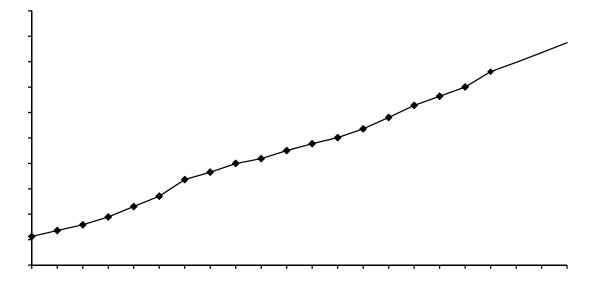
# Enrollment in Texas Public Schools 2008-09

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Statewide Enrollment, Texas Public Schools, 1987-88 Through 2008-09



## Enrollment in Texas Public Schools 2008-09

### **Texas Education Agency**

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**Abstract.** This report provides information on enrollment in the Texas public school system from the 1998-99 through 2008-09 school years, based on data collected through the Texas Public Education Information Management System. Enrollment data are provided by grade, ethnicity, gender, and economically disadvantaged status, and for special populations and instructional programs. Data also are reported by education service center region.

**Keywords.** Enrollment, grade, bilingual/English as a second language, career and technical, gifted and talented, limited English proficiency, special education, Title I, education service center, ethnicity, economically disadvantaged status, gender.

Cover. Statewide Enrollment, Texas Public Schools, 1987-88 Through 2008-09. See pages 4-5 for detail.

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### **Overview**

This report provides enrollment data for students attending Texas public schools in the 2008-09 school year and updates 10-year trends in state enrollment. Enrollment data are provided by student characteristics, including ethnicity, socioeconomic status, gender, and grade level. Data are also provided for participation in special instructional programs, including bilingual or English as a second language (ESL) programs, career and technical programs, gifted and talented programs, special education programs, and Title I programs, as well as for special populations, including immigrant and migrant students and students identified as limited English proficient (LEP).

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## **Highlights**

Texas public school enrollment during the 1998-99 school year was 3,954,434 students. By 2008-09, enrollment had risen to 4,749,571 students. Over the 10-year time period, total enrollment increased by 795,137 students, or by 20.1 percent.

Statewide enrollment increased by 1.9 percent each year, on average.

Between the 1998-99 and 2008-09 school years, enrollment increased for all ethnic groups except Whites. Enrollment of White students declined by 7.5 percent.

Hispanics had the largest numerical increase in enrollment, rising by 748,385 students (or 49.0%) over the last decade. In 2008-09, Hispanic students accounted for the largest percentage of total enrollment (47.9%), followed by White students (34.0%). The first school year in which the number of Hispanic students surpassed the number of White students was 2001-02.

During the 1998-99 school year, there were 1,915,481 economically disadvantaged students, representing 48.4 percent of all students. By 2008-09, the number of economically disadvantaged students had risen to 2,686,259, or 56.6 percent of all students. The 40.2 percent increase in economically disadvantaged students was double the 20.1 percent increase in the public school population as a whole.

Although the number of economically disadvantaged students within each ethnic group increased between the 1998-99 and 2008-09 school years, the percentage within each group remained fairly stable during the period.

During both the 2007-08 and 2008-09 school years, Grade 9 had the highest enrollment, in part because of high grade-level retention in Grade 9 compared to other grades. In 2008-09, a total of 387,951 students were enrolled in Grade 9.

The number of students participating in career and technical programs rose by 71.9 percent between 1998-99 and 2008-09. The number of students receiving bilingual or English as a second language in-

## **Enrollment in Texas**

Enrollment is typically defined as the number of students registered in a school at a designated time in the school year. In this report, enrollment refers to the number of students enrolled in early education

more than 200,000 students received instruction at more than 290 school sites in the Houston Independent School District.

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, 2007, 2009) and continues to provide an overview of Texas enrollment trends, including diversity of the student population by grade 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, and Education Service Center, Texas Public Schools, 2007-08 and 2008-09

Group All students	2007-08	2008-09	Group	2007-08	2008-09
Ali sludenis	4,671,493	4,749,571	Bilingual or English as a second language	721,750	757,824
			Career and technical	417,225	429,712
African American	666,009	671,871	Gifted and talented	348,854	355,847
Asian/Pacific Islander	159,221	169,774	Immigrant	94,263	86,864
Hispanic	2,203,340	2,275,098	Migrant	37,548	37,251
Native American	16,285	16,713	Special education	474,681	454,517
White	1,626,638	1,616,115	Title I	2,858,482	2,908,465
Economically disadvantaged	2,576,621	2,686,259	Region 1 - Edinburg	383,460	390,701
			Region 2 - Corpus Christi	105,512	104,457
			Region 3 - Victoria	52,496	52,743
Limited English proficient	775,432	800,554	Region 4 - Houston	1,031,462	1,050,722
			Region 5 - Beaumont	80,712	80,269
			Region 6 - Huntsville	161,061	164,218
Female	2,274,819	2,311,378	Region 7 - Kilgore	164,246	165,199
Male	2,396,674	2,438,193	Region 8 - Mt. Pleasant	56,778	56,604

### **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, 2008b, p. 5). Among the states, Texas is expected to experience the third la Statewide enrollment during the 1987-88 school year was 3,224,916 students. By 2008-09, enrollment had risen to 4,749,571 students (Table 2).

