

Chapter 4—Closing the Gaps Domain

Overview

The Closing the Gaps domain uses disaggregated data to demonstrate differentials among racial/ethnic groups, socioeconomic backgrounds, and other factors. The indicators included in this domain, as well as the domain's construction, align the state accountability system with the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA).

Components

There are four components evaluated in the Closing the Gaps domain.

- Academic Achievement: STAAR Performance Status in English language arts (ELA)/reading and mathematics
- Growth or Graduation
 - Academic Growth Status: The School Progress, Part A domain data in reading and mathematics for elementary and middle schools
 - Federal Graduation Status: The four-year federal graduation rate (without exclusions) for high schools, K–12s, and districts with graduation rates. If a high school, K–12, or district does not have graduation data, Academic Growth Status is used, if available.
- English Language Proficiency
- School Quality or Student Success
 - STAAR component of the Student Achievement domain for elementary and middle schools
 - College, Career, and Military Readiness (CCMR) Performance Status component for high schools, K–12s, and districts. If a high school, K–12, or district does not have CCMR data, STAAR component is used, if available.

Due to changes to the Texas English Language Proficiency Assessment System (TELPAS), Texas requested a waiver from the U.S. Department of Education to waive the English Language Proficiency component for 2018 accountability. If granted, the English Language Proficiency component will be evaluated for the first time in 2019.

Minimum Size

A district or campus must have 10 reading and 10 mathematics assessment results in the Academic Achievement component to be evaluated on the Closing the Gaps domain. If a district or campus does not meet minimum size, the Closing the Gaps domain is not evaluated.

Students Evaluated

The Closing the Gaps domain evaluates performance of fourteen student groups.

- All students
- Seven racial/ethnic groups: African American, American Indian, Asian, Hispanic, Pacific Islander, white, and two or more races
- Economically disadvantaged
- Students receiving special education services
- Students formerly receiving special education services

- Current and monitored English learners (through year 4 of monitoring)
- Continuously enrolled
- Non-continuously enrolled

Current and Former Special Education Students

A student is identified as a current special education student if the student receives special instruction and related developmental, corrective, supportive, or evaluative services for the current school year as reported in TSDS PEIMS and on STAAR answer documents.

Students are identified as formerly receiving special education services if in any of the preceding three years, they were reported in TSDS PEIMS as receiving special instruction and related developmental, corrective, supportive, or evaluative services for the current school year as reported in TSDS PEIMS and on STAAR answer documents, but in the current year, as reported through TSDS PEIMS and on STAAR answer documents, are no longer participating in a special education program.

Current and Monitored English Learners (ELs)

A student is identified as current EL if the student is reported as Limited English Proficient (LEP) on either TELPAS or STAAR answer documents. A student is identified as monitored EL if the student is reported in TSDS PEIMS as having met the criteria for exiting a bilingual/ESL program and is being monitored as required by 19 Texas Administrative Code, §89.1220(I).

Both current and monitored ELs, through year 4, are included in performance rates for the Closing the Gaps domain. Exclusions for EL students are detailed in this chapter. For 2018 accountability, a proxy is used to determine which students are in year 3 and year 4 of monitored status based on whether they were reported as monitored year 1 or year 2 in the previous years. For 2019 accountability, TSDS PEIMS codes will be added to collect year 3 and year 4 of monitored status.

Continuously Enrolled and Non-Continuously Enrolled Students

District

For grades 4–12, a student is identified as continuously enrolled if the student was enrolled in the district on the fall snapshot during the current school year and each of the three preceding years. For grade 3, a student is identified as continuously enrolled if the student was enrolled in the same district on the current year fall snapshot and each of the preceding two years.

If the enrollment requirement is not met, then the student is considered non-continuously enrolled.

Campus

For grades 4–12, a student is identified as continuously enrolled if the student was enrolled in the campus on the fall snapshot during the current school year and in the same district each of the three preceding years. For grade 3, a student is identified as continuously enrolled if the student was enrolled in the campus on the current year fall snapshot and in the same district each of the preceding two years.

