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The development of an at-risk index and its implications for the state of Texas

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN AT-RISK INDEX AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR THE STATE OF TEXAS

by

Craig A. Kadlub

A dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree of

Doctor of Education

in

Educational Leadership

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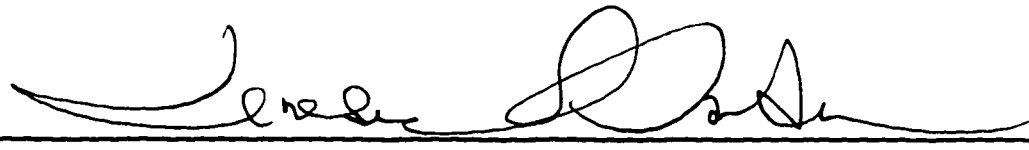
The Dissertation of Craig A. Kadlub for the degree of Doctor of Education in Educational Leadership is approved.



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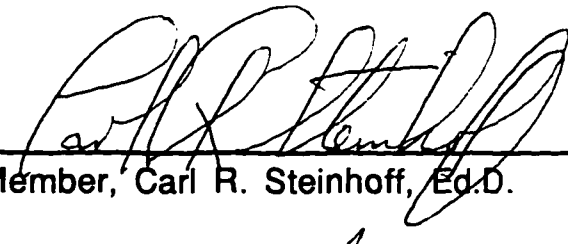

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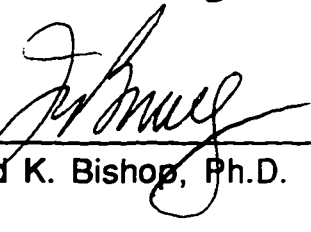

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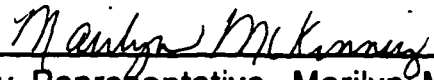

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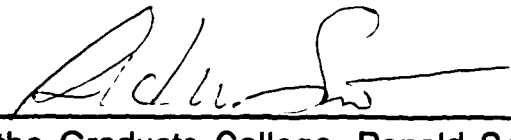

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to devise a model for funding Texas school districts in proportion to their varying at-risk student needs. The method employed was the development of a composite indicator -- an index of need -- based upon commonly accepted at-risk indicators. Advantages of an index include its objectivity and the fact that it can be constructed using commonly available statistics. Additionally, because it produces a recommended level of resource allocation predicated upon cumulative needs rather than student- or program-specific spending dictates, it fosters district-level control and authority over resources provided by the state and inhibits the student labeling and rigid program assignment characteristic of accountability measures tied to weighted funding mechanisms. A review of pertinent literature consistently identified economic disadvantage, minority status, limited- or no-English proficiency, achievement, mobility, and dropout rate as

potential indicators of the degree to which students might be determined to be at-risk. This study found a strong correlation between at-risk designations as determined by the index and as determined by the state of Texas.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The problem of how to allocate educational resources to provide opportunities to bring all students -- particularly those at risk of dropping out of school -- up to adequate performance levels is central in contemporary discussions of school finance. While some (Coleman, 1988; Towers, 1992; Hanushek, 1989) would argue that the redistribution of resources will not produce the desired improvements in school completion and dropout rates, others (Stevens & Grymes, 1992; Slavin, Madden, Dolan, Wasik, Ross, & Smith, 1994; Ferguson, 1991) contend that finance is a pivotal issue in providing equitable education opportunities for all children. The resolution of this issue may hinge upon recognizing the relationship between educational investments and student outcomes (Odden, 1992).

As it is, 2,217 teenagers currently drop out of school each day across the United States (*National Education Goals Report*, 1994). As a result of this growing and complex problem, many different solutions have been proposed, including differentiated funding. While differentiated resource allocation already exists in the form of pupil weighting, entitlements, federal aid for specific programs, and others, some states are studying alternatives which will bring them closer to achieving the goal of funding the education of all students according to need, and therein provide greater equity of educational opportunity for all students.

Texas, because of its comprehensive student database, is a state that lends itself well to such a study. Also, unlike many other states, Texas has developed its own definition of at-risk students (McDonough & Jordan, 1992). Moreover, Texas continues to be recognized as a state with wide disparities in funding (Olson, 1997).

Background

School districts in Texas exhibit extreme differences in almost every way: size, property wealth, percentage of low-income

students, and the ethnic composition of students and staff. Currently, in the state of Texas, there are 3.6 million public school students enrolled in 6,343 public schools in 1,046 districts. Illustrative of the variations in districts is the fact that in 1993-94 only three students were enrolled in the Allamoore Independent School District, while Houston Independent School District had an enrollment in excess of 200,000 students. The state's seven largest districts serve 18% of all public school students, while the smallest 374 districts, representing 36% of all districts, serve less than three percent (*Snapshot*, 1995).

Ethnic distribution varies greatly across Texas. Statewide, approximately 52% of all students are minority: 14% identify themselves as African-American, 36% Hispanic, 2% other, with the remaining 48% Caucasian. Urban districts serve minority enrollments of approximately 80%, while minority enrollments in rural districts are about 30%. Annual growth in the minority student population has been exceeding non-minority growth.

Proportions of students with special needs also vary across the state. Using eligibility for participation in the free or reduced-

price lunch program as an indicator of student economic status, for example, it has been calculated that approximately 45% of public school students in Texas are economically disadvantaged. These students are found in the highest concentration in urban districts and in districts with high minority enrollments. Predictably, districts with lower property wealth have higher numbers of economically disadvantaged students. According to Lionel R. Meno, Commissioner of Education for the State of Texas, ". . . much work remains to be done to close the gap in performance for economically disadvantaged and ethnic minority students. Closing this gap continues to be a primary focus for Texas educators" (*Snapshot*, 1995).

Dropout rates vary from district to district, though statewide, Hispanic and African-American students are disproportionately represented among dropouts. A 1995 Texas Education Agency document, *Snapshot*, indicated that Hispanic students comprised nearly 50% of all dropouts, while 18% were African-American, and fewer than one-third were Caucasian. Approximately 30% of all dropouts were identified as economically disadvantaged. Urban

districts and districts with high minority enrollment experienced the greatest economic disadvantage and highest dropout rates. Further, in Texas, 79% of all dropouts are over-age for grade level. Bracey (1995) reported that a student retained at least one grade is 11 times more likely to drop out than regularly promoted peers.

Equalizing wealth under such disparate circumstances has proven formidable in Texas. Following a lengthy history of school finance litigation, the most recent method of resource distribution was marked by the passage of Senate Bill 7 in 1993. It went into effect at the beginning of the 1993-94 school year, but already was being challenged as unconstitutional. However, in January 1995, the Texas Supreme Court upheld Senate Bill 7's constitutionality, and it continues to prescribe funding procedures in the state of Texas (Texas Education Code, 1995).

