

States must annually determine whether significant disproportionality based on race or ethnicity is occurring in the state and local educational agencies (LEAs) with respect to the:

- » identification of students ages 3 through 21 with disabilities, including identification of students with particular impairments;
- » placement of school-aged students in particular educational settings; and
- » incidence, duration, and type of disciplinary actions, including suspension and expulsions for students 3 through 21 years of age.

The Texas Significant Disproportionality Crosswalk lists elements within the federal regulations and corresponding actions that define significant disproportionality in Texas. Texas applies the methods found in [34 CFR §300.647](#) and has exercised the flexibilities found in subsections (b) and (d) of the regulation.

STATE FLEXIBILITY	AREAS	DESCRIPTORS
X	<b>Minimum Cell Size</b>	The minimum number of children, being 10 in Texas, experiencing a particular outcome and used as the numerator when calculating the risk for a particular group or the comparison group.
X	<b>Minimum n-Size</b>	The minimum number of children, being 30 in Texas, enrolled in an LEA with respect to identification, and the minimum number of children with disabilities enrolled in an LEA with respect to placement and discipline, to be used as the denominator when calculating the risk for a particular group or the comparison group.
	<b>Comparison Group</b>	All other racial or ethnic groups within an LEA or within the state, when reviewing a particular racial or ethnic group within an LEA.
	<b>Risk</b>	A calculation performed by dividing the number of children from a specified racial or ethnic group or groups experiencing that outcome by the total number of children from that racial or ethnic group or groups enrolled in the LEA, resulting in the likelihood of a particular outcome.
	<b>Risk Ratio</b>	A calculation performed by dividing the risk of a particular outcome for children in one racial or ethnic group within an LEA by the risk for children in all other racial and ethnic groups within the LEA.

STATE FLEXIBILITY	AREAS	DESCRIPTORS
	<b>Alternate Risk Ratio</b>	A calculation performed by dividing the risk of a particular outcome for children in one racial or ethnic group within an LEA by the risk of that outcome for children in all other racial or ethnic groups in the State, applied when the comparison group in the LEA does not meet the minimum cell size or the minimum n-size.
X	<b>Risk Ratio Threshold</b>	The level by which each required category is determined to be above or below significant risk. Texas, with significant input from stakeholders, has set the threshold at 2.5 in all 98 required category calculations.
X	<b>Annual or Consecutive Year Analysis</b>	Allows for up to three prior consecutive years preceding the determination of “significant disproportionality”. Texas identifies LEAs as having “significant disproportionality” who exceed the risk ratio threshold in the same category for three consecutive years and who do not meet reasonable progress, reported publicly as “SD (Year 3)” in the LEA’s Results Driven Accountability (RDA) report – (formerly the Performance Based Monitoring and Analysis System report).
X	<b>Reasonable Progress (RP)</b>	To receive an RP designation, an LEA must reduce its risk ratio in each of two prior consecutive years and meet a proportionate improvement rate requirement. The TEA will use the Proportionate Improvement Method for calculating RP. This method requires an LEA to achieve a two-year decrease in SD risk ratio proportional to the difference between the threshold (2.5) and an LEA’s first year risk ratio (SD Year 1). An LEA meets RP designation in its third year of SD analysis if the difference between its current year (CY) risk ratio and its first year (PY2) risk ratio meets the rate of progress needed to fall below the SD threshold (2.5) in year four.
X	<b>Exceptions to Calculations</b>	Texas does not calculate a risk ratio or alternate risk ratio in a particular category for an LEA if the particular racial or ethnic group being analyzed does not meet the minimum cell size (10) or minimum n-size (30); or if the comparison group in the state does not meet the minimum cell size (10) or minimum n-size (30).