

CU-Boulder Classroom Utilization Fall 2007

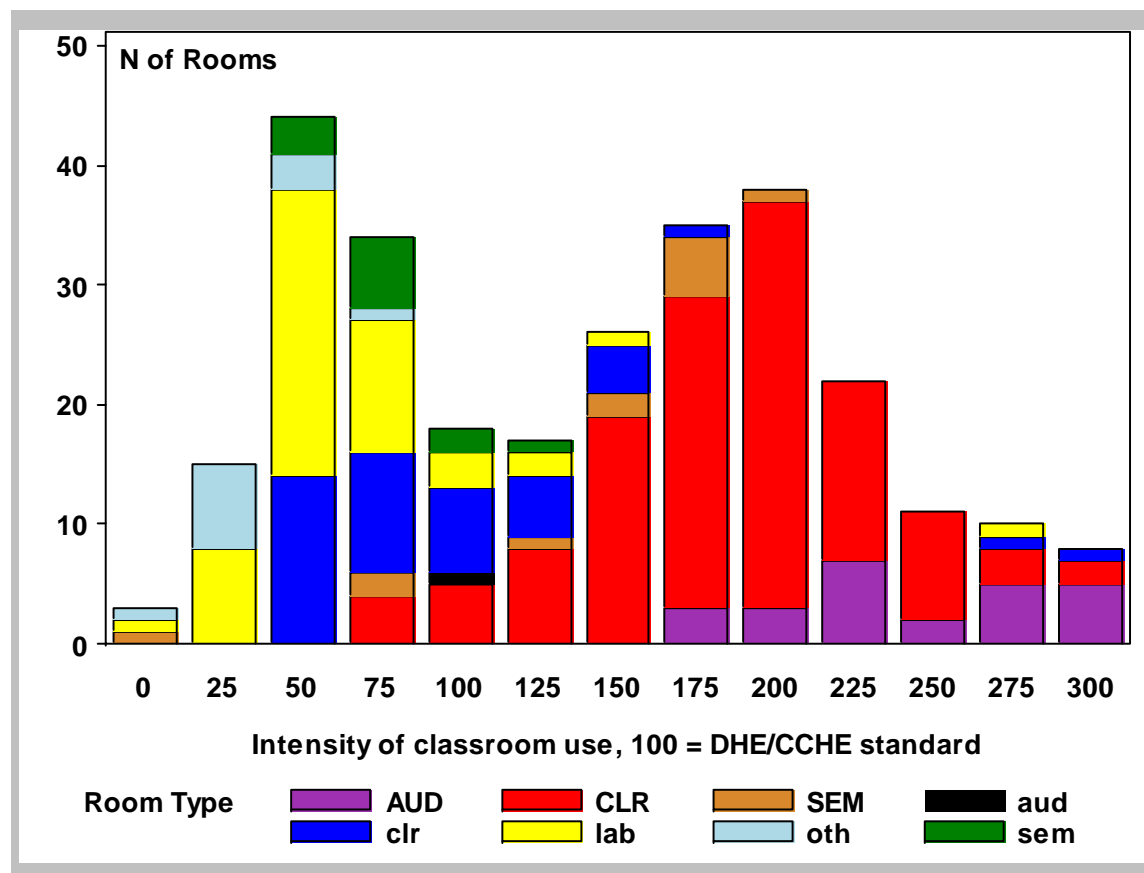
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This report describes space utilization in fall 2007 in CU-Boulder classrooms and instructional laboratories.

Summary of results: On the Classroom Use Index, the value 100 meets the State of Colorado standard for utilization of classroom space, and higher values indicate more intense use – more seats in a room, and/or higher average occupancy of the seats, and/or more scheduled hours of instruction per week.

For Boulder, fall 2007, for the 282 rooms that are centrally scheduled or have 20 or more hours of instruction, the median Classroom Use Index is 149, with 62% of rooms at or above 100. For centrally-scheduled rooms only, the median is 189, with 93% of rooms above 100.

The distribution of rooms over the Classroom Use Index is shown below, color-coded for room type. Centrally-scheduled classrooms (red) and auditoria (purple) are almost all over 100, meeting or exceeding state standards; most of the rooms with indices under 100 are labs (yellow; different State standards may apply) and departmentally-scheduled classrooms (blue) which may well serve other purposes during the week. In the key, centrally scheduled rooms are in all upper-case, departmentally scheduled in lower case. Types: AUDitorium, CLassRoom, SEMinar, lab (all are departmentally-scheduled), other (gym, multipurpose, etc).



