

## 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 secondary students with an occupationally relevant or career-related curriculum, including formal preparation for technical or professional occupations.

#### Children with Disabilities (IDEA) – or IDEA Children

Refers to children 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 according to an Individualized Education Program, Individual Family Service Plan, or service plan.

#### Charter School

Is a public school that provides free public elementary and/or secondary education to eligible students under a specific charter executed, 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 complaints alleging discrimination on a particular basis.

#### 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.

### Harassment or Bullying on The Basis of Disability

Refers to intimidation or abusive behavior toward a student based on actual or perceived disability. Harassing conduct may take many forms, including verbal acts and name-calling, as well as non-verbal behavior, such as graphic and written statements, or conduct that is physically threatening, harmful or humiliating. The conduct can be carried out by school employees, other students, and non-employee third parties. Bullying on the basis of disability constitutes disability harassment.

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

Refers to intimidation or abusive behavior toward a student based on actual or perceived race, color or national origin (including ancestry and ethnicity). Harassing conduct may take many forms, including verbal acts and name-calling, as well as non-verbal behavior, such as graphic and written statements, or conduct that is physically threatening, harmful or humiliating. The conduct can be carried out by school employees, other students, and non-employee third parties. Bullying on the basis of race, color, or national origin constitutes racial harassment.

### Harassment or Bullying on The Basis of Sex

Includes sexual harassment and harassment or bullying based on sex stereotyping. Sexual harassment is unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature, such as unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal, nonverbal, or physical conduct of a sexual nature. Harassment or bullying based on sex stereotyping includes acts of verbal, nonverbal, or physical aggression, intimidation, or hostility based on sex or sex stereotyping, but not involving conduct of a sexual nature. Harassing conduct may take many forms, including verbal acts and name-calling, as well as non-verbal behavior, such as graphic and written statements, or conduct that is physically threatening, harmful or humiliating. The conduct can be carried out by school employees, other students, and non-employee third parties. All students can be victims of harassment or bullying on the basis of sex, and the harasser or bully and the victim can be of the same sex. Bullying on the basis of sex constitutes sexual harassment.

### English Learner Student (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 languages are languages other than 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; 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 i, ii, or iii. If C-ii, the individual must be I and II. For D, an individual must be denied D-i, D- ii, or D-iii.

### 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 foreign language).

### Module

The LEA Form is organized by topical modules. Modules are groups of tables about the same topic area. For example, tables about students, schools, and programs form the Students, Schools, & Programs module. Each module has a 4-letter module acronym, which is used to number tables within modules. For example, the first table in the Students, Schools, & Programs module is labeled SSPR-1.

### Non-IDEA Children

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

### 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 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.

### 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; charter; magnet; regular; and/or special education schools.

### 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.

### 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

Are (college-preparatory) courses that 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

AP computer science courses include Computer Science A and Computer Science Principles.

### Advanced Placement (AP) Mathematics Courses

Include calculus (AB and BC) and statistics.

### 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

Is a (college-preparatory) course with topics that 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 illegal, typically made without proof.

### 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.

### Biology

Are (college-preparatory) courses 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

Is a (college-preparatory) course with topics that 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

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 executed, 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

Are (college-preparatory) courses that 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

Are courses that involve 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.

### Determined that the 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.

### Determined that the 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 (Internet Access)

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 modified by ESSA, the term "English learner", when used with respect to an individual, means an individual:

- (A) who is ages 3 through 21;
- (B) who is enrolled or preparing to enroll in an elementary school or secondary school;
- (C) (who is i, ii, or iii)

- (i) who was not born in the United States or whose native languages are languages other than 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; 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 i, ii, or iii. If C-ii, the individual must be I and II. For D, an individual must 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 virtual 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 virtual 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 virtual 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)

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.

### 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 are endowed with a high degree of mental ability or who demonstrate unusual physical coordination, creativity, interest, or talent.

