

University of Colorado System
Answer Book
2006



Important Notices

Data

The information presented in this publication reflects the most recent data available, and as such, this report presents an accurate snapshot of the University of Colorado at the beginning of 2006. An electronic version of this document is available on the System Office of Information & Analysis web site at www.cu.edu/system_info.

Affirmative Action Statement

The University of Colorado has a strong institutional commitment to the principles of diversity and takes affirmative action to achieve that end. The university does not discriminate in its educational and employment programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, age, disability, creed, religion, or veteran status.

Acknowledgments

This publication was produced with the invaluable assistance of representatives from all University of Colorado campuses, especially the institutional research offices. The System Office of Information & Analysis, however, accepts sole responsibility for its contents.

Photo Credits

All photos by the CU-Boulder Office of Publications & Creative Services photography department:
Larry Harwood and Casey Cass

For More Information

Anyone interested in obtaining additional information or references, or in providing corrections, may contact the CU System Office of Information & Analysis at **303-492-8232** or by sending e-mail to chris.griffinwehr@cu.edu.

Prepared by:

Christiane Griffin-Wehr and Jill Norton
The System Office of Information & Analysis
Office of the Vice President for Academic Affairs and Research
51 SYS
University of Colorado
Boulder, CO 80309
Tel: 303-492-8232 • Fax: 303-492-8596

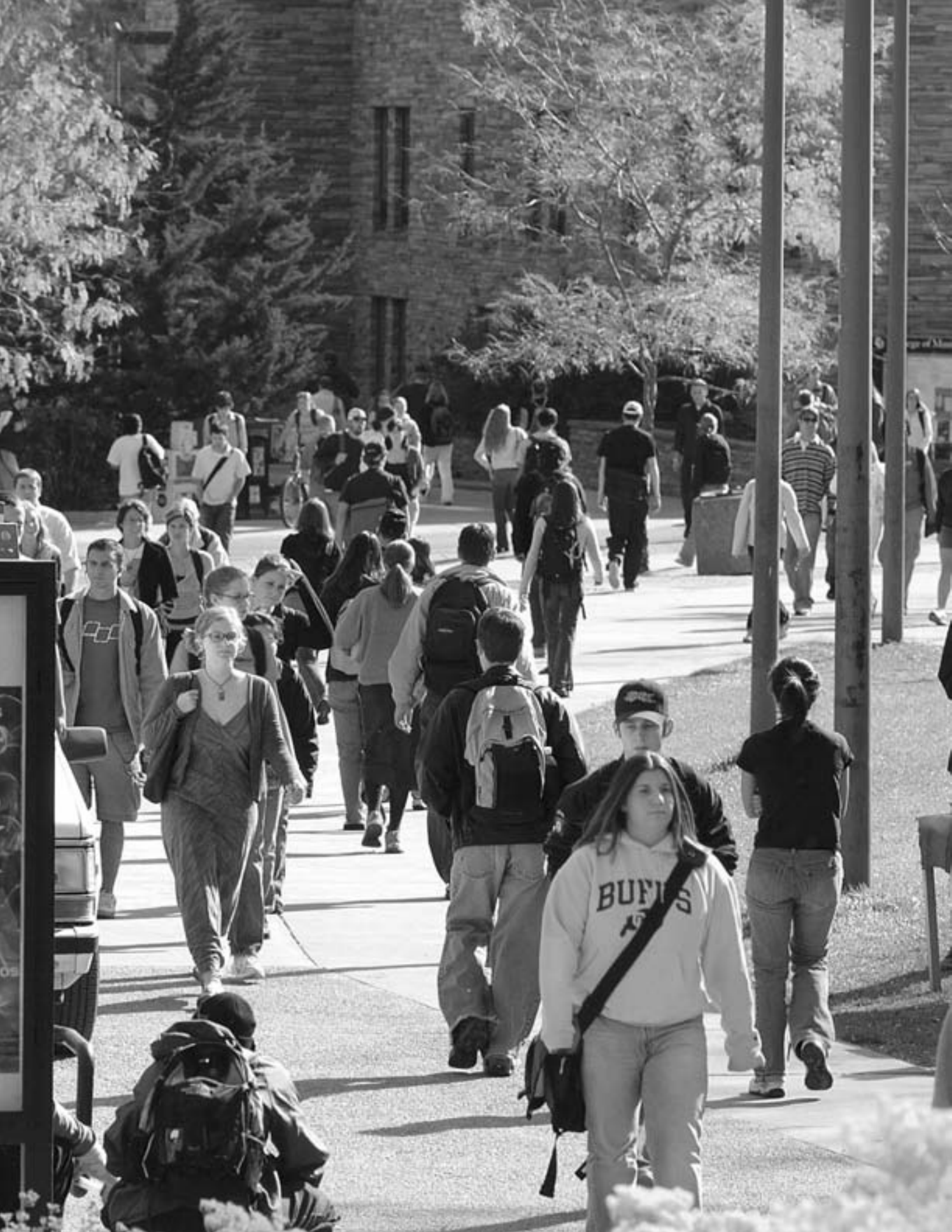
Production assistance by CU-Boulder Office of Publications & Creative Services:

Katie Henry, project management
Jon Leslie, editing
Polly Christensen, design and production
Lynn Reed, figures

Published May 2006

Printed on recycled paper

University of Colorado System
Answer Book
2006



iv	<i>Letter from the President</i>
1	About the University of Colorado
3	What is important about CU's history?
5	Who governs CU?
7	What role does each campus play?
8	What is the university's current budget?
9	Who raises money for CU?
11	Students
12	Who are CU's students?
13	What are CU's admission requirements?
14	How many students apply, are accepted, and enroll at each general campus?
17	Where do students transfer from?
18	How many minority students are enrolled?
20	What is the persistence rate for first-time freshmen at CU?
21	How does student headcount compare with student FTE?
22	Where do CU's new undergraduates come from?
23	What is the age range of CU freshmen?
24	How many degrees are awarded?
26	Faculty and Staff
27	Who are CU's distinguished professors?
28	Who are the President's Teaching Scholars?
29	What is the faculty profile by gender and ethnicity?
30	What is CU's employment profile?
32	What types of faculty does CU have at each campus?
33	Research
34	How many research award dollars does CU receive?
35	How do CU research expenditures compare nationally?
36	What is the relationship between research and student learning?
37	How does CU research benefit the state at large?
38	Facilities
39	What type of library facilities does CU have?
40	What special teaching and research facilities does CU have?
43	Athletics
44	What athletics opportunities does CU offer?
44	What honors and titles have CU athletes won?
46	Tuition, Fees, and Financial Aid
47	What does it cost to attend CU?
48	Who is awarded financial aid and what type of aid is available?
50	Economic Impact
51	What impact does CU have on the state's economy?



Letter from the President

The University of Colorado's faculty, students, and staff all contribute to the progress of knowledge and innovation.

Our three distinct campuses provide students opportunities to learn and explore fields of study through the instruction of some of the finest faculty in the world.

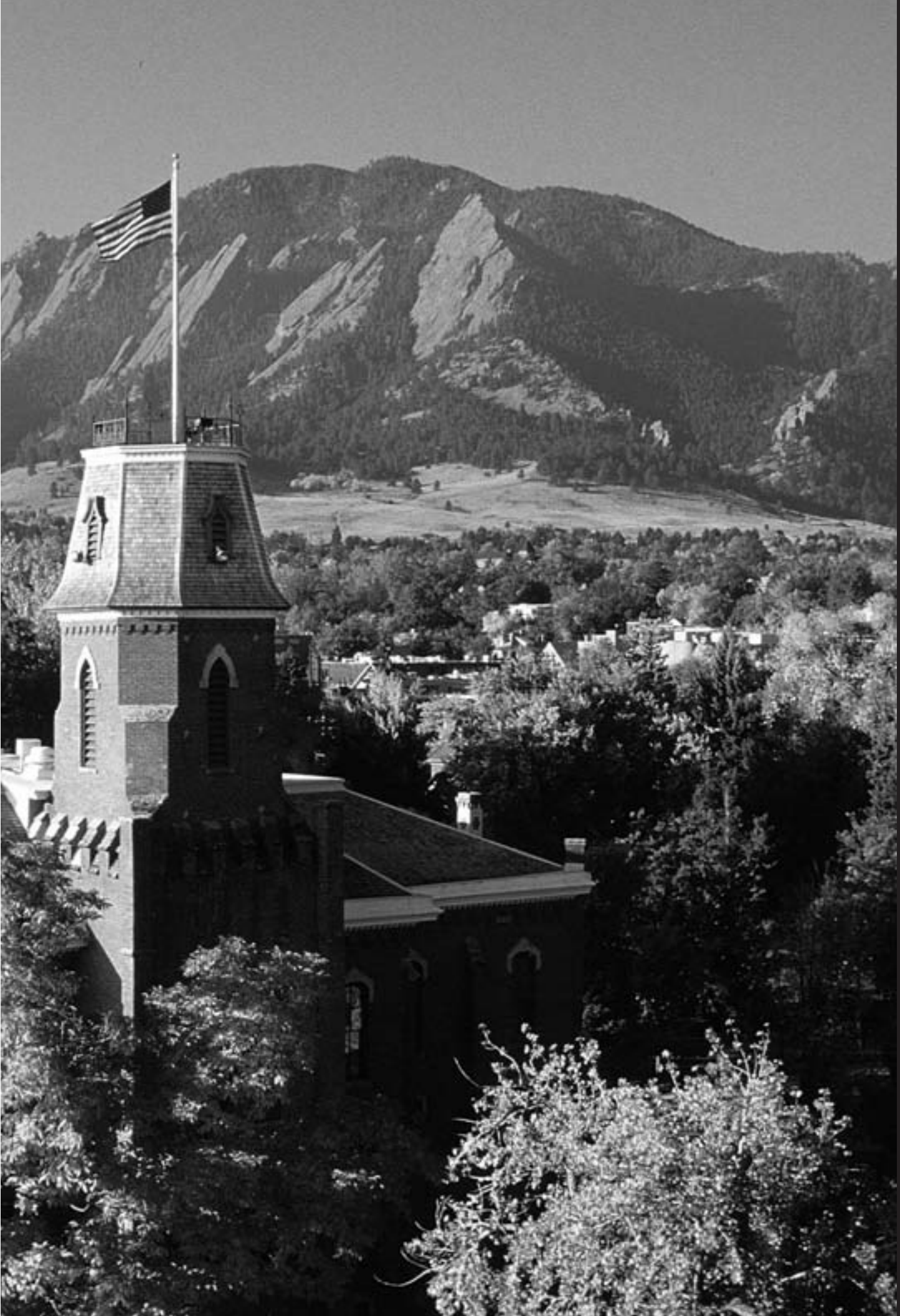
The university has made great progress over the last 130 years. When it opened its doors on September 5, 1877, it proudly educated 44 students with one instructor teaching two courses. Today it serves more than 50,000 graduate and undergraduate resident and non-resident students in one of over 300 degree programs taught by more than 3,800 instructional faculty on its three campuses.

CU's teaching, research, professional training, health care services, cultural events, and technology transfer continue to contribute to the vitality of Colorado and the nation.

The *University of Colorado System Answer Book* provides a statistical perspective on the varied aspects that make CU such a wonderful institution.

We are always grateful for your support of and interest in the University of Colorado.

Sincerely,
HANK BROWN
President, University of Colorado System



About the University of Colorado



The University of Colorado is the preeminent institution of higher education in the Rocky Mountain West, offering outstanding education at an affordable price to thousands of undergraduate and graduate students. The university offers intellectual and cultural enrichment to people in communities around the state. The benefits of higher education—excellent teaching and superior research—are touching lives throughout Colorado and beyond.

What Is Important about CU's History?

CU DATES BACK TO THE PIONEER DAYS OF COLORADO. At its first session in 1861, the Colorado territorial legislature passed an act providing for the creation of a university in Boulder. To establish the university, the legislature appropriated \$15,000, and this was matched by Boulder residents. The Civil War delayed the formal founding of the university until 1876, the year Colorado became a state; the doors to Old Main opened on September 5, 1877. Old Main still stands and is used by many members of the campus community.

CU has grown dramatically since those early days. It is now a system with three distinct institutions: **CU-Boulder, CU-Colorado Springs, and CU-Denver and Health Sciences Center**. In 1974 the Board of Regents officially established the CU System to be led by a president and each institution led by a chancellor.

The Colorado Springs campus began in the 1920s as an extension center for the Boulder campus. By the 1960s the extension center had grown to more than 1,200 students. A gift of the land and buildings of the old Cragmor Sanatorium provided a permanent site for the campus, and in 1965, the extension center became the University of Colorado at Colorado Springs. Since then, numerous buildings have been added, including residence halls.

CU-Denver got its start with extension courses from Boulder in 1912. It became an official extension center in 1957 with authority to grant degrees, then became a separate, autonomous campus of CU in 1974. Situated in the heart of downtown Denver, it shares the Auraria campus with the Community College of Denver and Metropolitan State College of Denver.

The Health Sciences Center began on the Boulder campus in 1883, but was moved to Denver in 1925. Over the next seven decades, the Health Sciences Center grew to the point where the need for space to support its programs could no longer be met by the Denver site. In 1995 the decision was made to decommission the U.S. Army Medical Garrison at Fitzsimons in Aurora. Subsequently this property was conveyed to the university. The Health Sciences Center, working with the City of Aurora, has developed a plan for shared development of the Fitzsimons site. This provides a tremendous opportunity to build a state-of-the-art academic Health Sciences Center.

On July 1, 2004, CU-Denver and CU-Health Sciences Center were merged to form a single institution. After a lengthy planning process involving CU faculty, students, administrators, and board members, it was determined that consolidation would enhance teaching and research programs, increase synergy across disciplines, stimulate access to new sources of funding, and help attract faculty, staff, and students of the highest quality.

Today, more than 50,000 students and 3,800 regular instructional faculty members make the CU System the largest institution of higher education in the state. Over the years, CU has developed programs that have responded to the state's need for comprehensive baccalaureate and graduate education. It has also developed programs that are especially sensitive to the needs of the communities it serves. The Boulder campus offered the first interdisciplinary telecommunications program in the country, which now supports the Front Range area's status as a hub for telecommunications companies. The Colorado Springs campus distinguishes itself in space and electronics research, which creates a mutually supportive relationship with some of the area's main industries. The Downtown Denver campus offers programs in architecture and planning, business, and public administration that serve the needs of its urban population. The Health Sciences Center is recognized nationally for its research and teaching and for its outstanding outreach programs which serve both urban and rural communities while contributing to the education of health sciences students.

CU's History-Making Firsts

- First to create a new form of matter, the Bose-Einstein condensate, just a few hundred billionths of a degree above absolute zero.
- First to observe a “fermionic condensate” formed from pairs of atoms in a gas.
- First to perform a liver transplant.
- Discovered that a naturally occurring protein in the blood prevents the AIDS virus from reproducing and spreading to healthy cells.
- First to identify a genetic factor that converts normal cells into cancer cells.
- First to develop a classification and numbering system for human chromosomes.
- First to produce computerized 3-D images of the entire human body derived from anatomical sections (“visible human”).
- Developed the “FluChip” to aid physicians in diagnosing respiratory illness and differentiating between three types of influenza and other viruses that cause similar symptoms.
- Discovered that lymphocytes are preprogrammed to respond to antigens, the foundation of modern immunology.
- Discovered how a human cancer gene functions.
- First to perform successful open heart surgeries using hypothermia.
- First Sim Suite™ advanced heart surgery simulator.
- Pioneered the first Child Health Associate program in the nation.
- First in the nation to perform a fetal cell implant to treat Parkinson’s Disease.
- First to provide a nationwide computerized network of family physicians for practice-based research—a model replicated worldwide.

