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ABSTRACT

This report presents tables, charts and analysis on projection of demand for Colorado postsecondary education from 1993 to 2002 for use as a baseline in policy making discussion. The projections are called "baseline" because they are based on an "All Things Remaining the Same" assumption, assuming that current enrollment patterns as measured by the last 6 years will apply in the future. The data and analysis cover the following topics: (1) headcount by institution type; (2) in-state graduate and undergraduate students; (3) out-of-state graduate and undergraduate students; (4) projections of first-time students; (5) population projections; (6) enrollment levels (full- or part-time); and (7) percentages of females. A section on financial implications of the projections covers revenue estimates, changes from 1986-87 to 1992-93, 1993-94 projections and 2001-02 projections. A final section looks at projection of degrees granted by level. An executive summary notes that overall, public, in-state headcount enrollment is likely to increase by 22.2 percent by 2001 and that to maintain a state share of cost per student of 66 percent, a \$100 million increase in state funding will be needed. In addition, overall undergraduate enrollment could grow at a slightly higher rate than graduate enrollment. (JB)

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**COLORADO COMMISSION ON HIGHER EDUCATION  
MASTER PLAN BACKGROUND PAPER:**

ED 351 932

**Student Demand and Financial Projections  
for Colorado Higher Education  
Fiscal Years 1993 through 2002**

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# Student Demand and Financial Projections for Colorado Higher Education Fiscal Years 1993 through 2002

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document presents a CCHE staff projection of demand for Colorado postsecondary education over the next ten years and of the financial implications of that demand. It is based on an "All Things Remaining the Same" assumption, assuming that current enrollment patterns (as measured by the enrollment history of the last six years) will apply in the future. As such, these projections should be considered a baseline for discussion. Policy changes by the Commission or the institutions, state and national economic conditions, facility limitations, and social conditions can all lead to changes in college going behavior, causing actual enrollments to vary to some degree, either up or down, from these projections.

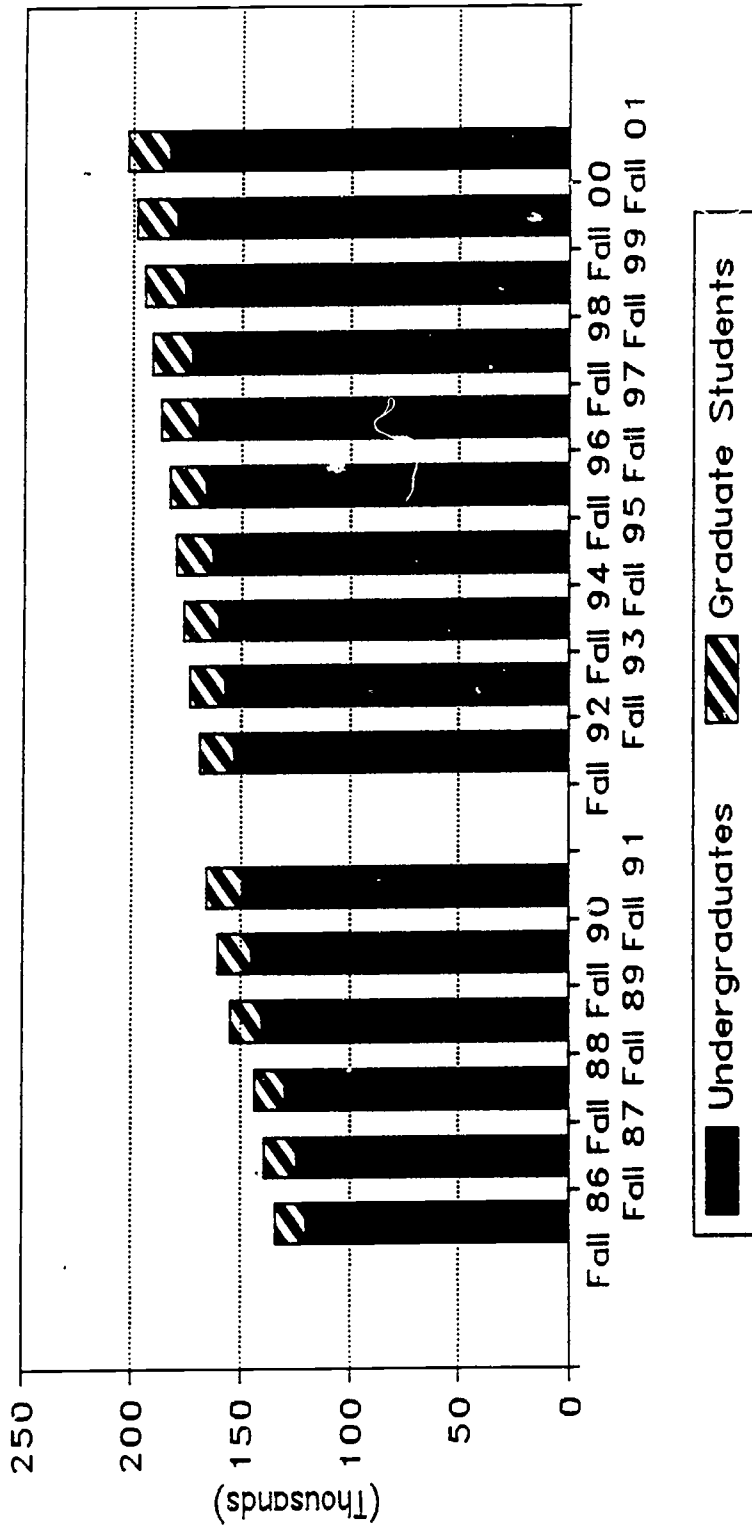
Overall, public, in-state headcount enrollment is likely to:

- Increase by 22.2% between fall 1991 and fall 2001, by about 37,000 students, from 166,000 to over 202,000.
- This growth would continue the systemwide increase that has occurred between fall 1986 and fall 1991, an increase of 32,000 students.
- Overall undergraduate enrollment could grow at a slightly higher rate than graduate enrollment, with a possible increase of 22.5%, from about 150,000 in fall 1991 to 183,000 in fall 2001.
- Graduate enrollment, on the other hand, may grow by 19.4%, from 16,000 to 19,200.
- To maintain a state share of cost per student of 66%, a \$100 million increase in state funding would be needed.

Figure 1 plots the projections of in-state headcount for both graduate and undergraduate students. Figure 2 plots percent changes for total headcount enrollment relative to fall 1991. In both graphs, six years of historical data are provided, followed by ten years of projections. The gap in the graphs is provided to separate the historical data from the projections.

Figure 1<sup>1</sup>

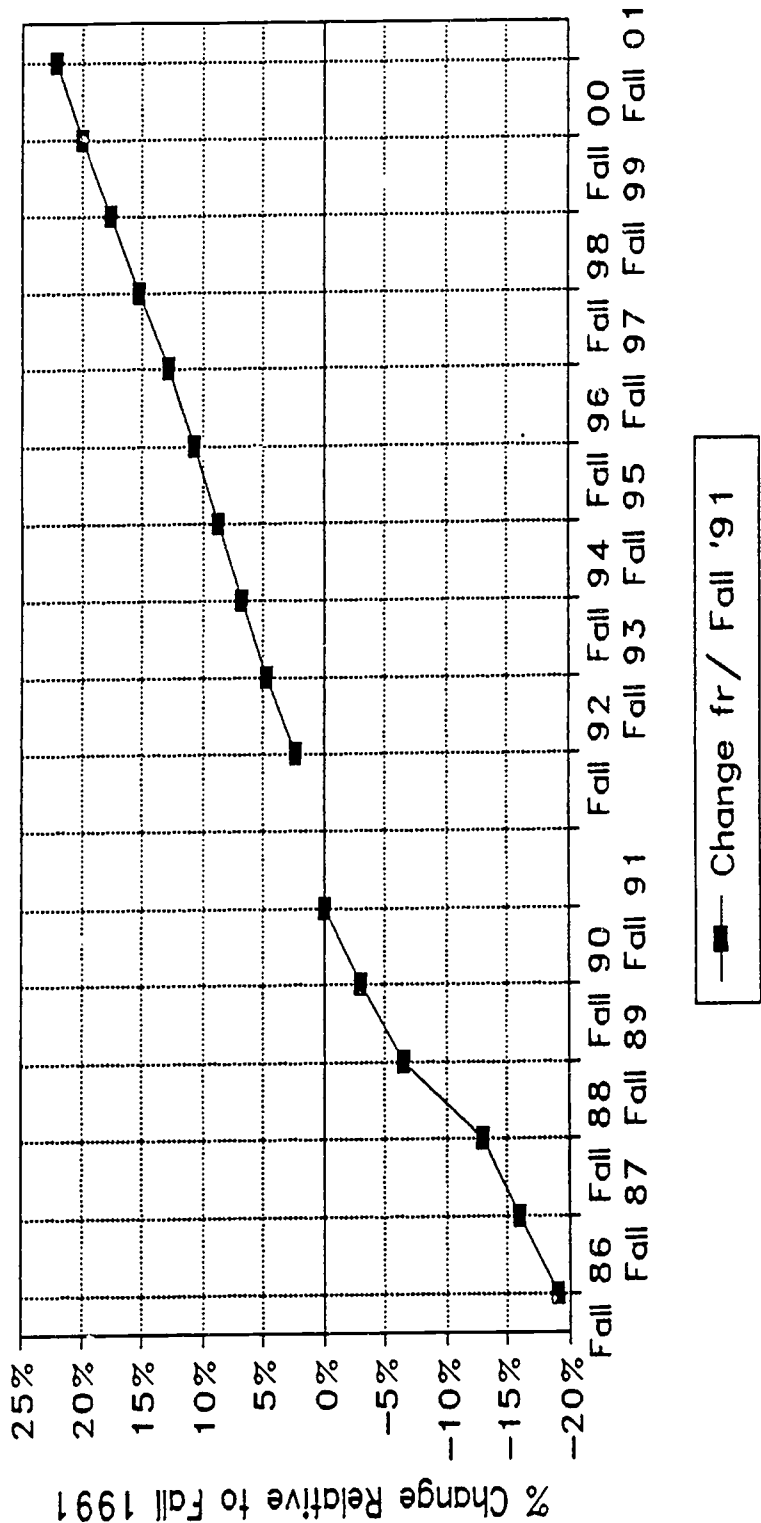
# Projection of Total Headcount In-State Students, Public Institutions



<sup>1</sup>SOURCE: CCHE projection based on an "All Things Remaining The Same" assumption of existing participation rates and enrollment patterns.

Figure 2<sup>1</sup>

# Projection of Total Headcount In-State Students, Public Institutions



<sup>1</sup>SOURCE: CCHE projection based on an "All Things Remaining The Same" assumption of existing participation rates and enrollment patterns.

## PROJECTIONS OF PUBLIC HEADCOUNT BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPE

The projections were done by institutional type and region of the state. The six institutional sectors for the public institutions are:

- o Rural<sup>1</sup> Community Colleges (LCC, MCC, OJC, and TSJC);
- o Urban Community Colleges (ACC, CCA, CCD, FRCC, RRCC, PPCC, and PCC);
- o Local District Colleges (Aims, CMC, CNCC, and NJC);
- o Research Universities<sup>2</sup> (CSM, CSU, and UCB);
- o Rural Universities and Colleges (ASC, FLC, Mesa, and WSC); and
- o Urban Universities and Colleges (Metro, UCD, UCCS, USC, and UNC).

### Undergraduate, In-State Students

Table 1 and Figure 3 present the projections for undergraduate, in-state students by sector and for the state total. The data for fall 1986 through fall 1991 is historical, based on SURDS enrollment reports submitted by the institutions. The percent changes shown in the bottom section of the table are all computed relative to fall 1991 enrollment. For example, the -23.1% value for rural community colleges in fall 1986 indicates that there were 23.1% fewer students in fall 1986 than in fall 1991<sup>3</sup>; the forecast is for an additional increase of 12.0% by fall 2001.

Some summary conclusions from Table 1 and Figure 3 are:

- o there were about 20% fewer undergraduate, in-state students in fall 1986 than in fall 1991, a growth of almost 30,000 additional students;
- o the largest increases between 1986 and 1991 occurred at the community colleges -- in fall 1991 there were about 16,000 more students at urban community colleges, 6,000 more at the local district colleges, and 900 more at the rural community colleges;

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<sup>1</sup>Urban is defined as the ten front range counties: Larimer, Weld, Boulder, Adams, Jefferson, Denver, Arapahoe, Douglas, El Paso, and Pueblo. All other counties are grouped as Rural.

<sup>2</sup>The University of Colorado - Health Sciences Center and Colorado State University Professional Veterinary Medicine Program are excluded from this analysis.

<sup>3</sup>This percentage does not reflect the percent increase between fall 1986 and fall 1991. That percentage increase for rural community colleges is 30%.

Table 1

**Historical Enrollment and Projections for Undergraduate, In-State Headcount Colorado Public Institutions**

Fall Terms	ComCol Rural	ComCol Urban	Local Dist.	Rsrch Univ	Univ/C Rural	Univ/C Urban	State Total
Fall 1986	3,002	28,603	17,404	26,833	9,727	34,410	119,979
Fall 1987	3,271	29,649	19,270	27,099	10,076	35,180	124,545
Fall 1988	3,497	34,088	18,669	27,774	10,418	35,538	129,984
Fall 1989	4,190	39,610	20,787	27,990	10,556	36,897	140,030
Fall 1990	4,068	42,705	22,157	28,257	10,507	37,761	145,455
Fall 1991	3,902	44,563	23,489	28,796	10,420	38,445	149,615

Fall 1992	3,943	46,421	23,984	29,031	10,523	39,726	153,627
Fall 1993	3,993	47,732	24,384	29,627	10,676	40,904	157,316
Fall 1994	4,032	48,678	24,699	30,276	10,763	41,859	160,307
Fall 1995	4,080	49,437	24,992	31,110	10,953	42,778	163,351
Fall 1996	4,117	50,099	25,253	32,027	11,119	43,643	166,257
Fall 1997	4,169	50,735	25,533	33,097	11,382	44,555	169,470
Fall 1998	4,230	51,386	25,823	34,309	11,677	45,547	172,973
Fall 1999	4,282	52,038	26,106	35,545	11,961	46,556	176,488
Fall 2000	4,335	52,680	26,390	36,796	12,266	47,567	180,033
Fall 2001	4,369	53,293	26,647	37,953	12,498	48,508	183,268

