

The results speak for themselves: Between 2007 and 2013, the number of freshmen who went on to 10th grade grew by almost 7,000 students. The **four-year graduation rate also**

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increased from 49 percent in 2007 to 69 percent in 2014. The consortium's research on their progress provides a window into what might work for freshmen across the country. One thing is certain, students are more likely to graduate if they can successfully adjust to high school.

How other school districts can learn from Chicago is best captured by these six suggestions:

- 1. Make use of proven early-warning indicators. Freshmen who are "on track" to graduate—earning no more than one F in a core course per semester and accumulating sufficient credits to advance to sophomore year—are four times more likely to graduate than students who are off-track. The consortium's on-track indicator uses simple data-reports that allow teachers to monitor student performance, identify those at risk of failing classes, and share successful intervention strategies. Chicago's on-track rate for freshmen rose from 57 to 82 percent between 2007 and 2013.
- 2. Focus on attendance data. Attendance is the precursor to engagement, learning, academic success, and, yes, graduation. The consortium found that each week of absence per semester in 9th grade is associated with a more than 20 percentage-point decline in the probability of graduating from high school. In light of this, schools must work to help students and families understand the cost of frequent absences, closely monitor attendance, and provide support from teachers and staff to get students to class.
- 3. Embrace collective responsibility for academic success. Attendance improves when teachers take collective responsibility for the success of the whole school, not just their individual students. A school culture that stresses collective responsibility for absences and academic success might include team meetings around real-time attendance reports or shared outreach when students do not show up to class. At the K-12 University of Chicago Charter School, which in 2015-16 had an attendance rate of 97 percent at one of its four campuses, educators created charts and graphs of attendance for hallways and highlighted its school attendance importance at assemblies and morning announcements.
- **4. Raise the bar to "Bs or better."** Ninety-five percent of students who **earn Bs or better** and have a GPA of 3.0 in 9th grade go on to graduate from high school. With a C average, however, the rate slips to 72 percent. For freshmen with a D average, only half will go on to graduate. Conveying the importance of good grades and strong GPAs early in students' high school careers can keep them from scrambling to catch up when it might be too late.
- **5. Foster supportive relationships to ease transitions.** The transition from the middle grades to high school can lead even good students to struggle—a dramatic drop in grades, attendance, and academic behavior is a common warning sign of this strain. In high school, it's easier to skip class and harder to figure out how to get help with coursework. But high school doesn't have to be impersonal. Teachers, counselors, coaches, mentors, and friends can make a concerted effort to reach out to students when they show signs of falling behind or disengaging, find out why they are struggling, and get them the academic or emotional support they need.
- 6. Assess and refine disciplinary
 practices. African-American students,
 students with low test scores, and vulnerable
 students with a history of abuse and neglect
 receive out-of-school suspensions at
 higher rates than their peers. Out-ofschool suspensions mean students lose class
 time, which can place them at greater risk of

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falling farther behind. When schools understand which of their students receive suspensions, they can develop targeted interventions for individual students and help keep them on track to graduate.

Making use of proven early-warning indicators, establishing an incessant drumbeat on the importance of freshman-year grades and attendance, reviewing discipline policies to reduce out-of-school suspensions, and giving school staff at all levels a shared stake in students' freshman year success can ensure that the class of 2020—as well as future classes—are ready to take on the world.

John Gomperts is the president and CEO of America's Promise Alliance, which launched the GradNation campaign in 2010 to raise the national on-time graduation rate to 90 percent by 2020 and increase postsecondary enrollment and completion. Jenny Nagaoka is the deputy director of the University of Chicago Consortium on School Research.

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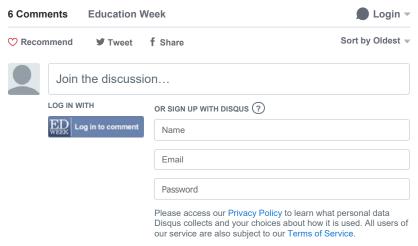
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Charles Hoff • 2 years ago

Until we have a standard definition for "Graduation" I am not sure that we have a valid measurement. In my state who graduates is purely up to the high school principal

In a similar manner what a credit means can vary quite dramatically

I fear that all of this, as currently cast, is just an attempt to make "progress" where there may not be any..

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