



**Budgets and
Institutional
Analysis**

***The
Fact
Book***
1995 - 96

**Colorado
State
University**

Preface

The Colorado State University *Fact Book* is published annually. Within the book, you will find three major sections: *Student Information, Employee Information, and Financial and Other Information*. Within the subsections of each major section, the information is presented in the following order:

- Current Year or Term
- Multiple-Year Histories
- Peer Institution Comparisons

Sources of information for each subsection are listed in the *Appendix*.

Additions to this year's Fact Book include sections on financial aid and cooperative extension as well as five-year histories on state classified staff and administrative professionals.

We welcome and encourage your suggestions for additional information to future editions or for reorganizations of the material presently included.

Keith Ickes
Director,
Office of Budgets and
Institutional Analysis

Table of Contents

Student Information

Highlights	3
Student Majors by College	5
Students by Geographical Area	11
Full-Time Equivalent Students	15
Student Credit Hour Production	19
New Students Enrolled	25
Freshmen Persistence	31
Grade Point Average	39
Students by Residency	41
by Ethnic Origin	45
by Gender	51
by Age	55
Full-Time and Part-Time Undergraduate Students	59
Degrees Conferred	63
Average Mean Class Size	71

Employee Information

Highlights	75
Faculty by Appointment Type	77
by Basis of Service	79
by Gender	83
by Highest Degree Earned	85
by Ethnic Origin	87
by Age	91
by Tenure Status	93
Mean Salaries of Tenure-Track Faculty	97
Faculty Salary Increases Compared to	103
Changes in the Consumer Price Index	
Faculty Full-Time Equivalents	105
Administrative Professionals	107
Administrative Professional Staff Full-Time Equivalents	113
Graduate Assistants	115
State Classified Staff	117

Financial and Other Information

Highlights	121
Tuition Rates	123
Student Fees	127
Room and Board Rates	129
Capital Construction	131
Facilities	133
Library Resources	135
Actual Expenditures	137
Actual Revenue	139
External Research Funds	141
Financial Aid	143
Agricultural Experiment Station	145
Cooperative Extension.....	147

Appendix - Sources of Information



Student Information

Student Highlights

Total headcount enrollment: **21,914**.

Five undergraduate programs with the largest number of majors (excluding Open Option): **Biological Science, Pre-Business, Exercise and Sport Science, Liberal Arts and Art.**

Five graduate programs with the largest number of majors (excluding Intra-University Specials): **Vocational Education, Business Administration, Civil Engineering, English and Chemistry.**

Five home states for the largest number of nonresident students: **California, Illinois, Texas, New York and Hawaii.**

Total student full-time equivalent (FTE) for the full-year 1995-96: **20,256**.

Total student credit hour production for the full-year 1995-96: **607,669**.

Total new students enrolled: **5,495**.

College with the most new undergraduates: **Natural Sciences with 794**.

Percent of transfer students previously enrolled in Colorado public institutions: **55%**.

College with the highest average GPA: **Business with 2.93**.

Percent of students who were nonresidents: **25%**.

Percent of student population (excluding international students) who were ethnic minorities: **10.6%**.

Percent of student population who were women: **49.8%**.

Percent of undergraduate students who were 30 and over: **7.2%**.

Although **15,995** undergraduates were taking 12 or more credit hours and were considered full-time for financial aid purposes, only **5,780** undergraduates were taking 16 or more credit hours which is the number required to graduate in four years.

Percent of undergraduate student population who were enrolled part-time: **11.8%**.

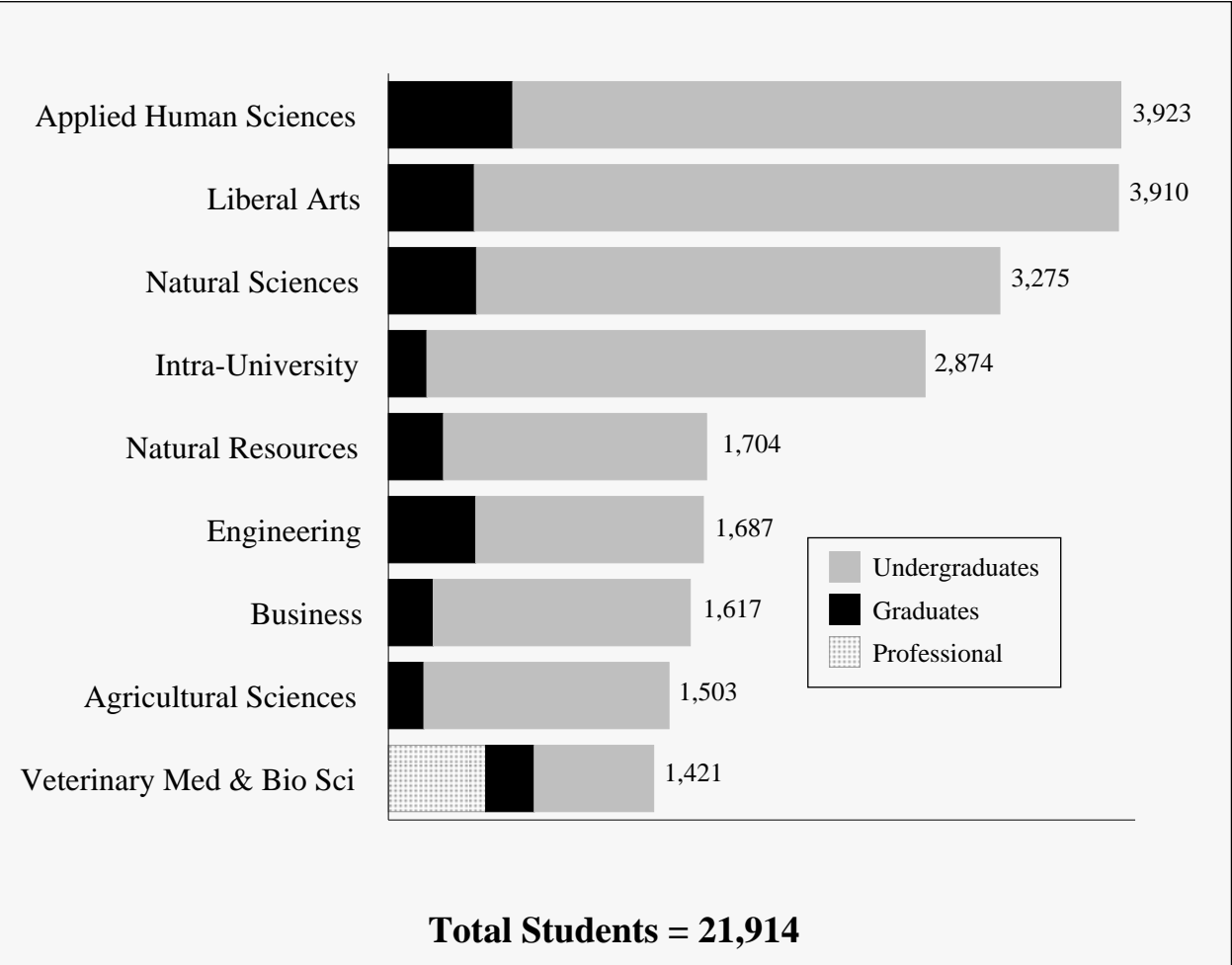
Number of degrees awarded in 1995-96: **4,500**.

The average mean class size for lower division lecture courses: **59 students**.

Note: Student highlights are for fall term 1995 (unless otherwise noted).

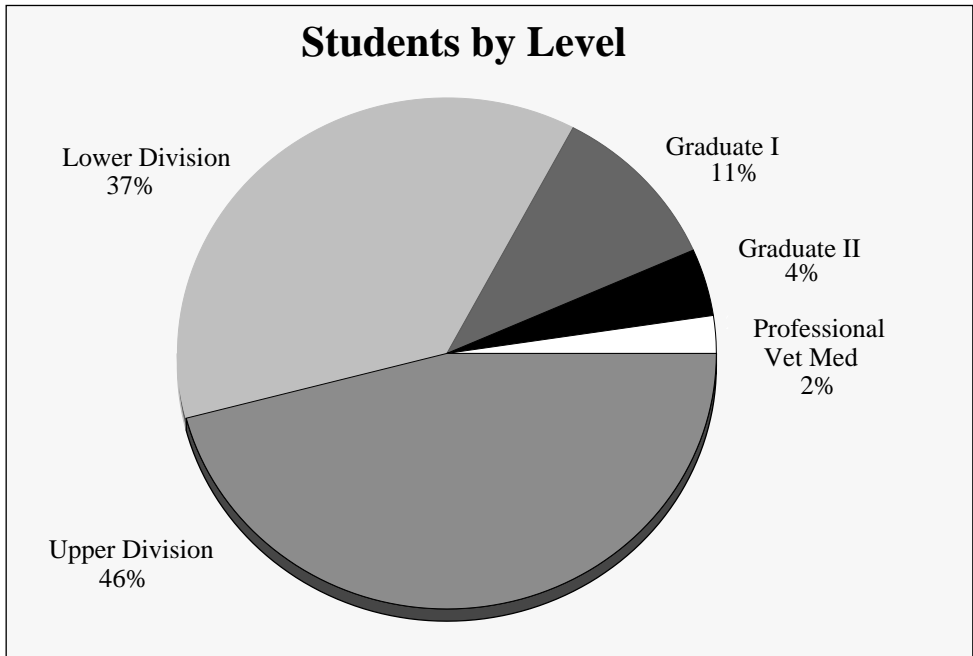
Student Majors

Fall 1995



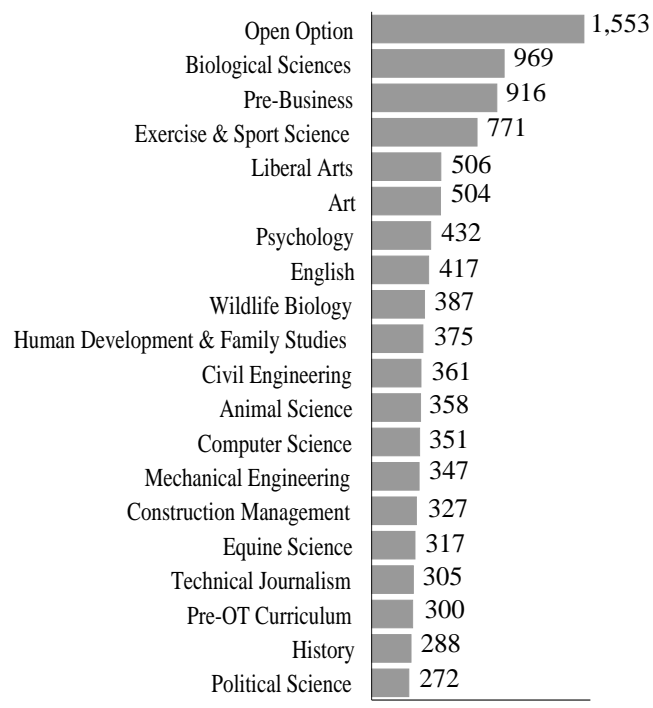
Over 3,900 majors were enrolled in both Applied Human Sciences and Liberal Arts.

Fall 1995

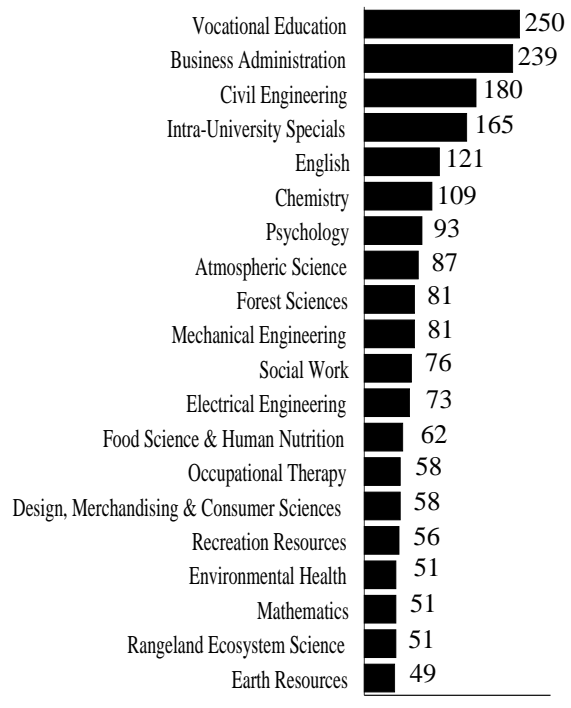


Forty-six percent of all students were juniors or seniors.

Top Twenty Undergraduate Programs



Top Twenty Graduate Programs



Ten-Year History

Total student enrollment increased 19.2% over the ten-year period.

Total Majors

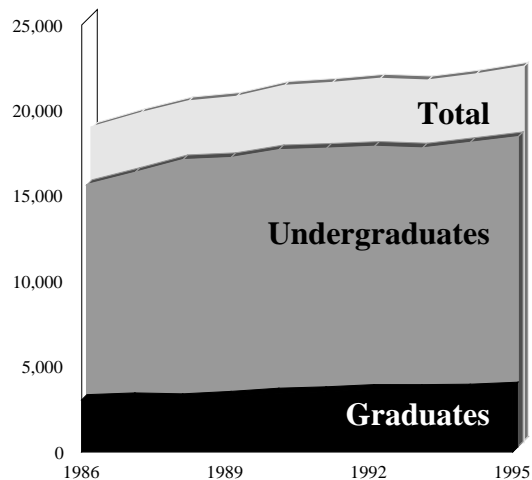
<u>College</u>	<u>Fall '86</u>	<u>Fall '95</u>	<u>Total Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Agricultural Sciences	1,132	1,503	371	32.8%
Applied Human Sciences	3,400	3,923	523	15.4%
Business	2,195	1,617	(578)	(26.3%)
Engineering	1,864	1,687	(177)	(9.5%)
Intra-University	0	2,874	2,874	100.0%
Liberal Arts	4,138	3,910	(228)	(5.5%)
Natural Resources	1,117	1,704	587	52.6%
Natural Sciences	3,258	3,275	17	0.5%
Professional Vet Med	475	521	46	9.7%
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci (Excluding PVM)	802	900	98	12.2%
University Summary	18,381	21,914	3,533	19.2%

For fall 1995, Applied Human Sciences had the highest percentage of majors, followed closely by Liberal Arts.

Percent of Total Majors

<u>College</u>	<u>Fall '86</u>	<u>Fall '95</u>
Agricultural Sciences	6.2%	6.9%
Applied Human Sciences	18.5%	17.9%
Business	11.9%	7.4%
Engineering	10.1%	7.7%
Intra-University	0.0%	13.1%
Liberal Arts	22.5%	17.8%
Natural Resources	6.1%	7.8%
Natural Sciences	17.7%	14.9%
Professional Vet Med	2.6%	2.4%
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci (Excluding PVM)	4.4%	4.1%
University Summary	100.0%	100.0%

Majors by Student Level



Ten-Year History

Majors in the College of Liberal Arts dropped from a high of 4,252 students in fall of 1987 to 3,360 students in fall of 1988 (a decrease of 892 students) with the creation of the Intra-University open option programs. The creation of these programs had a larger effect on Liberal Arts than on other colleges.

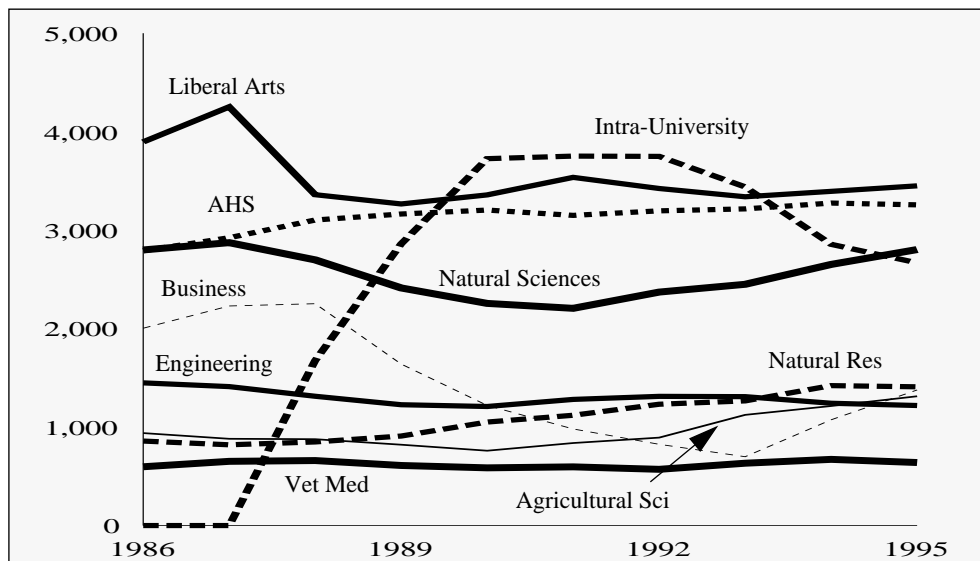
Undergraduates

College	Fall '86	Fall '95	Total Change	% Change
Agricultural Sciences	939	1,313	374	39.8%
Applied Human Sciences	2,791	3,257	466	16.7%
Business	2,004	1,377	(627)	(31.3%)
Engineering	1,449	1,219	(230)	(15.9%)
Intra-University	0	2,668	2,668	100.0%
Liberal Arts	3,896	3,450	(446)	(11.4%)
Natural Resources	858	1,409	551	64.2%
Natural Sciences	2,799	2,803	4	0.1%
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci	597	640	43	7.2%
University Summary	15,333	18,136	2,803	18.3%

Percent of Undergraduates

College	Fall '86	Fall '95
Agricultural Sciences	6.1%	7.2%
Applied Human Sciences	18.2%	18.0%
Business	13.1%	7.6%
Engineering	9.5%	6.7%
Intra-University	0.0%	14.7%
Liberal Arts	25.4%	19.0%
Natural Resources	5.6%	7.8%
Natural Sciences	18.2%	15.5%
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci	3.9%	3.5%
University Summary	100.0%	100.0%

Changes in the number of majors by college are shown over the ten-year period.



The percentage of graduate students in Liberal Arts increased by 90.1% over the ten-year period.

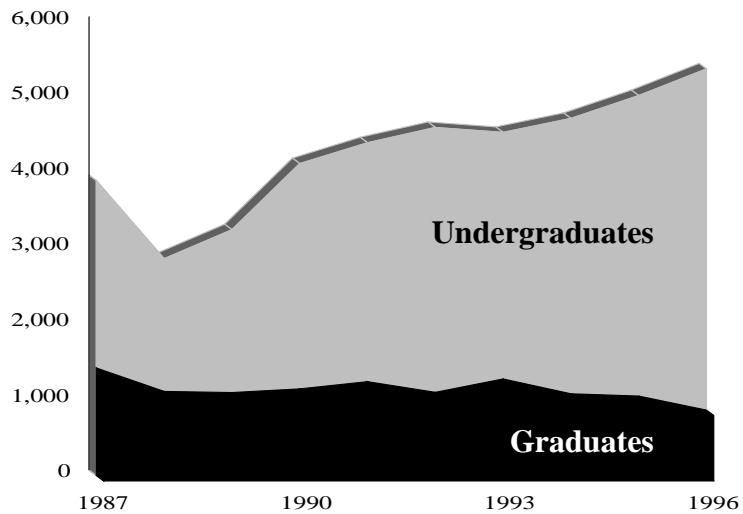
Graduates				
College	Fall '86	Fall '95	Total Change	% Change
Agricultural Sciences	193	190	(3)	(1.6%)
Applied Human Sciences	609	666	57	9.4%
Business	191	240	49	25.7%
Engineering	415	468	53	12.8%
Intra-University	0	206	206	100.0%
Liberal Arts	242	460	218	90.1%
Natural Resources	259	295	36	13.9%
Natural Sciences	459	472	13	2.8%
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci (Excluding PVM)	205	260	55	26.8%
University Summary (Excluding PVM)	2,573	3,257	684	26.6%

In fall 1995, Applied Human Sciences had the largest percentage of graduate students.

Percent of Graduates		
College	Fall '86	Fall '95
Agricultural Sciences	7.5%	5.8%
Applied Human Sciences	23.7%	20.4%
Business	7.4%	7.4%
Engineering	16.1%	14.4%
Intra-University	0.0%	6.3%
Liberal Arts	9.4%	14.1%
Natural Resources	10.1%	9.1%
Natural Sciences	17.8%	14.5%
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci (Excluding PVM)	8.0%	8.0%
University Summary (Excluding PVM)	100.0%	100.0%

Ten-Year History of Summer Session

Undergraduate enrollment increased by 38% over the ten-year period.



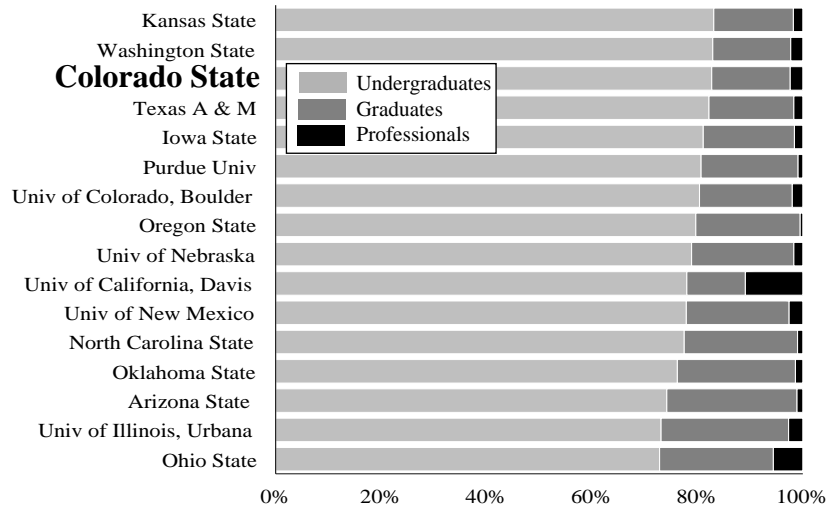
Fifty-Year History

Student enrollment increased 178% between 1960 and 1970.



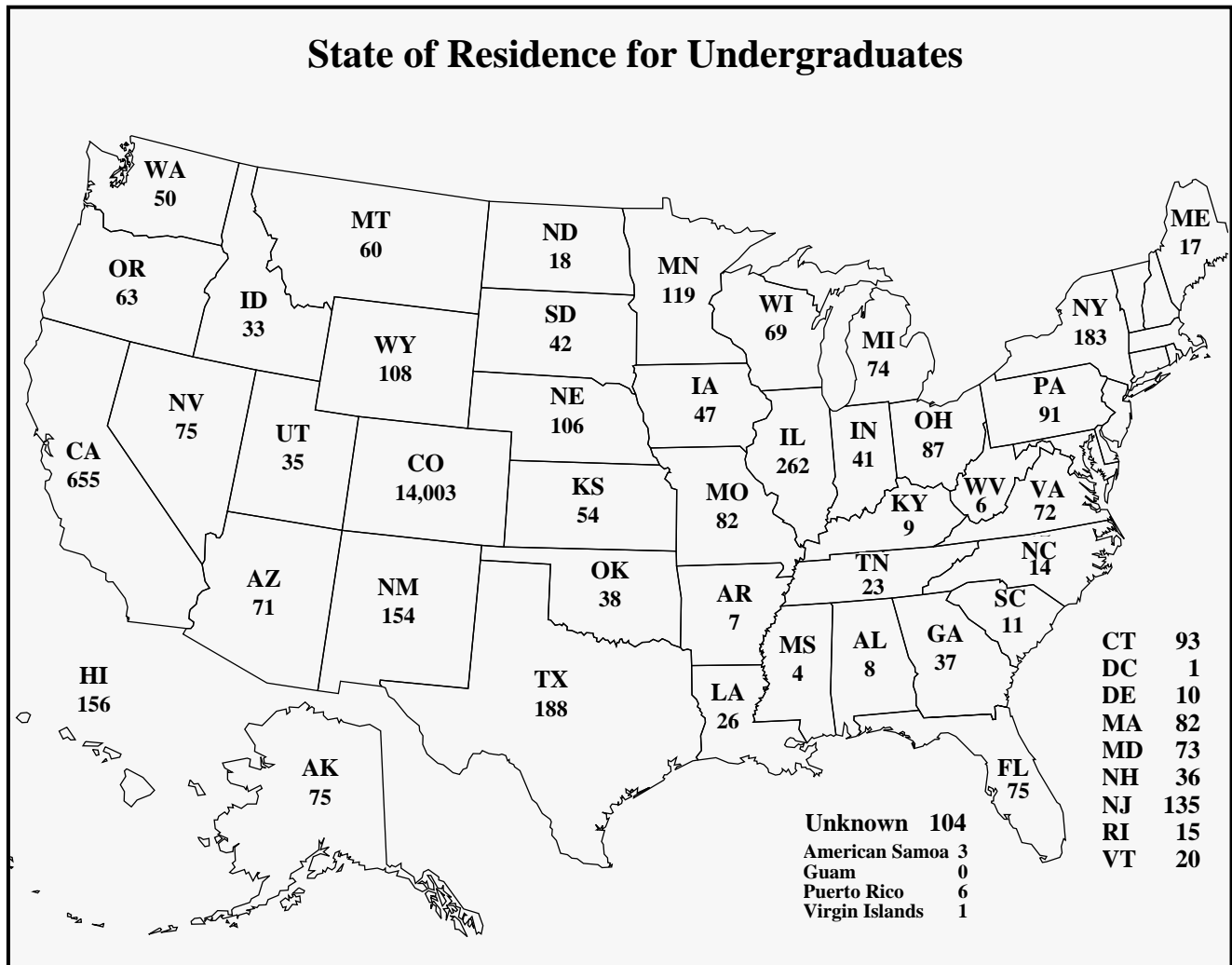
Comparison of Peer Institutions - Fall 1995

CSU had the third highest percentage of undergraduate students of peer institutions.



Students by Geographical Area

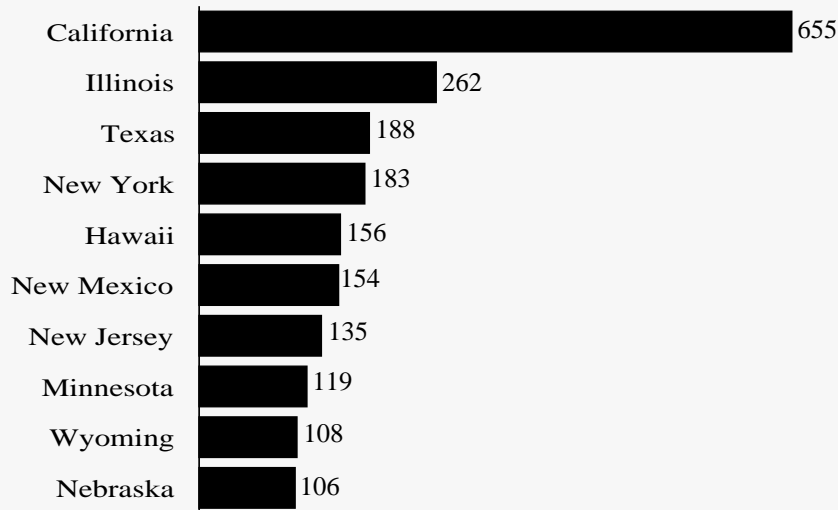
Fall 1995



The largest number of nonresident students were from California, Illinois, Texas and New York.

Fall 1995

Top Ten States of Residence for Nonresident Undergraduates



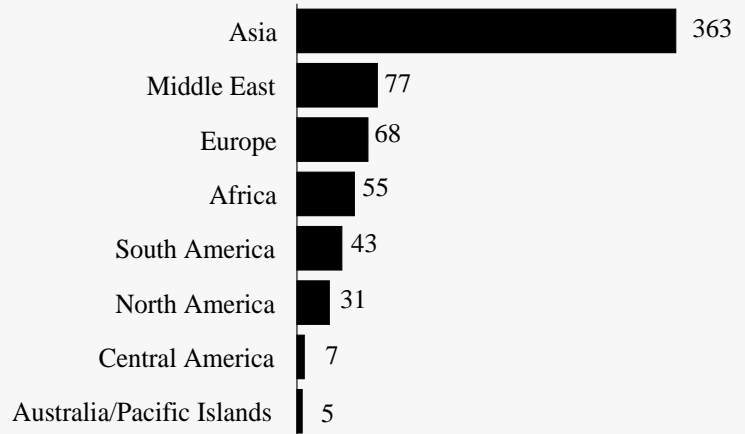
Note: Students who entered Colorado State University as nonresidents but became Colorado residents are not listed with the state of residence at the time of entrance.

Resident Undergraduates by County

Adams	428	Fremont	88	Montrose	71
Alamosa	51	Garfield	105	Morgan	79
Arapahoe	1,721	Gilpin	12	Otero	45
Archuleta	9	Grand	54	Ouray	15
Baca	5	Gunnison	40	Park	26
Bent	10	Hinsdale	1	Phillips	11
Boulder	926	Huerfano	16	Pitkin	43
Chaffee	40	Jackson	8	Prowers	44
Cheyenne	5	Jefferson	1,629	Pueblo	248
Clear Creek	23	Kiowa	11	Rio Blanco	23
Conejos	13	Kit Carson	42	Rio Grande	40
Costilla	7	Lake	18	Routt	93
Crowley	7	LaPlata	98	Saguache	19
Custer	6	Larimer	4,207	San Juan	5
Delta	50	Las Animas	43	San Miguel	9
Denver	554	Lincoln	15	Sedgwick	16
Dolores	7	Logan	90	Summit	48
Douglas	383	Mesa	267	Teller	49
Eagle	68	Mineral	3	Washington	30
Elbert	50	Moffat	35	Weld	516
El Paso	1,292	Montezuma	30	Yuma	58
<i>Not Reported: 48</i>		Total = 14,003			

Fifty-six percent of international students were from Asia.

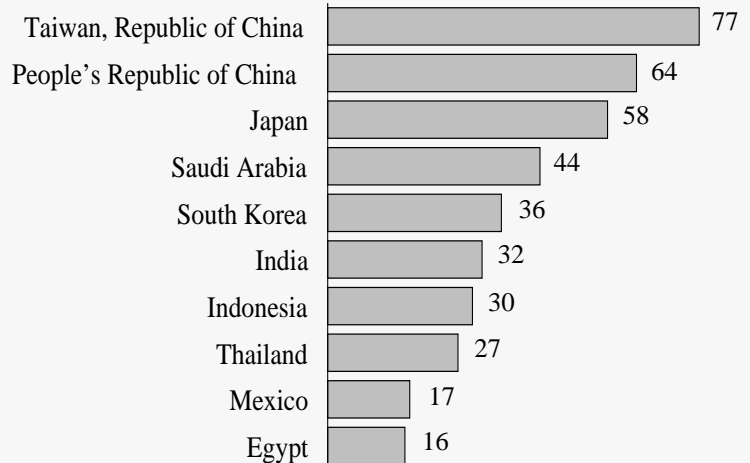
International Students by Region



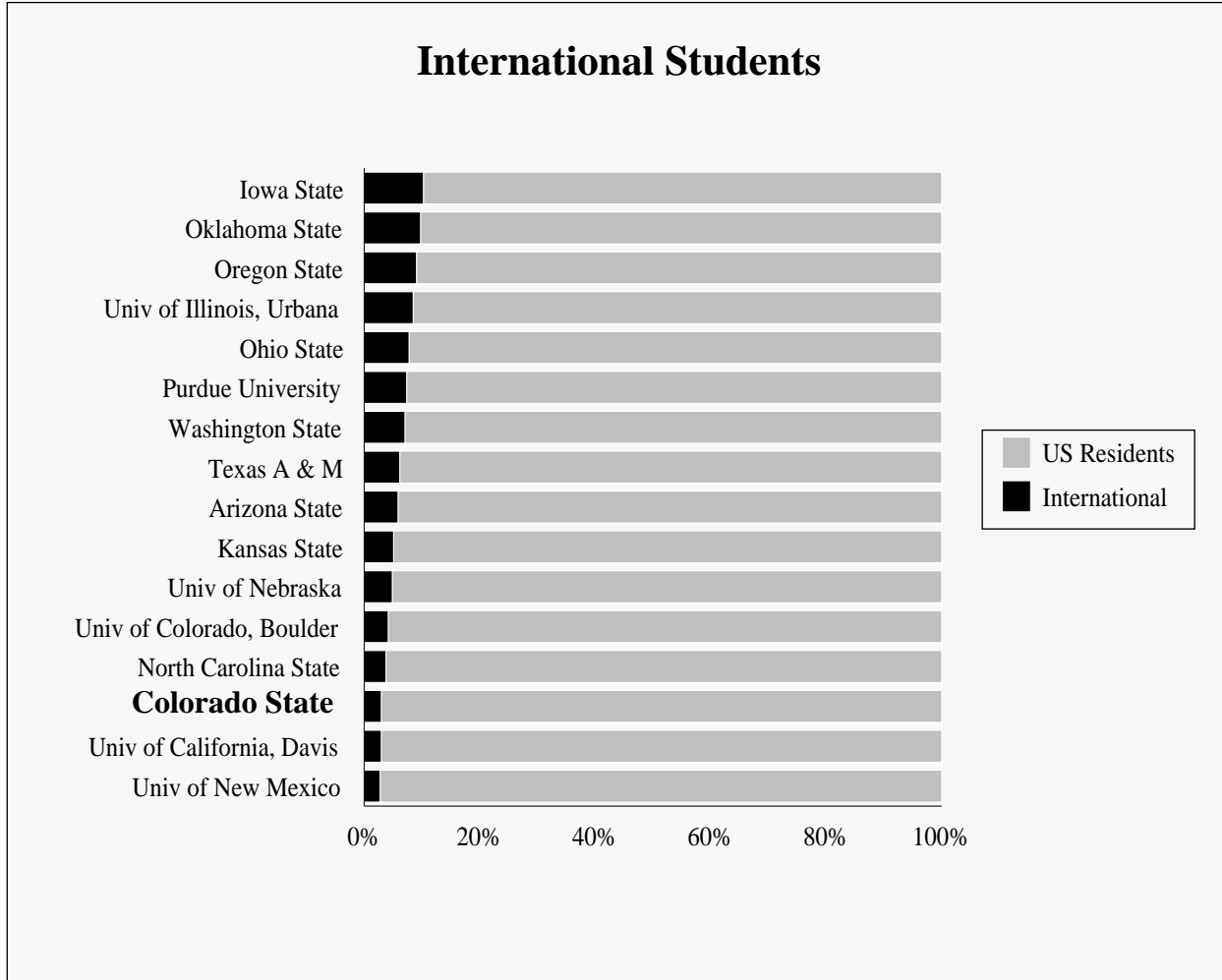
Total International Students = 649

Twelve percent of international students were from Taiwan.

Top Ten Countries for International Students



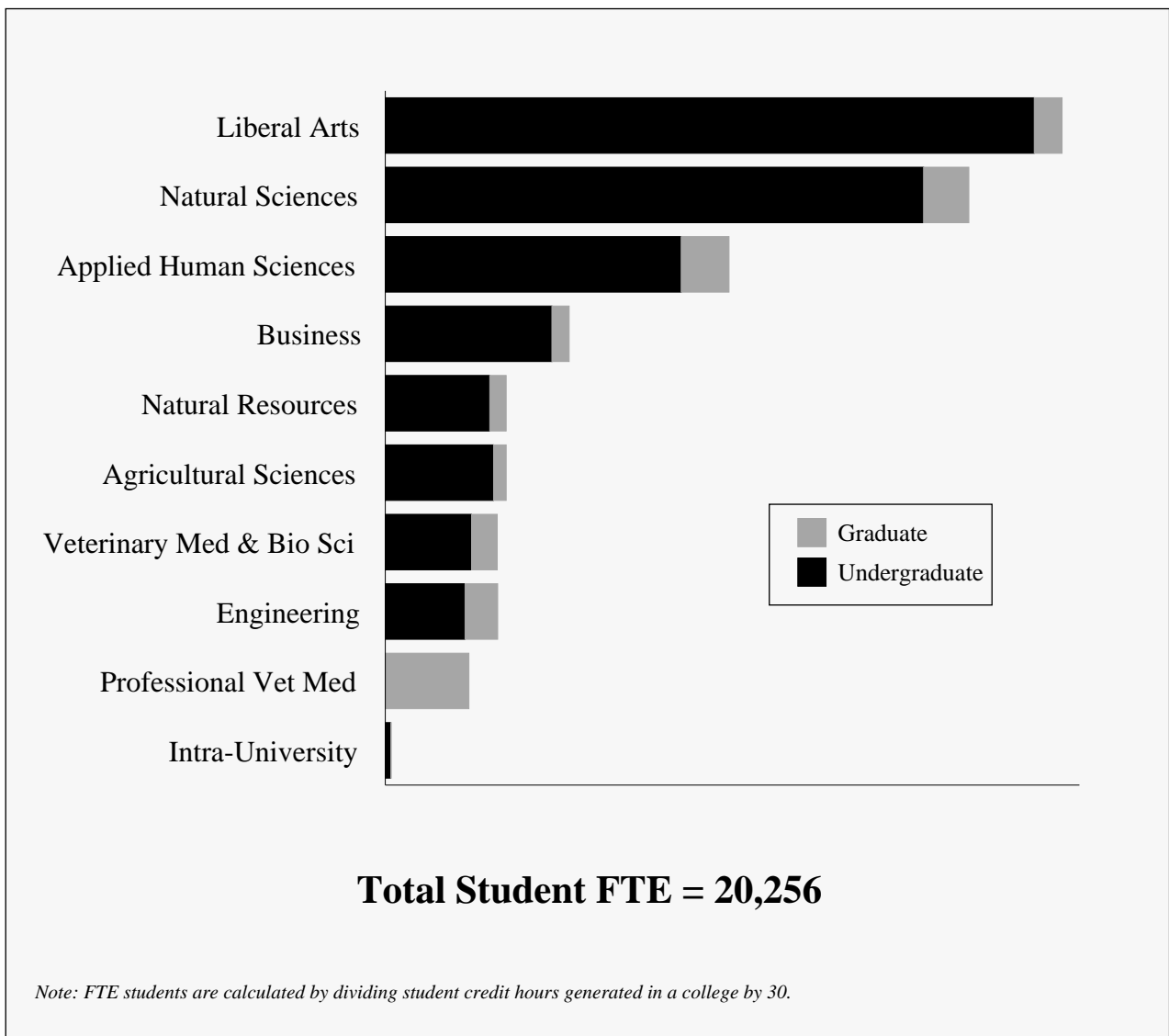
Comparison of Peer Institutions - Fall 1995



CSU was 14th of 16 peer institutions in the percentage of international students.

Full-Time Equivalent Students

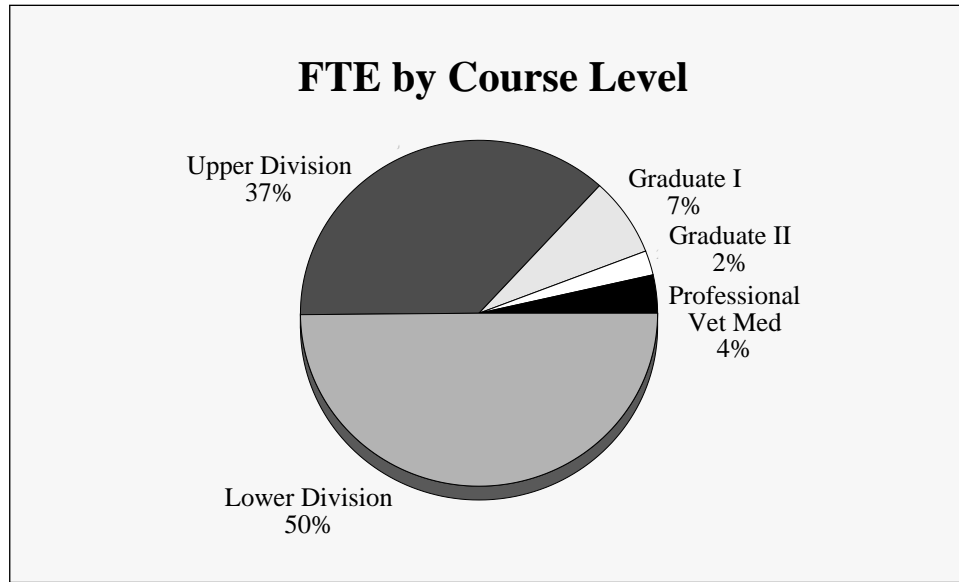
Full-Year 1995 - 96



Fifty-four percent of all FTE were generated by Liberal Arts and Natural Sciences.

Full-Year 1995 - 96

Fifty percent of student FTE were generated in lower division courses.

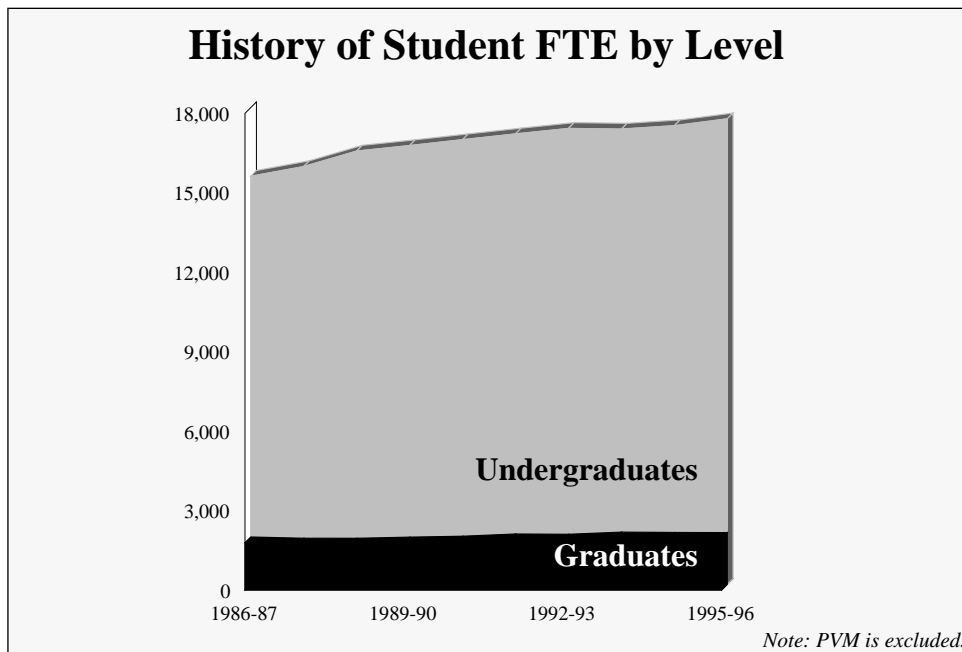


Ten-Year History

Total student FTE increased by 12.8% over the ten-year period.

Percent Change in Student FTE by Course Level

	'86-'87	'95-'96	Total Change	% Change
Lower	8,991.6	10,100.6	1,109.0	12.3%
Upper	6,420.1	7,480.0	1,059.9	16.5%
Undergraduate Total	15,411.7	17,580.5	2,168.8	14.0%
Graduate I	1,348.7	1,489.8	141.1	10.5%
Graduate II	439.4	462.7	23.3	5.3%
Graduate Total	1,788.1	1,952.5	164.4	9.2%
Professional Vet Med	754.5	722.6	(31.9)	(4.2%)
University Total	17,954.3	20,255.6	2,301.3	12.8%



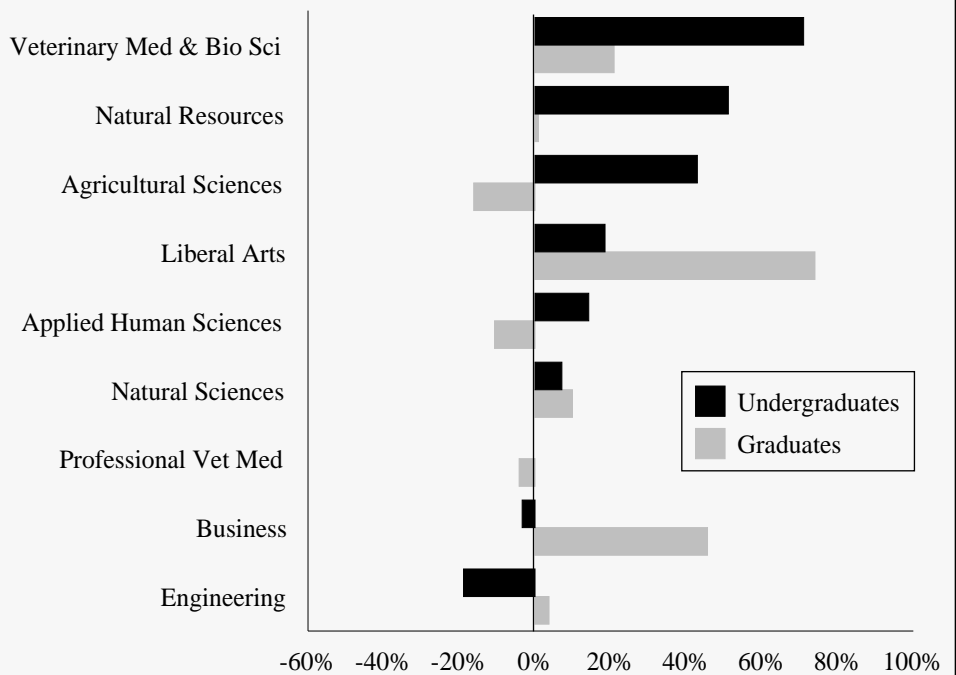
Student FTE for Veterinary Med & Bio Sci increased by 56.1% over the ten-year period.

Change in Student FTE by College

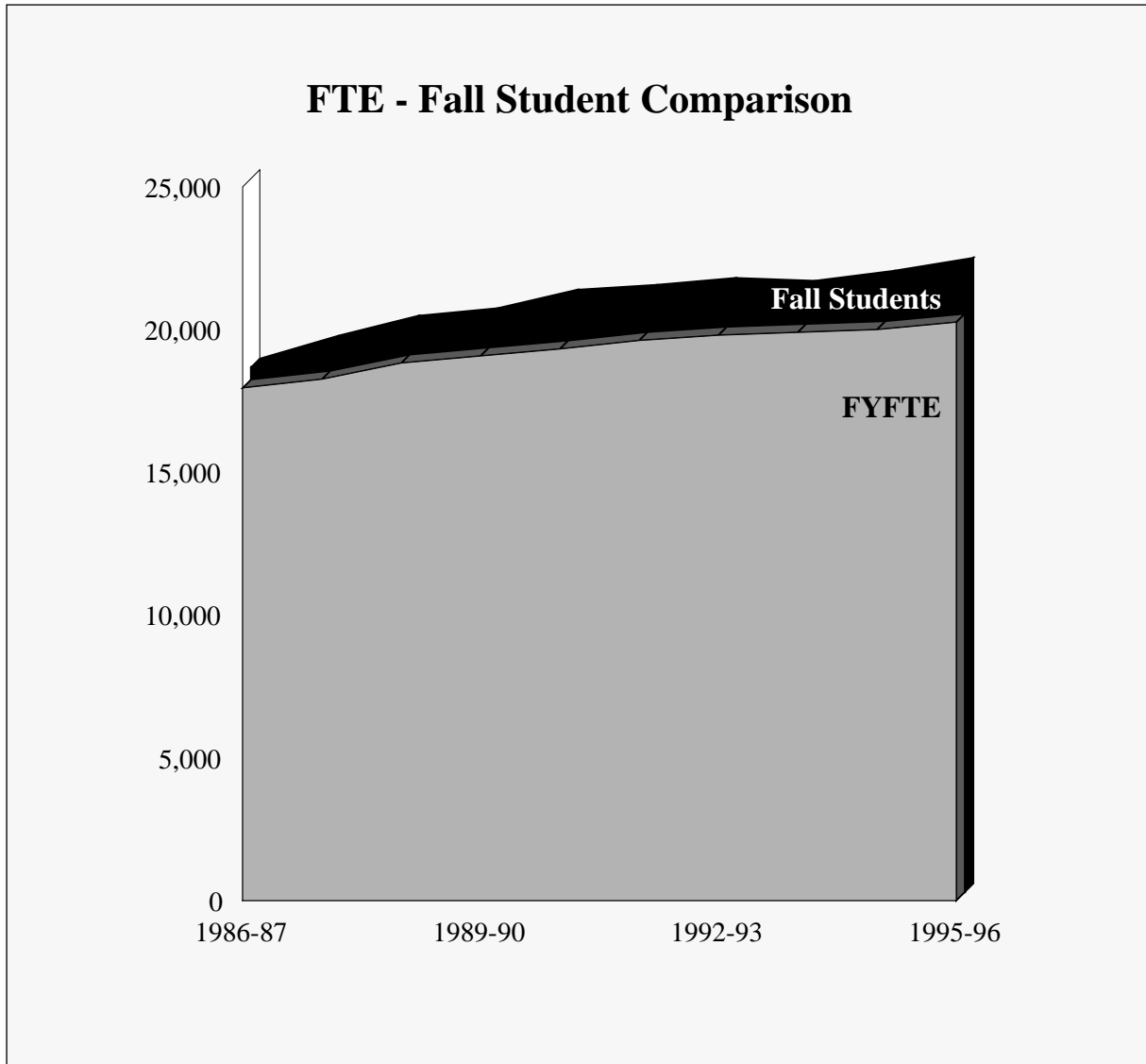
	'86-'87	'95-'96	Total Change	% Change
Agricultural Sciences	784.9	1,044.9	260.0	33.1%
Applied Human Sciences	2,702.9	2,970.7	267.8	9.9%
Business	1,593.2	1,589.2	(4.0)	(0.3%)
Engineering	1,122.1	971.4	(150.7)	(13.4%)
Intra-University	67.4	50.7	(16.7)	(24.8%)
Liberal Arts	4,870.4	5,849.8	979.4	20.1%
Natural Resources	738.3	1,044.8	306.5	41.5%
Natural Sciences	4,700.5	5,043.7	343.2	7.3%
Professional Vet Med	754.5	722.6	(31.9)	(4.2%)
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci	620.0	967.9	347.9	56.1%
(Excluding PVM)				
University Summary	17,954.3	20,255.6	2,301.3	13.0%

Graduate FTE in the College of Liberal Arts increased 71% over the ten-year period.

**1986-87 to 1995-96
Percent Change by College**



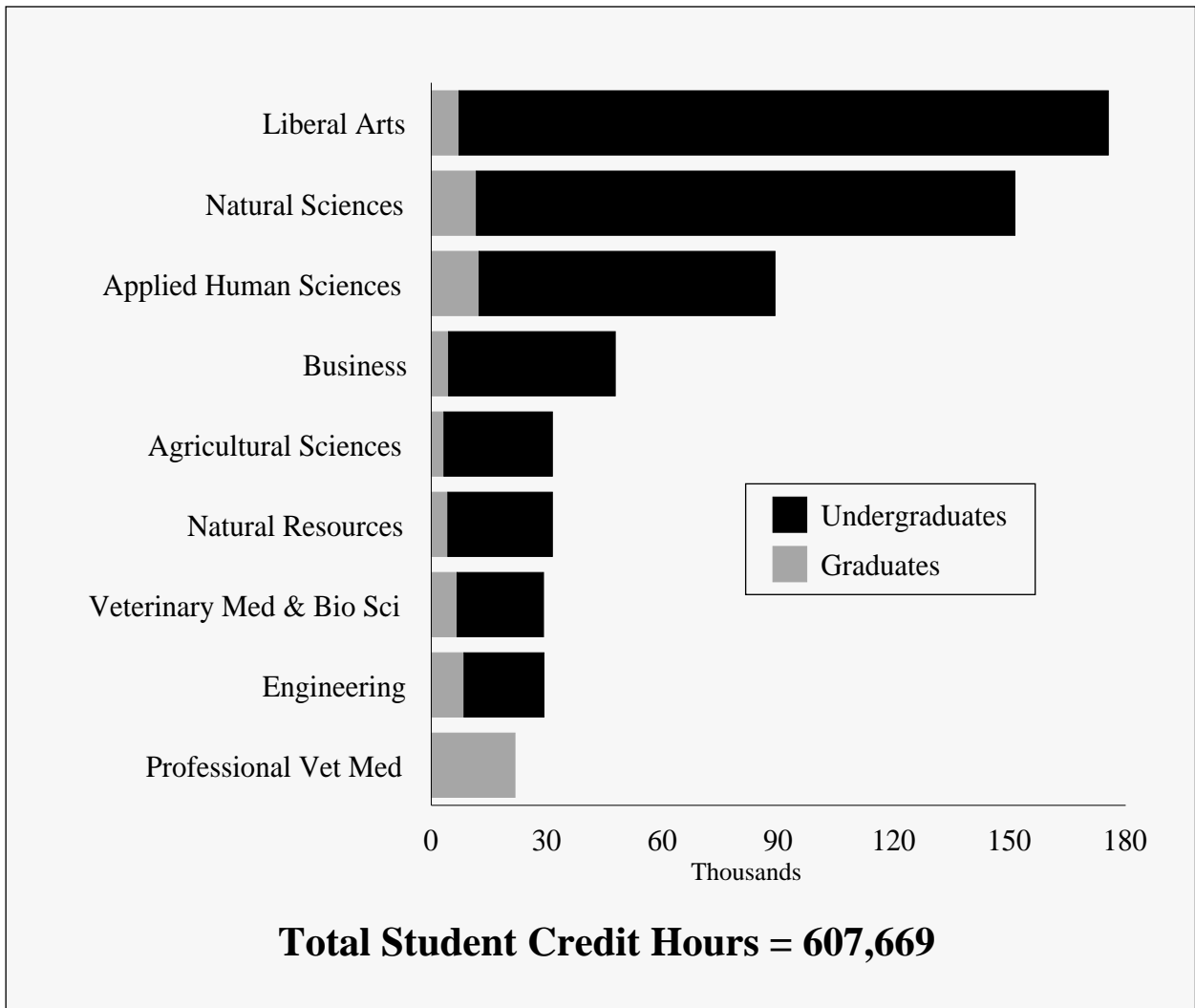
Ten-Year History



The total number of students enrolled for the fall term increased at a slightly higher rate than the full-year FTE. In part, this demonstrates a decline in the average student credit hour load over the last several years.

Student Credit Hour Production

Full-Year 1995-96



Total student credit hours exceeded 600,000 for the first time in 1995-96.

Ten-Year History

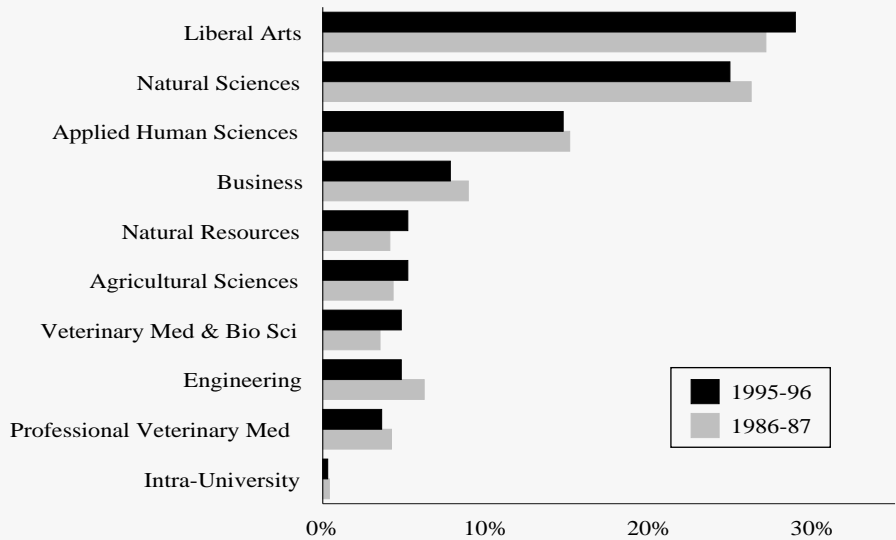
The College of Liberal Arts had the largest increase in total student credit hours.

Full-Year Comparison

College	'86-'87	'95-'96	Total Change	% Change
Agricultural Sciences	23,546.6	31,347.0	7,800.4	33.1%
Applied Human Sciences	81,087.5	89,119.8	8,032.3	9.9%
Business	47,797.0	47,674.5	(122.5)	(0.3%)
Engineering	33,664.2	29,142.8	(4,521.4)	(13.4%)
Intra-University	2,023.0	1,520.7	(502.3)	(24.8%)
Liberal Arts	146,110.5	175,494.9	29,384.4	20.1%
Natural Resources	22,148.5	31,343.5	9,195.0	41.5%
Natural Sciences	141,016.1	151,310.2	10,294.1	7.3%
Professional Vet Med	22,636.0	21,678.0	(958.0)	(4.2%)
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci	18,600.1	29,037.5	10,437.4	56.1%
University Total	538,629.5	607,669.0	69,039.5	12.8%

In 1986-87, Liberal Arts and Natural Sciences produced nearly the same percent of student credit hours. Ten years later, Liberal Arts produced the largest percent.

SCH Comparison by College



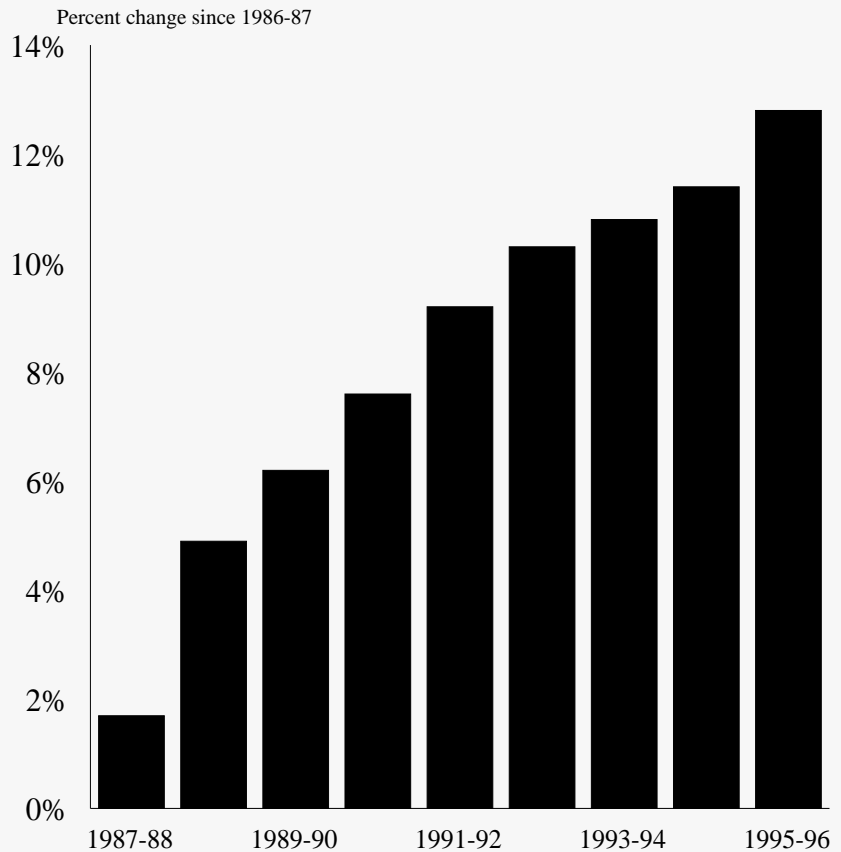
The total number of student credit hours increased by 1.3% over the previous year.

Change From Previous Year

<u>Full-Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
86 - 87	538,629.5	14,317.5	2.7%
87 - 88	547,751.0	9,121.5	1.7%
88 - 89	564,755.0	17,004.0	3.1%
89 - 90	572,158.0	7,403.0	1.3%
90 - 91	579,509.8	7,351.8	1.3%
91 - 92	588,450.1	8,940.3	1.5%
92 - 93	593,988.0	5,537.9	0.9%
93 - 94	596,965.0	2,977.0	0.5%
94 - 95	599,880.0	2,915.0	0.5%
95 - 96	607,669.0	7,789.0	1.3%

Total student credit hour production increased by 12.8% over the ten-year period.

