



Who is a dropout?






Leavers^a who are now counted as dropouts

- Students who leave Texas public school to enter alternative programs, such as GED programs, and who don't receive GEDs by Aug. 31
- Students who meet all graduation requirements except passing exit-level test and who leave
- Previous dropouts who return and leave again
- Students ineligible for FSP^b funding who leave
- Students who drop out from more than one district and the final district of attendance cannot be determined

^aStudents can only be counted as dropouts if they leave Texas public school. ^bFoundation School Program.



Leaver reason codes^a:

- 01 – Graduated from a high school in this district.
- 03 – Died.
- 16 – Returned to home country.
- 24 – Entered college early to pursue degree.
- 60 – Withdrew for home schooling. This code may be used only for a student whose parent/guardian confirms that the student is or will be pursuing, under direct supervision of the parent/guardian, a curriculum designed to meet basic education goals.

(continues)

^aThe agency requires that districts have documentation to support the leaver reason code assigned to each leaver. See the *PEIMS Data Standards* (www.tea.state.tx.us/peims/standards/0809/appd.doc) for documentation requirements.



Leaver reason codes (continued):

- 66 – Removed by Child Protective Services.
- 78 – Expelled for criminal behavior under the provisions of TEC §37.007^a and cannot return. This code should only be used for a student who met the following two conditions:
 - a) was expelled for an offense included in TEC §37.007
 - b) was expelled from a district located in a county that does not have a JJAEP^b.
- 81 – Left for Texas private school.

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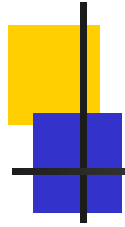
^aTexas Education Code. ^bJuvenile Justice Alternative Education Program.



Leaver reason codes (continued):

- 82 – Left for public or private school out of state.
- 83 – Withdrawn by district for nonresidence, falsification of enrollment information, or failure to provide immunization documentation. This code is for a student who was not a resident at the time of enrollment. It is not for a student who stops attending because he/she has moved.
- 85 – Graduated outside TX before entering a TX public school, entered a TX public school, and left again.
- 86 – Completed GED outside TX.
- 87^a – Enrolled in SBOE^a-authorized Texas Tech Univ. High School Diploma program or UT-Austin High School Diploma program.
- 98^b – Other.

^aState Board of Education. ^bIncluded in the calculation of the dropout rate used for accountability purposes.



Annual dropout rate





Uses of annual dropout data at TEA

- State accountability
- Performance Based Monitoring
- Dropout prevention plans



Annual dropout rates and state accountability for 2009^a

Standard accountability procedures:

- Evaluated on the Grade 7-8 annual dropout rate
- Standard for all rating categories: 2.0% or less

Alternative accountability procedures:

- Evaluated on the Grade 7-12 annual dropout rate
- Standard: 10.0% or less

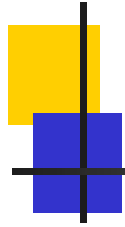
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Annual dropout rates and dropout prevention plans

- The Grade 7-12 annual dropout rate is used in determining which districts and charter schools are required to submit dropout prevention plans to TEA, as required by HB 2237.



Completion rate



Longitudinal completion rate

- The completion rate is the percentage of students from a class of first-time ninth graders who complete their high school education by their anticipated graduation date.
- This rate is calculated by tracking first-time ninth graders through the fall after their expected graduation. The cohort includes students who transfer in during the second, third, or fourth years.
- Once a class has finished high school, students are assigned a final status of graduate, continuer, GED recipient, or dropout.







Cohort vs. class

What is a cohort?

All students tracked from the beginning year through the fall after the expected graduation, regardless of final status.

What is a class?

The students from a cohort with a final status of graduate, continuer, GED recipient, or dropout. Completion rates are based solely on students with one of these final statuses.



Cohort membership

- A student belongs to one and only one cohort.
- This means that a student who is retained in grade or graduates early is not moved to another cohort.



Longitudinal rate calculations



Calculations

Completion I rate

Use in state accountability: Campuses rated under standard accountability procedures are evaluated on the *completion I rate*

$$\frac{\text{graduates} + \text{continuers}}{\text{graduates} + \text{continuers} + \text{GED recipients} + \text{dropouts}}$$



Calculations (continued)

Completion II rate

Use in state accountability: Campuses rated under alternative
fDC 0N2evaluated o5countabilityunta-0..78335 30474 139.26 Tmçonp



How to build a longitudinal cohort





How is the longitudinal cohort built?


