2024-25 Federal Report Card Definitions for Texas Public Schools

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), as amended, requires a state to prepare and disseminate widely to the public an annual Report Card for all public school districts, campuses, and the state. The Federal Report Card for Texas Public Schools is a web-based system that generates the required federal report cards at the state, district, and campus levels for easy dissemination by school districts.

Federally Required Student Groups

Each state must include the following student groups in its annual report cards. School districts in Texas report student information through the Texas Student Data System (TSDS PEIMS) and through test answer documents from the State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness (STAAR®) for students in grades 3–8 and STAAR end-of-course (EOC) examinations for students taking high school-level courses.

Children with Disabilities (CWD)—These students are identified as being served by special education programs. Assessment decisions for students in special education programs are made by their Admission, Review, and Dismissal (ARD) committee. The ARD committee is made up of the parent(s) or guardian, teacher, administrator, and other concerned parties. Children without Disability (CWOD) are students not served by special education programs. (Source: TSDS PEIMS, Oct. 2024, TEA Student Assessment Division)

Economically Disadvantaged—These students are identified in TSDS PEIMS or on STAAR® answer documents as eligible for free or reduced-price lunch or for other public assistance. (Source: TSDS PEIMS, Oct. 2024, TEA Student Assessment Division)

English Learner (EL)—These students are identified as having limited English proficiency (LEP) or as English learners ever in grades 9-12 by the Language Proficiency Assessment Committee (LPAC). (Source: TSDS PEIMS, Oct. 2024, TEA Student Assessment Division)

Ethnic Distribution—Each student is included in one of the following groups based on demographic information identified in TSDS PEIMS or on STAAR® answer documents: African American, Hispanic, White, American Indian, Asian, Pacific Islander, and Two or More Races. (Source: TSDS PEIMS, Oct. 2024, TEA Student Assessment Division)

Foster Care—These students are identified in TSDS PEIMS as a child in foster care, ever in grades 9-12. (Source: TSDS PEIMS, Oct. 2024, TEA Student Assessment Division)

Gender—Results are reported separately for males and females based on the gender reported in TSDS PEIMS or on STAAR® answer documents. (Source: TSDS PEIMS, Oct. 2024, TEA Student Assessment Division)

Homeless —These students are identified in TSDS PEIMS as a child in homeless status, ever in grades 9-12. (Source: TSDS PEIMS, Oct. 2024, TEA Student Assessment Division)

Migrant—These students are identified in TSDS PEIMS or on STAAR® answer documents as a Migrant Student. "Migrant Student" indicates whether the student (ages 3–21), the student's parent, spouse, or guardian is a migratory agricultural worker. (Source: TSDS PEIMS, Oct. 2024, TEA Student Assessment Division)

Military Connected —These students are identified in TSDS PEIMS as students with parent who is a member of the Armed Forces. (Source: TSDS PEIMS, Oct. 2024, TEA Student Assessment Division)

Structure of the 2024-25 Federal Report Card for Texas Public Schools

Part (i): Description of State Accountability System

Part (i)(I) the minimum number of students that the State determines are necessary to be included in each of the subgroups of students for use in the accountability system. The Texas accountability minimum size criteria are 10 assessments or students for the all student group or any subgroup for every indicator.

Part (i)(II) the long-term goals and measurements of interim progress for all students and for each of the subgroups of students

Part (i)(III) the indicators used to meaningfully differentiate all public schools in the State
a. Academic Achievement Indicator: STAAR Performance Status (Percent at Meets Grade Level or Above)
b. Other Academic Indicator for Non-High Schools: STAAR Growth Status
c. Graduation Rate: Federal Graduation Status
d. ELP Indicator: English Learner Language Proficiency Status
e. School Quality or Student Success (SQSS) Indicators: College, Career, and Military Readiness for High Schools and K-12; Student Achievement Domain Score: STAAR only for All Other Schools without Annual Graduates.