Percent Change in Full-Year SCH Production



Ten-Year History

Liberal Arts had the largest increase in undergraduate student credit hours.

Total Full-Year Undergraduate

<u>College</u>	<u>'86-'87</u>	<u>'95-'96</u>	<u>Total Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Agricultural Sciences	19,642.1	28,073.2	8,431.1	42.9%
Applied Human Sciences	67,211.5	76,726.7	9,515.2	14.2%
Business	44,723.0	43,199.5	(1,523.5)	(3.4%)
Engineering	25,505.2	20,678.8	(4,826.4)	(18.9%)
Intra-University	1,949.5	1,426.0	(523.9)	(26.9%)
Liberal Arts	141,961.0	168,273.9	26,312.9	18.5%
Natural Resources	17,928.5	27,087.3	9,158.8	51.1%
Natural Sciences	130,347.6	139,584.5	9,236.9	7.1%
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci	13,081.1	22,366.0	9,284.9	71.0%
University Summary	462,349.5	527,416.0	65,066.5	14.1%

Liberal Arts and Natural Sciences produced 58.5% of undergraduate student credit hours.

Percent of Undergraduate Credit Hours

<u>College</u>	<u>'86-'87</u>	<u>'95-'96</u>
Agricultural Sciences	4.2%	5.3%
Applied Human Sciences	14.6%	14.5%
Business	9.7%	8.2%
Engineering	5.5%	3.9%
Intra-University	0.4%	0.3%
Liberal Arts	30.7%	32.0%
Natural Resources	3.9%	5.1%
Natural Sciences	28.2%	26.5%
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci	2.8%	4.2%
University Summary	100.0%	100.0%

Liberal Arts had the largest increase in graduate student credit hours.

Total Full-Year Graduate

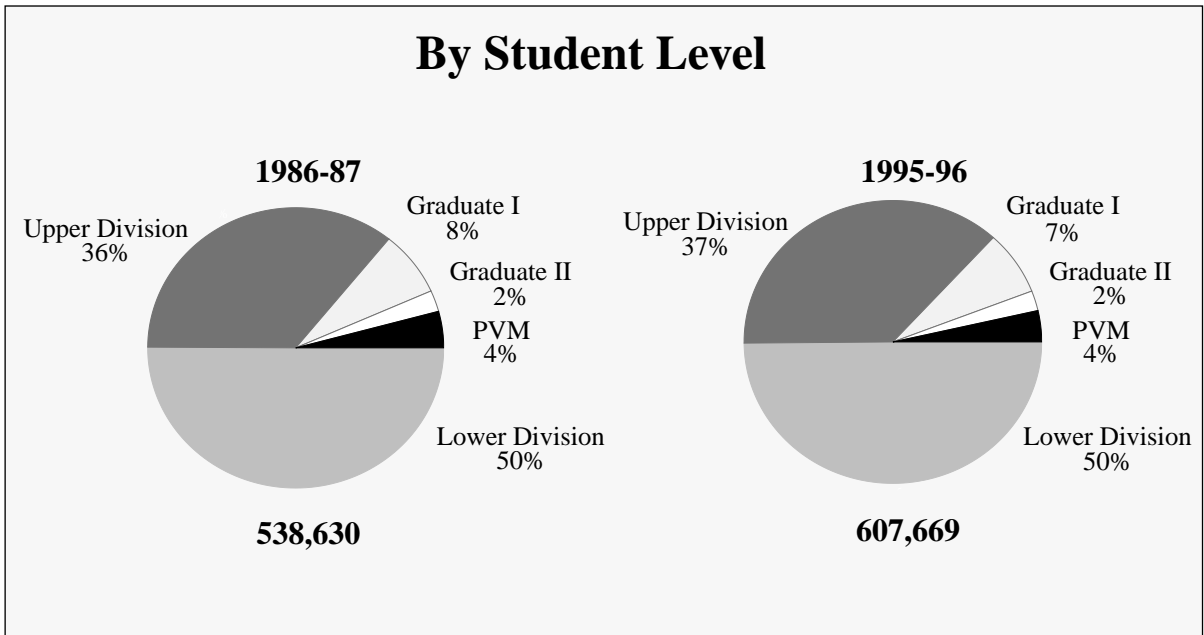
<u>College</u>	<u>'86-'87</u>	<u>'95-'96</u>	<u>Total Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Agricultural Sciences	3,904.5	3,273.8	(630.7)	(16.2%)
Applied Human Sciences	13,876.0	12,393.1	(1,482.9)	(10.7%)
Business	3,074.0	4,475.0	1,401.0	45.6%
Engineering	8,159.0	8,464.0	305.0	3.7%
Intra-University	73.5	94.7	21.2	28.8%
Liberal Arts	4,149.5	7,221.0	3,071.5	74.0%
Natural Resources	4,220.0	4,256.2	36.2	0.9%
Natural Sciences	10,668.5	11,725.7	1,057.2	9.9%
Professional Vet Med	22,636.0	21,678.0	(958.0)	(4.2%)
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci	5,519.0	6,671.4	1,152.4	20.9%
University Summary	76,280.0	80,253.0	3,973.0	5.2%

Applied Human Sciences and Natural Sciences produced 30.1% of graduate student credit hours.

Percent of Graduate Credit Hours

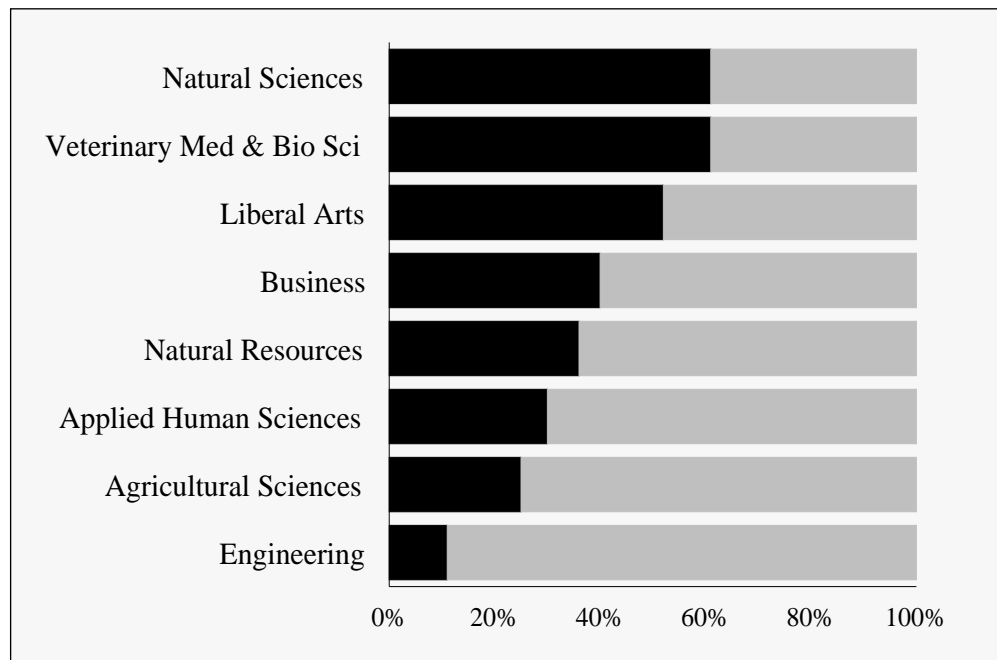
<u>College</u>	<u>'86-'87</u>	<u>'95-'96</u>
Agricultural Sciences	5.1%	4.1%
Applied Human Sciences	18.2%	15.5%
Business	4.1%	5.6%
Engineering	10.7%	10.5%
Intra-University	0.1%	0.1%
Liberal Arts	5.4%	9.0%
Natural Resources	5.5%	5.3%
Natural Sciences	14.0%	14.6%
Professional Veterinary Medicine	29.7%	27.0%
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci	7.2%	8.3%
University Summary	100.0%	100.0%

Ten-Year History



Service Load Summary Academic Year 1995-96

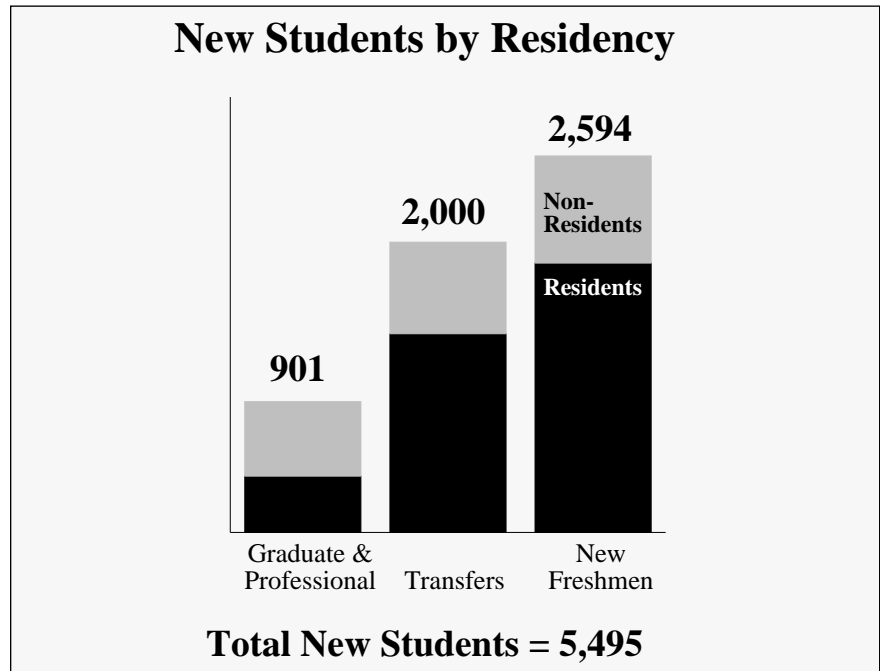
*The colleges of Natural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine & Bio Sci taught the largest percentage of student credit hours to majors **outside** their colleges while the College of Engineering taught the largest percentage of student credit hours to majors **inside** the colleges.*



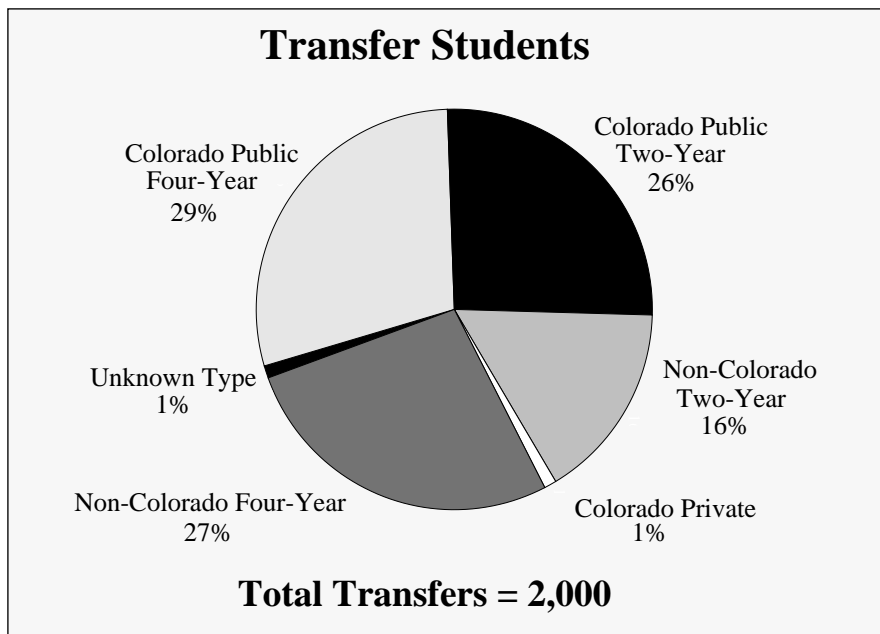
New Students Enrolled

Fall 1995

Forty-seven percent of all new students were new freshmen.



Transfers from Colorado public institutions (two-year and four-year) accounted for 55% of all transfer students.



Fall 1995

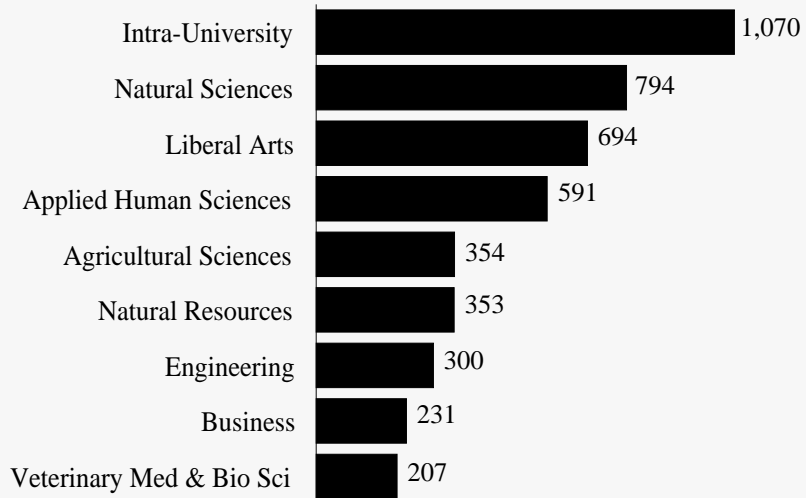
The largest percentage of new undergraduates were in the Intra-University Program followed by the College of Natural Sciences.

New Undergraduates

<u>College</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Agricultural Sciences	7.7%
Applied Human Sciences	12.8%
Business	5.0%
Engineering	6.5%
Intra-University	23.3%
Liberal Arts	15.1%
Natural Resources	7.9%
Natural Sciences	17.2%
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci	4.5%
University Total	100.0%

A total of 4,594 new undergraduates were enrolled.

New Undergraduates by College

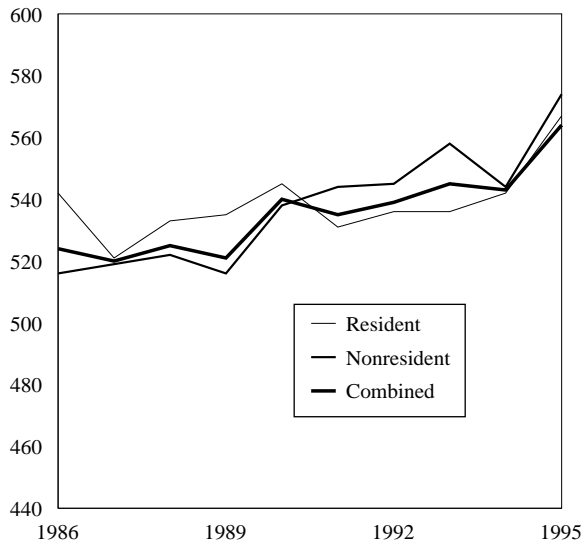


Total New Undergraduates = 4,594

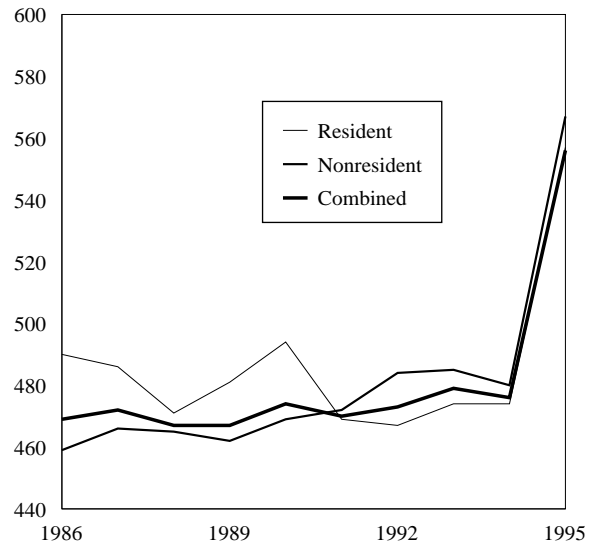
Ten-Year History

New Freshmen

Scholastic Aptitude Test: Math

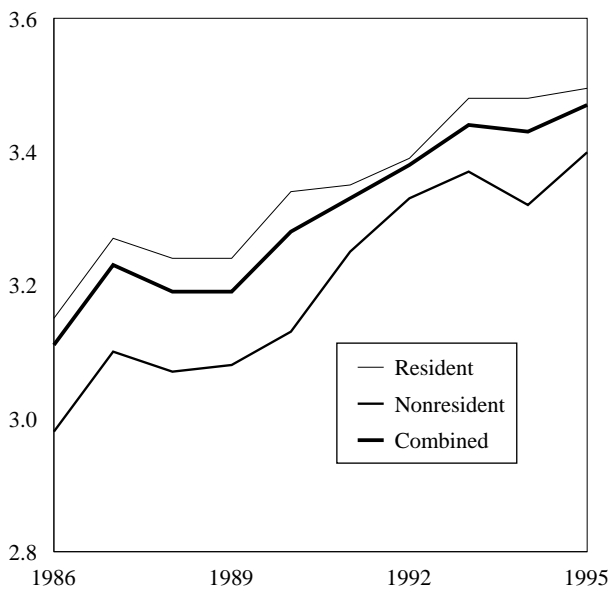


Scholastic Aptitude Test: Verbal

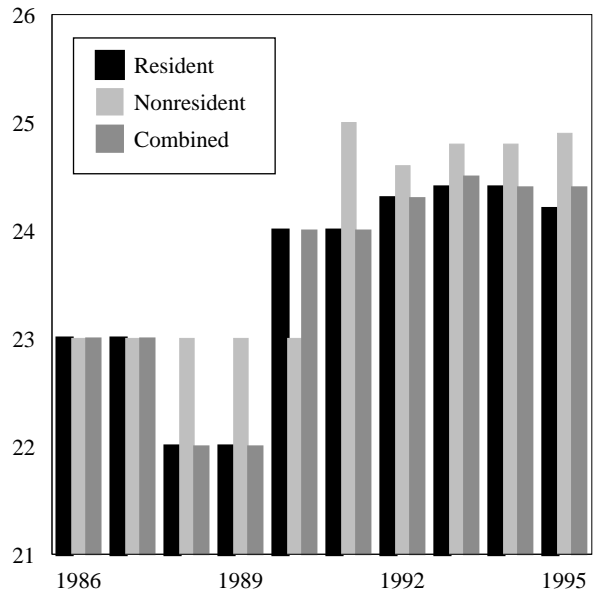


Note: The College Entrance Examination Board recentered the SAT score in 1995 to reestablish the average score near the midpoint of the 200 to 800 scale.

High School GPA

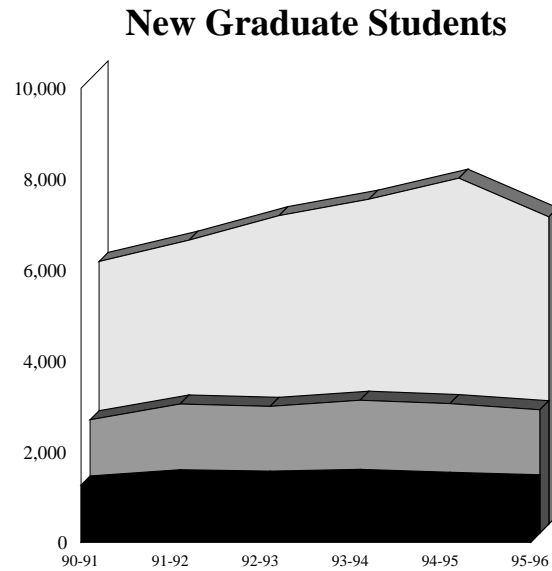
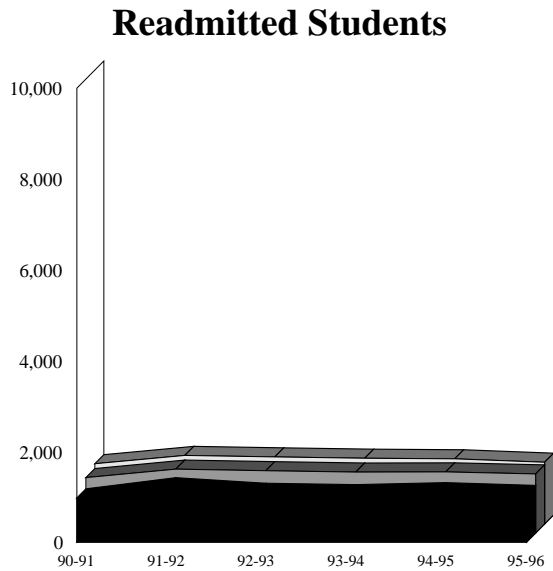
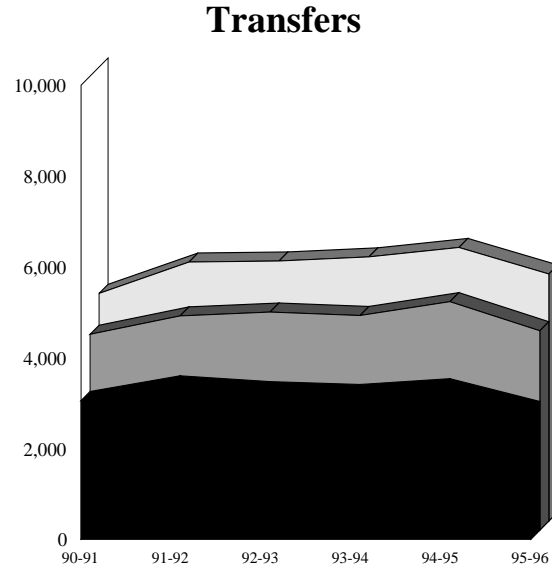
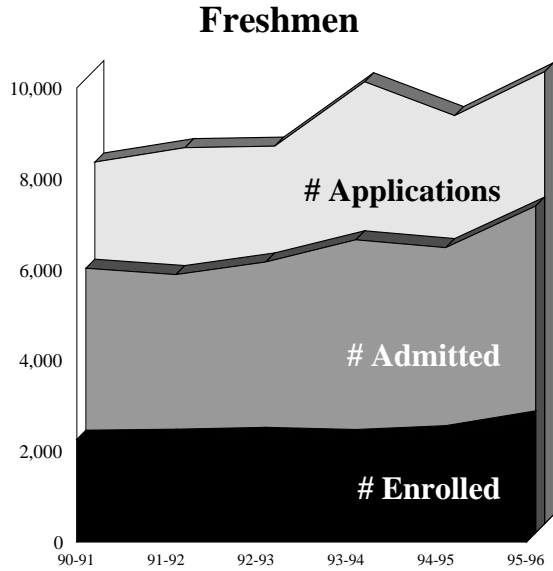


American College Testing Composite Scores



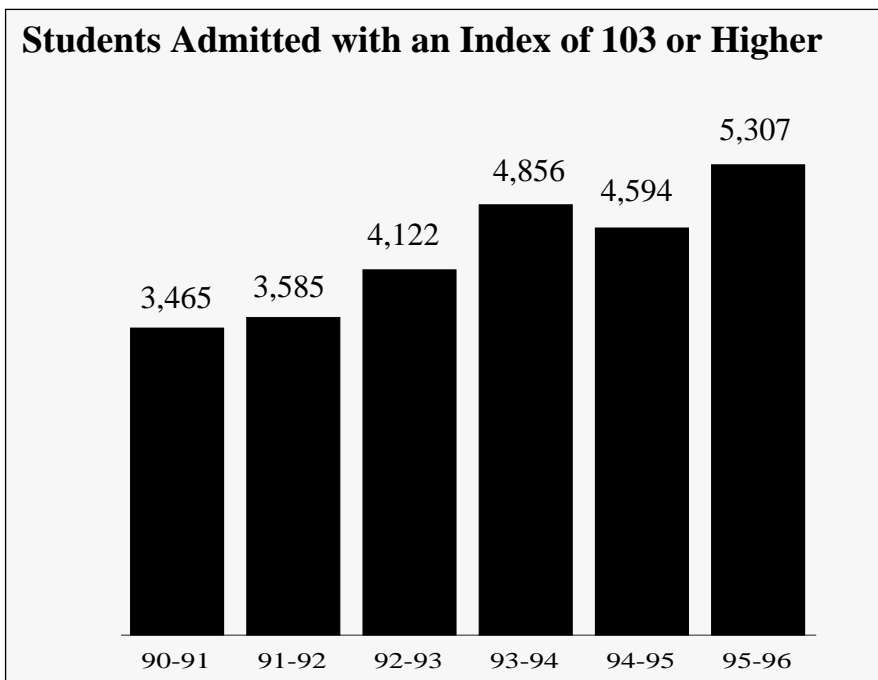
Six-Year Comparison

Applications, Students Admitted and Enrolled



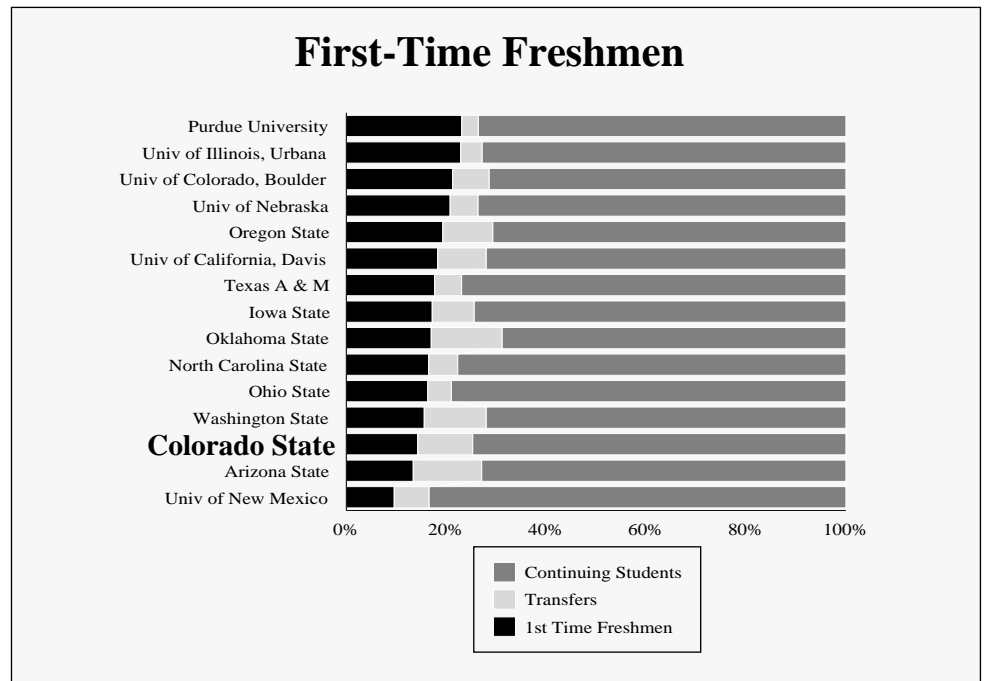
Note: Students enrolled in the PREPS or ACCESS programs are counted in the transfer data even though they originally applied as new freshmen.

The number of students admitted with an index of 103 or higher increased by 53.2% over the six-year period.



Comparison of Peer Institutions - Fall 1995

CSU ranked 13th of 15 institutions in the percentage of first time freshmen.



Fall 1991 through Fall 1995

ACCESS Students

ACCESS Semester Persistence Profile

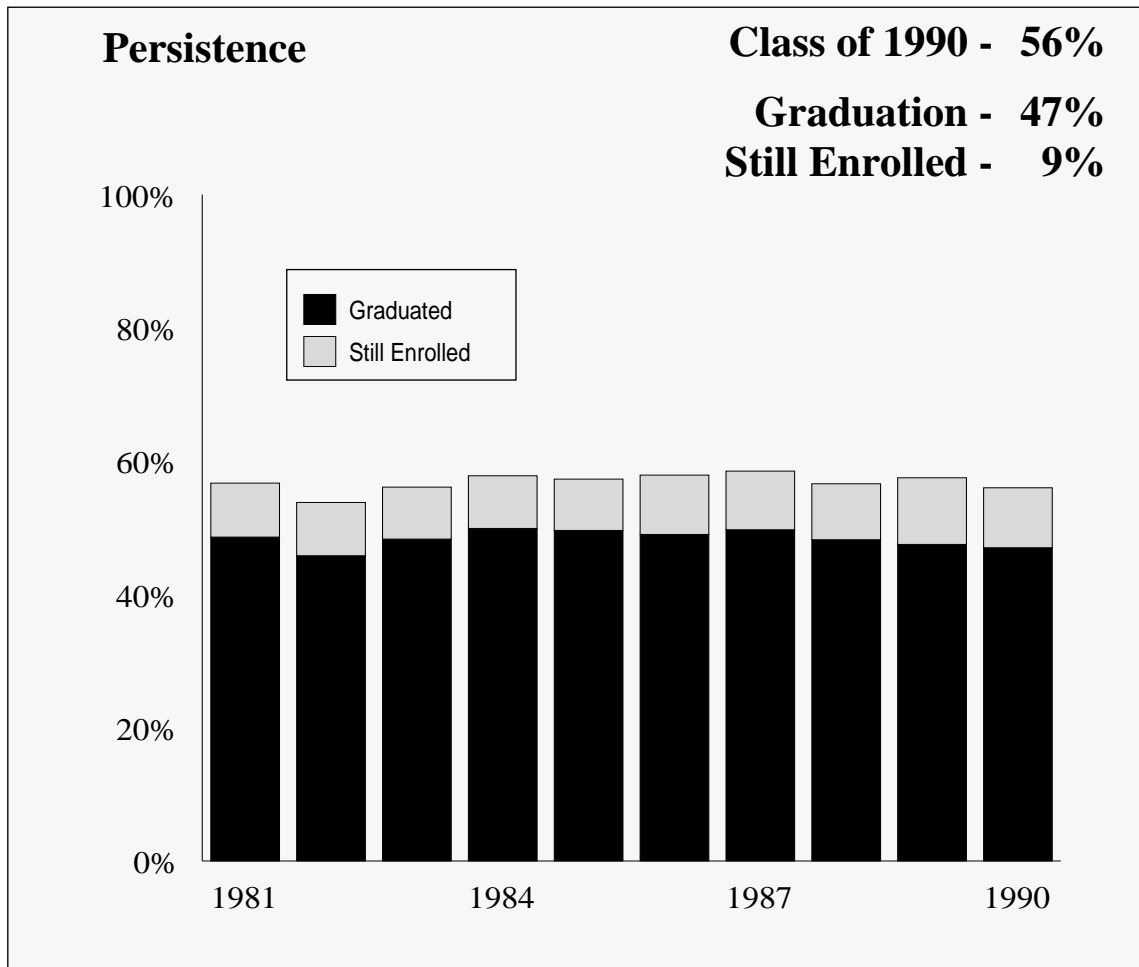
	<u>ACCESS Class Size</u>	<u>Second Semester ACCESS</u>	<u>Second Semester R.I.</u>	<u>Third Semester R.I.</u>	<u>Fifth Semester R.I.</u>	<u>Seventh Semester R.I.</u>	<u>Ninth Semester Enrolled Degree</u>	
Fall 1991	747	37%	57%	66%	52%	48%	40%	8%
Fall 1992	557	33%	57%	69%	55%	51%		
Fall 1993	419	27%	68%	71%	62%			
Fall 1994	511	37%	54%	61%				
Fall 1995	402	34%	58%					

Seven hundred forty-seven students enrolled in the ACCESS program in Fall 1991. Thirty-seven percent were still enrolled in ACCESS the next semester, while 57% enrolled as resident instruction students. Sixty-six percent were enrolled as resident instruction students during Fall 1992, 52% in Fall 1993 and 48% in Fall 1994. In Fall 1995, 40% of the students were still enrolled while 8% had graduated.

Note: ACCESS is a program that allows students who do not meet regular admissions' requirements, but show potential, to take classes at CSU through Continuing Education. Many of these students are eventually accepted as resident instruction transfer students. R.I. indicates Resident Instruction.

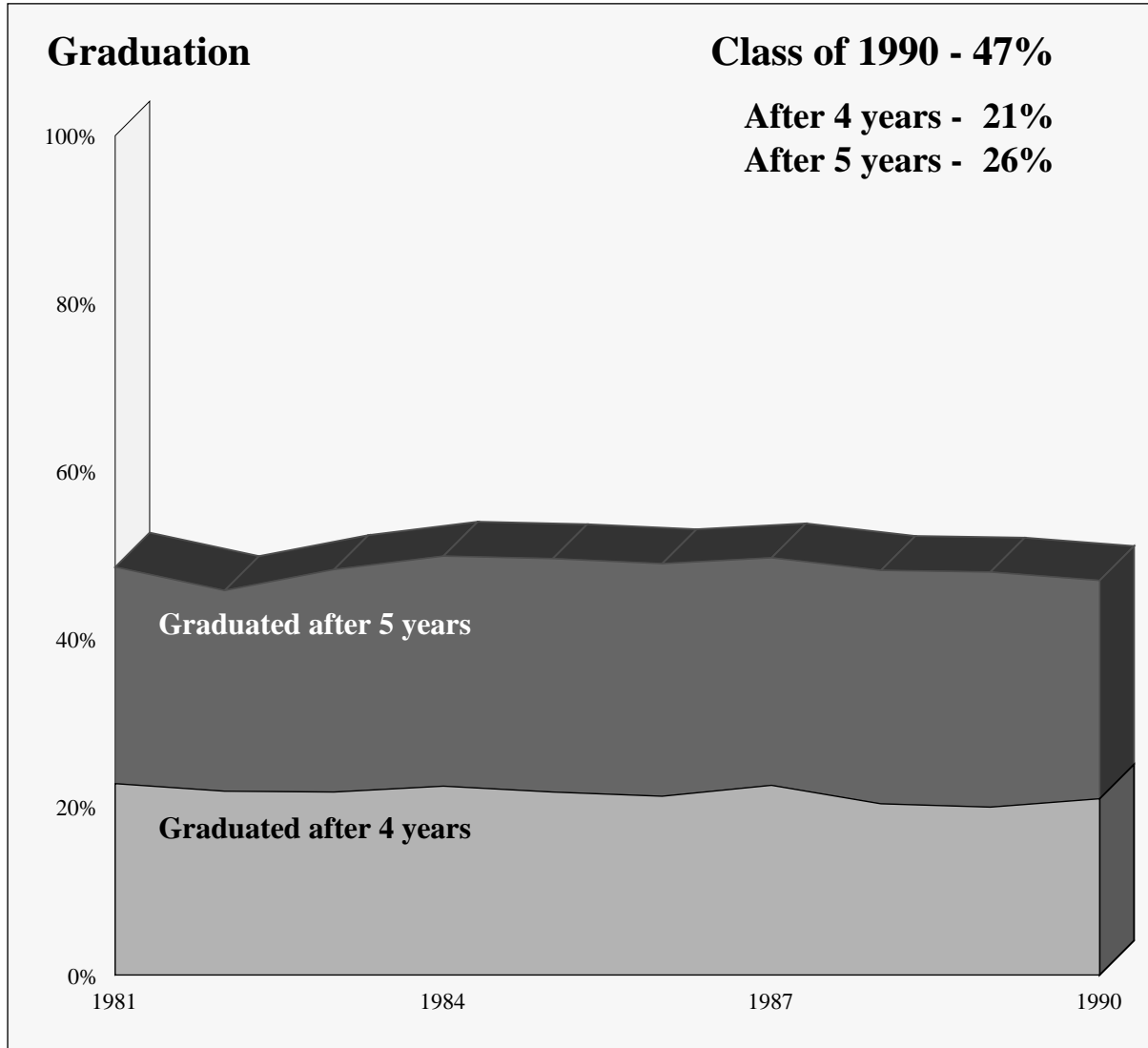
Freshmen Persistence

Ten-Year History



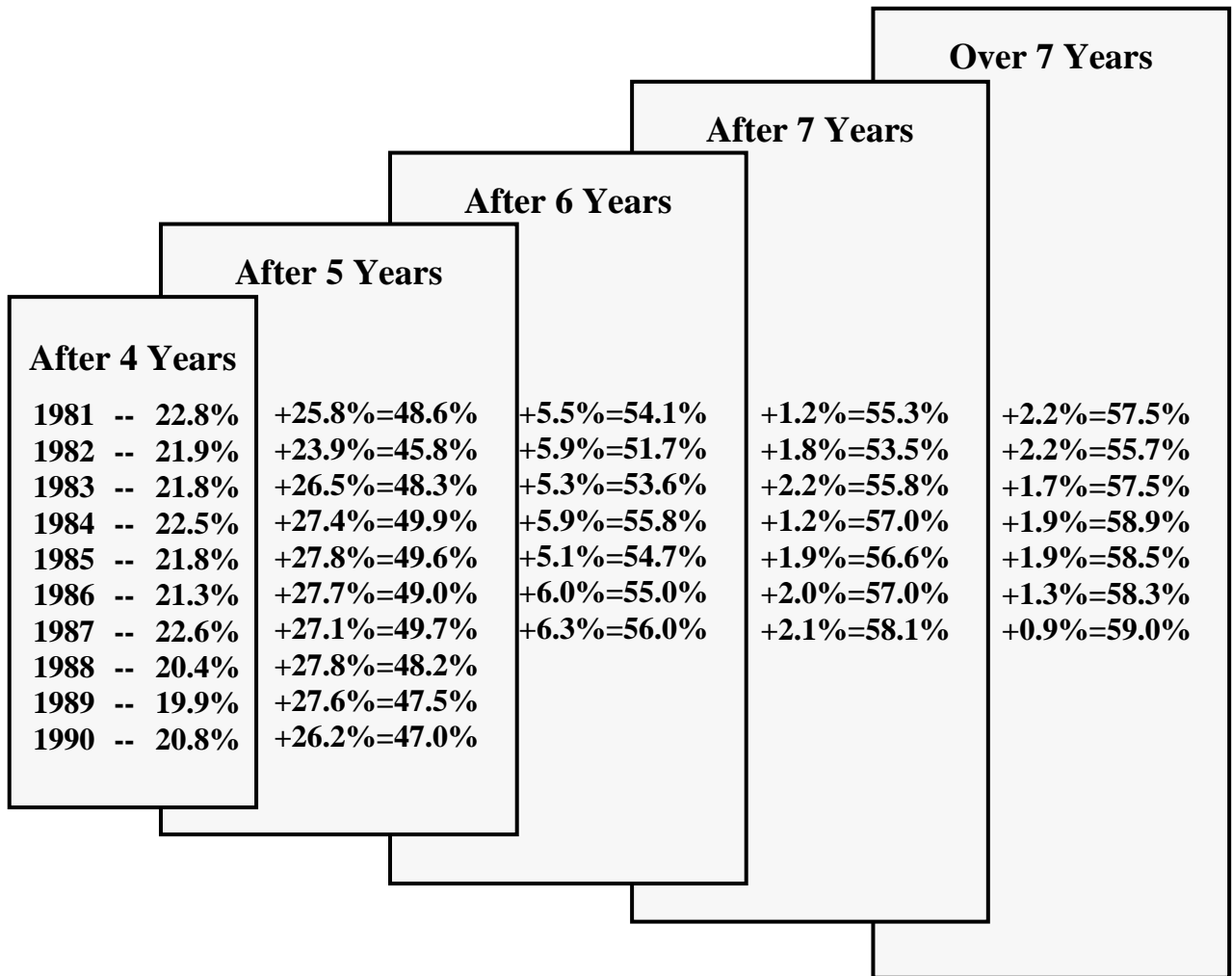
Persistence includes students who have graduated and those still enrolled at the end of the five-year study period including summer. Students who have been dismissed but are still enrolled in Continuing Education courses are not counted as persisters.

Ten-Year History



A student has graduated if he or she receives a bachelor's degree after four or five calendar years. The last summer session after the four or five-year period is included for determining graduation rates.

Graduation



Of the students who entered in Fall 1981, 22.8% graduated after four years, 25.8% graduated after five years, 5.5% after six years, 1.2% after seven years and 2.2% took over seven years for a total graduation rate of 57.5%.

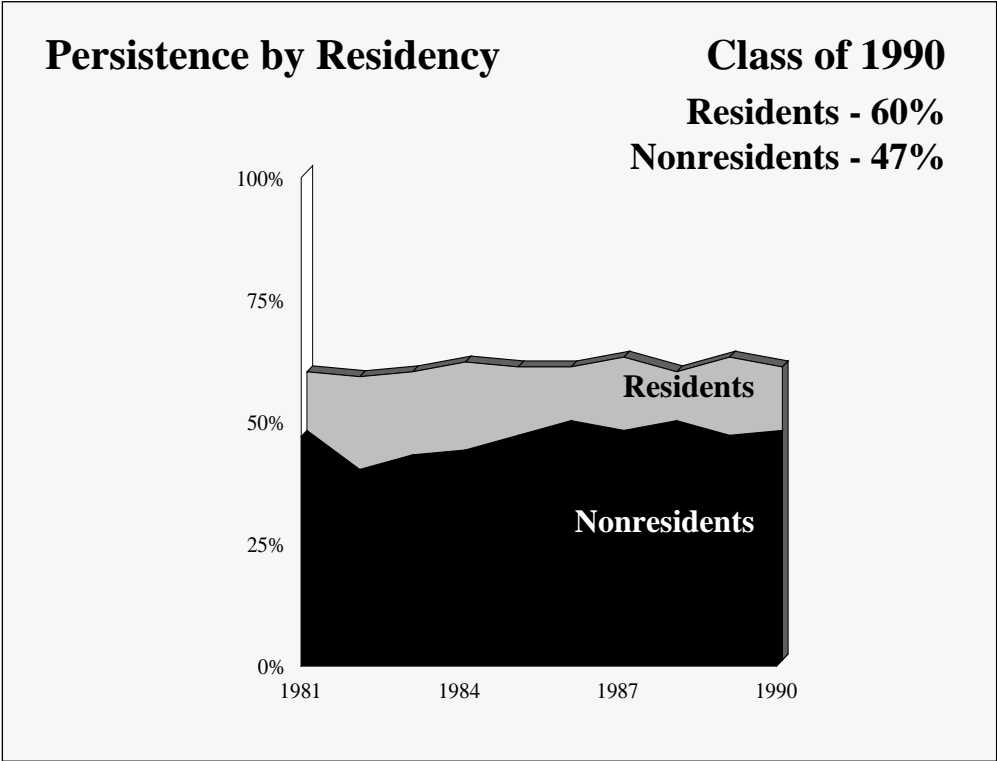
Ten-Year History

Persistence by Semester

Year	Students	Semester									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1985	2638	92%	79%	74%	66%	65%	62%	60%	58%	59%	57%
1986	2749	93%	78%	74%	66%	64%	61%	61%	59%	59%	58%
1987	2869	94%	80%	76%	67%	65%	64%	62%	61%	60%	59%
1988	3207	93%	77%	75%	69%	65%	62%	61%	59%	57%	56%
1989	2917	95%	84%	79%	69%	64%	64%	61%	59%	59%	58%
1990	2126	94%	80%	72%	64%	62%	60%	60%	59%	58%	56%
1991	2195	94%	80%	73%	68%	65%	64%	63%	62%		
1992	2225	95%	83%	77%	70%	67%	66%				
1993	2194	95%	81%	74%	67%						
1994	2295	94%	83%								

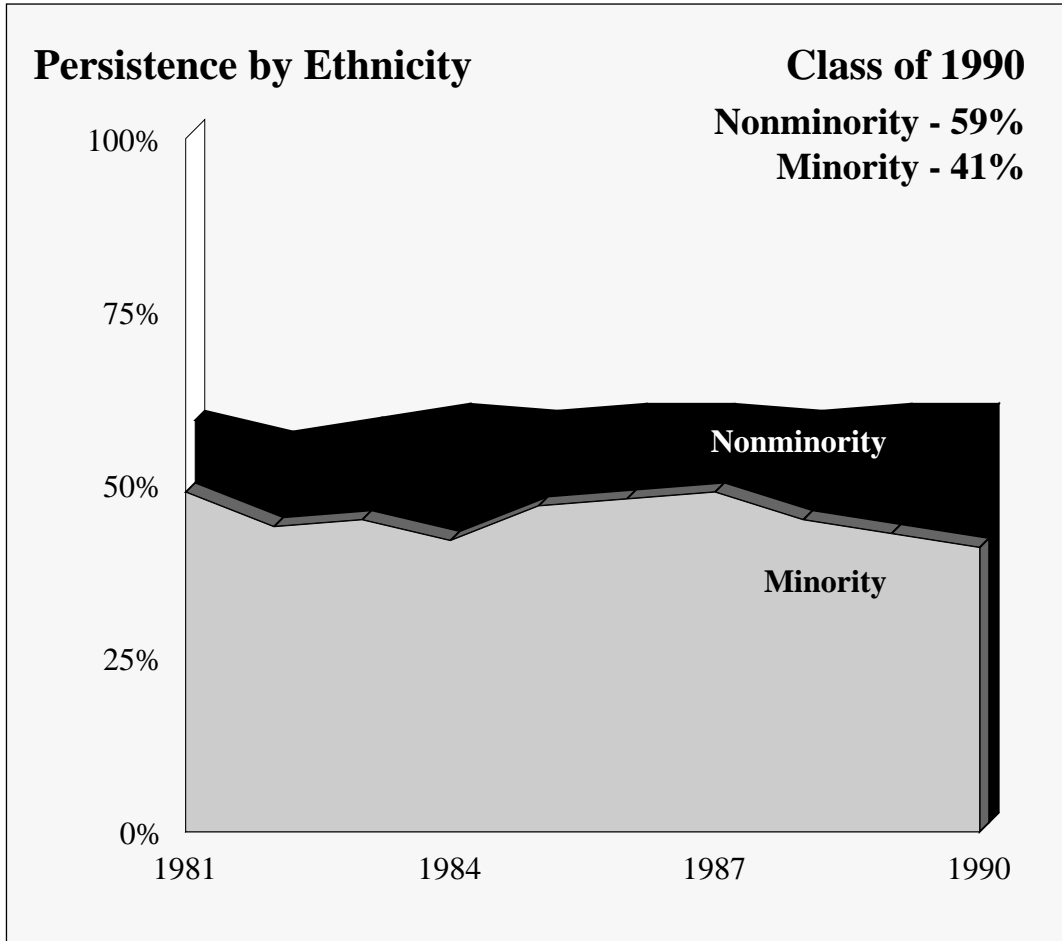
The persistence rates reflect the number of students graduated and/or enrolled each semester as a percentage of the original entering class. For example, tenth semester persistence includes those who graduated AND those who have not yet completed a degree but are still enrolled. The columns in bold indicate persistence at the end of the first and second years, i.e., those who returned for their second and third years. The shaded area shows the years in which the percentages include only resident instruction students.

Residency is the classification of the student at the time of first enrollment.



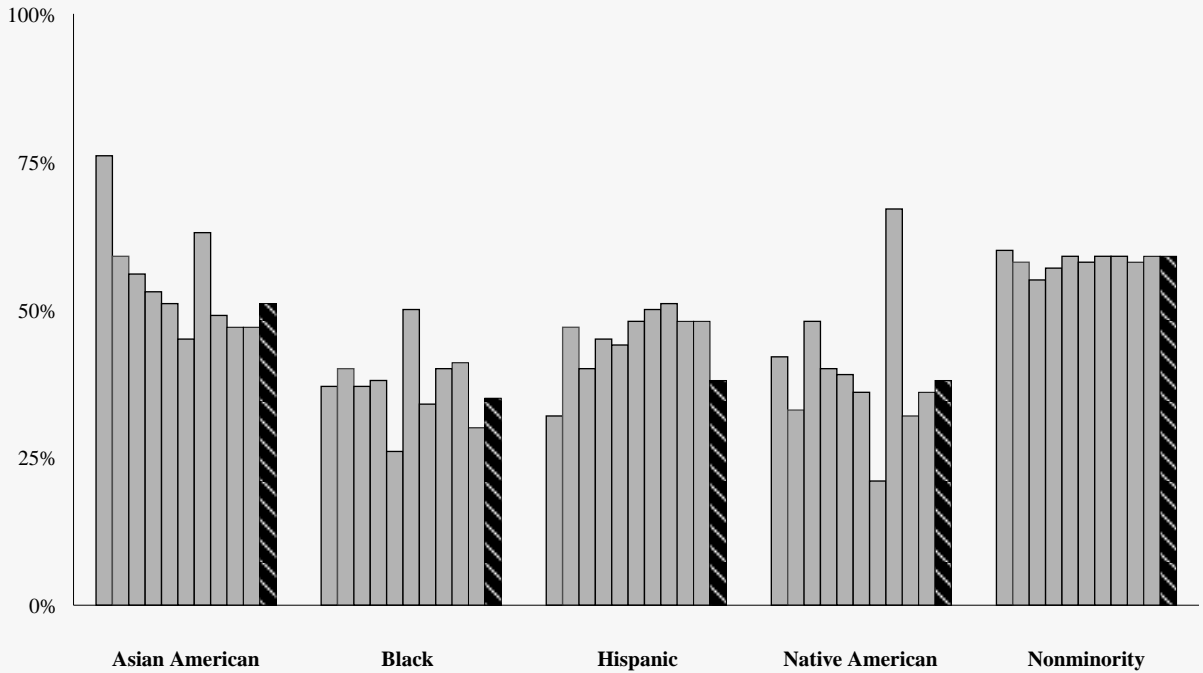
The graduation rate of women, especially the four-year rate, is much stronger than that of men (50% to 44% for men).





Ethnic data is self-reported. Students indicating their ethnicity as Other or International have been included in the nonminority population.

Persistence by Ethnicity

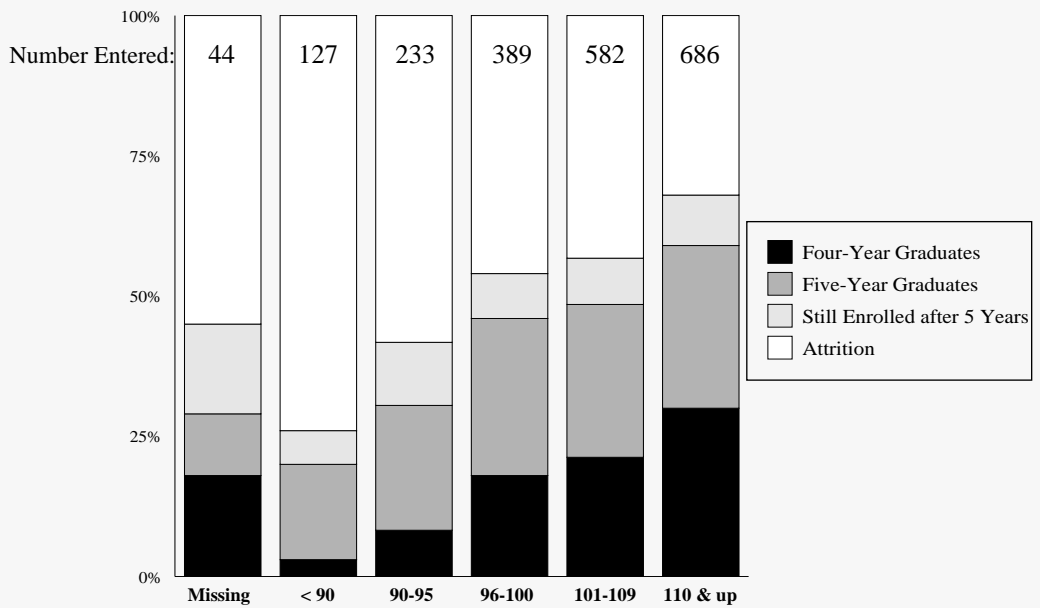


Number Entered and Percent Persisting

	Asian American		Black		Hispanic		Native American		Nonminority	
1980	25	76%	35	37%	85	32%	12	42%	2,817	60%
1981	44	59%	45	40%	110	47%	16	33%	3,036	58%
1982	59	56%	60	37%	105	40%	21	48%	2,712	55%
1983	55	53%	63	38%	78	45%	10	40%	2,521	57%
1984	47	51%	31	26%	80	44%	13	39%	2,474	59%
1985	44	45%	44	50%	91	48%	11	36%	2,448	58%
1986	64	63%	47	34%	111	50%	19	21%	2,508	59%
1987	63	49%	55	40%	115	51%	15	67%	2,621	59%
1988	108	47%	74	41%	165	48%	22	32%	2,838	58%
1989	99	47%	74	30%	151	48%	25	36%	2,566	59%
1990	80	51%	78	35%	149	38%	21	38%	1,791	59%

All ethnic groups except Hispanics showed an increase in persistence for the Class of 1990.

Persistence by Index - 1990 Freshmen

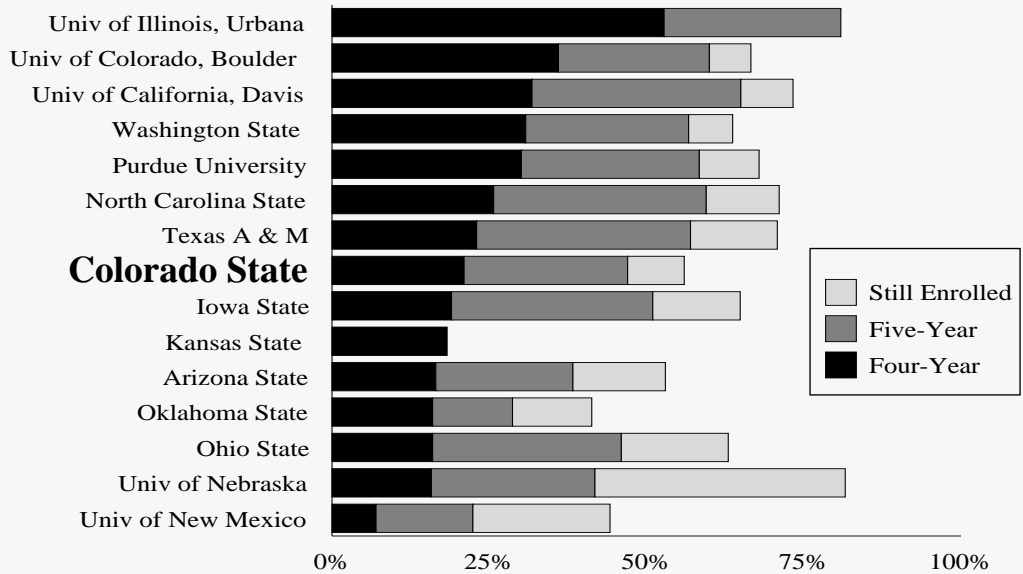


The higher the index, the higher the rate of persistence.

Note: The index is an admissions standard developed by the Colorado Commission on Higher Education which is based on high school work and test scores.

Comparison of Peer Institutions

Persistence Rates of Students Entering Fall 1990

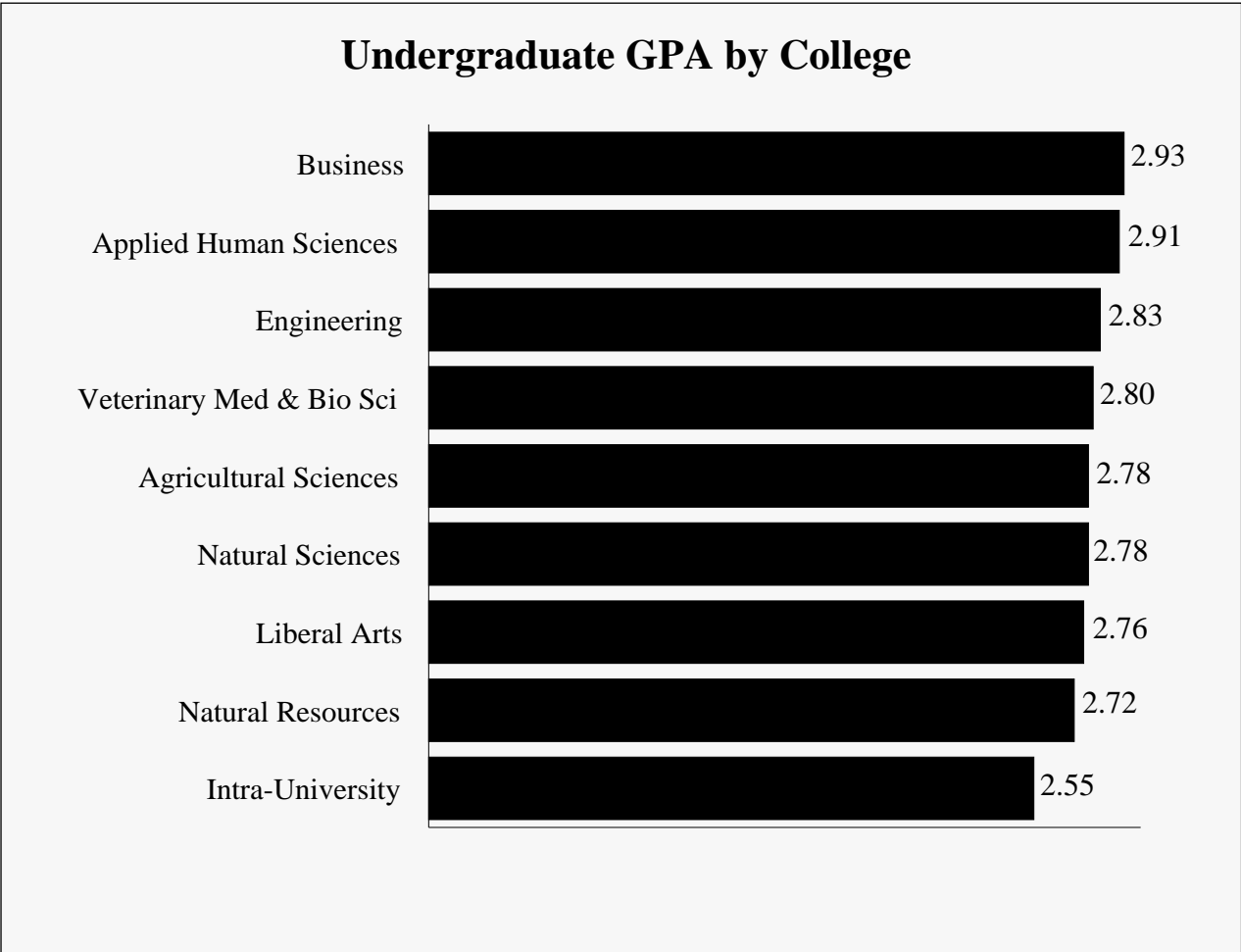


CSU was eighth of 15 peer institutions in the percentage of students who graduated in four years.

Note: Five-year graduation rates and the percentage of students still enrolled were not available for Kansas State. The percentage of students still enrolled was not available for the University of Illinois, Urbana.