During the 21-year period between 1987-88 and 2008-09, total enrollment increased by 1,524,655 students, or 47.3 percent (Table 3).

### Table 2

Statewide Enrollment, Texas Public Schools, 1987-88 Through 2008-09

		Annual
Year	Number	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
2008-09	4,749,571	1.7

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

Period	Number	Percent
10-year change,		
1998-99 to 2008-09	795,137	20.1
21-year change,		
1987-88 to 2008-09	1,524,655	47.3

## Enrollment by Ethnicity

Between the 1998-99 and 2008-09 school years, enrollment increased for all ethnic groups except Whites. Enrollment for White students declined by 7.5 percent (Figure 1 and Table 4). The total number of White students in Texas public schools declined each year during the 10-year period.

Hispanics had the largest numerical increase in enrollment, rising by 748,385 students (or 49.0%) over the last decade. In 2008-09, Hispanic students accounted for the largest percentage of total enrollment (47.9%), followed by White students (34.0%). The first school year in which the number of Hispanic students surpassed the number of White students was 2001-02.

Asian/Pacific Islander students had the largest percentage increase in enrollment over the 10-year time period (69.5%). Native American en

### Table 4 Enrollment by Ethnicity, Texas Public Schools, 1998-99 Through 2008-09

Year	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number I	Percent
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
2008-09	671,871	14.1	169,774	3.6	2,275,098	47.9	16,713	0.4	1,616,115	34.0

10-year

### Table 6 Enrollment of Economically Disadvantaged Students Within Ethnic Groups, Texas Public Schools, 1998-99 Through 2008-09

Year	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1998-99	364,434	64.1	31,508	31.5	1,146,071	75.1	5,081	42.6	368,387	21.1
1999-00	369,393	64.0	31,921	30.8	1,190,363	75.2	4,813	42.6	359,510	20.8
2000-01	373,641	63.7	32,760	30.2	1,244,404	75.4	4,900	40.4	347,416	20.3
2001-02	383,853	64.3	34,835	30.0	1,322,600	76.3	5,268	41.2	349,809	20.6

## Enroll ment by Gender

In the 2008-09 school year, 48.7 percent of all students were female, and 51.3 percent of students were male (Table 7). These percentages remained relatively stable during the 10-year period between 1998-99 and 2008-09.

2008-09			-,	5
	Fem	ale	Mal	e
Year	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1998-99	1,923,501	48.6	2,030,933	51.4
1999-00	1,946,962	48.6	2,055,265	51.4
2000-01	1,980,770	48.7	2,090,663	51.3
2001-02	2,024,317	48.7	2,136,651	51.3

48.6

48.6

48.6

48.7

48.7

48.7

48.7

20.2

2,186,910

2,223,964

2,260,669

2,321,037

2,357,758

2,396,674

2,438,193

407,260

51.4

51.4

51.4

51.3

51.3

51.3

51.3

20.1

2,068,911

2,104,064

2,139,975

2,200,006

2,237,184

2,274,819

2,311,378

387,877

Table 7	
Enrollment by Gender, Texas Public Schools, 1998-99 Through	
2008-09	

2002-03

2003-04

2004-05 2005-06

2006-07 2007-08

2008-09

10-year change

## **Enrollment by Grade**

ith 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

During both the 2007-08 and 2008-09 school years, Grade 9 had the highest enrollment (Figure 4), in part because of the high rate of grade-level retention in Grade 9 compared to other grades (TEA, 2008a). In 2008-09, just under 388,000 students were enrolled in Grade 9.

Across Grades K-12 in 2008-09, the percentages of total enrollment accounted for by grade ranged from a low of 5.9 percent in Grade 12 to a high of 8.2 percent in Grade 9 (Table 8).

Between 2007-08 and 2008-09, enrollment increased in each grade except Grade 9. Enrollment decreased by 2.3 percent in Grade 9.

The distribution of students across grades changed from the previous year. Students in Grades 3,

## Enrollment by Grade and Ethnicity

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 5 and Table 9). This is, in part, a reflection of the overall Hispanic and White pop

n programs outlined on page 12, Hispanics, who made up 47.9 percent of total enrollment in the 2008-09 school year, made up 65.4 percent of prekindergarten students. In contrast, Whites, who made up 34.0 percent of total enrollment, made up 15.3 percent of prekindergarten students.

From Grade 9 to Grade 12, Asian/Pacific Islanders and Whites made up increasingly larger proportions of the student body, and African Americans and Hispanics made up increasingly smaller proportions. This pattern held true in both the 2007-08 and 2008-09 school years.

Figure 5 Enrollment by Grade and Ethnicity, Texas Public Schools, 2008-09

Table 9
Enrollment by Grade and Ethnicity, Texas Public Schools, 2007-08 and 2008-09

			Asian/							
	African Am	erican	Pacific Isla	nder	Hispanic		Native American		White	
Grade	Number P	ercent	Number Percent		Number Percent		Number Percent		Number Percent	
2007-08										
Early education	2,933	12.3	778	3.3	10,964	46.0	72	0.3	9,105	38.2
Prekindergarten	30,500	15.7	6,111	3.2	126,702	65.4	520	0.3	30,036	15.5
Kindergarten	47,017	13.2	12,164	3.4	179,175	50.2	1,331	0.4	117,007	32.8
1	50,970	13.6	13,061	3.5	188,969	50.3	1,322	0.4	121,662	32.4
2	50,557	13.8	12,721	3.5	180,575	49.2	1,214	0.3	121,735	33.2
3	49,300	13.9	12,052	3.4	172,314	48.5	1,226	0.3	120,459	33.9

