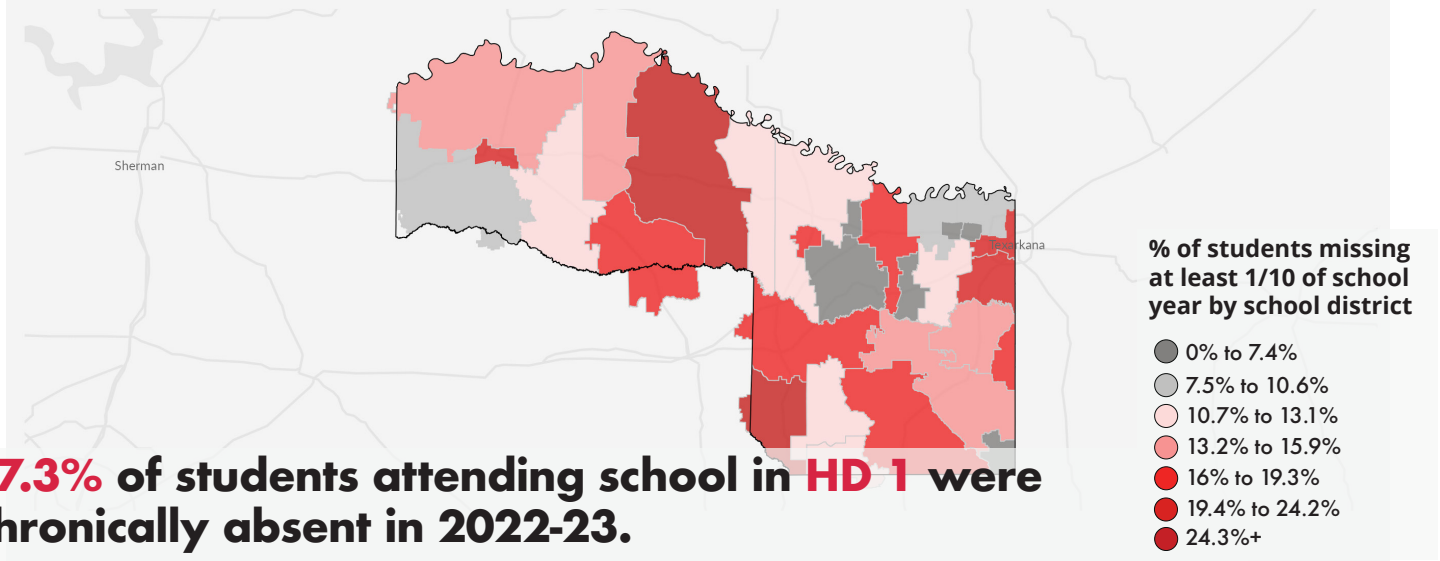


Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #1

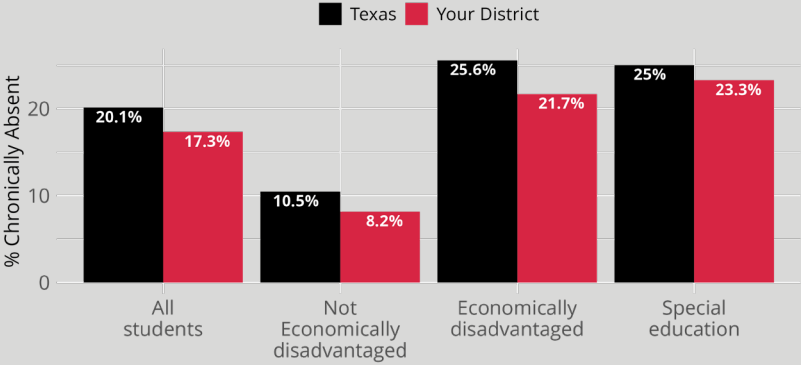


Rep. Gary VanDeaver

HOUSE DISTRICT #1

During the 2022-23 school year, **17.3%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,687 students**. This is a 2 percentage point decrease from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

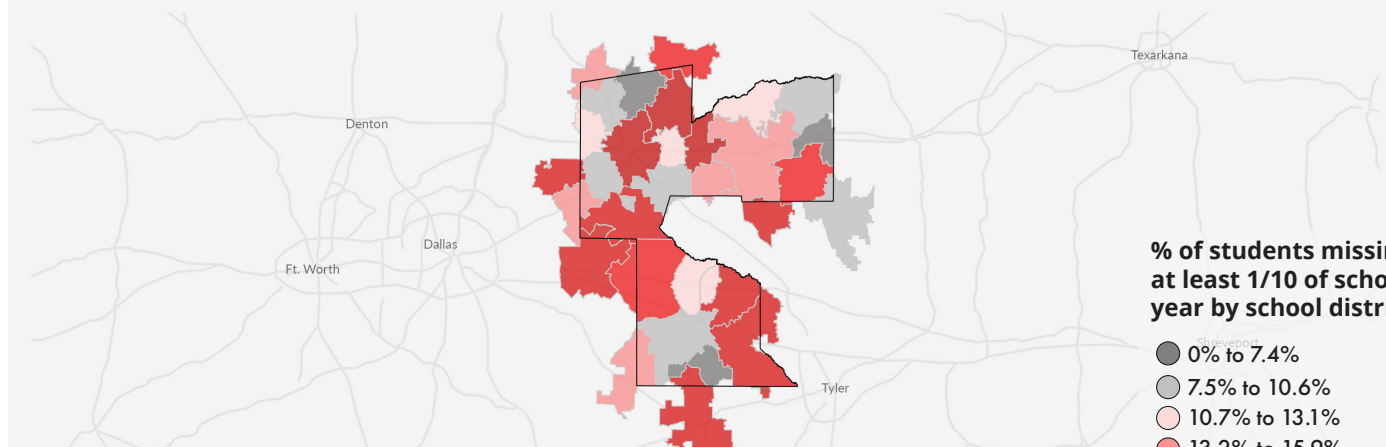
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

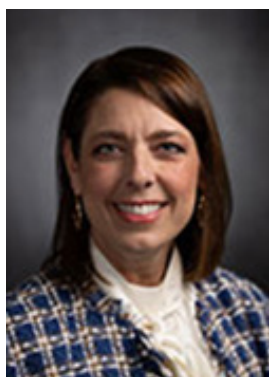
CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- 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% of students attending school in **HD 2** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



House District #2



Rep. Jill Dutton

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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

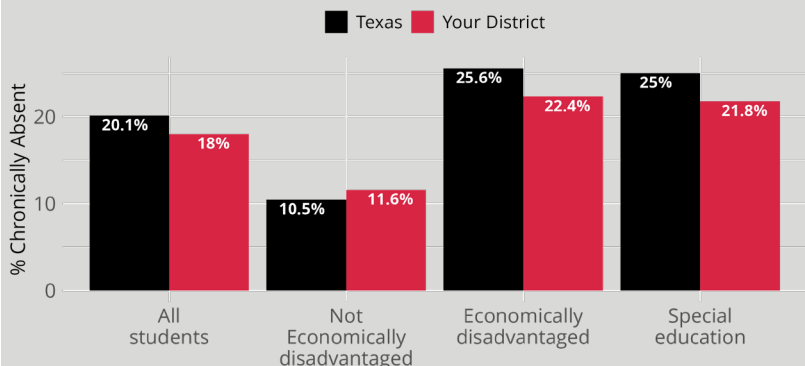
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

HOUSE DISTRICT #2

During the 2022-23 school year, **18%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **5,383 students**. This is a 5 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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

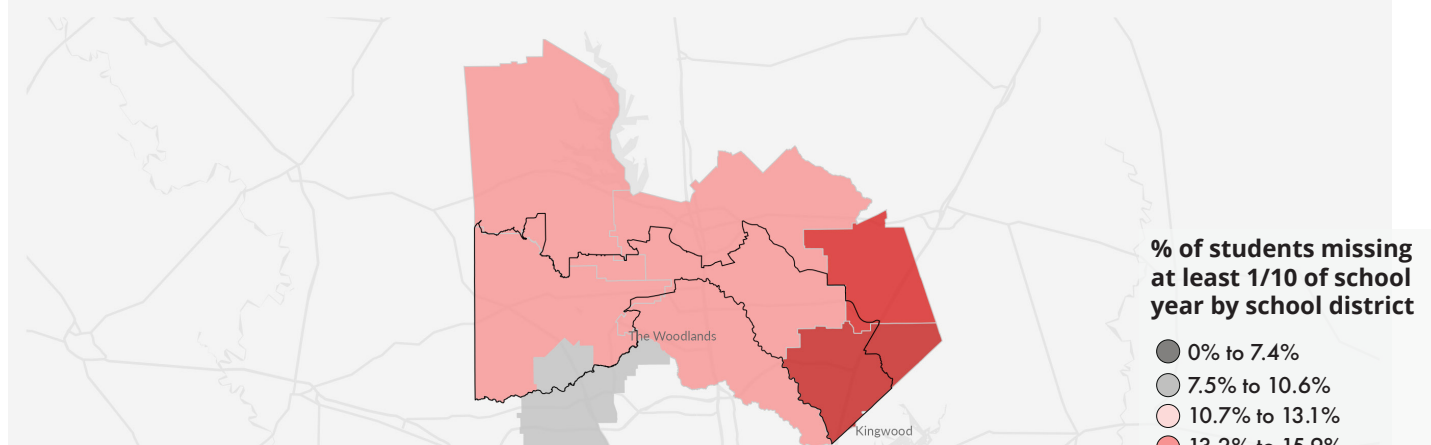
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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 7.4%
- 7.5% to 10.6%
- 10.7% to 13.1%
- 13.2% to 15.9%
- 16% to 19.3%
- 19.4% to 24.2%
- 24.3%+

19.3% of students attending school in **HD 3** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



House District #3

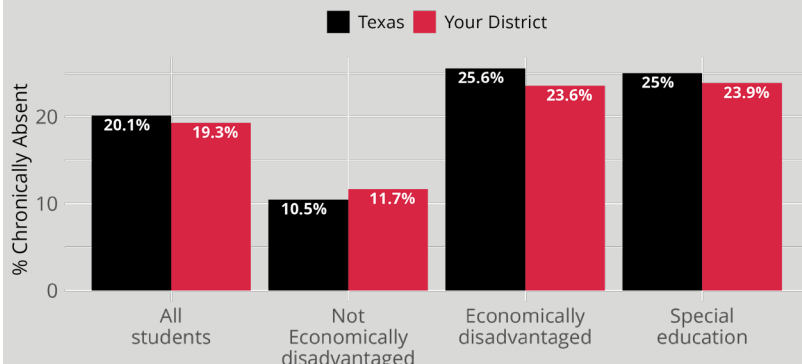


Rep. Cecil Bell Jr.

HOUSE DISTRICT #3

During the 2022-23 school year, **19.3%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **6,799** students. This is little change from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

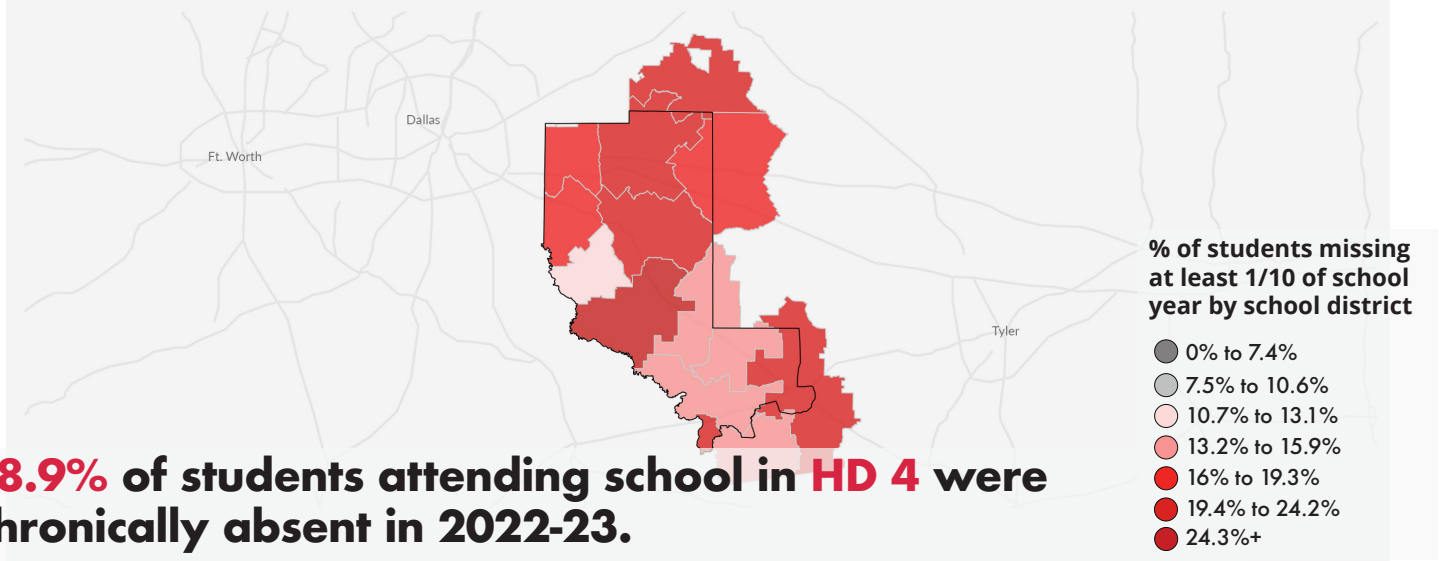
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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

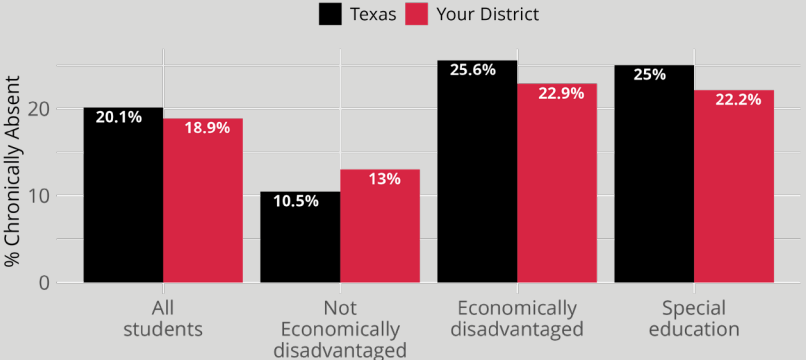


Rep. Keith Bell

HOUSE DISTRICT #4

During the 2022-23 school year, **18.9%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **6,983 students**. This is a 3 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

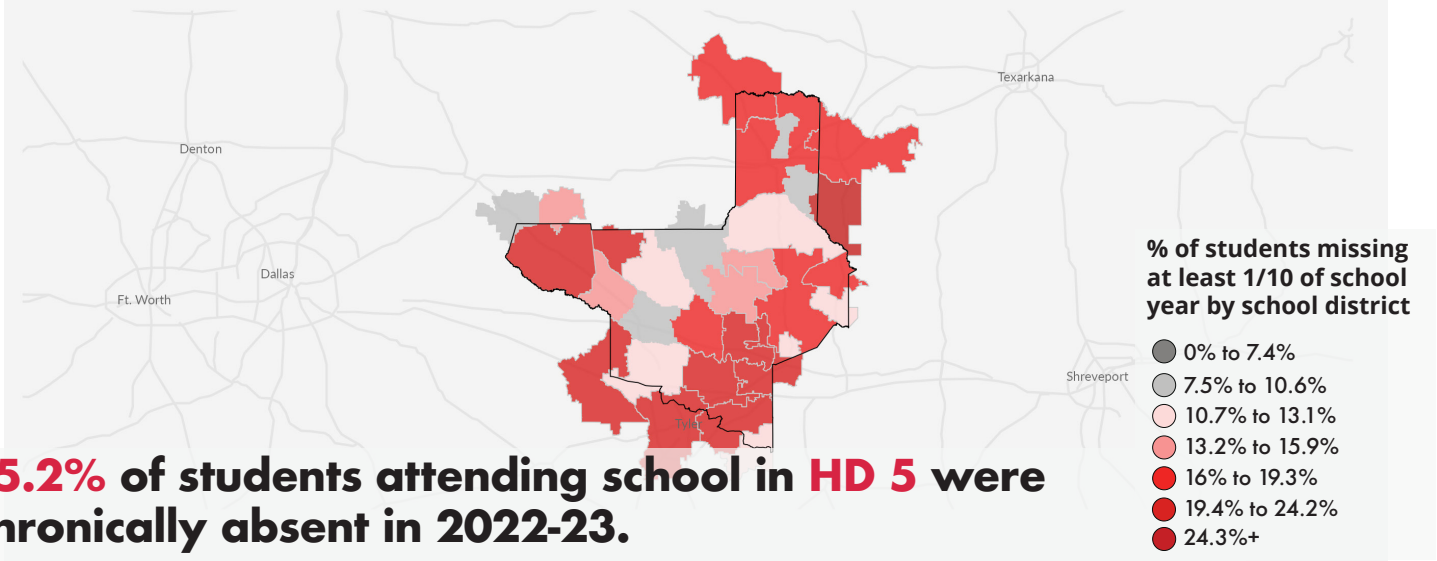
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



15.2% of students attending school in **HD 5** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



House District #5

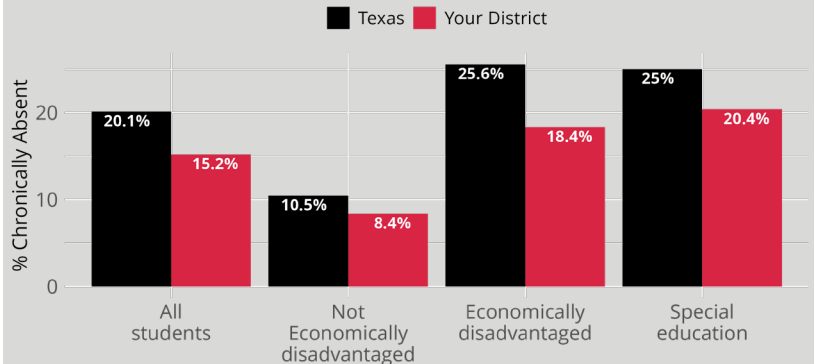


Rep. Cole Hefner

HOUSE DISTRICT #5

During the 2022-23 school year, **15.2%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **3,779** students. This is little change from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

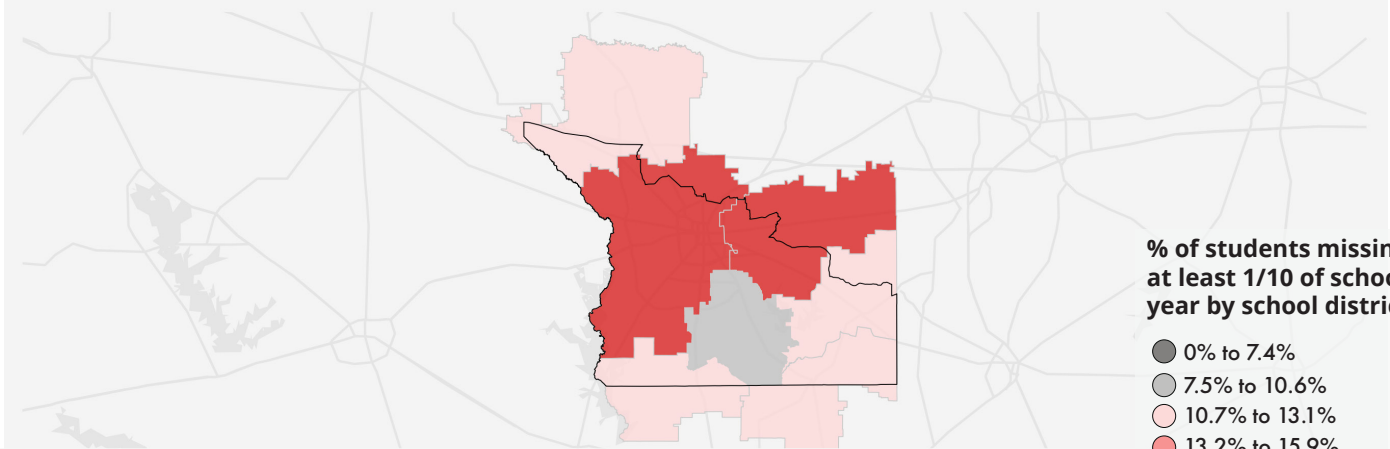
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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 7.4%
- 7.5% to 10.6%
- 10.7% to 13.1%
- 13.2% to 15.9%
- 16% to 19.3%
- 19.4% to 24.2%
- 24.3%+

18.1% of students attending school in **HD 6** were chronically absent in 2022-23.



House District #6

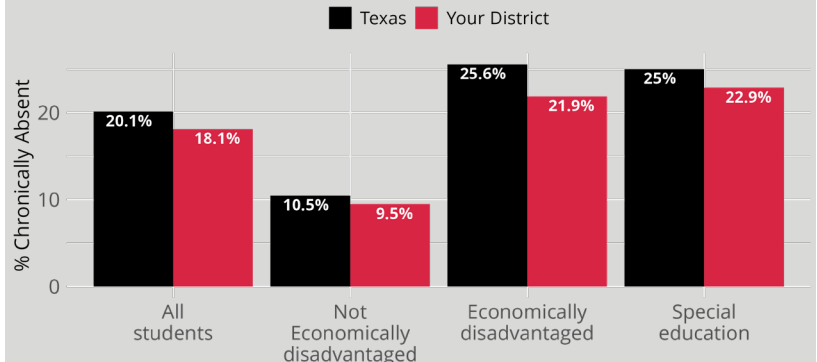


Rep. Matt Schaefer

HOUSE DISTRICT #6

During the 2022-23 school year, **18.1%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,684 students**. This is little change from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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

CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

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Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

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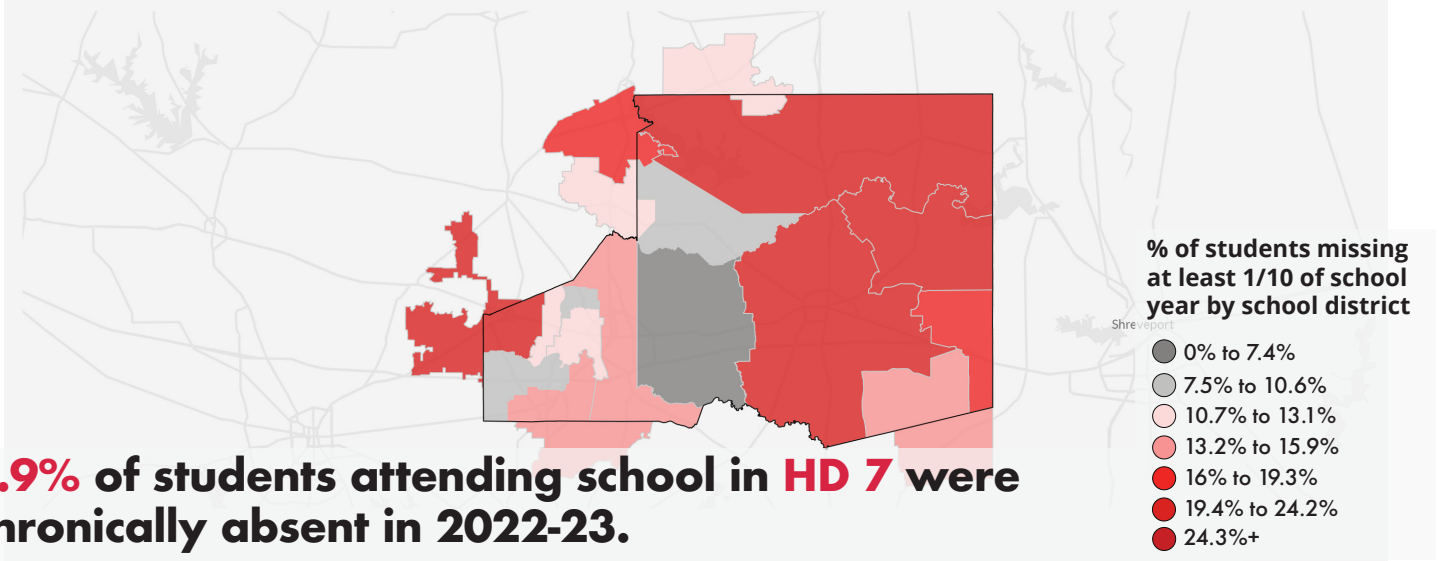
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



8.9% of students attending school in **HD 7** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



House District #7

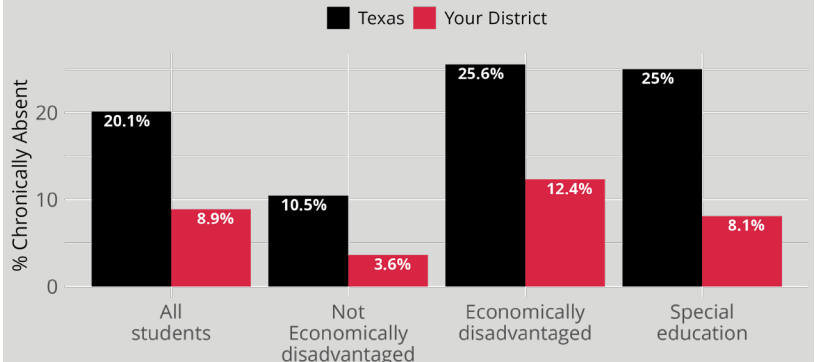


Rep. Jay Dean

HOUSE DISTRICT #7

During the 2022-23 school year, **8.9%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,244 students**. This is a 1 percentage point decrease from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

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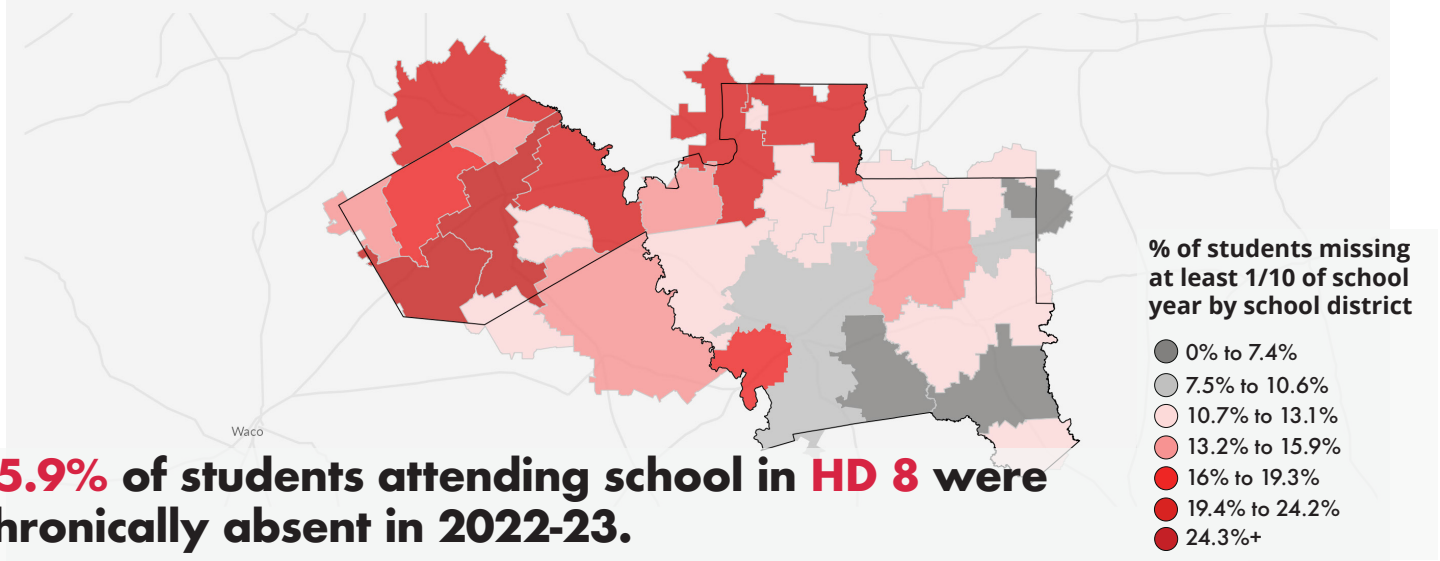
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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

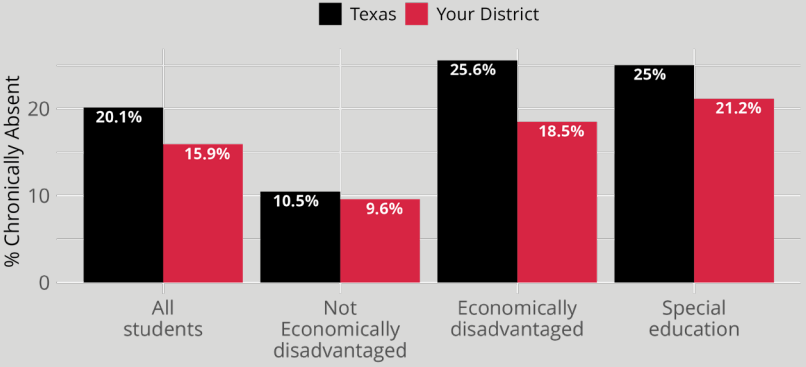


Rep. Cody Harris

HOUSE DISTRICT #8

During the 2022-23 school year, **15.9%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **3,974** students. This is little change from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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.

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Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

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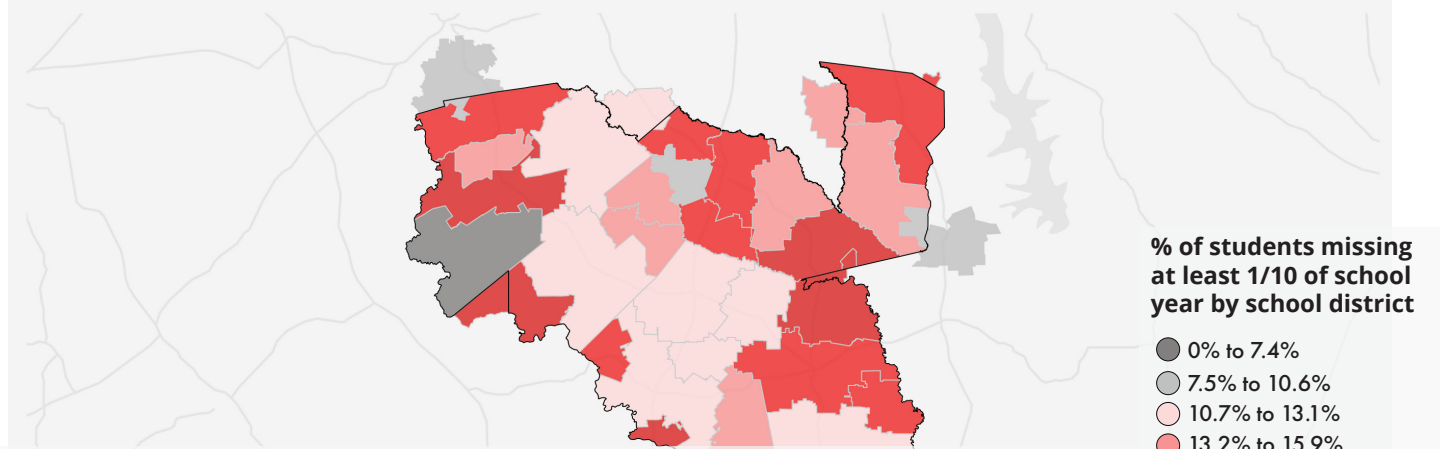
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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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



15.3% of students attending school in **HD 9** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.

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

- 0% to 7.4%
- 7.5% to 10.6%
- 10.7% to 13.1%
- 13.2% to 15.9%
- 16% to 19.3%
- 19.4% to 24.2%
- 24.3%+



House District #9

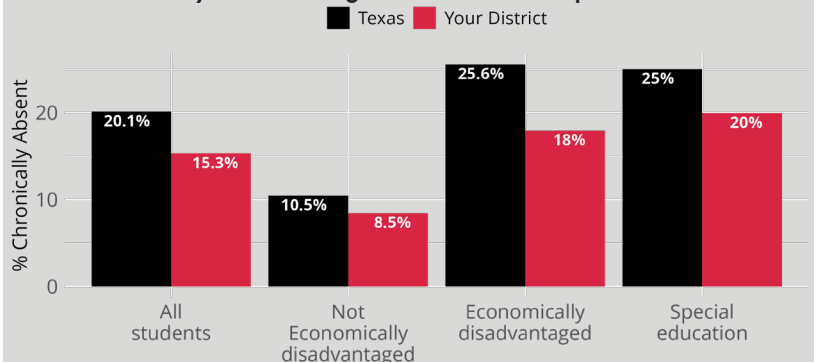


Rep. Trent Ashby

HOUSE DISTRICT #9

During the 2022-23 school year, **15.3%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **3,849 students**. This is a 2 percentage point decrease from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

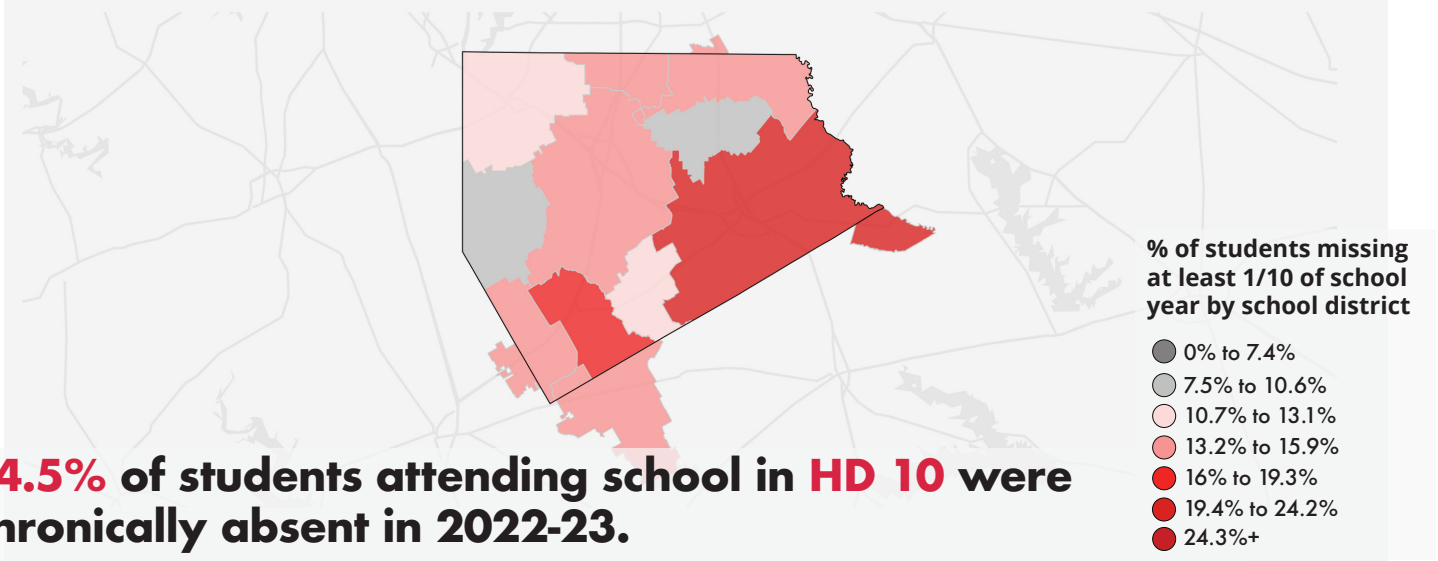
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



14.5% of students attending school in **HD 10** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



House District #10

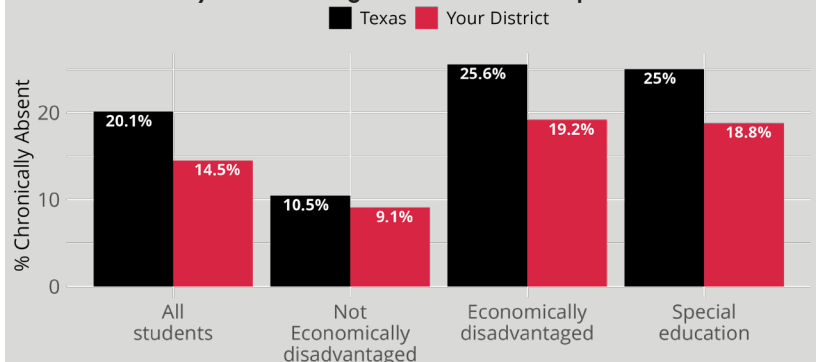


Rep. Brian Harrison

HOUSE DISTRICT #10

During the 2022-23 school year, **14.5%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **5,140** students. This is a 3 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

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Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

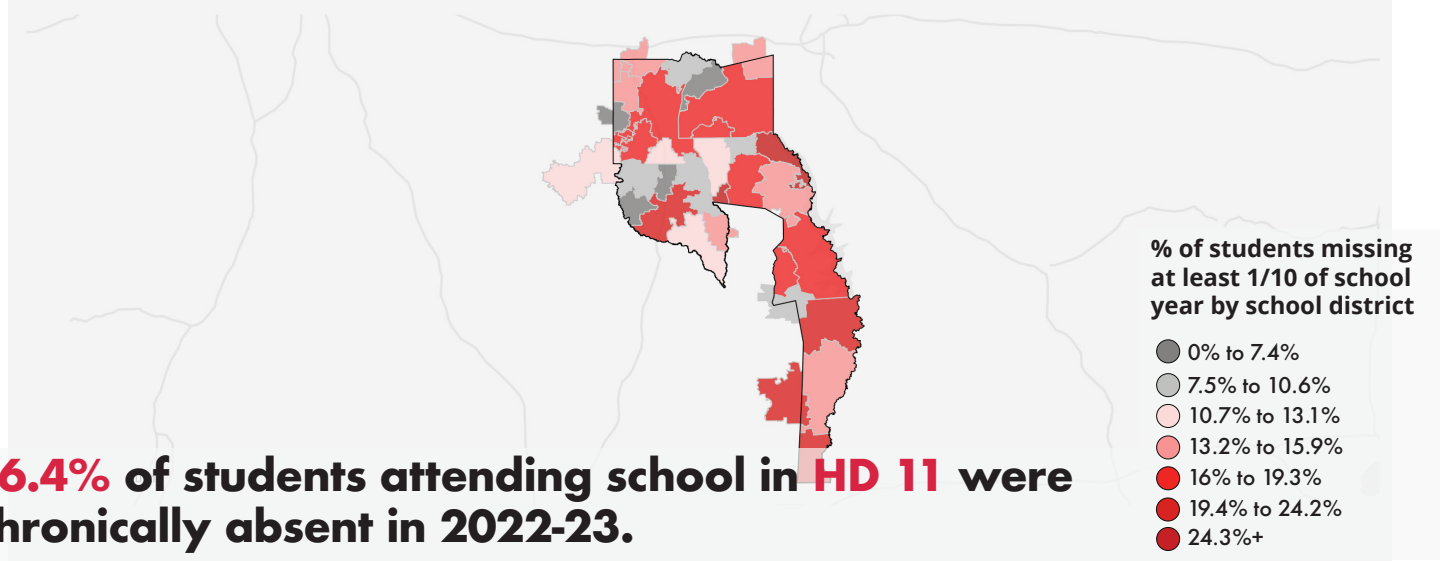
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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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



16.4% of students attending school in **HD 11** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



House District #11

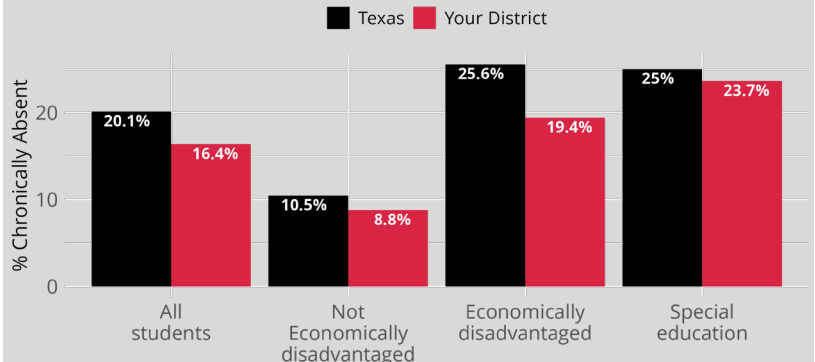


Rep. Travis Clardy

HOUSE DISTRICT #11

During the 2022-23 school year, **16.4%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,226 students**. This is little change from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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

CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

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Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

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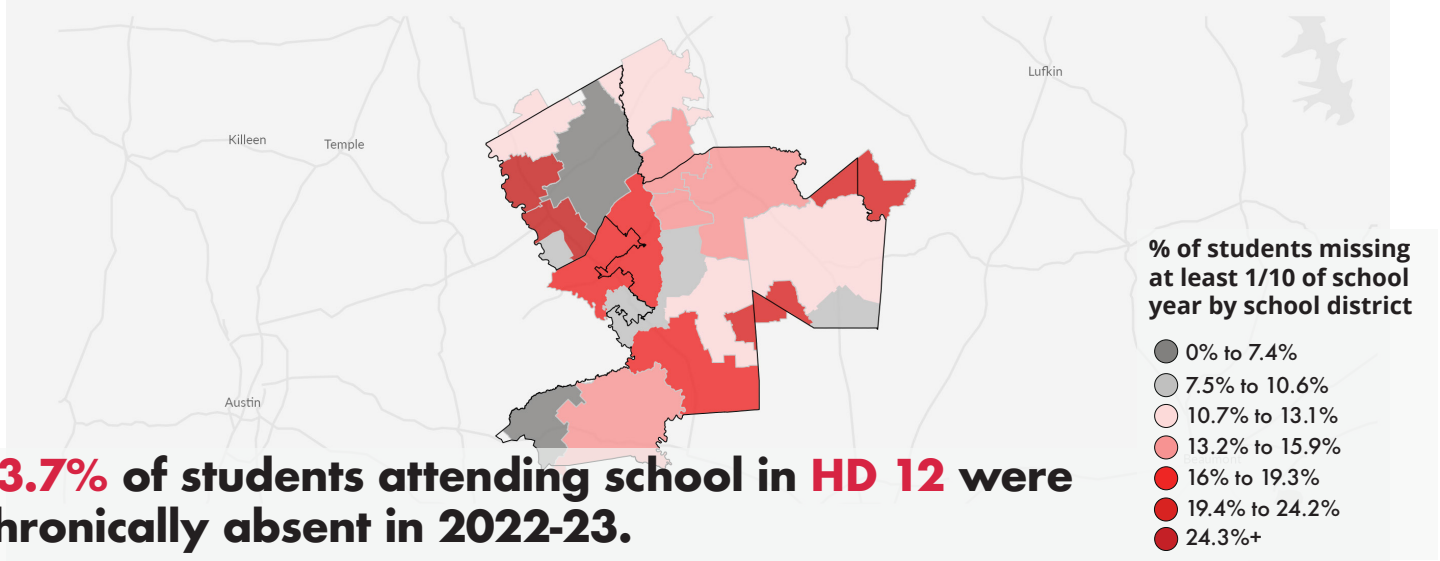
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #12

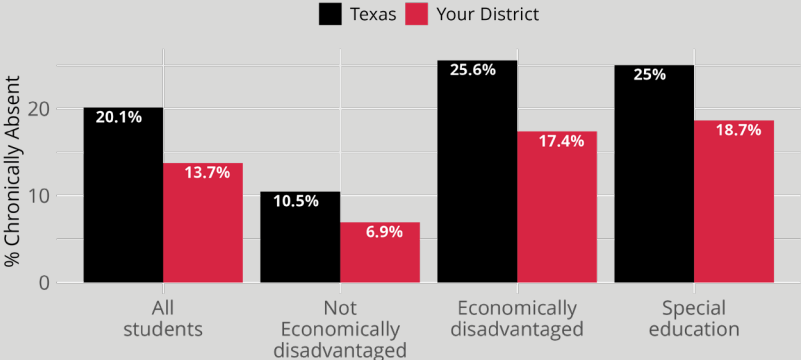


Rep. Kyle Kacal

HOUSE DISTRICT #12

During the 2022-23 school year, **13.7%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **3,505 students**. This is a 1 percentage point decrease from 2020-21.

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CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

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Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

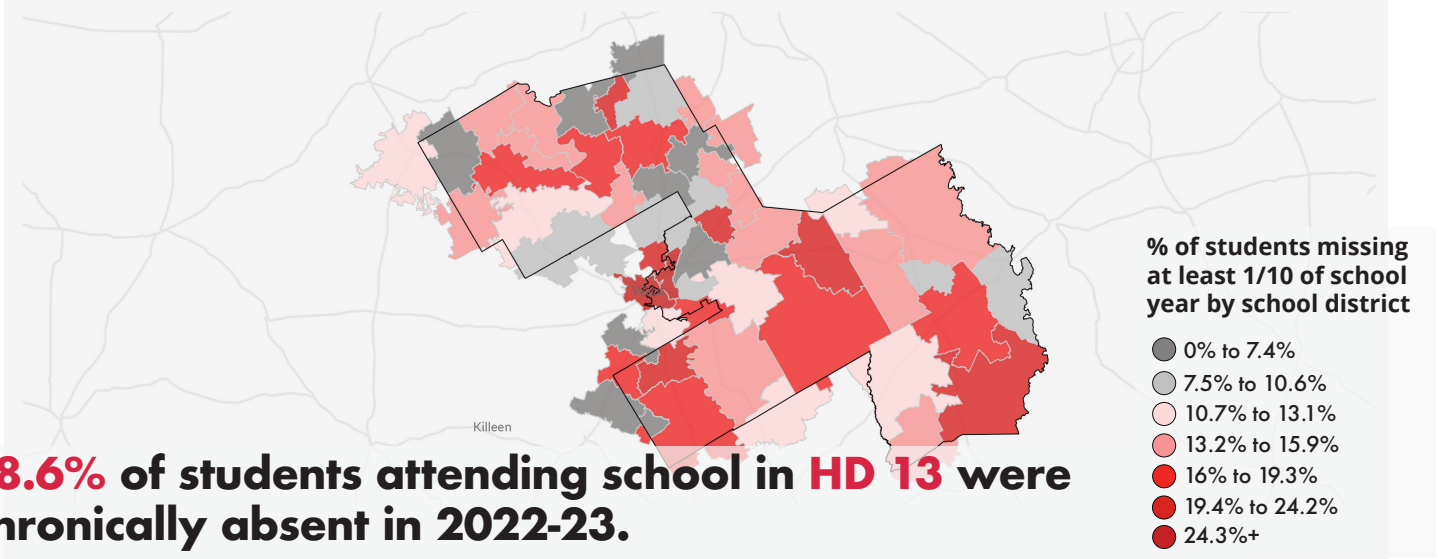
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



18.6% of students attending school in **HD 13** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



House District #13

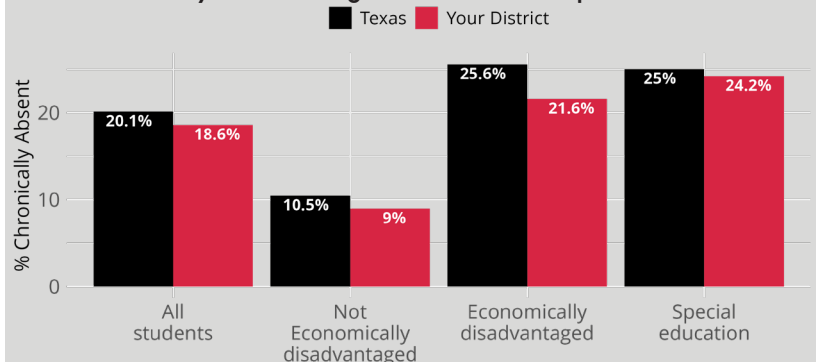


Rep. Angelia Orr

HOUSE DISTRICT #13

During the 2022-23 school year, **18.6%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,507 students**. This is a 1 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

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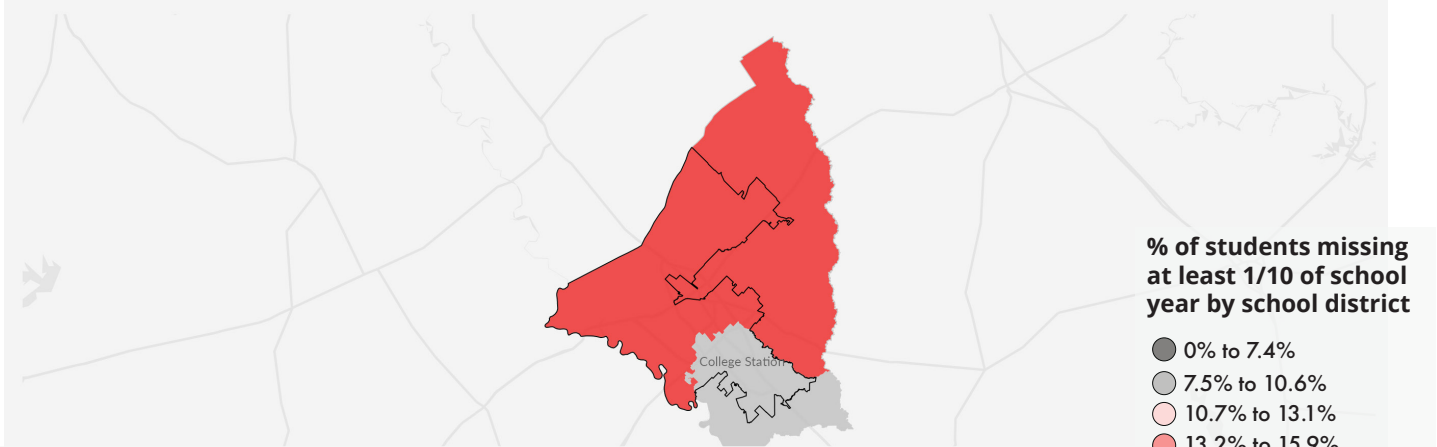
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



15.3% of students attending school in **HD 14** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.

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

- 0% to 7.4%
- 7.5% to 10.6%
- 10.7% to 13.1%
- 13.2% to 15.9%
- 16% to 19.3%
- 19.4% to 24.2%
- 24.3%+



House District #14

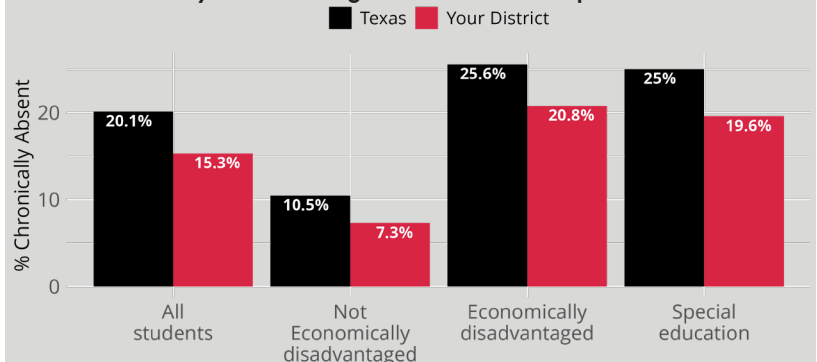


Rep. John Raney

HOUSE DISTRICT #14

During the 2022-23 school year, **15.3%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **3,768** students. This is a 1 percentage point decrease from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

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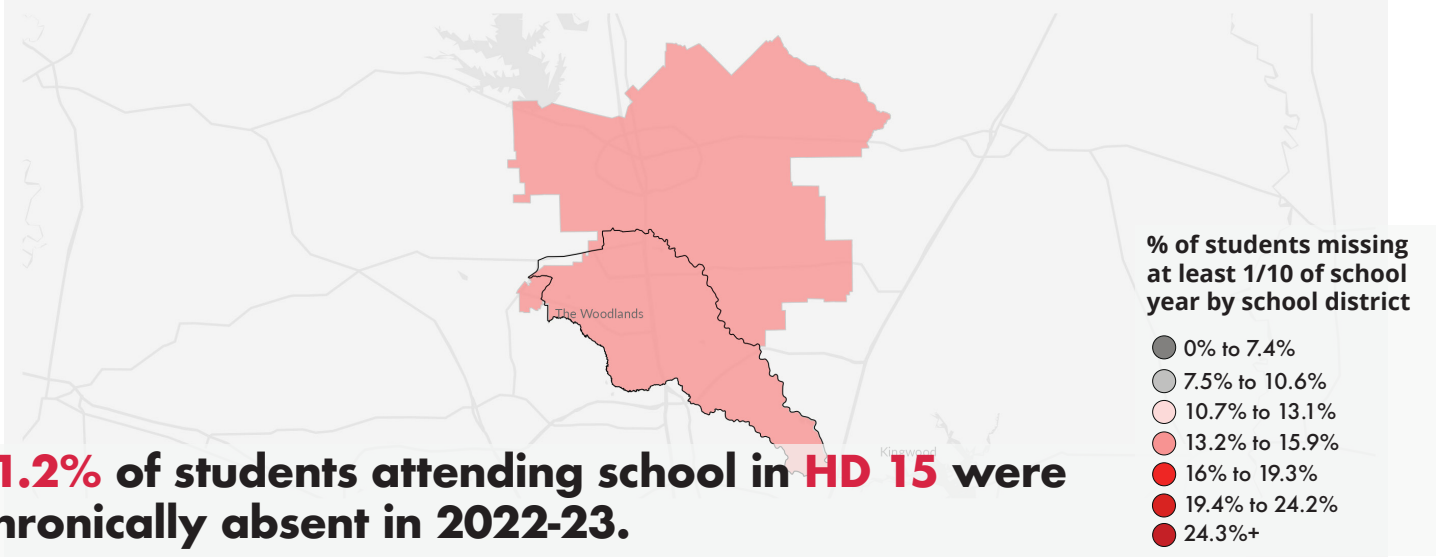
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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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



11.2% of students attending school in **HD 15** were chronically absent in 2022-23.



House District #15



Rep. Steve Toth

CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

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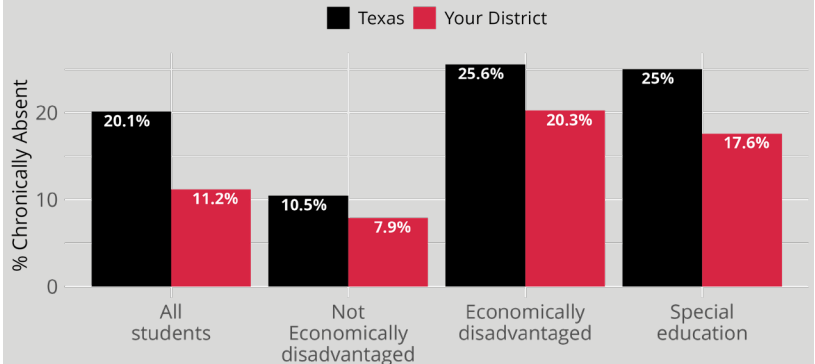
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

HOUSE DISTRICT #15

During the 2022-23 school year, **11.2%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,231 students**. This is a 5 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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

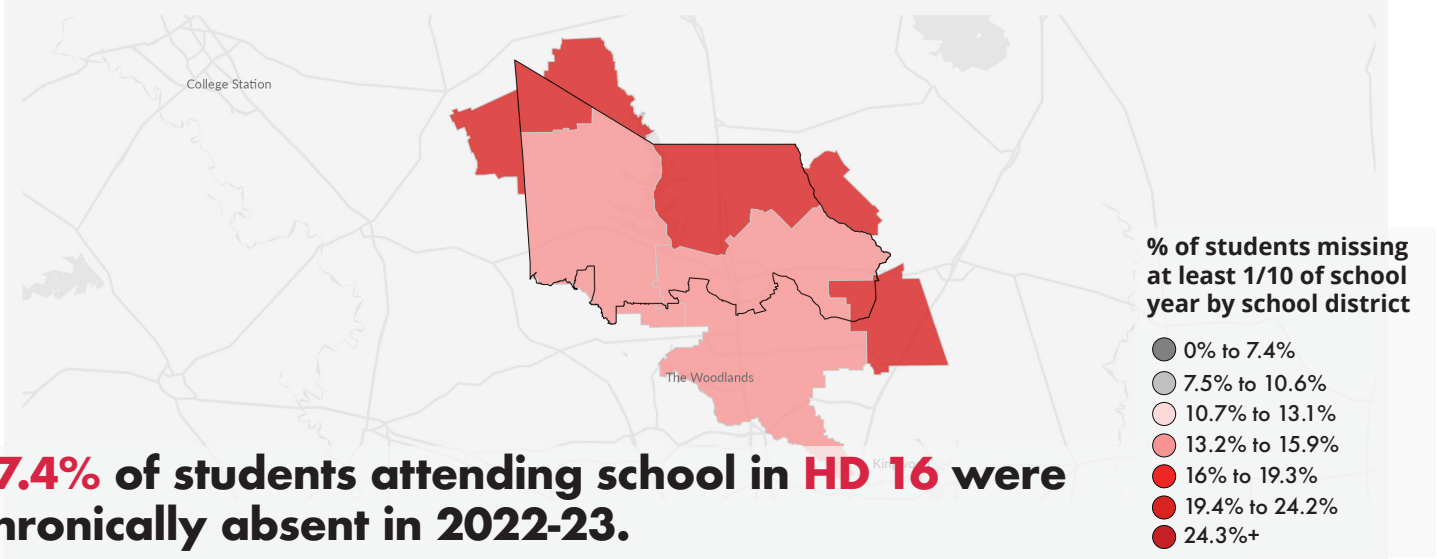
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
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Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #16

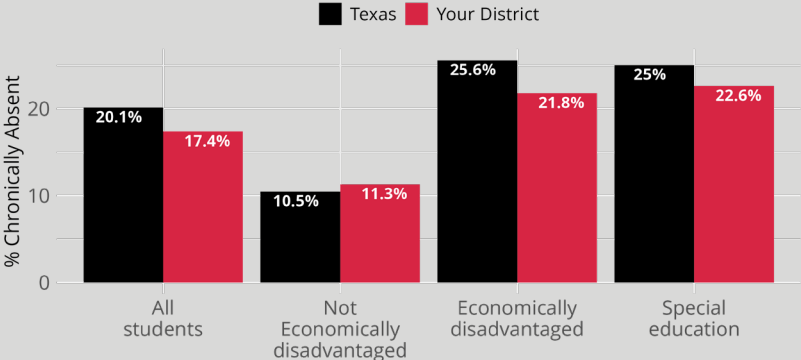


Rep. Will Metcalf

HOUSE DISTRICT #16

During the 2022-23 school year, **17.4%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **5,930 students**. This is a 3 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

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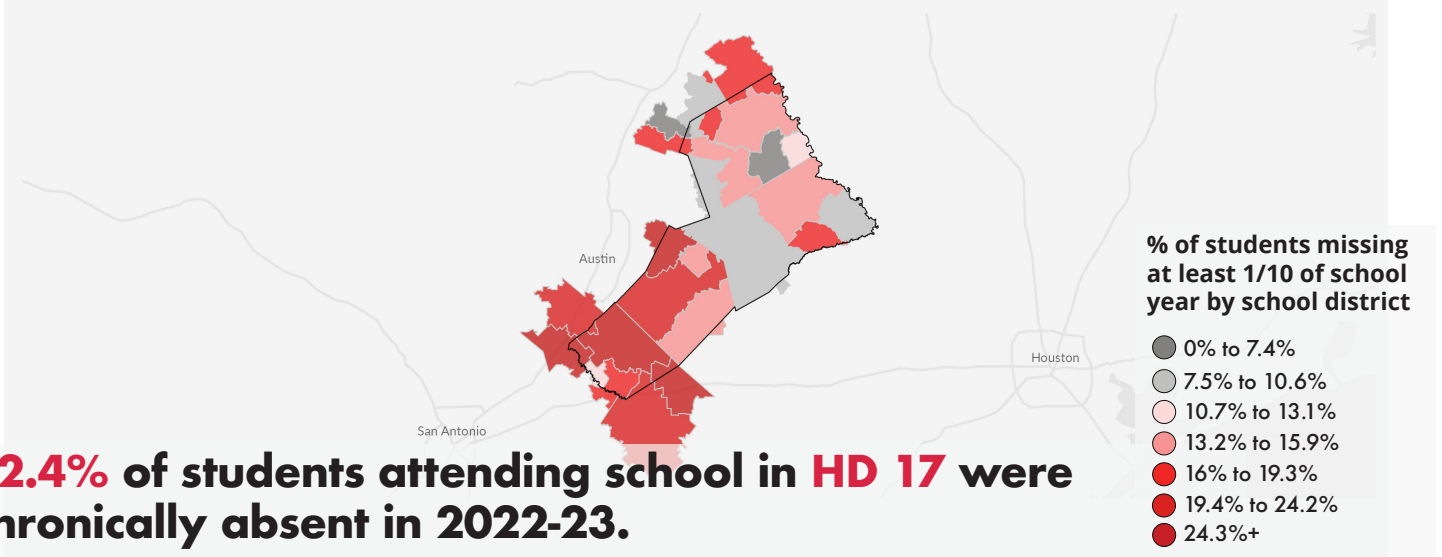
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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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



22.4% of students attending school in **HD 17** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

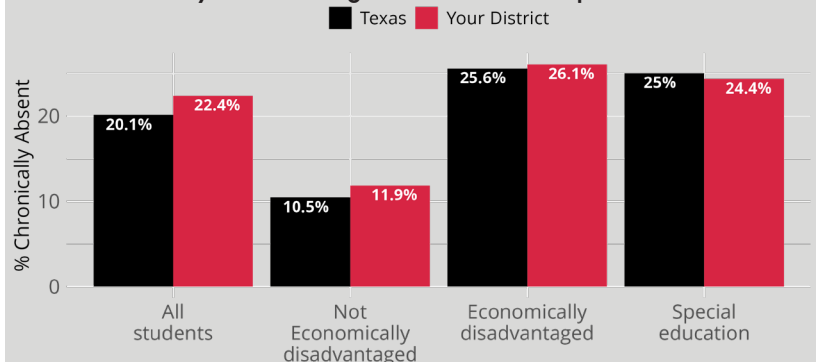
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

HOUSE DISTRICT #17

During the 2022-23 school year, **22.4%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **6,457 students**. This is a 1 percentage point decrease from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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

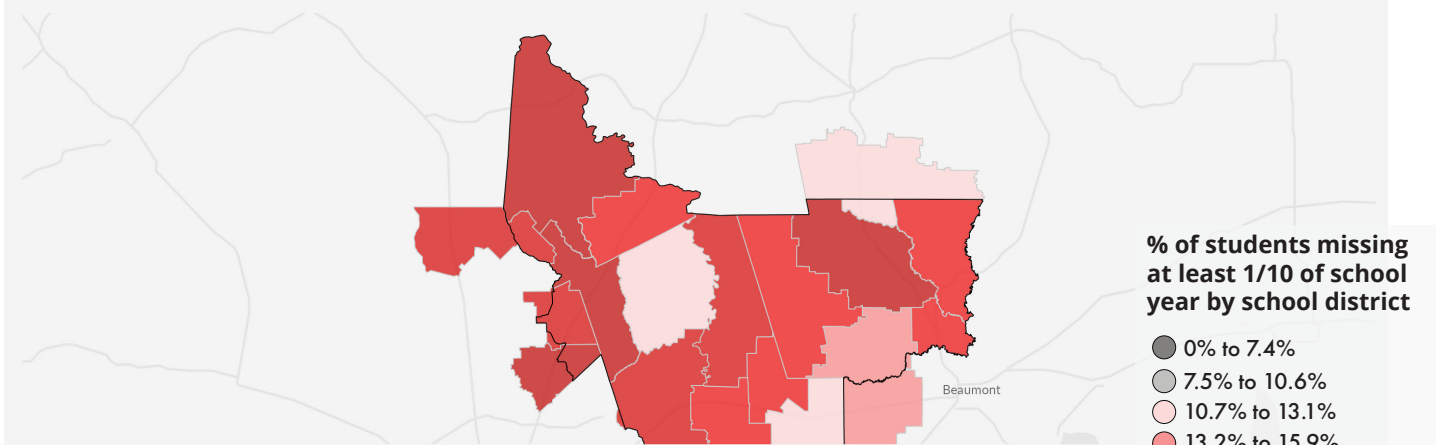
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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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.
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Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



22.1% of students attending school in **HD 18** were chronically absent in 2022-23.