Part (i)(IV) the State's system for meaningfully differentiating all public schools in the State, including --

(aa) the specific weight of the indicators in such differentiation

Campus Type	Indicator	Weight
Elementary and Middle Schools	Academic Achievement	30%
	Other Academic Indicator	50%
	Progress in Achieving English Language Proficiency	10%
	SQSS: Student Achievement Domain Score: STAAR Component Only	10%
High Schools, K–12s, AEAs	Academic Achievement	50%
	Federal Graduation Status or Academic Growth Status[1]	10%
	Progress in Achieving English Language Proficiency	10%
	SQSS: College, Career, and Military Readiness or Student Domain Score: STAAR Component Only[2]	30%

[1] If Federal Graduation Status is not available, Academic Growth Status is used.
[2] If College, Career, and Military Readiness is not available, Student Achievement Domain Score: STAAR Component Only is used.

(bb) the methodology by which the State differentiates all such schools. Total points for each component are determined by multiplying the percentage of evaluated indicators met by the corresponding weight and rounding to one decimal place. The Closing the Gaps domain score is the sum of the total points rounded to the nearest whole number and is further used to differentiate all public schools. See the accountability manual for details.

(cc) the methodology by which the State differentiates a school as consistently underperforming for any subgroup of students. Texas uses Closing the Gaps domain data to identify campuses that have consistently under-performing student groups. A student group that misses the targets in at least the same three indicators, for three consecutive years, is considered "consistently underperforming." Data from 2023, 2024, and 2025 are considered consecutive years for 2025 Targeted Support and Improvement (TSI) identification. Any campus not identified for Comprehensive Support and Improvement (CSI) that has at least one consistently underperforming student group is identified for TSI. TSI identifies both Title I and non-Title I campuses. Campuses are evaluated annually for TSI identification. See the accountability manual for details.

(dd) the methodology by which the State identifies a school for comprehensive support and improvement. TEA annually ranks all Title I campuses based on Closing the Gaps scaled scores. First, Texas determines the bottom five percent of Closing the Gaps outcomes by rank ordering the scaled scores of Title I campuses by school type—elementary, middle, high school/ K–12, and alternative education accountability. TEA then determines which campuses fell in the bottom five percent for each school type. Title I campuses that rank in their school type's bottom five percent are identified for CSI. Additionally, if any Title I or non-Title I campus does not attain a 66.7 percent six-year federal graduation rate for all students group, the campus is identified for CSI. Any Title I campus identified for Additional Targeted Support (ATS) for three consecutive years will be identified for CSI the following school year.

Part (i)(V) the number and names of all public schools in the State identified by the State for comprehensive support and improvement or implementing targeted support and improvement plans. Campuses Identified for Support under the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) for the 2024-2025 school year: Comprehensive Support and Improvement Schools, Targeted Support and Improvement Schools and Additional Targeted Support Schools.

Part (i)(VI) the exit criteria established by the State, including the length of years established. Campuses that do not rank in their school type's bottom five percent of the Closing the Gaps domain for two consecutive years and have Closing the Gaps domain scaled score by the end of the second year that is higher than when originally identified are considered as having successfully exited. Campuses previously identified as CSI based solely on a low graduation rate must have a six-year federal graduation rate of at least 66.7 percent for two consecutive years to exit CSI status. To exit ATS, the Closing the Gaps score for the consistently underperforming student group must surpass the score used in the year of ATS identification to identify the lowest performing five percent of each school type. A campus identified for TSI because of one consistently underperforming subgroup will exit the TSI status if the subgroup becomes not consistently underperforming subgroup. Consistently underperforming is defined as missing the targets in at least the same three indicators for three consecutive years.

Part (ii): Student Achievement by Proficiency Level

This section provides information on student achievement on the STAAR (State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness) performance for mathematics, reading/ELA, and science by grade level and proficiency level for the 2024–25 school year. These results include all students tested, regardless of whether they were in the accountability subset. (CWD: children with disability; CWOD: children without disability; EL: English learner)

Part (iii)(I): Academic Growth
This section provides information on students' academic growth for mathematics and reading/ELA for public elementary schools and secondary schools which don't have a graduation rate, for the 2024-25 school year. These results include all students tested, regardless of whether they were in the accountability subset. (CWD: children with disability; CWOD: children without disability; EL: English learner)

Part (iii)(II): Graduation Rate
This section provides information on high school six-year graduation rates for the class of 2022. The six-year graduation rates for the class of 2023 will be updated in March 2026

