



Understanding Readiness for High School

Readiness addresses the question *are students participating in activities preparing them for and demonstrating readiness for the next level, college, or career?* There are five readiness indicators for high schools: Literacy, Student Attendance, Accelerated Enrollment, Pathway Completion, and College and Career Readiness.

Key Terms for Readiness

Accelerated Enrollment (indicator) - percent of 12th grade students earning at least one full credit for accelerated enrollment via Dual Enrollment, Advanced Placement, or International Baccalaureate courses during their school career.

College and Career Readiness (indicator) - percent of 12th grade students entering Technical College System of Georgia/University System of Georgia (TCSG/USG) without needing remediation; achieving a readiness score on the ACT, SAT, two or more AP exams, or two or more IB exams; passing a pathway-aligned end of pathway assessment (EOPA) resulting in a national or state credential; or completing a work-based learning program. This indicator is based on lagging data, i.e., data from the previous year's 12th-grade students.

Dual Enrollment - percent of 12th grade students earning at least one full credit for a Dual Enrollment course at any time during their school career. Dual Enrollment refers to college courses taught at the high school or on a postsecondary campus. Students receive high school and college credit simultaneously when attending and passing approved classes.

End of Pathway Assessment - a measurement mechanism that ascertains the technical skill attainment level of students participating in career and technical education courses. End of Pathway Assessments (EOPAs) are offered to Career, Technical, and Agricultural Education (CTAE) students who successfully complete all the designated courses in a CTAE pathway.

EOPA - see End of Pathway Assessment.

Pathway Completion (indicator) - percent of 12th grade students completing an advanced academic, CTAE, fine arts, or world language pathway.

Additional CCRPI terms can be found in the [Glossary of CCRPI Terms](#).

FAQs about Readiness

How is literacy measured?

The literacy indicator is the percent of students in 9th Grade Literature and American Literature demonstrating reading comprehension at the midpoint of the College & Career Ready "Stretch" Lexile Band for each course.

What does the student attendance indicator measure?

Student attendance is the percent of students absent fewer than 10% of enrolled days.

What does unbenchmarked rate for the accelerated enrollment indicator mean?

The unbenchmarked rate is the actual percent of 12th grade students earning at least one full credit for accelerated enrollment via Dual Enrollment, Advanced Placement, or International Baccalaureate courses during their school career. Since it is not expected that 100% of 12th graders will meet this indicator, the rate is benchmarked for accountability purposes at the 75th percentile based on the 2018 state rate for all students. The actual rate is divided by the benchmark (54.73) to get the benchmarked rate.

How can the sub-indicator percentages (those that display when the user clicks the + sign) sum to more than 100%?

Students can count in each of the areas, so the sum can exceed 100%. However, at the indicator level, each student only counts once – either as meeting the indicator or not, so the percent there cannot exceed 100%.