Part (i)(III) the indicators used to meaningfully differentiate all public schools in the State:

a. Academic Achievement Indicator: STAAR Performance Status (Percent at Meets Grade Level or Above)

- b. Other Academic Indicator for Non-High Schools: STAAR Growth Status
- c. Graduation Rate: Federal Graduation Status
- d. ELP Indicator: English Learner Language Proficiency Status

e. School Quality or Student Success (SQSS) Indicators: College, Career, and Military Readiness for High Schools and K-12 Student Achievement Domain Score: STAAR only for All Other Schools without Annual Graduates

Part (i)(IV) the State's system for meaningfully differentiating all public schools in the State, including -- (aa) the specific weight of the indicators in such differentiation

Campus Type	Indicator	Weight
Elementary and Middle Schools	Academic Achievement	30%
	Other Academic Indicator	50%
	English Learner Language Proficiency	10%
	SQSS: Student Achievement Domain Score: STAAR Component Only	10%

(bb) the methodology by which the State differentiates all such schools. A weighted average of the accountability indicators will be computed from the number of items meeting targets divided by the number of items evaluated. The weighted average will be scaled to grades A (90-100), B (80-89), C (70-79), D (60-69), and F (0-59) and further used to differentiate all public schools. https://tea.texas.gov/sites/default/files/chapter-4-2022-closing-the-gaps-domain.pdf

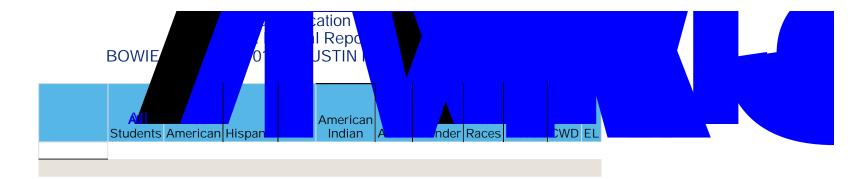
(cc) the methodology by which the State differentiates a school as consistently underperforming for any subgroup of students.TEA uses the Closing the Gaps domain to identify campuses that have consistently underperforming student groups. A student group that misses the targets in at least the same three indicators, for three consecutive years, is considered consistently underperforming. Any campus not identified for comprehensive support and improvement (CSI) that has at least one consistently underperforming student group is identified for targeted support and improvement (TSI). TSI identifies both Title I and non-Title I campuses. Data from 2018, 2019, and 2022 are considered consecutive years for 2022 TSI identification.

(dd) the methodology by which the State identifies a school for comprehensive support and improvement. Texas annually ranks all Title I campuses based on Closing the Gaps scaled scores. Beginning August 2022, TEA also evaluates overall scaled scores to make final comprehensive support and improvement (CSI) determinations. Title I campuses with both the lowest Closing the Gaps and lowest overall scaled scores are identified for CSI. First, Texas determines the bottom five percent of Closing the Gaps outcomes by rank ordering the scaled scores of Title I campuses by school type - elementary, middle, high school/ K - 12, and alternative education accountability. Texas then determines which campuses fell in the bottom five percent for each school type. Next, TEA rank orders the overall scaled scores for all Title I campuses statewide (without regard to campus type) to determine the scaled score cut point necessary to identify at least five percent of Title I campuses. Title I campuses with an overall scaled score cut point at or below the overall cut point and that rank in their school types bottom five percent are identified for CSI.

Part (i)(V) the number and names of all public schools in the State identified by the State for comprehensive support and improvement or implementing targeted support and improvement plans. Campuses Identified for Support under the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) for the 2022-2023 school year: Comprehensive Support and Improvement Schools Targeted Support and Improvement Schools and Additional Targeted Support Schools.

Part (i)(VI) the exit criteria established by the State, including the length of years established. Campuses that do not rank in their school types bottom five percent of the Closing the Gaps domain for two consecutive years and have an overall scaled score that year that does not fall within the lowest percentile to be reidentified for CSI are considered as having successfully exited. Campuses previously identified as CSI based solely on a graduation rate below 67 percent must have a four or six-year federal graduation rate of at least 67 percent for two consecutive years to exit CSI status.







arrests, referrals to law enforcement, chronic absenteeism (including both excused and unexcused absences), incidences of violence, including bullying and harassment. (EL: English learner)

		Total students	African American	Hispanic		Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Pacific Islander			Students with Disabilities
Dual Enrollment/Dual Credit Programs	Male	40	0	12	27	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Female	41	0	8	28	0	4	0	1	0	0
	Total	81	0	20	55	0	4	0	2	0	1

- Indicates there are no data available in the group.

-3 Indicates skip logic failure.

