

Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rates

The four-year adjusted cohort graduation rate and the five-year adjusted cohort graduation rate will be used for accountability and in the school performance system. Both the four-year and five-year adjusted cohort graduation rate will be directly integrated by multiplying each rate by the weight assigned: ten percent for four-year adjusted cohort graduation rate and five percent for five-year adjusted cohort graduation rate. The total points possible for each adjusted cohort graduation rate would reflect the weight assigned, ten and five, respectively.

In the case of a high school student who has not attended the same school within a local educational agency for at least half of a school year and has exited high school without a regular high school diploma and without transferring to another high school that grants a regular high school diploma during such school year, such student will be assigned to the high school in which the student was most recently enrolled. 20 U.S.C. § 6311(c)(4)(F)(ii)(II) as amended by Sec. 1111 of the Every Student Succeeds Act (2015).

Students will be identified for an adjusted cohort group by the year the student is first enrolled as a ninth grade student. Early graduates will be credited to the four-year adjusted cohort group based on the year the student enrolled as a ninth grade student. A student that transfers from one high school to another will be assigned to the adjusted cohort of the school where the student was last enrolled on-time to graduate. Therefore, if a student leaves School A and enrolls on-time at another high school (School B), the student would be assigned to School B's cohort group and be included in the graduation rate for School B.

Which students are in the four- and five-year adjusted cohorts for the Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate (ACGR) in 2017?

