



Connecticut State Department of Education

Four-Year Cohort Graduation Rate Documentation

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Background and Overview

The Connecticut Department of Education (CSDE) introduced the four-year cohort graduation rate with the graduating class of 2009. This approach was created when Connecticut and 49 other states signed an agreement with the National Governors' Association to develop a uniform system for tracking students.

The CSDE is required to report Cohort Graduation Rates per the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB) and in compliance reports such as *EdFacts* and the Consolidated State Performance Report. The cohort graduation rate is also a component of Connecticut's new accountability system described in CSDE's approved NCLB flexibility request (or waiver).

The four-year cohort graduation rate is calculated by tracking an individual cohort (or group of students) from their initial entrance into 9th grade through to graduation with a regular high school diploma in four years or less. The calculation uses individual student-level data from the state's Public School Information System (PSIS) that was submitted by school districts and certified by Superintendents. For the complete list of PSIS exit codes and their impact on the cohort graduation rate, please see [Appendix A](#) on page 5.

Definitions and Concepts

Four-Year Adjusted Cohort graduation rate is the percentage of first-time ninth graders who graduate within four years or less with a regular high school diploma.

Cohort is defined as group of students who started ninth grade for the first time and are expected to graduate in four years.

Cohort Length is the number of years it takes a student to graduate from the time of becoming a first time ninth grader. The standard time is four years.

Transfer In refers to any student who enters the cohort on grade-level at *any* point during the four year period. It does not exclude students who arrive late in the twelfth grade (or any grade).

Transfer Out refers to any student who exits from the cohort for a reason such as transfer to another public school, transfer to a private school, and transfer to a school out of state or out of the country, or a student who is deceased.

On-time graduate refers to any student who graduates within four years. If a student graduates as a junior, he/she is classified as on-time graduate. Summer graduates are also included as on-time graduates.

Adjusted Cohort is the final cohort after adding those students who transfer into the cohort and removing those students who transfer out from the cohort.

Certificate of Attendance is not a regular diploma but a certificate issued to a special education student who does not fulfill state graduation requirements.

Still In School refers to any student who did not graduate, did not receive a certificate of attendance or drops out of the cohort and reported to school after expected year of graduation (includes students who are expelled from school)

Data Source

The adjusted cohort graduation rate calculation uses six years of student-level data:

- the year prior to the first year of the cohort is used to determine when the student is expected to be a first-time ninth grader;
- the four years for grades 9-12; and
- the fall of the year after grade 12 when the graduation status is collected.

Methodology

The formula to calculate the adjusted cohort graduation rate (2012 cohort is used as the example) is the following:

of On-time Graduates

*(i.e., # of students in cohort who graduate with a regular high school diploma
in four years or less)*

in Adjusted Cohort

(i.e., [# of 1st time entering 9th graders in 2008–09]– transfers out + transfers in)

This calculation is based on the following principles:

- Only students who graduate on-time are included in the numerator of the calculation. Late graduates are excluded.
- Each student is assigned to **only one cohort**.
- A student should be a first-time ninth grader to become a member of a school's cohort.
- A student transferring into another school is added to that school's cohort.
- A student who transfers out of a school is removed from that school's cohort.
- A student who drops out of a school remains in that school's cohort.

The denominator and numerator used in the adjusted cohort graduation rate formula are determined as follows (2012 cohort is used as the example):

1. The denominator (# in Adjusted Cohort) is equal to students who:

- Entered 9th grade for the first time in September 2008 *minus* transfers out of the cohort between September 2008 and end of June 2012 without graduating or returning to the cohort

Plus

- Transferred into 9th grade during 2008-09 school year *minus* transfers out of the cohort between October 2008 and end of June 2012 without graduating or returning to the cohort

Plus

- Transferred into 10th grade during 2009-10 school year *minus* transfers out of the cohort between September 2009 and end of June 2012 without graduating or returning to the cohort

Plus

- Transferred into 11th grade during 2010-11 school year *minus* transfers out of the cohort between September 2010 and end of June 2012 without graduating or returning to the cohort

Plus

- Transferred into 12th grade during 2011-12 school year *minus* transfers out of the cohort between September 2011 and end of June 2012 without graduating or returning to the cohort

Note: Students who drop out are not removed from the cohort. In addition, students who transfer out into adult education programs are not removed.

