

Glossary

Academic support: (See Expenditures.)

Adult education: College, vocational, or occupational programs, continuing education or noncredit courses, correspondence courses and tutoring, as well as courses and other educational activities provided by employers, community groups, and other providers.

Advanced degree: Any formal degree attained after the bachelor's degree. Advanced degrees include master's degrees, doctoral degrees, and professional degrees.

Appropriations (federal funds): Budget authority provided through the congressional appropriation process that permits federal agencies to incur obligations and to make payments.

Appropriations (institutional revenues): An amount (other than a grant or contract) received from or made available to an institution through an act of a legislative body.

Associate's degree: A degree granted for the successful completion of a subbaccalaureate program of studies, usually requiring at least 2 years (or the equivalent) of full-time college-level study. This includes degrees granted in a cooperative or work-study program.

Autism: A developmental disability significantly affecting verbal and nonverbal communication and social interaction, generally evident before age 3, that adversely affects a child's educational performance. Other characteristics often associated with autism are engagement in repetitive activities and stereotyped movements, resistance to environmental change or change in daily routines, and unusual responses to sensory experiences.

Auxiliary enterprises: (See Revenues.)

Average daily attendance (ADA): The aggregate attendance of students in a school during a reporting period (normally a school year) divided by the number of days that school is in session during this period. Only days on which the students are under the guidance and direction of teachers should be considered days that school is in session.

Average daily membership (ADM): The aggregate membership of a school during a reporting period (normally a school year) divided by the number of days that school is in session during this period. Only days on which the students are under the guidance and direction of teachers should be

considered days that school is in session. The average daily membership for groups of schools having varying lengths of terms is the average of the average daily memberships obtained for the individual schools.

Baccalaureate degree: (See Bachelor's degree.)

Bachelor's degree: A degree granted for the successful completion of a baccalaureate program of studies, usually requiring at least 4 years (or the equivalent) of full-time college-level study. This includes degrees granted in a cooperative or work-study program.

Bilingual education: Programs in which students with limited English proficiency are taught using their native language.

Carnegie unit: A standard of measurement used for secondary education that represents the completion of a course that meets one period per day for one year.

Catholic school: (See Orientation.)

Center-based programs: Including Head Start, nursery school, prekindergartens, day-care centers and preschools.

Cohort: A group of individuals who have a statistical factor in common, for example, year of birth.

Certificate: An award granted for the successful completion of a subbaccalaureate program of studies, which usually requires less than 2 years of full-time postsecondary study.

College: A postsecondary school that offers general or liberal arts education, usually leading to an associate's, bachelor's, master's, doctor's, or first-professional degree. Junior colleges and community colleges are included under this terminology.

Combined elementary and secondary school: A school that encompasses instruction at both the elementary and secondary levels. Examples of combined elementary and secondary school grade spans would be grades 1–12 or grades 5–12.

Comprehensive reform: Efforts to improve education for all students by establishing high content and performance standards and redesigning the various components of the educational system in a coordinated and coherent fashion to support students' learning to the standards.

Computer and information sciences: A group of instructional programs that describes computer and information sciences, including computer programming, data processing, and information systems.

Constant dollars: Dollar amounts that have been adjusted by means of price and cost indexes to eliminate inflationary factors and allow direct comparison across years.

Consumer price index (CPI): This price index measures the average change in the cost of a fixed-market basket of goods and services purchased by consumers.

Control of institutions: A classification of institutions of elementary/secondary or higher education by whether the institution is operated by publicly elected or appointed officials (public control) or by privately elected or appointed officials and derives its major source of funds from private sources (private control).

Core subjects: *A Nation at Risk* recommended that all students seeking a high school diploma be required to enroll in a core curriculum called "New Basics." The core subjects included in this plan are 4 units of English; 3 units each of science, social studies, and mathematics; and 0.5 units of computer science.

Cost of college attendance: Cost of living for students attending postsecondary institutions, including tuition and fees, books, room and board, child care, transportation, and other miscellaneous expenses.

Creating: According to the NAEP arts assessment, "Creating" refers to generating original art. This may include, but should not be limited to, the expression of a student's unique and personal ideas, feelings, and responses in the form of a visual image, a character, a written or improvised dramatic work, or the composition or improvisation of a piece of music or a dance.

Current dollars: Dollar amounts that have not been adjusted to compensate for inflation.

Current expenditures (elementary/secondary): Expenditures for the day-to-day operations of the schools. Expenditures for items lasting more than one year (such as school buses and computers) are not included in current expenditures.

Current expenditures per pupil in enrollment: (See Expenditures.)

Current-fund expenditures: (See Expenditures.)

Current-fund revenues: (See Revenues.)

Deaf-blindness: Concomitant hearing and visual impairments, the combination of which causes such severe communication and other developmental and educational problems that the student cannot be accommodated in special education programs solely for children with deafness or children with blindness.

Dependent student: A student who under federal criteria is considered to be financially dependent on his or her parents or guardians. Most full-time students are considered dependent until they are 24 years old.

Distance education: Education or training courses delivered to remote (off-campus) locations via audio, video, or computer technologies.

Doctor's degree: An earned degree carrying the title of Doctor. The Doctor of Philosophy degree (Ph.D.) is the highest academic degree and requires mastery within a field of knowledge and demonstrated ability to perform scholarly research. Other doctorates are awarded for fulfilling specialized requirements in professional fields, such as education (Ed.D.), musical arts (D.M.A.), business administration (D.B.A.), and engineering (D.Eng. or D.E.S.). Many doctor's degrees in both academic and professional fields require an earned master's degree as a prerequisite. First-professional degrees, such as M.D. and D.D.S., are not included under this heading. (See First-professional degree.)

Drill and Practice: Software that enables the user to work intensively on specific academic skills.

