

# *Glossary*





## Glossary

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### A

**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.

**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.

**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 first-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.

**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 inter-collegiate athletics.

**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.

### B

**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.

### C

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

**Care from a relative:** Includes care on a regular basis from nonparental and nonguardian relatives (e.g., grandparents, siblings, aunts, uncles) that occurs in or outside the child's home.

**Care from a nonrelative:** Includes care on a regular basis by home child-care providers, regular sitters, or neighbors. Excludes Head

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Start, day-care centers, nursery schools, or preschools.

**Care from a center-based program:** Includes care on a regular basis that occurs at Head Start, day-care centers, nursery schools, or preschools.

**Child cares for self:** Includes self-care only.

**Parental care only:** Includes care on a regular basis by parents only. Excludes children who receive care from relatives, nonrelatives, center-based programs, or self on a regular basis.

**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:** 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. (See Orientation.)

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

**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.

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

**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.

**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.

**Condition of schools:** The condition of schools can be classified into three groups depending on when they were built and renovated: "oldest" is defined as being built before 1970 and never renovated or renovated before 1980. "Moderate" is defined as being built between 1970 and 1984 or built before 1970 and renovated in 1980 or later. "Newest" is defined as being built after 1984, renovated or not.

**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 postsecondary 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.

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**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.

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

**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:** (postsecondary) 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.

**Current-fund revenues:** (postsecondary) 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.

## D

**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:** Instructional programs or courses in which the instructor and students need not be in the same physical place, particularly those relying on computers, audio, or video technology as the medium for delivery and, sometimes, for two-way interaction.

**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.)

**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.

## E

**Educational and general expenditures:** (See Expenditures.)

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**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.

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

**Elementary:** Grades K–8.

**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.

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

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

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

**Expenditures per pupil:** Charges incurred for a particular period of time divided by a stu-

dent unit of measure, such as enrollment, average daily attendance, or average daily membership.

**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 postsecondary education institutions, 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.

## F

**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

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**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.).

**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, seman-

tics, 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 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.

**Full-time-equivalent (FTE) enrollment:** For institutions of higher education, enrollment of full-time students, plus the full-time equivalent

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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.

### G

**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.

**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.

**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 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.

### H

**Hearing impairment:** 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).

**HOPE Scholarship Tax Credit:** This federal income tax credit is designed to help taxpayers pay the cost of the first 2 years of postsecondary education.

**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.

### I

**Institutional support:** The category of postsecondary education expenditures that includes day-to-day operational support for colleges, excluding expenditures for physical plant opera-



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tions. Examples of institutional support include general administrative services, executive direction and planning, legal and fiscal operations, and community relations.

**Instruction:** This category includes expenditures of the colleges, schools, departments, and other instructional divisions of postsecondary 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).

**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.

### K

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

### L

**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

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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.)

**Locus of control:**

Task control: tasks where students were asked only to follow the procedures demonstrated by their teacher.

Student control: tasks where students had control over the procedures used to solve a problem.

## M

**Mandatory transfers:** Those transfers that must be made to fulfill a binding legal obligation of the institution. Includes mandatory debt-service provisions relating to academic and administrative buildings, including amounts set aside for debt retirement and interest and required provisions for renewal and replacements to the extent not financed from other sources. Also includes the institutional matching portion for Perkins Loans when the source of funds is current revenue.

**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.

**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).

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**Migrant Education Program Summer-Term Projects:** Projects that use Migrant Education Program (MEP) funds to provide instructional and/or support services to migrant students during the summer.

**Minority:** Any racial-ethnic group that is non-white and not Hispanic is considered minority.

**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.

## N

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

**New Basics Curriculum:** A minimum curriculum recommended by the National Commission on Excellence in Education (NCEE) to be completed by high school graduates that consists of: 4 years of English, 3 years of mathematics, 3 years of science, 3 years of social studies, and one-half year of computer science. College-bound high school graduates are also advised to complete 2 years of foreign language.

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

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

**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.)

## O

**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.

**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 expenditures:** 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.

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

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

**Other support services staff:** (elementary and secondary school) 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.

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

### P

**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.

**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 95<sup>th</sup> percentile is a score equal to or better than 95 percent of all other scores.

**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.

**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 (see also *Supplemental Note 4*).

**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.

**Public service:** Funds budgeted specifically for public service and expended for activities established primarily to provide noninstructional services beneficial to groups external to the institution. Examples are seminars and projects provided to particular sectors of the community and expenditures for community services and cooperative extension services.

### R

**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

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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.

**Research:** Funds expended for activities specifically organized to produce research outcomes and commissioned by an agency either external to the institution or separately budgeted by and organizational unit within the institution. Does not include nonresearch expenditures (e.g., training).

**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.

## S

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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 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.

**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:** 9–12.

**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.

**Social studies:** A group of instructional programs that describes the substantive portions of behavior, past and present activities, interactions, and organizations of people associated

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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.

**Student controlled:** Tasks where students had control over the procedures used to solve a problem.

**Student services:** Funds expended for admissions, registrar activities, and activities whose primary purpose is to contribute to students' emotional and physical well-being and to their intellectual, cultural, and social development outside the context of the formal instructional program.

**Stopout:** (See Dropout.)

**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.

**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.

## T

**Task controlled:** Tasks where students were asked only to follow the procedures demonstrated by their teacher.

**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.

## Glossary

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**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.

**Total expenditures 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.

**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 postsecondary education degree-granting 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 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.

## U

**Undergraduate students:** Students registered at a postsecondary education institution 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:** A postsecondary education institution 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.

## Y

**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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