



*The
Fact
Book*
1996 - 97

**Colorado
State
University**

Preface

The Colorado State University *Fact Book* is published annually. Within the book, you will find four major sections: *Students, Employees, Costs and Financial Aid and Expenditures and Resources*. Within the subsections of each major section, the information is presented in the following order:

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

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

Additions to this year's *Fact Book* include a section on Undergraduate Student Credit Hours by Faculty and Course Type and a section on New Faculty.

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

Keith Ickes
Director,
Office of Budgets and
Institutional Analysis

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Appendix - Sources of Information



Students

Student Highlights

Total headcount enrollment: **21,970.**

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

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

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

Total student full-time equivalent (FTE) for the full-year 1996-97: **20,394.**

Total student credit hour production for the full-year 1996-97: **611,812.**

Total new students enrolled: **5,462.**

College with the most new undergraduates: **Natural Sciences with 737.**

Percent of transfer students previously enrolled in Colorado public institutions: **57%.**

College with the highest average undergraduate GPA: **Business with 2.95.**

Percent of students who were nonresidents: **23.5%.**

Percent of student population (excluding international students) who were ethnic minorities: **10.7%.**

Percent of student population who were women: **51%.**

Percent of undergraduate students who were 30 and over: **6.7%.**

Although **16,272** undergraduates were taking 12 or more credit hours and were considered full-time for financial aid purposes, only **5,739** undergraduates were taking 16 or more credit hours which is the number required to graduate in four years.

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

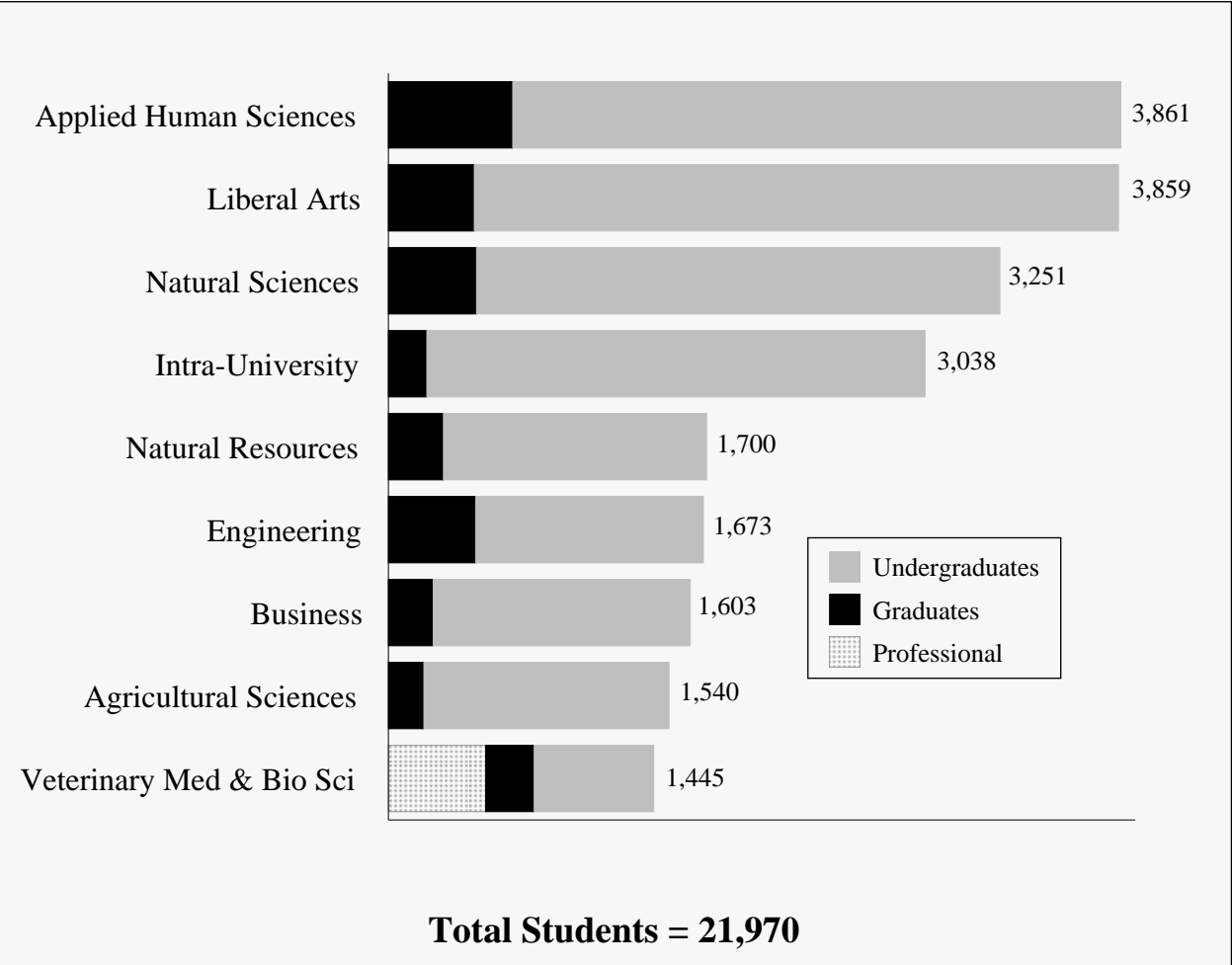
Number of degrees awarded in 1996-97: **4,833.**

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

Note: Student highlights are for fall term 1996 (unless otherwise noted).

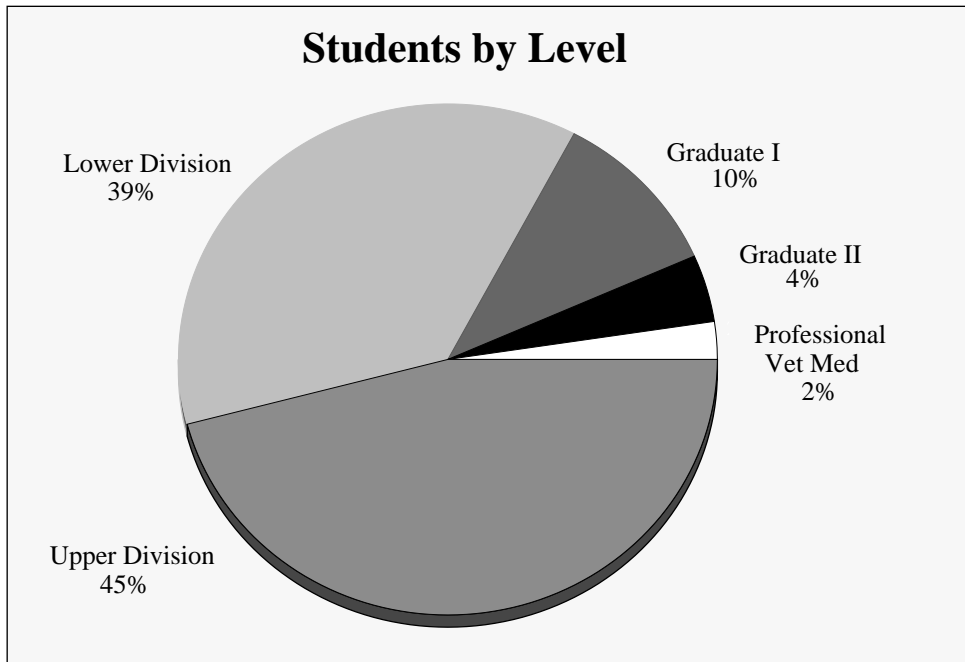
Student Majors

Fall 1996



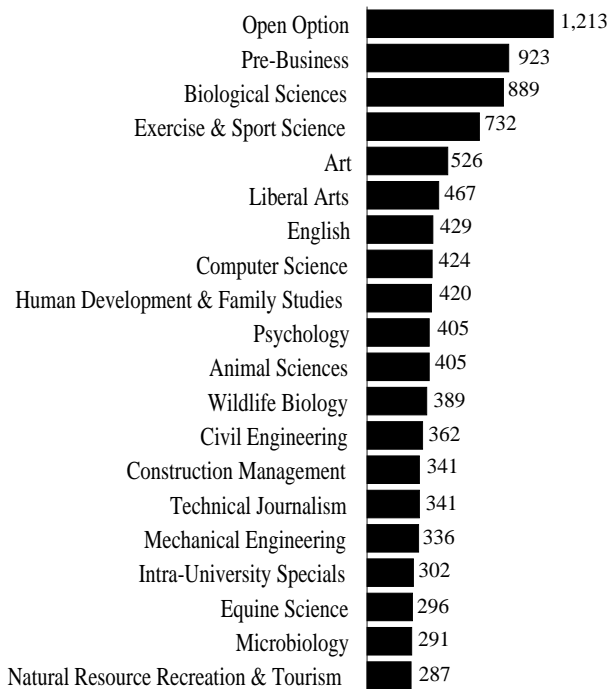
Over 3,800 majors were enrolled in both Applied Human Sciences and Liberal Arts.

Fall 1996

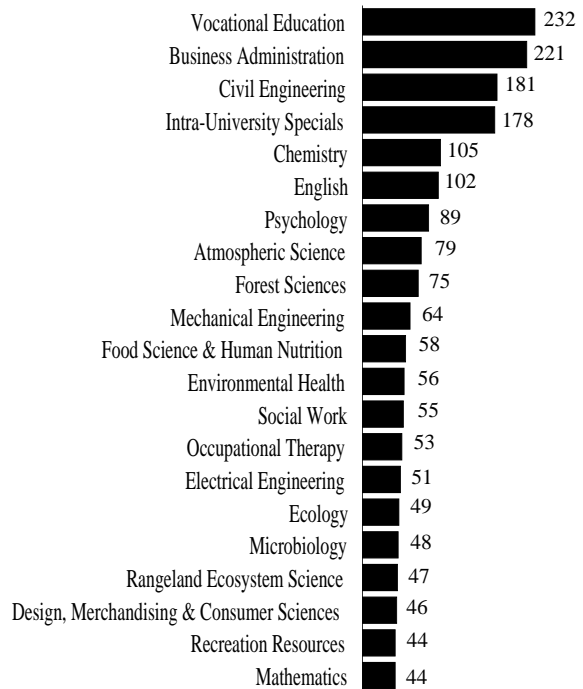


Forty-five percent of all students were juniors or seniors.

Top Twenty Undergraduate Programs



Top Twenty Graduate Programs



Ten-Year History

Total student enrollment increased 14.5% over the ten-year period.

Total Majors

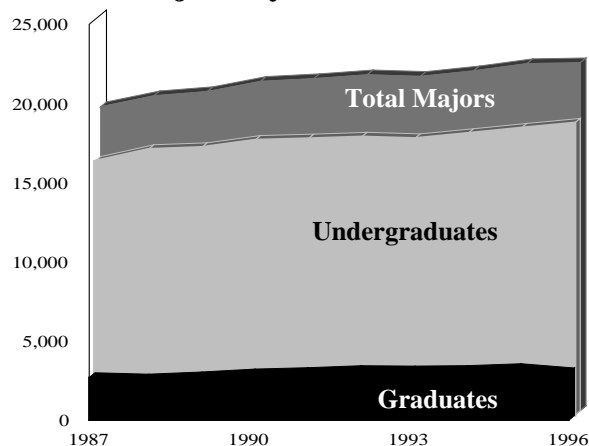
<u>College</u>	<u>Fall '87</u>	<u>Fall '96</u>	<u>Total Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Agricultural Sciences	1,081	1,540	459	42.5%
Applied Human Sciences	3,552	3,861	309	8.7%
Business	2,437	1,700	(737)	(30.2%)
Engineering	1,831	1,603	(228)	(12.5%)
Intra-University	0	3,038	3,038	100.0%
Liberal Arts	4,535	3,859	(676)	(14.9%)
Natural Resources	1,081	1,673	592	54.8%
Natural Sciences	3,342	3,251	(91)	(2.7%)
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci	1,333	1,445	112	8.4%
University Summary	19,192	21,970	2,778	14.5%

For fall 1996, Applied Human Sciences and Liberal Arts each had 17.6% of the total number of student majors.

Percent of Total Majors

<u>College</u>	<u>Fall '87</u>	<u>Fall '96</u>
Agricultural Sciences	5.6%	7.0%
Applied Human Sciences	18.5%	17.6%
Business	12.7%	7.7%
Engineering	9.6%	7.3%
Intra-University	0.0%	13.8%
Liberal Arts	23.6%	17.6%
Natural Resources	5.6%	7.6%
Natural Sciences	17.4%	14.8%
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci	7.0%	6.6%
University Summary	100.0%	100.0%

Majors by Student Level



Ten-Year History

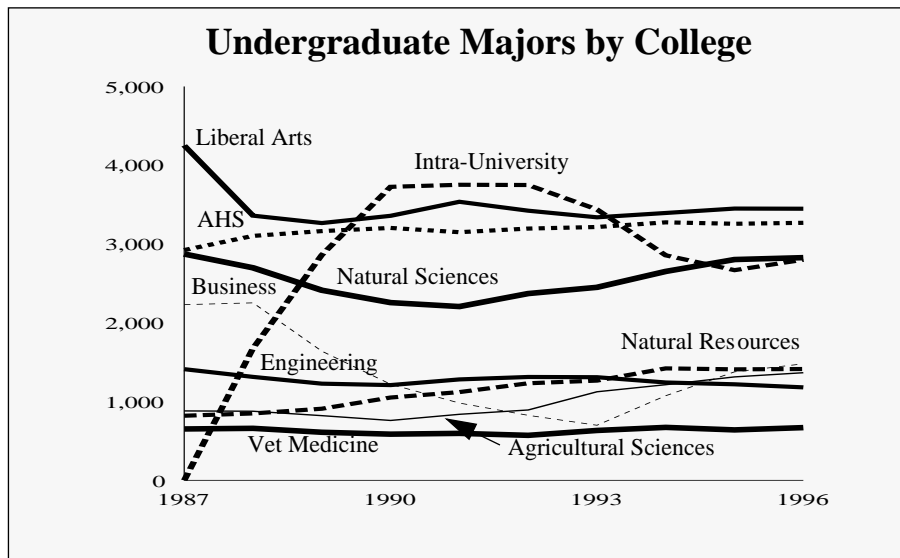
Majors in the College of Liberal Arts dropped from a high of 4,252 students in fall of 1987 to 3,360 students in fall of 1988 (a decrease of 892 students) with the creation of the Intra-University open option programs. The creation of these programs had a larger effect on Liberal Arts than on other colleges.

Undergraduates

<u>College</u>	<u>Fall '87</u>	<u>Fall '96</u>	<u>Total Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Agricultural Sciences	881	1,366	485	55.1%
Applied Human Sciences	2,923	3,269	346	11.8%
Business	2,230	1,479	(751)	(33.7%)
Engineering	1,411	1,180	(231)	(16.4%)
Intra-University	0	2,800	2,800	100.0%
Liberal Arts	4,252	3,448	(804)	(18.9%)
Natural Resources	820	1,413	593	72.3%
Natural Sciences	2,873	2,827	(46)	(1.6%)
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci	652	669	17	2.6%
University Summary	16,042	18,451	2,409	15.0%

Percent of Undergraduates

<u>College</u>	<u>Fall '87</u>	<u>Fall '96</u>
Agricultural Sciences	5.5%	7.4%
Applied Human Sciences	18.2%	17.7%
Business	13.9%	8.0%
Engineering	8.8%	6.4%
Intra-University	0.0%	15.2%
Liberal Arts	26.5%	18.7%
Natural Resources	5.1%	7.7%
Natural Sciences	17.9%	15.3%
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci	4.1%	3.6%
University Summary	100.0%	100.0%



Although graduate students increased by 11.2% over the ten-year period, there was an 8.3% decrease over fall 1995.

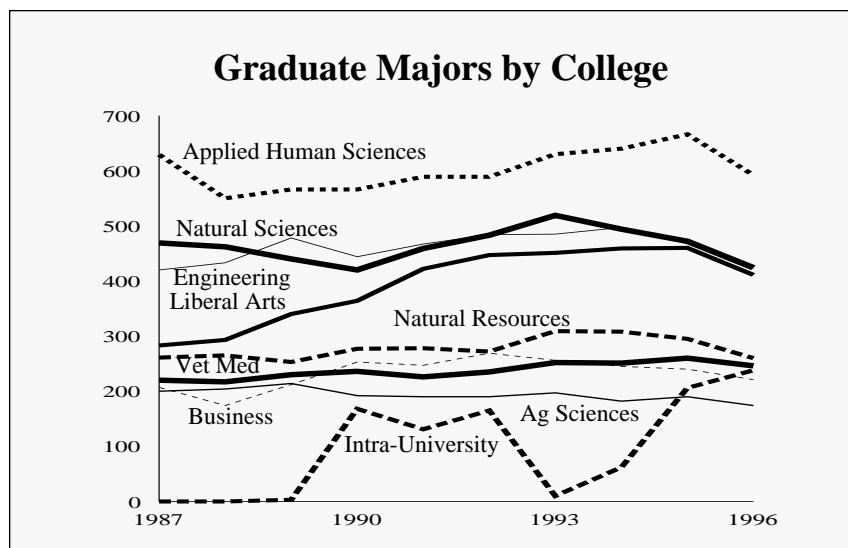
Graduates

<u>College</u>	<u>Fall '87</u>	<u>Fall '96</u>	<u>Total Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Agricultural Sciences	200	174	(26)	(13.0%)
Applied Human Sciences	629	592	(37)	(5.9%)
Business	207	221	14	6.8%
Engineering	420	423	3	0.7%
Intra-University	0	238	238	100.0%
Liberal Arts	283	411	128	45.2%
Natural Resources	261	260	(1)	(0.4%)
Natural Sciences	469	424	(45)	(9.6%)
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci	220	246	26	11.8%
University Summary	2,689	2,989	300	11.2%

In fall 1987 and again in fall 1996, Applied Human Sciences had the largest percentage of graduate students.

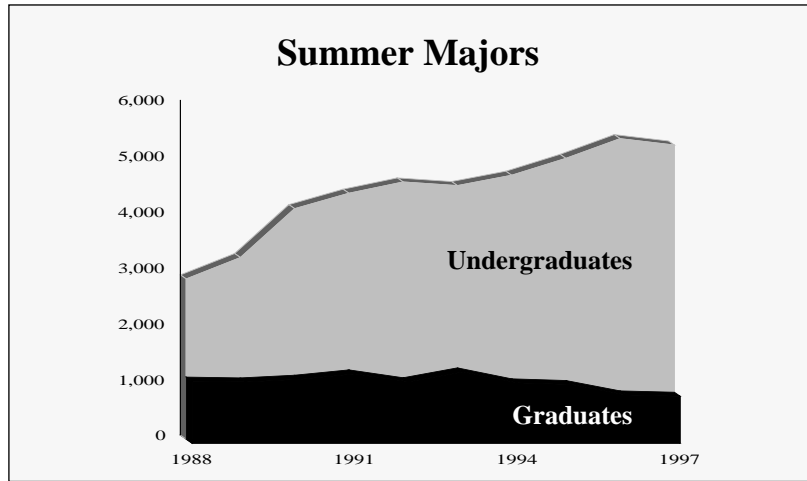
Percent of Graduates

<u>College</u>	<u>Fall '87</u>	<u>Fall '96</u>
Agricultural Sciences	7.4%	5.8%
Applied Human Sciences	23.4%	19.8%
Business	7.7%	7.4%
Engineering	15.6%	14.1%
Intra-University	0.0%	8.0%
Liberal Arts	10.5%	13.8%
Natural Resources	9.7%	8.7%
Natural Sciences	17.5%	14.2%
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci	8.2%	8.2%
University Summary	100.0%	100.0%



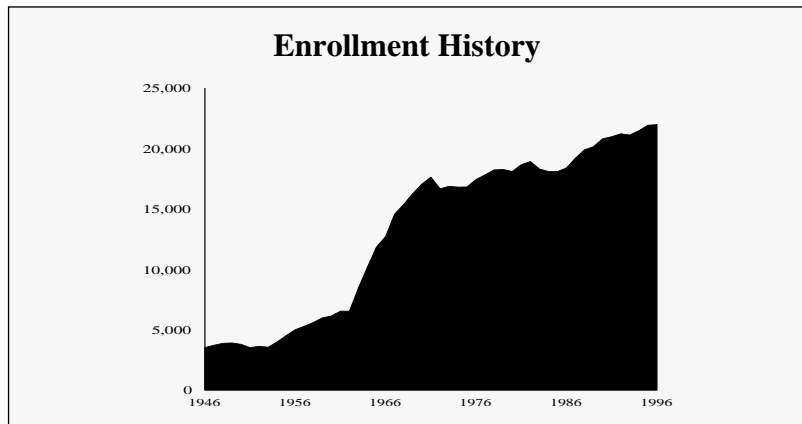
Ten-Year History of Summer Session

Undergraduate enrollment increased by 83.6% over the ten-year period.



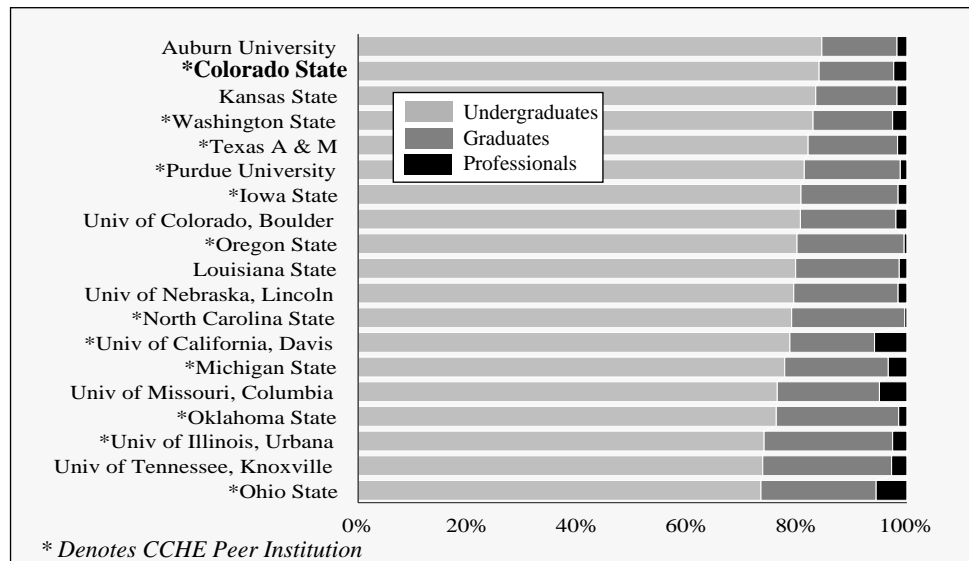
Fifty-Year History

Student enrollment increased 178% between 1960 and 1970.



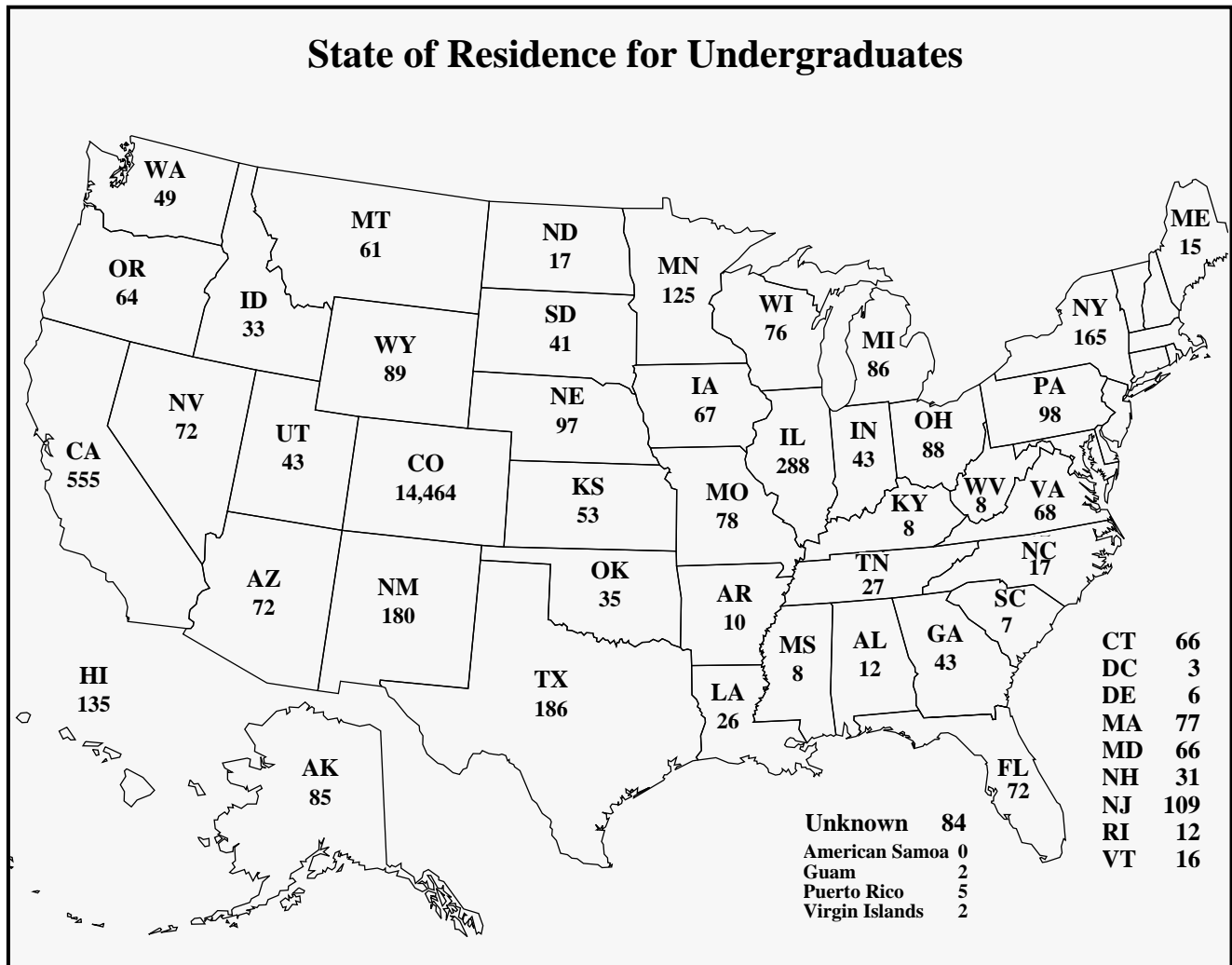
Comparison of Institutions - Fall 1996

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



Students by Geographical Area

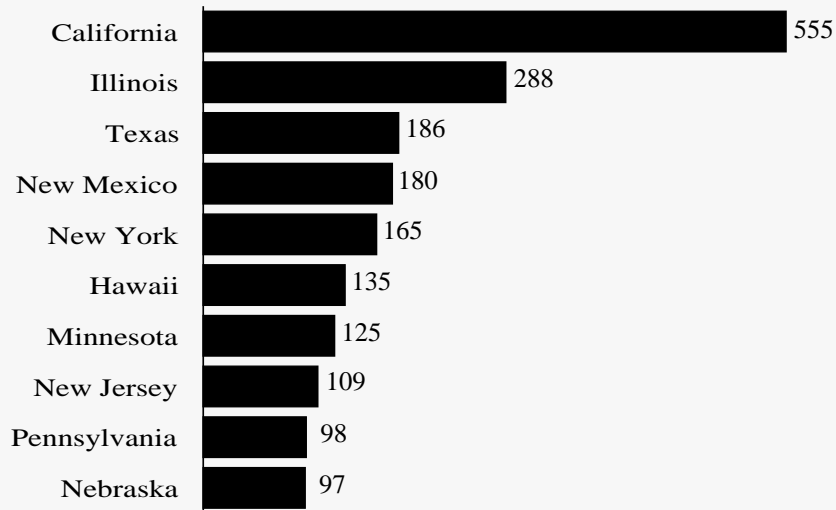
Fall 1996



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

Fall 1996

Top Ten States of Residence for Nonresident Undergraduates



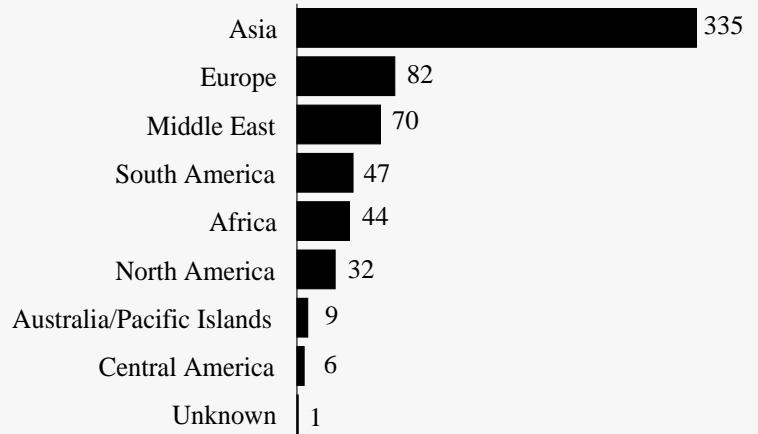
Note: Students who entered Colorado State University as nonresidents but became Colorado residents are not listed with the state of residence at the time of entrance.

Resident Undergraduates by County

Adams	450	Fremont	87	Montrose	83
Alamosa	37	Garfield	105	Morgan	89
Arapahoe	1,706	Gilpin	9	Otero	37
Archuleta	9	Grand	47	Ouray	15
Baca	5	Gunnison	47	Park	27
Bent	10	Hinsdale	2	Phillips	14
Boulder	967	Huerfano	12	Pitkin	44
Chaffee	43	Jackson	13	Prowers	42
Cheyenne	3	Jefferson	1,673	Pueblo	251
Clear Creek	31	Kiowa	12	Rio Blanco	32
Conejos	12	Kit Carson	37	Rio Grande	36
Costilla	4	Lake	32	Routt	98
Crowley	6	LaPlata	103	Saguache	17
Custer	10	Larimer	4,369	San Juan	4
Delta	49	Las Animas	40	San Miguel	7
Denver	524	Lincoln	23	Sedgwick	21
Dolores	5	Logan	82	Summit	73
Douglas	442	Mesa	261	Teller	44
Eagle	73	Mineral	3	Washington	33
Elbert	49	Moffat	36	Weld	578
El Paso	1,380	Montezuma	36	Yuma	40
<i>Not Reported: 35</i>		Total = 14,464			

Fifty-four percent of international students were from Asia.

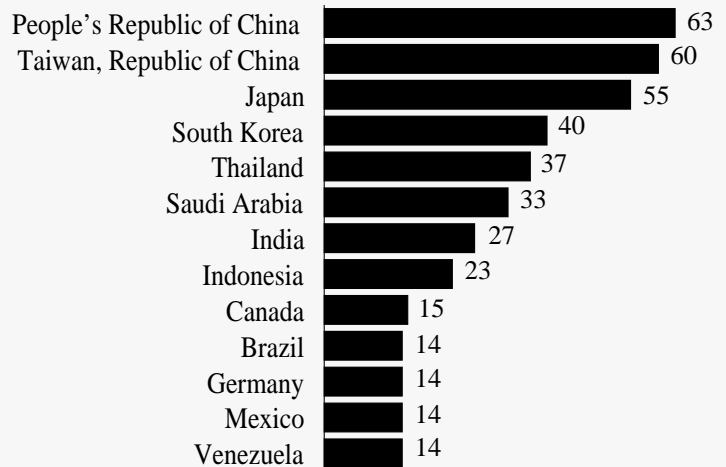
International Students by Region



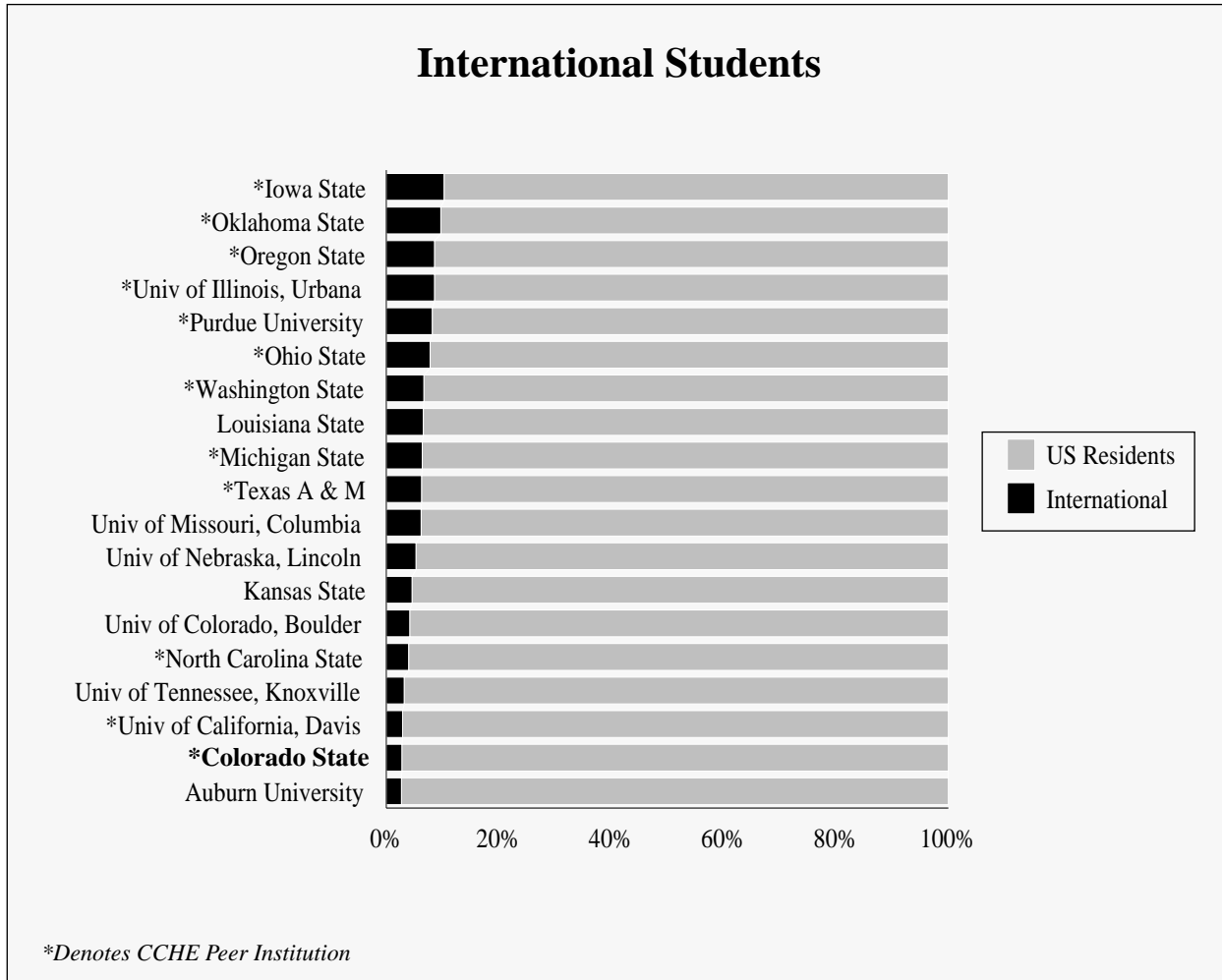
Total International Students = 626

Ten percent of international students were from the People's Republic of China.

Top Ten Countries for International Students



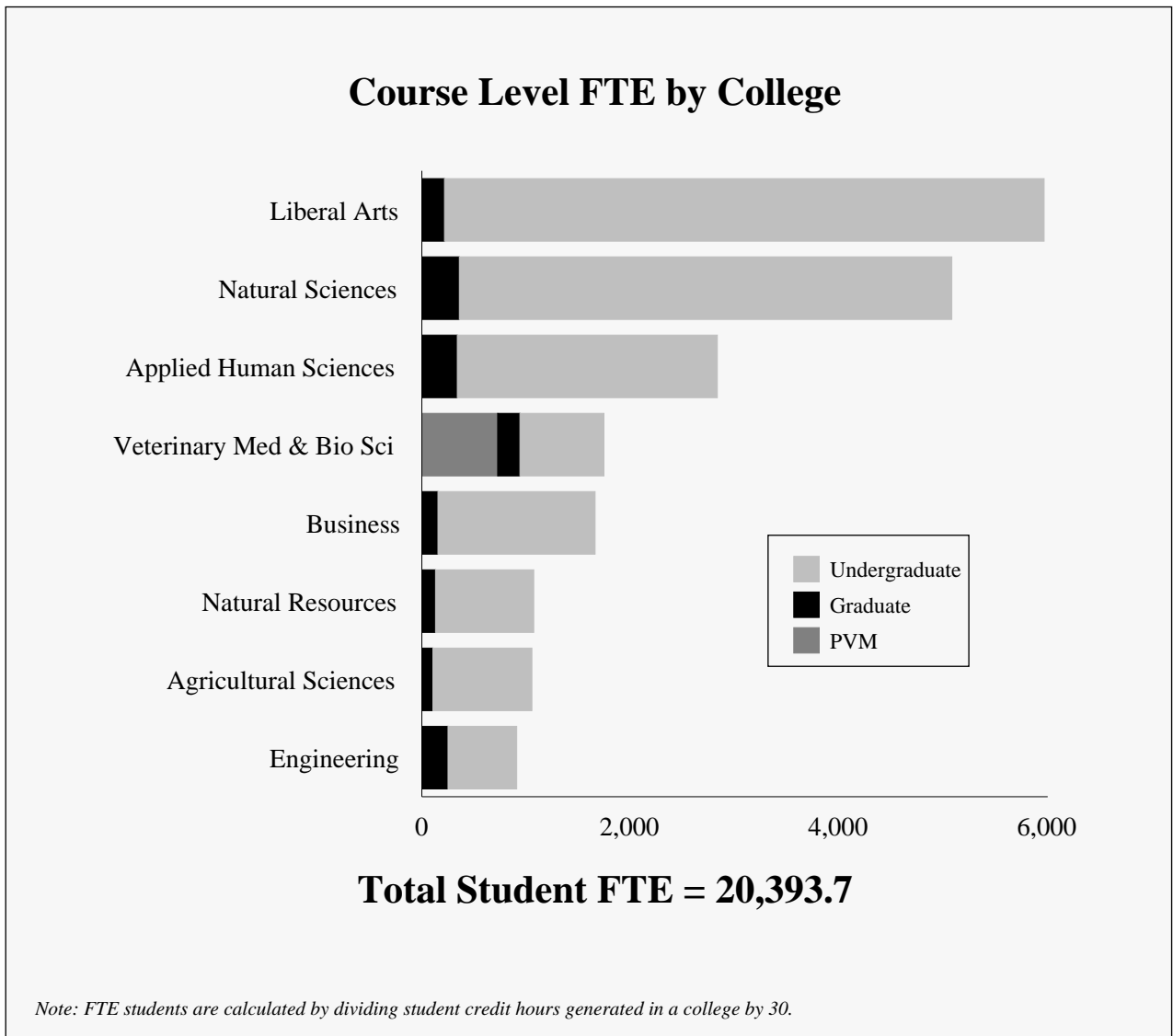
Comparison of Institutions - Fall 1996



CSU was 18th of 19 peer institutions in the percentage of international students.

Full-Time Equivalent Students

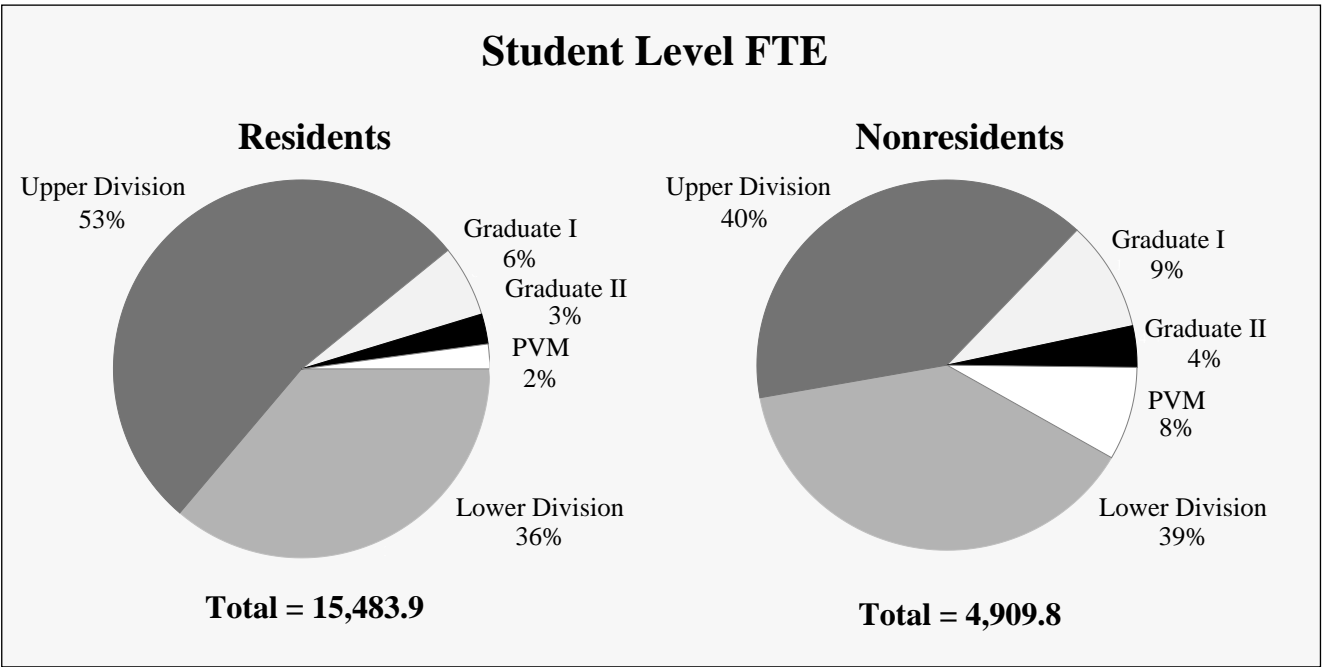
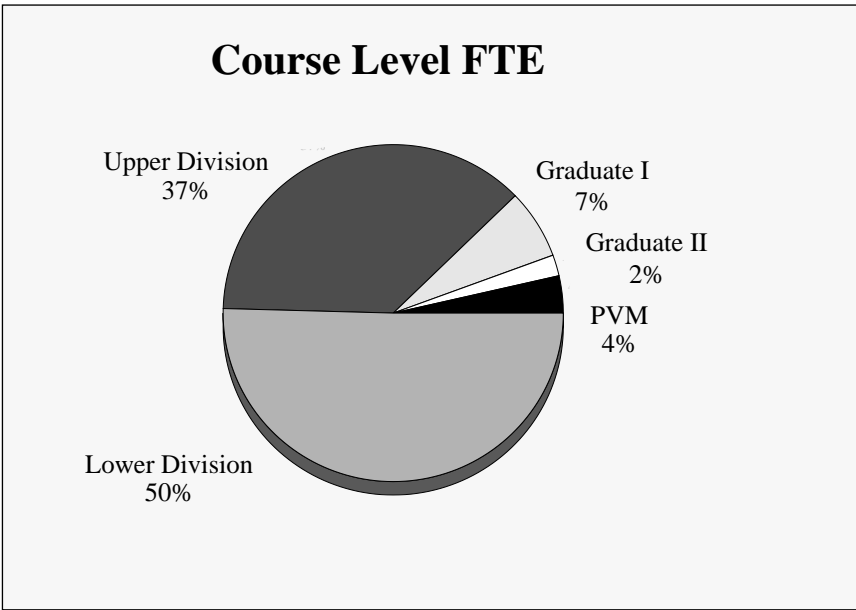
Full-Year 1996-97



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

Full-Year 1996-97

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



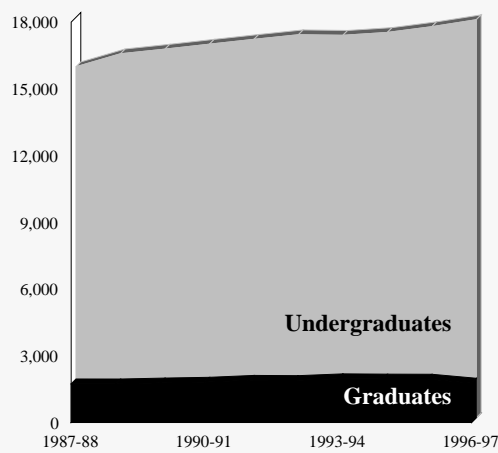
Student FTE generated at the upper division level increased by 20.1% over the ten-year period.

Percent Change in Student FTE by Course Level

	<u>'87-'88</u>	<u>'96-'97</u>	Total Change	Percent Change
Lower	9,440.0	10,284.6	844.6	8.9%
Upper	6,337.9	7,608.8	1,270.9	20.1%
Undergraduate Total	15,777.9	17,893.4	2,115.5	13.4%
Graduate I	1,315.1	1,362.4	47.3	3.6%
Graduate II	425.3	411.0	(14.3)	(3.4%)
Graduate Total	1,740.4	1,773.4	33.0	1.9%
Professional Vet Med	740.1	726.9	(13.2)	(1.8%)
University Total	18,258.4	20,393.7	2,135.3	11.7%

Student FTE generated at the undergraduate level increased by 13.4% over the ten-year period while FTE generated at the graduate level increased by 1.9%.

History of Student FTE by Level



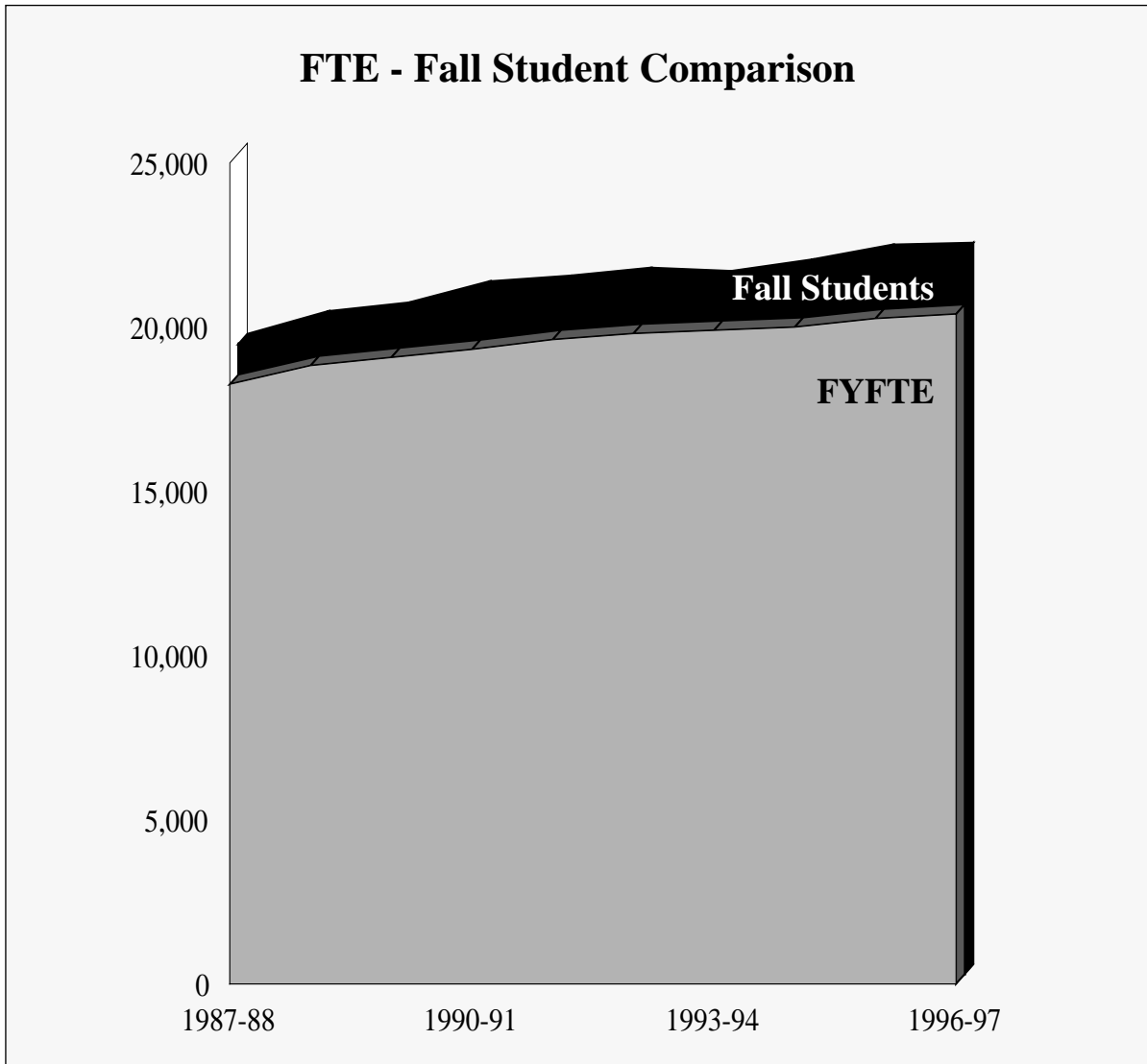
Note: PVM is excluded.

The College of Liberal Arts had the largest increase in total student FTE over the ten-year period.

Change in Student FTE by College

	<u>'87-'88</u>	<u>'96-'97</u>	Total Change	Percent Change
Agricultural Sciences	776.1	1,055.0	278.9	35.9%
Applied Human Sciences	2,822.1	2,833.0	10.9	0.4%
Business	1,645.5	1,661.0	15.5	0.9%
Engineering	1,083.4	909.7	(173.7)	(16.0%)
Intra-University	68.7	71.0	2.3	3.3%
Liberal Arts	5,034.4	5,965.4	931.0	18.5%
Natural Resources	744.6	1,072.8	328.2	44.1%
Natural Sciences	4,699.4	5,080.3	380.9	8.1%
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci	1,384.3	1,745.5	361.2	26.1%
University Summary	18,258.4	20,393.7	2,135.3	11.7%

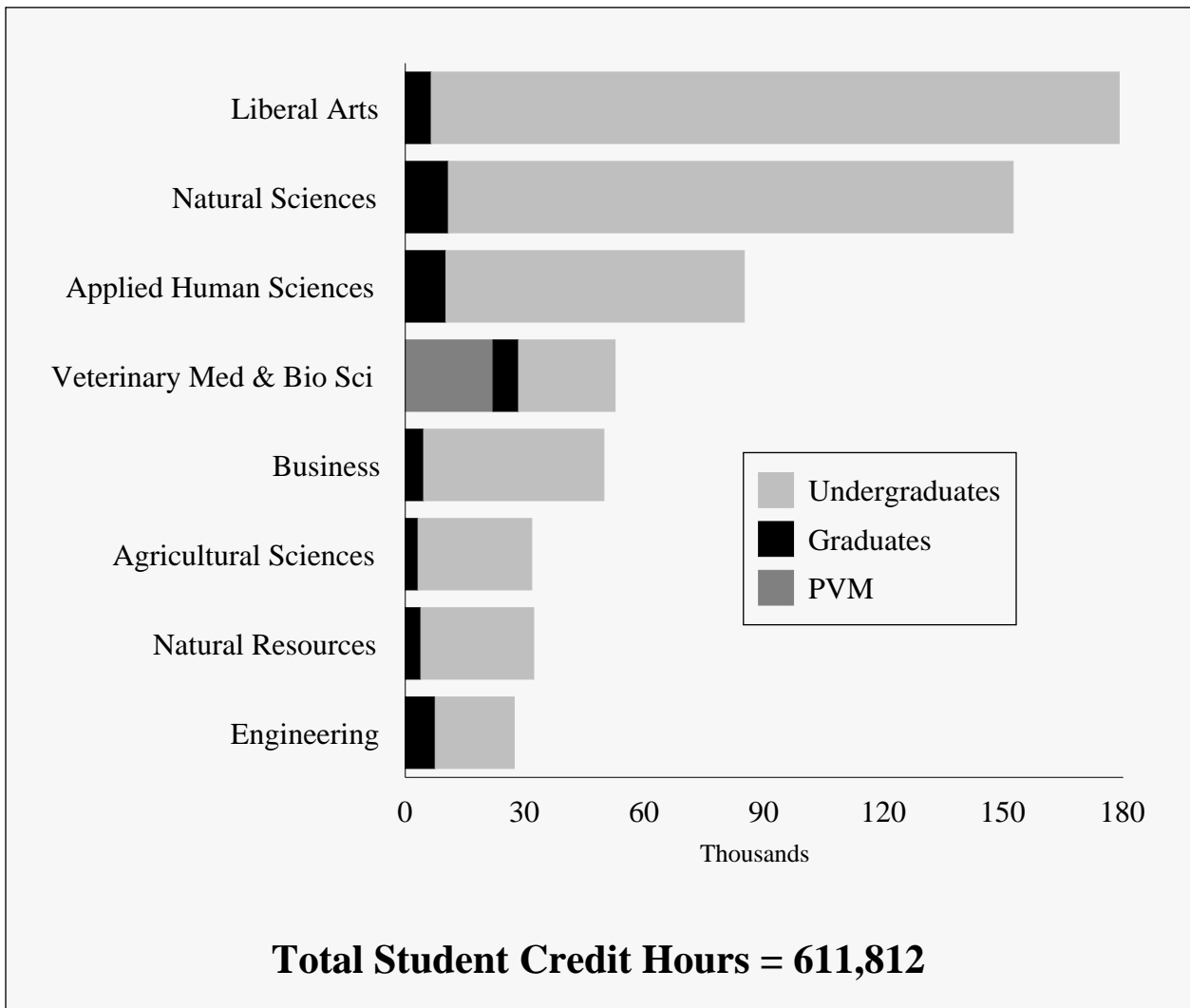
Ten-Year History



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

Student Credit Hour Production

Full-Year 1996-97



The colleges of Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences and Applied Human Sciences generated 68% of the total student credit hours.

Ten-Year History

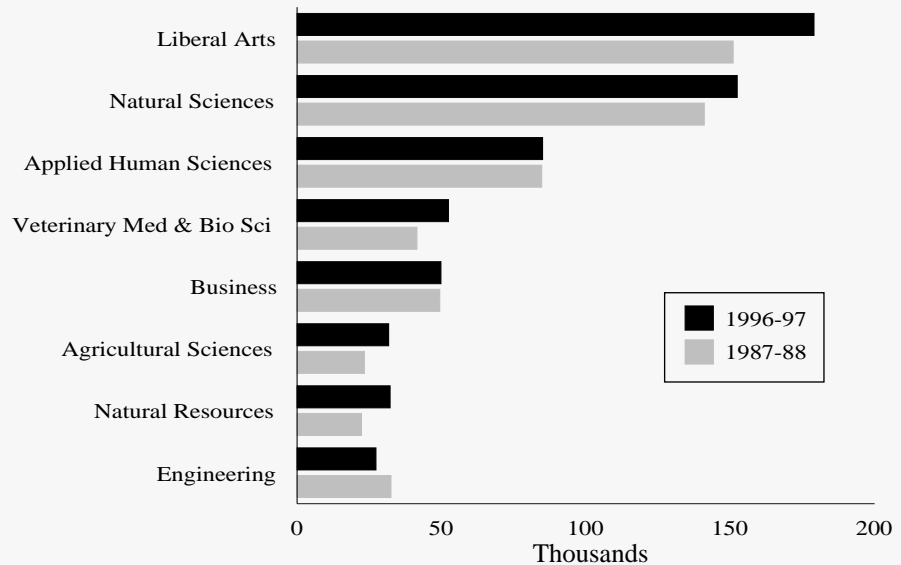
The College of Liberal Arts had the largest increase in student credit hours over the ten-year period.

Full-Year Comparison

<u>College</u>	<u>'87-'88</u>	<u>'96-'97</u>	<u>Total Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Agricultural Sciences	23,282.6	31,650.6	8,368.0	35.9%
Applied Human Sciences	84,662.0	84,989.9	327.9	0.4%
Business	49,366.0	49,829.0	463.0	0.9%
Engineering	32,501.3	27,289.5	(5,211.8)	(16.0%)
Intra-University	2,059.5	2,131.3	71.8	3.5%
Liberal Arts	151,031.0	178,961.5	27,930.5	18.5%
Natural Resources	22,338.0	32,184.5	9,846.5	44.1%
Natural Sciences	140,983.0	152,409.0	11,426.0	8.1%
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci	41,527.6	52,366.1	10,838.5	26.1%
University Total	547,751.0	611,811.5	64,060.5	11.7%

The colleges of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources had the highest percentage increases over the ten-year period.

SCH Comparison by College

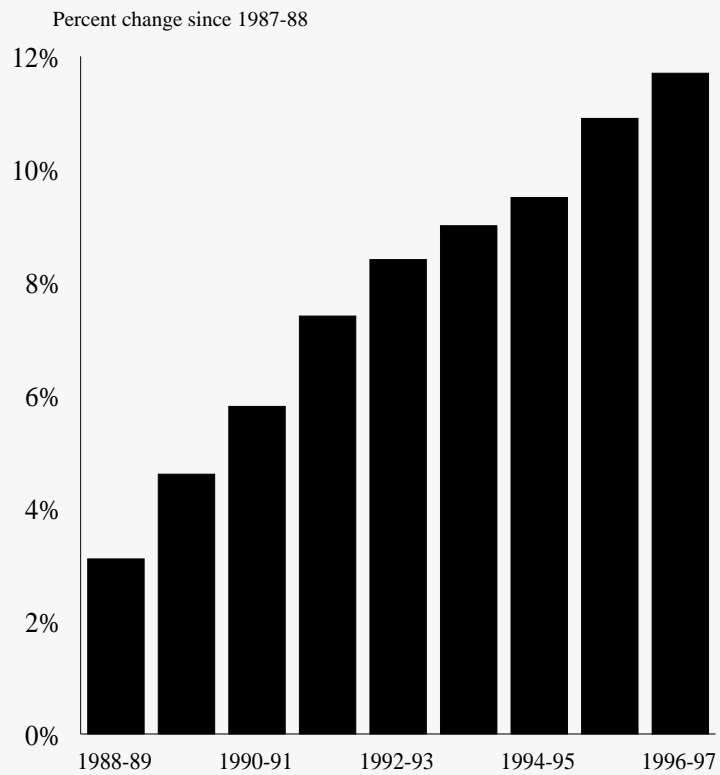


The total number of student credit hours increased by 0.7% over the previous year.

