

Lamar University
Data Definitions

Category	Name	Definition
Student	Academic Year	The 12-month period of time extending from September 1 to August 31.
Student	Adjunct Faculty	A person who holds a non-tenure-track appointment to the teaching staff of an institution. Adjunct faculty are generally part-time, with generally narrower expectations for involvement with the institution. Hired as needed, with no guarantees as to continuation of employment. Reported to the state as Other Faculty.
Student	At-Risk Student	An undergraduate student who has one of the following attributes: (a) score on the Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT) or the American College Test (ACT) is less than the national mean score of students' scores on that test; (b) has been awarded a grant under the federal Pell Grant program; (c) was 20 years of age or older on the date the student initially enrolled in the institution; (d) enrolled as a part-time student; and (e) did not receive a high school diploma but received a high school equivalency certificate with the last six years. See Chapter 13, Subchapter I, Rule 13.150 of the CB Rules, Performance Incentive Funding.
Student	Base Year	The time period that is used to collect semester credit or contact hours that are used in allocating the funding in the appropriation act each biennium. It is a 12-month period of time that ends in the term that the legislature is convened in a regular session. Depending upon the formula, credit or contact hours or full-time student equivalent headcount are summarized for the terms of the base year and used to allocate the funds in the appropriation bill each biennium. For courses that generate credit hours, the year begins with the first summer session of the summer term in even years and concludes with the following spring semester. For courses that generate continuing education units, the timeline is March in the even year through the following February. For formulas that are based on full-time student equivalent, the year begins with the first summer session of the summer term in even years and concludes with the following spring semester.
Student	Biennium	The two-year budget period used by Texas state government. A biennium begins on September 1 of an odd-numbered year and ends on August 31 of the next odd-numbered year. Each biennium contains two state fiscal years.
Student	CBM	Acronym for Coordinating Board Management report
Student	Census Date	The official day of record that public higher education institutions must determine the enrollments that qualify to be reported to the Coordinating Board for state reimbursement. Also referred to as Official Reporting Date (ORD). For fall and spring semesters, it is the 12th class day. For summer semesters, it is the 4th class day. The count of class days begins on the first day that classes are held in the term and includes each calendar day on which classes are normally held at the institution (e.g., Monday through Friday) until the official census date is reached. The official census day must be on a day that the Registrar's office is scheduled to be open so that a student will be able to drop or withdraw from class.

Student	CIP Code	Used to identify subject matter content of courses and major area of concentration of students. Texas adds a 2-digit suffix to the federal 6-digit code to identify instructional program specialties and a second two digits to identify the funding area.
Student	Common Course Numbering System for Texas (TCCNS)	A course numbering system for lower-division courses that assigns common course numbers to lower-division academic courses in order to facilitate the transfer of courses among institutions of higher education by promoting consistency in course designation and identification.
Student	Composite Class	The CB uses the term composite class to refer to cross-listed classes (classes that are taught at the same time in the same room by the same instructor but which have different class identifiers), courses with multiple instructors, and courses which meet in multiple locations. Composite classes are reported with a two digit alphanumeric code assigned by the institution to identify classes.
Student	Concurrent Enrollment	Refers to a student who is enrolled at two or more postsecondary institutions at the same time. It is also used to identify high school students who are enrolled in high school and taking a college class or classes for college credit-only (not dual credit).
Student	Course Level	The level of offering for instructional courses at postsecondary education institutions. Course levels are assigned relative to the intended degree of complexity or expected level of student comprehension rather than by the student level of those enrolled in the course. The course levels typically include developmental, lower division, upper division, masters, and graduate.
Student	Credit Hour	A unit of measure representing an hour (50 minutes) of instruction over a 15-week period in a semester system or a 10-week period in a quarter system. It is applied toward the total number of hours needed for completing the requirements of a degree, diploma, certificate or other formal award.
Student	Developmental Funding Limit	Chapter 13, Subchapter F, 13.107. A general academic teaching institution (university) may not receive funding for developmental courses taken by a student in excess of 18 sch; a community college district or technical college or a state college may not receive funding for developmental courses taken by a student in excess of 27 sch or the equivalent.
Student	Distance Education Course	A course in which a majority (more than 50 percent) of the instruction occurs when the student(s) and instructor(s) are not in the same physical setting. A distance education course can be delivered synchronously or asynchronously to any single or multiple location(s) through electronic, correspondence, or other means. The course may be formula-funded or offered through extension, and it may be delivered to on-campus students and those who do not take courses on the main campus. A fully distance education course is a course which may have mandatory face-to-face sessions totaling no more than 15 percent of the instructional time. Examples of face-to-face sessions include orientation, laboratory, exam review, or an in-person test.
Student	Doctoral Funding Limit	[TEC 61.059(l)] Limits the fundable semester credit hours generated by a doctoral-level student (admitted to a doctoral program) in a doctoral-level class funded at the doctoral rate to 99, unless that student or program has been granted an exception requested by the institution, in which case, he/she is limited to 130. Students attending health- related institutions are granted program exceptions up to 130 hours.

