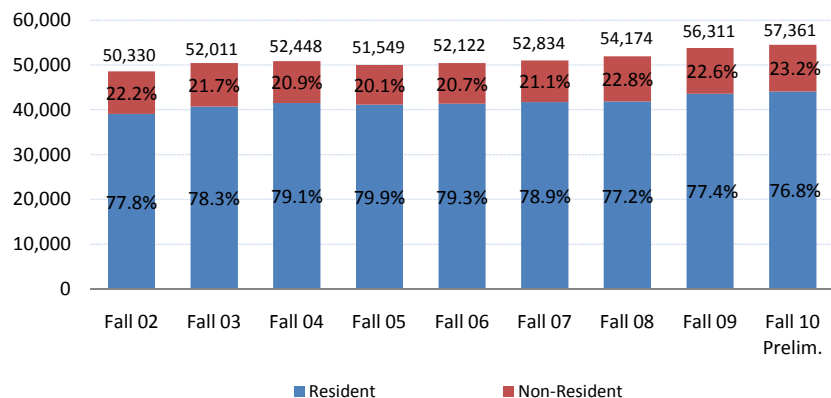


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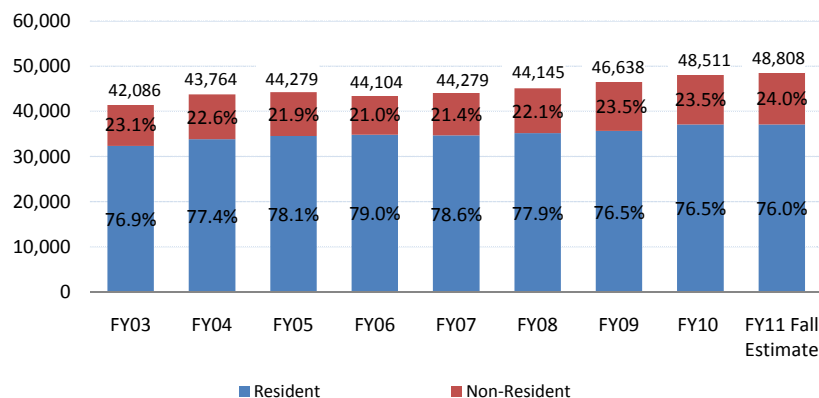
**Student Enrollment Trends**

**Figure 1: Student Headcount**



**Figure 1:** Student headcount measures the number of students attending the University. Headcount does not take into account the number of credit hours a student is taking. Since Fall 2002, student headcount has increased steadily (14%). The number of resident students at CU has increased 13 percent (4,982 students). The number of non-resident students has increased 19 percent (2,091 students).

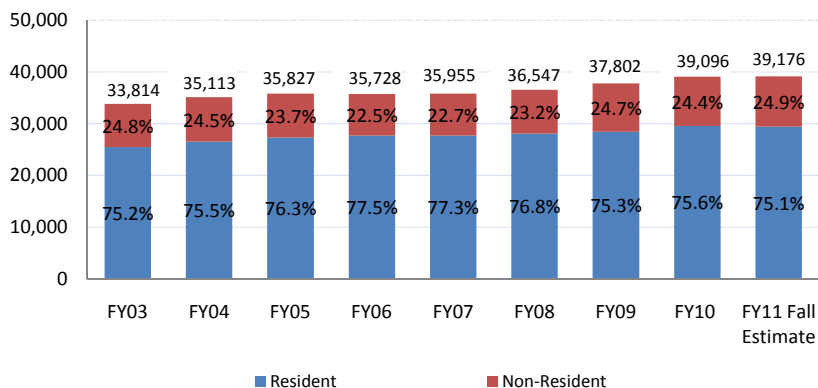
**Figure 2: Student FTE**



**Figure 2:** Overall, student FTE has increased steadily at the University of Colorado since FY 2003. Between FY 2003 and FY 2011, resident student FTE have increased 14.7 percent or 4,758 student FTE and non-resident student FTE have increased 20.2 percent or 1,965 student FTE. The growth in resident student FTE has not been accompanied by a corresponding growth in state funding.

