

University of Colorado Annual Indicators - Fall 2012

Student Enrollment Trends

Figure 1: Student Headcount

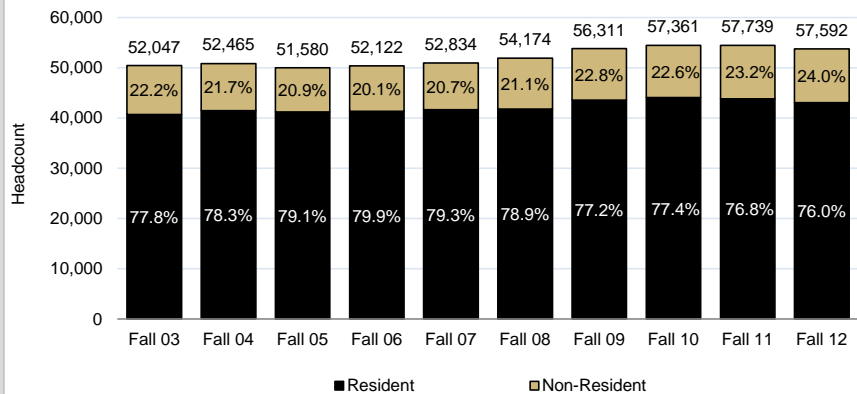


Figure 1: Student headcount measures the number of students attending CU, but does not take into account the number of credit hours a student is taking. Since Fall 2003, student headcount has steadily increased (11 percent). The number of resident students at CU has increased 6 percent over this time, while the number of non-resident students has increased 28 percent.

Figure 2: Student FTE

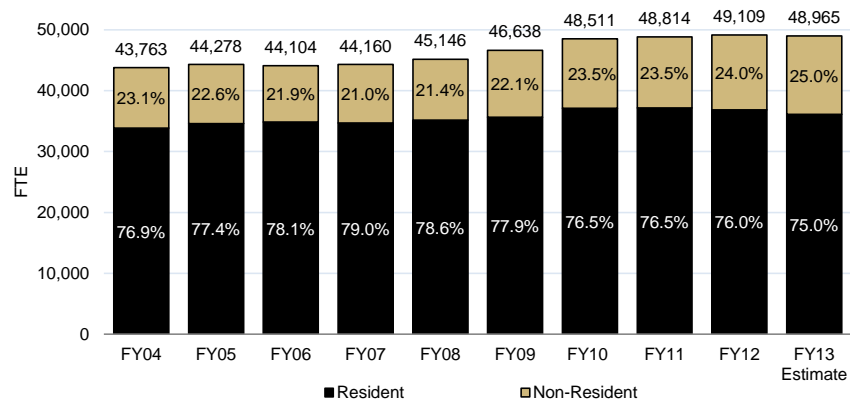


Figure 2: Overall, student FTE has increased steadily at the University of Colorado since FY 2004. Between FY 2004 and FY 2013, resident student FTE enrollment has increased 7 percent (more than 2,200 student FTE) and non-resident student FTE have increased 30 percent (nearly 3,000 student FTE).

(FY 2013 FTE estimate based on CDHE method.)

Figure 3: Undergraduate Student FTE

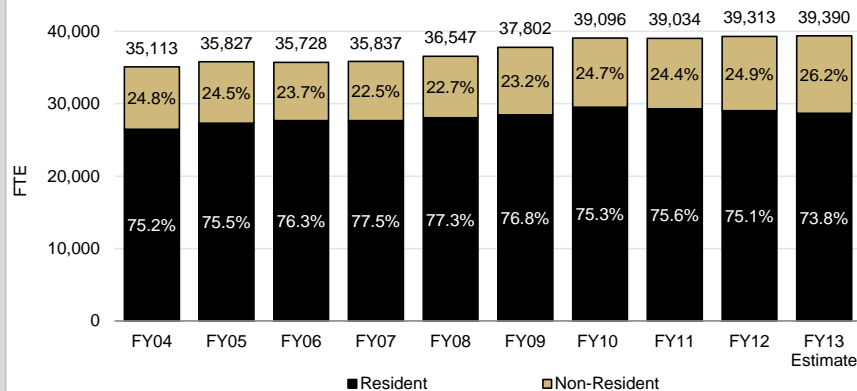


Figure 3: Undergraduate enrollment has grown steadily since FY 2004 increasing by more than 4,200 student FTE (12 percent). Among the undergraduate population, resident enrollment increased 8 percent and non-resident enrollment increased 24 percent since FY 2004.

(FY 2013 FTE estimate based on CDHE method.)