Currently, the funding structure in Texas for students pre-kindergarten through grade 12, as defined in Senate bill 7, is an allocation per-student based upon average daily attendance (ADA), with provisions for other entitlements (Texas Education Code, 1995). Additional funds not dependent upon a district's ADA may be

acquired by a district "to reflect geographic variations in resource costs due to factors beyond the control of the school districts," the geographic size of the district, or if the district's ADA is less than 1,600.

Various classifications of students also entitle districts to increased funding. The number of full-time equivalent (FTE) special education students is weighted to provide differentiated funding for this classification of students. Special education is subdivided into the categories of speech therapy, vocational adjustment, off home campus, resource room, self-contained regular campus, care and treatment facility, state school, hospital class, and homebound, each of which receives a weight ranging from 2.3 to 5.0 times greater than a regular FTE. Additionally, students in state-approved career and technology education programs and students in gifted and talented education programs are totaled and multiplied by weights of 1.37 and .12, respectively, to provide support for these programs.

The compensatory education allotment in Texas requires that each district multiply the number of educationally disadvantaged students, including those non-handicapped students residing in a

residential placement facility, by the district's adjusted basic allotment (ABA), that is, the allotment per student after calculating the district's allowances for geographic variations and total enrollment, by a weight of 0.2. The number of educationally disadvantaged students is determined by using the best six months' average enrollment in the National School Lunch Program of free or reduced-price lunches for the previous year, October through September.

English-as-a-second-language students also warrant a funding allowance; districts multiply the ADA of students in an ESL or special language program by the ABA and then by a weight of 0.1. A final entitlement is based upon each district's transportation needs for regular, special, and vocational education students. The remaining calculations for estimating a district's proportions of state and local support involve the district's property value, the dollar amount guaranteed level of state and local funds per weighted student per penny of tax effort, the number of weighted students in ADA, the district's enrichment tax rate, and the district's local revenue.

Clearly, the state of Texas has considered factors of student need in distributing resources among its districts. However, disparities persist; of all states, Texas has the greatest ratio of education spending differences between its high- and low-spending groups of school districts (Berliner & Biddle, 1995).

In general, financial support for schools is more poorly distributed throughout the United States than in other industrialized nations, resulting in the fact that very privileged students in this country attend some of the world's finest public and private schools, while some of the truly disadvantaged students in this country attend schools with a level of financial support far below what would be permitted in other Western nations. Consequently, "opportunities are not equal in America's schools" (Berliner & Biddle, 1995).

Such spending disparities have been at the center of recent legal decisions which have focused on spending differences rather than on the relationship between spending and wealth. For example, in 1989, the Texas Supreme Court agreed unanimously in *Edgewood Independent School District* v. *Kirby* that the finance system violated

the state's constitutional mandate that there be "support and maintenance of an efficient system of public free schools: to foster a general diffusion of knowledge" (Swanson & King, 1991). Comparable decisions in Kentucky and New Jersey have suggested that the courts are leaning toward requiring equal expenditures per pupil, "with legitimate adjustments for pupil need and education price differences," and away from requiring equal access to local property tax bases (Odden, 1992). Additionally, according to Brown, Craft-Tripp, Gurganus, Crossland, and MacPhail-Wilcox (1992),

> . . . the current emphasis on accountability suggests that vertical equity, equity concerned with the distribution of resources relative to need and the attainment of an equitable distribution of outcomes, is a critically important performance criterion for at-risk populations. (p. 23)

As Odden (1992) and Brown et al. (1992) have indicated, an appreciation of the scope of student needs in a district is essential to quantifying an appropriate level of resource allocation. Guthrie (1992), for example, also recognized that single indicators are not sophisticated enough to capture the profile of an entire district and proposed the use of composite indicators. In deciding what indicators to include in the index, Guthrie (1992) has suggested

"four major topical areas: (1) student performance, (2) overall conditions of children, (3) education service quality, and (4) public support for education" (p. 288). School finance measures, according to Guthrie, are a component of the fourth indicator and should reflect four fundamental conditions or values of education: (1) adequacy, (2) equality, (3) efficiency, and (4) liberty.

In Texas where, on a district-by-district basis, there are significant differences in achievement, dropout and graduation rates, student transiency rates, and student population demographics, the specter of an imbalance in resource allocations raises the question of whether or not students in high-need districts are receiving assistance in proportion to their needs. Like many states, Texas currently does not have a comprehensive methodology of allocating funds to districts for programs and services to address the needs of students at risk of dropping out of school. The challenge, then, is to identify those indicators reflective of student performance, conditions of children, education service quality, and public support for education, which will combine to facilitate the

development of a funding model that may be used to allocate resources in proportion to a district's at-risk student needs.

Statement of the Problem

Can a statewide mechanism for funding be developed which will take into account districts' variance in need based on their proportions of at-risk students?

Purpose of the Study

This study replicates an Arizona study which focused on the construction of an at-risk index and its effect upon school districts (Joraanstad, 1995). The purpose of the present research was to devise a mechanism for funding Texas school districts in proportion to their varying at-risk student needs.

Demographic and educational characteristics of each district were used to construct a model for grouping districts according to need. The result is an index-of-need which could be used to structure a funding process in which districts are allocated resources in proportion to student needs. The subproblems of the study included:

1. What indicators, based on reports of current research, are indicative of "at-riskness" and are also relevant to the circumstances of Texas school districts?
2. Can an at-risk index be developed which categorizes Texas school districts according to their magnitude of need?
3. In developing the at-risk index, can a comparison be made between the percentage of at-risk students funded by the state of Texas with the percentage identified through the index?

Significance of Study

State school finance systems are complex, in part because they must promote the goals of adequacy and equity, while at the same time permitting some local discretion of expenditures (Jordan & Lyons, 1992). They also must strive to achieve multiple objectives among districts with unique problems and characteristics, which are often defined in terms of the needs of the student population, such as the percentage of students classified as ESL, special education, or otherwise at-risk. While special

populations are often served through needs-based funding mechanisms such as pupil weights, categorical funding, competitive discretionary grants, excess cost reimbursement or unit cost adjustment (Hartman, 1980), there are considerations that make some funding policies more favorable than others.

The index-of-need is a method of needs-based funding which, when coupled with neural network technology, may provide a process for allocating resources proportional to the needs of each district in a state. Lyons (1992), for example, studied six different funding alternatives for funding programs for at-risk youth, including (a) competitive discretionary grants, (b) unit allocations, (c) excess cost reimbursements, (d) categorical grants, (e) index of need, and (f) equalized per-pupil allocations. Each of the six was analyzed according to the following seven criteria: (a) stability and predictability, (b) adequacy, (c) efficiency, (d) accountability, (e) equity, (f) responsiveness, and (g) nonmanipulability.

