

**Annual Mandatory Collection of Elementary and Secondary
Education Data through *EDFacts***

February 2010

ATTACHMENT B-2

***EDFacts* Data Set
Information to Assist
Reviewers**

INTRODUCTION

This attachment contains an explanation of the data set and a list of acronyms. This information is intended to assist reviewers.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

What is the EDFacts Data Set?

The EDFacts data set is all the data approved by OMB to be collected for a specific school year.

What is a data group?

An EDFacts data group is a specific aggregation (i.e., group) of related data that are stored in EDFacts to satisfy the specific information need of one or more ED program offices. Thus, an EDFacts data group does not represent a single data entry but rather a set of related data entries. Each EDFacts data group is intended to be discrete, concise, universally understood, and non-redundant. For example,

Address location is data group DG9. Address location contains several data elements including street address, city name, and state code. This data group is described in Attachment B-1 under the section “Directory Records.”

Membership table is data group DG39. Membership table is a series of numbers. It includes the number of students at each grade level, by racial ethnic and by sex. This data group is described in Attachment B-3 under the section “Non-Fiscal Common Core of Data.”

What is a data category?

A data category (category) characterizes a count, dollar value, or percentage rate in an EDFacts data group. A data category is a grouping that an SEA uses to aggregate data before the SEA sends the data to ED. For example,

Grade Level is a data category. When this category is used data are reported by grade: the number of students in grade 1, the number of students in grade 2, etc.

Academic Subject (Assessment) is a data category. When this category is used data are reported by academic subject: the number of students who participated in the mathematics assessment, the number of students who participated in the reading/language arts assessment, and the number of students who participated in the science assessment.

The data categories are listed and explained in Attachment B-4.

What are data category sets?

A data category set (category set) is a combination of data categories (*e.g.*, racial ethnic by grade level). For example,

Membership table (DG39) has a single category set of grade level (membership), racial ethnic, and sex. For this category set, data are reported as follows:

- Grade 1, American Indian or Alaska Native, Female
- Grade 1, American Indian or Alaska Native, Male
- Grade 2, American Indian or Alaska Native, Female
- Grade 2, American Indian or Alaska Native, Male
- Etc.
- Grade 1, Asian, Female
- Grade 1, Asian, Male
- Grade 2, Asian, Female
- Grade 2, Asian, Male
- Etc.

The data would look completely different if instead of having these categories as a single category set, each category was its own category set. A data group with three category sets of grade level (membership), racial ethnic, and sex would be reported as follows:

- First data by grade
 - Grade 1
 - Grade 2
 - Etc.
- Then data by racial ethnic
 - American Indian or Alaska Native
 - Asian
 - Etc.
- Then data by sex
 - Female
 - Male

As the data are reported for DG39, data on membership can be compared between Asian males in grade 1 and Hispanic females in grade 1. If the data were reported where each category was a separate category set, the data could be compared by students who are male and students who are female but not by females in grade 1 and males in grade 1.

HOW TO READ THE TABLES ON DATA GROUPS

How do I read the tables on the data groups in the attachments?

Each data group in the EDFacts data set is described in a table.

The first row of the table provides the data group name and identification number. For example, below is the first row for the Membership table which is data group number 39 (DG39).

Group Name: Membership table	ID: 39
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The next row in the table indicates the basic content of the data group. The data groups are assigned to one of the following sections: education unit, finance, program, staff, or student. For example, the data group Membership table is assigned to the section “student” because the table collects counts of students.

Section	Student
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The next row contains the definition of the data group. Below is the definition of the data group membership table.

Definition	The official unduplicated student enrollment, including students both present and absent, excluding duplicate counts of students within a specific school or local education agency or students whose membership is reported by another school or LEA.
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The row labeled “Permitted Values” contains the acceptable values for data group (*e.g.*, yes , no, and NA) or a format (*e.g.*, integer, percentage, dollars, or short text). For example, the data group Shared time status (DG573) collects whether or not a school offers vocational/technical education or other educational services in which some or all students are enrolled at a separate school of record and attend the shared-time school on a part-time basis. This data group has acceptable permitted values of either yes it offers such services or no it does not offer such services.

Permitted Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Yes• No
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As another example, the data group Membership table collects the count of students which is always an integer.

Permitted Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Integer
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The reporting period row contains the collection period. Data for some data groups are collected at a point in time (*e.g.*, October 1 or the IDEA child count date) while others are cumulative (*e.g.* school year or program year.)

The reporting period for the data group Membership table is October 1.

Reporting Period	October 1
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Data can be submitted at the state level, for each LEA, and/or for each school. The row labeled “Reporting Levels” indicates at which levels the data are required to be submitted. In the example below, data are required to be submitted at all three levels.

Reporting Levels	School <input type="checkbox"/>	LEA <input type="checkbox"/>	State <input type="checkbox"/>
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The box on the row “Grand Total (Education Unit Total) is checked when the grand total for each education unit (state, LEA, and/or school) must be submitted.

Grand Total (Education Unit Total)	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Additional information about the data group is found in the comments row.

Comment	
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For data groups in Attachment B-3 (data groups submitted by SEAs), the row “File Specification #” contains the identification number of the file specification that pertains to that data group. The EDFacts data groups are organized into files that states submit to ED. Each file may include one or more data groups. The file specification number uniquely identifies the document that outlines how files are constructed for submission to the EDEN Submission System. For example, the data group Membership table is collected through file specification 052. The file specification numbers are preceded by either N/X or X/N. The letter N is used for the file specifications for fixed or delimited files while the letter X is used for XML file specifications.