- Determine which students are in the cohort (beginning ninth graders + transfers in).^a
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Class of 2008: Summary of cohort build


	<u>Attendance records, Grades 9-12</u>	<u>Graduate, other leaver, GED, and dropout databases</u>	<u>Fall enrollment records</u>
2004-05 ^a	X	X	
2005-06 ^b	X	X	
2006-07 ^b	X	X	





Determine statuses for the class of 2008: Every student will have one of the statuses below

Status	Definition	Included in final completion calculation?
Graduate	Graduated by August 31, 2008	Yes
Continuer	Enrolled by October 24, 2008 ^a	Yes
GED recipient	Received GED by August 31, 2008	Yes
Dropout	Dropped out	Yes
Other leaver	Left for reasons other than graduating or dropping out	No
Underreported	No record received	No



When a student has multiple statuses, then the status in the last year the student attended Texas public school becomes the final status, except:

If leaver status is:

Then final status is:







Longitudinal rates and state accountability for 2009^a

Standard accountability procedures:

- Evaluated on the completion I rate where completers are graduates and continuers.
- Standard starts at 75% for *academically acceptable*

Alternative accountability procedures:

- Evaluated on the completion II rate where completers are graduates, continuers, and GED recipients.
- Standard: 75% or more

^aFinal determinations will be made in spring 2009.



Longitudinal rates and federal accountability (AYP^a)

- A graduation rate of 70% or more.
- The graduation rate for federal reporting is the same as for state reporting:

graduates

graduates + continuers + GED recipients + dropouts

^aAdequate Yearly Progress.



Longitudinal rates and Performance Based Monitoring (PBM)

Performance-Based Monitoring Analysis System (PBMAS)

- Grade 9 longitudinal graduation rate in reporting stage^a for:
 - Career and technical education students
 - Limited English proficient (LEP) students
 - Migrant students
 - Special education students

^aThe reporting stage precedes use in the analysis system. Districts are encouraged to look at graduation rates for these populations in anticipation of being monitored.




Attrition rate



Attrition rate

- An attrition rate is the percentage change in enrollment between two grades across years.
- $\frac{E_{t+1} - E_t}{E_t} \times 100$ (Longitudinal dropout rate ch. 3 BD)



Attrition rate calculation and results for 2006-07

The attrition rate uses aggregate enrollment figures, rather than student-level data, to estimate the percentage of Grade 9 students who are not enrolled in Grade 12 three years later.

$$\frac{\text{Grade 9 enrollment in fall 2003} - \text{Grade 12 enrollment in fall 2006}}{\text{Grade 9 enrollment in fall 2003}}$$

$$\frac{375,358 - 262,905}{375,358} = 30.0\%$$



The attrition rate is not a dropout rate because attrition:

- does not track individual students from year to year
- does not take into account grade 9 enrollment that may be high because of students repeating grade 9
- does not take into account grade 12 enrollment that may be lower than grade 9 enrollment three years earlier because of:
 - students who leave for private school, home school, school out-of-state, etc.
 - students who graduate early
 - students who are in grades 9, 10, or 11 in fall 2006
 - students who die
- does not tell us whether a student enrolled in grade 12 in fall 2006 goes on to graduate



Resources



Resources

- Student-level listings on TEASE, Accountability link, RES tab
 - Preliminary cohorts
 - Final completion rate lists
 - Annual dropout lists
- Technical document on how to build a completion rate
 - www.tea.state.tx.us/perfreport/resources/20080814a.pdf



Final completion lists

- The student-level listings provide final completion status for every student in a district's cohort.
- Available in June.
- Used for accountability ratings in August.



Annual dropout lists

- The student-level listings provide the names of students who dropped out of grades 7-12 in the previous school year.
- Available in June.
- Used for accountability ratings in August.
- Can be combined with preliminary cohort information to encourage students to return to school.



Contacts

Division of Accountability Research: (512) 475-3523

Printed reports:

<http://www.tea.state.tx.us/research/reports.html>

Data searches:

<http://www.tea.state.tx.us/acctres/entry.html>