Lyons' (1992) analysis determined that of the six funding alternatives, index of need scored the highest, meeting five of the eight criteria. In part, concluding that index of need

> . . . provides a stable and predictable funding level and an adequate level if the overall allocation is sufficient and the index is adjusted so that all districts are able to qualify for some base level of funding. It is efficient in that it provides monies based on a single measure. With regard to responsiveness, [index of need] is probably the most flexible in being able to accommodate different types of programmatic needs. It does not inherently stipulate the programs to be funded. It is nonmanipulable to the degree that funding is based on socioeconomic indicators outside the school's control. (p. 128)

Accountability and adequacy were the criteria in Lyons' study in which index of need received the lowest scores. However, she suggested that these deficiencies could be remedied administratively in the implementation process.

In addition to the technical aspects of refining resource allocation formulas, it is important to consider the human cost of not meeting the needs of the nation's growing at-risk student population. Melnick (1993), for instance, predicted that by the year 2000, more than one million students will drop out of high school each year. The burden this will impose on the nation will be realized in terms of economic inefficiency, loss of productivity, lack of skill, high health care costs, and growing prison costs (*Great Transitions*, 1995).

Miller (1995) quotes Odden as stating that the nation could significantly improve educational productivity simply through the reallocation of existing dollars, and that

> . . . the most egregious fiscal inequalities across the country can be eliminated simply by bringing all districts in the bottom half of spending up to the expenditure of the median district . . . the money issue is how to nudge the policy and education system to reallocate current dollars to strategies that we know work, and to target any additional money to the areas that are currently underfunded . . . (p. 10)

The significance of this study, therefore, lies in the prospect of better serving at-risk students through the development of a funding methodology that distributes resources according to need.

Methodology

Data Collection and Organization

Data and information were obtained from the Texas Education Agency, the agency's 1995 publication *Snapshot '94, 1993-94 School District Profiles*, and the Texas Education Code (1995). Communications with the agency were conducted by phone. Once the variables indicative of at-risk status had been selected through the literature review, the degree to which they were present in the

study districts was obtained from the Texas Education Agency. Building on previous studies (Joraanstad, 1995; Miller-DeFrancesco, 1996; Stansfield-Paquette, 1996), the data, all of which were expressed as percentages, were processed by a Kohonen neural network system which clustered the districts into categories of comparable need. Kohonen networks have proven useful in a multitude of applications that require pattern recognition and data classification (NeuroShell 2, 1995).

The first step involved "training the network," which amounted to feeding the districts selected for the training procedure -- those districts having an enrollment of 1,000 students or more -- into the Kohonen and allowing it to sort them into clusters according to their various levels of need. Neural networks look for patterns in training sets of data, learn these patterns, and develop the ability to correctly classify new patterns or to make forecasts and predictions.

Once the network was trained, all districts were then entered and the Kohonen sorted them into the existing 49 clusters. A second

neural network process, back propagation, was applied to reconcile and refine the first net's clustering of the districts.

Assumptions

This study was conducted based on the following assumptions:

1. The state of Texas could provide accurate demographic and academic data on each of its 1,046 school districts.
2. Sufficient data were available to develop a resource distribution model.

Limitations and Delimitations

The following limitations and delimitations applied to this study:

1. This study was dependent upon the accuracy of data compiled by the Texas Education Agency.
2. The scope and applicability of this study were limited to the school districts located within the state of Texas.
3. Academic and demographic data were for the single school year 1993-1994.

Definition of Terms

Adequacy. In education finance, adequacy is achieved when programs and learning opportunities are sufficient for a particular purpose (Jordan & Lyons, 1992).

District. Districts in Texas are classified according to governance structure and the ability to raise local revenue. Although there are three types of districts, only two types were included in this study. Regular foundation school program districts are created under general statutory authority and are eligible for state funding. These districts may also tax property within their geographic boundaries. Most of the state's districts (1,046) fall into this category. Special statutory districts are a second type. They are created by a special legislative act but they are not administered by a state government agency. These districts have no taxable property. They include the public schools associated with military bases in the San Antonio area and the Masonic Home in Fort Worth. There are six of these districts in Texas. Not included in the study are the 11 state-administered districts. Most of these

districts are under the supervision of the Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation.

Dropout Rate refers to the total number of 1992-93 dropouts (*Snapshot*, 1995) in grades 7-12 expressed as a percent of the total number of students in membership in grades 7-12 during the 1992-93 school year.

Horizontal equity states that students who are alike should receive equal shares. The fact that all students are not alike in all ways means that "the horizontal equity criterion rightfully should be applied only to subgroups, where equality among children can be agreed upon" (Berne & Stiefel, 1984).

Index of Need. This is a method of funding based upon the composite weighting earned by students in a district by virtue of their identified needs according to a set of specified variables, and the cost involved in addressing those needs. The index acts as a proxy for the magnitude of need in each district (Jordan & Lyons, 1992).

Indicators of Need. These are the educational and demographic characteristics of an at-risk student population. On a district-by-

district basis, the indicators of need explored in this study include: (a) Percentage of economically disadvantaged students as determined by the State of Texas, (b) Percentage of minority enrollment, (c) Percentage of ESL students, (d) Percentage of students passing the Texas Assessment of Academic Skills TAAS), (e) Percentage of dropouts, (f) Percentage of students at risk in each district according to the state's definition, and (g) mobility rate.

Each indicator is defined as follows:

Economically disadvantaged students are defined by the Texas Education Agency as those who are eligible for free or reduced-price meals under the National School Lunch and Child Nutrition Program, or for other public assistance (*Snapshot*, 1995).

Minority enrollment is based upon district counts of students in four categories: African-American, Hispanic, and Other. Caucasian is classified as non-minority.

ESL students are those students identified as participating in a bilingual or English-as-a-second-language program.

At-risk students, according to the Texas Education Code (1995), are defined as follows:

d. For purposes of this section, 'student at risk of dropping out of school' includes:
   1. each student in grade levels 7 through 12 who is under 21 years of age and who:
      A. was not advanced from one grade level to the next for two or more school years;
      B. has mathematics or reading skills that are two or more years below grade level;
      C. did not maintain an average equivalent to 70 on a scale of 100 in two or more courses during a semester, or is not maintaining such an average in two or more courses in the current semester, and is not expected to graduate within four years of the date the student begins ninth grade;
      D. did not perform satisfactorily on an assessment instrument administered under Subchapter B Chapter 39; or
      E. is pregnant or is a parent.
   2. each student in prekindergarten through grade 6 who:
      A. did not perform satisfactorily on a readiness test or assessment instrument administered at the beginning of the school year;
      B. did not perform satisfactorily on an assessment instrument administered under Subchapter B, Chapter 39;
      C. is a student of limited English proficiency;
      D. is sexually, physically, or psychologically abused; or
      E. engages in conduct described by Section 51.03(a), Family Code; and
   3. each student who is not disabled and who resides in a residential placement facility in a district in which the student's parent or legal guardian does not reside, including a detention facility, substance abuse treatment facility, emergency shelter, psychiatric hospital, halfway house, or foster family group home. (Section 29.081(d), p. 122)

Mobility rate refers to the degree of transiency of a school district's student population.