House District #18

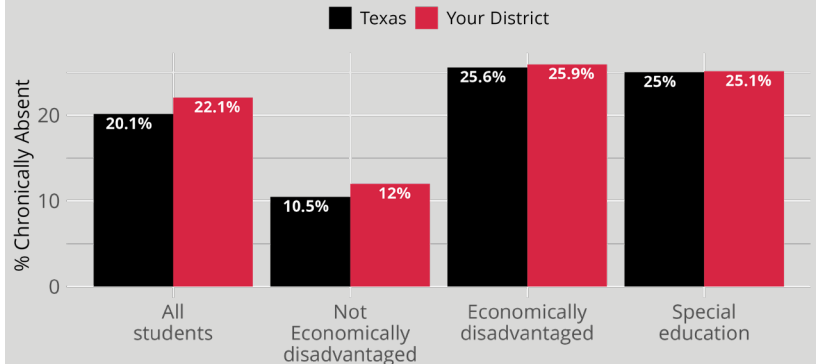


Rep. Ernest Bailes

HOUSE DISTRICT #18

During the 2022-23 school year, **22.1%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **7,974 students**. This is a 1 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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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.

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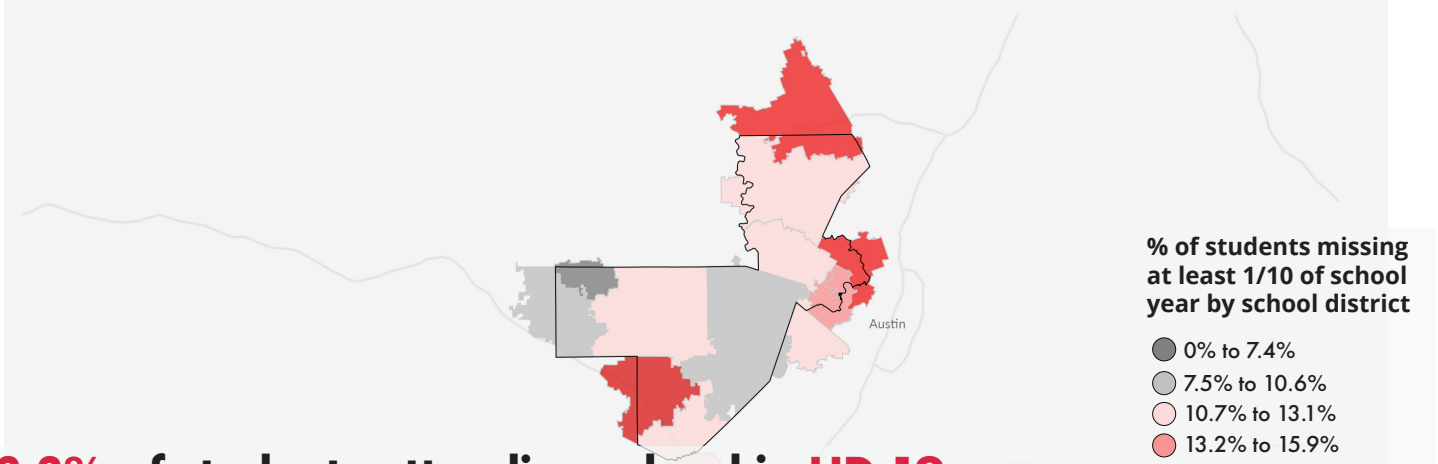
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



13.3% of students attending school in **HD 19** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

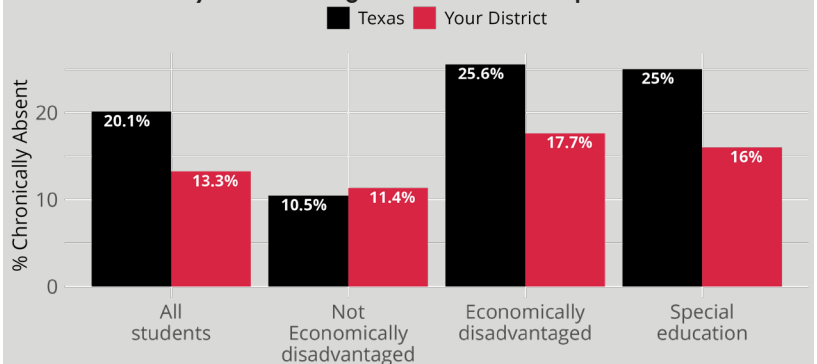
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

HOUSE DISTRICT #19

During the 2022-23 school year, **13.3%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **3,687 students**. This is a 4 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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

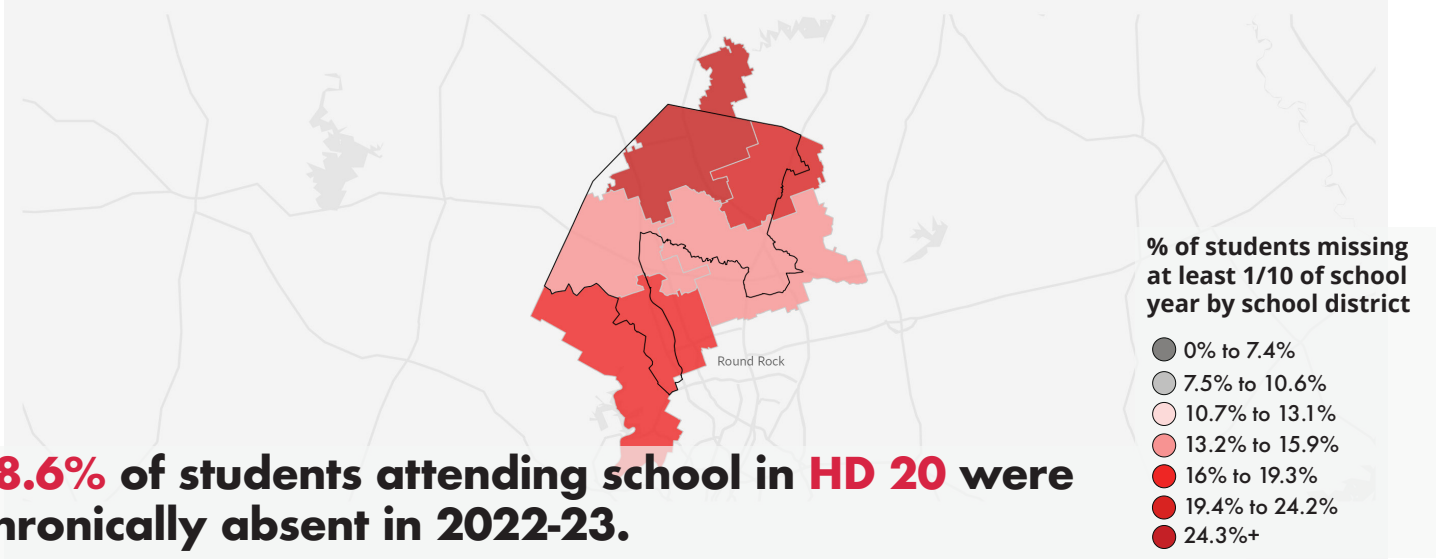
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #20



Rep. Terry M. Wilson

CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

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Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

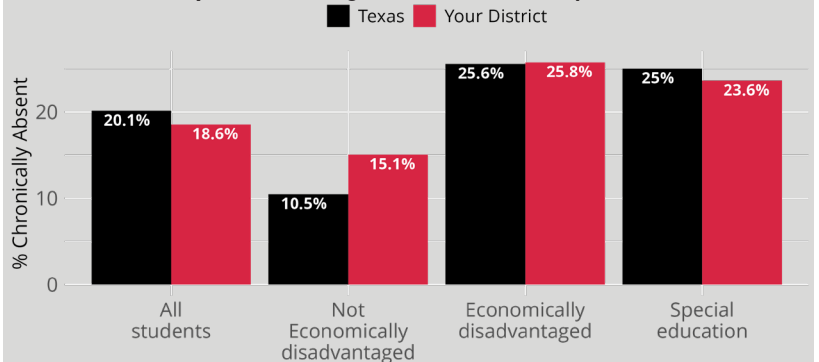
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

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HOUSE DISTRICT #20

During the 2022-23 school year, **18.6%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **6,191 students**. This is a 7 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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

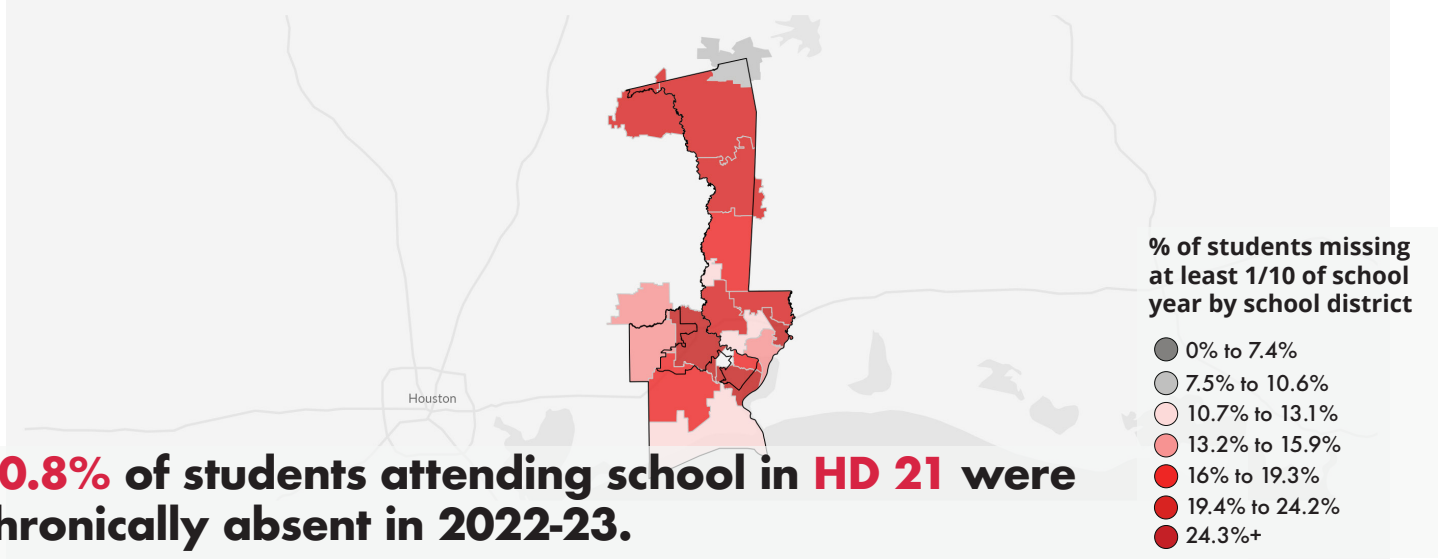
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #21

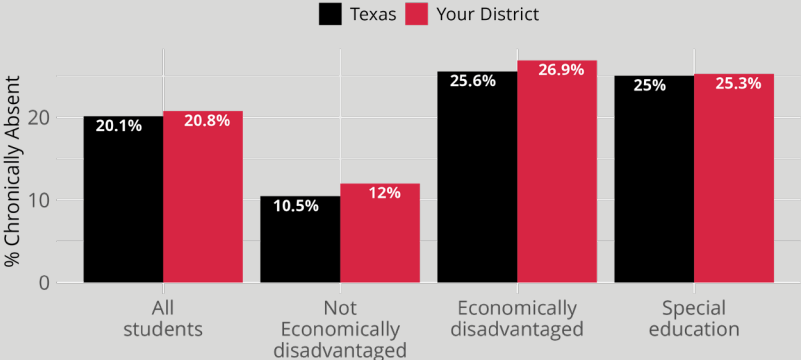


Rep. Dade Phelan

HOUSE DISTRICT #21

During the 2022-23 school year, **20.8%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **5,990 students**. This is a 2 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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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.

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Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

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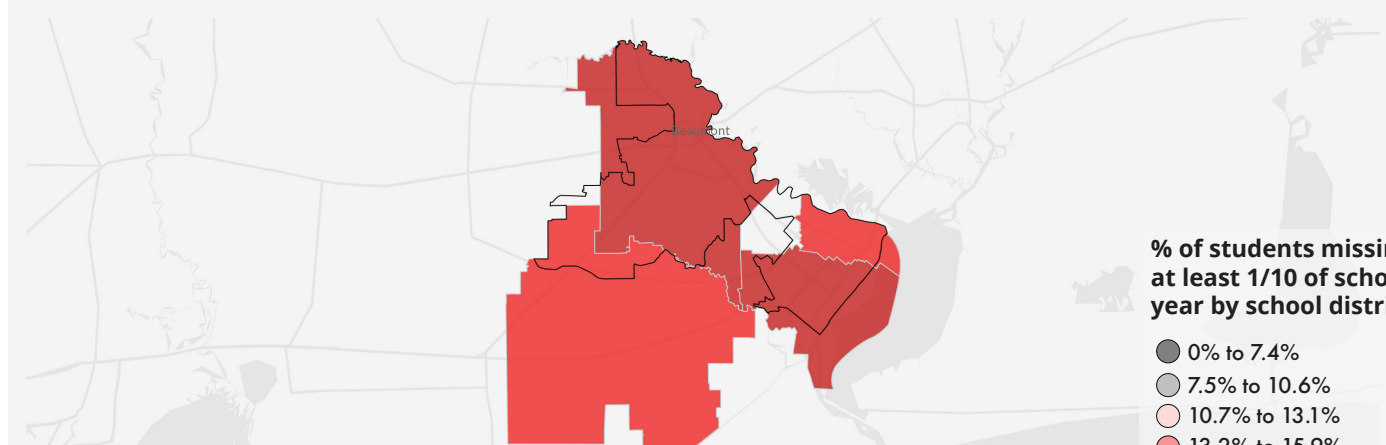
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



30% of students attending school in **HD 22** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



House District #22

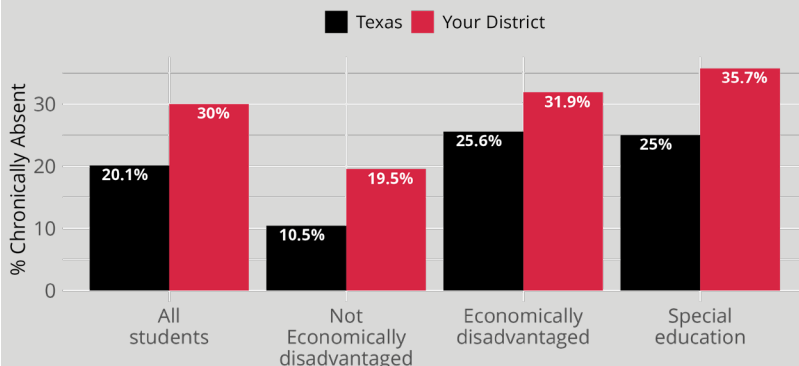


Rep. Christian Manuel

HOUSE DISTRICT #22

During the 2022-23 school year, **30%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **7,362 students**. This is a 2 percentage point decrease from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

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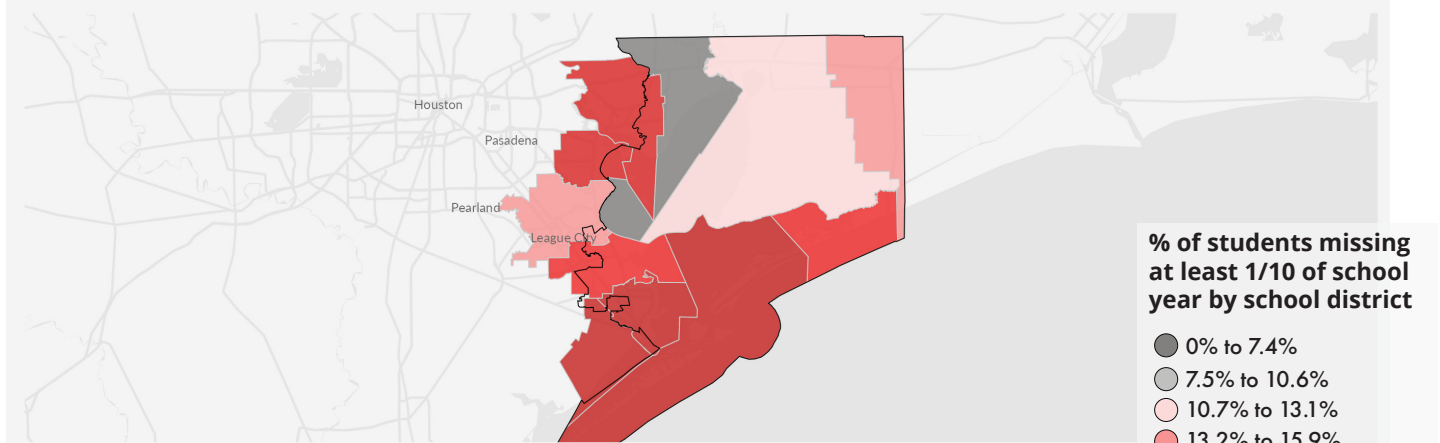
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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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



18.8% of students attending school in **HD 23** were chronically absent in 2022-23.



House District #23

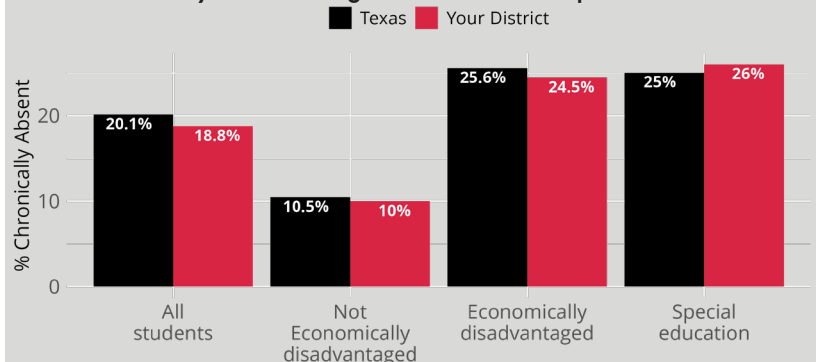


Rep. Terri Leo Wilson

HOUSE DISTRICT #23

During the 2022-23 school year, **18.8%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **5,085 students**. This is a 2 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

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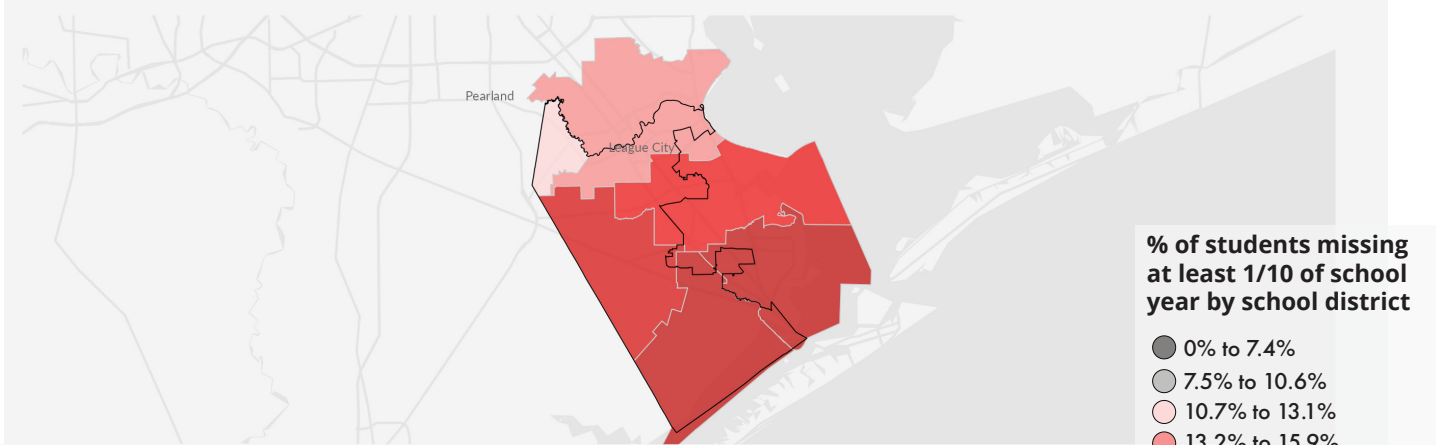
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



17.1% of students attending school in **HD 24** were chronically absent in 2022-23.

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

- 0% to 7.4%
- 7.5% to 10.6%
- 10.7% to 13.1%
- 13.2% to 15.9%
- 16% to 19.3%
- 19.4% to 24.2%
- 24.3%+



House District #24

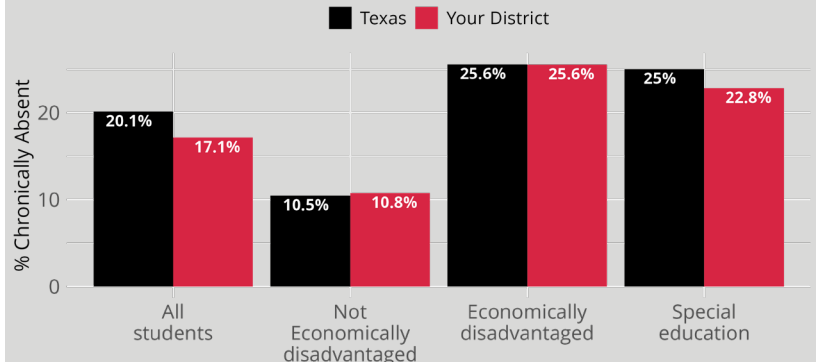


Rep. Greg Bonnen

HOUSE DISTRICT #24

During the 2022-23 school year, **17.1%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **5,445 students**. This is a 2 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

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Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

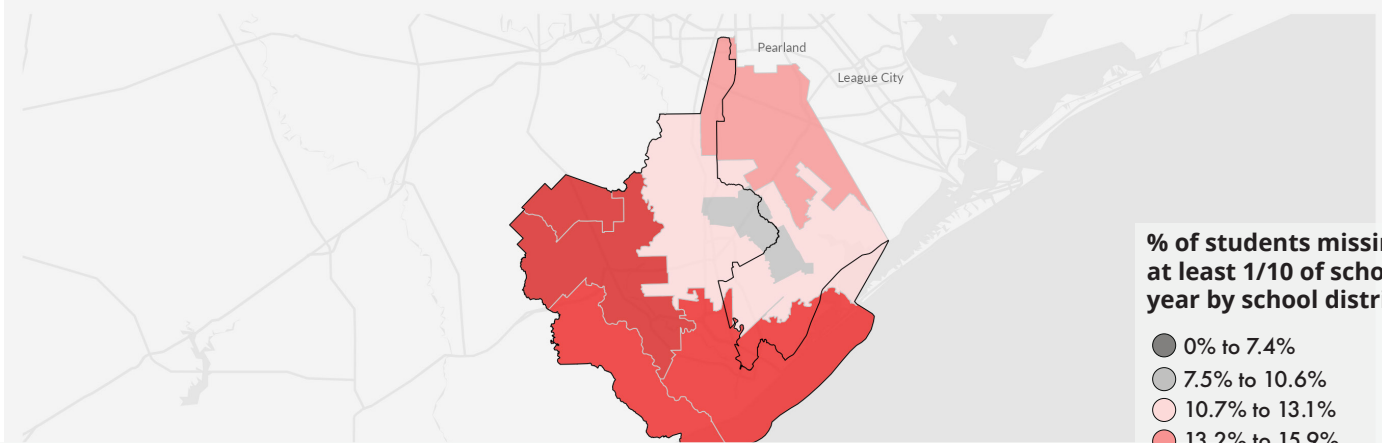
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



13.7% of students attending school in **HD 25** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.

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

- 0% to 7.4%
- 7.5% to 10.6%
- 10.7% to 13.1%
- 13.2% to 15.9%
- 16% to 19.3%
- 19.4% to 24.2%
- 24.3%+



House District #25

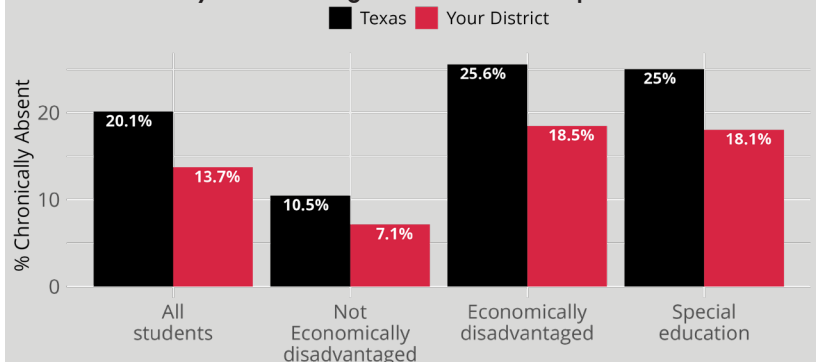


Rep. Cody Vasut

HOUSE DISTRICT #25

During the 2022-23 school year, **13.7%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **3,553 students**. This is a 3 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

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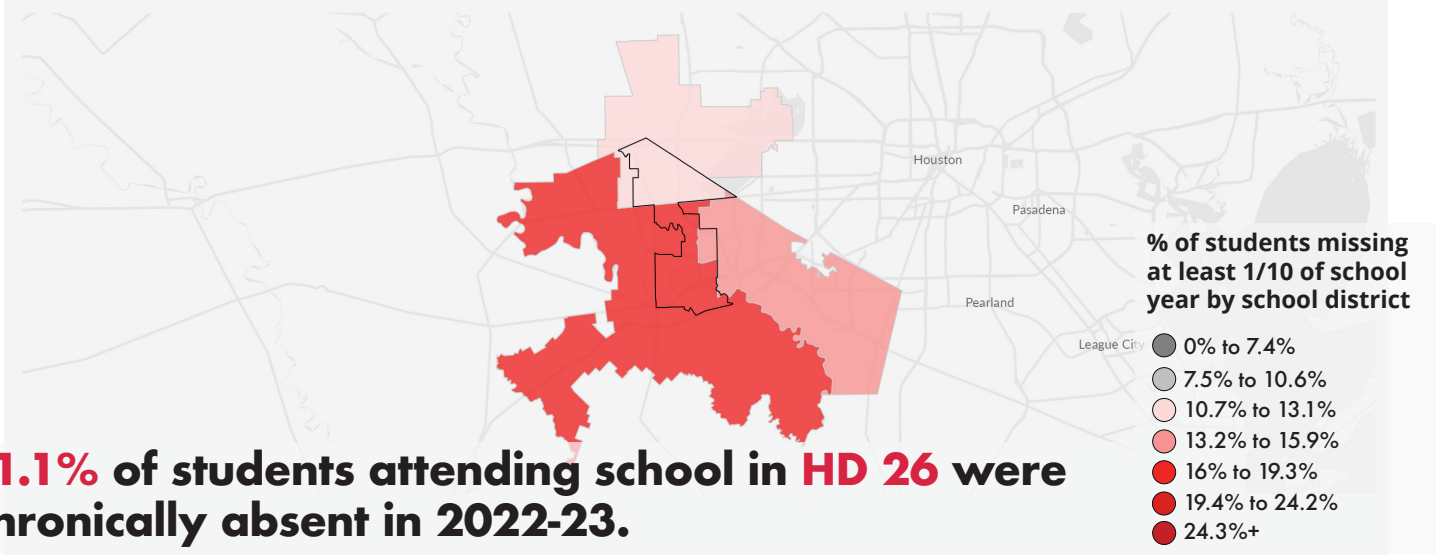
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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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



11.1% of students attending school in **HD 26** were chronically absent in 2022-23.



House District #26

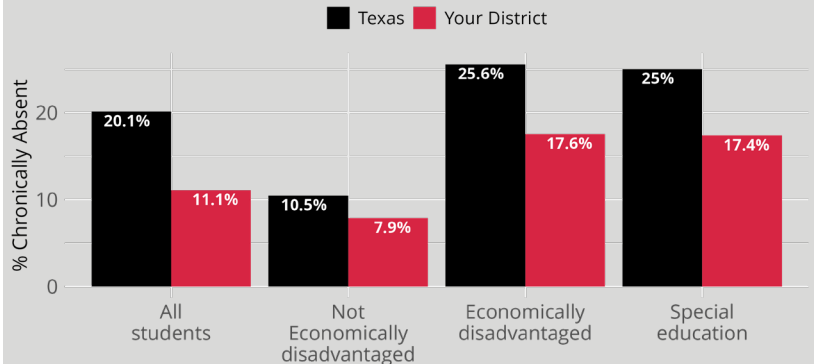


Rep. Jacey Jetton

HOUSE DISTRICT #26

During the 2022-23 school year, **11.1%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **5,740 students**. This is a 4 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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

CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

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Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

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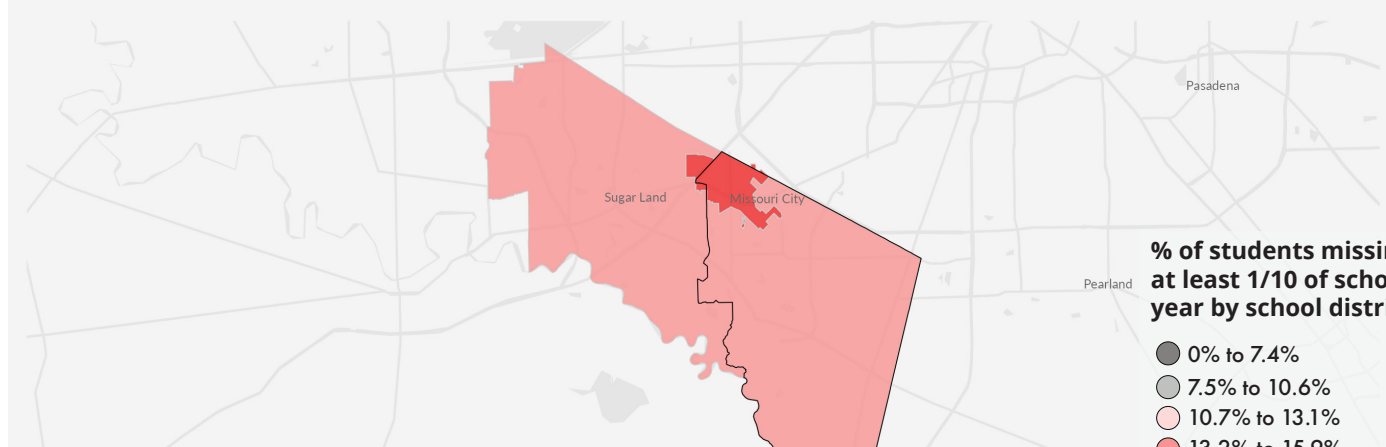
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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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



17% of students attending school in HD 27 were chronically absent in 2022-23.



House District #27



Rep. Ron Reynolds

CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

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Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

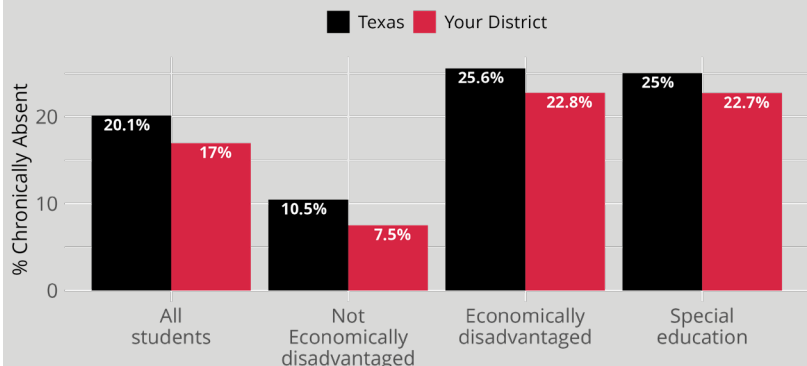
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

HOUSE DISTRICT #27

During the 2022-23 school year, **17%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,785 students**. This is a 1 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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

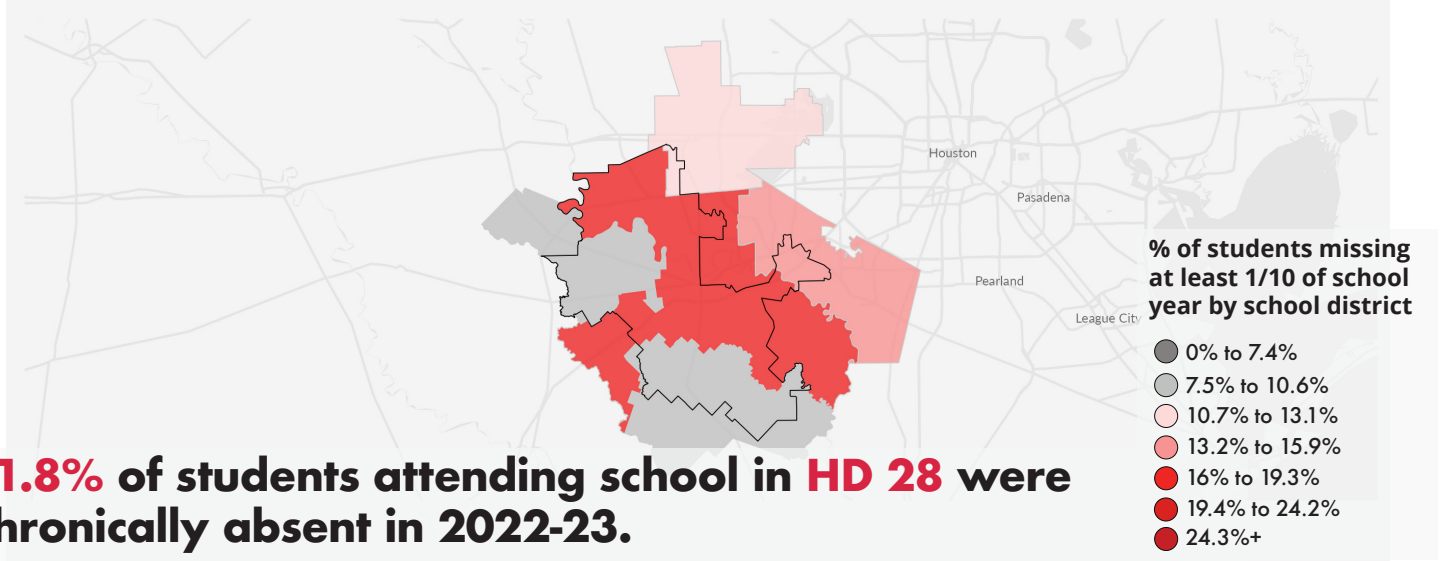
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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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



11.8% of students attending school in HD 28 were chronically absent in 2022-23.



House District #28

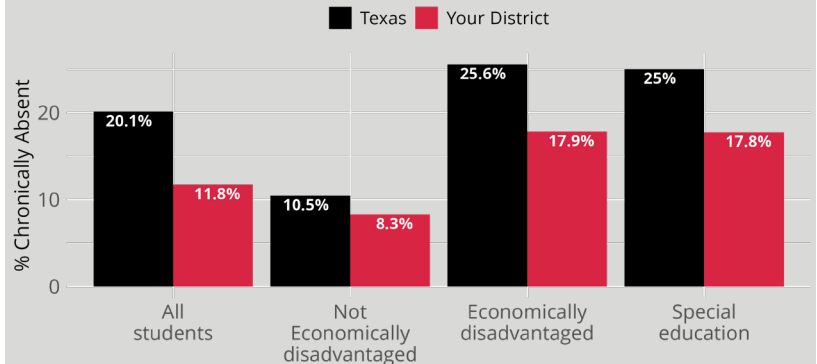


Rep. Gary Gates

HOUSE DISTRICT #28

During the 2022-23 school year, **11.8%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,405 students**. This is a 6 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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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.

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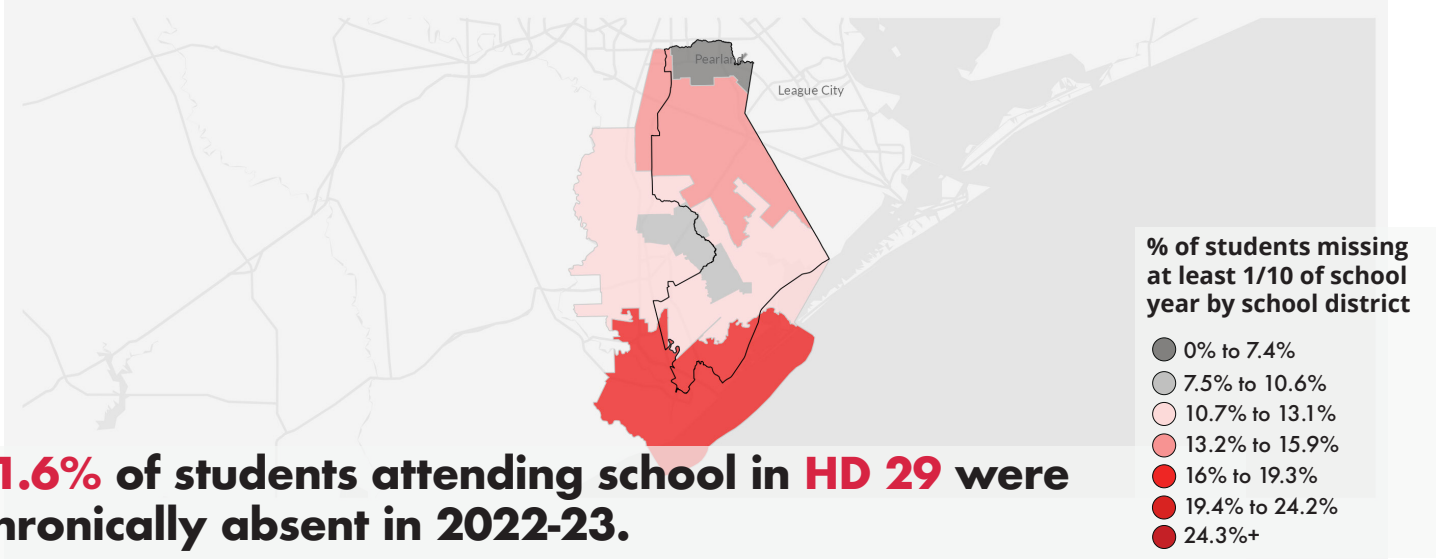
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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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



11.6% of students attending school in HD 29 were chronically absent in 2022-23.



House District #29

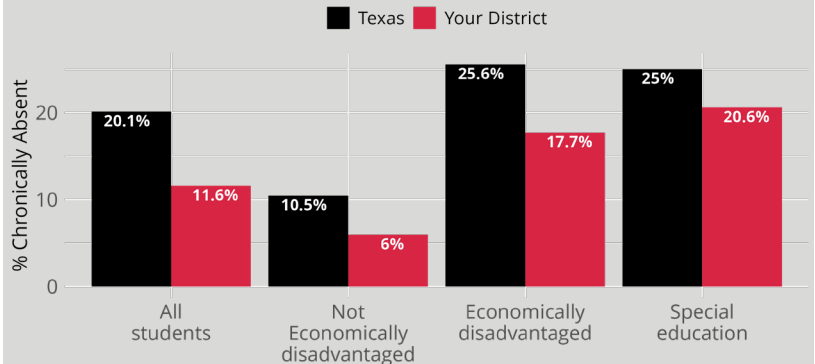


Rep. Ed Thompson

HOUSE DISTRICT #29

During the 2022-23 school year, **11.6%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **3,047 students**. This is a 3 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

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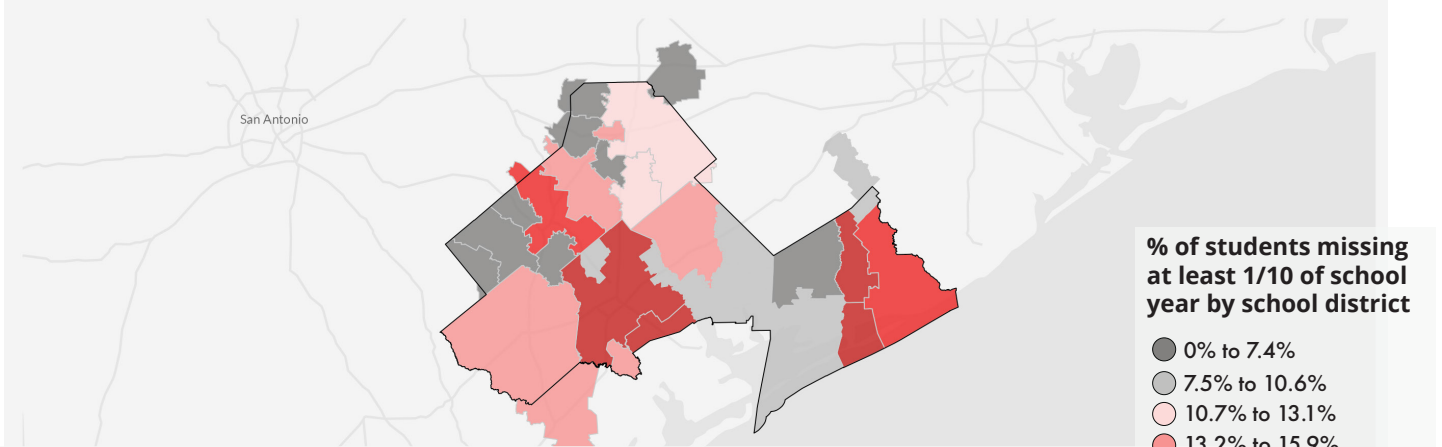
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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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



20.2% of students attending school in **HD 30** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

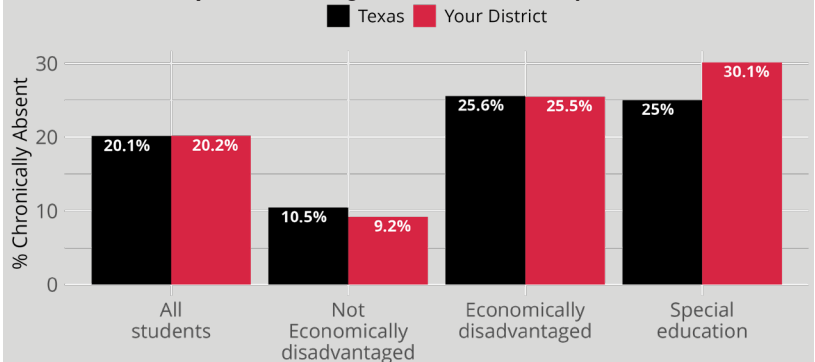
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

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HOUSE DISTRICT #30

During the 2022-23 school year, **20.2%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,799 students**. This is a 1 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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

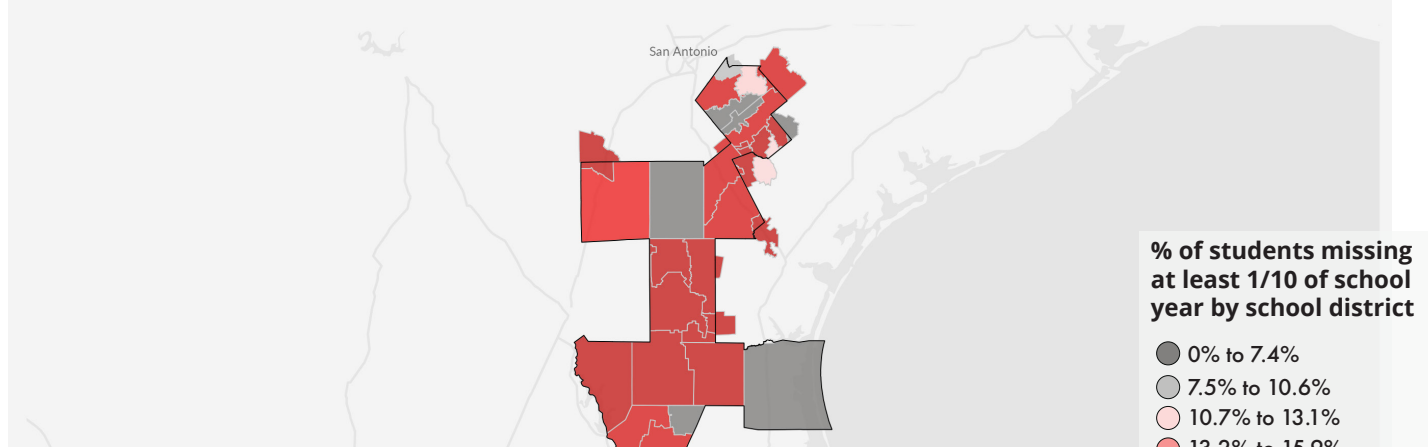
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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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



22.2% of students attending school in **HD 31** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

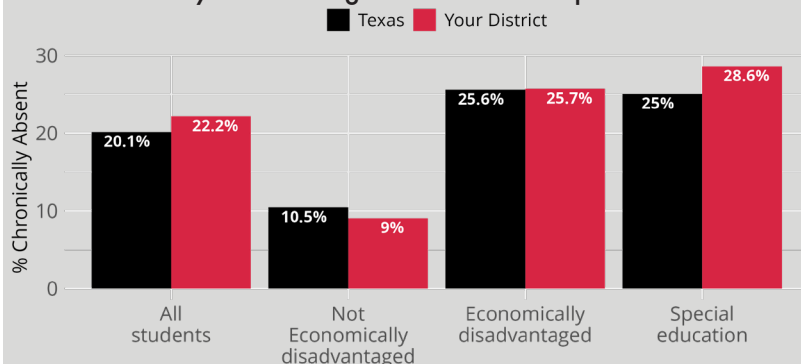
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

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HOUSE DISTRICT #31

During the 2022-23 school year, **22.2%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **7,799 students**. This is a 5 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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

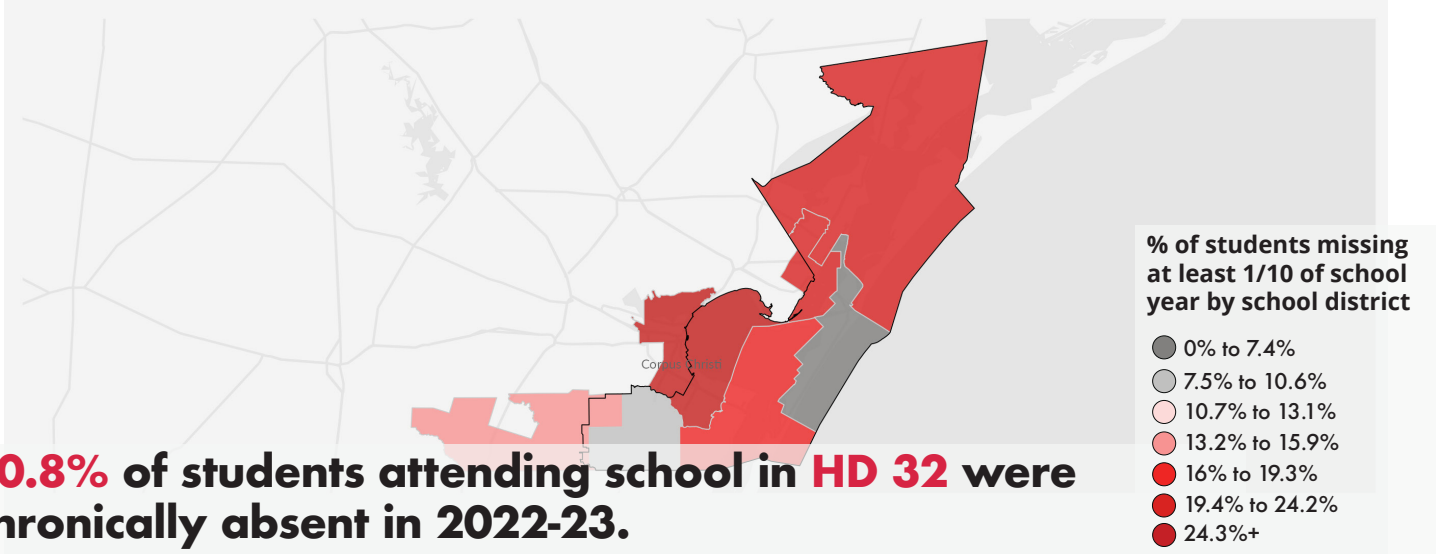
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #32

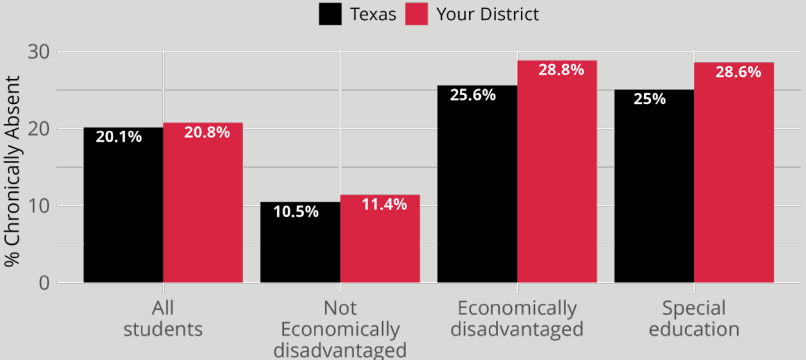


Rep. Todd Hunter

HOUSE DISTRICT #32

During the 2022-23 school year, **20.8%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,325 students**. This is a 1 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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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.

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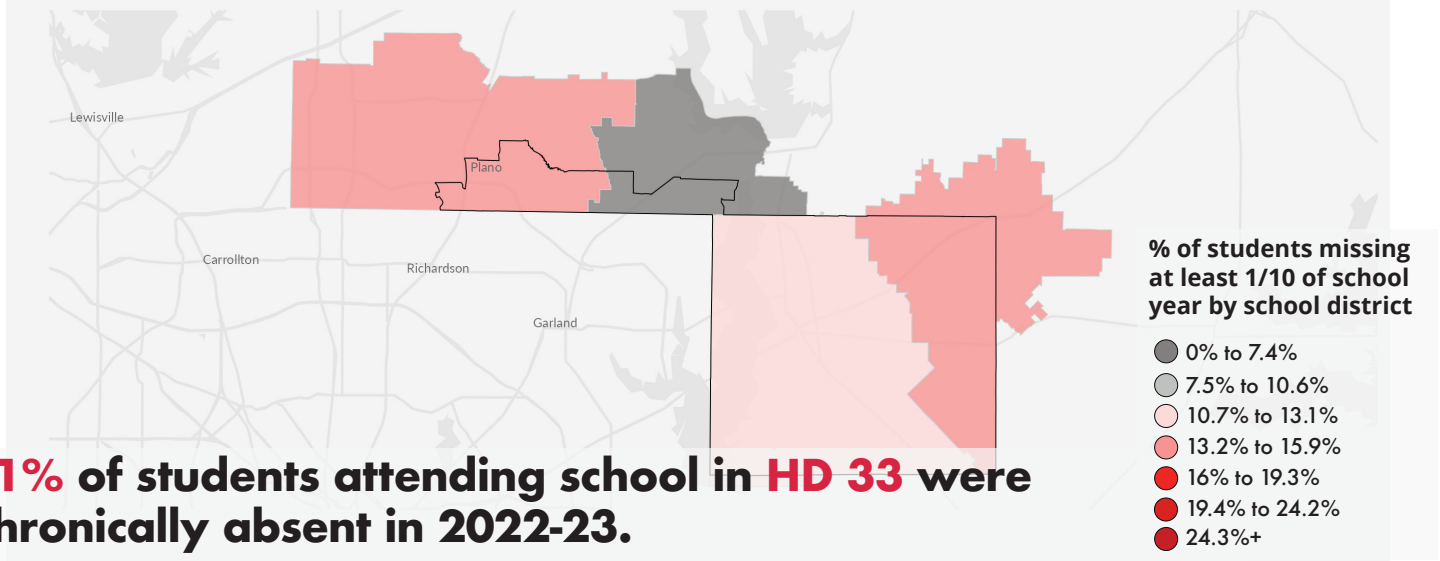
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Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #33

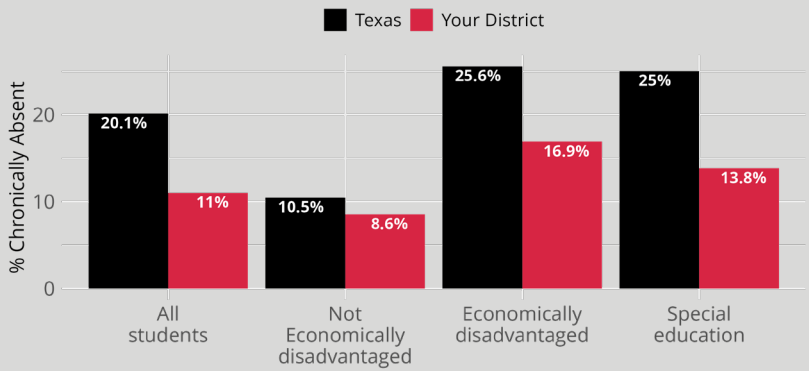


Rep. Justin Holland

HOUSE DISTRICT #33

During the 2022-23 school year, **11%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **2,750 students**. This is a 5 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

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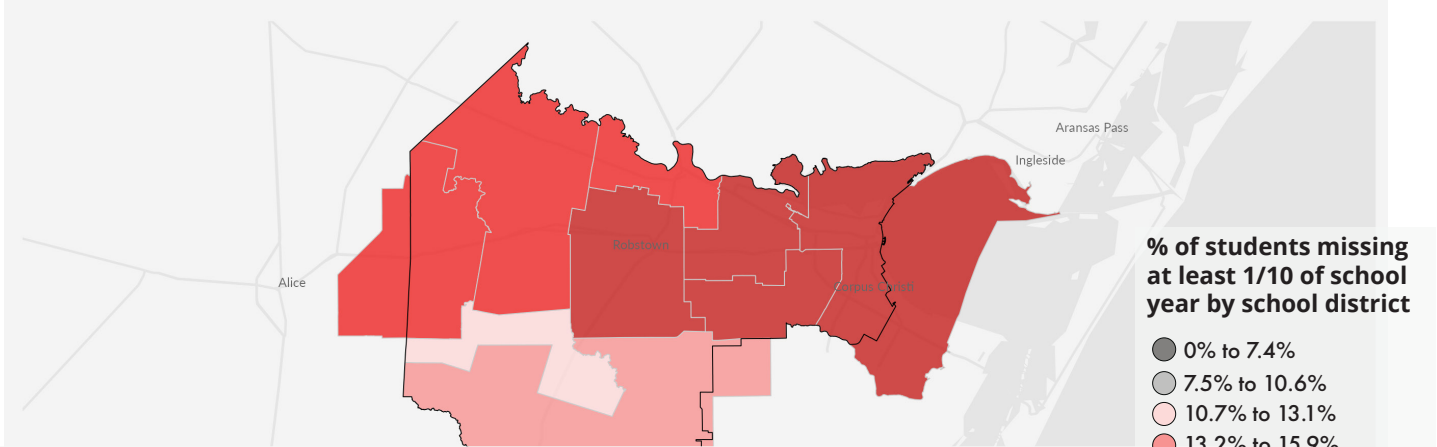
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Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



32% of students attending school in **HD 34** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



House District #34

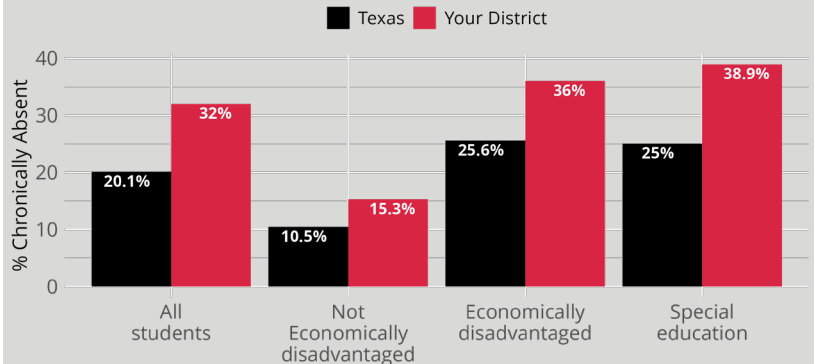


Rep. Abel Herrero

HOUSE DISTRICT #34

During the 2022-23 school year, **32%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **9,991 students**. This is a 3 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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

CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

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Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23**. In the 2022-23 school year **936,201 students were chronically absent**.

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

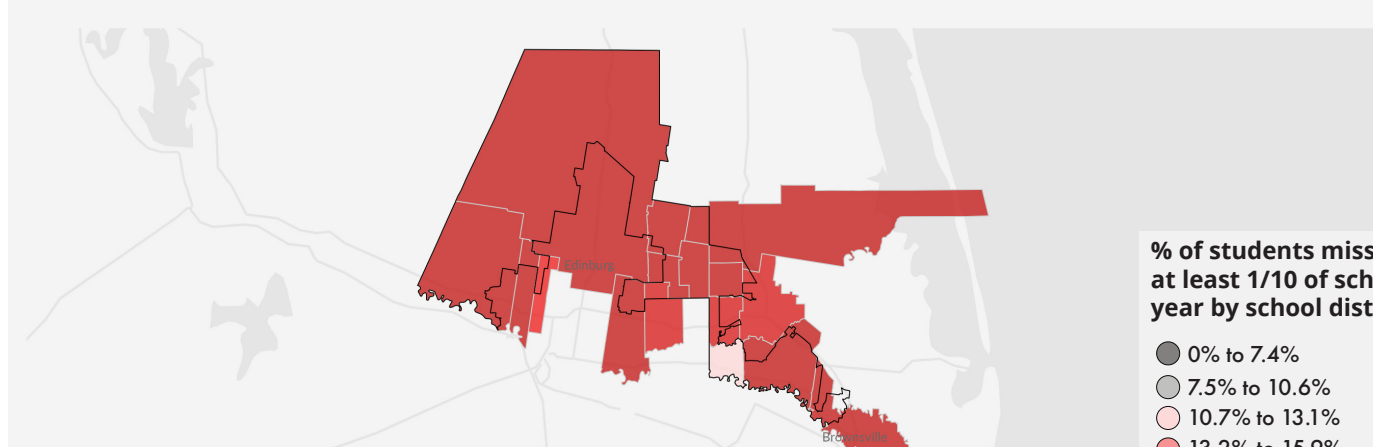
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



31.3% of students attending school in **HD 35** were chronically absent in 2022-23.



