SECTION 1: STATE SUPPORT

This section intends to collect information about how much money the state provides to support higher education (excluding capital and debt service).

All state funding for higher education (even those sums that are appropriated to other state agencies) is reported in this section. State support for all higher education is calculated by adding state tax support, non-tax support, non-appropriated support, endowment earnings, portions of multiyear appropriations from previous years, and other state support, and subtracting from that sum appropriations expected to be returned to the state and appropriations in the current year for use in other years (in other words, any appropriated funds that are not usable in the fiscal year in which they are appropriated).

Include:

- Sums appropriated for state aid to local public community colleges and operation of state-supported community colleges, and for vocational-technical two-year colleges or institutes that are predominantly for high school graduates and adult students;
- Sums appropriated to statewide coordinating boards or governing boards, either for board expenses or for allocation by the board to other institutions or both;
- Sums appropriated for state scholarships or other state-level student financial aid programs;
- Sums destined for higher education but designated to some other state agency (as in the case of funds intended for faculty fringe benefits that are appropriated to the state treasurer);
- Appropriations directed to private institutions of higher education at all levels; and
- Sums for students enrolled in dual credit or dual enrollment.

Exclude:

- Sums for capital outlays and debt service; and
- Sums derived from federal sources, student fees, and auxiliary enterprises.

Data elements collected in this section:

1. **Tax appropriations**: Appropriations from state government taxes to institutions for operations and other higher education activities;
2. **Non-tax support:** Funding under state auspices for appropriated non-tax state support set aside by the state for higher education. These may include, but are not limited to, monies from lotteries (including lottery scholarships), tobacco settlements, casinos, or other gaming sources;

3. **Non-appropriated support:** Funding under state auspices for non-appropriated state support. These may include, but are not limited to, monies from receipt of lease income, cattle-grazing rights fees, and oil/mineral extraction fees on land set aside by the state for higher education;

4. **Endowment income:** Interest or earnings received from state-funded endowments set aside and pledged to public sector institutions;

5. **Previous appropriations:** Portions of multiyear appropriations from previous years;

6. **Other support:** Any other state funds not included above;

7. **Return appropriations:** Appropriations returned to the state; and

8. **Multiyear appropriations:** Portions of multiyear appropriations in the current year, which are to be spread over other years.

**STATE SUPPORT BY SECTOR**

**Determining sector:** SHEF follows the definitions of the Carnegie Basic Classification, regardless of the degree program in which individual students are enrolled. For example, if a state has a two-year institution that also offers four-year degrees, providers classify all appropriations, tuition revenue, and FTE enrollment for that institution under the two-year sector. Institutions only offering graduate degrees should be included in the four-year sector. Institutions classified as Baccalaureate/Associate’s Colleges, Technical Colleges, and degree-granting institutions that are considered “less-than-two-year” should be included in the two-year sector. If data are not available by sector, we would request that you provide an estimate and note the estimated elements in the comments section. If you are unable to estimate sector-level data, we would request that you include the data in the “Other” category. (Other data is highly discouraged as it distorts data both in your state and at the national level.)

**Data elements collected in this section:** Total state support is the sum of tax appropriations, non-tax support, non-appropriated support, endowment, and previous appropriations minus return and multi-year appropriations.

1. **Total state financial aid:** Allocation to state scholarships or other state financial aid for students attending all institution types (public and independent). Include all aid that is not expected to be repaid. This includes all conditional and non-conditional grant and scholarship programs, work-study, and state-funded tuition waivers. Exclude any allocation to state loan programs.

2. **Agency funding:** Allocation of operating funds to state-funded, state-level coordinating and governing bodies. Do not include any pass-through funding to campuses or other entities. Include all benefit (e.g., pension) appropriations for agency staff and funding allocated to cover the costs of operating and managing all agency programs and initiatives.
3. **Two-year public operating**: Total state support allocated to public Carnegie Associate’s Colleges, Mixed Baccalaureate/Associate’s Colleges, Special Focus Two-Year Institutions, Technical Colleges, and those that are considered degree-granting “less-than-two-year” institutions but are not in the Carnegie Classification, net of any funds included in (1) and (2) above.

4. **Four-year public operating**: Total state support allocated to public Carnegie Baccalaureate, Master’s, and Doctoral Colleges, and Special Focus Four-Year Institutions, net of any funds included in (1) and (2) above. Include graduate programs, research, agricultural extension, and medical funding at four-year institutions here.