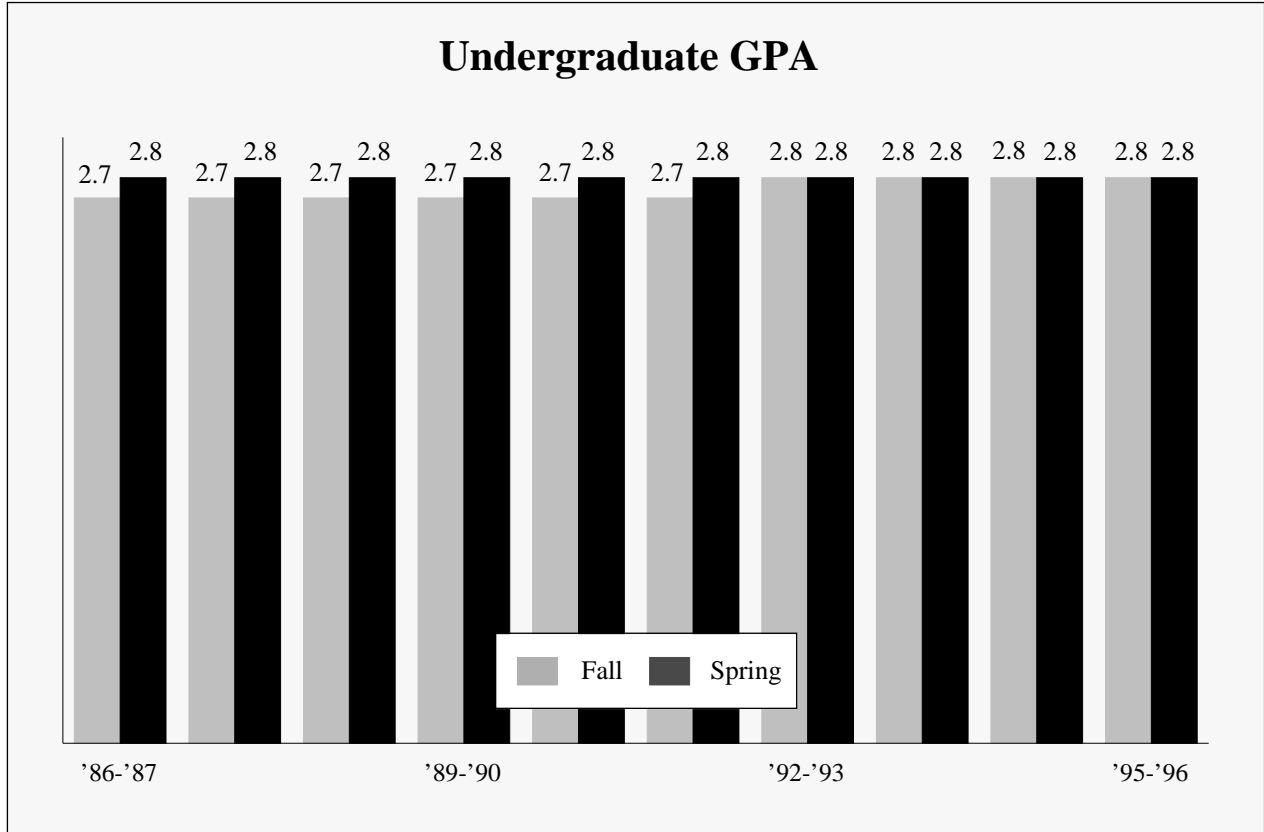
Grade Point Average

Fall 1995



Students in the College of Business had an average GPA of 2.93.

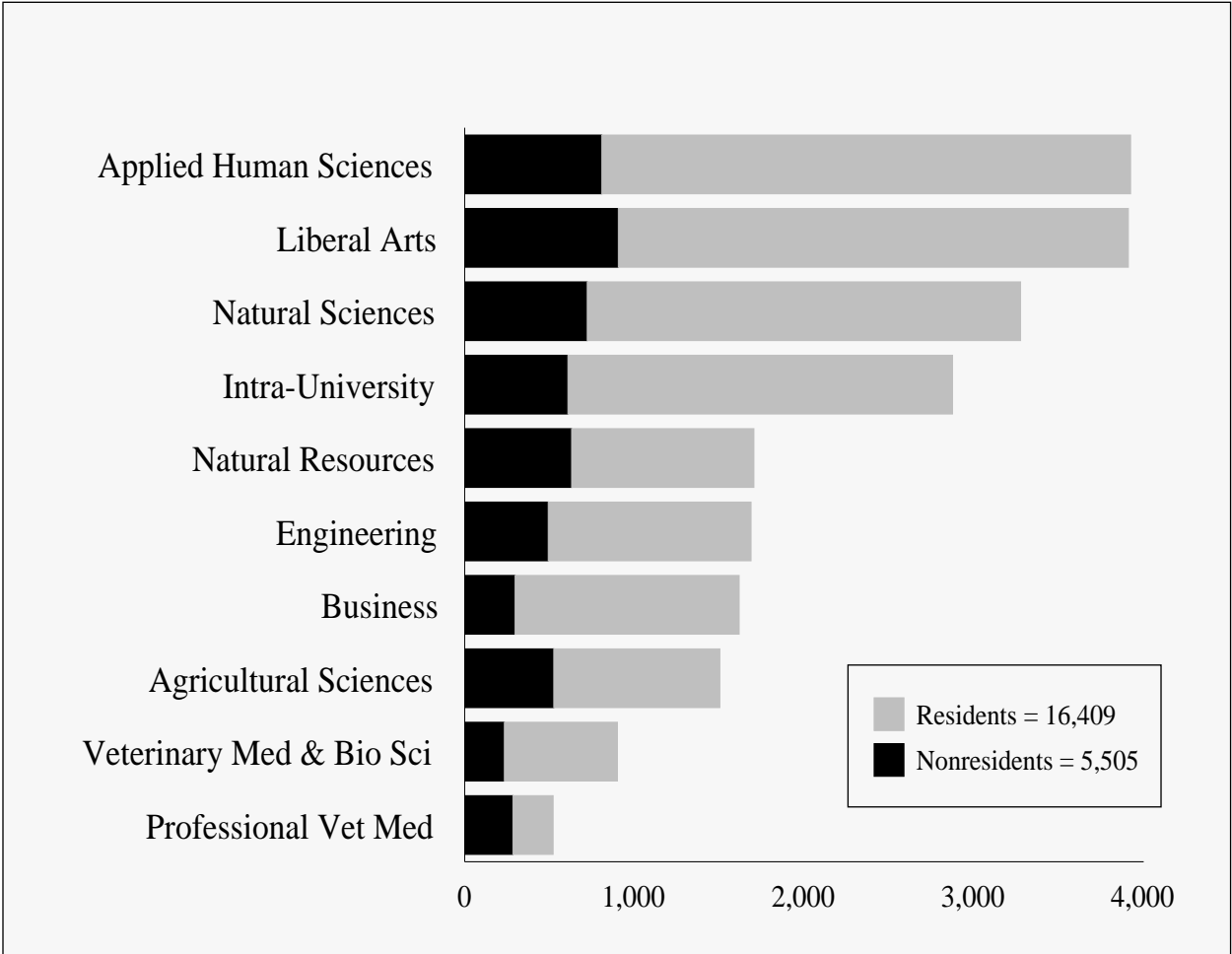
Ten-Year History



The mean undergraduate GPA has remained at 2.8 for both fall and spring semesters since spring term 1992.

Students by Residency

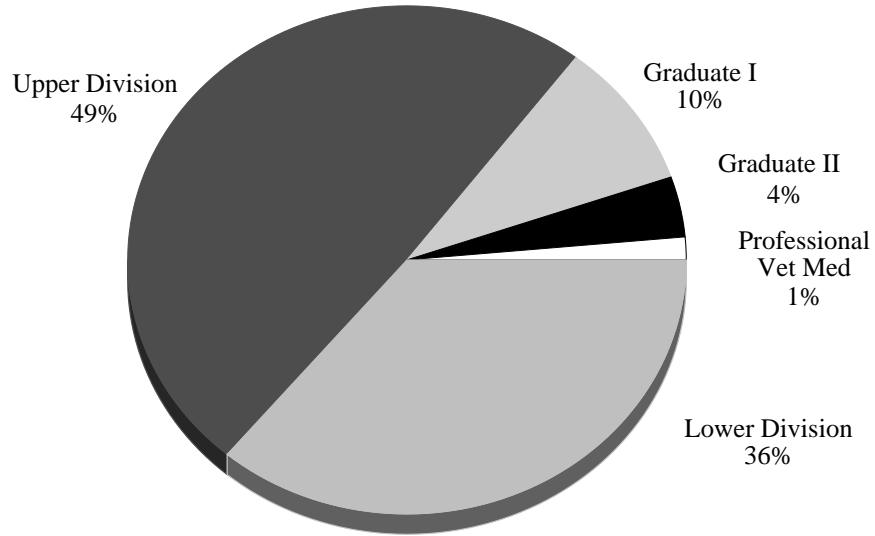
Fall 1995



Twenty-five percent of CSU students were nonresidents.

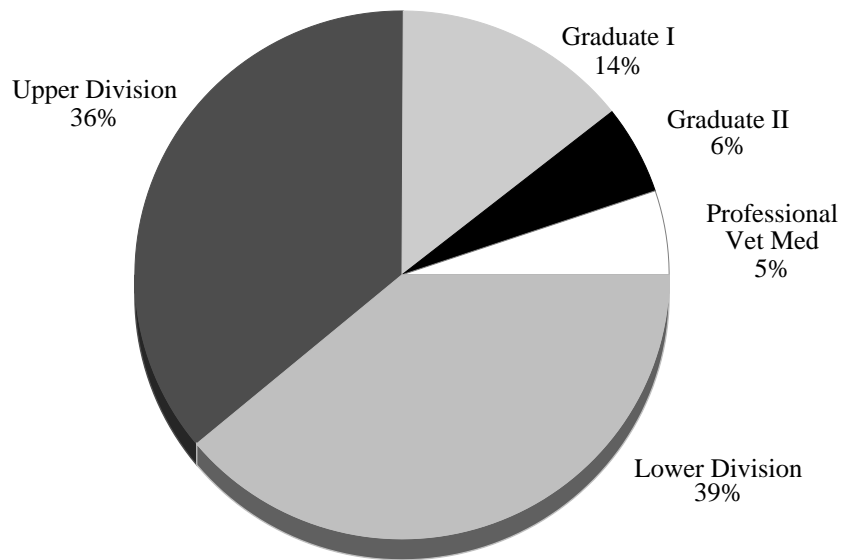
Fall 1995

Student Level and Residency



Residents
16,409

Thirty-six percent of residents and 39% of nonresidents were lower division students (freshmen and sophomores).



Nonresidents
5,505

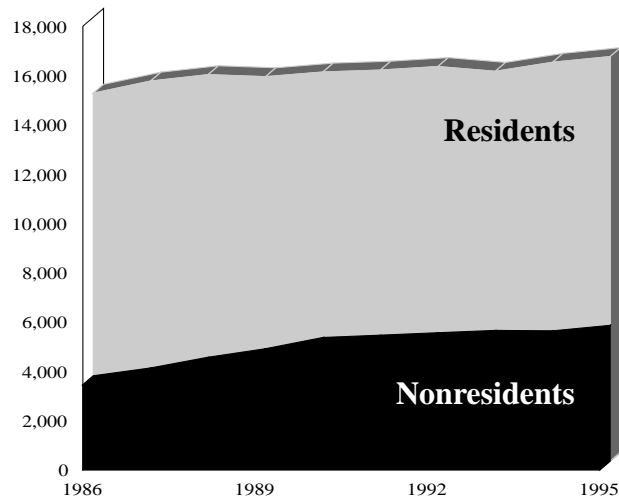
Ten-Year History

The number of nonresidents declined in 1994 but increased again in 1995.

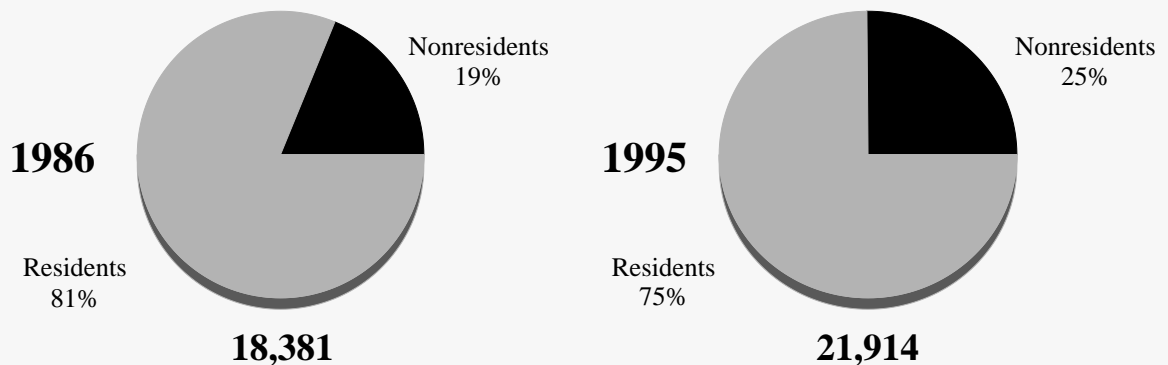
Percentage by Residency

Year	Residents		Nonresidents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
'86	14,923	81.2%	3,458	18.8%
'87	15,416	80.3%	3,776	19.7%
'88	15,675	78.8%	4,210	21.2%
'89	15,593	77.4%	4,556	22.6%
'90	15,783	75.9%	5,012	24.1%
'91	15,861	75.7%	5,106	24.4%
'92	16,005	75.5%	5,205	24.5%
'93	15,811	74.9%	5,299	25.1%
'94	16,179	75.4%	5,282	24.6%
'95	16,409	74.9%	5,505	25.1%

Of the total student population, 25.1% were nonresidents.

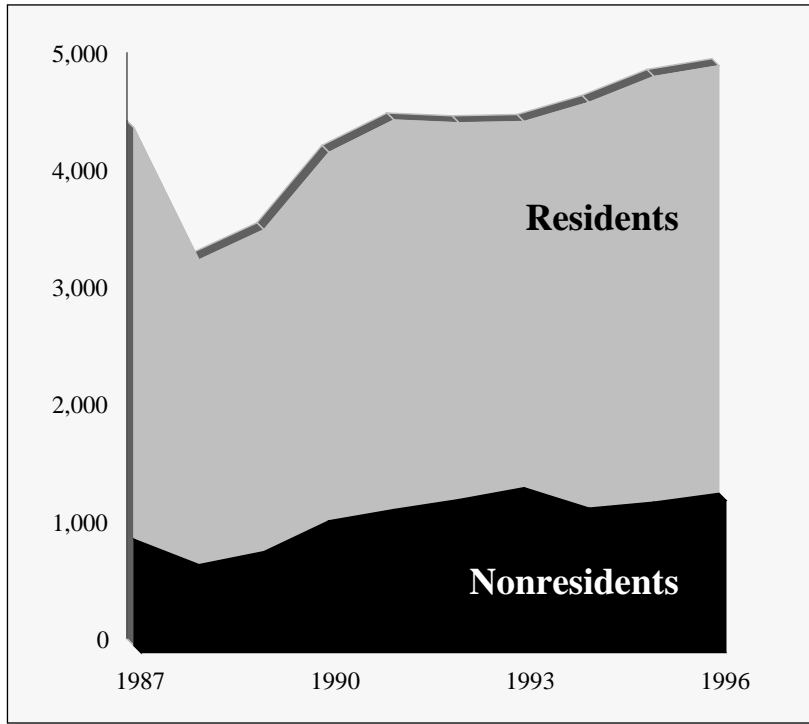


Comparison by Residency

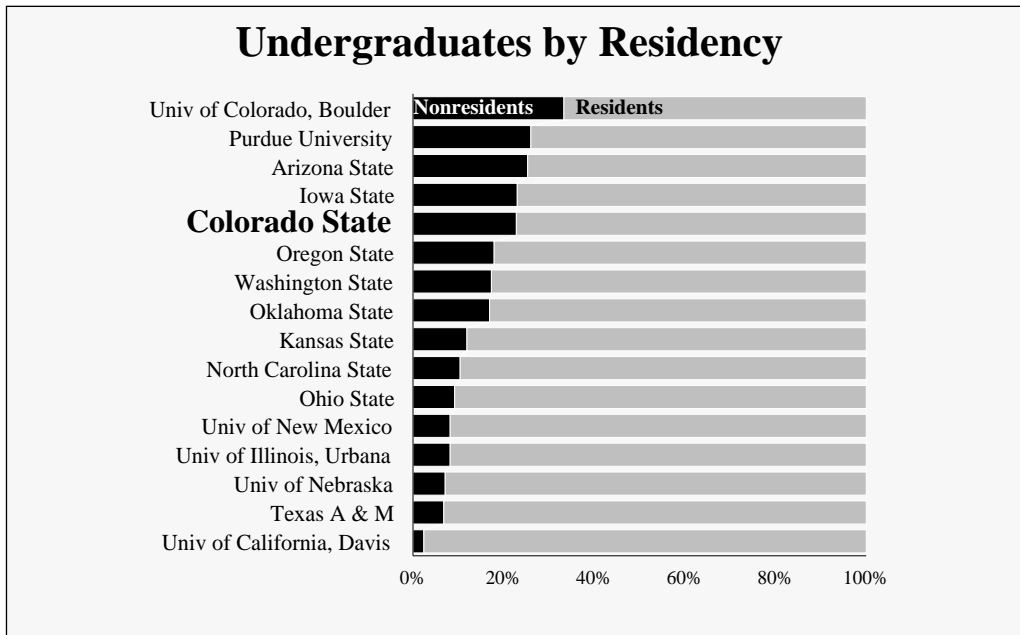


Ten-Year History of Summer Session

The number of nonresident students enrolled in summer session increased by 43% over the ten-year period.



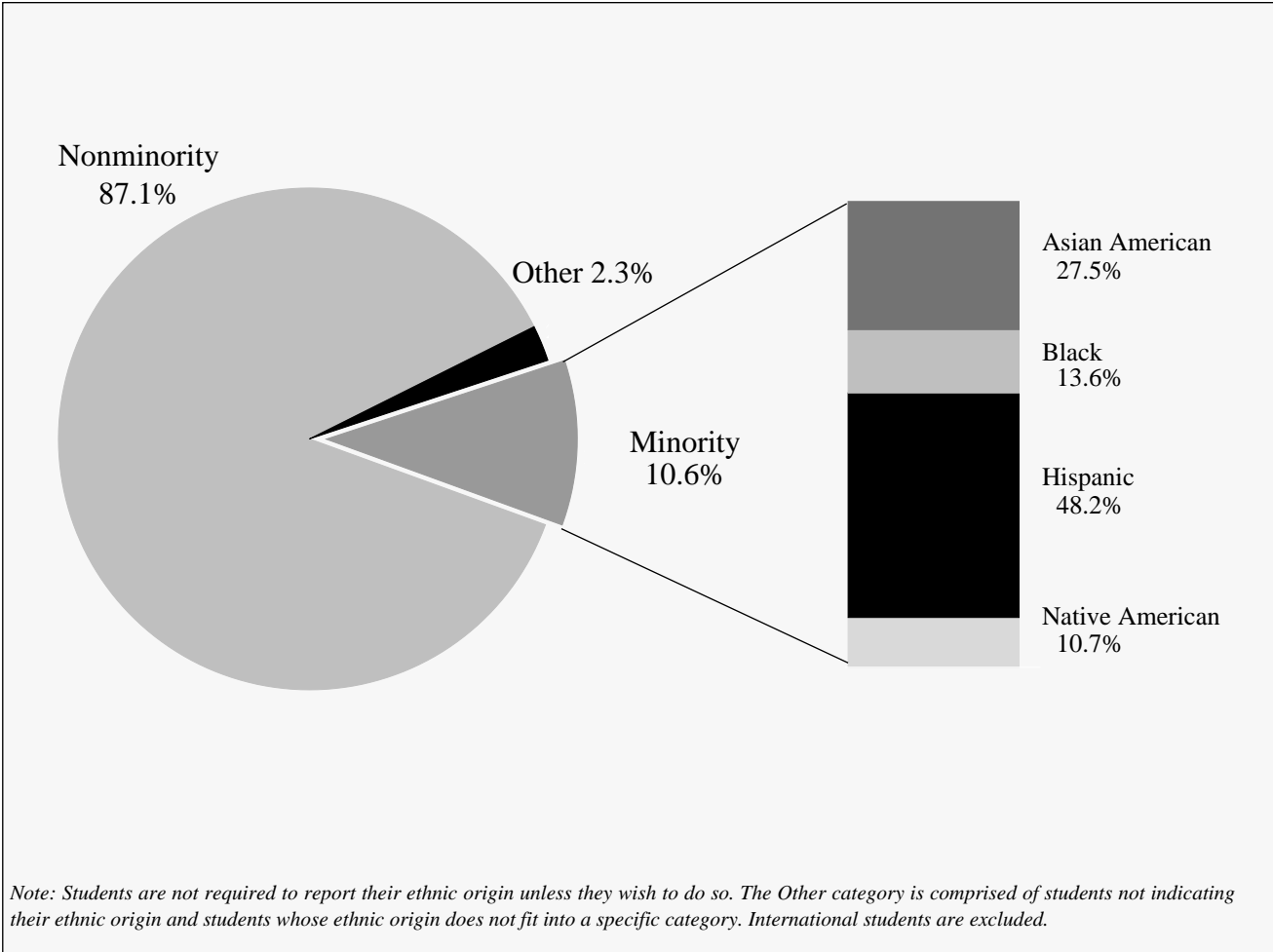
Comparison of Peer Institutions - Fall 1995



CSU ranked fifth among peer institutions in the percentage of nonresident students enrolled.

Students by Ethnic Origin

Fall 1995



The student population was 10.6% ethnic minority.

Ten-Year History

The number of Native American, Asian American and Hispanic undergraduates more than doubled in the past ten years while the number of Black graduate students increased by 360%.

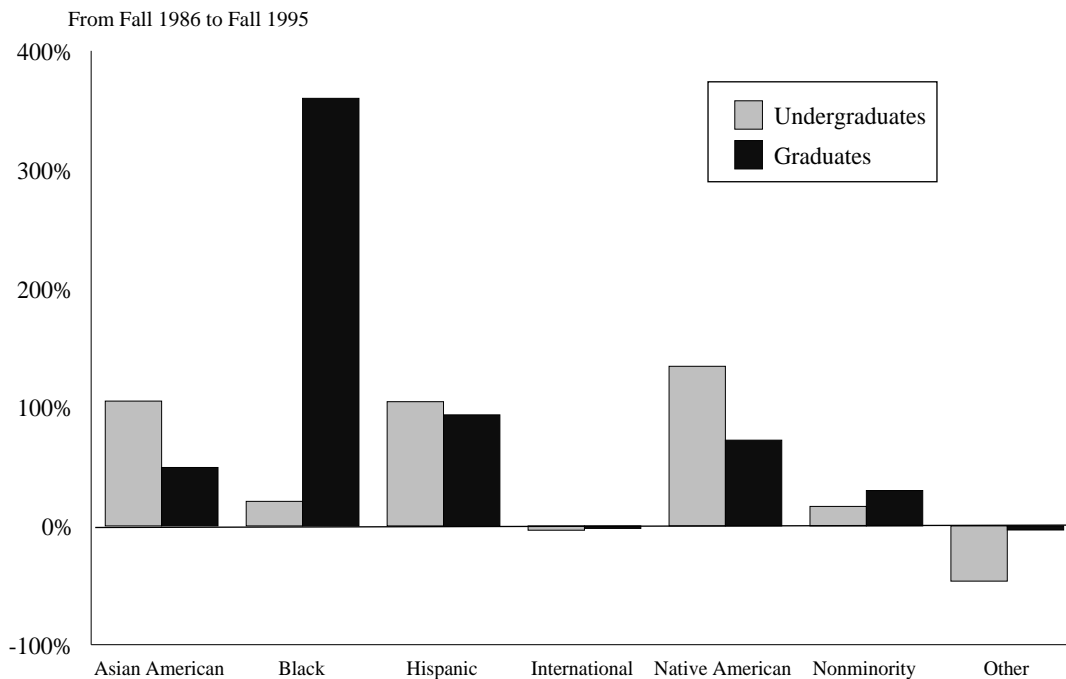
Undergraduates

	<u>Fall '86</u>	<u>Fall '95</u>	<u>Total Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Asian American	255	523	268	105.1%
Black	217	262	45	20.7%
Hispanic	474	970	496	104.6%
International	192	185	(7)	(3.6%)
Native American	90	211	121	134.4%
Nonminority	13,421	15,619	2,198	16.4%
Other	684	366	(318)	(46.5%)
Total	15,333	18,136	2,803	18.3%

Graduates

Asian American	65	97	32	49.2%
Black	10	46	36	360.0%
Hispanic	62	120	58	93.5%
International	474	464	(10)	(2.1%)
Native American	18	31	13	72.2%
Nonminority	2,230	2,895	665	29.8%
Other	189	125	(64)	(33.9%)
Total	3,048	3,778	730	24.0%

Percent Change in Ethnic Origin



Ethnic minorities increased from 6.7% to 10.6% of the student population over the ten-year period.

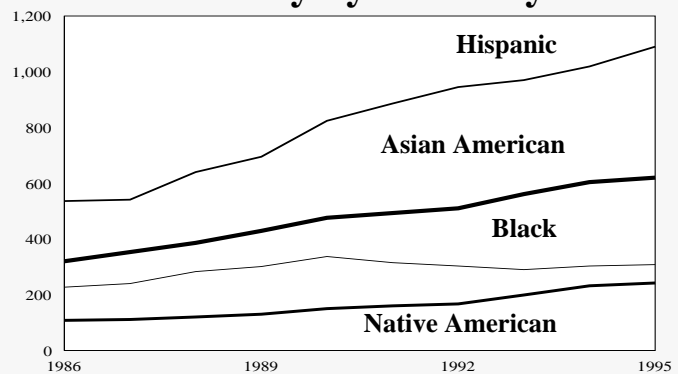
Percentage by Ethnicity

<u>Fall Semester</u>	<u>Minorities</u>	<u>Nonminorities</u>	<u>Others</u>
'86	6.7%	88.4%	4.9%
'87	6.7%	88.5%	4.8%
'88	7.5%	88.7%	3.8%
'89	8.0%	88.9%	3.1%
'90	8.9%	88.5%	2.6%
'91	9.2%	87.9%	2.9%
'92	9.4%	88.1%	2.5%
'93	9.9%	87.7%	2.4%
'94	10.4%	87.2%	2.4%
'95	10.6%	87.1%	2.3%

Note: International students are not included in the base population.

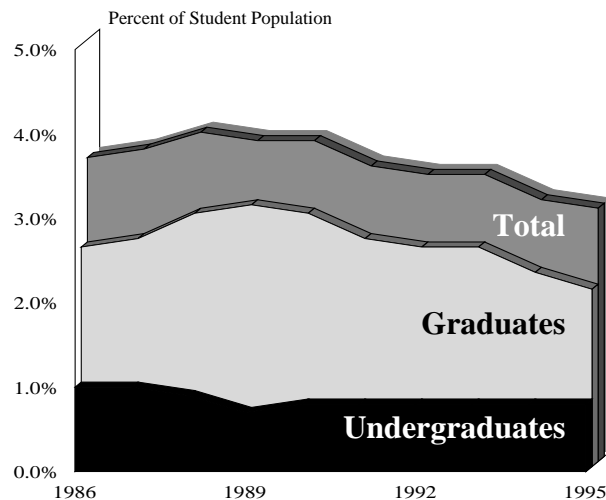
The number of Hispanic students increased to 1,090 in fall of 1995.

History by Ethnicity



The largest number of international students were enrolled in graduate programs.

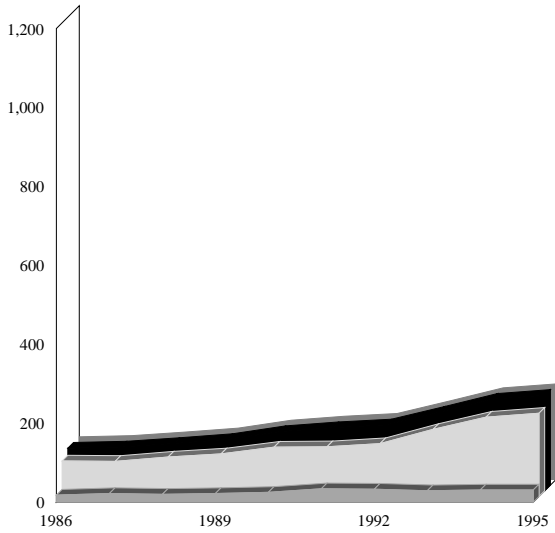
International Students



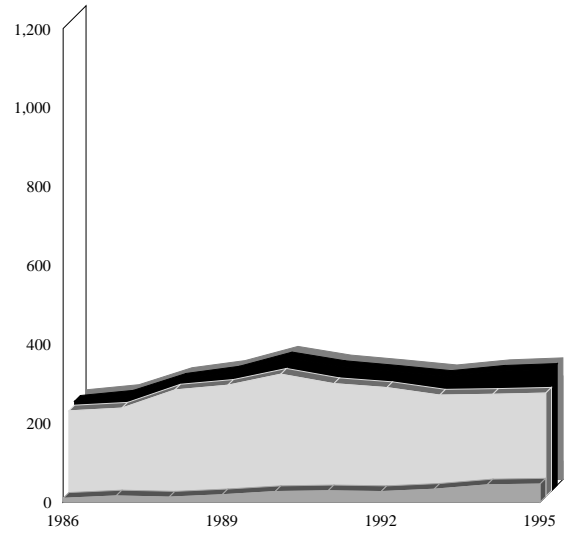
Ten-Year History

Ethnic Origin

Native American

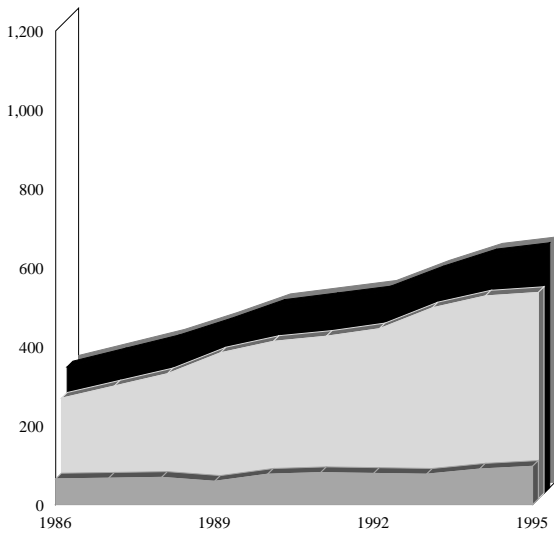


Black

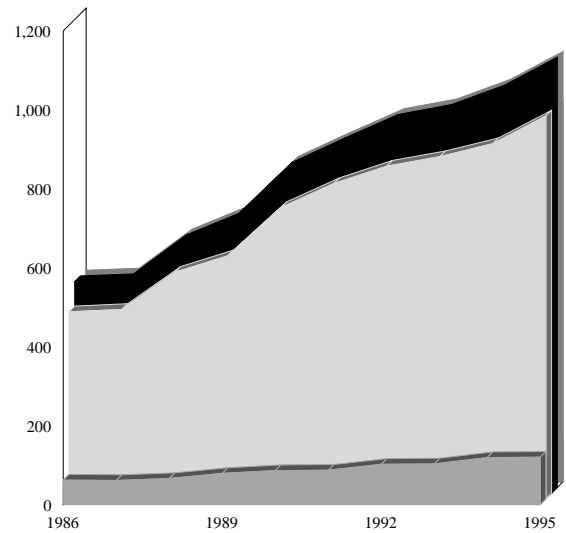


The number of Hispanic undergraduates increased significantly over the past ten years.

Asian American



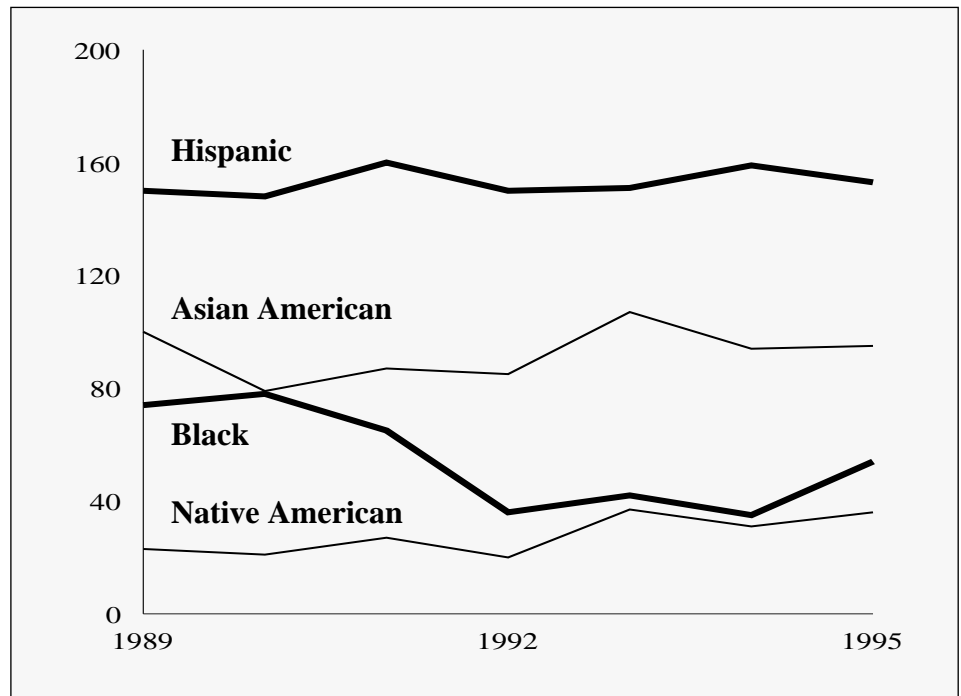
Hispanic



■ Graduates ■ Undergraduates ■ Total

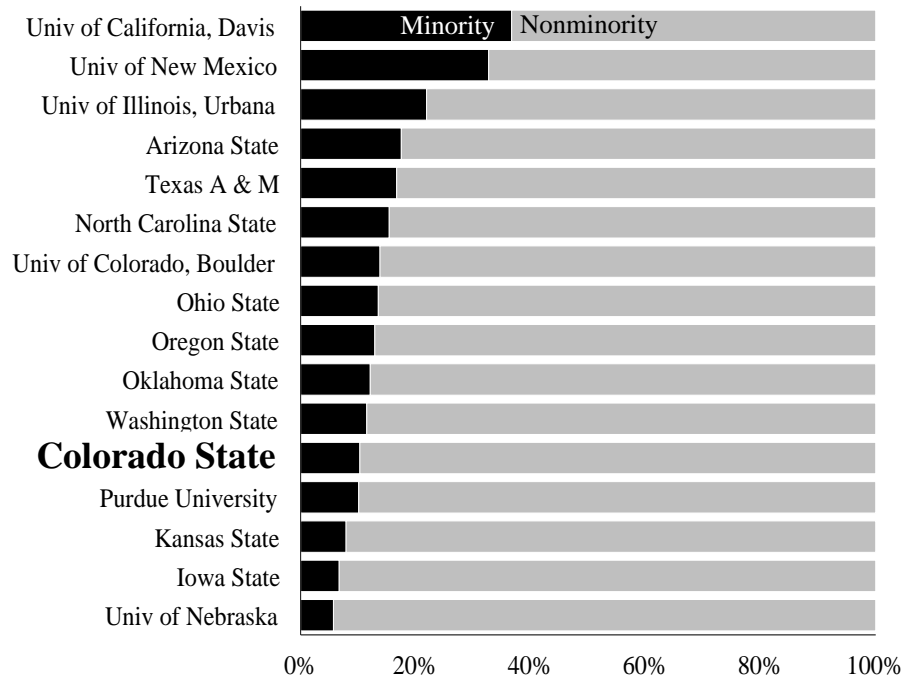
Seven-Year History of Entering Freshmen

The number of Black entering freshmen increased from 35 in 1994 to 54 in 1995.



Comparison of Peer Institutions - Fall 1995

Colorado State University ranked 12th of 16 institutions in the percentage of ethnic minority students enrolled.

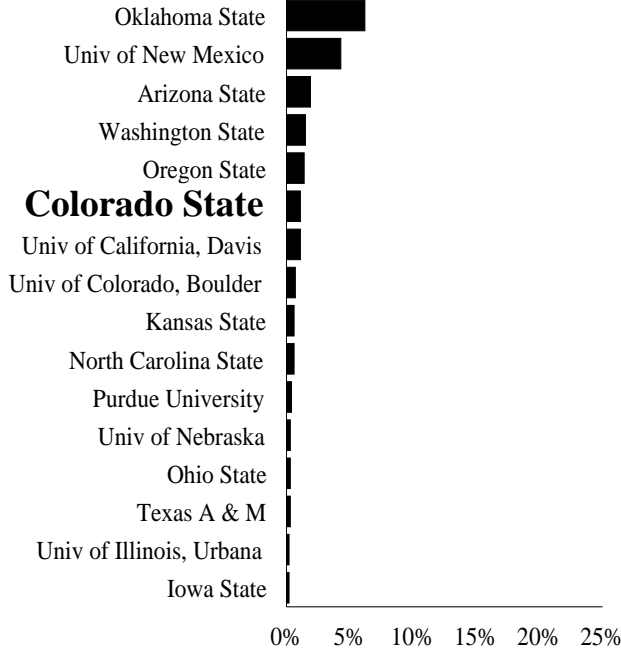


Note: Minorities = Native Americans, Blacks, Asians and Hispanic. International students are excluded.

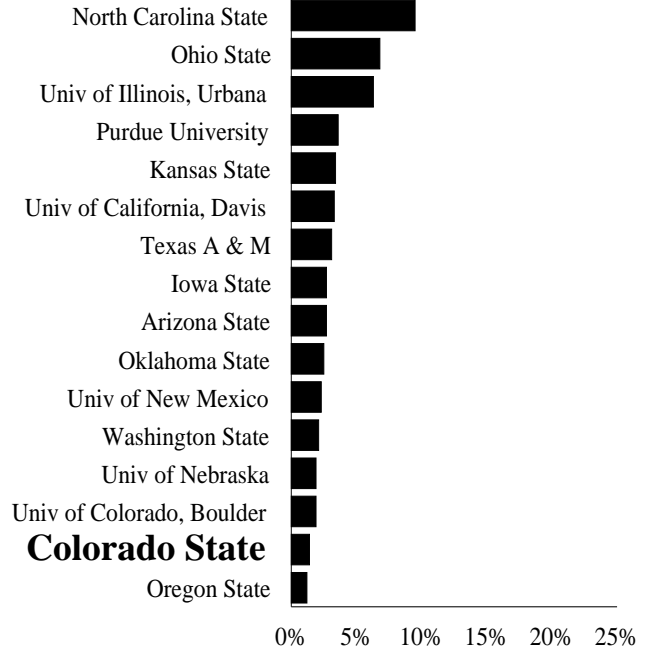
Peer Comparison - Fall 1995

Student Ethnic Group Comparison

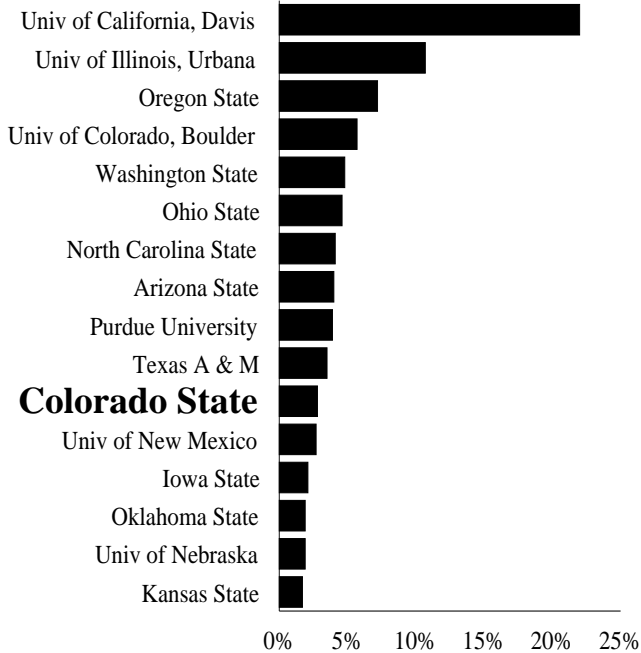
Native American



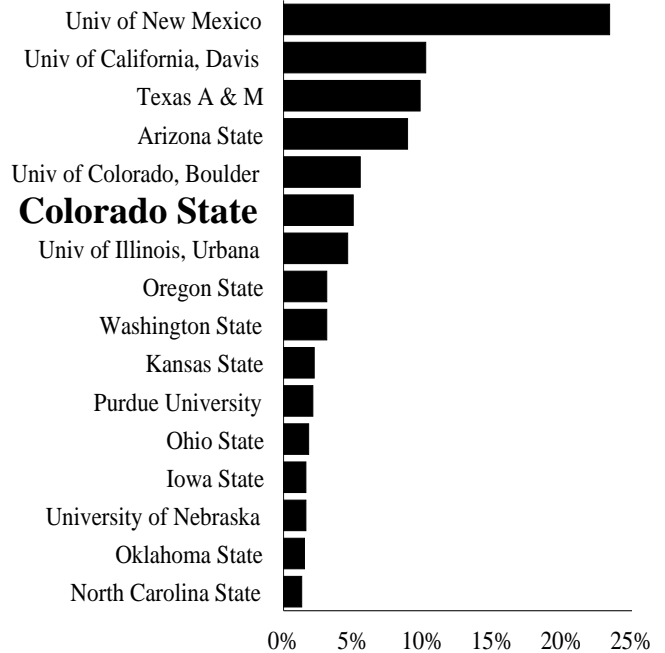
Black



Asian American



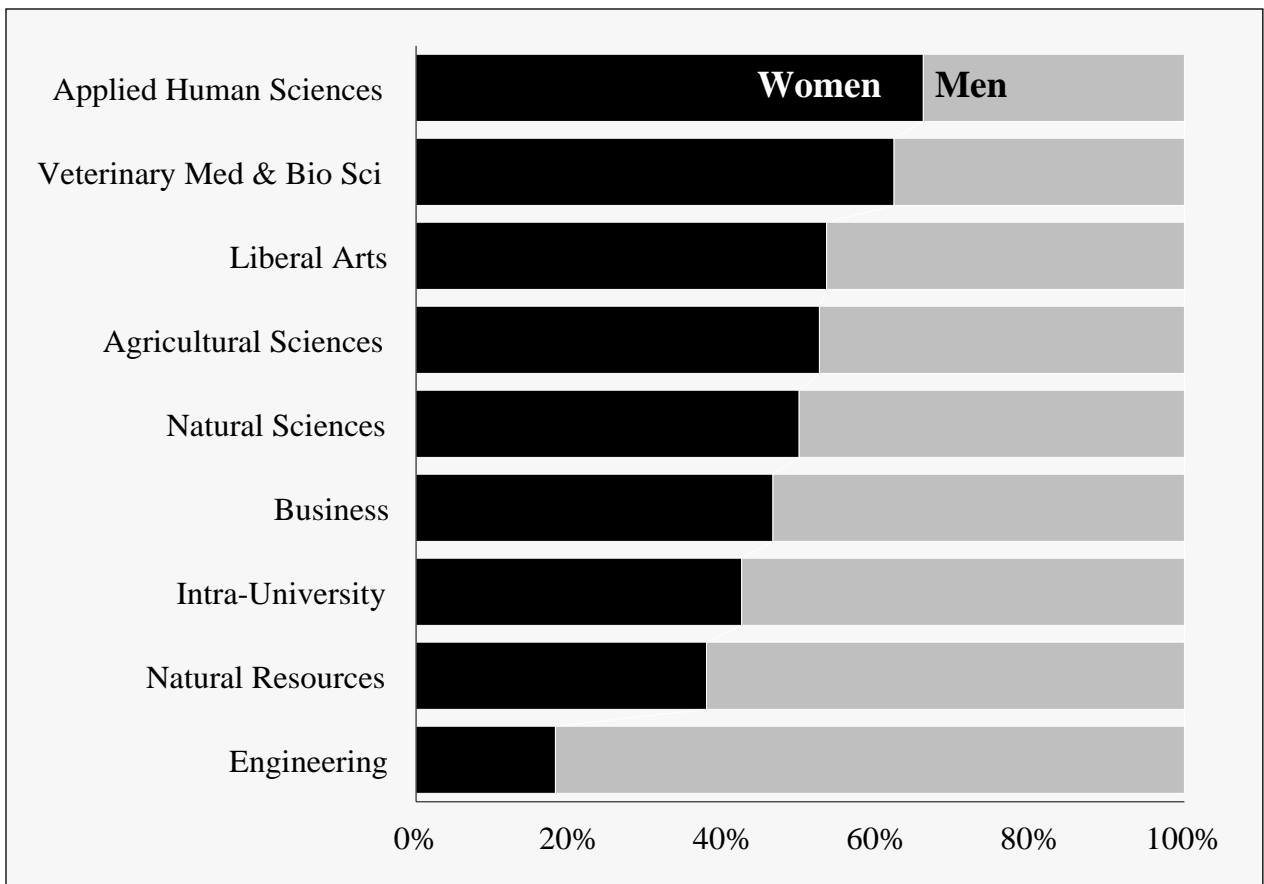
Hispanic



Note: International students are excluded.

Students by Gender

Fall 1995



The College of Applied Human Sciences had the highest percentage of women while the College of Engineering had the highest percentage of men.

Ten-Year History

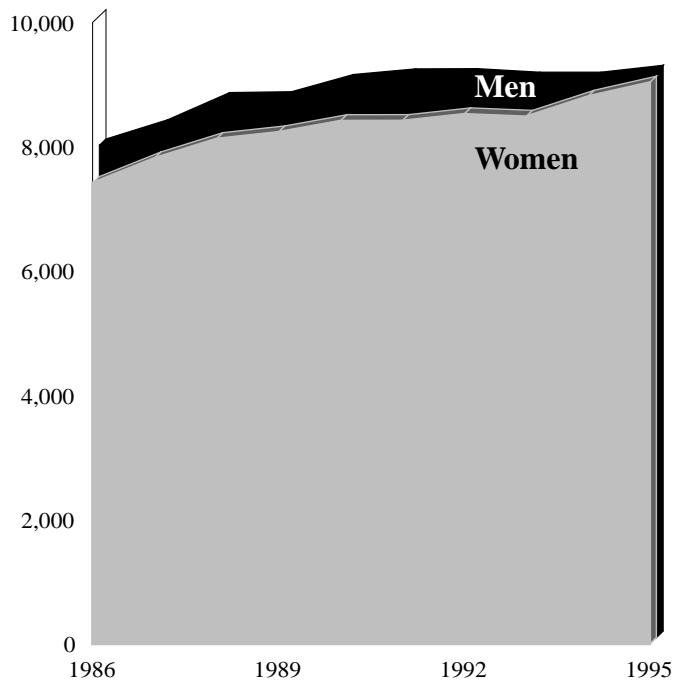
Students by Gender

Fall Semester	Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
'86	9,671	52.6%	8,710	47.4%
'87	10,030	52.3%	9,162	47.7%
'88	10,398	52.3%	9,487	47.7%
'89	10,454	51.9%	9,695	48.1%
'90	10,811	52.0%	9,971	48.0%
'91	10,970	52.3%	9,997	47.7%
'92	11,055	52.1%	10,155	47.9%
'93	10,954	51.9%	10,156	48.1%
'94	10,930	50.9%	10,531	49.1%
'95	11,010	50.2%	10,904	49.8%

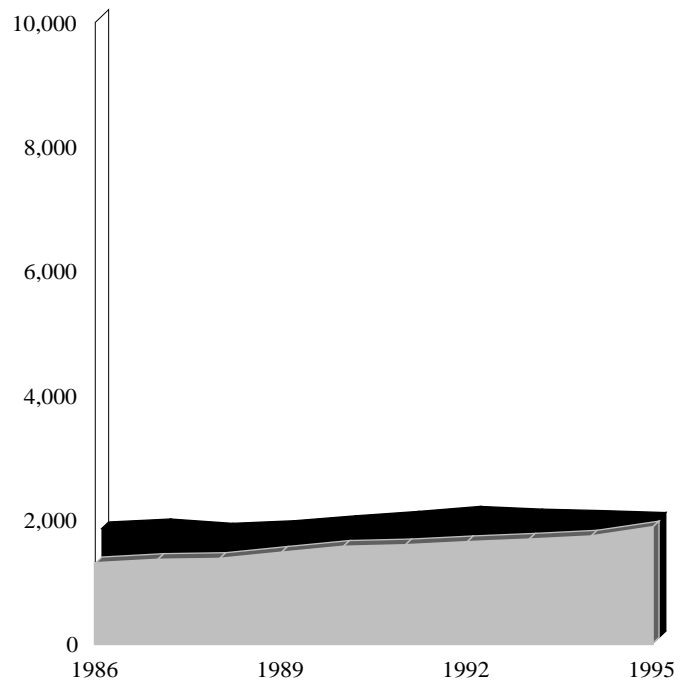
In 1995, 49.8% of students were women.

Students by Gender

Undergraduates



Graduates



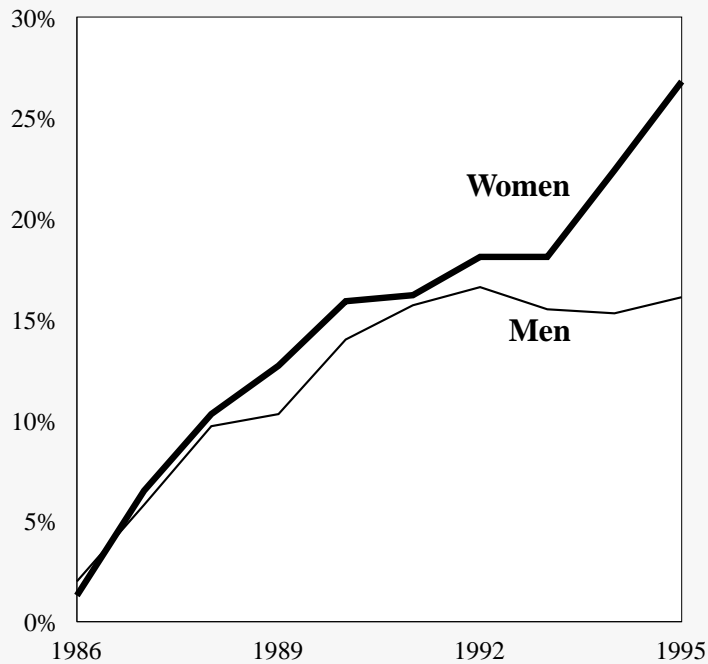
Note: Graduates include PVM

Change From Prior Year

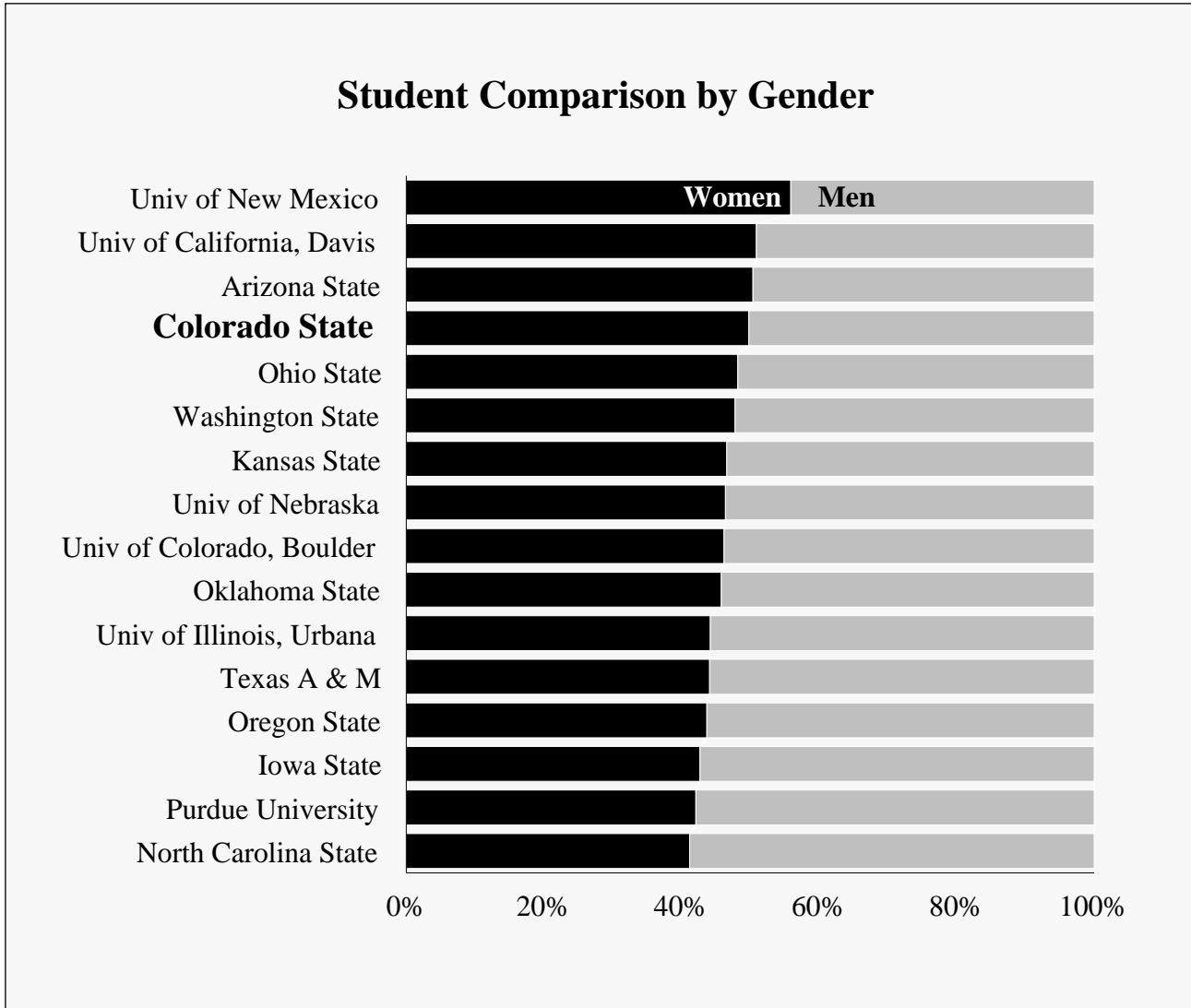
The number of men increased for the first time in three years.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Men</u>		<u>Women</u>	
	<u>Total Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>Total Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
'86	189	2.0%	108	1.3%
'87	359	3.7%	452	5.2%
'88	368	3.7%	325	3.5%
'89	56	0.5%	208	2.2%
'90	357	3.4%	276	2.8%
'91	159	1.5%	26	0.3%
'92	85	0.8%	158	1.6%
'93	(101)	(0.9%)	1	0.0%
'94	(24)	(0.2%)	375	3.7%
'95	80	0.7%	373	3.5%

Percent Change Since 1985



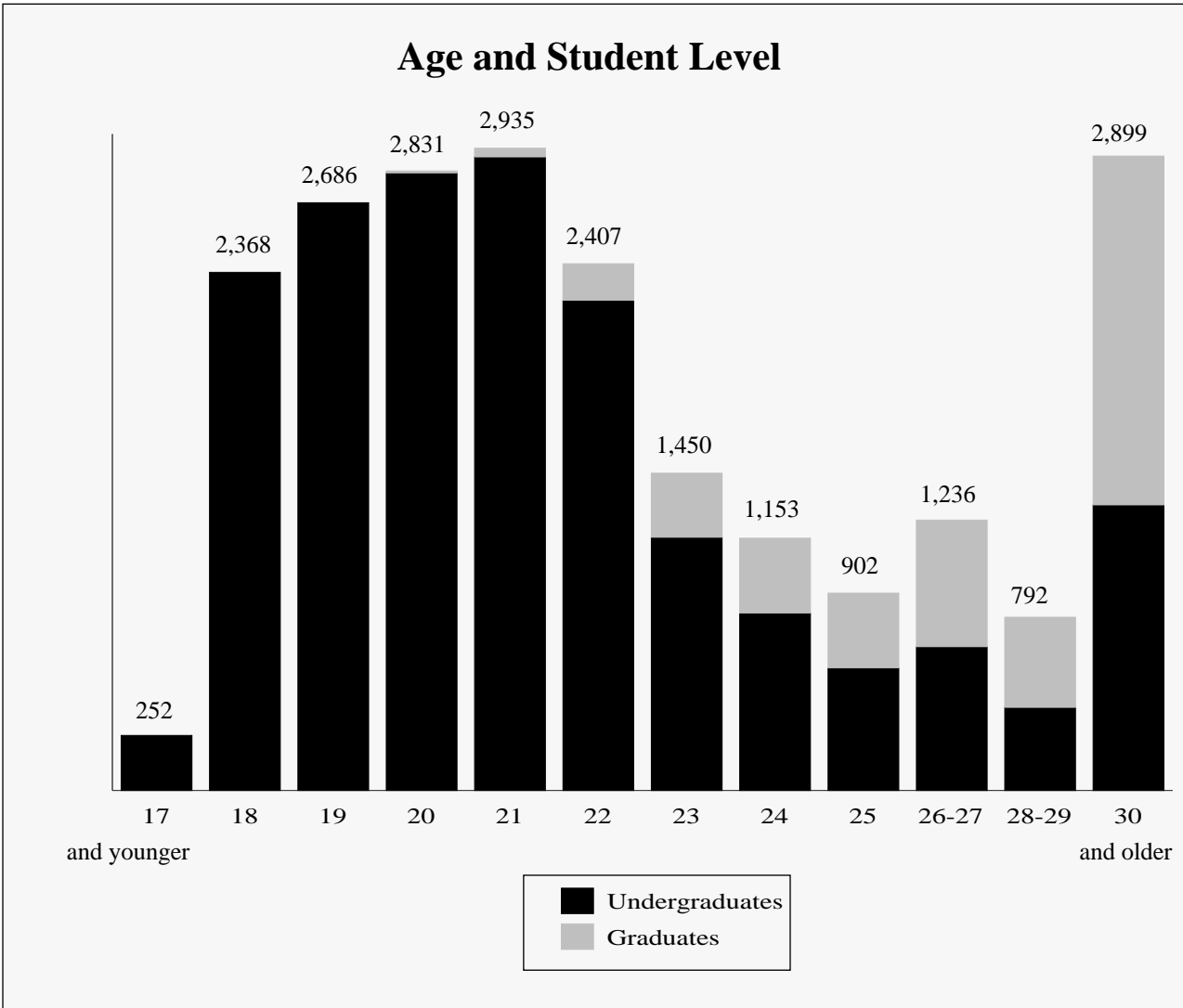
Comparison of Peer Institutions - Fall 1995



Colorado State University ranked fourth of 16 institutions in the percentage of women students enrolled.

Students by Age

Fall 1995



Of the total student population, 2,899 or 13.2% were 30 or older.

Ten-Year History

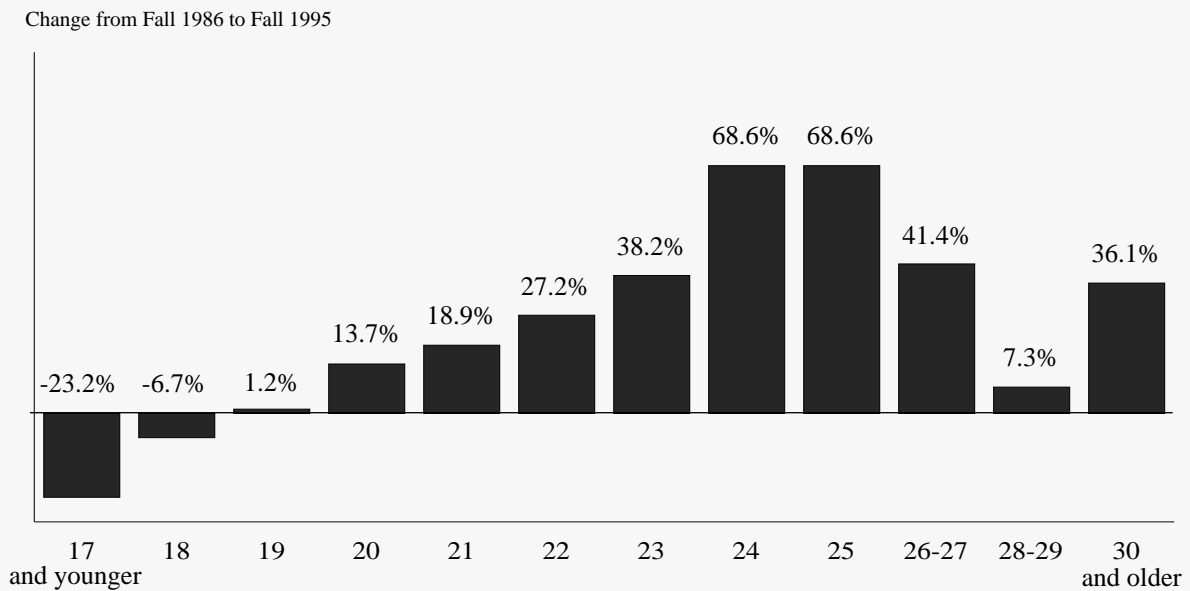
Total Change in Age of Students

<u>Age at Registration</u>	<u>Fall '86</u>	<u>Fall '95</u>	<u>Total Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
17 and under	328	252	(76)	(23.2%)
18	2,538	2,368	(170)	(6.7%)
19	2,655	2,686	31	1.2%
20	2,489	2,831	342	13.7%
21	2,468	2,935	467	18.9%
22	1,893	2,407	514	27.2%
23	1,049	1,450	401	38.2%
24	684	1,153	469	68.6%
25	535	902	367	68.6%
26-27	874	1,236	362	41.4%
28-29	738	792	54	7.3%
30 and over	2,130	2,899	769	36.1%
All ages combined	18,381	21,911	3,530	19.2%

The total number of 24 and 25-year-olds increased by 68.6% over the ten-year period.

