





# **Enrollment in Texas Public Schools 2007-08**

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**Abstract.** This report has been prepared as an update to *Enrollment in Texas Public Schools, 2005-06* (Texas Education Agency [TEA], 2007a). It provid

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# Highlights

- Texas public school enrollment during the 1997-98 school year was 3,900,488 students. By 2007-08, enrollment had risen to 4,671,493 students. Over the 10-year time period, total enrollment increased by 771,005 students, or by 19.8 percent.
- Statewide enrollment increased by 1.9 percent each year, on average.
- Between the 1997-98 and 2007-08 school years, enrollment increased for all ethnic groups except Whites. Enrollment of White students declined by 7.3 percent.
- Hispanic enrollment had the largest numerical increase, rising by 724,356 students (or 49.0%) over the last decade. In 2007-08, Hispanic students (47.2%) were the largest enrolled ethnic group in the state, followed by White students (34.8%). The first school year in which the number of Hispanic students surpassed the number of White students was 2001-02.
- During the 1997-98 school year, there were 1,888,160 economically disadvantaged students, representing 48.4 percent of all students. By 2007-08, the number of economically disadvantaged students had risen to 2,576,621, or 55.2 percent of all students. The 36.5 percent increase in economically disadvantaged students exceeded the 19.8 percent increase in the public school population as a whole.
- During both the 2006-07 and 2007-08 school years, Grade 9 had the highest enrollment, in part because of high grade-level retention in Grade 9 compared to other grades. In 2007-08, over 397,000 students were enrolled in Grade 9.
- The number of students participating in career and technical programs rose by 92.1 percent between 1997-98 and 2007-08. The number of students receiving bilingual or English as a second language instructional services increased by 56.1 percent over the same period, and the number of students identified as limited English proficient grew by 49.1 percent.
- District types with high population concentrations (major urban, major suburban, other central city, and other central city suburban) accounted for 80.4 percent of total student enrollment in 2007-08, increasing from 74.6 percent in 1997-98.
-





Data for state-administered school districts are not included in this report. State-administered districts are created by legislative act and funded and administered by state government agencies, such as the Texas Youth Commission and the Texas Department of Aging and Disability Services.

This report is the latest in a series of reports on enrollment trends in Texas public schools (TEA, 1998, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007a) and continues to provide an overview of Texas enrollment trends, including diversity of the student population by grade, district type, and education service center region (Table 1). Historical data on Texas public school enrollment are included with discussion of changes over time.

Table 1

Enrollment by Ethnicity, Socioeconomic Status, English Proficiency, Gender, Grade, Instructional Program, District Type, and Education Center, Texas Public Schools, 2006-07 and 2007-08

Group			2006-07	2007-08	Group			2006-07	2007-08
All students			4,594,942	4,671,493					
All students			4,594,942	4,671,493	Bit097f 097it097nguaf 097 or Engf 097it097sh as a second			67	72
All students			4,594,942	4,671,493	Career and techni 097caf ]TJ 17.455 0 Td [(43)974,145			41	
7can	662,700	666,009	Gi 097fted and taf 097e		34	34			
93	159,221	Immi 097grant		100,723		9			
	2,127,647	Mi 097grant		4		3			
7can	15,831	Specit097af 097 educait097on		49		47			
	43127,647								

# Statewide Enrollment

Public school enrollment has increased in recent years, particularly in the southern and western United States, and more growth is expected in the future. For the 12-year period from 2005 to 2017, the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) projects a 10-percent increase nationally in public primary and secondary school enrollment. "The projected changes in enrollment reflect factors such as internal migration, legal and illegal immigration, the relatively high level of births in the 1990s, and resultant changes in the population, rather than changes in attendance rates" (NCES, 2008, p. 5). Among the states, Texas is expected to experience the third largest increase (after Alaska and Nevada) in public school enrollment, at 32.9 percent (NCES, 2008). The increase in Texas is attributable to a higher than average birthrate and population migration to southern and western states (Sutton & Mathews, 2004). On average, enrollment in Texas has increased 1.9 percent annually over the past 20 years. After an above average increase in the 2005-06 school year resulting from an influx of out-of-state students displaced by a hurricane (2.7%), enrollment growth returned to 1.6 percent in 2006-07 and 1.7 percent in 2007-08 (Table 2).

Between 1987-88 and 2007-08, the public schools served an increasingly diverse population of students. The rapid growth of the Hispanic population, in particular, brought greater linguistic and Texas is attribut-jEM5tu6(owth of)6((TSDC/OSD,05 Tta C) 0. particuli-

- Statewide enrollment during the 1987-88 school year was 3,224,916 students. By 2007-08, enrollment had risen to 4,671,493 students (Table 2).
- During the 20-year period between 1987-88 and 2007-08, total enrollment increased by 1,446,577 students, or 44.9 percent (Table 3).
- Each year, on average, statewide enrollment increased by 1.9 percent (Table 2).

**Table 2**  
Statewide Enrollment, Texas Public Schools,  
1987-88 Through 2007-08

Year	Number	Annual change (%)
1987-88	3,224,916	–
1988-89	3,271,509	1.4
1989-90	3,316,785	1.4
1990-91	3,378,318	1.9
1991-92	3,460,378	2.4
1992-93	3,541,771	2.4
1993-94	3,672,198	3.7
1994-95	3,730,544	1.6
1995-96	3,799,032	1.8
1996-97	3,837,096	1.0
1997-98	3,900,488	1.7
1998-99	3,954,434	1.4
1999-00	4,002,227	1.2
2000-01	4,071,433	1.7
2001-02	4,160,968	2.2
2002-03	4,255,821	2.3
2003-04	4,328,028	1.7
2004-05	4,400,644	1.7
2005-06	4,521,043	2.7
2006-07	4,594,942	1.6
2007-08	4,671,493	1.7

**Table 3**  
Change in Statewide Enrollment, Texas  
Public Schools

Period	Number	Percent
10-year change, 1997-98 to 2007-08	771,005	19.8
20-year change, 1987-88 to 2007-08	1,446,577	44.9

- Between the 1997-98 and 2007-08 school years, enrollment increased for all ethnic groups except Whites. Enrollment for White students declined by 7.3 percent (Table 4). The total number of White students in Texas public schools has declined in each of the past 10 school years.
- Hispanic enrollment had the largest numerical increase, rising by 724,356 students (or 49.0%) over the last decade (Figure 1). In 2007-08, Hispanic students (47.2%) were the largest enrolled ethnic group, followed by Black students (34.8%). The enrollment of White students declined

Table 4  
Enrollment by Ethnicity, Texas Public Schools, 1997-98 Through 2007-08

Year	African American		Asian/ Pacific Islander		Hispanic		Native American		White	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1997-98	560,405	14.4	95,136	2.4	1,478,984	37.9	10,578	0.3	1,755,385	45.0
1998-99	568,757	14.4	100,143	2.5	1,526,713	38.6	11,925	0.3	1,746,896	44.2
1999-00	576,977	14.4	103,686	2.6	1,582,538	39.5	11,293	0.3	1,727,733	43.2
2000-01	586,712	14.4	108,605	2.7	1,650,560	40.5	12,120	0.3	1,713,436	42.1
2001-02	596,962	14.3	116,222	2.8	1,734,388	41.7	12,774	0.3	1,700,622	40.9
2002-03	608,045	14.3	122,485	2.9	1,818,531	42.7	13,162	0.3	1,693,598	39.8
2003-04	616,050	14.2	127,092	2.9	1,894,108	43.8	13,791	0.3	1,676,987	38.7
2004-05	623,534	14.2	133,271	3.0	1,969,097	44.7	14,350	0.3	1,660,392	37.7
2005-06	665,799	14.7	141,859	3.1	2,047,308	45.3	15,037	0.3	1,651,040	36.5
2006-07	662,700	14.4	150,193	3.3	2,127,647	46.3	15,831	0.3	1,638,571	35.7
2007-08	666,009	14.3	159,221	3.4	2,203,340	47.2	16,285	0.3	1,626,638	34.8
10-year change	105,604	18.8	64,085	67.4	724,356	49.0	5,707	54.0	-128,747	-7.3

Note. Parts may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

- During the 1997-98 school year, there were 1,888,160 economically disadvantaged students, representing 48.4 percent of all students. By 2007-08, the number of economically disadvantaged students had risen to 2,576,621, or 55.2 percent of all students (Figure 2).
- Between 1997-98 and 2007-08, the number of economically disadvantaged students rose by 688,461 (Table 5). The total public school population rose by 771,005 (Table 2 on page 5). The 36.5 percent increase in economically disadvantaged students exceeded the 19.8 percent increase in the public school population as a whole.