Background: Key constituencies for these data are

- The campus, especially Registration (which handles much of classroom scheduling) and facilities management
- Teresa Osborne, CU-System Director of Capital Assets, for use in conjunction with reviews of capital construction budget requests by the Regents and by DHE/CCHE (State of Colorado Department of Higher Education, Colorado Commission on Higher Education).

A report similar to this for fall 2006 is at <http://www.colorado.edu/pba/course/UCBClassroomUse.htm>.

Data are in the Excel file posted from <http://www.colorado.edu/pba/course/UCBClassroomUse.htm>. See the last section of this document for specifications. The Excel gives a brief definition of each data column plus translations of all codes used.

The Excel lists data for the “**analysis set**” of rooms, also called “listed rooms” in this document. Specifications and definitions used in defining the analysis set:

- The 282 listed rooms are limited to those A) in general fund buildings only which B) are centrally scheduled or have 20 or more hours per week in scheduled instruction. See appendix for detailed counts.
- In both fall 2006 and fall 2007, the listed rooms captured 85% of all scheduled sections and 92% of enrollments.

The Excel file also presents the State of Colorado or **DHE/CCHE** (Colorado Commission on Higher Education, Department of Higher Education) current **standards for space use**. The "Department Of Higher Education Space Utilization Planning Guidelines" can be found at <http://highered.colorado.gov/Finance/Capital/guidelines/sug.pdf>.

Classroom utilization is a function of four independent components; all four, plus the overall classroom-use index, are shown in the Excel.

- **Seats per 100 square feet**
 - Higher numbers indicate more intense use.
- **The maximum enrollment to be scheduled in a room, relative to the number of seats.** “Maximum enrollment” is a concept used in SIS course scheduling. It’s a function of the course section and is set by the department based on characteristics of the course, instructor, and students. E.g., an upper-level history course might have a maximum of 30, while a lower-division psychology lecture section might have a maximum of 400.
 - The higher the maximum enrollment relative to the number of seats, the more intense the use.
 - Maximum enrollment cannot be more than the number of seats. It will fall under the number of seats if no smaller rooms are available for scheduling.
- **Actual enrollment relative to the maximum used in scheduling**
 - The higher the actual enrollment relative to the maximum, the more intense the use.
 - Actual enrollment will fall under the maximum if demand for a course is low, if time conflicts prevent students from enrolling, etc.
- **Total scheduled hours in a week**
 - The higher the hours, the more intense the use.
- The overall space use index – the **Classroom Use Index**
 - Higher numbers indicate more intense space and time use.
 - The index is a function of seats per 100 square feet, actual enrollment relative to seats, and hours per week the room is used.

Outline of results: Below we discuss two categories of findings presented in the Excel: those on the separate components of classroom use and those on the summary indices of classroom space use. First, we present findings on the types of course sections taught at CU-Boulder (lecture, lab, etc), instructional rooms and their characteristics (room type, square feet, etc.), and measures of instructional activity in rooms, including sections and hours per week scheduled, maximum scheduled enrollment, actual enrollment, and average occupancy. Second, we present findings from two summary indices of classroom space use, one that assesses intensity of classroom use (the Classroom Use Index) and one that assesses intensity of seat use (the Seat Use Index). We also describe measures, shown in the Excel, that are specific to the DHE/CCHE guidelines. A discussion of rooms with Classroom Use Indices under 100 (the State standard) follows.

