

Child Count and Educational Environments

EL Learner Status	
Glossary Term	Plain Language Definition
English Learner	Someone whose primary language is not English
Non-English Learner	Someone whose primary language is English
Disability Categories	
Glossary Term	Plain Language Definition
Autism	Autism is a developmental disability that affects how a person communicates and interacts with others. It usually shows up before a child turns three and can make learning in school harder.
Deaf-blindness	Deaf-blindness means having both hearing and vision impairments.
Developmental delay	Developmental delays happen when a child is slower to develop in one or more areas like physical growth, thinking skills, communication, social or emotional skills, or daily life skills. Children ages three through seven are eligible with a developmental delay when they demonstrate a measurable, verifiable discrepancy between expected performance for the child's chronological age and the current level of performance as measured by appropriate diagnostic instruments and procedures in one or more of the following areas of development: physical, cognitive, communication, social-emotional, or adaptive.
Emotional disability	Emotional disability is a condition that affects a child's ability to learn and interact with others. It shows up in one or more of these ways over a long time and in a noticeable way. Some examples include, the child has trouble learning, and it's not because of thinking, senses, or health problems, the child has difficulty making and keeping friends or getting along with teachers, or the child behaves or feels in ways that are not appropriate for the situation.
Deaf/Hard of hearing	Deaf/Hard of hearing means a problem with hearing that can be either permanent or come and go. It affects a child's ability to do well in school, but it's not the same as being completely deaf.
Intellectual disability	Intellectual disability means having below-average intellectual abilities along with difficulties in everyday life skills. This condition starts during a child's development and makes it harder for them to succeed in school.
Multiple disabilities	Multiple disabilities mean having more than one significant impairment, like both intellectual disability and blindness or an intellectual disability along with a physical disability.
Other health impairment	Other health impairment means having less strength, energy, or alertness, including being overly sensitive to things around them. This can be caused by long-term or short-term health problems like asthma, ADHD, diabetes, epilepsy, heart conditions, and others.
Orthopedic impairment	Orthopedic impairment means a serious physical disability that affects a child's ability to do well in school.

Specific learning disability	Specific learning disability means having a disorder that affects one or more of the basic mental processes needed to understand or use language, whether spoken or written. This can make it hard to listen, think, speak, read, write, spell, or do math. It includes conditions like dyslexia, brain injuries, and other challenges that affect learning.
Speech or language impairment	Speech or language impairment means a communication disorder, such as stuttering, impaired articulation, a language impairment, or a voice impairment, that adversely affects a child's educational performance.
Brain injury	A brain injury is caused by an outside physical force, which can lead to full or partial disabilities, or problems with social behavior, and can make it harder for a child to succeed in school. This type of injury can affect thinking, memory, language, attention, problem-solving, senses, movement, behavior, physical abilities, and speech. It doesn't include brain injuries present at birth, those that get worse over time, or those caused by birth trauma.
Visual impairment	Visual impairment, including blindness, means having vision problems that, even with glasses or other help, make it hard for a child to do well in school. This includes both partial sight and complete blindness.