2. The numerator (# of On-time Graduates) is equal to:

- Students in the final adjusted cohort (i.e. those who entered the 9th grade for the first time in September of 2008 or transferred into the cohort between October 2008 and June 2012, inclusive) who graduated by the 2011-12 school year, including early and summer graduates.

3. Cohort graduation rate is the numerator (2) *divided by* the denominator (1).

Appendix A: PSIS Exit Codes and their Impact on Cohort Graduation Rate

Exit/Entry Code Description	Exit Code values	Adjusted Cohort Classification	Impact on Graduation Formula	Mathematical Effect on Graduation Rate
Transfer to a public school in the same district	1	Transfer Out	Removed from denominator <i>if student is claimed</i> by another public school	Increases rate
		Non-Graduate	Included in denominator <i>if student is not claimed</i>	Decreases rate
Transfer to a public school in a different district in Connecticut	2	Transfer Out	Removed from denominator <i>if student is claimed</i> by another public school	Increases rate
		Non-Graduate	Included in denominator <i>if student is not claimed</i>	Decreases rate
Transfer to a public school in a different state	3	Transfer Out	Removed from denominator	Increases rate
Transfer to an private school in the same district	4	Transfer Out	Removed from denominator	Increases rate
Transfer to private school in different district in the same state	5	Transfer Out	Removed from denominator	Increases rate
Transfer to private school in different district in the different state	6	Transfer Out	Removed from denominator	Increases rate
Transfer to an private school in the same district (religious)	7	Transfer Out	Removed from denominator	Increases rate

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Exit/Entry Code Description	Exit Code values	Adjusted Cohort Classification	Impact on Graduation Formula	Mathematical Effect on Graduation Rate
Transfer to private school in different district in the same state (religious)	8	Transfer Out	Removed from denominator	Increases rate
Transfer to private school in different district in the different state (religious)	9	Transfer Out	Removed from denominator	Increases rate
Transfer to a school outside of the country	10	Transfer Out	Removed from denominator	Increases rate
Transfer to a juvenile correctional facility/DCF/DMAS where educational services are provided	11	Transfer Out	Removed from denominator	Increases rate
Transfer to a charter school	12	Transfer Out	Removed from denominator <i>if student is claimed</i> by another public school	Increases rate
		Non-Graduate	Included in denominator <i>if student is not claimed</i>	Decreases rate
Transfer to home schooling	13	Transfer Out	Removed from denominator	Increases rate
Graduated with regular diploma	15	Graduate	Included in numerator and denominator	Increases rate
Completed school with other credentials (e.g., District-Awarded Certificate of Attendance)	16	Non-Graduate	Included in denominator	Decreases rate
Student death	17	Transfer Out	Removed from denominator	Increases rate
Reached maximum age for services	20	Non-Graduate	Included in denominator	Decreases rate

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Exit/Entry Code Description	Exit Code values	Adjusted Cohort Classification	Impact on Graduation Formula	Mathematical Effect on Graduation Rate
Discontinued schooling	21	Non-Graduate	Included in denominator	Decreases rate
Transfer to an adult education facility (i.e. for GED completion)	23	Non-Graduate	Included in denominator	Decreases rate
Transfer to a post-secondary	24	Non-Graduate	Included in denominator	Decreases rate
Moved within US, not known to be continuing /unknown	25	Non-Graduate	Included in denominator	Decreases rate
Transfer to a state approved full-time magnet school	26	Transfer Out	Removed from denominator <i>if student is claimed</i> by another public school	Increases rate
		Non-Graduate	Included in denominator <i>if student is not claimed</i>	Decreases rate
Transfer to an Adult High School Credit Diploma (AHSCD) program where education services are provided	27	Non-Graduate	Included in denominator	Decreases rate
Administrative Exit/CSDE use only	99	Non-Graduate	Included in denominator	Decreases rate
Transfers into a cohort	100	Graduate	Included in numerator and denominator if student graduates	Increases rate
		Non-Graduate	Included in denominator only if student does not graduate	Decreases rate
Student expulsion (or long-term suspension)	101	Non-Graduate	Included in denominator	Decreases rate

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Exit/Entry Code Description	Exit Code values	Adjusted Cohort Classification	Impact on Graduation Formula	Mathematical Effect on Graduation Rate
Still In school	102	Non-Graduate	Included in denominator	Decreases rate

Appendix B: Frequently Asked Questions

1. How are students assigned to cohorts?

Students are assigned to cohorts based on when they first enter Grades 9-12 in PSIS. Once a student is assigned a particular cohort year (e.g., 2007), the student's cohort never changes.