### Harassment or Bullying on The Basis of Disability

Refers to intimidation or abusive behavior toward a student based on actual or perceived disability. Harassing conduct may take many forms, including verbal acts and name-calling, as well as non-verbal behavior, such as graphic and written statements, or conduct that is physically threatening, harmful or humiliating. The conduct can be carried out by school employees, other students, and non-employee third parties. Bullying on the basis of disability constitutes disability harassment.

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

Refers to intimidation or abusive behavior toward a student based on actual or perceived race, color, or national origin. Harassing conduct may take many forms, including verbal acts and name-calling, as well as non-verbal behavior, such as graphic and written statements, or conduct that is physically threatening, harmful or humiliating. The conduct can be carried out by school employees, other students, and non-employee third parties. Bullying on the basis of race, color, or national origin constitutes racial harassment.

### Harassment or Bullying on The Basis of Religion

Refers to intimidation or abusive behavior toward a student based on actual or perceived religion. Harassing conduct may take many forms, including verbal acts and name-calling, as well as non-verbal behavior, such as graphic and written statements, or conduct that is physically threatening, harmful or humiliating. The conduct can be carried out by school employees, other students, and non-employee third parties. Bullying on the basis of religion constitutes religious harassment.

- **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 founded by Guru Nanak in the Punjab region of South Asia. 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 dastar (Sikh turban) and five religious articles: kesh (unshorn hair, including a beard), kanga (wooden comb), kara (steel bracelet), kachera (short trousers), and kirpan (religious sword).

### Harassment or Bullying on The Basis of Sex

includes sexual harassment and harassment or bullying based on sex stereotyping. Sexual harassment is unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature, such as unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal, nonverbal, or physical conduct of a sexual nature. Harassment or bullying based on sex stereotyping includes acts of verbal, nonverbal, or physical aggression, intimidation, or hostility based on sex or sex stereotyping, but not involving conduct of a sexual nature. Harassing conduct may take many forms, including verbal acts and name-calling, as well as non-verbal behavior, such as graphic and written statements, or conduct that is physically threatening, harmful or humiliating. The conduct can be carried out by school employees, other students, and non-employee third parties. All students can be victims of harassment or bullying on the basis of sex, and the harasser or bully and the victim can be of the same sex. Bullying on the basis of sex constitutes sexual harassment.

### Harassment or Bullying on The Basis of Sexual Orientation

refers to intimidation or abusive behavior toward a student based on actual or perceived sexual orientation. Harassing conduct may take many forms, including verbal acts and name-calling, as well as non-verbal behavior, such as graphic and written statements, or conduct that is physically threatening, harmful or humiliating. The conduct can be carried out by school employees, other students, and non-employee third parties. Bullying on the basis of sexual orientation constitutes sexual orientation harassment.

### IDEA Students

Are students with disabilities served under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

### 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, this is classified as two robbery victimizations but only one robbery without a weapon incident.

### In-School Suspension

Is an instance in which a child is temporarily removed from his or her regular classroom(s) for at least half a

day for disciplinary purposes, but remains under the direct supervision of school personnel. Direct supervision means school personnel are physically in the same location as students under their supervision.

### International Baccalaureate (IB) Diploma Programme

Is sponsored by the International Baccalaureate Organization and 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. The Programme is typically taught over two years. IB Diploma Programme students' study six courses at higher level or standard level. Students must choose one subject from each of groups 1 to 5, thus ensuring breadth of experience in languages, social studies, the experimental sciences and mathematics. The sixth subject may be an arts subject chosen from group 6, or the student may choose another subject from groups 1 to 5.

Additionally, IB Diploma Programme students must meet three core requirements: the extended essay, the theory of knowledge course, and a creativity/action/service experience.

### Internet

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

### 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 short-term (90 calendar days or less) and long-term (more than 90 calendar days) facilities, such as 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.

### 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

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 foreign 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 does not include devices implemented by trained school personnel, or utilized by 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.

### Module

The School Form is organized by topical modules. Modules are groups of tables about the same topic area. For example, tables about mathematics, science, and computer 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-1a.