Figure 2  
Enrollment of Economically Disadvantaged Students, Texas Public Schools, 1997-98 Through 2007-08

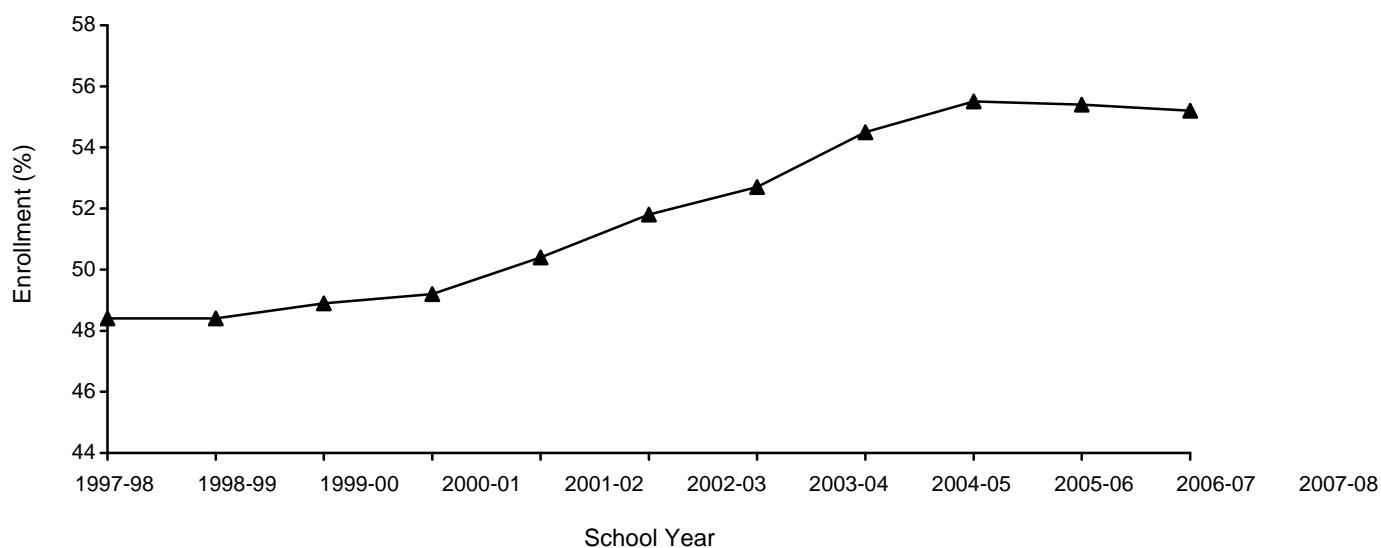


Table 5



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## Enrollment by Grade

Children in Texas are required to attend school beginning at age six (Texas Education Code [TEC] §25.085, 2007). All children who are five years old on or before September 1 are eligible, but not required, to attend kindergarten. With few exceptions, children must attend school until they reach the age of 18.

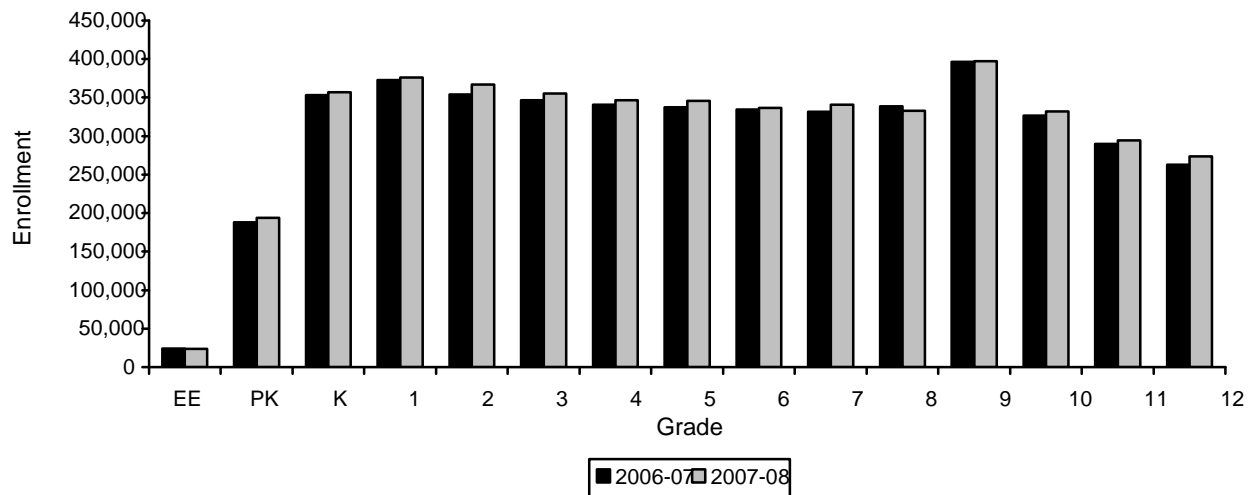
Student learning during the early education and prekindergarten years is linked to future academic accomplishments, particularly for children identified as limited English proficient, disabled, or economically disadvantaged. In early education and prekindergarten programs, children develop skills necessary for success in the regular public school curriculum in the areas of language, mathematics, and social skills. Early education in Texas is a diverse set of programs designed for children who meet certain eligibility criteria. For example, Early Childhood Intervention is a coordinated system of services for children, birth to age three, with disabilities or developmental delays; and Even Start is a family literacy program for children from birth through age seven of a parent or guardian who will benefit from literacy education. A child is eligible for free prekindergarten if the child is at least three years of age and is unable to speak and comprehend the English language, is educationally disadvantaged, is homeless, or has ever been in the conservatorship of the Department of Family and Protective Services. A child of an active duty member of the U.S. armed forces or a child of a member of the U.S. armed forces who was injured or killed while serving on active duty is also eligible for free prekindergarten (TEC §29.153, 2007).

A variety of factors affect enrollment trends at all grade levels, including grade-level retention, migration into the state, and decisions about private and home schooling. Funding for early childhood and kindergarten programs affects enrollment trends in the elementary grades, whereas student decisions to graduate early, transfer into General Educational Development (GED) programs, or drop out of school affect enrollment trends in the secondary grades.

Total Texas public school enrollment increased 1.7 percent between school years 2006-07 and 2007-08. The change in enrollment was marked by increases in the numbers of students in all grades except Grade 8 and early education (Table 7). Enrollment as a percentage of the total student population increased for prekindergarten and Grades 2, 3, 5, 7, and 12, and decreased for kindergarten and Grades 1, 6, 8, and 9. Enrollment in early education, which decreased 8.7 percent from 2004-05 to 2005-06, decreased only 1.8 percent from 2006-07 to 2007-08. Enrollment in prekindergarten increased 3.2 percent from 2006-07 to 2007-08, whereas enrollment in Grades K-12 increased 1.6 percent.

- During both the 2006-07 and 2007-08 school years, Grade 9 had the highest enrollment (Figure 3), in part because of the high rate of grade-level retention in Grade 9 compared to other grades (TEA, 2007b). In 2007-08, over 397,000 students were enrolled in Grade 9.
- Across Grades K-12 in 2007-08, the percentage of total enrollment accounted for by each grade ranged from a low of 5.9 percent in Grade 12 to a high of 8.5 percent in Grade 9 (Table 7). The remaining K-12 grades ranged from 6.3 percent (Grade 11) to 8.0 percent (Grade 1) of total enrollment.
- Between 2006-07 and 2007-08, enrollment increased in each grade except early education and Grade 8. Enrollment decreased by 1.8 percent in early education and by 1.7 percent in Grade 8.

**Figure 3**  
Enrollment by Grade, Texas Public Schools, 2006-07 and 2007-08



*Note.* EE=Early education. PK=Prekindergarten.

**Table 7**  
Enrollment by Grade, Texas Public Schools, 2006-07 and 2007-08

- By grade level, the proportion of enrollment accounted for by White students generally increased from kindergarten to Grade 12, whereas the proportion accounted for by Hispanic students generally decreased (Figure 4 and Table 8). This is, in part, a reflection of the overall Hispanic and White population trends in Texas: increasingly, there are more young, school-age Hispanic children than White children.
- The proportions of grade-level enrollment accounted for by African American, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Native American students were relatively stable across Grades 1-12 in 2007-08. There were greater variations in enrollment by grade for Hispanic and White students.
- Consistent with the requirements of targeted early education programs outlined on page 10, Hispanics, who made up 47.2 percent of total enrollment in the 2007-08 school year, made up 65.4 percent of prekindergarten students. In contrast, White students, who made up 34.8 percent of total enrollment in 2007-08, made up 15.5 percent of prekindergarten students.
- From Grade 9 to Grade 12, Asian/Pacific Islander and White students increased as a proportion of the student body, and African American and Hispanic students decreased. This pattern held true in both the 2006-07 and 2007-08 school years.

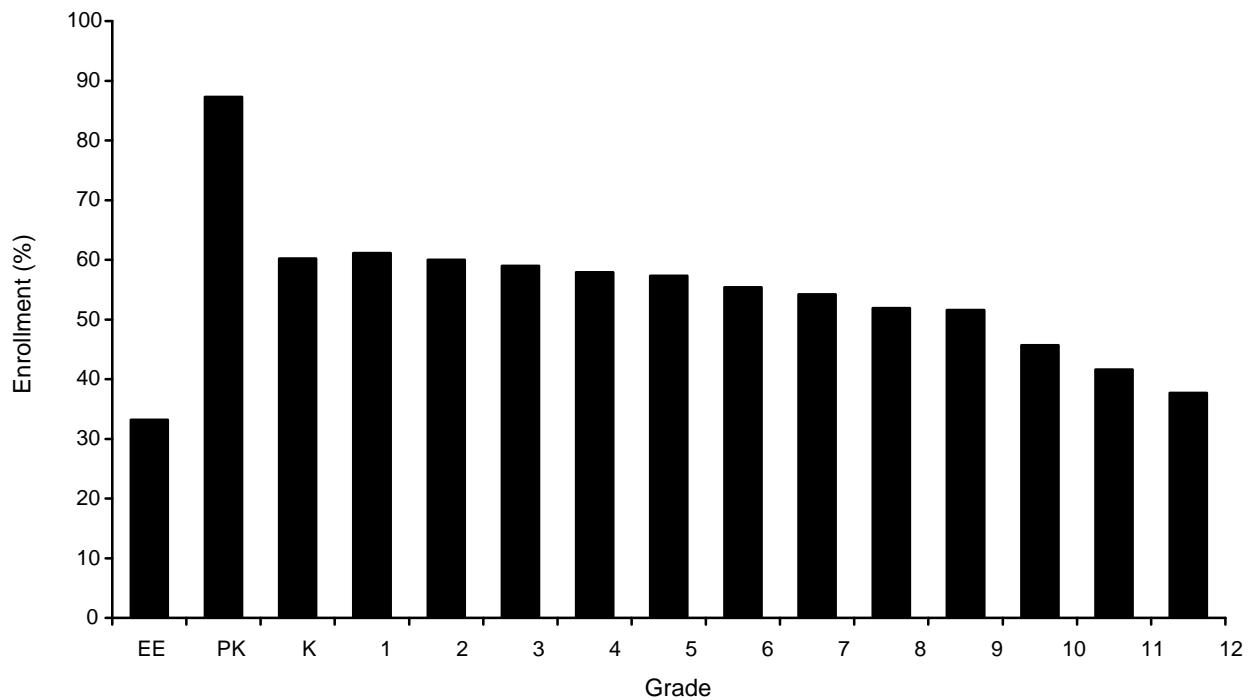
Figure 4  
Enrollment by Grade and Ethnicity, Texas Public Schools, 2007-08





- The overall percentage of students identified as economically disadvantaged decreased from 55.4 percent to 55.2 percent between the 2006-07 and 2007-08 school years (Table 9).
- Across grade levels, the percentage of students reported as economically disadvantaged decreased from Grade 1 to Grade 12, a pattern that has held true for several years. In the 2007-08 school year, 61.1 percent of students in Grade 1 were economically disadvantaged, compared to 37.7 percent of students in Grade 12 (Figure 5).
- The largest percentage of economically disadvantaged students, by far, was found in prekindergarten, a program designed to serve the educational needs of low-income children and/or children learning to speak English (Table 9).

