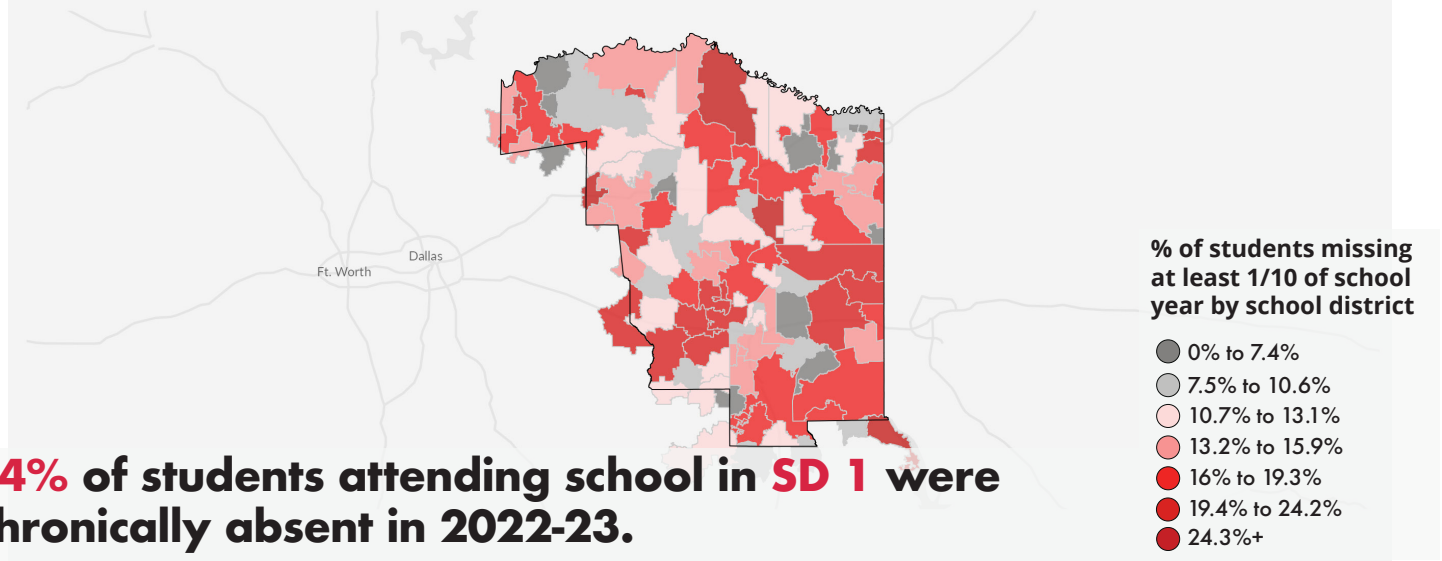


Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



14% of students attending school in **SD 1** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



Senate District #1



Sen. Bryan Hughes

CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

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

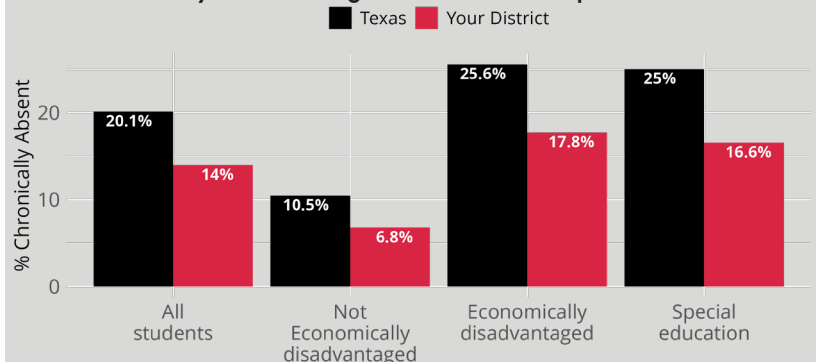
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

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.

SENATE DISTRICT #1

During the 2022-23 school year, **14%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **20,459 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.

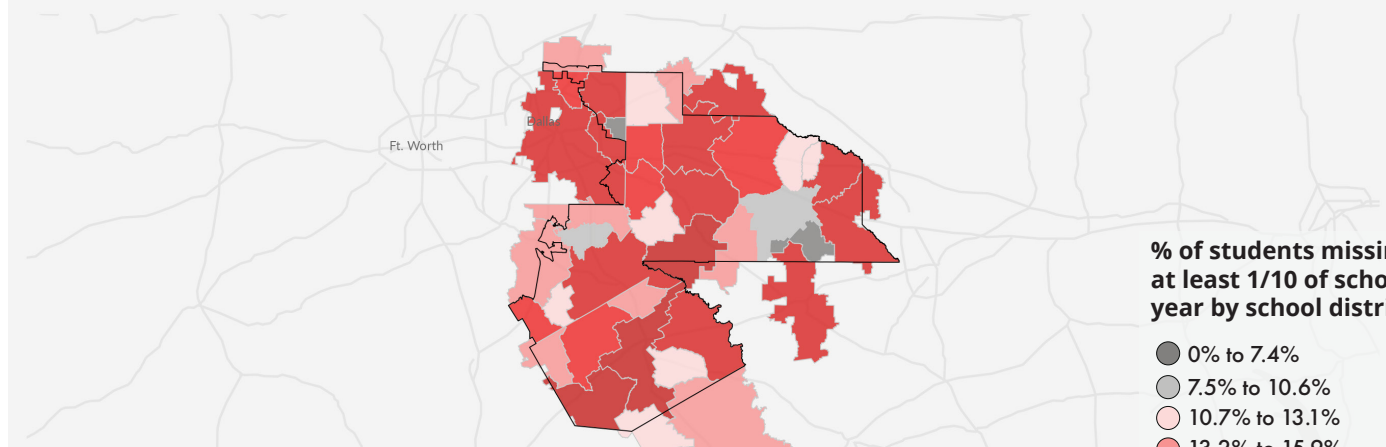
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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



17.6% of students attending school in **SD 2** were chronically absent in 2022-23.



Senate District #2



Sen. Bob Hall

CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

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

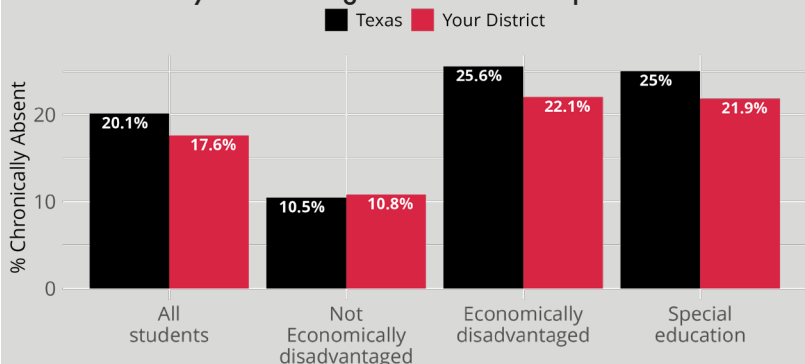
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

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.

SENATE DISTRICT #2

During the 2022-23 school year, **17.6%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **24,844 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.

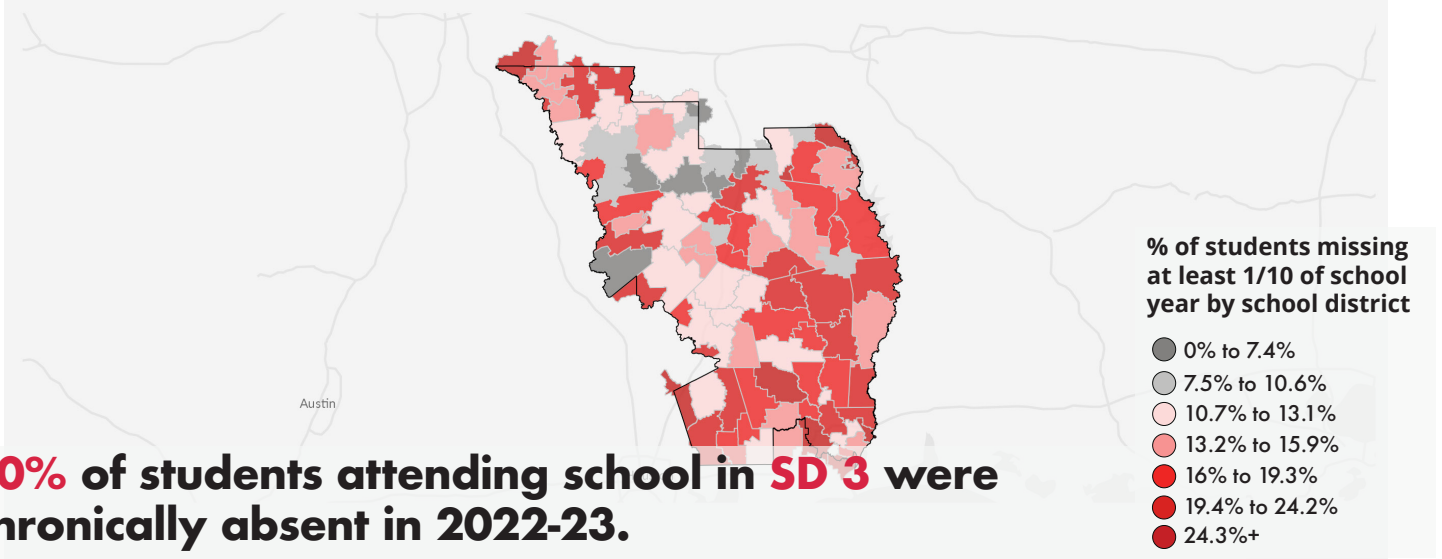
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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



20% of students attending school in SD 3 were chronically absent in 2022-23.



Senate District #3



Sen. Robert Nichols

CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

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

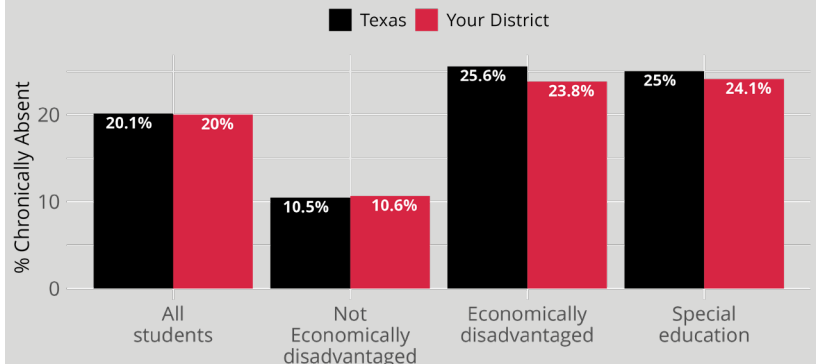
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

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.

SENATE DISTRICT #3

During the 2022-23 school year, **20%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **26,934 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.

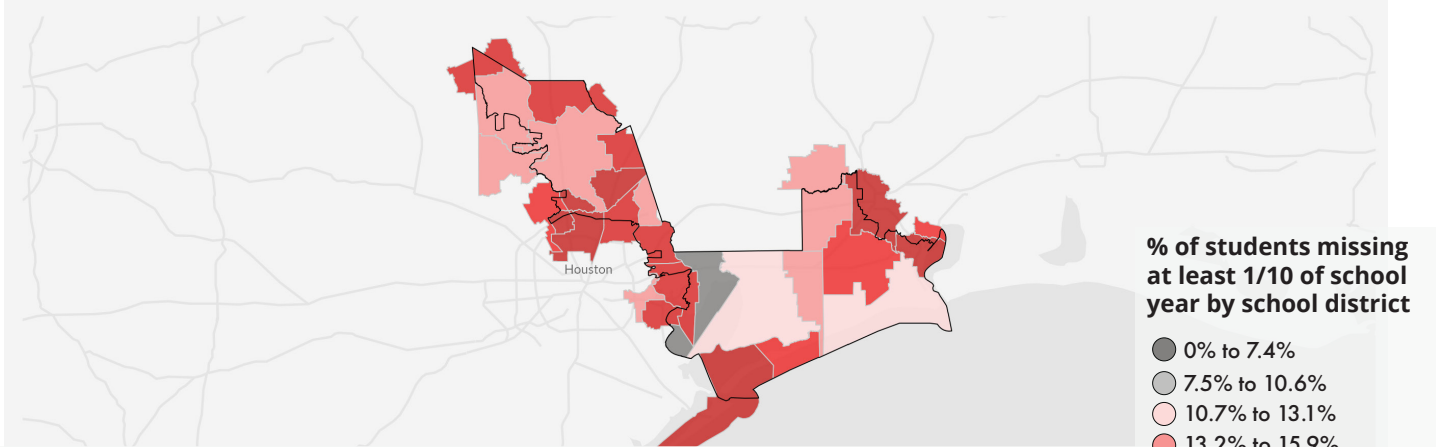
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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



19.1% of students attending school in SD 4 were chronically absent in 2022-23.



Senate District #4



Sen. Brandon Creighton

CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

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

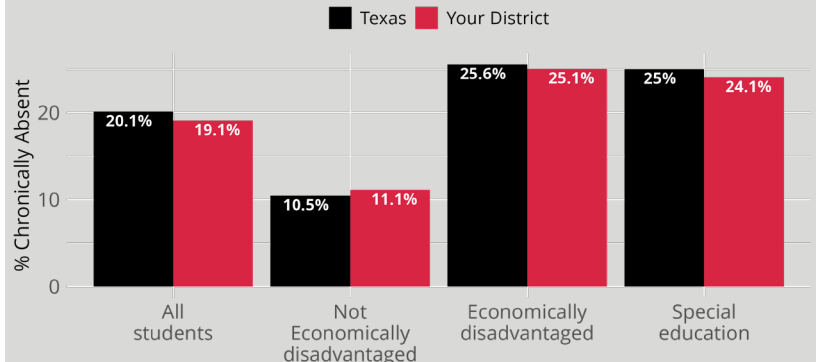
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

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.