Note: Age was not reported on three undergraduates in 1995.

Percent Change by Age Category



The number of undergraduates under the age of 20 decreased 3.8% over the 10-year period.

Total Change in Undergraduates

<u>Age at Registration</u>	<u>Fall '86</u>	<u>Fall '95</u>	<u>Total Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
17 and under	322	252	(70)	(21.7%)
18	2,538	2,368	(170)	(7.0%)
19	2,655	2,686	31	1.2%
20	2,483	2,822	339	13.7%
21	2,424	2,895	471	19.4%
22	1,732	2,240	508	29.3%
23	775	1,157	382	49.3%
24	431	811	380	88.2%
25	303	560	257	84.8%
26-27	457	657	200	43.8%
28-29	347	380	33	9.5%
30 and over	866	1,305	439	50.7%
All ages combined	15,333	18,133	2,800	18.3%

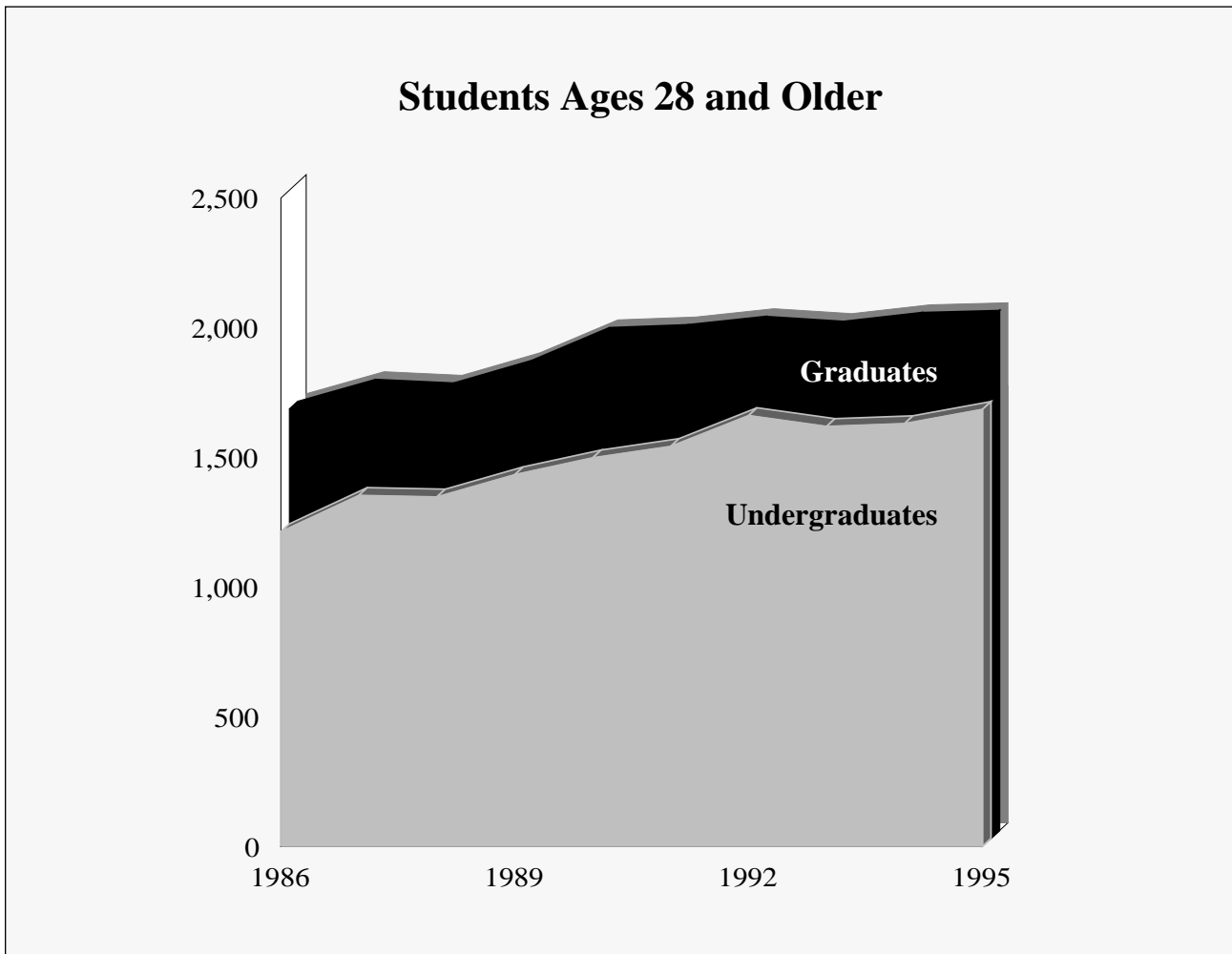
Note: Age was not reported on three undergraduates in 1995.

The number of graduate students 30 and older increased by 26.1%.

Total Change in Graduates

<u>Age at Registration</u>	<u>Fall '86</u>	<u>Fall '95</u>	<u>Total Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
17 and under	6	0	(6)	(100.0%)
18	0	0	0	0.0%
19	0	0	0	0.0%
20	6	9	3	50.0%
21	44	40	(4)	(9.1%)
22	161	167	6	3.7%
23	274	293	19	6.9%
24	253	342	89	35.2%
25	232	342	110	47.4%
26-27	417	579	162	38.8%
28-29	391	412	21	5.4%
30 and over	1,264	1,594	330	26.1%
All ages combined	3,048	3,778	730	24.0%

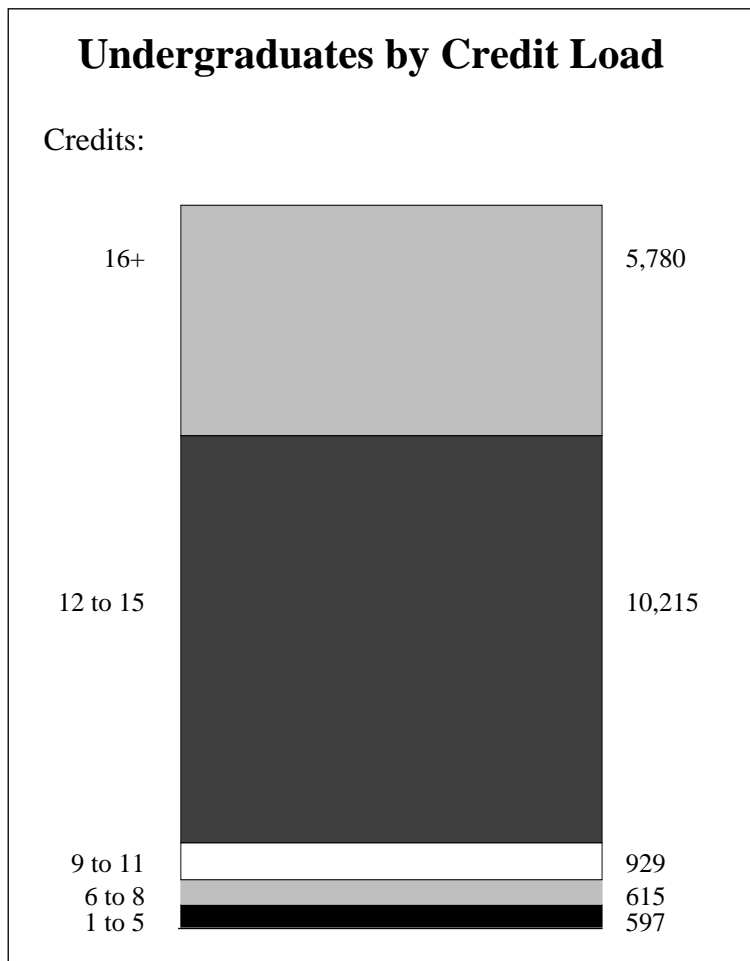
Ten-Year History



Students 28 and older increased from 7.9% of the undergraduate population in 1986 to 9.3% in 1995. Students 28 and older decreased from 54.3% of the graduate population in 1986 to 53.1% in 1995.

Full-Time and Part-Time Undergraduate Students

Fall 1995

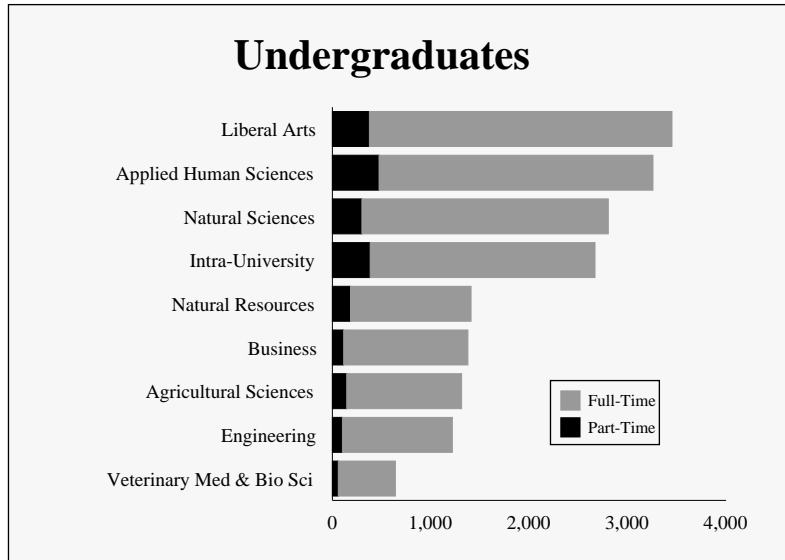


Full-Time		
Fees	(6+ credits)	17,539
Tuition	(9+ credits)	16,924
Financial Aid	(12+ credits)	15,995
Graduation in 4 years	(16+ credits)	5,780

Note: The definition of full-time for this section is the same criteria used to determine full-time status for financial aid purposes. This policy considers any student taking twelve credits or more as full-time. Students with less than six credits are part-time for all purposes.

Fall 1995

Applied Human Sciences had the largest number of part-time students.



Ten-Year History

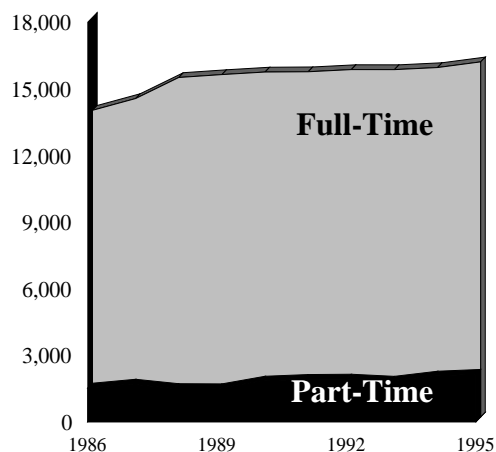
In 1995, 88.2% of undergraduates were full-time.

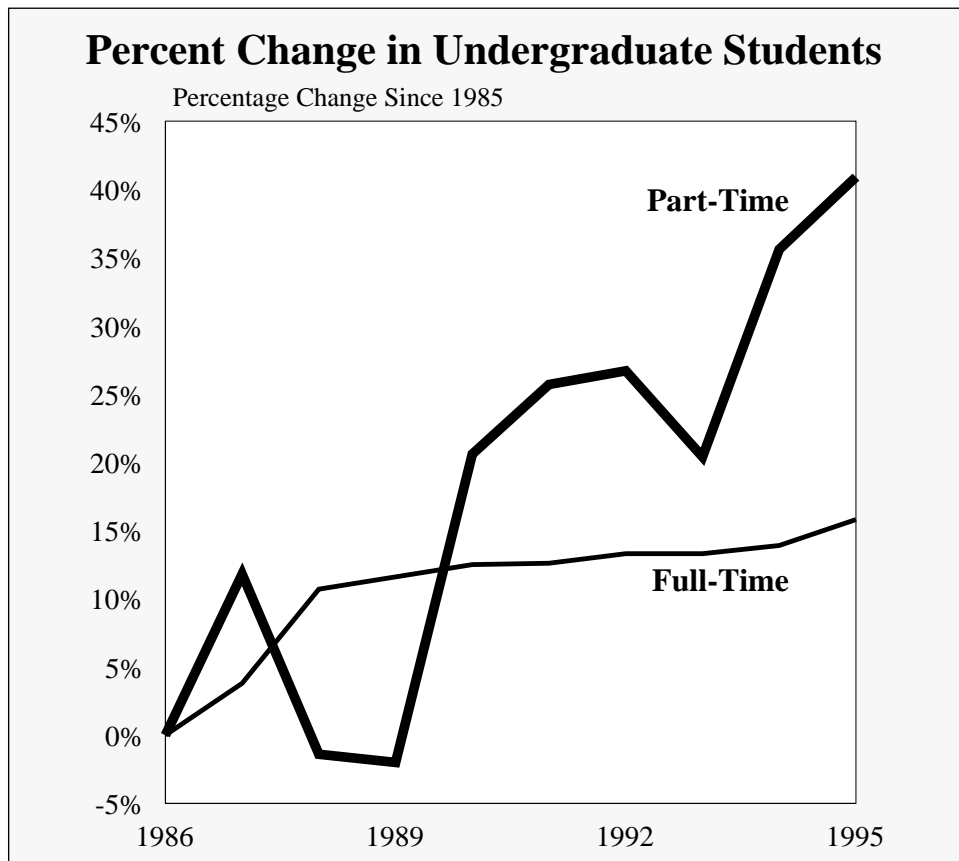
Undergraduates

Year	Full-Time		Part-Time	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
'86	13,814	90.1%	1,519	9.9%
'87	14,344	89.4%	1,698	10.6%
'88	15,292	91.1%	1,497	8.9%
'89	15,423	91.2%	1,488	8.8%
'90	15,538	89.5%	1,832	10.5%
'91	15,550	89.1%	1,910	10.9%
'92	15,648	89.1%	1,924	10.9%
'93	15,646	89.5%	1,829	10.5%
'94	15,740	88.4%	2,060	11.6%
'95	15,995	88.2%	2,141	11.8%

The number of part-time students increased from 9.9% in 1986-87 to 11.8% in 1995-96.

Full-Time and Part-Time Undergraduates



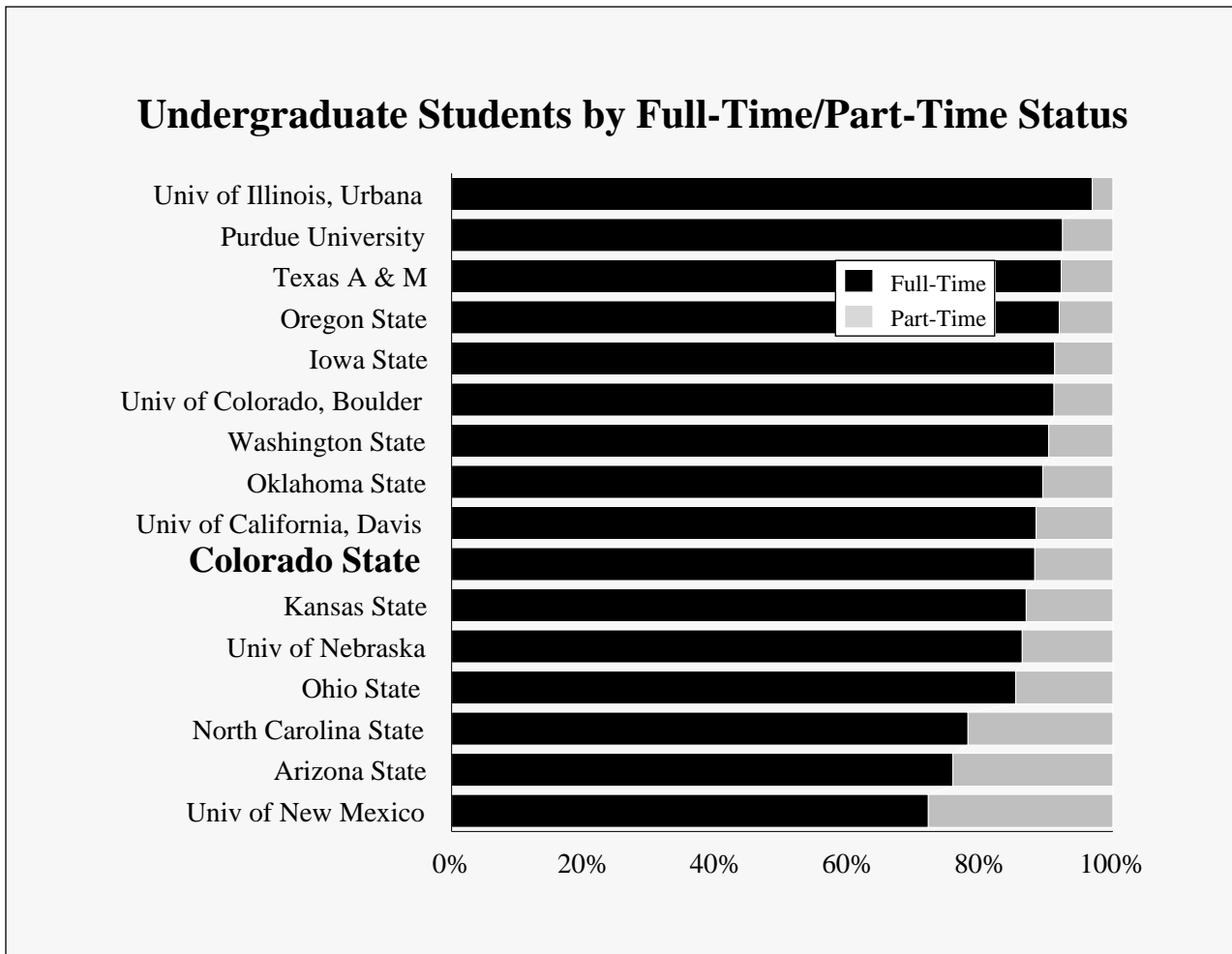


In fall 1995, the percentage of part-time students increased by 3.9% over the previous year.

Change From Prior Year

<u>Year</u>	<u>Full-Time</u>		<u>Part-Time</u>	
	<u>Total Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>Total Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
'86	(28)	(0.2%)	195	14.7%
'87	530	3.8%	179	11.8%
'88	948	6.6%	(201)	(11.8%)
'89	131	0.9%	(9)	(0.6%)
'90	115	0.7%	344	23.1%
'91	12	0.1%	78	4.3%
'92	98	0.6%	14	0.7%
'93	(2)	(0.0%)	(95)	(4.9%)
'94	94	0.6%	231	12.6%
'95	255	1.6%	81	3.9%

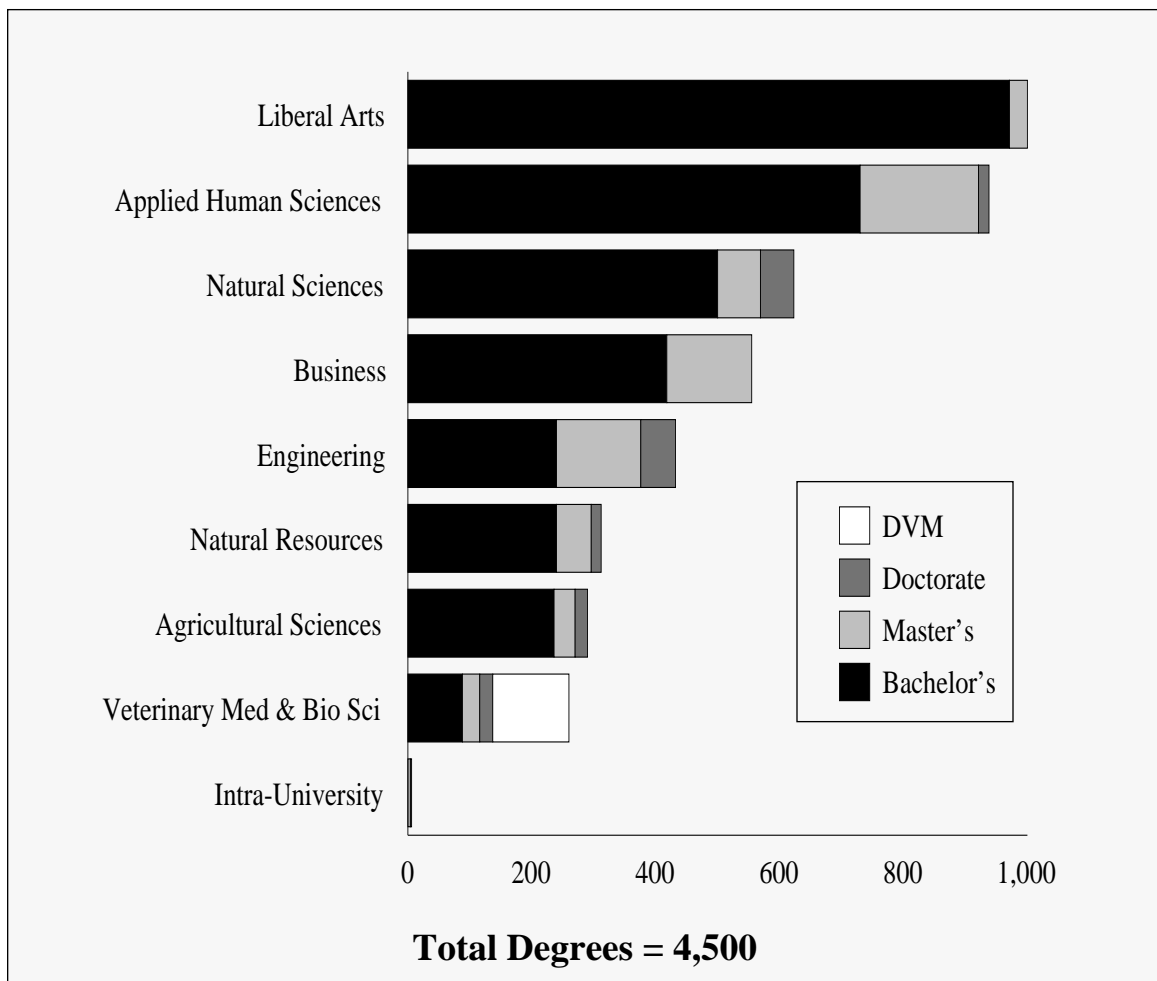
Comparison of Peer Institutions - Fall 1995



CSU ranked 10th of 16 institutions in the percentage of full-time undergraduates.

Degrees Conferred

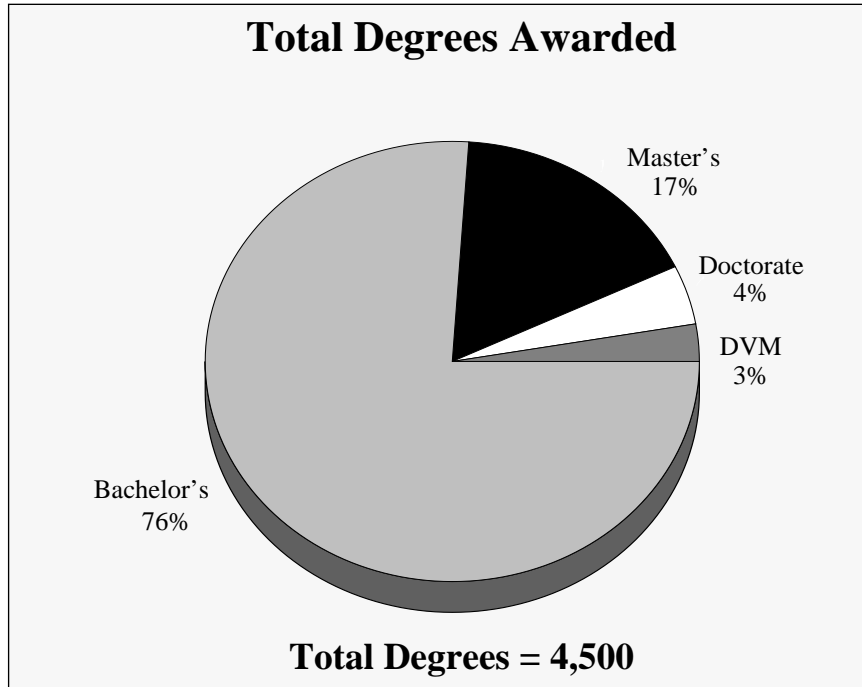
Full-Year 1995-96



The College of Liberal Arts awarded the largest number of total degrees, closely followed by the College of Applied Human Sciences.

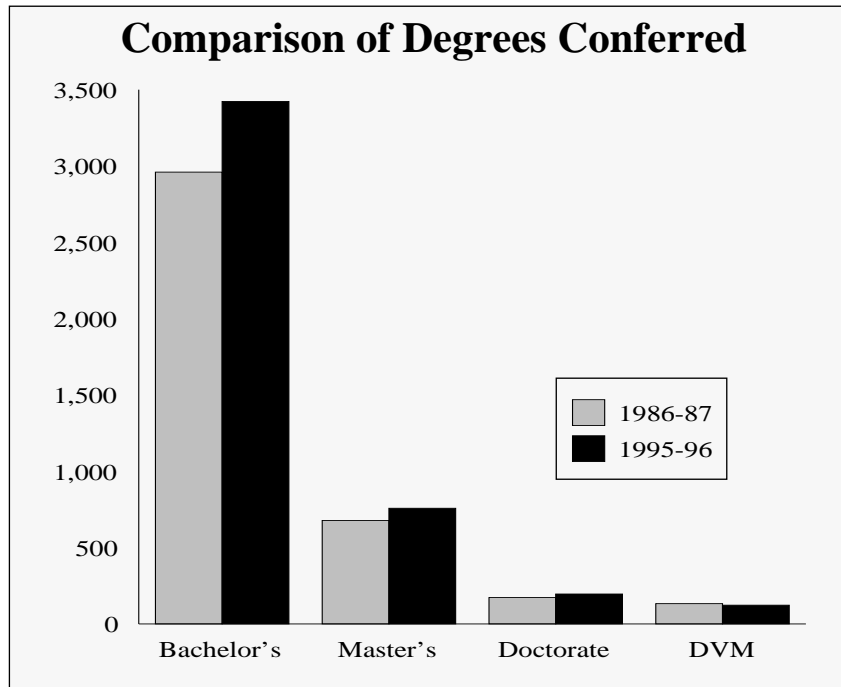
Full-Year 1995-96

Seventy-six percent (3,423) of all degrees awarded were Bachelor's degrees.



Ten-Year History

The number of Bachelor's degrees awarded increased from 2,960 in 1986-87 to 3,423 in 1995-96.



The number of total degrees awarded by the College of Liberal Arts increased 54.6% over the ten-year period.

Of the total degrees awarded, 45.0% were from Applied Human Sciences and Liberal Arts.

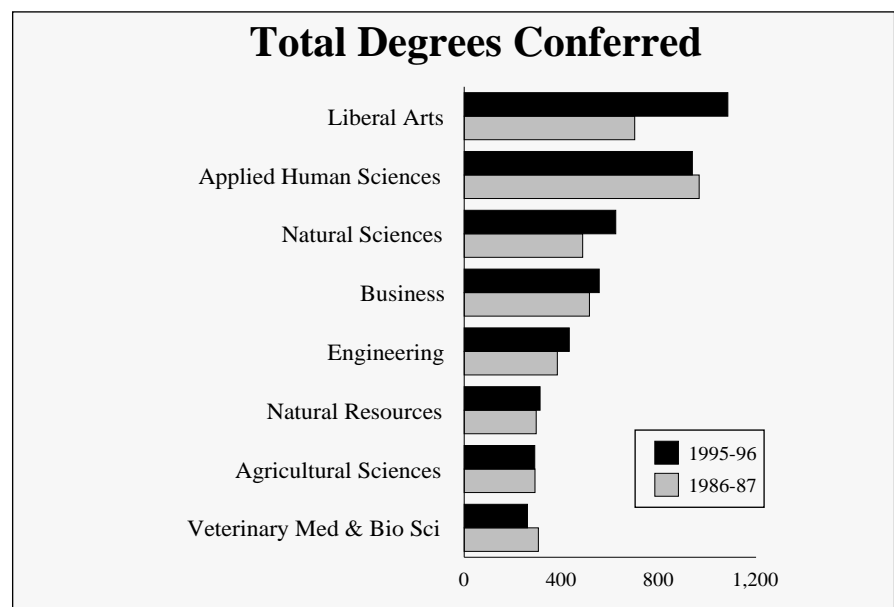
The College of Liberal Arts awarded the largest number of total degrees in 1995-96 while Applied Human Sciences awarded the largest number of total degrees in 1986-87.

Total Degrees

<u>College</u>	<u>'86-'87</u>	<u>'95-'96</u>	<u>Total Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Agricultural Sciences	291	290	(1)	(0.3%)
Applied Human Sciences	966	938	(28)	(2.9%)
Business	515	555	40	7.8%
Engineering	383	432	49	12.8%
Intra-University	0	6	6	100.0%
Liberal Arts	701	1,084	383	54.6%
Natural Resources	296	312	16	5.4%
Natural Sciences	487	623	136	27.9%
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci	305	260	(45)	(14.8%)
University Summary	3,944	4,500	556	14.1%

Percent of Degrees Awarded

<u>College</u>	<u>'86-'87</u>	<u>'95-'96</u>
Agricultural Sciences	7.4%	6.5%
Applied Human Sciences	24.5%	20.9%
Business	13.1%	12.3%
Engineering	9.7%	9.6%
Intra-University	0.0%	0.1%
Liberal Arts	17.8%	24.1%
Natural Resources	7.5%	6.9%
Natural Sciences	12.3%	13.8%
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci	7.7%	5.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%



Ten-Year History

The total number of Bachelor's degrees awarded increased by 15.6% over the ten-year period.

Nearly half (49.7%) of all Bachelor's degrees were awarded by the colleges of Applied Human Sciences and Liberal Arts.

The College of Liberal Arts awarded 971 Bachelor's degrees in 1995-96.

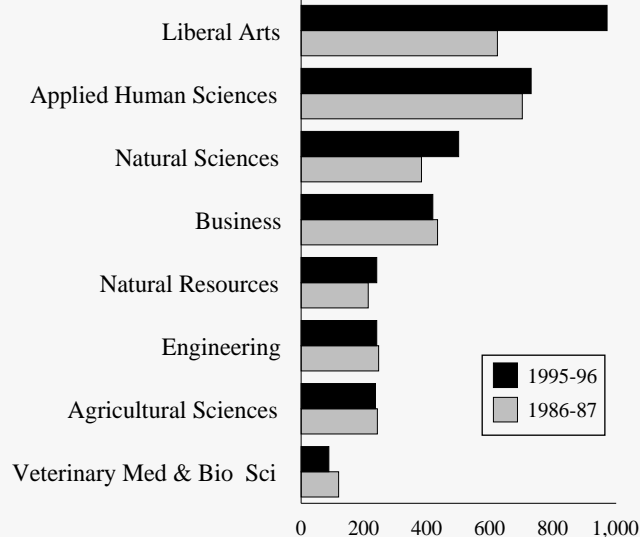
Bachelor's Degrees

<u>College</u>	<u>'86-'87</u>	<u>'95-'96</u>	<u>Total Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Agricultural Sciences	242	236	(6)	(2.5%)
Applied Human Sciences	702	730	28	4.0%
Business	433	418	(15)	(3.5%)
Engineering	246	240	(6)	(2.4%)
Liberal Arts	623	971	348	55.9%
Natural Resources	213	240	27	12.7%
Natural Sciences	382	500	118	30.9%
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci	119	88	(31)	(26.1%)
University Summary	2,960	3,423	463	15.6%

Percent of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded

<u>College</u>	<u>'86-'87</u>	<u>'95-'96</u>
Agricultural Sciences	8.2%	6.9%
Applied Human Sciences	23.7%	21.3%
Business	14.6%	12.2%
Engineering	8.3%	7.0%
Liberal Arts	21.1%	28.4%
Natural Resources	7.2%	7.0%
Natural Sciences	12.9%	14.6%
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci	4.0%	2.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Bachelor's Degrees Conferred



The College of Business had the greatest increase in the number of Master's degrees awarded over the ten-year period.

Of the Master's degrees awarded, 25.2% were in the College of Applied Human Sciences.

The College of Applied Human Sciences awarded the largest number of Master's degrees in 1986-87 and again in 1995-96.

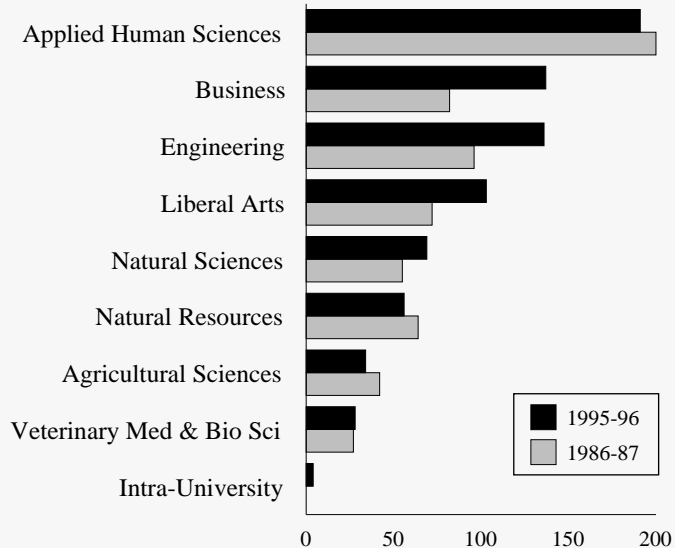
Master's Degrees

<u>College</u>	<u>'86-'87</u>	<u>'95-'96</u>	<u>Total Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Agricultural Sciences	42	34	(8)	(19.0%)
Applied Human Sciences	240	191	(49)	(20.4%)
Business	82	137	55	67.1%
Engineering	96	136	40	41.7%
Intra-University	0	4	4	100.0%
Liberal Arts	72	103	31	43.1%
Natural Resources	64	56	(8)	(12.5%)
Natural Sciences	55	69	14	25.5%
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci	27	28	1	3.7%
University Summary	678	758	80	11.8%

Percent of Master's Degrees Awarded

<u>College</u>	<u>'86-'87</u>	<u>'95-'96</u>
Agricultural Sciences	6.2%	4.5%
Applied Human Sciences	35.4%	25.2%
Business	12.1%	18.1%
Engineering	14.2%	17.9%
Intra-University	0.0%	0.5%
Liberal Arts	10.6%	13.6%
Natural Resources	9.4%	7.4%
Natural Sciences	8.1%	9.1%
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci	4.0%	3.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Master's Degrees Conferred



Ten-Year History

The percentage of doctoral degrees awarded by the College of Agricultural Sciences increased by 185.7% over the ten-year period.

Of the doctoral degrees awarded, 56.2% were in the colleges of Engineering and Natural Sciences.

The College of Engineering awarded 56 doctoral degrees in 1995-96.

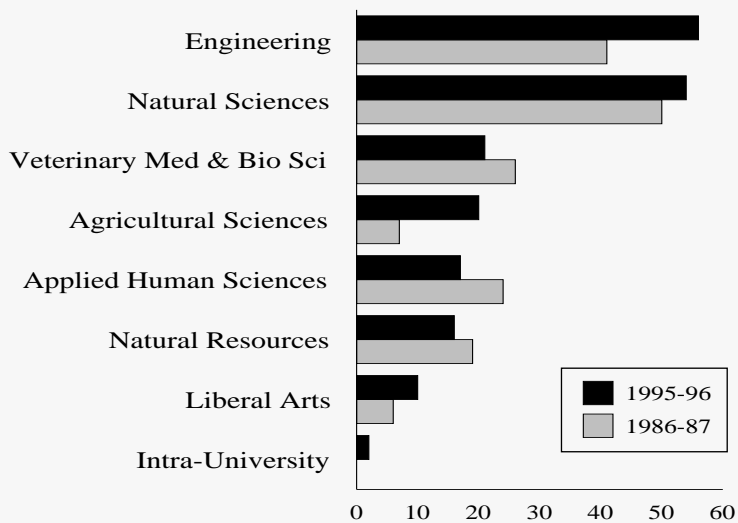
Doctoral Degrees

<u>College</u>	<u>'86-'87</u>	<u>'95-'96</u>	<u>Total Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Agricultural Sciences	7	20	13	185.7%
Applied Human Sciences	24	17	(7)	(29.2%)
Engineering	41	56	15	36.6%
Intra-University	0	2	2	100.0%
Liberal Arts	6	10	4	66.7%
Natural Resources	19	16	(3)	(15.8%)
Natural Sciences	50	54	4	8.0%
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci	26	21	(5)	(19.2%)
University Summary	173	196	23	13.3%

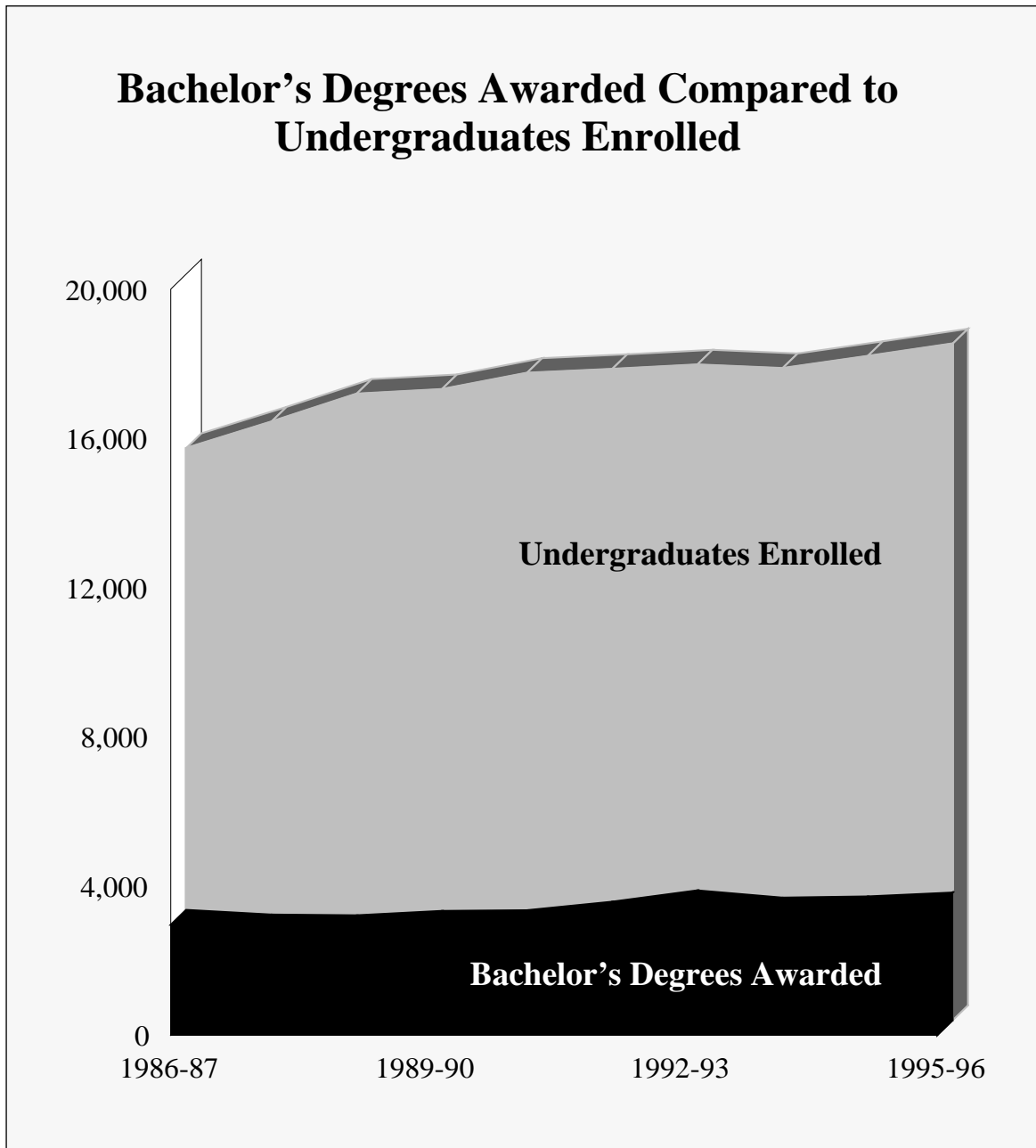
Percent of Doctoral Degrees Awarded

<u>College</u>	<u>'86-'87</u>	<u>'95-'96</u>
Agricultural Sciences	4.0%	10.2%
Applied Human Sciences	13.9%	8.6%
Engineering	23.7%	28.6%
Intra-University	0.0%	1.0%
Liberal Arts	3.5%	5.1%
Natural Resources	11.0%	8.2%
Natural Sciences	28.9%	27.6%
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci	15.0%	10.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Doctoral Degrees Conferred

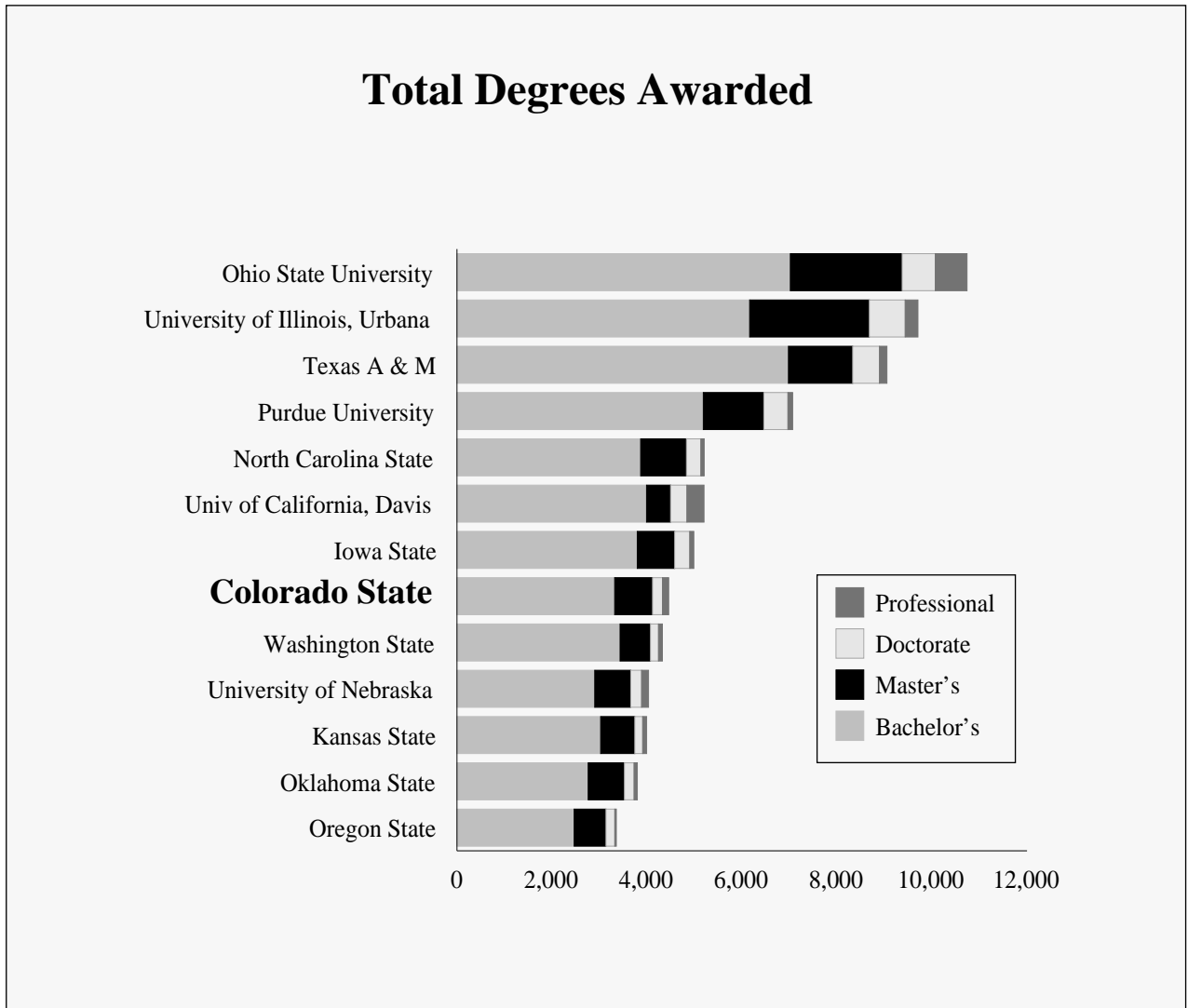


Note: Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degrees are excluded from the doctoral degree data. The College of Business is excluded from the doctoral degree data since it is the only college that doesn't have a doctoral program.



The number of undergraduates enrolled increased by 2,803 or 18.3% while the number of Bachelor's degrees awarded increased by 463 or 15.6% over the ten-year period.

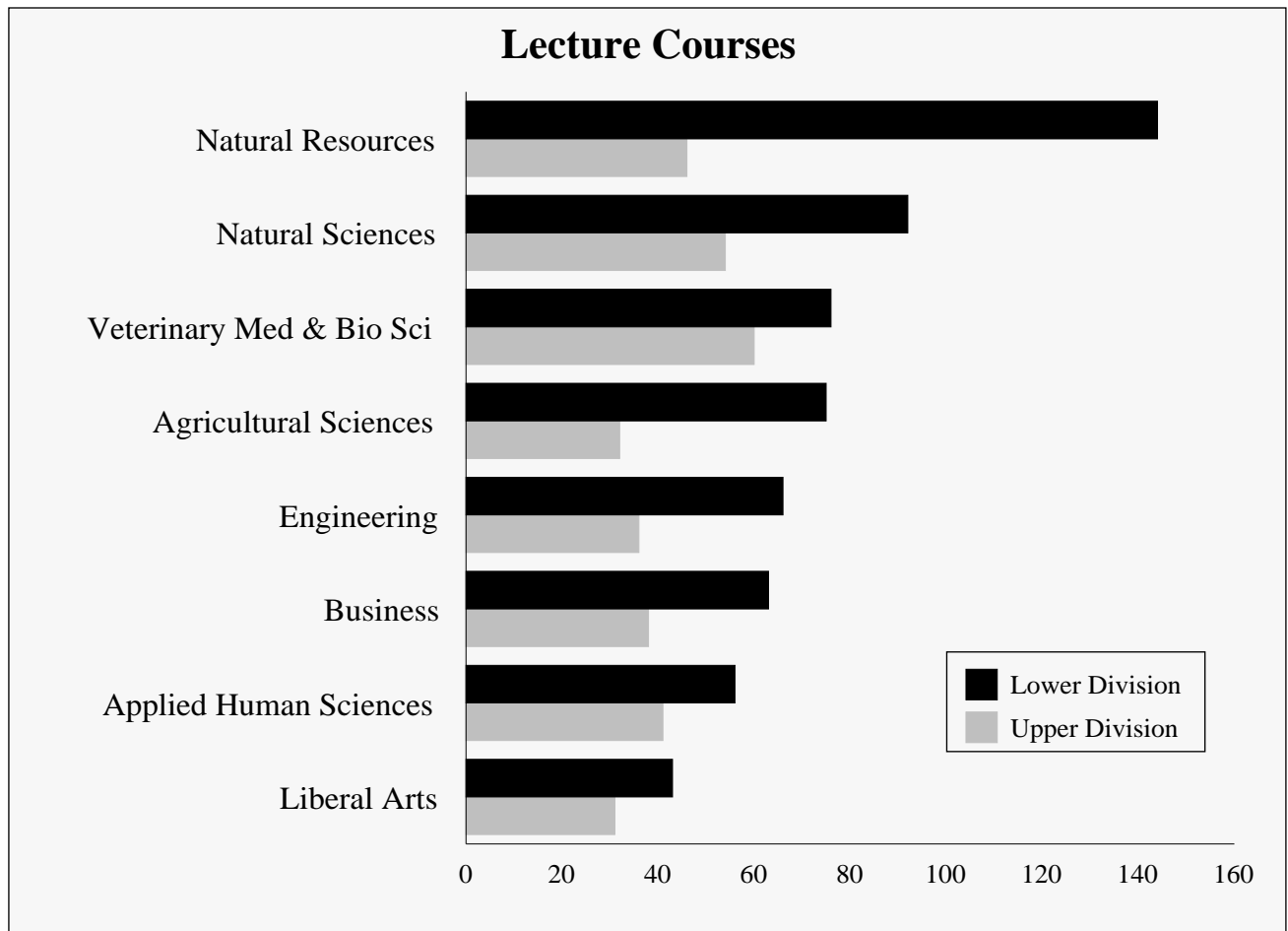
Comparison of Peer Institutions - Fall 1995



CSU ranked 8th of 13 institutions in the total number of degrees awarded.

Average Mean Class Size

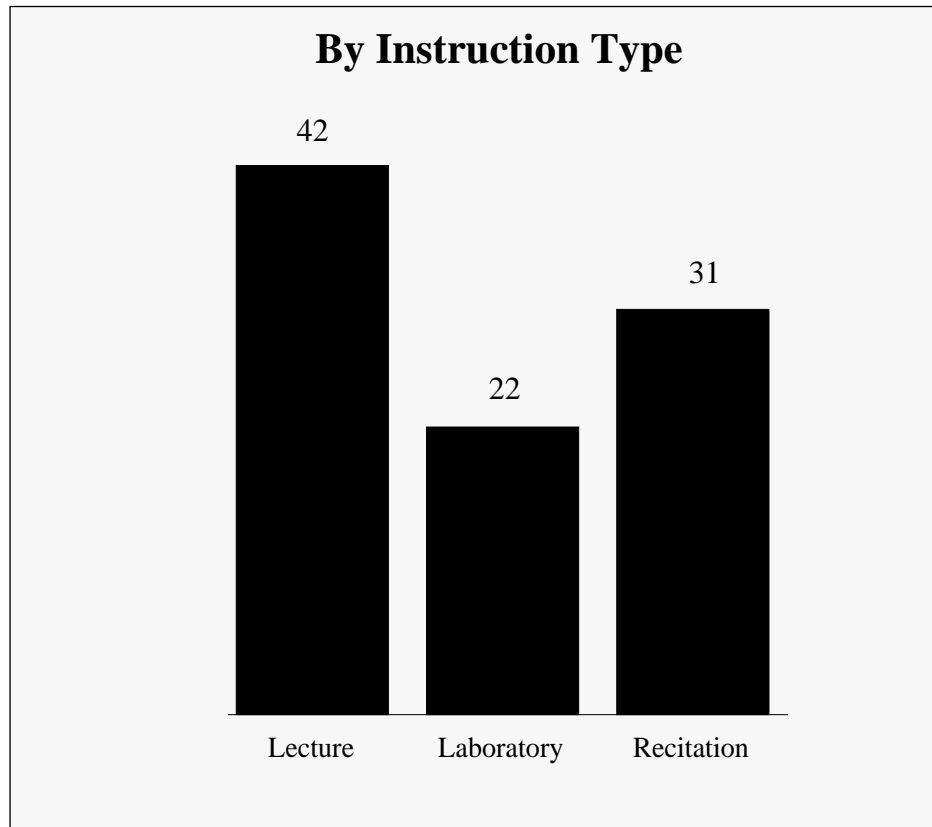
Academic Year 1995-96



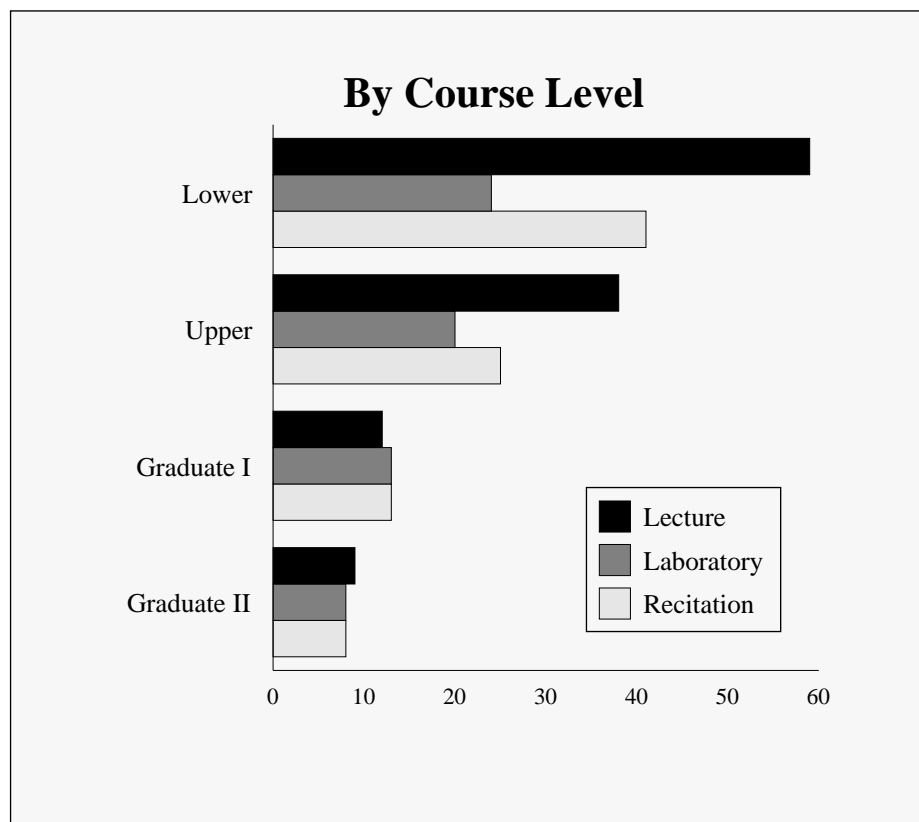
The College of Natural Resources had the largest average mean class size for lower division lecture courses.

Academic Year 1995-96

The average mean class size for lecture courses was 42.



Lower division lecture courses had the largest average mean class size.



Ten-Year History

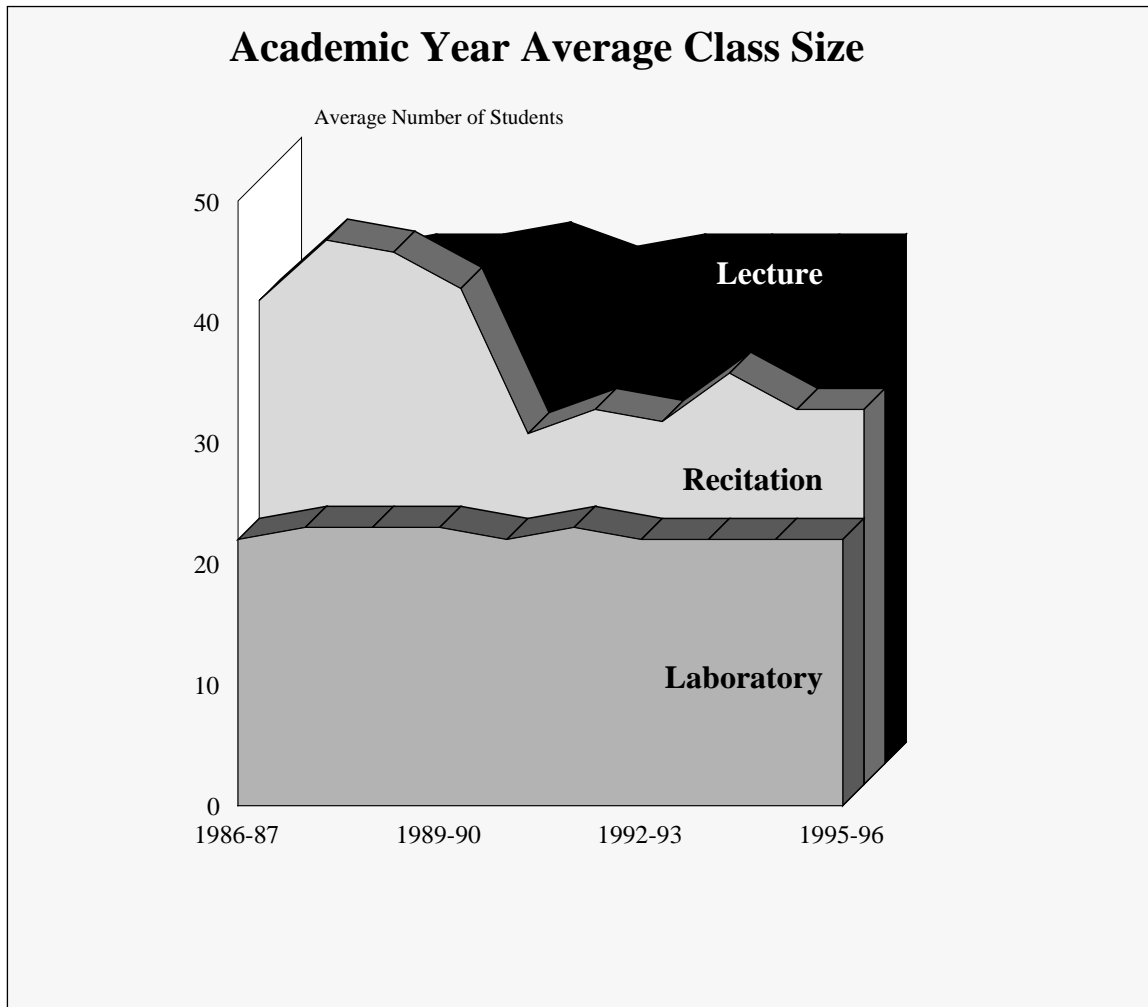
There was no change in the size of lower division lecture courses over the ten-year period while the size of upper division lectures increased by 11.8%.

By Instruction Type

<u>Instruction Type / Level</u>	<u>'86-'87</u>	<u>'95-'96</u>	<u>Total Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Lecture				
Lower Division	59	59	0	0.0%
Upper Division	34	38	4	11.8%
Graduate I	15	12	(3)	(20.0%)
Graduate II	27	9	(18)	(66.7%)
All Levels	39	42	3	7.7%
Laboratory				
Lower Division	25	24	(1)	(4.0%)
Upper Division	18	20	2	11.1%
Graduate I	16	13	(3)	(18.8%)
Graduate II	39	8	(31)	(79.5%)
All Levels	22	22	0	0.0%
Recitation				
Lower Division	41	41	0	0.0%
Upper Division	20	25	5	25.0%
Graduate	0	13	13	100.0%
Graduate II	0	8	8	100.0%
All Levels	40	31	(9)	(22.5%)

Note: PVM is included only in the All Levels category in this section.

Ten-Year History



The number of students in laboratory courses remained unchanged over the ten-year period.



