



University of Colorado

Boulder | Colorado Springs | Denver | Anschutz Medical Campus

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT FOR BUDGET AND FINANCE

CU IN FOCUS

2014 | CU

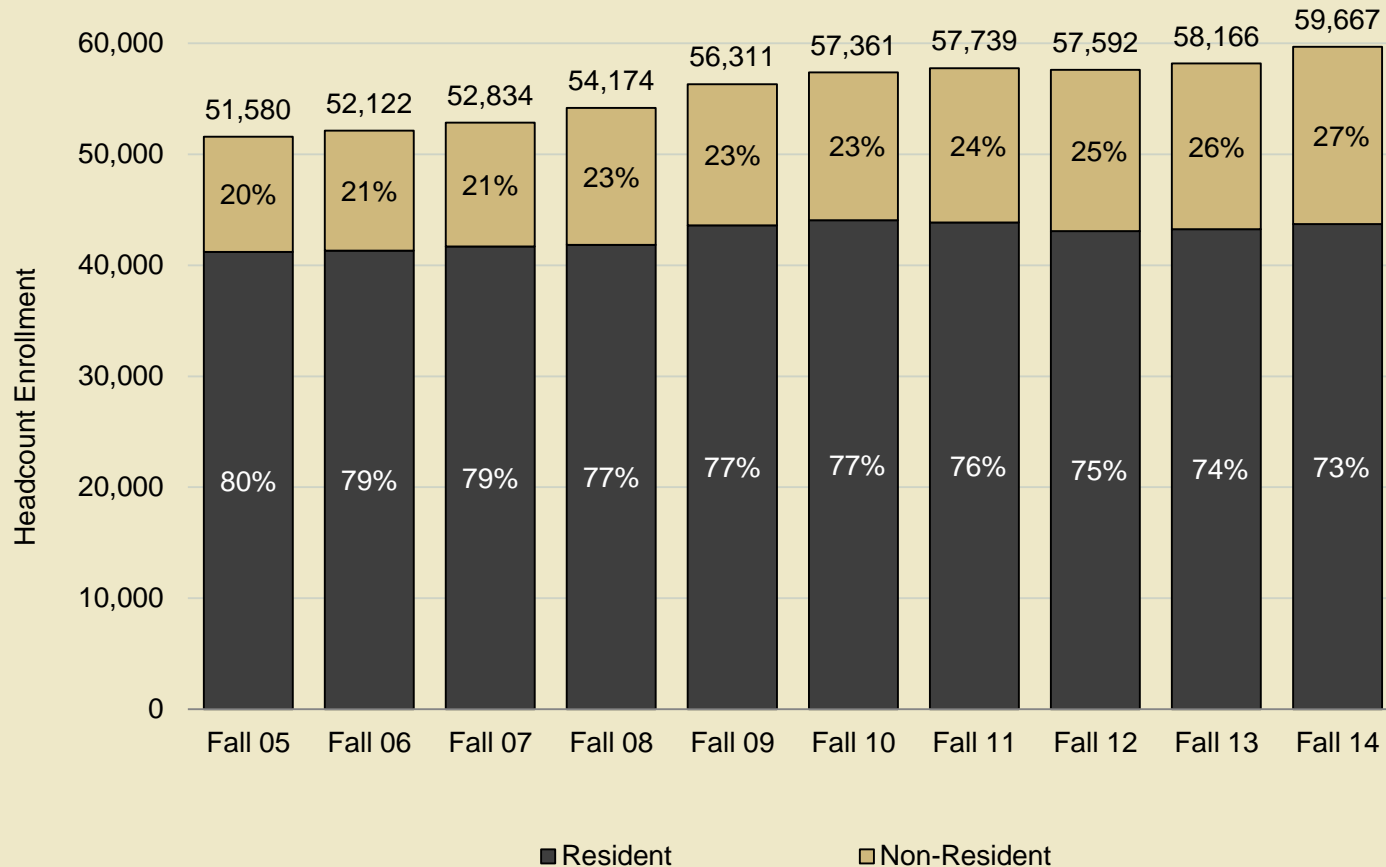
# Annual Indicators

Institutional Research | Office of the Vice President for Budget and Finance

January 2015



# Figure 1: Student Enrollment

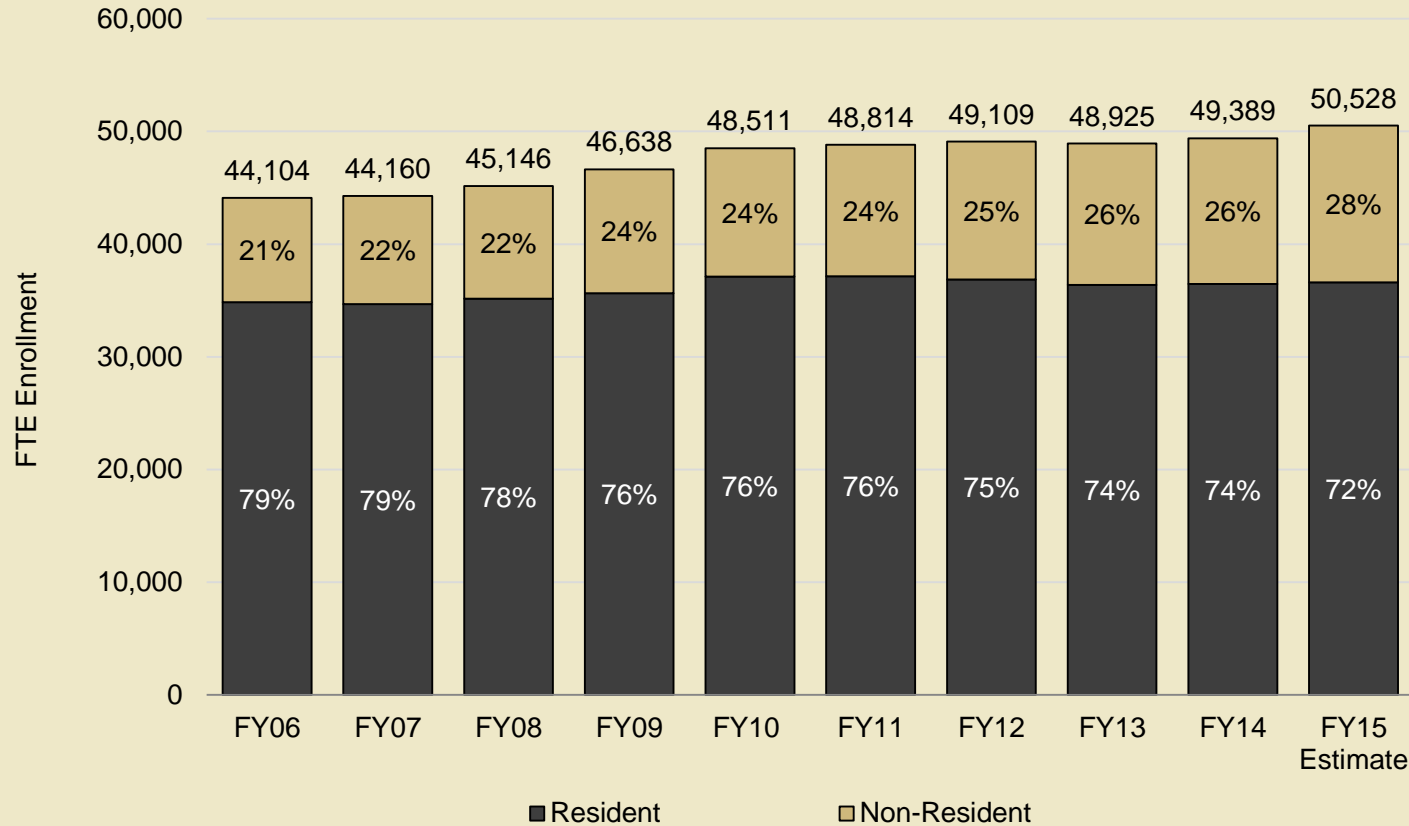


Over the last 10 years, student headcount has steadily increased (14 percent) and now approaches 60,000.

- Resident enrollment increased 5 percent (~2,200 students).
- Non-resident enrollment increased 48 percent (~5,000 students) over the same time period.

Enrollment as of census date.

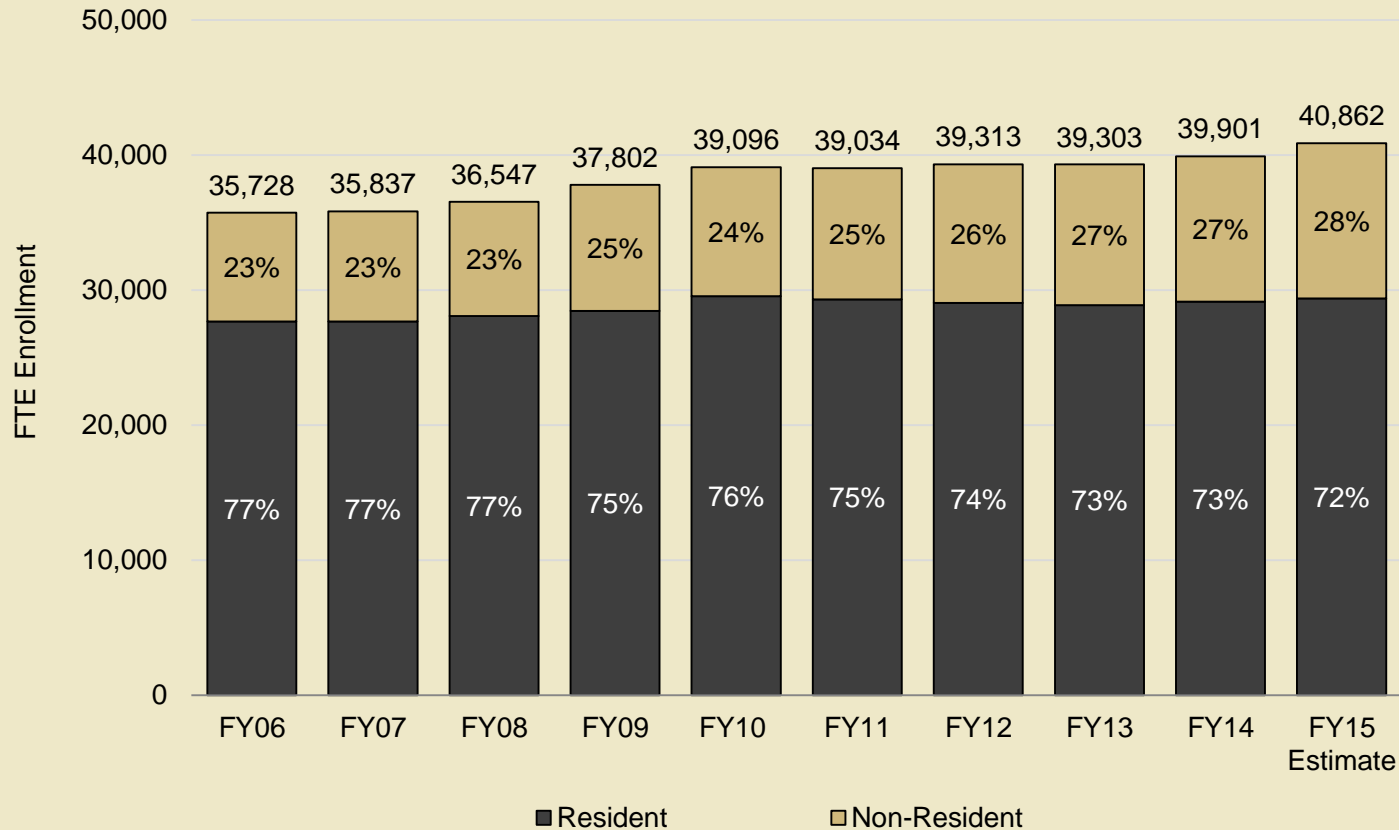
# Figure 2: Student FTE



Full-time equivalent student enrollment (SFTE) increased 15 percent between FY 2006 and FY 2015.

- Resident SFTE enrollment has increased 5 percent (about 1,800 FTE).
- Non-resident SFTE has increased 50 percent (more than 4,600 FTE).

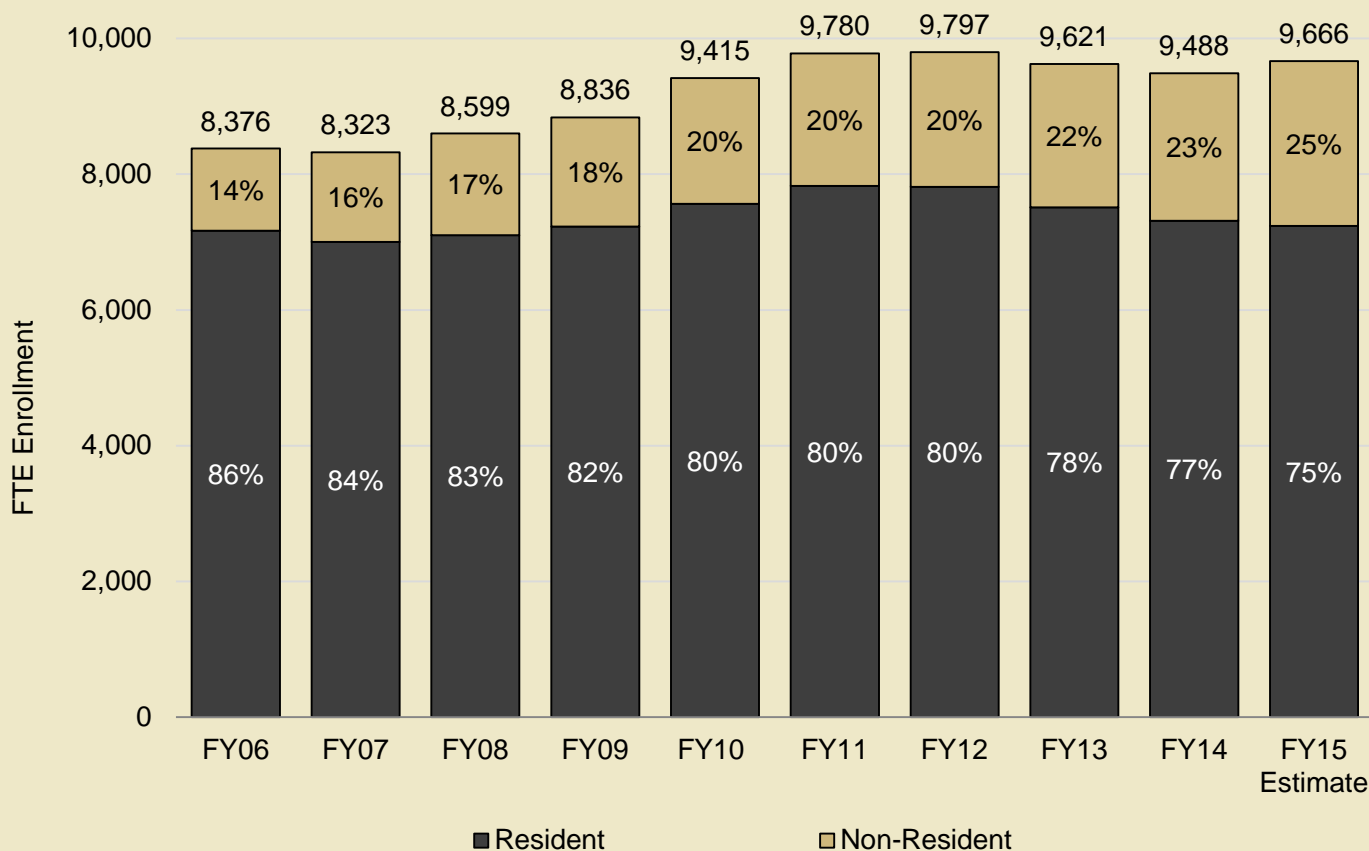
# Figure 3: Undergraduate Student FTE



Since FY 2006, undergraduate enrollment has grown by almost 5,100 student FTE (14 percent).