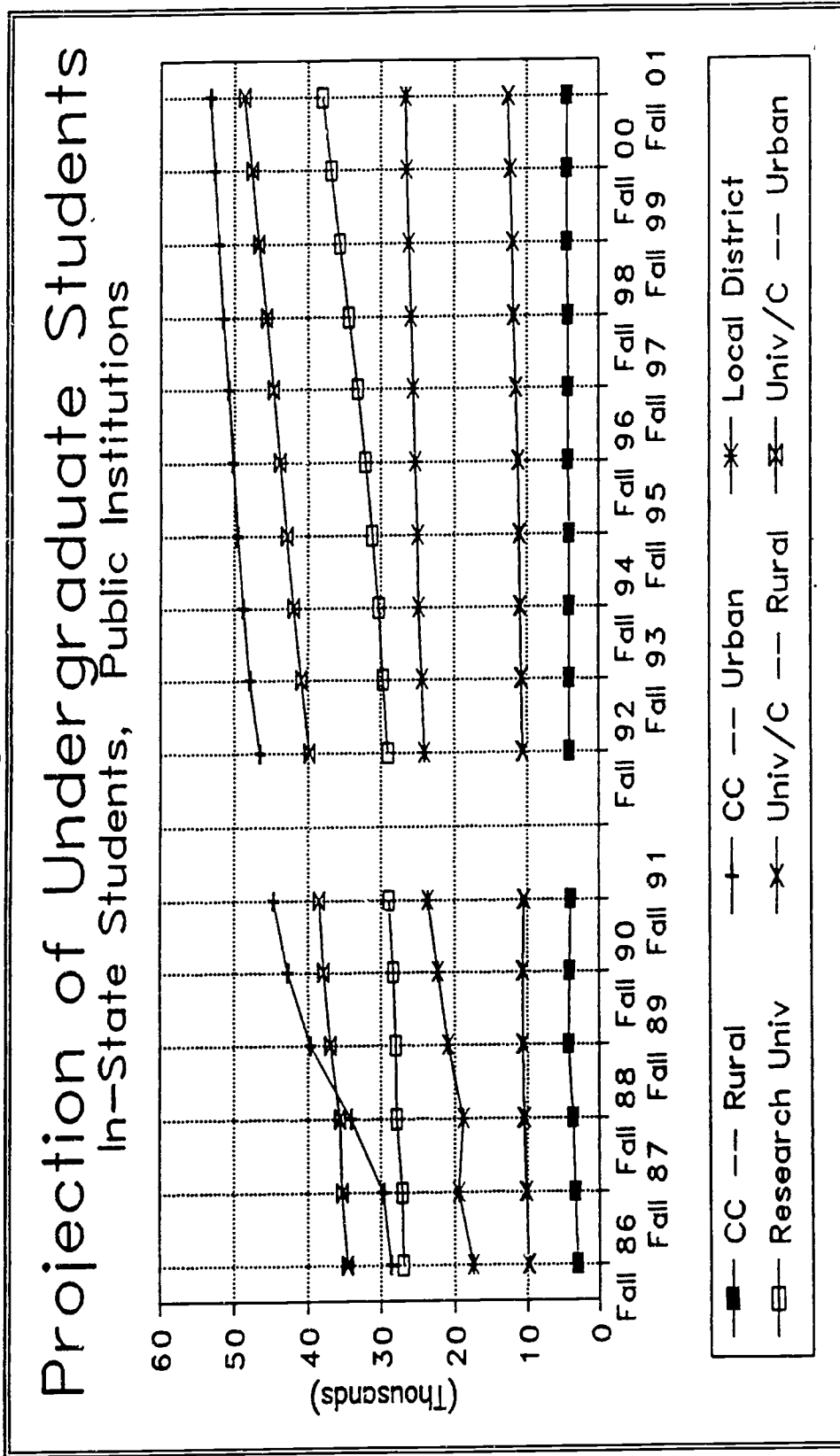
**Percent Changes in Enrollment Relative to Fall 1991**

Fall Terms	ComCol Rural	ComCol Urban	Local Dist.	Rsrch Univ	Univ/C Rural	Univ/C Urban	State Total
Fall 1986	-23.1%	-35.8%	-25.9%	-6.8%	-6.7%	-10.5%	-19.8%
Fall 1987	-16.2%	-33.5%	-18.0%	-5.9%	-3.3%	-8.5%	-16.8%
Fall 1988	-10.4%	-23.5%	-20.5%	-3.5%	-.0%	-7.6%	-13.1%
Fall 1989	7.4%	-11.1%	-11.5%	-2.8%	1.3%	-4.0%	-6.4%
Fall 1990	4.3%	-4.2%	-5.7%	-1.9%	.8%	-1.8%	-2.8%
Fall 1991	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Fall 1992	1.0%	4.2%	2.1%	.8%	1.0%	3.3%	2.7%
Fall 1993	2.3%	7.1%	3.8%	2.9%	2.5%	6.4%	5.1%
Fall 1994	3.3%	9.2%	5.2%	5.1%	3.3%	8.9%	7.1%
Fall 1995	4.6%	10.9%	6.4%	8.0%	5.1%	11.3%	9.2%
Fall 1996	5.5%	12.4%	7.5%	11.2%	6.7%	13.5%	11.1%
Fall 1997	6.8%	13.9%	8.7%	14.9%	9.2%	15.9%	13.3%
Fall 1998	8.4%	15.3%	9.9%	19.1%	12.1%	18.5%	15.6%
Fall 1999	9.7%	16.8%	11.1%	23.4%	14.8%	21.1%	18.0%
Fall 2000	11.1%	18.2%	12.3%	27.8%	17.7%	23.7%	20.3%
Fall 2001	12.0%	19.6%	13.4%	31.8%	19.9%	26.2%	22.5%

SOURCE: CCHE projection based on an "All Things Remaining The Same" assumption of existing participation rates and enrollment patterns.

Figure 3<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup>SOURCE: CCHE projection based on an "All Things Remaining The Same" assumption of existing participation rates and enrollment patterns.





- o the four-year sectors also showed an increase between fall 1986 and fall 1991, but by smaller relative amounts;
- o an increased demand of 30,000 in undergraduate headcount student enrollment is forecast by 2001;
- o while the greatest growth over the last six years was at the community colleges, the projections are for greater growth in the future at the four-year sectors<sup>1</sup>;
- o the greatest increase in enrollment demand is at the research universities, with a forecast increase of almost 32%, about 9,000 more students;
- o the universities and colleges in the urban areas are also projected to increase by about 9,000 students, or about 26%, in rural areas the projection is for an increase of about 2,000 students (20%);
- o the community college sectors are also projected to increase by at least 12%, and by almost 20% in the urban areas.

#### Graduate, In-State Students

Projections of graduate in-state enrollment are provided in Table 2 and graphed in Figure 4. Some points to notice in the table are:

- o in-state graduate headcount enrollment increased over the last six years, up almost 2,000 students (the enrollment in fall 1986 was 12% less than in fall 1991);
- o all sectors did not increase, enrollment of graduate, in-state students at the universities and colleges in the rural areas declined by nearly 79% (this decline was undoubtedly due to the elimination of graduate programs at Western State College during that time period);
- o the greatest growth was at the research universities, up 1,500 in-state, graduate students;
- o the projections forecast an increase of over 3,000 graduate students over the next ten years<sup>2</sup>, with most of the increase at the urban universities and colleges and the research universities.

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<sup>1</sup>This result is because demographic projections forecast a large increase in high school graduates, who mostly start college at four-year institutions, and little growth in the adult population that provides the bulk of the enrollment at community colleges. Later sections of this paper present the high school graduate and population projections.

<sup>2</sup>The projection of graduate enrollment assumes that institutions will strive to maintain a fixed percentage of total enrollment at the graduate level.

Table 2

Historical Enrollment and Projections for Graduate Student, In-State Headcount Colorado Public Institutions							
Fall Terms	ComCol Rural	ComCol Urban	Local Dist.	Rsrch Univ	Univ/C Rural	Univ/C Urban	State Total
Fall 1986				5,481	797	7,809	14,087
Fall 1987				5,483	809	8,221	14,513
Fall 1988				5,510	696	7,910	14,116
Fall 1989				5,908	576	8,379	14,863
Fall 1990				6,161	373	8,638	15,172
Fall 1991				7,022	446	8,612	16,080

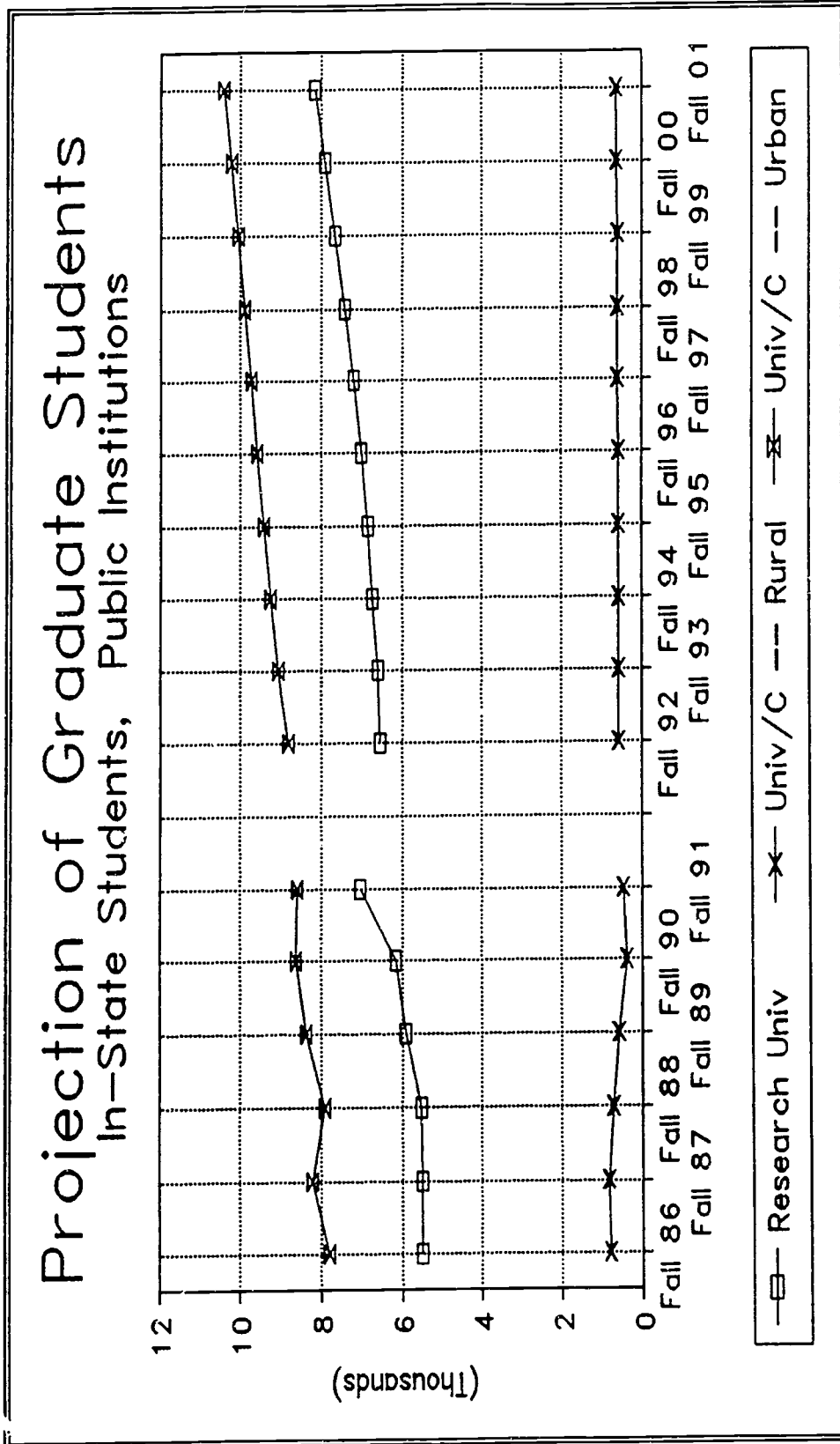
Fall 1992				6,541	551	8,835	15,927
Fall 1993				6,595	556	9,069	16,219
Fall 1994				6,716	561	9,271	16,549
Fall 1995				6,848	565	9,436	16,848
Fall 1996				7,017	572	9,594	17,183
Fall 1997				7,203	579	9,742	17,524
Fall 1998				7,420	589	9,898	17,907
Fall 1999				7,666	600	10,066	18,332
Fall 2000				7,918	611	10,237	18,765
Fall 2001				8,173	622	10,408	19,202

Percent Changes in Enrollment Relative to Fall 1991							
Fall Terms	ComCol Rural	ComCol Urban	Local Dist.	Rsrch Univ	Univ/C Rural	Univ/C Urban	State Total
Fall 1986				-21.9%	78.7%	-9.3%	-12.4%
Fall 1987				-21.9%	81.4%	-4.5%	-9.7%
Fall 1988				-21.5%	56.1%	-8.2%	-12.2%
Fall 1989				-15.9%	29.1%	-2.7%	-7.6%
Fall 1990				-12.3%	-16.4%	.3%	-5.6%
Fall 1991				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Fall 1992				-6.8%	23.5%	2.6%	-1.0%
Fall 1993				-6.1%	24.6%	5.3%	.9%
Fall 1994				-4.4%	25.9%	7.7%	2.9%
Fall 1995				-2.5%	26.7%	9.6%	4.8%
Fall 1996				-.1%	28.3%	11.4%	6.9%
Fall 1997				2.6%	29.8%	13.1%	9.0%
Fall 1998				5.7%	32.0%	14.9%	11.4%
Fall 1999				9.2%	34.5%	16.9%	14.0%
Fall 2000				12.8%	36.9%	18.9%	16.7%
Fall 2001				16.4%	39.4%	20.9%	19.4%

SOURCE: CCHE projection based on an "All Things Remaining The Same" assumption of existing participation rates and enrollment patterns.

Figure 4<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup>SOURCE: CCHE projection based on an "All Things Remaining The Same" assumption of existing participation rates and enrollment patterns.

### Undergraduate, Out-of-State Students

Table 3 and Figure 5 provide projections of out-of-state undergraduate students that is similar in format to the in-state projections provided in Table 1 and Figure 3. The table shows that:

- out-of-state, undergraduate headcount enrollment increased at an even faster rate than in-state enrollment, with 30% fewer in fall 1986 than in fall 1991, compared to 22.5% fewer in-state, undergraduate students;
- this increase represents about 6,300 more students, and occurred at all sectors except the rural community colleges, where the number of out-of-state students is fairly small (374 in fall 1991), and where the enrollment actually decreased by 179 students;
- the largest relative increases were at the urban community colleges and the local district colleges, where the out-of-state enrollment went from 1,454 to 3,906 and from 692 to 1,432, respectively;
- the majority of out-of-state students, about 11,000 out of 21,000 in fall 1991, are enrolled at the research universities;
- the forecast is for an increase of 5,500 students, about 26%, by fall 2001<sup>1</sup>;
- most of the projected increase is at the research universities; with a projected increase of over 3,500 out-of-state students forecast by fall 2001.

### Graduate, Out-of-State Students

Finally, Table 4 and Figure 6 provide the projections for graduate, out-of-state headcount enrollment. The tables show that:

- out-of-state graduate enrollment increased by about 800 students between fall 1986 and fall 1991;
- the forecast is for an increase of about 860 more out-of-state graduate students, about 24%, by fall 2001.

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<sup>1</sup>Out-of-state enrollment has been very volatile in Colorado over the last decade. The recent increase follows a six year period where the out-of-state enrollment was decreasing greatly. The model assumed that out-of-state enrollment would increase in proportion to the percentage of total enrollment in fall 1990 and fall 1991.