5. **RAM funding**: Total appropriations intended for the direct operations of research, agriculture, public health care services, and medical schools. The *Grapevine* RAM appropriation will not replace the SHEF RAM section later in the survey.

6. **Other**: Total state support not included in (1) through (5) above. Include funding for non-credit programs, non-degree granting institutions, and private institution operations in this section.
SECTION 2: LOCAL SUPPORT

This section collects information on local appropriations for public institutions. Local appropriations reported here should reflect your best estimate, at the time of reporting, of actual and expected amounts provided to institutions during the fiscal year.

Data elements collected in this section:

1. **All local appropriations:** The sum of all tax appropriations from any government entity below the state level to public institutions for operating expenses. Exclude any grants from local nonprofit organizations such as chambers of commerce, charitable foundations, and other entities.

2. **Two-year local appropriations:** Local appropriations from local government taxes to institutions for operating expenses at public Carnegie Associate’s Colleges, Mixed Baccalaureate/Associate’s Colleges, Special Focus Two-Year Institutions, Technical Colleges, and those that are considered “less-than-two-year” but are not in the Carnegie Classification.

3. **Four-year local appropriations:** Local appropriations from local government taxes to institutions for operating expenses at public four-year institutions (per Carnegie definition).

4. **Other:** Local appropriations that cannot be split by funds for public two-year or four-year sectors.
SECTION 3: ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF PUBLIC FUNDING

The sums collected in this section are for informational purposes only and are not subtracted from State Support.

Data elements collected in this section:

1. Appropriations derived from federal sources: State appropriated funds derived from federal sources;
2. Tuition offsets: Tuition charges collected by the institutions and remitted to the state as an offset to the state appropriations; and
3. Independent capital appropriations: Sums to independent (private) institutions for capital outlay (new construction and debt service/retirement).

CAPITAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

State support allocated for higher education capital projects is excluded from the state support information provided in Section 1. The information on capital appropriations collected in this section will be reported separately from state support for operations. Please use your state’s legal definition for capital projects. Capital projects often include new construction, significant renovations and improvements of existing buildings, major maintenance, land purchases, acquisitions of existing structures, equipment, and information technology systems. Please exclude state funding for operations and routine maintenance that does not meet the definition of a capital project, and tuition revenue bonds and other sources of institutional revenue that do not originate from the state.

This section intends to collect information on state-funded capital outlays. It is not intended to collect information on total capital project costs and excludes any funding from institutional sources such as tuition revenue bonds, alumni giving, and endowment spending. While institutional funding is often used to match state funding and often an important consideration in state funding decisions, these funds are excluded from the SHEF collection.

Data elements collected in this section:

1. Total state public capital appropriations: Total state support allocated for higher education capital projects at public institutions. If your state operates on a biennial budget, please estimate, to the best of your ability, the amount appropriated for each fiscal year. Include any origination fees associated with debt financing.
Sources of public capital appropriations:

1. **Debt-financed capital appropriations**: The allocation of total state postsecondary capital appropriations paid for through debt financing instruments. Include any origination fees associated with the debt financing.

2. **Cash-financed capital appropriations**: The allocation of total state postsecondary capital appropriations paid for with state cash funds.

Uses of public capital appropriations:

1. **Capital appropriations for new construction**: The allocation of total state postsecondary capital appropriations used for the construction of new buildings and structures. Please use your state’s legal definition for new construction.

2. **Capital appropriations for renovations and improvements to existing facilities**: The allocation of total state postsecondary capital appropriations used for significant renovations or improvements to existing facilities or structures. Please use your state’s legal definition for improvements or renovations to existing facilities or structures.

3. **Capital appropriations for equipment**: The allocation of total state postsecondary capital appropriations used for capital equipment purchases. Please use your state’s legal definition for capital equipment acquisitions.

4. **Other capital projects**: Any capital appropriations that cannot be attributed to categories (1), (2), and (3).
SECTION 4: SPECIFIC USES OF STATE SUPPORT

This section collects information on specific uses of state support for higher education.