Change From Previous Year

<u>Full-Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
87 - 88	547,751.0	9,121.5	1.7%
88 - 89	564,755.0	17,004.0	3.1%
89 - 90	572,158.0	7,403.0	1.3%
90 - 91	579,509.8	7,351.8	1.3%
91 - 92	588,450.1	8,940.3	1.5%
92 - 93	593,988.0	5,537.9	0.9%
93 - 94	596,965.0	2,977.0	0.5%
94 - 95	599,880.0	2,915.0	0.5%
95 - 96	607,669.0	7,789.0	1.3%
96 - 97	611,811.5	4,142.5	0.7%

Percent Change in Full-Year SCH Production



Ten-Year History

The College of Liberal Arts had the largest increase in undergraduate student credit hours over the ten-year period.

Total Full-Year Undergraduate

<u>College</u>	<u>'87-'88</u>	<u>'96-'97</u>	<u>Total Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Agricultural Sciences	19,565.8	28,477.6	8,911.8	45.5%
Applied Human Sciences	71,891.5	74,795.0	2,903.5	4.0%
Business	46,094.0	45,199.0	(895.0)	(1.9%)
Engineering	24,405.3	19,762.8	(4,642.5)	(19.0%)
Intra-University	1,753.5	2,084.0	330.5	18.8%
Liberal Arts	146,716.0	172,451.2	25,735.2	17.5%
Natural Resources	18,712.5	28,250.0	9,537.5	51.0%
Natural Sciences	130,446.9	141,627.3	11,180.4	8.6%
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci	13,750.5	24,154.2	10,403.7	75.7%
University Summary	473,336.0	536,801.2	63,465.2	13.4%

Liberal Arts and Natural Sciences produced 58.5% of undergraduate student credit hours in 1996-97.

Percent of Undergraduate Credit Hours

<u>College</u>	<u>'87-'88</u>	<u>'96-'97</u>
Agricultural Sciences	4.1%	5.3%
Applied Human Sciences	15.1%	13.9%
Business	9.7%	8.4%
Engineering	5.2%	3.7%
Intra-University	0.4%	0.4%
Liberal Arts	31.0%	32.1%
Natural Resources	4.0%	5.3%
Natural Sciences	27.6%	26.4%
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci	2.9%	4.5%
University Summary	100.0%	100.0%

Although graduate student credit hour production increased by 1.9% over the ten-year period, it decreased by 5,952 or 10.1% over a ten-year high of 59,154 in 1993-94.

Total Full-Year Graduate

<u>College</u>	<u>'87-'88</u>	<u>'96-'97</u>	<u>Total Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Agricultural Sciences	3,716.8	3,173.1	(543.7)	(14.6%)
Applied Human Sciences	12,770.5	10,194.9	(2,575.6)	(20.2%)
Business	3,272.0	4,630.0	1,358.0	41.5%
Engineering	8,096.0	7,526.7	(569.3)	7.0%
Intra-University	306.0	47.3	(258.7)	(84.5%)
Liberal Arts	4,315.0	6,510.3	2,195.3	50.9%
Natural Resources	3,625.5	3,934.5	309.0	8.5%
Natural Sciences	10,536.1	10,781.7	245.6	2.3%
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci	5,575.1	6,403.7	828.7	14.9%
University Summary	52,213.0	53,202.2	989.2	1.9%

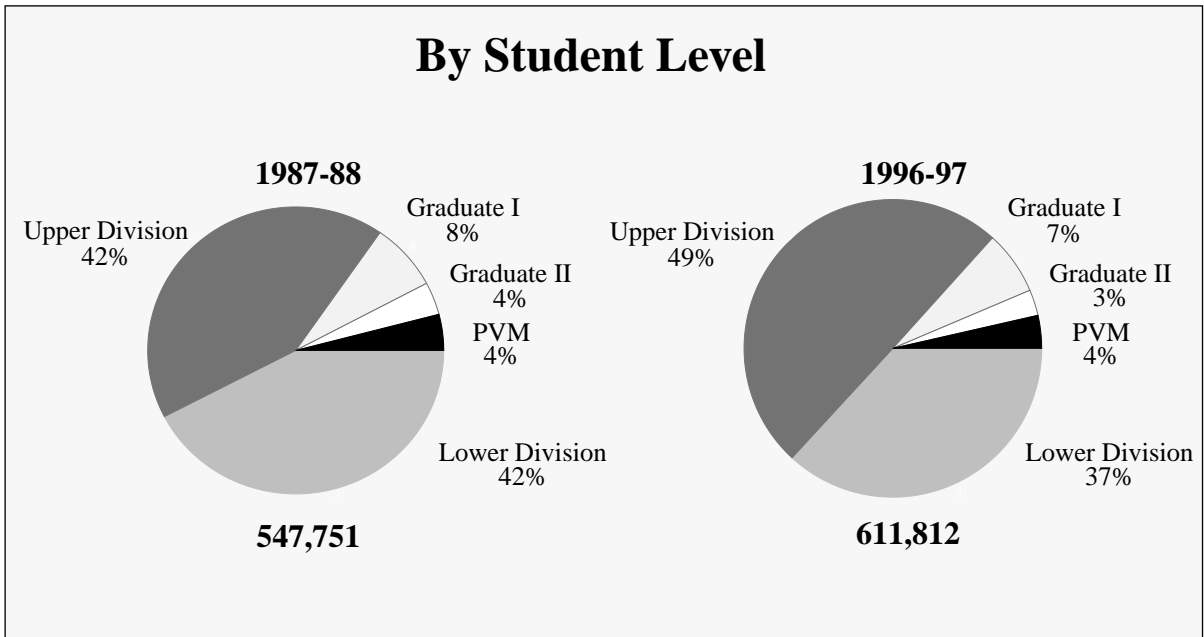
Applied Human Sciences and Natural Sciences produced 39.5% of graduate student credit hours in 1996-97.

Percent of Graduate Credit Hours

<u>College</u>	<u>'87-'88</u>	<u>'96-'97</u>
Agricultural Sciences	7.1%	6.0%
Applied Human Sciences	24.5%	19.2%
Business	6.3%	8.7%
Engineering	15.5%	14.1%
Intra-University	0.6%	0.1%
Liberal Arts	8.3%	12.2%
Natural Resources	6.9%	7.4%
Natural Sciences	20.1%	20.3%
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci	10.7%	12.0%
University Summary	100.0%	100.0%

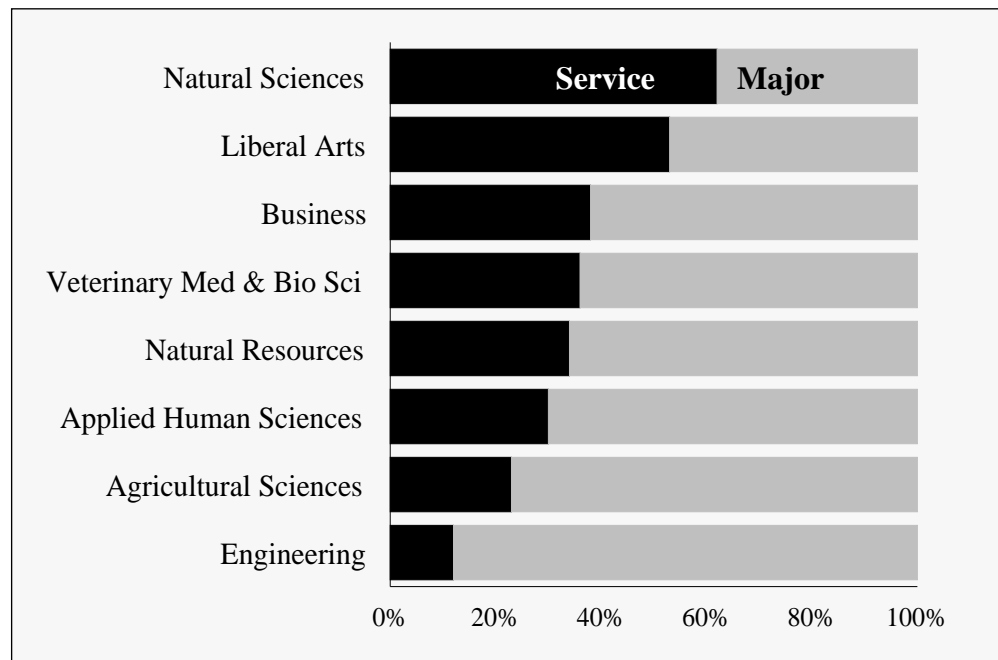
Note: PVM is excluded.

Ten-Year History



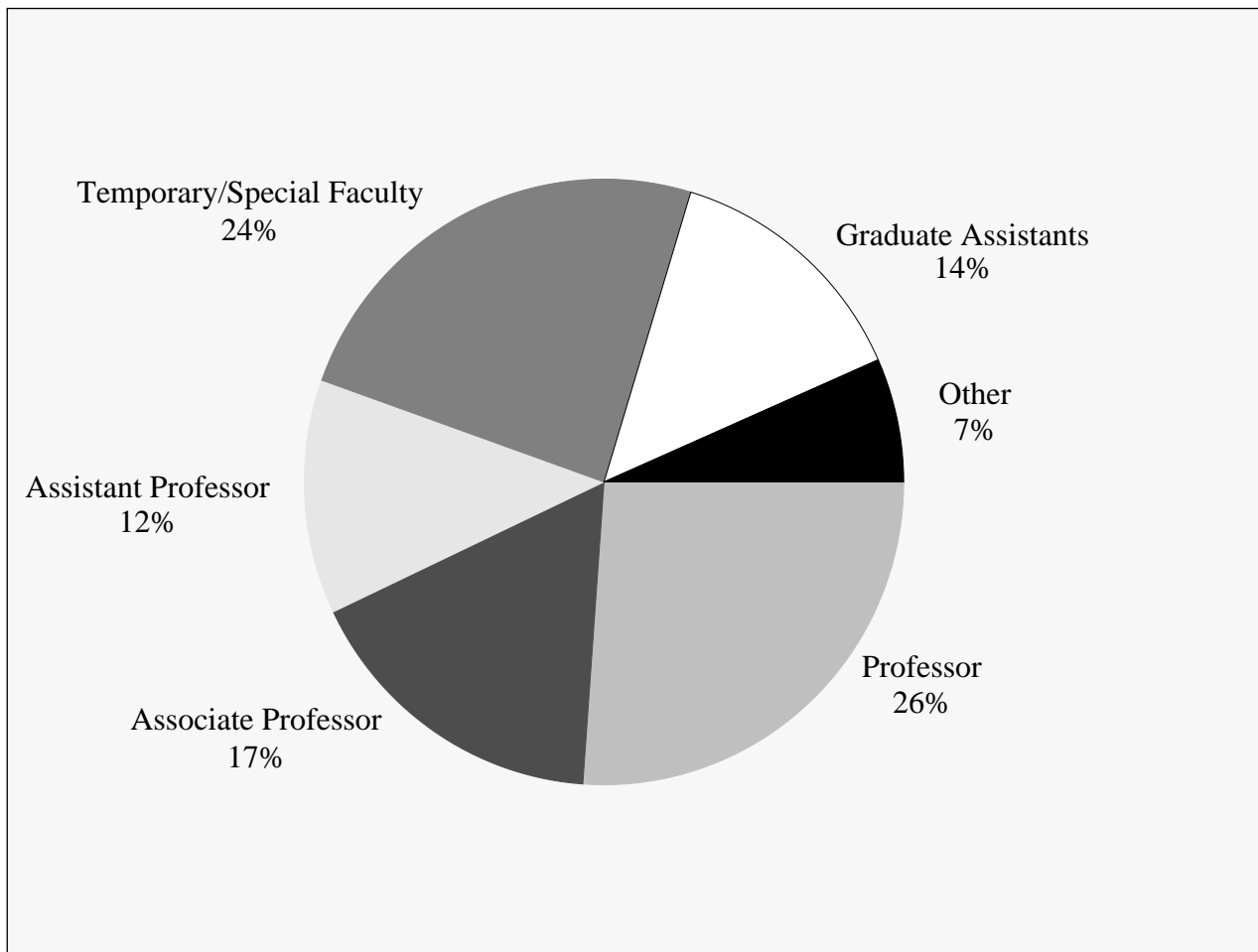
Service Load Summary Academic Year 1996-97

The College of Natural Sciences taught the largest percentage of student credit hours to majors outside their college while the College of Engineering taught the largest percentage of student credit hours to majors inside the colleges.



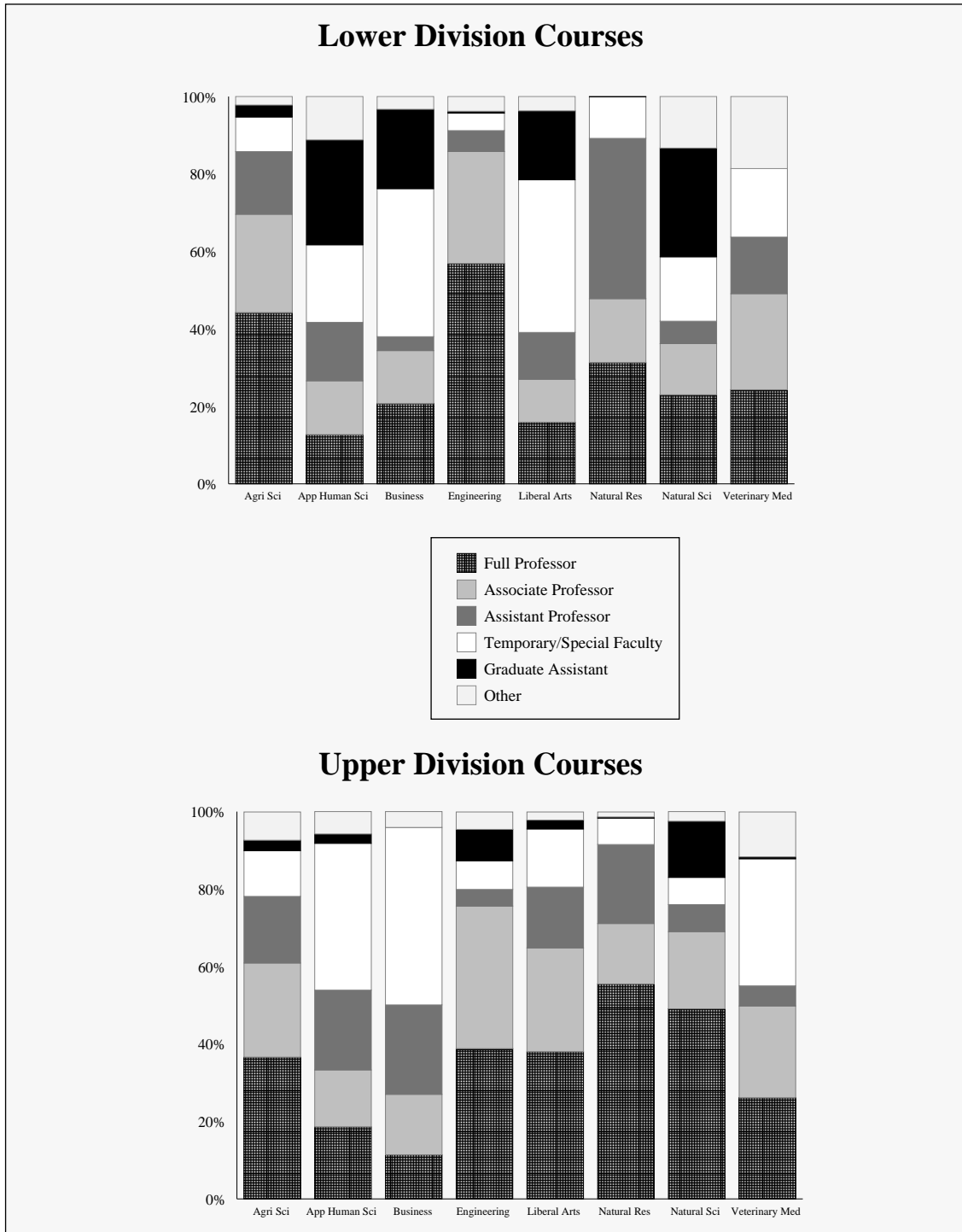
Undergraduate Credit Hour Production By Course and Faculty Type

Full-Year 1996-97



Fifty-five percent of all undergraduate credit hours generated were taught by full professors, associate professors or assistant professors on regular appointments.

Full-Year 1996-97

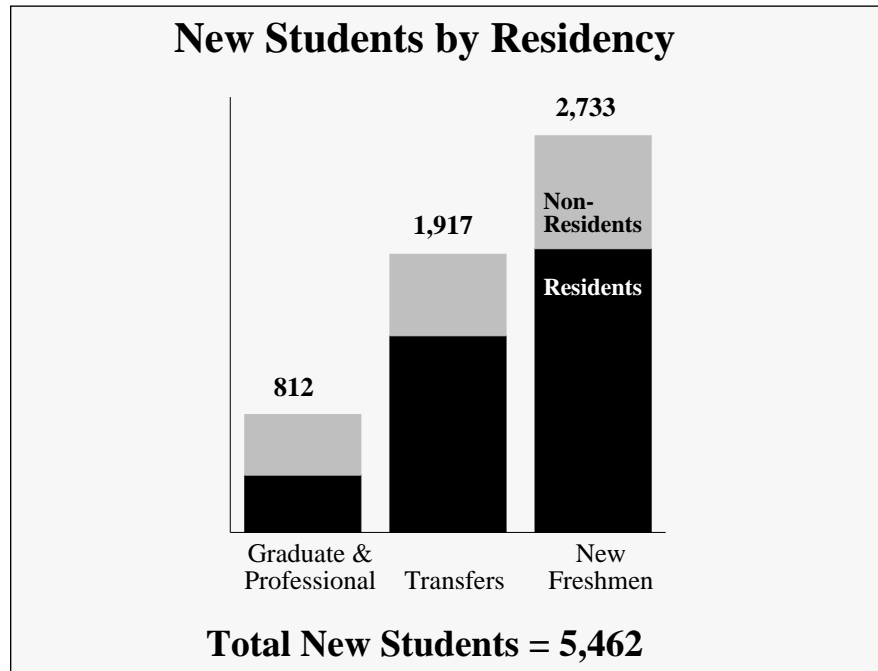


Ninety-one percent of the credit hours generated in lower division Engineering courses were taught by full, associate or assistant professors.

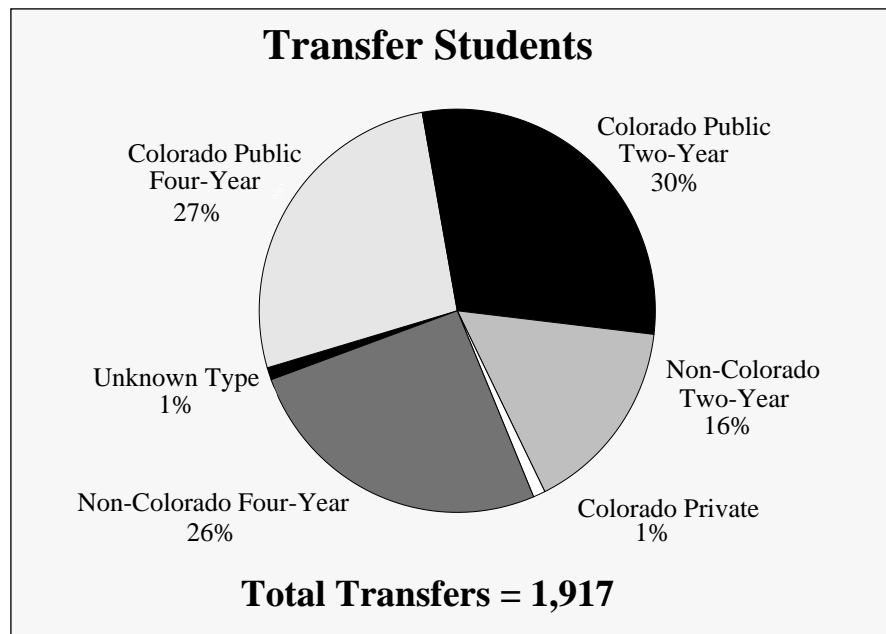
New Students Enrolled

Fall 1996

Fifty percent of all new students were new freshmen.



Transfers from Colorado public institutions (two-year and four-year) accounted for 57% of all transfer students.



Fall 1996

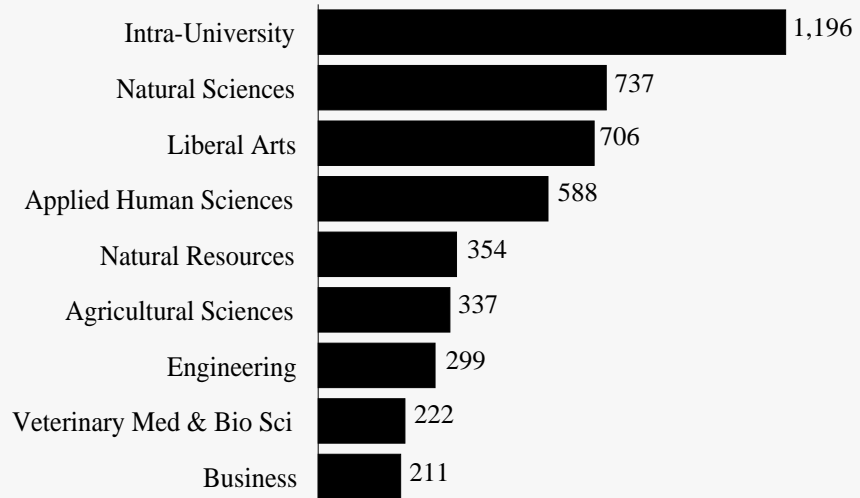
The largest percentage of new undergraduates were in the Intra-University Program followed by the colleges of Natural Sciences and Liberal Arts.

New Undergraduates

<u>College</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Agricultural Sciences	7.3%
Applied Human Sciences	12.7%
Business	4.5%
Engineering	6.4%
Intra-University	25.7%
Liberal Arts	15.2%
Natural Resources	7.6%
Natural Sciences	15.8%
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci	4.8%
University Total	100.0%

A total of 4,650 new undergraduates were enrolled.

New Undergraduates by College

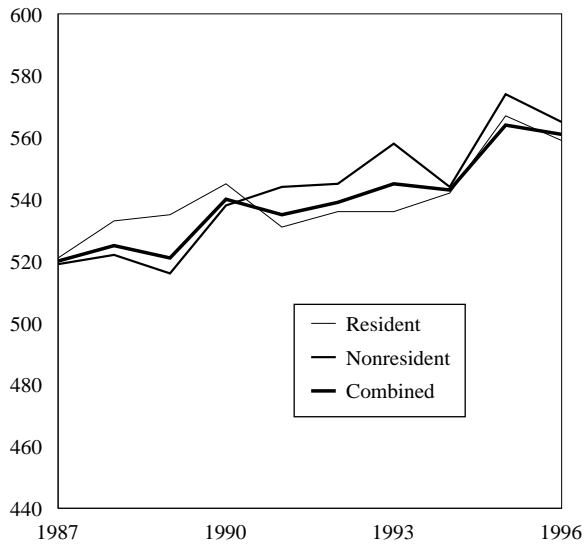


Total New Undergraduates = 4,650

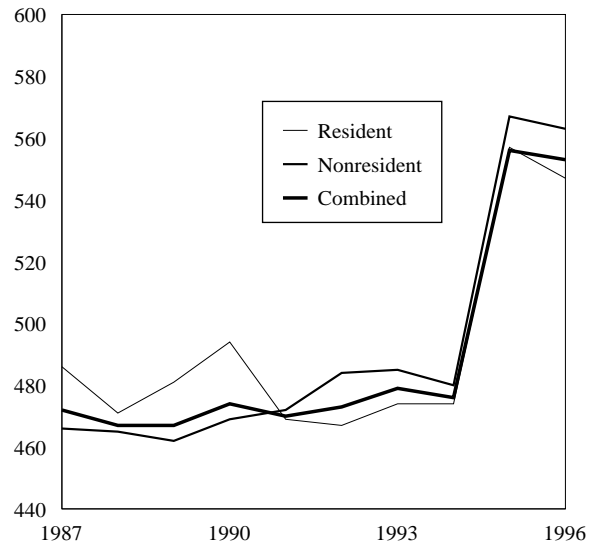
Ten-Year History

New Freshmen

Scholastic Aptitude Test: Math

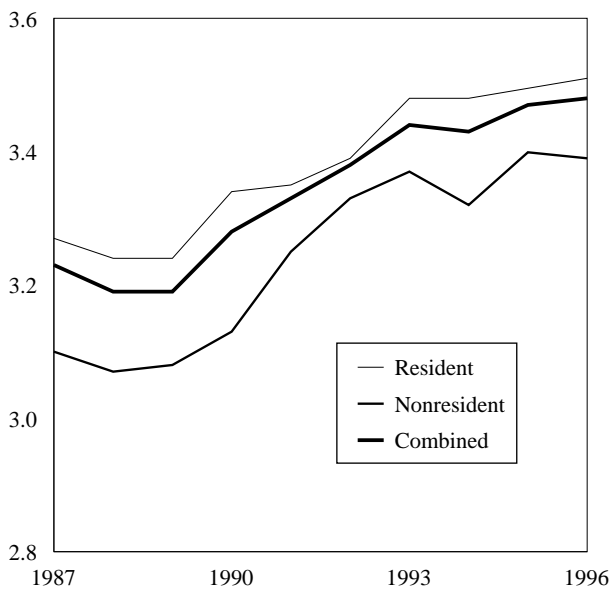


Scholastic Aptitude Test: Verbal

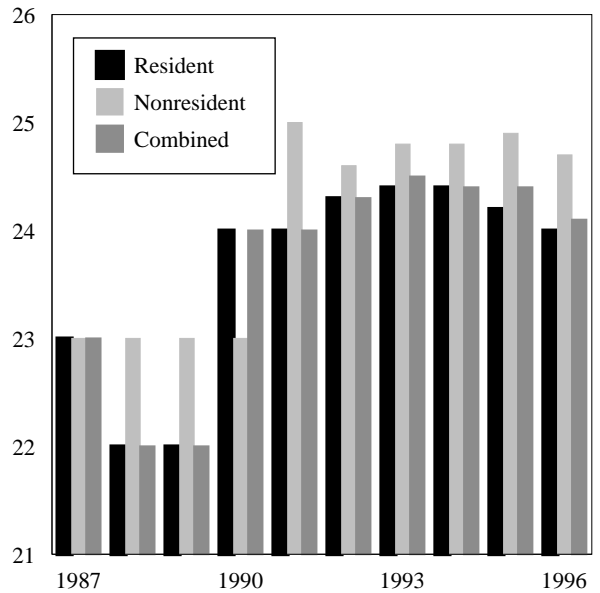


Note: The College Entrance Examination Board recentered the SAT score in 1995 to reestablish the average score near the midpoint of the 200 to 800 scale.

High School GPA



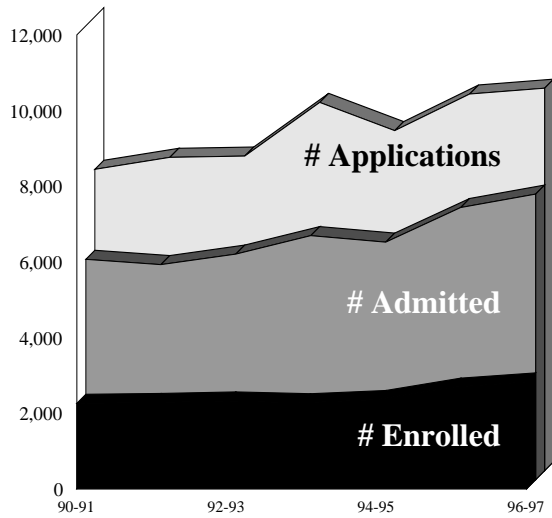
American College Testing Composite Scores



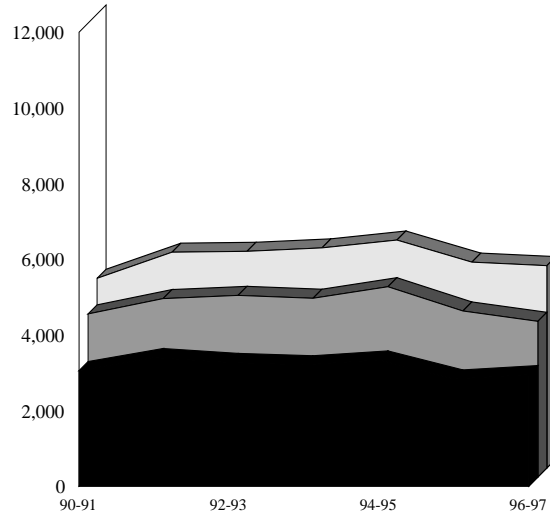
Seven-Year Comparison

Applications, Students Admitted and Enrolled

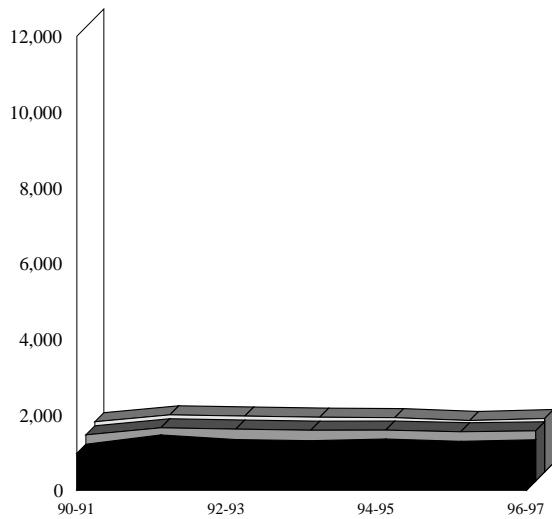
Freshmen



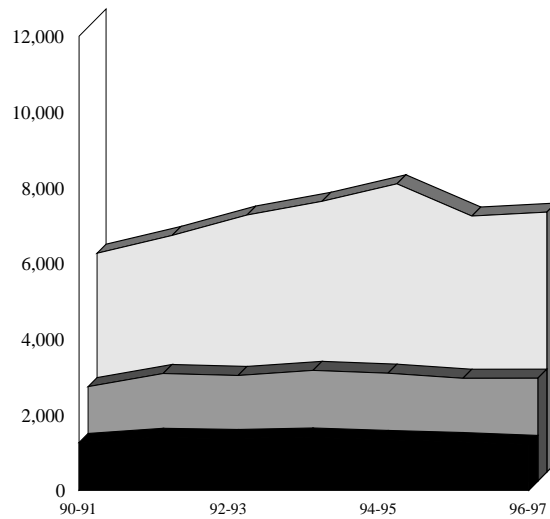
Transfers



Readmitted Students

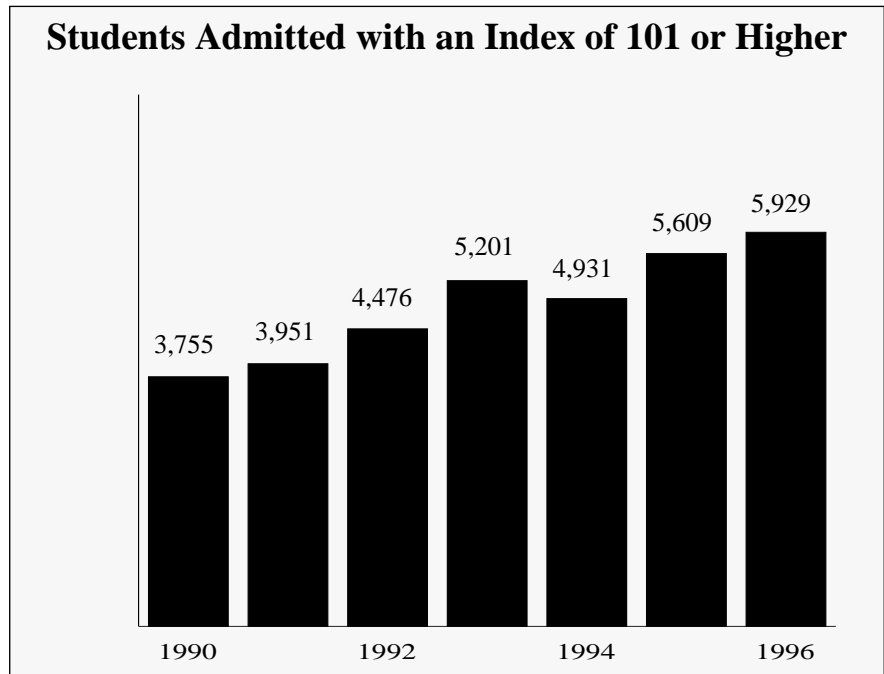


New Graduate Students



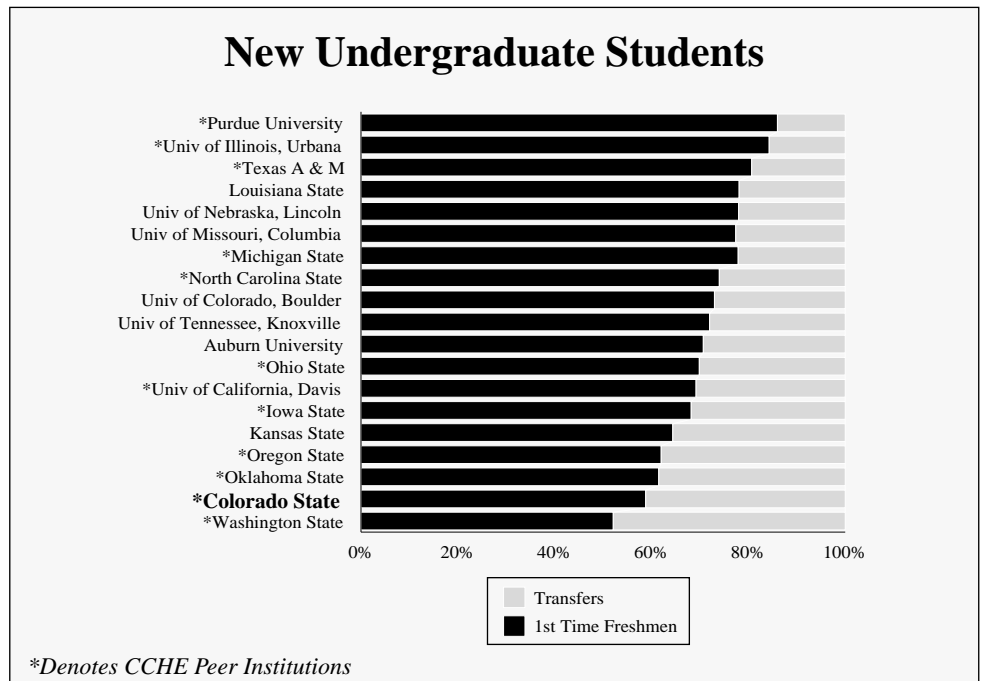
Note: Students enrolled in the PREPS or ACCESS programs are counted in the transfer data even though they originally applied as new freshmen.

The number of students admitted with an index of 101 or higher increased by 57.9% over the seven-year period.



Comparison of Institutions - Fall 1996

CSU ranked 18th of 19 institutions in the percentage of new undergraduate students who were new freshmen.



Fall 1990 through Fall 1996

ACCESS Semester Persistence Profile

	ACCESS Class Size	Second Semester ACCESS	Second Semester R.I.	Third Semester R.I.	Fifth Semester R.I.	Seventh Semester R.I.	Ninth Semester R.I.
Fall 1990	488	36%	56%	66%	56%	55%	50%
Fall 1991	747	37%	57%	66%	56%	53%	49%
Fall 1992	557	33%	58%	69%	58%	51%	51%
Fall 1993	419	27%	68%	72%	62%	62%	
Fall 1994	511	37%	54%	61%	57%		
Fall 1995	398	34%	59%	64%			
Fall 1996	325	37%	55%				

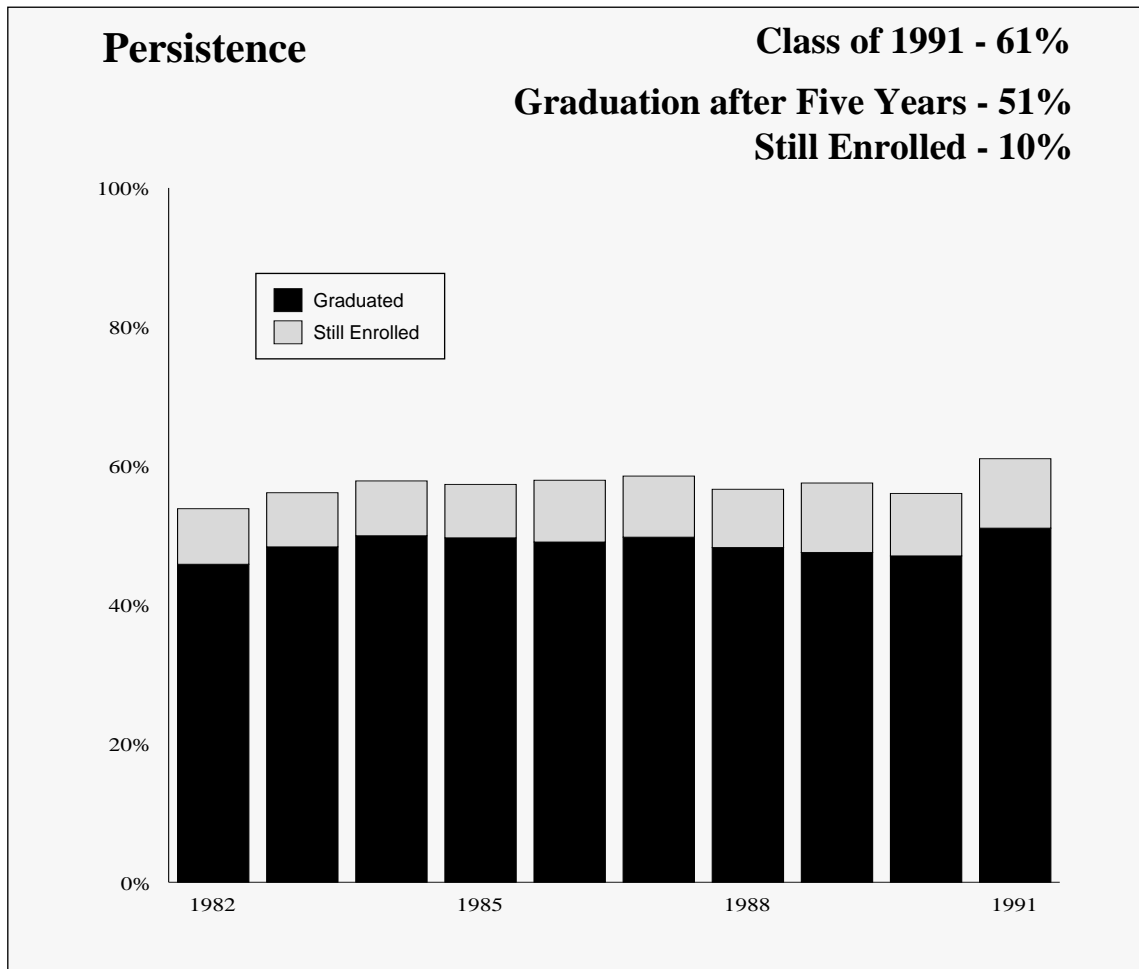
ACCESS Graduation Rates

	<u>After Four Years</u>	<u>After Five Years</u>	<u>After Six Years</u>
Fall 1990	8%	31%	41%
Fall 1991	9%	35%	
Fall 1992	12%		

Note: ACCESS is a program that allows students who do not meet regular admissions' requirements, but show potential, to take classes at CSU through Continuing Education. Many of these students are eventually accepted as resident instruction transfer students. R.I. indicates Resident Instruction. The persistence rates reflect the number of students who graduated and/or enrolled each semester as a percentage of the original entering ACCESS class.

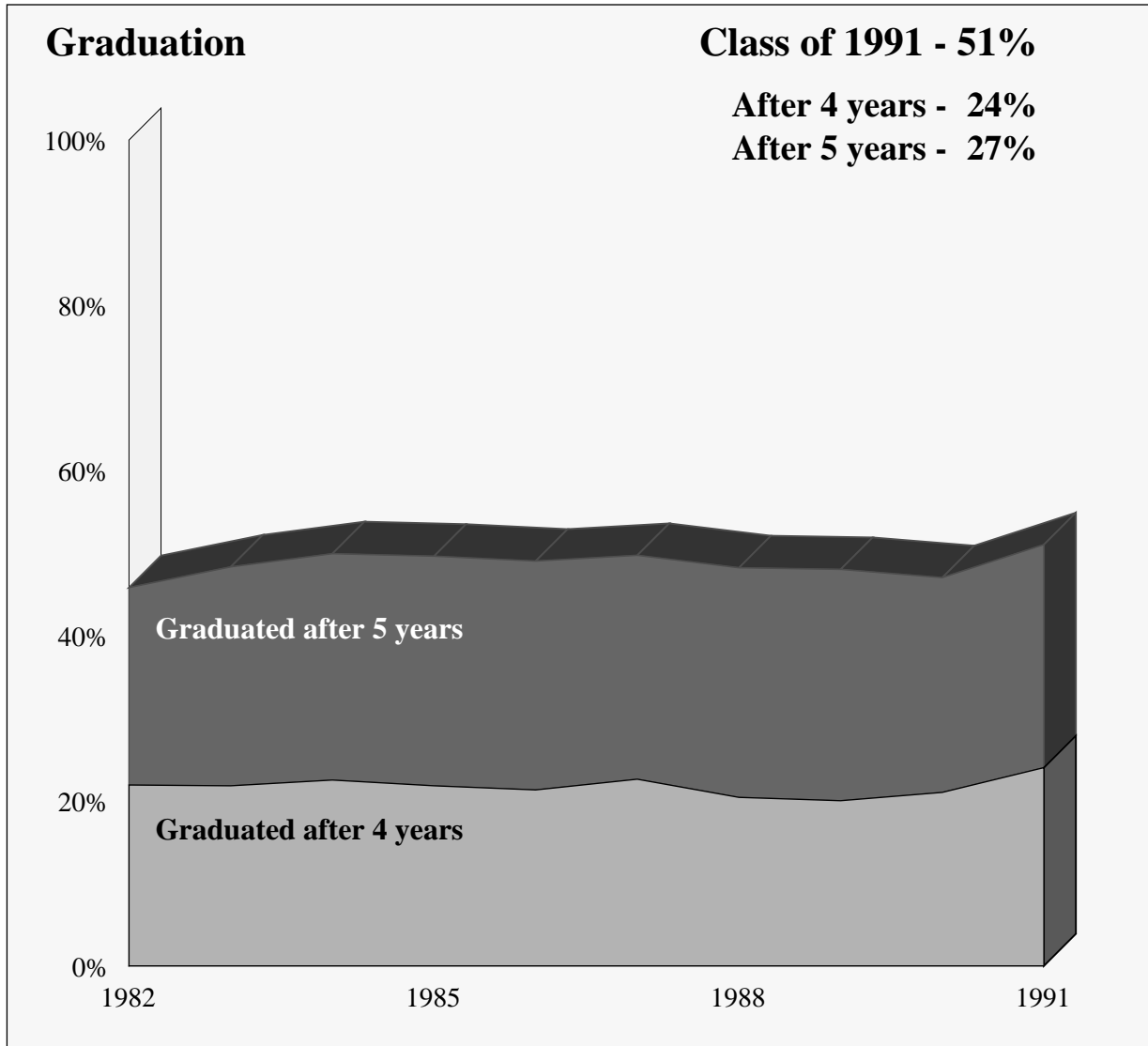
Freshmen Persistence

Ten-Year History



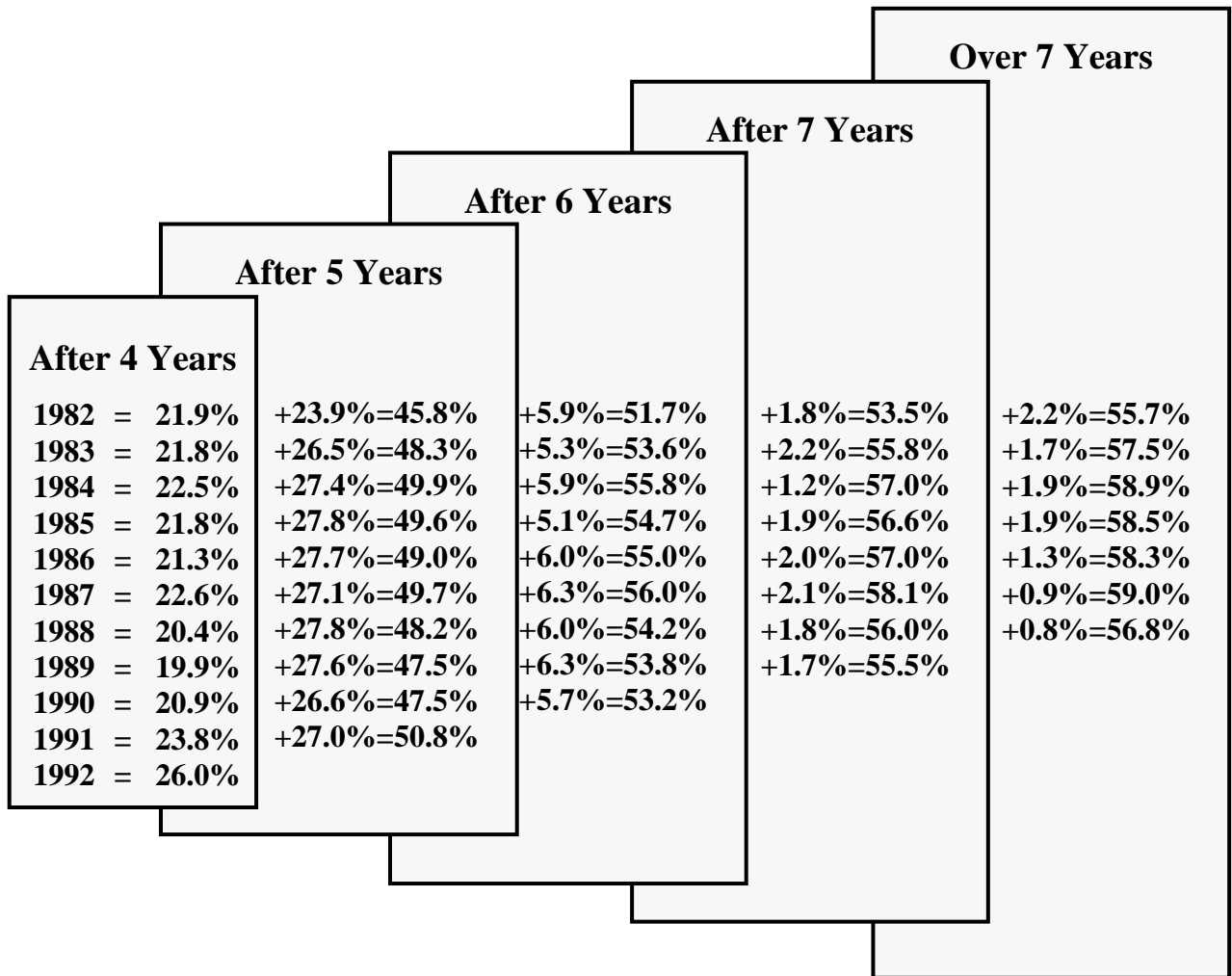
Persistence includes students who have graduated and those still enrolled at the end of the five-year study period including summer. Students who have been dismissed but are still enrolled in Division of Continuing and Distance Education courses are not counted as persisters.

Ten-Year History



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

Graduation



The four and five year graduation rates have been improving since the Class of 1989.

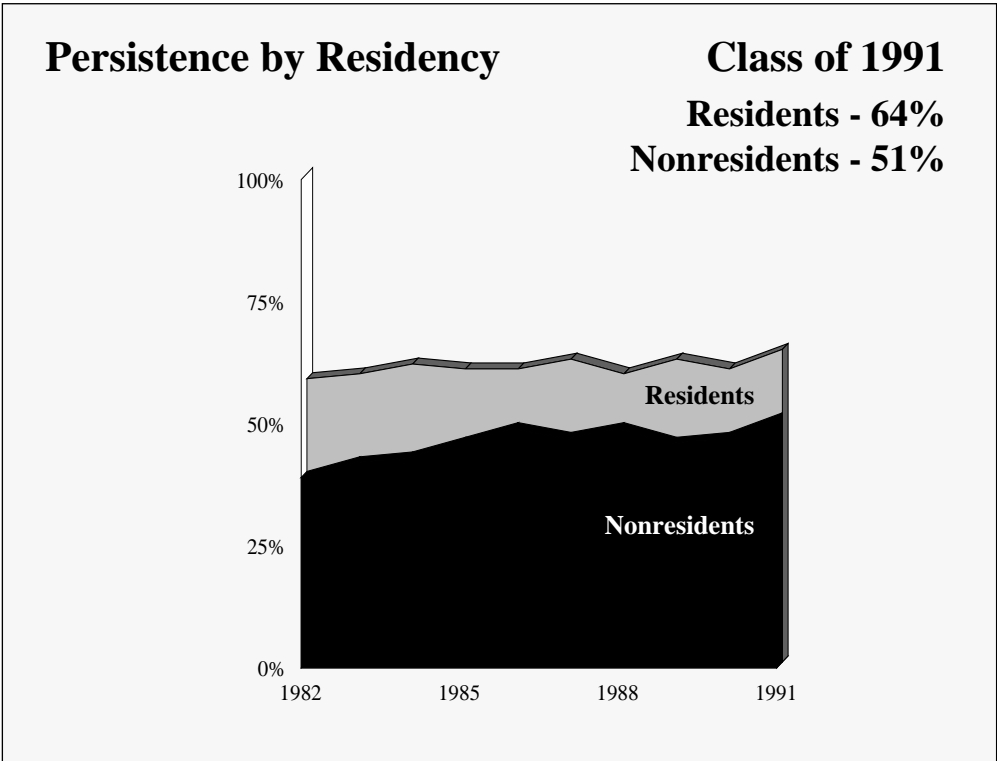
Ten-Year History

Persistence by Semester

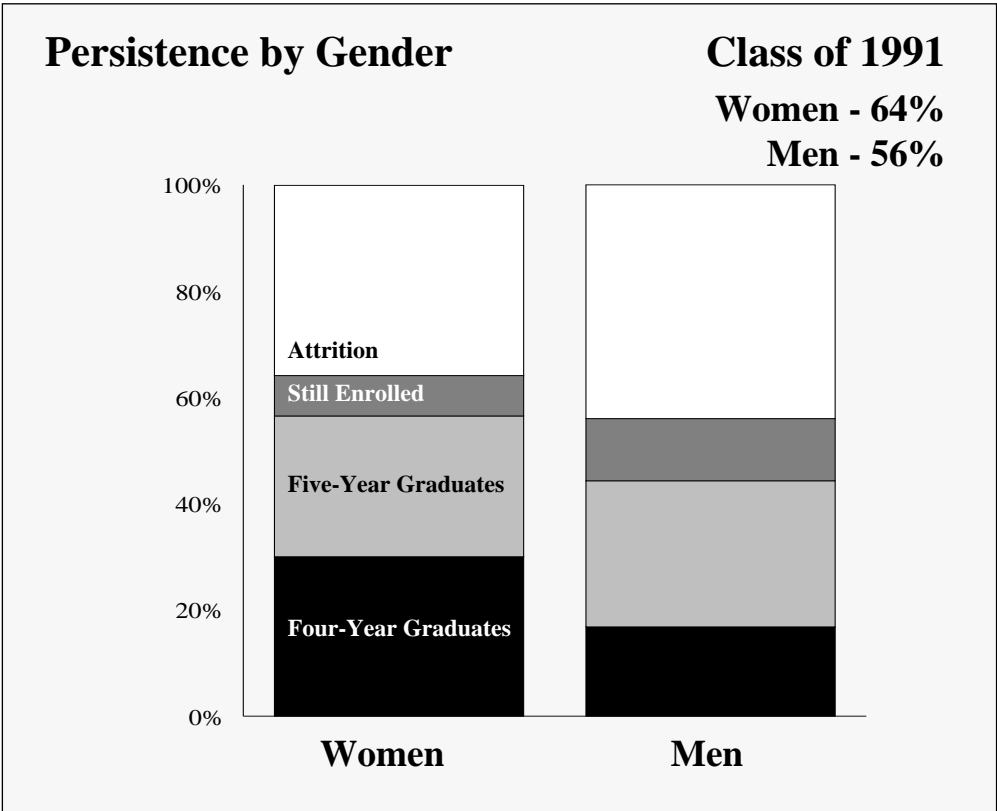
Year	Students	Semester									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1985	2638	92%	79%	74%	66%	65%	62%	60%	58%	59%	57%
1986	2749	93%	78%	74%	66%	64%	61%	61%	59%	59%	58%
1987	2869	94%	80%	76%	67%	65%	64%	62%	61%	60%	59%
1988	3207	93%	77%	75%	69%	65%	62%	61%	59%	57%	56%
1989	2917	95%	84%	79%	69%	64%	64%	61%	59%	59%	58%
1990	2126	94%	80%	72%	64%	62%	60%	60%	59%	58%	56%
1991	2195	94%	80%	73%	68%	65%	64%	63%	62%	61%	60%
1992	2225	95%	83%	77%	70%	67%	66%	66%	65%		
1993	2194	95%	81%	74%	67%	64%	64%				
1994	2295	94%	83%	76%	69%						
1995	2594	94%	82%								
1996	2733	94%									

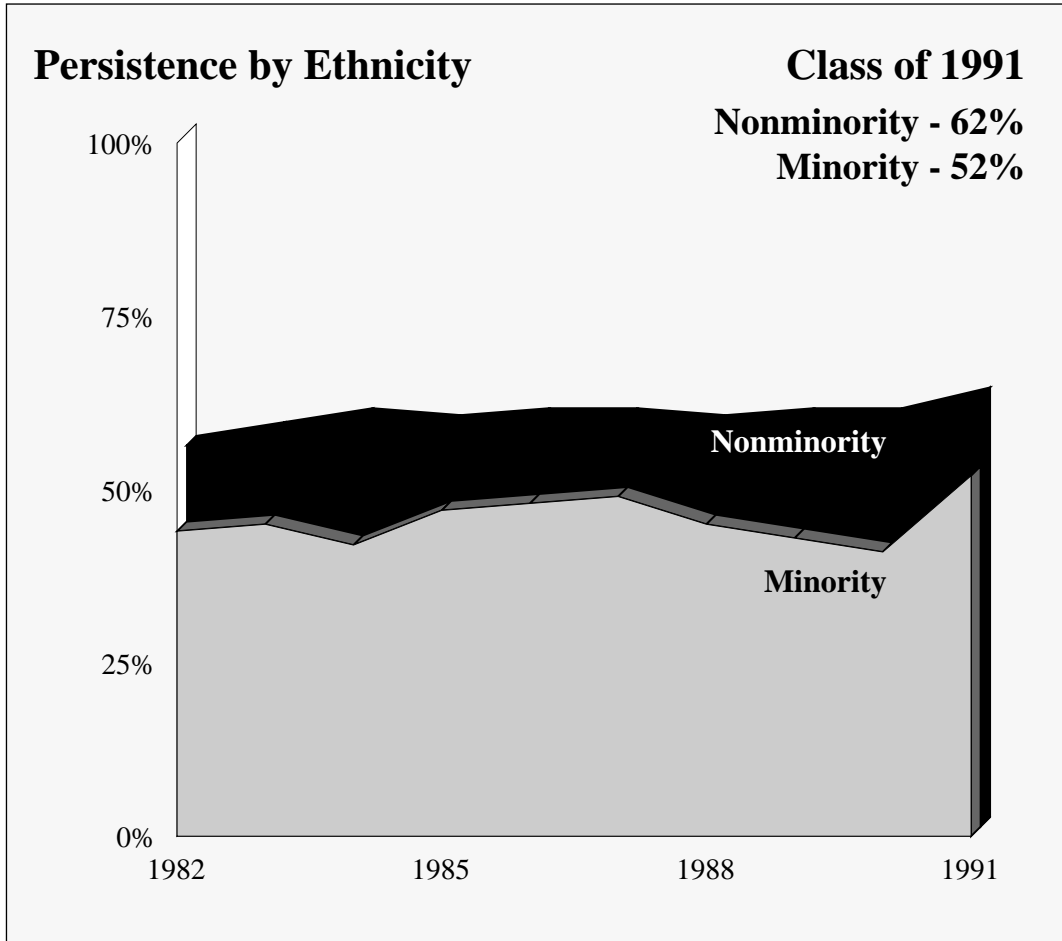
The persistence rates reflect the number of students graduated and/or enrolled each semester as a percentage of the original entering class. For example, tenth semester persistence includes those who graduated AND those who have not yet completed a degree but are still enrolled. The columns in bold indicate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

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



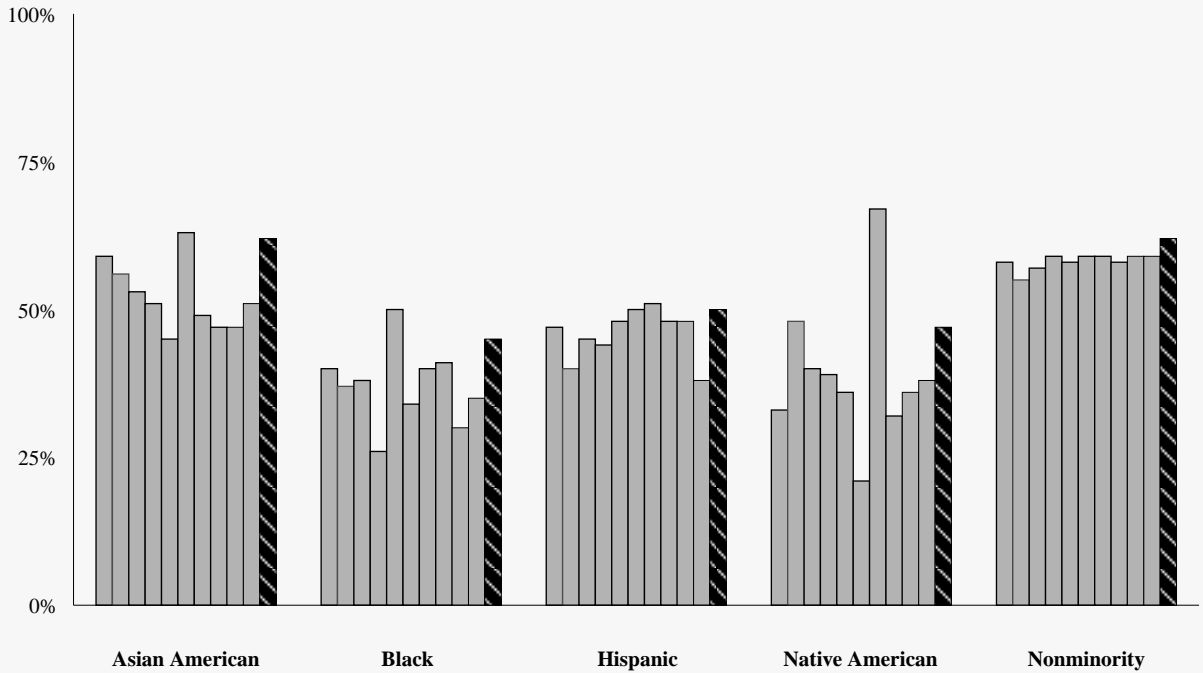
The graduation rate of women, especially the four-year rate, is much higher (30%) than for men (17%).