A Few of the University’s Noteworthy Achievements

- John L. Hall, a fellow and senior research associate at JILA, a joint institute of the University of Colorado at Boulder and the National Institute of Standards and Technology, was awarded the 2005 Nobel Prize in Physics. Four CU-Boulder faculty members have been awarded the Nobel Prize.
- The American Association of State Colleges and Universities has named CU-Colorado Springs one of two national leaders in community engagement efforts.
- The School of Nursing at CU-Denver and Health Sciences Center is ranked first in the pediatric nursing specialty by *U.S. News & World Report*.
- CU-Boulder has one of the highest numbers of astronaut alumni in the nation and a high participation rate in the NASA space program. Sixteen CU-Boulder alumni have become astronauts.
- CU-Colorado Springs is home to the Network Information and Space Security Center, a leading center in creating partnerships between academia, industry, and the military to ensure national security.
- Fifteen health sciences programs at CU-Denver and Health Sciences Center are ranked among the top 20 in the country by *U.S. News & World Report*.
- CU-Boulder was ranked a “Best Buy” in the 2004 edition of *The Fiske Guide to Colleges*, receiving a four-star rating (out of five) for academics and five stars each for the social life and quality of life ratings.
- CU-Colorado Springs is the fastest growing university in Colorado and one of the fastest growing universities in the nation.
- The National Society of Hispanic MBAs named the MBA program at CU-Denver and Health Sciences Center best in the country for Hispanic students.
- Nineteen CU-Boulder graduates have been named Rhodes Scholars.

Who Governs CU?

- The **State of Colorado**, through the governor's office and the legislature, oversees the University of Colorado as a state institution.
- The **Colorado Commission on Higher Education (CCHE)**, an 11-member lay board, acts as a central policy and coordinating board for Colorado public higher education. Members are appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate. One commissioner is appointed from each congressional district; four are appointed at large. The CCHE works in consultation with Colorado's eight governing boards of higher education, including the CU Board of Regents, to develop and implement legislative directives and statewide higher education policy.
- The University of Colorado is governed by a nine-member **Board of Regents**, as established under the Colorado Constitution. Regents are constitutionally charged with the general supervision of the university and the exclusive control and direction of all funds of and appropriations to the university, unless otherwise provided by law. Board members serve staggered six-year terms. One member is elected from each of the state's seven congressional districts; two are elected at large.

Steve Bosley, Louisville (at large); *term expires January 2011*

Cindy Carlisle, Boulder (District 2); *term expires January 2009*

Michael Carrigan, Denver (District 1); *term expires January 2011*

Patricia Hayes, Aurora (District 7); *term expires January 2009*

Tom Lucero, Johnstown (District 4); *term expires January 2011*

Jerry G. Rutledge, Colorado Springs (District 5); *term expires January 2007*

Paul Schauer, Centennial (District 6); *term expires January 2009*

Gail Schwartz, Aspen (District 3); *term expires January 2007*

Peter Steinhauer, Boulder (at large); *term expires January 2007*

- It is a guiding principle of the **shared governance** recognized by the Board of Regents that the faculty and the administration shall collaborate in major decisions affecting the academic welfare of the university. The nature of that collaboration, shared as appropriate with students and staff, varies according to the nature of the decisions in question.

The faculty takes the lead in decisions concerning selection of faculty; educational policy related to teaching, curriculum, research, academic ethics; and other academic matters. The administration takes the lead in matters of internal operations and external relations of the university.

In every case, the faculty and the administration participate in the governance and operation of the university as provided by and in accordance with the laws and policies of the Board of Regents and the laws and regulations of the State of Colorado.

Administration

- The **president**, Hank Brown, is the principal executive officer of the CU System, a member of the faculty, and carries out the policies and programs established by the Board of Regents.
Other key administrative officers include the following:
 - Michel R. Dahlin, Vice President for Academic Affairs and Research (Interim)
 - Robert G. Moore, Vice President for Budget and Finance
 - Leonard Dinegar, Vice President for Administration (Interim) and Chief of Staff
 - Charles V. Sweet, Vice President and University Counsel
- Each campus is governed by a **chancellor**. The chancellor is the chief academic and administrative officer responsible to the president for the conduct of the affairs of their respective campus in accordance with the policies of the Board of Regents.
 - Philip P. DiStefano, Boulder (Interim)
 - Pamela Shockley-Zalabak, Colorado Springs
 - Gregory V. Stiegmann, Denver and Health Sciences Center (Interim)

Faculty

The **Faculty Council** is the representative governing body of the Faculty Senate. The chair or other designated representative of the Faculty Council is the spokesperson for the faculty when addressing the Board of Regents on matters of importance to shared governance.

Rod Muth, Chair
Barbara Bintliff, Vice Chair
RL Widmann, Secretary

Staff

The **University of Colorado Staff Council** serves as the university-wide representative body for communicating to the administration and Board of Regents matters of concern to exempt professionals and classified staff employees on all campuses.

Pat Beals Moore, Chair
Debbie Lapioli, Vice Chair
Heidi Robinson, Secretary
Agena Sheik, Treasurer

Students

The **Intercampus Student Forum** serves as the university-wide representative body for communicating to the administration and Board of Regents matters of concern to the students on all campuses.

Jeremy Jimenez, Chair

What Role Does Each Campus Play?

Each of the CU campuses is accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and plays a distinct and complementary role within the CU System. The roles and missions of Colorado's public institutions are recorded in the **State Statutes**—CRS: 23-20-101(1)(a) for Boulder, CRS: 23-20-101(1)(c) for Colorado Springs, and CRS: 23-20-101(1)(b) and CRS: 23-20-101(1)(d) for Denver and Health Sciences Center.

To accomplish their missions, the University of Colorado campuses offer more than 300 degree programs through 30 schools and colleges. Additionally, the university offers more than 350 online courses and a variety of continuing education classes. Each school and college is headed by a dean, who is its principal administrative officer. Most colleges are composed of one or more departments, each of which is headed by a department chair, who reports to the dean of the school or college.

On the following pages are the roles and missions of each campus, and the schools and colleges that have been created to carry out these roles.

University of Colorado at Boulder

CRS: 23-20-101(1)(a) The Boulder campus of the University of Colorado shall be a comprehensive graduate research university with selective admission standards. The Boulder campus of the University of Colorado shall offer a comprehensive array of undergraduate, master's, and doctoral degree programs. The Boulder campus of the University of Colorado has exclusive authority to offer graduate programs in law. The Colorado Commission on Higher Education, in consultation with the Board of Regents, shall designate those graduate level programs that are the primary responsibility of the Boulder campus of the University of Colorado. The university has the responsibility to provide on a statewide basis, utilizing when possible and appropriate the faculty and facilities of other educational institutions, those graduate level programs. The commission shall include in its funding recommendations a level of general fund support for these programs.

University of Colorado at Colorado Springs

CRS: 23-20-101(1)(c) The Colorado Springs campus of the University of Colorado shall be a comprehensive baccalaureate university with selective admission standards. The Colorado Springs campus shall offer liberal arts and sciences, business, engineering, health sciences, and teacher preparation undergraduate degree programs, and a selected number of master's and doctoral degree programs.

CU-Boulder

Schools and Colleges:

- The College of Architecture and Planning
- The College of Arts and Sciences
- The Leeds School of Business
- The College of Engineering and Applied Science
- The College of Music
- The School of Education
- The School of Journalism and Mass Communication
- The School of Law
- The Graduate School
- The Division of Continuing Education and Professional Studies

CU-Colorado Springs

Schools and Colleges:

- The College of Business and Administration
- The College of Engineering and Applied Science
- The College of Letters, Arts, and Sciences
- The College of Education
- The Graduate School
- The Graduate School of Public Affairs
- The Beth-El College of Nursing and Health Sciences

University of Colorado at Denver and Health Sciences Center

CU-Denver and Health Sciences Center

Schools and Colleges:

- The Business School
- The College of Architecture and Planning
- The College of Arts and Media
- The College of Engineering and Applied Science
- The College of Liberal Arts and Sciences
- The Graduate School—Downtown Denver
- The Graduate School—Health Sciences Programs
- The Graduate School of Public Affairs
- The School of Dentistry
- The School of Education
- The School of Medicine
- The School of Nursing
- The School of Pharmacy

CRS: 23-20-101(1)(b) The Denver campus of the University of Colorado shall be an urban comprehensive undergraduate and graduate research university with selective admission standards. The Denver campus shall offer baccalaureate, master’s, and a limited number of doctoral degree programs, emphasizing those that serve the needs of the Denver metropolitan area. The Denver campus has statewide authority to offer graduate programs in public administration and exclusive authority in architecture and planning.

CRS: 23-20-101(1)(d) The Health Sciences Center campus of the University of Colorado shall offer specialized baccalaureate, first-professional, master’s, and doctoral degree programs in health-related disciplines and professions. It shall be affiliated with the University of Colorado hospital and other health care facilities that offer settings for education, clinical practice, and basic and applied research. It shall have exclusive authority in medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, and physical therapy.

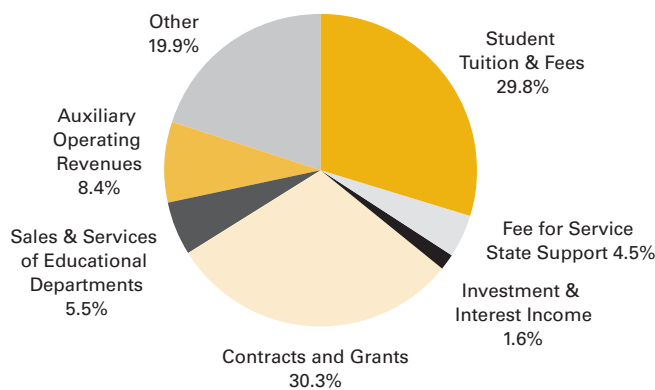
What Is the University’s Current Budget?

The University of Colorado’s fiscal year 2006 budget is \$1.9 billion. Contracts and grants and tuition and fees account for nearly two-thirds of the university’s revenues. The majority of CU’s budget is spent on instruction and research, reflecting the institution’s role as a research university that emphasizes both classroom instruction and research training.

FY 2006 Revenues

FIG. 1.1: FY06 revenues total \$1.9 billion. Contracts and grants account for \$664.2 million; student tuition and fees generate \$569.9 million.

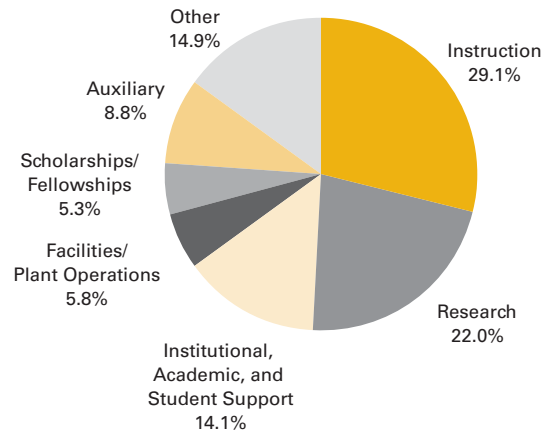
SOURCE: Office of the Vice President for Budget and Finance



FY 2006 Expenditures

FIG. 1.2: FY06 expenditures for instruction, research, and institutional, academic, and student support total \$1.16 billion. Another \$94.7 million is directed toward scholarships and fellowships.

SOURCE: Office of the Vice President for Budget and Finance



Note: Revenue derived from student tuition and fees includes \$64.6M in stipend revenue from the College Opportunity Fund (COF) received as tuition revenue from students. The total of COF stipend revenue plus state support received as Fee for Service revenue is \$150.6M (7.9% of the total budget) and is representative of what in prior years was categorized as State Appropriations.

Who Raises Money for CU?

The University of Colorado Foundation is the independent, non-profit philanthropic partner of the University of Colorado, and is the largest foundation dedicated exclusively to higher education in the Rocky Mountain West. In addition to raising funds to support the university's strategic initiatives, the foundation manages investments on behalf of the university, including endowment funds and charitable trusts.

Founded in 1967, the foundation is governed by a volunteer board of trustees and board of directors, the majority of whom are CU alumni. The foundation is also responsible for maintaining the alumni/donor database. For more information, visit www.cufund.org or call 303-541-1200.

University of Colorado Foundation Endowment Growth and Annual Gift Income Distribution (in millions of dollars)

FIG. 1.3: University of Colorado Foundation Endowment Growth

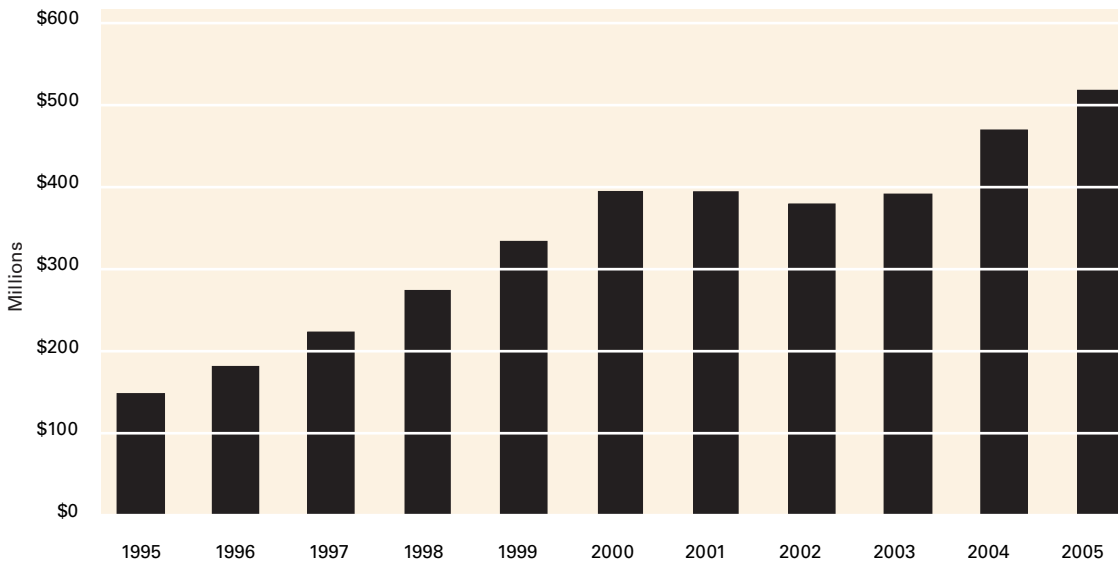
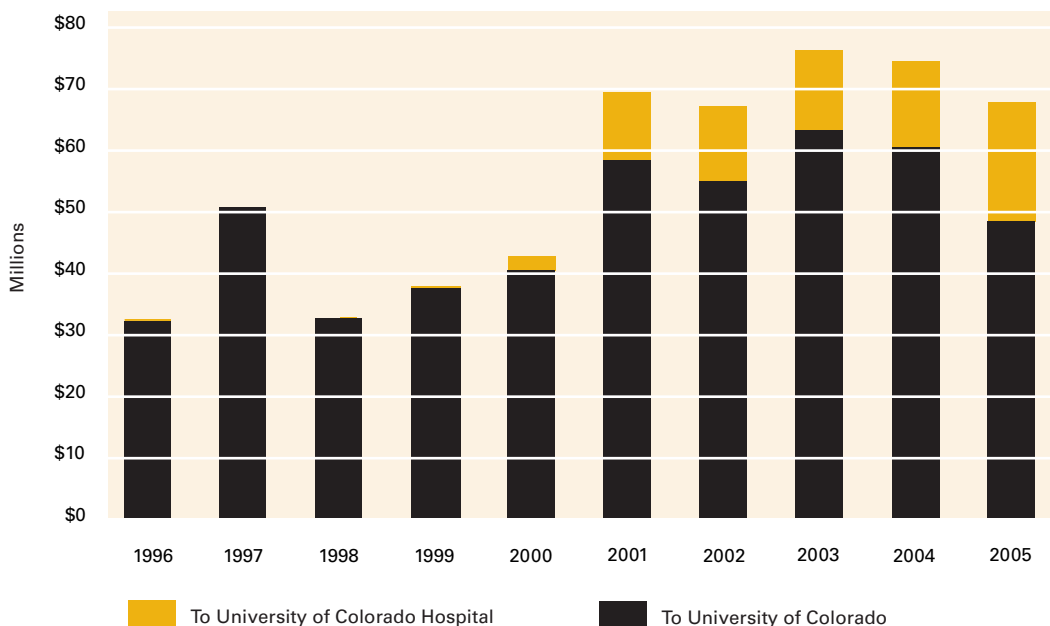


FIG. 1.4: Annual Gifts and Income Distributed and Applied



Thanks to generous new gifts and strong investment performance, the endowment has achieved tremendous growth over the last decade. During that time, the foundation has been able to transfer gifts and investment income to the university totaling nearly \$480 million to support scholarships, research, faculty, capital construction, and other CU and donor priorities.

