College, Career, and Military Readiness 101

Accountability	
This system maintains a strong focus on CCMR indicators in each of the domains. CCMR has the potential to affect each domain in a different way. Here's how:	
Student Achievement	CCMR is one of three indicators (together with STAAR scores and graduation rates) that impact this domain. It accounts for 40% of the score.
School Progress	Academic Growth in this domain measures improvement from one year to the next, while Relative Performance evaluates the average of STAAR and CCMR performance compared to campuses and districts with similar percentages of economically disadvantaged students.
Closing the Gaps	Four components measure student groups and their ability to meet specific performance targets. These components include: School Quality, Academic Achievement, Graduation Rate, and English Language Proficiency.

Performance Indicators	
Campuses and districts demonstrate CCMR performance via indicators that measure graduates' preparedness for college, the workforce, or the military. Students can achieve readiness in any one of the following ways:	
College Ready	- Meet criteria of 3 on AP examinations or 4 on IB examinations. - Meet TSI criteria (SAT/ACT/TSIA/college prep course) in reading and mathematics. - Complete a course for dual credit (nine hours or more in any subject or three hours or more in ELAR/mathematics). - Earn an associate degree. - Complete an OnRamps course in any subject and earn college credit.
Career Ready	- Complete CTE coherent sequence coursework and receive credit aligned with approved industry-based, level 1, or level 2 certifications - Graduate with completed IEP and workforce readiness. - Graduate under an advanced degree plan and be identified as a current special education student.
Military Ready	- Enlist in the United States Armed Forces - Must provide DD Form 4 documentation upon formal enlistment

Tracking CCMR Indicators

For some CCMR indicators, campuses are required to submit data via the state's Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS). For other indicators, TEA collects data directly from other sources. Here's a breakdown of the source of CCMR indicators:

Submitted by Districts	
Indicator	**Data Source**
Earn an industry-based certification	PEIMS submission
Earn an associate degree	PEIMS submission
Graduate with a completed IEP and workforce readiness	PEIMS submission
Graduate with an advanced degree plan and be identified as a current special education student	PEIMS submission
CTE coherent sequence coursework aligned with industry-based certifications	PEIMS submission
Complete a college prep course	PEIMS submission
Dual credit course completion	PEIMS submission
Enlist in the US Armed Forces	DD4 Form submission

Sourced by TEA	
Indicator	**Data Source**
Meet Texas Success Initiative (TSI) criteria in ELA/Reading and Mathematics	TSI scores: THECB SAT scores: College Board ACT scores: ACT College prep ELA/Math: TSDS PEIMS
Meet Criteria on Advanced Placement (AP)/International Baccalaureate (IB) examinations	AP: College Board IB exam scores: International Baccalaureate
Complete an OnRamps dual enrollment course	OnRamps
Earn a Level I or Level II certificate	THECB

CCMR Outcomes Bonus

In 2019, the state legislature passed House Bill 3, the school finance bill.

Among other items, the bill allocates funding to improve college, career, and military readiness for all students. This funding is known as the CCMR Outcomes Bonus.

The CCMR Outcomes Bonus allows districts to earn funds for preparing students for college, careers, or the military. The goal is to improve CCMR for all students and ensure equity among economically disadvantaged students, non-economically disadvantaged students, and students in special education programs. Bonuses are paid annually to districts whose graduates exceed certain thresholds in these three groups. Schools may then use those funds on efforts to further improve college and career advising efforts.

Awards are based on performance indicators that vary depending on the distinction area. Examples include SAT and ACT participation rates, attendance rates, STAAR performance, and graduation rates.