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

Persistence by Ethnicity

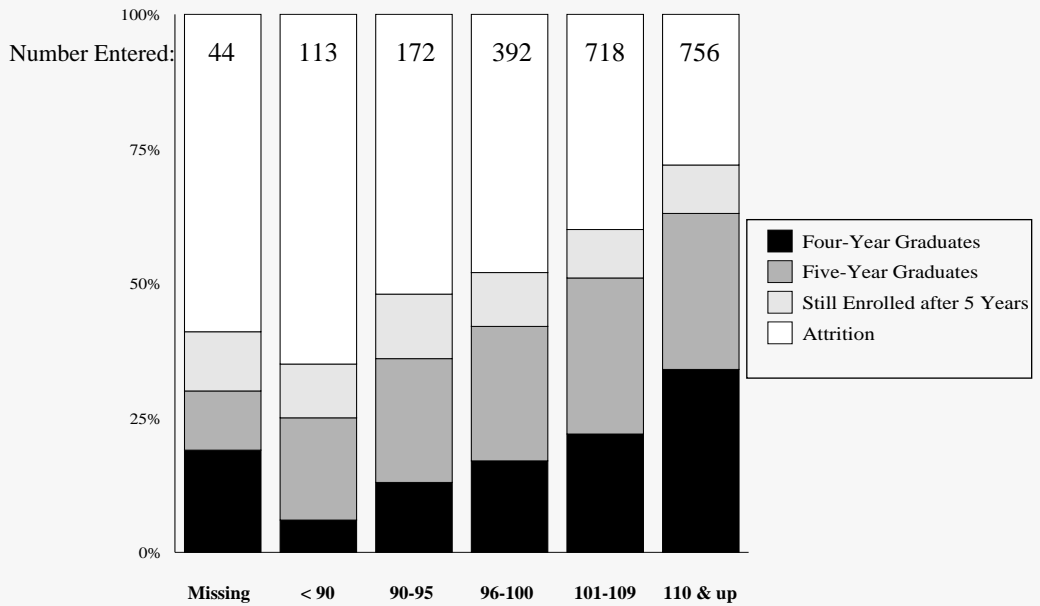


Number Entered and Percent Persisting

	Asian American		Black		Hispanic		Native American		Nonminority	
1981	44	59%	45	40%	110	47%	16	33%	3,036	58%
1982	59	56%	60	37%	105	40%	21	48%	2,712	55%
1983	55	53%	63	38%	78	45%	10	40%	2,521	57%
1984	47	51%	31	26%	80	44%	13	39%	2,474	59%
1985	44	45%	44	50%	91	48%	11	36%	2,448	58%
1986	64	63%	47	34%	111	50%	19	21%	2,508	59%
1987	63	49%	55	40%	115	51%	15	67%	2,621	59%
1988	108	47%	74	41%	165	48%	22	32%	2,838	58%
1989	99	47%	74	30%	151	48%	25	36%	2,566	59%
1990	80	51%	78	35%	149	38%	21	38%	1,791	59%
1991	91	62%	65	45%	161	50%	32	47%	1,846	62%

All ethnic groups showed an increase in persistence for the Class of 1991.

Persistence by Index - 1991 Freshmen

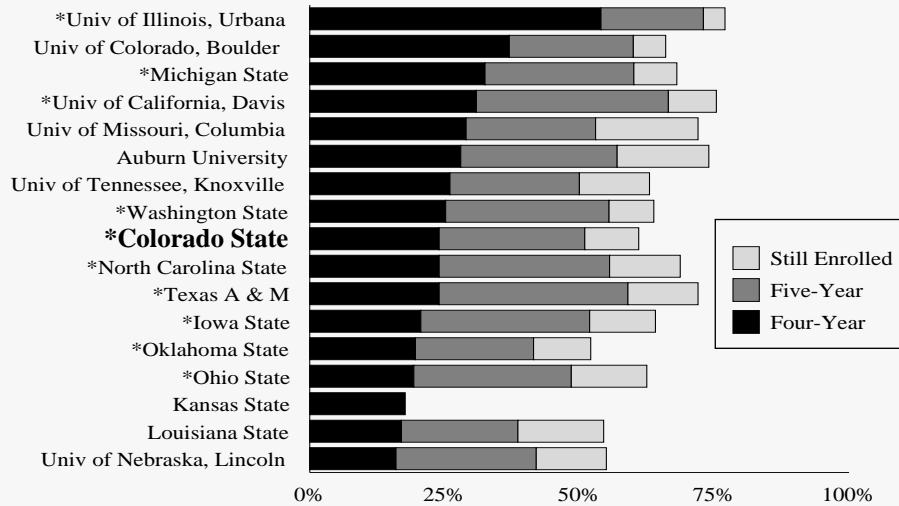


The higher the index, the higher the rate of persistence.

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

Comparison of Institutions

Persistence Rates of Students Entering Fall 1991

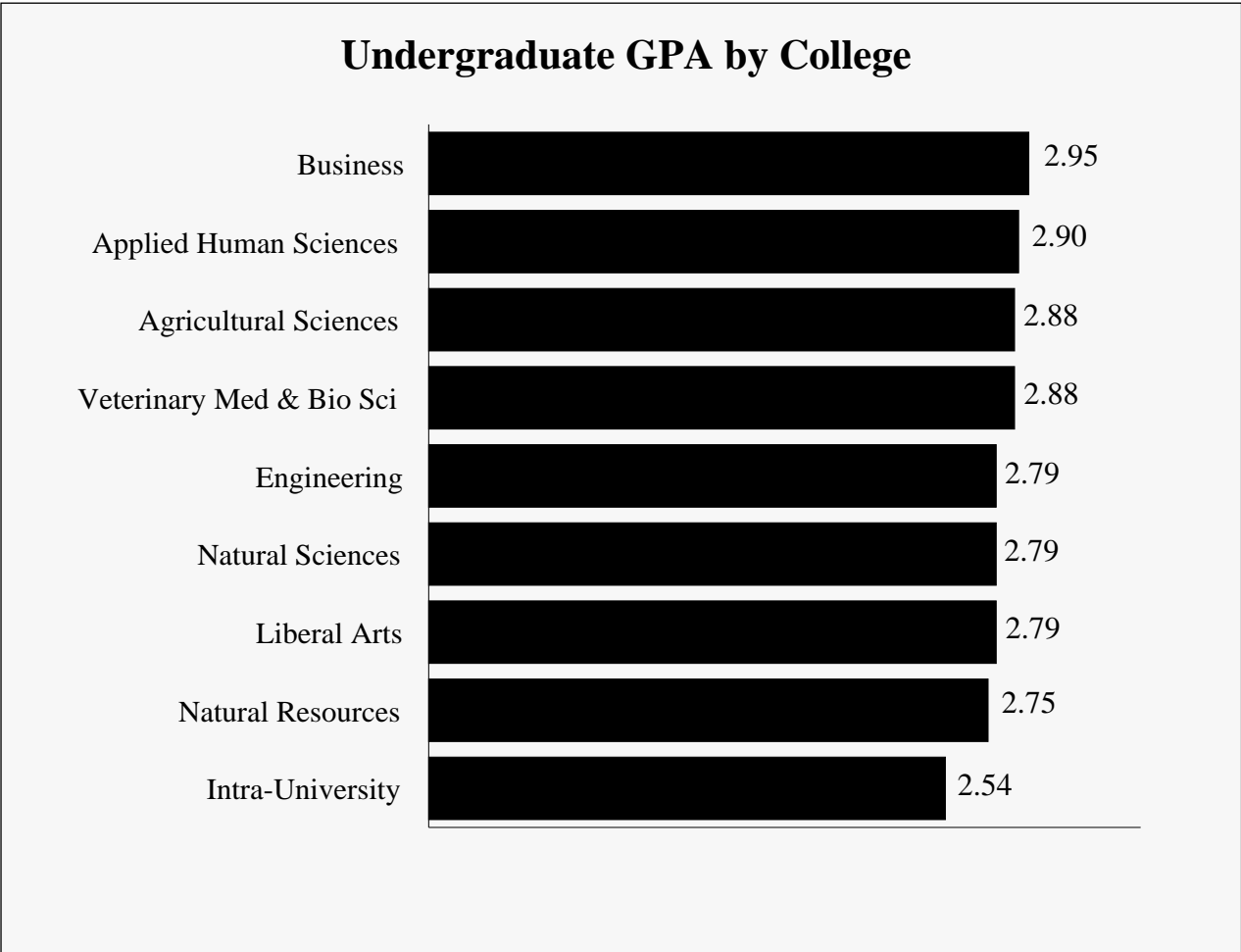


CSU was ninth of 17 peer institutions in the percentage of students who graduated in four years.

Note: Five-year graduation rates and the percentage of students still enrolled were not available for Kansas State.
*Denotes CCHE Peer Institutions

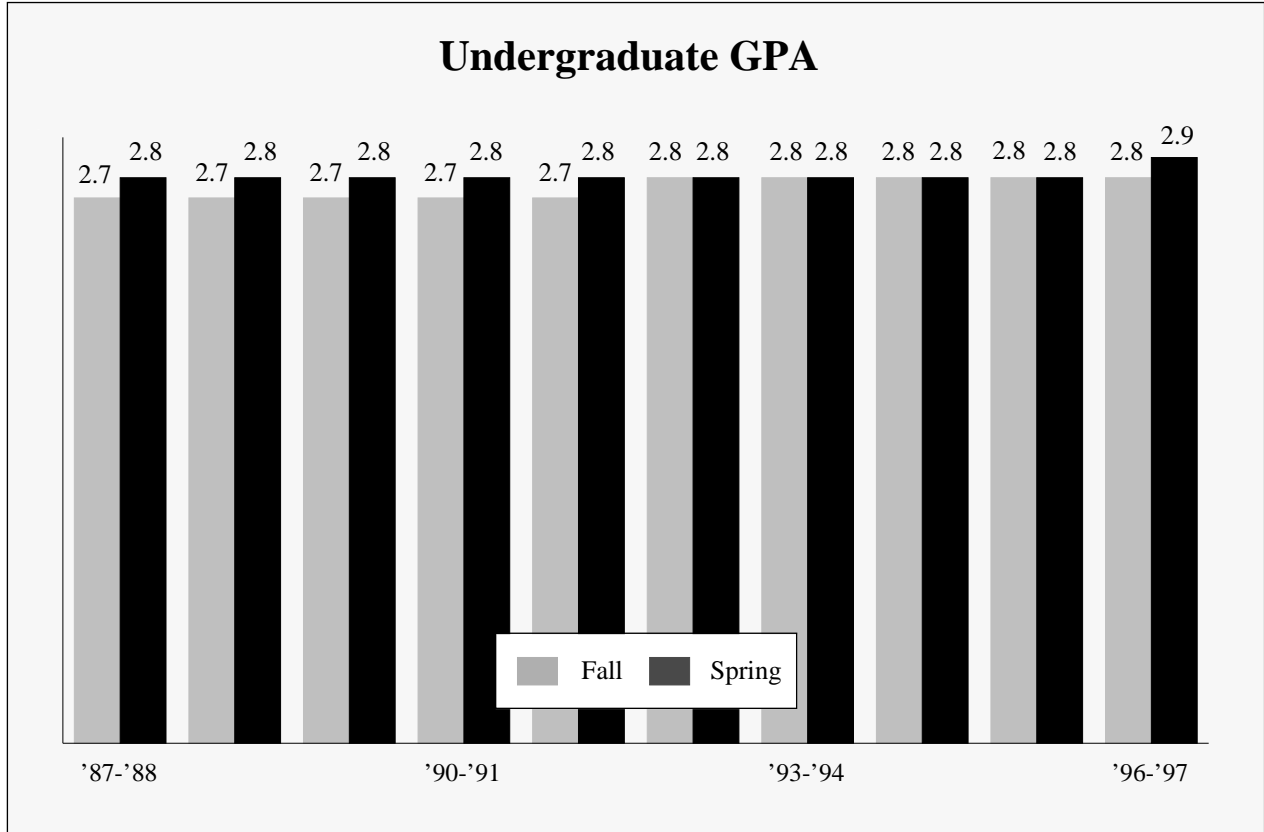
Grade Point Average

Fall 1996



Students in the College of Business had an average GPA of 2.95.

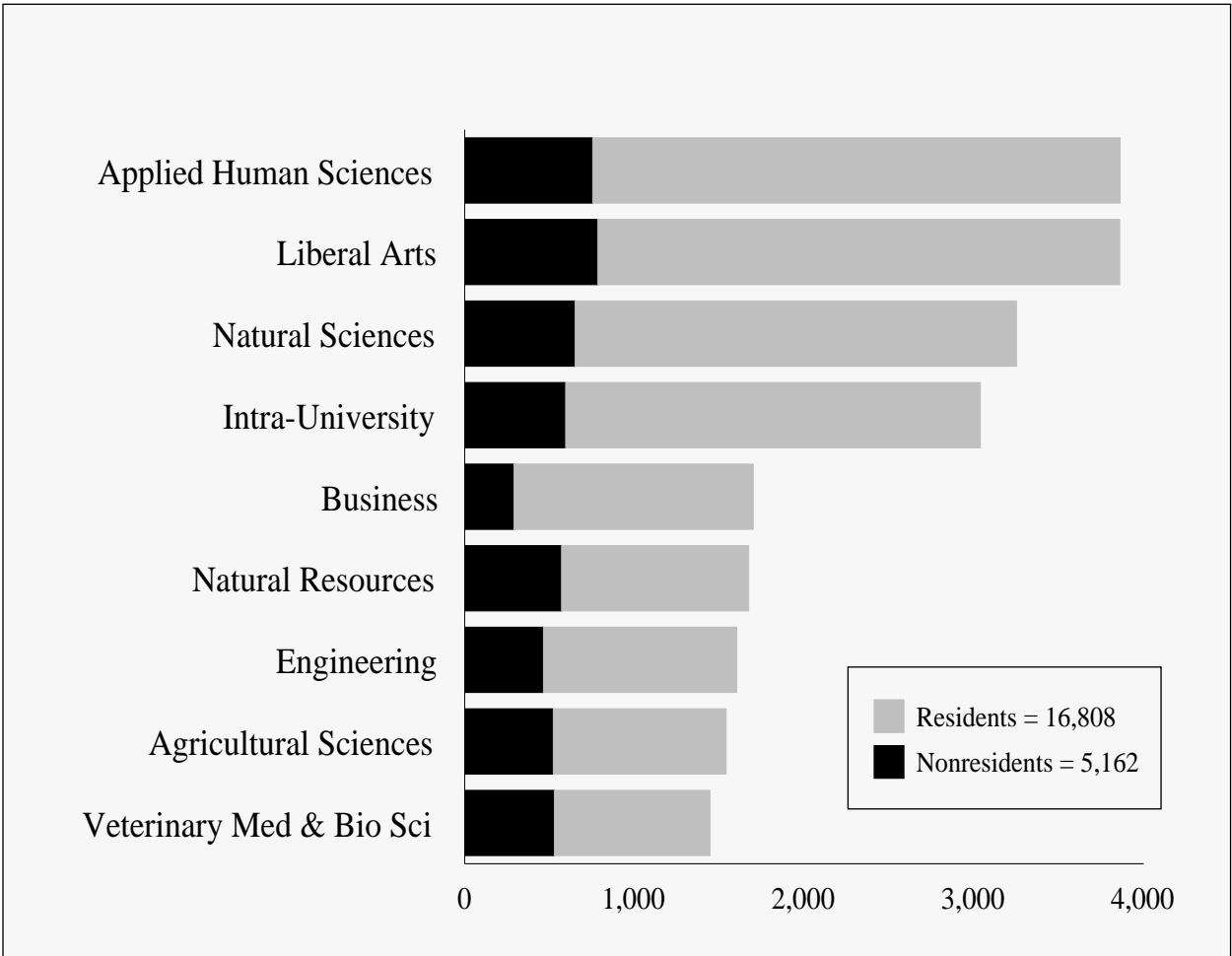
Ten-Year History



The mean undergraduate GPA increased to 2.9 for the first time in spring term 1997.

Students by Residency

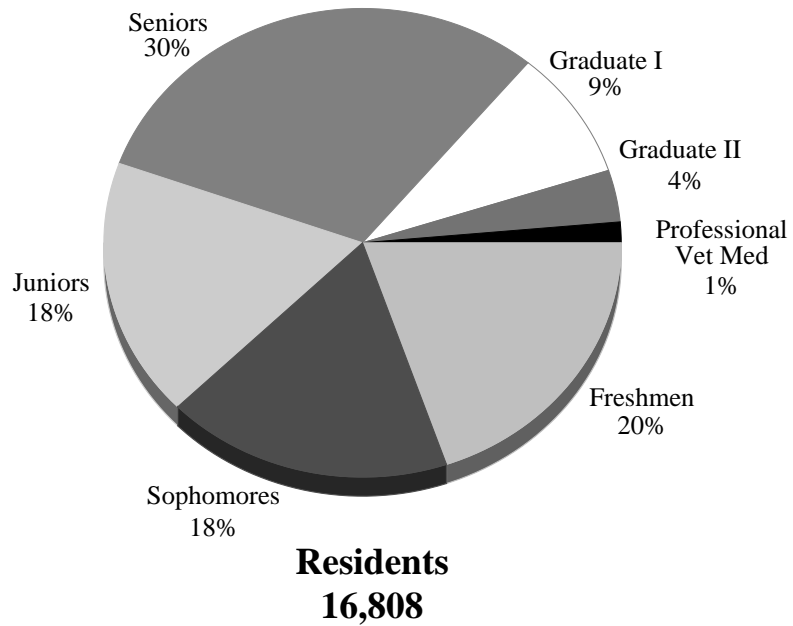
Fall 1996



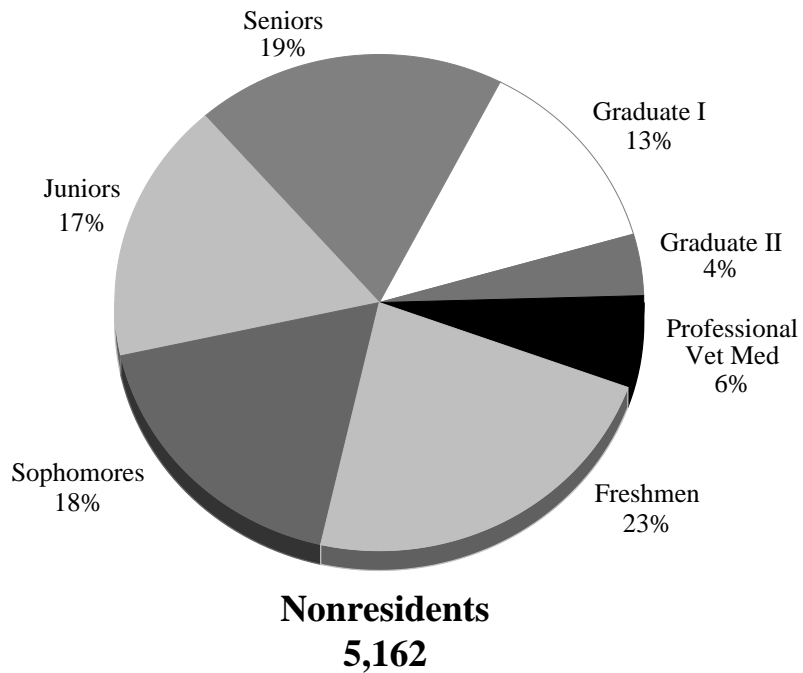
Twenty-three percent of CSU students were nonresidents.

Fall 1996

Student Level and Residency



Thirty percent of residents were seniors while 19% of nonresidents were seniors.



Ten-Year History

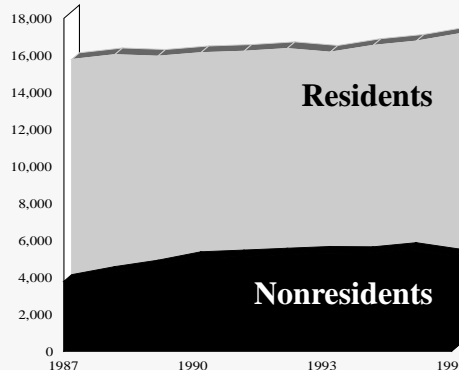
The number of nonresidents decreased 6.2% from fall 1995 to fall 1996.

Percentage by Residency

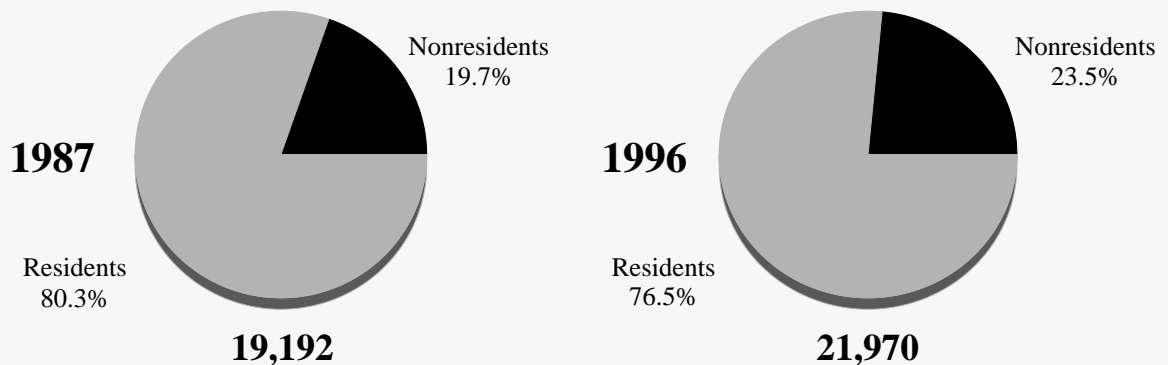
Year	Residents		Nonresidents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1987	15,416	80.3%	3,776	19.7%
1988	15,675	78.8%	4,210	21.2%
1989	15,593	77.4%	4,556	22.6%
1990	15,783	75.9%	5,012	24.1%
1991	15,861	75.7%	5,106	24.4%
1992	16,005	75.5%	5,205	24.5%
1993	15,811	74.9%	5,299	25.1%
1994	16,179	75.4%	5,282	24.6%
1995	16,409	74.9%	5,505	25.1%
1996	16,808	76.5%	5,162	23.5%

Of the total student population, 23.5% were nonresidents.

Ten-Year History of Residency

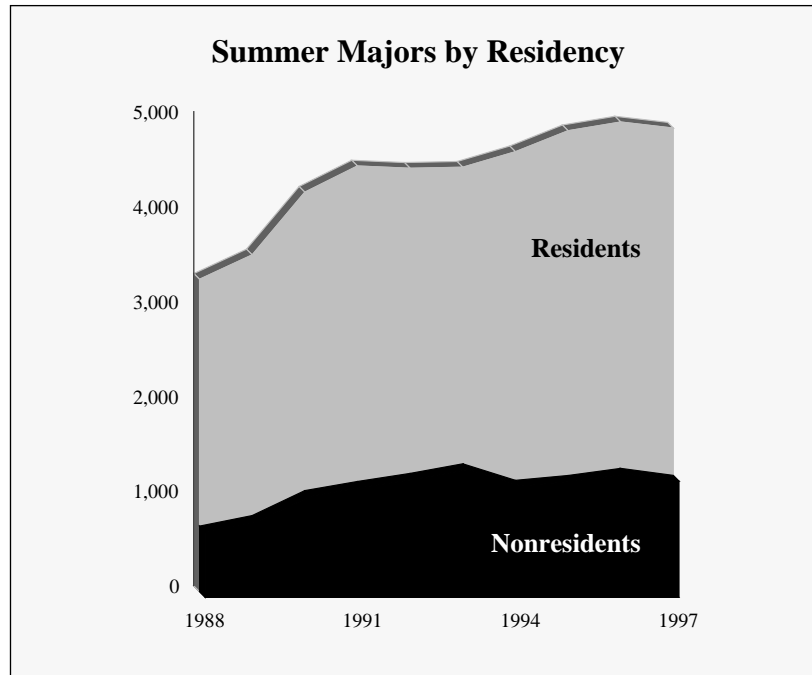


Comparison by Residency

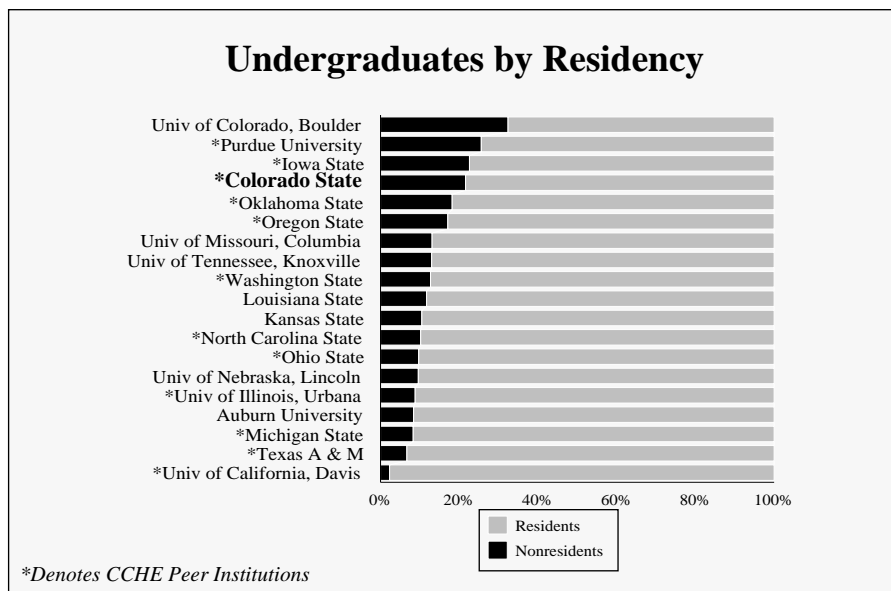


Ten-Year History of Summer Session

The number of nonresident students enrolled in summer session increased by 48.4% over the ten-year period.



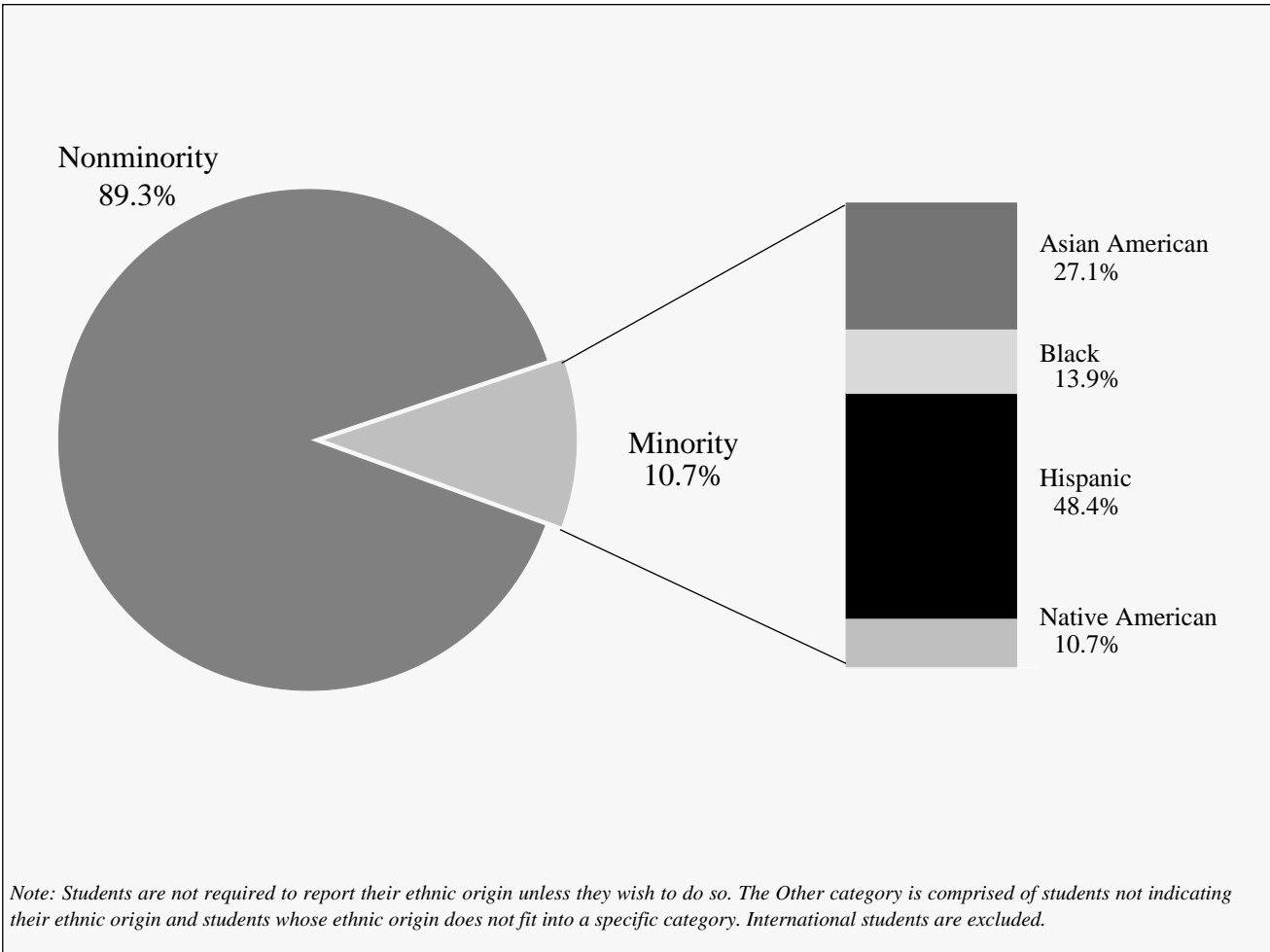
Comparison of Institutions - Fall 1996



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

Students by Ethnic Origin

Fall 1996



The student population was 10.7% ethnic minority.

Ten-Year History

The number of Native American and Hispanic undergraduates increased by more than 100% over the ten-year period.

Undergraduates

	<u>Fall '87</u>	<u>Fall '96</u>	<u>Total Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Asian American	286	528	242	84.6%
Black	224	273	49	21.9%
Hispanic	480	987	507	105.6%
Native American	89	221	132	148.3%
Nonminority	14,062	15,814	1,752	12.5%
Other	711	435	(276)	(38.8%)
International	190	193	3	1.6%
Total	16,042	18,451	2,409	15.0%

Graduates

Asian American	55	67	12	21.8%
Black	14	42	28	20.0%
Hispanic	48	89	41	85.4%
Native American	20	17	(3)	(15.0%)
Nonminority	1,900	2,252	352	18.5%
Other	130	90	(40)	(30.8%)
International	522	432	(90)	(17.2%)
Total	2,689	2,989	300	11.2%

Professional Veterinary Medicine

Asian American	12	25	13	108.3%
Black	2	3	1	50.0%
Hispanic	13	32	19	146.2%
Native American	2	6	4	200.0%
Nonminority	390	453	63	16.2%
Other	40	10	(30)	(75.0%)
International	2	1	(1)	(100.0%)
Total	461	530	69	15.0%

Ethnic minorities increased from 6.7% to 10.7% of the student population over the ten-year period.

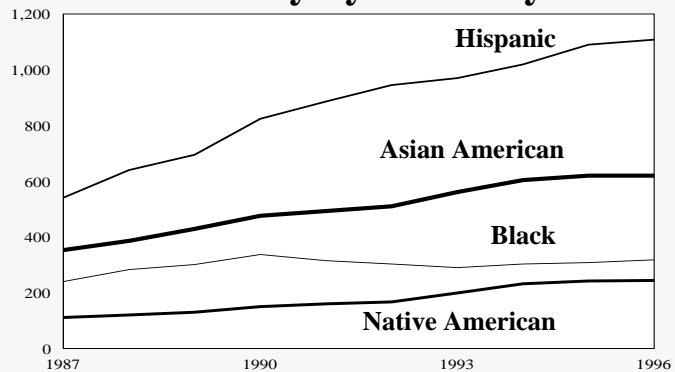
Percentage by Ethnicity

<u>Fall Semester</u>	<u>Minorities</u>	<u>Nonminorities</u>	<u>Others</u>
'87	6.7%	88.5%	4.8%
'88	7.5%	88.7%	3.8%
'89	8.0%	88.9%	3.1%
'90	8.9%	88.5%	2.6%
'91	9.2%	87.9%	2.9%
'92	9.4%	88.1%	2.5%
'93	9.9%	87.7%	2.4%
'94	10.4%	87.2%	2.4%
'95	10.6%	87.1%	2.3%
'96	10.7%	86.8%	2.5%

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

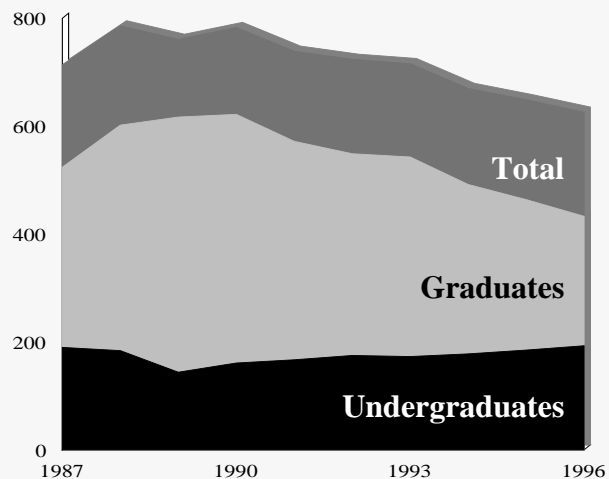
The number of Hispanic students increased from 541 to 1,108 over the ten-year period.

History by Ethnicity



The total number of international graduate students decreased by 17.4% over the ten-year period. A major part of this decline was the result of a decrease in funding from the Agency for International Development.

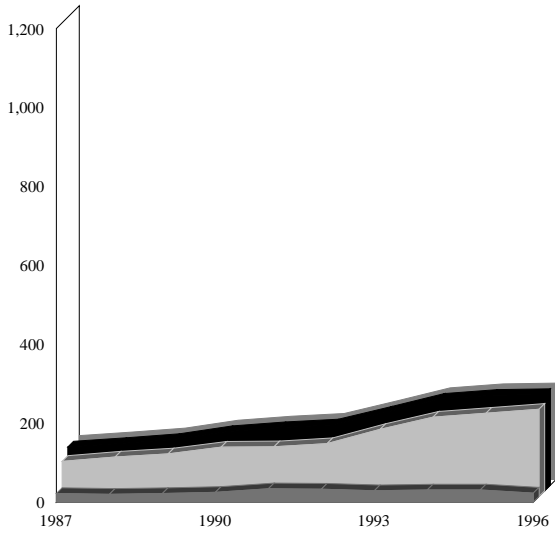
International Students



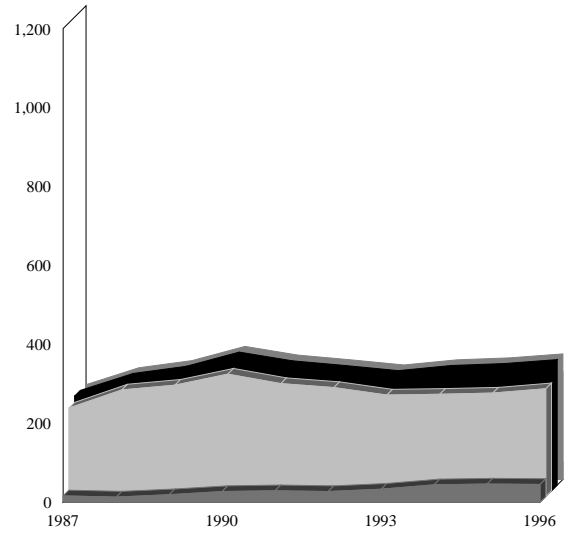
Ten-Year History

Ethnic Origin

Native American

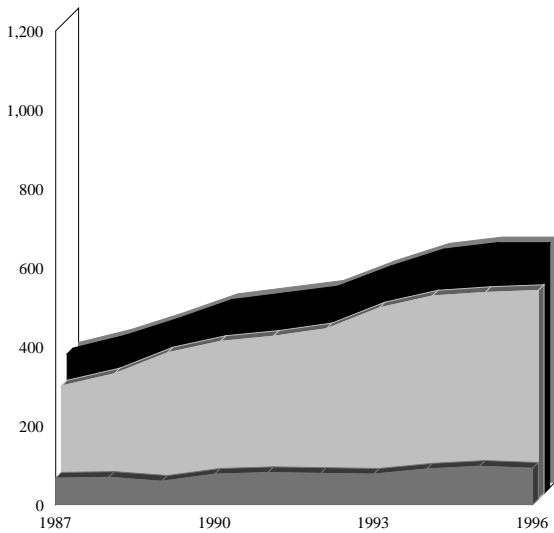


Black

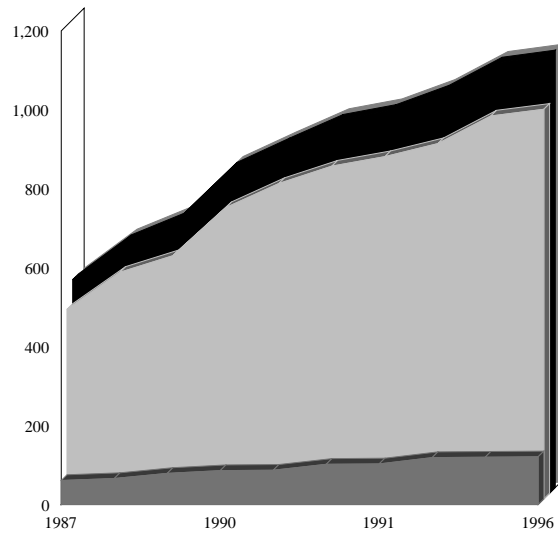


The number of Hispanic undergraduates increased significantly over the past ten years.

Asian American



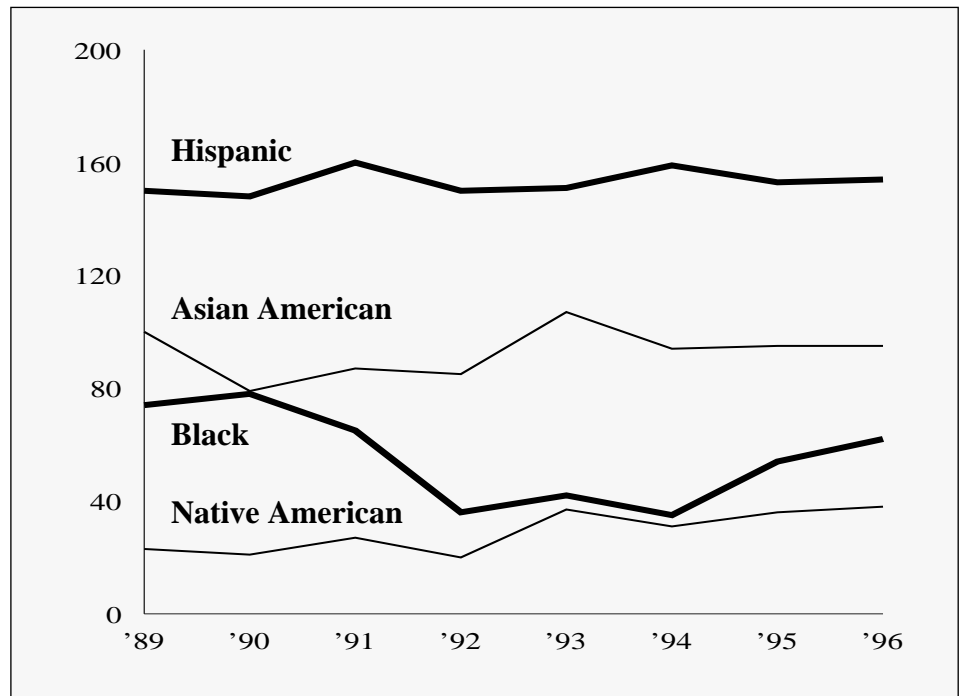
Hispanic



■ Graduates ■ Undergraduates ■ Total

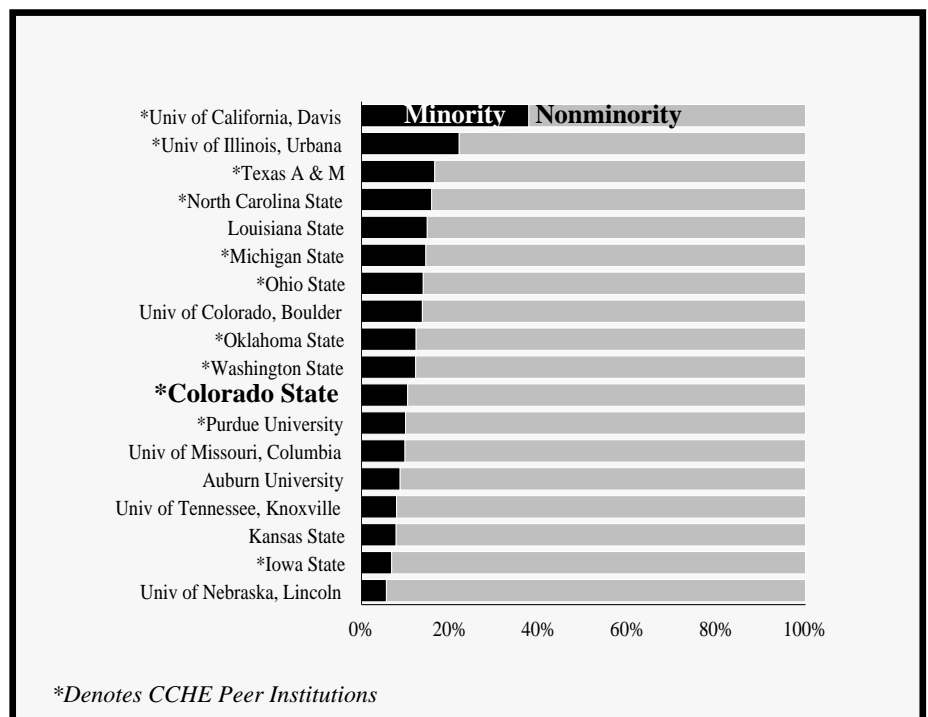
Eight-Year History of Entering Freshmen

The number of Black entering freshmen increased from 35 in 1994 to 65 in 1996.



Comparison of Institutions - Fall 1996

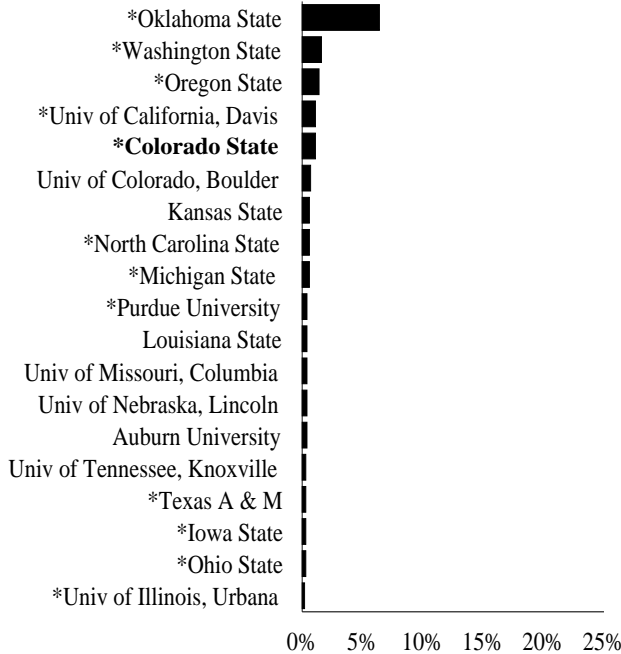
Colorado State University ranked 11th of 18 institutions in the percentage of ethnic minority students enrolled.



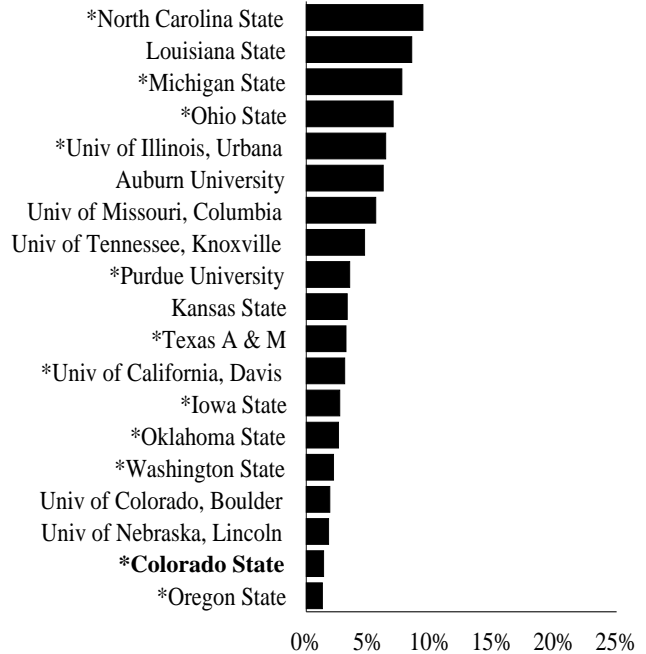
Comparison of Institutions - Fall 1996

Student Ethnic Group Comparison

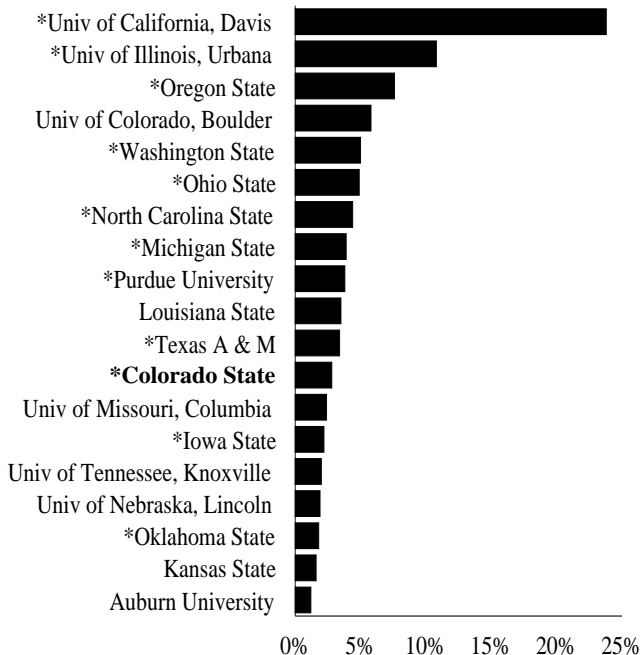
Native American



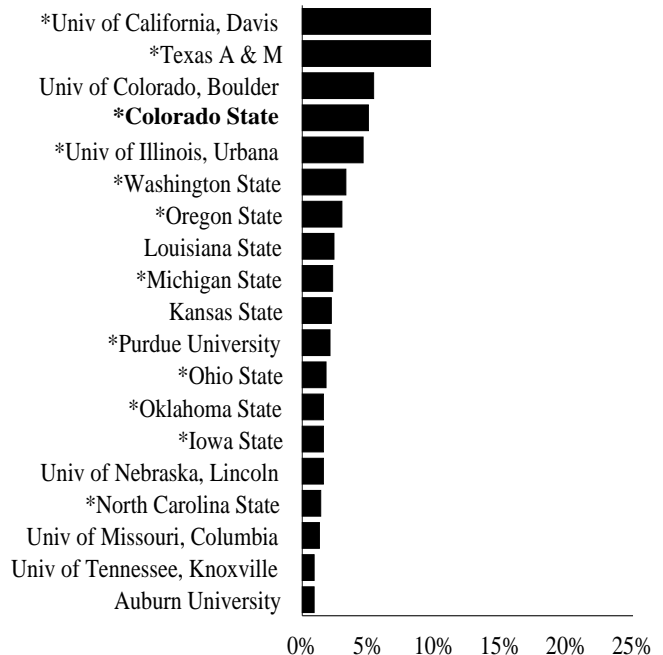
Black



Asian American



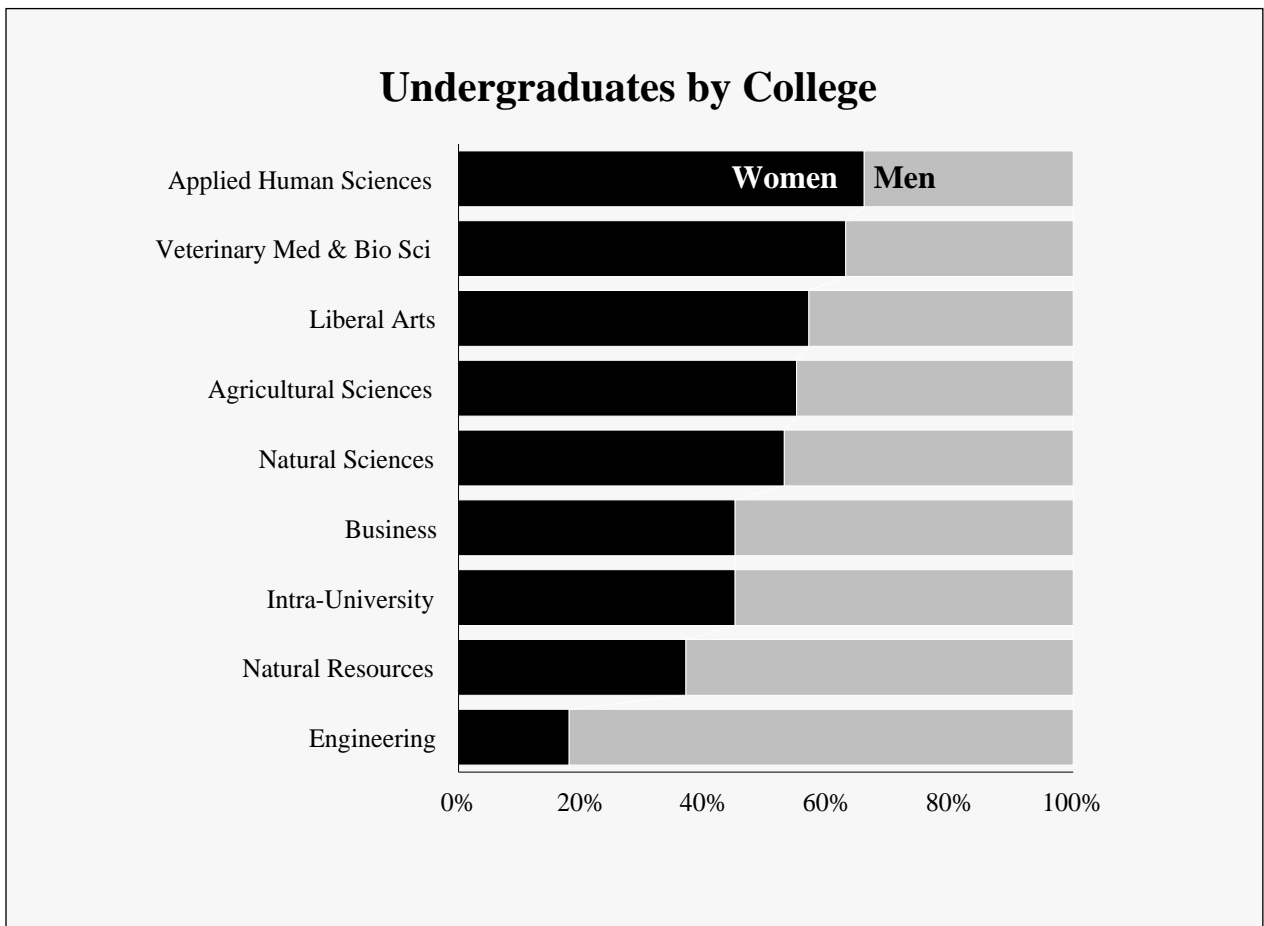
Hispanic



*Denotes CCHE Peer Institutions

Students by Gender

Fall 1996



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

Ten-Year History

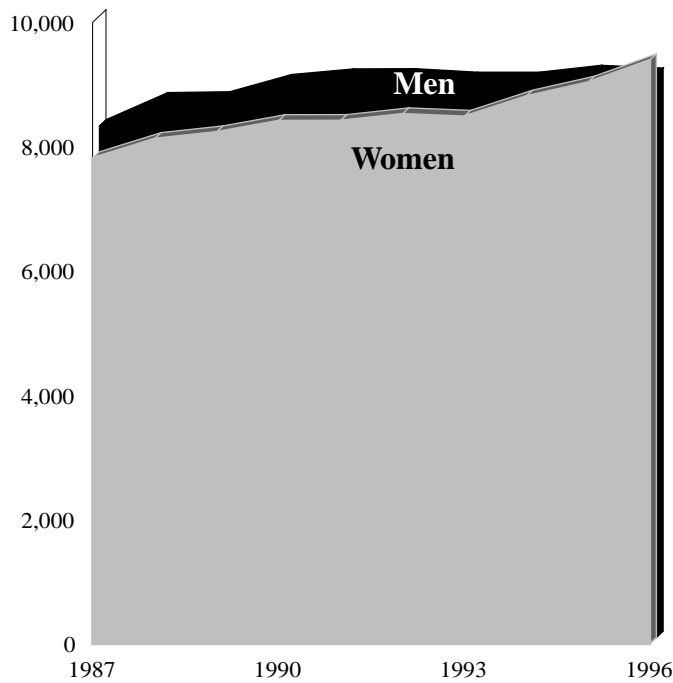
In 1996, 51% of students were women.