**Figure 5**  
**Enrollment of Economically Disadvantaged Students by Grade, Texas Public Schools, 2007-08**



*Note.* EE=Early education. PK=Prekindergarten.

Table 9  
 Enrollment of Economically Disadvantaged Students by Grade,  
 Texas Public Schools, 2006-07 and 2007-08

Grade	2006-07		2007-08	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Early education	8,286	34.1	7,928	33.2
Prekindergarten	164,589	87.6	169,183	87.3
Kindergarten	215,713	61.1	214,747	60.2
1	229,833	61.7	229,713	61.1
2	213,467	60.3	220,157	60.0
3	205,601	59.4	209,637	59.0
4	198,862	58.4	200,657	57.9
5	194,023	57.5	198,198	57.3
6	187,525	56.1	186,395	55.4
7	179,574	54.2	184,678	54.2
8	179,535	53.1	172,769	51.9
9	203,562	51.4	204,994	51.6
10	148,347	45.5	151,800	45.7
11	118,509	40.9	122,610	41.6
12	97,657	37.1	103,155	37.7
All grades	2,545,083	55.4	2,576,621	55.2





- Between school years 1997-98 and 2007-08, the number of students participating in Title I programs increased by more than 1 million (Table 10 on page 18). The percentage of students enrolled in Title I programs (61.2 percent) was at least three times higher than the percentage enrolled in any other program.
- Career and technical education experienced the greatest percentage increase in enrollment between 1997-98 and 2007-08. The number of students participating in career and technical education rose by 92.1 percent over the 10-year period (Figure 6).
- The number of students identified as LEP grew by 49.1 percent between 1997-98 and 2007-08, and the number of students receiving bilingual or ESL instructional services increased by 56.1 percent. Both areas experienced increases of about a quarter of a million students.
- The percentage of students served in special education programs fell from 12.1 percent in 1997-98 to 10.2 percent in 2007-08. The percentage of students served in special education decreased or remained the same each year from 1998-99 to 2007-08.
- The percentage of students participating in gifted and talented programs rose from 8.0 percent of enrollment in 1997-98 to 8.4 percent in 1999-00. Starting in 2000-01, the percentage remained the same or decreased annually, reaching a low of 7.5 percent in 2006-07 and 2007-08.

Figure 6  
Enrollment in Instructional Programs in Texas Public Schools, 1997-98 Through 2007-08

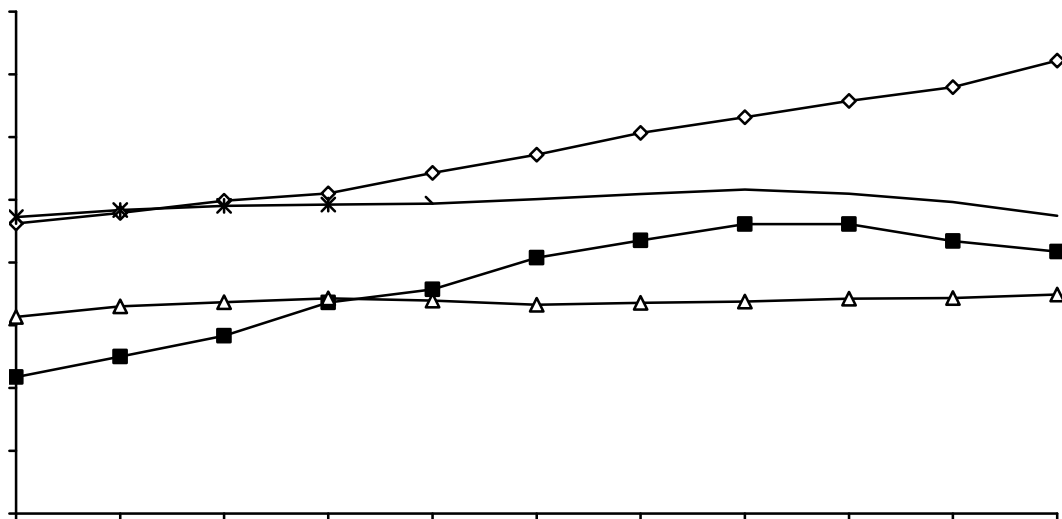


Table 10  
 Enrollment for Instructional Programs and Special Populations, Texas Public Schools, 1997-98  
 Through 2007-08

Year	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1997-98	462,479	11.9	217,233	11.1	313,142	8.0	66,799	1.7	519,921	13.3
1998-99	479,069	12.1	249,931	12.6	330,120	8.3	74,606	1.9	533,805	13.5
1999-00	498,275	12.4	283,003	14.1	336,562	8.4	73,804	1.8	555,470	13.9
2000-01	509,968	12.5	336,203	16.5	342,864	8.4	96,600	2.4	570,603	14.0
2001-02	542,804	13.0	356,960	17.1	339,342	8.2	110,276	2.7	601,448	14.5
2002-03	572,186	13.4	407,905	19.1	332,623	7.8	121,064	2.8	630,345	14.8
2003-04	606,539	14.0	435,403	20.0	335,844	7.8	116,818	2.7	660,707	15.3
2004-05	631,668	14.4	461,344	20.9	337,672	7.7	116,135	2.6	684,170	15.5
2005-06	657,842	14.6	461,479	20.5	342,369	7.6	109,401	2.4	711,396	15.7
2006-07	679,832	14.8	434,145	19.0	343,158	7.5	100,723	2.2	731,872	15.9
2007-08	721,750	15.5	417,225	18.1	348,854	7.5	94,263	2.0	775,432	16.6
10-year change	259,271	56.1	199,992	92.1	35,712	11.4	27,464	41.1	255,511	49.1

Year	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1997-98	71,285	1.8	472,627	12.1	1,791,278	45.9	3,900,488	100
1998-99	74,019	1.9	483,637	12.2	1,899,539	48.0	3,954,434	100
1999-00	74,987	1.9	490,220	12.2	2,012,700	50.3	4,002,227	100

- Between school years 2006-07 and 2007-08, there was little change in the distribution of students by ethnicity within instructional programs and special populations (Table 11 on page 20). Analysis of program participation shows cases of under- and overrepresentation of ethnic groups in certain areas, compared to their percentages of the total student population.
- In 2007-08, African American students accounted for 14.3 percent of the total student population (Table 4 on page 7). In contrast, African Americans made up 18.1 percent of the special education population and 8.1 percent of students enrolled in gifted and talented programs (Figure 7).
- The percentage of Asian/Pacific Islanders in special education programs in 2007-08 (1.5%) was lower than their proportion of the total student population (3.4%), whereas the percentage in gifted and talented programs (7.3%) was higher (Table 4 on page 7 and Table 11 on page 20).
- In 2007-08, Hispanic students made up 47.2 percent of the total public school population (Table 4 on page 7). By comparison, Hispanic representation in gifted and talented programs (34.4%) was smaller, and Hispanic representation in Title 1 (60.2%) was laon i84(0.0007 Tw 18.06 0 Td8r 90 1 TfcI Hispanic repr).

Table 11  
 Enrollment for Instructional Programs and Special Populations by Ethnicity, Texas Public Schools,  
 2006-07 and 2007-08

Ethnicity	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
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Table 11 (continued)  
 Enrollment for Instructional Programs and Special Populations by Ethnicity, Texas Public Schools,  
 2006-07 and 2007-08