Part (iv): English Language Proficiency
This section provides information on the number and percentage of English learners achieving English language proficiency based on the 2025 TELPAS (Texas English Language Proficiency Assessment System) data. (EL: English learner)

Part (v): School Quality or Student Success (SQSS)
This section provides information on the other indicator of school quality or student success, which is college, career and military readiness (CCMR) for high schools and average performance rate of the three STAAR performance levels of all students, regardless of whether they were in the accountability subset, for elementary and secondary schools without a graduation rate. (CWD: children with disability; EL: English learner)

Part (vi): Goal Meeting Status
This section provides information on the progress of all students and each student group toward meeting the long-term goals or interim objectives on STAAR academic performance, federal graduation rate, and English learners' language proficiency. (CWD: children with disability; EL: English learner)

Part (vii): STAAR Participation
This section provides the percentage of students assessed and not assessed on STAAR for mathematics, reading/ELA, and science for the 2024-25 school year. (CWD: children with disability; CWOD: children without disability; EL: English learner)

Part (viii): Civil Rights Data
Part (viii)(I) The section provides information from the 2021-22 CRDC surveys, submitted by school districts to the Office for Civil Rights, on measures of school quality, climate, and safety, including counts of in-school suspensions, out-of-school suspensions, expulsions, school related arrests, referrals to law enforcement, chronic absenteeism (including both excused and unexcused absences), incidences of violence, including bullying and harassment. Note: Chronic absenteeism figures are based on the 2020–21 CRDC surveys and will be updated as new data becomes available.

Part (viii)(II) This section provides information from the 2021-22 CRDC surveys, submitted by school districts to the Office for Civil Rights, on the number of students enrolled in preschool programs and accelerated coursework to earn postsecondary credit while still in high school.

Part (ix): Teacher Quality Data
This section provides information on the professional qualifications of teachers, including information disaggregated by high- and low-poverty schools on the number and percentage of (I) inexperienced teacher, principals, and other school leaders; (II) teachers teaching with emergency or provisional credentials; and (III) teachers who are not teaching in the subject or field for which the teacher is certified or licensed.

Part (x): Per-pupil Expenditure

This section provides information on the per-pupil expenditures of federal, state, and local funds, including actual personnel expenditures and actual non-personnel expenditures, disaggregated by source of funds, for each school district and campus for the preceding fiscal year.

Per-pupil Expenditure for the 2025 fiscal year will be updated by June 30th, 2026.

Part (xi): STAAR Alternate 2 Participation
This section provides information on the number and percentage of students with the most-significant cognitive disabilities who take STAAR Alternate 2, by grade and subject for the 2024-25 school year.

Part (xii): Statewide National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP)
This section provides results on the state academic assessments in reading and mathematics in grades 4 and 8 of the 2024 National Assessment of Educational Progress, compared to the national average of such results.

Part (xiii): Cohort Rate of Graduates Enrolled in Postsecondary Education
This section provides information on the cohort rate at which students who graduated from high school in the 2022-23 school year enrolled in a Texas public postsecondary education institution in the 2023-24 academic year in (I) programs of public postsecondary education in Texas; (II) programs of private postsecondary education in Texas; and (III) programs of postsecondary education outside Texas. (CWD: children with disability; EL: English learner).

Part (xiv): Additional Information - Chronic Absenteeism
This section provides information on the Chronic Absenteeism per EDFacts definition: percent of unduplicated number of K - 12 students enrolled in a school for at least 10 days and absent for 10% or more days during the 2023-24 school year. (CWD: children with disability; EL: English learner).

Part (xv): Section 1003 Fund

This section provides a list of all the local educational agencies and schools that received funds under Section 1003, including the amount of funds each school received and the types of strategies implemented in each school with such funds for the 2023-24 school year.

Section 1003 Funds for the 2024-25 school year will be updated by June 30th, 2026.

Part (xvi): Counts of First Year Englisher Learners Excluded from the State Accountability

This section provides number of recently arrived English learners exempted from one administration of the reading/language arts assessments and whose results are excluded from the 2024-25 State accountability.