Example Campus Continuously Enrolled Determination

Enrolled in District TSDS PEIMS Snapshot Fall 2014	Enrolled in District TSDS PEIMS Snapshot Fall 2015	Enrolled in District TSDS PEIMS Snapshot Fall 2016	Enrolled in Campus within District TSDS PEIMS Snapshot 2017	Continuously Enrolled or Non-continuously Enrolled
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Continuously Enrolled
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Non-continuously Enrolled
No	No	Yes	Yes	Non-continuously Enrolled

Inclusion of English Learners

English learners (ELs) who are year one in U.S. schools are excluded from accountability calculations. Due to changes to the TELPAS, Texas has requested a waiver from the U.S. Department of Education to exclude EL students who are year two in U.S. schools from 2018 performance calculations. If granted, ELs who are in their second year in U.S. schools will be included in accountability for 2019 and beyond. STAAR Alternate 2 assessment results will be included regardless of an EL's years in U.S. schools.

Unschooling asylees, unschooled refugees, and students with interrupted formal education (SIFEs) are not included in state accountability until their sixth year of enrollment in U.S. schools.

Academic Achievement Component

The Academic Achievement component measures STAAR performance in ELA/reading and mathematics at the Meets Grade Level or above standard.

Academic Achievement—Assessments Evaluated

The Academic Achievement component evaluates STAAR (with and without accommodations) and STAAR Alternate 2 assessment results for grades 3–8 and end-of-course (EOC) in ELA/reading and mathematics at the Meets Grade Level or above standard.

Academic Achievement—Substitute Assessments

Qualifying results on substitute assessments are included in this component at the Meets Grade Level standard.

Academic Achievement—Minimum Size Criteria and Small Numbers Analysis

- All students are evaluated if there are 10 or more assessments in the subject area.
- Student groups are evaluated if there are 25 or more assessments in the subject area.
- Small numbers analysis is not used.

Academic Achievement—Methodology

Each student group is evaluated by subject area on the percentage of assessment results that are at the Meets Grade Level or above standard. Each student group's performance is then compared to the 2018 Academic Achievement performance targets. The performance targets are provided at the end of this chapter.

The Academic Achievement calculation is expressed as a percentage, rounded to the nearest whole number. For example, 59.87% is rounded to 60%; 79.49% is rounded to 79%; and 89.5% is rounded to 90%.

Academic Growth Components

For elementary and middle schools, the Academic Growth Status component provides an opportunity to receive credit for STAAR results in ELA/reading and mathematics that either meet the student-level criteria for the STAAR progress measure or maintain proficiency. For high schools, K-12s, and districts without a federal four-year graduation rate, the Academic Growth Status is used, if available.

Academic Growth Status—Assessments Evaluated

The Academic Growth Status component evaluates STAAR (with and without accommodations) and STAAR Alternate 2 assessment results and progress measures for grades 3–8 and EOC in English II and Algebra I, disaggregated by student group.

Substitute assessments are not included in the Academic Growth Status component.

Academic Growth Status—Minimum Size Criteria and Small Numbers Analysis

- All students are evaluated if there are 10 or more STAAR progress measures in ELA/reading and mathematics, considered separately.
- Student groups are evaluated if there are 25 or more STAAR progress measures in ELA/reading and mathematics, considered separately.
- Small numbers analysis is not used.

Academic Growth Status—Methodology

Each student group is evaluated by subject area on the percentage of assessment results that maintained proficiency or met the growth expectations on STAAR. Each student group's performance is then compared to the 2018 Academic Growth Status performance targets. Please see "Chapter 3—School Progress Domain" for details on how points are awarded for growth. The performance targets are provided at the end of this chapter.

The Academic Growth Status calculation is expressed as a percentage, rounded to the nearest whole number. For example, 59.87% is rounded to 60%; 79.49% is rounded to 79%; and 89.5% is rounded to 90%.

Federal Graduation Status

The Federal Graduation Status component measures the federal four-year graduation rate of the Class of 2017 for high schools, K-12s, and districts. Texas uses the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) dropout definition and the federal calculation for graduation rate. For high schools, K-12s, and districts without a federal four-year graduation rate, the Academic Growth Status is used, if available.

