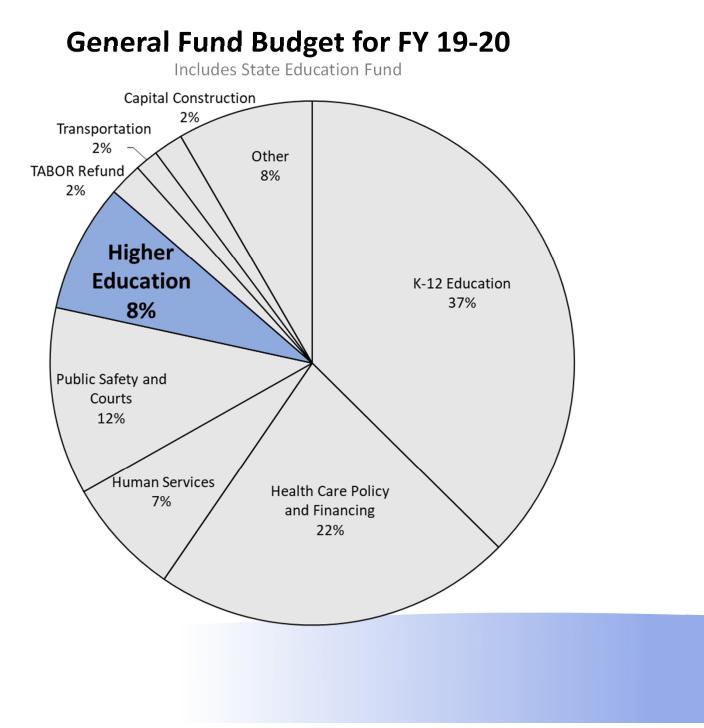
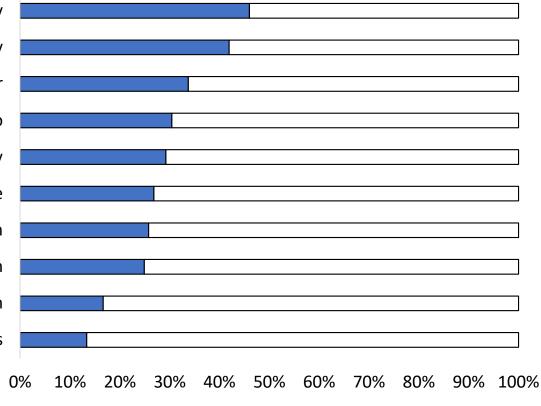
Colorado Public Higher Education Funding and Costs

val Demand

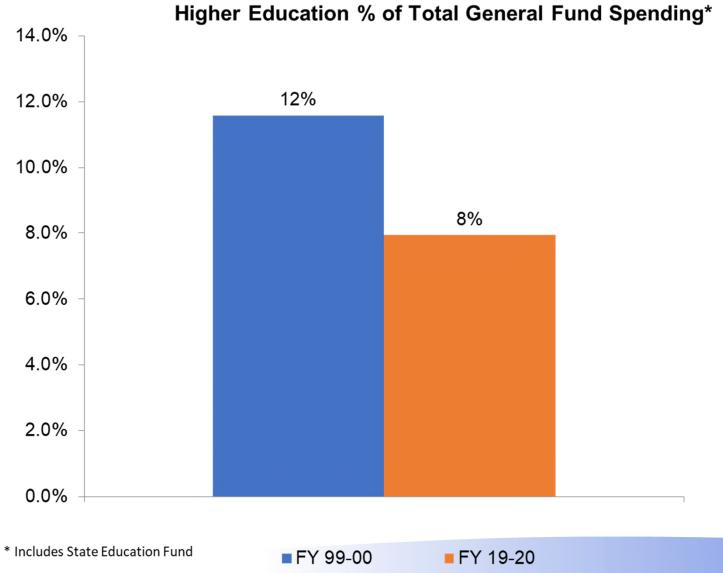


Revenue Breakdown by Higher Education Institution

Adams State University Western State Colorado University Metropolitan State University of Denver University of Northern Colorado Colorado Mesa University Fort Lewis College Colorado State University System Colorado Community College System University of Colorado System Colorado School of Mines