Dropout: The term is used to describe both the event of leaving school before graduating and the status of an individual who is not in school and who is not a graduate. Transferring schools from a public to a private school, for example, is not regarded as a dropout event. A person who drops out of school may later return and graduate, but is called a *dropout* at the time he or she left school. At the time the person returns to school, he or she is called a *stopout*. Measures to describe these often complicated behaviors include the event dropout rate (or the closely related school persistence rate), the status dropout rate, and the high school completion rate.

Educational and general expenditures: (See Expenditures.)

Educational attainment: The highest grade of regular school attended and completed.

Elementary school: A school classified as elementary by state and local practice and composed of any span of grades not above grade 8. Preschool or kindergarten is included under this heading only if it is an integral part of an elementary school or a regularly established school system.

Elementary/secondary school: As reported in this publication, includes only regular schools (i.e., schools that are part of state and local school systems, and also most not-for-profit private elementary/secondary schools, both religiously affiliated and nonsectarian). Schools not reported include subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education, residential schools for exceptional children, federal schools for American Indians, and federal schools on military posts and other federal installations.

Employed: Includes civilian, noninstitutionalized persons who 1) worked during any part of the survey week as paid employees; worked in their own businesses, professions, or farms; or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family-owned enterprise; or 2) who were not working but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons, whether or not they were seeking another job.

Engineering and engineering technologies: Instructional programs that describe the mathematical and natural science knowledge gained by study, experience, and practice and applied with judgment to develop ways to economically use the materials and forces of nature for the benefit of humanity. Includes programs that prepare individuals to support and assist engineers and similar professionals.

English: A group of instructional programs that describes the English language arts, including composition, creative writing, and the study of literature.

English as a Second Language (ESL): Programs that provide intensive instruction in English for students with limited English proficiency.

Enrollment: The total number of students registered in a given school unit at a given time, generally in the fall of a year.

Expected family contribution (EFC): The amount that a family is expected to pay toward meeting the costs of postsecondary attendance (both students and parents of dependent students are expected to make contributions). This amount is determined through an analysis of need (i.e., the Congressional Methodology) and is based on taxable and nontaxable income and assets as well as family size, the number of family members attending postsecondary institutions, extraordinary medical expenses, and so forth. For dependent students, the EFC consists of both a parental contribution and a separately calculated student contribution. The minimum student contribution in 1988–89 was \$700 for freshmen and \$900 for other undergraduates.

Expenditures: Charges incurred, whether paid or unpaid, which are presumed to benefit the current fiscal year. For elementary/secondary schools, these include all charges for current outlays plus capital outlays and interest on school debt. For institutions of higher education, these include current outlays plus capital outlays. For government, these include charges net of recoveries and other correcting transactions other than for retirement of debt, investment in securities, extension of credit, or as agency transaction. Also, government expenditures include only external transactions, such as the provision of prerequisites or other payments in kind. Aggregates for groups of governments exclude intergovernmental transactions among the governments.

Academic support: This category of college expenditures includes expenditures for support services that are an integral part of the institution's primary missions of instruction, research, or public service. Includes expenditures for libraries, galleries, audio/visual services, academic computing support, ancillary support, academic administration, personnel development, and course and curriculum development.

Capital outlay: The expenditures for property, and for buildings and alterations completed by school district staff or contractors.

Current expenditures (elementary/secondary): The expenditures for operating local public schools, excluding capital outlay

and interest on school debt. These expenditures include such items as salaries for school personnel, fixed charges, student transportation, school books and materials, and energy costs. Beginning in 1980–81, expenditures for state administration are excluded.

Current expenditures per pupil in enrollment: Current expenditures for the regular school term divided by the total number of students registered in a given school unit at a given time, generally in the fall of a year.

Current-fund expenditures (higher education): Money spent to meet current operating costs, including salaries, wages, utilities, student services, public services, research libraries, scholarships, fellowships, auxiliary enterprises, hospitals, and independent operations. Excludes loans, capital expenditures, and investments.

Educational and general expenditures: The sum of current-fund expenditures for instruction, research, public service, academic support, student services, institutional support, operation and maintenance of plant, and awards from restricted and unrestricted funds.

Instruction: This category includes expenditures of the colleges, schools, departments, and other instructional divisions of higher education institutions, and expenditures for departmental research and public service, which are not separately budgeted. Includes expenditures for both credit and noncredit activities. Excludes expenditures for academic administration where the primary function is administration (e.g., academic deans).

Others: Other than support services and capital outlay, the sum of all other current fund expenditures for community services, nonpublic school programs, adult education, community colleges, interest on school debt, and other expenditures.

Scholarships and fellowships: This category of college expenditures applies only to money given in the form of outright grants and trainee stipends to individuals enrolled in formal course work, either for credit or not. Aid to students in the form of tuition or fee remissions is included. College work-study funds are excluded and are reported under the program

in which the student is working. In the tabulations in this volume, Pell grants are not included in this expenditure category.

Support Services: The sum of current fund expenditures on student services (e.g., guidance, health), instructional services (e.g., curriculum development, staff training), general and school administration, operation and maintenance, transportation, food services, and enterprise operations.

Expenditures per pupil: Charges incurred for a particular period of time divided by a student unit of measure, such as enrollment, average daily attendance, or average daily membership.

Family income: The combined income of all family members 14 years old and older living in the household for the period of 1 year. Income includes money income from jobs; net income from business, farm, or rent; pensions; dividends; interest; social security payments; and any other money income.

Federal aid: Student financial aid provided through the federal government. This aid can either be provided by or administered by a federal agency. Federal agencies providing aid include the Department of Education, Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Defense, Veterans Administration, and the National Science Foundation. Federal aid can be in the form of grants, loans, and work-study aid.

