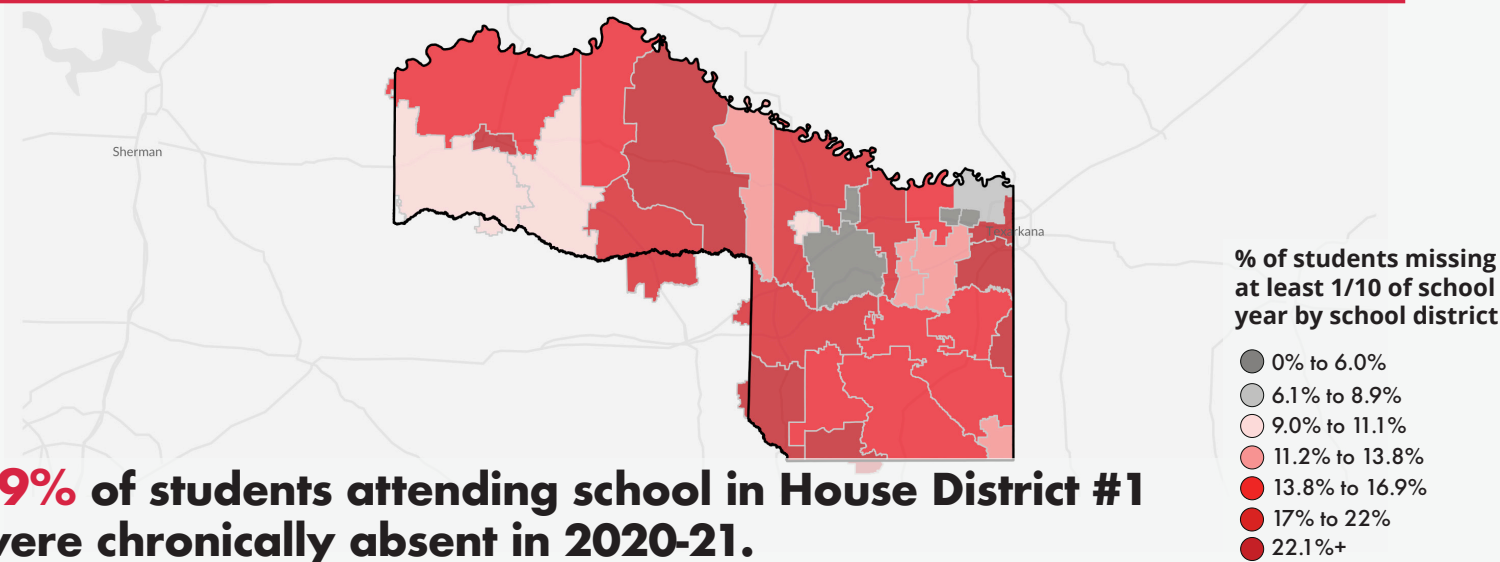


# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #1



Rep. Gary VanDeaver

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

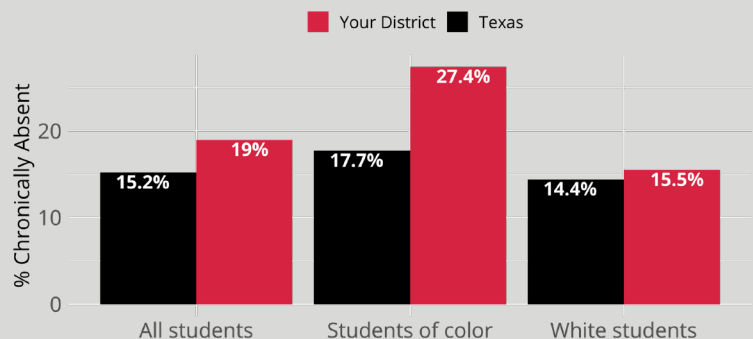
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #1

During the 2020-21 school year, **19%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **6,229 students**. This is a 7 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **27.4% vs. 15.5%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

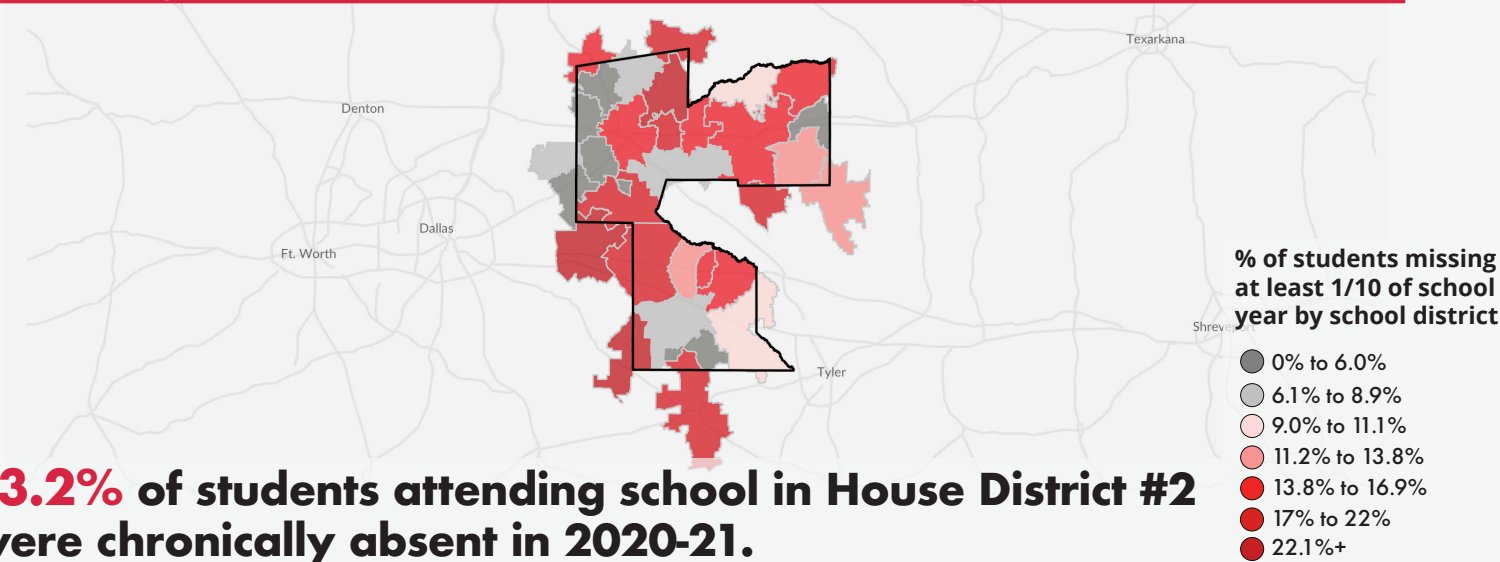
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #2



Rep. Bryan Slaton

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

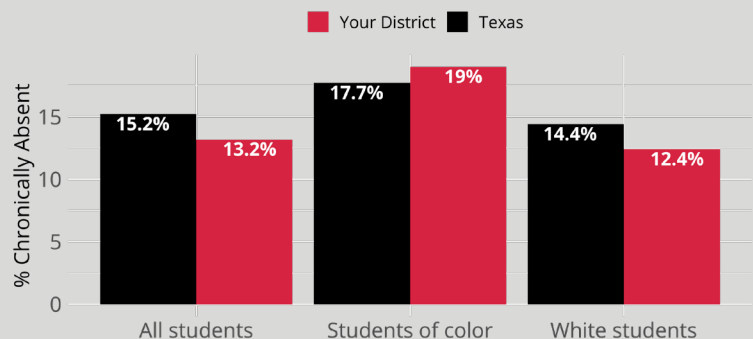
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #2

During the 2020-21 school year, **13.2%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,121 students**. This is a 2 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **19% vs. 12.4%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

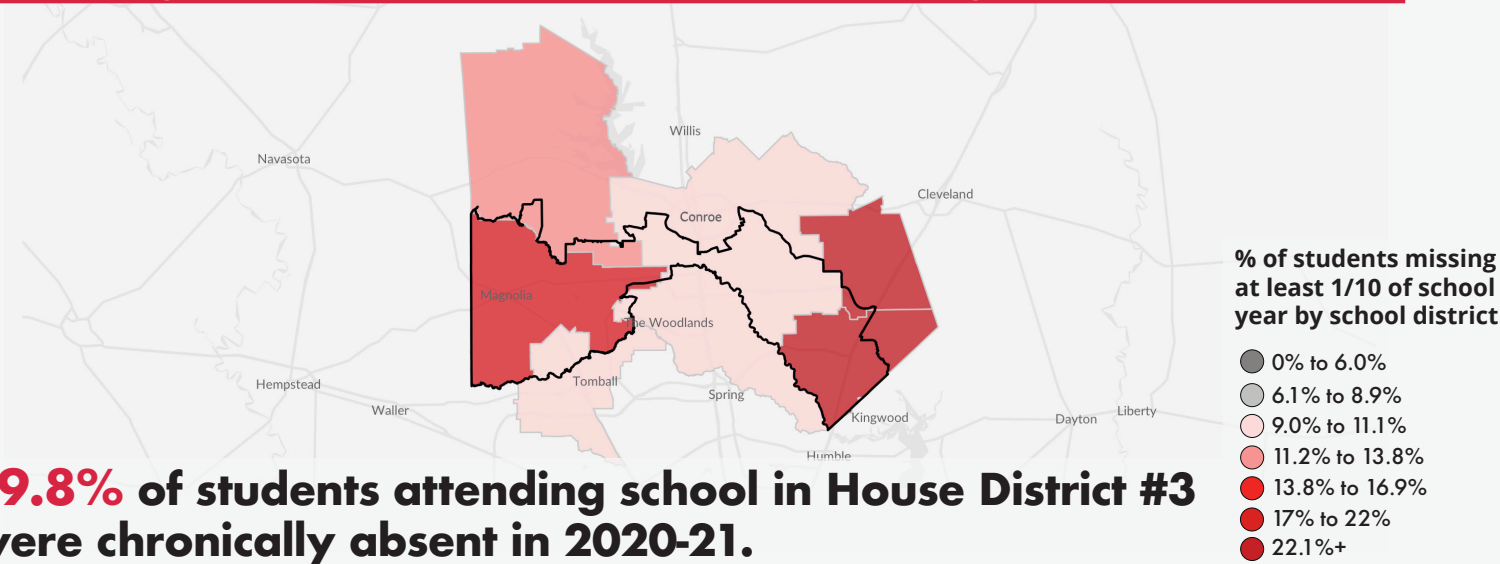
The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.



# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #3



Rep. Cecil Bell

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

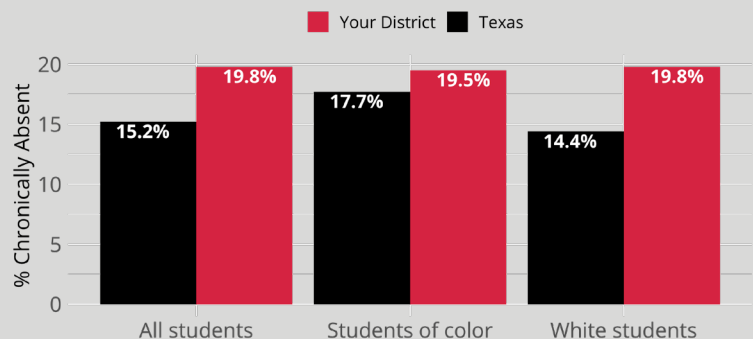
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #3

During the 2020-21 school year, **19.8%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **6,792 students**. This is a 9 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at lower rates than white students: **19.5% vs. 19.8%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

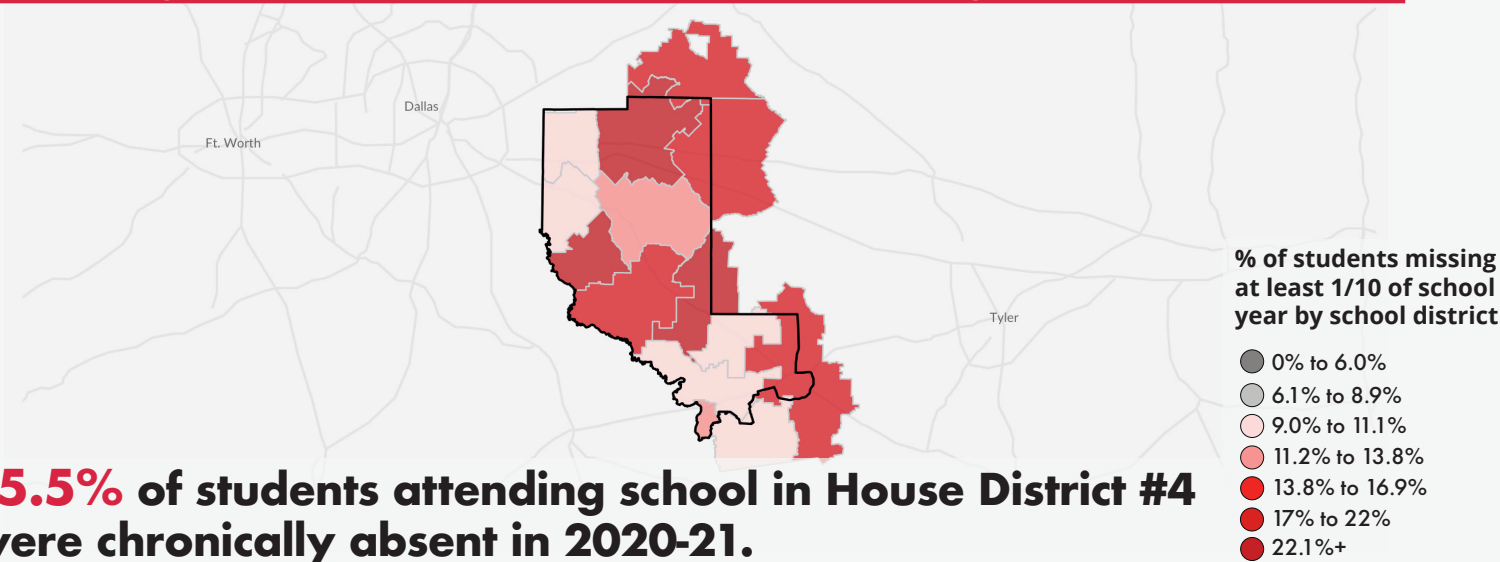
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #4



Rep. Keith Bell

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

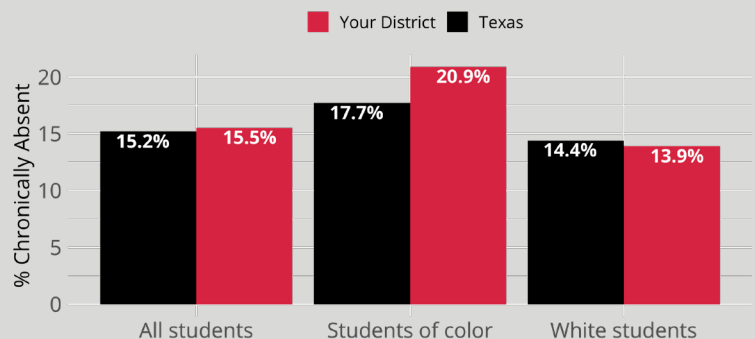
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #4

During the 2020-21 school year, **15.5%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **5,581 students**. This is a 5 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **20.9% vs. 13.9%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

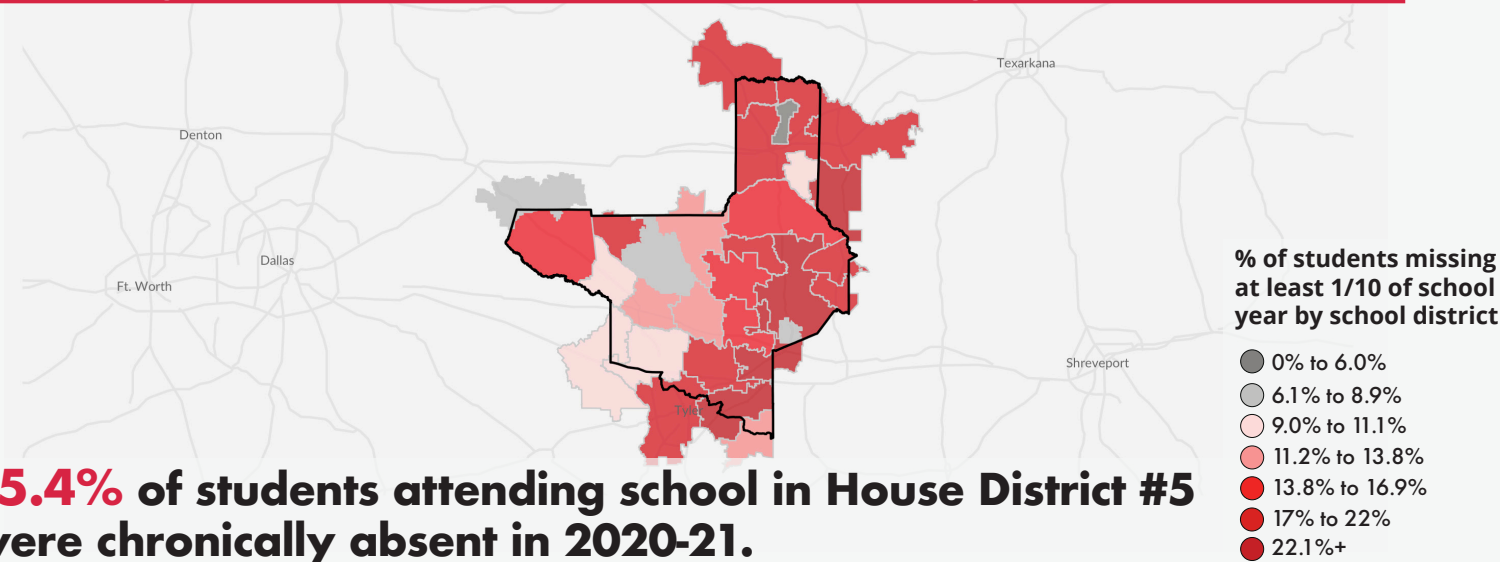
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #5



Rep. Cole Hefner

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

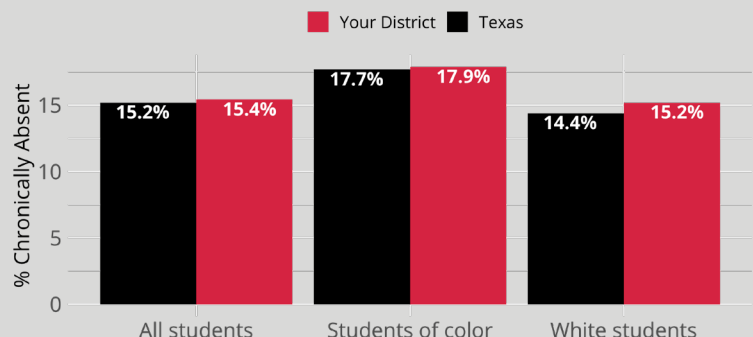
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #5

During the 2020-21 school year, **15.4%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,275 students**. This is a 5 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **17.9% vs. 15.2%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

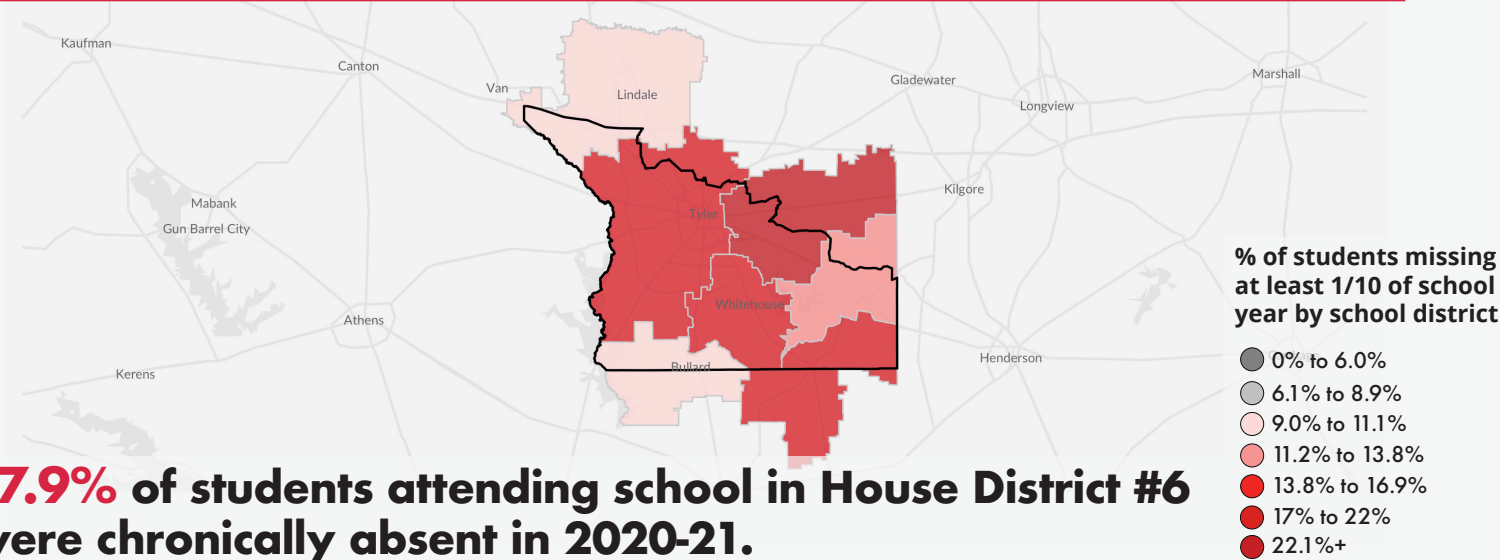
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #6



Rep. Matt Schaefer

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

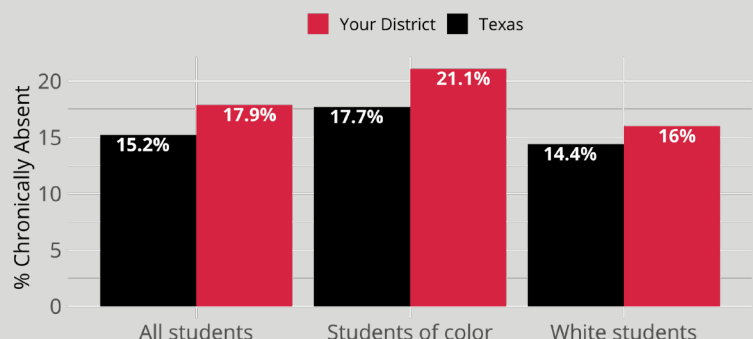
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #6

During the 2020-21 school year, **17.9%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **5,268 students**. This is a 6 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **21.1% vs. 16%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

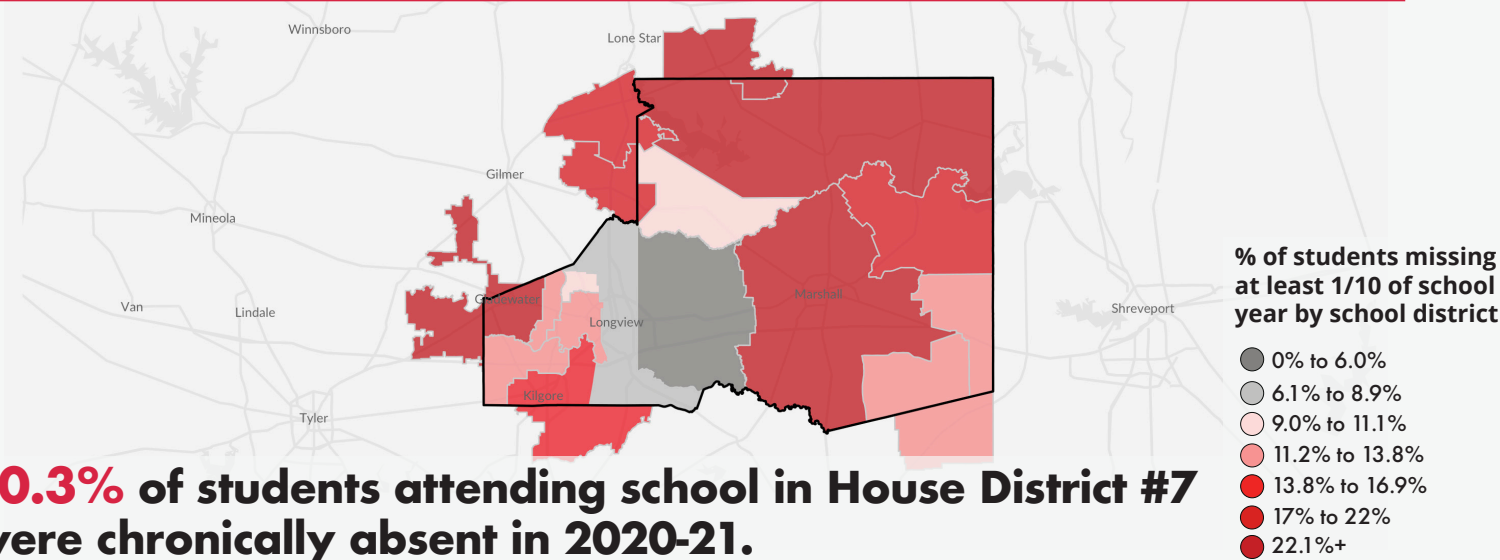
The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.



# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #7



Rep. Jay Dean

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

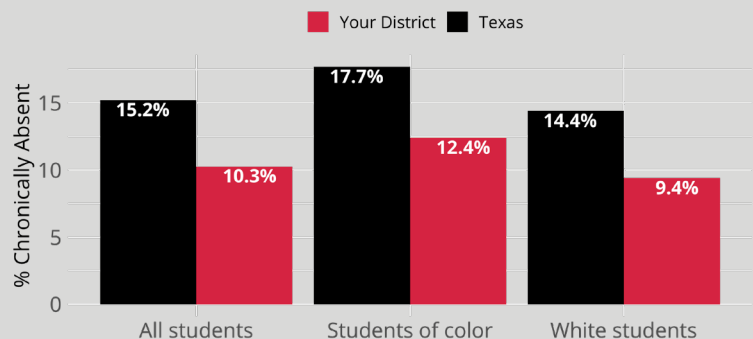
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #7

During the 2020-21 school year, **10.3%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,699 students**. This is little change from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **12.4% vs. 9.4%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

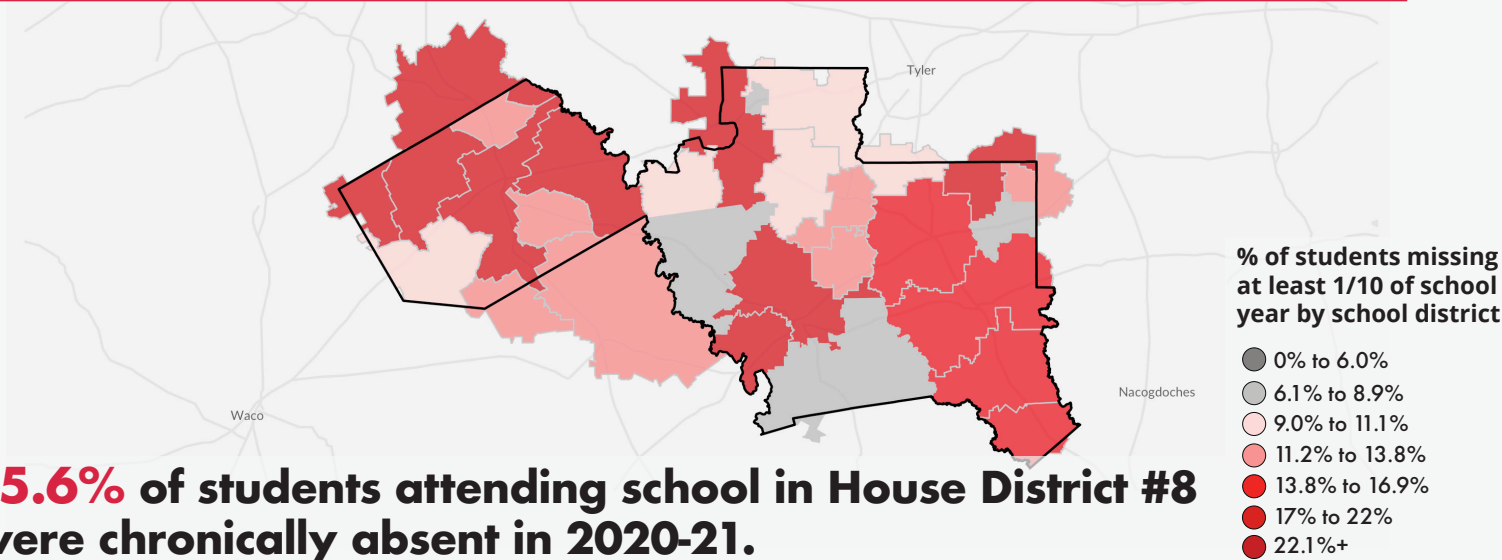
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #8



Rep. Cody Harris

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

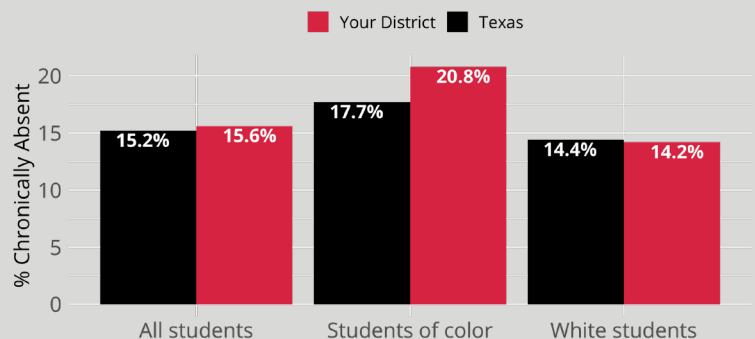
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #8

During the 2020-21 school year, **15.6%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,597 students**. This is a 5 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **20.8% vs. 14.2%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

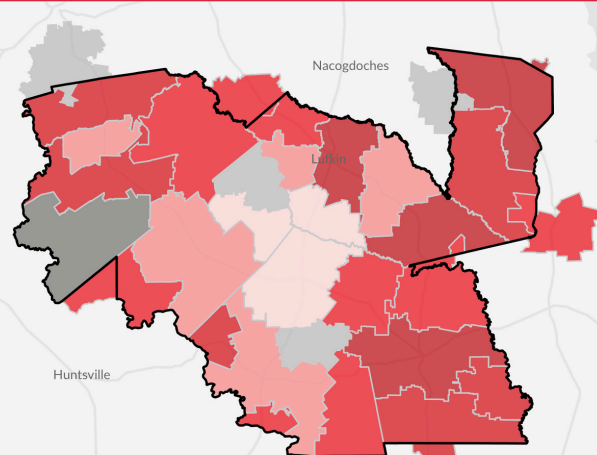
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

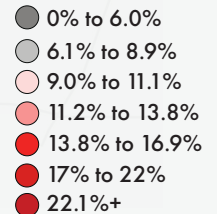
CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

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- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



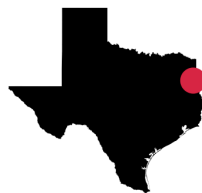
% of students missing at least 1/10 of school year by school district



**16.9%** of students attending school in House District #9 were chronically absent in 2020-21.



House District #9



Rep. Trent Ashby

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

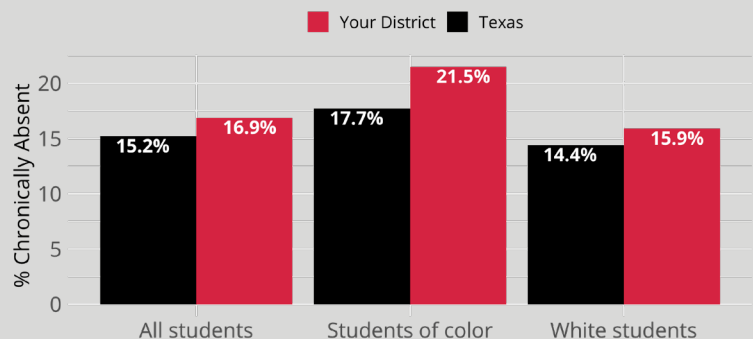
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #9

During the 2020-21 school year, **16.9%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **5,195 students**. This is a 6 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **21.5% vs. 15.9%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

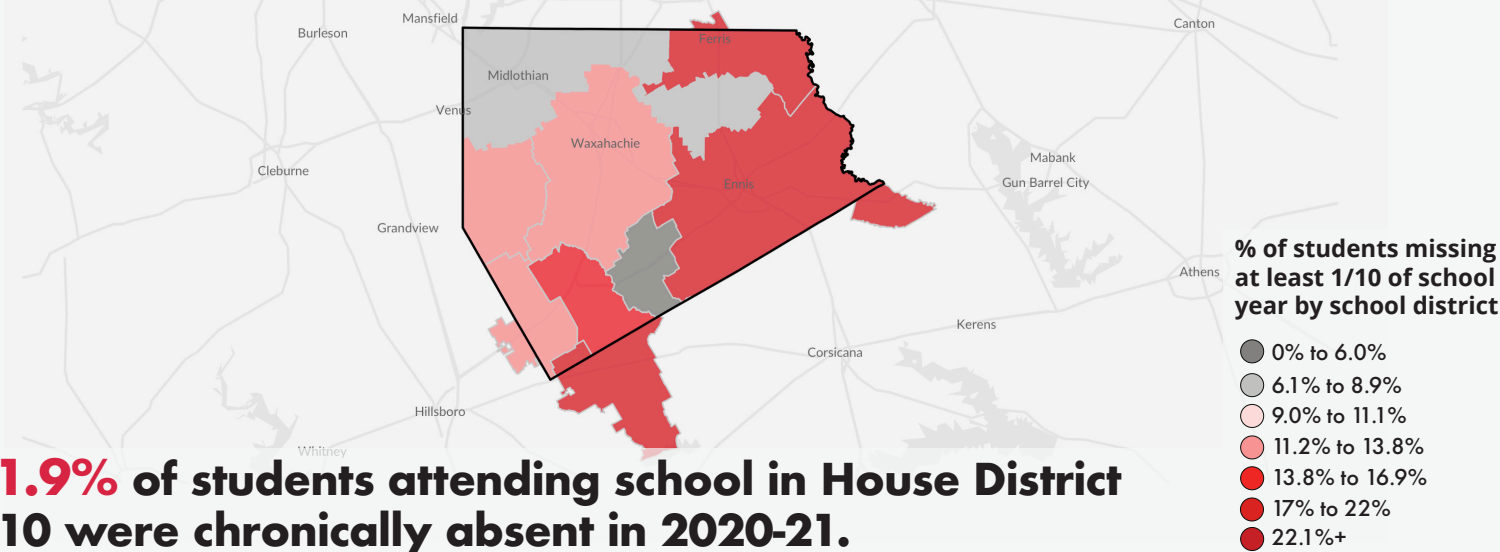
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

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- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #10



Rep. Brian Harrison

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

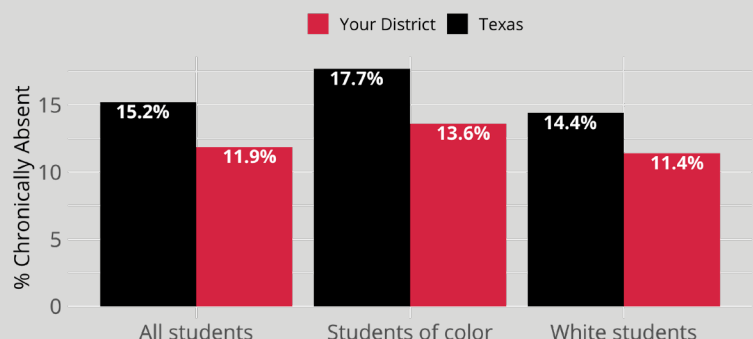
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #10

During the 2020-21 school year, **11.9%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,269 students**. This is a 3 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **13.6% vs. 11.4%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

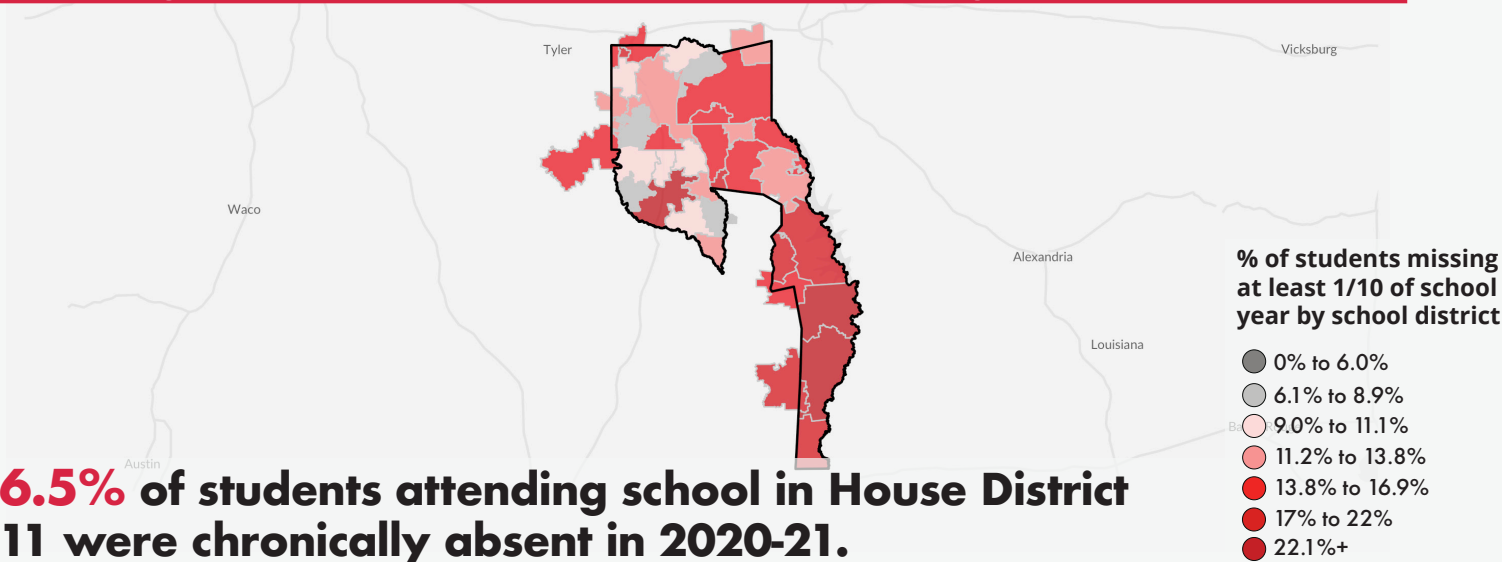
The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.



# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #11



Rep. Travis Clardy

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

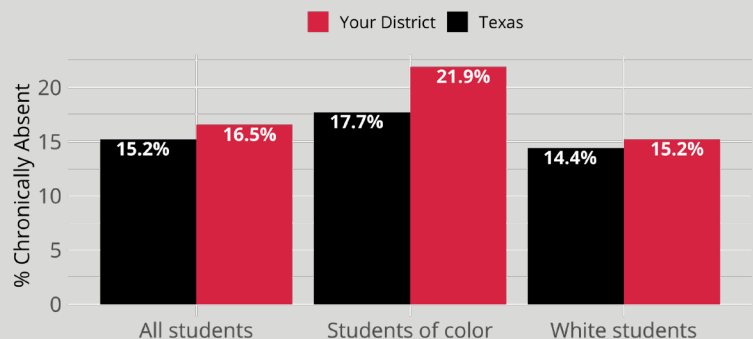
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #11

During the 2020-21 school year, **16.5%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **5,049 students**. This is a 6 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **21.9% vs. 15.2%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

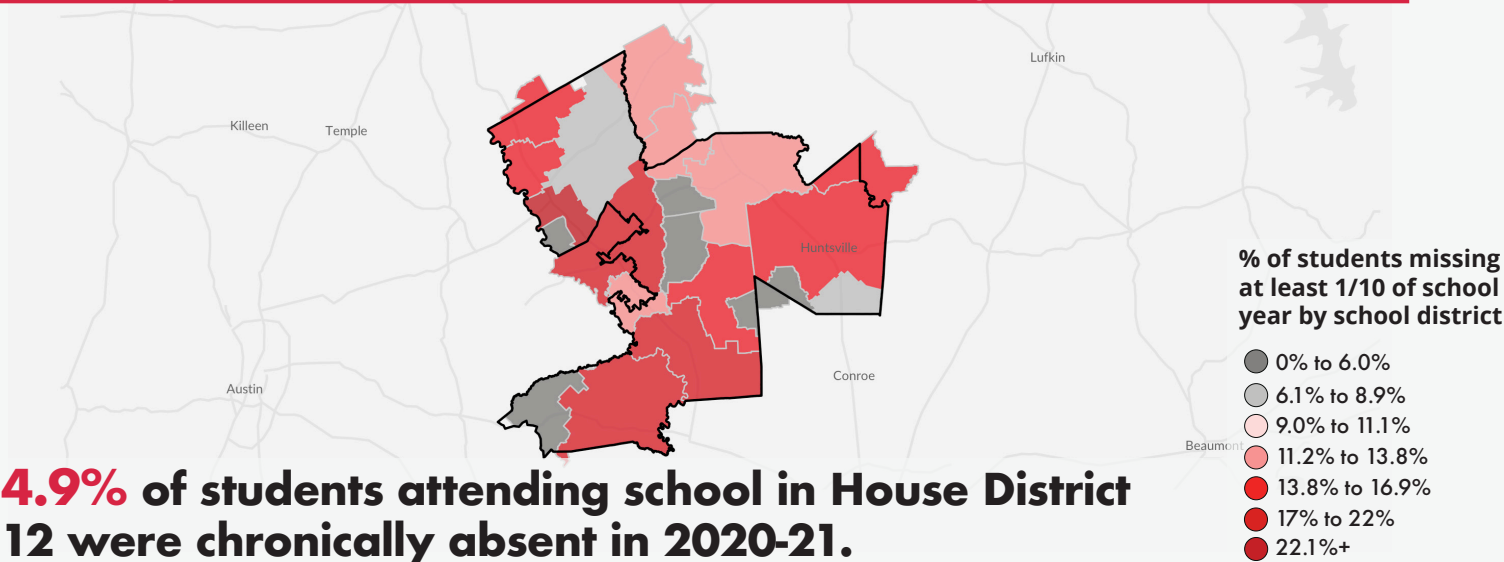
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #12



Rep. Kyle Kacal

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

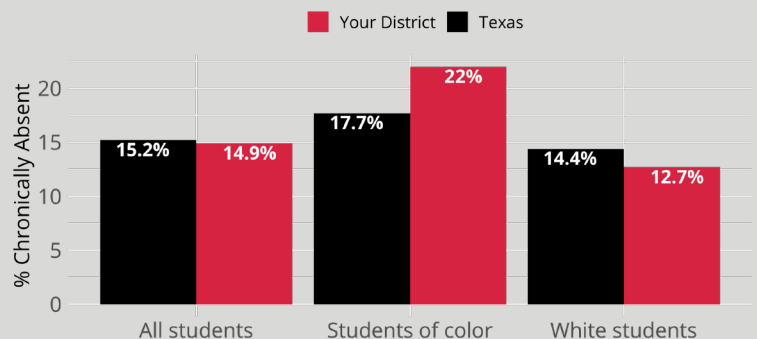
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #12

During the 2020-21 school year, **14.9%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,078 students**. This is a 4 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **22% vs. 12.7%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

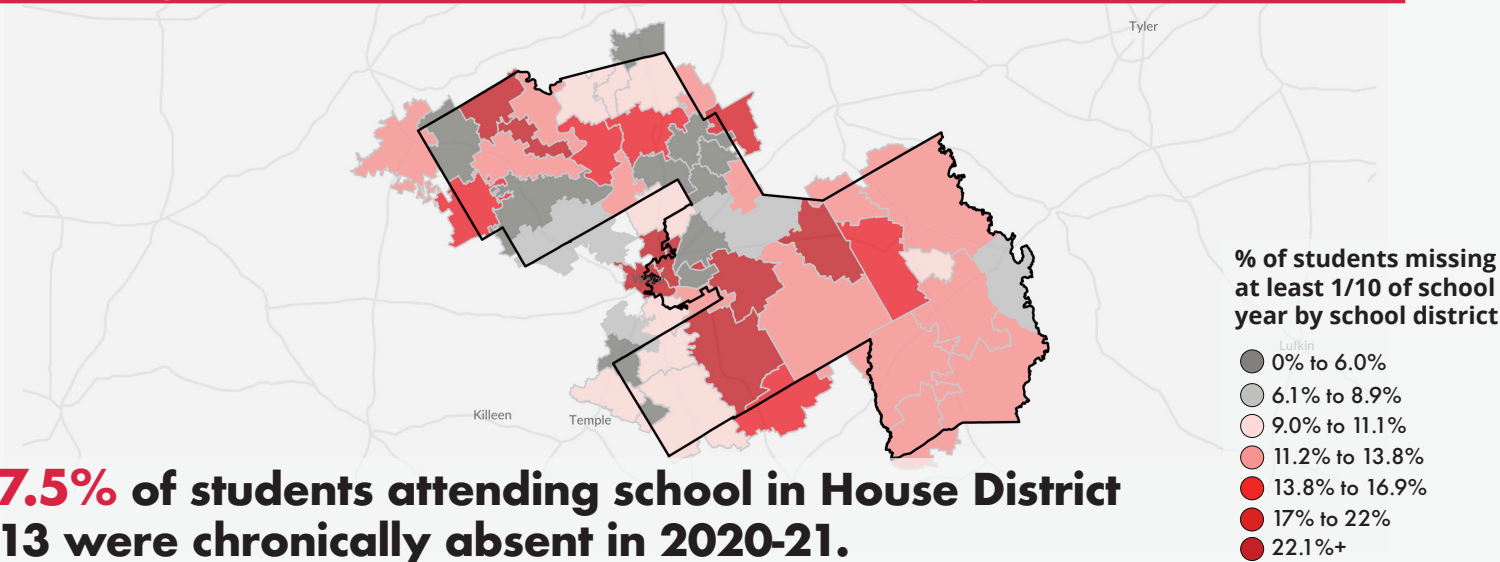
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #13



Rep. Angelia Orr

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

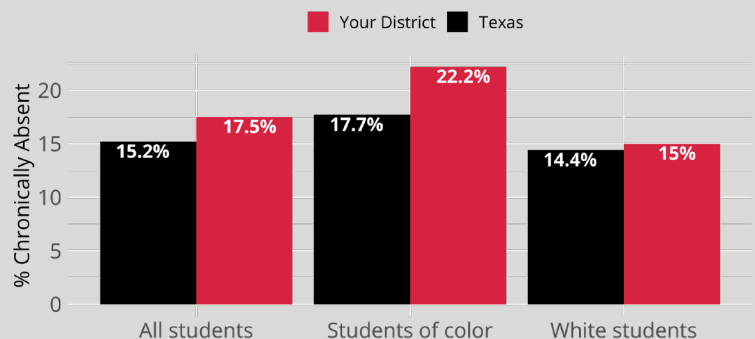
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #13

During the 2020-21 school year, **17.5%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **5,104 students**. This is a 8 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **22.2% vs. 15%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

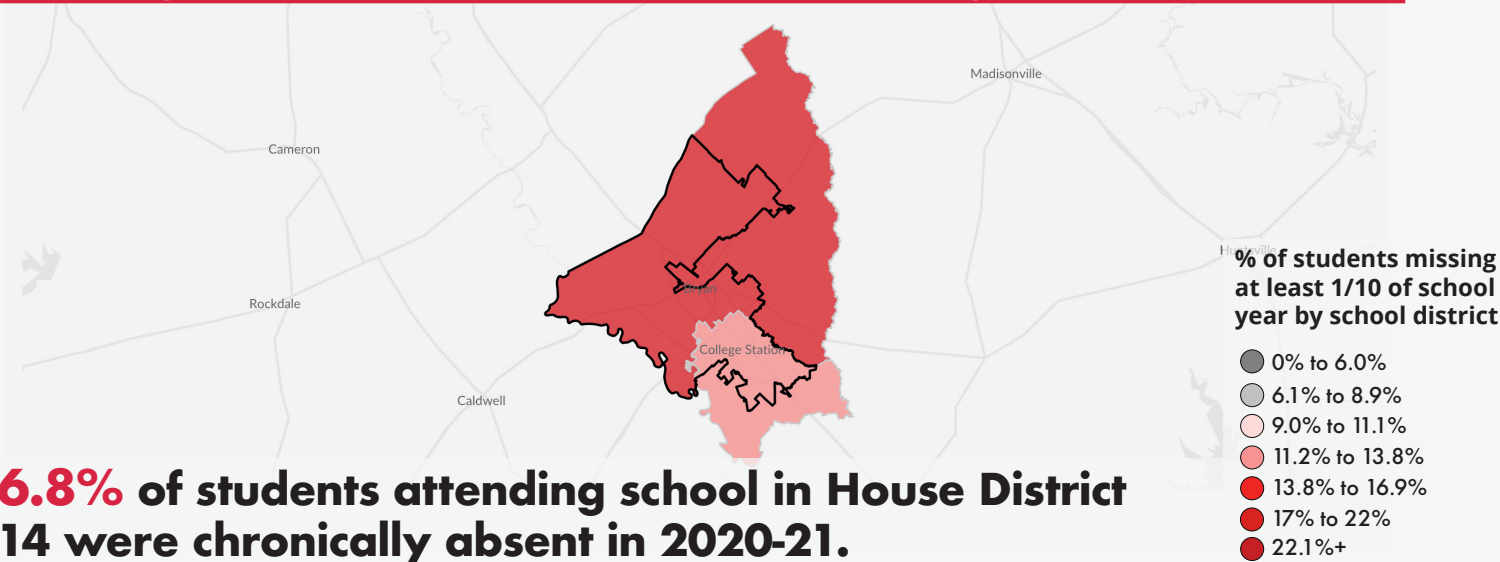
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #14



Rep. John Raney

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

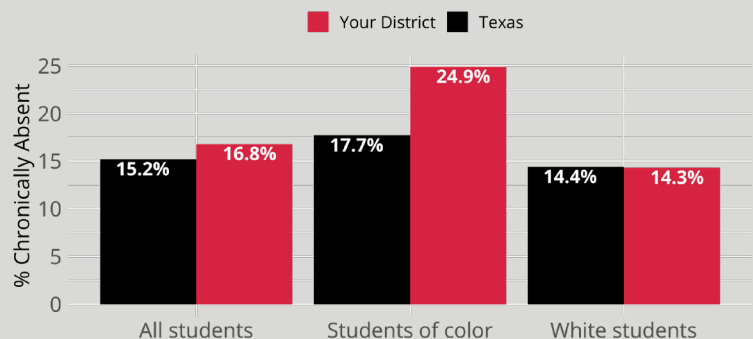
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #14

During the 2020-21 school year, **16.8%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,633 students**. This is a 6 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **24.9% vs. 14.3%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

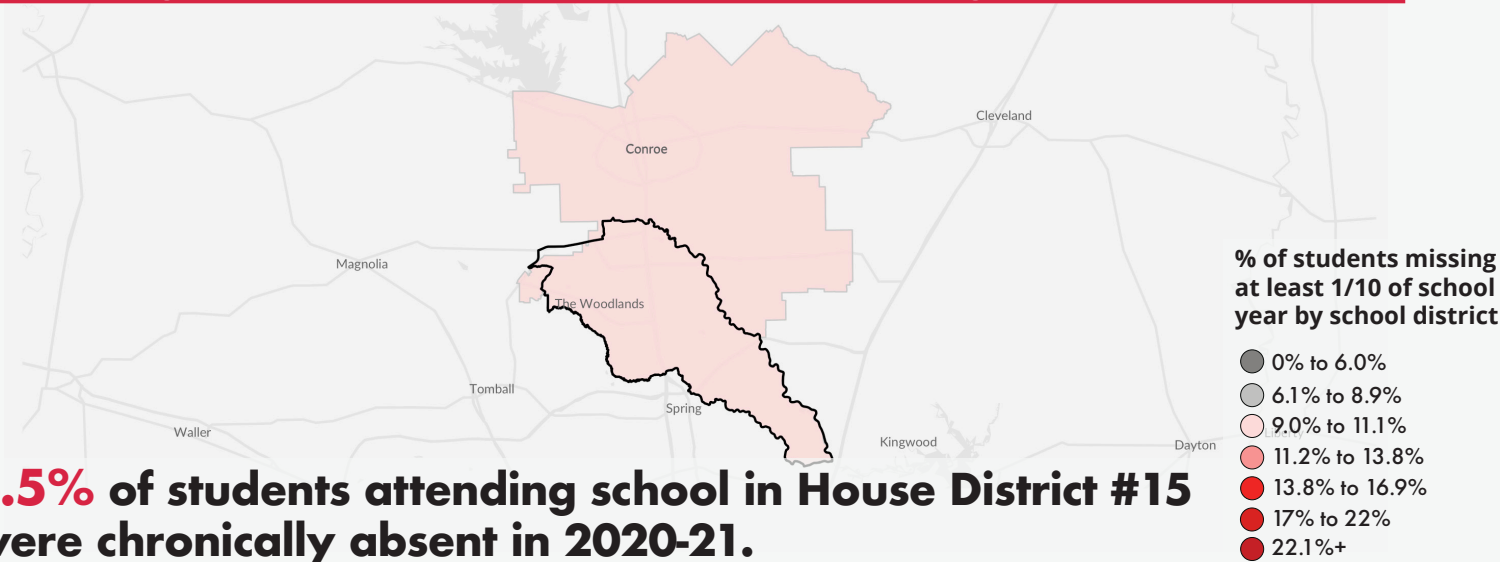
The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.



# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #15



Rep. Steve Toth

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

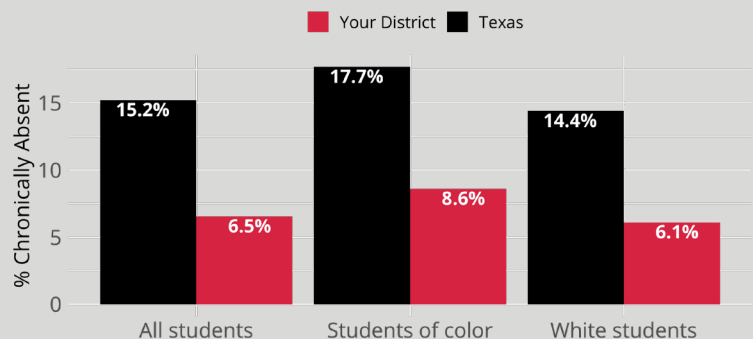
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #15

During the 2020-21 school year, **6.5%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **2,245 students**. This is little change from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **8.6% vs. 6.1%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

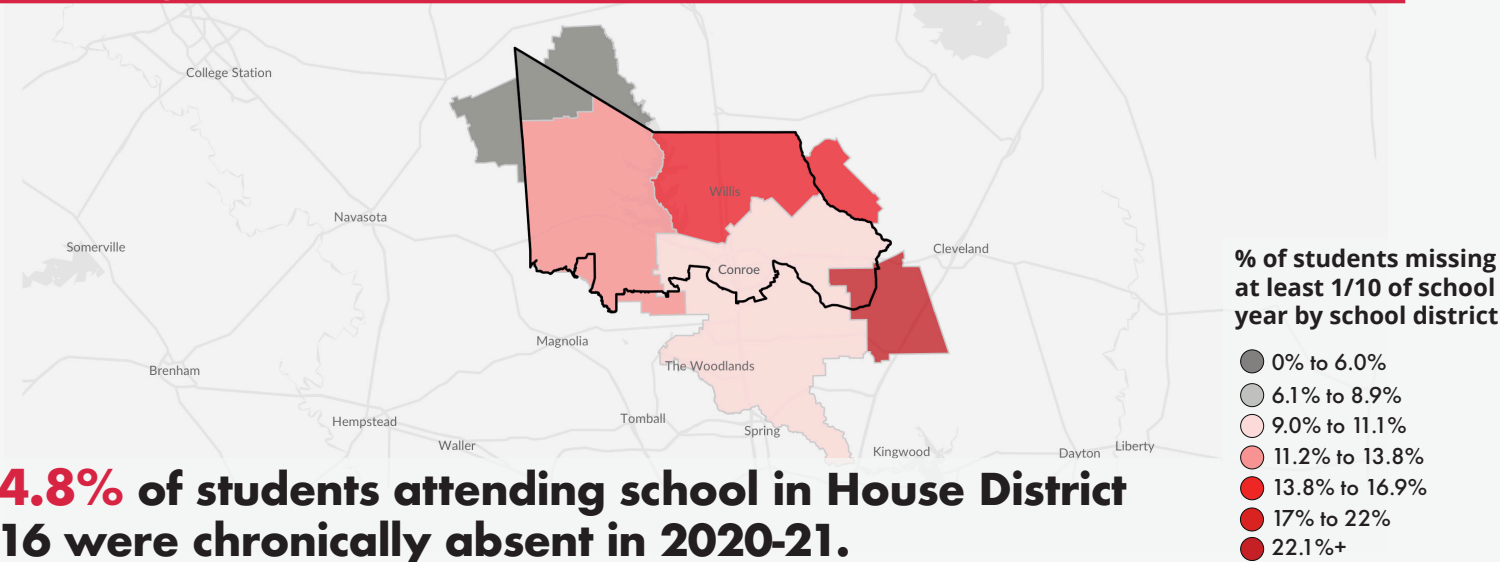
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #16



Rep. Will Metcalf

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

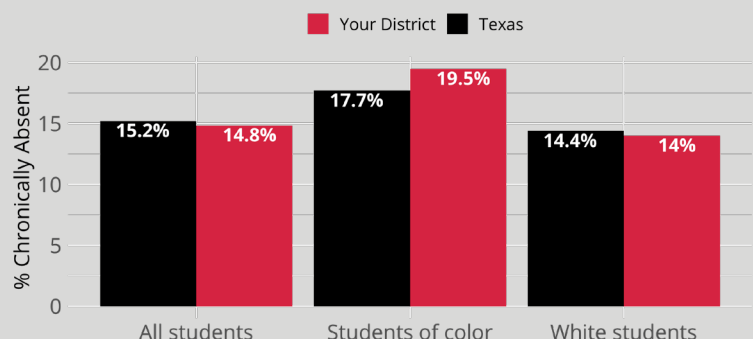
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #16

During the 2020-21 school year, **14.8%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **5,475 students**. This is a 3 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **19.5% vs. 14%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

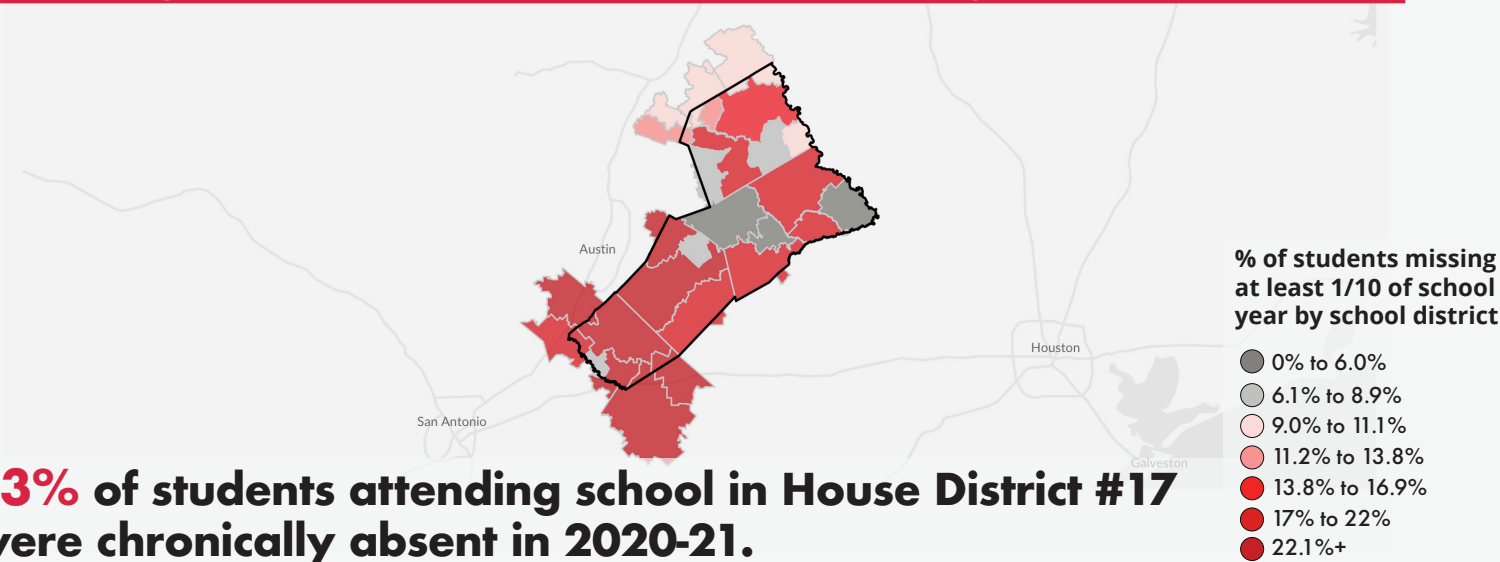
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #17



Rep. Stan Gerdes

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

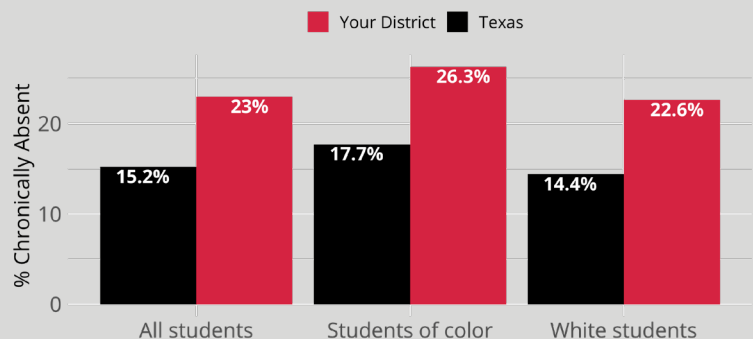
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #17

During the 2020-21 school year, **23%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **7,517 students**. This is a 9 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **26.3% vs. 22.6%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

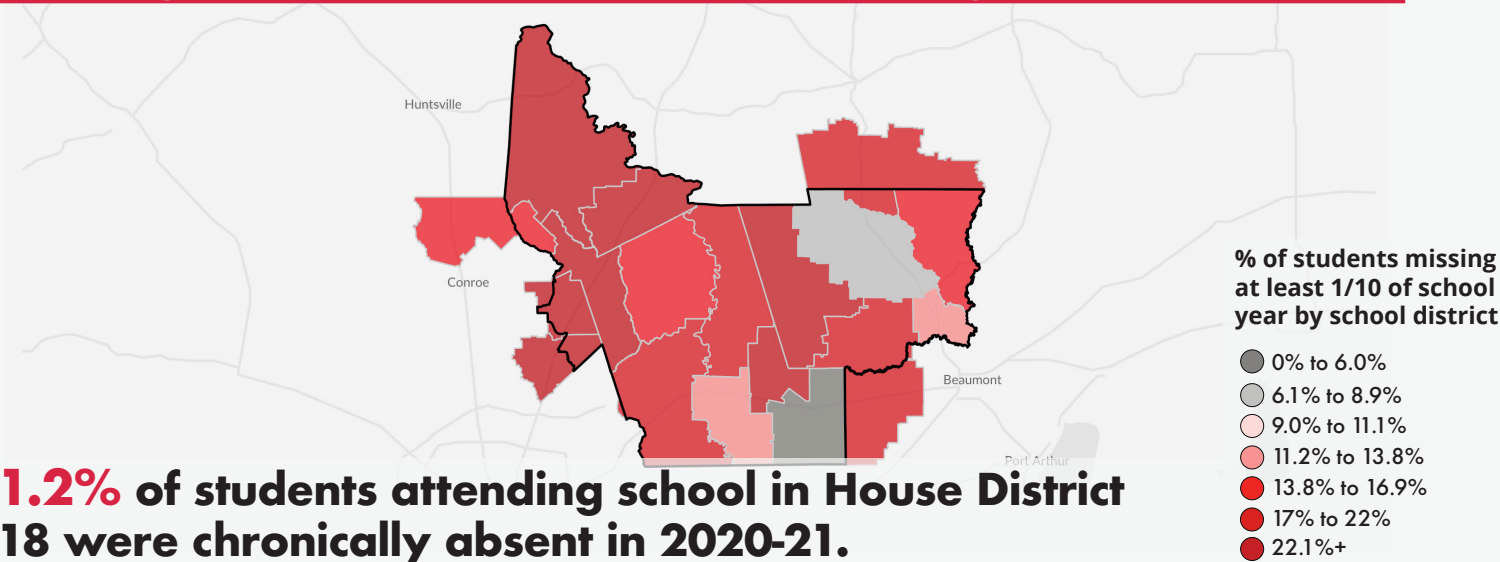
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #18



Rep. Ernest Bailes

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

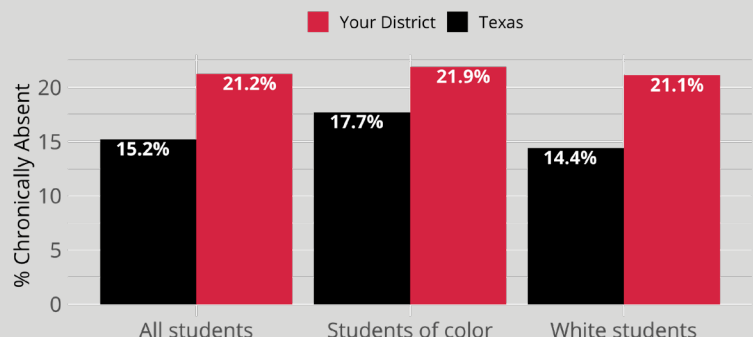
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #18

During the 2020-21 school year, **21.2%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **8,181 students**. This is a 8 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **21.9% vs. 21.1%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

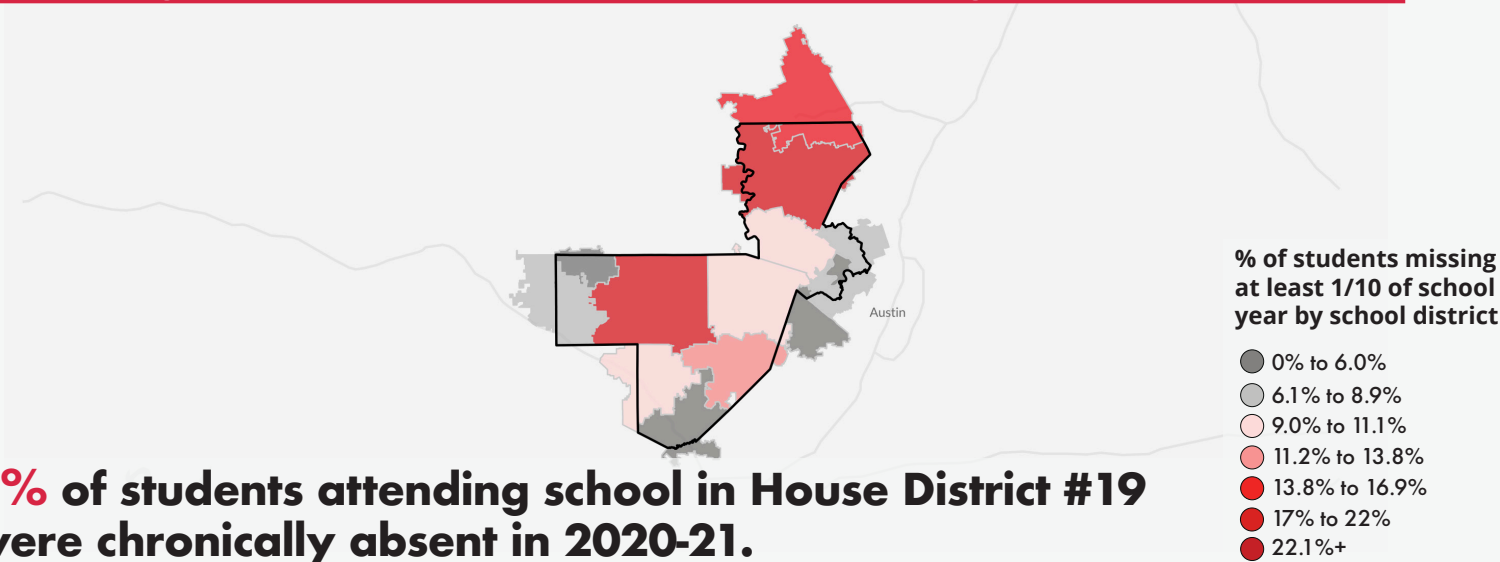
The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.



# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #19



Rep. Ellen Troxclair

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

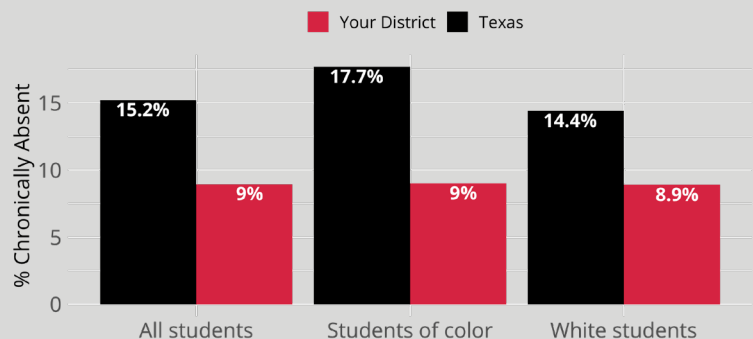
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #19

During the 2020-21 school year, **9%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **2,699 students**. This is a 3 percentage point decrease from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **9% vs. 8.9%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

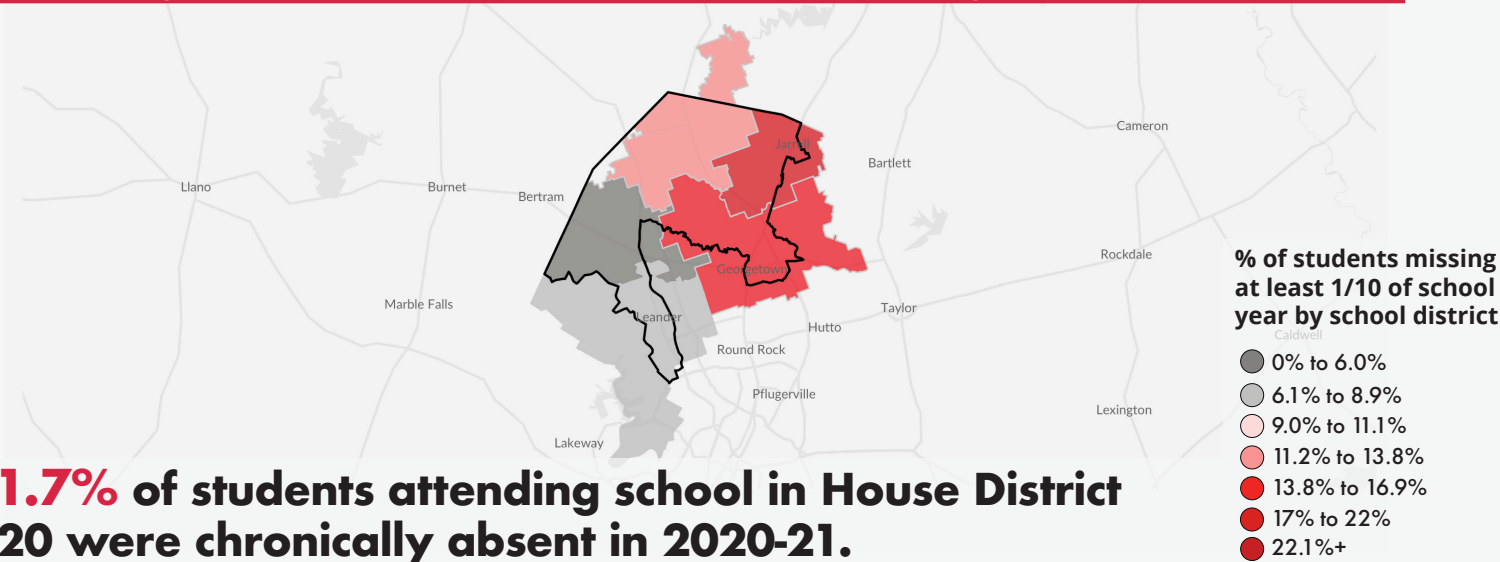
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #20



Rep. Terry Wilson

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

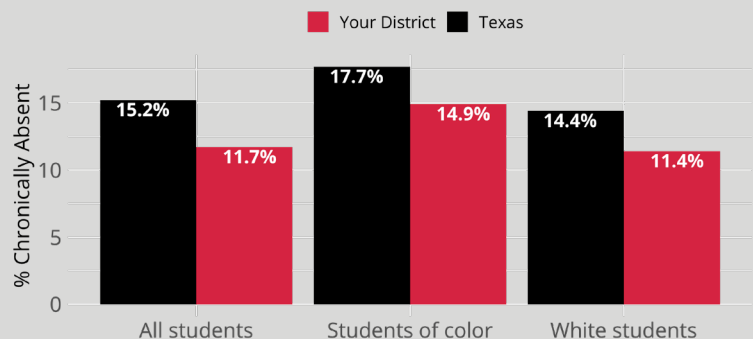
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #20

During the 2020-21 school year, **11.7%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,010 students**. This is a 2 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **14.9% vs. 11.4%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

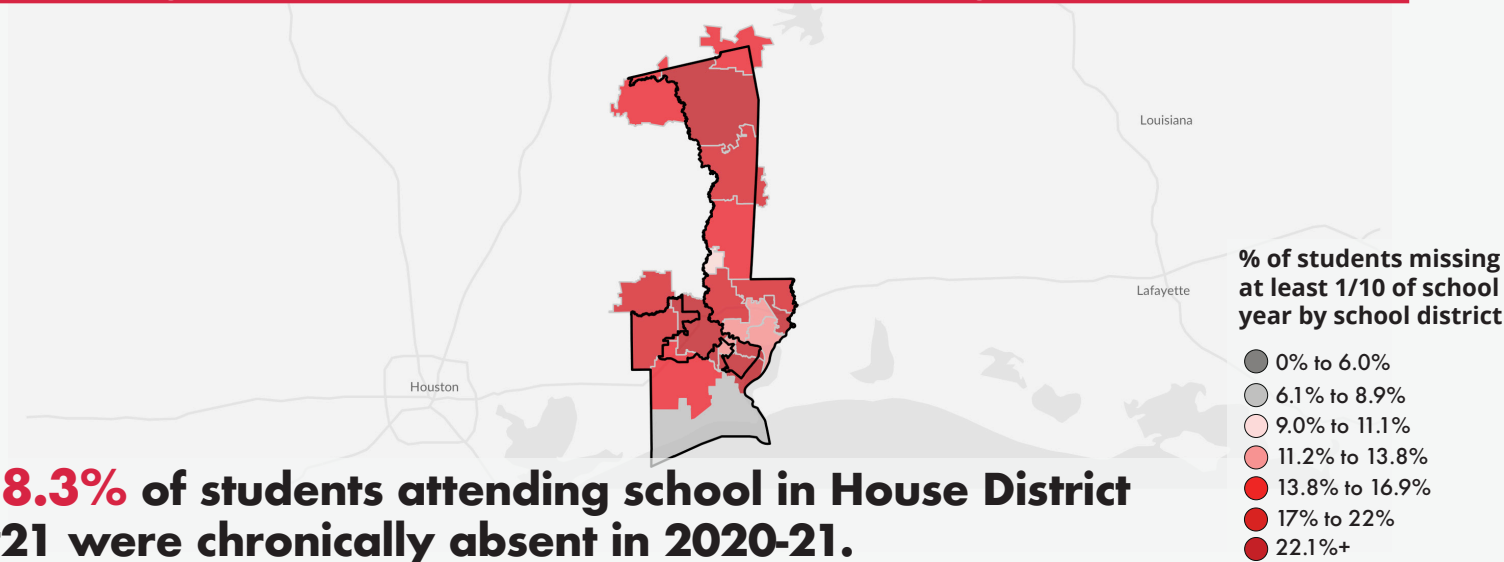
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #21



Rep. Dade Phelan

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

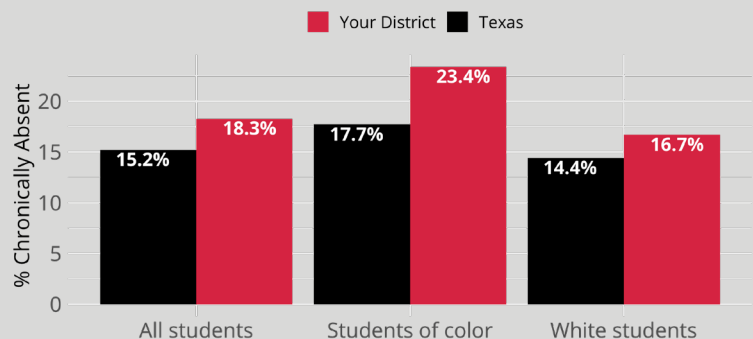
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #21

During the 2020-21 school year, **18.3%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **5,673 students**. This is a 5 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **23.4% vs. 16.7%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

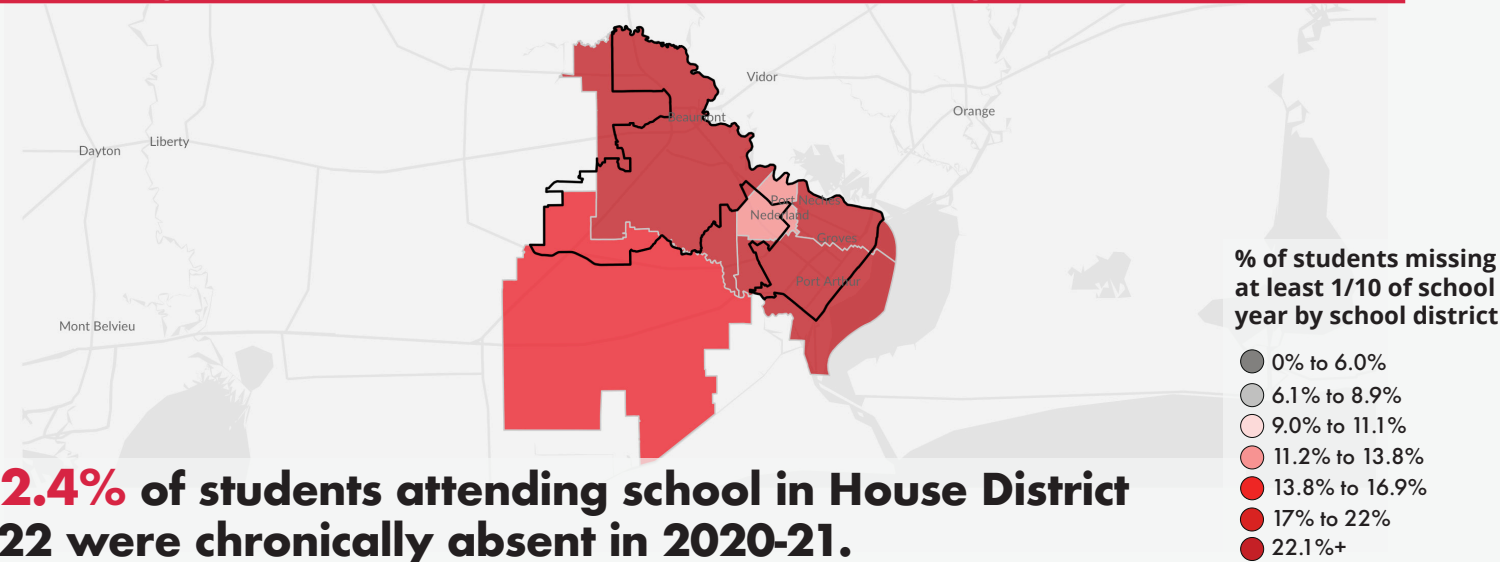
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

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# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #22



Rep. Christian "Manuel" Hayes

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

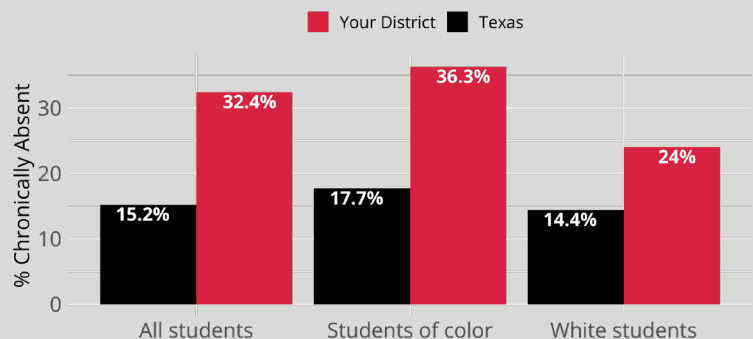
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #22

During the 2020-21 school year, **32.4%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **8,884 students**. This is a 12 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **36.3% vs. 24%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

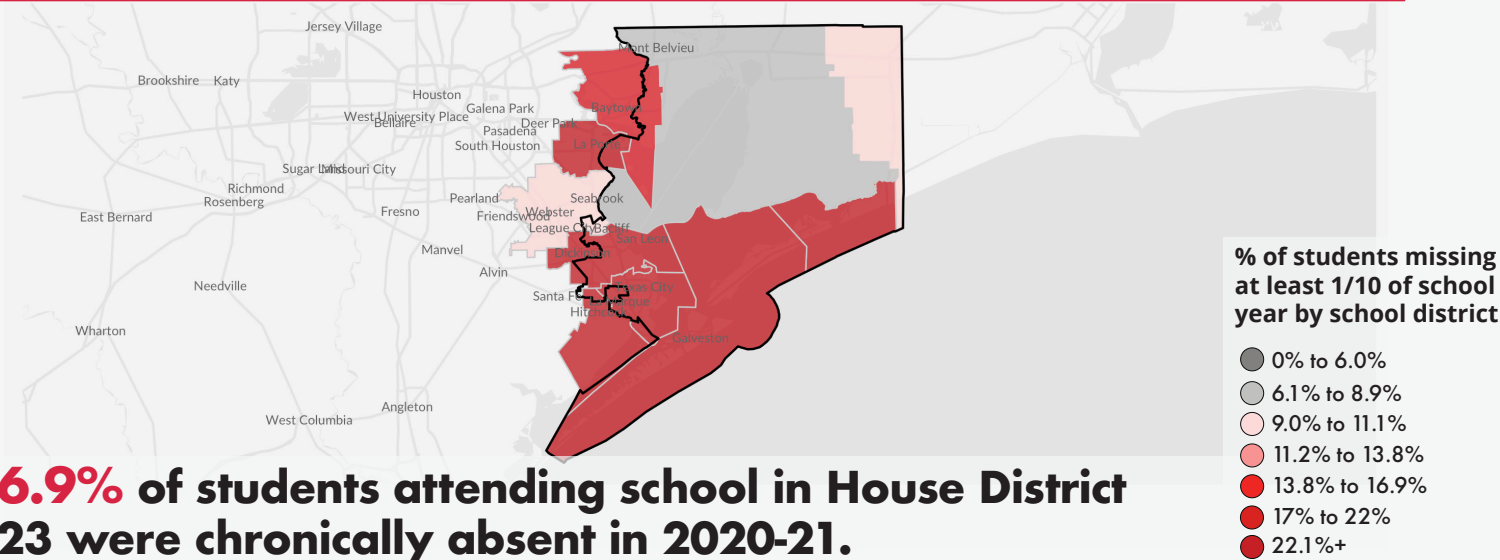
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- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.



# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #23



Rep. Terri Leo Wilson

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

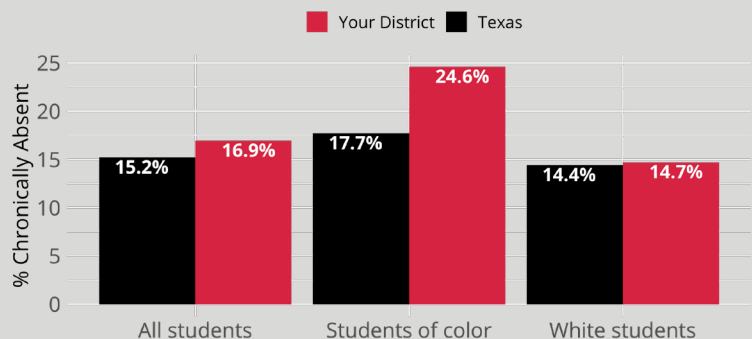
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #23

During the 2020-21 school year, **16.9%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **5,110 students**. This is a 1 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **24.6% vs. 14.7%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

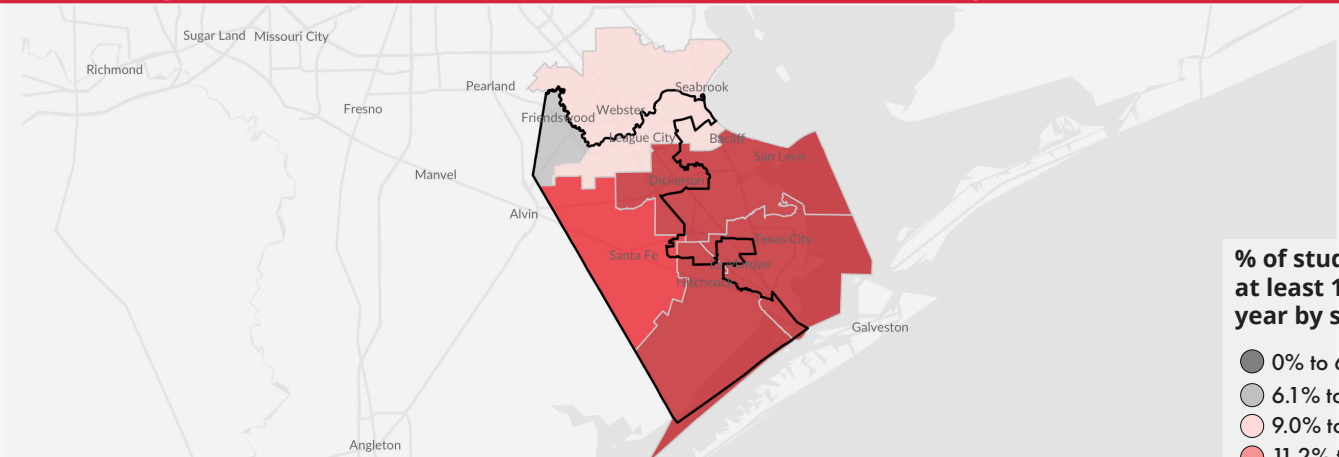
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

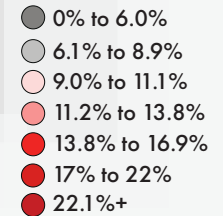
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- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



% of students missing at least 1/10 of school year by school district



**15.1% of students attending school in House District #24 were chronically absent in 2020-21.**



House District #24



Rep. Greg Bonnen

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

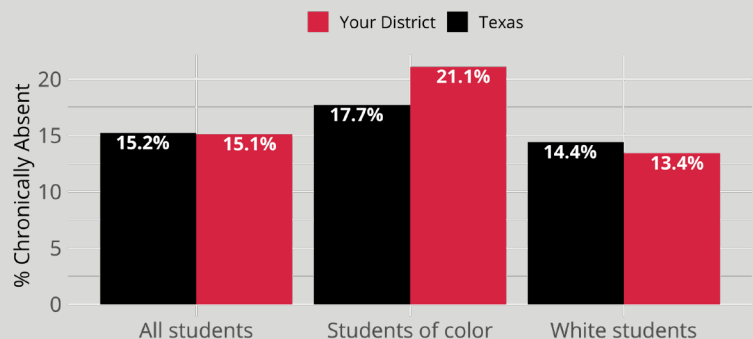
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #24

During the 2020-21 school year, **15.1%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **5,898 students**. This is a 4 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **21.1% vs. 13.4%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

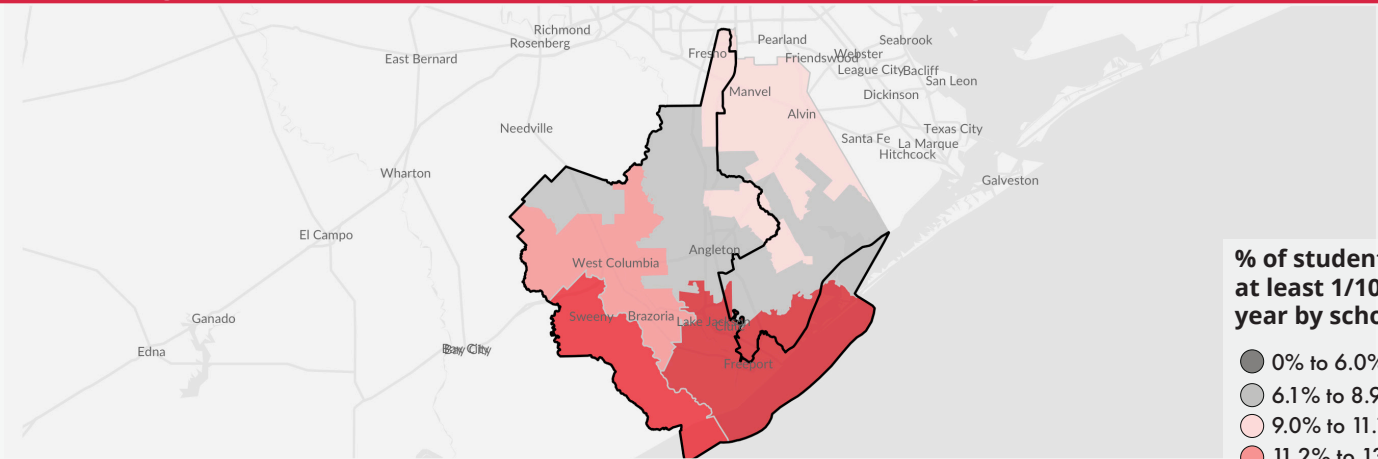
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The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

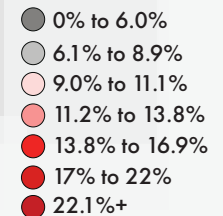
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# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



% of students missing at least 1/10 of school year by school district



**10.6%** of students attending school in House District #25 were chronically absent in 2020-21.



House District #25



Rep. Cody Vasut

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

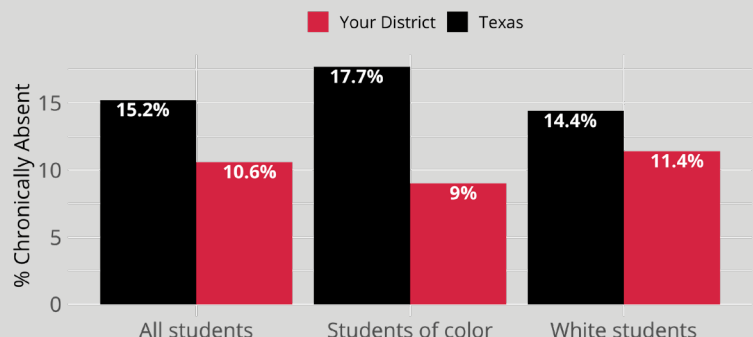
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #25

During the 2020-21 school year, **10.6%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **3,275 students**. This is a 3 percentage point decrease from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at lower rates than white students: **9% vs. 11.4%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

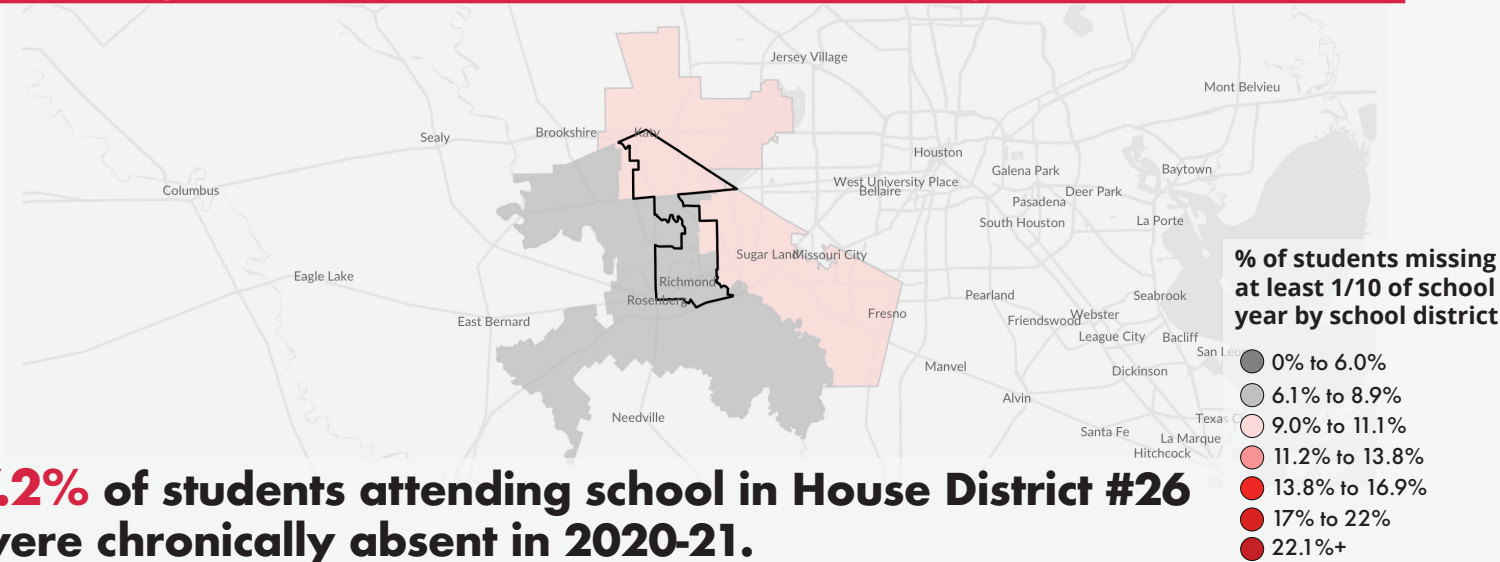
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #26



Rep. Jacey Jetton

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

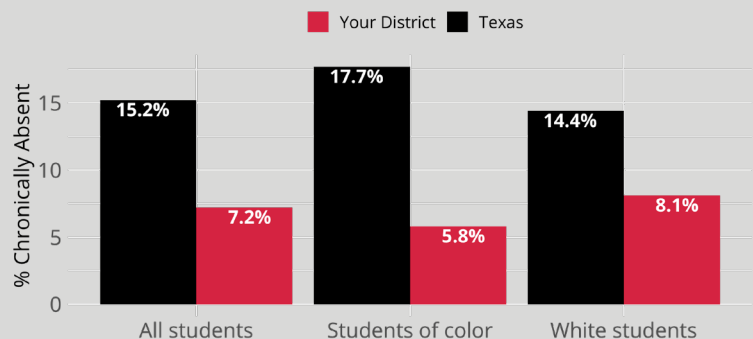
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #26

During the 2020-21 school year, **7.2%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **3,905 students**. This is a 2 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at lower rates than white students: **5.8% vs. 8.1%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

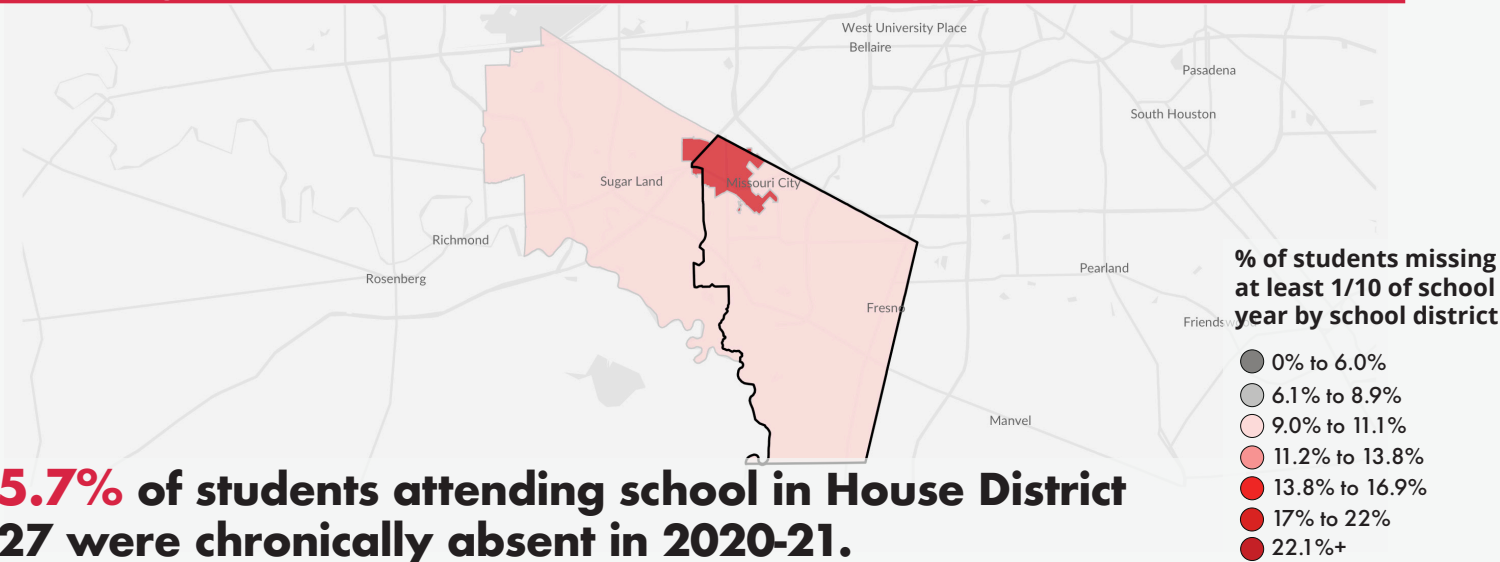
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- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.



# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #27



Rep. Ron Reynolds

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

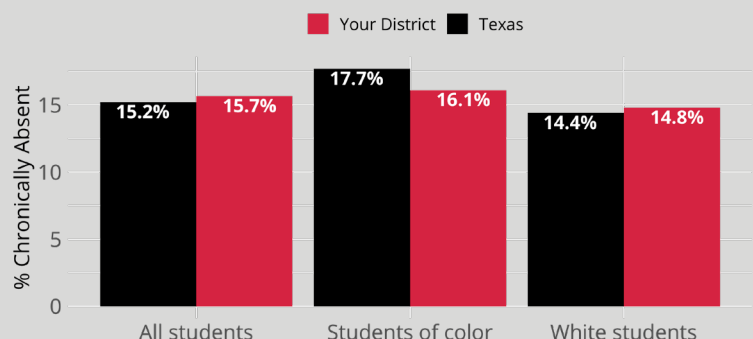
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #27

During the 2020-21 school year, **15.7%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,660 students**. This is a 7 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **16.1% vs. 14.8%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

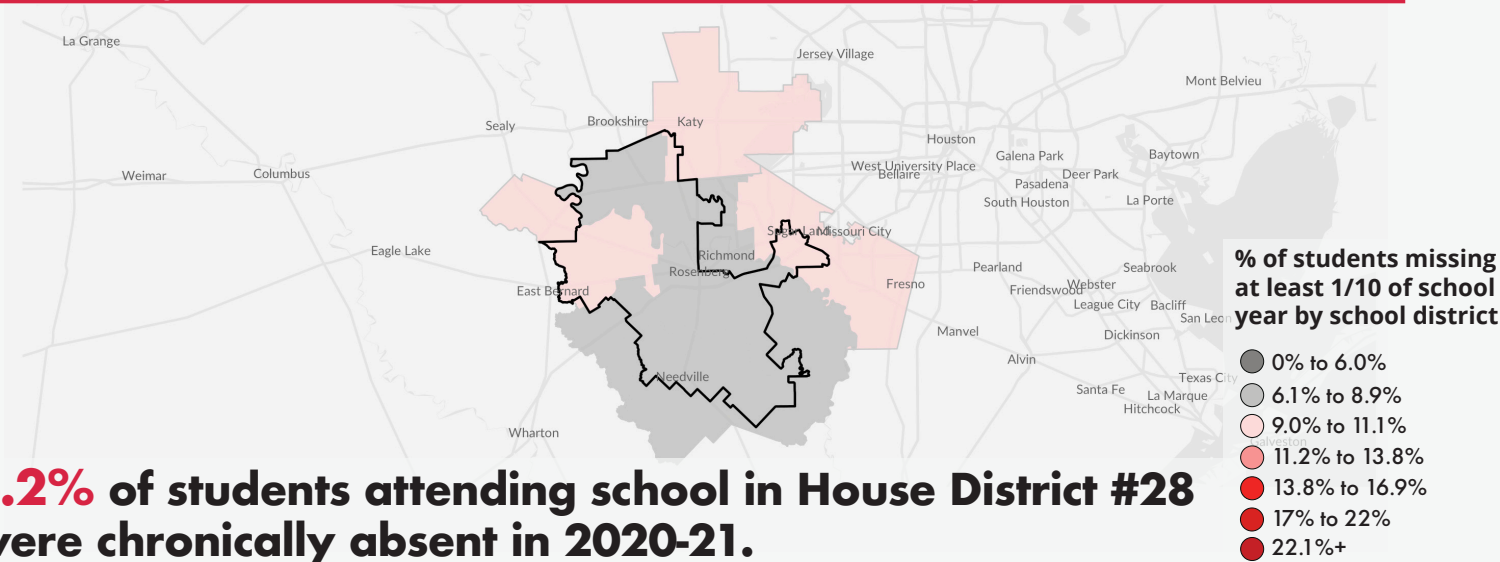
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #28



Rep. Gary Gates

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

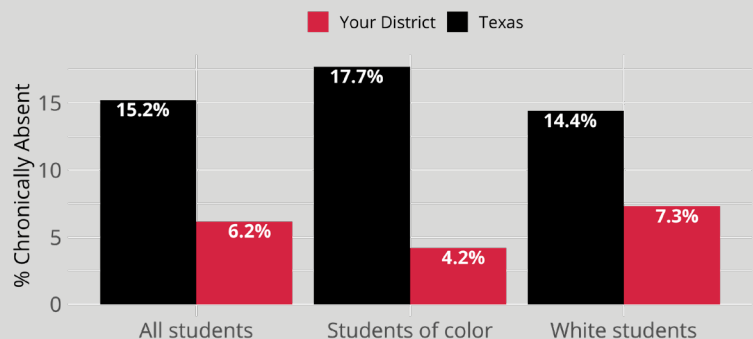
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #28

During the 2020-21 school year, **6.2%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **2,031 students**. This is a 1 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at lower rates than white students: **4.2% vs. 7.3%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

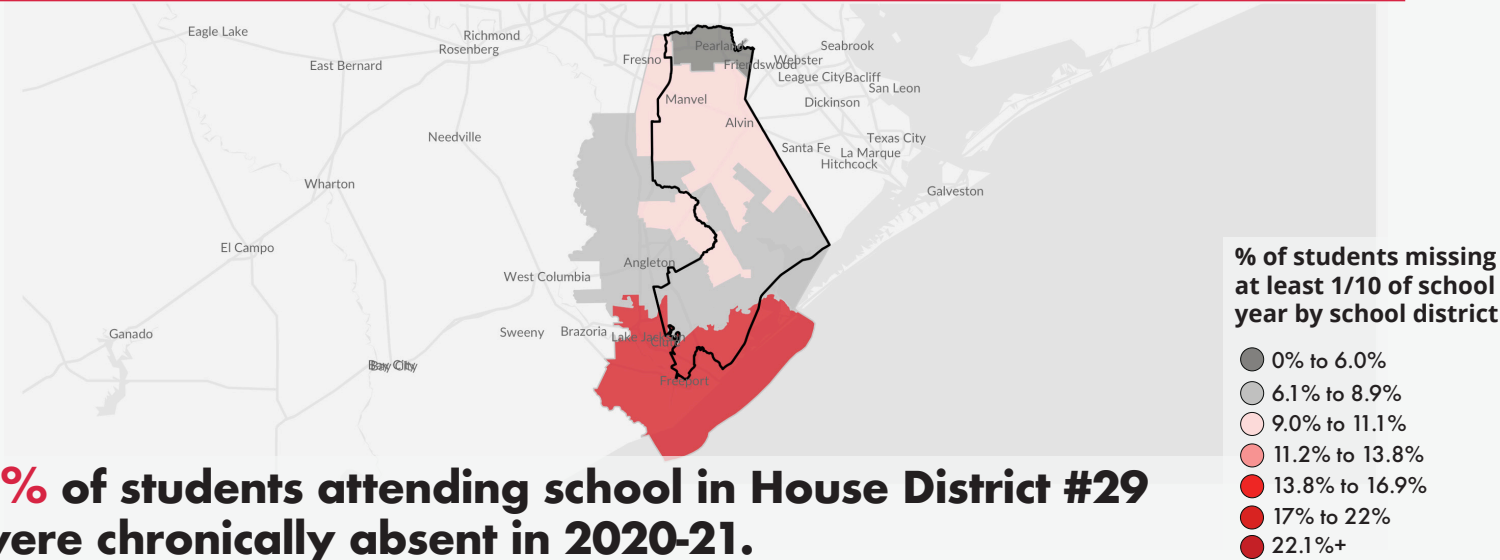
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #29



Rep. Ed Thompson

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

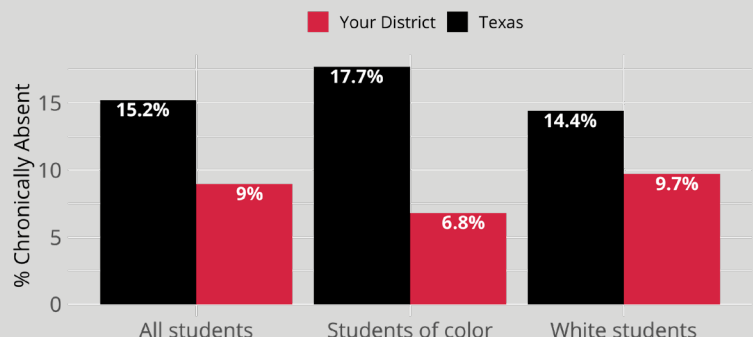
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #29

During the 2020-21 school year, **9%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **3,106 students**. This is a 3 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at lower rates than white students: **6.8% vs. 9.7%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

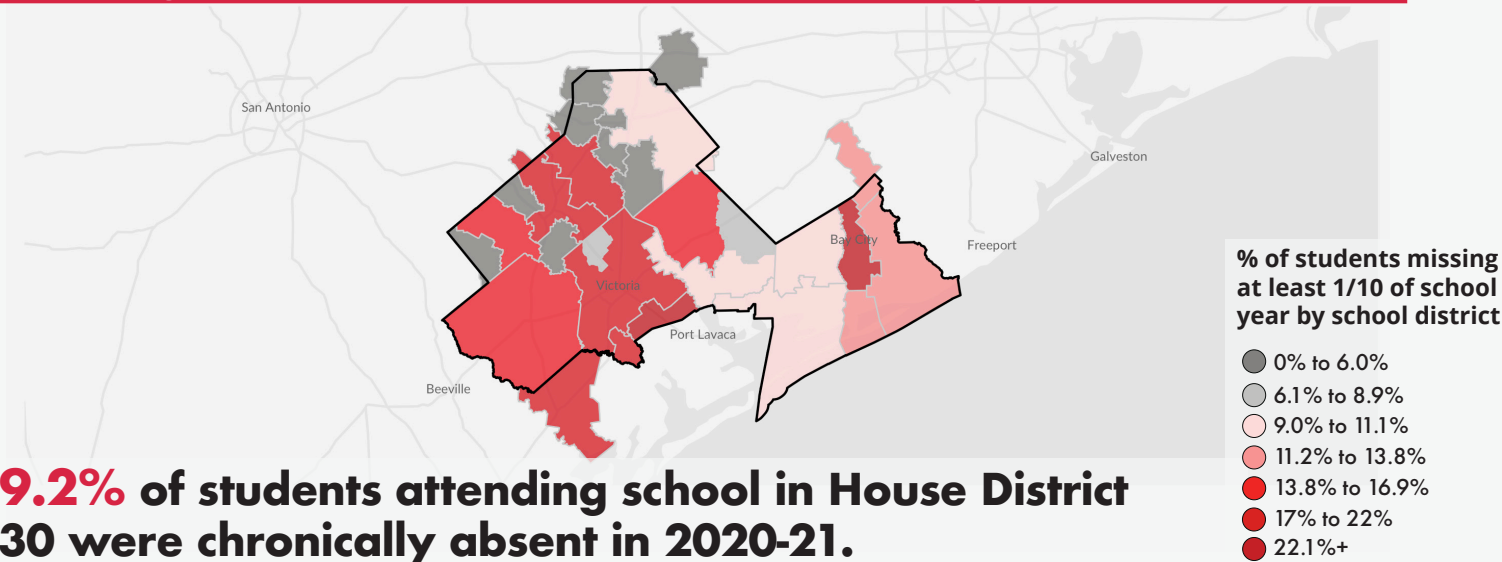
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



**19.2%** of students attending school in House District #30 were chronically absent in 2020-21.



House District #30



Rep. Geanie W. Morrison

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

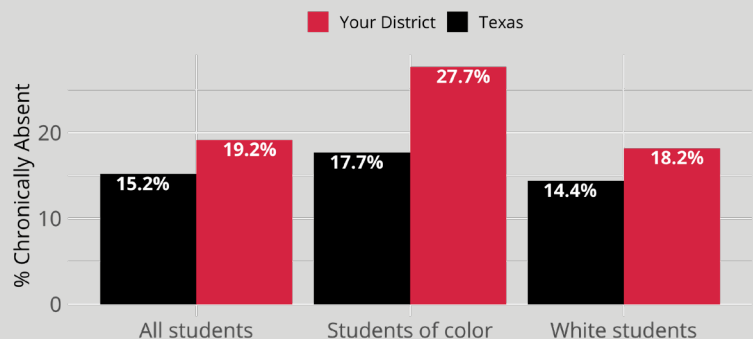
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #30

During the 2020-21 school year, **19.2%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **5,624 students**. This is a 4 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **27.7% vs. 18.2%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

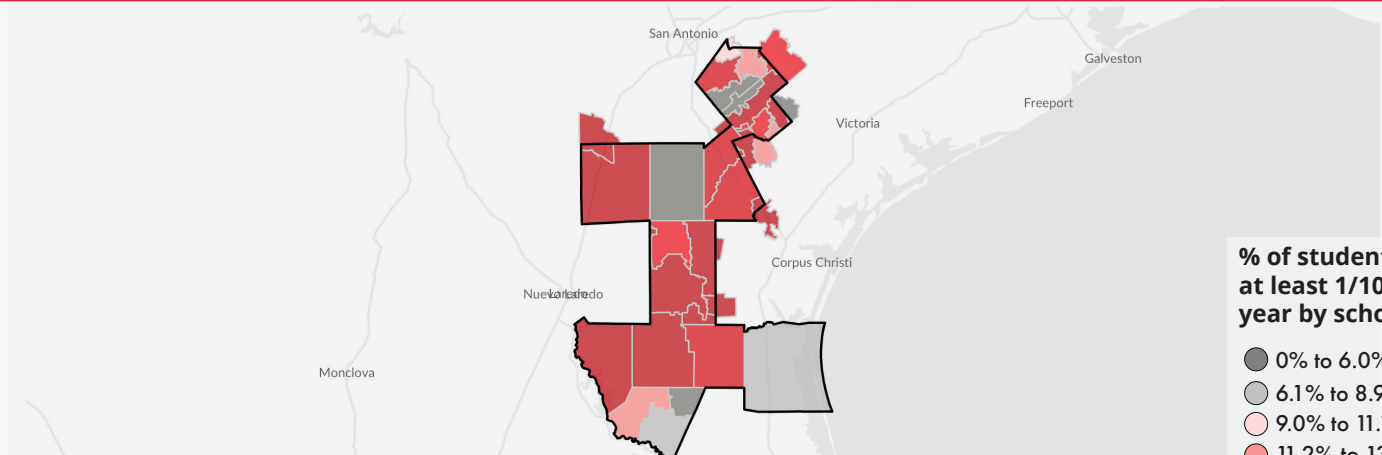
The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.



# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



% of students missing at least 1/10 of school year by school district

- 0% to 6.0%
- 6.1% to 8.9%
- 9.0% to 11.1%
- 11.2% to 13.8%
- 13.8% to 16.9%
- 17% to 22%
- 22.1%+

**17.6%** of students attending school in House District #31 were chronically absent in 2020-21.



House District #31



Rep. Ryan Guillen

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

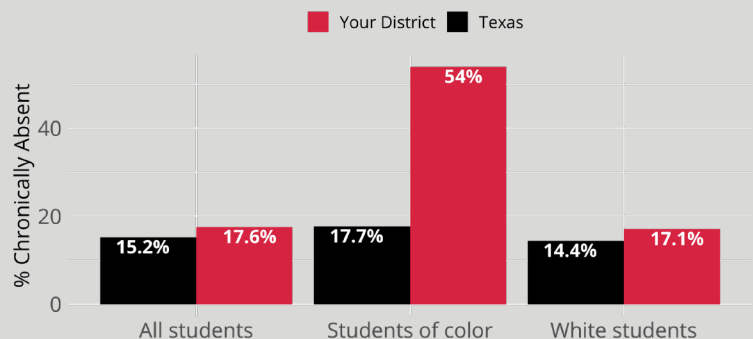
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #31

During the 2020-21 school year, **17.6%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **7,162 students**. This is a 4 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **54% vs. 17.1%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

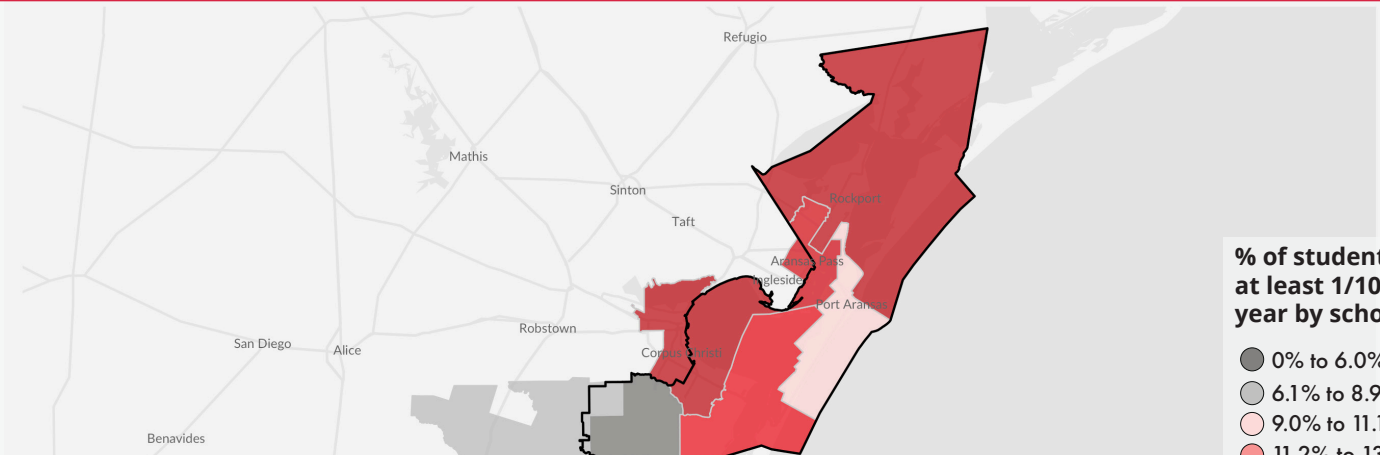
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



**19.8%** of students attending school in House District #32 were chronically absent in 2020-21.



House District #32



Rep. Todd Hunter

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

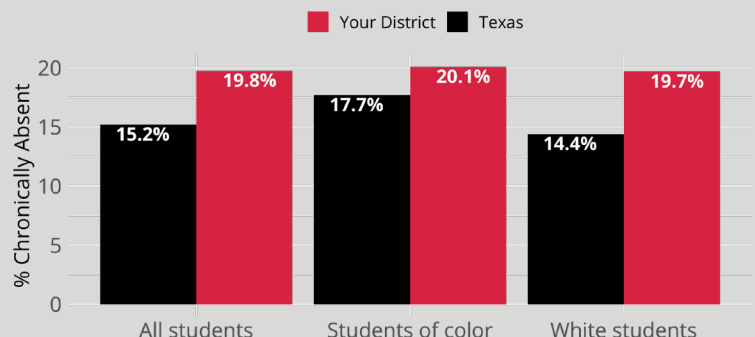
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #32

During the 2020-21 school year, **19.8%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,775 students**. This is a 5 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **20.1% vs. 19.7%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

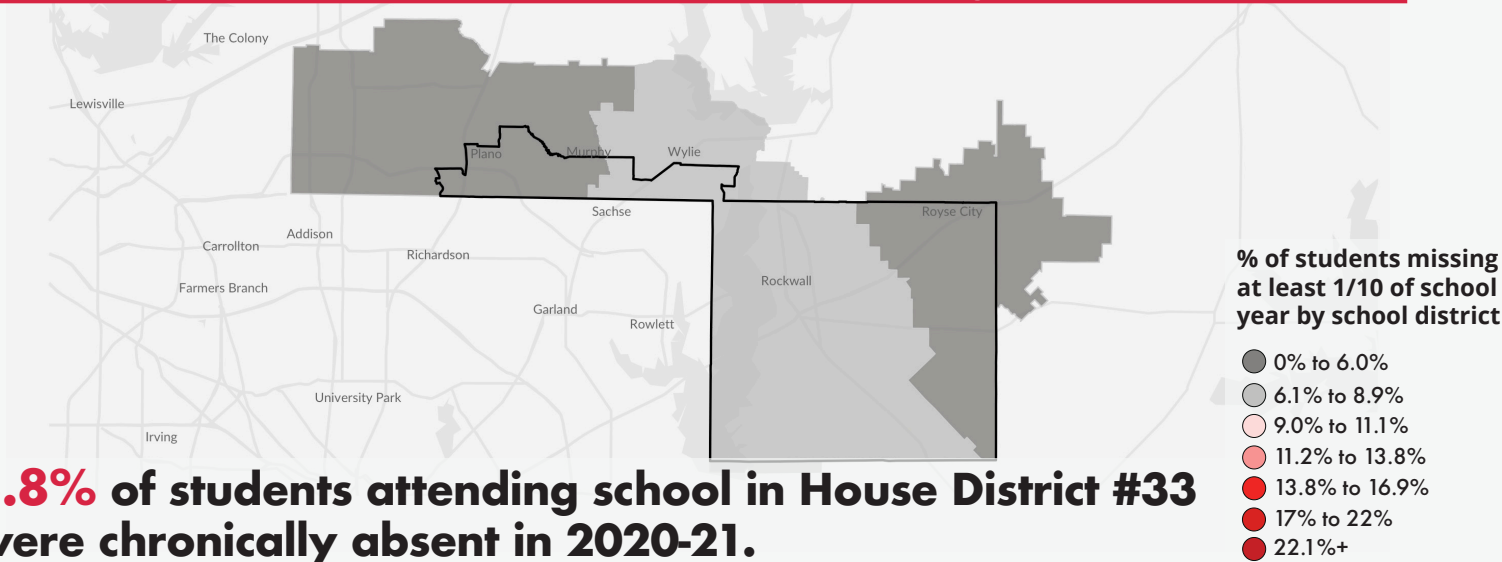
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #33



Rep. Justin Holland

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

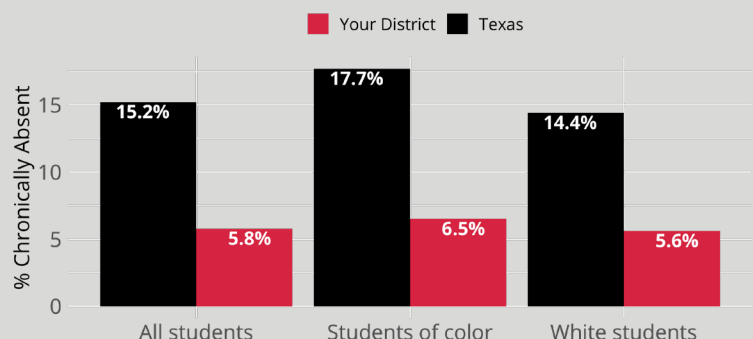
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #33

During the 2020-21 school year, **5.8%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **1,542 students**. This is little change from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **6.5% vs. 5.6%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

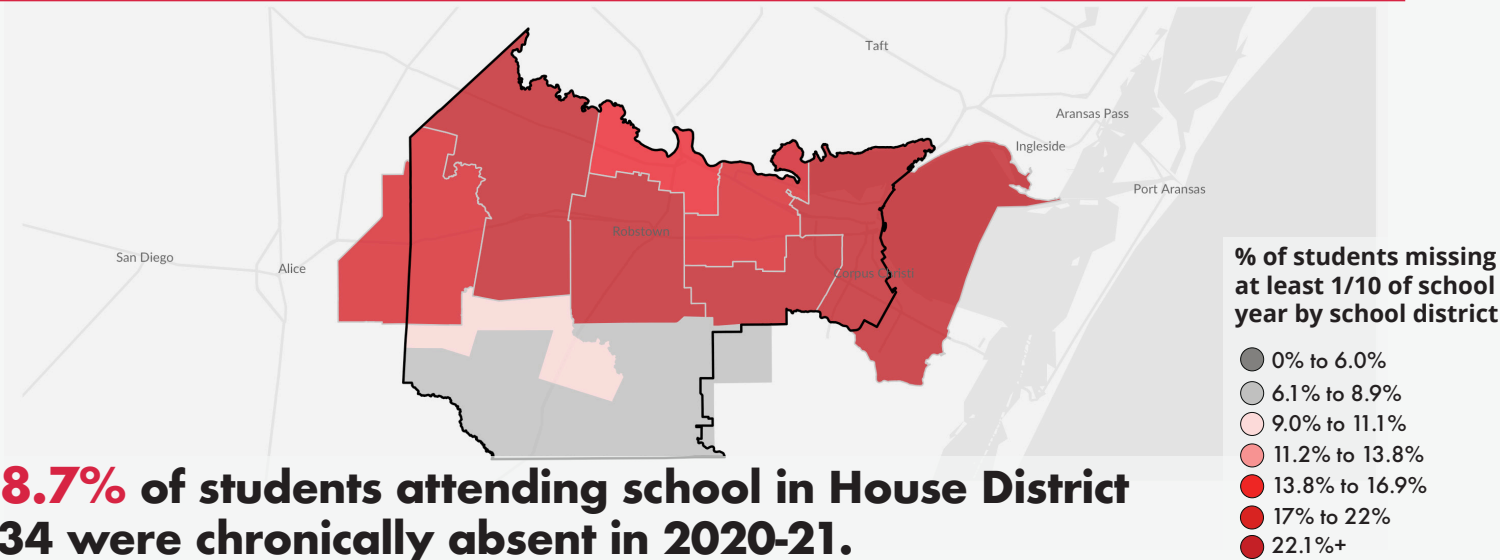
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- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #34



Rep. Abel Herrero

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

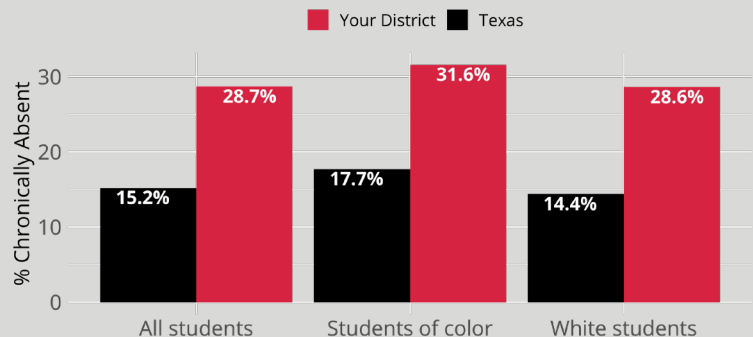
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #34

During the 2020-21 school year, **28.7%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **10,244 students**. This is a 11 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **31.6% vs. 28.6%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

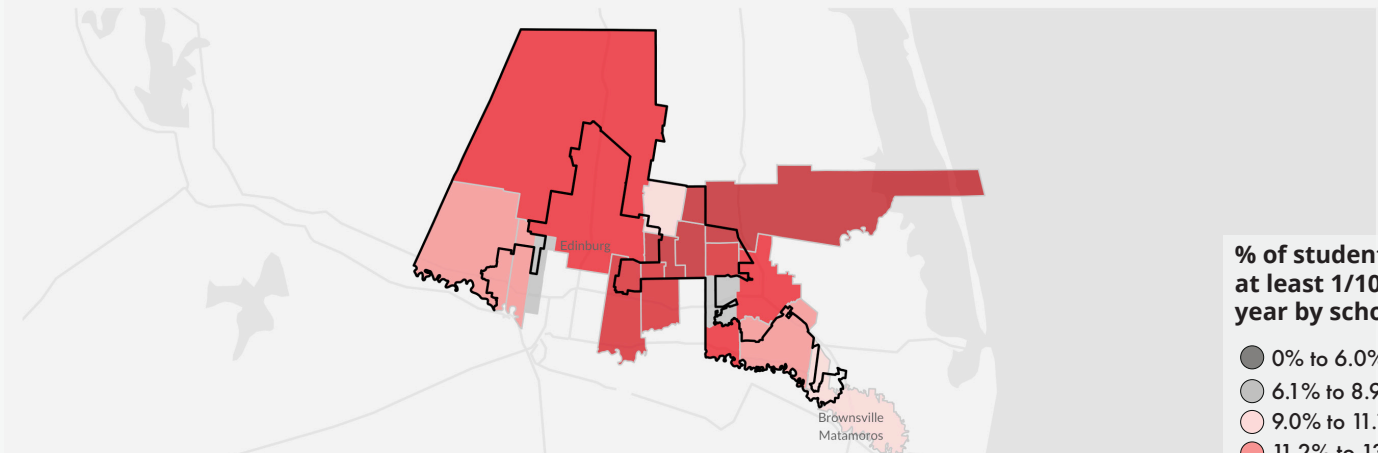
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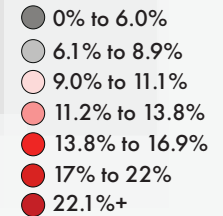
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- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.



# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



% of students missing at least 1/10 of school year by school district



**15.1%** of students attending school in House District #35 were chronically absent in 2020-21.



House District #35



Rep. Oscar Longoria

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

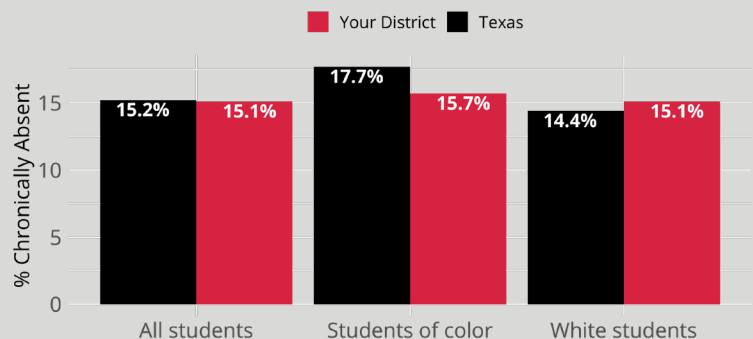
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #35

During the 2020-21 school year, **15.1%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **6,417 students**. This is little change from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **15.7% vs. 15.1%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

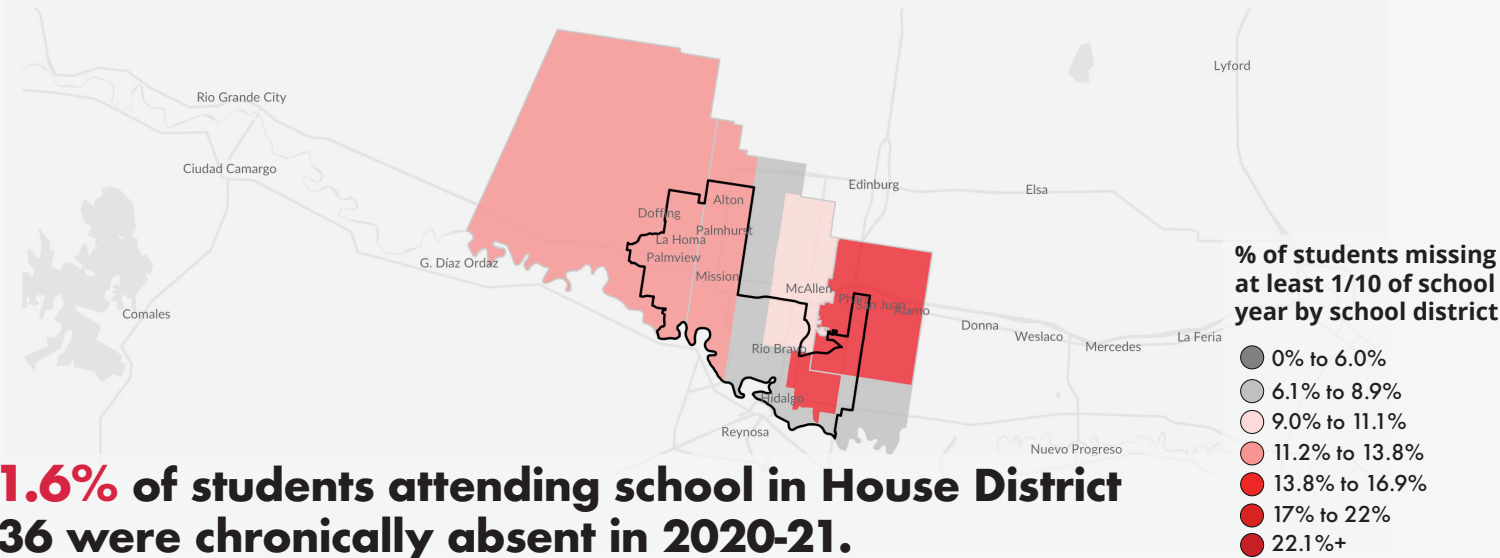
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #36



Rep. Sergio Muñoz Jr.

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

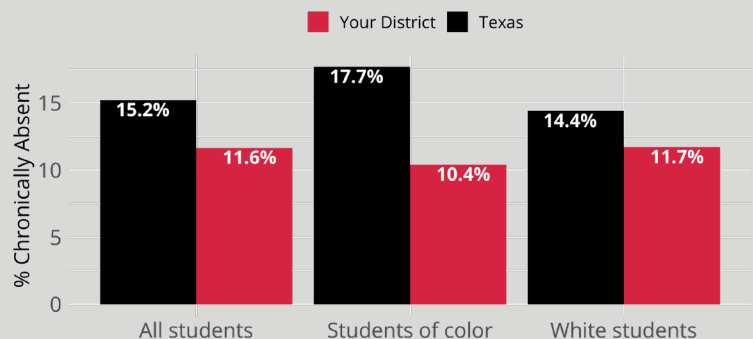
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #36

During the 2020-21 school year, **11.6%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **6,195 students**. This is little change from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at lower rates than white students: **10.4% vs. 11.7%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

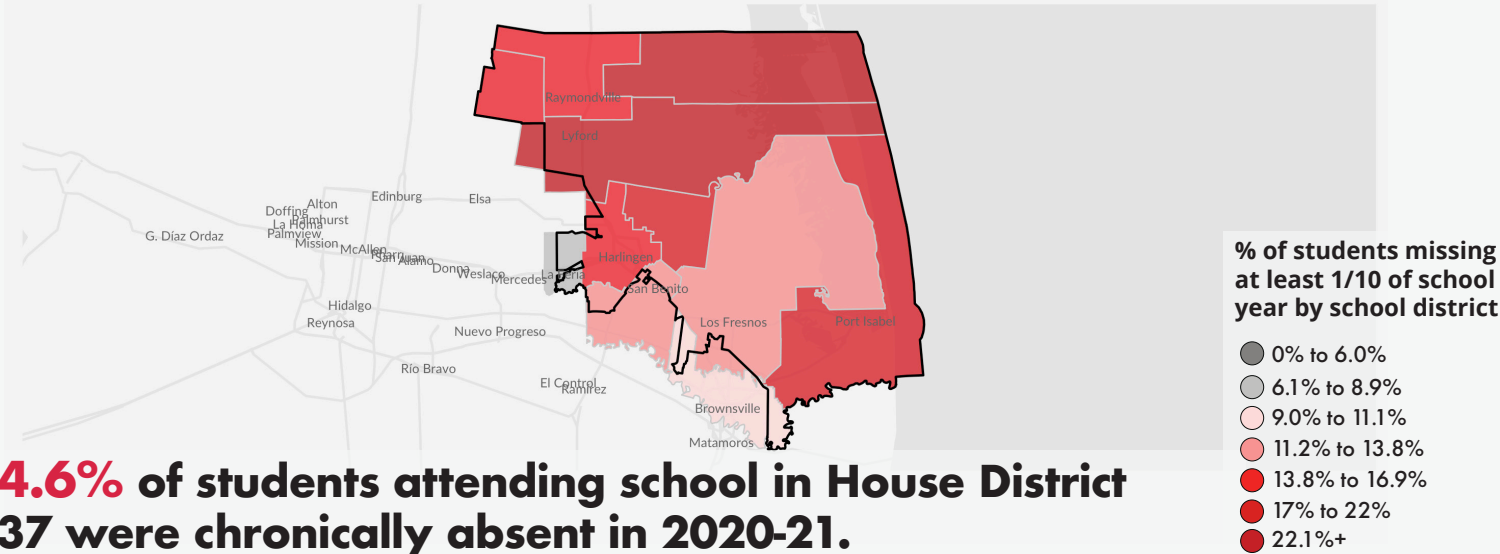
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

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- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #37



Rep. Janie Lopez

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

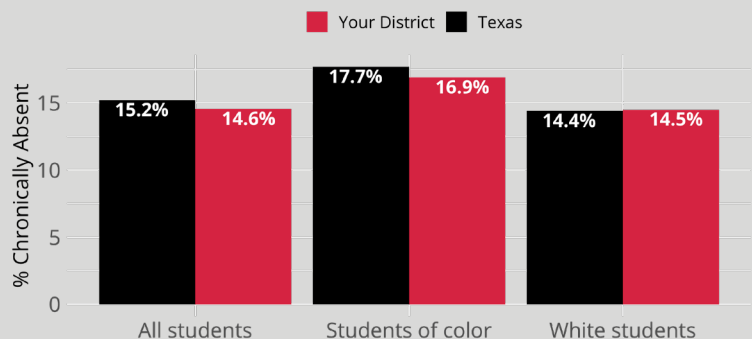
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #37

During the 2020-21 school year, **14.6%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **5,821 students**. This is little change from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **16.9% vs. 14.5%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

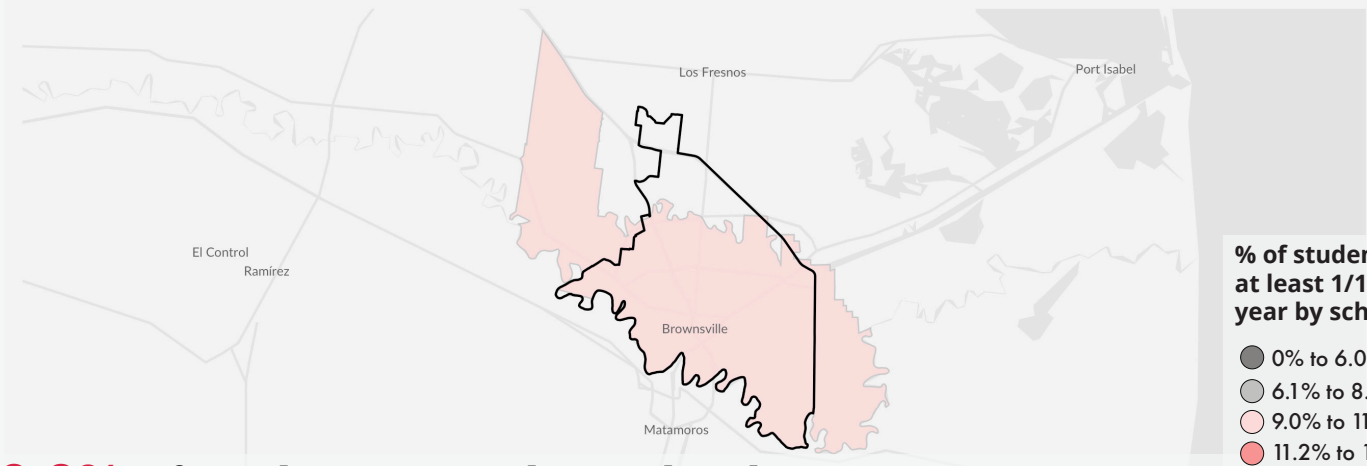
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

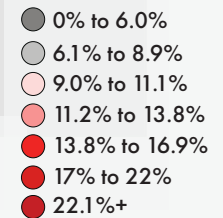
CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



% of students missing at least 1/10 of school year by school district



**10.3%** of students attending school in House District #38 were chronically absent in 2020-21.



House District #38



Rep. Erin Gamez

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

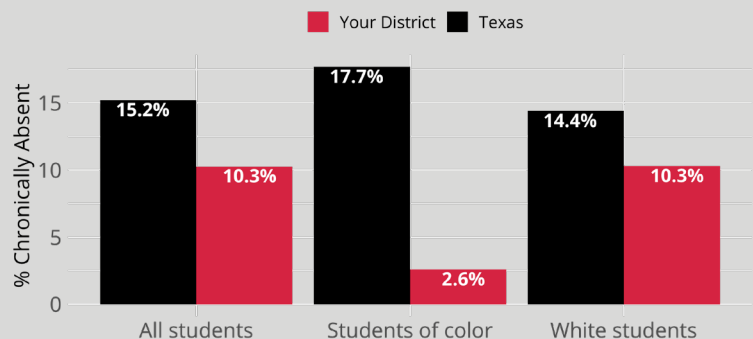
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #38

During the 2020-21 school year, **10.3%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,553 students**. This is a 1 percentage point decrease from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at lower rates than white students: **2.6% vs. 10.3%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

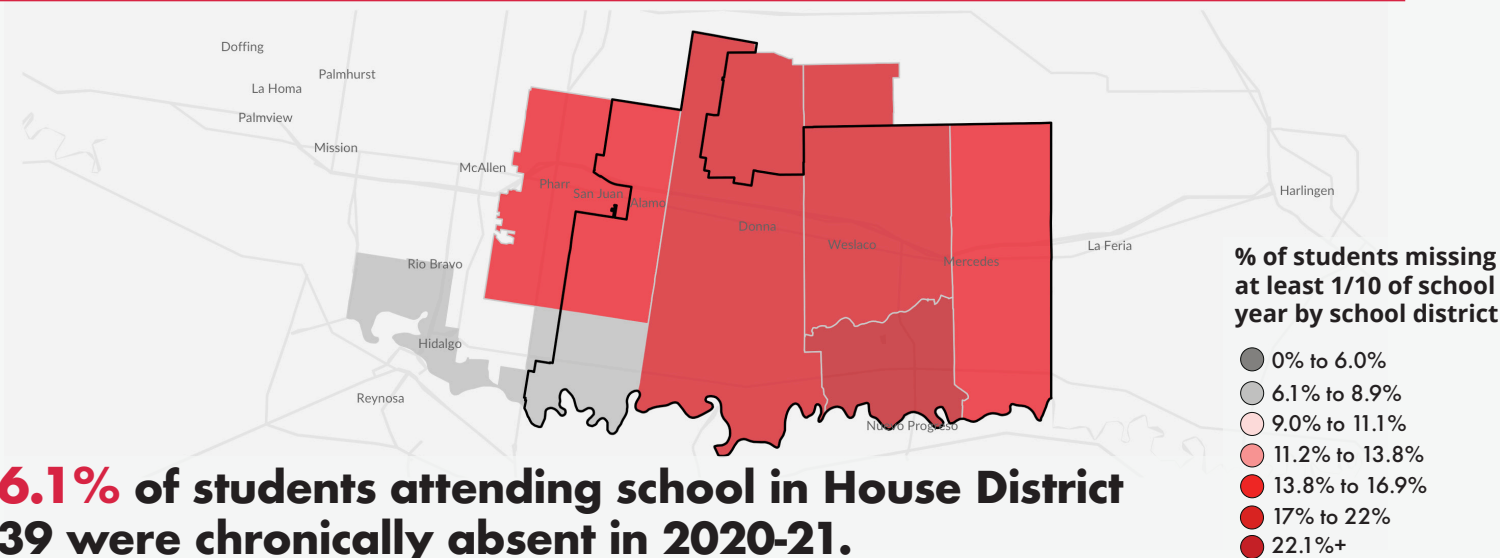
The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.



# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #39



Rep. Armando Martinez

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

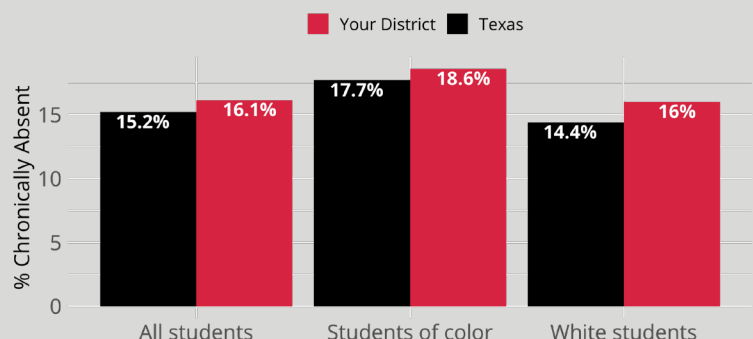
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #39

During the 2020-21 school year, **16.1%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **8,795 students**. This is a 5 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **18.6% vs. 16%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

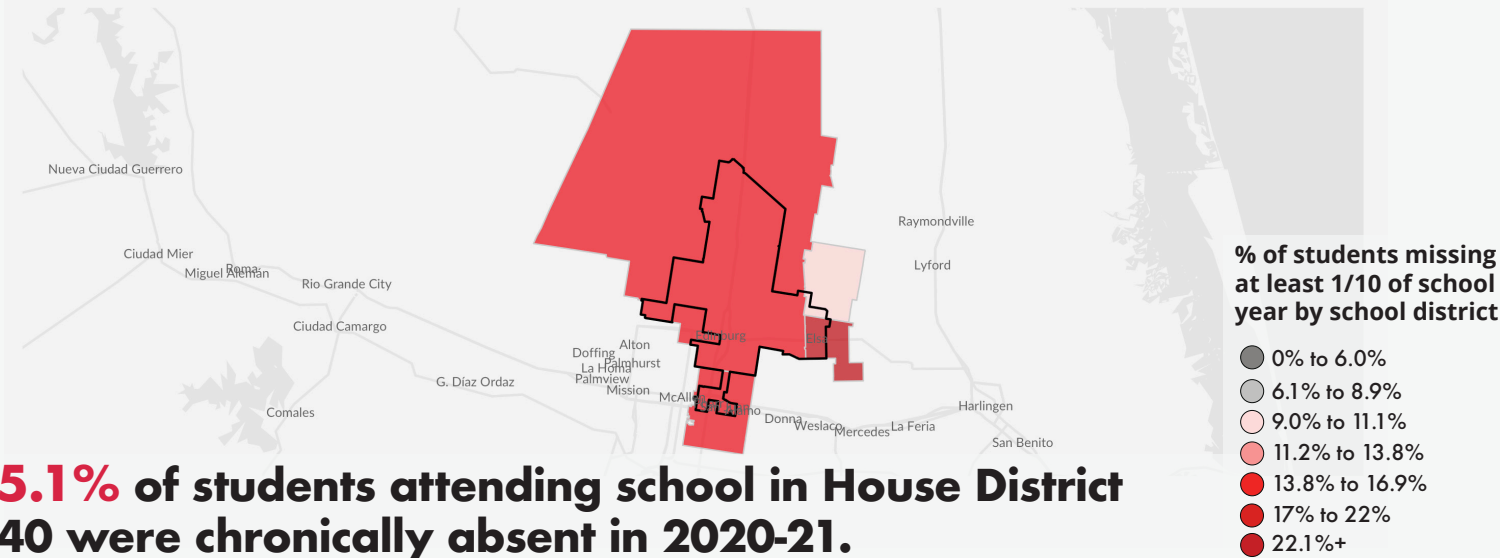
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #40



Rep. Terry Canales

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

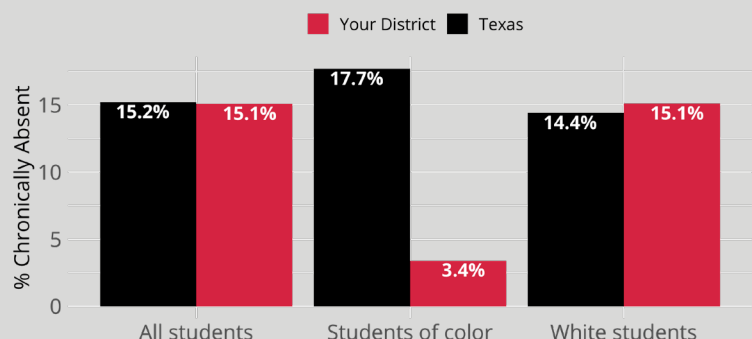
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #40

During the 2020-21 school year, **15.1%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **6,026 students**. This is a 2 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at lower rates than white students: **3.4% vs. 15.1%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

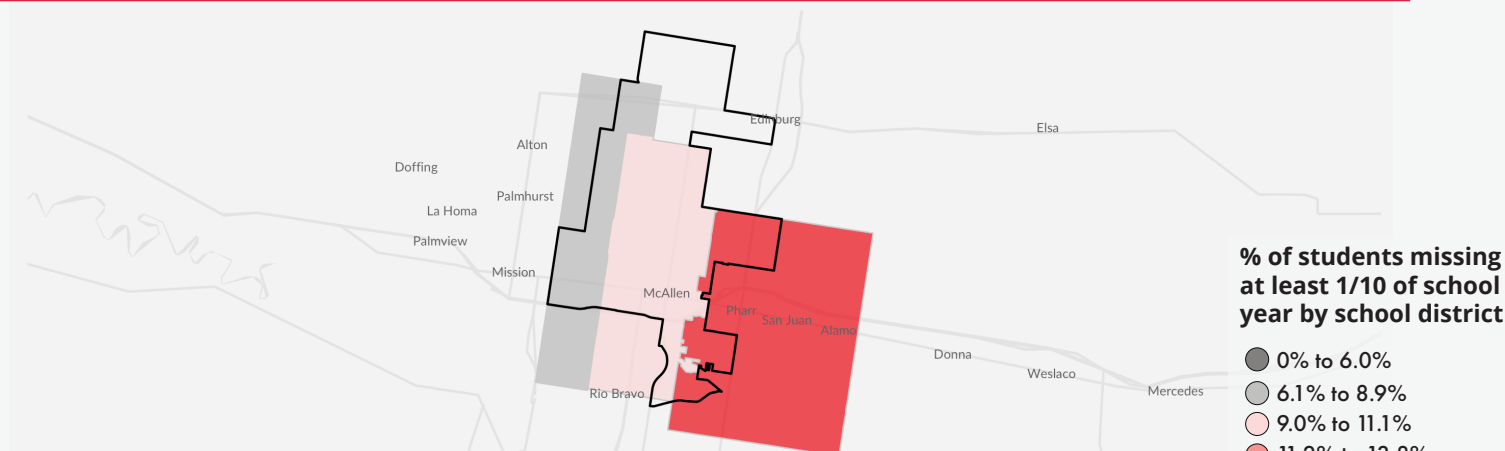
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



**9.6%** of students attending school in House District #41 were chronically absent in 2020-21.



House District #41



Rep. Bobby Guerra

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

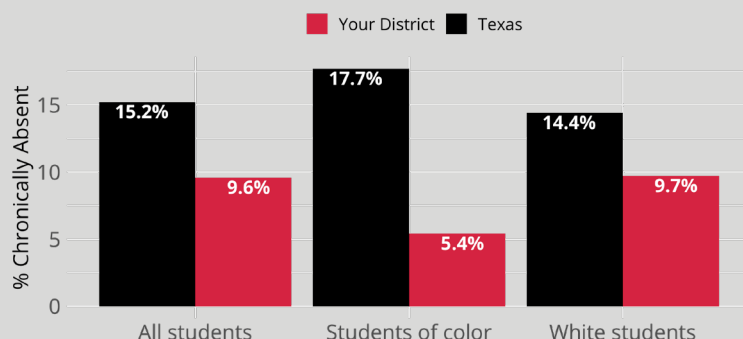
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #41

During the 2020-21 school year, **9.6%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,000 students**. This is a 2 percentage point decrease from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at lower rates than white students: **5.4% vs. 9.7%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

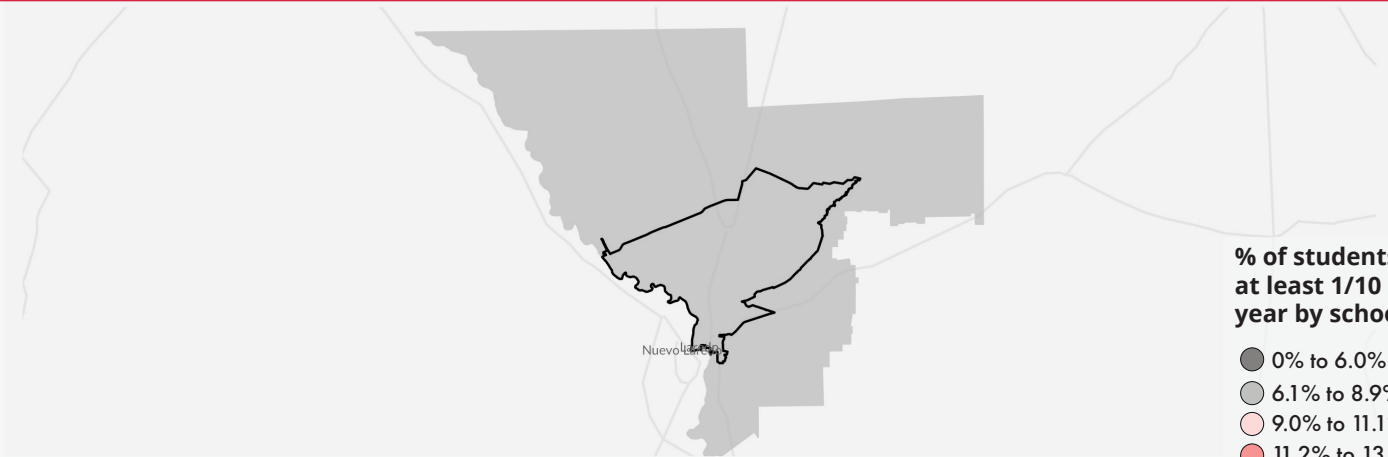
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



**6.1%** of students attending school in House District #42 were chronically absent in 2020-21.



House District #42



Rep. Richard Peña Raymond

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

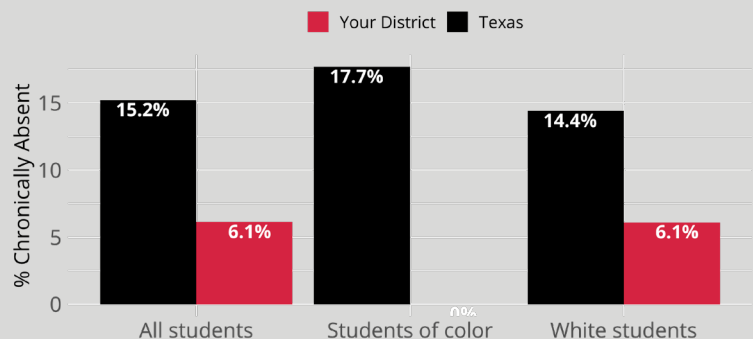
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #42

During the 2020-21 school year, **6.1%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **2,719 students**. This is a 4 percentage point decrease from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at lower rates than white students: **0% vs. 6.1%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

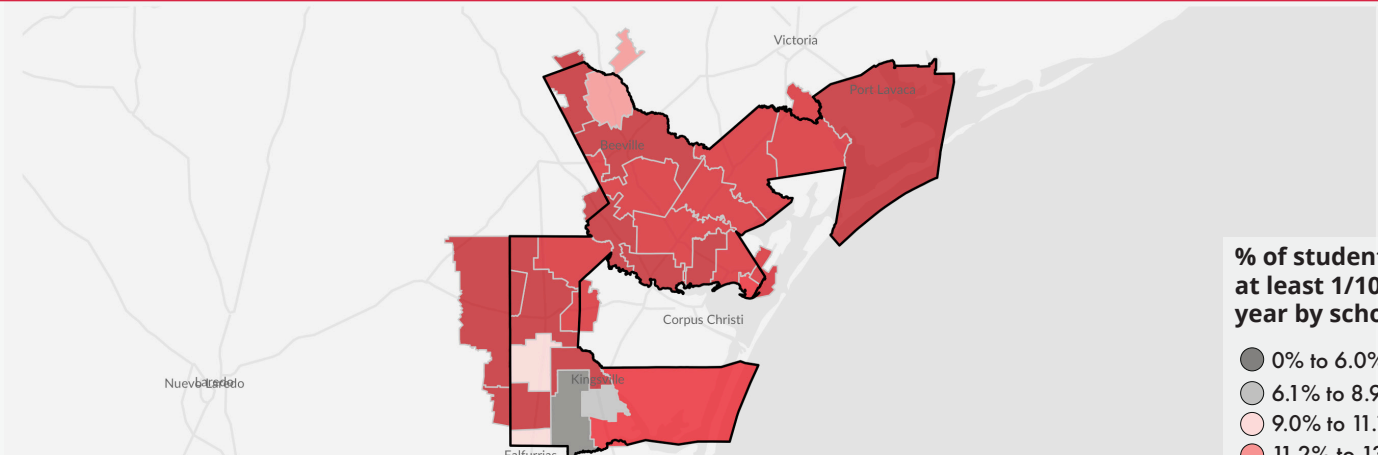
The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

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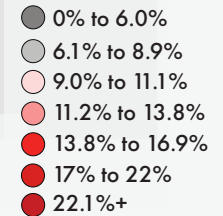
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- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.



# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



% of students missing at least 1/10 of school year by school district



**23.7%** of students attending school in House District #43 were chronically absent in 2020-21.



House District #43



Rep. J. M. Lozano

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

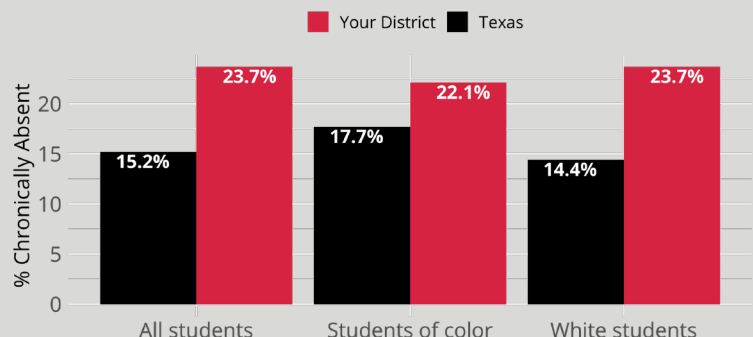
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #43

During the 2020-21 school year, **23.7%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **8,193 students**. This is a 7 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at lower rates than white students: **22.1% vs. 23.7%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

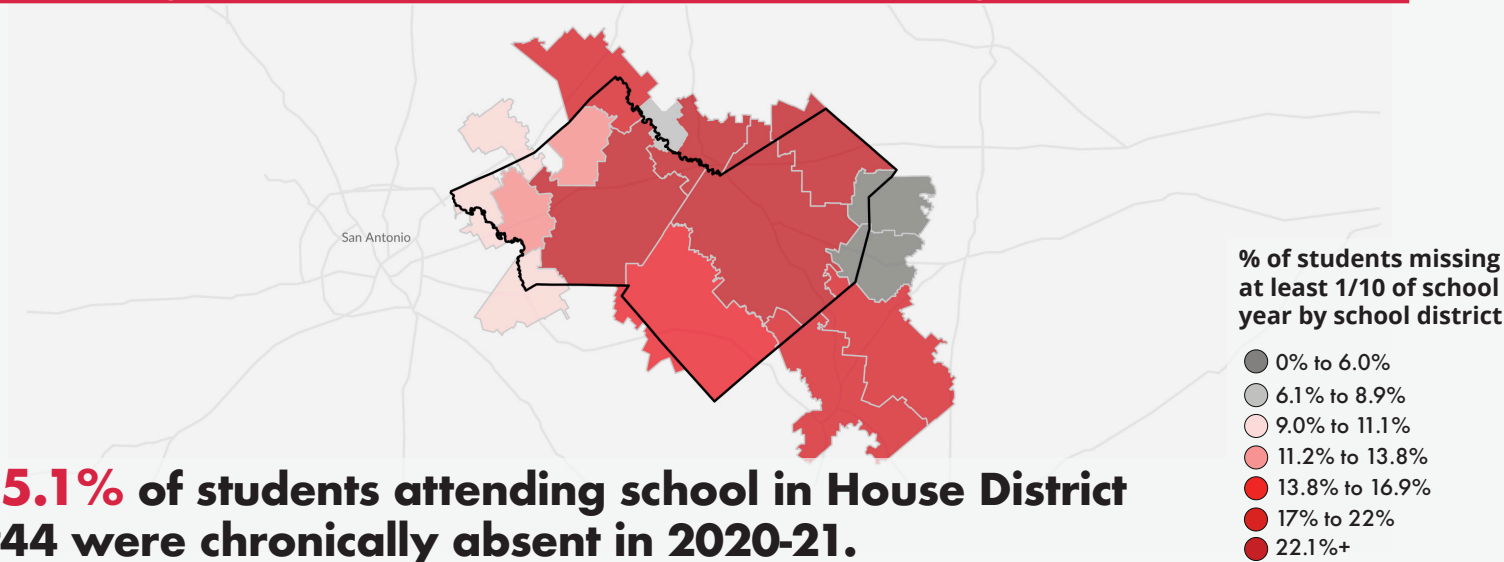
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- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #44



Rep. John Kuempel

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

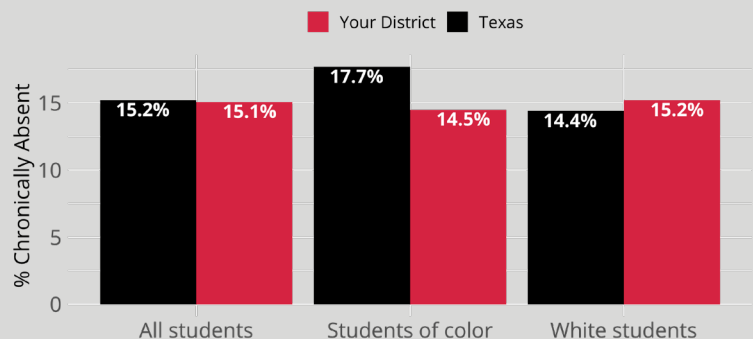
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #44

During the 2020-21 school year, **15.1%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,425 students**. This is a 4 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at lower rates than white students: **14.5% vs. 15.2%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

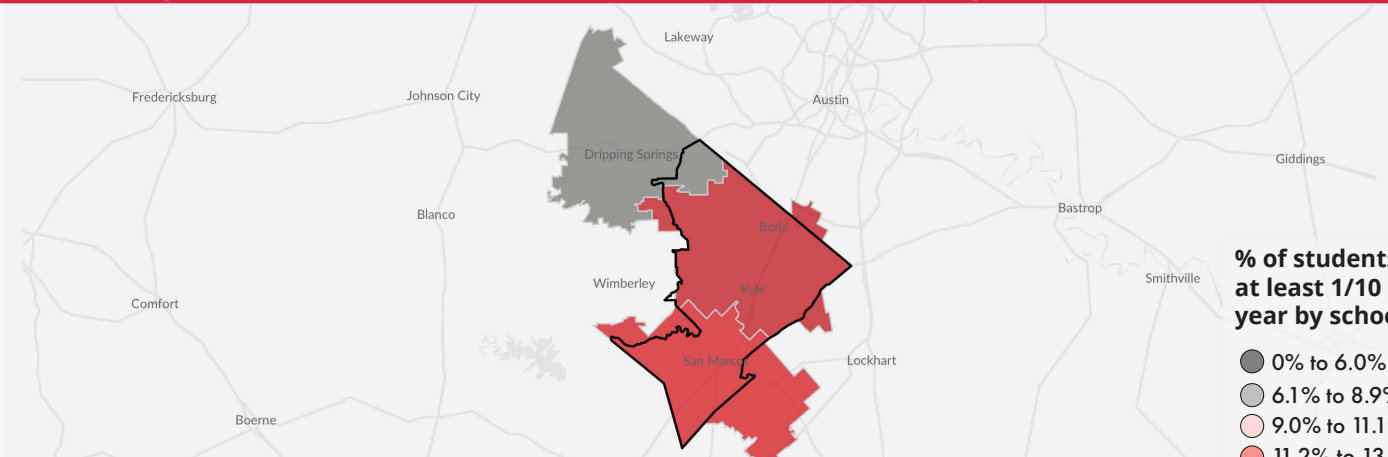
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- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



**20.7%** of students attending school in House District #45 were chronically absent in 2020-21.



House District #45



Rep. Erin Zwiener

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

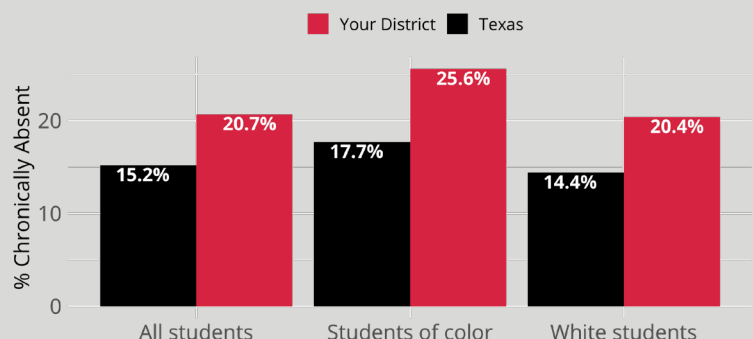
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #45

During the 2020-21 school year, **20.7%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **6,241 students**. This is a 9 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **25.6% vs. 20.4%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

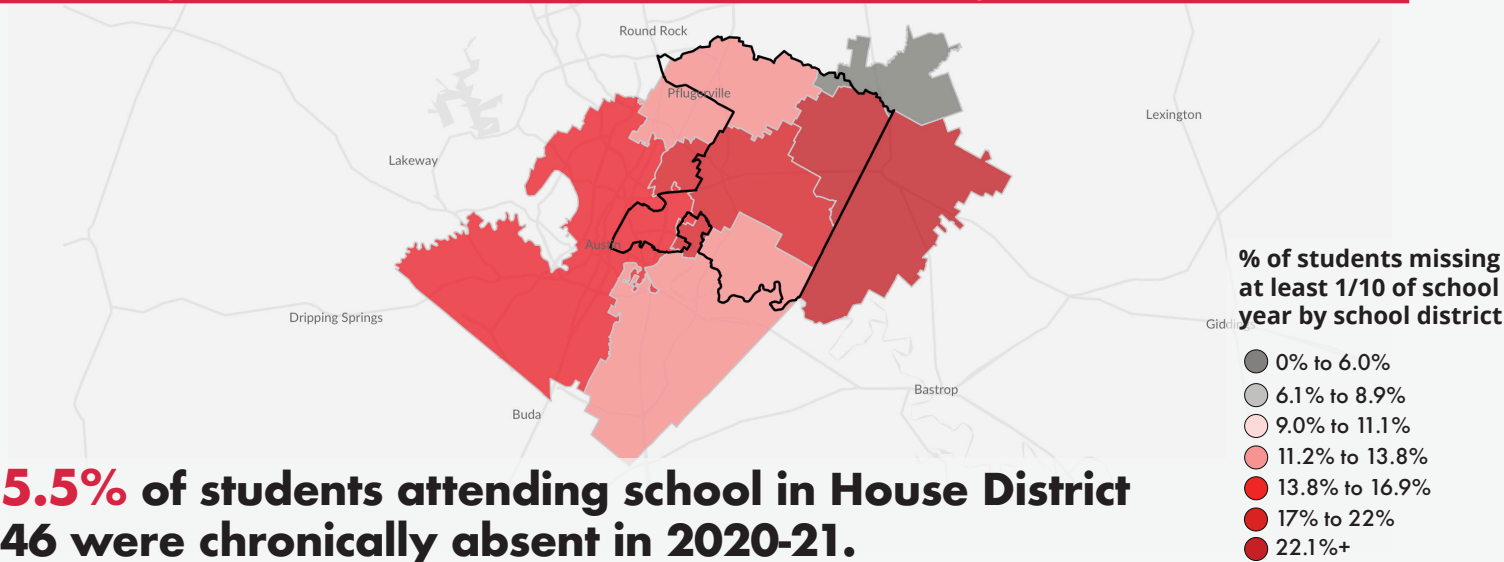
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- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #46



Rep. Sheryl Cole

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

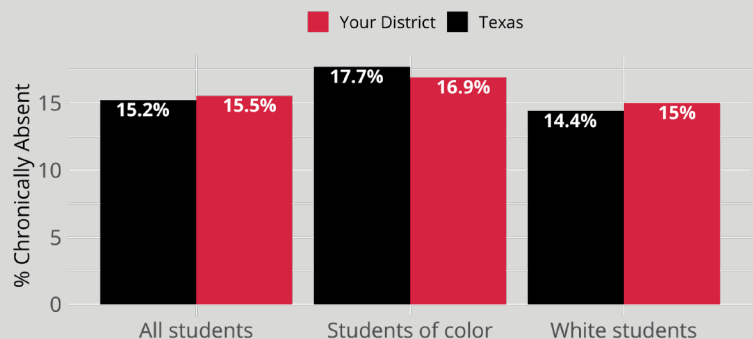
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #46

During the 2020-21 school year, **15.5%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **5,239 students**. This is little change from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **16.9% vs. 15%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

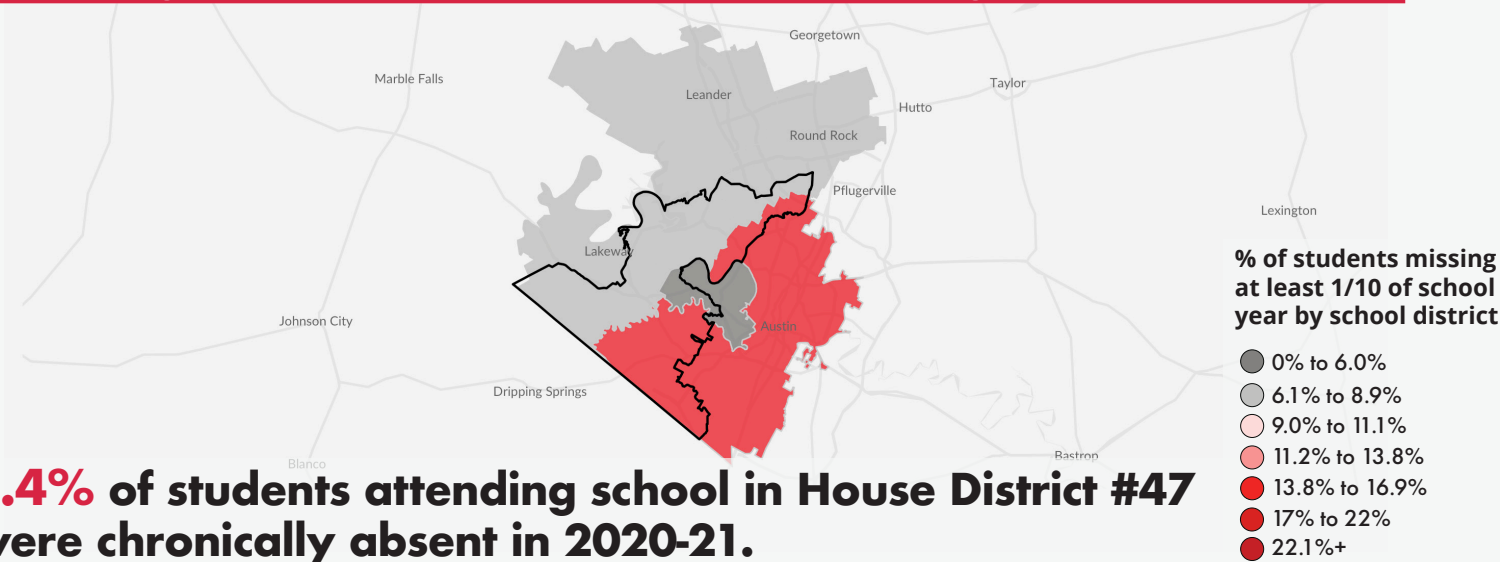
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- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.



# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #47



Rep. Vikki Goodwin

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

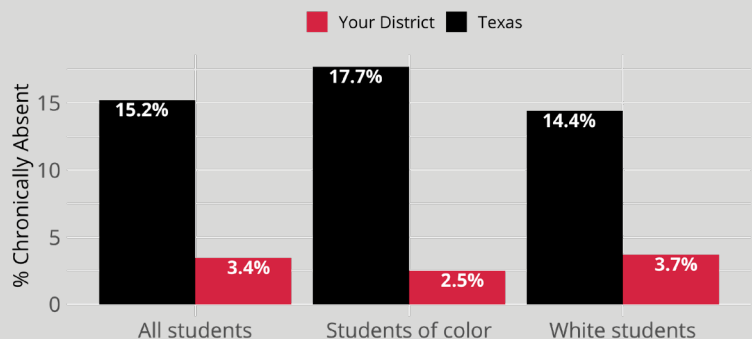
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #47

During the 2020-21 school year, **3.4%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **779 students**. This is a 4 percentage point decrease from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at lower rates than white students: **2.5% vs. 3.7%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

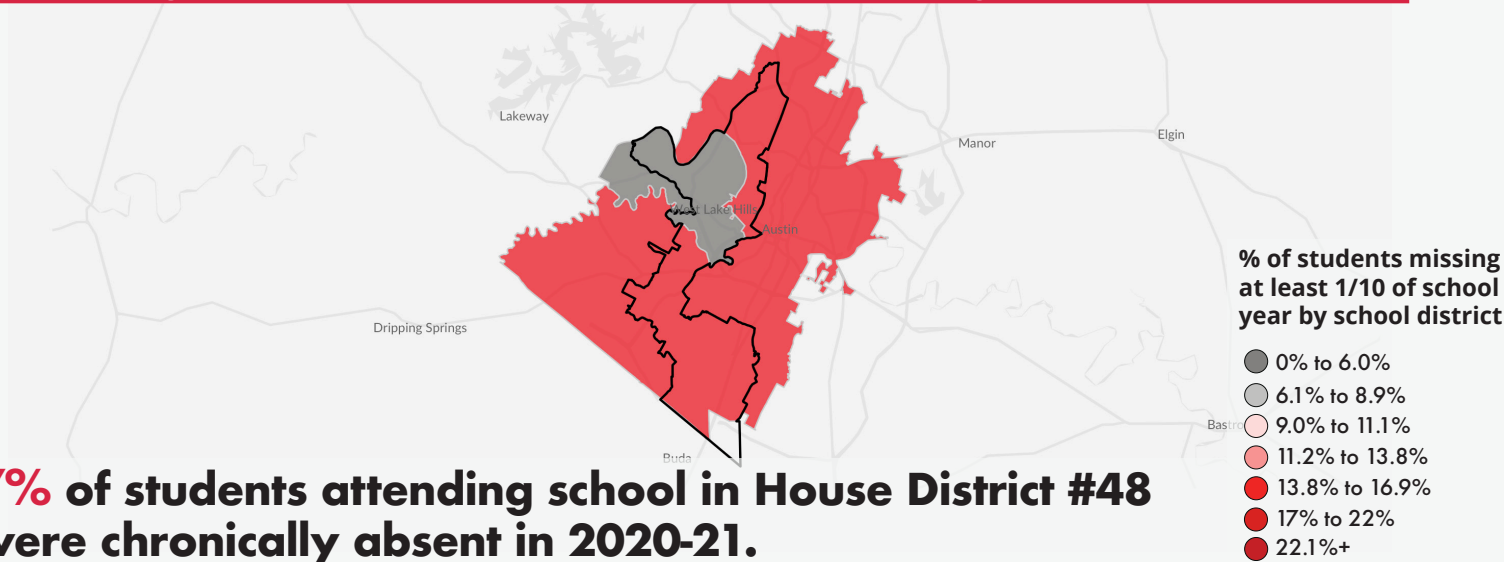
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The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #48



Rep. Donna Howard

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

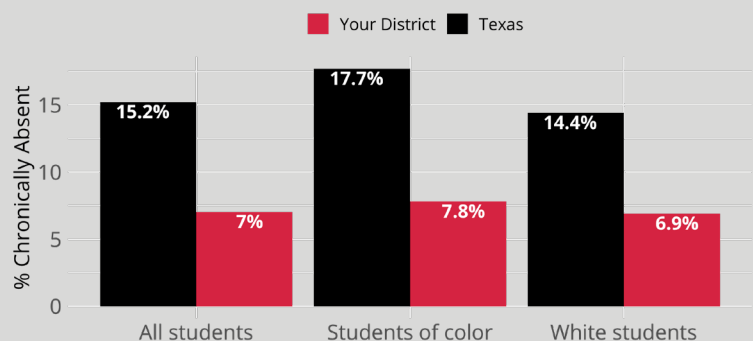
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #48

During the 2020-21 school year, **7%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **1,940 students**. This is a 3 percentage point decrease from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **7.8% vs. 6.9%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

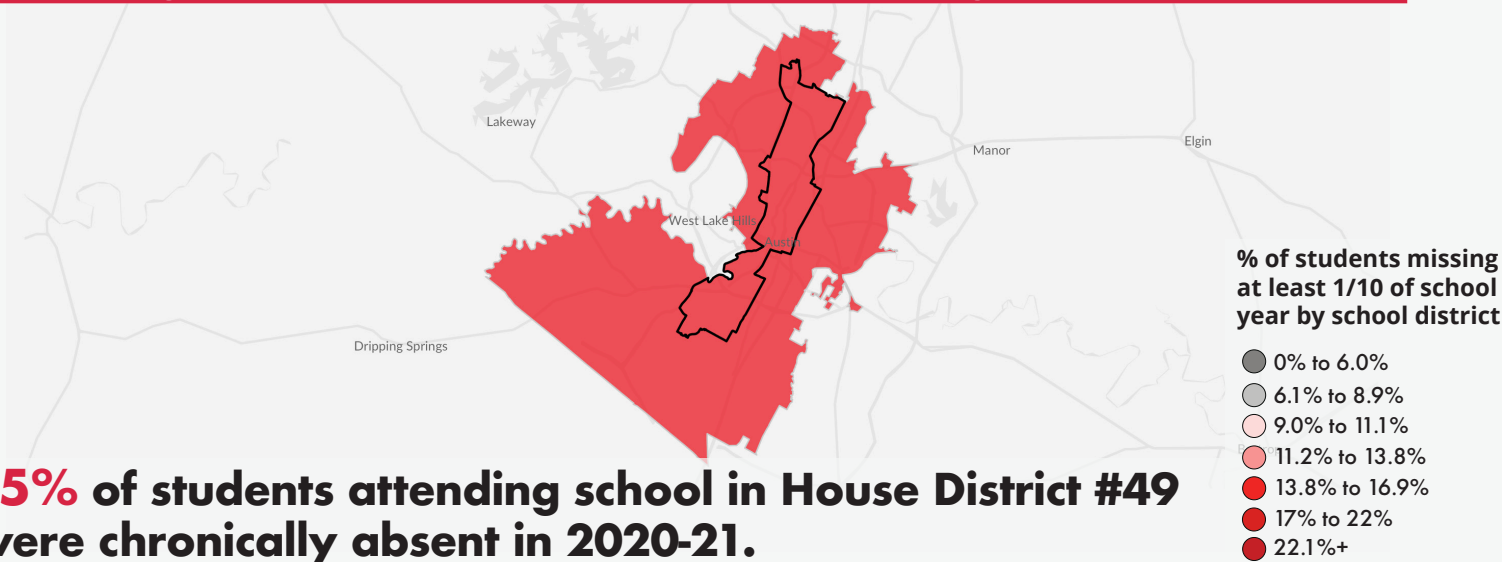
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- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #49



Rep. Gina Hinojosa

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

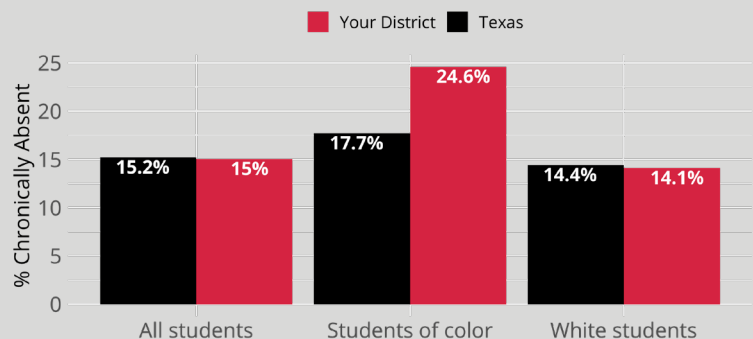
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #49

During the 2020-21 school year, **15%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **2,700 students**. This is a 3 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **24.6% vs. 14.1%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

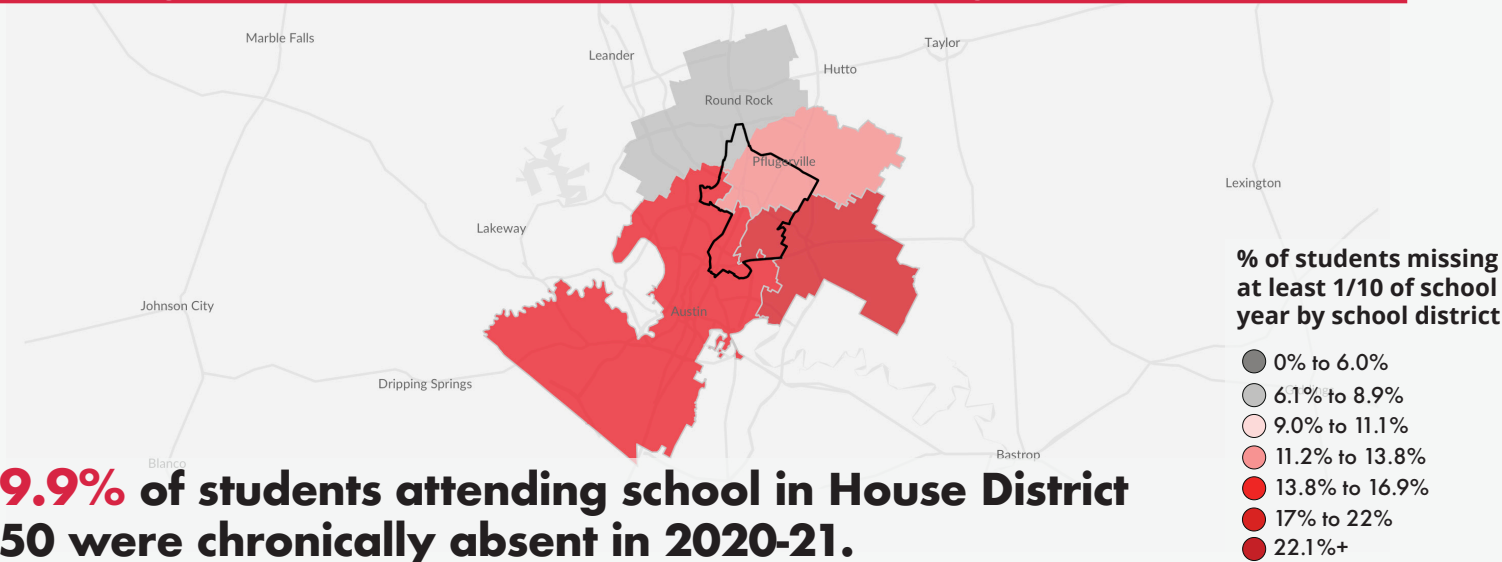
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The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

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- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #50



Rep. James Talarico

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

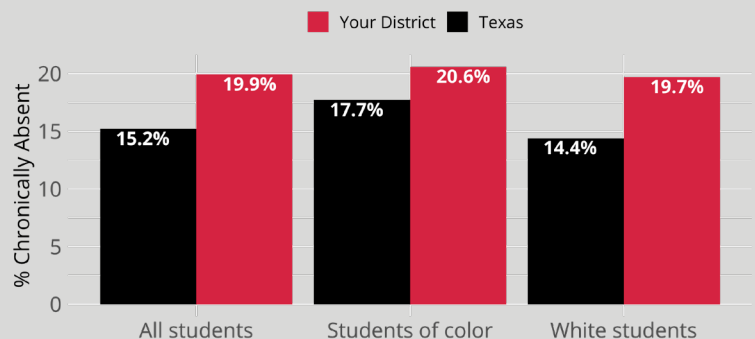
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #50

During the 2020-21 school year, **19.9%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **5,644 students**. This is little change from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **20.6% vs. 19.7%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

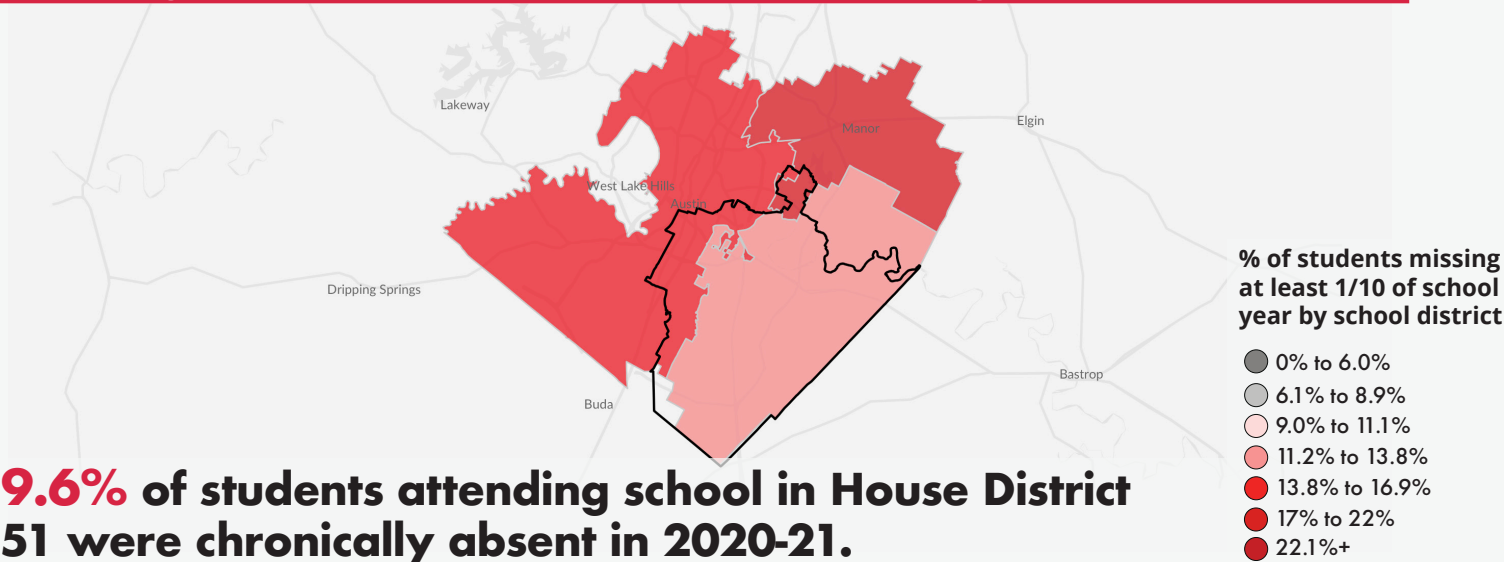
The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.



# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #51



Rep. Maria Luisa "Lulu" Flores

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

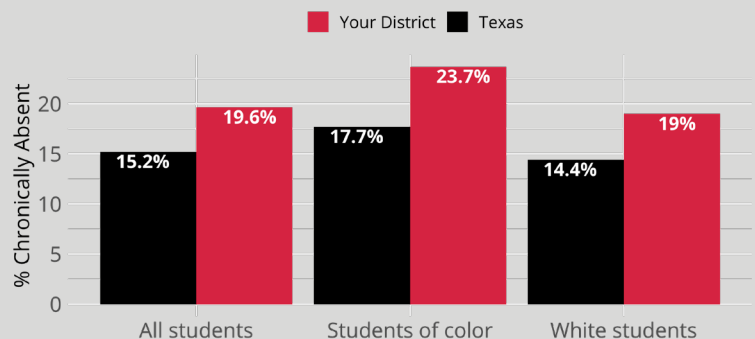
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #51

During the 2020-21 school year, **19.6%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,828 students**. This is a 2 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **23.7% vs. 19%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

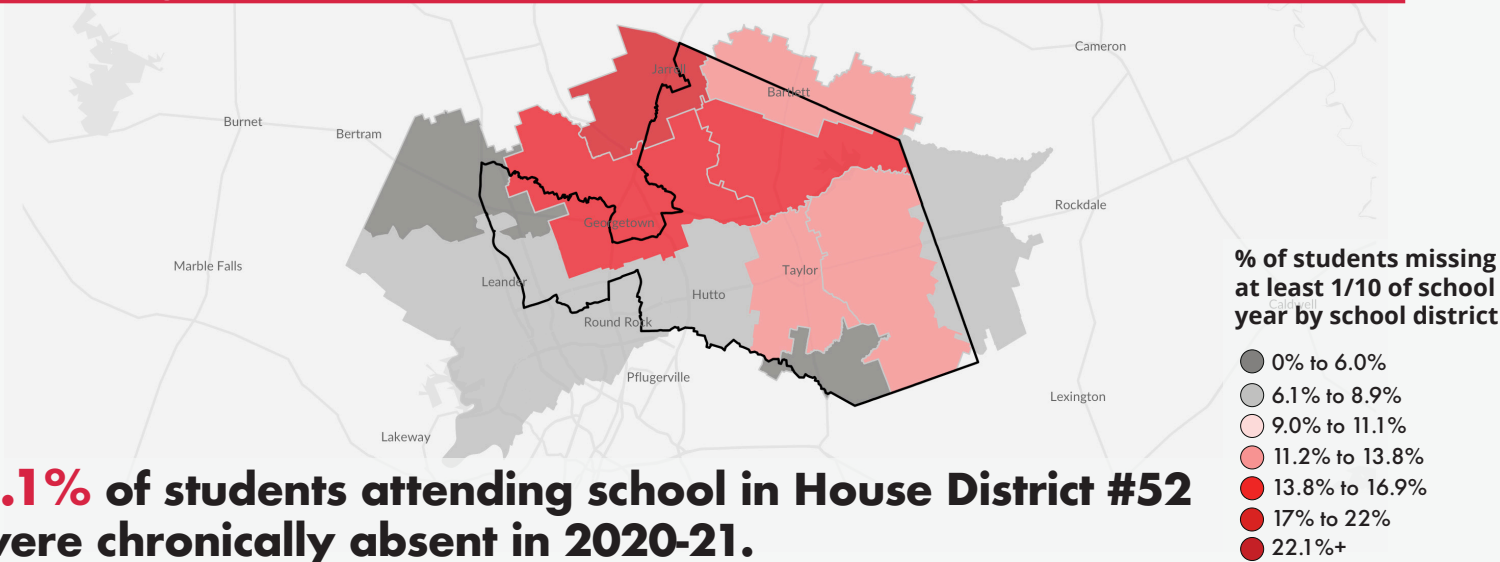
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #52



Rep. Caroline Harris

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

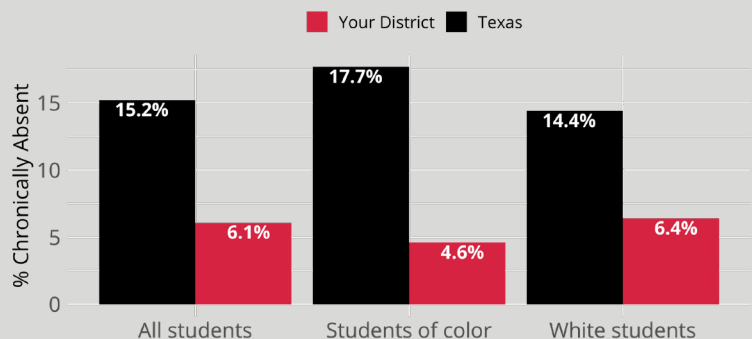
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #52

During the 2020-21 school year, **6.1%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **1,714 students**. This is a 2 percentage point decrease from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at lower rates than white students: **4.6% vs. 6.4%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

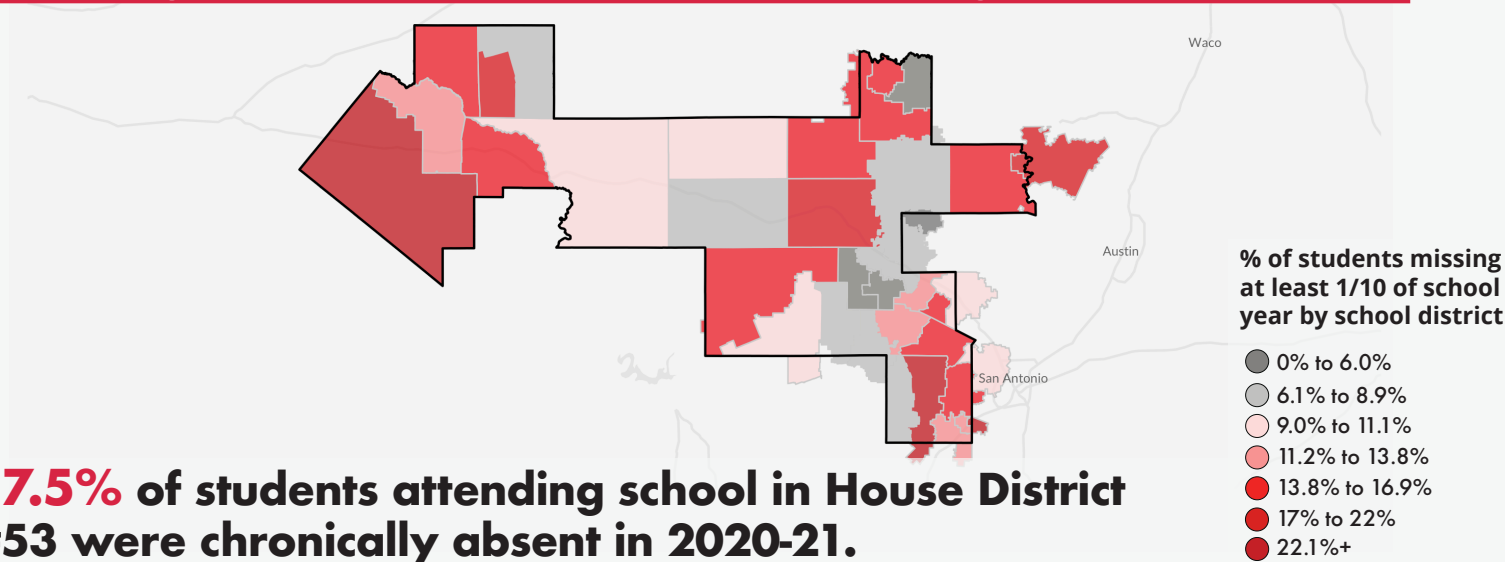
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #53



Rep. Andrew Murr

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

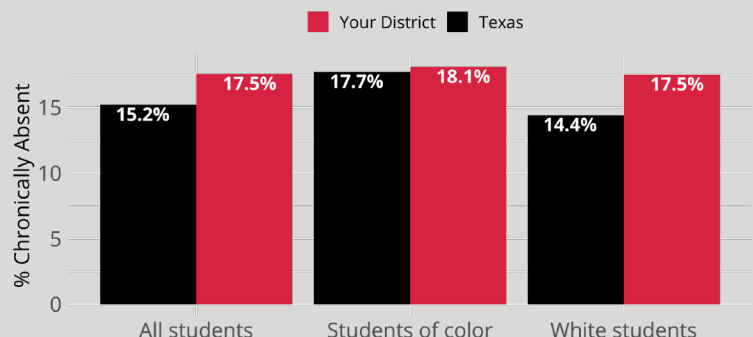
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #53

During the 2020-21 school year, **17.5%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **5,393 students**. This is a 6 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **18.1% vs. 17.5%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

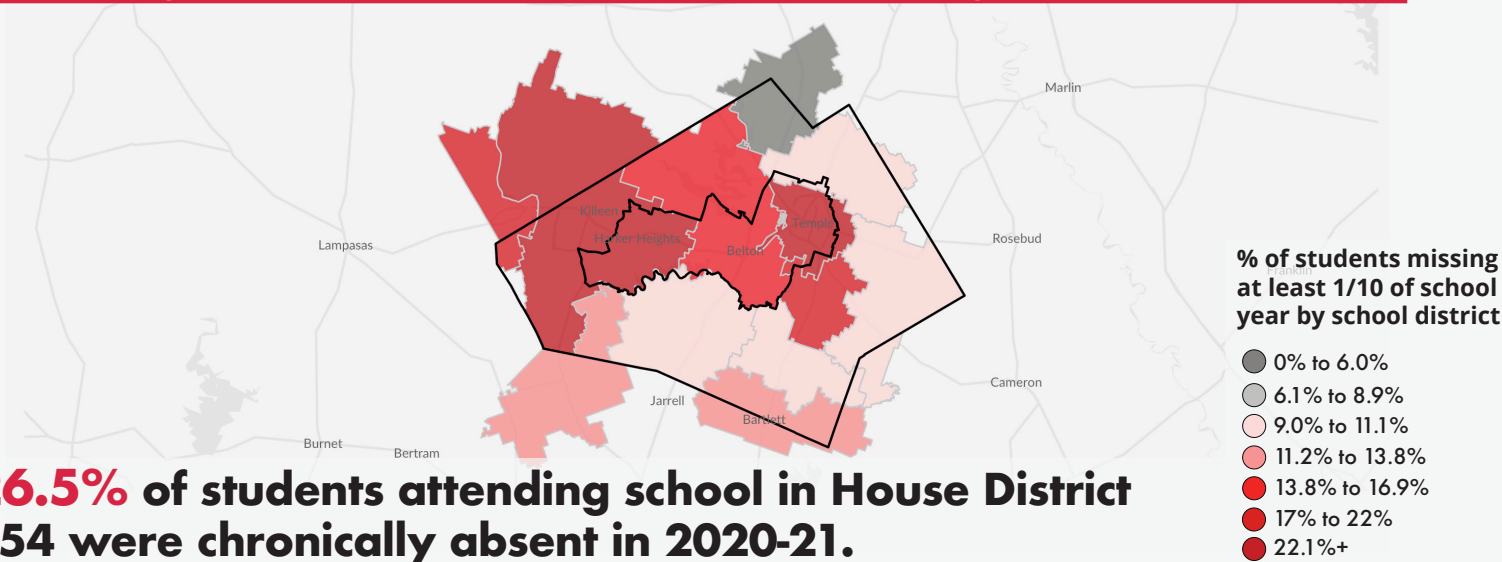
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #54



Rep. Brad Buckley

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

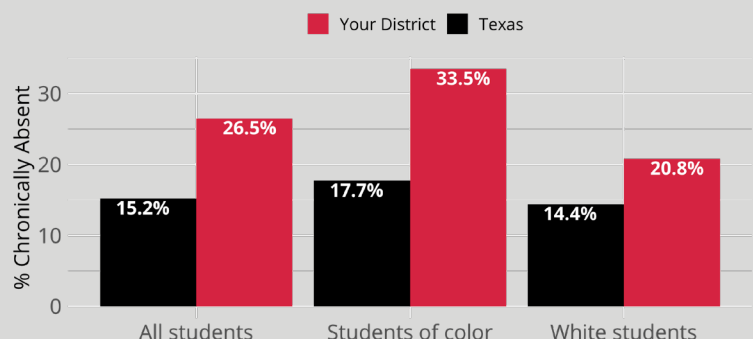
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #54

During the 2020-21 school year, **26.5%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **8,162 students**. This is a 11 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **33.5% vs. 20.8%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

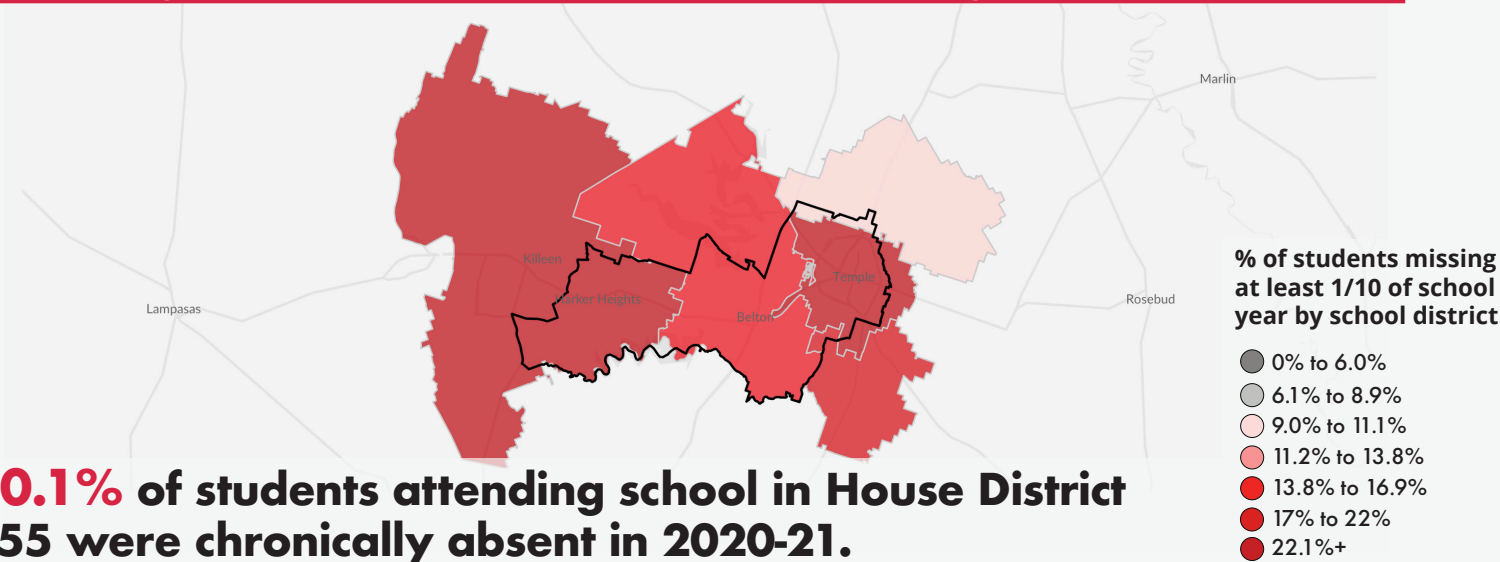
The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.



# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #55



Rep. Hugh Shine

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

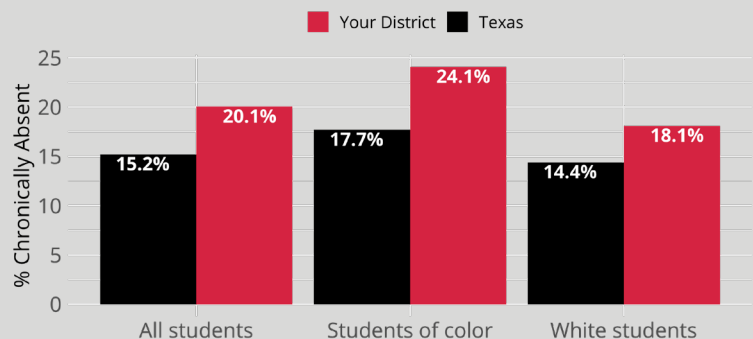
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #55

During the 2020-21 school year, **20.1%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **6,366 students**. This is a 6 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **24.1% vs. 18.1%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

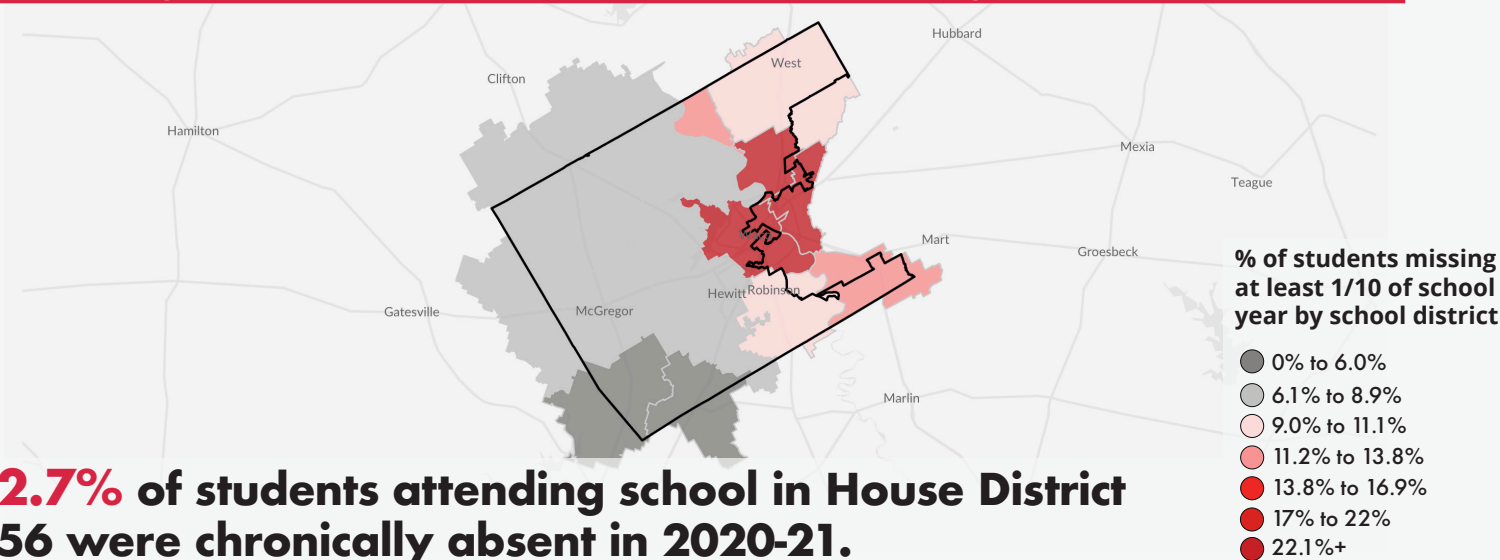
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #56



Rep. Charles "Doc" Anderson

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

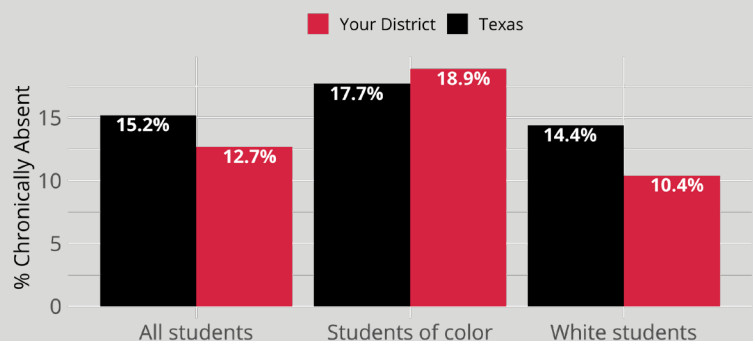
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #56

During the 2020-21 school year, **12.7%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **3,816 students**. This is a 4 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **18.9% vs. 10.4%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

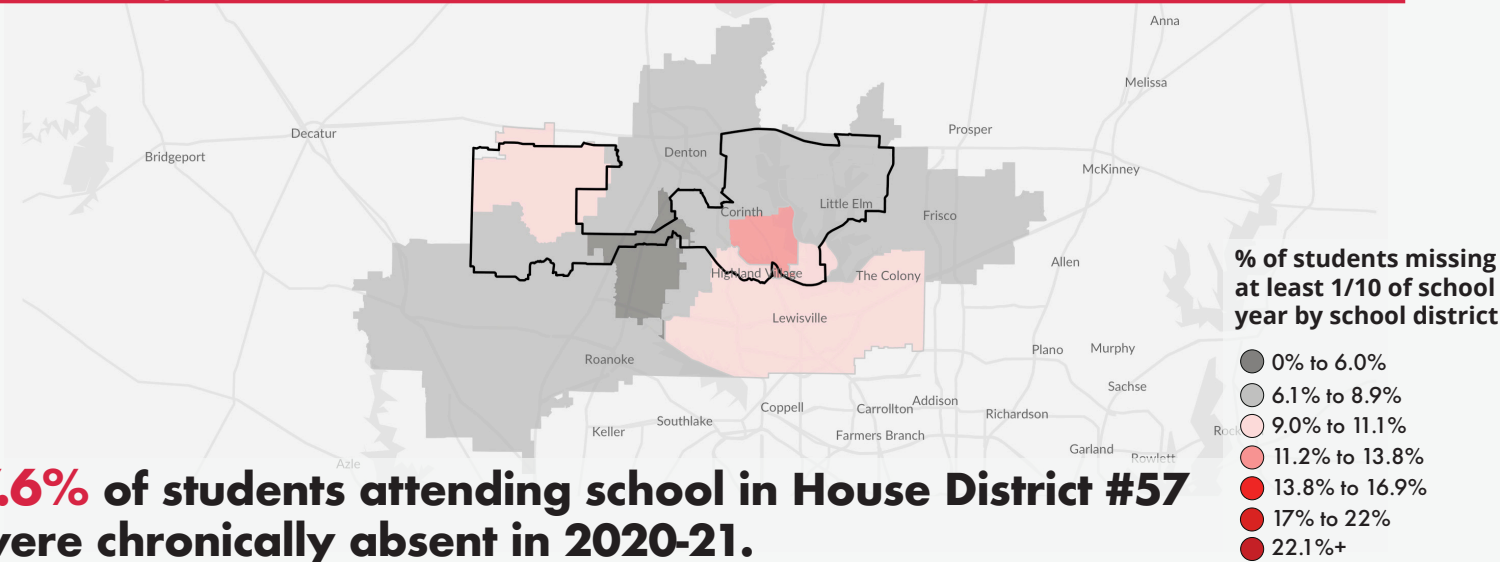
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #57



Rep. Richard Hayes

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

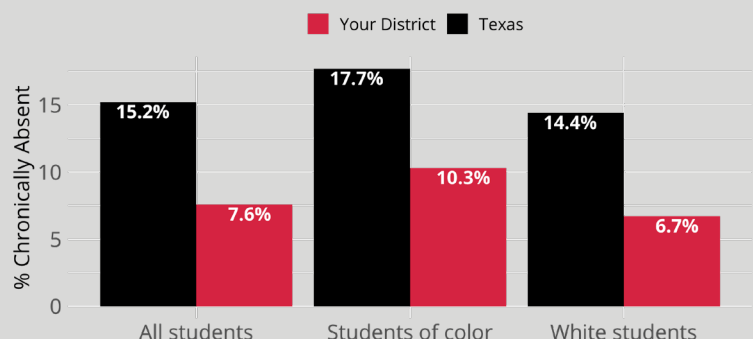
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #57

During the 2020-21 school year, **7.6%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **2,387 students**. This is a 4 percentage point decrease from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **10.3% vs. 6.7%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

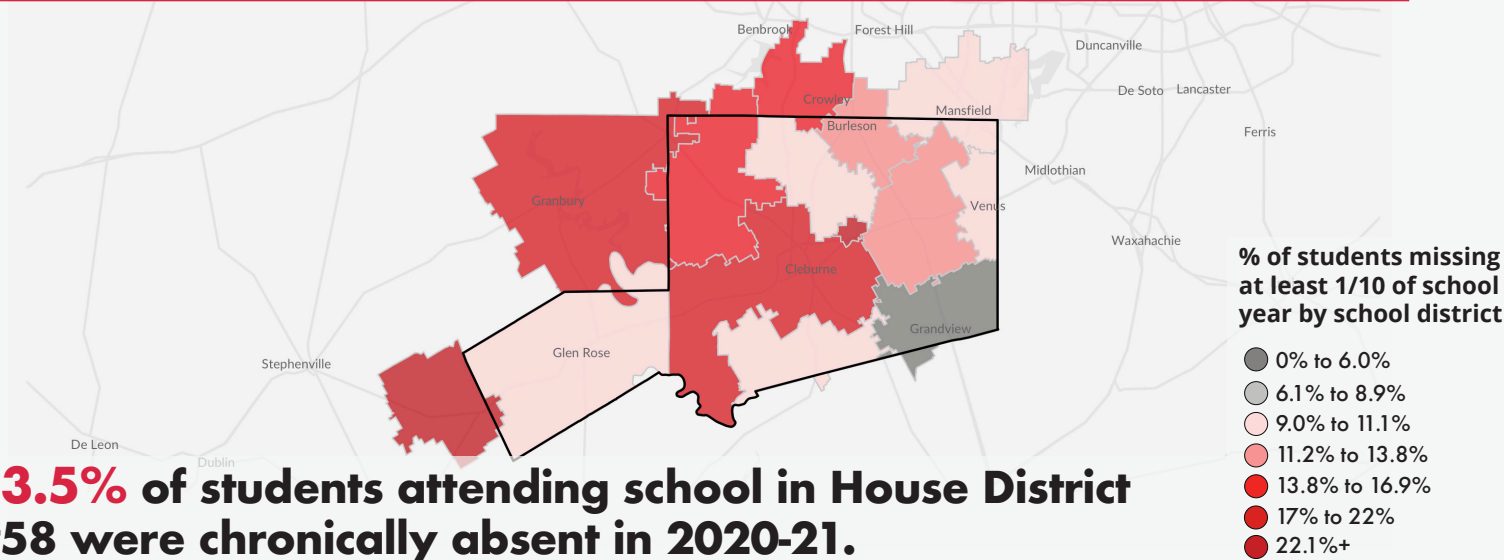
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #58



Rep. DeWayne Burns

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

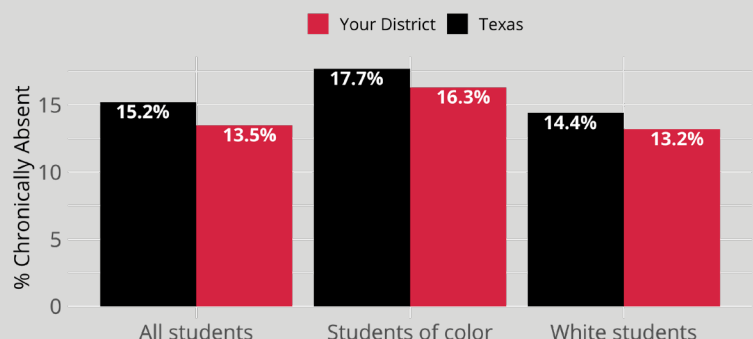
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #58

During the 2020-21 school year, **13.5%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,697 students**. This is a 4 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **16.3% vs. 13.2%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

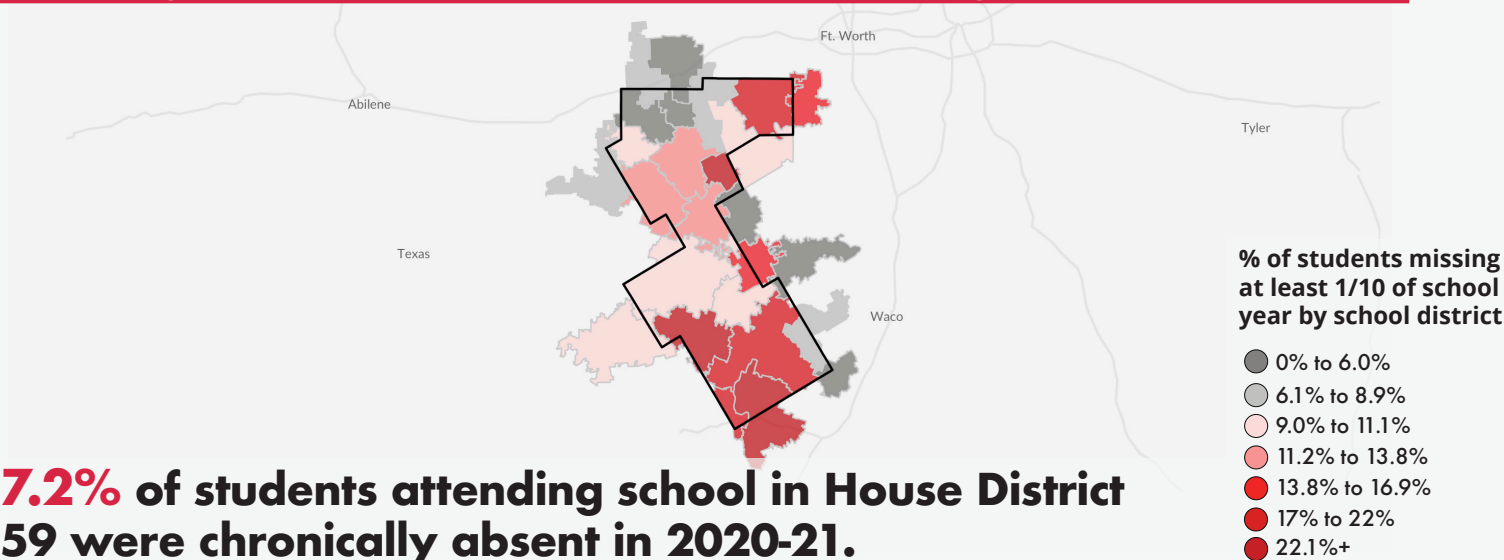
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CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.



# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #59



Rep. Shelby Slawson

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

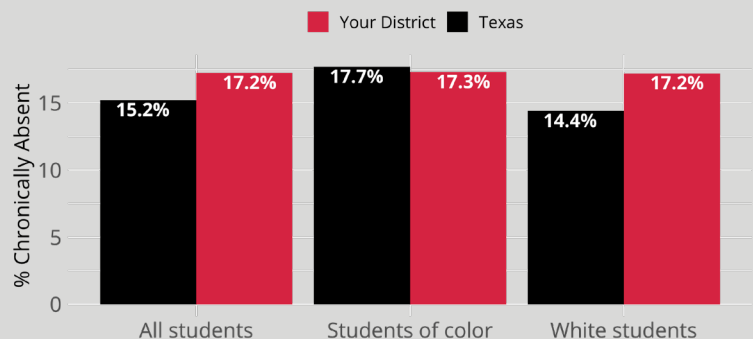
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #59

During the 2020-21 school year, **17.2%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **5,193 students**. This is a 5 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **17.3% vs. 17.2%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

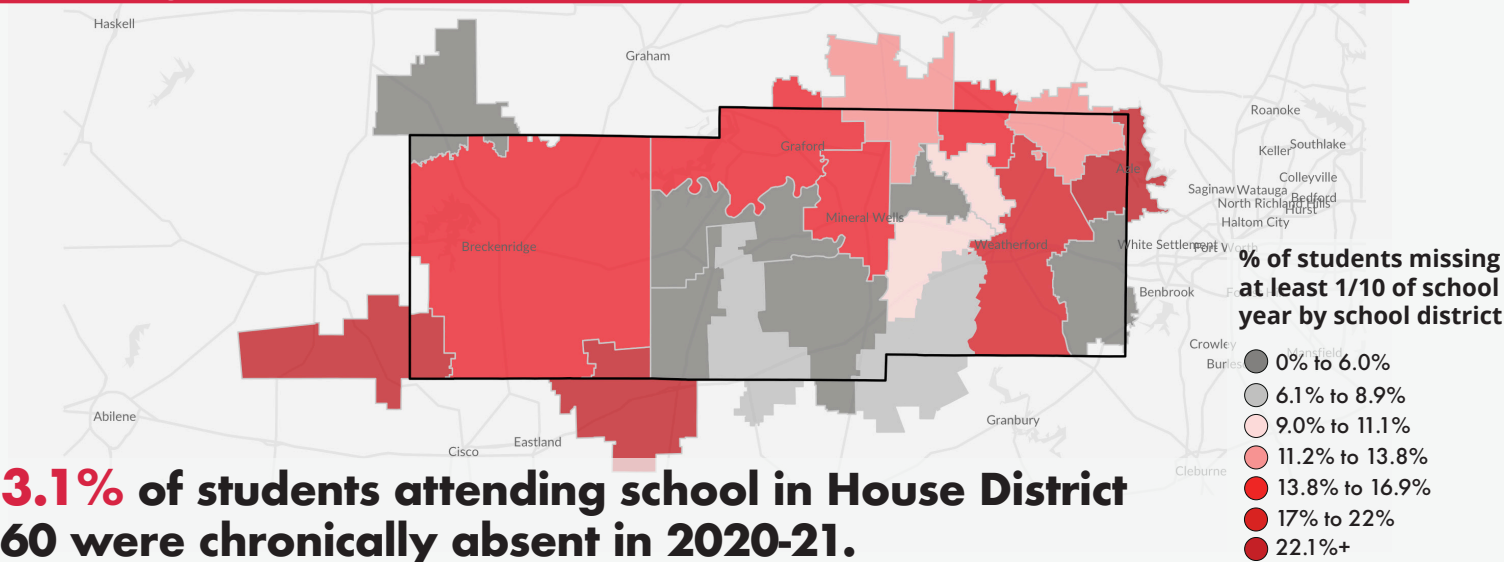
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #60



Rep. Glenn Rogers

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

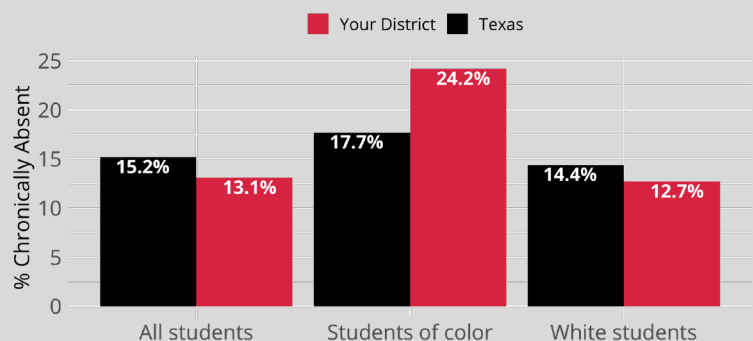
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #60

During the 2020-21 school year, **13.1%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **3,721 students**. This is a 1 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **24.2% vs. 12.7%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

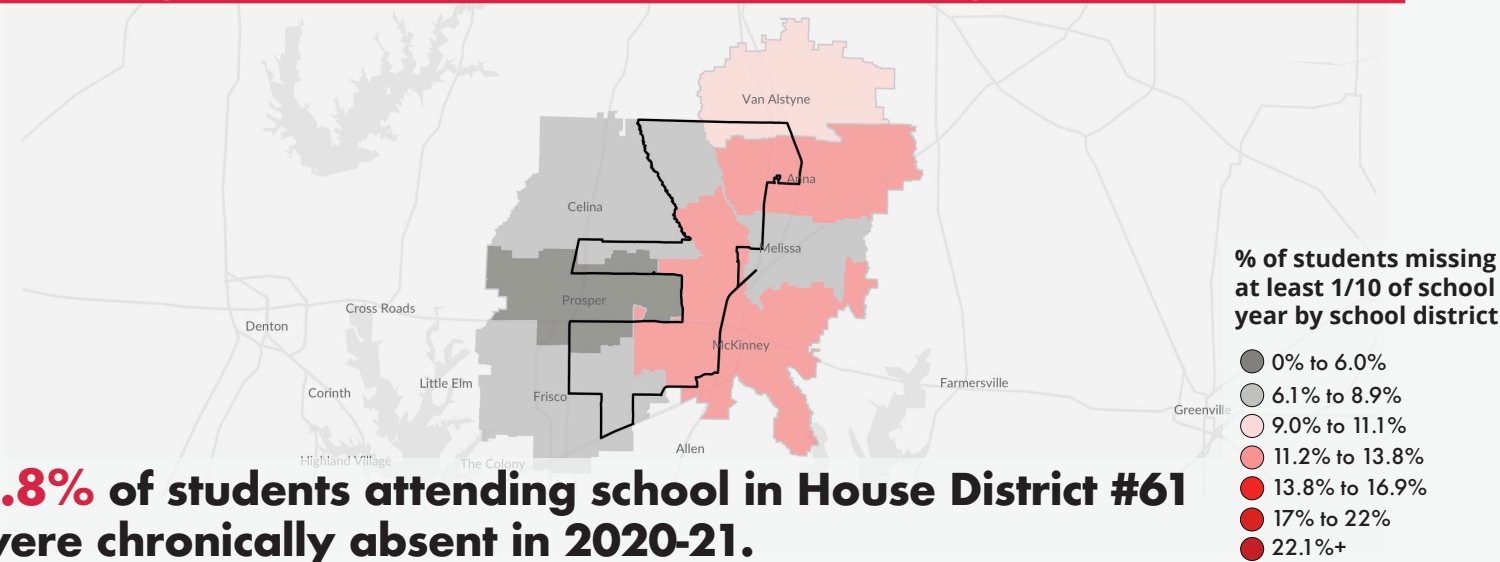
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



**6.8%** of students attending school in House District #61 were chronically absent in 2020-21.



House District #61



Rep. Frederick Frazier

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

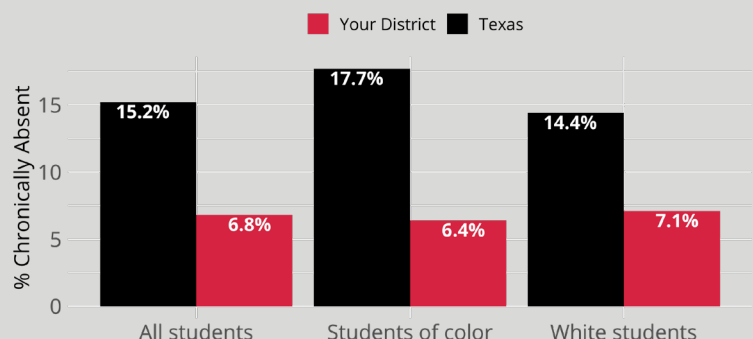
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #61

During the 2020-21 school year, **6.8%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **2,887 students**. This is a 2 percentage point decrease from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at lower rates than white students: **6.4% vs. 7.1%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

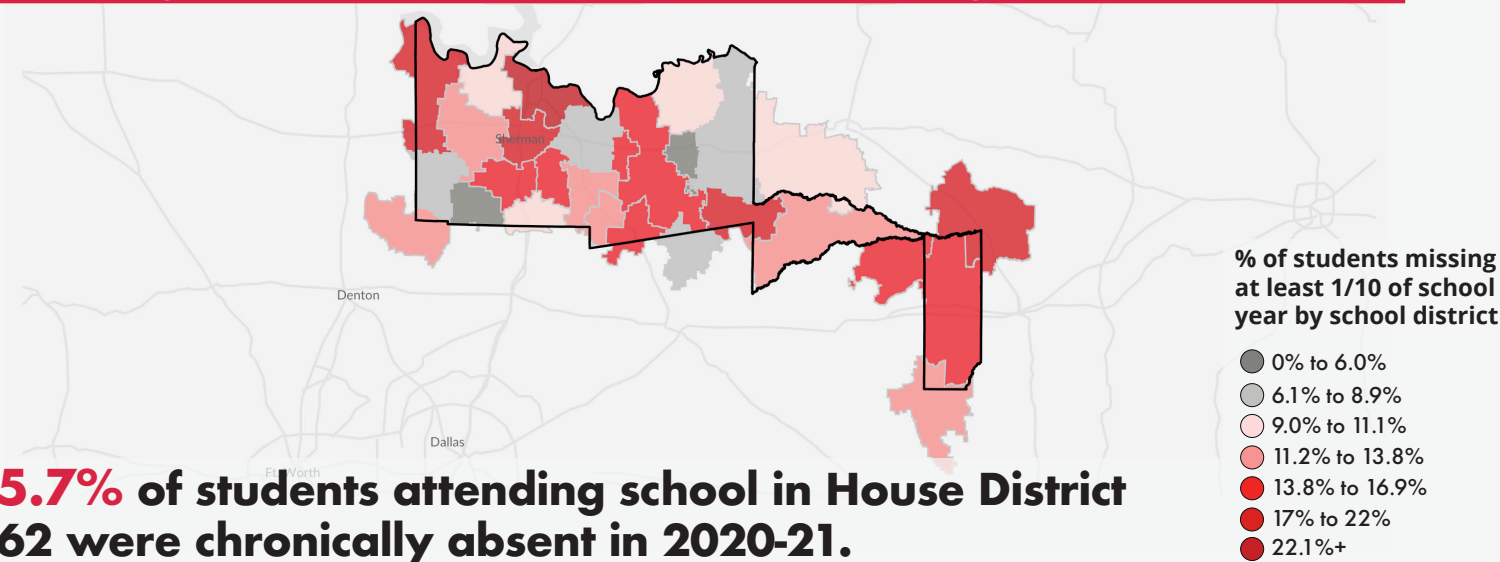
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #62



Rep. Reggie Smith

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

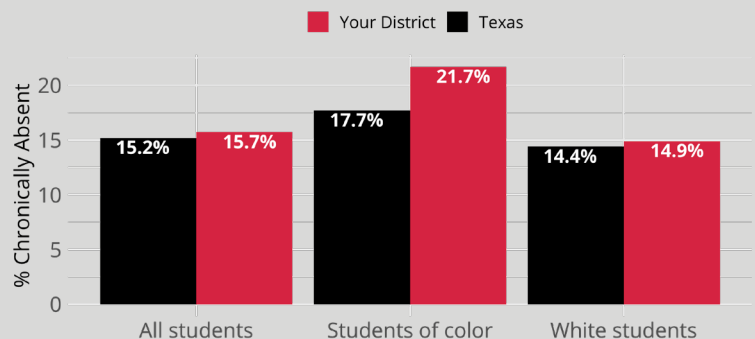
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #62

During the 2020-21 school year, **15.7%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,421 students**. This is a 4 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **21.7% vs. 14.9%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

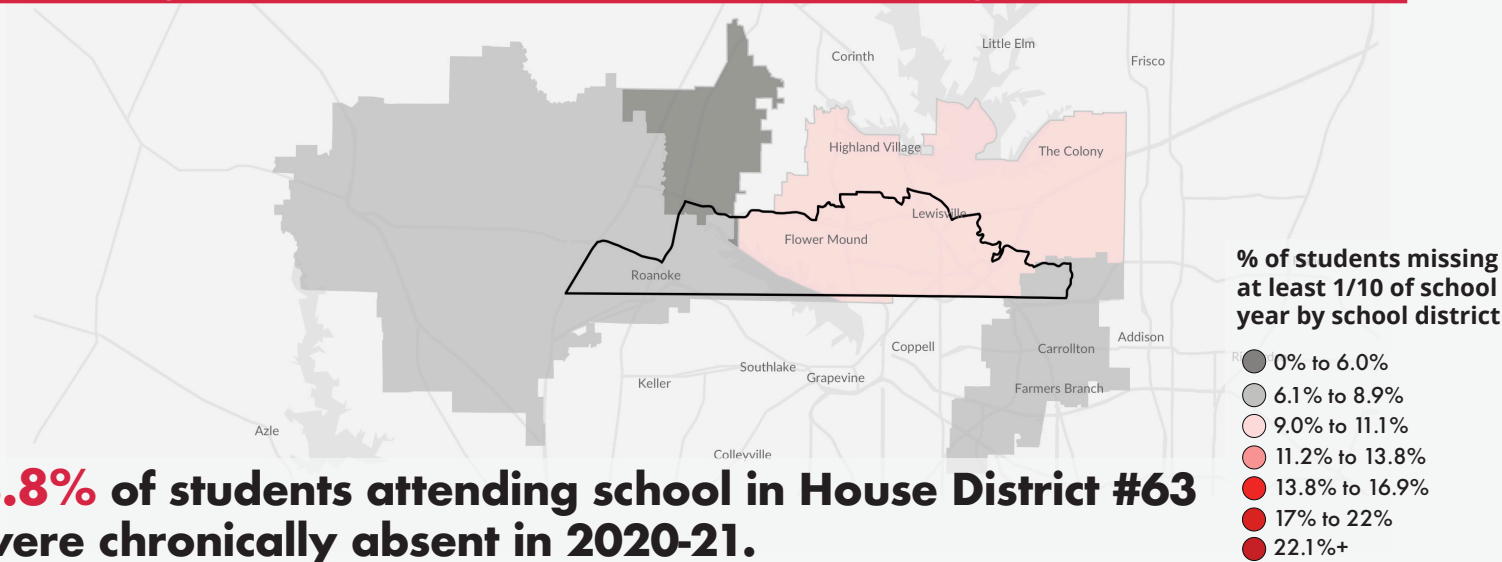
The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.



# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #63



Rep. Ben Bumgarner

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

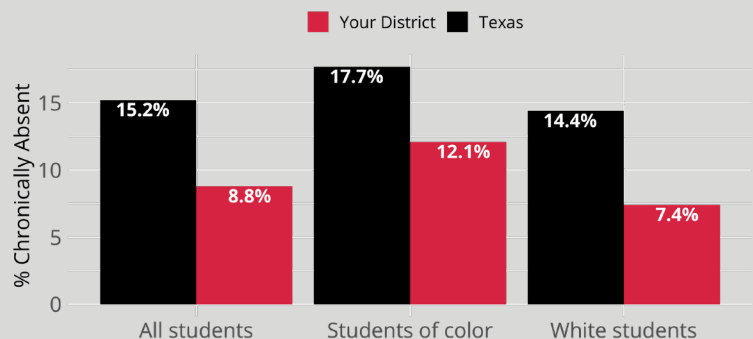
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #63

During the 2020-21 school year, **8.8%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **3,454 students**. This is a 2 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **12.1% vs. 7.4%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

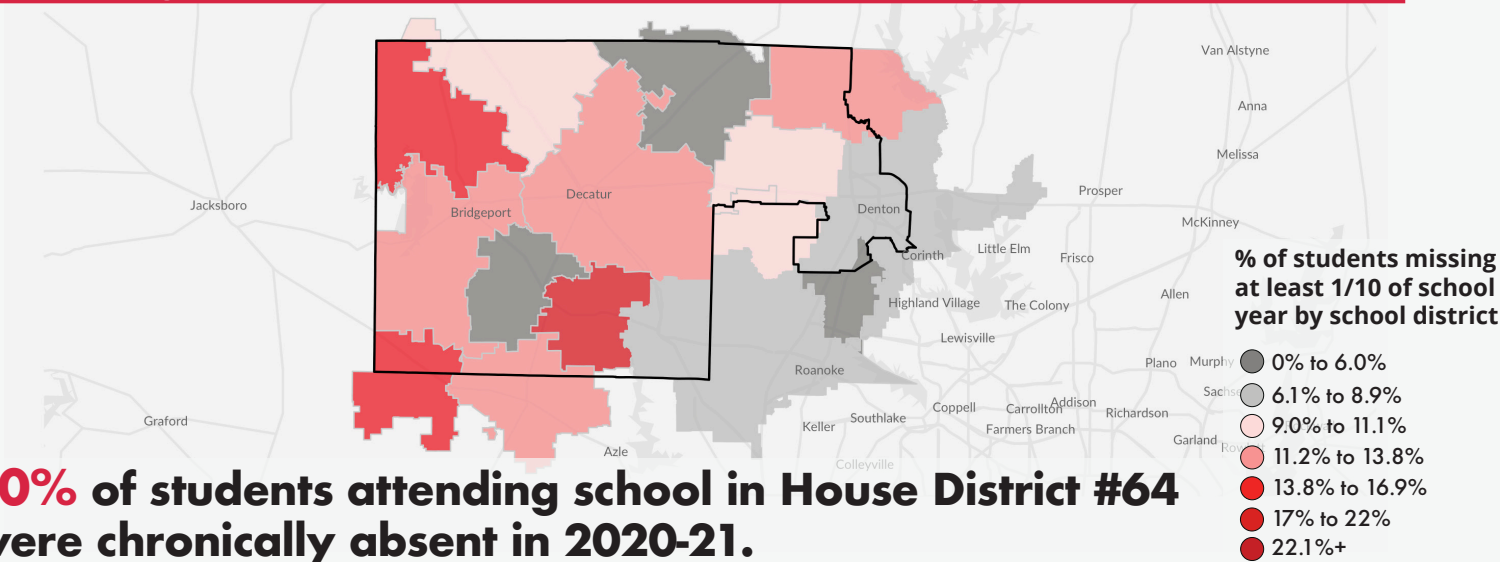
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #64



Rep. Lynn Stucky

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

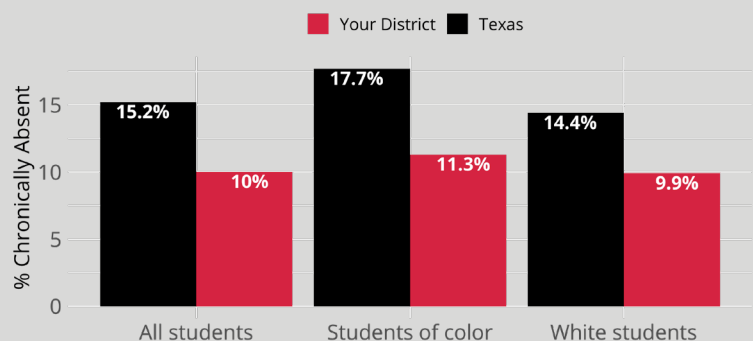
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #64

During the 2020-21 school year, **10%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **2,314 students**. This is a 3 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **11.3% vs. 9.9%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

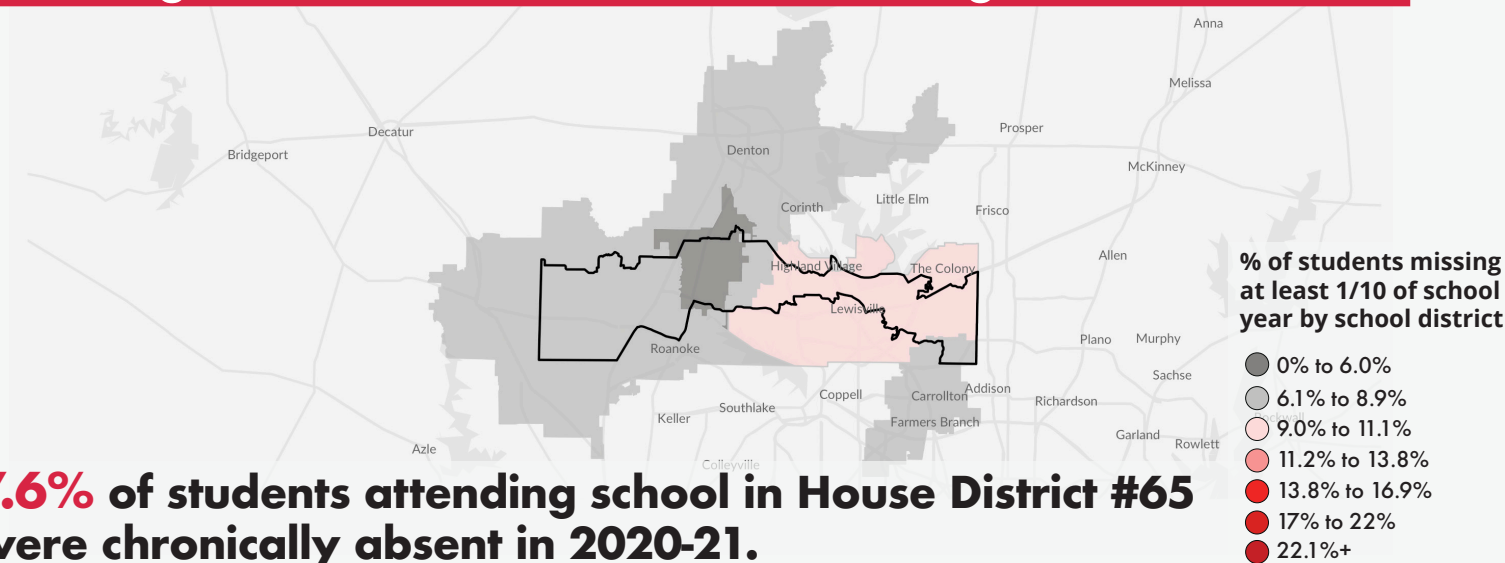
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #65



Rep. Kronda Thimesch

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

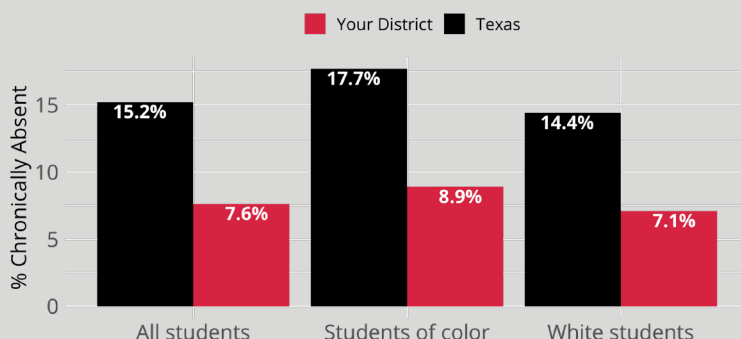
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #65

During the 2020-21 school year, **7.6%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **2,245 students**. This is little change from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **8.9% vs. 7.1%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

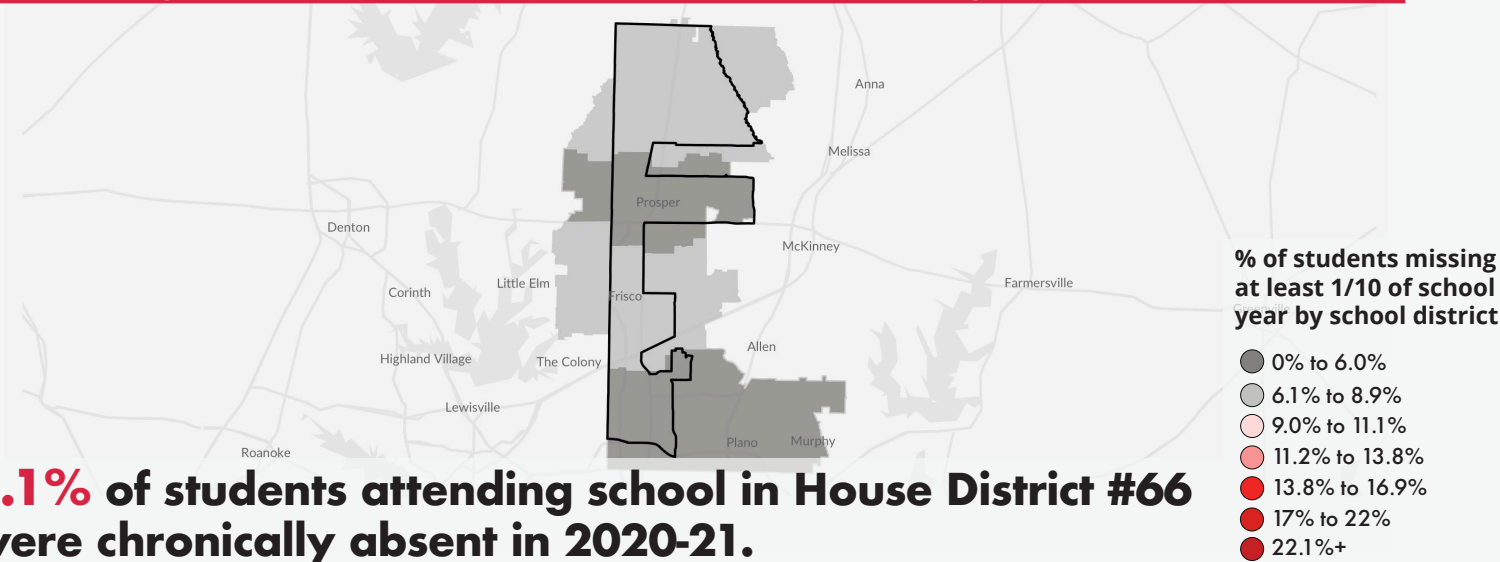
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #66



Rep. Matt Shaheen

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

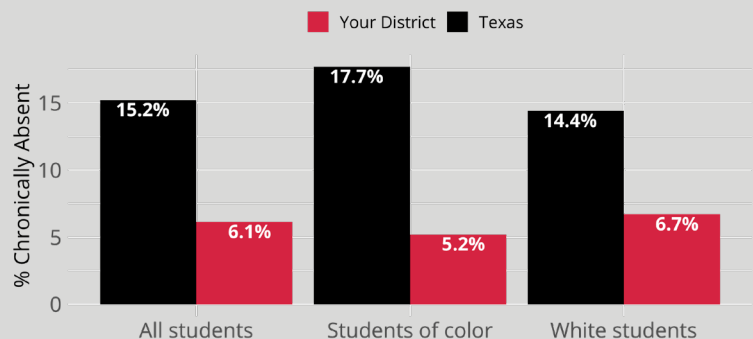
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #66

During the 2020-21 school year, **6.1%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **2,572 students**. This is a 1 percentage point decrease from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at lower rates than white students: **5.2% vs. 6.7%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

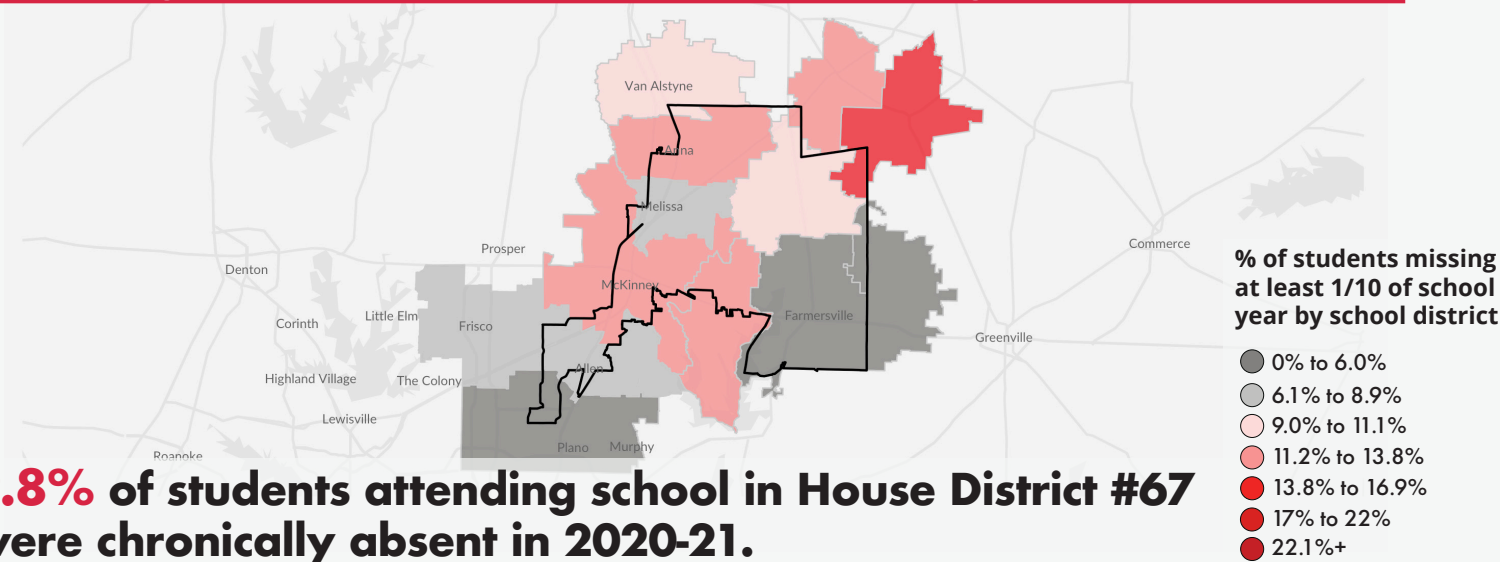
The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.



# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #67



Rep. Jeff Leach

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

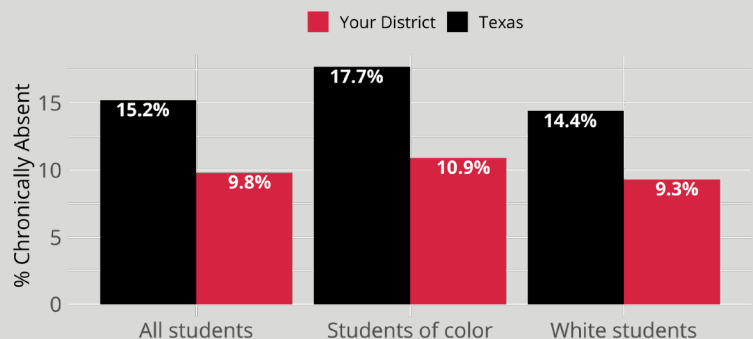
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #67

During the 2020-21 school year, **9.8%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **3,491 students**. This is a 2 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **10.9% vs. 9.3%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

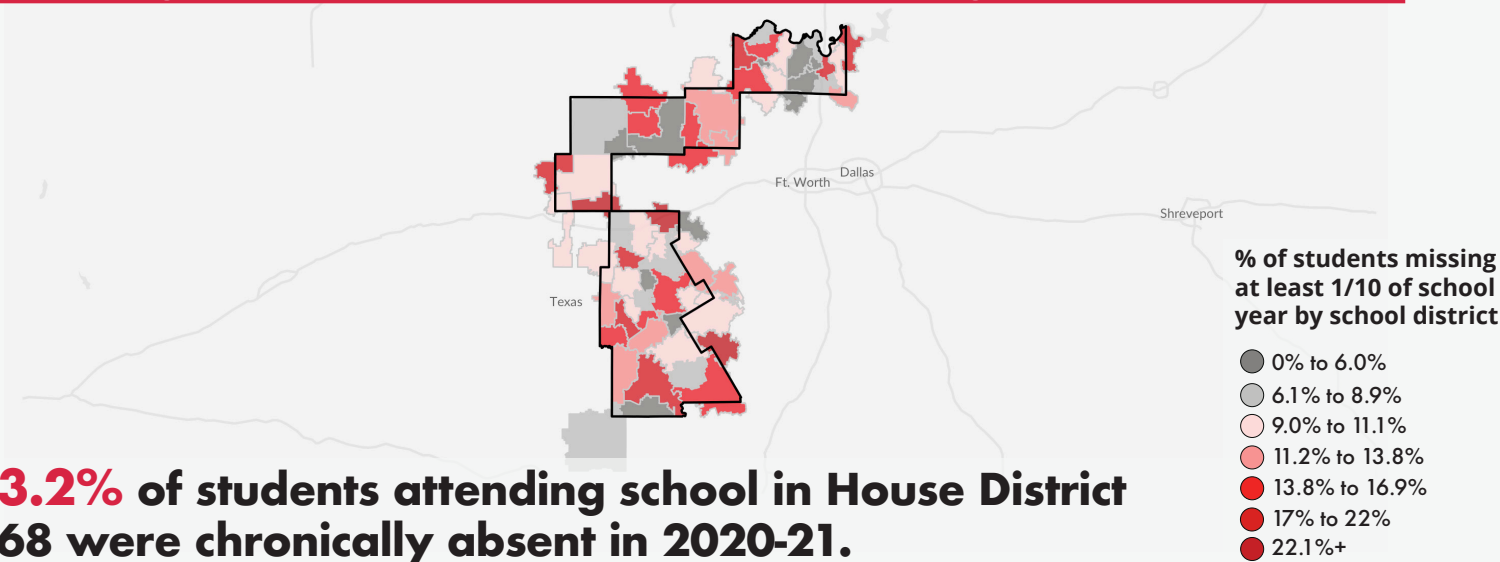
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #68



Rep. David Spiller

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

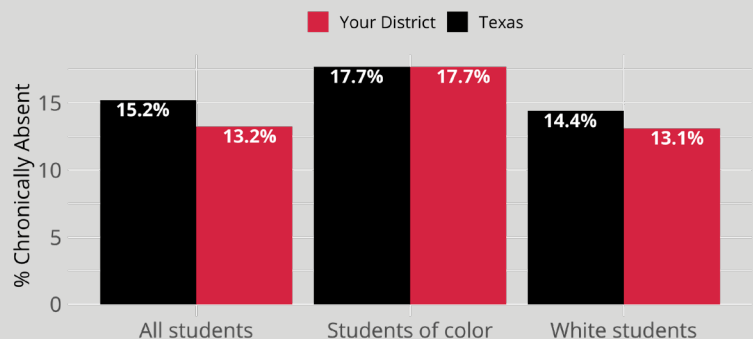
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #68

During the 2020-21 school year, **13.2%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **3,919 students**. This is a 3 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **17.7% vs. 13.1%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

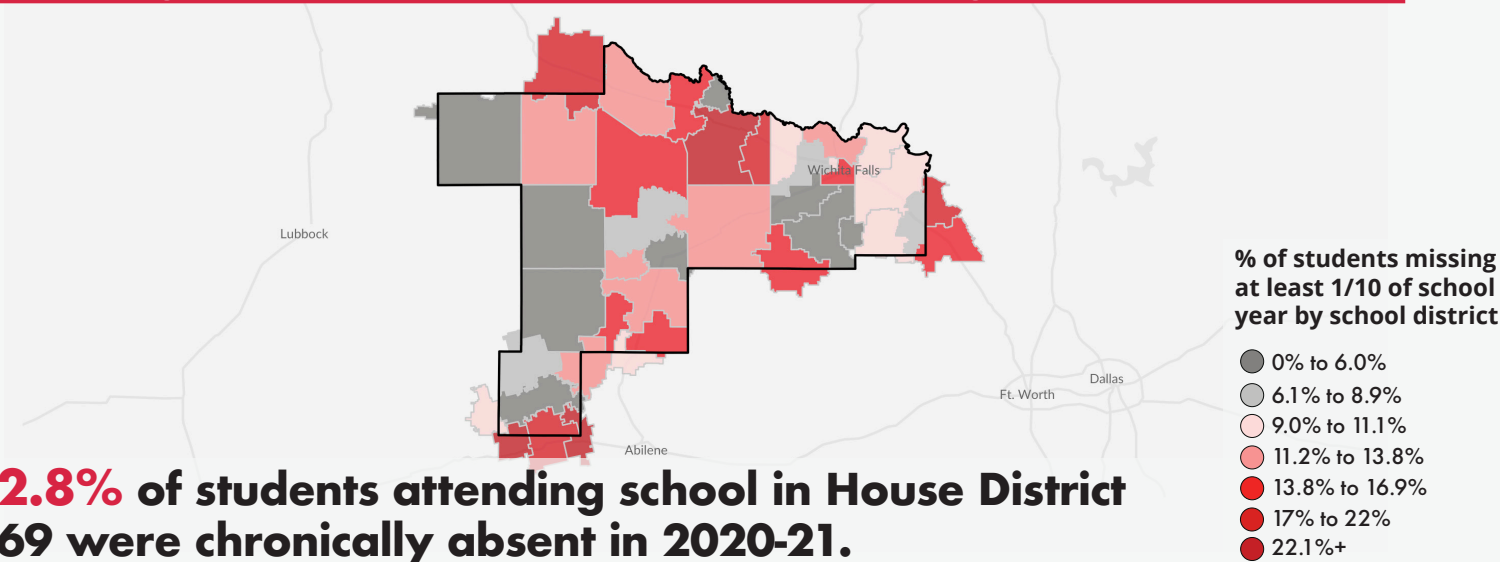
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #69



Rep. James Frank

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

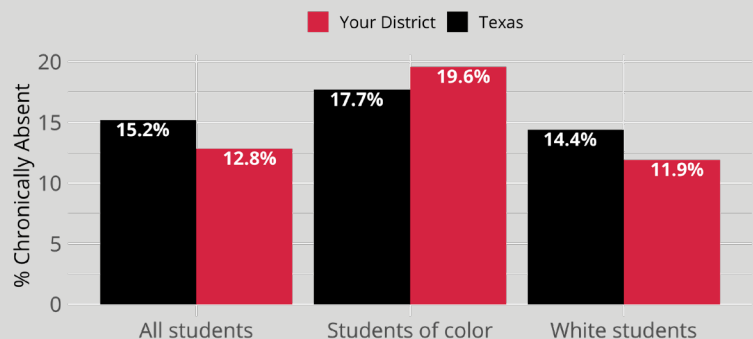
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #69

During the 2020-21 school year, **12.8%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **3,396 students**. This is a 3 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **19.6% vs. 11.9%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

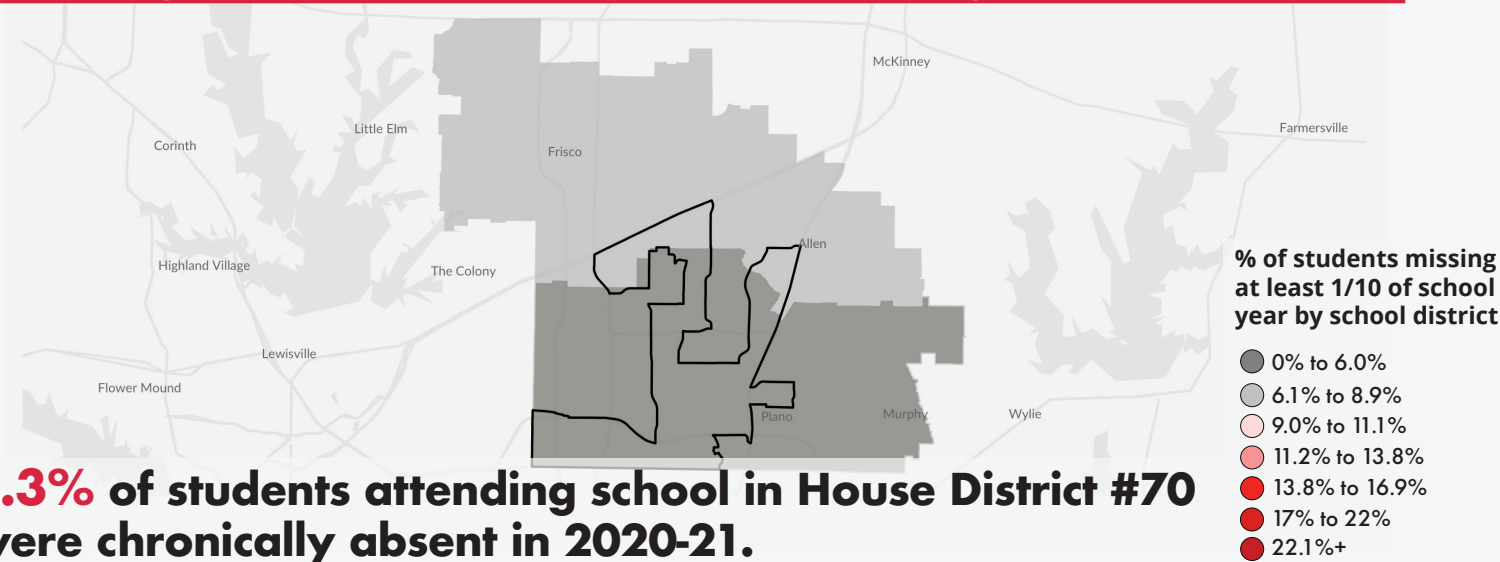
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #70



Rep. Mihaela Elizabeth Plesa

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

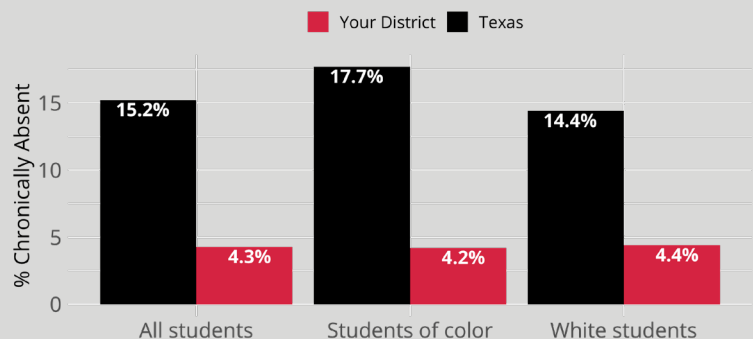
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #70

During the 2020-21 school year, **4.3%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **857 students**. This is a 3 percentage point decrease from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at lower rates than white students: **4.2% vs. 4.4%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

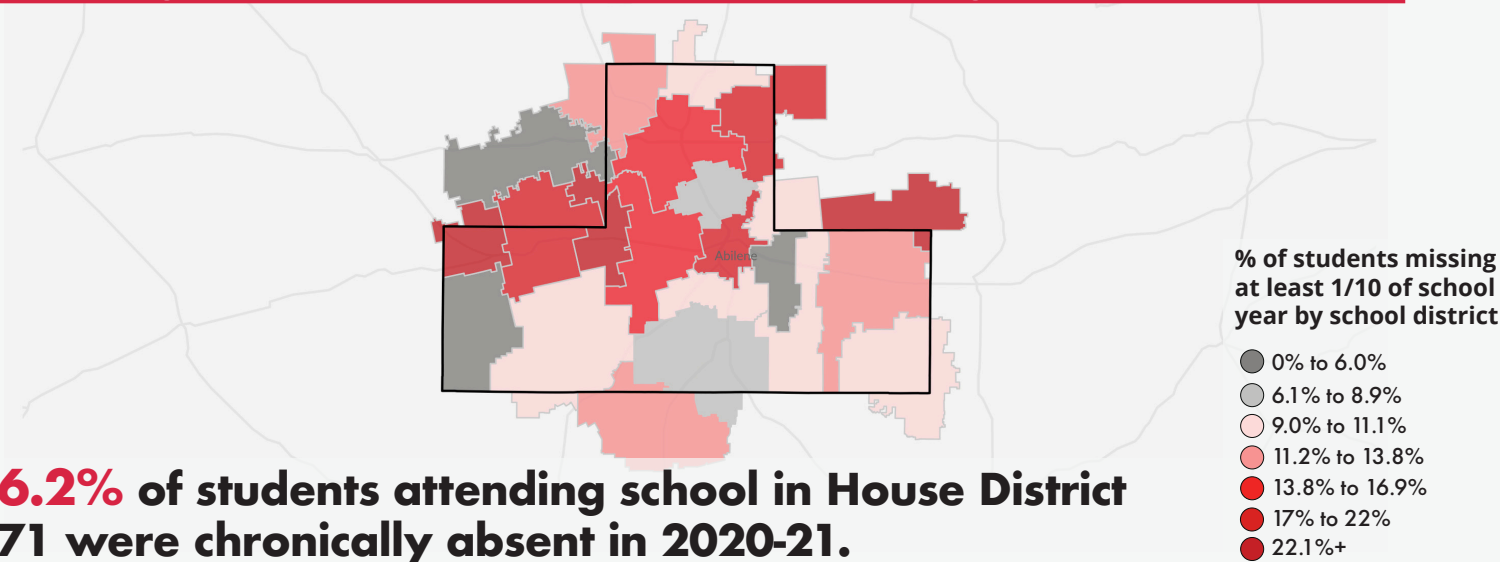
The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.



# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #71



Rep. Stan Lambert

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

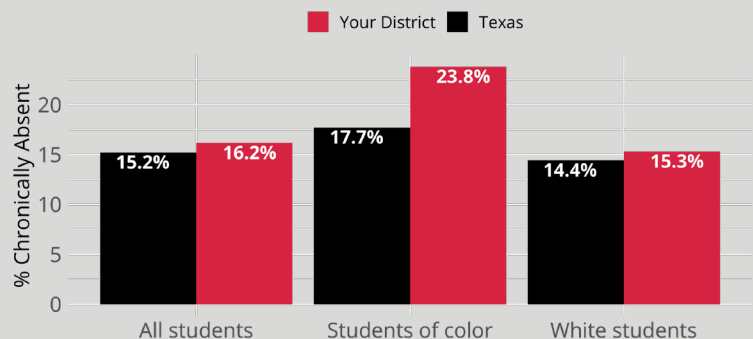
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #71

During the 2020-21 school year, **16.2%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,921 students**. This is a 3 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **23.8% vs. 15.3%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

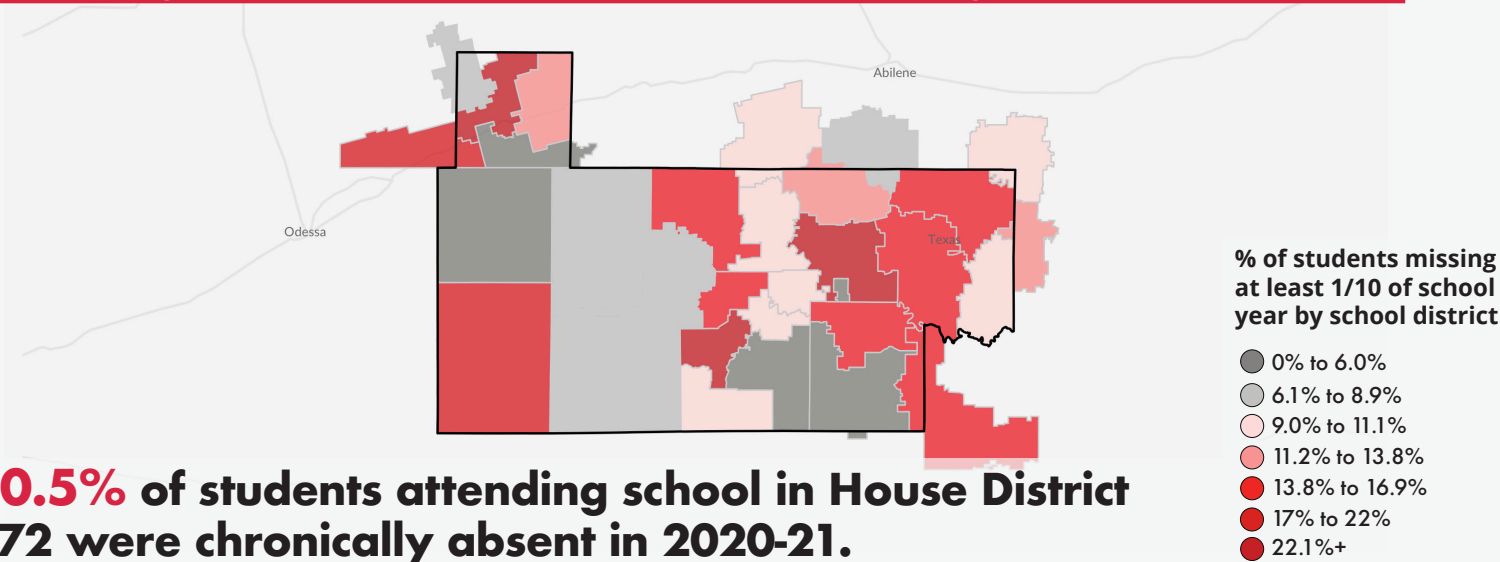
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

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- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #72



Rep. Drew Darby

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

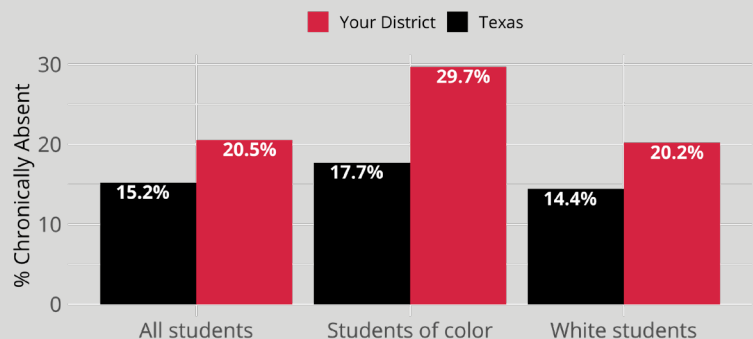
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #72

During the 2020-21 school year, **20.5%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **5,727 students**. This is a 7 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **29.7% vs. 20.2%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

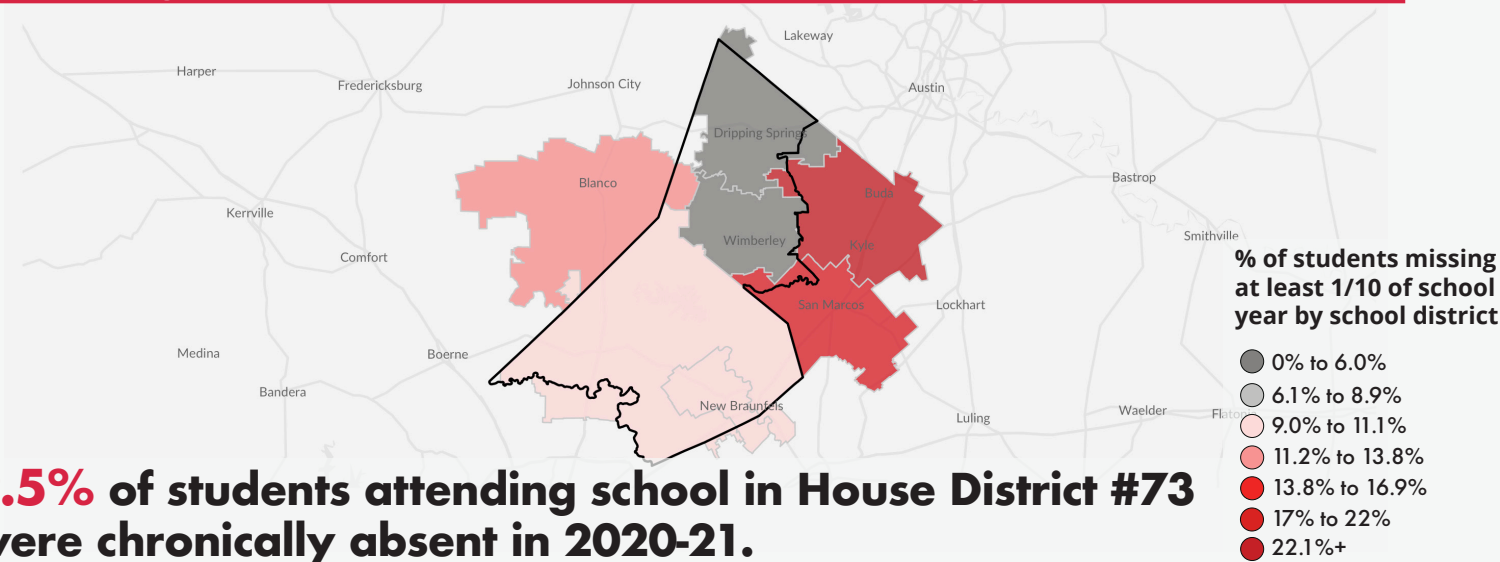
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

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- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #73



Rep. Carrie Isaac

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

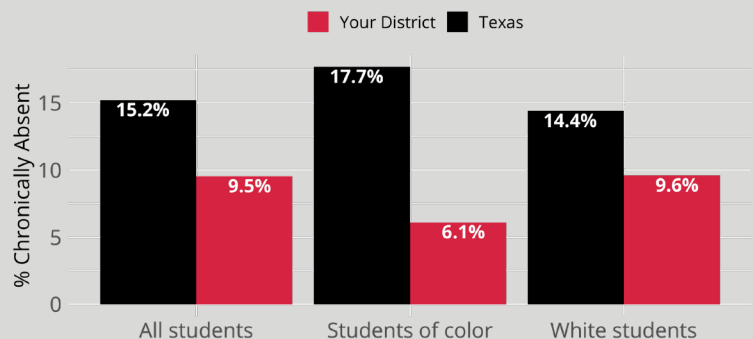
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #73

During the 2020-21 school year, **9.5%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **3,115 students**. This is a 1 percentage point decrease from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at lower rates than white students: **6.1% vs. 9.6%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

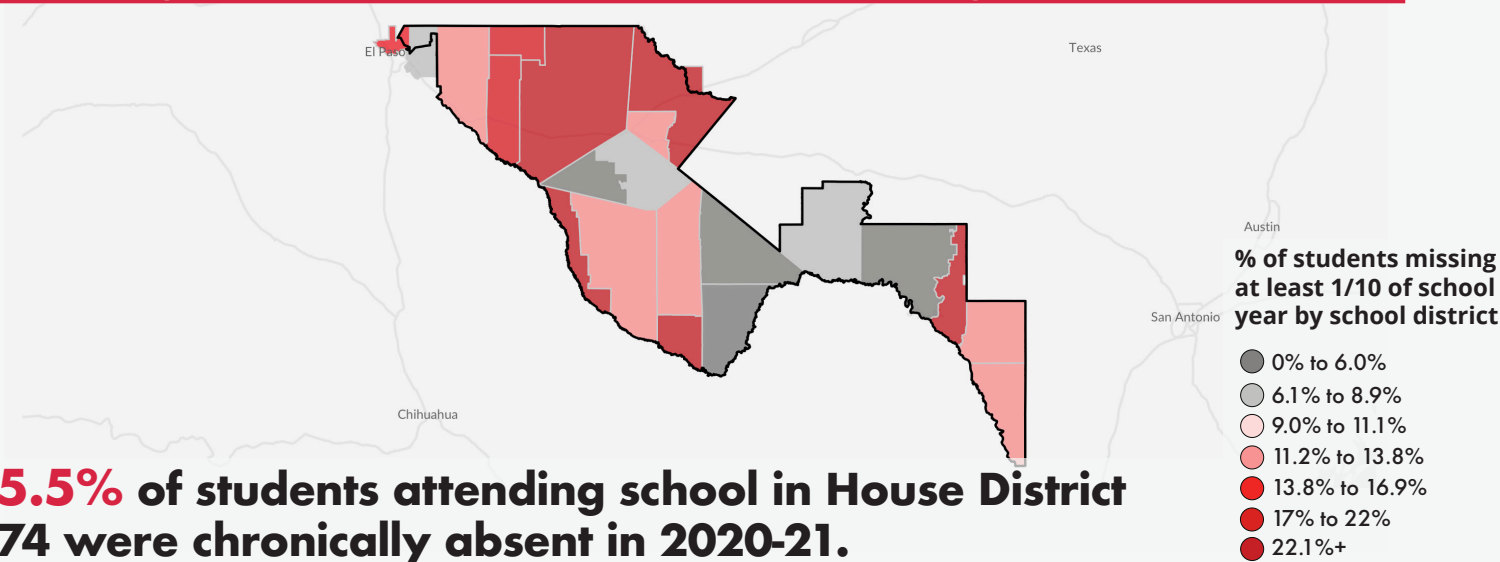
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

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# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #74



Rep. Eddie Morales Jr.

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

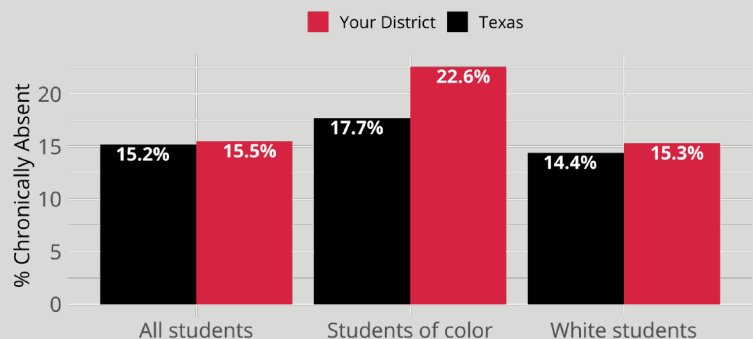
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #74

During the 2020-21 school year, **15.5%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **6,131 students**. This is a 2 percentage point decrease from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **22.6% vs. 15.3%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

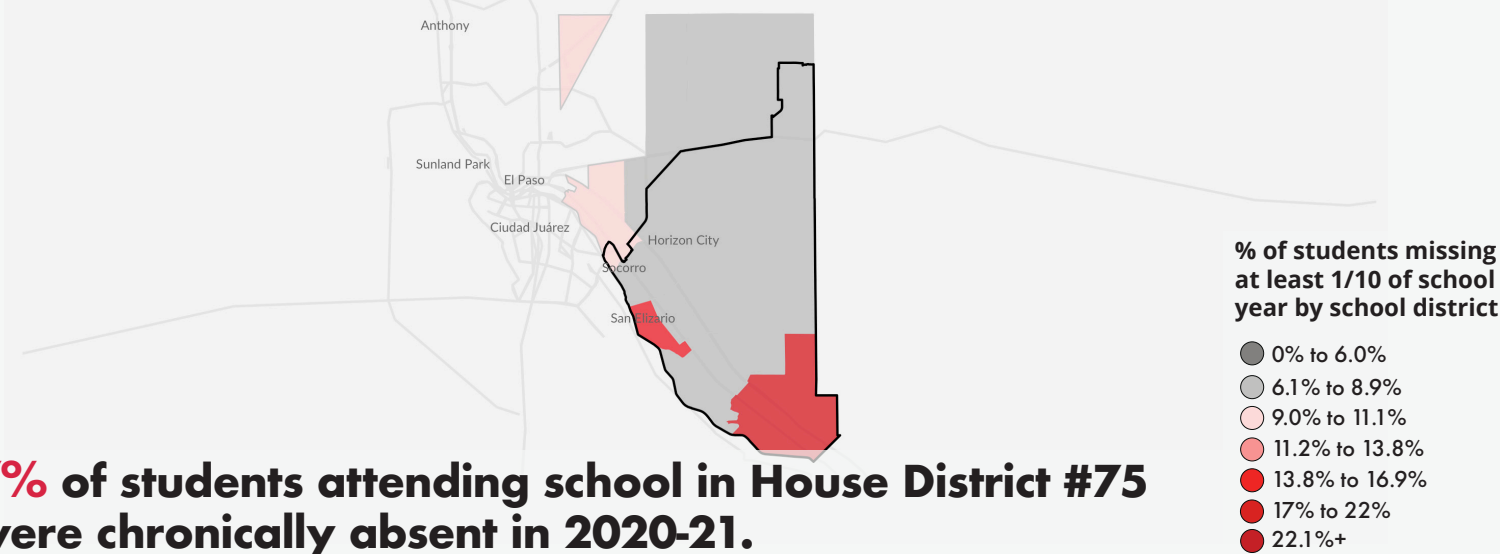
The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.



# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #75



Rep. Mary González

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

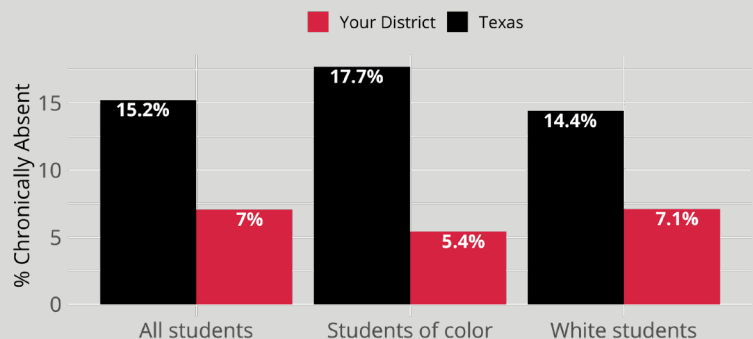
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #75

During the 2020-21 school year, **7%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **2,872 students**. This is a 3 percentage point decrease from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at lower rates than white students: **5.4% vs. 7.1%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

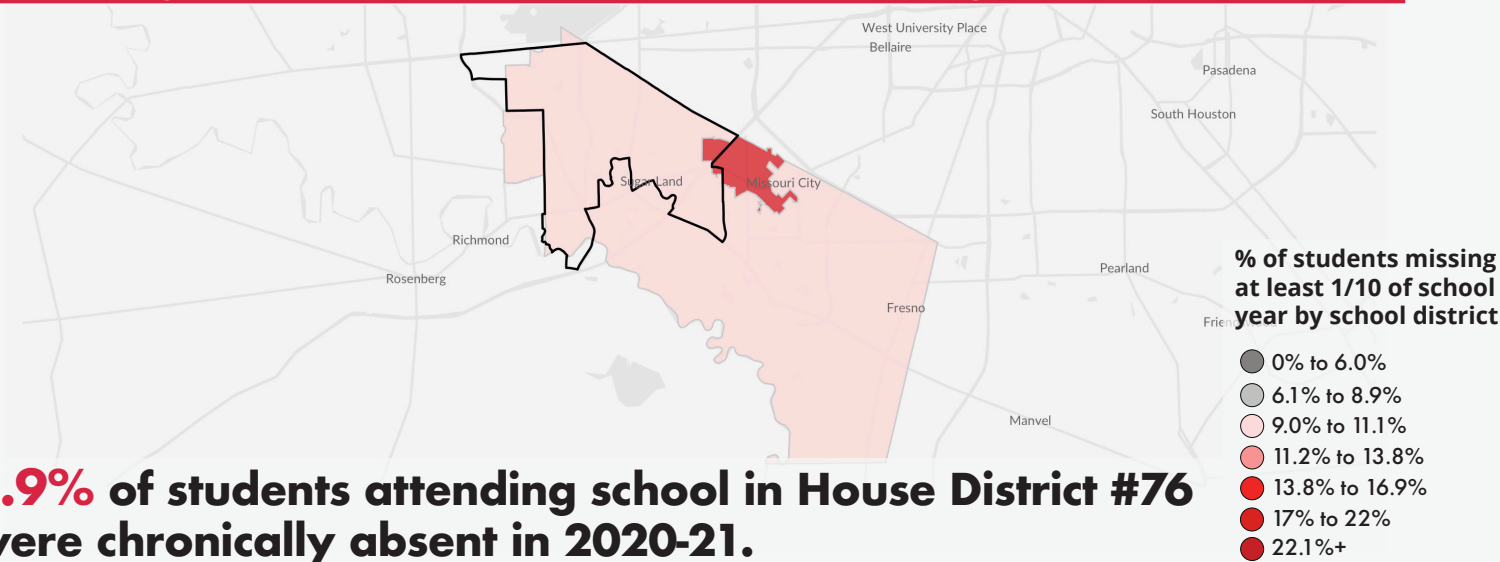
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #76



Rep. Suleman Lalani

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

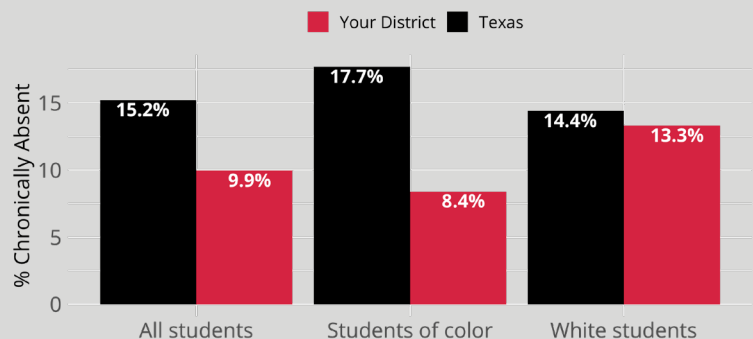
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #76

During the 2020-21 school year, **9.9%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **2,861 students**. This is a 2 percentage point decrease from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at lower rates than white students: **8.4% vs. 13.3%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

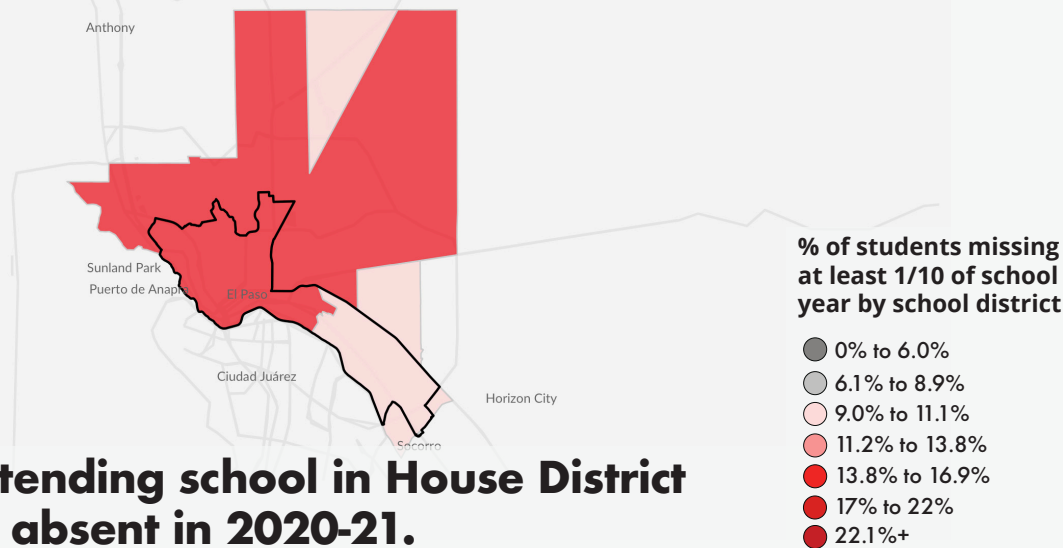
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



**15.1% of students attending school in House District #77 were chronically absent in 2020-21.**



**House District #77**



**Rep. Evelina "Lina" Ortega**

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

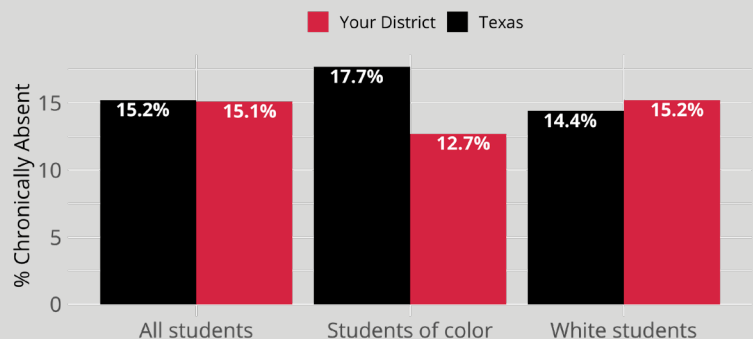
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #77

During the 2020-21 school year, **15.1%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **6,172 students**. This is a 3 percentage point decrease from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at lower rates than white students: **12.7% vs. 15.2%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

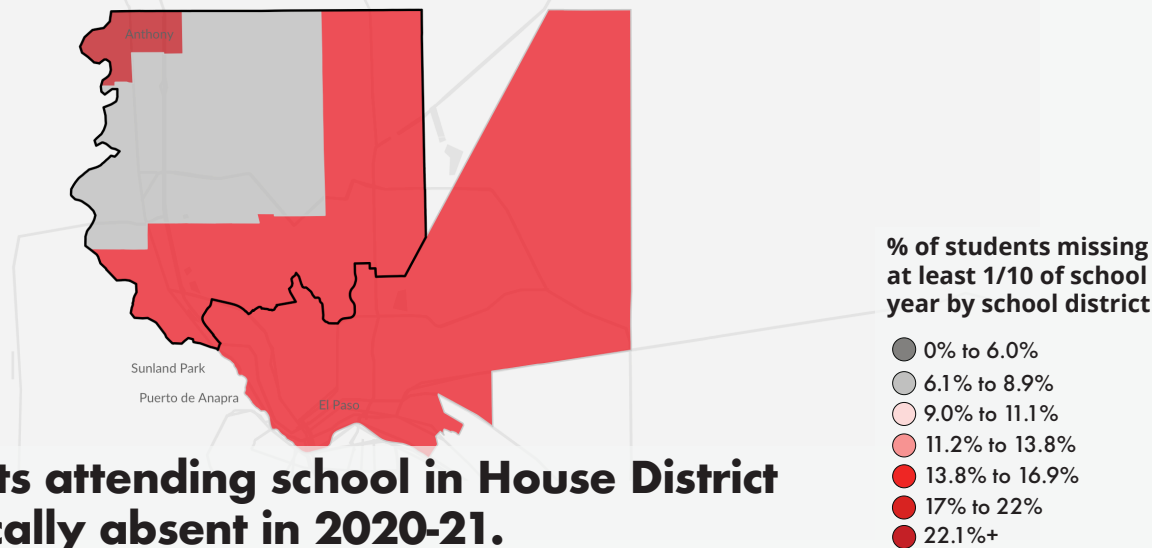
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



**12.3%** of students attending school in House District #78 were chronically absent in 2020-21.



House District #78



Rep. Joe Moody

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

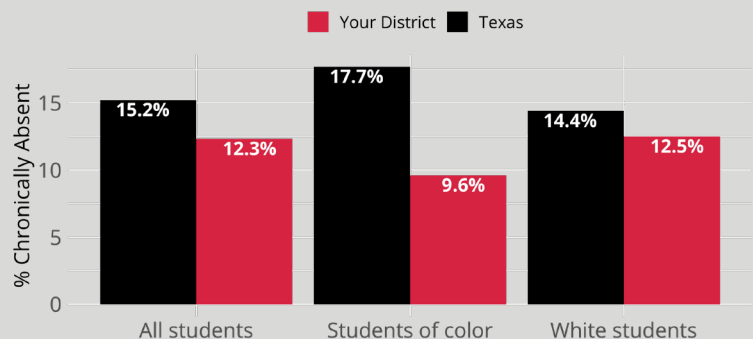
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #78

During the 2020-21 school year, **12.3%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **3,827 students**. This is little change from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at lower rates than white students: **9.6% vs. 12.5%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

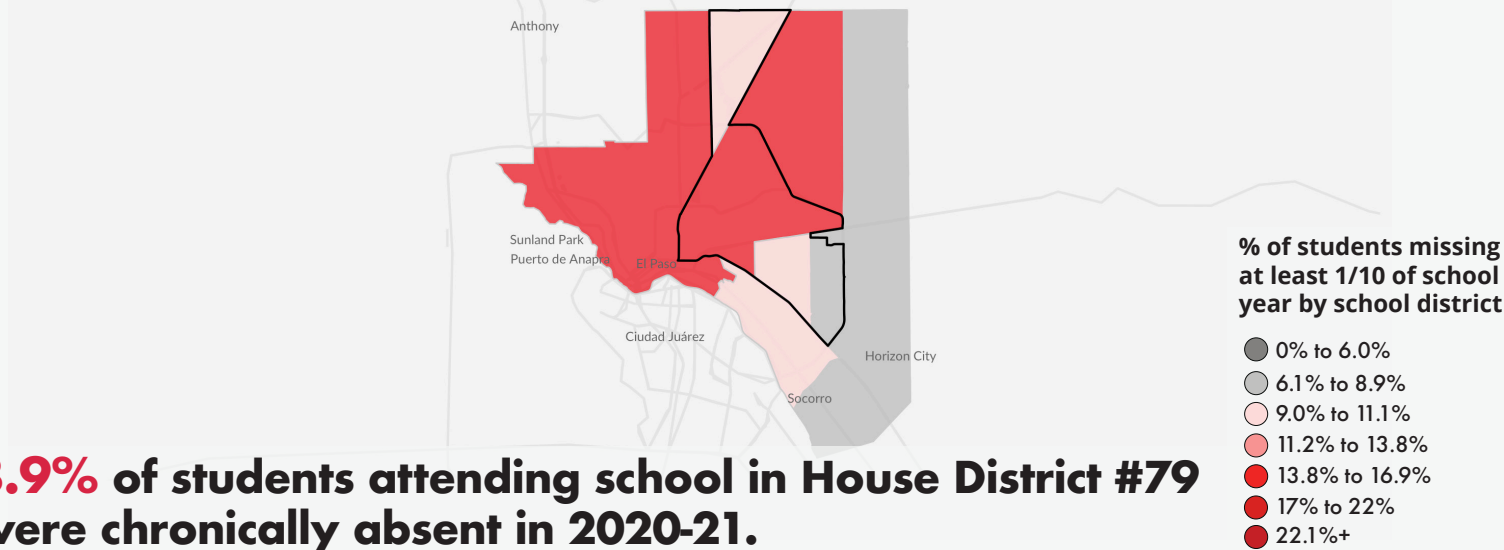
The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.



# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #79



Rep. Claudia Ordaz Perez

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

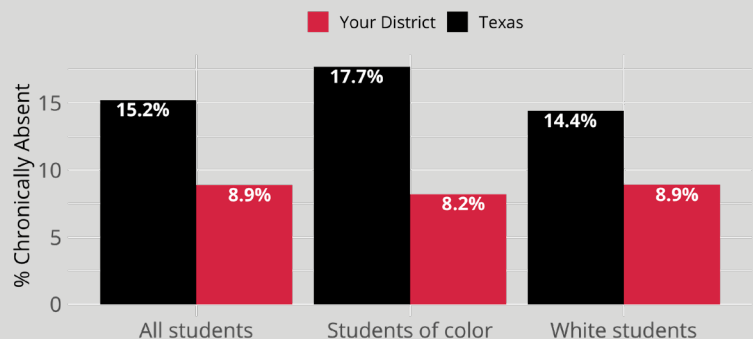
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #79

During the 2020-21 school year, 8.9% of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of 3,224 students. This is a 2 percentage point decrease from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at lower rates than white students: 8.2% vs. 8.9%.



Note: Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

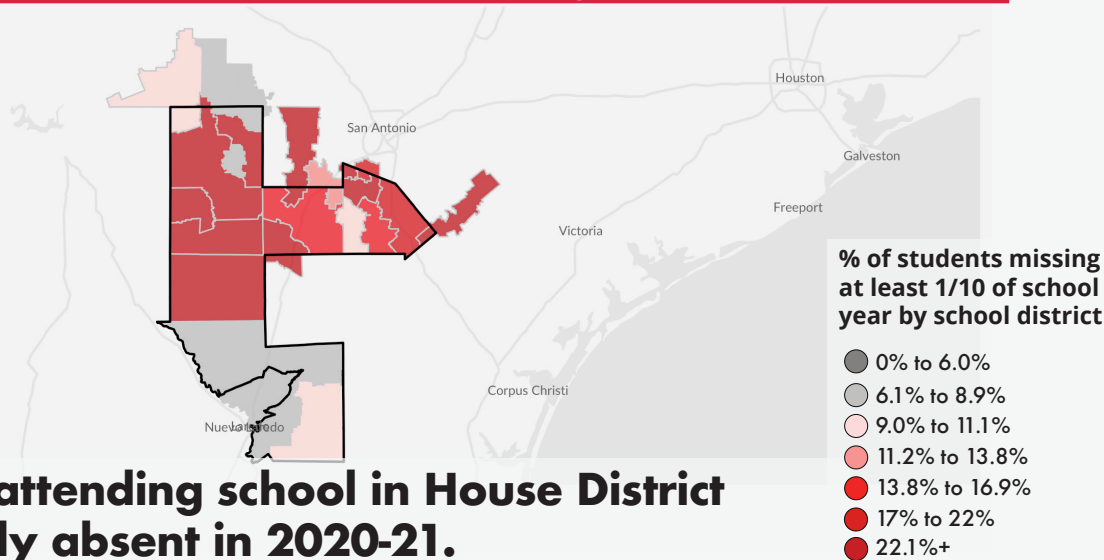
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



**17.2%** of students attending school in House District #80 were chronically absent in 2020-21.



House District #80



Rep. Tracy O. King

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

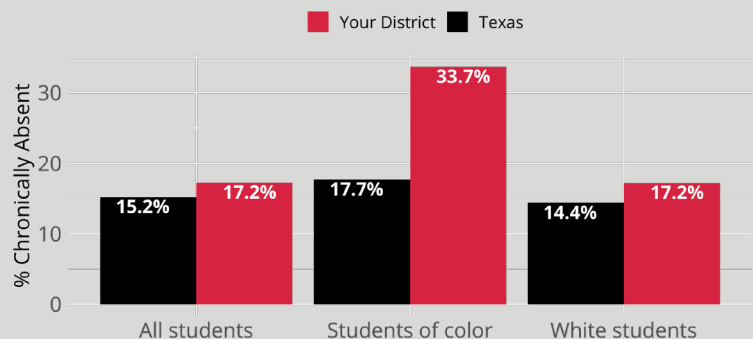
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #80

During the 2020-21 school year, **17.2%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **7,223 students**. This is a 3 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **33.7% vs. 17.2%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

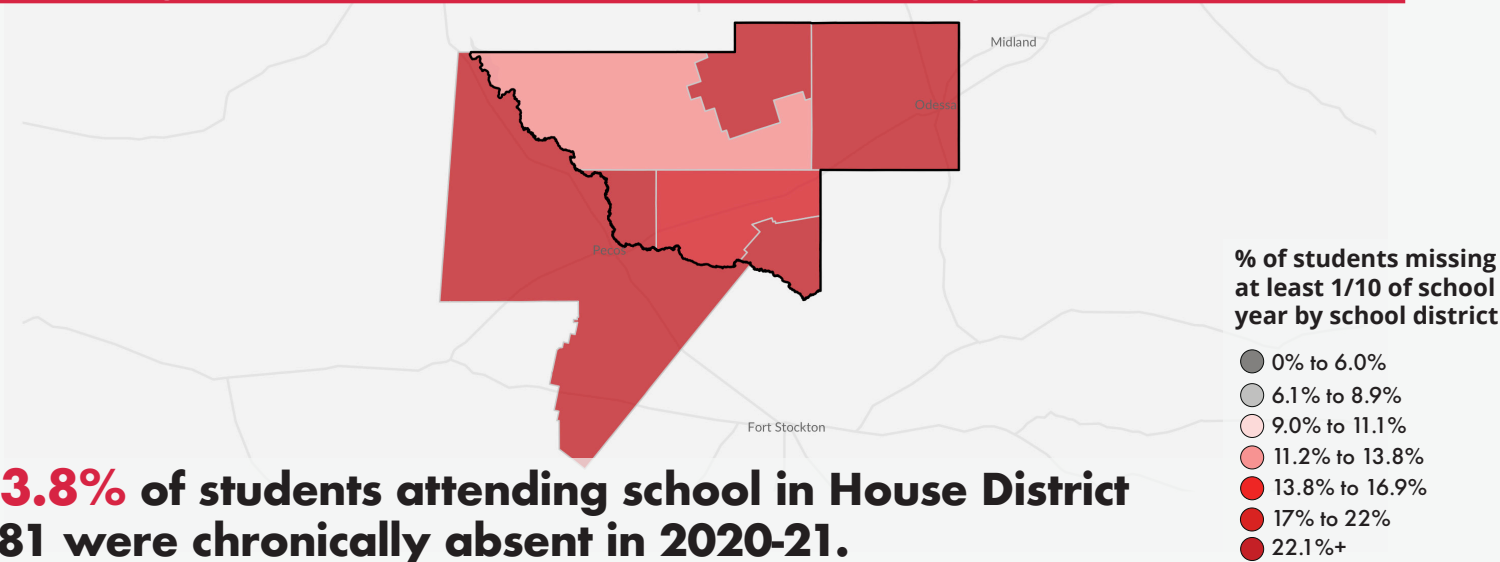
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #81



Rep. Brooks Landgraf

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

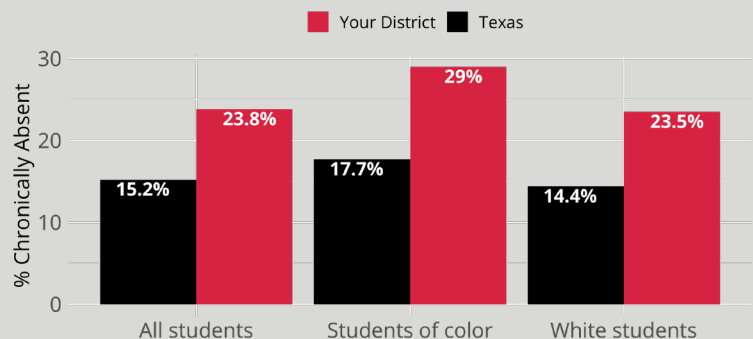
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #81

During the 2020-21 school year, **23.8%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **8,814 students**. This is a 5 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **29% vs. 23.5%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

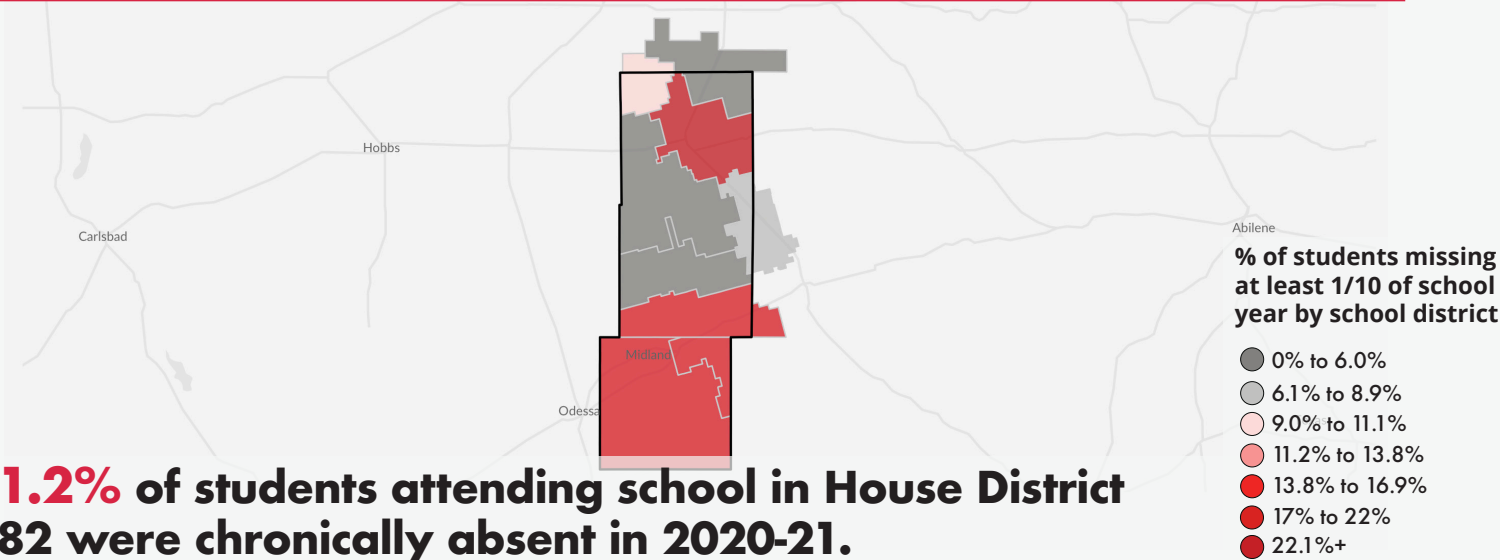
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #82



Rep. Tom Craddick

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

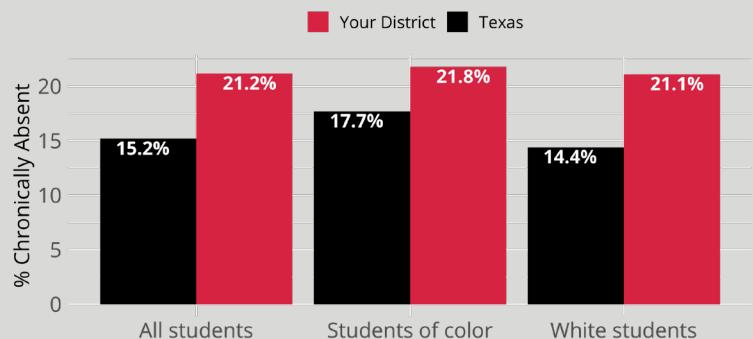
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #82

During the 2020-21 school year, **21.2%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **6,563 students**. This is a 5 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **21.8% vs. 21.1%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

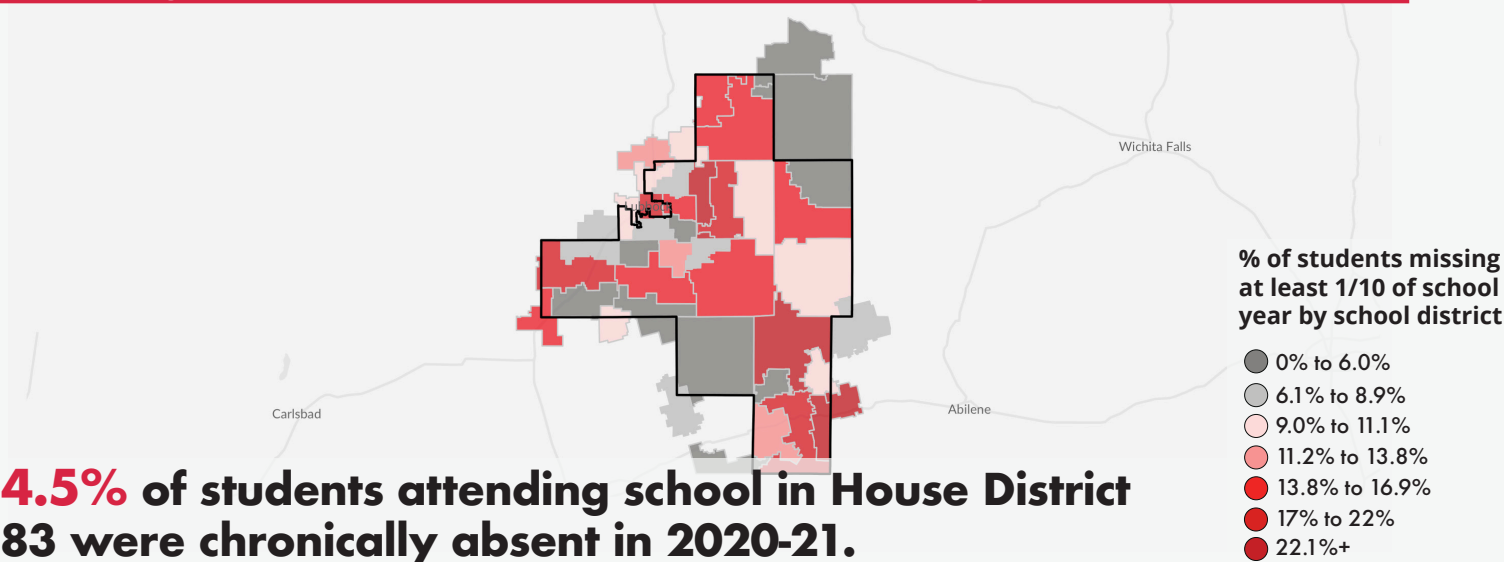
The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.



# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #83



Rep. Dustin Burrows

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

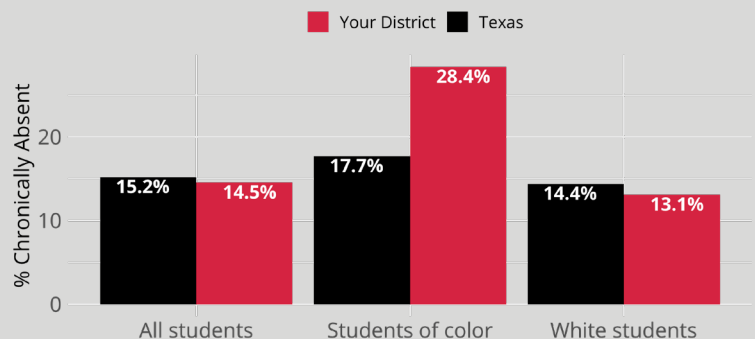
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #83

During the 2020-21 school year, **14.5%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,621 students**. This is a 4 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **28.4% vs. 13.1%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

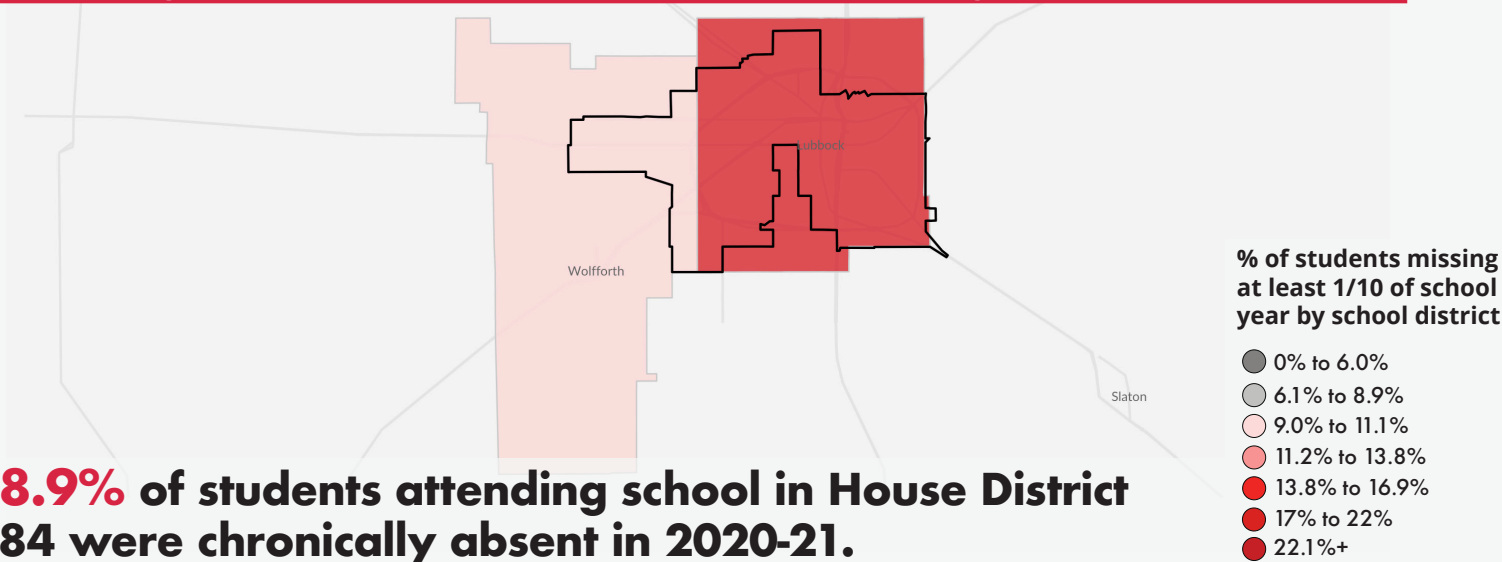
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #84



Rep. Carl Pepper

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

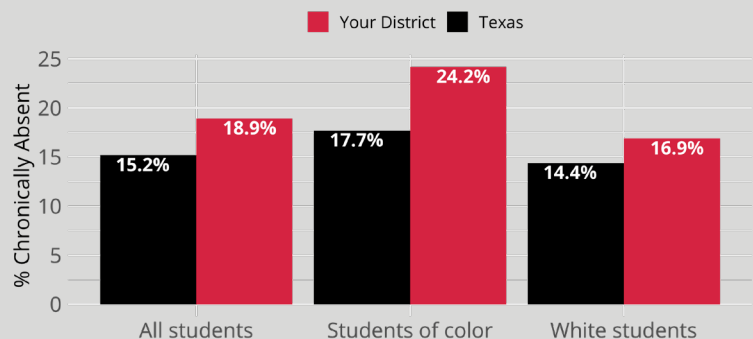
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #84

During the 2020-21 school year, **18.9%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,865 students**. This is a 5 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **24.2% vs. 16.9%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

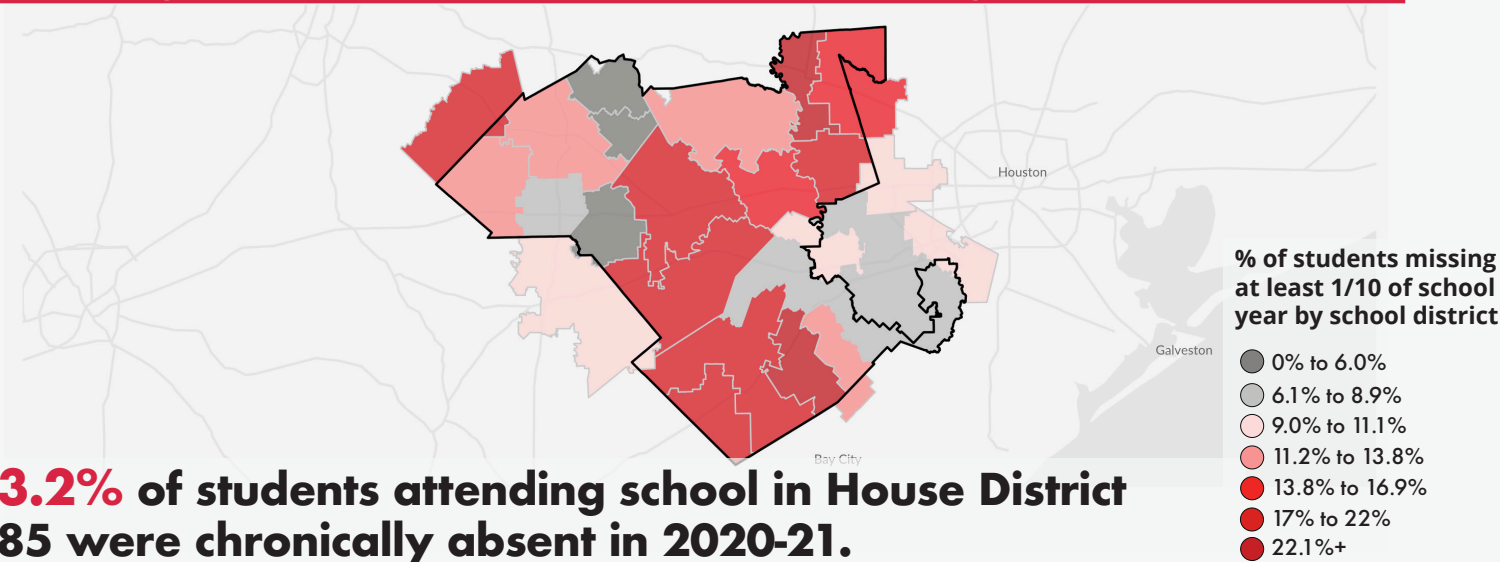
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #85



Rep. Stan Kitzman

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

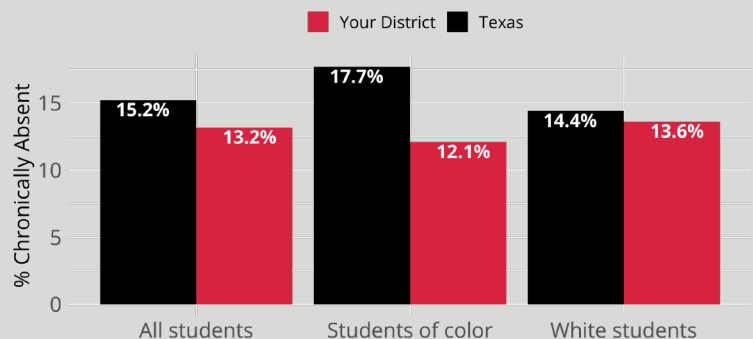
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #85

During the 2020-21 school year, **13.2%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,525 students**. This is a 2 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at lower rates than white students: **12.1% vs. 13.6%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

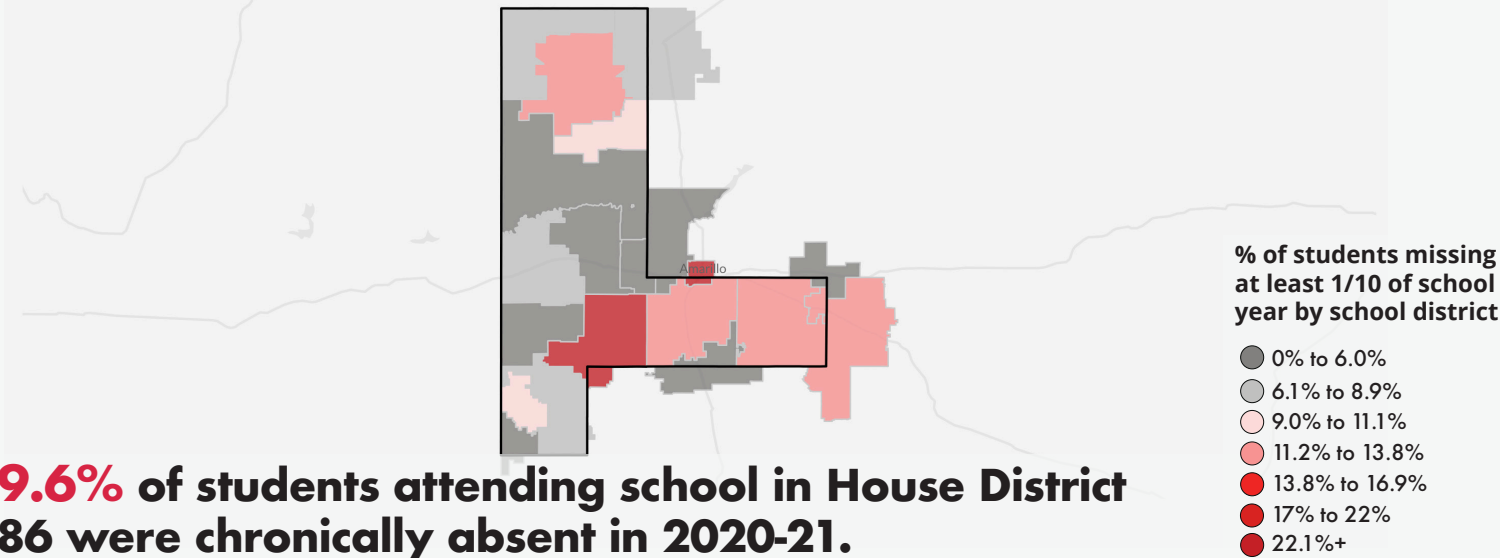
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #86



Rep. John T. Smithee

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

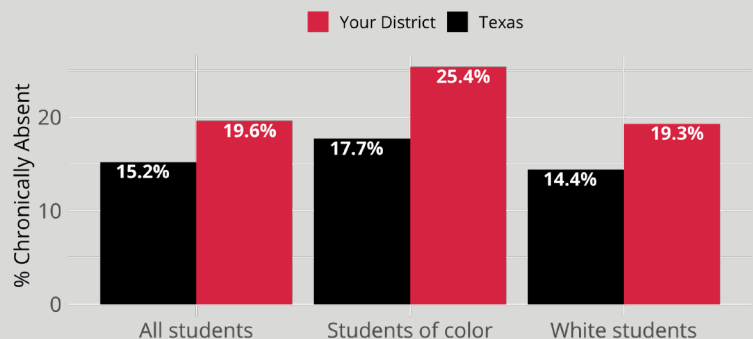
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #86

During the 2020-21 school year, **19.6%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **5,862 students**. This is a 9 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **25.4% vs. 19.3%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

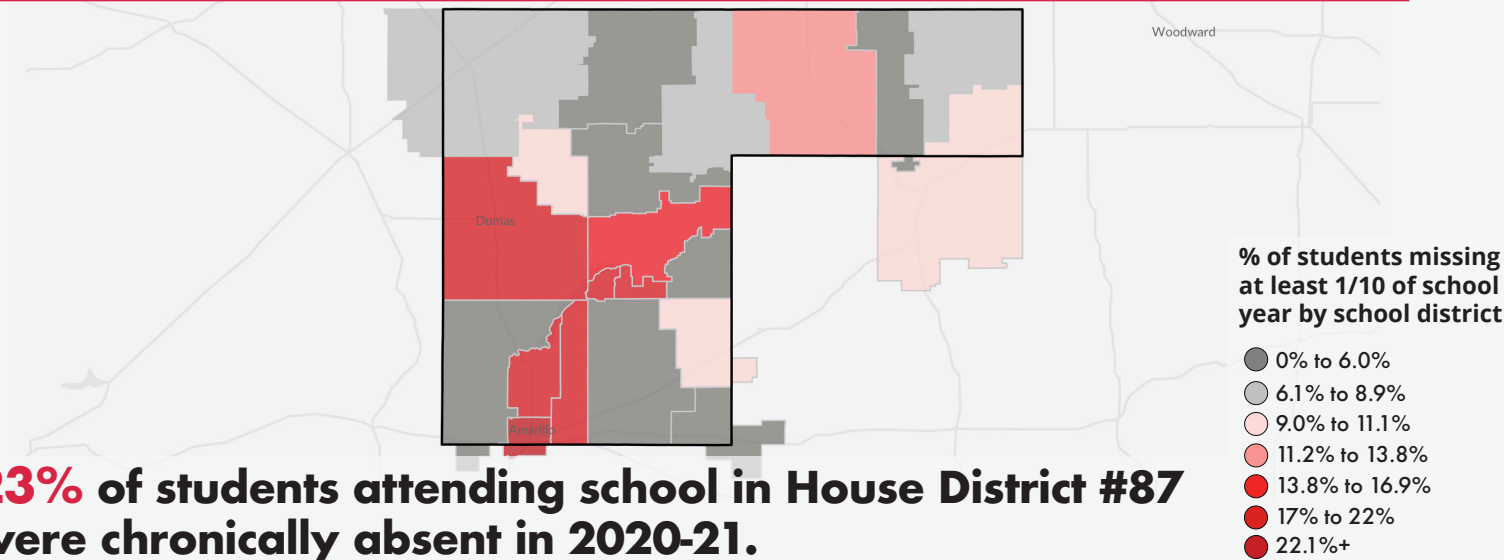
The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.



# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #87



Rep. Four Price

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

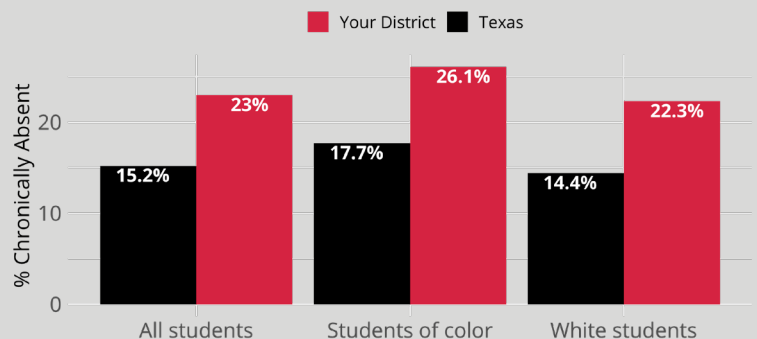
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #87

During the 2020-21 school year, **23%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **7,586 students**. This is little change from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **26.1% vs. 22.3%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

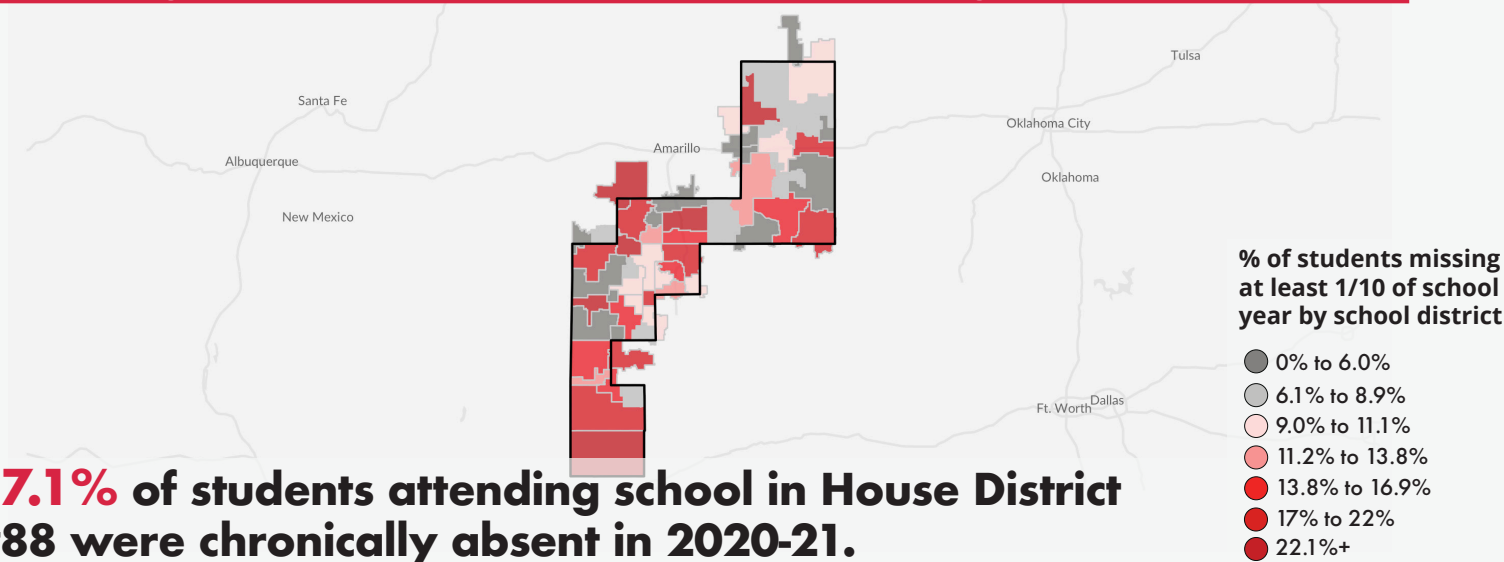
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #88



Rep. Ken King

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

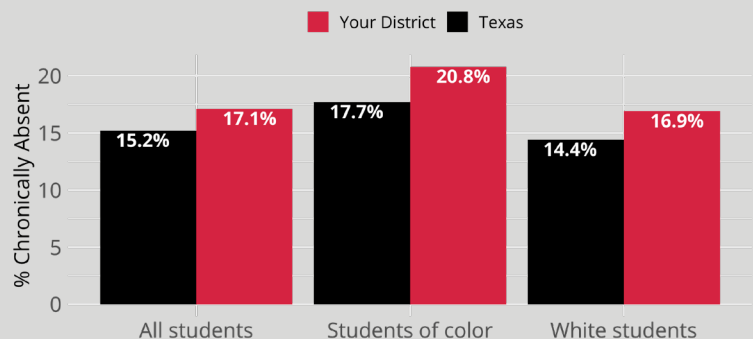
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #88

During the 2020-21 school year, **17.1%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **5,825 students**. This is a 7 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **20.8% vs. 16.9%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

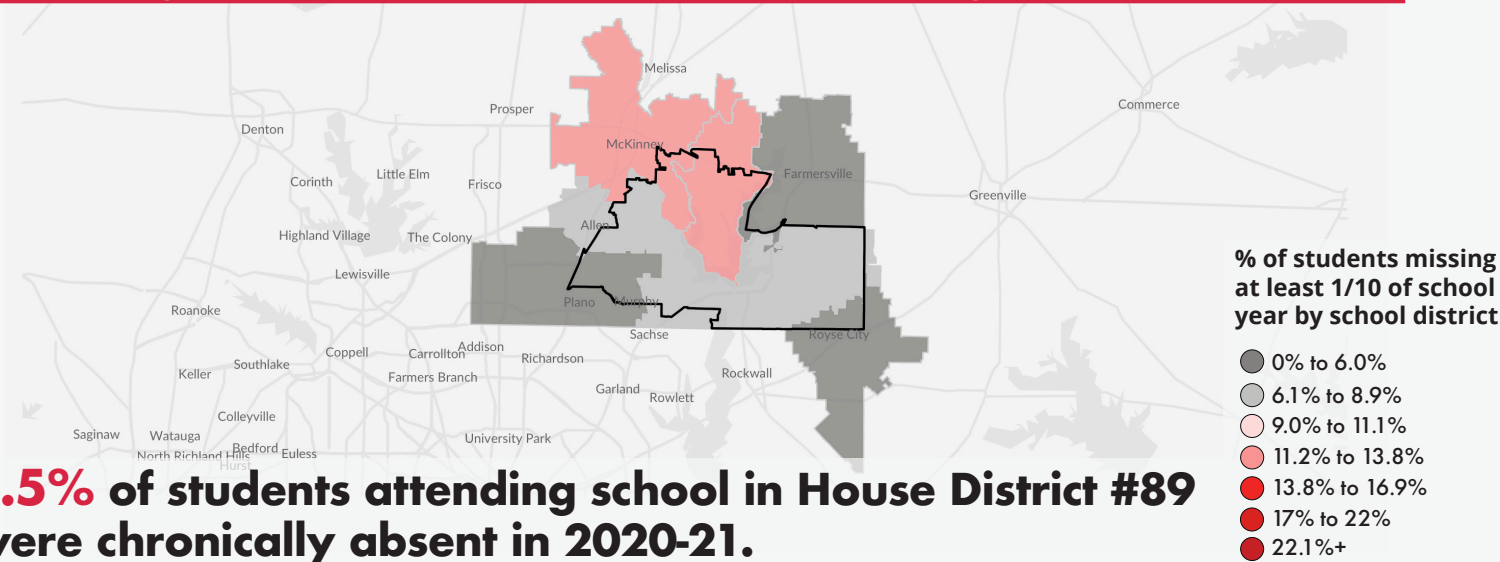
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #89



Rep. Candy Noble

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

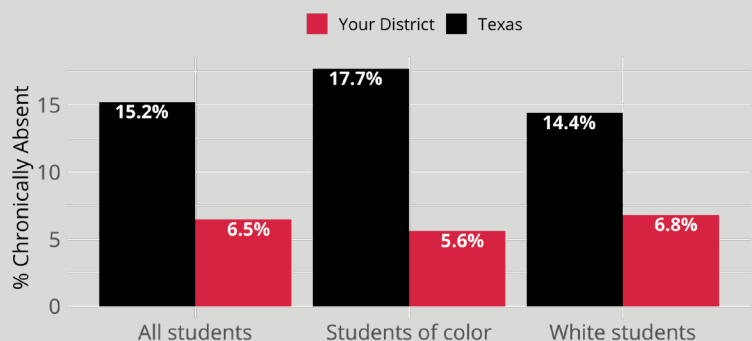
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #89

During the 2020-21 school year, **6.5%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **2,344 students**. This is little change from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at lower rates than white students: **5.6% vs. 6.8%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

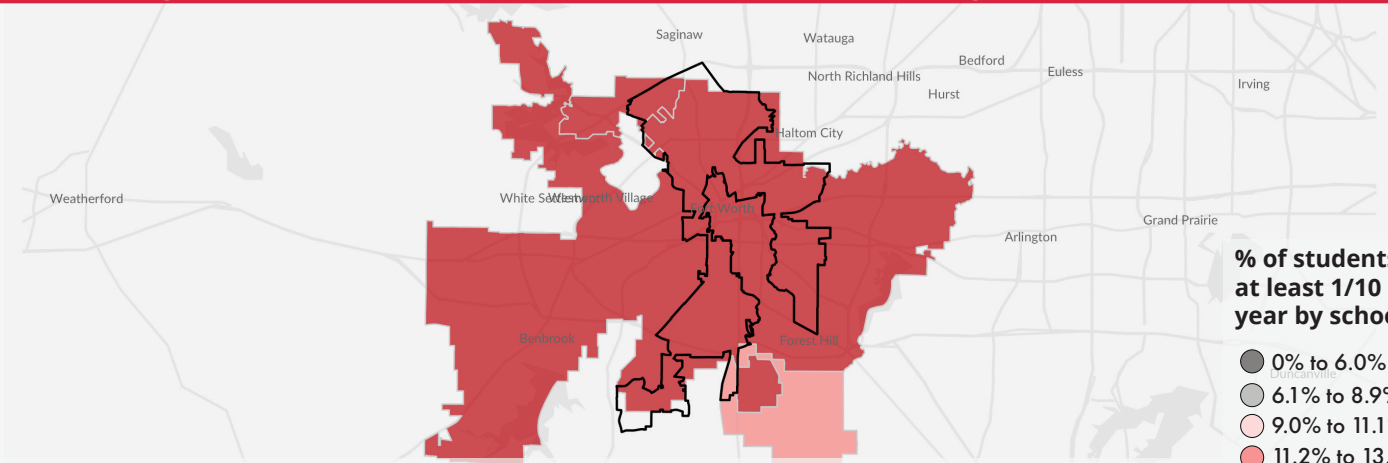
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The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



**25.9%** of students attending school in House District #90 were chronically absent in 2020-21.



House District #90



Rep. Ramon Romero Jr.

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

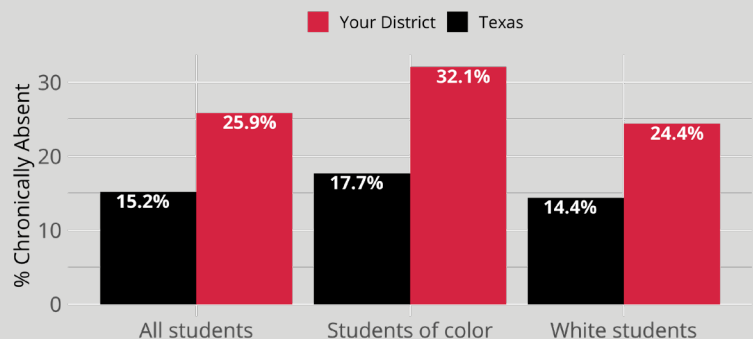
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #90

During the 2020-21 school year, **25.9%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **8,486 students**. This is a 14 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **32.1% vs. 24.4%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

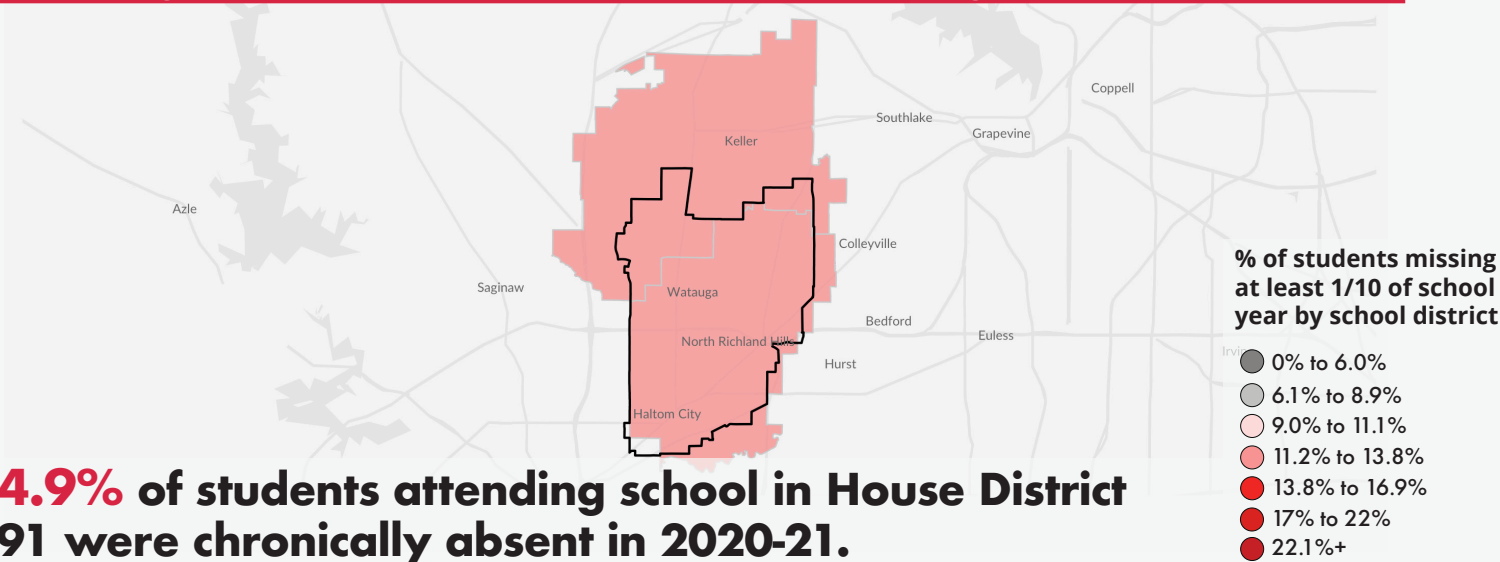
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- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.



# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #91



Rep. Stephanie Klick

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

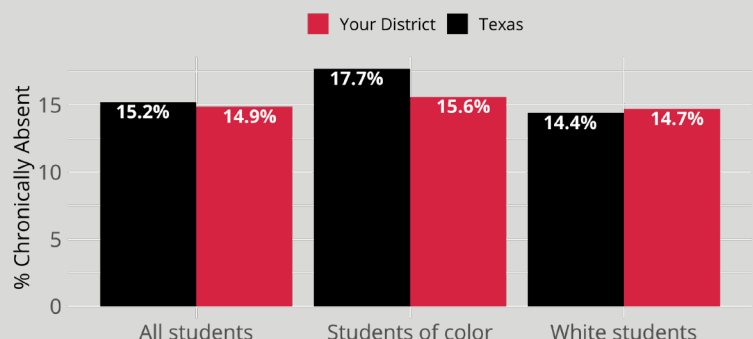
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #91

During the 2020-21 school year, **14.9%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,521 students**. This is a 3 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **15.6% vs. 14.7%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

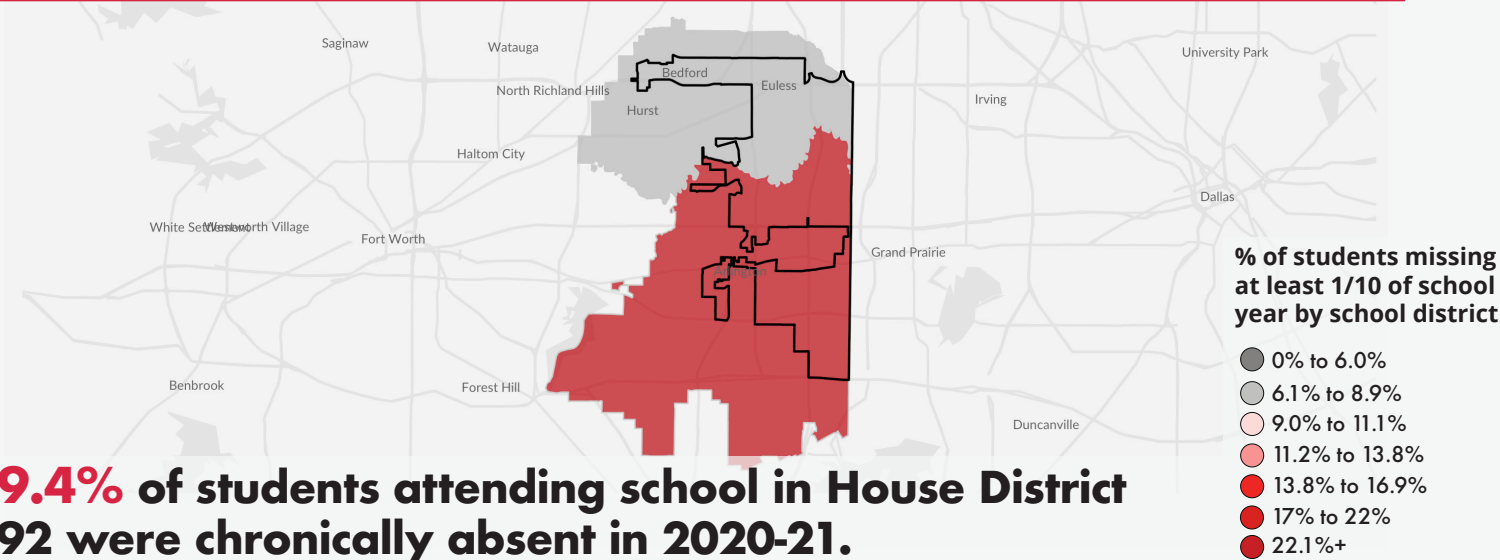
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #92



Rep. Salman Bhojani

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

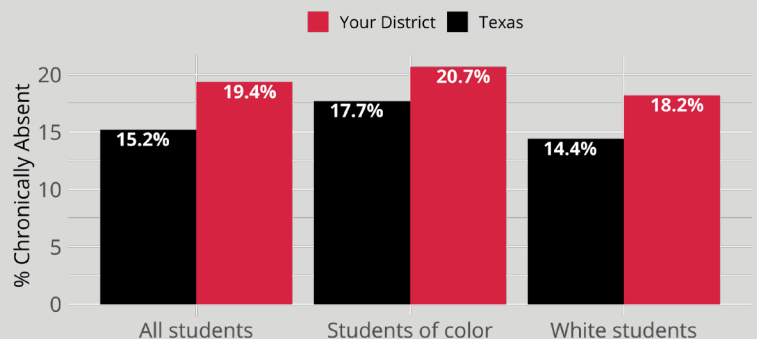
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #92

During the 2020-21 school year, **19.4%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **5,194 students**. This is a 11 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **20.7% vs. 18.2%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

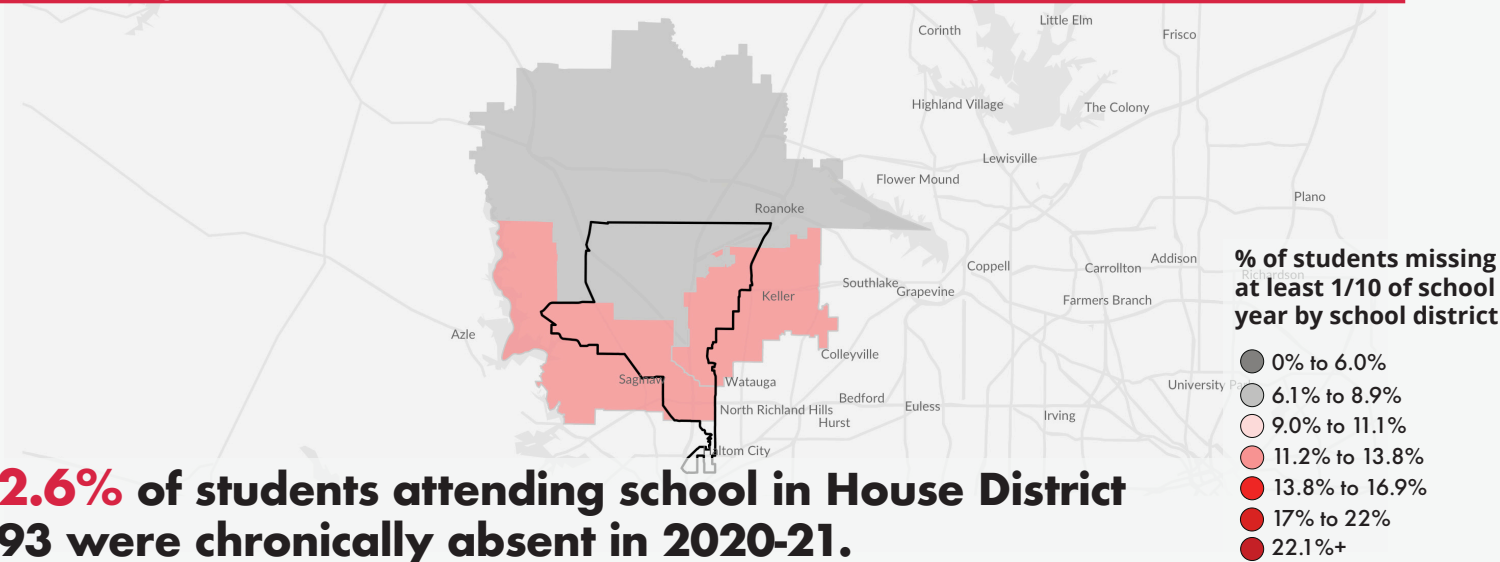
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- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #93



Rep. Nate Schatzline

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

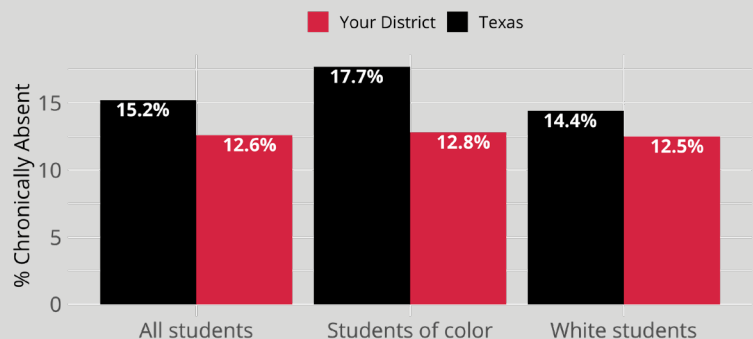
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #93

During the 2020-21 school year, **12.6%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,641 students**. This is a 1 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **12.8% vs. 12.5%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

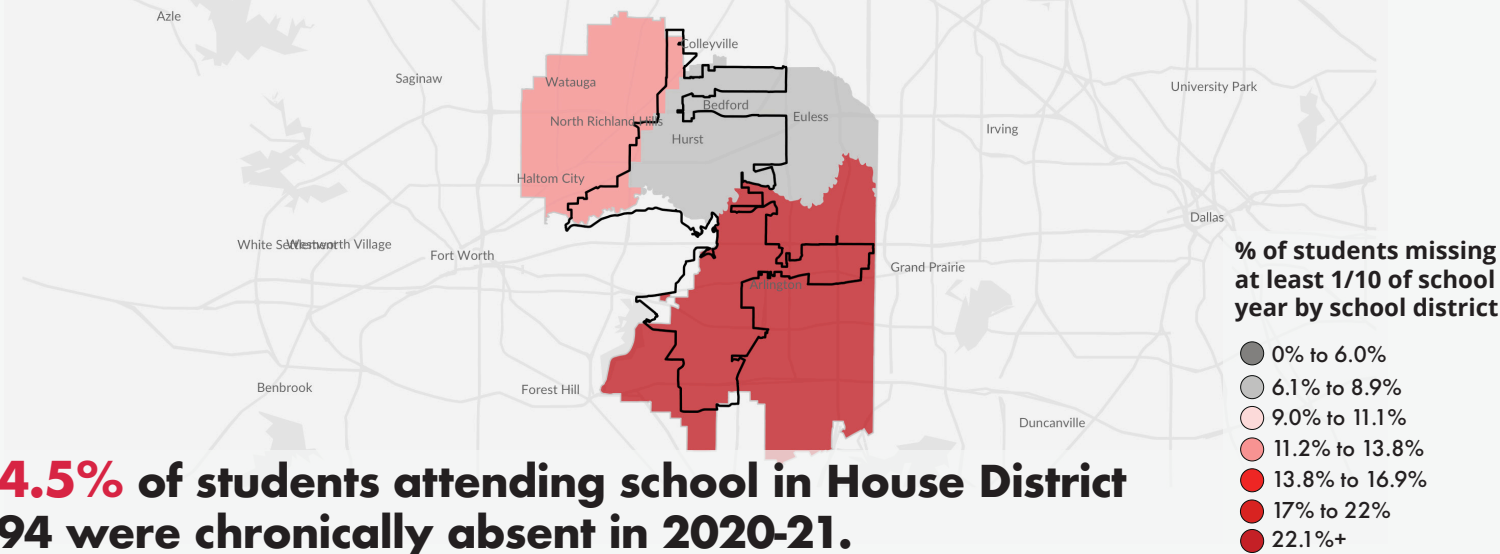
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- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
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# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #94



Rep. Tony Tinderholt

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

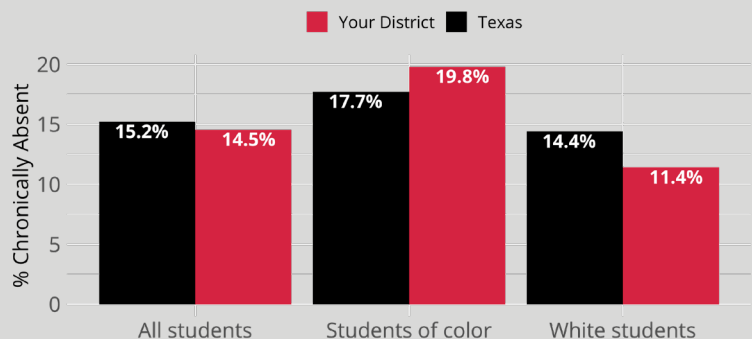
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #94

During the 2020-21 school year, **14.5%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **3,758 students**. This is a 4 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **19.8% vs. 11.4%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

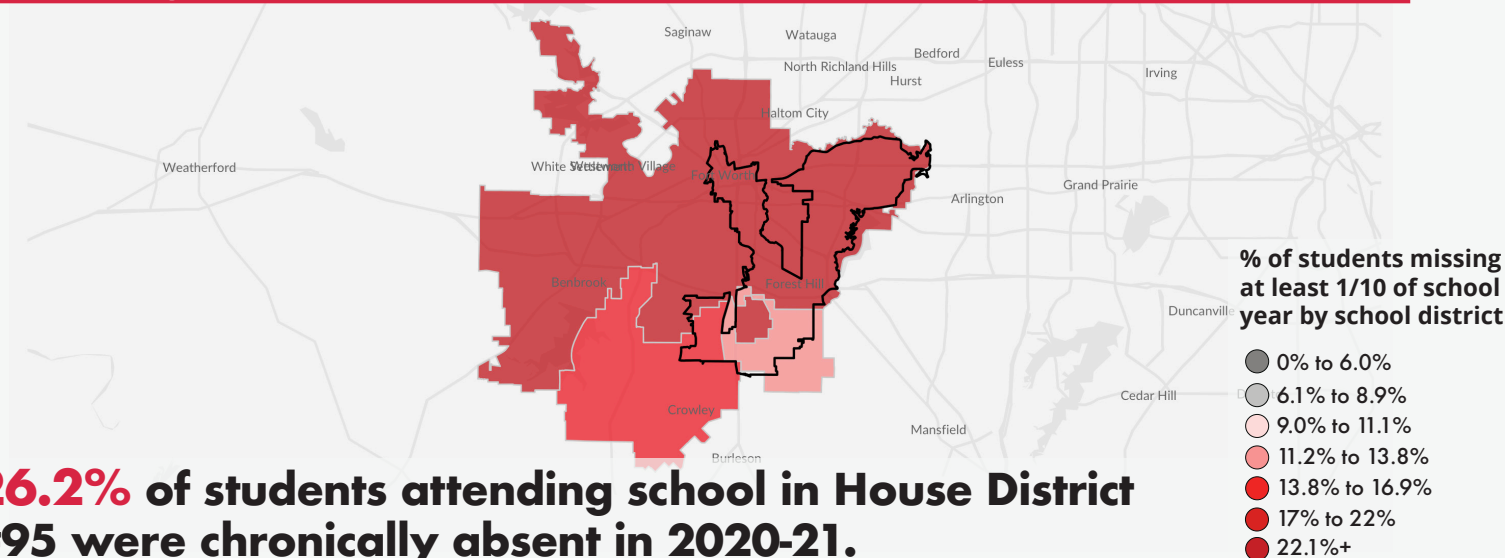
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- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.



# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #95



Rep. Nicole Collier

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

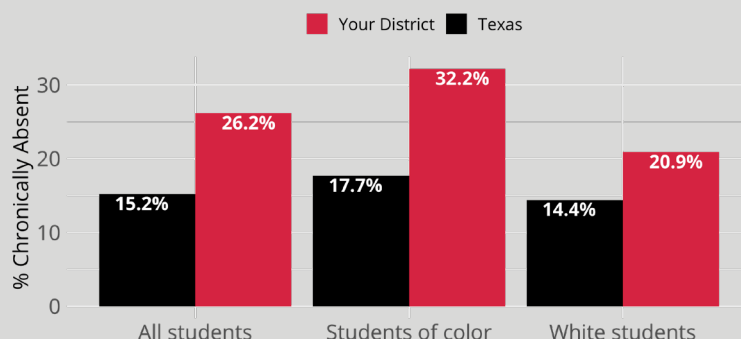
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #95

During the 2020-21 school year, **26.2%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **8,180 students**. This is little change from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **32.2% vs. 20.9%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

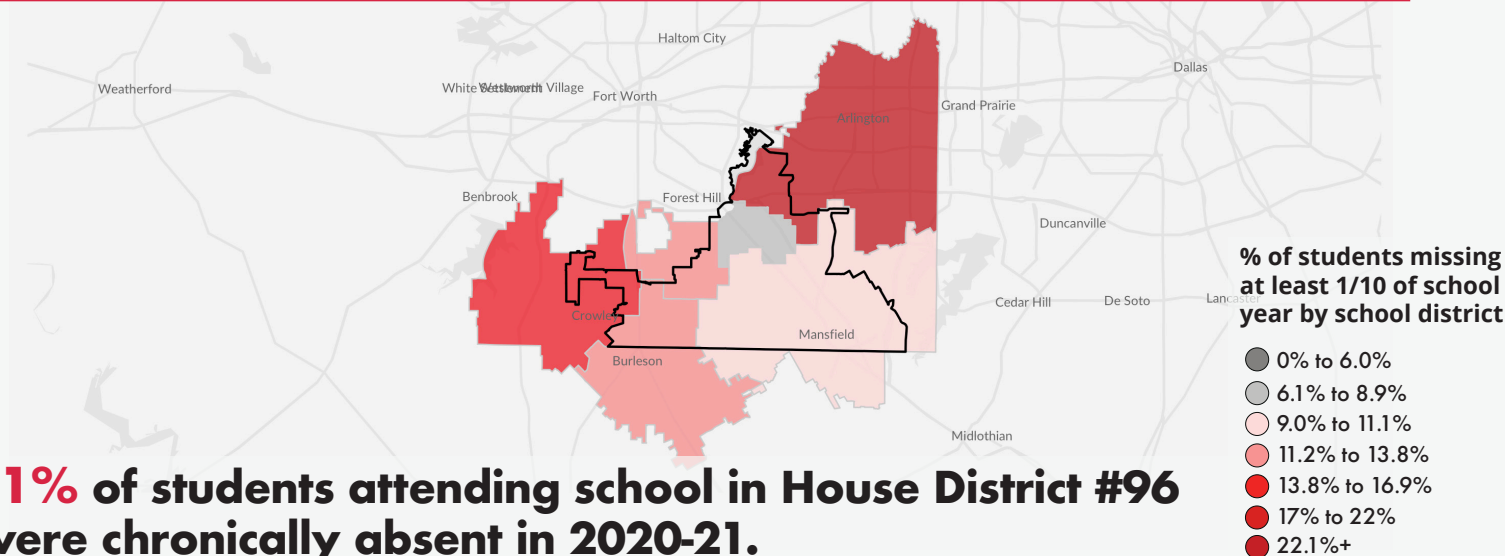
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- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #96



Rep. David Cook

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

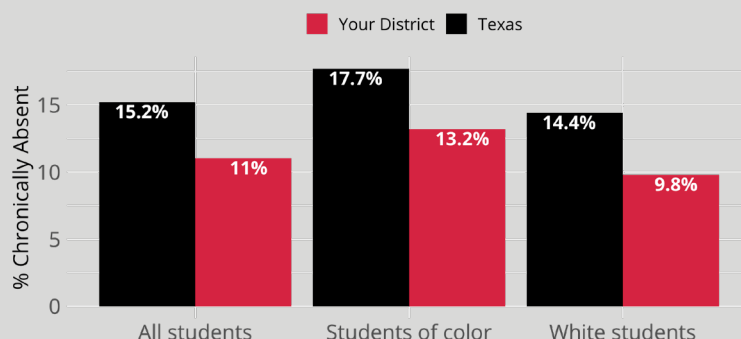
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## HOUSE DISTRICT #96

During the 2020-21 school year, **11%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **3,427 students**. This is a 2 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **13.2% vs. 9.8%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

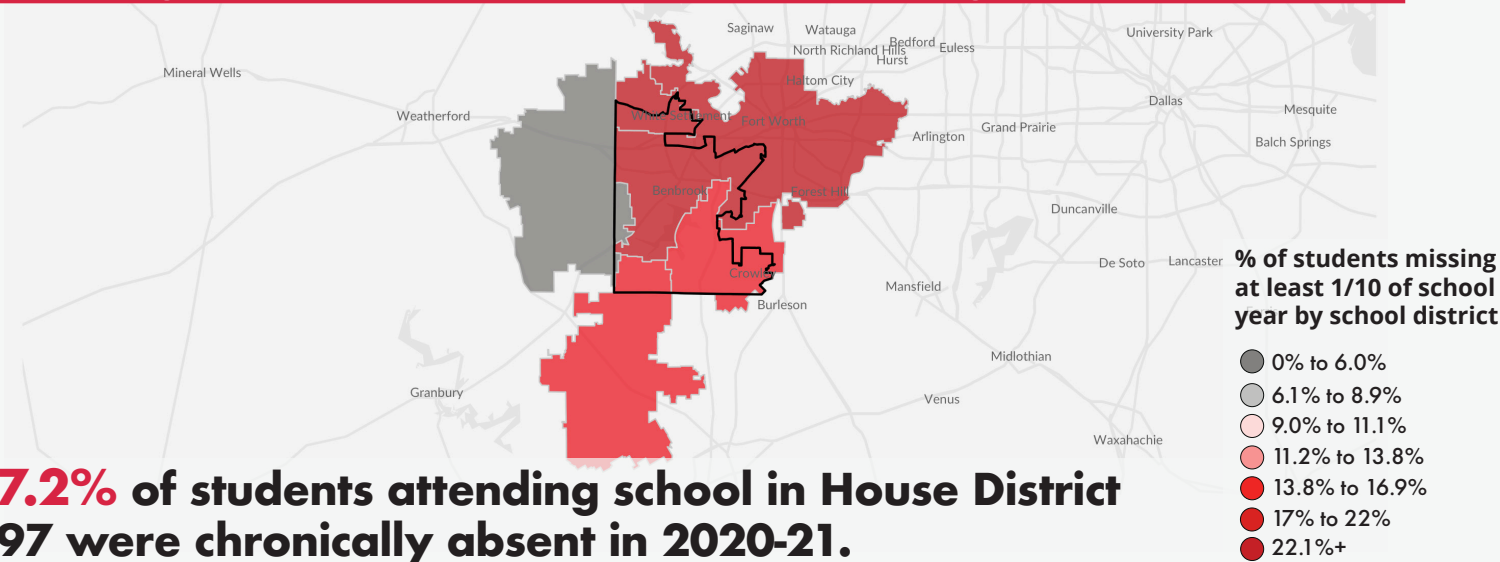
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- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #97



Rep. Craig Goldman

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

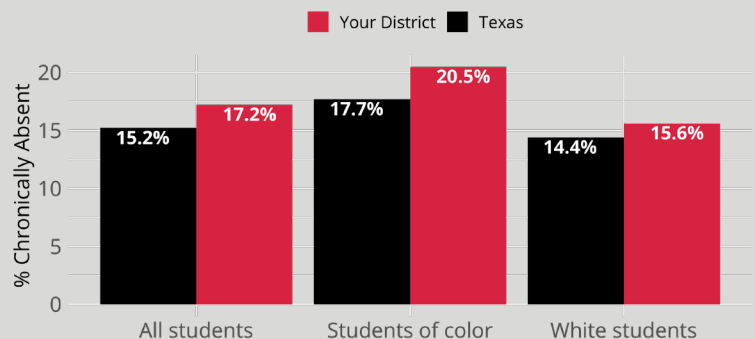
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**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #97

During the 2020-21 school year, **17.2%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,780 students**. This is a 3 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **20.5% vs. 15.6%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

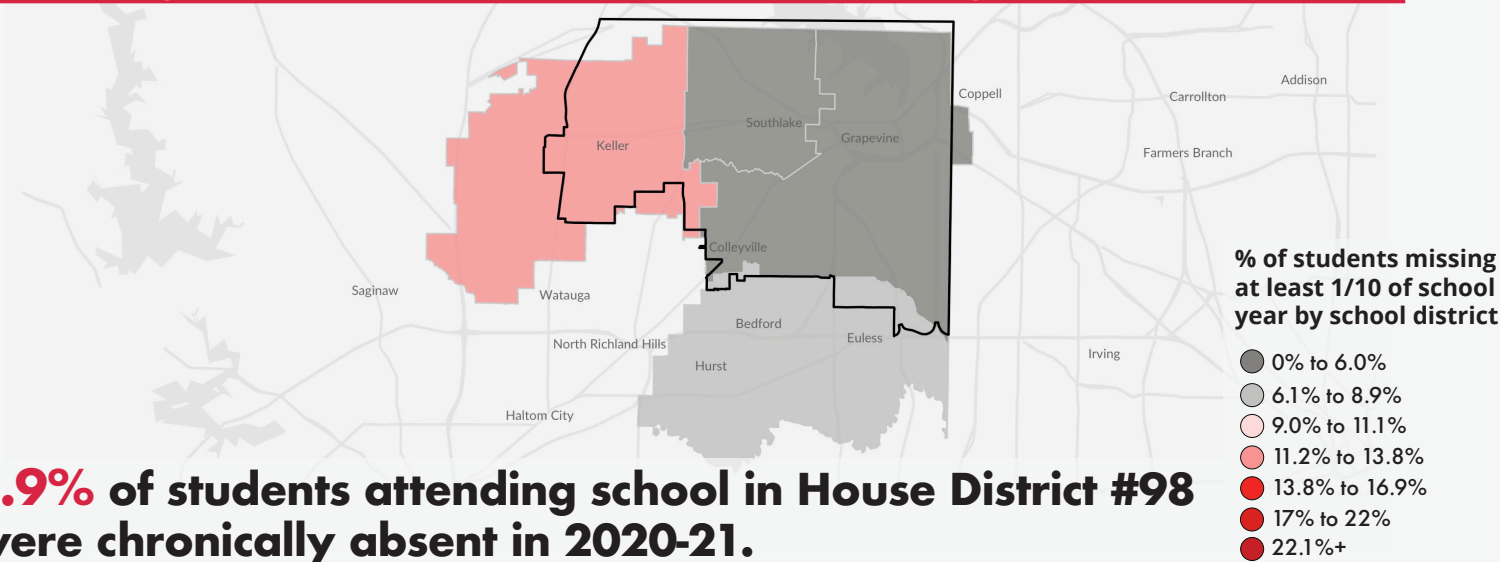
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# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #98



Rep. Giovanni Capriglione

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

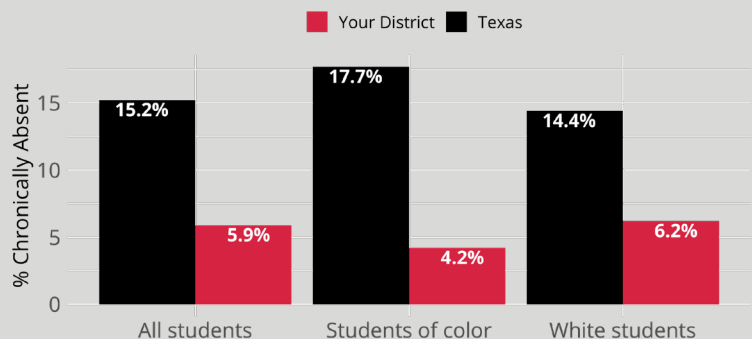
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

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## HOUSE DISTRICT #98

During the 2020-21 school year, **5.9%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **1,715 students**. This is little change from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at lower rates than white students: **4.2% vs. 6.2%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

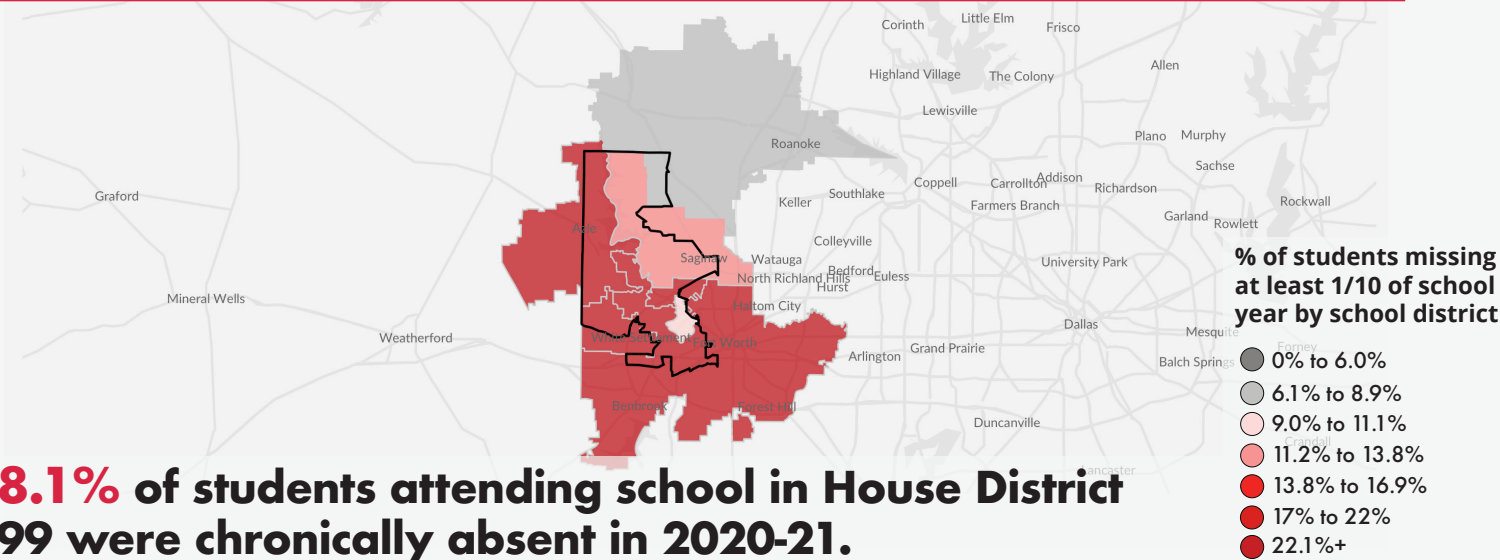
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- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.



# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #99



Rep. Charlie Geren

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

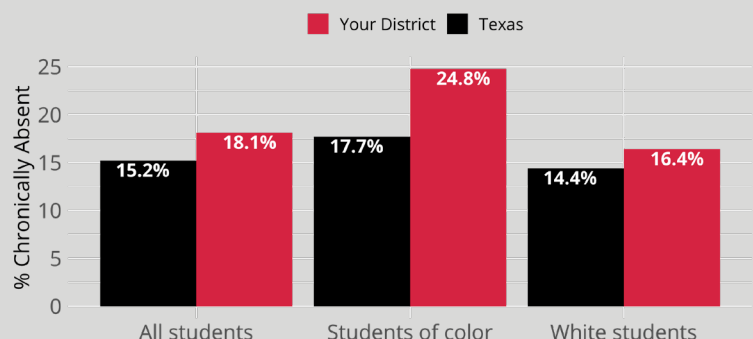
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #99

During the 2020-21 school year, **18.1%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **6,523 students**. This is a 6 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **24.8% vs. 16.4%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

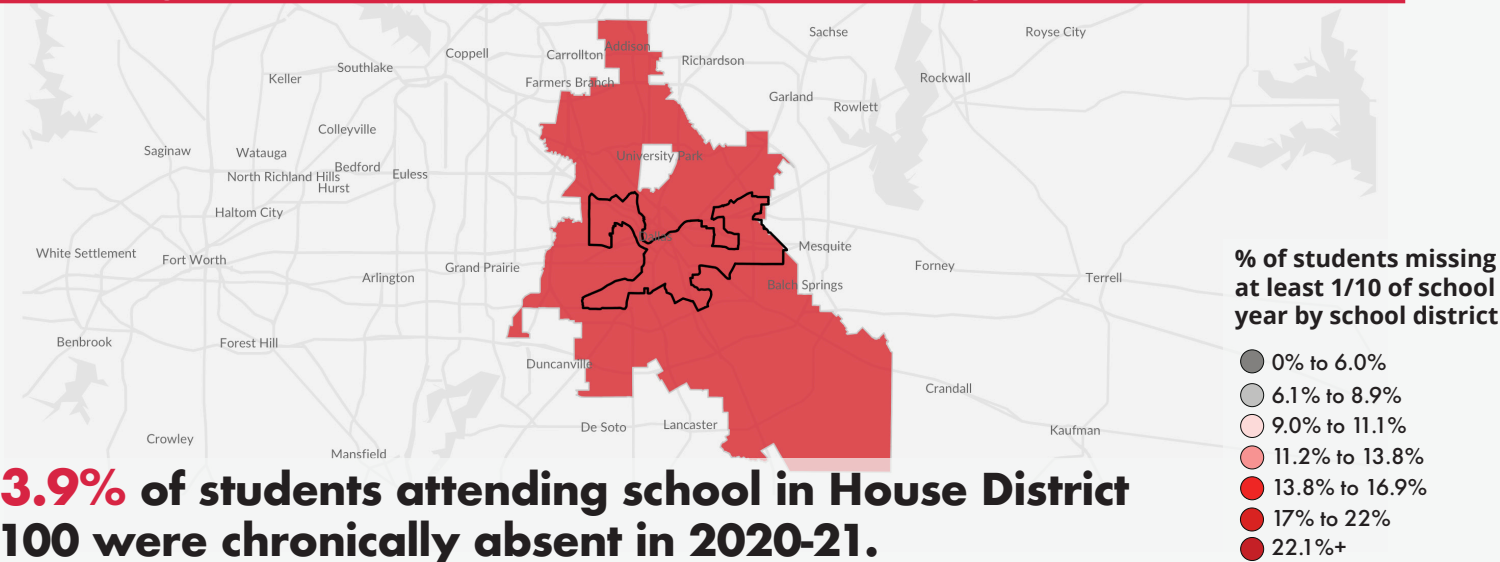
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# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #100



Rep. Venton C. Jones

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

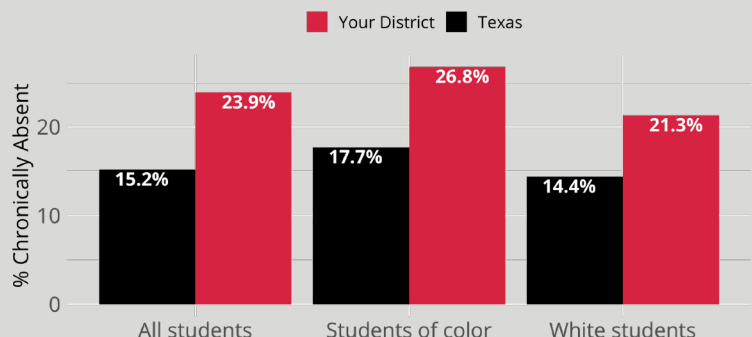
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

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## HOUSE DISTRICT #100

During the 2020-21 school year, **23.9%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **7,963 students**. This is a 8 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **26.8% vs. 21.3%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

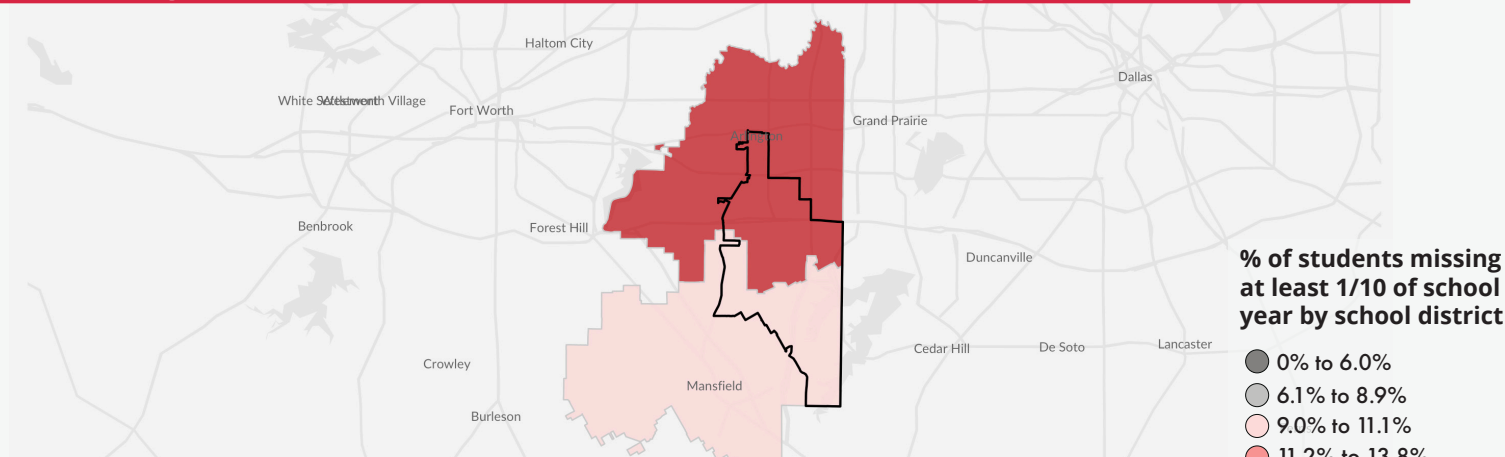
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



**17.9% of students attending school in House District #101 were chronically absent in 2020-21.**



House District #101



Rep. Chris Turner

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

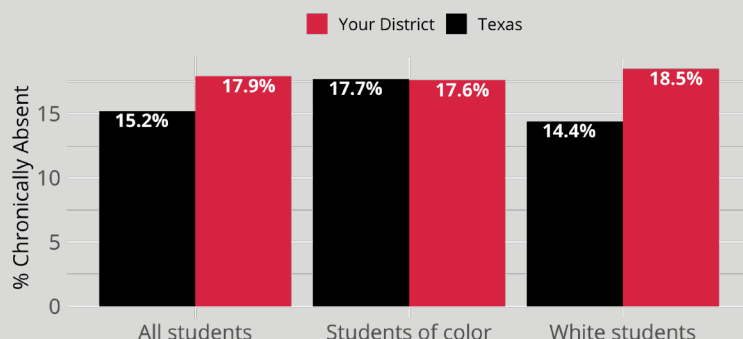
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #101

During the 2020-21 school year, **17.9%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **6,341 students**. This is a 4 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at lower rates than white students: **17.6% vs. 18.5%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

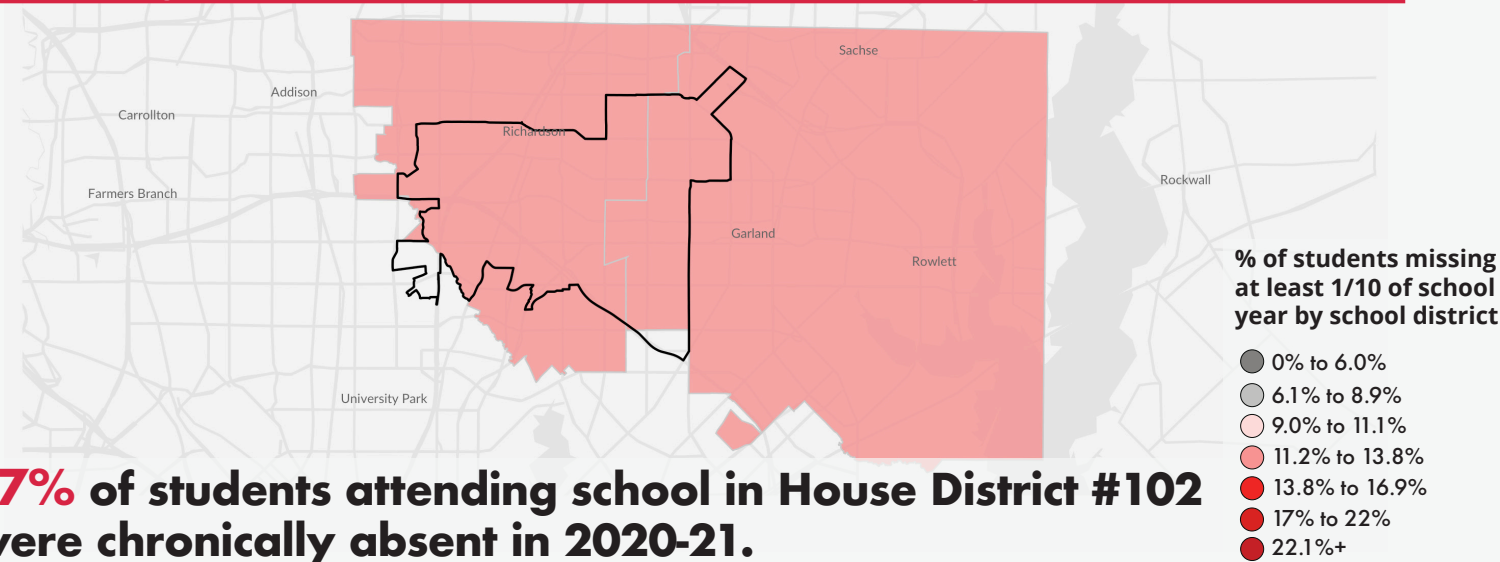
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



**House District #102**



**Rep. Ana-Maria Ramos**

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

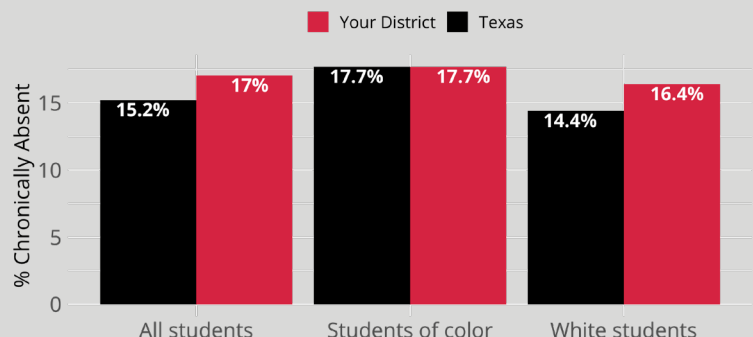
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #102

During the 2020-21 school year, **17%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **3,864 students**. This is a 5 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **17.7% vs. 16.4%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

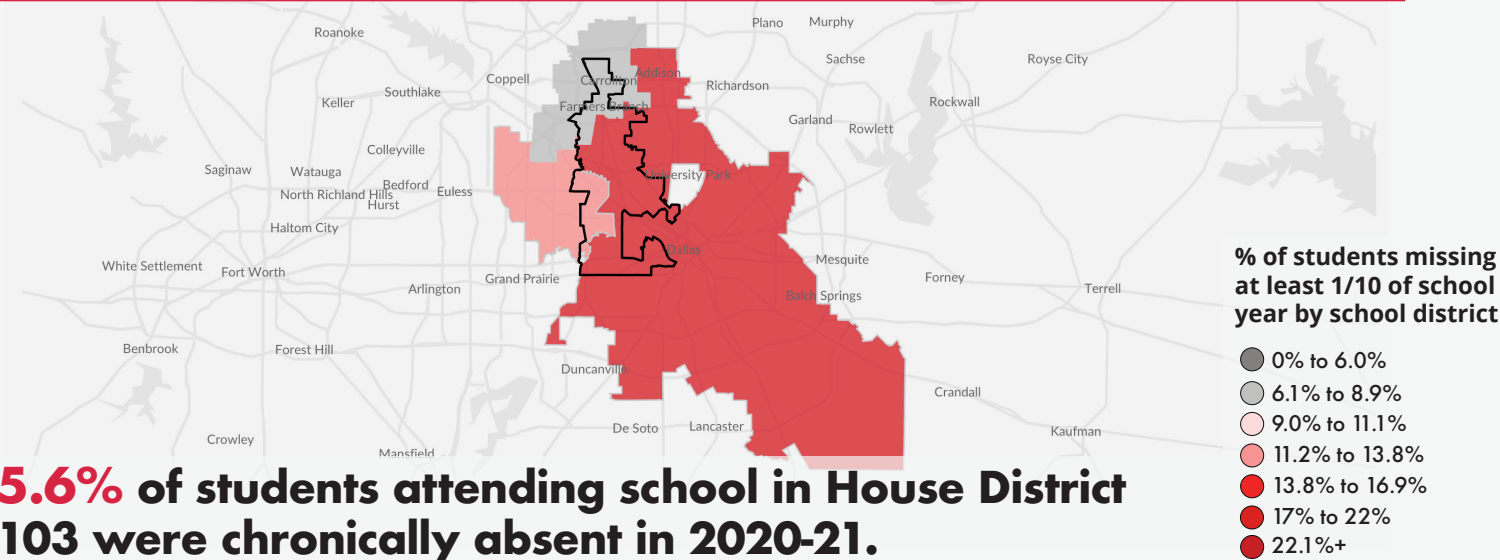
The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.



# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #103



Rep. Rafael Anchía

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

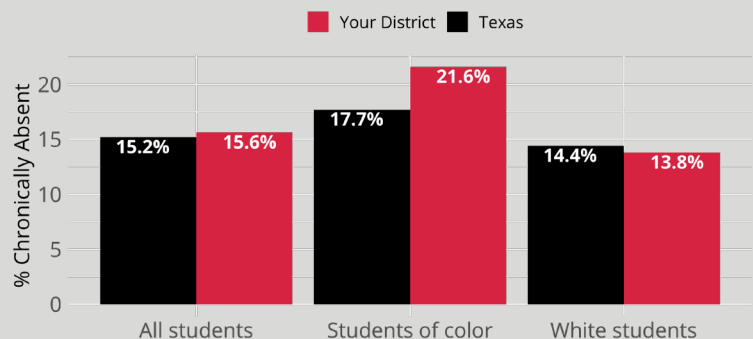
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #103

During the 2020-21 school year, **15.6%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **3,656 students**. This is a 4 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **21.6% vs. 13.8%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

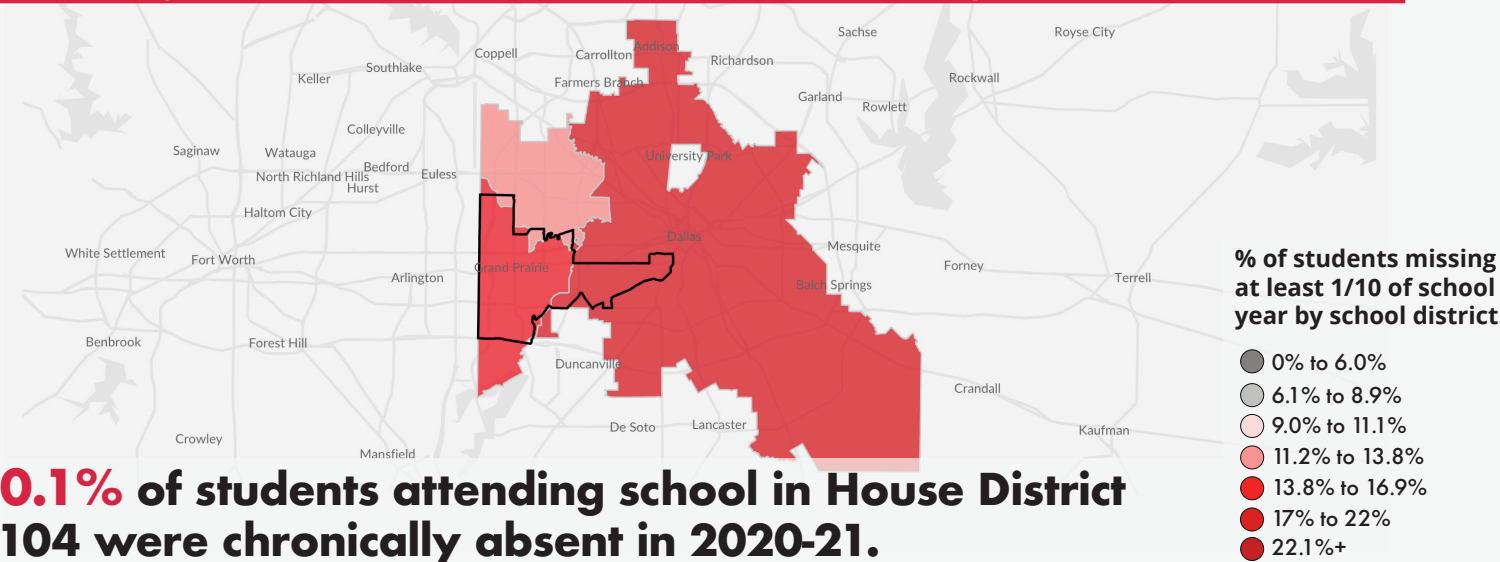
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #104



Rep. Jessica González

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

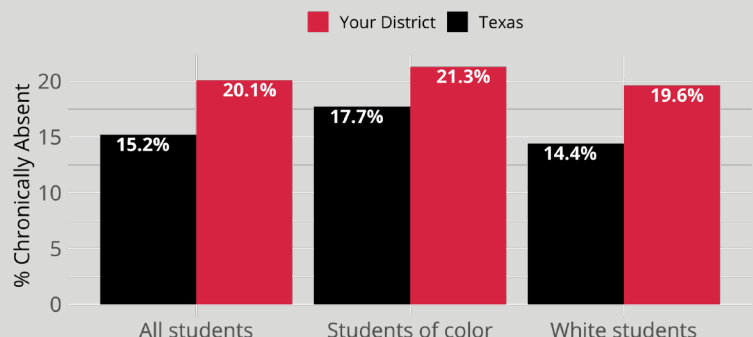
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #104

During the 2020-21 school year, **20.1%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **8,884 students**. This is a 8 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **21.3% vs. 19.6%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

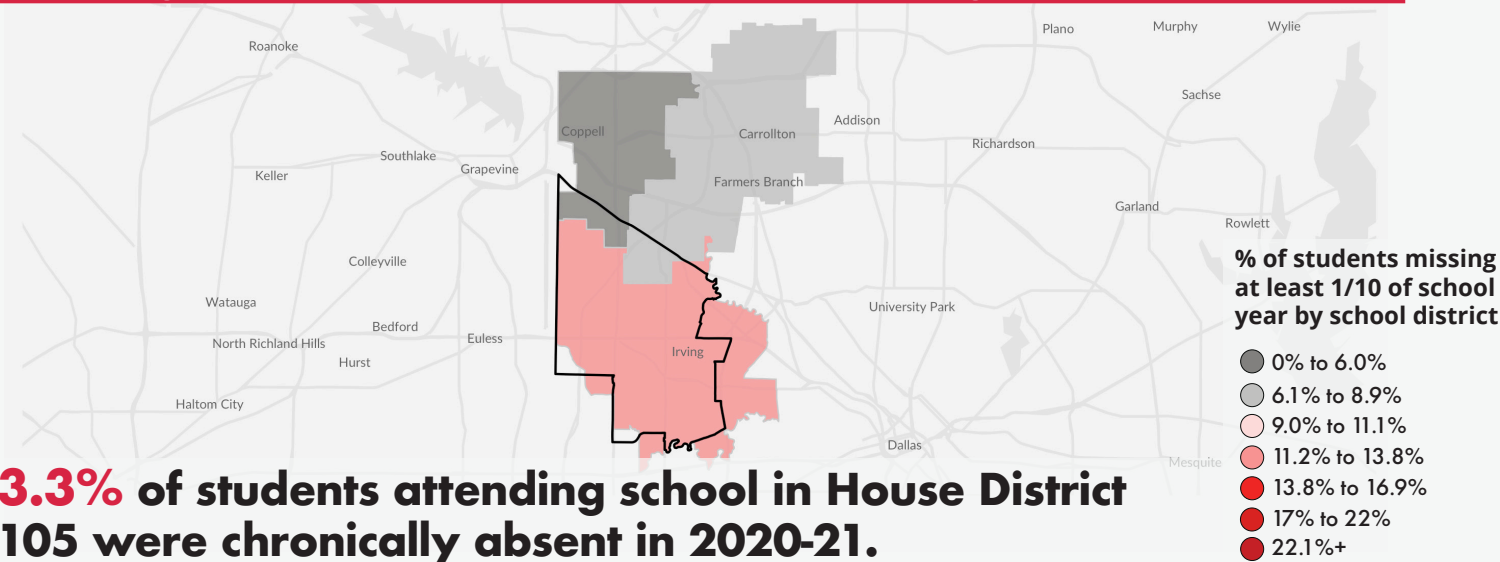
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #105



Rep. Thresa "Terry" Meza

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

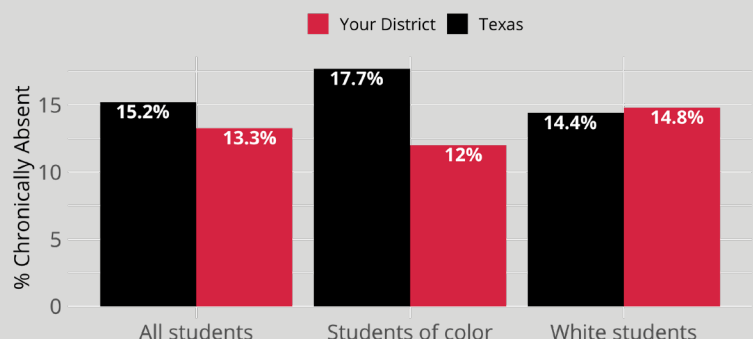
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #105

During the 2020-21 school year, **13.3%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,449 students**. This is a 2 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at lower rates than white students: **12% vs. 14.8%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

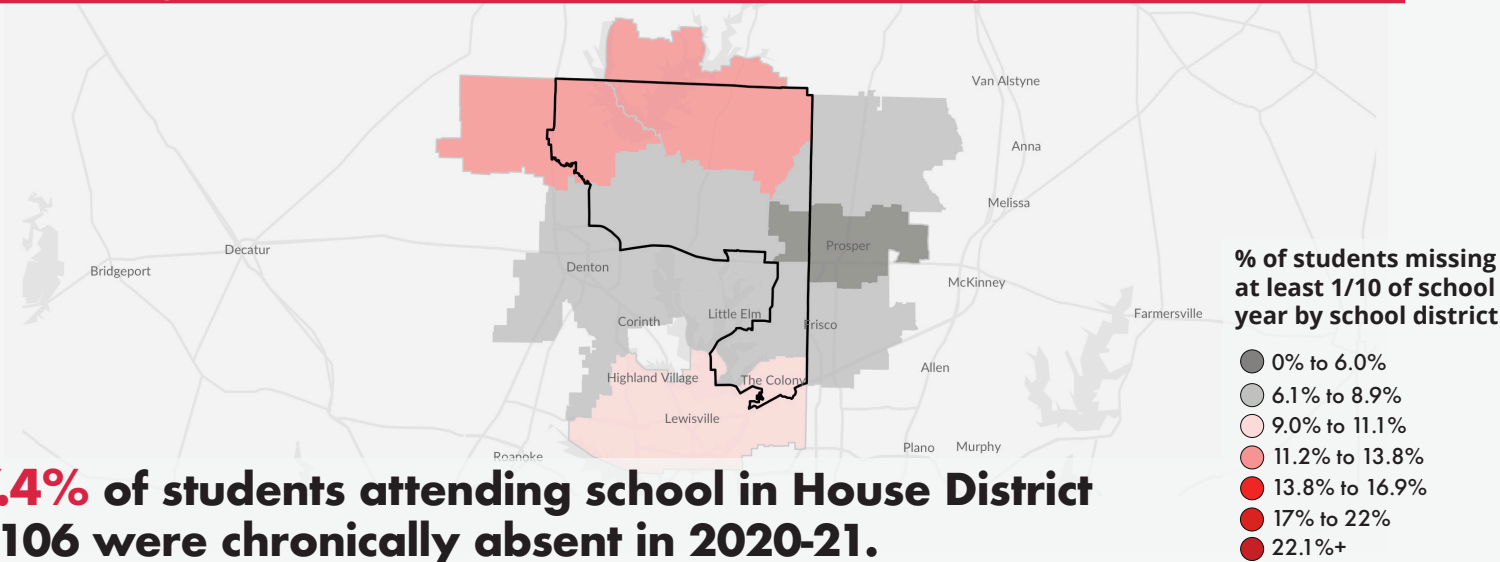
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #106

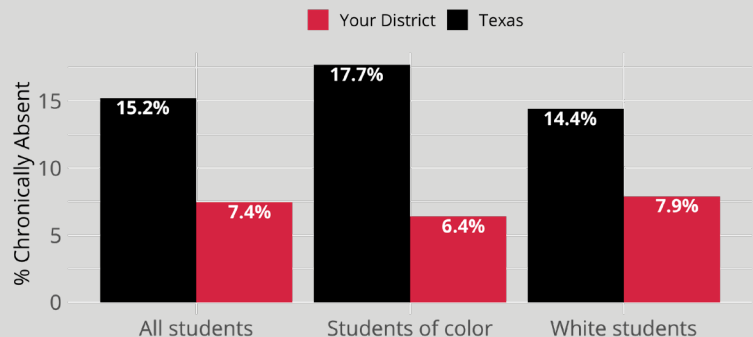
Rep. Jared Patterson



## HOUSE DISTRICT #106

During the 2020-21 school year, **7.4%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **2,440 students**. This is a 1 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at lower rates than white students: **6.4% vs. 7.9%**.



Note: Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In **2020-21**, more than **760,000 students (15%)** missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

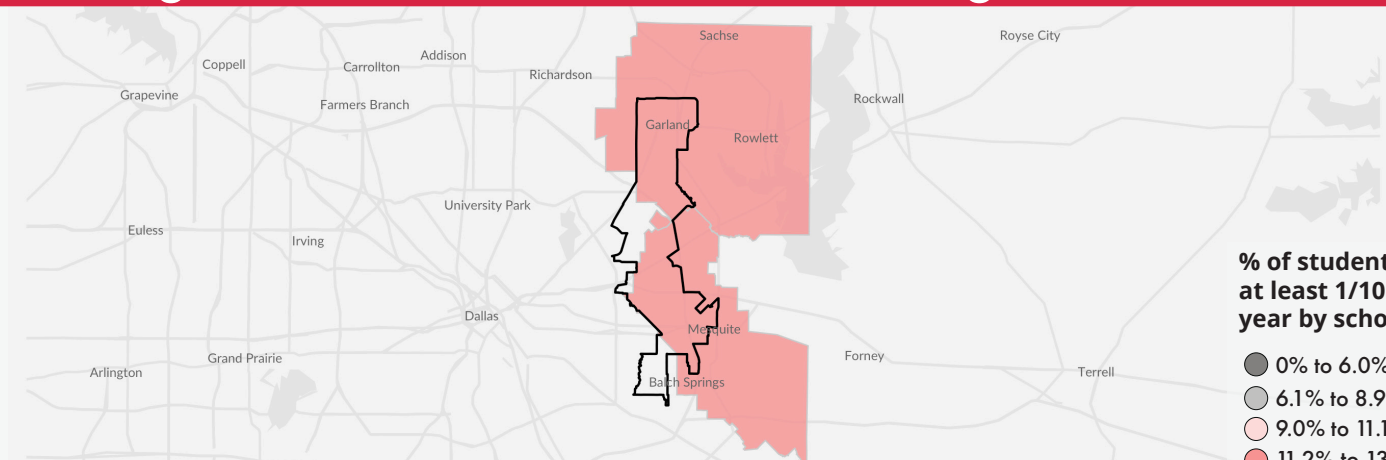
The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

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- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.



# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



**16.2%** of students attending school in House District #107 were chronically absent in 2020-21.



House District #107



Rep. Victoria Neave

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

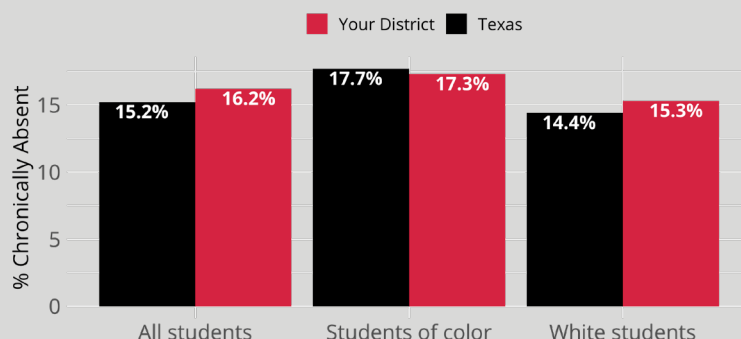
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #107

During the 2020-21 school year, **16.2%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **5,968 students**. This is a 8 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **17.3% vs. 15.3%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

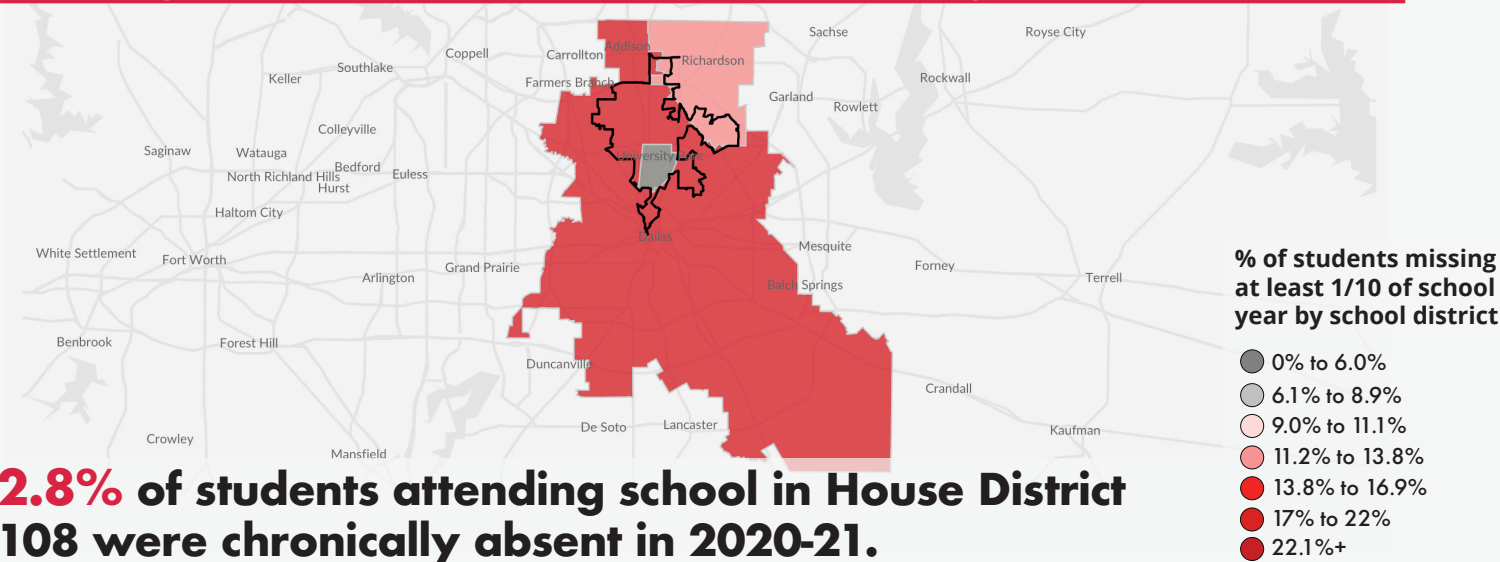
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The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #108



Rep. Morgan Meyer

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

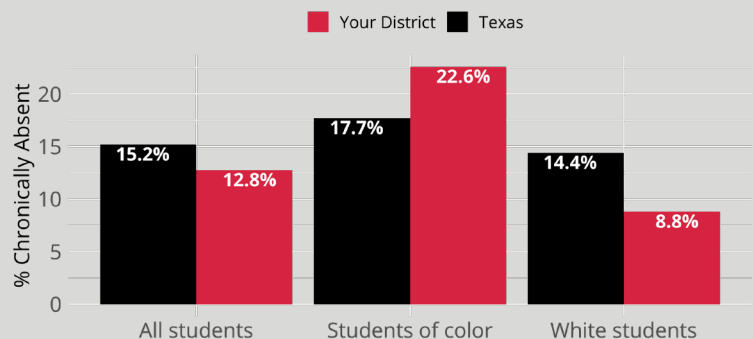
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #108

During the 2020-21 school year, **12.8%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **3,418 students**. This is a 4 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **22.6% vs. 8.8%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

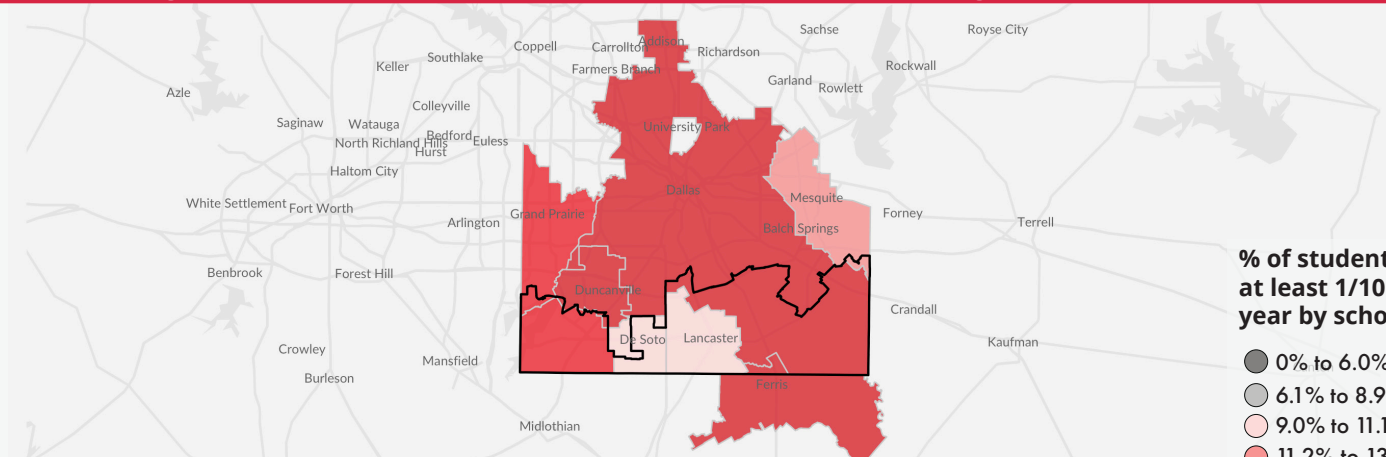
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

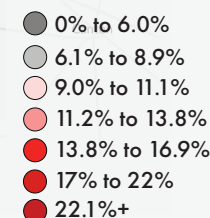
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- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



% of students missing at least 1/10 of school year by school district



**12.9%** of students attending school in House District #109 were chronically absent in 2020-21.



House District #109



Rep. Carl Sherman

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

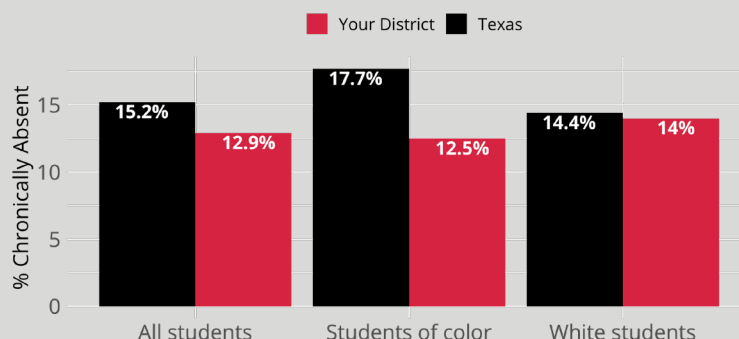
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #109

During the 2020-21 school year, **12.9%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,067 students**. This is a 1 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at lower rates than white students: **12.5% vs. 14%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

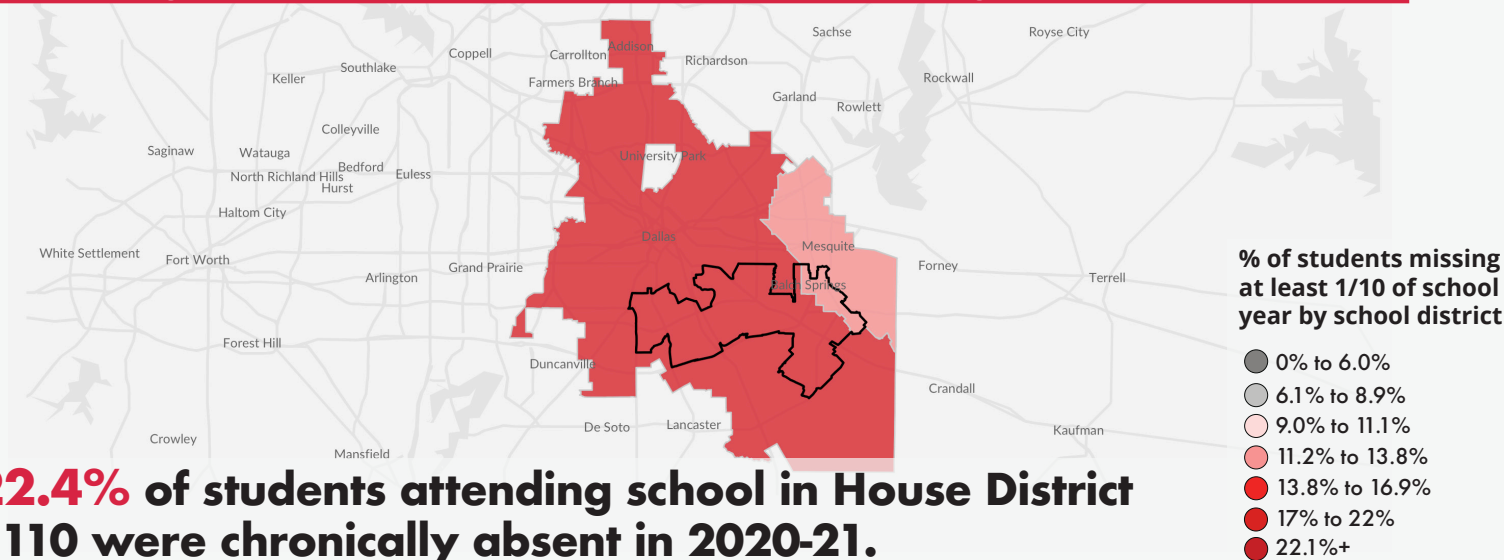
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The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #110



Rep. Toni Rose

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

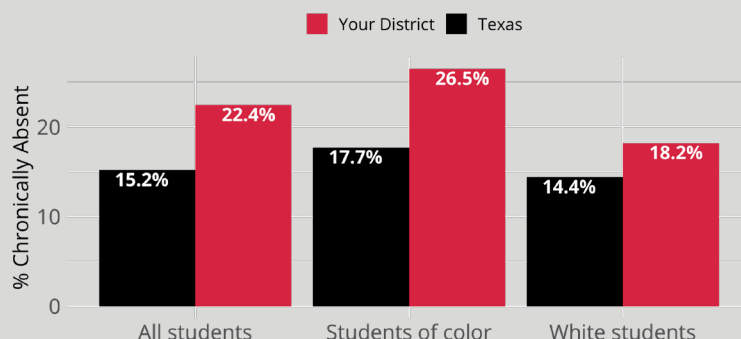
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #110

During the 2020-21 school year, **22.4%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **6,847 students**. This is a 7 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **26.5% vs. 18.2%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

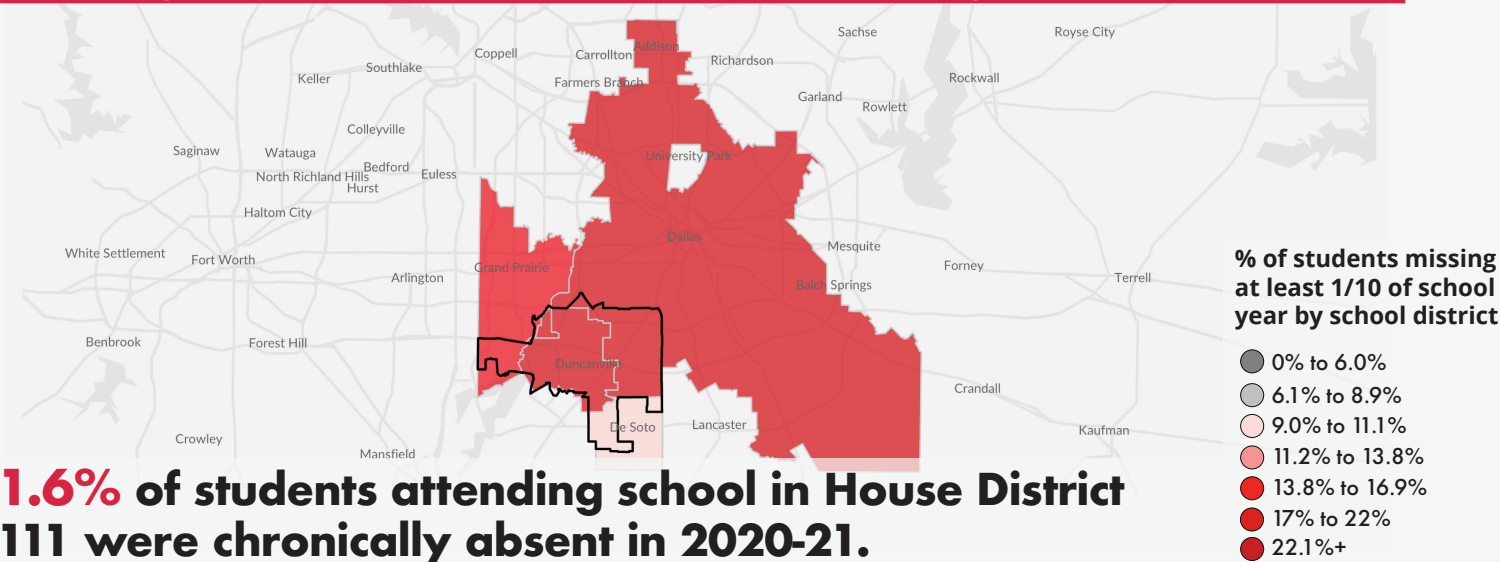
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- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.



# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #111



Rep. Yvonne Davis

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

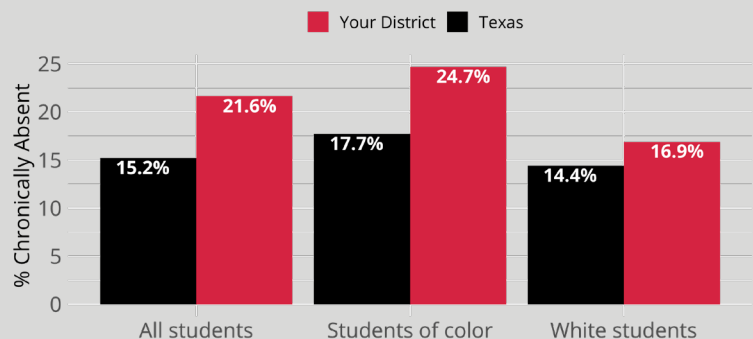
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #111

During the 2020-21 school year, **21.6%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **7,169 students**. This is a 6 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **24.7% vs. 16.9%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

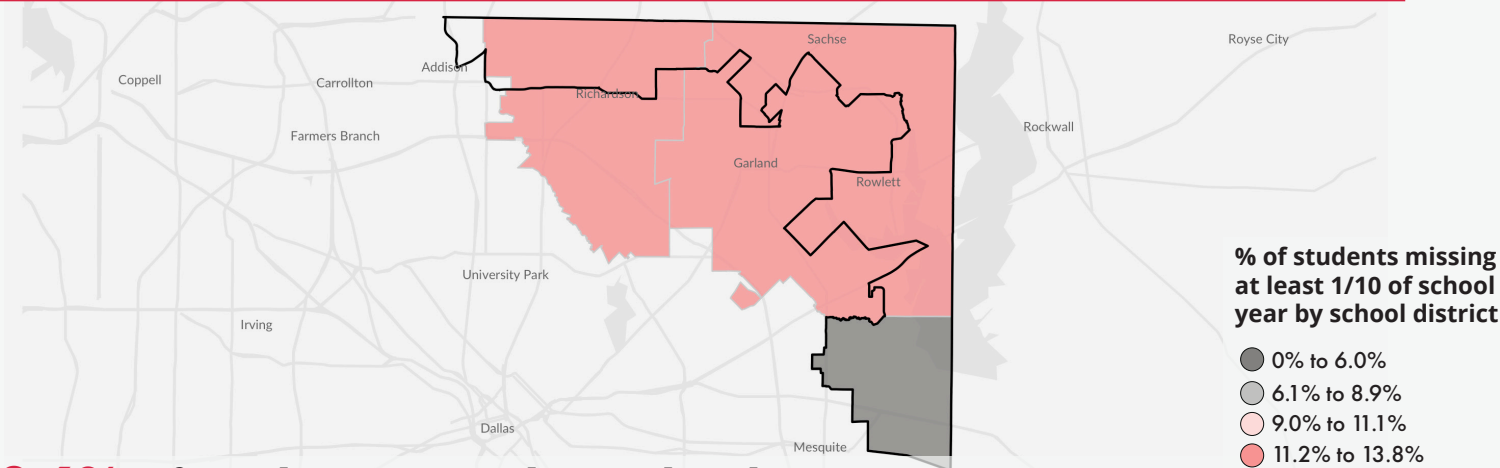
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The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



**10.6% of students attending school in House District #112 were chronically absent in 2020-21.**



**House District #112**



**Rep. Angie Chen Button**

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

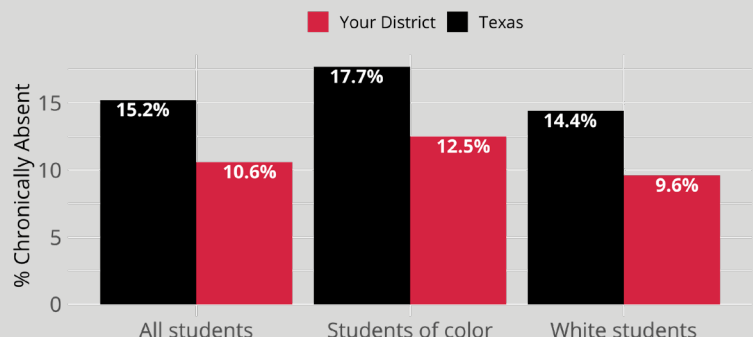
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #112

During the 2020-21 school year, **10.6%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **3,482 students**. This is a 2 percentage point decrease from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **12.5% vs. 9.6%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

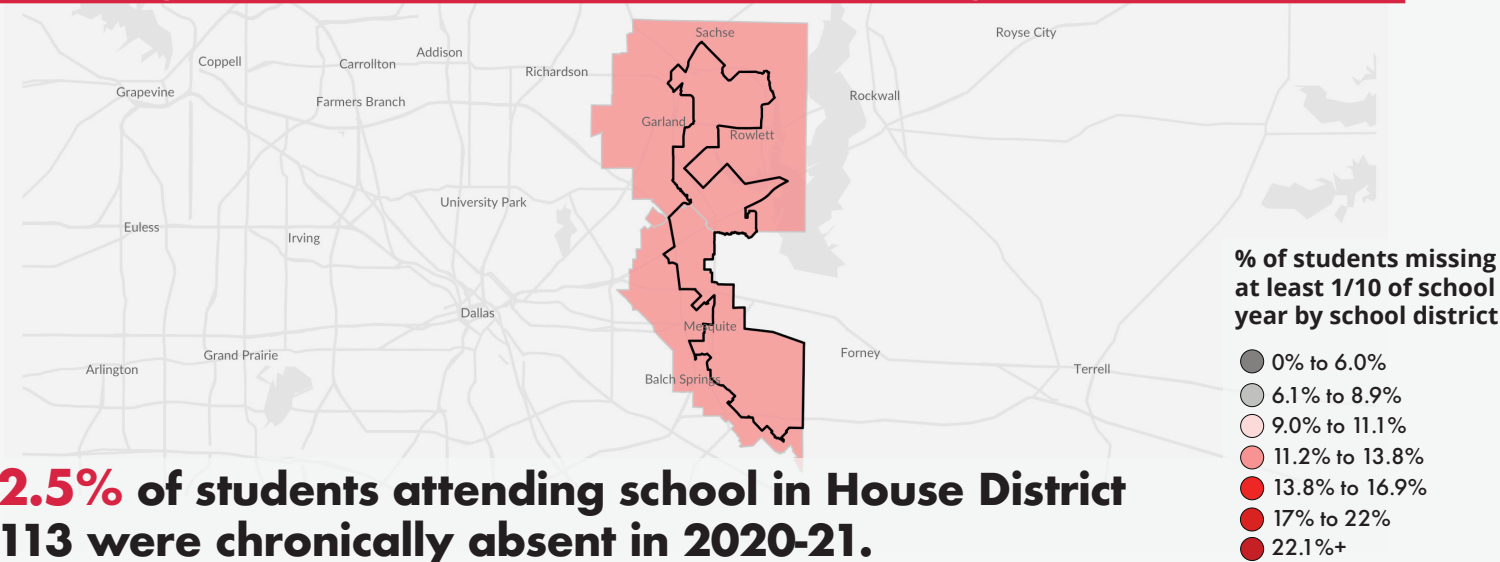
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The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #113



Rep. Rhetta Bowers

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

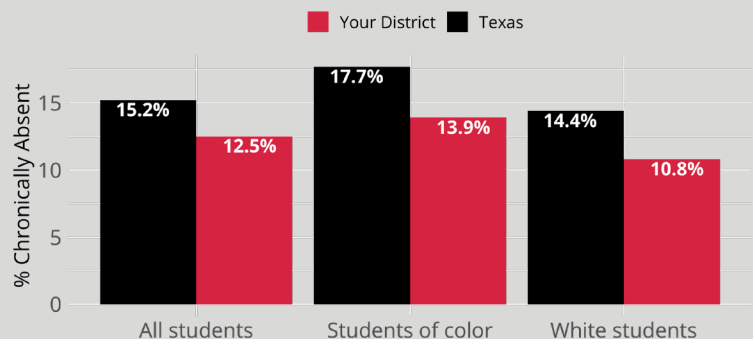
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #113

During the 2020-21 school year, **12.5%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,037 students**. This is a 2 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **13.9% vs. 10.8%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

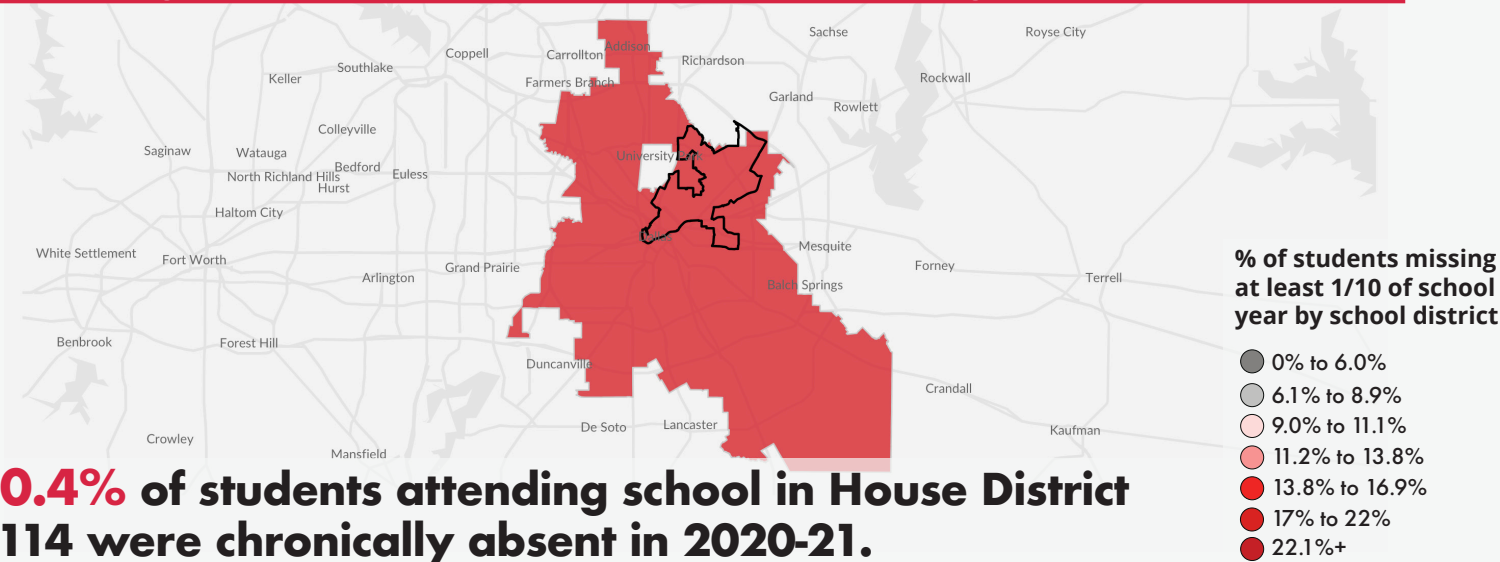
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #114



Rep. John Bryant

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

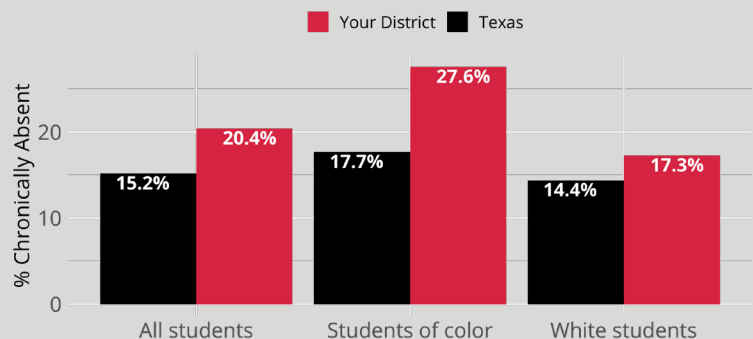
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #114

During the 2020-21 school year, **20.4%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,957 students**. This is a 8 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **27.6% vs. 17.3%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

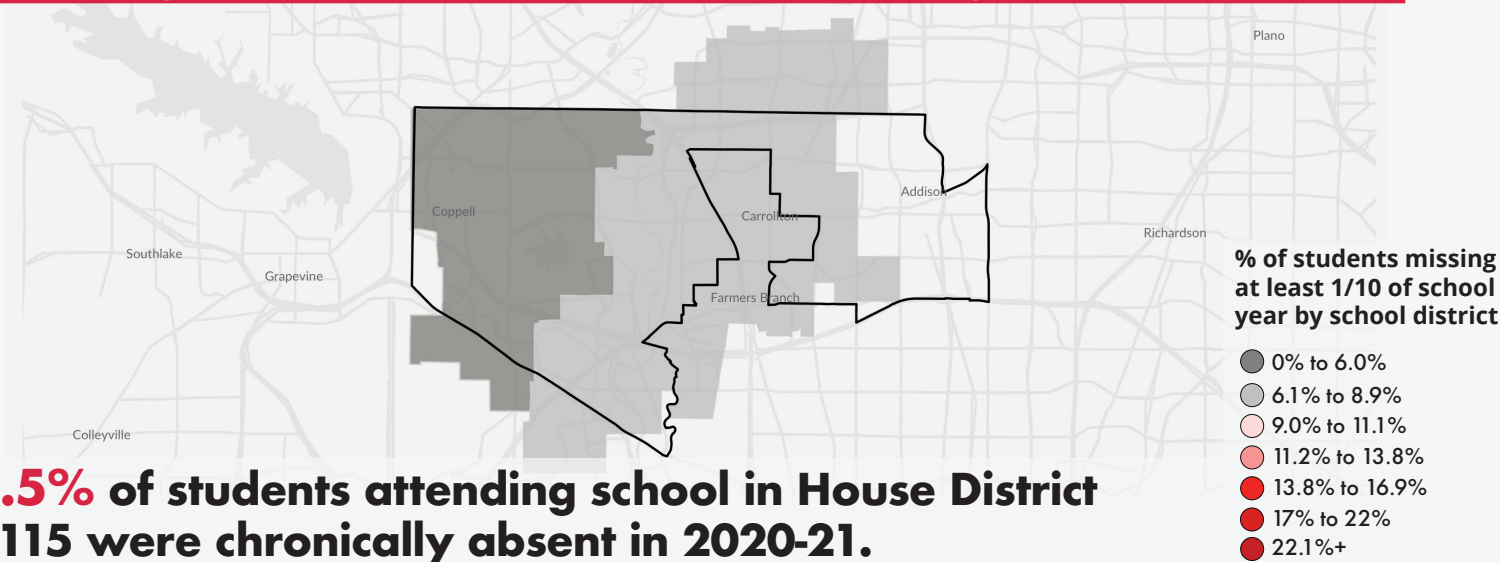
The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.



# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #115



Rep. Julie Johnson

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

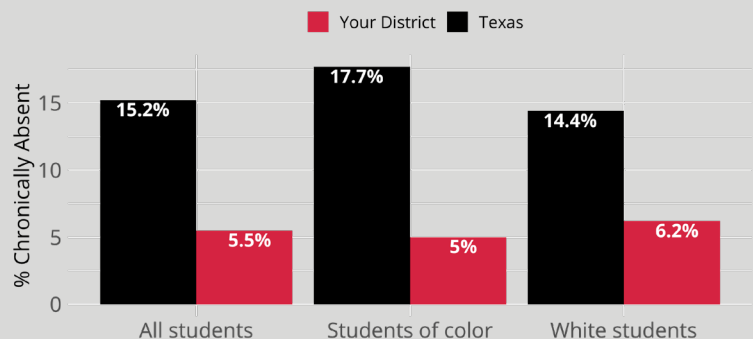
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #115

During the 2020-21 school year, **5.5%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **1,523 students**. This is a 5 percentage point decrease from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at lower rates than white students: **5% vs. 6.2%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

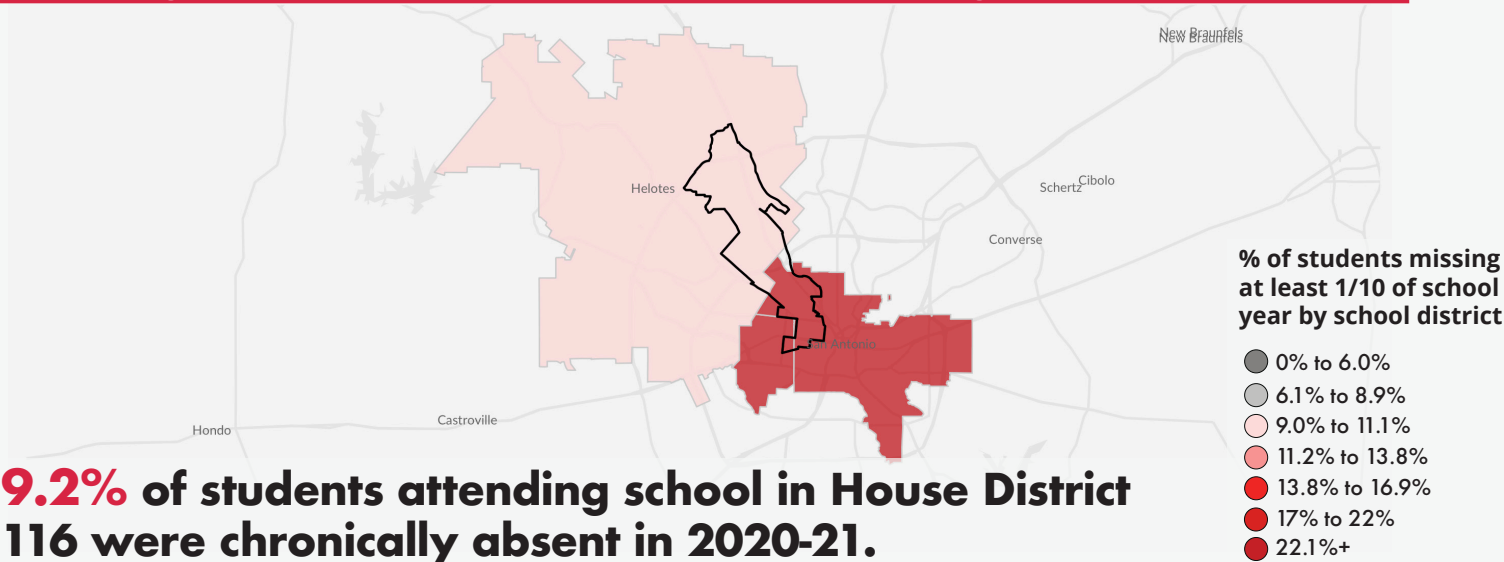
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #116



Rep. Trey Martinez Fischer

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

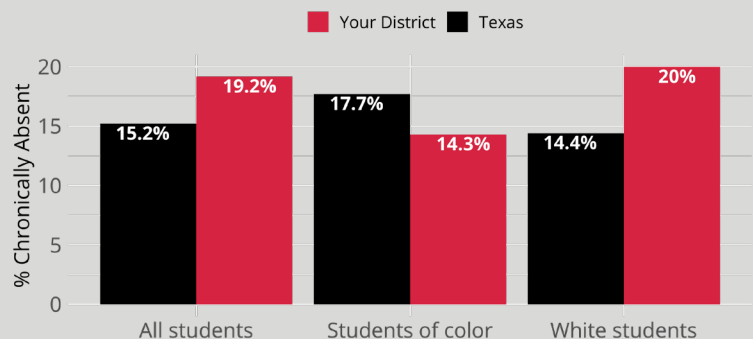
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #116

During the 2020-21 school year, **19.2%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **5,118 students**. This is a 2 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at lower rates than white students: **14.3% vs. 20%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

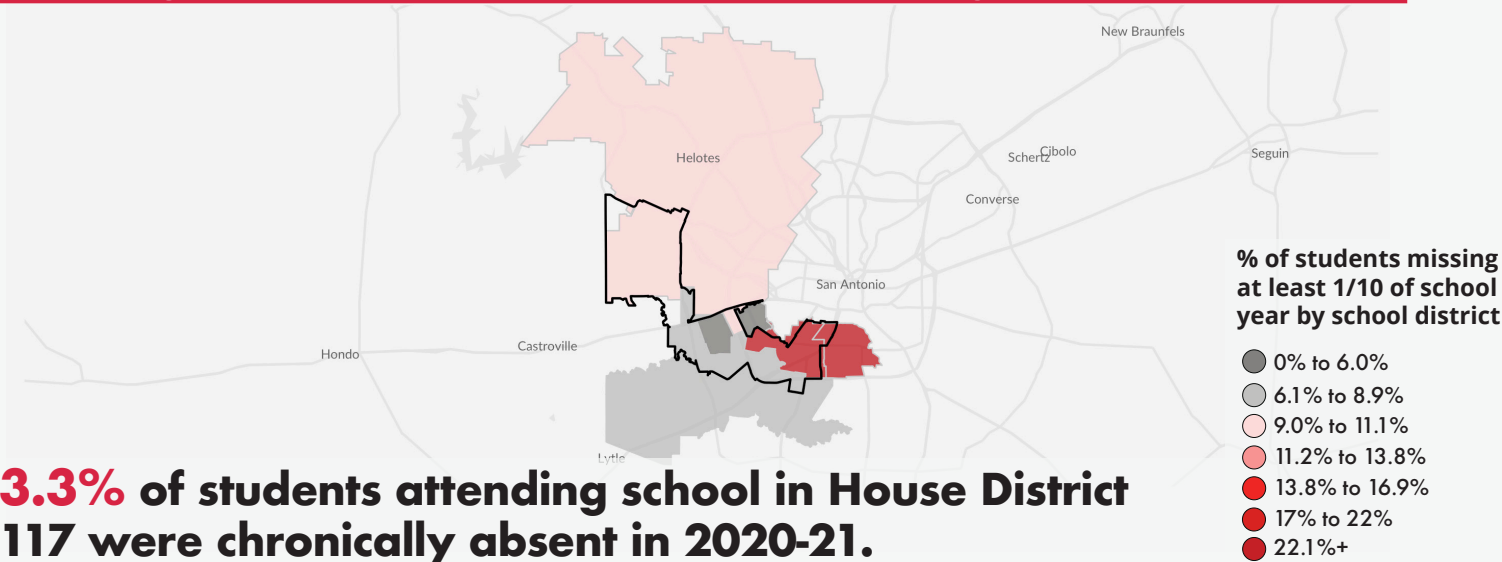
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #117



Rep. Philip Cortez

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

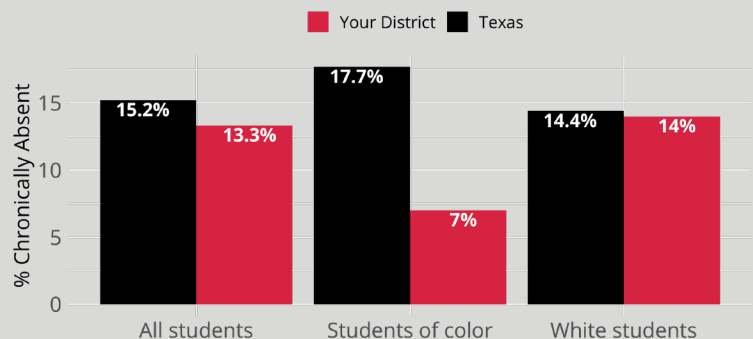
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #117

During the 2020-21 school year, **13.3%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,952 students**. This is little change from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at lower rates than white students: **7% vs. 14%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

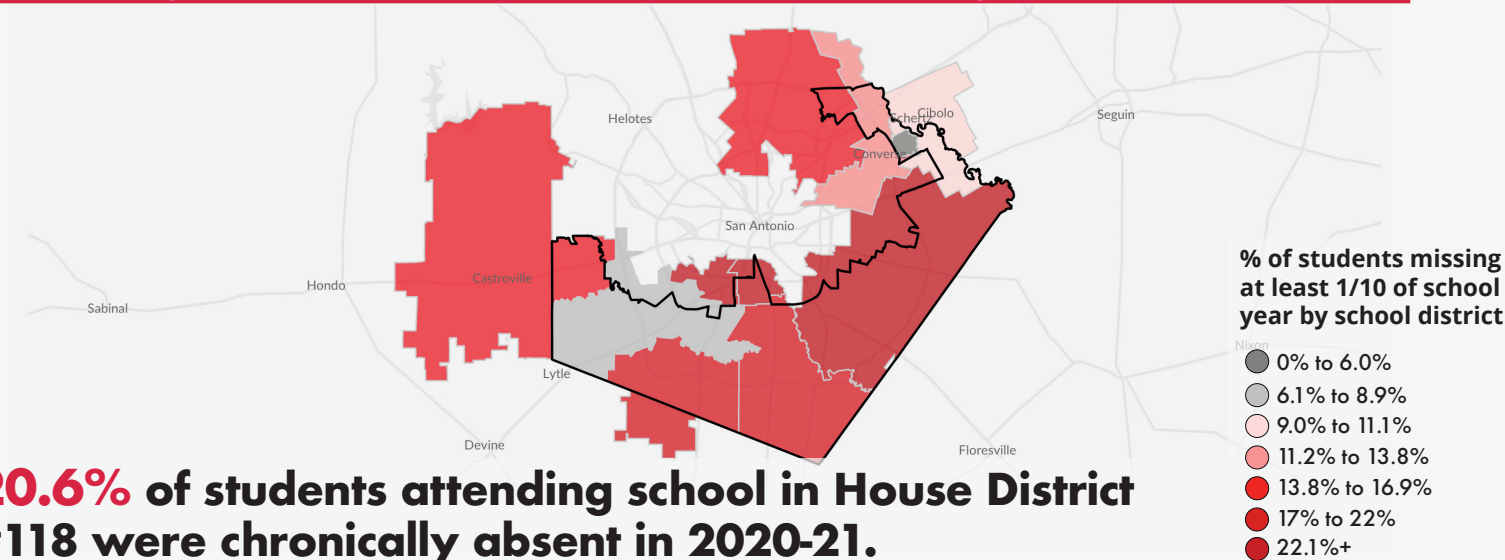
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



**20.6%** of students attending school in House District #118 were chronically absent in 2020-21.



House District #118



Rep. John Lujan

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

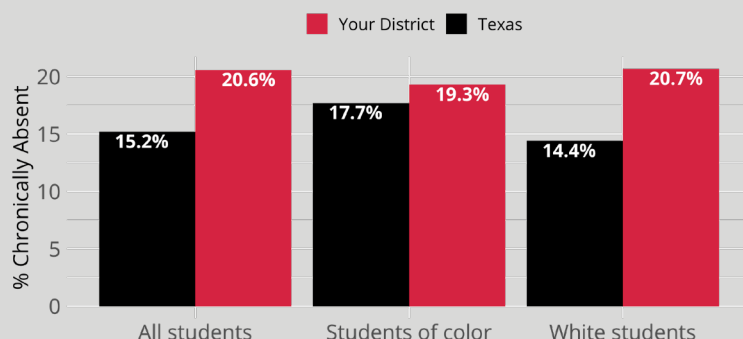
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #118

During the 2020-21 school year, **20.6%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **9,579 students**. This is a 2 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at lower rates than white students: **19.3% vs. 20.7%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

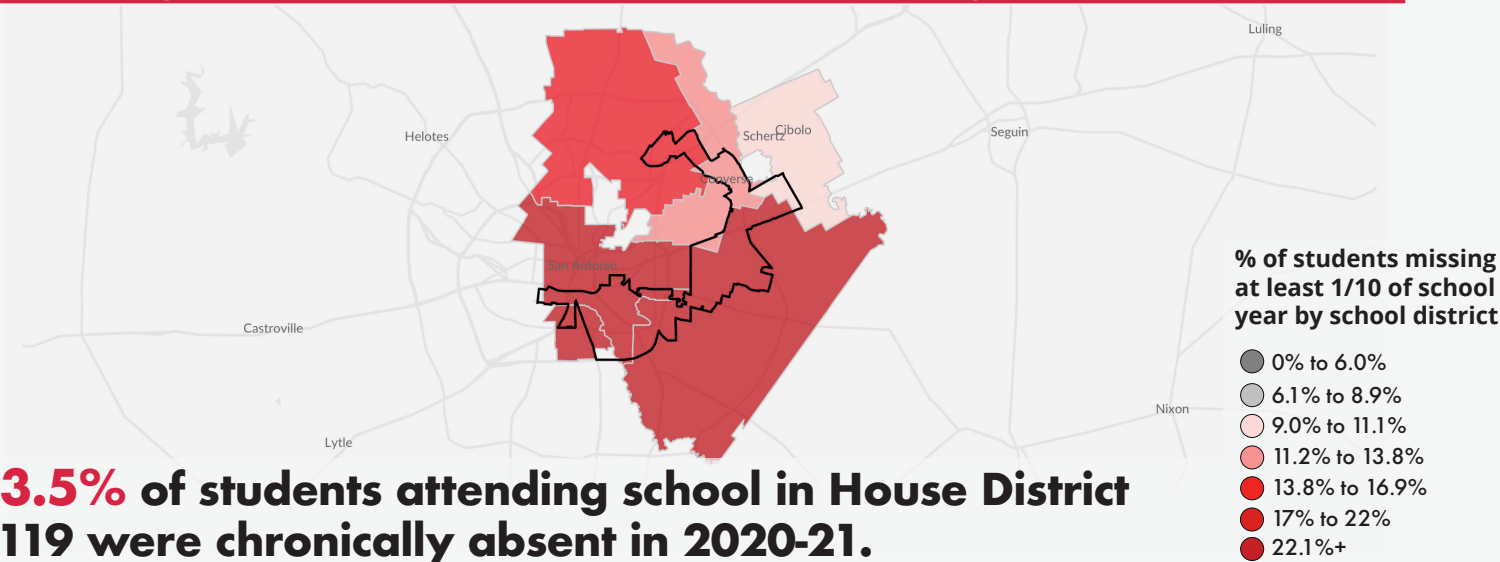
The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.



# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #119



Rep. Elizabeth "Liz" Campos

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

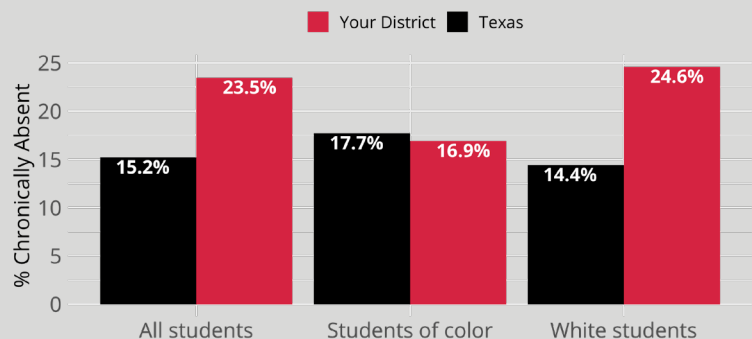
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #119

During the 2020-21 school year, **23.5%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **6,793 students**. This is a 7 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at lower rates than white students: **16.9% vs. 24.6%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

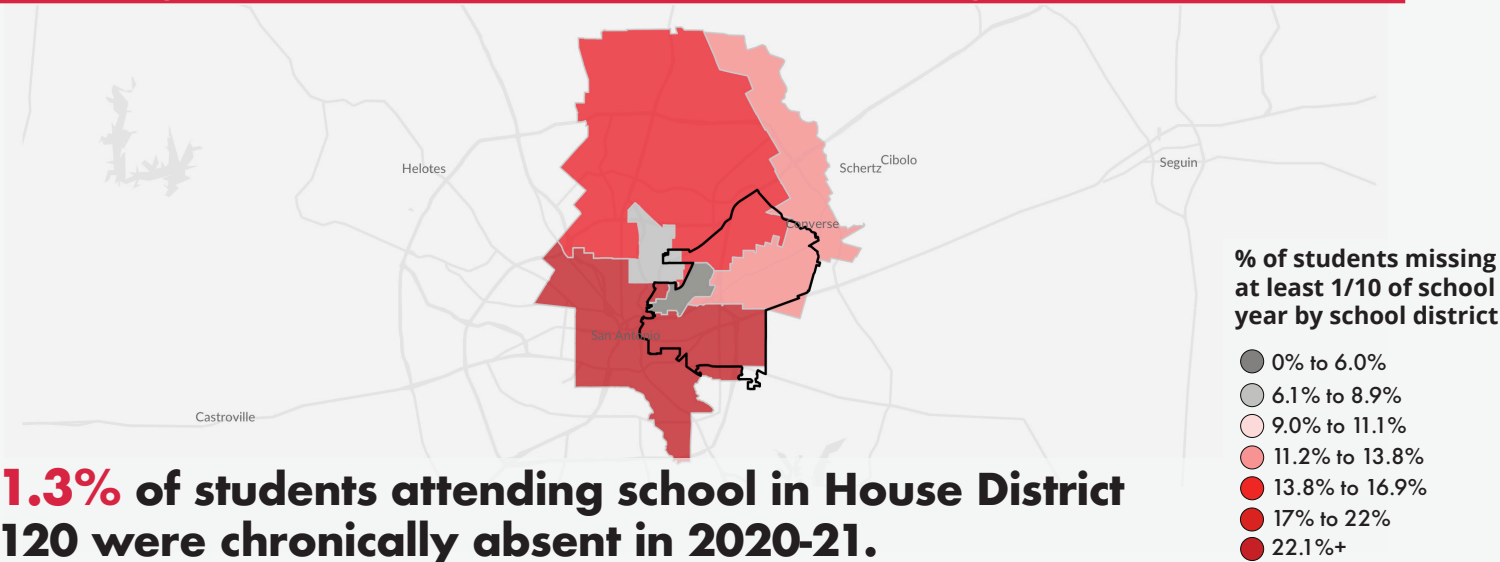
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #120



Rep. Barbara Gervin-Hawkins

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

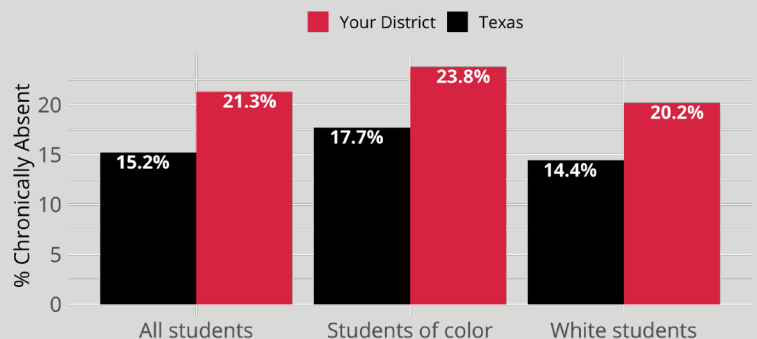
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #120

During the 2020-21 school year, **21.3%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **6,822 students**. This is a 3 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **23.8% vs. 20.2%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

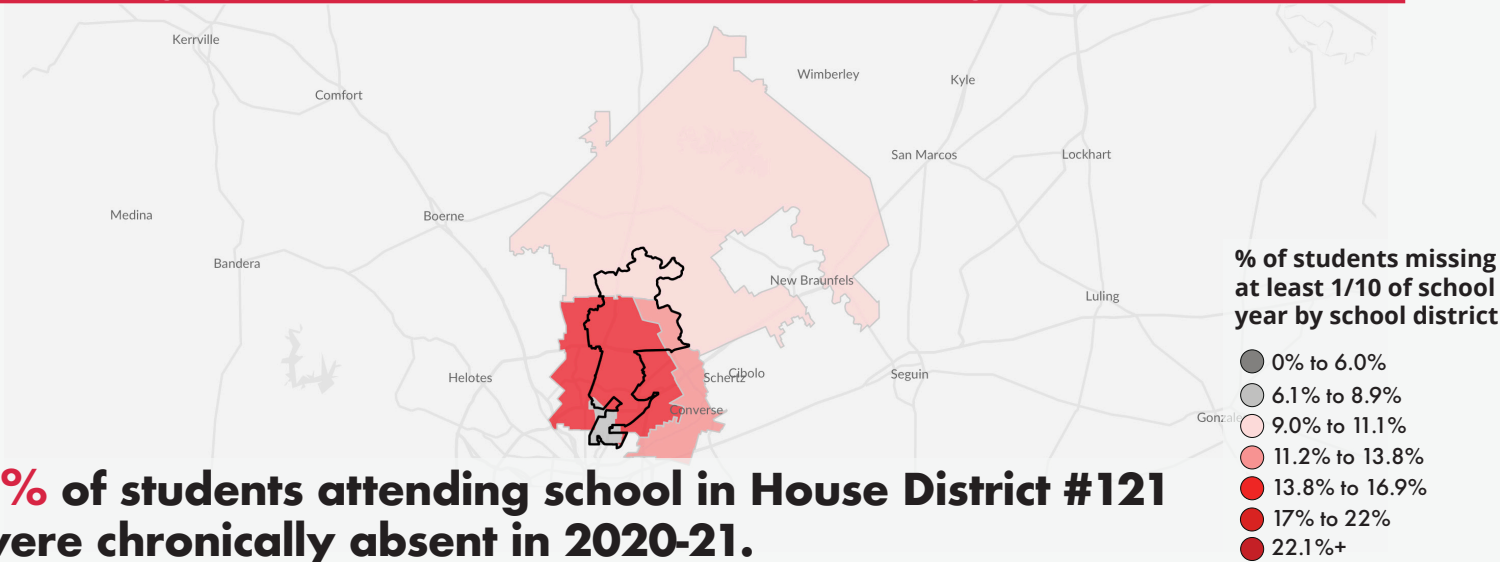
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #121



Rep. Steve Allison

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

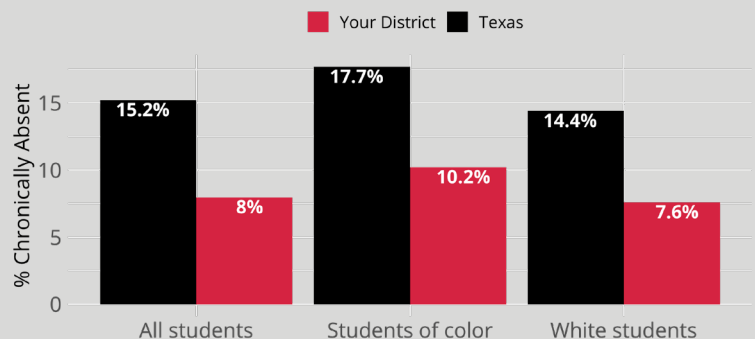
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #121

During the 2020-21 school year, **8%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **2,494 students**. This is a 4 percentage point decrease from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **10.2% vs. 7.6%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

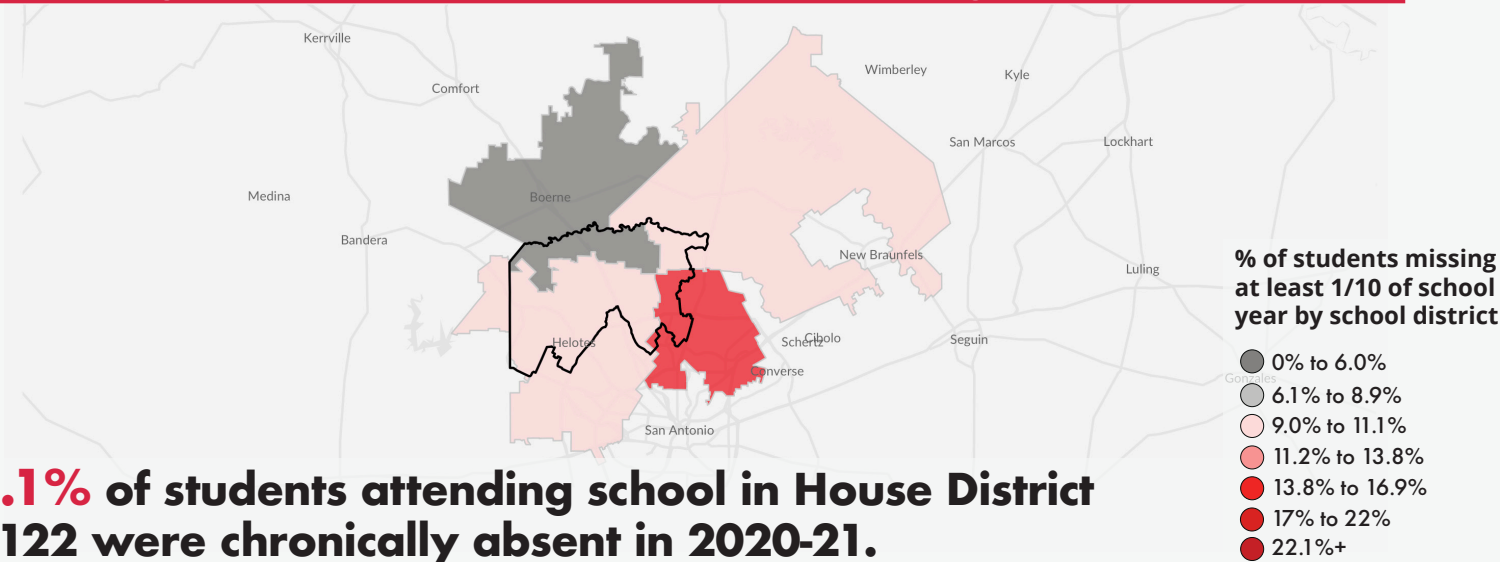
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #122



Rep. Mark Dorazio

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

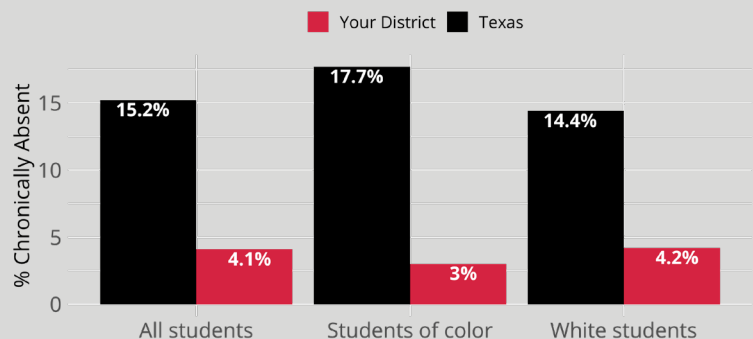
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #122

During the 2020-21 school year, **4.1%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **1,004 students**. This is a 2 percentage point decrease from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at lower rates than white students: **3% vs. 4.2%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

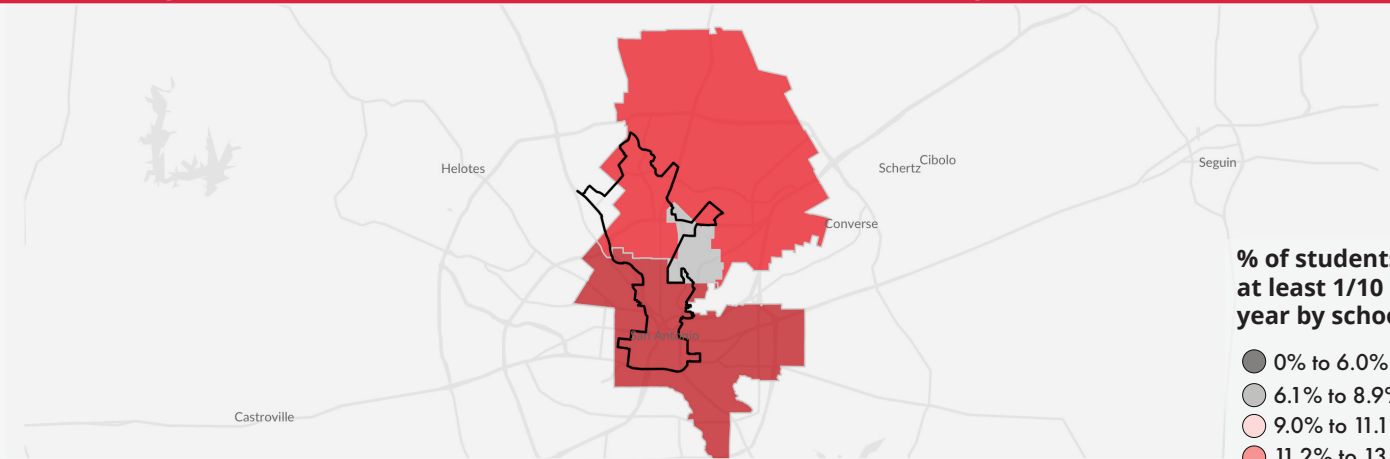
The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.



# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



**23.5%** of students attending school in House District #123 were chronically absent in 2020-21.



House District #123



Rep. Diego M. Bernal

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

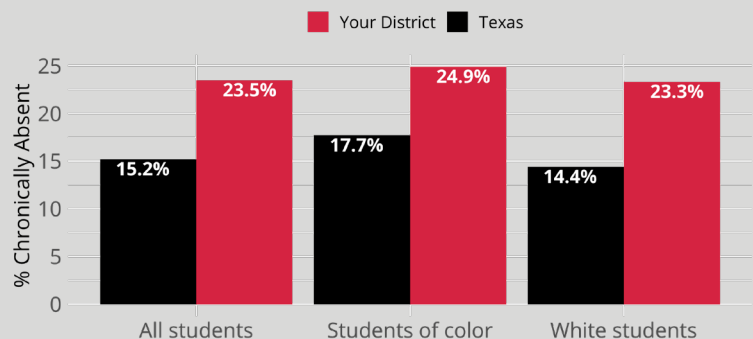
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #123

During the 2020-21 school year, **23.5%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **8,449 students**. This is a 5 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **24.9% vs. 23.3%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

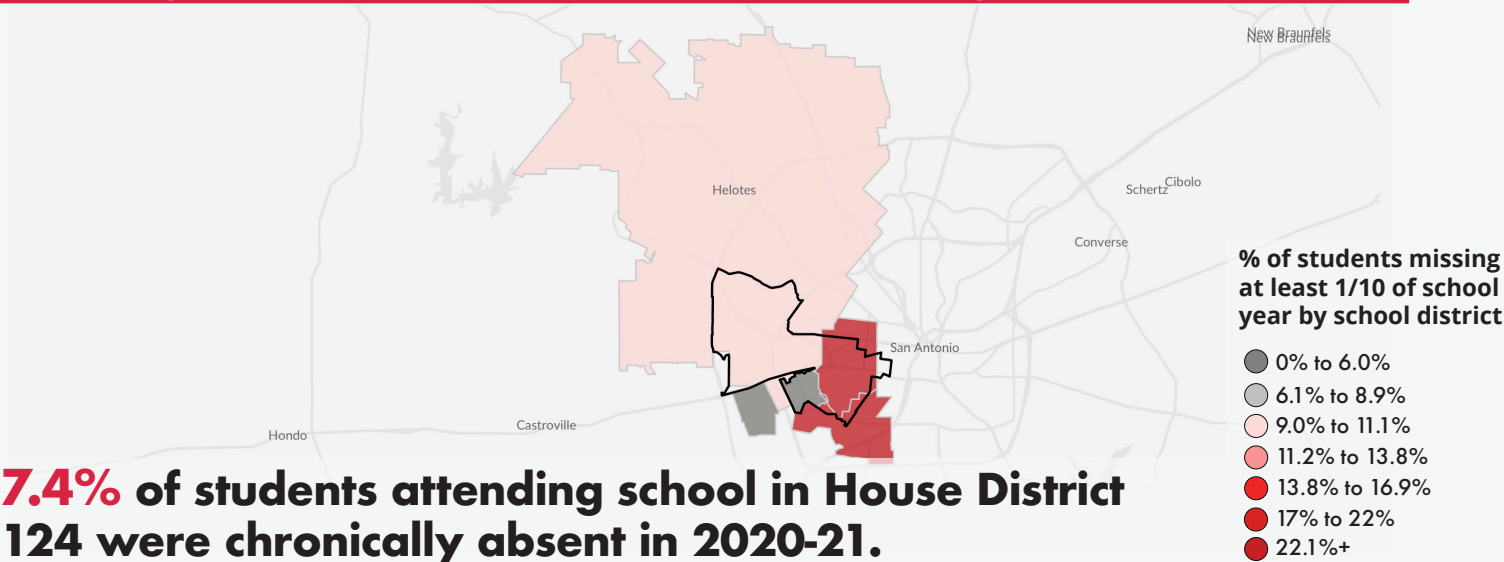
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #124



Rep. Josey Garcia

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

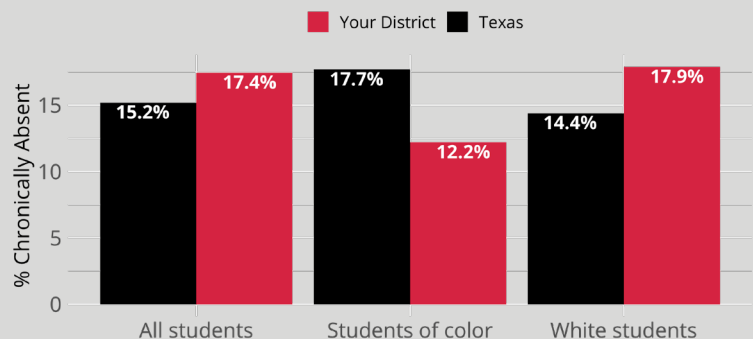
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #124

During the 2020-21 school year, **17.4%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **5,780 students**. This is a 1 percentage point decrease from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at lower rates than white students: **12.2% vs. 17.9%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

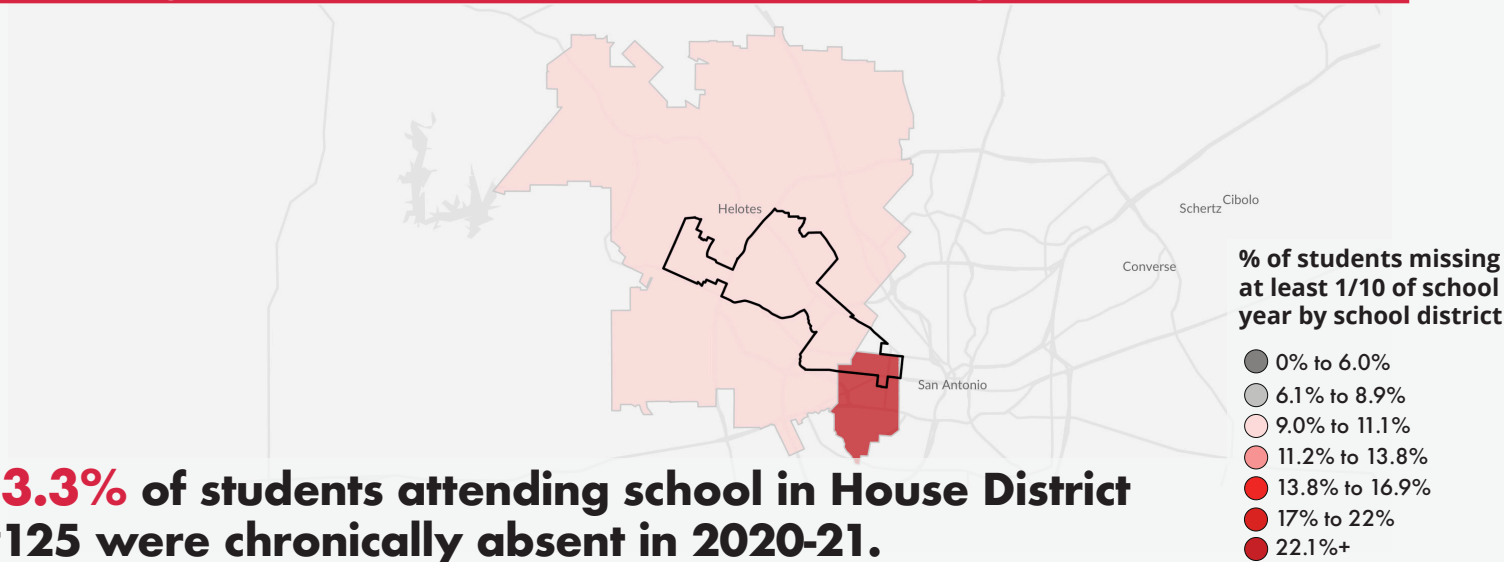
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #125



Rep. Ray Lopez

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

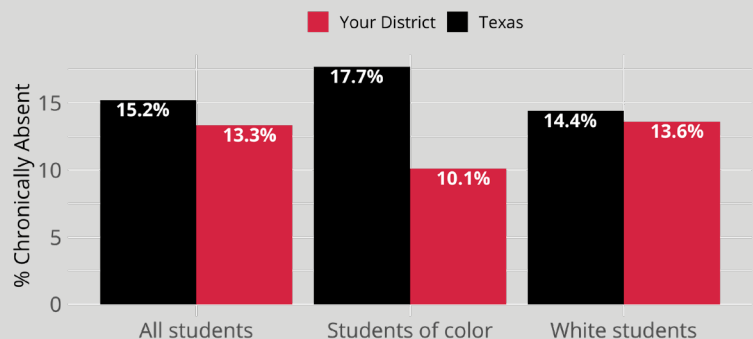
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #125

During the 2020-21 school year, **13.3%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,449 students**. This is a 5 percentage point decrease from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at lower rates than white students: **10.1% vs. 13.6%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

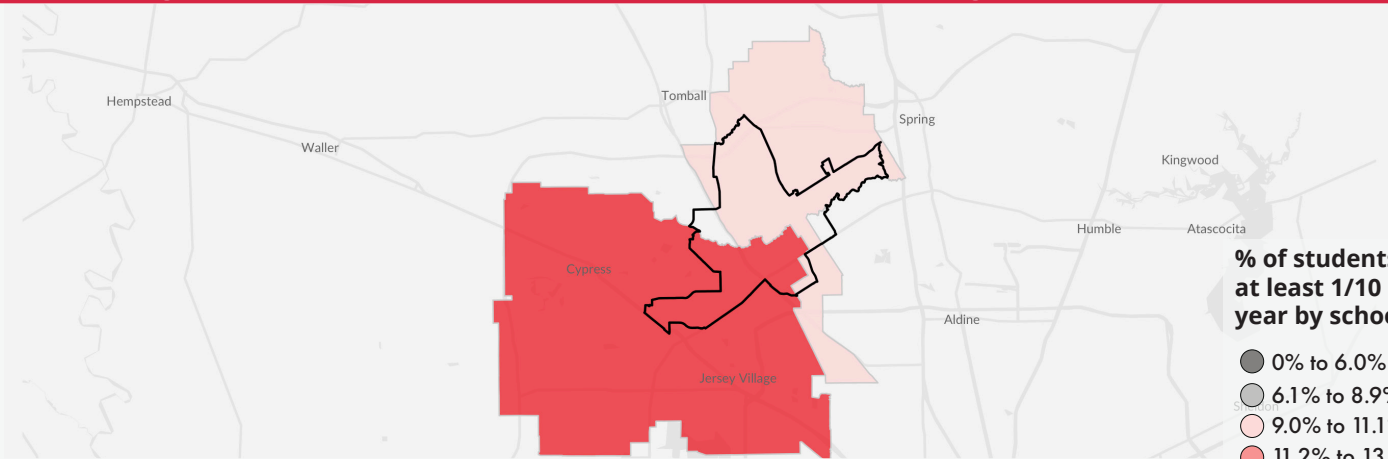
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



**13.2%** of students attending school in House District #126 were chronically absent in 2020-21.



House District #126

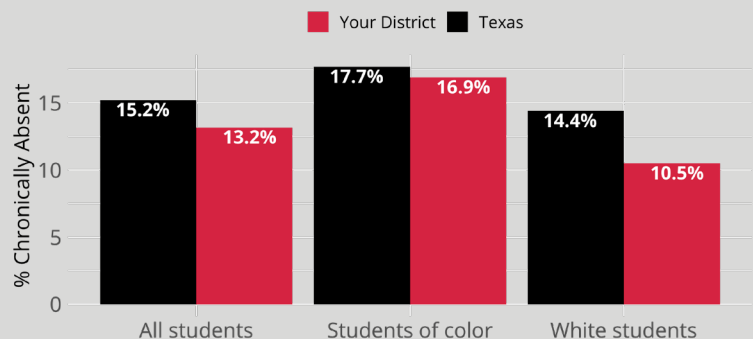
Rep. Sam Harless



## HOUSE DISTRICT #126

During the 2020-21 school year, **13.2%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,276 students**. This is little change from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **16.9% vs. 10.5%**.



Note: Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

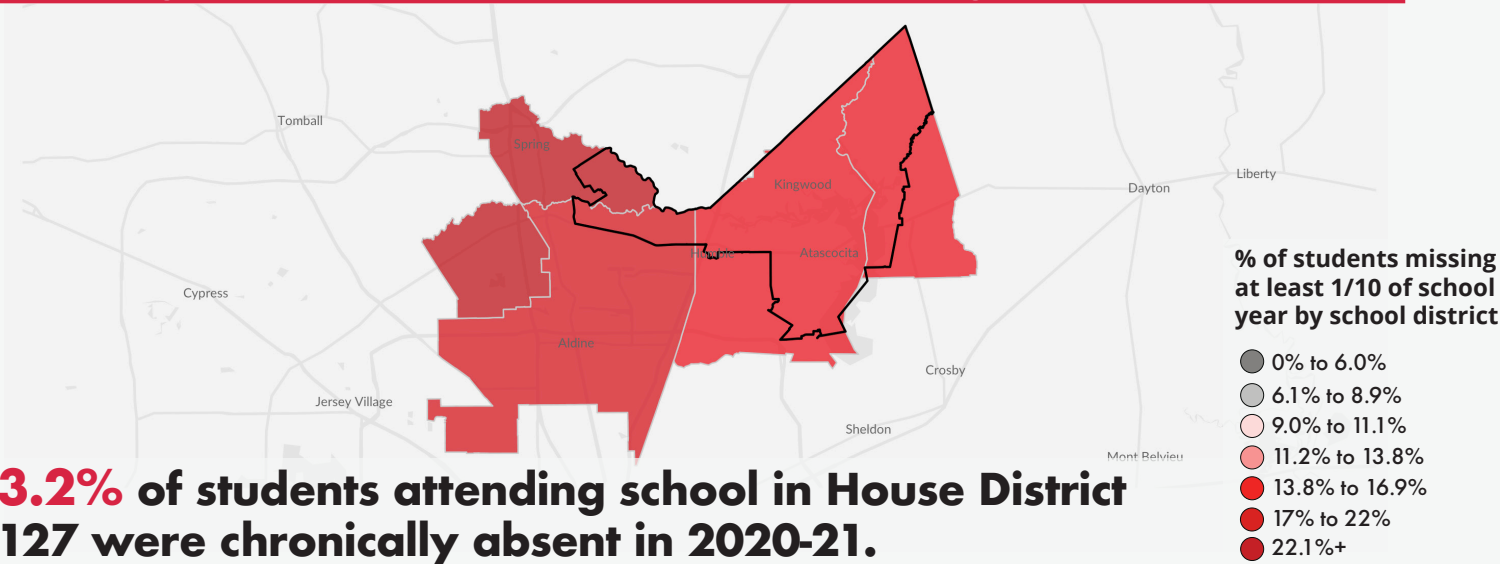
The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.



# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #127



Rep. Charles Cunningham

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

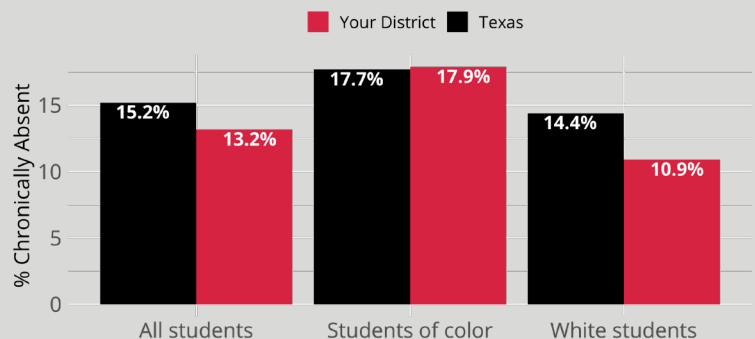
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #127

During the 2020-21 school year, **13.2%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **5,021 students**. This is a 3 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **17.9% vs. 10.9%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

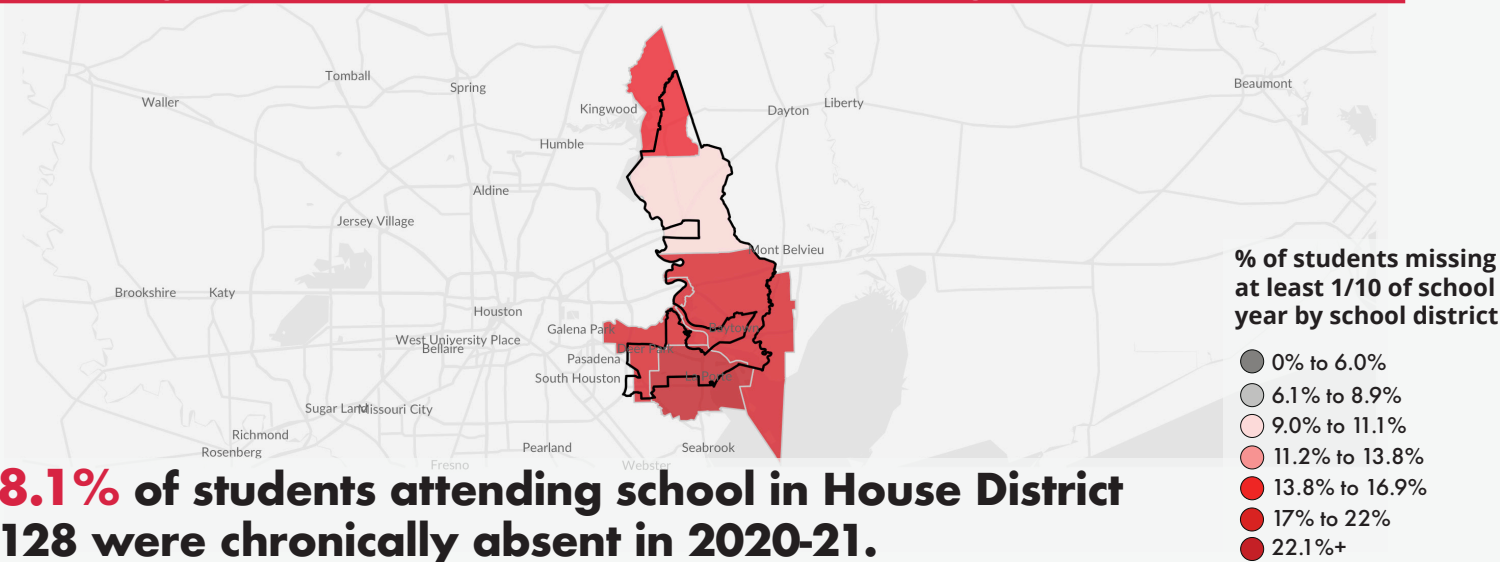
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #128



Rep. Briscoe Cain

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

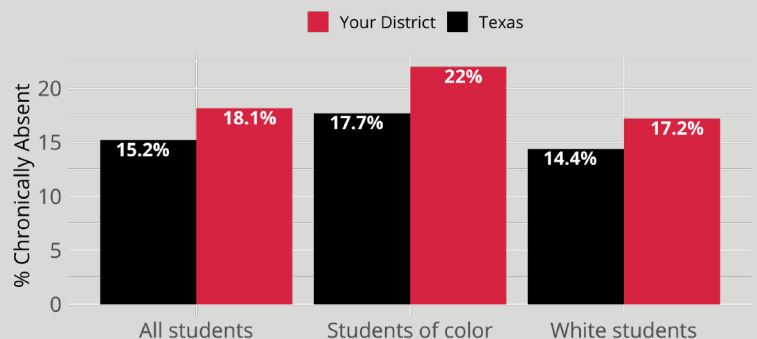
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #128

During the 2020-21 school year, **18.1%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **6,782 students**. This is a 5 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **22% vs. 17.2%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

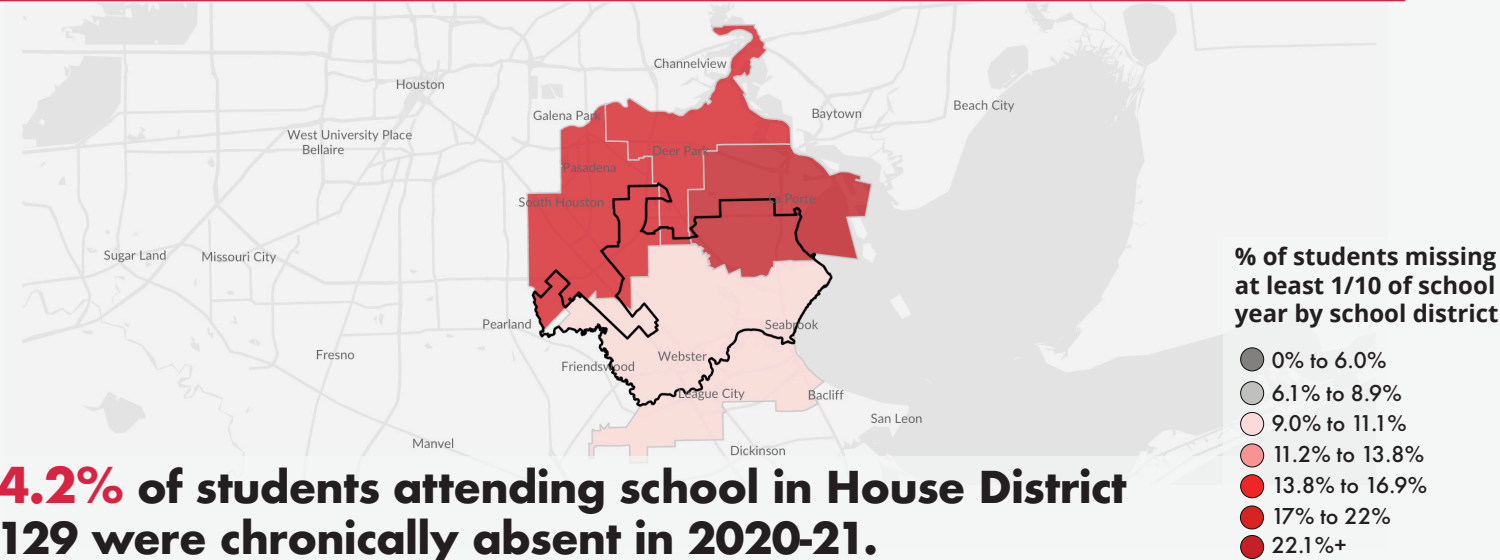
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #129

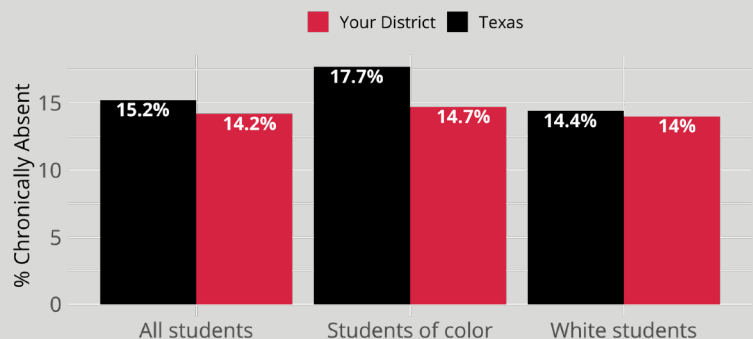
Rep. Dennis Paul



## HOUSE DISTRICT #129

During the 2020-21 school year, **14.2%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,380 students**. This is a 2 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **14.7% vs. 14%**.



Note: Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

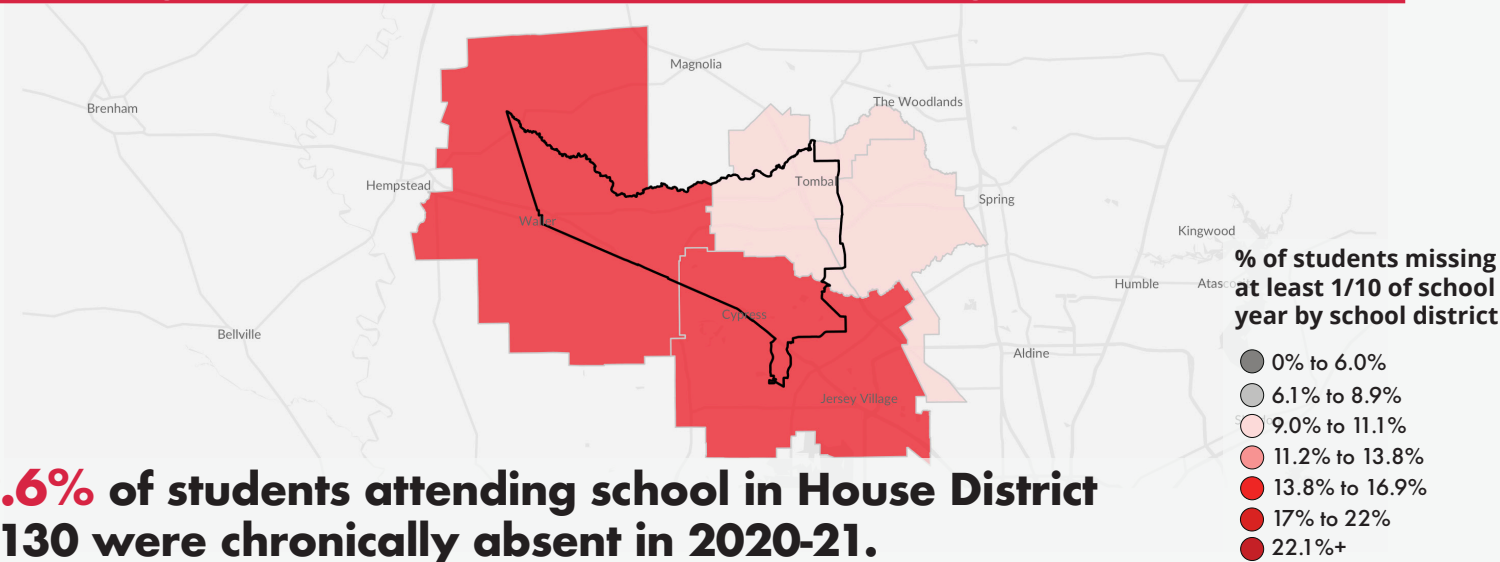
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #130



Rep. Tom Oliverson

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

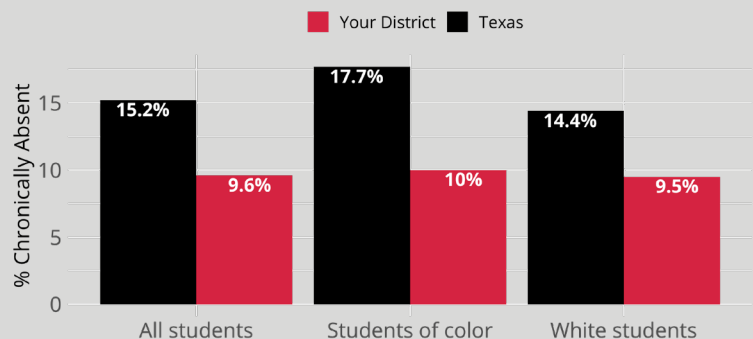
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #130

During the 2020-21 school year, **9.6%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **3,706 students**. This is a 2 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **10% vs. 9.5%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

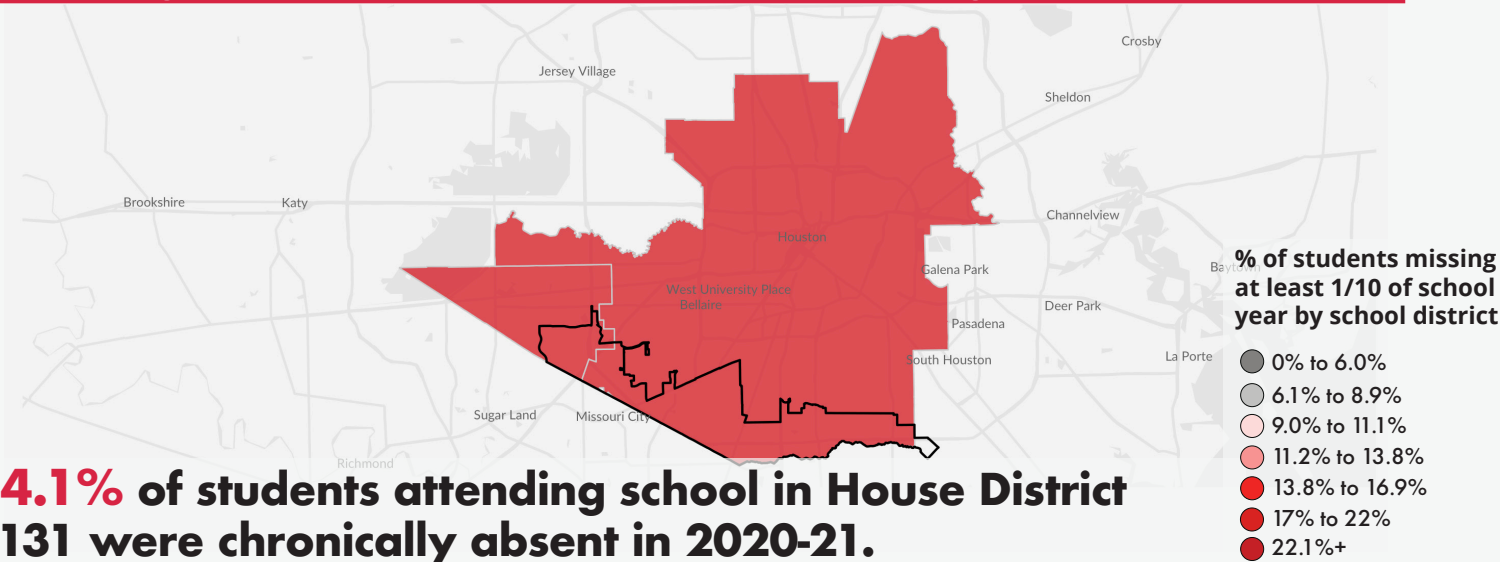
The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.



# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #131



Rep. Alma A. Allen

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

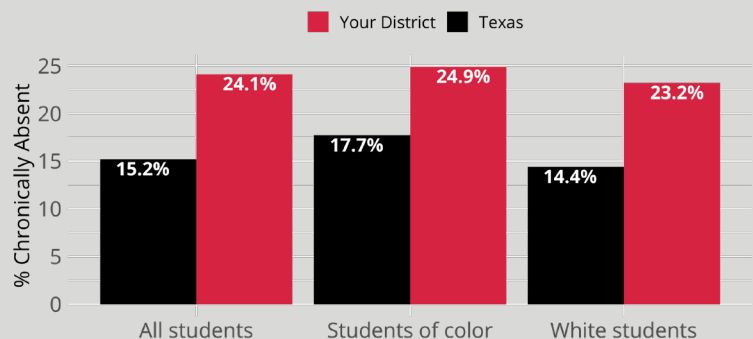
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #131

During the 2020-21 school year, **24.1%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **6,964 students**. This is a 12 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **24.9% vs. 23.2%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

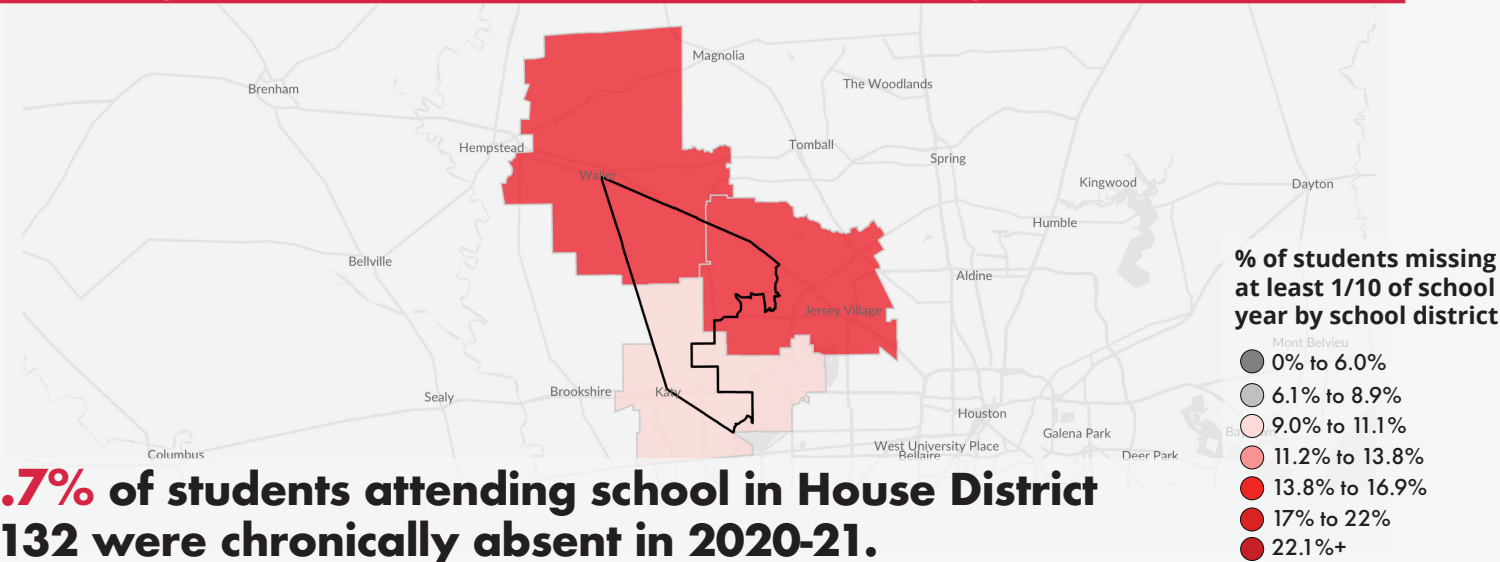
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #132



Rep. Mike Schofield

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

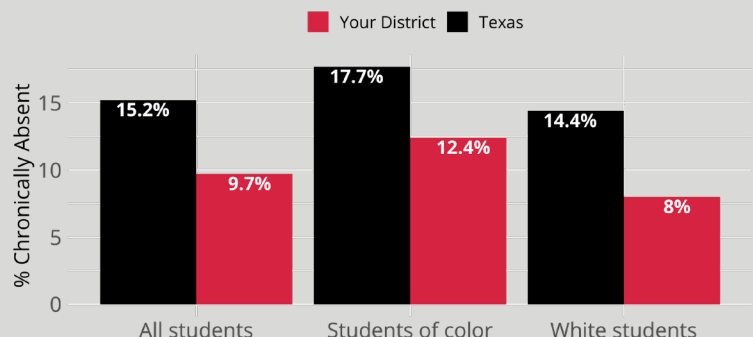
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #132

During the 2020-21 school year, **9.7%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **3,977 students**. This is a 2 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **12.4% vs. 8%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

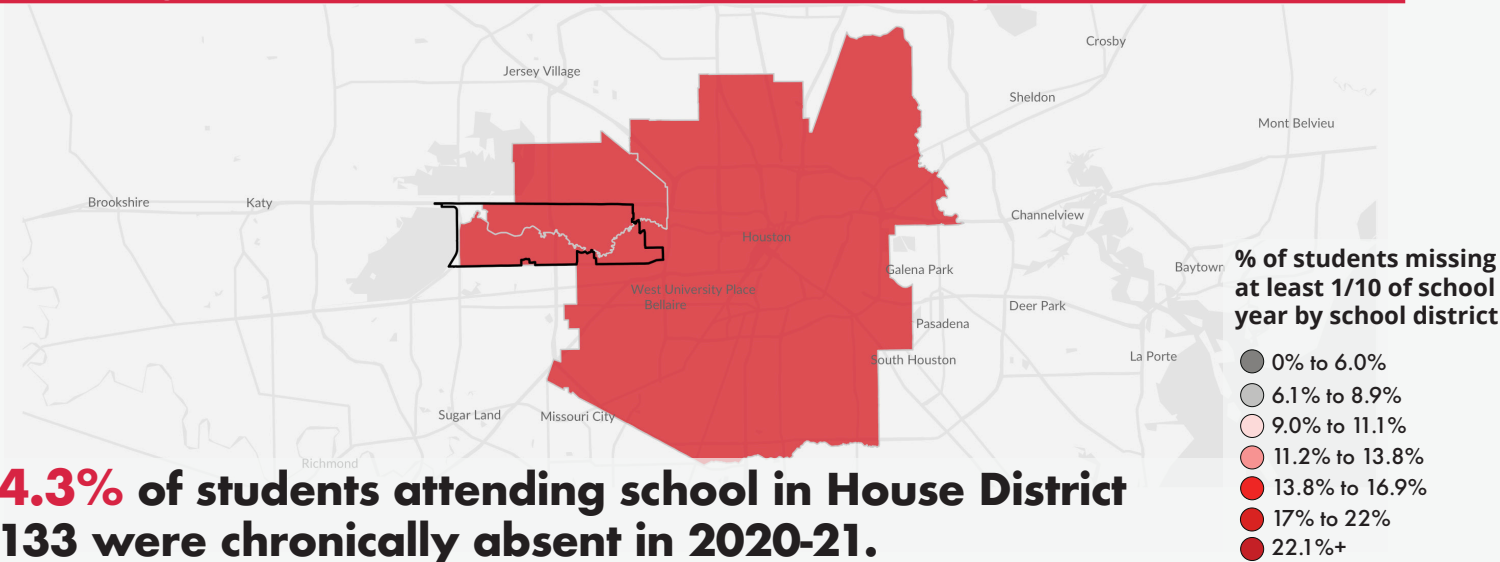
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #133



Rep. Mano DeAyala

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

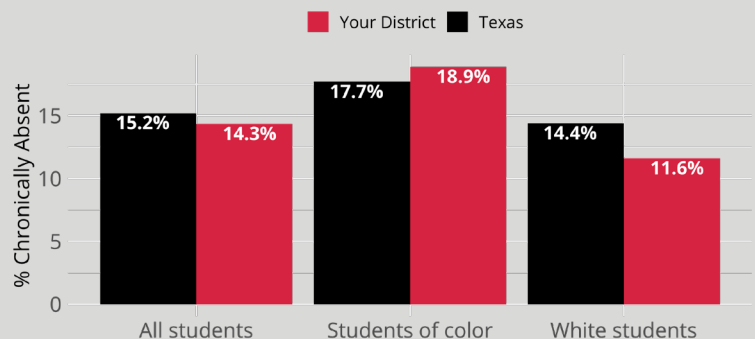
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #133

During the 2020-21 school year, **14.3%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **3,662 students**. This is a 4 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **18.9% vs. 11.6%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

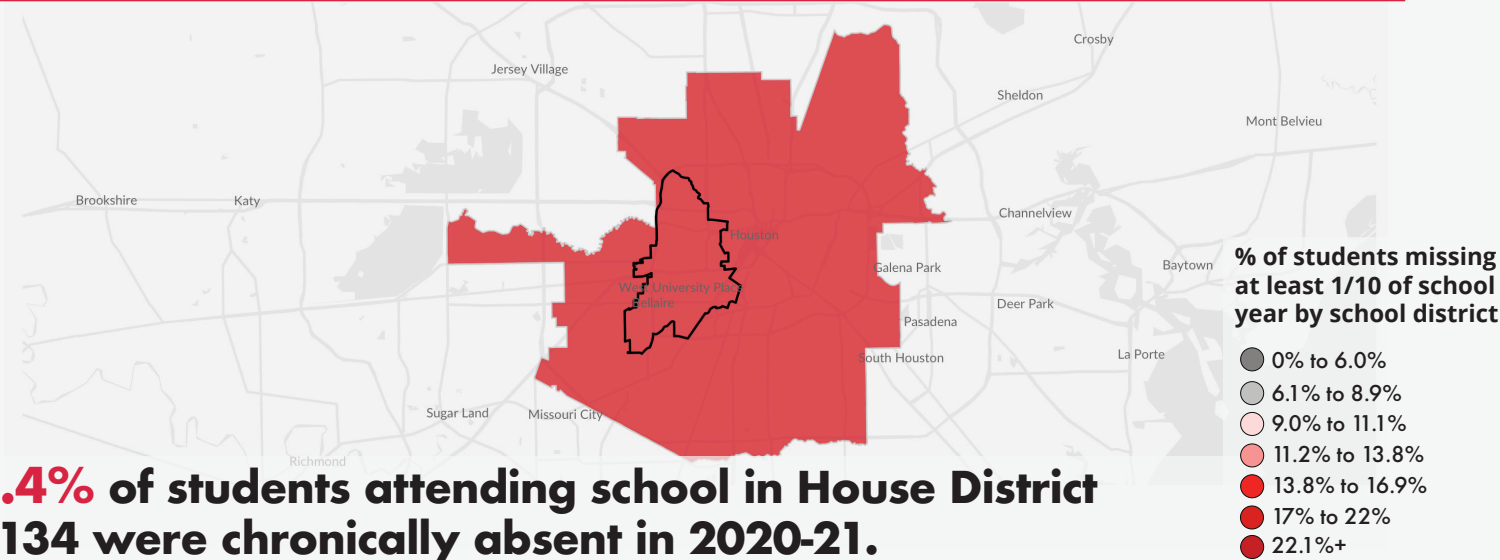
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #134



Rep. Ann Johnson

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

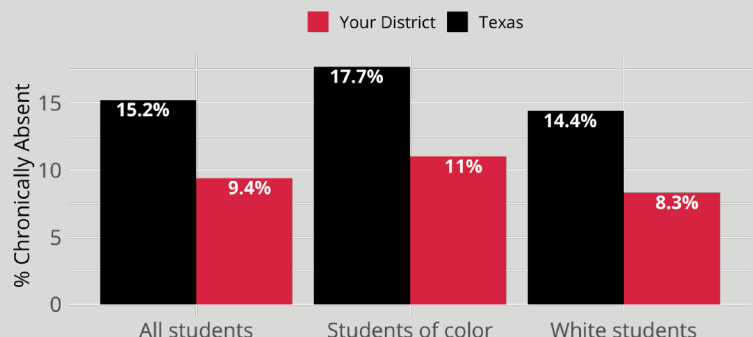
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #134

During the 2020-21 school year, **9.4%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **2,095 students**. This is a 2 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **11% vs. 8.3%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

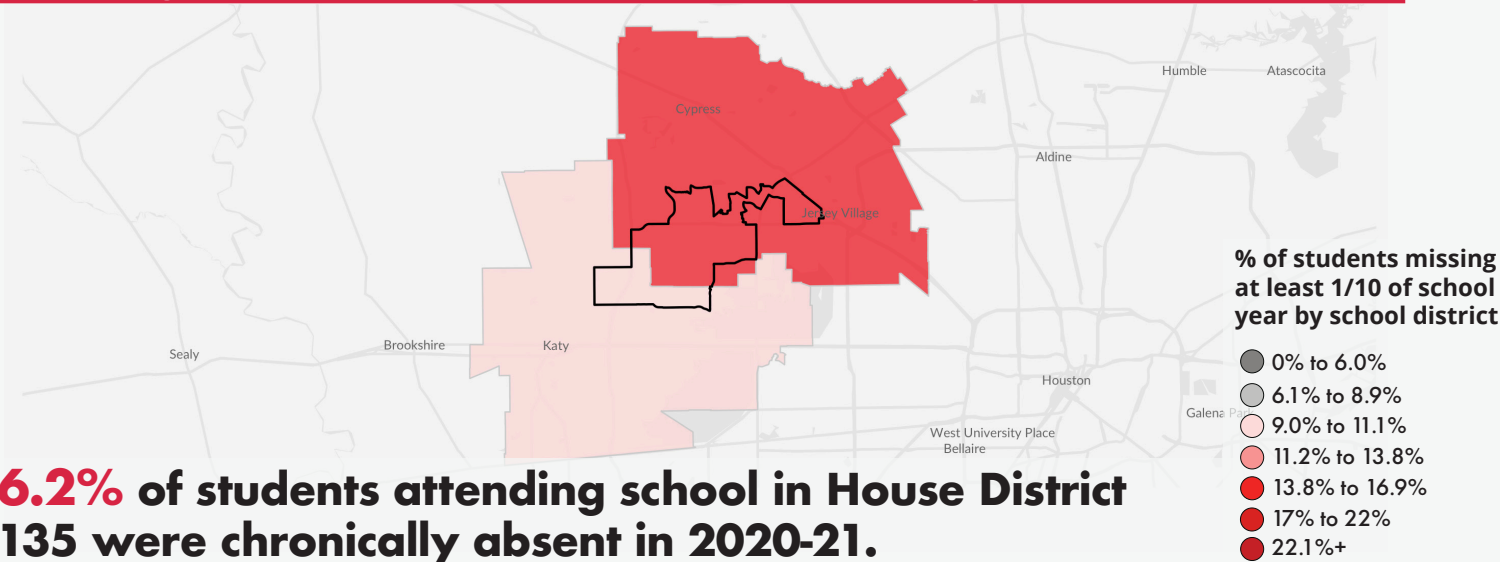
The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

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- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.



# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #135



Rep. Jon Rosenthal

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

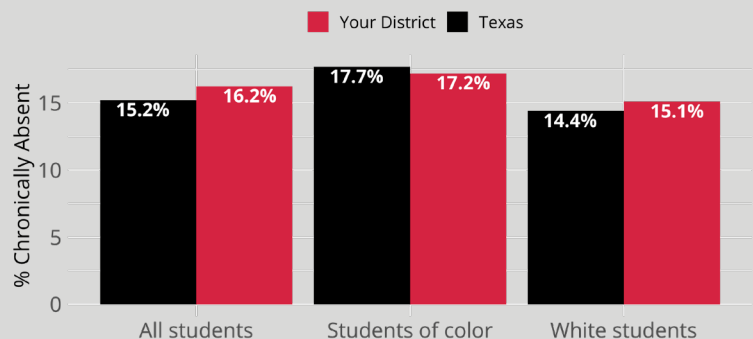
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #135

During the 2020-21 school year, **16.2%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **5,873 students**. This is a 4 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **17.2% vs. 15.1%.**



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

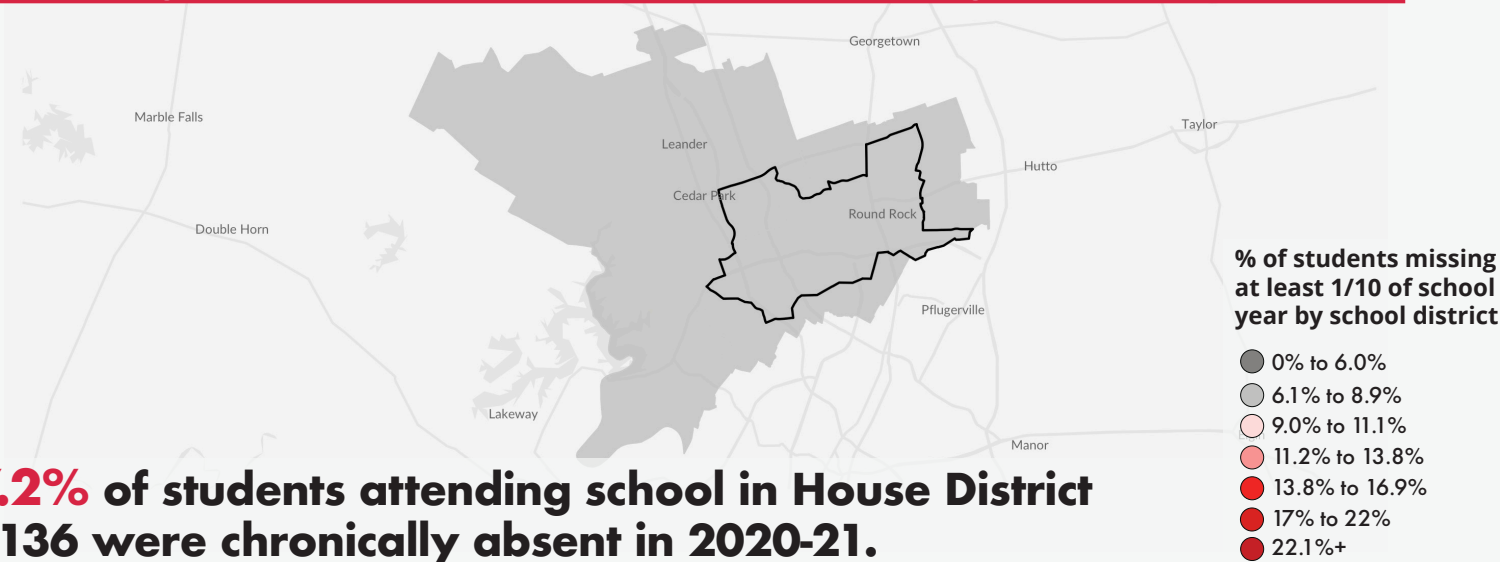
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #136

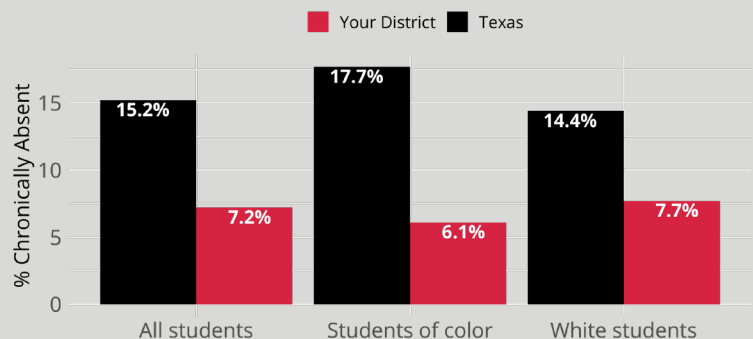
Rep. John Bucy III



## HOUSE DISTRICT #136

During the 2020-21 school year, **7.2%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **2,768 students**. This is little change from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at lower rates than white students: **6.1% vs. 7.7%**.



Note: Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

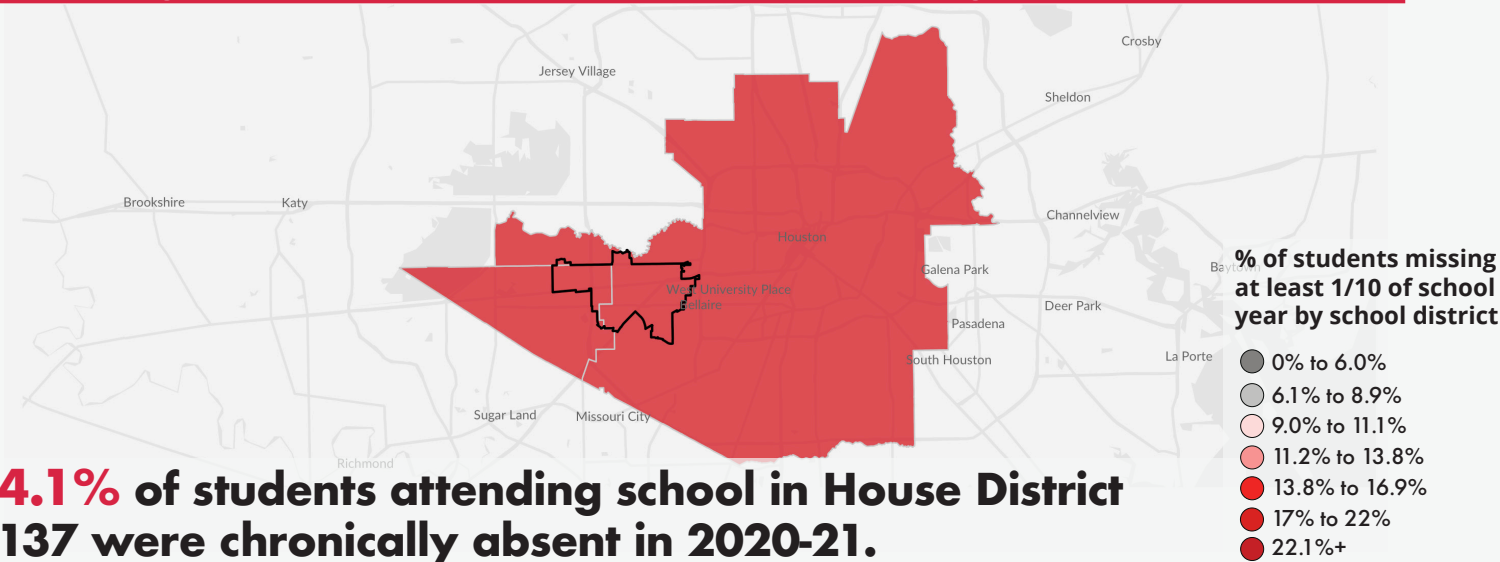
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #137



Rep. Gene Wu

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

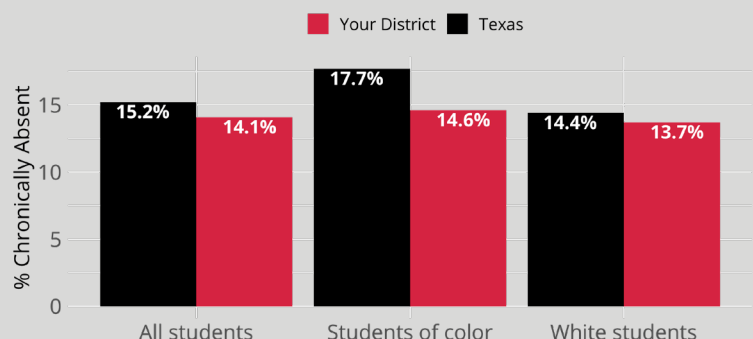
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #137

During the 2020-21 school year, **14.1%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **5,691 students**. This is a 4 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **14.6% vs. 13.7%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

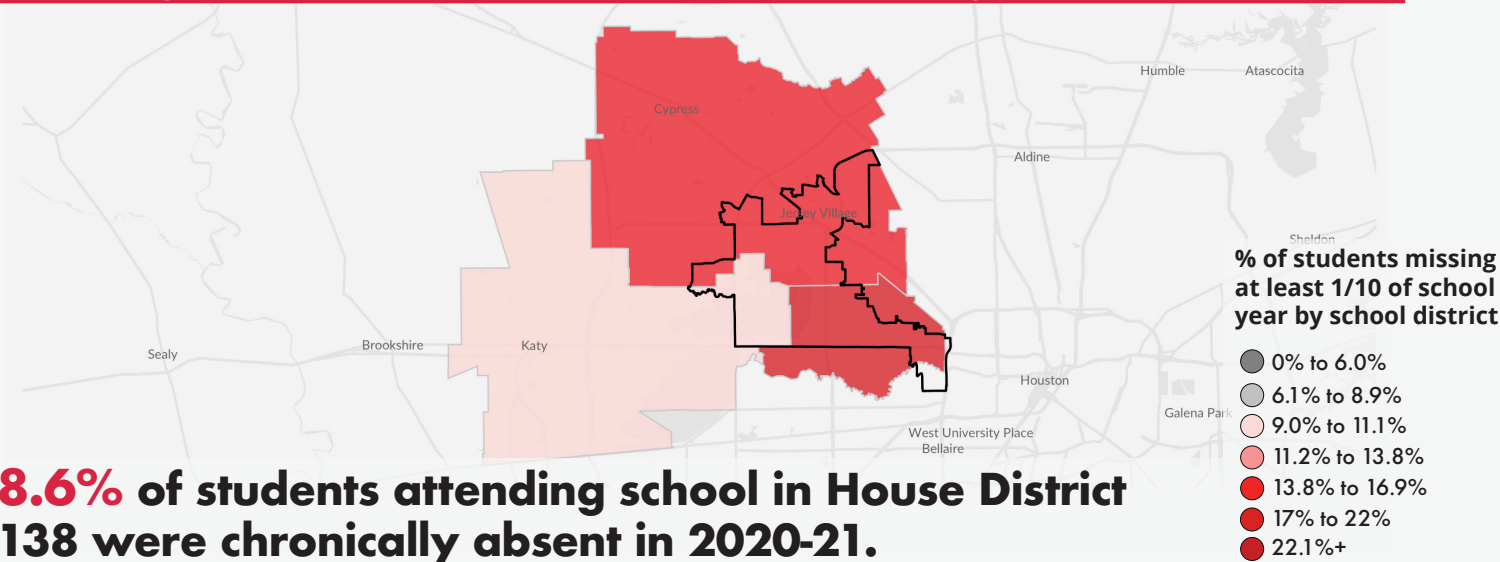
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #138



Rep. Lacey Hull

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

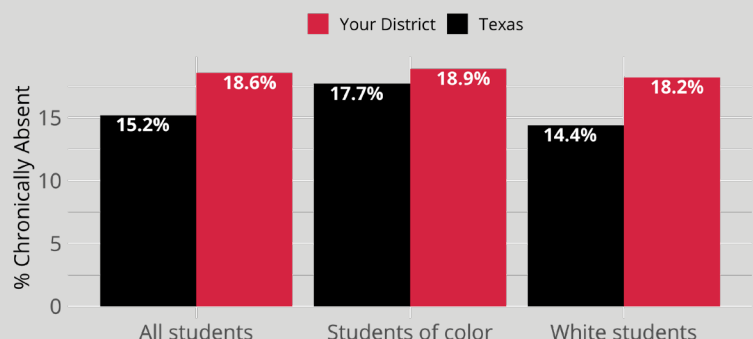
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #138

During the 2020-21 school year, **18.6%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **5,475 students**. This is a 6 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **18.9% vs. 18.2%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

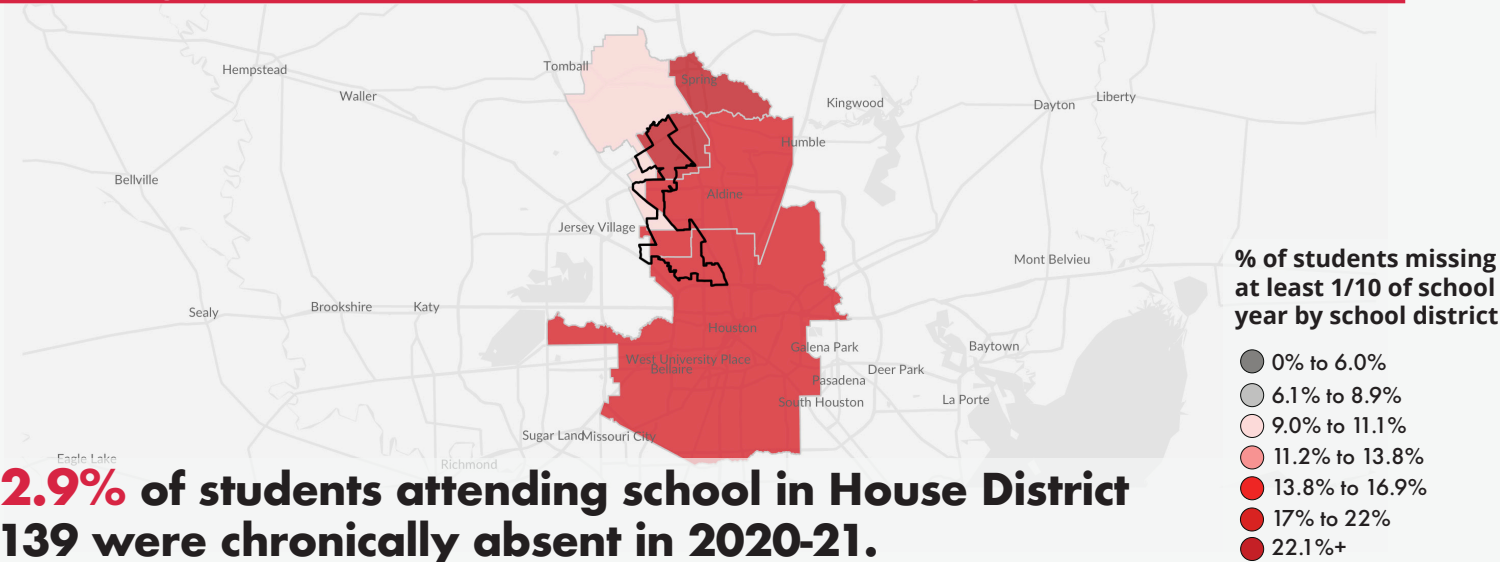
The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.



# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #139



Rep. Jarvis Johnson

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

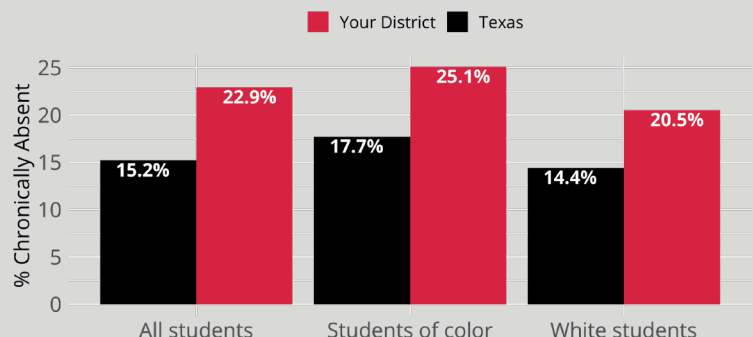
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #139

During the 2020-21 school year, **22.9%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **9,014 students**. This is a 8 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **25.1% vs. 20.5%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

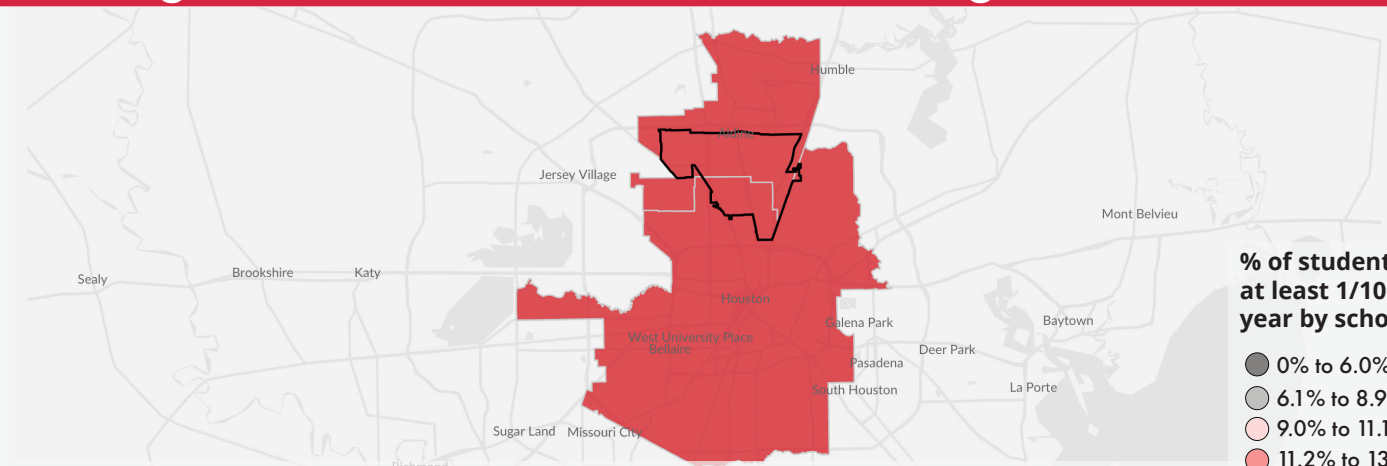
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



**18.2%** of students attending school in House District #140 were chronically absent in 2020-21.



House District #140



Rep. Armando Walle

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

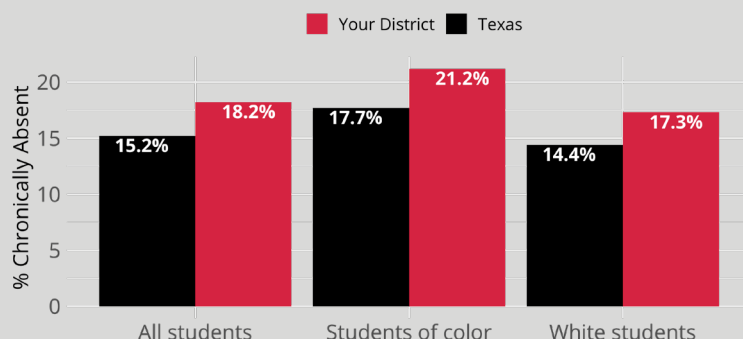
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #140

During the 2020-21 school year, **18.2%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **7,017 students**. This is a 4 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **21.2% vs. 17.3%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

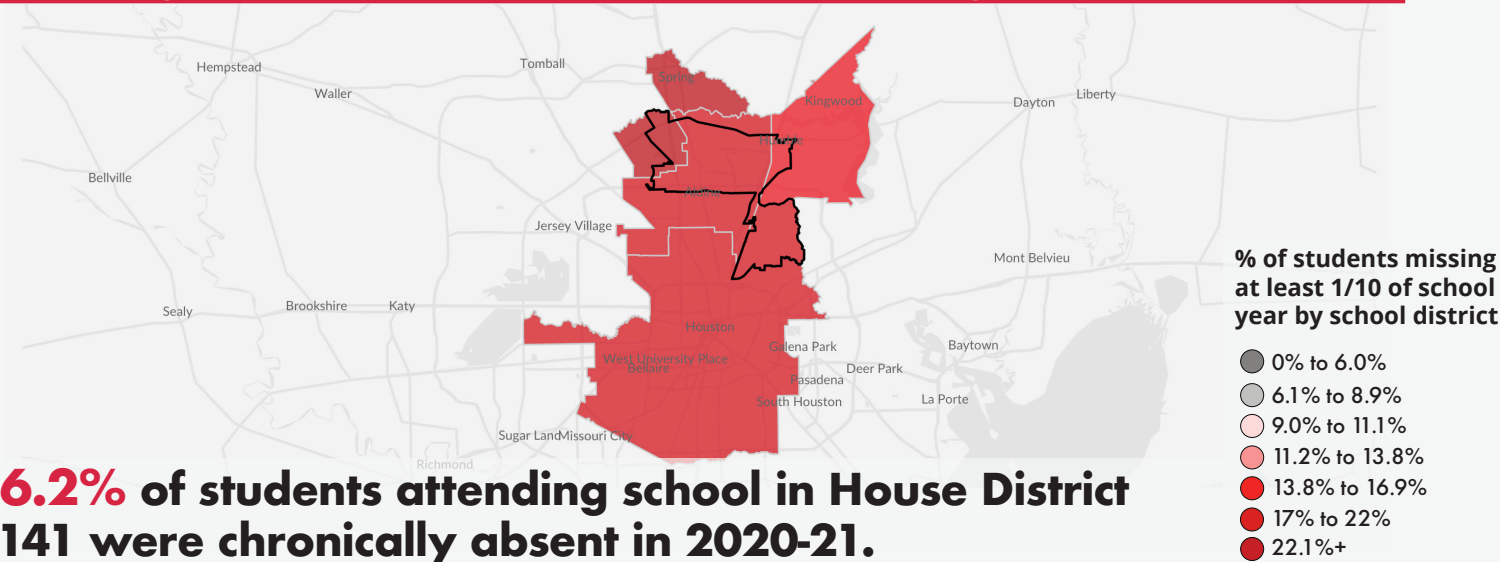
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #141



Rep. Senfronia Thompson

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

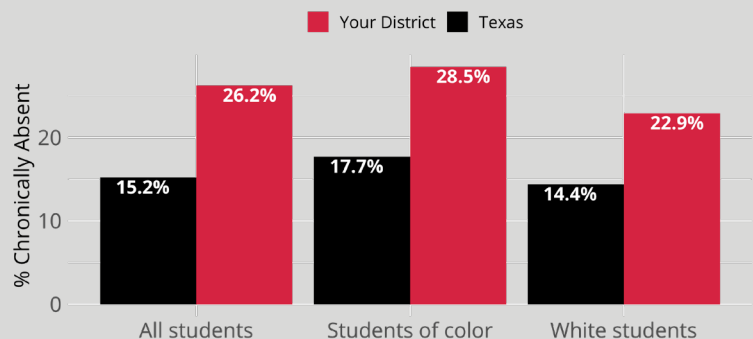
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #141

During the 2020-21 school year, **26.2%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **10,368 students**. This is a 3 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **28.5% vs. 22.9%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

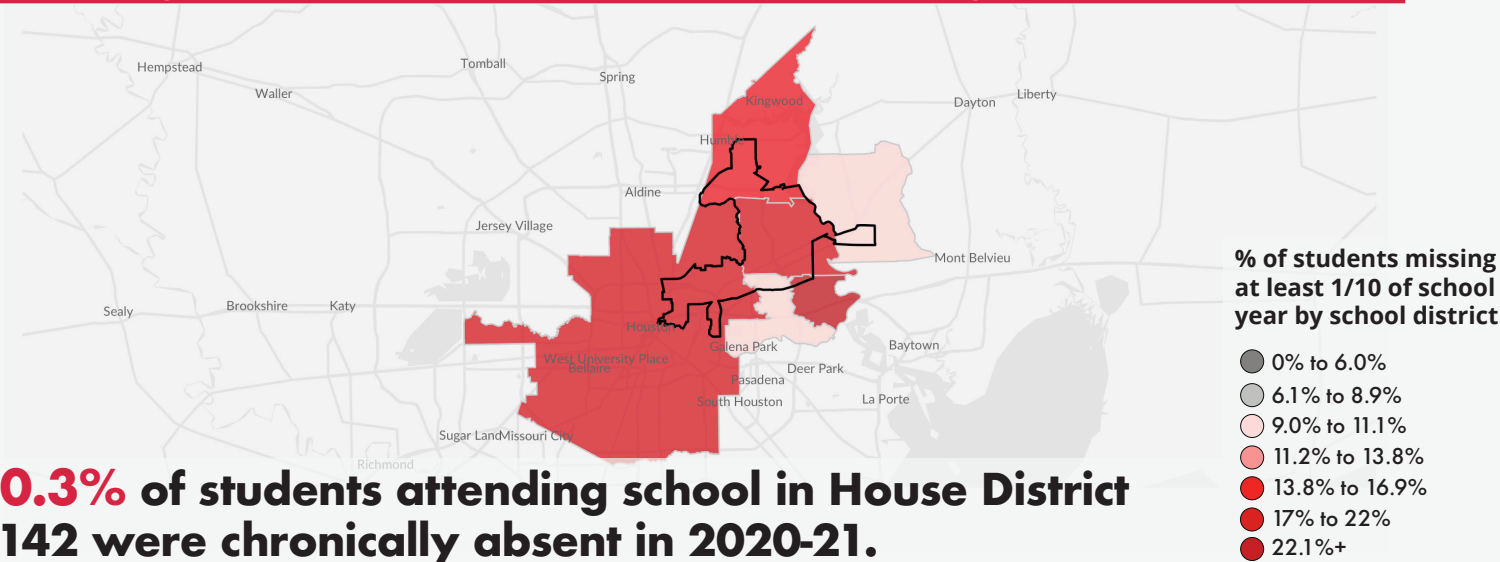
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The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #142



Rep. Harold V. Dutton Jr.

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

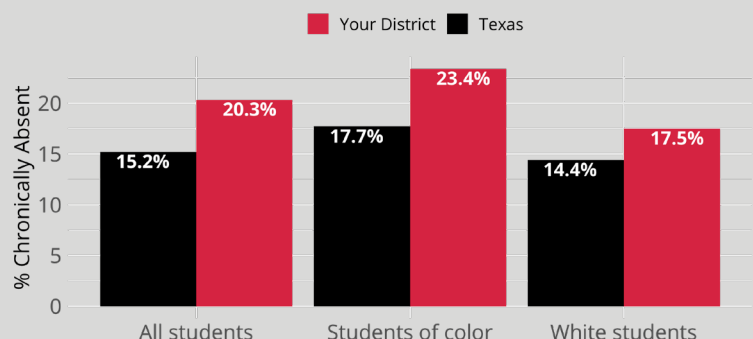
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #142

During the 2020-21 school year, **20.3%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **8,474 students**. This is a 6 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **23.4% vs. 17.5%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

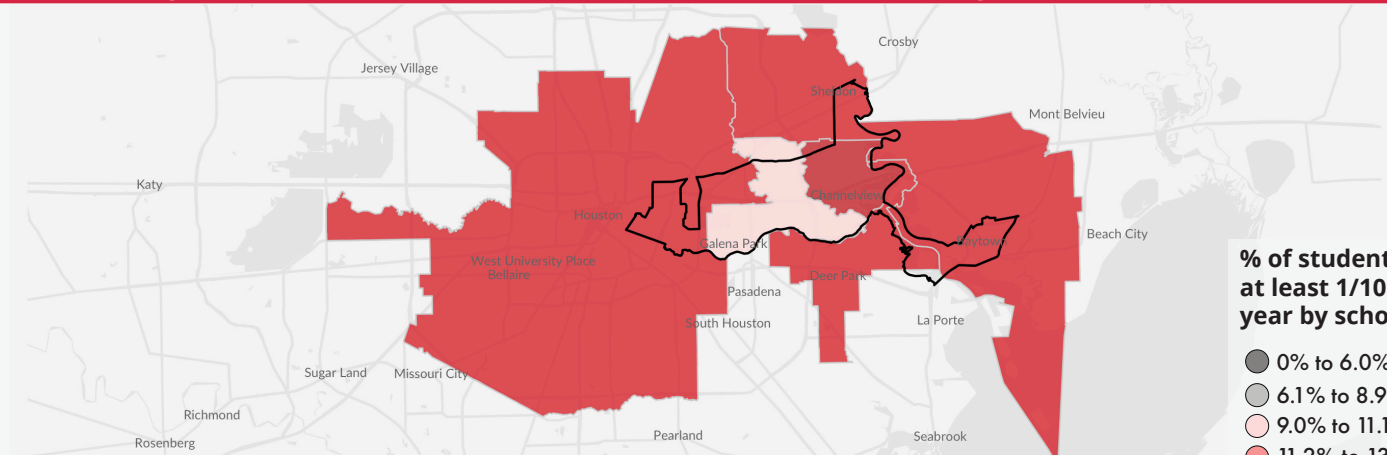
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- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

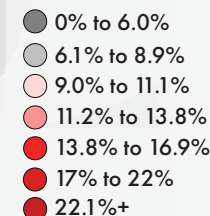


# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



**18.6%** of students attending school in House District #143 were chronically absent in 2020-21.

% of students missing at least 1/10 of school year by school district



House District #143



Rep. Ana Hernandez

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

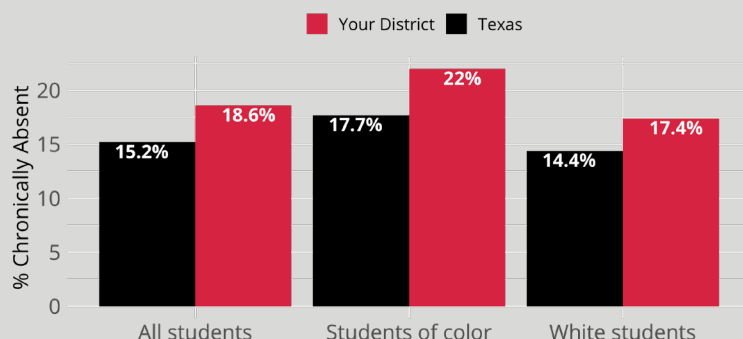
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #143

During the 2020-21 school year, **18.6%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **6,733 students**. This is a 7 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **22% vs. 17.4%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

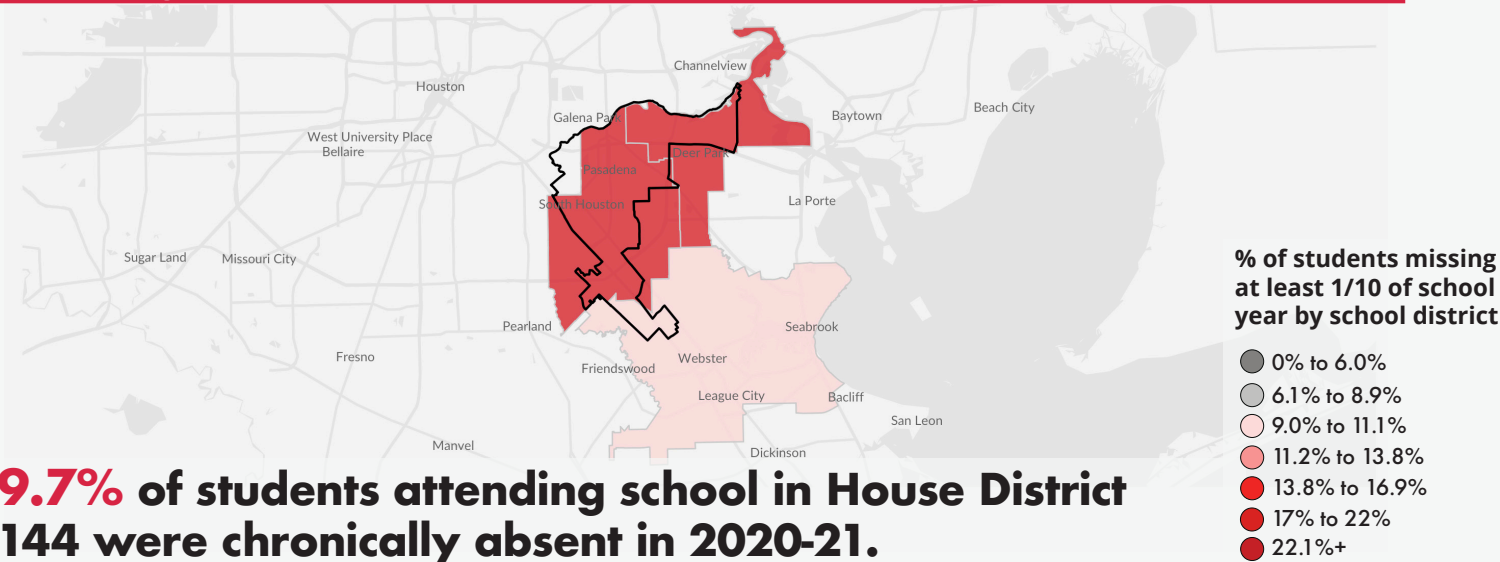
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The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #144



Rep. Mary Ann Perez

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

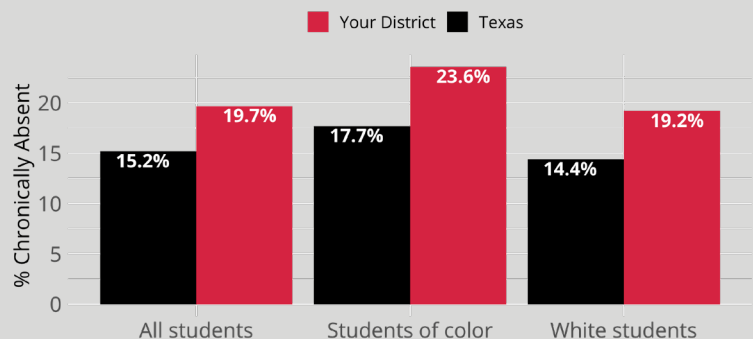
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #144

During the 2020-21 school year, **19.7%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **7,729 students**. This is a 3 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **23.6% vs. 19.2%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

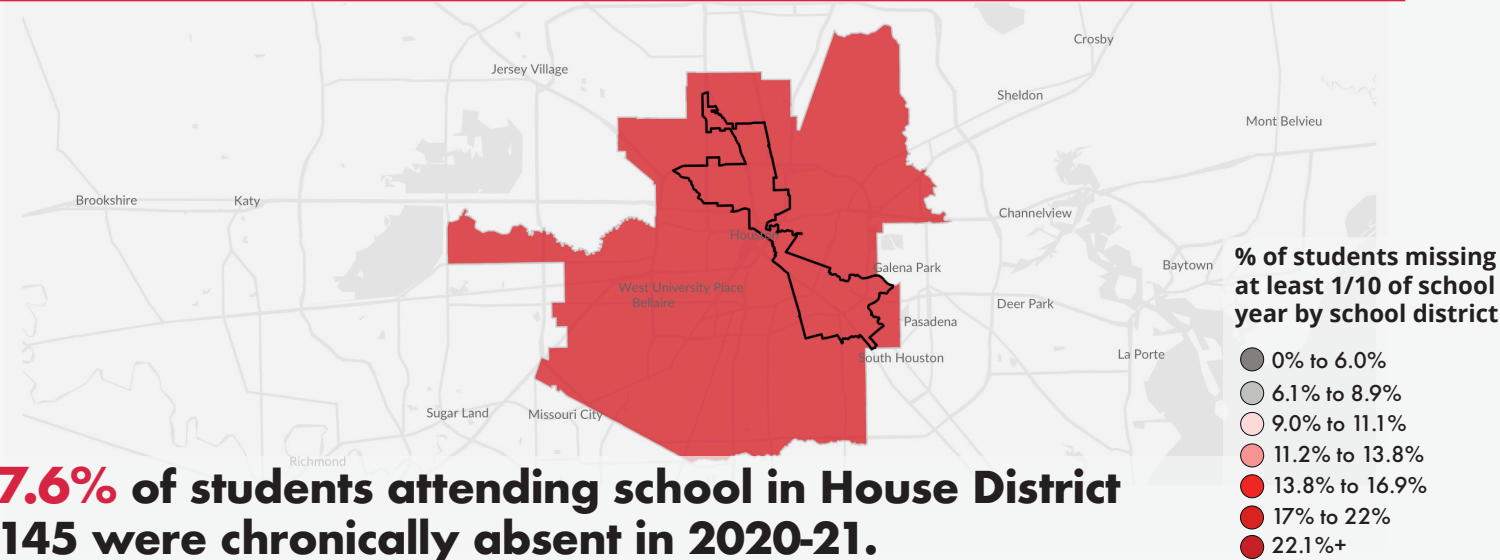
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- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #145



Rep. Christina Morales

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

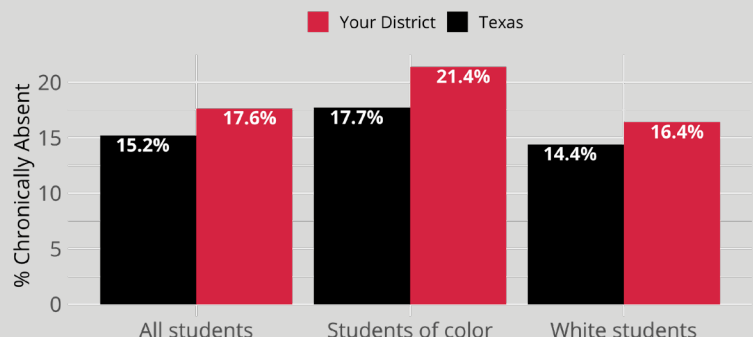
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #145

During the 2020-21 school year, **17.6%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **6,915 students**. This is a 5 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **21.4% vs. 16.4%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

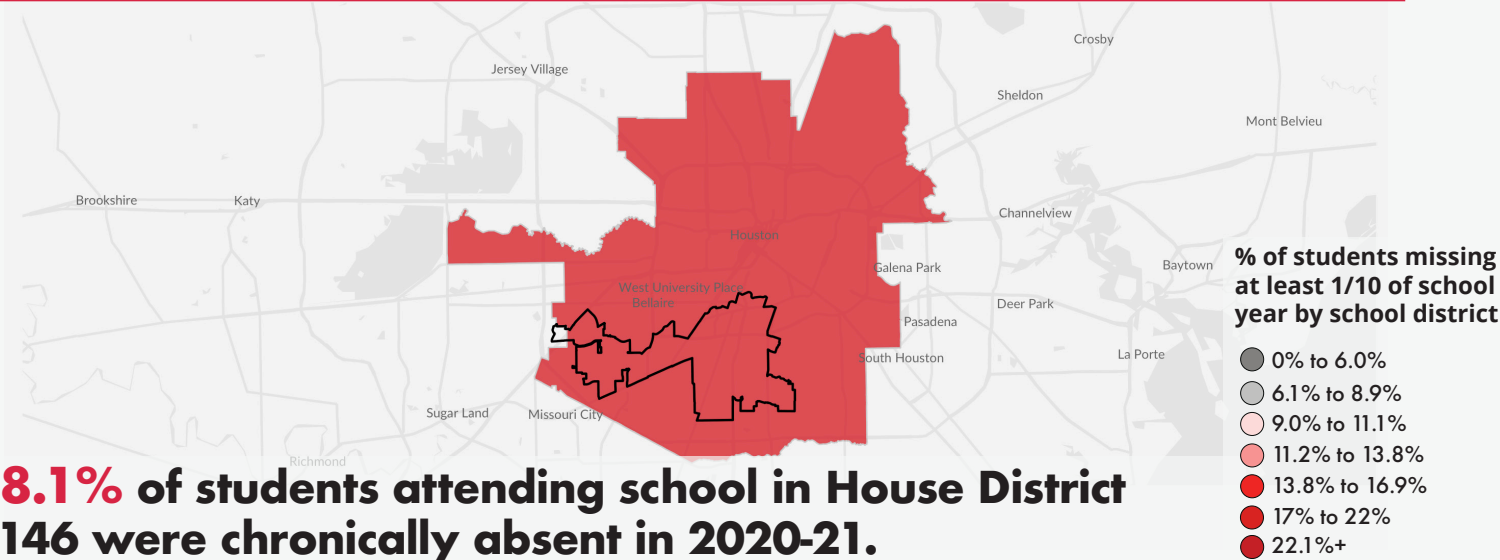
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- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #146



Rep. Shawn Thierry

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

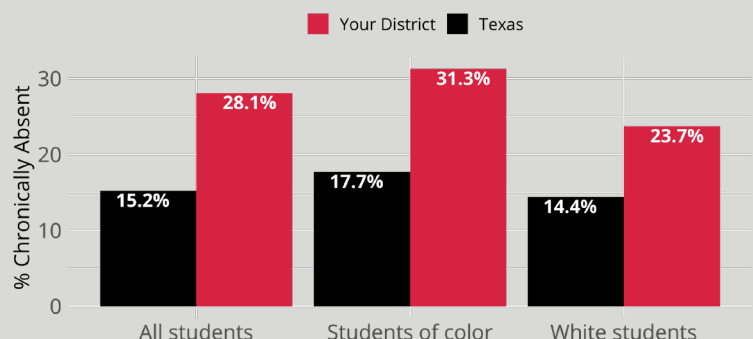
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #146

During the 2020-21 school year, **28.1%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **7,089 students**. This is a 8 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **31.3% vs. 23.7%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

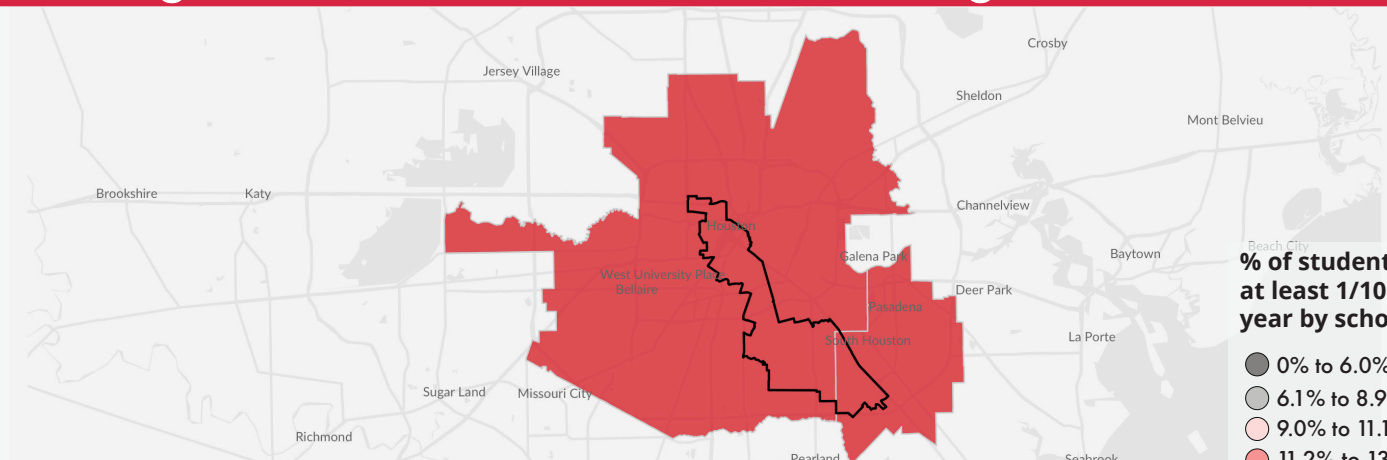
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- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.



# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



**21.2% of students attending school in House District #147 were chronically absent in 2020-21.**



**House District #147**



**Rep. Jolanda Jones**

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

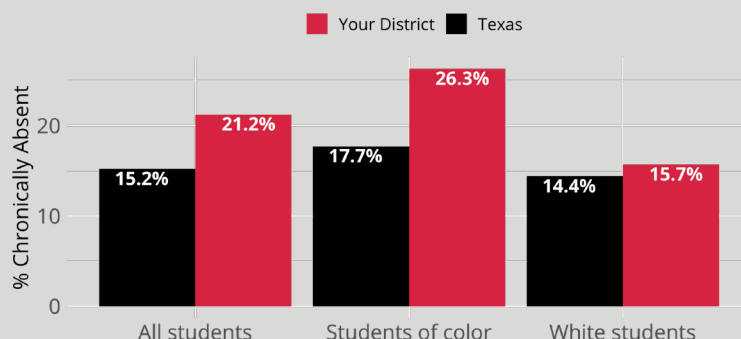
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #147

During the 2020-21 school year, **21.2%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **5,808 students**. This is little change from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **26.3% vs. 15.7%.**



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

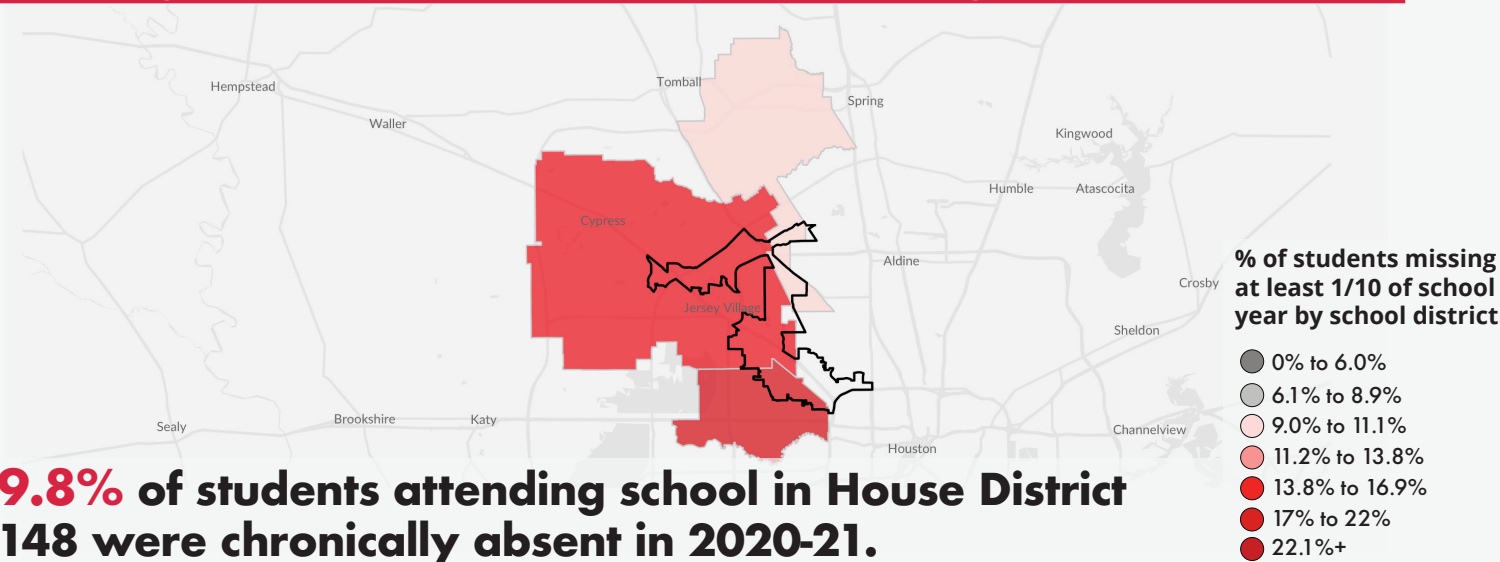
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- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #148



Rep. Penny Morales Shaw

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

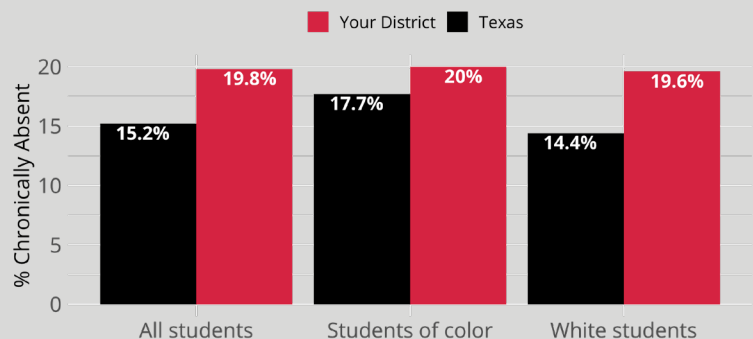
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #148

During the 2020-21 school year, **19.8%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,412 students**. This is a 6 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **20% vs. 19.6%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

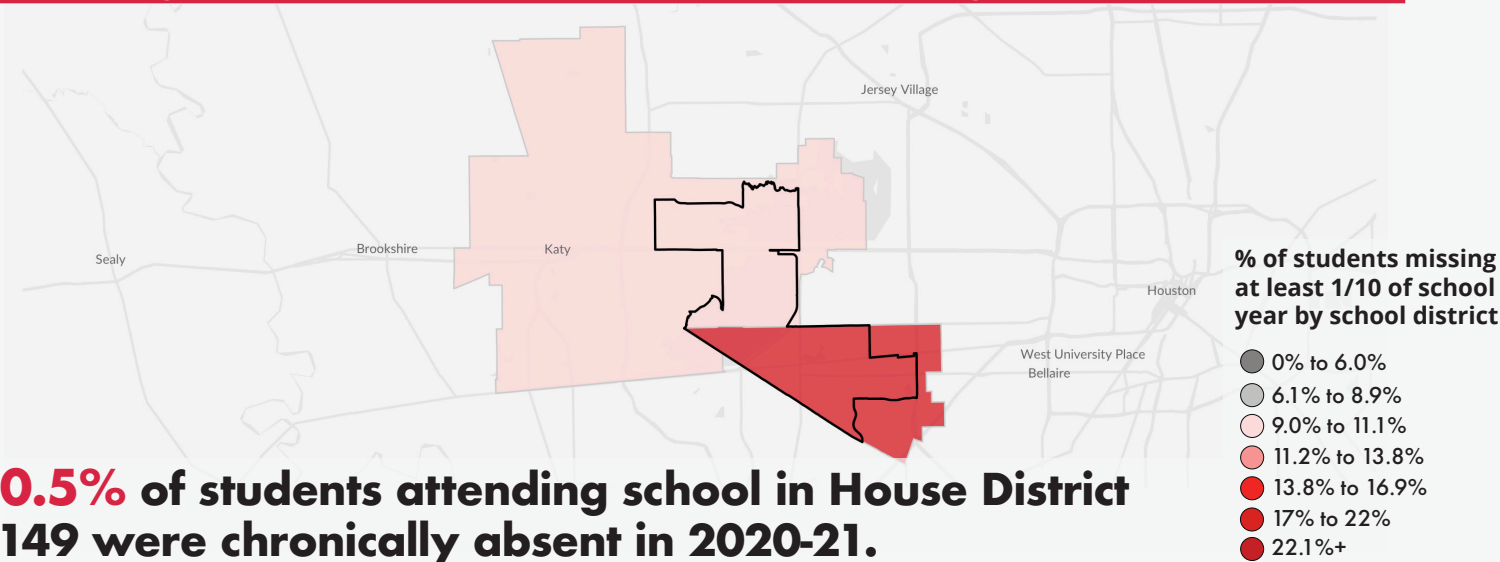
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- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #149



Rep. Hubert Vo

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.

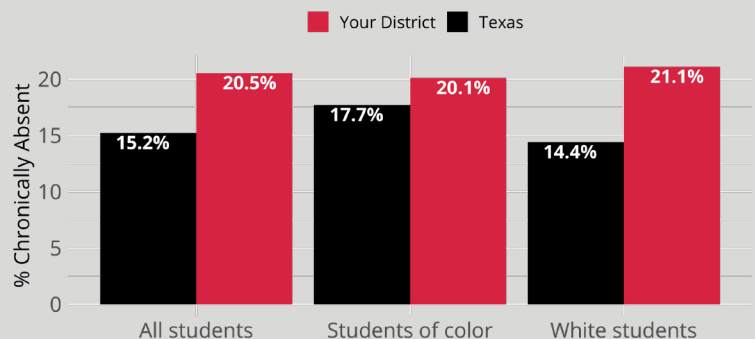
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**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #149

During the 2020-21 school year, **20.5%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **8,464 students**. This is a 7 percentage point increase from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at lower rates than white students: **20.1% vs. 21.1%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

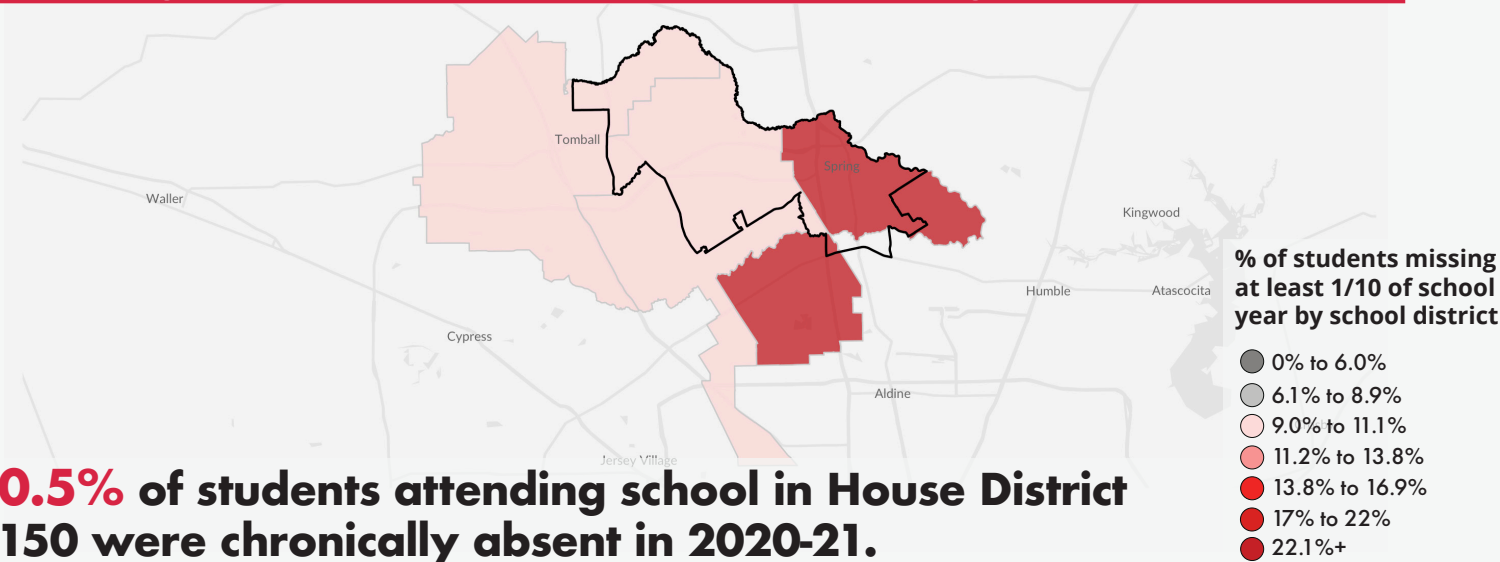
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- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #150



Rep. Valoree Swanson

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times more likely to drop out of school**. For high school students, lack of attendance is a better indicator of dropping out than test scores.

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **In 2020-21, more than 760,000 students (15%) missed at least one-tenth of their instruction.**

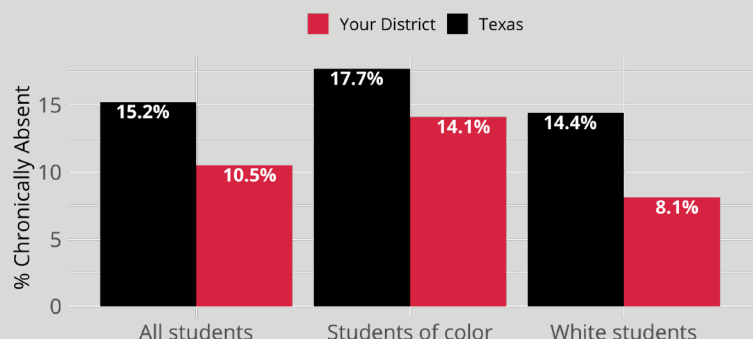
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students.

**Source:** Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Data by race-ethnicity not available for all schools. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

## HOUSE DISTRICT #150

During the 2020-21 school year, **10.5%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **3,496 students**. This is little change from 2018-19.

Students of color were chronically absent at higher rates than white students: **14.1% vs. 8.1%**.



**Note:** Some data may be missing due to TEA's data masking rules.

## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- Define chronic absenteeism in the Texas Education code: "A student who misses 10% or more of instructional time within an academic year for any reason is chronically absent."
- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.