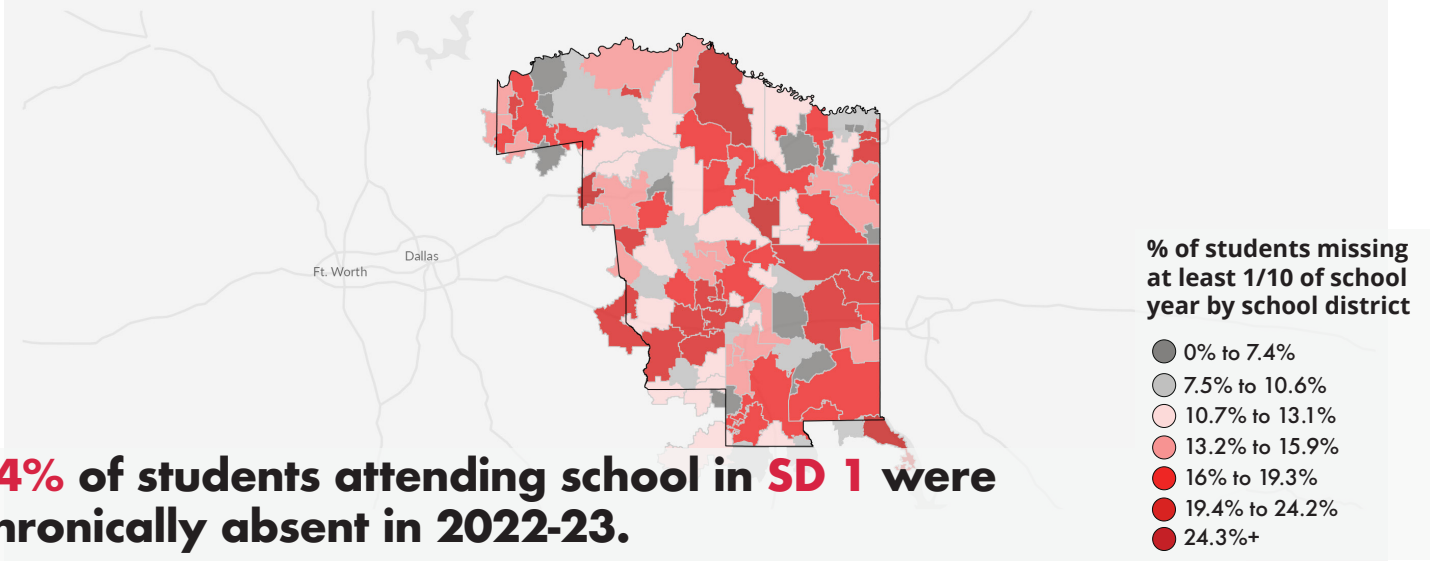


# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



Senate District #1

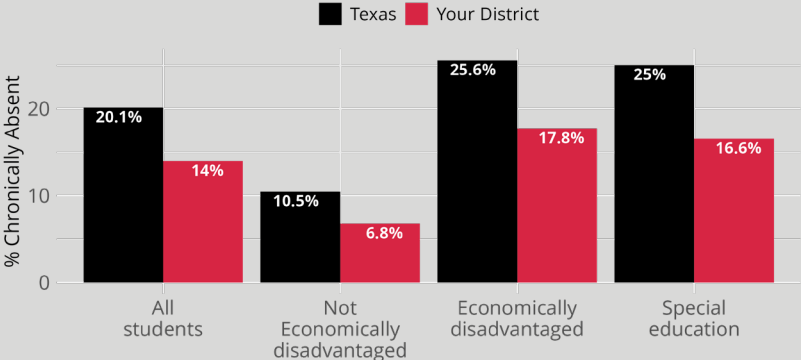


Sen. Bryan Hughes

## 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.

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

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

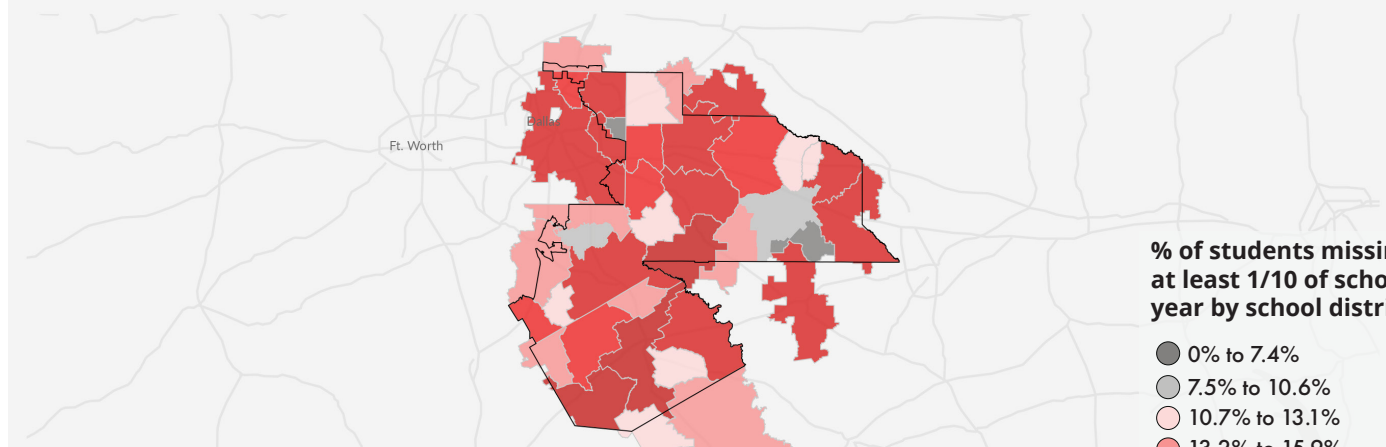
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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



**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.**

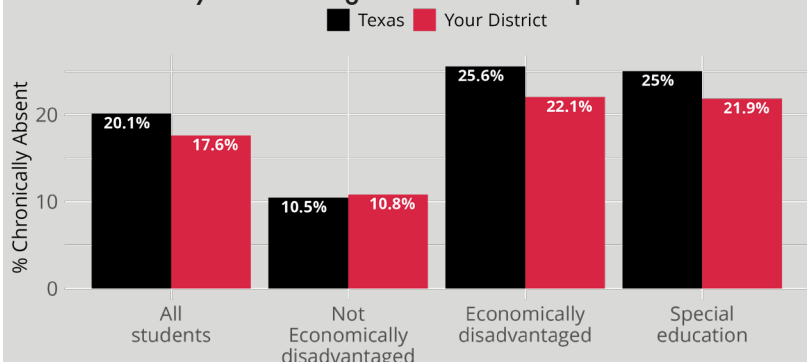
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

**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.

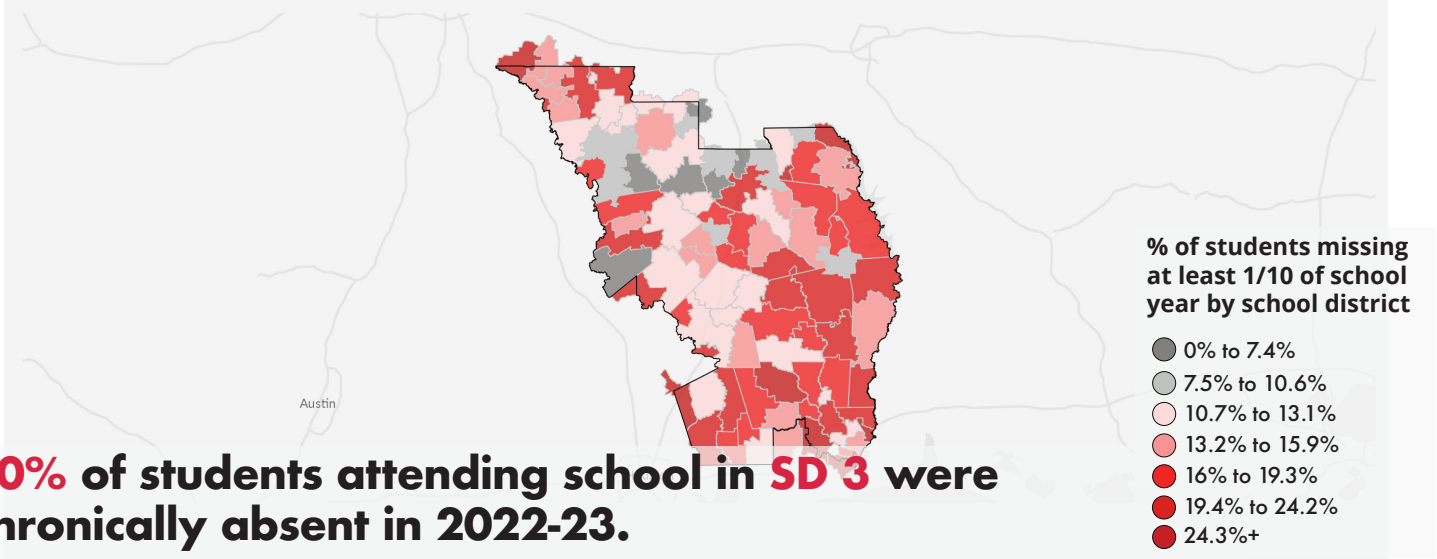
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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.**

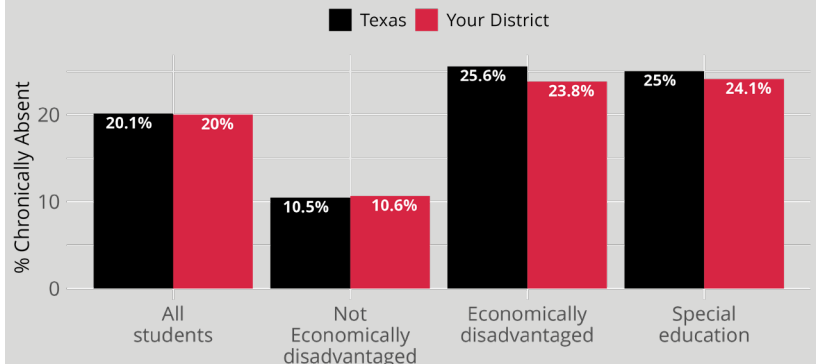
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

**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.

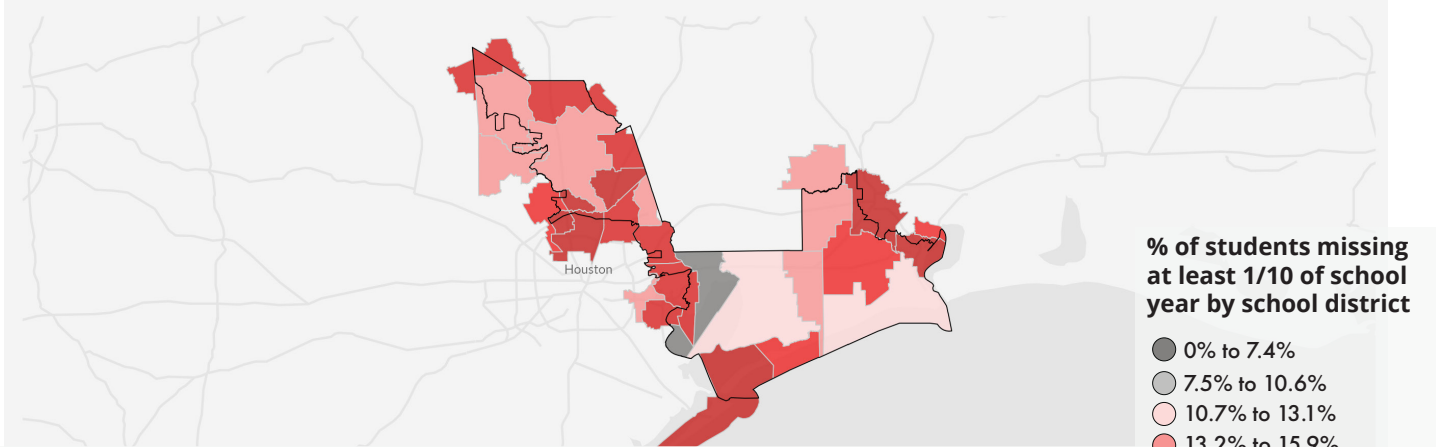
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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.**

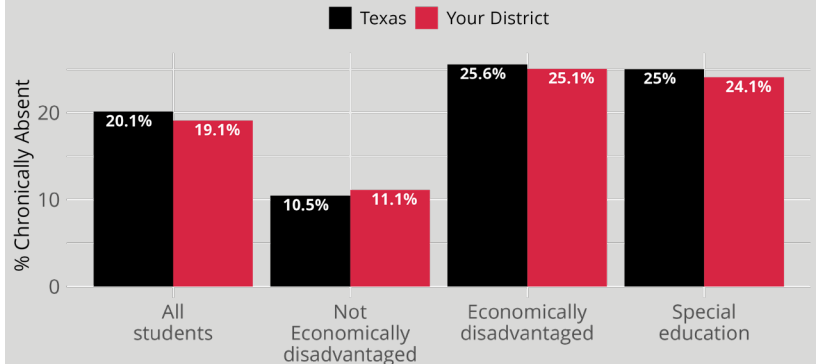
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

