

Master List of CRDC Definitions

LEA Form Terms

Alternative School

Is a public elementary or secondary school that addresses the needs of students that typically cannot be met in a regular school program and is designed to meet the needs of students with academic difficulties, students with discipline problems, or both students with academic difficulties and discipline problems. Alternative education schools may be sited in locations other than a traditional school building such as hospitals, mental health centers, jails, or juvenile detention centers.

Career and Technical Education School

Is a public elementary or secondary school that focuses primarily on providing students with an occupationally relevant or career-related curriculum, including formal preparation for technical or professional occupations.

Charter School

Is a public school that provides free public elementary and/or secondary education to eligible students under a specific charter issued, pursuant to a state charter school law, by an authorized chartering agency/authority and that is designated by such authority to be a public charter school.

Civil Rights Coordinator

Is an individual who is appointed by the LEA to coordinate compliance with civil rights laws, including investigations of discrimination complaints.

Civil Rights Law

Civil rights law refers to one of the following:

- Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (prohibits discrimination on the bases of race, color, or national origin)
- Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex)
- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability)
- Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability by public entities [including public schools], whether or not they receive federal financial assistance)

Desegregation Order or Plan

Is an order or plan: (1) that has been ordered by, submitted to, or entered into with a federal or state court; the Office for Civil Rights (OCR), U.S. Department of Education, its predecessor the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, or another federal agency; or a state agency or official, and (2) that remedies or addresses a school district's actual or alleged segregation of students or staff on the basis of race or national origin that was found or alleged to be in violation of the U.S. Constitution, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and/or state constitution or other state law. A school district remains subject to such a desegregation order or plan until the court, agency, or other competent official finds that the district has satisfied its obligations and has been released from the order or plan.

Distance Education Courses

Must meet all of the following criteria: (1) be credit-granting; (2) be technology-delivered via audio, video (live or prerecorded), the Internet, or other computer-based technology (e.g., via district network); and (3) have either (a) the instructor in a different location than the students and/or (b) the course content developed in, or delivered from, a different location than that of the students.

Early Childhood

Refers to early childhood education programs and/or services for children birth through age 2.

English Learner Students (EL)

In coordination with the state's definition based on section 8101(20) of ESEA, as amended by ESSA, the term 'English learner,' when used with respect to an individual, means an individual:

(A) who is aged 3 through 21;

(B) who is enrolled or preparing to enroll in an elementary school or a secondary school;

(C) (who is i, ii, or iii)

(i) who was not born in the United States or whose native language is not English;

(ii) (who is I and II)

(I) who is a Native American or Alaska Native, or a native resident of the outlying areas; and

(II) who comes from an environment where a language other than English has had a significant impact on the individual's level of English language proficiency; or

(iii) who is migratory, whose native language is a language other than English, and who comes from an environment where a language other than English is dominant (Please note that "migratory" typically refers to students who move repeatedly from one residence to another); and

(D) whose difficulties in speaking, reading, writing, or understanding the English language may be sufficient to deny the individual

(i) the ability to meet the challenging state academic standards;

(ii) the ability to successfully achieve in classrooms where the language of instruction is English; or

(iii) the opportunity to participate fully in society.

Note:

- To be classified as an English learner, an individual must be A, B, C, and D.
- For C, an individual can be C- i, C-ii, or C-iii.
- If C-ii, the individual must be I and II.
- For D, an individual may be denied D-i, D- ii, or D-iii.

Fall Snapshot Date

Refers to October 1 (or the closest school day to October 1).

Free Appropriate Public Education (FAPE)

Part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) requires states receiving financial assistance under IDEA to ensure that a FAPE is made available to eligible children with disabilities residing in the state. The Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 regulation requires an LEA that receives federal funds to provide a FAPE to each qualified student with a disability who is in the LEA's jurisdiction. For additional information, go to <https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/edlite-FAPE504.html>.

Full-day Kindergarten Program

Is a program in which a child attends school each weekday for approximately six hours or more.

Full-day Preschool Program

Is a program that a child attends each weekday for approximately six hours or more.

Harassment or Bullying on the Basis of Disability

Refers to harmful conduct based on actual or perceived disability. Harassment or bullying may take many forms, including verbal acts and name-calling; graphic and written statements, which may include use of cell phones or the Internet; or other conduct that may be physically threatening, harmful, or humiliating. Harassment or bullying includes conduct carried out by school employees, other students, or third parties.

Harassment or Bullying on the Basis of Gender Identity

Refers to harmful conduct based on actual or perceived gender identity (including harassment because a student identifies as or is perceived to be transgender, cisgender, or nonbinary). Harassment or bullying may take many forms, including verbal acts and name-calling; graphic and written statements, which may include use of cell phones or the Internet; or other conduct that may be physically threatening, harmful, or humiliating. Harassment or bullying includes conduct carried out by school employees, other students, or third parties.

Harassment or Bullying on the Basis of Race, Color, Or National Origin

Refers to harmful conduct based on actual or perceived race, color, or national origin (including ancestry and ethnicity). Harassment or bullying may take many forms, including verbal acts and name-calling; graphic and written statements, which may include use of cell phones or the Internet; or other conduct that may be physically threatening, harmful, or humiliating. Harassment or bullying includes conduct carried out by school employees, other students, or third parties.

Harassment or Bullying on the Basis of Religion

Refers to harmful conduct based on actual or perceived religion. Harassment or bullying may take many forms, including verbal acts and name-calling; graphic and written statements, which may include use of cell phones or the Internet; or other conduct that may be physically threatening, harmful, or humiliating. Harassment or bullying includes conduct carried out by school employees, other students, or third parties.

Harassment or Bullying on the Basis of Sex

Refers to harmful conduct based on actual or perceived sex (including sexual orientation, gender identity, sex characteristics, sex stereotypes, and pregnancy). Harassment or bullying may take many forms, including verbal acts and name-calling; graphic and written statements, which may include use of cell phones or the Internet; or other conduct that may be physically threatening, harmful, or humiliating. This includes sexual harassment, sexual assault, and rape. Harassment or bullying includes conduct carried out by school employees, other students, or third parties.

Harassment or Bullying on the Basis of Sexual Orientation

Refers to harmful conduct based on actual or perceived sexual orientation (including harassment because a student identifies as or is perceived to be gay, lesbian, bisexual, or heterosexual). Harassment or bullying may take many forms, including verbal acts and name-calling; graphic and written statements, which may include use of cell phones or the Internet; or other conduct that is physically threatening, harmful, or humiliating. Harassment or bullying includes conduct carried out by school employees, other students, or third parties.

