

## A. Suppression Rules for Dichotomous Values

Definition: Proportions such as graduation rate, number or percent English Learners excluded, number or percent Alternately Assessed students, percent tested, etc.

N = Denominator (e.g. Expected Graduates—number of students in adjusted cohort)  
n = Numerator (e.g. Actual Graduates—number of students in adjusted cohort who graduated within 4 years or 5 years, for 4-year and 5-year rates, respectively).  
p = Percent value (e.g. Graduation Rate)

### Fuzzy Suppression to Avoid Indirect Disclosure and/or Uniformity of Result

We use fuzzy suppression to prevent indirect disclosure of cell sizes less than 10 or indirect disclosure through uniformity such as top or bottom values (0 or 100%) that would reveal all students belong to a category (graduated or not graduated). For fuzzy suppression we use the size of the denominator (N) to create uncertainty around the number of students contributing to the rate or percent and when the rate or percent equals the top or bottom percent value (0 or 100).

1. If  $N < 10$  suppress n, N, p and populate the cell with "N<10"
2. If  $10 \leq N < 200$  and if ( $n < 10$  or  $N - n < 10$ ) then suppress n and N by populating cell with "RV" for Restricted Value and populate p in the cell.
3. If  $10 \leq N < 200$  and if ( $p > 5\%$  and  $p < 95\%$ ) then suppress n and N by populating cell with "RV" for Restricted Value and populate p in the cell.
4. If  $10 \leq N < 200$  and if ( $p < 5\%$  or  $p > 95\%$ ) then suppress n and N by populating cell with "RV" for Restricted Value and populate the cell with  $< 5\%$  or  $> 95\%$ , respectively.
5. If  $200 \leq N < 400$  and if ( $p > 5\%$  or  $p < 95\%$ ) then suppress n and N by populating cell with "RV" for Restricted Value and populate p in the cell.
6. If  $200 \leq N < 400$  and if ( $p < 5\%$  or  $p > 95\%$ ) then suppress n and N by populating cell with "RV" for Restricted Value and populate the cell with  $< 5\%$  or  $> 95\%$ , respectively.

7. If  $400 \leq N < 1000$  and if ( $p > 3\%$  or  $p < 97\%$ ) then suppress  $n$  and  $N$  by populating cell with “RV” for Restricted Value and populate  $p$  in the cell.
8. If  $400 \leq N < 1000$  and if ( $p < 3\%$  or  $p > 97\%$ ) then suppress  $n$  and  $N$  by populating cell with “RV” for Restricted Value and populate the cell with  $< 3\%$  or  $> 97\%$ , respectively.
9. If  $N \geq 1000$  and if ( $p > 1\%$  or  $p < 99\%$ ) then suppress  $n$  and  $N$  by populating cell with “RV” for Restricted Value and populate  $p$  in the cell.
10. If  $N \geq 1000$  and if ( $p < 1\%$  or  $p > 99\%$ ) then suppress  $n$  and  $N$  by populating cell with “RV” for Restricted Value and populate the cell with  $< 1\%$  or  $> 99\%$ , respectively.

## B. Suppression Rules for Computations such as Mean/Averages such as in Growth Scores

For mean or average statistics, suppress all data for  $N$ 's less than 10.

1. If  $N < 10$  then suppress all data with “ $N < 10$ ” including suppressing the mean.

My School Info data not pertaining to the School Report Card is redacted under traditional FERPA rules as in the preceding rule, however the data is replaced with “RV”.

## C. Suppression Rules for Computations with Multiple Categories

Definition: Values with (Three or More Levels) of proportions such as number and percent of students at each Achievement Level

$N$  = Denominator (Number of students tested)  
 $n$  = Numerator (Number of students at an achievement level. For example, 3 students *In Need of Support*, 6 students *Close*, 10 students *Ready*, 11 students *Exceeds*).  
 $p$  = Percent (Percent of students at each achievement level)

### Fuzzy Suppression to Avoid Indirect Disclosure and/or Uniformity of Result

We use fuzzy suppression to prevent indirect disclosure of cell sizes less than 10 or indirect disclosure through uniformity such as top or bottom values (0 or 100%), or achievement level

cells with 0 or 100 that would reveal all students belong to a category (e.g., In Need of Support). For fuzzy suppression we use the size of the denominator (N) to create uncertainty around the number of students contributing to the achievement level percent and when the achievement level percent equals the top or bottom percent value (0 or 100).

1. If  $10 \leq N < 200$  and if ( $n < 10$ ) then suppress n and N by populating cell with "RV" for Restricted Value and populate p in the cell.
2. If  $10 \leq N < 200$  and if ( $p < 5\%$  or  $p > 95\%$ ) then suppress n and N by populating cell with "RV" for Restricted Value and populate the cell for p with  $< 5\%$  or  $> 95\%$ , respectively.
3. If  $200 \leq N < 400$  and if ( $p < 5\%$  or  $p > 95\%$ ) then suppress n and N by populating cell with "RV" for Restricted Value and populate the cell for p with  $< 5\%$  or  $> 95\%$ , respectively.
4. If  $400 \leq N < 1000$  and if ( $p < 3\%$  or  $p > 97\%$ ) then suppress n and N by populating cell with "RV" for Restricted Value and populate the cell for p with  $< 3\%$  or  $> 97\%$ , respectively.
5. If  $N \geq 1000$  and if ( $p < 1\%$  or  $p > 99\%$ ) then suppress n and N by populating cell with "RV" for Restricted Value and populate the cell for p with  $< 1\%$  or  $> 99\%$ , respectively.

### Complementary Suppression for Multiple Levels

Complementary Suppression must also be employed when the values remaining in the row might allow for mathematically deducing the value in a restricted cell.

If only 1 achievement level is suppressed (which must have the smallest n among the four achievement levels, then suppress the level where n is the second smallest. Both levels will have n and p marked as 'RV' for restricted value.