



Student Enrollment Trends

Figure 1: Student Headcount

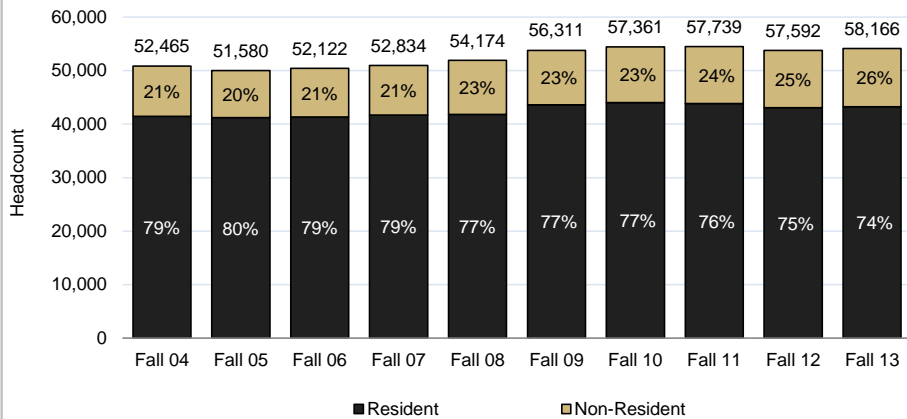


Figure 1: Over the last 10 years, student headcount has steadily increased (11 percent) and now exceeds 58,000. The number of resident students at CU has increased 4 percent over this time, while the number of non-resident students has increased 36 percent.

Figure 2: Student FTE

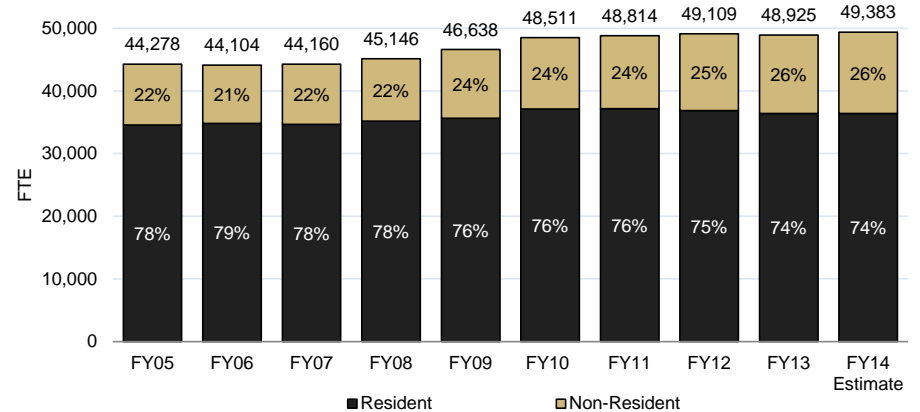


Figure 2: Between FY 2005 and FY 2014, resident student FTE enrollment has increased 5 percent (more than 1,800 FTE) and non-resident student FTE has increased 34 percent (nearly 3,300 FTE).

Figure 3: Undergraduate Student FTE

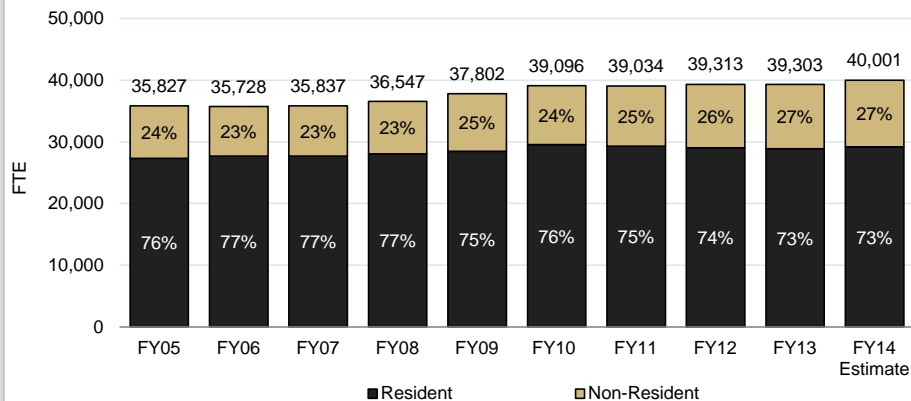


Figure 3: Since FY 2005, undergraduate enrollment has grown by almost 4,200 student FTE (12 percent). Among the undergraduate population, resident enrollment increased 7 percent and non-resident enrollment increased 27 percent since FY 2005.