■ General Fund □ Tuition

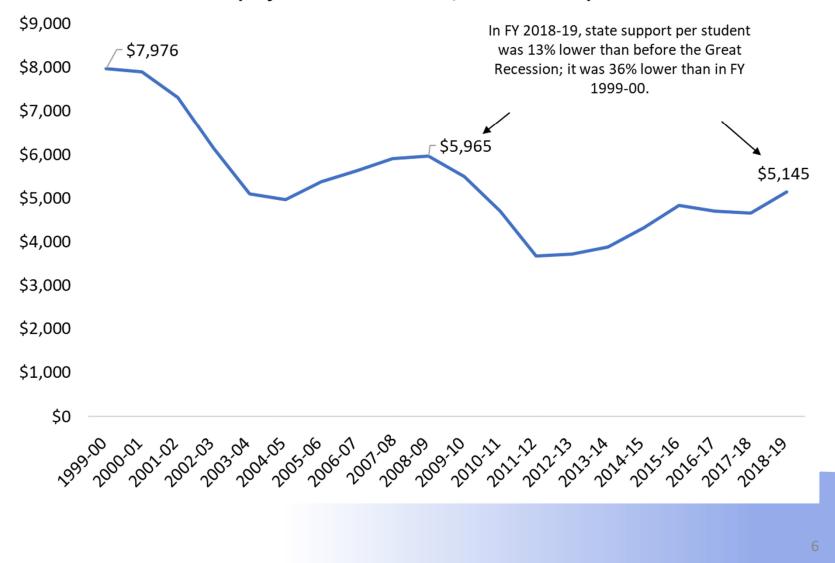


Factors

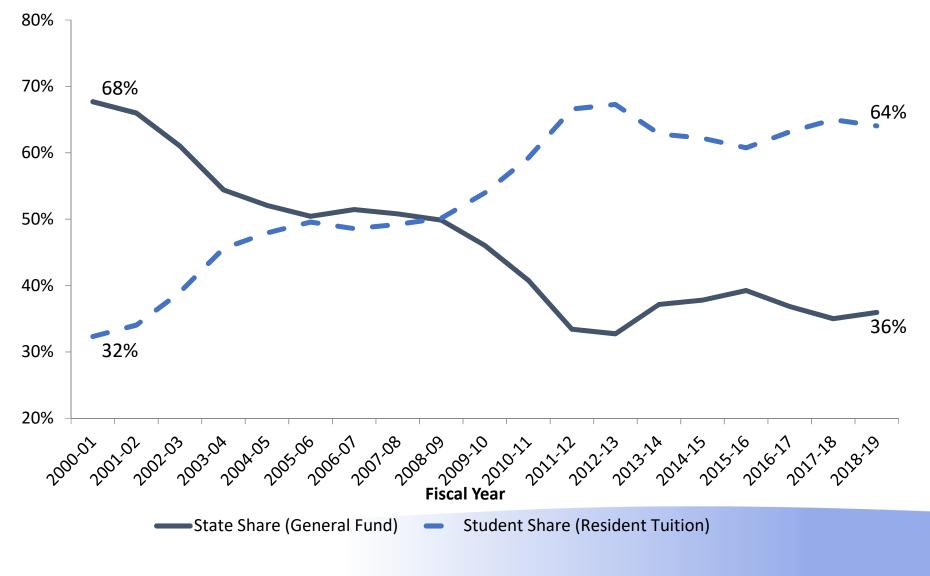
- Expenditure Pressures from Other Programs
- Conflicting Fiscal Polices
- Higher Education is Discretionary
- Costs can be Passed on to Students



General Fund Support Per Resident Student (adjusted for inflation, 2018 dollars)



Average Resident Student's Share of College (Tuition vs. State Funding) All Governing Boards