SA Education Environments	
Glossary Term	Plain Language Definition
Correctional Facilities	A correctional facility is a place where children ages 5 to 21 receive special education and related services.
Homebound/Hospital	Homebound or hospital is a place where children ages 5 to 21 receive special education and related services.
Parentally placed in private schools	Parentally placed in private school is a setting where children ages 5 to 21 receive special education and related services.
Inside regular class less than 40% of the day	Inside regular class less than 40% of the day is a setting where children ages 5 to 21 receive special education and related services.
Inside regular class 40% through 79% of the day	Inside regular class for 40% to 79% of the day is a setting where children ages 5 to 21 receive special education and related services.
Inside regular class 80% or more of the day	Inside regular class for 80% or more of the day is a setting where children ages 5 to 21 receive special education and related services.
Residential Facility	A residential facility is a place where children receive special education and related services.
Separate School	A separate school is a place where children receive special education and related services.
EL Education Environments	
Glossary Term	Plain Language Definition
Home	Home is the place where children ages 3 to 5 receive special education and related services.
Other Location Regular Early Childhood Program (less than 10 hours)	Other location, regular early childhood program (less than 10 hours) is where children ages 3 to 5 go to get special education and related services.
Services in Regular Early Childhood Program (less than 10 hours)	Services in a regular early childhood program (less than 10 hours) is where children ages 3 to 5 go to get special education and related services.
Other Location Regular Early Childhood Program (at least 10 hours)	Other location, regular early childhood program (at least 10 hours) is where children ages 3 to 5 go to get special education and related services.
Services in Regular Early Childhood Program (at least 10 hours)	Services in a regular early childhood program (at least 10 hours) is where children ages 3 to 5 go to get special education and related services.
Residential Facility	A residential facility is a place where children receive special education and related services.
Separate Class	A separate school is a place where children ages 3 to 5 go to receive special education and related services.
Service Provider Location (Other)	A location other than a pre-school classroom, separate school, or residential facility where children ages 3 to 5 receive special education and related services.
Separate School	A separate school is a place where children receive special education and related services.

Sex	
Glossary Term	Plain Language Definition
Male	Male
Female	Female
Race/Ethnicity Categories	
Glossary Term	Plain Language Definition
American Indian or Alaska Native	This means a person who comes from the groups of people who first lived in North and South America (including Central America). This person also keeps a strong connection to their culture through being part of a tribe or being closely involved with their community.
Asian	This means a person whose ancestors were the first people of the Far East, Southeast Asia. This includes countries like Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam. The person also continues to have a strong cultural connection with these regions
Black or African American	This means a person whose family comes from any of the groups of people originally from Africa.
Hispanic/Latino	This means that the person's family background or ancestry is connected to Spanish-speaking countries like Mexico, Puerto Rico, Cuba, as well as Central and South American regions, among others. This connection is not dependent on their race.
Two or more races	This means a person whose family background includes ancestors from two or more different racial groups.
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	This means a person whose ancestors were the first people to live in places like Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, Marshal Islands, or other islands in the Pacific Ocean. They have a heritage connected to these islands.
White	This means a person whose family comes from the first groups of people who lived in Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.

Assessment

Assessment Administered	
Glossry Term	Plain Language Definition
Regular assessments without accommodations	This means that the student participated in the regular state assessment that is based on what students are expected to know for their grade, and took the test without any special help or adjustments, such as extended time or an audio format.
Regular assessments with accommodations	This means that the student participated in the regular state assessment that is based on what students are expected to know for their grade, and took the test with special help or adjustments, such as extended time or an audio format.
Alternate assessments	This means the student took an alternate state assessment that measures their knowledge and skills using different standards than the regular state assessment. Only students who qualify can take this test.
Proficiency Status	
Glossry Term	Plain Language Definition
Proficient	The student's scores indicate a strong level of understanding.
Not proficient	The student's scores indicate that there is room for improvement.
Race/Ethnicity Categories	
Note: Assessment collects different race/ethnicity categories than the other IDEA 618 data collections.	
Glossry Term	Plain Language Definition
American Indian \ Alaska Native \ Native American	This means a person who comes from the groups of people who first lived in North and South America (including Central America). This person also keeps a strong connection to their culture through being part of a tribe or being closely involved with their community.
Asian	This means a person whose ancestors were the first people of the Far East, Southeast Asia. This includes countries like Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam. The person also continues to have a strong cultural connection with these regions
Asian \ Pacific Islander	This refers to a person with heritage from Asia and the Pacific Islands. This includes people from countries like China, India, Japan, and the Philippines, as well as those from places like Hawaii, Samoa, and Tonga.
Black (not Hispanic) African American	This means a person whose family comes from any of the groups of people originally from Africa.
Hispanic (not Puerto Rican)	Hispanic refers to people who come from or have roots in Spanish-speaking countries, mainly in Latin America and Spain. This includes countries like Mexico, Colombia, and Argentina.