- Resident undergraduate enrollment increased 6 percent.
- Non-resident undergraduate enrollment increased 43 percent.

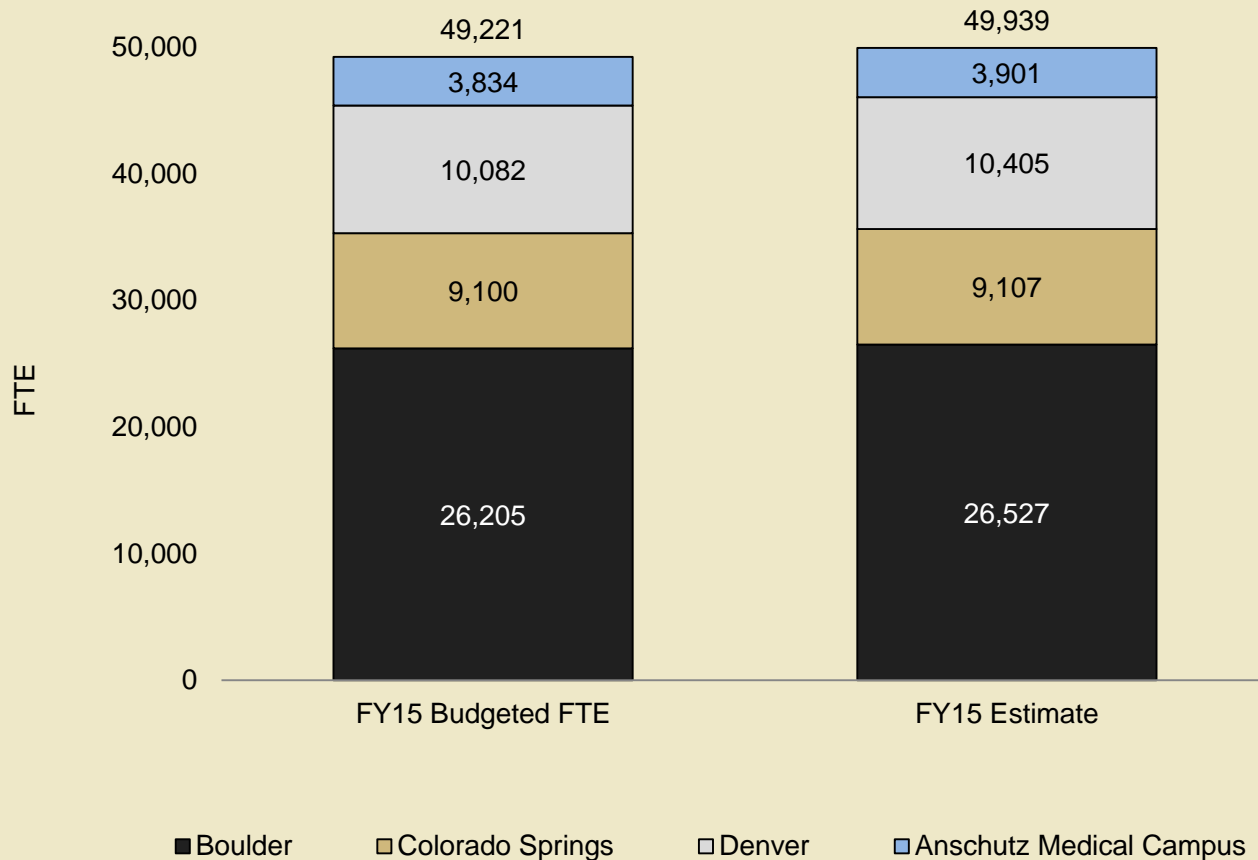
# Figure 4: Graduate Student FTE



*Graduate student FTE has increased by 15 percent since FY 2005.*

- *Non-resident graduate student enrollment has increased at a high rate during this period (101 percent or 1,220 FTE).*
- *Enrollment of resident graduate students has shown only small fluctuations over the last 10 years.*

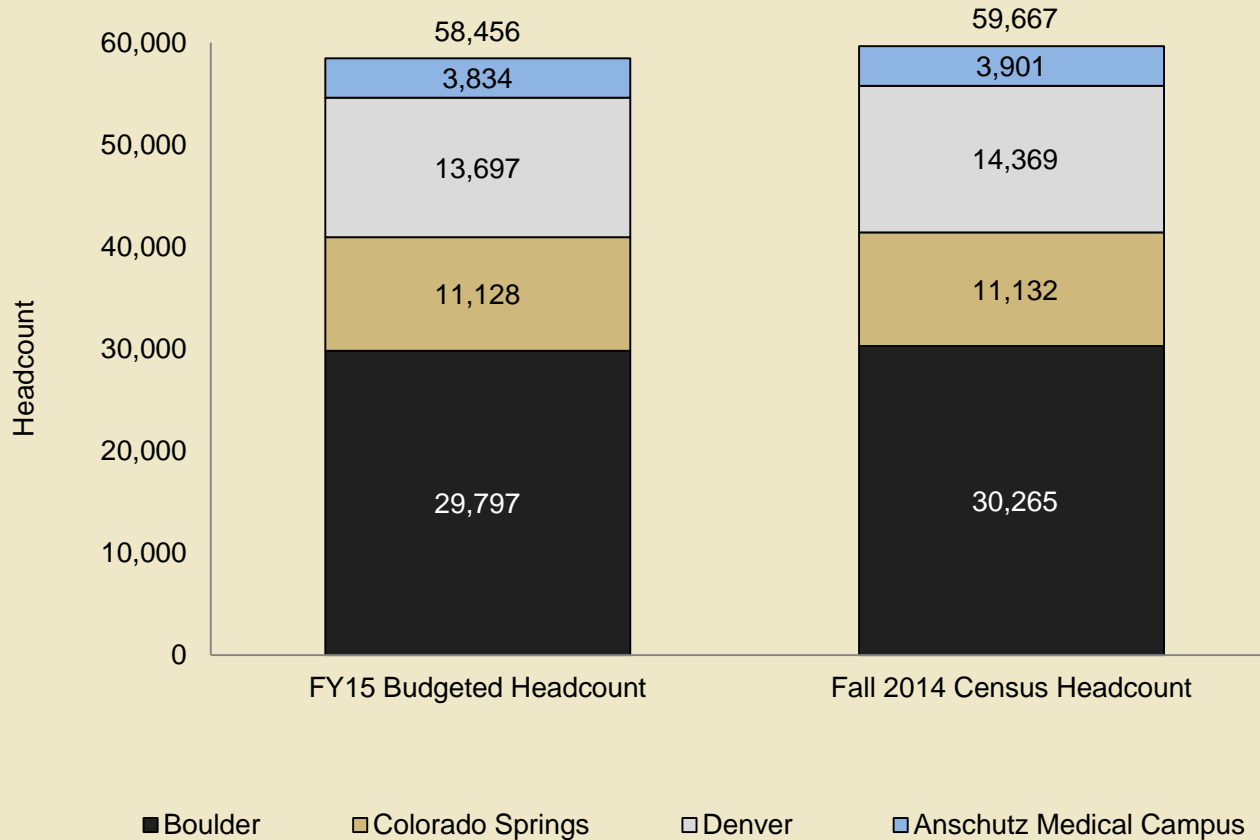
# Figure 5: FY 2015 Budgeted SFTE Compared to FY 2015 Estimated SFTE



*Based on a Fall 2014 estimate, CU's total fiscal year 2015 FTE enrollment will be about one percent higher than budgeted enrollment.*

*Note: The FY 2015 FTE estimate shown for Anschutz is equal to the Fall 2014 headcount (headcount is used for budgeting at Anschutz). FTE estimate for other campuses is based on CDHE methodology.*

# Figure 6: FY 2015 Budgeted Student Headcount Compared to Fall 2014 Census Enrollment

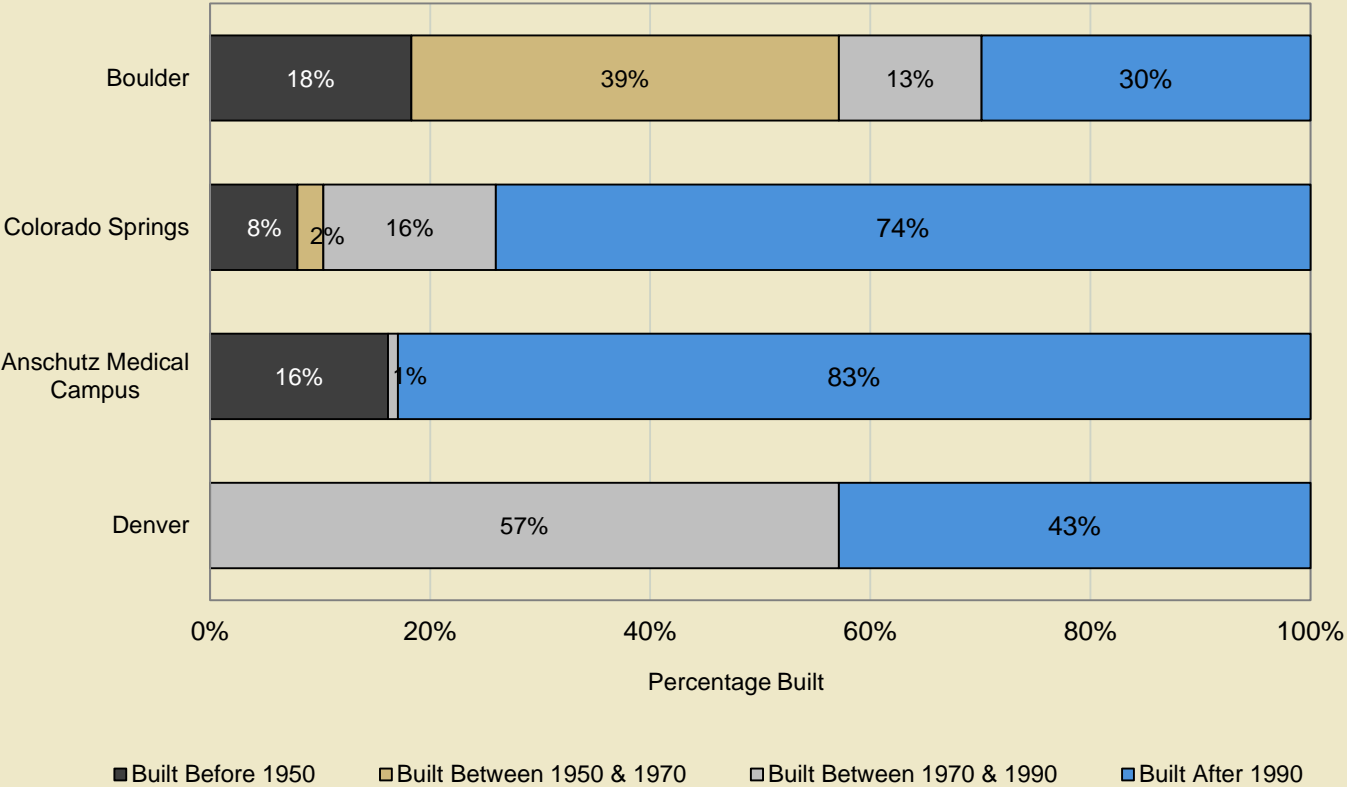


*Overall, Fall 2014 student headcount enrollment is 2 percent higher than FY 2015 budgeted enrollment.*

*Enrollment on the Colorado Springs campus is nearly equal to the budgeted estimate, while enrollment at the other campuses is slightly above the budgeted number.*

# Figure 7: Age of Building Stock

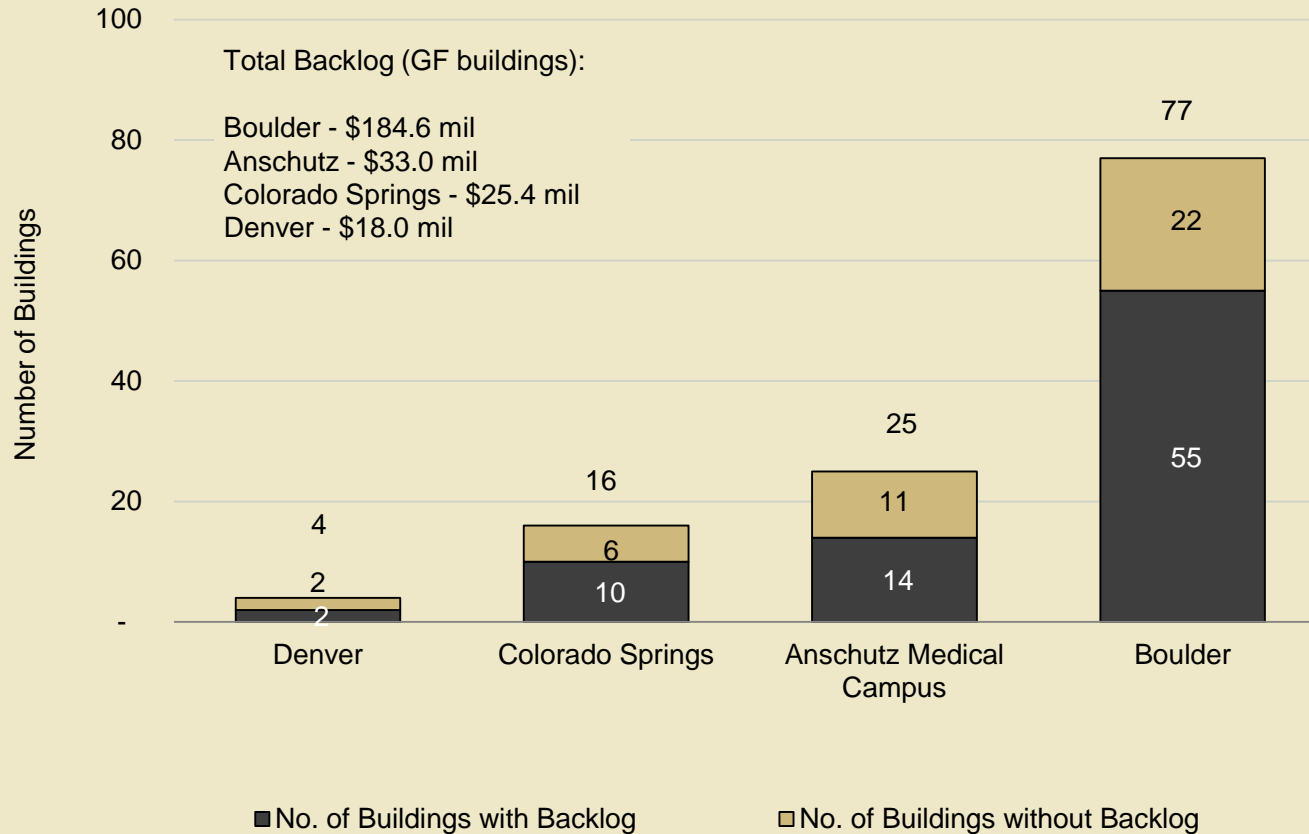
(Auxiliary and General Fund, Based on Square Footage)



- A large percentage of the square footage on the Boulder campus was built prior to 1970, although a significant amount of space has been added since 1990.
- At Colorado Springs, nearly three-fourths 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.
- All Denver campus buildings were built since 1970.