House District #35



Rep. Oscar Longoria

CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

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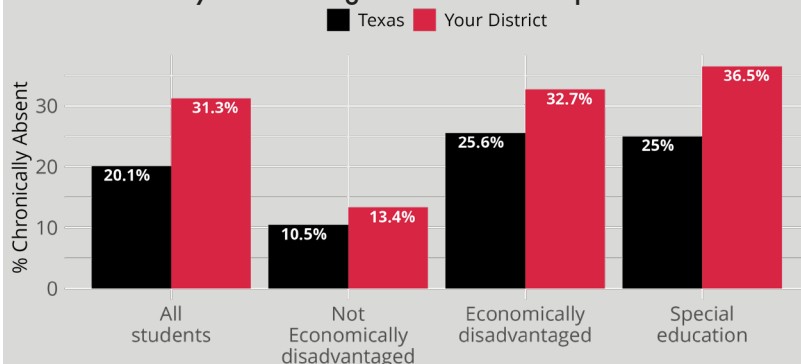
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HOUSE DISTRICT #35

During the 2022-23 school year, **31.3%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **11,912 students**. This is a 16 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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

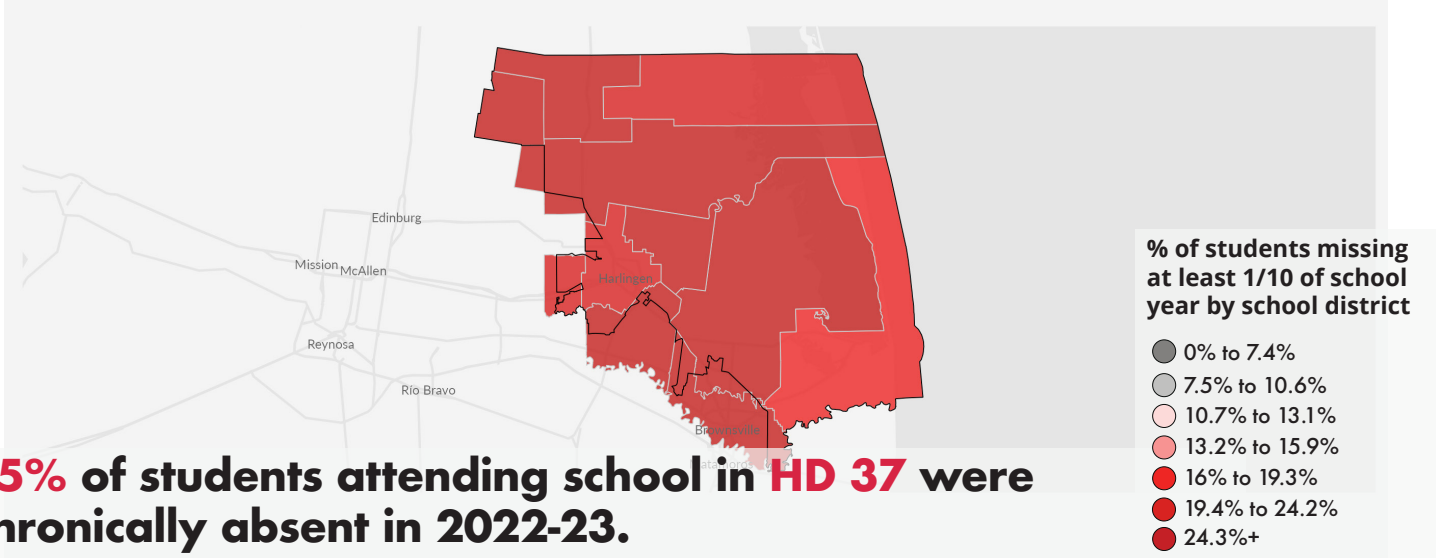
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #37

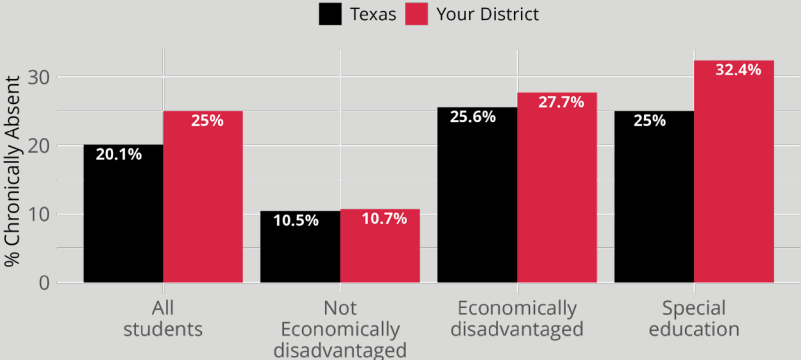


Rep. Janie Lopez

HOUSE DISTRICT #37

During the 2022-23 school year, **25%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **8,371 students**. This is little change from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

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Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

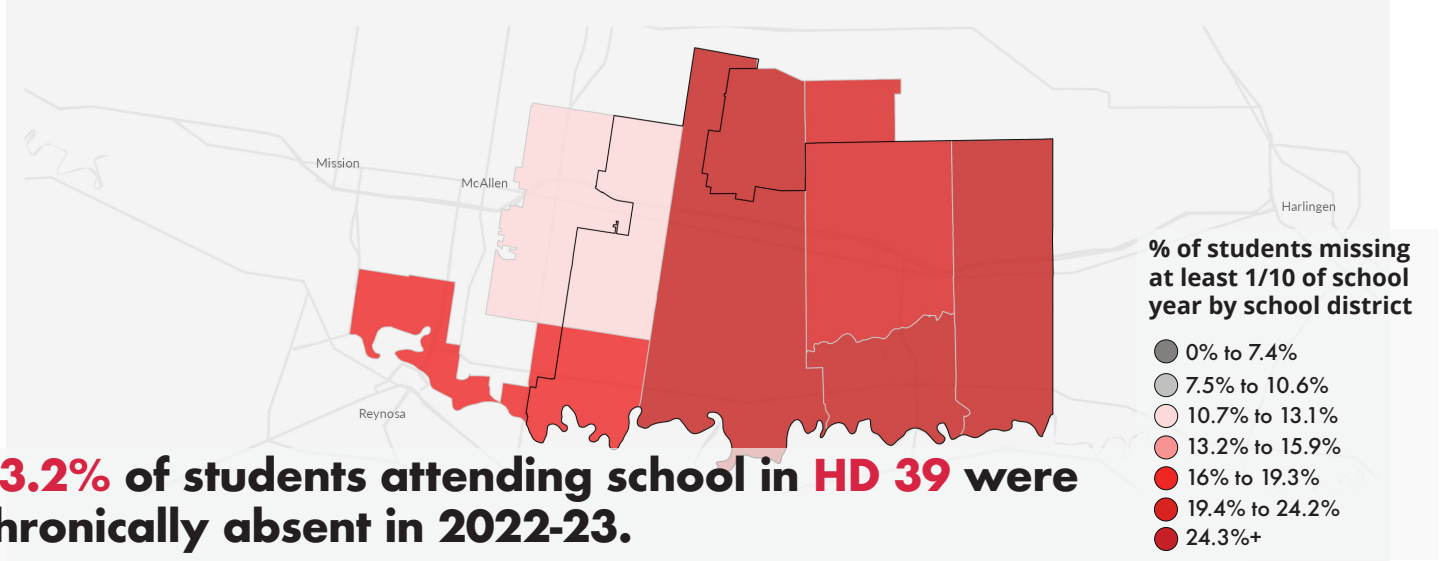
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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 "Mando" 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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

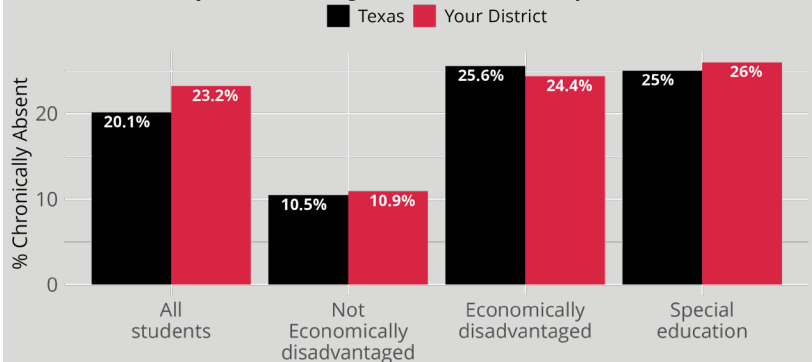
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

HOUSE DISTRICT #39

During the 2022-23 school year, **23.2%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **10,834 students**. This is a 7 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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

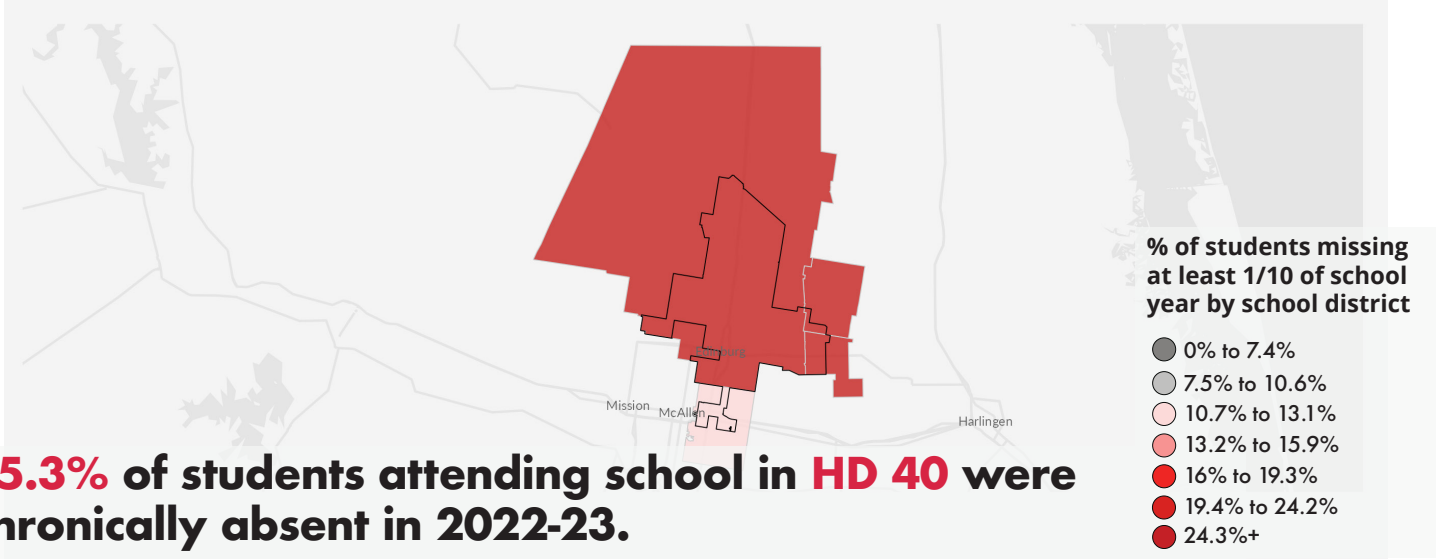
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



25.3% of students attending school in **HD 40** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



House District #40

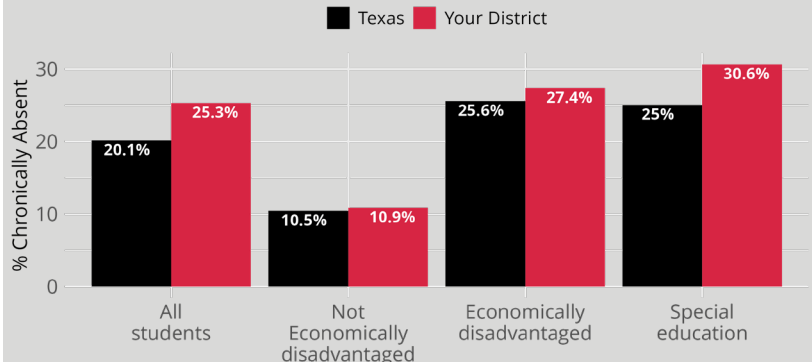


Rep. Terry Canales

HOUSE DISTRICT #40

During the 2022-23 school year, **25.3%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **11,016 students**. This is little change from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

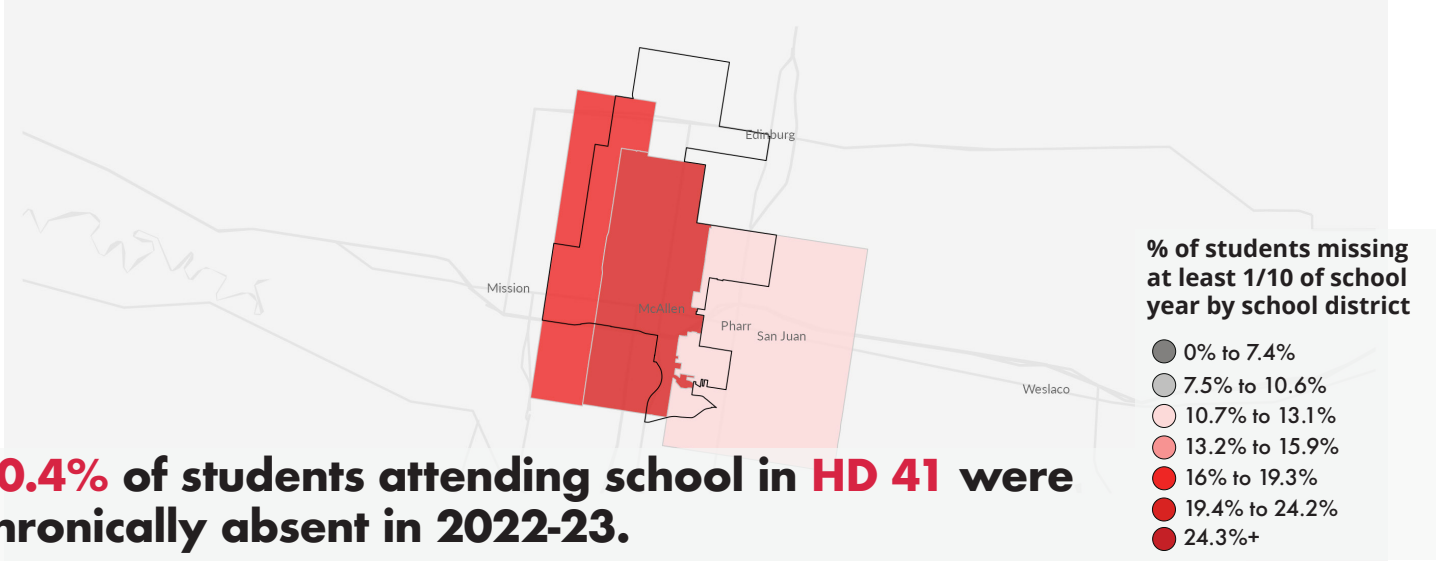
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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 #41

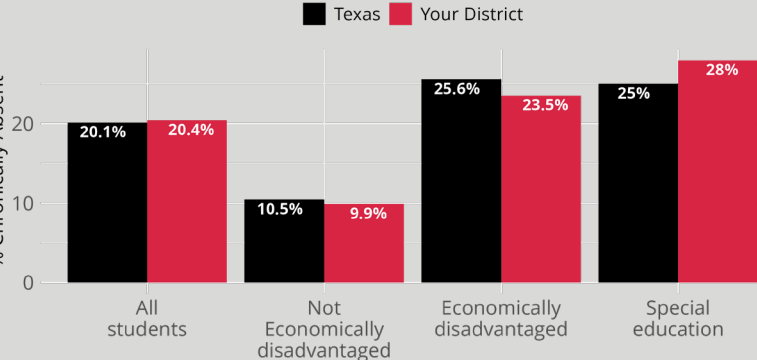


Rep. R.D. "Bobby" Guerra

HOUSE DISTRICT #41

During the 2022-23 school year, **20.4%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **8,064 students**. This is a 11 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

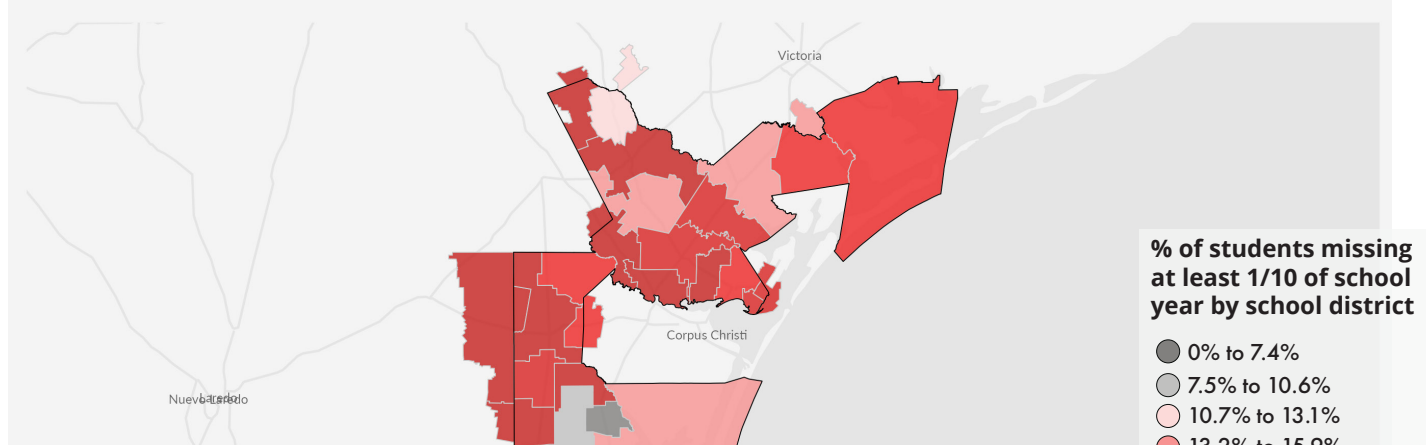
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

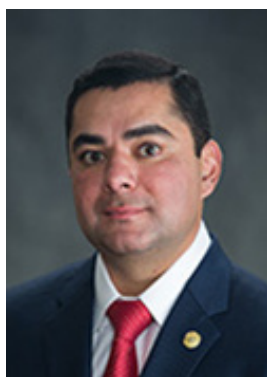
CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- 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



25.4% of students attending school in **HD 43** were chronically absent in 2022-23.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

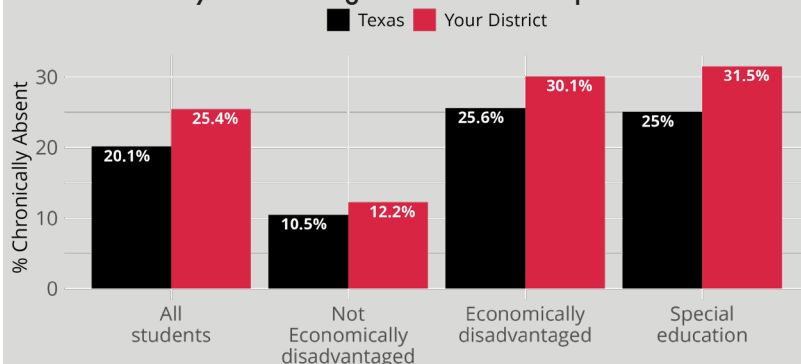
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

HOUSE DISTRICT #43

During the 2022-23 school year, **25.4%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **7,792 students**. This is a 2 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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

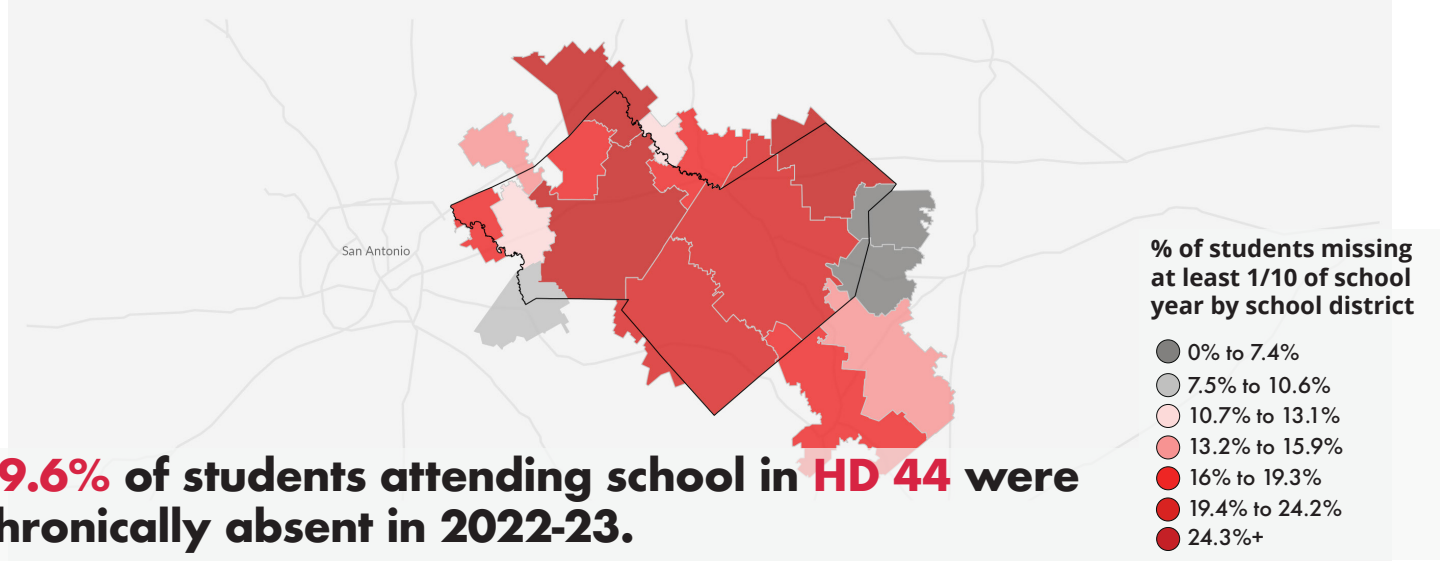
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



19.6% of students attending school in **HD 44** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

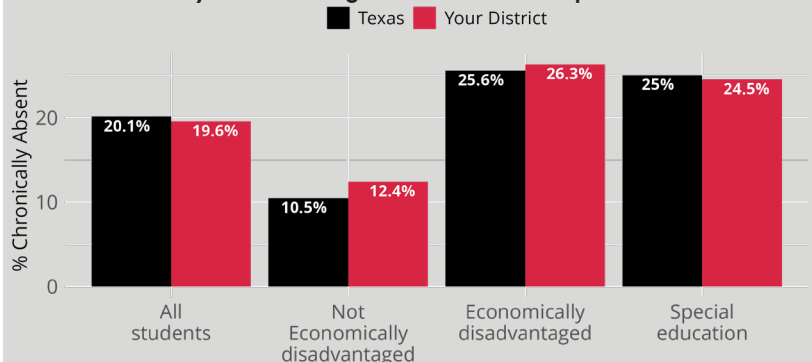
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

HOUSE DISTRICT #44

During the 2022-23 school year, **19.6%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **5,490 students**. This is a 4 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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

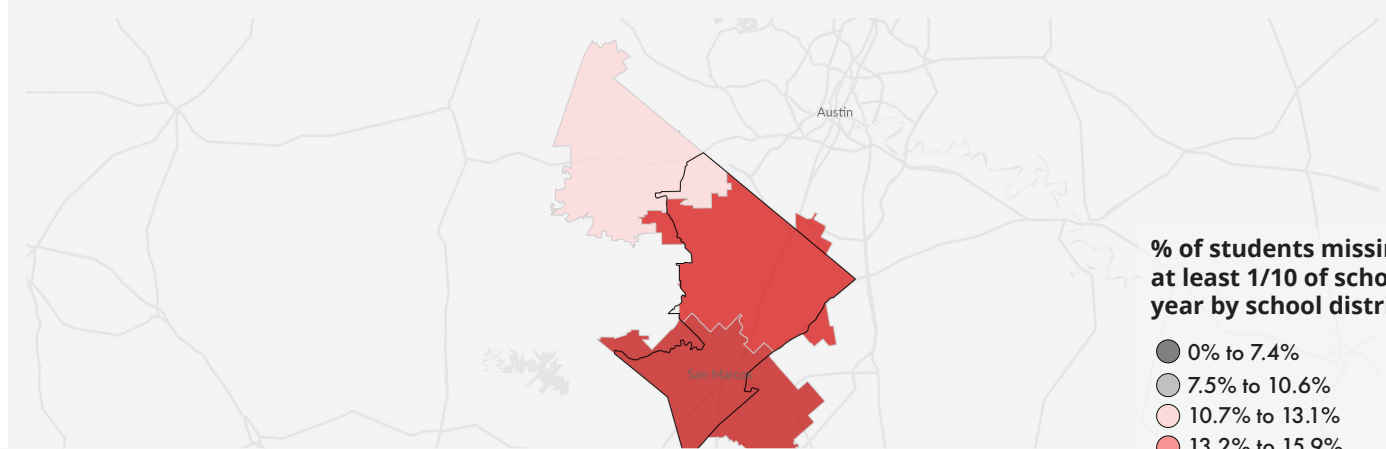
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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% of students attending school in **HD 45** were chronically absent in 2022-23.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

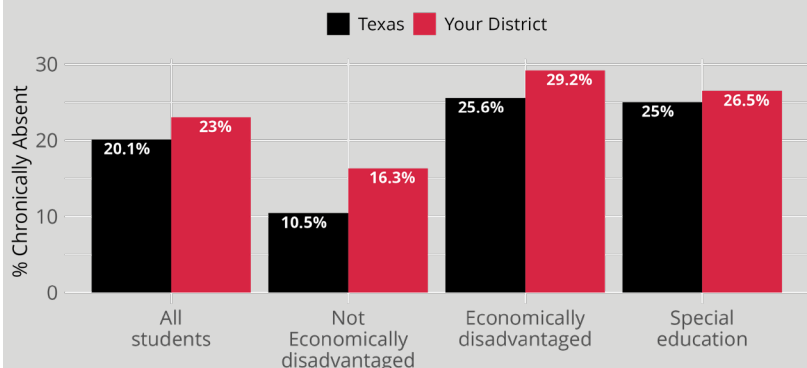
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

HOUSE DISTRICT #45

During the 2022-23 school year, **23%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **7,053 students**. This is a 2 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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

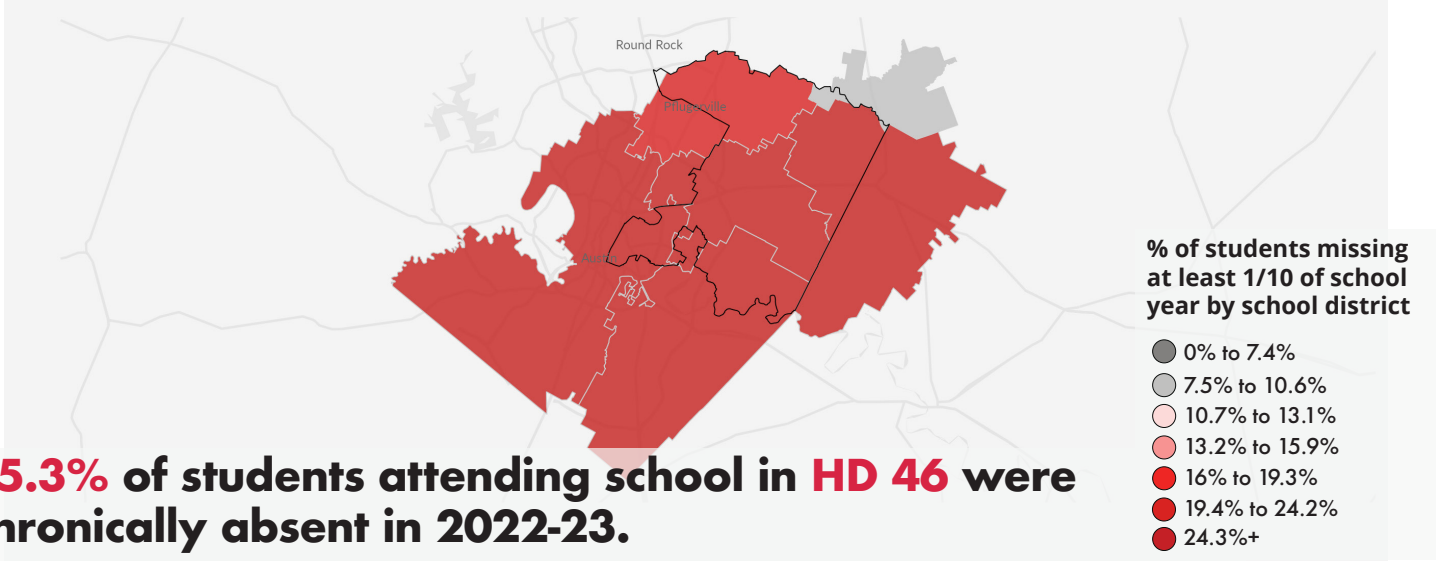
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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 #46

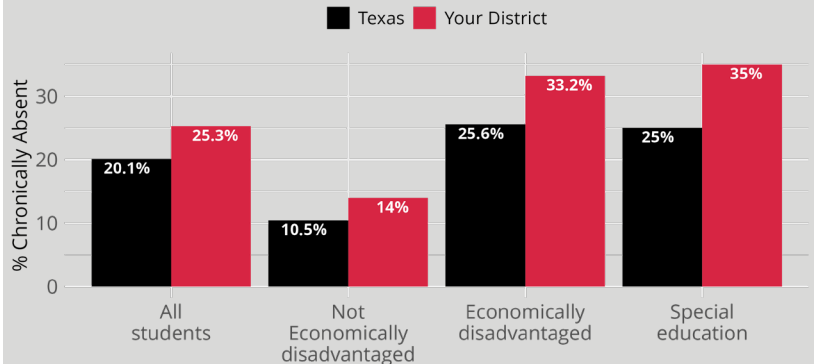


Rep. Sheryl Cole

HOUSE DISTRICT #46

During the 2022-23 school year, **25.3%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **8,274** students. This is little change from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

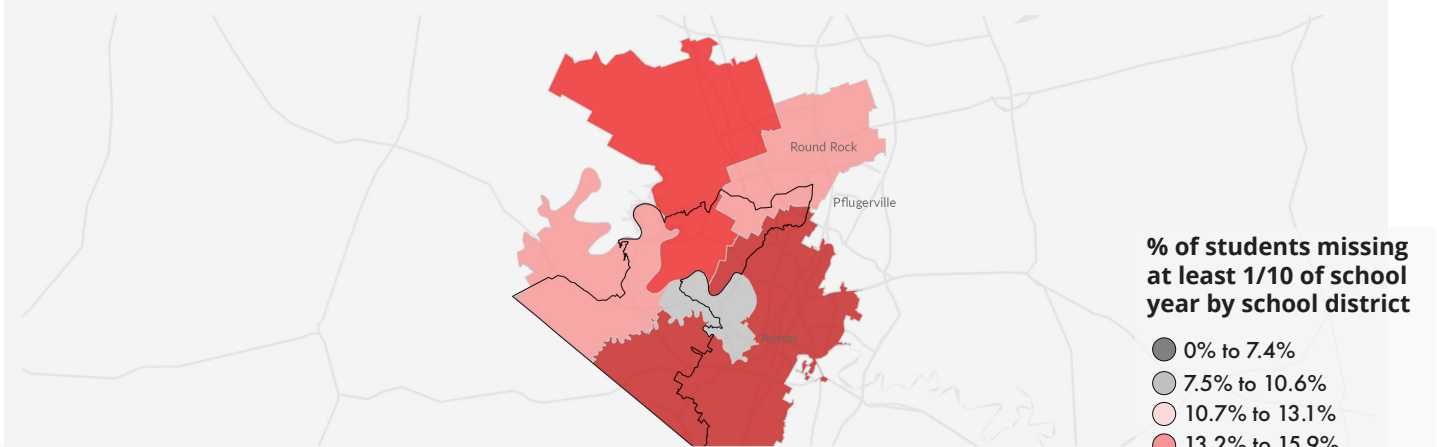
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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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



12.3% of students attending school in **HD 47** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.

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

- 0% to 7.4%
- 7.5% to 10.6%
- 10.7% to 13.1%
- 13.2% to 15.9%
- 16% to 19.3%
- 19.4% to 24.2%
- 24.3%+



House District #47

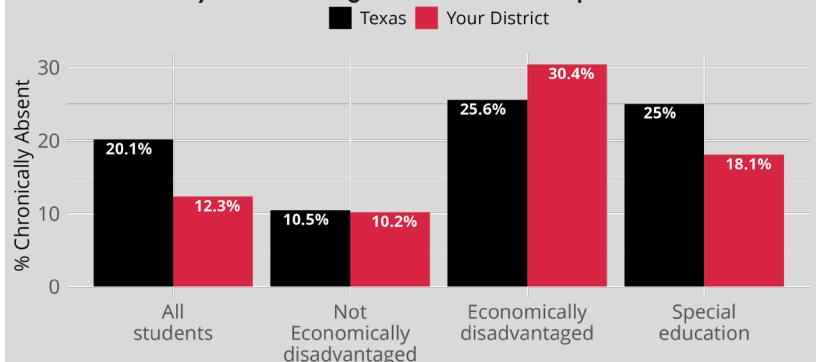


Rep. Vikki Goodwin

HOUSE DISTRICT #47

During the 2022-23 school year, **12.3%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **2,726 students**. This is a 9 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

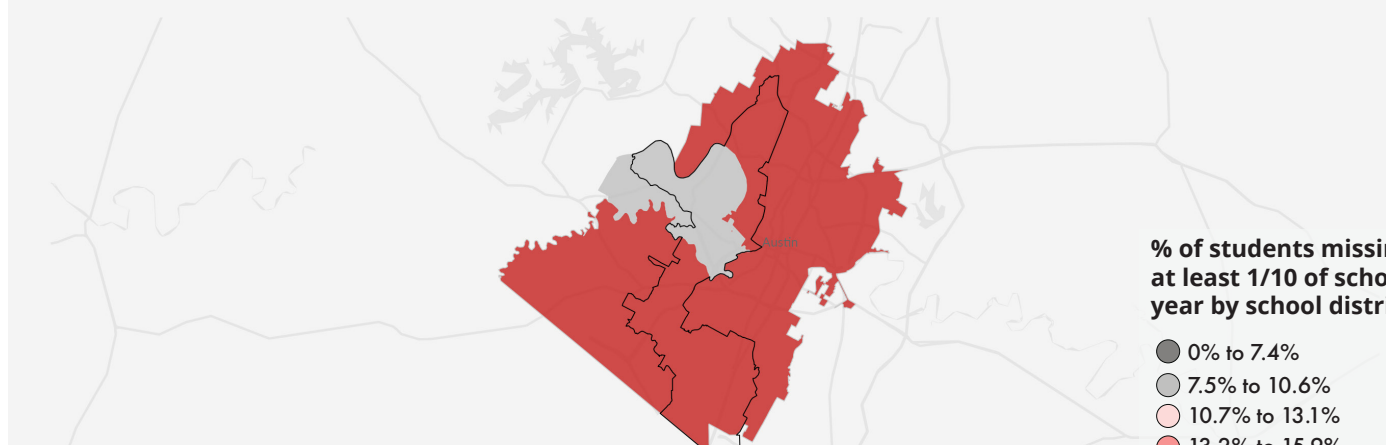
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



19.9% of students attending school in **HD 48** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

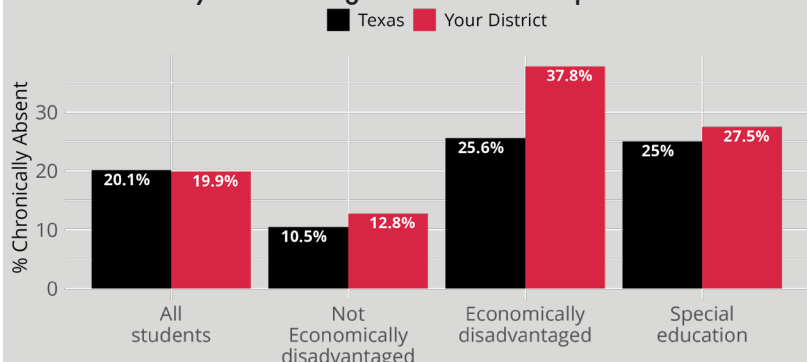
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

HOUSE DISTRICT #48

During the 2022-23 school year, **19.9%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,911 students**. This is a 13 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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

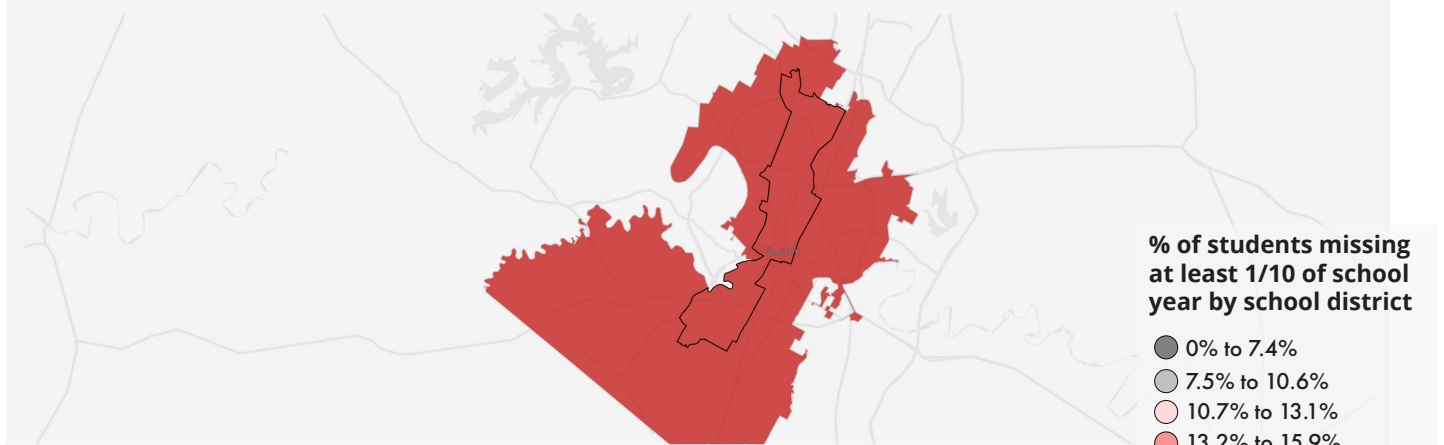
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



27.1% of students attending school in HD 49 were chronically absent in 2022-23.



House District #49

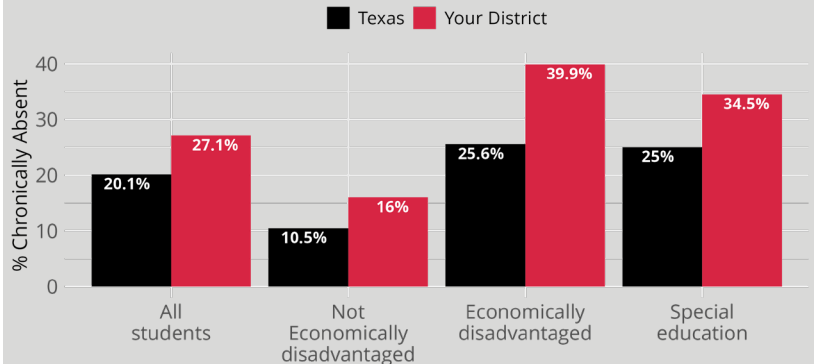


Rep. Gina Hinojosa

HOUSE DISTRICT #49

During the 2022-23 school year, **27.1%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,517 students**. This is a 12 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

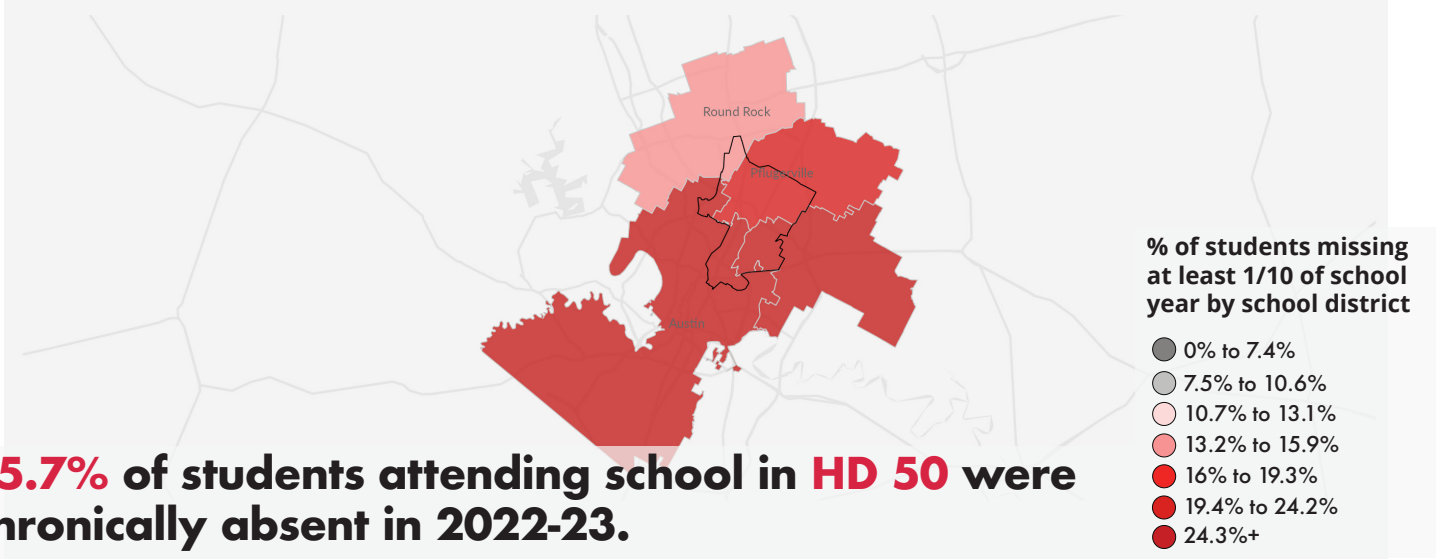
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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.
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Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #50

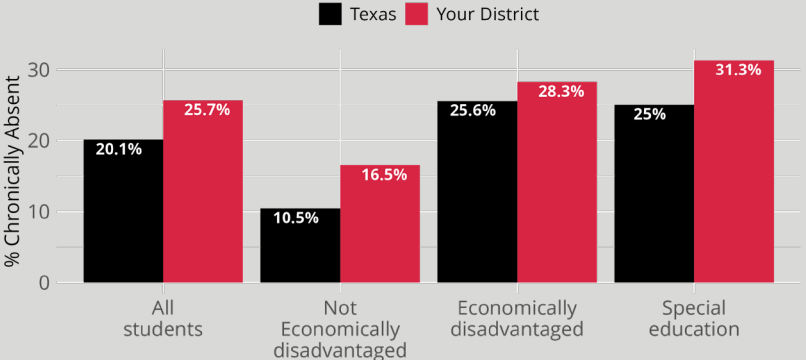


Rep. James Talarico

HOUSE DISTRICT #50

During the 2022-23 school year, **25.7%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **7,037** students. This is a 6 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

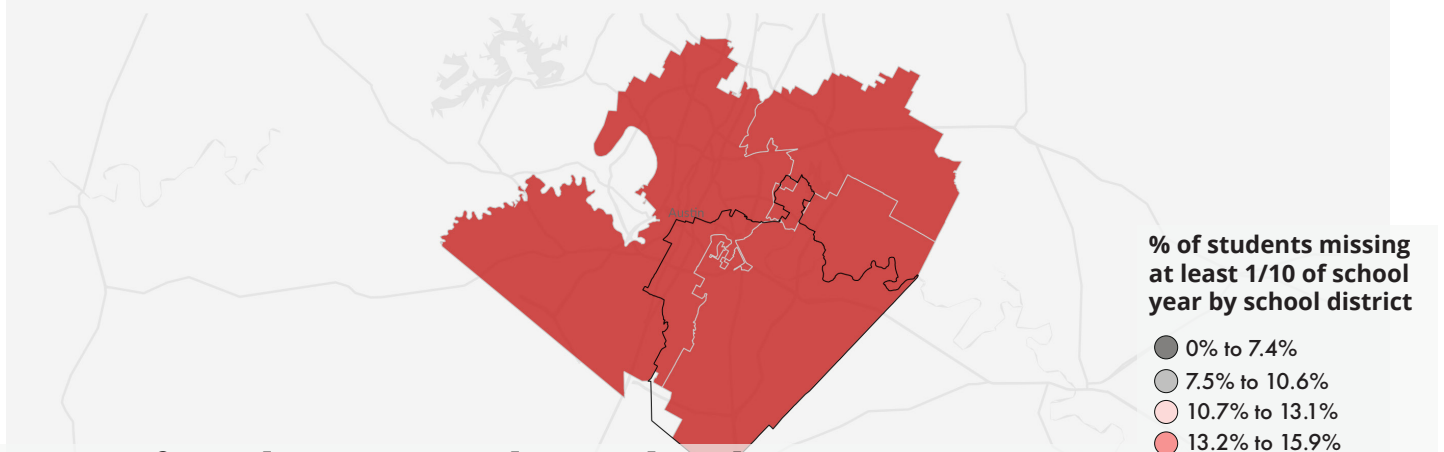
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



33.1% of students attending school in **HD 51** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.

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

- 0% to 7.4%
- 7.5% to 10.6%
- 10.7% to 13.1%
- 13.2% to 15.9%
- 16% to 19.3%
- 19.4% to 24.2%
- 24.3%+



House District #51

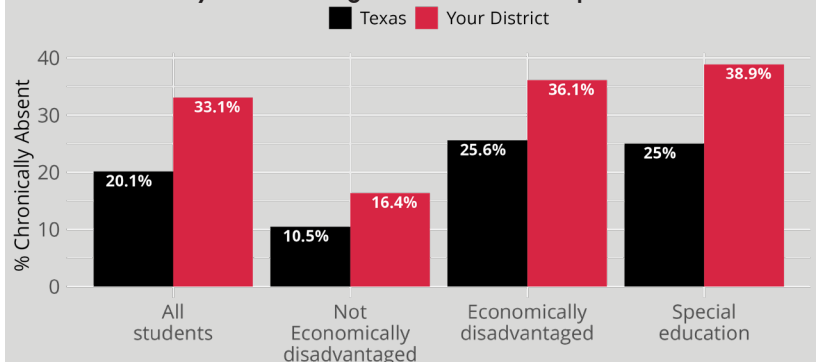


Rep. Lulu Flores

HOUSE DISTRICT #51

During the 2022-23 school year, **33.1%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **8,185 students**. This is a 13 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

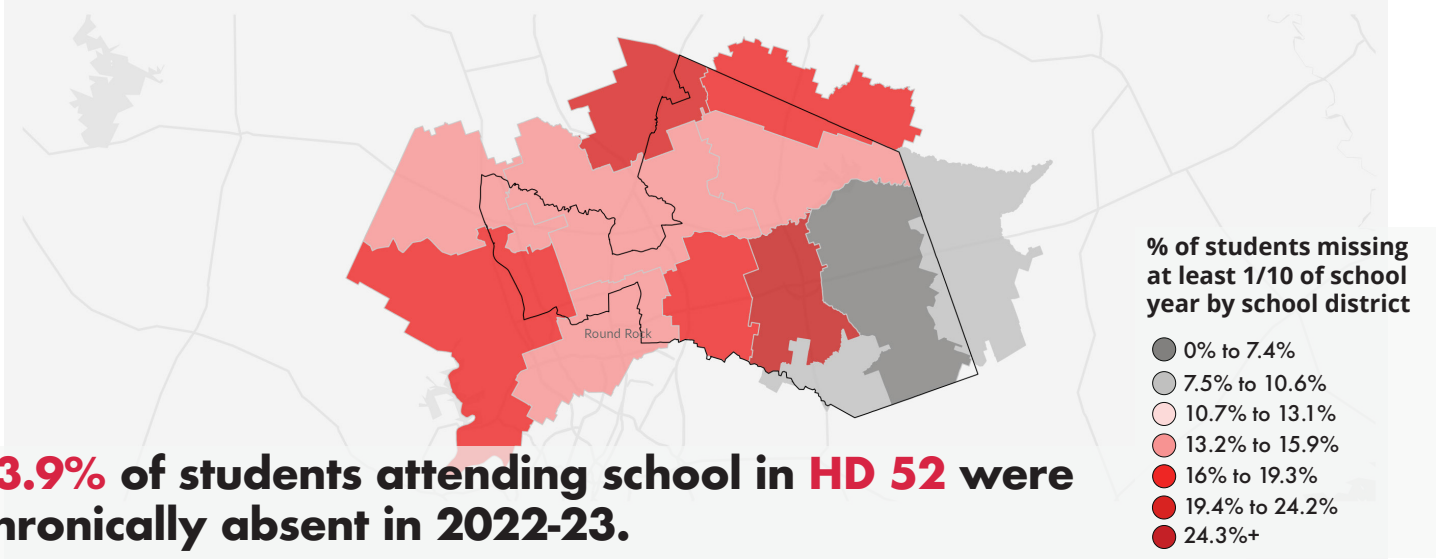
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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

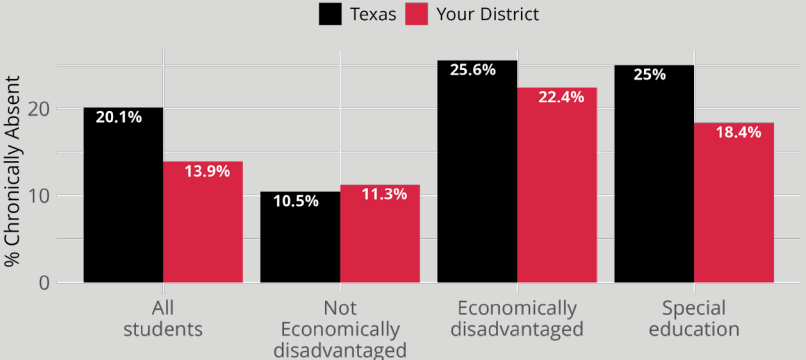


Rep. Caroline Harris Davila

HOUSE DISTRICT #52

During the 2022-23 school year, **13.9%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,077 students**. This is a 8 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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.

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Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

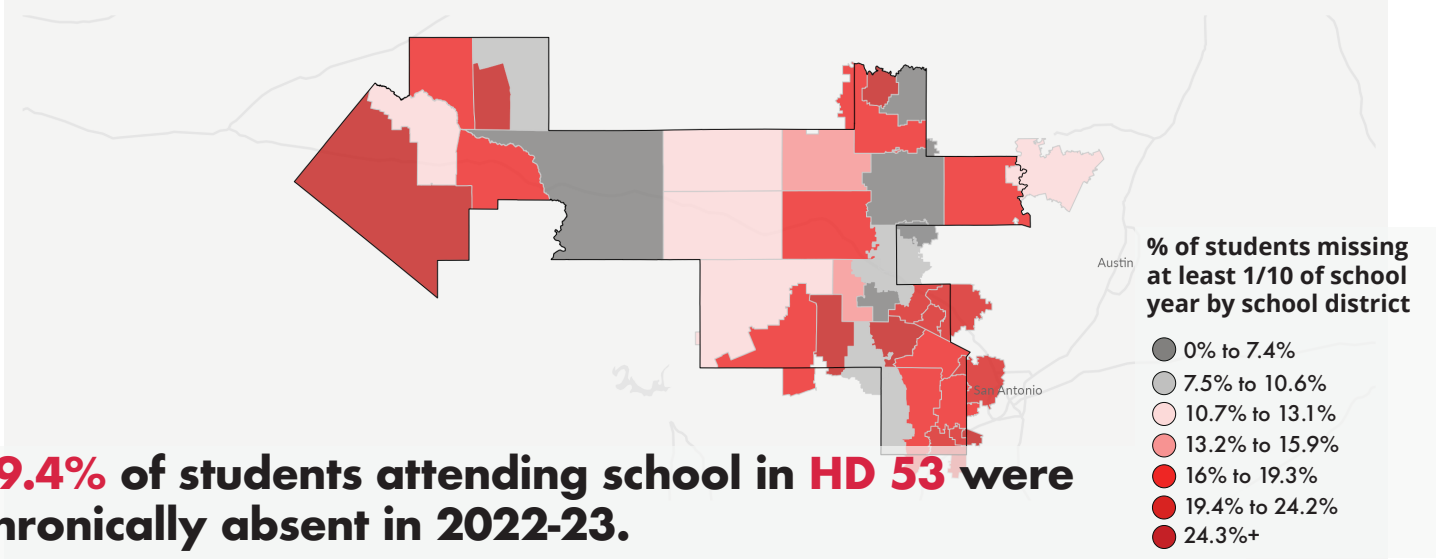
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

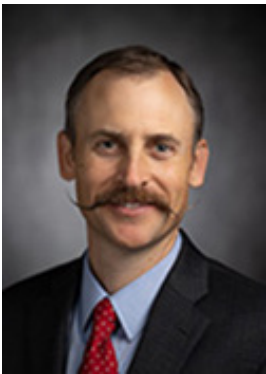
CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- 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



19.4% of students attending school in **HD 53** were chronically absent in 2022-23.



House District #53

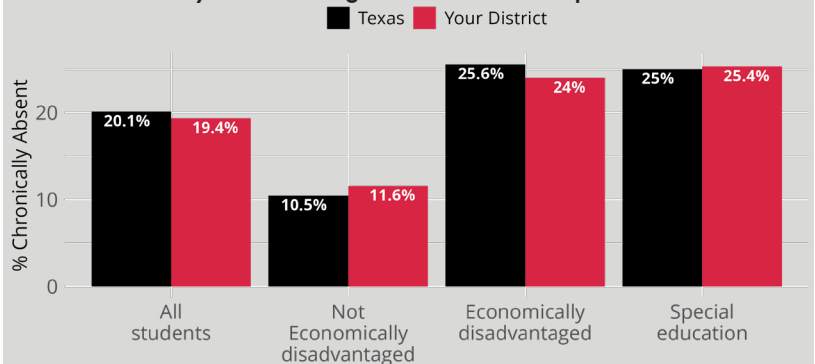


Rep. Andrew S. Murr

HOUSE DISTRICT #53

During the 2022-23 school year, **19.4%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **5,425 students**. This is a 2 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

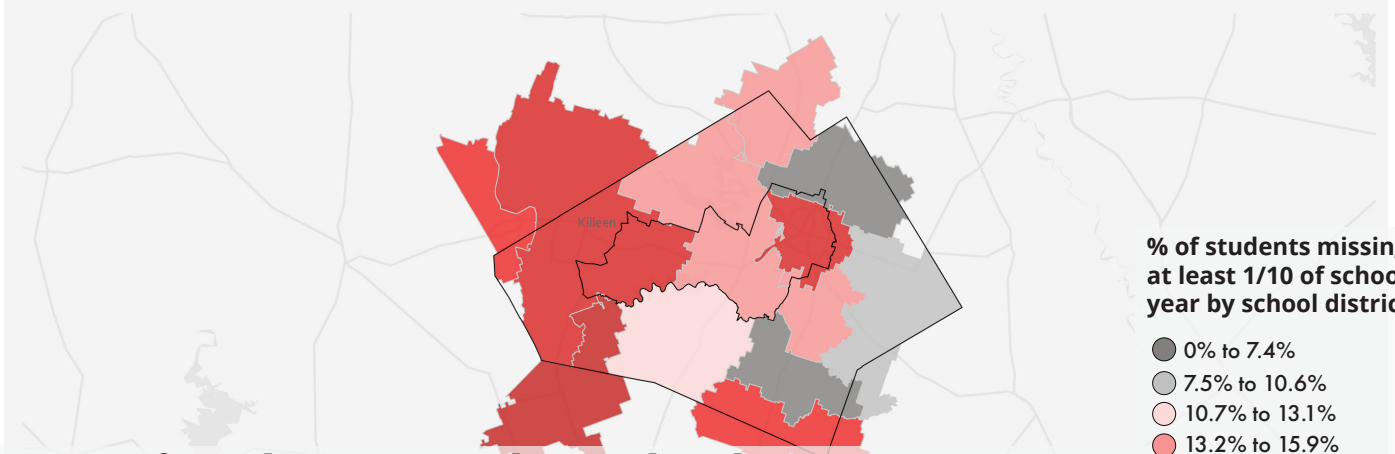
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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 7.4%
- 7.5% to 10.6%
- 10.7% to 13.1%
- 13.2% to 15.9%
- 16% to 19.3%
- 19.4% to 24.2%
- 24.3%+

20.3% of students attending school in **HD 54** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



House District #54

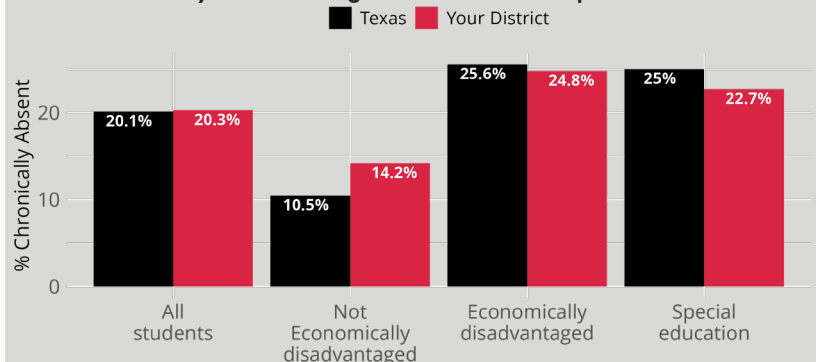


Rep. Brad Buckley

HOUSE DISTRICT #54

During the 2022-23 school year, **20.3%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **5,065** students. This is a 6 percentage point decrease from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

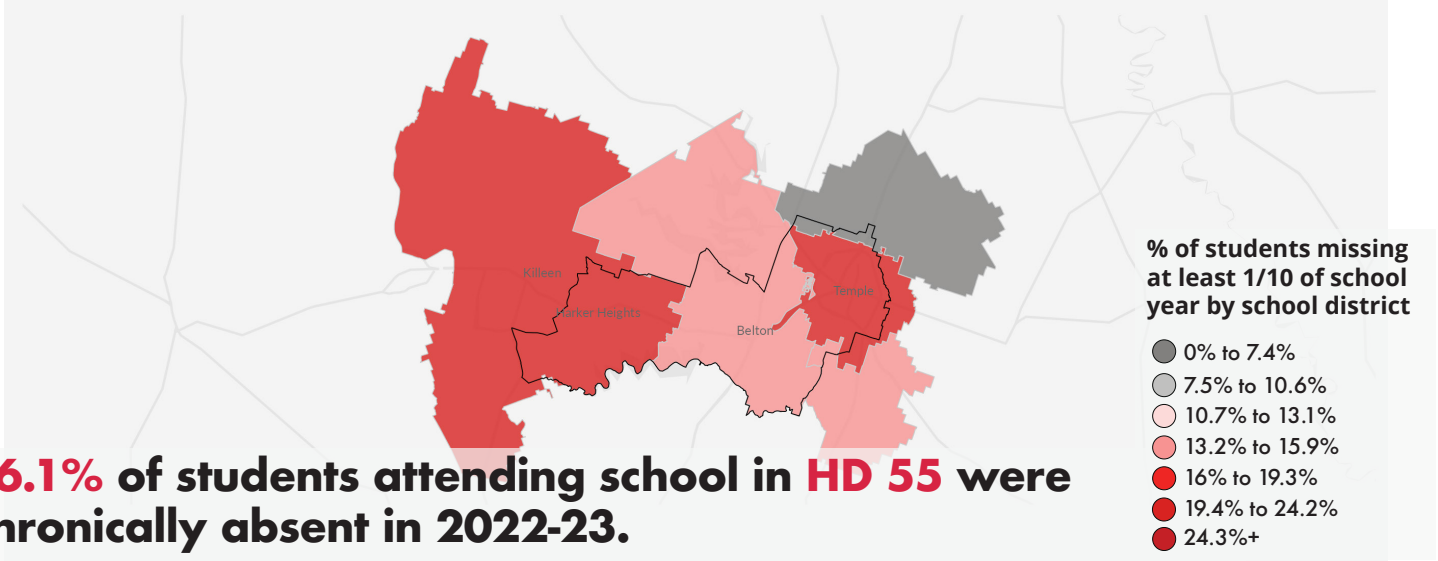
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



16.1% of students attending school in **HD 55** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



House District #55

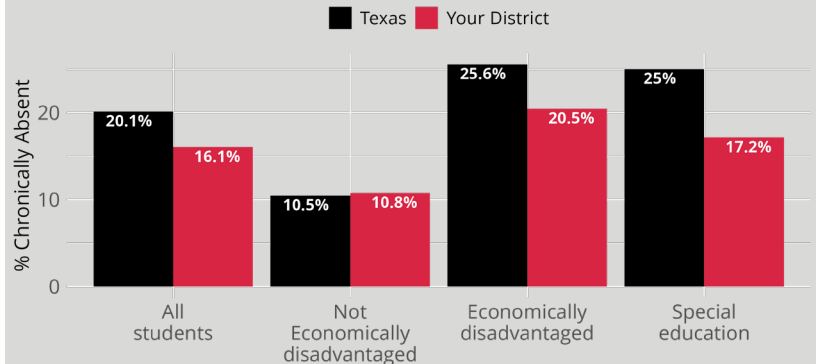


Rep. Hugh D. Shine

HOUSE DISTRICT #55

During the 2022-23 school year, **16.1%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **3,817 students**. This is a 4 percentage point decrease from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

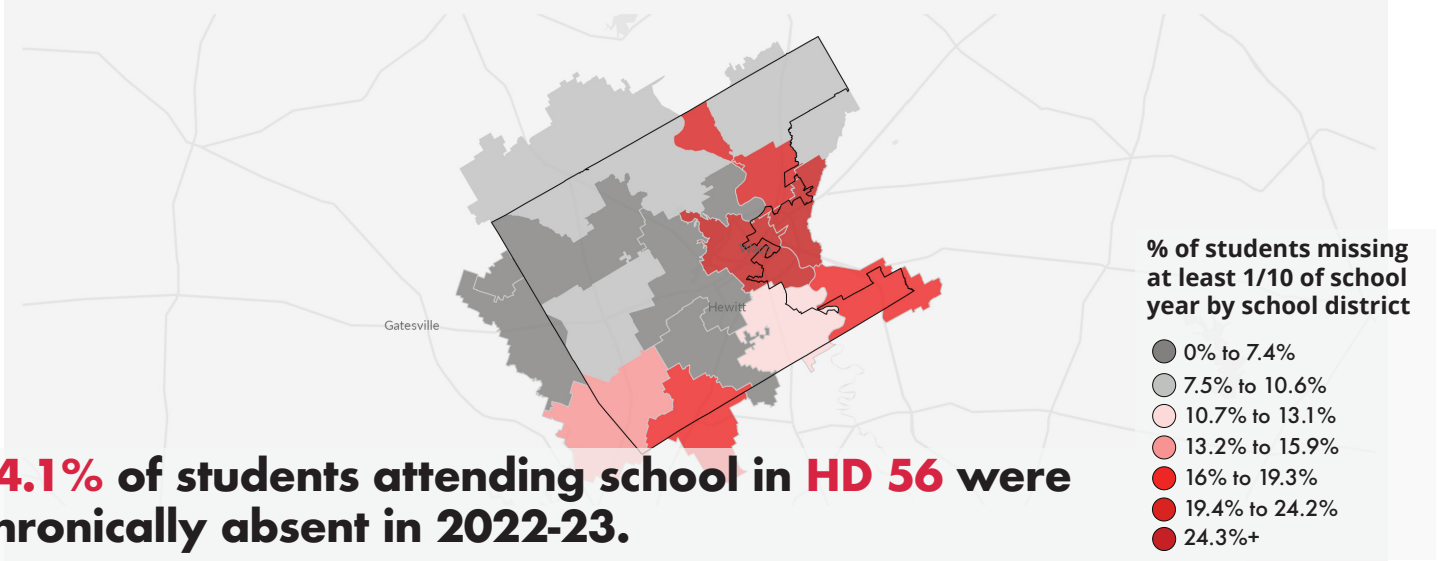
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



14.1% of students attending school in HD 56 were chronically absent in 2022-23.



House District #56

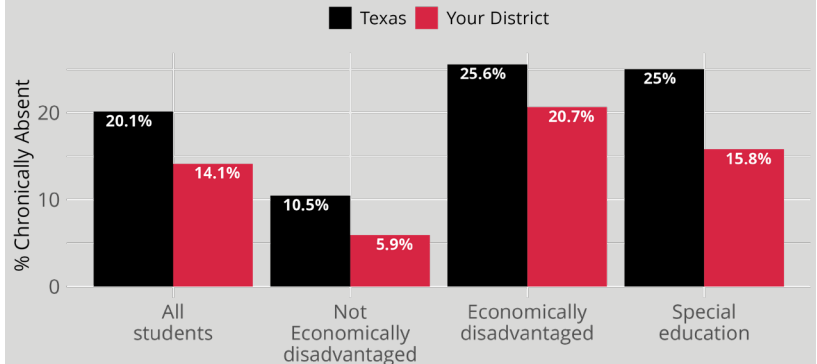


Rep. Charles "Doc" Anderson

HOUSE DISTRICT #56

During the 2022-23 school year, **14.1%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **3,823 students**. This is a 1 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

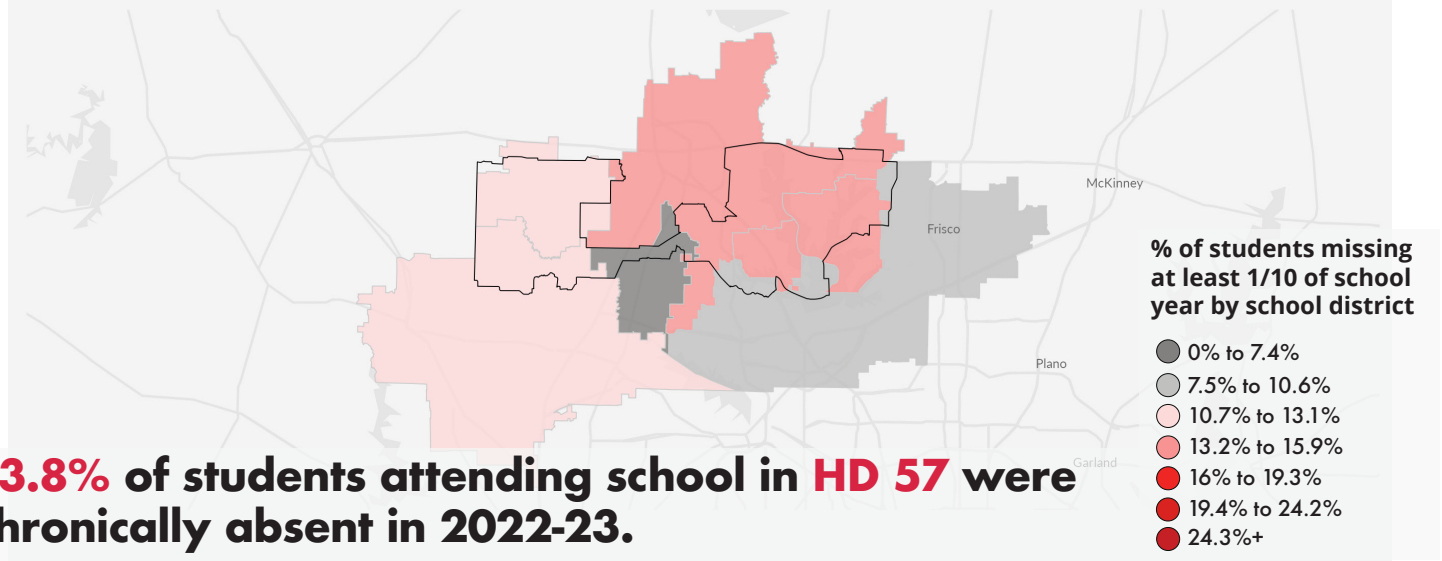
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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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 #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.