Data elements collected in this section:

1. **Dual enrollment appropriations**: Any state or local funding to postsecondary institutions that supports dual enrollment programs. Dual enrollment refers to students who enroll in college courses offered by an institution of higher education while enrolled in high school, as part of a state, local, or postsecondary system program. May include dual credit, concurrent enrollment, and joint enrollment programs.
   - Include all postsecondary courses, regardless of course delivery mode, course location, course instructor, and whether secondary credit is also offered.
   - Exclude credit-by-exam models (AP, IB), articulated credit, and any other courses or programs in which postsecondary credit is not awarded immediately following completion of the course.
   - Exclude in-kind donations, state K-12 funding, and other outside sources of funding.

2. **Non-credit**: State funding for students in continuing or adult education courses (non-credit) and non-credit extension courses, which are not part of a regular program leading to a degree or certificate.

3. **Independent operating**: Sums of state support allocated to independent (private) institutions for operating expenses.

4. **Two-year performance-based funding**: Performance- or outcomes-based funding at Carnegie Associate’s Colleges, Mixed Baccalaureate/Associate’s Colleges, Special Focus Two-Year Institutions, Technical Colleges, and those that are considered “less-than-two-year” but are not in the Carnegie Classification. Performance- or outcomes-based appropriations are any state tax dollars allocated on the basis of how well institutions accomplish goals or outcomes as defined by state or system programs.

5. **Four-year performance-based funding**: Performance- or outcomes-based funding at Carnegie Baccalaureate, Master’s, and Doctoral Colleges, and Special Focus Four-Year Institutions. Performance- or outcomes-based appropriations are any state tax dollars allocated on the basis of how well institutions accomplish goals or outcomes as defined by state or system programs.
**TOTAL STATE FINANCIAL AID**

Allocation to state scholarships or other state financial aid for students attending all institution types (public and independent). Include all aid that is not expected to be repaid. This includes all conditional and non-conditional grant and scholarship programs, work-study, and state-funded tuition waivers. Exclude any allocation to state loan programs. The sum of funds provided in (1) through (5) below should equal total state financial aid, as reported in the Grapevine section.

Data elements collected in this section:

1. **Two-year public aid:** The allocation of total state financial aid awarded to students attending public Carnegie Associate's Colleges, Mixed Baccalaureate/Associate's Colleges, Special Focus Two-Year Institutions, Technical Colleges, and those that are considered “less-than-two-year” but are not in the Carnegie Classification.

2. **Four-year public aid:** The allocation of total state financial aid awarded to students attending public Carnegie Baccalaureate, Master's, Doctoral Colleges, and Special Focus Four-Year Institutions.

3. **Independent aid:** The allocation of total state financial aid awarded to students attending independent (private) institutions. Include dollars awarded to students attending independent in-state institutions.

4. **Out-of-state aid:** The allocation of total state financial aid awarded to students attending public and independent out-of-state institutions.

5. **Other aid:** The allocation of total state financial aid that cannot be split by sector. Include any financial aid awarded to medical students at public institutions.
RESEARCH-AGRICULTURE-MEDICAL (RAM)

As a component of total state and local appropriations, report the appropriations intended for the direct operations of research, agriculture, public health care services, and medical schools. Indirect costs are excluded. Do not include discretionary use by faculty of unrestricted appropriations supplemented by other revenues for short-term research primarily performed as an adjunct component of instruction (departmental research of an unsponsored nature). When unknown, appropriations for sponsored research are estimated as equal to total research expenditures, less state grants and contracts for research and federal and private revenues restricted for research. Assume no tuition revenues are used for research. For analytical purposes, we will assume that RAM appropriations support four-year institutions.

Data elements collected in this section:

1. Research appropriations: Appropriated sums for research centers, laboratories, and institutes and appropriated sums separately budgeted by institutions for organized research. Generally, these are ongoing programs. Include all health and science research.

2. Agriculture and extension appropriations: Appropriated sums for agricultural experiment stations and cooperative extension services.

3. Hospital appropriations: Appropriated sums for teaching or affiliated hospital operations and public service patient care. Include all medical, dental, veterinary, optometry, pharmacy, mental health, nursing, and other health science institutes, clinics, laboratories, dispensaries, etc., primarily serving the public.

4. Medical school appropriations: Appropriated sums for the direct operation and administrative support of the four major types of medical schools (medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, and osteopathic medicine) and centers corresponding to the medical enrollments previously reported.
SECTION 5: TUITION REVENUE BY SECTOR AND RESIDENCY

This section collects information about tuition revenues from students attending public institutions in your state. One of the intents of this section is to calculate Net Tuition Revenue, which is used in the SHEF report as a measure of how much institutional revenue is provided by students. Net Tuition Revenue is gross tuition and fees less state-funded student aid, institutional discounts and waivers, and tuition revenue paid by medical students.