Table 3

**Historical Enrollment and Projections for  
Undergraduate, Out-of-State Headcount  
Colorado Public Institutions**

Fall Terms	ComCol Rural	ComCol Urban	Local Dist.	Rsrch Univ	Univ/C Rural	Univ/C Urban	State Total
Fall 1986	553	1,454	692	9,064	1,385	1,683	14,831
Fall 1987	604	1,391	841	9,764	1,569	1,684	15,853
Fall 1988	375	1,688	983	10,271	1,790	1,548	16,655
Fall 1989	260	3,026	653	10,401	1,985	1,710	18,035
Fall 1990	266	3,439	1,502	11,111	2,305	1,921	20,544
Fall 1991	374	3,906	1,432	10,986	2,457	1,991	21,146

Fall 1992	338	3,959	1,517	11,189	2,424	2,045	21,471
Fall 1993	342	4,070	1,542	11,419	2,459	2,106	21,938
Fall 1994	346	4,151	1,562	11,669	2,479	2,155	22,361
Fall 1995	350	4,216	1,580	11,990	2,523	2,202	22,861
Fall 1996	353	4,272	1,597	12,343	2,561	2,247	23,373
Fall 1997	357	4,327	1,615	12,756	2,621	2,294	23,970
Fall 1998	363	4,382	1,633	13,223	2,690	2,345	24,635
Fall 1999	367	4,438	1,651	13,699	2,755	2,397	25,307
Fall 2000	371	4,492	1,669	14,182	2,825	2,449	25,988
Fall 2001	374	4,545	1,685	14,628	2,879	2,497	26,608

**Percent Changes in Enrollment Relative to Fall 1991**

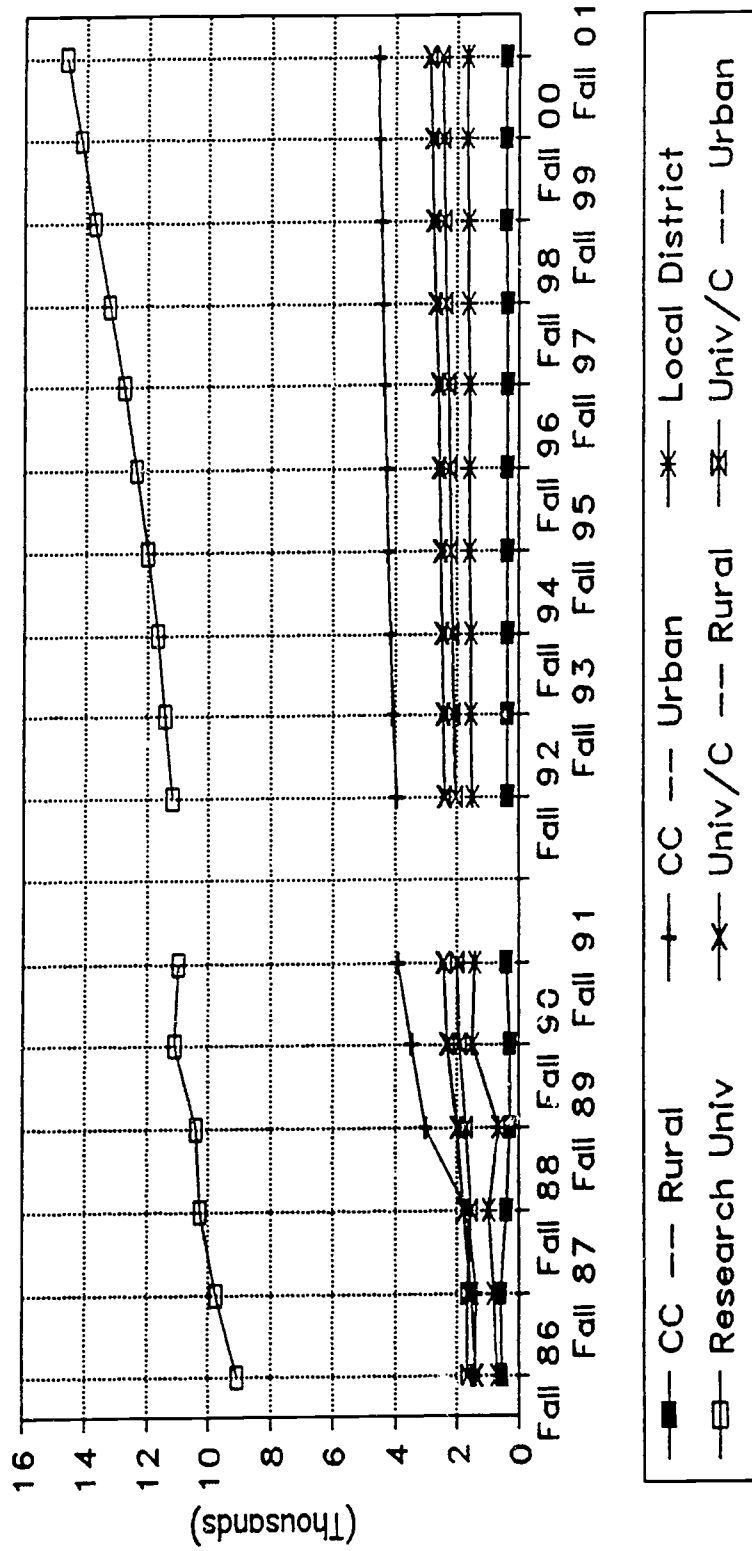
Fall Terms	ComCol Rural	ComCol Urban	Local Dist.	Rsrch Univ	Univ/C Rural	Univ/C Urban	State Total
Fall 1986	47.9%	-62.8%	-51.7%	-17.5%	-43.6%	-15.5%	-29.9%
Fall 1987	61.5%	-64.4%	-41.3%	-11.1%	-36.1%	-15.4%	-25.0%
Fall 1988	.3%	-56.8%	-31.4%	-6.5%	-27.1%	-22.3%	-21.2%
Fall 1989	-30.5%	-22.5%	-54.4%	-5.3%	-19.2%	-14.1%	-14.7%
Fall 1990	-28.9%	-12.0%	4.9%	1.1%	-6.2%	-3.5%	-2.8%
Fall 1991	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Fall 1992	-9.7%	1.3%	5.9%	1.8%	-1.4%	2.7%	1.5%
Fall 1993	-8.5%	4.2%	7.7%	3.9%	.1%	5.8%	3.7%
Fall 1994	-7.6%	6.3%	9.1%	6.2%	.9%	8.2%	5.7%
Fall 1995	-6.5%	7.9%	10.4%	9.1%	2.7%	10.6%	8.1%
Fall 1996	-5.7%	9.4%	11.5%	12.4%	4.2%	12.9%	10.5%
Fall 1997	-4.5%	10.8%	12.8%	16.1%	6.7%	15.2%	13.4%
Fall 1998	-3.1%	12.2%	14.0%	20.4%	9.5%	17.8%	16.5%
Fall 1999	-1.9%	13.6%	15.3%	24.7%	12.1%	20.4%	19.7%
Fall 2000	-.7%	15.0%	16.5%	29.1%	15.0%	23.0%	22.9%
Fall 2001	.1%	16.4%	17.7%	33.1%	17.2%	25.4%	25.8%

SOURCE: CCHE projection based on an "All Things Remaining The Same" assumption of existing participation rates and enrollment patterns.

Figure 5<sup>1</sup>

# Projection of Undergraduate Students Out-of-State, Public Institutions



<sup>1</sup>SOURCE: CCHE projection based on an "All Things Remaining The Same" assumption of existing participation rates and enrollment patterns.

Table 4

Historical Enrollment and Projections for Graduate Student, Out-of-State Headcount Colorado Public Institutions							
Fall Terms	ComCol Rural	ComCol Urban	Local Dist.	Rsrch Univ	Univ/C Rural	Univ/C Urban	State Total
Fall 1986				2,211	68	531	2,810
Fall 1987				2,305	26	533	2,864
Fall 1988				2,447	27	485	2,959
Fall 1989				2,822	20	652	3,494
Fall 1990				3,011	26	747	3,784
Fall 1991				2,787	18	813	3,618

Fall 1992				2,796	28	811	3,635
Fall 1993				2,819	28	832	3,679
Fall 1994				2,871	28	851	3,750
Fall 1995				2,927	28	866	3,822
Fall 1996				3,000	29	880	3,909
Fall 1997				3,079	29	894	4,002
Fall 1998				3,172	30	908	4,110
Fall 1999				3,277	30	924	4,231
Fall 2000				3,385	31	939	4,355
Fall 2001				3,494	31	955	4,480

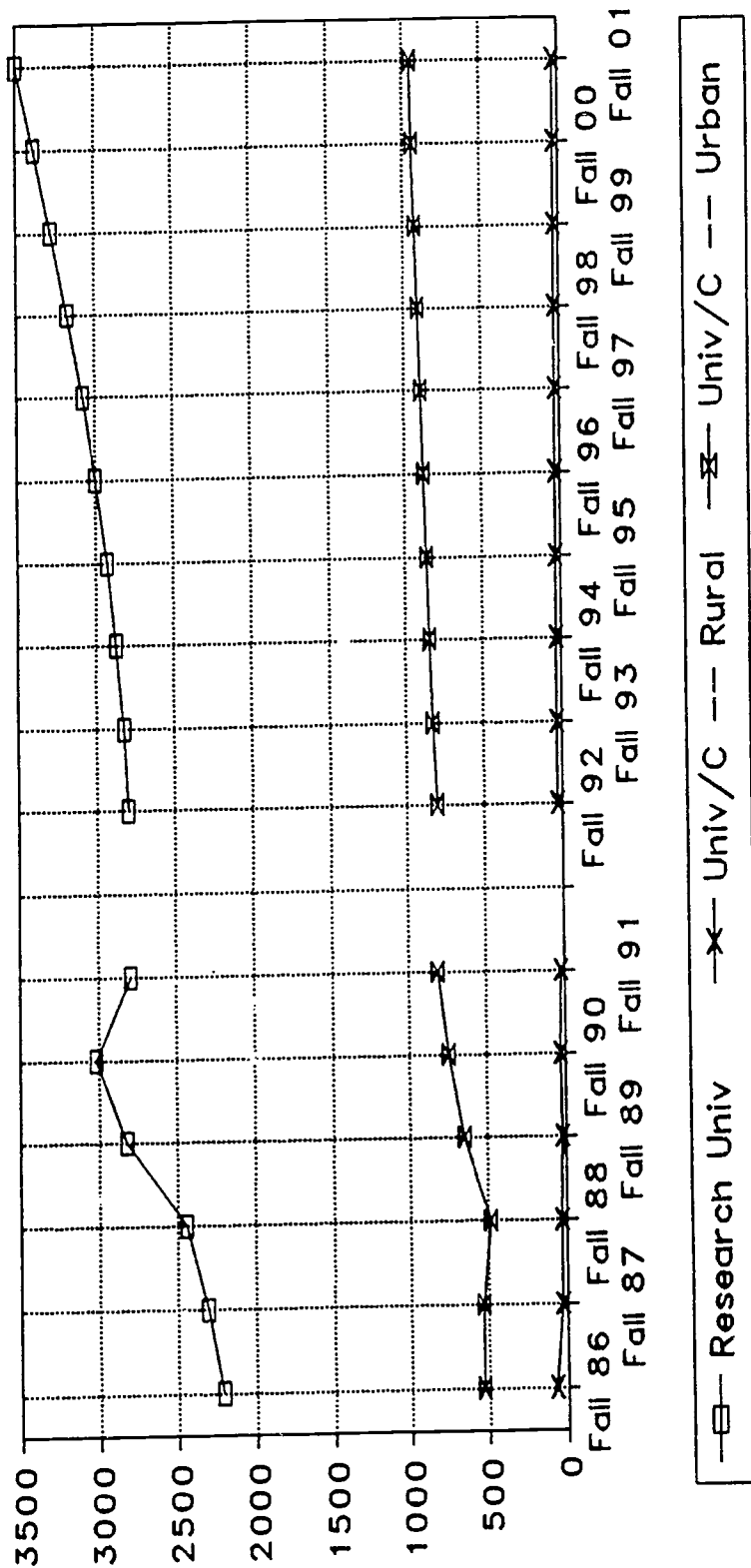
Percent Changes in Enrollment Relative to Fall 1991							
Fall Terms	ComCol Rural	ComCol Urban	Local Dist.	Rsrch Univ	Univ/C Rural	Univ/C Urban	State Total
Fall 1986				-20.7%	277.8%	-34.7%	-22.3%
Fall 1987				-17.3%	44.4%	-34.4%	-20.8%
Fall 1988				-12.2%	50.0%	-40.3%	-18.2%
Fall 1989				1.3%	11.1%	-19.8%	-3.4%
Fall 1990				8.0%	44.4%	-8.1%	4.6%
Fall 1991				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Fall 1992				.3%	53.5%	-.3%	.5%
Fall 1993				1.2%	54.8%	2.4%	1.7%
Fall 1994				3.0%	56.4%	4.6%	3.6%
Fall 1995				5.0%	57.4%	6.5%	5.6%
Fall 1996				7.6%	59.4%	8.3%	8.0%
Fall 1997				10.5%	61.2%	10.0%	10.6%
Fall 1998				13.8%	64.0%	11.7%	13.6%
Fall 1999				17.6%	67.1%	13.6%	16.9%
Fall 2000				21.5%	70.1%	15.5%	20.4%
Fall 2001				25.4%	73.2%	17.5%	23.8%

SOURCE: CCHE projection based on an "All Things Remaining The Same" assumption of existing participation rates and enrollment patterns.

Figure 6<sup>1</sup>

# Projection of Graduate Students Out-of-State, Public Institutions



<sup>1</sup>SOURCE: CCHE projection based on an "All Things Remaining The Same" assumption of existing participation rates and enrollment patterns.



## PROJECTIONS OF FIRST-TIME STUDENTS

The primary methodology used in producing these projections was to extrapolate current participation rates of recent high school graduates and of other adults from the general population. Full-time, first-time freshmen who graduated from high school the previous spring, all other first-time freshmen, and non-degree seeking students were separately projected. The external factors used were projections of Colorado high school graduates and of Colorado population by age group. Continuing students were then estimated by extrapolating their historical relationships to first-time students.

### Full-Time, First-Time, In-State Freshmen Who Are Recent High School Graduates

Projections of full-time, first-time, in-state freshmen who are recent high school graduates are given in Table 5 and graphed in Figure 7. These projections are based upon CCHE projections of Colorado high school graduates, and an assumption that current participation rates from high school will continue.

- the enrollment demand of in-state, degree-seeking, full-time, first-time freshmen who have recently graduated from high school is projected to increase by over 3,000 students between fall 1991 and fall 2001, from 10,859 to about 13,951 (about 28.5%);
- the increased demand is projected to be greatest at the urban universities and colleges, and the research universities (over 1,000 each), and least at the rural community colleges and local district colleges;
- the majority of students in this category have historically started at the research universities and the urban universities and colleges, this pattern is projected to continue;
- there has been a large increase in the number of recent high school graduates starting full-time enrollment at community colleges over the last six years, especially in the urban area -- if this rate of increase continues, the projection of first-time freshmen for the urban community colleges may be conservative.

The projection of high school graduates by ethnic group for urban and rural regions of the state was done by CCHE staff using the same methodology and data presented in the May 1992 Commission agenda item on high school graduate projections. The total urban and rural projections equal the state total projection from that agenda item. The projections are displayed in Figure 8. Note that most of the projected growth is in the urban counties, with a projected increase of almost 8,000 students from school year 1991 to school year 2001. The projection of high school graduates in the rural counties is virtually flat, with only about 1,500 more graduates projected in 2001 than in 1991.

Table 5

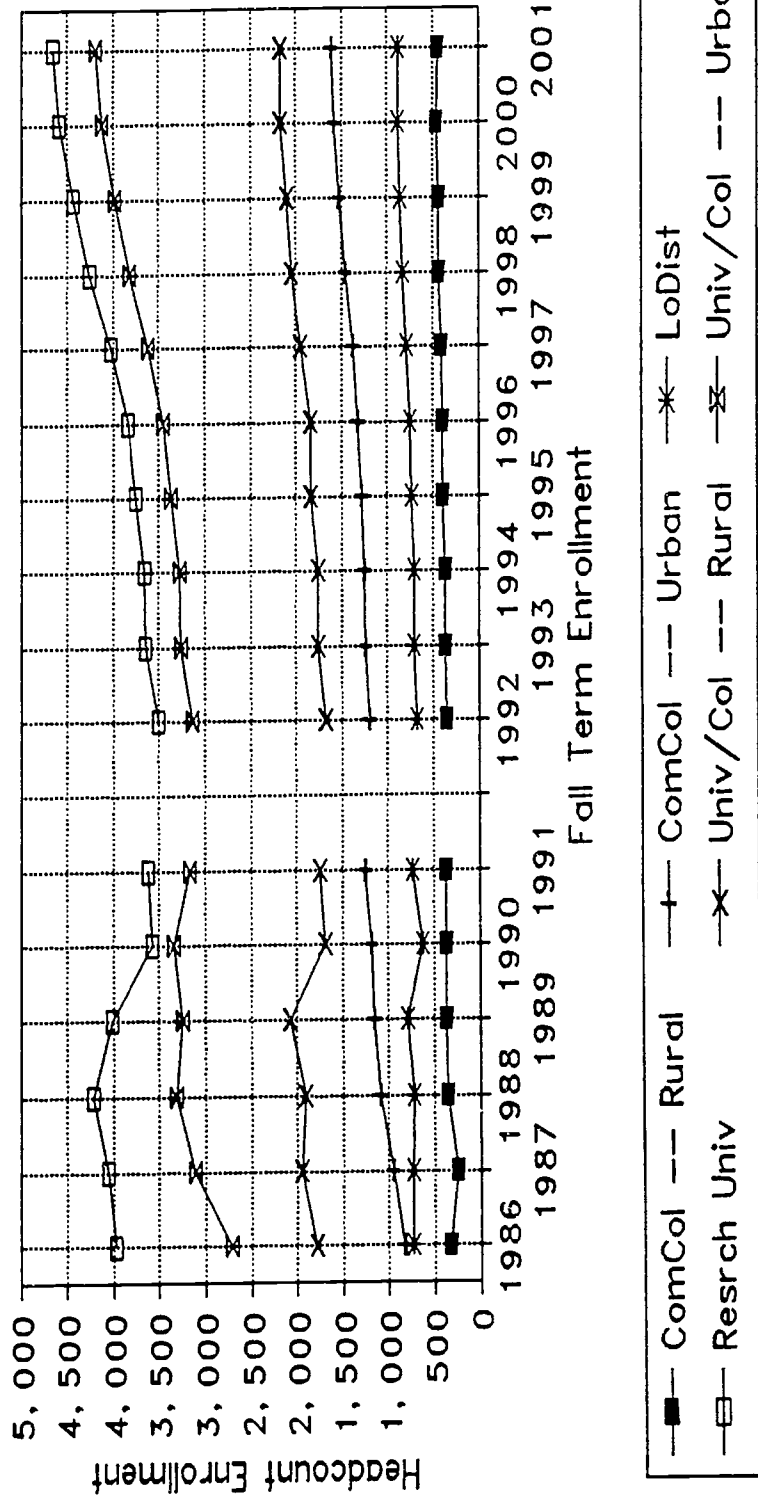
Projections of In-State, Full-Time, Degree-Seeking,  
1st-Time Freshmen Who Are Recent High School Grads