Hispanic \ Latino	This refers to people who come from or have roots in Spanish-speaking countries, mainly in Latin America and Spain. Hispanic is often used for those from Spanish-speaking backgrounds, while Latino typically refers to people from Latin America, regardless of their language.
Native Hawaiian \ other Pacific Islander \ Pacific Islander	This means a person whose ancestors were the first people to live in places like Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, Marshal Islands, or other islands in the Pacific Ocean. They have a heritage connected to these islands.
White (not Hispanic) \ Caucasian	This means a person whose family comes from the first groups of people who lived in Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.
Participation Status	
Glossry Term	Plain Language Definition
Participated without accommodations	Participated without any extra help.
Participated with accommodations	Participated with extra support.
Participated with alternate assessment	Took a different type of assessment.
Did not participate	Did not take any assessments.
Participated – English language proficiency assessment	The student is a recently-arrived English learner who took the English language proficiency assessment in lieu of the reading/language arts assessment.
Medical exemption	The student did not participate in the state assessments due to significant medical emergencies.

Exiting

Exiting Categories	
Glossry Term	Plain Language Definition
Graduated with regular high school diploma	This means a student with a disability left special education because they finished school with a regular high school diploma.
Graduated with an alternate diploma	This means a student with a disability left special education because they finished school with a diploma that was different than a regular high school diploma. If a student graduated with an alternate diploma, then they completed requirements for the alternate pathway. After graduating, the student is still eligible for Free Appropriate Public Education (FAPE) until the age of 21.
Received a certificate	This means a student with a disability left special education because they earned a non-diploma certificate for completing school.
Reached maximum age	This means a student with a disability left special education because they reached the maximum age for receiving special education.
Moved, known to be continuing	This means a student with a disability left special education because they moved out of the school district or state and will attend school in another district or state.
Transferred to regular education	This means a student with a disability stopped receiving special education and related services and continued in regular education.
Dropped out	This means a student with a disability left special education because they stopped attending school.
Died	This means a student with a disability left special education because they die.

Personnel

Certification Status	
Glossary Term	Plain Language Definition
Fully certified	This means a teacher is certified to provide special education to students with disabilities.
Not fully certified	This means a teacher is not certified to provide special education to students with disabilities.
Qualification Status	
Glossary Term	Plain Language Definition
Qualified	This means a staff person has the necessary training to provide academic and functional support for students with disabilities, under the direction of other certified or qualified staff.
Not qualified	This means a staff person does not have the necessary training to provide academic and functional support for students with disabilities, under the direction of other certified or qualified staff. This staff person may be a Related Service Assistant is an individual who provides a related service — such as a Speech-Language Pathology Assistant (SLPA), Certified Occupational Therapy Assistant (COTA), Physical Therapist Assistant (PTA), Registered Behavior Technician (RBT), or Paraprofessional — under the supervision of the corresponding Certified Related Service Professional or Certified Teacher. These individuals do not independently design or interpret evaluations, plans, or instructional interventions, but support the implementation of services as directed.
Staff Categories	
Glossary Term	Plain Language Definition
Audiologists	This means a person who is qualified to assess and support students who have hearing problems, including the use of hearing aids and educating students, families, and other school staff about the student's hearing problems.
Speech-language pathologists	This means a person who is qualified to assess and support students with speech or language problems to improve the student's communication skills and/or make communication accessible at school.
Interpreters	This means a person who is qualified to assess and support students who are deaf or hard of hearing by providing sign language and/or other types of interpretation and/or translation to make communication accessible at school. For this category, the person may also be qualified to assess and support students for other spoken language interpretation.