Enrollment by Grade and Economic

### Table 10 Enrollment of Economically Disadvantaged Students Within Grades, Texas Public Schools, 2007-08 and 2008-09

Grade	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Early education	7,928	33.2	7,823	32.3
Prekindergarten	169,183	87.3	175,481	87.5
Kindergarten	214,747	60.2	220,087	60.7
1	229,713	61.1	235,843	62.2
2	220,157	60.0	227,546	61.2
3	209,637	59.0	222,141	60.3
4	200,657	57.9	209,889	59.0
5	198,198	57.3	205,346	58.3
6	186,395	55.4	195,953	56.7
7	184,678	54.2	189,327	55.2
8	172,769	51.9	185,664	54.1
9	204,994	51.6	204,990	52.8
10	151,800	45.7	159,022	47.9
11	122,610	41.6	133,610	44.1

### Table 11 Enrollment for Instructional Programs and Special Populations, Texas Public Schools, 1998-99 Through 2008-09

			Car	eer	Gifte	ed					
	Bilingua	al/ESL <sup>a</sup>	and tec	hnical <sup>b</sup>	and tal	and talented		Immigrant		LEP <sup>c</sup>	
Year	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
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	
2008-09	757,824	16.0	429,712	18.4	355,847	7.5	86,864	1.8	800,554	16.9	

10-year

							1,433	100
2001-02	83,759	2.0	493,771	11.9	2,139,229	51.4	4,160,968	100
2002-03	88,697	2.1	500,979	11.8	2,298,536	54.0	4,255,821	100
2003-04	90,312	2.1	509,401	11.8	2,482,395	57.4	4,328,028	100
2004-05	76,609	1.7	516,480	11.7	2,651,037	60.2	4,400,644	100
2005-06	57,206	1.3	509,816	11.3	2,771,695	61.3	4,521,043	100
2006-07	41,768	0.9	496,461	10.8	2,808,773	61.1	4,594,942	100
2007-08	37,548	0.8	474,681	10.2	2,858,482	61.2	4,671,493	100
2008-09	37,251	0.8	454,517	9.6	2,908,465	61.2	4,749,571	100
10-year								
change	-36,768	-49.7	-29,120	-6.0	1,008,926	53.1	795,137	20.1
Note.Students	may be counted	in more than	one category.					

<sup>a</sup>English as a second language. <sup>b</sup>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 electives are excluded. <sup>°</sup>Limited English proficient.

50.0

### Enrollment for Instructional Programs and Special Populations by Ethnicity

Between school years 2007-08 and 2008-09, there was little change in the distribution of students by ethnicity within instructional programs and special populations (Table 12 on page 22). However, 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 2008-09, African Americans accounted for 14.1 percent of the total student population. In contrast, African Americans made up 18.0 percent of students served in special education and 8.1 percent of students enrolled in gifted and talented programs (Figure 8 on this page and Table 12 on page 22).

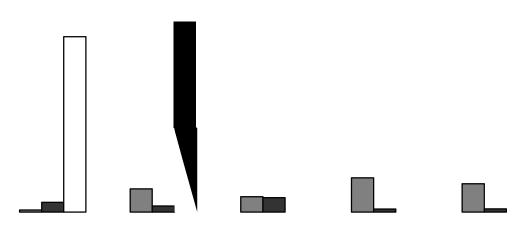
The percentage of Asian/Pacific Islanders in special education programs in 2008-09 (1.6%) was lower than their proportion of the total student population (3.6%), whereas the percentage in gifted and talented programs (7.6%) was higher.

In 2008-09, Hispanics made up 47.9 percent of the total public school population. By comparison, Hispanic representation in gifted and talented programs (35.6%) was smaller, and Hispanic representation in Title 1 (60.8%) was larger.

Whereas Whites accounted for 34.0 percent of the total student population, they made up 48.4 percent of students in gifted and talented programs and 22.3 percent of students in Title I programs.

### Figure 8

Enrollment in Instructional Programs by Ethnicity, Texas Public Schools, 2008-09



## Table 12 Enrollment for Instructional Programs and Special Populations by Ethnicity, Texas Public Schools, 2007-08 and 2008-09

Ethnicity	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
African American	7,362	1.0	51,998	12.5	28,113	8.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	35,008	4.9	12,245	2.9	25,336	7.3
Hispanic	669,638	92.8	175,877	42.2	120,050	34.4
Native American	550	0.1	1,576	0.4	1,153	0.3
White	9,192	1.3	175,529	42.1	174,202	49.9
African American	8,549	1.1	52,214	12.2	28,709	8.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	38,863	5.1	13,753	3.2	26,995	7.6
Hispanic	698,450	92.2	189,392	44.1	126,815	35.6
Native American	574	0.1	1,572	0.4	1,181	0.3
White	11,388	1.5	172,781	40.2	172,147	48.4

Ethnicity	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
African American	3,810	4.0	7,990	1.0	148	0.4
Asian/Pacific Islander	11,598	12.3	38,253	4.9	35	0.1
Hispanic	74,208	78.7	718,709	92.7	36,908	98.3
Native American	79	0.1	626	0.1	17	⊲0.1
White	4,568	4.8	9,854	1.3	440	1.2
African American	3,758	4.3	8,597	1.1	139	0.4
Asian/Pacific Islander	13,060	15.0	41,552	5.2	183	0.5
Hispanic	65,168	75.0	739,437	92.4	36,547	98.1
Native American	72	0.1	630	0.1	19	0.1
White	4,806	5.5	10,338	1.3	363	1.0

Note.