SENATE DISTRICT #4

During the 2022-23 school year, **19.1%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **31,920 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.

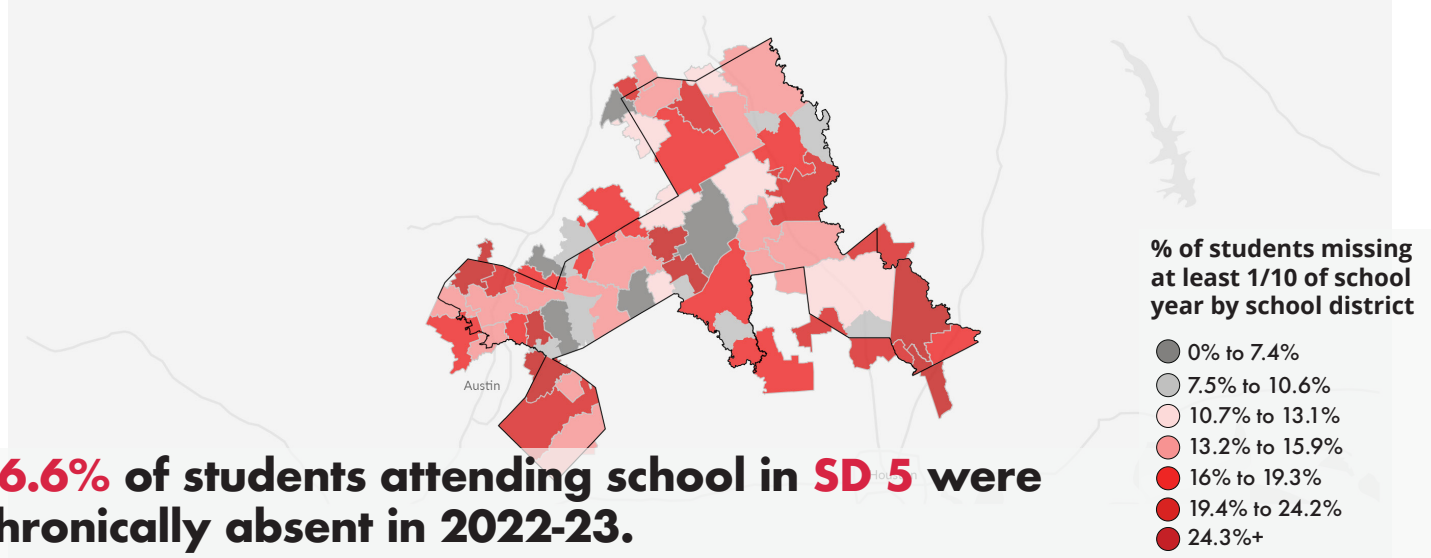
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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



Senate District #5



Sen. Charles Schwertner

CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

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

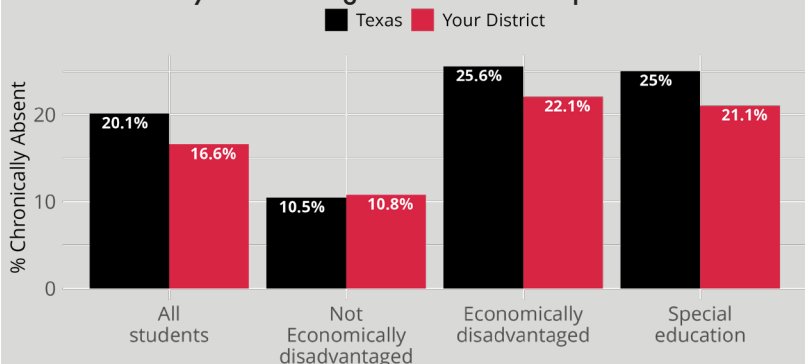
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

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.

SENATE DISTRICT #5

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 **21,250 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.

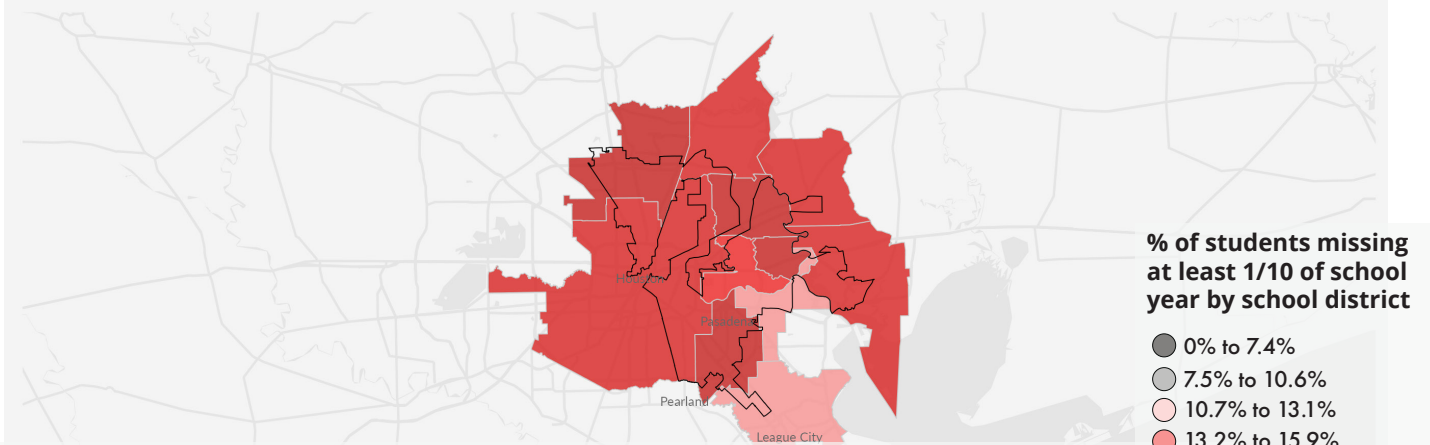
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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



26.4% of students attending school in **SD 6** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



Senate District #6



Sen. Carol Alvarado

CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

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

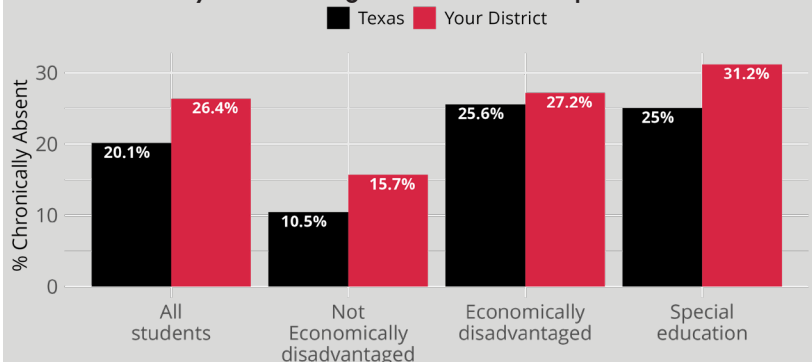
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

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.

SENATE DISTRICT #6

During the 2022-23 school year, **26.4%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **47,794 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.

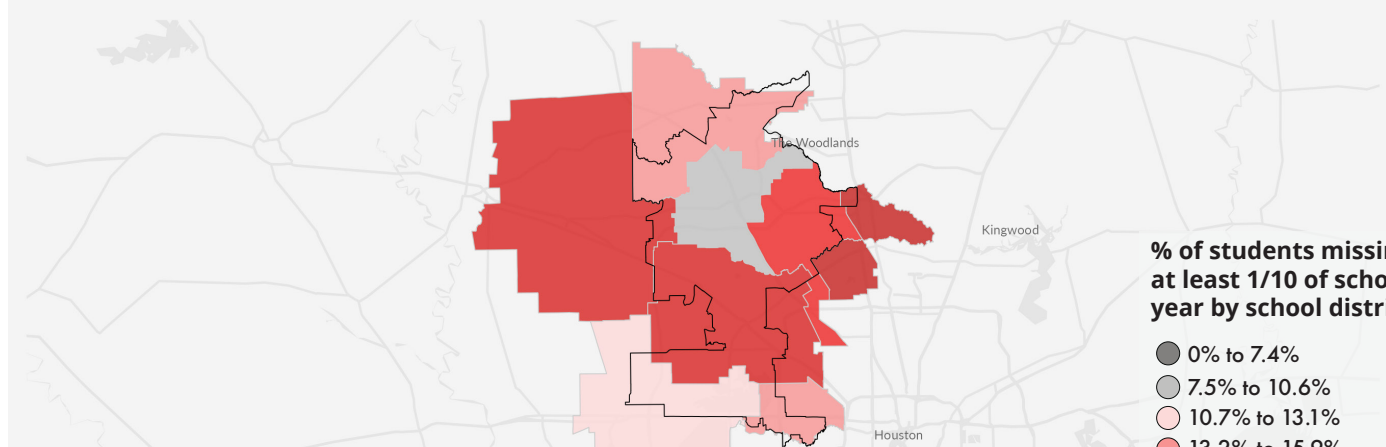
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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



16.6% of students attending school in **SD 7** were chronically absent in 2022-23.



Senate District #7



Sen. Paul Bettencourt

CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

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

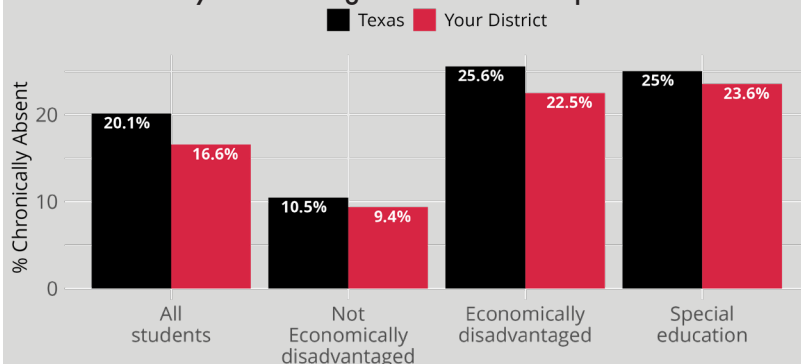
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

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.

SENATE DISTRICT #7

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 **25,979 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.

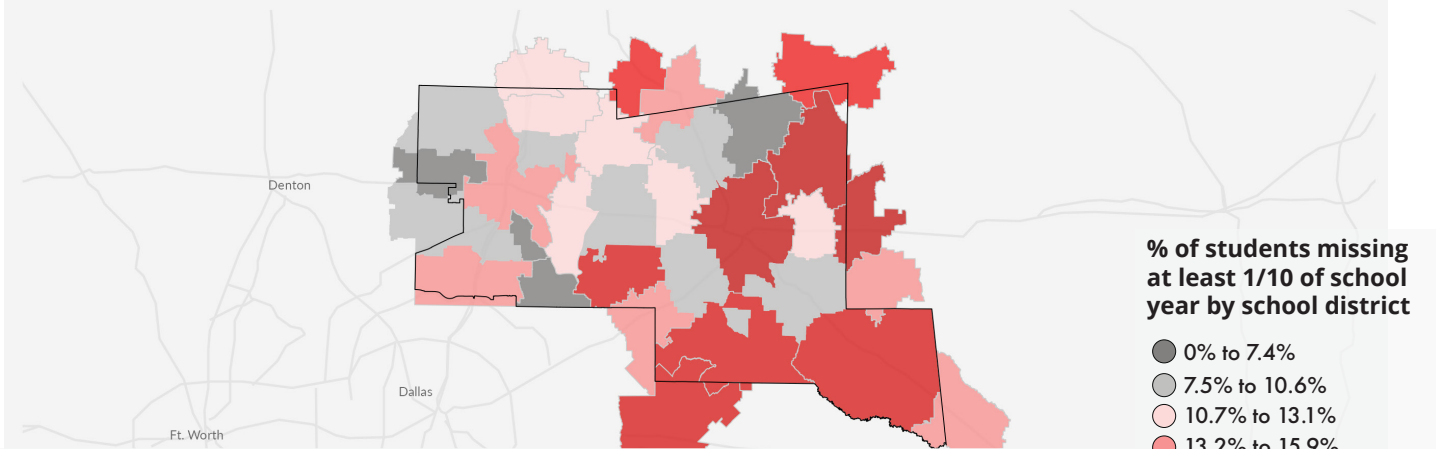
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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



12.3% of students attending school in **SD 8** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



Senate District #8



Sen. Angela Paxton

CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

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

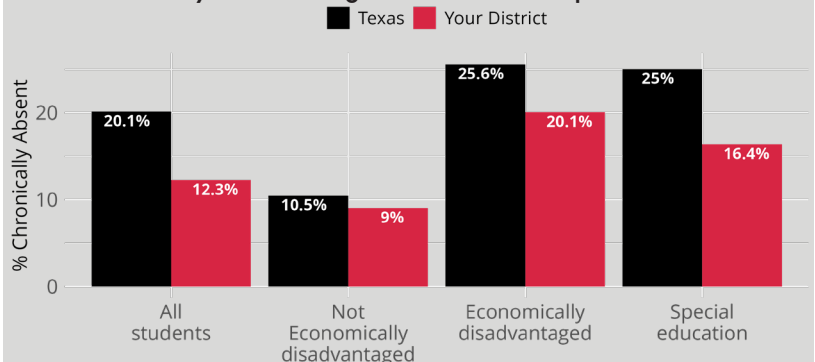
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

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.

SENATE DISTRICT #8

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 **18,606 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.