High School Equivalency Exam Preparation Programs

Are programs (e.g., courses) designed to prepare students to be successful on state-authorized high school equivalency exams. High school equivalency exams are used to certify the high school-level academic achievement of individuals who have not received a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent. Upon review of exam results, an education or government agency may award a high school equivalency credential. High school equivalency exams may include (but are not limited to) the following: the General Educational Development (GED) Test, the High School Equivalency Test (HiSet) and the Test Assessing Secondary Completion (TASC).

Low Income

Is defined by the LEA, and may vary from LEA to LEA.

Magnet School

Is a public school that operates a magnet program for all students or some students within the school. A magnet program is a program within a public school that offers a special curriculum capable of attracting substantial numbers of students of different racial/ethnic backgrounds, which may also reduce, prevent, or eliminate minority group isolation. The program may be designed to provide an academic or social focus on a particular theme (e.g., science/math, performing arts, gifted/talented, or non-English language).

Nonbinary

Means not exclusively male or female. Transgender students may be reported as male, female, or nonbinary.

Non-IDEA Children

Include children without disabilities and children with disabilities who are not served under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

Non-LEA Facilities

Are non-district facilities, such as intermediate units, residential facilities, social service agencies, hospitals, and private schools.

Overall Student Enrollment (LEA)

Refers to the unduplicated student enrollment, including students both present and absent, excluding duplicate counts of students within a specific LEA or students whose membership is reported by another LEA.

Preschool

Refers to preschool programs and/or services for children ages 3 through 5.

Regular School

Is a public elementary or secondary school that does not focus primarily on career and technical, special, or alternative education, although it may provide these programs in addition to a regular curriculum.

Remote Instruction

Refers to non-face-to-face (i.e., not in-person) instruction during which teachers and students are separated by location. Remote instruction may include synchronous (i.e., live) instruction or asynchronous (i.e., non-live) instruction provided by teachers. Non-face-to-face instruction may include broadcast, correspondence, interactive audio/video, and online instruction mediums.

School

Is an organization authorized by public authority and financed primarily through public funds to provide public education to students. Under this definition, a school: (1) is operated by a public school district, independent charter district or state agency on behalf of the state (or federal government in the case of Bureau of Indian Education and Department of Defense schools); (2) provides instruction for students; (3) has, will have or had one or more students; (4) has, will have or had one or more teachers; (5) has an assigned administrator(s) (principal) responsible to public authority; and (6) receives public funds as its primary support. For purposes of this definition, “public funds” includes federal, state, and local public funds. Schools include public schools that provide half day (50%) or more educational services. Schools may include alternative; career and technical education; regular; and/or special education schools. These four types of schools may be authorized as a charter school or designated as a magnet school.

Students with Disabilities (IDEA) or IDEA Children

Students with disabilities (IDEA) or IDEA children refers to students with intellectual disabilities; hearing impairment, including deafness; speech or language impairment; visual impairment, including blindness; serious emotional disturbance; orthopedic impairment; autism; traumatic brain injury; developmental delay; other health impairment; specific learning disability; deaf-blindness; or multiple disabilities and who, by reason thereof, receive special education and related services under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) according to an Individualized Education Program, Individual Family Service Plan, or service plan.

Special Education School

Is a public elementary or secondary school that focuses primarily on serving the educational needs of students with disabilities under IDEA or section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act.

Title I Schools

Are schools with large concentrations of low-income students that receive Title I funds (i.e., supplemental funds under Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, as amended by the Every Student Succeeds Act), to assist in meeting their students’ educational goals. For an entire school to qualify for Title I funds, at least 40% of students must enroll in the free and reduced lunch program.

Title II

Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability by public entities (including public schools), whether or not they receive federal financial assistance.

Title IX

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex.

Title VI

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibits discrimination on the bases of race, color, or national origin.

Ungraded (UG)

Refers to a class that is not organized on the basis of age or grade grouping and has no standard grade designation.

School Form Terms

ACT Test (ACT)

Is a nationally recognized assessment used to indicate college readiness. The ACT is sponsored by ACT, Inc.

Advanced Mathematics

College-preparatory courses cover the following topics: trigonometry, trigonometry/algebra, trigonometry/analytic geometry, trigonometry/math analysis, analytic geometry, math analysis, math analysis/analytic geometry, probability, and statistics, and precalculus.

- Trigonometry courses prepare students for eventual work in calculus, and typically include the following topics: trigonometric and circular functions; their inverses and graphs; relations among the parts of a triangle; trigonometric identities and equations; solutions of right and oblique triangles; and complex numbers.
- Analytic geometry courses include the study of the nature and intersection of lines and planes in space.
- Math analysis courses include the study of polynomial, logarithmic, exponential, and rational functions and their graphs; vectors; set theory; Boolean algebra and symbolic logic; mathematical induction; matrix algebra; sequences and series; and limits and continuity.
- Probability and statistics courses introduce the study of likely events and the analysis, interpretation, and presentation of quantitative data.
- Precalculus courses combine the study of trigonometry, elementary functions, analytic geometry, and math analysis topics as preparation for calculus.

Advanced Placement (AP)

Refers to a program, sponsored by the College Board, through which students may earn college credit and advanced college placement by successfully completing AP courses and standardized AP exams.

Advanced Placement (AP) Course

Is an advanced, college-level course designed for students who achieve a specified level of academic performance. Upon successful completion of the course and a standardized AP exam, a student may be qualified to receive college credit and/or placement into advanced college courses.

Advanced Placement (AP) Course Self-selection

Refers to a student enrolling in any AP course offered by a school without needing a recommendation or without meeting other criteria (except for any necessary course prerequisites).

Advanced Placement (AP) Computer Science Courses

Include Computer Science A and Computer Science Principles.

Advanced Placement (AP) Mathematics Courses

Include Precalculus, Calculus (AB and BC), and Statistics.

Advanced Placement (AP) Other Subjects

Include all AP courses other than those in mathematics, science, or computer science. For example, AP world languages and cultures are included in “other subjects.”

Advanced Placement (AP) Science Courses

Include Biology, Chemistry, Physics, and Environmental Science.

Algebra I

Is a college-preparatory course that includes the study of properties and operations of the real number system; evaluating rational algebraic expressions; solving and graphing first degree equations and inequalities; translating word problems into equations; operations with and factoring of polynomials; and solving simple quadratic equations. Algebra I is a foundation course leading to higher-level mathematics courses, including Geometry and Algebra II.

Algebra II

College-preparatory course topics typically include field properties and theorems; set theory; operations with rational and irrational expressions; factoring of rational expressions; in-depth study of linear equations and inequalities; quadratic equations; solving systems of linear and quadratic equations; graphing of constant, linear, and quadratic equations; properties of higher degree equations; and operations with rational and irrational exponents.

Allegation

Is a claim or assertion that someone has done something wrong or harmful.