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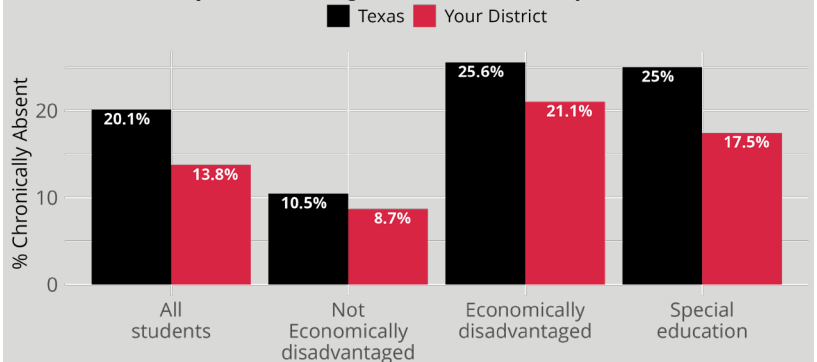
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

HOUSE DISTRICT #57

During the 2022-23 school year, **13.8%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,004 students**. This is a 6 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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

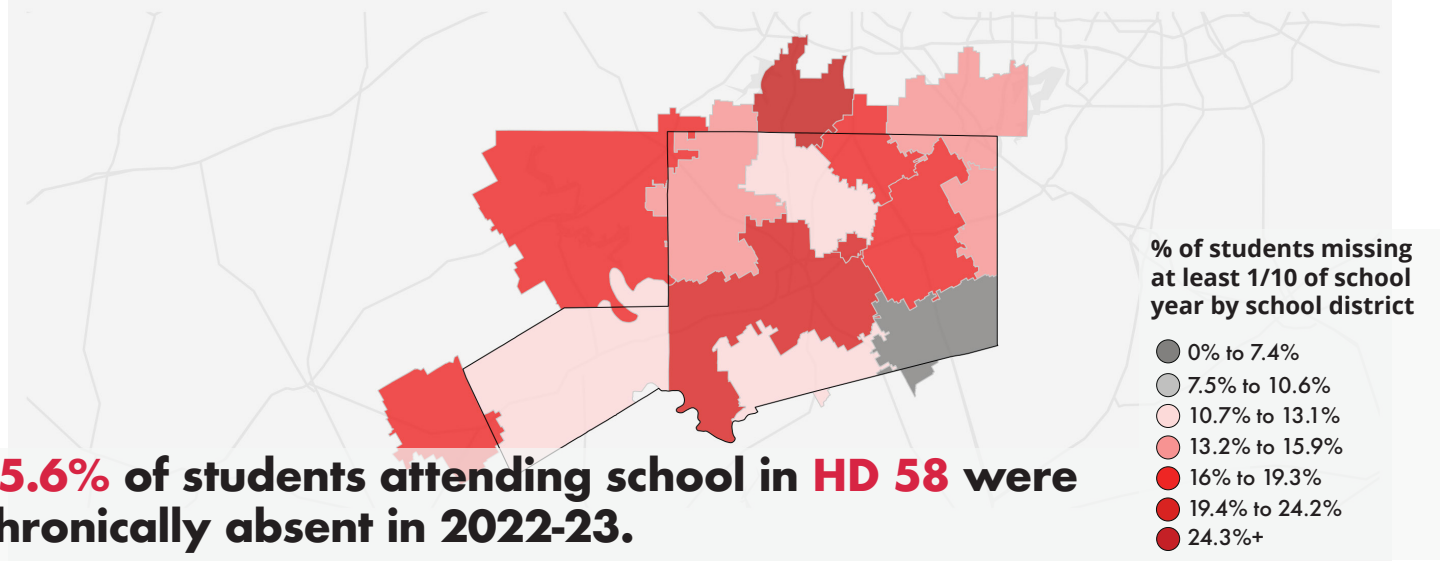
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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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."
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Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #58

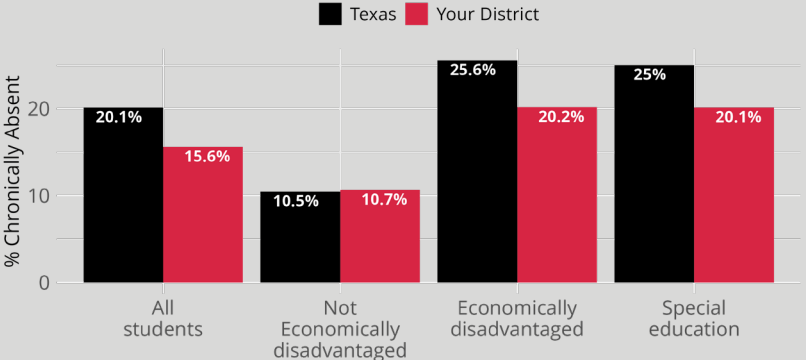


Rep. DeWayne Burns

HOUSE DISTRICT #58

During the 2022-23 school year, **15.6%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **5,333 students**. This is a 2 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

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Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

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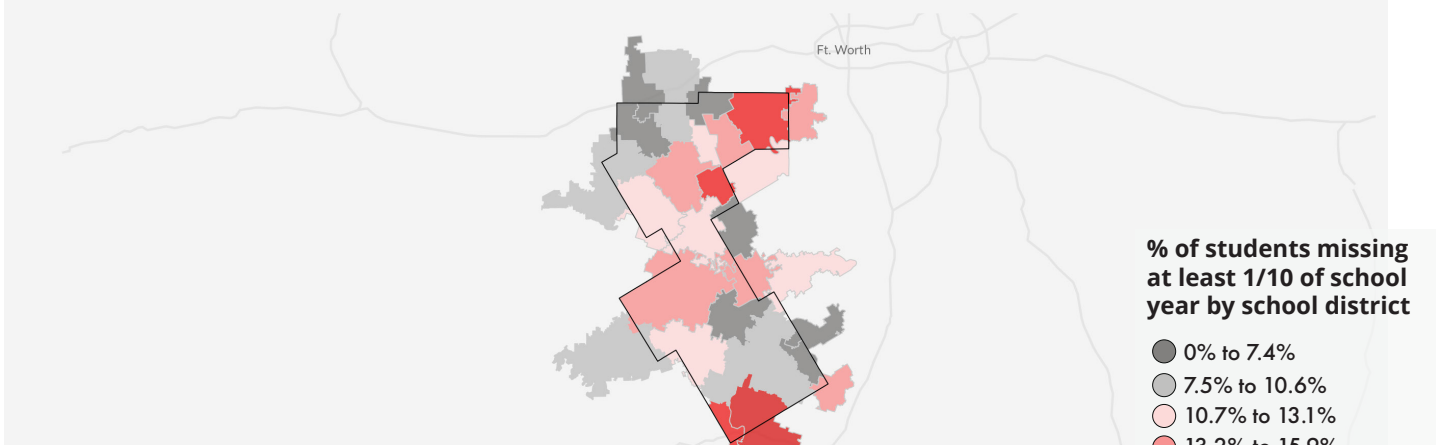
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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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



15.8% of students attending school in **HD 59** were chronically absent in 2022-23.

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

- 0% to 7.4%
- 7.5% to 10.6%
- 10.7% to 13.1%
- 13.2% to 15.9%
- 16% to 19.3%
- 19.4% to 24.2%
- 24.3%+



House District #59

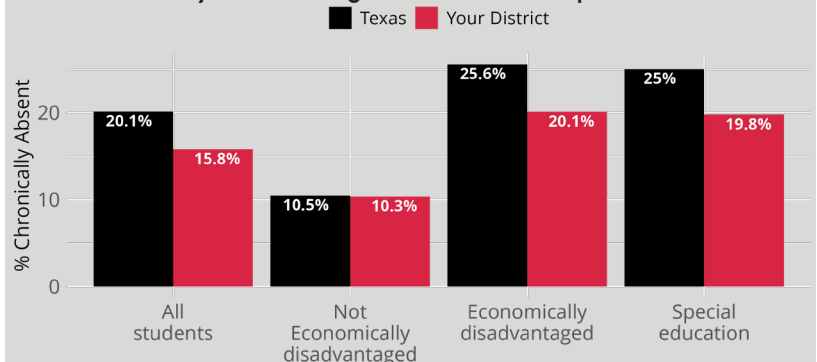


Rep. Shelby Slawson

HOUSE DISTRICT #59

During the 2022-23 school year, **15.8%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **3,908 students**. This is a 1 percentage point decrease from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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

CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

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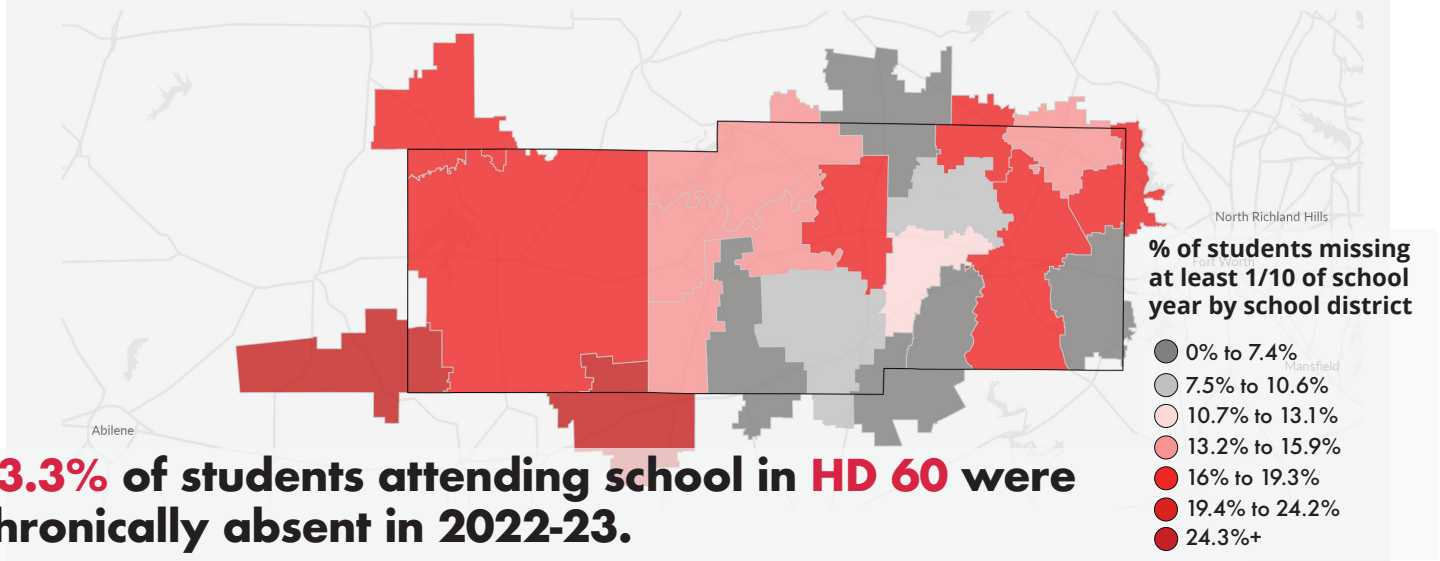
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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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



13.3% of students attending school in **HD 60** were chronically absent in 2022-23.



House District #60

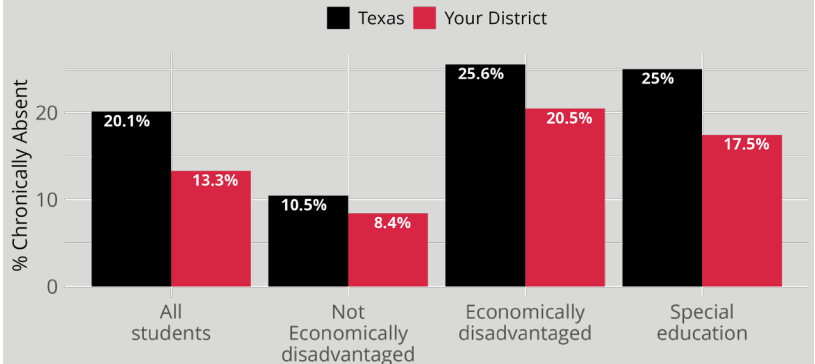


Rep. Glenn Rogers

HOUSE DISTRICT #60

During the 2022-23 school year, **13.3%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **3,608** students. This is little change from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

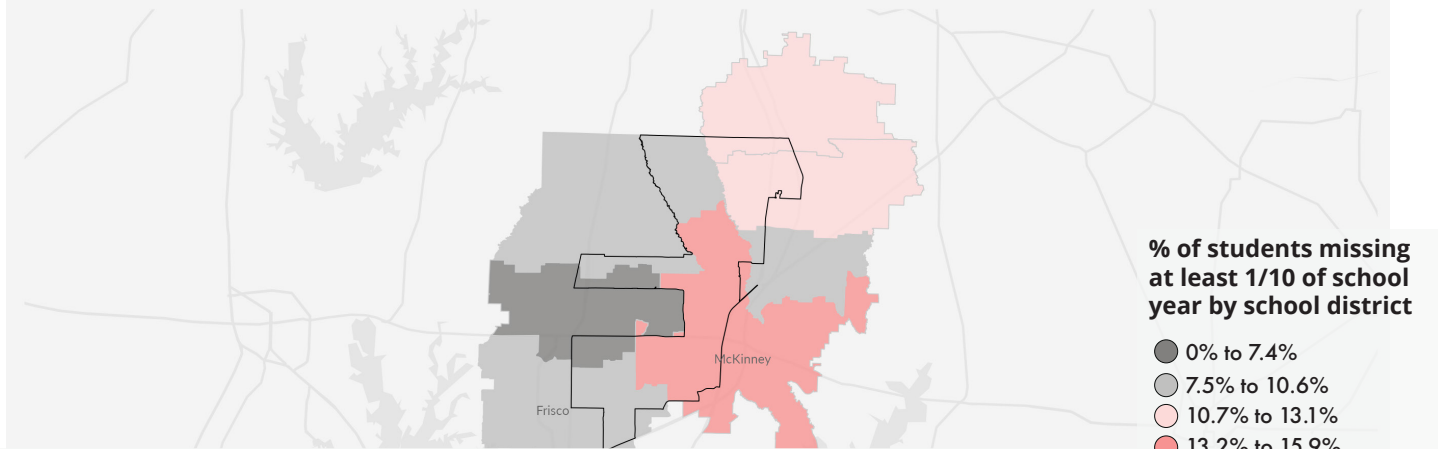
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



9.9% of students attending school in **HD 61** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

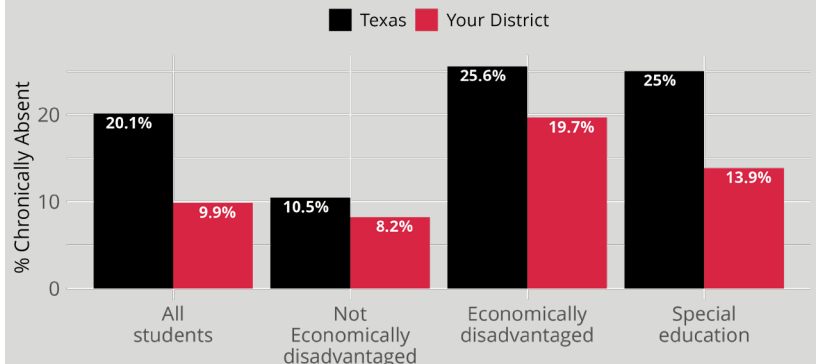
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

HOUSE DISTRICT #61

During the 2022-23 school year, **9.9%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,040 students**. This is a 3 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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

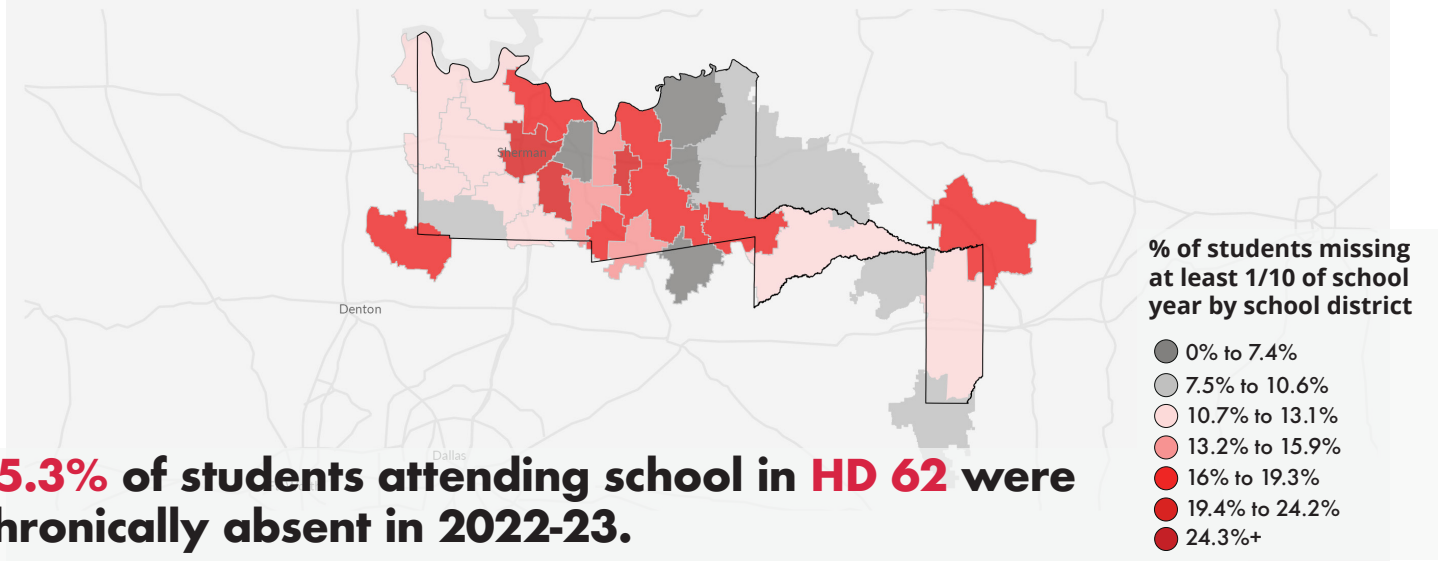
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



15.3% of students attending school in **HD 62** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



House District #62

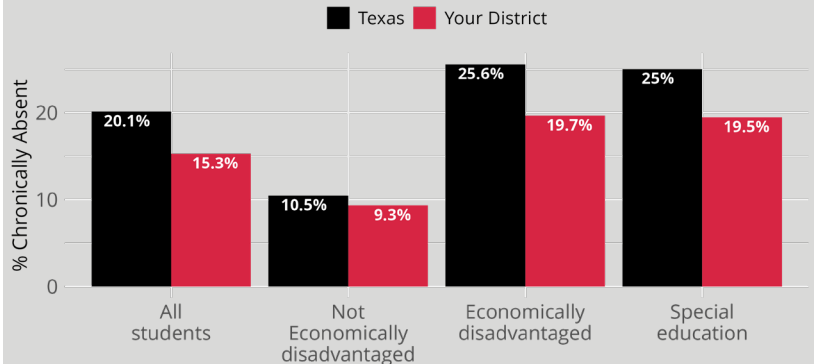


Rep. Reggie Smith

HOUSE DISTRICT #62

During the 2022-23 school year, **15.3%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,038** students. This is little change from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

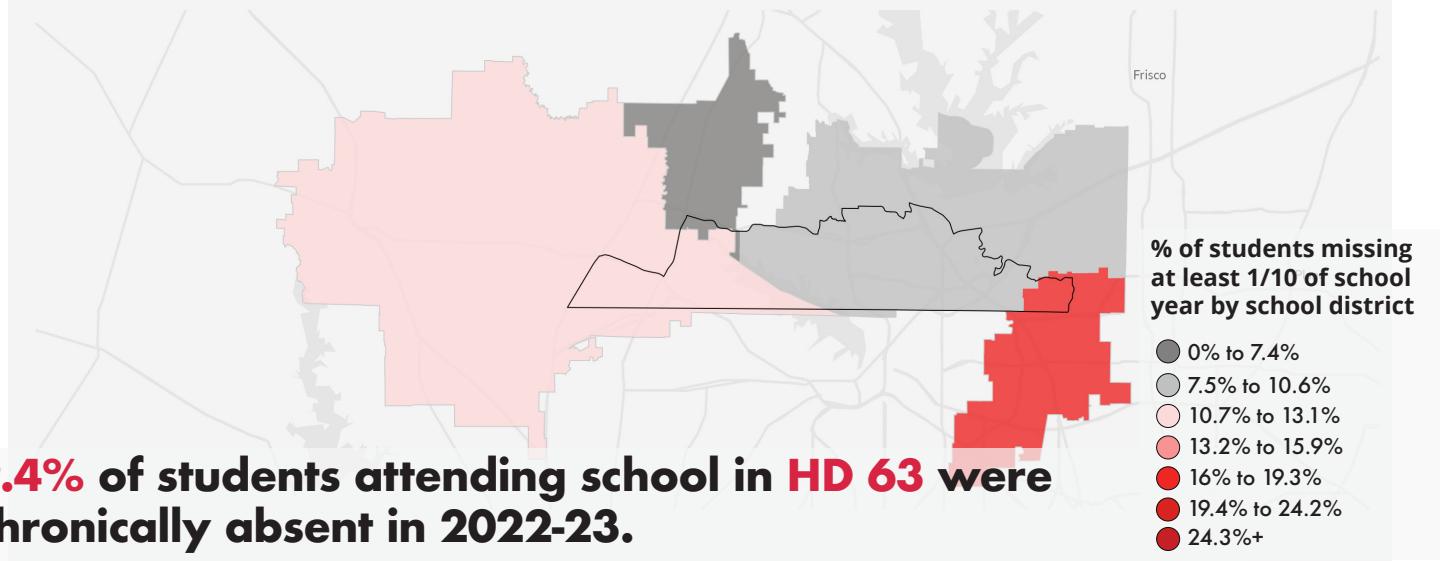
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



9.4% of students attending school in **HD 63** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



House District #63

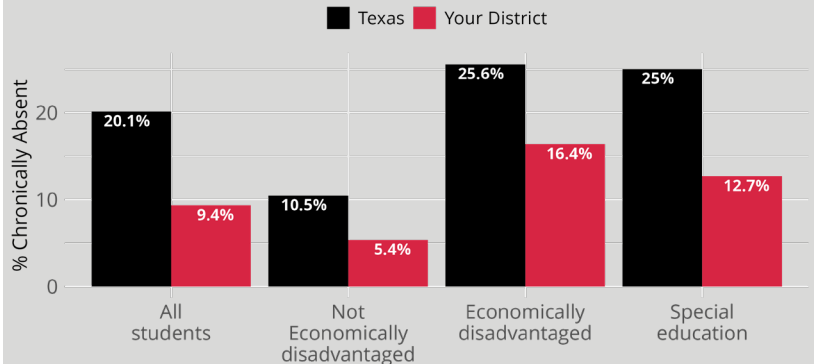


Rep. Benjamin Bumgarner

HOUSE DISTRICT #63

During the 2022-23 school year, **9.4%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **3,157 students**. This is a 1 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

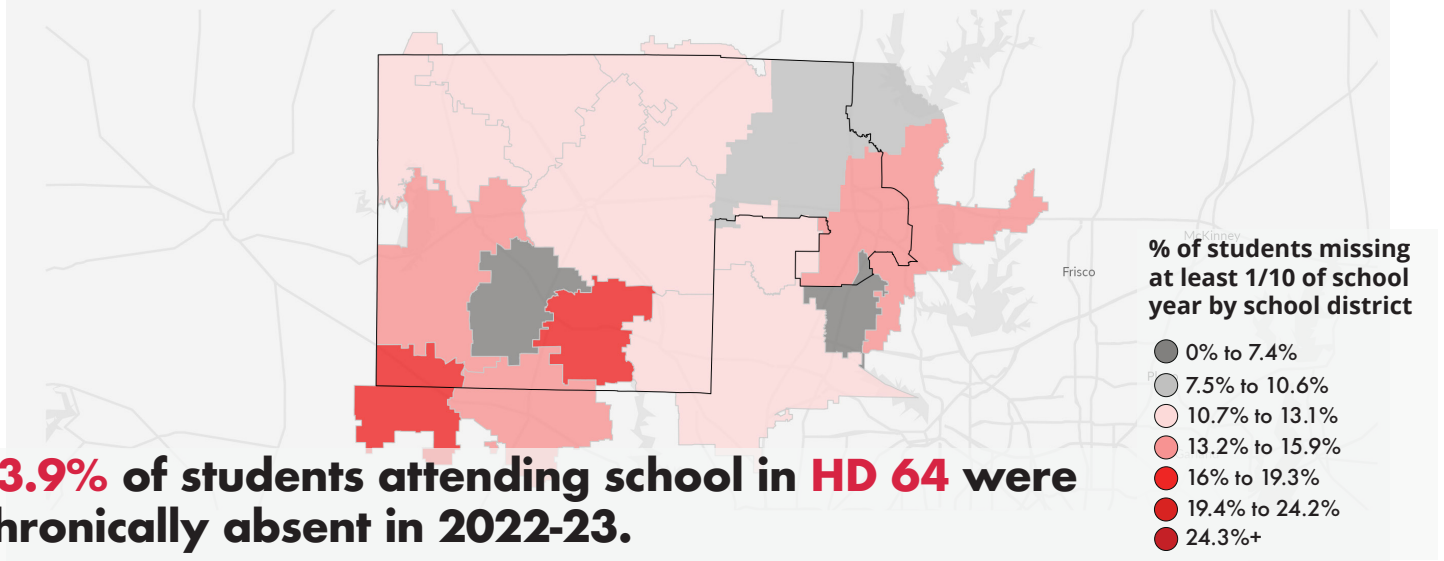
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



13.9% of students attending school in **HD 64** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



House District #64

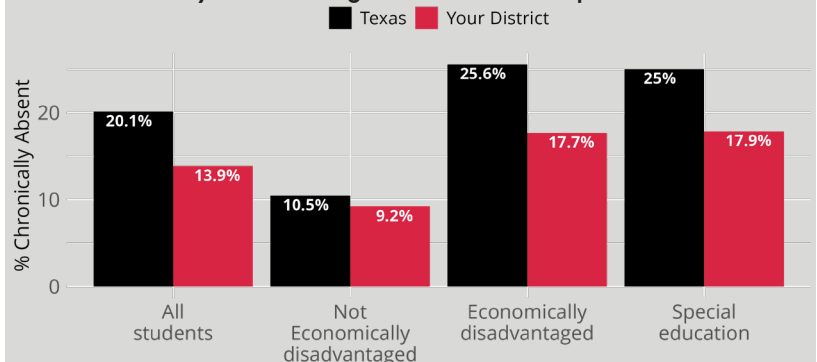


Rep. Lynn Stucky

HOUSE DISTRICT #64

During the 2022-23 school year, **13.9%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **2,915 students**. This is a 4 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

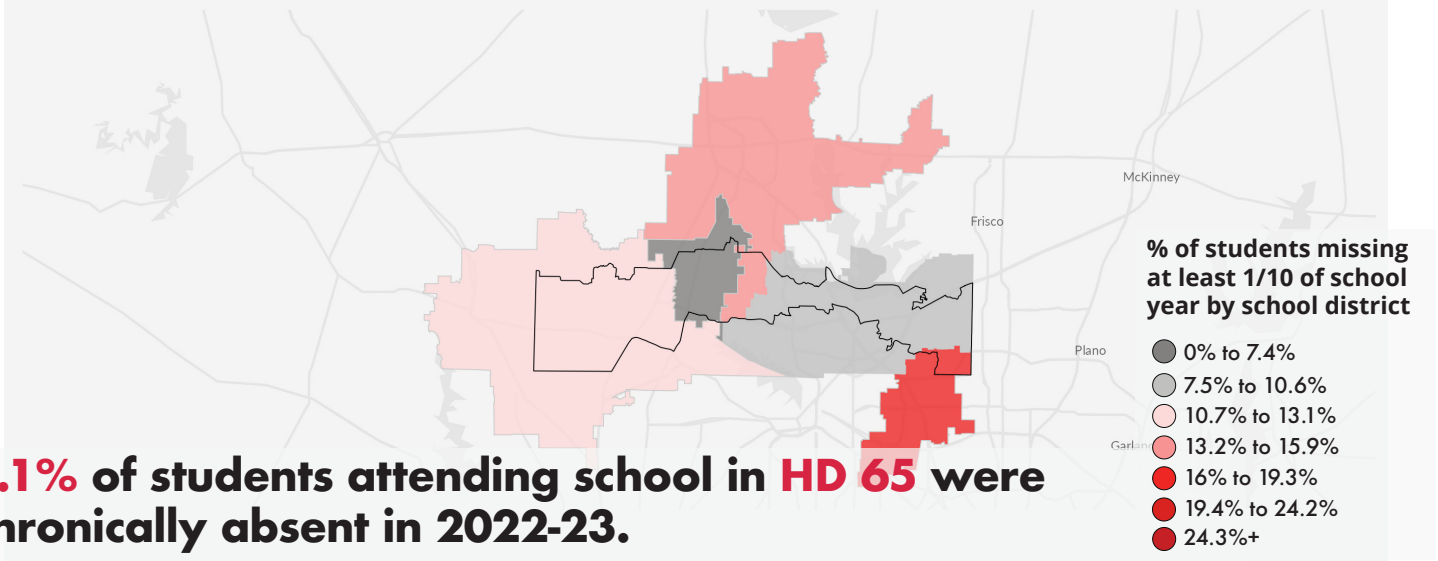
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



9.1% of students attending school in **HD 65** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

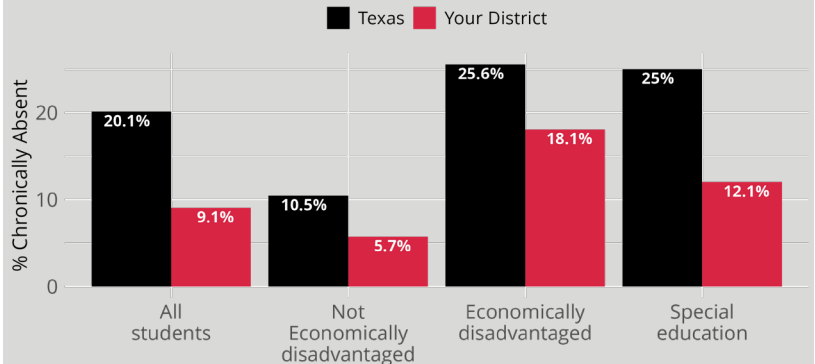
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

HOUSE DISTRICT #65

During the 2022-23 school year, **9.1%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **2,526 students**. This is a 1 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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

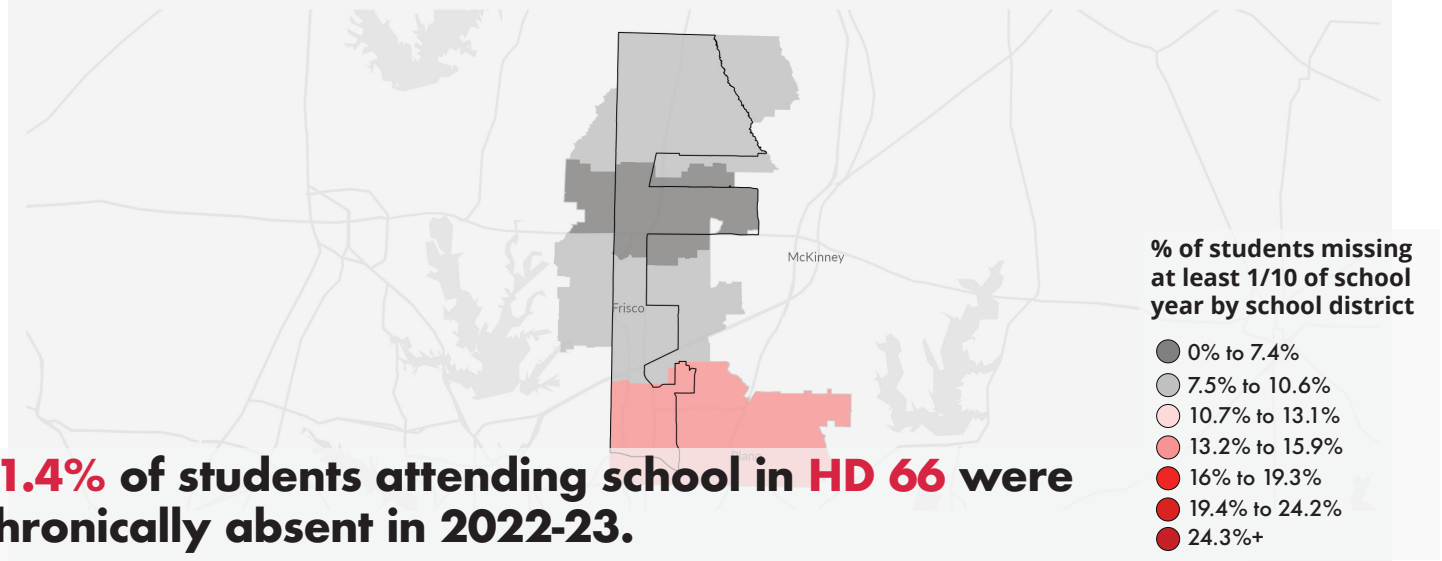
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



11.4% of students attending school in **HD 66** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



House District #66

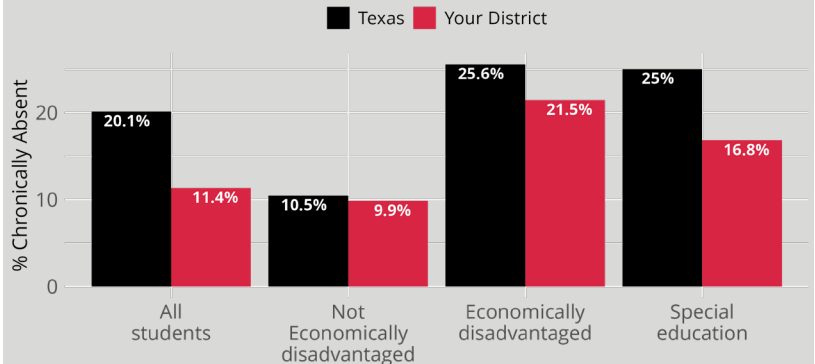


Rep. Matt Shaheen

HOUSE DISTRICT #66

During the 2022-23 school year, **11.4%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,488 students**. This is a 5 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

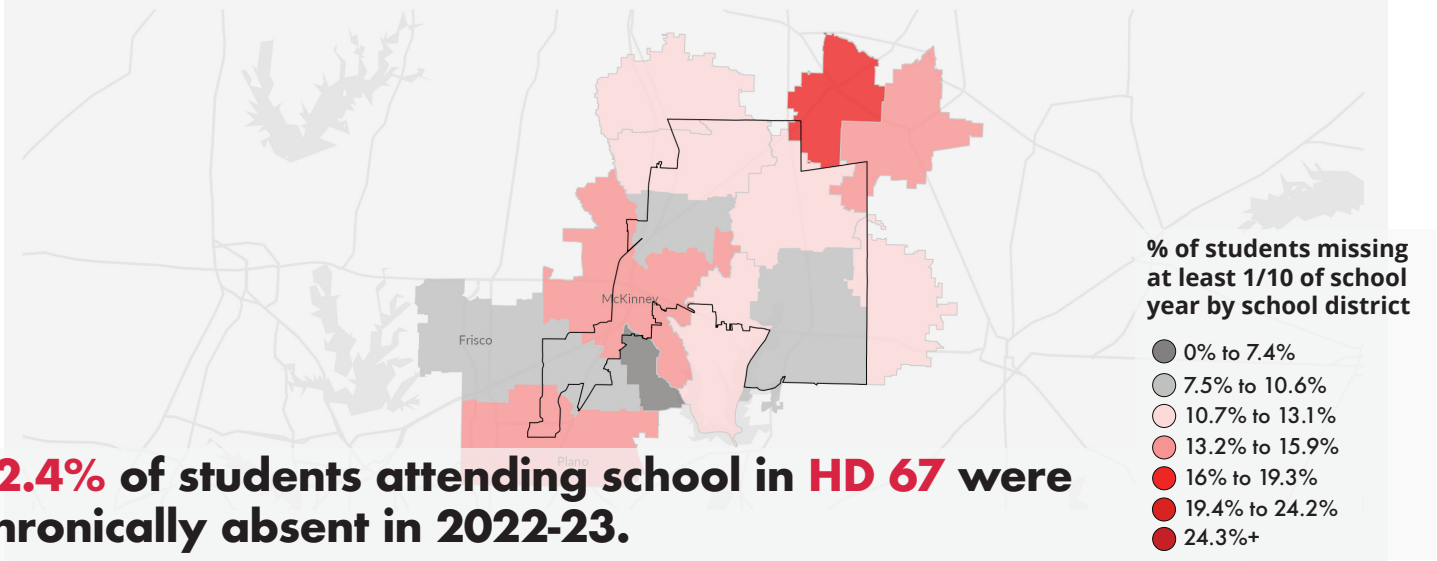
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



12.4% of students attending school in **HD 67** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



House District #67

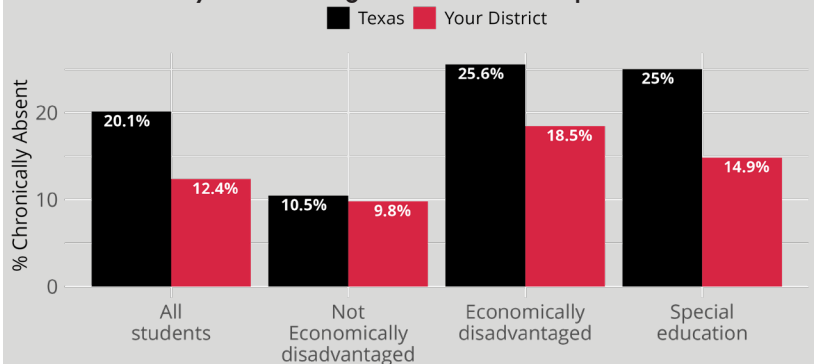


Rep. Jeff Leach

HOUSE DISTRICT #67

During the 2022-23 school year, **12.4%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **3,999 students**. This is a 3 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

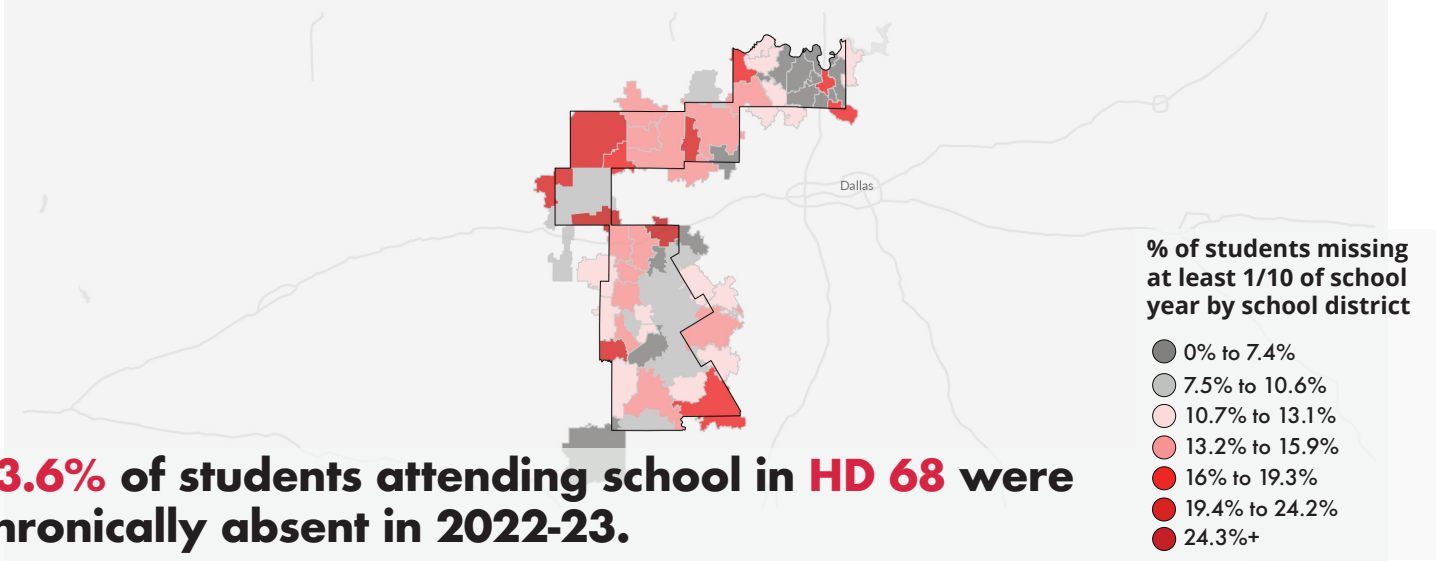
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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

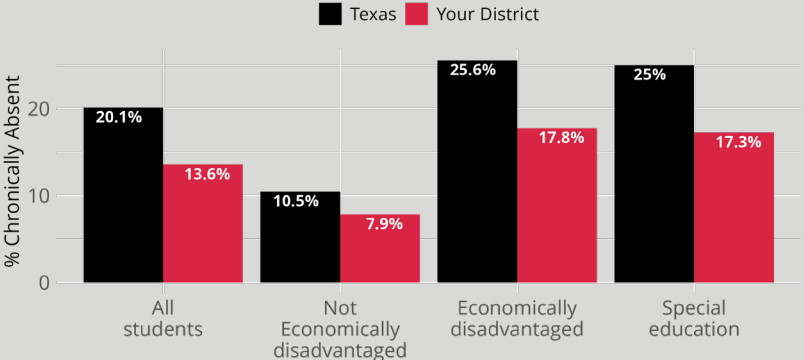


Rep. David Spiller

HOUSE DISTRICT #68

During the 2022-23 school year, **13.6%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **3,368** students. This is little change from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

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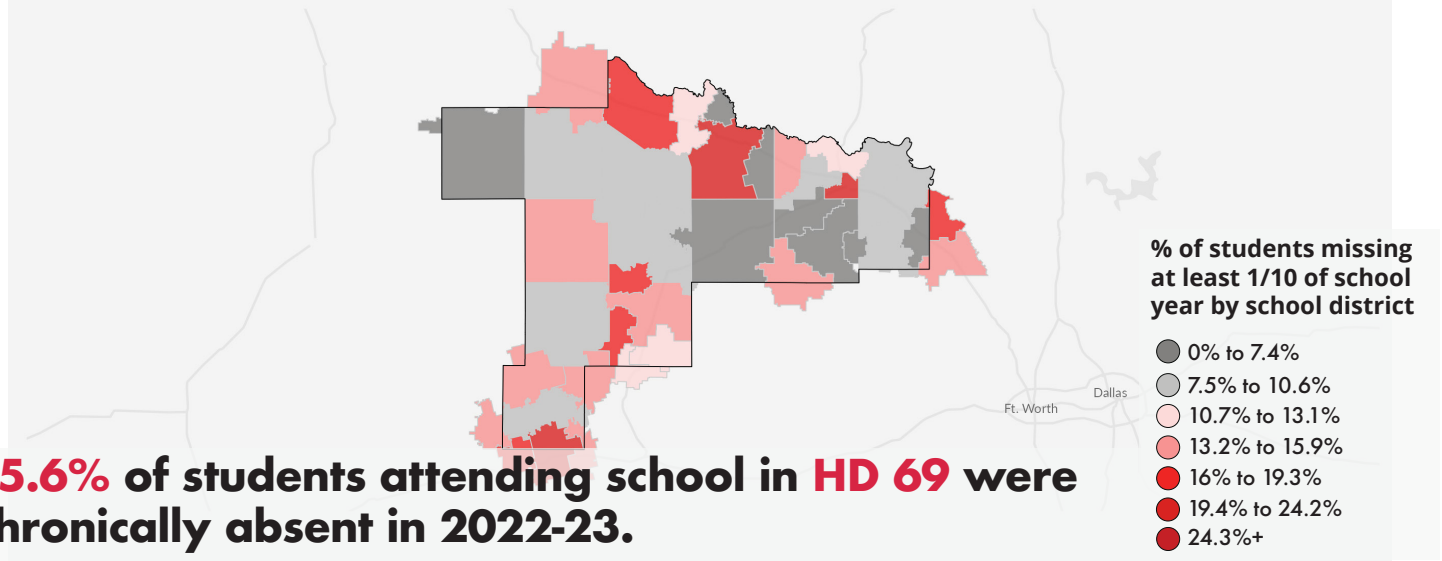
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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

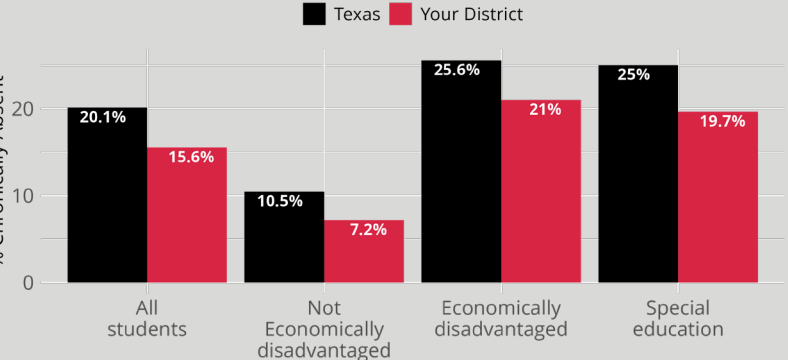


Rep. James Frank

HOUSE DISTRICT #69

During the 2022-23 school year, **15.6%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **3,443 students**. This is a 3 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

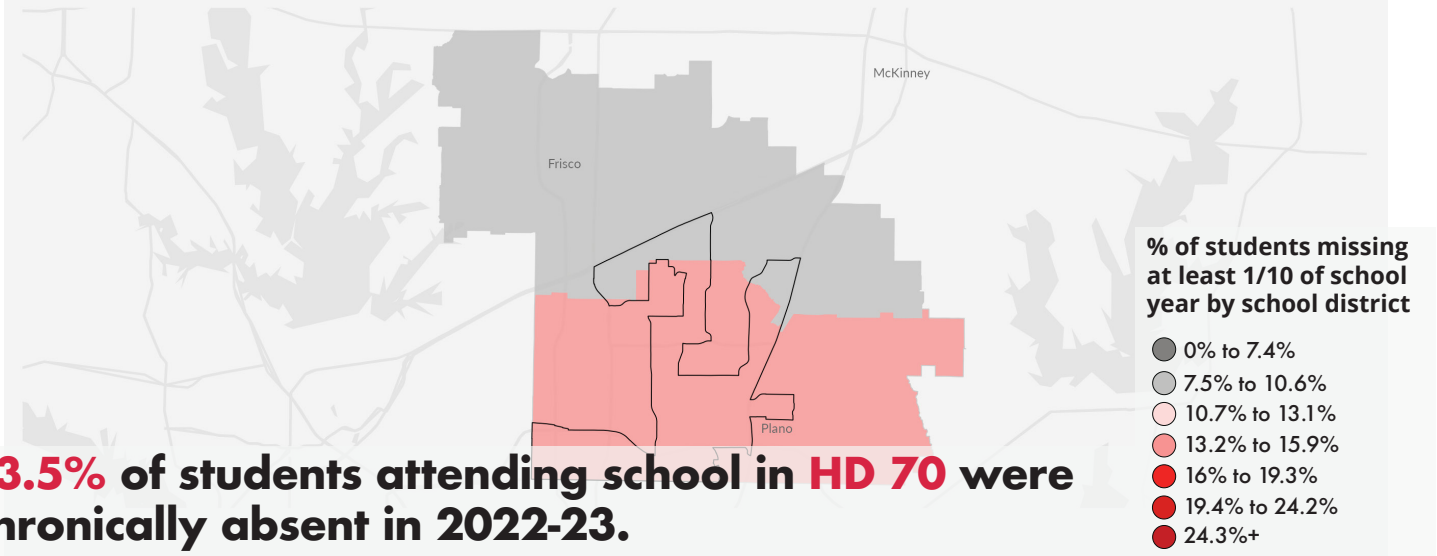
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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 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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

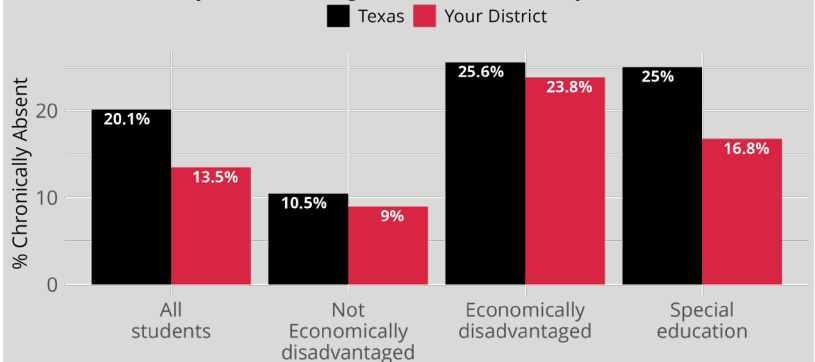
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

HOUSE DISTRICT #70

During the 2022-23 school year, **13.5%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **2,299 students**. This is a 9 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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

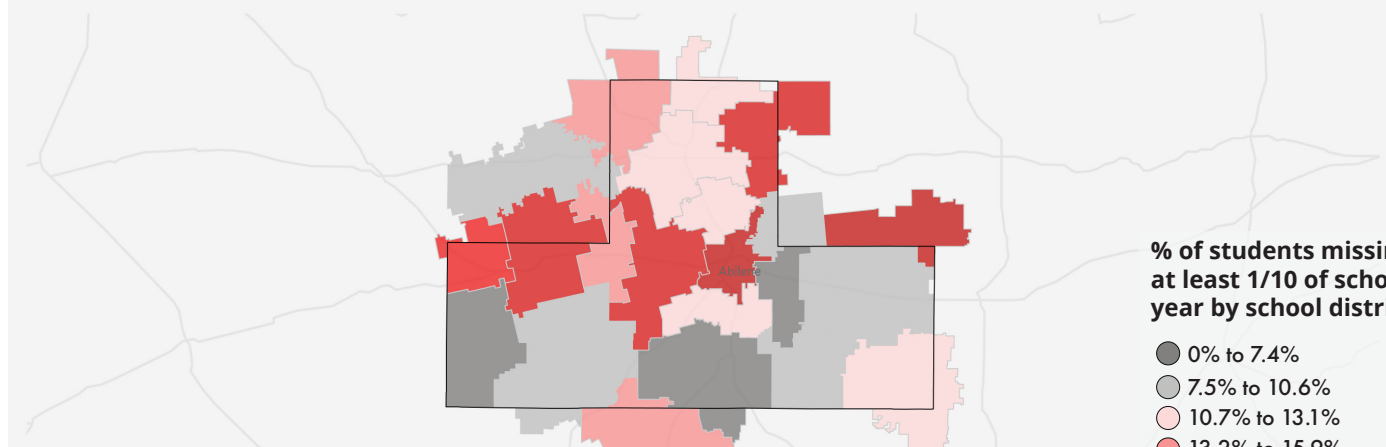
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



18.9% of students attending school in **HD 71** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



House District #71

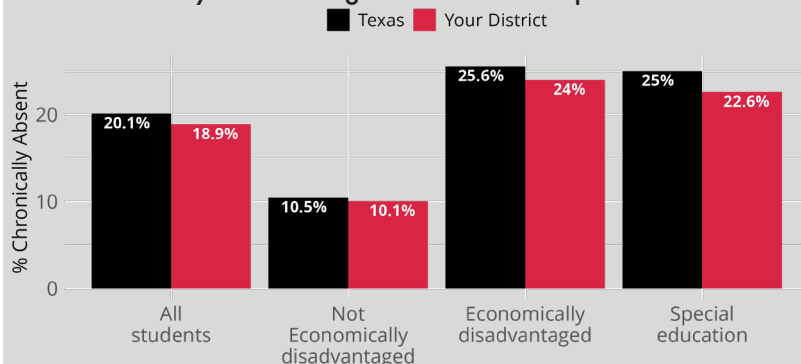


Rep. Stan Lambert

HOUSE DISTRICT #71

During the 2022-23 school year, **18.9%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **6,323 students**. This is a 3 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

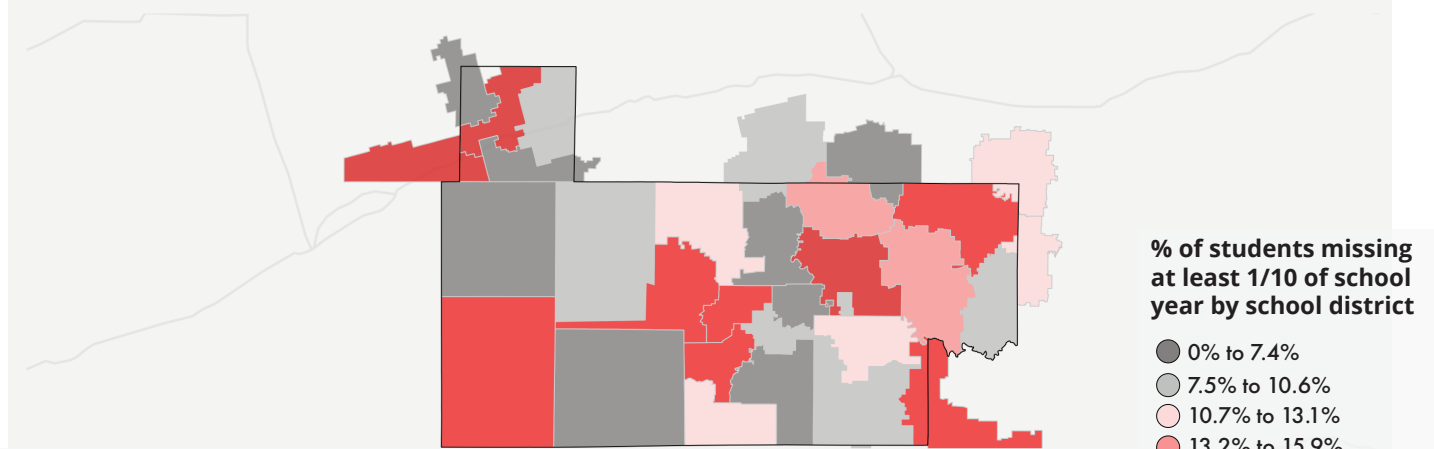
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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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



15.3% of students attending school in **HD 72** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



House District #72

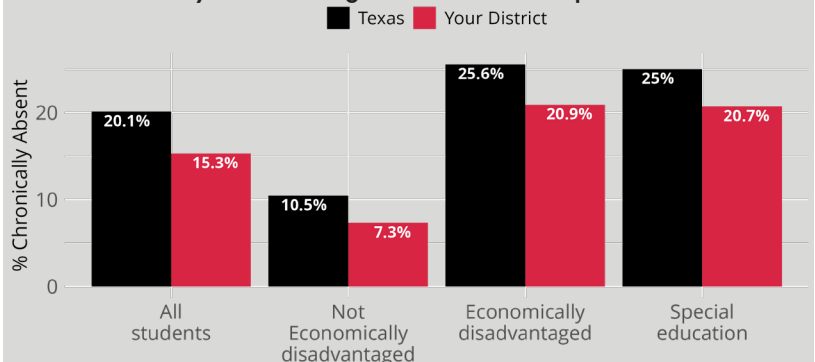


Rep. Drew Darby

HOUSE DISTRICT #72

During the 2022-23 school year, **15.3%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **3,694** students. This is a 5 percentage point decrease from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

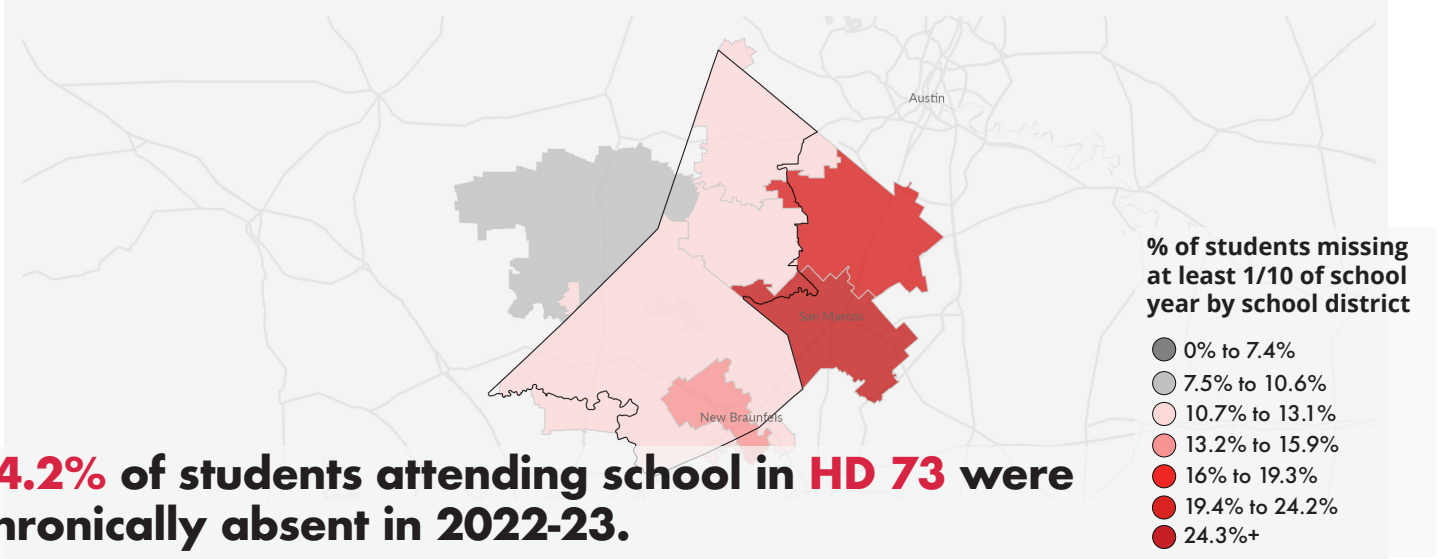
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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 #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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

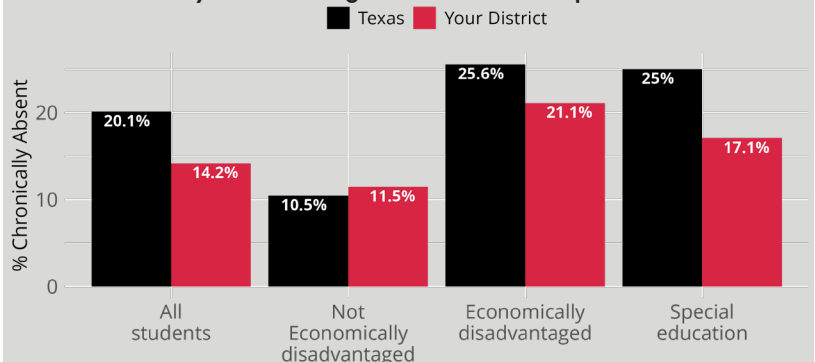
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

HOUSE DISTRICT #73

During the 2022-23 school year, **14.2%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,083 students**. This is a 5 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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

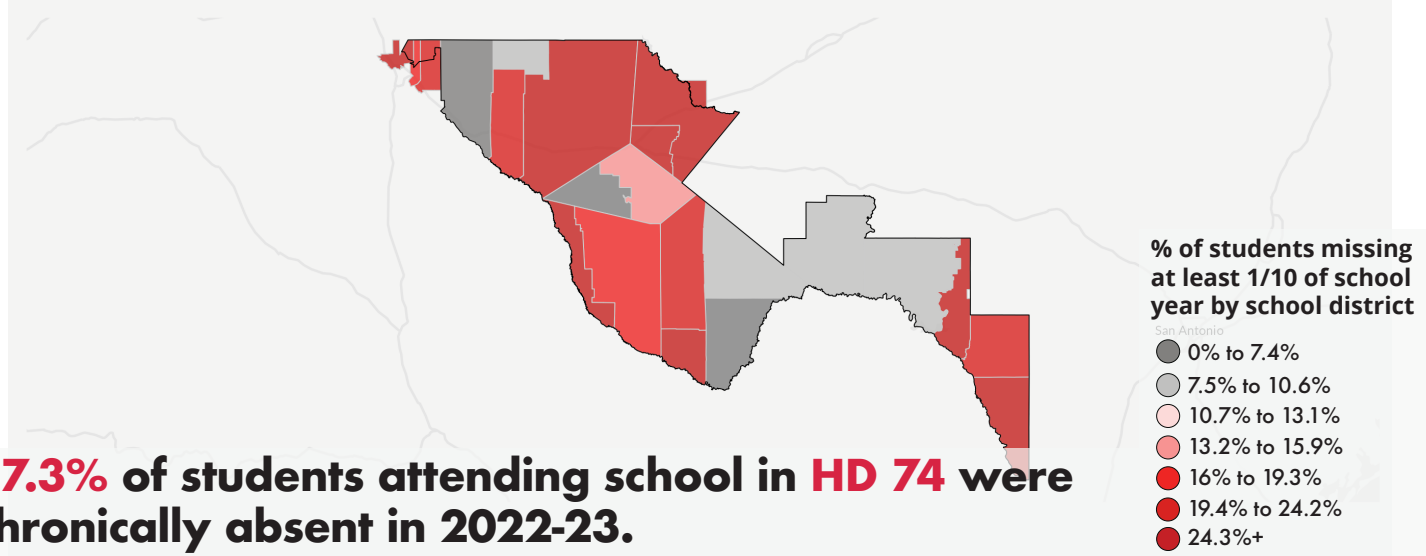
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



27.3% of students attending school in **HD 74** were chronically absent in 2022-23.