FY 2011 FTE estimate based on CDHE methodology.

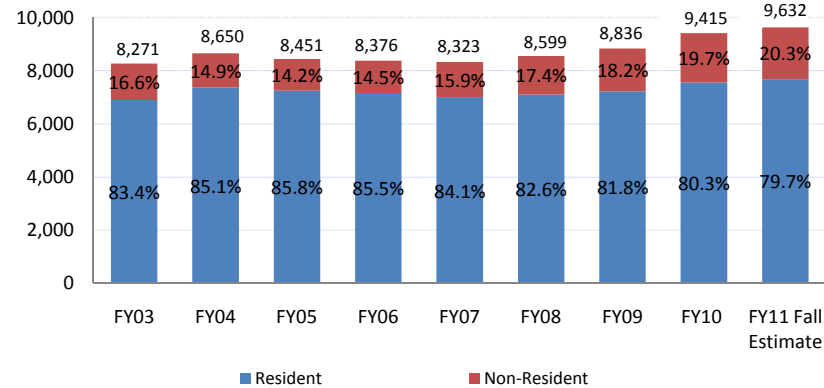
**Figure 3: Undergraduate Student FTE**



**Figure 3:** Undergraduate enrollment has grown substantially since FY 2003, increasing by 5,362 student FTE or 15.9 percent. Of that population, resident and nonresident enrollment have increased at a similar rate (15.6 percent for residents versus 16.5 percent for non-residents).

FY 2011 FTE estimate based on CDHE methodology.

**Figure 4: Graduate Student FTE**

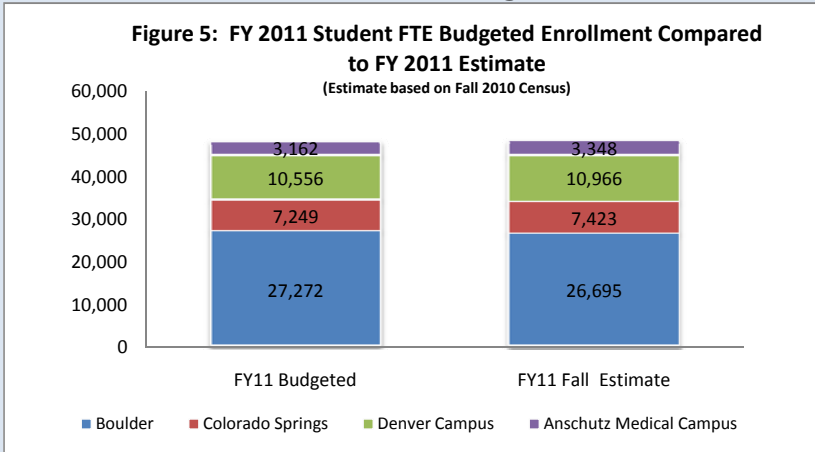


**Figure 4:** Graduate student FTE has increased by 16.4 percent since FY 2003. Non-resident graduate student enrollment has increased at a high rate during this period (42.4 percent or 581 student FTE). Enrollment of resident graduate students increased 11.3 percent (or 780 FTE) during this time.

FY 2011 FTE estimate based on CDHE methodology.

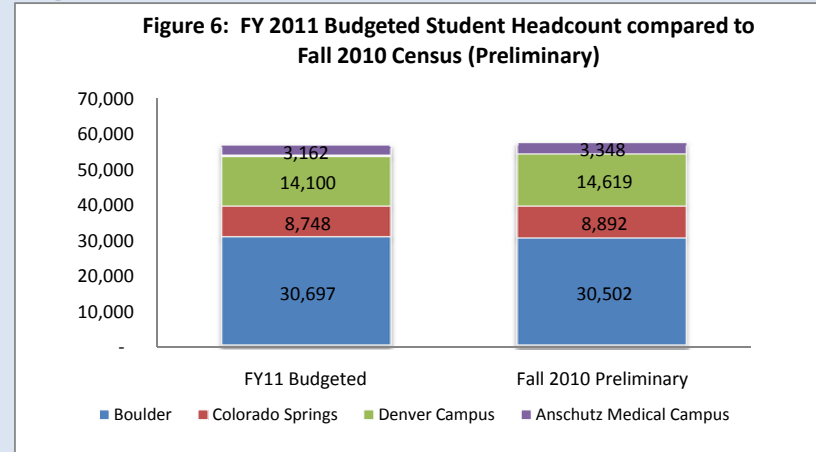
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**Budgeted Enrollment Compared to Fall Census**