Figure 4: Graduate Student FTE

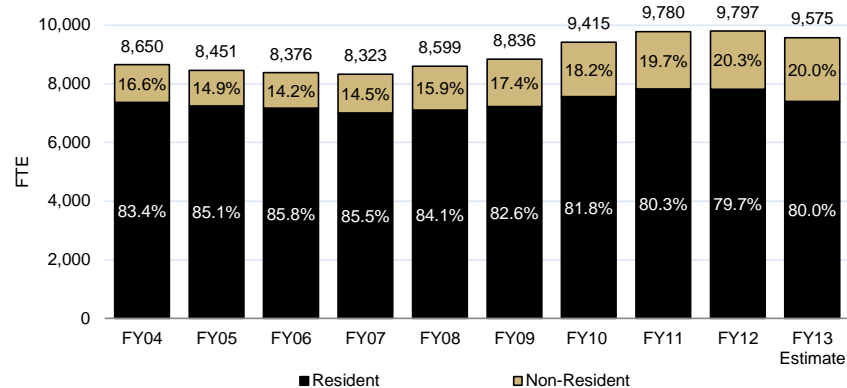


Figure 4: Graduate student FTE has increased by 11 percent since FY 2004. Non-resident graduate student enrollment has increased at a high rate during this period (69 percent or almost 900 student FTE). Enrollment of resident graduate students remained stable since FY 2004 (an increase of 0.5 percent).

(FY 2013 FTE estimate based on CDHE method.)



Budgeted Enrollment Compared to Fall Census

Figure 5: FY 2013 Student FTE Budgeted Enrollment Compared to FY 2013 Estimate

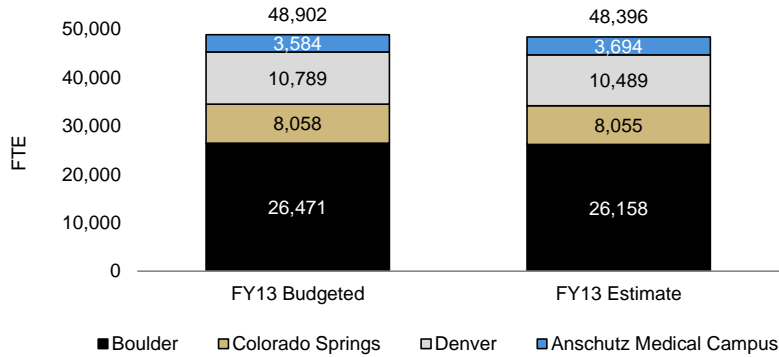


Figure 5: Based on a Fall 2012 enrollment estimate, overall enrollment will be within 0.1 percent of the budgeted enrollment.

* The FY 2013 FTE estimate shown for AMC is equal to the Fall 2012 headcount (headcount is used for budgeting at AMC). FTE estimate for other campuses is based on CDHE methodology.

Figure 6: FY 2013 Budgeted Student Headcount Compared to Fall 2012 Census

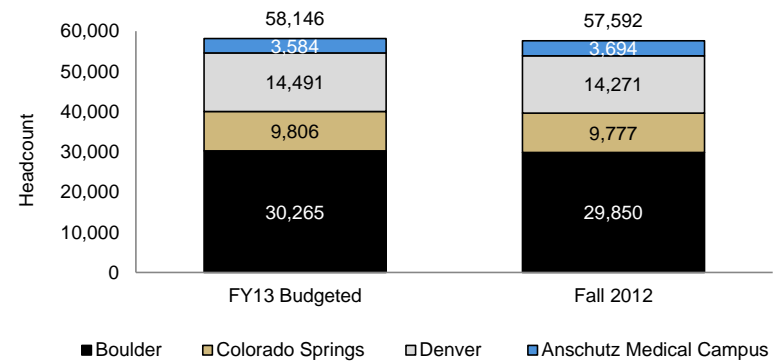


Figure 6: Fall 2012 student headcount enrollment is one percent below budgeted enrollment - a difference of approximately 550 students). Resident enrollment was lower than expected, but non-resident enrollment was higher than expected, lessening the impact on tuition revenue.

Capital Assets

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

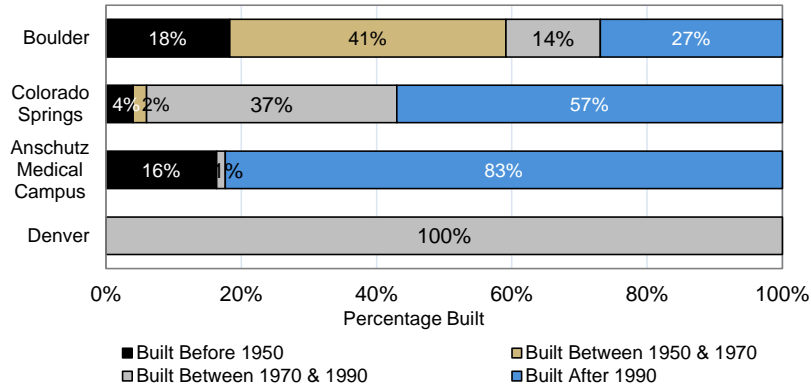


Figure 7: More than half of the square footage on the Boulder campus was built prior to 1970. By contrast, at Colorado Springs, nearly half of the square footage is in buildings constructed since 1990. At the Anschutz Medical Campus, most of the square footage is also in buildings added since 1990. The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