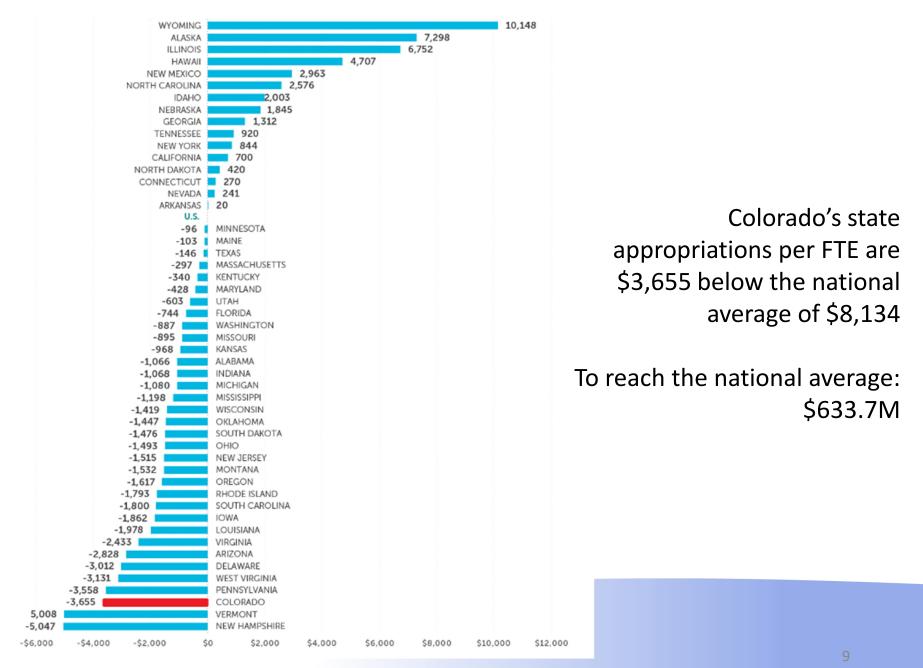
7

Other Institution Responses

- Reduce Staff and Compensation
- Reduce or Eliminate Programs
- Find Efficiencies