Results – Components of classroom use

- Course sections – In fall 2007 CU-Boulder taught 5,100 course sections in 4,500 discrete meeting patterns (e.g., MWF 9-10, DUAN Room 999). We have labeled the discrete meeting patterns “sections” for this analysis.
 - 50% are lecture sections. Over 70% of these meet a total of 3 hours per week in two or three class meetings, generally Tuesday-Thursday or Monday-Wednesday-Friday.
 - 20% are recitation sections. Over 90% of these meet once a week for one hour.
 - 13% are lab or main-lab sections. These generally meet 2-4 hours 1-2 times per week.
 - 13% are seminars. These have widely varying meeting patterns.
- Rooms and room characteristics
 - Over 280 classrooms and labs are listed in the Excel. These rooms have 20 or more hours scheduled instruction per week or are centrally scheduled. They are located in over 40 general-fund buildings, each with from one to 25 listed rooms.
 - Sections are scheduled in an additional 170 or so rooms defined to SIS but with other predominant uses (e.g., the music theater) and/or in auxiliary-funded buildings. These include about 20 rooms in auxiliary fund buildings, primarily residence halls.
 - The listed rooms cover 85% of scheduled sections, 86% of scheduled hours, 92% of scheduled enrollments, and 93% of total student credit hours in organized instruction in the term.
 - The listed rooms have a “room type” on SIS. Almost 60% are type CLR, classroom. Other types are auditorium (9%), seminar room (9%) and lab (18%). The average number of seats varies dramatically with type: 20-30 for seminar rooms and labs; 40 for classrooms; 190 for auditoria.
 - SIS now lists the square feet of all but one of the 282 listed rooms. Facilities management was instrumental this year in supplying data missing in fall 2006 and in correcting errors. Square feet per seat averages 22-23 but ranges from 9 to 94. 75% of listed rooms have 11-24 square feet per seat.
 - Each room is designated as “centrally scheduled” – scheduled by the registrar’s office – or departmental scheduled. All centrally scheduled rooms are in general fund buildings. This designation is not recorded on SIS directly, but is listed on the Registrar website at http://registrar.colorado.edu/staff/academic_scheduling/pdf/08spring/spring_2008_centrally_controlled_classrooms.pdf. Only more generic rooms are centrally scheduled; those with layouts or equipment for a single department (e.g., chemistry) are not. Of the listed rooms, almost all auditoria, 75% of “classrooms,” about half of seminar rooms, and no labs or studios are centrally scheduled. In a few instances, rooms noted as centrally scheduled are scheduled by a department for part of each day. See appendix for detailed counts.

- Course sections in rooms – Results are for rooms listed in the Excel except as noted.
 - Sections per week. Rooms are scheduled with 2 to 41 sections per week – median 14. Those with few sections per week generally house labs and studios with two meetings per week of 3-5 hours each. Those with many sections generally house recitation sections each scheduled for only one hour per week.
 - Hours per week
 - Rooms are scheduled for up to 56 hours per week of instructional use; those with the highest scheduled use are classrooms in Atlas, Humanities, and Architecture and Planning.
 - Listed rooms are scheduled an average of 36 hours per week: 38 in classrooms and auditoria, 32 in seminar rooms, 29 in labs.
 - Labs likely have lower scheduled use for two reasons. First, all have specialized equipment suitable only for classes in one or two departments. Second, students enrolled in scheduled lab sections may opt or be required to use lab equipment outside hours scheduled for instruction. In our study of space use in 2001 we estimated this outside-class use at 0.5 hours per in-class lab hour for most departments, zero for lower-level chemistry and fine arts, and 1-2.5 hours per in-class lab hour for other chemistry, physics, theater/dance, and environmental design. Outside-class use would obviously add considerably to the 29 hours per week scheduled in the labs listed.
 - Over all rooms with scheduled instruction (including those not listed in the Excel), centrally scheduled rooms average 41 hours per week while all others average 18 hours per week. This apparently lower use in the non-centrally-scheduled rooms is a function of several factors:
 - Some of the other rooms have functions other than instruction – they are theaters, lounges, conference rooms, etc.
 - Some are actually scheduled with classes that are specified on SIS only as “see department.”
 - Some are rooms with specialized equipment suitable for only a few classes.
 - Some are at long walking distance from the rest of campus or have other scheduling or use issues.
 - Maximum scheduled enrollment as percentage of seats. “Maximum enrollment” is a concept used in SIS course scheduling. It’s a function of the course section and is set by the department based on characteristics of the course, instructor, and students. E.g., an upper-level history course might have a maximum of 30, while a lower-division psychology lecture section might have a maximum of 400.
 - The higher the maximum enrollment relative to the number of seats, the more intense the use.
 - Maximum enrollment cannot be more than the number of seats. It will fall under the number of seats if no smaller rooms are available for scheduling.
 - For the listed rooms, median maximum scheduled enrollment as percentage of seats is 79%. This falls under 67% for 25% of these rooms, under 50% for less than 10%.
 - The greater the number of seats, the lower the maximum scheduled enrollment as a percentage of seats.
 - Actual enrollment as percentage of maximum scheduled enrollment
 - For rooms on the list, median actual enrollment as percentage of maximum scheduled enrollment is 93%. This falls under 85% for 25% of these rooms, under 75% for less than 10%.