**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.

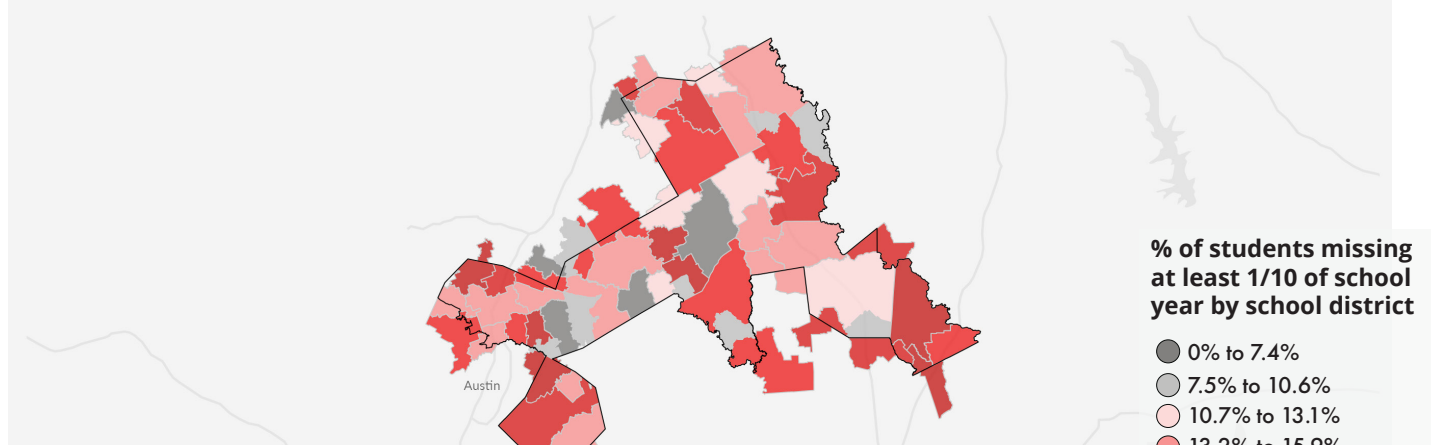
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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



% 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 **SD 5** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



Senate District #5

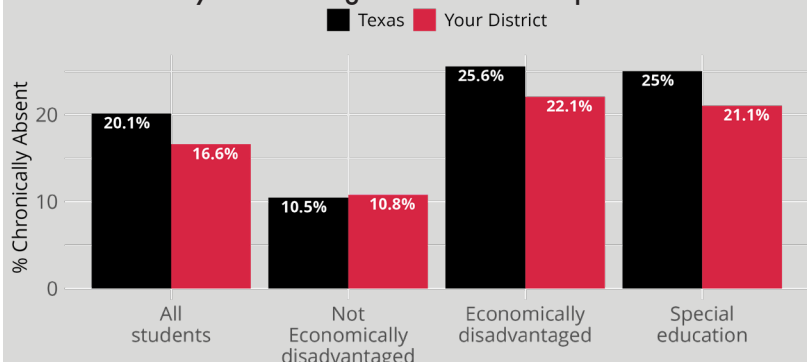


**Sen. Charles Schwertner**

## 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.

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

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

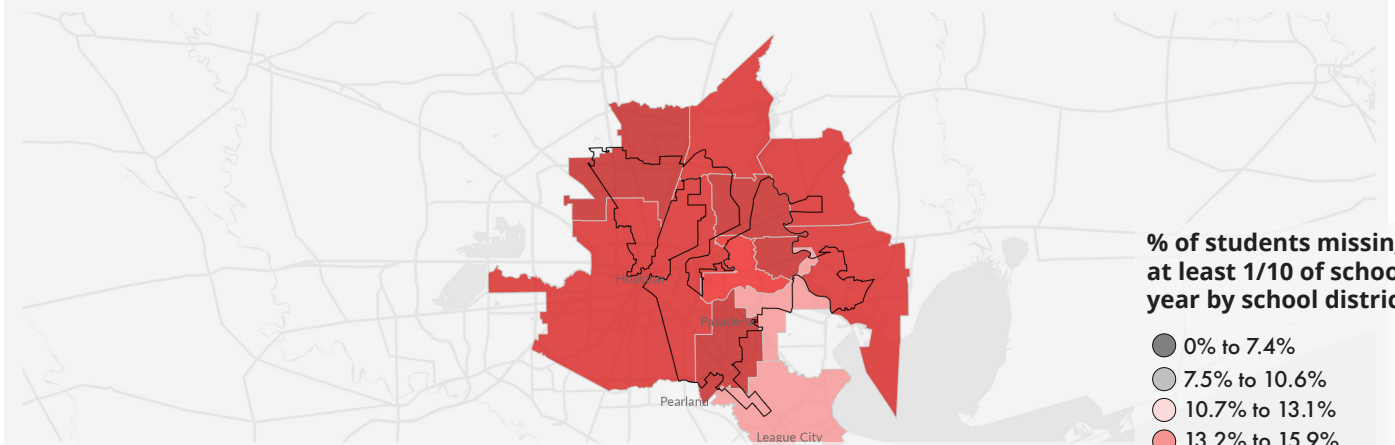
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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



**26.4%** 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.**

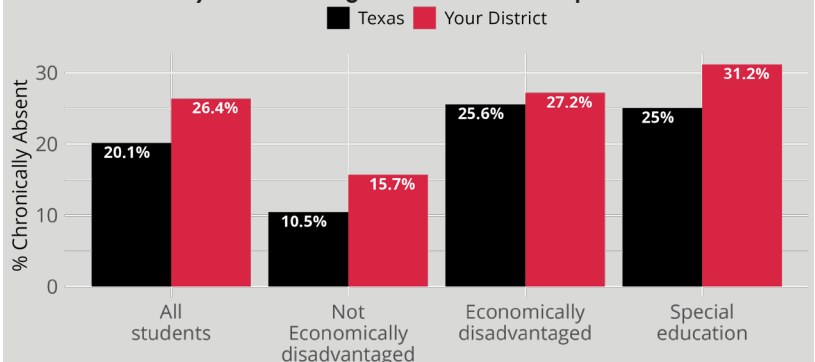
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

**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.

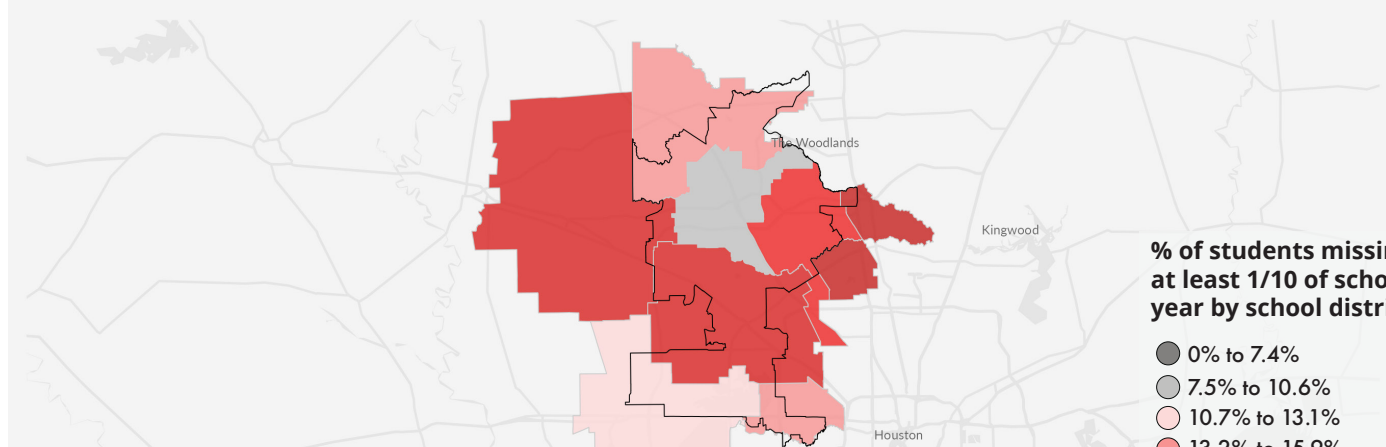
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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.**

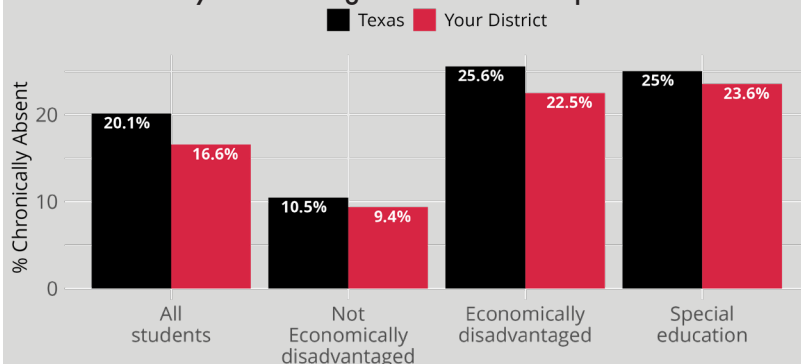
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

**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.

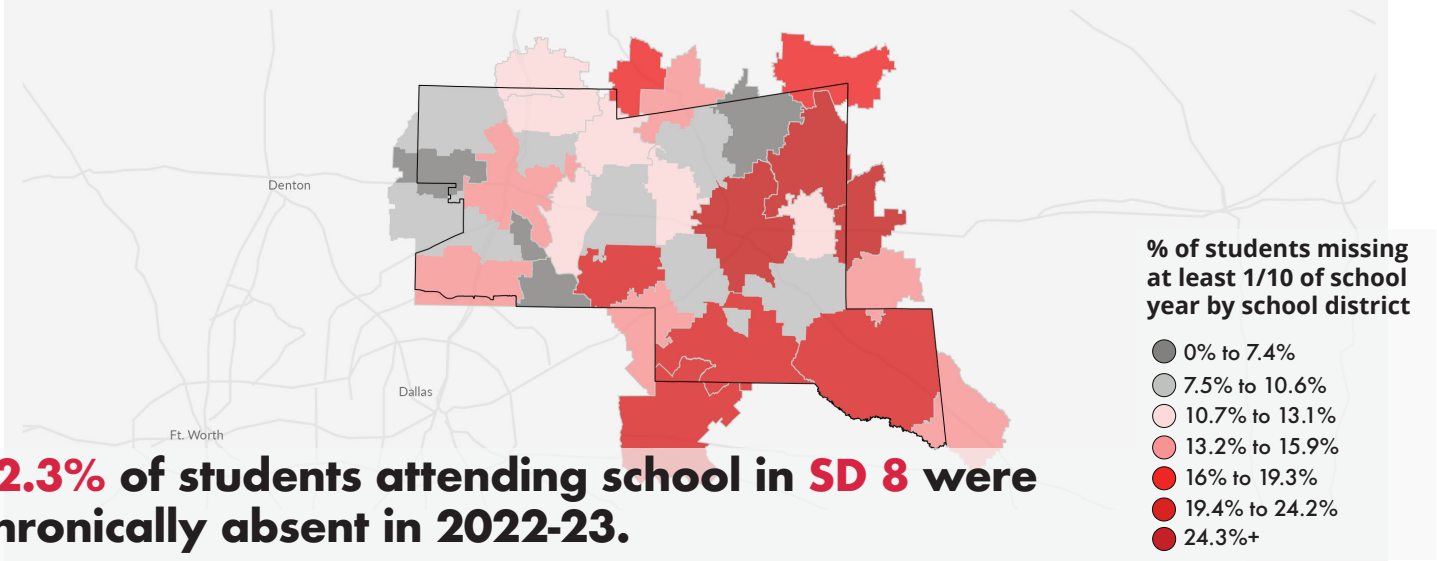
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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



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.**

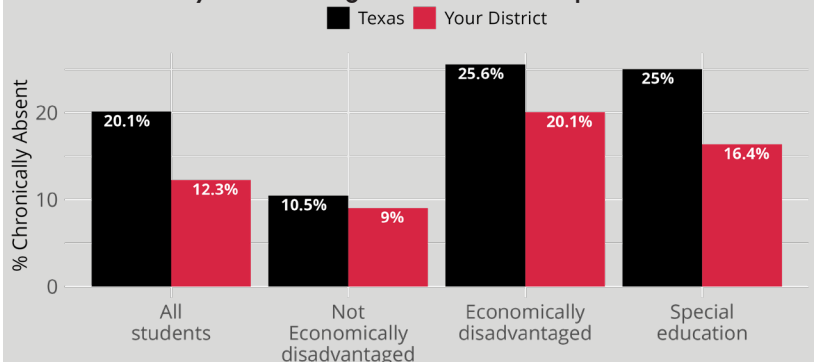
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