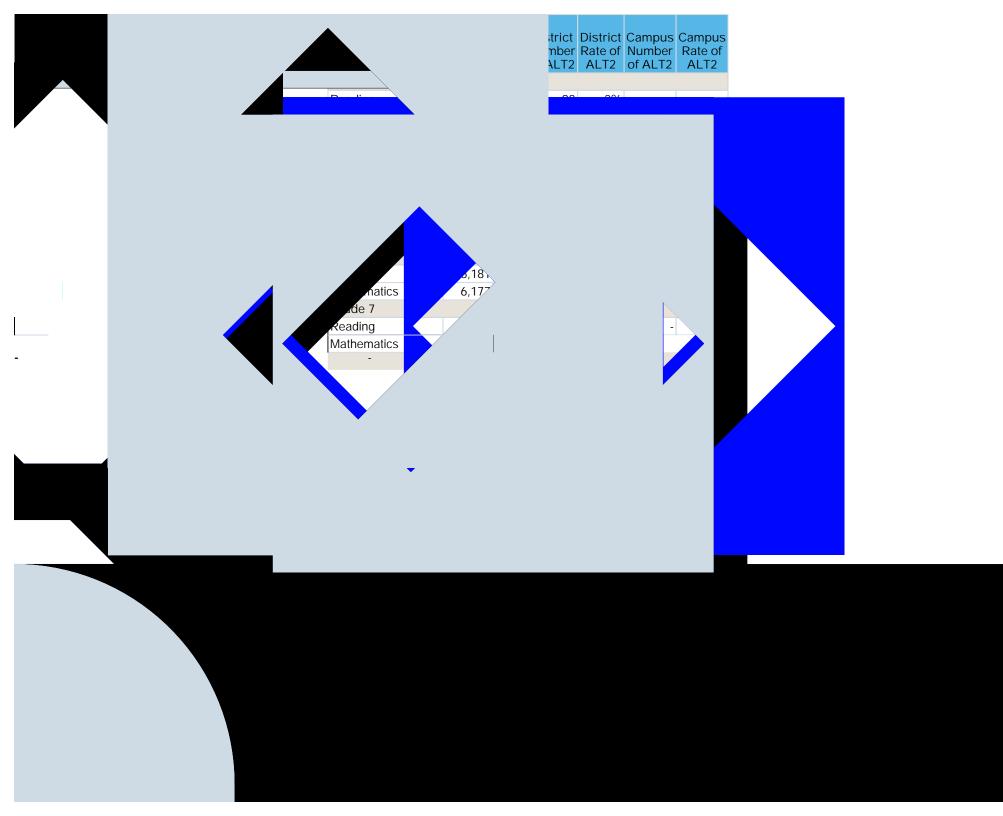
- -8 Indicates EDFacts missing data.
- -9 Indicates not applicable / skipped.
- -11 Indicates suppressed data.

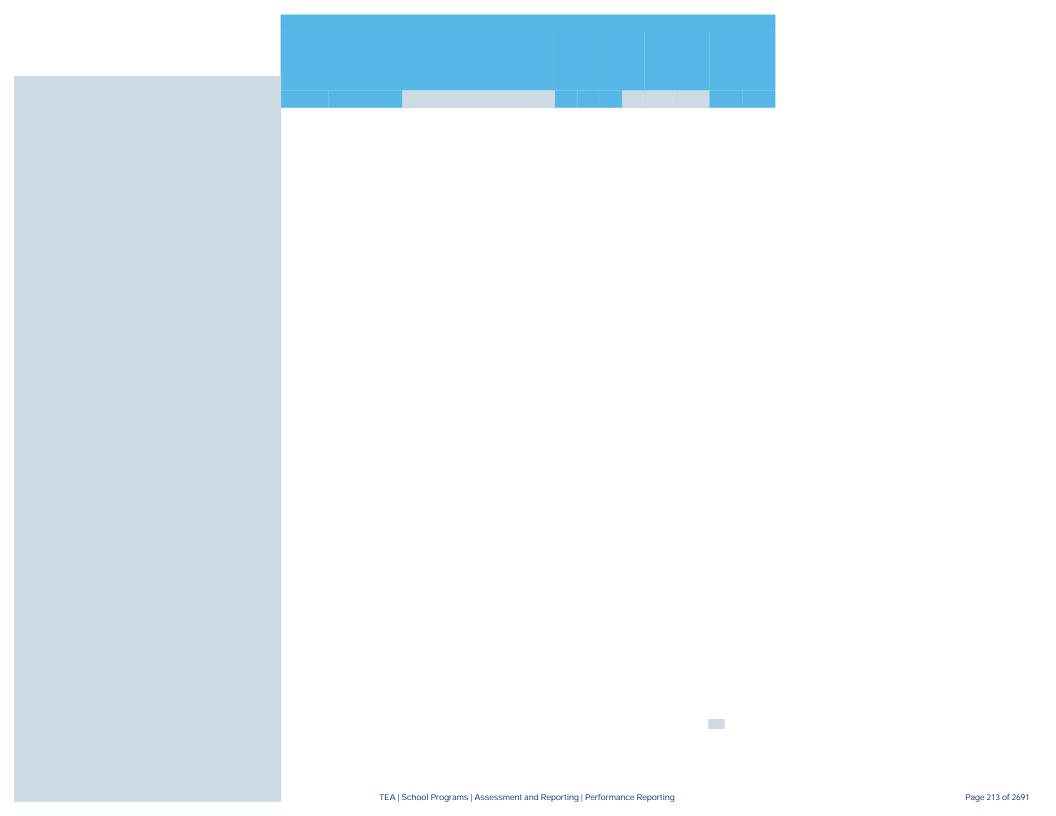
Blank cell indicates the student group is not applicable to this report.

Part (ix): Teacher Quality Data

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

Low Poverty School		
	All So	chool
	Number	Percent
Inexperienced Teachers, Principals, and Other School Leaders	19.5	1.





State Level: 2019 Percentages at NAEP Achievement Levels								
	% Below Basic	% At or Above Basic	% At or Above Proficient	%				