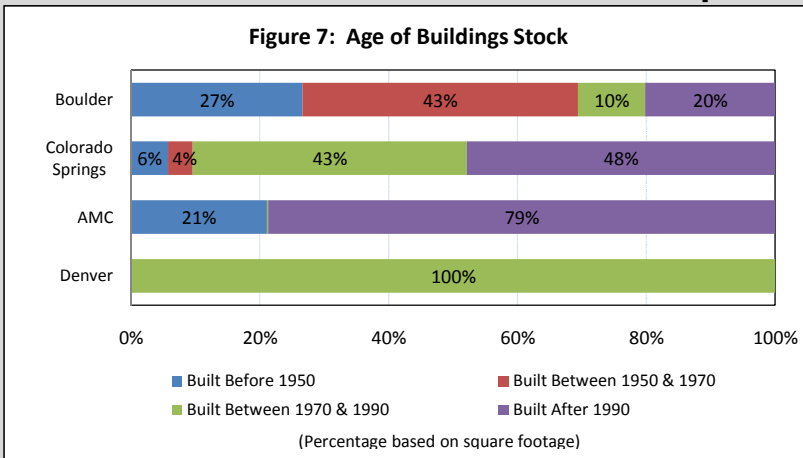
**Figure 5:** Overall, it appears that FY 2011 FTE enrollment at the University of Colorado will be very close to the budgeted number. The current estimate exceeds the budget estimate by less than 200 FTE.

\* FTE estimate shown for AMC is equal to the headcount (headcount is used for budgeting at AMC). FTE estimate for other campuses is based on CDHE methodology.

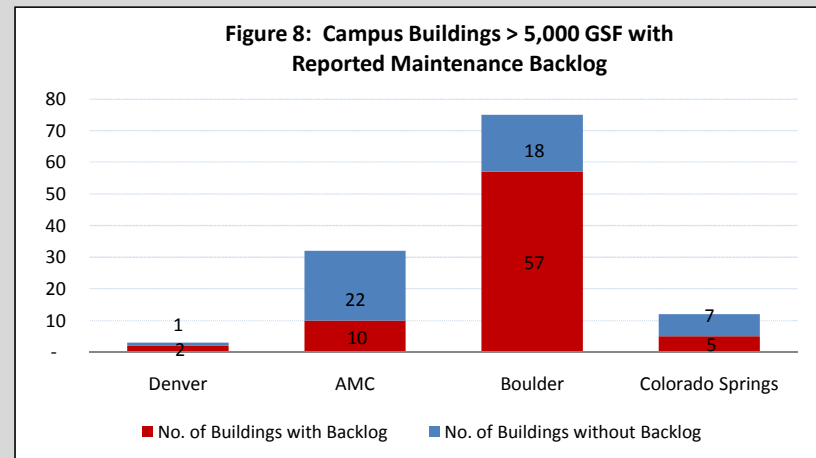


**Figure 6:** Overall, the preliminary student headcount enrollment for Fall 2010 is nearly equal to the FY 2011 budgeted estimate (fall enrollment is just 1% higher than budgeted enrollment).