Alternative School

Is a public elementary or secondary school that addresses the needs of students that typically cannot be met in a regular school program and is designed to meet the needs of students with academic difficulties, students with discipline problems, or both students with academic difficulties and discipline problems. Alternative education schools may be sited in locations other than a traditional school building such as hospitals, mental health centers, jails, or juvenile detention centers.

Biology

College-preparatory courses are designed to provide information regarding the fundamental concepts of life and life processes. These courses include (but are not restricted to) such topics as cell structure and function, general plant and animal physiology, genetics, and taxonomy.

Calculus

College-preparatory course topics include the study of derivatives, differentiation, integration, the definite and indefinite integral, and applications of calculus. Typically, students have previously attained knowledge of precalculus topics (some combination of trigonometry, elementary functions, analytic geometry, and math analysis).

Certified Teacher

Is a teacher who has met all applicable state teacher certification requirements for a standard certificate. A certified teacher has a regular/standard certificate/license/endorsement issued by the state. A beginning teacher who has met the standard teacher education requirements is considered to have met state requirements even if he or she has not completed a state-required probationary period. A teacher working

towards certification by way of alternative routes, or a teacher with an emergency, temporary, or provisional credential is not considered to have met state requirements.

Charter School

Is a public school that provides free public elementary and/or secondary education to eligible students under a specific charter issued, pursuant to a state charter school law, by an authorized chartering agency/authority and that is designated by such authority to be a public charter school.

Chemistry

College-preparatory courses involve studying the composition, properties, and reactions of substances. These courses typically explore such concepts as the behaviors of solids, liquids, and gases; acid/base and oxidation/reduction reactions; and atomic structure. Chemical formulas and equations and nuclear reactions are also studied.

Computer Science

Courses involving the study of computers and algorithmic processes, including their principles, hardware and software designs, applications, and their impact on society. They often include computer programming or coding as a tool to create things like software, applications, games, websites, and electronics, managing large databases of information, legal and ethical issues involved in computer technology use, and network security. Computer science does not include using a computer to do everyday things, such as browsing the Internet, use of tools like word processing, spreadsheets or presentation software, or using computers in the study and exploration of other subjects.

Corporal Punishment

Refers to paddling, spanking, or other forms of physical punishment imposed on a child.

Credit Recovery Programs

These programs (including courses or other instruction) aim to help more students graduate by giving students who have fallen behind the chance to “recover” credits through a multitude of different strategies, including online. Different programs allow students to work on their credit recovery classes over the summer, on school breaks, after school, on weekends, at home on their own, at night in school computer labs, or even during the school day.

Current School Year Teachers

Are teachers employed at the school in the current school year. These teachers may include teachers employed at the school in the previous school year.

Data Science Courses

Focus on learning and gathering meaning from datasets, using methods from mathematics, statistics, computing, and other fields. Students in data science courses learn data-related skills, such as data cleaning, merging, analysis, modelling, and visualization; exposure to a wide variety of data types; and may study societal, ethical, and civic implications of data usage and analysis. Many data science courses also include coverage of the “data cycle,” akin to the scientific method: 1) formulating data-related questions; 2) gathering and collecting data; 3) exploring the data; 4) analyzing the data; and 5) interpreting and communicating the results, which then leads to additional inquiry.

Determination that a School Staff Member was not Responsible

Refers to a decision made by the LEA that the school staff member was not responsible for the offense.

Determination that a School Staff Member was Responsible

Refers to a decision made by the LEA that the school staff member was responsible for the offense.

Determination that Remained Pending

Refers to an allegation previously made, which remains pending a final decision by the LEA as of the end of the regular school year on whether the school staff member was responsible for the offense.

Devices

Refer to items that can be used to access the Internet, such as desktop, laptop, or notebook computers, tablets, smartphones, or other portable devices.

Duty Reassignment

Refers to the changing of placement of a school staff member, from one position to another without promotion or demotion.

Dual Enrollment/Dual Credit Programs

Provide opportunities for high school students to take college-level courses offered by colleges, and earn concurrent credit toward a high school diploma and a college degree while still in high school. These programs are for high school-enrolled students who are academically prepared to enroll in college and are interested in taking on additional coursework. For example, students who want to study subjects not offered at their high school may seek supplemental education at colleges nearby. Dual enrollment/dual credit programs do not include the Advanced Placement (AP) program or the International Baccalaureate Diploma Programme.

English Learner (EL) Programs

Are English language instruction educational programs designed for EL students.

English Learner Students (EL)

In coordination with the state's definition based on section 8101(20) of ESEA, as amended by ESSA, the term 'English learner,' when used with respect to an individual, means an individual:

- (A) who is aged 3 through 21;
- (B) who is enrolled or preparing to enroll in an elementary school or a secondary school;
- (C) (who is i, ii, or iii)
 - (i) who was not born in the United States or whose native language is not English;
 - (ii) (who is I and II)
 - (I) who is a Native American or Alaska Native, or a native resident of the outlying areas; and
 - (II) who comes from an environment where a language other than English has had a significant impact on the individual's level of English language proficiency; or
 - (iii) who is migratory, whose native language is a language other than English, and who comes from an environment where a language other than English is dominant (Please note that "migratory" typically

refers to students who repeatedly move from one residence to another); and

(D) whose difficulties in speaking, reading, writing, or understanding the English language may be sufficient to deny the individual

- (i) the ability to meet the challenging state academic standards;
- (ii) the ability to successfully achieve in classrooms where the language of instruction is English; or
- (iii) the opportunity to participate fully in society.

Note:

- To be classified as an English learner, an individual must be A, B, C, and D.
- For C, an individual can be C- i, C-ii, or C-iii.
- If C-ii, the individual must be I and II.
- For D, an individual may be denied D-i, D- ii, or D-iii.

Expulsion Under Zero Tolerance Policies

Refers to an action taken by the local educational agency of removing a child from his/her regular school (in-person or remote setting) for the remainder of the school year or longer because of zero-tolerance policies. A zero-tolerance policy is a policy that results in mandatory expulsion of any student who commits one or more specified offenses (e.g., offenses involving guns, or other weapons, or violence, or similar factors, or combinations of these factors). A policy is considered “zero tolerance” even if there are some exceptions to the mandatory aspect of the expulsion, such as allowing the chief administering officer of a local educational agency to modify the expulsion on a case-by-case basis.

Expulsion with Educational Services

Refers to an action taken by the local educational agency of removing a child from his/her regular school (in-person or remote setting) for disciplinary purposes, and providing educational services to the child (e.g., school-provided at home instruction or tutoring; transfer to an alternative school) for the remainder of the school year (or longer) in accordance with local educational agency policy. Expulsion with educational services also includes removals resulting from violations of the Gun Free Schools Act that are modified to less than 365 days.

