



The Dallas Independent School District (ISD) monitors and annually reports academic outcomes of students identified as **At-Risk** of dropping out of school. Students are considered **At-Risk** if they meet any 1 of 15 at-risk indicators defined in Texas Education Code TEC §29.081. Dallas ISD also monitors and annually reports end-of-year (EOY) On-Track rates for first time ninth graders. A student is considered to be **On-Track** at the end of ninth grade if she or he has 1) accumulated five full course credits and 2) no more than one semester F in a core subject (English, mathematics, science, or social studies).

Key Findings

At-Risk

- In school year 2023-24, a total of 104,497 Dallas ISD students (74.8%) were identified as At-Risk which is an increase from 2022-23 (67.6%).
- Hispanic/Latino and Emergent Bilingual (EB) students are over-represented among At-Risk students compared to their proportions of the overall district student population.
- At-Risk students performed lower than Not At-Risk students across all grade-levels and test subjects on the Northwest Evaluation Association (NWEA) *Measures of Academic Progress* (MAP), *State of Texas Assessment of Academic Readiness* (STAAR), and *STAAR End-of-Course* (EOC) tests.
- The percentage of At-Risk students who achieved the Approaches+ performance level in 2023-24 decreased across most grade levels and subjects compared to 2022-23 performance results.
- Overall, the Class of 2023 At-Risk students had a three percentage point increase in graduation rate compared to the Class of 2022 At-Risk students. The gap between Not At-Risk and At-Risk students decreased three percentage points from the Class of 2022 to the Class of 2023.
- The gap in graduation rates between At-Risk and Not At-Risk students has decreased each of the last three years; 16.9 percentage points for the class of 2021, 11.9 percentage points for the class of 2022, and 8.7 percentage points for the class of 2023.
- Overall, dropout rates remained steady for the Class of 2023 At-Risk students and decreased for Not At-Risk students, narrowing the dropout rate gap by one percentage point.

On-Track Initiative

- The 2023-24 district end-of-year (EOY) On-Track rate (76.7%) was 0.6 percentage points higher than the EOY On-Track rate for 2022-23 (76.1%) and 1.0 percentage points higher than the EOY On-Track rate for 2021-22 (75.7%).
- From 2022-23 to 2023-24, 15 out of 29 (51.7%) non-magnet high schools had increases in EOY On-Track rates. Lincoln had the largest increase in EOY On-Track rates (19.2 percentage points), while Carter had the largest decrease in end-of-year On-Track rates (12.4 percentage points).
- From 2021-22 to 2023-24, four out of ten (40.0%) magnet high schools had increases in EOY On-Track rates. Obama had the largest increase rates (17.7 percentage points), while Townview Law had the only decrease in EOY rates (12.2 percentage points).
- In 2024, On-Track rates increased for African American students (4.7 percentage points), while rates for Hispanic and White students decreased (0.1 and 2.3 percentage points respectively).
- Rates for both African American and Hispanic students were nearly 15 percentage points lower than the rate for White students (92.1%).
- Compared to 2019 On-Track rates, both African American and White students' rates increased (1.3 and 5.6 percentage points, respectively), while rates for Hispanic students decreased by 0.2 percentage points.
- Overall, the Class of 2023 had a greater proportion of first-time ninth-grade students identified as On-Track compared to the previous ninth-grade classes
- For Classes of 2017 to 2023, first-time ninth-grade students identified as On-Track had higher 4-year graduation rates (77.5% - 89.9%) than first-time ninth-grade students identified as Not On-Track (33.3% - 57.0%).
- The Class of 2023 On-Track and Not On-Track students had lower 4-year graduation rate compared to the Class of 2022 (5.4 percentage points and 6.4 percentage points, respectively).