- **Occupancy.** Average occupancy is defined as the average actual enrollment per section as a percentage of the number of seats listed as available on SIS.
 - For listed rooms, average occupancy is just over 72% for centrally scheduled rooms, 82% for labs, and 56% for other rooms not centrally scheduled.
 - Occupancy over 100% occurs when actual enrollment in a section exceeds the listed room capacity. Often this is due to the instructor's granting special permission for a few students to enroll over the enrollment maximum. Occasionally it is planned, with maximum enrollment set well over room capacity. This happens routinely with courses EBIO1230 and 240 (general biology labs), where courses are listed for room Ramaley C147 (listed capacity 18) with maximum enrollment up to 72. Students assemble in room C147 once then disperse to nearby labs for the semester. As one consequence, use of the nearby labs is underreported.
 - Occupancy under 100% occurs in several circumstances:
 - When actual enrollment in a section is less than the maximum allowable
 - When the room scheduled has more seats than the maximum allowable enrollment because no smaller room is available
 - When the room scheduled has more seats than the maximum allowable enrollment but is needed for a course for its equipment or facilities (wet lab on Chemistry 140, music theater, etc.)
 - When occupancy comes from activity scheduled on SIS for another room. We think this is rare, but probably does happen at least for the labs near Ramaley C147.
- **Other room and use characteristics**
 - The Excel (blue columns) also shows the many special feature and special equipment codes listed for over half of the listed rooms, plus "special notes" on scheduling. Many of these impose additional constraints on scheduling.

Results - Indices of classroom use

The Excel section "Indices" (columns with buff-colored headers) lists two use indices plus measures related to the DHE/CCHE standards.

- **The Classroom Use Index**
 - This measure is a function of seats per 100 square feet, actual enrollment as a percentage of seats, and hours per week scheduled.
 - Higher numbers indicate more intense use.
 - This measure is indexed so that a room exactly meeting DHE/CCHE standards for classrooms equals 100.
 - The standards specify 5 seats per 100 square feet (stated as 20 assignable square feet per seat), meeting 30 hours per week, with enrollment averaging $\frac{2}{3}$ of the number of seats. $(5 * 30) * (\frac{2}{3}) = 100$.
 - In the Excel, values of the Classroom Use Index showing use equal to or more intense than current DHE/CCHE parameters are shaded green, while those showing less intense use are shaded pink.
 - A room need not have 30 or more hours per week and 67% or greater occupancy and 5 or more seats per 100 square feet to have a Classroom Use Index of 100 or more. In the index, higher hours can compensate for lower occupancy (and vice versa), and more seats per 100 square feet can compensate for lower occupancy and/or lower hours.
 - Results: For Boulder, fall 2007, for the 282 rooms that are centrally scheduled or have 20 or more hours of instruction, the median Classroom Use Index is 149, with 62% of rooms at or above 100. For centrally-scheduled rooms only, the median is 189, with 93% of rooms above 100.