Students by Gender

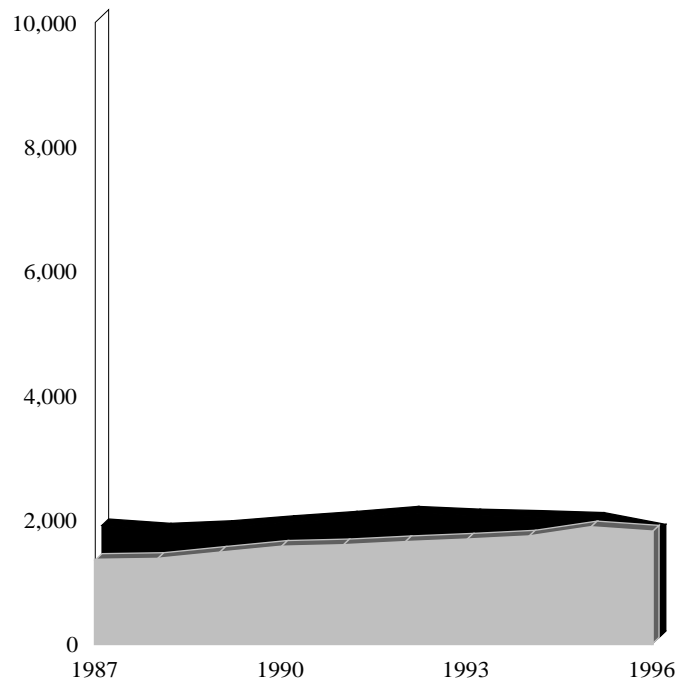
Fall Semester	Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
'87	10,030	52.3%	9,162	47.7%
'88	10,398	52.3%	9,487	47.7%
'89	10,454	51.9%	9,695	48.1%
'90	10,811	52.0%	9,971	48.0%
'91	10,970	52.3%	9,997	47.7%
'92	11,055	52.1%	10,155	47.9%
'93	10,954	51.9%	10,156	48.1%
'94	10,930	50.9%	10,531	49.1%
'95	11,010	50.2%	10,904	49.8%
'96	10,776	49.0%	11,194	51.0%

Students by Gender

Undergraduates



Graduates



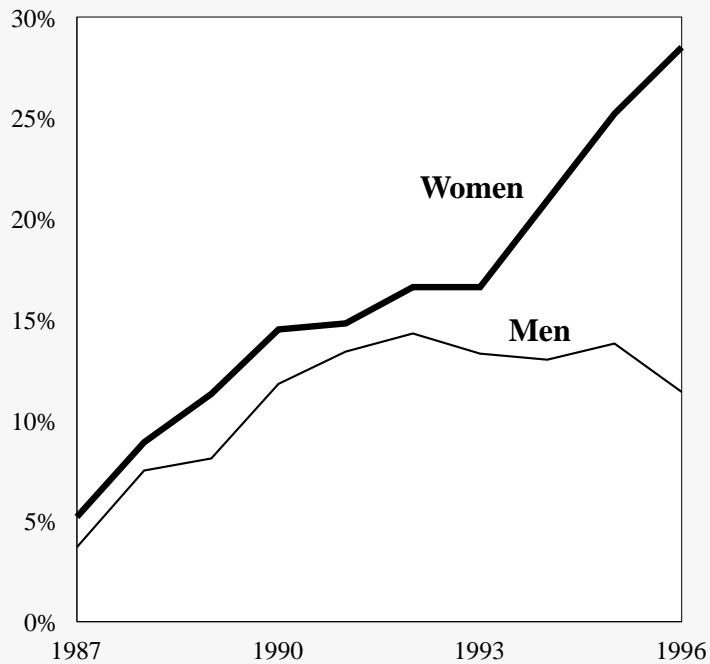
Note: Graduates include PVM

Change From Prior Year

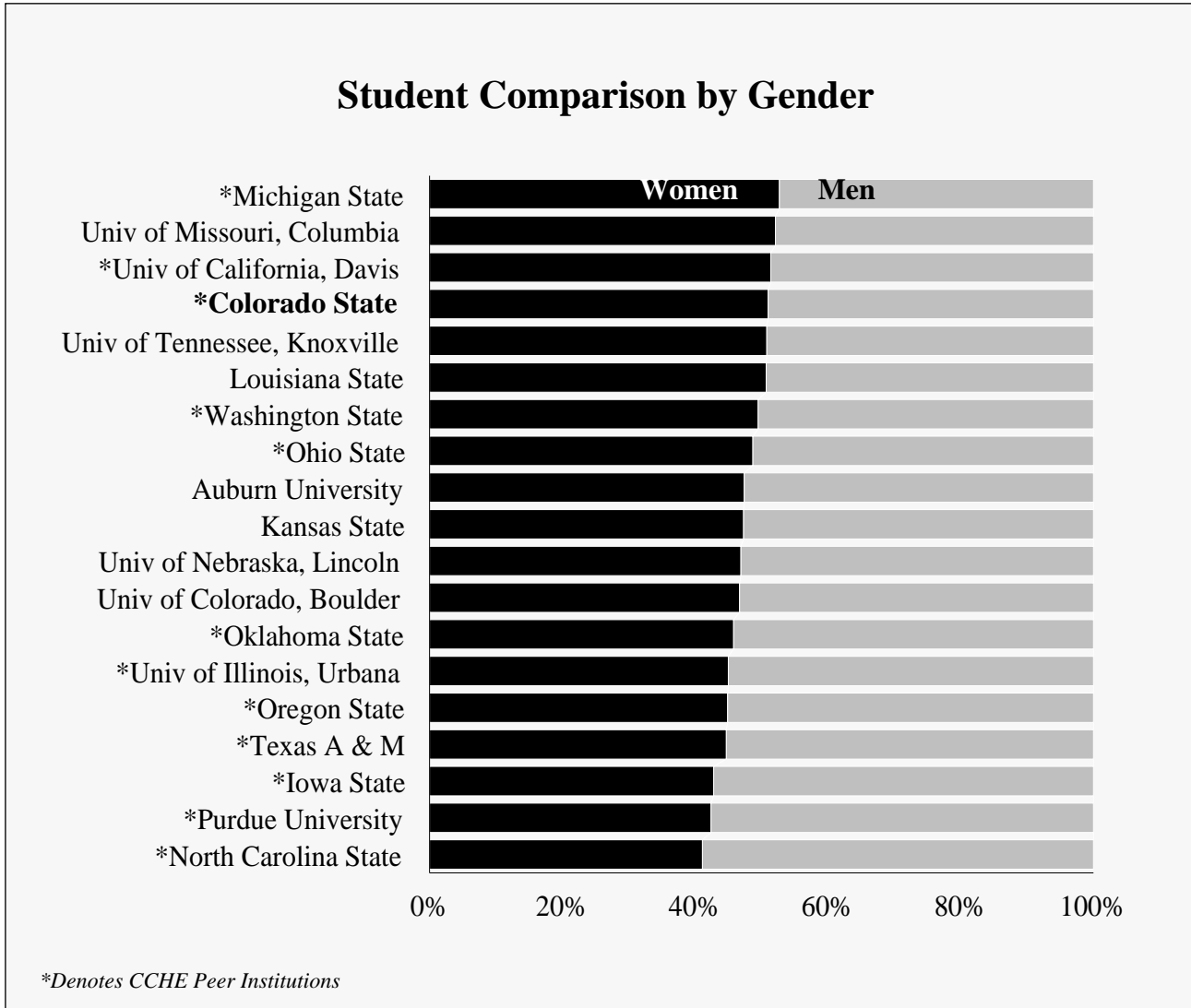
<u>Year</u>	<u>Men</u>		<u>Women</u>	
	<u>Total Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>Total Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
'87	359	3.7%	452	5.2%
'88	368	3.7%	325	3.5%
'89	56	0.5%	208	2.2%
'90	357	3.4%	276	2.8%
'91	159	1.5%	26	0.3%
'92	85	0.8%	158	1.6%
'93	(101)	(0.9%)	1	0.0%
'94	(24)	(0.2%)	375	3.7%
'95	80	0.7%	373	3.5%
'96	(234)	(2.1%)	290	2.7%

The number of women increased by 2.7% over the previous year.

Percent Change Since 1986



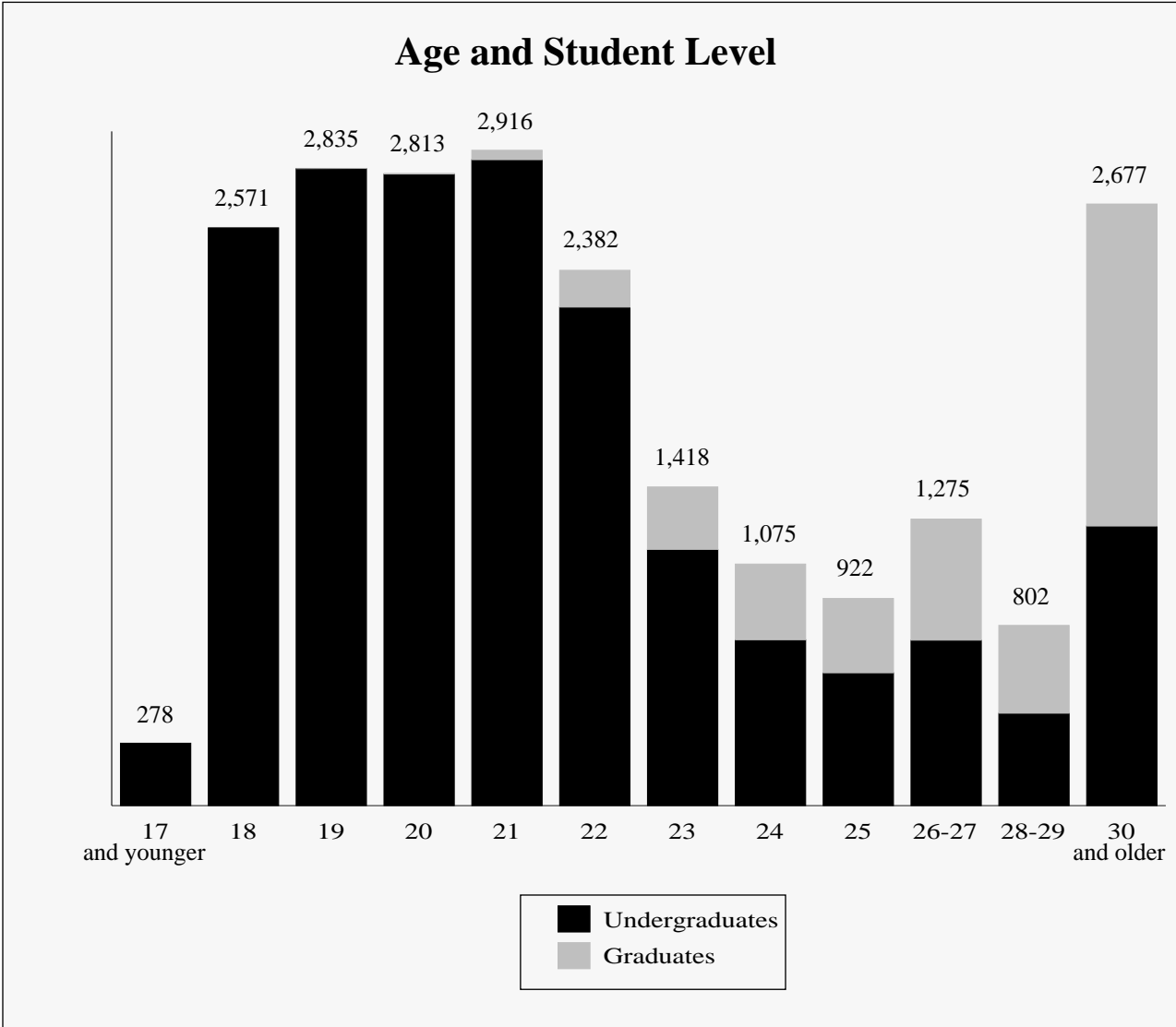
Comparison of Institutions - Fall 1996



Colorado State University ranked fourth of 19 institutions in the percentage of women students enrolled.

Students by Age

Fall 1996



Of the total student population, 2,677 or 12.2% were 30 or older.

Ten-Year History

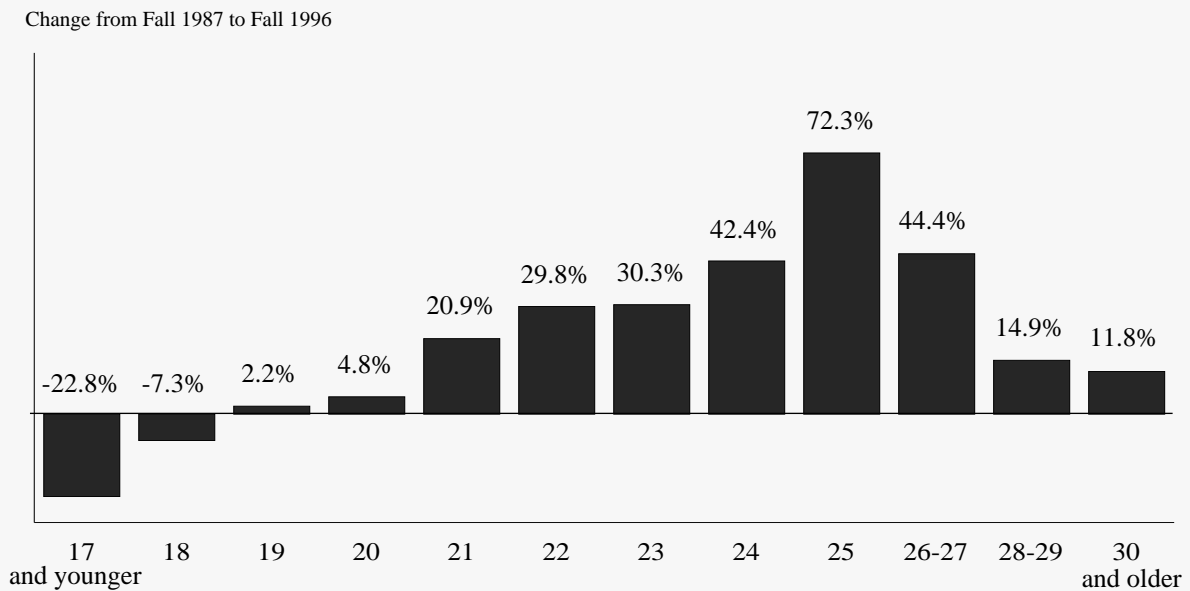
The number of 25-year-olds increased by 72% over the ten-year period.

Total Change in Age of Students

<u>Age at Registration</u>	<u>Fall '87</u>	<u>Fall '96</u>	<u>Total Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
17 and under	360	278	(82)	(22.8%)
18	2,772	2,571	(201)	(7.3%)
19	2,775	2,835	60	2.2%
20	2,685	2,813	128	4.8%
21	2,411	2,916	505	20.9%
22	1,835	2,382	547	29.8%
23	1,088	1,418	330	30.3%
24	755	1,075	320	42.4%
25	535	922	387	72.3%
26-27	883	1,275	392	44.4%
28-29	698	802	104	14.9%
30 and over	2,395	2,677	282	11.8%
All ages combined	19,192	21,964	2,772	14.4%

Note: Age was not reported on six undergraduates in 1996.

Percent Change by Age Category



The number of 25, 26 and 27-year-old undergraduates increased by 81% over the 10-year period.

Total Change in Undergraduates

<u>Age at Registration</u>	<u>Fall '87</u>	<u>Fall '96</u>	<u>Total Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
17 and under	353	278	(75)	(21.2%)
18	2,772	2,571	(201)	(7.3%)
19	2,775	2,834	59	2.1%
20	2,676	2,810	134	5.0%
21	2,363	2,874	511	21.6%
22	1,697	2,218	521	30.7%
23	848	1,140	292	34.4%
24	471	738	267	56.7%
25	303	591	288	95.0%
26-27	431	736	305	70.8%
28-29	330	411	81	24.5%
30 and over	1,023	1,244	221	21.6%
All ages combined	16,042	18,445	2,403	15.0%

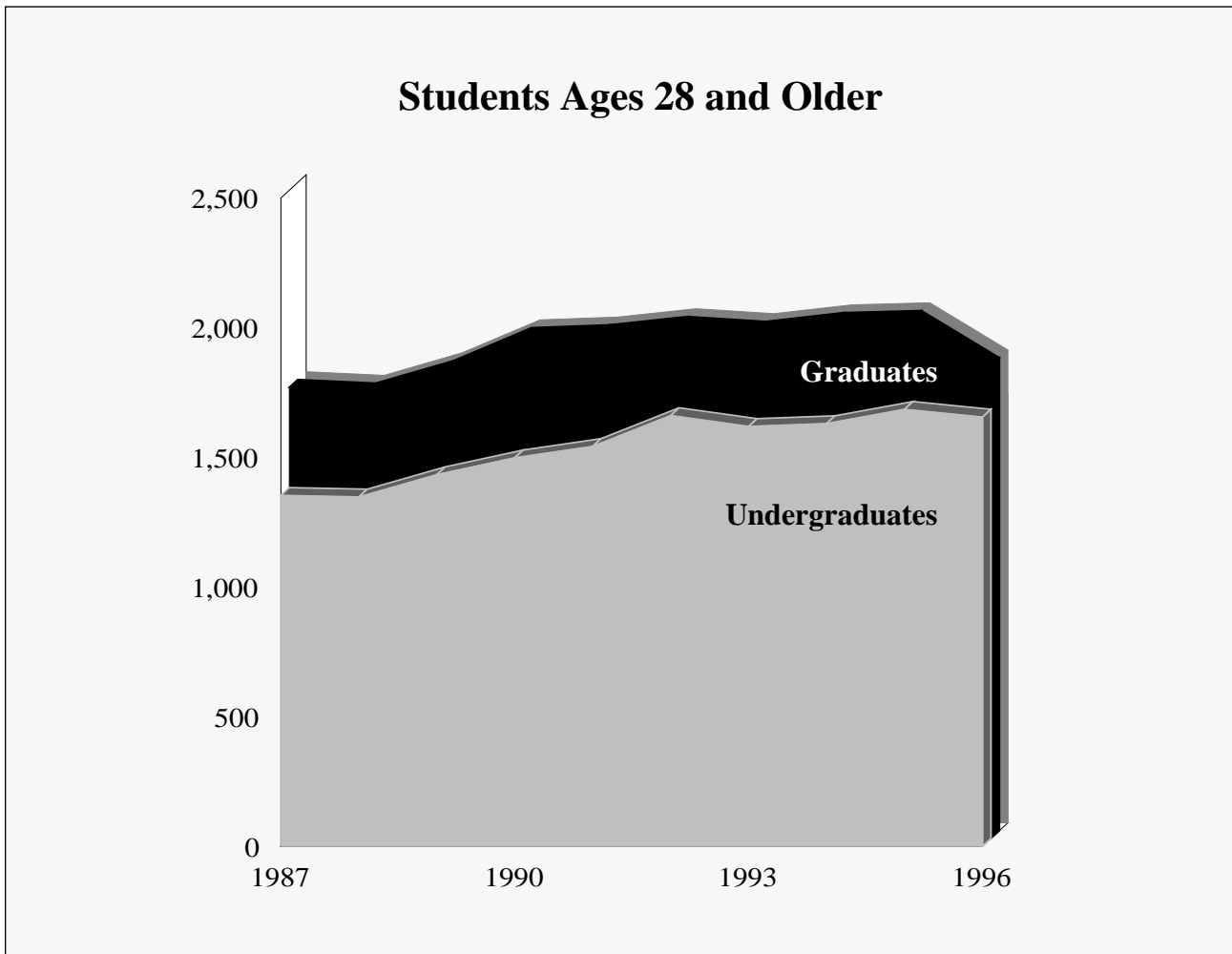
Note: Age was not reported on six undergraduates in 1996.

The number of 25-year-old graduate students increased by 43% over the ten-year period.

Total Change in Graduates

<u>Age at Registration</u>	<u>Fall '87</u>	<u>Fall '96</u>	<u>Total Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
17 and under	7	0	(7)	(100.0%)
18	0	0	0	0.0%
19	0	1	1	100.0%
20	9	3	(6)	(66.7%)
21	48	42	(6)	(12.5%)
22	138	164	26	18.8%
23	240	278	38	15.8%
24	284	337	53	18.7%
25	232	331	99	42.7%
26-27	452	539	87	19.2%
28-29	368	391	23	6.3%
30 and over	1,372	1,433	61	4.4%
All ages combined	3,150	3,519	369	11.7%

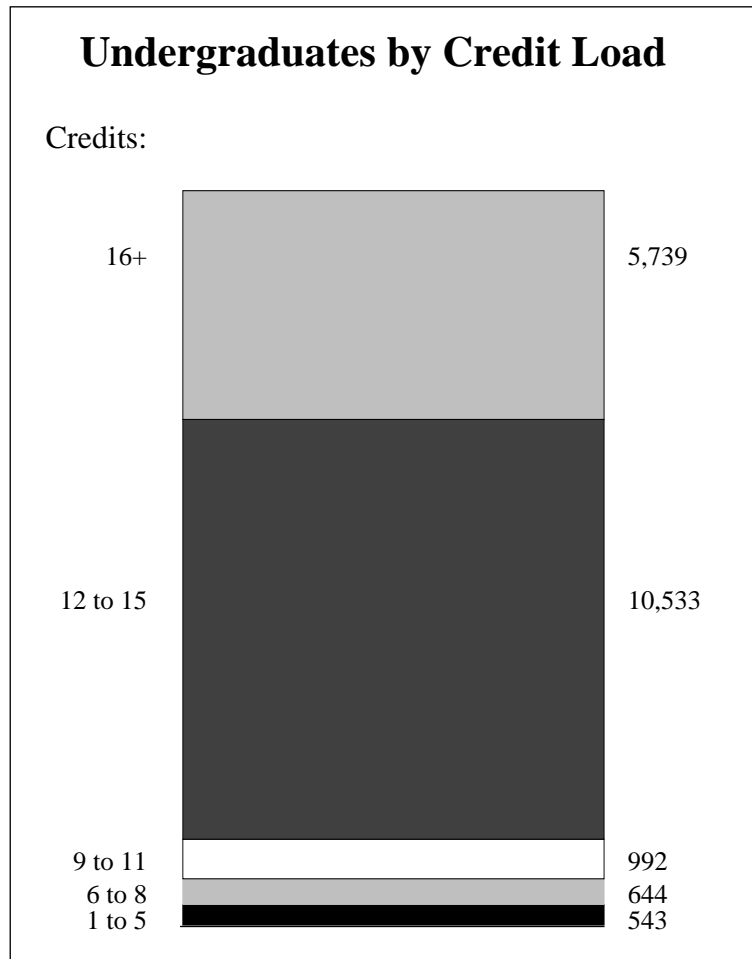
Ten-Year History



The number of graduate students age 28 and older decreased by 182 or 10% from fall 1995 to fall 1996.

Full-Time and Part-Time Undergraduate Students

Fall 1996

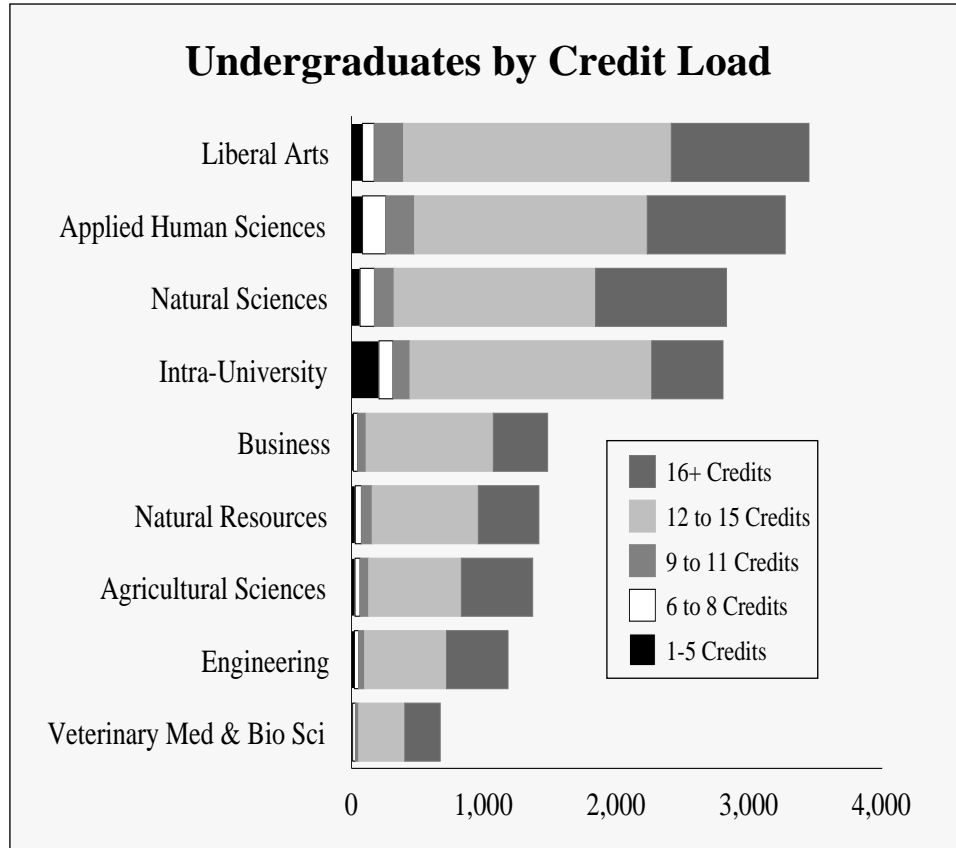


Full-Time		
Fees	(6+ credits)	17,908
Tuition	(9+ credits)	17,264
Financial Aid	(12+ credits)	16,272
Graduation in 4 years	(16+ credits)	5,739

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

Fall 1996

Forty percent of the undergraduates in Veterinary Medicine & Bio-medical Sciences took 16 or more credit hours followed by students in Agricultural Sciences and Natural Sciences with 39% each.



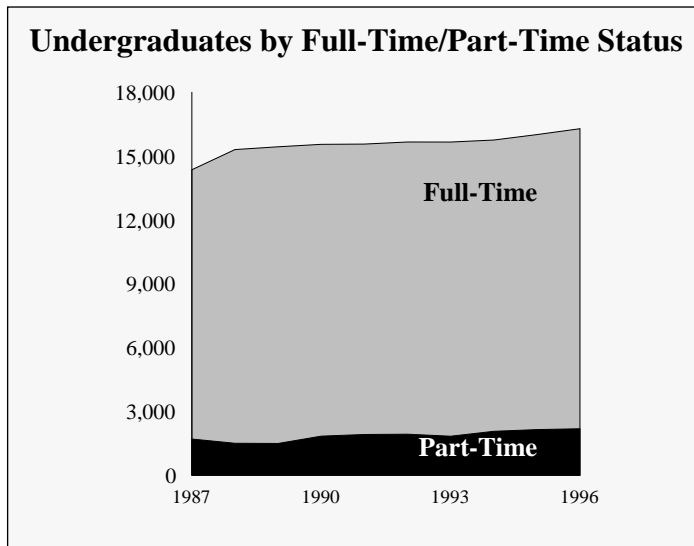
Ten-Year History

In 1996, 88.2% of undergraduates were full-time.

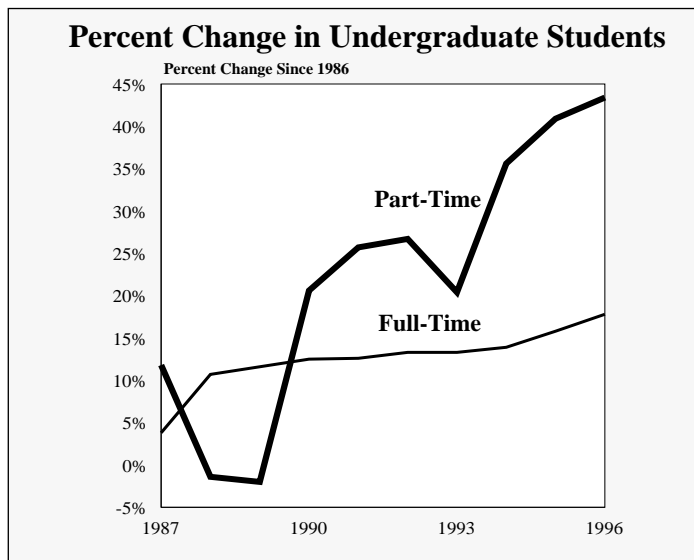
Undergraduates

Year	Full-Time		Part-Time	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
'87	14,344	89.4%	1,698	10.6%
'88	15,292	91.1%	1,497	8.9%
'89	15,423	91.2%	1,488	8.8%
'90	15,538	89.5%	1,832	10.5%
'91	15,550	89.1%	1,910	10.9%
'92	15,648	89.1%	1,924	10.9%
'93	15,646	89.5%	1,829	10.5%
'94	15,740	88.4%	2,060	11.6%
'95	15,995	88.2%	2,141	11.8%
'96	16,272	88.2%	2,179	11.8%

The number of part-time students increased from 10.6% in 1987-88 to 11.8% in 1996-97.



The number of part-time students increased by 43% while the number of full-time students increased by 18% over the ten-year period.



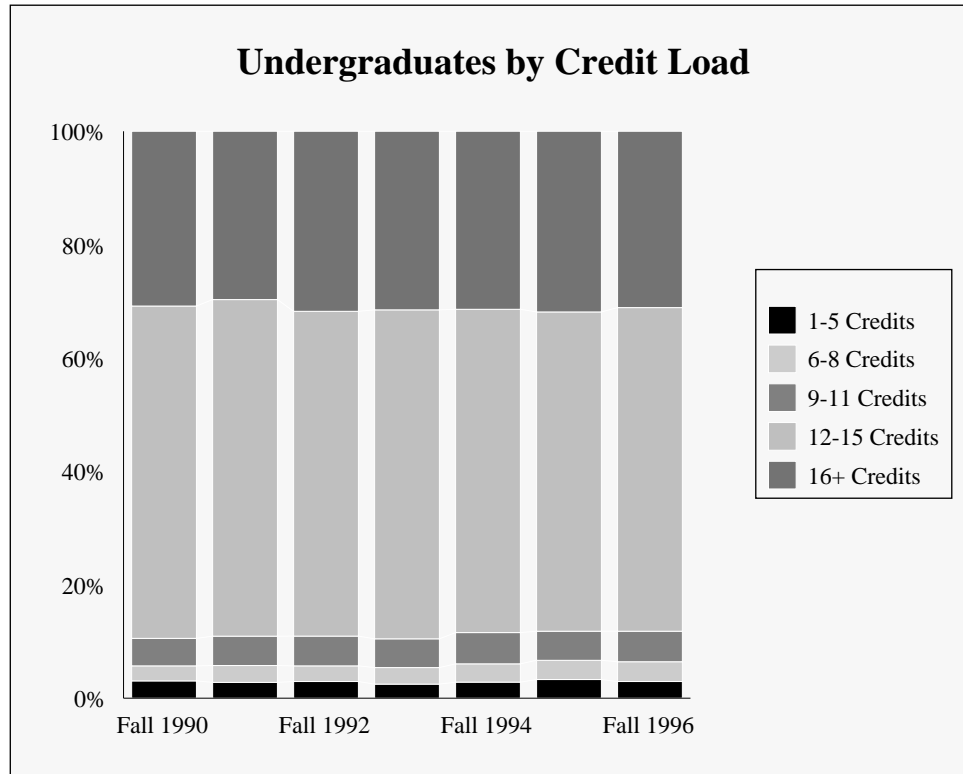
The number of part-time students increased by 23% in 1990 and by 13% in 1994.

Change From Prior Year

<u>Year</u>	<u>Full-Time</u>		<u>Part-Time</u>	
	<u>Total Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>Total Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
'87	530	3.8%	179	11.8%
'88	948	6.6%	(201)	(11.8%)
'89	131	0.9%	(9)	(0.6%)
'90	115	0.7%	344	23.1%
'91	12	0.1%	78	4.3%
'92	98	0.6%	14	0.7%
'93	(2)	(0.0%)	(95)	(4.9%)
'94	94	0.6%	231	12.6%
'95	255	1.6%	81	3.9%
'96	277	1.7%	38	1.8%

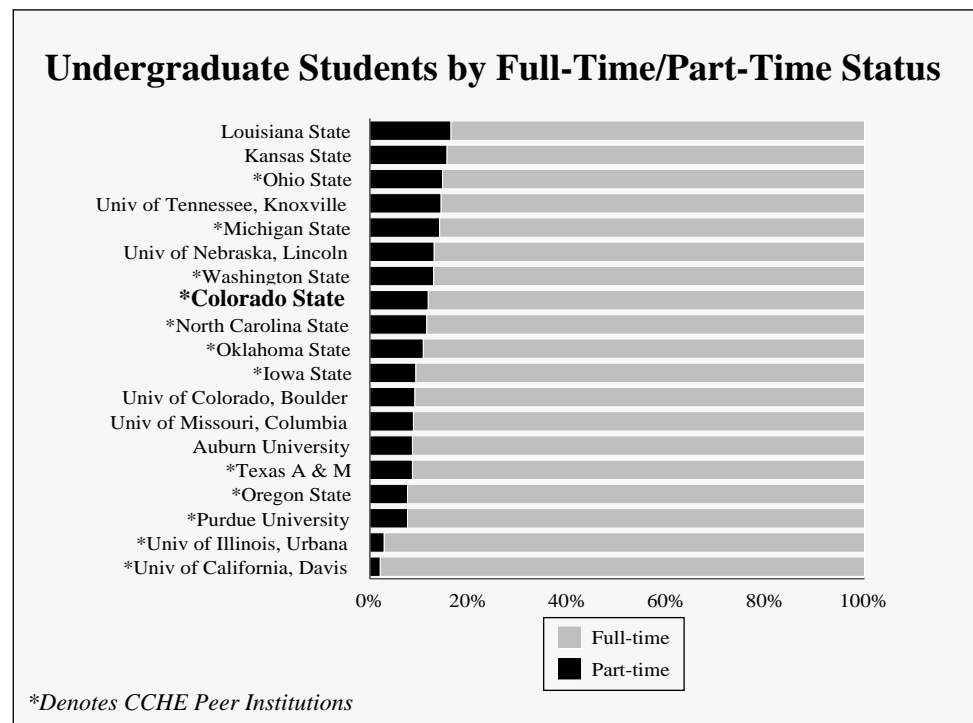
Seven-Year History

The number of student credit hours taken by undergraduates has remained relatively unchanged over the seven-year period.



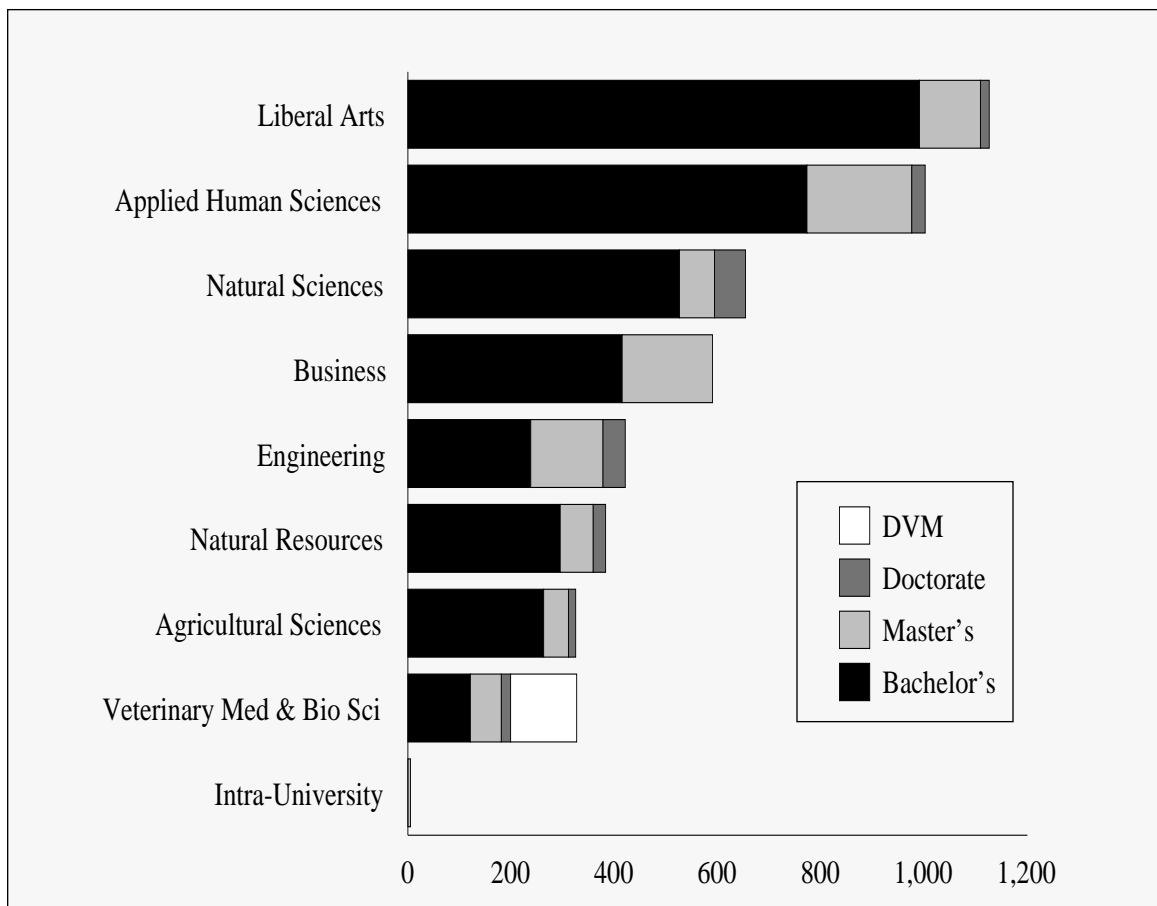
Comparison of Institutions - Fall 1996

CSU ranked 8th of 19 institutions in the percentage of part-time undergraduates.



Degrees Awarded

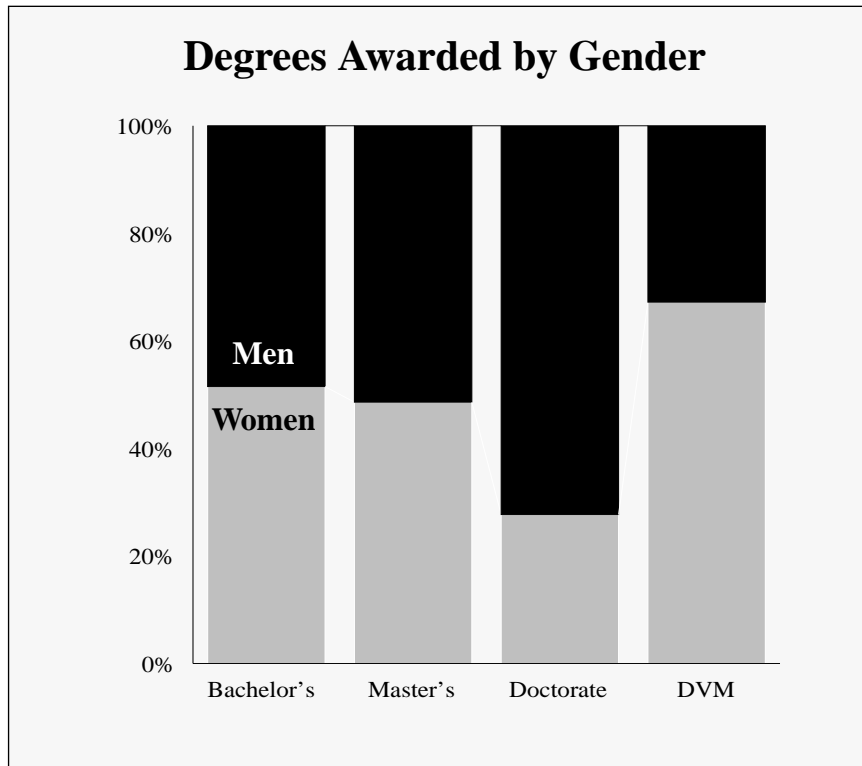
Full-Year 1996-97



Bachelor's Degrees Awarded =	3,622
Master's Degrees Awarded =	881
Doctor of Philosophy Degrees Awarded =	202
Doctor of Veterinary Medicine Degrees Awarded =	128
Total Degrees Awarded =	4,833

Full-Year 1996-97

Fifty-one percent of bachelor's degrees were awarded to women.



Ethnic minority students received 8.5% of all degrees awarded in 1996-97.

Degrees Awarded by Ethnicity

	<u>Bachelor's Degrees</u>	<u>Master's Degrees</u>	<u>Ph.D. Degrees</u>	<u>DVM Degrees</u>	<u>Total Degrees</u>
Asian	102	24	4	6	136
Black	30	15	0	2	47
Hispanic	155	25	3	8	191
Native American	27	9	0	1	37
International	53	133	60	0	246
Nonminority	3,255	675	135	111	4,176
Total	3,622	881	202	128	4,833

Ten-Year History

The number of degrees awarded increased by 24.4% over the ten-year period.

Of the total degrees awarded in 1996-97, 44% were from Applied Human Sciences and Liberal Arts.

The College of Liberal Arts awarded the largest number of total degrees in 1996-97 while Applied Human Sciences awarded the largest number of total degrees in 1987-88.

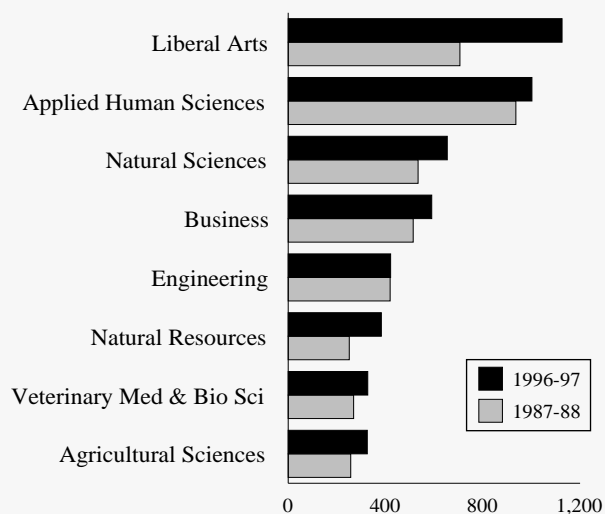
Total Degrees

<u>College</u>	<u>'87-'88</u>	<u>'96-'97</u>	<u>Total Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Agricultural Sciences	257	325	68	26.5%
Applied Human Sciences	936	1,002	66	7.1%
Business	514	590	76	14.8%
Engineering	419	421	2	0.5%
Intra-University	0	5	5	100.0%
Liberal Arts	706	1,126	420	59.5%
Natural Resources	251	383	132	52.6%
Natural Sciences	534	654	120	22.5%
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci	269	327	58	21.6%
University Summary	3,886	4,833	947	24.4%

Percent of Degrees Awarded

<u>College</u>	<u>'87-'88</u>	<u>'96-'97</u>
Agricultural Sciences	6.6%	6.7%
Applied Human Sciences	24.1%	20.7%
Business	13.2%	12.2%
Engineering	10.8%	8.7%
Intra-University	0.0%	0.1%
Liberal Arts	18.2%	23.3%
Natural Resources	6.5%	7.9%
Natural Sciences	13.7%	13.6%
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci	6.9%	6.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Total Degrees Awarded



Ten-Year History

The total number of bachelor's degrees awarded increased by 27.8% over the ten-year period.

Nearly half (49%) of all bachelor's degrees were awarded by the colleges of Applied Human Sciences and Liberal Arts.

A total of 3,622 bachelor's degrees were awarded in 1996-97.

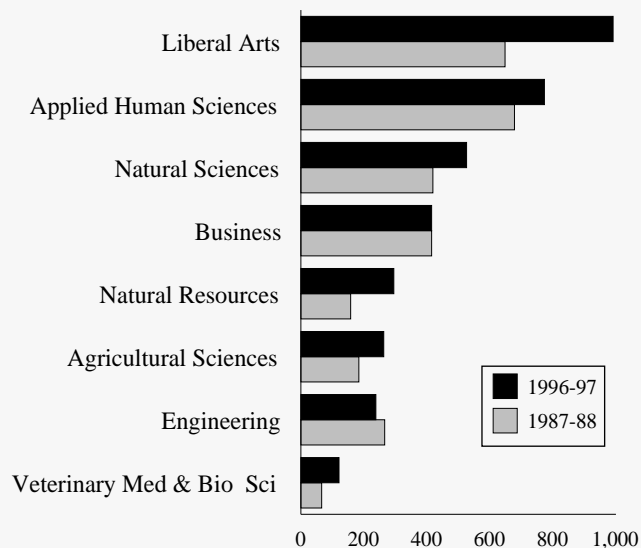
Bachelor's Degrees

<u>College</u>	<u>'87-'88</u>	<u>'96-'97</u>	<u>Total Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Agricultural Sciences	184	263	79	42.9%
Applied Human Sciences	678	773	95	14.0%
Business	415	415	0	0.0%
Engineering	266	238	(28)	(10.5%)
Liberal Arts	648	991	343	52.9%
Natural Resources	158	295	137	86.7%
Natural Sciences	419	526	107	25.5%
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci	66	121	55	83.3%
University Summary	2,834	3,622	788	27.8%

Percent of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded

<u>College</u>	<u>'87-'88</u>	<u>'96-'97</u>
Agricultural Sciences	6.5%	7.3%
Applied Human Sciences	23.9%	21.3%
Business	14.6%	11.5%
Engineering	9.4%	6.6%
Liberal Arts	22.9%	27.4%
Natural Resources	5.6%	8.1%
Natural Sciences	14.8%	14.5%
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci	2.3%	3.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Bachelor's Degrees Awarded



The number of master's degrees awarded increased by 22.9% over the ten-year period.

Of the master's degrees awarded in 1996-97, 23% were in the College of Applied Human Sciences.

The College of Applied Human Sciences awarded the largest number of master's degrees in 1987-88 and again in 1996-97.

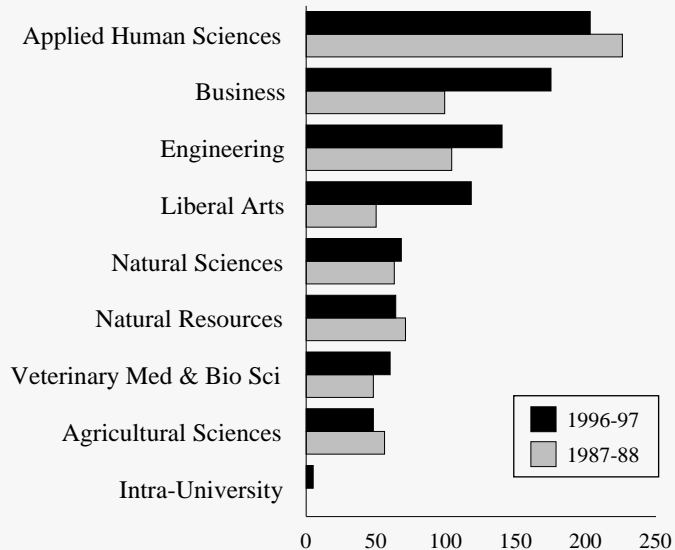
Master's Degrees

<u>College</u>	<u>'87-'88</u>	<u>'96-'97</u>	<u>Total Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Agricultural Sciences	56	48	(8)	(14.3%)
Applied Human Sciences	226	203	(23)	(10.1%)
Business	99	175	76	76.8%
Engineering	104	140	36	34.6%
Intra-University	0	5	5	100.0%
Liberal Arts	50	118	68	136.0%
Natural Resources	71	64	(7)	(9.9%)
Natural Sciences	63	68	5	7.9%
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci	48	60	12	25.0%
University Summary	717	881	164	22.9%

Percent of Master's Degrees Awarded

<u>College</u>	<u>'87-'88</u>	<u>'96-'97</u>
Agricultural Sciences	7.8%	5.4%
Applied Human Sciences	31.5%	23.0%
Business	13.8%	19.9%
Engineering	14.5%	15.9%
Intra-University	0.0%	0.6%
Liberal Arts	7.0%	13.4%
Natural Resources	9.9%	7.3%
Natural Sciences	8.8%	7.7%
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci	6.7%	6.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Master's Degrees Awarded



Ten-Year History

The number of doctoral degrees awarded increased by one over the ten-year period.

Of the doctoral degrees awarded, 51% were in the colleges of Engineering and Natural Sciences.

A total of 202 doctoral degrees were awarded in 1996-97.

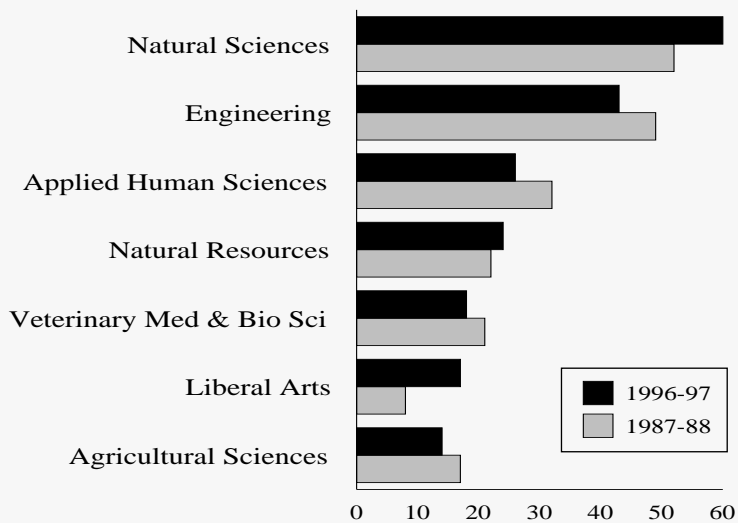
Doctoral Degrees

<u>College</u>	<u>'87-'88</u>	<u>'96-'97</u>	<u>Total Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Agricultural Sciences	17	14	(3)	(17.6%)
Applied Human Sciences	32	26	(6)	(18.8%)
Engineering	49	43	(6)	(12.2%)
Liberal Arts	8	17	9	112.5%
Natural Resources	22	24	2	9.1%
Natural Sciences	52	60	8	15.4%
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci	21	18	(3)	(14.3%)
University Summary	201	202	1	0.5%

Percent of Doctoral Degrees Awarded

<u>College</u>	<u>'87-'88</u>	<u>'96-'97</u>
Agricultural Sciences	8.5%	6.9%
Applied Human Sciences	15.9%	12.9%
Engineering	24.4%	21.3%
Liberal Arts	4.0%	8.4%
Natural Resources	10.9%	11.9%
Natural Sciences	25.9%	29.7%
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci	10.4%	8.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Doctoral Degrees Awarded

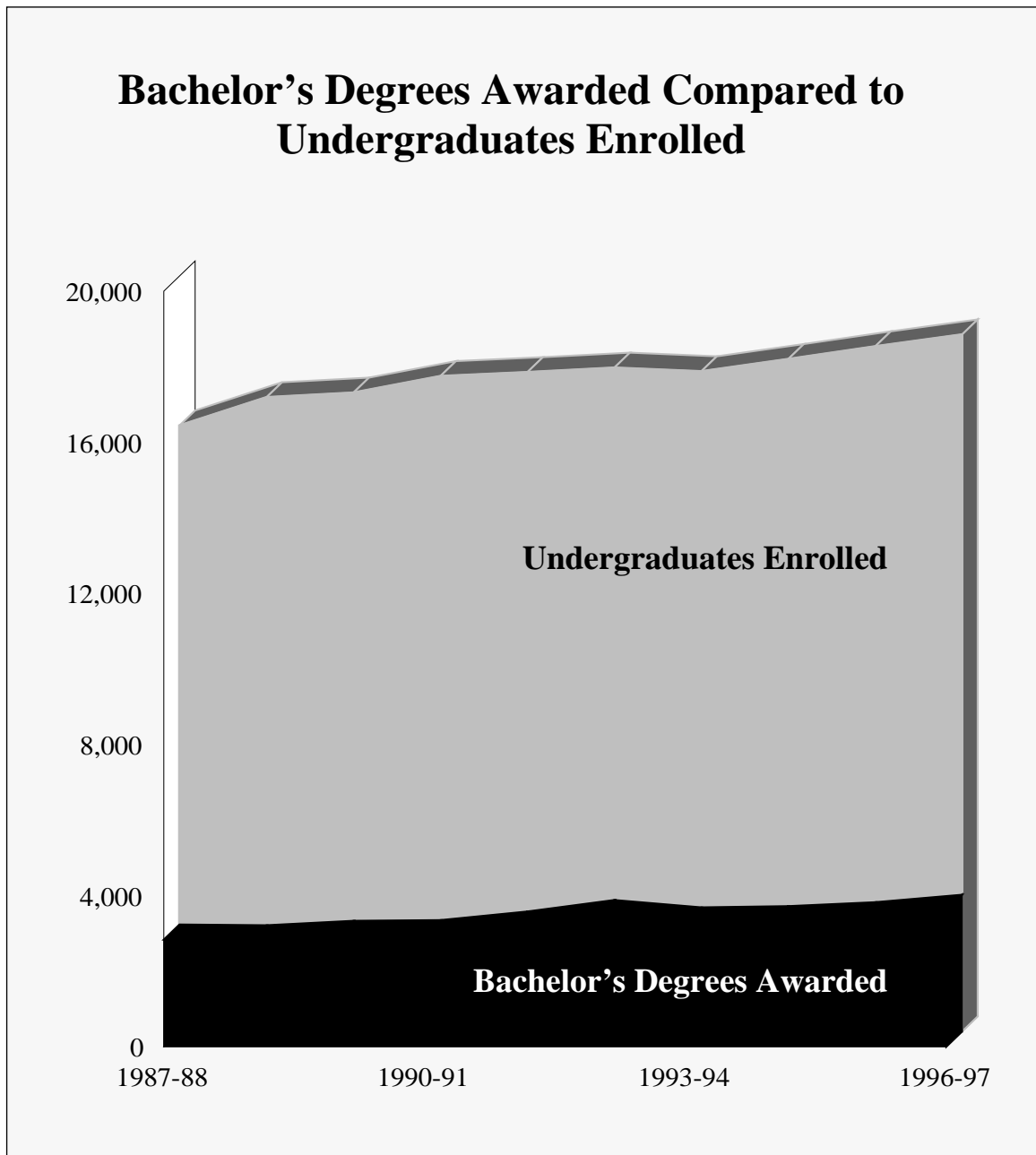


Note: Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degrees are excluded from the doctoral degree data. The College of Business is excluded from the doctoral degree data since it is the only college that doesn't have a doctoral program.

Degree History

History of Degrees Awarded

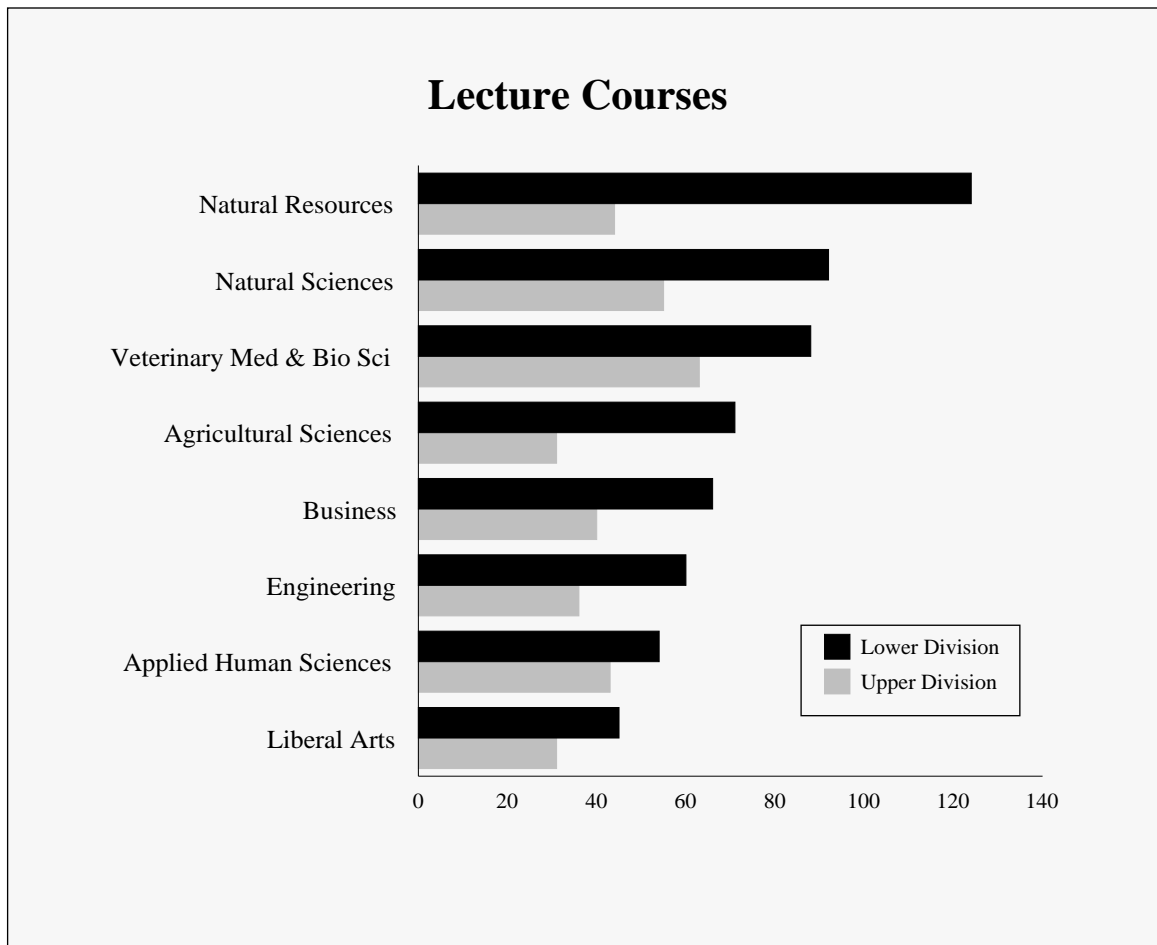
	<u>Year First Degree Awarded</u>	<u>Degrees Awarded to Date</u>
Bachelor's Degrees	1884	106,179
Master's Degrees	1893	24,616
Doctor of Philosophy Degrees	1955	4,962
Doctor of Veterinary Medicine Degrees	1904	5,462



The number of undergraduates enrolled increased by 2,803 or 18.3% while the number of bachelor's degrees awarded increased by 788 or 27.8% over the ten-year period.

Average Mean Class Size

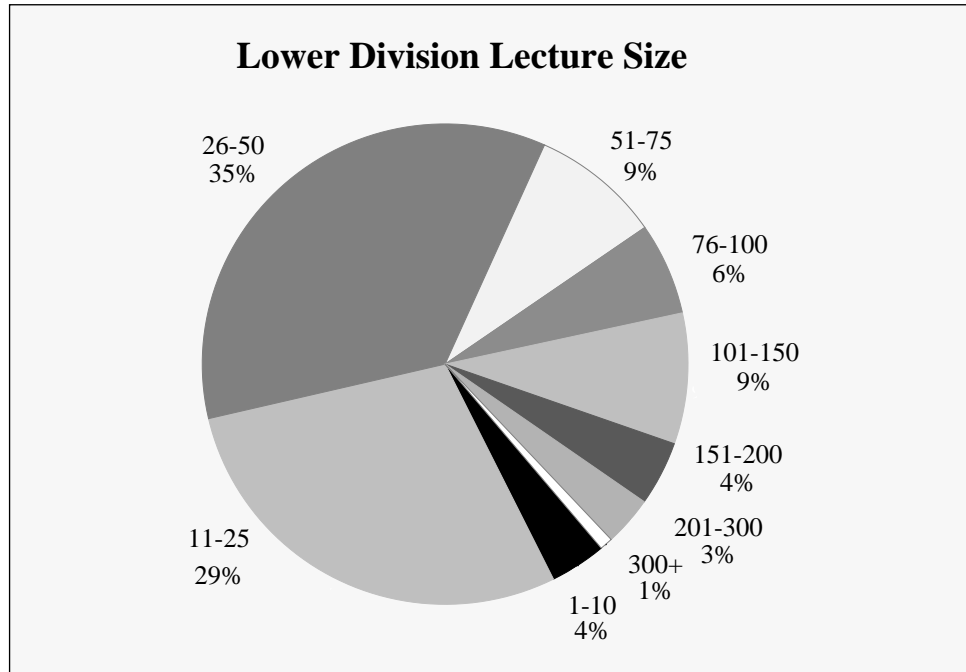
Academic Year 1996-97



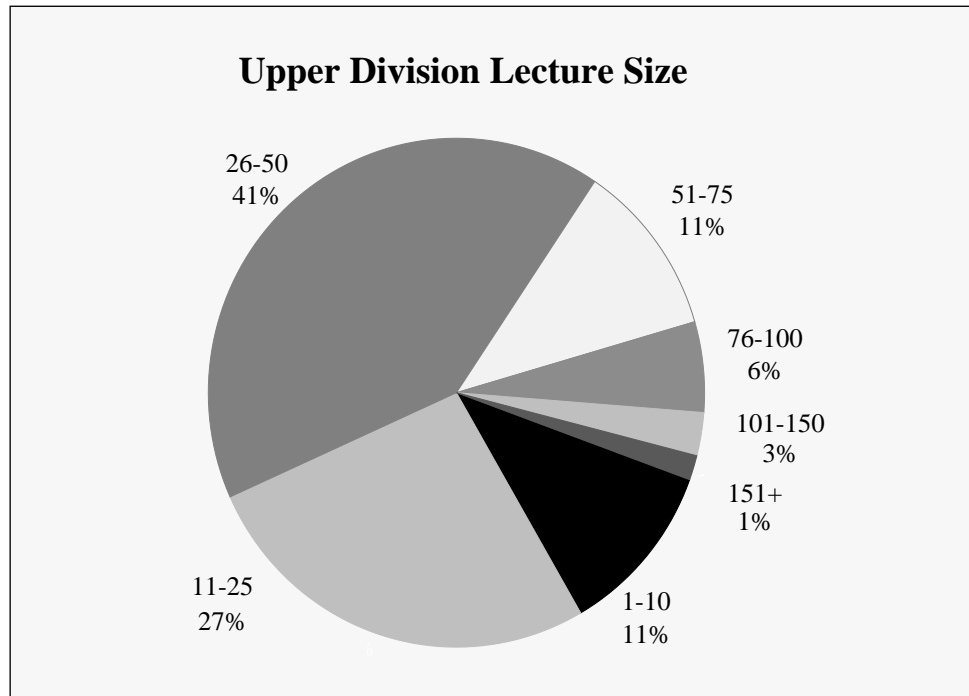
The College of Natural Resources had the largest average mean class size for lower division lecture courses.