LEP and NEP are labels used throughout this document to describe students who have not yet achieved fluency in the English language and are either limited English proficient or non-English proficient.

Ultimately, two of the variables were eliminated. The percentage of students passing the TAAS was not used because, while other variables are inputs or factors over which districts have little control, test results are outputs and are, therefore, clearly within the scope of district influence. Studies by Stansfield-Paquette (1996) and Miller-DeFrancesco (1996) corroborate this determination. Additionally, the category "percentage of students at risk," by Texas' definition (Texas Education Code, 1995), includes other indicators used in the study. Therefore, the students at-risk category was eliminated since it duplicated other information.

Neural Network. Neural networks, as described by Nelson & Illingworth (1991), are

> . . . rough models of the human mental processes their name implies. Because of their massive parallelism, they can process information and carry out solutions almost simultaneously. They learn by being shown examples and the expected results. Or, they form their own associations without being prompted and rewarded. They are good at pattern-matching types of problems. Neural networks are "capable of processing many inputs at once, reinforcing some, diminishing others, working toward a stable picture. (p. 24)

Vertical equity "recognizes that students are different and states the positive requirement that unequals receive appropriately unequal treatment" (Berne & Stiefel, 1984).

Summary

Providing resources commensurate with level of need is consistent with the principle of vertical equity. In order to fund according to need, however, a method of assessing districts' relative levels of need must be perfected. Using data from the state of Texas, this study explored the feasibility of developing an index, based on five at-risk indicators commonly found in the literature, that could be used by policy makers for calculating the varying levels of need in a state's districts. The index could be used to structure a funding process in which districts are allocated resources in proportion to student needs using multiple indicators.

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Introduction

Current literature is replete with information on at-risk students and attendant social and fiscal policy issues. This chapter addresses these subjects, as well as the use of neural networking as a mechanism for establishing appropriate resource distribution levels for at-risk students based upon an index of need. Accordingly, the chapter is subdivided into the following areas: At-Risk Students, Socioeconomic Factors, Immigration and Language Fluency, Ethnicity, Benefit of Additional Resources, Finance Formulas and the Legal Landscape, Index of Need, Neural Networking, and Summary.

At-Risk Students

As the information-based and technological age evolves, it will require our schools to produce students who are competent in a

variety of disciplines (Stevens & Grymes, 1992). Those students who do not complete high school, however, suffer personal losses and impose consequences on the nation at large. The unemployment rate for dropouts in 1992 was nearly twice as high as it was for high school graduates (*National Education Goals Report*, 1994), and those dropouts who do find employment can expect to earn approximately one-third less each year than peers who complete high school (*Kids Count*, 1993).

The dropout problem has broad social implications as well. The Children's Defense Fund has determined that since less educated people often lack the skills necessary for employment, inadequate schooling of young people results in an annual $36 billion drain on the nation's economy (Portner, 1994). These expenses include the hard costs associated with economic inefficiency, loss of productivity, lack of skill, high health care costs, and growing prison costs, but do not include the incalculable price of human suffering and the consequences of a "badly ripped social fabric" (*Great Transitions*, 1995). Unless there are successful interventions on behalf of students at risk of dropping out of school, the scope of

this problem is quite likely to increase. It is anticipated that more than one million students will drop out of high school each year by the year 2000 (Melnick, 1993).

Typically, studies of at-risk students, most of whom attend public schools, have used definitions that center on socioeconomic status and student ethnicity (deMarrais & LeCompte, 1995; Stevens et al., 1992; Coleman, Campbell, Hobson, McPartland, Mood, Weinfeld & York, 1966). For example, Weaver (1982) noted that "school failure is among the most distinguishing characteristics of the disadvantaged" (p. 13). He identified them as fitting into several broad categories with considerable overlap: children from economically disadvantaged backgrounds, children from racially or ethnically distinct groups, children who are achieving at low levels, and children with learning disabilities.

As another case in point, Quinn (1991) more specifically defined students at risk of dropping out as having a combination of characteristics in their social/family background, personal life (independent of their social/family background), and school factors. Social/family background factors include low socioeconomic status,

minority status, single parent home, poorly educated parents, primary language in the home other than English, and unstable home life. Personal problems independent of the social/family background include mental/physical health problems, substance abuse, legal problems, trauma from divorce or death in the family, pregnancy, learning disabilities, and low self-esteem. School factors include grade retention, course failure, truancy, suspension, disciplinary infractions, low grade-point average, feelings of alienation from school authorities, external academic locus of control, and ability grouping.

This issue of at-risk students is particularly relevant in Texas, where more than 30% of students fail to graduate on time (Fossey & Garvin, 1995). While a precise and uniformly accepted definition of at-risk does not exist (Jordan & Lyons, 1992; McDonough & Jordan, 1991), the Texas legislature has established its own limited definition (See definitions, Chapter 1).

Socioeconomic Factors

Clearly, socioeconomic status, poverty in particular, is one of the underlying themes in discussions of at-risk students. According to the Children's Defense Fund (Portner, 1994), poor children are two to three times more likely than their better-off peers to become high school dropouts. They are also more likely to experience homelessness or have their educations interrupted. And, as stated, the problem is one of growing concern.

Eitzen (1992) has studied the impact on families of the changing economic environment. Controlling for inflation, the standard of living for most families has declined. Real weekly wages fell 14% in the 13 years between 1973 and 1986. During the same period, the already-low real wages for African-American men in poor areas dropped by 50%. Concurrent with this loss of income is the fact that mortgage payments, which in 1970 averaged about 18% of a family's income, increased to 29% of the median family income by 1986. Many two-parent families have attempted to cope with this setback by having both spouses work. In the 1950s, the typical family was three children, one wage earner, and one stay-at-home

parent; in the 1980s, the typical family was one or two children and two wage earners.

Compounding the problem is the fact that higher education -- for many, the only hope of rising above poverty -- has become more expensive. Between 1972 and 1982 tuition at state colleges and comprehensive universities increased by 102%, and between 1982 and 1993 it increased an additional 125% (Lenth, 1993).