Figure 4: Graduate Student FTE

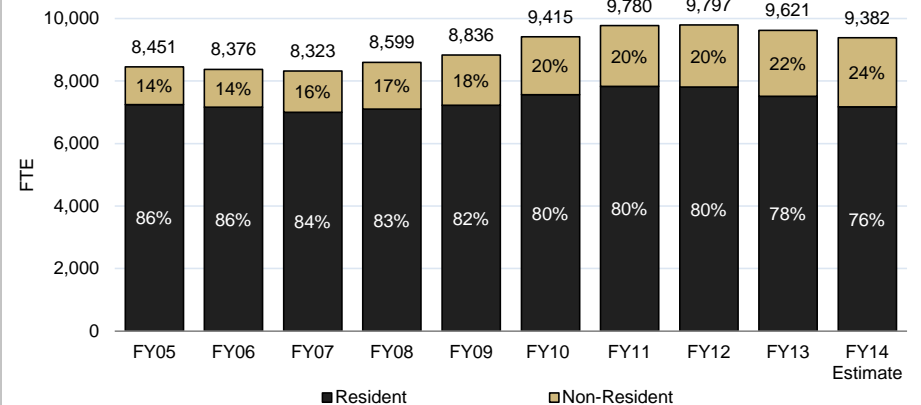
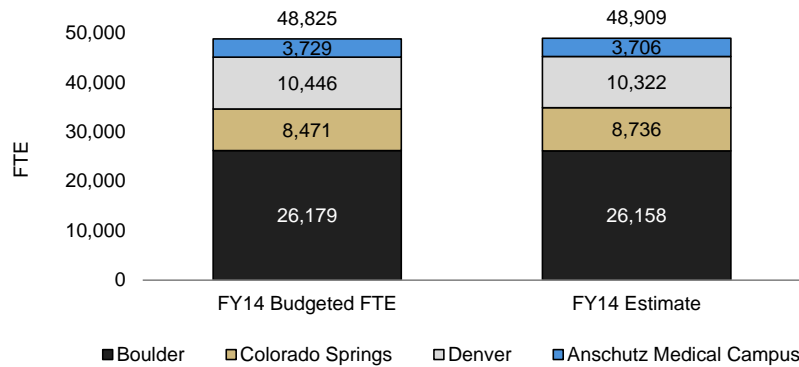


Figure 4: Graduate student FTE has increased by 11 percent since FY 2005. Non-resident graduate student enrollment has increased at a high rate during this period (83 percent or about 1,000 FTE). Enrollment of resident graduate students has fluctuated slightly over the last 10 years.

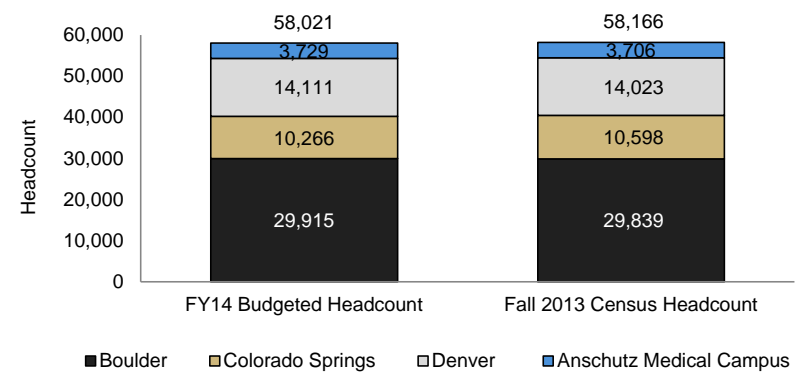


### Budgeted Enrollment Compared to Fall Census

**Figure 5: FY 2014 Student FTE Budgeted Enrollment Compared to FY 2014 Estimate**



**Figure 6: FY 2014 Budgeted Student Headcount Compared to Fall 2013 Census**



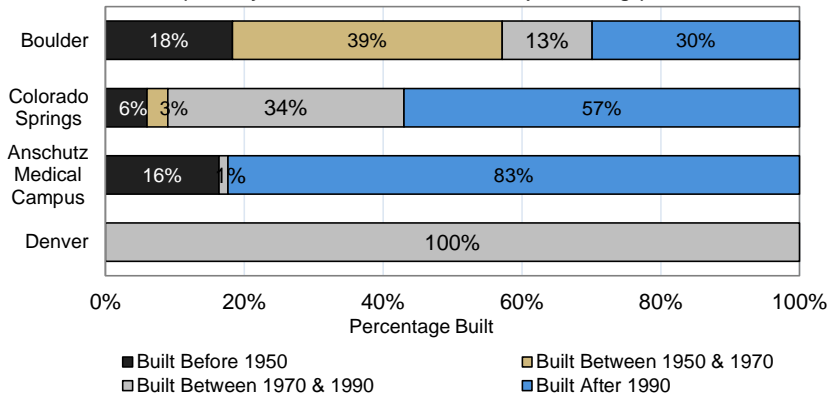
**Figure 5:** Based on a Fall 2013 enrollment estimate, overall enrollment will be nearly equal to budgeted enrollment.

\* The FY 2014 FTE estimate shown for Anschutz is equal to the Fall 2013 headcount (headcount is used for budgeting at Anschutz). FTE estimate for other campuses is based on CDHE methodology.

**Figure 6:** Fall 2013 student headcount enrollment tracks closely to budgeted enrollment - a difference of only 145 students or 0.25%. Both resident and nonresident enrollment are near the budgeted estimates.