### Table 12 (continued) Enrollment for Instructional Programs and Special Populations by Ethnicity, Texas Public Schools, 2007-08 and 2008-09

	Special e	ducation	Title I		State	
Ethnicity	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
07-08						
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
08-09						
African American	81,920	18.0	432,719	14.9	671,871	14.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	7,358	1.6	50,512	1.7	169,774	3.6
Hispanic	199,289	43.8	1,767,947	60.8	2,275,098	47.9
Native American	1,995	0.4	8,460	0.3	16,713	0.4
White	163,955	36.1	648,827	22.3	1,616,115	34.0

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. <sup>b</sup>Limited English proficient.

### Enrollm ent for Instructional Programs and Special Populations by Economically Disadvantaged Status

Between the 2007-08 and 2008-09 school years, the percentage of students identified as economically disadvantaged increased within each instructional program and each special population except immigrants and migrants (Table 13).

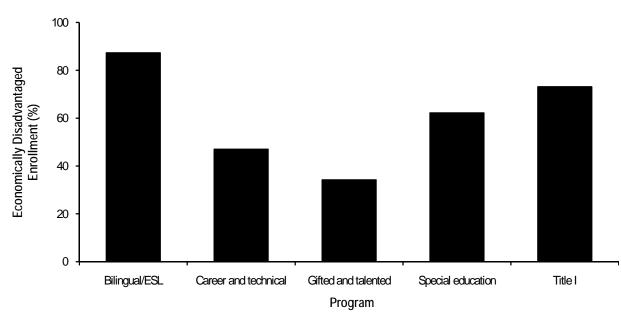
Economically disadvantaged students made up 56.6 percent of all students in 2008-09 (Table 13) and 62.2 percent of students in special education programs (Figure 9).

Across other instructional programs, the percentages of students identified as economically disadvantaged varied considerably. In 2008-09, representation of economically disadvantaged students was lowest in gifted and talented programs (34.2%), followed by career and technical programs (47.0%) (Table 13).

In bilingual and ESL programs, as well as within the LEP population, 87.3 percent of students were reported as economically disadvantaged.

### Figure 9

Enrollment of Economically Disadvantaged Students Within Instructional Programs, Texas Public Schools, 2008-09



Note Students may be counted in more than one category. ESL=English as a second language.

Table Enrollment of Economically Disadvantaged Students Within Instru

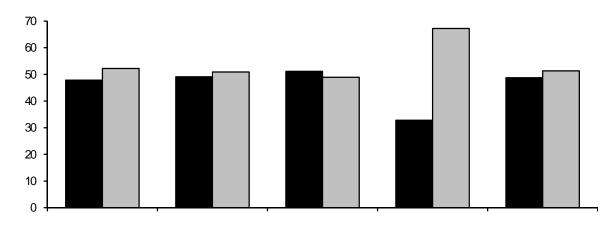
### Enrollment for Instructional Programs and Special Populations by Gender

There were no major changes in enrollment by gender for instructional programs or special populations between the 2007-08 and 2008-09 school years (Table 14).

Females and males, who made up 48.7 percent and 51.3 percent, respectively, of total public school enrollment in 2008-09, accounted for similar proportions of each special population and each instructional program except special education and gifted and talented.

Special education programs showed the greatest difference between female and male participation (Figure 10 and Table 14). In 2008-09, males in the special education population outnumbered females by more than two-to-one.

Females were somewhat overrepresented in gifted and talented programs (51.1%), and males were somewhat underrepresented (48.9%).



#### Enrollment in Instructional Programs by Gender, Texas Public Schools, 2008-09

Figure 10

#### Table 14 Enrollment for Instructional Programs and Special Populations by Gender, Texas Public Schools, 2007-08 and 2008-09

			Care	eer	Gift	ed
	Bilingua	I/ESL <sup>a</sup>	and tec	hnical	and tal	ented
Gender	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2007-08						
Female	344,112	47.7	204,640	49.0	178,669	51.2
Male	377,638	52.3	212,585	51.0	170,185	48.8
2008-09						
Female	362,080	47.8	210,865	49.1	181,697	51.1
Male	395,744	52.2	218,847	50.9	174,150	48.9
	Immig	Immigrant		Dp	Migr	ant
Gender	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2007-08						
Female	45,649	48.4	367,531	47.4	18,252	48.6
Male	48,614	51.6	407,901	52.6	19,296	51.4
2008-09						
Female	41,977	48.3	380,185	47.5	17,989	48.3
Male	44,887	51.7	420,369	52.5	19,262	51.7
	Special ed	ducation	Title	e I	Sta	te
Gender	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2007-08						
Female	156,392	32.9	1,391,750	48.7	2,274,819	48.7
Male	318,289	67.1	1,466,732	51.3	2,396,674	51.3

			.,		_,,	
2008-09						
Female	149,055	32.8	1,415,556	48.7	2,311,378	48.7
Male	305,462	67.2	1,492,909	51.3	2,438,193	51.3

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

<sup>a</sup>English as a second language. <sup>b</sup>Limited English proficient.

## **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 efficient, and assist in the implementation of laws passed by the Texas Legislature and regulations adopted by the commissioner of education and State Board of Education.