**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

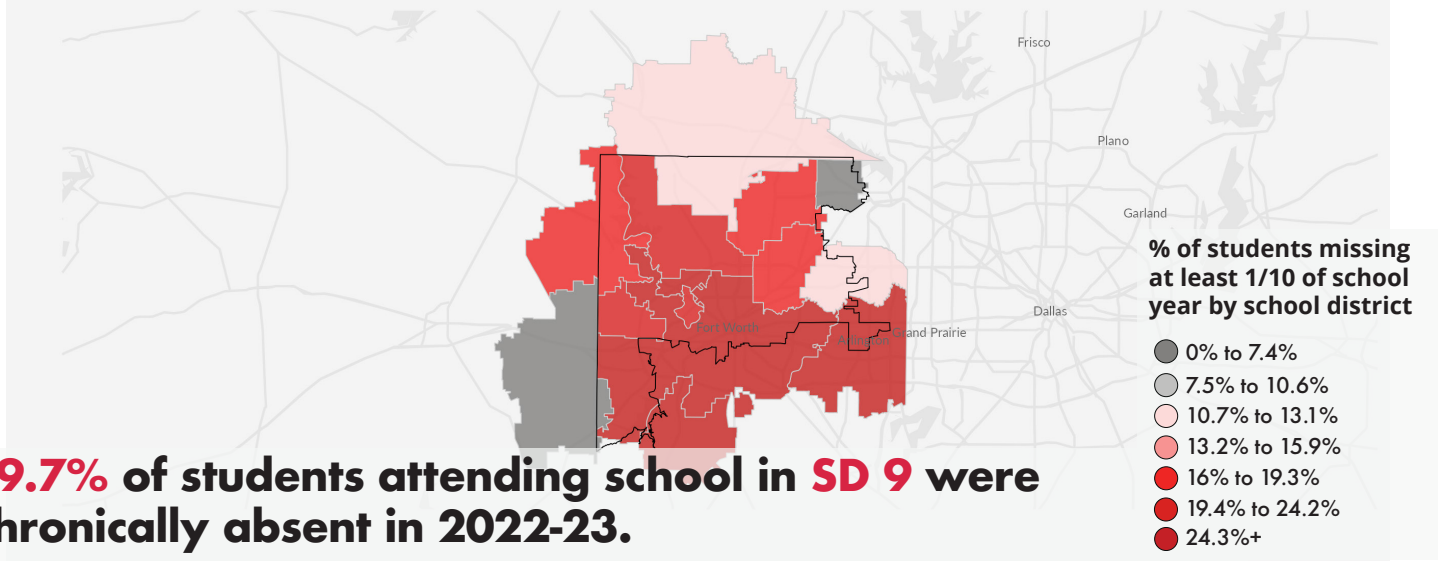
The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

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

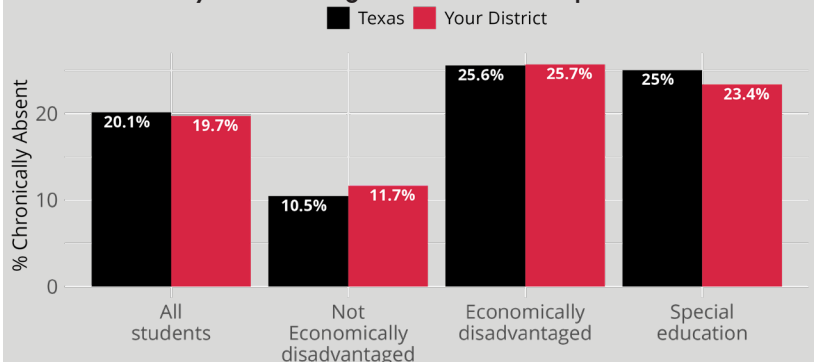
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

**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 #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.

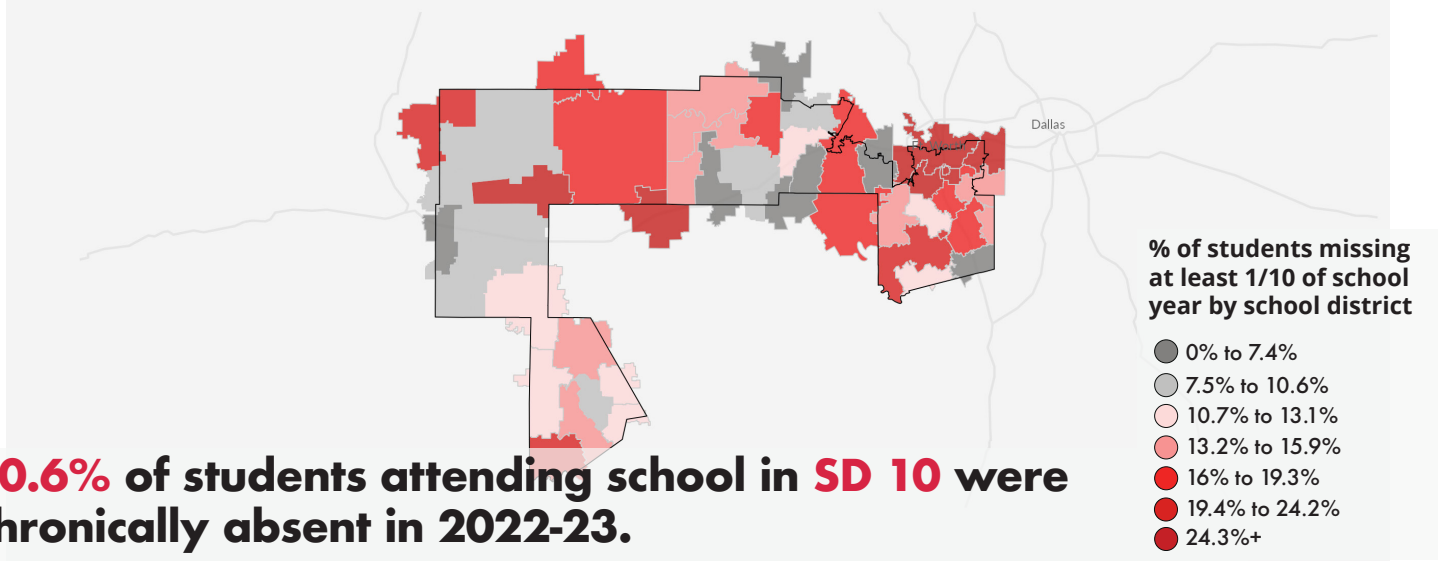
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

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

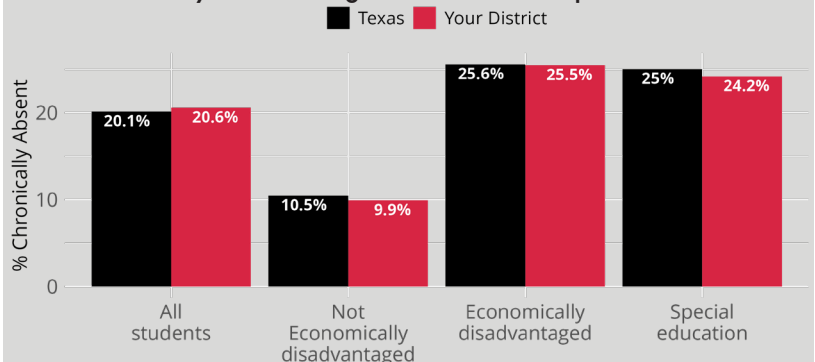
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

**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 #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.

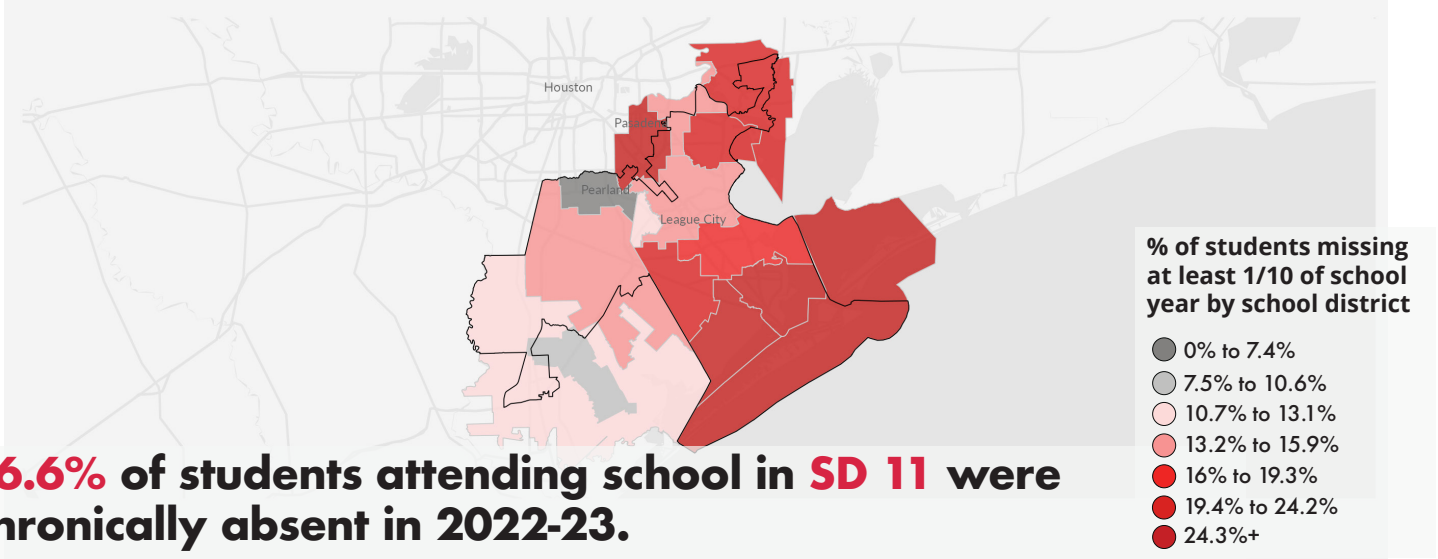
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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 11** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



Senate District #11

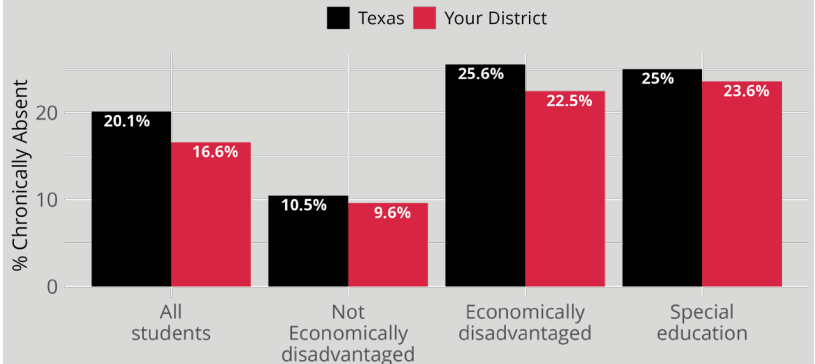


Sen. Mayes Middleton

## 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.

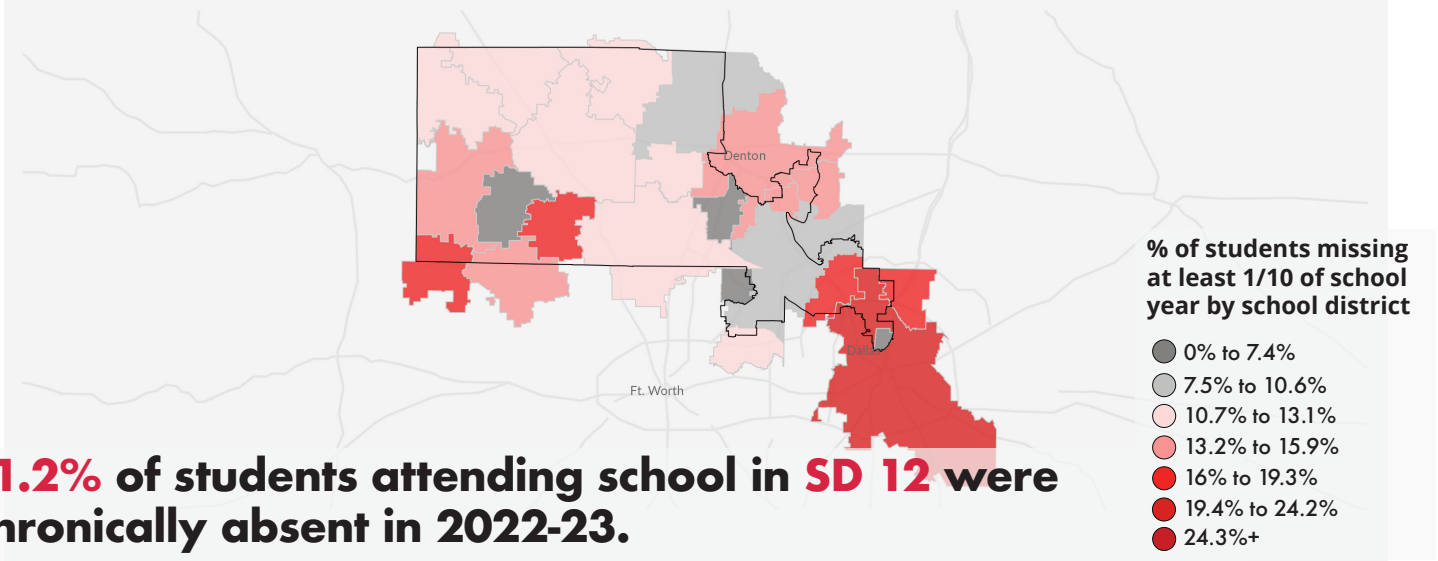
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- 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 #12