Federal funds: Amounts collected and used by the federal government for the general purposes of the government. There are four types of federal fund accounts: the general fund, special funds, public enterprise funds, and intragovernmental funds. The major federal fund is the general fund, which is derived from general taxes and borrowing. Federal funds also include certain earmarked collections, such as those generated by and used to finance a continuing cycle of business-type operations.

First-professional degree: A degree that signifies both completion of the academic requirements for beginning practice in a given profession and a level of professional skill beyond that normally required for a bachelor's degree. This degree is usually based on a program requiring at least 2 academic years of work prior to entrance and a total of at least 6 academic years of work to complete the degree program, including both prior-required college work and the professional program itself.

By NCES definition, first-professional degrees are awarded in the fields of dentistry (D.D.S or D.M.D.), medicine (M.D.), optometry (O.D.), osteopathic medicine (D.O.), pharmacy (D.Pharm.), podiatric medicine (D.P.M.), veterinary medicine (D.V.M.), chiropractic (D.C. or D.C.M.), law (J.D.), and theological professions (M.Div. or M.H.L.).

First-time teachers: Individuals who are teaching full time in the Nation's school system for the first time. These teachers include recent college graduates, former substitute teachers, or individuals who had other jobs besides teaching either inside or outside the field of education.

Fiscal year: The yearly accounting period for the federal government, which begins on October 1 and ends on the following September 30. The fiscal year is designated by the calendar year in which it ends; for example, fiscal year 1992 begins on October 1, 1991, and ends on September 30, 1992. (From fiscal year 1844 to fiscal year 1976 the fiscal year began on July 1 and ended on the following June 30.)

Foreign languages: A group of instructional programs that describes the structure and use of language that is common or indigenous to individuals of the same community or nation, the same geographical area, or the same cultural traditions. Programs cover such features as sound, literature, syntax, phonology, semantics, sentences, prose, and verse, as well as the development of skills and attitudes used in communicating and evaluating thoughts and feelings through oral and written language.

Free lunch eligibles: The National School Lunch Program's assistance program for low-income children. Families with school-age children who fall below the poverty level and have no other significant assets are eligible to receive government assistance in the form of free or reduced-price school lunches.

Full-time enrollment: The number of students enrolled in higher education courses with a total credit load equal to at least 75 percent of the normal full-time course load.

Full-time-equivalent (FTE) enrollment: For institutions of higher education, enrollment of full-time students, plus the full-time equivalent of part-time students as reported by institutions. In the absence of an equivalent reported by an

institution, the FTE enrollment is estimated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

Full-time instructional faculty: Those members of the instruction/research staff who are employed full time as defined by the institution, including faculty with released time for research and faculty on sabbatical leave. The full-time category excludes faculty who are employed to teach less than two semesters, three quarters, two trimesters, or two 4-month sessions; replacements for faculty on sabbatical leave or those on leave without pay; faculty for preclinical and clinical medicine; faculty who are donating their services; faculty who are members of military organizations and who are paid on a different pay scale from civilian employees; academic officers whose primary duties are administrative; and graduate students who assist in the instruction of courses.

Full-time worker: One who is employed for 35 or more hours per week, including paid leave for illness, vacation, and holidays. Hours may be reported either for a survey reference week, or for the previous calendar year, in which case they refer to the usual hours worked.

GED recipient: A person who has obtained certification of high school equivalency by meeting state requirements and passing an approved exam, which is intended to provide an appraisal of the person's achievement or performance in the broad subject matter areas usually required for high school graduation. (See General Educational Development Test.)

General Educational Development (GED) Test: A test administered by the American Council on Education as the basis for awarding a high school equivalency certification.

Geographic region: 1) The four regions used by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the U.S. Department of Commerce, the National Assessment of Educational Progress, and the National Education Association (NEA) are as follows (note that the NEA designated the Central region as the Middle region in its classification):

<i>Northeast</i>	<i>Southeast</i>
Connecticut	Alabama
Delaware	Arkansas
District of Columbia	Florida
Maine	Georgia

Maryland	Kentucky	North Carolina	Arizona
Massachusetts	Louisiana	South Carolina	Utah
New Hampshire	Mississippi	Georgia	Nevada
New Jersey	North Carolina	Florida	
New York	South Carolina	(East South Central)	(Pacific)
Pennsylvania	Tennessee	Kentucky	Washington
Rhode Island	Virginia	Tennessee	Oregon
Vermont	West Virginia	Alabama	California
<i>Central (Middle)</i>	<i>West</i>	Mississippi	Alaska
Illinois	Alaska		Hawaii
Indiana	Arizona	(West South Central)	
Iowa	California	Arkansas	
Kansas	Colorado	Louisiana	
Michigan	Hawaii	Oklahoma	
Minnesota	Idaho	Texas	
Missouri	Montana		
Nebraska	Nevada		
North Dakota	New Mexico		
Ohio	Oklahoma		
South Dakota	Oregon		
Wisconsin	Texas		
	Utah		
	Washington		
	Wyoming		

2) The regions used by the Bureau of the Census in Current Population Survey (CPS) tabulations are as follows:

<i>Northeast</i>	<i>Midwest</i>
(New England)	(East North Central)
Maine	Ohio
New Hampshire	Indiana
Vermont	Illinois
Massachusetts	Michigan
Rhode Island	Wisconsin
Connecticut	
(Middle Atlantic)	(West North Central)
New York	Minnesota
New Jersey	Iowa
Pennsylvania	Missouri
	North Dakota
	South Dakota
	Nebraska
	Kansas
<i>South</i>	<i>West</i>
(South Atlantic)	(Mountain)
Delaware	Montana
Maryland	Idaho
District of Columbia	Wyoming
Virginia	Colorado
West Virginia	New Mexico

North Carolina	Arizona
South Carolina	Utah
Georgia	Nevada
Florida	
(East South Central)	(Pacific)
Kentucky	Washington
Tennessee	Oregon
Alabama	California
Mississippi	Alaska
	Hawaii

(West South Central)
Arkansas
Louisiana
Oklahoma
Texas

Government appropriation: An amount (other than a grant or contract) received from or made available to an institution through an act of a legislative body.