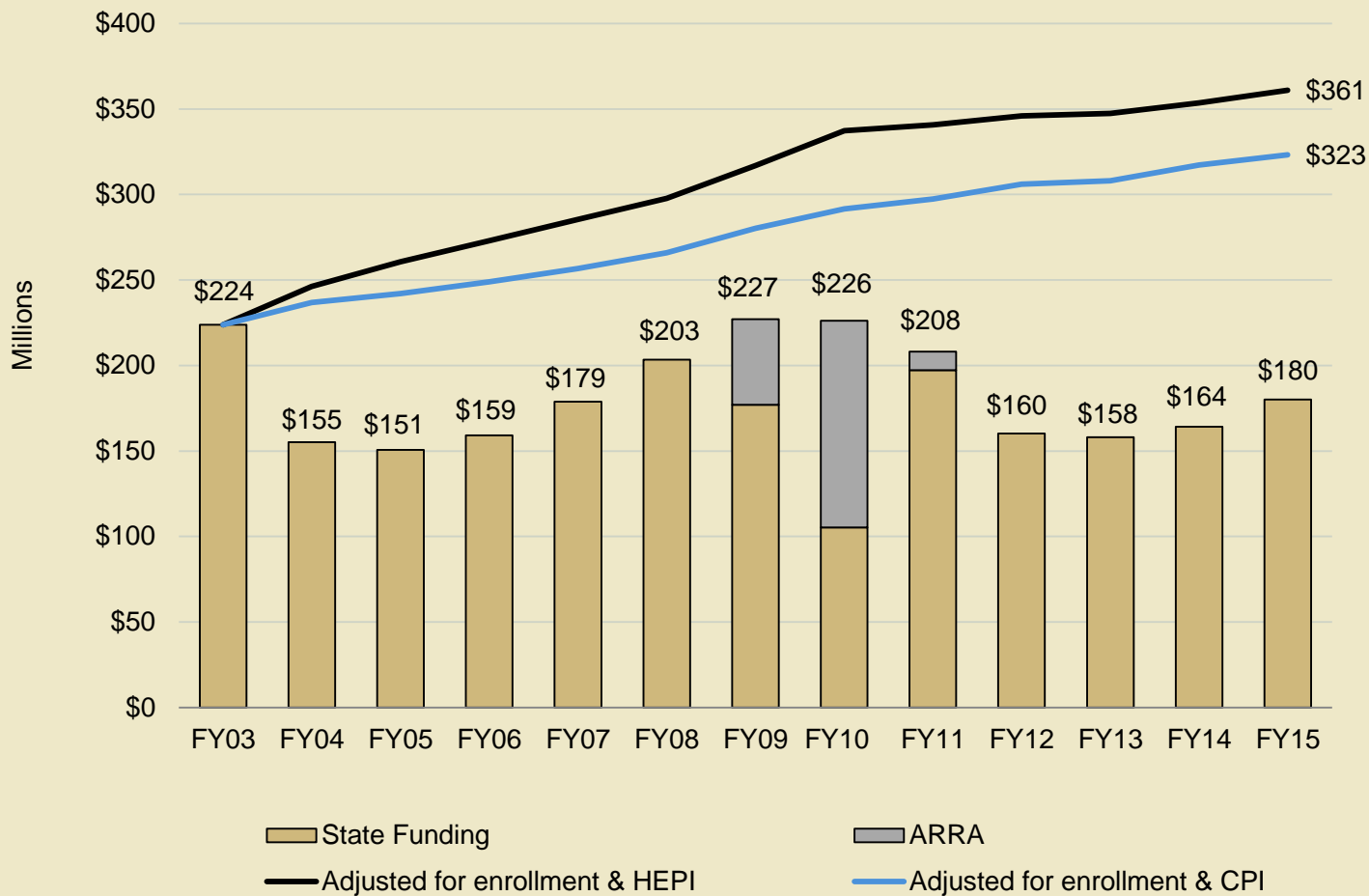
# Figure 8: General Fund Maintenance Backlog



- More than 70 percent of buildings on the Boulder campus have a reported maintenance backlog.
- On the Colorado Springs campus, nearly two-thirds have a maintenance backlog.
- On the Anschutz Medical Campus, more than half of general fund buildings have a backlog.

*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.*

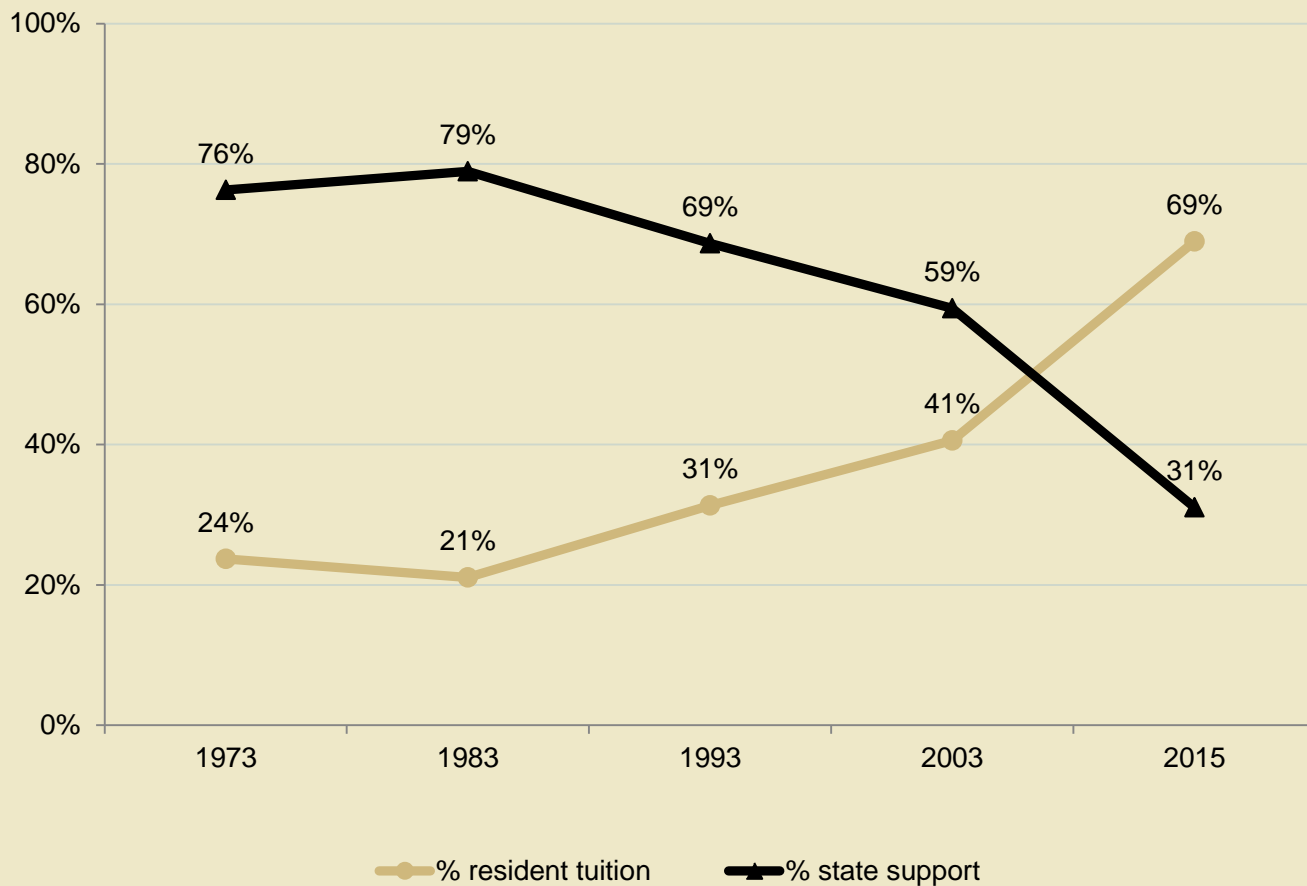
# Figure 9: History of State Funding



*Adjusted for inflation and enrollment, the university needs more than \$300 million to maintain the purchasing power it had in FY 2003.*

*In FY 2015, state funding is \$180 million (including tobacco settlement funds).*

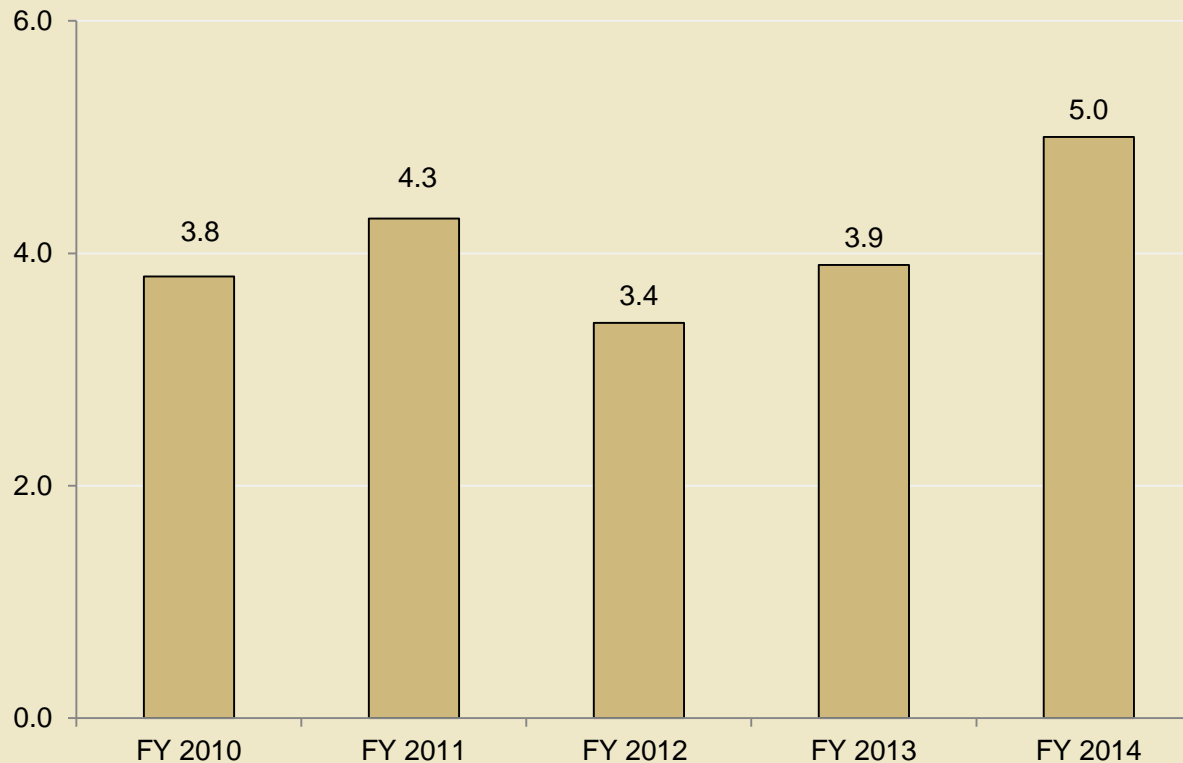
# Figure 10: History of CU State Funding and Resident Tuition Revenue



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

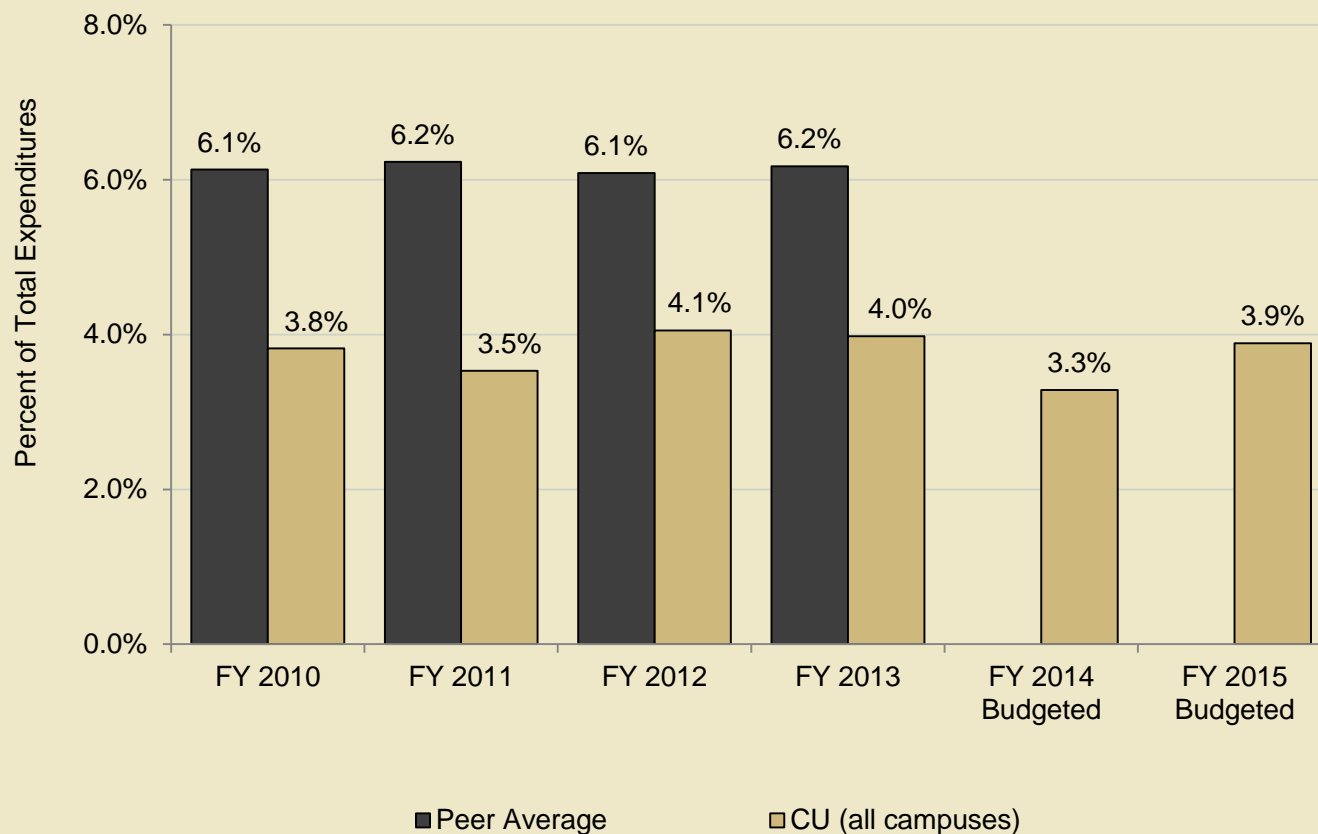
*State support was once more than three times tuition revenue. That ratio has nearly reversed over time.*