Figure 8: General Fund Maintenance Backlog

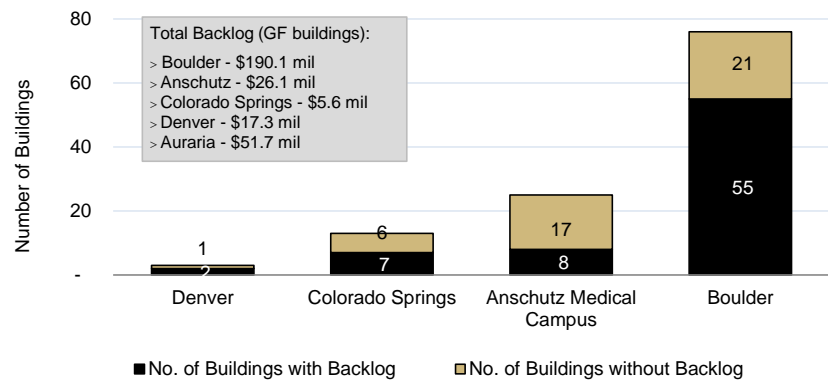


Figure 8: More than 70 percent of buildings on the Boulder campus have a reported maintenance backlog. On the Colorado Springs campus, 54 percent have a backlog, and at the Anschutz Medical Campus, 32 percent have controlled maintenance needs.

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

State Support

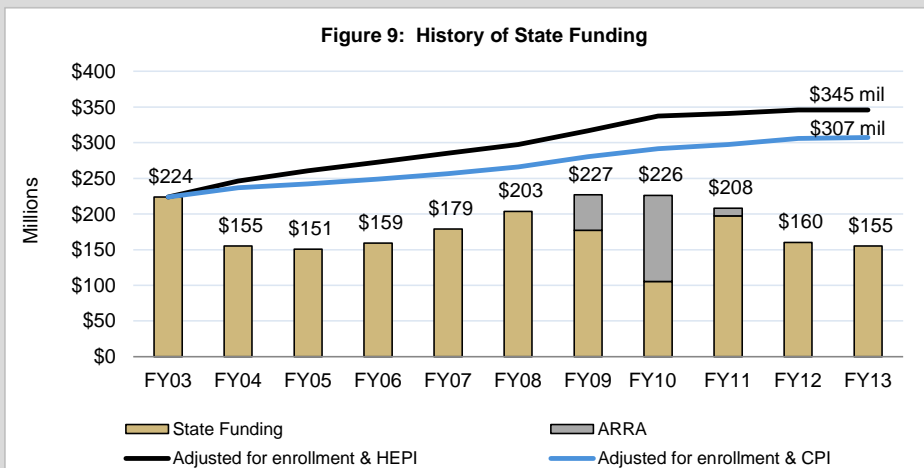


Figure 9: Adjusted for inflation and enrollment, the University needs more than \$300 million to maintain the purchasing power it had in FY 2003. In FY 2013, state funding is \$155 million (including tobacco settlement funds).

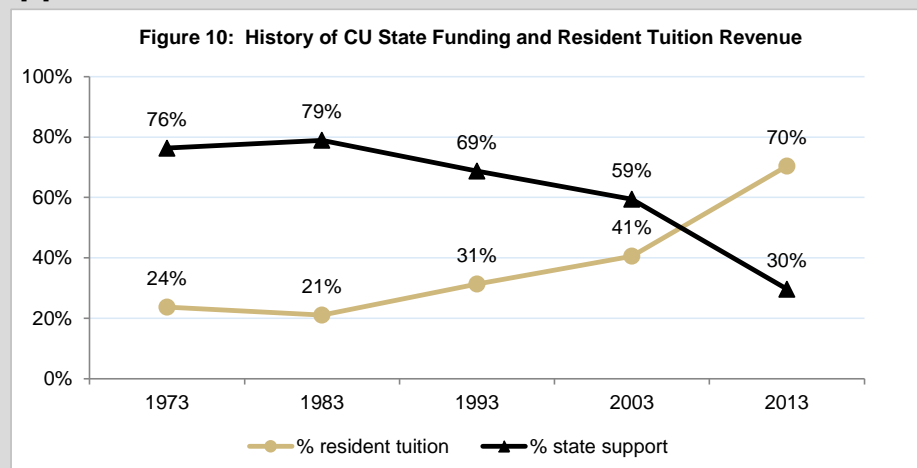


Figure 10: The balance between state support and tuition revenue has changed markedly since the 1970s. State support was once more than three times tuition revenue. That has nearly reversed over time.