Source: 2005 University of Colorado Foundation Annual Report

Foundation Facts (as of June 2005):

- The foundation manages \$771 million in assets, compared with \$14 million in assets in 1981.
- The foundation manages a \$517 million endowment, which has grown an average of 13.4 percent each year over the last 10 years.
- Over the last 10 years, the foundation has awarded \$81 million in scholarships.
- Since 2001, the number of donors to CU has increased nearly 20 percent to more than 41,000 donors today.
- Over the past three years, the foundation, in partnership with CU, has raised more than \$226 million in outright gifts and commitments.

Major Projects

Fundraising efforts are making major initiatives possible in Boulder, Colorado Springs, and Denver, including:

- The Wolf Law Building and the ATLAS (Alliance for Technology, Learning, and Society) Center, both scheduled to open in fall 2006 on the Boulder campus
- The Lazzara Center for Oral-Facial Health on the Fitzsimons campus, Denver and Health Sciences Center
- A new science and engineering complex on the Colorado Springs campus, with construction set to begin in 2006

2005 Notable Gifts

CU-Boulder

- \$1.5 million from Bob and Judy Charles to endow a chair at the School of Education
- \$1.5 million from Tom and Cydney Marsico to benefit the Intercollegiate Department of Athletics

CU-Colorado Springs

- A gift from Chandler Bergen for a marble sculpture of the campus mascot to be placed in the University Center. Mr. Bergen also provided a bequest to benefit the CU-Colorado Springs Kraemer Family Library and the CU-Boulder School of Journalism and Mass Communication.
- A large gift, based on the proceeds from a sale of land, from Betty Taylor to fund the Heller Ranch Center for Arts and Humanities

CU-Denver and Health Sciences Center

- \$850,000 from Dr. Robert H. and Nancy Carroll Allen toward an endowed chair in hematology research
- A \$1 million grant from the Avon Foundation to support breast cancer research

Source: CU Foundation

Students



Students come to CU from across the state and around the world. They enter having proven that they meet the university's selective admission standards. They leave having sharpened their skills, deepened their understanding, and strengthened their ability to contribute to the world. Former students have distinguished themselves in every type of career and endeavor.

Who Are CU's Students?

THE UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO SYSTEM serves a large and diverse community of students. Each institution is unique in its role and mission, location, and program offerings and competes favorably with its peer institutions at attracting students and meeting the educational needs of the particular students it serves:

- CU-Boulder has national appeal and serves the traditional college age groups. Undergraduates constitute approximately 85 percent of the student body, and 30 percent of the students come from outside Colorado.
- CU-Colorado Springs draws the vast majority (94 percent) of its students from Colorado, but they come to the university with varying levels of experience. The campus attracts community college transfer students, first-time freshmen, and working adults.
- CU-Denver and Health Sciences Center serves a very diverse population. The Downtown Denver campus meets the needs of the urban area's adult professional and working population. Approximately one-third of its undergraduate students carry less than a full-time student credit load and a large percentage of students are enrolled in graduate degree programs. At the Health Sciences Center a small number of students are engaged in undergraduate work, primarily in nursing and dental health. Most students are enrolled in first-professional, graduate, and PhD programs.

University of Colorado Census Date Enrollment Summary, Fall 2005

	<i>Boulder</i>	<i>Colorado Springs</i>	<i>Denver and Health Sciences Center</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total Headcount	29,115	7,567	14,867	51,549
Resident	20,322	7,106	13,741	41,169
Non-Resident	8,793	461	1,126	10,380
Undergraduate	24,601	6,119	7,998	38,718
Graduate	4,514	1,448	6,869	12,831

SOURCE: CCHE Census Enrollment Report, October 2005



What Are CU's Admission Requirements?

Admission to the University of Colorado is based on many criteria. For undergraduates, these include graduation from high school or its equivalent, evaluation of course work completed in high school and other educational institutions, results of the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) or American College Test (ACT), and other material concerning student background. In addition, each institution and their schools/colleges have distinct admission criteria; however, every student is considered as an individual with a portfolio of skills and qualifications in addition to test scores.

CU has taken the initiative and fulfilled its legislative role and mission by becoming more clear and selective in its admission standards. Recognizing that a rigorous course of study in high school is the best preparation for college, the Board of Regents established the minimum academic preparation standards (MAPS), which became effective in 1988. These MAPS specify the courses a student either must complete in high school or must meet by equivalent college-level work before graduating from CU. Specific requirements vary by school/college but include:

- Four years of English (with emphasis on composition);
- Three to four years of college preparatory mathematics;
- Three years of natural science (including one year of laboratory science);
- Two to three years of social science; and
- Two to three years of a single foreign language.

The Colorado Commission on Higher Education has adopted a pre-collegiate curriculum that will be required for admission to any Colorado public four-year college or university, starting in 2008. These requirements are similar to CU's MAPS requirements.

Admitted freshmen and undergraduate transfers must also meet admission standards set by the Colorado Commission on Higher Education. These standards require that 80 percent or more of admitted students meet specific criteria based on high school performance, standardized tests, and any transfer work. The campuses also are allowed "windows" to recruit students who do not meet the criteria but who have special qualifications.

University of Colorado First-Time Undergraduate Student Profile, Fall 2005

First-time freshmen enrolling at each of the University of Colorado general campuses scored higher on their ACT exams than the average Colorado or national test taker. The Colorado average ACT score was 20.2; the national average was 20.9. SOURCES: SURDS Undergraduate Application files and

www.act.org/news/data/05/states.html

	<i>First-time Freshmen</i>			<i>Total SAT</i>	<i>Undergraduate Transfers</i>
	<i>High School GPA</i>	<i>High School Rank</i>	<i>Composite ACT</i>		<i>College GPA</i>
Boulder	3.5	73.9	25.1	1176	3.16
Colorado Springs	3.4	69.0	22.8	1085	3.01
Downtown Denver	3.3	64.4	22.2	1080	3.00



How Many Students Apply, Are Accepted, and Enroll at Each General Campus?

New Enrollments, Fall 2005

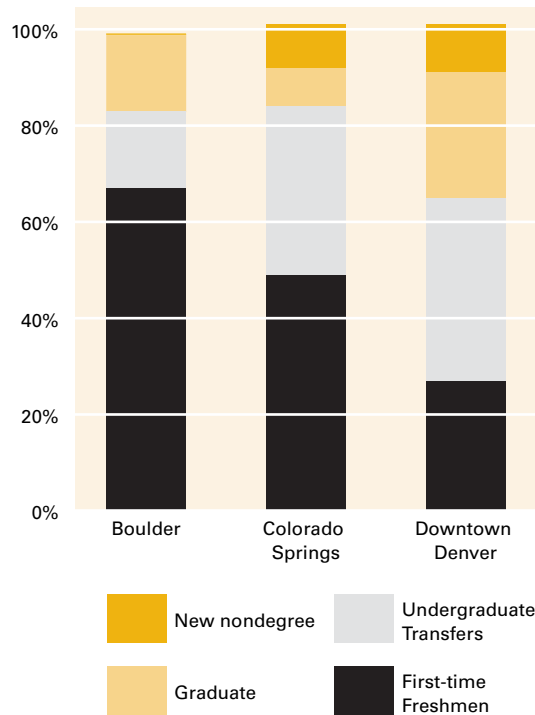
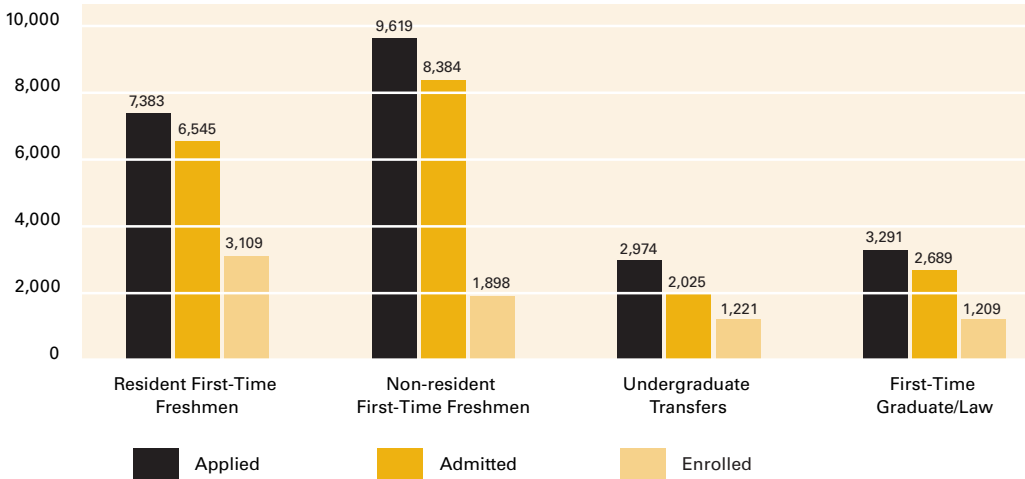


FIG. 2.1: Reflecting CU-Boulder’s traditional, residential campus enrollment, two-thirds of its enrollees are first-time freshmen. At the Colorado Springs campus, nearly half of new incoming students are first-time freshmen, while another third are undergraduate transfers. At the Downtown Denver campus, more than one-third are undergraduate transfers, and there is a nearly equal number of first-time freshmen and first-time graduate students. SOURCE: campus IR offices

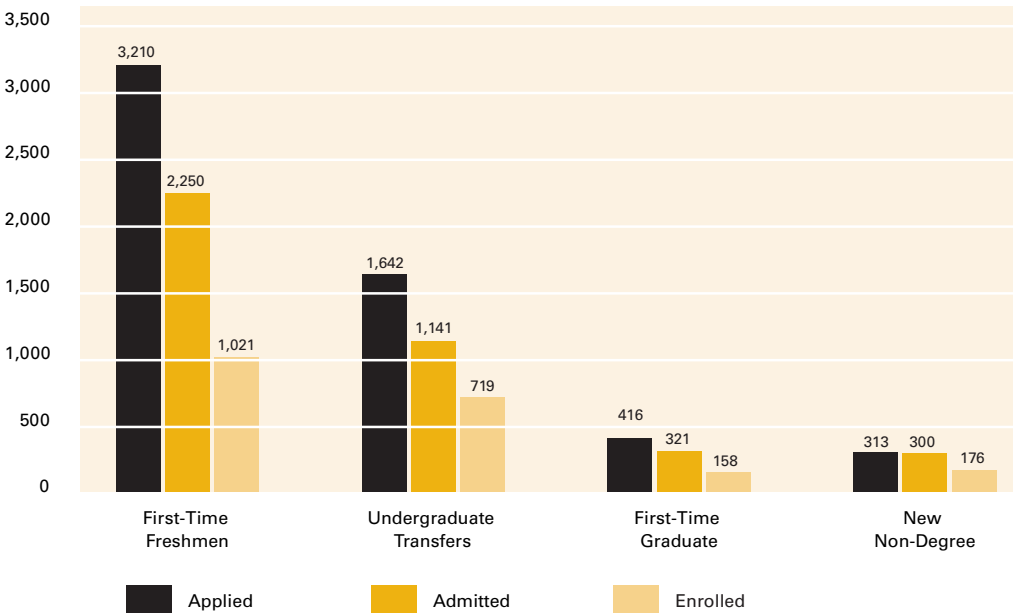
Formal Applications, Admissions, and Enrollees for CU-Boulder, Fall 2005

FIG. 2.2: On the Boulder campus, resident and nonresident first-time freshmen constituted 67% of the new enrollment in fall 2005. The remaining one-third of the incoming population was almost equally undergraduate transfers and first-time graduate and law students. The high number of applications that Boulder receives from both prospective non-resident freshmen and first-time graduate and law students—combined with the relatively low numbers of those who actually enroll—is a reflection of the competitive nature of the national market for these students. SOURCE: campus IR office



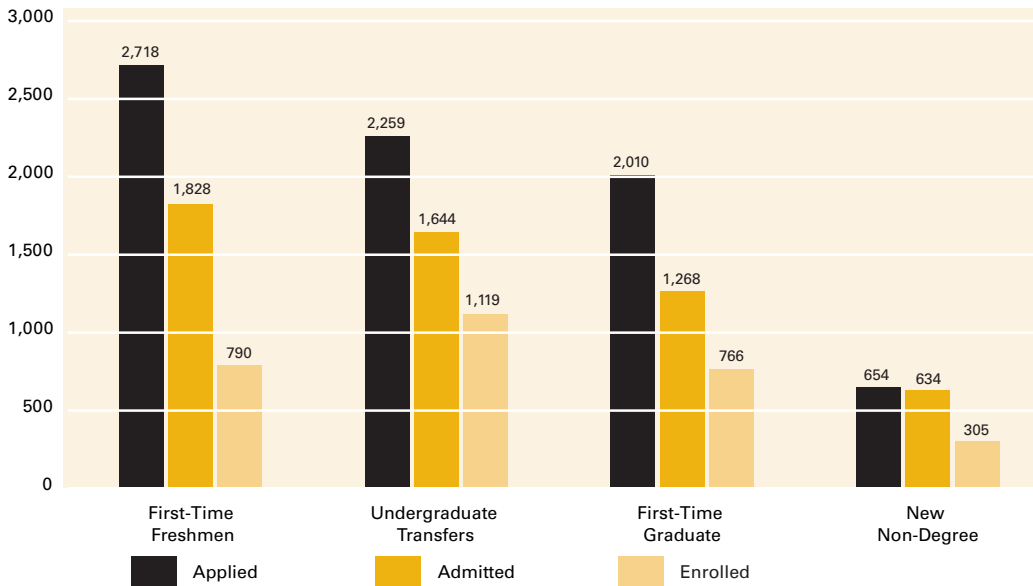
Formal Applications, Admissions, and Enrollees for CU-Colorado Springs, Fall 2005

FIG. 2.3: Of the new fall 2005 enrollees at the Colorado Springs campus, 49% were first-time freshmen—a reflection of the campus’s commitment to becoming a residential campus. Approximately a third of the incoming class was composed of undergraduate transfer students. Graduate students represented 8% of incoming students. SOURCE: campus IR office



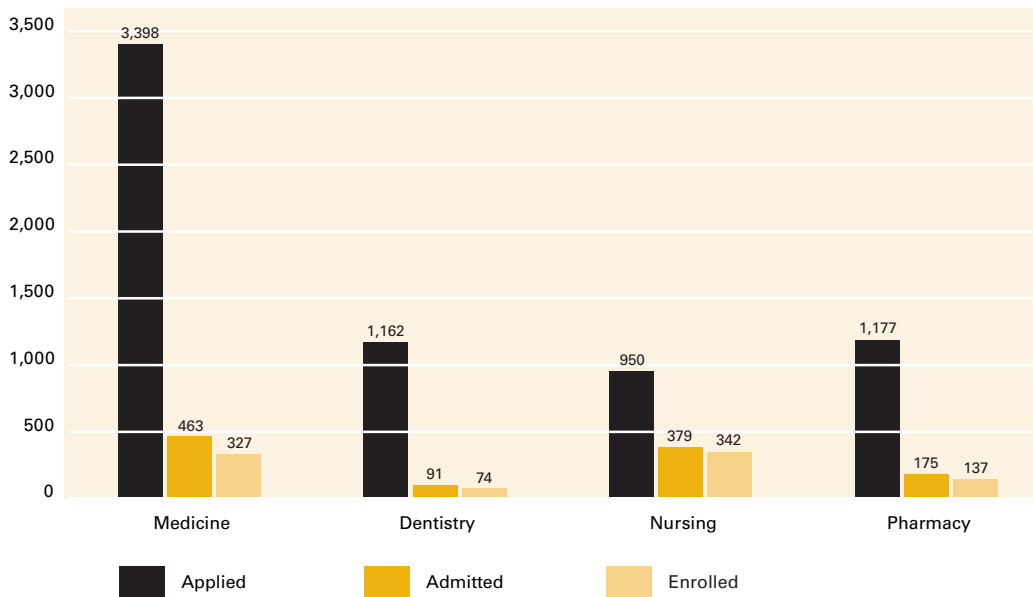
Formal Applications, Admissions, and Enrollees for CU-Denver and Health Sciences Center, Downtown Denver Campus, Fall 2005

FIG. 2.4: The Downtown Denver campus receives a nearly equal number of applications from first-time freshmen, undergraduate transfers, and first-time graduate students. SOURCE: campus IR office



Formal Applications, Admissions, and Enrollees for CU-Denver and Health Sciences Center, Health Sciences Programs, Fall 2005

FIG. 2.5: Admission to the Health Sciences programs is highly competitive, with a relatively small number of applicants being admitted at each school. SOURCE: campus IR office



Where Do Students Transfer from?