Please note that all tuition revenue data is entered by sector and then rolled up to the state level.

TWO-YEAR TUITION AND FEE REVENUE

SHEF follows the definitions of the Carnegie Basic Classification, regardless of the degree program in which individual students are enrolled. For example, if a state has a two-year institution that also offers four-year degrees, providers classify all tuition revenue for that institution under the two-year sector.

Institutions classified as Baccalaureate/Associate’s Colleges, Technical Colleges, and those that are considered “less-than-two-year” should be included in the two-year sector.

Data elements collected in this section:

1. Gross tuition and fee revenue: Gross tuition plus mandatory “education and general” fees from public institutions. Include revenue from all fees required of such a large portion of all students that a student who does not pay the fee is the exception. Examples of mandatory education and general fees include but are not limited to instructional fees, technology fees, and security fees. Please exclude any student activity fees, auxiliary fees, instructional fees assessed at the program or course level, and one-time fees such as those assessed for graduation and transcripts.

2. Institutional discounts and waivers: Institutional student aid transferred to a student’s account and tuition charges that are waived and not collected from a student. Institutional dollars that would not otherwise be available (e.g., restricted funds from institutionally managed endowments or designated for tuition grants) should not be included as discounts.

3. Tuition and fees used for debt service: Tuition and fee revenue used for capital debt service/retirement of capital improvement. Please exclude any revenue paid by students for auxiliary enterprise debt service. Tuition and fees used for debt service are not excluded from net tuition and fees.

4. State public aid: The portion of total state financial aid awarded to students attending public two-year institutions, excluding medical schools. This amount is pulled in from Section 4.

5. Two-year net tuition and fees (calculated): Gross tuition revenue, minus institutional discounts and waivers, and state public aid.
TWO-YEAR NET TUITION AND FEE REVENUE COMPONENTS

This section collects information about the components that make up net tuition and fee revenue at public institutions. If the portion of institutional and/or state public aid applied to tuition versus fees is unknown, assume aid is applied proportionally.

Data elements collected in this section:

1. Net tuition revenue: Gross tuition revenue at two-year institutions, net of institutional discounts and waivers, and state public aid.

2. Net mandatory education and general fees: Gross mandatory education and general fees at two-year institutions, net of institutional discounts and waivers, and state public aid. Include revenue from all fees required of such a large portion of all students that a student who does not pay the fee is the exception. Examples of mandatory education and general fees include but are not limited to instructional fees, technology fees, and security fees. Include revenue for construction and maintenance of academic facilities, including revenue from fees used for debt service provided in the previous section. Please exclude any student activity fees, auxiliary fees, instructional fees assessed at the program or course level, and one-time fees such as those assessed for graduation and transcripts.

TWO-YEAR NET TUITION AND FEE REVENUE BY RESIDENCY

Determining residency: Residency should generally be determined according to state and/or institutional residency requirements for in-state tuition regardless of citizenship. If state and institutional residency requirements differ, please contact the SHEEO staff. Nonresident enrollment should be classified as out-of-state, regardless of the tuition rate the student pays. For example, out-of-state enrollment includes nonresident graduate students who receive a tuition waiver, and any nonresident students participating in state exchange programs or reciprocity agreements in which tuition is partially or fully discounted to the in-state tuition rate. Classify DACA and/or undocumented students based on state or institutional policy; if they receive in-state tuition rates, include them as in-state residents.

Data elements collected in this section:

1. In-state tuition and fee revenue: The portion of net tuition revenue at two-year institutions from students who are residents of the state according to state or institutional residency requirements for in-state tuition.

2. Out-of-state tuition and fee revenue: The portion of net tuition revenue at two-year institutions from students who are not residents of the state according to state or institutional residency requirements for in-state tuition.

3. Other tuition and fee revenue: Any funds included in net tuition revenue at two-year institutions that cannot be attributed to categories (1) and (2).
FOUR-YEAR TUITION AND FEE REVENUE

SHEF follows the definitions of the Carnegie Basic Classification, regardless of the degree program in which individual students are enrolled. For example, if a state has a two-year institution that also offers four-year degrees, providers classify all tuition revenue for that institution under the two-year sector. Institutions classified as Baccalaureate, Master’s, and Doctoral Colleges, and Special Focus Four-Year Institutions should be included in the four-year sector data elements.