Fall of	ComCol		Local Dist.	Rsrch Univ		Univ/C		State Total
	Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
1986/87	327	821	735	3,969	1,781	2,711	10,344	
1987/88	241	949	734	4,056	1,941	3,113	11,034	
1988/89	344	1,086	721	4,213	1,899	3,311	11,574	
1989/90	367	1,153	791	4,009	2,067	3,251	11,638	
1990/91	357	1,177	628	3,568	1,692	3,335	10,757	
1991/92	359	1,248	734	3,614	1,744	3,160	10,859	
1992/93	345	1,193	677	3,509	1,672	3,138	10,533	
1993/94	365	1,240	708	3,644	1,754	3,263	10,974	
1994/95	367	1,246	708	3,656	1,754	3,277	11,008	
1995/96	384	1,277	738	3,752	1,831	3,364	11,345	
1996/97	383	1,315	744	3,838	1,839	3,450	11,569	
1997/98	406	1,375	787	4,019	1,946	3,609	12,140	
1998/99	429	1,456	825	4,262	2,041	3,822	12,835	
1999/00	437	1,523	847	4,433	2,092	3,985	13,318	
2000/01	453	1,578	876	4,583	2,168	4,118	13,775	
2001/02	449	1,609	880	4,651	2,172	4,189	13,951	

SOURCE: CCHE projection based on an "All Things Remaining The Same" assumption of existing participation rates from high school.

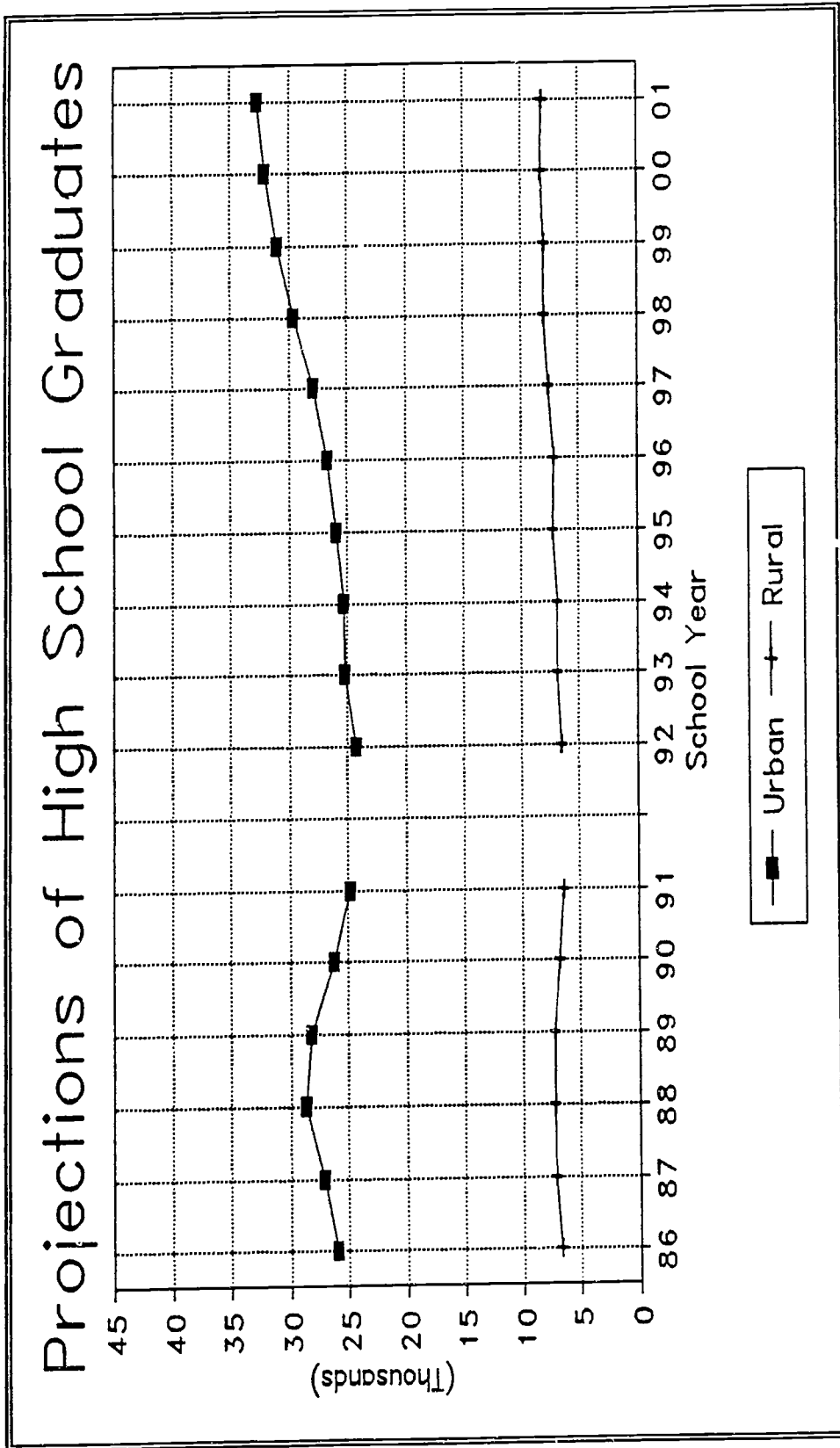
Figure 7<sup>1</sup>

# Historical and Projected Freshmen In-State, Full-Time, Recent HS Grads



<sup>1</sup>SOURCE: CCHE projection based on an "All Things Remaining The Same" assumption of existing participation rates and enrollment patterns.

Figure 8<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup>SOURCE: CCHE projection based on an "All Things Remaining The Same" assumption of existing participation rates and enrollment patterns.

### All Other First-Time, In-State Freshmen

The projection of all other first-time freshmen<sup>1</sup> was based on participation rates by age group, from the Colorado population. The projections are presented in Table 6 and graphed in Figure 9. Summary conclusions from the table include<sup>2</sup>:

- there was a very large increase of enrollment in this category between fall 1986 and fall 1991, with almost 10,000 more students enrolled (27,777 versus 17,917);
- the forecast increase in demand, however, is much lower, with a forecast increase in demand of about 2,000 more students;
- most students in this category enroll at the urban community colleges (17,389 out of 27,777 in fall 1991) and at the local district colleges (7,067 in fall 1991), there are relatively few individuals in this category at the four-year colleges;
- almost all the growth in this category, in fact, was in the urban area and the local district colleges, there was either very little growth or a net loss at the research universities, and the rural colleges.

### Undergraduate and Graduate Special Students

Non-degree-seeking students (special students) at the four-year colleges and universities were projected similarly to the projection of other first-time freshmen, by using an extrapolation of current participation rates by age groups. Special students without a bachelor's degree (undergraduate) and with a bachelor's degree (graduate) were projected separately. The results of these projections are given in Table 7 and are graphed in Figure 10. In general:

- there was a large overall decrease in this category between fall 1986 and fall 1991, dropping by about 1,000 students for undergraduates and by a little more than 100 students for graduate students;
- most special students are enrolled at the urban universities and colleges, there are relatively few at the other four-year institutions;
- little change is forecast in this category between fall 1991 and fall 2001; a net forecast increase of only 54 undergraduate special students and 150 graduate special students.

<sup>1</sup>For the community colleges and local district colleges, all other first-time students are forecast in this category, regardless of degree-seeking status or not; for the four-year and above colleges and universities, these projections are only for first-time, other degree-seeking freshmen -- non-degree-seeking students are projected separately.

<sup>2</sup>See Table 8 and Figures 11 and 12 in the end of this section for a presentation of the population projections.

Table 6

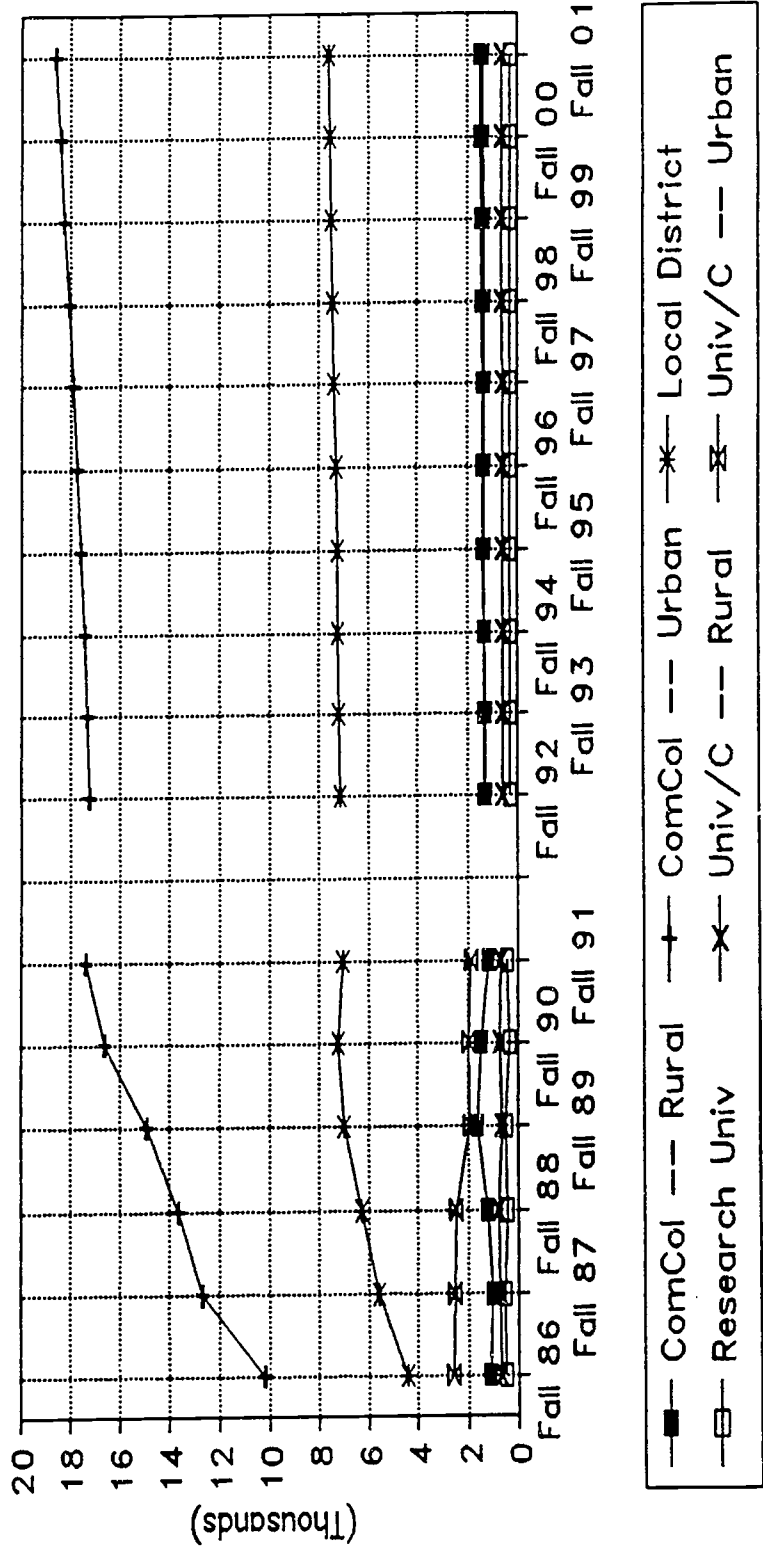
Fall of	Projections of In-State, Other 1st-Time Freshmen									
	ComCol Rural	ComCol Urban	Local Dist.	Rsrch Univ	Univ/C Rural	Univ/C Urban	State Total			
1986/87	1,148	10,178	4,433	415	585	1,158	17,917			
1987/88	1,021	12,691	5,568	430	581	1,325	21,616			
1988/89	1,228	13,679	6,268	367	607	1,321	23,470			
1989/90	1,639	14,903	6,978	305	553	1,374	25,752			
1990/91	1,473	16,659	7,258	203	613	1,393	27,599			
1991/92	1,206	17,389	7,067	275	537	1,303	27,777			
1992/93	1,302	17,245	7,154	253	568	1,335	27,857			
1993/94	1,309	17,342	7,183	256	575	1,343	28,008			
1994/95	1,317	17,459	7,223	260	582	1,355	28,195			
1995/96	1,325	17,593	7,270	264	589	1,371	28,412			
1996/97	1,333	17,740	7,323	269	596	1,389	28,650			
1997/98	1,342	17,901	7,380	273	603	1,409	28,907			
1998/99	1,350	18,071	7,440	278	609	1,430	29,177			
1999/00	1,357	18,246	7,501	282	614	1,452	29,453			
2000/01	1,364	18,425	7,562	287	618	1,473	29,729			
2001/02	1,369	18,604	7,620	291	621	1,495	29,999			

SOURCE: CCHE projection based on an "All Things Remaining The Same" assumption of existing participation rates from high school.



Figure 9'

# Actual and Projected Headcount 1st-time, Other



SOURCE: CCHE projection based on an "All Things Remaining The Same" assumption of existing participation rates and enrollment patterns.

