



***2019 Illinois Report Card
Glossary of Terms***



Illinois State Board of Education

[Section 10-17a](#) of the Illinois School Code requires the State Board of Education 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](#).

8th-Graders Passing Algebra I are 8th grade students who have successfully completed Algebra I (or its equivalent) by the end of 8th grade. Successful completion is measured by earning a D or above. Courses taken during any summer sessions are not included in this calculation.

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 the core subjects. For the purposes of this metric, core subjects include reading, math, science, and social science.

Accountable School is the school used to calculate summative designations. The “accountable school” 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 (e.g., 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.

Adequacy Target is the denominator of each district’s percentage of adequacy calculation. The Adequacy Target is the minimum cost to educate students within the district based on the cost factors outlined in the Evidence-Based Funding (EBF) formula. 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.

Advanced Placement Coursework Enrollment is the number of students in Grades 9-12 who participated in upper-level courses, including Advanced Placement (AP) courses, International Baccalaureate (IB) courses, and dual credit courses. A student is assigned to the last home school enrolled for the school year.

AP Exam Passing includes the number of AP exams taken and the number of exams passed at any point (score of 3 or higher) 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](#).

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



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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 salaries for all classroom teachers, divided by the number of full-time equivalent classroom teachers.

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) Enrollment is the number of students who enrolled in at least one CTE course. A student is assigned to the last home school in which he/she was enrolled for the school year.

Children With Disabilities includes 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). Students with a 504 Plan are also 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.

Chronic Absenteeism (Report Card) is the number of chronically absent students, divided by the average daily 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.

Chronically Truant Students include the number of chronic truants, divided by the average daily 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.

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 U.S. Department of Education (ED) Office of Civil Rights Data Collection 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 ED Office of Civil Rights Data Collection and represents information from two prior school years.



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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 ED Office of Civil Rights Data Collection 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 ED Office of Civil Rights Data Collection and represents information from two prior school years.

Climate Survey or School 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 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, AdvancED, 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.

Climate Survey Response: Teachers represents the total number of teachers responding to the Climate Survey, divided by the total number of eligible teachers. Teachers eligible to take the teacher survey include (1) self-contained and subject-specific classroom teachers; (2) instructional coaches and subject matter specialists; (3) teacher aides, paraprofessionals, and cooperating classroom teachers; (4) special education teachers working in a single classroom or across classrooms; and (5) counselors, librarians, and other staff members who teach students.

Community College Remediation is the percentage of graduates from the last school year who attended an Illinois community college in the current school year and were enrolled in remedial courses. The source for this metric is from the Illinois Community College Board and ISBE's Student Information System (SIS).

District 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.



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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, was not enrolled the following school year, but was expected to be in membership (i.e., was not reported as a dropout the year before).
- Did not graduate from high school (graduates include students who received a GED without dropping out of 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) is an assessment administered to students in Grades 3-8 and 11 with the most significant cognitive disabilities whose Individualized Education Programs (IEPs) indicate that participation in the state's general English language arts and mathematics assessments, even with accommodations, is not appropriate. The DLM-AA was developed through a consortium of states.

English Language Arts (ELA) Proficiency is the percentage of students who are proficient (e.g., performance levels 4 and 5 on the Illinois Assessment of Readiness (IAR), 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 who 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 found to be eligible for bilingual education services. The percentage of EL students is the count of EL students, divided by the Student Enrollment, multiplied by 100.

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.



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Evidence-Based Funding (EBF) for Invest in Kids Act, or [Public Act 100-0465](#), 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 the year prior to the new law. That hold harmless provision is known as the Base Funding Minimum. In addition, districts receive funding based on their assignment to one of four tiers, which represent a ranking of their capacity to meet expectations.

EBF District Funding Tier is the tier assigned to each district pursuant to EBF. It is the value of 1-4 based on percentage of adequacy. The Tier 1 threshold is set annually. Tier 2 districts have a percentage of adequacy greater than or equal to the Tier 1 target ratio and less than 90 percent. Tier 3 districts have a percentage of adequacy greater than or equal to 90 percent and less than 100 percent. Tier 4 districts have a percentage of adequacy greater than or equal to 100 percent.

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

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 a single school. For 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.

Final Resources is the numerator or top of the ratio that is the percent of adequacy. It consists of a district's Local Capacity Target, Corporate Personal Property Replacement Tax revenue, and Base Funding Minimum.

Financial Capacity to Meet Expectations. See Percent of Adequacy.

Former English Learners include English Learners who met the state reclassification criteria on ACCESS through high school graduation.

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 and revenues from that period may reflect General State Aid receipts.

Graduation Rate is calculated based on ESSA High School Graduation Rate guidance found [here](#). Students are reported at the school where students attend (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.