# Figure 11: CU Composite Financial Index



- *The CFI is based on four financial ratios:*
  - *Primary Reserve Ratio*
  - *Net Operating Revenues Ratio*
  - *Return on Net Assets Ratio*
  - *Viability Ratio*
- *The CFI can range from -4 to 10.*
- *A score of greater than 3 indicates acceptable fiscal health.*

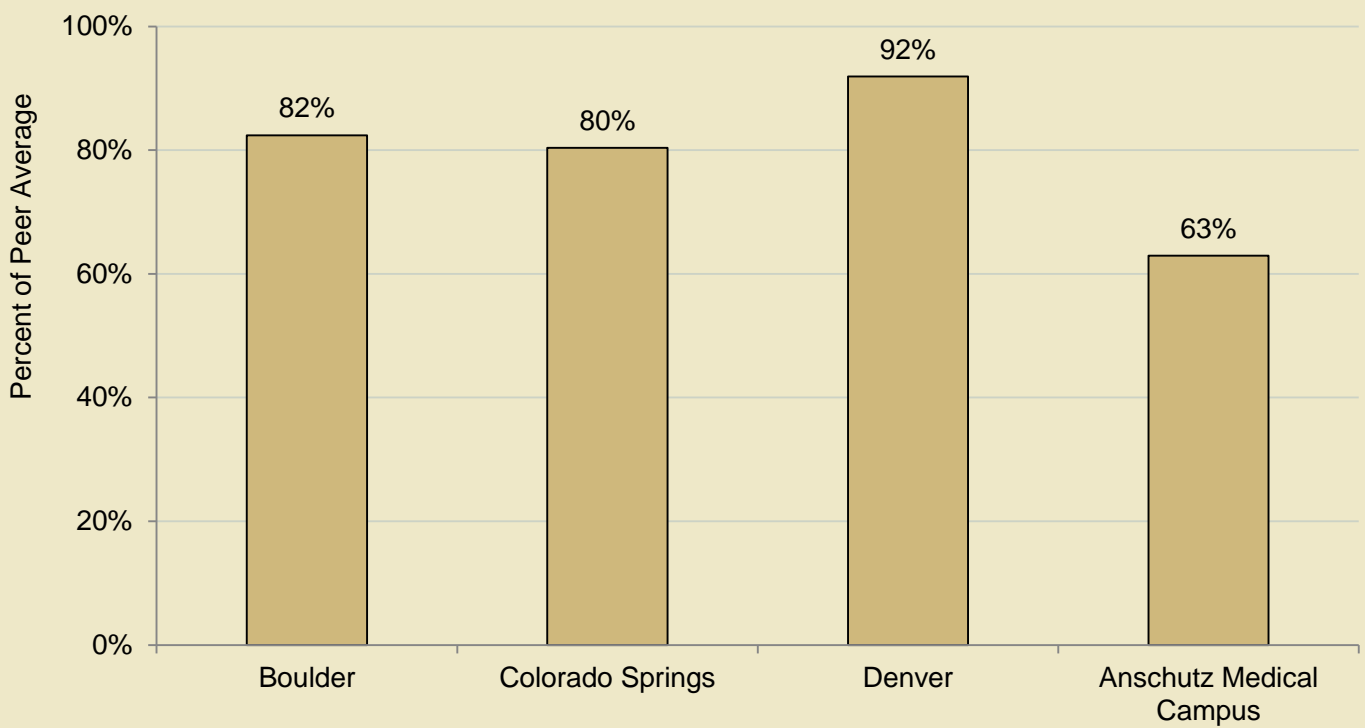
# Figure 12: Administrative Expenditures as a Percent of Total Expenditures Compared to Peer Institutions



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

*Note: FY 2013 is the most recent data available for peer institutions.*

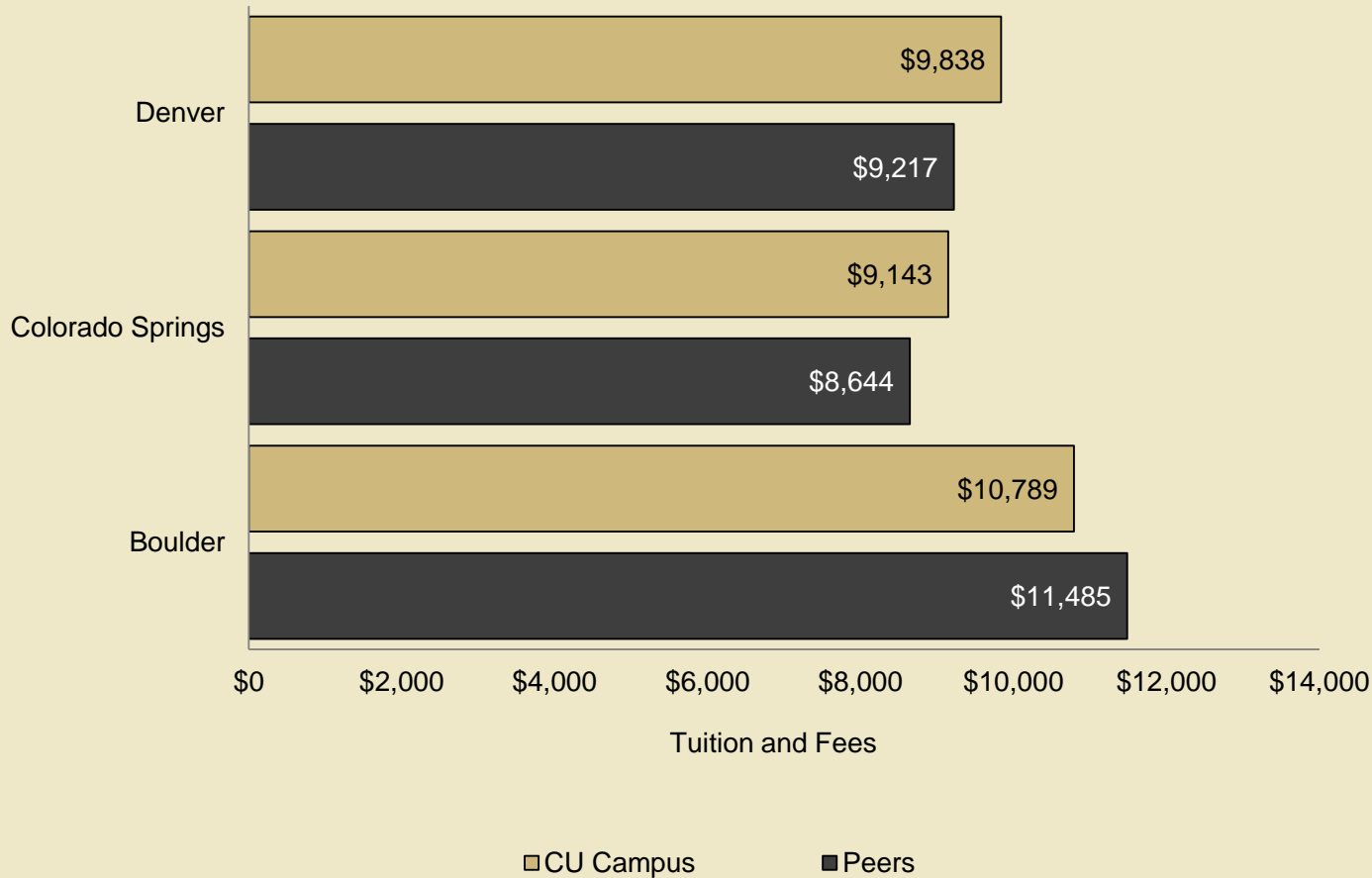
# Figure 13: CU Tuition & Fees and State Support per SFTE as a Percent of the Peer Average, FY 2013



*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.*

*Note: FY 2013 is the most recent data available for peer institutions.*

# Figure 14: AY 2015 Resident Undergraduate Tuition and Fees Compared to Peers

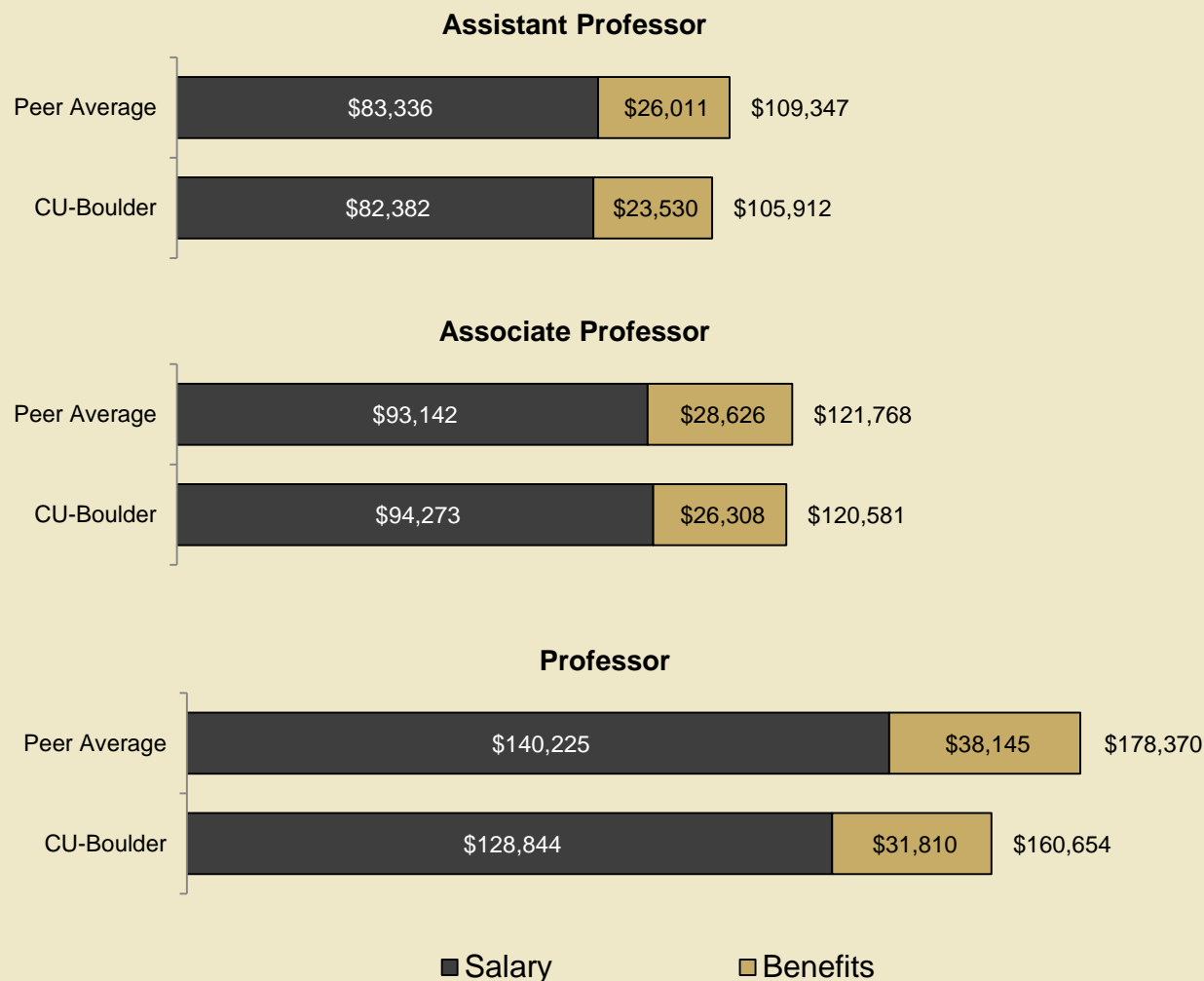


*Despite recent increases in tuition rates, CU remains competitive with its peers.*

*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. Rates do not include the portion covered by the College Opportunity Fund (COF).*

# Figure 15: FY 2014 Average Faculty Compensation (Salary and Benefits), Boulder Campus

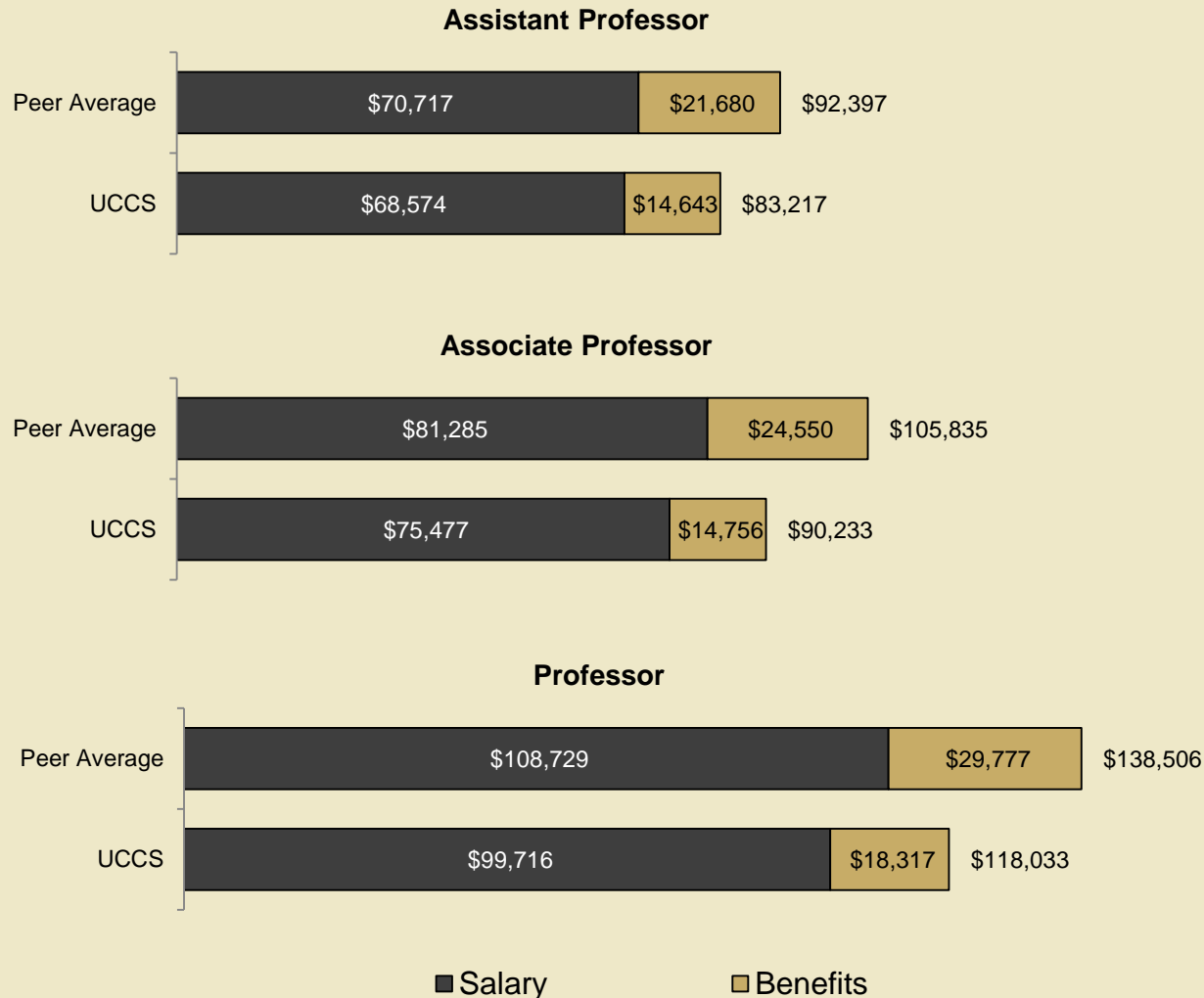


*Average total compensation for Boulder faculty lags that of their peers for all faculty ranks. The disparity is greatest among full professors.*