Table 7

Projections of In-State, Undergraduate and Graduate Special Students				
Fall of	Rsrch U	Univ/C / Rural	Univ/C / Urban	Total
<b>Undergraduate Special Students</b>				
1986/87	50	293	3,846	4,189
1987/88	288	460	3,722	4,470
1988/89	382	465	3,651	4,498
1989/90	306	337	1,571	2,214
1990/91	348	359	2,006	2,713
1991/92	411	442	2,250	3,103

1992/93	394	416	2,163	2,972
1993/94	397	418	2,163	2,978
1994/95	401	420	2,168	2,989
1995/96	404	423	2,177	3,004
1996/97	408	425	2,190	3,023
1997/98	412	427	2,206	3,046
1998/99	416	430	2,226	3,071
1999/00	419	432	2,248	3,099
2000/01	423	434	2,272	3,128
2001/02	426	435	2,296	3,157

Graduate Special Students				
1986/87	429	295	3,590	4,314
1987/88	386	275	3,292	3,953
1988/89	246	216	2,753	3,215
1989/90	527	311	3,309	4,147
1990/91	556	199	3,275	4,030
1991/92	988	227	2,974	4,189

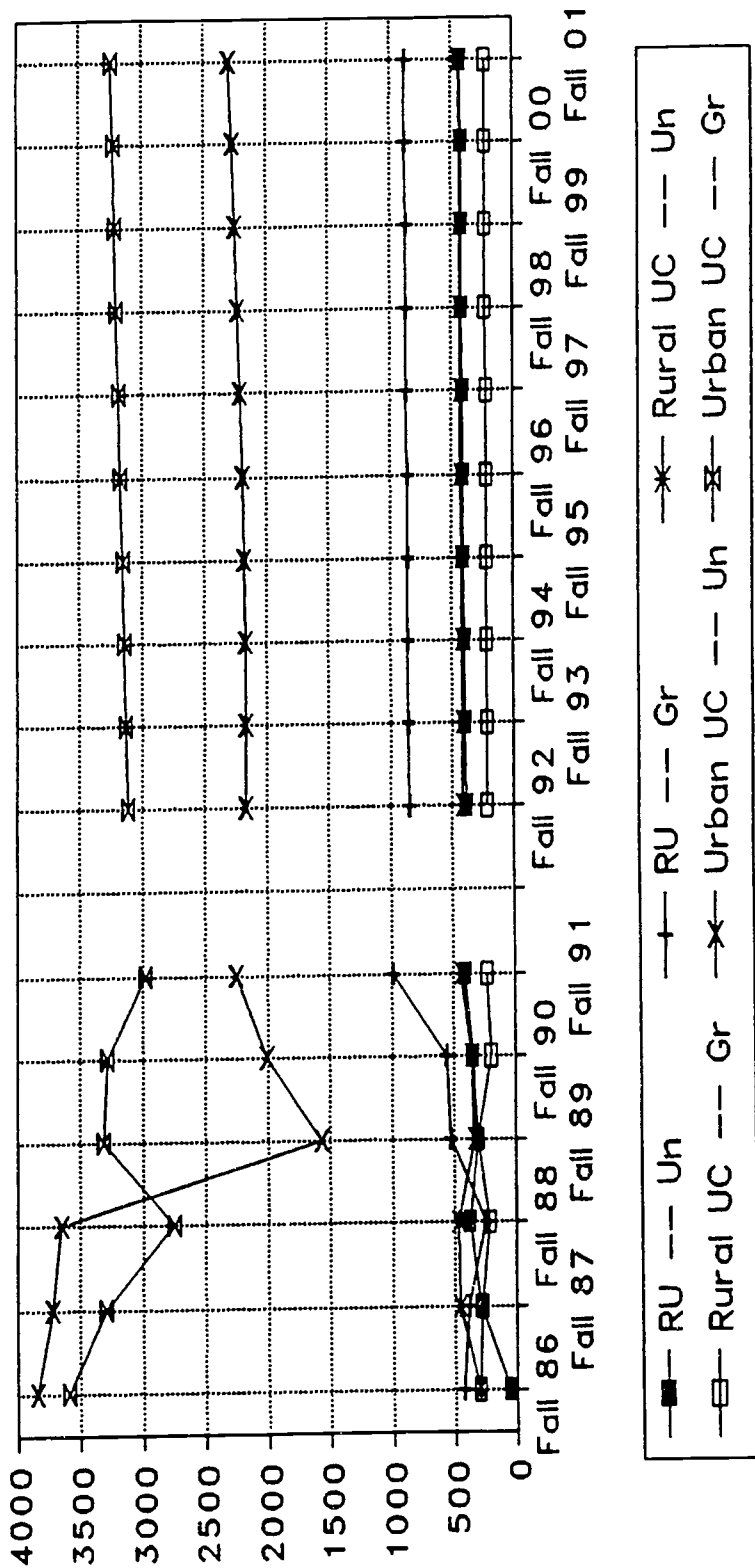
1992/93	847	218	3,104	4,169
1993/94	850	218	3,122	4,190
1994/95	852	219	3,137	4,208
1995/96	854	220	3,151	4,225
1996/97	857	221	3,165	4,243
1997/98	860	222	3,179	4,261
1998/99	864	223	3,193	4,279
1999/00	867	224	3,207	4,299
2000/01	872	226	3,222	4,319
2001/02	876	227	3,236	4,339

SOURCE: CCHE projection based on an "All Things Remaining The Same" assumption of existing participation rates.



Figure 10<sup>1</sup>

# Actual and Projected Headcount Special Students



<sup>1</sup>SOURCE: CCHE projection based on an "All Things Remaining The Same" assumption of existing participation rates and enrollment patterns.



### Population Projections

The projections in the previous two sections of other first-time students and of special students were based on participation rates by age group from the Colorado population. Table 8 and Figures 11 and 12 display these projections. Table 8 includes six years of historical data (1986 through 1991) and projections through 2001. The bottom half of the table shows percent changes relative to 1991. Figure 11 graphs the four age groups that provide the primary source of enrollment, and Figure 12 graphs the younger and older age groups. General conclusions from the population projections include:

- the overall Colorado population is projected to increase by almost 10% from 1991 to 2001, from 3.3 million to over 3.6 million;
- this increase, however, is not uniform by age group, with the 40 -- 54 year old group forecast to increase by 39%, while the 30 -- 39 year old group may decrease by about 15%;
- the age groups providing the primary source for enrollment of non-traditional students (those between 25 and 39) are forecast to decrease by about 120,000 between 1991 and 2001;
- the more traditional college-going group (those between 15 and 24) is projected to increase by about 71,000.

Additional analysis of the population data by urban and rural areas of the state shows that the population growth is also projected to differ by region of the state, with a 14% increase in the ten urban counties, compared to only a 5.5% increase in the rural counties. The rural population comprised about 18% of total state population in 1991.

### Implications of Population Projections for the Projection of Enrollment Demand

Changes in the participation of students can make a greater change in actual enrollment than small changes in the general population. For example, Figure 9 showed that urban community college enrollment of first-time students was increasing during a time when the population was fairly stable (see Figures 11 and 12). Tables 9, 10, and 11 look at this issue in more detail. Table 9 shows total public, in-state headcount enrollment, by age group, for rural and urban areas of the state between fall 1986 and fall 1991, and Table 10 shows the population by the same age groups and regions. Table 11 shows the percent of each age group enrolled by region. This table shows that the overall participation of each age group increased greatly between fall 1986 and fall 1991, but that the rate of increase slowed down a little between fall 1990 and fall 1991. Changes in participation over the next ten years could lead to large changes from the "All things Remaining The Same" projections in this paper.

**Table 8**  
**Population Projections (in 1000's) and Percent Change, by Age Groups**

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
0 - 14	741	750	753	757	734	741	745	747	749	748	747	746	743	740	738	735
15 - 19	241	236	229	226	225	229	233	237	242	247	252	256	260	264	267	270
20 - 24	289	277	261	250	239	234	232	231	232	235	238	243	248	253	258	264
25 - 29	320	310	297	284	290	280	270	261	253	247	242	239	238	239	241	245
30 - 39	614	626	632	634	629	631	631	627	620	611	600	588	575	562	550	539
40 - 54	512	534	557	583	599	628	657	687	716	745	773	798	821	842	859	873
55 or Mn	545	558	568	580	581	590	598	608	618	629	642	656	672	690	710	732
Total	3,263	3,291	3,298	3,314	3,298	3,333	3,366	3,398	3,430	3,462	3,493	3,525	3,557	3,590	3,623	3,656

**Percent Change, Relative to 1991**

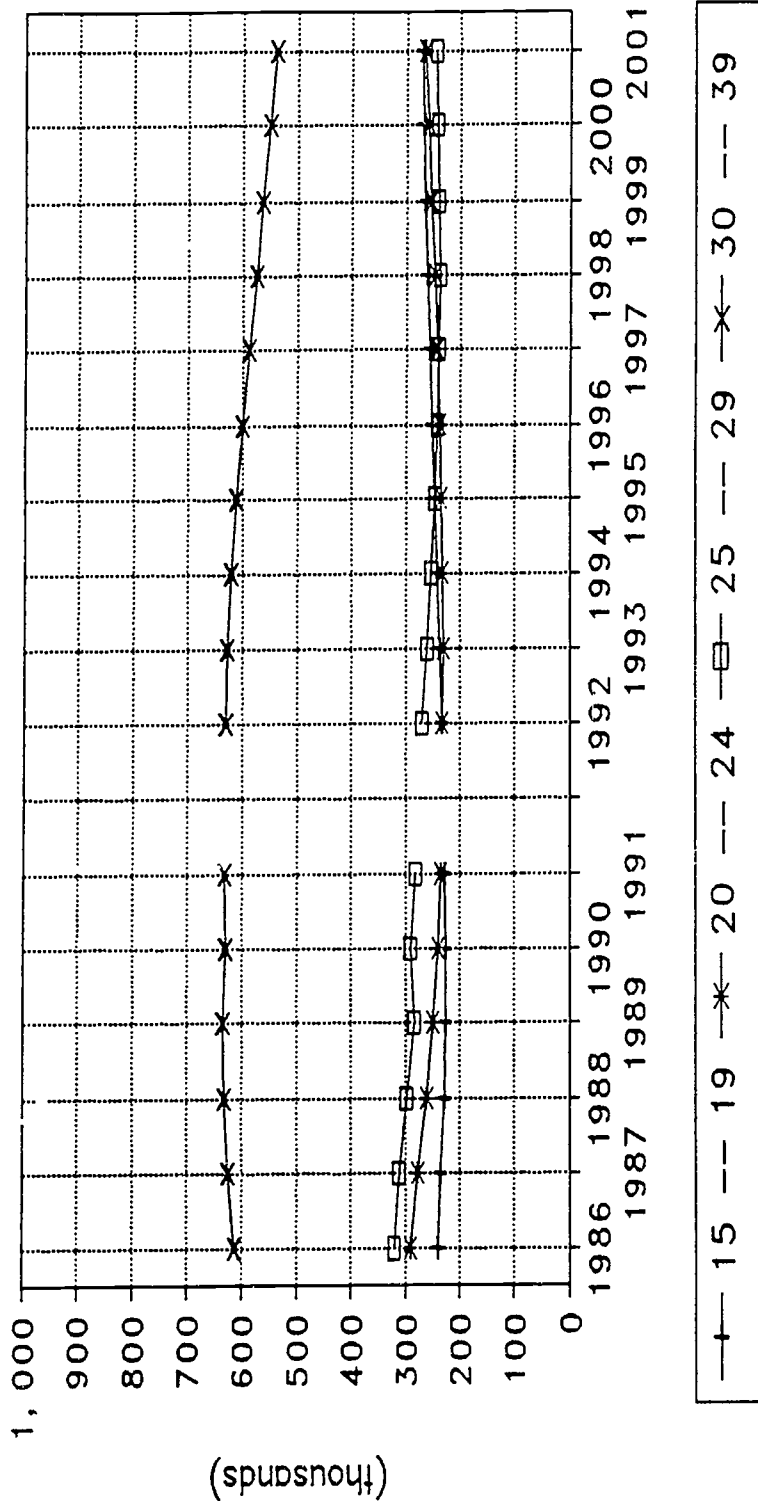
0 - 14	0.0%	1.2%	1.7%	2.2%	-0.9%	0.0%	0.5%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.6%	0.3%	-0.1%	-0.5%	-0.9%
15 - 19	5.3%	3.1%	0.0%	-1.2%	-1.5%	0.0%	1.8%	3.8%	5.9%	8.1%	10.1%	12.1%	13.5%	15.5%	16.8%	18.0%
20 - 24	23.4%	18.2%	11.2%	6.4%	1.8%	0.0%	-1.0%	-1.3%	-0.9%	3.2%	1.6%	3.5%	5.6%	7.9%	10.2%	12.6%
25 - 29	14.5%	10.9%	6.2%	1.5%	3.6%	0.0%	-3.5%	-6.7%	-9.5%	-11.8%	-13.5%	-14.5%	-14.8%	-14.6%	-13.8%	-12.6%
30 - 39	-2.7%	-0.9%	0.2%	0.5%	-0.4%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.8%	-1.8%	-3.3%	-5.0%	-6.9%	-9.0%	-11.0%	-12.9%	-14.7%
40 - 54	-18.5%	-14.9%	-11.2%	-7.1%	-4.5%	0.0%	4.7%	9.4%	14.1%	18.7%	23.0%	27.1%	30.8%	34.1%	36.8%	39.0%
55 or More	-7.5%	-5.4%	-3.7%	-1.6%	-1.4%	0.0%	1.5%	3.0%	4.8%	6.7%	8.8%	11.2%	13.9%	17.0%	20.4%	24.2%
Total	-2.1%	-1.3%	-1.1%	-0.6%	-1.1%	0.0%	1.0%	2.0%	2.9%	3.9%	4.8%	5.8%	6.7%	7.7%	8.7%	9.7%

SOURCE: Colorado State Demographer's Office, August 1991 projections.



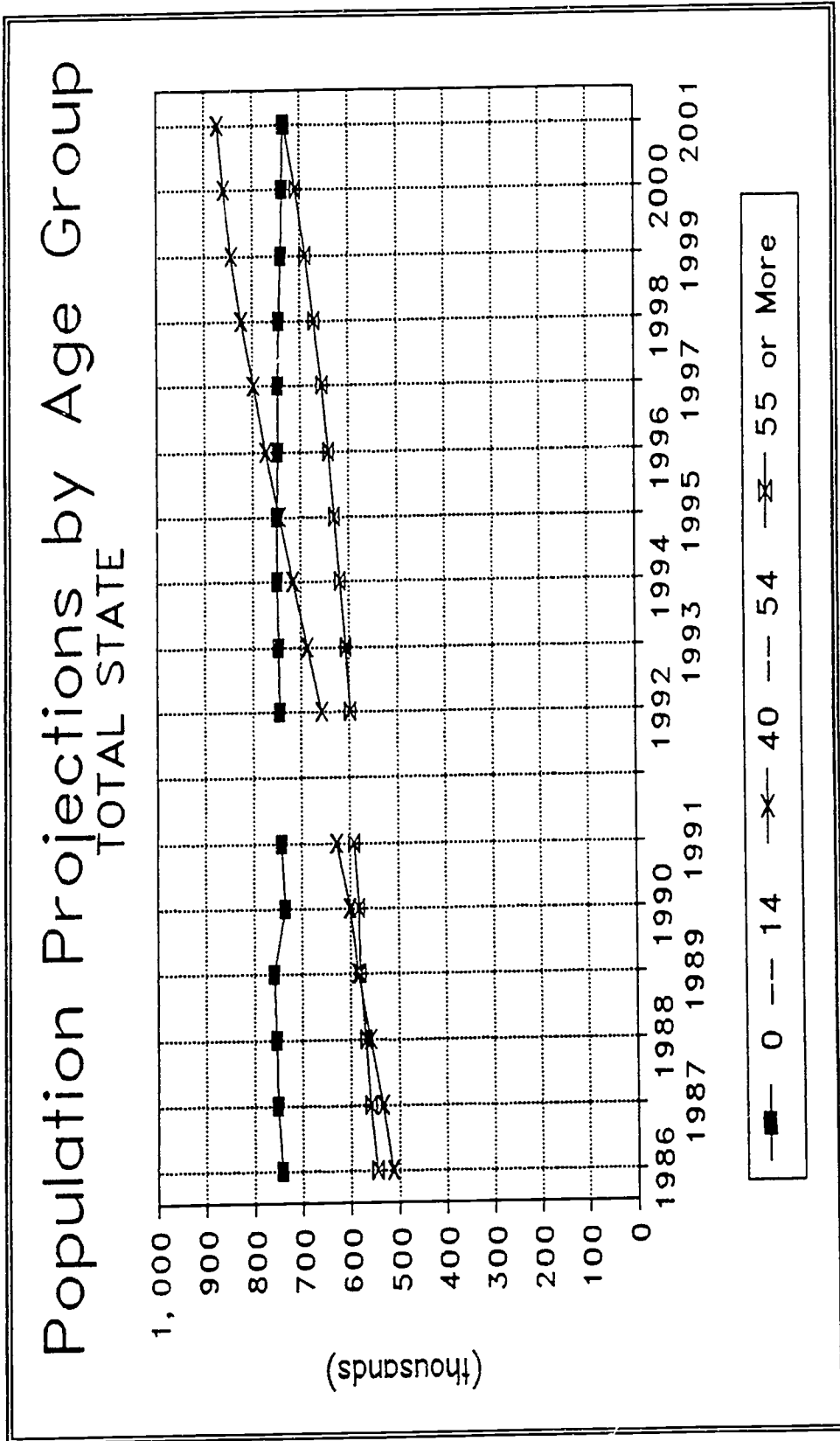
Figure 11<sup>1</sup>

# Population Projections by Age Group TOTAL STATE



<sup>1</sup>SOURCE: Colorado State Demographer's Office, August 1991 Projections.

Figure 12<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup>SOURCE: Colorado State Demographer's Office, August 1991 Projections.