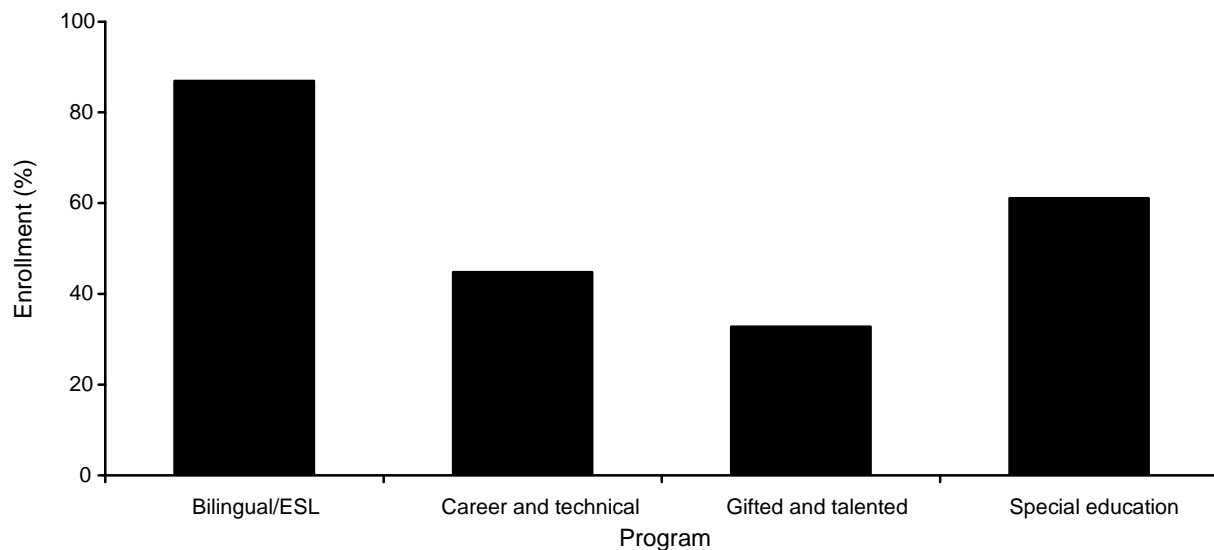
Ethnicity	Special education		Title I		State	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>2006-07</b>						
African American	90,615	18.3	431,272	15.4	662,700	14.4
Asian/Pacific Islander	6,905	1.4	45,777	1.6	150,193	3.3
Hispanic	209,850	42.3	1,667,763	59.4	2,127,647	46.3
Native American	2,177	0.4	7,874	0.3	15,831	0.3
White	186,914	37.6	656,087	23.4	1,638,571	35.7
<b>2007-08</b>						
African American	86,008	18.1	430,812	15.1	666,009	14.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	7,165	1.5	47,674	1.7	159,221	3.4
Hispanic	204,820	43.1	1,720,758	60.2	2,203,340	47.2
Native American	2,038	0.4	8,084	0.3	16,285	0.3
White	174,650	36.8	651,154	22.8	1,626,638	34.8

*Note.* Students may be counted in more than one category. Parts may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

<sup>a</sup>English as a second language. Beginning with the 2005-06 school year, data reflect students in Grades 9-12 only who are participating in career and technical education programs. Students taking career and technical education courses as an elective are excluded.

- The proportions of program participants and special populations identified as economically disadvantaged varied little between the 2006-07 and 2007-08 school years (Table 12).
- Economically disadvantaged students made up 55.2 percent of all students in 2007-08 (Table 12) and 61.1 percent of students in special education programs (Figure 8).
- Across other instructional programs, the percentages of students identified as economically disadvantaged varied considerably. In 2007-08, representation of economically disadvantaged students was lowest in gifted and talented programs (32.8%), followed by career and technical courses (44.8%) (Table 12).
- In bilingual and ESL programs, 86.9 percent of students were reported as economically disadvantaged, roughly the same percentage of LEP students (86.4%).

**Figure 8**  
**Enrollment of Economically Disadvantaged Students by Instructional Program, Texas Public Schools, 2007-08**



*Note.* Students may be counted in more than one category. ESL=English second language. Beginning with the 2005-06 school year, c

Table 12  
 Enrollment of Economically Disadvantaged Students by Instructional Program and Special Population—Texas Public Schools, 2006-07 and 2007-08

Year	Bilingual/ESL <sup>a</sup>		Career and technical		Gifted and talented	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2006-07	597,677	87.9	194,421	44.8	111,365	32.5
2007-08	627,473	86.9	186,981	44.8	114,326	32.8

Year	Immigrant		LEP <sup>b</sup>		Migrant	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2006-07	80,411	79.8	639,448	87.4	40,108	96.0
2007-08	72,050	76.4	670,187	86.4	36,166	96.3

Year	Special education		Title I		State	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2006-07	305,588	61.6	2,024,439	72.1	2,545,083	55.4
2007-08	289,839	61.1	2,051,602	71.8	2,576,621	55.2

*Note.* Students may be counted in more than one category.

<sup>a</sup>English as a second language. Beginning with the 2005-06 school year, data reflect students in Grades 9-12 only who are participating in career and technical education programs. Students taking career and technical education courses as an elective are excluded.





Table 13  
Enrollment for Instructional Programs and Special Populations by  
Gender, Texas Public Schools, 2006-07 and 2007-08

# Enrollment by District Type

Texas school districts are classified into nine types based on community features: major urban; major suburban; other central city; other central city suburban; independent town; non-metropolitan: fast growing; non-metropolitan: stable; rural; and charter school district. District types are based on overall size,

- Between 1997-98 and 2007-08, three district types experienced particularly large gains in student population. Enrollment in other central city suburban districts increased 65.5 percent, enrollment in major suburban districts increased 40.3 percent, and charter school enrollment grew to more than 20 times its size 10 years before (Table 14 on page 28). Districts in independent towns, rural districts, and non-metropolitan stable districts experienced enrollment decreases of 15.7 percent, 13.2 percent, and 8.8 percent, respectively. The greatest decrease was in the category of non-metropolitan fast-growing districts. Enrollment in this category declined by 49.7 percent from 1997-98 to 2007-08, in part because the number of districts in the category declined from 112 to 21.
- Texas school districts with high population concentrations (major urban, major suburban, other central city, and other central city suburban) accounted for 80.4 percent of total student enrollment in school year 2007-08, increasing from 74.6 percent in 1997-98. Districts with low population concentrations (independent town, non-metropolitan: fast growing, non-metropolitan: stable, and rural) accounted for 17.6 percent of enrollment in 2007-08, a decrease from 25.3 percent in 1997-98.
- Charter schools, which started in 1996-97, were the fastest growing district type. In 1997-98, charter schools enrolled 3,861 students, or 0.1 percent of the Texas public school population. By 2007-08, charter enrollment had grown to 90,485 students, or 1.9 percent of the public school population. Most charter schools are located in urban areas.
- The percentage of students being served in rural areas decreased from 4.3 percent of total public school enrollment to 3.1 percent during this period. Districts in rural areas accounted for just over one-third (35.2%) of Texas public school districts in 2007-08.

Figure 10  
Change in Enrollment by District Type, Texas Public Schools, 1997-98 to 2007-08

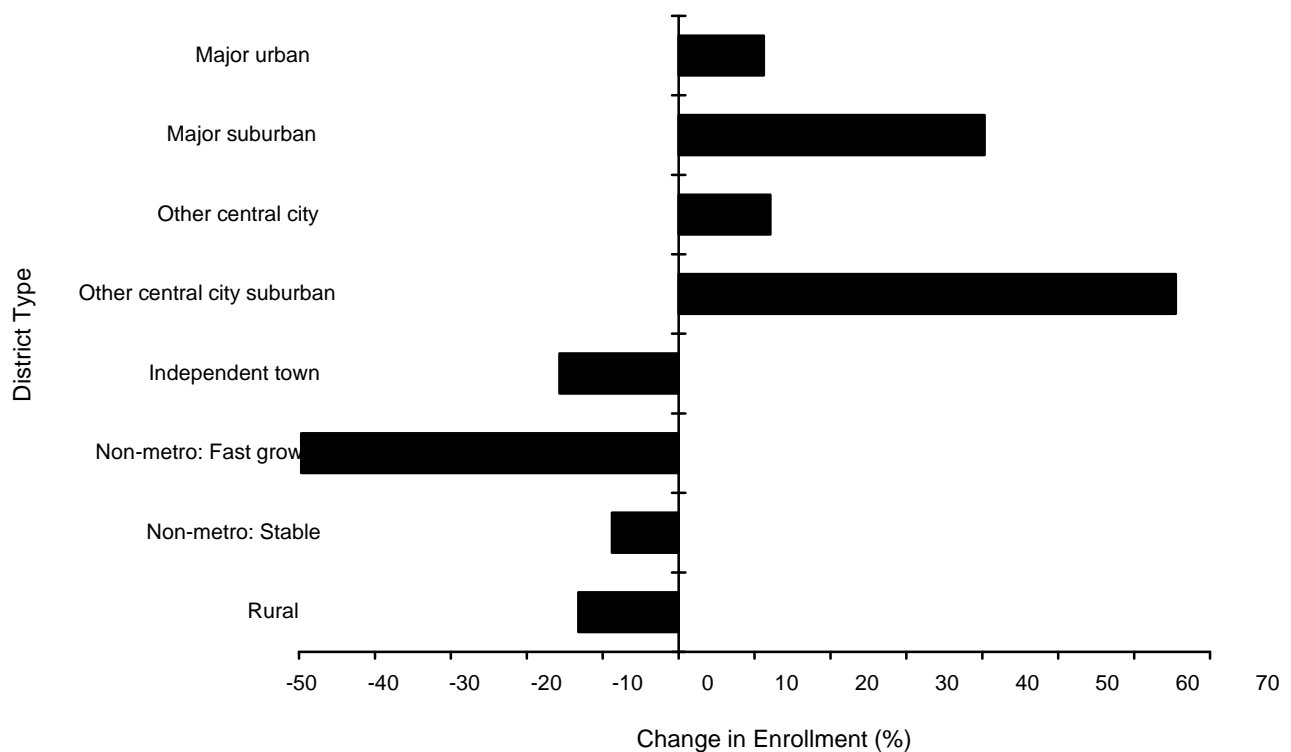


Table 14  
Enrollment by District Type, Texas Public Schools, 1997-98 Through 2007-08

Year	Major urban		Major suburban		Other central city		Other central city suburban		Independent town	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1997-98	802,244	20.6	1,090,162	27.9	648,278	16.6	367,897	9.4	327,194	8.4
1998-99	806,911	20.4	1,119,066	28.3	667,479	16.9	360,035	9.1	329,303	8.3
1999-00	862,978	21.6	1,092,278	27.3	670,041	16.7	367,959	9.2	326,117	8.1
2000-01	868,221	21.3	1,133,727	27.8	678,129	16.7	369,560	9.1	327,498	8.0
2001-02	826,477	19.9	1,312,477	31.5	654,441	15.7	486,455	11.7	277,169	6.7
2002-03	888,575	20.9	1,302,823	30.6	668,917	15.7	499,883	11.7	287,638	6.8
2003-04	888,757	20.5	1,345,980	31.1	682,705	15.8	514,710	11.9	293,998	6.8
2004-05	887,410	20.2	1,386,601	31.5	716,925	16.3	535,956	12.2	281,494	6.4
2005-06	901,300	19.9	1,456,752	32.2	704,899	15.6	581,524	12.9	282,039	6.2
2006-07	894,106	19.5	1,492,016	32.5	736,972	16.0	599,298	13.0	277,296	6.0
2007-08	892,014	19.1	1,529,257	32.7	726,904	15.6	608,914	13.0	275,792	5.9
10-year change	89,770	11.2	439,095	40.3	78,626	12.1	241,017	65.5	-51,402	-15.7