House District #74

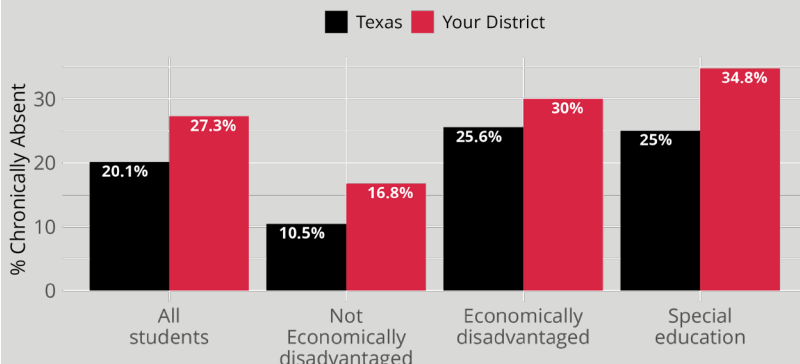


Rep. Eddie Morales

HOUSE DISTRICT #74

During the 2022-23 school year, **27.3%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **8,801 students**. This is a 12 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

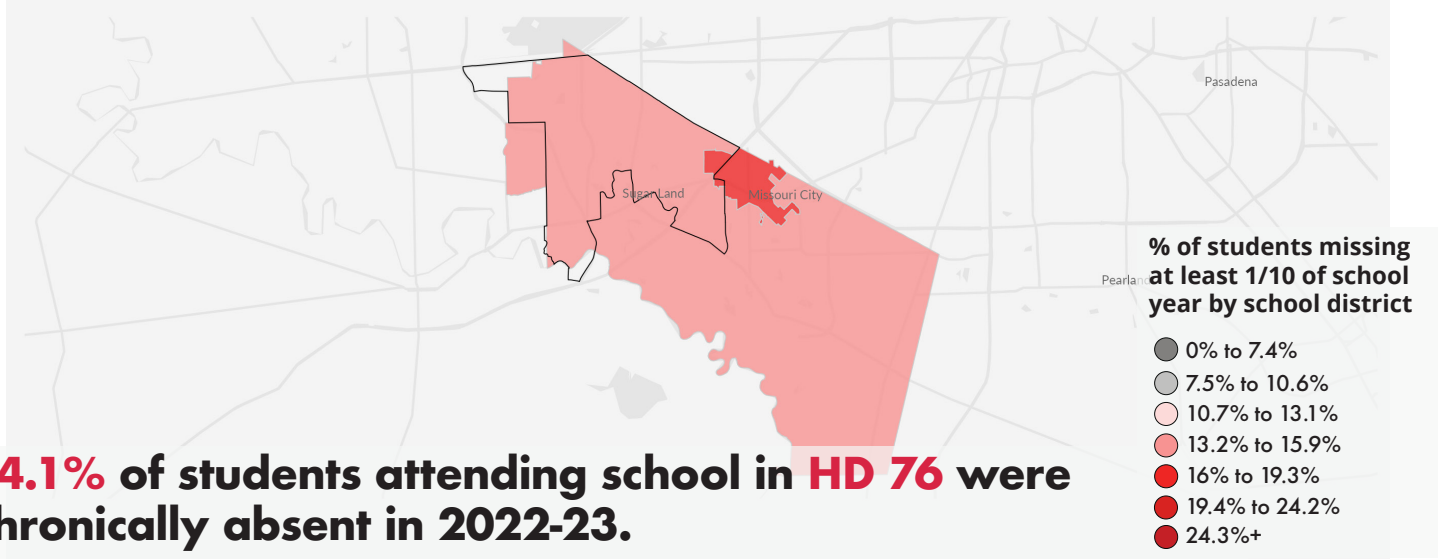
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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.

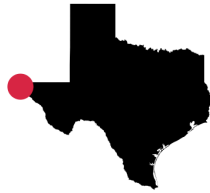
Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



14.1% of students attending school in HD 76 were chronically absent in 2022-23.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

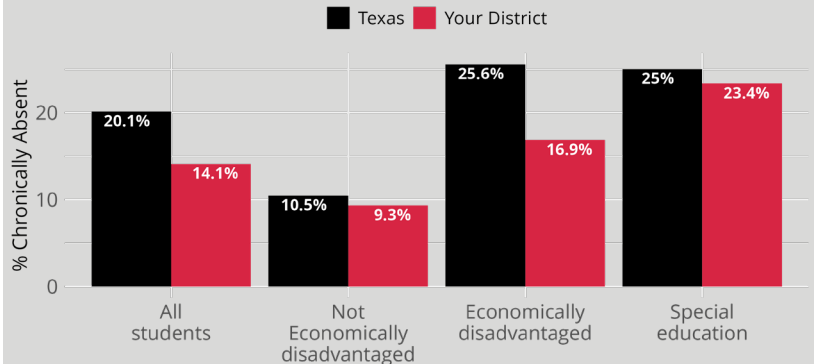
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

HOUSE DISTRICT #76

During the 2022-23 school year, **14.1%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,131 students**. This is a 4 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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

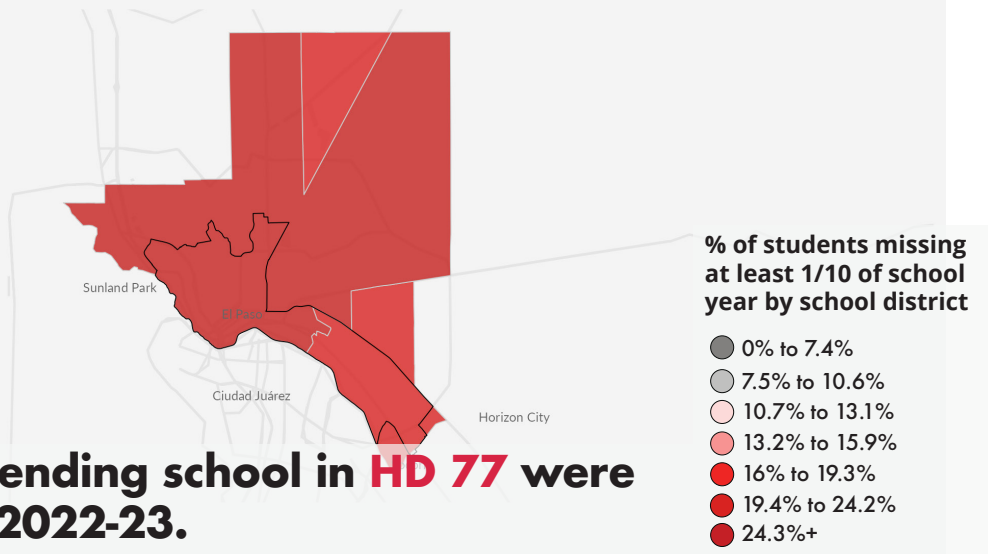
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



28.9% of students attending school in **HD 77** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

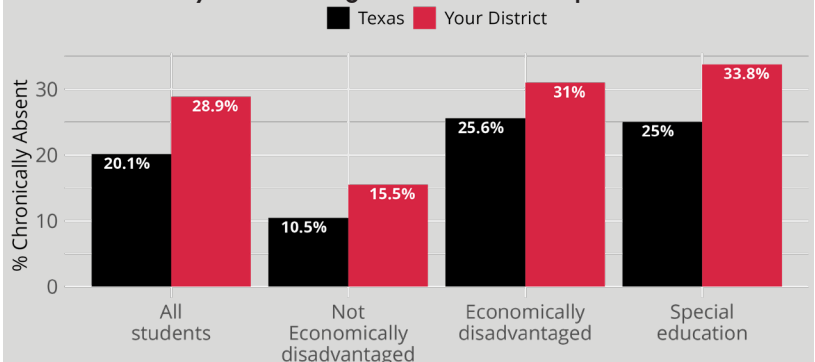
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

HOUSE DISTRICT #77

During the 2022-23 school year, **28.9%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **11,029 students**. This is a 14 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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

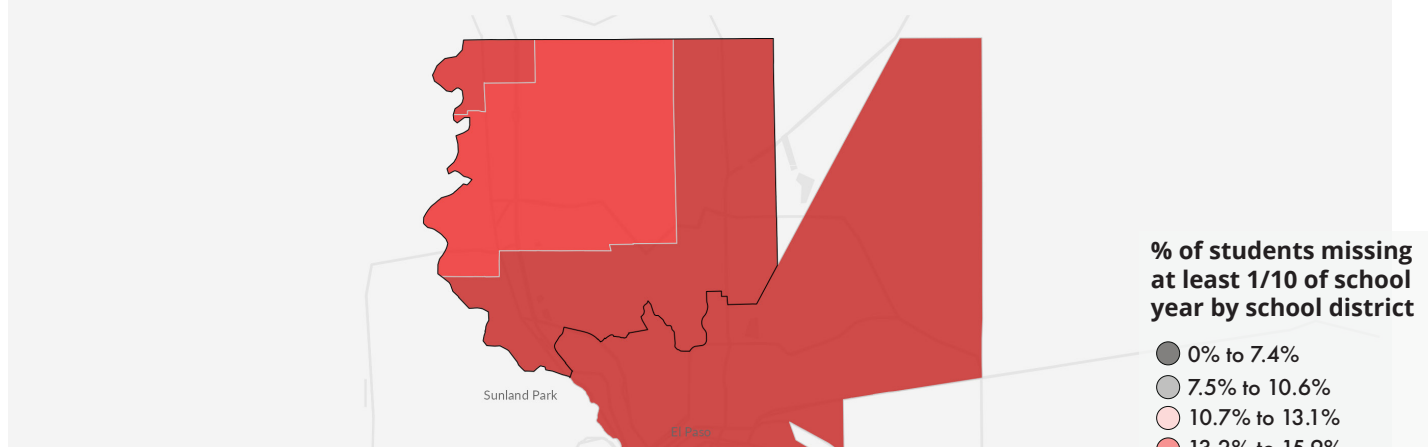
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



26.3% of students attending school in **HD 78** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



House District #78

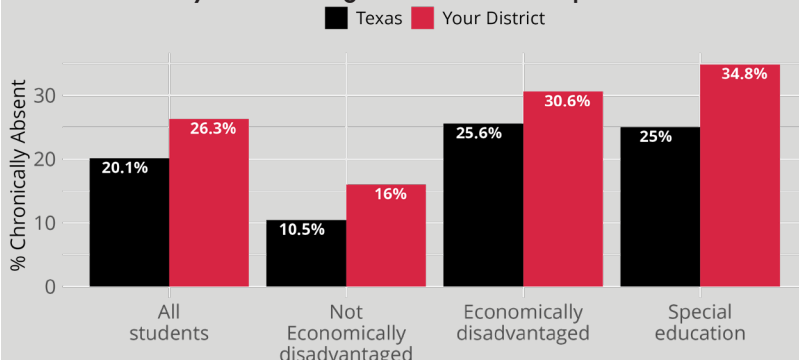


Rep. Joe Moody

HOUSE DISTRICT #78

During the 2022-23 school year, **26.3%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **7,724** students. This is a 14 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

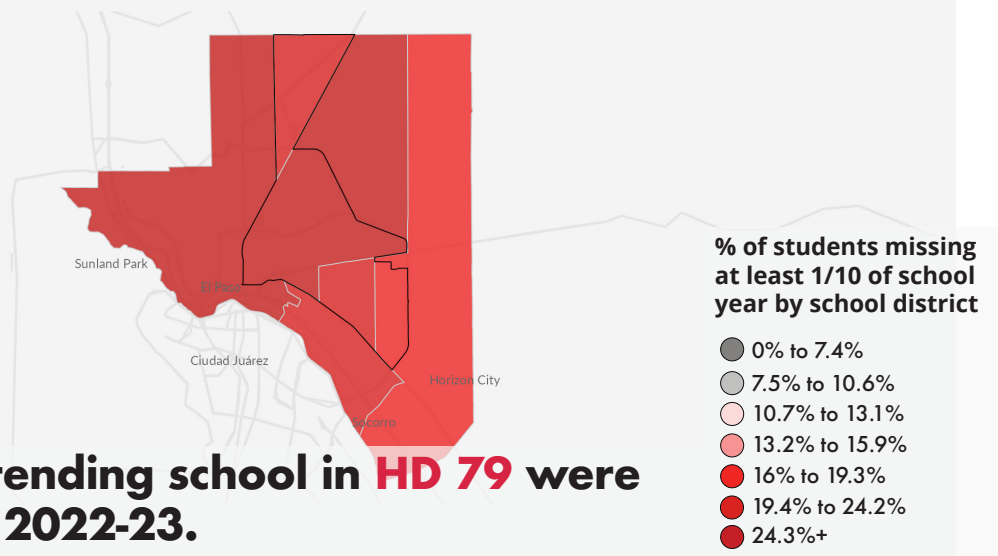
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



21.8% of students attending school in **HD 79** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



House District #79

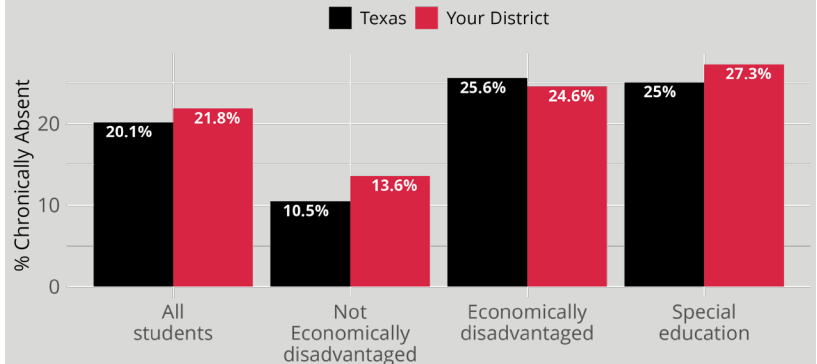


Rep. Claudia Ordaz

HOUSE DISTRICT #79

During the 2022-23 school year, **21.8%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **7,183 students**. This is a 13 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

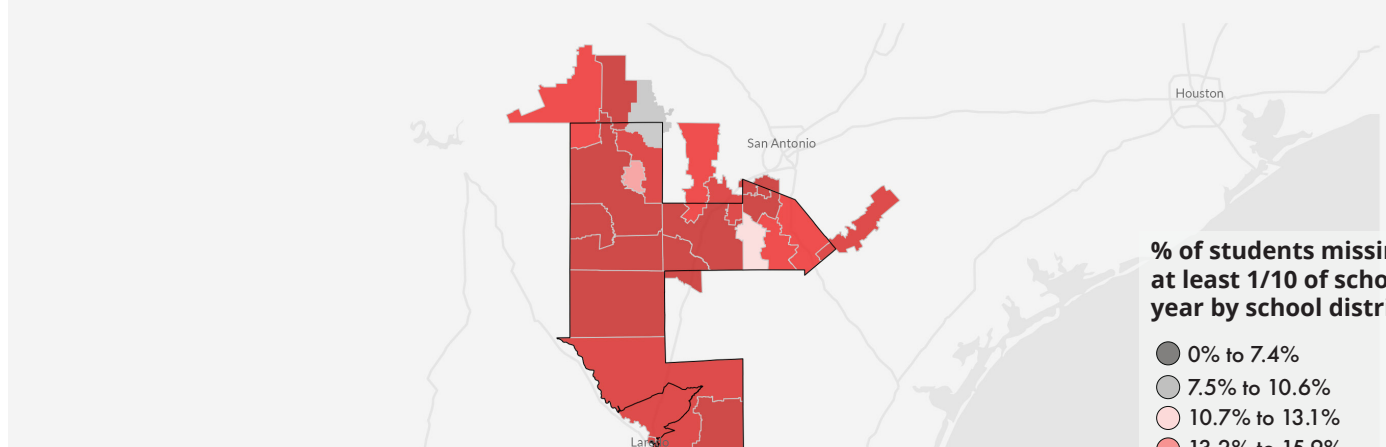
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



29.6% of students attending school in **HD 80** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



House District #80

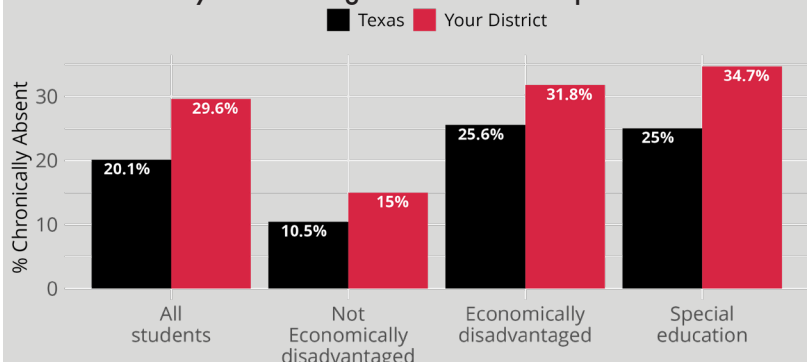


Rep. Tracy O. King

HOUSE DISTRICT #80

During the 2022-23 school year, **29.6%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **11,302 students**. This is a 12 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

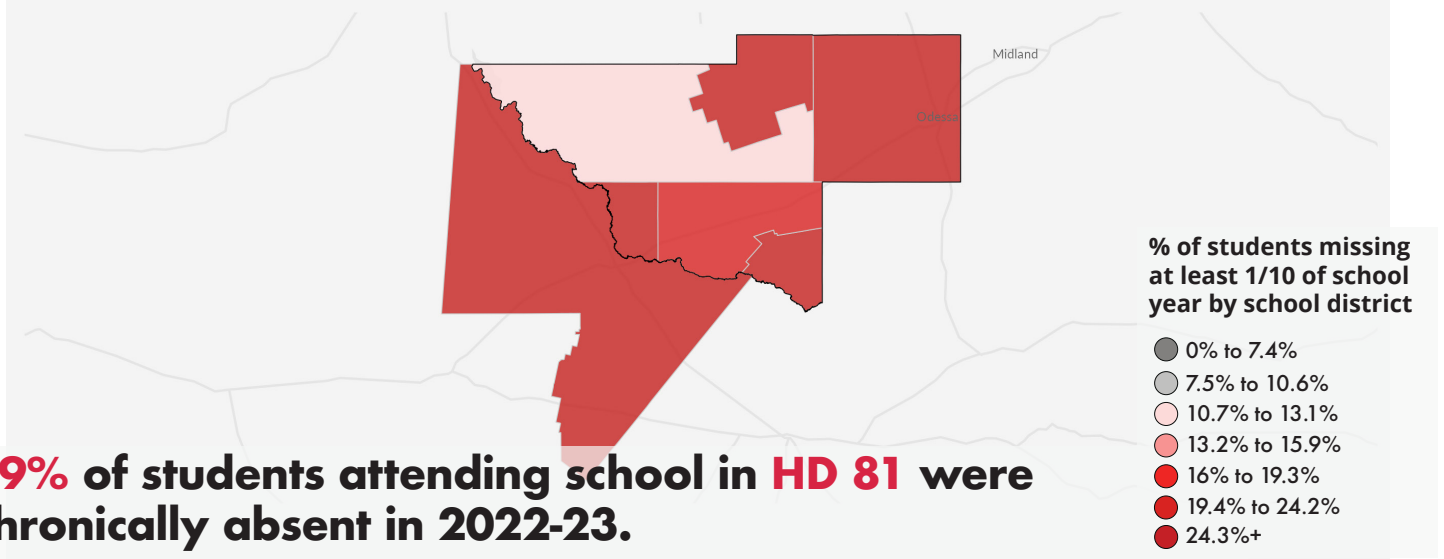
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



29% of students attending school in **HD 81** were chronically absent in 2022-23.



House District #81

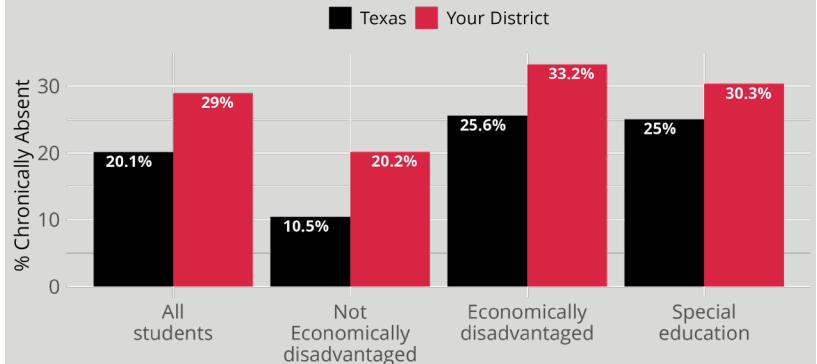


Rep. Brooks Landgraf

HOUSE DISTRICT #81

During the 2022-23 school year, **29%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **9,895 students**. This is a 5 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

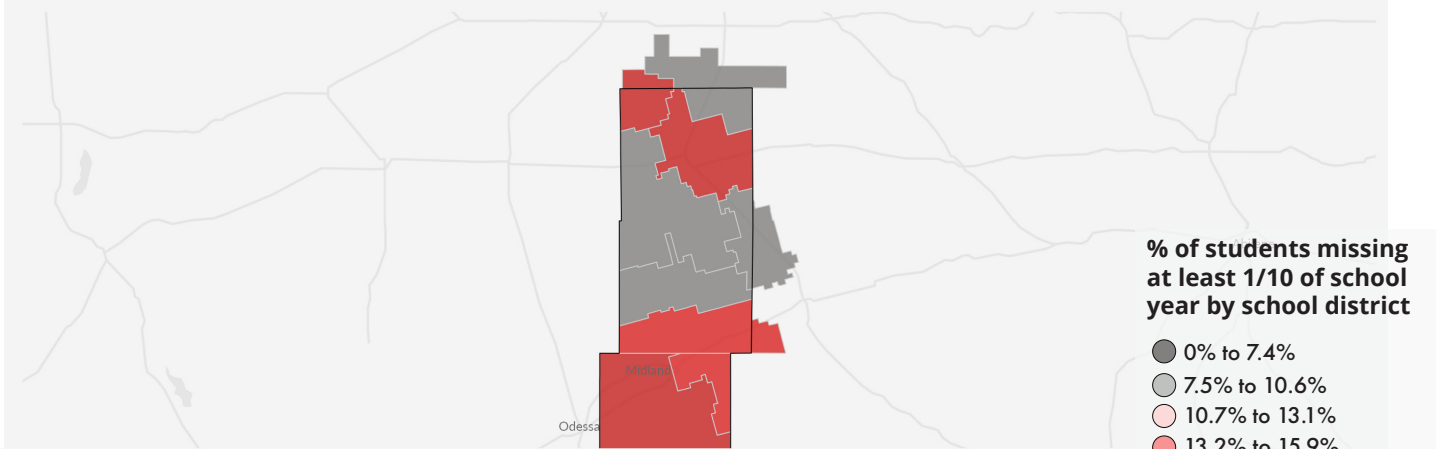
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



25.1% of students attending school in **HD 82** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.

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

- 0% to 7.4%
- 7.5% to 10.6%
- 10.7% to 13.1%
- 13.2% to 15.9%
- 16% to 19.3%
- 19.4% to 24.2%
- 24.3%+



House District #82

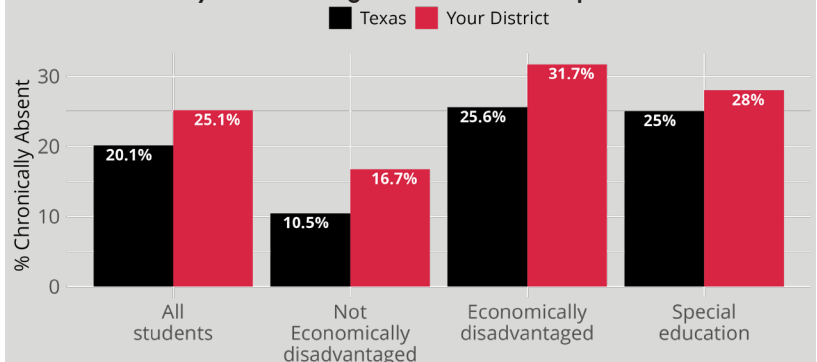


Rep. Tom Craddick

HOUSE DISTRICT #82

During the 2022-23 school year, **25.1%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **7,877** students. This is a 4 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

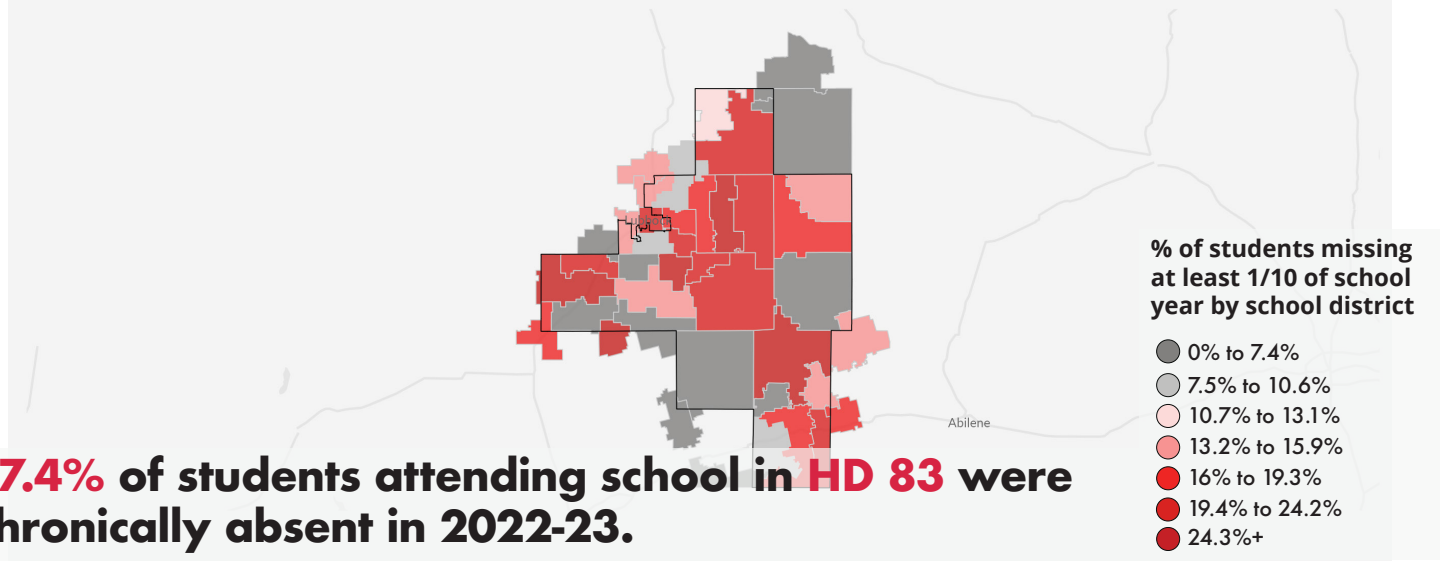
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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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



17.4% of students attending school in **HD 83** were chronically absent in 2022-23.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

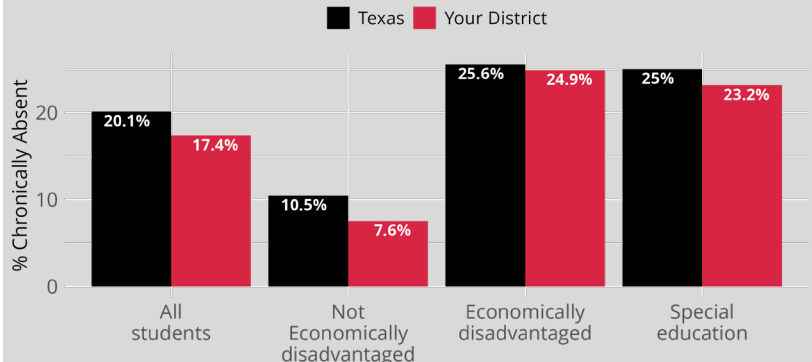
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

HOUSE DISTRICT #83

During the 2022-23 school year, **17.4%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **5,105 students**. This is a 3 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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

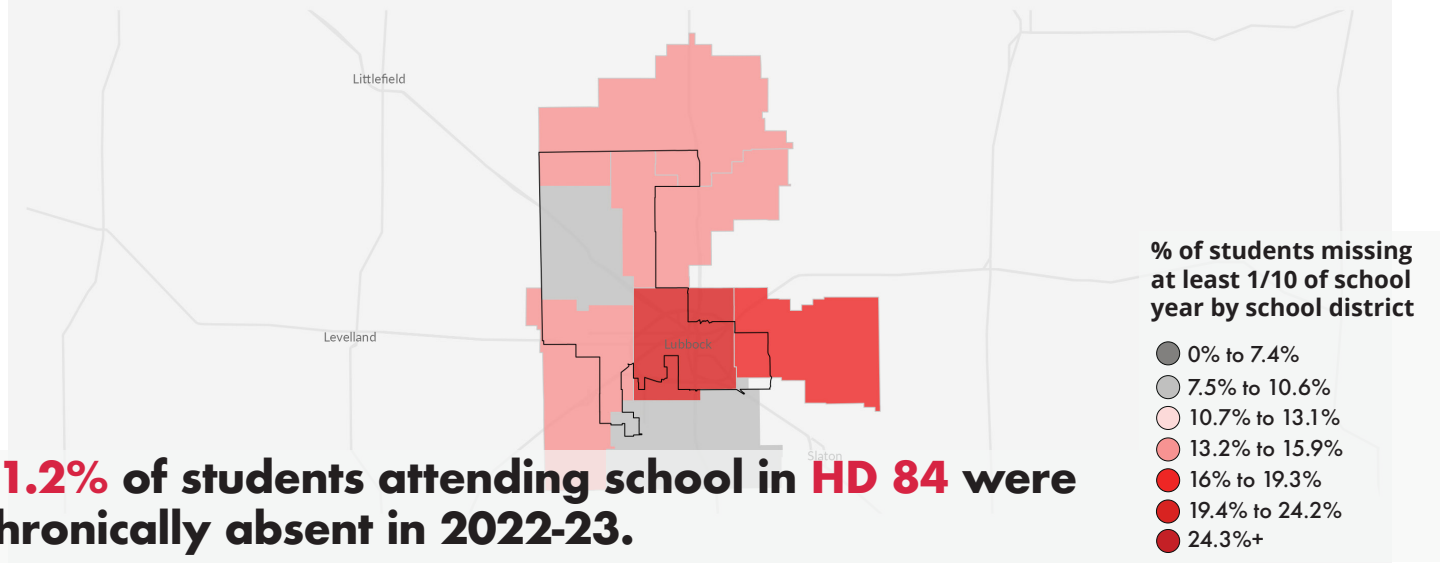
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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

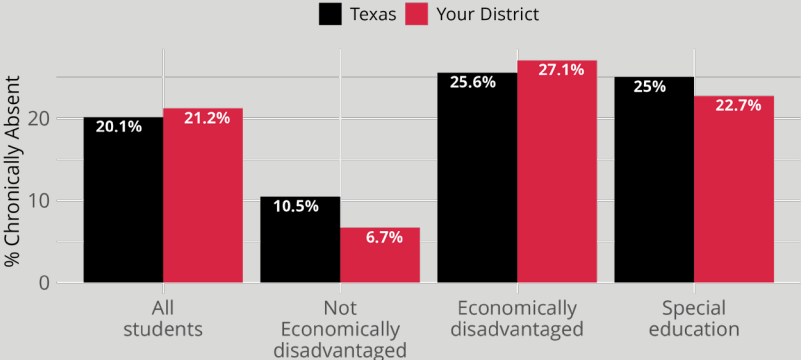


Rep. Carl H. Tepper

HOUSE DISTRICT #84

During the 2022-23 school year, **21.2%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,821 students**. This is a 2 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

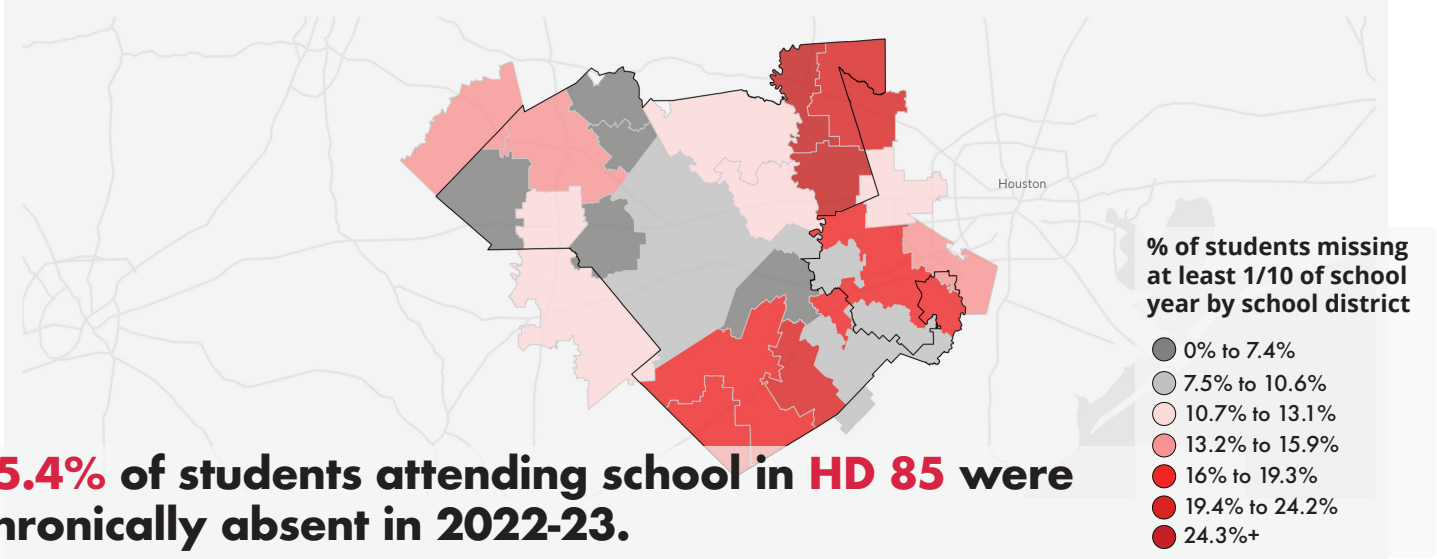
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



15.4% of students attending school in **HD 85** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



House District #85

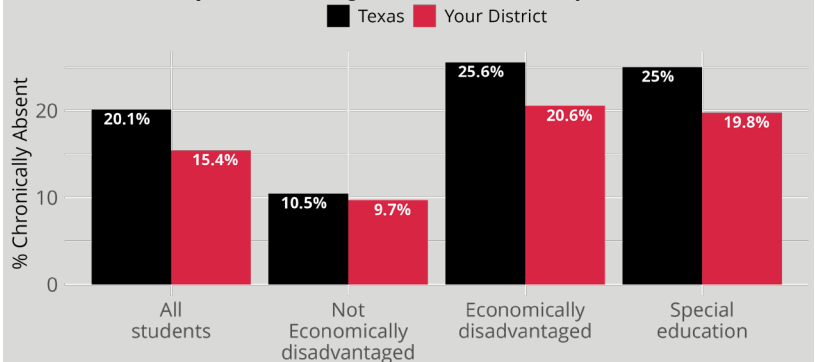


Rep. Stan Kitzman

HOUSE DISTRICT #85

During the 2022-23 school year, **15.4%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,517 students**. This is a 2 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

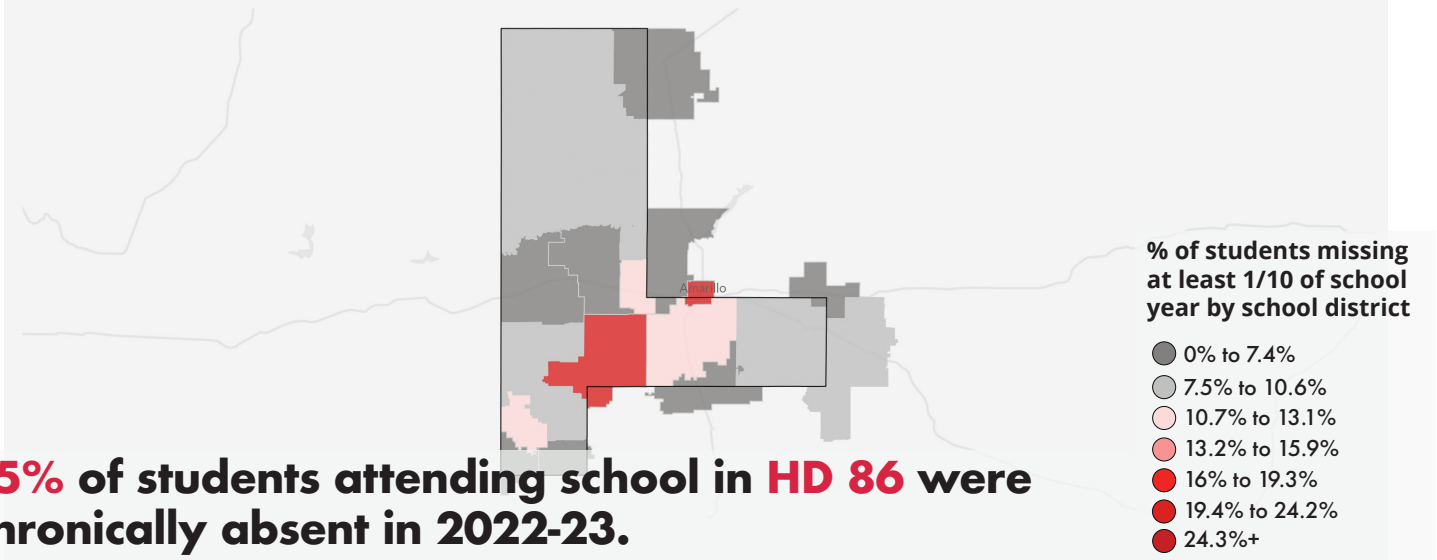
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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

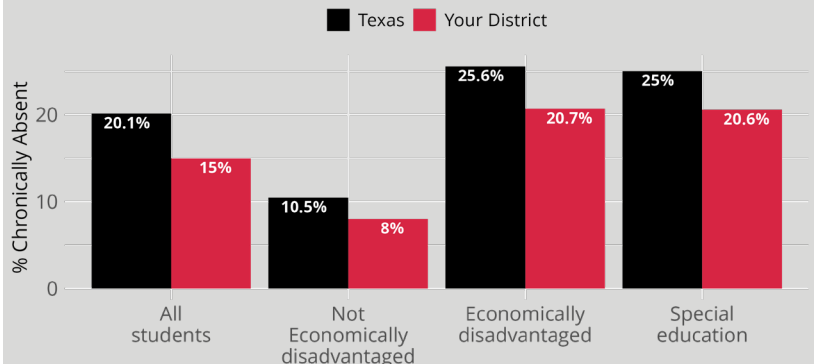


Rep. John T. Smithee

HOUSE DISTRICT #86

During the 2022-23 school year, **15%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **3,847 students**. This is a 5 percentage point decrease from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

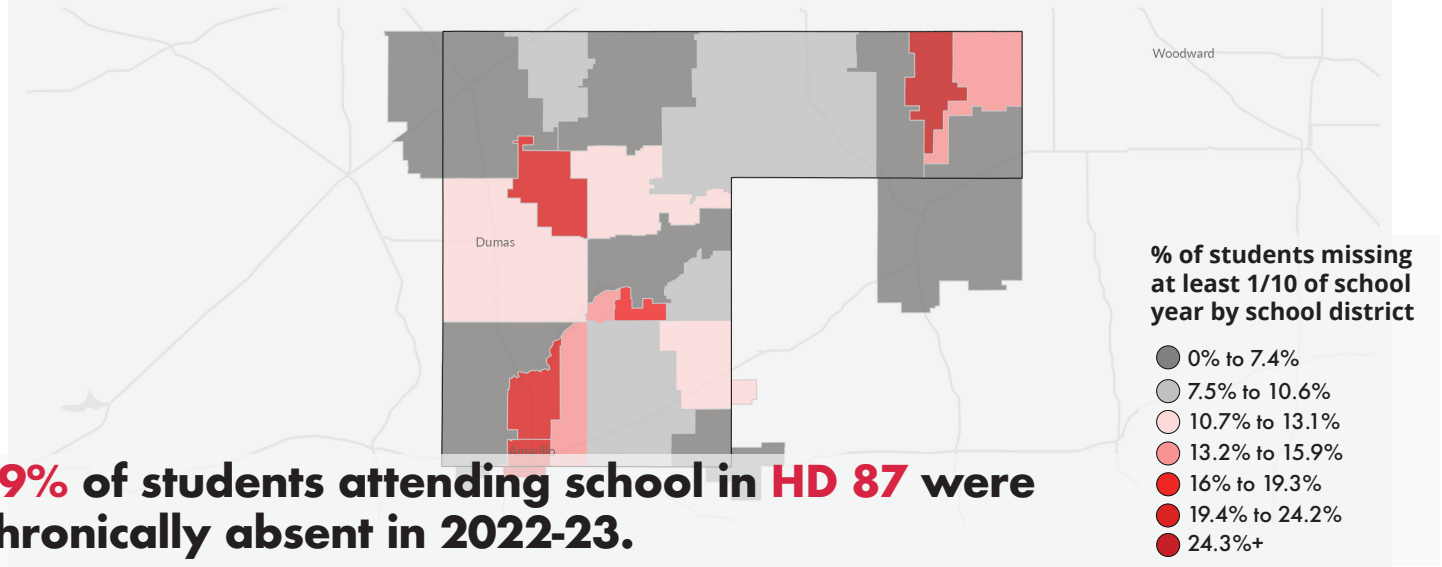
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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% of students attending school in HD 87 were chronically absent in 2022-23.



House District #87

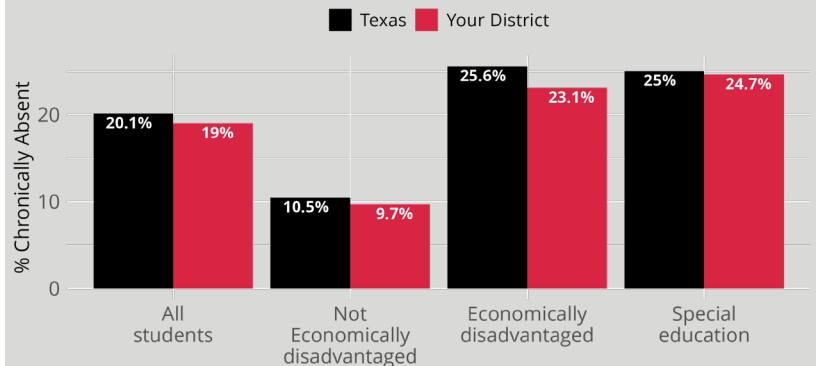


Rep. Four Price

HOUSE DISTRICT #87

During the 2022-23 school year, **19%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **5,258 students**. This is a 4 percentage point decrease from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

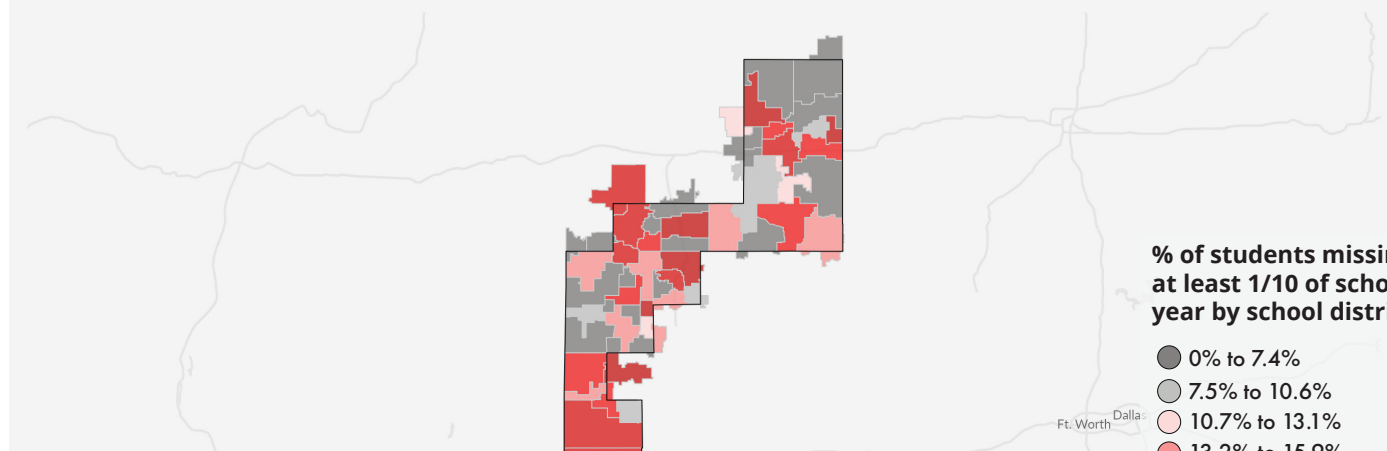
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



18.8% of students attending school in **HD 88** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.

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

- 0% to 7.4%
- 7.5% to 10.6%
- 10.7% to 13.1%
- 13.2% to 15.9%
- 16% to 19.3%
- 19.4% to 24.2%
- 24.3%+



House District #88

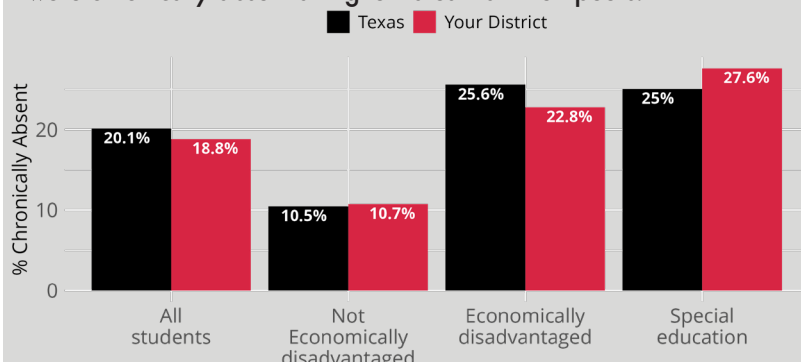


Rep. Ken King

HOUSE DISTRICT #88

During the 2022-23 school year, **18.8%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **5,085 students**. This is a 2 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

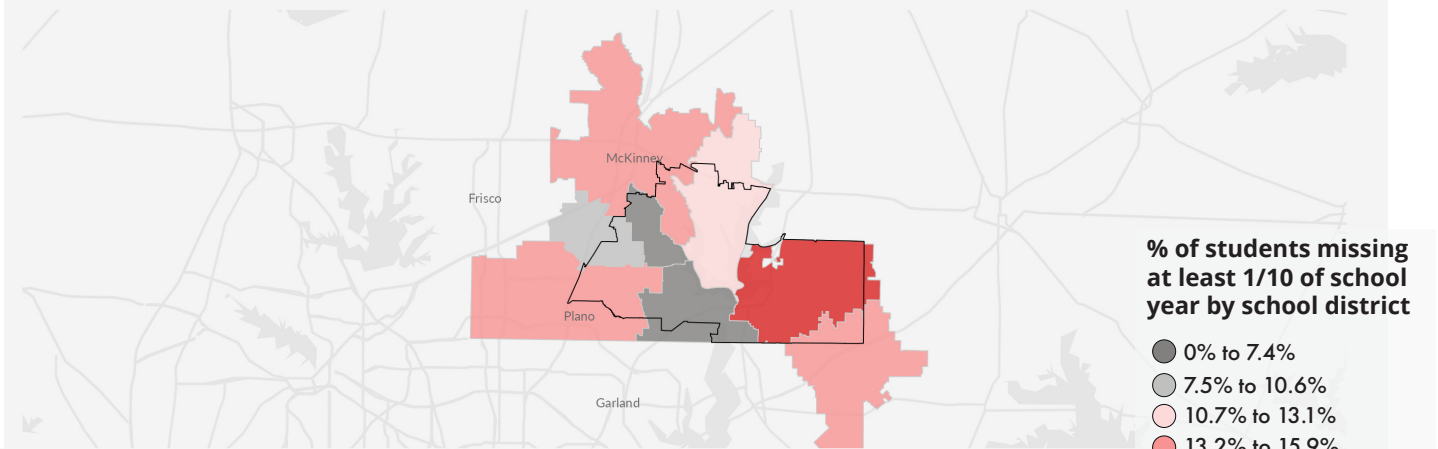
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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 **HD 89** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.

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

- 0% to 7.4%
- 7.5% to 10.6%
- 10.7% to 13.1%
- 13.2% to 15.9%
- 16% to 19.3%
- 19.4% to 24.2%
- 24.3%+



House District #89

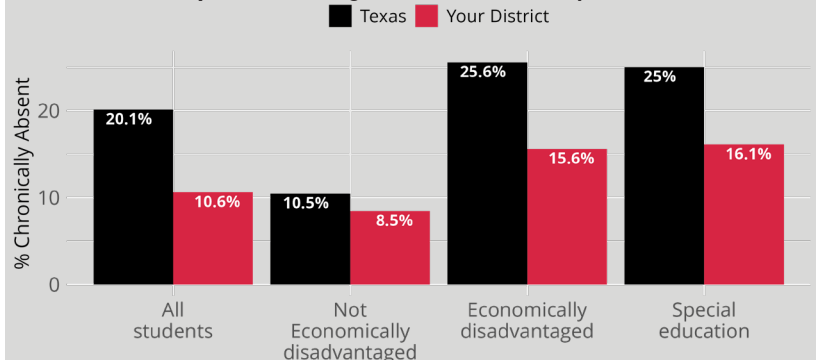


Rep. Candy Noble

HOUSE DISTRICT #89

During the 2022-23 school year, **10.6%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **3,595 students**. This is a 4 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

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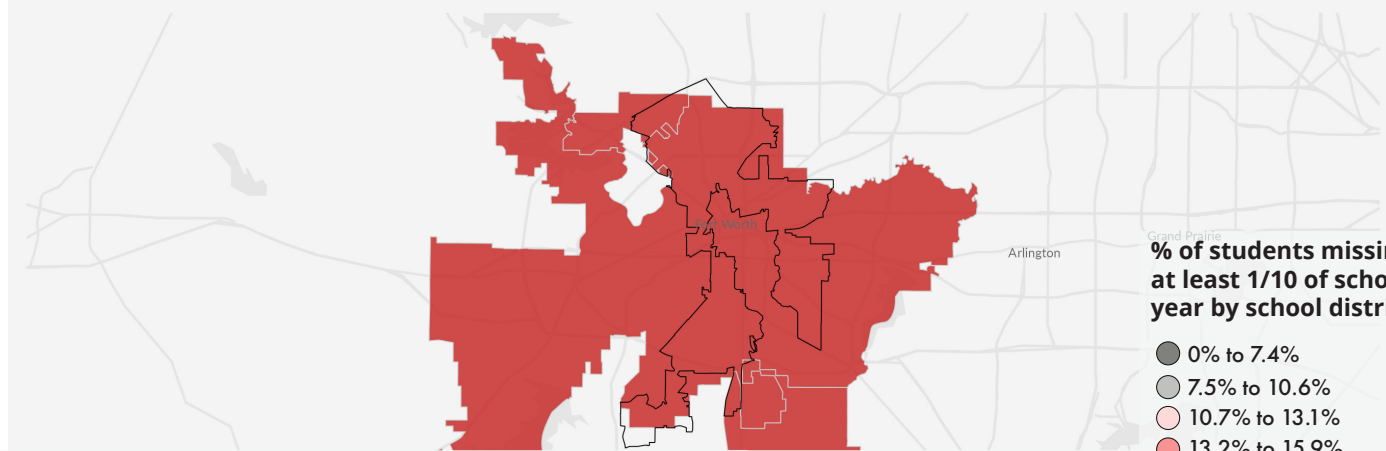
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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 **HD 90** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

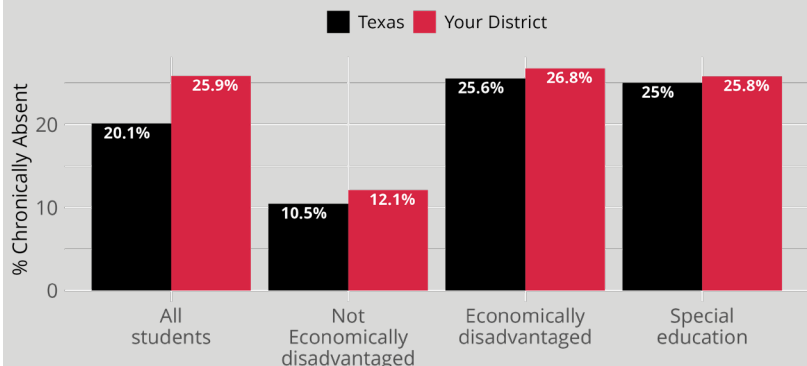
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

HOUSE DISTRICT #90

During the 2022-23 school year, **25.9%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **7,616 students**. This is little change from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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

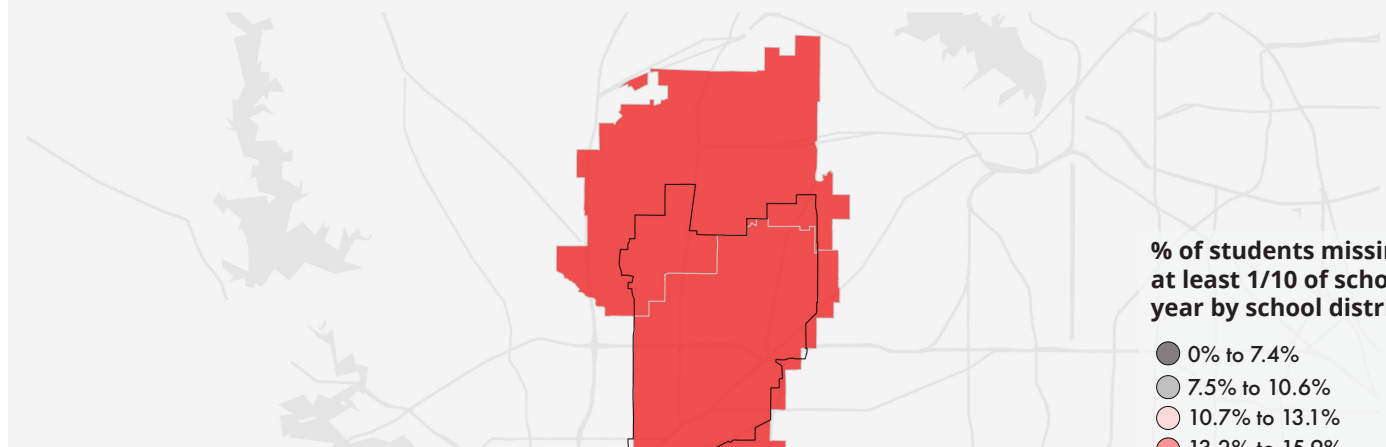
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



19.8% of students attending school in **HD 91** were chronically absent in 2022-23.

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

- 0% to 7.4%
- 7.5% to 10.6%
- 10.7% to 13.1%
- 13.2% to 15.9%
- 16% to 19.3%
- 19.4% to 24.2%
- 24.3%+



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

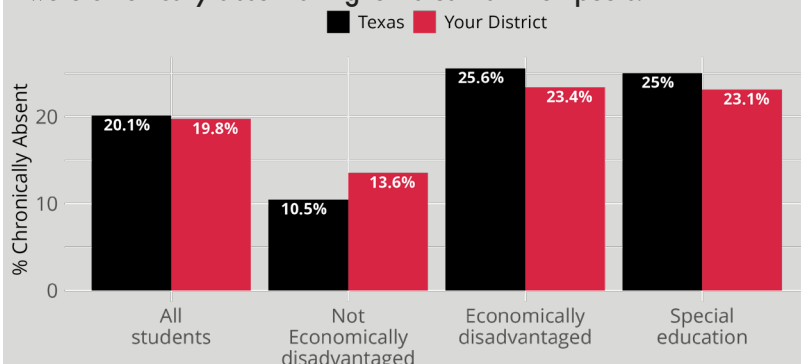
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

HOUSE DISTRICT #91

During the 2022-23 school year, **19.8%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **5,029 students**. This is a 5 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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

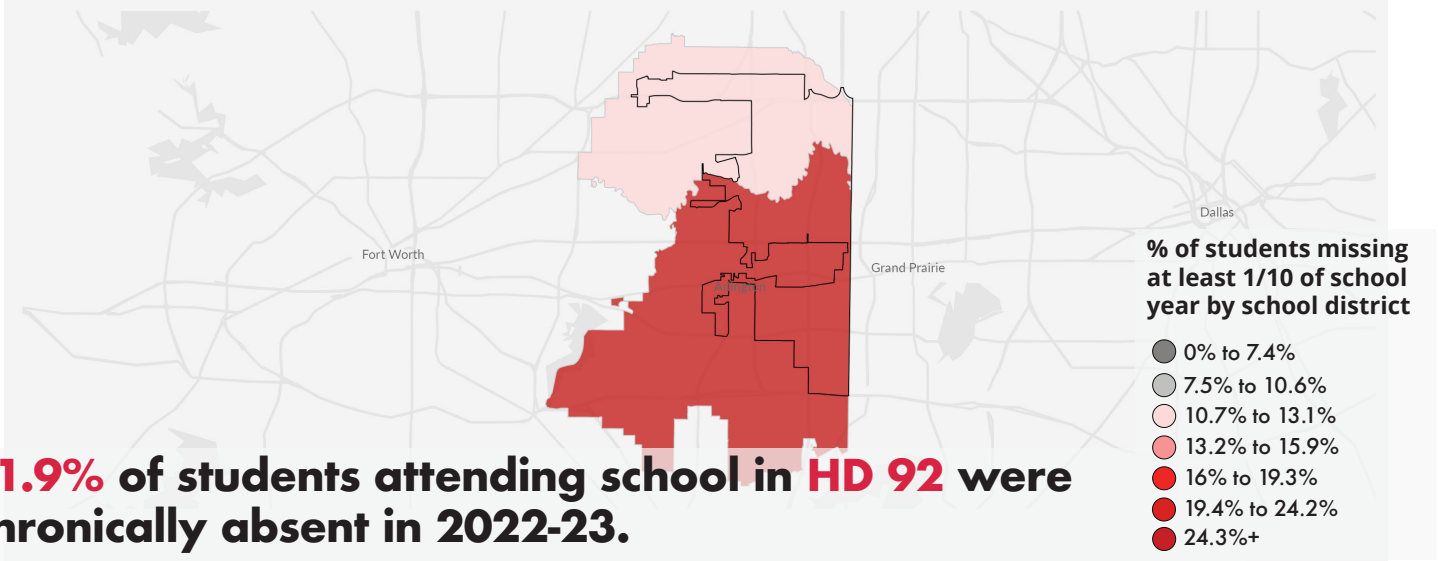
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



21.9% of students attending school in **HD 92** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

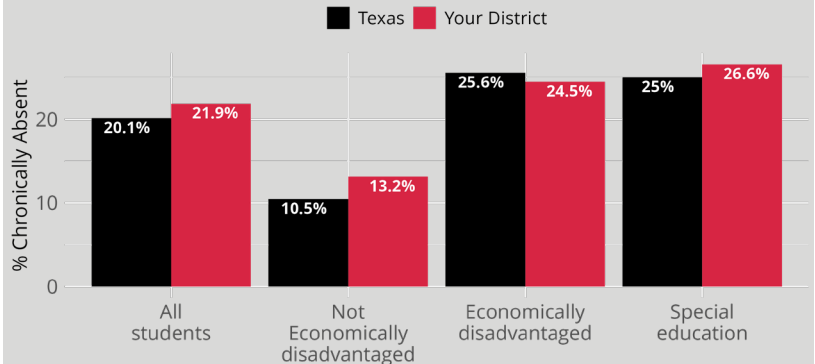
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

HOUSE DISTRICT #92

During the 2022-23 school year, **21.9%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **5,583 students**. This is a 3 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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

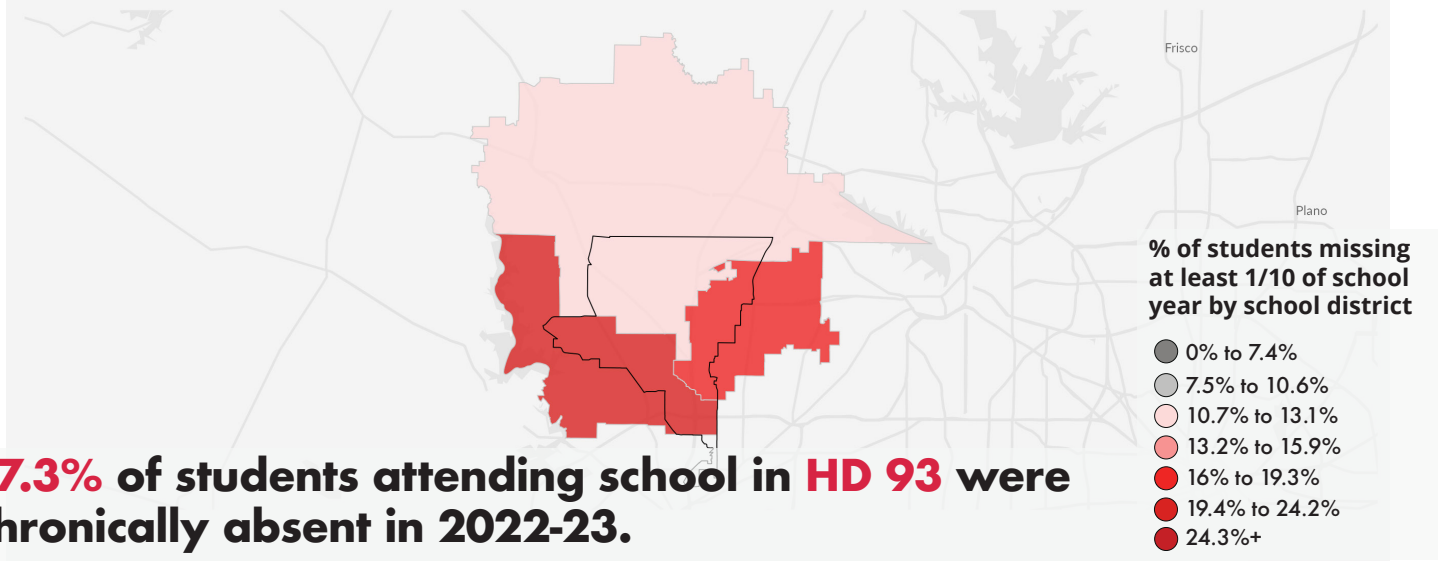
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



17.3% of students attending school in **HD 93** were chronically absent in 2022-23.



House District #93

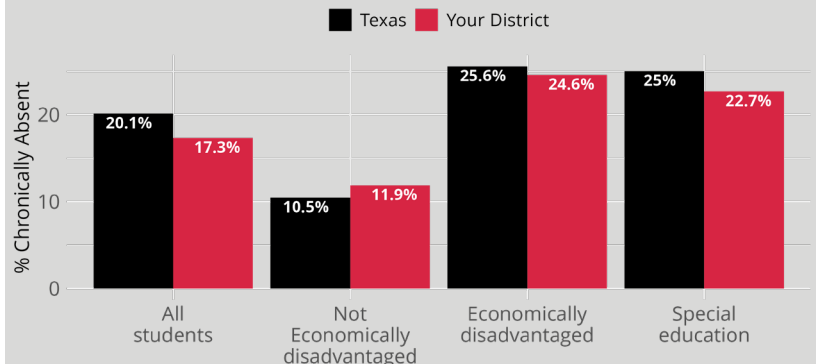


Rep. Nate Schatzline

HOUSE DISTRICT #93

During the 2022-23 school year, **17.3%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **6,175 students**. This is a 5 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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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.