Expulsion Without Educational Services

Refers to an action taken by the local educational agency of removing a child from his/her regular school (in-person or remote setting) for disciplinary purposes, and not providing educational services to the child for the remainder of the school year or longer in accordance with local educational agency policy. Expulsion without services also includes removals resulting from violations of the Gun Free Schools Act that are modified to less than 365 days.

Fall Snapshot Date

Refers to October 1 (or the closest school day to October 1).

Fiber-optic Connection

Involves a fiber-optic cable that is a high-speed data transmission medium that is used to connect to the Internet.

Firearm or Explosive Device

Refers to any weapon that is designed to (or may readily be converted to) expel a projectile by the action of

an explosive. This includes guns, bombs, grenades, mines, rockets, missiles, pipe bombs, or similar devices designed to explode and capable of causing bodily harm or property damage.

Full-time Equivalent (FTE)

Is a unit that indicates the workload of an employed person in a way that makes workloads comparable across various contexts. FTE is used to measure a worker's service in a place (e.g., school). FTE is the number of total hours the person is expected to work divided by the maximum number of compensable hours in a full-time schedule. An FTE of 1.00 means that the person is equivalent to a full-time worker; while an FTE of 0.50 signals that the worker is only half-time.

Fully Virtual School

Offers only virtual instruction in which students and teachers are separated by time and/or location, and interaction occurs via computers and/or telecommunication technologies.

Geometry

Is a college-preparatory course that typically includes topics such as properties of plane and solid figures; deductive methods of reasoning and use of logic; geometry as an axiomatic system including the study of postulates, theorems, and formal proofs; concepts of congruence, similarity, parallelism, perpendicularity, and proportion; and rules of angle measurement in triangles. Geometry is considered a prerequisite for Algebra II.

Gifted and Talented Programs

Are programs during regular school hours that provide special educational opportunities including accelerated promotion through grades and classes and an enriched curriculum for students who give evidence of high achievement capability in areas such as intellectual, creative, artistic, or leadership capacity, or in specific academic fields.

Harassment or Bullying on The Basis of Disability

Refers to harmful conduct based on actual or perceived disability. Harassment or bullying may take many forms, including verbal acts and name-calling; graphic and written statements, which may include use of cell phones or the Internet; or other conduct that may be physically threatening, harmful, or humiliating. Harassment or bullying includes conduct carried out by school employees, other students, or third parties.

Harassment or Bullying on the Basis of Gender Identity

Refers to harmful conduct based on actual or perceived gender identity (including harassment because a student identifies as or is perceived to be transgender, cisgender, or nonbinary). Harassment or bullying may take many forms, including verbal acts and name-calling; graphic and written statements, which may include use of cell phones or the Internet; or other conduct that may be physically threatening, harmful, or humiliating. Harassment or bullying includes conduct carried out by school employees, other students, or third parties.

Harassment or Bullying on the Basis of Race, Color, Or National Origin

Refers to harmful conduct based on actual or perceived race, color or national origin (including ancestry and ethnicity). Harassment or bullying may take many forms, including verbal acts and name-calling; graphic and written statements, which may include use of cell phones or the Internet; or other conduct that may be physically threatening, harmful, or humiliating. Harassment or bullying includes conduct carried out by school employees, other students, or third parties.

Harassment or Bullying on the Basis of Religion

Refers to harmful conduct based on actual or perceived religion. Harassment or bullying may take many forms, including verbal acts and name-calling; graphic and written statements, which may include use of cell phones or the Internet; or other conduct that may be physically threatening, harmful, or humiliating. Harassment or bullying includes conduct carried out by school employees, other students, or third parties.

- Agnostic refers to a person who believes that the existence or nature of an ultimate reality, such as a deity, is unknown, and probably unknowable.
- Atheist refers to a person who does not believe in the existence of a deity.
- Buddhist refers to a person who follows the religion of eastern or central Asia that grew out of the teaching of Siddhartha Gautama, the Buddha, or Enlightened One. People of this faith believe that suffering is inherent in life and that one can be liberated from it by mental and moral self-purification by following the Four Noble Truths and the Eightfold Path in order to reach nirvana.
- Catholic refers to a person who follows the monotheistic religion of Catholic Christianity, especially that of the Roman Catholic Church. Followers of this faith believe the teachings of the Bible, and place emphasis on church traditions, including the historical continuity of the church, the Pope as the head of the church, and the requirement of celibacy of those in the priesthood.
- Eastern Orthodox (Russian, Greek, Other) refers to a person who follows the monotheistic religion of the Eastern Christian Church. This faith follows the teachings of the Bible and church traditions, accords primacy of honor to the Patriarch of Constantinople as head of the church, and adheres to the decisions of the First Seven Ecumenical Councils and the Byzantine Rite.
- Hindu refers to a person who observes the traditions and practices of the dominant religion of India, which include acceptance of the sanctity of the Vedas (sacred texts); the understanding of one Divine Reality manifested in multiple forms; acceptance of the laws of karma (principle of cause and effect), dharma (righteous modes of conduct), belief in reincarnation, and the ultimate spiritual goal of enlightenment (moksha).
- Islamic (Muslim) refers to a person who follows the monotheistic religion of Muslims, which includes belief in Allah as the sole deity and in Muhamad as his prophet. Practitioners of the Islamic faith follow the teachings of the Koran and practice the Five Pillars of Islam: praying, fasting during Ramadan, almsgiving, pilgrimage, and declaration of faith.
- Jehovah's Witness refers to a person who follows the religion founded by Charles Taze Russell. Members witness by distributing literature and by personal evangelism of beliefs in the theocratic rule of God, the sinfulness of organized religions and governments, and an imminent millennium. The activities of Jehovah's Witnesses are governed by the Watchtower Society which makes all major decisions, interprets the Bible, and counsels Witnesses using Watchtower materials. Members of the faith are often seen giving generously of their time in proclaiming their faith and teaching in private homes.
- Jewish (Judaism) refers to a person who identifies himself or herself as a member of the religious and/or ethnic group that descended from the ancient Hebrews and is characterized by belief in one transcendent God who revealed Himself to Abraham, Moses, and the Hebrew prophets. Jewish religious practice is based on the Hebrew Scriptures (the "Torah") and rabbinic laws and customs.
- Mormon (latter-day Saint) refers to a person who follows the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints tracing its modern origin to Joseph Smith and accepting the Book of Mormon as scripture. Latter-day Saints consider the following writings to be scripture: 1) The Holy Bible; 2) The Book of Mormon, Another Testament of Jesus Christ; 3) The Doctrine and Covenants; and 4) The Pearl of Great Price. Mormons are often associated with members of the faith who serve as full-time volunteer missionaries in the U.S. and abroad.