Table 9

Enrollment by Age Group of All In-State Headcount by Region							
Urban/Rural	Age Groups	Fall86	Fall87	Fall88	Fall89	Fall90	Fall91
Rural	15 -- 19	5,381	5,760	5,841	6,456	5,925	5,738
	20 -- 24	5,608	5,636	5,651	6,024	6,192	6,396
	25 -- 29	3,292	3,623	3,255	3,477	3,364	3,417
	30 -- 39	6,068	6,799	6,572	6,813	6,993	7,206
	40 -- 54	2,901	3,707	3,675	4,301	4,685	5,096
	55 or More	824	1,227	1,105	1,147	1,248	1,400
Urban	15 -- 19	20,494	21,414	22,408	23,221	23,507	23,390
	20 -- 24	36,121	36,264	36,832	39,246	42,168	45,414
	25 -- 29	18,339	17,993	18,692	19,594	19,687	19,852
	30 -- 39	23,459	23,981	25,565	27,667	28,776	28,923
	40 -- 54	9,531	10,503	12,204	14,210	15,295	16,095
	55 or More	2,047	2,150	2,300	2,737	2,787	2,766

Table 10

Population by Age Group and Region							
Region	Age Groups	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Rural	15 -- 19	41,982	40,340	39,647	39,870	41,248	41,973
Rural	20 -- 24	46,652	44,007	42,533	41,531	35,714	35,985
Rural	25 -- 29	56,778	54,587	53,418	51,869	45,005	43,179
Rural	30 -- 39	107,137	108,541	110,423	111,308	109,638	107,939
Rural	40 -- 54	91,756	94,897	98,903	103,239	108,441	113,287
Rural	55 or More	117,020	118,498	119,761	121,227	131,047	131,184
Urban	15 -- 19	198,616	195,235	188,941	185,940	183,951	186,617
Urban	20 -- 24	242,758	233,217	218,081	207,996	202,971	198,466
Urban	25 -- 29	263,517	255,783	243,808	232,118	244,855	236,642
Urban	30 -- 39	507,067	517,028	522,071	523,069	519,415	523,460
Urban	40 -- 54	420,053	439,108	458,595	479,914	490,951	514,580
Urban	55 or More	428,261	439,243	448,210	458,755	450,210	458,419

Table 11

Participation Rates by Age Group and Region for All In-State Headcount							
Urban/Rural	Age Groups	Fall86	Fall87	Fall88	Fall89	Fall90	Fall91
Rural	15 -- 19	12.818%	14.279%	14.734%	16.192%	14.364%	13.672%
	20 -- 24	12.020%	12.807%	13.285%	14.506%	17.338%	17.775%
	25 -- 29	5.798%	6.638%	6.093%	6.704%	7.475%	7.914%
	30 -- 39	5.664%	6.264%	5.952%	6.121%	6.379%	6.676%
	40 -- 54	3.162%	3.906%	3.716%	4.166%	4.320%	4.499%
	55 or More	.704%	1.036%	.923%	.946%	.952%	1.068%
Urban	15 -- 19	10.319%	10.968%	11.860%	12.488%	12.779%	12.533%
	20 -- 24	14.879%	15.550%	16.889%	18.869%	20.775%	22.882%
	25 -- 29	6.959%	7.035%	7.667%	8.442%	8.040%	8.389%
	30 -- 39	4.626%	4.638%	4.897%	5.289%	5.540%	5.525%
	40 -- 54	2.269%	2.392%	2.661%	2.961%	3.115%	3.128%
	55 or More	.478%	.489%	.513%	.597%	.619%	.603%

## ENROLLMENT LEVELS (FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME)

In projecting headcount enrollment, it is important to know whether the students are enrolling as full-time students<sup>1</sup> or part-time students. It is also important to know whether there has been a trend over the past several years in changes in the enrollment level of students since those trends would affect projections of full-time equivalent students and also have implications for future demands on the system. Tables 12 through 14 display the full-time/part-time status of undergraduate and graduate students, by public institutional type, for fall 1986 through fall 1991. These tables show that there are large differences between sectors and across student level with regard to the enrollment status of students:

- graduate students are more likely to enroll part-time or less-than-part-time than undergraduates, even given the different definitions of the number of credit hours required to be considered full-time, for example, in fall 1991, 48% of graduate students at research universities were enrolled full-time compared to 90% for undergraduates;
- students at community colleges are less likely to enroll full-time than those in the four-year sectors, for example, in fall 1991, about 47.5% of rural community college students, 28% of urban community college students, and 18% of local district college students enrolled for twelve or more credit hours;
- part-time students at community colleges are also more likely to be taking five or fewer credit hours -- in most cases, students in this group are enrolled for only one class -- for example, in fall 1991, 40.5% of all rural community college, 43% of urban community college, and 71% of all local district college students were taking five or fewer credit hours; and
- students at universities and colleges, especially in the urban area, are more likely to be enrolled less-than-full-time than students at research universities.

These differences represent the differing ages of students at each institutional type as well as differing institutional roles and missions. The most important point to note in these tables, however, is that there does not appear to be a significant trend in these rates. While there are slight variations from year to year, the overall distribution in fall 1991 is very similar to the distribution in previous years. It is reasonable to assume, therefore, that the enrollment levels of students in future years are likely to be similar to the levels in these tables.

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<sup>1</sup>As defined by the CCHE, full-time for undergraduate students is 12 or more credit hours and 9 or more credit hours for graduate students. Part-time students are categorized into two categories, those taking fewer than 6 credit hours, and those taking between 6 to 11 hours (for undergraduates) or between 6 to 8 hours (for graduate students).

Table 12<sup>1</sup>

Percentage of Students Enrolled for Five or Fewer Credit Hours								
Inst Type	Level		Fall86	Fall87	Fall88	Fall89	Fall90	Fall91
ComCol	Rural	Undergraduate	42.3%	43.2%	40.4%	45.5%	43.2%	40.5
ComCol	Urban	Undergraduate	44.0%	43.8%	44.6%	45.1%	44.7%	42.8
LoDist	Total	Undergraduate	68.0%	72.2%	69.1%	69.7%	72.4%	71.1
Rsrch	Univ	Undergraduate	2.6%	2.5%	2.2%	2.7%	2.8%	2.9
Univ/C	Rural	Undergraduate	9.7%	9.2%	9.1%	6.9%	7.4%	7.4
Univ/C	Urban	Undergraduate	16.0%	14.5%	12.8%	12.6%	11.5%	10.7
Rsrch	Univ	Graduate	26.7%	25.5%	26.8%	26.7%	27.1%	29.4
Univ/C	Rural	Graduate	67.9%	69.7%	55.0%	59.5%	47.5%	58.7
Univ/C	Urban	Graduate	50.9%	52.0%	51.4%	49.3%	48.5%	44.8

Table 13

Percentage of Students Enrolled for Six to Eleven Hours (Undergraduates) or for Six to Eight Hours (Graduates)								
Inst Type	Level		Fall86	Fall87	Fall88	Fall89	Fall90	Fall91
ComCol	Rural	Undergraduate	10.3%	10.9%	12.1%	10.4%	10.1%	12.0
ComCol	Urban	Undergraduate	26.9%	27.2%	26.6%	27.0%	27.7%	29.3
LoDist	Total	Undergraduate	8.9%	8.8%	10.3%	10.4%	10.4%	10.8
Rsrch	Univ	Undergraduate	7.6%	7.3%	6.9%	6.3%	6.2%	6.8
Univ/C	Rural	Undergraduate	7.5%	7.8%	8.2%	8.0%	8.8%	9.9
Univ/C	Urban	Undergraduate	23.0%	22.1%	22.2%	21.9%	21.4%	21.3
Rsrch	Univ	Graduate	23.0%	21.9%	23.4%	22.6%	21.8%	22.6
Univ/C	Rural	Graduate	17.1%	12.4%	25.4%	17.7%	25.5%	15.9
Univ/C	Urban	Graduate	24.8%	24.9%	27.8%	28.3%	28.8%	30.7

Table 14

Percentage of Students Enrolled Full-Time (>= Twelve Hours, Undergraduates) or (>= Nine Hours, Graduates)								
Inst Type	Level		Fall86	Fall87	Fall88	Fall89	Fall90	Fall91
ComCol	Rural	Undergraduate	47.4%	45.9%	47.5%	44.1%	46.7%	47.5
ComCol	Urban	Undergraduate	29.1%	29.0%	28.8%	27.9%	27.6%	27.9
LoDist	Total	Undergraduate	23.1%	19.0%	20.6%	19.9%	17.2%	18.1
Rsrch	Univ	Undergraduate	89.8%	90.2%	90.9%	91.0%	91.0%	90.3
Univ/C	Rural	Undergraduate	82.8%	83.0%	82.7%	85.1%	83.8%	82.8
Univ/C	Urban	Undergraduate	61.0%	63.3%	65.0%	65.5%	67.1%	68.0
Rsrch	Univ	Graduate	50.3%	52.6%	49.8%	50.7%	51.1%	48.0
Univ/C	Rural	Graduate	15.1%	17.9%	19.5%	22.7%	27.1%	25.3
Univ/C	Urban	Graduate	24.4%	23.1%	20.8%	22.4%	22.7%	24.6

<sup>1</sup>SOURCE: SURDS Fall Enrollment Files submitted by the institutions.



## PERCENTAGES OF FEMALES

Another issue to be considered when producing projections is whether or not participation differs greatly by gender. Table 15 presents data that shows the percentage of total female enrollment over the last six years for each institutional sector and for undergraduate and graduate students. The table shows that:

- o the percentage of females enrolled in the public system has remained fairly constant over the last six years, there does not appear to be either an increase or decrease in the participation of females during this time period;
- o in all but the research universities, there are more females than males enrolled, with over 6 out of 10 students at the urban community colleges and local district college being female; and
- o over two-thirds of the graduate students at rural universities and colleges are female.

Since the percentage of female enrollment has not changed significantly over the last few years, it is reasonable to assume that the headcount projected for the next ten years would be comprised of similar percentages of male and females as displayed in Table 15.

Table 15<sup>1</sup>

Percentage Female Enrollment, by Institutional Type and Level			Fall86	Fall87	Fall88	Fall89	Fall90	Fall91
Inst Type		Level Summaries						
ComCol	Rural	Undergraduate	57.9%	56.8%	54.6%	53.0%	53.4%	54.9%
ComCol	Urban	Undergraduate	59.5%	60.8%	61.4%	60.3%	60.1%	60.6%
LoDist	Total	Undergraduate	56.4%	61.2%	60.9%	59.9%	61.0%	60.6%
Rsrch	Univ	Undergraduate	46.6%	47.1%	47.4%	47.5%	47.6%	47.0%
Univ/C	Rural	Undergraduate	49.7%	50.6%	52.1%	52.1%	52.7%	53.4%
Univ/C	Urban	Undergraduate	53.2%	55.5%	54.3%	54.5%	54.0%	53.9%
Rsrch	Univ	Graduate	44.9%	44.3%	44.3%	45.4%	45.6%	45.3%
Univ/C	Rural	Graduate	66.2%	63.4%	62.9%	65.6%	70.2%	66.0%
Univ/C	Urban	Graduate	55.6%	56.5%	57.5%	57.0%	56.6%	56.6%

<sup>1</sup>SOURCE: SURDS Fall Enrollment Files submitted by the institutions.

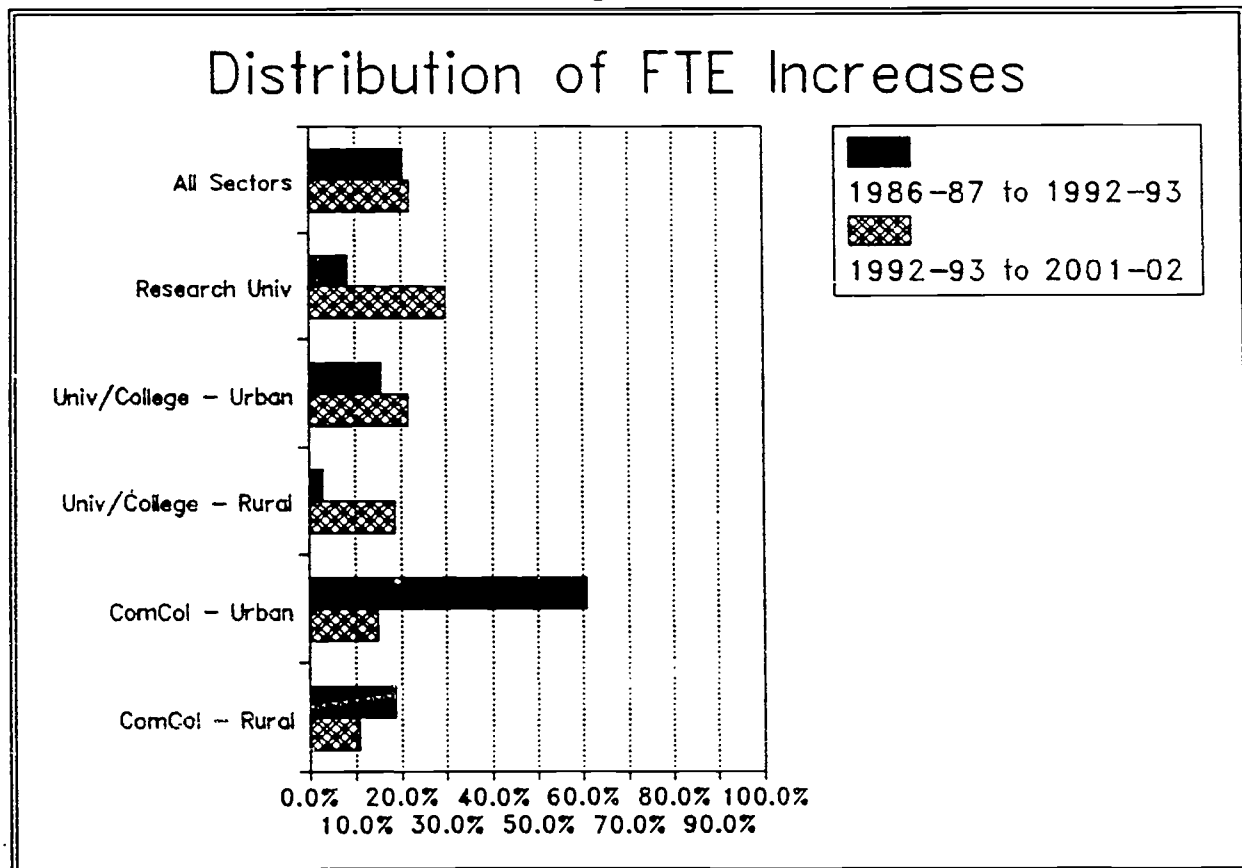
## FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE PROJECTIONS

Enrollment projections show an increase in demand for public higher education in the next ten years of over 20%. Two factors are projected to have a significant impact on the growth and distribution of demand for education services in Colorado: (1) an increase in the number of recent high school graduates; and (2) a decrease in the adult population between the ages of 25 and 40.

If traditional patterns of attendance continue, increased recent high school graduates will translate into increased demand in urban universities and colleges, and research universities as full-time degree seeking students. Projections done at this time assume this pattern will continue, however, if the rate at which recent high school graduates choose to attend community colleges continues to increase, projected enrollment at urban community colleges may be low. The changing age distribution of the Colorado population shows that the pool of residents (ages 25 to 40) is decreasing. This trend is projected to translate to a slower rate of growth among non-traditional students than we have seen in the past.

The estimated changes in growth and distribution of resident FTE is shown in Figure 13.

Figure 13



Revenue Estimates

Unless otherwise noted, all revenue estimates are in current (non-inflated dollars). General fund revenue is assumed to support Colorado resident students only. Resident tuition revenue is estimated for FY92 and FY93. All estimates exclude the University of Colorado Health Sciences Center and the Professional Veterinary Medicine School at Colorado State University.

1992-93 Summary

- o Resident tuition revenue and general fund revenue is estimated at \$540.7 million for 1992-93, including \$339.1 million in general fund and \$201.6 million in resident tuition revenue. Resident enrollment is estimated at 108,610 FTE.
- o Resident tuition revenue per FTE is estimated at \$1857. General fund is estimated at \$3123 per resident FTE.