Financial Stability

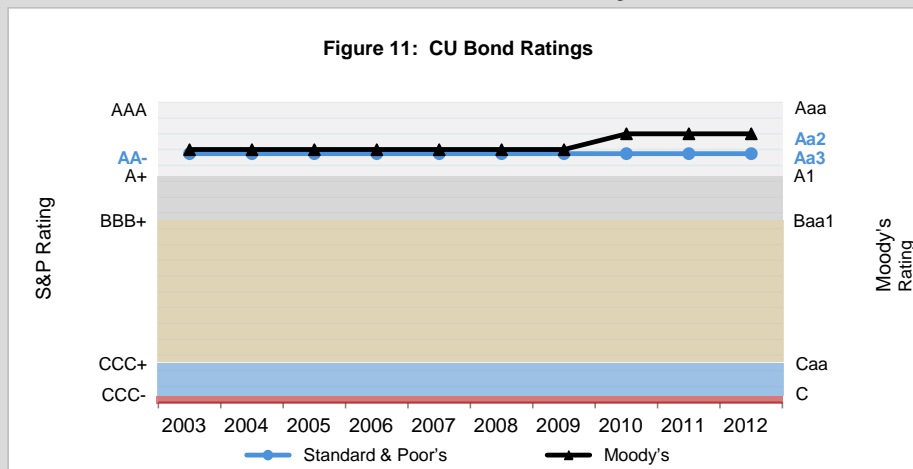


Figure 11: Despite the significant financial challenges presented by declining state support, CU has maintained a solid standing in the credit market. Its bond ratings have held steady over time, including the recessionary period. In fact, the rating issued by Moody's improved during this time.

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Peer Comparisons

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

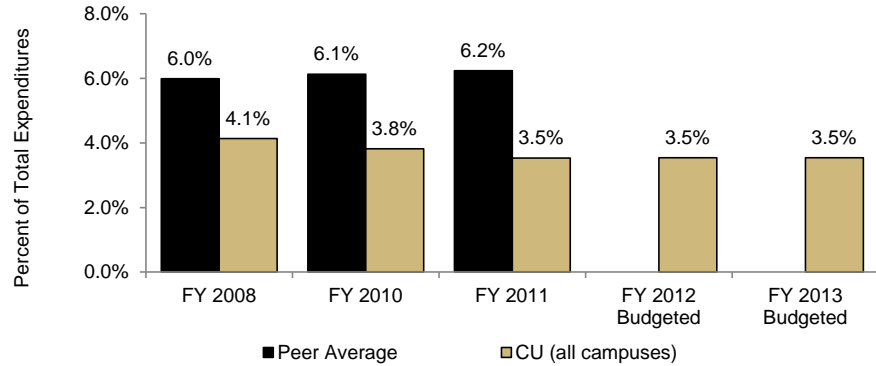


Figure 12: CU's administrative expenditures are consistently well below the average for peer institutions.

Note: Data are based on a new institutional peer list adopted by CDHE in November 2011. Data for several peer institutions are missing for FY 2009 so that year was omitted from the chart. There is generally a one to two year lag for peer data availability.

Figure 13: CU Tuition & Fees and State Support per FTE as a % of Peer Average, FY 2010-11

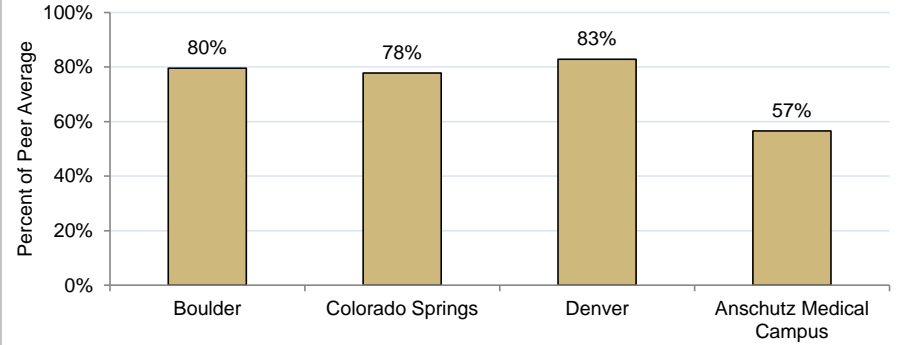
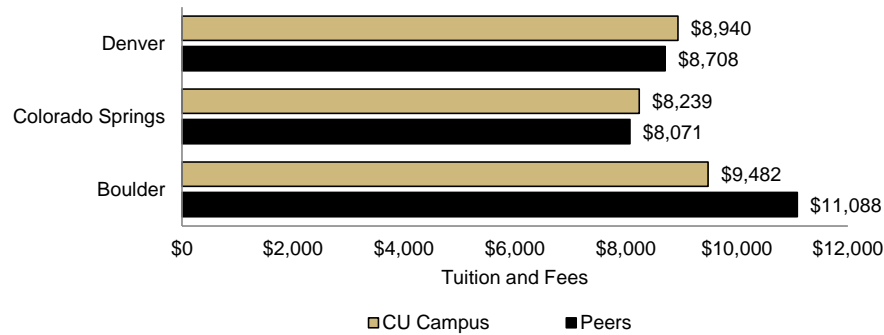


Figure 13: Due to very low levels of state funding, CU receives far less revenue from tuition and fees and state support (per student FTE) than their peer institutions.

Note: Data are based on a new institutional peer list adopted by CDHE in November 2011.

Figure 14: AY 2012-13 Undergraduate Resident Tuition and Fees Compared to Peers*



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

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

* Based on 30 credit hours per academic year.

Note: These data are based on a new institutional peer list adopted by CDHE in November 2011.

