

Glossary for College Journey:

Academic Advisor. A faculty or staff member who helps students select courses, navigate academic requirements, and plan their academic and career goals.

Blended Classes. These are courses in which the content is distributed between online and face-to-face instruction.

Bursar Office. It is typically a department within a college or university responsible for billing students, collecting tuition and fees, disbursing financial aid, managing student accounts, and handling other financial transactions related to students' enrollment.

Counseling Center. The primary purpose of a Counseling Center is to provide mental health services and support to individuals experiencing emotional, psychological, or interpersonal challenges.

Credit Hours. Units used to measure academic workload. Most college courses are assigned a certain number of credit hours, with each credit hour typically representing one hour of class time per week over a semester.

Dean of Students. It is a senior-level administrator in a college or university who is responsible for overseeing various aspects of student life and well-being outside of the academic realm. Their primary focus is on fostering a positive and supportive campus environment conducive to student success and personal development. Responsibilities may include student affairs, student support, campus life, student conduct, and student advocacy to name a few.

Dean. A dean is an administrator in a college or university who is typically responsible for overseeing a specific academic division or department within the institution. Their responsibilities may include managing the academic programs and curriculum within their division, overseeing faculty hiring and evaluation, allocating resources, developing strategic plans, and representing their division to the broader university community.

Department Chair. It is a faculty member in a university or college who oversees a specific academic department within the institution. Their responsibilities typically include administrative duties such as managing the department's budget, supervising faculty and staff, coordinating curriculum development, scheduling classes, and representing the department within the larger institution.

Drop-Add Period. The timeframe at the beginning of each semester during which students can change their course schedules without penalty.

EFC (Expected Family Contribution). This is the amount of money the government expects a student's family to contribute toward their education, as calculated from information provided on the FAFSA.

FAFSA (Free Application for Federal Student Aid). This is the form students must fill out to be considered for financial aid from the federal government, state governments, and colleges.

Financial Aid Office. The department responsible for administering financial aid programs and assisting students with questions about scholarships, grants, loans, and work-study opportunities.

First-Day Access. First Day materials are accessible through the Internet so it goes where you go, on whichever device you want. With this program, the cost of the course materials is added as a charge for the course by your school. The cost of First Day™ course materials has been negotiated to be the lowest price available from the publisher.

First-Generation Student. Students whose parent(s) did not complete a 4-year college or university degree, regardless of other family member's level of education.

General Education Requirement (Gen Eds). Courses that all students are required to take, regardless of their major, to ensure a well-rounded education.

GPA (Grade Point Average). A numerical representation of a student's academic performance, typically on a scale of 0 to 4.0.

Grants. Financial aid that does not need to be repaid. Examples include Pell Grants, and Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (FSEOG).

HyFlex Classes. The hybrid flexible, or HyFlex, course format is an instructional approach that combines face-to-face and online learning. Instruction for each class session, as well as all learning activities, are made available in-person (in class), synchronously as well as asynchronously online usually via Zoom.

In-Person Classes. In-person classes refer to educational sessions where students physically attend a class. In this format, students and instructors engage face-to-face in a physical classroom setting.

Internship. A temporary position with an emphasis on on-the-job training rather than merely employment, often related to a student's field of study.

Loans. Money borrowed from the government or a private lender that must be repaid with interest. Types of loans include federal loans and private loans.

Major. The primary area of study a student chooses to focus on during their college career.

Minor. A secondary area of study that complements the major but requires fewer courses.

Office Hours. Designated times when professors are available to meet with students outside of class for additional help or clarification.

Office of Specialized Services and Supplemental Instruction. It refers to a department or administrative unit within a college or university that provides specialized support and accommodations for students with disabilities or other unique learning needs, as well as supplemental instruction programs designed to enhance academic success for all students.

Online Classes. Online classes refer to educational courses or programs that are delivered primarily or entirely over the internet. Instead of attending traditional face-to-face classes on campus, students engage with course materials, complete assignments, and participate in discussions online, typically through a learning management system (LMS) or a dedicated online platform such as Blackboard Learn.

President. The President of a university is the highest-ranking administrative officer responsible for overseeing the overall operation and direction of the institution. The President typically reports to the university's governing board (such as a board of trustees) and is ultimately accountable for the institution's academic, financial, and administrative affairs.

