



***2023 Illinois Report Card
Glossary of Terms***



Illinois State Board of Education

Revision History

Version	Date Updated	Revision(s)
1.0	June 29, 2023	Original version
2.0	August 3, 2023	College and Career Ready <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Updated the definitions for the following metrics:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ College and Career Ready○ College and Career Scholar○ Distinguished Scholar
3.0	August 8, 2023	College and Career Ready <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Removed from the document as these are no longer being reported on the Report Card<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ College and Career Ready○ College and Career Scholar○ Distinguished Scholar



Illinois State Board of Education

[Section 10-17a](#) of the Illinois School Code requires the State Board of Education (ISBE) to produce state, school district, and school report cards. A glossary of terms regarding the Illinois Report Card and the Accountability System follows. Terms are defined from one of the following sources: Illinois School Code, federal statute or guidance, or ISBE practice. Additional information regarding calculations may be found on the [Report Card Metrics](#) website. A glossary of Civil Rights Data Collection terms can be viewed [here](#).

504 Accommodation pertains to students with a 504 Plan who are identified as students with a disability who have met specific criteria as stated under the Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and are eligible to receive accommodations and related services in a general education setting.

9th Grade on Track is the percentage of first-time ninth-grade students who have earned at least five course credits without failing more than 0.5 course credits in core subjects. For the purposes of this metric, core subjects include reading, math, science, and social science.

Accountable School is used to calculate summative designations. It is not always the same as the “responsible school.” For the purposes of summative designations, each student is tied to one and only one accountable school, which is their home school of longest enrollment where that enrollment is also equal to or greater than 134 calendar days (i.e., end date of enrollment minus start date of enrollment). Calendar days are not attendance days and generally would be greater than attendance days since calendar days include weekends, holidays, etc.

Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate is the rate of graduates compared to the total number of students in their four-year, five-year, and six-year cohort for schools, districts, and states. See Graduation Rate for additional information.

Administrator is defined as a Regular or Special Education Administrator within the Employment Information System (EIS).

Administrator Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) is defined as a Regular or Special Education Administrator within EIS who has one or more active employment records, worked during the regular school year (not summer school), and is not a Regional Superintendent or Assistant Regional Superintendent.

Administrator Gender Distribution is defined as the percentage of FTE administrators by gender.

Administrator Race Distribution is defined as the percentage of FTE administrators by race/ethnicity.

Advanced Academic Program is a course of study to which students are assigned based on advanced cognitive ability or advanced academic achievement compared to local age peers and in which the curriculum is substantially differentiated from the general curriculum to provide appropriate challenge and pace.



Illinois State Board of Education

Advanced Placement (AP) Coursework Enrollment (or Participation) is the number of students in Grades 9-12 who participated in AP courses offered by the College Board.

Advanced Placement Exam Passing includes the number of AP exams taken and the number of exams passed (score of 3 or higher) at any point during high school, as well as the number of students who took at least one AP exam and the number of students who passed at least one AP exam. More detailed information about the AP exam is available [here](#).

All Student Group is the non-filtered group of students within a unit of measurement (school, district, state). This group does not exclude students because they are not categorized as part of a certain group.

All Test Proficiency is the proficiency rate for students combining all tests and calculating a rate for ELA, math, and science at the elementary and high school levels.

All Test Proficiency Rate Accountability is the proficiency rate, when relevant, for accountability using the 95% of Participation Rate denominator for students combining all tests and calculating a rate for ELA, math, and science at the elementary and high school levels.

Annual Financial Report (AFR) for a district is the final financial statement for a Local Education Agency's fiscal year after it has been audited by a qualified auditor. Each district is required to have an annual audit completed by a qualified and licensed auditing firm. The AFR is completed by the auditor and is submitted to the Illinois State Board of Education.

Average Administrator Salary is the sum of the salaries for all administrative staff, divided by the number of full-time equivalent administrative staff.

Average Class Size is the average number of students in each class in a school as of the last day of school.

Average Teacher Salary is the sum of the total teachers work location base salary, divided by the teacher full-time equivalent.

Average Teaching Experience is the sum of the years of teaching experience for all full-time equivalent classroom teachers in the district, divided by the total number of full-time equivalent classroom teachers.

Career and Technical Education (CTE) Cluster Participant (duplicated) is a student who has enrolled in at least one CTE course during the school year and has a course outcome of Pass, Fail, or Incomplete in the cluster.

Career and Technical Education Concentrator is a program concentrator in at least one Classification of Instructional Program (CIP) in the CTE cluster during the student's high school career.



Illinois State Board of Education

Career and Technical Education Course is a course that is assigned to a CIP by the Education for Employment (EFE) system at the serving school.

Career and Technical Education Participant is a Grade 9 to 12 student who has enrolled in at least one CTE course during the school year and has a course outcome of Pass, Fail, or Incomplete. Participants are counted by home school and the district of the home school needs to be in an EFE.

Career and Technical Education Program Concentrator is defined as a student that passed two or more Group 2, Group 3, Group 4, or Group 5 CTE courses in a single CIP during the student's high school career. A course can only be counted once for each serving school. Concentrators are counted by home school and the district of the home school needs to be in an EFE.

Certified Staff FTE is defined as employees in EIS who have one or more active employment records, worked during the regular school year (not summer school), are not regional superintendents or assistant regional superintendents, and have a position category code of 1 through 6. (This includes teachers and administrators.)

Chronic Absentee Rate (Report Card) is a measure that identifies the percentage of students who are identified as chronically absent, meaning absences that total 10% or more of school days of the most recent academic school year, including absences with and without valid cause, as defined in [Section 26-2a of the School Code](#), and out-of-school suspensions for an enrolled student.

Chronic Absenteeism (Report Card) is the number of chronically absent students, divided by the enrollment of the responsible school, multiplied by 100. Students are considered chronically absent as defined in [Section 26-18 of the School Code](#). Medically homebound and hospitalized students are excluded from this calculation.

Chronic Absenteeism (Summative Designation) is the number of chronically absent students, divided by the enrollment of the accountable school, multiplied by 100. Students are considered chronically absent as defined in [Section 26-18 of the School Code](#). Medically homebound and hospitalized students are excluded from this calculation.

Chronic Truancy Rate is a measure that identifies the percentage of students that are identified as chronic truants. Students are considered chronic truants if they are subject to compulsory school attendance and are absent without valid cause, as defined in [Section 26-2a of the School Code](#), from such attendance for 5 percent or more of the previous 180 regular attendance days.