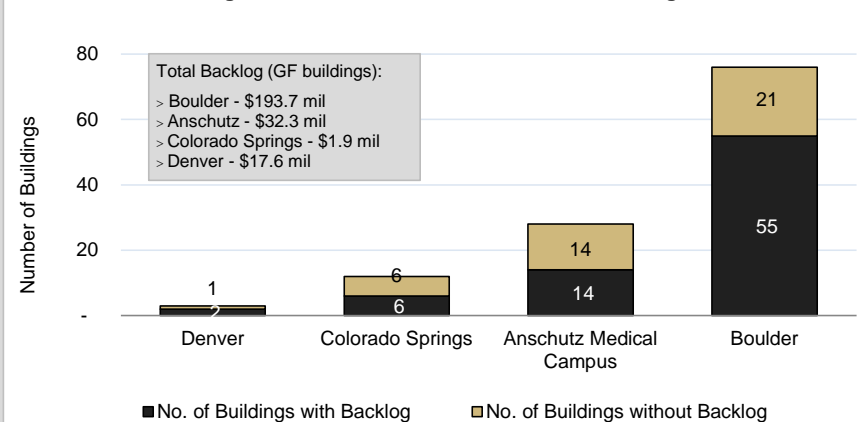
### Capital Assets

**Figure 7: Age of Buildings Stock (Auxiliary and General Fund, Based on Square Footage)**



**Figure 7:** More than half of the square footage on the Boulder campus was built prior to 1970. By contrast, at Colorado Springs, nearly half of the square footage is in buildings constructed since 1990. At the Anschutz Medical Campus, most of the square footage is also in buildings added since 1990. All CU buildings on the Denver campus were built between 1970 and 1990.

**Figure 8: General Fund Maintenance Backlog**

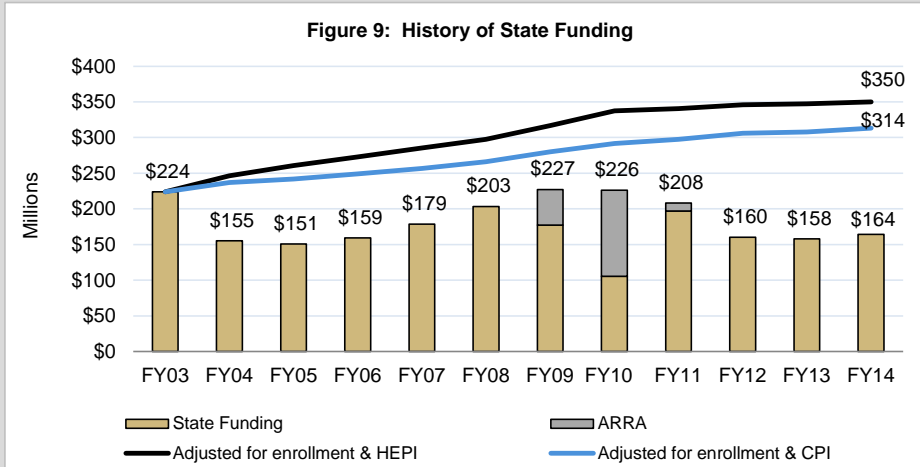


**Figure 8:** More than 70 percent of buildings on the Boulder campus have a reported maintenance backlog. On both the Colorado Springs campus and Anschutz Medical Campus, 50 percent of general fund buildings have a backlog.

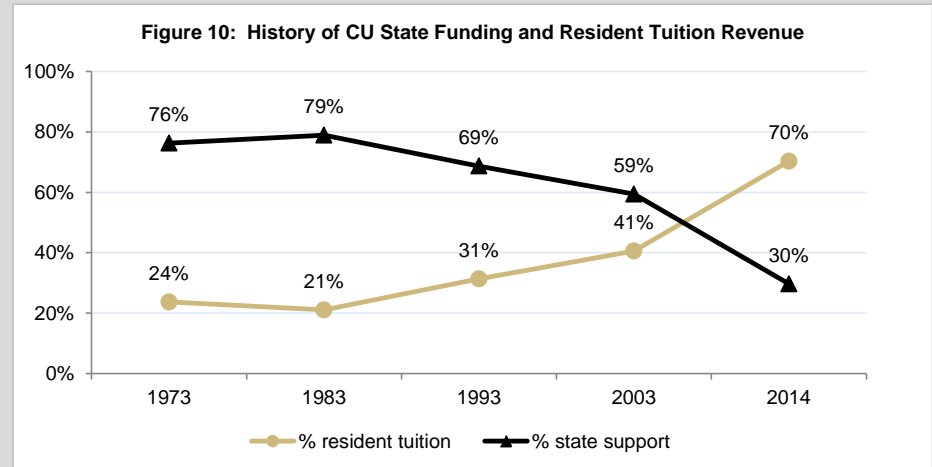
(Only academic buildings eligible for future state controlled maintenance over 5,000 gross square feet are included. Total backlog reflects amount reported to the Office of the State Architect.)



### State Support

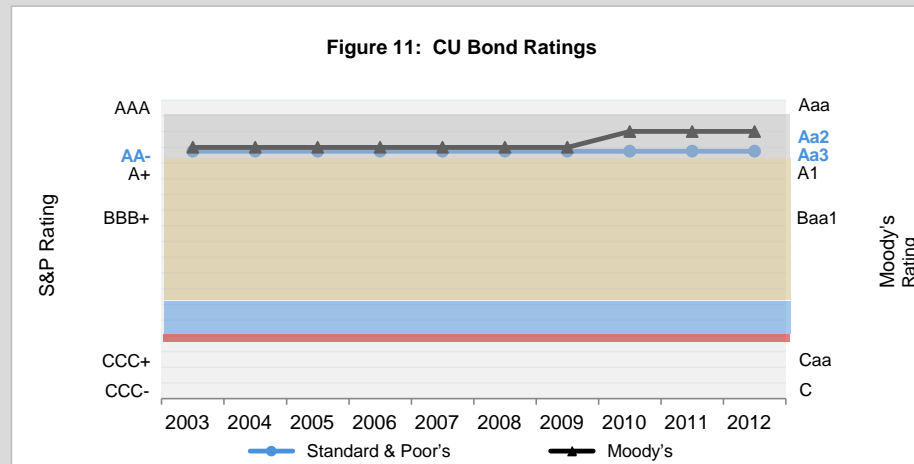


**Figure 9:** Adjusted for inflation and enrollment, the University needs more than \$300 million to maintain the purchasing power it had in FY 2003. In FY 2014, state funding is \$164 million (including tobacco settlement funds).