**Capital Construction**



**Figure 7:** Includes Academic buildings only. Overall, approximately 22 percent of the buildings are over 60 years old, 24 percent were built between 1950-1970, 14 percent between 1970-1990, and 40 percent since 1990. The Denver campus has three buildings that were built between 1970-1990. Source: Campus Facility Offices, State Buildings Data - September 2010

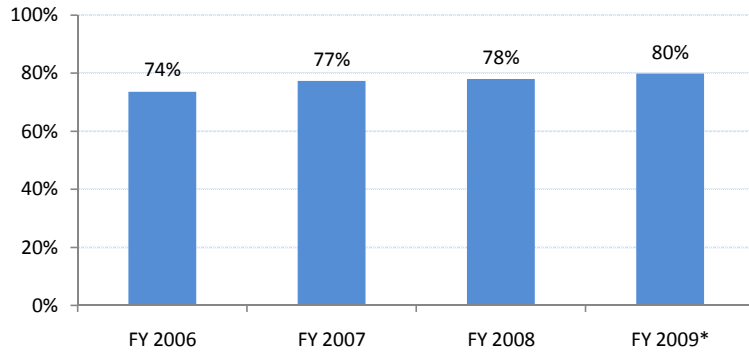


**Figure 8:** Controlled maintenance remains a strong priority. Of the buildings that have been evaluated for maintenance backlog, the Boulder campus has approximately 76 percent of its buildings with a reported maintenance backlog followed by the Downtown Denver campus at 67 percent. The Colorado Springs campus has a backlog of approximately 42 percent and the AMC has 31 percent of its buildings with controlled maintenance needs. Academic buildings eligible for future state controlled maintenance are included.

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**Peer Comparisons**

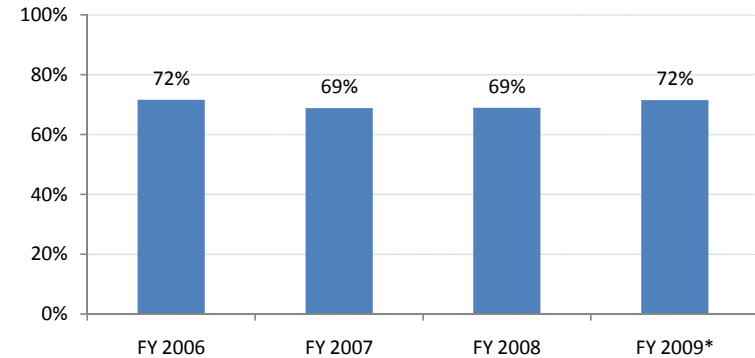
**Figure 9: Tuition & Fees and State Support per FTE as a Percentage of NCHEMS Peer Average - Boulder Campus**



**Figure 9:** At the Boulder campus, revenues generated by tuition and fees and state support are equal to 80% of the average revenues that peer institutions receive from these sources (on a per FTE basis). There has been only a slight gain over the past four years. Boulder would need an additional \$3,687 per student FTE to reach the peer average.

\* Does not include ARRA funding.

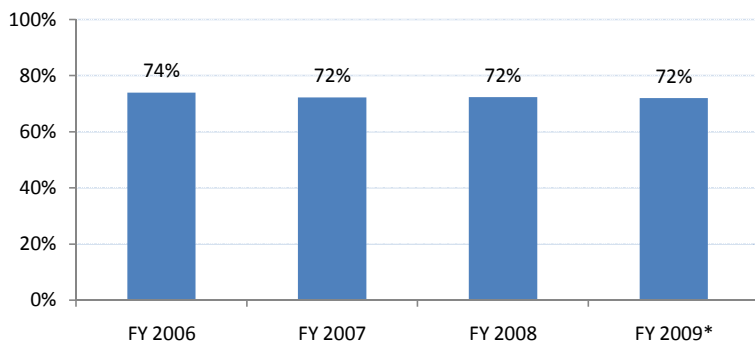
**Figure 10: Tuition & Fees and State Support per FTE as a Percentage of NCHEMS Peer Average - Colorado Springs Campus**



**Figure 10:** At the Colorado Springs campus, revenues generated by tuition and fees and state support total 72% of the average revenues that peer institutions receive from these sources (on a per FTE basis). This is a slight increase over the past two years but equal to 2006. Colorado Springs would need an additional \$3,459 per student FTE to reach the peer average.

