

Building a Grad Nation 2015 Report
Graduation Rate Comparison

Federal Graduation Rate 2012-13 SY			
District Name	Pinellas	Florida	National
Total Federal Graduation Rate	71.89%	75.58%	81.40%
ESE Graduation Rate	39.98%	52.33%	61.90%
Free/Reduced Lunch Graduation Rate	57.59%	67.01%	73.30%
ELL Graduation Rate	48.07%	57.50%	61.10%
Migrant Graduation Rate	-	65.39%	n/a
At-Risk Graduation Rate	44.72%	51.60%	n/a
Male Graduation Rate	65.82%	71.61%	n/a
Female Graduation Rate	78.16%	79.68%	n/a
Black Graduation Rate	56.42%	64.63%	70.70%
White Graduation Rate	76.66%	80.50%	86.60%
Asian Graduation Rate	86.27%	88.37%	88.70%
Hispanic Graduation Rate	62.60%	74.92%	75.20%
American Indian Graduation Rate	75.00%	76.76%	69.70%
Multi-Racial Graduation Rate	71.69%	79.71%	n/a
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Graduation Rate	*	88.24%	n/a

* Indicates subgroup population fewer than 10

Data Source: FLDOE Website: PK-12 Public School Data Publications and Reports | Students

Data Files: 0069380-fedgradraterace_1213.xls

1213_FedGradeMainRpt.pdf

1213_FedGradeRaceGendRpt.pdf

0069379-fedgradratecategory_1213.xls

National Data: <http://eddataexpress.ed.gov/state-report.cfm?state=US&submit.x=27&submit.y=2>

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NOTE:

Definition - Regulatory Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate, All Students

The percentage of students from the original cohort who graduated in four years with a regular high school diploma.

The four-year adjusted cohort graduation rate is the number of students who graduate in four years with a regular high school diploma divided by the number of students who form the adjusted cohort for the graduating class. From the beginning of 9th grade (or the earliest high school grade), students who are entering that grade for the first time form a cohort that is “adjusted” by adding any students who subsequently transfer into the cohort and subtracting any students who subsequently transfer out, emigrate to another country, or die.

2010-11 was the first year that states were required to use the regulatory cohort rate, so data prior to that year are not necessarily comparable to the regulatory rates. While the ACGR is more comparable across states than previous rates, there are still some differences in state implementation of the requirements, leading to the potential for differences across in how the rates are calculated.

Source: EDFacts/Consolidated State Performance Report, 2012-13: <http://www2.ed.gov/admins/lead/account/consolidated/index.html>