Twelve of the twenty ESC regions in Texas experienced gains in enrollment between the 1998-99 and 2008-09 school years, and the other eight saw losses (Figure 11). Five of the seven regions experiencing increases of 18 percent or more include a major urban district (Austin, Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, and San Antonio Independent School Districts). Another high-growth region is ESC Region 1 (Edinburg), which includes a number of immigrant communities along the southern border with Mexico. Region 6 (Huntsville), which includes some of the rapidly expanding districts north of Houston, is the seventh high-growth region.

Of the eight ESC regions that experienced decreases in enrollment, five were in the western half of the state (Abilene, Lubbock, Midland, San Angelo, and Wichita Falls), and the other three were along the Gulf Coast (Beaumont, Corpus Christi, and Victoria).

During the 1998-99 school year, ESC Region 4 (Houston) served the largest student population: 21.4 percent of the total state public school enrollment (Table 15 on page 30). In 2008-09, Region 4 continued to serve the largest proportion of total state enrollment (22.1%).

In 1998-99, Region 9 (Wichita Falls) served the smallest population: 1.1 percent of the total state public school enrollment. Region 9 remained the smallest in 2008-09, with 0.8 percent of total state enrollment.

Region 13 (Austin) experienced the greatest percentage gain in enrollment between 1998-99 and 2008-09, increasing by 37.3 percent (Figure 11 on this page and Table 15 on page 30). Region 5 (Beaumont) had the greatest loss, decreasing by 8.4 percent during this time period.

#### Figure 11

Change in Enrollment Within Education Service Centers, Texas Public Schools, 1998-99 to 2008-09

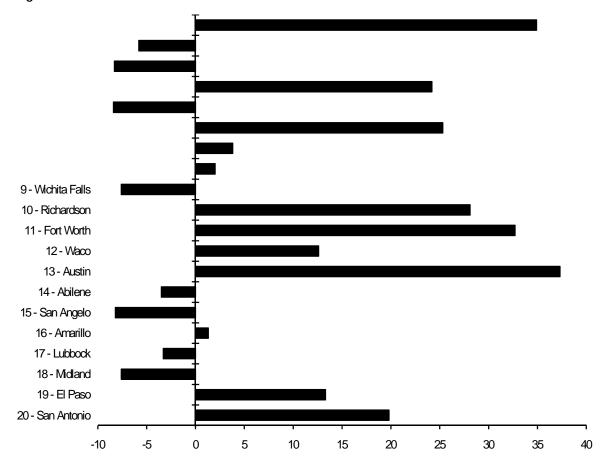


Table 15 Enrollment by Education Service Center, Texas Public Schools, 1998-99 Th

Table 15 (continued)	
Enrollment by Education Service Center, Texas Public Schools,	1998-99 Through 2008-09

	11 - For	t Worth	12 - V	Vaco	13 - A	ustin	14 - Ab	oilene	15 - San	Angelo
Year	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1998-99	392,618	9.9	133,026	3.4	259,098	6.6	49,982	1.3	51,836	1.3
1999-00	402,764	10.1	134,410	3.4	264,791	6.6	48,921	1.2	51,417	1.3
2000-01	417,550	10.3	134,805	3.3	274,077	6.7	47,624	1.2	50,696	1.2
2001-02	431,800	10.4	136,498	3.3	281,011	6.8	46,464	1.1	49,935	1.2
2002-03	447,306	10.5	138,563	3.3	289,678	6.8	45,934	1.1	49,420	1.2
2003-04	457,200	10.6	140,480	3.2	297,490	6.9	45,157	1.0	49,354	1.1
2004-05	467,721	10.6	141,534	3.2	307,059	7.0	44,816	1.0	49,150	1.1
2005-06	486,892	10.8	143,713	3.2	319,517	7.1	44,682	1.0	48,873	1.1
2006-07	499,537	10.9	146,889	3.2	332,205	7.2	47,154	1.0	48,198	1.0
2007-08	510,207	10.9	148,516	3.2	345,154	7.4	47,206	1.0	47,692	1.0
2008-09	521,135	11.0	149,721	3.2	355,700	7.5	48,223	1.0	47,592	1.0
10-year										
change	128,517	32.7	16,695	12.6	96,602	37.3	-1,759	-3.5	-4,244	-8.2

	16 - An	narillo	17 - Lu	bbock	18 - Mi	dland	19 - El	Paso	20 - San	Antonio
Year	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1998-99	80,327	2.0	82,217	2.1	83,319	2.1	154,546	3.9	323,124	8.2
1999-00	79,547	2.0	80,938	2.0	80,045	2.0	155,823	3.9	326,406	8.2
2000-01	78,597	1.9	79,822	2.0	77,835	1.9	157,606	3.9	330,790	8.1
2001-02	78,191	1.9	79,006	1.9	77,226	1.9	160,797	3.9	338,270	8.1
2002-03	77,783	1.8	79,066	1.9	76,368	1.8	163,601	3.8	345,032	8.1
2003-04	77,821	1.8	78,457	1.8	75,467	1.7	166,302	3.8	350,791	8.1
2004-05	78,370	1.8	78,252	1.8	74,962	1.7	168,738	3.8	355,965	8.1
2005-06	78,990	1.7	78,487	1.7	74,664	1.7	172,052	3.8	365,223	8.1
2006-07	79,567	1.7	78,291	1.7	74,801	1.6	173,212	3.8	373,017	8.1
2007-08	80,040	1.7	78,636	1.7	75,222	1.6	173,735	3.7	379,879	8.1
2008-09	81,365	1.7	79,530	1.7	76,998	1.6	175,116	3.7	387,118	8.2
10-year										
change	1,038	1.3	-2,687	-3.3	-6,321	-7.6	20,570	13.3	63,994	19.8