\* Does not include ARRA funding.

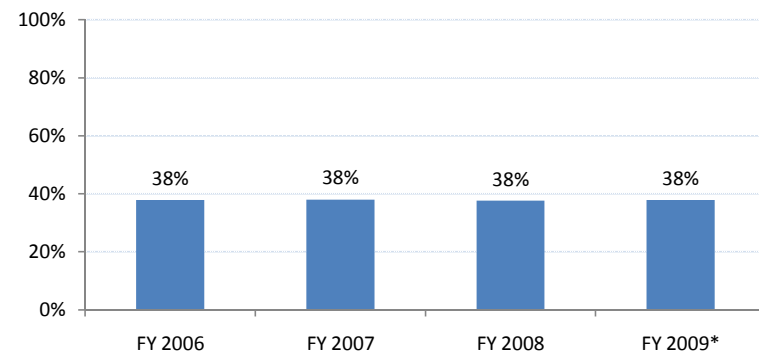
**Figure 11: Tuition & Fees and State Support per FTE as a Percentage of NCHEMS Peer Average - Denver Campus**



**Figure 11:** At the Denver campus, revenues generated by tuition and fees and state support are equal to 72% of the average revenues that peer institutions receive from these sources (on a per FTE basis). The percentage has shown no movement since 2006. Denver would need an additional \$3,777 per student to reach the peer average.

\* Does not include ARRA funding.

**Figure 12: Tuition & Fees and State Support per FTE as a Percentage of NCHEMS Peer Average - Anschutz Medical Campus**



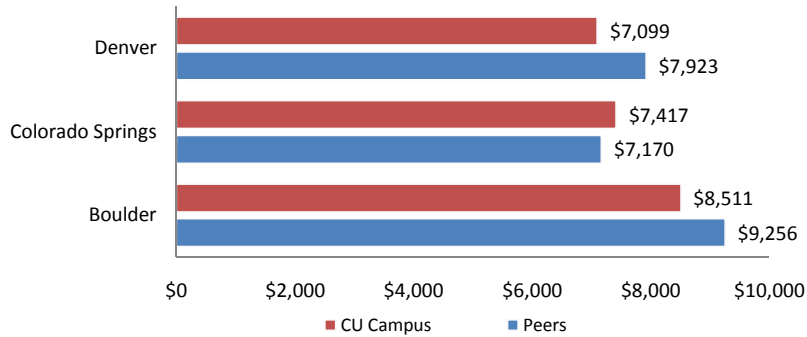
**Figure 12:** The Anschutz Medical Campus has largest dollar gap in revenue from state funding and tuition and fees when compared to the peer average. The AMC's funding is just 38 percent of the peer average. It needs an additional \$47,350 per student FTE in order to reach the peer average.

\* Does not include ARRA funding.

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**Peer Comparisons**

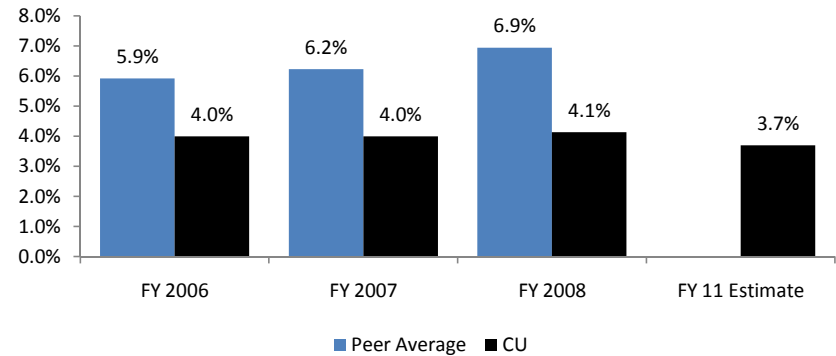
**Figure 13: FY 2011 NCHEMS Study - Undergraduate Resident Tuition and Fees Compared to Peers\***



\* CU tuition rates do not include the portion covered by the College Opportunity Fund (COF).