Colorado Public Higher Education Institution Comparisons

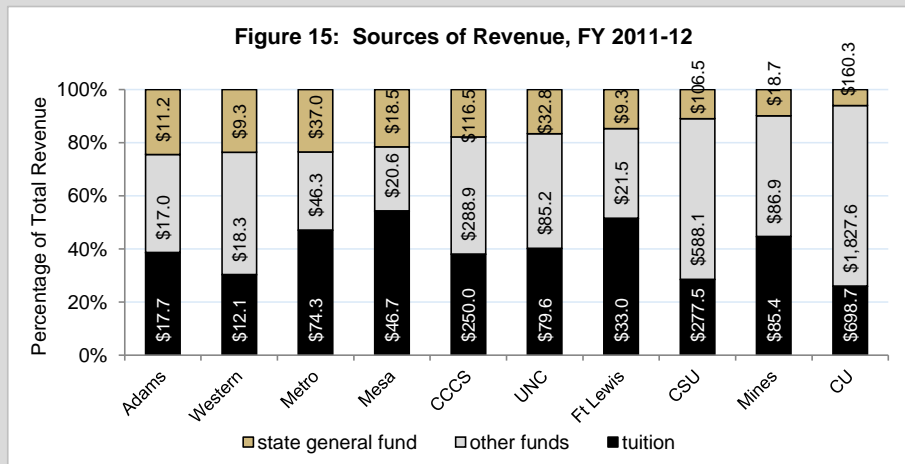


Figure 15: State support represents a small share of total revenue for all Colorado public institutions. The largest share of CU revenue comes from auxiliary and restricted revenue sources.

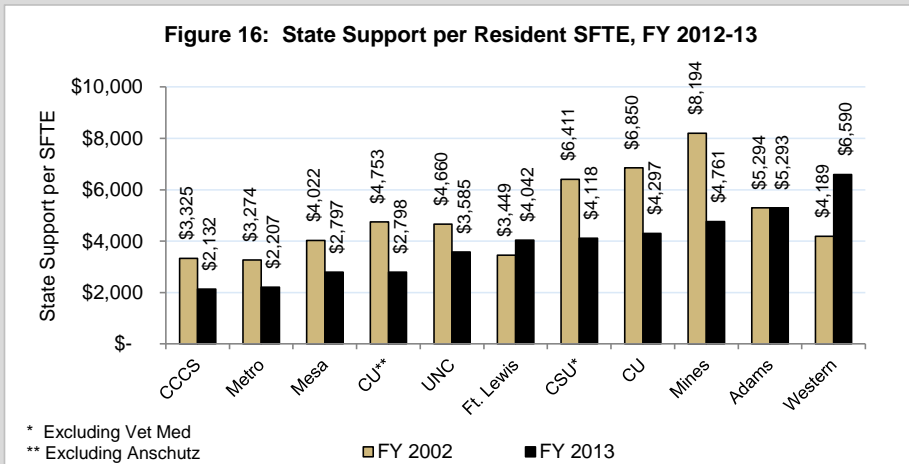


Figure 16: State funding per resident FTE at CU's main campuses is well below the average for Colorado's public four-year institutions.

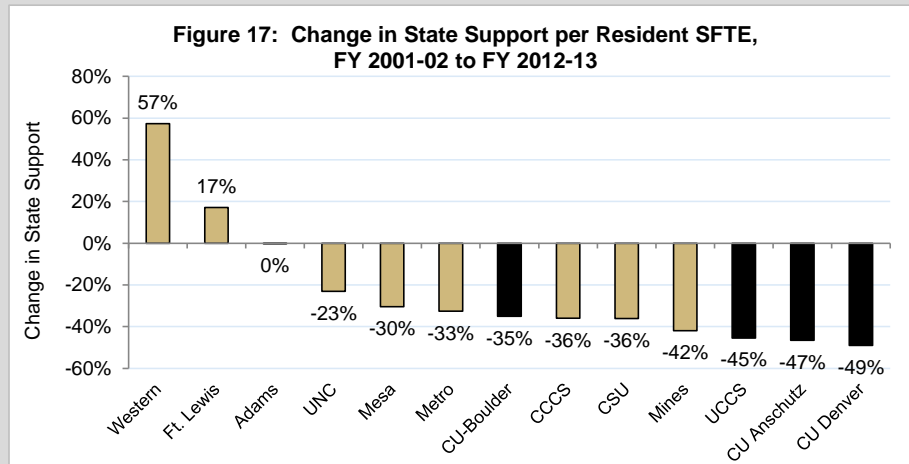


Figure 17: Most Colorado institutions have experienced a significant loss in state funding over the last decade. CU campuses have contended with cuts ranging from 35 percent (Boulder) to 49 percent (Denver).