Student	Doctoral Semester Credit Hours Funded	Semester credit hours attempted in a doctoral-level course funded at the doctoral rate taken by doctoral-level students (admitted to a doctoral program). Such semester credit hours are grouped by funding code and the groups are reported in separate CBM001 records to allow the CB to identify semester credit hours funded at the lowest rates. Should the student exceed the maximum number of fundable semester credit hours (see Doctoral Funding Limit) the excessive semester credit hours will be dropped from funding calculations in order of increasing funding rate.
Student	Doctoral Student	A student admitted to an approved doctoral degree program at the institution. Such a student is one who a) has been officially admitted to a doctoral program and b) has completed a master's degree which the equivalent of one year's work toward the doctoral on which the student is working at least 30 semester credit hours of work toward the proposed degree
Student	Doctoral Time to Degree (Years)	Academic year doctoral graduates are selected. Their entry semester is then determined. The number of fall and spring semesters between those time periods is summed and then divided by two to get years to degree.
Student	Dual Credit	A process by which a high school student enrolls in a college course and receives simultaneous academic credit for the course from both the college and the high school.
Student	Educational and General (E&G)	Budgeted resources that provide educational opportunities to the citizens of Texas through instructional programs leading to formal degrees at the baccalaureate, masters, and doctoral levels; research directed toward solving technical, social and economic problems facing the state and nation; and public service programs which apply the expertise of university personnel in solving public problems.
Student	Educational and General Space (E&G)	Net-assignable area which is used for academic instruction, research, and support of the institution's mission. It does not include auxiliary enterprise space, space that is permanently unassigned, or space used for operations independent of the institution's mission.
Student	Entering Status	Indicates whether the student has previous work on the degree program for which he is applying. The student may be either a transfer or have no previous work for the specific degree sought. This does not include transient students or former students when applying at the same degree level.
Student	Excess Hours	Effective with students initially enrolling in the fall 1999 semester and subsequent terms, hours, including dual credit hours, attempted by a resident undergraduate student that exceed more than 45 hours of the number of hours required for completion of the degree plan in which the student is enrolled. Effective with students initially enrolling in the fall 2006 semester and subsequent terms, hours, including dual credit hours, attempted by a resident undergraduate student that exceed more than 30 hours of the number of hours required for completion of the degree program in which the student is enrolled. Beginning in fall 2009, dual credit courses are not included in the calculation of excess hours. For purposes of excess hours, resident undergraduate student includes a nonresident student who is permitted to pay resident tuition.
Student	Exemption	Allows a student to pay no tuition. In some cases, some or all fees will be included in the exemption.