Source of Transfer Students Who Enrolled at the University of Colorado, FY 2004–05

At the Boulder campus, almost half of the new transfer students come from out-of-state institutions, while at Colorado Springs almost two-thirds come from Colorado institutions. At the Downtown Denver campus, three-fourths of transfer students come from in-state institutions. SOURCE: SURDS application files

	Boulder		Colorado Springs		Downtown Denver		Total	
CU System*								
Boulder	134		22		195		351	
Colorado Springs	51		56		37		144	
Downtown Denver	79		2		39		120	
Health Sciences Center	1		0		0		1	
TOTAL Intra-CU	265	14%	80	7%	271	14%	616	12%
Colorado Two-Year Public Institutions								
Aims Community College	17		4		7		28	
Arapahoe Community College	37		10		142		189	
Colorado Mountain College	29		9		26		64	
Colorado Northwest Community College	0		2		0		2	
Community College of Aurora	13		6		128		147	
Community College of Denver	12		2		141		155	
Front Range Community College	275		17		116		408	
Lamar Community College	1		4		1		6	
Morgan Community College	0		1		4		5	
Northeastern Junior College	4		3		3		10	
Otero Junior College	5		10		0		15	
Pikes Peak Community College	18		403		17		438	
Pueblo Community College	5		8		6		19	
Red Rocks Community College	41		2		101		144	
Trinidad State Junior College	5		5		3		13	
TOTAL Colorado Two-Year Public	462	24%	486	41%	695	36%	1,643	33%
Colorado Four-Year Public Institutions, excluding CU								
Adams State College	9		11		4		24	
Colorado School of Mines	7		1		10		18	
Colorado State University	68		35		112		215	
Colorado State University—Pueblo	5		27		6		38	
Ft. Lewis College	21		15		17		53	
Mesa State College	24		10		22		56	
Metropolitan State College	66		10		150		226	
University of Northern Colorado	60		37		57		154	
Western State College	9		16		7		32	
TOTAL Colorado Four-Year Public	269	14%	162	14%	385	20%	816	16%
Colorado Four-Year Private Institutions								
Colorado Christian College	1		6		7		14	
Colorado College	6		6		1		13	
Colorado Technical College	0		15		3		18	
Naropa University	2		0		1		3	
Regis University	5		3		15		23	
Rocky Mtn. College of Art and Design	0		0		3		3	
University of Denver	12		2		25		39	
U.S. Air Force Academy	3		2		0		5	
TOTAL Colorado Four-Year Private	29	2%	34	3%	55	3%	118	2%
Out-of-State Institutions TOTAL	890	46%	425	36%	502	26%	1,817	36%
All Transfers	1,915		1,187		1,908		5,010	

*Students transferring within the same campus moved from Continuing Education, Special, or Non-degree to Degree-seeking status.

How Many Minority Students Are Enrolled?

CU campuses value diversity within the student body and continually work to improve recruitment and retention of minority students.

- Undergraduate minority enrollments are holding steady. At Boulder, minority students represent 15 percent of the undergraduate student body. At Colorado Springs, minority enrollments are 19 percent of the total. Denver and Health Sciences Center is the most diverse among the CU campuses, with minority students comprising 26 percent of undergraduates.
- The persistence of first-time freshmen into their second year bodes well for future graduation rates. At Boulder, the persistence rate for minority freshmen is 82 percent, compared to 83 percent for white students; at Colorado Springs, minority freshmen persist at 60 percent compared to 69 percent for white students; and at Denver and Health Sciences Center, the persistence of minority first-time students is 77 percent versus 67 percent for white students. The campuses have put significant efforts into retention and these efforts are clearly producing results.
- The enrollments of minority graduate students at the three general campuses have increased over the past five years. At Boulder, minority graduate enrollment is 11 percent of total graduate enrollment. At Colorado Springs, minority graduate enrollment is 15.5 percent of total graduate enrollment. At Denver and Health Sciences Center, minority graduate student enrollment is 14 percent of total graduate enrollment.

University of Colorado Headcount Enrollment by Ethnicity, Fall 2005

	<i>Undergraduate</i>		<i>Graduate</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Boulder						
African American	403	1.6%	54	1.2%	457	1.6%
Asian American	1,556	6.3%	194	4.3%	1,750	6.0%
Latino	1,484	6.0%	213	4.7%	1,697	5.8%
American Indian	185	0.8%	40	0.9%	226	0.8%
Minority Total	3,629	14.8%	501	11.1%	4,130	14.2%
White and Unknown	20,640	83.9%	3,425	75.9%	24,065	82.7%
International	332	1.4%	588	13.0%	920	3.2%
TOTAL	24,601	100.0%	4,514	100.0%	29,115	100.0%
Colorado Springs						
African American	223	3.6%	43	3.0%	266	3.5%
Asian American	297	4.9%	70	4.8%	367	4.9%
Latino	559	9.1%	96	6.6%	655	8.7%
American Indian	64	1.0%	15	1.0%	79	1.0%
Minority Total	1,143	18.7%	224	15.5%	1,367	18.1%
White and Unknown	4,955	81.0%	1,196	82.6%	6,151	81.3%
International	21	0.3%	28	1.9%	49	0.6%
TOTAL	6,119	100.0%	1,448	100.0%	7,567	100.0%
Denver and Health Sciences Center						
African American	325	4.1%	172	2.5%	497	3.3%
Asian American	767	9.7%	387	5.6%	1,154	7.8%
Latino	894	11.3%	396	5.7%	1,290	8.7%
American Indian	79	1.0%	39	0.6%	118	0.8%
Minority Total	2,065	26.1%	994	14.3%	3,059	20.6%
White and Unknown	5,716	72.3%	5,613	80.7%	11,329	76.2%
International	130	1.6%	349	5.0%	479	3.2%
TOTAL	7,911	100.0%	6,956	100.0%	14,867	100.0%

A number of programs are designed to support the university's commitment to enriching the diversity of its community:

- Pre-Collegiate Development Program (systemwide)
- BUENO Center for Multicultural Education (Boulder)
- Student Multicultural Affairs Mentoring Program (Colorado Springs)
- Rural Health Scholars (Health Sciences Center)
- Multicultural Engineering Program (Boulder)
- Colorado Alliance for Minority Participation (Colorado Springs)
- Minority Health Professions Opportunity Program (Health Sciences Center)
- CU Succeed and Silver and Gold Programs (Denver)
- Minority Arts and Sciences Program (Boulder)
- CU Opportunity Program (Colorado Springs)
- Pharmacy Camp (Health Sciences Center)
- Women and Minority Engineering Program (Colorado Springs)
- Area Health Education Centers' Summer Health Institute (Health Sciences Center)
- Chancellor's Leadership Class (Colorado Springs)
- Stay Ahead and Ready (STAR) Program (Colorado Springs)
- CU-Denver Scholars Program (Downtown Denver)
- Engineering Scholars Program (Downtown Denver)



What Is the Persistence Rate for First-time Freshmen at CU?

University of Colorado Persistence Rates of All Minority and White First-Time Freshmen to Second Fall Term

SOURCE: Annual Diversity Report to the Board of Regents

FIG. 2.6: Boulder

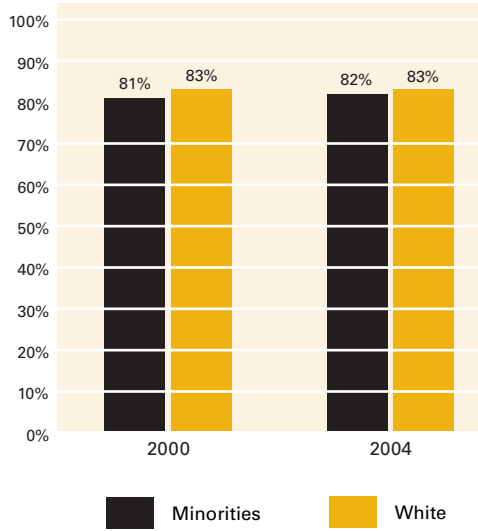


FIG. 2.7: Colorado Springs

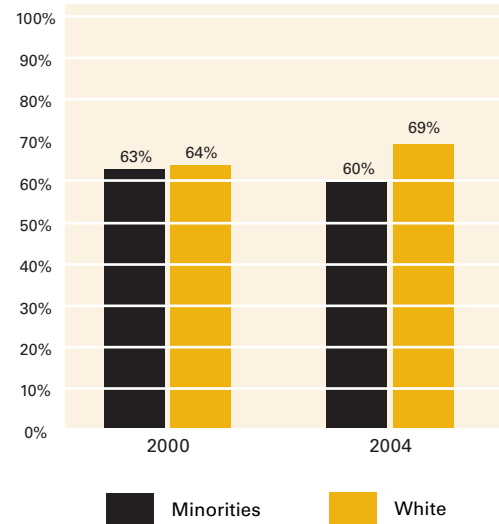
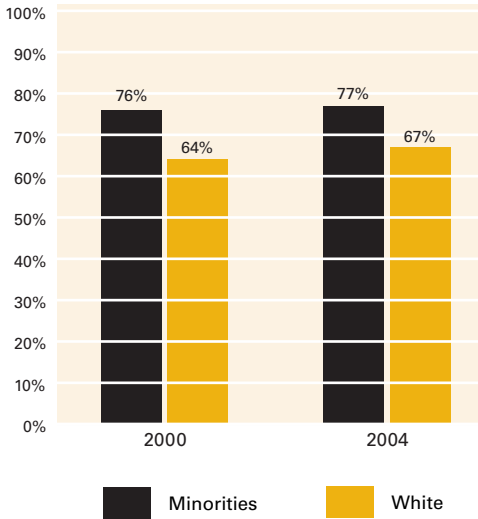


FIG. 2.8: Denver and Health Sciences Center



How Does Student Headcount Compare with Student FTE?

First a couple of definitions: “Student headcount” figures represent the number of actual students enrolled on a campus, either on a full-time or part-time basis. In contrast, full-time equivalent (FTE) students represent the total student credit hours accumulated by all students (both full- and part-time students) divided by 30 (30 student credit hours = 1 student FTE). For example, two part-time students may generate 30 student credit hours in a fiscal year, and thus two headcount students can generate one student FTE.

Student FTE enrollment figures are used primarily for funding purposes. The state of Colorado funds in-state enrollment on a dollars-per-FTE-student basis. One FTE equals 30 student credit hours of course work per year.

At the UCDHSC, the lock-step nature of the health sciences medical program instruction mandates essentially full-time attendance by all students and results in the FTE and headcount being nearly equal.

Headcount and Student FTE Comparisons, Fall 2005 and FY 2005

FIG. 2.9: The Boulder campus headcount/FTE comparison reflects that it is a residential campus with a higher percentage of students enrolled on a full-time basis.

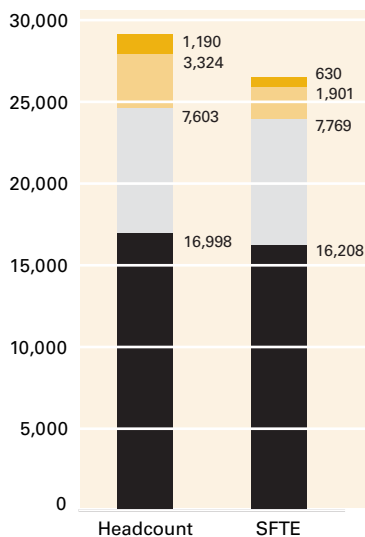


FIG. 2.10: The Colorado Springs campus comparison reflects the mix of part-time working professionals and second-career students along with full-time residential students.

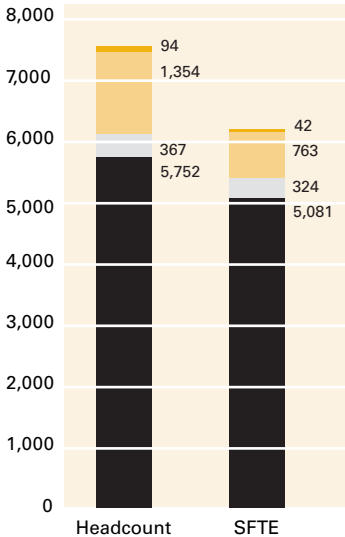
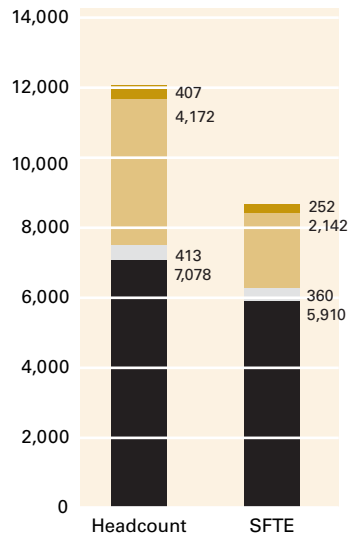


FIG. 2.11: The Downtown Denver campus comparison reflects the campus’s urban setting, which allows working professionals to study on a part-time basis.