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Sponsored Research Funding

Figure 18: Research Awards by Campus

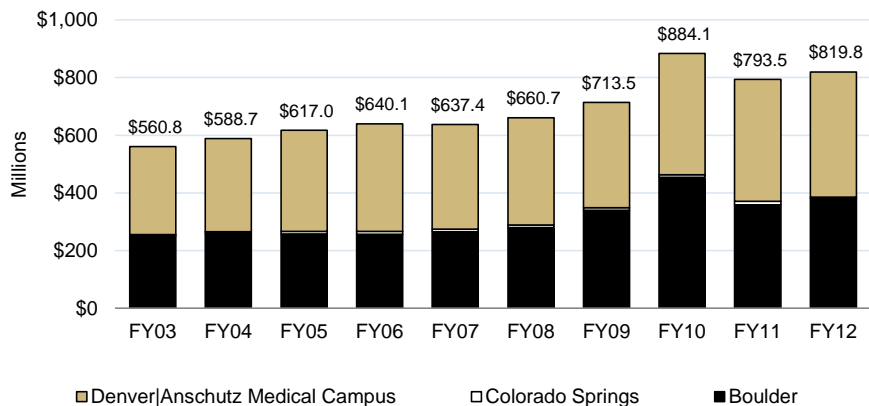


Figure 18: Since FY 2003, research awards received by the University of Colorado have increased from \$560.8 million to \$819.8 million (46 percent). The peak in FY 2010 was due to the influx of ARRA funds. CU was very successful in competing for ARRA funded research awards.

Figure 19: Research Awards by Funding Source

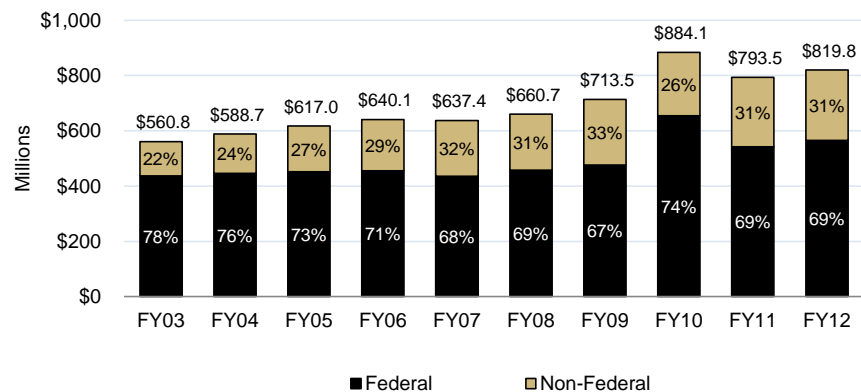


Figure 19: Federal agencies are the primary sources of research funding for the University of Colorado. In FY 2012, the university received \$565.3 million in federal research awards.

Figure 20: FY 2011-12 Research Awards by Funding Source

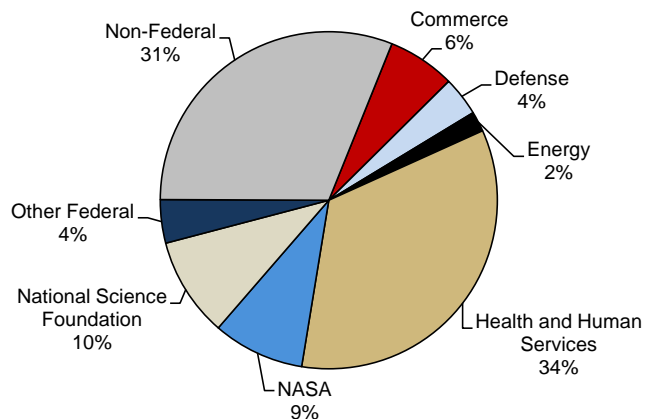


Figure 20: More than one-third of research funding received in FY 2012 was awarded by the Department of Health and Human Services, primarily from the National Institutes of Health. CU is also very successful in attracting research dollars from the National Science Foundation and NASA.

Figure 21: Number of Research Awards and Average Amount

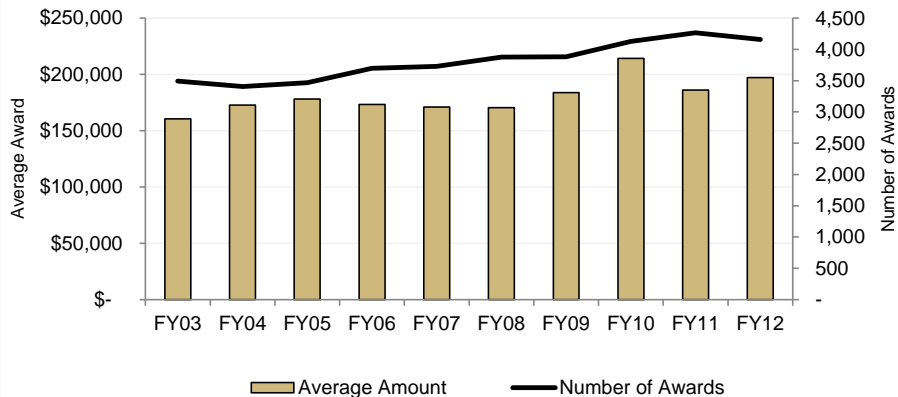


Figure 21: For each of the past 10 years, CU has received between 3,500 and 4,200 research awards, with an average award amount of at least \$160,000. In FY 2012, CU received more than 4,000 awards, averaging nearly \$200,000.