Changes from 1986-87 to 1992-93

- o Estimated resident student FTE has increased by 18,470, or 20.5%.
- o General Fund revenue has increased \$92.7 million (37.7%), and \$389 per student (14.3%).
- o Estimated resident tuition revenue has increased \$88.1 million (77.7%) and \$597 per student (47.5%).
- o Estimated total revenue has increased \$180.9 million (50.3%) and \$987 per student (24.7%).
- o The state share of resident student revenue (tuition and general fund) has declined from 68.5% to 66.1% in 1990-91 and is estimated at 62.7% for 1992-93.
- o Adjusted for inflation, 1992-93 estimates show:

General fund revenue has increased \$35.5 million. General fund per student has decreased \$240 (-7.3%). Tuition revenue has increased \$61.8 million and \$305 (19.7%) per student. Total revenue has increased \$97.3 million. Total revenue per student has increased \$60 (1.2%).

1993-94 Projections

- o Enrollment projections estimate the following resident FTE increases by sector for 1993-94:
 

Rural Community Colleges	1.3%
Urban Community Colleges	2.8%
Rural Universities/Colleges	1.4%
Urban Universities/Colleges	2.9%
Research Universities	1.9%
Total	2.4%
  
- o \$12.6 million in new revenue will be needed to maintain the current per student funding level. Given the current state share, and project demand for 1993-94, \$9.0 million general fund will be needed and \$3.6 million in resident tuition revenue.
  
- o To return to the state share/student share that existed in 1990-91, The state share would have to increase by \$27.2 million in 1993-94.

2001-02 Projections

- o Enrollment is estimated to increase by 23,737 (21.8%) resident FTE. This increase is comparable to the current enrollment at the Auraria campus (Metro, UC-D and CCD combined).
  
- o To maintain the current state share/student share of 62.7%, \$80 million in additional general fund will be needed. To maintain a 66% state share, a \$101.6 million increase will be needed.

## PROJECTION OF DEGREES GRANTED, BY LEVEL

The relationship of total headcount to degrees granted by level was examined for fiscal year 1987 through fiscal year 1991 (the last year for which data was available). These relationships were used, along with the projections of total headcount enrollment, to project degrees through fiscal year 2002. These projections are shown in Table 16. Figures 14 through 19 present these projections for in-state students receiving degrees. Several points to note from Table 16 include:

- bachelor's degrees comprise the majority number of degrees granted by Colorado public institutions, almost 12,000 baccalaureate degrees were granted to in-state students in FY 1991;
- if the forecast of student demand results in actual enrollments, and if these students continue to graduate at current rates, then there would be over 4,000 more baccalaureate degrees granted to in-state students in FY 02, an increase of about 33 %;
- vocational certificates and associate degrees (AAS) granted by community colleges far exceed the academic associate degrees granted (AA, AS, and AGS), an increase is, however, forecast in all three of these categories by FY 2001.

Table 16  
Projection of Degrees Granted, by Institution Type and Tuition Status

Tuition Status	Institution Type	Urban/Rural	Degree Levels	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02
In-State	ComCol	Rural	Certificate	243	239	286	295	385	338	341	346	349	353	356	361	366	371	375	378
In-State	ComCol	Urban	Certificate	666	933	1,137	1,308	1,279	1,380	1,438	1,478	1,508	1,531	1,552	1,571	1,592	1,612	1,632	1,651
In-State	LoDist	Total	Certificate	202	281	318	470	425	477	487	496	502	508	513	519	525	531	536	542
In-State	Univ/C	Rural	Certificate	84	68	59	61	43	48	48	48	48	49	50	51	53	54	55	56
In-State	Univ/C	Urban	Certificate	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Out-of-State	ComCol	Rural	Certificate	33	24	18	5	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7
Out-of-State	ComCol	Urban	Certificate	36	33	29	30	41	40	42	43	44	44	45	46	46	47	47	48
Out-of-State	LoDist	Total	Certificate	7	15	12	19	16	18	19	19	19	20	20	20	20	20	21	21
Out-of-State	Univ/C	Rural	Certificate	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
In-State	ComCol	Rural	AAS	129	132	132	161	126	131	132	134	135	137	138	139	142	143	145	146
In-State	ComCol	Urban	AAS	1,540	1,514	1,541	1,539	1,630	1,711	1,782	1,833	1,869	1,898	1,924	1,948	1,973	1,998	2,023	2,046
In-State	LoDist	Total	AAS	498	450	462	493	445	500	511	519	526	532	538	544	550	556	562	567
In-State	Univ/C	Rural	AAS	116	108	100	90	101	96	95	95	96	98	99	102	105	107	110	112
In-State	Univ/C	Urban	AAS	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Out-of-State	ComCol	Rural	AAS	47	17	23	17	20	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	20	20	20	21
Out-of-State	ComCol	Urban	AAS	60	44	69	50	39	46	48	49	50	51	52	52	53	54	54	55
Out-of-State	LoDist	Total	AAS	40	47	41	44	30	37	38	39	39	40	40	41	41	42	42	42
Out-of-State	Univ/C	Rural	AAS	2	0	2	5	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8
Out-of-State	Univ/C	Urban	AAS	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
In-State	ComCol	Rural	AA/AS/AGS	138	126	156	165	171	161	162	164	166	168	169	172	174	176	178	180
In-State	ComCol	Urban	AA/AS/AGS	451	568	574	606	725	732	762	784	799	812	823	833	844	854	865	875
In-State	LoDist	Total	AA/AS/AGS	376	406	463	373	461	466	476	484	490	496	501	507	513	518	524	529
In-State	Univ/C	Rural	AA/AS/AGS	86	104	86	85	59	93	92	92	93	95	96	99	101	104	107	108
In-State	Univ/C	Urban	AA/AS/AGS	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Out-of-State	ComCol	Urban	AA/AS/AGS	170	204	202	197	218	200	202	205	207	210	211	214	217	220	223	224
Out-of-State	ComCol	Rural	AA/AS/AGS	46	23	14	15	15	16	17	17	18	18	18	18	19	19	19	19
Out-of-State	LoDist	Total	AA/AS/AGS	17	14	7	16	20	20	21	21	21	21	22	22	22	22	23	23
Out-of-State	Univ/C	Rural	AA/AS/AGS	3	6	13	14	8	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	12	12
Out-of-State	Univ/C	Urban	AA/AS/AGS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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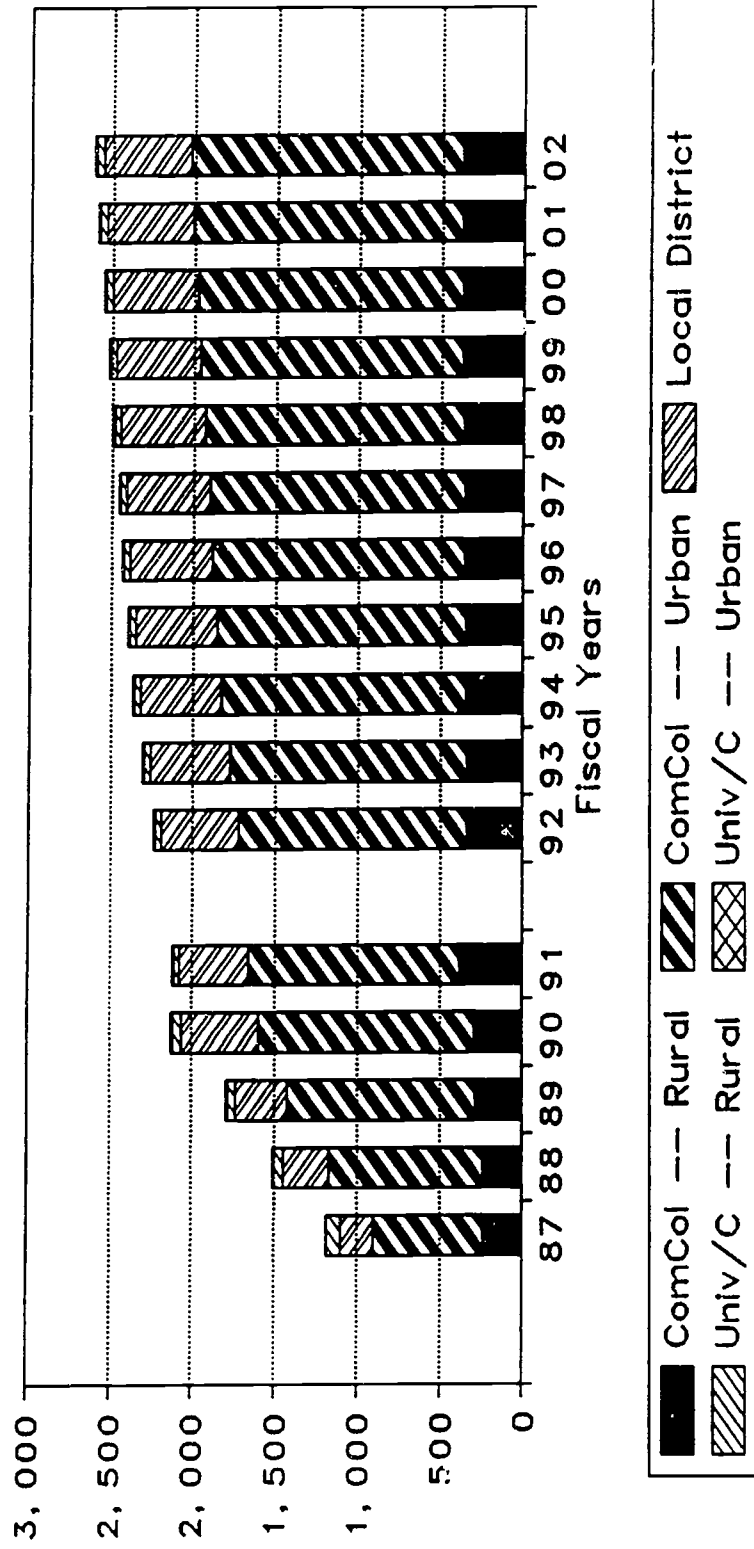
Table 16  
Projection of Degrees Granted, by Institution Type and Tuition Status

Tuit. Status	Institution Type	Urban/Rural	Degr. Levels	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02
In-State	Research	Urban	Bachelor's	5,562	5,575	5,408	5,788	5,677	5,867	5,928	6,027	6,141	6,296	6,474	6,672	6,883	7,112	7,364	7,623
In-State	Univ/C	Rural	Bachelor's	1,226	1,197	1,298	1,273	1,260	1,227	1,306	1,343	1,357	1,380	1,405	1,436	1,467	1,505	1,548	1,591
In-State	Univ/C	Urban	Bachelor's	4,309	4,373	4,685	4,989	4,973	5,162	5,471	5,694	5,880	6,042	6,182	6,313	6,438	6,565	6,703	6,844
Out-of-State	Research	Urban	Bachelor's	1,319	1,311	1,393	1,507	1,675	1,663	1,681	1,709	1,741	1,785	1,835	1,891	1,951	2,016	2,088	2,161
Out-of-State	Univ/C	Rural	Bachelor's	125	124	145	148	167	156	166	171	172	175	179	182	187	191	197	202
Out-of-State	Univ/C	Urban	Bachelor's	226	274	203	223	221	230	244	254	262	269	275	281	287	292	298	305
In-State	Research	Urban	Master's	1,208	1,303	1,340	1,302	1,405	1,489	1,411	1,423	1,453	1,485	1,526	1,571	1,624	1,684	1,746	1,808
In-State	Univ/C	Rural	Master's	252	266	322	317	141	206	313	317	322	324	330	335	343	353	361	371
In-State	Univ/C	Urban	Master's	1,128	1,206	1,421	1,495	1,597	1,673	1,701	1,765	1,821	1,865	1,908	1,948	1,990	2,036	2,082	2,129
Out-of-State	Research	Urban	Master's	331	357	410	447	462	497	471	475	485	495	509	524	542	562	582	603
Out-of-State	Univ/C	Rural	Master's	10	8	16	11	9	11	17	17	17	18	18	18	19	19	20	20
Out-of-State	Univ/C	Urban	Master's	213	232	184	206	165	192	195	203	209	214	219	224	228	234	239	244
In-State	Research	Urban	PhD/1stProf	465	504	461	476	491	528	500	505	515	527	541	557	576	597	619	641
In-State	Univ/C	Urban	PhD/1stProf	36	41	50	51	41	48	48	50	52	53	54	55	57	58	59	61
Out-of-State	Research	Urban	PhD/1stProf	114	121	132	124	150	153	145	147	150	153	157	162	167	174	180	186
Out-of-State	Univ/C	Urban	PhD/1stProf	51	49	44	48	38	44	45	47	48	49	51	52	53	54	55	56

<sup>1</sup>This table does not include graduates from the UCHSC and the CSU veterinary medicine program.

Figure 14<sup>1</sup>

# Certificates Public, In-State



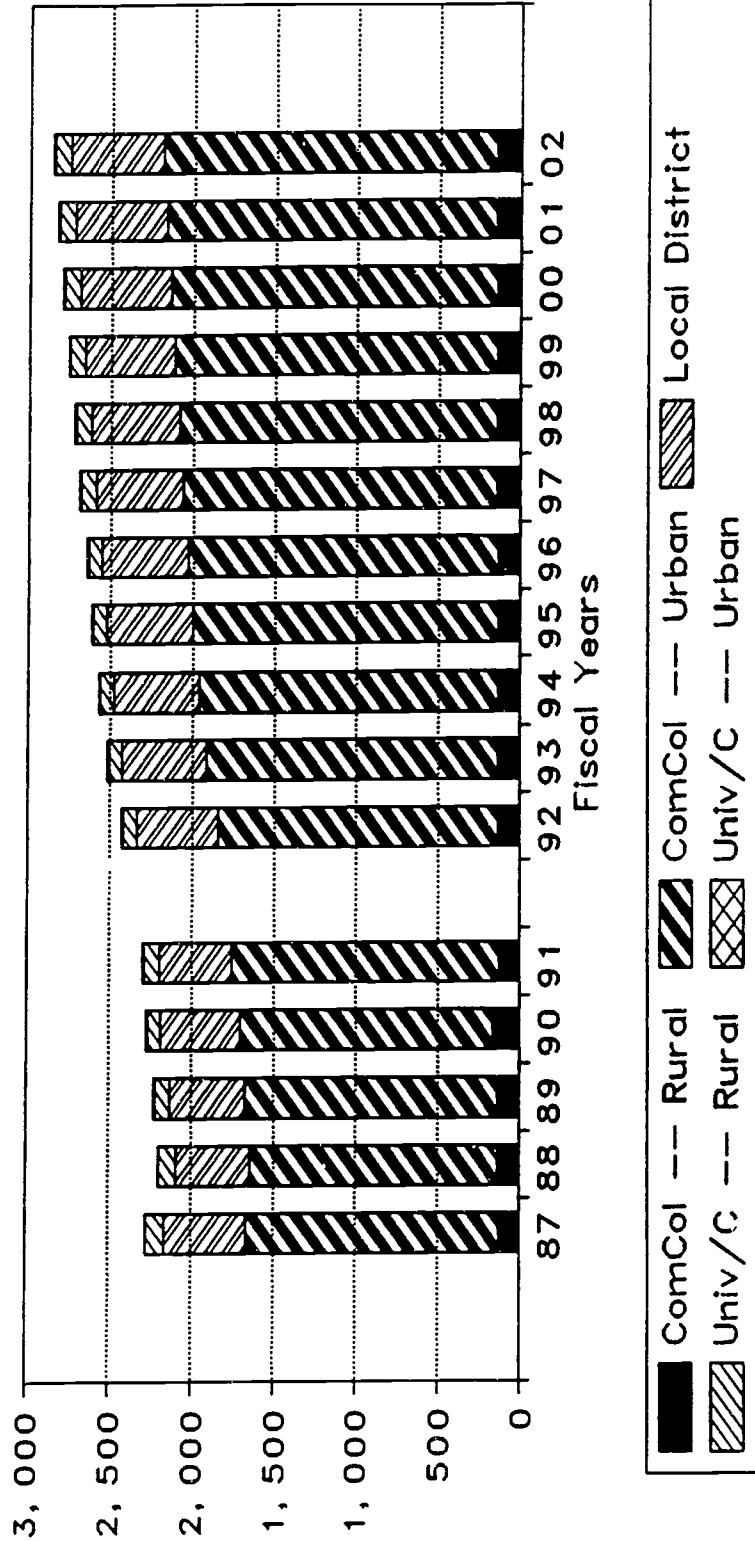
<sup>1</sup>SOURCE: Colorado State Demographer's Office, August 1991 Projections.