Student	Facilities Inventory	A uniform coding structure to identify physical facilities' building and room records. It includes data fields for space type, conditions, size, how it is used, and program department codes.
Student	FICE Code	A six-digit identification code created by the Federal Interagency Committee on Education. The FICE was originally used to identify all schools doing business with the Office of Education from the early sixties to the mid-nineties. The Coordinating Board adopted these codes as the identifier for each higher education institution in Texas. Around 1995 IPEDS began using a code called a unit-id to identify institutions that are accredited at the postsecondary level (college) by an agency recognized by the Secretary, U.S. Department of Education. These are the traditional institutions of higher education, formerly surveyed under the Higher Education General Information Surveys (HEGIS), plus any schools that are newly accredited institutions of higher education. Even though NCES modified the FICE by adding a two-digit suffix (00) and calling the new identifier an OPE number, the Coordinating Board still uses the six-digit FICE as its institution code for standard reporting of CBM data. Lamar's FICE code is 003581
Student	Field of Study Curriculum (FOSC)	A set of courses that will satisfy the lower-division requirements for a baccalaureate degree in a specific academic area at a general academic teaching institution (university). A field of study curriculum affects academic degree programs at public colleges or universities as designated within the particular field of study curriculum.
Student	First-Professional Degree	The first degree in a disciplinary area that qualifies a person to practice in a profession. 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 two years of college work prior to entering the program; and (3) a total of at least six 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 are discipline-specific, including, but not limited to, degrees such as Audiology (AUD), Dentistry (DDS or DMD), Medicine (MD), Osteopathic Medicine (DO), Veterinary Medicine (DVM), Law (LLB, JD), Optometry (OD), Pharmacy (PharmD)
Student	First Generation College Student	A student who is the first member of his or her immediate family to attend a college or university; neither of his or her biological or adoptive parents have ever attended a college or university. Some federal and grant agencies use different definitions which allow for some college attendance. If requesting information on first-generation students at Lamar, please let us know the criteria needed to make the determination based on your needs.
Student	First-Time in College Student (FTIC) or First-Time Undergraduate	An undergraduate student entering college for the first-time after graduation from high school or who has never attended any college. Includes students enrolled in the fall term who attended college for the first time in the prior summer term of any college. Also includes students who entered with advanced standing (college credits earned before graduation from high school). Students who have not completed their high school work are not included.

Student	First-Time Transfer (FTT)	A student entering the university for the first time but who is known to have previously attended another postsecondary institution at the same level. (e.g., undergraduate to undergraduate, graduate to graduate; not undergraduate to graduate). This does not include an institution's own graduates who enter for further education.
Student	First-Year FTIC Retention Rate in any College	First-time in college, full-time students enrolled in the fall (or in prior summer, continuing in the fall) enrolled in the following fall. FTIC Full-time returning students divided by the FTIC Full-time cohort. FTIC students are those entering Lamar who have not enrolled at another college since graduating from high school.
Student	First-Year FTIC Retention Rate in College	First-time in college, full-time students enrolled in the fall (or in prior summer, continuing in the fall) enrolled in the following fall in the same college. FTIC Full-time returning students divided by the FTIC Full-time cohort. FTIC students are those entering Lamar who have not enrolled at another college since graduating from high school.
Student	Fiscal Year	The period of time beginning September 1 and ending on the following August 31, both dates inclusive, which coincides with the State of Texas' fiscal year. It is sometimes called Academic Year.
Student	Flexible Entry Overview	Means by which institutions can report and be funded for semester credit/contact hours in classes that were not organized by the census date (universities) but otherwise met the state-mandated funding requirements. While the semester credit hours generated in such classes are treated in all respects as any other semester credit hours, the students in these classes, even though reported in the student reports, are not included in the institution's official headcount if they are enrolled solely in FE classes. Similarly, faculty teaching such classes are reported on the faculty report but are not included in official headcounts of faculty if they appear solely for teaching FE classes.
Student	Formula Funded Course	An academic credit course delivered face-to-face or by distance education whose semester credit hours are submitted for formula funding.
Student	Formula Funding	The method used to allocate appropriated sources of funds among institutions of higher education.
Student	Freshman	A student who has completed fewer than 30 semester credit hours in a 120 semester credit hour program.
Student	Full-Time Student	In determining financial aid and graduation rates an undergraduate student enrolled in 12 or more semester credit hours in a long semester is considered full-time. An academic graduate student (master's, doctoral, or first-professional) enrolled for 9 or more semester credit hours in a long term or students involved in thesis or dissertation preparation are considered full time by the institution.