- Multiple Religions, Group refers to a group of persons demonstrating a commitment or devotion to religious faith or observance based upon multiple faiths.
- Other Christian refers to a person who follows other denominations or nondenominational religions based on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ but not described in the other religion categories. Examples of these religions include Metaphysical-Christ Church Unity, Spiritualist, Unity/Unitarianist, Unity Church, Universalist, and Other Metaphysical.
- Other Religions refers to a person who follows other non-Christian religions not described in the other religion categories. Examples of these religions include the Baha’I Faith, Jainism, Shintoism, Taoism, Tenrikyo, Wicca, and Zoroastrianism.
- Protestant refers to a person who follows the monotheistic religion of Christianity that is not part of Catholic or Eastern Orthodox faith. Members of this faith affirm the Reformation principles of justification by faith alone, the priesthood of all believers, and the primacy of the Bible as the only source of revealed truth. Moreover, believers deny the universal authority of the Pope and some churches are governed by federated councils on the local, national, and international levels.
- Sikh refers to a person who follows the monotheistic religion of India founded about 1500 by Guru Nanak and marked by rejection of idolatry and caste. Sikhs follow the teachings of 10 gurus; study from the religion’s primary sacred text (i.e., the Guru Granth Sahib), and worship in Gurdwaras. Some members of the Sikh faith may be distinguished by the dastaar (Sikh turban) and five religious articles: kesh (unshorn hair, including a beard), kanga (wooden comb), kara (steel bracelet), kachera (short trousers), and kirpan (religious article resembling a sword).

Harassment or Bullying on the Basis of Sex

Refers to harmful conduct based on actual or perceived sex (including sexual orientation, gender identity, sex characteristics, sex stereotypes, and pregnancy). Harassment or bullying may take many forms, including verbal acts and name-calling; graphic and written statements, which may include use of cell phones or the Internet; or other conduct that may be physically threatening, harmful, or humiliating. This includes sexual harassment, sexual assault, and rape. Harassment or bullying includes conduct carried out by school employees, other students, or third parties.

Harassment or Bullying on the Basis of Sexual Orientation

Refers to harmful conduct based on actual or perceived sexual orientation (including harassment because a student identifies as or is perceived to be gay, lesbian, bisexual, or heterosexual). Harassment or bullying may take many forms, including verbal acts and name-calling; graphic and written statements, which may include use of cell phones or the Internet; or other conduct that is physically threatening, harmful, or humiliating. Harassment or bullying includes conduct carried out by school employees, other students, or third parties.

Incident

Refers to a specific criminal act involving one or more victims and offenders. For example, if two students are robbed without a weapon, at the same time and place, then this is classified as two robbery victimizations but only one robbery without a weapon incident.

Instance

Refers to a single occurrence.

In-school Suspension

Is an instance in which a child is temporarily removed from their regular classroom(s) physical school setting

or remote setting (e.g., online classroom where remote learning takes place) for at least half a day for disciplinary purposes, but remains under the direct supervision of school personnel. Direct supervision means school personnel are in the same physical school setting or remote setting as students under their supervision.

International Baccalaureate (IB) Diploma Programme

Sponsored by the International Baccalaureate Organization, is designed as an academically challenging and balanced program of education with final examinations that prepares students, usually aged 16 to 19, for success at university and life beyond.

Internet

Refers to an electronic communications network that connects computer networks and organizational computer facilities around the world.

Interscholastic Athletics

Refers to team-based organized sports activities that offer competition between schools.

Interscholastic Athletics Sports

Refers to distinct sports, such as football, basketball, soccer, swimming, and tennis. Intramural sports and sideline cheerleading are not considered interscholastic athletics sports.

Interscholastic Athletics Sports Team Participant

Refers to a student who participates in an interscholastic athletics sports team (e.g., a student who participates in a freshman soccer team).

Interscholastic Athletics Sports Teams

Refers to the competitive-level teams of each interscholastic athletics sport, such as freshman team, junior varsity team, and varsity team.

Justice Facility

Is a public or private facility that confines pre-adjudicated/pre-convicted individuals, post-adjudicated/post-convicted individuals, or both. Justice facilities include, but are not limited to correctional facilities, detention centers, jails, and prisons. These facilities may confine juveniles (individuals typically under 21 years of age), adults (individuals typically 21 years of age and older), or both. Some states and jurisdictions include individuals younger than age 21 as adults due to statute/legislation and/or justice procedures. For the purposes of the CRDC, only individuals up to 21 years of age who are confined in justice facilities are of interest.

Justice Facility Educational Program

Is a program for children and youth (not beyond grade 12) served at a justice facility that consists of credit-granting courses and classroom instruction in at minimum, basic school subjects, such as reading, English language arts, and mathematics. Classroom instruction in vocationally-oriented subjects may also be considered part of the program. Neither the manufacture of goods within the facility nor activities related to facility maintenance are considered classroom instruction. Credit-granting refers to any course that results in a letter grade or a pass/fail designation and is required of a student to move to the next grade level or complete a program of study and receive a high school diploma.

Law Enforcement Officer

Includes a sworn or unsworn law enforcement officer. A sworn law enforcement officer is a person who is authorized to make arrests while acting within the scope of explicit legal authority. This officer is responsible for safety and crime prevention and may respond to calls for service and document incidents that occur within their jurisdiction. This officer may be a school resource officer (who has specialized training and is assigned to work in collaboration with school organizations). An unsworn law enforcement officer typically does not have arrest authority, but otherwise holds limited law enforcement powers and responsibilities as part of their regular duties. This officer's law enforcement powers and responsibilities may include investigative and enforcement activities. A law enforcement officer may be employed by any entity (e.g., police department, school district or school). An officer's duties may include: motor vehicle traffic control; security enforcement and patrol; maintaining student discipline; identifying problems in the school and proactively seeking solutions to those problems; training teachers and staff in school safety or crime prevention; mentoring students; teaching a law-related education course or training students (e.g., drug-related education, criminal law, or criminal prevention courses); recording or reporting discipline problems to school authorities; and providing information to school authorities about the legal definitions of behavior for record-keeping or reporting purposes (e.g., defining assault for school authorities).

Length of Time

Refers to the cumulative number of calendar days that the student participated in the educational program. For example, a student in the facility who participated in the educational program for 10 days, left the facility, and then re-entered the facility and participated in the educational program for an additional 10 days during the same regular school year would be counted as a student with 20 cumulative days.

Magnet Program or School

A magnet program is a program within a public school that offers a special curriculum capable of attracting substantial numbers of students of different racial/ethnic backgrounds, which may also reduce, prevent, or eliminate minority group isolation. The program may be designed to provide an academic or social focus on a particular theme (e.g., science/math, performing arts, gifted/talented, or non-English language). A public school is considered a magnet school if it operates a magnet program for all students or some students within the school.