Academic Year 1996-97

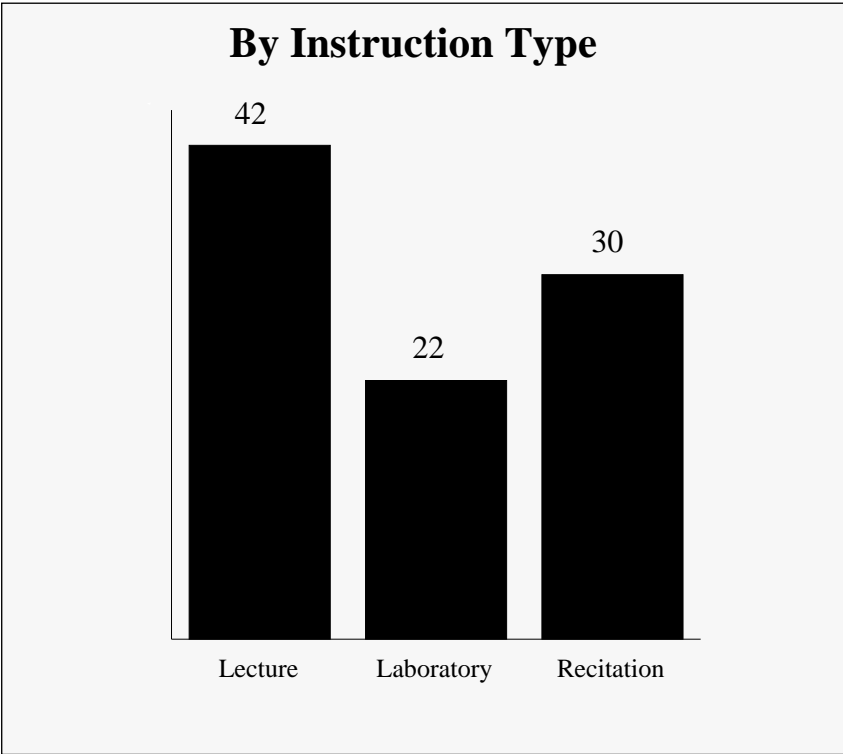
Sixty-eight percent of lower division lecture courses had 50 or fewer students.



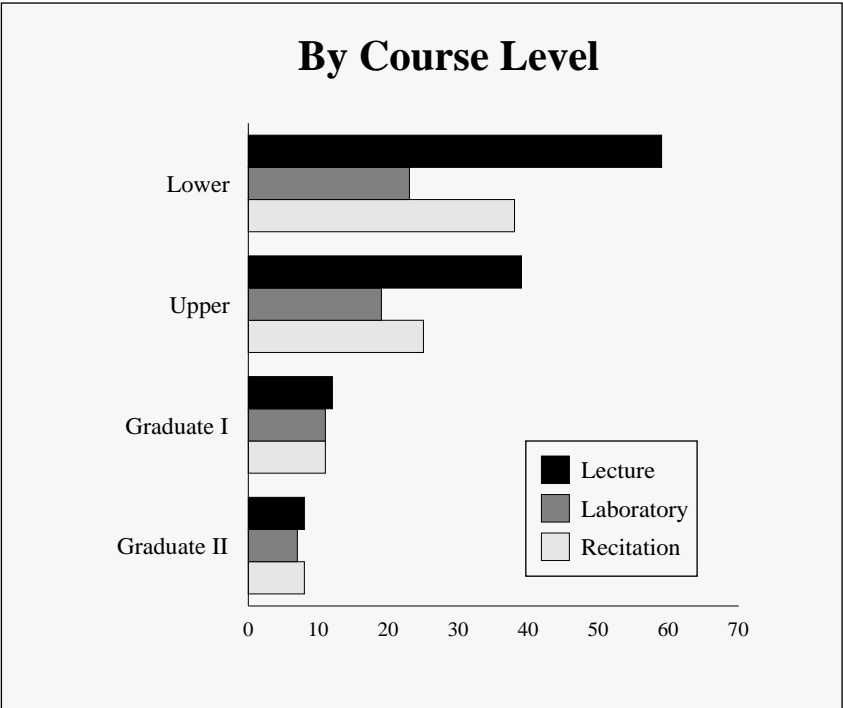
Seventy-nine percent of upper division lecture courses had 50 or fewer students.



The average mean class size for lecture courses was 42.



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



Ten-Year History

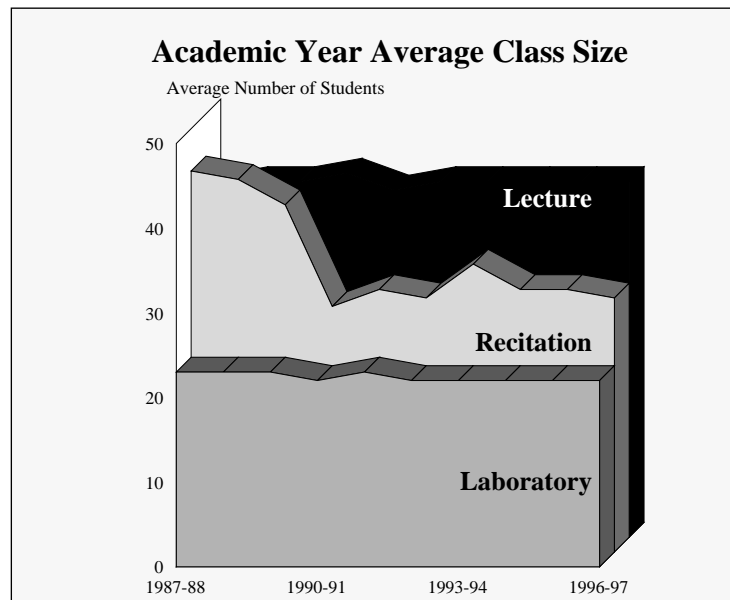
The size of lower division lecture courses decreased by 4.8% over the ten-year period.

By Instruction Type

<u>Instruction Type / Level</u>	<u>'87-'88</u>	<u>'96-'97</u>	<u>Total Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Lecture				
Lower Division	62	59	(3)	(4.8%)
Upper Division	35	39	4	11.4%
Graduate I	15	12	(3)	(20.0%)
Graduate II	28	8	(20)	(71.4%)
All Levels	41	42	1	2.4%
Laboratory				
Lower Division	26	23	(3)	(11.5%)
Upper Division	18	19	1	5.6%
Graduate I	16	11	(5)	(31.3%)
Graduate II	41	7	(34)	(82.9%)
All Levels	23	22	(1)	(4.3%)
Recitation				
Lower Division	45	38	(7)	(15.6%)
Upper Division	37	25	(12)	(32.4%)
Graduate I	0	11	11	100.0%
Graduate II	42	8	(34)	(81.0%)
All Levels	45	30	(15)	(33.3%)

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

The average class size for recitation courses decreased by 15 or 33% over the ten-year period.





Employees

Employee Highlights

Total ranked faculty

Regular Appointments: **1,004**

Temporary Appointments: **276**

Special Appointments: **143**

Total new faculty hired: **35**

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

Percent of faculty who were women: **22%**

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

Percent of faculty who were ethnic minorities: **8.2%**

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

Percent of faculty who were tenured:

Women **61%**

Men **86%**

Total administrative professionals with regular or special appointments: **1,232**

Total graduate assistants: **1,339**

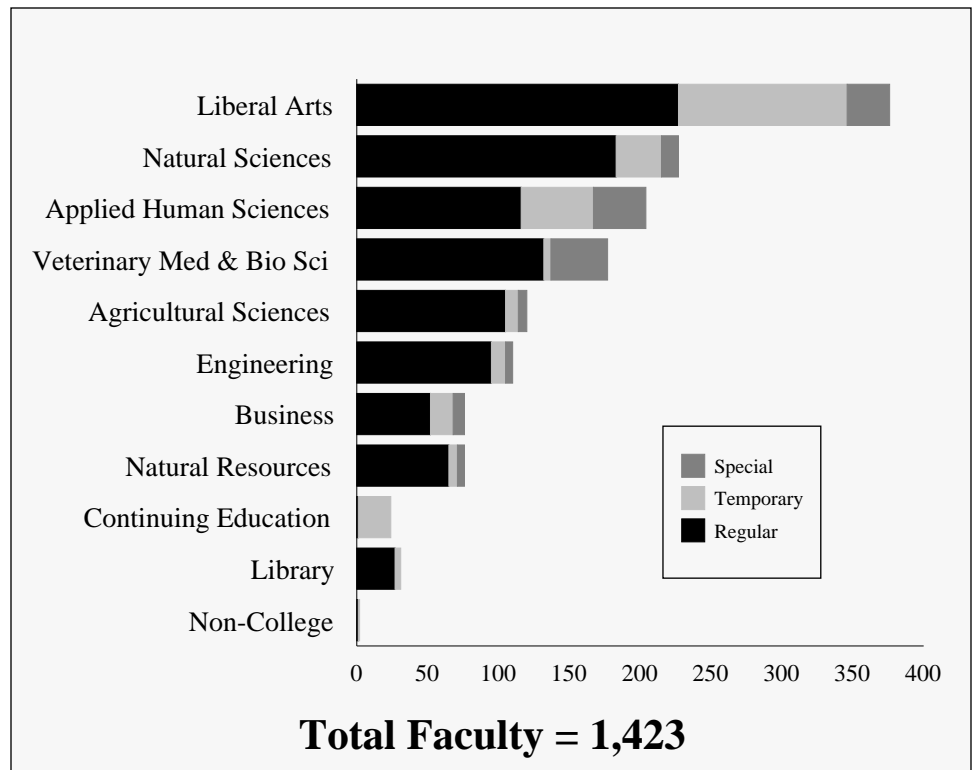
Total state classified staff: **2,090**

Note: These facts highlight information for fall term 1996 and apply to tenure-track faculty with regular appointments (unless otherwise noted).

Faculty by Appointment Type

Fall 1996

A total of 1,423 professors, associate professors, assistant professors, instructors and lecturers were employed at CSU.

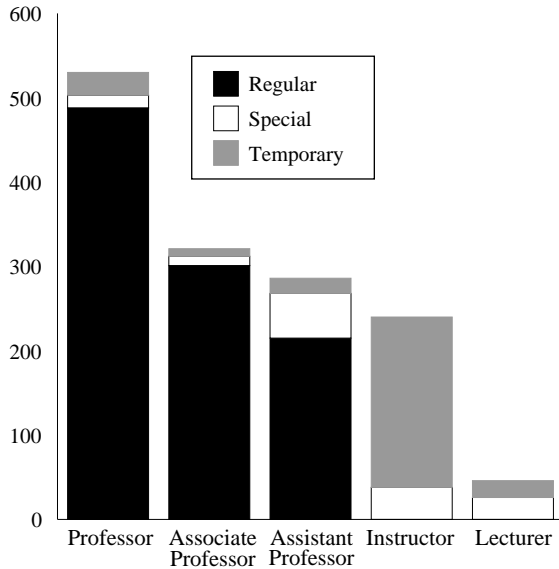


Seventy-one percent of all faculty employed at CSU were on regular appointments.

	<u>Regular</u>	<u>Temporary</u>	<u>Special</u>	<u>Total</u>
Agricultural Sciences	105	9	6	120
Applied Human Sciences	116	51	37	204
Business	52	16	8	76
Engineering	95	10	5	110
Liberal Arts	227	119	30	376
Natural Resources	65	6	5	76
Natural Sciences	183	32	12	227
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci	132	5	40	177
Library	27	4	0	31
Non-College	1	1	0	2
Continuing Education	1	23	0	24
University Summary	1,004	276	143	1,423

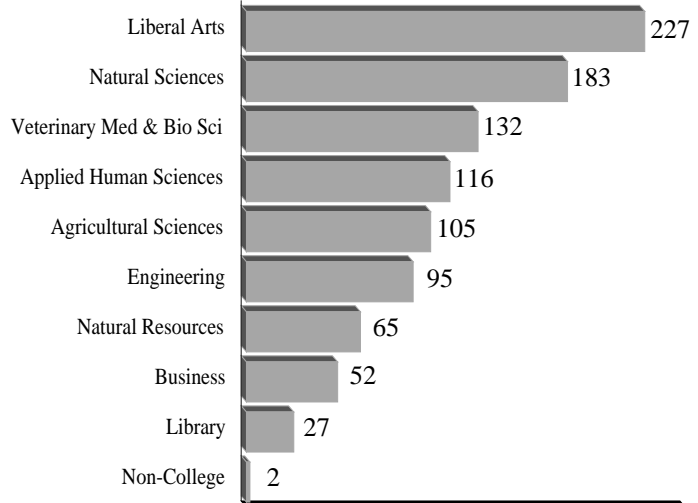
Fall 1996

By Rank and Appointment Type



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

Regular Appointments

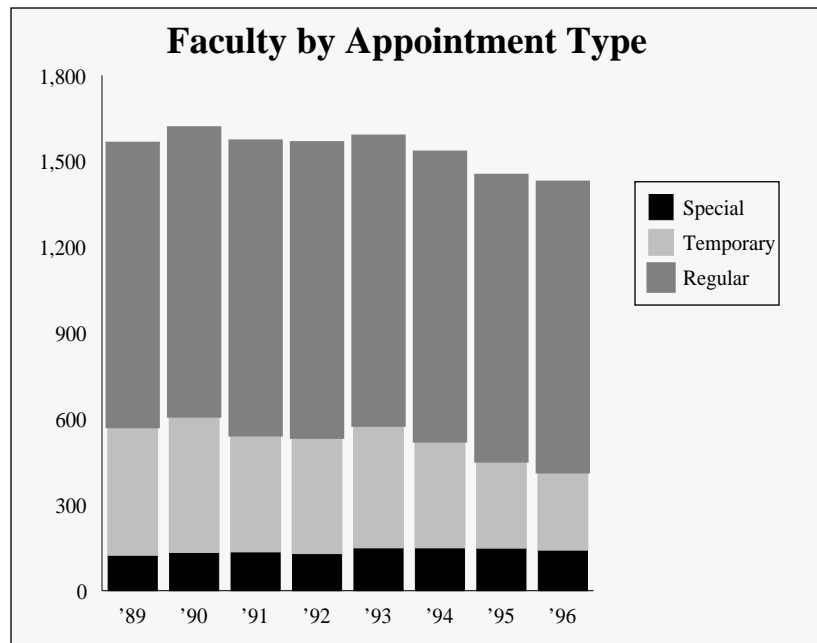


Total Faculty = 1,004

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

Eight-Year History

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



New Faculty

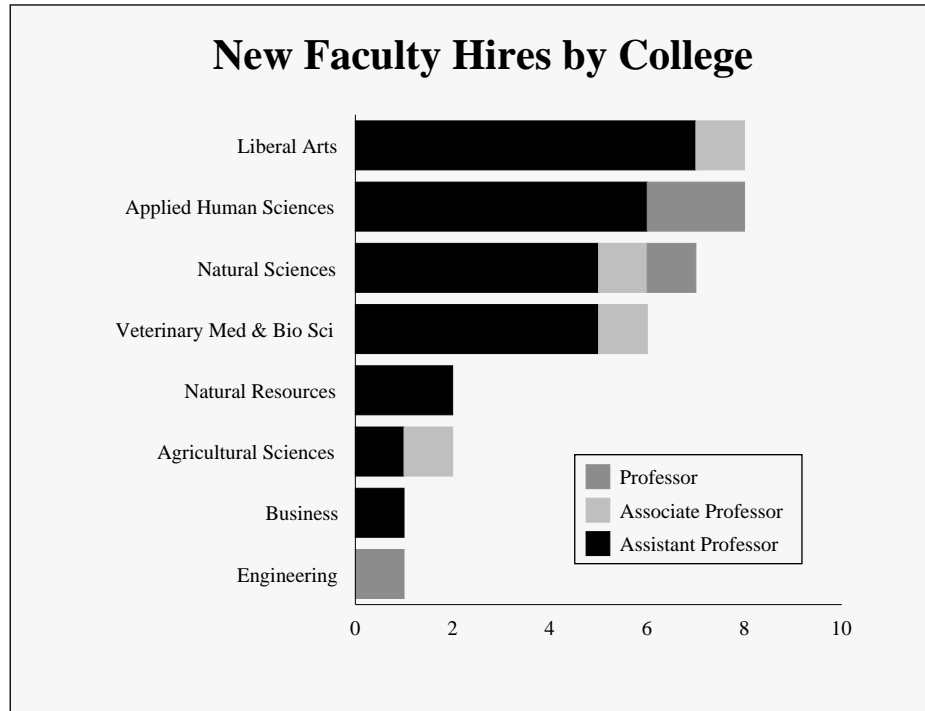
Fall 1996

Facts about New Faculty

- ◆ Thirty-five new faculty members were hired on regular appointments.
- ◆ A total of four full professors, four associate professors and 27 assistant professors were hired.
- ◆ All four full professors were hired as department heads.
- ◆ All four full professors hired were men. Of the four associate professors hired, one was a woman and of the 27 assistant professors hired, 11 were women. Thirty-four percent of new hires were women.
- ◆ Of the four full professors hired, one was an ethnic minority. Of the six associate professors hired, all were nonminorities and of the 27 assistant professors hired, six were ethnic minorities. Twenty percent of new hires were ethnic minorities.
- ◆ The age of the full professors hired ranged from 43 to 54 with an average age of 49. Of the associate professors hired, ages ranged from 38 to 49 with an average age of 43. New assistant professors ranged in age from 28 to 54 with an average age of 37.
- ◆ One associate professor hired had a master's degree, two assistant professors had professional degrees while all others had a doctorate as their highest degree earned.
- ◆ All four full professors were hired with tenure.

Fall 1996

Thirty-five new faculty members were hired on regular appointments for fall term 1996.



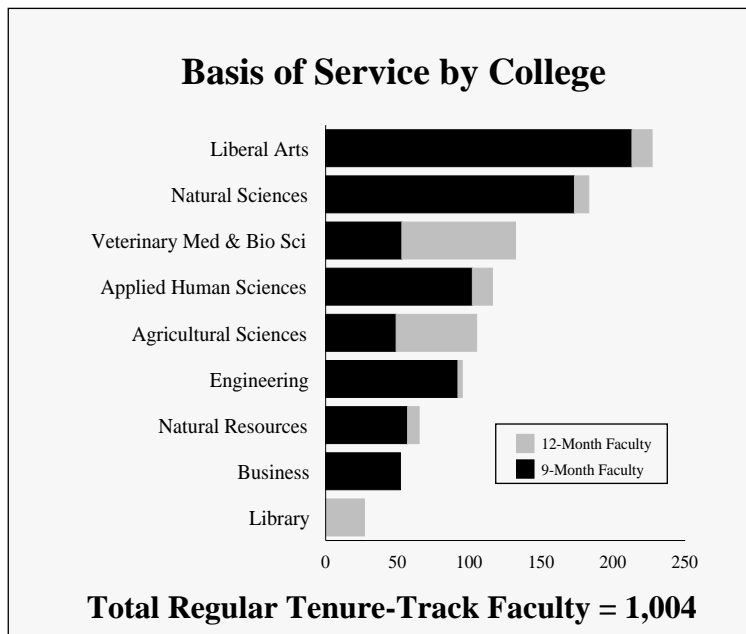
Salaries of New Faculty

	<u>Basis of Service</u>	<u>Minimum Salary</u>	<u>Maximum Salary</u>	<u>Average Salary</u>	<u>Total Faculty</u>
Professor	12	\$86,000	\$124,000	\$110,306	4
Associate Professor	9	44,000	67,500	54,375	4
Assistant Professor	9	33,000	60,000	42,304	25
	12	60,000	62,000	61,000	2

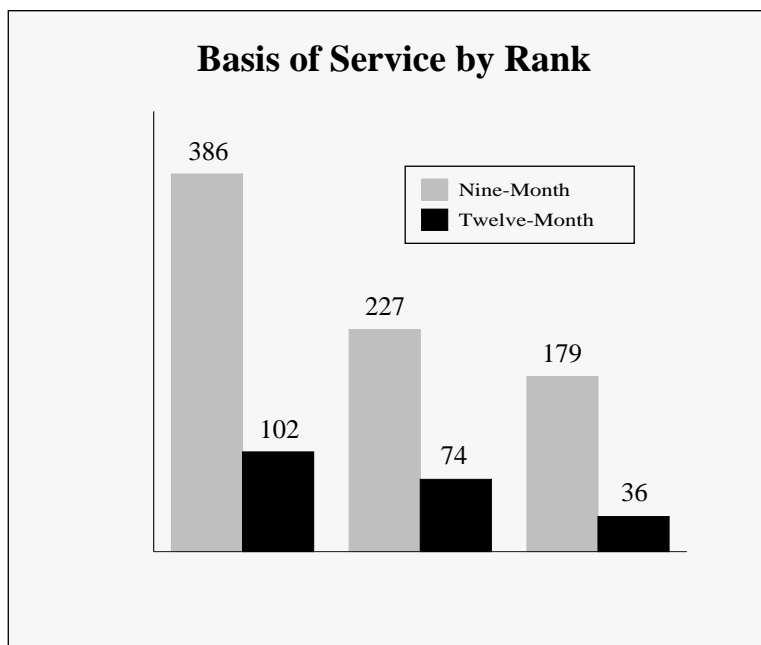
Faculty by Basis of Service

Fall 1996

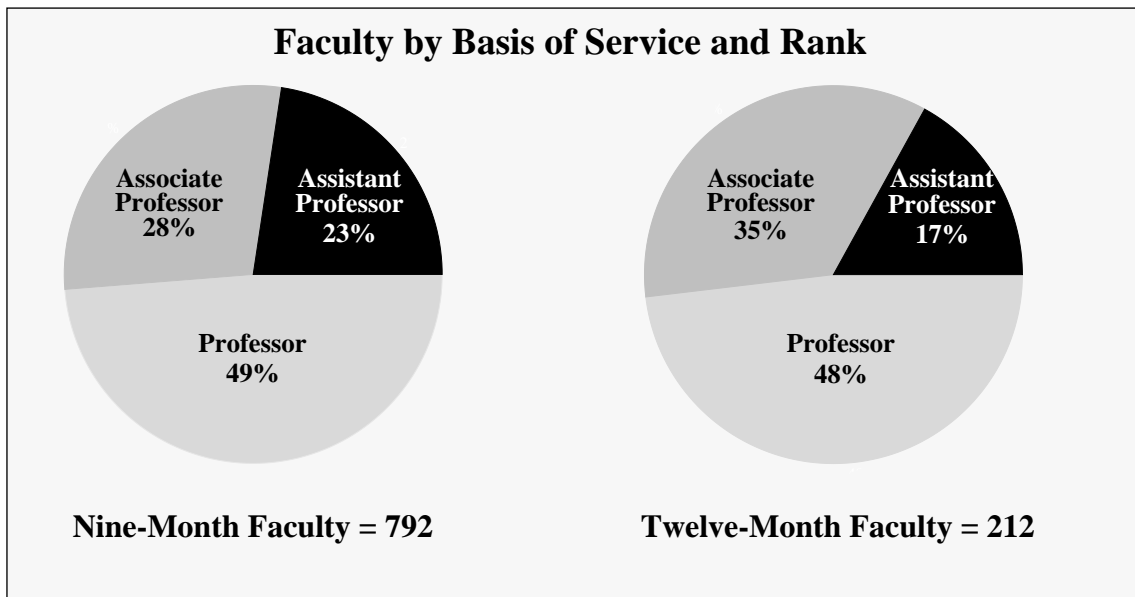
Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine & Biomedical Sciences had the largest number of twelve-month faculty.



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

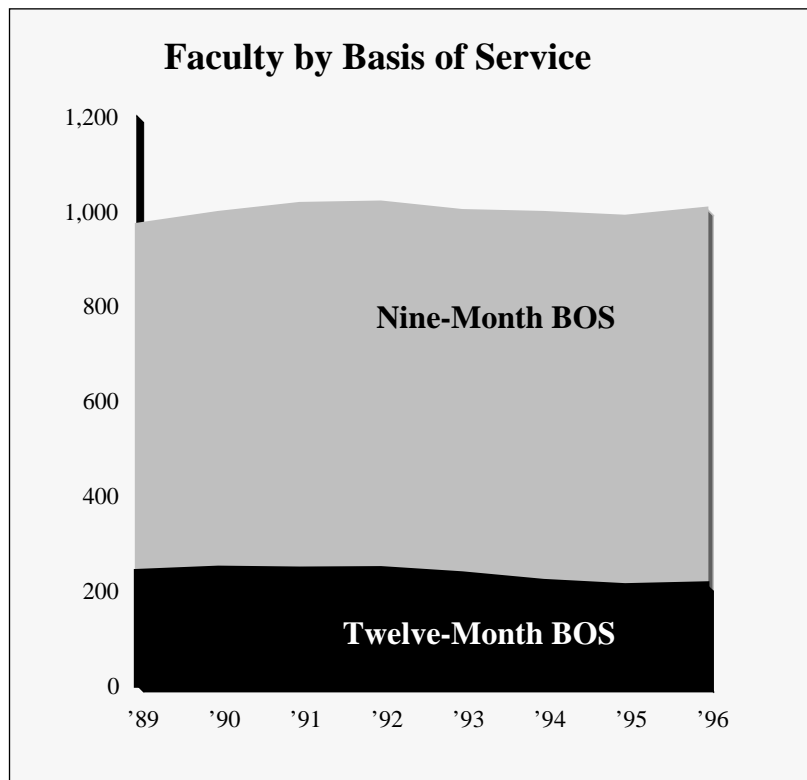


Fall 1996



Eight-Year History

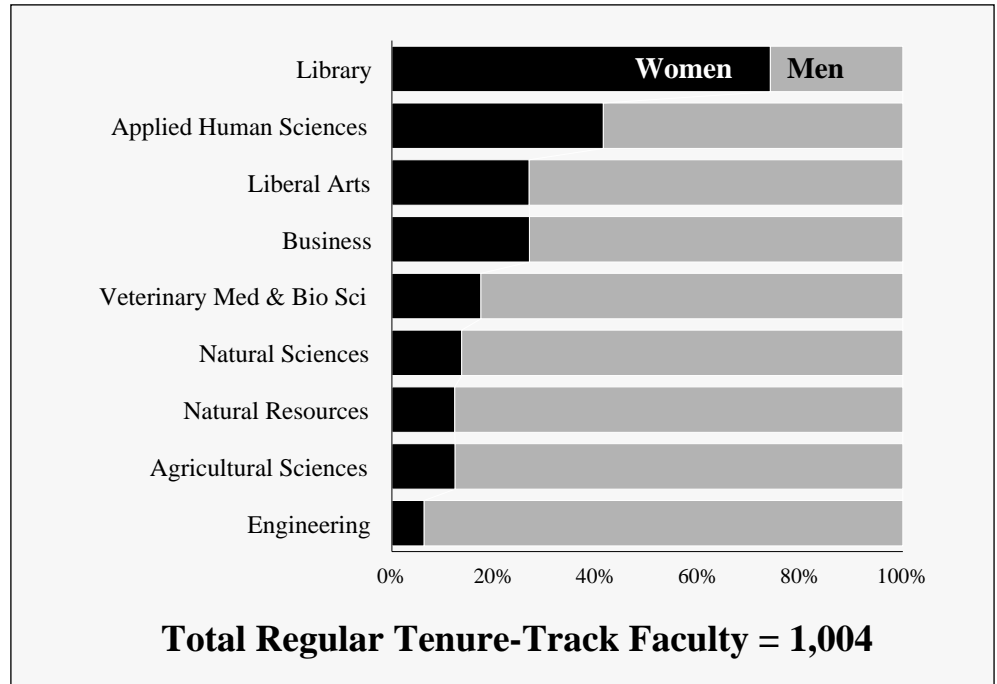
The total number of faculty on 12-month appointments decreased by 238 in 1989 to 212 in 1996.



Faculty by Gender

Fall 1996

Of the faculty with regular tenure-track appointments, 22% were women.



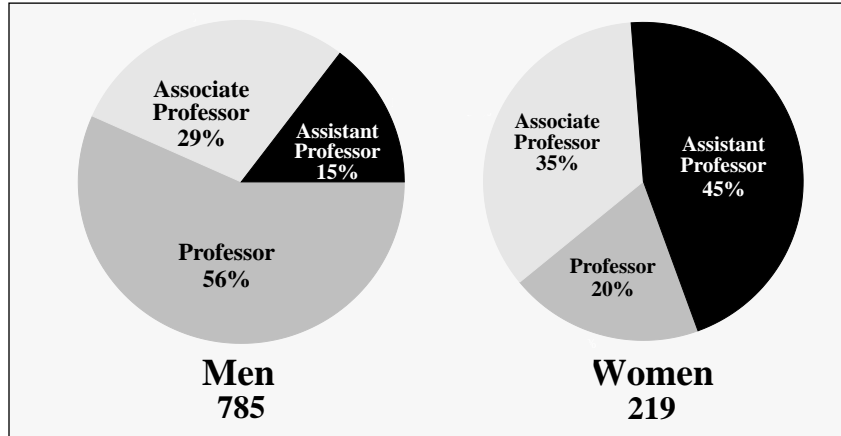
The College of Liberal Arts employed the largest number of women faculty members while the library had the largest percentage of women.

	<u>Total Men</u>	<u>Percent Men</u>	<u>Total Women</u>	<u>Percent Women</u>
Agricultural Sciences	92	88%	13	12%
Applied Human Sciences	68	59%	48	41%
Business	38	73%	14	27%
Engineering	89	94%	6	6%
Liberal Arts	166	73%	61	27%
Library	7	26%	20	74%
Natural Resources	57	88%	8	12%
Natural Sciences	158	86%	25	14%
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci	109	83%	23	17%
Non-College	1	50%	1	50%
University Summary	785	78%	219	22%

Fall 1996

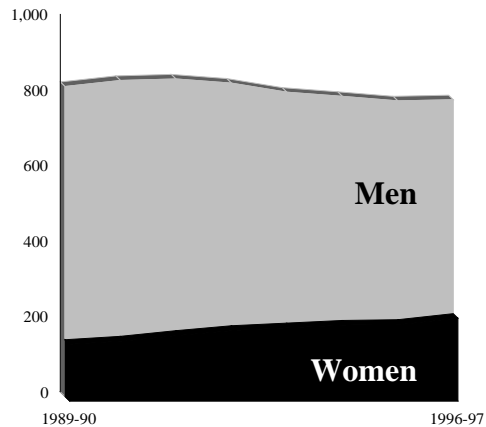
Faculty by Rank and Gender

Fifty-six percent of men and 20% of women were at the rank of full professor.



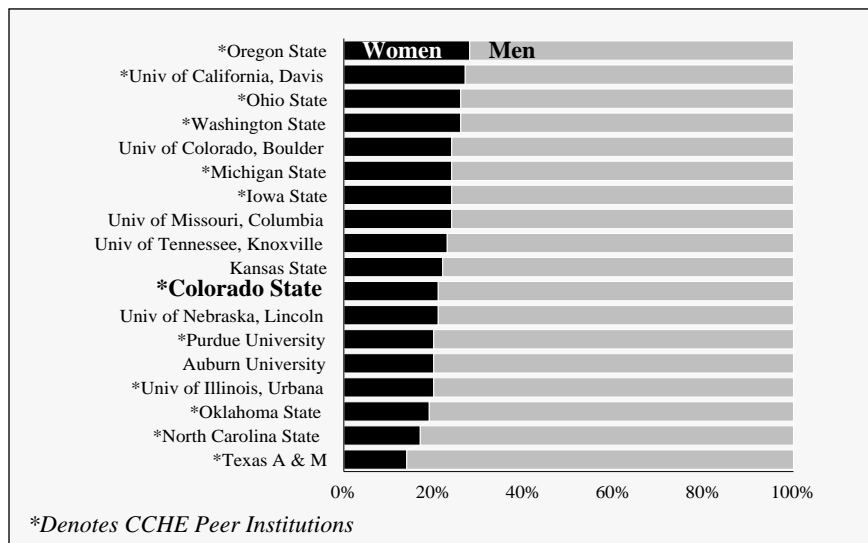
Eight-Year History

The percentage of women faculty on regular tenure-track appointments increased from 15% in 1989-90 to 22% in 1996-97.



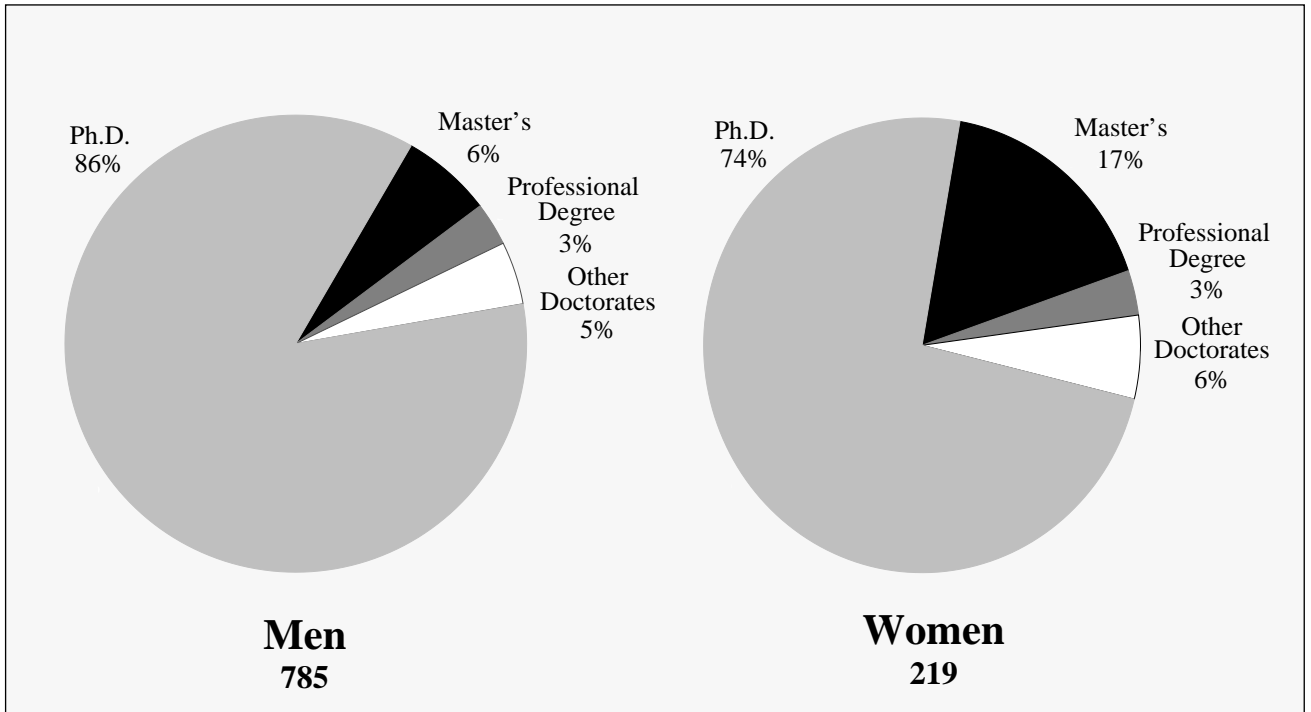
Comparison of Institutions - Fall 1996

CSU ranked 11th of 18 institutions in the percentage of women faculty.



Faculty by Highest Degree Earned

Fall 1996



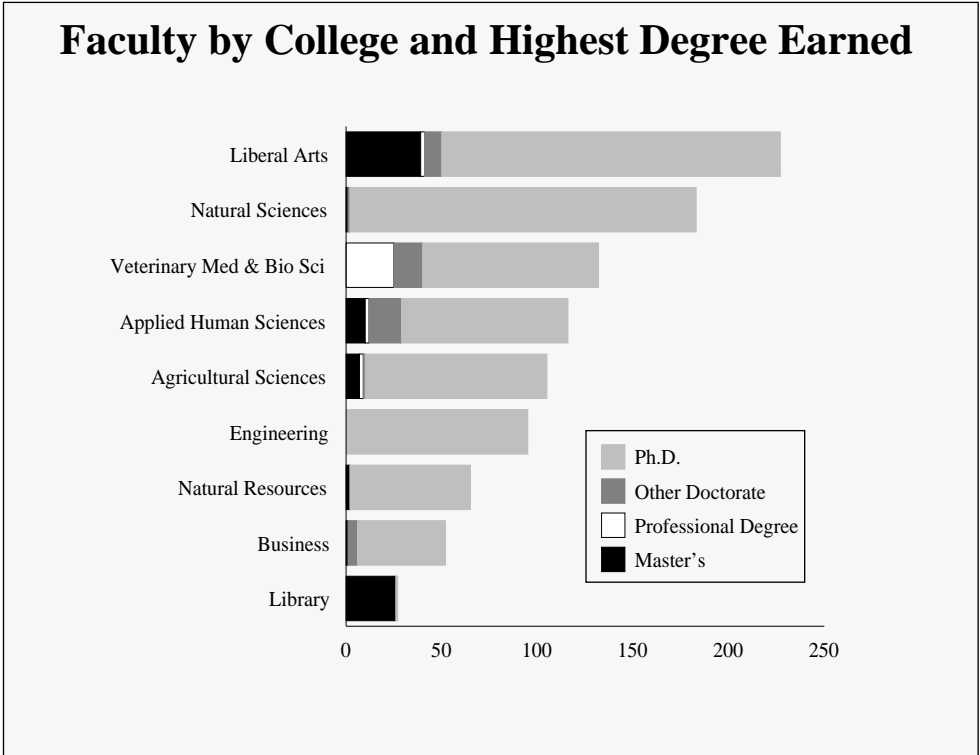
Eighty-six percent of men and 74% of women on tenure-track appointments had a Ph.D. as the highest degree earned.

Nine percent of faculty on tenure-track appointments had a master's degree as the highest degree earned.

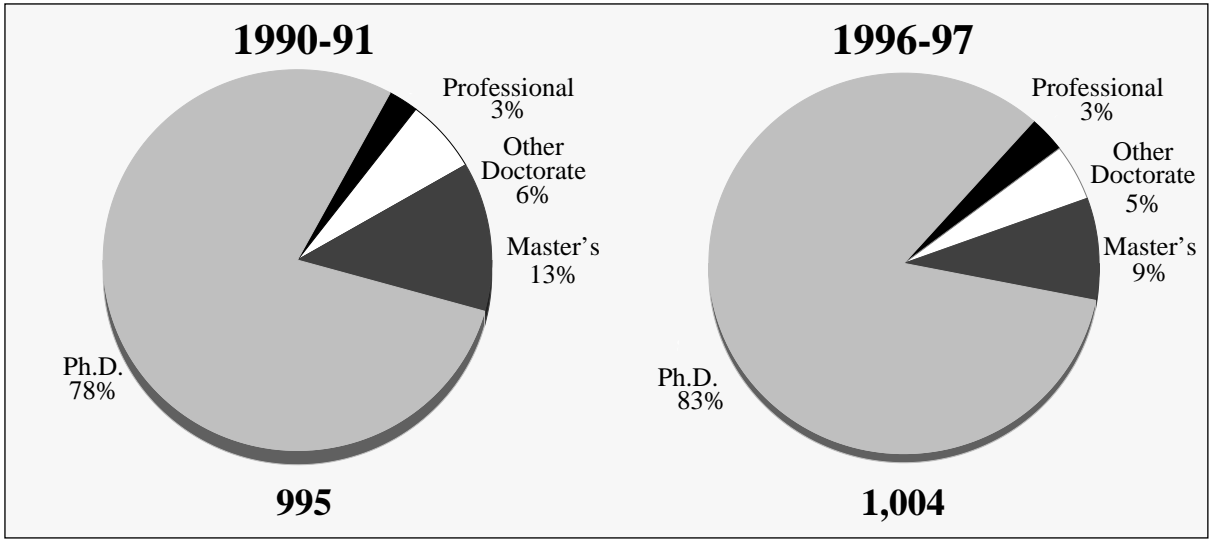
Rank	Master's	Ph.D.	Professional Degree	Other Doctorate
Professor	27	436	5	20
Associate Professor	32	234	15	20
Assistant Professor	28	168	11	8
Total	87	838	31	48

Fall 1996

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



Seven-Year Comparison

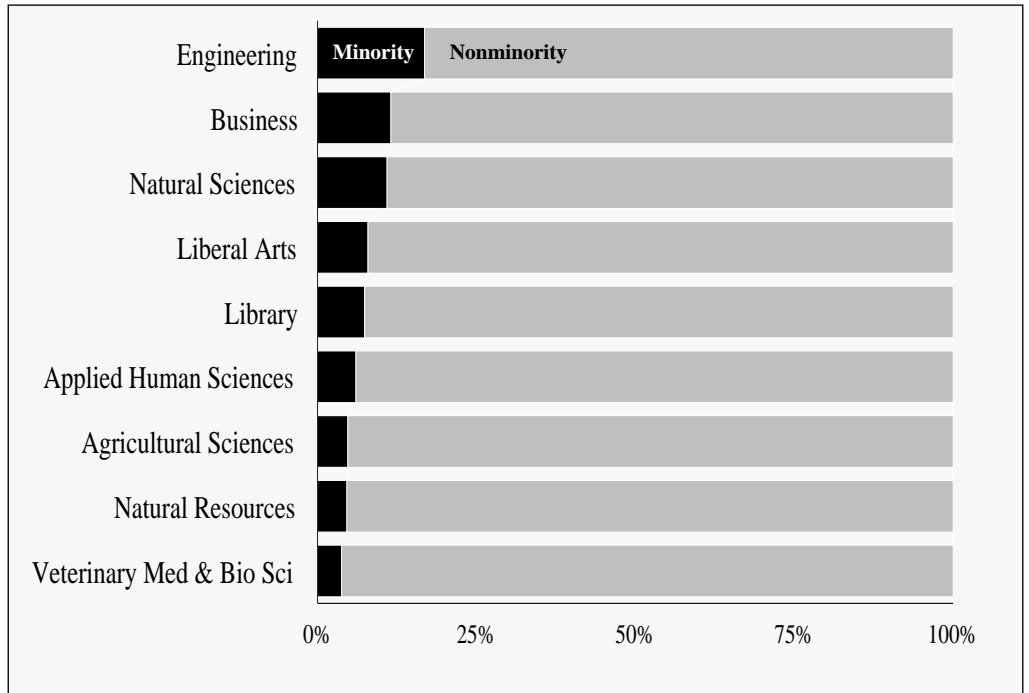


The percentage of faculty with a Ph.D. as the highest degree earned increased from 78% in 1990-91 to 83% in 1996-97.

Faculty by Ethnic Origin

Fall 1996

The College of Engineering had the largest percentage of minority faculty with 16.8%.

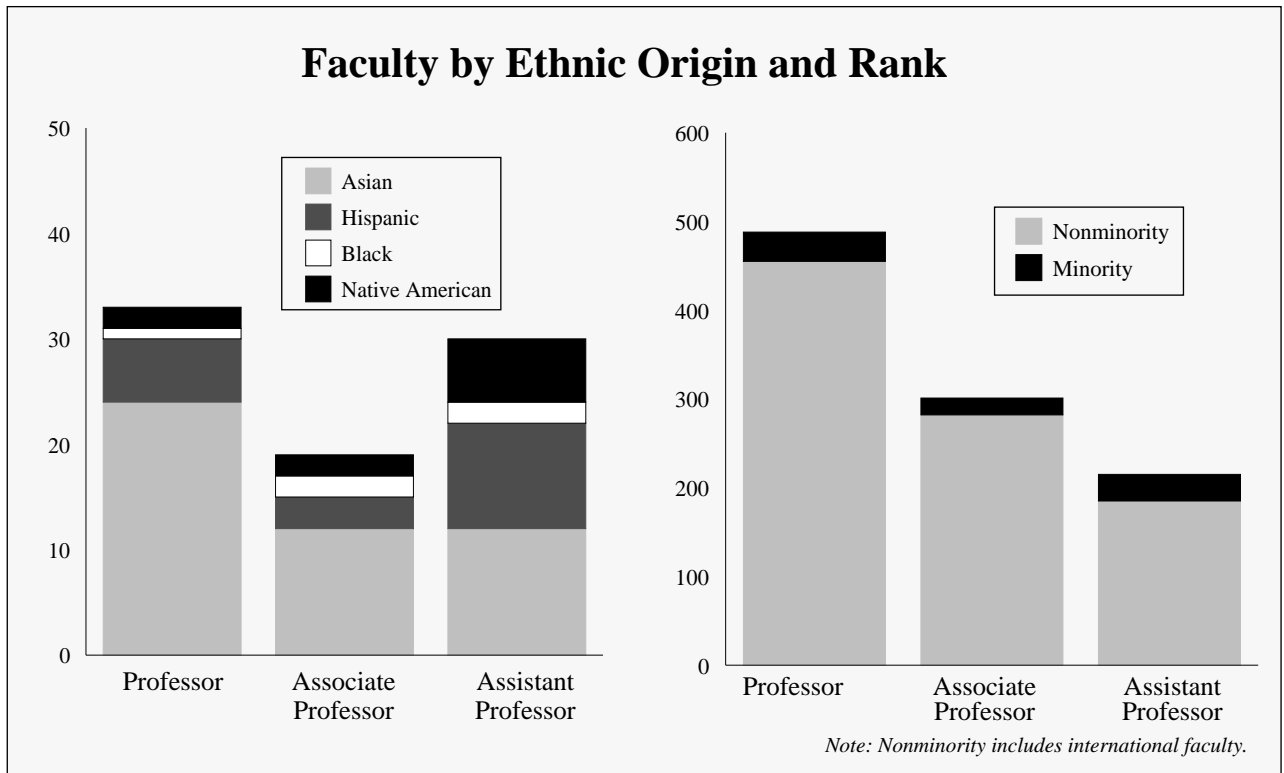


Eighty-two or 8.2% of faculty were ethnic minorities.

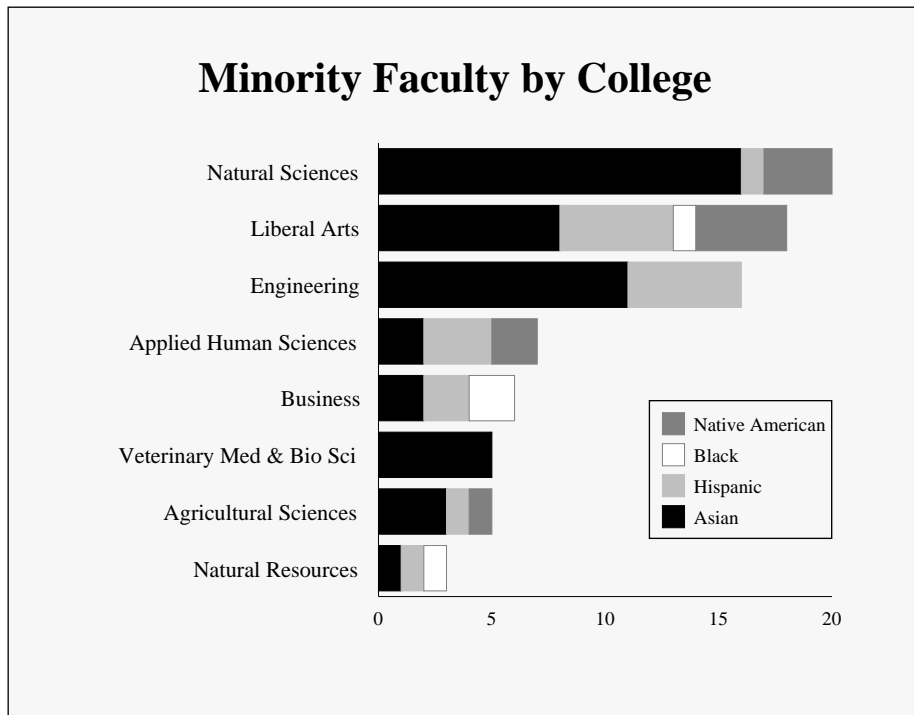
	<u>Native American</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Asian</u>	<u>Hispanic</u>	<u>Non-Minorities</u>	<u>Percent of Minorities</u>
Agricultural Sciences	1	0	3	1	100	4.8%
Applied Human Sciences	2	0	2	3	109	6.0%
Business	0	2	2	2	46	11.5%
Engineering	0	0	11	5	79	16.8%
Liberal Arts	4	1	8	5	209	7.9%
Natural Resources	0	1	1	1	62	4.6%
Natural Sciences	3	0	16	1	163	10.9%
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci	0	0	5	0	127	3.8%
Library	0	1	0	1	25	7.4%
Non-College	0	0	0	0	2	0.0%
University Summary	10	5	48	19	922	8.2%

Note: International faculty with a visa type of J1, H1 or H2 are included in nonminorities.

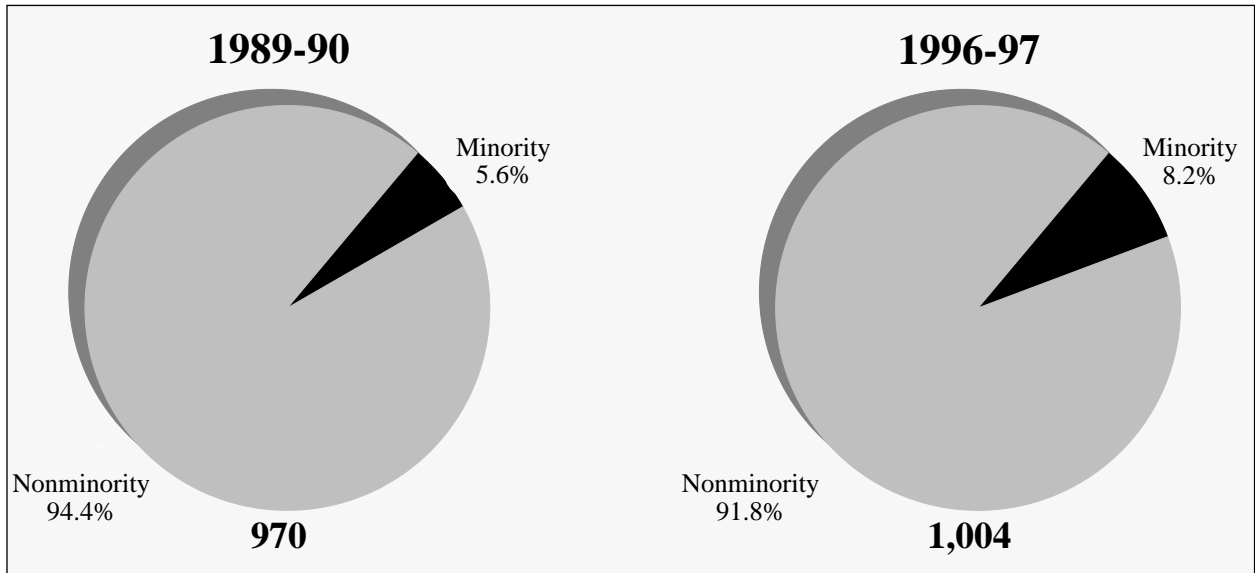
Fall 1996



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

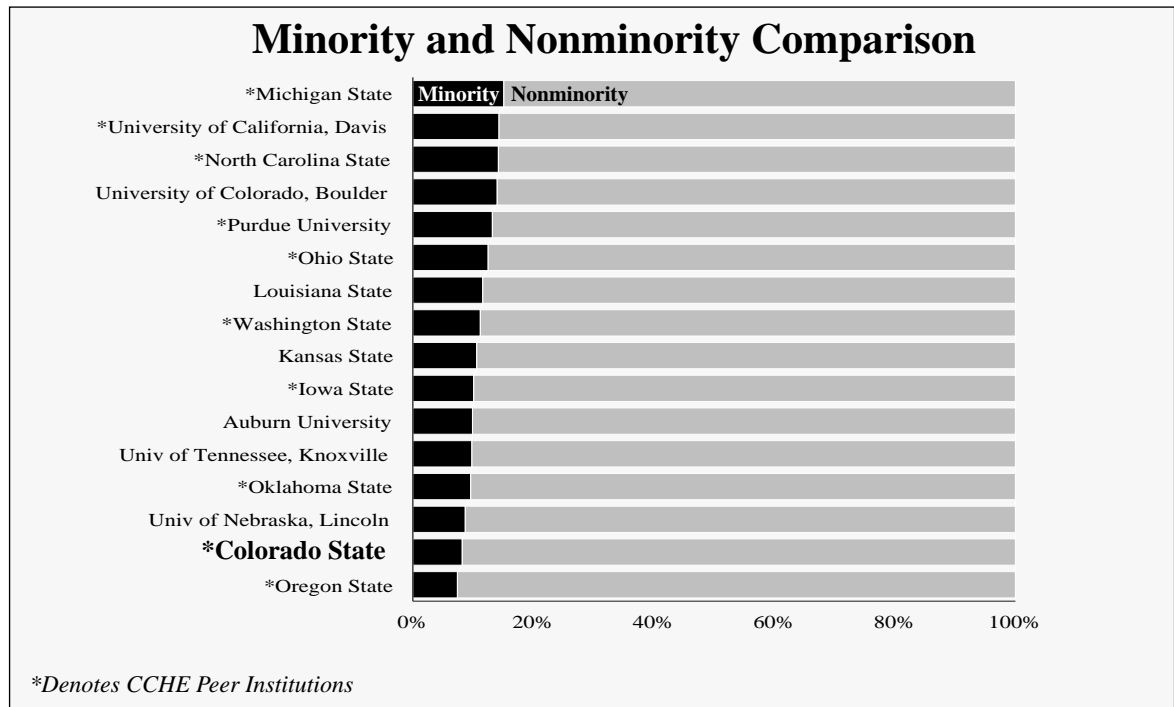


Eight-Year Comparison



The percentage of minority faculty increased from 5.6% in 1989-90 to 8.2% in 1996-97.