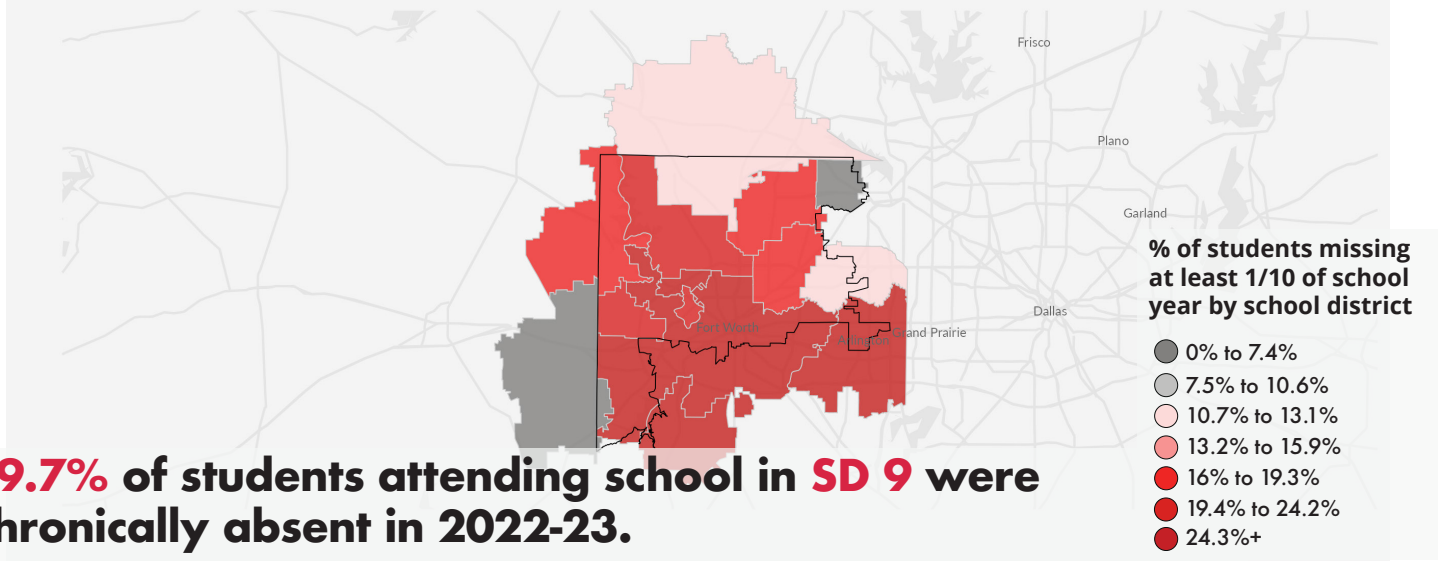
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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



19.7% of students attending school in **SD 9** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



Senate District #9

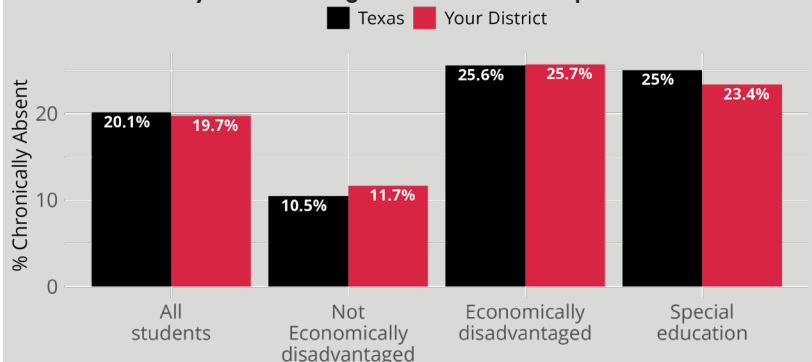


Sen. Kelly Hancock

SENATE DISTRICT #9

During the 2022-23 school year, **19.7%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **30,287 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.

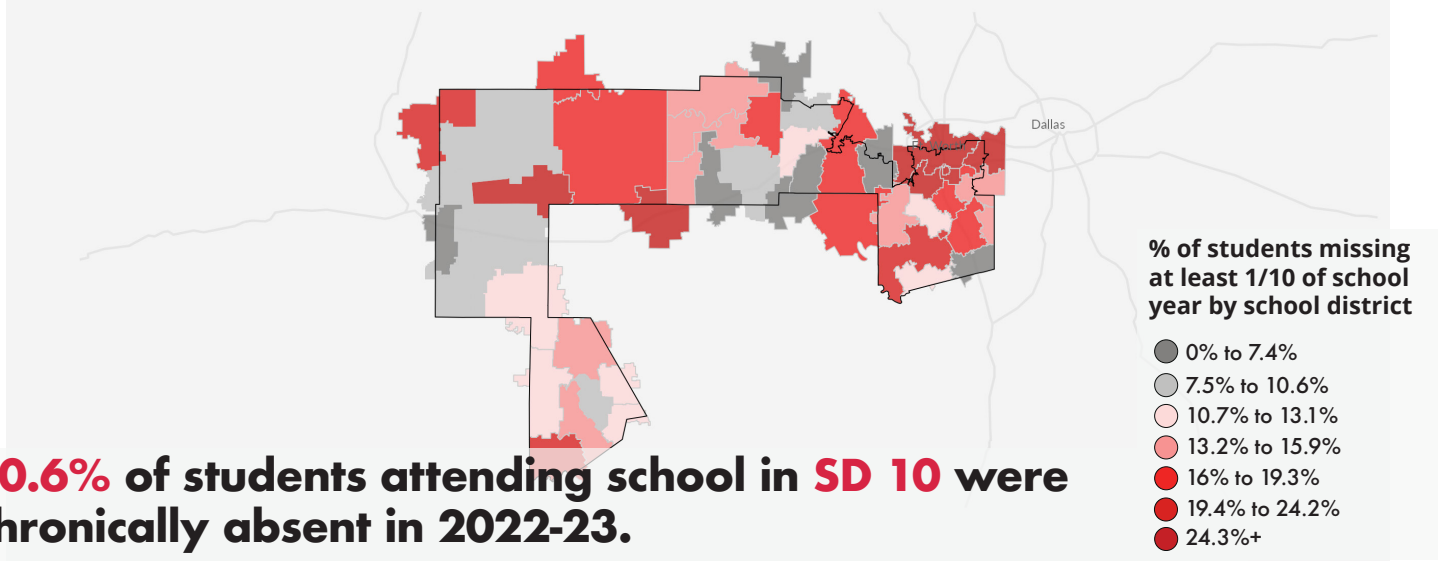
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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



20.6% of students attending school in **SD 10** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



Senate District #10

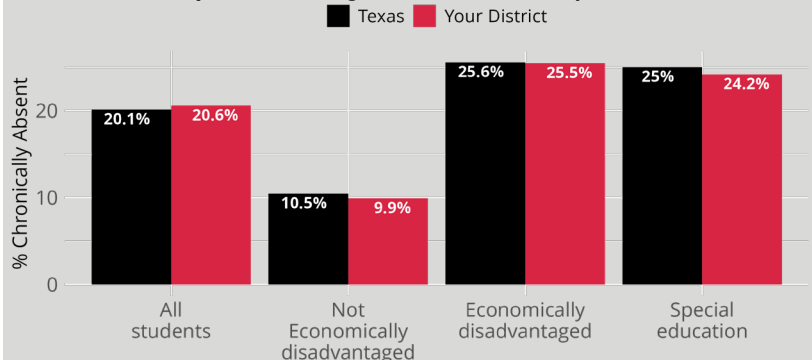


Sen. Phil King

SENATE DISTRICT #10

During the 2022-23 school year, **20.6%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **27,647 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.

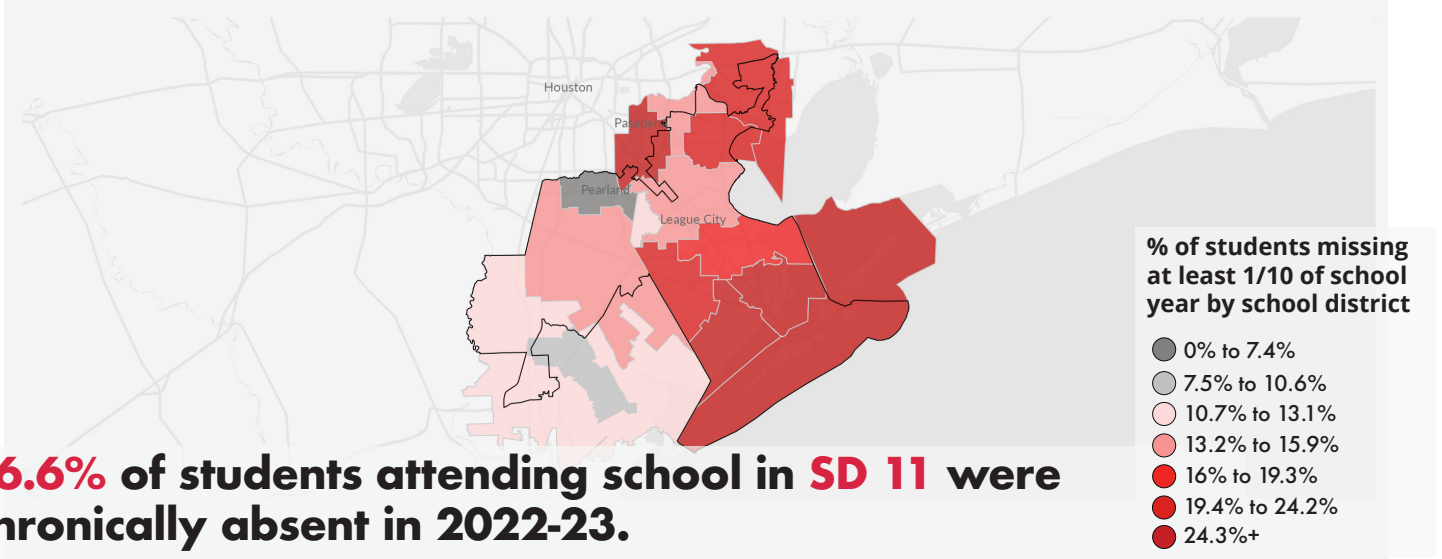
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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



Senate District #11

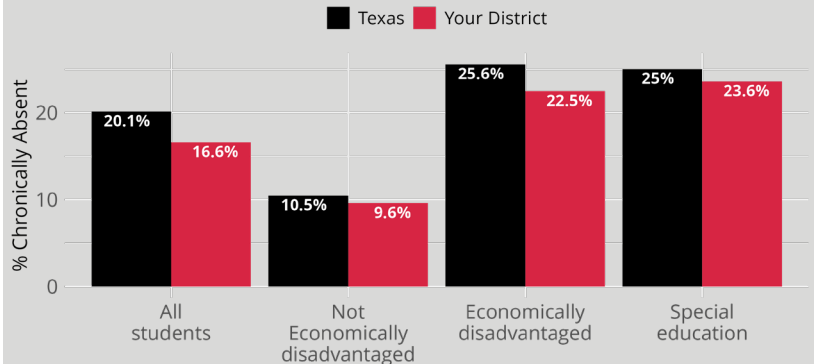


Sen. Mayes Middleton

SENATE DISTRICT #11

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 **22,316 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.

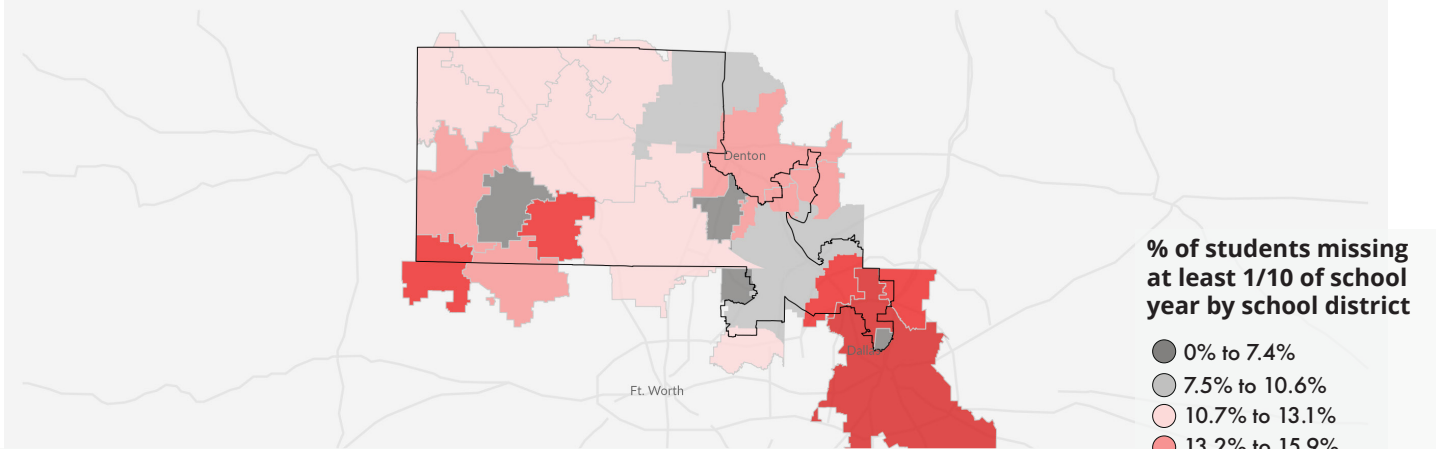
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

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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 **SD 12** 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%+



Senate District #12

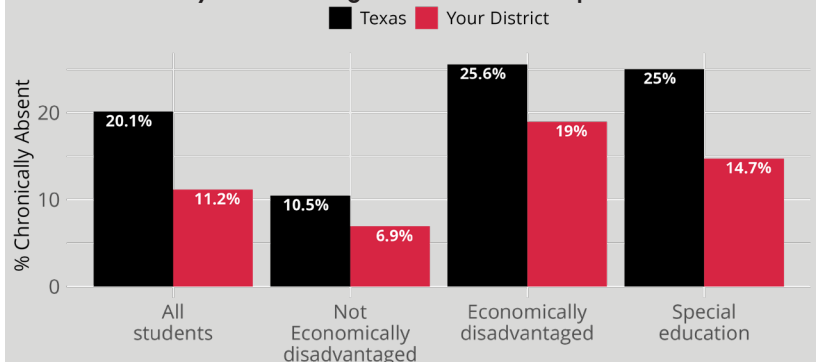


Sen. Tan Parker

SENATE DISTRICT #12

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 **14,836 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.