- The distribution of rooms over Classroom Use Index is shown on page 1, color-coded for room type. Centrally-scheduled classrooms and auditoria are almost all over 100; most of the rooms with indices under 100 are labs (where different State standards apply) and departmentally-scheduled classrooms which may well serve other purposes during the week.
- Seats per 100 square feet and hours scheduled per week are more important determinants of variance in the Classroom Use Index (in this set of rooms) than is occupancy, or enrollment as a percentage of seats.
- See further discussion of rooms under 100 on the Classroom Use Index below.
- The Seat Use Index
 - This measure assesses seat use intensity and focuses on occupancy of the seats available in the room, regardless of how the seats are arrayed in the room. It's independent of the number of square feet in the room.
 - For optimal seat use, most or all seats will be filled during scheduled classes (percent occupancy) and the room will be in frequent use (hours per week). The Seat Use Index, therefore, is a function of both percent occupancy and hours/week.
 - The index is calculated as the average percentage of classroom seats occupied (average enrollment/number of seats in the room) multiplied by the number of hours per week scheduled. The Seat Use Index is then normalized so that a score of 100 exactly meets the current DHE/CCHE space use standard of 30 hours per week with at least 67% occupancy. Higher numbers indicate more intense use.
 - Results: The seat use index has a median of 131, range 3 to 697 (to 252 without Ramaley C147). 95% of centrally-scheduled rooms and 45% of others have indices at or above 100, the current standard.
- Other measures shown in the Excel are specific to the DHE/CCHE guidelines and to the specific DHE/CCHE calculations. They carry no information over and above that carried in the indices presented above.
 - SSPO, student station period occupancy, is an intermediate variable used in calculation of the CCHE/DHE use index.
 - It is calculated (for a room) as the product of:
 - Average enrollment per section / seats per section = Percent occupancy
 - Hours per week scheduled
 - The number of seats.
 - SSPO is not an index. It is larger for rooms with more seats.
 - SSPO is weighted by course hours. Sections meeting for more hours in the week count more. When all sections in a room meet for the same number of hrs/week, SSPO and total student contact hours in a week are equal.
 - The DHE/CCHE ASF/SSPO is the overall implementation of the DHE/CCHE guidelines.
 - ASF/SSPO and the Classroom Use Index are both functions of seats per 100 square feet, occupancy, and hours per week. ASF/SSPO equals the inverse of the Classroom Use Index, divided by 100. Larger values of ASF/SSPO indicate less intense use.
 - ASF/SSPO is the ratio of assignable square feet to SSPO, or square feet per (percent occupancy * hours per week scheduled)
 - A value of 1.0 exactly meets the standard. Higher values do not. Lower values indicate more intense use.

Rooms with Classroom Use Index under 100

- For fall 2007, 107 of the listed rooms (those in the Excel) had use indices under 100.
- 15 of these were close, with indices 85 and above; these are not considered further
- Of the remaining 92 rooms
 - 8 are centrally scheduled. These include one tiny room (10 seats) and a small lab of Macintosh computers, both difficult to schedule; and 6 other rooms in 6 different buildings with nothing apparent in common.
 - 42 are labs, all departmentally-scheduled, in chemistry, engineering, music and theater, and other departments. Many have only 1-2 seats per 100 square feet. In general, labs have relatively high occupancy and hours per week, but relatively low seats per 100 square feet. DHE/CCHE issues different space-use standards for some types of labs; these have not been implemented here. Instead, all rooms have been compared to the DHE/CCHE standard for classrooms.
 - 23 are departmentally-scheduled classrooms, in music and 12 other buildings. In many cases the rooms are too big for the classes scheduled in them (that is, seats exceeds maximum-scheduled enrollment by a large margin).
 - 19 are departmentally-scheduled in various room types including gymnasias and theaters. Several are in the Fleming Law building, housing Art and Art History this year while the new visual arts center is under construction.

Activities in classrooms not counted in analyses. The scheduled instructional activity characterized here does NOT include:

- Non-credit courses
- SIS-scheduled events associated with courses, such as midterm exams and review sessions
- SIS-scheduled events not directly related to credit instruction in a single course. E.g., Admissions' Be a CU Student for a Day program, World Affairs Conference
- Student use of labs outside scheduled class time. In our analysis in 2001 we estimated this at 0.5 hours per in-class lab hour for most departments, zero for lower-level chemistry and fine arts, and 1-2.5 hours per in-class lab hour for other chemistry, physics, theater/dance, and environmental design.
- Events scheduled by departments in department-controlled rooms, but not shown on SIS. Example: dissertation proposals and orals
- Maintenance time
- Courses taught by continuing education
- Courses taught in non-general-fund buildings such as residence halls

Policies and procedures (unchanged from fall 2006): The Academic Scheduling Office, in the Office of the Registrar, schedules and controls approximately 165 classrooms, seminar rooms, and auditoria on the Boulder campus. The academic scheduling coordinators schedule these rooms for *academic* reasons such as courses, review sessions, films, and midterm and final exams. Policies and practices for scheduling centrally-scheduled classrooms have evolved to fit campus needs and to take advantage of the software used for scheduling, through years of collaboration among the Registrar, associate deans, and departments.

