

Glossary

| Term | Definition |
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| Total FTE Students | Full-time equivalent students are derived from the 12-month enrollment survey. Students reported are those enrolled for credit in courses that can be applied toward a postsecondary degree, diploma, certificate, or other formal award. |
| HECA | Higher Education Cost Adjustment. An estimate of inflation for costs paid by colleges and universities in a given year. HECA is constructed from two federally developed and maintained price indices – the Employment Cost Index (ECI) and the Implicit Price Deflator for Gross Domestic Product (IPD-GDP). This measure is prepared by the State higher Education executive Officers Association (SHEEO). |
| IPD-PCE | Implicit price deflator for personal consumption expenditures. A measure of inflation for goods and services purchased by persons. It is prepared by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), U.S. Department of Commerce. |
| Net tuition | Net tuition revenue is the amount of money the institution takes in from students (including fees) net of all institutional grant aid provided. |
| State appropriations | The total amount of revenue from state appropriations. State appropriations are revenues received by the institution through acts of a state legislative body (except grants and contracts and capital appropriations). Funds reported in this category are for meeting current operating expenses, not for specific projects or programs. |
| Federal appropriations and federal, state, and local grants and contracts | The total amount of revenue coming from federal appropriations, grants, and contracts. Federal appropriations are revenues received by the institution through acts of a federal legislative body. Federal, state, and local grants and contracts are revenues from governmental agencies that are for training programs, research, or public service activities for which expenditures are reimbursable under the terms of a government grant or contract. Excludes Pell grants. |
| Private gifts, investment returns, and endowment income | Private gifts: Revenues from private donors for which no legal consideration is involved, and from private contracts for specific goods and services provided to the funder as stipulation for receipt of the funds (also includes the estimated dollar amount of contributed services). Includes only those gifts, grants, and contracts that are directly related to instruction, research, public service, or other institutional purposes. Investment returns: Revenues from the |

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| | <p>institution's investments, including investments of endowment funds. Such income may take the form of interest income, dividend income, rental income or royalty income and includes both realized and unrealized gains and losses. Endowment income: As a result of changes in reporting standards, endowment income is now largely reported within investment income.</p> |
| <p>Auxiliary enterprises, hospitals, independent operations, and other sources (revenue)</p> | <p>The total amount of revenue from auxiliary enterprises, hospitals, independent operations, and other sources. Auxiliary enterprises: Revenues generated by or collected from operations that furnish a service to students, faculty, or staff, and charge a fee that is directly related to the cost of the service. Auxiliary enterprises are managed as essentially self-supporting activities and examples include: residence halls, food services, student health services, intercollegiate athletics, college stores, etc. Hospitals: Revenues generated by a hospital operated by a postsecondary institution (including gifts, grants, appropriations, research revenues, endowment income, and revenues of health clinics that are part of the hospital, unless such clinics are part of the student health services program). Revenues associated with the medical school are included elsewhere. Independent operations: Revenues generated by operations independent of, or unrelated to, the primary missions of the institution (instruction, research and public service) although they may contribute indirectly to the enhancement of these programs. Generally includes only those revenues associated with major federally funded research and development centers. Other sources: Revenues not reported elsewhere, including revenues from the sales and services of internal service departments to persons or agencies external to the institution (e.g., the sale of computer time, and educational sales and services).</p> |
| <p>Total revenue</p> | <p>Total revenue is the sum of net tuition; federal, state, and local appropriations, grants, and contracts; private gifts, grants, and contracts; investment return; endowment income; auxiliaries; hospitals; and other independent operations.</p> |
| <p>Education-related expenditures</p> | <p>Total spending on direct educational costs. Education-related expenses include spending on instruction, student services, and the education share of spending on academic support, institutional support, and operations and maintenance (i.e. "overhead").</p> |
| <p>Instruction</p> | <p>Includes expenses of the colleges, schools, departments, and other instructional divisions of the institution and expenses for departmental research and public service that are not separately budgeted. Includes general academic instruction, occupational and vocational instruction, community education, preparatory and adult</p> |

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| | <p>basic education, and regular, special, and extension sessions. Also includes expenses for both credit and non-credit activities. Excludes expenses for academic administration where the primary function is administration (e.g., academic deans). Information technology expenses related to instructional activities are included if the institution separately budgets and expenses information technology resources (otherwise these expenses are included in academic support).</p> |
| <p>Student services</p> | <p>Includes expenses for admissions, registrar activities, and activities whose primary purpose is to contribute to students' emotional and physical well-being and to their intellectual, cultural, and social development outside the context of the formal instructional program. Examples include student activities, cultural events, student newspapers, intramural athletics, student organizations, supplemental instruction outside the normal administration, and student records. Intercollegiate athletics and student health services may also be included except when operated as self - supporting auxiliary enterprises. Also may include information technology expenses related to student service activities if the institution separately budgets and expenses information technology resources (otherwise these expenses are included in institutional support.)</p> |
| <p>Education share Administration/ Maintenance</p> | <p>The portion of academic support, institutional support, and operations and maintenance (i.e. "overhead") associated with providing instruction and student services. Academic support includes expenses of activities and services that support the institution's primary missions of instruction, research, and public service. It includes libraries, museums, and galleries; organized activities that provide support services to the academic functions of the institution (such as a demonstration school associated with a college of education; veterinary and dental clinics, etc.); media such as audiovisual services; academic administration (including academic deans but not department chairpersons); and formally organized and separately budgeted academic personnel development and course and curriculum development expenses. Also included are information technology expenses related to academic support activities; if an institution does not separately budget and expense information technology resources, the costs associated with the three primary programs will be applied to this function and the remainder to institutional support. Institutional support includes expenses for the day-to-day operational support of the institution such as expenses for general administrative services, central executive-level activities concerned with management and long range planning, legal and fiscal operations, space management, employee personnel and records, logistical services such as purchasing and printing, and</p> |