The long term statewide goal for the four-year graduation rate is 94 percent. High schools and districts that do not meet the long-term graduation rate goal must meet the interim target for the four-year graduation rate. Student groups that are at or above interim or long-term targets will be required to exceed that rate in the following year(s).

Four-Year Graduation Rate Interim Target

For the Class of 2017, the four-year graduation target is 90 percent of students graduate with a regular high school diploma in four years. The targets are provided at the end of this chapter.

Federal Graduation Status—Minimum Size Criteria and Small Numbers Analysis

All Students

- The all students group is evaluated if there are at least 10 students in the class.
- Small numbers analysis, as described below, applies to all students if the number of students in the Class of 2017 (4-year) is fewer than 10. The total number of students in the class consists of graduates, continuing students, Texas certificate of high school equivalency (TxCHSE) recipients, and dropouts.
 - A three-year-average graduation rate is calculated for all students. The calculation is based on an aggregated three-year uniform average.
 - The all students group is evaluated if the three-year average has at least 10 students.

Student Groups

- A student group is evaluated if there are at least 25 students from the group in the class.
- Small numbers analysis is not applied to student groups.

Federal Graduation Status—Methodology

The Federal Graduation Status component is calculated using the four-year federal graduation rate without state exclusions. The four-year federal graduation rate follows a cohort of first-time students in grade 9 through their expected graduation three years later. A cohort is defined as the group of students who begin grade 9 in Texas public schools for the first time in the same school year plus students who, in the next three school years, enter the Texas public school system in the grade level expected for the cohort. Students who transfer out of the Texas public school system over the four years for reasons other than graduating, receiving a TxCHSE, or dropping out are removed from the class.

The four-year federal graduation rate measures the percentage of graduates in a class. The graduation rates are expressed as a percentage rounded to one decimal place. For example, 74.875% rounds to 74.9%, not 75%.

$$\frac{\text{Number of Graduates in the Class}}{\text{Number of Students in the Class}} \\ (\text{Graduates} + \text{Continuers} + \text{TxCHSE Recipients} + \text{Dropouts})$$

Inclusions to the Four-Year Federal Dropout Rate Definition

The definition of dropout that is used for the Student Achievement domain differs slightly from the NCES definition of dropout that is required for federal accountability. For Closing the Gaps domain calculations, the 2016–17 dropouts reported during the fall 2017 TSDS PEIMS data submission are processed using the NCES dropout definition so that certain students can be counted as dropouts. For additional information on dropout inclusions, please see Appendix G.

English Language Proficiency Component

The English Language Proficiency component measures an EL's progress towards achieving English language proficiency. Current ELs are the only students evaluated in this component.

2018 Waiver of English Language Proficiency Component

Due to changes to the TELPAS, Texas requested a waiver from the U.S. Department of Education to waive the English Language Proficiency component for 2018 accountability. If granted, the English Language Proficiency component will be evaluated for the first time in 2019.

English Language Proficiency—Assessments Evaluated

The English Language Proficiency component evaluates the TELPAS results for grades K–12.

English Language Proficiency—Minimum Size Criteria and Small Numbers Analysis

- The EL student group is evaluated if there are at least 25 current EL students.
- Small numbers analysis is not used.

English Language Proficiency—Methodology

A student is considered having made progress if

- the student advances by at least one score of the composite rating from the prior year to the current year, or
- the student's result is Advanced High.

If the prior year composite rating is not available, the second or third year prior composite rating is used.

The current EL student group's performance is compared to the 2018 English Language Proficiency target. The performance targets are provided at the end of this chapter.

The English Language Proficiency component calculation is expressed as a percentage, rounded to the nearest whole number. For example, 59.87% is rounded to 60%; 79.49% is rounded to 79%; and 89.5% is rounded to 90%.

School Quality or Student Success Component

For elementary and middle schools, the Student Achievement Domain Score: STAAR Component Only evaluates disaggregated student performance on the STAAR. For high schools, K–12s, and districts with annual graduates, the College, Career, and Military Readiness Performance Status component measures disaggregated students' preparedness for college, the workforce, or the military. If a high school, K–12, or district does not have CCMR data, the Student Achievement Domain Score: STAAR Component Only is used, if available.