Sen. Tan Parker

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

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

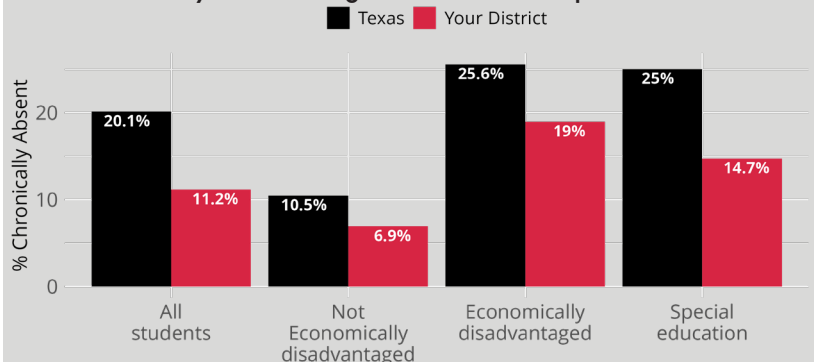
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

**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 #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.

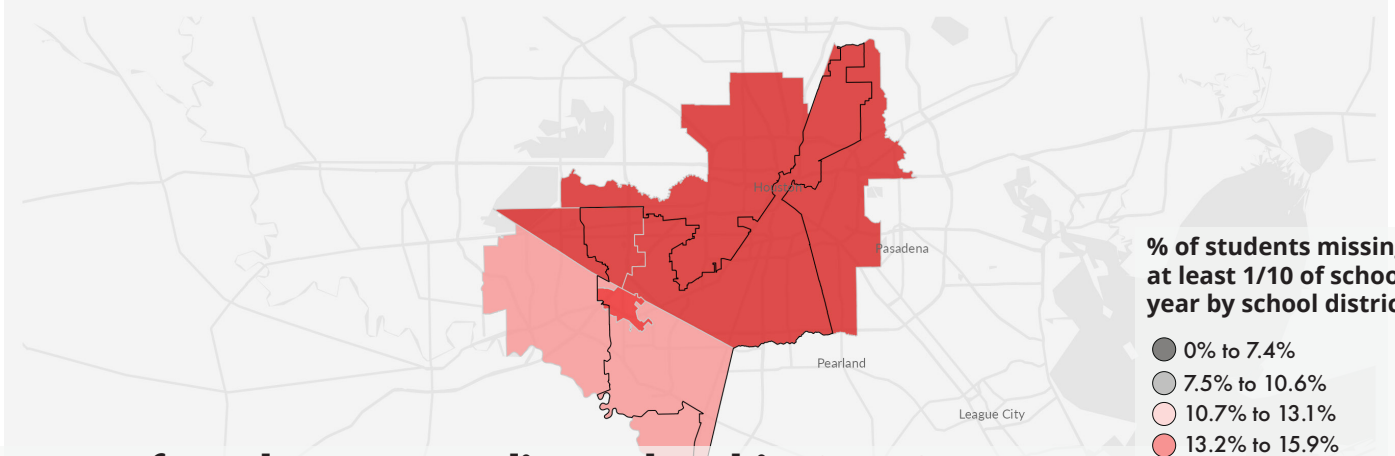
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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 **SD 13** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



Senate District #13



Sen. Borris L. Miles

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

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

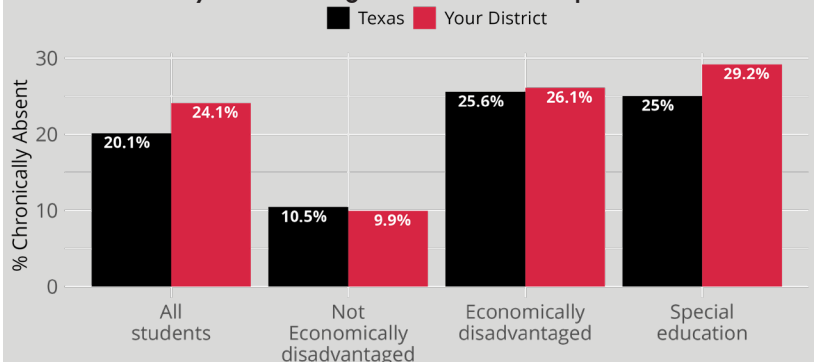
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

**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 #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.

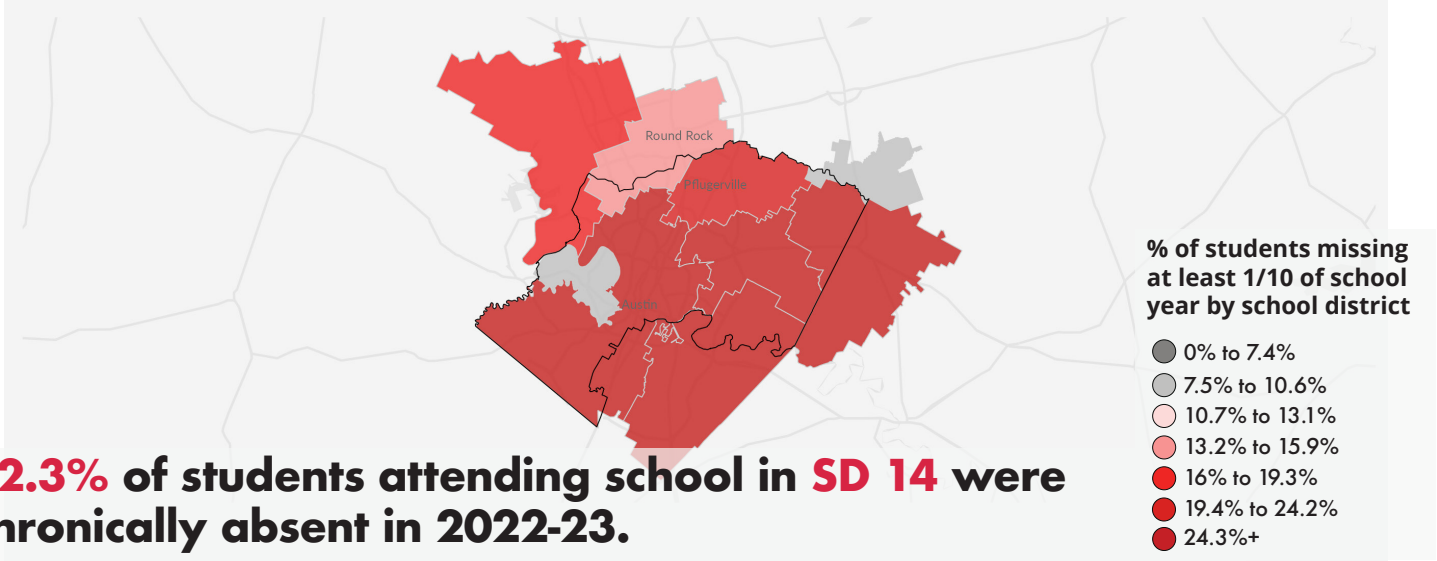
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

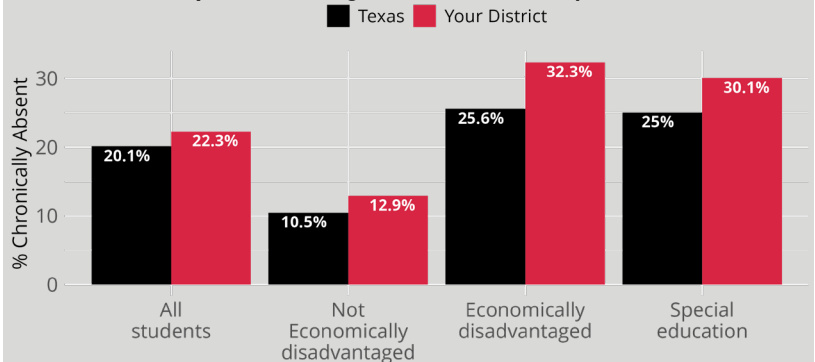
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

**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 #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.

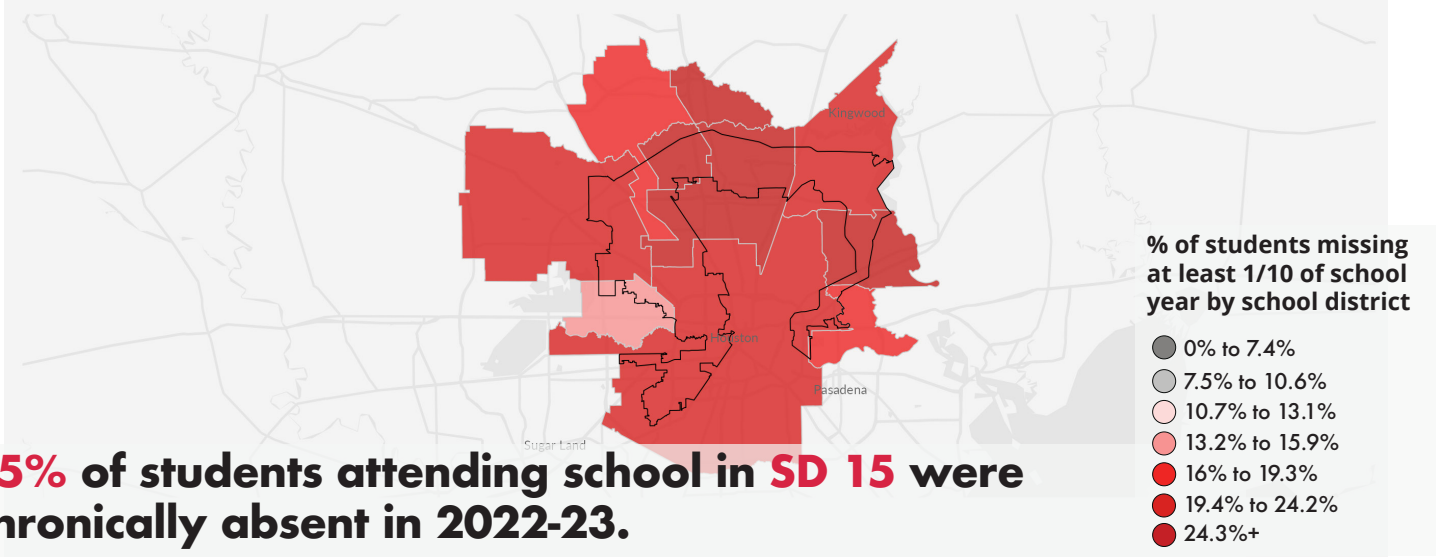
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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 #15

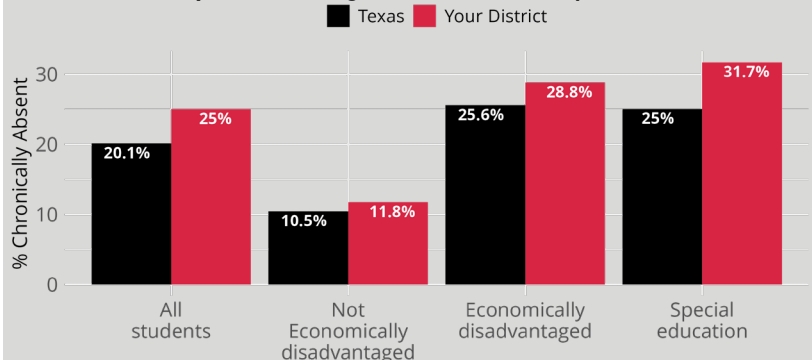


Sen. Molly Cook

## 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

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

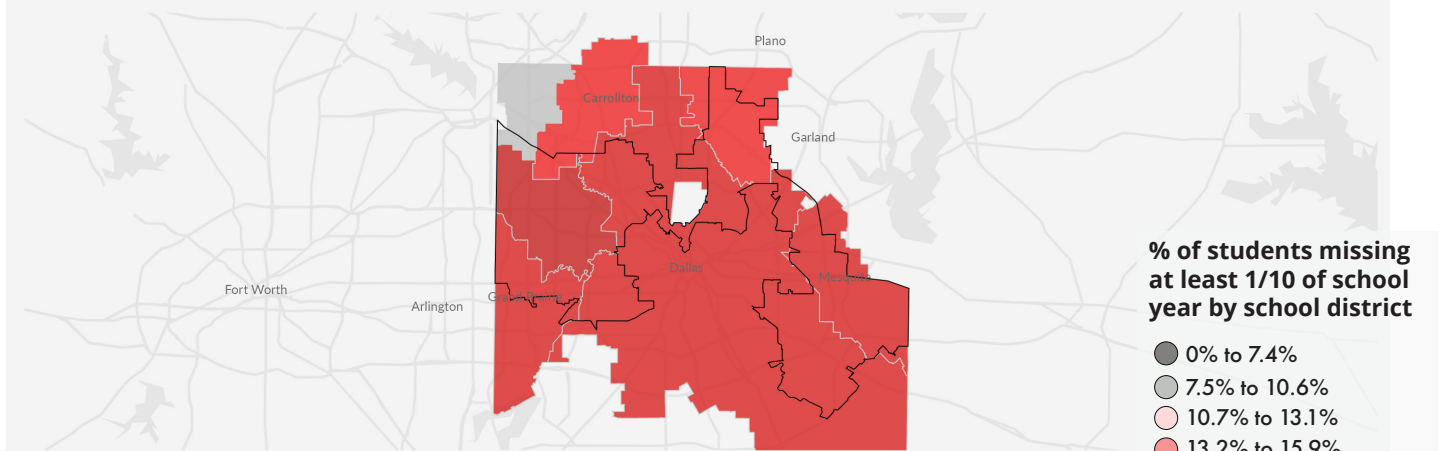
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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%** of students attending school in **SD 16** were chronically absent in **2022-23**.