2. How are transfers counted?

Students who transfer from one school to another within the same district will not be included in the original school cohort, but will be in the second school cohort provided that student is claimed by the second school.

Students who transfer from one district to another district will not be counted in the original school and district cohort, but will be counted in the second school and district cohort provided that student is claimed by the second district.

3. What happens to students retained in a grade?

The student's cohort does not change when he/she is retained in a grade. Therefore, the student does not count as a graduate in the four-year rate unless he/she catches up and graduates on time.

4. How are summer graduates and early graduates included in the graduation rate calculations?

They are included in the four-year graduation rate.

5. How is a student who graduates in more than four years counted in the four-year graduation rate?

A student who graduates in more than four years is counted as a nongraduate in the four-year graduation rate. Such a student must be included in the denominator of the four-year graduation rate and will not be included in the numerator because the student did not graduate in four years or less with a regular high school diploma. The student will not be removed from the cohort or assigned to a different cohort when calculating the four-year graduation rate.

6. How is a student with a disability who has an individualized education program (IEP) that includes a plan to complete graduation requirements in more than four years included in the four-year graduation rate?

Only students who graduate with a regular high school diploma in four years or less may be included in the numerator of the four-year graduation rate. Thus, a student who takes more

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than four years to graduate, regardless of the reason, must be included in the cohort for the four-year graduation rate (the denominator) but will not be counted as a graduate (the numerator) when calculating the four-year graduation rate.

7. Which students may be “removed from a cohort”?

The following are key ways in which students may be removed from a high school’s or district’s cohort:

- a student who transfers out **and** enrolls in another school or educational program that culminates in the award of a regular high school diploma;
- a student who leaves Connecticut’s public school system (e.g., emigrates to another state or country or enrolls in private school);
- a student who is home schooled; or
- a student who dies.

Before removing a student from a cohort, a school or LEA must obtain confirmation in writing that the student transferred out, emigrated, is home schooled, or is deceased. No other students may be removed from the cohort. Thus, schools and districts must remember that a student who drops out of high school is not deemed a transfer for purposes of calculating the cohort graduation rate; rather, the student must remain in the cohort i.e., the denominator of the graduation rate calculation.

8. How is a “regular high school diploma” defined?

A “regular high school diploma” means the standard high school diploma awarded to students in Connecticut that is fully aligned with the State’s academic content standards. It does not include a GED credential, certificate of attendance, or any alternative award including adult education diploma.

9. What is the definition of a “transfer”?

A *transfer into* a cohort occurs when a student enrolls after the beginning of the entering cohort’s first year in high school, up to and including in Grade 12. A *transfer out* of a cohort occurs when a student leaves a school and enrolls in another school or in an educational program that culminates in the award of a regular high school diploma. A student, who is retained in a grade, enrolls in an adult education program, or leaves school for any other reason, may not be counted in the four-year graduation rate as a transfer and must remain in the cohort.

10. How do we count students in outplaced facilities?

Publicly funded students placed in district-wide programs and private special education schools are included in their district graduation rates.

Supplementary information on the five-year cohort graduation rate

Five-Year Adjusted Cohort graduation rate is percentage of first-time ninth graders who graduate in five years or less with a regular high school diploma

The formula for the five-year graduation rate calculation is as follows:

2012 Five-year adjusted cohort graduation rate

Four-year adjusted cohort graduation rate plus the number of students from the cohort who earned a regular high school diploma by the end of the 2012-2013 school year

Four-year adjusted cohort graduation rate plus students who transferred in during the 2012-2013 school year minus students who transferred out, emigrated, or died during the 2012-2013 school year

11. I need additional help. Whom should I contact?

Please contact Francis Apaloo at francis.apaloo@ct.gov.

Adapted from US department of Education Cohort Graduation guidelines

<http://www2.ed.gov/policy/elsec/guid/hsgrguidance.pdf>