Mechanical Restraint

Refers to the use of any device or equipment to restrict a student's freedom of movement. The term includes the use of handcuffs or similar devices by law enforcement officers or other school security to prevent a student from moving the student's arms or legs. The term does not include devices used by trained school personnel or a student that have been prescribed by an appropriate medical or related services professional and are used for the specific and approved purposes for which such devices were designed, such as:

- Adaptive devices or mechanical supports used to achieve proper body position, balance, or alignment to allow greater freedom of mobility than would be possible without the use of such devices or mechanical supports;
- Vehicle safety restraints when used as intended during the transport of a student in a moving vehicle;
- Restraints for medical immobilization; or
- Orthopedically prescribed devices that permit a student to participate in activities without risk of harm.

Nonbinary

Means not exclusively male or female. Transgender students may be reported as male, female, or nonbinary.

Non-IDEA Children or Non-IDEA Students

Includes children without disabilities and children with disabilities who are not served under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

Nurse

Is a qualified health care professional who addresses the health needs of students. The provider meets the state standards and requirements for a nurse. Nurses include school nurses.

Out-Of-School Suspension

- For students with disabilities served under IDEA: Out-of-school suspension is an instance in which a child is temporarily removed from his/her regular school (in-person or remote setting) for at least half a day for disciplinary purposes to another setting (e.g., home, behavior center). Out-of-school suspensions include both removals in which no individualized family service plan (IFSP) or individualized education plan (IEP) services are provided because the removal is 10 days or less as well as removals in which the child continues to receive services according to his/her IFSP or IEP.
- For students without disabilities and students with disabilities served solely under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act: Out-of-school suspension is an instance in which a child is temporarily removed from his/her regular school (in-person or remote setting) for at least half a day (but less than the remainder of the school year) for disciplinary purposes to another setting (e.g., home, behavior center). Out-of-school suspensions include removals in which no educational services are provided, and removals in which educational services are provided (e.g., school-provided at home instruction or tutoring).

Physical Attack or Fight

Refers to an actual and intentional touching or striking of another person against his/her will, or the intentional causing of bodily harm to an individual. Physical attack or fight does not include rape.

Physical Restraint

Refers to a personal restriction, imposed by a school staff member or other individual, that immobilizes or reduces the ability of a student to move their torso, arms, legs, or head freely. The term physical restraint does not include a physical escort. Physical escort includes a touching or holding of the hand, wrist, arm, shoulder, or back of a student for the purpose of inducing a student to walk to a safe location, when the contact does not continue after arriving at the safe location. Encouraging, inducing, or forcing a student to walk to a safe location in a way that involves methods utilized to maintain physical control of a student should be considered a physical restraint.

Physics

College-preparatory courses involve the study of the forces and laws of nature affecting matter, such as equilibrium, motion, momentum, and the relationships between matter and energy. The study of physics includes examination of sound, light, and magnetic and electric phenomena.

Post-adjudication Facility

Confines post-adjudicated juveniles. A post-adjudicated juvenile is an individual (typically under 21 years of age) who has been charged and determined to have committed the crime. Adjudication is the court process that determines (judges) if the juvenile committed the act for which the juvenile is charged.

Post-conviction Facility

Confines post-convicted adults. A post-convicted adult is an individual (typically 21 years of age or older) who has been charged and determined to have committed the crime.

Pre-adjudication Facility

Confines pre-adjudicated juveniles. A pre-adjudicated juvenile is an individual (typically under 21 years of age) who has been charged, but who has not participated in the court process that determines whether the juvenile has committed the crime. Adjudication is the court process that determines (judges) if the juvenile committed the act for which the juvenile is charged.

Pre-conviction Facility

Confines pre-convicted adults. A pre-convicted adult is an individual (typically 21 years of age or older) who has been charged, but who has not participated in the court process that determines (judges) if the adult committed the act for which the adult is charged.

Preschool

Refers to preschool programs and/or services for children ages 3 through 5.

Preschool Expulsion

Refers to the permanent termination of a preschool child's participation in a preschool program at a school or facility (in-person or remote setting) for disciplinary purposes. A preschool child who is transitioned directly from the classroom (in-person or remote setting) to a different setting deemed to be more appropriate for the child (e.g., special education, transitional classroom, or therapeutic preschool program) is not considered an expelled preschooler.

Psychologist

Evaluates and analyzes students' behavior by measuring and interpreting their intellectual, emotional, and social development, and diagnosing their educational and personal problems. A psychologist may diagnose and treat mental disorders and learning disabilities. A psychologist may also diagnose and treat cognitive, behavioral, and emotional problems using individual, child, family, and group therapies. A psychologist is a licensed professional. Psychologists include school psychologists.

Rape

Is the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without consent, including when a person is unable to give consent. All students, regardless of sex, sexual orientation, or gender identity, can be victims of rape.

Referral to Law Enforcement

Is an action by which a student is reported by a school official or that official's designee to any law enforcement agency or official, such as a school police unit, for an incident that occurs on school grounds, during school-related events (in-person or remote), or while taking school transportation, regardless of whether official action is taken. Citations, tickets, court referrals, and school-related arrests are considered referrals to law enforcement.

Regular Educational Program

Usually begins in the late summer or early fall and ends in late spring or early summer. On average, a regular educational program operates for 210 days. A year-round educational program usually operates for a 12-

month period.

Remote Instruction

Refers to non-face-to-face (i.e., not in-person) instruction during which teachers and students are separated by location. Remote instruction may include synchronous (i.e., live) instruction or asynchronous (i.e., non-live) instruction provided by teachers. Non-face-to-face instruction may include broadcast, correspondence, interactive audio/video, and online instruction mediums.

Resignation

Refers to a school staff member formally giving up his or her job, and no longer being employed by the employer.

Retained

A student is retained if the student is not promoted to the next grade prior to the beginning of the following school year. Students are not considered retained if they can proceed to the next grade because they successfully completed a summer school program or for a similar reason. At the high school level, a student who has not accumulated enough credits to be classified as being in the next grade is considered retained.

Retirement

Refers to a school staff member leaving his or her career permanently.

Robbery

Is taking or attempting to take anything of value that is owned by another person or organization, under confrontational circumstances by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear. A key difference between robbery and theft/larceny is that robbery involves a threat or assault.

SAT Reasoning Test (SAT)

Is a nationally recognized assessment used to indicate college readiness. The SAT (formerly the Scholastic Aptitude Test) is sponsored by the College Board.

