



Understanding CCRPI History

2012 – 2014:

- This was the original CCRPI as designed by the Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE) in consultation with stakeholders including superintendents, principals, legislators, the Governor's Office of Student Achievement (GOSA), advocacy groups, etc. It replaced AYP (required under No Child Left Behind) when NCLB expired and was not reauthorized. At that time, the U.S. Department of Education (ED) allowed states to submit ESEA Flexibility Waiver requests that allowed for new accountability systems.
- Annual reports are generally comparable. However, there were annual changes due to circumstances such as policy changes, GOSA recommendations, legislation, and data collection.
- [2012 indicators](#), [2013 indicators](#), [2014 indicators](#)

2015 – 2017:

- The major change was the transition from the CRCT/EOCT to Georgia Milestones. While the structure of CCRPI did not change, adjustments were made to account for the transition to a more rigorous assessment system.
- Annual reports are comparable.
- [2015 indicators](#), [2016 indicators](#), [2017 indicators](#)

2018 – 2019:

- CCRPI was redesigned to align with the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) in consultation with multiple advisory committees and public feedback.
- CCRPI reports are comparable.
- [Redesigned CCRPI overview](#), [redesigned CCRPI indicators](#), [CCRPI key changes](#)

2020 – 2021:

- CCRPI was suspended based on an ED waiver from statewide accountability, school identification, and reporting requirements due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

2022:

- GaDOE submitted an addendum request to ED to make one-year adjustments to CCRPI to account for data limitations due to the pandemic.
- The [addendum](#) was [approved](#) on May 26, 2022. CCRPI updates are detailed in this [PPT](#).