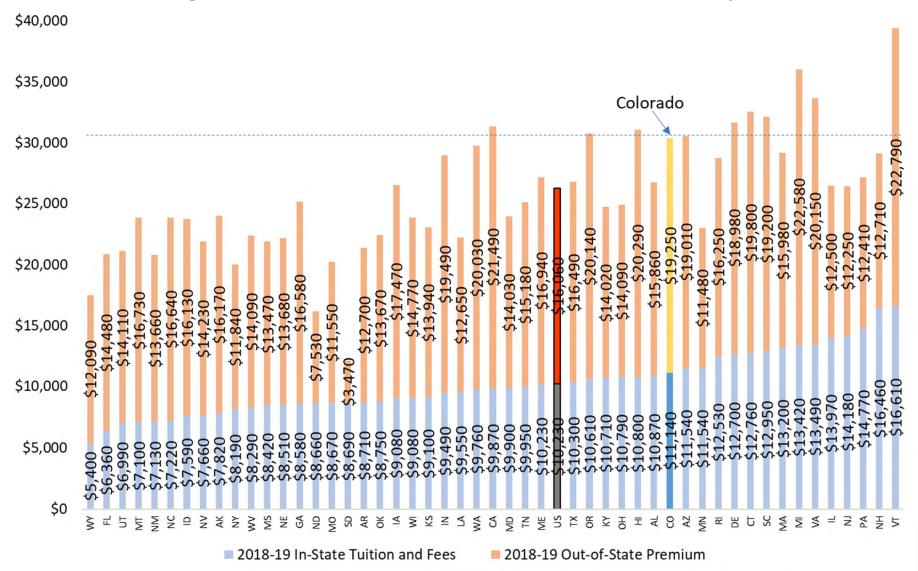


EDUCATIONAL APPROPRIATIONS PER FTE (ADJUSTED) -DIFFERENCE FROM U.S. AVERAGE, FY 2018



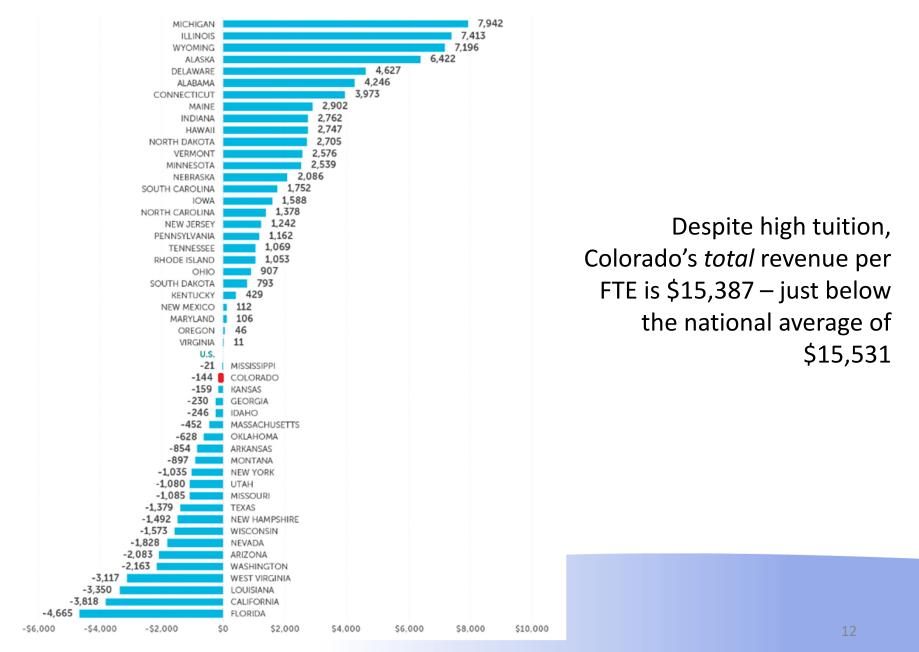
	State	Net Tuition Revenue per FTE
1	Delaware	18,941
2	Vermont	16,727
3	Michigan	14,288
4	Connecticut	12,645
5	Pennsylvania	12,113
6	New Hampshire	11,217
7	Alabama	10,921
8	Colorado	10,908
9	South Carolina	10,776
10	New Jersey	10,485
11	Rhode Island	10,216
12	Indiana	10,191
13	Maine	9,863
14	lowa	9,782
15	Virginia	9,720
16	Oregon	9,141
17	South Dakota	9,037
18	Minnesota	8,873
19	North Dakota	8,637
20	Maryland	8,620
21	Arizona	8,211
22	Ohio	8,163
23	Massachusetts	7,781
24	Illinois	7,767
25	West Virginia	7,450
26	Kansas	7,083
27	Montana	6,834
28	Alaska	6,821
29	Kentucky	6,752
30	Nebraska	6,633
31	Oklahoma	6,514
32	Hawaii	6,408
33	Wisconsin	6,307
34	Mississippi	6,284
35	Tennessee	6,278
36	Utah	6,200
37	New York	6,188
38	Arkansas	5,791
39	Washington	5,791
40	Missouri	5,542
41	Texas	5,143
42	Louisiana	4,853
43	Georgia	4,839
44	North Carolina	4,769
45	Nevada	4,361
46	Idaho	3,854
47	New Mexico	3,617
48	Wyoming	3,321
49	Florida	2,830
50	California	2,747
		=/· ··

Colorado's net tuition revenue per FTE is \$4,120 above the national average of \$6,788