Provost. It is a high-ranking administrative officer in a college or university who is typically responsible for overseeing academic affairs and educational programs. The Provost is often considered the chief academic officer of the institution, working closely with the President and other senior administrators to shape the institution's academic direction and priorities.

Registrar. The office responsible for maintaining student records, including registration, transcripts, and graduation requirements.

Scholarship. Financial aid awarded based on academic achievement, athletic ability, or other criteria. Scholarships do not need to be repaid.

Student Loans Servicer. The organization responsible for managing the repayment of federal student loans.

Syllabus. A document provided by professors at the beginning of each course outlining course expectations, assignments, and grading criteria.

Web-Enhanced Classes. These web-enhanced courses are face-to-face courses which utilize a web-based component (e.g., Blackboard Learn) to enhance regularly scheduled course meetings.

Withdrawal. Students who withdraw from courses will receive a refund of tuition charges and fees according to the date listed on the academic calendar. Dropping a course(s) before the end of add/drop period results in a 100% reduction of charges for each credit below the flat rate for posted tuition. Withdrawal from course(s) during the posted 50% deadline results in a reduction of charges for each credit below the flat rate for posted tuition. Withdrawal from course(s) after the 50% deadline does not result in any reduction of charges.

Glossary for Global Business Major:

Anti-Dumping. Anti-dumping measures are legal provisions implemented by governments to protect domestic industries from unfair competition by foreign companies. Dumping occurs when a company exports goods to another country at a price lower than the price it charges in its home market or lower than the cost of production. This can lead to significant harm to domestic producers, as they struggle to compete with the artificially low prices.

Cross-Cultural Communication. Communication between people from different cultures. This includes understanding cultural norms, languages, and non-verbal communication cues.

Exchange Rates. The value of one currency in terms of another, which affects international trade and investment by influencing the cost of goods and services in different countries.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). Investment made by a company or individual in one country in business interests in another country, in the form of either establishing business operations or acquiring business assets.

Globalization. The process of interaction and integration among people, companies, and governments worldwide. Understanding globalization is fundamental in global business studies.

International Business. The exchange of goods, services, and capital across international borders. This involves understanding various cultures, economics, and legal systems.

Multinational Corporation (MNC). A company that operates in multiple countries. Studying MNCs helps understand the complexities of managing business operations across different cultures and legal systems.

SMEs. Small and midsize enterprises (SMEs) are businesses that maintain revenues, assets, or a number of employees below a certain threshold.

Tariffs and Trade Barriers. Taxes or restrictions imposed by governments on imported goods and services to protect domestic industries or generate revenue.

Trade Blocs. Groups of countries that form trade agreements among themselves to promote trade and cooperation while protecting their domestic industries from external competition. Examples include the European Union (EU) and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

Glossary for Management Major:

“Gig” Jobs. A job that is temporary or freelance and is performed on an informal or on-demand basis.

Artificial Intelligence (AI). AI refers to the simulation of human intelligence processes by machines, especially computer systems. These processes include learning (the acquisition of information and rules for using the information), reasoning (using rules to reach approximate or definite conclusions), and self-correction. AI technologies are utilized in various fields, including but not limited to healthcare, finance, transportation, entertainment, and customer service.

Bloomberg Terminals. Bloomberg Terminals are computer software systems provided by Bloomberg L.P., a global financial services company. These terminals offer a comprehensive platform for financial professionals to access real-time financial data, news, analytics, and trading capabilities across various financial markets.

Business Analytics. The use of data analysis and statistical techniques to make informed business decisions.

Capsim Simulation. It is a business simulation platform used in higher education and corporate training to teach business management concepts and strategies. In the Capsim simulation, participants act as executives of virtual companies and make decisions regarding various aspects of business operations, such as R&D, Production, Marketing, Finance, Human Resource Management, and Total Quality Management. The simulation replicates the dynamic and competitive nature of the business environment, allowing participants to apply theoretical knowledge in a practical, hands-on manner.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). The ethical behavior of a company towards society. CSR involves actions that benefit society beyond the company’s profit motive.

Digital Economy: The global network of economic activities enabled by digital technologies. Understanding the impact of digitalization on global business is essential in today's interconnected world.

Entrepreneurship. The process of starting, managing, and growing a business venture.

Ethical Leadership. Leadership that considers moral principles and values in decision-making and behavior.