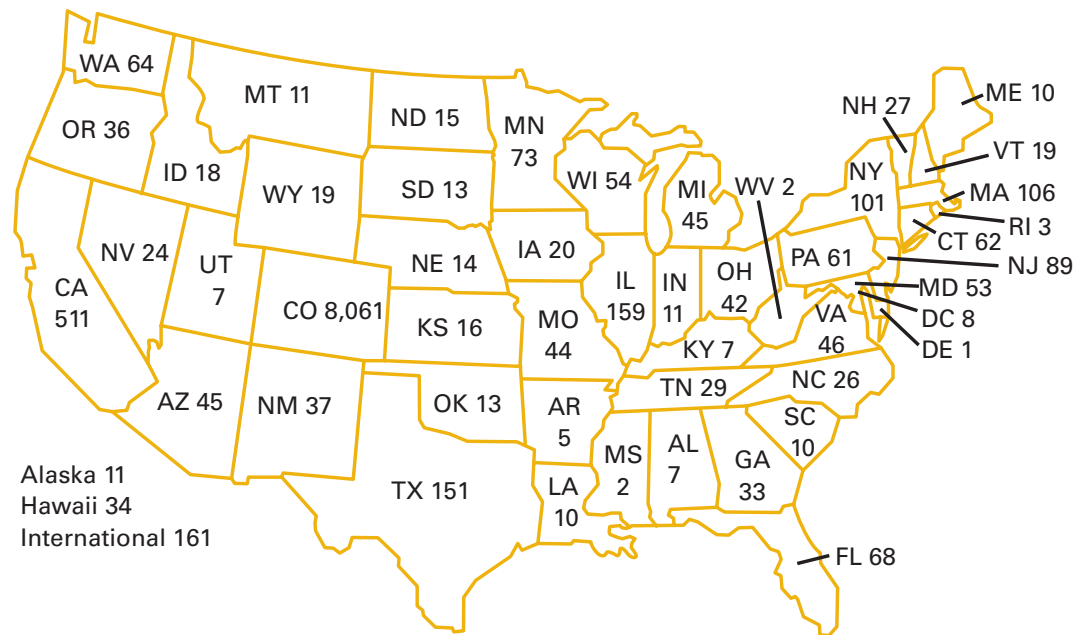


Where Do CU's New Undergraduates Come from?

CU is proud to be a state university that provides Coloradans with excellent undergraduate and post-graduate programs. CU is equally proud that students throughout the country and around the world recognize the value of a CU degree. The presence of students from beyond Colorado's borders enriches the learning experience of all students.

University of Colorado First-time Undergraduate and Transfer Enrollees' State of Origin, Fall 2005

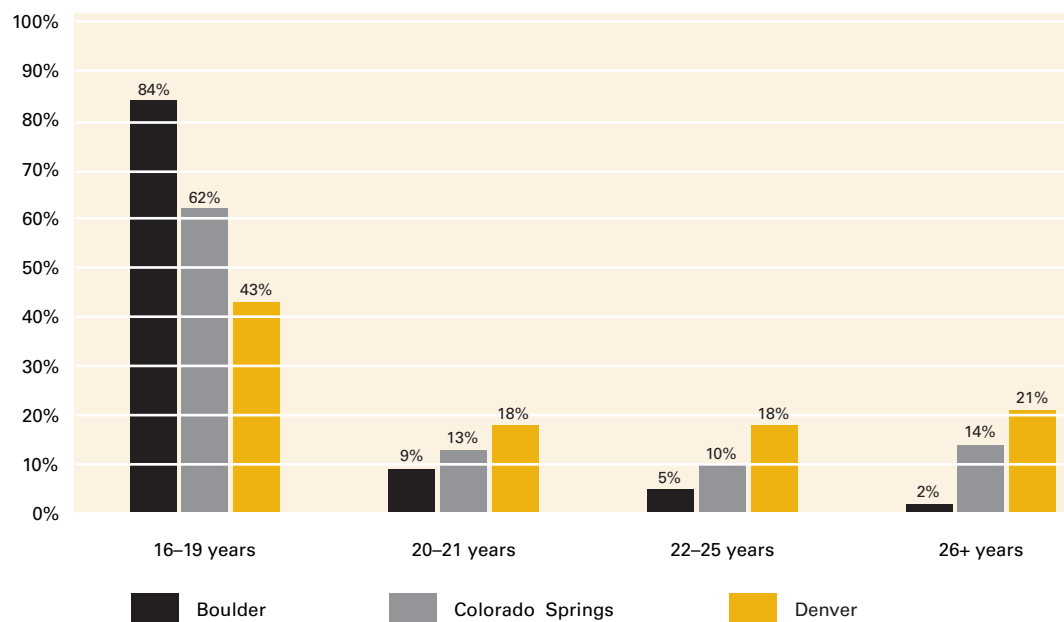
FIG. 2.12: Although CU draws students from all 50 states and attracts international students as well, the majority—77%—are Coloradans. SOURCE: SURDS enrollment files



What Is the Age Range of CU Freshmen?

Age Distribution of Entering Undergraduates, Fall 2005

FIG. 2.13: SOURCE: SURDS undergraduate enrollment file

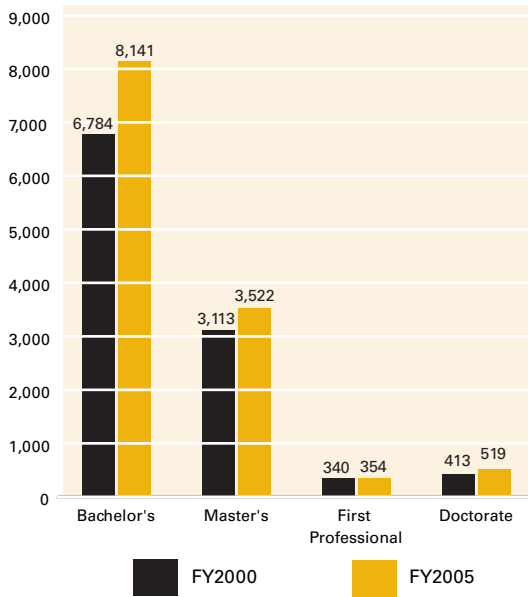


How Many Degrees Are Awarded?

In FY 2004, CU awarded 41 percent of the bachelor’s degrees, 61 percent of master’s degrees, 57 percent of doctorates, and 76 percent of all first-professional degrees awarded by all Colorado public research universities and four-year institutions.

CU Degree Totals

FIG. 2.14 : SOURCE: SURDS Degrees Awarded file



University of Colorado Degree Trends by Campus

CU-Colorado Springs has seen the greatest overall increase (38%) in degrees awarded since 2000. During that time, first-professional degree production (MD, DDS, etc.) at Denver and Health Sciences Center increased by 47%. Boulder saw the largest increase (17%) in the percentage of bachelor’s degrees awarded since 2000.

	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
Boulder						
Bachelor's	4,734	4,578	4,775	5,003	5,196	5,525
Master's	1,046	989	1,003	1,049	1,062	1,106
Doctoral	266	292	258	303	286	272
First-Professional	172	144	162	151	157	165
Colorado Springs						
Bachelor's	765	772	909	922	1,040	1,065
Master's	401	415	407	462	559	548
Doctoral	5	3	2	3	4	7
Denver and Health Sciences Center						
Bachelor's	1,285	1,481	1,432	1,534	1,588	1,551
Master's	1,666	1,650	1,684	1,800	1,759	1,868
Doctoral	69	69	80	73	76	75
First-Professional	241	236	227	262	252	354

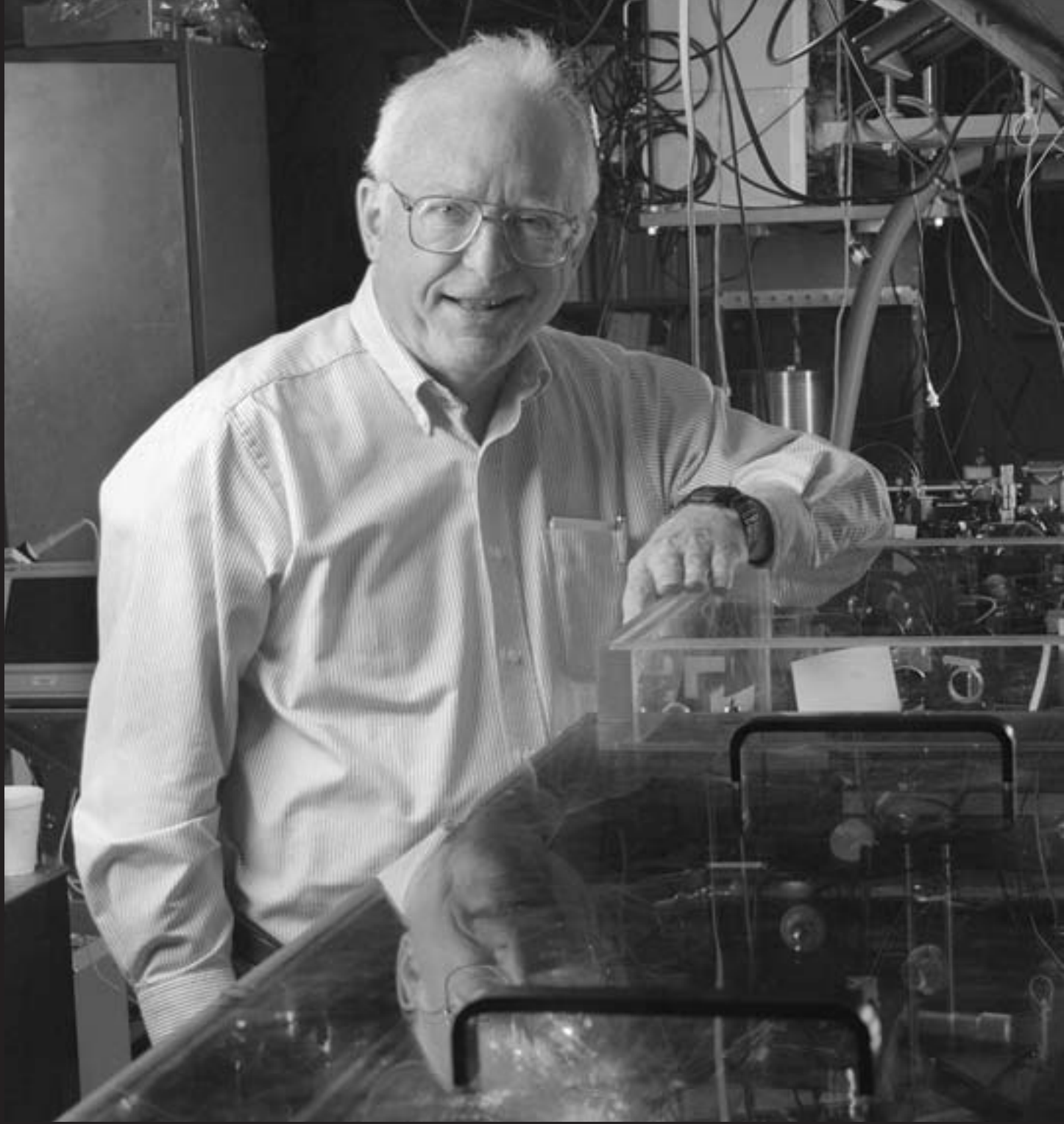
The Downtown Denver campus awards post-master's specialist degrees, counted with master's degrees in this table.

University of Colorado Degrees Awarded by Gender and Ethnicity, FY 2005

At Boulder, 49% of all degrees were awarded to women and 12% to minorities. At Colorado Springs, 61% of all degrees were awarded to women and 14% to minorities. At Denver and Health Sciences Center, 60% of all degrees were awarded to women and 17% to minorities. SOURCE: SURDS degree files

	<i>Bachelor's</i>	<i>Master's</i>	<i>Doctoral</i>	<i>First-Professional</i>
Boulder				
Female	2,707	535	111	80
Male	2,818	571	161	85
African American	63	9	2	6
American Indian	31	9	2	3
Asian American	295	36	11	5
Latino	294	53	7	11
White/Unknown	4,769	817	179	140
International	73	182	71	0
Total	5,525	1,106	272	165
Colorado Springs				
Female	678	302	2	
Male	387	246	5	
African American	33	18	0	
American Indian	12	3	0	
Asian American	44	19	0	
Latino	68	27	0	
White/Unknown	904	475	7	
International	4	6	0	
Total	1,065	548	7	
Denver and Health Sciences Center				
Female	930	1,107	40	224
Male	621	761	35	130
African American	51	28	0	14
American Indian	16	5	1	1
Asian American	143	76	3	43
Latino	140	115	5	25
White/Unknown	1,048	1,513	53	270
International	153	131	13	1
Total	1,551	1,868	75	354

Faculty and Staff



CU faculty members are among the nation's best, which is reflected in the many prestigious honors they have received. Here are just some of the national honors that have been bestowed upon CU faculty:

4 Nobel Prize Awards

7 MacArthur Fellowships

25 Guggenheim Fellowships since 1990

52 Fulbright Scholarships since 2000

25 National Academy of Sciences Memberships

SYSTEMWIDE, THE UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO has more than 3,800 regular, instructional faculty members who are either tenured or eligible for tenure. Approximately 4,400 additional faculty hold academic staff titles—including part-time research faculty; lecturers; and honorarium, visiting, and adjunct professors on noncontinuous appointments—reflecting their non-tenure-eligible status.

CU encourages faculty to excel both in the classroom and in research and scholarship. Excellence in teaching ensures that students derive all they can from faculty, and research is vital to a comprehensive university, because it helps faculty stay at the forefront of their fields.

CU supports its faculty through professional development programs that aim to improve the quality of undergraduate and graduate teaching. The CU-Boulder Faculty Teaching Excellence Program provides a forum for faculty to share ideas and methods for effective teaching. The Center for Faculty Development at CU-Denver and Health Sciences Center assists faculty with teaching, research, technology, and outcomes assessment.

Who Are CU's Distinguished Professors?

The University of Colorado extends the title “distinguished professor” to recognize the outstanding contributions of CU faculty members to their academic disciplines, as attested to by national or international recognition and/or their significant public service achievements. Candidates for this honor must demonstrate accomplishments in exemplary teaching and distinguished scholarship or creative work. As of March 2006, 43 professors within the CU system have been honored with the title of distinguished professor:

Boulder

Frank S. Barnes	<i>Electrical and Computer Engineering</i>
Hazel E. Barnes*	<i>Philosophy</i>
Roger G. Barry	<i>Geography</i>
Kenneth Boulding†	<i>Economics</i>
J. Stanley Brakhage†	<i>Film Studies</i>
Marvin Caruthers	<i>Chemistry/Biochemistry</i>
Thomas R. Cech	<i>Chemistry/Biochemistry</i>
Stuart Cook†	<i>Psychology</i>
Stanley Cristol*	<i>Chemistry/Biochemistry</i>
Margaret Eisenhart	<i>Education</i>
Delbert Elliott	<i>Behavioral Science</i>
Barbara Alpern Engel	<i>History</i>
Stephen Fischer-Galati*	<i>History</i>
Fred W. Glover	<i>Business</i>
David Hawkins†	<i>Philosophy</i>
Richard Jessor	<i>Behavioral Science</i>
W. Carl Lineberger	<i>Chemistry/Biochemistry</i>
Robert Linn	<i>Education</i>
Steven Maier	<i>Psychology</i>
Richard McCray*	<i>Astrophysical and Planetary Sciences</i>
J. Richard McIntosh	<i>MCD Biology</i>
Marjorie K. McIntosh	<i>History</i>
Allan McMurray	<i>Music</i>

Jane Menken	<i>Sociology</i>
Keith R. Porter†	<i>MCD Biology</i>
David Prescott*	<i>MCD Biology</i>
Wolfgang Schmidt*	<i>Mathematics</i>
Carl E. Wieman	<i>Physics</i>
Gilbert White*	<i>Geography</i>
Charles F. Wilkinson	<i>Law</i>
William B. Wood	<i>MCD Biology</i>

Colorado Springs

J. Daniel Couger†	<i>Computer/Management Science</i>
-------------------	------------------------------------

Denver and Health Sciences Center

Reuben Cherniack	<i>Medicine</i>
Henry N. Claman	<i>Microbiology/Immunology</i>
Kathryn Bloch Horwitz	<i>Medicine/Endocrinology</i>
John W. Kappler	<i>Microbiology/Immunology</i>
Philippa Marrack	<i>Microbiology/Immunology</i>
G. Barry Pierce*	<i>Pathology</i>
Theodore T. Puck†	<i>Biochemistry, Biophysics/Genetics</i>
Arthur Robinson†	<i>Biochemistry/Molecular Genetics</i>
David W. Talmage	<i>Microbiology/Immunology</i>
Jean Watson	<i>Nursing</i>
Norman Weiner	<i>Pharmacology</i>

* retired

† deceased

SOURCE: Vice President for Academic Affairs and Research, March 2006

Who Are the President's Teaching Scholars?