Student	Full-Time Student Equivalent (FTSE) (Annual)	<p>The Texas guideline for credit students uses a standard student credit hour load that would allow a student to graduate in a minimum number of 15- week semesters for their degree program. To compute the annual average FTSE enrollment of credit-hour students, determine the total yearly number of credit hours (including summer sessions) and apply the following conversion factors as applicable:</p> <p>1 annual undergraduate FTSE student = 30 undergraduate semester credit hours 1 annual master's FTSE student = 24 master's semester credit hours 1 annual first-professional FTSE student = 24 first-professional semester credit hours 1 annual doctoral FTSE student = 18 doctoral semester credit hours</p>
Student	Full-Time Student Equivalent (FTSE) (Semester)	<p>The Texas guideline for credit students uses a standard student credit hour load that would allow a student to graduate in a minimum number of 15- week semesters for their degree program. To compute a semester average FTSE enrollment of credit-hour students, use a fall or spring term of credit hours and apply the following conversion factors as applicable:</p> <p>1 semester undergraduate FTSE student = 15 undergraduate semester credit hours 1 semester master's FTSE student = 12 master's semester credit hours 1 semester first-professional FTSE student = 12 first-professional semester credit hours 1 semester doctoral FTSE student = 9 doctoral semester credit hours</p>
Student	Funding Code	A 2-digit numeric code that identifies an associated rate to apply to the credit or contact hours generated by student enrollment in each approved course taught during a base year, which does not align with an academic or calendar year. State appropriations to each university are allocated based on the credit hours generated in each of the 20 program areas and five levels where the level is determined by the course content and the classification of the students enrolled.
Student	Gender	The gender of a student or faculty member. An 'M' denotes male and an 'F' denotes. These are currently the only reportable gender codes.
Student	General Appropriates Act (GAA)	An act adopted by the Legislature each biennium that contains most of the appropriations made by the Legislature for the next biennium.
Student	Grade Points Earned	The numerical value assigned to letter grades to provide a basis of quantitative determination of an average. The grade assignments in a four-point system are A = 4, B = 3, C = 2, D = 1, and F = 0 in non-developmental education courses taken during the reporting period.
Student	Graduate Level Course	Course offerings at a level of comprehension usually associated with master's and doctoral students.
Student	Graduate SCH Generated	Total reportable graduate SCH taught. Courses in parts of term 1, 2, 11, 12 are included. These categories are based on the state's method for classifying hours for funding purposes, therefore graduate hours include all SCH for all courses at the graduate level taken by graduate level students.
Student	Graduate Semester Credit Hours of Seniors	The number of semester credit hours attempted in graduate courses by students classified as seniors who are within 12 credit hours of their first baccalaureate.

Student	Graduation Rate	The percentage of a given college-entering cohort of degree-seeking students who graduate in a specific period of time, normally six years. For purposes of the "Baccalaureate Graduation Rates – First-Time-Entering Undergraduates" and "Baccalaureate Graduation Rates – First-Time-Entering Freshmen," the cohort consists of fall first-time, full-time undergraduates (or freshmen) plus summer first-time students who continue in the fall and are full-time in the fall. The summer students need not be full time in the summer. They are evaluated for full-time status based on their fall enrollment. For four-year institutions, it is the students who graduate with a baccalaureate degree within six years.
Student	Graduation Rate for Masters (5 year) and Doctoral (10 year) Students	First time masters students graduating by the summer of their fifth year divided by the total first time masters students enrolled in the fall semester. First time doctoral students graduating by the summer of their tenth year divided by the total first time doctoral students enrolled in the fall semester. First time means that they have not been enrolled in a program at that level prior to entry at Lamar.
Student	Hybrid/Blended Course	A distance education course in which a majority (more than 50 percent but less than 85 percent) of the planned instruction occurs when the students and instructor(s) are not in the same place.
Student	In-State Student	A student who is a legal resident of the state (Texas) in which he/she attends college.
Student	In-State Tuition	The tuition charged by institutions to those students who meet the state's or institution's residency requirements.
Student	Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS)	The education data collection program used by the U. S. Department of Education National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). It is a single, comprehensive data collection system developed to encompass all institutions and organizations whose primary purpose is to provide postsecondary education.
Student	International Enrollment	Count of International non-resident students. International status is based on citizenship and visa type. Non-citizens with visa types other than HB, PR, RA, and V3 are considered international non-resident students. As with the total headcount, all students must be registered and paid by the appropriate dates and enrolled in parts of term 1, 2, 11, or 12.
Student	International Student	International denotes a person who is not a citizen or permanent resident of the United States and who is in this country on a temporary basis and does not have the right to remain indefinitely. May also be referred to as non-resident alien.
Student	Junior	A student classification of a student who has completed at least 60 semester credit hours but no more than 89 semester credit hours.
Student	Laboratory	A learning activity designed for individual or group study of a particular subject matter area involving the practical application of theory through observation, experimentation, and research; or in the case of foreign language instruction, the involving of learning through demonstration, drill, and practice.
Student	Lecture	An activity in which the faculty member gives an oral presentation of facts or principles; students are usually responsible for note taking.
Student	Lower Division Course	Course offerings at a level of comprehension usually associated with freshman and sophomore students.
Student	Lower Division Student	An undergraduate student who has earned 60 or fewer semester credit hours and has not earned any degree.