Employee Information

Employee Highlights

Total ranked faculty

Regular Appointments: **990**

Temporary Appointments: **307**

Special Appointments: **150**

Percent of faculty who had a nine-month appointment: **79%**

Percent of faculty who were women: **21%**

Percent of faculty who had a doctorate: **88%**

Percent of faculty who were ethnic minorities: **7.7%**

Percent of faculty age 60 or over: **16%**

Percent of faculty who were tenured:

Women **61%**

Men **87%**

Total administrative professionals with regular or special appointments: **1,153**

Total graduate assistants: **1,423**

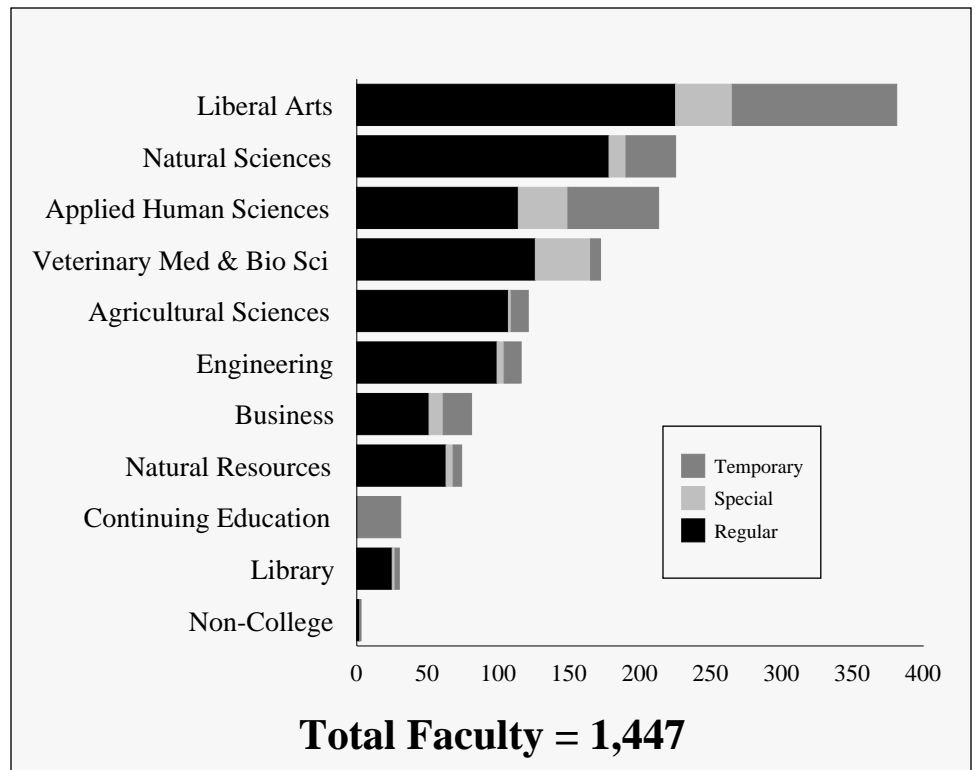
Total state classified staff: **2,076**

Note: These facts highlight information for fall term 1995 and apply to tenure-track faculty with regular appointments (unless otherwise noted).

Faculty by Appointment Type

Fall 1995

A total of 1,447 professors, associate professors, assistant professors, instructors and lecturers were employed at CSU.

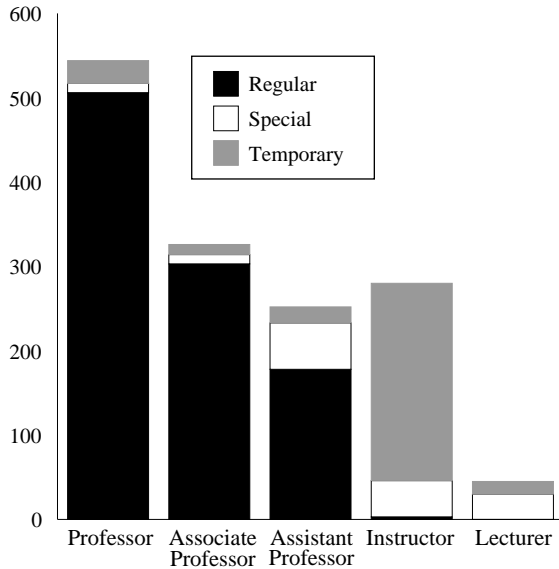


Sixty-eight percent of all faculty employed at CSU were on regular appointments.

	<u>Regular</u>	<u>Temporary</u>	<u>Special</u>	<u>Total</u>
Agricultural Sciences	107	12	2	121
Applied Human Sciences	114	64	35	213
Business	51	20	10	81
Engineering	99	12	5	116
Liberal Arts	225	116	40	381
Natural Resources	63	6	5	74
Natural Sciences	178	35	12	225
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci	126	7	39	172
Library	25	3	2	30
Non-College	2	1	0	3
Continuing Education	0	31	0	31
University Summary	990	307	150	1,447

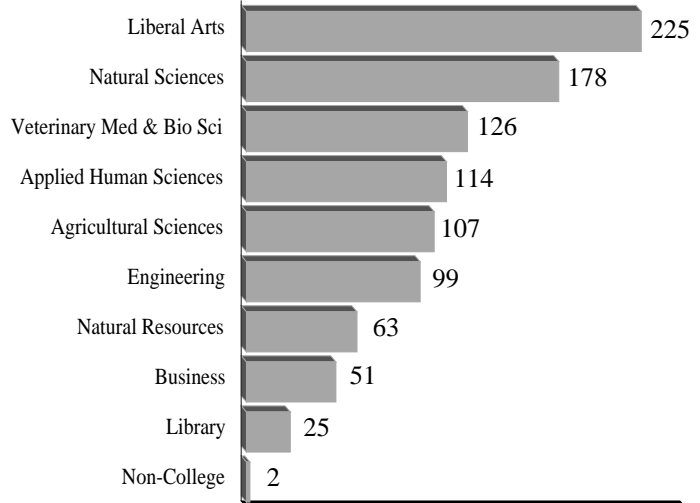
Fall 1995

By Rank and Appointment Type



The largest number of temporary faculty were at the rank of instructor.

Regular Appointments

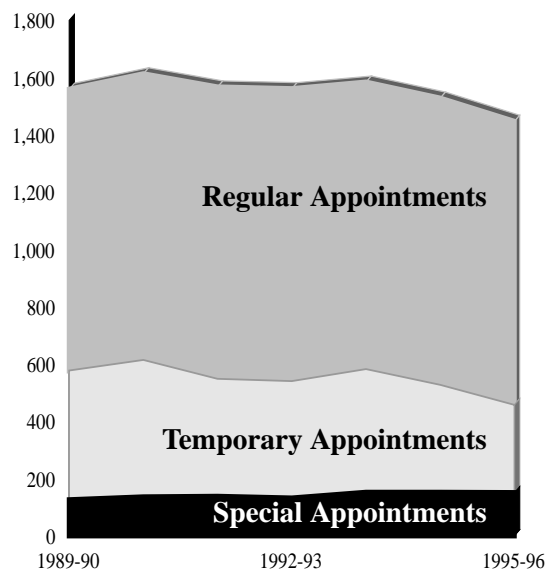


Total Faculty = 990

Twenty-three percent of faculty on regular appointments were employed by the College of Liberal Arts.

Seven-Year History

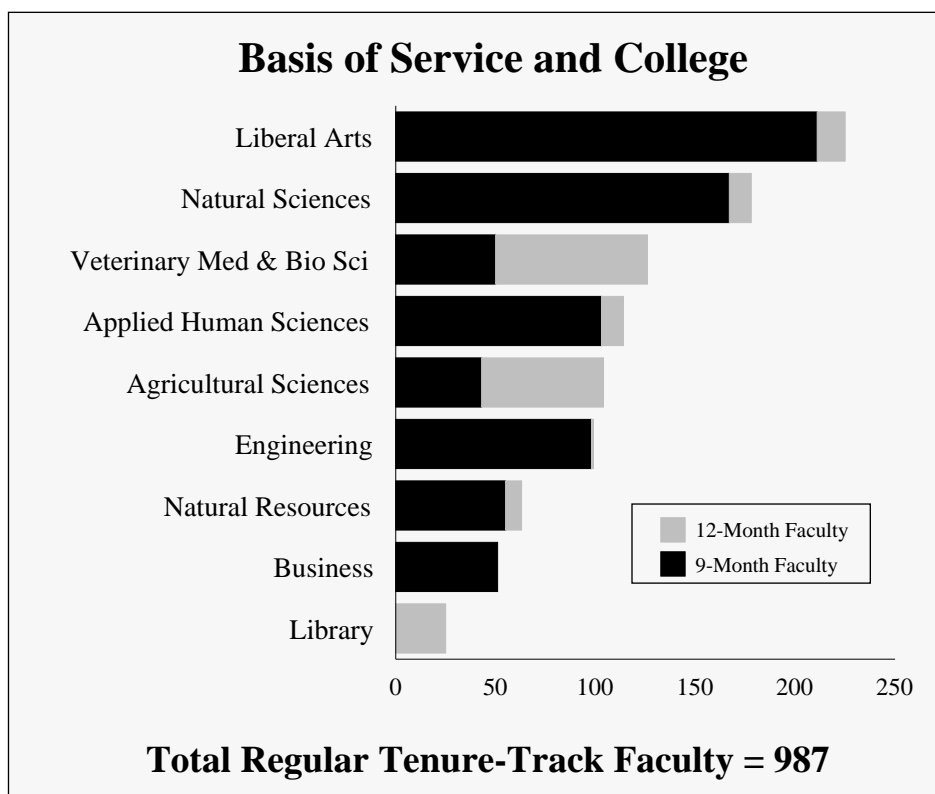
The number of special appointments remained relatively unchanged over the seven-year period while the number of regular and temporary appointments decreased.



Faculty by Basis of Service

Fall 1995

Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine & Biomedical Sciences had the largest number of twelve-month faculty.

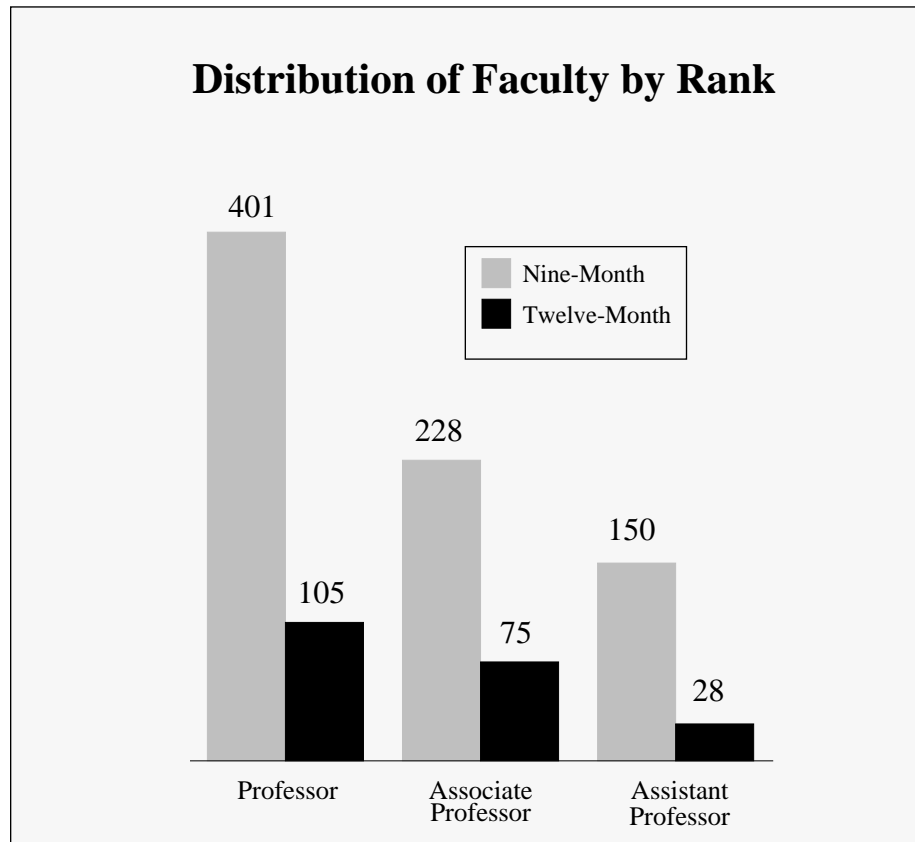


Seventy-nine percent of faculty were on 9-month appointments while 21% were on 12-month appointments.

<u>College</u>	<u>Nine-Month</u>	<u>Twelve-Month</u>
Agricultural Sciences	41%	59%
Applied Human Sciences	90%	10%
Business	100%	0%
Engineering	99%	1%
Liberal Arts	94%	6%
Natural Resources	87%	13%
Natural Sciences	94%	6%
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci	40%	60%
Library	0%	100%
University Summary	79%	21%

Fall 1995

Twenty-one percent of professors, 25% of associate professors and 16% of assistant professors were on 12-month appointments.

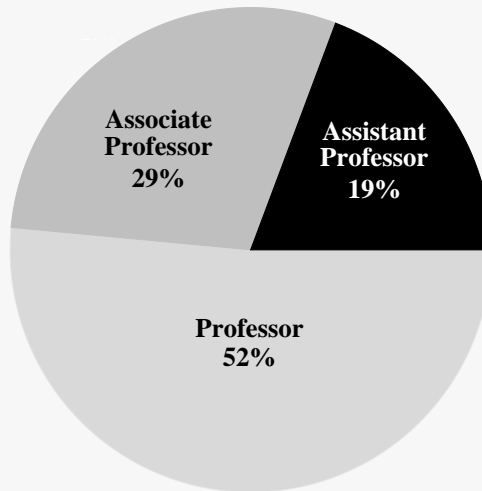


Twenty-one percent of all faculty were on 12-month appointments.

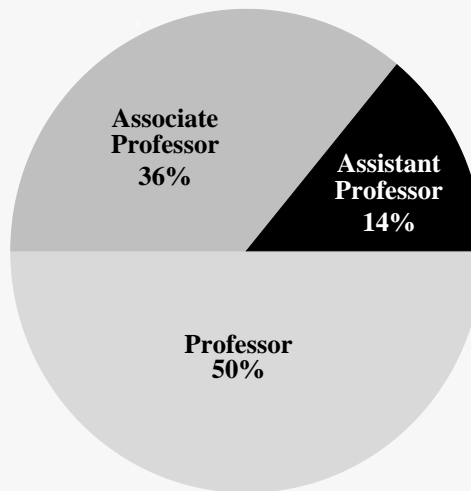
<u>Rank</u>	<u>Nine-Month</u>	<u>Twelve-Month</u>
Professor	79%	21%
Associate Professor	75%	25%
Assistant Professor	84%	16%
All Ranks Combined	79%	21%

Fall 1995

Faculty by Basis of Service and Rank



Nine-Month Faculty = 779

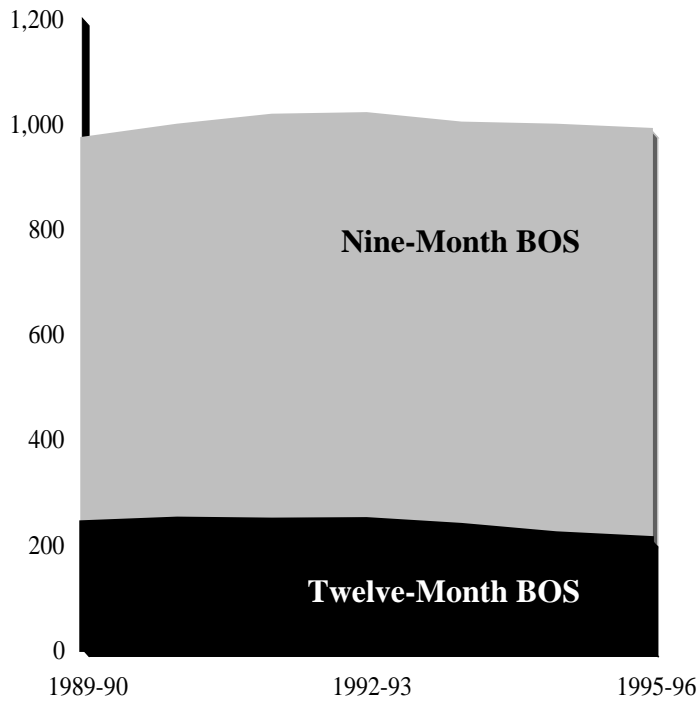


Twelve-Month Faculty = 208

Fifty-two percent of nine-month faculty were full professors while 50% of twelve-month faculty were full professors.

Seven-Year History

Faculty by Basis of Service

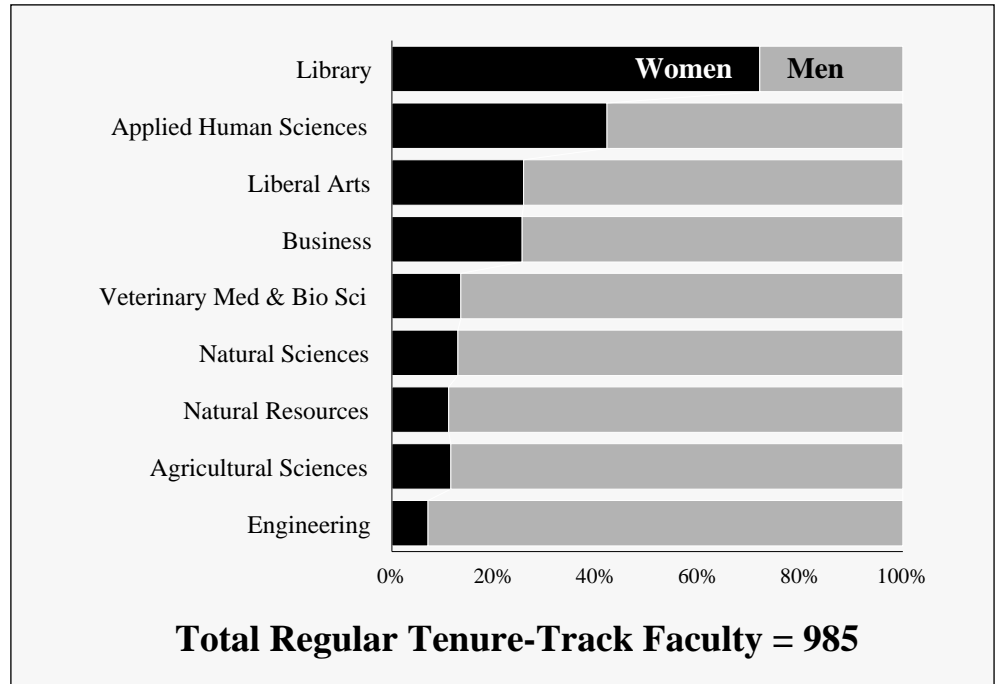


The number of faculty on 12-month appointments decreased from 238 in 1989-90 to 208 in 1995-96.

Faculty by Gender

Fall 1995

Of the faculty with regular tenure-track appointments, 21% were women.



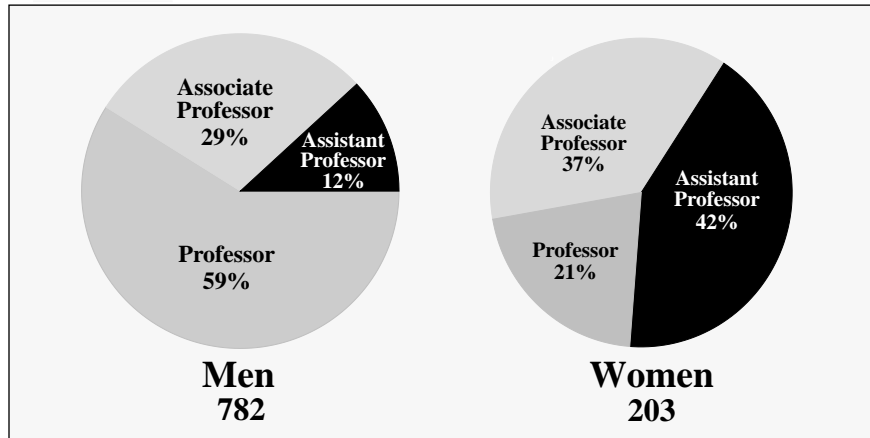
The College of Liberal Arts employed the largest number of women faculty members while the library had the largest percentage of women.

	<u>Total Men</u>	<u>Percent Men</u>	<u>Total Women</u>	<u>Percent Women</u>
Agricultural Sciences	92	88%	12	12%
Applied Human Sciences	66	58%	48	42%
Business	38	75%	13	25%
Engineering	92	93%	7	7%
Liberal Arts	167	74%	58	26%
Library	7	28%	18	72%
Natural Resources	56	89%	7	11%
Natural Sciences	155	87%	23	13%
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci	109	87%	17	13%
University Summary	782	79%	203	21%

Fall 1995

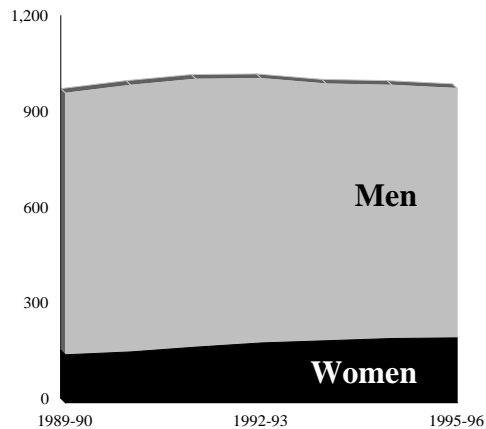
Faculty by Rank and Gender

Fifty-nine percent of men and 21% of women were at the rank of full professor.



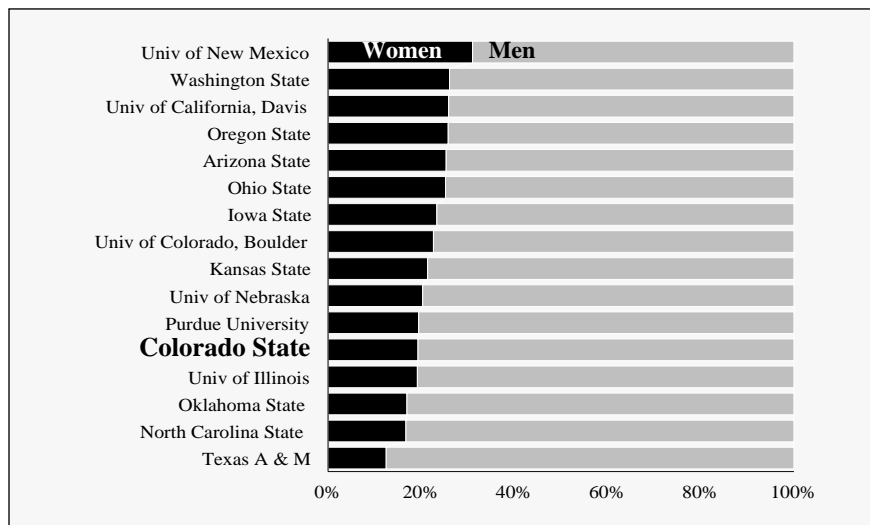
Seven-Year History

The percentage of women faculty on regular tenure-track appointments increased from 15% in 1989-90 to 21% in 1995-96.



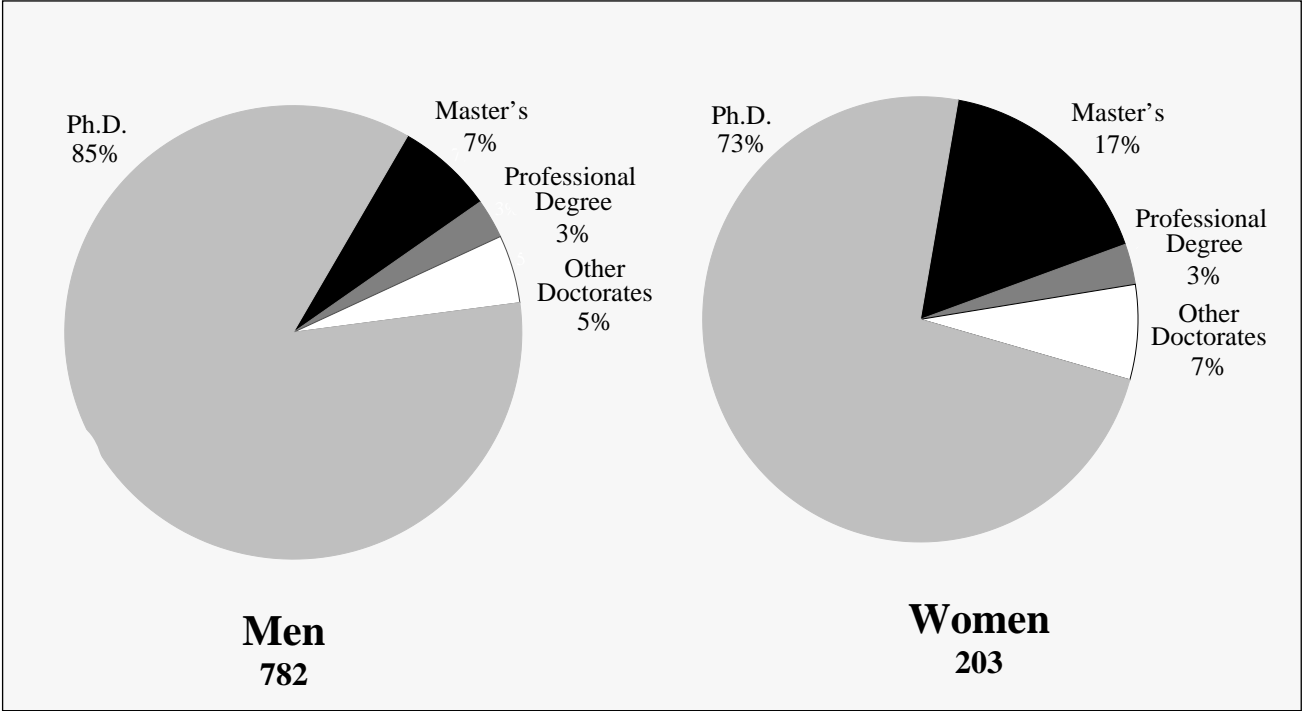
Comparison of Peer Institutions - Fall 1995

CSU ranked 12th of 16 institutions in the percentage of women faculty.



Faculty by Highest Degree Earned

Fall 1995



Eighty-five percent of men and 73% of women on tenure-track appointments had a Ph.D. as the highest degree earned.

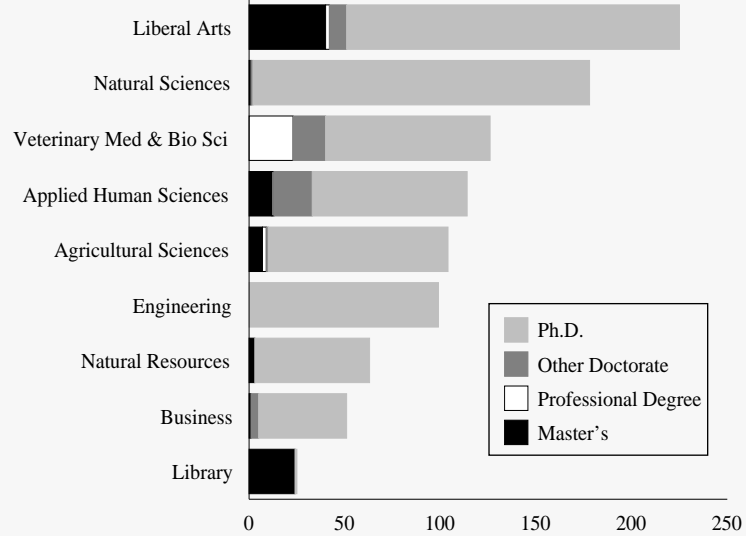
Eighty-eight faculty on tenure-track appointments had a Master's degree as the highest degree earned.

Rank	Master's	Ph.D.	Professional Degree	Other Doctorate
Professor	28	449	7	20
Associate Professor	34	232	14	23
Assistant Professor	26	136	7	9
Total	88	817	28	52

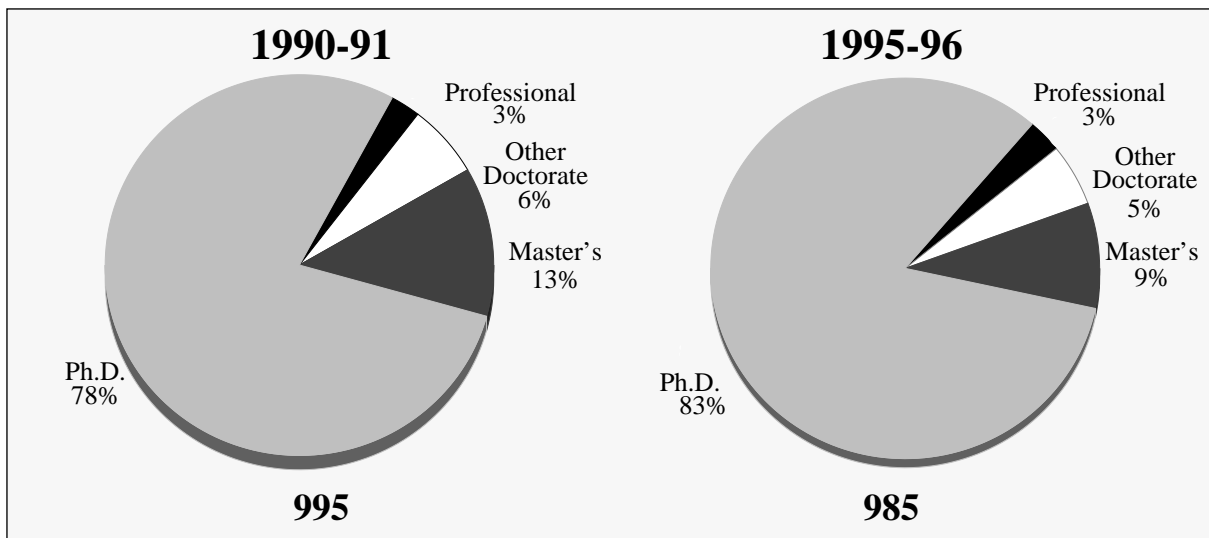
Fall 1995

A Master's degree is considered a terminal degree in many disciplines especially in the College of Liberal Arts and the Library.

Faculty by College and Highest Degree Earned



Six-Year Comparison

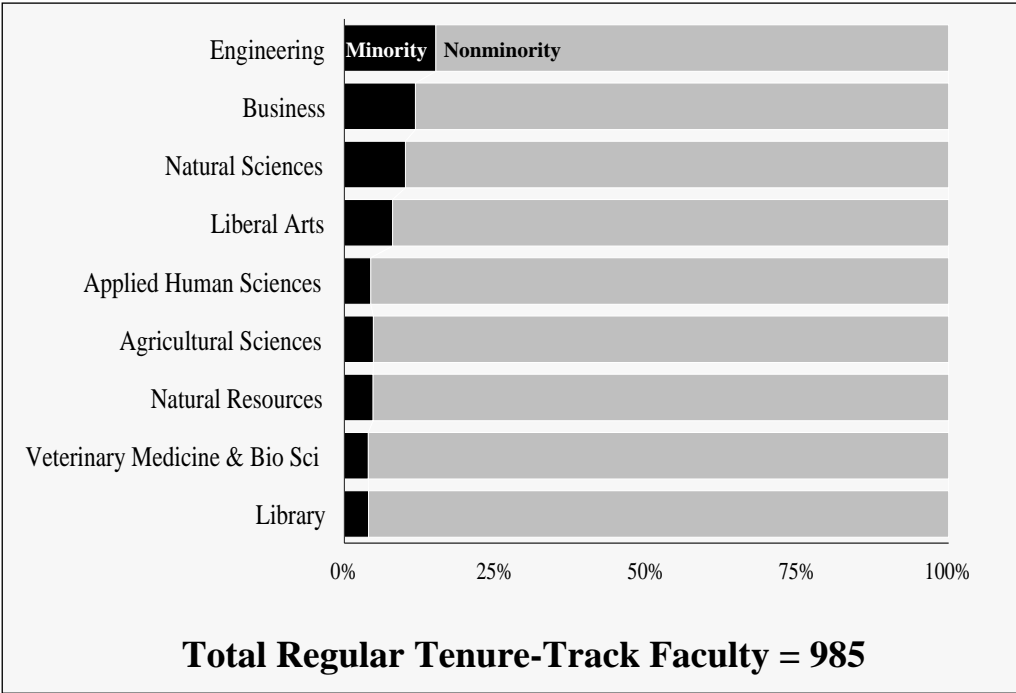


The percentage of faculty with a Ph.D. as the highest degree earned increased from 78% in 1990-91 to 83% in 1995-96.

Faculty by Ethnic Origin

Fall 1995

The College of Engineering had the largest percentage of minority faculty with 15.2%.



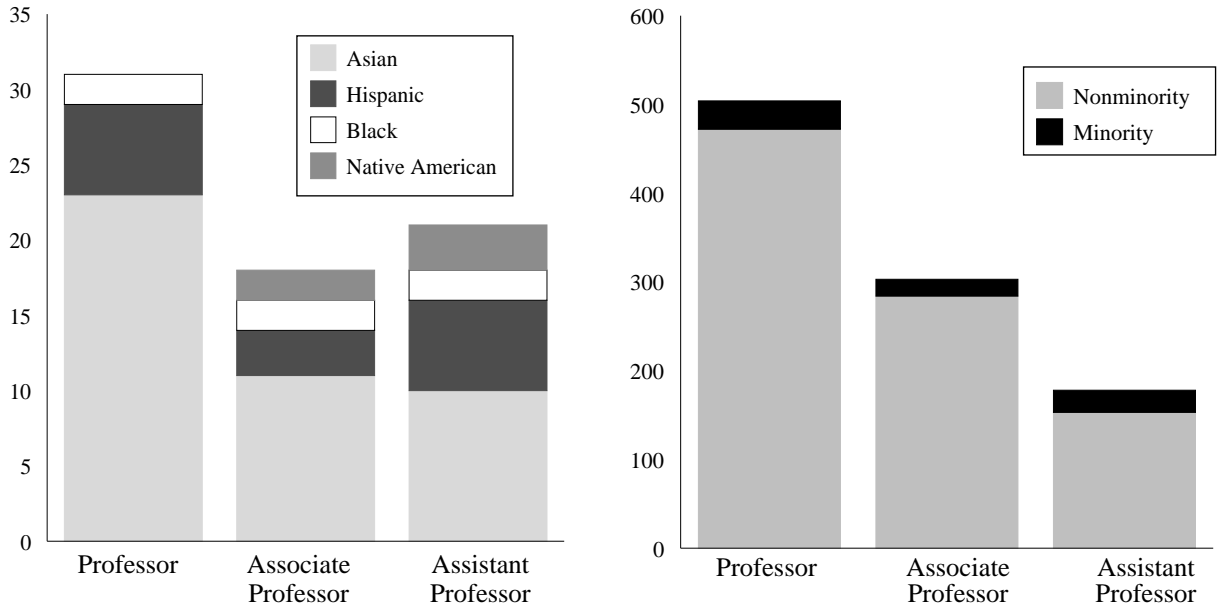
Seventy-six or 7.7% of faculty were ethnic minorities.

	<u>Native American</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Asian</u>	<u>Hispanic</u>	<u>Non-Minorities</u>	<u>Percent of Minorities</u>
Agricultural Sciences	1	0	3	1	99	4.8%
Applied Human Sciences	2	0	2	1	109	4.4%
Business	0	2	2	2	45	11.8%
Engineering	0	0	10	5	84	15.2%
Liberal Arts	3	1	9	5	207	8.0%
Natural Resources	0	1	1	1	60	4.8%
Natural Sciences	2	0	15	1	160	10.1%
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci	0	0	5	0	121	4.0%
Library	0	1	0	0	24	4.0%
University Summary	8	5	47	16	909	7.7%

*Note: International faculty with a visa type of J1, H1 or H2 are included in nonminorities.
Minorities = Native Americans, Blacks, Asians, and Hispanics*

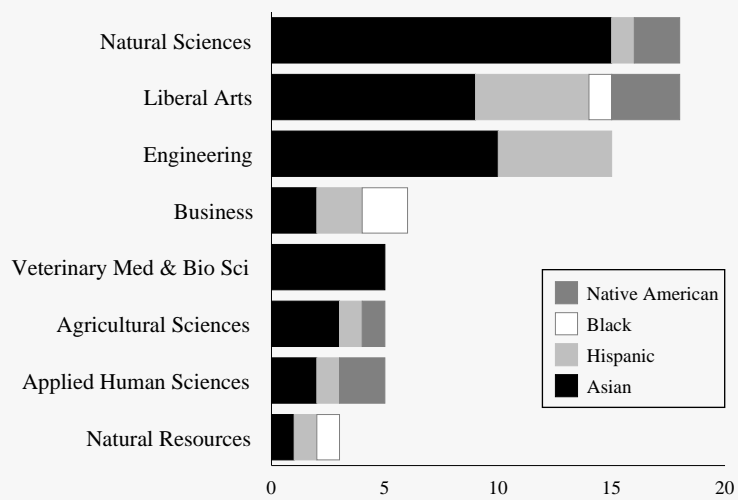
Fall 1995

Faculty by Ethnic Origin and Rank



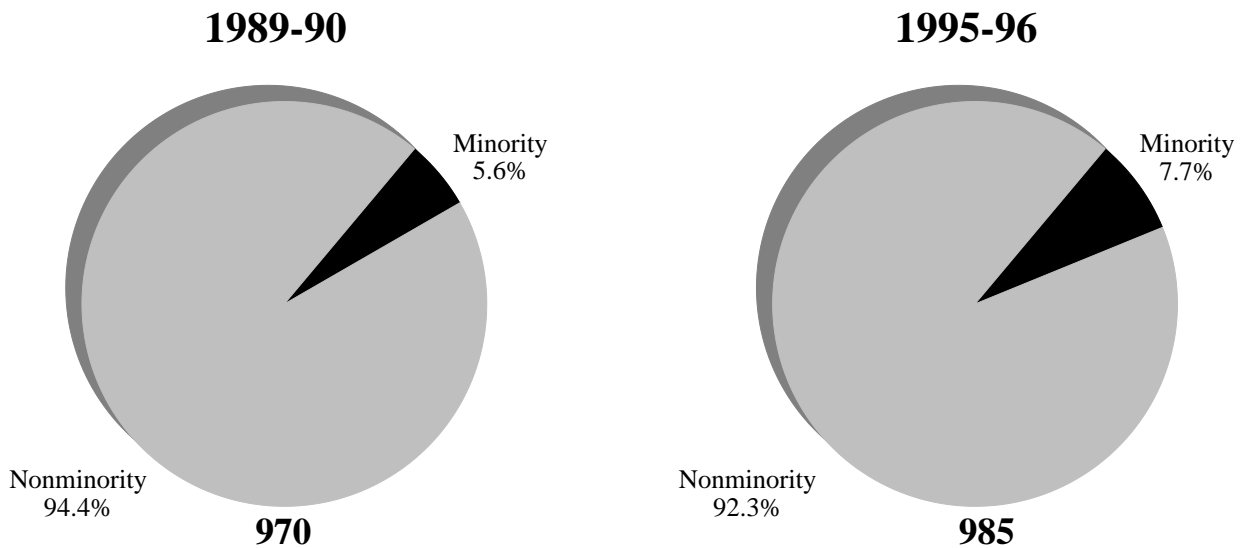
Note: Nonminority includes international faculty.

Minority Faculty by College



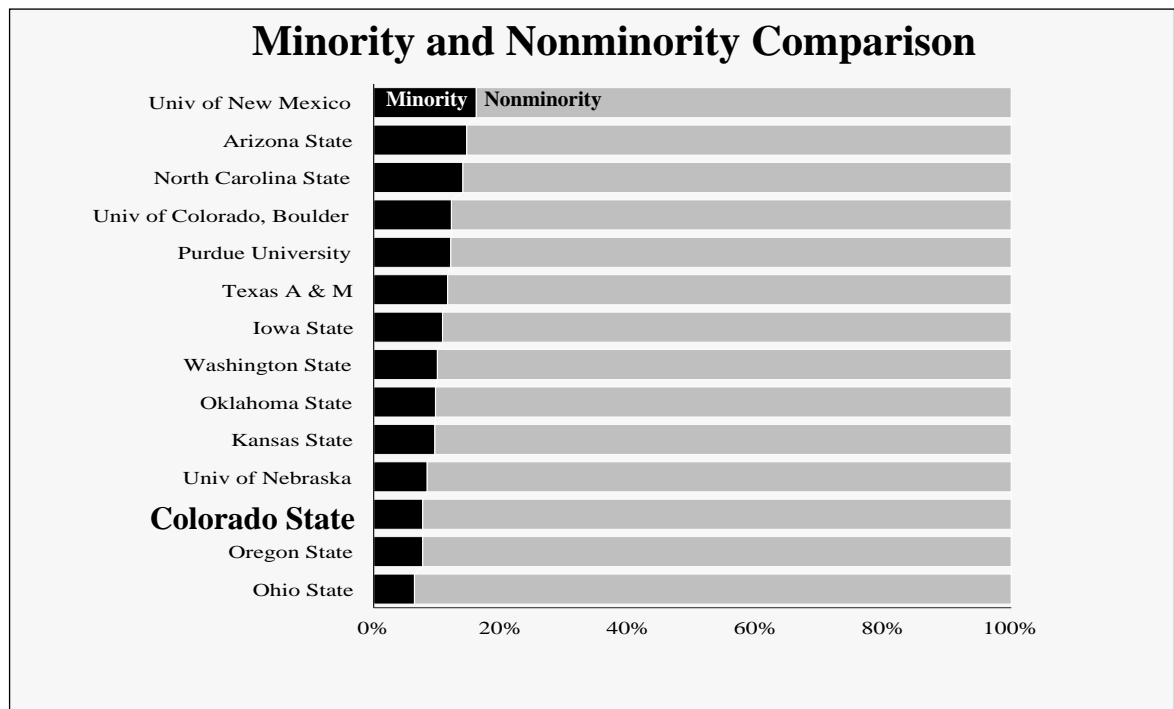
Natural Sciences and Liberal Arts had the largest number of minority faculty.

Seven-Year Comparison



The percentage of minority faculty increased from 5.6% in 1989-90 to 7.7% in 1995-96.

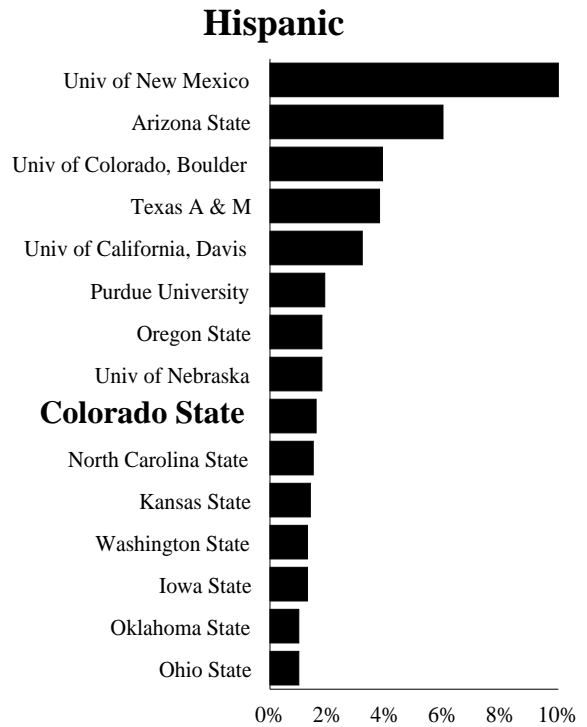
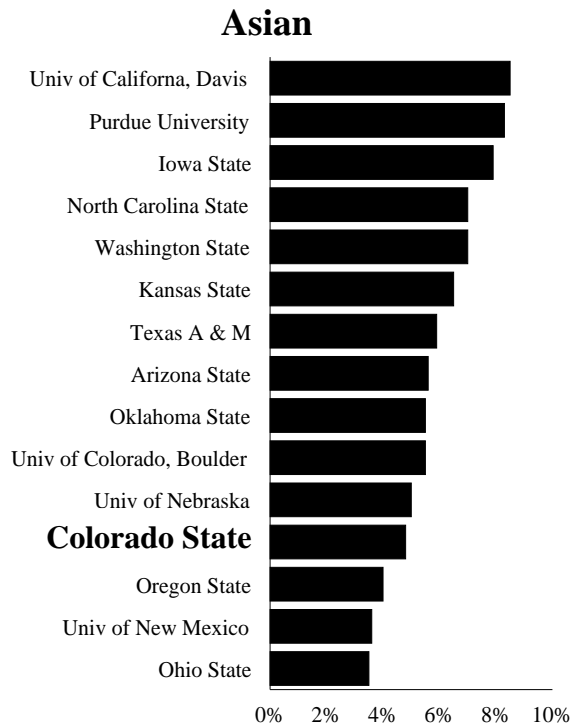
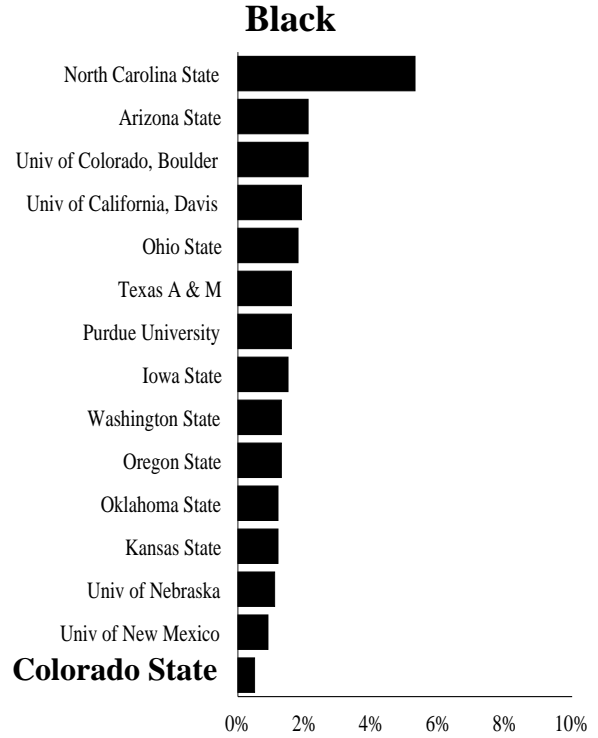
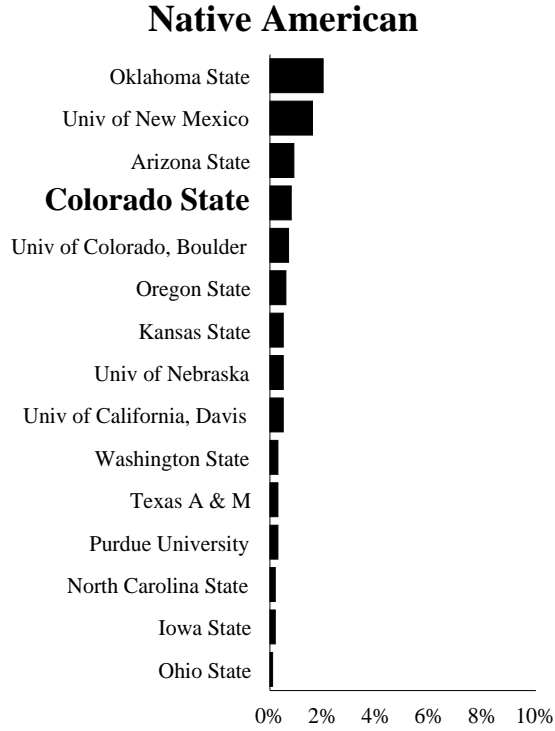
Comparison of Peer Institutions - Fall 1995



Colorado State University ranked 12th of 14 peer institutions in the percentage of minority faculty.

Comparison of Peer Institutions- Fall 1995

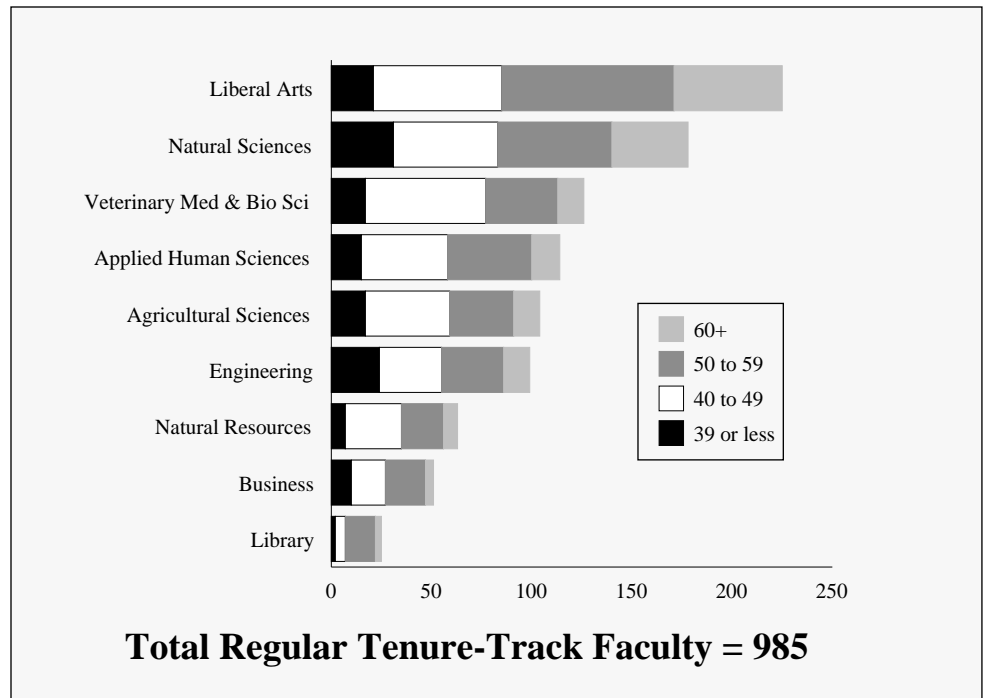
Faculty Comparison by Ethnic Group



Faculty by Age

Fall 1995

Sixty-nine percent of faculty were between the ages of 40 and 59.

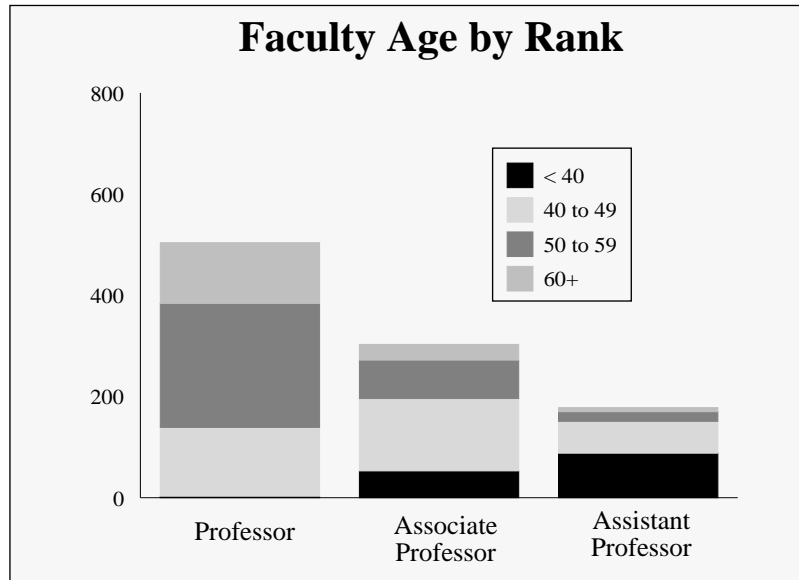


Sixteen percent of all faculty with regular appointments were age 60 and over.

	<u>60+</u>	<u>50-59</u>	<u>40-49</u>	<u>30-39</u>	<u>Less than 30</u>
Agricultural Sciences	13	32	42	17	0
Applied Human Sciences	14	42	43	15	0
Business	4	20	17	10	0
Engineering	13	31	31	22	2
Liberal Arts	54	86	64	21	0
Natural Resources	7	21	28	7	0
Natural Sciences	38	57	52	30	1
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci	13	36	60	17	0
Library	3	15	5	1	1
University Summary	159	340	342	140	4

Fall 1995

The average age for full professors was 55, for associate professors 48 and for assistant professors 40.

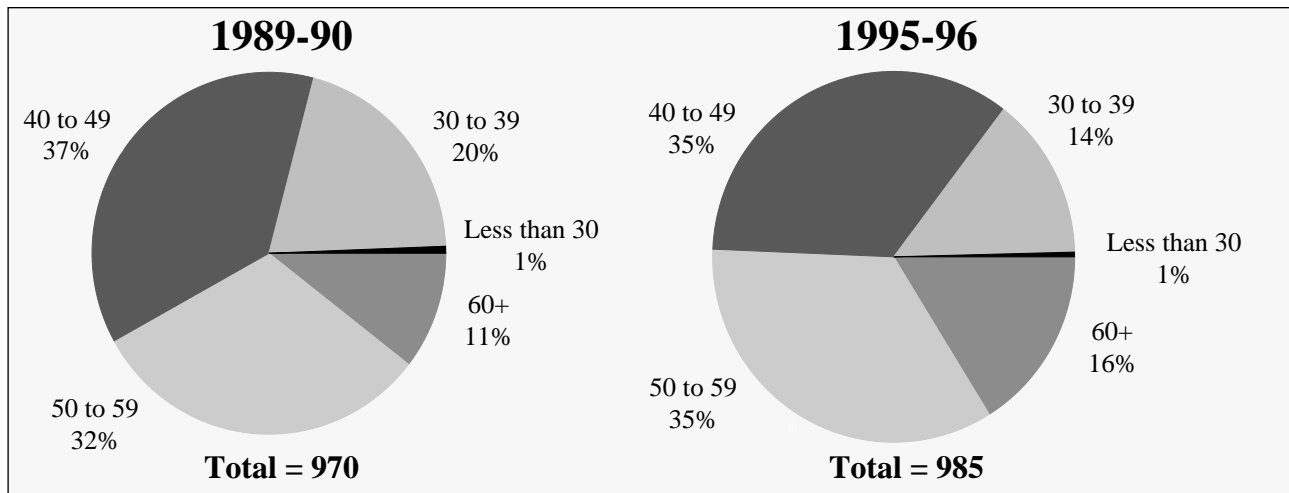


Only four faculty members with regular appointments were under the age of 30 and all were assistant professors.

Faculty by Age

	60+	50-59	40-49	30-39	Less than 30
Professor	120	245	136	3	0
Associate Professor	31	76	143	53	0
Assistant Professor	8	19	63	84	4
All Ranks Combined	159	340	342	140	4

Seven-Year Comparison

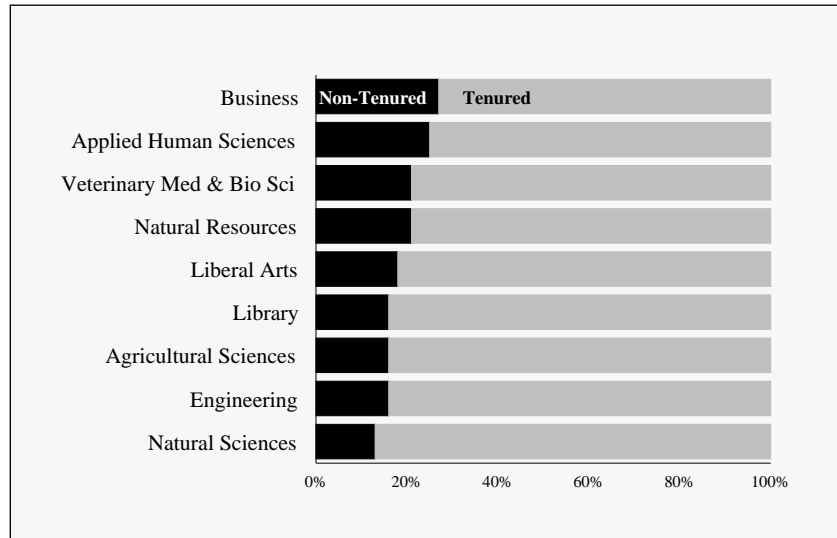


The number of faculty 60 and older increased from 11% in 1989-90 to 16% in 1995-96.

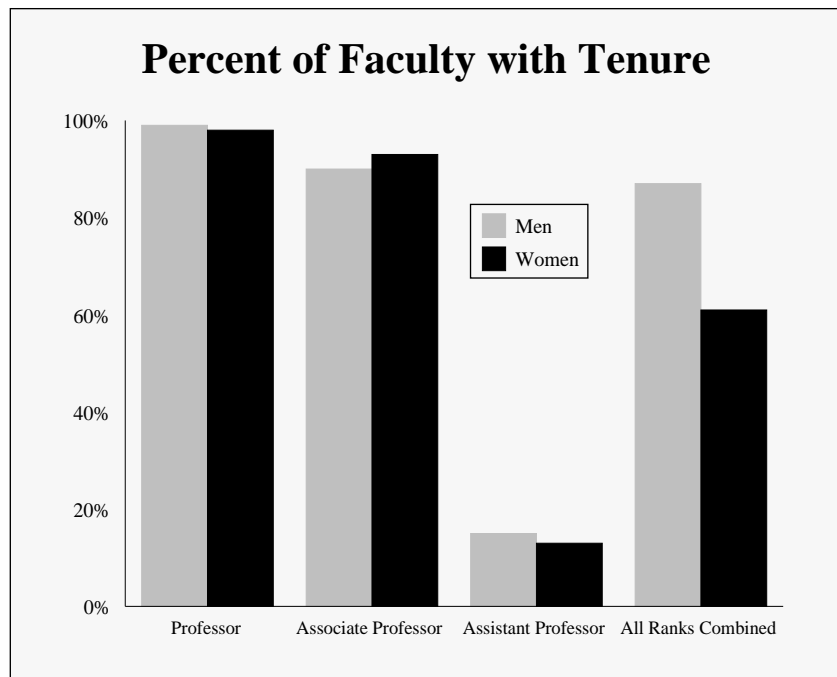
Faculty by Tenure Status

Fall 1995

The largest percentage of non-tenured faculty were in Business and Applied Human Sciences



Eighty-seven percent of men and 61% of women were tenured.