- http://registrar.colorado.edu/staff/academic_scheduling.html has an overview of academic scheduling resources and procedures for departments and colleges
- http://registrar.colorado.edu/staff/academic_scheduling/semester_info.html shows relevant information for each upcoming term

Scheduling is a combination of manual processing and automation using the Student Information System (SIS) database and a standalone computer program called Schedule 25. SIS is the system of record for class and classroom assignments and contains fields that describe the features and capabilities of rooms. SIS also describes the maximum enrollment to be allowed for each course section (without special permission). Data from SIS are fed into Schedule 25, which then attempts to make a best-fit match of rooms needed with rooms available. Schedule 25 can be programmed to consider geographic location as well as room features when making matches. For example, rooms in buildings near the Kittredge residence halls are too far from the main campus to reach in a 10-minute passing period, so must be scheduled separately.

Highlights of the policies and procedures

- Timeline – Prior to each academic term, a detailed planning calendar and timeline for classroom scheduling is made available to departmental scheduling liaisons. Over the course of several months, requests for room assignments are processed and updated by iterations of Schedule 25, the software used for assigning classrooms. These iterations follow a specified timetable for requests of large rooms, specific rooms (e.g., labs), rooms for courses with standard meeting patterns, and rooms for courses with non-standard meeting patterns (e.g., recitations, labs). Throughout the process, preliminary schedules are developed and departmental liaisons are urged to check assignments and work with Academic Scheduling to resolve conflicts.
- Courses with enrollment of 90 and over – If a class requires a room with 90 or more seats, a large-room request must be submitted to the Academic Scheduling Office by a specified date. Large-room assignments are based on previous use of the classroom and proper utilization guidelines. Proper utilization for large classrooms is 75% or higher of seats occupied between 9 am and 3 pm, 60% or higher at other hours. There are exceptions to this rule based on equipment needs. For example, Chemistry has first priority for Chemistry 140 and 142 regardless of expected enrollment due to its use of the attached wet lab.
- Requests for smaller courses – The Schedule 25 computer program assigns classrooms using pre-defined building preferences, enrollment limits, and room capacities. Departmental scheduling liaisons enter information about building preferences and enrollment limits on courses into the online program, and Schedule 25 assigns rooms large enough to accommodate expected demand. Schedule 25 also takes into account requests for standard audio-visual equipment, smart classrooms, internet access, tablet arm chairs, and/or seminar-style classrooms that may be required by instructors.
- Special needs – If a course has any of the following special needs, a Specific-Room Request form must be submitted to Academic scheduling: double projection screens; lab supplies that stay in a certain room, necessitating a particular room assignment; accommodation for an instructor with physical limitations; and back-to-back classes (for example, instructor has classes at 10 am and 11 am). A dean's signature is required on Specific-Room Request forms.
- Priority status and informal policies – Some limitations are entered prior to Schedule 25's run; for example, rooms in Ekeley may not be scheduled after 5pm due to risks associated with chemicals stored in or near the rooms. In addition, some room assignments are established prior to Schedule 25's run. In some cases, departmental funds were used for room renovations with the provision that department courses will have priority in booking those spaces, e.g., Department of Philosophy funds were used in part for the last renovation of Helms 177, and, therefore, Philosophy pre-books this room in advance of Schedule 25. In other cases, pre-existing arrangements exist that are mutually satisfactory to departments. For example, although most departments dislike being assigned to classrooms in the Stadium, the ROTC departments prefer having classes there. Consequently, Academic Scheduling assigns ROTC classes to Stadium classrooms as much as possible. In this and other similar cases, Schedule 25 fills in any unused times for the classrooms in question with courses from other departments.

Specifications for the data (L:\ir\reports\cusys\space\gen01/05.sas)

- Fall 2007
- Courses taught on the Boulder campus *excluding*
 - Courses offered by continuing education (academic unit B2 in SIS)
 - Courses with no designated meeting time and place; this excludes virtually all dissertation and independent study courses
- Calculate hours per week from the meeting pattern(s). A course meeting MWF 9:00-9:50 counts as 3 hours.
- Count all sections as 16 weeks. Less than 0.5% of Boulder sections meet less than the full term.
- List in the Excel all rooms with courses in general fund buildings scheduled for 20 or more hours per week or centrally scheduled¹, with enrollment and room capacity information from SIS. This includes rooms that are centrally scheduled and rooms that are not.
- Instruction delivered by continuing education is excluded.
- All data are from SIS. No data are directly from facilities management systems.
 - For fall 2007, we sent to facilities management a list of rooms with missing room type, missing square feet, and/or suspicious or unrealistic square footage and seat counts. Noel Cummings of facilities management/planning filled in missing information and verified suspicious data, and the Registrar entered the corrected data on SIS. Over 160 rooms were verified. Only one room in the analysis set now has missing square feet.
- Sections taught in the same room at the same time are counted as one section, with all enrollment included, whether they are technically cross-listed or combined on SIS or not.²
- Hours per week are counted such that MWF (Monday-Wednesday-Friday) 9:00-9:50 counts as 3 hours.
- For Boulder, the "peak" week is in early-mid September. However, there is little variance over weeks because 99% of course sections meet the entire term. Therefore we have reported a week around fall census (mid September) only. We excluded any course sections that did not meet during the week of census (three weeks after the term begins).