Data elements collected in this section:

1. **Gross tuition and fee revenue**: Gross tuition plus mandatory “education and general” fees from public institutions. Include revenue from all fees required of such a large portion of all students that a student who does not pay the fee is the exception. Examples of mandatory education and general fees include, but are not limited to instructional fees, technology fees, and security fees. Include fee revenue for construction and maintenance of academic facilities, including revenue from fees used for debt service provided in item (3) in this section. Please exclude any student activity fees, auxiliary fees, instructional fees assessed at the program or course level, and one-time fees such as those assessed for graduation and transcripts.

2. **Institutional discounts and waivers**: Institutional student aid transferred to a student’s account and tuition charges that are waived and not collected from a student. Institutional dollars that would not otherwise be available (e.g., restricted funds from institutionally managed endowments or designated for tuition grants) should not be included as discounts.

3. **Tuition and fees used for debt service**: Tuition and fee revenue used for capital debt service/retirement of capital improvement. Please exclude any revenue paid by students for auxiliary enterprise debt service. Tuition and fees used for debt service are not excluded from net tuition and fees.

4. **Medical tuition and fee revenue**: Tuition and mandatory education and general fees paid by public medical students.

5. **State public aid**: The portion of total state financial aid awarded to students attending public four-year institutions. This amount is pulled in from Section 4.

6. **Four-year net tuition and fees (calculated)**: Gross tuition revenue, minus institutional discounts and waivers, medical tuition, and state public aid.
FOUR-YEAR NET TUITION AND FEE REVENUE COMPONENTS

This section collects information about the components that make up net tuition and fee revenue at public institutions. If the portion of institutional and/or state public aid applied to tuition versus fees is unknown, assume aid is applied proportionally.

Data elements collected in this section:

1. **Net tuition revenue**: Gross tuition revenue at four-year institutions, net of institutional discounts and waivers, state public aid, and medical tuition and fees.

2. **Net mandatory education and general fees**: Gross mandatory education and general fees at four-year institutions, net of institutional discounts and waivers, state public aid, and medical tuition and fees. Include revenue from all fees required of such a large portion of all students that a student who does not pay the fee is the exception. Examples of mandatory education and general fees include but are not limited to instructional fees, technology fees, and security fees. Include fee revenue for construction and maintenance of academic facilities, including revenue from fees used for debt service provided in the previous section. Please exclude any student activity fees, auxiliary fees, instructional fees assessed at the program or course level, and one-time fees such as those assessed for graduation and transcripts.

FOUR-YEAR NET TUITION AND FEE REVENUE BY RESIDENCY

**Determining residency**: Residency should generally be determined according to state and/or institutional residency requirements for in-state tuition regardless of citizenship. If state and institutional residency requirements differ, please contact the SHEEO staff. Nonresident enrollment should be classified as out-of-state, regardless of the tuition rate the student pays. For example, out-of-state enrollment includes nonresident graduate students who receive a tuition waiver, and any nonresident students participating in state exchange programs or reciprocity agreements in which tuition is partially or fully discounted to the in-state tuition rate. Classify DACA and/or undocumented students based on state or institutional policy; if they receive in-state tuition rates, include them as in-state residents.

Data elements collected in this section:

1. **In-state tuition and fee revenue**: The portion of net tuition revenue at four-year institutions from students who are residents of the state according to state or institutional residency requirements.

2. **Out-of-state tuition and fee revenue**: The portion of net tuition revenue at four-year institutions from students who are not residents of the state according to state or institutional residency requirements.

3. **Other tuition and fee revenue**: Any funds included in net tuition revenue at four-year institutions that cannot be attributed to categories (1) and (2).
SECTION 6. ANNUAL FTE ENROLLMENT BY SECTOR

Net FTE enrollment (calculated): Gross full-time equivalent enrollment calculated from coursework creditable for a degree plus coursework in a vocational or technical program which results in a certificate or some other formal recognition, minus medical FTE enrollment but including dual enrollment.