In the current economic environment, simply having a job does not preclude poverty. A United States Census Bureau report indicated, for example, that 18% of poor children under the age of six had at least one parent with a full-time job (Schmidt, 1995). Similarly, Zill and Nord (1994) concluded that one of the primary challenges facing new families is making ends meet in a changing economy. As a case in point, inflation-adjusted earnings of male workers below age 25 fell by 9% between 1983 and 1992, and slipped by 4% for women in the same age bracket during the same time period. At the same time, health services, post-secondary education, and housing costs all have seen significant increases.

Many at-risk families are also characterized by nontraditional family structures, which can result in an economic impact on the family. Currently, 40% of all first marriages end in divorce; each year, more than 1.5 million children experience their parents' divorce. Additionally, the number of children born to single parents has increased dramatically: nonmarital births of all races rose between 1940 and 1991 by nearly 30%. Further, between 1970 and 1991, nonmarital births among Caucasian women jumped from 5.5% to 22%, and rose from 38% to 68% among African-American women. Of the nearly 10 million non-married mothers in the United States as of April 1990, only 37% reported receiving any child support payment from absent fathers, and the mean annual payment was just under $3,000. Consequently, many of the mothers joined the labor force; in 1992, for instance, 63% of mothers in mother-only families worked full- or part-time.

In addition to coping with economic strain, Zill and Nord identified two other challenges facing American families today -- combating negative peer influences and maintaining parental control as children grow older -- and calculated the extent to which the

population is at risk on a state-by-state basis. In the case of Texas, the researchers concluded that 46% of all families began with at least one of the three risk factors present, and nine percent started family life facing all three risk factors. A further demographic breakdown of Texas families illustrated that among Caucasians 30% of the families face at least one risk factor and 4% face all three; among African-Americans, the percentages are 65 and 22, respectively; and among Hispanics, 65% and 11% respectively.

State of America's Children (1994) figures corroborate those presented by Nord and Zill; in Texas, 24.3% of children of all races under the age of 18 years are classified as poor, based on 1989 incomes. This is six percent higher than the national average. In a like manner, the races are disproportionately represented in the ranks of the impoverished: among Caucasians, the figure is 18.3%; among African-Americans, 39.3%; among Hispanics, 40.2%; among Native Americans, 25.6%; among Asian/Pacific Islanders, 15.6%; and among families classified as Other, 40.6% of the children live in poverty.

The Annie Casey Foundation developed a comparable set of at-risk criteria for new families and arrived at similar conclusions. In 1990, for example, 1.7 million new families were started in the country with the birth of a baby. Forty-five percent of those families started out at a disadvantage for one or more of the following reasons: (a) the mother had not finished high school, (b) the child's parents were not married, or (c) the mother was a teenager at the time of the child's birth. Twenty-four percent of the families faced at least two of these disadvantages, and 11% faced all three. While over one-third of the new Caucasian families started out with one or more of these disadvantages, 78% of new African-American and 69% of new Hispanic families started out disadvantaged in at least one of these areas (*Kids Count*, 1993).

Exacerbating the problem of poverty nationwide is the fact that the income gap between the richest 20% of the population and the poorest 20% is greater today than at any time since the federal government began keeping such statistics (Eitzen, 1992). A Kappan special report (Coontz, 1995) stated that in 1980, the average CEO made 35 times as much as the typical employee, and 135 times as

much by 1990. Similarly, Melnick (1993) stated that the nation's richest 1% has more money than the total of the nation's poorest 40%. That is, 2.5 million wealthy people control 14% of all income, while 100 million poor people control 13% of all income. Eitzen (1992) further suggested that the "new poor" are more irretrievably trapped in poverty as a result of the changing economic landscape; there is a decreasing need for uneducated labor in our society. The United States Department of Labor has calculated that by the year 2000, more than 80% of the available jobs will require more than a high school education, but less than a four-year degree.

Overall, according to the Annie Casey Foundation (*Kids Count*, 1993), poverty rates in the United States have not fluctuated dramatically in the past 20 years, but who is poor has changed significantly. Historically, the elderly suffered the greatest threat of poverty, but as a result of government assistance, their poverty has been reduced. Today, children, who comprise over 25% of the population, are almost twice as likely to be poor as citizens over 65 years of age, or any other age group (Bennett, 1993). On a nationwide basis, the Children's Defense Fund (Schmidt, 1995)

estimated that about 15 million children -- one out of five -- are poor.

Bolstering those facts is Educational Research Service's (ERS) *Demographic Factors in American Education* (Brandon, 1995) which stated that 21.9% of children under the age of 18 lived in poverty in 1992, compared to 14.5% of the total population. Children under 18 comprised over 39% of all persons living below the poverty level in the United States in 1991, making them the largest portion of the population in poverty. The same report noted that among persons ages 25-34 who live below the poverty line, 36.3% had not obtained a high school diploma. On a state-by-state basis, the ERS document further stated that of all children between the ages of 5 and 17 residing in Texas, 23.2% live in poverty. This is above the national average, and lends support to the contention that the nationwide child poverty rate will reach 25% by the year 2000 (Melnick, 1993).

Immigration and Language Fluency

More than one million people enter the United States as legal immigrants each year. From 1983 through 1992, for example, 8.7

million arrived -- the highest number in any 10-year period since 1910. A record 1.8 million were granted residency in 1991. In addition, officials estimate that another 300,000 immigrants enter the country illegally each year (Nelan, 1993).

Today, more than 20 million Americans were born in another country (Nelan, 1993). Two-thirds of the world's immigrants today are coming to the United States (Hodgkinson, 1988), and most of them live in six states: California, Florida, Illinois, New Jersey, New York, and Texas (Board on Children and Families, 1995). Texas is also one of six states that experienced more than a 30% increase (36.8%) between 1980 and 1990 in the school-age immigrant population (Brandon, 1995), and was also cited as one of the top 10 states of intended residence for legal immigrants in 1991.

First- and second-generation immigrant children are the fastest-growing segment of the nation's population under age 15. By the year 2010, children of immigrants will represent 22% of the school age population (Board on Children and Families, 1995). The linguistic diversity of the coming generations of students and the accompanying increase in limited English proficient (LEP) and non-

English proficient (NEP) students has distinct implications in studies of at-risk students. States with the highest proportion of LEP students in 1990 included Texas, with 11.3%.

It should be noted that LEP is not confined to recent immigrants; in 1989, almost one-half of all persons who spoke languages other than English at home and one-fourth of all persons reporting difficulty speaking English were born in the United States (Brandon, 1995). Compounding the problem is the fact that many non native English-speaking parents elect to keep their native languages alive by not speaking English in the home (Yearwood, 1995). In August 1995, for example, a Texas judge ordered a Mexican-American mother to speak only English at home to her five-year-old daughter. However, he was forced to reverse his order as a result of extreme pressure from the Hispanic community.

