

Norwich Ipeds Data

Data Dictionary

Revenue

Tuition and Fees

Tuition and fees as a percent of core revenues for public and private not-for-profit institutions using FASB standards is derived as follows: Tuition and fees revenues (F2D01) divided by total core revenues (F2CORREV) Tuition and fees (revenues) (F2D01) - Revenues from all tuition and fees assessed against students (net of refunds and discounts and allowances) for educational purposes. If tuition or fees are remitted to the state as an offset to the state appropriation, the total of such tuition or fees are deducted from the total state appropriation and added to the total for tuition and fees.

Grants and Contracts

Government grants and contracts as a percent of core revenues for public and private-not-for-profit institutions using FASB standards is derived as follows: Government grants and contracts is equal to the sum of Federal grants and contracts (F2D05), State grants and contracts (F2D06), and local grants and contracts (F2D07). Government grants and contract revenues is then divided by total core revenues (F2CORREV) Government grants and contracts (revenues) - Revenues from governmental agencies that are for specific research projects, other types of programs , or for general institutional operations (if not government appropriations). Examples are research projects, training programs, student financial assistance, and similar activities for which amounts are received or expenses are reimbursable under the terms of a grant or contract, including amounts to cover both direct and indirect expenses. Includes Pell Grants and reimbursement for costs of administering federal financial aid programs. Grants and contracts should be classified to identify the governmental level - federal, state, or local - funding the grant or contract to the institution; grants and contracts from other sources are classified as nongovernmental grants and contracts.

Contributions

Private gifts, grants, and contracts and contributions from affiliated entities as a percent of total core revenues for public and private-not-for-profit institutions using FASB standards is derived as follows: Private gifts, grants, and contract revenues (F2D08) plus Contributions from affiliated entities (F2D09) divided by total core revenues (F2CORREV) Private gifts, grants and contracts (revenues) 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. Includes only those gifts, grants, and contracts that are directly related to

instruction, research, public service, or other institutional purposes. Includes monies received as a result of gifts, grants, or contracts from a foreign government. Also includes the estimated dollar amount of contributed services. Contributions from affiliated entities Revenues received from non-consolidated affiliated entities, such as fund raising foundations, booster clubs, other institutionally-related foundations, and similar organizations created to support the institution or organizational components of the institution.

Investment Income

Investment return as a percent of core revenues for public and private-not-for-profit institutions using FASB standards is derived as follows: Investment return revenues (F2D10) divided by total core revenues (F2CORREV) Investment return - Income from assets including dividends, interest earnings, royalties, rent, gains (losses) etc. Assets - Physical items (tangible) or rights (intangible) that have value and that are owned by the institution. Assets are useful to the institution because they are a source of future services or because they can be used to secure future benefits Interest - The price paid (or received) for the use of money over a period of time. Interest income is one component of investment income. Interest paid by the institution is interest expense. Gains - Increases in the institution's net assets from peripheral or incidental transactions. This is in contrast to revenues, which occur from the institution's ongoing major or central operations. Whether a transaction generates revenue or a gain depends on the relationship of the transaction to the institution's activities. For example, the sale of computers by a college store might be part of ongoing central activities, while the sale of surplus computers from administrative offices might be considered otherwise. Losses - Decreases in net assets from an organization's peripheral or incidental transactions and other events affecting the organization, other than those that result from expenses

Other

Other core revenues as a percent of total core revenues for public or private-not-for-profit institutions using GASB 34/35 standard is derived as follows: Other core revenues is equal to the sum of: Federal appropriations (F2D02) State appropriations (F2D03) Local appropriations (F2D04) Sales and services of educational activities (F2D11) Other revenues (F2D15) Other core revenues is then divided by total core revenues (F1CORREV) For glossary definitions of the above finance terms see variables listed under the Finance survey. Other core revenues as a percent of total core revenues for public and private-not-for profit institutions using FASB standards is derived as follows.

Expenses

Instruction

Instruction expenses as a percent of total core expenses for public and private-not-for-profit institutions using FASB standards is derived as follows: Instruction expenses (F2E011) divided

by total core expenses (F2COREXP) Instruction - A functional expense category that 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 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 if the institution separately budgets and expenses information technology resources are included (otherwise these expenses are included in academic support). FASB institutions include actual or allocated costs for operation and maintenance of plant, interest, and depreciation. GASB institutions do not include operation and maintenance of plant or interest, but may, as an option, distribute depreciation expense.

Research

Research expenses as a percent of total core expenses for public and private not-for-profit institutions using FASB standards is derived as follows: Research expenses (F2E021) divided by total core expenses (F2COREXP) Research (expense) - A functional expense category that includes expenses for activities specifically organized to produce research outcomes and commissioned by an agency either external to the institution or separately budgeted by an organizational unit within the institution. The category includes 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.) FASB institutions include actual or allocated costs for operation & maintenance of plant, interest, and depreciation. GASB institutions do not include operation & maintenance of plant or interest but may, as an option, distribute depreciation expense.