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



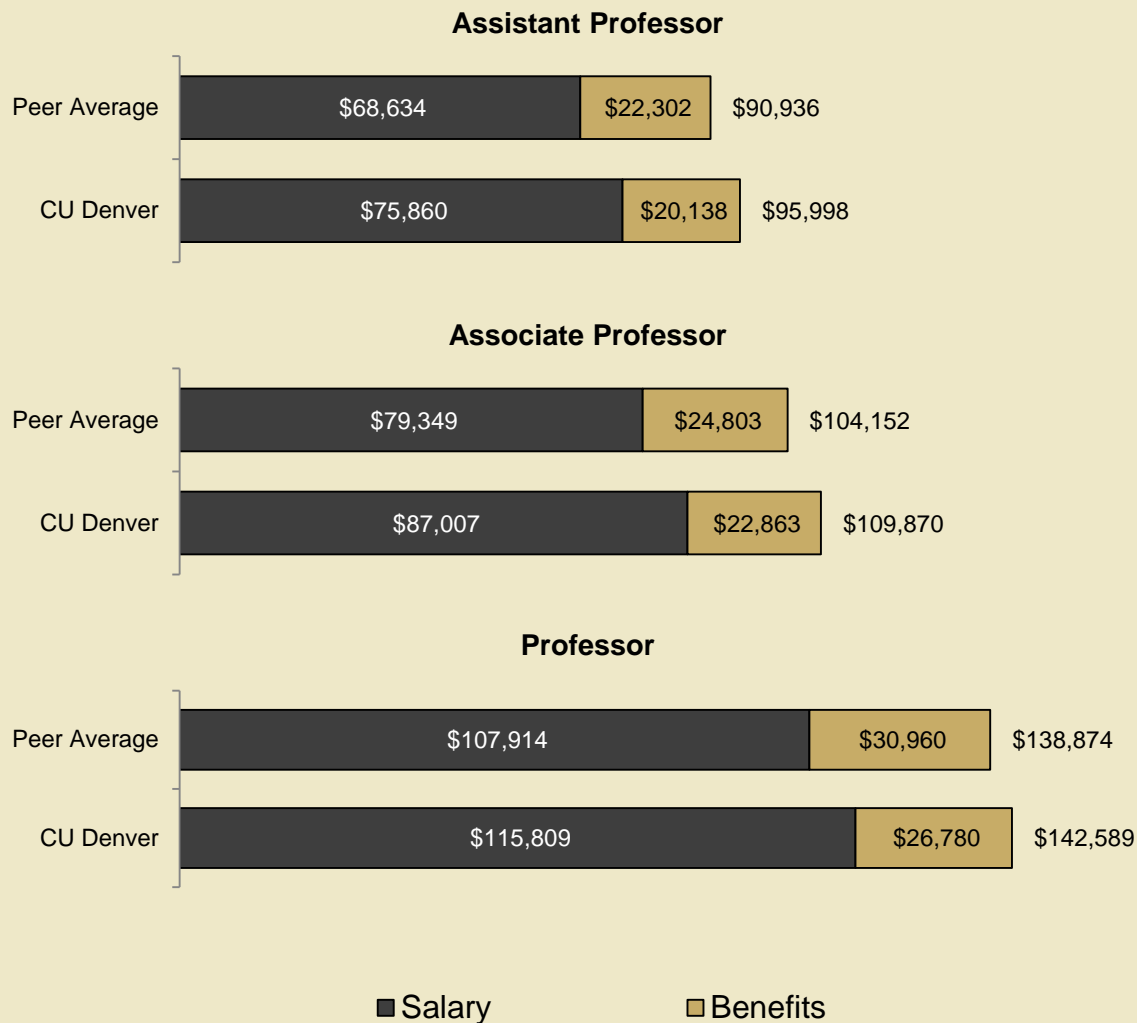
# Figure 16: FY 2014 Average Faculty Compensation (Salary and Benefits), Colorado Springs Campus



*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.*

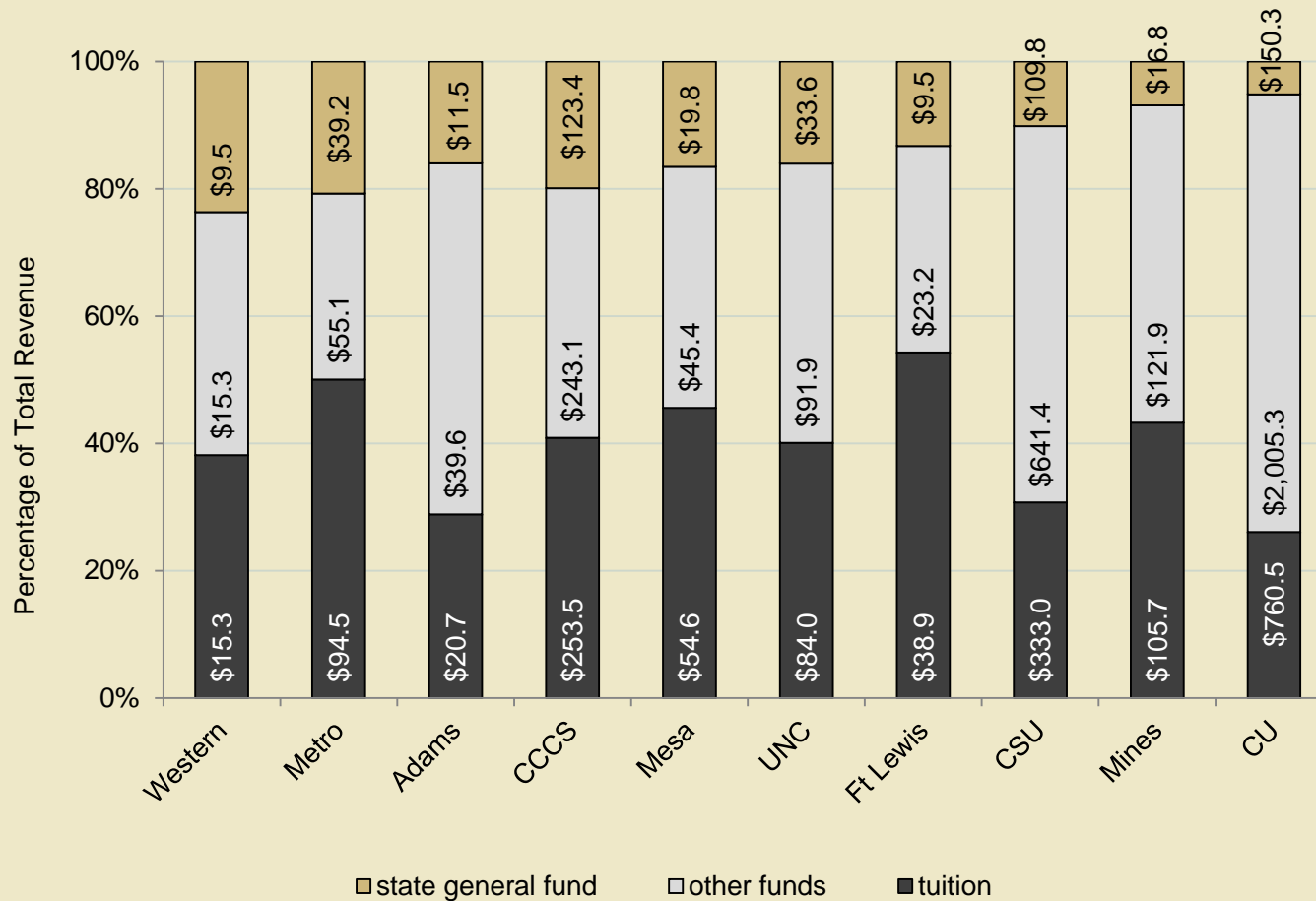
# Figure 17: FY 2014 Average Faculty Compensation (Salary and Benefits), Denver Campus



*Average total compensation for Denver Campus 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.*

# Figure 18: Estimated Sources of Revenue, FY 2014

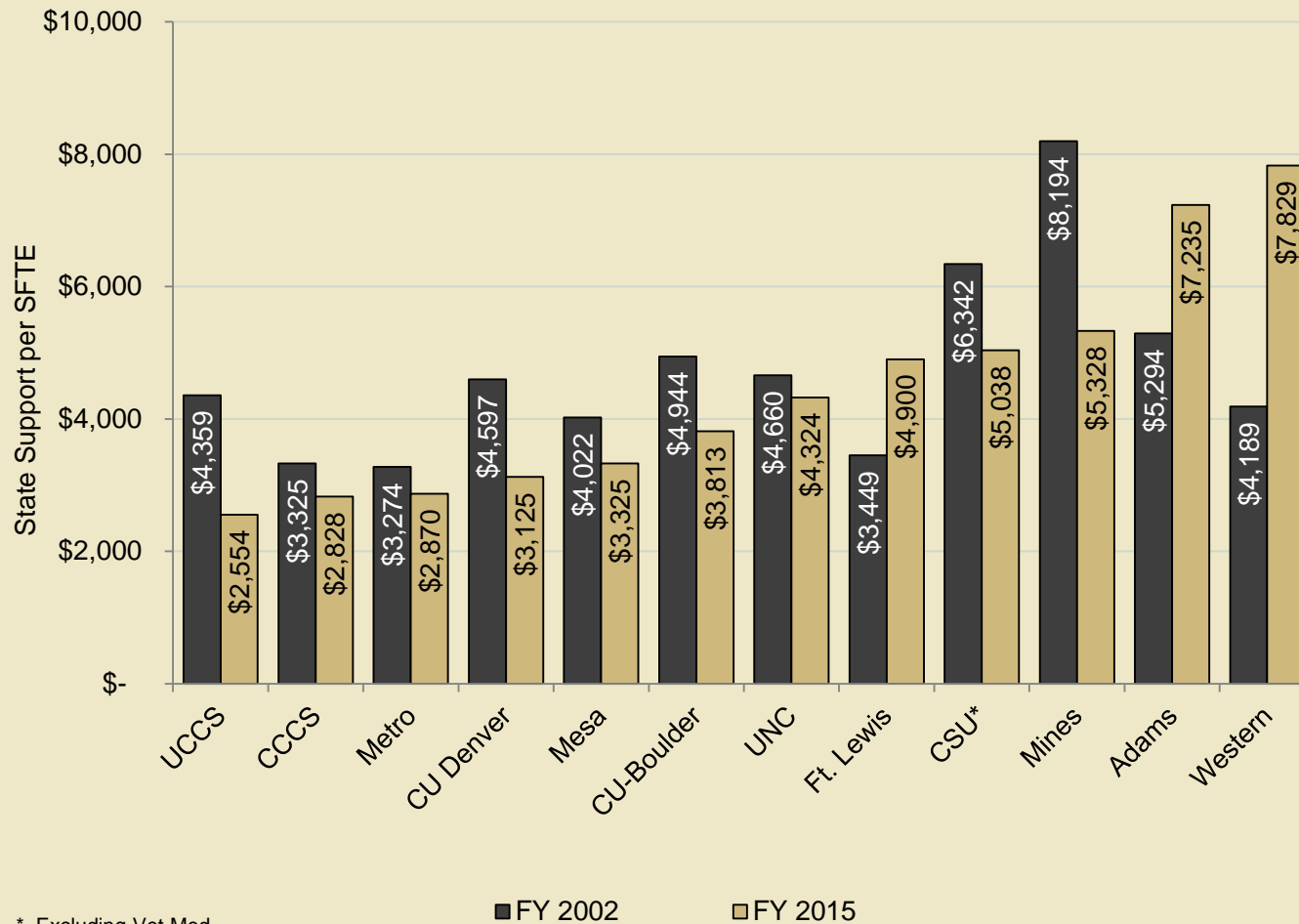


Other funds include auxiliary and restricted revenue.

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. Contracts and grants for research are the primary source of restricted revenues.

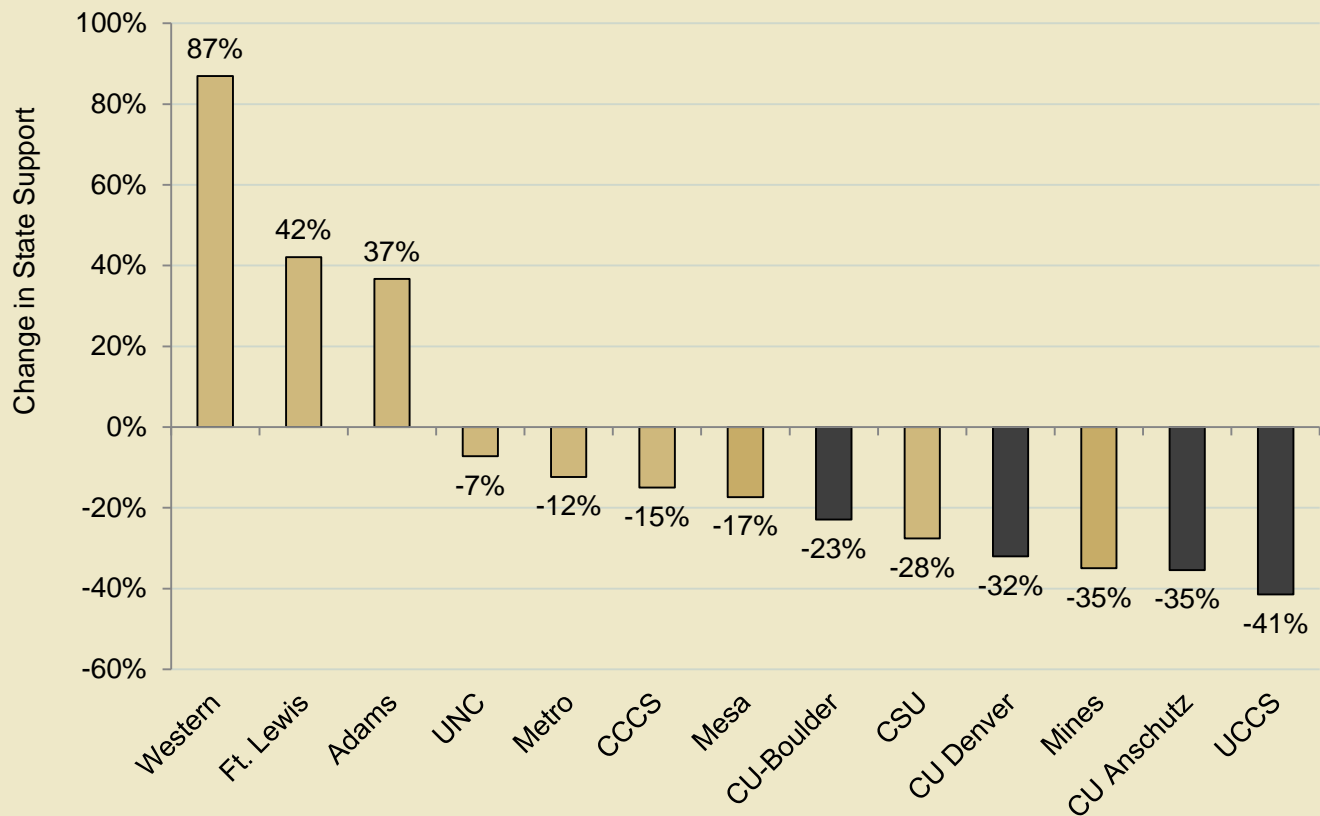
# Figure 19: State Support per Resident SFTE, FY 2002 and FY 2015