**Figure 13:** Despite recent increases in tuition rates, CU remains competitive with its peers. Both the Boulder and Denver campuses charge tuition rates that are still well below their peers. For example, in FY 11, Boulder's resident undergraduate tuition & fees are \$745 below the peer average. The Colorado Springs campus tuition & fee rate is just slightly above the average of its peers.

**Figure 14: Administrative Expenditures as a Percent of Total Expenditures Compared to Peers**

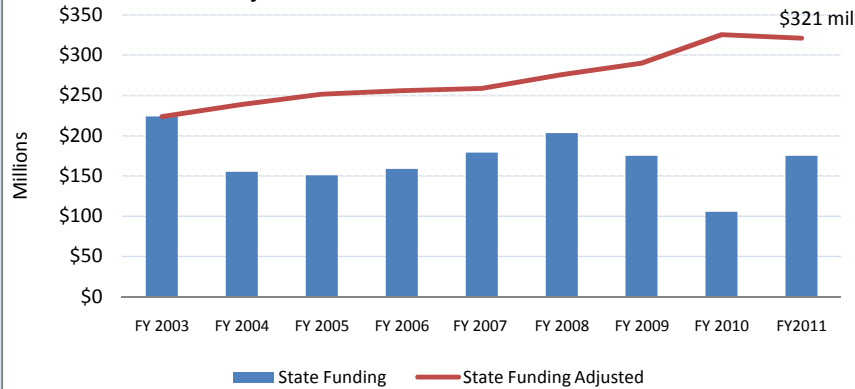


**Figure 14:** CU's administrative expenditures are far below the average for peer institutions.

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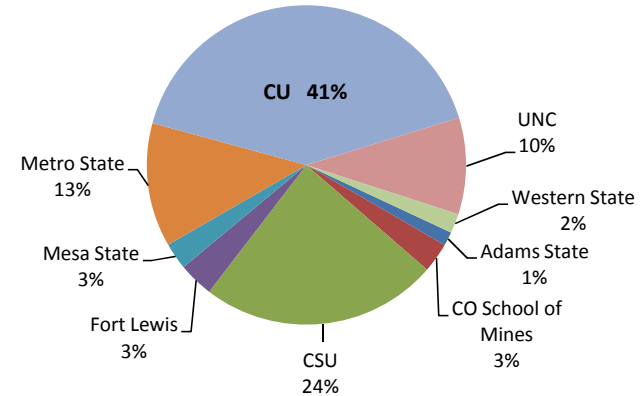
## Other Indicators

**Figure 15: History of State Funding Adjusted for Enrollment and Inflation**



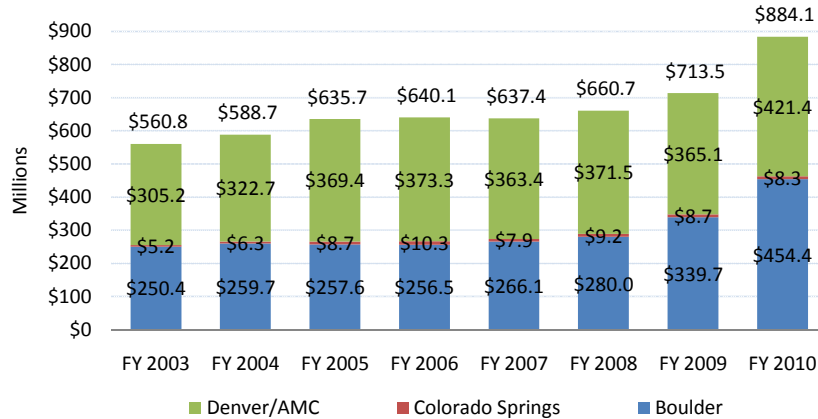
**Figure 15:** Adjusted for inflation and enrollment, the University needs a total of approximately \$321 million to maintain the purchasing power it had in FY 2003. However, in FY 2011, state funding is \$175 million (including tobacco settlement funds). Federal ARRA funds used to backfill state funding cuts in FY 2009, FY 2010, and FY 2011 are not shown above.