Senate District #16



Sen. Nathan Johnson

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

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

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

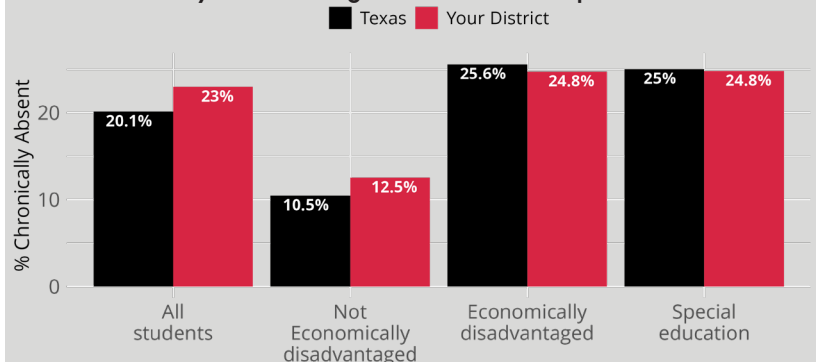
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

**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

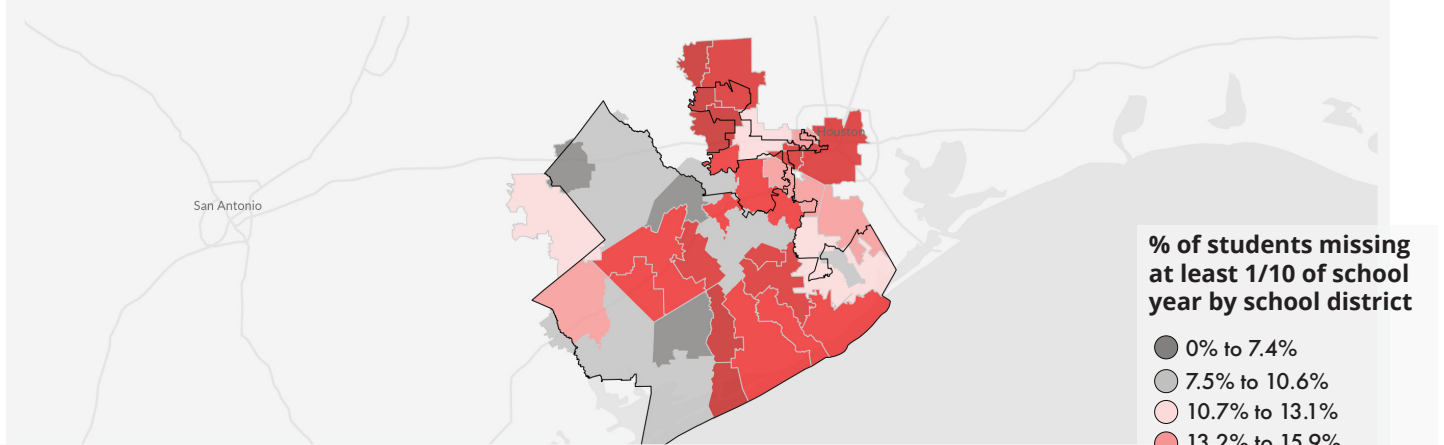
The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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**.



Senate District #17



Sen. Joan Huffman

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

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

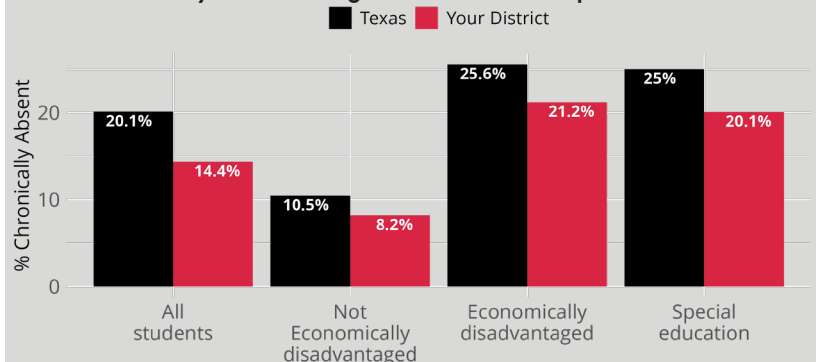
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

**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 #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.

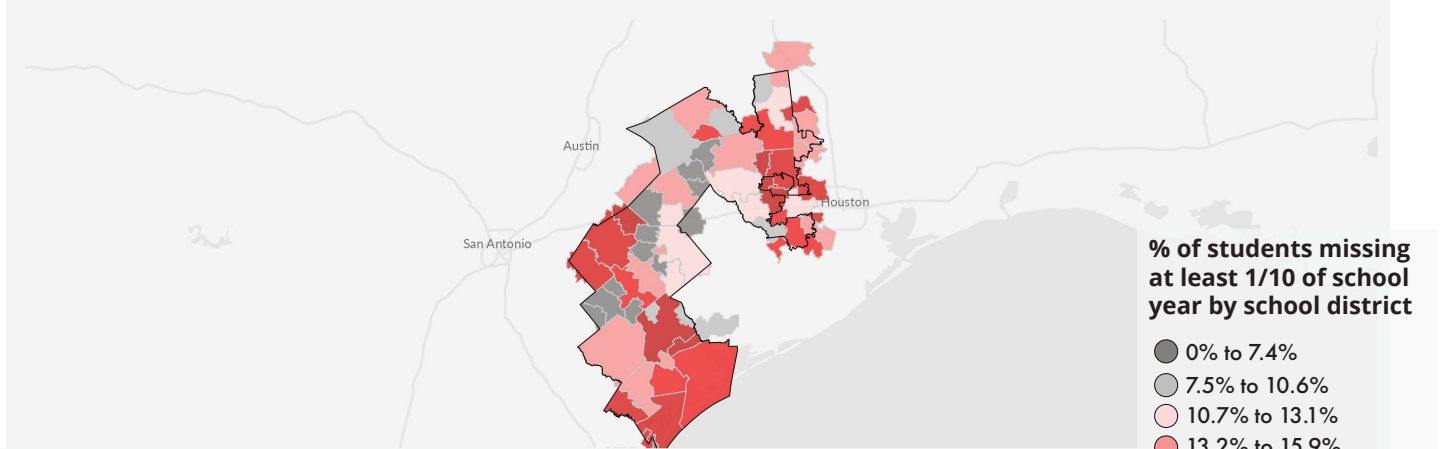
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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



**16.3%** 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.

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.**

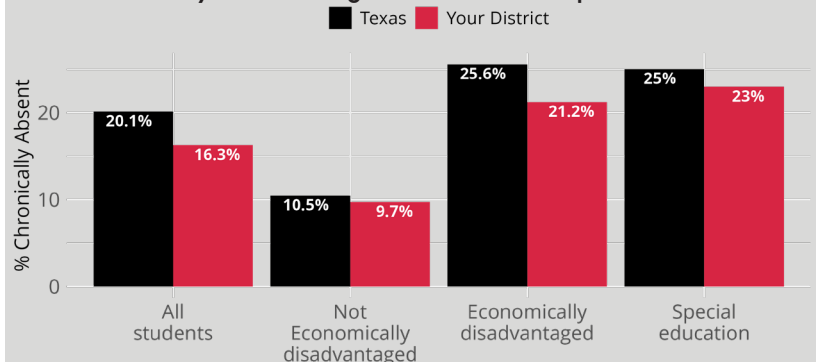
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

**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 #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.

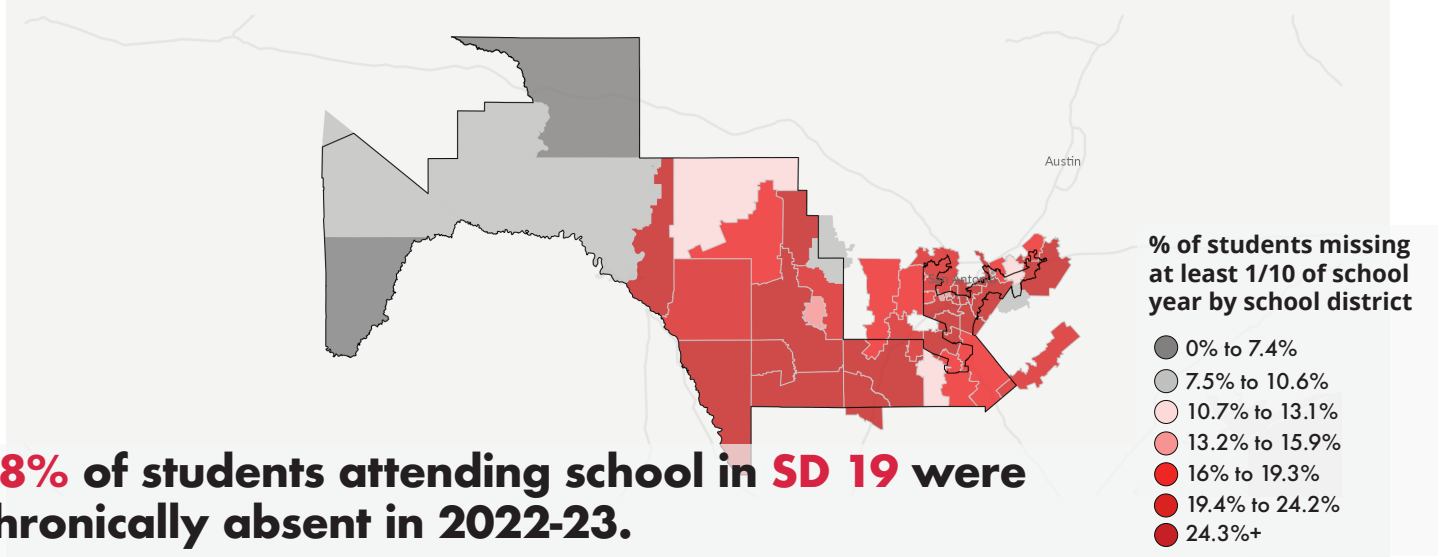
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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.**

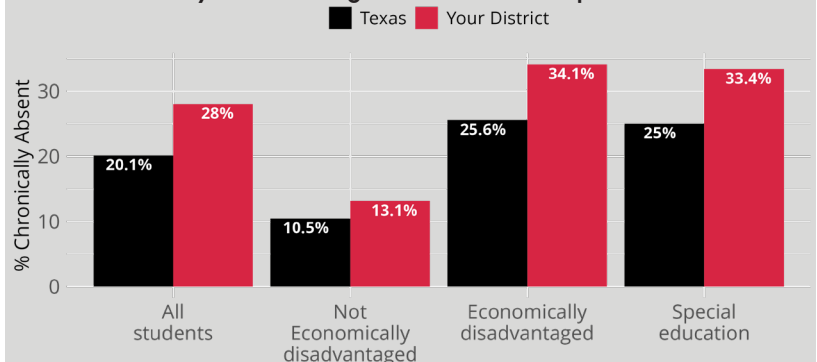
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

**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.

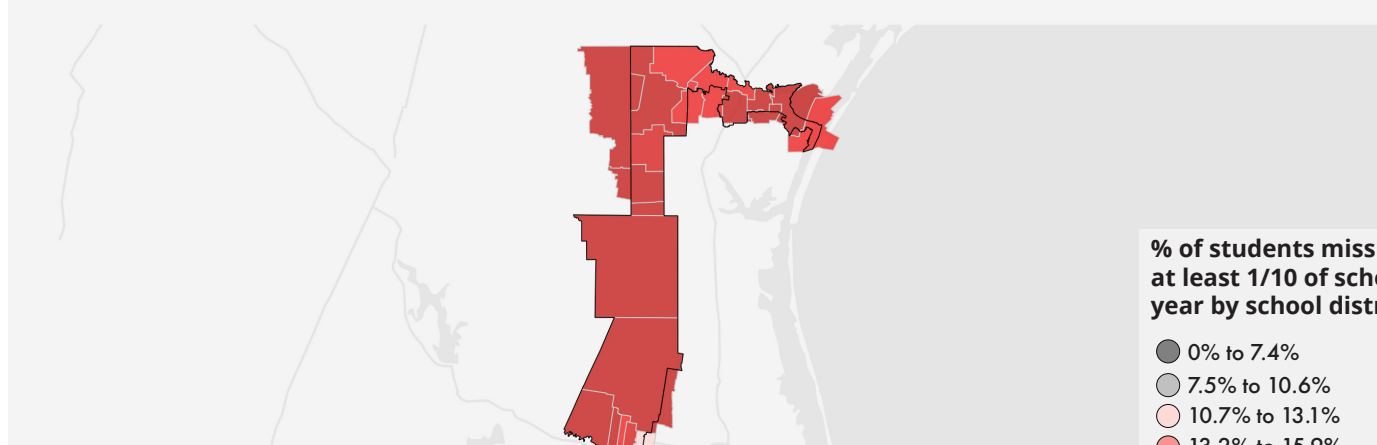
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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.**