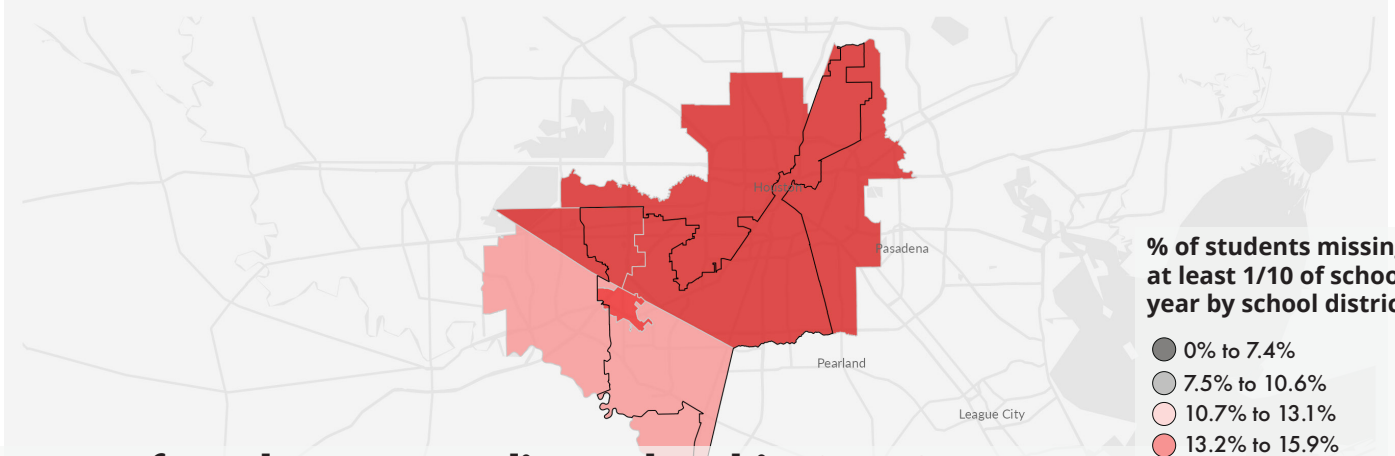
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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



% 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%+

24.1% of students attending school in **SD 13** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



Senate District #13

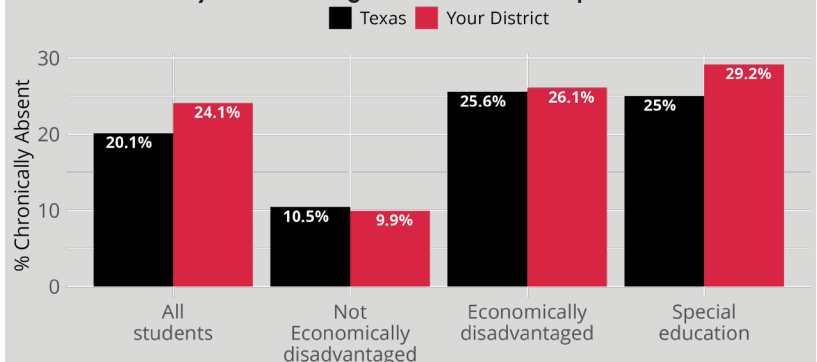


Sen. Borris L. Miles

SENATE DISTRICT #13

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 **33,043 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.

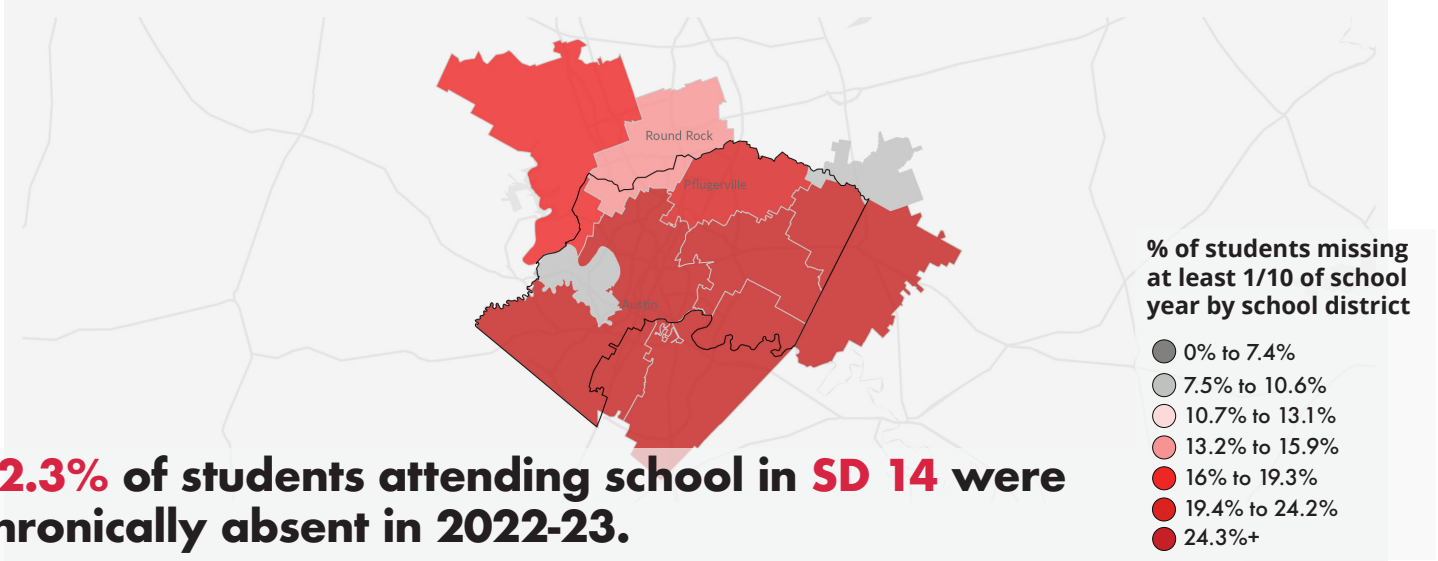
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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



Senate District #14



Sen. Sarah Eckhardt

CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

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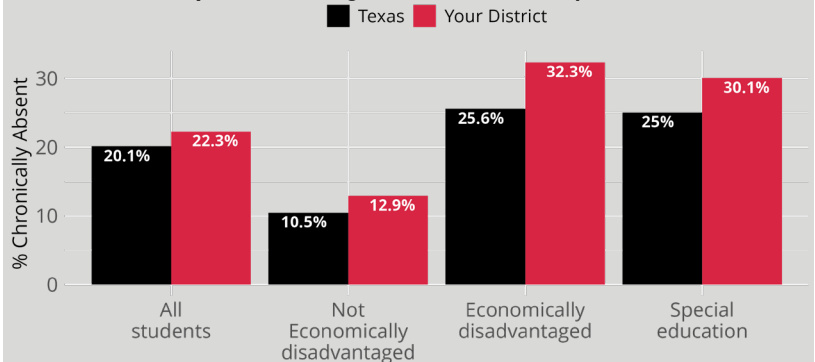
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

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.

SENATE DISTRICT #14

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 **25,932 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.

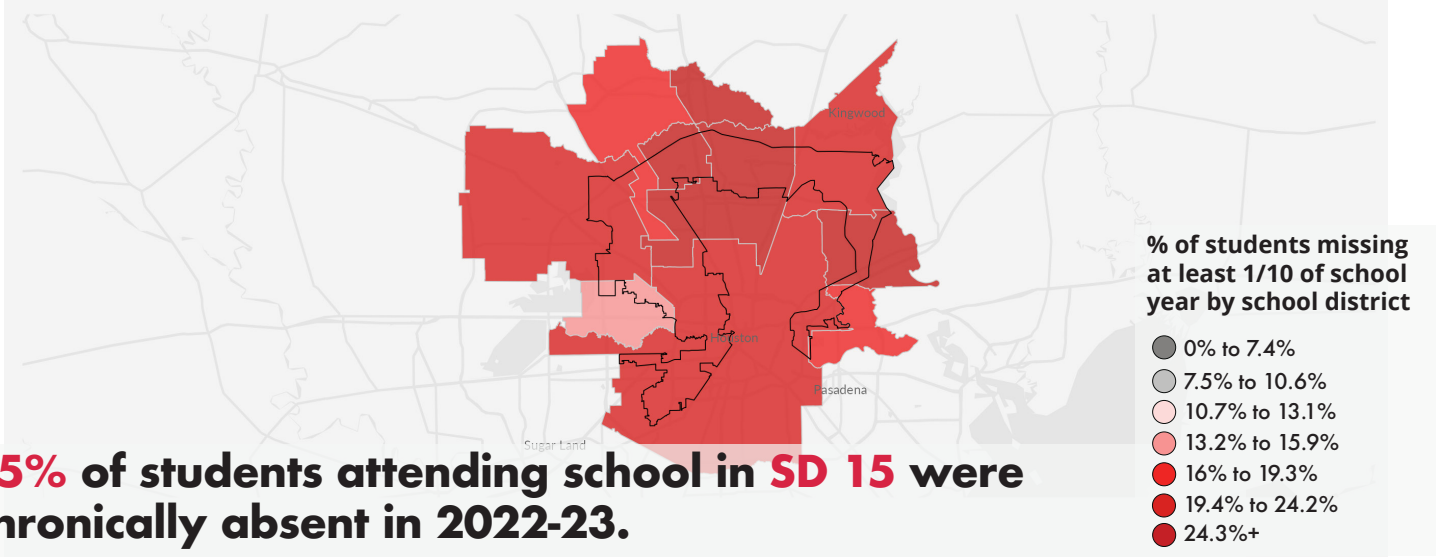
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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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



Senate District #15

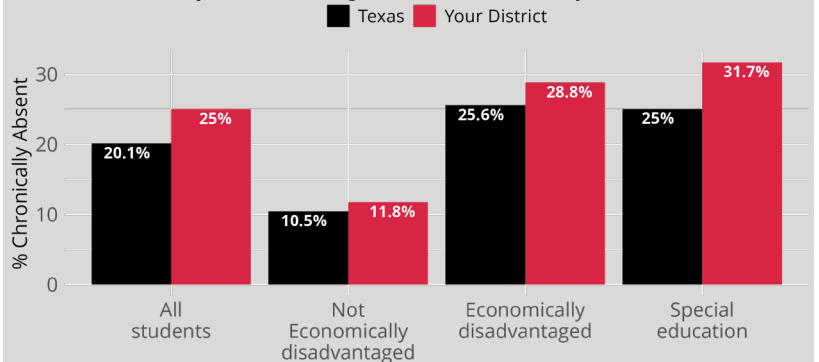


Sen. Molly Cook

SENATE DISTRICT #15

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 **36,883 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

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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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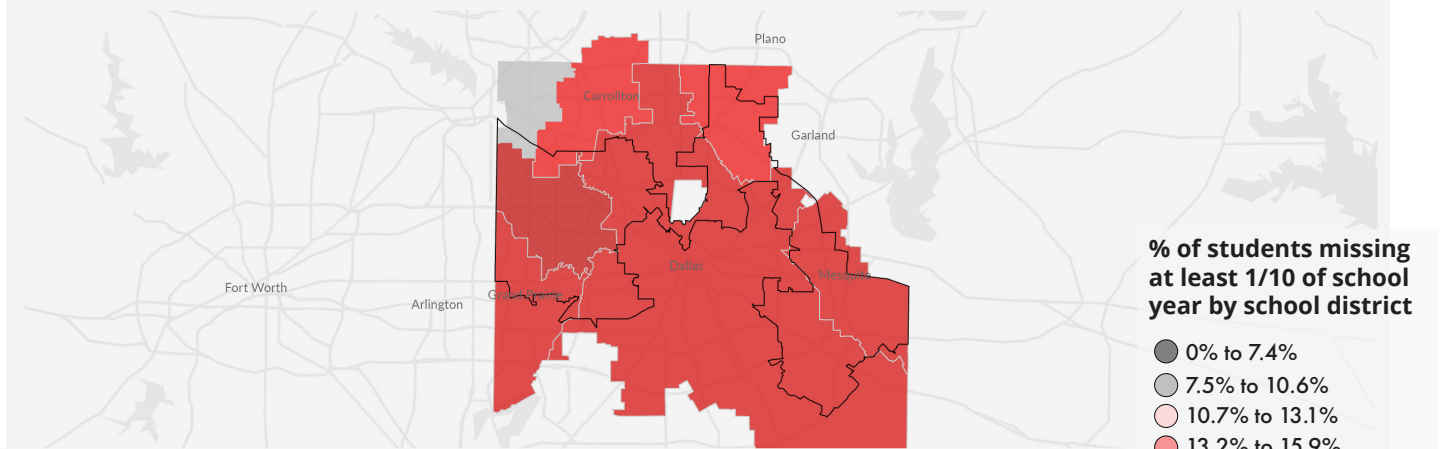
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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 **SD 16** were chronically absent in 2022-23.