Chronically Truant Students include the number of chronic truants, divided by enrollment, multiplied by 100. Students are considered chronic truants as defined in [Section 26-2a of the School Code](#). Chronic truants include students subject to compulsory attendance who have been absent without valid cause from such attendance for 5 percent or more of the previous 180 regular attendance days.



Illinois State Board of Education

Civil Rights Data Collection (CRDC) is a biennial (i.e., every other school year) survey of public schools that has been required by the U.S. Department of Education (ED) Office for Civil Rights since 1968. The CRDC collects data on leading civil rights indicators related to access and barriers to educational opportunity at the early childhood through Grade 12 levels. The CRDC collects data from public Local Education Agencies (LEAs) and schools, including juvenile facilities, charter schools, alternative schools, and schools serving only students with disabilities.

Class Size refers to the number of students in a classroom, specifically either the number of students being taught by individual teachers in a classroom or the average number of students being taught by teachers in a school, district, or education system.

Climate and Culture: Expulsions is the number of students expelled (with or without receiving educational services), divided by student enrollment for that educational entity. This data comes from the CRDC and represents information from two prior school years.

Climate and Culture: Incidents of Violence is the number of students involved in violent incidents with or without injury, divided by the student enrollment for that educational entity. This includes bullying and harassment. This data comes from the CRDC and represents information from two prior school years.

Climate and Culture: In-School Suspension is the number of students receiving an in-school suspension, divided by the student enrollment for that educational entity. This data comes from the CRDC and represents information from two prior school years.

Climate and Culture: Out-of-School Suspension is the number of students receiving an out-of-school suspension, divided by the student enrollment for that educational entity. This data comes from the CRDC and represents information from two prior school years.

Climate Survey is a survey taken by all Grade PK-12 teachers and all Grade 4-12 students as required by the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) State Plan. The State Board of Education shall administer a Climate Survey, which it selects and pays for, to provide feedback from, at a minimum, students in Grades 4 through 12 and teachers on the instructional environment within a school, according to [105 ILCS 5/2-3.153 \(ilga.gov\)](#). The information collected through the survey is rigorously reviewed and analyzed to generate a report for each school. There are three Climate Surveys approved for use by ISBE -- 5Essentials, Cognia, and Comprehensive School Climate Inventory.

Climate Survey Response Schools is the percentage of schools with over a 50 percent response rate on the School Climate Survey.

Climate Survey Response Students is the total number of individual students responding to the School Climate Survey, divided by the total number of eligible students. Students are eligible to participate if they are enrolled in a school and are cognitively able to participate in the survey.



Illinois State Board of Education

Climate Survey Response Teachers represents the total number of teachers responding to the School Climate Survey, divided by the total number of eligible teachers. "Teacher" means any individual who holds an educator license issued pursuant to Article 21B of the School Code and whose primary responsibility is to provide instruction to students at any grade level of prekindergarten through grade 12 for more than 50 percent of the school day or school year. "Teacher" does not include paraprofessional educators, substitute teachers, tutors, instructional coaches who do not meet the criteria specified in this subsection (a)(1), or student teachers.

Cluster Participant (Duplicated) is defined as a student that has enrolled in at least one CTE course during the school year and has a course outcome of Pass, Fail, or Incomplete in the cluster.

Dropout Rate is the rate of dropouts in an entity (school, district, state) per enrollment. A dropout is defined as a student who:

- Was enrolled in school at some time during the school year, but was not enrolled the following school year and was expected to be in membership (i.e., was not reported as a dropout the year before).
- Did not graduate from high school.
- Did not complete a state- or district-approved educational program.
- Did not meet any of the following exclusionary conditions:
 - Transfer to another public school district, private school, or state- or district-approved educational program;
 - Temporary school-recognized absence due to suspension or illness;
 - Death.

Dynamic Learning Maps Alternate Assessment (DLM-AA) offers students with the most significant cognitive disabilities a way to show what they know and can do in a manner which differs from the traditional multiple-choice tests. Assessments are based on a learning map, which is a map that shows different paths a student might take to learn new academic skills. Results of the assessments help teachers to plan individualized experiences for each student by creating lessons and activities that are appropriate for a student's needs and abilities.

DLM-AA Proficiency has four levels of performance:

- Level 4: The student demonstrates advanced understanding of and ability to apply targeted content knowledge and skills (considered proficient).
- Level 3: The student's understanding of and ability to apply content knowledge and skills represented is at target (considered proficient).
- Level 2: The student's understanding of and ability to apply targeted content knowledge and skills is approaching the target.
- Level 1: The student demonstrates emerging understanding of and ability to apply content knowledge and skills.



Illinois State Board of Education

DLM-AA Proficiency Rate Accountability is calculated, when relevant, for accountability using the 95% of Participation Rate denominator, and has four levels of performance:

- Level 4: The student demonstrates advanced understanding of and ability to apply targeted content knowledge and skills (considered proficient).
- Level 3: The student's understanding of and ability to apply content knowledge and skills represented is at target (considered proficient).
- Level 2: The student's understanding of and ability to apply targeted content knowledge and skills is approaching the target.
- Level 1: The student demonstrates emerging understanding of and ability to apply content knowledge and skills.

Eighth-Graders Passing Algebra I are eighth-grade students who have successfully completed Algebra I (or its equivalent) by the end of Grade 8.

English Language Arts (ELA) Proficiency is the percentage of students who are proficient (i.e., performance levels 4 and 5 on the Illinois Assessment of Readiness, performance levels 3 and 4 on DLM-AA, performance levels 3 and 4 on SAT in the subject area of ELA).

ELA, Math, and Illinois Science Assessment Participation is the number and percentage of students that received valid scores on the state's required accountability assessments or its approved alternate assessment in the subject areas of ELA, math, and science. The percentage of participation is the count of students with valid scores, divided by the student enrollment, multiplied by 100.

English Learners (ELs) are students who have been identified through a screening process as eligible for bilingual education and/or English as a second language services, and who have not yet reached English proficiency, as measured by ACCESS for ELLs.

EL Proficiency on ACCESS is the number of students with a composite score of 4.8 or higher on the ACCESS test, divided by the total number of ELs in an educational entity, multiplied by 100. The ACCESS test is the suite of EL proficiency assessments for students identified as ELs in Illinois.