**Figure 10:** The balance between state support and tuition revenue has changed markedly since the 1970s. State support was once more than three times tuition revenue. That ratio has nearly reversed over time.

### Financial Stability



**Figure 11:** Despite the significant financial challenges presented by declining state support, CU has maintained a solid standing in the credit market. Its bond ratings have held steady over time, including the recessionary period. In fact, the rating issued by Moody's improved during this time.



Peer Comparisons

Figure 12: Administrative Expenditures as a Percent of Total Expenditures Compared to Peers

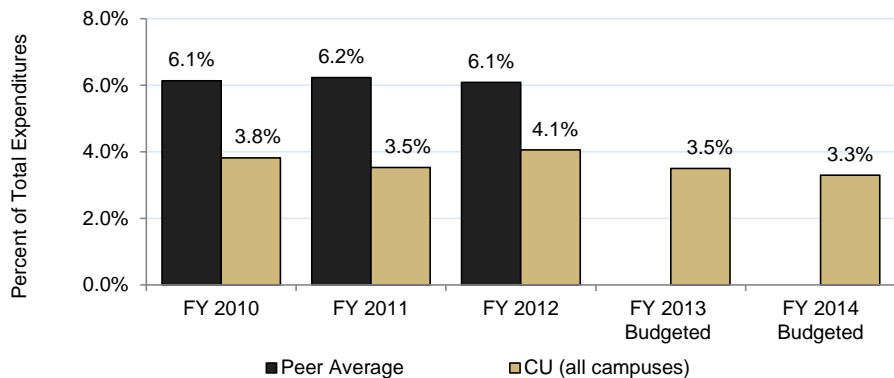


Figure 12: The proportion of CU's administrative expenditures to total expenditures are consistently well below the average for peer institutions.

FY 2012 is the most recent data available for peer institutions.

Figure 13: CU Tuition & Fees and State Support per FTE as a % of Peer Average, FY 2011-12

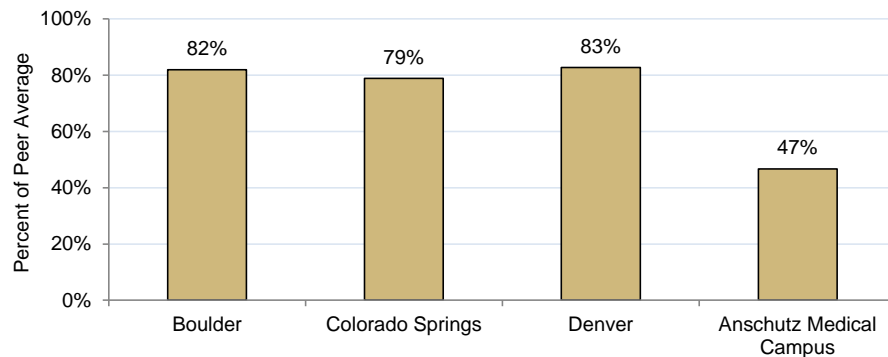


Figure 13: Due to very low levels of state funding, CU receives less revenue from tuition and fees and state support (per student FTE) than its peer institutions.

FY 2012 is the most recent data available for peer institutions.

Figure 14: AY 2013-14 Resident Undergraduate Tuition and Fees Compared to Peers\*

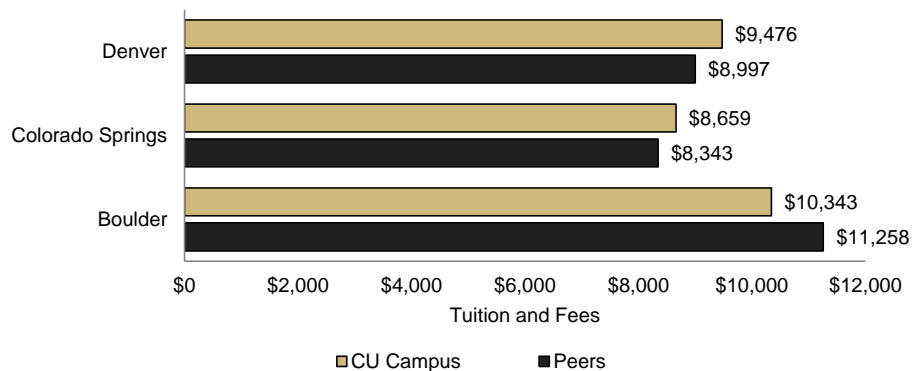
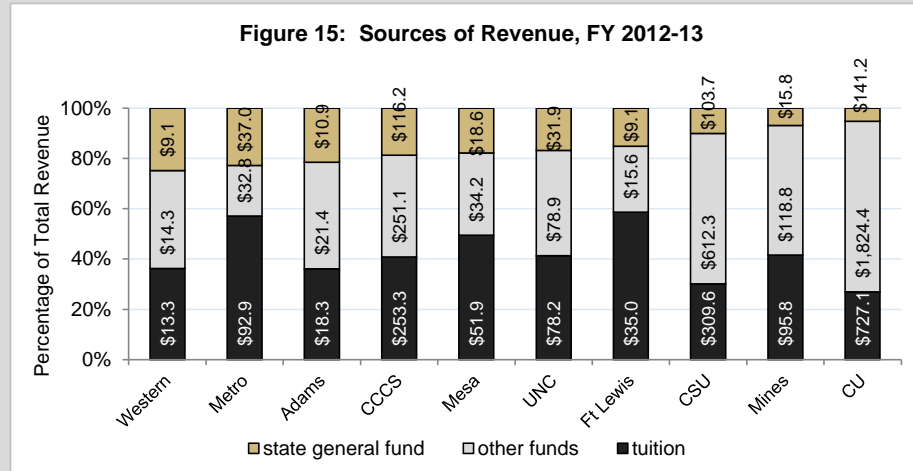