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

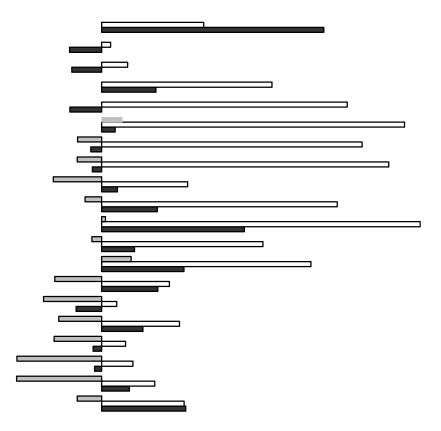
### Enrollm ent by Education Service Center and Ethnicity

Hispanic enrollment rose in all 20 ESC regions from 1998-99 to 2008-09 (Figure 12). The number of Hispanic students more than doubled in Regions 6 (Huntsville), 8 (Mt. Pleasant), and 11 (Fort Worth) and almost doubled in Region 7 (Kilgore).

From 1998-99 to 2008-09, White enrollment decreased in 17 of the 20 ESC regions. Although 11 regions had declines of more than 15.0 percent in White enrollment, three of these still saw growth in enrollment overall: Regions 1 (Edinburg), 16 (Amarillo), and 19 (El Paso) (Figure 11 on page 29 and Table 16).

As a percentage of statewide enrollment, African American enrollment remained relatively stable over the 10-year period (Table 4 on page 7), but African American representation varied greatly by region. In the 2008-09 school year, African American students made up almost 30 percent of enrollment in Region 5 (Beaumont) but less than 1 percent in Region 1 (Edinburg) (Table 16).

# Figure 12 Change in Enrollment Within Education Service Centers by Ethnicity, Texas Public Schools, 1998-99 to 2008-09



	1 - Edi	nburg	2 - Corpu	s Christi	3 - Vio	ctoria	4 - Hoi	uston	5 - Bea	umont
Year	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percen
African American										
1998-99	554	0.2	4,212	3.8	6,427	11.2	185,863	22.0	27,072	30.9
2008-09	1,008	0.3	3,717	3.6	5,721	10.8	222,971	21.2	23,895	29.8
10-year change	454	81.9	-495	-11.8	-706	-11.0	37,108	20.0	-3,177	-11.7
Asian/Pacific Islander										
1998-99	1,009	0.3	1,059	1.0	717	1.2	41,643	4.9	1,962	2.2
2008-09	2,005	0.5	1,429	1.4	665	1.3	65,200	6.2	2,067	2.6
10-year change	996	98.7	370	34.9	-52	-7.3	23,557	56.6	105	5.4
Hispanic										
1998-99	275,302	95.1	71,947	64.9	23,688	41.2	291,619	34.5	5,492	6.3
2008-09	378,944	97.0	74,292	71.1	25,968	49.2	474,887	45.2	10,464	13.0
10-year change	103,642	37.6	2,345	3.3	2,280	9.6	183,268	62.8	4,972	90.5
Native American										
1998-99	153	0.1	325	0.3	67	0.1	1,228	0.1	242	0.3
2008-09	155	⊲0.1	250	0.2	102	0.2	2,063	0.2	284	0.4
10-year change	2	1.3	-75	-23.1	35	52.2	835	68.0	42	17.4
White										
1998-99	12,599	4.4	33,302	30.0	26,641	46.3	325,791	38.5	52,865	60.3
2008-09	8,589	2.2	24,769	23.7	20,287	38.5	285,601	27.2	43,559	54.3
10-year change	-4,010	-31.8	-8,533	-25.6	-6,354	-23.9	-40,190	-12.3	-9,306	-17.6
State										
1998-99	289,617	100	110,845	100	57,540	100	846,144	100	87,633	100
2008-09	390,701	100	104,457	100	52,743	100	1,050,722	100	80,269	100
10-year change	101,084	34.9	-6,388	-5.8	-4,797	-8.3	204,578	24.2	-7,364	-8.4

Table 16Enrollment by Education Service Center and Ethnicity, Texas Public Schools, 1998-99 and 2008-09

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

continues

Percent .5 .2
.2
27.0
39.3
86.8
05
0.5 0.5
0.0
26.9
47.1
34.5
-6.1
-0.1
100
100
28.1

### Table 16 (continued) Enrollment by Education Service Center and Ethnicity, Texas Public Schools, 1998-99 and 2008-09

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

Table 16 (continued) Enrollment by Education Service Center and Ethnicity, Texas Public Schools, 1998-99 and 2008-09