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Health and Wellness is the average of days of physical education per week per student. It is the total number of days per week of physical education for all students, divided by the total number of students. Health education in middle and high school should be included. Recess is not included.

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 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
- Migratory 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 test of ELA and mathematics administered to students in Grades 3 through 8 for purposes of accountability.

Illinois Science Assessment (ISA) Proficiency is the percentage of students who are proficient in the subject area of science as determined by the ISA.

Individualized Education Program (IEP) includes 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).

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

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.



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Local Property Taxes means the receipt of taxes that apply to the prior year's levies, as well as those available 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 scored a 4.8 or higher (proficient) on proficiency tests 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.

Math Proficiency is the percentage of students who are proficient (e.g., 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.

Migratory Child According to sections 1115(c)(1)(A) (incorporated into the MEP by sections 1304(c)(2), 1115(b), and 1309(3) of the ESEA, and 34 C.F.R. § 200.103(a) of ED's Title I regulations) a child is a "migratory child" and is eligible for MEP services if all of the following conditions are met:

The child is not older than 21 years of age; *and* the child is entitled to a free public education (through grade 12) under state law, *or* the child is not yet at a grade level at which the LEA provides a free public education, *and* the child made a qualifying move in the preceding 36 months as a migratory agricultural worker or a migratory fisher, or did so with, or to join a parent/guardian or spouse who is a migratory agricultural worker or a migratory fisher; *and* 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 from one school district to another; *or* in a state that is comprised of a single school district, has moved from one administrative area to another with such district; *or* 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. (NRG, Ch. II, A1)

Source: ED Migrant Education Program

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

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

Percent 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. Also referred to as Capacity to Meet Expectations.



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Percent of Novice Teachers is the number of teachers with less than two years of teaching experience, divided by the total number of teachers in an educational entity, multiplied by 100.

Percent 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.

Percent of Students Who Exceed, Meet, or Do Not Meet Expectations/Standards Established by the State Board of Education refers to the distribution of students in the various performance levels based on their scores on the assessment.

The IAR exam has five performance levels:

- Level 1 - Did Not Yet Meet Expectation
- Level 2 - Partially Met Expectations
- Level 3 - Approached Expectations
- Level 4 - Met Expectations
- Level 5 - Exceeded Expectations

The SAT as an Illinois accountability assessment has four performance levels, which are distinct from the College Board's own performance levels:

- Level 1 - Partially Meets Standards
- Level 2 - Approaching Standards
- Level 3 - Meets Standards
- Level 4 - Exceeds Standards

The DLM-AA has four performance levels:

- Level 1 – Emerging
- Level 2 - Approaching Target
- Level 3 – At Target
- Level 4 - Advanced

The ISA has two performance levels:

- Proficient
- Not Proficient

Percent of Teachers by Gender is the number of full-time equivalent classroom teachers for a particular gender, divided by the total number of full-time equivalent classroom teachers, multiplied by 100.

Percent of Teachers by Race/Ethnicity is the number of full-time equivalent classroom teachers belonging to that particular racial/ethnic group as reported for the district, divided by the total number of full-time equivalent classroom teachers, multiplied by 100.



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Percent of 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.

Percent of 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.

Percent of Teachers with Short-Term or Provisional Licensure is the number of teachers holding a short-term or provisional license, divided by the total number of teachers in an educational entity, multiplied by 100.

Postsecondary Enrollment includes students who graduated with a regular high school diploma from a public high school in Illinois three 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. For district statistics, it is sum of the different principals from each school in the last six years, divided by the total number of schools.

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, 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.

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.

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.



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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). For details on how responsible school is determined, please see page 6 of the Public Business Rules for the 2019 Report Card posted at <https://www.isbe.net/Pages/Report-Card-Metrics.aspx>.

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.

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 that 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 Science Academy, and university lab schools.

School-Level Enrollment includes students at the school where students attend. 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.



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Site-Based Expenditure Reporting: District Centralized Per-Pupil Expenditures are expenditures incurred centrally on behalf of schools, allocated to each school, divided by the site-level student count. LEA centralized expenditures go beyond central office administration and may also include centrally-coordinated supports such as, but not limited to, transportation, facilities maintenance and operations, food services, and some student support services.

Site-Based Expenditure Reporting: District Outplacements, when listed as a site in Site-Based Expenditure Reporting, represents expenditures associated with students placed and/or served outside of the Home LEA, regardless of reason (e.g., special education, career tech/vocational education, etc.). These students and expenditures associated with serving them are included in the Home LEA's reporting. For a full description of how students served outside the district are included in reporting, please see [Reporting Guidance](#) at www.isbe.net/site-based.

Site-Based Expenditure Reporting: Exclusions is the total of all LEA expenditures excluded from Site-Based Expenditure Reporting. Expenditures to be excluded are those that do not reflect expenditures for pre-K through 12th grade 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). For a full list of excluded expenditures, please see [Reporting Guidance](#) at www.isbe.net/site-based.