Figure 14: Despite recent increases in tuition rates, CU remains competitive with its peers. Boulder tuition remains below the peer group average, while Denver and Colorado Springs tuition rates are just above their peers.

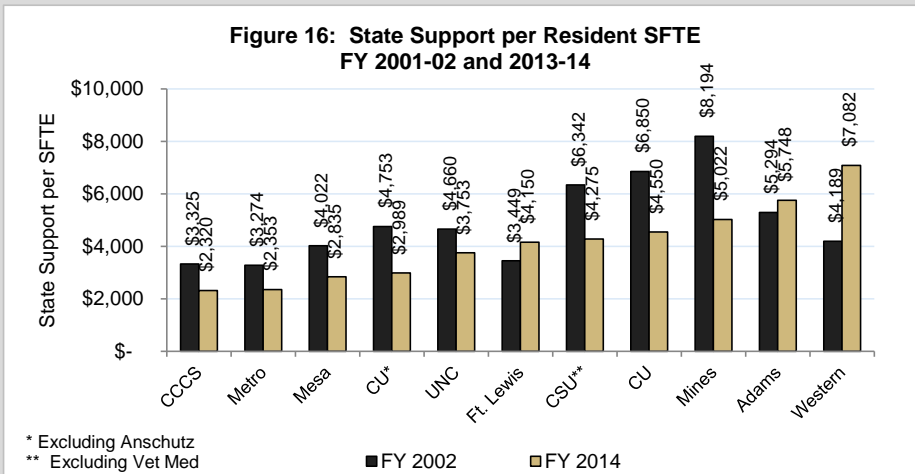
\* Tuition rates are based on 30 credit hours per academic year. Rates do not include the portion covered by the College Opportunity Fund (COF).



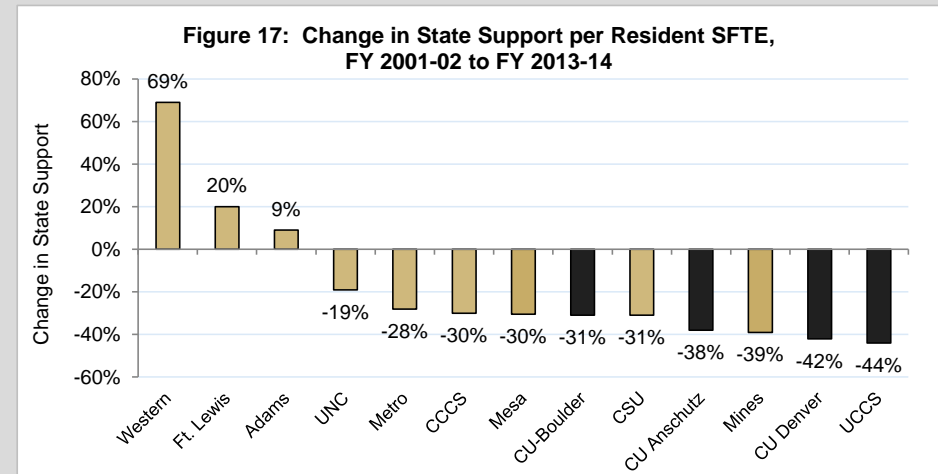
Colorado Public Higher Education Institution Comparisons



**Figure 15:** 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. Among all Colorado institutions, CU receives the lowest share of total revenue from state support.



**Figure 16:** State funding per resident FTE at CU's main campuses is well below the average for Colorado's public four-year institutions.



**Figure 17:** 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 31 percent (Boulder) to 44 percent (UCCS).



Sponsored Research Funding

Figure 18: Research Awards by Campus

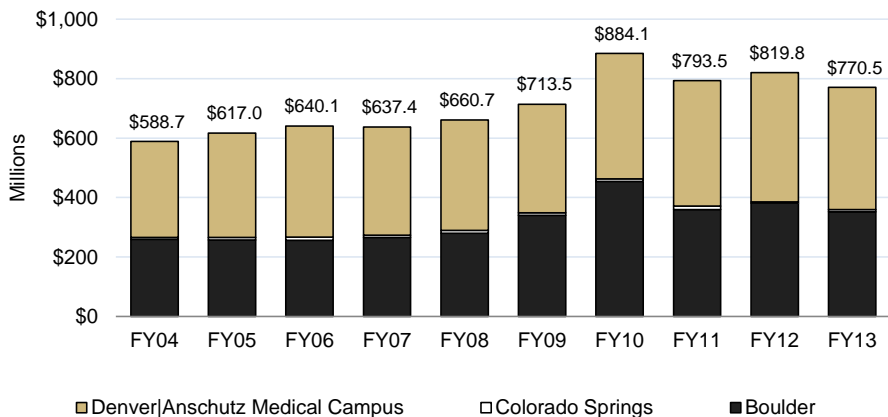


Figure 18: From FY 2004 to FY 2010, research awards received by the University of Colorado increased steadily, reaching a peak in FY 2010 due to the influx of ARRA funds. Although federal research funds have been more limited and competition has been greater in recent years, CU's research enterprise remains strong.