Government grant or contract: Revenues from a government agency for a specific research project or other program.

Graduate: An individual who has received formal recognition for the successful completion of a prescribed program of studies.

Graduate Record Examination (GRE): Multiple-choice examinations administered by the Educational Testing Service (ETS) and taken by applicants who plan to attend certain graduate schools. Two generalized tests are offered, plus specialized tests in a variety of subject areas. Ordinarily, a student will take only the specialized test that applies to the intended field of study.

Grants: Also known as scholarships, these are funds for postsecondary education that do not have to be repaid.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): Gross national product less net property income from abroad. Both gross national product and gross domestic product aggregate only the incomes of residents of a nation, corporate and individual, derived directly from the current production of goods and services. However, gross national product also includes net property from abroad. (See also Gross National Product.)

Gross National Product (GNP): A measure of the money value of the goods and services available to the nation from economic activity. GNP can be viewed in terms of expenditure categories, which

include purchases of goods and services by consumers and government, gross private domestic investment, and net exports of goods and services. The goods and services included are largely those bought for final use (excluding illegal transactions) in the market economy. A number of inclusions, however, represent imputed values, the most important of which is rental value of owner-occupied housing. GNP, in this broad context, measures the output attributable to the factors of production, labor, and property supplied by U.S. residents.

Group of Seven (G-7): This group is composed of seven industrialized nations with large economies: Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Guidance counselor: (See Staff, elementary/secondary education.)

Hearing impairments: An impairment in hearing, whether permanent or fluctuating, that adversely affects a child's educational performance, in the most severe case because the child is impaired in processing linguistic information through hearing.

High school: A secondary school offering the final years of high school work necessary for graduation, usually including grades 10, 11, 12 (in a 6-3-3 plan) or grades 9, 10, 11, and 12 (in a 6-2-4 plan).

High school program: A program of studies designed to prepare students for their postsecondary education and occupation. Four types of programs are usually distinguished as academic, vocational, general, and personal use. An academic program is designed to prepare students for continued study at a college or university. A vocational program is designed to prepare students for employment in one or more semiskilled, skilled, or technical occupations. A general program is designed to provide students with the understanding and competence to function effectively in a free society, and usually represents a mixture of academic and vocational components. A personal use program provides a student with general skills in areas such as health, religion, and military science.

Higher education: Study beyond secondary school at an institution that offers programs terminating in an associate's, bachelor's, or higher degree.

Higher education institutions (general definition): Institutions providing education above the instructional level of the secondary

schools, usually beginning with grade 13. Typically, these institutions include colleges, universities, graduate schools, professional schools, and other degree-granting institutions.

Higher education price index: A price index that measures average changes in the prices of goods and services purchased by colleges and universities through current-fund education and general expenditures (excluding expenditures for sponsored research and auxiliary enterprises).

Humanities: Instructional programs in the following fields: area and ethnic studies, foreign languages, letters, liberal/general studies, multi/interdisciplinary studies, philosophy and religion, theology, and the visual and performing arts.

Independent operations: A group of self-supporting activities under the control of a college or university. For purposes of financial surveys conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics, this category is composed principally of federally funded research and development centers (FFRDC).

Inflation: An upward movement in general price levels that results in a decline of purchasing power.

Institutional support: The category of higher education expenditures that includes day-to-day operational support for colleges, excluding expenditures for physical plant operations. Examples of institutional support include general administrative services, executive direction and planning, legal and fiscal operations, and community relations.

Instruction: (See Expenditures.)

Instructional expenditures (elementary/secondary): Current expenditures for activities directly associated with the interaction between teachers and students. These include teacher salaries and benefits, supplies (such as textbooks), and purchased instructional services.

Instructional staff: Full-time-equivalent number of positions, not the number of different individuals occupying the positions during the school year. In local schools, includes all public elementary and secondary (junior and senior high) day-school positions that are in the nature of teaching or in the improvement of the teaching-learning situation. Includes consultants or supervisors of instruction, principals, teachers, guidance personnel, librarians, psychological personnel, and other instructional

staff. Excludes administrative staff, attendance personnel, clerical personnel, and junior college staff.

International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) levels: The International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) was designed as an instrument for presenting statistics on education internationally. Many countries report education statistics to UNESCO and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) using the ISCED. In this classification system, education is divided into several levels. The levels that follow are presented in *The Condition of Education*.

Education preceding the first level (early childhood education) where it is provided, usually begins at age 3, 4, or 5 (sometimes earlier) and lasts from 1–3 years. For the United States, this would be mostly nursery schools and kindergarten classes.

Education at the first level (primary education) usually begins at age 5, 6, or 7 and lasts for about 5 or 6 years. For the United States, the first level starts with grade 1 and ends with grade 6.

Education at the second level (lower secondary education) begins at about age 11 or 12 and lasts for about 3 years. For the United States, the second level starts with grade 7 and ends with grade 9.

Education at the third level (upper secondary education) begins at about age 14 or 15 and lasts for approximately 3 years. For the United States, the third level starts with grade 10 and ends with grade 12.

Education at the fifth level (nonuniversity higher education) is provided at community colleges, vocational-technical colleges, and other degree-granting institutions in which programs typically take 2 years or more, but less than 4 years to complete.

Education at the sixth level (university higher education) is provided in undergraduate programs at 4-year colleges and universities in the United States and, generally, at universities in other countries. Completing education at the third level (upper secondary education) is usually required as a minimum condition for admission. Admission is competitive in most cases.

Education at the seventh level (graduate and professional higher education) is provided in graduate and professional schools that generally require a university diploma as a minimum condition for admission.