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

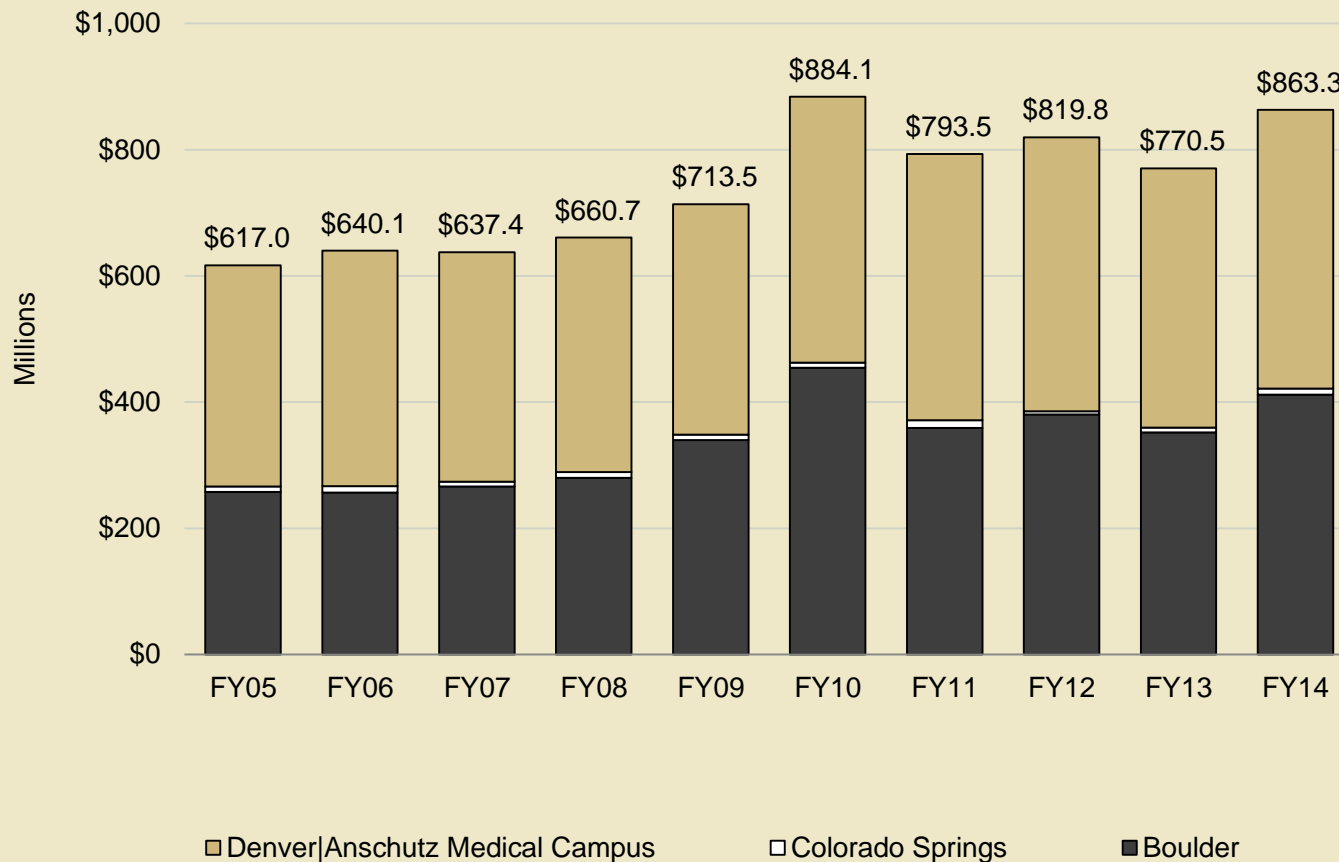
\* Excluding Vet Med

# Figure 20: Change in State Support per Resident SFTE, FY 2002 to FY 2015



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 23 percent (Boulder) to 41 percent (UCCS).

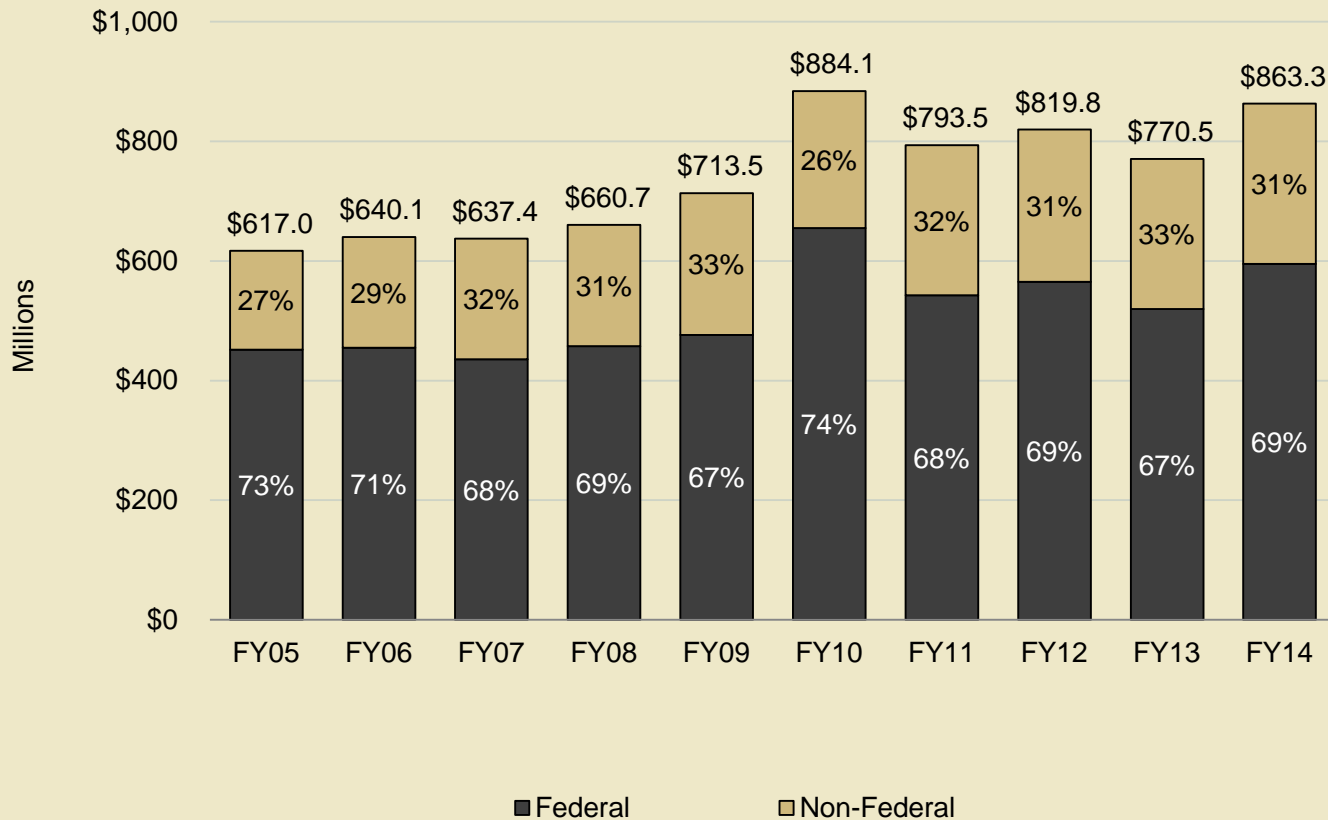
# Figure 21: Research Awards by Campus



*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.*

*Research funding fell as the ARRA dollars ran out. However, award totals remain substantially higher than in the pre-ARRA years.*

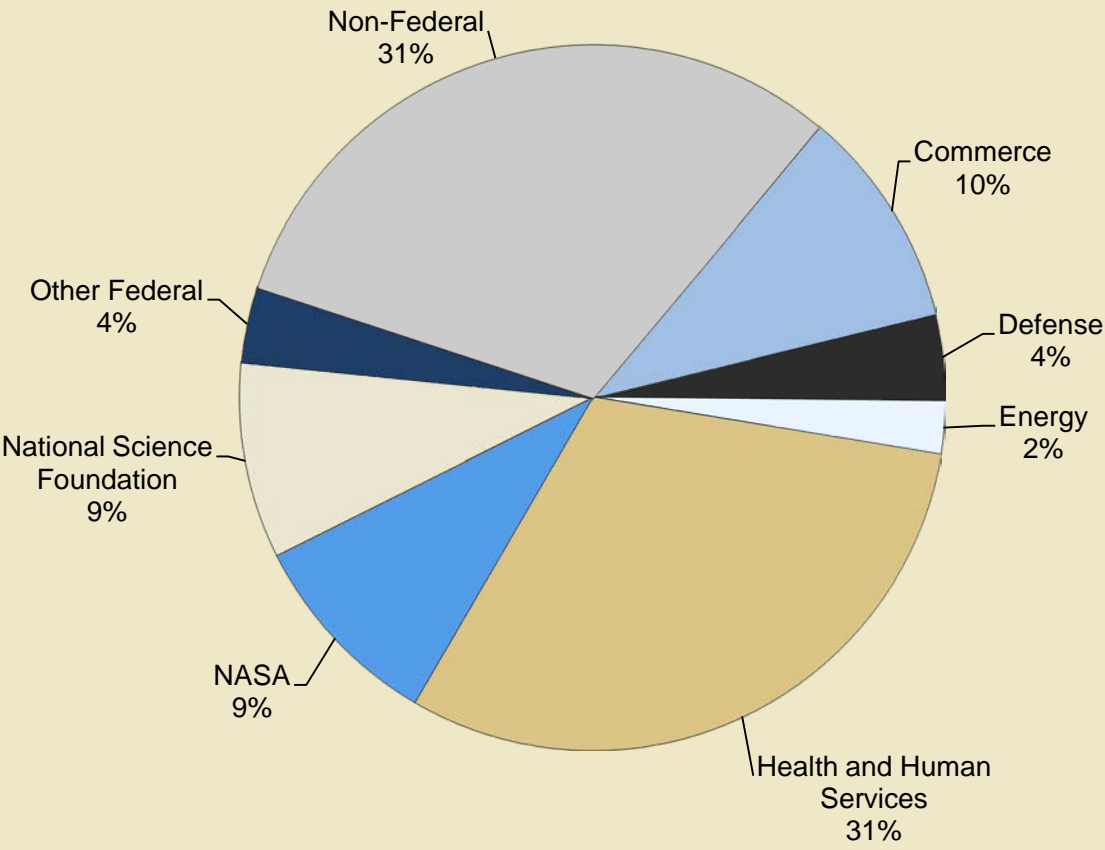
# Figure 22: Research Awards by Funding Source



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

*In FY 2014, the university received \$595.2 million in federal research awards.*

# Figure 23: FY 2014 Research Awards by Funding Source

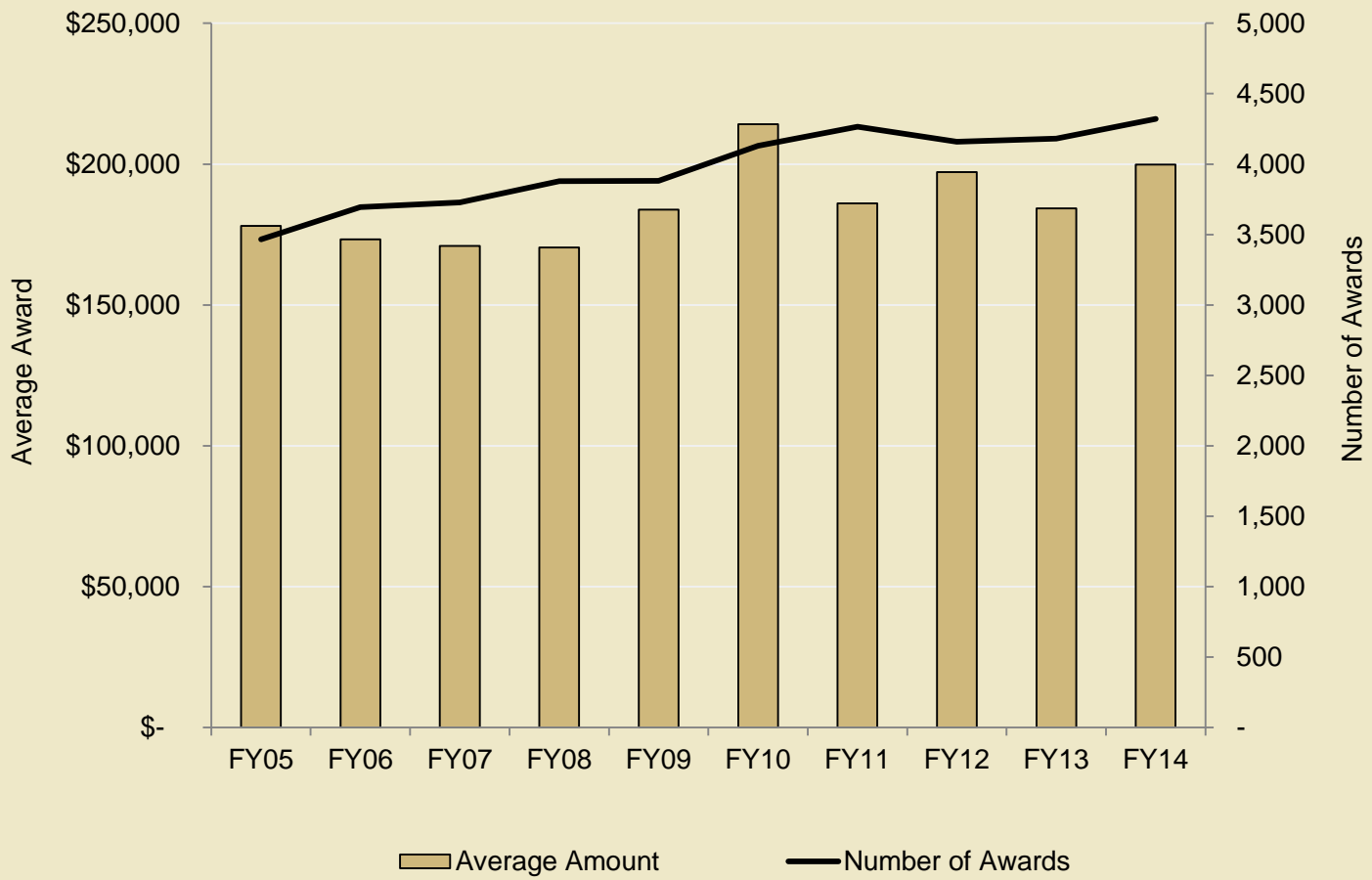


Nearly one-third of research funding received in FY 2014 was awarded by the Department of Health and Human Services, primarily from the National Institutes of Health.