Currently, estimates of LEP students range from 2.3 to 3.3 million (Board on Children and Families, 1995). It is estimated that by the year 2000, nearly four million students between the ages of 5 and 14 will have limited English proficiency (Valentin, 1993). Demographics suggest that between 5% and 10% of the students

coming into schools do not speak English, and it is predicted that by the year 2025 the majority of students will come from backgrounds where English is not the primary spoken language (Bushweller, 1995). The national trend is evident in student enrollment patterns: total enrollment rose only 4.2% between 1986 and 1991, while the number of students with little or no knowledge of English increased 50%, from 1.5 to 2.3 million (Gray, 1993).

Historian Carl Wittke determined that eight nationalities were represented on Columbus' first voyage to a continent that eventually received its name from a German mapmaker working in a French college, who honored an Italian explorer sailing under the flag of Portugal (Elson, 1993). In short, immigration has been fundamental to the development of this nation. Compounding the problem of educating students at-risk as a result of immigrant status and language barriers is the fact that the reception of immigrants by this nation is cooling. A majority of respondents (67%) in a recent survey (Elam & Rose, 1995) were opposed to providing free public education, school lunches, and other benefits to children of illegal immigrants. Legal immigrants don't fare much better. In a *Time*

survey (Nelan, 1993), almost half of all respondents favored suspending government health benefits and public education to immigrants and their children.

Some of the opposition to the new immigrants is a result of the burgeoning costs of providing services. Governors of states with large populations of immigrants have asked the federal government to provide additional aid. Four states, including Texas, have filed lawsuits against the federal government seeking assistance in defraying the high costs of providing services to illegal immigrants and their children (Board on Children and Families, 1995).

Other attempts to curtail expenses incurred in providing services for immigrants include California's 1994 Proposition 187 which sought to bar illegal immigrant children from attending public schools. Though the initiative enjoyed broad support as evidenced by approval by 59% of the voters, it was immediately challenged in state and federal courts. Courts have previously struck down other similar attempts, such as the Supreme Court's 1982 ruling in *Plyler v. Doe* which attempted to bar the undocumented children of illegal immigrants from receiving a free public education.

It has been estimated that in the five states with the greatest number of undocumented immigrants, Texas included, it cost $3.1 billion to provide education to 641,000 undocumented immigrant children in public schools in 1993 (Board on Children and Families, 1995). In general, the education of immigrant children is a costly enterprise, the major share of which is borne by states and local districts. A total of 5.2%, or $11.8 billion, of total 1992 federal and state expenditures for public education, Title VII bilingual education, and the National School Lunch program went to immigrants and programs that serve them (Board on Children and Families, 1995).

While LEP immigrant children may benefit from programs such as the Bilingual Education Act, the Emergency Immigrant Education Act of 1984, or a variety of English-as-a-Second-Language programs, resources for such compensatory measures have been decreasing. Federal expenditures for bilingual education, adjusted for inflation, declined 48% during the 1980s, despite a 50% increase in the LEP populations. Title I has the capability to serve low-income immigrant children, but it has failed to do so systematically

due to multiple factors including funding allocation formulas that adversely affect districts with high numbers of immigrant students, use of English-only placement tests, and ambiguous language regarding eligibility in the enabling legislation (Board on Children and Families, 1995).

Additional costs of educating this potentially at-risk population are associated with policy issues which challenge educators to address staff development needs, develop instructional materials, and create effective tools for assessment of immigrant/LEP/NEP children. Other challenges cited by school districts interviewed by the United States General Accounting Office and enumerated in *Demographic Factors in American Education* (Brandon, 1995), include:

- Many immigrant students arrive with limited schooling and are often illiterate in their native languages.
- High transiency among immigrant and LEP students presents a barrier to instruction.
- Involving parents (of LEP students) in the education of their children has proven difficult.
- A growing number of immigrant and LEP students who enter secondary schools have limited education.
- A growing number of immigrant students with limited schooling enter all grade levels throughout the school year.
- Cultural differences present a barrier to instruction.

- Emotional needs of students present barriers to instruction.
- Large increases in the number of immigrant and LEP students have contributed significantly to the overcrowding at many schools.

Poverty is a critical, but not singular, attribute of students at-risk of dropping out of school. Another factor of growing concern is the number of immigrants attending public schools. For example, the dropout rate for students born outside the United States is 28.9%. First generation immigrant children exhibit a 10.4% status dropout rate; second generation or greater immigrant children have an 11.2% status dropout rate (ERS, p. 115). This has critical implications for states that become home to large numbers of immigrants.

Ethnicity

While poverty, and arguably English language fluency, appear to be better predictors of student achievement than race by itself (Hodgkinson, 1988), clearly, many of our society's economic travails fall disproportionately upon minority populations. Therefore, the factors of poverty, lack of English fluency, and ethnicity combine to increase the risk of school failure. Considering that the ethnic minority populations are growing at a rate far greater than the

Caucasian population, it is conceivable that the proportion of American students at-risk of dropping out will increase commensurately.

Shortly after the year 2000, one of every three persons in the United States will be non-Caucasian (Melnick, 1993; Hodgkinson, 1988). By the year 2030, Caucasian children will comprise slightly less than half of the school age population. The proportion of Hispanic children will grow to 22.6%; the proportion of Asian/Pacific Islander to 9.0%; the proportion of African-American to 17.7%; and the proportion of American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut children will remain about the same at 1.3% (Brandon, 1995). In the case of Texas, where Caucasian students are already just under 50% of the total student population and Hispanic students comprise over 34% of the enrollment (Brandon, 1995), this trend may have more significant implications.

Educational attainment -- as measured by dropout rates, on-time high school graduation, and participation in post-secondary education -- differs by race and ethnicity. For example, the percentage of persons ages 16-24 who had not graduated and were

not enrolled in high school declined between 1972 and 1992 for all three major racial/ethnic groups: from 12.3% to 7.7% for Caucasians; from 21.3% to 13.7% for African-Americans; and from 34.3% to 29.4% for Hispanics. In a like manner, the percentage of 18-year-olds who either graduated or were in their fourth year of high school in 1992 was 82.4% for all races, 84.4% for Caucasians, 72.1% for African-Americans, and 63.6% for Hispanics.

Between 1972 and 1992, the high school completion rate for Caucasian persons ages 21-22 improved from 85.4% to 90.2%; for African-American persons, the rate improved from 74.2% to 81.0%; and for Hispanic persons it improved from 55.0% to 62.6% (Brandon, 1995). While improvement is shown in each of these three example categories, the gap between Caucasian and non-Caucasian educational attainment rates remains apparent.