Equalized Assessed Valuation per Pupil includes all computed property values upon which a district's local tax rate is calculated.

Evidence-Based Funding (EBF) for Student Success Act became law on August 31, 2017. Five previous grant programs are combined into a single grant program and distributed as EBF. Those grant programs are General State Aid, Special Education – Personnel, Special Education – Funding for Children Requiring Special Education Services, Special Education – Summer School, and English Learner Education. Districts receive the same amounts from these grant programs as they did in fiscal year 2017, the year prior to implementation of EBF. That hold harmless provision is known as the Base Funding Minimum. In addition, when there are sufficient appropriations, districts receive funding based on their assignment to one of four tiers. The



Illinois State Board of Education

tiers represent a ranking of district resources compared to individual district education costs.

EBF Adequacy Target is the minimum cost to educate students within the district based on the cost factors outlined in the EBF formula. It is the denominator of each district's Percent of Adequacy calculation. Please refer to ISBE's [resource materials](#) for the methodology and the list of cost factors used to determine a district's Adequacy Target. Each district's Adequacy Target is calculated by ISBE and updated annually.

EBF District Tier Assignment is the tier assigned to each district pursuant to EBF. There are four tiers numbered 1 through 4. The Tier 1 threshold is set annually. Tier 2 districts have a Percent of Adequacy greater than or equal to the Tier 1 target ratio and less than 90 percent. Tier 3 districts have a Percent of Adequacy greater than or equal to 90 percent and less than 100 percent. Tier 4 districts have a Percent of Adequacy greater than or equal to 100 percent.

EBF Local Capacity Target is an amount of funding each district is assumed to contribute toward its Adequacy Target for purposes of EBF calculations. Local Capacity Target is the largest of the three elements of Final Resources and is based on Equalized Assessed Valuations.

EBF Percentage of Adequacy is a ratio equal to a district's Final Resources, divided by its Adequacy Target in EBF. Each district's Percent of Adequacy determines its tier assignment in a given year when increased funding is provided.

EBF Real Receipts is an amount that is used to adjust the Local Capacity Target calculation when the product of the Real Receipts calculation exceeds the Local Capacity Target. Real Receipts are equal to Adjusted Real Equalized Assessed Value multiplied by Adjusted Operating Tax Rate.

EBF Real Receipts/Adequacy Target – Comparing Real Receipts to the Local Capacity Target will illustrate a district's ability to generate local revenue compared to the expected contribution to providing an adequate education per EBF.

Exiting Career and Technical Education Concentrator is a CTE concentrator at any point in their student career who has been enrolled in an Illinois public school during the school year being reported and has been exited with an exit reason code that qualifies as having finished school.

Expenditure by Function consists of expenditures for instruction, general administration, support services, and other expenditures.

Expenditure by Fund is the total expenditure from each of the eight funds: educational, operations and maintenance, transportation, debt service, tort, municipal retirement/Social Security, fire prevention and safety, and capital projects.

Feeder School is a school from which a majority of students progress to a higher-level educational school. For example, middle schools are feeder schools for high schools. A school is considered a feeder school if 50 percent or more of the students in the terminating grade attend the same school the following year. For



Illinois State Board of Education

example, a middle school where 78 percent of the eighth-grade students attend the same high school would be a feeder school of that high school.

Former ELs are students who were English learners and met the state reclassification criteria on ACCESS through high school graduation.

Former IEP is defined as a student who was not a student with an IEP in the December 1 Child Count snapshot in the Report Card school year, and a student for the Report Card school year was a student with an IEP in at least one of the past four school years (i.e., exists in at least one of the past four-year December 1 Child Count snapshots) and has since graduated or has aged out (SIS exit code of 14).

Gender is defined as the gender of a student that the district reports to ISBE. Gender will be either male, female, or non-binary.

General State Aid was the primary state grant to school districts in effect in Illinois for fiscal years 1999 – 2017. It was repealed with the passage of Public Act 100-0582. This grant program and four other state grants were combined to form the new primary state grant known as Evidence-Based Funding. The Report Card displays some data from FY 2017; revenues from that period may reflect General State Aid receipts.

Gifted Education is educational services, including differentiated curricula and instructional methods, designed to meet the needs of gifted children.

Grades Served is the grade level of education that a school and/or district provide for general education.

Graduation Rate is calculated based on ESSA High School Graduation Rate guidance found [here](#). Students are reported at their home school. The cohort is based on the number of students who enter Grade 9 for the first time, adjusted by adding into the cohort any student who transfers in later during Grade 9 or during the next three years and subtracting any student from the cohort who transfers out, emigrates to another country, transfers to a prison or juvenile facility, or dies during that same period. It is the proportion of graduates from a specific cohort to the total number of students in that cohort.

Health and Wellness is the average number of days per week that a student at a school has physical education.

High-Poverty School is defined as a school in which the percentage of low-income Fall Student Enrollment ranks at or above the 75th percentile.

Home School is the public school a student attends or would attend if not placed/transferred to another school/program to receive needed services.

Homeless Students are defined as children/youth who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence. They include:

- Students who are sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a



Illinois State Board of Education

similar reason; are living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to the lack of alternative adequate accommodations; are living in emergency or transitional shelters; are abandoned in hospitals;

- Students who have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings;
- Students who are living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings; and
- Migrant students who qualify as being homeless for the purposes of this subtitle because they are living in circumstances described above.

See [here](#) for more details on homelessness and associated programming.

Illinois Assessment of Readiness (IAR) is a federally required measure of students' mastery of the Illinois Learning Standards in English language arts (ELA) and math in Grades 3 through 8 and their readiness for what's next. IAR results are also used to measure student growth for school and district accountability.

IAR Proficiency has five levels of performance:

- Level 5: Exceeded expectations (considered proficient).
- Level 4: Met expectations (considered proficient).
- Level 3: Approached expectations.
- Level 2: Partially met expectations.
- Level 1: Did not yet meet expectations.

IAR Proficiency Rate Accountability is calculated, when relevant, for accountability using the 95% of Participation Rate denominator, and has five levels of performance:

- Level 5: Exceeded expectations (considered proficient).
- Level 4: Met expectations (considered proficient).
- Level 3: Approached expectations.
- Level 2: Partially met expectations.
- Level 1: Did not yet meet expectations.

Illinois Science Assessment (ISA) tests are designed to measure performance against rigorous science standards. The tests require students to apply their science skills to answering questions. The science tests are given to students enrolled in Grades 5, 8 and 11.