Figure 19: Research Awards by Funding Source

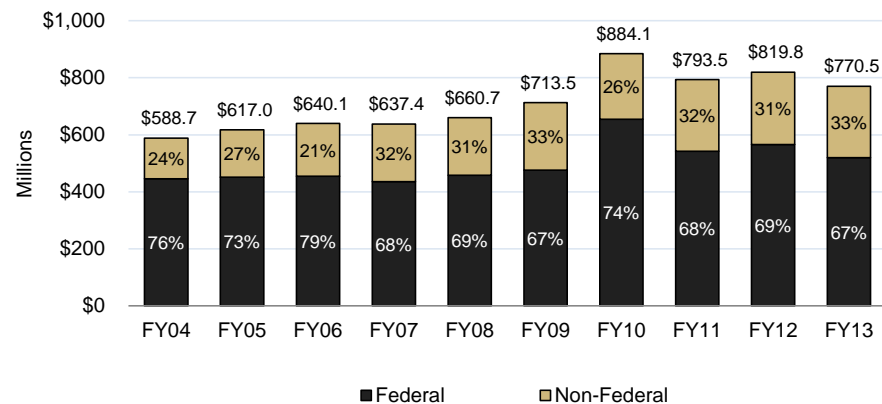


Figure 19: Federal agencies are the primary sources of research funding for the University of Colorado. In FY 2013, the university received \$523.7 million in federal research awards.

Figure 20: FY 2012-13 Research Awards by Funding Source

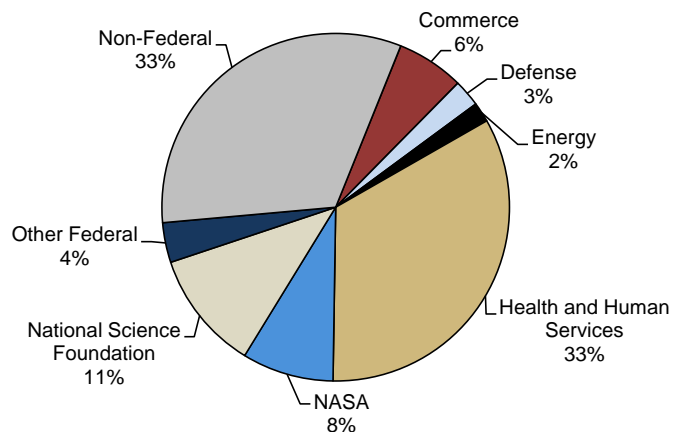


Figure 20: More than one-third of research funding received in FY 2013 was awarded by the Department of Health and Human Services, primarily from the National Institutes of Health. CU is also very successful in attracting research dollars from the National Science Foundation and NASA.

Figure 21: Number of Research Awards and Average Amount

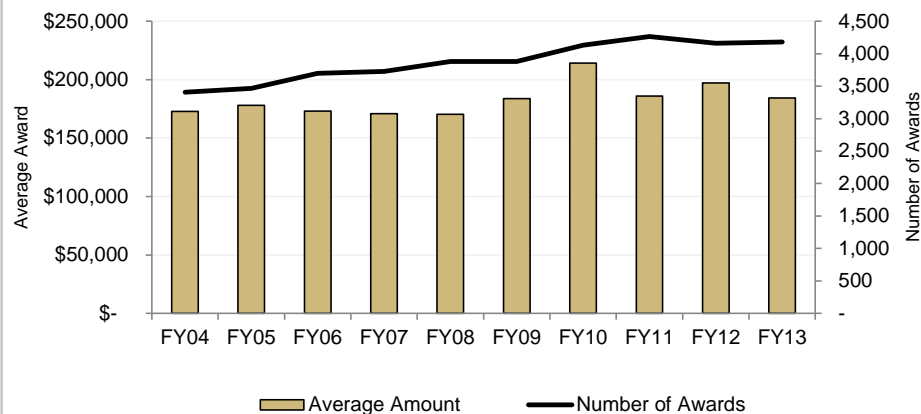


Figure 21: For each of the past 10 years, CU has received between 3,500 and 4,200 research awards, with an average award amount of at least \$160,000. In FY 2013, CU received 4,182 awards, averaging nearly \$185,000. These achievements have come despite dwindling research funds at the federal level.



Degrees Awarded and Online Education

Figure 22: Percent of Baccalaureate Degrees Awarded by Colorado Public Four-Year Institutions, FY 2012

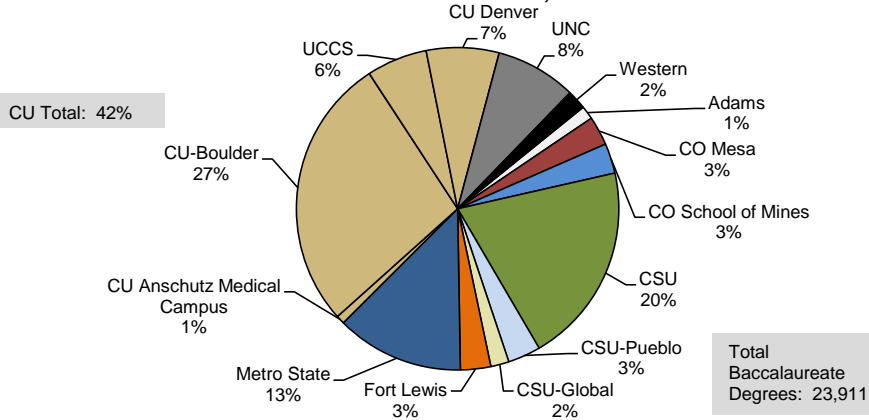


Figure 22: In FY 2012, CU awarded almost 10,000 baccalaureate degrees, 42 percent of the total awarded by Colorado's public four-year institutions. The number of baccalaureate degrees conferred by CU has increased 47 percent since FY 2000 .