### Table 16 (continued) Enrollment by Education Service Center and Ethnicity, Texas Public Schools, 1998-99 and 2008-09

Year	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1998-99	4,259	5.3	6,773	8.2	4,494	5.4	4,510	2.9	22,107	6.8
2008-09	4,905	6.0	6,561	8.2	4,379	5.7	4,968	2.8	28,968	7.5
10-year change	646	15.2	-212	-3.1	-115	-2.6	458	10.2	6,861	31.0
1998-99	1,071	1.3	446	0.5	497	0.6	1,099	0.7	3,583	1.1
2008-09	1,607	2.0	845	1.1	640	0.8	1,305	0.7	7,287	1.9
10-year change	536	50.0	399	89.5	143	28.8	206	18.7	3,704	103.4
1998-99	26,131	32.5	38,421	46.7	41,742	50.1	130,155	84.2	202,059	62.5
2008-09	33,632	41.3	41,809	52.6	46,562	60.5	155,665	88.9	263,475	68.1
10-year change	7,501	28.7	3,388	8.8	4,820	11.5	25,510	19.6	61,416	30.4
1998-99	327	0.4	144	0.2	244	0.3	473	0.3	580	0.2
2008-09	365	0.4	269	0.3	406	0.5	606	0.3	1,124	0.3
10-year change	38	11.6	125	86.8	162	66.4	133	28.1	544	93.8
1998-99	48,539	60.4	36,433	44.3	36,342	43.6	18,309	11.8	94,795	29.3

### Enrollment by Education Service Center and Economically Disadvantaged Status

From 1998-99 to 2008-09, the percentages of students identified as economically disadvantaged increased in 19 of the 20 ESC regions (Figure 13 on this page and Table 17 on page 38). In 1998-99, seven regions served populations in which more than 50 percent of students were economically disadvantaged. By 2008-09, that number had more than doubled to 15 regions; only Regions 6 (Huntsville), 9 (Wichita Falls), 11 (Fort Worth), 13 (Austin), and 18 (Midland) had smaller percentages of economically disadvantaged students.

Across ESC regions in 2008-09, the percentage of students identified as economically disadvantaged was highest in Region 1 (Edinburg), at 84.8 percent, and lowest in Region 11 (Fort Worth), at 42.7 percent. These two regions also had the highest and lowest percentages of economically disadvantaged students, respectively, in 1998-99.

Of the eight regions that showed decreases in total enrollment during the period, all but Region 18 (Midland) saw increases in the numbers of economically disadvantaged students (Figure 11 on page 29 and Figure 13 on this page).

Figure 13

Change in Enrollment of Economically Disadvantaged Students Within Education Service Centers, Texas Public Schools, 1998-99 to 2008-09



#### Table 17 Enrollment of Economically Disadvantaged Students Within Education Service Centers, Texas Public Schools, 1998-99 and 2008-09

	1 - Edi	nburg	2 - Corpu	s Christi	3 - Vic	toria	4 - Ho	uston	5 - Bea	umont
Year	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1998-99	235,765	81.4	62,016	55.9	28,166	49.0	381,793	45.1	39,884	45.5
2008-09	331,303	84.8	64,651	61.9	29,905	56.7	594,500	56.6	45,417	56.6
10-year										
change	95,538	40.5	2,635	4.2	1,739	6.2	212,707	55.7	5,533	13.9
	6 - Hur	ntsville	7 - Kil	gore	8 - Mt. P	leasant	9 - Wich	ita Falls	10 - Rich	nardson
Year	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1998-99	53,025	40.5	70,648	44.4	25,935	46.7	17,237	41.1	234,759	41.6
2008-09	77,382	47.1	92,405	55.9	32,598	57.6	19,330	49.9	381,928	52.8
10-year										
change	24,357	45.9	21,757	30.8	6,663	25.7	2,093	12.1	147,169	62.7
	11 - For	t Worth	12 -W	laco	13 - A	ustin	14 - Al	oilene	15 - San	Angelo
Year	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1998-99	124,354	31.7	63,522	47.8	96,415	37.2	23,607	47.2	26,847	51.8
2008-09	222,394	42.7	80,881	54.0	159,595	44.9	25,924	53.8	26,922	56.6
10-year										
change	98,040	78.8	17,359	27.3	63,180	65.5	2,317	9.8	75	0.3
	16 - Ar	narillo	17 - Lu	bbock	18 - Mi	dland	19 - El	Paso	20 - San	Antonio
Year	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1998-99	36,007	44.8	44,280	53.9	43,331	52.0	109,872	71.1	198,018	61.3
2008-09	44,226	54.4	46,634	58.6	38,435	49.9	132,012	75.4	239,817	61.9
10-year										
change	8,219	22.8	2,354	5.3	-4,896	-11.3	22,140	20.2	41,799	21.1

# **National Enrollment Trends**

-year period, followed by Florida (19.1%) and

Table 18

n

#### Table 19 Public School Enrollment by Ethnicity, Four Most Populous States and the United States, Fall 1996 and Fall 2006

	African	Asian/Pacific		Native	
Year	American (%)	Islander (%)	Hispanic (%)	American (%)	White (%)
California					
Fall 1996	8.7	11.2	39.7	0.9	39.5
Fall 2006	7.8	11.7	49.5	0.8	30.2
10-year change					
(percentage-point)	-0.9	0.5	9.8	-0.1	-9.3
Florida					
Fall 1996	25.4	1.8	15.9	0.2	56.7
Fall 2006	23.9	2.4	25.0	0.3	48.4
10-year change					
(percentage-point)	-1.5	0.6	9.1	0.1	-8.3
New York					
Fall 1996	20.3	5.2	17.6	0.5	56.3
Fall 2006	19.7	7.2	20.6	0.5	52.1
10-year change					
(percentage-point)	-0.6	2.0	3.0	0.0	-4.2
Texas					
Fall 1996	14.3	2.4	37.4	0.3	45.6
Fall 2006	14.4	3.3	46.3	0.3	35.7
10-year change					
(percentage-point)	0.1	0.9	8.9	0.0	-9.9
United States					
Fall 1996	16.9	3.8	14.0	1.1	64.2
Fall 2006	17.1	4.7	20.5	1.2	56.5
10-year change					
(percentage-point)	0.2	0.9	6.5	0.1	-7.7
Source National Center for	r Education Statistics (2009	<i>)</i> ).			