<p style="text-align: center;">School psychologist/Educational examiners</p>	<p>The School Psychology Specialist is a person who is qualified to assess and support students with cognitive, behavioral, mental, social, and/or emotional issues, including educating students, families, and other school staff about the student's strengths and needs. An Educational Examiner is a person who conducts school-based assessments for special education eligibility. They work with teachers, parents, and students to support those facing learning challenges or emotional difficulties in the school setting.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Occupational therapists</p>	<p>This means a person who is qualified to assess and support students who need help with everyday activities at school, including tasks like self-care, using school tools, learning school routines, playing, and making friends.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Physical therapists</p>	<p>This means a person who is qualified to assess and support students who need help with movement at school (walking, running, playing, sitting, etc.), including teaching students, families, and other school staff how to use mobility supports (walkers, wheelchairs, standers, etc.).</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Physical education teachers and recreation specialists</p>	<p>A physical education teacher is a qualified professional who teaches physical education and supports students who may require adapted instruction, environments, or equipment to participate in physical activities at school. They help students develop physical skills, motor development, fitness, and healthy habits in inclusive settings. A Recreation Specialist is a professional who supports students in developing leisure, play, and recreational skills. They may design or adapt activities, equipment, or environments to enable students with disabilities to participate in school- and community-based recreation and leisure opportunities.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Social workers</p>	<p>This means a person who is qualified to assess and support students with behavioral, social, and/or emotional needs, including counseling with students and families and coordinating school and community supports.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Medical/nursing service staff</p>	<p>This means a person who is qualified to assess and support students with medical conditions, including giving medication, responding to medical emergencies, and working with teachers and parents to meet students' medical needs at school.</p>

Counselors and rehabilitation counselors	A counselor is a person who is qualified to support students in their personal, social, and educational development. Counselors help students build coping skills, address academic or behavioral concerns, and plan for postsecondary goals. They work with families, teachers, and other school staff to coordinate supports that help students be successful in school. A rehabilitation counselor is a professional who helps students with disabilities plan for future education, employment, and independent living. They collaborate with vocational rehabilitation programs, families, and school staff to coordinate services and supports that help students transition from school to adult life.
Orientation and mobility specialists	This means a person who is qualified to support students who are blind or have difficulty seeing, teaching them how to move safely and confidently in their surroundings. They teach skills like getting around school and the community, using a cane for help, and staying aware of where they are.

Discipline

Interim Removal Types	
Glossry Term	Plain Language Definition
Removed to an IAES by school personnel.	A student with disabilities is moved to a temporary educational setting away from the student's current placement by school staff because they have drugs, weapons, or have caused serious injury to someone else.
Removed to an IAES by a hearing officer.	A student with disabilities is moved to a temporary educational setting away from the student's current placement by a Hearing Officer because of a strong chance they could hurt themselves or others.
Discipline Method	
Glossry Term	Plain Language Definition
In School Suspensions	A student with disabilities is temporarily taken out of their classroom for discipline but is still supervised by school staff.
Out-of-School Suspensions/Expulsions	A student with disabilities is removed from regular school for discipline temporarily, for the rest of the school year, or longer depending on school district policy.
Removal Length	
Glossry Term	Plain Language Definition
Less than or equal to 10 days	The number of school days a disciplinary action lasts.
Greater than 10 days	The number of school days a disciplinary action lasts.
1 day or less	The number of school days a disciplinary action lasts.
2 through 10 days	The number of school days a disciplinary action lasts.
Interim Removal Reason	
Glossry Term	Plain Language Definition
Drugs	A student with disabilities is removed from their current educational setting to a temporary educational setting for the possession of an illegal drug on school premises.
Weapons	A student with disabilities is removed from their current educational setting to a temporary educational setting for possession of a weapon on school premises.
Serious bodily injury	A student with disabilities is removed from their current educational setting to a temporary educational setting for causing serious bodily injury once or on multiple instances that can lead to death or cause severe pain. It may also result in lasting changes in appearance or body functions.

Educational Services	
Glossry Term	Plain Language Definition
Received educational services	A student with disabilities recieved educational services while they were removed from the regular school program for discipline reasons.
Did not receive educational services	A student with disabilities did not recieve educational services while they were removed from the regular school program for discipline reasons.
Total Disciplinary Removals	
Glossry Term	Plain Language Definition
Disciplinary Removals	This refers to the number of times a student with disabilities is removed from their regular school program for disciplinary reasons. This includes suspensions, expulsions, or placement in another educational setting. Disciplinary removals may occur for a range of behaviors and include situations involving weapons, causing serious bodily injury to another person, or repeated incidents of violent or abusive behavior.