Degrees Awarded and Online Education

Figure 22: Percent of Baccalaureate Degrees Awarded by Colorado Public Four-Year Institutions, FY 2011

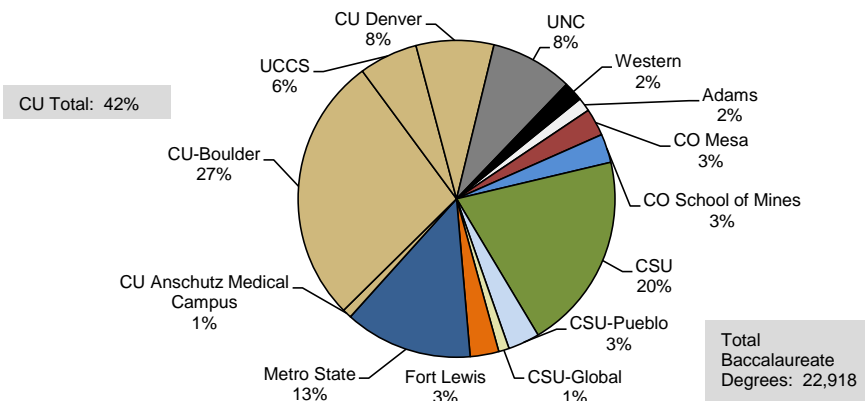


Figure 23: Percent of Graduate Degrees Awarded by Colorado Public Four-Year Institutions, FY 2011

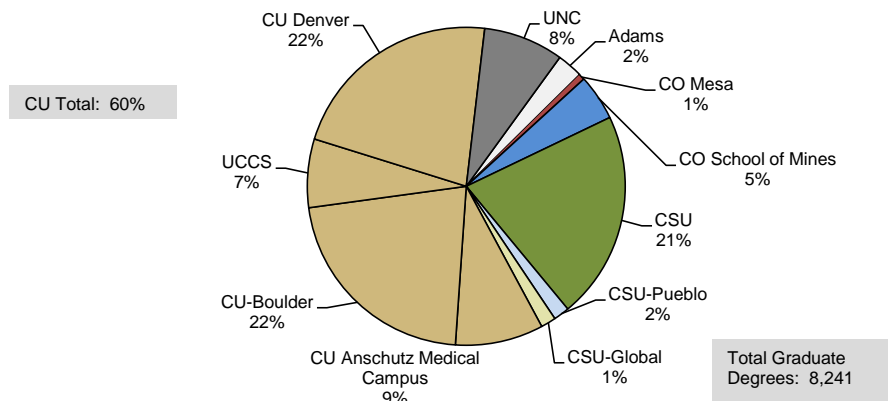


Figure 22: In FY 2011, CU awarded more than 9,600 baccalaureate degrees, 42 percent of the total awarded by Colorado's public four-year institutions. The number of baccalaureate degrees conferred by CU increased 43 percent between FY 2000 and FY 2011.

Figure 23: CU also awarded nearly 5,000 graduate degrees, 60 percent of all graduate degrees awarded by Colorado public institutions. Graduate degree production has increased 27 percent since FY 2000.

Figure 24: State Support per Resident Degree, FY 2011

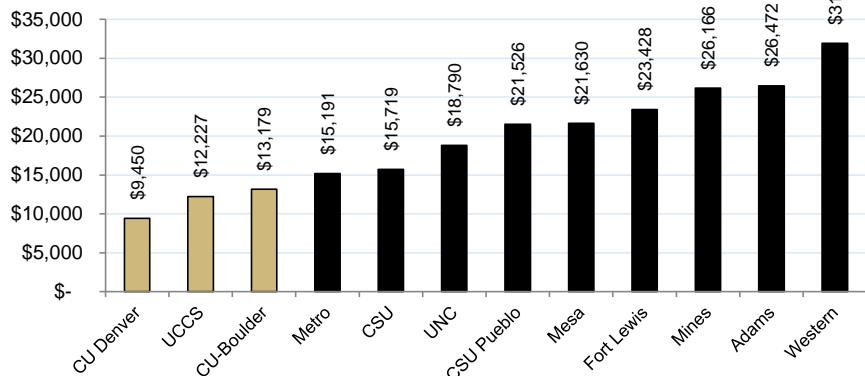


Figure 24: CU produces the most degrees for the least amount of state funding.

Figure 25: Online Education, 2011-12

	Boulder	Colorado Springs	Denver Anschutz	CU Total
Online Degree Offerings	7	17	16	40
# of Online Courses	324	318	384	1,026
# of Online Course Sections	598	691	955	2,244
Enrollments	8,902	4,997	18,470	32,369
Student Credit Hours	26,810	21,107	56,144	104,061
Headcount (unduplicated)	5,242	3,478	8,512	17,232
Headcount of Students Enrolled Exclusively Online (unduplicated) ¹	1,429	1,364	2,065	4,858

¹ A single student is counted only once in the year.

Figure 25: CU has extensive online course offerings. In 2011-12, more than 17,000 students across the system took at least one online course, generating more than 100,000 credit hours.