School

Is an organization authorized by public authority and financed primarily through public funds to provide public education to students. Under this definition, a school: (1) is operated by a public school district, independent charter district or state agency on behalf of the state (or federal government in the case of Bureau of Indian Education and Department of Defense schools); (2) provides instruction for students; (3) has, will have or had one or more students; (4) has, will have or had one or more teachers; (5) has an assigned administrator(s) (principal) responsible to public authority; and (6) receives public funds as its primary support. For purposes of this definition, “public funds” includes federal, state, and local public funds. Schools include public schools that provide half day (50%) or more educational services. Schools may include alternative; career and technical education; regular; and/or special education schools. These four types of schools may be authorized as a charter school or designated as a magnet school.

School Counselor

Is a professional staff member assigned specific duties and school time for any of the following activities: counseling with students and parents, consulting with other staff members on learning problems, evaluating student abilities, assisting students in making education and career choices, assisting students in personal and social development, providing referral assistance, and/or working with other staff members in planning

and conducting guidance programs for students.

School Employees

Refer to persons employed at a school, volunteering at a school on a temporary or permanent basis, or third parties who are contracted to provide services for the school. Note that the definition for “school employees” in the Harassment or Bullying module is the same as the definition for “school staff members” in the Offenses module.

School Staff Member

Refers to any person employed at a school, volunteering at a school on a temporary or permanent basis, or third parties who are contracted to provide services for the school. Note that the definition for “school staff” in this module is the same as the definition for “school employees” in the Harassment or Bullying module.

School Official or Official’s Designee

Refers to a school administrator, or a school employee, or third party who is instructed or authorized by a school administrator to report a student to law enforcement.

School-related Arrest

Occurs when a law enforcement officer takes a student into custody, and intends to or appears to intend to seek charges against the student for a specific offense or offenses for any school-related activity. School-related activities include any activity conducted on school grounds, during off-campus school activities (in-person or remote), while taking school transportation, or due to a referral by any school official or that official’s designee. All school-related arrests are considered referrals to law enforcement.

Seclusion

Refers to the involuntary confinement of a student in a room or area, with or without adult supervision, from which the student is not permitted to leave. Students who believe or are told by a school staff member that they are not able to leave a room or area, should be considered secluded. The term does not include: a classroom or school environment where, as a general rule, all students need permission to leave the room or area such as to use the restroom; a behavior management technique that is part of an approved program, which involves the monitored separation of a student in an unlocked setting, from which the student is allowed to leave; or placing a student in a separate location within a classroom with others or with an instructor, so long as the student has the same opportunity to receive and engage in instruction.

Security Guard

Is an individual who guards, patrols, and/or monitors the school premises to prevent theft, violence, and/or infractions of rules. A security guard may provide protection to individuals, and may operate x-ray and metal detector equipment. A security guard is not a sworn law enforcement officer.

Sexual Assault

Is any sexual act directed against another person without consent, including when a person is unable to give consent. It includes threatened rape, fondling, indecent liberties, or child molestation. All students, regardless of sex, sexual orientation, or gender identity, can be victims of sexual assault. Classification of these incidents should take into consideration the age and developmentally appropriate behavior of the offender(s).

Single-sex Academic Class

Refers to an academic class in a co-educational school that excludes boys or girls from enrolling or otherwise participating in that class because of their sex. A class is not considered single-sex so long as it does not exclude boys or girls, even if students of only one sex, or a disproportionate number of students of one sex, enroll.

Single-sex Academic Classes – English/Reading/Language Arts

Includes general English/reading/language arts courses as well as college-preparatory English/reading/language arts courses.

Single-sex Academic Classes – Mathematics

Includes general mathematics courses as well as college-preparatory mathematics courses such as Algebra I, Geometry, and Algebra II.

Single-sex Academic Classes – Other Academic Subjects

Includes history, social studies, foreign languages, and computer science.

Single-sex Academic Classes – Science

Includes general science courses as well as college-preparatory science courses such as Biology, Chemistry, and Physics.

Social Worker

Provides social services and assistance to improve the social and psychological functioning of children and their families and to maximize the family well-being and the academic functioning of the children. Typical responsibilities include: 1) preparing a social or developmental history on a student with disabilities; 2) group and individual counseling with a student and their family; 3) working with those problems in a student's living situation (home, school, and community) that affect adjustment in school; and 4) mobilizing school and community resources in order to enable the student to receive maximum benefit from their educational program. The provider of these services is certified, licensed, or otherwise a qualified professional. Social workers include school social workers.

Special Education School

Is a public elementary or secondary school that focuses primarily on serving the educational needs of students with disabilities under IDEA or section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act.

Student Enrollment

Refers to the unduplicated count of students on the rolls of the school. The unduplicated count includes students both present and absent and excludes duplicate counts of students within a specific school or students whose membership is reported by another school. Students should be counted in the school where they physically and/or remotely attend for more than 50% of the school day. For distance education, students must be counted in the school from which they receive more than 50% of their coursework.

Student Learning

Refers to student use for homework or projects outside of the classroom.

Student with Disabilities

Refers to students with disabilities served under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Section 504 of

the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, or both.

Students with Disabilities (IDEA) or IDEA Students

Students with disabilities (IDEA) or IDEA students refers to students with intellectual disabilities; hearing impairment, including deafness; speech or language impairment; visual impairment, including blindness; serious emotional disturbance; orthopedic impairment; autism; traumatic brain injury; developmental delay; other health impairment; specific learning disability; deaf-blindness; or multiple disabilities and who, by reason thereof, receive special education and related services under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) according to an Individualized Education Program, Individual Family Service Plan, or service plan. The “Students with Disabilities (IDEA)” column in the survey items always refers to students with disabilities who receive special education and related services under IDEA.

Students with Disabilities (Section 504 Only)

Students with a disability, who receive related aids and services solely under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, and not under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). The “Section 504 only” column in the survey items always refers to students with disabilities who receive related aids and services under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, and not under IDEA.

Students who participate

Refers to those students who receive the school-sponsored support normally provided to athletes participating in school-sponsored sports, are participating in organized practice sessions and other team meetings and activities on a regular basis, and are listed on the eligibility or squad lists maintained for each sport. Participation is not contingent upon the actual playing of a game.

Teacher Absenteeism

A teacher was absent if he or she was not in attendance on a day in the regular school year when the teacher would otherwise be expected to be teaching students in an assigned class. This includes both days taken for sick leave and days taken for personal leave. Personal leave includes absences for reasons other than sick leave. Administratively approved leave for professional development, field trips or other off-campus activities with students should not be included.

Teachers

Provide instruction, learning experiences, and care to students during a particular time period or in a given discipline. Teaching may be provided for students in a school classroom, in another location such as a home or hospital, and in other learning situations such as those involving co-curricular activities. It may also be provided through some other approved medium, such as television, radio, computer, the Internet, multimedia, telephone, and correspondence that is delivered inside or outside the classroom or in other teacher-student settings. Teachers are staff whose activities are dealing directly with the interaction with students.