Education at the ninth level (undistributed) is a classification reserved for enrollments, expenditures, or programs that cannot be unambiguously assigned to one of the aforementioned levels. Some countries, for example, assign nongraded special education or recreational nondegree adult education programs to this level. Other countries assign nothing to this level, preferring instead to allocate enrollments, expenditures, and programs to levels as best they can.

Kindergarten: Includes transitional kindergarten, kindergarten, and pre-first-grade students.

Labor force: Individuals employed as civilians, unemployed, or in the armed services during the survey week. The “civilian labor force” is composed of all civilians classified as employed or unemployed. (See Employed and Unemployed.)

Life sciences: Life sciences are instructional programs that describe the systematic study of living organisms. Life sciences include biology, biochemistry, biophysics, and zoology.

Limited-English-proficient: A concept developed to assist in identifying those language-minority students (children from language backgrounds other than English) who need language assistance services, in their own language or in English, in the schools. The Bilingual Education Act, reauthorized in 1988 (P.L. 100-297), describes a limited-English-proficient (LEP) student as one who

- 1) meets one or more of the following conditions:
 - a) a student who was born outside the United States or whose native language is not English;
 - b) a student who comes from an environment where a language other than English is dominant; or
 - c) a student who is an American Indian or Alaskan Native and comes from an environment where a language other than English has had a significant impact on his/her level of English language proficiency; and

- 2) has sufficient difficulty speaking, reading, writing, or understanding the English language to deny him or her the opportunity to learn successfully in English-only classrooms.

Many ways of making this determination about an individual students' English proficiency are being used by school systems across the United States. These include various combinations of home language surveys, informal teacher determination, formal interviews, and a number of types of assessment tests for classification, placement, and monitoring of progress.

Loan: Borrowed money that must be repaid.

Local education agency (LEA): (See School district.)

Master's degree: A degree awarded for successful completion of a program generally requiring 1 or 2 years of full-time college-level study beyond the bachelor's degree. One type of master's degree, including the Master of Arts degree, or M.A., and the Master of Science degree, or M.S., is awarded in the liberal arts and sciences for advanced scholarship in a subject field or discipline and demonstrated ability to perform scholarly research. A second type of master's degree is awarded for the completion of a professionally oriented program, for example, an M.Ed. in education, an M.B.A. in business administration, an M.F.A. in fine arts, an M.M. in music, an M.S.W. in social work, and an M.P.A. in public administration. A third type of master's degree is awarded in professional fields for study beyond the first-professional degree, for example, the Master of Laws (LL.M.) and Master of Science in various medical specializations.

Mathematics: A group of instructional programs that describes the science of logical symbolic language and its applications.

Mental retardation: Significantly subaverage general intellectual functioning existing concurrently with deficits in adaptive behavior and manifested during the developmental period that adversely affects a child's educational performance.

Metropolitan population: The population residing in metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs). (See Metropolitan Statistical Area.)

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA): A large population nucleus and the nearby communities that have a high degree of economic and social

integration with that nucleus. Each MSA consists of one or more entire counties (or county equivalents) that meet specified standards pertaining to population, commuting ties, and metropolitan character. In New England, towns and cities, rather than counties, are the basic units. MSAs are designated by the Office of Management and Budget. An MSA includes a city and, generally, its entire urban area and the remainder of the county or counties in which the urban area is located. An MSA also includes such additional outlying counties that meet specified criteria relating to metropolitan character and level of commuting of workers into the central city or counties. Specified criteria governing the definition of MSAs recognized before 1980 are published in *Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1975*, issued by the Office of Management and Budget. New MSAs were designated when 1980 and 1990 counts showed that they met one or both of the following criteria:

- 1) Included a city with a population of at least 50,000 within their corporate limits; or
- 2) Included a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area (which must have a population of at least 50,000) and a total MSA population of at least 100,000 (or, in New England, 75,000).

Minority: Any racial-ethnic group that is nonwhite and not Hispanic is considered minority. (See Racial-ethnic group.)

Modal grade: The modal grade is the year of school in which the largest proportion of students of a given age are enrolled. Enrolled persons are classified according to their relative progress in school; that is, whether the grade or year in which they were enrolled was below, at, or above the modal (or typical) grade for persons of their age at the time of the survey.

Multiple disabilities: concomitant impairments (such as mental retardation-blindness, mental retardation-orthopedic impairment, etc.), the combination of which causes such severe educational problems that they cannot be accommodated in special education programs solely for one of the impairments. The term does not include deaf-blindness.

A Nation at Risk: A report published by the U.S. Department of Education in 1983 highlighting deficiencies in knowledge of the Nation's students and population as a whole in areas such as literacy, mathematics, geography, and basic science.

National Council of Teachers of Mathematics' (NCTM) Curriculum and Evaluation Standards for School Mathematics: In 1989, in response to the call for reform in the teaching and learning of mathematics, the NCTM's Commission on Standards for School Mathematics was established to develop the Curriculum and Evaluation Standards for School Mathematics. The purpose of these standards was to create a coherent vision of what it means to be mathematically literate and to create a set of standards to guide the revision of the school mathematics curriculum and its associated evaluation toward this vision.

Natural sciences: A group of fields of study that includes the life sciences, physical sciences, and mathematics.

Nonmetropolitan residence group: The population residing outside metropolitan statistical areas. (See Metropolitan statistical area.)

Nonsupervisory instructional staff: Persons such as curriculum specialists, counselors, librarians, remedial specialists, and others possessing education certification but not responsible for the day-to-day teaching of the same group of pupils.

Nontenure-track faculty: Faculty members who were either not on the tenure track or whose faculty status lacked a tenure system at the sampled institution.

Nursery school: (See Preprimary.)