Student Achievement Domain Score: STAAR Component Only—Assessments Evaluated

The Student Achievement Domain Score: STAAR Component Only evaluates STAAR (with and without accommodations) and STAAR Alternate 2 assessment results for grades 3–8 and EOC in all subject areas at the Approaches Grade Level or above, Meets Grade Level or above, and Masters Grade Level standard. The performance rates calculated in this component are the disaggregated results used in the Student Achievement domain.

Student Achievement Domain Score: STAAR Component Only—Substitute Assessments

Qualifying results on substitute assessments are included in this component at the Meets Grade Level standard.

Student Achievement Domain Score: STAAR Component Only—Minimum Size Criteria and Small Numbers Analysis

- All students are evaluated if there are 10 or more assessments in the subject area.
- Student groups are evaluated if there are 25 or more assessments in the subject area.
- Small numbers analysis is not used.

Student Achievement Domain Score: STAAR Component Only— Methodology

Each student group is evaluated on the average percentage of assessment results that are at the Approaches Grade Level or above, Meets Grade Level or above, and Masters Grade Level standard. Each student group's performance is then compared to the 2018 Student Achievement Domain Score: STAAR Component Only performance targets. The performance targets are provided at the end of this chapter.

The Student Achievement Domain Score: STAAR Component Only calculation is expressed as a percentage, rounded to the nearest whole number. For example, 59.87% is rounded to 60%; 79.49% is rounded to 79%; and 89.5% is rounded to 90%.

College, Career, and Military Readiness Performance Status

The College, Career, and Military Readiness Performance Status component measures students' preparedness for college, the workforce, or the military. This component differs from the CCMR component in the Student Achievement domain. The denominator used here is annual graduates plus students in grade 12 who did not graduate. These grade 12 students are those who were in attendance during the last six weeks of school year 2016–17 as reported in TSDS PEIMS attendance records.

$$\frac{\text{Number of Graduates or Students in Grade 12 Who Accomplished at Least One of the CCMR Indicators}}{\text{Number of 2017 Annual Graduates plus Students in Grade 12 During School Year 2016–17}}$$

Students demonstrate college, career, or military readiness in any one of the following ways:

- *Meet Texas Success Initiative (TSI) Criteria in ELA/Reading and Mathematics.* A student meeting the TSI college readiness standards in both ELA/reading and mathematics; specifically, meeting the college-ready criteria on the TSI assessment, SAT, ACT, or by successfully completing and earning credit for a college prep course as defined in TEC §28.014, in both ELA and mathematics. The assessment results considered include TSI assessments through October 2017, SAT and ACT results through the June 2017 administration, and course completion data via TSDS PEIMS. See Appendix H for additional information.

A student must meet the TSI requirement for both ELA/reading and mathematics but does not necessarily need to meet them on the same assessment. For example, a student may meet the TSI criteria for college readiness in ELA/reading on the SAT and complete and earn credit for a college prep course in mathematics.
- *Meet Criteria on Advanced Placement (AP)/International Baccalaureate (IB) Examination.* A student meeting the criterion score on an AP or IB examination in any subject area. Criterion score is 3 or more for AP and 4 or more for IB.
- *Earn Dual Course Credits.* A student completing and earning credit for at least three credit hours in ELA or mathematics or at least nine credit hours in any subject. See Appendix H for additional information.
- *Enlist in the Armed Forces.* A graduate enlisting in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Coast Guard, or Marines.
- *Earn an Industry-Based Certification.* A graduate earning an industry-based certificate under 19 TAC, §74.1003.
- *Earn an Associate's Degree.* A graduate earning an associate's degree while in high school.

- *Graduate with Completed IEP and Workforce Readiness.* A graduate receiving a graduation type code of 04, 05, 54, or 55 which indicates the student has completed his/her IEP and has either demonstrated self-employment with self-help skills to maintain employment or has demonstrated mastery of specific employability and self-help skills that do not require public school services.
- *CTE Coherent Sequence Coursework Aligned with Industry-Based Certifications.* A CTE coherent sequence student who has completed and received credit for at least one CTE course aligned with an industry-based certification. This indicator will award one-half point only for students who have met no other CCMR indicator. These students will receive one-half point credit for coursework completed toward an industry-based certification. See Chapter 2 for additional information.