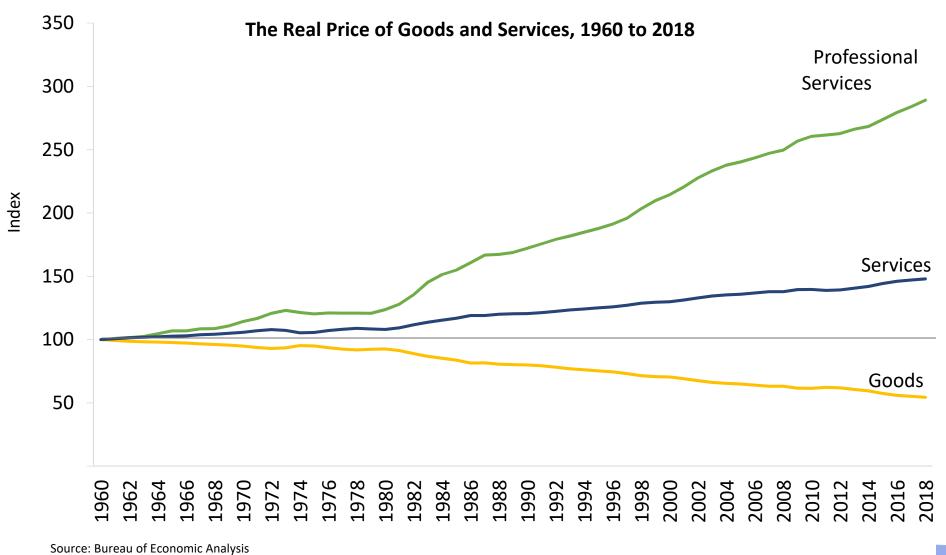


Average 2018-19 Tuition and Fees at Public Four-Year Institutions by State

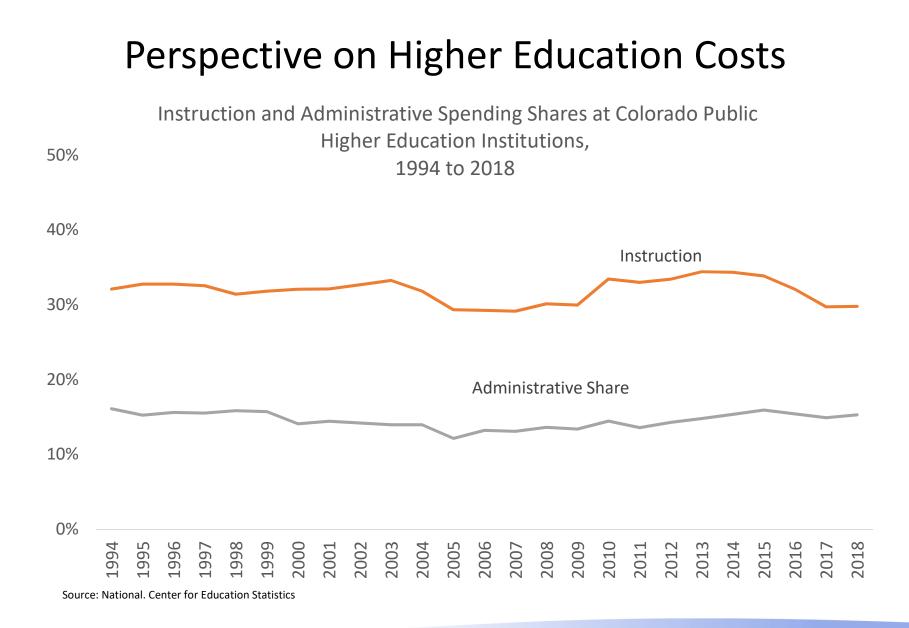
TOTAL EDUCATIONAL REVENUE PER FTE (ADJUSTED) -DIFFERENCE FROM U.S. AVERAGE, FY 2018



Perspective on Higher Education Costs



Prices normalized to 100 in 1960. Ratio scale.

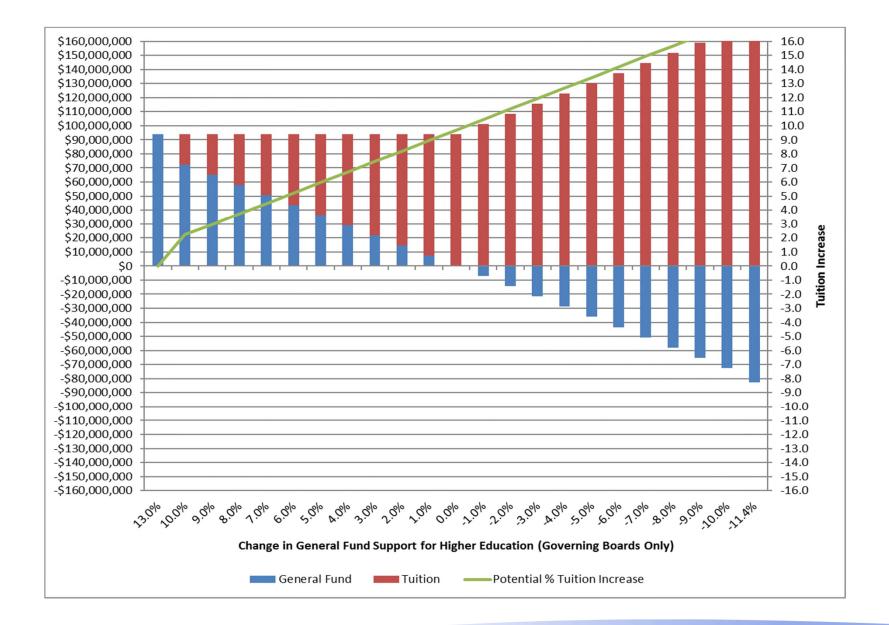


The State's Role in Higher Education Funding

- CDHE and OSPB create annual budget request
 - Core Minimum Base Cost Build Up
 - Calculated on actual E&G expenditures grown by inflation
- JBC Briefing and Hearing process
- Long Bill deliberations