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Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

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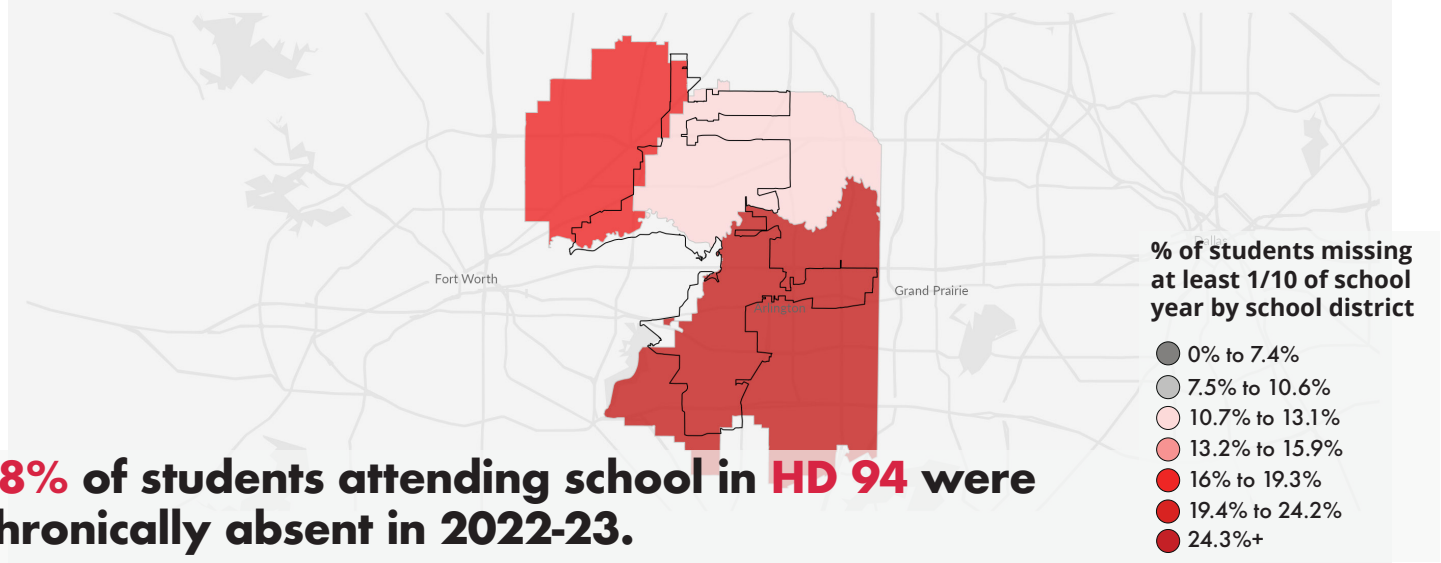
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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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



18% of students attending school in HD 94 were chronically absent in 2022-23.



House District #94



Rep. Tony Tinderholt

CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

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Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

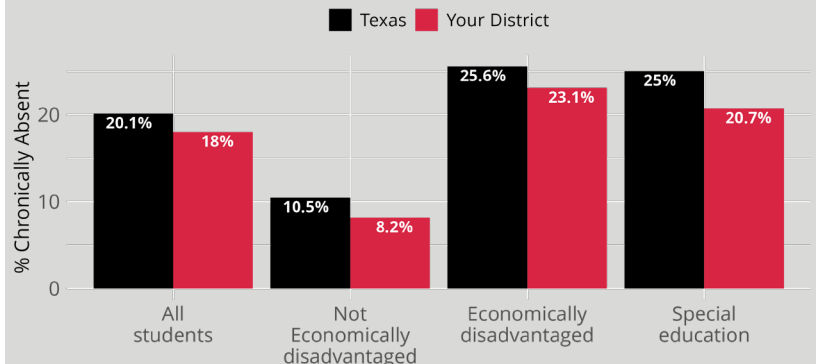
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

HOUSE DISTRICT #94

During the 2022-23 school year, **18%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,139 students**. This is a 3 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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

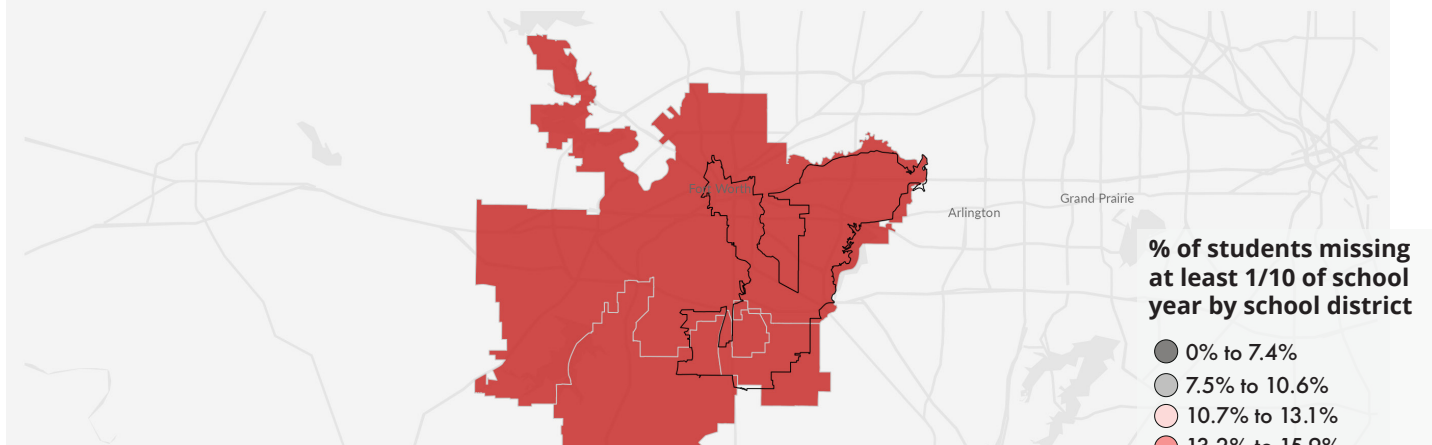
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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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



29.3% of students attending school in **HD 95** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.

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

- 0% to 7.4%
- 7.5% to 10.6%
- 10.7% to 13.1%
- 13.2% to 15.9%
- 16% to 19.3%
- 19.4% to 24.2%
- 24.3%+



House District #95

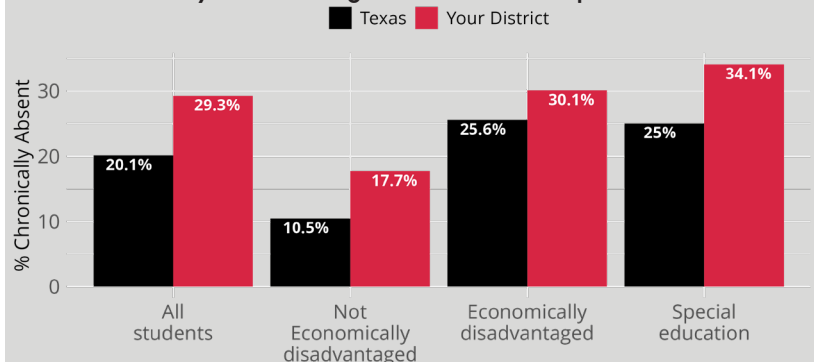


Rep. Nicole Collier

HOUSE DISTRICT #95

During the 2022-23 school year, **29.3%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **8,788** students. This is a 3 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

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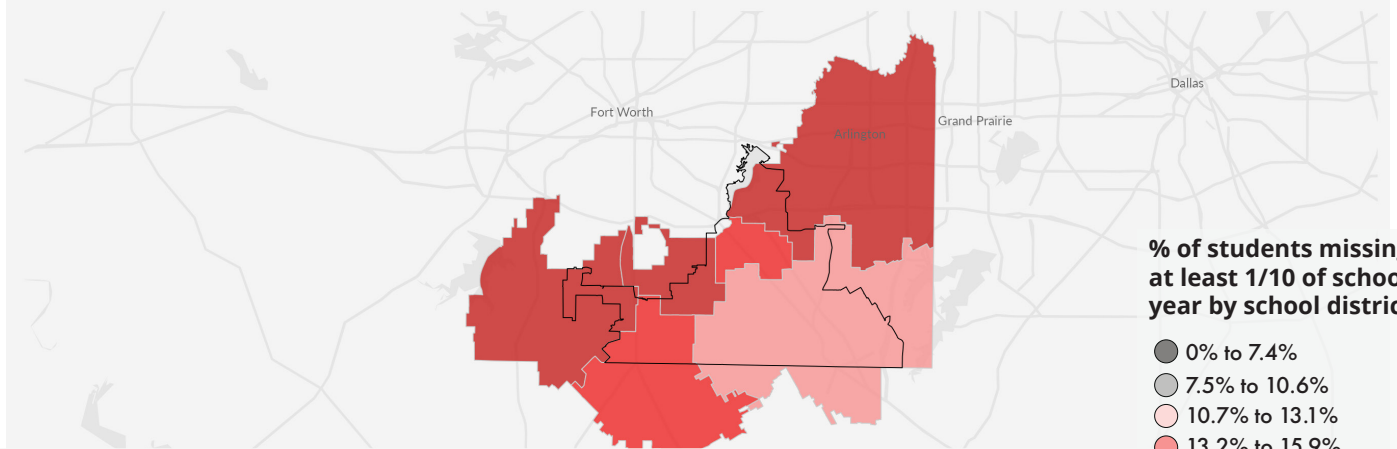
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

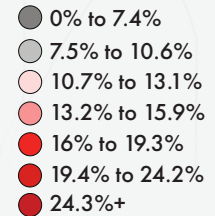
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- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, consistently, and in an easily accessible format to increase transparency and better target student supports.

Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



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



16.3% of students attending school in **HD 96** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



House District #96

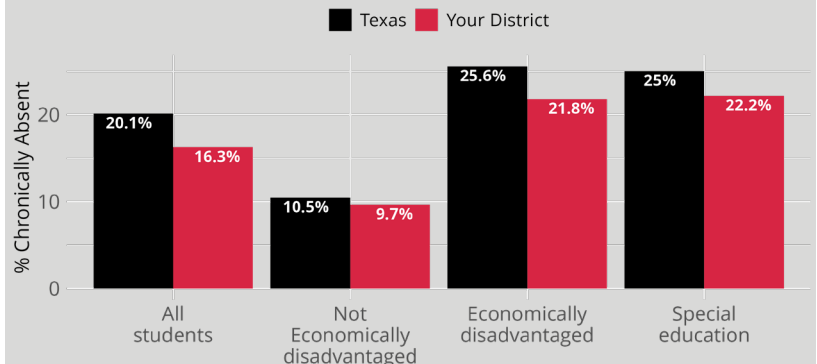


Rep. David Cook

HOUSE DISTRICT #96

During the 2022-23 school year, **16.3%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,504 students**. This is a 5 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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.

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Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

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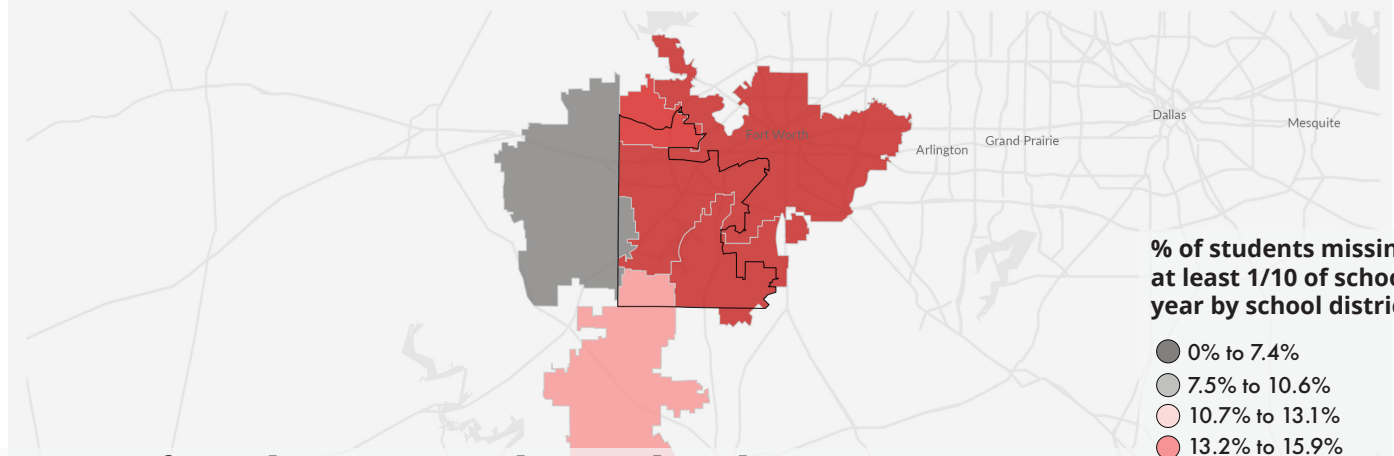
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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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



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

- 0% to 7.4%
- 7.5% to 10.6%
- 10.7% to 13.1%
- 13.2% to 15.9%
- 16% to 19.3%
- 19.4% to 24.2%
- 24.3%+

24.5% of students attending school in **HD 97** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



House District #97

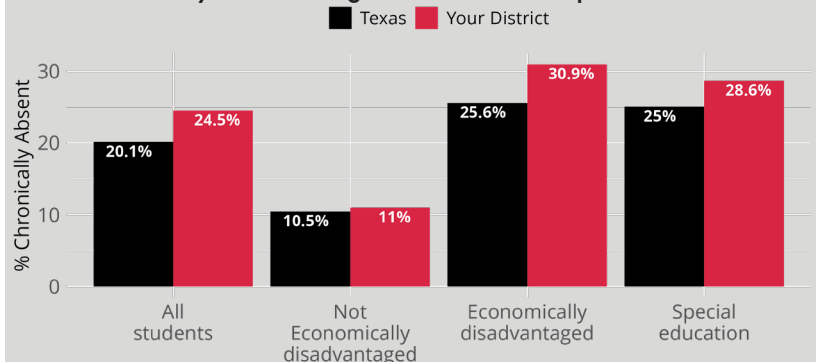


Rep. Craig Goldman

HOUSE DISTRICT #97

During the 2022-23 school year, **24.5%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **6,939** students. This is a 7 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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.

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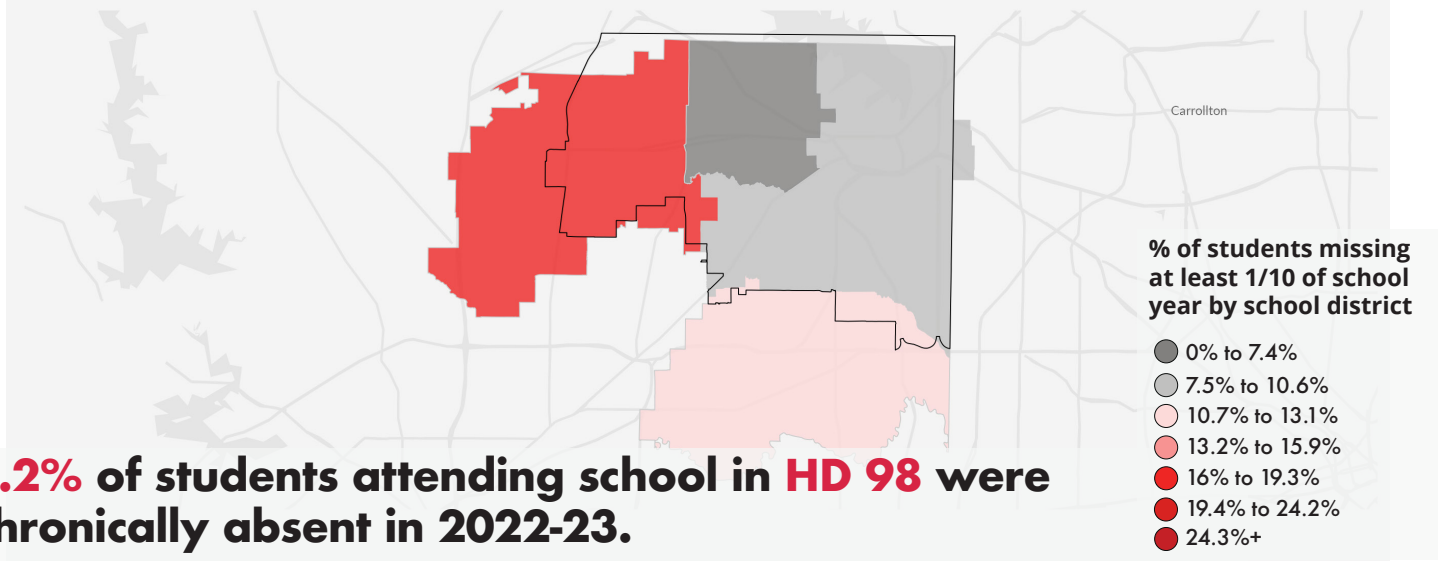
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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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 #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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

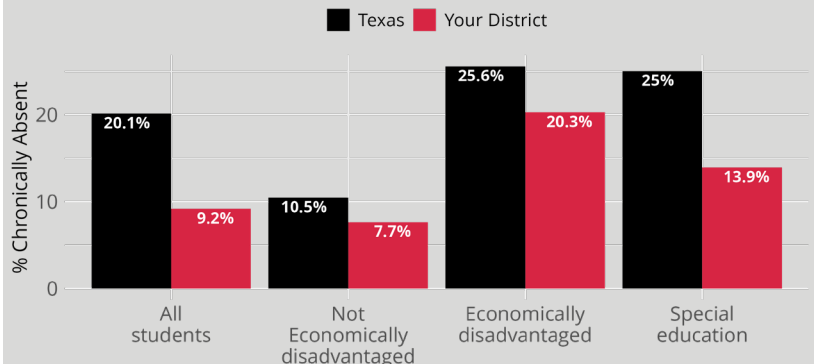
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

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HOUSE DISTRICT #98

During the 2022-23 school year, **9.2%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **2,551 students**. This is a 3 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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

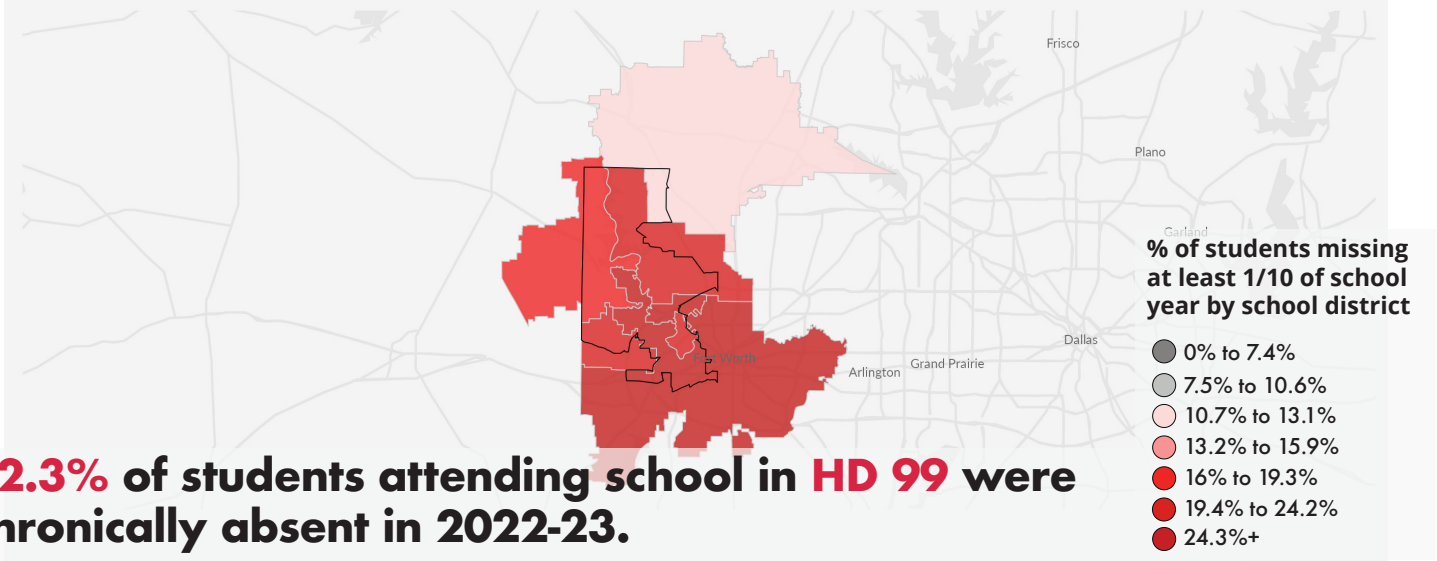
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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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



22.3% of students attending school in **HD 99** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



House District #99

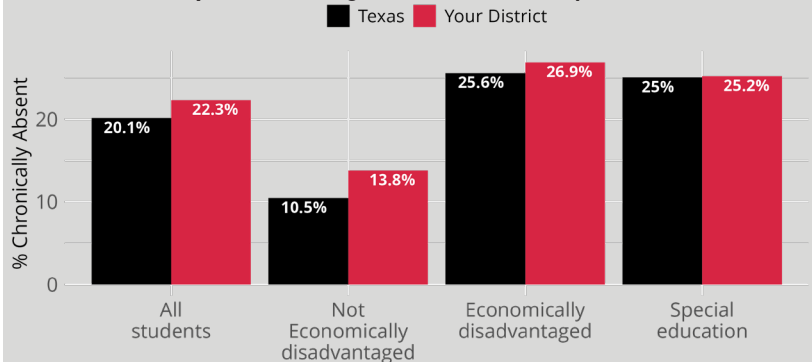


Rep. Charlie Geren

HOUSE DISTRICT #99

During the 2022-23 school year, **22.3%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **7,170 students**. This is a 4 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

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Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

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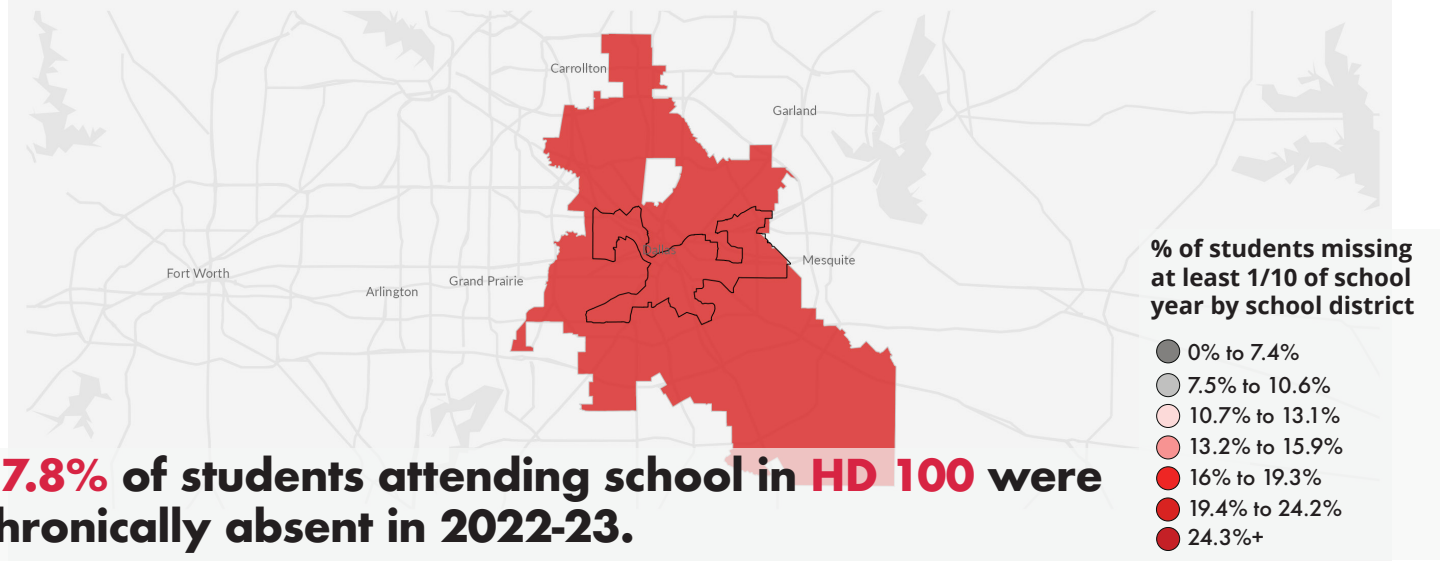
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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 #100

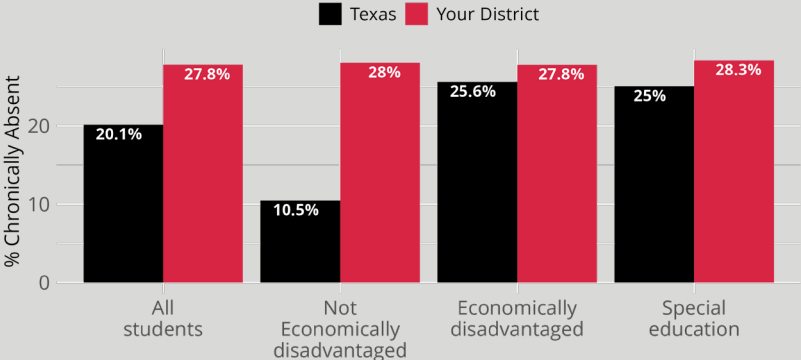


Rep. Venton Jones

HOUSE DISTRICT #100

During the 2022-23 school year, **27.8%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **8,650 students**. This is a 4 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

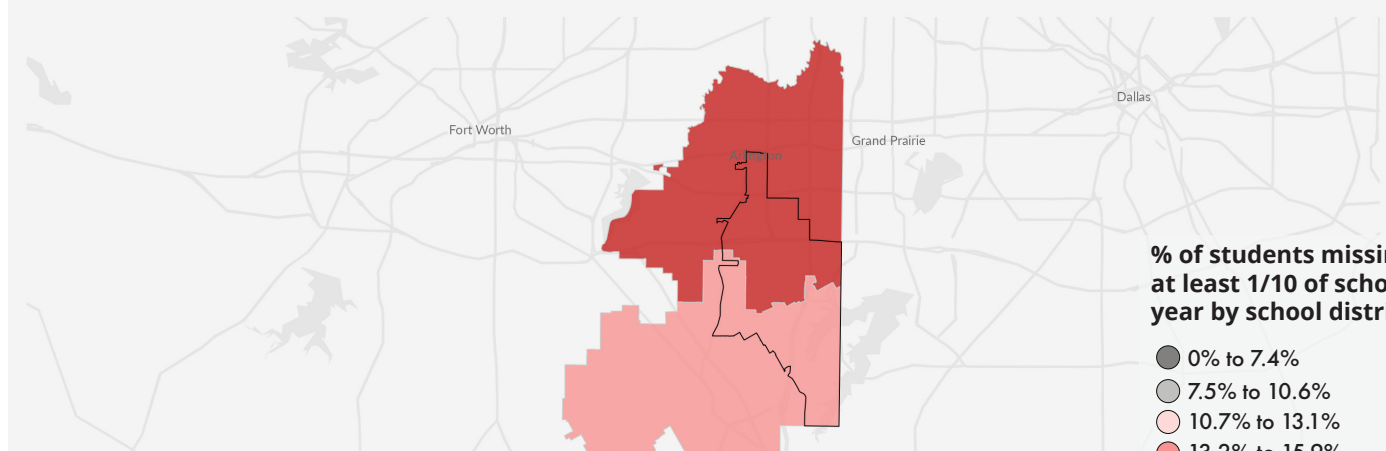
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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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



21.8% of students attending school in **HD 101** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



House District #101

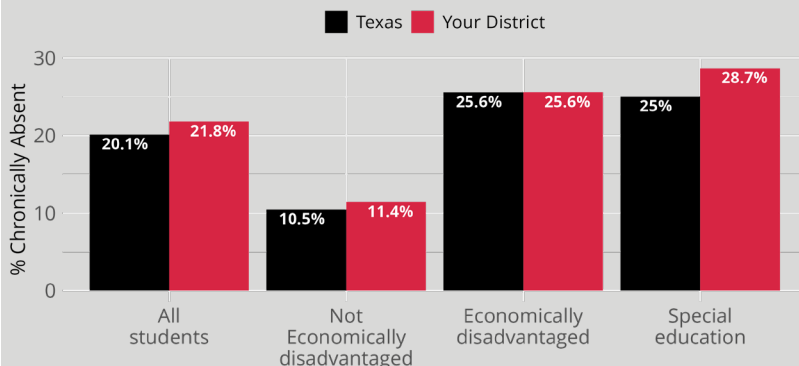


Rep. Chris Turner

HOUSE DISTRICT #101

During the 2022-23 school year, **21.8%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **7,082 students**. This is a 4 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

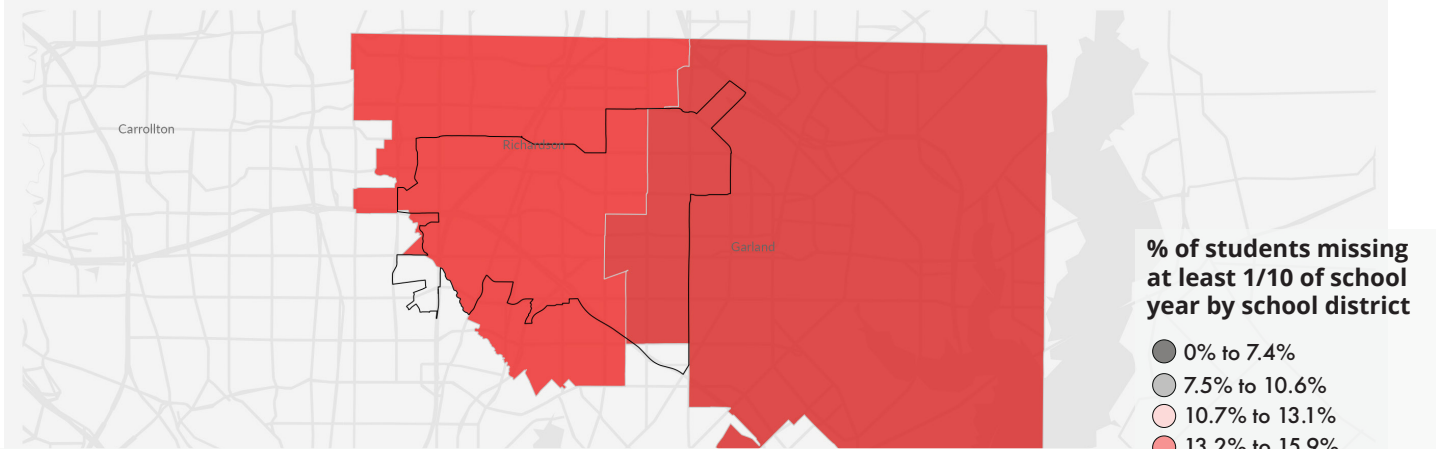
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



19.8% of students attending school in **HD 102** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

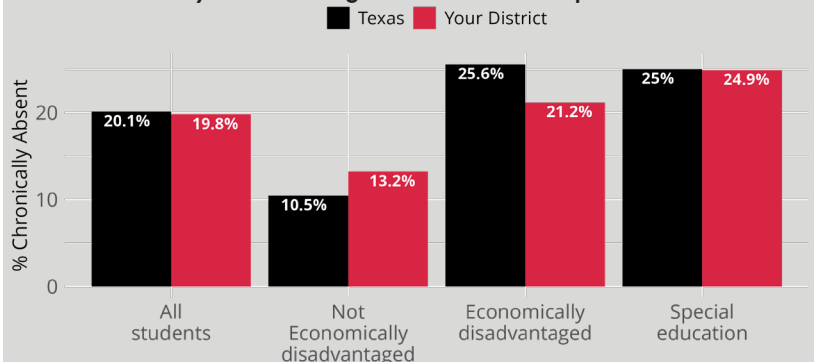
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

HOUSE DISTRICT #102

During the 2022-23 school year, **19.8%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,530 students**. This is a 3 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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

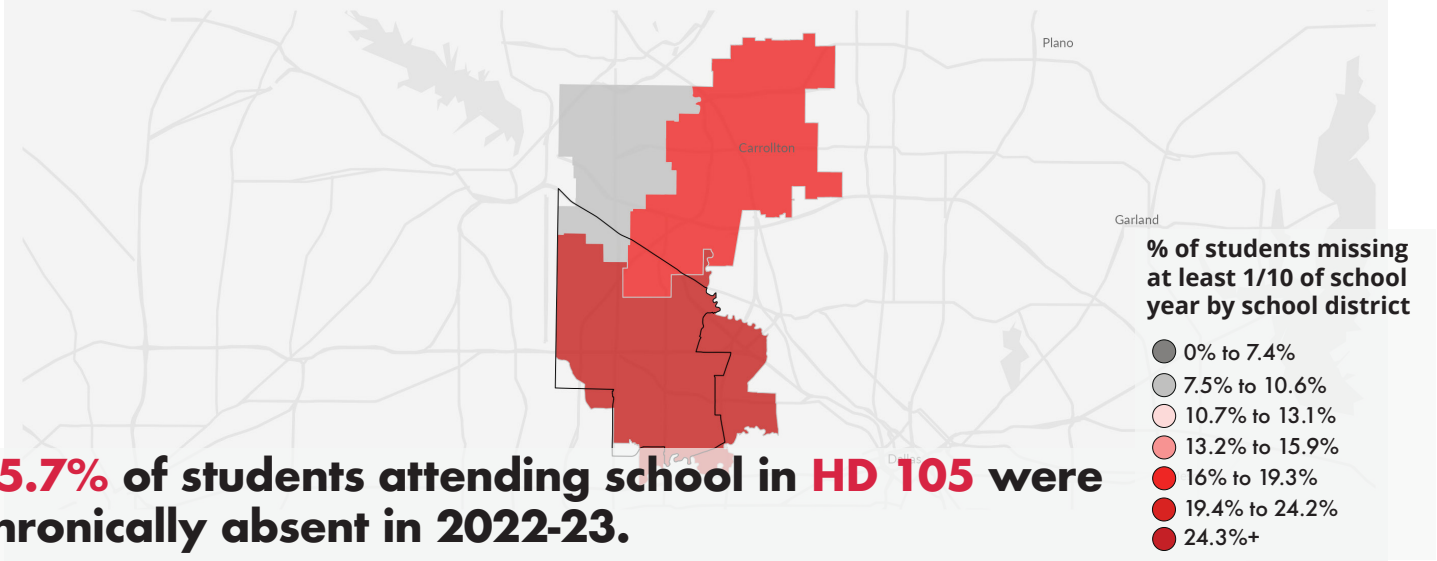
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



25.7% of students attending school in **HD 105** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



House District #105



Rep. 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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

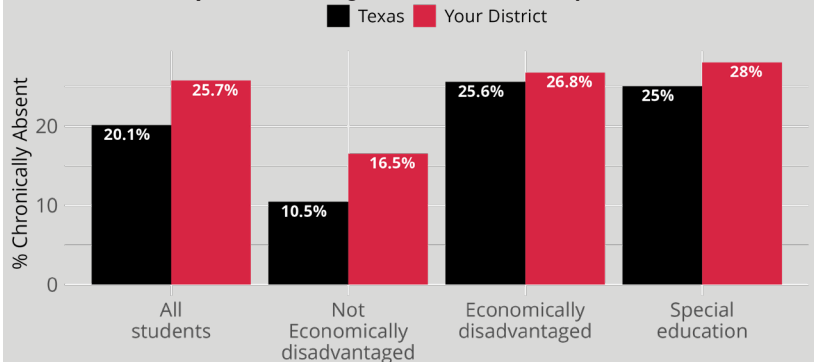
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

HOUSE DISTRICT #105

During the 2022-23 school year, **25.7%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **7,794 students**. This is a 12 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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

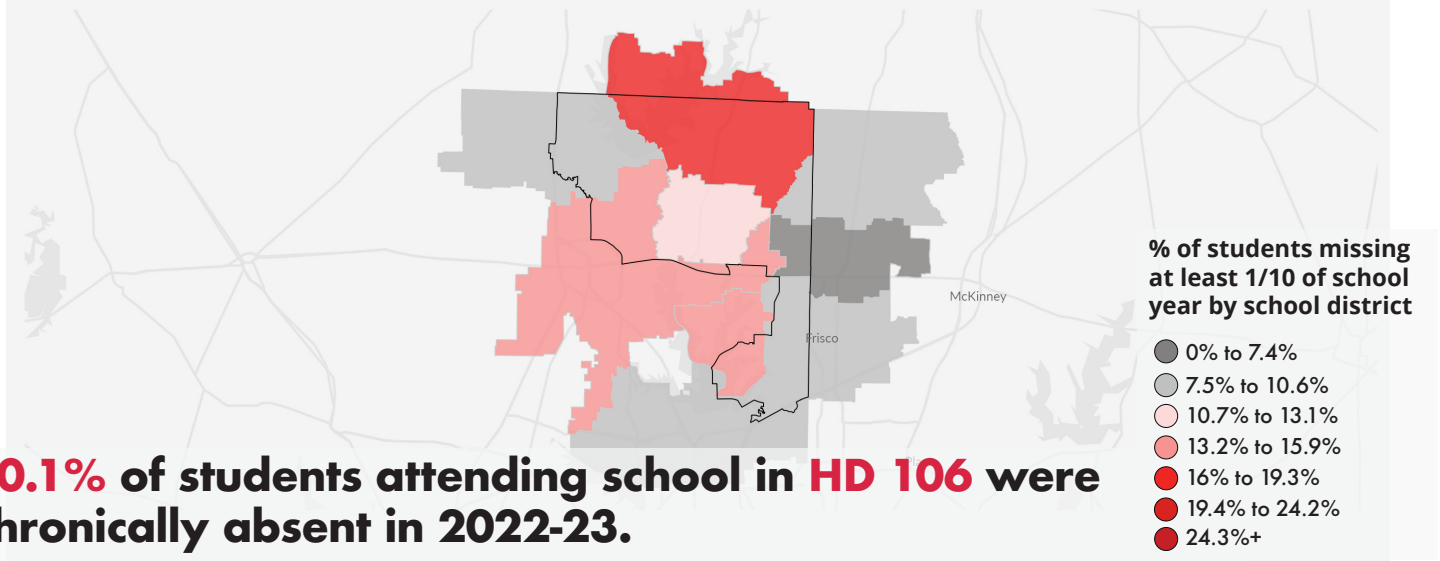
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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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."
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Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #106

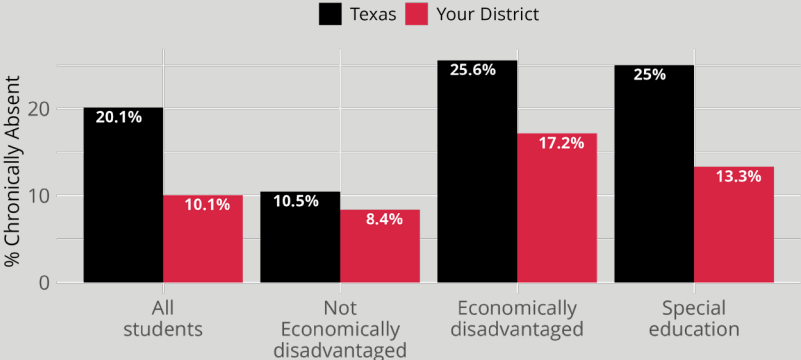


Rep. Jared Patterson

HOUSE DISTRICT #106

During the 2022-23 school year, **10.1%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **3,482 students**. This is a 3 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

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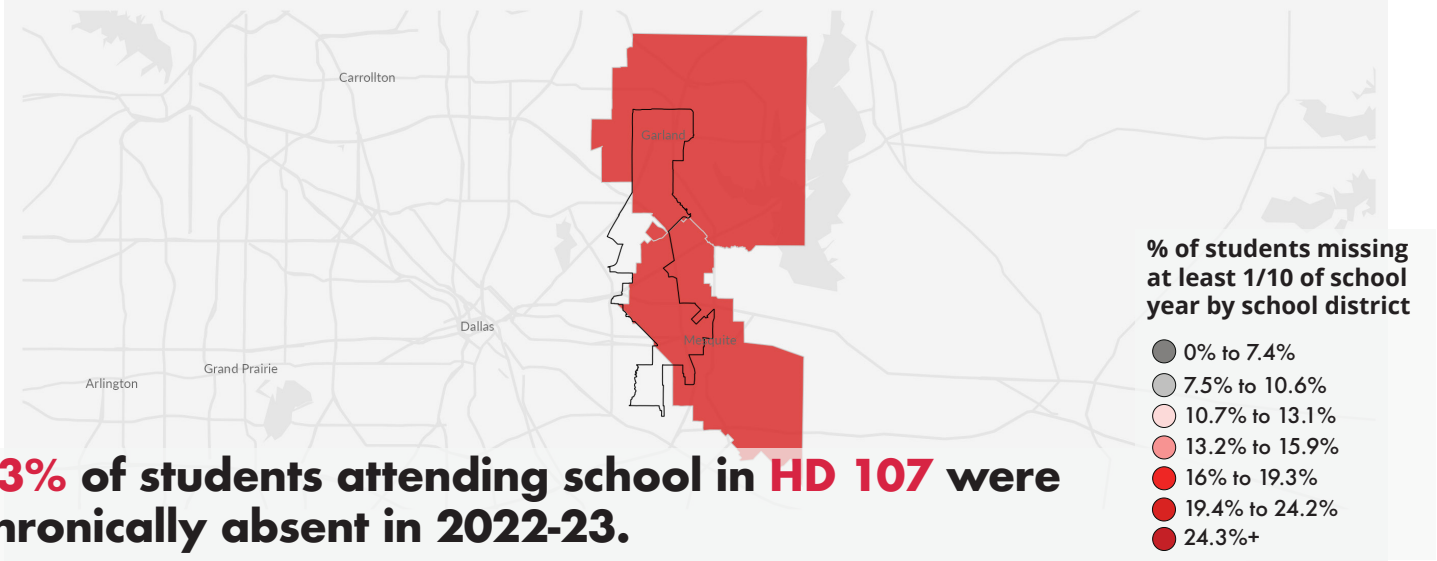
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



23% of students attending school in HD 107 were chronically absent in 2022-23.



House District #107

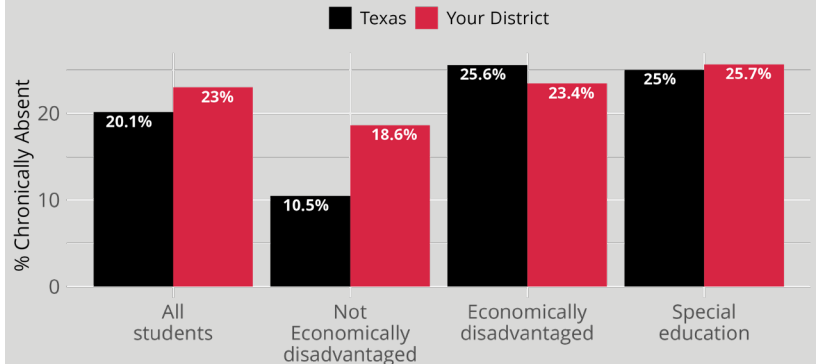


Rep. Victoria Neave Criado

HOUSE DISTRICT #107

During the 2022-23 school year, **23%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **6,713 students**. This is a 7 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

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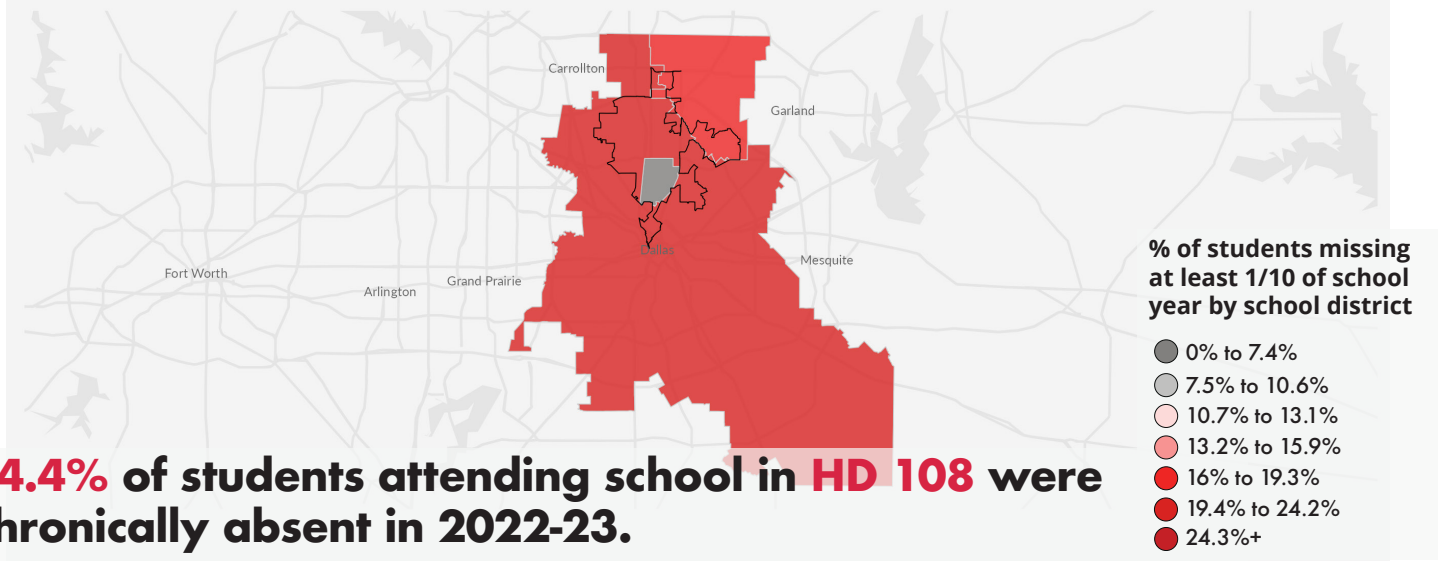
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



House District #108

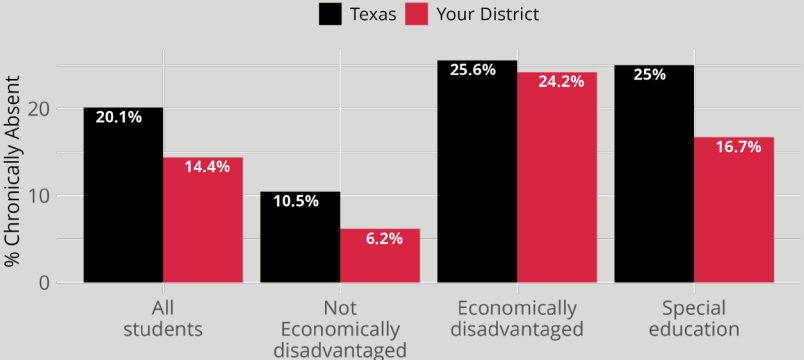


Rep. Morgan Meyer

HOUSE DISTRICT #108

During the 2022-23 school year, **14.4%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **3,475** students. This is a 2 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

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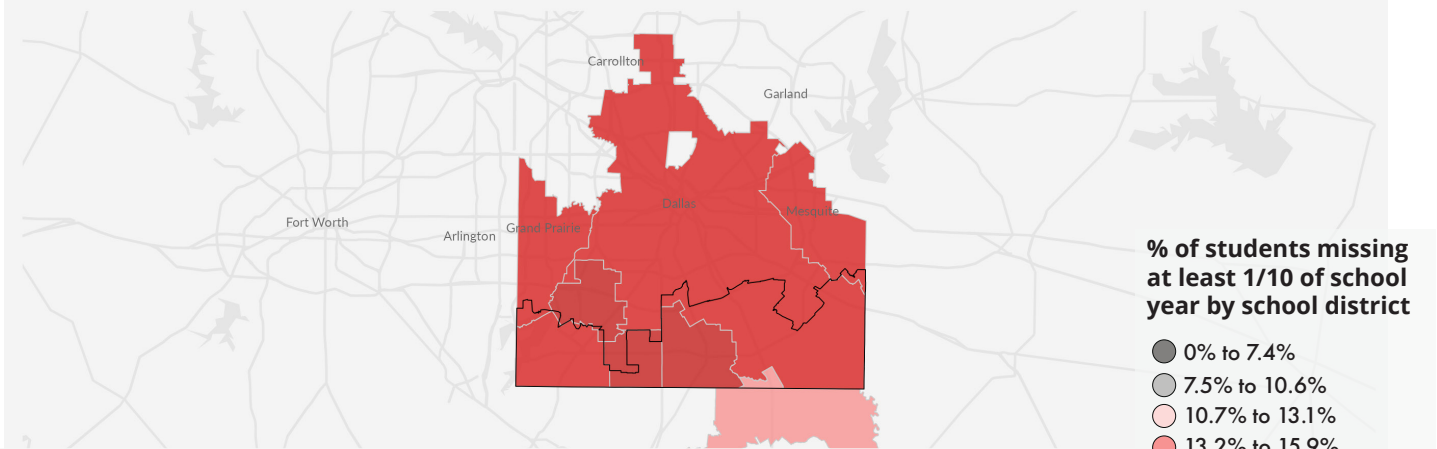
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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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



24.8% of students attending school in **HD 109** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



House District #109



Rep. Carl O. Sherman Sr.

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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

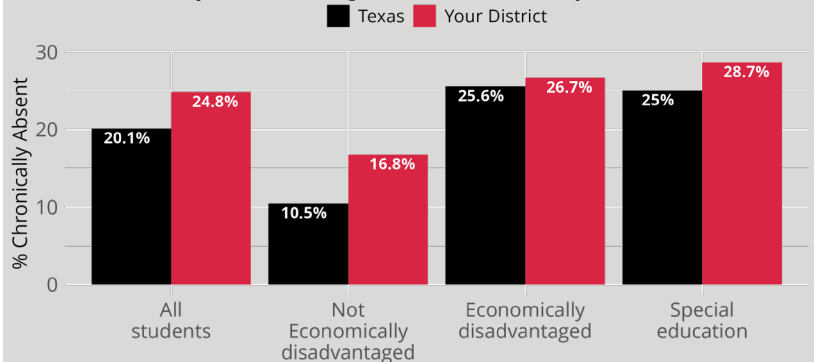
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Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

HOUSE DISTRICT #109

During the 2022-23 school year, **24.8%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **6,152 students**. This is a 12 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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

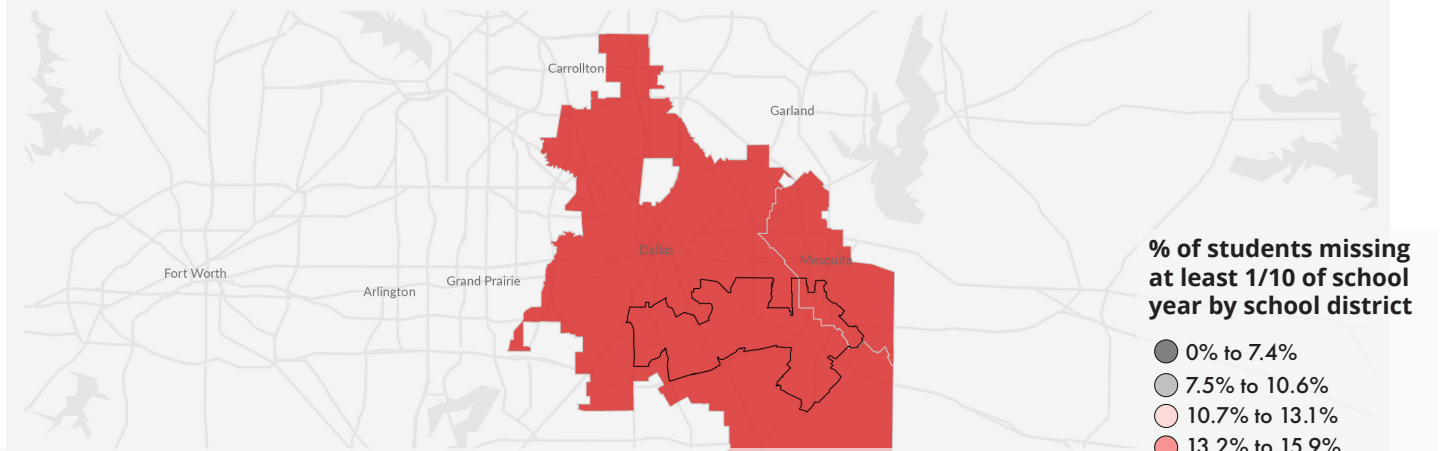
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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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



24.7% of students attending school in **HD 110** were chronically absent in 2022-23.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

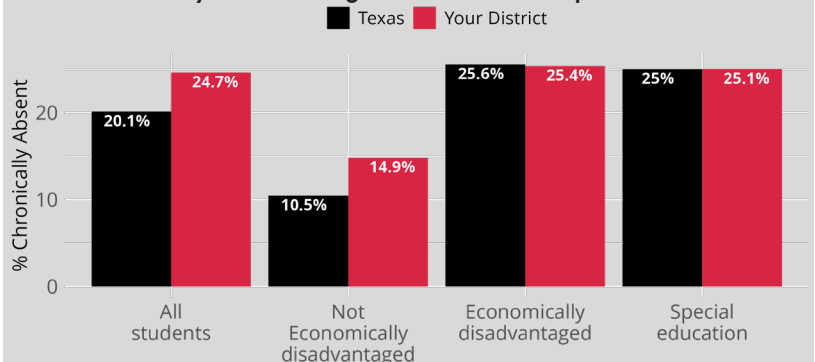
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

HOUSE DISTRICT #110

During the 2022-23 school year, **24.7%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **7,721 students**. This is a 2 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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

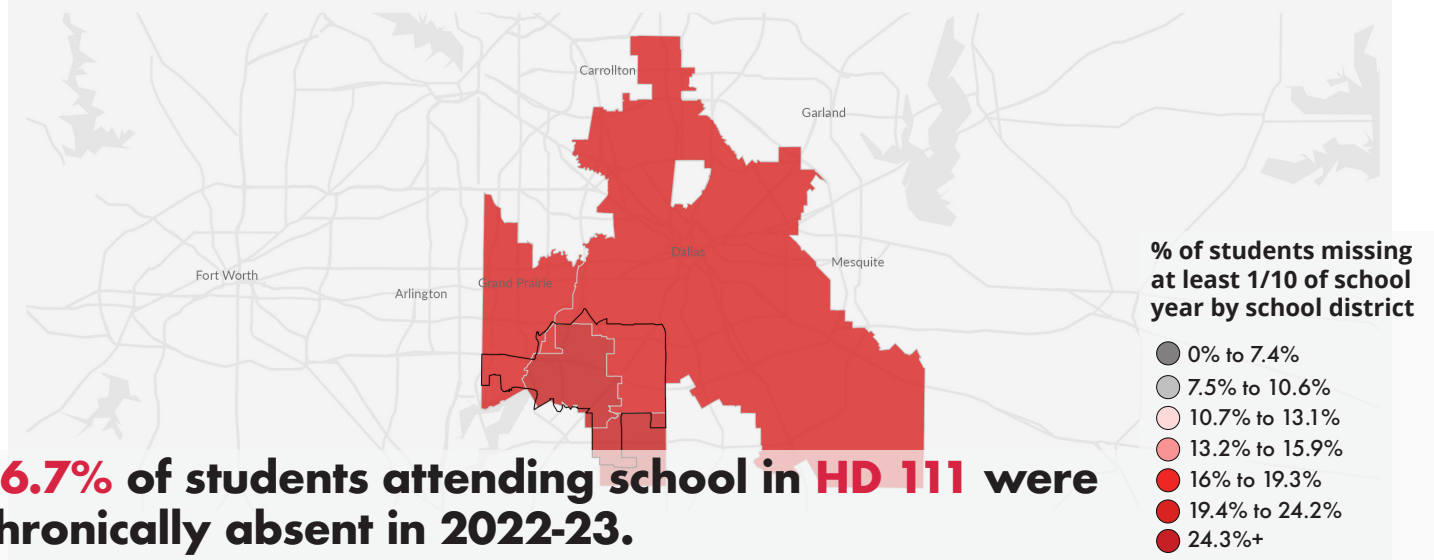
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

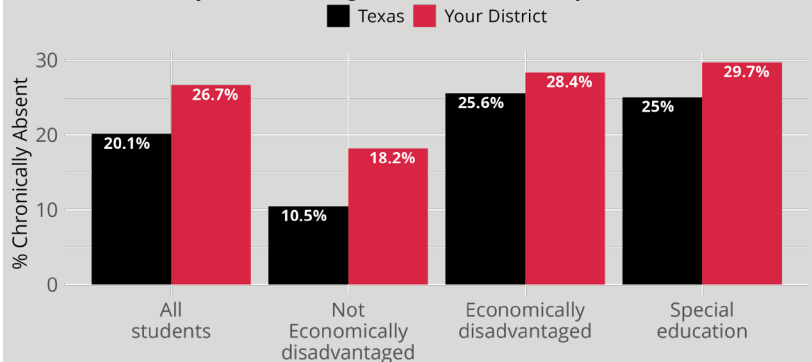
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

HOUSE DISTRICT #111

During the 2022-23 school year, **26.7%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **7,443 students**. This is a 5 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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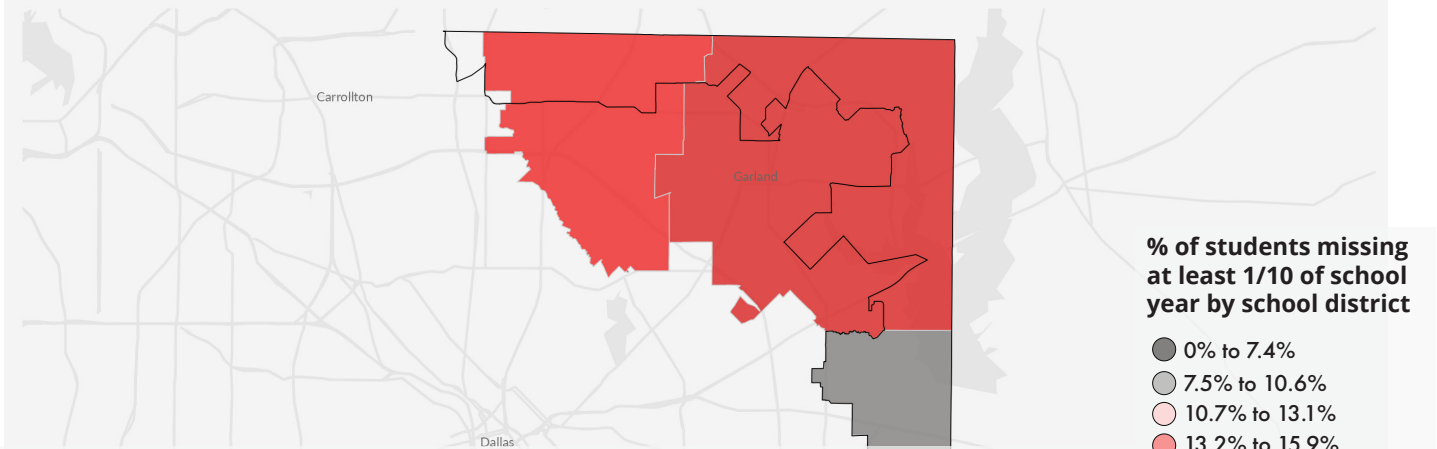
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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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



16.3% of students attending school in **HD 112** were chronically absent in 2022-23.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

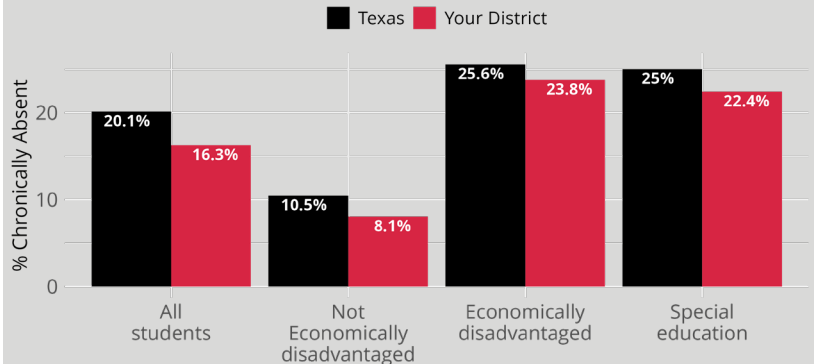
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

HOUSE DISTRICT #112

During the 2022-23 school year, **16.3%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,693 students**. This is a 6 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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

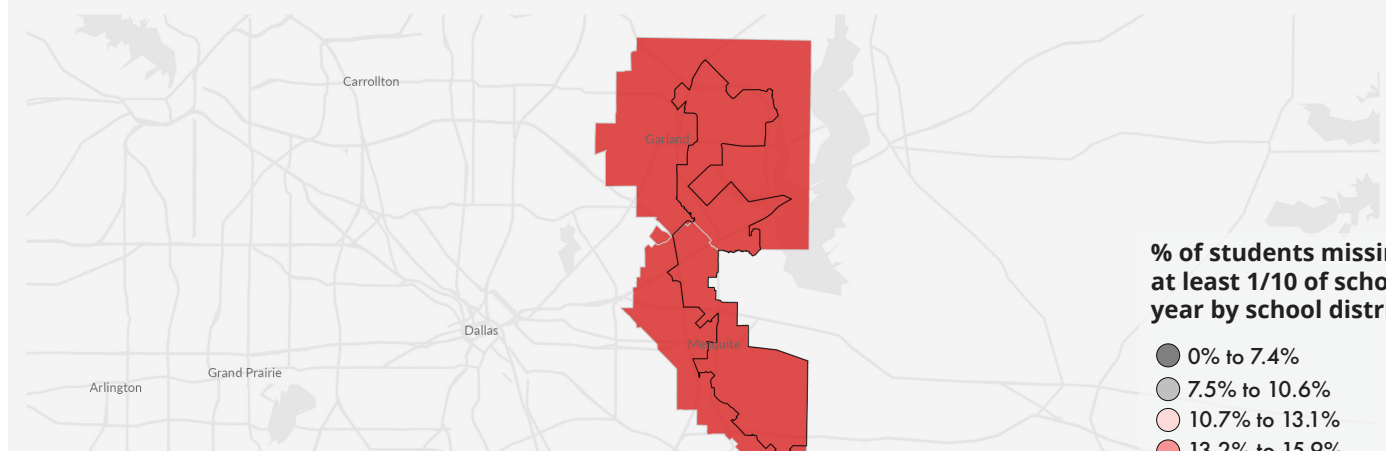
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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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



23.2% of students attending school in **HD 113** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



House District #113



Rep. Rhetta Andrews 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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

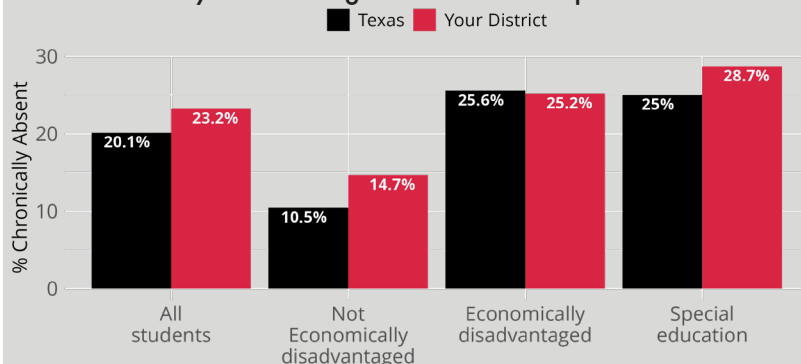
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

HOUSE DISTRICT #113

During the 2022-23 school year, **23.2%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **6,953 students**. This is a 11 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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

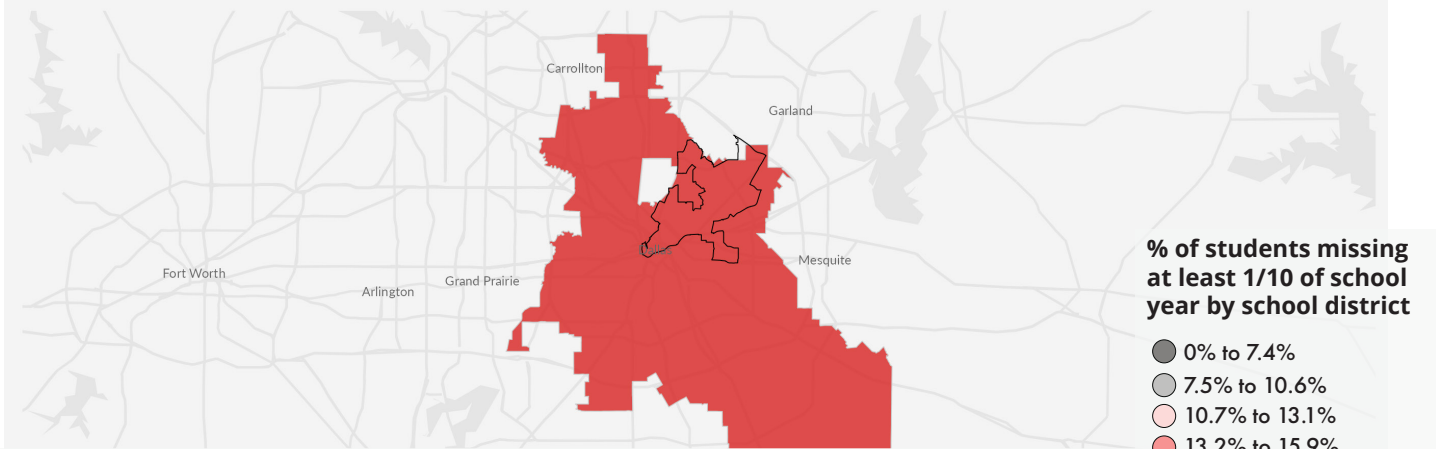
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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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



21.5% of students attending school in HD 114 were chronically absent in 2022-23.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

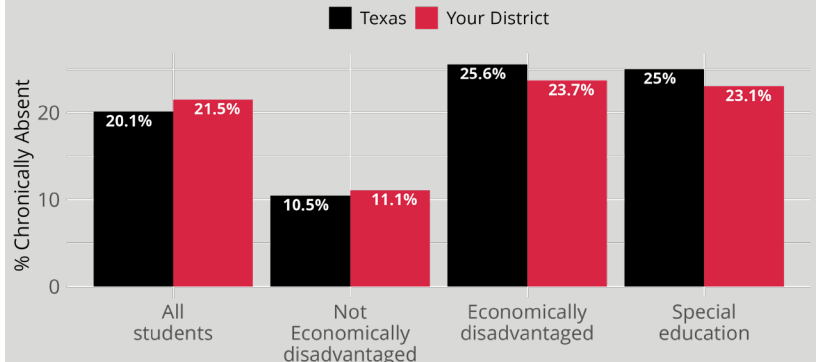
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

HOUSE DISTRICT #114

During the 2022-23 school year, **21.5%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,308 students**. This is a 1 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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

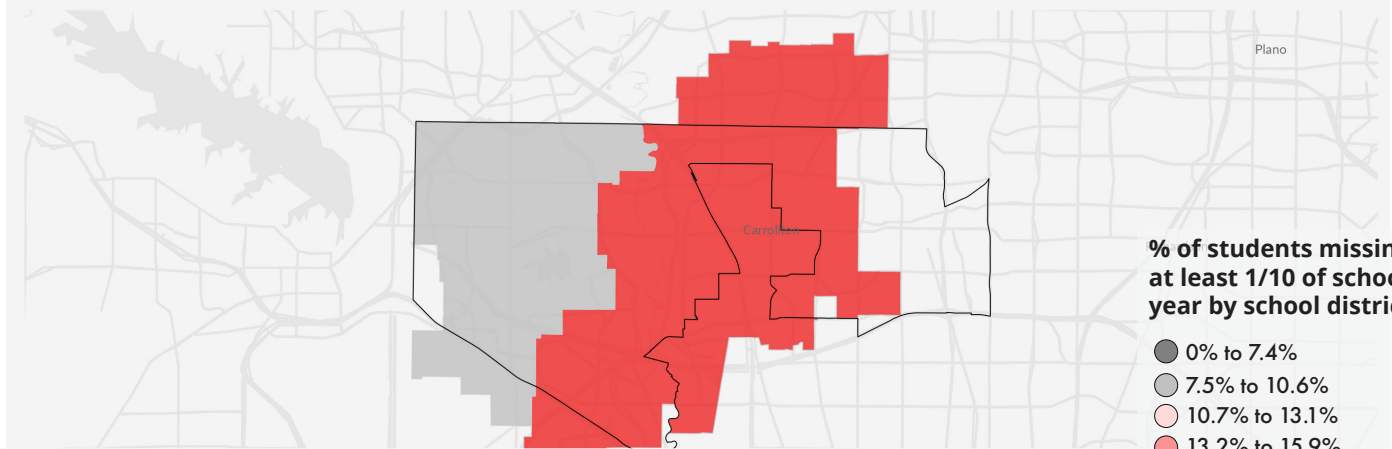
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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 **HD 115** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.