Figure 23: Percent of Graduate Degrees Awarded by Colorado Public Four-Year Institutions, FY 2012

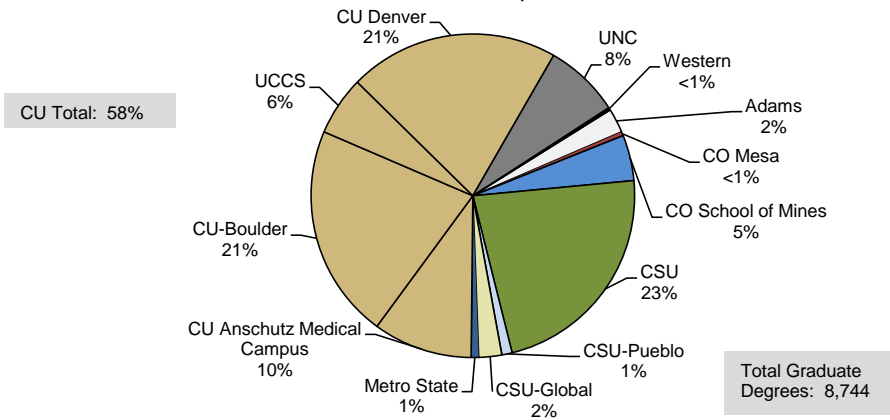


Figure 23: CU also awarded more than 5,000 graduate degrees, 58 percent of all graduate degrees awarded by Colorado public institutions. Graduate degree production has increased 31 percent since FY 2000.

Figure 24: State Support per Resident Degree, FY 2012

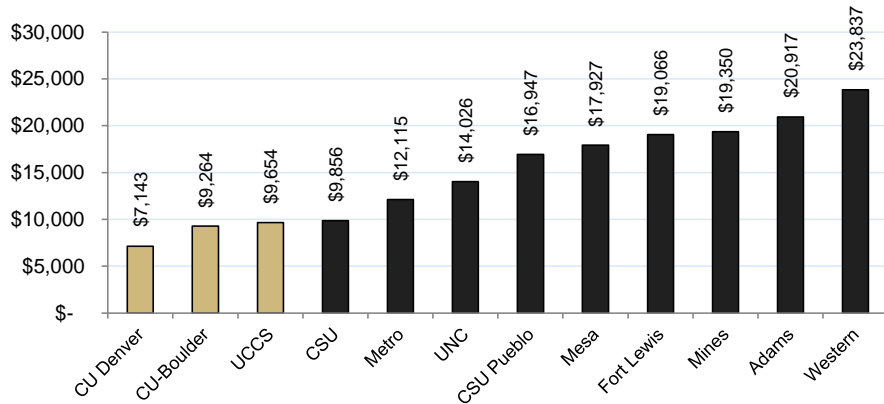


Figure 24: CU produces the most degrees with the least amount of state funding.

Figure 25: Online Education, FY 2013

|  | Boulder | Colorado Springs | Denver  Anschutz | CU Total |
|--|---------|------------------|------------------|----------|
| Online Degree Offerings                        | 7       | 8                | 16               | 31       |
| # of Online Courses                            | 300     | 329              | 420              | 1,049    |
| # of Online Course Sections                    | 571     | 559              | 841              | 1,971    |
| Enrollments                                    | 8,979   | 8,148            | 18,966           | 36,093   |
| Student Credit Hours                           | 27,171  | 23,691           | 57,155           | 108,017  |
| Headcount (unduplicated)                       | 5,180   | 3,793            | 8,733            | 17,706   |
| Headcount of Students Enrolled                 |         |                  |                  |          |
| Exclusively Online (unduplicated) <sup>1</sup> | 1,364   | 700              | 2,009            | 4,073    |

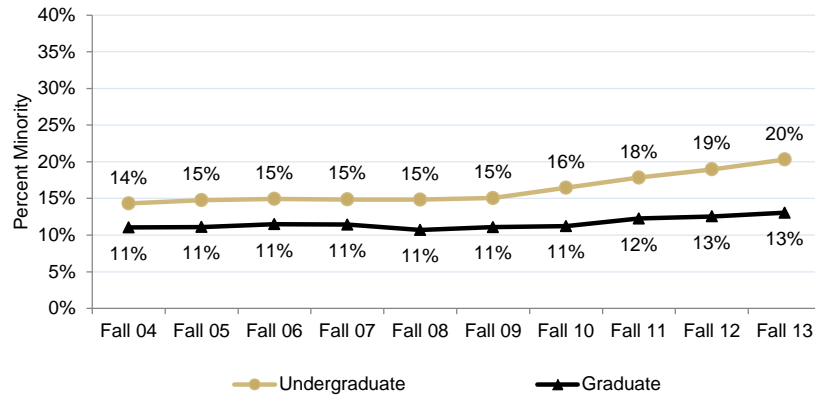
<sup>1</sup> A single student is counted only once in the year.