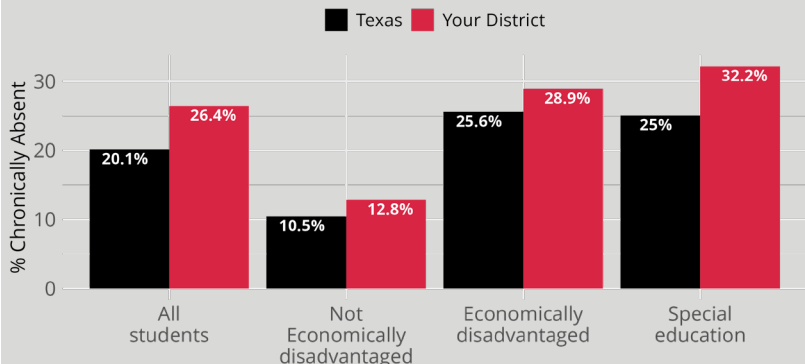
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

**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.



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

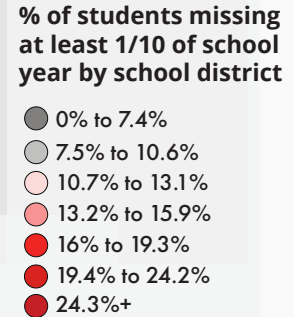
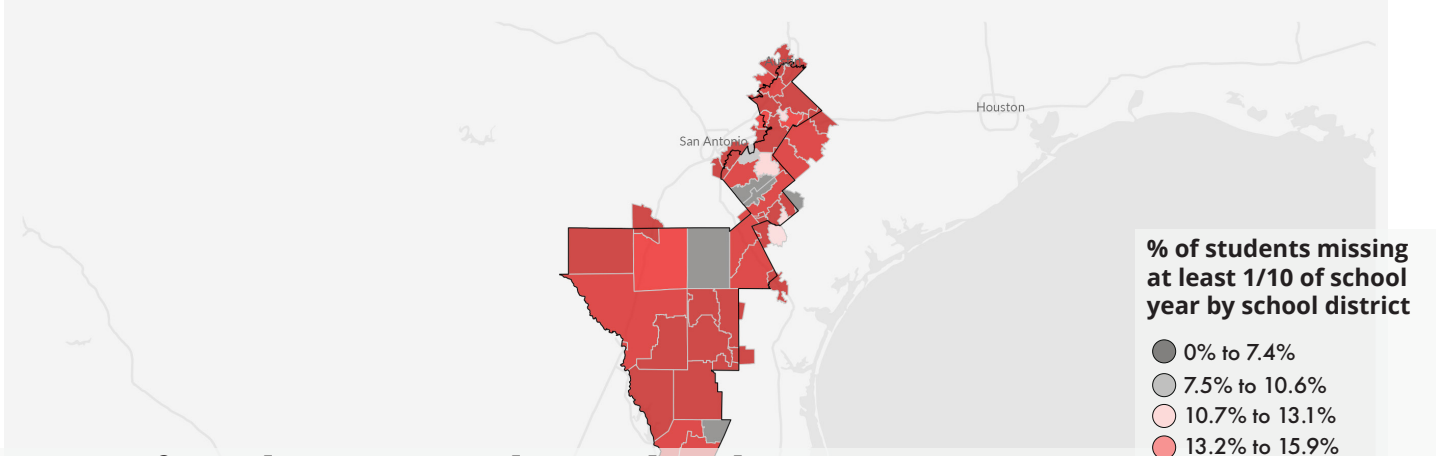
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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

# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



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



**Senate District #21**

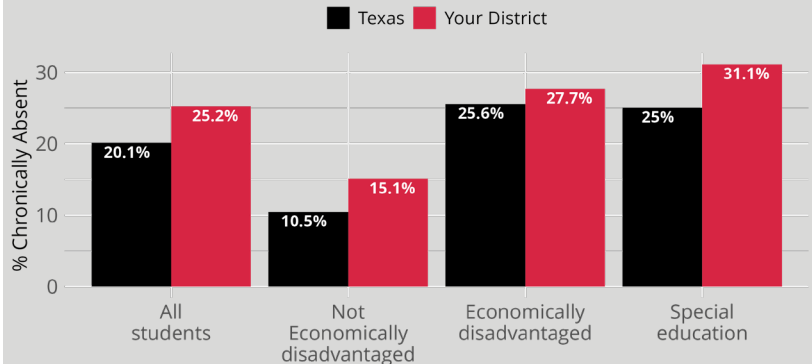


**Sen. Judith Zaffirini**

## 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.**

**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.

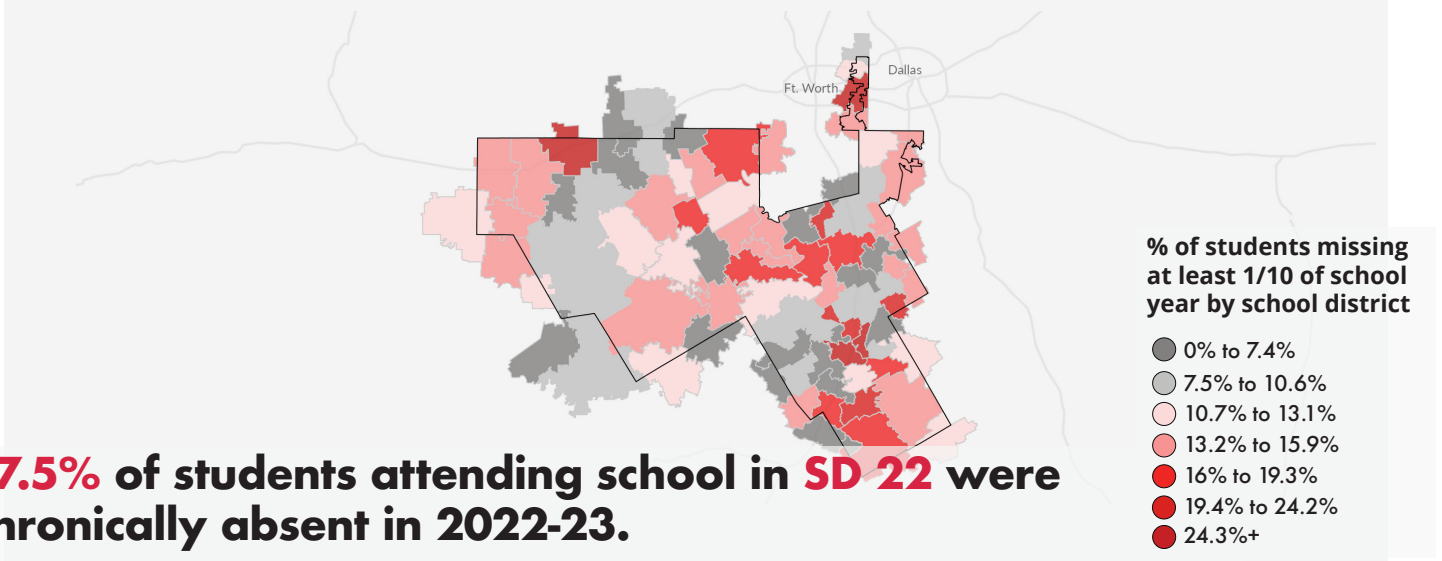
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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



**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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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.**

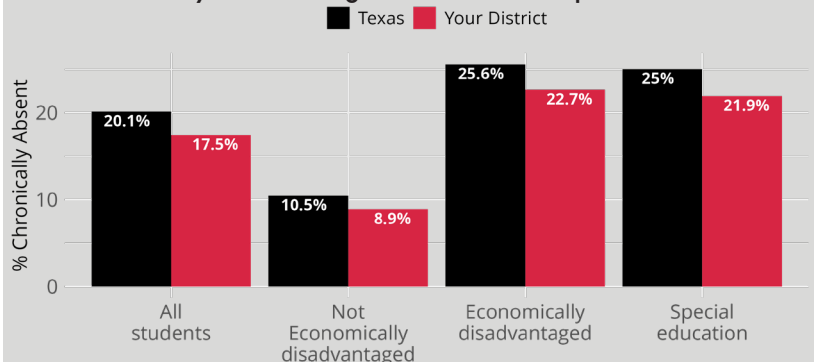
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

**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 #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.

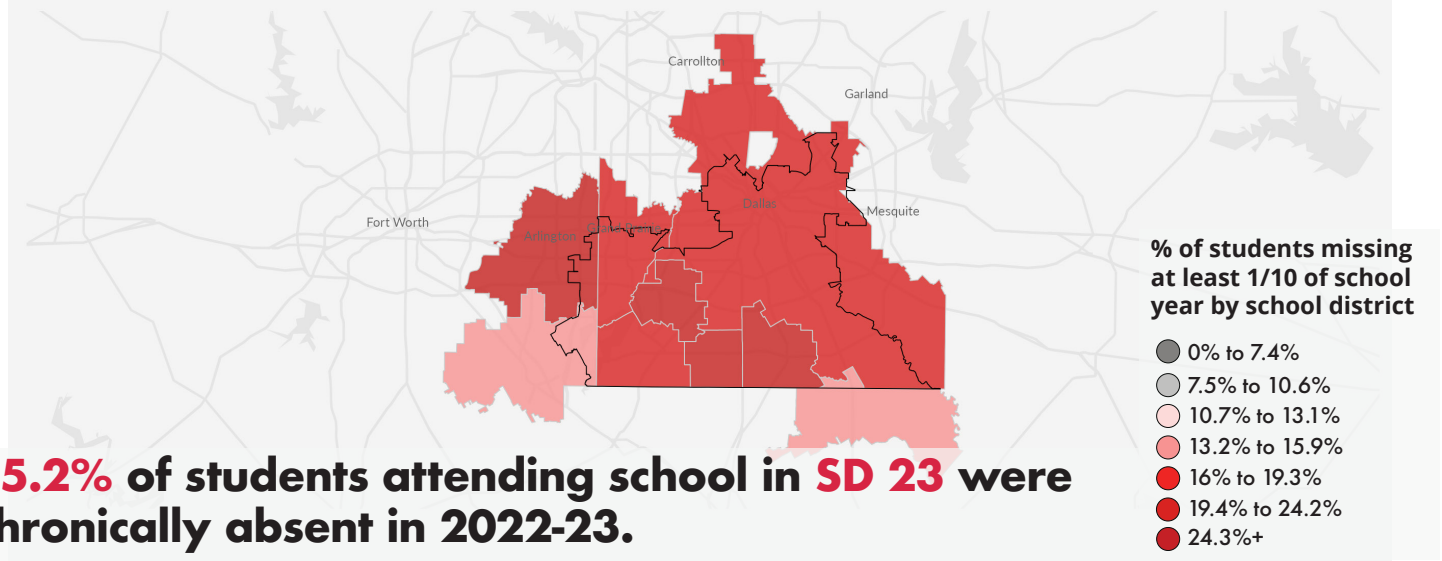
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

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# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



Senate District #23

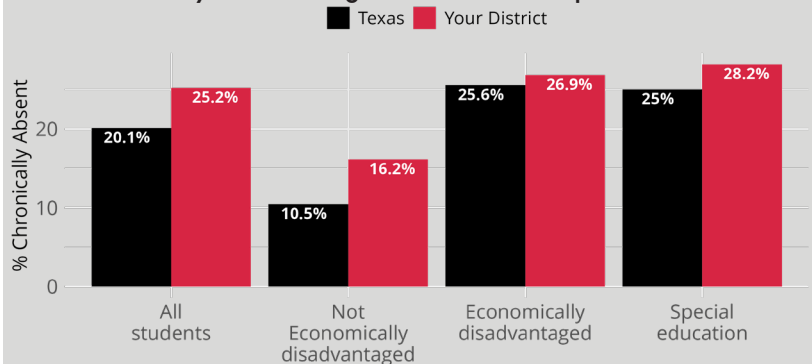


Sen. Royce West

## 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.

## CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Chronic absenteeism is an early warning sign for educators. A student who is chronically absent in any year between eighth and twelfth grade is **seven times 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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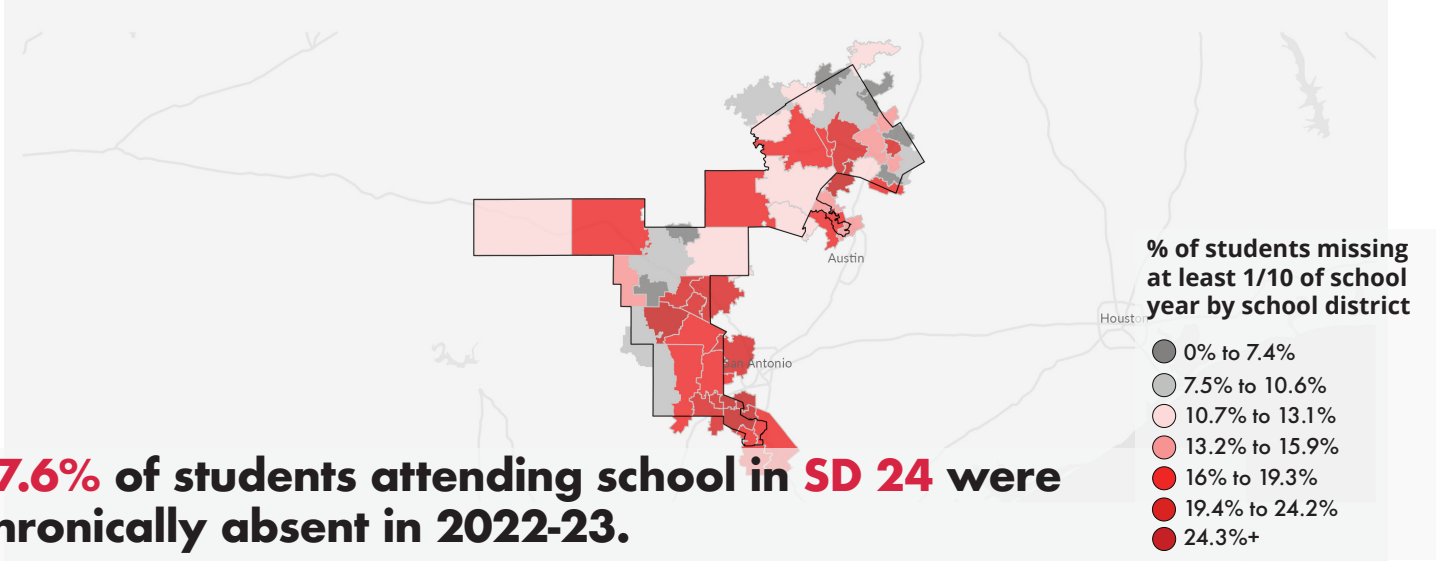
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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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- Require TEA to report chronic absenteeism clearly, 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 24 were chronically absent in 2022-23.**