Year	Non-metro: Fast growing		Non-metro: Stable		Rural		Charter		State	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1997-98	115,275	3.0	378,994	9.7	166,583	4.3	3,861	0.1	3,900,488	100
1998-99	95,981	2.4	405,663	10.3	157,756	4.0	12,240	0.3	3,954,434	100
1999-00	97,128	2.4	425,451	10.6	134,567	3.4	25,708	0.6	4,002,227	100
2000-01	74,707	1.8	443,480	10.9	138,067	3.4	38,044	0.9	4,071,433	100
2001-02	56,542	1.4	366,020	8.8	134,337	3.2	47,050	1.1	4,160,968	100
2002-03	47,797	1.1	370,079	8.7	136,121	3.2	53,988	1.3	4,255,821	100
2003-04	45,082	1.0	360,507	8.3	135,456	3.1	60,833	1.4	4,328,028	100
2004-05	29,897	0.7	356,204	8.1	139,997	3.2	66,160	1.5	4,400,644	100
2005-06	30,214	0.7	349,952	7.7	143,459	3.2	70,904	1.6	4,521,043	100
2006-07	22,288	0.5	347,170	7.6	144,689	3.1	81,107	1.8	4,594,942	100
2007-08	57,943	1.2	345,571	7.4	144,613	3.1	90,485	1.9	4,671,493	100
10-year change	-57,332	-49.7	-33,423	-8.8	-21,970	-13.2	86,624	2,243.6	771,005	19.8

Note. Parts may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.



**Table 15**  
**Enrollment by District Type and Ethnicity, Texas Public Schools, 1997-98 and 2007-08**

Year	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>African American</b>										
1997-98	193,760	24.2	154,722	14.2	81,243	12.5	29,779	8.1	41,257	12.6
2007-08	167,920	18.8	258,256	16.9	86,275	11.9	42,966	7.1	35,740	13.0
10-year change	-25,840	-13.3	103,534	66.9	5,032	6.2	13,187	44.3	-5,517	-13.4
<b>Asian/Pacific Islander</b>										
1997-98	15,488	1.9	58,477	5.4	11,771	1.8	4,018	1.1	1,805	0.6
2007-08	22,624	2.5	103,292	6.8	11,712	1.6	12,096	2.0	2,397	0.9
10-year change	7,136	46.1	44,815	76.6	-59	-0.5	8,078	201.0	592	32.8
<b>Hispanic</b>										
1997-98	436,830	54.5	306,461	28.1	285,574	44.1	155,133	42.2	98,502	30.1
2007-08	565,073	63.3	622,585	40.7	401,460	55.2	271,924	44.7	107,587	39.0
10-year change	128,243	29.4	316,124	103.2	115,886	40.6	116,791	75.3	9,085	9.2
<b>Native American</b>										
1997-98	1,736	0.2	3,404	0.3	1,647	0.3	1,033	0.3	819	0.3
2007-08	2,054	0.2	5,153	0.3	2,477	0.3	2,637	0.4	1,082	0.4
10-year change	318	18.3	1,749	51.4	830	50.4	1,604	155.3	263	32.1
<b>White-27en0032tral city w -8.007 44w 2.147 0 TD [7-078007-281(t)10(s)8(uburba)8(n0030)-(l)6(035)8(p5)8(035)8((aus1( aus1(o0 1 wn</b>										
1997-98	154,430	19.2	567,098	52.0	268,043	41.3	177,934	48.4	184,811	56.5
2007-08	134,343	15.1	539,971	35.3	224,980	31.0	279,291	45.9	128,986	46.8
10-year change	-20,087	-13.0	-27,127	-4.8	-43,063	-16.1	101,357	57.0	-55,825	-30.2
<b>State</b>										
1997-98	802,244	100	1,090,162	100	648,278	100	367,897	100	327,194	100
2007-08	892,014	100	1,529,257	100	726,904	100	608,914	100	275,792	100
10-year change	89,770	11.2	439,095	40.3	78,626	12.1	241,017	65.5	-51,402	-15.7

Note. Parts may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

Table 15 (continued)  
 Enrollment by District Type and Ethnicity, Texas Public Schools, 1997-98 and 2007-08

Year	Non-metro: Fast growing		Non-metro: Stable		Rural		Charter	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>African American</b>								
1997-98	3,594	3.1	43,634	11.5	11,324	6.8	1,092	28.3
2007-08	5,917	10.2	33,542	9.7	8,255	5.7	27,138	30.0
10-year change	2,323	64.6	-10,092	-23.1	-3,069	-27.1	26,046	2,385.2
<b>Asian/Pacific Islander</b>								
1997-98	865	0.8	2,195	0.6	417	0.3	100	2.6
2007-08	1,969	3.4	2,196	0.6	467	0.3	2,468	2.7
10-year change	1,104	127.6	1	<0.1	50	12.0	2,368	2,368.0
<b>Hispanic</b>								
1997-98	26,605	23.1	125,298	33.1	42,783	25.7	1,798	46.6
2007-08	15,244	26.3	131,169	38.0	43,379	30.0	44,919	49.6
10-year change	-11,361	-42.7	5,871	4.7	596	1.4	43,121	2,398.3
<b>Native American</b>								
1997-98	374	0.3	986	0.3	562	0.3	17	0.4
2007-08	355	0.6	1,385	0.4	869	0.6	273	0.3
10-year change	-19	-5.1	399	40.5	307	54.6	256	1,505.9
<b>White</b>								
1997-98	83,837	72.7	206,881	54.6	111,497	66.9	854	22.1
2007-08	34,458	59.5	177,279	51.3	91,643	63.4	15,687	17.3
10-year change	-49,379	-58.9	-29,602	-14.3	-19,854	-17.8	14,833	1,736.9
<b>State</b>								
1997-98	115,275	100	378,994	100	166,583	100	3,861	100
2007-08	57,943	100	345,571	100	144,613	100	90,485	100
10-year change	-57,332	-49.7	-33,423	-8.8	-21,970	-13.2	86,624	2,243.6

Note. Parts may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

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Table 16  
 Enrollment of Economically Disadvantaged Students by District Type, Texas Public Schools,  
 1997-98 Through 2007-08

Year	Major urban		Major suburban		Other central city		Other central city suburban		Independent town	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1997-98	523,690	65.3	370,618	34.0	341,886	52.7	183,649	49.9	153,764	47.0
1998-99	519,809	64.4	388,655	34.7	352,991	52.9	175,591	48.8	156,770	47.6
1999-00	546,848	63.4	386,852	35.4	361,362	53.9	178,381	48.5	154,937	47.5
2000-01	560,760	64.6	408,512	36.0	368,021	54.3	181,193	49.0	155,847	47.6
2001-02	561,469	67.9	476,870	36.3	380,757	58.2	237,022	48.7	138,583	50.0
2002-03	598,912	67.4	497,943	38.2	395,929	59.2	250,835	50.2	144,578	50.3
2003-04	610,635	68.7	534,625	39.7	407,243	59.7	257,671	50.1	151,048	51.4
2004-05	626,929	70.6	584,917	42.2	432,606	60.3	271,097	50.6	153,630	54.6
2005-06	642,450	71.3	641,610	44.0	417,949	59.3	310,856	53.5	155,661	55.2
2006-07	624,196	69.8	673,844	45.2	431,991	58.6	320,737	53.5	154,475	55.7
2007-08	621,949	69.7	691,726	45.2	436,685	60.1	322,161	52.9	151,671	55.0
10-year change	98,259	18.8	321,108	86.6	94,799	27.7	138,512	75.4	-2,093	-1.4

Year	Non-metro: Fast growing		Non-metro: Stable		Rural		Charter		State	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1997-98	44,037	38.2	187,032	49.3	81,930	49.2	1,554	40.2	1,888,160	100
1998-99	35,192	36.7	202,205	49.8	77,830	49.3	6,438	52.6	1,915,481	100
1999-00	34,857	35.9	212,010	49.8	67,347	50.0	13,406	52.1	1,956,000	100
2000-01	22,760	30.5	216,536	48.8	68,870	49.9	20,622	54.2	2,003,121	100
2001-02	18,022	31.9	188,539	51.5	68,013	50.6	27,090	57.6	2,096,365	100
2002-03	15,704	32.9	195,913	52.9	71,326	52.4	32,821	60.8	2,203,961	100
2003-04	17,265	38.3	193,114	53.6	71,264	52.6	38,330	63.0	2,281,195	100
2004-05	13,362	44.7	195,408	54.9	74,668	53.3	45,083	68.1	2,397,700	100
2005-06	11,830	39.2	198,801	56.8	77,593	54.1	50,222	70.8	2,506,972	100
2006-07	9,737	43.7	195,928	56.4	77,764	53.7	56,411	69.6	2,545,083	100
2007-08	18,793	32.4	193,823	56.1	76,535	52.9	63,278	69.9	2,576,621	100
10-year change	-25,244	-57.3	6,791	3.6	-5,395	-6.6	61,724	3,971.9	688,461	36.5

# Enrollment by Education Service Center

Regional education service centers (ESCs) are non-regulatory, public institutions created and authorized by the Texas Legislature. Their associations with school districts are collaborative and supportive. Texas is divided into 20 service center regions, and each region has its own ESC. An ESC serves districts within the geographic boundaries of its service center region. A district may choose to work with an ESC outside of its service center region. This report presents regional results based on districts and campuses served by an ESC, including those located outside of its service center boundary.