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

- 0% to 7.4%
- 7.5% to 10.6%
- 10.7% to 13.1%
- 13.2% to 15.9%
- 16% to 19.3%
- 19.4% to 24.2%
- 24.3%+



House District #115

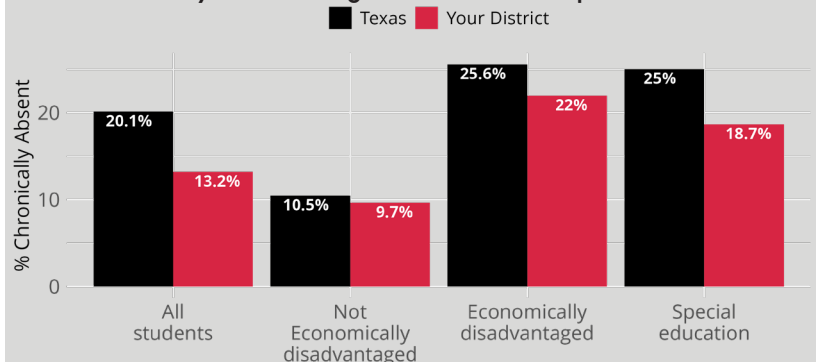


Rep. Julie Johnson

HOUSE DISTRICT #115

During the 2022-23 school year, **13.2%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **3,206 students**. This is a 8 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

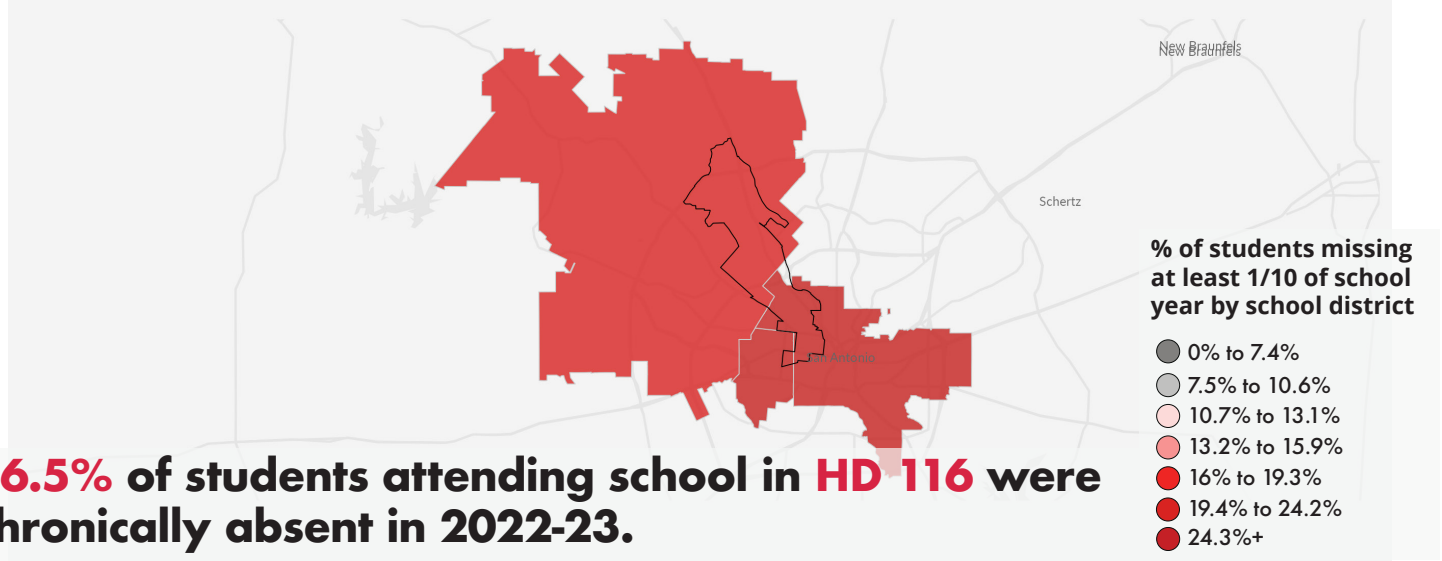
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



26.5% of students attending school in **HD 116** were chronically absent in 2022-23.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

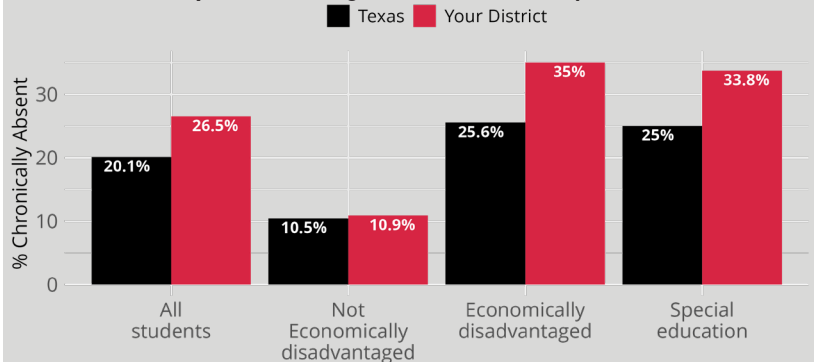
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

HOUSE DISTRICT #116

During the 2022-23 school year, **26.5%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **5,810 students**. This is a 7 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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

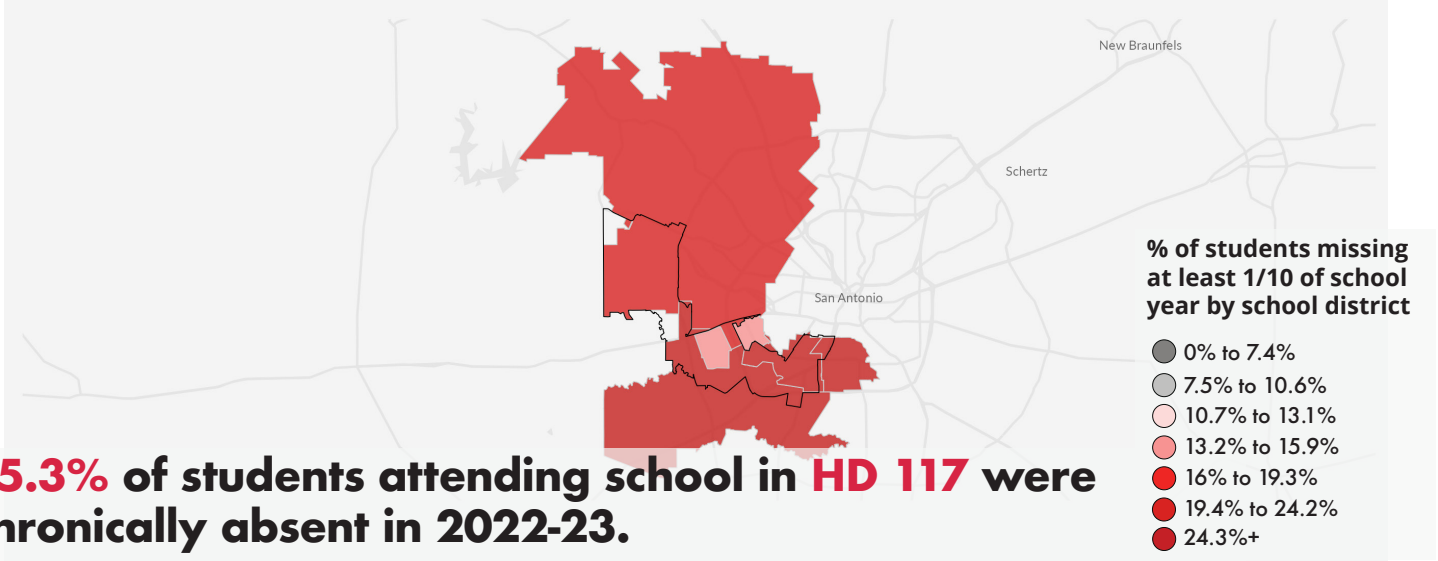
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



25.3% of students attending school in **HD 117** were chronically absent in 2022-23.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

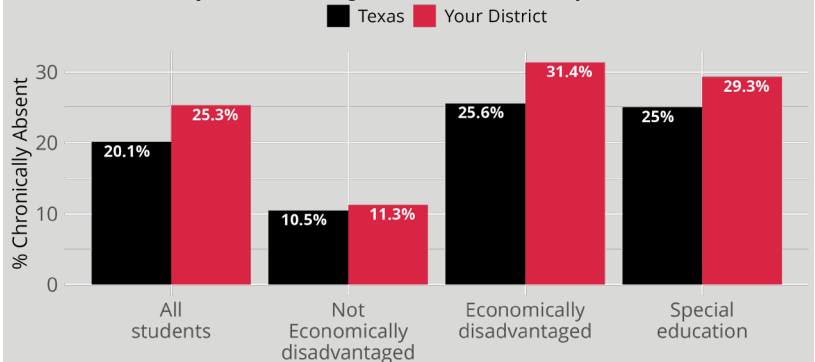
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

HOUSE DISTRICT #117

During the 2022-23 school year, **25.3%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **7,640 students**. This is a 12 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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

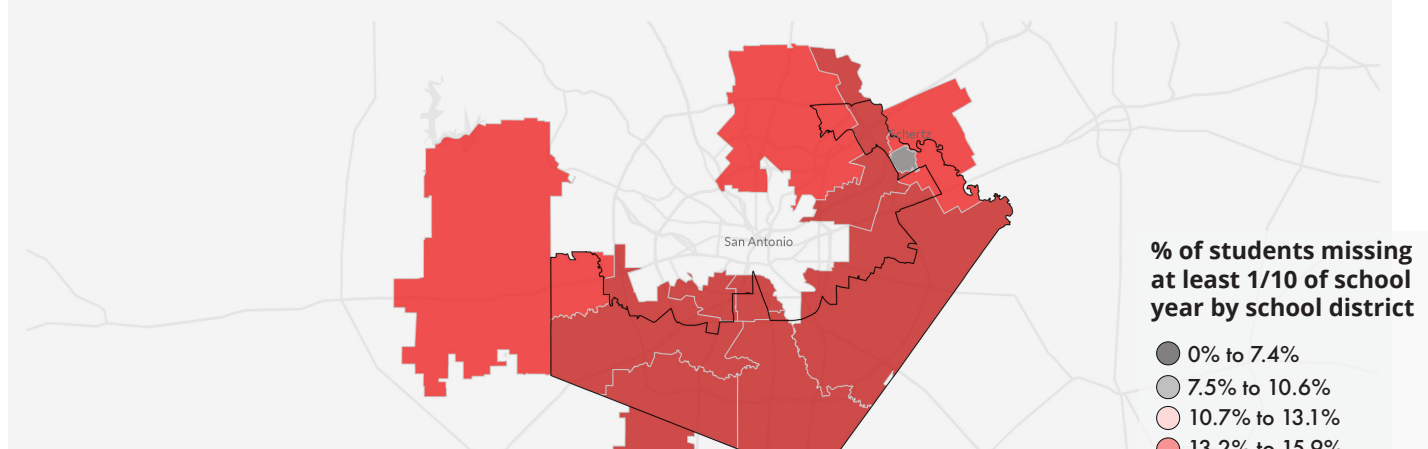
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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 7.4%
- 7.5% to 10.6%
- 10.7% to 13.1%
- 13.2% to 15.9%
- 16% to 19.3%
- 19.4% to 24.2%
- 24.3%+

29.9% of students attending school in **HD 118** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



House District #118

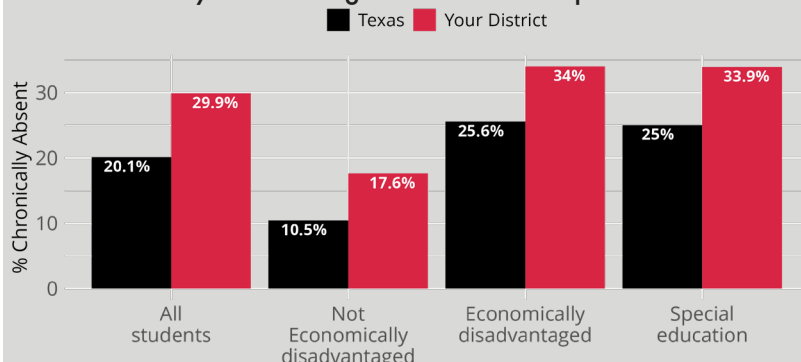


Rep. John Lujan

HOUSE DISTRICT #118

During the 2022-23 school year, **29.9%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **12,199 students**. This is a 9 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

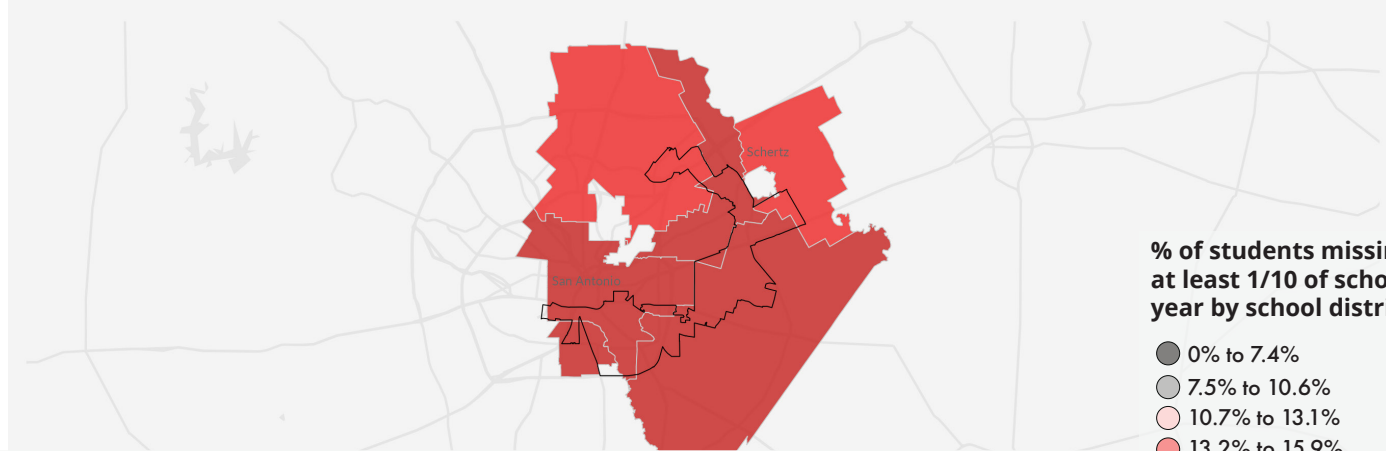
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



32% of students attending school in **HD 119** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.

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

- 0% to 7.4%
- 7.5% to 10.6%
- 10.7% to 13.1%
- 13.2% to 15.9%
- 16% to 19.3%
- 19.4% to 24.2%
- 24.3%+



House District #119

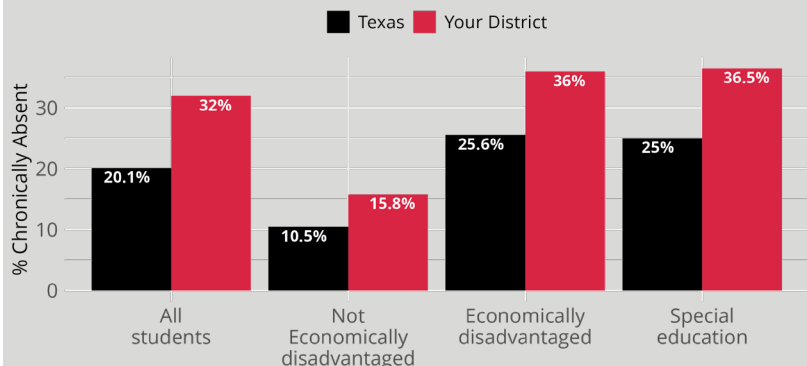


Rep. Elizabeth "Liz" Campos

HOUSE DISTRICT #119

During the 2022-23 school year, **32%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **8,116 students**. This is a 9 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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

CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

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Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

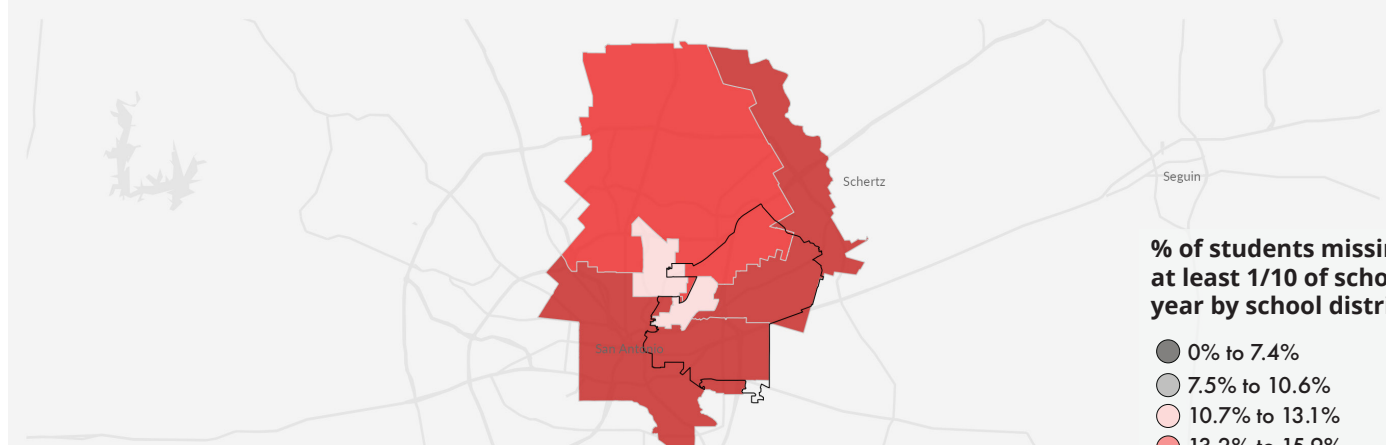
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



30.3% of students attending school in **HD 120** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



House District #120

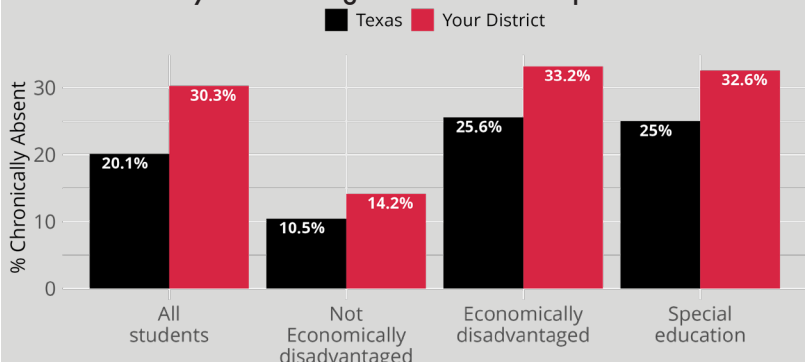


Rep. Barbara Gervin-Hawkins

HOUSE DISTRICT #120

During the 2022-23 school year, **30.3%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **8,127** students. This is a 9 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

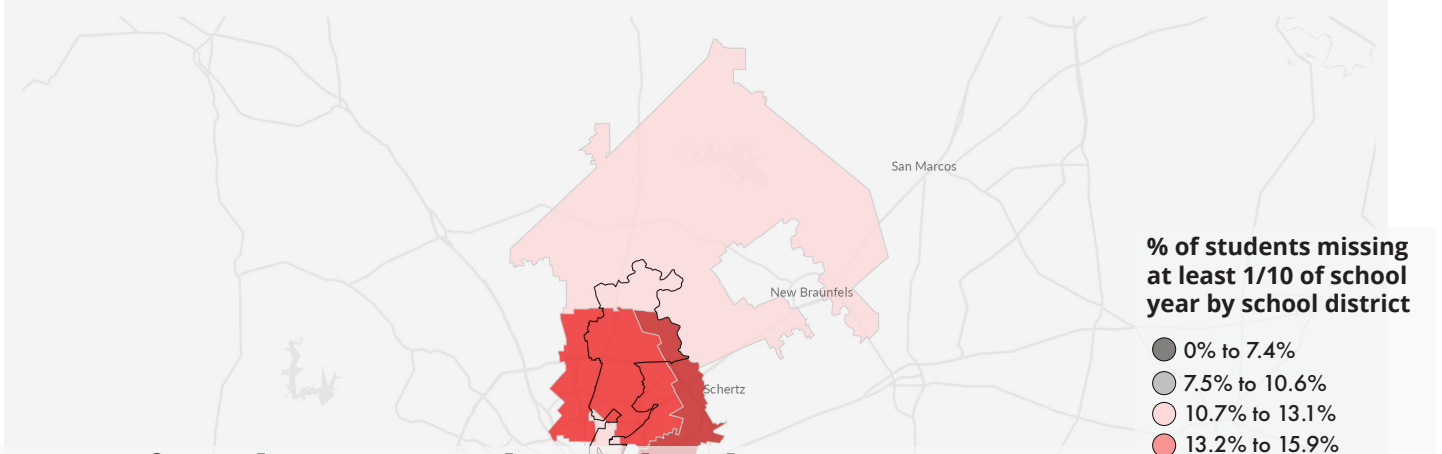
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



11.7% of students attending school in HD 121 were chronically absent in 2022-23.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

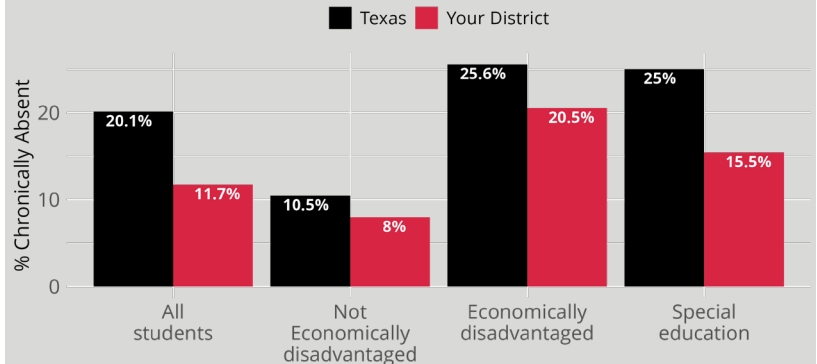
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

HOUSE DISTRICT #121

During the 2022-23 school year, **11.7%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **3,053 students**. This is a 4 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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

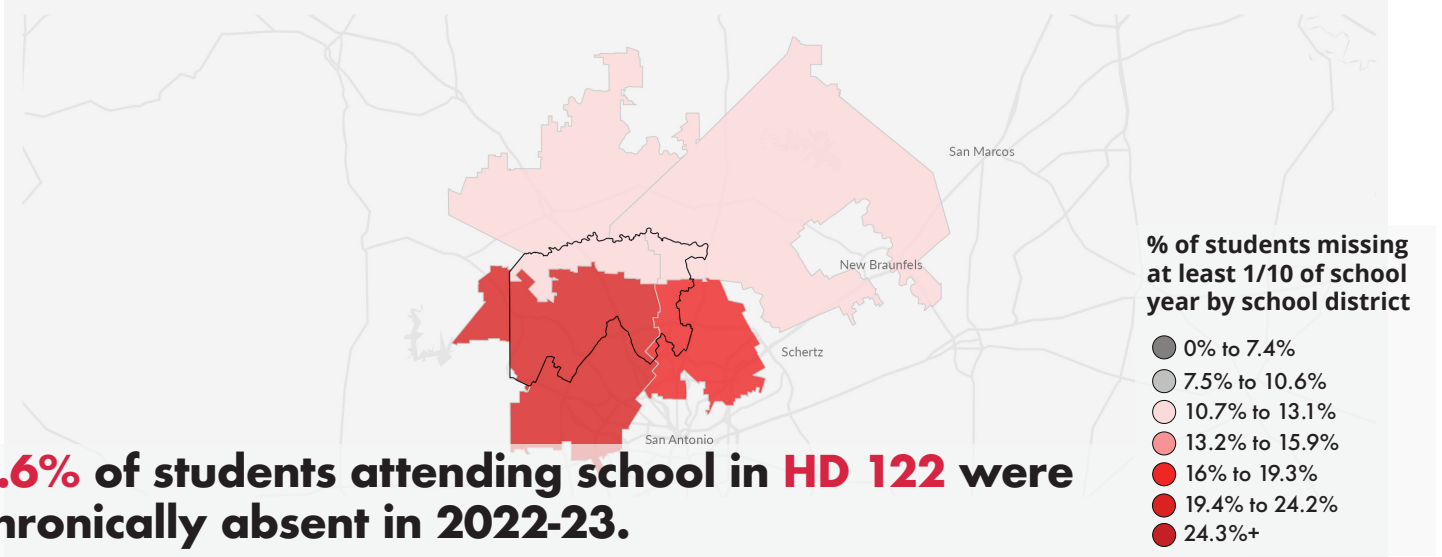
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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

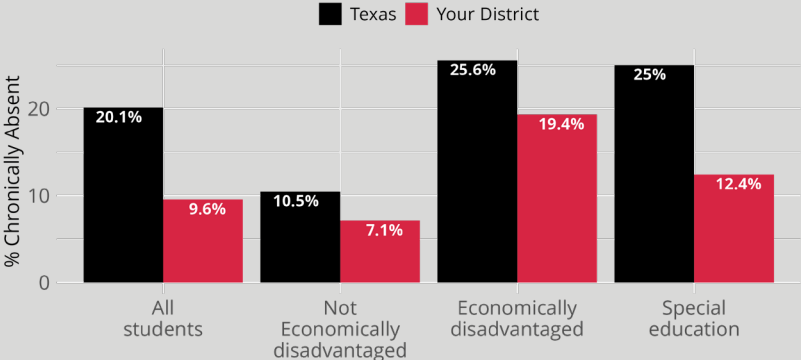


Rep. Mark Dorazio

HOUSE DISTRICT #122

During the 2022-23 school year, **9.6%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **2,070 students**. This is a 5 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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

CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

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Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

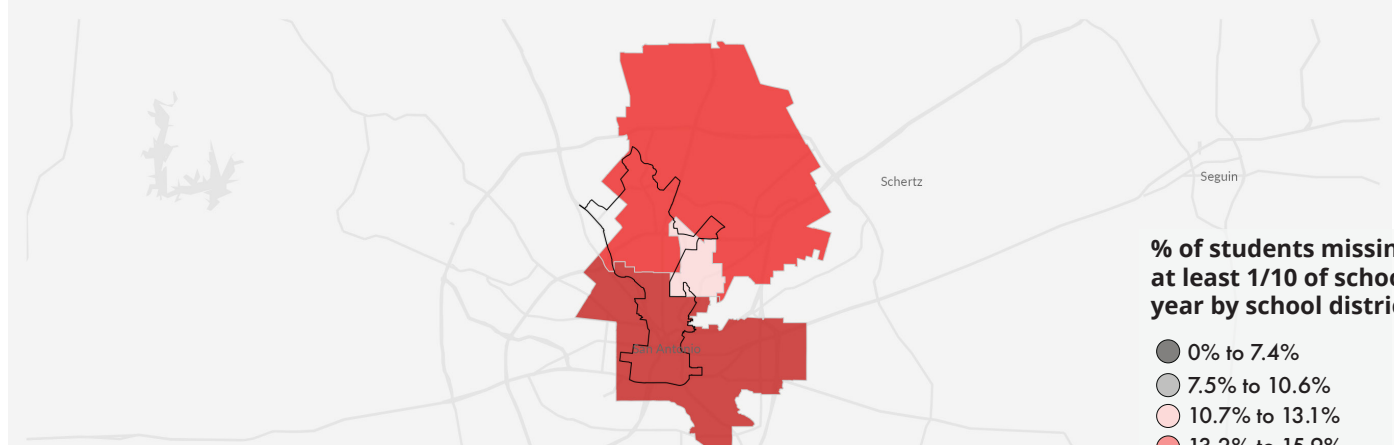
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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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



31.4% of students attending school in **HD 123** were chronically absent in 2022-23.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

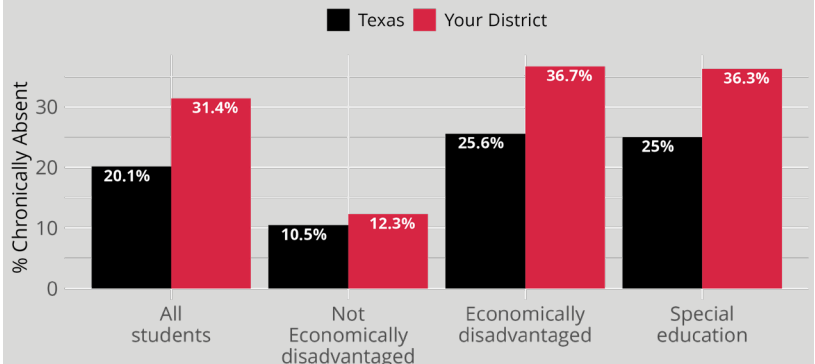
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

HOUSE DISTRICT #123

During the 2022-23 school year, **31.4%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **9,277 students**. This is a 8 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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

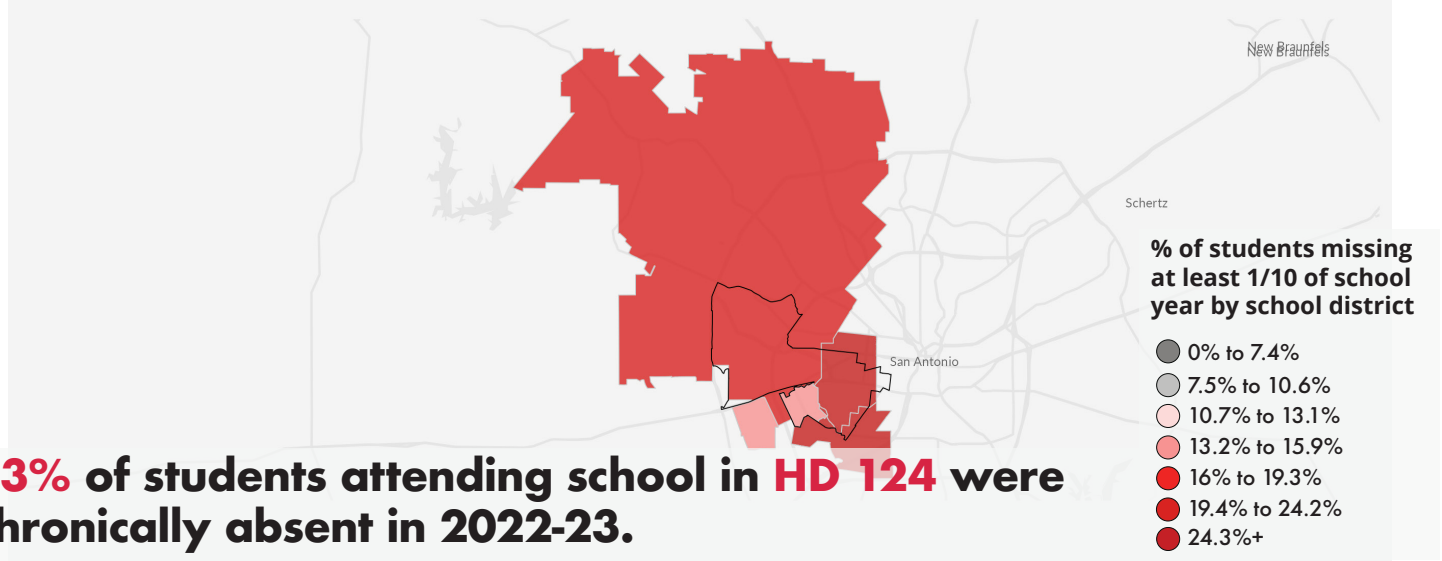
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



33% of students attending school in **HD 124** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



House District #124

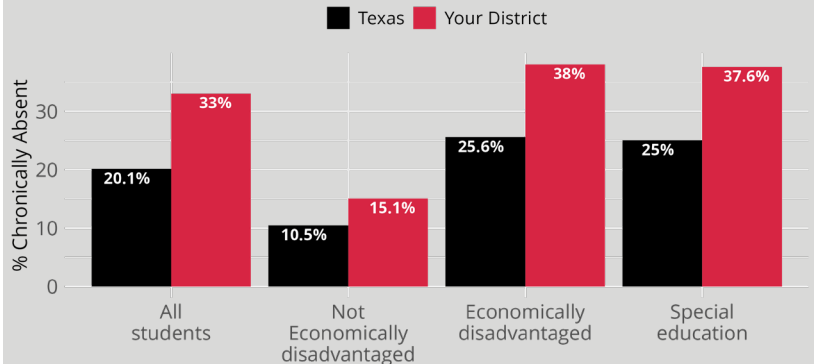


Rep. Josey Garcia

HOUSE DISTRICT #124

During the 2022-23 school year, **33%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **9,651 students**. This is a 16 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

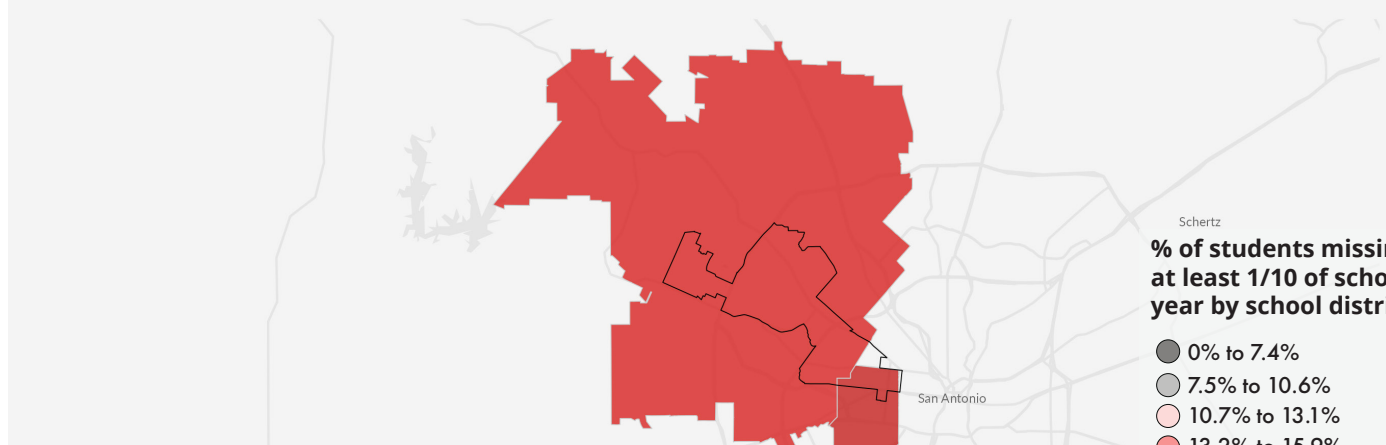
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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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



26.9% of students attending school in **HD 125** were chronically absent in 2022-23.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

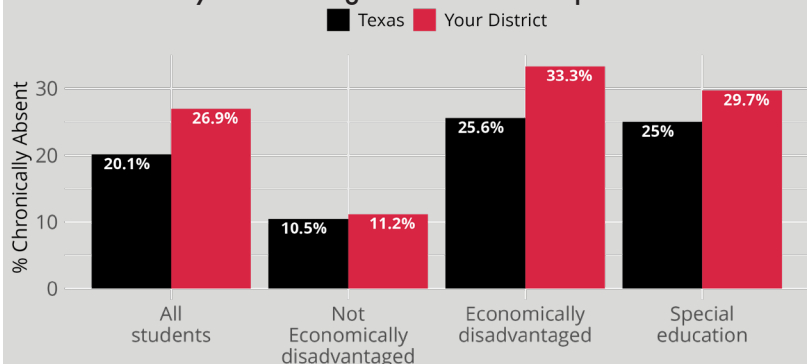
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

HOUSE DISTRICT #125

During the 2022-23 school year, **26.9%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **7,528 students**. This is a 14 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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

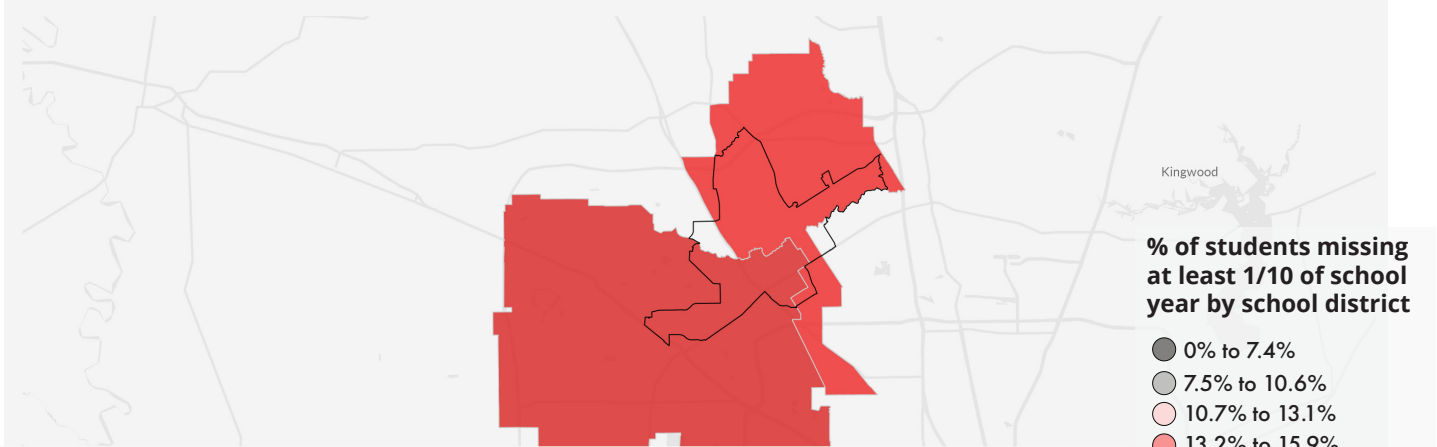
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



21.2% of students attending school in **HD 126** were chronically absent in 2022-23.



House District #126



Rep. Sam Harless

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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

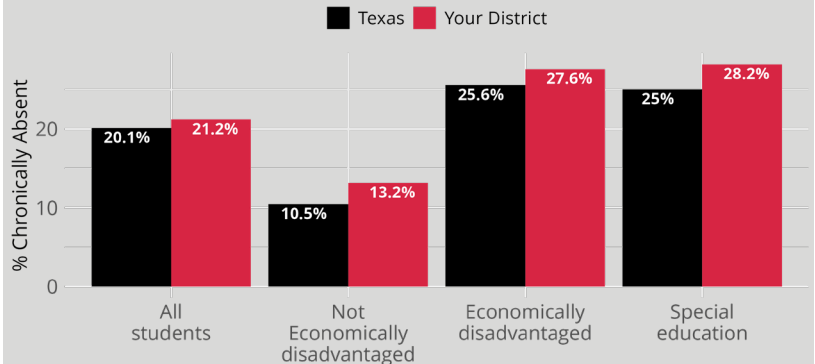
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

HOUSE DISTRICT #126

During the 2022-23 school year, **21.2%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **6,664 students**. This is a 8 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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

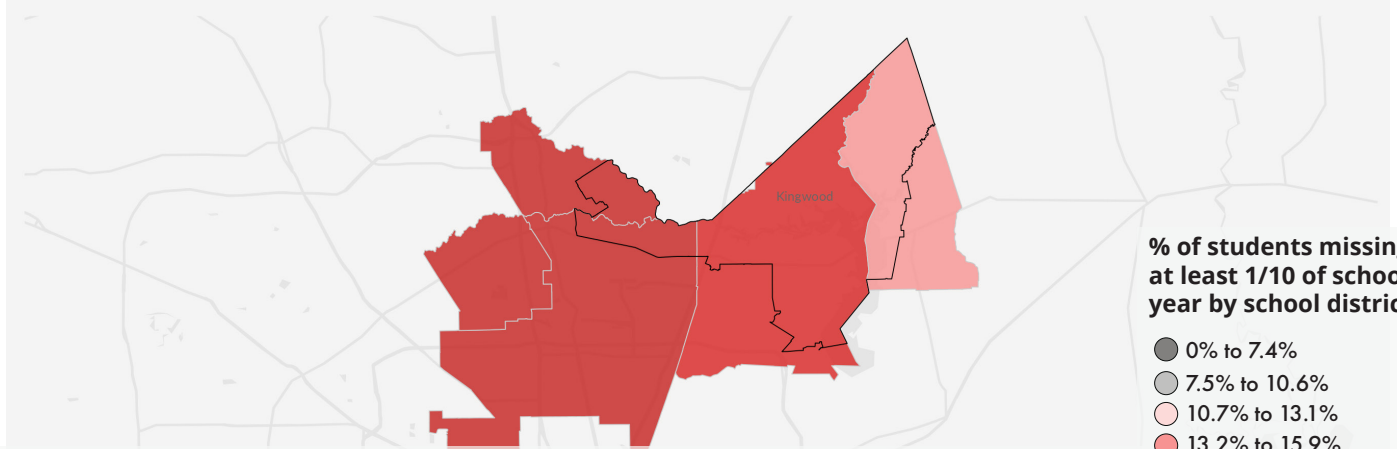
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



21.6% of students attending school in **HD 127** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.

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

- 0% to 7.4%
- 7.5% to 10.6%
- 10.7% to 13.1%
- 13.2% to 15.9%
- 16% to 19.3%
- 19.4% to 24.2%
- 24.3%+



House District #127

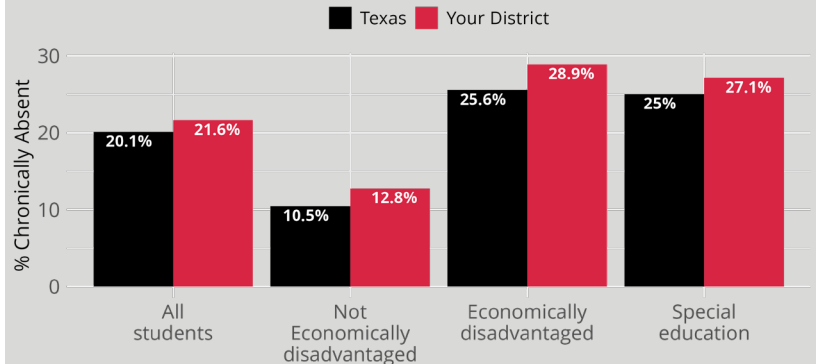


Rep. Charles Cunningham

HOUSE DISTRICT #127

During the 2022-23 school year, **21.6%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **7,916 students**. This is a 8 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

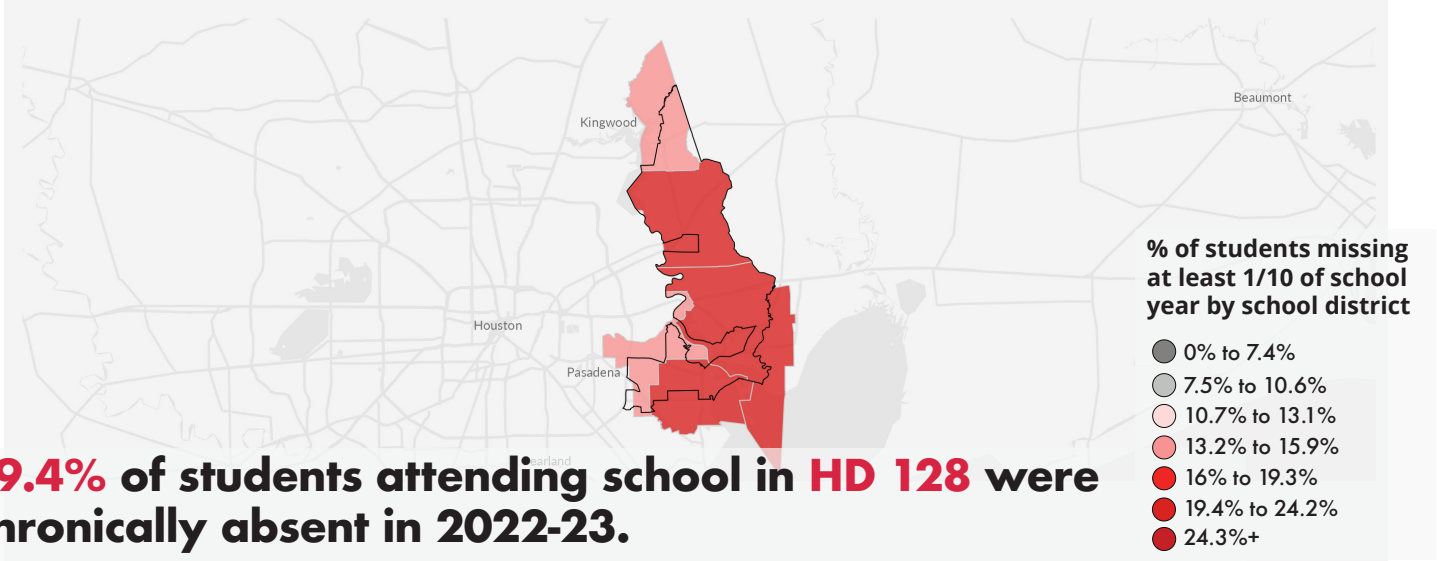
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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

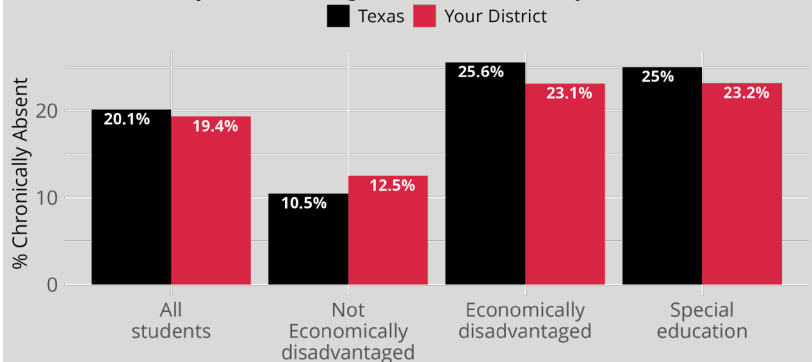


Rep. Briscoe Cain

HOUSE DISTRICT #128

During the 2022-23 school year, **19.4%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **6,950** students. This is a 1 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

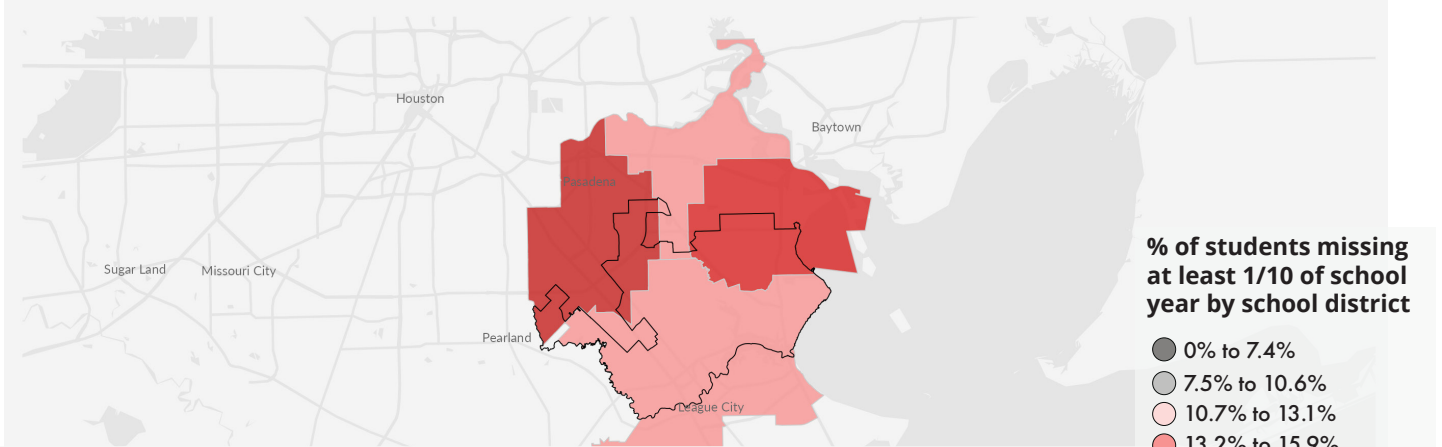
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



18.5% of students attending school in **HD 129** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



House District #129

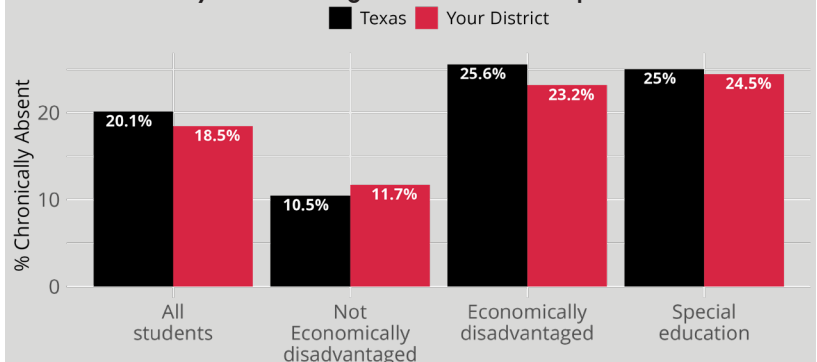


Rep. Dennis Paul

HOUSE DISTRICT #129

During the 2022-23 school year, **18.5%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,726 students**. This is a 4 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

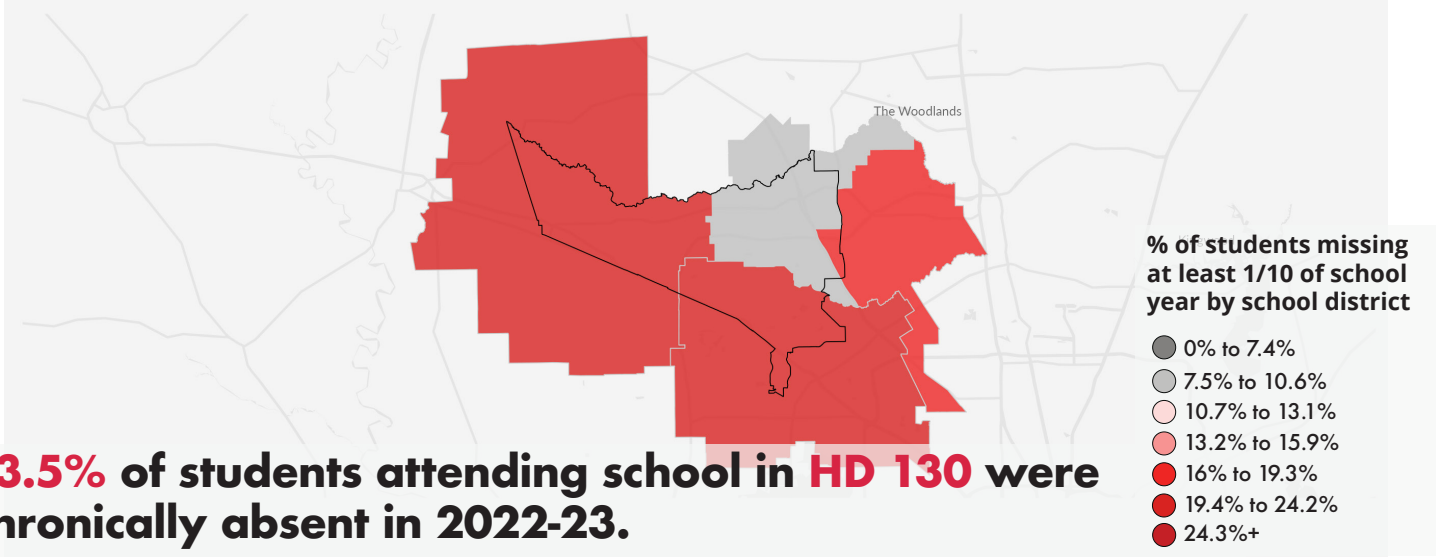
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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

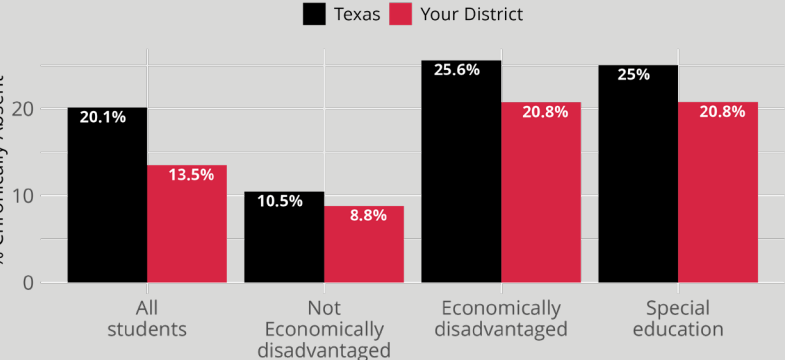


Rep. Tom Oliverson

HOUSE DISTRICT #130

During the 2022-23 school year, **13.5%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,936 students**. This is a 4 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

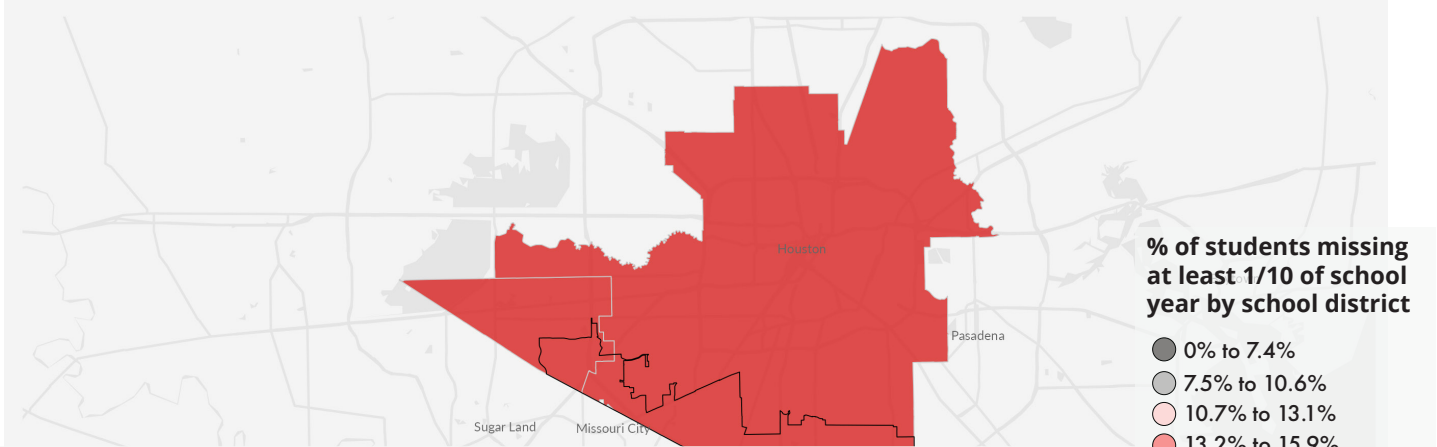
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



25.4% of students attending school in **HD 131** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

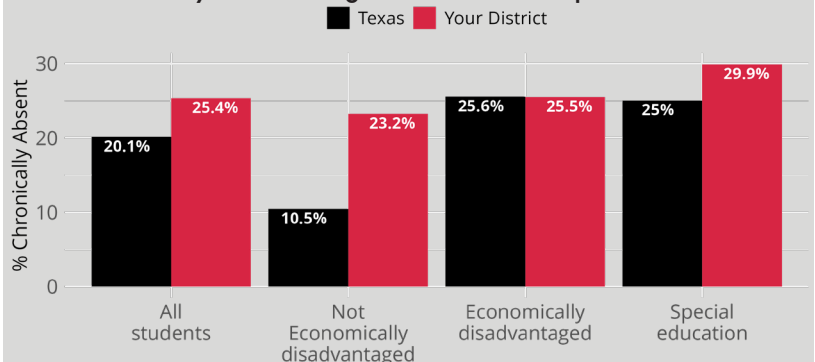
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

HOUSE DISTRICT #131

During the 2022-23 school year, **25.4%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **7,889 students**. This is a 1 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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

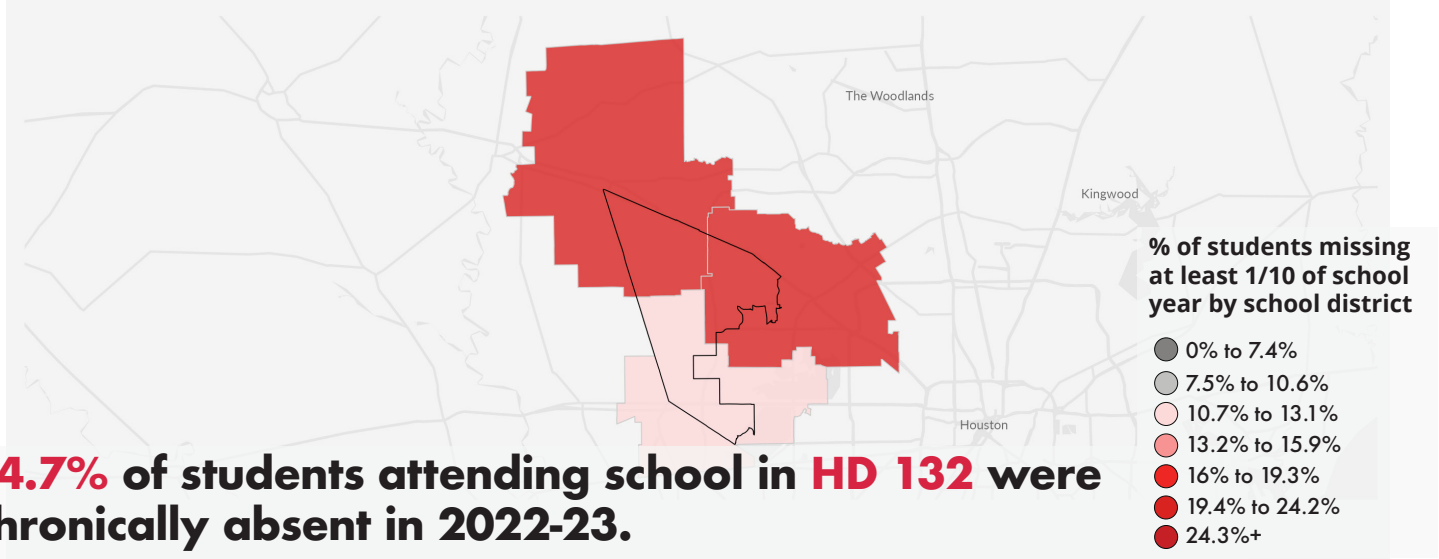
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