Student	Major	A subject-matter area in which a student may specialize by taking a specified number of courses as a part of the requirements for completion of a program of study. It is identified with a six- or eight-digit CIP code of the program in which the award is to be conferred.
Student	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 not more than 2 academic years of work beyond the bachelor's degree.
Student	Master's Level Course	Course offerings at a level of comprehension usually associated with master's students.
Student	Master's Student	A student possessing a baccalaureate degree or the equivalent and admitted to an approved master's degree program at the institution.
Student	Non-Course-Based Developmental Education (NCBO)	May include, but is not limited to, such activities as tutoring, supervised self-study, and participation in learning assistance centers. While non-course-based developmental education is not eligible for state formula funding, beginning in fall 2009, short or "accelerated" developmental education courses are eligible (see the ACGM for more detail).
Student	Non-Degree-Seeking Student	A student who is attending a university but who does not intend to work toward a degree. Any student who has been reported as non-degree-seeking will be excluded from an initial graduation cohort.
Student	Non-Resident Student	A student who is not considered a Texas resident for tuition purposes and therefore must pay a nonresident tuition rate, which is higher than the rate charged to Texas residents.
Student	Non-Tenure Track Faculty Headcount	Headcount of faculty without tenure and not on tenure track. The tenure status is based on what we extract from Banner for the final reporting run, which is normally early November for the fall.
Student	One-Year Retention Rate of Declared Majors (Juniors) all Colleges	Full-time juniors (60-89 earned hours as reported in Banner) in a major for a fall semester are tracked out one year to the following fall. If they return to the university, they are considered retained. Retained students divided by all students in cohort.
Student	One-Year Retention Rate of Declared Majors (Juniors) in College	Full-time juniors (60-89 earned hours as reported in Banner) in a major for a fall semester are tracked out one year to the following fall. If they return to a program within the same college, they are considered retained. Retained students divided by all students in cohort.
Student	Part-Time Student	An undergraduate student enrolled for either 11 semester credits or less or less than 24 contact hours per week each term. A graduate student enrolled for eight semester credits or less.
Student	Post-Baccalaureate Student	A student with a bachelor's degree and who has not been admitted to a graduate or first-professional program and is not currently enrolled in an undergraduate degree program.
Student	Reporting Period	The semester or quarter in which the data to be reported occurs. For the universities, there are four set reporting periods; fall, spring, summer, and annual. For the summer reporting period, the two summer sessions are combined into one report using non-duplicative data. A course that is taught in both sessions will be reported twice, but with identifiers that distinguish them from each other. Institutions may schedule enrollment periods different from the standard periods noted above.