Obligations: Amounts of orders placed, contracts awarded, services received, or similar legally binding commitments made by federal agencies during a given period that will require outlays during the same or some future period.

Orientation (private school): The group or groups, if any, with which a private elementary/secondary school is affiliated, or from which it derives subsidy or support. Such organizations include the following:

Catholic school: A private school over which a Roman Catholic church group exercises some control or provides some form of subsidy. Catholic schools for the most part include those operated or supported by: a parish, a group of parishes, a diocese, or a Catholic religious order.

Other religious school: A private school that is affiliated with an organized religion or denomination other than Roman Catholicism

or that has a religious orientation other than Catholicism in its operation and curriculum.

Nonsectarian school: A private school whose curriculum and operation are independent of religious orientation and influence in all but incidental ways.

Orthopedic impairments: A severe orthopedic impairment that adversely affects a child's educational performance. The term includes impairments caused by congenital anomaly (e.g., clubfoot, absence of some member, etc.), impairments caused by disease (e.g., poliomyelitis, bone tuberculosis, etc.), and impairments from other causes (e.g., cerebral palsy, amputations, and fractures or burns that cause contractures).

Other health impairments: Having limited strength, vitality or alertness, due to chronic or acute health problems such as a heart condition, tuberculosis, rheumatic fever, nephritis, asthma, sickle cell anemia, hemophilia, epilepsy, lead poisoning, leukemia, or diabetes that adversely affects a child's educational performance.

Other technical/professional fields: A group of occupationally oriented fields, other than business, computer science, education, and engineering, which includes agriculture and agricultural sciences, architecture, communications, communications technologies, home economics, law, library and archival sciences, military sciences, parks and recreation, protective services, and public affairs.

Outlays: The value of checks issued, interest accrued on the public debt, or other payments made, net of refunds and reimbursements.

Parent: In the Current Population Survey, a parent is defined as a biological, adoptive, step, or foster parent, or a legal guardian. In other words, "parents" have some biological or legal association to the child. A parent is not necessarily the head of the household. A parent's highest education level was determined by merging information from the parent's record with information from his or her children's record. When no parent resided in the household, information from the legal guardian's record was merged with information from the children's record.

Part-time enrollment: The number of students enrolled in higher education courses with a total credit load less than 75 percent of the normal full-time credit load.

Part-time worker: One who is employed for 1–34 hours a week, including paid leave for illness, vacation, and holidays. Hours may be reported either for a survey reference week, or for the previous calendar year, in which case they refer to the usual hours worked.

Part-year worker: One who was employed at least 1 week but fewer than 50 weeks during the previous calendar year, including paid leave for illness, vacation, or other reasons.

Percentile (score): A value on a scale of zero to 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. For example, a score in the 95th percentile is a score equal to or better than 95 percent of all other scores.

Performing: According to the NAEP arts assessment, “Performing” means performing an existing work, a process that calls upon the interpretive or re-creative skills of the student. Typically, “performing” and existing work does not apply to the visual arts, where reproducing an artist’s existing work is not central. However, it does suggest the engagement and motivation involved in creating a work of art.

Personal income: Current income received by persons from all sources minus their personal contributions for social insurance. Classified as “persons” are individuals (including owners of unincorporated firms), nonprofit institutions serving individuals, private trust funds, and private noninsured welfare funds. Personal income includes transfers (payments not resulting from current production) from government and business such as social security benefits and military pensions, but excludes transfers among persons.

Physical sciences: Physical sciences are instructional programs that describe inanimate objects, processes, or matter, energy, and associated phenomena. Physical sciences include astronomy, astrophysics, atmospheric sciences, chemistry, geology, physics, planetary science, and science technologies.

Portfolio: A collection of student-generated artifacts. Portfolios are used to provide evidence over a period of time about the range and extent of a student’s performance and growth.

Postsecondary education: The provision of formal instructional programs with a curriculum designed primarily for students who have completed the requirements for a high school diploma or

equivalent. This includes programs of an academic, vocational, and continuing professional education purpose, and excludes vocational and adult basic education programs.

Poverty level: Poverty status is based on reports of family income on the March Current Population Survey. Families or individuals with gross incomes below the poverty threshold are classified as below the poverty level. Poverty thresholds in 1992 ranged from \$7,143 for a person living alone to \$28,745 for a family of four or more.

Prekindergarten: (See Preprimary.)

Preprimary: Elementary education programs for children who are too young for first grade. Includes center-based programs and kindergarten.

Private school or institution: A school or institution that is controlled by an individual or agency other than a state, a subdivision of a state, or the federal government, which is usually not supported primarily by public funds, and is not operated by publicly elected or appointed officials.

Proprietary institution: An educational institution that is under private control but whose profits derive from revenues subject to taxation.

Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) Indices: Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) exchange rates, or indices, are the currency exchange rates that equalize the purchasing power of different currencies, meaning that when a given sum of money is converted into different currencies at the PPP exchange rates, it will buy the same basket of goods and services in all countries. PPP indices are the rates of currency conversion which eliminate the difference in price levels among countries. Thus, when expenditures on GDP for different countries are converted into a common currency by means of PPP indices, they are expressed at the same set of international prices, so that comparisons among countries reflect only differences in the volume of goods and services purchased.

Racial-ethnic group: Classification indicating general racial or ethnic heritage based on self-identification, as in data collected by the Bureau of the Census, or on observer identification, as in data collected by the Office for Civil Rights. These categories are in accordance with the Office of Management and Budget standard classification scheme presented:

American Indian/Alaskan Native: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America and maintaining cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.

Asian/Pacific Islander: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands. This area includes, for example, China, India, Japan, Korea, the Philippine Islands, and Samoa.

Black: A person having origins in any of the black racial groups in Africa. In this report, normally excludes persons of Hispanic origin. Those measures that do not exclude persons of Hispanic origin are noted accordingly.