Senate District #16



Sen. Nathan Johnson

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.**

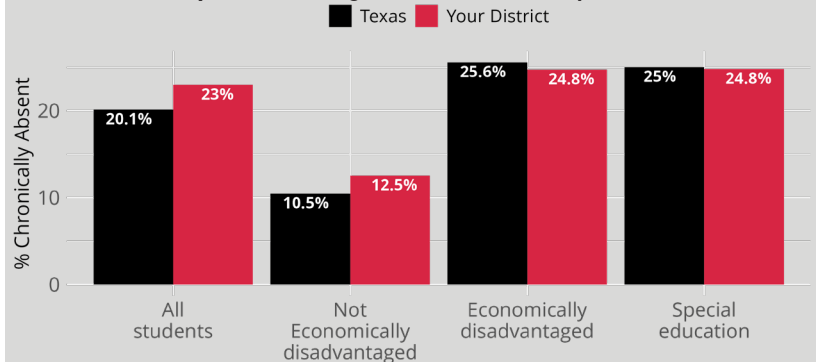
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

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.

SENATE DISTRICT #16

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 **34,951 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.

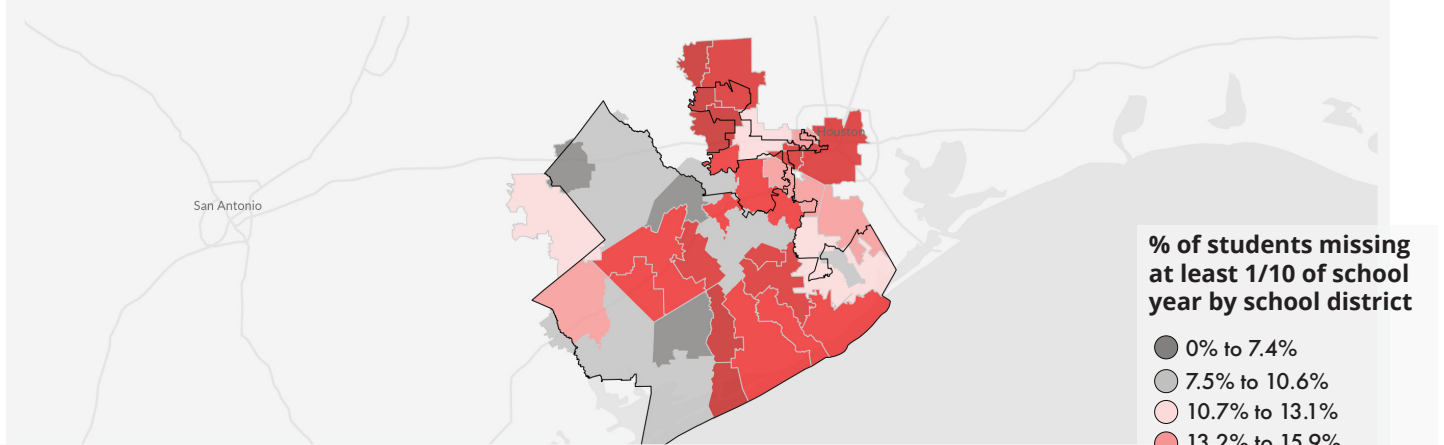
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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 **SD 17** 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%+



Senate District #17

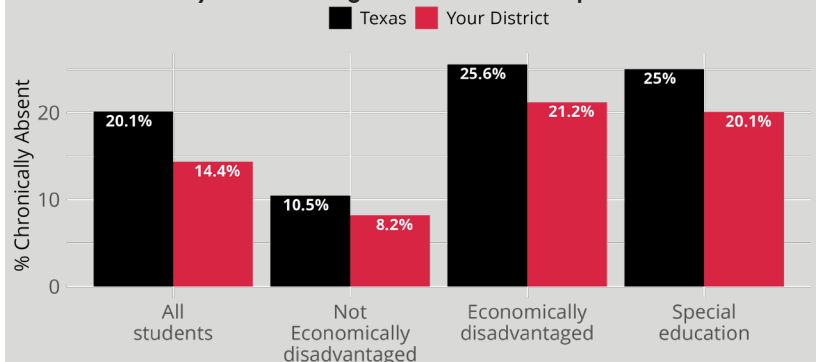


Sen. Joan Huffman

SENATE DISTRICT #17

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 **21,581 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.

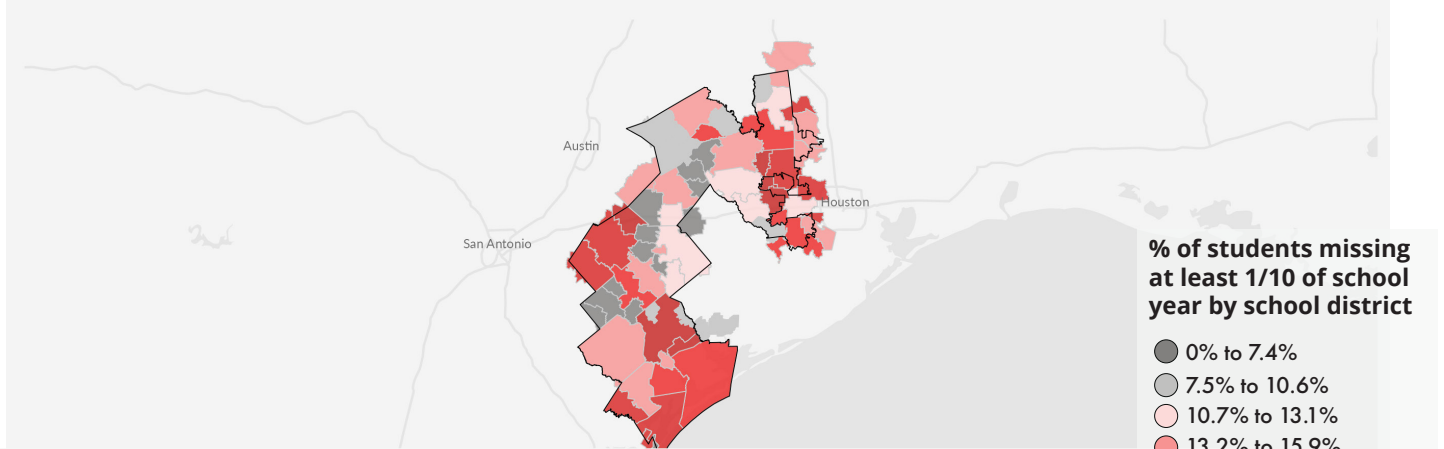
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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- 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



16.3% of students attending school in **SD 18** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



Senate District #18



Sen. Lois Kolkhorst

CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times 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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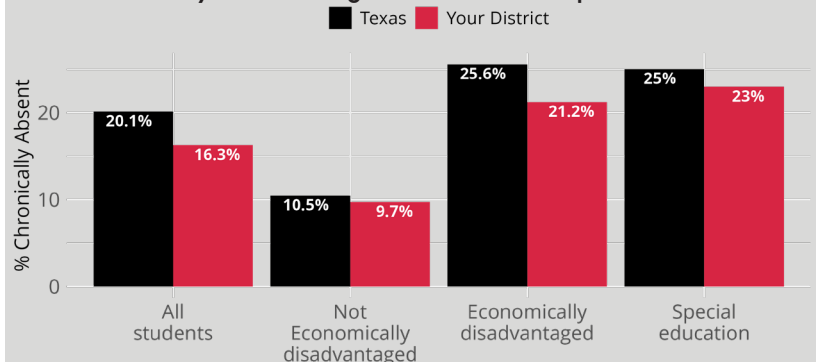
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

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.

SENATE DISTRICT #18

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 **25,333 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.



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

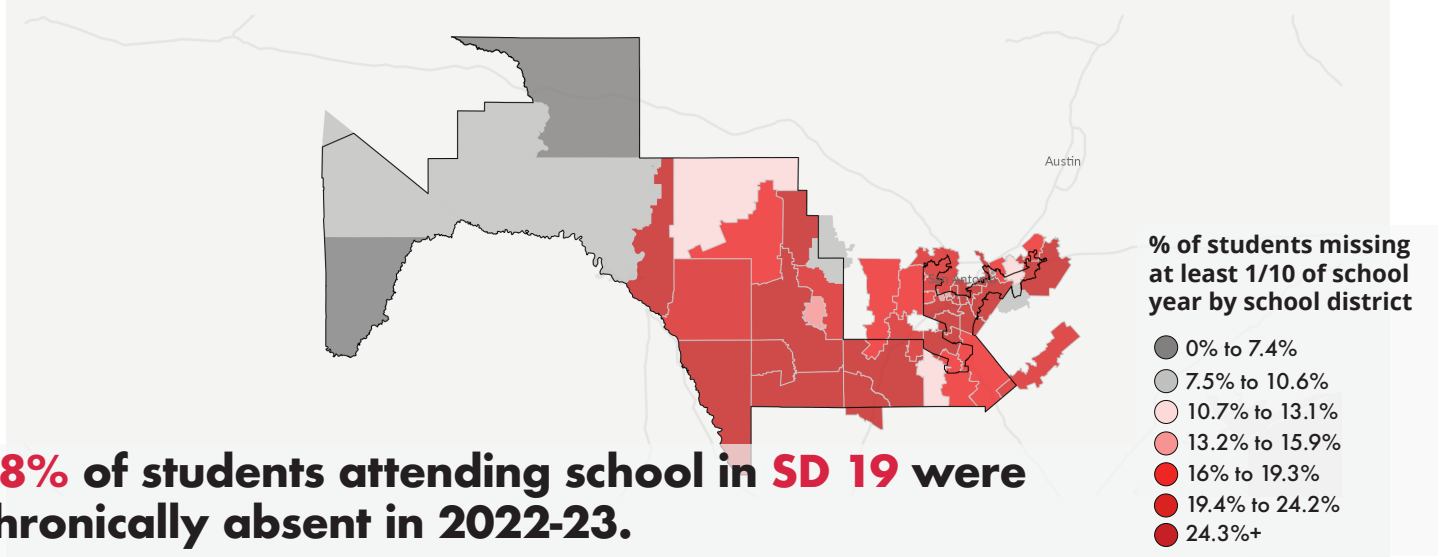
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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



Senate District #19



Sen. Roland Gutierrez

CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

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

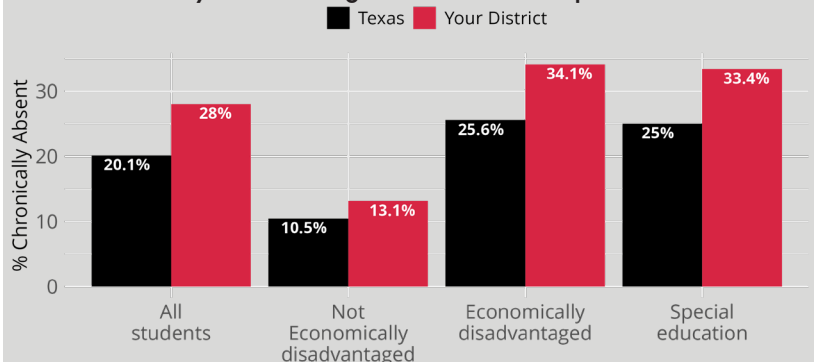
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

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.

SENATE DISTRICT #19

During the 2022-23 school year, **28%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **43,121 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.

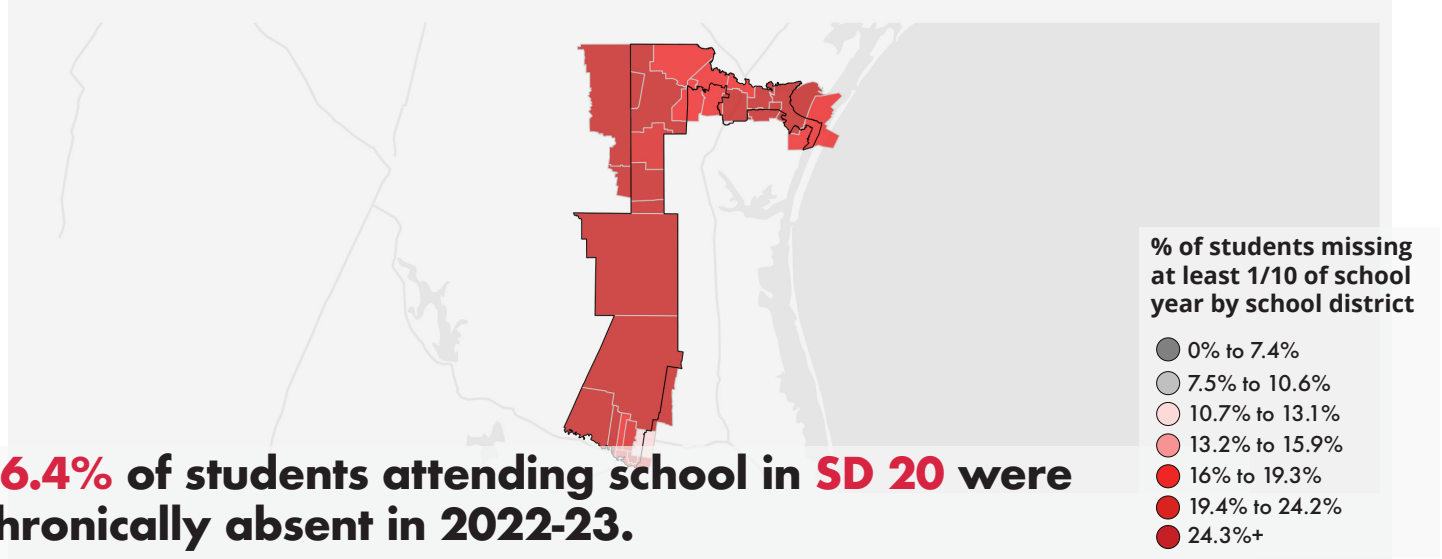
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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



26.4% of students attending school in **SD 20** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



Senate District #20



Sen. Juan "Chuy" Hinojosa

CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

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

Even before the pandemic, Texas had a problem with chronic absenteeism. **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.**

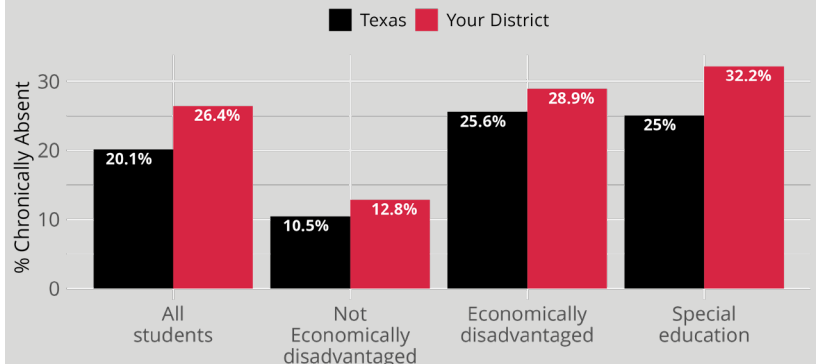
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

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.