Some of the primary goals of ESCs are to work with the Texas Education Agency and districts to improve student achievement, help districts become more cost-effective and -efsvctint, hnd ausstr.639f ESCs a-

- During the 1997-98 school year, ESC Region 4 (Houston) served the largest student population: 21.3 percent of the total state public school enrollment. In 2007-08, Region 4 continued to serve the largest proportion of total state enrollment (22.1%) (Table 17 on page 36).
- In 1997-98, Region 9 (Wichita Falls) served the smallest population: 1.1 percent of the total state public school enrollment. Region 9 remained the smallest in 2007-08, with 0.8 percent of total state enrollment.
- Region 13 (Austin) experienced the greatest percentage gain in enrollment between 1997-98 and 2007-08, increasing by 38.9 percent. Region 18 (Midland) had the greatest loss, decreasing by 11.0 percent during this time period.

Figure 13  
Change in Enrollment by Education Service Center, Texas Public Schools, 1997-98 to 2007-08

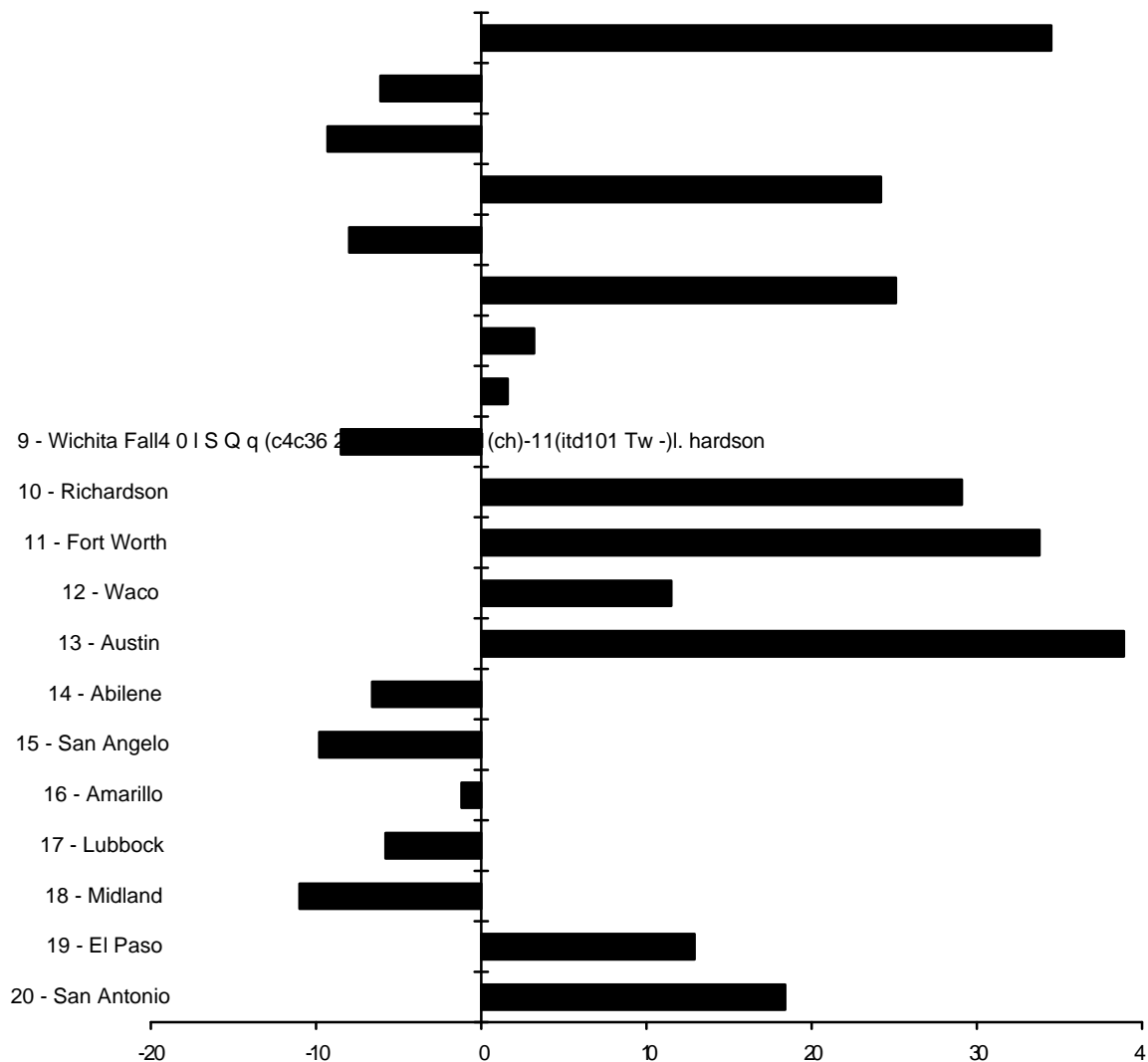


Table 17  
Enrollment by Education Service Center Texas Public Schools, 1997-98 Through 2007-08

Year	1 - Edinburg		2 - Corpus Christi		3 - Victoria		4 - Houston		5 - Beaumont	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1997-98	285,029	7.3	112,357	2.9	57,900	1.5	830,338	21.3	87,719	2.2
1998-99	289,617	7.3	110,845	2.8	57,540	1.5	846,144	21.4	87,633	2.2
1999-00	295,103	7.4	109,486	2.7	56,797	1.4	861,594	21.5	86,769	2.2
2000-01	303,275	7.4	107,892	2.6	55,855	1.4	879,574	21.6	86,023	2.1
2001-02	315,910	7.6	107,864	2.6	55,310	1.3	903,257	21.7	85,769	2.1
2002-03	329,751	7.7	107,324	2.5	55,207	1.3	928,460	21.8	85,157	2.0
2003-04	341,813	7.9	107,202	2.5	54,989	1.3	947,443	21.9	84,724	2.0
2004-05	352,747	8.0	107,092	2.4	54,419	1.2	965,841	21.9	83,985	1.9
2005-06	363,270	8.0	106,784	2.4	53,885	1.2	1,004,202	22.2	80,854	1.8
2006-07	373,251	8.1	105,996	2.3	53,266	1.2	1,014,989	22.1	81,030	1.8
2007-08	383,460	8.2	105,512	2.3	52,496	1.1	1,031,462	22.1	80,712	1.7
10-year change	98,431	34.5	-6,845	-6.1	-5,404	-9.3	201,124	24.2	-7,007	-8.0

Year	6 - Huntsville		7 - Kilgore		8 - Mt. Pleasant		9 - Wichita Falls		10 - Richardson	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1997-98	128,718	3.3	159,214	4.1	55,894	1.4	42,485	1.1	550,573	14.1
1998-99	131,062	3.3	159,184	4.0	55,501	1.4	41,922	1.1	564,893	14.3
1999-00	133,333	3.3	157,726	3.9	55,357	1.4	41,528	1.0	579,472	14.5
2000-01	136,347	3.3	158,040	3.9	55,319	1.4	40,875	1.0	598,831	14.7
2001-02	139,093	3.3	158,670	3.8	55,274	1.3	40,836	1.0	619,787	14.9
2002-03	142,717	3.4	160,218	3.8	56,054	1.3	40,448	1.0	637,734	15.0
2003-04	145,813	3.4	161,025	3.7	56,278	1.3	40,125	0.9	650,097	15.0
2004-05	149,171	3.4	162,127	3.7	56,743	1.3	39,915	0.9	662,037	15.0
2005-06	154,408	3.4	163,964	3.6	56,998	1.3	39,864	0.9	683,721	15.1
2006-07	156,988	3.4	163,722	3.6	56,832	1.2	39,327	0.9	696,670	15.2
2007-08	161,061	3.4	164,246	3.5	56,778	1.2	38,889	0.8	710,590	15.2
10-year change	32,343	25.1	5,032	3.2	884	1.6	-3,596	-8.5	160,017	29.1

Note. Parts may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

continues

Table 17 (continued)

- Hispanic enrollment rose in all 20 ESC regions from 1997-98 to 2007-08 (Figure 14). The number of Hispanic students more than doubled in Regions 6 (Huntsville), 8 (Mt. Pleasant), and 11 (Fort Worth) and almost doubled in Regions 5 (Beaumont), 7 (Kilgore), and 10 (Richardson).
- From 1997-98 to 2007-08, White enrollment decreased in 17 of the 20 ESC regions. Eleven regions had declines of 15.0 percent or more. Nine of these regions had declines in enrollment as a whole, but Regions 1 (Edinburg) and 19 (El Paso) saw growth (Figure 13 on page 35 and Table 18 on page 39).
- As a percentage of statewide enrollment, African American enrollment remained relatively stable over the 10-year period (Figure 1 on page 6), but African American representation varied greatly by region. In the 2007-08 school year, African American students made up more than 30 percent of enrollment in Region 5 (Beaumont) but less than 1 percent in Region 1 (Edinburg) (Table 18).