14.7% of students attending school in **HD 132** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

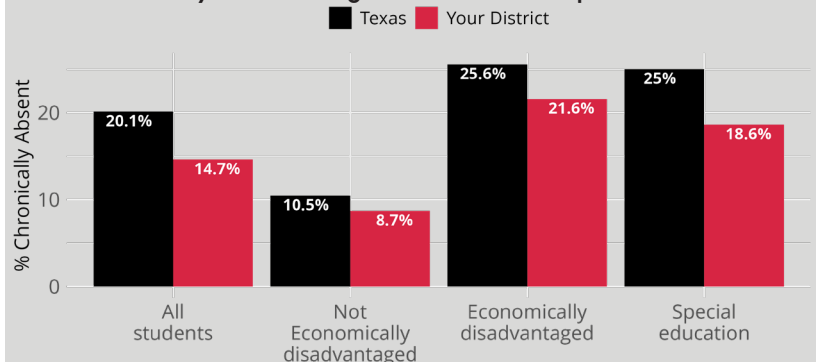
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

HOUSE DISTRICT #132

During the 2022-23 school year, **14.7%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **5,938 students**. This is a 5 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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

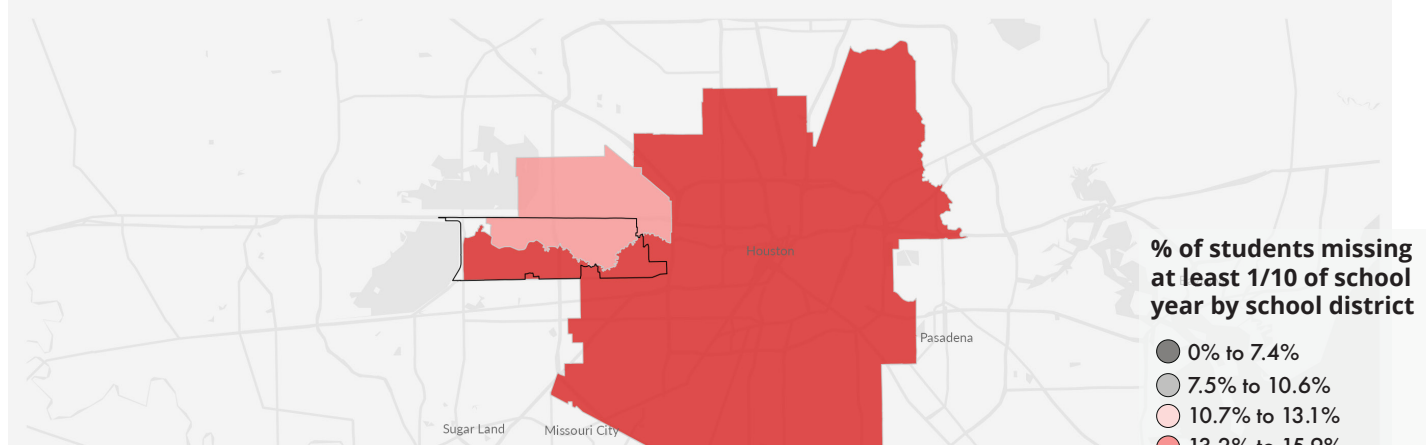
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



14.4% of students attending school in **HD 133** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



House District #133

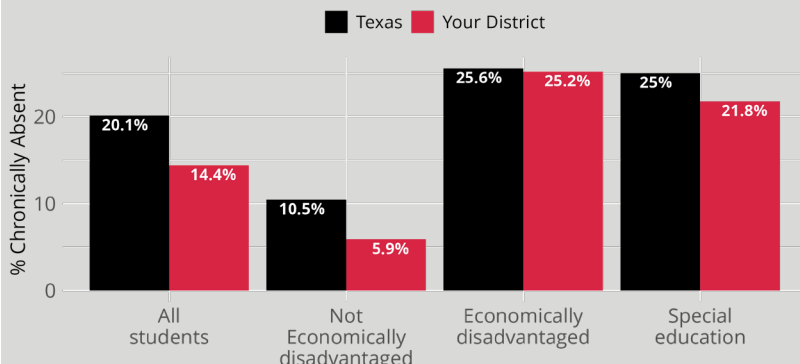


Rep. Mano DeAyala

HOUSE DISTRICT #133

During the 2022-23 school year, **14.4%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **3,487** students. This is little change from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

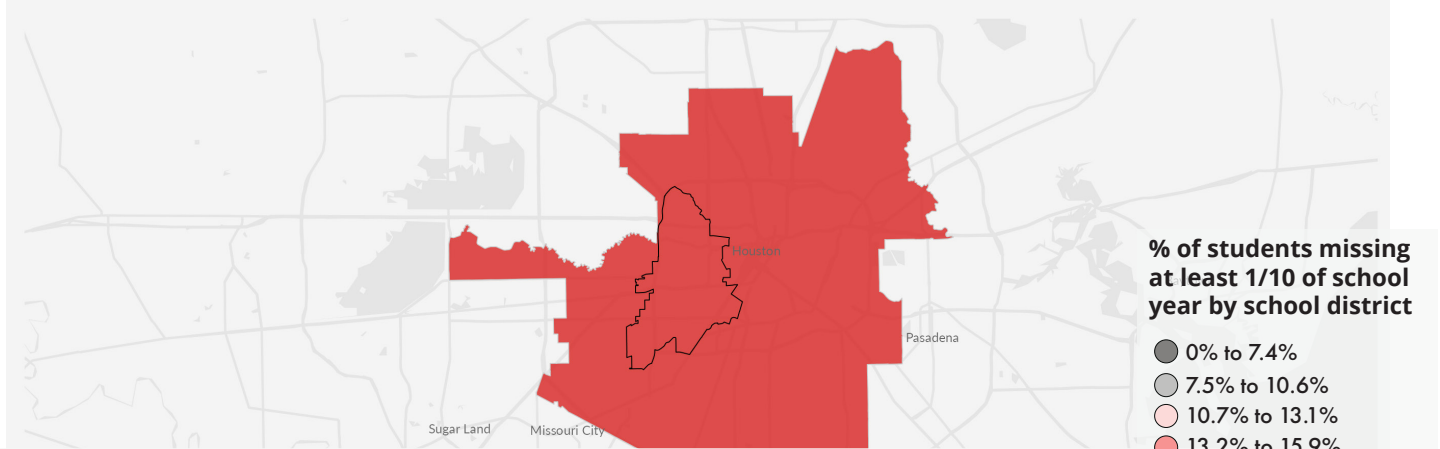
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



12.7% of students attending school in **HD 134** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



House District #134

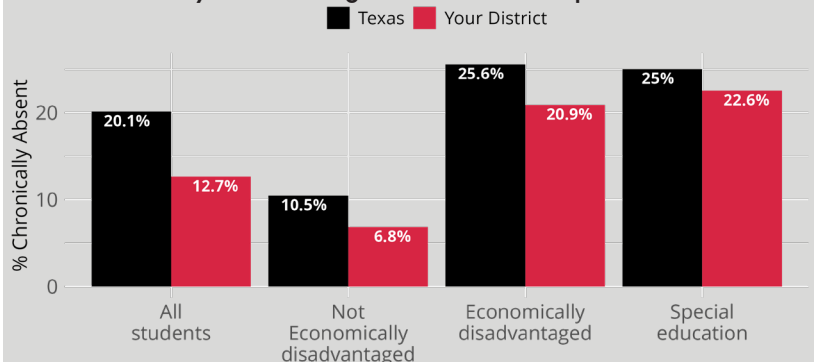


Rep. Ann Johnson

HOUSE DISTRICT #134

During the 2022-23 school year, **12.7%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **2,692 students**. This is a 3 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

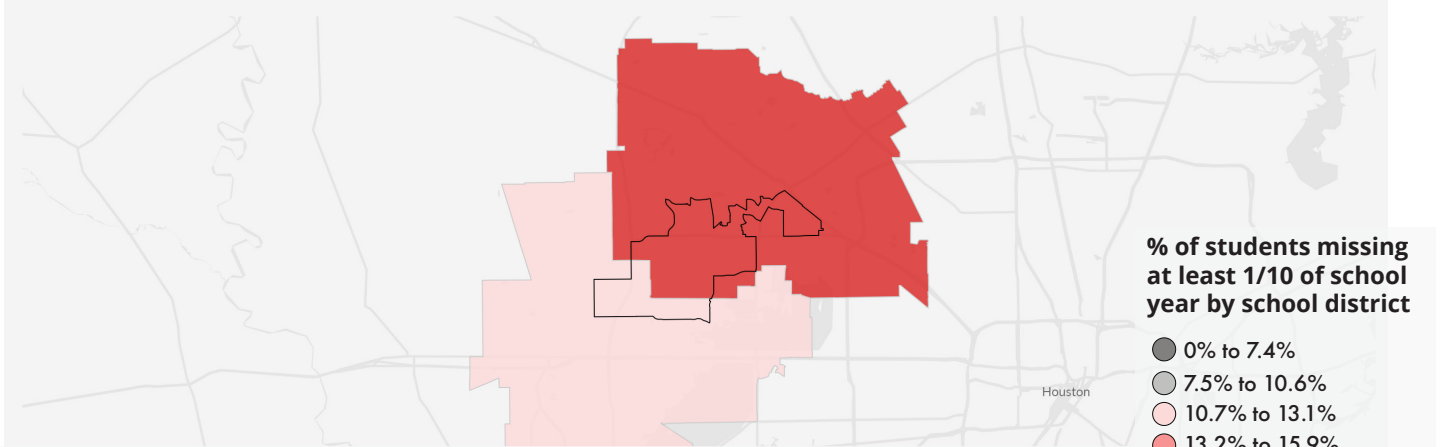
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



21% of students attending school in HD 135 were chronically absent in 2022-23.



House District #135



Rep. Jon E. 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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

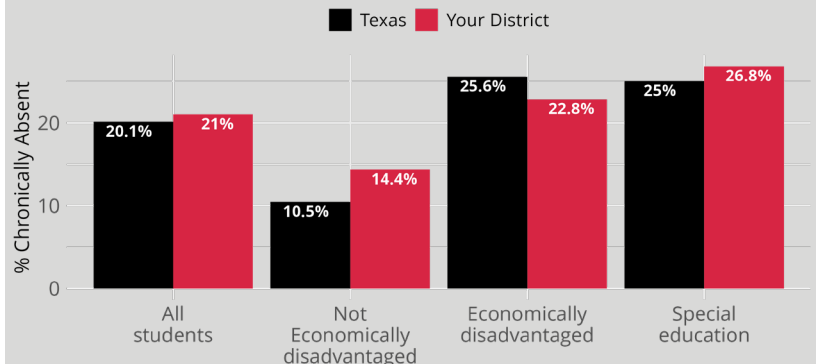
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

HOUSE DISTRICT #135

During the 2022-23 school year, **21%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **6,863 students**. This is a 5 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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

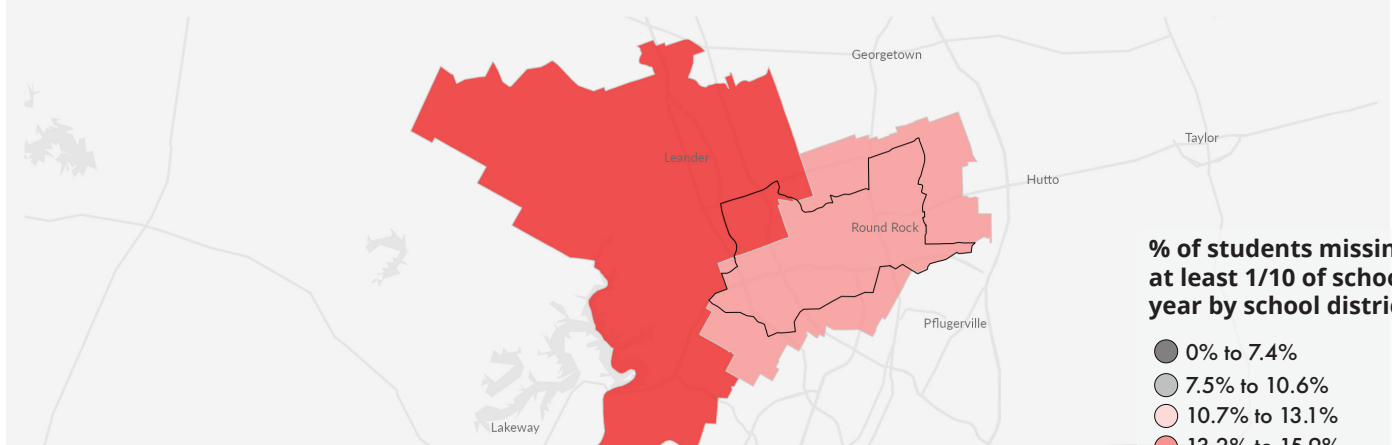
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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 7.4%
- 7.5% to 10.6%
- 10.7% to 13.1%
- 13.2% to 15.9%
- 16% to 19.3%
- 19.4% to 24.2%
- 24.3%+

16.6% of students attending school in **HD 136** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



House District #136

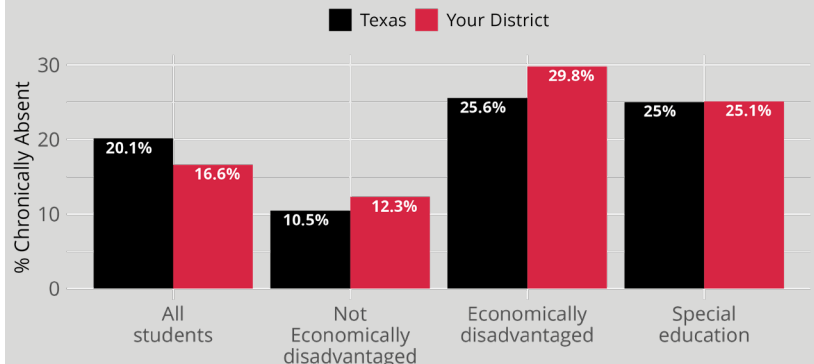


Rep. John H. Bucy III

HOUSE DISTRICT #136

During the 2022-23 school year, **16.6%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **5,415 students**. This is a 9 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

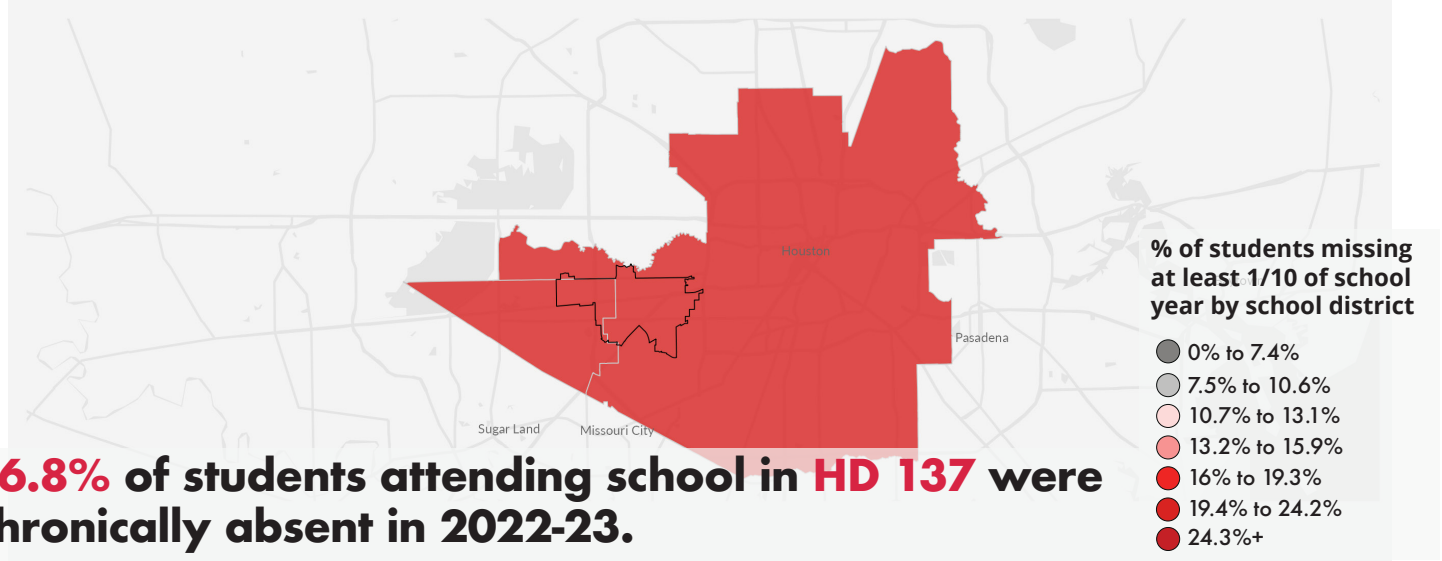
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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

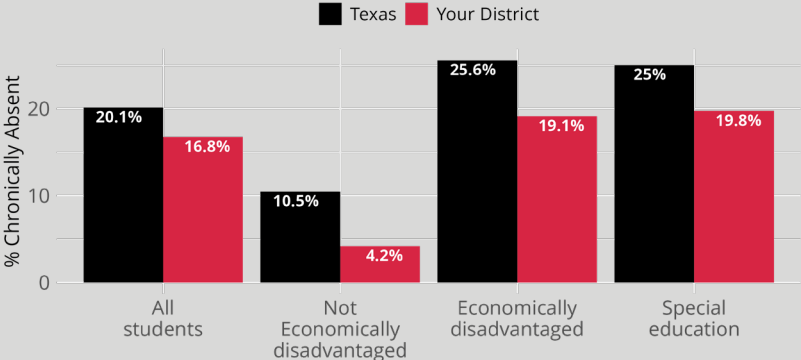


Rep. Gene Wu

HOUSE DISTRICT #137

During the 2022-23 school year, **16.8%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **6,886 students**. This is a 3 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

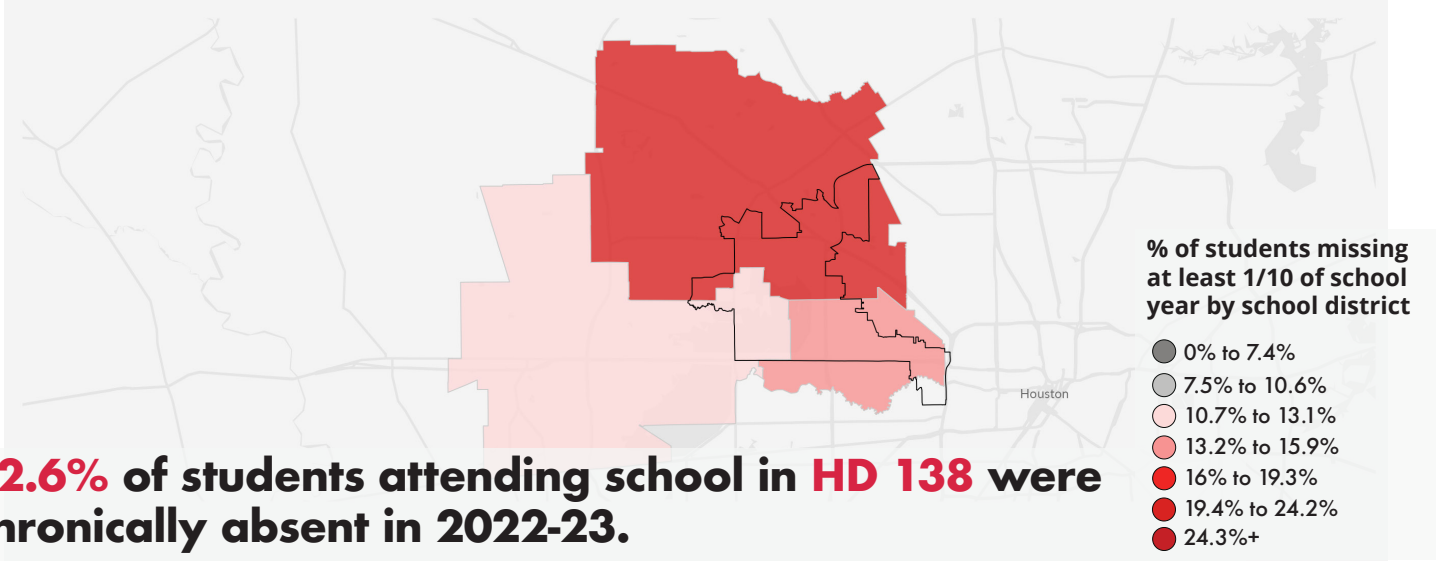
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



22.6% of students attending school in **HD 138** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



House District #138

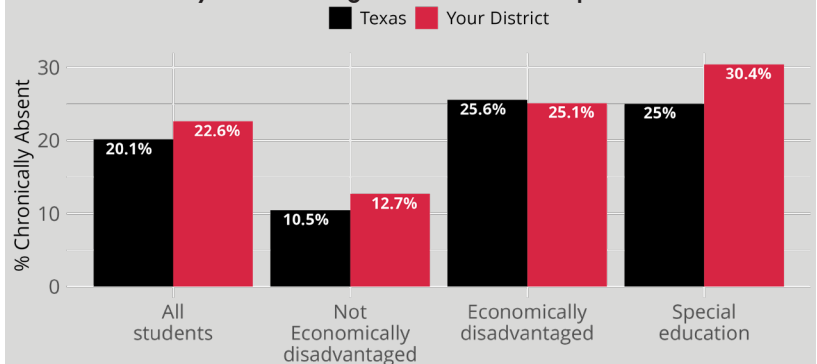


Rep. Lacey Hull

HOUSE DISTRICT #138

During the 2022-23 school year, **22.6%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **5,923 students**. This is a 4 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

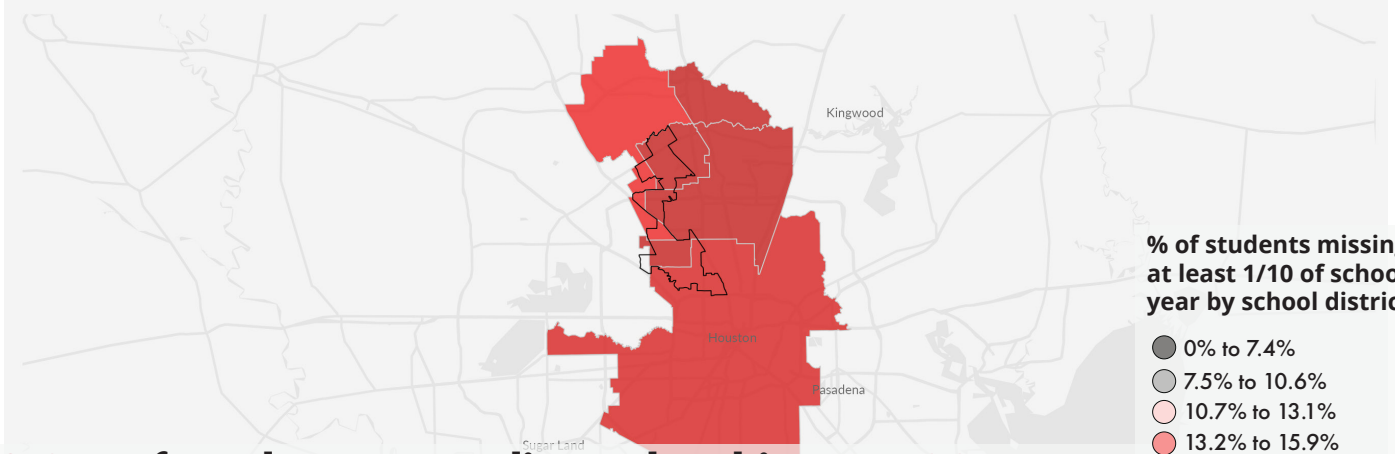
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



30.3% of students attending school in **HD 139** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



House District #139

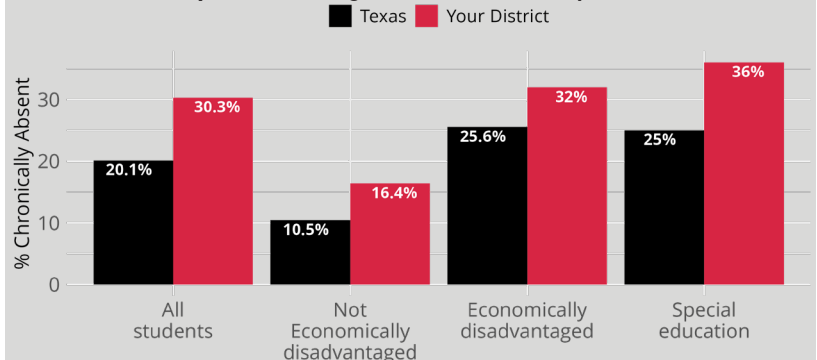


Rep. Jarvis Johnson

HOUSE DISTRICT #139

During the 2022-23 school year, **30.3%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **11,810 students**. This is a 7 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

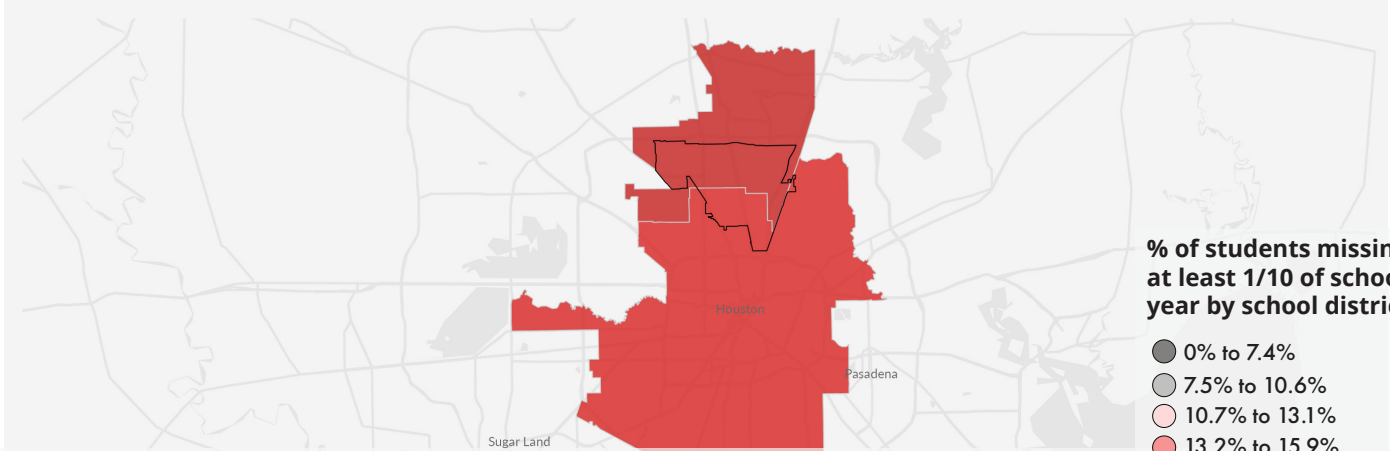
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



31.5% of students attending school in **HD 140** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.

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

- 0% to 7.4%
- 7.5% to 10.6%
- 10.7% to 13.1%
- 13.2% to 15.9%
- 16% to 19.3%
- 19.4% to 24.2%
- 24.3%+



House District #140

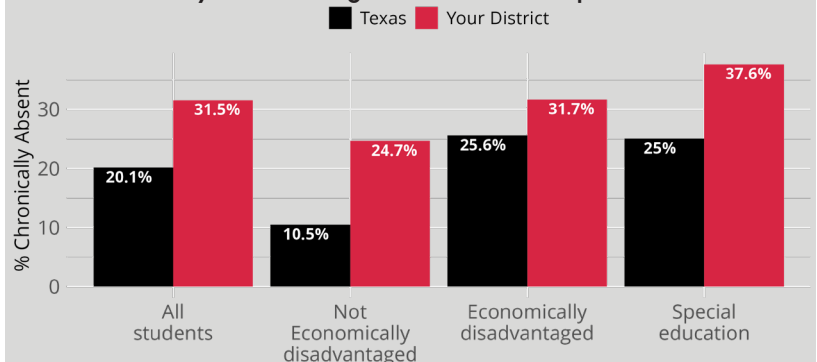


Rep. Armando Walle

HOUSE DISTRICT #140

During the 2022-23 school year, **31.5%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **10,919 students**. This is a 13 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23**. In the 2022-23 school year **936,201 students were chronically absent**.

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

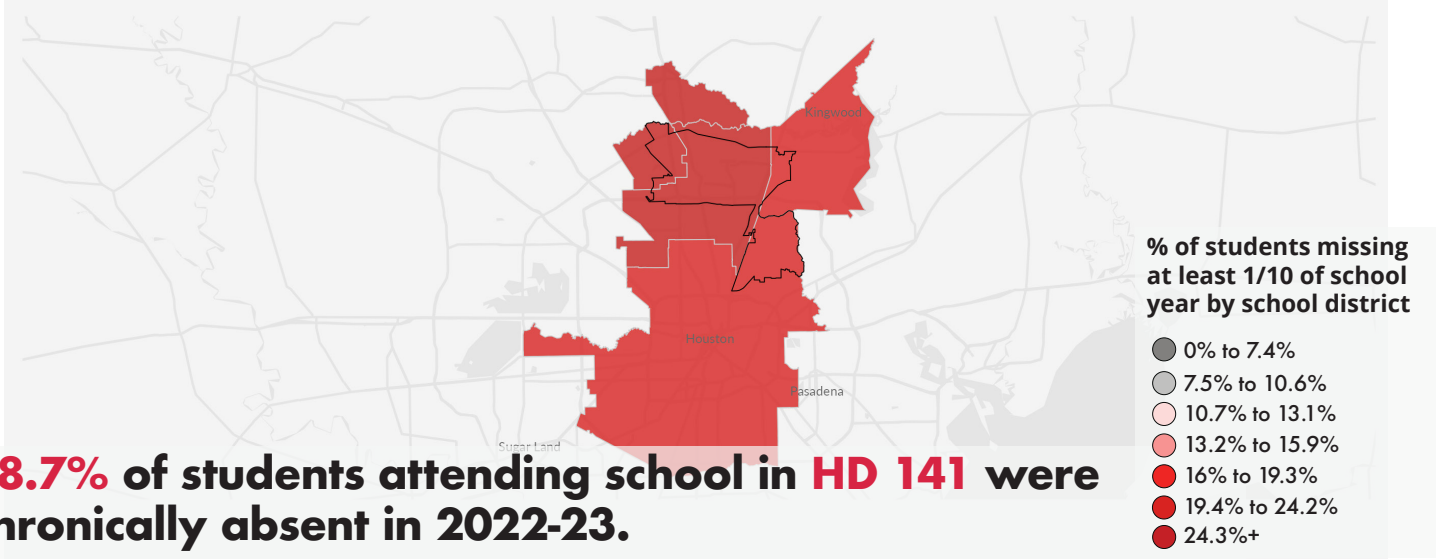
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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

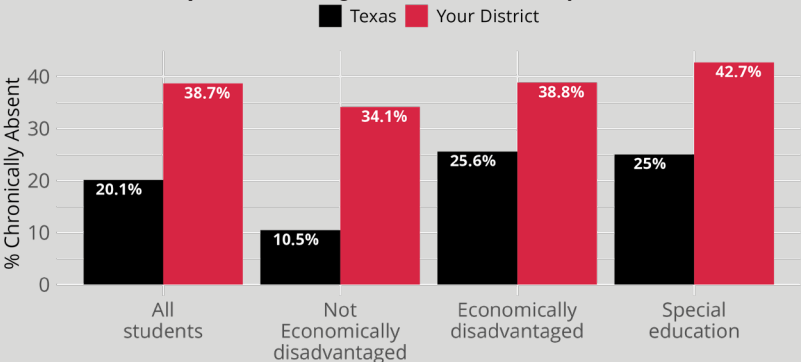


Rep. Senfronia Thompson

HOUSE DISTRICT #141

During the 2022-23 school year, **38.7%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **13,668 students**. This is a 12 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

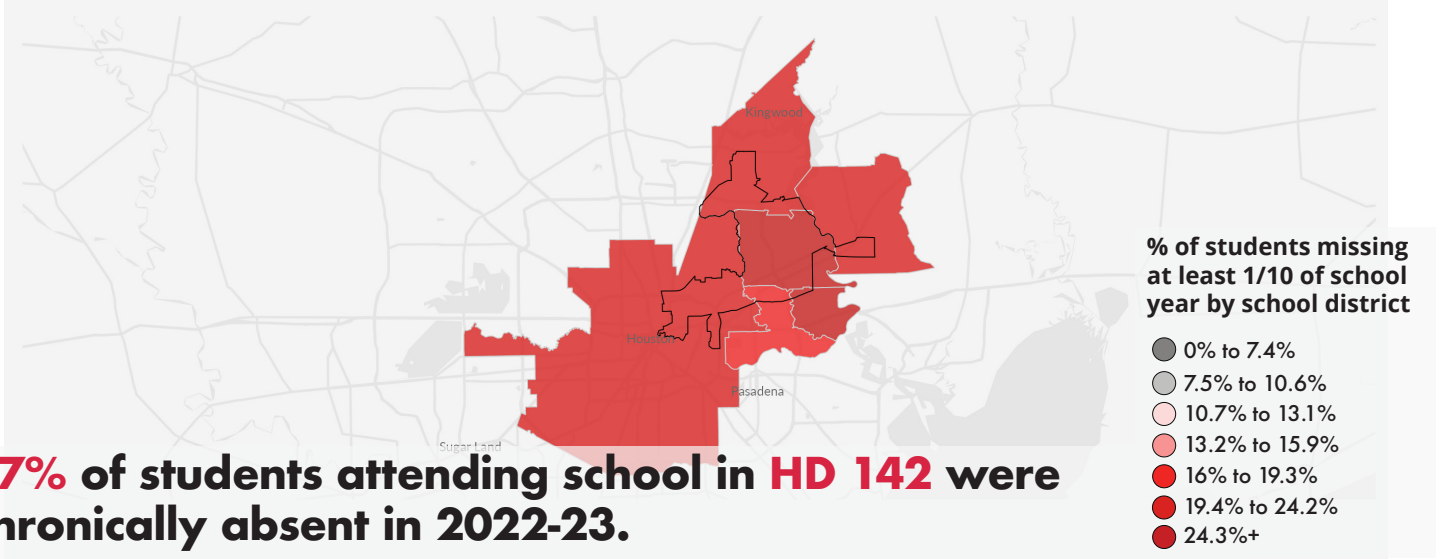
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



27% of students attending school in **HD 142** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



House District #142

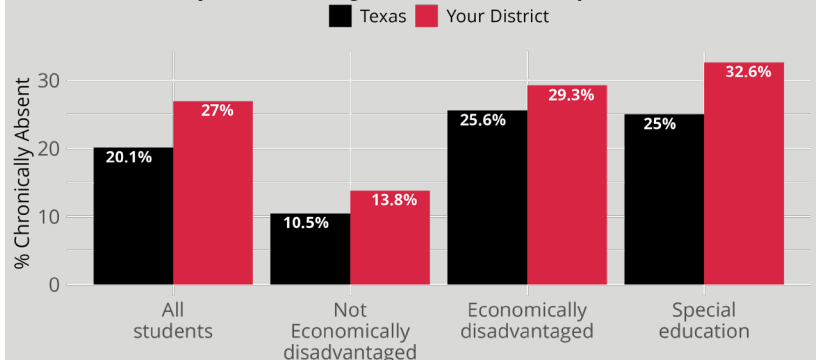


Rep. Harold V. Dutton Jr.

HOUSE DISTRICT #142

During the 2022-23 school year, **27%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **10,886 students**. This is a 7 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

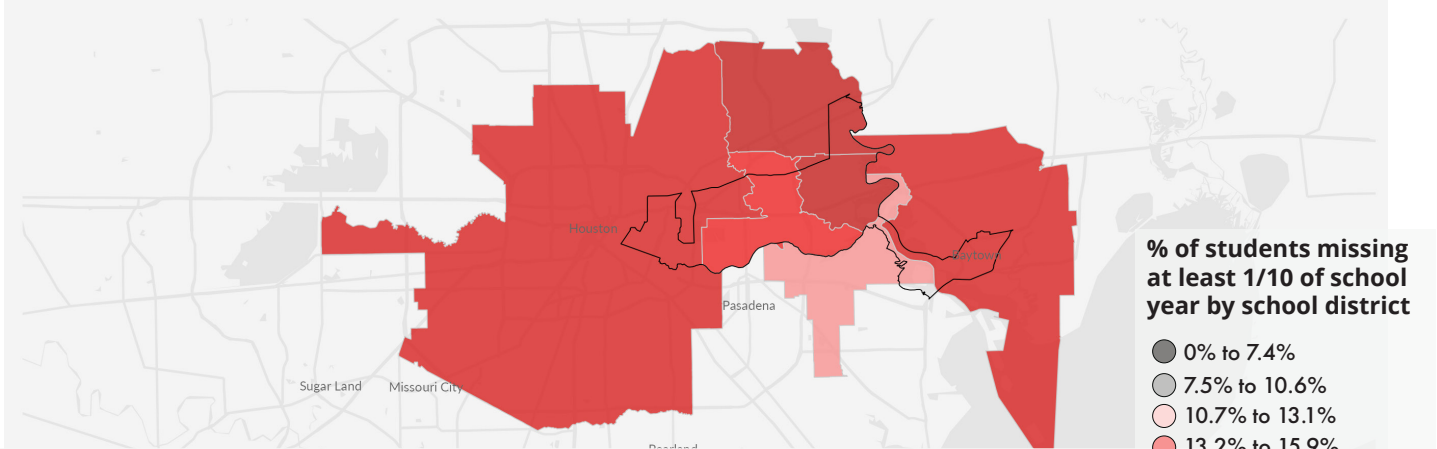
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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 7.4%
- 7.5% to 10.6%
- 10.7% to 13.1%
- 13.2% to 15.9%
- 16% to 19.3%
- 19.4% to 24.2%
- 24.3%+

22% of students attending school in HD 143 were chronically absent in 2022-23.



House District #143

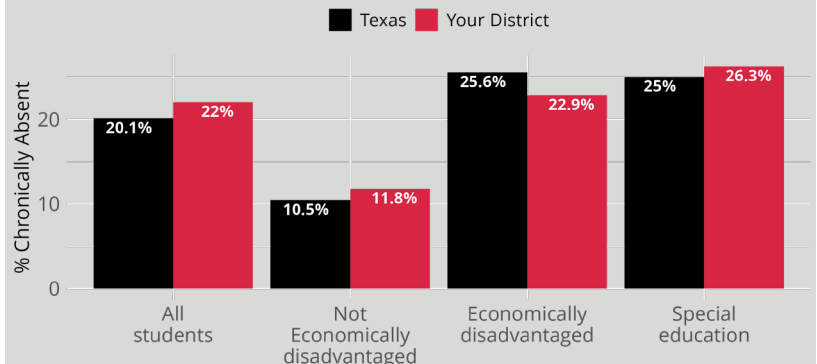


Rep. Ana Hernandez

HOUSE DISTRICT #143

During the 2022-23 school year, **22%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **7,423 students**. This is a 3 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

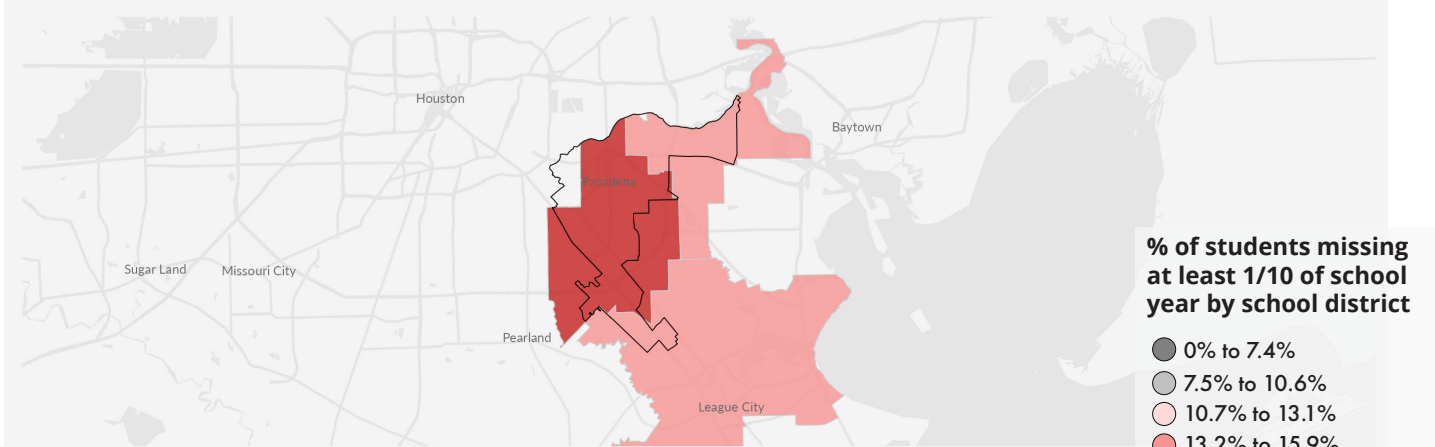
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



27.1% of students attending school in HD 144 were chronically absent in 2022-23.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

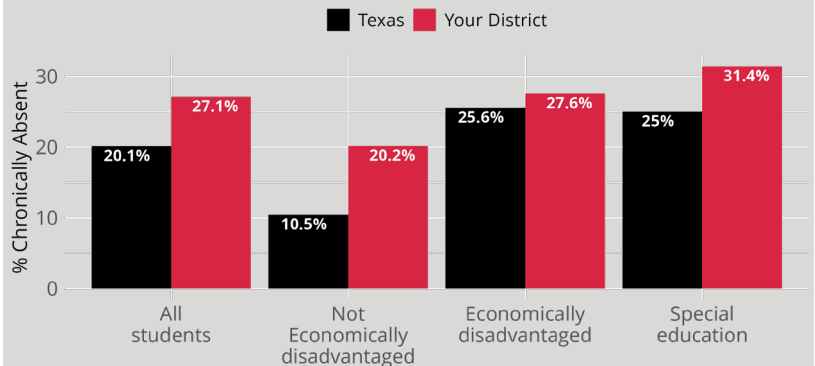
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

HOUSE DISTRICT #144

During the 2022-23 school year, **27.1%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **9,510 students**. This is a 7 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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

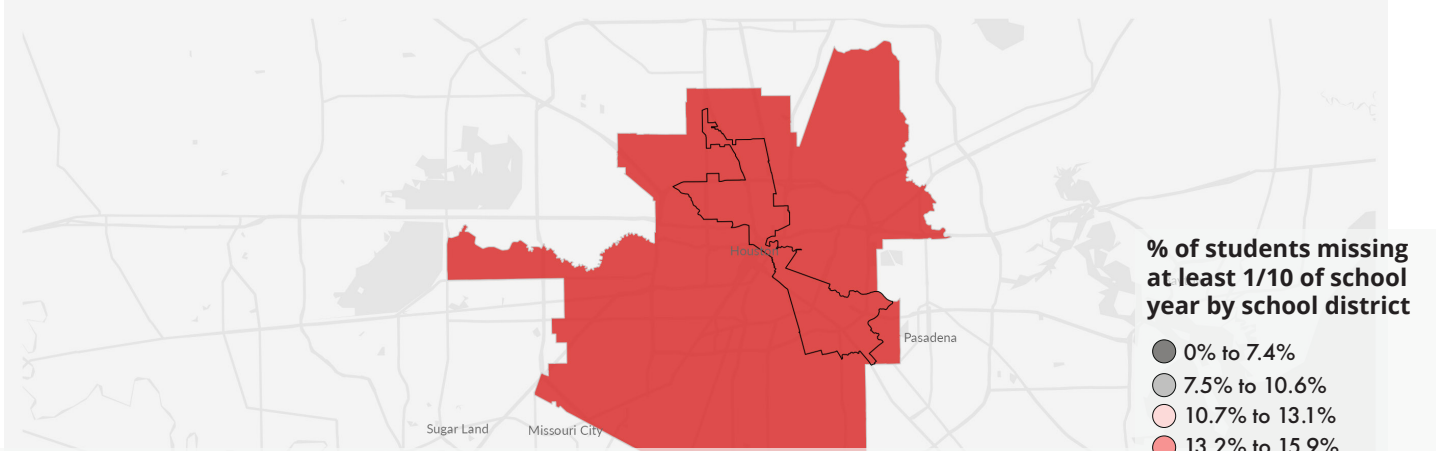
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



21.6% of students attending school in HD 145 were chronically absent in 2022-23.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

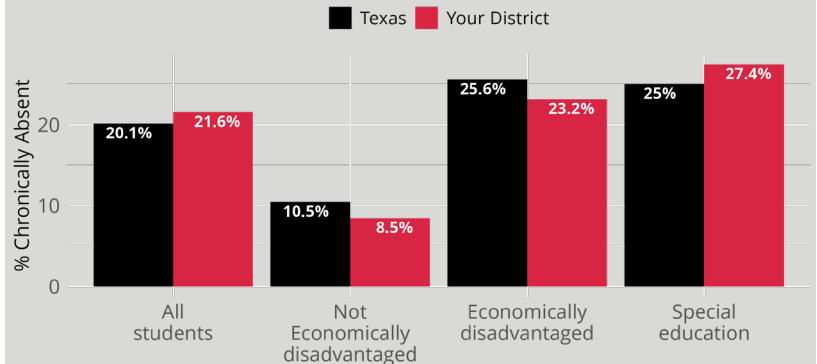
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

HOUSE DISTRICT #145

During the 2022-23 school year, **21.6%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **7,702 students**. This is a 4 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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

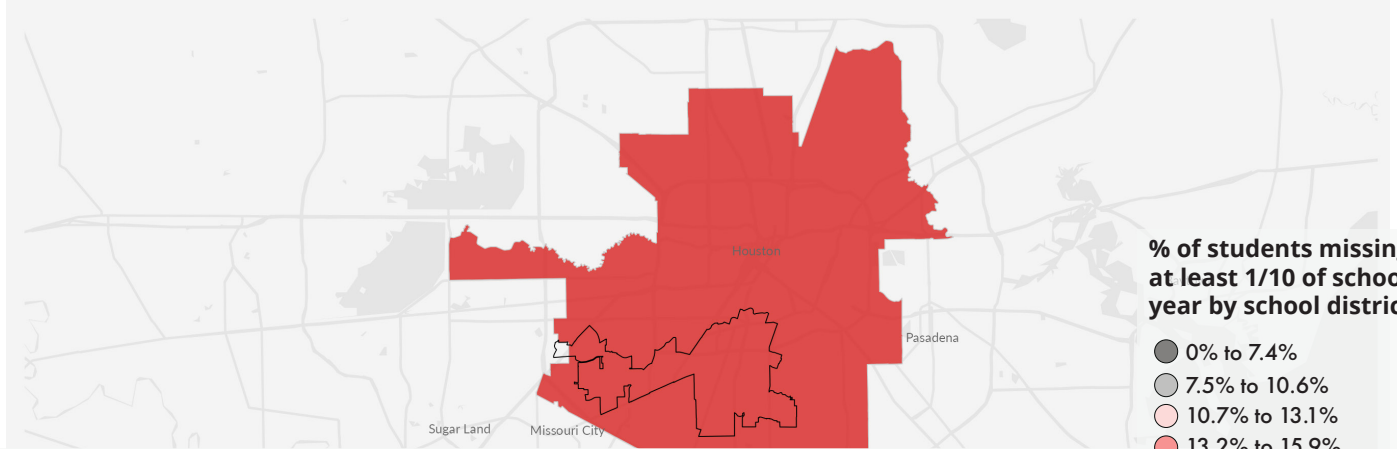
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



27.9% of students attending school in **HD 146** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



House District #146

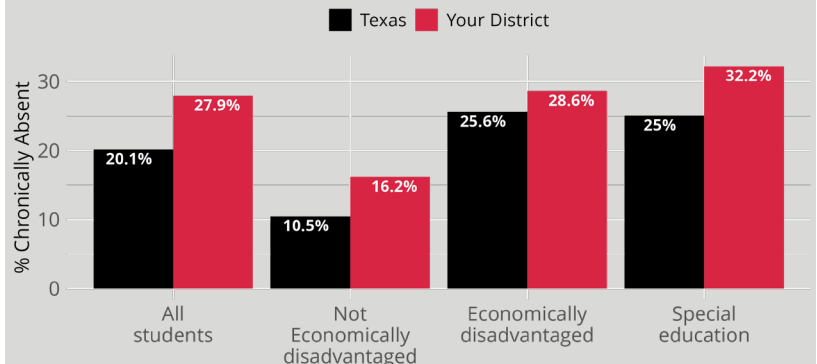


Rep. Shawn Thierry

HOUSE DISTRICT #146

During the 2022-23 school year, **27.9%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **6,732 students**. This is little change from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

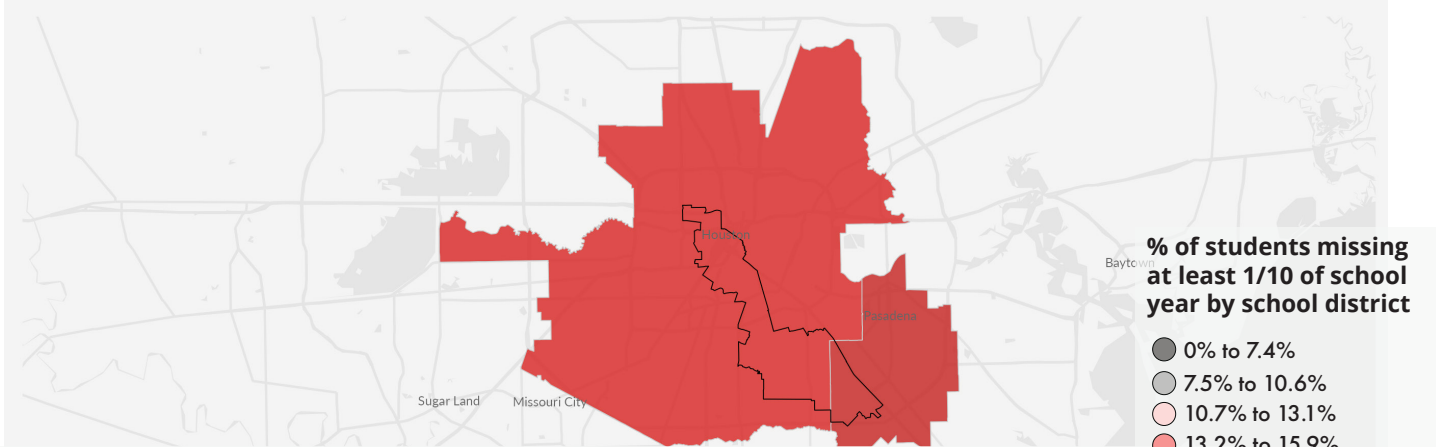
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



23.4% of students attending school in **HD 147** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



House District #147



Rep. Jolanda "Jo" 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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

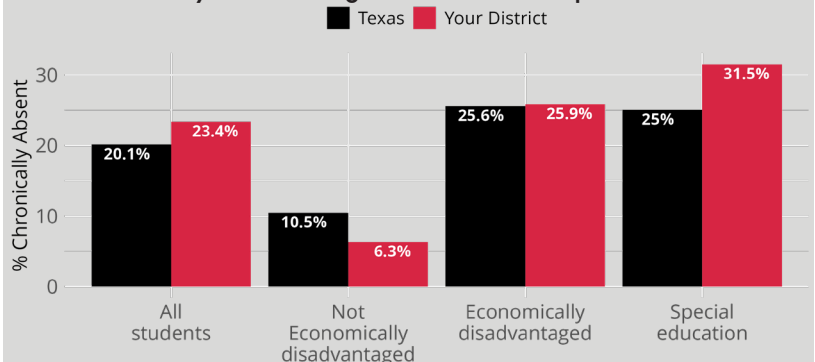
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

HOUSE DISTRICT #147

During the 2022-23 school year, **23.4%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **5,726 students**. This is a 2 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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

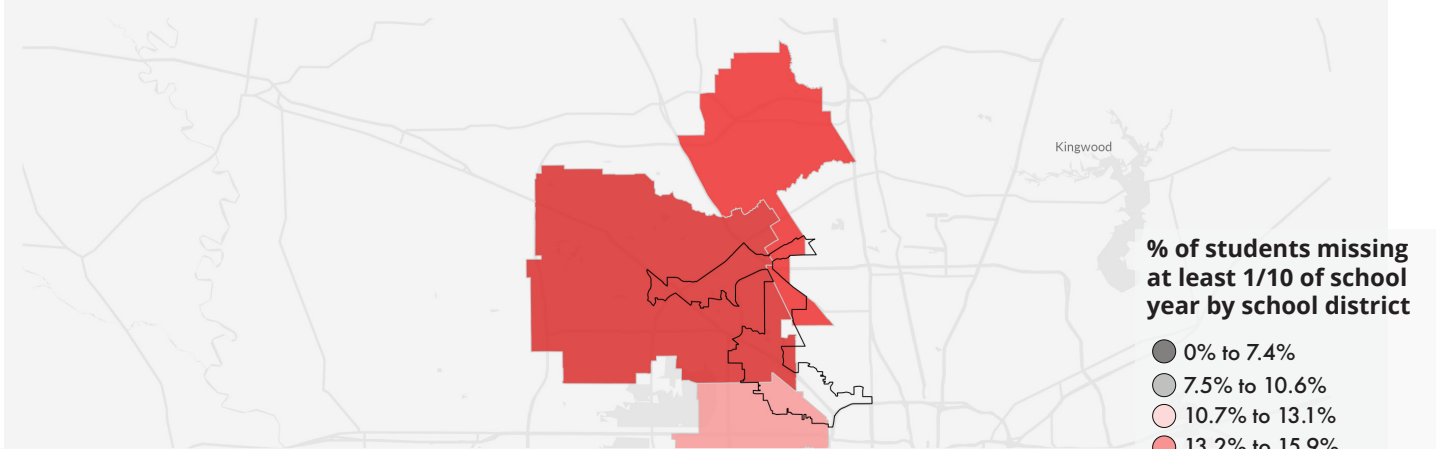
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



24.1% of students attending school in **HD 148** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



House District #148

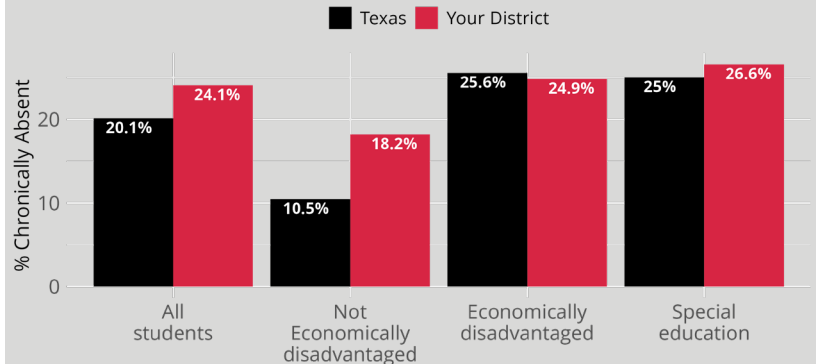


Rep. Penny Morales Shaw

HOUSE DISTRICT #148

During the 2022-23 school year, **24.1%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **4,650 students**. This is a 4 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

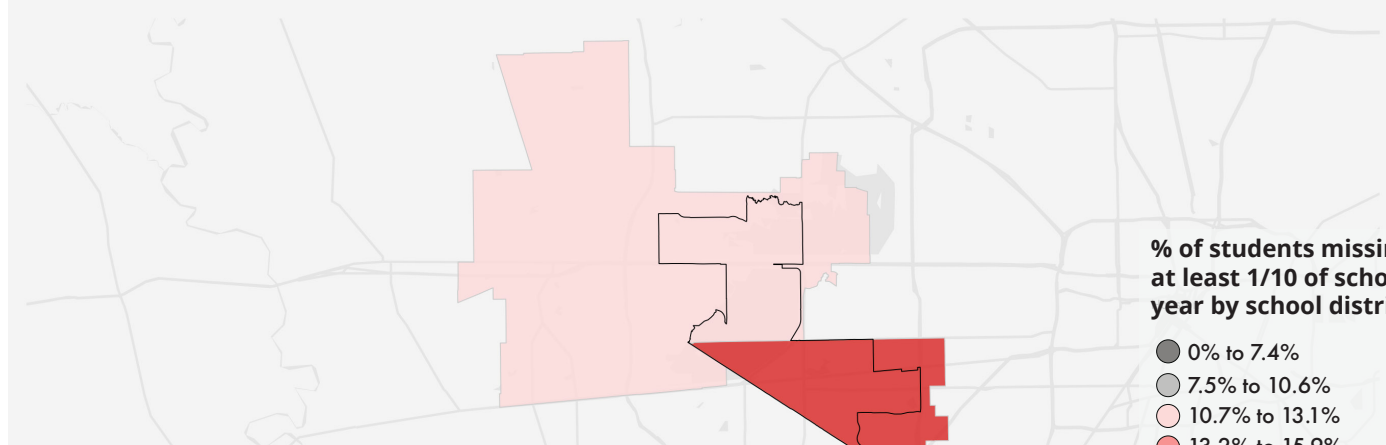
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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 7.4%
- 7.5% to 10.6%
- 10.7% to 13.1%
- 13.2% to 15.9%
- 16% to 19.3%
- 19.4% to 24.2%
- 24.3%+

24% of students attending school in HD 149 were chronically absent in 2022-23.



House District #149

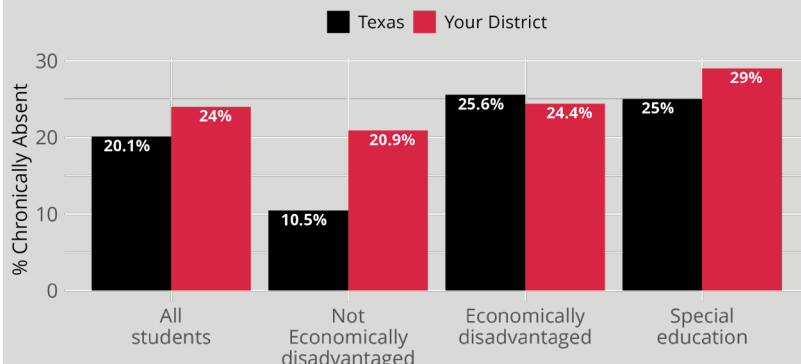


Rep. Hubert Vo

HOUSE DISTRICT #149

During the 2022-23 school year, **24%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **9,268 students**. This is a 3 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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. **Texas experienced an increase in chronic absenteeism rates from 11% in 2018-19 to 20% in 2022-23. In the 2022-23 school year 936,201 students were chronically absent.**

Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

Source: Texas Education Agency, 2020-21. Summaries include all campuses within each legislative district. Map shows school districts entirely or partially (3%) within each district.

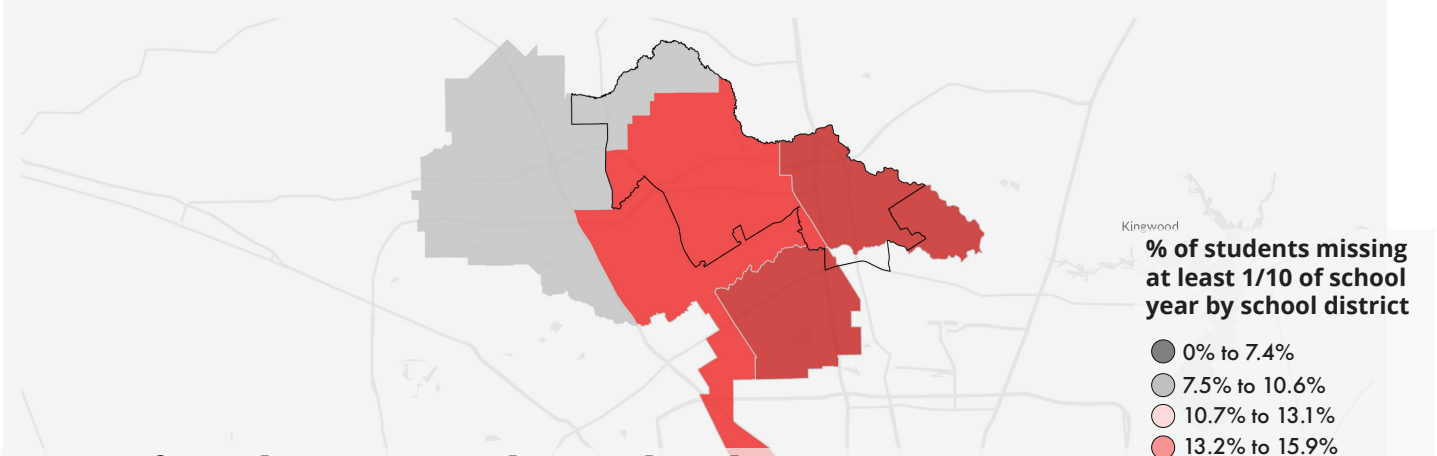
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



19.6% of students attending school in **HD 150** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



House District #150

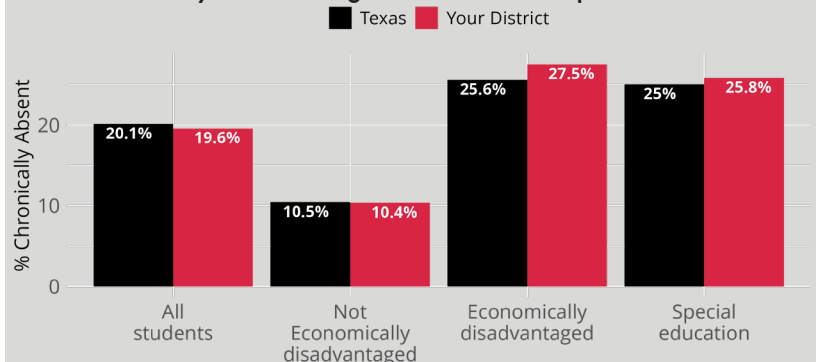


Rep. Valoree Swanson

HOUSE DISTRICT #150

During the 2022-23 school year, **19.6%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **6,395** students. This is a 9 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

Economically disadvantaged students and those in special education were chronically absent at higher rates than their peers.



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