SENATE DISTRICT #20

During the 2022-23 school year, **26.4%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **47,364 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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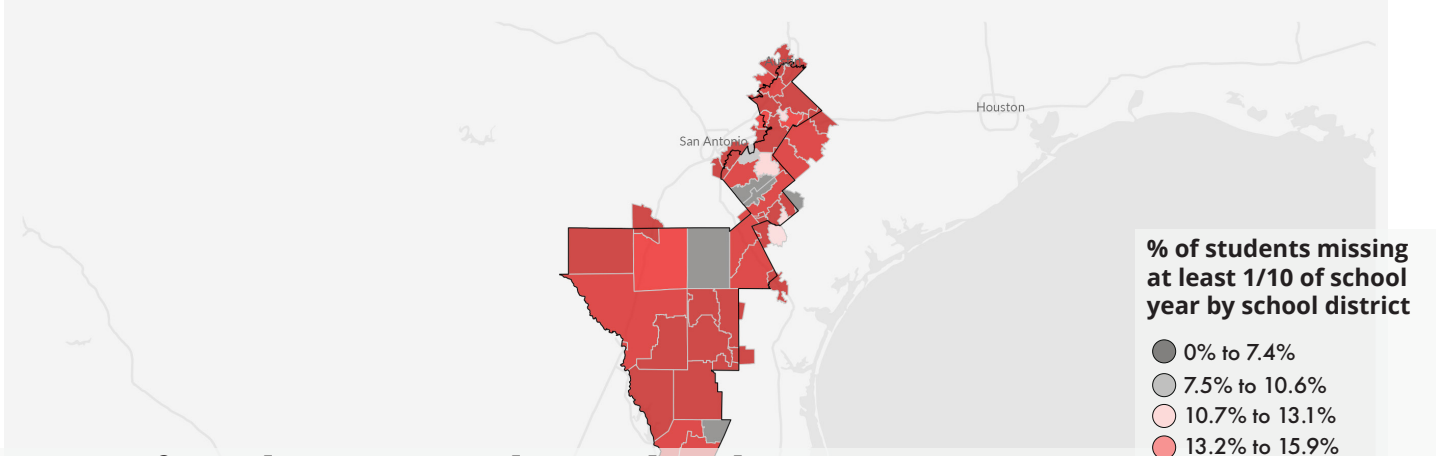
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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



% 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%+

25.2% of students attending school in **SD 21** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



Senate District #21

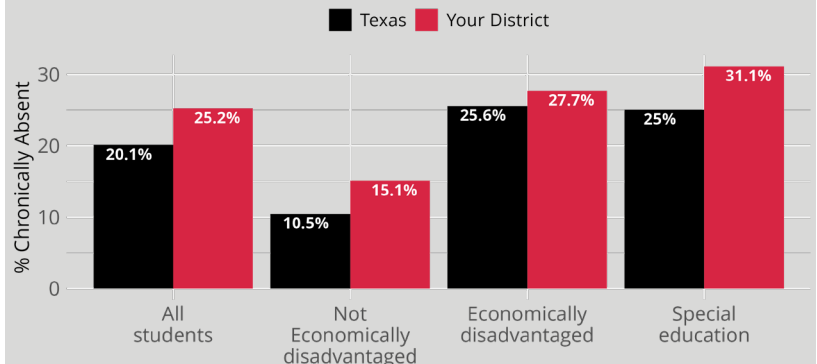


Sen. Judith Zaffirini

SENATE DISTRICT #21

During the 2022-23 school year, **25.2%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **39,701 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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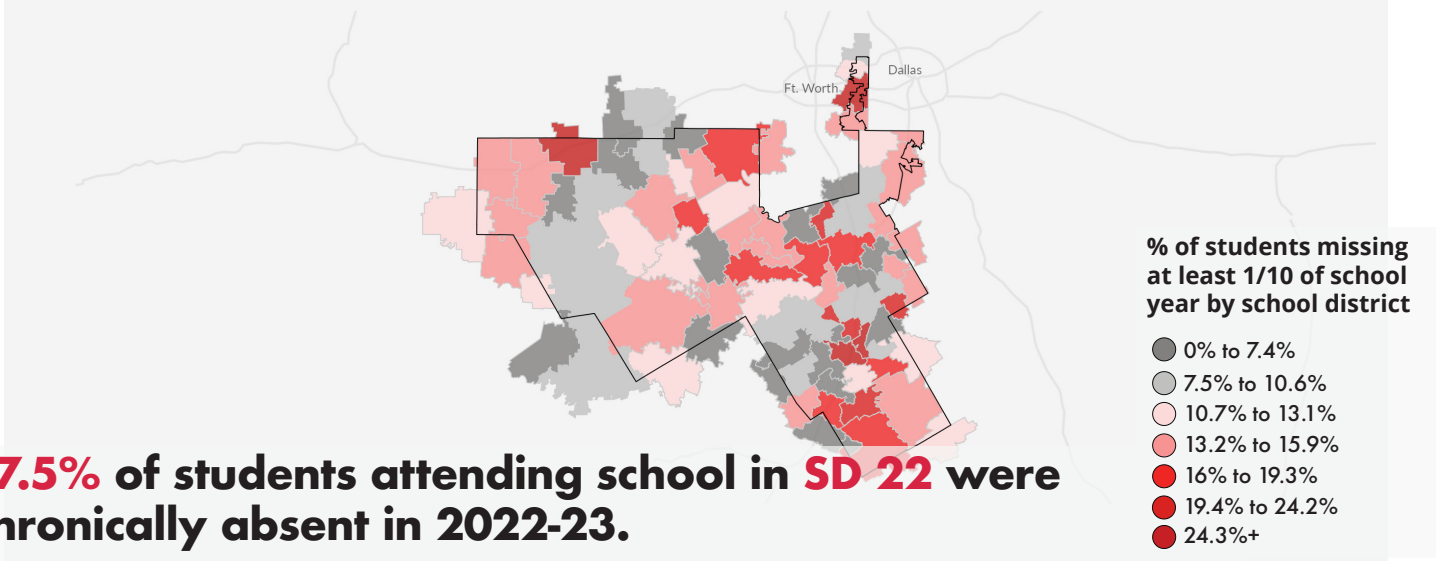
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- Add chronic absenteeism to the "at risk" category.
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Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



17.5% of students attending school in SD 22 were chronically absent in 2022-23.



Senate District #22



Sen. Brian Birdwell

CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

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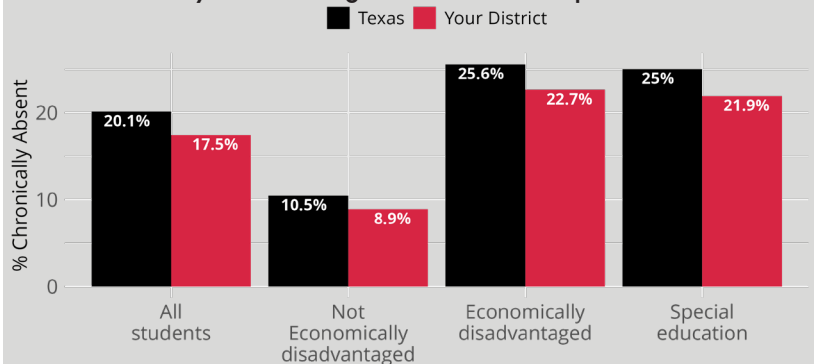
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

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.

SENATE DISTRICT #22

During the 2022-23 school year, **17.5%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **24,824 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.

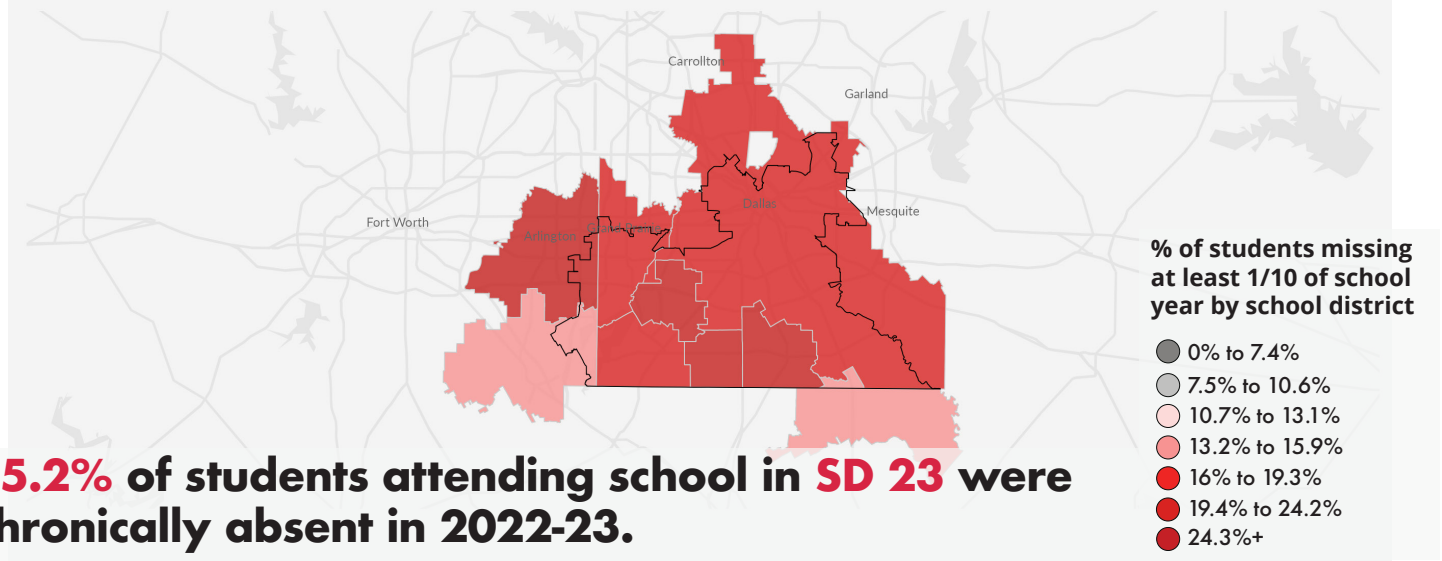
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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

Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



Senate District #23



Sen. Royce West

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.**

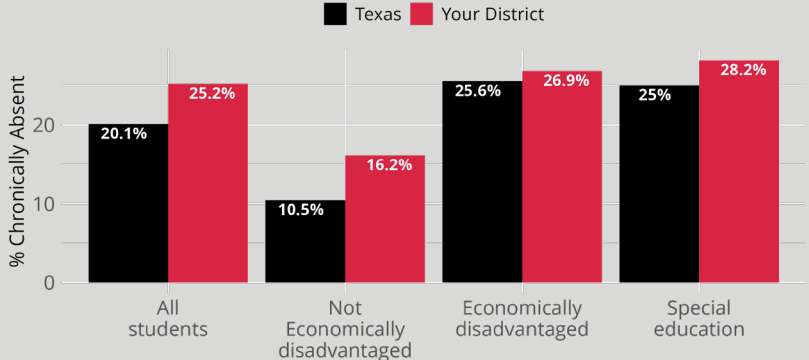
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

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SENATE DISTRICT #23

During the 2022-23 school year, **25.2%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **35,935 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.

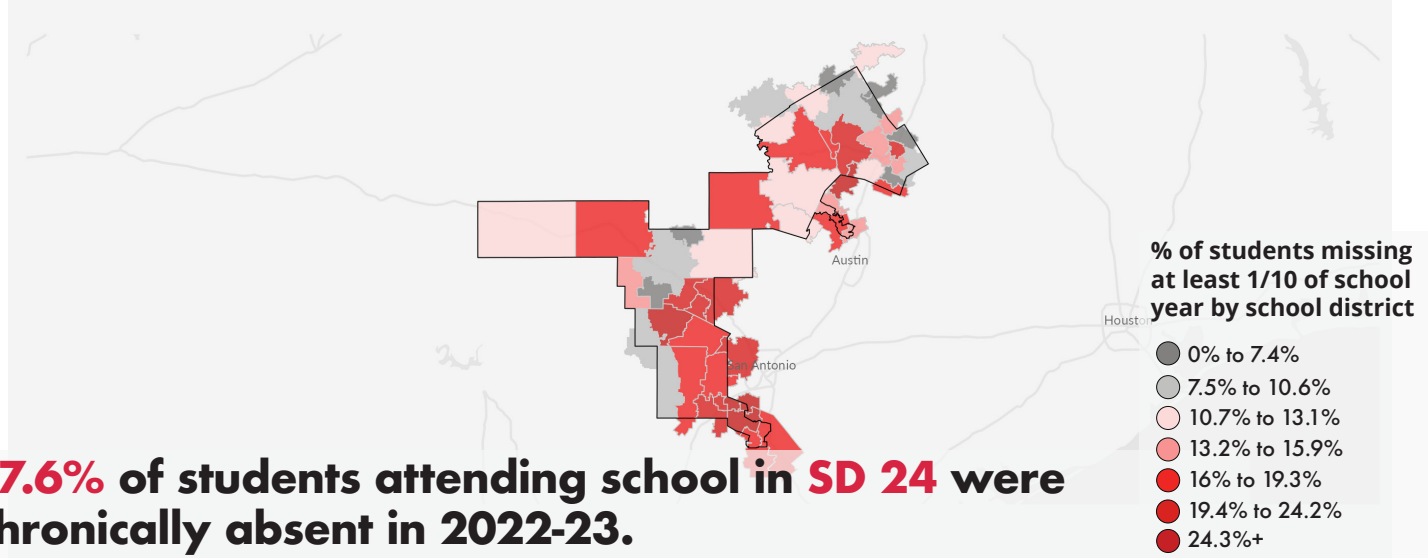
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



17.6% of students attending school in SD 24 were chronically absent in 2022-23.