Fall 1995**Percent by College, Rank and Gender**

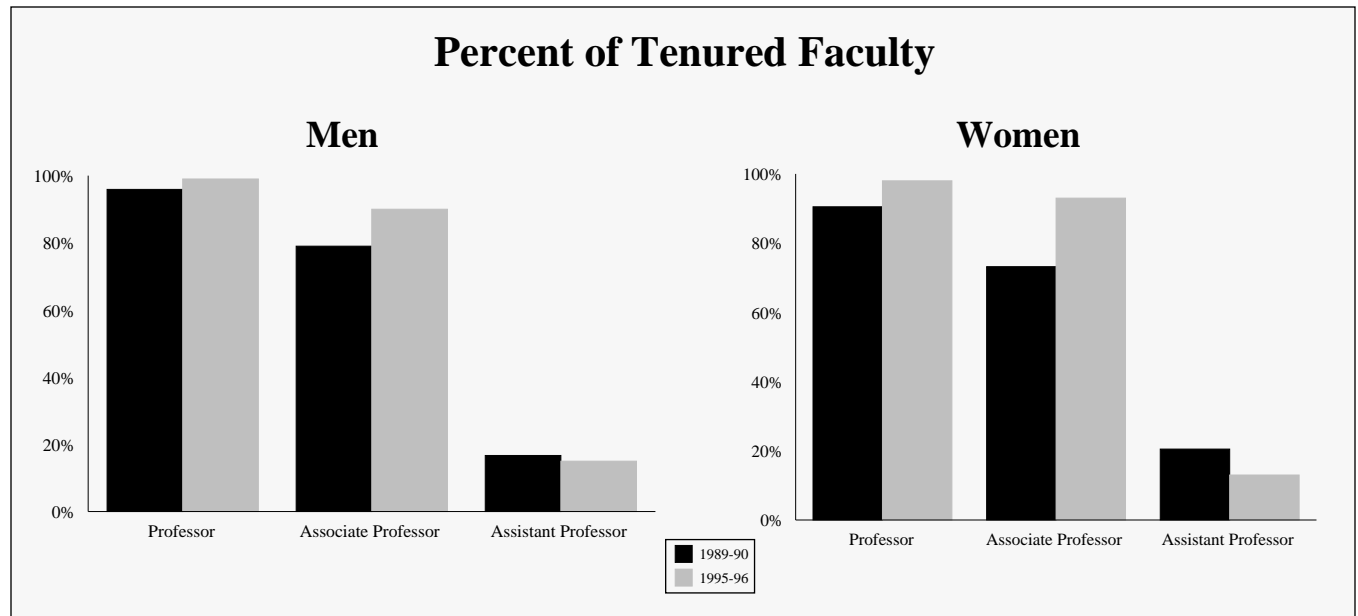
	Men		Women	
	Total Faculty	Percent Tenured	Total Faculty	Percent Tenured
Agricultural Sciences				
Professor	53	100%	3	100%
Associate Professor	28	86%	4	75%
Assistant Professor	11	36%	5	0%
Total	92	88%	12	50%
Applied Human Sciences				
Professor	37	97%	13	92%
Associate Professor	18	89%	17	82%
Assistant Professor	11	18%	18	33%
Total	66	82%	48	67%
Business				
Professor	20	100%	0	0%
Associate Professor	12	100%	4	75%
Assistant Professor	6	17%	9	11%
Total	38	87%	13	31%
Engineering				
Professor	58	100%	1	100%
Associate Professor	25	92%	1	100%
Assistant Professor	9	0%	5	0%
Total	92	88%	7	29%
Liberal Arts				
Professor	88	100%	16	100%
Associate Professor	59	95%	20	100%
Assistant Professor	20	20%	22	0%
Total	167	87%	58	62%
Natural Resources				
Professor	40	100%	0	0%
Associate Professor	11	73%	2	100%
Assistant Professor	5	0%	5	0%
Total	56	86%	7	29%
Natural Sciences				
Professor	106	100%	7	100%
Associate Professor	33	94%	8	100%
Assistant Professor	16	13%	8	0%
Total	155	90%	23	65%

All full professors were tenured in all colleges except Applied Human Sciences and Veterinary Med & Bio Sci.

Eighty-seven percent of men and 61% of women were tenured.

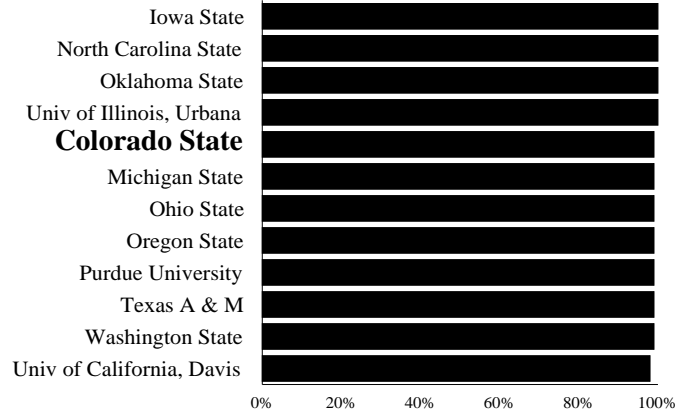
	Men		Women	
	Total Faculty	Percent Tenured	Total Faculty	Percent Tenured
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci				
Professor	57	98%	3	100%
Associate Professor	38	82%	8	100%
Assistant Professor	14	7%	6	0%
Total	109	81%	17	65%
Library				
Professor	2	100%	0	0%
Associate Professor	4	100%	11	100%
Assistant Professor	1	0%	7	57%
Total	7	86%	18	83%
University Summary				
Professor	461	99%	43	98%
Associate Professor	228	90%	75	93%
Assistant Professor	93	15%	85	13%
Total	782	87%	203	61%

Seven-Year Comparison

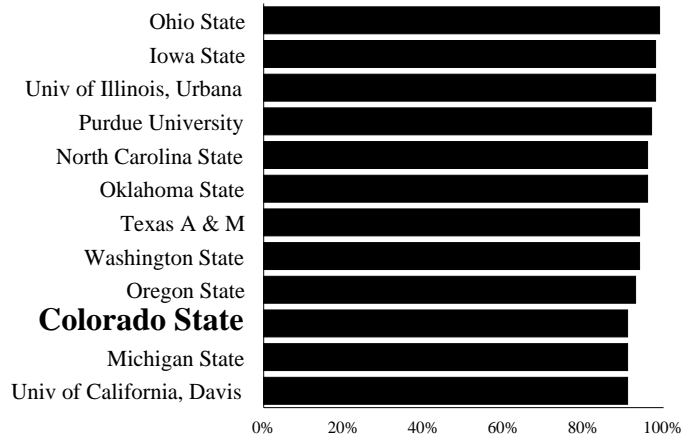


Comparison of Peer Institutions - Fall 1995

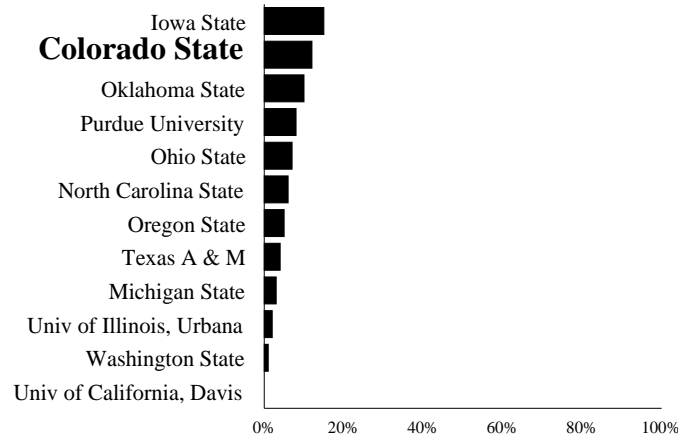
Percent of Tenured Faculty Professor



Associate Professor

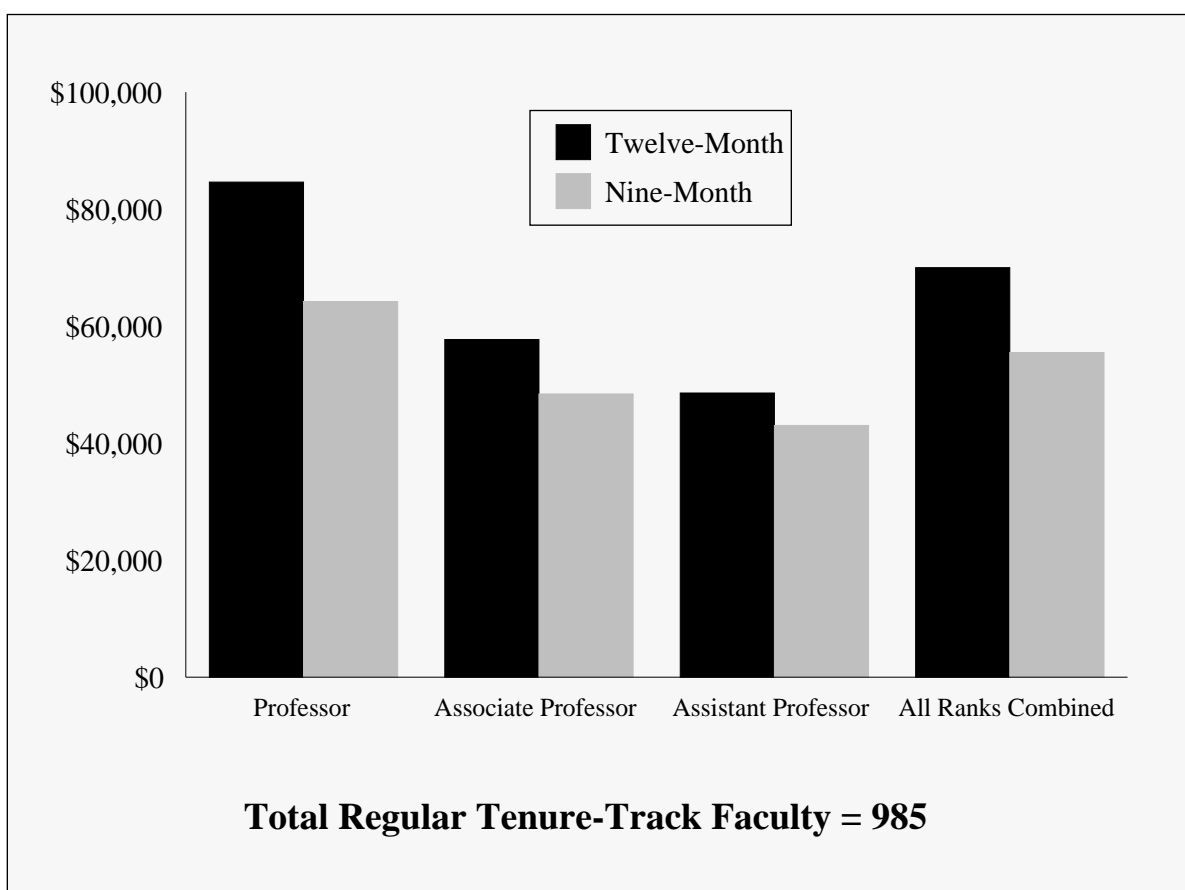


Assistant Professor



Mean Salaries of Tenure-Track Faculty

Fall 1995

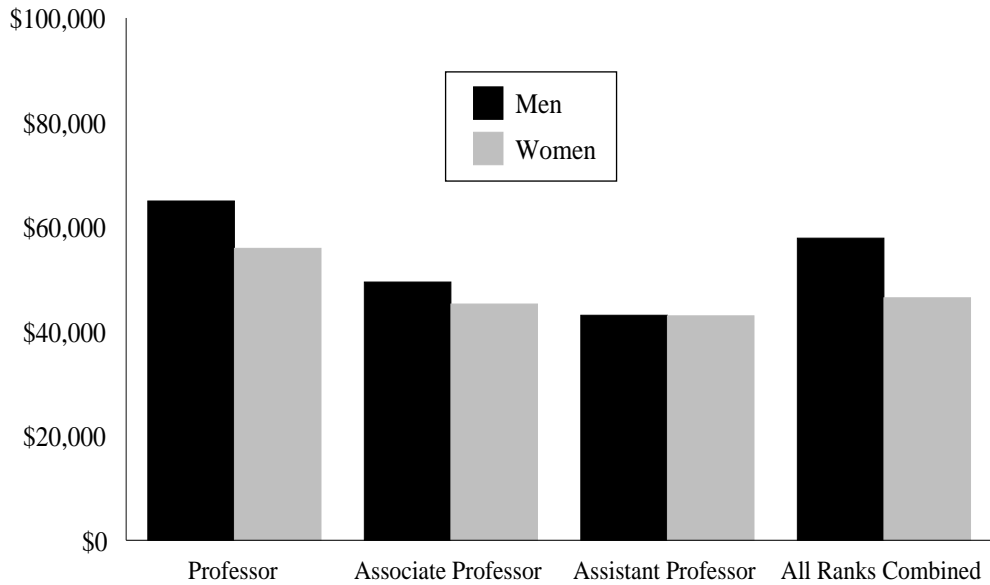


The average salary for full professors was \$84,622 for a twelve-month appointment and \$64,207 for a nine-month appointment.

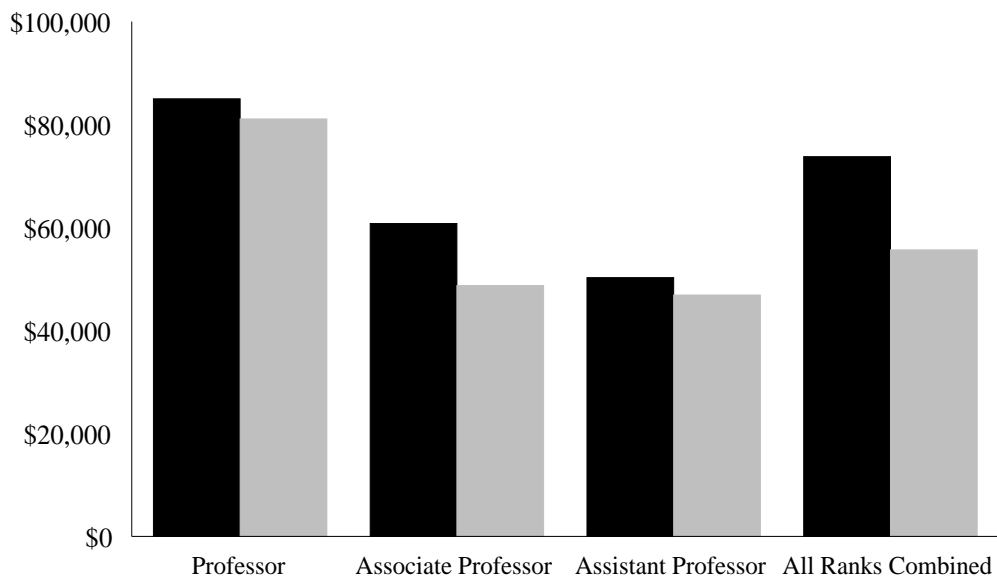
Fall 1995

Mean Salaries by Rank and Gender

Nine-Month Faculty



Twelve-Month Faculty



Mean Salaries by College and Rank

	<u>9-Month BOS</u>	<u>12-Month BOS</u>
Agricultural Sciences		
Professor	\$55,790	\$76,601
Associate Professor	45,417	53,559
Assistant Professor	40,606	46,623
All Ranks Combined	50,182	65,001
Applied Human Sciences		
Professor	\$54,414	\$76,062
Associate Professor	44,274	56,434
Assistant Professor	39,755	78,092
All Ranks Combined	47,180	72,678
Business		
Professor	\$76,825	\$0
Associate Professor	64,150	0
Assistant Professor	60,313	0
All Ranks Combined	67,992	0
Engineering		
Professor	\$78,371	\$0
Associate Professor	61,704	65,300
Assistant Professor	53,886	0
All Ranks Combined	70,621	65,300
Liberal Arts		
Professor	\$56,359	80,167
Associate Professor	41,595	63,800
Assistant Professor	35,443	0
All Ranks Combined	47,018	74,321
Natural Resources		
Professor	\$59,461	\$85,767
Associate Professor	49,038	59,378
Assistant Professor	42,135	0
All Ranks Combined	54,226	79,170
Natural Sciences		
Professor	\$66,854	\$104,539
Associate Professor	49,983	0
Assistant Professor	43,975	0
All Ranks Combined	59,424	104,539
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci		
Professor	\$70,364	\$90,429
Associate Professor	49,960	66,669
Assistant Professor	43,250	57,310
All Ranks Combined	58,820	76,379

The mean salary for a full professor on a nine-month appointment in the College of Engineering was \$78,371.

Fall 1995

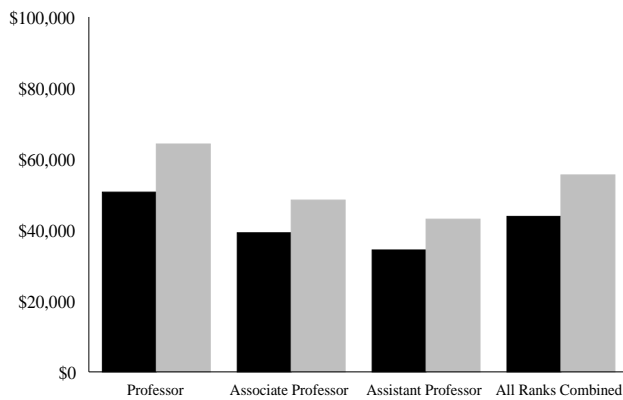
Mean Salaries by College and Rank

The mean salary for all faculty was \$55,493 for a nine-month appointment and \$69,998 for a twelve-month appointment.

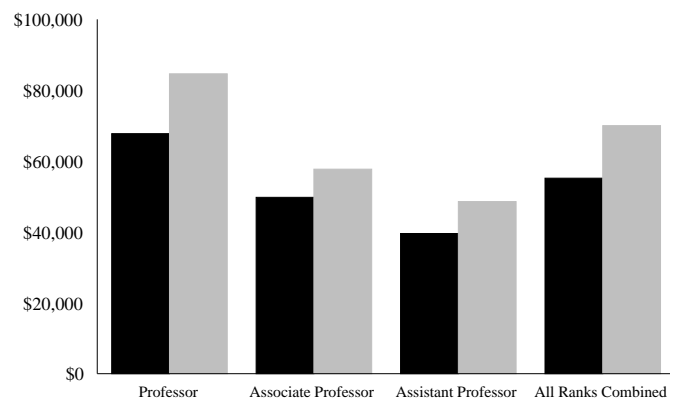
	<u>9-Month BOS</u>	<u>12-Month BOS</u>
Library		
Professor	\$0	\$56,646
Associate Professor	0	41,901
Assistant Professor	0	36,157
All Ranks Combined	0	41,242
University Summary		
Professor	\$64,207	\$84,622
Associate Professor	48,406	57,717
Assistant Professor	43,029	48,573
All Ranks Combined	55,493	69,998

Seven-Year Comparison

Nine-Month Faculty



Twelve-Month Faculty

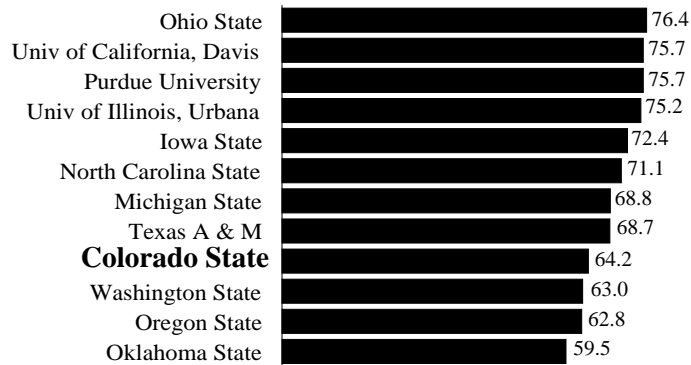


1989-90
 1995-96

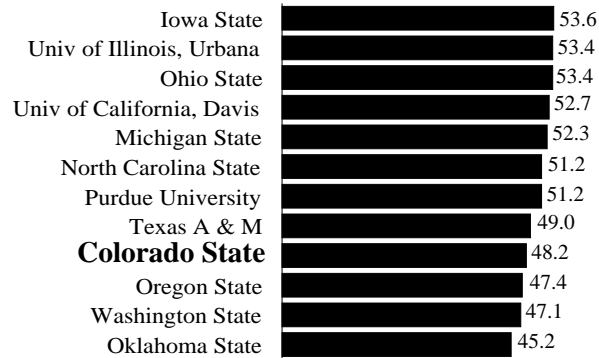
Comparison of Peer Institutions - Fall 1995

Average Faculty Salaries

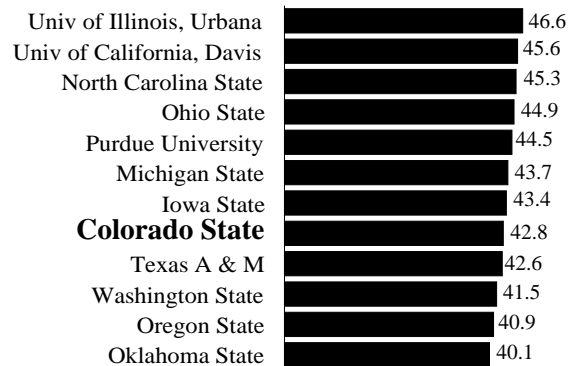
Professor



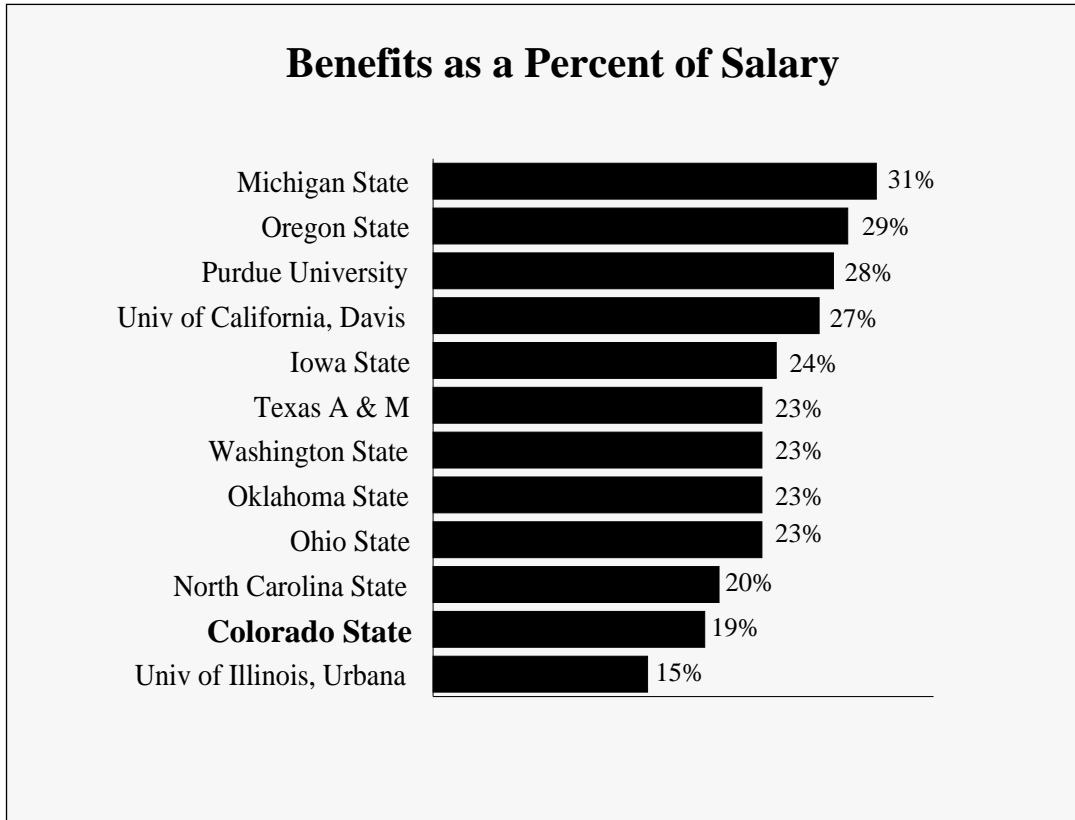
Associate Professor



Assistant Professor



Comparison of Peer Institutions - Fall 1995



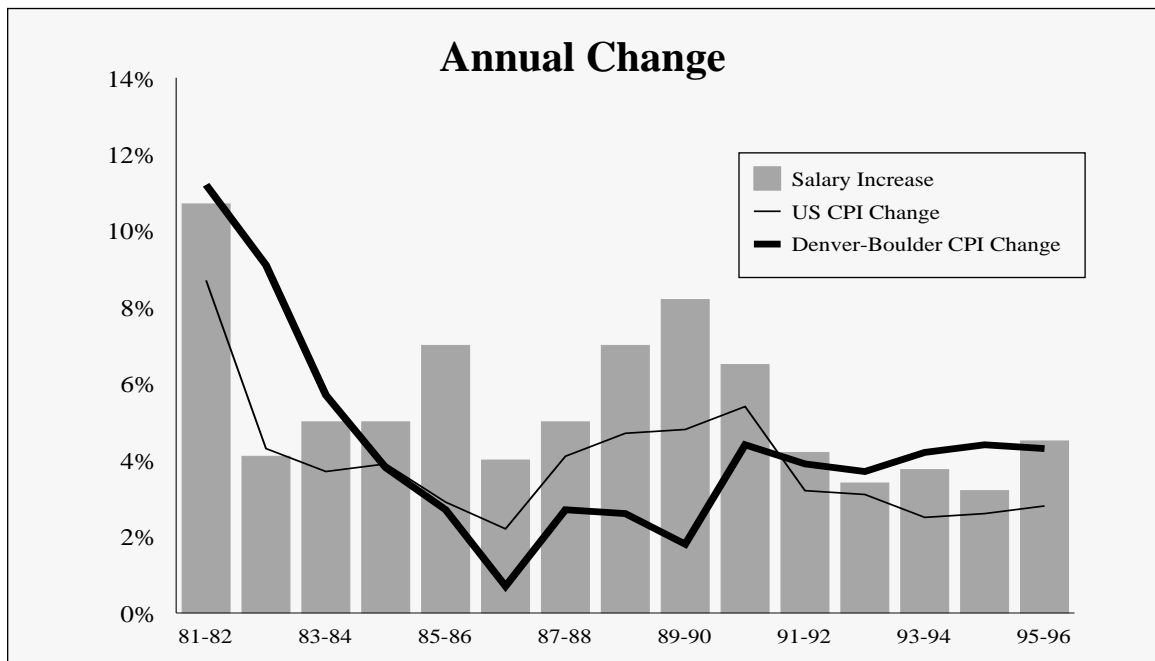
CSU ranked 11th of 12 peer institutions in benefits as a percent of salary.

Faculty Salary Increases Compared to Changes in the Consumer Price Index

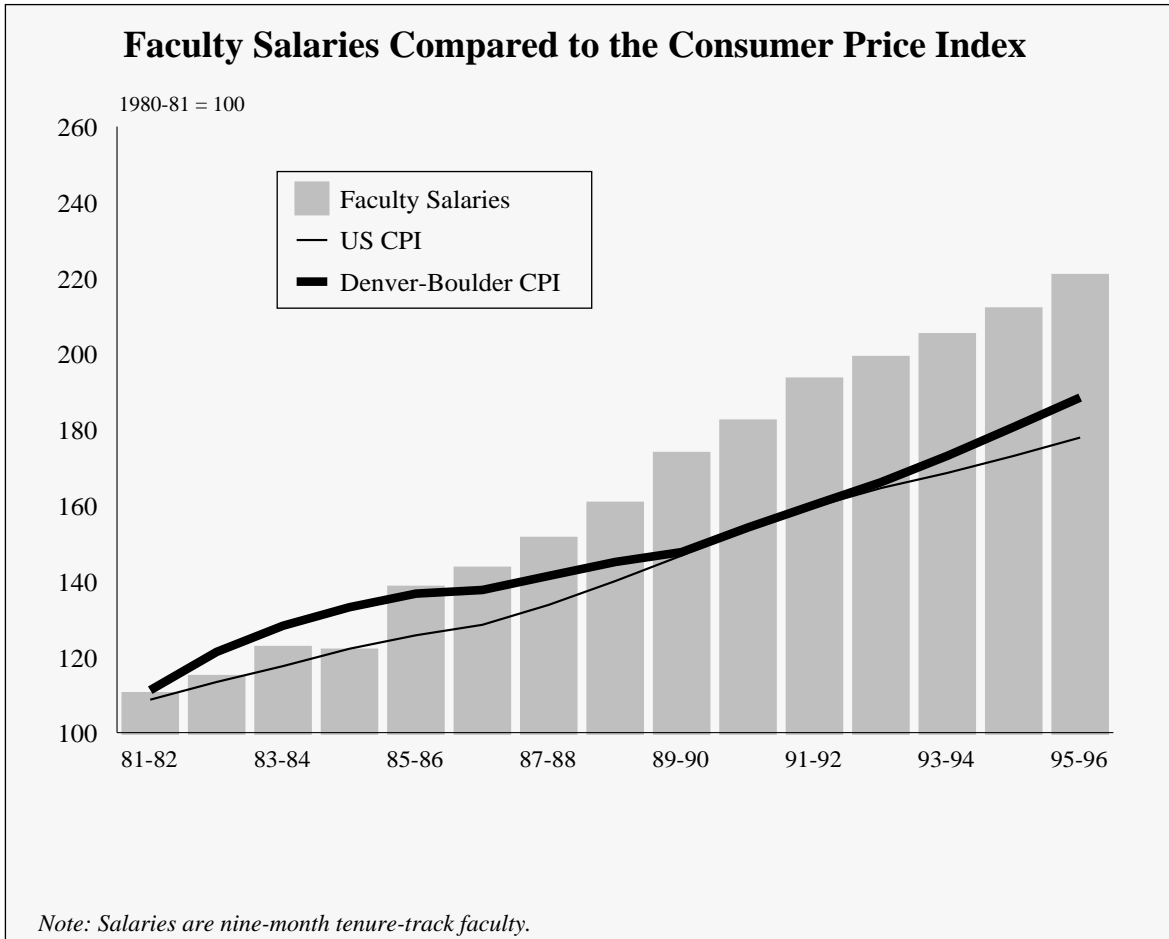
Fifteen-Year History

Faculty salaries increased 4.5% in 1995-96 while the U.S. CPI change was 2.8% and the Denver-Boulder CPI change was 4.3%.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Salary Increase</u>	<u>US CPI Change</u>	<u>Denver-Boulder CPI Change</u>
81 - 82	10.7%	8.7%	11.2%
82 - 83	4.1%	4.3%	9.1%
83 - 84	5.0%	3.7%	5.7%
84 - 85	5.0%	3.9%	3.8%
85 - 86	7.0%	2.9%	2.7%
86 - 87	4.0%	2.2%	0.7%
87 - 88	5.0%	4.1%	2.7%
88 - 89	7.0%	4.7%	2.6%
89 - 90	8.2%	4.8%	1.8%
90 - 91	6.5%	5.4%	4.4%
91 - 92	4.25%	3.2%	3.9%
92 - 93	3.4%	3.1%	3.7%
93 - 94	3.75%	2.5%	4.2%
94 - 95	3.25%	2.6%	4.4%
95 - 96	4.5%	2.8%	4.3%

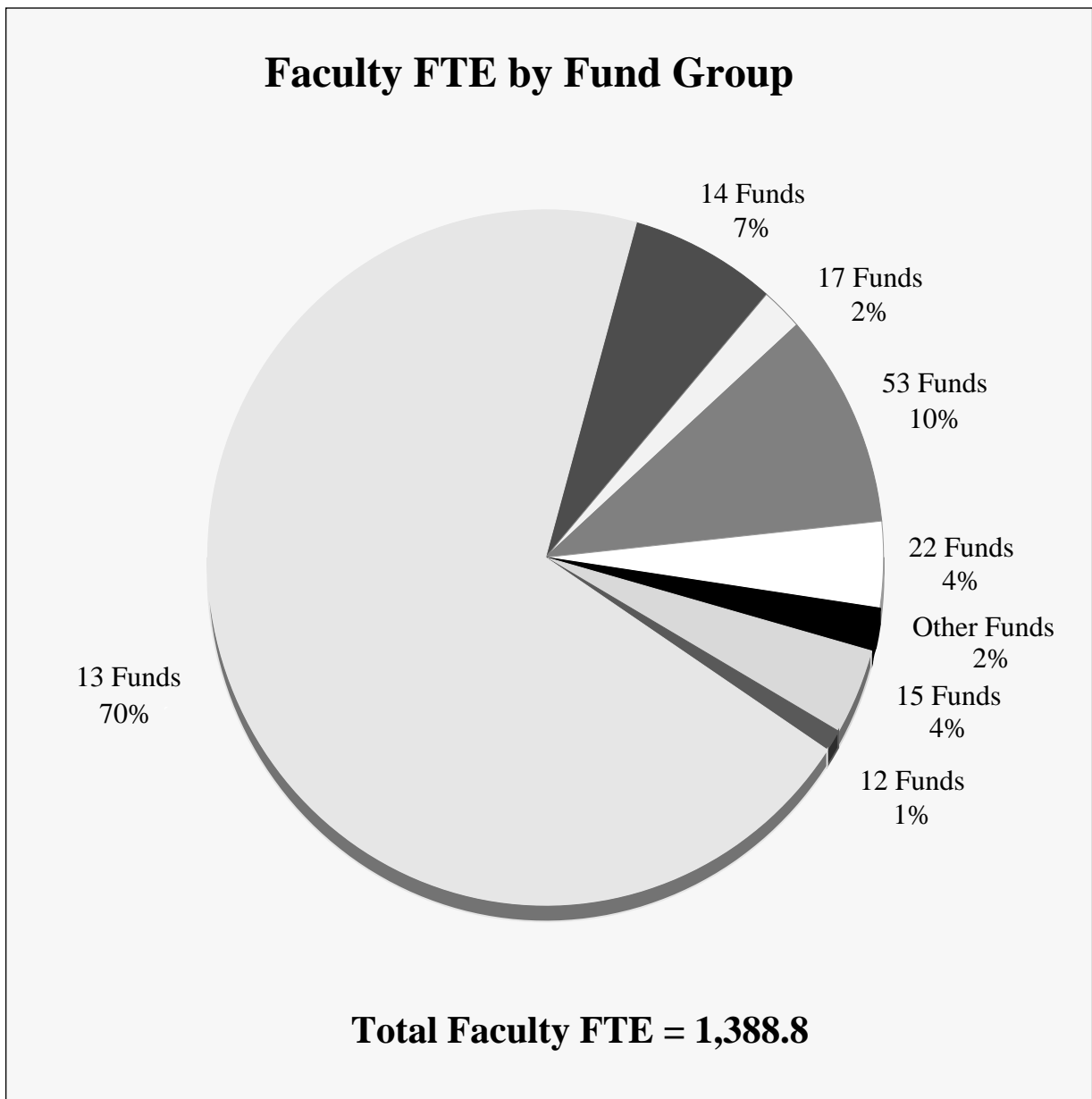


Fifteen-Year History



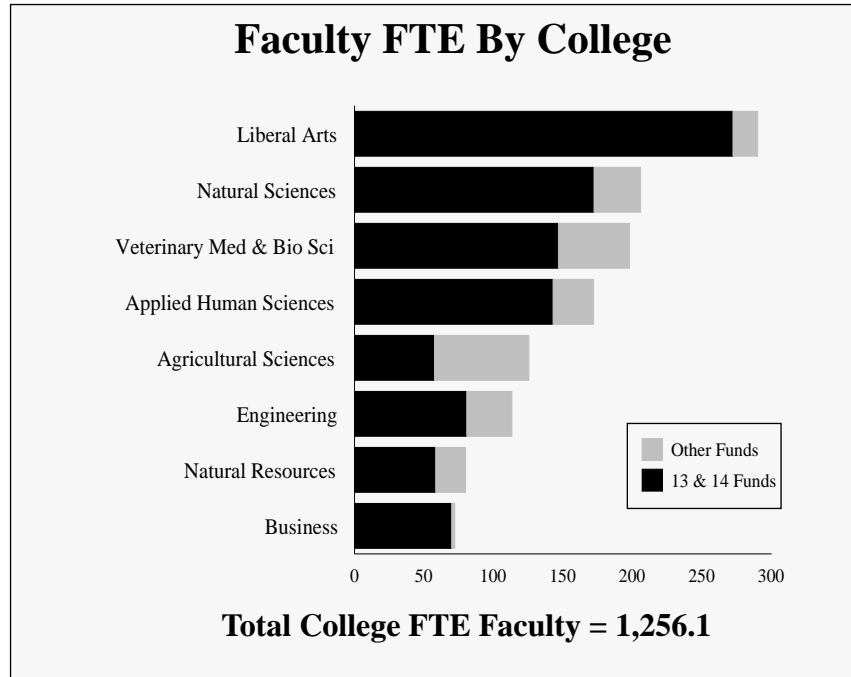
Faculty Full-Time Equivalents

Full-Year 1995-96

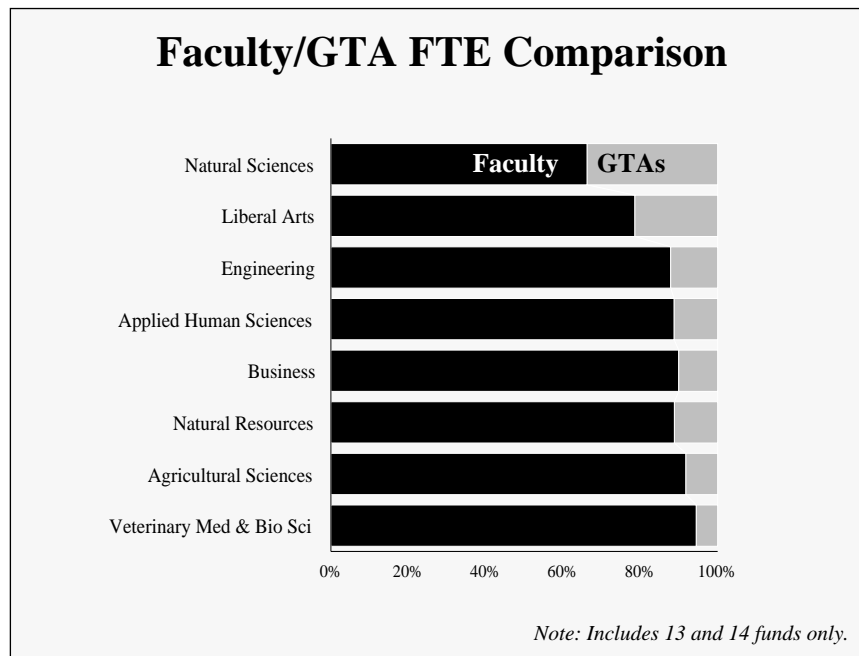


Full-Year 1995-96

The College of Agricultural Sciences had the lowest percentage of faculty on 13 and 14 funds.

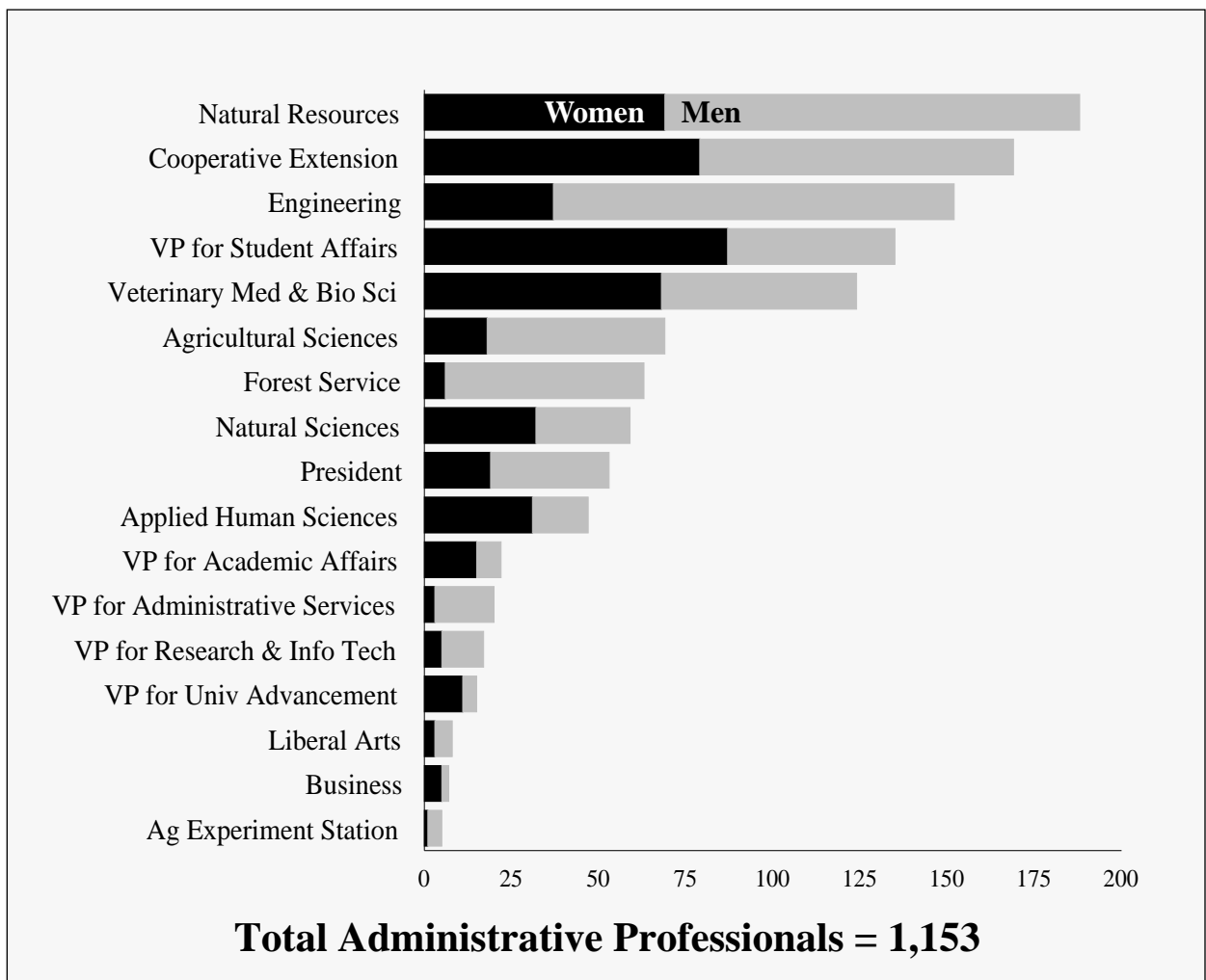


The College of Natural Sciences has the lowest faculty - graduate teaching assistant ratio.



Administrative Professionals

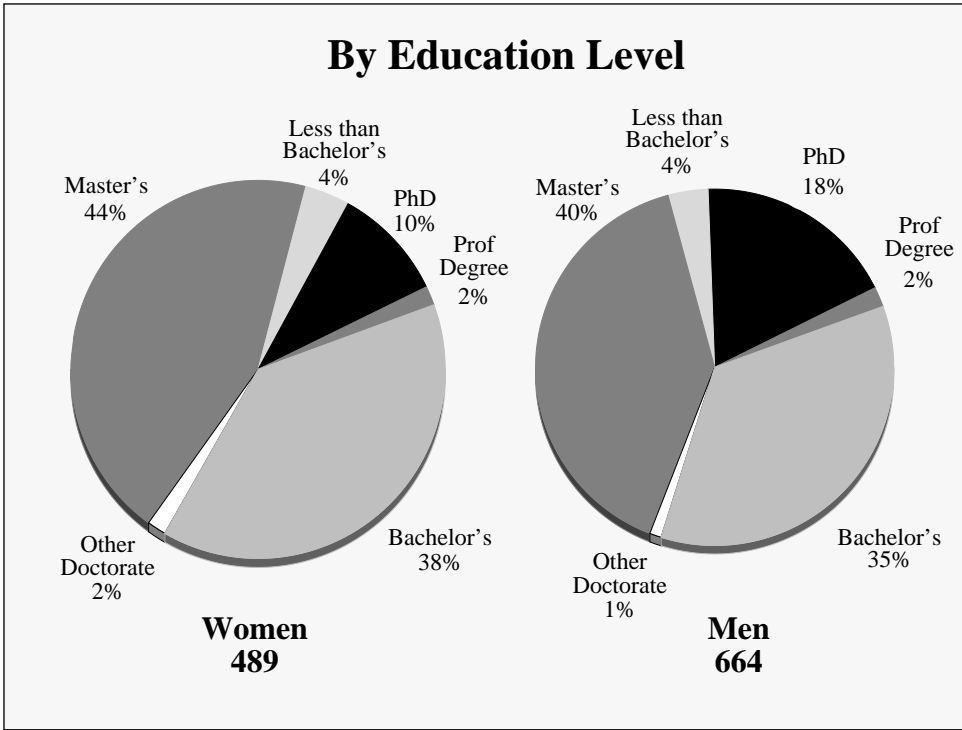
Fall 1995



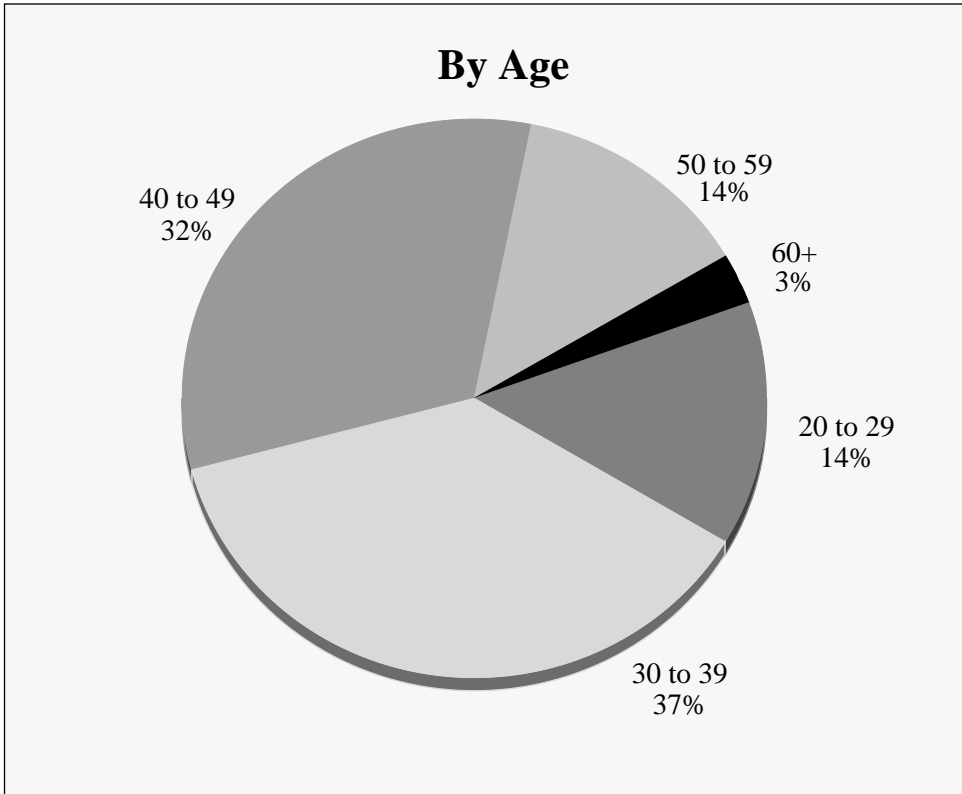
The College of Natural Resources had the largest number of administrative professionals followed by Cooperative Extension.

Fall 1995

Eighteen percent of men and ten percent of women administrative professionals had a Ph.D.



Fifty-one percent of administrative professionals were under the age of 40.

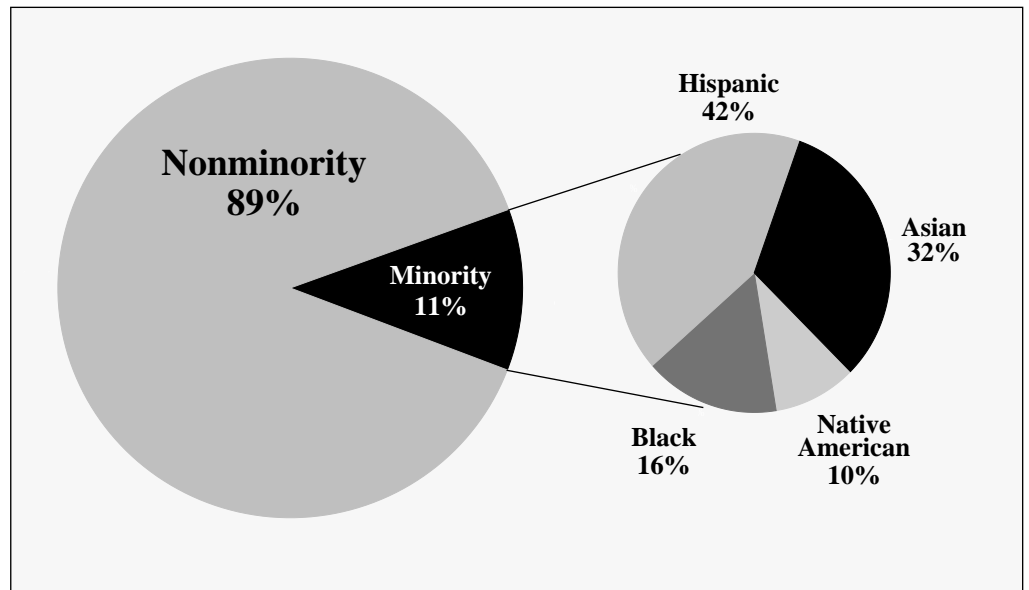


Thirty-five percent of administrative professionals in Student Affairs were ethnic minorities.

By Ethnicity

	<u>Native American</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Asian</u>	<u>Hispanic</u>	<u>Non-Minorities</u>	<u>Percent of Minorities</u>
Ag Experiment Station	0	0	1	0	4	20.0%
Agricultural Sciences	0	0	0	2	67	2.9%
Applied Human Sciences	0	2	2	1	42	10.6%
Business	0	0	0	0	7	0.0%
Colo State Forest Service	1	0	0	1	61	3.2%
Cooperative Extension	1	2	2	8	156	7.7%
Engineering	1	0	9	6	136	10.5%
Liberal Arts	0	1	0	0	7	12.5%
Natural Resources	1	1	5	1	180	4.3%
Natural Sciences	2	1	5	2	49	16.9%
President	0	2	0	2	49	7.5%
Vet Med & Bio Sci	3	0	8	5	108	12.9%
VP for Academic Affairs	0	1	1	1	19	13.6%
VP for Admin Services	0	1	0	1	18	10.0%
VP for Research & Info Tech	0	0	0	0	17	0.0%
VP for Student Affairs	3	10	9	25	88	34.8%
VP for Univ Advancement	1	0	0	0	14	6.7%
University Total	13	21	42	55	1,022	11.4%

Eleven percent of administrative professionals were ethnic minorities with Hispanics representing the largest percentage.



Fall 1995

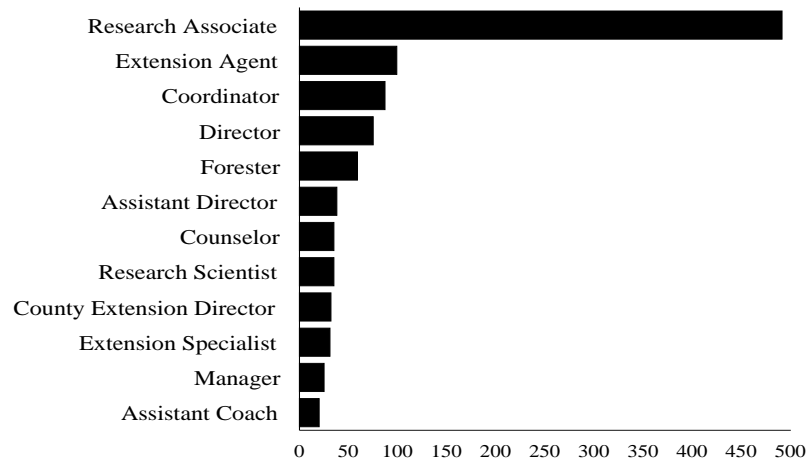
Forty-two percent of administrative professionals were women.

Job Title by Gender

	<u>Total Men</u>	<u>Percent Men</u>	<u>Total Women</u>	<u>Percent Women</u>
Administrator	3	75%	1	25%
Assistant Coach	13	65%	7	35%
Assistant Coordinator	3	33%	6	67%
Assistant Director	15	39%	23	61%
Assistant Manager	3	60%	2	40%
Assistant to Dean	5	42%	7	58%
Assistant to Director	1	20%	4	80%
Associate Director	7	44%	9	56%
Coach	8	80%	2	20%
Coordinator	39	45%	48	55%
Counselor	12	34%	23	66%
County Extension Director	17	53%	15	47%
Director	39	52%	36	48%
Extension Agent	48	48%	51	52%
Extension District Director	4	100%	0	0%
Extension Specialist	18	58%	13	42%
Forester	53	90%	6	10%
Manager	18	72%	7	28%
Physician	4	57%	3	43%
Psychologist	3	43%	4	57%
Research Associate	295	60%	196	40%
Research Scientist	27	77%	8	23%
Senior Research Scientist	10	83%	2	17%
All other job titles	19	54%	16	46%
University Summary	664	58%	489	42%

Job Titles by Number of Employees

Forty-three percent of administrative professionals were Research Associates.



Five-Year History

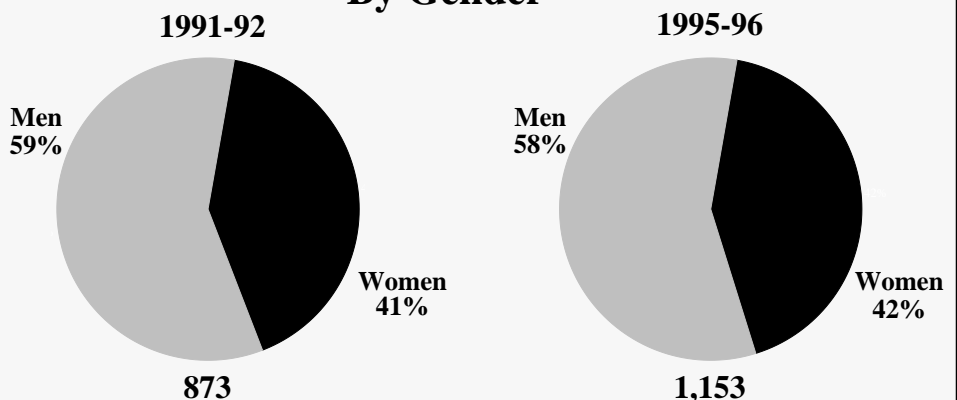
Although the number of administrative professionals increased by 280 over the past five years, 228 were Research Associates.

By Job Title

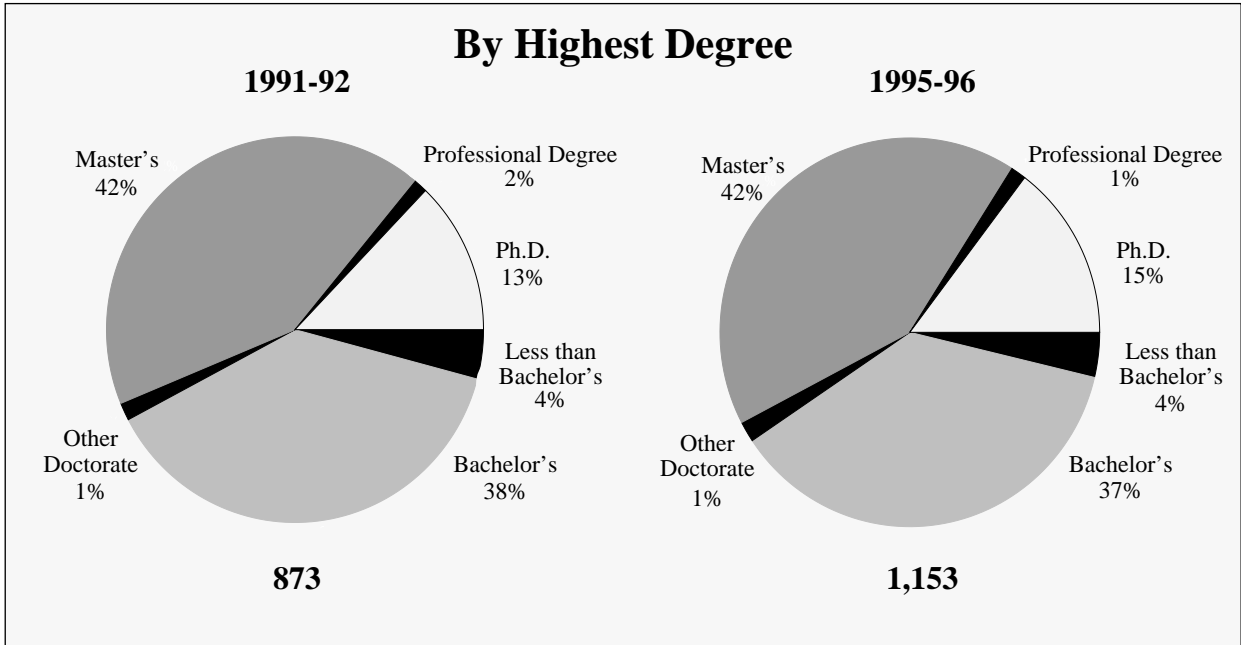
	<u>'91-'92</u>	<u>'95-'96</u>	<u>Total Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Research Associate	263	491	228	86.7%
Extension Agent	104	99	(5)	(4.8%)
Coordinator	88	87	(1)	(1.1%)
Director	66	75	9	13.6%
Forester	52	59	7	13.5%
Assistant Director	40	38	(2)	(5.0%)
Counselor	20	35	15	75.0%
Research Scientist	17	35	18	105.9%
County Extension Director	33	32	(1)	(3.0%)
Extension Specialist	25	31	6	24.0%
Manager	19	25	6	31.6%
Assistant Coach	17	20	3	17.6%
Associate Director	13	16	3	23.1%
Assistant to Dean	11	12	1	9.1%
Senior Research Scientist	11	12	1	9.1%
Coach	9	10	1	11.1%
Assistant Coordinator	7	9	2	28.6%
Physician	8	7	(1)	(12.5%)
Psychologist	7	7	0	0.0%
Assistant Manager	4	5	1	25.0%
Assistant to Director	8	5	(3)	(37.5%)
Administrator	4	4	0	0.0%
Extension District Director	3	4	1	25.0%
Assistant to Manager	2	3	1	50.0%
Extension Area Director	4	3	(1)	(25.0%)
Assistant Vice-President	5	3	(2)	(40.0%)
All Other Job Titles	33	26	(7)	(21.2%)
University Summary	873	1,153	280	32.1%

The percentage of women increased from 41% to 42% over the five-year period.

