

MARY PERSONS HIGH SCHOOL

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What is CCRPI?

The College and Career Ready Performance Index (CCRPI) is a comprehensive school improvement, accountability, and communication platform for all educational stakeholders that will promote college and career readiness for all Georgia public school students.

CCRPI is a result of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) Flexibility Waiver. This accountability measure replaces those of Annual Yearly Progress (AYP) in the No Child Left Behind Act. Georgia is one of 10 states initially granted a waiver in February 2012 from the federal No Child Left Behind Act. Once granted, Georgia began work on the College and Career Ready Performance Index and released the first information on May 7, 2013 based on the Spring 2012 scores as part of a study year. Since that first study year, and after receiving valuable feedback from school districts and the public, Georgia Department of Education staff members revised and refined the CCRPI to make a more meaningful report. So that the scores from 2012 could be used for comparison to 2013, the original 2012 scores were recalculated under the new calculation methodology. The new set of scores for 2012 and 2013 were made public on April 21, 2014 reflecting the changes in the calculations.

How can I interpret the scores?

Each school within the district receives an overall score based on a 100-point scale, designed to be easily understood. The main areas of emphasis are Achievement (60 points), Progress (25 points), and Achievement Gap (15 points). Challenge Points are comprised of small group performance as well as Exceeding the Bar bonus points. The combination of these two areas is not to exceed 10 points and is added to the final score.

Achievement Points (60 points maximum):

1. Content Mastery = 40% (maximum of 24 points)
2. Post HS/MS/ES Readiness = 30% (maximum of 18 points)
3. Graduation Rate/Graduation Rate Predictor = 30% (18 points maximum)

Progress Points (25 points maximum):

1. Progress points are determined through the student growth percentiles (SGP).
2. Student Growth Percentiles describe a student's growth relative to other students with similar prior achievement.

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3. The growth percentiles are calculated for those students who attend a school for a full academic year (FAY) which is defined as enrolled in a school for 65% of the school year.
4. A student's growth percentile can range from 1 to 99. A student scoring from 1-34 is considered as Low Growth; 35-65 as Typical Growth; and 66-99 as High Growth.
5. Every student's growth percentile has the potential to earn points toward the Progress Score.

Achievement Gap points (15 points maximum):

1. The Achievement Gap component compares the achievement of a school's bottom 25% of students with the state average on statewide standardized tests.
2. Two measures are included in the score: Gap Size and Gap Change
3. Gap Size measures the difference in standardized test scores between the average performance of the bottom 25% of students in a school and the state average.
4. Gap Change measures the difference in the Gap Size measure between the current and the previous year.
5. The GaDOE created a rubric with the four ranges of the Gap Size and Gap Change scores to assign points on a 1 to 4 scale, with 1 being the lowest performance and 4 being the highest performance. The higher of the two point values in each subject area counts toward a school's overall gap score.

Challenge Points are bonus points added to the overall score for a school (10 maximum points):

Challenge points are a way to acknowledge the academic performance challenge of having a significant number of Economically Disadvantaged/English Learners/Students with Disabilities within a school. The points are earned through a formula that identifies the percentage of students in a subgroup taking an assessment and meeting the established targets set by the GaDOE for that subgroup. The performance flag section of the CCRPI is a visual representation of those students meeting their targets for the state and/or for their subgroup. The high school has 27 performance flags and the elementary and middle schools have 15 performance flags that make up this score.

Example: A school has 2426 FAY student test scores and 1362 are coded as ED/EL/SWD

- The percent of ED/EL/SWD students in the school is $1362/2426=.56142$
- Multiply the percent of ED/EL/SWD FAY student with Test Scores by 10
 $.56142 \times 10 = 5.6$
- 5.6 is the maximum number of points the example school can earn based on the performance targets for ED/EL/SWD students
- To earn all 5.6 points, we then must look at the performance flags. To complete the calculation, the percentage of flags that actually met the state and subgroup performance or just the subgroup performance must be determined. Those groups with either green or yellow flags factor into the calculation.

- The percentage meeting the subgroup performance targets x the maximum points = points earned toward the overall score 11 of 17 flags met is
 $.64706 \times 5.6 = 3.6 = \text{ED/EL/SWD Performance Point Score}$

Exceeding the Bar Points may also be earned in a variety of other areas and include seven indicators for elementary/middle schools and ten indicators for high schools. The combination of this score and the performance flag score equals the Challenge Points for this school, however, the score may not exceed 10 points total.