Student	Responsibility Factor	Equals the proportion of credit hour time the faculty member has with students over the course of the semester in regularly scheduled meetings of each class section.
Student	Retention Rate	In higher education discussions, the rate at which students are retained or graduate, and thereby persist, in higher education, as often measured by the percentage of students who continue in higher education from one year to the succeeding year. The cohort generally consists of students who started in a fall term or in the previous summer term and who continued in the fall term. More recently, the term "persistence rate" is used more commonly to avoid confusion with the use of retention rates in the public education sector, where it refers to students who are held back and not promoted to the next grade.
Student	SCH Generation of University Courses in Formula Areas	The level of semester credit hours generated in university courses is based on the level of the course and the level of the students in the course. There are five possible course levels (lower level – values 1 and 2, upper level – values 3 and 4, master's – level 5, graduate – level 6, and special professional – level 7) and five possible enrollment levels (freshmen/sophomores, junior/senior, master's/post- baccalaureate, doctoral, and special professional).
Student	Semester	A fall or spring semester shall normally include at least 15 weeks for instruction and one week for final examination, or a total of 16 weeks of instruction and examination combined. Each of the two summer terms shall include no less than 5½ calendar weeks, including registration, instruction, and final examinations.
Student	Semester Credit Hour (SCH)	A unit of measure of instruction consisting of 60 minutes, of which 50 minutes must be direct instruction, over a 15-week period in a semester system.
Student	Senior	A student who has completed at least 90 semester credit hours in a 120 credit program.
Student	Six-Year FTIC Graduation Rate in any College	First-time in college, full-time students enrolled in the fall (or in prior summer, continuing in the fall) graduating from any college by the summer six years later. For example, Fall 2013 entrants would need to graduate by Summer 2019 in order to be included in the numerator. Graduates divided by the FTIC Full-time cohort. FTIC students are those entering Lamar who have not enrolled at another college since graduating from high school.
Student	Six-Year FTIC Graduation Rate in College	First-time in college, full-time students enrolled in the fall (or in prior summer, continuing in the fall) graduating from the entry college by the summer six years later. For example, Fall 2013 entrants would need to graduate by Summer 2019 in order to be included in the numerator. Graduates divided by the FTIC Full-time cohort. FTIC students are those entering Lamar who have not enrolled at another college since graduating from high school.
Student	Small Class	Undergraduate level organized classes with less than 10 registrations and graduate level classes with less than five registrations. Any composite or cross-listed section having both undergraduate and graduate level courses will be treated as if it were an undergraduate class and will be defined as a small class if there are less than ten total registrants in the class.
Student	Sophomore	A student who has completed the equivalent of one year of undergraduate work; that is, at least 30 semester hours but less than 60 semester hours in a 120-hour program.
Student	Student-Faculty Ratio	Determined using a formula by dividing student FTE by faculty FTE of the same level.

Student	Tenured/Tenure Track Faculty Headcount	Headcount of faculty with tenure or on tenure track. The tenure status is based on what we extract from Banner for the final reporting run, which is normally early November for the fall.
Student	Three-Year Graduation Rate of Declared Majors (Juniors) all Colleges	Full-time juniors (60-89 earned hours as reported in Banner) in a major for a fall semester are tracked out three years. If they graduate from the university by the summer of the third year, they are considered a successful graduate. Graduated students divided by all students in cohort. Fall 2016 full-time juniors would have to graduate by Summer 2019 in order to be counted in the numerator.
Student	Three-Year Graduation Rate of Declared Majors (Juniors) in College	Full-time juniors (60-89 earned hours as reported in Banner) in a major for a fall semester are tracked out three years. If they graduate from a program within the same college by the summer of the third year, they are considered a successful graduate. Graduated students divided by all students in cohort. Fall 2016 full-time juniors would have to graduate by Summer 2019 in order to be counted in the numerator.
Student	Total Degrees Awarded	Total count of degrees awarded in the previous academic year (Fall - Summer). Students with multiple degrees are counted in the college/department of each award.
Student	Total Headcount	Total reportable headcount for the respective semester. For the Fall and Spring, students must be registered in a credit bearing course by the 12th class day and paid or have a contract by the 20th class day. Based on the current calendar, this includes students enrolled in parts of term 1, 2, 11, and 12.
Student	Tuition and Fees (Revenues)	The amount of money charged to students for instructional services. Tuition may be charged per term, per course, or per credit. Required fees are those fixed sums charged to students for items not covered by tuition and are required of such a large proportion of all students that the student who does not pay the charge is an exception.
Student	Undergraduate SCH	Total reportable undergraduate SCH taught. Courses in parts of term 1, 2, 11, 12 are included. These categories are based on the state's method for classifying hours for funding purposes, therefore undergraduate hours include all SCH for all courses at the undergraduate level as well as any SCH for undergraduate students taking graduate courses.
Student	Unduplicated Headcount	The sum of students enrolled with each student counted only once during the reporting period, regardless of when the student enrolled.
Student	Upper Division Course	Course offerings at a level of comprehension usually associated with junior and senior students.
Student	Upper Division Student	An undergraduate student who either has earned more than 60 semester credit hours, has an Associate of Arts degree, or is working toward a Baccalaureate degree.
Student	Waiver	Allows a student to pay a lesser rate of tuition than he would normally pay. Waivers usually refer to tuition alone, rather than tuition and fees.