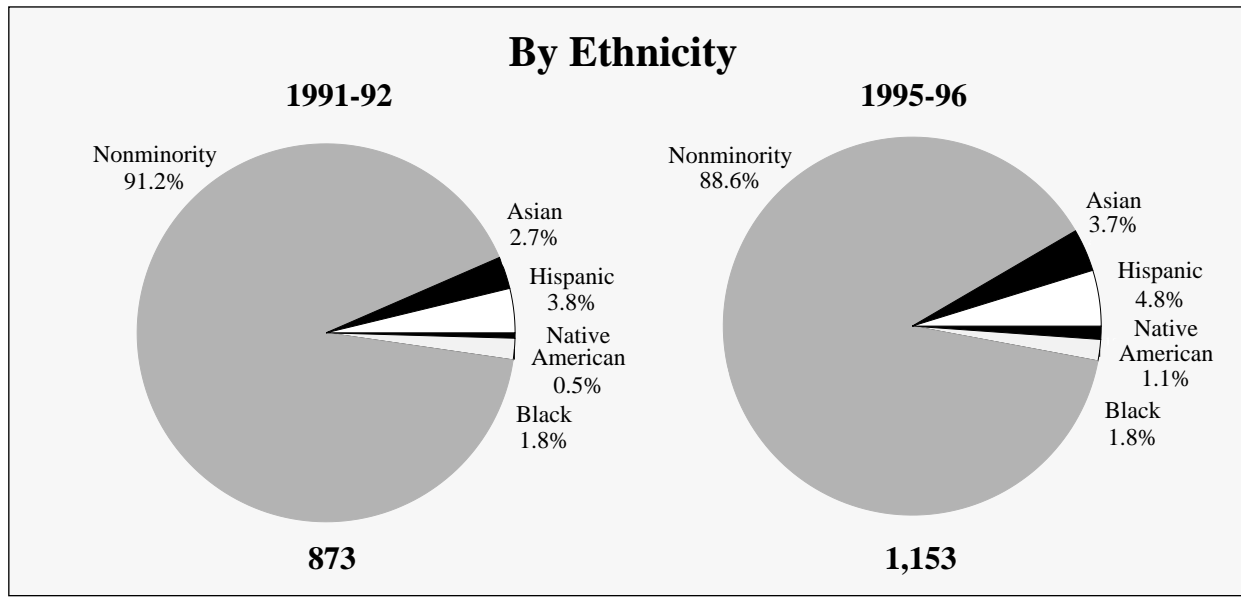
By Gender



Five-Year History



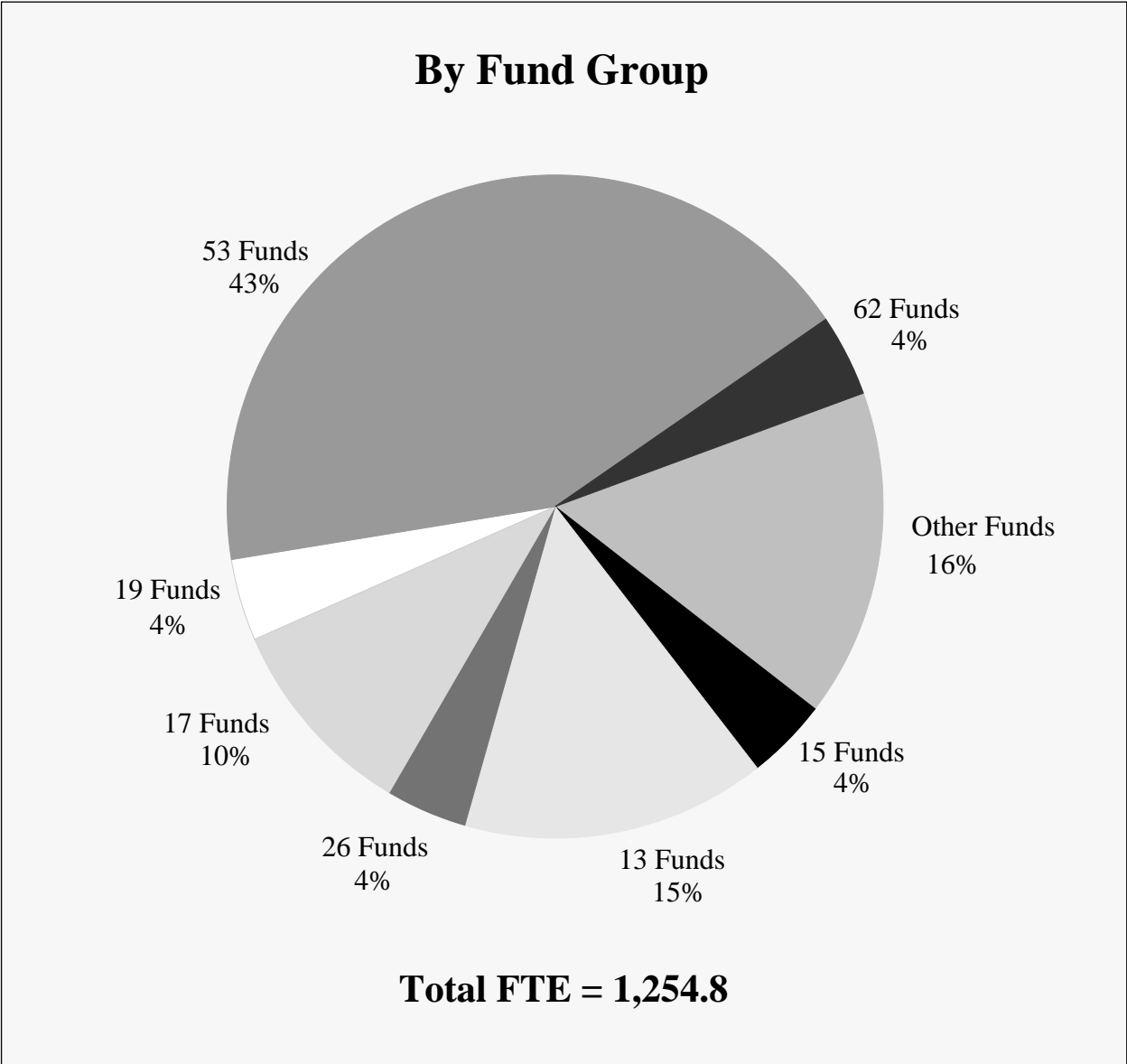
Sixteen percent of all administrative professionals had a Ph.D. or other doctorate in 1995-96.



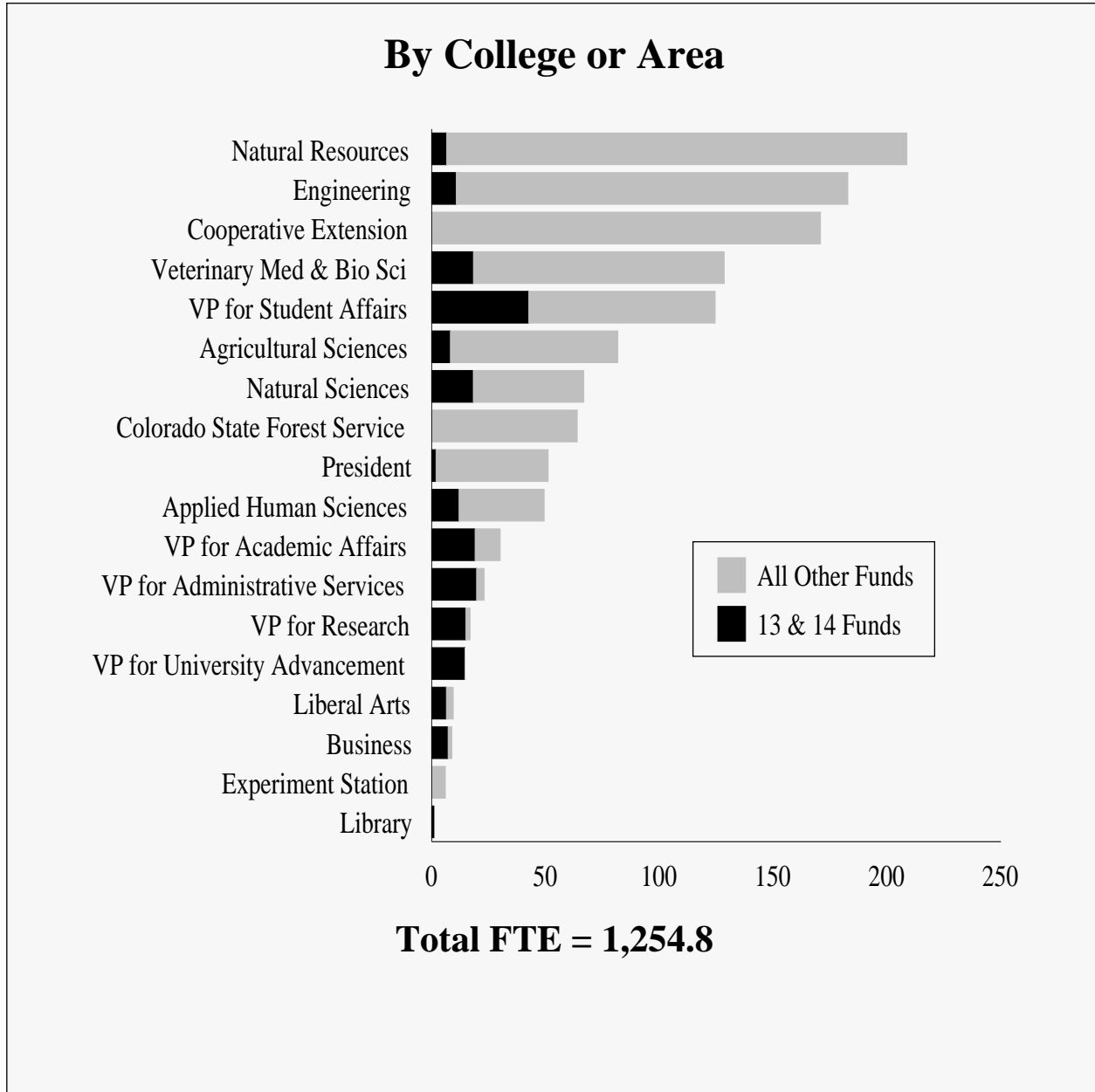
The percentage of ethnic minorities increased from 8.8% to 11.4% over the five-year period.

Administrative Professional Staff Full-Time Equivalents

Full-Year 1995-96

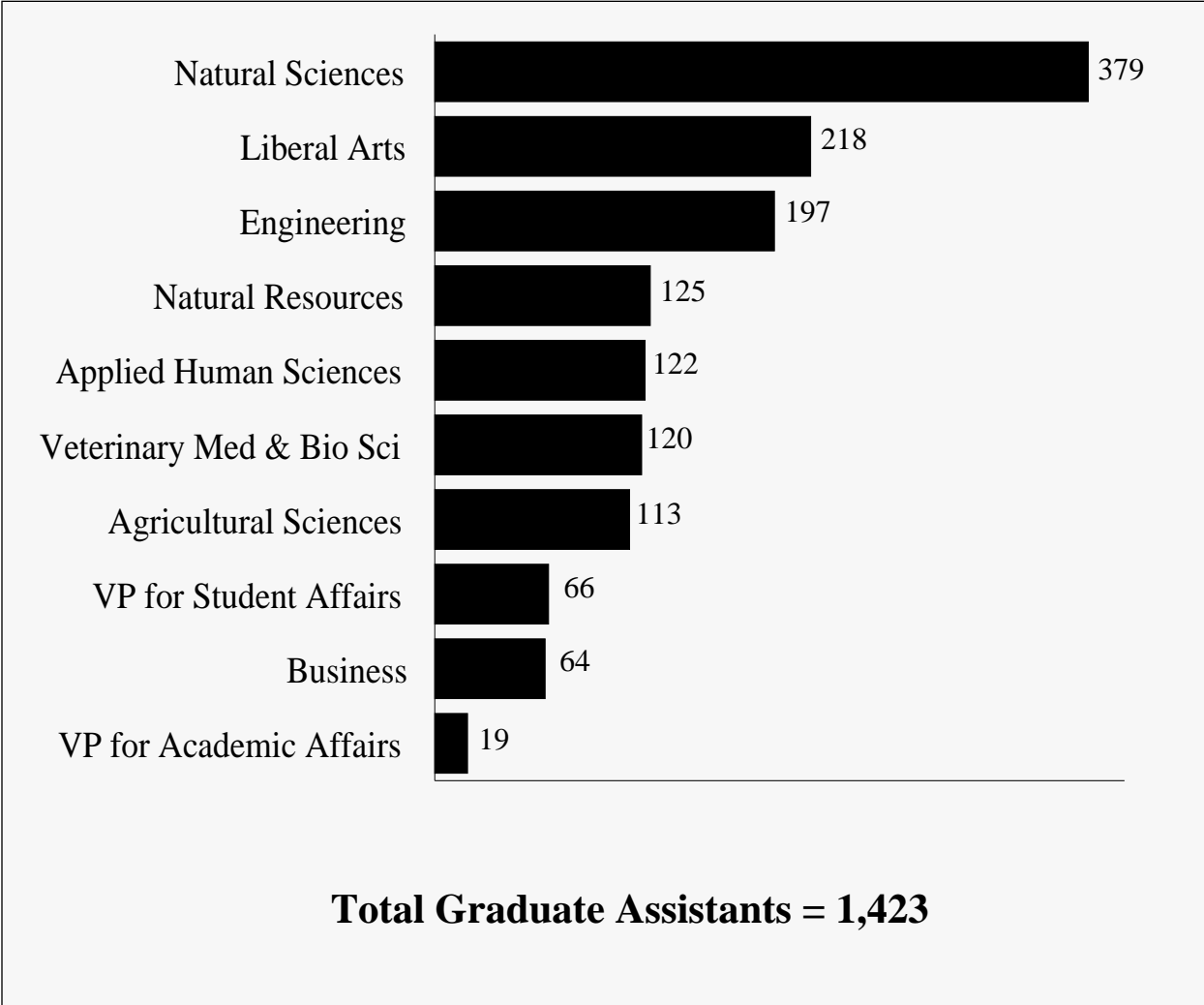


Full-Year 1995-96



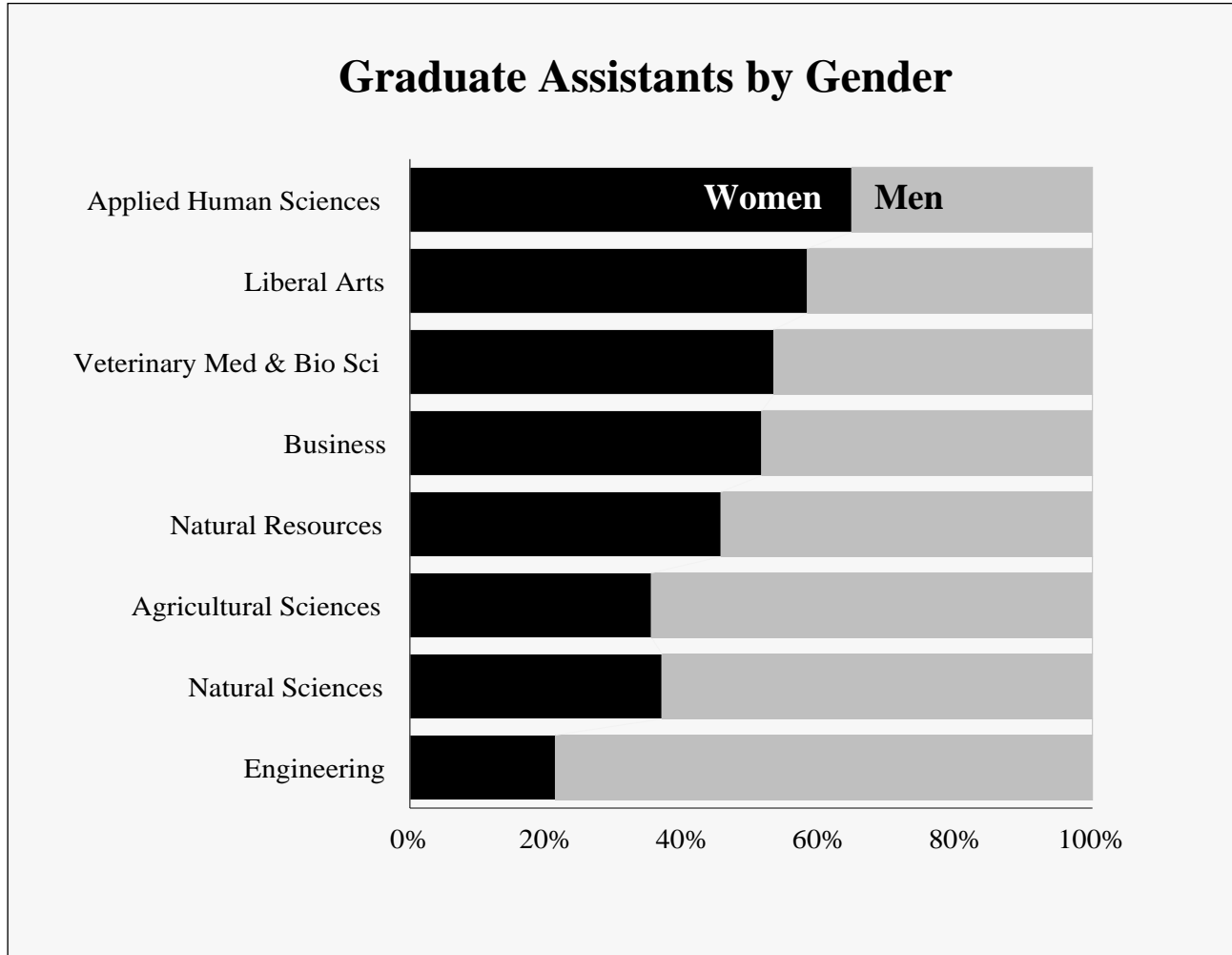
Graduate Assistants

Fall 1995



Forty-two percent of all graduate assistants were employed by the College of Natural Sciences or the College of Liberal Arts.

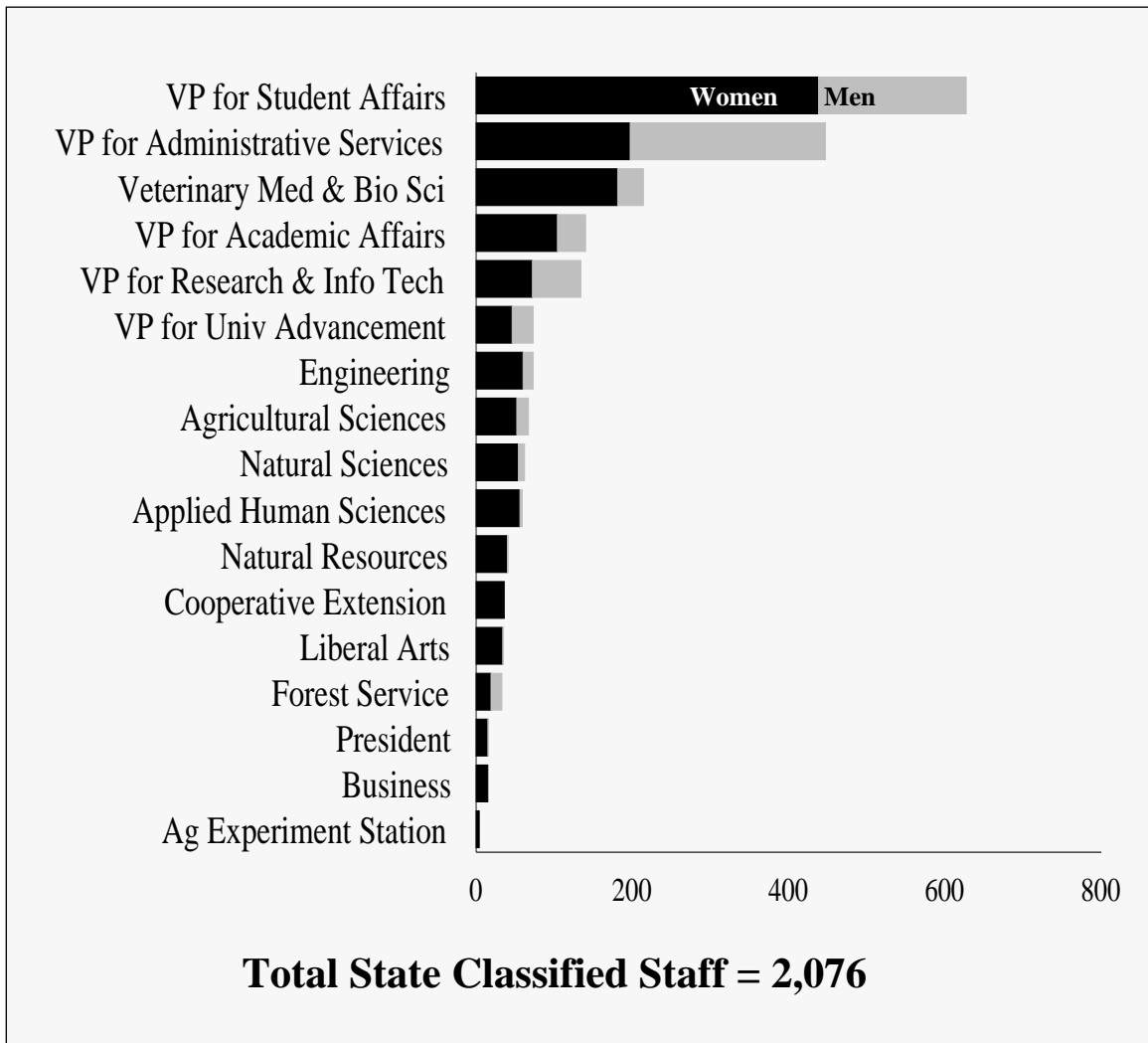
Fall 1995



The College of Applied Human Sciences had the largest percentage (65%) of women graduate assistants while Engineering had the smallest percentage (21%).

State Classified Staff

Fall 1995



The Vice Presidents of Student Affairs and Administrative Services employed 52% of all state classified staff.

Fall 1995

Eleven percent of state classified employees were Hispanic.

By Ethnicity

	<u>Native American</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Asian</u>	<u>Hispanic</u>	<u>Non-Minorities</u>	<u>Percent of Minorities</u>
Ag Experiment Station	1	0	0	0	3	25.0%
Agricultural Sciences	0	0	2	7	58	13.4%
Applied Human Sciences	3	0	0	2	54	8.5%
Business	0	1	1	1	12	20.0%
Colo State Forest Service	0	0	0	2	31	6.1%
Cooperative Extension	0	0	2	6	28	22.2%
Engineering	0	0	0	6	67	8.2%
Liberal Arts	0	0	0	2	33	5.7%
Natural Resources	0	0	0	6	35	14.6%
Natural Sciences	0	0	2	4	56	9.7%
President	0	0	0	1	15	6.3%
Vet Med & Bio Sci	0	0	2	10	202	5.6%
VP for Acad Affairs	1	2	3	15	119	15.0%
VP for Admin Services	9	4	3	66	365	18.3%
VP for Research & Info Tech	0	2	1	11	120	10.4%
VP for Student Affairs	8	12	9	93	505	19.5%
VP for Univ Advancement	0	0	1	0	72	1.4%
University Total	22	21	26	232	1,775	14.5%

Twenty-four percent of state classified employees were employed as an Administrative Assistant II or an Administrative Assistant III.

By Job Title

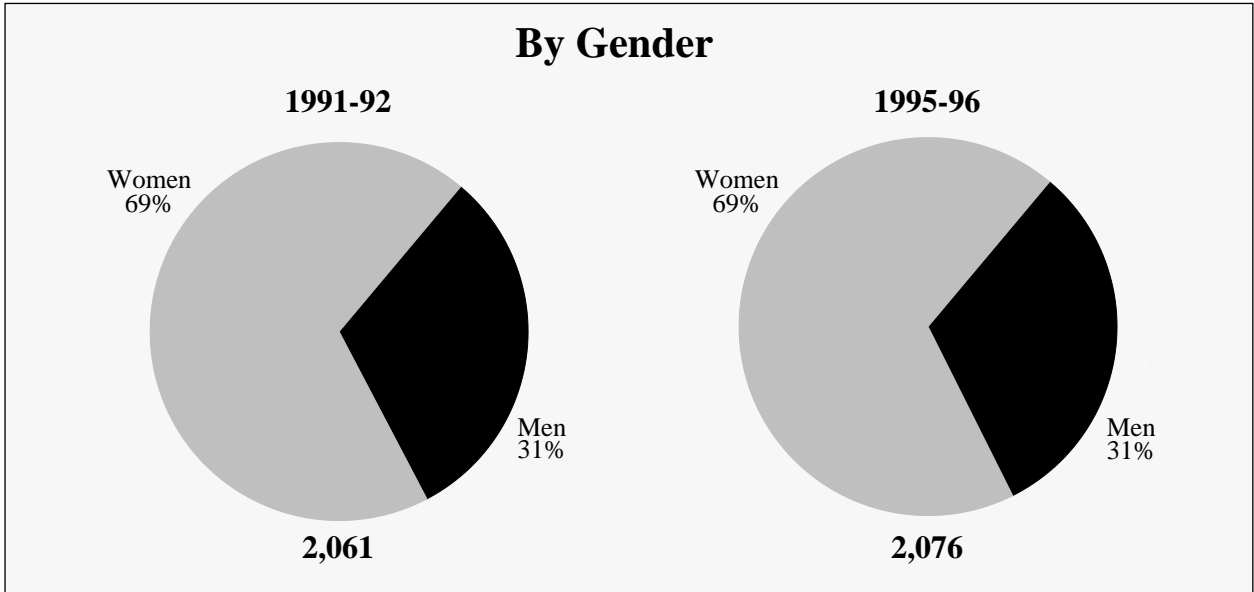
Administrative Assistant II	339
Administrative Assistant III	155
Custodian I	143
Admin Assistant I	83
Food Serv Worker I	66
Accounting Technician III	60
Program Assistant I	51
Program Assistant II	38
Maintenance Mechanic I	34
Veterinary Specialist I	31
Accounting Technician II	30
Library Technician I	30
Accounting Technician I	29
Office Manager I	28
Cook I	24
Admin Program Spec II	23
Research Animal Attend I	22

Job Title by Gender
Positions with Ten or More Employees

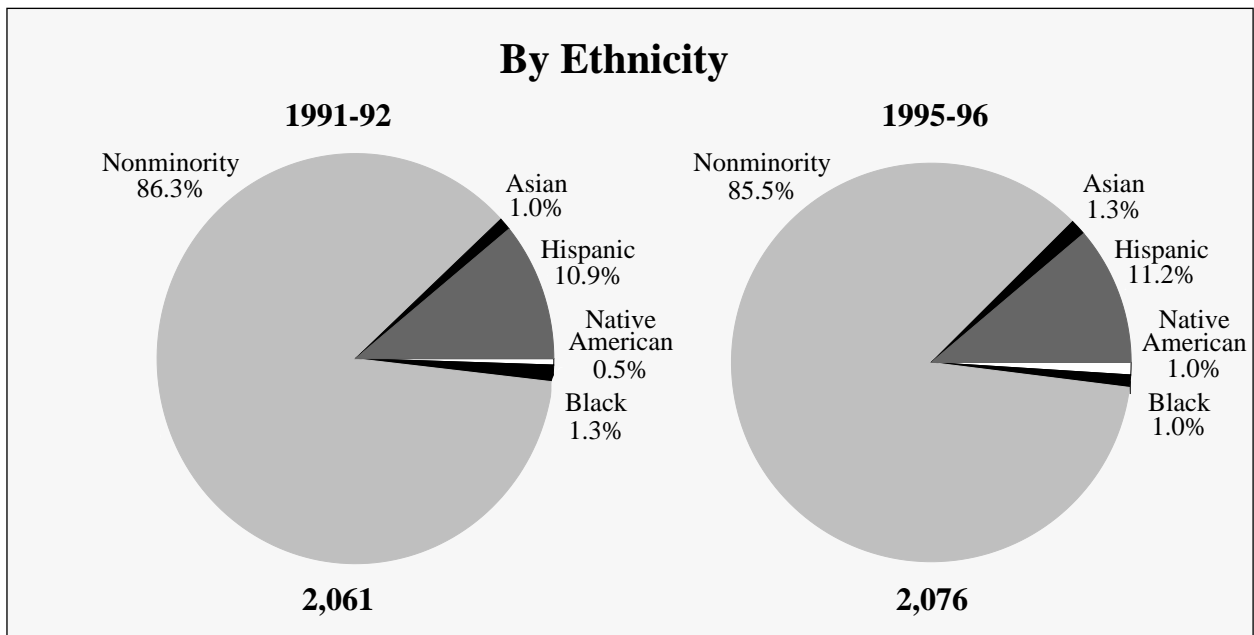
	<u>Total Men</u>	<u>Percent Men</u>	<u>Total Women</u>	<u>Percent Women</u>
Accountant II	6	43%	8	57%
Accounting Technician I	2	7%	27	93%
Accounting Technician II	2	7%	28	93%
Accounting Technician III	2	3%	58	97%
Administrative Assistant I	4	5%	79	95%
Administrative Assistant II	9	3%	330	97%
Administrative Assistant III	3	2%	152	98%
Admin Program Specialist I	3	25%	9	75%
Admin Program Specialist II	8	35%	15	65%
Community Worker II	0	0%	10	100%
Cook I	5	21%	19	79%
Cook II	4	33%	8	67%
Custodian I	76	53%	67	47%
Custodian Intern	6	55%	5	45%
Electrician I	13	100%	0	0%
Food Service Manager I	4	40%	6	60%
Food Service Worker I	21	32%	45	68%
General Building Trades Asst	13	81%	3	19%
Groundskeeper II	8	80%	2	20%
Heat & AC Mechanic I	11	100%	0	0%
Housekeeping Supervisor I	8	42%	11	58%
Laboratory Assistant I	3	23%	10	77%
Library Technician I	4	13%	26	87%
Library Technician II	1	8%	11	92%
Library Technician Intern	4	36%	7	64%
Maintenance Mechanic I	32	94%	2	6%
Office Manager I	2	7%	26	93%
Program Assistant I	3	6%	48	94%
Program Assistant II	0	0%	38	100%
Programmer/Analyst II	8	67%	4	33%
Research Animal Attend I	6	27%	16	73%
Sales Assistant I	2	17%	10	83%
Storekeeper I	9	69%	4	31%
Storekeeper II	11	73%	4	27%
Telecom/Elec Specialist II	14	93%	1	7%
Veterinary Specialist I	1	3%	30	97%

Sixty-nine percent of all state classified employees were women.

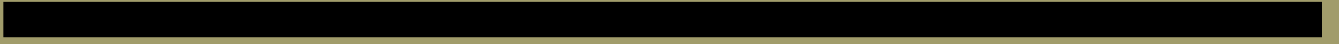
Five-Year History



The percentage of men and women remained unchanged over the past five years.



Ethnic minorities increased from 13.7% in 1991-92 to 14.5% in 1995-96.



Financial and Other Information

Financial and Other Highlights

Increase between 1987-88 and 1996-97 in resident undergraduate tuition: **50.9%**

Increase between 1987-88 and 1996-97 in mandatory student fees: **91.5%**

Increase in room and board rates (standard) between 1987-88 and 1996-97: **47.8%**

Increase in volumes held by the library between 1991-92 and 1995-96: **10.6%**

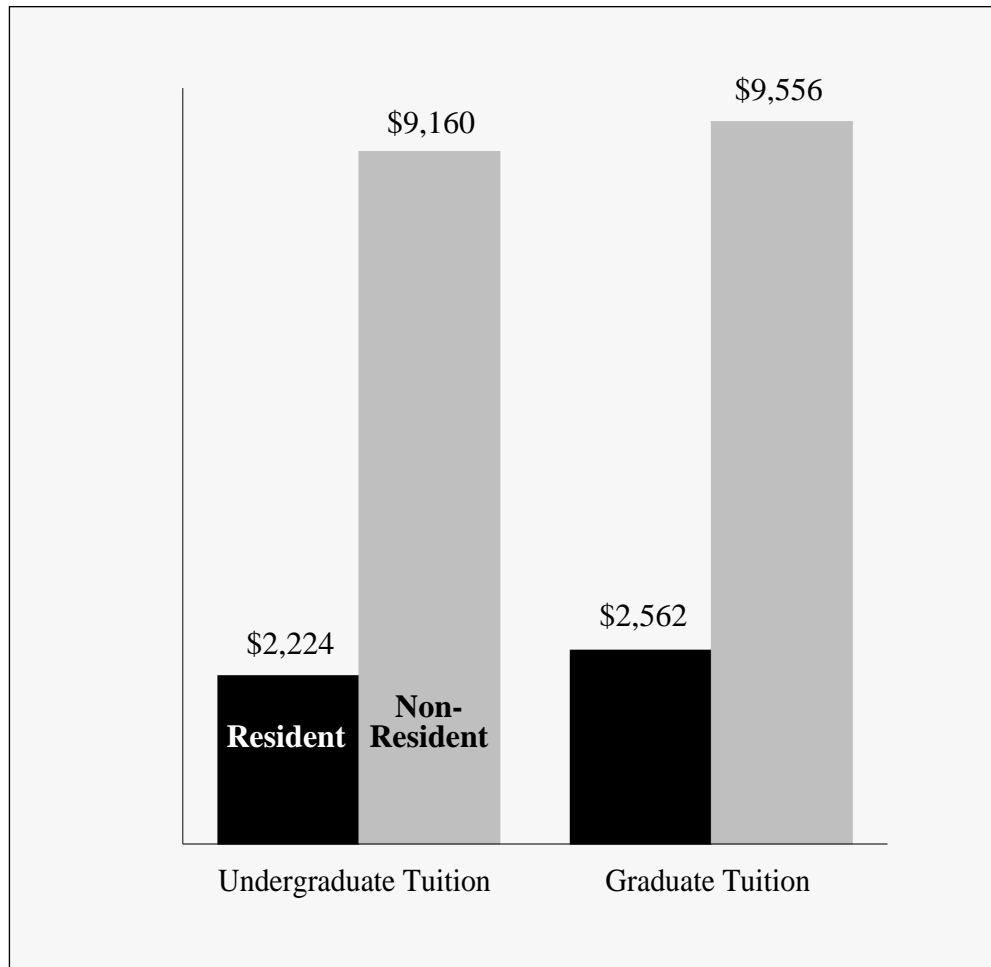
Total actual expenditures in 1995-96: **\$175,352,687**

Increase in actual revenue between 1986-87 and 1995-96: **77.9%**

Increase in external research funding between 1994-95 and 1995-96: **2.3%**

Tuition Rates

Academic Year 1996-97



Undergraduate tuition is \$2,224 for residents and \$9,160 for nonresidents.

Ten-Year History

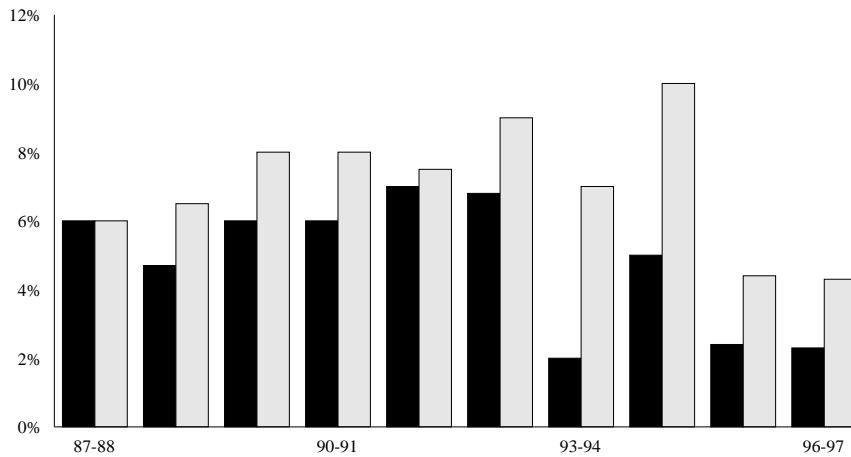
Resident undergraduate tuition increased 50.9% over the ten-year period.

Ten-Year Change In Tuition Rates

	<u>'87-'88</u>	<u>'96-'97</u>	Total Change	Percent Change
Resident				
Undergraduate	\$1,474	\$2,224	\$750	50.9%
Graduate	1,696	2,562	866	51.1%
Nonresident				
Undergraduate	\$4,910	\$9,160	\$4,250	86.6%
Graduate	5,121	9,556	4,435	86.6%

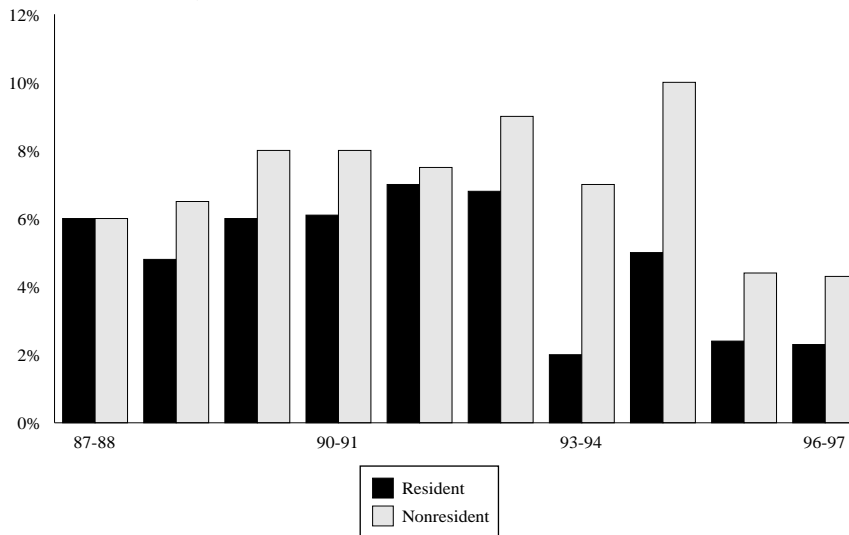
Undergraduate Students

Annual Percentage Increases

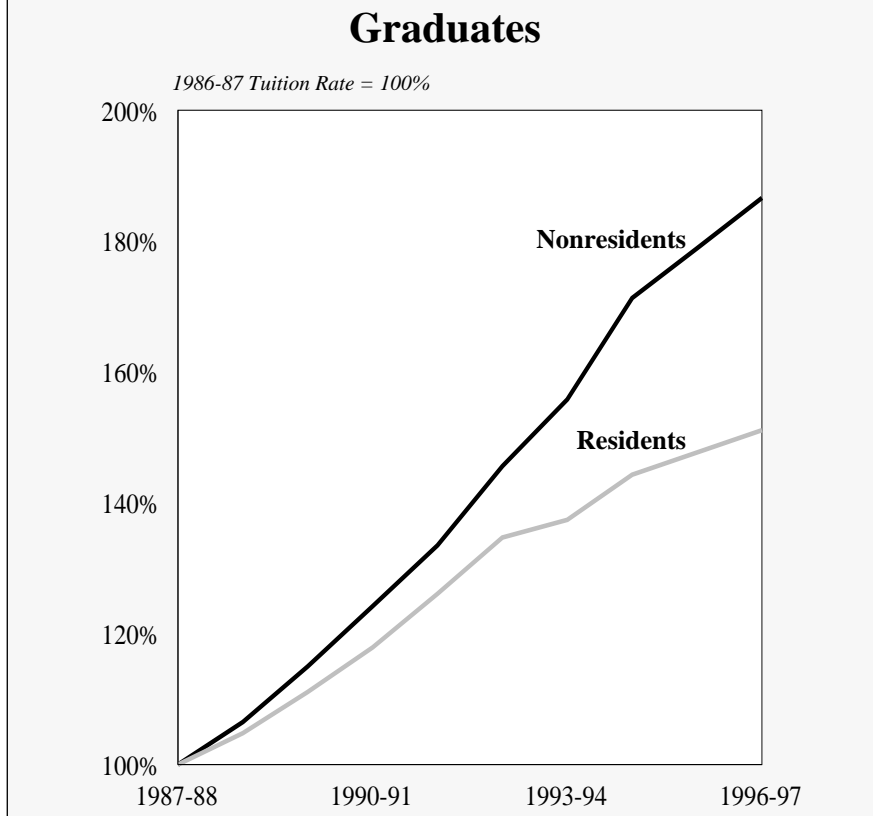
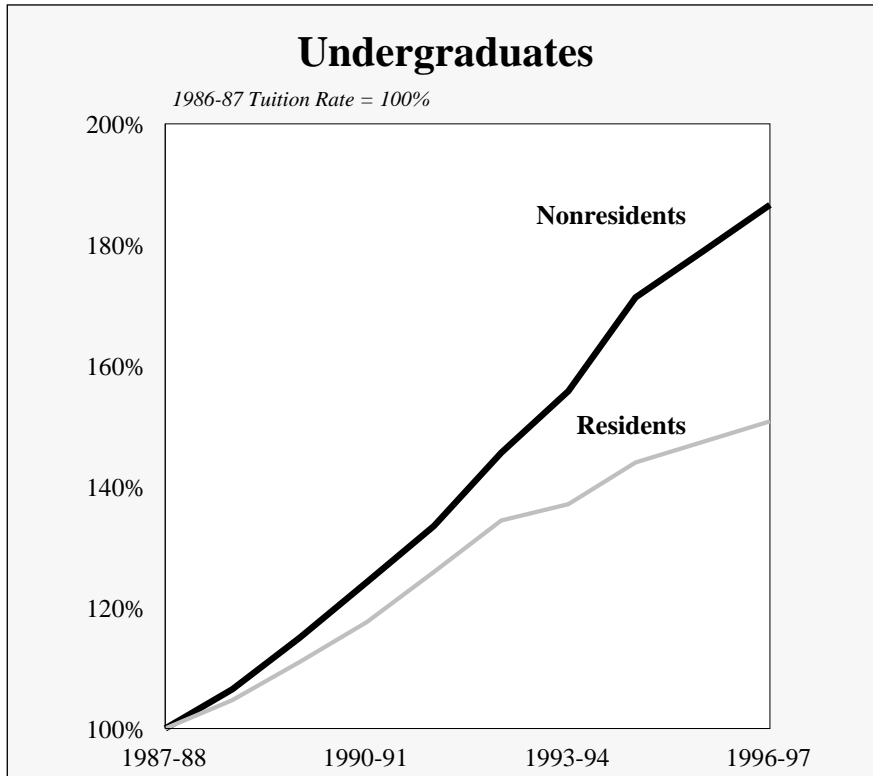


Graduate Students

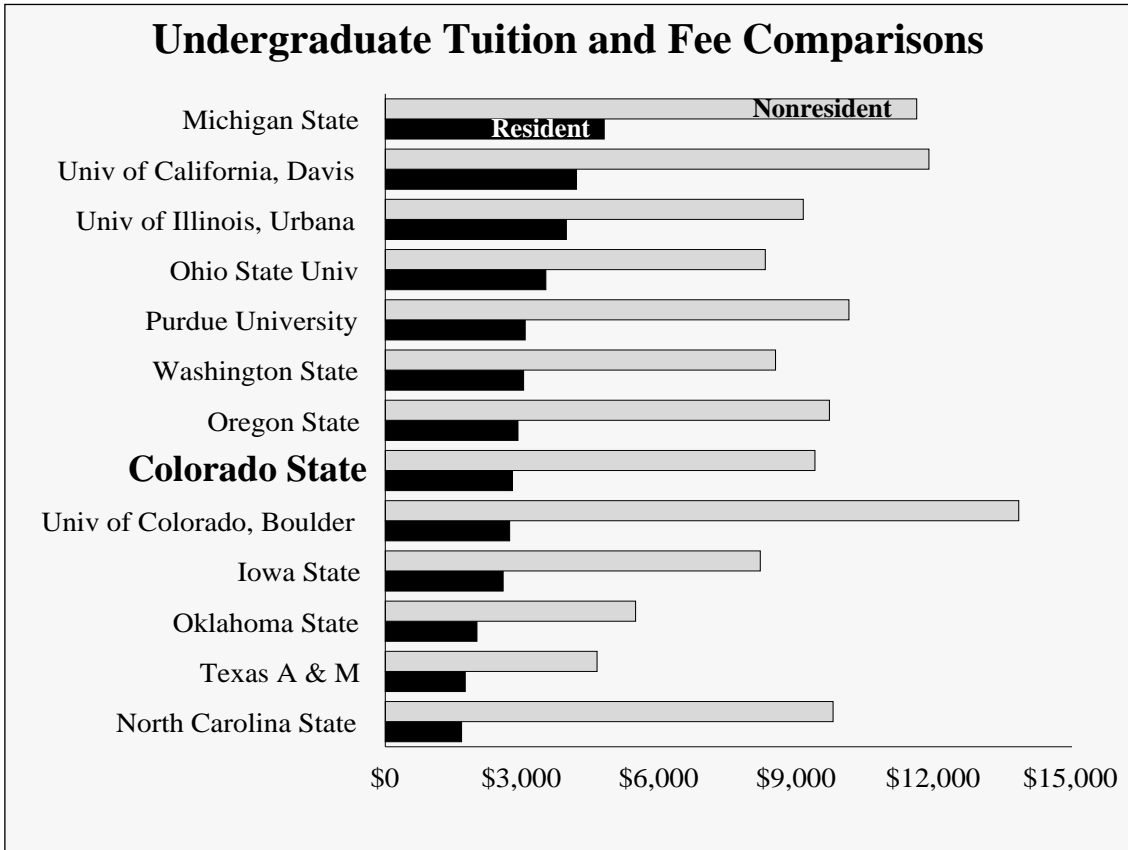
Annual Percentage Increases



Note: Annual percentage increases are based on full-time academic year rates.



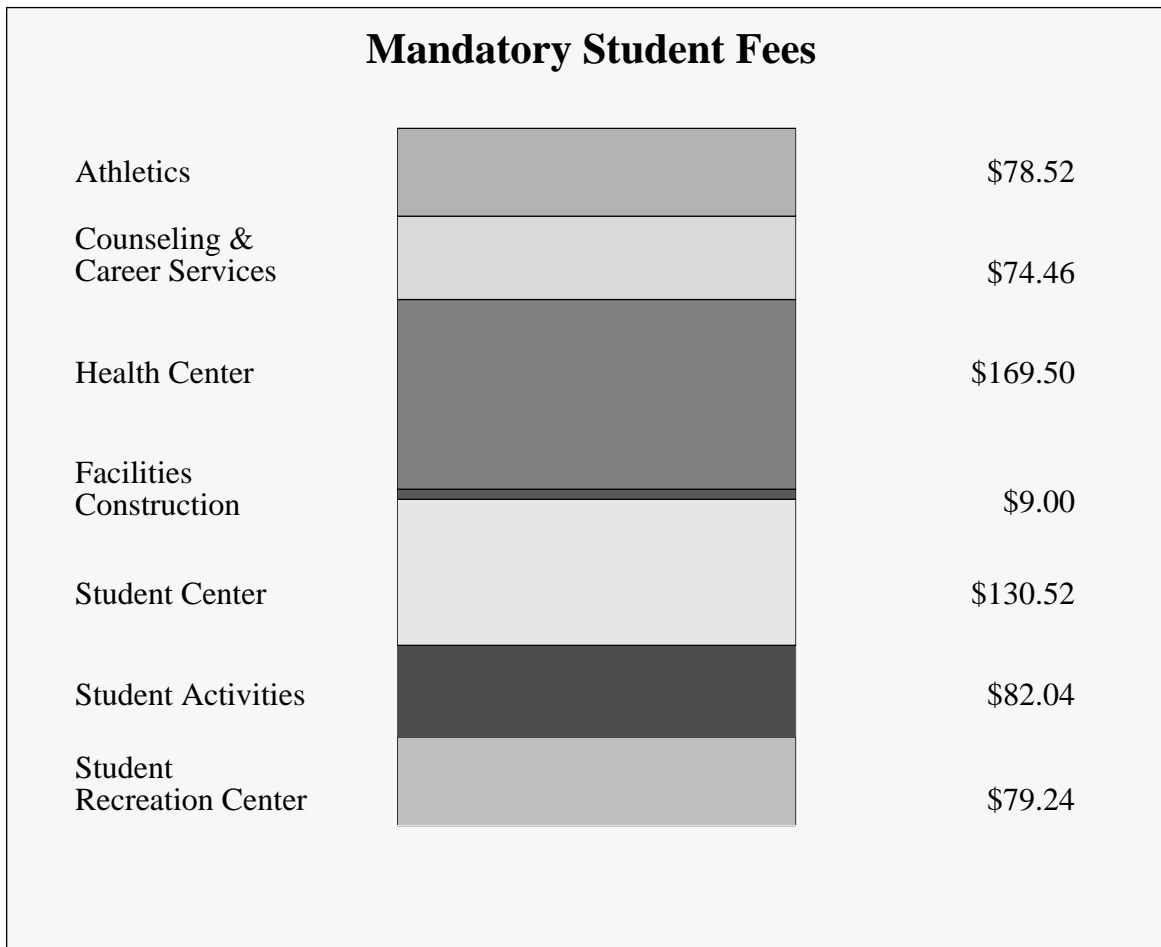
Comparison of Peer Institutions - Academic Year 1995-96



Colorado State University ranked 8th of 13 peer institutions for the cost of resident undergraduate tuition and fees.

Student Fees

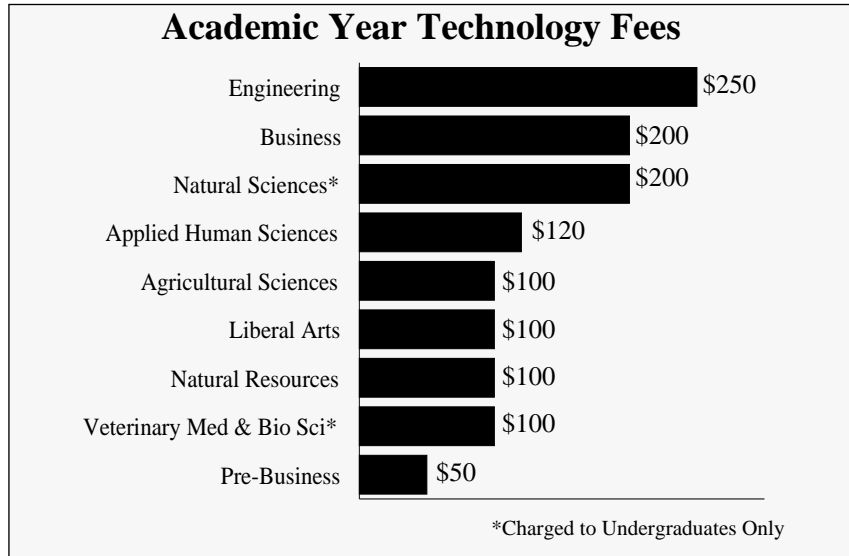
Academic Year 1996-97



The total charge for mandatory fees is \$623.28.

Academic Year 1996-97

Natural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine & Biological Sciences charge technology fees to undergraduates only.



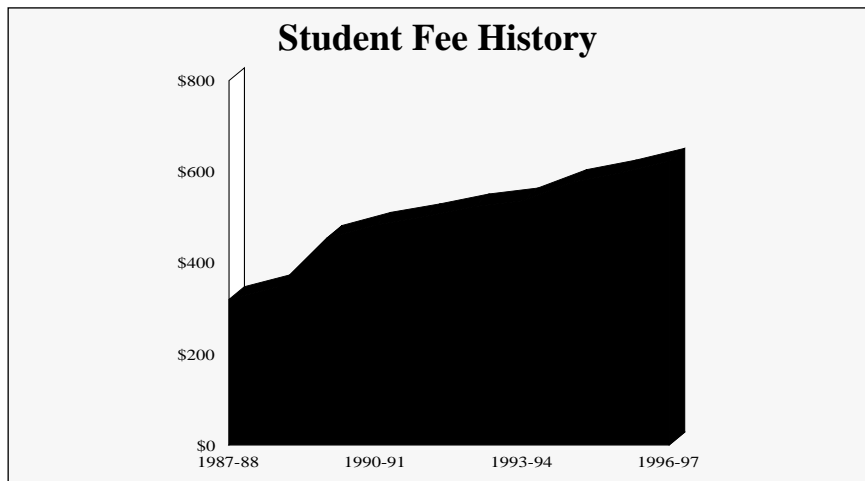
Ten-Year History

Mandatory student fees increased by 91.5% over the past ten years.

Change in Mandatory Student Fees

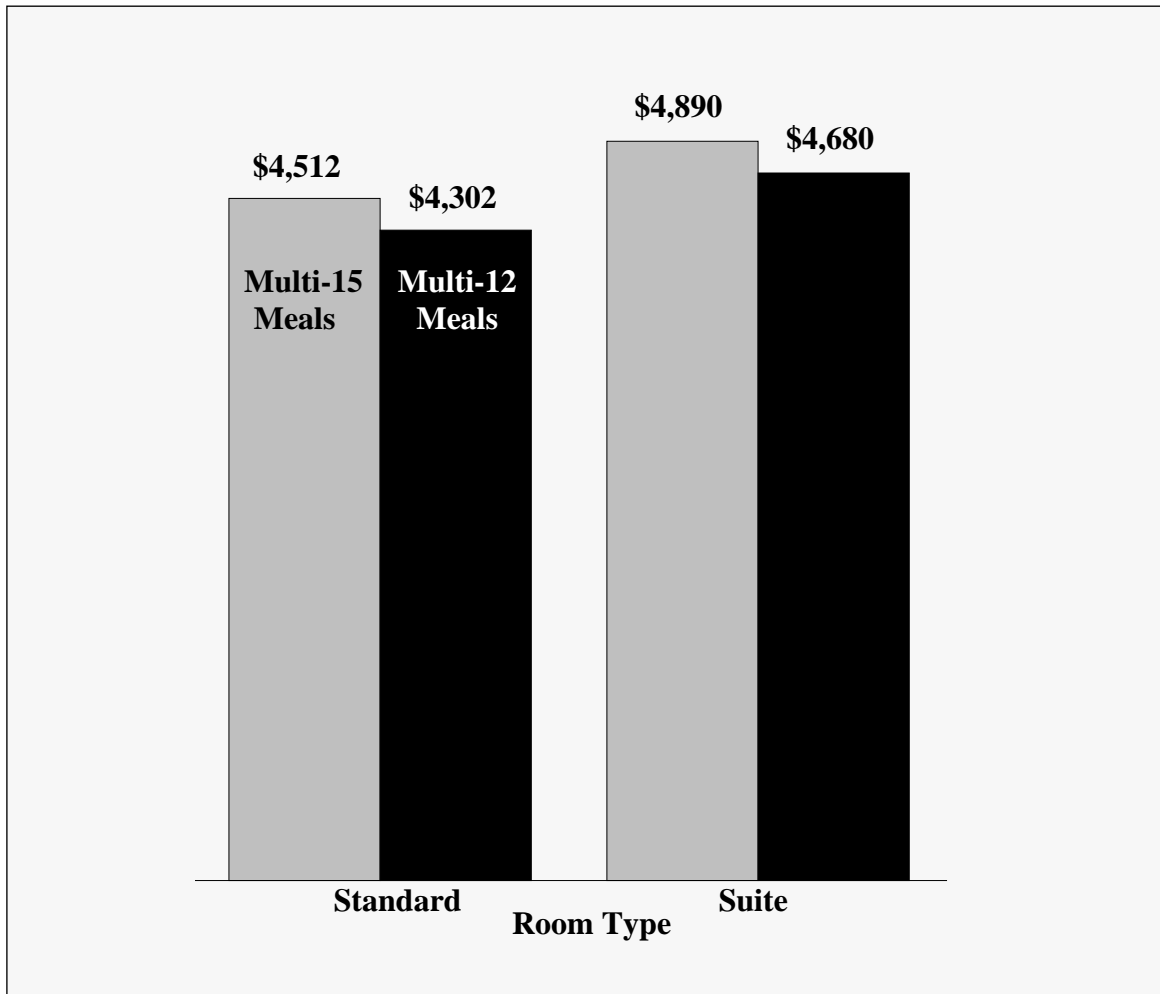
<u>Student Fee</u>	<u>'87-'88</u>	<u>'96-'97</u>	<u>Total Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Student Rec Center*	\$0.00	\$79.24	\$79.24	100.0%
Student Activities	47.52	82.04	34.52	72.6%
Facilities Construction	9.00	9.00	0.00	0.0%
Student Center	78.70	130.52	51.82	65.8%
Health Center	104.62	169.50	64.88	62.0%
Counseling & Career Svcs	37.44	74.46	37.02	98.9%
Athletics	48.12	78.52	30.40	63.2%
Total	\$325.40	\$623.28	\$297.88	91.5%

Student fees increased from \$325.40 to \$623.28 over the ten-year period.



Room and Board Rates

Academic Year 1996-97



The cost for a standard room with the Multi-15 meal plan is \$4,512.

Ten-Year History

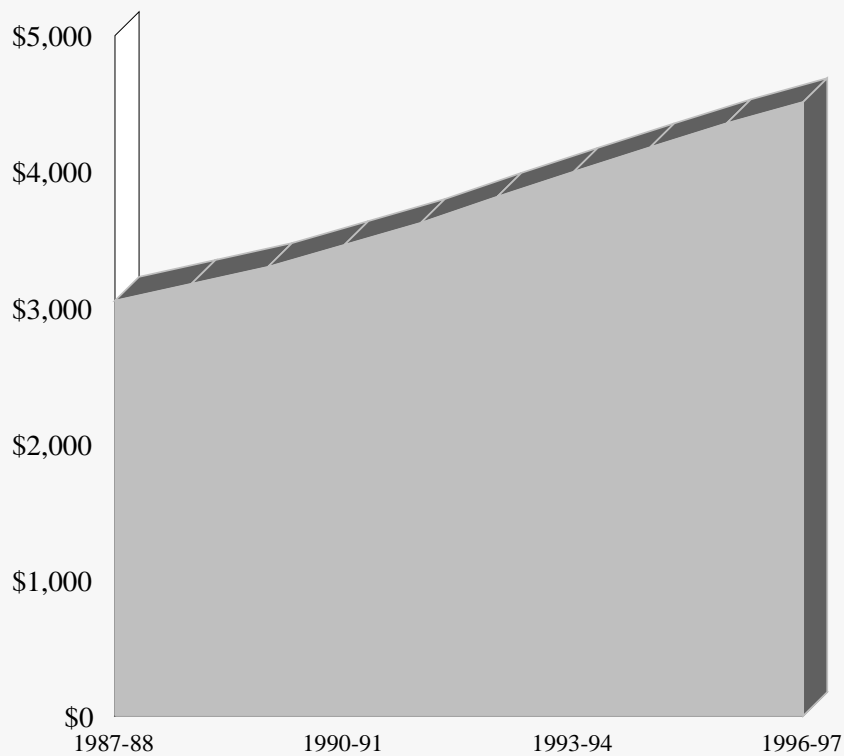
The rate for a standard room with the multi-15 meal plan increased 47.8% over the ten-year period.

Room and Board Rates

	<u>'87-'88</u>	<u>'96-'97</u>	<u>Total Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Standard/ Multi-15 Meals	\$3,052	\$4,512	\$1,460	47.8%
Suite/ Multi-15 Meals	\$3,304	\$4,890	\$1,586	48.0%

Note: The primary meal plan changed from the 21-meal plan to the multi-15 meal plan in 1995-96.

Room and Board Rate History



Note: Room and board rates are for a standard room with a 21-meal plan prior to 1994-95 and the multi-15 plan after 1995-96.

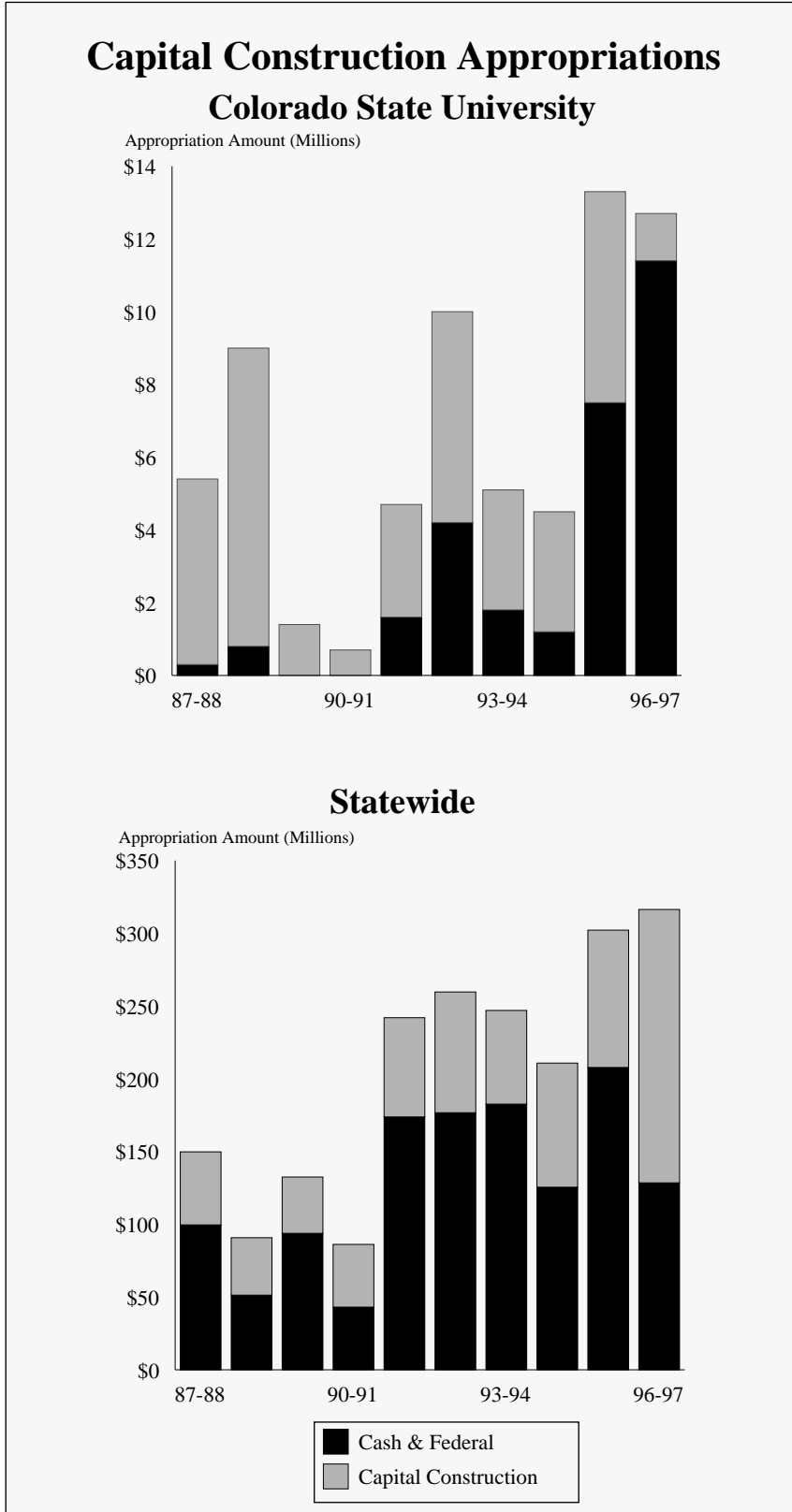
Capital Construction

Ten-Year History

Colorado State University's appropriations increased from \$8,232,508 in FY 88 to \$17,103,727 in FY 97.