ISA Proficiency has four levels of performance:

- Level 4 "Exemplary" – Work at this level is of exceptional quality. It is both thorough and accurate. It exceeds the standard. It shows a sophisticated application of knowledge and skills.
- Level 3 "Proficient" – Work at this level meets the standard. It is acceptable work that demonstrates application of essential knowledge and skills. Minor errors or omissions do not detract from the overall quality.
- Level 2 "Developing" – Work at this level does not meet the standard. It shows basic, but



Illinois State Board of Education

inconsistent application of knowledge and skills. Minor errors or omissions detract from the overall quality. Your work needs further development.

- Level 1 “Emerging” – Work at this level shows a partial application of knowledge and skills. It is superficial (lacks depth), fragmented or incomplete, and needs considerable development. Your work contains errors or omissions.

ISA Proficiency Rate Accountability is calculated, when relevant, for accountability using the 95% of Participation Rate denominator, and has four levels of performance:

- Level 4 “Exemplary” – Work at this level is of exceptional quality. It is both thorough and accurate. It exceeds the standard. It shows a sophisticated application of knowledge and skills.
- Level 3 “Proficient” – Work at this level meets the standard. It is acceptable work that demonstrates application of essential knowledge and skills. Minor errors or omissions do not detract from the overall quality.
- Level 2 “Developing” – Work at this level does not meet the standard. It shows basic, but inconsistent application of knowledge and skills. Minor errors or omissions detract from the overall quality. Your work needs further development.
- Level 1 “Emerging” – Work at this level shows a partial application of knowledge and skills. It is superficial (lacks depth), fragmented or incomplete, and needs considerable development. Your work contains errors or omissions.

Illinois Youth Survey is a self-report survey administered in school settings designed to gather information about a variety of health and social indicators, including substance use patterns and attitudes of Illinois youth. It is funded by the Illinois Department of Human Services and is administered biennially.

Individualized Education Program (IEP) Students are students who are identified as having a disability through formal evaluations and met specific criteria as stated under IDEA. They are eligible for special education and related services provided by a team of individuals who developed an IEP for them. Students are identified as of December 1.

Instructional Expenditure per Pupil includes the direct costs of teaching pupils or the interaction between teachers and pupils.

Kindergarten Individual Development Survey (KIDS) is an observational assessment tool designed to help teachers, administrators, families, and policymakers better understand the development of children in kindergarten. ISBE requires kindergarten teachers to collect observations beginning on the first 40 days of student attendance on a minimum of 14 required measures, which are from three key developmental areas. This subset of 14 measures provides a developmental indicator for a group of students (class, school, district, state) at the beginning of kindergarten.

Local Property Taxes means the receipt of taxes that apply to the prior year’s levies, as well as those available



Illinois State Board of Education

from the current levy. Also included are payments in lieu of taxes as monies from the Corporate Personal Property Replacement Tax.

Long-Term ELs are English learners who have not met the state's exit criteria for reclassification as a Non-EL. That standard currently is achieving a score of 4.8 or higher (proficient) on ACCESS, which is the state's English language proficiency assessment, within seven years of their initial EL identification.

Low-Income Students are those who receive or live in households that receive Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program or Temporary Assistance to Needy Families benefits; are classified as homeless, migrant, runaway, Head Start, or foster children; or live in a household where the household income meets the U.S. Department of Agriculture income guidelines to receive free or reduced-price meals.

Low-Poverty School is defined as a school in which the percentage of low-income Fall Student Enrollment ranks below the 25th percentile.

Math Proficiency is the percentage of students who are proficient (i.e., performance levels 4 and 5 on IAR, performance levels 3 and 4 on DLM-AA, performance levels 3 and 4 on SAT) in the subject area of math.

Mean ELA/Math Growth Percentiles are the average of the individual student growth percentiles of the students in the group.

Migrant Child is eligible for Migrant Education Program (MEP) services if all of the following conditions are met, according to Sections 1115(c)(1)(A) (incorporated into the MEP by Sections 1304(c)(2), 1115(b), and 1309(3) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, and 34 Code of Federal Regulations § 200.103(a) of ED's Title I regulations):

1. The child is not older than 21 years of age; *and*
2. a. The child is entitled to a free public education (through Grade 12) under state law, *or*
2. b. The child is not yet at a grade level at which the LEA provides a free public education, *and*
3. The child made a qualifying move in the preceding 36 months as a migrant agricultural worker or a migrant fisher, or did so with, or to join a parent/guardian or spouse who is a migrant agricultural worker or a migrant fisher; *and*
4. With regard to the qualifying move identified in paragraph 3 above, the child moved due to economic necessity from one residence to another residence, and —
 - a. From one school district to another; *or*
 - b. In a state that is comprised of a single school district, has moved from one administrative area to another within such district; *or*
 - c. Resides in a school district of more than 15,000 square miles and migrates a distance of 20 miles or more to a temporary residence. (Non-Regulatory Guidance, Ch. II, A1)

Source: ED Migrant Education Program

Military-Connected Students are students with a parent or guardian who is a member of the U.S. Armed Forces on active duty.



Illinois State Board of Education

National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), also known as "The Nation's Report Card," is the only nationally representative and continuing assessment that has been conducted periodically in reading, mathematics, science, writing, U.S. history, civics, geography, and the arts. NAEP does not provide scores for individual students or schools; instead, it offers results regarding subject-matter achievement, instructional experiences, and school environment for populations of students (e.g., fourth-graders) and student groups of those populations (e.g., female students, Hispanic students). NAEP results are based on a sample of student populations of interest. National NAEP reports information for the nation and specific geographic regions of the country. It includes students drawn from both public and nonpublic schools and reports results for student achievement at Grades 4, 8, and 12. These assessments follow the frameworks developed by the National Assessment Governing Board and use the latest advances in assessment methodology. For example, NAEP assessments include a large percentage of constructed-response questions and questions that require the use of calculators and other materials. Innovative types of questions have been used in assessments such as the arts (theater, music, and visual arts) and science to measure students' ability to perform hands-on tasks.

National Board Certified Teachers are teachers who have achieved National Board Certification, the most respected professional certification available in education. Certification was designed to develop, retain, and recognize accomplished teachers and to generate ongoing improvement in schools nationwide. It provides numerous benefits to teachers, students, and schools.