Poverty, coupled with demographic projections, illustrates the demands that will be placed upon the educational systems of high minority states in the years to come. In Texas, as of 1990, more than one-half of school-age Hispanic children -- who comprise more than one-third of the state's enrollment -- live in poverty. Twenty-

one percent of the Caucasian enrollment and 22% of the African-American enrollment are similarly circumstanced (Brandon, 1995). Such demographic factors suggest that the traditional distribution of educational resources may not produce traditional results.

Benefit of Additional Resources

A central question, then, is whether or not the American public school system can apply its resources in a manner that would mitigate the concerns surrounding students at risk of dropping out of school. Some argue that the crux of the problem is outside the scope of education's influence (Towers, 1992). Eric Hanushek (1989), for example, asserted that there is no direct relationship to spending and achievement, and Coleman (1966) concluded that

> . . . schools bring little influence to bear on a child's achievement that is independent of his background and general social context; and that this very lack of an independent effect means that the inequalities imposed on children by their home, neighborhood, and peer environment are carried along to become the inequalities with which they confront adult life at the end of school. (p. 325)

Arguments to the contrary based upon research, however, have shown that student performance can change when instruction is

improved (Stevens, 1992). Knapp, Shields, and Turnbull (1995) in a two-year study focusing on advanced skills in high-poverty classrooms concluded that students in such settings can master challenging academic course work and that local and state policy makers can play key leadership roles in "providing resources and support" to put their strategies into action.

Proponents of *Roots and Wings* (Slavin, Madden, Dolan, & Wasik, 1994), an interventive program at work in 57 school districts in 20 states, claim performance improvements in all core subject areas, with noted gains for disadvantaged students. The same authors also cite significant success in the parent program, *Success for All*, stating that early evaluations of the program showed that it could be highly successful in increasing reading achievement among very disadvantaged students. They stressed that if *Success for All* is to make a difference for disadvantaged students, schools "must have the political commitment to do so, along with the funds and policies to back up the commitment" (p. 639).

Another clear example of a program which enhanced learning for students of all races and socioeconomic backgrounds comes from

the Tennessee Study of Class Size in the Early School Grades (Mosteller, 1995) which found that

> . . . smaller classes did produce substantial improvement in early learning and cognitive studies and that the effect of small class size on the achievement of minority children was initially about double that observed for majority children, but in later years, it was about the same. (p. 5)

In *Accelerating Academic Achievement*, the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) 20th year summary of findings (1990), the stated conclusion was that

> . . . across virtually all subject areas assessed by the NAEP, the achievement of minority students has improved across time relative to that of Caucasian students. This indicates an ability to continue making progress toward our nation's goal of increasing the achievement levels of minority students. In considering these encouraging finds, though, two points must be kept in mind. The first is that the gaps in average performance between Caucasian students and their African-American and Hispanic classmates remain unacceptably large. The second is that the progress made in reducing the disparities between these groups has primarily been a result of improved performance by minority students. The levels of performance shown by Caucasian students have remained quite stagnant across time. (p. 47)

These findings were later substantiated in a RAND Corporation study released in December 1994, which found that from 1975 to

1990, minority students made much greater gains than Caucasian students on the NAEP, in large part because of government programs aimed at poor students. Since 1990, however, the performance gap between the highest and lowest-achieving students began to widen for the first time (Coontz, 1995). The Board on Children and Families also reports that there is mounting evidence that immigrant youths perform at least as well academically as their United States-born majority group peers, and that some immigrant children even exceed the academic norms of United States-born native English speakers from advantaged environments (Board on Children and Families, 1995).

In his review of school practices that affect student dropout rates, Quinn (1991) asserted that students do not fail because of their demographic profile, but because schools are not responsive to their personal and socioeconomic conditions. Studies supporting this theory indicate that teachers of lower-class students employ custodial forms of behavior management; while much money and effort may be poured into special programs to enhance achievement,

the programs often are remedial and simply repeat previous material (deMarrais, & LeCompte,1995).

Finally, and particularly germane to the present study, Ferguson (1991) presented compelling evidence that resources are directly related to student achievement. Ferguson's study addressed (a) determinants of student test scores, (b) factors that influence which districts attract the most effective teachers, and (c) how and why money matters. He suggested that this study is different from previous efforts in that he used a "large and unusually complete set of data" from almost 900 Texas districts, serving over 2.4 million students. His findings indicated that student achievement maybe affected by certain inputs: (a) teacher quality as measured by the Texas Examination of Current Administrators and Teachers (TECAT), (b) class size, and (c) the quality of the teacher pool from which districts can draw.

The foundation for Ferguson's position was based on studies which show that teacher skill level affects student achievement; that the college a teacher attended is a predictor of students' performance; that teacher salaries, class size, and length of school

year are statistically significant predictors of students' later earnings; and that higher salaries attract teachers with higher SAT scores. He additionally cited his own findings that teachers' experience and test scores are important predictors of test scores for students.

The data were comprehensive. In addition to using the TECAT as a measure of quality, Ferguson also used teacher experience, the percentage of teachers who have master's degrees, the average primary and secondary school size, total district enrollment, and the number of students per teacher in the district. Further, he considered measures of school spending per student, which included administration, instructional service (teacher salaries and equipment), cocurricular activities, transportation, and maintenance.

Other factors examined by Ferguson (1991) included characteristics of the surrounding regions (Texas schools fall into 20 regions of roughly equal size); e.g., regional average teacher salaries, number of teachers produced by regional institutions, average SAT scores of students by region, and regional average

salaries for non-education professionals. The remaining variables factored into Ferguson's multiple regression study included student exam scores as produced by the state exam taken by students in all odd-number grades, census data which included income per household per capita, levels of education among the adult population, poverty rate in houses with children, the prevalence of single-parent female-headed households, ESL households, the percentage of Hispanic students, and numbers of migrant families.

In general, Ferguson (1991) found that: (a) The TECAT helps to explain variation across districts in students' average scores at a point in time; (b) The TECAT predicts changes in students' average scores over time; (c) Primary teachers, especially with high TECAT scores, are a critical factor in providing students with solid reading foundations; (d) Teachers with more years of experience produce higher student test scores, lower dropout rates, and higher rates of taking the SAT; (e) Master's degrees earned by teachers produce moderately higher scores in grades 1 through 7; and (f) Large classes lead to lower scores in grades 1 through 7. The census data were also correlated with student achievement, with the author

concluding that, "generally, teachers matter, as do various features of the home and community" (Ferguson, 1991, p. 28).