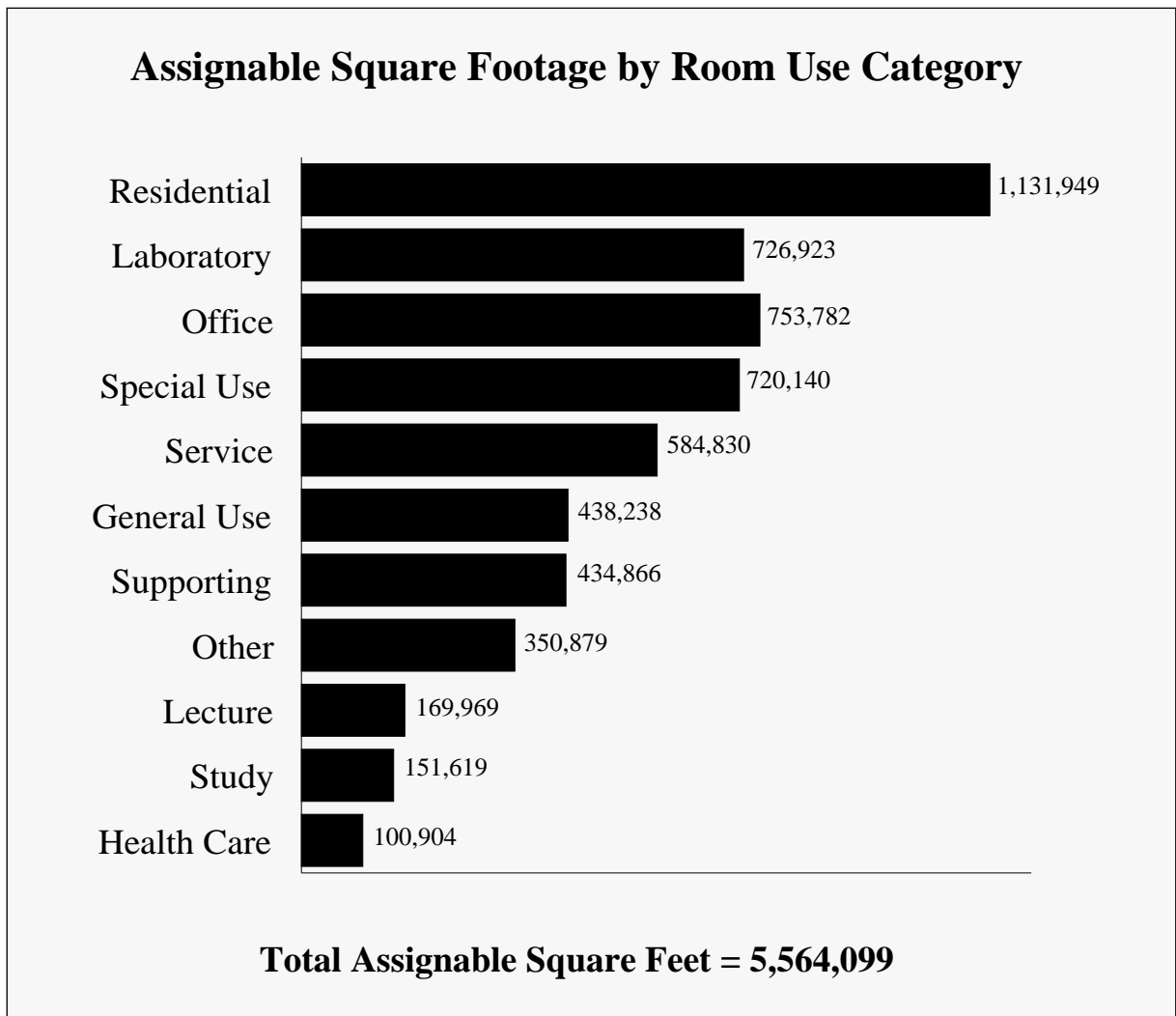
<u>Ten-Year Change</u>	<u>FY88 Longbill</u>	<u>FY97 Long Bill</u>	<u>Total Change</u>
Statewide			
Capital Construction Fund	\$50,228,744	\$187,922,154	\$137,693,410
Cash and Federal Fund	99,648,302	128,479,740	28,831,438
Statewide Total	\$149,877,046	\$316,401,894	\$166,524,848
Higher Education			
Capital Construction Fund	\$14,504,141	\$71,246,098	\$56,741,957
Cash and Federal Fund	25,542,568	82,571,535	57,028,967
Specific Maintenance Projects	12,940,127	19,404,338	6,464,211
Higher Education Total	\$52,986,836	\$173,221,971	\$120,235,135
Colorado State University			
Capital Construction Fund	\$5,056,255	\$1,300,000	(\$3,756,255)
Cash and Federal Fund	332,653	11,428,290	11,095,637
Specific Maintenance Projects	2,843,600	4,375,437	1,531,837
CSU Total	\$8,232,508	\$17,103,727	\$8,871,219

Ten-Year History



Facilities

1995 - 96



Residential buildings accounted for 20% of the total assignable square footage on campus.

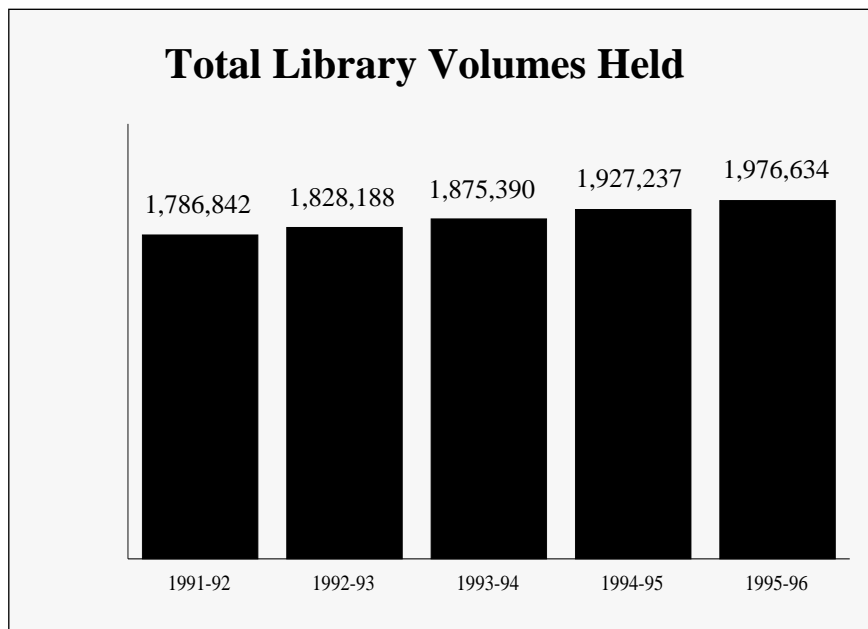
The Morgan Library Project at a Glance

- ◆ 109,000 square feet of new space
- ◆ Space for 350,000 additional books and journals
- ◆ 900 new user seats
- ◆ 150 new computer stations
- ◆ 2 new electronic information labs
- ◆ Total project cost: \$20,000,000
- ◆ Completion date: Fall 1997

Library Resources

Five-Year History

The number of library volumes held increased 10.6% over the five-year period.

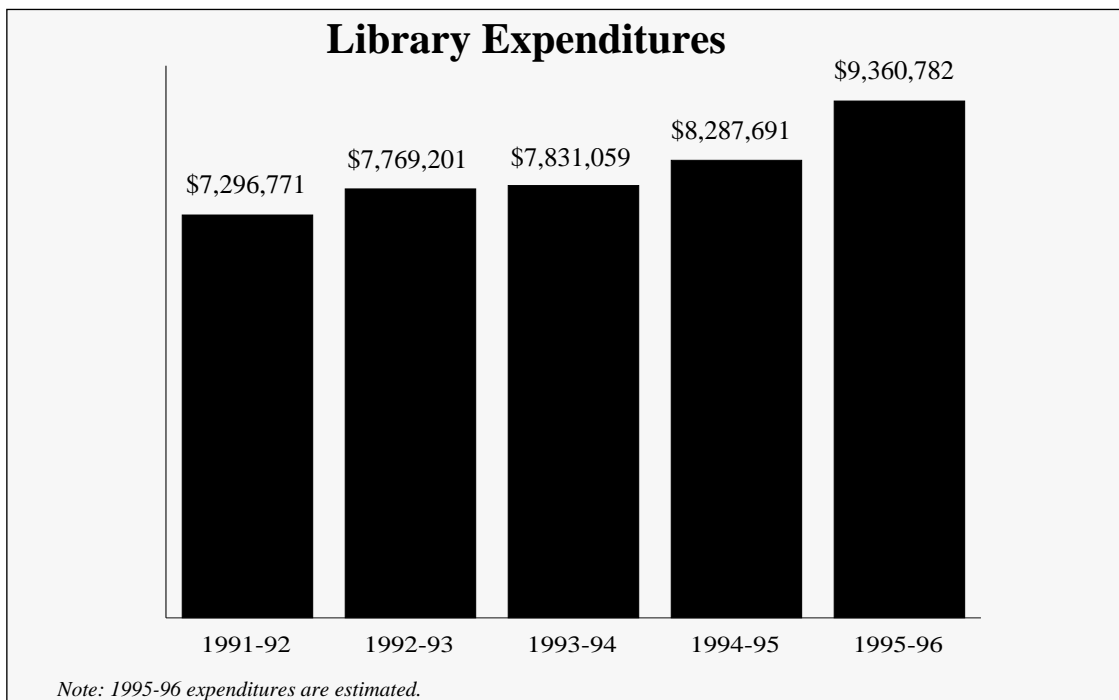
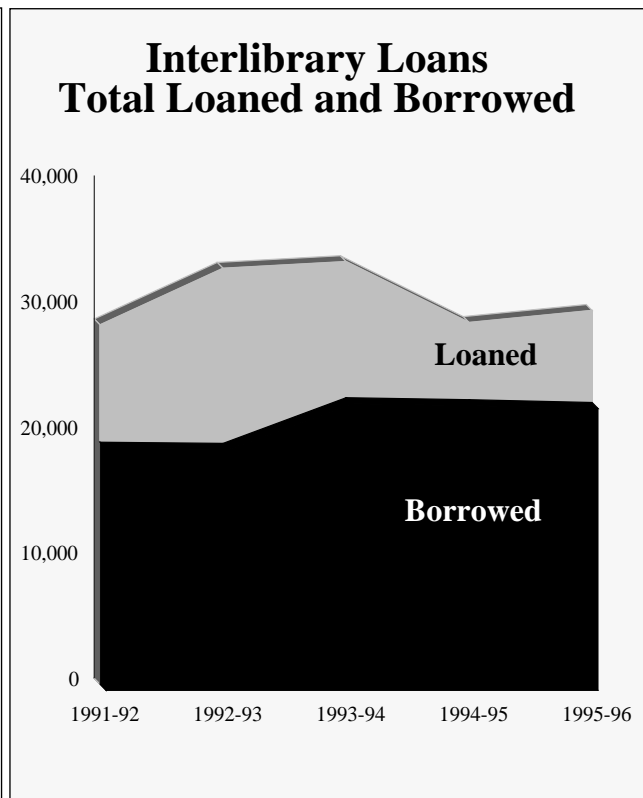
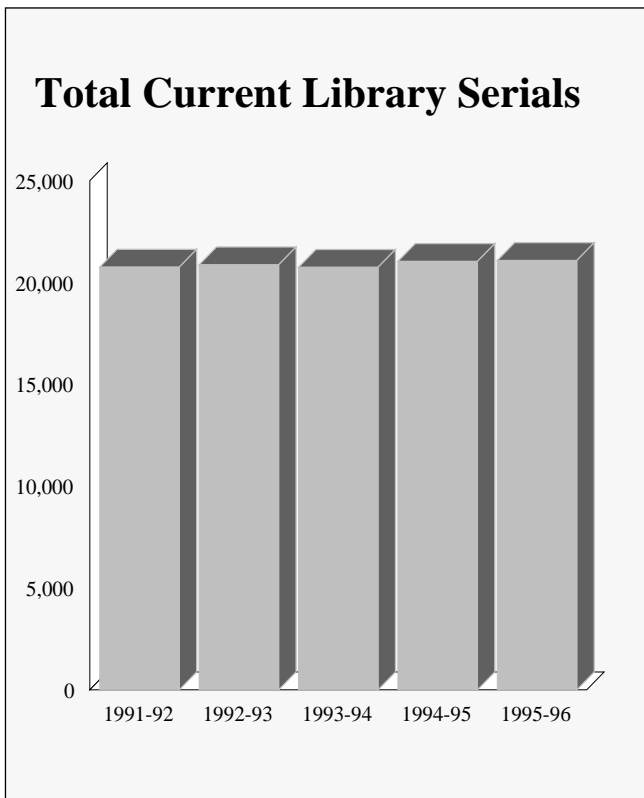


Five-Year Change

	<u>'91-'92</u>	<u>'95-'96</u>	<u>Total Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Volumes Held	1,786,842	1,976,634	189,792	10.6%
Volumes Added	82,747	56,404	(26,343)	(31.8%)
Current Serials	20,753	21,080	327	1.6%
Total Interlibrary Loaned	28,584	29,731	1,147	4.0%
Total Interlibrary Borrowed	19,254	22,416	3,162	16.4%
Total Expenditures	\$7,296,771	\$9,360,782	\$2,064,011	28.3%

Note: The volumes added for 1991-92 include a statistical adjustment. Records were added to the on-line catalog as part of the record conversion. This was the first time these records were reported in ARL statistics. The 1995-96 expenditures are estimated.

Five-Year History



Actual Expenditures - Education & General

1995-96 Fiscal Year

Actual expenditures for 1995-96 were \$175,352,687.

General Instruction Category	Actual Expenditures
Instruction	\$93,229,554
Academic Support	21,883,904
Public Service	17,191
Research	2,970,291
Student Services	8,849,647
Institutional Support	22,672,989
Operation and Maintenance of Physical Plant	17,669,011
Scholarships and Fellowships	7,978,287
Transfers	81,813
TOTAL	\$175,352,687

Note: Expenditures of one-time funds are also included in these unaudited figures. Expenditures covered by allocations to the agencies and auxiliaries are included for consistency with other reporting. PVM is excluded.

NACUBO Budget Categories

The state of Colorado changed budget categories to the NACUBO (National Association of College and University Business Officers) classification system to simplify reporting. Since most states use this system, it is now possible to compare financial information with other institutions across the country.

NACUBO categories are defined by the use of funds. There are nine major categories applicable to Colorado State University, each containing specific programs as described below.

Instruction

Expenditures for activities pertaining to CSU's instruction programs: credit and non-credit courses, regular, special, summer, and extension sessions.

Specific Programs:

- General academic instruction
- Special session instruction
- Community education

Research

Expenditures for activities specifically organized to produce research outcomes

Specific Programs:

- Institutes and research centers
- Individual and project research

Public Service

Expenditures for non-instructional services beneficial to individuals and groups external to CSU: community service programs, cooperative extension, conferences, institutes, advisory services, reference bureaus, radio and television, and consulting.

Specific Programs:

- Community service
- Cooperative extension service

1995-96 Fiscal Year

Academic Support

Expenditures for support services for CSU's primary missions: instruction, research, and public service.

Specific Programs:

- Libraries
- Educational media services
- Academic computing support
- Academic administration
- Academic personnel development
- Course and curriculum development

Student Services

Expenditures for offices of admissions and registrar and for activities contributing to students' emotional and physical well-being and their intellectual, cultural, and social development outside of the formal instruction program.

Specific Programs:

- Student services administration
- Social and cultural development
- Financial aid administration
- Student admissions
- Student records

Institutional Support

Expenditures for central executive-level activities concerning management and long-range planning of the entire institution.

Specific Programs:

- Executive management
- Fiscal operations
- General administration and logistical services
- Administrative computing support
- Public relations/development

Operation and Maintenance of Physical Plant

Expenditures of current operating funds for the operation and maintenance of physical plant.

Specific Programs:

- Physical plant administration
- Building maintenance
- Custodial services
- Utilities
- Landscape and grounds maintenance
- Major repairs and renovations

Scholarships and Fellowships

Expenditures for scholarship and fellowship grants to students.

Specific Programs:

- Scholarships
- Fellowships

Auxiliary Enterprises

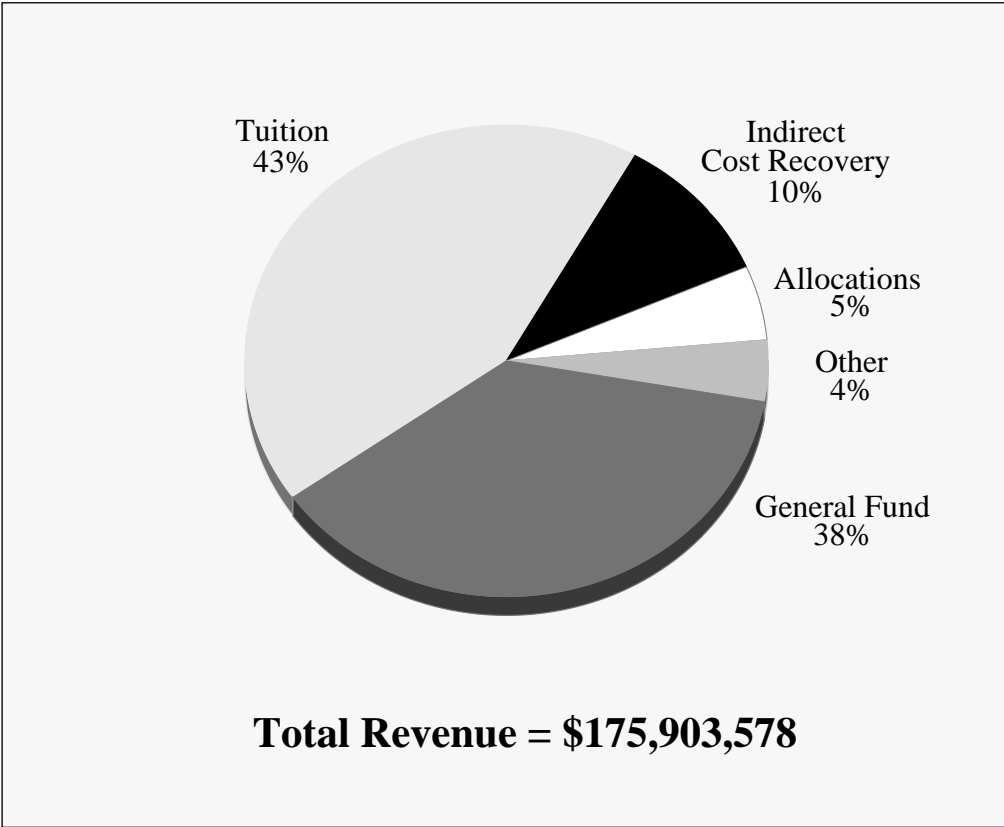
Expenditures and transfers relating to the operation of auxiliary enterprises.

Specific Programs:

- Auxiliary enterprises - student
- Auxiliary enterprises - faculty/staff
- Intercollegiate athletics
- Mandatory transfers

Actual Revenue - Education & General

Fiscal Year 1995-96



Note: PVM is excluded.

Ten-Year History

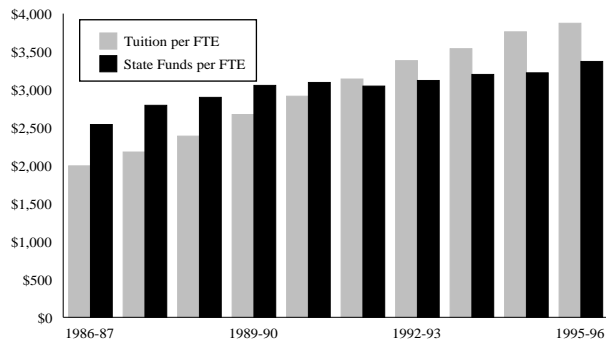
Tuition revenue increased by 118.5% over the ten-year period.

Ten-Year Change

	'86-'87	'95-'96	Total Change	% Change
General Fund	\$44,878,410	\$65,819,029	\$20,940,619	46.7%
Tuition	34,627,130	75,644,981	41,017,851	118.5%
Total	\$79,505,540	\$141,464,010	\$61,958,470	77.9%

Tuition revenue has exceeded state fund revenue since 1991-92.

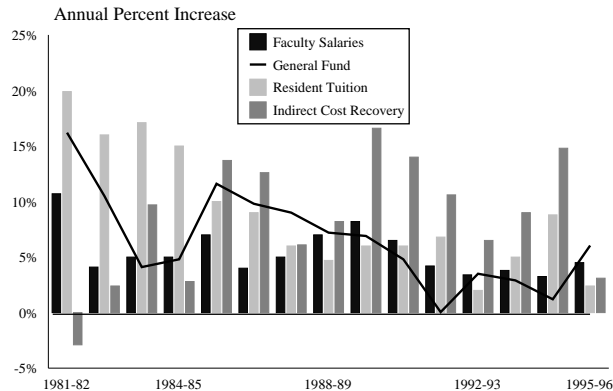
Revenue per Student FTE



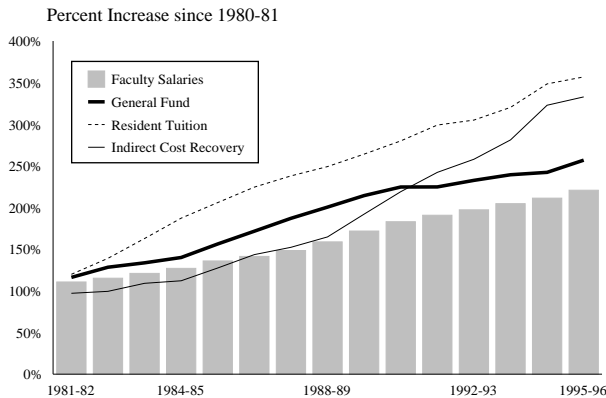
Fifteen-Year History

Faculty salaries increased 4.5% while resident tuition increased 2.4% in 1995-96.

Financial Environment

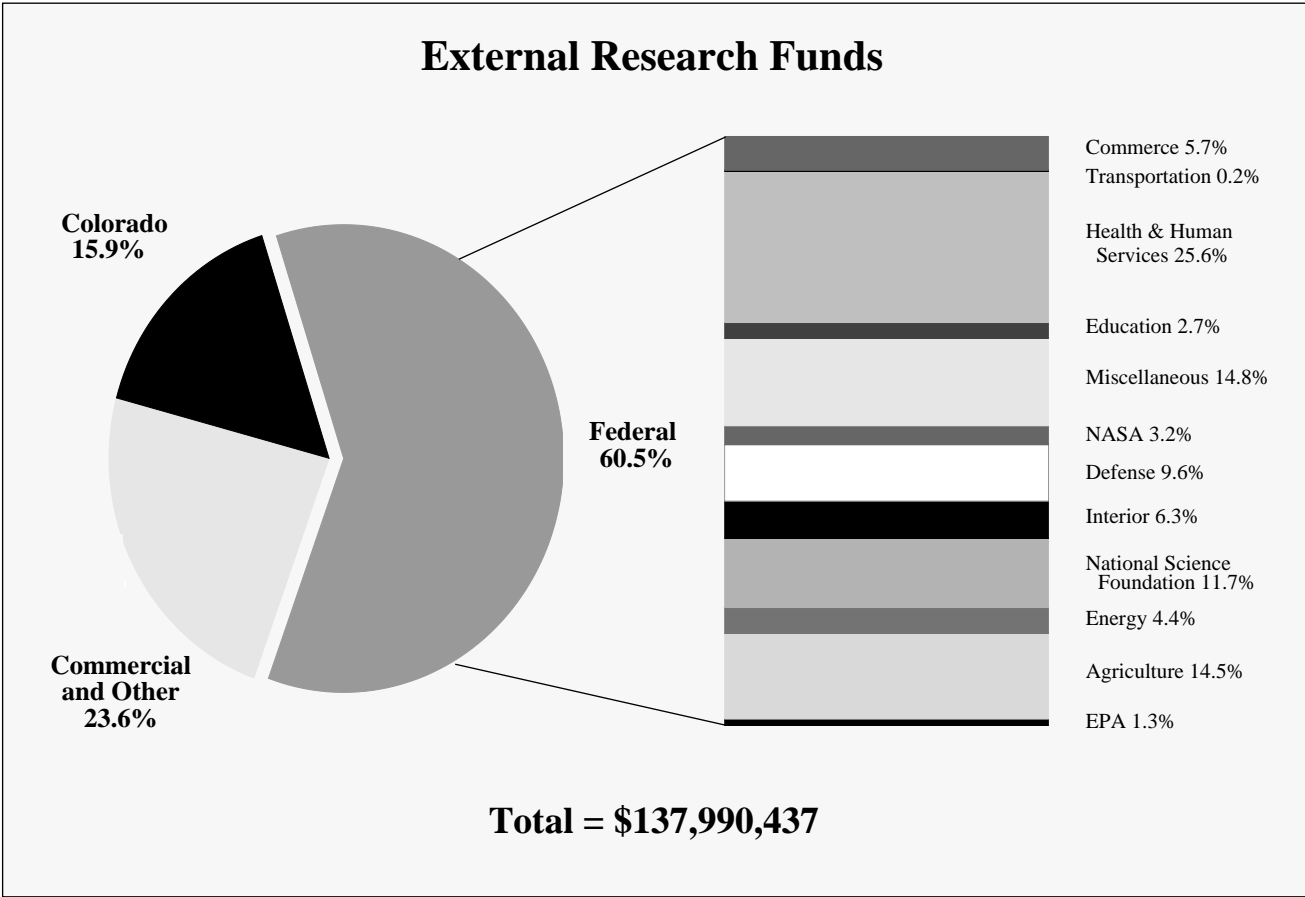


Resident tuition increased at a higher rate than faculty salaries, the general fund or indirect cost recovery over the fifteen-year period.



External Research Funds

Fiscal Year 1995-96



Federal sources accounted for 60.5% of externally-funded research expenditures.

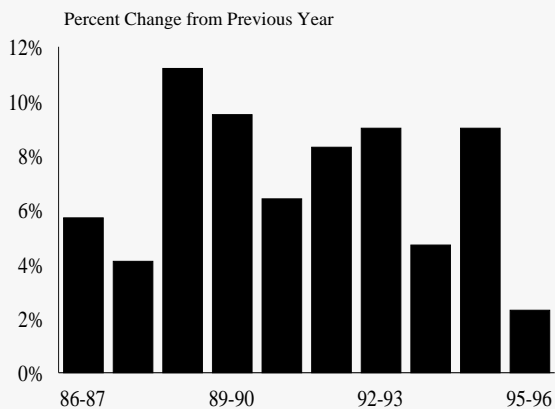
Fiscal Year 1995-96

The largest total increase in federal funding came from the Department of Defense.

Sources of Funding

	'94-'95	'95-'96	Total Change	Percent Change
Non-Federal Funds				
Commercial & Other	\$33,251,234	\$32,508,239	(\$742,995)	(2.2%)
State Funds	17,202,905	21,979,091	4,776,186	27.8%
Total Non-Federal	\$50,454,139	\$54,487,330	\$4,033,191	8.0%
Federal Funds				
Dept of Agriculture	\$12,799,214	\$12,092,384	(\$706,830)	(5.5%)
Dept of Commerce	3,903,774	4,784,511	880,737	22.6%
Dept of Defense	6,885,204	8,004,386	1,119,182	16.3%
Dept of Education	2,357,792	2,242,175	(115,617)	(4.9%)
Dept of Energy	2,551,195	3,660,547	1,109,352	43.5%
Dept of Interior	6,087,611	5,242,891	(844,720)	(13.9%)
Dept of State	3,400	0	(3,400)	(100.0%)
Dept of Transportation	426,765	179,632	(247,133)	(57.9%)
EPA	750,986	1,045,628	294,642	39.2%
Health & Human Services	22,308,763	21,397,344	(911,419)	(4.1%)
Miscellaneous	13,396,902	12,374,816	(1,022,086)	(7.6%)
National Sci Foundation	10,110,267	9,769,857	(340,410)	(3.4%)
NASA	2,897,992	2,708,935	(189,057)	(6.5%)
Total Federal Funds	\$84,479,866	\$83,503,108	(\$976,758)	(1.2%)
Total	\$134,934,005	\$137,990,437	\$3,056,432	2.3%

Research Expenditures

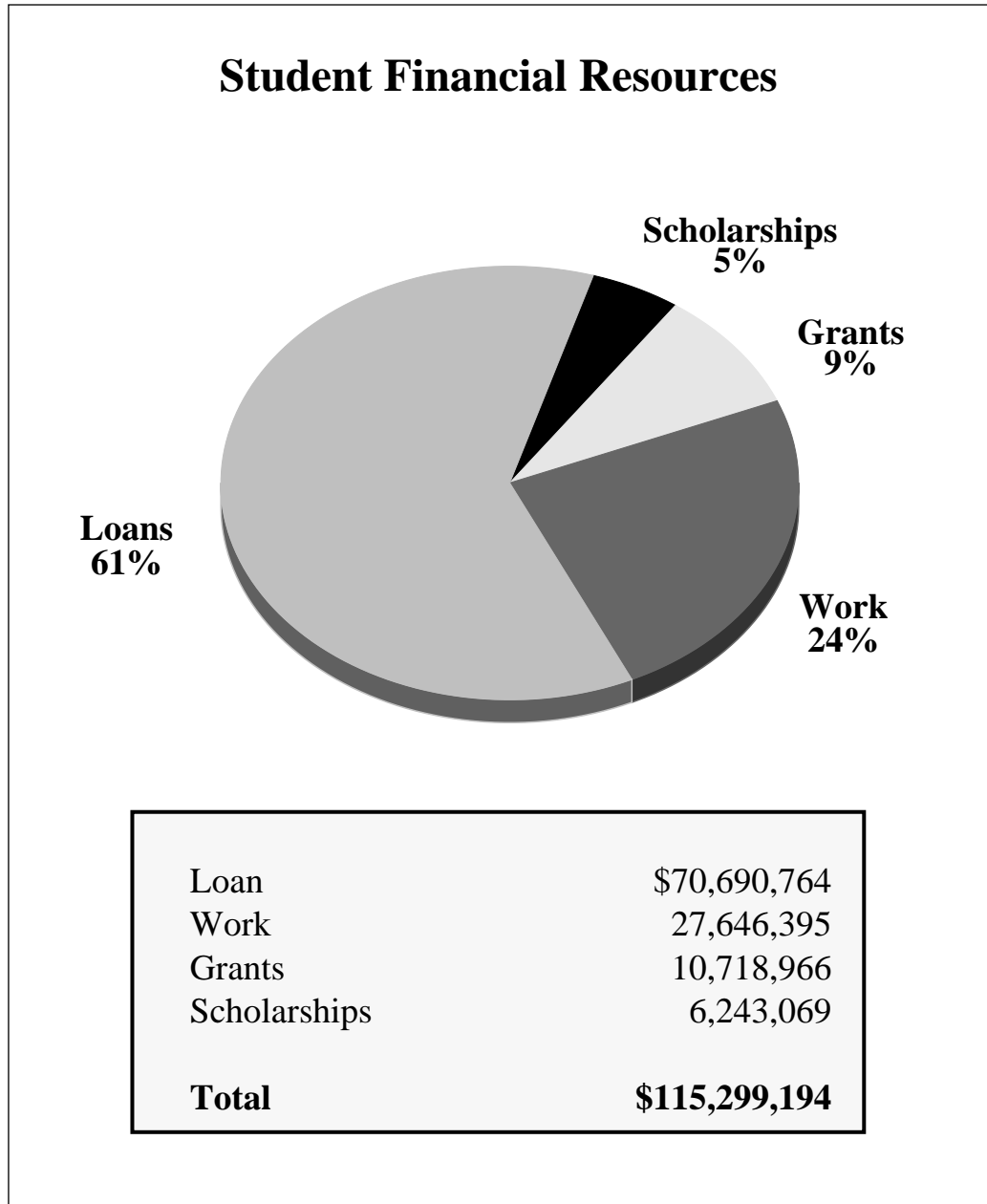


Annual Change

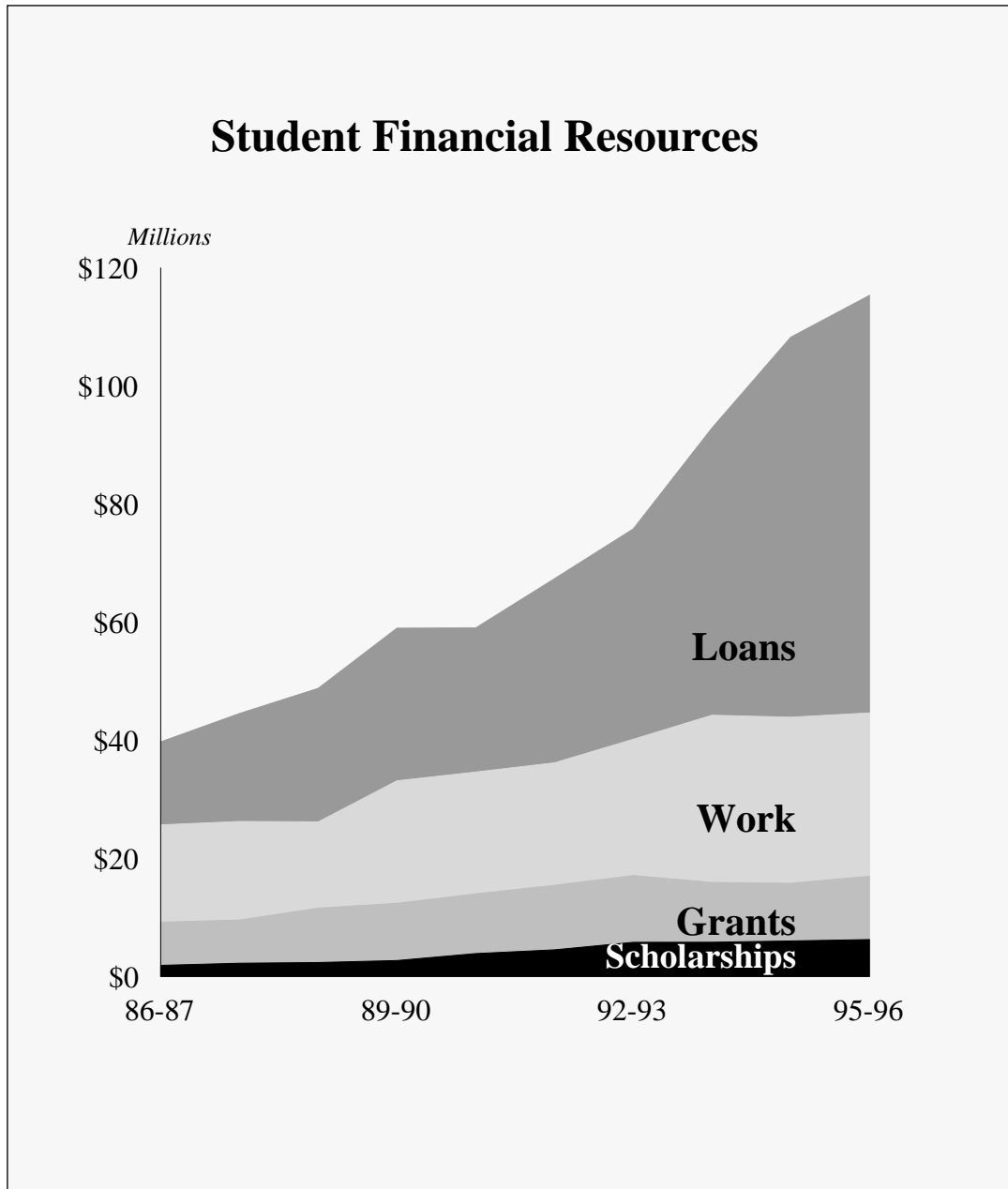
Year	Millions	Percent Change from Prior Year
86 - 87	74.28	5.7%
87 - 88	77.33	4.1%
88 - 89	85.95	11.2%
89 - 90	94.07	9.5%
90 - 91	100.10	6.4%
91 - 92	108.44	8.3%
92 - 93	118.22	9.0%
93 - 94	123.81	4.7%
94 - 95	134.90	9.0%
95 - 96	137.99	2.3%

Financial Aid

1995-96



Ten-Year History

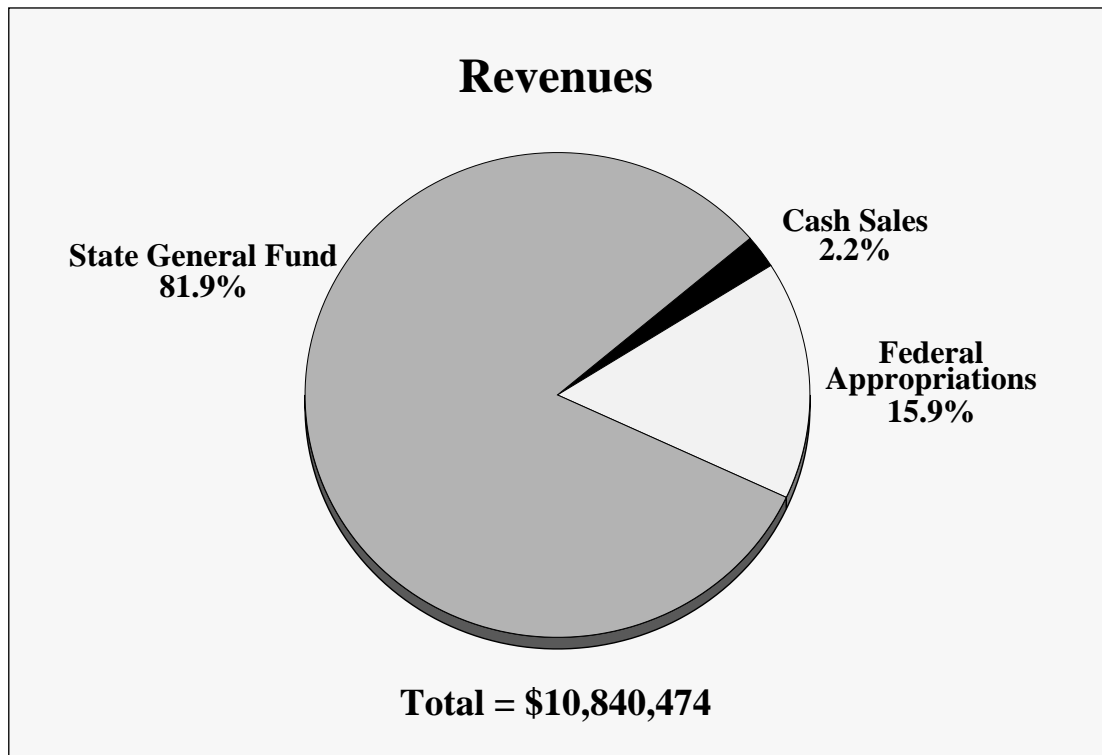


Agricultural Experiment Station

Four-Year Comparison

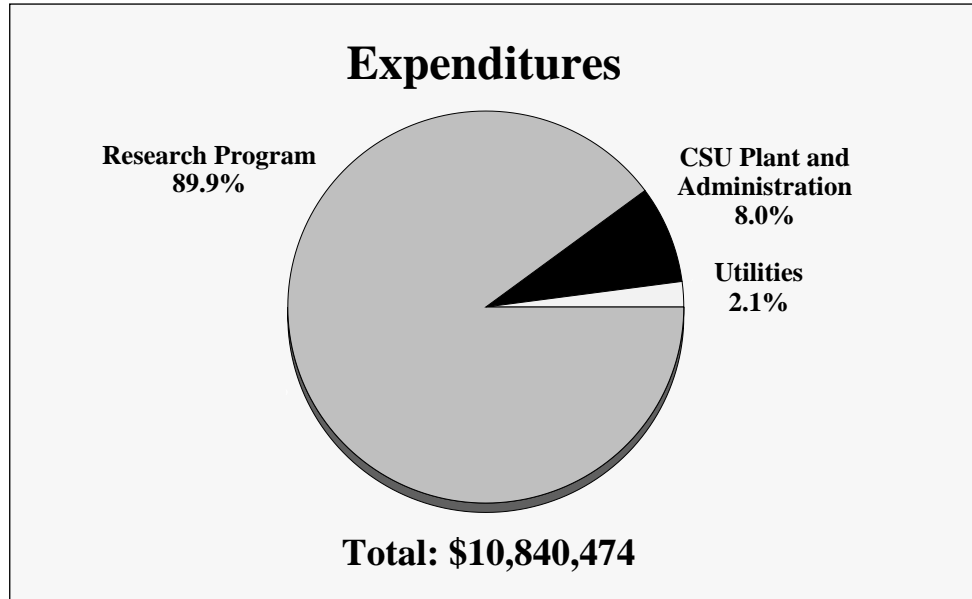
Total revenues increased 9.2% over the four-year period.

Revenues	1992-93	1995-96	Total Change	Percent Change
State General Fund	\$7,968,295	\$8,875,494	\$907,199	11.4%
Federal Appropriations	1,719,625	1,724,980	5,355	0.3%
Cash Sales	240,000	240,000	0	0.0%
Total	\$9,927,920	\$10,840,474	\$912,554	9.2%



Four-Year Comparison

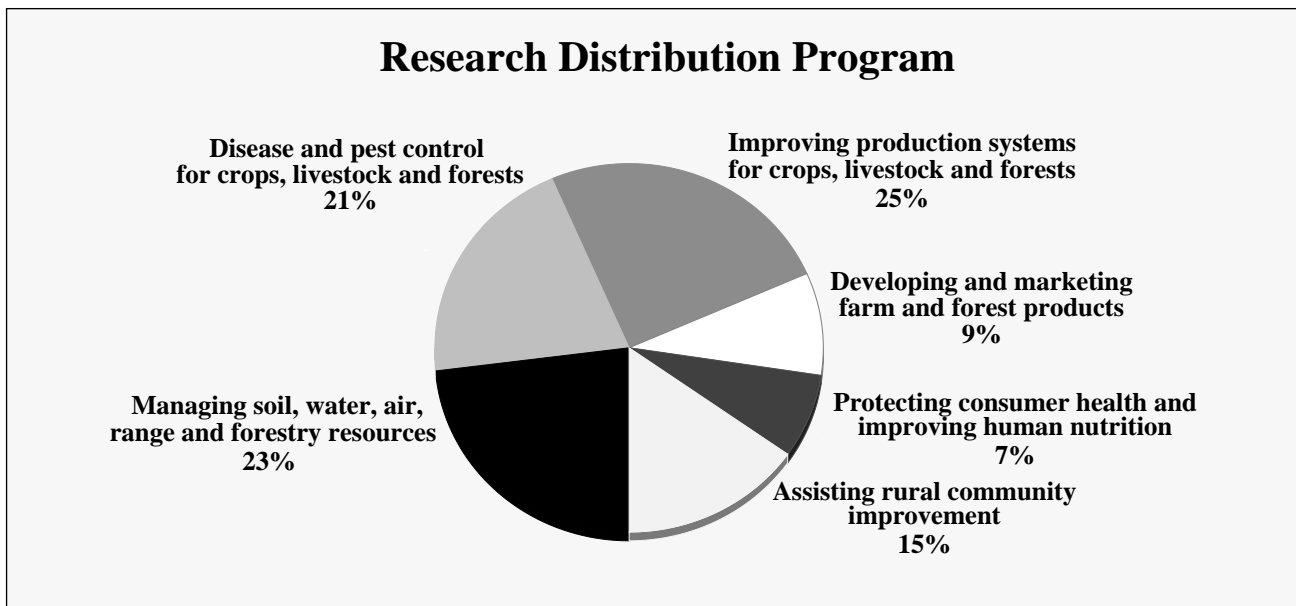
The research program accounted for 89.9% of all expenditures for 1995-96.



Research program expenditures increased 13.5% over the four-year period.

Expenditures

	<u>1992-93</u>	<u>1995-96</u>	<u>Total Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Research Program	\$8,584,713	\$9,741,882	\$1,157,169	13.5%
Utilities	470,902	226,287	(244,615)	(51.9%)
CSU Plant & Administration	872,305	872,305	0	0.0%
Total	\$9,927,920	\$10,840,474	\$912,554	9.2%

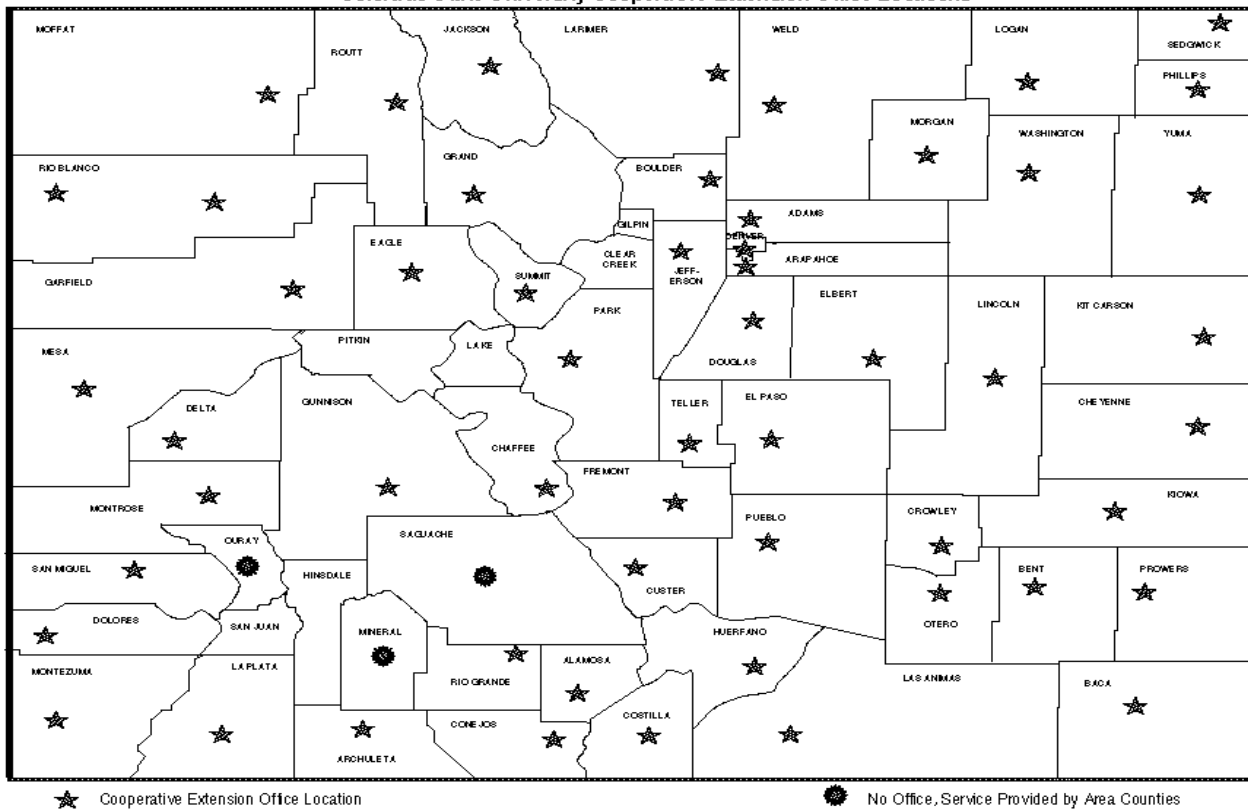


Cooperative Extension

1996-97

Cooperative Extension is the major off-campus educational arm of CSU. A partnership of CSU, Colorado counties and the US Department of Agriculture, Cooperative Extension is the informal, non-credit educational system that links education and research with the needs of Colorado citizens. Cooperative Extension delivers the resources of the University to the people of the state in 57 of Colorado's 63 counties.

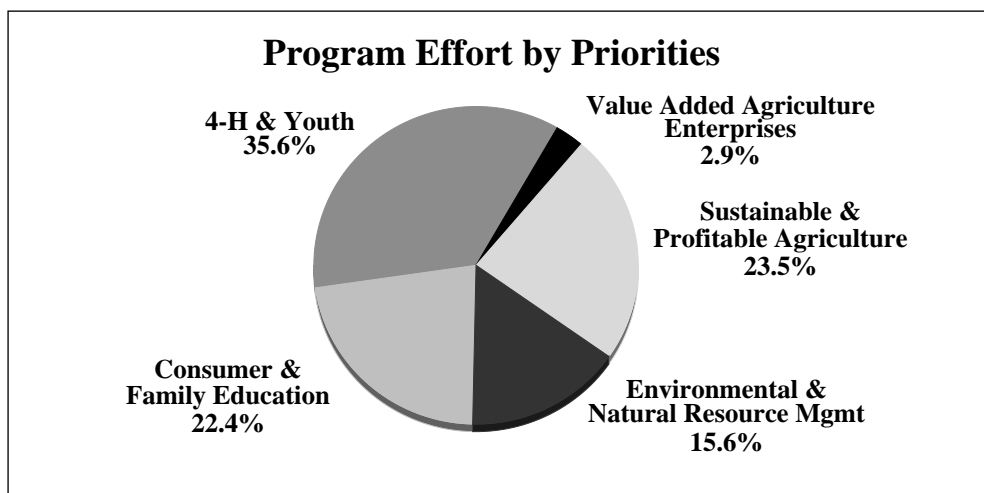
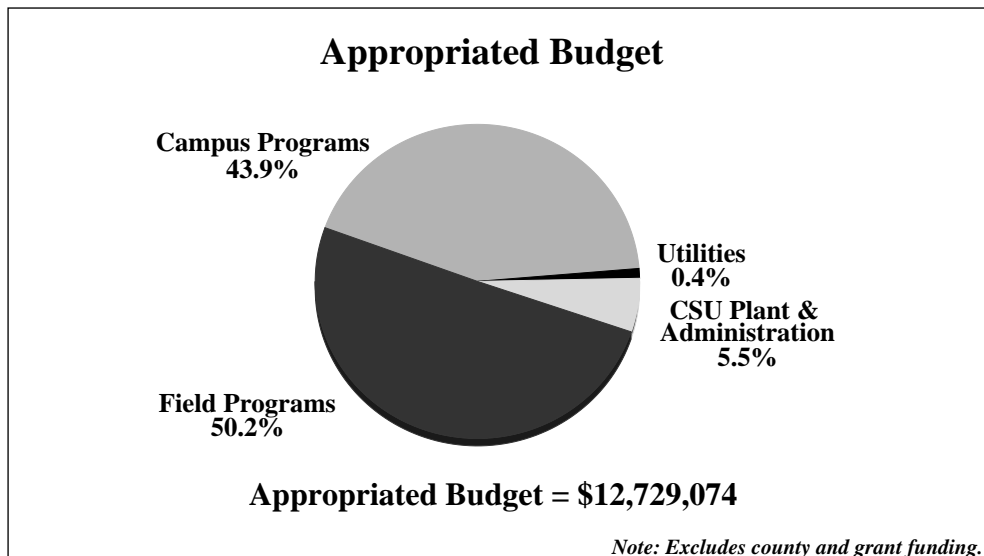
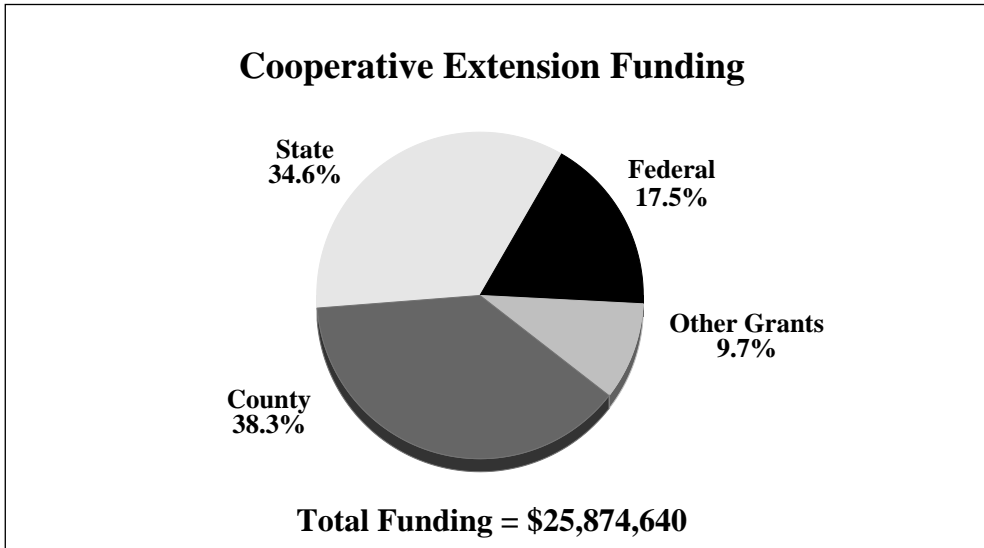
Colorado State University Cooperative Extension Office Locations



Cooperative Extension FTE

	<u>State and Federal</u>	<u>Sponsored</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Total</u>
Campus (Admin Prof)	17.8	7.9	0.0	25.7
Integrated Specialists	32.3	3.1	0.0	35.4
Field (Admin Pro)	123.3	19.6	24.5	167.4
Paraprofessional	0.0	6.8	12.0	18.8
Support Staff	33.5	6.0	102.7	142.2
Total	206.9	43.4	139.2	389.5

1996-97





Appendix - Sources of Information

Appendix - Sources of Information

Student Section

Student Majors by College

The enrollment figures contained in this section were regular on-campus students enrolled for fall semester as of the official reporting (census) date. This information was compiled from the Integrated Student Information System (ISIS). The peer institution comparison data was obtained from a survey of the institutions.

Undergraduates by Geographical Area

See *Student Majors by College*

Full-Time Equivalent Students

Full-year full-time equivalent (FYFTE) students were calculated by dividing the total student credit hours by 30. The source of this data was the official *Student Credit and FTE Report* prepared by the Office of Budgets and Institutional Analysis.

Student Credit Hour Production

This information was from the Office of Budgets and Institutional Analysis *Student Credit and FTE Report*. Course level student credit hours reflect the number of credits generated by the level of the course. For example, if a senior student was registered in a 100 level course, the student credit hours generated in this course were reported as lower division.

New Students Enrolled

See *Student Majors by College*

Freshmen Persistence

This information was from the *Freshmen Persistence Study* prepared by the Office of Budgets and Institutional Analysis. The peer institution comparison data was obtained from a survey of the institutions.

Grade Point Average

This information was compiled from the Integrated Student Information System (ISIS) data at the end of each term.

Student Section

Students by Residency

See Student Majors by College

Students by Ethnic Origin

See Student Majors by College

Students by Gender

See Student Majors by College.

Students by Age

See Student Majors by College

Full-Time and Part-Time Undergraduate Students

See Student Majors by College.

Degrees Conferred

All degrees awarded for summer 1995, fall 1995 and spring 1996 were included in the full-year period. This information was compiled from the Integrated Student Information System (ISIS).

Average Mean Class Size

This information was taken from the *Class Size Report* which was prepared and distributed by the Office of Budgets and Institutional Analysis.

Employee Section

Faculty by Appointment Type

The faculty data in this section was from the Human Resource Management System (HRS) as of fall 1995. The criteria used to select data for this section included:

- All funds
- Department heads
- Nine-month and 12-month positions
- All five ranks
- All departments
- All appointment types

Employee Section

Faculty by Basis of Service

The faculty data in this section was from the Human Resource Management System (HRS) as of fall 1995. The criteria used to select data for this section included:

- All funds
- Department heads
- Nine-month and 12-month positions
- Only tenure-track ranks
- Only faculty with regular appointments

Faculty by Gender

See *Faculty by Basis of Service*. The peer institution comparison data was obtained from *Academe* "Annual Report on the Economic Status of the Profession 1995-96".

Faculty by Highest Degree Earned

See *Faculty by Basis of Service*

Faculty by Ethnic Origin

See *Faculty by Basis of Service*. The peer institution comparison data was obtained from a survey of the institutions.

Faculty by Age

The faculty data in this section was from the Human Resource Management System (HRS) as of fall 1995. The criteria used to select data for this section included:

- All funds
- Department heads
- Nine-month and 12-month positions
- Only tenure-track ranks
- Only faculty with regular appointments
- Age as of January 1, 1995

Faculty by Tenure Status

See *Faculty by Basis of Service*. The peer institution comparison data was obtained from *Academe* "Annual Report on the Economic Status of the Profession 1995-96."

Employee Section

Mean Salaries of Tenure-Track Faculty

Salaries for 1995-96 were taken from the Human Resource Management System (HRS) but were reported as 9-month and 12-month while the Colorado State University *Salary Discipline Study* converted 12-month salaries to 9-month and reported all salaries as 9-month. The criteria used to select data for this section included:

- All funds
- Department heads
- Nine-month and 12-month positions
- Only tenure-track ranks
- Only faculty with regular appointments

The peer institution comparison data was obtained from *Academe* "Annual Report on the Economic Status of the Profession 1995-96".

Faculty Salary Increases Compared to Changes in the Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index Change was from the *Higher Education Price Index Update*, published by Research Associates of Washington.

Faculty Full-Time Equivalents

The criteria used to select data for this section included:

- All employees with the employee type of "F", "FO", or "FT" (faculty, faculty overseas, faculty transitional)
- Faculty with appointment types of regular, temporary and special

Administrative Professionals

The Administrative Professional data in this section was from the The Human Resource Management System (HRS) as of fall 1994. The criteria used to select data for this section included:

- All employees with an employee type of "P" or "PO" (professional or professional overseas)
- Administrative Professionals with appointment types of regular or special

Administrative Professional Staff Full-Time Equivalents

The criteria used to select data for this section included:

- All employees with an employee type of "P" or "PO"
- Administrative Professionals with appointment types of regular, temporary or special.

Employee Section

Graduate Assistants

The Graduate Assistant data in this section was from the Human Resource Management System (HRS) as of fall 1995. The criteria used to select data for this section included:

- All employees with an employee type of “GA” for graduate assistant

State Classified Staff

The State Classified data in this section was from the Human Resource Management System (HRS) as of fall 1995. The criteria used to select data for this section included:

- All employees with an employee type of “SP” for state classified personnel
- All employees on regular appointments

Financial and Other Section

Tuition Rates

Tuition rates were approved by the State Board of Agriculture.

Student Fees

Student fees were approved by the State Board of Agriculture.

Room and Board Rates

Room and board rates were approved by the State Board of Agriculture.

Capital Construction

Information for this section was provided by the Colorado State University Office of Facilities Planning.

Facilities

Information for this section was taken from the Office of Budgets and Institutional Analysis facilities inventory database as of July 1996.

Library Resources

Information for this section was obtained from Morgan Library as reported to the Association of Research Libraries.

Actual Expenditures

Information for this section was from the Office of Budgets and Institutional Analysis.

Actual Revenue

Information for this section was from the Office of Budgets and Institutional Analysis.

Financial and Other Section

External Research Funds

Information for this section was from the Office of Sponsored Research.

Financial Aid

Information for this section was from the Office of Financial Aid.

Agricultural Experiment Station

Information for this section was from the Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station.

Cooperative Extension

Information for this section was from Cooperative Extension.