The FTE calculation differs for the type and level of instruction:

- Contact hour courses: One annual FTE is the sum of total contact hours divided by 900.
- Undergraduate credit hour courses: One annual FTE is the sum of total credits divided by 30 (for semester-based calendar systems) or 45 (for quarter systems).
- Graduate and first-professional credit hour courses: One annual FTE is the sum of total credits divided by 24 (for semester systems) or 36 (for quarter systems).

TWO-YEAR FTE ENROLLMENT

Data elements collected in this section:

1. Two-year gross FTE: Full-time equivalent enrollment calculated from coursework creditable for a degree plus coursework in a vocational or technical program which results in a certificate or some other formal recognition at Carnegie Associate’s Colleges, Mixed Baccalaureate/Associate’s Colleges, Special Focus Two-Year Institutions, Technical Colleges, and those that are considered “less-than-two-year” but are not in the Carnegie Classification. Please use the FTE calculation outlined above for each level of instruction that is offered at these institutions.

TWO-YEAR NET FTE BY RESIDENCY (NOT REQUIRED)

Determining residency: Residency should generally be determined according to state and/or institutional residency requirements for in-state tuition. If state and institutional residency requirements differ, please contact the SHEEO staff. Nonresident enrollment should be classified as out-of-state, regardless of the tuition rate the student pays. For example, out-of-state enrollment includes nonresident graduate students who receive a tuition waiver, and any nonresident students participating in state exchange programs or reciprocity agreements in which tuition is partially or fully discounted to the in-state tuition rate. Classify DACA and/or undocumented students based on state or institutional policy; if they receive in-state tuition rates, include them as in-state residents.
Data elements collected in this section:

1. **In-state net FTE**: The portion of total FTE enrollment at two-year institutions that are residents of the state according to state or institutional residency requirements. Includes dual enrollment.

2. **Out-of-state net FTE**: The portion of total FTE enrollment at two-year institutions that are not residents of the state according to state or institutional residency requirements. Includes dual enrollment.

3. **Other net FTE**: Any FTE enrollment at two-year institutions that cannot be attributed to categories (1) and (2).

**DUAL FTE ENROLLMENT BY SECTOR**

**Dual FTE enrollment**: Annual full-time equivalent enrollment calculated for students who enroll in college courses offered by an institution of higher education while enrolled in high school as part of a state, local, or postsecondary system program. May include dual credit, concurrent enrollment, and joint enrollment programs.

- Include all postsecondary courses, regardless of course delivery mode, course location, course instructor, and whether secondary credit is also offered.
- Exclude credit-by-exam models (AP, IB), articulated credit, and any other courses or programs in which postsecondary credit is not awarded immediately following completion of the course.
- Please use the checkbox to indicate whether your dual FTE enrollment data exclusively include students enrolled in a specific system or state program, or include all dual enrollment students in the state.

Data elements collected in this section:

1. **Two-year dual FTE enrollment**: Dual enrollment FTE at Carnegie Associate’s Colleges, Mixed Baccalaureate/Associate’s Colleges, Special Focus Two-Year Institutions, Technical Colleges, and those that are considered “less-than-two-year” but are not in the Carnegie Classification.

2. **Four-year dual FTE enrollment**: Dual enrollment FTE at Carnegie Baccalaureate, Master’s, and Doctoral Colleges.

3. **Other dual FTE enrollment**: Dual enrollment FTE that cannot be attributed to categories (1) and (2).
FOUR-YEAR FTE ENROLLMENT

Data elements collected in this section:

1. **Four-year gross FTE:** Full-time equivalent enrollment calculated from coursework creditable for a degree plus coursework in a vocational or technical program which results in a certificate or some other formal recognition at Carnegie Baccalaureate, Master’s, and Doctoral Colleges, and Special Focus Four-Year Institutions. Please include all Medical FTE enrollment.

2. **Medical FTE:** FTE enrollment in schools of medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, and osteopathic medicine.

FOUR-YEAR NET FTE BY RESIDENCY (REQUIRED)

Data elements collected in this section:

1. **In-state net FTE:** The portion of total FTE enrollment at four-year institutions that are residents of the state according to state or institutional residency requirements. Excludes medical FTE and includes dual enrollment.

2. **Out-of-state net FTE:** The portion of total FTE enrollment at four-year institutions that are not residents of the state according to state or institutional residency requirements. Excludes medical FTE and includes dual enrollment.

3. **Other net FTE:** Any FTE enrollment at four-year institutions that cannot be attributed to categories (1) and (2).