Vocabulary Review Sheet

Lesson – Percents and Fairness in School Funding

How to Use

- Read each word carefully before your quiz.

- Use the **math**, **real-life**, and **fairness** examples to connect what numbers show to what fairness means in education.

- Remember: Percentages help us compare fairly — they show *how much more or less* one school gets, no matter how big the numbers are.

- Keep this sheet in your *Equity in Numbers Student Journal* as a review tool.

Percent

- **Definition:** A number that shows a part out of 100; it compares one value to another fairly.

- **Math Examples:**

    o   25% = 25 out of 100

    o   20% = 20 ÷ 100 = 0.20

    o   13% = 13 ÷ 100 = 0.13

- **Real-Life Example:** District B receives 25% less funding than District A.

- **Fairness Example:** Percents help show which districts are falling behind and how far they need to go for fair funding.

Funding

- **Definition:** Money given to support schools, programs, or students.

- **Math Examples:**

    o $12,000 per student

    o $9,000 per student

- $8,000 per student

- **Real-Life Example:** School funding pays for teachers, books, and classroom supplies.

- **Fairness Example:** More funding means more resources — fair funding ensures every student has what they need to succeed.

Difference

- **Definition:** The amount that one value is greater or smaller than another; found by subtraction.

- **Math Examples:**

  - 12,000 − 9,000 = 3,000

  - 10,000 − 8,000 = 2,000

  - 11,500 − 10,000 = 1,500

- **Real-Life Example:** The difference shows how much more one district can spend per student.

- **Fairness Example:** Differences reveal where gaps exist so we can target funds to schools that have less.

Divide

- **Definition:** To split a number into equal parts; used to find the ratio for percent.

- **Math Examples:**

  - 3,000 ÷ 12,000 = 0.25

  - 2,000 ÷ 10,000 = 0.20

  - 1,500 ÷ 11,500 ≈ 0.13

- **Real-Life Example:** Dividing shows what fraction of funding one district receives compared to another.

- **Fairness Example:** Division helps calculate fair shares so each district gets proportional support.

Base

- **Definition:** The larger or original number used for comparison when finding percent change.

- **Math Examples:**

    - 12,000 is the base when comparing 9,000 ÷ 12,000 = 0.75

    - 10,000 is the base when comparing 8,000 ÷ 10,000 = 0.80

    - 11,500 is the base when comparing 10,000 ÷ 11,500 ≈ 0.87

- **Real-Life Example:** The base amount is the higher-funded district used to measure the difference.

- **Fairness Example:** Using the correct base ensures comparisons are honest and fair.

Percent Difference

- **Definition:** The amount of change between two values expressed as a percentage.

- **Math Examples:**

    - (12,000 − 9,000) ÷ 12,000 × 100 = 25%

    - (10,000 − 8,000) ÷ 10,000 × 100 = 20%

    - (11,500 − 10,000) ÷ 11,500 × 100 ≈ 13%

- **Real-Life Example:** Percent difference shows how much less one district receives than another.

- **Fairness Example:** Large percent differences reveal funding inequities that affect student opportunities.

Increase / Decrease

- **Definition:** An *increase* means funding goes up; a *decrease* means it goes down.

- **Math Examples:**

- o   8,000 → 10,000 = +25% increase

- o   12,000 → 9,000 = −25% decrease

- o   10,000 → 8,000 = −20% decrease

- **Real-Life Example:** A 25% decrease in funding means fewer resources for students.

- **Fairness Example:** Monitoring increases and decreases helps make sure every school improves together.

Compare

- **Definition:** To look at two or more values and decide which is greater, smaller, or equal.

- **Math Examples:**

  - o   25% > 20%

  - o   13% < 20%

  - o   9,000 < 12,000

- **Real-Life Example:** Comparing funding levels shows which districts are better supported.

- **Fairness Example:** Comparing helps educators discuss fairness using data, not opinions.

Gap

- **Definition:** The space or difference between two amounts — in this case, funding levels.

- **Math Examples:**

  - o $12,000 − $9,000 = $3,000

  - o $10,000 − $8,000 = $2,000

  - o $11,500 − $10,000 = $1,500

- **Real-Life Example:** A $3,000 gap per student means one school can afford newer materials than another.

- **Fairness Example:** Closing the gap means ensuring all schools have equal access to quality education.

Equity

- **Definition:** Giving every school what it needs so that all students can succeed, even if some need more.

- **Math Examples:**

  - Add 25% more funding to close a 25% gap.

  - Add 20% support to match district averages.

  - Adjust 13% to reach parity.

- **Real-Life Example:** Equity funding helps under-resourced schools buy technology, hire staff, or improve buildings.

- **Fairness Example:** True equity means the percent of need is matched by the percent of support.

Summary of Math + Fairness Connections

Concept	Math Focus	Fairness Connection
Percent	Compares fairly	Reveals inequality size
Difference & Divide	Finds ratio of change	Measures fairness accurately
Percent Difference	Converts to easy-to-read format	Quantifies inequity
Gap	Shows missing resources	Highlights opportunity divide
Equity	Balances numbers	Ensures every student thrives