Hispanic: A person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

White: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East. In this report, normally excludes persons of Hispanic origin. Those measures that do not exclude persons of Hispanic origin are noted accordingly.

Reasoning task: According to the Third International Mathematics and Science Study (1996), a “reasoning task” is any activity in which a student is required to: explain reasoning behind an idea; represent and analyze relationships using tables, charts or graphs; work on problems for which there is no immediately obvious method of solution; or write equations to represent relationships.

Reentrants: Teachers who left the school system for a period of time, and have now returned to classroom teaching.

Remedial course (postsecondary): Courses provided in reading, writing, or mathematics for college students lacking those skills necessary to perform college-level work at the level required by the institution; thus, what constitutes remedial courses varies from institution to institution.

Remedial education: Instruction for a student lacking the reading, writing, or mathematics skills necessary to perform college-level work at the level required by the attended institution.

Responding: According to the NAEP arts assessment, “Responding” varies from that of an audience member to the interactive response between a student and a particular medium. The response is usually a combination of affective, cognitive, and physical behavior. Responding involves a level of perceptual or observational skill; a description, analysis, or interpretation on the part of the respondent; and sometimes a judgment or evaluation based on some criteria which may be self-constructed or commonly held by a group or culture. Responding calls on higher order thinking and is central to the creative process. Although a response is usually thought of as verbal (oral or written), responses can and should also be conveyed nonverbally or in the art forms themselves. Major works of art in all traditions engage artists in a dialogue that crosses generations.

Revenues: All funds received from external sources, net of refunds, and correcting transactions. Noncash transactions such as receipt of services, commodities, or other receipts “in kind” are excluded, as are funds received from the issuance of debt, liquidation of investments, and nonroutine sale of property.

Auxiliary enterprises: This category includes those essentially self-supporting operations 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, college stores, and intercollegiate athletics.

Current-fund revenues (higher education): Money received during the current fiscal year from revenue that can be used to pay obligations currently due, and surpluses reappropriated for the current fiscal year.

Salary: The total amount regularly paid or stipulated to be paid to an individual, before deductions, for personal services rendered while on the payroll of a business or organization.

Salary workers: Any person who worked one or more days during the previous year and was paid on the basis of a yearly salary is considered a salary worker.

Scholarships and fellowships: (See Expenditures.)

Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT): An examination administered by the Educational

Testing Service and used to predict the facility with which an individual will progress in learning college-level academic subjects.

School climate: The social system and culture of the school, including the organizational structure of the school and values and expectations within it.

School district: An education agency at the local level that exists primarily to operate public schools or to contract for public school services. Synonyms are “local basic administrative unit” and “local education agency.”

School year: The 12-month period of time denoting the beginning and ending dates for school accounting purposes, usually from July 1 through June 30.

Science: The body of related courses concerned with knowledge of the physical and biological world and with the processes of discovering and validating this knowledge.

Secondary school: A school that has any span of grades beginning with the next grade following an elementary or middle school (usually grade 7, 8, or 9) and ending with or below grade 12. Both junior high schools and senior high schools are included.

Serious emotional disturbance: A condition exhibiting one or more of the following characteristics over a long period of time and to a marked degree that adversely affects a child’s educational performance —

- 1) an inability to learn that cannot be explained by intellectual, sensory, or health factors;
- 2) an inability to build or maintain satisfactory interpersonal relationships with peers and teachers;
- 3) inappropriate types of behavior or feelings under normal circumstances;
- 4) a general pervasive mood of unhappiness or depression; or
- 5) a tendency to develop physical symptoms or fears associated with personal or school problems.

The term includes schizophrenia. The term does not apply to children who are socially maladjusted, unless it is determined that they have a serious emotional disturbance.

Simulations and Applications: Software that enables the user to experience a realistic reproduction of an actual situation or enables the user to manipulate information to create documents and reports.

Social and behavioral sciences: A group of scientific fields of study that includes anthropology, archeology, criminology, demography, economics, geography, history, international relations, psychology, sociology, and urban studies.

Social studies: A group of instructional programs that describes the substantive portions of behavior, past and present activities, interactions, and organizations of people associated together for religious, benevolent, cultural, scientific, political, patriotic, or other purposes.

Socioeconomic status (SES): The SES quartile variable used for both High School and Beyond and the National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988 was built using parental education level, parental occupation, family income, and household items. Students were placed in quartiles based on their standardized composite score. By definition, one quarter of each cohort will reside in the bottom SES quartile, even if education levels, income, and the number of persons in more prestigious occupations increase. The terms high, middle, and low SES refer to the upper, middle two, and lower quartiles of the weighted SES composite index distribution.

Specific learning disabilities: A disorder in one or more of the basic psychological processes involved in understanding or in using language, spoken or written, that may manifest itself in an imperfect ability to listen, think, speak, read, write, spell, or to do mathematical calculations. The term includes such conditions as perceptual disabilities, brain injury, minimal brain dysfunction, dyslexia, and developmental aphasia. The term does not apply to children who have learning problems that are primarily the result of visual, hearing, or motor disabilities, of mental retardation, of emotional disturbance, or of environmental, cultural, or economic disadvantage.

Speech or language impairments: A communication disorder such as stuttering, impaired articulation, a language impairment, or a voice impairment that adversely affects a child’s educational performance.

Staff assignments, elementary and secondary school:

District administrative support staff: Personnel who are assigned to the staffs of the district administrators. They may be clerks, computer programmers, and others concerned with the functioning of the entire district.

District administrators: The chief executive officers of education agencies (such as superintendents and deputies) and all others with district-wide responsibility. Such positions may be business managers, administrative assistants, coordinators, and the like.

Guidance counselors: Professional staff whose activities involve counseling students and parents, consulting with other staff members on learning problems, evaluating the abilities of students, assisting students in personal and social development, providing referral assistance, and working with other staff members in planning and conducting guidance programs for students.

