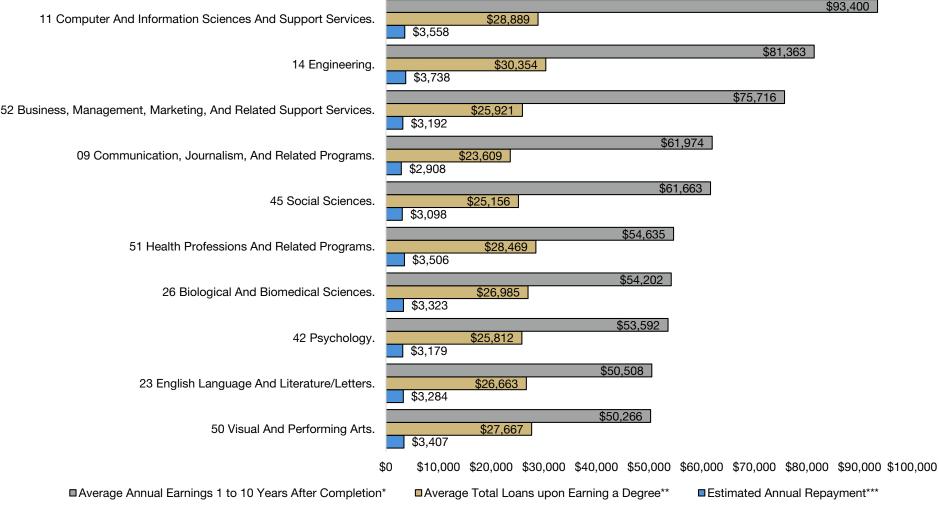
CU awards 68% of all Doctoral degrees awarded by CO public institutions

FY 2017-18





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



Sources: \* Average Annual Earnings based on CU System Alumni Survey FY 2009 - FY 2018; Based on full-time employment and excludes those pursuing additional education \*\* Annual Loan Payment based on average loan from CDHE SURDS (2018) & \*\*\* standard 10 year repayment at 4.3% Slide from the Student Aid and Debt Presentation presented to the CU Board of Regents in November 2019