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



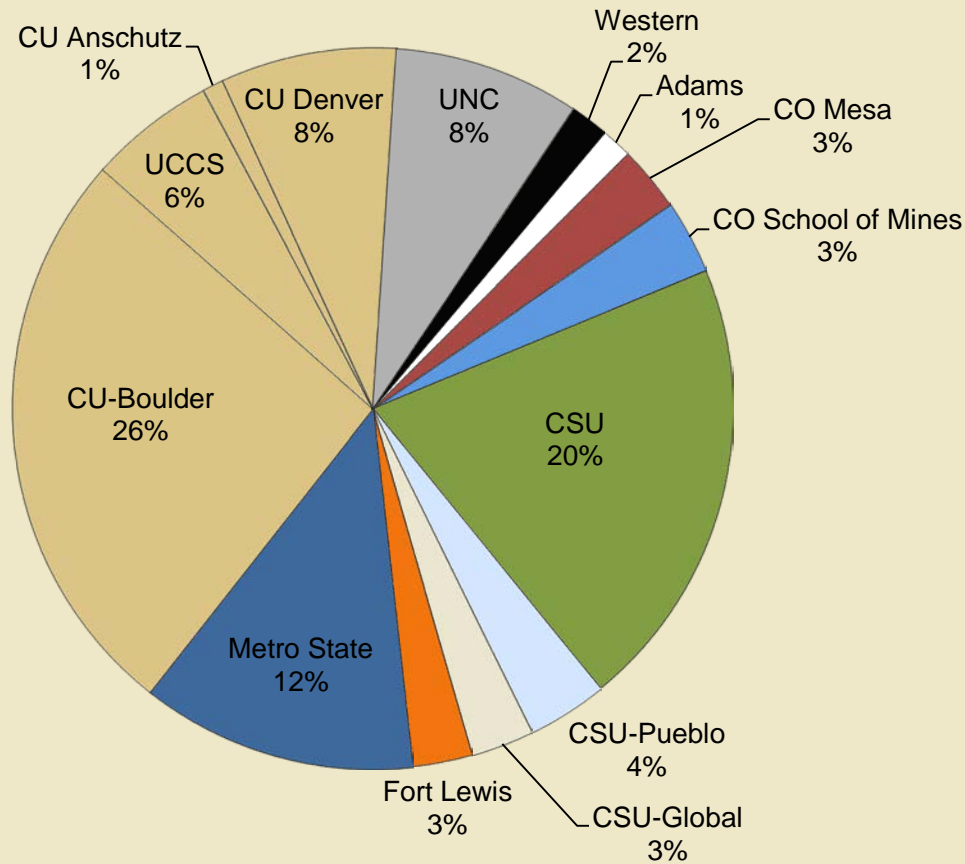
# Figure 24: Number of Research Awards and Average Amount



*In FY 2014, CU received 4,321 awards, averaging nearly \$200,000.*

*This is the largest number of awards received and the average amount was only higher in FY 2010 when ARRA funds boosted research funding.*

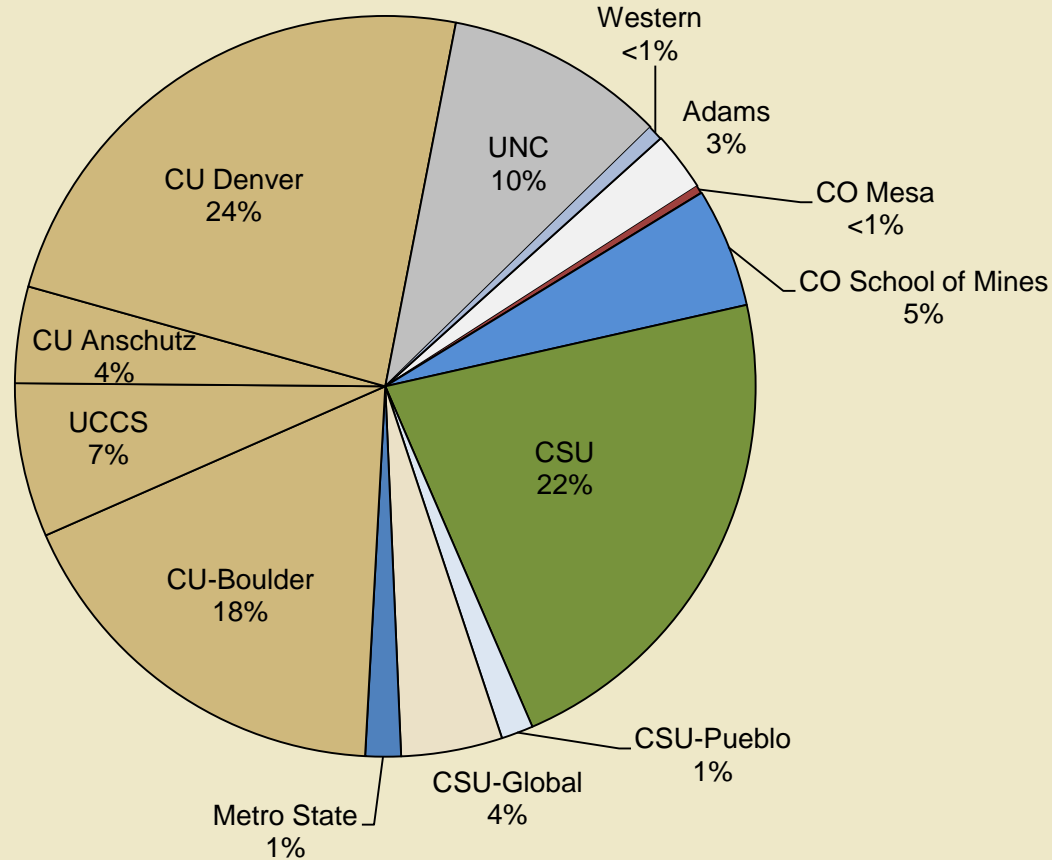
# Figure 25: Baccalaureate Degrees Awarded by Colorado Public Four-Year Institutions, FY 2013



Total Baccalaureate Degrees: 24,715  
 CU Total: 40%

*In FY 2013, CU awarded almost 10,000 baccalaureate degrees, 40 percent of the total awarded by Colorado's public four-year institutions.*

# Figure 26: Master's Degrees Awarded by Colorado Public Four-Year Institutions, FY 2013

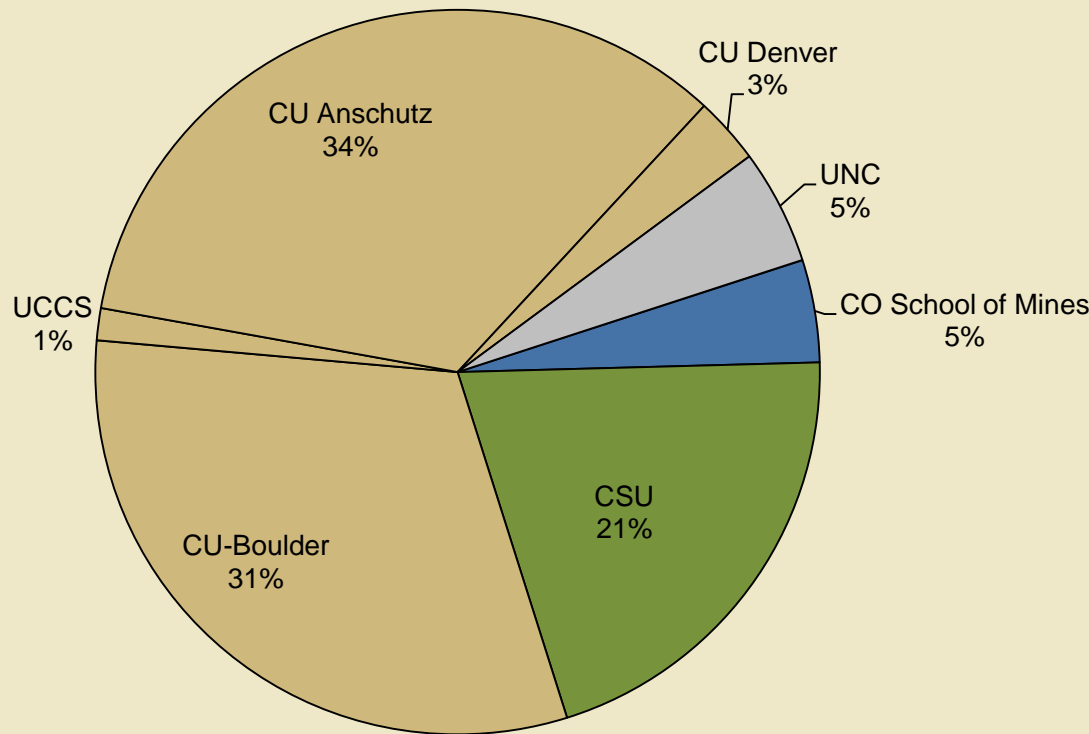


*CU awarded more than 3,800 master's degrees, 52 percent of all master's degrees awarded by Colorado public institutions.*

Total Master's Degrees: 7,301

CU Total: 52%

# Figure 27: Doctoral Degrees Awarded by Colorado Public Four-Year Institutions, FY 2013



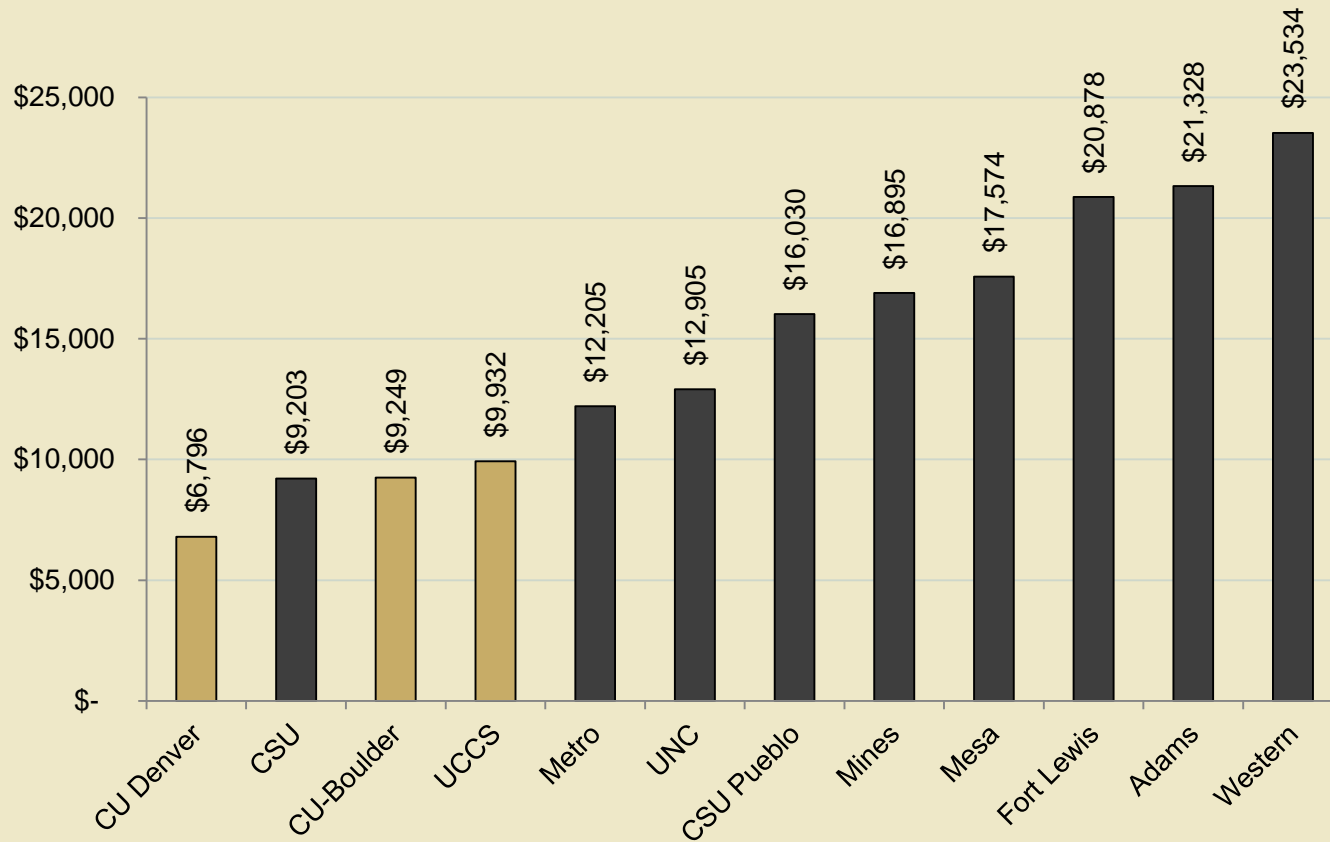
Total Doctoral Degrees: 1,812

CU Total: 70%

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

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

# Figure 28: State Support per Resident Degree, FY 2013



*CU campuses have among the lowest state cost per resident degree when compared to other Colorado public four-year institutions.*

# Figure 29: Online Education, FY 2014

	Boulder	Colorado Springs	Denver  Anschutz	CU Total
Online Degree Offerings	4	8	17	29
Online Courses	286	511	430	1,227
Online Course Sections	558	828	821	2,207
Enrollments	9,586	10,032	18,847	38,465
Student Credit Hours	26,060	28,749	56,612	111,421
Headcount (unduplicated)*	5,375	4,498	8,347	18,220
Headcount of Students Enrolled Exclusively Online (unduplicated)*	1,427	1,179	1,995	4,601