Financial Management. The management of a firm's finances, including budgeting, investment decisions, and financial analysis.

Human Resource Management (HRM). The process of managing people within organizations, including recruitment, training, compensation, and performance evaluation.

Leadership. The ability to inspire and influence others to achieve common goals.

Macroeconomics. It is the branch of economics that deals with the structure, performance, behavior, and decision-making of the whole, or aggregate, economy. For examples, the change in economic output, inflation, interest and foreign exchange rates, and the balance of payments to name a few.

Management. The process of planning, organizing, leading, and controlling resources to achieve organizational goals effectively and efficiently.

Marketing Management. The planning, implementation, and control of marketing activities to achieve organizational goals.

Microeconomics. It is the study of the decisions of individuals and firms to allocate resources of production, exchange, and consumption. The main difference between micro- and macro-economics is that microeconomics deals with prices and production in single markets and the interaction between different markets while macroeconomics focuses mainly on the study of economy-wide policies.

Operations Management. The management of processes to produce and deliver goods and services effectively and efficiently.

Organizational Behavior. The study of how individuals and groups behave within organizations and how organizations respond to their environments.

Strategic Management. The formulation and implementation of long-term goals and initiatives taken by top management on behalf of stakeholders.

Sustainability. Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Sustainable business practices are becoming increasingly important in business management.

Glossary for Supply Chain Management Major:

Demand Forecasting: The process of estimating future customer demand for a product or service, typically based on historical data and market analysis.

Inventory Management: The supervision of non-capitalized assets (inventory) and stock items, their location, and movement within an organization, including the processes of ordering, storing, and using inventory.

Just-in-Time (JIT): A manufacturing and inventory management system in which materials are only ordered and received as they are needed in the production process, reducing inventory holding costs.

Lean Manufacturing: A systematic method for the elimination of waste within a manufacturing system, aiming to optimize efficiency and minimize resource use.

Logistics Management: The process of planning, implementing, and controlling procedures for the efficient and effective transportation and storage of goods, including services and related information, from the point of origin to the point of consumption.

Port Management. It typically refers to the administration, operation, and maintenance of a port facility. Effective port management involves various activities, including infrastructure maintenance, vessel traffic management, cargo handling, security, environmental management, customs and immigration, commercial operations, and regulatory compliances.

Procurement: The process of acquiring goods, services, or works from an external source, often through purchasing or contracting.

Supplier Relationship Management (SRM): The systematic approach to evaluating, developing, and maintaining relationships with s

Supply Chain Management. The management of the flow of goods, data, and finances related to a product or service, from the procurement of raw materials to the delivery of the product at its final destination.

Supply Chain Network: The interconnected system of organizations, people, activities, information, and resources involved in moving a product or service from supplier to customer.

Glossary for Sports Management Major:

Broadcasting Rights. The rights granted to television networks or online platforms to broadcast live or recorded sports events.

Compliance. Adhering to rules and regulations set by governing bodies such as the NCAA, NFL, NBA, etc., regarding recruitment, eligibility, and ethical conduct.

Event Management. The planning, organization, and execution of sports events, including scheduling, logistics, and coordinating staff and resources.

Facility Management. Overseeing the operation and maintenance of sports facilities such as stadiums, arenas, and training centers.

Fan Engagement. Strategies to interact with and retain fans through social media, community events, loyalty programs, and other initiatives.

Player Contracts. Legal agreements between athletes and teams outlining terms such as salary, bonuses, endorsements, and other obligations.

Revenue Generation. The process of creating income streams for sports organizations through ticket sales, sponsorships, broadcasting rights, merchandise sales, etc.

Risk Management. Identifying and mitigating potential risks to athletes, spectators, and the organization, including issues related to safety, security, and liability.

Sponsorship. Financial support provided by companies to sports teams, events, or athletes in exchange for exposure and advertising opportunities.

Sport Law. Legal principles and regulations specific to the sports industry, including contract law, intellectual property rights, and disciplinary actions.

Sports Analytics. The use of data analysis and statistical modeling to gain insights into player performance, team strategies, and fan behavior.

Sports Management. The field that focuses on the business aspects of sports, including marketing, finance, event management, and facility operations.

Sports Marketing. The promotion of sports events, teams, and athletes through various channels to attract fans, sponsors, and advertisers.