No Participation Rate is the number of students who did not receive participation credit for the state assessment divided by the number of students who were required to participate in the state assessment.

Novice Administrator Count is defined as the sum of Administrator FTE with less than two FTE years of combined IL public school service.

Novice Administrator Rate is defined as the percentage of Administrator FTE with less than two FTE years of combined IL public school service.

Novice Teacher Count is defined as the sum of FTE teachers with less than two FTE years of combined IL public school service.

Novice Teacher Rate is defined as the percentage of FTE teachers with fewer than two FTE years of combined public school service in Illinois.

Operating Expenditure per Pupil includes the gross operating cost of a school district, excluding summer school, adult education, bond principal retired, and capital expenditures.

Participation Rate is the number of students who received participation credit for the state assessment divided by the number of students who were required to participate in the state assessment.



Illinois State Board of Education

Percentage of Students for Each Racial/Ethnic Group (White, Black, Hispanic, Asian, Hawaiian-Pacific Islander, American Indian-Alaskan Native, and Two or More Races) is the count of students belonging to a particular racial/ethnic group, divided by the total fall enrollment, multiplied by 100.

Postsecondary Enrollment includes students who graduated with a regular high school diploma from a public high school in Illinois two years prior to the current school year and enrolled in a U.S. college within 12 or 16 months. The datasets used are the National Student Clearinghouse for higher education enrollment and ISBE's SIS for high school graduation.

Principal Turnover is the number of different principals at the same school in the last six years; it is reported as a count. For district and state statistics, it is sum of the different principals from each school in the last six years, divided by the total number of schools; it is reported as an average.

Private School is defined as students whose parent/guardian has chosen to enroll the student in a nonpublic school (e.g., parochial) for general education, with the parent(s) bearing the cost of the student's private education. This includes students who are being home schooled by their parents.

Pupil-Administrator Ratio is the student enrollment for the school year, divided by the number of full-time equivalent administrative staff.

Pupil-Certified Staff Ratio is the student enrollment for the school year, divided by the number of full-time equivalent certified staff (excluding adult education personnel).

Pupil-Teacher Ratio is the student enrollment for the school year, divided by the number of full-time equivalent classroom teachers in the district. Teachers classified as special education teachers are excluded.

Race is defined as the race or ethnicity of a student that the district reports to ISBE. Race will be one of seven values: White, Black, Hispanic, Asian, Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, American Indian, or Two or More Races.

Remediation (Community College and Post-Secondary) Courses is the percentage of graduates who attended an Illinois community college or post-secondary institution in Illinois and were enrolled in remedial courses. The source for this metric is from Illinois Community College Board, Illinois Board of Higher Education and Student Information System (SIS). Remediation is tracked in aggregate (overall) and can be disaggregated by subject -- reading, mathematics, and for communications college remediation.

Reported School Districts and Other Educational Entities include all regular operating elementary, high school, unit districts, state-authorized charter schools, and cooperative high schools. Non-operated districts, other state-funded education agencies (such as area vocational centers, special education cooperatives), and educational entities housed in the Illinois Department of Human Services are excluded from the Report Card. Inclusion or exclusion from the Report Card should not be confused with status as a school district.



Illinois State Board of Education

Responsible District is the district used for calculating all Report Card metrics. It is either the parent district of the responsible school or the parent district of a student's home school in cases where the student's serving school is a special education cooperative, special education private facility, nonpublic school, or a miscellaneous payee. Students who have no responsible school may be included in district-level calculations for their responsible district.

Responsible School is the school used for calculating all Report Card metrics. In most cases, a student's responsible school is their home school. Paris Cooperative High School and Bismarck-Henning Rossville-Alvin Cooperative High School are exceptions. There are also specific metrics where the responsible school is based on a student's serving school (e.g., enrollment, Climate Survey participation). Please see the [Public Business Rules for the 2021 Report Card](#) for details on how responsible school is determined.

SAT is an exam administered to students in Grade 11 as the state's accountability assessment. The **SAT** is administered by the College Board and is often used as a measure by college and university admission offices when assessing prospective students for admission.

SAT Proficiency has four levels of performance:

- Level 4: Exceeds standards (considered proficient).
- Level 3: Meets standards (considered proficient).
- Level 2: Approaching standards.
- Level 1: Partially meets standards.

SAT Proficiency Rate Accountability is calculated, when relevant, for accountability using the 95% of Participation Rate denominator, and has four levels of performance:

- Level 4: Exceeds standards (considered proficient).
- Level 3: Meets standards (considered proficient).
- Level 2: Approaching standards.
- Level 1: Partially meets standards.

School is synonymous with "attendance center" in current Illinois State Board of Education use. A school is a division of the school system consisting of students who make up one or more grade groups or other identifiable groups, organized as one unit with one or more teachers to give instruction of a defined type, and housed in one or more buildings. More than one school may be housed in one building, as is the case when elementary and secondary schools are housed in the same building.

School District is a geographical territory governed by a school board, which has the powers conferred to it by the General Assembly. The Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice is a school district. Other entities that function as a district, but are not officially counted as a district, include cooperative high schools, the Illinois Department of Human Services, special education cooperatives, state-authorized charter schools, the Illinois Math and



Illinois State Board of Education

Science Academy, and university lab schools.

School-Level Enrollment includes students at the school where students attend. This does not include students who do not regularly spend the majority of their school day at the school being reported.

School-Level Immunization Compliance is the percentage of students compliant with health exams and immunizations.

Serving School is the school/program where a student is being educated.

Site-Based Expenditure Reporting: "Per-Pupil Expenditures for each School" is defined as the total of per-pupil school-level expenditures and per-pupil centralized expenditures funded by federal and state/ local source of funds.

Site-Based Expenditure Reporting: "Per-Pupil Expenditures for each School, disaggregated by federal source of funds" is defined as the total of per-pupil school-level expenditures and per-pupil centralized expenditures by federal source of funds.

Site-Based Expenditure Reporting: "Per-Pupil Expenditures for each School, disaggregated by state and local source of funds" is defined as the total of per-pupil school-level expenditures and per-pupil centralized expenditures by state and local source of funds combined.

Site-Based Expenditure Reporting: "Per-Pupil Expenditures for each School, disaggregated by school level-expenditures" is defined as the per-pupil school-level expenditures totaled by federal source of funds and by state and local source of funds combined. The school-level expenditures must include any personnel salaries, benefits, and related costs assigned exclusively to a school and any non-personnel costs specifically attributable to the school.