Figure 14  
 Change in Enrollment by Education Service Center and Ethnicity, Texas Public Schools, 1997-98 to 2007-08

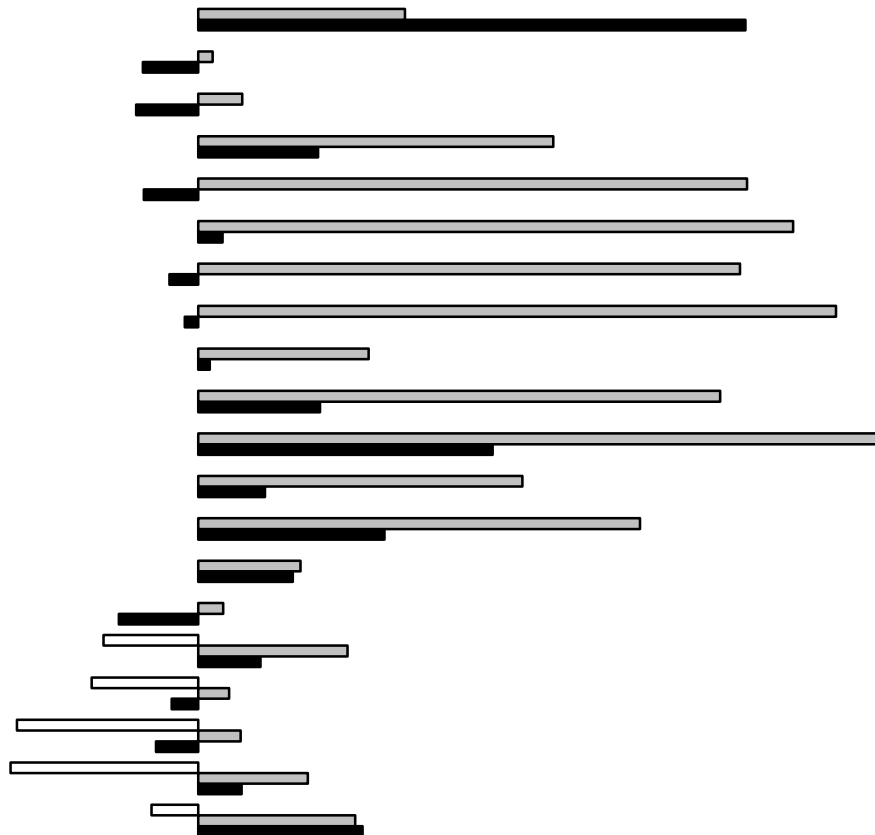


Table 18  
Enrollment by Education Service Center and City, Texas Public Schools, 1997-98 and 2007-08

Year	1 - Edinburg		2 - Corpus Christi		3 - Victoria		4 - Houston		5 - Beaumont		Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number		
<b>African American</b>											
1997-98	473	0.2	4,191	3.7	6,478	11.2	182,300	22.0	26,895		30.7
2007-08	941	0.2	3,772	3.6	5,750	11.0	221,793	21.5	24,266		30.1
10-year change	468	98.9	-419	-10.0	-728	-11.2	39,493	21.7	-2,629		-9.8
<b>Asian/Pacific Islander</b>											
1997-98	990	0.3	1,062	0.9	694	1.2	40,365	4.9	1,966		2.2
2007-08	1,932	0.5	1,351	1.3	633	1.2	61,564	6.0	2,057		2.5
10-year change	942	95.2	289	27.2	-61	-8.8	21,199	52.5	91		4.6
<b>Hispanic</b>											
1997-98	270,366	94.9	72,473	64.5	23,428	40.5	278,421	33.5	4,945		5.6
2007-08	371,549	96.9	74,345	70.5	25,310	48.2	457,268	44.3	9,850		12.2
10-year change	101,183	37.4	1,872	2.6	1,882	8.0	178,847	64.2	4,905		99.2
<b>Native American</b>											
1997-98	157	0.1	304	0.3	65	0.1	1,207	0.1	206		0.2
2007-08	147	<0.1	296	0.3	103	0.2	1,997	0.2	260		0.3
10-year change	-10	-6.4	-8	-2.6	38	58.5	790	65.5	54		26.2
<b>White</b>											
1997-98	13,043	4.6	34,327	30.6	27,235	47.0	328,045	39.5	53,707		61.2
2007-08	8,891	2.3	25,748	24.4	20,700	39.4	288,840	28.0	44,279		54.9
10-year change	-4,152	-31.8	-8,579	-25.0	-6,535	-24.0	-39,205	-12.0	-9,428		-17.6
<b>State</b>											
1997-98	285,029	100	112,357	100	57,900	100	830,338	100	87,719		100
2007-08	383,460	100	105,512	100	52,496	100	1,031,462	100	80,712		100
10-year change	98,431	34.5	-6,845	-6.1	-5,404	-9.3	201,124	24.2	-7,007		-8.0

Note. Parts may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

continues

Table 18 (continued)  
 Enrollment by Education Service Center and City, Texas Public Schools, 1997-98 and 2007-08

Year	6 - Huntsville		7 - Kilgore		8 - Mt. Pleasant		9 - Wichita Falls		10 - Richardson	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>African American</b>										
1997-98	19,812	15.4	34,930	21.9	13,132	23.5	3,613	8.5	118,678	21.6
2007-08	20,687	12.8	33,117	20.2	12,821	22.6	3,689	9.5	144,793	20.4
10-year change	875	4.4	-1,813	-5.2	-311	-2.4	76	2.1	26,115	22.0
<b>Asian/Pacific Islander</b>										
1997-98	1,333	1.0	743	0.5	183	0.3	566	1.3	21,429	3.9
2007-08	3,137	1.9	1,400	0.9	397	0.7	583	1.5	36,920	5.2
10-year change	1,804	135.3	657	88.4	214	116.9	17	3.0	15,491	72.3
<b>Hispanic</b>										
1997-98	19,663	15.3	17,124	10.8	3,932	7.0	6,059	14.3	141,100	25.6
2007-08	40,795	25.3	33,896	20.6	8,460	14.9	7,928	20.4	274,183	38.6
10-year change	21,132	107.5	16,772	97.9	4,528	115.2	1,869	30.8	133,083	94.3
<b>Native American</b>										
1997-98	298	0.2	354	0.2	273	0.5	215	0.5	2,599	0.5
2007-08	754	0.5	560	0.3	462	0.8	423	1.1	3,434	0.5
10-year change	456	153.0	206	58.2	189	69.2	208	96.7	835	32.1
<b>White</b>										
1997-98	87,612	68.1	106,063	66.6	38,374	68.7	32,032	75.4	266,767	48.5
2007-08	95,688	59.4	95,273	58.0	34,638	61.0	26,266	67.5	251,260	35.4
10-year change	8,076	9.2	-10,790	-10.2	-3,736	-9.7	-5,766	-18.0	-15,507	-5.8
<b>State</b>										
1997-98	128,718	100	159,214	100	55,894	100	42,485	100	550,573	100
2007-08	161,061	100	164,246	100	56,778	100	38,889	100	710,590	100
10-year change	32,343	25.1	5,032	3.2	884	1.6	-3,596	-8.5	160,017	29.1

Note. Parts may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

continues



Table 18 (continued)  
 Enrollment by Education Service Center and City, Texas Public Schools, 1997-98 and 2007-08

Year	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1997-98	48,044	12.6	30,175	22.7	24,675	9.9	3,175	6.3	1,812	3.4
2007-08	73,620	14.4	33,812	22.8	32,990	9.6	3,717	7.9	1,553	3.3
10-year change	25,576	53.2	3,637	12.1	8,315	33.7	542	17.1	-259	-14.3
1997-98	11,462	3.0	2,068	1.6	5,044	2.0	379	0.7	272	0.5
2007-08	22,521	4.4	2,697	1.8	12,752	3.7	456	1.0	292	0.6
10-year change	11,059	96.5	629	30.4	7,708	152.8	77	20.3	20	7.4
1997-98	67,783	17.8	24,034	18.0	78,419	31.6	12,617	25.0	24,054	45.5
2007-08	151,476	29.7	38,114	25.7	140,986	40.8	14,950	31.7	25,131	52.7
10-year change	83,693	123.5	14,080	58.6	62,567	79.8	2,333	18.5	1,077	4.5
1997-98	1,745	0.5	479	0.4	777	0.3	132	0.3	110	0.2
2007-08	2,825	0.6	848	0.6	1,193	0.3	212	0.4	107	0.2
10-year change	1,080	61.9	369	77.0	416	53.5	80	60.6	-3	-2.7
1997-98	252,314	66.2	76,405	57.4	139,508	56.2	34,260	67.8	26,635	50.4
2007-08	259,765	50.9	73,045	49.2	157,233	45.6	27,871	59.0	20,609	43.2

Table 18 (continued)  
 Enrollment by Education Service Center and Ethnicity, Texas Public Schools, 1997-98 and 2007-08

Year	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1997-98	4,238	5.2	6,814	8.2	4,566	5.4	4,505	2.9	21,899	6.8
2007-08	4,717	5.9	6,485	8.2	4,217	5.6	4,859	2.8	28,410	7.5
10-year change	479	11.3	-329	-4.8	-349	-7.6	354	7.9	6,511	29.7
1997-98	1,054	1.3	460	0.6	519	0.6	1,042	0.7	3,505	1.1
2007-08	1,183	1.5	796	1.0	559	0.7	1,291	0.7	6,700	1.8
10-year change	129	12.2	336	73.0	40	7.7	249	23.9	3,195	91.2
1997-98	25,598	31.6	38,754	46.4	41,481	49.1	128,779	83.7	199,954	62.3
2007-08	32,500	40.6	40,914	52.0	44,662	59.4	154,328	88.8	256,695	67.6
10-year change	6,902	27.0	2,160	5.6	3,181	7.7	25,549	19.8	56,741	28.4
1997-98	330	0.4	146	0.2	253	0.3	391	0.3	537	0.2
2007-08	359	0.4	287	0.4	384	0.5	547	0.3	1,087	0.3

- From 1997-98 to 2007-08, the percentage of students who were economically disadvantaged increased in 18 of the 20 ESC regions (Figure 15 on this page and Table 19 on page 44). In 1997-98, seven regions—Region 1 (Edinburg), Region 2 (Corpus Christi), Region 15 (San Angelo), Region 17 (Lubbock), Region 18 (Midland), Region 19 (El Paso), and Region 20 (San Antonio)—served populations in which over 50 percent of students were economically disadvantaged. By 2007-08, only Regions 6 (Huntsville), 9 (Wichita Falls), 11 (Fort Worth), and 13 (Austin) did not have economically disadvantaged populations of more than 50 percent.
- In 2007-08, Region 1 (Edinburg) had the highest percentage of students who were economically disadvantaged (85.2%), and Region 11 (Fort Worth) had the lowest (41.1%). These two regions also had the highest and lowest percentages of economically disadvantaged students, respectively, in 1997-98.
- Of the nine regions that showed decreases in total enrollment during the period, all but Regions 15 (San Angelo) and 18 (Midland) saw increases in the numbers of economically disadvantaged students (Figure 13 on page 35 and Figure 15 on this page).