Vocabulary

- Course section, or section: A time/place/instructor combination students enroll in, identified with one or more an 11-digit course ID's on SIS. The course ID is comprised of course subject (e.g., HIST), course number (e.g., 1234), and section number (e.g., 100). Sections taught in the same room at the same time are counted as one section, with all enrollment included, whether they are technically cross-listed or combined on SIS or not. For example, if HIST4567 and HIST5567 are taught in the same room at the same time by the same instructor, we consider this as only one section with the enrollment of all students from both. Similar examples are of the form ENGL1234 with WMST1234, and section PSYC1001-880 with PSYC1001-100. In addition, our analyses identified courses meeting in the same room at the same time but not specified in SIS as cross-listed or combined.
- Meeting pattern: A combination of building and room, days of the week (e.g., MWF), and start and end time.
- Periods: The number of separate meetings for a course section, in a week. A MWF 9-9:50 course has 3 periods.

¹ Last year's report did not include all centrally scheduled rooms. Four centrally scheduled rooms with fewer than 20 hours per week in scheduled instruction were excluded. No centrally scheduled rooms are in auxiliary fund buildings.

² For last year's report we used SIS notations of combined sections to determine which separate 11-character course ID's (e.g., HIST-4321-001) were coincident in time and space with others (e.g., HIST-5321-001). This year we determined coincidence from the meeting pattern only (building, room, days of week, and time), not the combined-course indicator. If two sections meet at the same time in the same place, we have this year considered them as one section, including all enrollment in the one section. This was done to reduce oddities found in fall 2006 with sections that appeared as but were not in fact separate. For example, if the meeting pattern for DUAN 123 is MWF 3:00-3:50, the class meeting in this room could be one section, or it could be more than one section from cross-listing, or it could be more than one section and not cross-listed. By our criteria, any of these is counted as one section.

**Appendix: Room counts with sections, hours of instruction, enrollments, and SCH
By on/off the Excel list, in general fund building or not, and centrally scheduled or not**

UCB Fall 2007 -- L:\ir\reports\cusys\space\show05

	Rooms	Course sections	Scheduled hours of instruction	Enrollments	Student Credit Hours
All	454	4,559	11,923	151,684	364,200
Not on Excel list	172	679	1,716	12,862	26,168
On Excel list	282	3,880	10,207	138,822	338,032
Not centrally scheduled	290	1,868	5,232	40,741	76,531
Centrally scheduled	164	2,691	6,691	110,943	287,669
Not general fund bldg	21	140	380	2,964	7,318
General fund bldg	433	4,419	11,543	148,720	356,882
Not on Excel list					
Not centrally scheduled					
Not general fund bldg	21	140	380	2,964	7,318
General fund bldg	151	539	1,336	9,898	18,850
On Excel list					
Not centrally scheduled					
General fund bldg	118	1,189	3,516	27,879	50,363
Centrally scheduled					
General fund bldg	164	2,691	6,691	110,943	287,669

COLUMN PERCENTAGES

All	100	100	100	100	100
Not on Excel list	38	15	14	8	7
On Excel list	62	85	86	92	93
Not centrally scheduled	64	41	44	27	21
Centrally scheduled	36	59	56	73	79
Not general fund bldg	5	3	3	2	2
General fund bldg	95	97	97	98	98
Not on Excel list					
Not centrally scheduled					
Not general fund bldg	5	3	3	2	2
General fund bldg	33	12	11	7	5
On Excel list					
Not centrally scheduled					
General fund bldg	26	26	29	18	14
Centrally scheduled					
General fund bldg	36	59	56	73	79