Public Service

Public service expenses as a percent of total core expenses for public and private not-for-profit institutions using FASB standards is derived as follows: Public service expenses (F2E031) divided by total core expenses (F2COREXP) Public service (expense) - A functional expense category that 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). FASB institutions include actual or allocated costs for operation and maintenance of plant, interest, and depreciation. GASB institutions do not include

operation and maintenance of plant or interest, but may, as an option, distribute depreciation expense.

Academic Support

Academic support expenses as a percent of total core expenses for public and private not-for-profit institutions using FASB standards is derived as follows: Academic support (F2E041) expenses divided by total core expenses (F2COREXP) Academic support A functional expense category that includes expenses of activities and services that support the institution's primary missions of instruction, research, and public service. It includes the retention, preservation, and display of educational materials (for example, 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 or veterinary and dental clinics if their primary purpose is to support the instructional program); 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. Under FASB standards this includes actual or allocated costs for operation and maintenance of plant, interest, and depreciation. Under GASB standards this does not include operation and maintenance of plant or interest but may include depreciation expense.

Student Service

Student services expenses as a percent for public and private not-for-profit institutions using FASB standards is derived as follows: Student service expenses (F1E051) divided by 12-month FTE enrollment (F2COREXP) Student services (expenses) - A functional expense category that 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.) FASB institutions include actual or allocated costs for operation and maintenance of plant, interest, and depreciation. GASB institutions do not include operation and maintenance of plant or interest but may, as an option, distribute depreciation expense.

Institutional Support

Institutional support expenses as a percent of total core expenses for public and private not-for-profit institutions using FASB standards is derived as follows: Institutional support expenses (F2E061) divided by total core expenses (F2COREXP) Institutional support - A functional expense category that includes expenses for the day-to-day operational support of the institution. Includes 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 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. FASB institutions include actual or allocated costs for operation and maintenance of plant, interest and depreciation. GASB institutions do not include operation and maintenance of plant or interest, but may, as an option, distribute depreciation expense.

Other

All other core expenses as a percent of total core expenses for public and private not-for-profit institutions using FASB standards is derived as follows: The sum of net grant aid to students(F2E081) and other expenses(F2E121) divided by total core expenses (F2COREXP) Net grant aid to students (expenses) is 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. The amount reported as expense excludes allowances. Other expenses (F2E121) is a generated expense category on the finance component that is an expense that cannot be included in the core expense functions (instruction, research, public service, academic support, student services, institutional support and net grant aid to students) or the noncore expense functions(auxiliary enterprises, hospitals and independant operations).

Full Time Equivalent Staff

Instructional

Instruction FTE = Full-time instructional staff (EAPFT,EAPCAT=21000) plus (1/3 of the part-time instructional staff (EAPPT,EAPCAT=21000)) Instructional Staff- An occupational category that consists of the following two functions: 1) "Instruction" only and 2) "Instruction combined with research and/or public service

Research

Research FTE = Full-time postsecondary research teachers (EAPFT,EAPCAT=22000) plus (1/3 of the part-time postsecondary teachers research (EAPPT,EAPCAT=22000)) Research - An

occupational category used to classify persons whose specific assignments customarily are made for the purpose of conducting research. Regardless of title, academic rank, or tenure status, these employees formally spend the majority of their time conducting research

Public Service

Public service FTE = Full-time public service (EAPFT,EAPCAT=23000) plus (1/3 of the part-time public service (EAPPT,EAPCAT=23000)) Public Service - An occupational category used to classify persons whose specific assignments customarily are made for the purpose of carrying out public service activities such as agricultural extension services, clinical services, or continuing education. Regardless of title, academic rank, or tenure status, these employees formally spend the majority of their time carrying out public service activities. (This category includes employees with a public service assignment regardless of the location of the assignment (e.g., in the field rather than on campus).

Librarians, Curators, and Archivists

Librarians, Curators, and Archivists FTE = Full-time Librarians, Curators, and Archivists (EAPFT,EAPCAT=26000) plus (1/3 of part-time Librarians, Curators, and Archivists (EAPPT,EAPCAT=26000) Archivists, Curators, and Museum Technicians - An occupational category based on the broad occupation in the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual called "Archivists, Curators, and Museum Technicians." For detailed information, refer to the following website: <http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc254010.htm>. Librarians - An occupational category based on the broad occupation in the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual called "Librarians." For detailed information, refer to the following website: <http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc254020.htm> Library Technicians An occupational category based on the broad occupation in the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual called "Library Technicians." For detailed information, refer to the following website: <http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc254030.htm>.