Site-Based Expenditure Reporting: LEA Expenditures includes all LEA expenditures, comprehensive of LEA expenditures both included in and excluded from per-pupil reporting.

Site-Based Expenditure Reporting: LEA Student Count is the average of the LEA's enrolled student count on October 1 and March 1 of the reporting year, including all children aged 3 through 21 in grades prekindergarten through 12 served by the LEA or placed in a private facility by the LEA. Note that students attending only part of each day are counted as proportional students in the count.

Site-Based Expenditure Reporting: LEA Total Per-Pupil Expenditures is the average per-pupil expenditures at the LEA for Site-Based Expenditure Reporting, divided by the LEA student count.

Site-Based Expenditure Reporting: Per-Pupil Expenditures: Source of Funds - Federal are expenditures funded by federal sources (such as Title I funding, IDEA funding for special education services, or reimbursements for federally-supported food services), divided by the site-level student count.

Site-Based Expenditure Reporting: Per-Pupil Expenditures: Source of Funds - State and Local are expenditures funded by state and local sources (such as Evidence-Based Funding, other state funding streams, local tax contributions, and private/philanthropic funds), divided by the site-level student count.



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Site-Based Expenditure Reporting: Site-Level Per-Pupil Expenditures are expenditures incurred at the school level (such as teacher salaries and benefits, administrator salaries and benefits, and educational supplies), divided by the site-level student count. Note that, per the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA), school-level expenditures must include any actual personnel salaries, benefits, and related costs as well as non-personnel costs attributable to each school.

Site-Based Expenditure Reporting: Site-Level Student Count is the average of the school's enrolled student count on October 1 and March 1 of the reporting year, including all children aged 3 through 21 in grades prekindergarten through 12 assigned to the school.

Site-Based Expenditure Reporting: Total Per-Pupil Expenditures are the total expenditures attributable to each school, divided by the site-level student count. This number is inclusive of site-level expenditures (such as teacher salaries) and an allocation of centrally-incurred expenditures (which may be defined differently for each district, but often includes expenditures such as transportation and central office staff).

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.

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 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.



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Student Attendance Rate is the aggregate days of student attendance, divided by the sum of the aggregate days of student attendance and aggregate days of student absence, multiplied by 100.

Student Enrollment is the total student enrollment in the school and district as of October 1 of the preceding 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. This number 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 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 allowing the growth percentile calculation to represent a true growth trend, and 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.

Student Membership (See Student Enrollment.)

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 10) for reasons other than normal educational program transitions (e.g., graduation). It is the sum of the students who transferred out and the students who transferred in, divided by fall enrollment, multiplied by 100. Each individual student can be counted only once.

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.

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. Entities that do not have a summative designation listed are either an entity that does not receive a summative designation or an entity with insufficient size or data to meet the n-size rules for summative designation calculations. The suppression rule for summative designation calculations is a count of at least 20 students per indicator in at least five out of eight indicators, at least one of which must be a Student Success School Quality indicator. This suppression rule differs from the reporting suppression rule 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.



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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 whose performance is in the top 10 percent of schools statewide. Schools that receive an “Exemplary School” designation may apply to serve in the IL-EMPOWER network of partners.

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. Schools that receive a “Commendable School” designation may apply to serve in the IL-EMPOWER network of partners.

An Underperforming 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. Schools that receive an “Underperforming School” designation will receive “targeted” support.

A Lowest-Performing School is in the lowest-performing 5 percent of Title I-eligible schools in Illinois and any high schools that have a graduation rate of 67 percent or less. Schools identified as “Lowest Performing” 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.

Teacher Attendance Rate is the percentage of full-time equivalent teachers who were absent fewer than 10 days 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.

Teacher Evaluation is the combined percentage of teachers rated as proficient or excellent in their most recent evaluation.

Teacher Retention Rate is the three-year average of the percentage of full-time teachers returning to the same school from the previous year. Teacher retention rate at the district level is the total number of full-time teachers returning to the same school in the past three years, divided by the total number of full-time teachers from the past three years. The data comes from the Employment Information System.

Time Devoted to Teaching Core Subjects is the average number of minutes of instruction per five-day school week reported as allocated for instruction in each of the specified subject areas at Grades 3, 6, and 8, divided by 5. For the purposes of this metric, core subjects include mathematics, science, ELA and social science.

Title 1 Status indicates whether or not a school is eligible for targeted or schoolwide supports pursuant to Title 1.

Schoolwide Title 1 Programs are for schools in which the poverty rate is 40 percent or higher.



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Targeted Assistance Programs are Title I schools with less than the 40 percent schoolwide threshold or schools who choose not to operate a schoolwide program.

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).

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