

Enrollment Glossary

American Indian or Alaskan Native -A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North American and who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.

Asian or Pacific Islander -A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, or Pacific Islands. This includes people from China, Japan, Korea, the Philippine Islands, American Samoa, India, and Vietnam.

Black, Non-Hispanic - A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa (except those of Hispanic origin).

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

Nonresident Alien -A person who is not a citizen or national of the United States and who is in this country on a visa or temporary basis and does not have the right to remain indefinitely.

White, Non-Hispanic - A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East (except those of Hispanic origin).

Race/ethnicity Unknown -This category is used only if the student did not select a racial/ethnic designation and the postsecondary institution finds it impossible to place the student in one of the aforementioned racial/ethnic categories during established enrollment procedures or in any post-enrollment identification or verification process.

First-Professional Student -A student enrolled in any of the following degree programs: Chiropractic, Dentistry, Law, Medicine, Optometry, Osteopathic Medicine, Pharmacy, Podiatry, Theology, and Veterinary Medicine.

First- Time Freshmen -An entering freshman who has never attended a college (or other postsecondary institution). Includes students enrolled in the fall term who attended college for the first time in the prior summer term. Also includes students who entered with advanced standing (college credits earned before graduation from high school).

Undergraduate Student -A student enrolled in a 4- or 5- year bachelor's degree program, and associate's degree program, or a vocational or technical program below the baccalaureate.

Graduate Student -A student who holds a bachelor's or first-professional degree, or equivalent, and is taking courses at the post baccalaureate level.

Transfer Student -A student entering the reporting institution for the first time but known to have previously attended a postsecondary institution at the same level (e.g., undergraduate, graduate). The student may transfer with or without credit.

Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Student Enrollment -Calculated as fifteen (15) credit hours per semester for an undergraduate student, twelve (12) credit hours per semester for a graduate level (master's) student, and nine (9) credit hours per semester for a graduate level (doctoral) students.

Lower Division - Freshmen and sophomores.

Upper Division - Juniors and seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Glossary

Degree - An award conferred by a college, university, or other postsecondary education institution as official recognition for the successful completion of a program of studies.

Diploma - A formal document certifying the successful completion of a prescribed program of studies. Award conferred by a college, university, or other postsecondary education institution as official recognition

Certificate -A formal award certifying the satisfactory completion of a postsecondary education program.

Associate's Degree - An award that normally requires at least 2 but less than 4 years of full-time equivalent college work.

Bachelor's Degree -An award (baccalaureate or equivalent degree, as determined by the Secretary, U.S. Department of Education) that normally requires at least 4 but NOT more than 5 years of full-time equivalent college-level work. This includes ALL bachelor's degrees conferred in a 5-year COOPERATIVE (WORK-STUDY PLAN) PROGRAM.

Master's Degree -An award that requires the successful completion of a program of study of at least the full- time equivalent of 1 but no more than 2 academic years of work beyond the bachelor's degree.

Doctor's Degree -The highest award a student can earn for graduate study. The doctor's degree classification includes such degrees as Doctor of Education, Doctor of Juridical Science, Doctor of Public Health, and the Doctor of Philosophy degree in any field such as agronomy, food technology, education, engineering, public administration, ophthalmology, or radiology. For the Doctor of Public Health degree, the prior degree is generally earned in the closely related professional field of medicine or in sanitary engineering.

First-Professional Degree -An award that requires completion of a program that meets all of the following criteria: (1) completion of the academic requirements to begin practice in the profession; (2) at least 2 years of college work prior to entering the program; and (3) a total of a least 6 academic years of college work to complete the degree program, including prior required college work plus the length of the professional program itself. First-professional degrees may be awarded in the following 10 fields: Chiropractic, Dentistry, Medicine, Optometry, Osteopathic Medicine, Pharmacy, Podiatry, Veterinary Medicine, Law and Theology.

CIP (Classification of Instructional Programs) - An NCES (National Center of Education Statistics) publication that provides a numerical classification and standard terminology for secondary and postsecondary instructional programs.

Credit Hour -A unit of measure that represents an hour of instruction that can be applied to the total number of hours needed for completing the requirements of a degree, diploma, certificate or other formal award.

Credit Course -A course that, if successfully completed, can be applied toward the number of courses required for achieving a degree, diploma, certificate, or other formal award.

Degree-Seeking Students -Students enrolled in courses for credit who are recognized by the institution as seeking a degree or formal award. At the undergraduate level, this is intended to include students enrolled in vocational or occupational programs.

TUITION, COST, GRANTS

Glossary

Application Fee - The amount of money that an institution charges for processing a student's application for admittance to the institution. This amount is not creditable toward tuition or required fees, nor is it refundable if the student is not admitted to the institution.

Board Charges - The charge for an academic year for meals for a specified number of days (or meals) per week.

Books and Supplies - The average cost of books and supplies for a typical student for an entire academic year (or program).

Dormitory Capacity - The maximum number of students that the institution can provide dormitory housing facilities for, whether on or off campus.

Room Charges - The charges for an academic year for rooming accommodations of a typical student sharing a room with one other student.

Tuition - Amount of money charged to students for instructional services. Tuition may be charged per term, per course, or per credit.

Required Fees - Fixed sum charged to students for items not covered by tuition and required of such a large proportion of all students that the student who does NOT pay is an exception.

In-District Student - A student who is a legal resident of the locality in which he/she attends school and thus is entitled to reduced tuition charges if offered by the institution.

In-State Student - A student who pays in-state rates in accordance with Section 59-112 of the 1976 SC Code of Laws, as amended.

Out-of-State Student - A student who pays the out-of-state rate in accordance with Section 59-112 of the 1976, SC Code of Laws, as amended.