The President's Teaching Scholars Program brings together faculty from all CU campuses who have been recognized for their excellence in teaching as well as research and creative work. Nominations are accepted annually and, in recent years, a maximum of two outstanding faculty members were designated as President's Teaching Scholars. Each scholar receives a stipend for two years, can access campus funds reserved for promoting teaching excellence, and holds the title of President's Teaching Scholar for the life of their association with the University of Colorado.

Teaching scholars contribute to their campuses by participating in various university-sponsored activities designed to foster and recognize teaching excellence. They design, develop, and execute their own projects to enhance students' learning experiences. The signature project of the program's designers is the Colorado Learning Assessment Studies, or CLAS, a research project focusing on how students best learn and how faculty can best engage students in their learning.

Since the program was initiated, 64 faculty members have received recognition. Forty are still teaching at CU.

Boulder

Martin Bickman	<i>English</i>	1989
Douglas A. Burger	<i>English</i>	1989
Nancy K. Hill†	<i>Humanities</i>	1989
Clayton H. Lewis	<i>Computer Science</i>	1989
Ronald W. Melicher	<i>Business</i>	1989
Edwin Rivers	<i>English</i>	1989
Norton L. Steuben*	<i>Law</i>	1989
Klaus D. Timmerhaus*	<i>Chemical Engineering</i>	1989
Michael Grant	<i>EPO Biology</i>	1990
Jack Kelso*	<i>Anthropology</i>	1990
William B. Krantz*	<i>Chemical Engineering</i>	1990
G. Dale Meyer*	<i>Business</i>	1990
Robert Pois†	<i>History</i>	1990
Anne Costain	<i>Political Science</i>	1991
James Palmer	<i>Film Studies</i>	1991
Lee Chambers-Schiller	<i>History</i>	1991
John R. Taylor*	<i>Physics</i>	1991
Alexander Cruz	<i>EPO Biology</i>	1992
Wesley Morrision	<i>Philosophy</i>	1992
Marianne Wesson	<i>Law</i>	1992
James H. Curry	<i>Applied Mathematics</i>	1993
David M. Prescott*	<i>MCD Biology</i>	1993
David E. Carrasco**	<i>Religious Studies</i>	1993
J. Michael Shull	<i>Astrophysical and Planetary Sciences</i>	1994
Dennis Van Gerven	<i>Anthropology</i>	1995
Linda R. Watkins	<i>Psychology</i>	1996
Hiroshi Motomura**	<i>Law</i>	1997
Harvey Segur	<i>Mathematics</i>	1998
Brian Argrow	<i>Aerospace Engineering</i>	2000
John L. Falconer	<i>Chemical Engineering</i>	2000
James (Jim) Symons	<i>Theatre and Dance</i>	2000
Daniel Barth	<i>Psychology</i>	2004
Carl Wieman	<i>Physics</i>	2004
Michael Eisenberg	<i>Computer Science</i>	2006
Shelby Wolf	<i>Education</i>	2006

Colorado Springs

Barbara Swaby	<i>Education</i>	1989
Donald Warrick	<i>Business</i>	1989
Jerry Flack*	<i>Education</i>	1990
Frederick Coolidge	<i>Psychology</i>	1990
James Burkhart	<i>Physics</i>	1991
Thomas P. Huber	<i>Geography and Environmental Studies</i>	1993
Joan E. Klingel Ray	<i>English</i>	1994
Gene Abrams	<i>Mathematics</i>	1996
Robert Camley	<i>Physics</i>	1999

Denver and Health Sciences Center

Robert E. Averbach	<i>Dentistry</i>	1989
Laura D. Goodwin	<i>Education</i>	1989
John R. Mays*	<i>Civil Engineering</i>	1989
John Nolte**	<i>Medicine</i>	1989
Richard Van DeWeghe	<i>English</i>	1989
Marvin Anderson†	<i>Electrical Engineering</i>	1990
Rex Burns*	<i>English</i>	1990
Leslie Burrows*	<i>Dentistry</i>	1990
Michael Cummings	<i>Political Science</i>	1990
Clyde Tucker*	<i>Physiology</i>	1990
William Briggs	<i>Mathematics</i>	1992
J. John Cohen	<i>Immunology</i>	1992
Judith Stalnaker*	<i>Civil Engineering</i>	1993
Mitchell Handelsman	<i>Psychology</i>	1994
Donald J. Kleier	<i>Dentistry</i>	1994
Glenn T. Morris	<i>Political Science</i>	1994
William A. Robinson*	<i>Medicine</i>	1996
Denise C. Webster	<i>Nursing</i>	1996
Carolyn Yucha**	<i>Nursing</i>	1997
David Kroll**	<i>Pharmacy</i>	2000

* retired/emeritus

** currently teaching at another institution

† deceased

SOURCE: President's Teaching Scholars Program, March 2006

What Is the Faculty Profile by Gender and Ethnicity?

CU continues to make strides toward greater gender and ethnic diversity among the faculty. In recent years, there has been an increased focus on recruiting and retaining women and minorities. For example, the Boulder campus has implemented a postdoctoral fellowship program to recruit women and persons of color into tenured faculty ranks where they are underrepresented. Colorado Springs has created an office for academic diversity to facilitate the hiring of faculty who will improve the diversity profile of the campus. Downtown Denver also has appointed a campus diversity officer and has infused the ideals of diversity and inclusion into all aspects of its recently initiated academic master planning process. The Health Sciences Center has instituted a search committee training program to build highly qualified, diverse applicant pools from which they can recruit faculty.

Systemwide Faculty Profiles

Regular Instructional Faculty, by Gender, Fall 2005

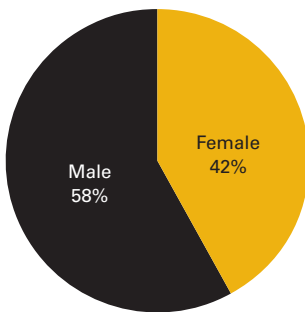


FIG. 3.1: The total percentage of female faculty by campus is:
Boulder—36%
Colorado Springs—48%
Denver and Health Sciences Center—45%

SOURCE: Annual Diversity Report to the Board of Regents

Regular Instructional Faculty, by Ethnicity, Fall 2005

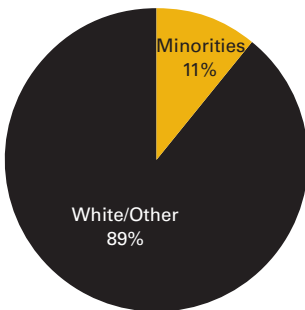


FIG. 3.2: The total percentage of minority faculty by campus is:
Boulder—14%
Colorado Springs—13%
Denver and Health Sciences Center—9%

SOURCE: Annual Diversity Report to the Board of Regents

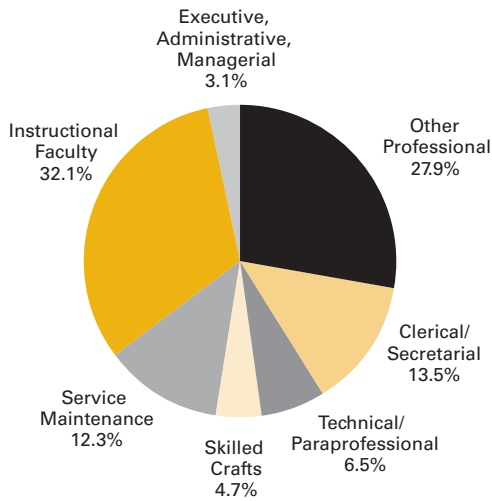
What Is CU's Employment Profile?

Ethnic minorities compose 20 percent of CU's overall full-time workforce. The following tables and charts detail the percentage of minorities in each job category and the percentage that each job category represents on each campus.

Boulder

Job Categories as a Percentage of Workforce, FY 2006

FIG. 3.3



Regular Instructional Faculty and Full-time Staff Headcount

Job Category	Total	Minority	
		Number	Percent*
Executive, Administrative, Managerial	129	24	18.8%
Other Professional	1,169	188	16.1%
Clerical/Secretarial	566	97	17.2%
Technical/Paraprofessional	273	51	18.8%
Skilled Crafts	197	60	30.8%
Service/Maintenance	515	323	67.6%
Instructional Faculty	1,344	185	14.2%
TOTAL	4,193	928	22.6%

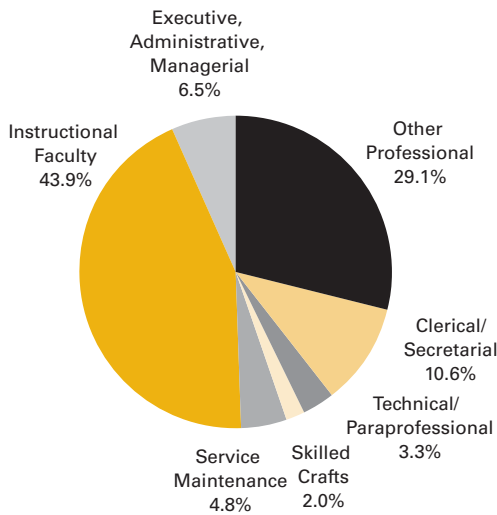
* Percent minority is based on the number of non-international faculty/staff.

SOURCE: Annual Diversity Report to the Board of Regents

Colorado Springs

Job Categories as a Percentage of Workforce, FY 2006

FIG. 3.4



Regular Instructional Faculty and Full-time Staff Headcount

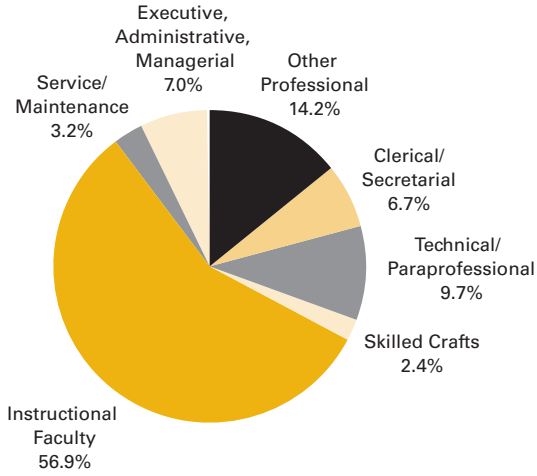
Job Categories	Total	Minority	
		Number	Percent
Executive, Administrative, Managerial	49	5	10.2%
Other Professional	220	29	13.2%
Clerical/Secretarial	80	13	16.3%
Technical/Paraprofessional	25	4	16.0%
Skilled Crafts	15	3	20.0%
Service/Maintenance	36	18	50.0%
Instructional Faculty	332	42	12.7%
TOTAL	757	114	15.1%

SOURCE: Annual Diversity Report to the Board of Regents

Denver and Health Sciences Center

Job Categories as a Percentage of Workforce, FY 2006

FIG. 3.5



Regular Instructional Faculty and Full-time Staff Headcount

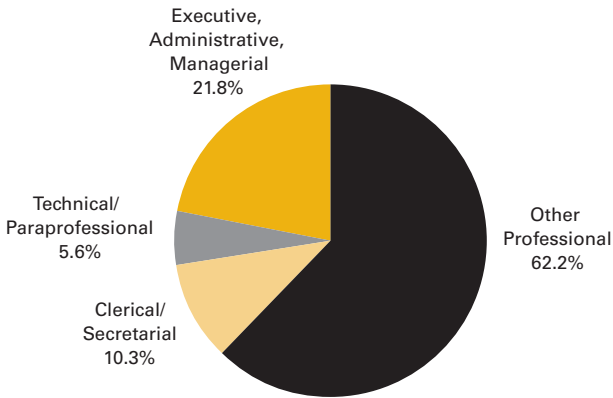
Job Categories	Total	Minority	
		Number	Percent
Executive, Administrative, Managerial	263	30	11.4%
Other Professional	534	117	21.9%
Clerical/Secretarial	253	95	37.5%
Technical/Paraprofessional	367	135	36.8%
Skilled Crafts	89	23	25.8%
Service/Maintenance	121	61	50.4%
Instructional Faculty	2,146	203	9.5%
TOTAL	3,773	664	17.6%

SOURCE: Annual Diversity Report to the Board of Regents

System Administration

Job Categories as a Percentage of Workforce, FY 2006

FIG. 3.6



Full-time Staff Headcount

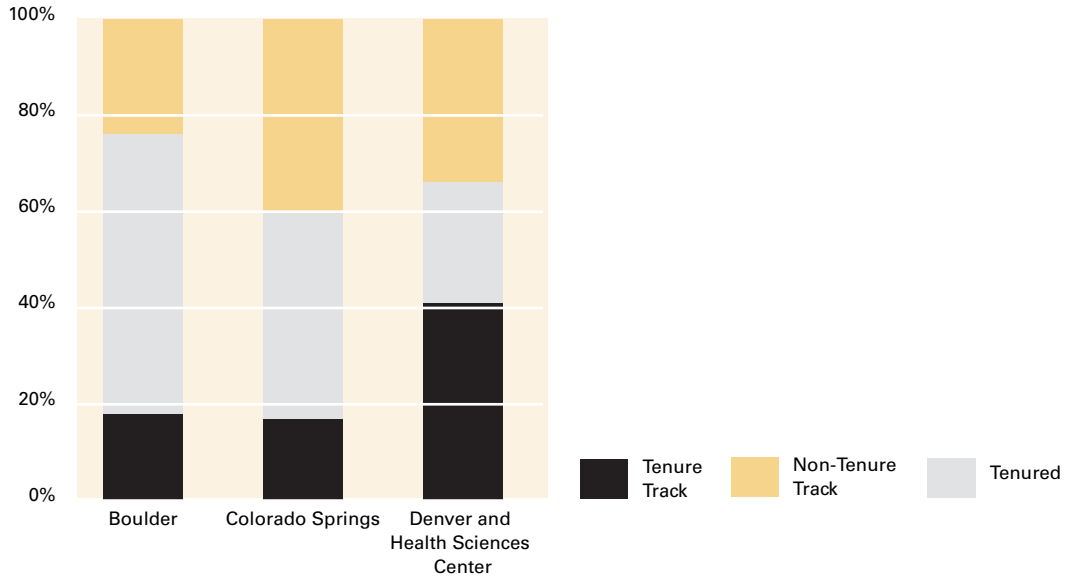
Job Categories	Total	Minority	
		Number	Percent
Executive, Administrative, Managerial	74	10	13.5%
Other Professional	211	35	16.6%
Clerical/Secretarial	35	12	34.3%
Technical/Paraprofessional	19	10	52.6%
TOTAL	339	67	19.8%

SOURCE: Annual Diversity Report to the Board of Regents

What Types of Faculty Does CU Have at Each Campus?

Regular Instructional Faculty, Fall 2005

FIG. 3.7: Headcount numbers of permanent and part-time/temporary faculty at the CU campuses reflect each campus's unique role and mission as well as that campus's effort to expose students to all available expertise, whether through academicians, clinicians, research personnel, business professionals, or members of the larger community. SOURCE: Annual Diversity Report to the Board of Regents



Research



CU is ranked among the top universities in the country in gaining research support. Contract and grant awards exceeded \$630 million in FY 2005. In FY 2003, the university ranked sixth among public universities in federal research expenditures.

How Many Research Award Dollars Does CU Receive?