College, Career, and Military Readiness Performance Status—Minimum Size Criteria and Small Numbers Analysis

- All students are evaluated in the CCMR component if there are 10 or more students in the class.
- Student groups are evaluated if there are 25 or more students in the class.
- Small numbers analysis is not used.

College, Career, and Military Readiness Performance Status—Methodology

Each student group is evaluated on the percentage of students who meet the 2018 College, Career, and Military Readiness Performance Status targets. The performance targets are provided at the end of this chapter.

The College, Career, and Military Readiness Performance Status calculation is expressed as a percentage, rounded to the nearest whole number. For example, 59.87% is rounded to 60%; 79.49% is rounded to 79%; and 89.5% is rounded to 90%.

Participation Status

The target for Participation Status is 95 percent of students taking a state-administered assessment. Participation measures are based on STAAR and TELPAS assessment results.

- Students taking substitute assessments are included as participants.
- STAAR Alternate 2 students with No Authentic Academic Response (NAAR) designation are included as participants.
- Students with the medical exception or medically exempt designations are not included in the participation rate calculation. This includes both STAAR and STAAR Alternate 2 students.
- Should the participation status for the all students group or any student group fall below 95 percent, rounded to the whole number, the denominator used for calculating the Closing the Gaps Academic Achievement component is adjusted to include the necessary number of assessments to meet the 95 percent threshold.

Example Adjusted Academic Achievement Performance Calculation

A campus had 100 students with STAAR answer documents in ELA/reading. Five answer documents were marked A (Absent), and two answer documents were marked O (Not Scored - Other). The campus's participation rate for ELA/reading was 93 percent.

$$\frac{93 \text{ scored answered documents}}{100 \text{ scored, absent, or other answer documents}}$$

Since the campus did not meet the 95 percent Participation Status target for ELA/reading, adjustments were made when calculating the ELA/reading performance for the Academic Achievement component. The performance denominator had to be adjusted to include enough assessments to meet the 95 percent target, rounded to the nearest whole number.

Original ELA/Reading Academic Achievement Performance Calculation

$$\frac{53 \text{ assessments at Meets Grade Level or above standard}}{93 \text{ scored assessments that meet accountability subset (out of 100 total answer documents)}} = 57\%$$

Adjusted ELA/Reading Academic Achievement Performance Calculation

$$\frac{53 \text{ assessments at Meets Grade Level or above standard}}{95 \text{ assessments (93 scored **plus** 2 absent/other)}} = 56\%$$

The campus's ELA/reading performance denominator was increased by two assessments to meet the 95 percent threshold. The Academic Achievement calculation used the updated denominator to determine the new performance outcome. The performance rates used in the Academic Achievement Performance component are the disaggregated results at the Meets Grade Level or above standard used in the Student Achievement domain.

Calculating Component Scores

To calculate a score for each of the Closing the Gaps components, determine the percentage of evaluated indicators met for each component. Divide the number of indicators met by the number of indicators evaluated (those that met minimum size).

$$\frac{\text{Number of indicators that met the performance target}}{\text{Total number of indicators evaluated}}$$

Closing the Gaps component scores are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Example Calculation: Academic Achievement Component Score*

	All Students	African American	Hispanic	White	Two or More Races	Econ Disadv	Special Ed - Current	Continuously Enrolled	Total Met	Total Evaluated
Reading	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	6	8
Mathematics	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5	8
Total									11	16
Academic Achievement Component Score (Indicators Met ÷ Indicators Evaluated)									69	

*While 14 student groups are evaluated in the Closing the Gaps domain, this example has eight groups that met minimum size.

Minimum Number of Evaluated Indicators

The following components must have a minimum of five indicators that meet minimum size to be included in the Closing the Gaps calculation:

- Academic Achievement,
- Academic Growth Status, and
- Student Achievement Domain Score: STAAR Component Only

The remaining components only require one evaluated indicator.