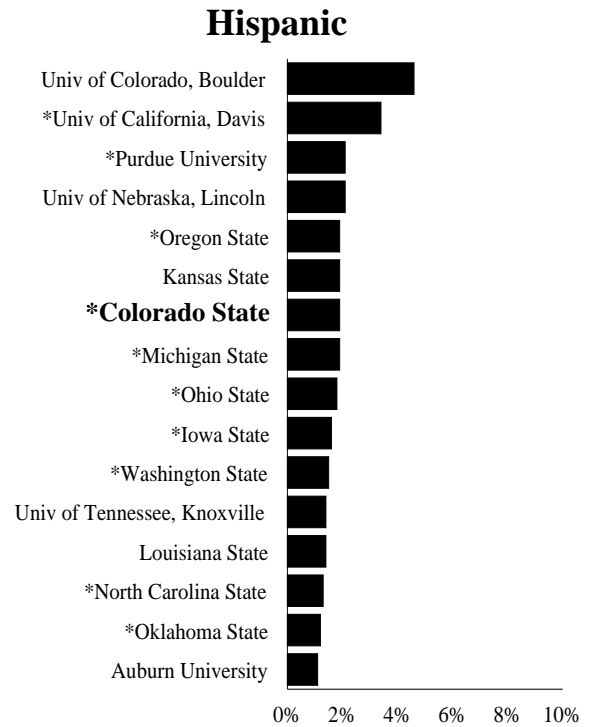
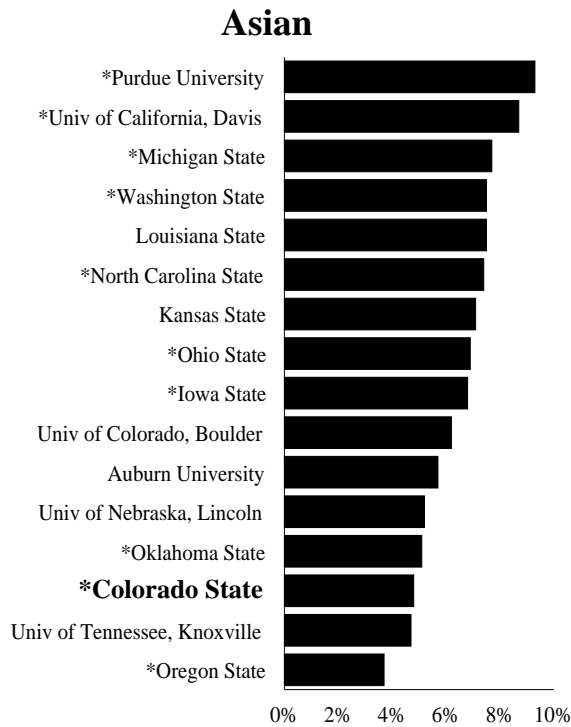
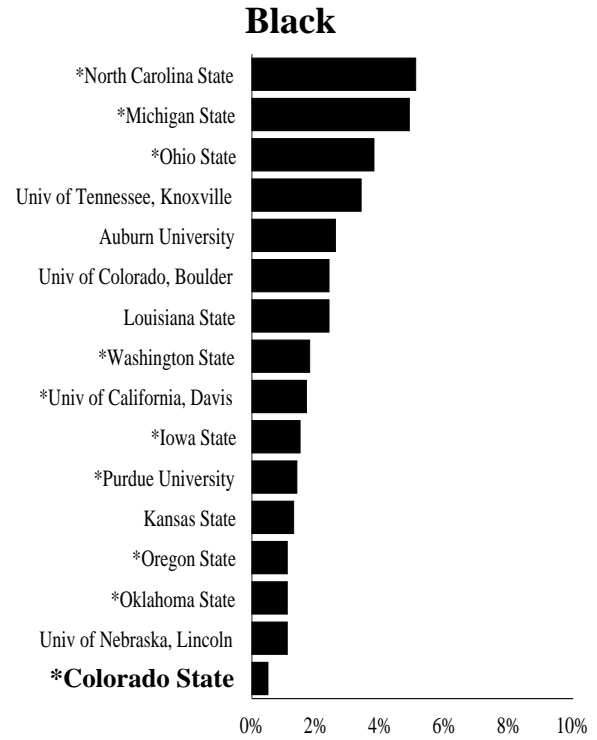
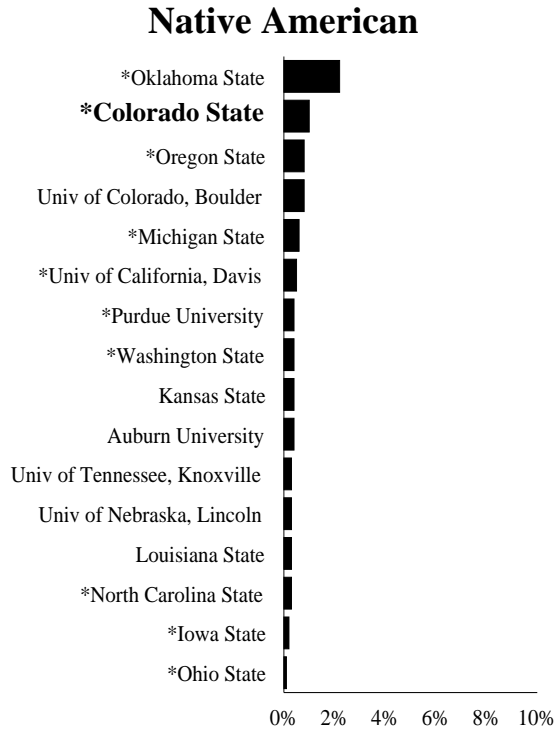
Comparison of Institutions - Fall 1996



Colorado State University ranked 15th of 16 peer institutions in the percentage of minority faculty.

Comparison of Institutions- Fall 1996

Faculty Comparison by Ethnic Group

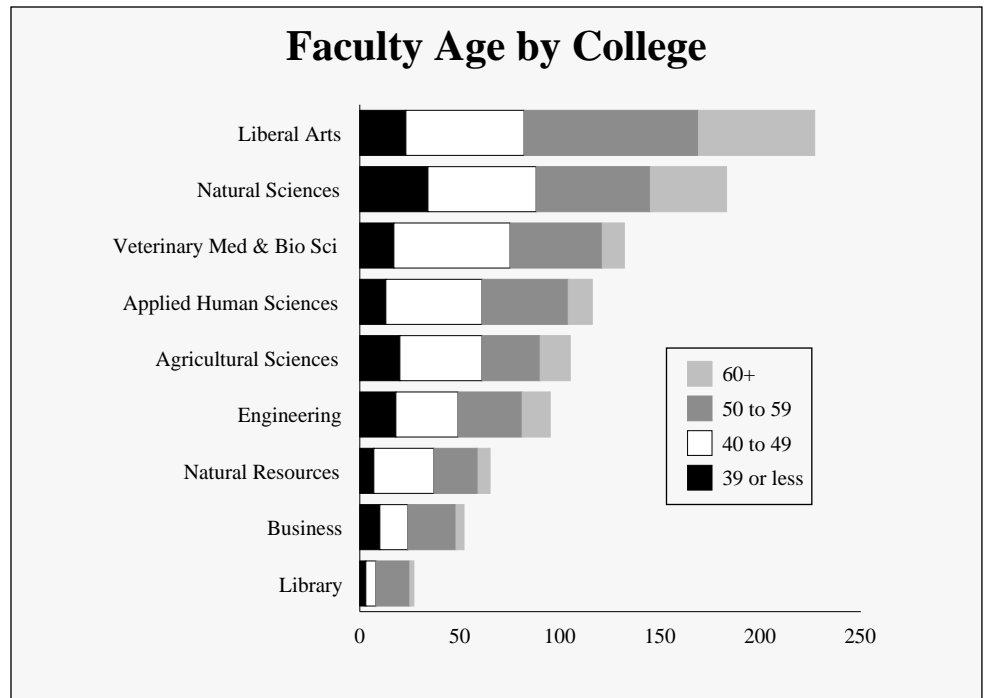


*Denotes CCHE Peer Institutions

Faculty by Age

Fall 1996

Seventy percent of faculty were between the ages of 40 and 59.



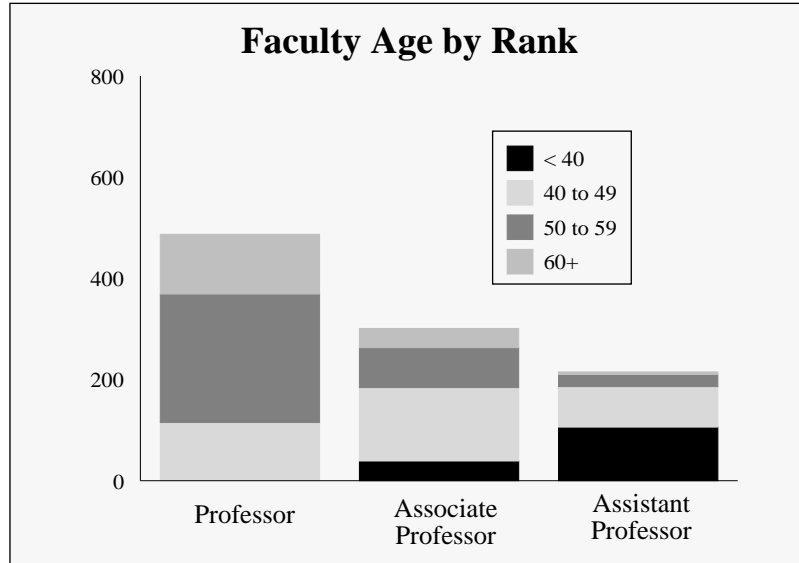
Faculty Age

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

	<u>60+</u>	<u>50-59</u>	<u>40-49</u>	<u>30-39</u>	<u><30</u>
Agricultural Sciences	15	29	41	20	0
Applied Human Sciences	12	43	48	13	0
Business	4	24	14	10	0
Engineering	14	32	31	17	1
Liberal Arts	58	87	59	22	1
Natural Resources	6	22	30	7	0
Natural Sciences	38	57	54	33	1
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci	11	46	58	17	0
Library	2	17	5	3	0
Non-College	1	1	0	0	0
University Summary	161	358	340	142	3

Fall 1996

The average age for full professors was 56, for associate professors 49 and for assistant professors 42.

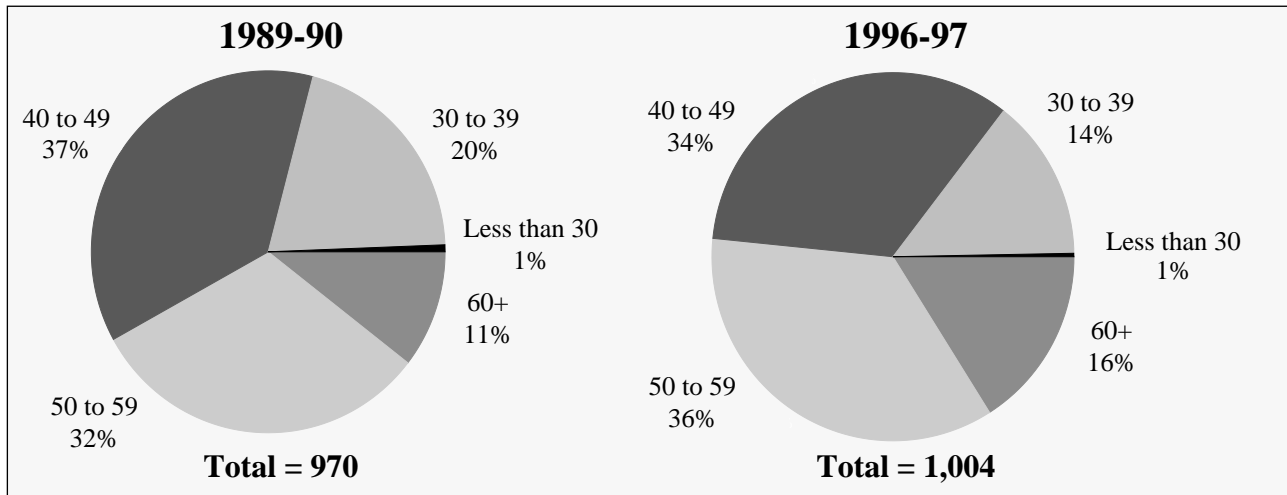


Only three faculty members with regular appointments were under the age of 30 and all were assistant professors.

Faculty by Age

	<u>60+</u>	<u>50-59</u>	<u>40-49</u>	<u>30-39</u>	<u>< 30</u>
Professor	118	255	115	0	0
Associate Professor	38	79	145	39	0
Assistant Professor	5	24	80	103	3
All Ranks Combined	161	358	340	142	3

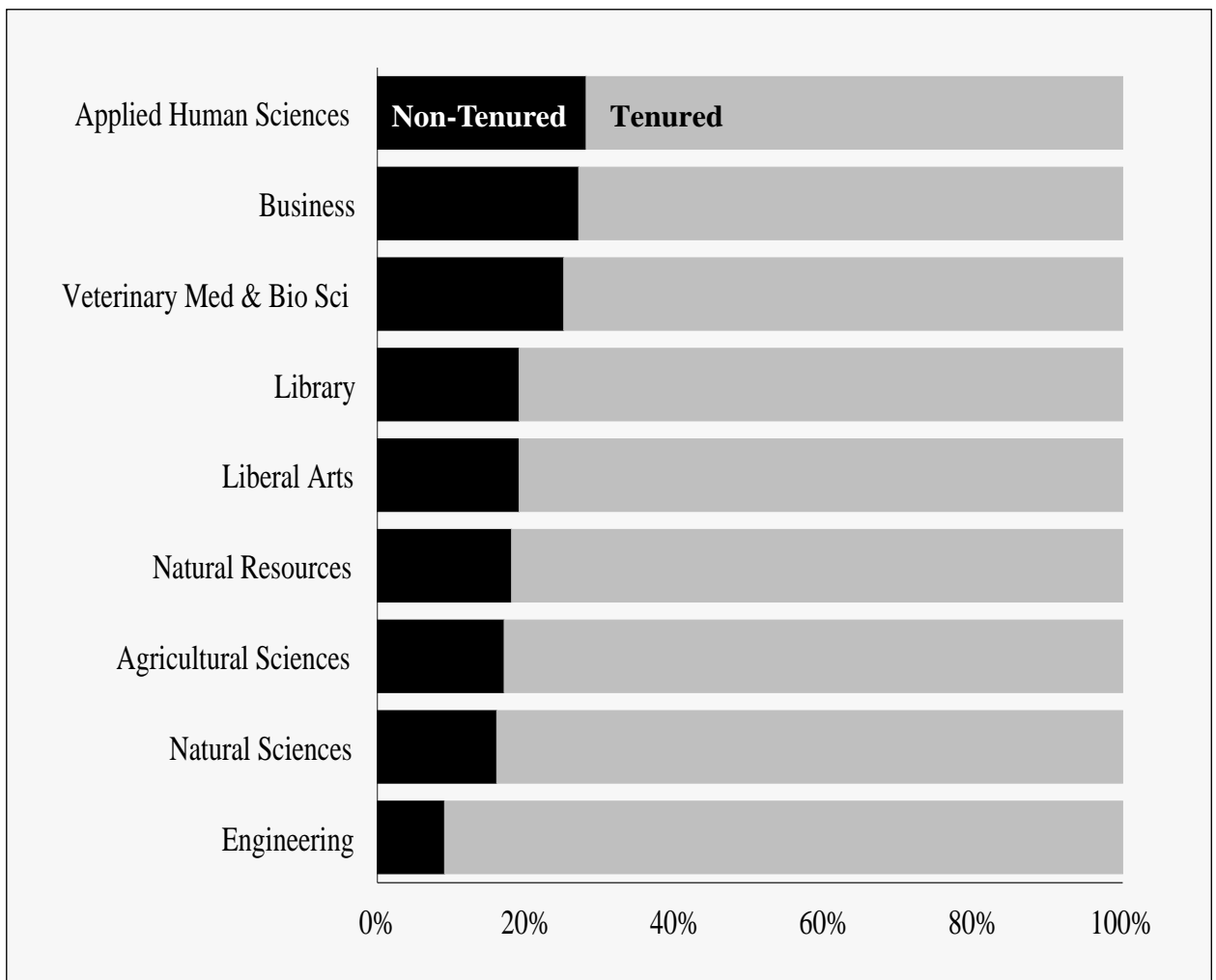
Eight-Year Comparison



The number of faculty 60 and older increased from 11% in 1989-90 to 16% in 1996-97.

Faculty by Tenure Status

Fall 1996



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

Fall 1996

All full and associate professors in the College of Engineering were tenured.

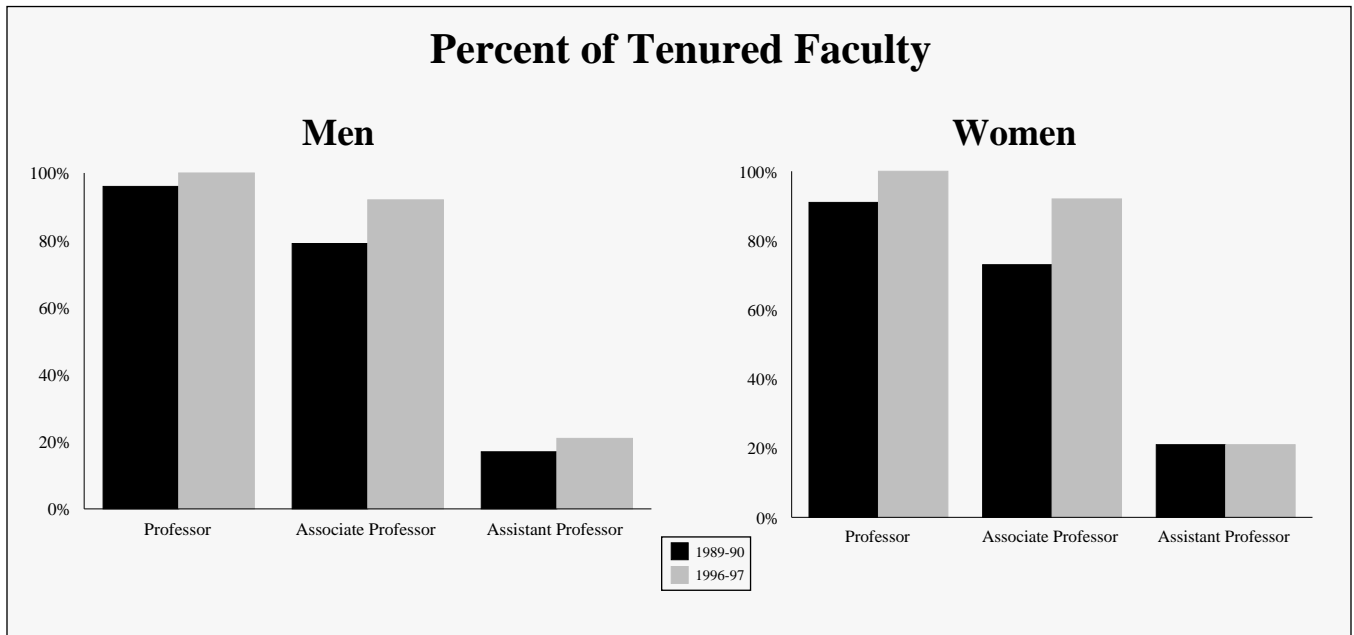
Percent by College, Rank and Gender

	Men		Women	
	Total Faculty	Percent Tenured	Total Faculty	Percent Tenured
Agricultural Sciences				
Professor	50	100%	3	100%
Associate Professor	27	93%	5	60%
Assistant Professor	15	27%	5	40%
Total	92	86%	13	62%
Applied Human Sciences				
Professor	36	100%	13	100%
Associate Professor	17	88%	16	81%
Assistant Professor	15	7%	19	26%
Total	68	76%	48	65%
Business				
Professor	20	100%	0	0%
Associate Professor	12	92%	4	100%
Assistant Professor	6	17%	10	20%
Total	38	84%	14	43%
Engineering				
Professor	56	100%	1	100%
Associate Professor	25	100%	1	100%
Assistant Professor	8	38%	4	0%
Total	89	94%	6	33%
Liberal Arts				
Professor	83	100%	16	100%
Associate Professor	59	95%	20	100%
Assistant Professor	24	29%	25	8%
Total	166	88%	61	62%
Natural Resources				
Professor	39	100%	0	0%
Associate Professor	11	91%	3	100%
Assistant Professor	7	0%	5	20%
Total	57	86%	8	50%
Natural Sciences				
Professor	104	100%	7	100%
Associate Professor	34	91%	7	100%
Assistant Professor	20	20%	11	9%
Total	158	88%	25	60%

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

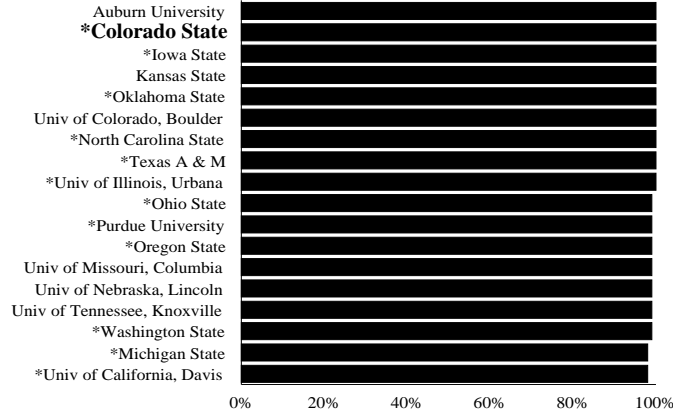
	Men		Women	
	Total Faculty	Percent Tenured	Total Faculty	Percent Tenured
Veterinary Medicine & Biomedical Sciences				
Professor	54	98%	3	100%
Associate Professor	37	81%	9	89%
Assistant Professor	18	22%	11	9%
Total	109	80%	23	52%
Library				
Professor	2	100%	0	0%
Associate Professor	3	100%	11	100%
Assistant Professor	2	0%	9	67%
Total	7	71%	20	85%
University Summary				
Professor	445	100%	43	100%
Associate Professor	225	92%	76	92%
Assistant Professor	115	21%	100	21%
Total	785	86%	219	61%

Eight-Year Comparison

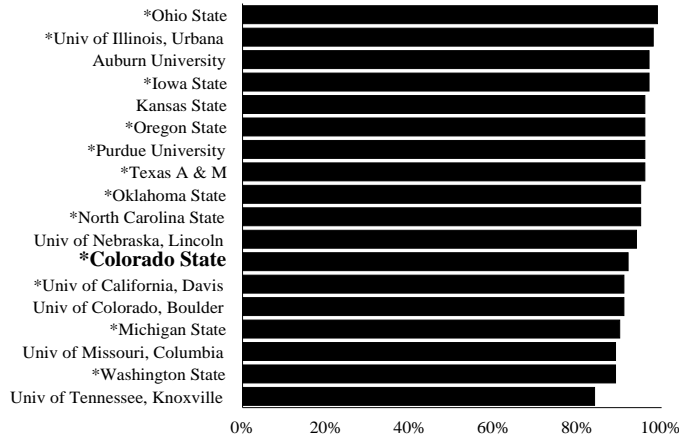


Comparison of Institutions - Fall 1996

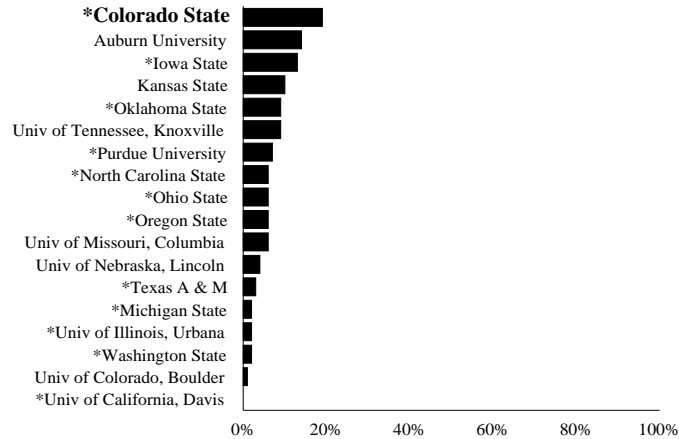
Percent of Tenured Faculty Professor



Associate Professor



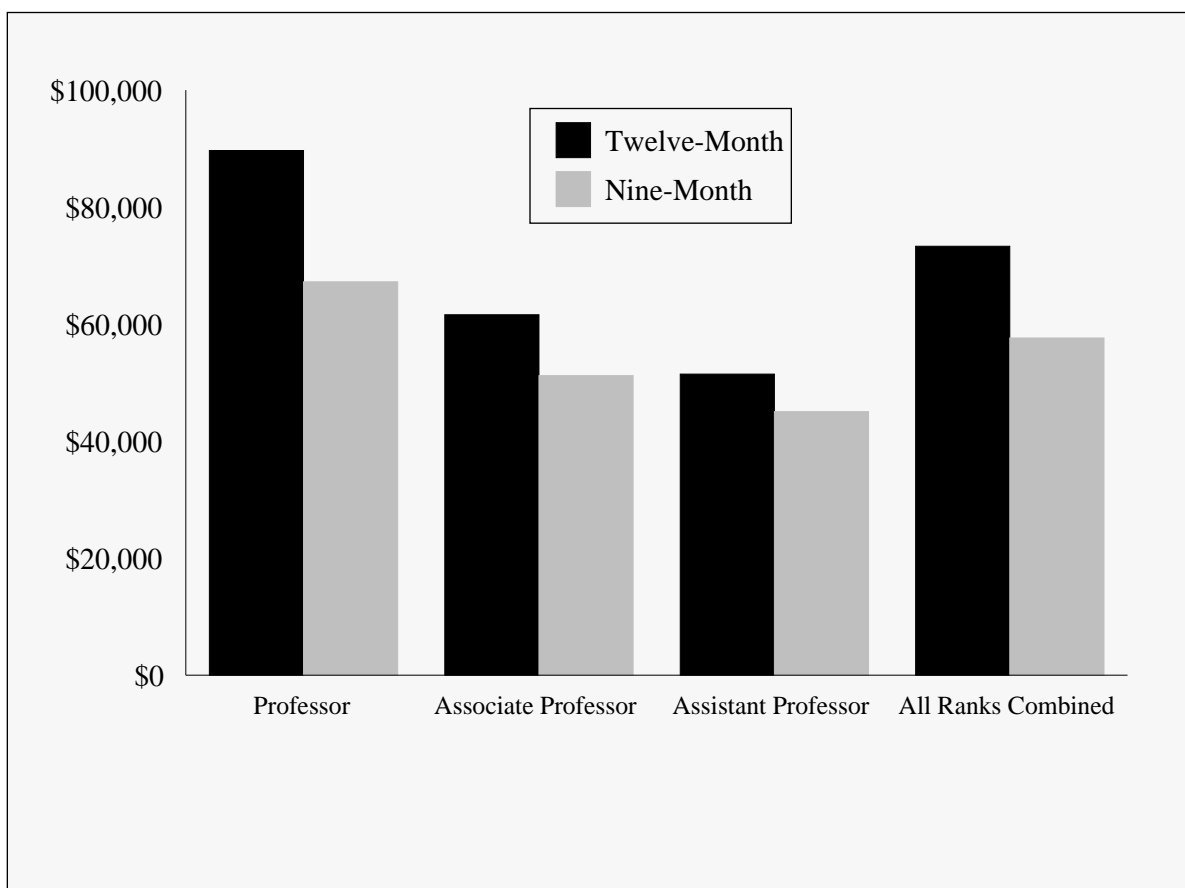
Assistant Professor



*Denotes CCHE Peer Institutions

Mean Salaries of Tenure-Track Faculty

Fall 1996

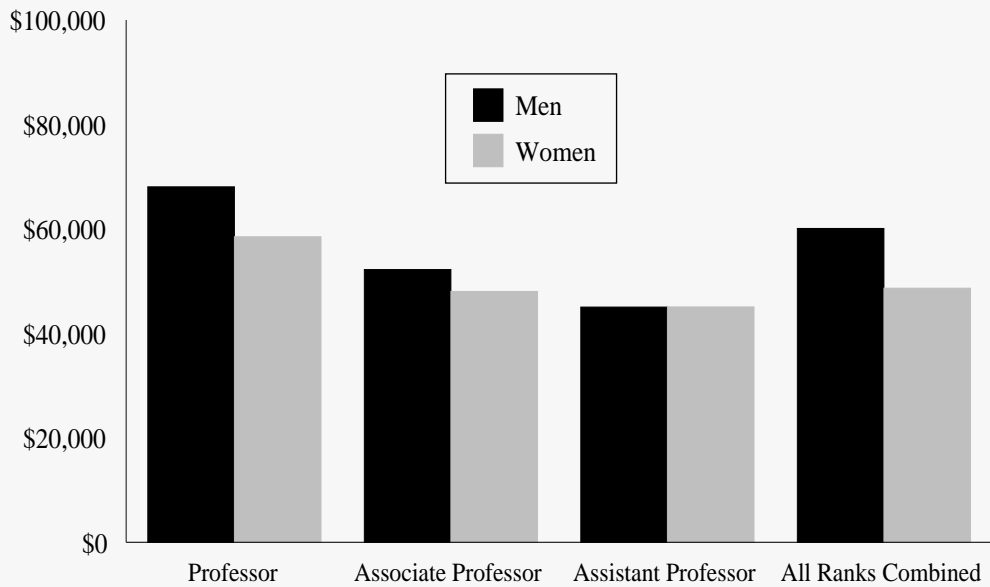


The average salary for full professors was \$89,679 for a twelve-month appointment and \$67,233 for a nine-month appointment.

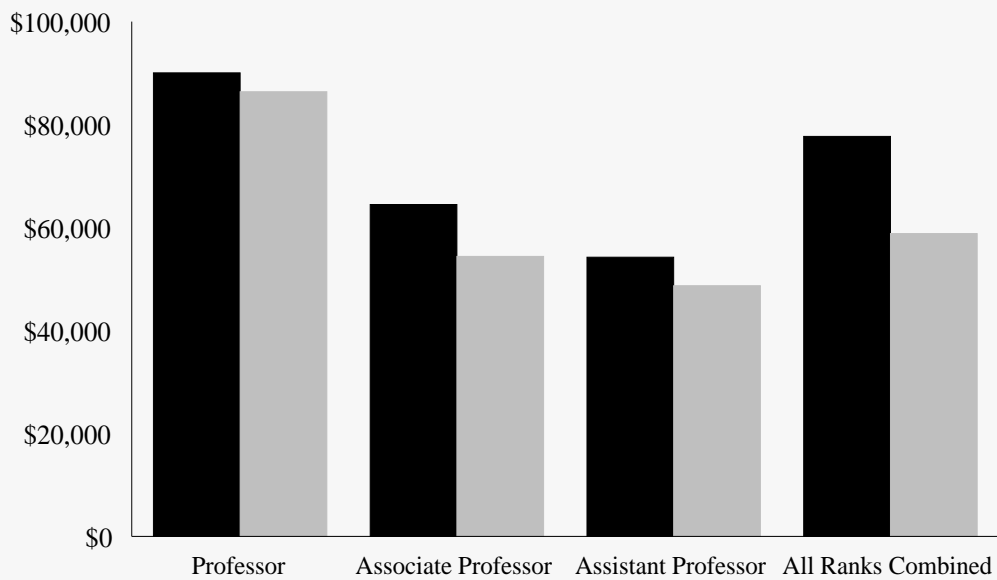
Fall 1996

Mean Salaries by Rank and Gender

Nine-Month Faculty



Twelve-Month Faculty



Mean Salaries by College and Rank

	<u>9-Month BOS</u>	<u>12-Month BOS</u>
Agricultural Sciences		
Professor	\$57,129	\$80,102
Associate Professor	48,320	55,679
Assistant Professor	42,680	49,119
All Ranks Combined	51,368	67,272
Applied Human Sciences		
Professor	\$56,175	\$84,060
Associate Professor	46,432	61,350
Assistant Professor	41,556	0
All Ranks Combined	48,341	80,816
Business		
Professor	\$80,810	\$0
Associate Professor	67,850	0
Assistant Professor	63,213	0
All Ranks Combined	71,408	0
Engineering		
Professor	\$81,180	\$126,684
Associate Professor	64,940	67,900
Assistant Professor	57,575	0
All Ranks Combined	73,688	107,089
Liberal Arts		
Professor	\$59,083	\$85,200
Associate Professor	44,342	66,720
Assistant Professor	38,222	0
All Ranks Combined	49,163	78,600
Natural Resources		
Professor	\$62,521	\$88,246
Associate Professor	52,283	72,072
Assistant Professor	44,063	0
All Ranks Combined	56,659	82,181
Natural Sciences		
Professor	\$70,148	\$113,250
Associate Professor	52,207	0
Assistant Professor	46,387	0
All Ranks Combined	61,638	113,250
Veterinary Med & Bio Sci		
Professor	\$75,718	\$94,169
Associate Professor	53,303	70,747
Assistant Professor	45,646	60,813
All Ranks Combined	61,998	78,222

The mean salary for a full professor on a nine-month appointment in the College of Engineering was \$81,180.

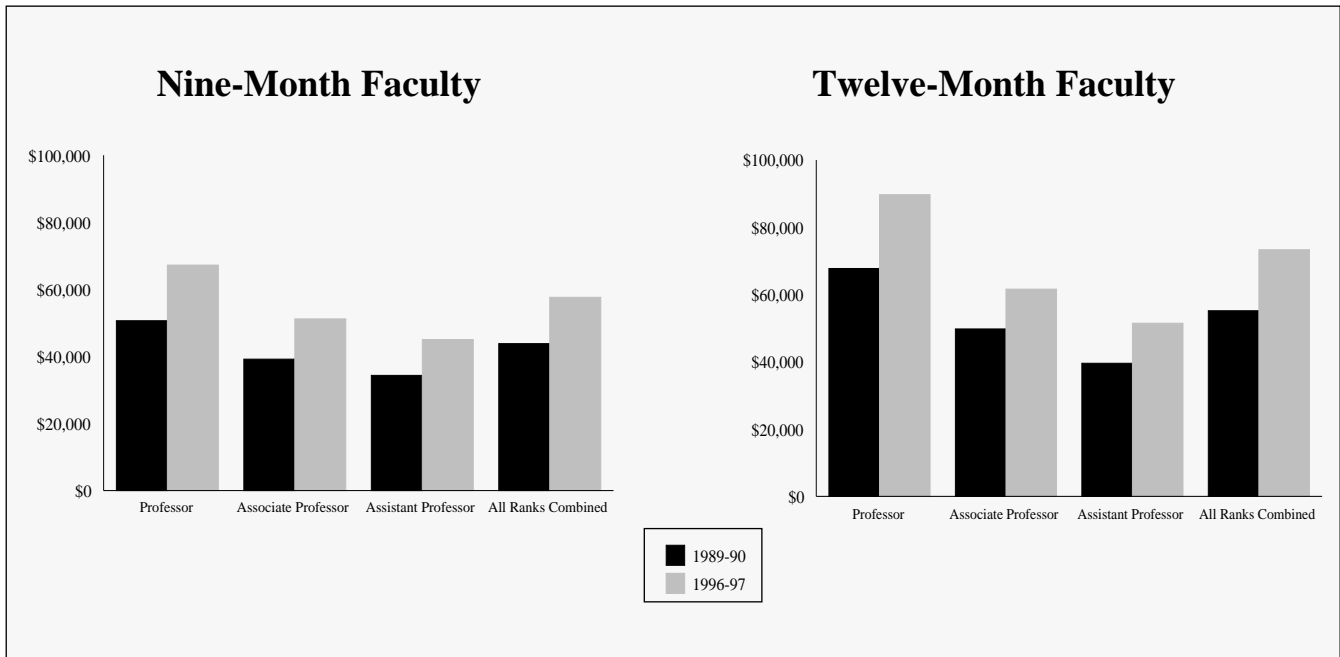
Fall 1996

The mean salary for all faculty was \$57,637 for a nine-month appointment and \$73,313 for a twelve-month appointment.

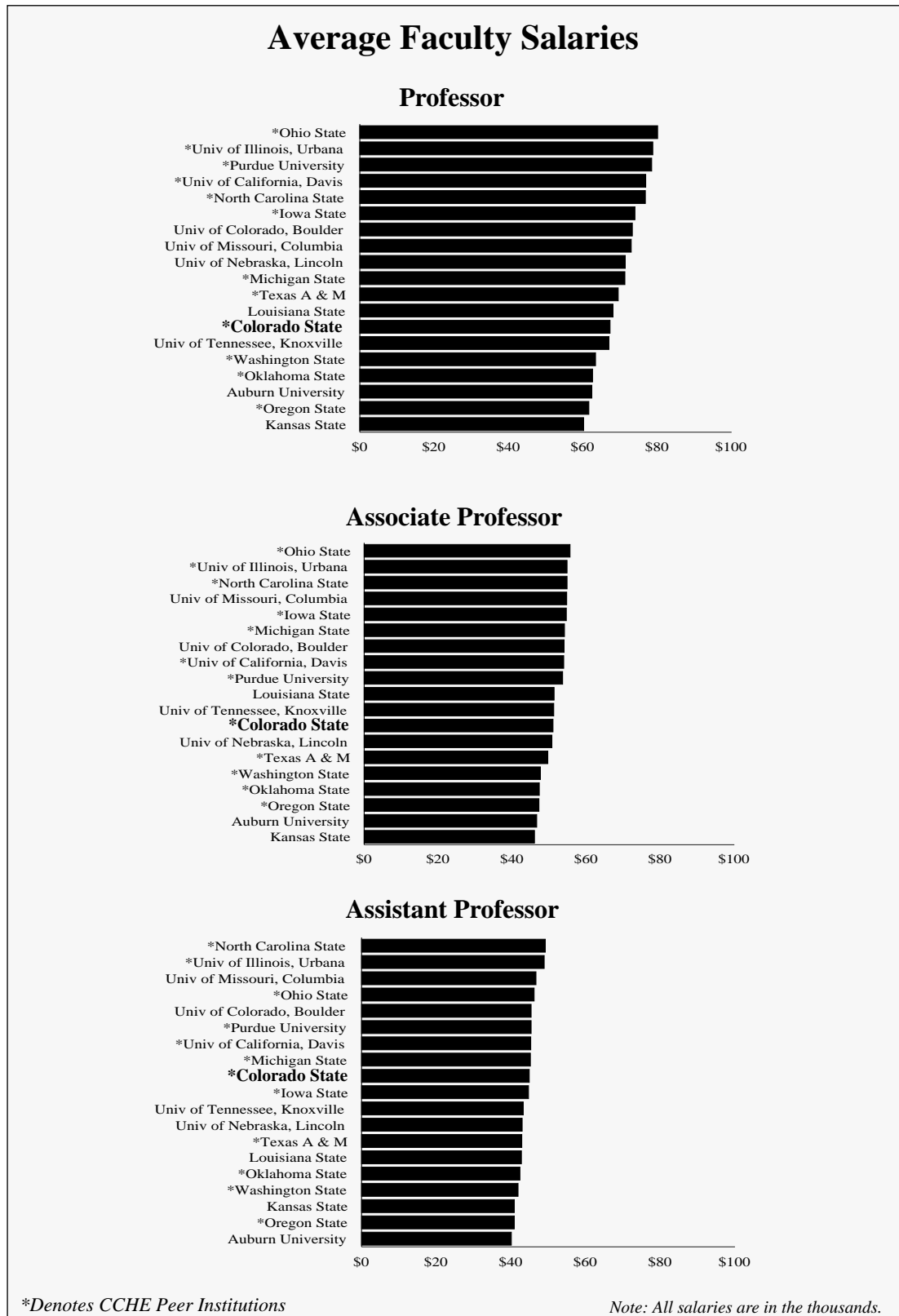
Mean Salaries by College and Rank

	<u>9-Month BOS</u>	<u>12-Month BOS</u>
Library		
Professor	\$0	\$59,296
Associate Professor	0	44,505
Assistant Professor	0	39,780
All Ranks Combined	0	43,676
University Summary		
Professor	\$67,233	\$89,679
Associate Professor	51,196	61,606
Assistant Professor	45,043	51,462
All Ranks Combined	57,637	73,313

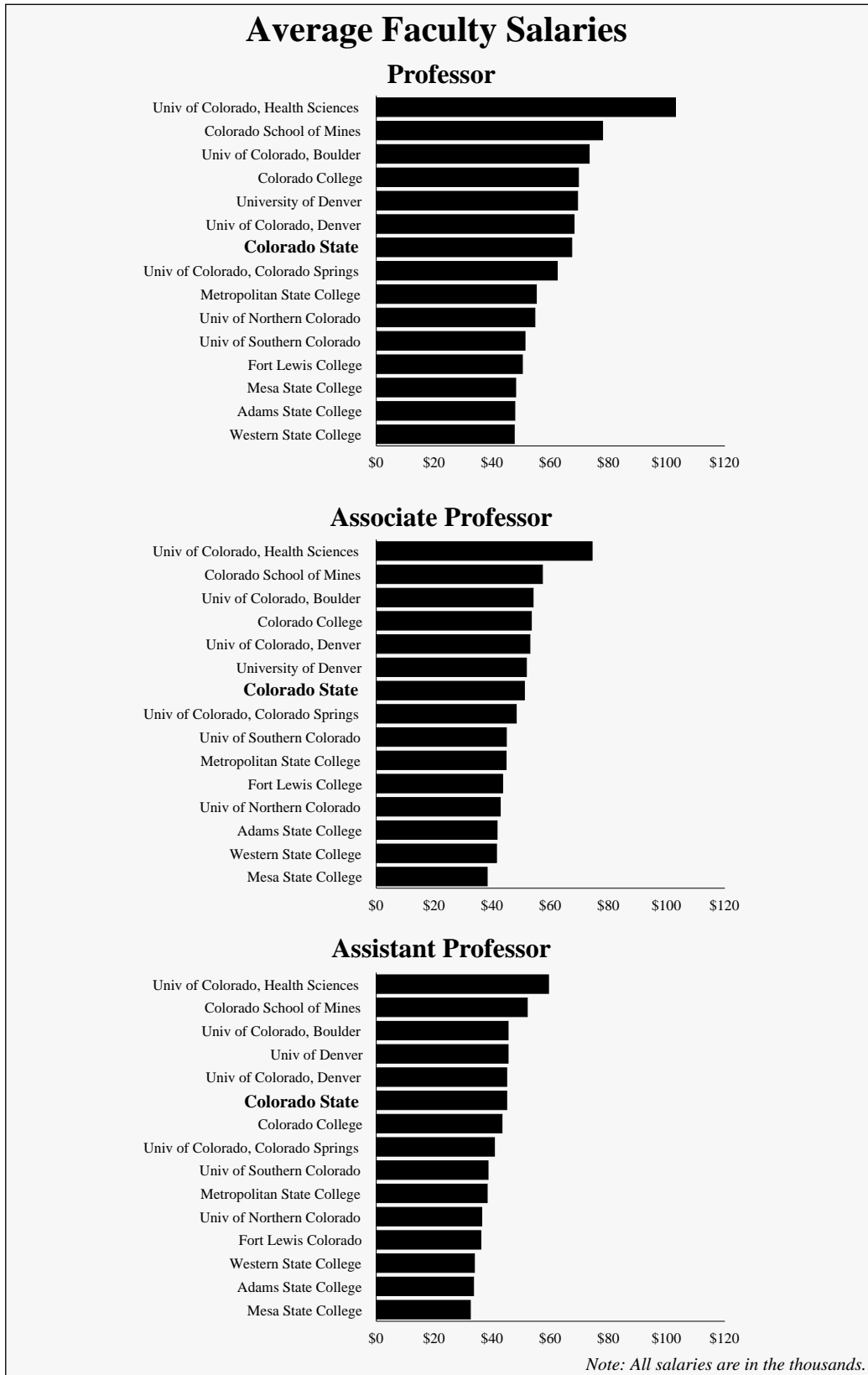
Eight-Year Comparison



Comparison of Institutions - Fall 1996



Comparison of Colorado Institutions - Fall 1996

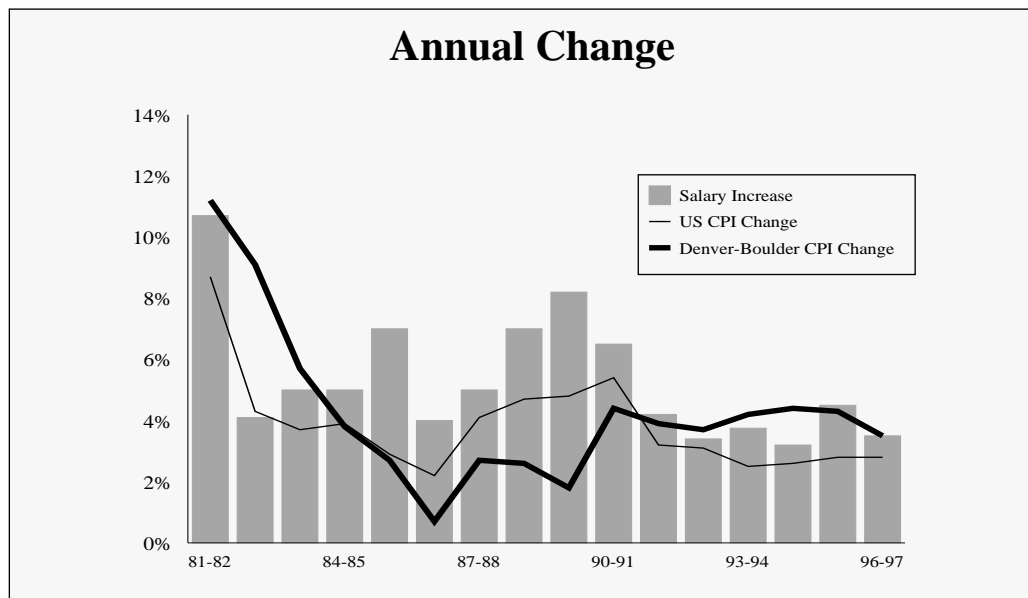


Faculty Salary Increases Compared to Changes in the Consumer Price Index

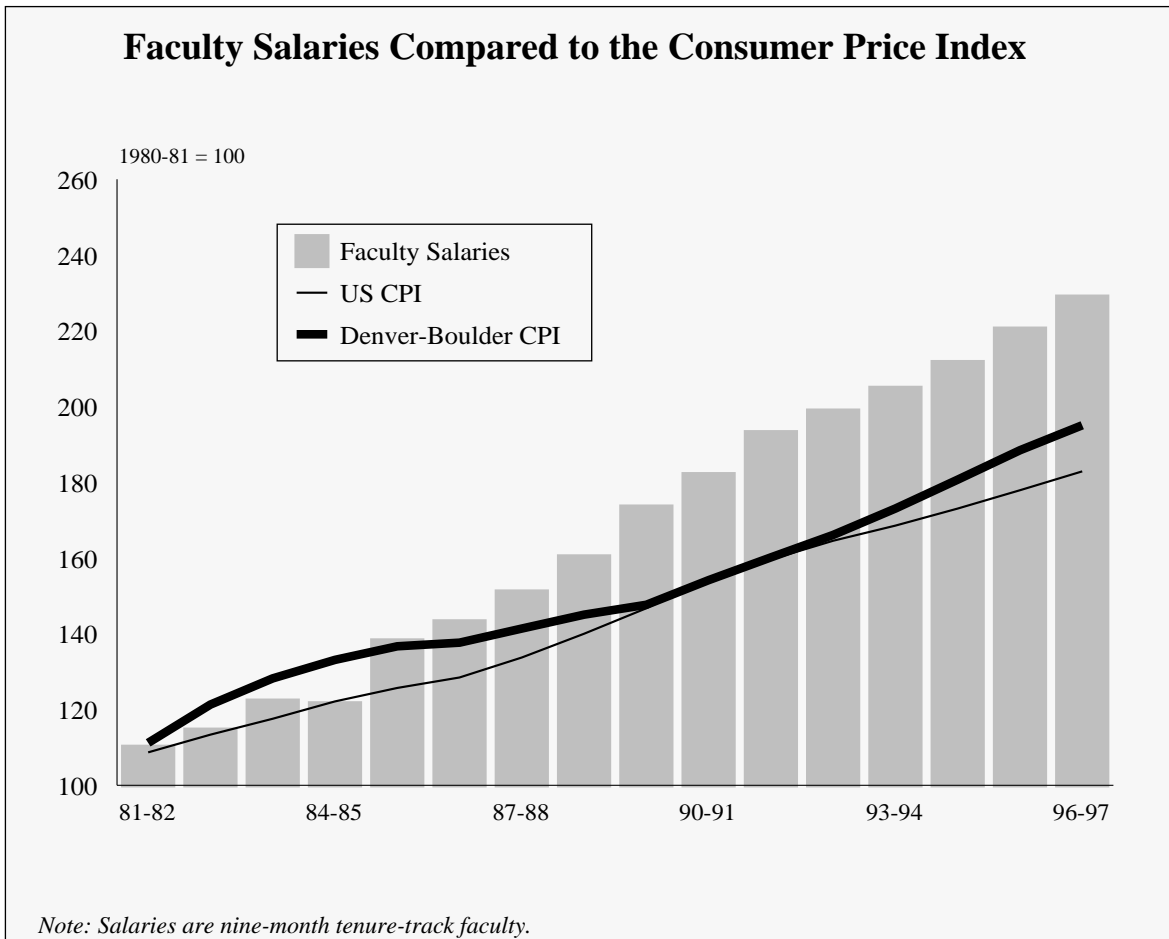
Sixteen-Year History

Faculty salaries increased 3.5% in 1996-97 while the U.S. CPI change was estimated to be 2.8% and the Denver-Boulder CPI change was 3.5%.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Salary Increase</u>	<u>US CPI Change</u>	<u>Denver-Boulder CPI Change</u>
81 - 82	10.7%	8.7%	11.2%
82 - 83	4.1%	4.3%	9.1%
83 - 84	5.0%	3.7%	5.7%
84 - 85	5.0%	3.9%	3.8%
85 - 86	7.0%	2.9%	2.7%
86 - 87	4.0%	2.2%	0.7%
87 - 88	5.0%	4.1%	2.7%
88 - 89	7.0%	4.7%	2.6%
89 - 90	8.2%	4.8%	1.8%
90 - 91	6.5%	5.4%	4.4%
91 - 92	4.25%	3.2%	3.9%
92 - 93	3.4%	3.1%	3.7%
93 - 94	3.75%	2.5%	4.2%
94 - 95	3.25%	2.6%	4.4%
95 - 96	4.5%	2.8%	4.3%
96 - 97	4.25%	2.8%	3.5%

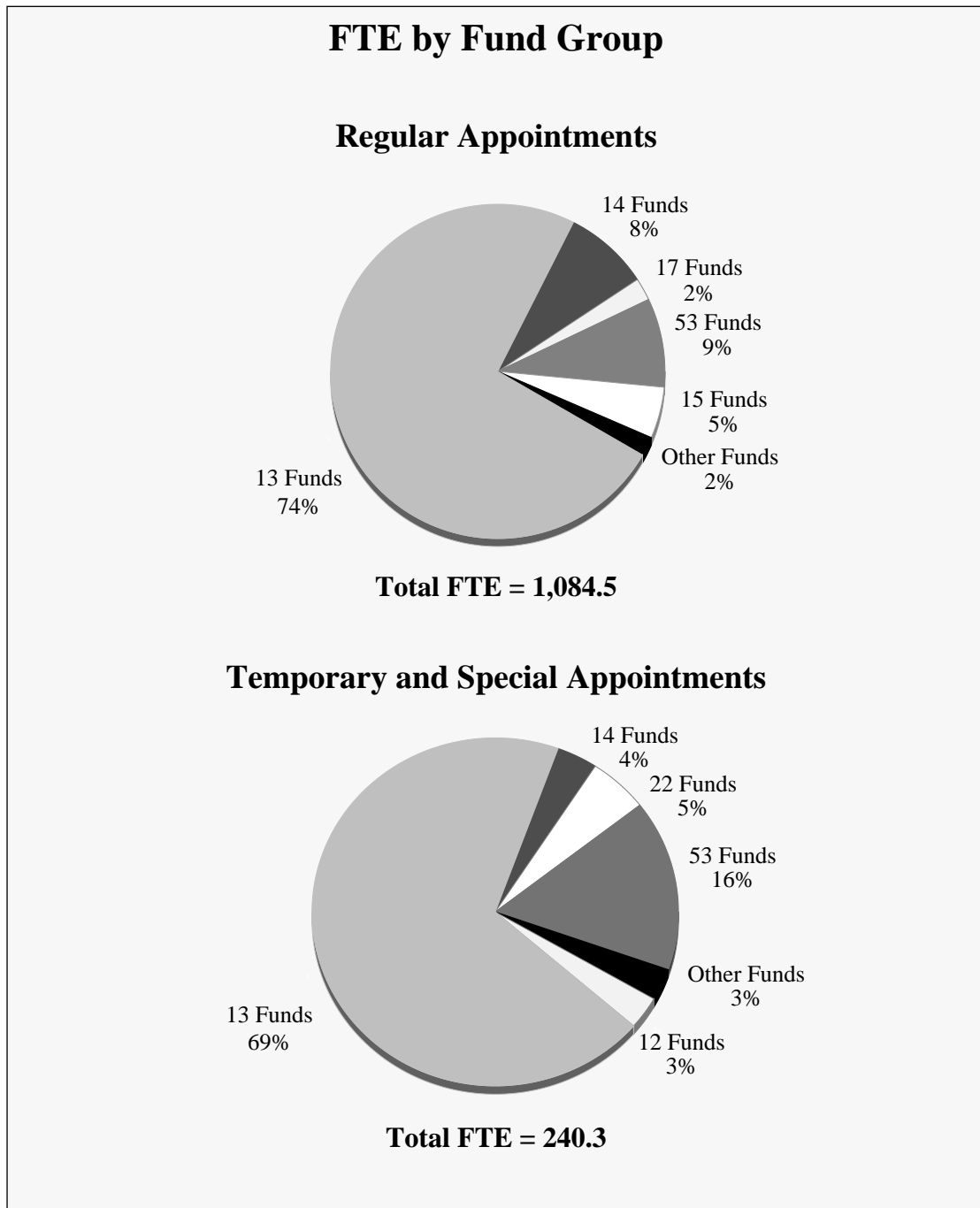


Sixteen-Year History



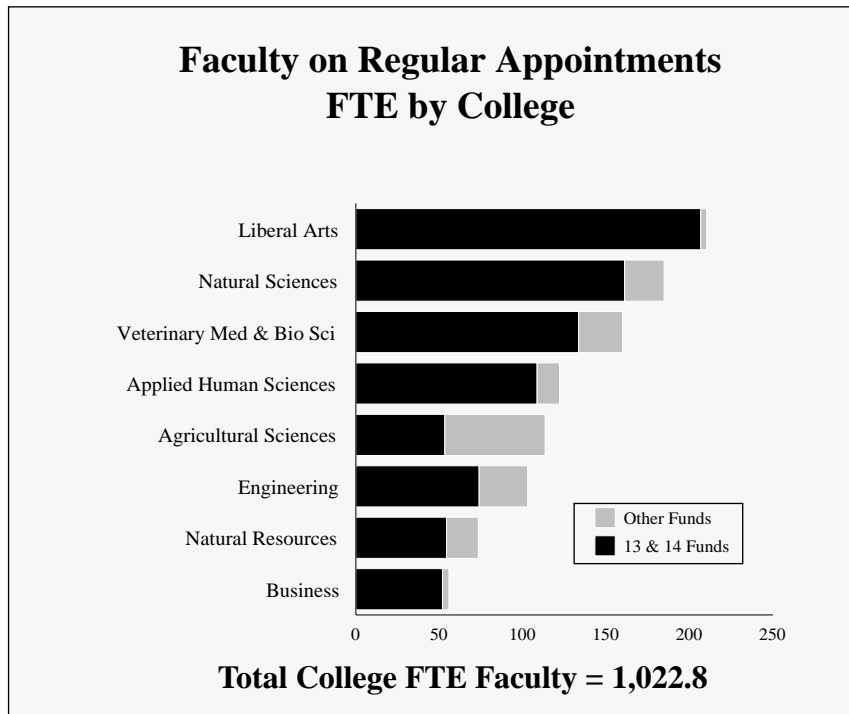
Faculty Full-Time Equivalents

Full-Year 1996-97

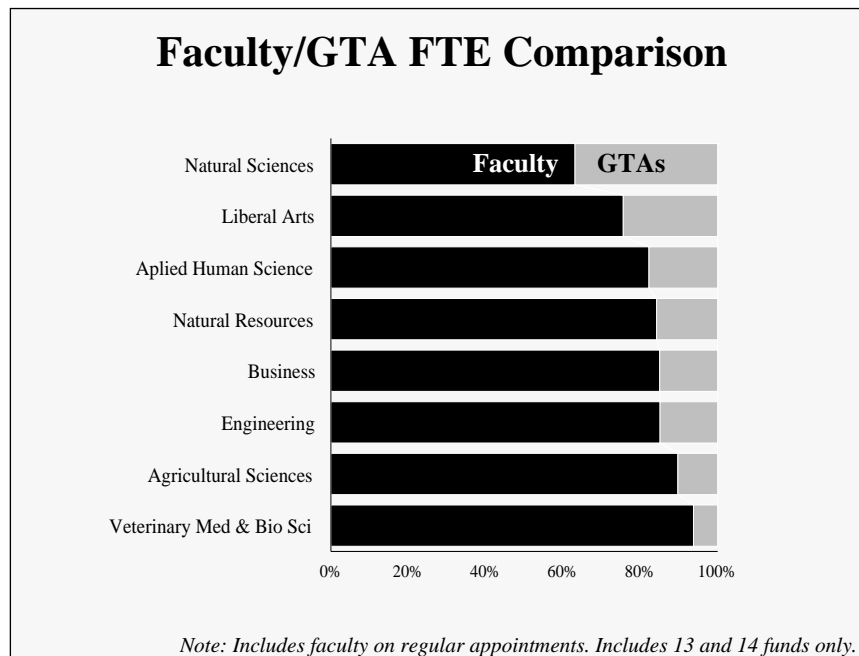


Full-Year 1996-97

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

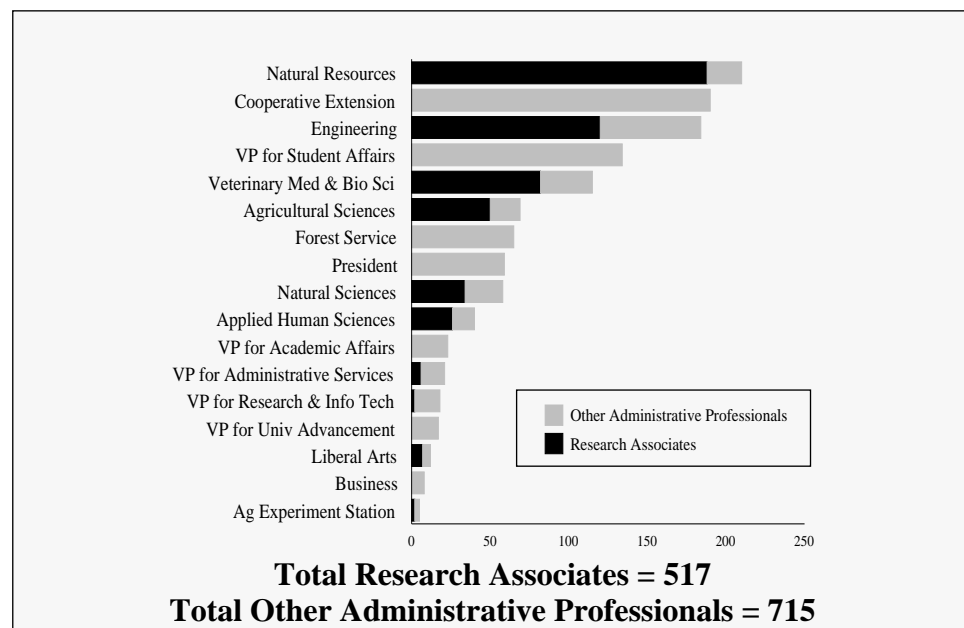
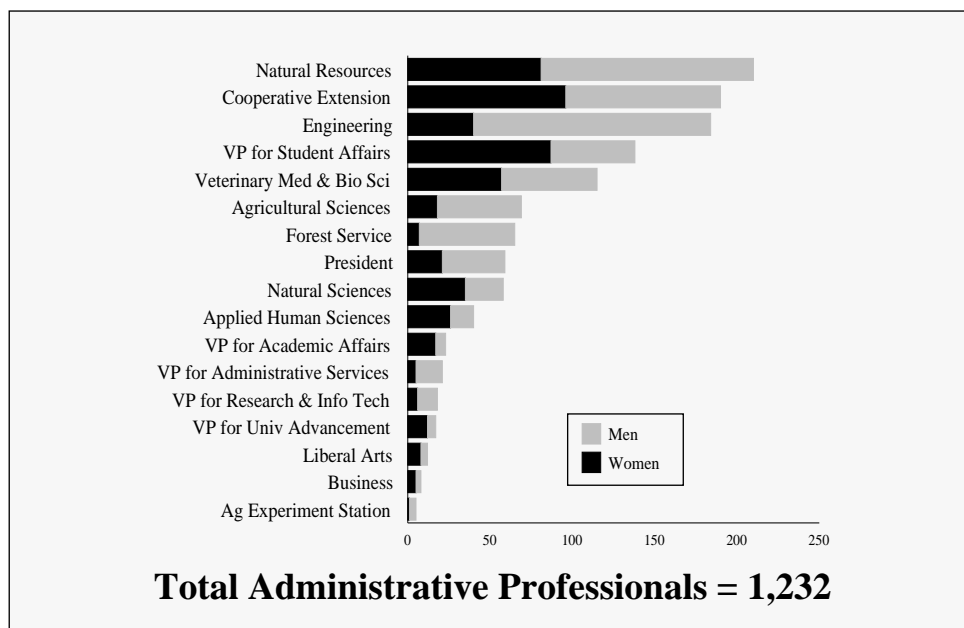


The College of Natural Sciences has the lowest faculty - graduate teaching assistant ratio.