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| | <p>public relations and development. Also includes information technology expenses related to institutional support activities. If an institution does not separately budget and expense information technology resources, the costs associated with student services and operation and maintenance of plant will also be applied to this function. Operations and maintenance includes expenses for operations established to provide service and maintenance related to campus grounds and facilities used for educational and general purposes. Specific expenses include utilities, fire protection, property insurance, and similar items. This function does not include amounts charged to auxiliary enterprises, hospitals, other, and independent operations. Also includes information technology expenses related to operation and maintenance of plant activities if the institution separately budgets and expenses information technology resources (otherwise these expenses are included in institutional support). Institutions may, as an option, distribute depreciation expense to this function.</p> |
| <p>Research/Public service related</p> | <p>Includes direct spending on research and public service plus a prorated share of spending on academic support, institutional support, and operations and maintenance (i.e. "overhead"). Research includes expenses for activities commissioned by an outside agency specifically organized to produce research outcomes. These research activities - either external to the institution or separately budgeted by an organizational unit within the institution - include institutes and research centers, and individual and project research. This function does not include nonresearch sponsored programs (e.g., training programs). Also included are information technology expenses related to research activities if the institution separately budgets and expenses information technology resources (otherwise these expenses are included in academic support.) Public service includes expenses for activities established primarily to provide noninstructional services beneficial to individuals and groups external to the institution. Examples are conferences, institutes, general advisory service, reference bureaus, and similar services provided to particular sectors of the community. This function includes expenses for community services, cooperative extension services, and public broadcasting services. Also includes information technology expenses related to the public service activities if the institution separately budgets and expenses information technology resources (otherwise these expenses are included in academic support).</p> |
| <p>Net scholarships and fellowships</p> | <p>The portion of scholarships and fellowships granted by an institution that exceeds the amount applied to institutional charges such as tuition and fees or room and board and excludes allowances. Note: the amount reported as net scholarships and fellowships reflects only</p> |

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| | a small portion of the actual amount of grant aid spent on students, which primarily takes the form of discounts on tuition and fees and room and board. |
| Auxiliary enterprises (expenditures) | Auxiliary enterprises include auxiliary enterprises, hospital services, independent operations, and other expenses. Auxiliary enterprises are essentially self-supporting operations of the institution that exist to furnish a service to students, faculty, or staff, and that charge a fee that is directly related to, although not necessarily equal to, the cost of the service. Examples are residence halls, food services, student health services, intercollegiate athletics (only if essentially self-supporting), college unions, college stores, faculty and staff parking, and faculty housing. Hospital services expenses is the sum of all operating expenses associated with a hospital operated by the postsecondary institution (but not as a component unit) and reported as a part of the institution. This classification includes nursing expenses, other professional services, general services, administrative services, and fiscal services. Independent operations expenses are associated with operations that are independent of or unrelated to the primary missions of the institution (i.e., instruction, research, public service) although they may contribute indirectly to the enhancement of these programs. This category is generally limited to expenses of a major federally funded research and development center. Other expenses and deductions is the sum of all operating expenses that are not associated with functions previously listed (i.e., instruction, research, public service, academic support, student services, institutional support, operations and maintenance of plant, depreciation, scholarships and fellowships, auxiliary enterprises, hospitals, and independent operations). |
| Total operating expenditures | Total education related expenditures plus expenditures for research and public service related activities, net scholarships and fellowships, and auxiliary enterprises (auxiliaries, hospitals, independent and other operations). |
| Average subsidy | The dollar amount of education related expenditures that are covered by institutional resources (primarily state funding at public institutions); it is the difference between education related expenditures and net tuition revenue. |
| Total completions | Total degrees, awards and certificates conferred by a college, university, or other postsecondary education institution as official recognition for the successful completion of a program of study. |
| Total completions per 100 FTE students | The total number of completions (degrees, certificates, formal awards) granted per 100 full time equivalent students enrolled. |

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| Education-related expenditures per completion | A measure of spending on total educational costs per completion (in contrast to costs per student enrolled); calculated as the total education-related expenditures (for all students) divided by all degrees and certificates awarded in that year. "Completions" includes all degrees, certificates, diplomas or other formal awards granted by an institution in a year, regardless of when the student initially enrolled in that institution (i.e. as a freshman or a junior) and without regard to the number of years the student was enrolled before attaining the completion. |