**Senate District #24**

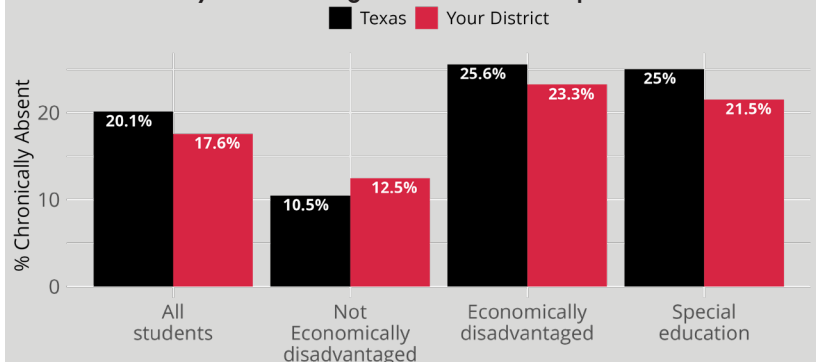


**Sen. Pete Flores**

## 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

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

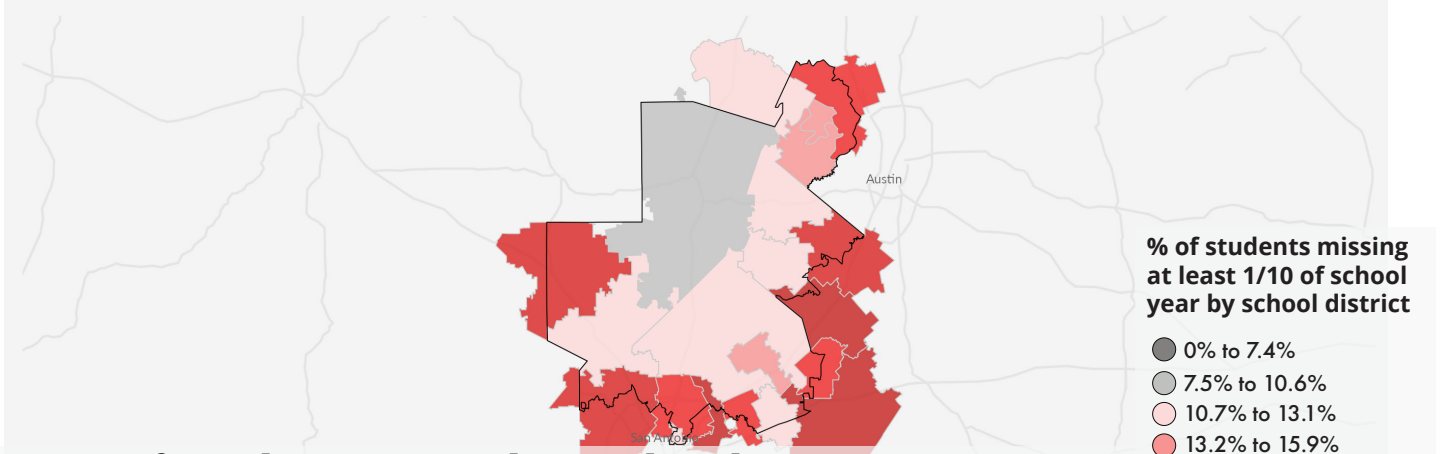
The pandemic exacerbated chronic absenteeism. More students faced new challenges and educational disruptions.

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



**% 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**

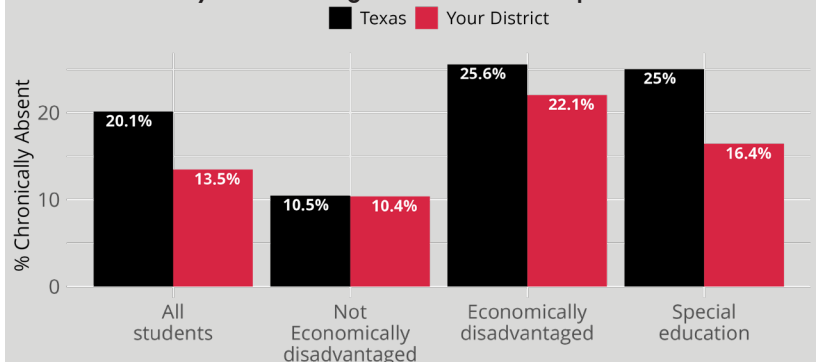


**Sen. Donna Campbell**

## 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.

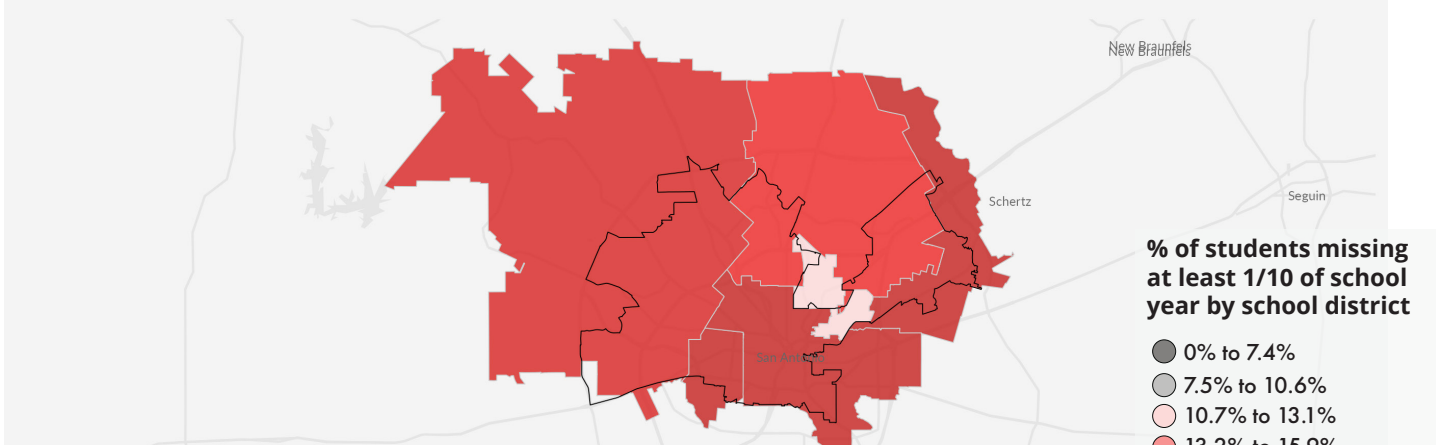
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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.**

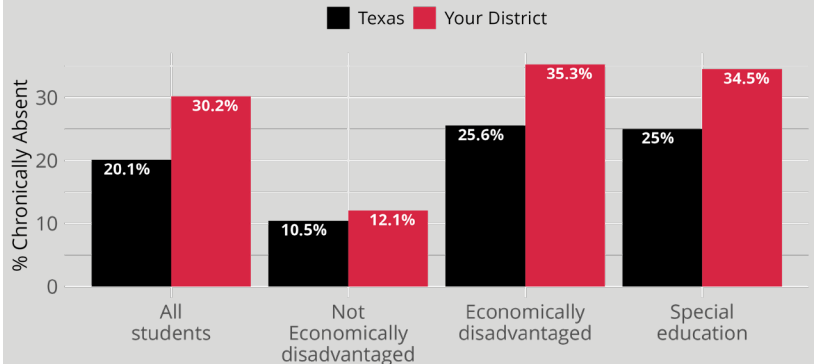
Texas needs better data about chronic absenteeism to address its causes and adequately support at-risk students. **Yet, Texas does not currently define chronic absenteeism.**

**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.

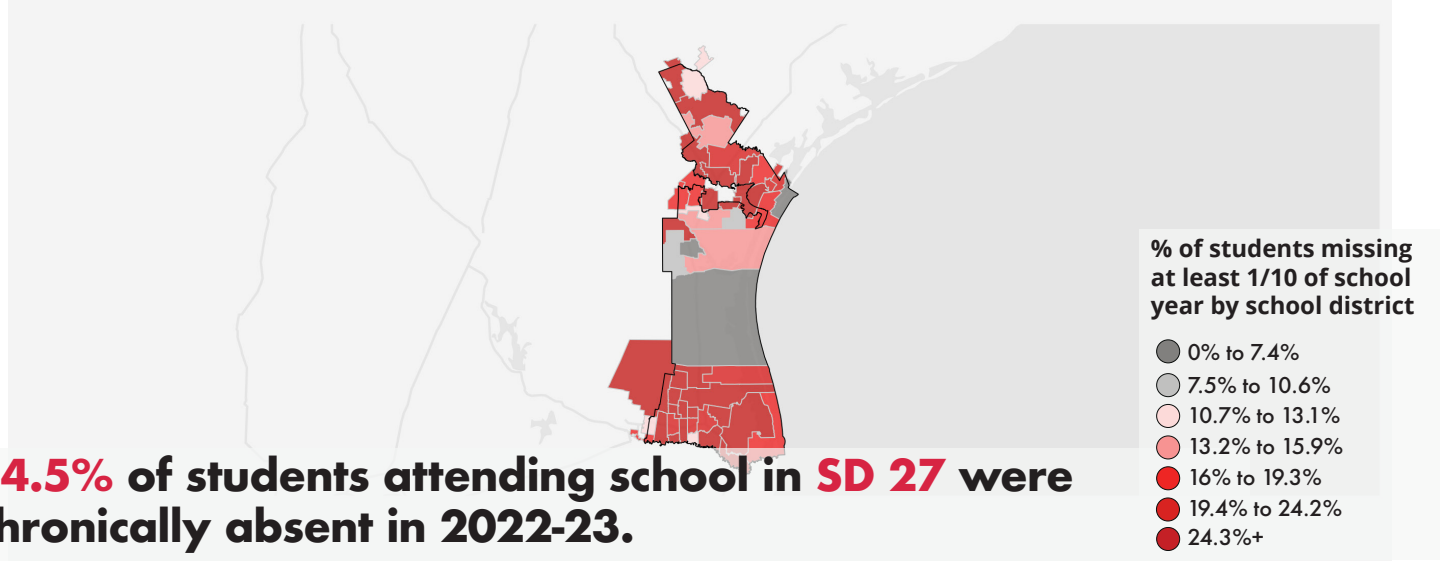
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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



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



Senate District #27

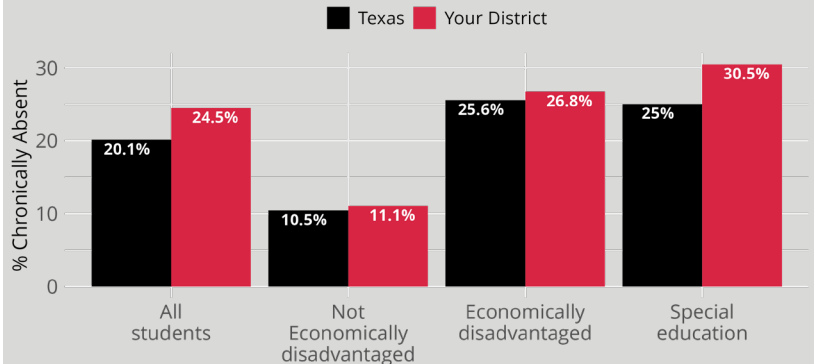


Sen. Adam Hinojosa

## 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.



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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.

