

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

- the identification of students with disabilities, including identification of students with particular impairments (Texas applies 3-21),
- the placement of students in particular educational settings, and
- the incidence, duration, and type of disciplinary actions, including suspension and expulsions.

The Texas Significant Disproportionality Regulation Crosswalk list 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 exercised the flexibilities found in subsections (b) and (d) of the regulation.

State Flexibility	Areas	Descriptors
X	Minimum Cell Size	The minimum number of children, being <b>10</b> in Texas, experiencing a particular outcome and used as the <b>numerator</b> when calculating the risk for a particular group or the comparison group.
X	Minimum n-Size	The minimum number of children, being <b>30</b> 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 <b>denominator</b> when calculating the risk for a particular group or the comparison group.
	Comparison Group	All other racial or ethnic groups within an LEA or within the state, when reviewing a particular racial or ethnic group within an LEA.
	Risk	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.
	Risk Ratio	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.
	Alternate Risk Ratio	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	Risk Ratio Threshold	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 <b>2.5</b> in all 98 required category calculations.
X	Annual or Consecutive Year Analysis	Allows for up to three prior consecutive years preceding the determination of "significant disproportionality". Texas, beginning in Fall 2019, will identify LEAs as having "significant disproportionality" who exceed the risk ratio threshold in the same category for <b>three consecutive years</b> and who do not meet reasonable progress, reported publicly as "SD (Year 3)" in the LEA's Results Driven Accountability (RDA) report each fall – (formerly the Performance Based Monitoring and Analysis System report).
X	Reasonable Progress (RP)	RP designation requires an LEA to reduce its risk ratio in each of two prior consecutive years. TEA will use the <b>Proportionate Improvement Method</b> 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 if the difference between its current year risk ratio and its first-year risk ratio meets the rate of progress needed to fall below the SD threshold (2.5) in year four.
X	Exceptions To Calculations	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).