Source National Center for Education Statistics (2009).

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

Table 20 Public School Enrollment of Students Eligible for the National School Lunch and Child Nutrition Program, Four Most Populous States and the United States, 1996-97 and 2006-07

			New		United
Year	California (%)	Florida (%)	York (%)	Texas (%)	States (%)
1996-97	47.8	37.1	38.4	39.9	n/aª
2006-07	49.9	45.2	43.5	47.0	41.4
10-year change					
(percentage-point)	2.1	8.1	5.1	7.1	n/a

Source National Center for Education Statistics (1998, 2008a).

<sup>a</sup>A national rate could not be calculated because eight states did not provide information for at least 70 percent of their schools. Across the 42 states that reported information for 1996-97, the percentage of eligible students ranged from a low of 12.4 percent to a high of 55.5 percent.

#### Table 21

Public School Enrollment of Students Participating in Special Education Programs, Four Most Populous States and the United States, 1996-97 and 2006-07

		New		United
California (%)	Florida (%)	York (%)	Texas (%)	States (%)
10.6	14.9	15.4	12.3	13.0
10.5	14.9	16.1	10.7	13.6
-0.1	0.0	0.7	-1.6	0.6
	10.6 10.5	10.6 14.9 10.5 14.9	California (%) Florida (%) York (%)   10.6 14.9 15.4   10.5 14.9 16.1	California (%)Florida (%)York (%)Texas (%)10.614.915.412.310.514.916.110.7

Source National Center for Education Statistics (1999, 2009).

Students identified as limited English proficient (LEP) are eligible to participate in bilingual or English as a second language programs. National figures indicate that the percentage of public school students identified as LEP in 1995-96 was higher in Texas (12.0%) than in the nation (6.8%) (Table 22 on page 42) (National Clearinghouse for English Language Acquisition and Language Instruction Educational Programs, 2008d, n.d.). Although the percentage of students identified as LEP increased between 1995-96 and 2005-06 in both Texas (to 14.2%) and the nation (to 10.3%), the percentage of LEP students in Texas remained higher. Across the four most populous states in the country, California had the highest percentage of public school students identified as LEP in both 1995-96 and 2005-06 (National Clearinghouse for English Language Acquisition and Language Instruction Educational Programs, 2008a, 2008b, 2008c). By 2005-06, about one in four California public school students was identified as LEP. New York had the smallest percentage of LEP st of 16.1 percent (NCES, 2009). National figures indicate that 7.6 percent of Texas students and 6.7 percent of students nationwide were identified as gifted and talented in 2006.

Table 22 Public School Enrollment of Students Identified as Limited English Proficient, Four Most Populous States and the United States, 1995-96 and 2005-06

			New		United
Year	California (%)	Florida (%)	York (%)	T9(r)201d02 U1	92ate U1

- Texas Education Agency. (2003). *Enrollment in Texas public schools, 2001-02* (Document No. GE04 601 02). Austin, TX: Author.
- Texas Education Agency. (2005). *Enrollment in Texas public schools, 2003-04* (Document No. GE05 601 06). Austin, TX: Author.
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# **Compliance Statement**

# Title VI, Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Modified Court Order, Civil Action 5281, Federal District Court, Eastern District of Texas, Tyler Division.

Reviews of local education agencies pertaining to compliance with Title VI Civil Rights Act of 1964 and with specific requirements of the Modified Court Order, Civil Action No. 5281, Federal District Court, Eastern District of Texas, Tyler Division are conducted periodically by staff representatives of the Texas Education Agency. These reviews cover at least the following policies and practices:

- 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
- 7. evidence of published procedures for hearing complaints and grievances.

In addition to conducting reviews, the Texas Education Agency staff representatives check complaints of discrimination made by a citizen or citizens residing in a school district where it is alleged discriminatory practices have occurred or are occurring.

Where a violation of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act is found, the findings are reported to the Office for Civil Rights, U.S. Department of Education.

If there is a direct violation of the Court Order in Civil Action No. 5281 that cannot be cleared through negotiation, the sanctions required by the Court Order are applied.

Title VII, Civil Rights Act of 1964 as Amended by the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972; Executive Orders 11246 and 11375; Equal Pay Act of 1964; Title IX, Education Amendments; Rehabilitation Act of 1973 as Amended; 1974 Amendments to the Wage-Hour Law Expanding the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967; Vietnam Era Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1972 as Amended; Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986; Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990; and the Civil Rights Act of 1991.

The Texas Education Agency shall comply fully with the nondiscrimination provisions of all federal and state laws, rules, and regulations by assuring that no person shall be excluded from consideration for recruitment, selection, appointment, training, promotion, retention, or any other personnel action, or be denied any benefits or participation in any educational programs or activities which it operates on the grounds of race, religion, color, national origin, sex, disability, age, or veteran status (except where age, sex, or disability constitutes a bona fide occupational qualification necessary to proper and efficient administration). The Texas Education Agency is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action employer.

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