Figure 15<sup>1</sup>

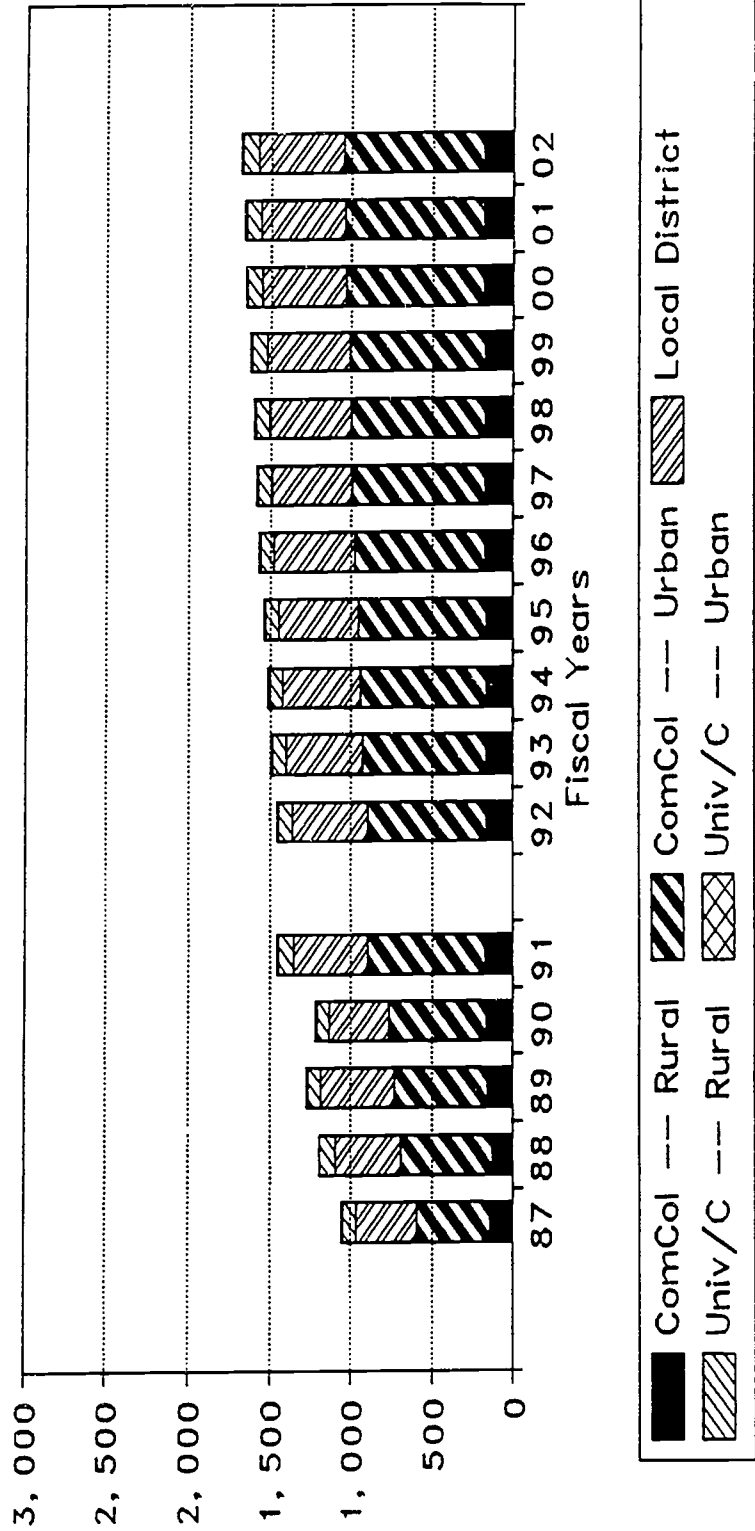
### AAS Degrees Public, In-State



<sup>1</sup>SOURCE: Colorado State Demographer's Office, August 1991 Projections.

Figure 16<sup>1</sup>

# AA/AS/AGS Degrees Public, In-State

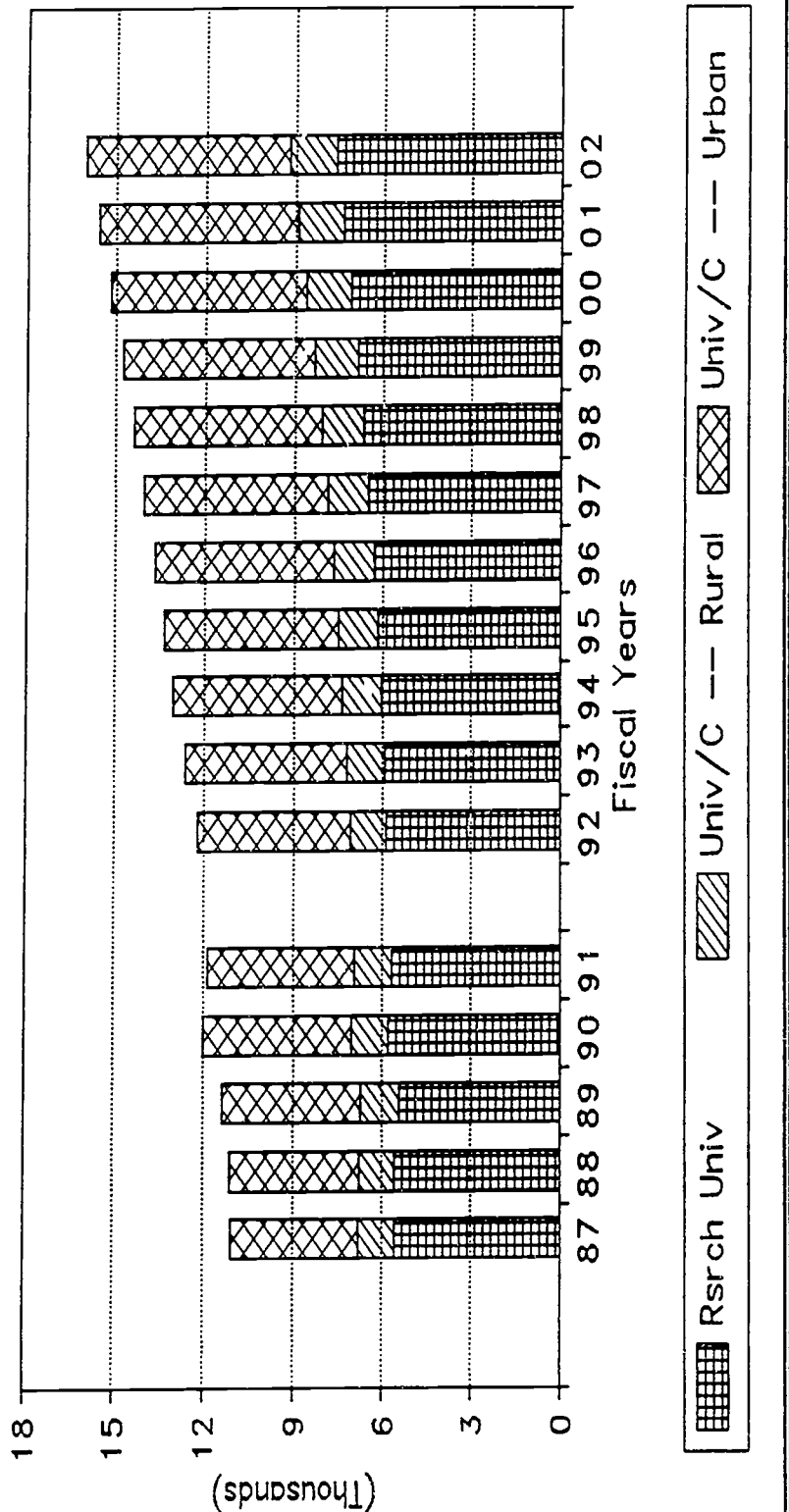


<sup>1</sup>SOURCE: Colorado State Demographer's Office, August 1991 Projections.



Figure 17<sup>1</sup>

# Bachelor's Degrees Public, In-State



<sup>1</sup>SOURCE: Colorado State Demographer's Office, August 1991 Projections.

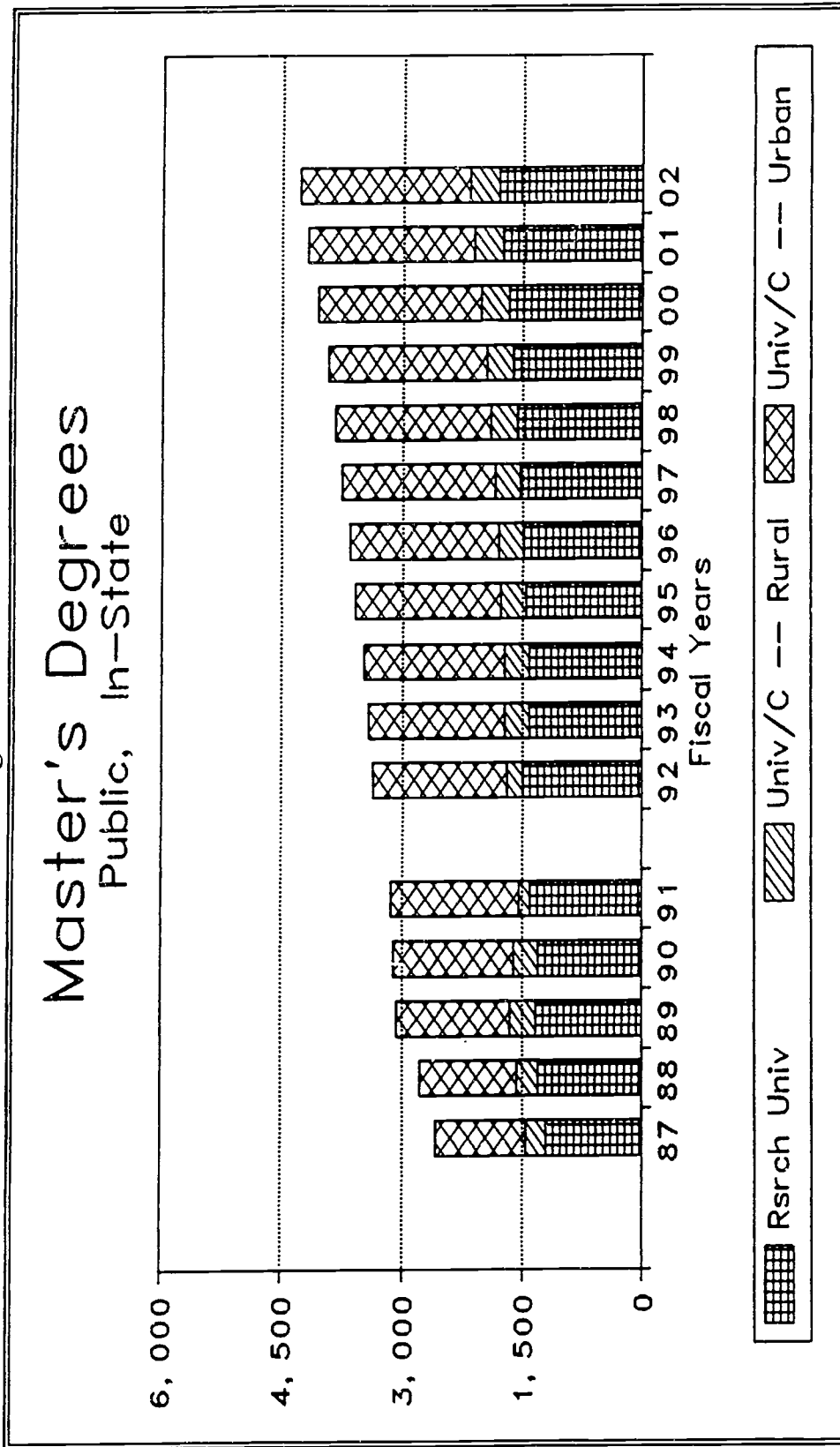
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Figure 18<sup>1</sup>

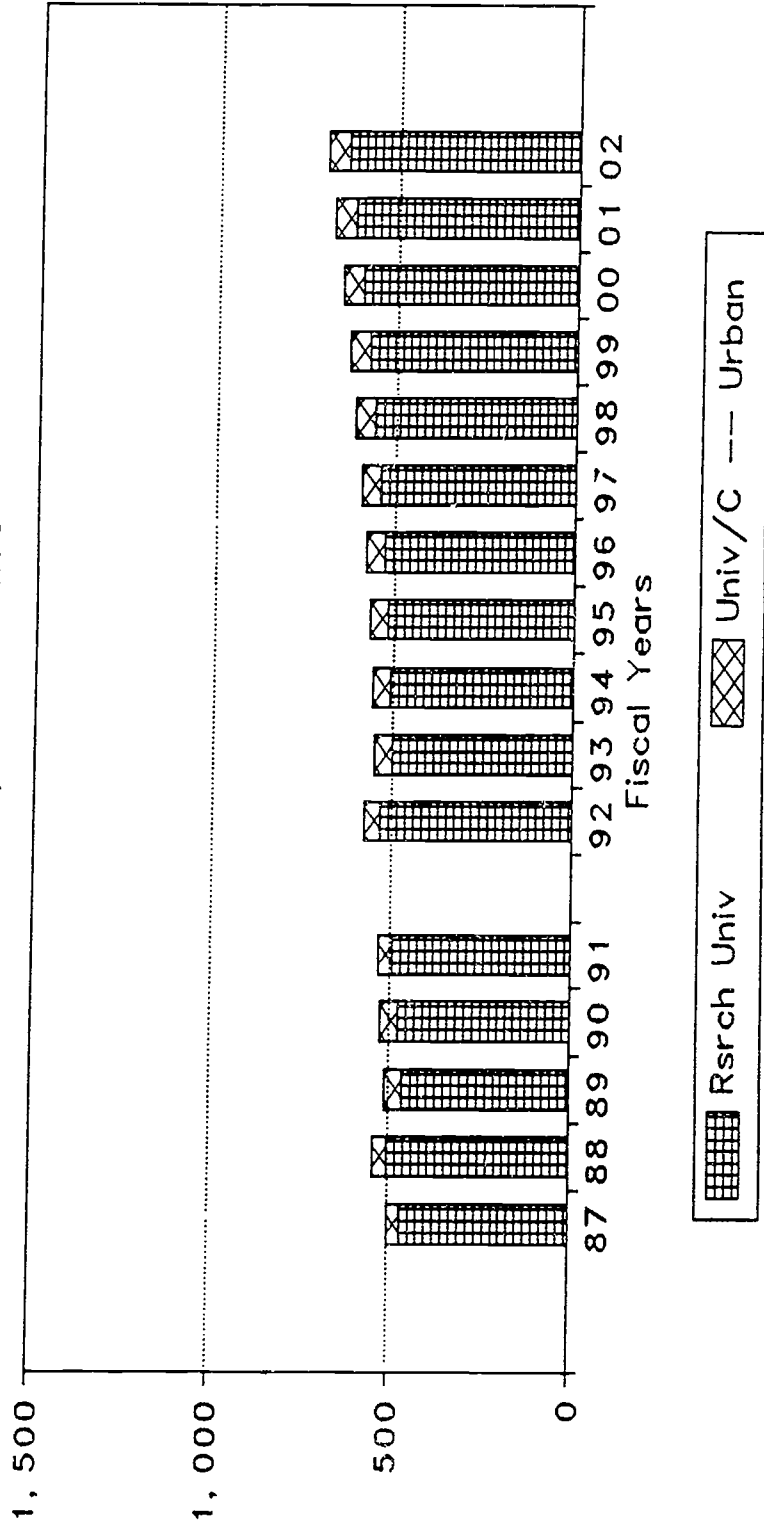
# Master's Degrees Public, In-State



<sup>1</sup>SOURCE: Colorado State Demographer's Office, August 1991 Projections.

Figure 19<sup>1</sup>

# PhD / 1stProf Degrees Public, In-State



<sup>1</sup>SOURCE: Colorado State Demographer's Office, August 1991 Projections.