Administrative Professionals

Fall 1996

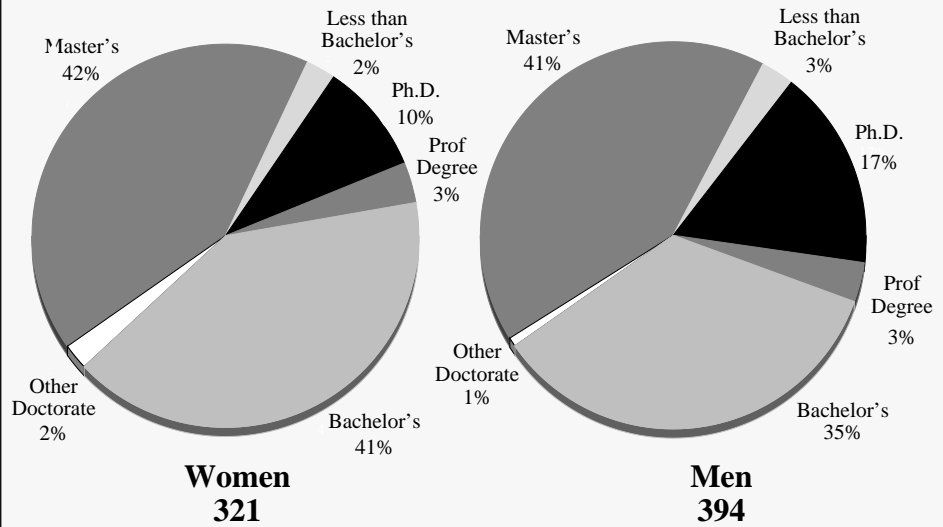


Fall 1996

*Seventeen per-
cent of men and
10% of women
administrative
professionals
(not including re-
search associ-
ates) had a Ph.D.*

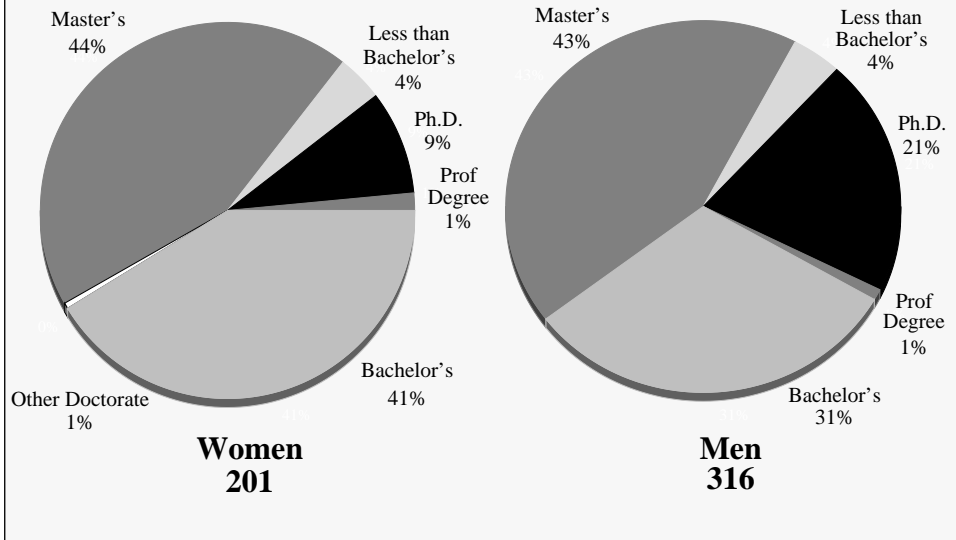
By Highest Degree

**Administrative Professionals
Excludes Research Associates**



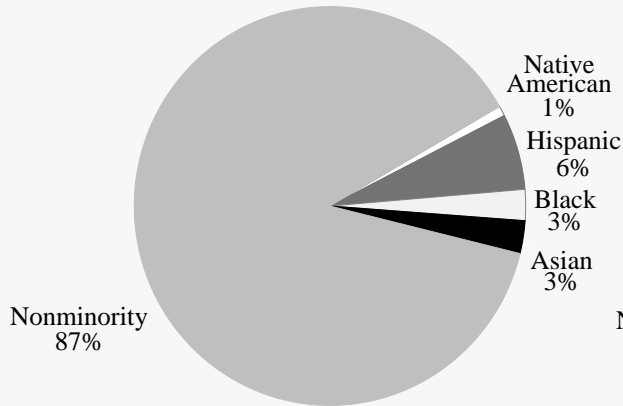
Research Associates

*Twenty-one per-
cent of men and
9% of women re-
search associates
had a Ph.D.*



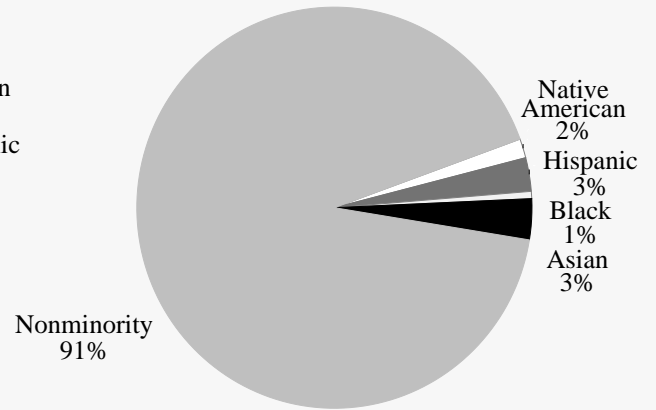
Ethnicity

Administrative Professionals
Excludes Research Associates



Total = 715

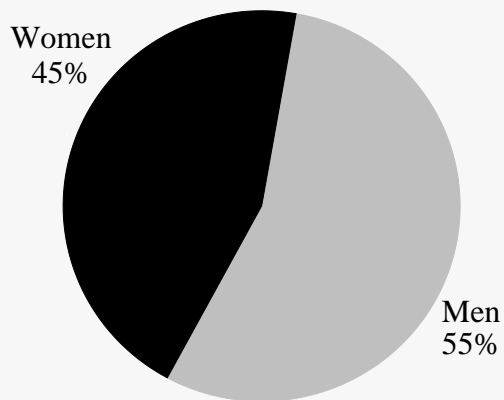
Research Associates



Total = 517

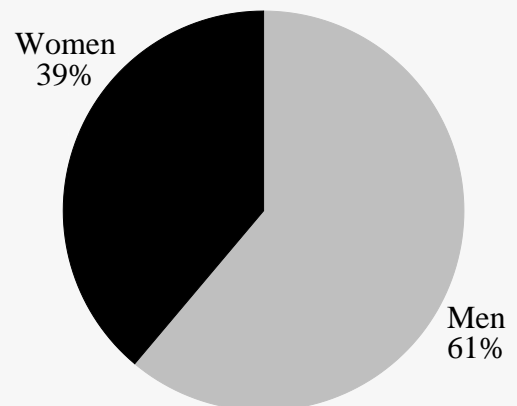
Gender

Administrative Professionals
Excludes Research Associates



Total = 715

Research Associates



Total = 517

Fall 1996**Job Title by Gender**

	<u>Total Employees</u>	<u>Percent Men</u>	<u>Percent Women</u>
Research Associate	517	61%	39%
Extension Agent	119	45%	55%
Coordinator	111	45%	55%
Director	76	53%	47%
Forester	62	89%	11%
Research Scientist	38	79%	21%
Assistant Director	36	39%	61%
Counselor	34	32%	68%
County Extension Director	32	53%	47%
Extension Specialist	27	59%	41%
Manager	25	76%	24%
Assistant Coach	23	61%	39%
Associate Director	18	39%	61%
Assistant Coordinator	11	27%	73%
Senior Research Scientist	11	82%	18%
Assistant to Dean	10	50%	50%
Coach	10	80%	20%
Physician	8	50%	50%
Psychologist	8	50%	50%
Assistant Manager	7	86%	14%
Administrator	4	75%	25%
Assistant to Manager	4	25%	75%
Extension District Director	4	100%	0%
All other job titles	37	54%	46%
Total	1,232	58%	42%

Six-Year History

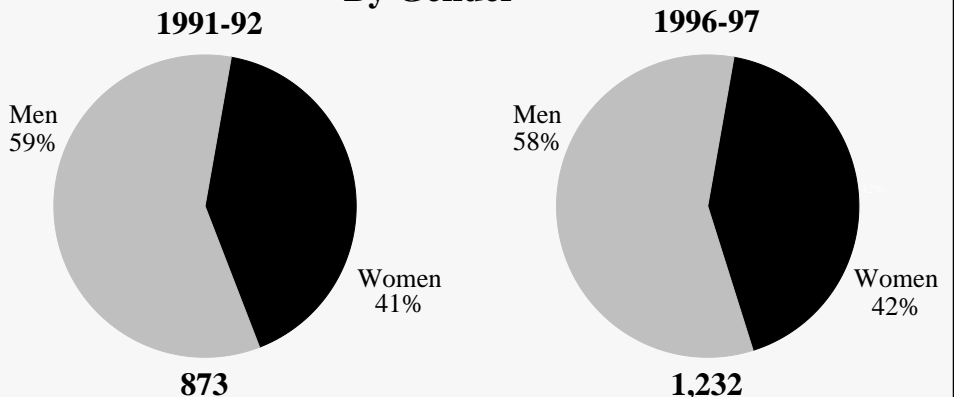
Although the number of administrative professionals increased by 359 over the past six years, 254 or 71% were re-search associates.

By Job Title

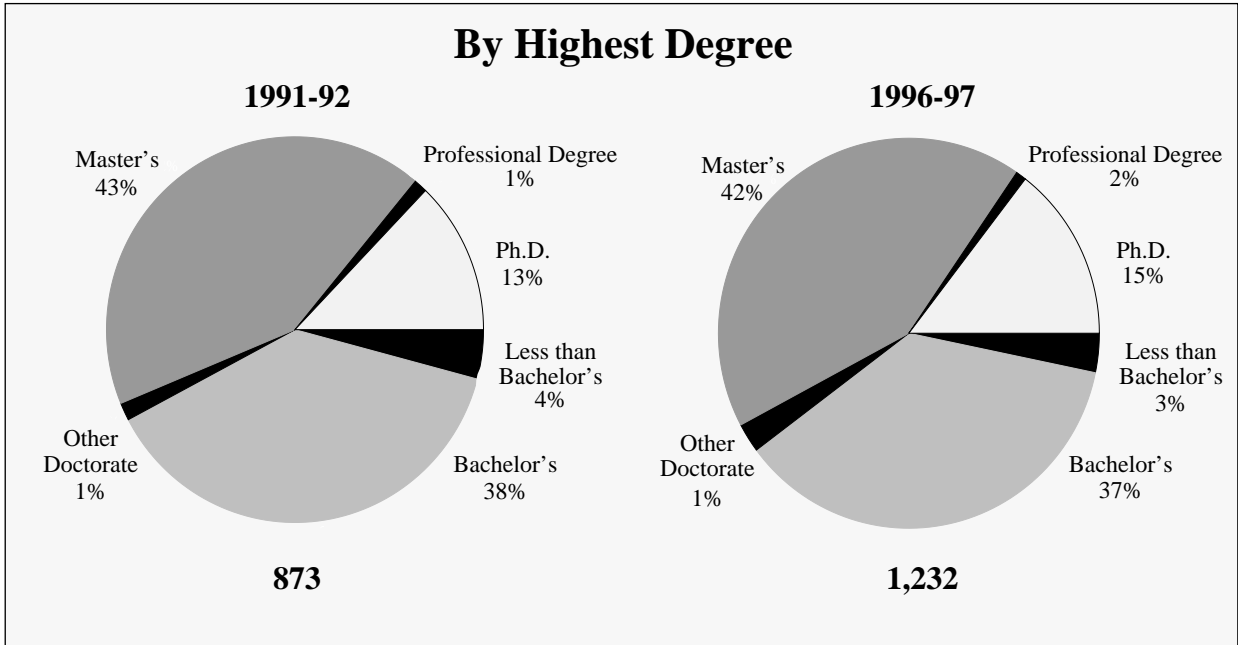
	<u>'91-'92</u>	<u>'96-'97</u>	<u>Total Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Research Associate	263	517	254	96.6%
Extension Agent	104	119	15	14.4%
Coordinator	88	111	23	26.1%
Director	66	76	10	15.2%
Forester	52	62	10	19.2%
Assistant Director	40	36	(4)	(10.0%)
Counselor	20	34	14	70.0%
Research Scientist	17	38	21	123.5%
County Extension Director	33	32	(1)	(3.0%)
Extension Specialist	25	27	2	8.0%
Manager	19	25	6	31.6%
Assistant Coach	17	23	6	35.3%
Associate Director	13	18	5	38.5%
Assistant to Dean	11	10	(1)	(9.1%)
Senior Research Scientist	11	11	0	0.0%
Coach	9	10	1	11.1%
Assistant Coordinator	7	11	4	57.1%
Physician	8	8	0	0.0%
Psychologist	7	8	1	14.3%
Assistant Manager	4	7	3	75.0%
Assistant to Director	8	2	(6)	(75.0%)
Administrator	4	4	0	0.0%
Extension District Director	3	4	1	33.3%
Assistant to Manager	2	4	2	100.0%
Extension Area Director	4	3	(1)	(25.0%)
Assistant Vice-President	5	2	(3)	(60.0%)
All Other Job Titles	33	30	(3)	(9.1%)
University Summary	873	1,232	359	41.1%

The percentage of women increased by 1% over the six-year period.

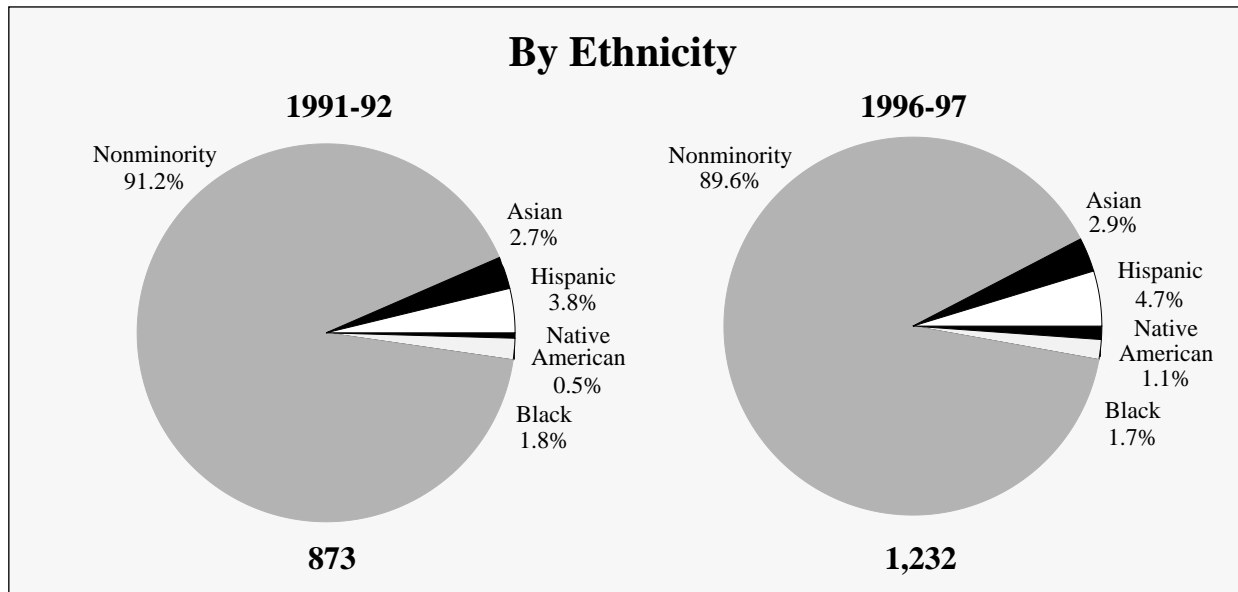
By Gender



Six-Year History



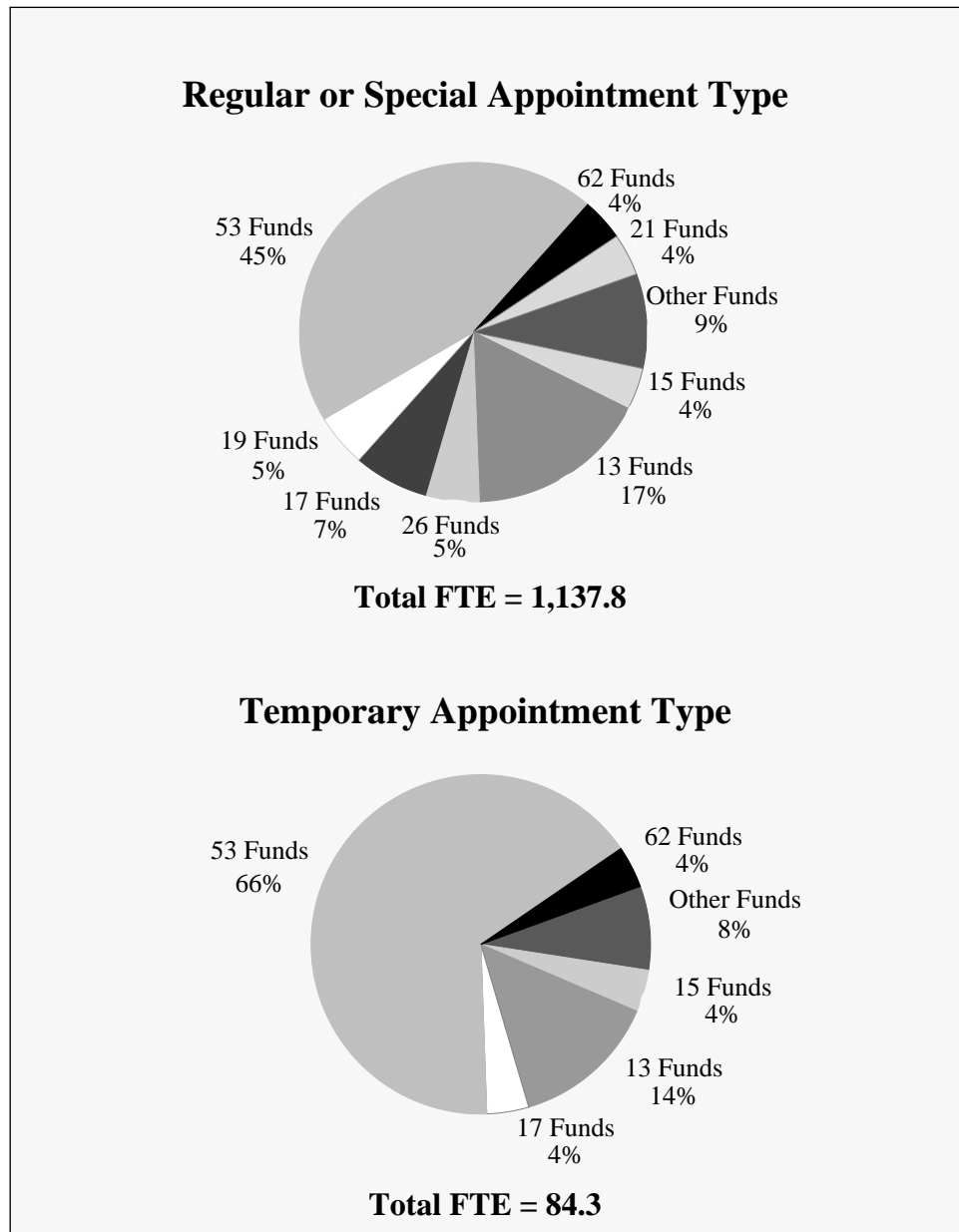
The number of administrative professionals with a Ph.D. increased from 13% to 15% over the six-year period.



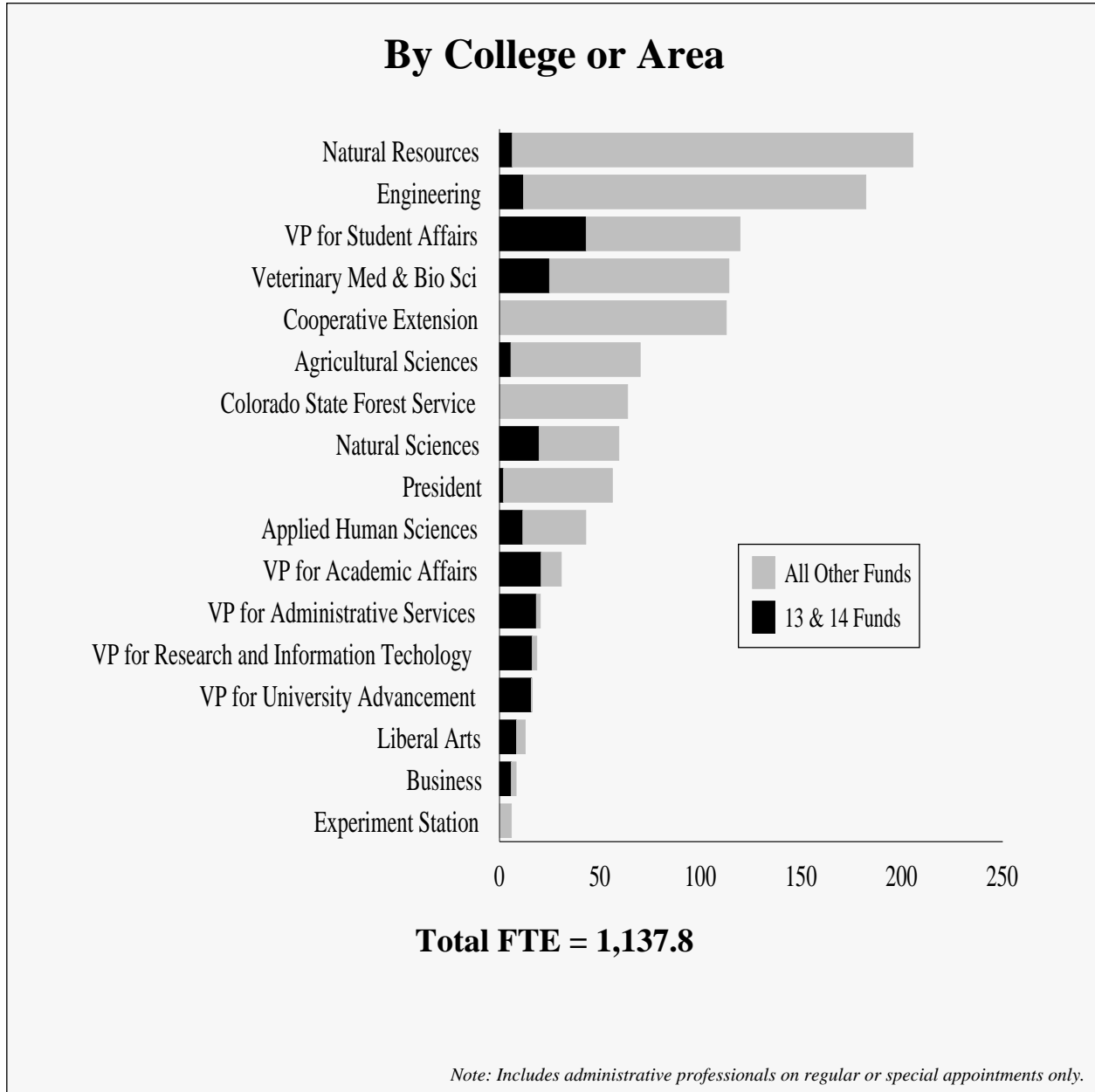
The percentage of ethnic minorities increased from 8.8% to 10.4% over the six-year period.

Administrative Professional Staff Full-Time Equivalents

Full-Year 1996-97

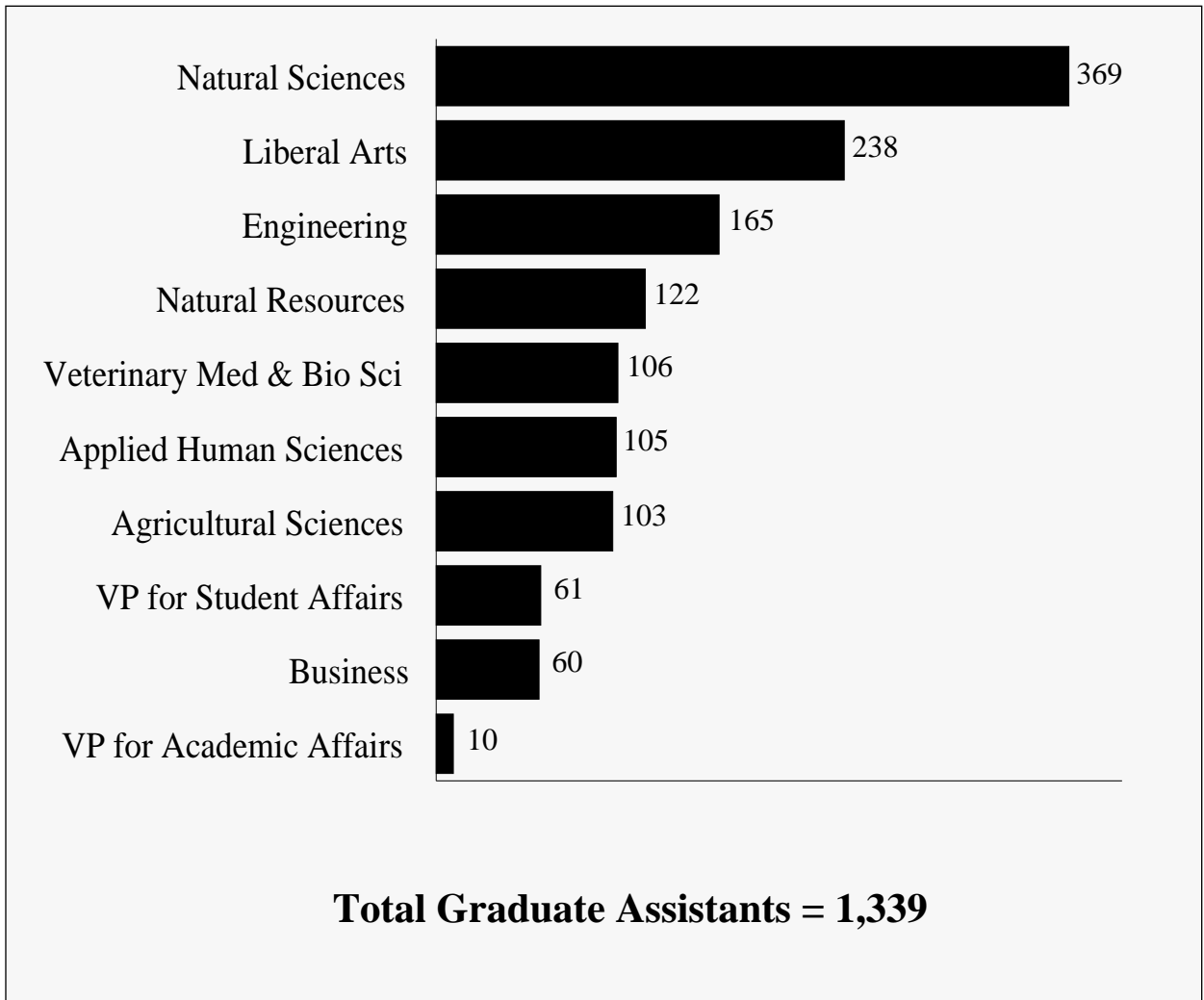


Full-Year 1996-97



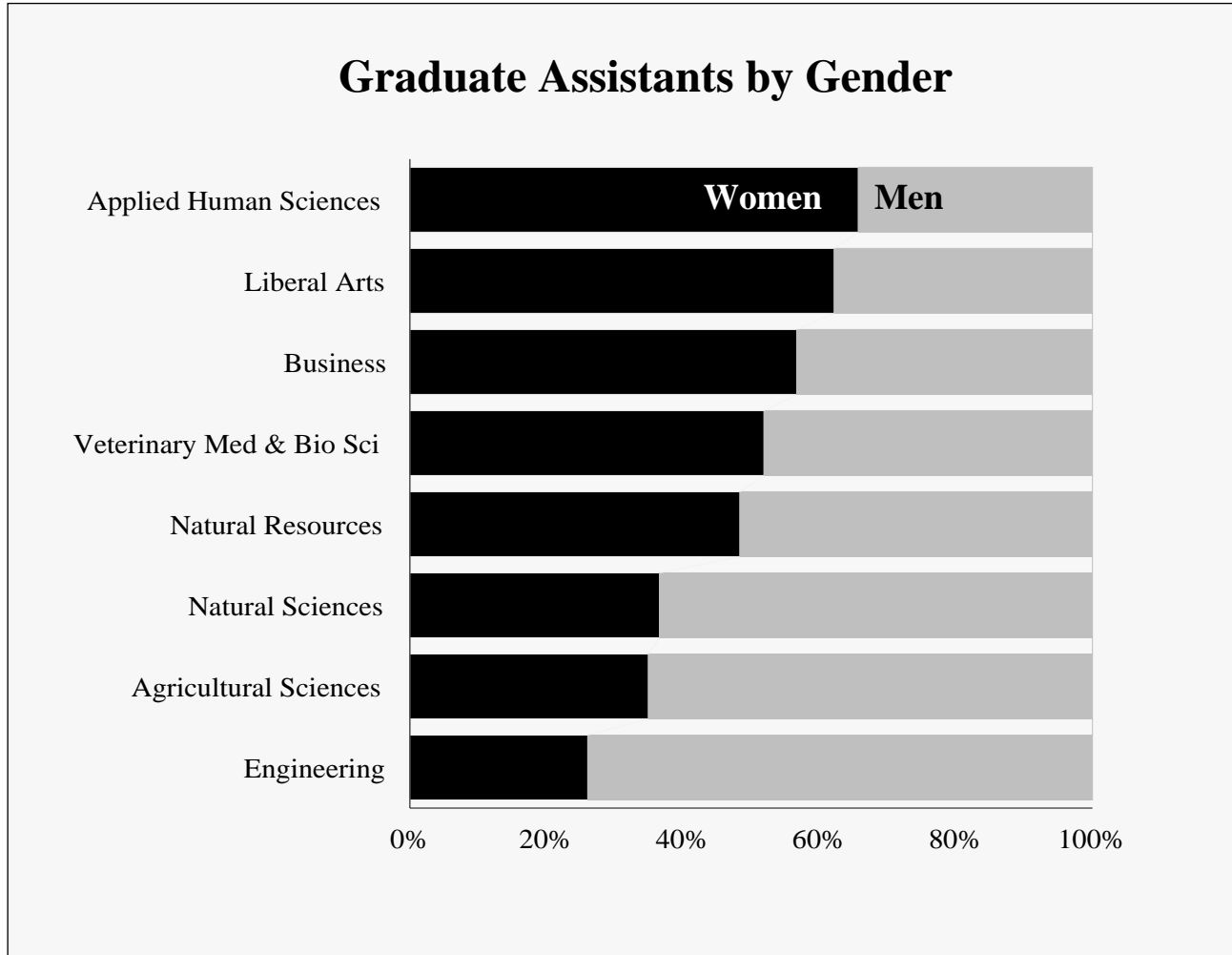
Graduate Assistants

Fall 1996



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

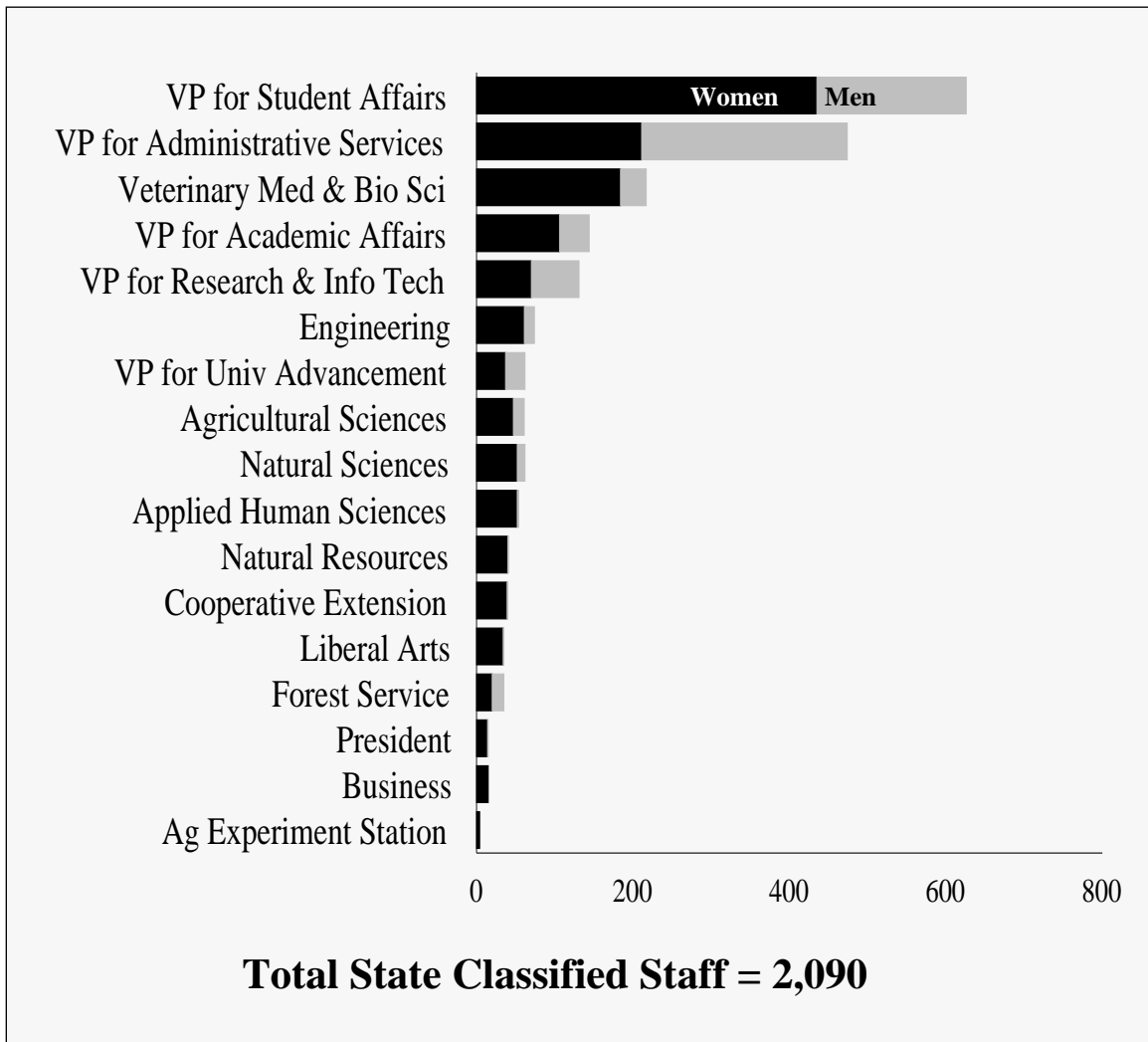
Fall 1996



The College of Applied Human Sciences had the largest percentage (66%) of women graduate assistants while Engineering had the smallest percentage (26%).

State Classified Staff

Fall 1996



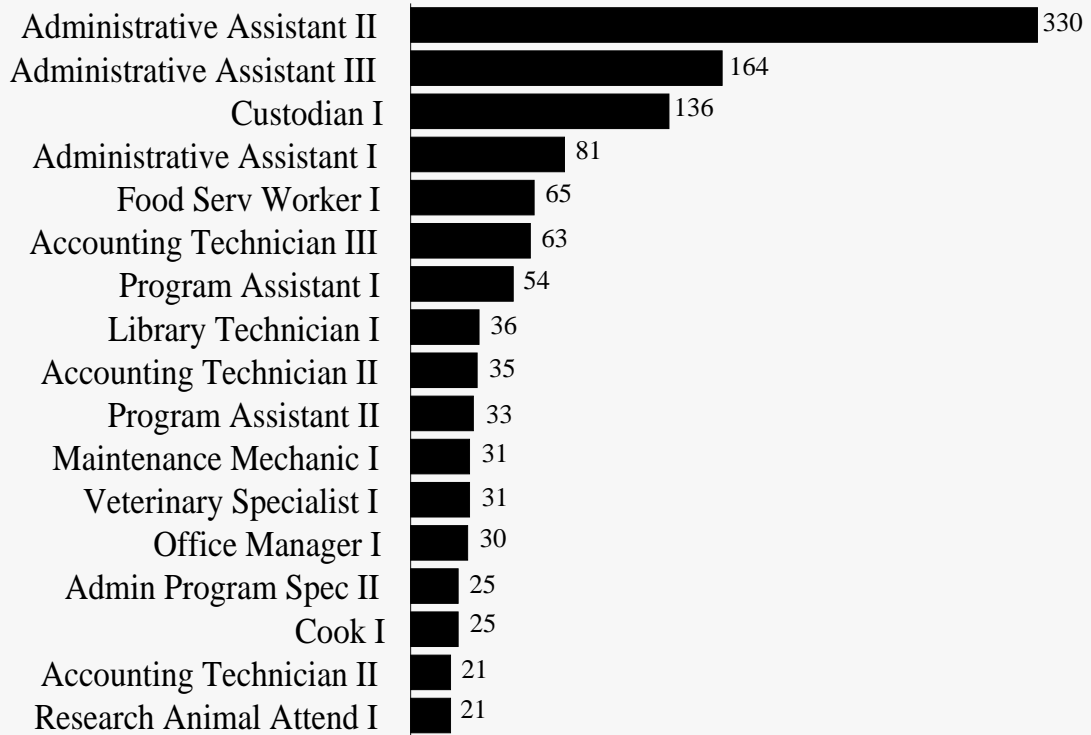
The Vice Presidents of Student Affairs and Administrative Services employed 53% of all state classified staff.

Fall 1996**State Classified Staff by Ethnicity**

	<u>Native American</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Asian</u>	<u>Hispanic</u>	<u>Non- Minorities</u>	<u>Percent of Minorities</u>
Ag Experiment Station	1	0	0	0	3	25.0%
Agricultural Sciences	0	0	1	4	56	8.2%
Applied Human Sciences	1	0	0	2	51	5.6%
Business	0	1	1	1	12	20.0%
Colo State Forest Service	2	0	0	3	30	14.3%
Cooperative Extension	0	0	2	6	32	20.0%
Engineering	0	0	0	8	66	10.8%
Liberal Arts	0	0	0	3	32	8.6%
Natural Resources	0	0	0	7	34	17.1%
Natural Sciences	0	0	2	3	57	8.1%
President	0	0	0	3	12	20.0%
Vet Med & Bio Sci	2	0	4	10	201	7.4%
VP for Acad Affairs	0	2	3	16	123	14.6%
VP for Admin Services	9	5	4	69	387	18.4%
VP for Research & Info Tech	0	3	1	11	116	11.5%
VP for Student Affairs	6	8	8	103	501	20.0%
VP for Univ Advancement	0	0	1	0	61	1.6%
University Total	21	19	27	249	1,774	15.1%

Fifteen percent of all state classified staff were ethnic minorities.

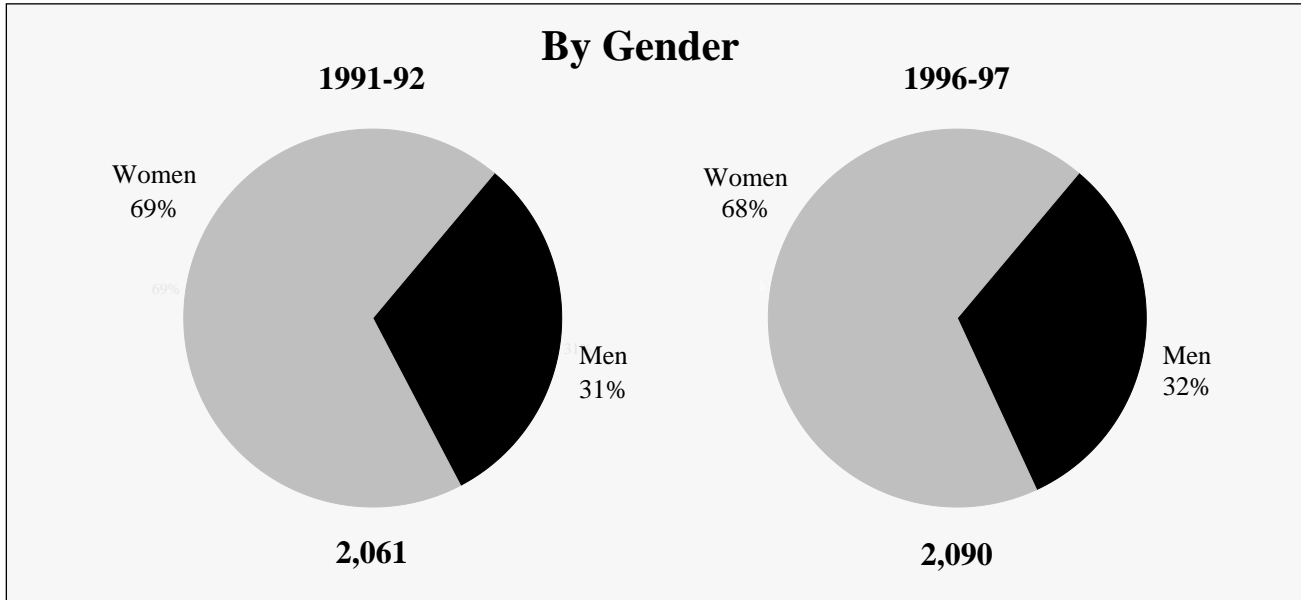
State Classified Staff by Job Title



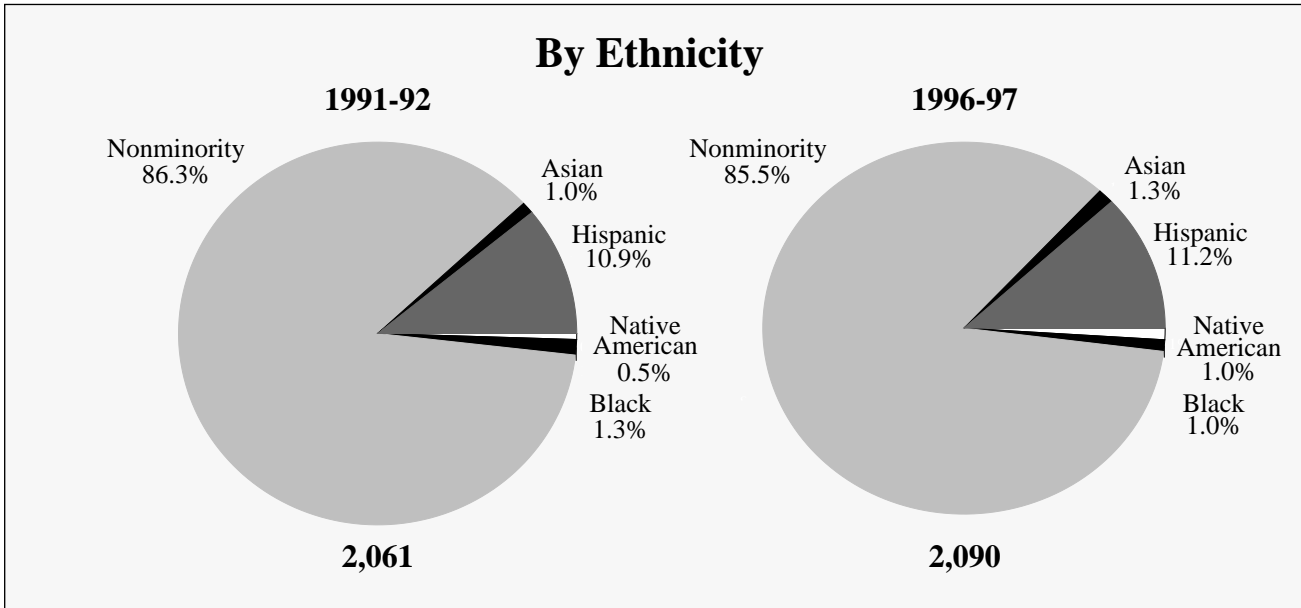
Note: Includes positions with 21 or more employees.

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

Six-Year History



The number of men employed increased from 31% of state classified staff in 1991-92 to 32% in 1996-97.



Ethnic minorities increased from 13.7% of state classified employees in 1991-92 to 14.5% in 1996-97.

Costs and Financial Aid

Costs and Financial Aid Highlights

Increase between 1988-89 and 1997-98 in resident undergraduate tuition: **46.2%**

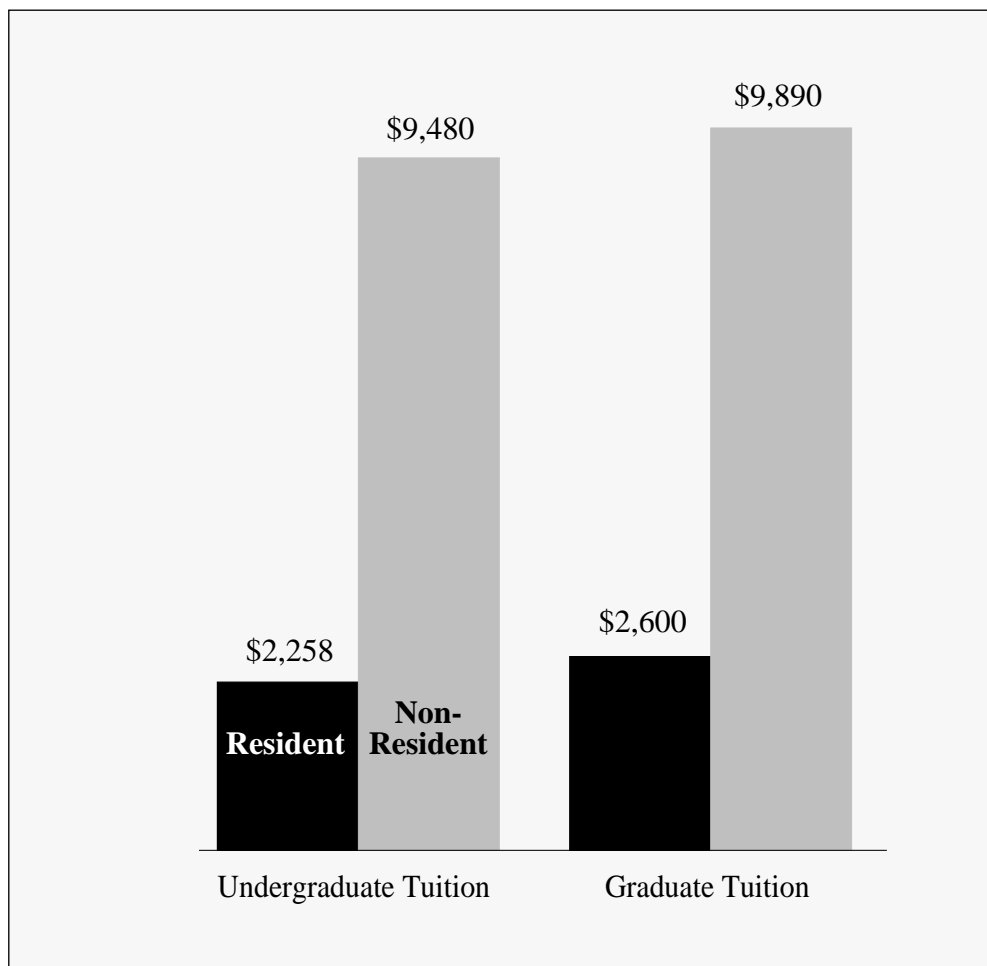
Increase between 1988-89 and 1997-98 in mandatory student fees: **88.8%**

Increase in room and board rates (standard) between 1988-89 and 1997-98: **42.9%**

Total student financial resources for 1996-97: **\$188,164,364**

Tuition Rates

Academic Year 1997-98



Undergraduate tuition is \$2,258 for residents and \$9,480 for nonresidents.

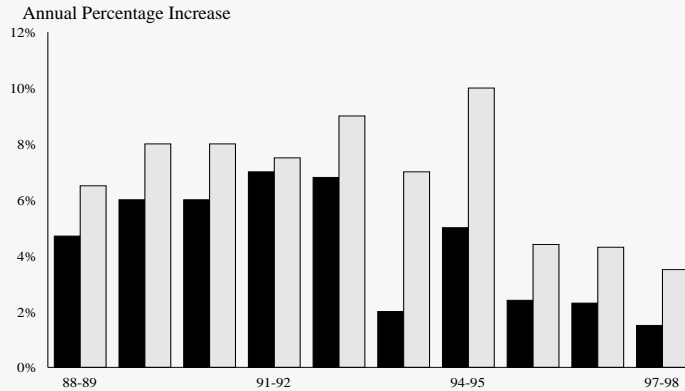
Ten-Year History

Resident undergraduate tuition increased 46.2% over the ten-year period.

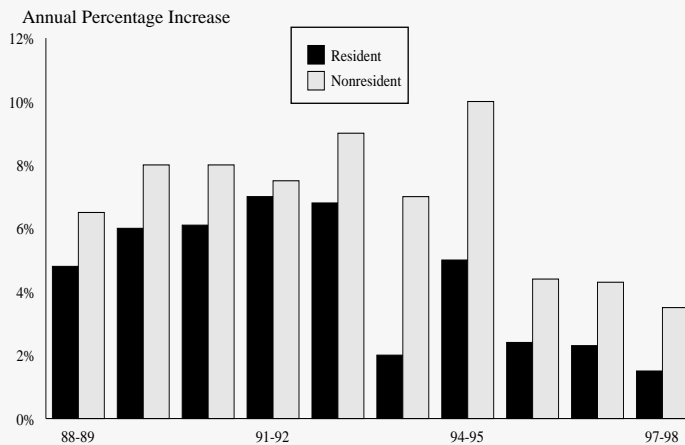
Ten-Year Change In Tuition Rates

	<u>'88-'89</u>	<u>'97-'98</u>	Total Change	Percent Change
Resident				
Undergraduate	\$1,544	\$2,258	\$714	46.2%
Graduate	1,778	2,600	822	46.2%
Nonresident				
Undergraduate	\$5,230	\$9,480	\$4,250	81.3%
Graduate	5,454	9,890	4,436	81.3%

Undergraduate Students

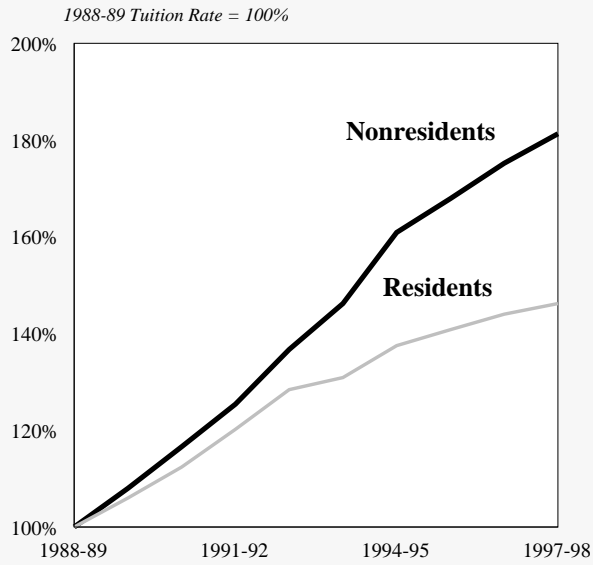


Graduate Students

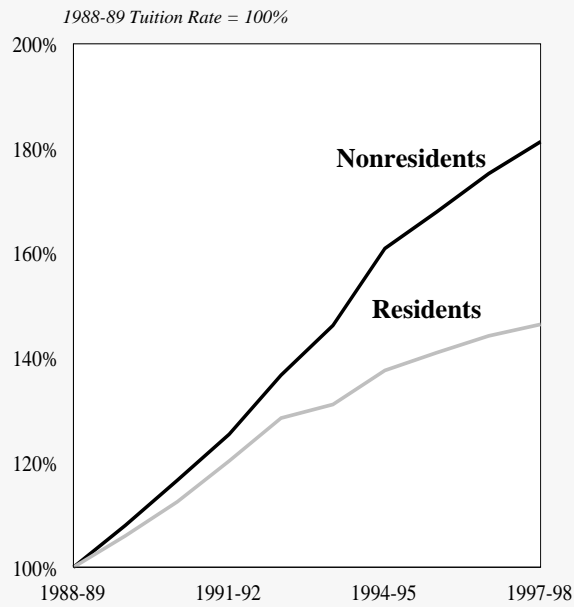


Note: Annual percentage increases are based on full-time academic year rates.

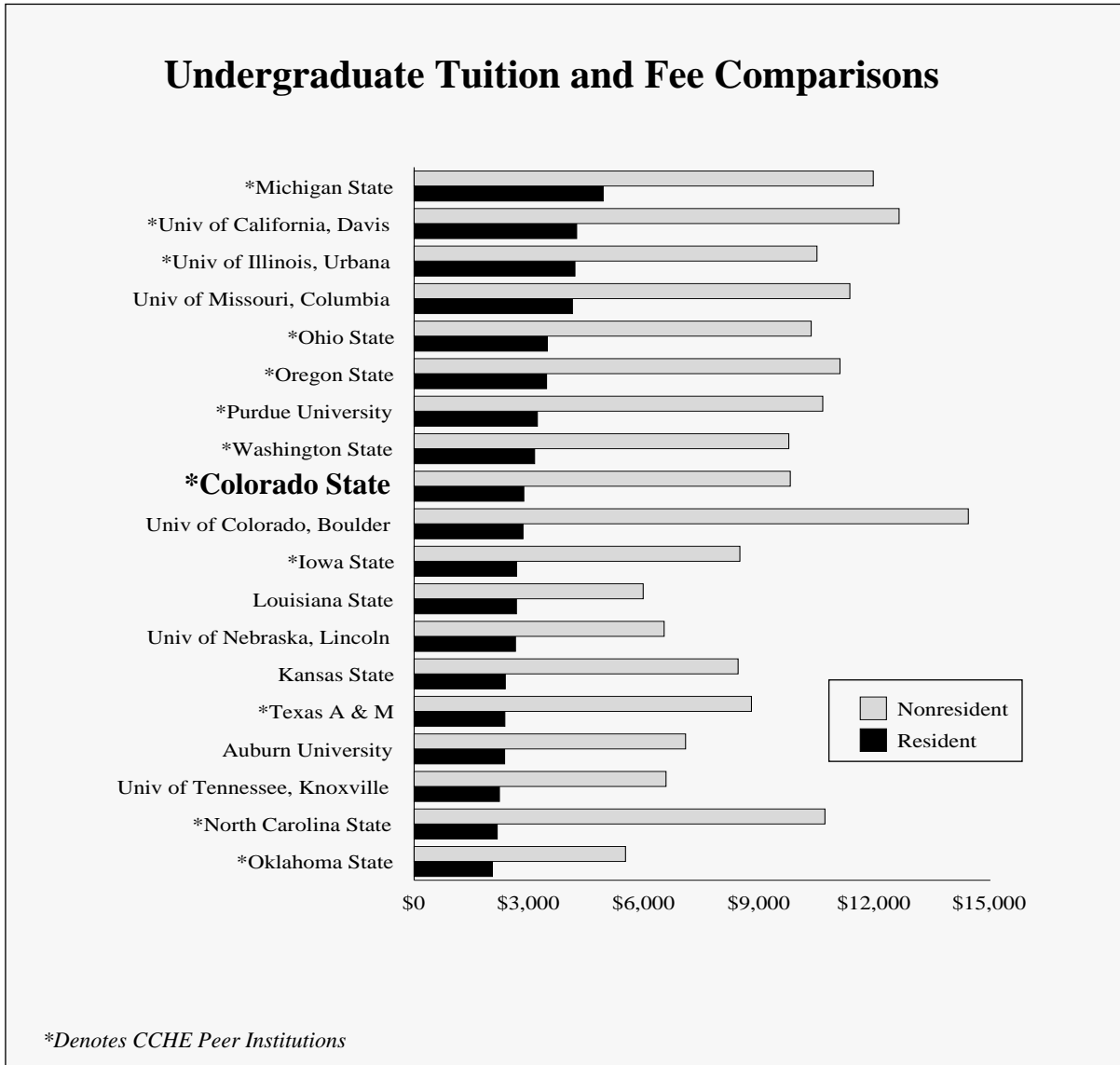
Undergraduates



Graduates



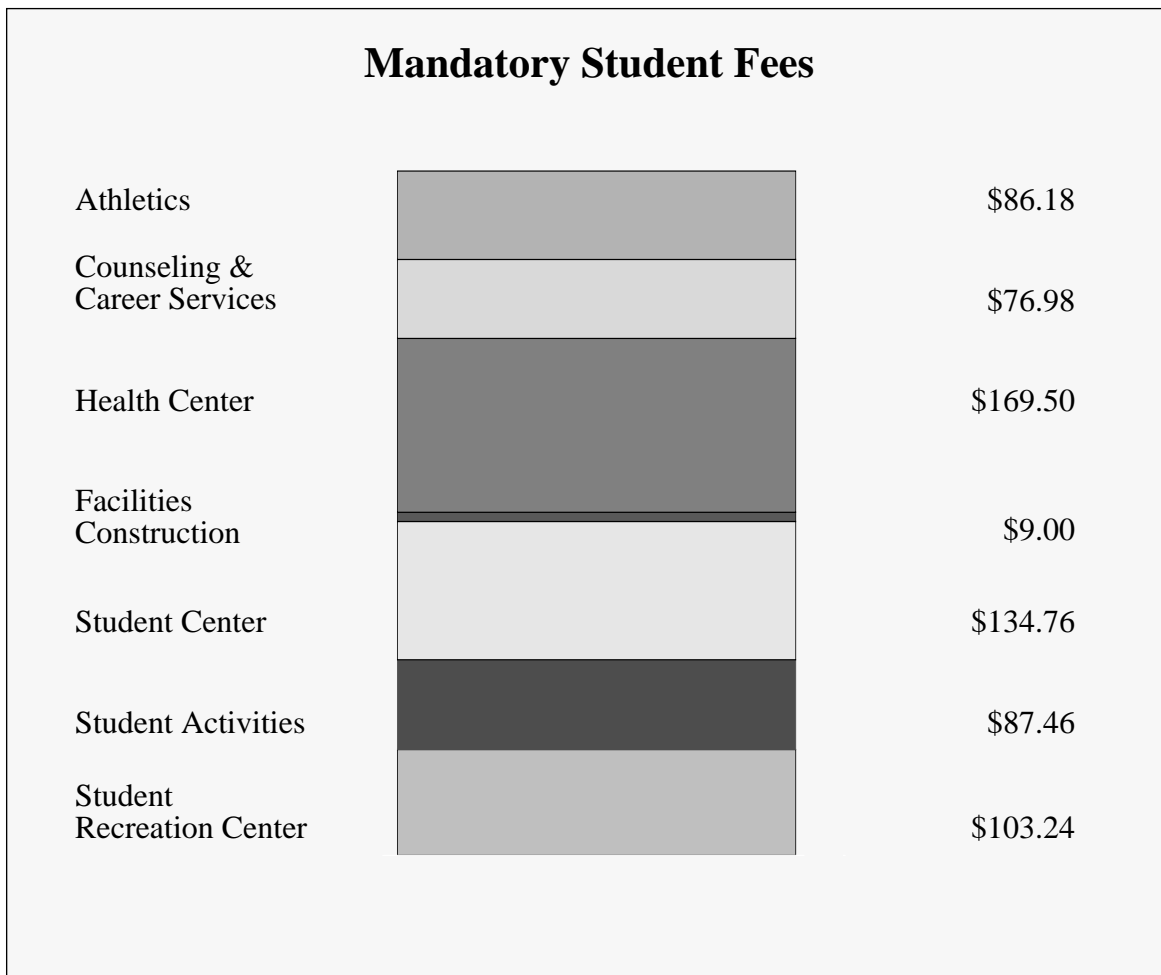
Comparison of Institutions - Academic Year 1996-97



Colorado State University ranked 9th of 19 peer institutions for the cost of resident undergraduate tuition and fees.