Student Diversity

Figure 26: Boulder Student Enrollment - Percent Minority

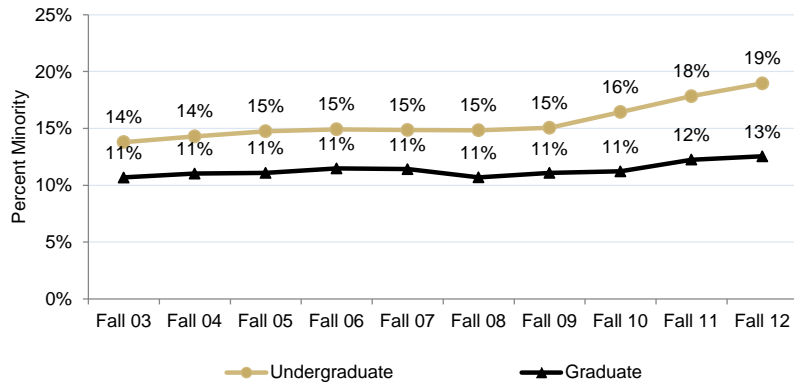


Figure 26: Following a period of stable enrollment, the percentage of minority students at the Boulder campus has increased substantially over the last few years. Nineteen percent of undergraduates and 13 percent of graduate students enrolled in Fall 2012 are racial/ethnic minorities.*

Figure 27: Colorado Springs Student Enrollment - Percent Minority

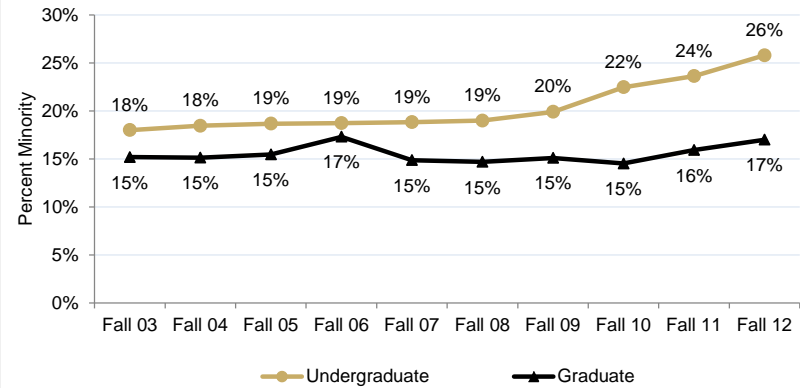


Figure 27: The Colorado Springs campus has experienced growth in the enrollment of minority students over the last few years, particularly among undergraduates. Twenty-six percent of undergraduates enrolled in Fall 2012 are minority students.*

Figure 28: Denver Student Enrollment - Percent Minority

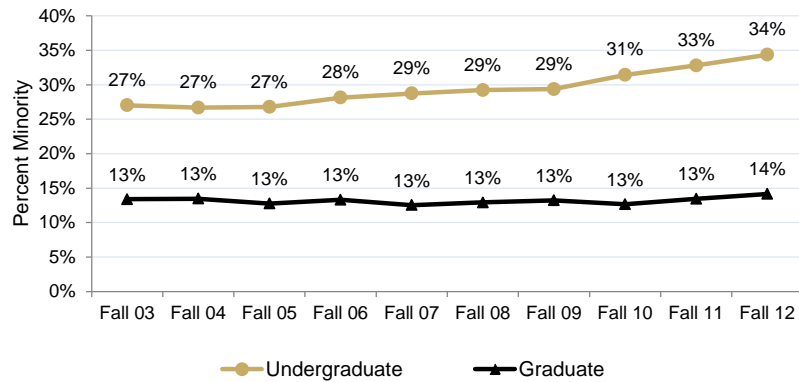


Figure 28: The Denver campus enrolls a large percentage of minority students. Students of color account for more than one-third of all undergraduates enrolled in Fall 2012.*

Figure 29: Anschutz Medical Campus Enrollment - Percent Minority

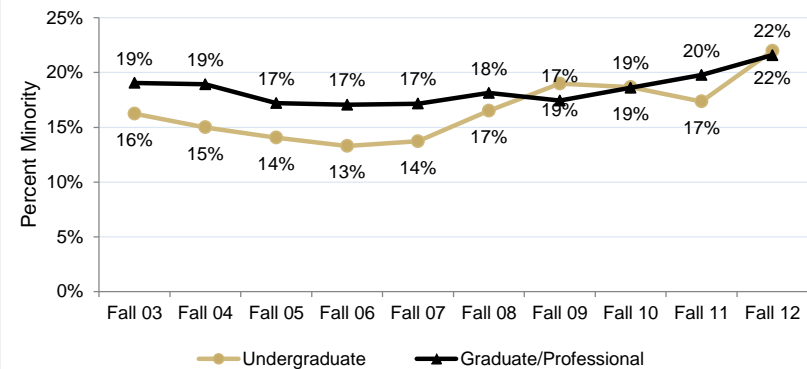


Figure 29: Minority enrollment at the Anschutz Medical Campus reached a peak in Fall 2012, with 22 percent of all undergraduates and graduate and professional students belonging to racial/ethnic minority groups.*

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