**Figure 16: Percent of Baccalaureate Degrees Awarded by Colorado Public Four-Year Institutions, FY 2009**



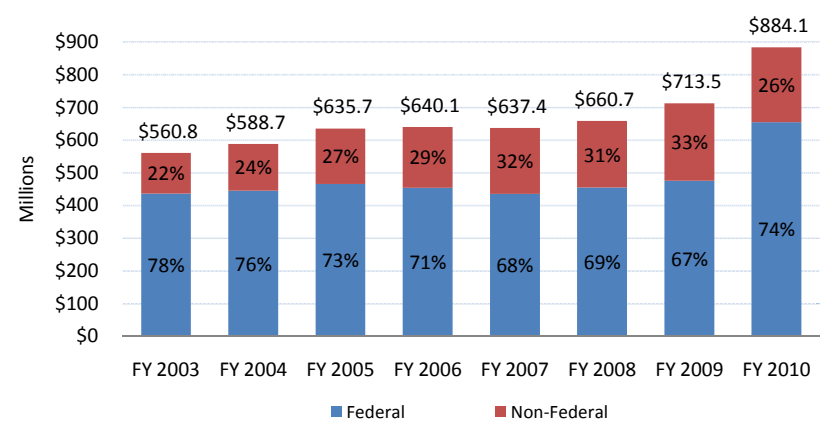
**Figure 16:** In FY 2009, the University of Colorado continued to lead the state in the number of Baccalaureate degrees awarded by 4-year institutions, awarding nearly 8,500 degrees. CU also awarded more than 4,350 graduate and first professional degrees, accounting for 62 percent of all advanced degrees awarded by Colorado public 4-year institutions.

**Figure 17: Research Awards by Campus**



**Figure 17:** Since FY 2003, research awards received by the University of Colorado have increased from \$560.8 million to \$884.1 million (58 percent). Approximately 18% of FY 2010 research awards were backed by ARRA funds.

**Figure 18: Research Awards by Funding Source**



**Figure 18:** Federal agencies are the primary sources of research funding for the University of Colorado. In FY 2010, the university's received nearly \$655 million in federal research awards, partly due to its success in attracting ARRA dollars.

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Diversity Indicators

Figure 19: Percent Students of Color - Boulder

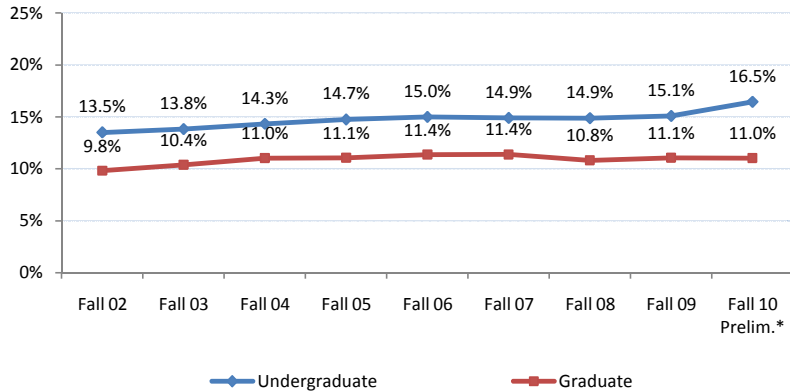


Figure 19: Enrollment of students of color has increased gradually at the Boulder campus. This is due to the increased enrollment of undergraduate students of color. More than 16 percent of undergraduates enrolled in Fall 2010 are students of color, an all-time high for the campus. (See note below regarding data comparability between terms.)