**Figure 15**  
**Change in Enrollment of Economically Disadvantaged Students by Education Service Center, Texas Public Schools, 1997-98 to 2007-08**

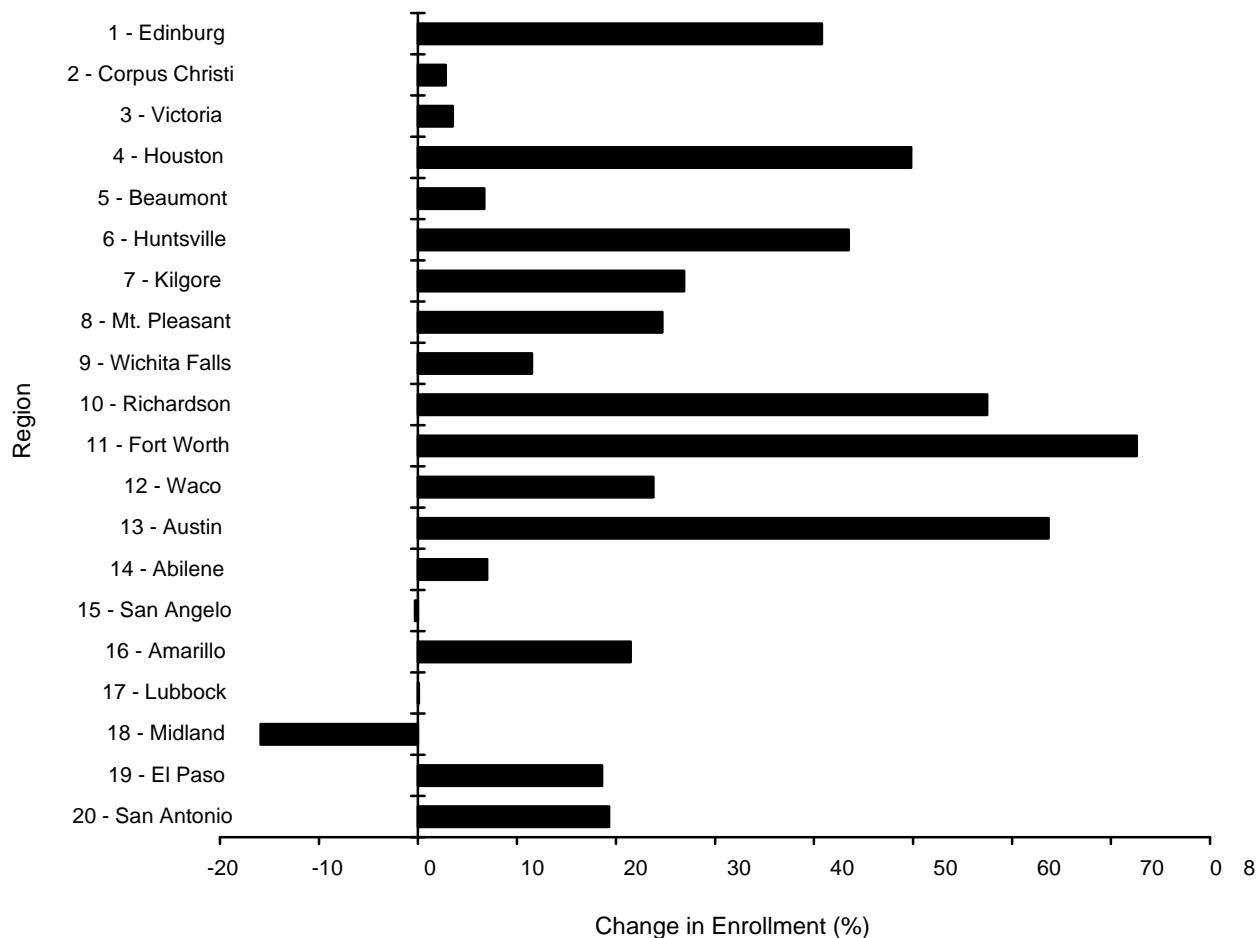


Table 19

## Enrollment of Economically Disadvantaged Students by Education Service Center, Texas Public Schools, 1997-98 and 2007-08

Year	1 - Edinburg		2 - Corpus Christi		3 - Victoria		4 - Houston		5 - Beaumont	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1997-98	232,014	81.4	63,074	56.1	28,248	48.8	371,832	44.8	39,746	45.3
2007-08	326,600	85.2	64,828	61.4	29,226	55.7	556,941	54.0	42,424	52.6
10-year change	94,586	40.8	1,754	2.8	978	3.5	185,109	49.8	2,678	6.7
Year	6 - Huntsville		7 - Kilgore		8 - Mt. Pleasant		9 - Wichita Falls		10 - Richardson	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1997-98	51,544	40.0	70,410	44.2	25,703	46.0	17,138	40.3	229,512	41.7
2007-08	73,986	45.9	89,350	54.4	32,044	56.4	19,116	49.2	361,551	50.9
10-year change	22,442	43.5	18,940	26.9	6,341	24.7	1,978	11.5	132,039	57.5
Year	11 - Fort Worth		12 - Waco		13 - Austin		14 - Abilene		15 - San Angelo	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1997-98	121,396	31.8	63,423	47.6	91,203	36.7	23,843	47.2	26,952	51.0
2007-08	209,525	41.1	78,534	52.9	149,293	43.3	25,513	54.0	26,884	56.4
10-year change	88,129	72.6	15,111	23.8	58,090	63.7	1,670	7.0	-68	-0.3
Year	16 - Amarillo		17 - Lubbock		18 - Midland		19 - El Paso		20 - San Antonio	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1997-98	35,870	44.3	45,322	54.3	45,622	54.0	110,057	71.5	195,251	60.9
2007-08	43,576	54.4	45,359	57.7	38,374	51.0	130,483	75.1	233,014	61.3
10-year change	7,706	21.5	37	0.1	-7,248	-15.9	20,426	18.6	37,763	19.3



**Table 21**  
**Public School Enrollment by Ethnicity, Texas and the United States,**  
**Fall 1995 and Fall 2005**

Year	African American (%)	Asian/ Pacific Islander (%)	Hispanic (%)	Native American (%)	White (%)
<b>Texas</b>					
Fall 1995	14.3	2.3	36.7	0.3	46.4
Fall 2005	14.7	3.1	45.3	0.3	36.5
10-year change (percentage-point)	0.4	0.8	8.6	0.0	-9.9
<b>United States</b>					
Fall 1995	16.8	3.7	13.5	1.1	64.8
Fall 2005	17.2	4.6	19.8	1.2	57.1
10-year change (percentage-point)	0.4	0.9	6.3	0.1	-7.7

*Note.* Parts may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

**Table 22**  
**Public School Enrollment of Students Eligible**  
**for the National School Lunch and Child**  
**Nutrition Program, Texas and the United**  
**States, 1995-96 and 2005-06**

Year	Texas (%)	United States (%)
1995-96	40.3	n/a <sup>a</sup>
2005-06	48.0	41.6
10-year change (percentage-point)	7.7	n/a

<sup>a</sup>A national rate could not be calculated because 13 states did not provide information for at least 70 percent of their schools. Of the 37 states that reported information for 1995-96, the percentage of eligible students ranged from a low of 12.4 percent to a high of 54.5 percent.

**Table 23**  
**Public School Enrollment of Students**  
**Participating in Special Education**  
**Programs, Texas and the United States,**  
**1995-96 and 2004-05**

Table 24  
 Public School Enrollment of Students  
 Identified as Limited English Proficient,  
 Texas and the United States, 1994-95 and  
 2004-05

Year	Texas (%)	United States (%)
1994-95	12.1	6.7
2004-05	15.5	10.5
10-year change (percentage-point)	3.4	3.8

# Appendix A. District Type Definitions

Districts are grouped into eight subcategories, ranging from major urban to rural, based on factors such as enrollment, growth in enrollment, economic status, and proximity to urban areas. Charter school districts make up a ninth subcategory. The subcategories are as follows.

**Major Urban.** A district is classified as major urban if: (a) it is located in a county with a population of at least 735,000; (b) its enrollment is the largest in the county or at least 75 percent of the largest district enrollment in the county; and (c) at least 35 percent of enrolled students are economically disadvantaged. A student is reported as economically disadvantaged if he or she is:

- y eligible for free or reduced-price meals under the National School Lunch and Child Nutrition Program;
- y from a family with annual income at or below the federal poverty line;
- y eligible for Temporary Assistance to Ne



**Rural.** A district is classified as rural if it does not meet the criteria for classification in any of the previous subcategories. A rural district has either: (a) an enrollment of between 300 and the median district enrollment for the state and an enrollment growth rate over the past five years of less than 20 percent; or (b) an enrollment of less than 300 students.

**Charter School Districts.** Charter school districts are open-enrollment school districts chartered by the State Board of Education. Established by the Texas Legislature in 1995 to promote local initiative, charter school districts are subject to fewer regulations than other public school districts. Generally, charter school districts are subject to laws and rules that ensure fiscal and academic accountability but that do not unduly regulate instructional methods or pedagogical innovation. Like other public school districts, charter school districts are monitored and accredited under the statewide testing and accountability system.



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1. acceptance policies on student transfers from other school districts;
2. operation of school bus routes or runs on a nonsegregated basis;
3. nondiscrimination in extracurricular activities and the use of school facilities;
4. nondiscriminatory practices in the hiring, assigning, promoting, paying, demoting, reassigning, or dismissing of faculty and staff members who work with children;
5. enrollment and assignment of students without discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin;
6. nondiscriminatory practices relating to the use of a student's first language; and
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