Site-Based Expenditure Reporting: "Per-Pupil Expenditures for each School, disaggregated by LEA centralized level" is defined as the per-pupil school's share of LEA centralized expenditures totaled by federal source of funds and by state and local source of funds combined. LEA centralized expenditures go beyond central office administrative expenditures and may also include LEA-defined cost categories such as transportation, operation & maintenance, food services, some pupil support services, etc.

Site-Based Expenditure Reporting: "Per-Pupil School-Level Expenditures for each School, disaggregated by federal source of funds" is defined as the per-pupil school-level expenditures funded by federal source of funds. The school-level expenditures must include any personnel salaries, benefits, and related costs assigned exclusively to a school and any non-personnel costs specifically attributable to the school.

Site-Based Expenditure Reporting: "Per-Pupil School-Level Expenditures for each School, disaggregated by state and local source of funds" is defined as the per-pupil school-level expenditures funded by state and local source



Illinois State Board of Education

of funds combined. The school-level expenditures must include any personnel salaries, benefits, and related costs assigned exclusively to a school and any non-personnel costs specifically attributable to the school.

Site-Based Expenditure Reporting: “Per-Pupil LEA Centralized Expenditures for each School, disaggregated by federal source of funds” is defined as the site’s per-pupil proportional share of LEA centralized expenditures funded by federal source of funds. The proportional share of a LEA’s centralized expenditures represents an allocation of centralized expenditures as a proxy for dollars spent for LEA centralized services serving each school. LEA centralized expenditures go beyond central office administrative expenditures and may also include LEA-defined cost categories such as transportation, operation & maintenance, food services, some pupil support services, etc.

Site-Based Expenditure Reporting: “Per-Pupil LEA Centralized Expenditures for each School, disaggregated by state and local source of funds” is defined as the site’s per-pupil proportional share of LEA centralized expenditures funded by state and local source of funds combined. The proportional share of a LEA’s centralized expenditures represents an allocation of centralized expenditures as a proxy for dollars spent for LEA centralized services serving each school. LEA centralized expenditures go beyond central office administrative expenditures and may also include LEA-defined cost categories such as transportation, operation & maintenance, food services, some pupil support services, etc.

Site-Based Expenditure Reporting: “District Expenditures Excluded from Per-Pupil Averages” is defined as the sum total of all expenditures excluded from Site-Based Expenditure Reporting. These expenditures will not need to be disaggregated. Expenditures to be excluded are those that do not reflect expenditures for pre-K through grade 12 students being served or placed by the LEA (thereby excluding costs for adult education and community services, for example) and those that do not reflect expenditures that are largely ongoing, normal course resource allocations (thereby excluding non-education fund capital expenditures and debt service, for example). A list of the most frequent exclusions appears in ISBE’s annual Site-Based Expenditures Reporting Guidance, which can be found on the SBER webpage. Exclusions are categorized by fund, function, and object.

Special Education Educational Environment refers to the number of students with IEPs receiving services in one of the following general education settings: 1) at least 80 percent of their instructional day inside the general education classroom, 2) between 40 and 69 percent of their instructional day inside the general education classroom, 3) less than 40 percent of their instructional day inside the general education classroom, or 4) their instructional day takes place in a separate educational facility.

State Education Agency-Level Enrollment, as defined by ED, includes:

1. Students reported by a district.
2. Students placed in private schools by the state and funded by the state.

Children participating in a prekindergarten program that is administered directly by the State Education Agency or its subcontractors, and who are not included in the membership of a district, should be reported only at the state level.



Illinois State Board of Education

Does not include:

1. Students given vouchers to attend private schools.
2. Students placed by their parents in private schools whose tuition is paid for by their parents, but who receive special education services from the student's home district.

State House District, for school districts, is the House district where the school district administrative building is located. For schools, it is the House district where the school building is located.

State Performance Plan (SPP) functions as an accountability mechanism and the actual plan for systems change. It documents quantifiable indications of performance in the priority areas of a free appropriate public education in the least restrictive environment, disproportionality, and effective general supervision. Measurable and rigorous targets exist for each SPP indicator with the intention of leading to improved results for children and youth with disabilities. Annual performance reporting is required via the Annual Performance Report to address ISBE's progress toward meeting its targets. Stakeholder involvement remains key to the development and implementation of the SPP.

State Senate District, for school districts, is the Senate district where the school district administrative building is located. For schools, it is the Senate district where the school building is located.

Student Attendance Rate is a weighted measure of the number of days a student is present relative to the total number of potential attendance days.

Student Discipline is defined as the in-school suspension, out-of-school suspension, expulsion, and removal incidents to alternative settings in lieu of another disciplinary action, disaggregated by race and ethnicity, gender, age, grade level, whether a student is an English learner, the incident type, and the duration.

Student Enrollment is defined as the total student enrollment in the school and district as of October 1 of the current school year. District level enrollment includes students attending a school in the district and students placed in private schools by the district and funded by the district. The Student Enrollment excludes:

1. Students given vouchers to attend private schools.
2. Students placed by their parents in private schools whose tuition is paid for by their parents, but who receive special education services from their home district.

Student Group includes students who fall within a particular demographic or service group.

Student Growth Percentile is a measure of student growth that compares a student's performance over time to that of their academic peers (e.g., students in Illinois who have the same scaled score in the prior year). It includes the current year score and up to two prior years' scores, which allows the growth percentile calculation to represent a true growth trend -- not just movement up and down from year to year. Individual student growth percentiles range from 1 to 99. A score of 50 represents average or expected growth.

- Cohort SGP:



Illinois State Board of Education

- The cohort SGP compares a student's assessment score this year to all other Illinois students (in the same grade and same subject) who had the same scale score last year. The state mean will always be 50 in a cohort SGP calculation.
- Baseline SGP:
 - The baseline SGP compares a student's assessment score this year to all other Illinois students (in the same grade and same subject) who had the same scale score in a specified previous baseline year. A state mean above 50 in a baseline SGP calculation means students overall grew more this year than in the prior baseline year.

Student Mobility Rate is the unduplicated count for students who transferred in and out of the serving school at any time during the school year (October 1 – May 1). It is the sum of the unduplicated students who transferred in and transferred out for any reason, divided by the unduplicated count of students enrolled between Oct. 1 and May 1, multiplied by 100.