Varying percentages of E&G costs are covered by General Fund

- Statewide, as a percentage of overall E&G expenditures, General Fund makes up roughly 20%
 - This varies by institutions
 - Adams 43%
 - School of Mines 12%



Funding Formula Evaluation

- Required by SB19-095
- Working Group of CCHE
- Changes Submitted with November Budget Request



Funding Allocation Formula Revisions What We Heard:

- Need better recognition of equity goals
- Increased alignment with Master Plan goals
- Predictability and transparency

Higher Education HB 14-1319 Funding Allocation Model Framework:

COF Stipend	 Must be at least 52.5% of Total State Appropriations
Role and Mission	 Mission Differentiation (Base-like) Weighted Student Credit Hours (Capped at \$20 million) Pell (Percentage of COF Stipend Rate)
Outcomes	 Completion Retention Institutional Productivity (Capped at \$10 million)

- 52.5% of the appropriations flowing through the formula
 - Volume driven
 - Increases to the COF stipend amount also increase the Pell bump in Role and Mission
 - Increases here lower the amount of money going through the performance portion of the formula

- Flat amounts by institutional class
- Weighted student credit hours (capped at 20k)
 - Recognizes cost of offering credits by subject and level
- Pell bump as a % of COF
 - Directly impacts the amount of money flowing through performance
 -- any increases to the Pell bump decrease performance \$\$
- Individual institutional adjustments
 - Also impacts the amount of money flowing through performance – any increases here pull from performance

Completions

.

- Weighted by degree level
- Extra weight for Pell and STEM-H
- Transfers count as a completion at CCCS, Adams, Mesa
- Lack of transparency around weighting calculation steps
- Retention
 - Funding at 25%, 50%, 75% retention
- Institutional productivity
- Volume-driven, institutions competing against each other – so a small school making improvement can still "lose" if they generate fewer completions than a large school

Final Model Distribution

+ SEPs at CU and CSU = Final Appropriations

Draft New Allocation Formula

All <u>new</u> investment made would be subject to performance metrics with particular emphasis on:

- Pell students
- URM students
- Existing Completions metrics
 - Degree level weight
 - STEM-H and Educators
 - Pell
 - URM

Accountability Dashboard

- Master Plan dashboard goals at institutional level
- Tracking performance on key metrics outlined by the Governor and Legislature
- Data democratization: existing data publications become more public-facing and accessible
- Context: institutions compared with peers where possible

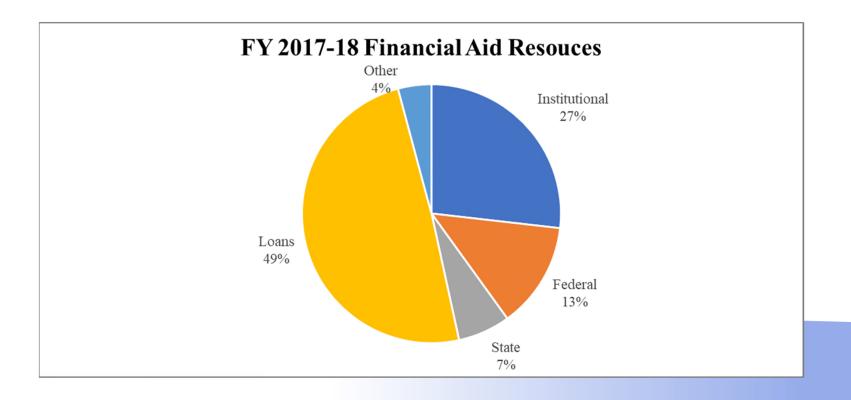


Innovation Fund:

 Grant fund administered by CCHE allowing onetime, non-base building investments to individual Gov Boards to move specific, measurable targets in accordance with Master Plan Goals and Governor's Bold Goals

State-Funded Financial Aid

- Statutory calibration
 - \$22.9 mil increase in FY 19-20



Contact Info

Jason Schrock

jason.schrock@dhe.state.co.us

303-974-2674

Emily Burns

emily.burns@dhe.state.co.us

303-996-1320