Example Minimum Number of Evaluated Indicators: Academic Achievement*									
	All Students	African American	Hispanic	White	Two or More Races	Econ Disadv	Special Ed - Current	Continuously Enrolled	Total Evaluated Indicators
Reading: Number of Assessments	75	13	26	26	10	24	13	62	
Met Minimum Size	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	4
Mathematics: Number of Assessments	70	11	23	26	10	22	10	60	
Met Minimum Size	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	3
Total Evaluated Indicators									7
Academic Achievement Included?									Yes

*While 14 student groups are evaluated in the Closing the Gaps domain, this example has eight groups with Academic Achievement data.

Example Minimum Number of Evaluated Indicators: Academic Growth Status*								
	All Students	African American	Hispanic	White	Two or More Races	Econ Disadv	Special Ed -Current	Total Evaluated Indicators
Reading: Number of Assessments	50	23	10	11	6	26	5	
Met Minimum Size	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	2
Mathematics: Number of Assessments	47	25	9	8	5	24	5	
Met Minimum Size	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	2
Total Evaluated Indicators								4
Academic Growth Status Included?								No

*While 14 student groups are evaluated in the Closing the Gaps domain, this example has seven groups with Academic Growth data.

Calculating a Closing the Gaps Domain Score

To calculate the Closing the Gaps domain score, weight each component for which the district or campus has at least the minimum number of evaluated indicators based on the following table.

Component points are rounded to one decimal place. Total points for each component are determined by multiplying the percentage of evaluated indicators met by the corresponding weight and rounding to one decimal place. The Closing the Gaps domain score is the sum of the total points rounded to the nearest whole number.

Closing the Gaps Component Weights		
Campus Types	Closing the Gaps Domain Component	Weight
Elementary and Middle Schools	Academic Achievement	30%
	Academic Growth Status	50%
	English Language Proficiency ¹	10%
	Student Achievement Domain Score: STAAR Component Only	10%
High Schools, K-12s, AEAs, and Districts	Academic Achievement	50%
	Federal Graduation Status or Academic Growth Status ²	10%
	English Language Proficiency ¹	10%
	College, Career, and Military Readiness or Student Achievement Domain Score: STAAR Component Only ³	30%

¹ Due to changes to the TELPAS, Texas requested a waiver from the USDE to waive the English Language Proficiency component for 2018 accountability. If granted, the English Language Proficiency component will be evaluated for the first time in 2019, and the English Language Proficiency component weight will be distributed proportionally among the remaining components in 2018.

² If Federal Graduation Status is not available, Academic Growth Status will be used.

³ If College, Career, and Military Readiness is not available, Student Achievement Domain Score: STAAR Component Only will be used.

Example Calculation: Elementary School

<i>Example:</i> The sample elementary school has met the minimum number of evaluated indicators in all four components.			
Component	Percentage of Evaluated Indicators Met	Weight	Total Points
Academic Achievement	69	30%	20.7
Academic Growth Status	83	50%	41.5
English Language Proficiency	100	10%	10
Student Achievement Domain Score: STAAR Component Only	60	10%	6
Closing the Gaps Domain Score			78

Example Calculation: Middle School

<i>Example:</i> The sample middle school has met the minimum number of evaluated indicators in two components. In this example, the USDE has granted the waiver for English Language Proficiency in 2018.			
Component	Percentage of Evaluated Indicators Met	Weight	Total Points
Academic Achievement	69	37.5%	25.9
Academic Growth Status	83	62.5%	51.9
English Language Proficiency ¹			
Student Achievement Domain Score: STAAR Component Only ²			
Closing the Gaps Domain Score			78

¹ This example shows the distribution if the English Language Proficiency component if waiver is granted by the USDE.

² In this example, the campus did not have five evaluated indicators in the Student Achievement Domain Score: STAAR Component Only for inclusion in the overall domain calculation. The weight of the Student Achievement Domain Score: STAAR Component Only was distributed proportionally among the two remaining components.

Closing the Gaps Domain Rating Calculation

See “Chapter 5—Calculating 2018 Ratings” for the methodology to calculate the Closing the Gaps domain rating.