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

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

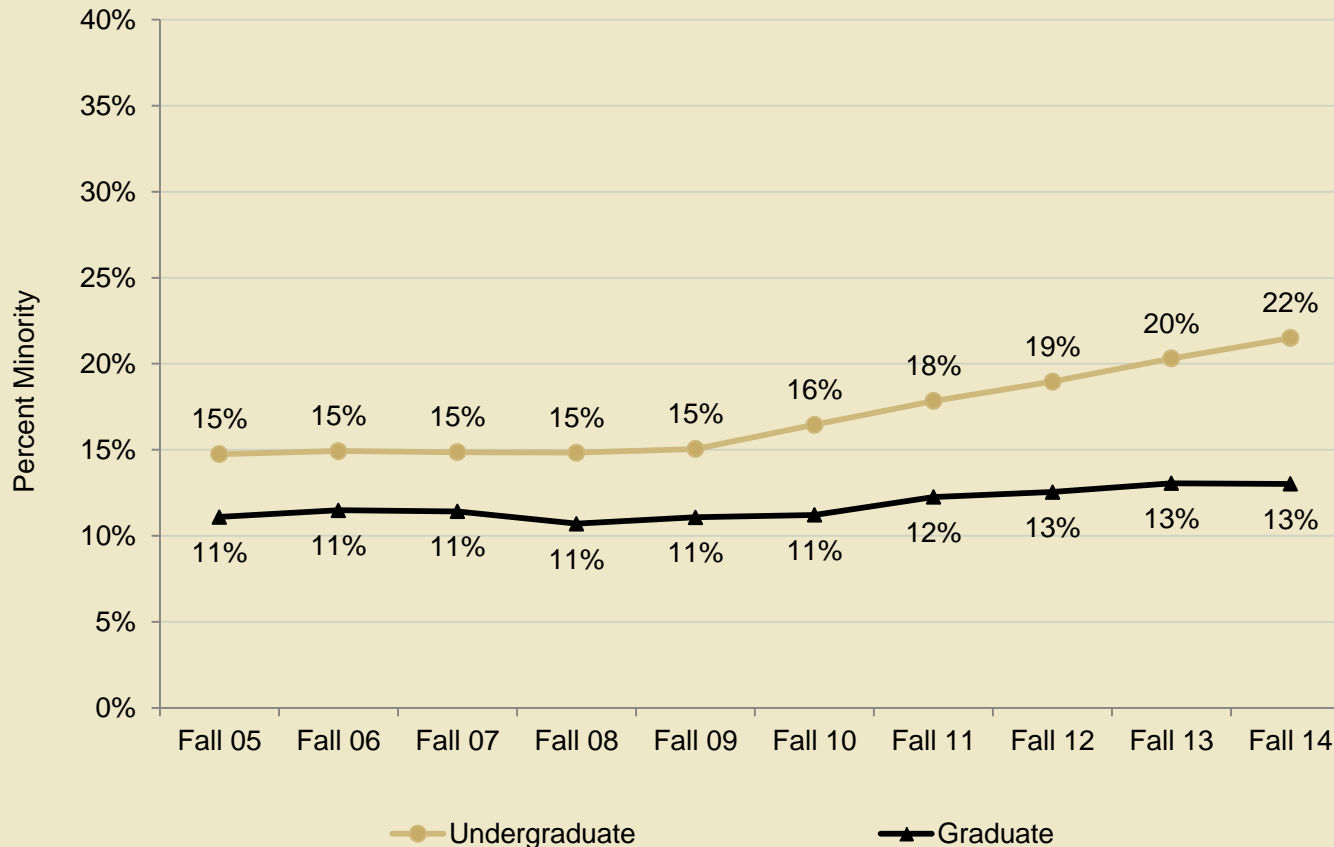
*CU has extensive online course offerings.*

*In 2013-14, more than 18,000 students across the system took at least one online course, generating more than 111,000 credit hours.*

*Approximately 4,600 students were only enrolled in online courses.*

# Figure 30: Boulder Student Diversity

(Percent Racial/Ethnic Minority by Level)



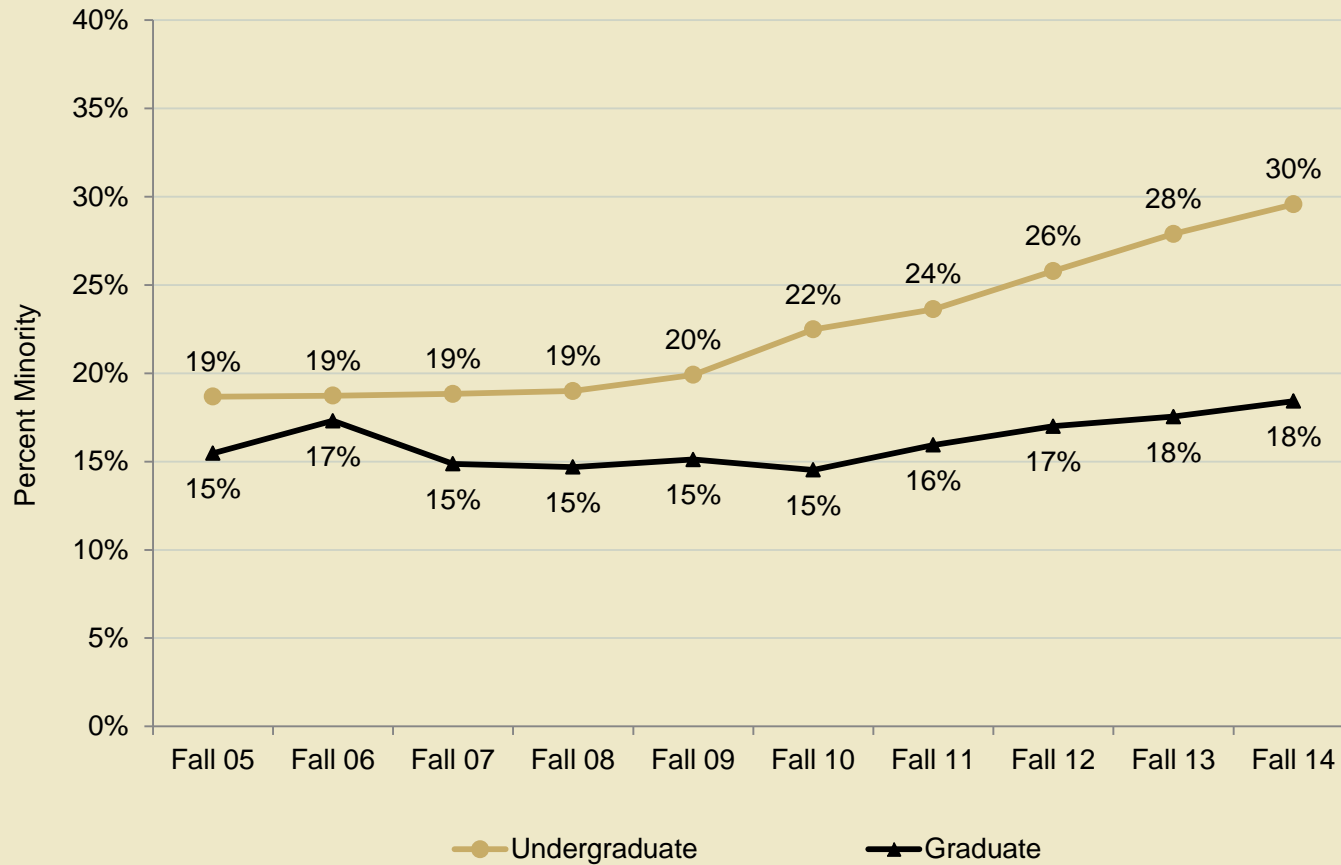
Includes degree and non-degree seeking students.

*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-two percent of undergraduates and 13 percent of graduate students enrolled in Fall 2014 are racial/ethnic minorities.*

# Figure 31: Colorado Springs Student Diversity

(Percent Racial/Ethnic Minority by Level)



Includes degree and non-degree seeking students.

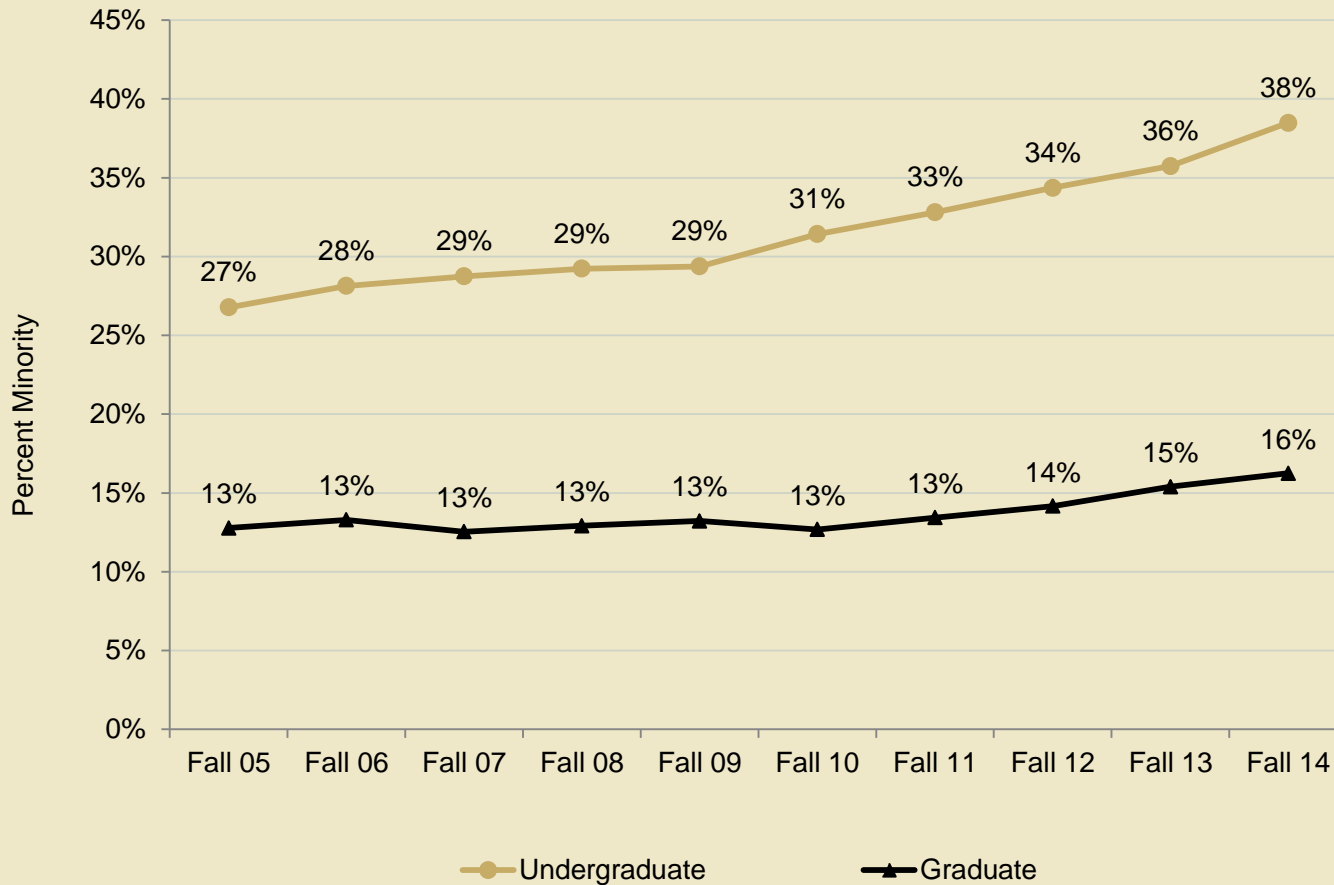
*The Colorado Springs campus has experienced growth in the enrollment of minority students over the last several years, particularly among undergraduates.*

*Thirty percent of undergraduates enrolled in Fall 2014 are minority students.*



# Figure 32: Denver Student Diversity

(Percent Racial/Ethnic Minority by Level)

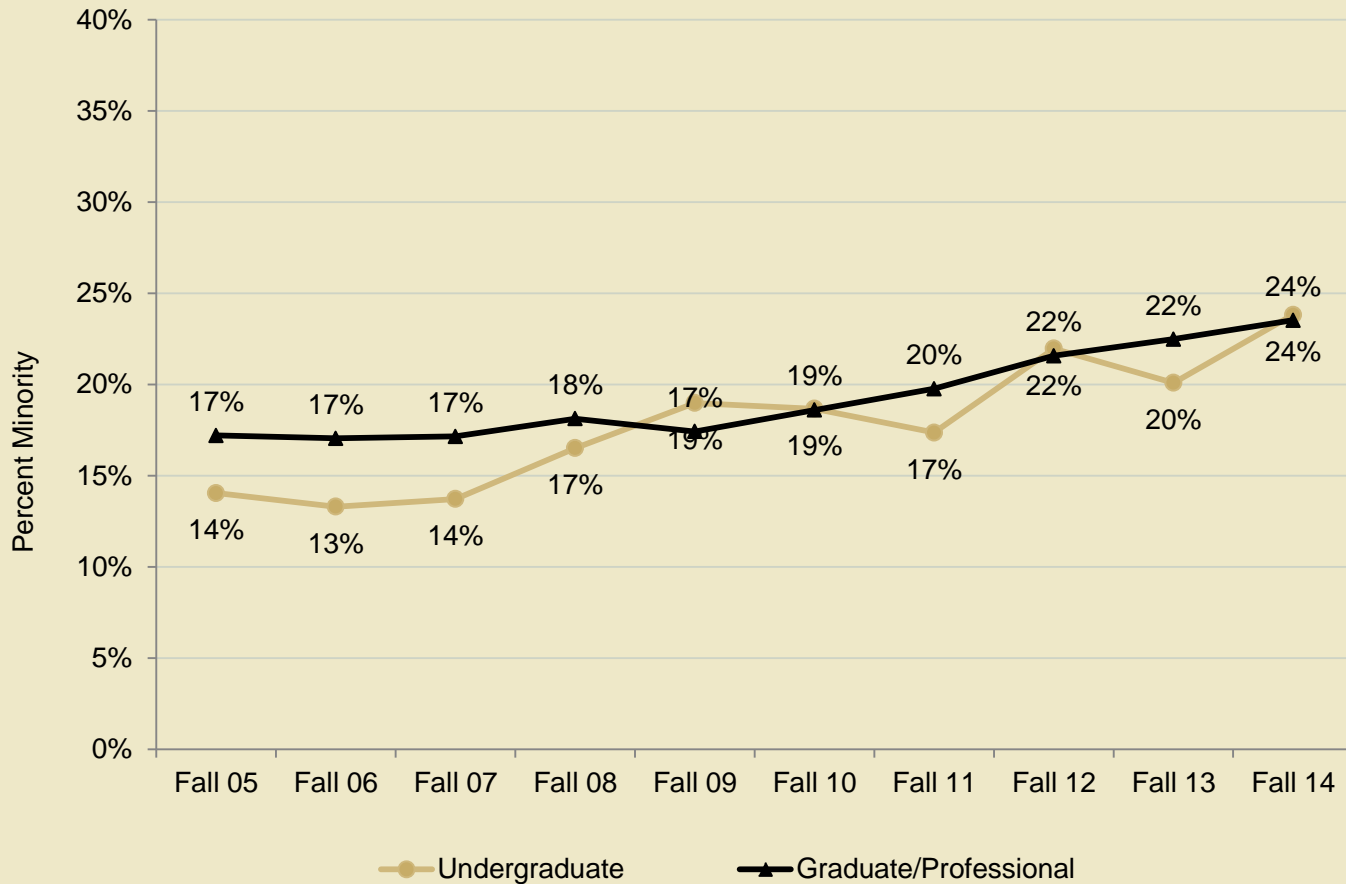


Includes degree and non-degree seeking students.

*The Denver campus enrolls a large percentage of minority students. Students of color account for 38 percent of all undergraduates enrolled in Fall 2014.*

*In addition, the proportion of graduate minority students has increased during the last three years.*

# Figure 33: Anschutz Medical Campus Student Diversity (Percent Racial/Ethnic Minority)



Includes degree and non-degree seeking students.

*Undergraduate minority enrollment at the Anschutz Medical Campus has been gradually increasing over time, reaching a high of 24 percent in the latest fall term.*

*Minority enrollment in graduate and professional programs also reached a high in Fall 2014.*

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