Figure 25: CU has extensive online course offerings. In 2012-13, nearly 18,000 students across the system took at least one online course, generating more than 100,000 credit hours.



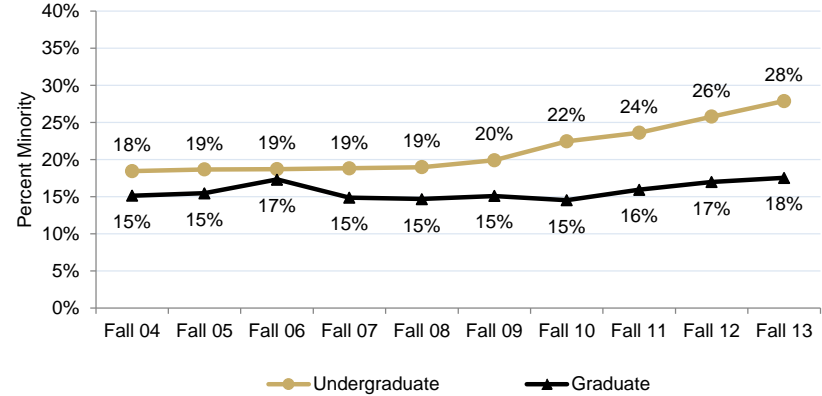
Student Diversity

**Figure 26: Boulder Student Enrollment - Percent Minority**  
(Includes Degree and Non-Degree Students)



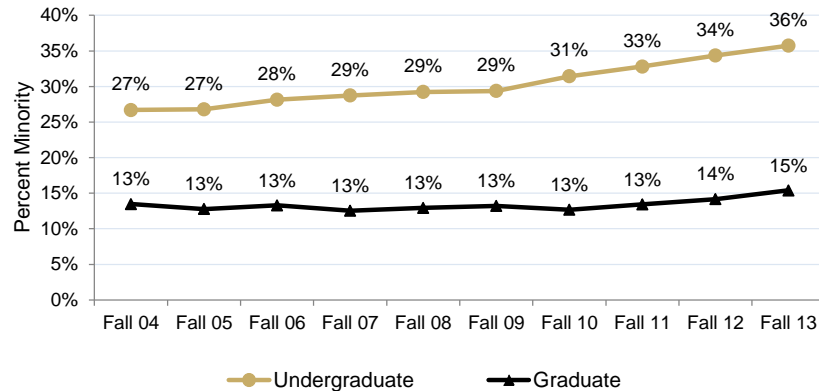
**Figure 26:** Following a period of stable proportions, the percentage of minority students at the Boulder campus has increased substantially over the last few years. Twenty percent of undergraduates and 13 percent of graduate students enrolled in Fall 2013 are racial/ethnic minorities.\*

**Figure 27: Colorado Springs Student Enrollment - Percent Minority**  
(Includes Degree and Non-Degree Students)



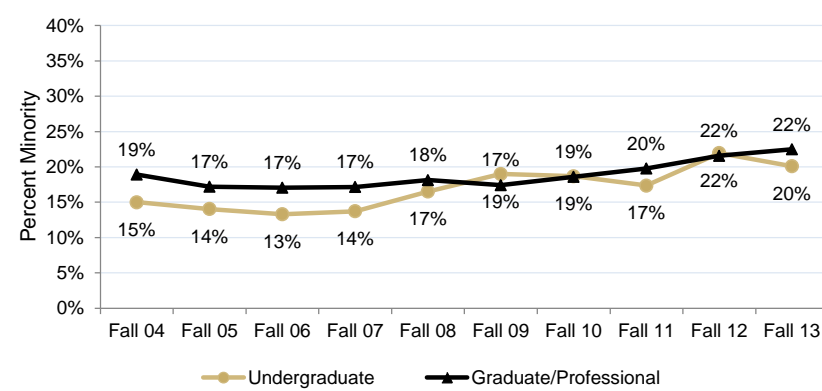
**Figure 27:** The Colorado Springs campus has experienced growth in in the enrollment of minority students over the last few years, particularly among undergraduates. Twenty-eight percent of undergraduates enrolled in Fall 2013 are minority students.\*

**Figure 28: Denver Student Enrollment - Percent Minority**  
(Includes Degree and Non-Degree Students)



**Figure 28:** The Denver campus enrolls a large percentage of minority students. Students of color account for more than one-third of all undergraduates enrolled in Fall 2013. In addition, the proportion of graduate minorities has increased during the last two years\*

**Figure 29: Anschutz Medical Campus Enrollment - Percent Minority**  
(Includes Degree and Non-Degree Students)



**Figure 29:** Undergraduate minority enrollment at the Anschutz Medical Campus has been gradually increasing over time, peaking at 22 percent in Fall 2012 before declining slightly in Fall 2013. Minority enrollment in graduate and professional programs has been very steady over time and has shown an increase in recent years.\*

\* In accordance with federally mandated changes in race and ethnicity data collection, since Fall 2010, new applicants have been presented with a new two-part race/ethnicity question format. They are now able to select multiple race categories (previously, only a single category was selectable). Those enrolled prior to Fall 2010 could update their data but were not required. Due to these changes, Fall 2010 and later data are not directly comparable to prior terms. Historical data are included but comparisons should be made with caution.