Figure 20: Percent Students of Color - Colorado Springs

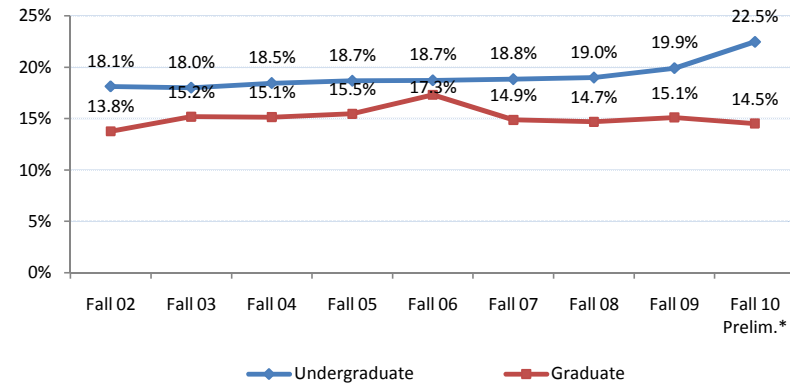


Figure 20: Enrollment of students of color has shown a steady increase at the Colorado Springs campus, particularly among undergraduates. More than 22 percent of undergraduates enrolled in Fall 2010 are students of color. (See note below regarding data comparability between terms.)

Figure 21: Percent Students of Color - Denver

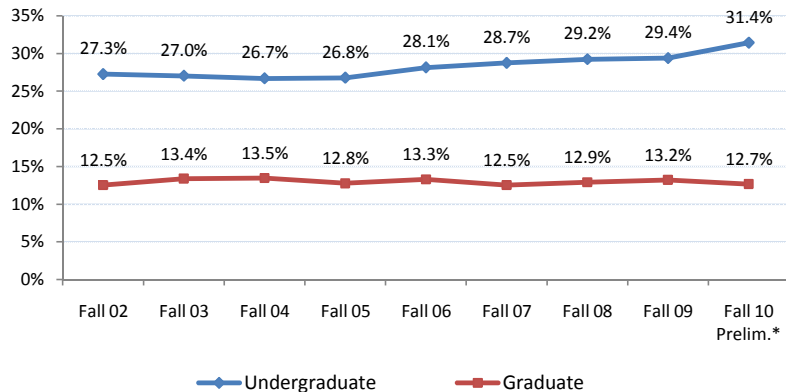


Figure 21: The Denver campus enrolls a large percentage of students of color and this population has been growing over the last several years. Students of color account for more than 31 percent of all undergraduates enrolled in Fall 2010. (See note below regarding data comparability between terms.)

Figure 22: Percent Students of Color - Anschutz Medical Campus

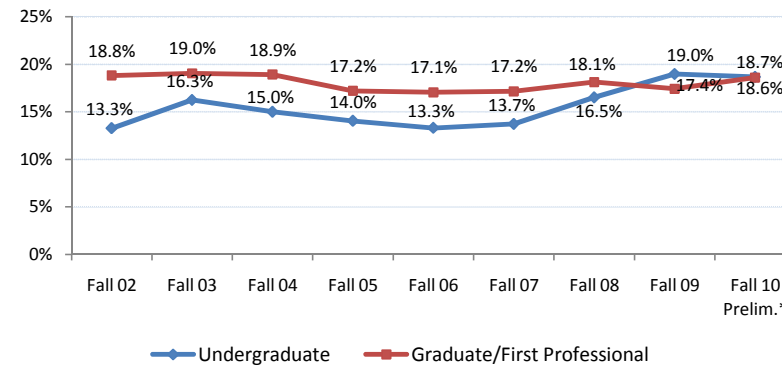


Figure 22: The Anschutz Medical campus has experienced small fluctuations in the enrollment of students of color, however, the percentage has remained relatively high. Nearly 19 percent of AMC graduate and first professional students enrolled in Fall 2010 are students of color. (See note below regarding data comparability between terms.)

\* Fall 2010 headcount are based on preliminary census date enrollment. In addition, in accordance with federally mandated changes in race and ethnicity data collection, new applicants for Fall 2010 were presented with a new two-part race/ethnicity question format. New applicants are now able to select multiple race categories (previously, only a single category was selectable). Due to these changes, race/ethnicity data are not directly comparable to prior terms. Historical data are included but comparisons should be made with caution.