- Teachers include: Regular Classroom Teachers (teach Chemistry, English, mathematics, physical education, history, etc.); Special Education Teachers (teach special education classes to students with disabilities); General Elementary Teachers [teach self-contained classes in any of grades preschool–8 (i.e., teach the same class of students all or most of the day); team-teach (i.e., two or more teachers collaborate to teach multiple subjects to the same class of students); include preschool teachers and kindergarten teachers]; Vocational/Technical Education Teachers (teach typing, business, agriculture, life skills, home economics as well as any other vocational or technical classes); teaching principals, teaching school counselors, teaching librarians, teaching school nurses, or other teaching administrators [include any staff members who teach at least one regularly scheduled class per week (e.g., a librarian teaches a regularly scheduled class in mathematics once a week)];

teachers of ungraded students; Itinerant, Co-op, Traveling, and Satellite Teachers (teach at more than one school and may or may not be supervised by someone at your school); current Long-Term Substitute Teachers (currently filling the role of regular teachers for four or more continuous weeks); and other teachers who teach students in any of grades preschool–12.

- **Teachers exclude:** Adult Education and Postsecondary Teachers (teach only adult education or students beyond grade 12); Short-term Substitute Teachers (fill the role of regular or special education teachers for less than four continuous weeks); Student Teachers; Day Care Aides/Paraprofessionals; Teacher Aides/Paraprofessionals; and Librarians who teach only library skills or how to use the library.

Termination

Refers to the act of an employer discontinuing a school staff member’s employment permanently. Terminations are involuntary and are initiated by the employer, including layoffs with no intent to rehire, and firings or other discharges for cause.

Threat

Refers to an act where there was no physical contact between the offender and victim, but the victim felt that physical harm could have occurred based on communication by the offender. This includes nonverbal and verbal threats of physical harm, which may or may not be made in person. A threat may be communicated nonverbally (e.g., brandishing a weapon; aggressive body gestures) or verbally (e.g., transmitted in writing, such as through written notes and letters, and written messages on objects; and transmitted electronically, such as by telephone, mobile phone, email, chats, and social media).

Threat of Physical Attack with a Weapon

Includes displaying, brandishing, or discharging a weapon, but with no actual physical contact of any person. A threat may or may not be made in person. A threat of physical attack using words that refer to a weapon would not be considered a threat with a weapon.

Threat of Physical Attack Without a Weapon

Refers to a threat without any display, blandishment, or discharge of a weapon, and with no actual physical contact of any person. A threat may or may not be made in person. A threat of physical attack using words that refer to a weapon would be considered a threat without a weapon.

Transfer to an Alternative School for Disciplinary Reasons

Transfer to an alternative school for disciplinary reasons is a subset of expulsion with educational services.

Ungraded (UG)

Refers to a class that is not organized on the basis of age or grade grouping and has no standard grade designation.

Unduplicated count

Counts by race/ethnicity by sex are unduplicated counts, i.e. a student is counted only once in the race/ethnicity columns. Where tables also contain columns for Students with Disabilities (IDEA), Section 504 only, or LEP, those counts are duplicate counts, except that a student cannot be counted under both Students with Disabilities (IDEA) and under Section 504 only.

Weapon

Is any instrument or object used with the intent to threaten, injure, or kill. This includes look-alikes if they are used to threaten others.

Wi-Fi

Refers to a wireless local area network technology that uses radio waves to connect computers and other devices to each other and to the Internet.

Wi-Fi Enabled Devices

Refer to devices that can connect to the Internet when there is a wireless local area network connection available.

Wi-Fi Hotspot

Allows for one or more students to access a Wi-Fi network to connect to the Internet when not at school. A Wi-Fi hotspot can be created in a place (e.g., home; public library) using a hotspot portable device that converts a cellular signal into a Wi-Fi network to connect one or more additional devices to the Internet.

Year of Teaching

Refers to the number of year(s) of teaching experience, including the current year, but not including any student teaching or other similar preparation experiences. Experience includes teaching in any school, subject, or grade; it does not have to be in the school, subject, or grade that the teacher is presently teaching.

Additional Terms

Civil Rights Data Collection (CRDC)

The CRDC is a longstanding and important aspect of the U.S. Department of Education Office for Civil Rights' overall strategy for administering and enforcing civil rights laws that prohibit discrimination based on race, color, national origin, sex, disability, and age by schools, school districts and other entities that received Federal financial assistance from the Department.

CRDC Business Rule Single Inventory (BRSI)

The CRDC Business Rule Single Inventory, or BRSI, is a guidebook to errors and warnings that data submitters encounter during CRDC data submission. It includes detailed descriptions of the business rules used to monitor data quality.

Data Submission Resource Center

The Civil Rights Data Collection Resource Center is an interactive, online platform that provides CRDC participants (e.g., LEAs; some SEAs that voluntarily provide CRDC data on behalf of their LEAs) easy access to a range of technical assistance products and resources and allows users to quickly navigate to more detailed information and additional resources.

Local education agency (LEA)

Local educational agency or LEA means a public board of education or other public authority legally constituted within a State for either administrative control or direction of, or to perform a service function for, public elementary or secondary schools in a city, county, township, school district, or other political subdivision of a State, or for a combination of school districts or counties as are recognized in a State as an administrative agency for its public elementary schools or secondary schools.

M/F/X

In survey items requiring counts disaggregated by sex, M is used as the row header for male, F is used as the row header for female, and X is used as the row header for nonbinary.

Module

Are groups of tables about the same topic area. For example, in the School Form, tables about mathematics, science, computer science, and data science courses and classes form the Courses & Classes module. Each module has a 4-letter module acronym, which is used to number tables within modules. For example, the first table in the Courses & Classes module is labeled COUR-1.

Preschool Program

Refers to an instructional program enrolling children generally 3 years through 5 years of age and organized to provide children with educational experiences during the year or years immediately preceding kindergarten (or prior to entry into elementary school when there is no kindergarten). Private homes in which essential custodial care is provided are not considered preschool programs.

State education agency (SEA)

State educational agency or SEA means the State board of education or other agency or officer primarily responsible for the State supervision of public elementary schools and secondary schools, or, if there is no such officer or agency, an officer or agency designated by the Governor or by State law.

SCED

The School Courses for the Exchange of Data (SCED) is a voluntary, common classification system for prior-to-secondary and secondary school courses. This classification system was developed to meet the need for common, widely understood, standardized course codes that can be used to compare course information, maintain data about students' coursework, and efficiently exchange course-taking records.

Submission System

Online data entry tool where LEAs and SEAs, submit data.