### Non-IDEA Children

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

### Non-IDEA Students

Includes students without disabilities and students 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 virtual 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 virtual 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 that immobilizes or reduces the ability of a student to move his or her torso, arms, legs, or head freely. The term physical restraint does not include a physical escort. Physical escort means a temporary touching or holding of the hand, wrist, arm, shoulder or back for the purpose of inducing a student who is acting out to walk to a safe location.

### Physics

Are (college-preparatory) courses that 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 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 he/she has committed the crime. Adjudication is the court process that determines (judges) if the juvenile committed the act for which he/she 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 he/she has committed the crime. Adjudication is the court process that determines (judges) if the juvenile committed the act for which he/she 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 he/she committed the act for which he/she is charged.

### Preschool

Refers to preschool programs and 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 for (in-person or virtual setting) disciplinary purposes. A preschool child who is transitioned directly from the classroom (in-person or virtual 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

Is a licensed professional who 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. Psychologists include school psychologists.

### Rape

Refers to forced sexual intercourse (vaginal, anal, or oral penetration). This includes sodomy and penetration with a foreign object. Both male and female students can be victims of rape. Rape is not defined as a physical attack or fight.

### Referral to Law Enforcement

Is an action by which a student is reported to any law enforcement agency or official, including a school police unit, for an incident that occurs on schoolgrounds, during school-related events (in-person or virtual), 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 180 days. A year-round educational program usually operates for a 12-month period.

### Regular School

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

### Resignation

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

### 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 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

Include volunteers and third parties who are contracted to provide services for the school.

### School Year

School year includes summer.

### School-Related Arrest

Refers to an arrest of a student for any activity conducted on school grounds, during off-campus school activities (in-person or virtual), while taking school transportation or due to a referral by any school official. All school-related arrests are considered referrals to law enforcement.

### Seclusion

Refers to the involuntary confinement of a student alone in a room or area from which the student is physically prevented from leaving. It does not include a timeout, which is a behavior management technique that is part of an approved program, involves the monitored separation of the student in a non-locked setting, and is implemented for the purpose of calming.

### Security Guard

Is an individual who guards, patrols and/or monitors the school premises to prevent theft, violence, and/or infraction 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 an incident that includes threatened rape, fondling, indecent liberties, or child molestation. Both male and female students 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 where only male or only female students are permitted to take the class. A class should be counted as a single-sex class only if it excludes students of one sex from enrolling or otherwise participating in that class because of their sex. A class is not considered single-sex so long as it is open to members of both sexes, 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 – Other Academic Subjects

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

### Single-Sex Academic Classes – Other Mathematics

Includes all mathematics courses except Algebra I, Geometry, and Algebra II. It includes general mathematics courses as well as college-preparatory courses.

### Single-Sex Academic Classes – Science

Includes general science courses as well as college-preparatory science courses such as biology, chemistry, and physics.

### Single-Sex Interscholastic Athletics

Refers to team-based organized sports activities that offer competition between schools, and in which only male or only female students participate.

### 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 his or her 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 his or her 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 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 actually physically 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 Retained

Refers to a student who 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.

### 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)

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)

Refers to students with a disability, who receive regular or special education and 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 regular or special education and related aids and services under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, and not under IDEA.

### Sworn Law Enforcement Officer

Is a career law enforcement officer, with arrest authority. A sworn law enforcement officer may be a school resource officer (who has specialized training and is assigned to work in collaboration with school organizations). A sworn 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 school discipline; coordinating with local police and emergency team(s); 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 recording or reporting purposes (e.g., definition assault for school authorities).

### Teacher

Provides 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-grade 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-grade 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 verbal or nonverbal communication by the offender. This includes nonverbal threats (e.g., brandishing a weapon), and verbal threats of physical harm which are made in person. Threats made over the telephone or threatening letters are excluded.

### 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 is made in person. Threats made over the telephone or threatening letters are excluded. 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, brandishment, or discharge of a weapon, and with no actual physical contact of any person. A threat is made in person. Threats made over the telephone or threatening letters are excluded. 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

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. Ungraded equivalent refers to students or classes that do not have a grade classification but belong to a peer-group typically associated with the grade levels referenced.

### 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 network connection available.