Senate District #24

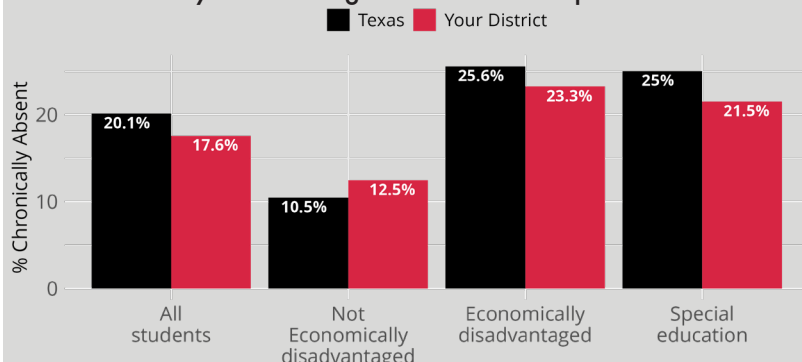


Sen. Pete Flores

SENATE DISTRICT #24

During the 2022-23 school year, **17.6%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **23,496 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

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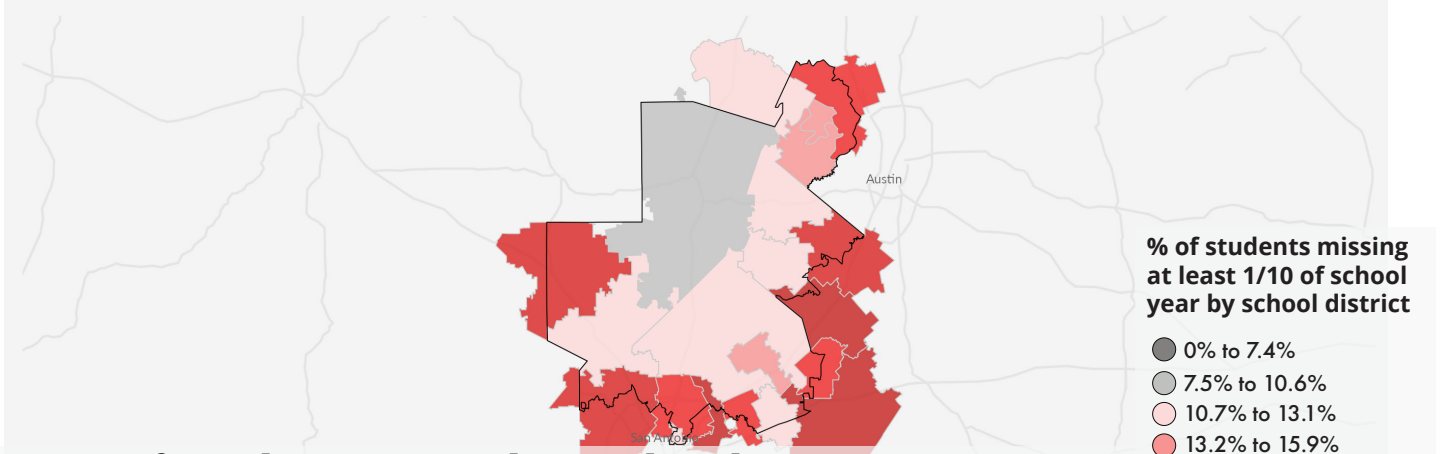
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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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



% 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%+

13.5% of students attending school in **SD 25** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



Senate District #25

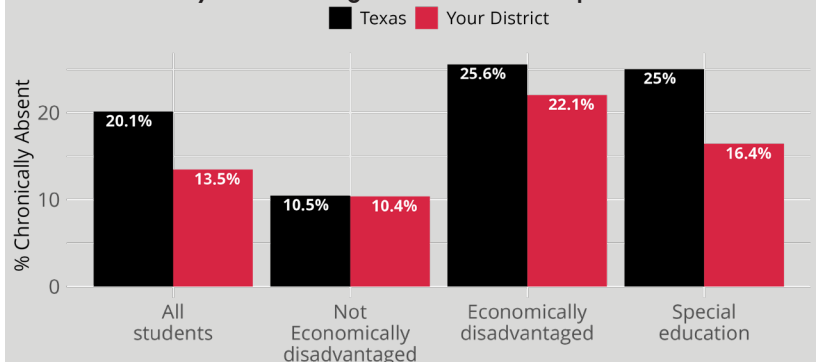


Sen. Donna Campbell

SENATE DISTRICT #25

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 **16,424 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.

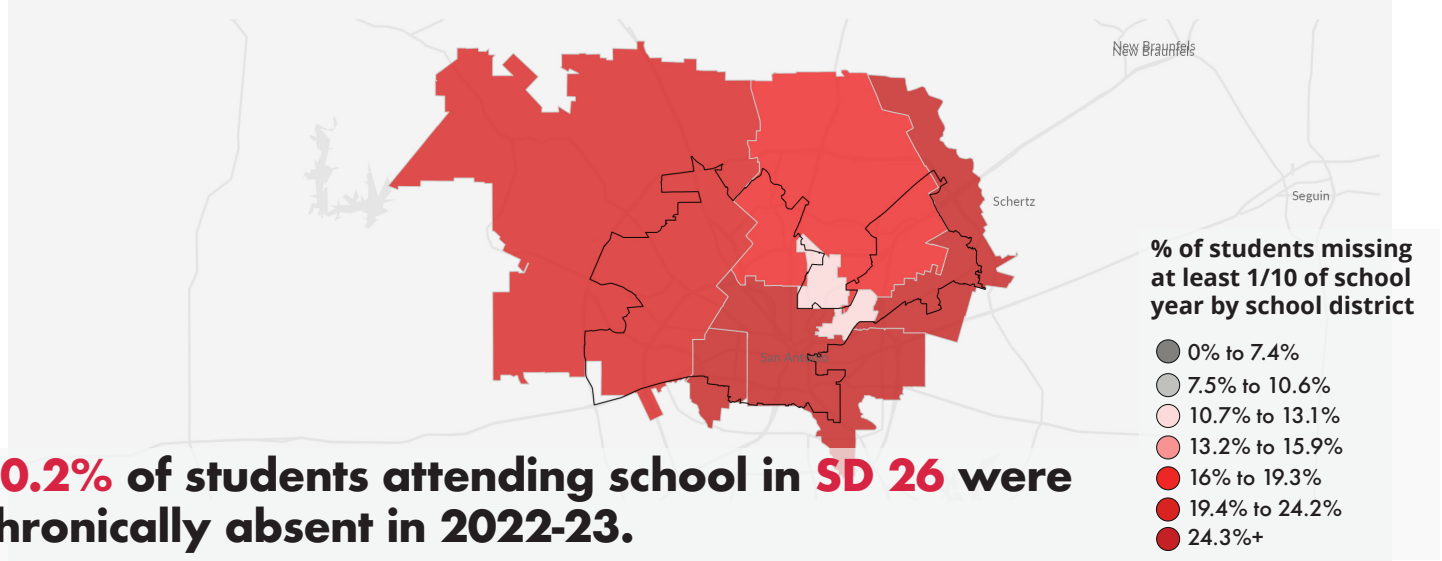
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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



30.2% of students attending school in **SD 26** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



Senate District #26



Sen. José Menéndez

CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

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

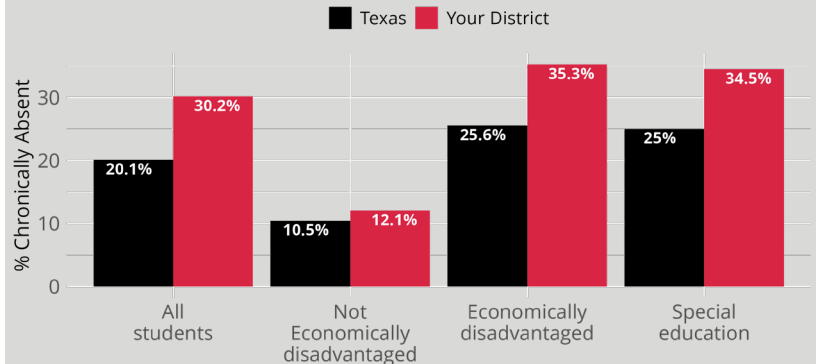
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

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.

SENATE DISTRICT #26

During the 2022-23 school year, **30.2%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **36,148 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.

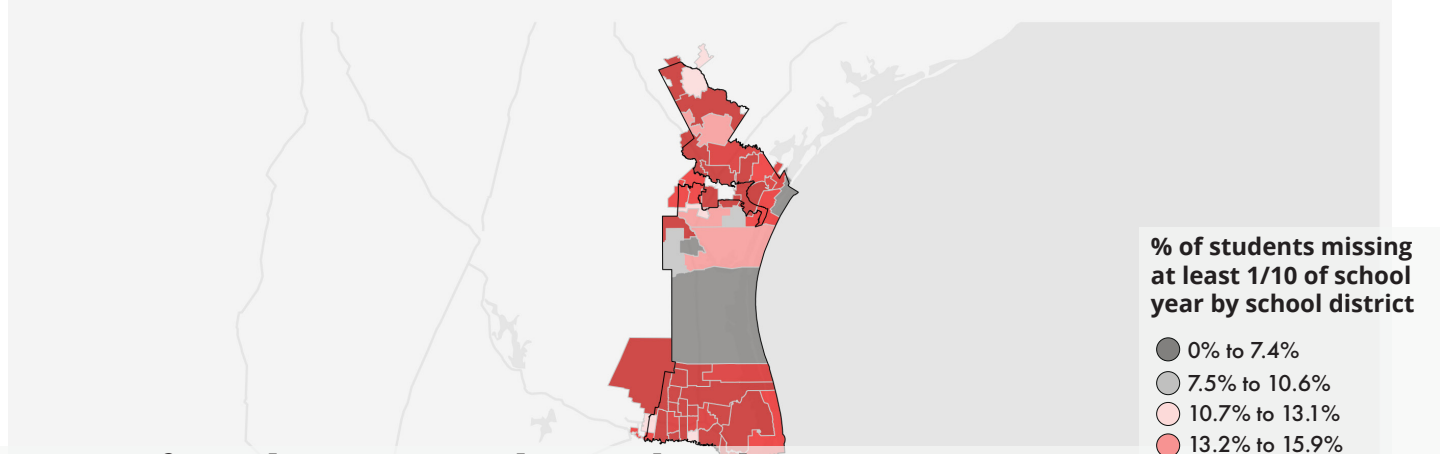
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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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



24.5% of students attending school in **SD 27** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



Senate District #27



Sen. Morgan LaMantia

CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

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

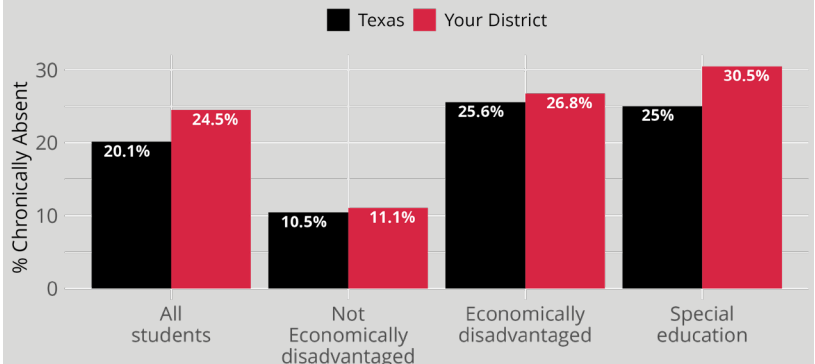
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

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.

SENATE DISTRICT #27

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 **46,781 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.