- Transfers in, relative to student mobility, comprise all incidents of students being added to the enrollment roster.
- Transfers out, relative to student mobility, comprise all incidents of students being removed from the enrollment roster for any reason. Students who exited due to graduation or receiving a certificate of completion are excluded.

Students with Individualized Education Programs are students who have been found to be eligible to receive special education services. The 14 special education categories are 1) intellectual disability, 2) hearing impairments, 3) speech or language impairments, 4) visual impairments, 5) emotional disability, 6) orthopedic impairments, 7) other health impairments, 8) specific learning disabilities, 9) deaf-blindness, 10) multiple disabilities, 11) autism, 12) traumatic brain injury, 13) developmental delay, and 14) deafness.

Students with Disabilities is defined as both students who were identified as having a disability through formal evaluations and met specific criteria as stated under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) to be eligible for special education and related services by a team of individuals who developed an Individualized Education Program (IEP) It also includes students with a 504 Plan who are identified as students with a disability who have met specific criteria as stated under the Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and are eligible to receive accommodations and related services in a general education setting.

Summative Designation is the annual accountability designation assigned to each school pursuant to ESSA. The summative designation for all public schools receiving a designation is located on the Illinois Report Card.

Summative designations are annual designations that meaningfully differentiate school performance based on all elements of the state's accountability system. The system must differentiate between the performance of all students in a school and the performance of particular student demographic groups.

Summative designations include:

An **Exemplary School** has no student demographic groups performing at or below the level of the "all students" group in the lowest 5 percent of all schools, a graduation rate greater than 67 percent, and



Illinois State Board of Education

whose performance is in the top 10 percent of schools statewide as measured by the multi-measures accountability index.

A Commendable School has no student demographic groups performing at or below the level of the “all students” group in the lowest 5 percent of all schools, a graduation rate greater than 67 percent, and whose performance is not in the top 10 percent of schools statewide as measured by the multi-measures accountability index.

A Targeted Support School has one or more student demographic group performing at or below the level of the “all students” group in the lowest 5 percent of all schools (determined by comparing a particular demographic group's multi-measures accountability index score to the "all student" multi-measures index score of schools needing comprehensive support). Schools that receive an “Targeted Support School” designation will receive “targeted” support.

A Comprehensive Support School is in the lowest-performing 5 percent of Title I-eligible schools in Illinois, as measured by the multi-measures accountability index, and any high schools that have a graduation rate of 67 percent or less. Schools identified as a “Comprehensive Support School” receive “comprehensive” supports through collaboration with ISBE and partners to build on their strengths and address their individual challenges in serving all students fully and equitably. These schools develop a work plan with timelines and targets approved by ISBE and receive funding to access services through IL-EMPOWER.

Comprehensive Support Schools also includes schools that have completed a full Targeted Support school improvement cycle where the performance of an originally identified student demographic group remains at or below the level of the “all students” group in the lowest 5 percent of all schools (determined by comparing a particular demographic group's multi-measures accountability index score to the "all student" multi-measures index score of schools needing comprehensive support) at the end of the four-year improvement cycle.

An Intensive Support School is a school that has completed a full Comprehensive Support school improvement cycle, but whose performance remains in the lowest-performing 5 percent of Title I eligible schools in Illinois or is a high school that has a graduation rate of less than 67 percent or less at the end of the four-year improvement cycle. Schools in Intensive Support shall be subject to the more rigorous state-determined action identified in Section 4.3.C of the [State Plan](#).

In addition to these five designations, a sixth state – designation not calculated – can be assigned to a school based on one of six reasons. The potential reasons for a designation not being calculated are listed below.

- (1) Entity Not Eligible For Designation – Schools eligible to receive a summative designation include any public school that is Category 8 as the home school for 20 or more students



Illinois State Board of Education

in one or more Grades 1 through 12, with the exception of the following:

- The following serving schools will also receive a Report Card:
 - Bismarck-Henning Rossville-Alvin Cooperative High School
 - Paris Cooperative High School
- This excludes programs that only serve students enrolled at other home schools like alternative programs and schools serving pre-K and kindergarten grades only.
- (2) Entity Does Not Meet the Indicator Threshold
 - The inclusion rule for summative designation calculations is a count of at least 20 students per indicator.
 - All indicators with fewer than 20 records are suppressed. Schools with fewer than five out of eight indicators, at least one of which must be a Student Success School Quality indicator, do not receive a designation.
 - These suppression and calculation rules differ from the Report Card suppression rule of 10 because they serve different purposes. The summative designation suppression limit represents a threshold for stability of accountability designations and was approved in our Illinois ESSA Plan.
- (3) Closed
 - Schools that close at the end of an academic year (e.g., school year 2022-23) do not receive a designation for that academic year. The designation is used to trigger funding and support the subsequent academic year (e.g., school year 2023-24) and funding and support cannot be provided to a closed entity. Students from closed entities are assigned to another accountable school.
- (4) Newly Opened
 - Schools that were newly opened during the current academic year in such a way that they cannot be considered accountable for the academic achievement of their enrolled students. In general, this would only include schools that were opened in the latter half of the school year. An entity that is newly opened for the full school year, but lacked sufficient grades to meet the indicator threshold, would be categorized under reason (2) Entity Does Not Meet the Indicator Threshold.
- (5) Accountability Requirements Waived
 - In rare cases, accountability requirements may be waived by the U.S. Department of Education.
- (6) Other
 - Circumstances not defined above, but which prevent the calculation of a summative designation.



Illinois State Board of Education

Summative Designation Meta Indicator Components: The accountability system has four meta-indicators that are currently being validated for use as indicators. These include the College and Career Readiness indicator (CCRI), Fine Arts indicator, P-2 indicator, and Elementary/Middle indicator. For 2023, the components of the CCRI and Fine Arts indicators will be added to the report card. We will not be reporting an overall calculation, but rather the sub-elements. For more information on the meta-indicators, please see the [Individual Indicators webpage](#).