Student and Academic Affairs and Other Services

Student and Academic Affairs and Other Education Services FTE = Full-time Other Teachers and Instructional Support (EAPFT,EAPCAT=27000) plus (1/3 of part-time Other Teachers and Instructional Support (EAPPT,EAPCAT=27000) Student and Academic Affairs and Other Education Services Staff - An occupational category based on the following three minor groups in the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1) Pre-school, Primary, Secondary, and Special Education School Teachers (<http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc250000.htm#25-2000>); 2) Other Teachers and Instructors (<http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc250000.htm#25-3000>); and 3) Other Education, Training, and Library Occupations (<http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc250000.htm#25-9000>).

Management

Management FTE = Full-time Management (EAPFT,EAPCAT=30000) plus (1/3 of part-time Management (EAPPT,EAPCAT=30000) Management Occupations - An occupational category based on the major group in the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual called "Management Occupations." For detailed information refer to the following website: <http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc110000.htm>.

Business and Financial Operations

Business and Financial Operations FTE = Full-time Business and Financial Operations (EAPFT,EAPCAT=31000) plus (1/3 of part-time Business and Financial Operations (EAPPT,EAPCAT=31000)) Business and Financial Operations Occupations - An occupational category based on the major group in the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual called "Business and Financial Operations Occupations." For detailed information refer to the following website: <http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc130000.htm>.

Computer Engineering and Science

Computer, Engineering, and Science FTE = Full-time Computer, Engineering, and Science (EAPFT,EAPCAT=32000) plus (1/3 of part-time Computer, Engineering, and Science (EAPPT,EAPCAT=32000)) Computer, Engineering, and Science Occupations - An occupational category based on the following three major groups in the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1) Computer and Mathematical Occupations (<http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc150000.htm>); 2) Architecture and Engineering Occupations (<http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc170000.htm>); and 3) Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations (<http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc190000.htm>).

Community Service, Legal, Arts, and Media

Community Service, Legal, Arts, and Media FTE = Full-time Community Service, Legal, Arts, and Media (EAPFT,EAPCAT=33000) plus (1/3 of part-time Community Service, Legal, Arts, and Media (EAPPT,EAPCAT=33000)) Community Service, Legal, Arts, and Media Occupations - An occupational category based on the following three major groups in the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1) Community and Social Service Occupations (<http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc210000.htm>); 2) Legal Occupations (<http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc230000.htm>); and 3) Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations (<http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc270000.htm>).

Healthcare

Healthcare Practitioners and Technical FTE = Full-time Healthcare Practitioners and Technical (EAPFT,EAPCAT=34000) plus (1/3 of part-time Healthcare Practitioners and Technical (EAPPT,EAPCAT=34000)) Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations - An

occupational category based on the major group in the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual called “Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations.” For detailed information refer to the following website: <http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc290000.htm>

Other

Other is the sum of

- Service
- Sales
- Office and Administrative Support
- Natural Resources, Construction, and Maintenance, and
- Production, Transportation and Material Moving.

Service

Service FTE = Full-time Service (EAPFT,EAPCAT=35000) plus (1/3 part-time Service (EAPPT,EAPCAT=35000)) Service Occupations - An occupational category based on the following five major groups in the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1) Healthcare Support Occupations (<http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc310000.htm>); 2) Protective Service Occupations (<http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc330000.htm>); 3) Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations (<http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc350000.htm>); 4) Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations (<http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc370000.htm>); and 5) Personal Care and Service Occupations (<http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc390000.htm>).

Sales

Sales and Related FTE = Full-time Sales and Related (EAPFT,EAPCAT=36000) plus (1/3 part-time Sales and Related (EAPPT,EAPCAT=36000)) Sales and Related Occupations - An occupational category based on the major group in the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual called “Sales and Related Occupations.” For detailed information refer to the following website: <http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc410000.htm>.

Office and Administrative Support

Office and Administrative Support FTE = Full-time Office and Administrative Support (EAPFT,EAPCAT=37000) plus (1/3 part-time Office and Administrative Support (EAPPT,EAPCAT=37000)) Office and Administrative Support Occupations - An occupational category based on the major group in the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual called “Office and Administrative Support Occupations.” For detailed information refer to the following website: <http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc430000.htm>.

Natural Resources, Construction, and Maintenance

Natural Resources, Construction, and Maintenance FTE = Full-time Natural Resources, Construction, and Maintenance (EAPFT,EAPCAT=38000) plus (1/3 part-time Natural Resources, Construction, and Maintenance (EAPPT,EAPCAT=38000)) Natural Resources, Construction, and Maintenance Occupations - An occupational category based on the following three major groups in the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1) Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations (<http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc450000.htm>); 2) Construction and Extraction Occupations (<http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc470000.htm>); and 3) Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations (<http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc490000.htm>).

Production, Transportation, and Material Moving

Production, Transportation, and Material Moving FTE = Full-time Production, Transportation, and Material Moving (EAPFT,EAPCAT=39000) plus (1/3 part-time Production, Transportation, and Material Moving (EAPPT,EAPCAT=39000)) Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations - An occupational category based on the following two major groups in the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1) Production Occupations (<http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc510000.htm>) and 2) Transportation and Material Moving Occupations (<http://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/soc530000.htm>).