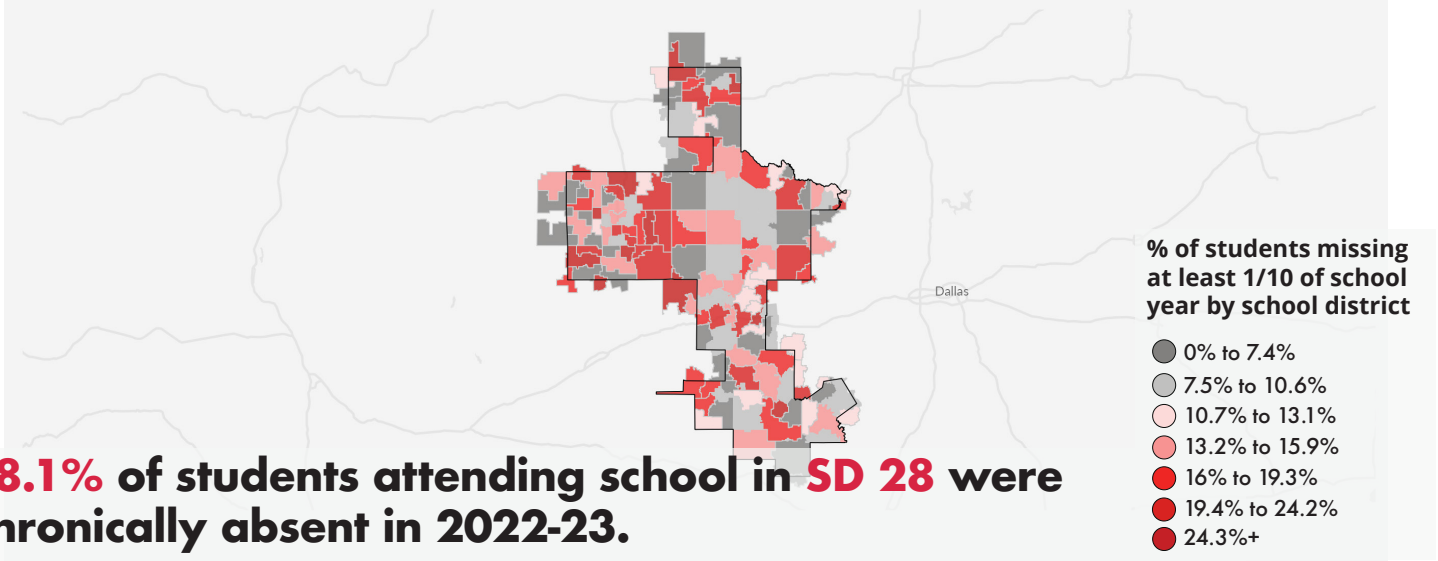
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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



18.1% of students attending school in SD 28 were chronically absent in 2022-23.



Senate District #28

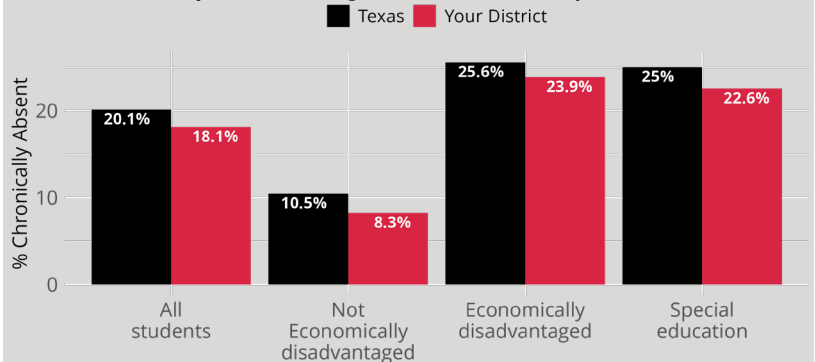


Sen. Charles Perry

SENATE DISTRICT #28

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 **23,896 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.

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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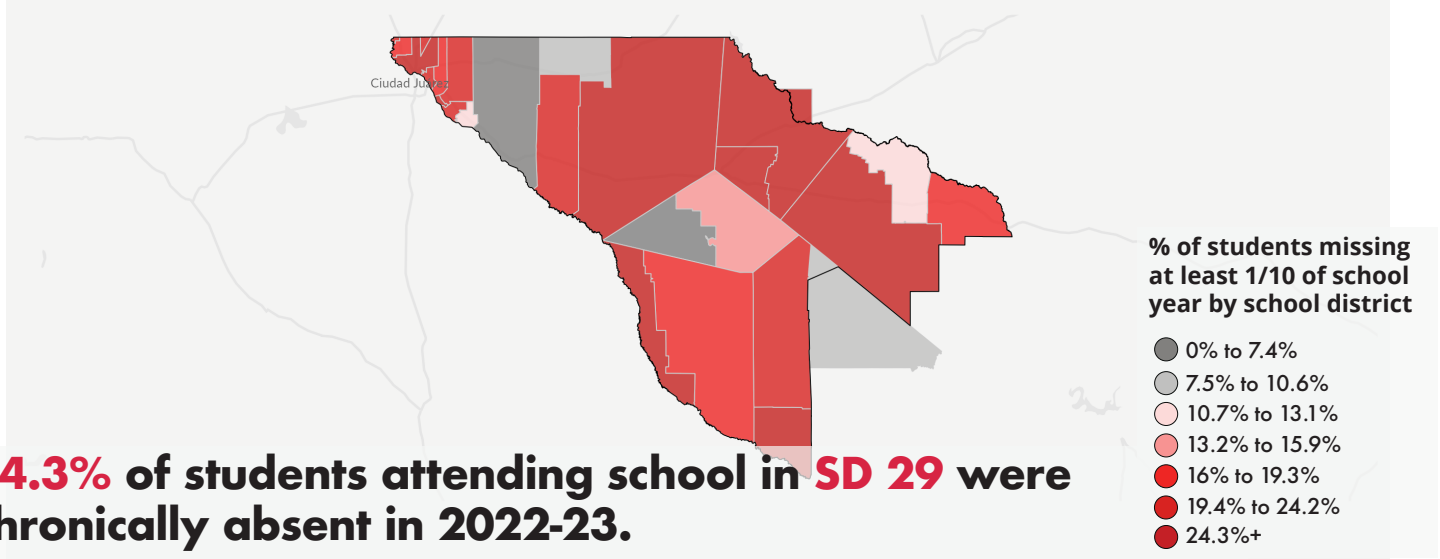
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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.
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Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



Senate District #29

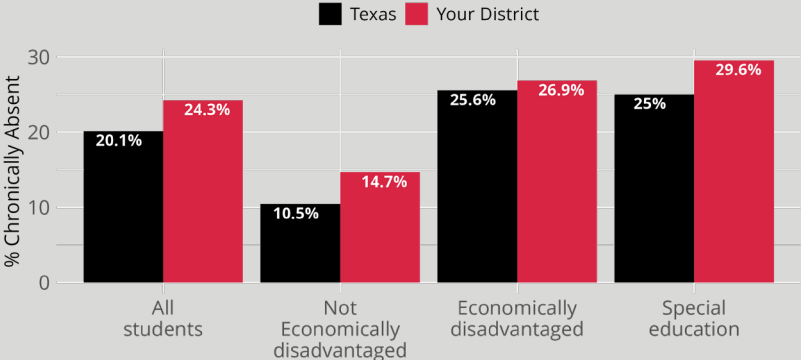


Sen. César Blanco

SENATE DISTRICT #29

During the 2022-23 school year, **24.3%** of students attending school in this district missed at least one-tenth of their instruction – a total of **38,081 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.



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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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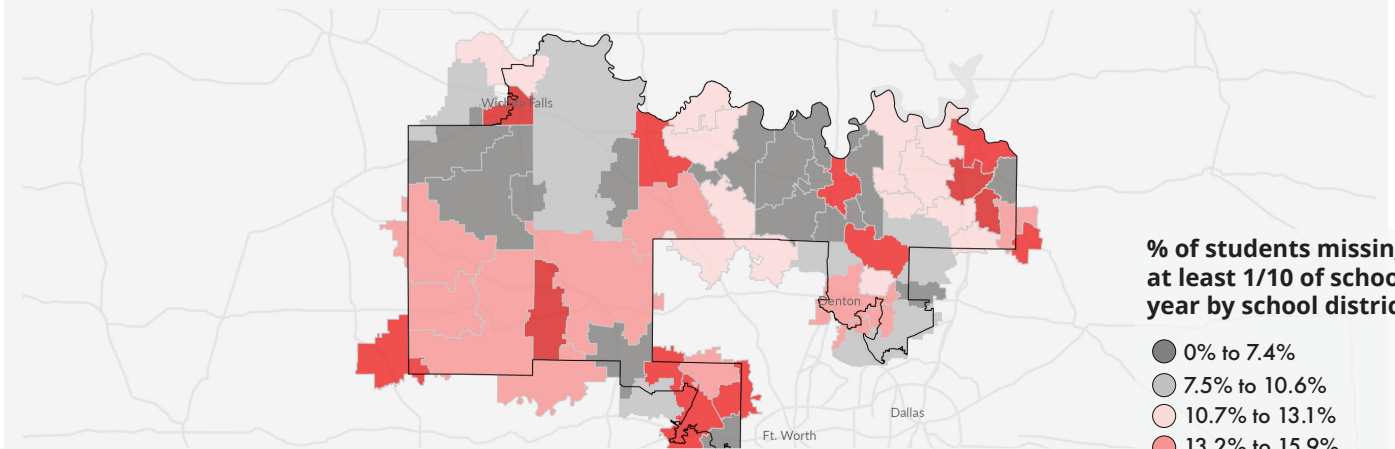
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



12.4% of students attending school in **SD 30** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



Senate District #30



Sen. Drew Springer

CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

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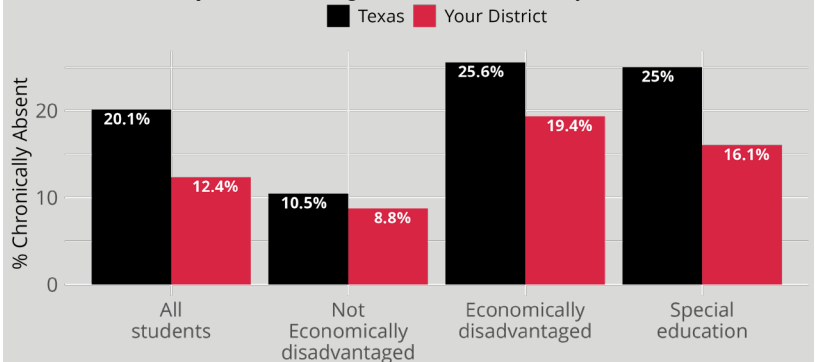
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SENATE DISTRICT #30

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 **19,122 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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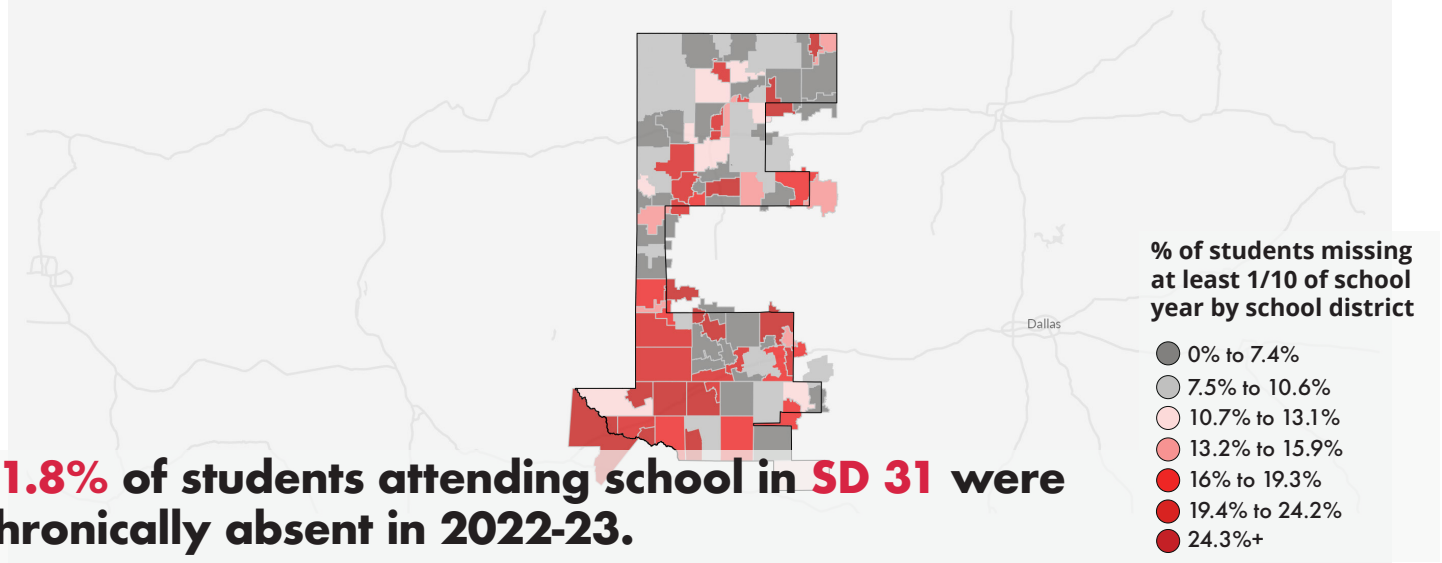
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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



Senate District #31

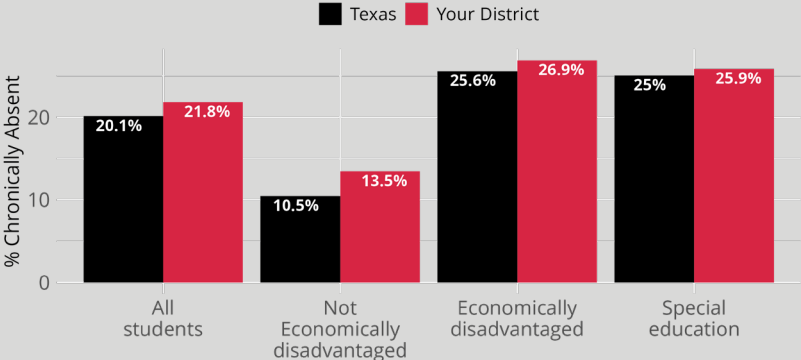


Sen. Kevin Sparks

SENATE DISTRICT #31

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 **31,167 students**. This is a 1 percentage point increase from 2020-21.

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POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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