- CCRI Meta Indicator Components
 - For all of the following metrics the denominator is the number of students from the applicable academic year with an exit code of graduated in a given home school, and the numerator is the number of students from the denominator who have met the requirements of the metric (or that fall within particular performance ranges, as applicable to the metric).
 - Percentage of students with 95% attendance in JR/SR year (average of the two years must be 95% or better)
 - Percentage of students who fall into each GPA category
 - Percentage of students who meet the IL SAT/ACT Composite Minimum requirement
 - Percentage of students who have at least 1 Academic ELA Indicator
 - Percentage of students who have at least 1 Academic Math Indicator
 - Percentage of students who have identified a Career Area of Interest by Sophomore Year
 - Percentage of students who have earned 1, 2, or 3+ career ready indicators
 - Percentage of students who have earned a College and Career Pathway Endorsement
- Fine Arts Meta Indicator Components
 - Student Participation in Fine Arts
 - The non-duplicated count of all students who are enrolled in one or more fine arts courses in a year, divided by the total number of students at the school. Inclusive of all grades, including K.
 - Teacher Qualifications
 - A school's total number of students enrolled in one or more arts courses taught by a qualified Illinois teacher divided by the school's total number of students enrolled in one or more arts courses.

Teacher is a regular or special education instructor within the Employment Information System.

Teacher Attendance Count is defined as the total FTE teachers who missed 10 or more days during the school year.



Illinois State Board of Education

Teacher Attendance Rate is the percentage of full-time equivalent teachers who reported fewer than 10 days absent for reasons other than professional development, leaves of absence pursuant to the federal [Family Medical Leave Act of 1993](#), long-term disability, or parental leaves pursuant to statute [Section 10-17a\(2\)](#)€.

Teacher Education Distribution is the percentage of FTE teachers by gender.

Teacher Education Distribution - Teachers with a Bachelor's Degree is the sum of all full-time equivalent classroom teachers with bachelor's degrees as reported in the district, divided by the total number of full-time equivalent classroom teachers, multiplied by 100.

Teacher Education Distribution - Teachers with a Master's Degree and Above is the sum of all full-time equivalent classroom teachers with master's degrees and above in the district, divided by the total number of full-time equivalent classroom teachers, multiplied by 100.

Teacher Evaluation – Effective Teacher is the combined percentage of teachers who received an evaluation in the current reporting year that received a Proficient or Excellent rating on their evaluation, divided by the total number of teachers who received an evaluation for the school year.

Teacher Gender Distribution is the percentage of FTE teachers by gender.

Teacher Headcount is the total number of all teachers.

Teacher Full-Time Equivalent is the measure of the number of teachers weighted for full-time/part-time status and the length of time of the year they were employed. For example, a 1.0 FTE is a teacher who was full time and employed for the entire school year. A 0.5 FTE is a teacher who EITHER was full time for half the year or part time for the entire year, or any combination in between.

Teacher Out of Field is defined as a teacher teaching in a grade or content area for which he or she does not hold the appropriate state-issued license, endorsement, approvals, or previous qualifications. A teacher is considered out-of-field on a course level basis. For example, a teacher can be out-of-field for one course and in-field for a different course. A school/district/state levels, a teacher will be considered out-of-field if they are out-of-field for at least one of their course assignments.

Teacher Pension Data is collected from two different sources. City of Chicago SD 299 teacher pension data comes from the Chicago Teacher Pension Fund (CTPF) Annual Comprehensive Financial Report. Non-Chicago School District teacher pension data comes from the Illinois Teacher Retirement System (TRS).

Teacher Race Distribution is the percentage of FTE teachers by race/ethnicity.



Illinois State Board of Education

Teacher Retention Rate is defined as the three-year average percentage of full-time teachers returning to the same entity from year to year, which comes from the Employment Information System.

- Teacher retention rate at the school level is the total number of full-time teachers retained in the same school in past three years, divided by the total number of full-time teachers from the past three years.
- Teacher retention rate at the district level is the total number of full-time teachers staying in the same district in past three years, divided by the total number of full-time teachers from the past three years.
- Teacher retention rate at the state level is the total number of full-time teachers staying in the same district in past three years, divided by the total number of full-time teachers from the past three years.

Teacher with Gifted Endorsement is defined as the total headcount of teachers who hold a gifted education endorsement.

Teachers with Short-Term or Provisional Licensure Count is the sum of teacher FTE with an active provisional license or approved emergency approval within the Educator Licensure Information System (ELIS).

Teachers with Short-Term or Provisional Licensure Rate is the percentage of teacher FTE with an active provisional license or approved emergency approval within the Educator Licensure Information System (ELIS).

Title 1 School Improvement 1003 Grant Funds is a federal grant program authorized under Title I, Part A, Section 1003 of the Every Student Succeeds Act, 2015 (reauthorized by ESSA). The purpose of this School Improvement Grant is to support LEAs, via the Statewide System of Technical Assistance and Support (IL-EMPOWER), to serve schools implementing comprehensive support and improvement activities or targeted support and improvement activities. The goal is to provide all children significant opportunity to receive a fair, equitable, and high-quality education by providing adequate resources to substantially raise the achievement of students in lowest and underperforming schools.

Title I Schoolwide Programs may focus services to the entire school. Schoolwide Title I status is defined as schools with students classified as low income, poverty percentage of 40% or greater. Schoolwide programs are not required to identify at risk students and may focus their allocation and efforts on increasing whole school academic achievement.

Title I Status indicates if an entity receives a Title I grant allocation. If an entity receives a Title I allocation their status can be "Title I Targeted" or "Title I Schoolwide".

Title I Targeted Assistance Programs must focus services to identify students most at risk of failing through multiple objective criteria. Services, including supplies, must focus on those students identified.



Illinois State Board of Education

Total School Days is the total attendance days for student instruction for the school year based on the information in the public school calendar application.

Total School Tax Rate Per \$100 is an indication of district effort. It is the district's total tax rate for education (per \$100) as shown on local property tax bills.

Transfers In is relative to student mobility and comprises all incidents of students being added to the enrollment roster.

Transfers Out is relative to student mobility and comprises all incidents of students being removed from the enrollment roster for reasons other than normal educational program transitions (e.g., graduation or promotion).

Truancy Rate is a measure that identifies the percentage of students that are identified as truant. Students are considered truant if they are subject to compulsory school attendance and absent without valid cause, as defined under [Section 26-2a of the School Code](#), from such attendance for more than 1% but less than 5% of the past 180 school days..

Traut Minor Count is defined as a chronic truant to whom supportive services, including prevention, diagnostic, intervention and remedial services, alternative programs and other school and community resources have been provided and have failed to result in the cessation of chronic truancy, or have been offered and refused.

Youth in Care are students placed or awaiting placement in a 24-hour, out-of-home residence that is away from his or her parents/guardians. Placements are made by the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services.