

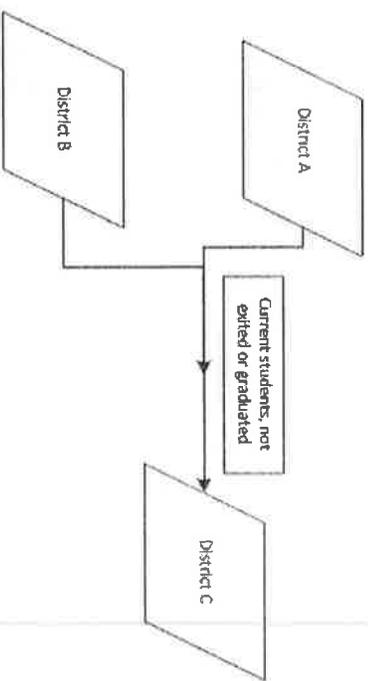
Example: Two Districts (District A and B) Merging to create a new district District C in 2014-2015. New district has a cohort for 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018. Student returns from being a dropout in District A. Student was in the 2013 cohort in District A. Now District C has a 2013 cohort and if the student graduates, the 6-year cohort will be 100% (2013), if the student doesn't graduate the 6-year cohort will be 0% (2013).

Example: Two Districts (District A and B) Merging to create a new district District C in 2014-2015. New district has a cohort for 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2018. Not all the students in the 2015 cohort from District A came forward because they had two early grads. This will not negatively or positively affect the 2015 cohort of District C because they were never included in District C cohort but these two early grads are not included in any cohort since District A does not exist anymore.

Example: Two Districts (District A and B) Merging to create a new district District C in 2014-2015. New district has a cohort for 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2018. Not all the students in the 2015 cohort from District B came forward because they had two dropouts. This will not negatively or positively affect the 2015 cohort of District C because they were never included in District C cohort but these two dropouts are not included in any cohort since District B does not exist anymore.

Example: One district (District A) merges into an existing district (District B) in 2014-2015. District B has a 2012 (7-year cohort), 2013 (6-year cohort), 2014 (5-year cohort), 2015 (4-year cohort), 2016 cohort, 2017 cohort, and 2018 cohort. The District A students will fold into the 2015, but the students that left District A before the merger i.e., dropouts, or students that were early completers will not be included in District B's cohort or any other cohort because the student records did not come forward to District B.

Example: One district (District A) merges into an existing district (District B) in 2014-2015. District B has a 2012 (7-year cohort), 2013 (6-year cohort), 2014 (5-year cohort), 2015 (4-year cohort), 2016 cohort, 2017 cohort, and 2018 cohort. District B has a few students that are in 2013 cohort and a few in 2014 cohort that are now completers. Since District B did not bring all the students in those cohorts forward this will inflate their cohort graduation rate for those years. If the students were dropouts and not completers, they would've have negatively affected the cohort for those two years.

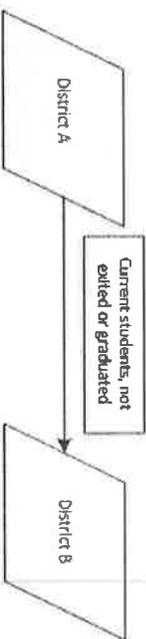


District A and District B have:  
 2011 cohort data  
 2012 cohort data  
 2013 cohort data  
 2014 cohort data

District C came into existence in 2014-2015

- students from the 2012-2014 cohort in Districts A and B did not come forward to District C because those students are either not currently in their system due to dropout or have completed/graduated.
- District C could have a cohort prior to 2015 for students that returned from District A or B, but should they? The denominator will not be the same as it would've been if the districts were separate.

**Recommendation:** Districts that are merged into a new district will start with the cohort in the school year they opened.



District A and District B have:  
 2011 cohort data  
 2012 cohort data  
 2013 cohort data  
 2014 cohort data

District B

- students from the 2012-2014 cohort in Districts A did not come forward to District B because those students are either not currently in their system due to dropout or have completed/graduated.
- District B will have a cohort in 2012-2014 and there may or may not be District A students in one of those cohorts BUT District A cohort for those years will not be accurate in the District B cohort once they merge.
- The denominator will not be the same as it would've been if the districts were separate.

**Recommendation:** Districts that are merged into an existing district will start with the cohort in the school year they opened.