Instructional (teacher) aides: Those staff members assigned to assist a teacher with routine activities associated with teaching (i.e., those activities requiring minor decisions regarding students, such as monitoring, conducting rote exercises, operating equipment, and clerking). Volunteer aides are not included in this category.

Librarians: Staff members assigned to perform professional library service activities such as selecting, acquiring, preparing, cataloging, and circulating books and other printed materials; planning the use of the library by students, teachers, and other members of the instructional staff; and guiding individuals in their use of library books and materials that are maintained separately or as part of an instructional materials center.

Other support services staff: All staff not reported in other categories. This group includes media personnel, social workers, data processors, health maintenance workers, bus drivers, security, cafeteria workers, and other staff.

School administrators: Those staff members whose activities are concerned with directing and managing the operation of a particular school. They may be principals or assistant principals, including those who coordinate

school instructional activities with those of the local education agency (LEA) and other appropriate units.

Stopout: (See Dropout.)

Student membership: The number of students enrolled (at a particular school, district, or county, etc.) on or about October 1.

Subbaccalaureate degree: Award granted for the successful completion of studies at either 2-year or less-than-2-year institutions. Subbaccalaureate degrees typically include associate's degrees and certificates.

Support services expenditures (elementary/secondary): Current expenditures for activities which support instruction. These services include school building operation and maintenance, school administration, student support services, student transportation, instructional staff support, school district administration, business services, research, testing, and data processing.

Tax expenditures: Losses of tax revenue attributable to provisions of the federal income tax laws that allow a special exclusion, exemption, or deduction from gross income or provide a special credit, preferential rate of tax, or a deferral of tax liability affecting individual or corporate income tax liabilities.

Technical/professional fields: A group of occupationally oriented fields of study, other than engineering and computer science, that includes agriculture and agricultural sciences, architecture, business and management, communications, education, health sciences, home economics, law, library and archival sciences, military sciences, parks and recreation, protective services, and public affairs.

Tenure-track faculty: Faculty members who were either tenured or on the tenure track at their institution.

Title I : Title I, part of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA), is designed to help disadvantaged children meet challenging content and student performance standards. Part A of Title I provides financial assistance through state educational agencies to local educational agencies to meet the educational needs of children who are failing or most at risk of failing to meet a state's challenging content and

student performance standards in school attendance areas and schools with high concentrations of children from low-income families and in local institutions for neglected or delinquent children.

Levels of Title I funding:

- 1) No Title I: Schools that do not receive Title I funds.
- 2) Title I nonschoolwide program: School received Title I funds, but do not operate a schoolwide program.
- 3) Title I schoolwide program: School receives Title I funds and operates a schoolwide program.

Total expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance: Includes all expenditures allocable to per pupil costs divided by average daily attendance. These allocable expenditures include current expenditures for regular school programs, interest on school debt, and capital outlay. Beginning in 1980–81, expenditures for state administration are excluded and expenditures for other programs (summer schools, community colleges, and private schools) are included.

Traumatic brain injury: An acquired injury to the brain caused by an external physical force, resulting in total or partial functional disability or psychosocial impairment, or both, that adversely affects a child's educational performance. The term applies to open or closed head injuries resulting in impairments in one or more areas, such as cognition; language; memory; attention; reasoning; abstract thinking; judgment; problem-solving; sensory, perceptual and motor abilities; psychosocial behavior; physical functions; information processing; and speech. The term does not imply to brain injuries that are congenital or degenerative, or brain injuries induced by birth trauma.

Tuition and fees: A payment or charge for instruction or compensation for services, privileges, or the use of equipment, books, or other goods.

Type of higher education institutions:

4-year institution: An institution legally authorized to offer and offering at least a 4-year program of college-level studies wholly or principally creditable toward a baccalaureate degree. In some tables a further division between universities and other 4-year institutions is made. A "university" is a

postsecondary institution that typically comprises one or more graduate professional schools. (See also University.)

2-year institution: An institution legally authorized to offer and offering at least a 2-year program of college-level studies that terminates in an associate's degree or is principally creditable toward a baccalaureate degree.

Undergraduate students: Students registered at an institution of higher education in a program leading to a baccalaureate degree or other formal award below the baccalaureate such as an associate degree.

Unemployed: Civilians who had no employment but were available for work and 1) had engaged in any specific job-seeking activity within the past 4 weeks, 2) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, or 3) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

University: An institution of higher education that consists of a liberal arts college, a diverse graduate program, and usually two or more professional schools or faculties, and is empowered to confer degrees in various fields of study.

Urbanicity:

- 1) In the Schools and Staffing Survey, school location is categorized based on the classification in both the Common Core of Data (CCD) and the Quality Education data (QED), as drawn from U.S. Census data and definitions. The results are summarized in three variables:

Central city: central city of an MSA (Metropolitan Statistical Area).

Urban fringe/large town: area surrounding a central city but within a county constituting an MSA.

Rural/small town: outside an MSA.

- 2) In the High School and Beyond Survey, urbanicity is classified based on the Curriculum Information Center code as follows:

Urban: within a central city of an MSA.

Suburban: within an MSA but outside the central city area.

Rural: outside a designated MSA.

Visual impairments: An impairment in vision that, even with correction, adversely affects a child's

educational performance. The term includes both partial sight and blindness.

Vocational education: Organized educational programs, services, and activities that are directly related to the preparation of individuals for paid or unpaid employment, or for additional preparation for a career, requiring other than a baccalaureate or advanced degree.

Work-study: A generic term for programs designed to provide part-time employment as a source of funds to pay for postsecondary education as well as a federal program that is administered through postsecondary institutions.

Year-round worker: One who was employed at least 50 weeks during the previous calendar year, including paid leave for illness, vacation, or other reasons.

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