Student Fees

Academic Year 1997-98

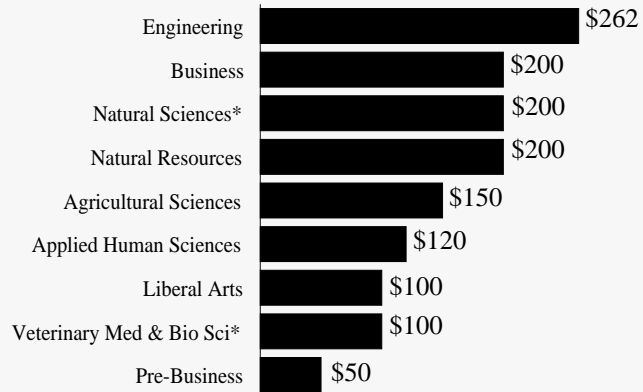


The total charge for mandatory fees in 1997-98 is \$667.12.

Academic Year 1997-98

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

Academic Year Technology Fees



*Charged to Undergraduates Only

Ten-Year History

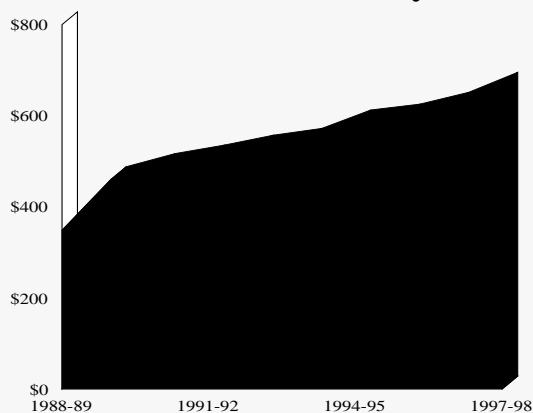
Mandatory student fees increased by 88.8% over the ten-year period.

Change in Mandatory Student Fees

<u>Student Fee</u>	<u>'88-'89</u>	<u>'97-'98</u>	<u>Total Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Student Rec Center	\$12.84	\$103.24	\$90.40	704.0%
Student Activities	41.06	87.46	46.40	113.0%
Facilities Construction	9.00	9.00	0.00	0.0%
Student Center	86.40	134.76	48.36	56.0%
Health Center	105.74	169.50	63.76	60.3%
Counseling & Career Svcs	50.14	76.98	26.84	53.5%
Athletics	48.12	86.18	38.06	79.1%
Total	\$353.30	\$667.12	\$313.82	88.8%

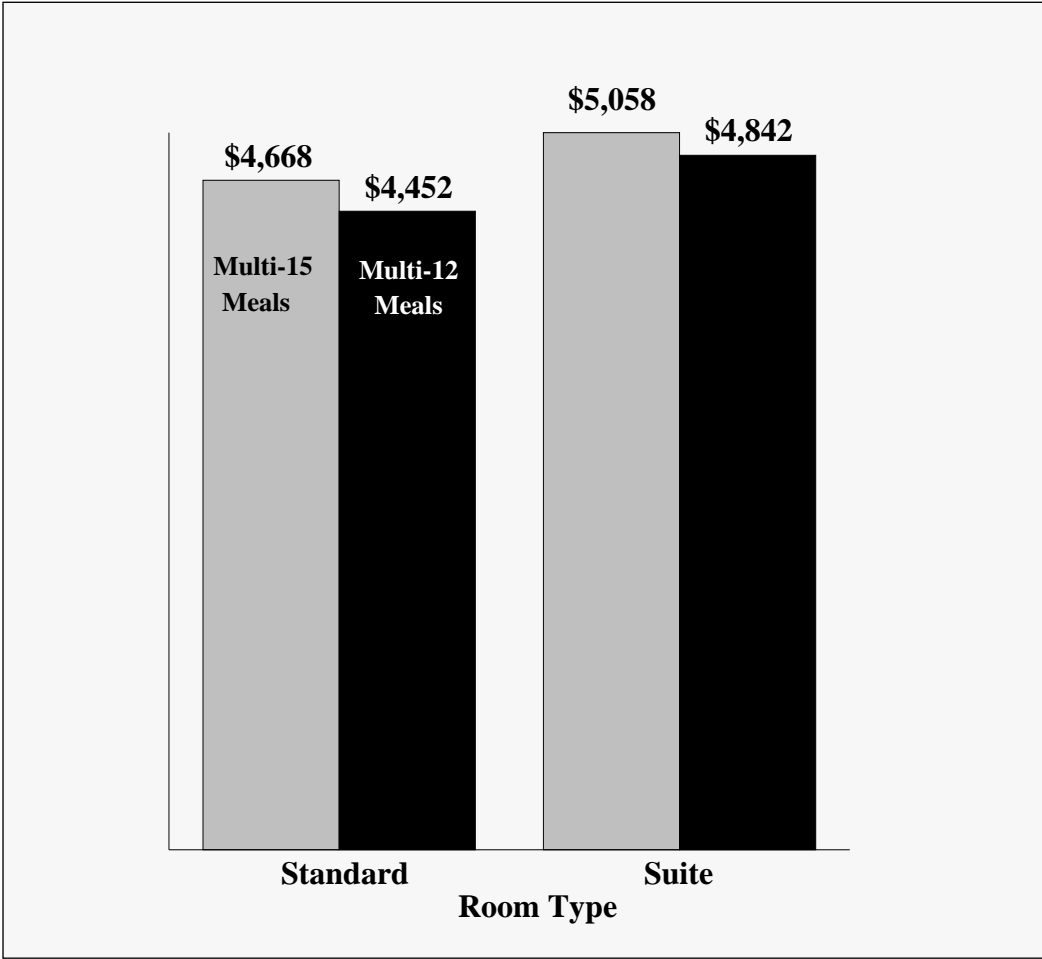
Student fees increased from \$353.30 to \$667.12 over the ten-year period.

Student Fee History



Room and Board Rates

Academic Year 1997-98



The cost for a standard room with the multi-15 meal plan is \$4,668.

Ten-Year History

The rate for a standard room with the multi-15 meal plan increased 42.9% over the ten-year period.

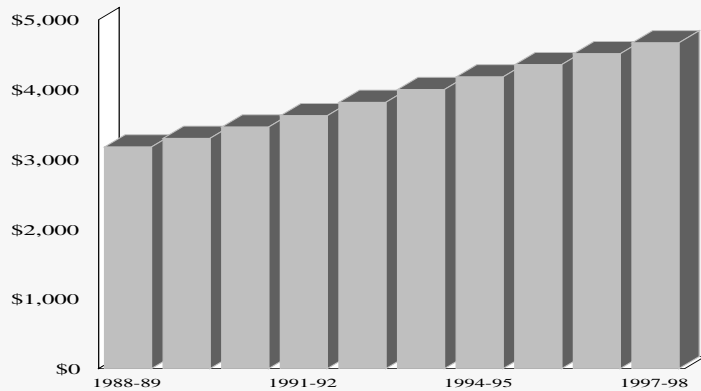
Room and Board Rates

	<u>'88-'89</u>	<u>'97-'98</u>	<u>Total Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Standard/ Multi-15 Meals	\$3,266	\$4,668	\$1,402	42.9%
Suite/ Multi-15 Meals	\$3,398	\$5,058	\$1,660	48.9%

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

Room and board charges increased from \$3,176 to \$4,668 over the ten-year period.

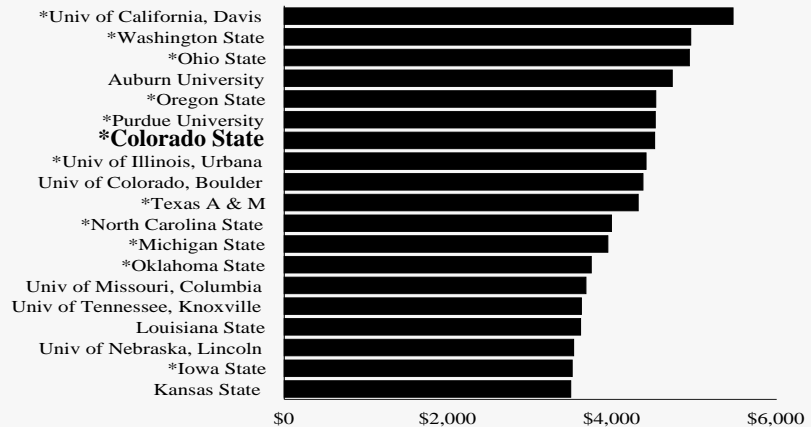
Room and Board Rate History



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

CSU ranked 7th of 19 peer institutions for room and board charges.

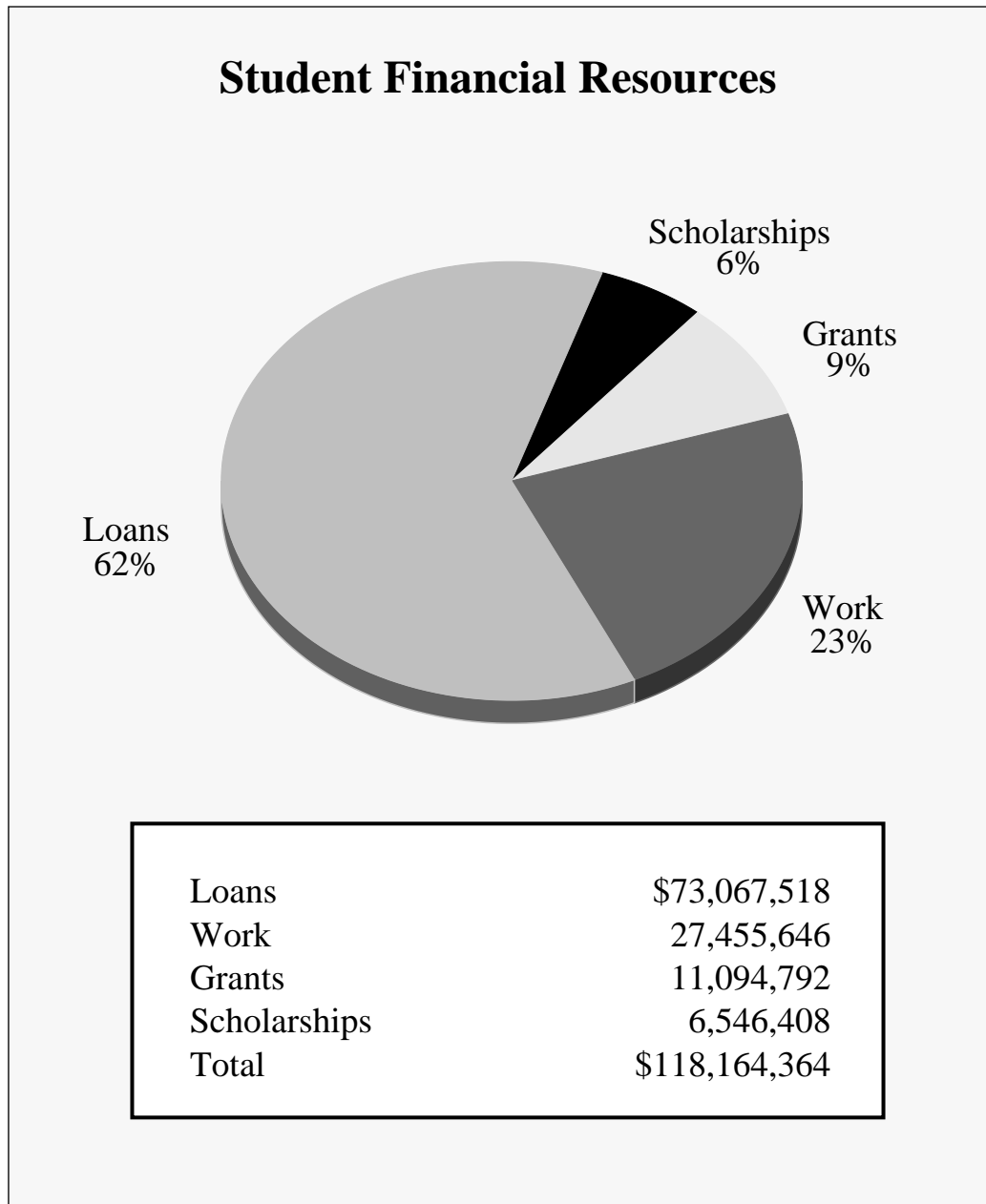
Comparison of Room and Board Charges



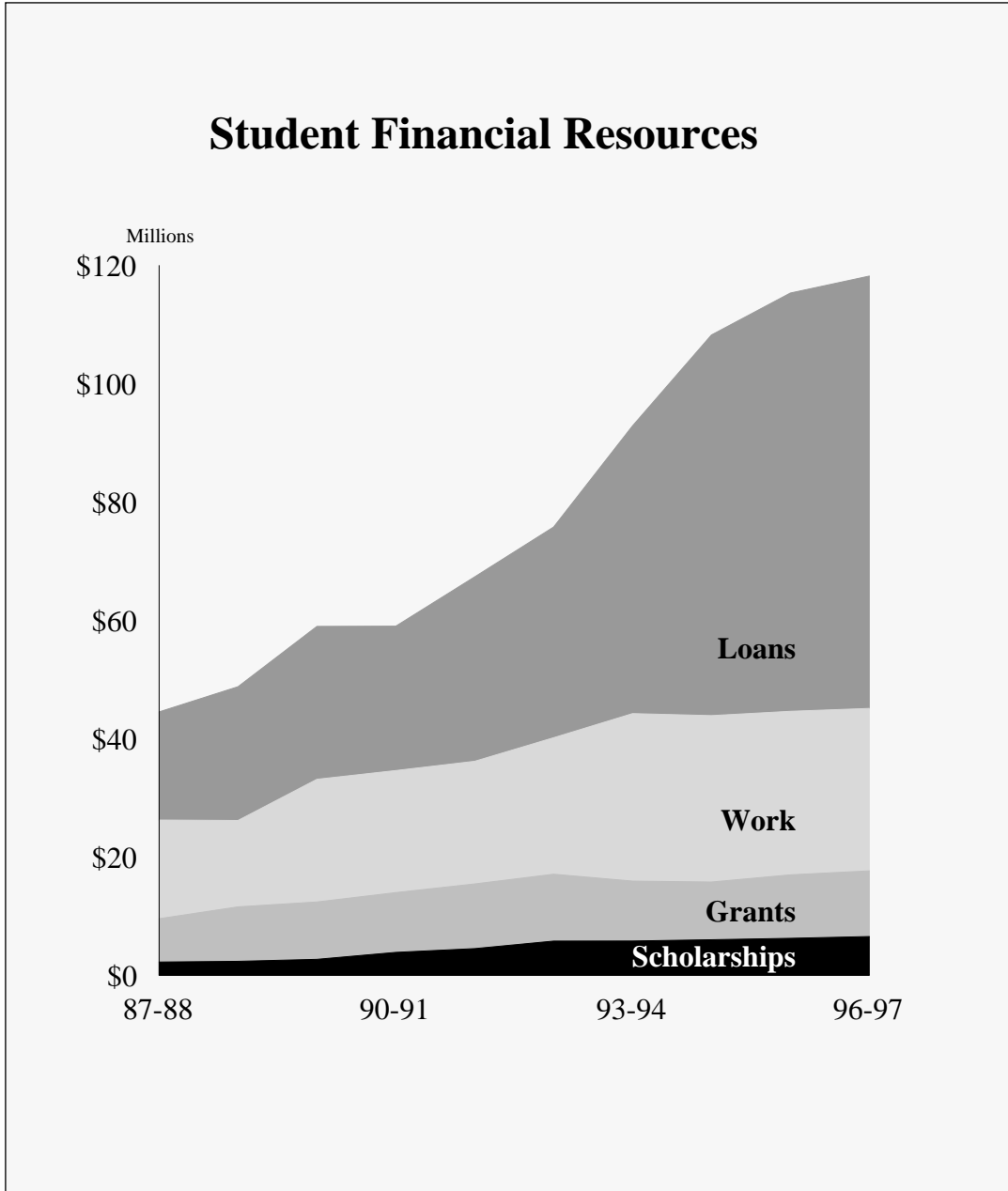
**Denotes CCHE Peer Institutions*

Financial Aid

1996-97



Ten-Year History



Expenditures and Resources

Expenditure and Resource Highlights

Total increase in Colorado State University Capital Construction appropriations between FY89 and FY98: **\$19,953,180**

Total appropriations for campus construction projects between 1993 to 1998: **\$72,621,750**

Total actual revenue for 1996-97: **\$174,374,082**

Total actual expenditures for 1996-97: **\$169,462,777**

Total external research funds for 1996-97: **\$134,812,851**

Total Agricultural Experiment Station revenue for 1996-97: **\$12,189,443**

Total Cooperative Extension funding for 1997-98: **\$26,298,676**

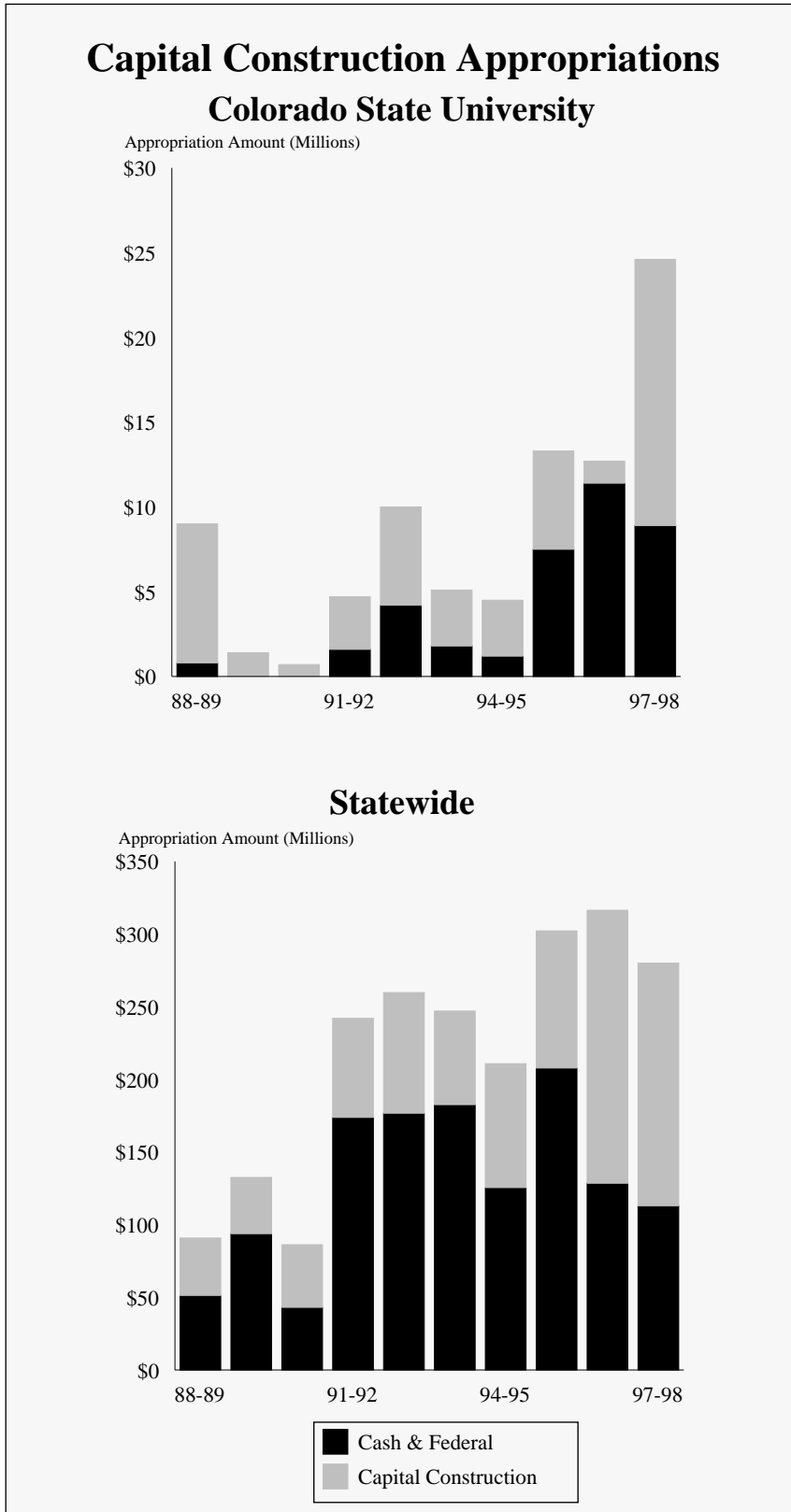
Capital Construction

Ten-Year History

Colorado State University's appropriations increased from \$9,844,073 in FY 89 to \$29,798,152 in FY 98.

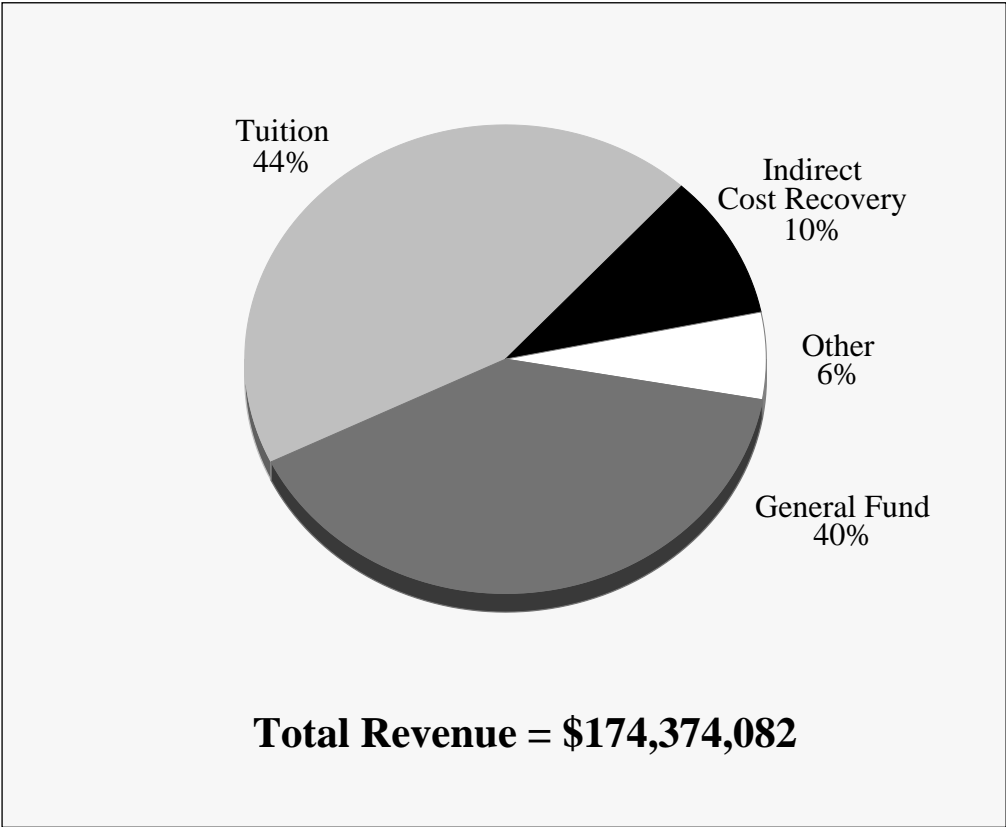
Ten-Year Change	<u>FY89 Longbill</u>	<u>FY98 Long Bill</u>	<u>Total Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Statewide				
Capital Construction Fund	\$39,521,754	\$166,991,628	\$127,469,874	322.5%
Cash and Federal Fund	51,288,018	113,039,136	61,751,118	120.4%
Statewide Total	\$90,809,772	\$280,030,764	\$189,220,992	208.4%
Higher Education				
Capital Construction Fund	\$11,837,499	\$92,317,610	\$80,480,111	679.9%
Cash and Federal Fund	10,735,924	35,358,873	24,622,949	229.4%
Specific Maintenance Projects	6,313,434	26,580,194	20,266,760	321.0%
Higher Education Total	\$28,886,857	\$154,256,677	\$125,369,820	434.0%
Colorado State University				
Capital Construction Fund	\$8,194,533	\$15,650,563	\$7,456,030	91.0%
Cash and Federal Fund	807,540	8,902,643	8,095,103	1002.4%
Specific Maintenance Projects	842,000	5,244,946	4,402,946	522.9%
CSU Total	\$9,844,073	\$29,798,152	\$19,954,079	202.7%

Ten-Year History



Actual Revenue - Education & General

Fiscal Year 1996-97



Note: Excludes PVM and CSU agencies.

Ten-Year History

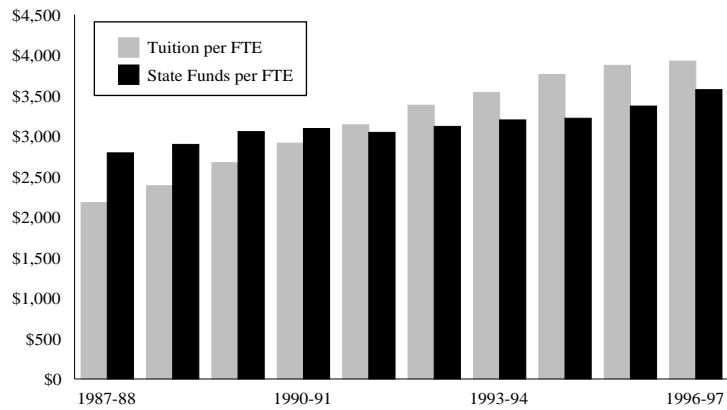
Tuition revenue increased by 102.4% over the ten-year period.

Ten-Year Change

	<u>'87-'88</u>	<u>'96-'97</u>	<u>Total Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
General Fund	\$48,918,837	\$70,266,022	\$21,347,185	43.6%
Tuition	38,140,627	77,201,336	39,060,709	102.4%
Total	\$87,059,464	\$147,467,358	\$60,496,894	69.4%

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

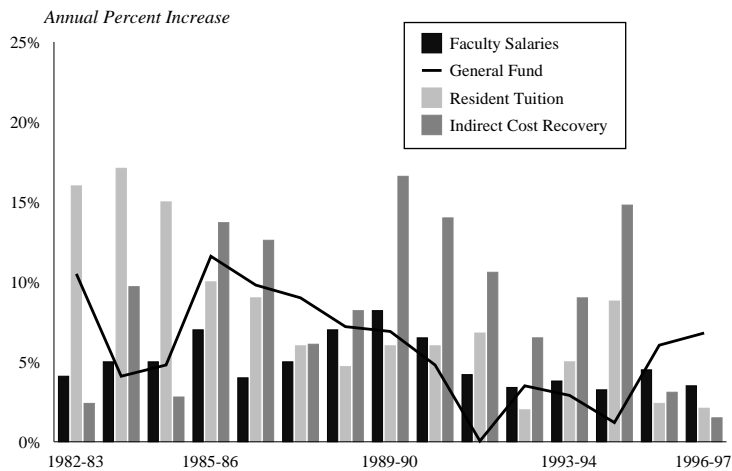
Revenue per Student FTE



Fifteen-Year History

Faculty salaries increased 3.5% while resident tuition increased 2.3% in 1996-97.

Financial Environment



Actual Expenditures - Education & General

1996-97 Fiscal Year

Actual expenditures for 1996-97 were \$169,462,777.

General Instruction Categories	Actual Expenditures	
	<u>FY 1996-97</u>	<u>FY 1995-96 (Restated)</u>
Instruction	\$91,431,046	\$92,368,645
Research	3,844,337	2,970,291
Public Service	449,912	17,191
Academic Support	21,281,035	21,571,416
Student Services	9,112,093	8,713,860
Institutional Support	19,801,621	18,251,593
Operation and Maintenance of Physical Plant	15,427,844	14,360,496
Scholarships and Fellowships	7,697,767	7,978,287
Transfers	417,122	81,813
TOTAL	\$169,462,777	\$166,313,592

Note: FY 1995-96 data have been restated to include allocations of internal indirect costs. This reduced FY 1995-96 expenditures by \$9,039,095. Allocations of internal indirect costs are included in FY 1996-97 data as well.

Note: Expenditures of one-time funds are included in these unaudited figures. Does not include CSU agencies or Professional Veterinary Medicine.

NACUBO Budget Categories

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

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

Instruction

Specific Programs:

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

- General academic instruction
- Special session instruction
- Community education

Research

Specific Programs:

Expenditures for activities specifically organized to produce research outcomes

- Institutes and research centers
- Individual and project research
- Cooperative extension service

1996-97 Fiscal Year

Public Service

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

Specific Programs:

- Community service

Academic Support

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

Specific Programs:

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

Student Services

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

Specific Programs:

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

Institutional Support

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

Specific Programs:

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

Operation and Maintenance of Physical Plant

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

Specific Programs:

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

Scholarships and Fellowships

Expenditures for scholarship and fellowship grants to students.

Specific Programs:

- Scholarships
- Fellowships

Auxiliary Enterprises

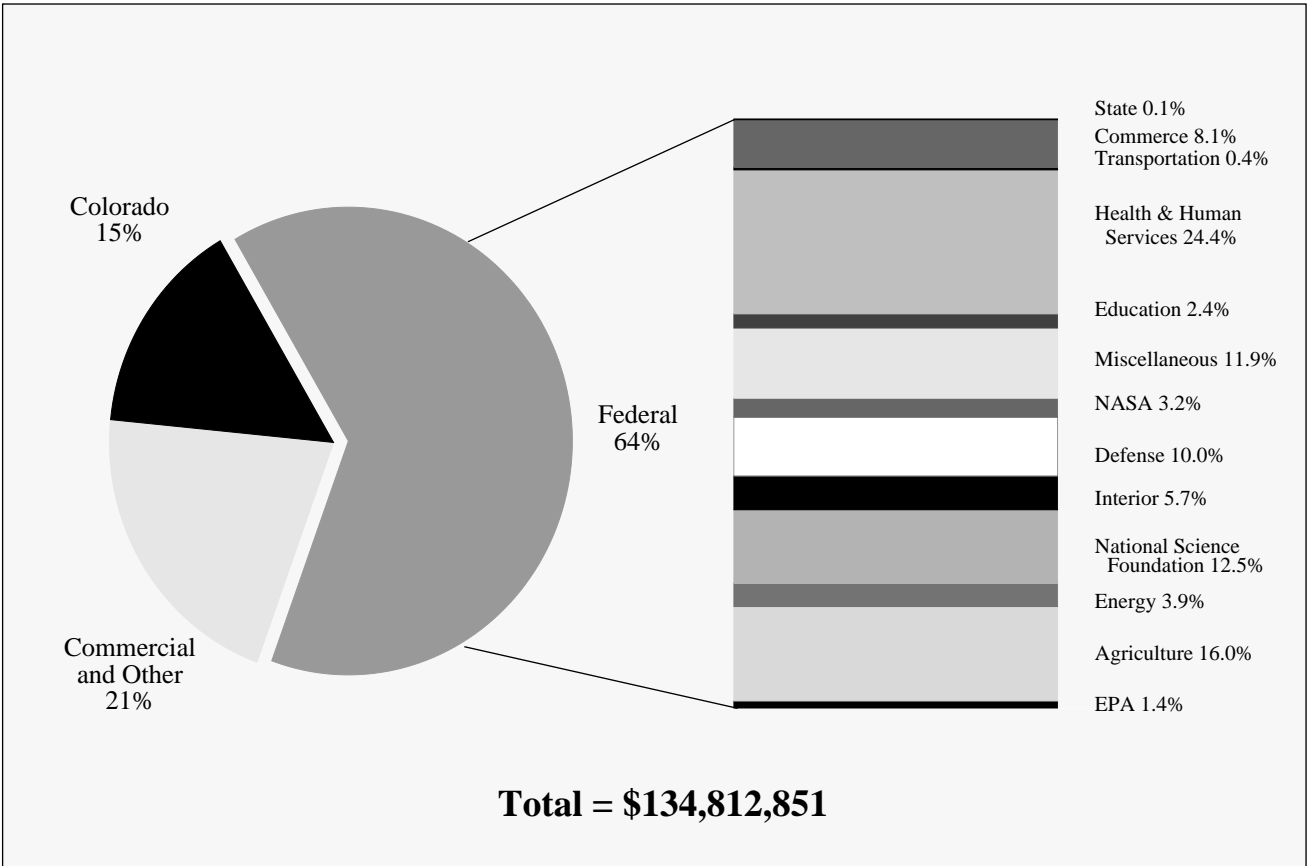
Expenditures and transfers relating to the operation of auxiliary enterprises.

Specific Programs:

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

External Research Funds

Fiscal Year 1996-97



Federal sources accounted for 64% of externally-funded research expenditures.

Three-Year History

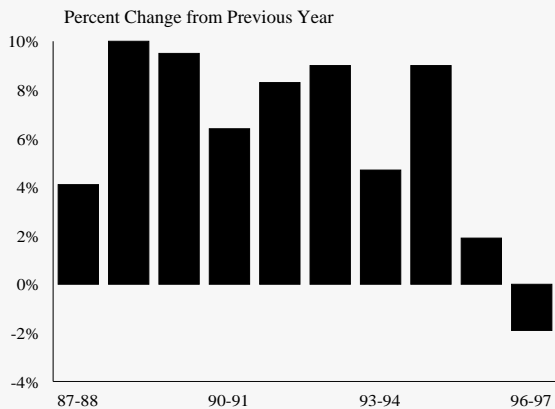
Sources of Funding

	'94-'95	'96-'97	Total Change	Percent Change
Non-Federal Funds				
Commercial & Other	\$33,251,234	\$28,288,692	(\$4,962,542)	(14.9%)
State Funds	17,202,905	20,510,358	3,307,453	19.2%
Total Non-Federal	\$50,454,139	\$48,799,050	(\$1,655,089)	(3.3%)
Federal Funds				
Dept of Agriculture	\$12,799,214	\$13,793,006	\$993,792	7.8%
Dept of Commerce	3,903,774	6,976,818	3,073,044	78.7%
Dept of Defense	6,885,204	8,589,984	1,704,780	24.8%
Dept of Education	2,357,792	2,049,836	(307,956)	(13.1%)
Dept of Energy	2,551,195	3,358,754	807,559	31.7%
Dept of Interior	6,087,611	4,874,364	(1,213,247)	(19.9%)
Dept of State	3,400	3,420	20	0.6%
Dept of Transportation	426,765	361,864	(64,901)	(15.2%)
EPA	750,986	1,165,458	414,472	55.2%
Health & Human Services	22,308,763	21,042,856	(1,265,907)	(5.7%)
Miscellaneous	13,396,902	10,268,752	(3,128,150)	(23.3%)
National Sci Foundation	10,110,267	10,747,939	637,672	6.3%
NASA	2,897,992	2,780,750	(117,242)	(4.0%)
Total Federal Funds	\$84,479,866	\$86,013,801	\$1,533,935	1.8%
Total	\$134,934,005	\$134,812,851	(\$121,154)	(0.1%)

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

Ten-Year History

Research Expenditures

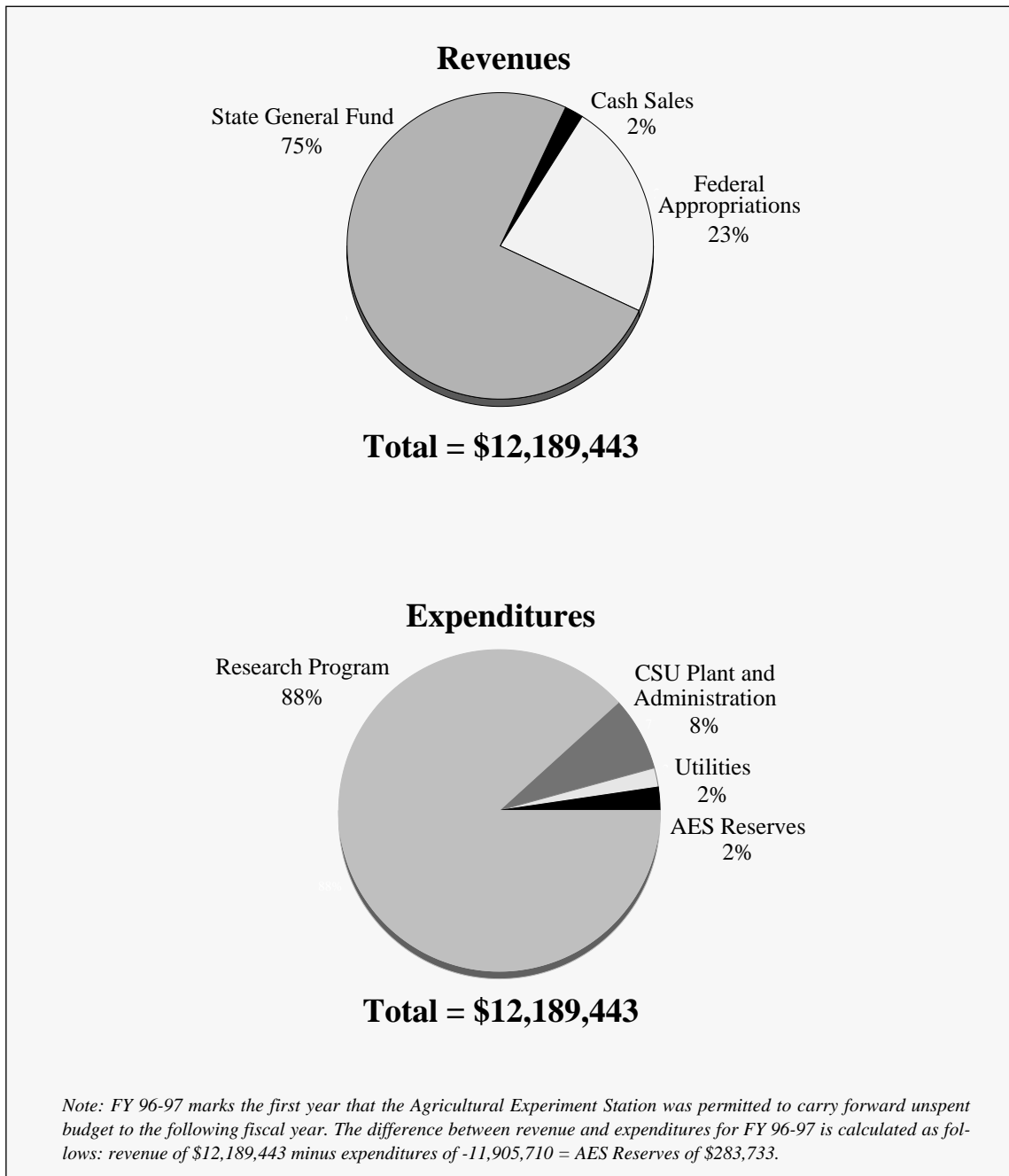


Annual Change

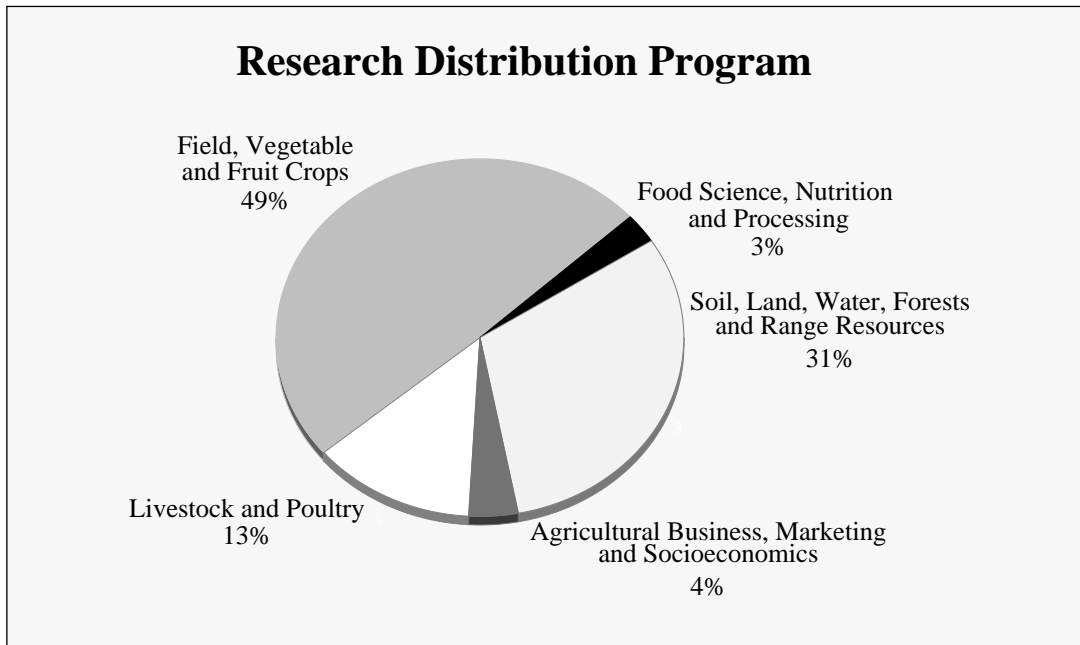
Year	Millions	Percent Change from Prior Year
87 - 88	77.33	4.1%
88 - 89	85.95	11.2%
89 - 90	94.07	9.5%
90 - 91	100.10	6.4%
91 - 92	108.44	8.3%
92 - 93	118.22	9.0%
93 - 94	123.81	4.7%
94 - 95	134.90	9.0%
95 - 96	137.45	1.9%
96 - 97	134.81	-1.9%

Agricultural Experiment Station

1996-97



1996-97



Four-Year History

Total revenues and expenditures increased by 9.3% over the ten-year period.

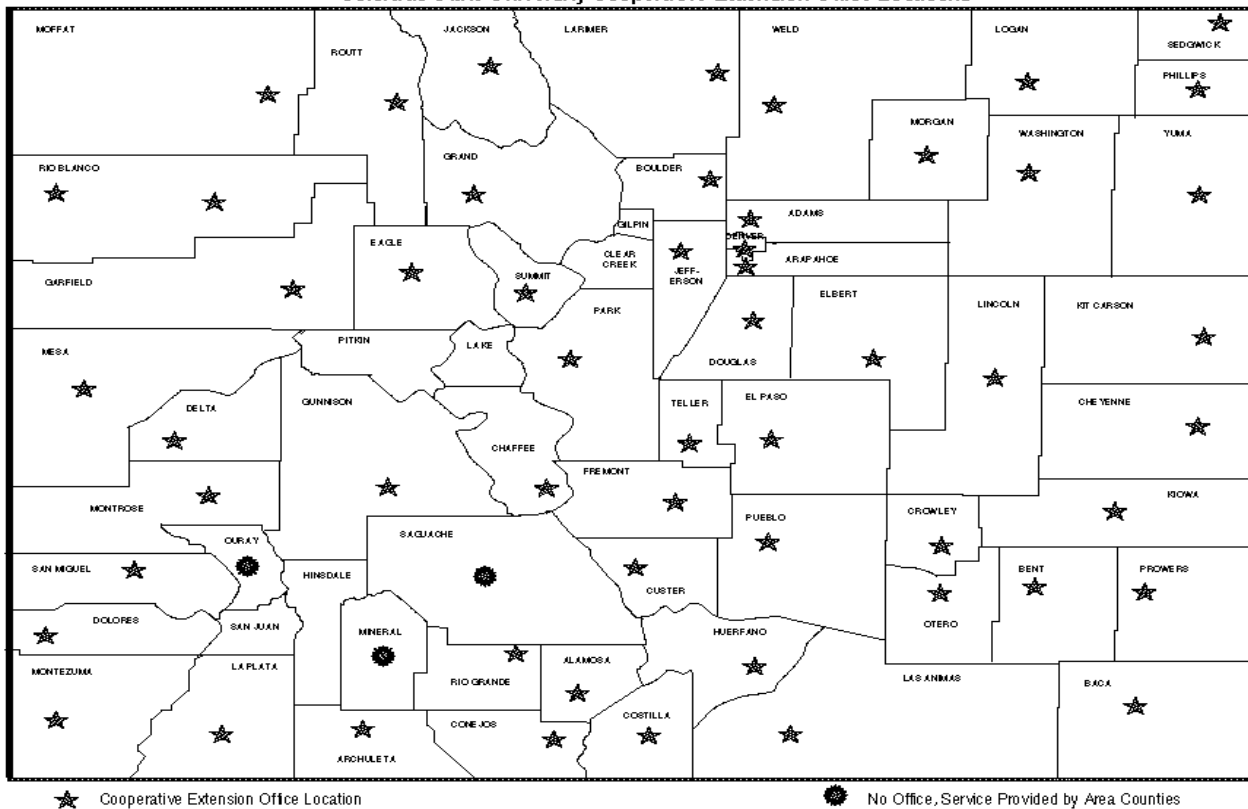
	<u>1993-94</u>	<u>1996-97</u>	<u>Total Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Revenues				
State General Fund	\$7,979,158	\$9,151,698	\$1,172,540	14.7%
Federal Appropriations	2,949,966	2,797,745	(152,221)	(5.2%)
Cash Sales	227,646	240,000	12,354	5.4%
Total	\$11,156,770	\$12,189,443	\$1,032,673	9.3%
Expenditures				
Research Program	\$10,021,337	\$10,760,678	\$739,341	7.4%
Utilities	263,128	235,218	(27,910)	(10.6%)
CSU Plant & Administration	872,305	909,814	37,509	4.3%
AES Reserves	0	283,733	283,733	100.0%
Total	\$11,156,770	\$12,189,443	\$1,032,673	9.3%

Cooperative Extension

1997-98

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

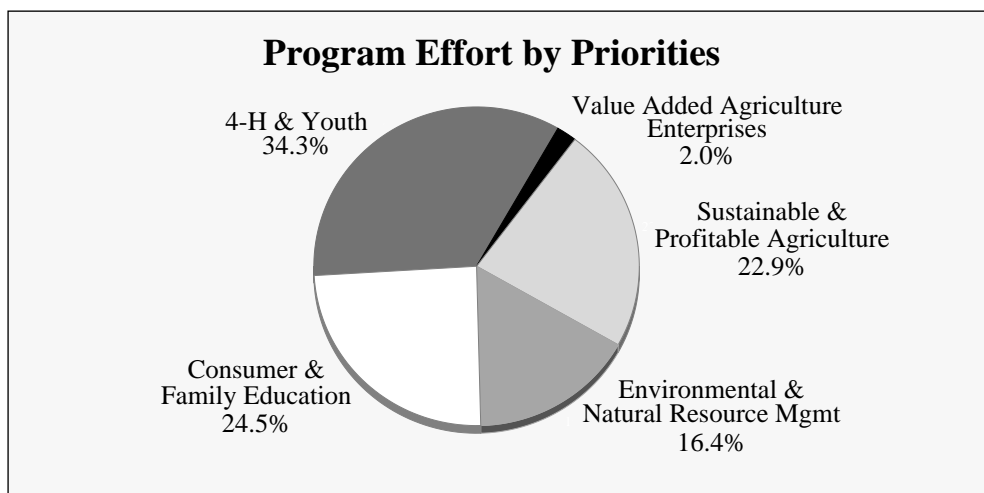
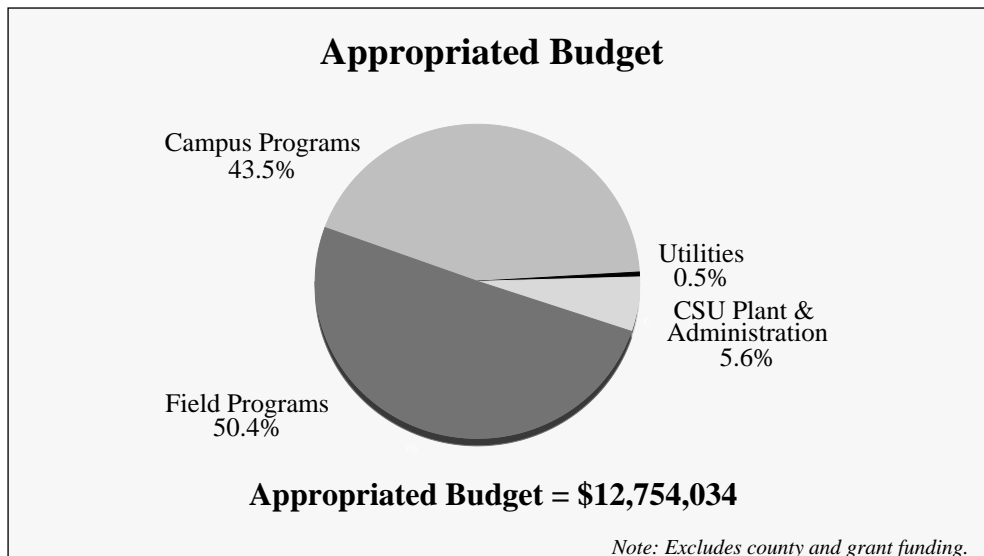
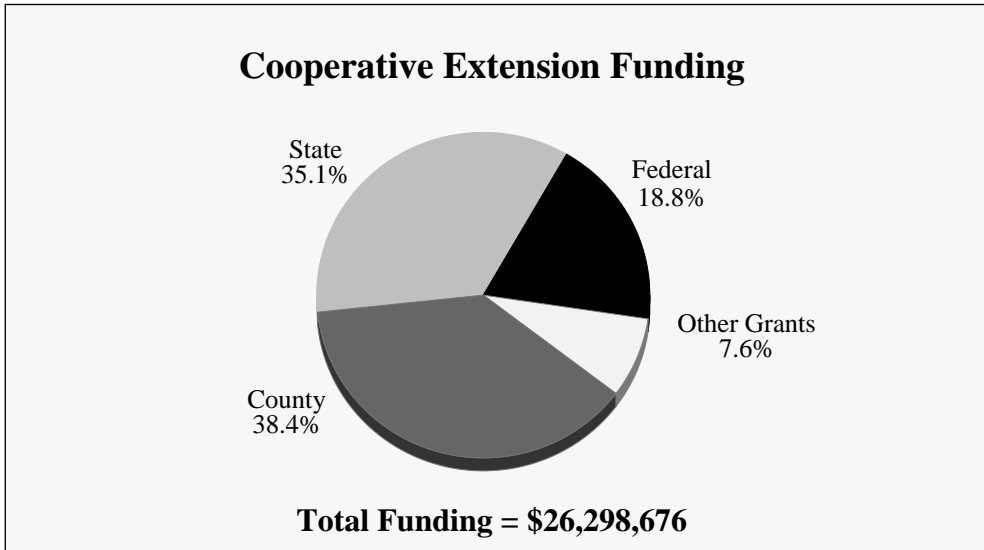
Colorado State University Cooperative Extension Office Locations



Cooperative Extension FTE

	State and Federal	Sponsored	County	Total
Campus (Administrative Professional))	19.0	5.4	0.0	24.4
Integrated Specialists	33.9	3.8	0.0	37.7
Field (Administrative Professional)	126.0	23.6	27.3	176.9
Paraprofessional	0.0	6.9	6.0	12.9
Support Staff	30.5	8.3	101.5	140.3
Total	209.4	48.0	134.8	392.2

1997-98





Appendix - Sources of Information

Appendix - Sources of Information

Students

Student Majors by College

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

Undergraduates by Geographical Area

See *Student Majors by College*

Full-Time Equivalent Students

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

Student Credit Hour Production

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

Undergraduate Student Credit Hours by Course and Faculty Type

This information was from the Office of Budgets and Institutional Analysis *Undergraduate Student Credit Hours by Course and Faculty Type Report*.

New Students Enrolled

See *Student Majors by College*

Freshmen Persistence

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

Grade Point Average

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

Students

Students by Residency

See *Student Majors by College*

Students by Ethnic Origin

See *Student Majors by College*

Students by Gender

See *Student Majors by College*.

Students by Age

See *Student Majors by College*

Full-Time and Part-Time Undergraduate Students

See *Student Majors by College*.

Degrees Conferred

All degrees awarded for summer 1996, fall 1996 and spring 1997 were included in the full-year period. This information was compiled from the Integrated Student Information System (ISIS).

Average Mean Class Size

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

Employees

Faculty by Appointment Type

The faculty data in this section was from the Human Resource Management System (HRS) as of fall 1996. The criteria used to select data for this section included:

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

Employees

New Faculty

The faculty data in this section was from the Human Resource Management System (HRS) as of fall 1996. The criteria used to select data for this section included:

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

Faculty by Basis of Service

See *New Faculty Hired*.

Faculty by Gender

See *New Faculty Hired*. The peer institution comparison data was obtained from *Academe* "Annual Report on the Economic Status of the Profession 1996-97".

Faculty by Highest Degree Earned

See *New Faculty Hired*.

Faculty by Ethnic Origin

See *New Faculty Hired*. The peer institution comparison data was obtained from a survey of the institutions.

Faculty by Age

The faculty data in this section was from the Human Resource Management System (HRS) as of fall 1996. The criteria used to select data for this section included:

- All funds
- Department heads
- Nine-month and 12-month positions
- Only tenure-track ranks
- Only faculty with regular appointments
- Age as of January 1, 1997

Employees

Faculty by Tenure Status

See *Faculty by Basis of Service*. The peer institution comparison data was obtained from *Academe* "Annual Report on the Economic Status of the Profession 1996-97."

Mean Salaries of Tenure-Track Faculty

Salaries for 1996-97 were taken from the Human Resource Management System (HRS) but were reported as 9-month and 12-month while the Colorado State University *Salary Discipline Study* converted 12-month salaries to 9-month and reported all salaries as 9-month. The criteria used to select data for this section included:

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

The peer institution comparison data was obtained from *Academe* "Annual Report on the Economic Status of the Profession 1996-97".

Faculty Salary Increases Compared to Changes in the Consumer Price Index

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

Faculty Full-Time Equivalents

The criteria used to select data for this section included:

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

Administrative Professionals

The Administrative Professional data in this section was from the The Human Resource Management System (HRS) as of fall 1996. The criteria used to select data for this section included:

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

Employees

Administrative Professional Staff Full-Time Equivalents

The criteria used to select data for this section included:

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

Graduate Assistants

The Graduate Assistant data in this section was from the Human Resource Management System (HRS) as of fall 1996. The criteria used to select data for this section included:

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

State Classified Staff

The State Classified data in this section was from the Human Resource Management System (HRS) as of fall 1996. The criteria used to select data for this section included:

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

Costs and Financial Aid

Tuition Rates

Tuition rates were approved by the State Board of Agriculture.

Student Fees

Student fees were approved by the State Board of Agriculture.

Room and Board Rates

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

Financial Aid

Information for this section was provided by the Office of Financial Aid.

Expenditures and Resources

Capital Construction

Information for this section was provided by Facilities Management.

Actual Revenue

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

Actual Expenditures

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

External Research Funds

Information for this section was provided by the Office of Sponsored Research.

Agricultural Experiment Station

Information for this section was provided by the Agricultural Experiment Station.

Cooperative Extension

Information for this section was provided by Cooperative Extension.