File Specification #	X/N052
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For data groups in Attachment B-5 (CRDC) and Attachment B-6 (SIG), there may be rows after the comment row that define terms used in the definition of the data group.

Term-	Definition
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Some data groups include data aggregated by category sets. The category sets are described in the next rows. See the question “what are data category sets” in the previous section of this attachment for an explanation of category sets.

CATEGORY SET	DESCRIPTION
Category Set A	•
Category Set B	•
Category Set C	•
Category Set D	•
Category Set E	•
Category Set F	•

Some data groups require subtotals in addition to category sets. The subtotals are described after the category sets. A subtotal always contains fewer categories than the category sets.

SUBTOTALS	DESCRIPTION
Subtotals 1	•
Subtotals 2	•

Except for Attachment B-5 (CRDC), the final row in the data group tables is the ED program office that is the steward for the data group. OCR is the steward for all the data groups in Attachment B-5 (CRDC); therefore, this row was left off the tables.

STEWARD:

HOW TO READ THE TABLES ON CATEGORIES

How do I read the tables on the categories in attachments?

Like data groups, categories are described in tables. The first row of the table contains the category name and steward. For example, NCES is the steward for the category Diploma/Credential.

Category Name: Diploma/Credential	Steward: NCES
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The next row contains comments, if any.

Comments	
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The definition row is next. For example, below is the definition of Diploma/Credential.

Definition	The type of high school credential received by high school completers.
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The next row contains the permitted values. For example, below are the permitted values for the data category Diploma/Credential.

Permitted Values	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other High School Credential Regular High School Diploma

For categories in Attachment B-5 (CRDC), the next rows may contain definitions of terms used in the definition or permitted values.

Term	Definition
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The final row of the category tables contains the EDEN data groups that use the category. For example, below are the data groups that use the category Diploma/Credential.

EDEN Data Groups	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 306 Graduates/completers table 320 CTE concentrators graduates table

The tables for the age and grade level categories in Attachment B-4 (data categories) are slightly different. Data groups indicate different ranges of ages and grade levels. For example, the data group Membership table (DG39) includes grade levels K through 12 while the data group Dropout table (DG326) includes grades 7 through 12. Instead of having a table for each range of ages and grade levels, there are two tables: one table for age categories and one table for grade level categories.

OTHER INFORMATION

What else should I know to review the attachments?

Data group and data category definitions and comments may include acronyms. To save space and improve technical readability, these acronyms are not defined within each data group or data category description. The acronyms can be found at the end of this attachment.

Definitions and comments may also include citations of federal statute. Because this is a technical instruction rather than a formal written document, these citations are not italicized and the names of the acts may be abbreviated.

Where should I begin in reviewing the attachments?

Attachment B-1 is a good place to begin. Attachment B-1 contains an overview of the entire EDFacts data set.

How are the data groups and categories organized in the attachments?

In Attachments B-3 (data groups submitted by SEAs), Attachment B-4 (data categories), and Attachment B-5 (CRDC), the data groups and categories are organized alphabetically by name under each topic. The introduction to the attachments contains a list of the topics in the attachment.

In Attachments B-6 (SIG) and B-7 (SFSF), the data groups are organized by metric.

ACRONYMS

Data group and data category definitions and comments may include acronyms. To save space and improve technical readability, these acronyms are defined here. They are not defined within each data group or data category description.

- AITQ – Academic Improvement and Teacher Quality Programs
- AMAO – Annual Measurable Achievement Objectives
- AP – Advanced Placement
- AYP – Adequate Yearly Progress
- CCD – Common Core of Data
- CFDA – Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance
- CFR – Code of Federal Regulations
- CRDC – Civil Rights Data Collection
- CSPR – Consolidated State Performance Report
- CTE – Career and Technical Education
- DG – Data group
- DG ID – Data group identification number
- DUNS – Data Universal Numbering System
- EC – Early Childhood
- ED – U.S. Department of Education
- EDEN – Education Data Exchange Network
- EMAPS - EDFacts Metadata and Process System
- ESEA – Elementary and Secondary Education Act
- FAY – Full Academic Year
- FIPS – Federal Information Processing Standards
- FTE – Full Time Equivalent
- GED – General Educational Development
- GEPA - General Education Provisions Act
- GFSA – Gun-Free Schools Act
- IDEA – Individuals with Disabilities Education Act
- IEP – Individualized Education Program
- ID – Identification number of a data group
- IFSP – Individualized Family Service Plan
- LEA – Local Education Agency
- LEP – Limited English Proficient
- MEP – Migrant Education Program
- NCES – National Center for Education Statistics
- NCLB – No Child Left Behind Act
- N or D – Neglected or Delinquent
- OCFO – Office of the Chief Financial Officer
- OCR – Office for Civil Rights
- OELA – Office of English Language Acquisition

- OESE – Office of Elementary and Secondary Education
- OII – Office of Innovation and Improvement
- OME – Office of Migrant Education
- OSDFS – Office of Safe and Drug Free Schools
- OSEP – Office of Special Education Programs
- OSERS – Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services
- OVAE – Office of Vocational and Adult Education
- REAP – Rural Education Achievement Program
- RLIS – Rural and Low-Income Schools
- SA – School Age
- SEA – State Education Agency
- SES – Supplemental Educational Services
- SST – School Support and Technology Programs
- SWP – Schoolwide Program
- SY – School Year
- TAS – Targeted Assistance School
- URL – Uniform Resource Locator