

Definitions of Terms and Calculations

The following definitions are taken from Colorado revised statutes, the Colorado Code of Regulations and the CDE data dictionary.

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
K-12 Pupil Membership	Number of students enrolled at a school or district as reported in the October Count Collection. For more information, visit: https://www.cde.state.co.us/cdefinance/auditunit_pupilcount
Free/Reduced Lunch Rate	Student meets the eligibility criteria for free or reduced lunch pursuant to the provisions of the "Federal National School Lunch Act". Eligibility may be documented using one of the following methods: Direct Certification, Application for Free and Reduced Price Meals, District migrant, homeless, runaway or foster lists, Head Start documented participation, and Family Economic Data Survey form. This rate includes the number of students identified as qualifying for free/reduced lunch by the enrollment count. For more information, please visit: https://www.cde.state.co.us/cdereval/pupilcurrent
Annual Dropout Rate	The Colorado dropout rate is an annual rate, reflecting the percentage of all students enrolled in grades 7 to 12 who leave school during a single school year without subsequently attending another school or educational program. It is calculated by dividing the number of dropouts by a membership base which includes all students who were in membership any time during the year. For more information, please visit: https://www.cde.state.co.us/cdereval/dropoutcurrent
Graduation Rates	The graduation rate is a cohort rate. When a student completes eighth-grade, an Anticipated Year of Graduation (AYG) is assigned; giving the year the student should graduate if the student follows a four-year trajectory. High school students with the same AYG are treated as a self-contained cohort (graduating class). Regardless of whether it takes four years or up to seven years to graduate, they are always included in the graduate membership base (the denominator) of their AYG cohort. Upon receiving a diploma, a student is counted in the graduates total (the numerator). The four-year graduation rate reflects the percentage of students from a given graduation class who receive a diploma within four years of completing eighth-grade. Students who graduate in the following year are then added to the numerator and the five-year graduation rate is calculated. Students graduating who need two years or three years past their AYG to successfully graduate are added to the numerator for the six-year or seven-year graduation rates. For more information, please visit: https://www.cde.state.co.us/cdereval/gradratecurrent

<p>Completion Rates</p>	<p>The completion rate is also a cohort-based rate which includes the number of students who graduate plus those who receive a high school equivalency certificate or other designation of high school completion. Like the graduation rate, the completion rate is calculated as a percent of those who were in membership over the previous four-year period (i.e., from grades 9 to 12) and could have graduated or completed in the currently reported school year. Extended-year completion rates are calculated following the same logic as the extended-year graduation rates, but the numerator includes regular diploma graduates, high school equivalency completers and students receiving other completion certificates. For more information, please visit: https://www.cde.state.co.us/cdereval/gradratecurrent</p>
<p>Attendance Rate</p>	<p>The rate indicates the percent of full or partial days possible to attend that students were present. It is calculated by dividing the total days attended by the number of total days possible to attend. The “total days possible” is the sum of Total Days Attended, Total Days Excused Absent, and the Total Days Unexcused Absent. For more information, please visit: https://www.cde.state.co.us/cdereval/truancystatistics</p>
<p>Truancy Rate</p>	<p>The rate indicates the percent of full or partial days possible to attend that students were absent without an excuse. It is calculated by dividing the total days unexcused absent by the number of total days possible to attend. The “total days possible” is the sum of Total Days Attended, Total Days Excused Absent, and the Total Days Unexcused Absent. For more information, please visit: https://www.cde.state.co.us/cdereval/truancystatistics</p>
<p>Number of Habitually Truant Students</p>	<p>Number of students (between the ages of 6 and 17) who had an unexcused absence for four or more days in any one calendar month, ten or more days in one school year, or both. For more information, please visit: https://www.cde.state.co.us/cdereval/truancystatistics</p>
<p>Suspension Incidents (not student count):</p>	<p>The total number of incidents (not students) in which the most severe action taken was the student(s) being suspended. This includes classroom, in-school, and out-of-school suspensions. For more information, please visit: https://www.cde.state.co.us/cdereval/suspend-expelcurrent</p>
<p>Expulsion Incidents (not student count)</p>	<p>the total number of incidents (not students) in which the most severe action was the student(s) being expelled. Student expelled in accordance with Local Board Policy. For more information, please visit: https://www.cde.state.co.us/cdereval/suspend-expelcurrent</p>

Mobility Rate	The student mobility rate measures the unduplicated count of the number of students who have moved into or out of a particular education setting as defined and calculated in CCR 301-1 (Rules for the Administration of Statewide Accountability Measures) by the enrollment count. This is only available at the district level. For more information, please visit: https://www.cde.state.co.us/cdereval/mobility-stabilitycurrent
% Postsecondary Matriculation	A measure of students that enroll in higher education opportunities following high school. This rate is a postsecondary workforce readiness sub indicator in the DPFs/SPFs. It reflects all high school graduates that matriculate in a career and technical education program, or 2- or 4-year higher education institution during the summer or fall term following high school graduation. The data is obtained from the Department of Higher Education, the National Student Clearinghouse, and an optional data submission related to CWDC recognized industry credentials.