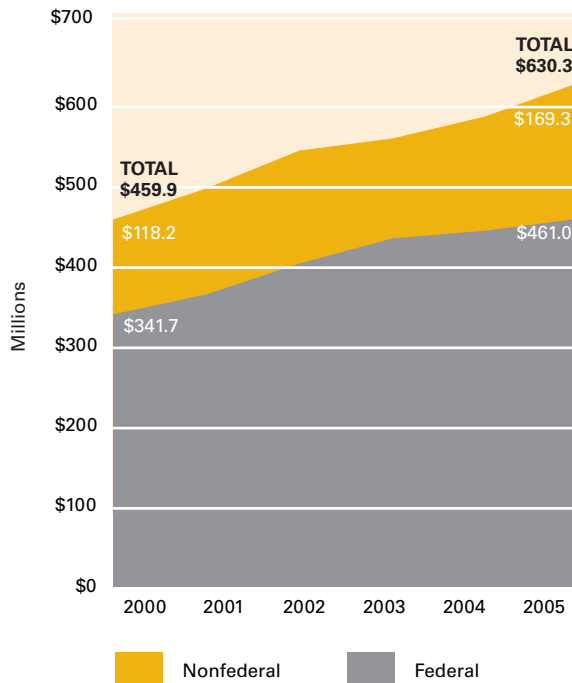
BOTH BASIC AND APPLIED RESEARCH ARE ESSENTIAL to providing a quality education at a research university. Research dollars not only supply funds for research projects, they also attract top-notch faculty and students and provide for enhanced learning facilities and resources.

Contract and Grant Awards (in millions)

<i>Campus</i>	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	5-year % Change
Boulder	\$214.2	\$219.0	\$229.0	\$250.4	\$259.7	\$257.6	20%
Colorado Springs	\$3.0	\$2.7	\$1.9	\$5.2	\$6.2	\$8.7	190%
Downtown Denver	\$18.7	\$16.7	\$20.3	\$19.2	\$22.7	\$18.6	-1%
Health Sciences Center	\$223.9	\$260.0	\$294.6	\$286.1	\$299.8	\$345.4	54%
TOTAL	\$459.9	\$498.6	\$545.8	\$560.9	\$588.4	\$630.3	37%
Source							
Federal	\$341.7	\$366.6	\$405.0	\$436.4	\$446.0	\$461.0	35%
Nonfederal	\$118.2	\$132.0	\$140.8	\$124.5	\$142.4	\$169.3	43%
TOTAL	\$459.9	\$498.6	\$545.8	\$560.9	\$588.4	\$630.3	37%
Actual Number of Research Awards	3,085	3,308	3,360	3,495	3,416	3,528	14%
Average \$ Amount of Award	\$149,076	\$150,726	\$162,440	\$160,487	\$172,248	\$178,656	20%

Growth in Sponsored Research Awards (in millions)

FIG. 4.1 SOURCE: FY 2005 campus sponsored research summary reports



How Do CU Research Expenditures Compare Nationally?

According to the 2003 National Science Foundation survey of research expenditures, the University of Colorado ranked 15th in total expenditures among U.S. public universities and sixth in expenditures of federal research dollars.

Research Expenditure Rankings for the Top 20 Public Universities, FY 2003* (expenditures in thousands of dollars)

The national reputation of several departments and the proximity of multiple federal research centers to CU campuses contribute to the university's strong placement in these rankings.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation

<i>Total Research and Development</i>			<i>Federal Research and Development</i>		
<i>Institution</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Institution</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
University of CA–Los Angeles	1	\$849,357	University of Washington	1	\$565,602
University of Michigan	2	\$780,054	University of Michigan (all)	2	\$516,818
University of WI–Madison	3	\$721,248	University of CA–Los Angeles	3	\$421,174
University of Washington	4	\$684,814	University of CA–San Diego	4	\$400,100
University of CA–San Francisco	5	\$671,443	University of WI–Madison	5	\$396,213
University of CA–San Diego	6	\$646,508	University of Colorado	6	\$377,941
Pennsylvania State University (all)	7	\$533,427	University of CA–San Francisco	7	\$371,697
University of Minnesota (all)	8	\$508,557	University of Pittsburgh (all)	8	\$345,625
University of CA–Berkeley	9	\$507,186	Pennsylvania State University (all)	9	\$301,094
Ohio State University (all)	10	\$496,438	University of Minnesota	10	\$293,266
University of IL–Urbana-Champaign	11	\$493,581	University of NC–Chapel Hill	11	\$280,678
University of CA–Davis	12	\$482,145	University of IL–Urbana-Champaign	12	\$266,487
Texas A&M University	13	\$456,235	University of Arizona	13	\$259,074
University of Arizona	14	\$454,941	University of AL–Birmingham	14	\$245,217
University of Colorado	15	\$436,761	University of CA–Berkeley	15	\$238,206
University of Florida	16	\$429,734	University of TX–Austin	16	\$231,996
University of Pittsburgh (all)	17	\$409,684	University of CA–Davis	17	\$208,327
University of NC–Chapel Hill	18	\$390,542	Georgia Institute of Technology	18	\$203,582
Georgia Institute of Technology	19	\$364,190	Ohio State University (all)	19	\$198,488
University of TX–Austin	20	\$343,854	University of Iowa	20	\$197,260

*Most recent data available

What Is the Relationship between Research and Student Learning?

Surveys of students consistently reveal their recognition that the best researchers are often the best teachers. Faculty members who conduct research bring to the classroom an excitement about their disciplines that motivates students and exposes them to material at the cutting edge of their field. Students on all campuses have opportunities to work with senior faculty on applied research projects.

- On the Boulder campus, the Undergraduate Research Opportunities Program (UROP) provides stipends and/or expense allowances to students who undertake an investigative or creative project in collaboration with a faculty member. Each year, approximately 500 students receive support.
- Students on the Colorado Springs campus can take advantage of research opportunities such as those provided by the Microelectronics Research Laboratories. This work puts them at the forefront of the field.
- On the Downtown Denver campus, the Undergraduate Research Opportunities Program (UROP) provides funding for students engaged in research, scholarly, creative, and entrepreneurial activities in collaboration with faculty. Approximately 20 to 30 awards are available each year.
- Research is a necessary foundation for excellence in health sciences education and high-quality patient care. Faculty and students at the Health Sciences Center play an integral part in the vast regional and national network of health-related research activities through a large number of programs and affiliations that include researching cancer, diabetes, child abuse and neglect, and many other health-related issues.



How Does CU Research Benefit the State at Large?

CU research helps to improve the lives and economic well-being of all Coloradans, because even the most basic research can have applications that enable us to live safer, healthier lives or conduct our businesses with more effective tools. But CU research also provides more immediate benefits to the state. Here are just a few examples:

- The presence of notable researchers has historically been a factor in decisions to locate government and private research centers near CU's campuses. For example, the proximity of the National Center for Atmospheric Research and the National Institute of Standards and Technology to the Boulder campus makes possible shared research positions that deliver win-win results.
- The Technology Transfer Office at CU helps faculty transform their research into products and services that benefit people. More than 200 exclusive and non-exclusive licenses are in effect for developing and marketing CU technology. Many of the licensee companies are significant employers in Colorado and some are the backbone of the state's emerging biotechnology industry. CU technology has been used to start more than 55 companies since 1995, 50 of which remain operational today. Eighteen new companies were founded in FY 2004 and 2005 alone. To learn more about technology transfer visit www.cu.edu/techtransfer.
- The Coleman Institute for Cognitive Disabilities funds interdisciplinary research on cognitive disability and technology throughout the University of Colorado System. More than 20 projects are currently being funded including graduate assistantships, conference support and capacity building initiatives. The largest project is a partnership with the federal government's National Institute for Disability Rehabilitation Research to fund the nation's first "Rehabilitation Engineering Research Center for the Advancement of Cognitive Technologies." This is a new \$5.5 million center with 13 research and development projects in cognitive technologies from needs assessments to community living, health and family support, education, employment, and standards development. The institute also promotes the interests of people with cognitive disabilities and their families in Colorado and nationally through advocacy, public policy initiatives, and the Coleman Institute annual conference.
- A \$3.15 million grant from the El Pomar Foundation has enabled CU-Colorado Springs to create the Colorado Institute for Technology Transfer and Implementation to foster the development, application, and transfer of new technology to business, industry, and the military.
- The Colorado Center for Community Development on the Downtown Denver campus provides technical, educational, and applied research assistance to organizations, neighborhoods, and communities that cannot afford or do not have access to professional services.
- The CU Cancer Center has been designated by the National Cancer Institute as a comprehensive cancer center in recognition of its work in cancer research, community outreach, and education. It is one of only 34 comprehensive cancer centers in the nation and the only one in Colorado. CU gives Coloradans access to some of the best cancer specialists in the world.
- The redevelopment of Fitzsimons, including the bioscience park, will take advantage of Colorado's diversified economy, specifically its rapidly expanding technology and telecommunication sectors, to advance its mission of ensuring Colorado's place as a leader in healthcare, education, research, and development well into the 21st century.

Facilities



Here are just a few of the University of Colorado's outstanding facilities in which students and faculty will find the tools they need to study, learn, and advance knowledge:

- *A unique alpine research institute for the first-hand study of this delicate ecosystem*
- *A state-of-the-art performance center for music and theater*
- *A new library and high-tech multimedia center*
- *A hands-on teaching and learning laboratory for undergraduate engineering students—the first of its kind in the country*
- *World-class facilities for health care education, research, and practice*

What Type of Library Facilities Does CU Have?

TEACHING, RESEARCH AND CLINICAL SERVICES are all being reshaped by today's information technologies, and the CU System libraries adapted early to that technological revolution. Overall library use has skyrocketed as faculty, students, and staff make ever-increasing use of the Internet and the online information sources. Through its libraries, the university community has access to hundreds of specialized databases and thousands of full-text journal titles, and that number continues to expand. CU's librarians now help users retrieve and evaluate digital information, untangle telecommunications knots, and work with faculty to link electronic resources to the online courses being developed on all campuses.

Despite technological advances, the library as physical space is not likely to fade away. The CU System libraries are all undergoing significant changes to accommodate the shift from print to digital format as a convenient and faster way of disseminating knowledge. At the same time, more printed volumes are being published and purchased than ever before. The CU libraries will continue to collect and preserve print materials even as they devote larger portions of their budgets to licensing electronic resources.

- CU libraries house extensive special collections of archival materials and irreplaceable manuscripts dating back to the 15th century.
- Norlin Library at Boulder is the state's largest academic library. The Boulder campus also has specialized libraries for music, business, law, engineering, math and science, and education.
- The CU Law Library at Boulder is the largest law collection in Colorado. It serves the specialized legal information needs of the Law School students and faculty, Colorado's judiciary and members of the bar, and citizens of the state.
- Auraria Library at Denver focuses on developing collections to meet the needs of a very large undergraduate population and the unique graduate programs of the Graduate School of Public Affairs and the College of Architecture and Planning.
- Kraemer Family Library at Colorado Springs focuses on collections and information that meet the curriculum needs of undergraduate and graduate programs with particular strengths in psychology, business, education, and electrical engineering.
- Denison Memorial Library at the Health Sciences Center is a gateway to the world's biomedical information, assisting the students and faculty in accomplishing their goals for education, research, patient care, and community service.
- All libraries are available for use by the general public.



What Special Teaching and Research Facilities Does CU Have?

The University of Colorado has numerous facilities that enable boundary-breaking work in several specialized fields. These facilities provide opportunities for:

Innovative Learning

At the Boulder campus, the **Alliance for Technology, Learning, and Society (ATLAS)** Institute will meet crucial state and national workforce needs by developing curricula that combine technology, arts, and media. The institute will be housed in a newly constructed \$29 million facility that includes technology-enhanced teaching spaces, performance and production studios, offices, and exhibition space.

CU has developed facilities with the primary purpose to facilitate student research and learning by doing. CU-Boulder's **Integrated Teaching and Learning Laboratory** is a prime example. It provides hands-on, real-world experience to engineering undergraduates and hundreds of K-12 students and teachers annually. This addition to the engineering college features the latest in computer technology and an "inside-out" building design that exposes the building's operating systems to those who study in it.

At Colorado Springs' **El Pomar Center**, students and faculty have access to the latest communication technologies. The building is wired with a fiber-optic communication system and includes a television studio with state-of-the-art digital capacity, media center, teleconferencing room, student multimedia development facilities, and computing services. The El Pomar Center also houses the **Kraemer Family Library**.

Exploration in the Physical Sciences

The Boulder campus has a long track record of conducting research and developing technology to help explore the Earth's atmosphere and the space beyond. Boulder is home to the NASA-established **Colorado Space Grant College**, which gives undergraduates the opportunity to design, build, and launch small spacecraft. The campus also houses the **Laboratory for Atmospheric and Space Physics** (LASP). LASP has participated in the U.S. space program for half a century and, in 1998, launched and monitored the first Earth-orbiting spacecraft largely designed and built by students.

CU takes advantage of its unique access to a special and fragile research environment—the alpine ecosystem just 25 miles west of Boulder. At the **Mountain Research Station**, students and faculty get first-hand experience studying such critical issues as water chemistry, treeline migration, and vegetative response to atmospheric pollution. The Boulder campus is also home to the **JILA research center**. Technologies developed at JILA (formerly known as the Joint Institute for Laboratory Physics) include the world's most precise laser, the coldest place in the universe, tools for manipulation of some of the smallest human-made objects in the world, ultrasensitive methods for vibration isolation, and state-of-the-art computer modeling of the sun's turbulence. JILA is a training ground for tomorrow's researchers as well as a launch pad for amazing practical applications in everything from electronics to medicine.

Appreciation of the Arts and Humanities

Exhibitions of national and international art, as well as work by regional artists and students, can be found in the **CU Art Galleries** located on the Boulder campus. The Boulder campus is also home to the **CU Museum of Natural History**, considered to be among the top comprehensive university museums of natural history in the United States. In addition to offering unique exhibits, the museum sponsors lectures, classes, tours, and workshops for all ages and interests.



CU-Colorado Springs recently established the **Heller Center for Arts and Humanities**. Located on a 500-acre ranch adjacent to the campus, the center will host retreats, workshops, exhibits, and visiting artists. The goal is to create a place where original artwork can be displayed, artists can create new works, and people can gather to explore the arts and humanities and their relationship to other disciplines.

The Downtown Denver campus celebrates the arts at the **King Academic and Performing Arts Center**. The facility is a training ground for students in theater and music. It includes a 520-seat concert hall, a 300-seat courtyard theatre, a 200-seat recital hall, three production studios, an electronic music studio, a lighting lab, workshops, dressing rooms, and design studios.

Growth in Business and Technology

Microelectronics laboratories on the Colorado Springs campus provide students and faculty with tools to develop the types of micro-technologies that are essential to all of today's technologies, while partnerships with local technology firms provide insight into the application of this science. Work in these labs has led to hundreds of scientific papers and dozens of U.S. patents.

As part of the School of Business at CU-Denver and Health Sciences Center, the **Bard Center for Entrepreneurship** focuses on the study and promotion of entrepreneurship and new venture creation. The center manages a venture capital fund to help student-lead companies get started and provides incubator space to student-lead ventures. The facility is located in the heart of Denver's business district and includes a classroom, library, computer lab, conference rooms, and offices. The Bard Center focuses on taking entrepreneurship from the classroom to the real world, adding value to the Colorado economy by providing an environment and resources for people to achieve their goals through the creation of new businesses or corporate innovation.