Identification of Schools for Improvement

To align identification of schools for improvement with the state's accountability system, TEA utilizes a rank-ordering method based on the Closing the Gaps domain performance to identify comprehensive, targeted, and additional targeted support and improvement schools.

Comprehensive Support and Improvement

The Closing the Gaps domain scaled score is used to identify schools for comprehensive support and improvement. TEA rank orders the scaled domain score for all campuses. The lowest five percent of campuses that receive Title I, Part A funds are identified for comprehensive support and improvement. Also, if a campus does not attain a 67 percent four-year graduation rate for the all students group, the campus is also automatically identified for comprehensive support and improvement. Additionally, any Title I campus identified for targeted support and improvement for three consecutive years is identified for comprehensive support and improvement the following school year.

TEA will annually identify campuses for comprehensive support and improvement beginning with the August 2018 accountability release, which is based on school year 2017–18 performance data.

Targeted Support and Improvement

TEA uses the Closing the Gaps domain to identify campuses that have consistently underperforming student groups. TEA defines “consistently underperforming” as a campus having one or more student groups that do not meet interim benchmark goals for three consecutive years. Any campus that has one or more achievement gap(s) between individual student groups and the performance targets will be identified for targeted support and improvement.

Campuses are evaluated annually, and identification will occur for the first time in August 2019 based on 2017, 2018, and 2019 data.

Additional Targeted Support

Any campus that is not identified for comprehensive or targeted support and improvement will be identified for additional targeted support if an individual student group's percentage of evaluated indicators met is at or below the percentage used to identify that campus type for comprehensive support and improvement.

For example, if 25 percent of evaluated indicators met is the cut point for elementary schools to be identified for comprehensive support and improvement, then any elementary campus with a student group that has met 25 percent or fewer of its evaluated indicators will be identified for additional targeted support.

Identification will begin with the August 2018 school ratings and will occur on an annual basis.

Exit Criteria for Comprehensive Support and Improvement Schools

Campuses that do not rank in the bottom five percent of the Closing the Gaps domain for two consecutive years and have increased a letter grade (for example, from *F* to *D* or from *D* to *C*) on the Closing the Gaps domain will be considered as having successfully exited comprehensive support and improvement status.

Exit Criteria for Additional Targeted Support and Improvement Schools

To exit additional targeted support and improvement status, a student group must meet at least 50 percent of the indicators evaluated and meet the targets for the Academic Achievement component in both reading and mathematics.

2018 Closing the Gaps Performance Targets

Academic Achievement (Percentage at Meets Grade Level or above)														
Subject	All Students	African American	Hispanic	White	American Indian	Asian	Pacific Islander	Two or More Races	Special Educ.	Econ. Disadv.	EL (Current and Monitored)	Special Ed (Former)	Cont. Enrolled	Non-Cont. Enrolled
ELA/Reading	44%	32%	37%	60%	43%	74%	45%	56%	19%	33%	29%	36%	46%	42%
Mathematics	46%	31%	40%	59%	45%	82%	50%	54%	23%	36%	40%	44%	47%	45%

Subject	Academic Growth Status (Elementary and Middle Schools)													
ELA/Reading	66%	62%	65%	69%	67%	77%	67%	68%	59%	64%	64%	65%	66%	67%
Mathematics	71%	67%	69%	74%	71%	86%	74%	73%	61%	68%	68%	70%	71%	70%

Federal Graduation Status (High Schools, K-12s, and Districts) ¹														
90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%

College, Career, and Military Readiness Performance Status (High Schools, K-12s, and Districts)														
47%	31%	41%	58%	42%	76%	39%	53%	27%	39%	30%	43%	50%	31%	

Student Achievement Domain Score: STAAR Component Only (Elementary and Middle Schools)														
47%	36%	41%	58%	46%	73%	48%	55%	23%	38%	37%	43%	48%	45%	

English Language Proficiency Status ²														
											42%			

¹ Ever ELs (EL [Ever HS]) are included in the federal graduation rates. Ever ELs (EL [Ever HS]) are students reported in TSDS PEIMS as ELs at any time while attending grades 9–12 in a Texas public school.

² English Language Proficiency Status evaluates current ELs only.