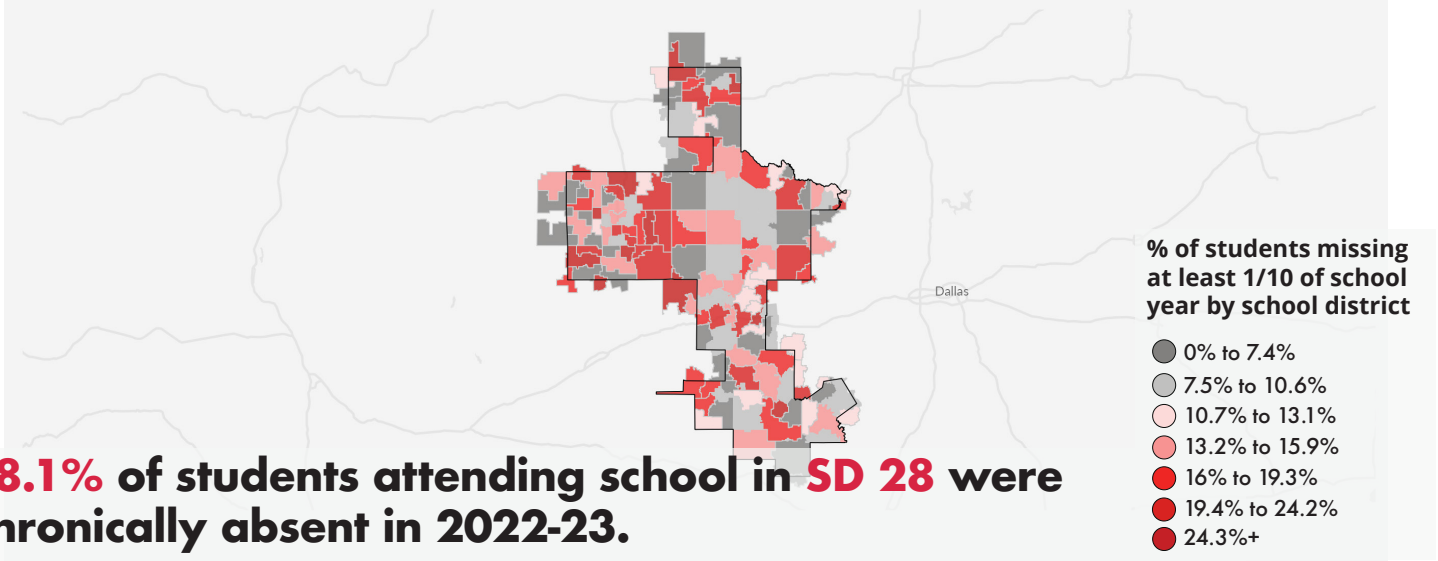
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

- 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

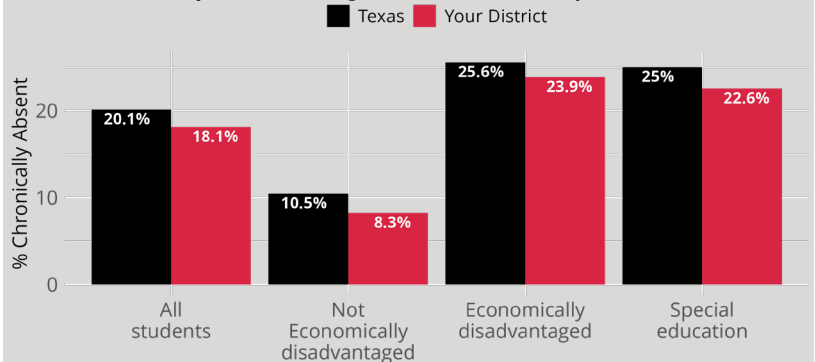


Sen. Charles Perry

## 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.



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.

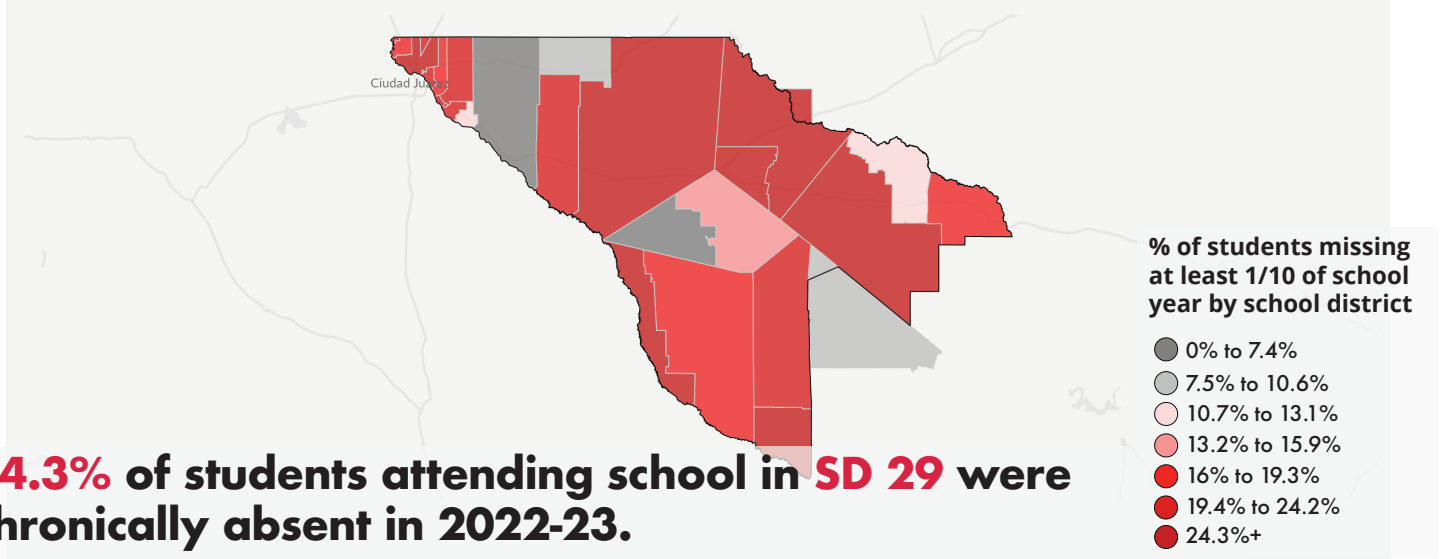
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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



Senate District #29

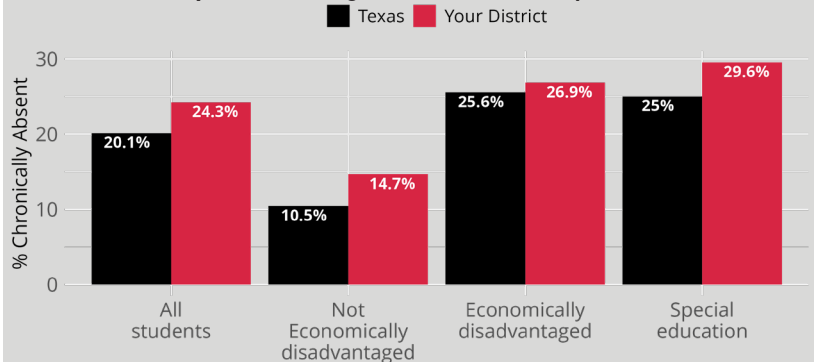


Sen. César Blanco

## 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.



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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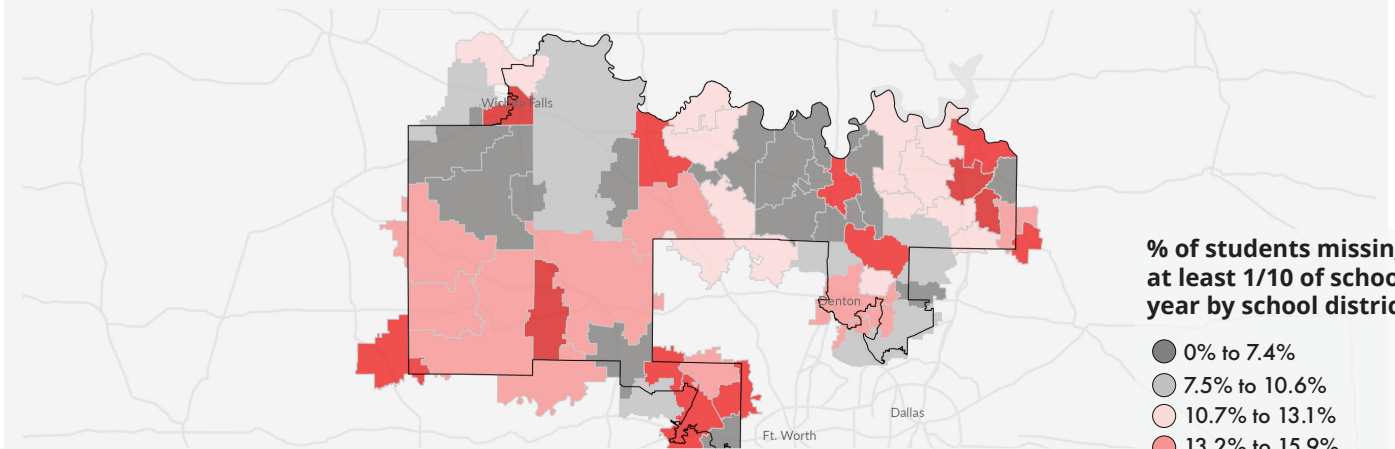
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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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. Brent Hagenbuch

## 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.**

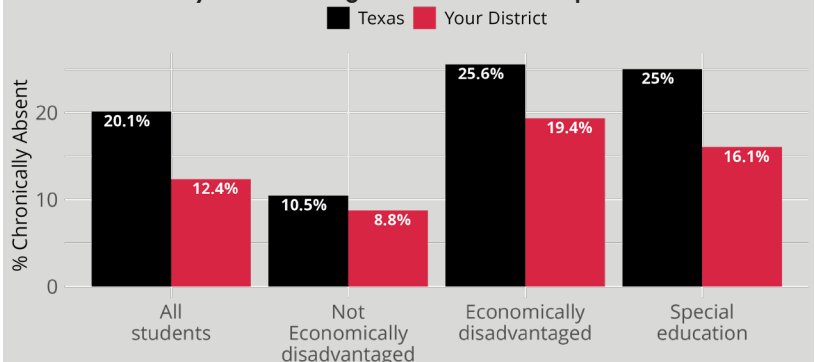
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## SENATE DISTRICT #30

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.



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

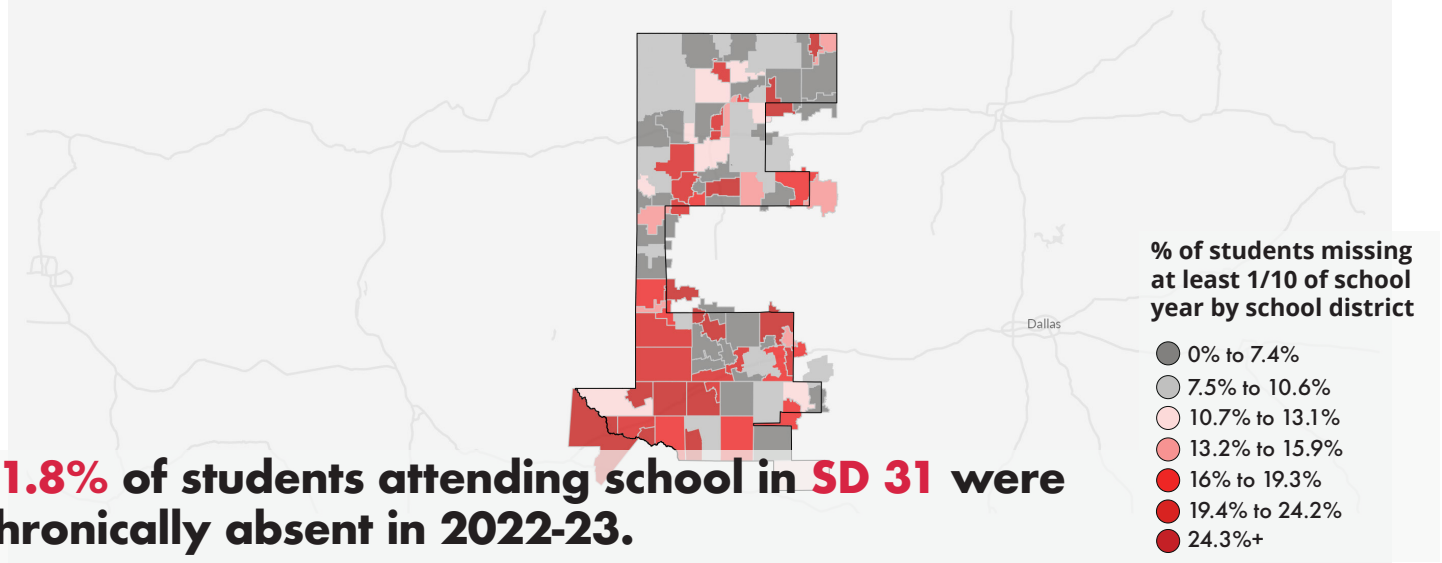
## POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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

CHILDREN AT RISK recommends the following policies:

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# Defining Chronic Absenteeism and Utilizing Data to Reduce it



Senate District #31

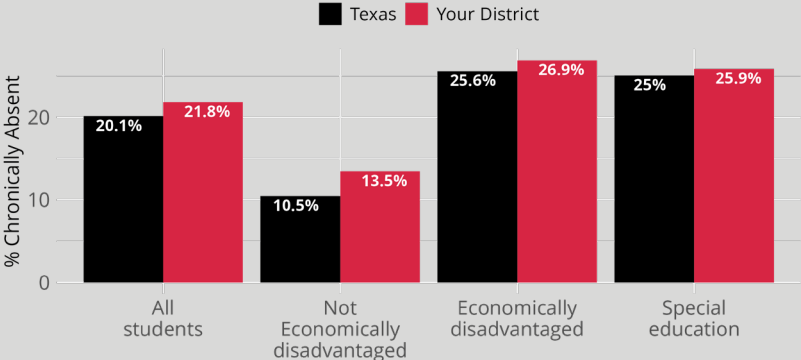


Sen. Kevin Sparks

## 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.

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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