Advancements in Healthcare

In the area of health care research and service provision, CU is breaking new ground both literally and figuratively. Many of the health sciences programs at CU-Denver and Health Sciences Center have (or will soon) relocate to the Fitzsimons campus. The new site is being developed from the ground up to include world-class educational, research, and clinical facilities. Examples include the **Anschutz Centers for Advanced Medicine, Rocky Mountain Lions Eye Institute, Nighthorse Campbell Native Health Building, Barbara Davis Center for Childhood Diabetes, and Perinatal Research Facility**. In addition, the campus is directly adjacent to the **Colorado Bioscience Park Aurora**, providing opportunities to commercialize university research discoveries at an accelerated rate through affiliation with biotech companies located in the 160-acre research park.

The newly opened **Lazzara Center for Oral/Facial Health** provides clinical education space for specialized functions in general dentistry, endodontics, orthodontics, periodontics, surgery, radiology, and specialized areas for pediatric care, geriatric care, and special needs care at the CU School of Dentistry.

Athletics



The University of Colorado ensures that its student-athletes, who help sustain the pride in CU athletics, leave the university with solid preparation for athletics and other careers.

What Athletics Opportunities Does CU Offer?

CU-Boulder competes in Division I of the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) and is a member of the Big 12 Conference, which sponsors varsity intercollegiate athletic competition for both men and women. Varsity sports include men's basketball, football, cross country, golf, skiing, tennis, and track and field; and women's basketball, cross-country, golf, skiing, soccer, tennis, track and field, and volleyball.

At CU-Colorado Springs, intercollegiate athletics are a relatively new addition to the range of student activities. The first varsity team was fielded in fall 1986. There are now 14 varsity-level team sports—seven women's and seven men's—associated with NCAA Division II. Varsity teams include men's basketball, soccer, tennis, cross country, indoor track, outdoor track, and golf; and women's basketball, volleyball, tennis, cross country, indoor track, outdoor track, and softball. A 15th sport, women's golf, is slated to begin in the fall of 2006. The sports program is a member of the Rocky Mountain Athletic Conference.

There are student recreation centers on both the Boulder and Colorado Springs campuses that support a wide range of team, intramural, and individual sports. The Downtown Denver campus, as part of the Auraria Higher Education Center, has access to the physical education facilities on the Auraria campus. Athletics opportunities at the Health Sciences Center are limited.

What Honors and Titles Have CU Athletes Won?

Listed below are some recent achievements of the University of Colorado's student-athletes:

Boulder

- Junior place kicker Mason Crosby earned consensus All-American honors in 2005, when he finished as the runner-up for the Lou Groza Award. Crosby, the national leader the last two years in field goals made from 50 yards or longer, set a school record with a 60-yard field goal in 2004 versus Iowa State—the only 60-yard field goal in college football this decade.
- Breaking the four-minute mile is still a rare accomplishment, and junior Stephen Pifer did just that in the winter of 2006, setting a school record with a 3:59.55 effort to shave two seconds off the previous best.
- Sophomore skier Lucie Zikova set a school record for an alpine woman with five regular season wins in 2006—besting the old mark of four. She was the greatest contributor to her team's 15 individual wins, tied for the third most in school history and the most ever in a regular season by CU skiers.
- The men's and women's cross country teams were the defending 2004 NCAA champions, but lost several seniors to graduation. How did the Buffs respond? The women finished as the national runner-up and the men finished fifth in the 2005 meet.
- Senior Allie Griffin earned honorable mention All-American honors for the second straight year as she helped lead the volleyball team into the NCAA tournament for the 14th time in the last 15 seasons.
- Sophomore Richard Roby, coming off the second-most productive freshman season in school history to CU legend Chauncey Billups, was one of the Big 12 Conference's most prolific scorers during the 2005–06 season and was named to the 2005–06 All-Big 12 First Team.

- Fran Munnely, the most decorated player in Colorado soccer history, became one of only a handful of four-time first-team All-Big 12 Conference players when she earned the honor as a senior in 2005. The honorable mention All-American had her jersey (No. 13) officially honored last fall at the CU–Nebraska football game, the first soccer player at CU afforded that prestigious honor.
- Senior golfer Edward McGlasson, who owns the school record round of 63, won his first collegiate tournament in November 2005, claiming the Tunica (Mississippi) National Intercollegiate by one stroke. It was an emotional win, as he dedicated it to Mark Simpson, CU's golf coach, who lost a yearlong battle with lung cancer just one month later.

Colorado Springs

- Six members of the softball team were named All-RMAC as the Mountain Lions narrowly missed qualifying for their second consecutive regional tournament. Crystal Krebs was named RMAC player of the year and Amber Colton was named RMAC pitcher of the year.
- Crystal Krebs was named first-team Academic All-American (spring 2005). She set a new NCAA Division II homerun record at 0.52 per game. She was also named the College Softball Player of the Year by the Sports Women of Colorado Association, the Diamond Sports NCAA Division II Catcher of the Year, and first-team All-American (spring 2004). Krebs won the RMAC triple crown in both 2004 and 2005.
- Moses Tum became the first CU-Colorado Springs athlete to win a national championship when he won the men's 1,500-meter run at the NCAA Division II National Outdoor Track and Field Championships.
- Moses Tum, Sarah Shepard, and Shannon Payne were all named All-American in outdoor track. Tum became the first CU-Colorado Springs athlete to receive that status in two sports in the same year, earning it in both the 800 meters and the 1,500 meters. Shepard was named All-American in the women's 3,000-meter steeplechase, and Payne earned the honor in the women's 10,000-meter run.
- The volleyball team made its second appearance in the RMAC playoffs (fall 2005). Kelly Angel was named first-team All-RMAC; Andrea Weedman was named second-team All-RMAC; and Jill Wrenn received an All-RMAC honorable mention.
- Soccer team members Art Cutter, Marcus Reynolds, and Erik Foulk were all named second-team All-RMAC, and Matt Eshbach received an All-RMAC honorable mention (fall 2005).
- The men's tennis team qualified for the regional tournament for only the second time in school history. Sean Voorhies was named All-RMAC at No. 1 singles.
- For the first time in CU-Colorado Springs history, both the men's and women's cross country teams competed at the NCAA Division II National Cross Country Championships (2004–05).
- The women's basketball team qualified for the RMAC playoffs for only the third time in school history. Jennine Sauter was second in the conference in scoring and first in rebounding, while Julie Richards led the conference and was in the top 10 nationally in blocked shots.
- Patrick Hannaway set a new CU-Colorado Springs men's basketball record for points scored in a single season.

Tuition, Fees, and Financial Aid



In recent years, CU's tuition and fees have been competitive with, or lower than, the national average for public four-year institutions. Nevertheless, many students require assistance in financing their higher education. At CU, financial aid is predominantly awarded on the basis of need, as determined by federally established formulas based on a family's income and assets. Other aid criteria may include academic merit, geographical origin, or special skills, such as those in music or athletics.

What Does It Cost to Attend CU?

CU CHARGES TUITION AND FEES that are proposed by each campus and subject to approval by the Board of Regents. CU works with the Colorado Commission on Higher Education, members of Colorado's General Assembly, and the Governor's Office to establish tuition spending authority that will allow the university to generate sufficient revenues to provide a quality education to all its students while maintaining access for Colorado residents.

The total cost of attending any higher education institution also includes room and board, books and supplies, medical expenses, transportation, and personal expenses—all of which can vary significantly, depending on the institution's location and the student's course of study. For resident students living away from home, either on or off campus, room and board constitute the largest portion of those expenses.

University of Colorado Cost of Attendance for Full-Time Students, FY 2006

The following tables present annual tuition, fees, and housing costs for full-time general studies students. Note that, due to market demand or particularly high program costs, some disciplines—including the Schools of Business, Engineering, Journalism, Music, and Law—have differential tuition costs, which are typically higher than costs for the average arts and sciences student. SOURCE: Vice President for Budget and Finance Published Tuition Tables

Resident

	<i>Undergraduate</i>	<i>Graduate</i>	<i>Mandatory Fees</i>	<i>Avg. Double Room & Board</i>
Boulder ¹	\$6,846*	\$6,030	\$926	\$7,980
Colorado Springs ²	\$6,366*	\$5,440	\$922	\$6,418
Downtown Denver	\$6,624*	\$6,654	\$682	\$7,236
Health Sciences ³				
<i>MD (first-professional)</i>		\$20,718		
<i>DDS (first-professional)</i>		\$15,719		
<i>Nursing</i>	\$6,990	\$9,960		
<i>Pharmacy</i>		\$4,734		

* FY 06 resident undergraduate rates include \$2,400 that will be offset for eligible students by the College Opportunity Fund (COF).

1 Schools of Business, Engineering, Journalism, Music, Law, etc., have differential tuition costs.

2 Plus course-specific fees depending on student major and level.

3 Fees vary greatly by student level and program.

Non-Resident

	<i>Undergraduate</i>	<i>Graduate</i>	<i>Mandatory Fees</i>	<i>Avg. Double Room & Board</i>
Boulder ¹	\$21,900	\$21,510	\$926	\$7,980
Colorado Springs ²	\$15,260	\$16,800	\$922	\$6,418
Downtown Denver	\$15,394	\$16,850	\$682	\$7,236
Health Sciences ³				
<i>MD (first-professional)</i>		\$72,291		
<i>DDS (first-professional)</i>		\$39,697		
<i>Nursing</i>	\$22,020	\$28,650		
<i>Pharmacy</i>		\$16,362		

1 Schools of Business, Engineering, Journalism, Music, Law, etc., have differential tuition costs.

2 Plus course-specific fees depending on student major and level.

3 Fees vary greatly by student level and program.

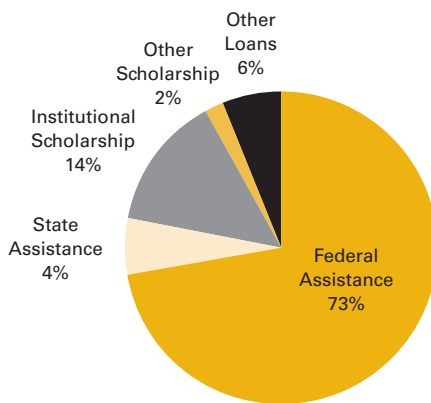
Who Is Awarded Financial Aid and What Type of Aid Is Available?

The university is committed to a program of financial aid both to recognize merit and to promote access for students who demonstrate financial need. Financial aid falls into three categories: gifts (grants, fellowships, and scholarships), work-study, and loans, all of which are primarily funded through federal and state sources.

As is true for the majority of public institutions, the largest proportion of financial aid for CU students (73 percent in FY 2005) comes in the form of federal aid, and this proportion has increased in recent years.

CU Total Financial Aid

FIG. 7.1: FY 2005 (total = \$352.5 million)



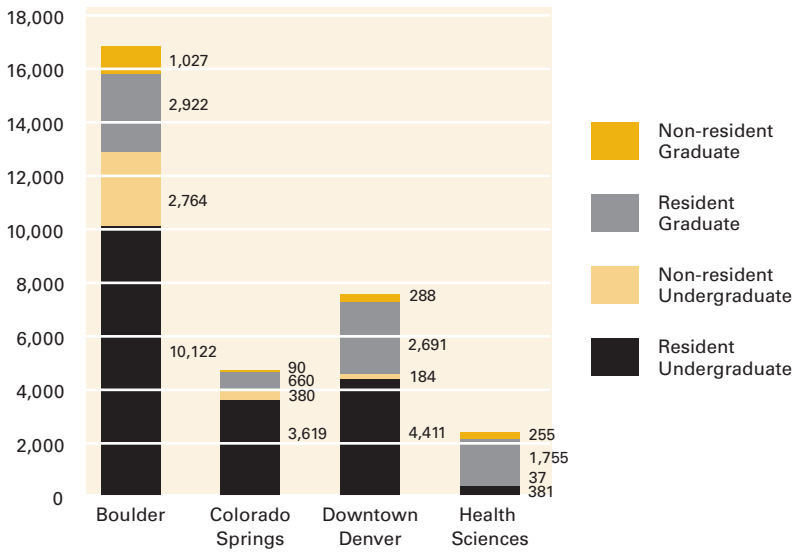
Financial Aid Summary, FY 2005

	<i>Boulder</i>		<i>Colo. Springs</i>		<i>Downtown Denver</i>		<i>Health Sciences Center</i>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<i>Total Enrolled Students</i>								
Unduplicated Headcount	36,872		9,280		24,586		2,755	
Total Undup. Students Receiving Financial Aid	16,835	46%	4,749	51%	7,574	31%	2,428	88%

Systemwide, financial aid dollars for undergraduates and graduate students totaled \$352.5 million in FY 2005. Those dollars were distributed according to need-based and merit-based criteria. At the Colorado Springs campus, more than half of the enrolled students received some form of financial aid. At the Boulder campus, the percentage of students receiving financial aid is somewhat lower (46 percent), and the percentage is lowest (31 percent) at the Downtown Denver campus due to the higher proportion of part-time, second-career students. The percentage of students receiving aid is highest at the Health Sciences Center (88 percent), where students pursuing graduate and first professional degrees have very little time to work outside of their studies.

Number of Students Receiving Financial Aid, FY 2005

FIG. 7.2



Economic Impact



Nearly 24,000 people are employed by the University of Colorado, which makes it the state's third largest public sector employer and larger than any Colorado employer in the private sector. CU's employees, plus about 50,000 students, support the state's economy in every way—from food and housing purchases to recreation spending to new business development.

What Impact Does CU Have on the State's Economy?

THE UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO MAKES A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION to the economic vitality of Colorado. This section presents highlights of a 2005 study that assessed how public and private resources invested in the university yield economic benefits to the state in terms of increased employment, local expenditures, gross state product, and tax revenues.

Here are just a few figures that demonstrate the significant positive impact of CU on the state's economy. The study showed that:

- CU generates \$26 of gross state product (GSP) for each \$1 of state general fund support provided to the university. (GSP is a measure of the total value of goods and services produced in Colorado.)
- Travel dollars spent in Colorado by out-of-state visitors to CU students totaled over \$70 million in FY 2004.
- Student spending in Colorado in FY 2004 totaled more than \$736 million.
- Some fraction of what CU receives in state support flows back into the state coffers as incremental tax returns due to the economic activity attributable to CU. It is estimated that the treasury recaptures \$1.04 for every state general fund dollar allocated to CU.
- CU employs nearly 24,000 people, and an additional 18,700 jobs statewide are created by the direct demand for goods and services by CU and its employees.
- CU technology has been used to start more than 55 companies since 1995.
- By 2010, Fitzsimons—with the Health Sciences Center as a cornerstone of the facility—is expected to directly and indirectly support 66,800 jobs and \$3.1 billion dollars in economic activities.

Further details may be found in the *2005 Economic Indicators Report*, which is available online at www.cu.edu/explore/reports.



**University of Colorado
System Administration**

President: Hank Brown

914 Broadway
35 SYS
Boulder, CO 80309
303-492-6201
www.cu.edu

**University of Colorado
at Boulder**

Chancellor: Dr. Philip DiStefano (Interim)

Regent Administrative Center, Regent Drive
Boulder, CO 80302
303-492-1411
www.colorado.edu

**University of Colorado
at Colorado Springs**

Chancellor: Dr. Pamela Shockley-Zalabak

1420 Austin Bluffs Parkway
P.O. Box 7150
Colorado Springs, CO 80933
719-262-3000
www.uccs.edu

**University of Colorado at Denver
& Health Sciences Center**

*Chancellor: Dr. Gregory V. Stiegmann
(Interim)*

Downtown Denver Campus

1380 Lawrence Street
Denver, CO 80204
303-556-5600

Ninth & Colorado Campus

4200 E. Ninth Avenue
Denver, CO 80262
303-372-0000

Fitzsimons Campus

13001 E. 17th Place, Bldg. 500
P.O. Box 6508
Aurora, CO 80045
303-724-4444
www.ucdhsc.edu

University *of*
Colorado *System*

Boulder • Colorado Springs • Denver and Health Sciences Center