The Teacher Supply portion of Ferguson's study focused on the following measures: (a) teachers per student, (b) teachers' average TECAT score, (c) the percentage with nine or more years of experience and (d) the percentage with master's degrees. Salary, Ferguson found, is a highly statistically significant predictor for all four supply measures -- districts that pay high salaries are more attractive to teachers. Other factors that attract teachers are the education level of adults in the community and the racial makeup of the community. The research also revealed that all races of teachers who teach in high minority areas are likely to have lower TECAT scores.

Ferguson concluded that, "money matters when the real inputs that it purchases matter" (p. 28). The real input is teachers: (a) hiring teachers with strong literacy skills, (b) hiring more teachers to keep pupil-teacher ratios low, (c) retaining experienced teachers, and (d) attracting more teachers with advanced training are all measures that produce higher test scores in exchange for more

money. Inversely, spending more for transportation or maintenance predicts lower test scores, while spending more for extracurricular activities predicts higher scores.

From his findings, Ferguson (1991) identified three major policy issues. First, equal salaries will not attract equal teachers; second, large class sizes hurt scores, though many classes may be unnecessarily small; third, districts should not have to comply with a uniform set of spending rules since their needs are not uniform; and fourth, teacher quality matters and should be a major focus of upgrading school quality. Olson (1997) further bolstered Ferguson's position that money does, in fact, matter by reporting that among demographically similar fourth-grade populations in Texas and California, the Texas students performed significantly better, suggesting that the difference is attributable to the investment Texas has made in reducing class sizes in the early grades.

As these examples illustrate, increased resources can enable schools to serve at-risk populations more effectively. The question, then, becomes not one of "whether" educational administrators should apply educational resources in a manner that would mitigate

the concerns surrounding students at-risk of dropping out of school, but "how." This is a funding issue that historically has perplexed policymakers.

Finance Formulas and the Legal Landscape

The school finance system of any state uses a combination of local, state, and federal revenues, with the state having ultimate responsibility for education, as prescribed by the Constitution. The total amount of money for education available to school districts is a sum of locally raised revenues, state aid, federal aid, and miscellaneous revenues. The state's role primarily has been to prescribe particular education programs and to compensate for the differing abilities among districts to support education (Goertz, Moskowitz, & Sinkin, 1978). Additionally, while equity may be interpreted to mean the states' efforts to equalize their wealth among their constituent districts, the condition of equity has been presented as a broader concept which does not necessarily mean equal funding per pupil or program, but may mean providing the resources necessary to ensure access to instructional programs

appropriate to an individual student's learning potential (Swanson & King, 1991).

Weaver (1982) articulated this policy dilemma by noting that the provision of equal treatment does not lead to equal results and, therefore, cannot satisfy the quest of those who suffered with too little and sought a greater share of educational benefits. He argued that the quest for equal educational opportunity was, in fact, a demand for equitable relief. As a result, equalization formulas have been challenged in the courts in recent decades, not only because high-revenue-per-pupil districts are rich in property wealth per pupil and levy below-average tax rates, while low-revenue-per-pupil districts usually are poor in property wealth per pupil and levy above-average tax rates (Odden, 1992), but also because advocates of special needs populations have argued that inequities are inherent in formulas that allocate according to number rather than need.

The notion of equality of educational opportunity has been the subject of ongoing debate between courts and legislatures, perhaps since the 1954 *Brown* v. *Board of Education* case in which the Supreme Court found that "Such an opportunity, where the state has

undertaken to provide it, is a right which must be made available to all on equal terms" (Swanson & King, 1991). Similarly, several cases in the 1960s, most notably *McInnis* v. *Shapiro* and *Burrus v. Wilkerson*, illustrated a need to revisit school funding formulas, particularly where students with special needs were concerned, it wasn't until the early 1970s that litigation began to result in a more substantive framework for assessing inequities in school finance.

Berke, Campbell and Goettel (1972) noted that states regularly distributed educational services in greater quantity and quality to pupils who lived in the wealthiest and most advantaged districts and "bestowed considerably inferior education on the children in the poorest school districts" (p. 1) and observed that, "in many parts of the nation, it would appear that there exists an inverse relationship between funds for education and the difficulty of the task the schools must perform" (p. 14).

Beginning with *Serrano v. Priest* in California (1971), plaintiffs argued that it was unconstitutional for local property wealth to be linked with revenues per pupil, given that revenues are accepted as a proxy for education quality. Although a 1973 United

States Supreme Court decision in *Rodriguez v. San Antonio Independent School District* held that these inequities did not violate the federal Constitution, cases continued to be filed in state courts with significant success; in about one-third of the cases between 1971 and 1985, for instance, state courts overturned school finance structures, leading state legislatures, either as the result of a court mandate or the threat thereof, to change fundamentally school finance structures in over 35 states (Odden, 1991).

However, it also has been noted that judicial reviews of school finance formulas illustrate that courts vary in their interpretations of standards of equity and adequacy as they determine whether or not funding formulas violate either equal protection clauses or provisions in state constitutions (Swanson & King, 1991). Odden (1992) further observed that, though litigation persisted through the 1980s, there were few substantial changes in state funding formulas for education. However, the end of the decade saw a resurgence in school finance litigation; by 1990, cases had been filed or were planned in at least 25 states. Courts found school

finance structures unconstitutional in Texas, as well as in a number of other states. In Kentucky, the state's education system and school finance system were overturned totally.

More recent action in the courts includes the Kansas Supreme Court's approval of the state's revamped school finance system (Harp, 1994); in Arkansas, a judge declared the state's finance system unconstitutional (Miller, 1994); New Jersey was under a mandate from the state supreme court to equalize spending between its 300 poorest urban school districts and its 120 wealthiest districts by September 1996 (Walsh, 1995); nine New Mexico school districts filed a lawsuit claiming that the state's school funding system favors large and small districts at the expense of those in between (Schnaiberg, 1995); West Virginia reopened a 20-year-old landmark finance case in which it was argued that the state's reliance on property taxes to pay for public schools discriminated against poor districts (Lindsay, 1995); and in Wyoming, the supreme court declared the state's funding system unconstitutional in November 1995 (Miller, 1995). In all, litigation in recent years has occurred or is pending in 41 states (Harp, 1995). Many cases have

illustrated a trend toward demonstrating the inequitable treatment of students which constitutes a disparity in educational opportunity (Jordan & Lyons, 1992), as well as disparate access to educational facilities and the resultant inequities in access to educational programs. Under any circumstances, the evidence is plentiful that the persons most affected by the inefficiencies of the educational system are children at risk (Swanson & King, 1991).

Index of Need

Policymakers who are concerned about the inequities of resource distribution as it pertains to students at-risk of dropping out of school are faced with the task of redesigning funding formulas that will result in a more effective distribution of resources. This is daunting in light of the fact that not only is there a lack of consensus on a definition of at-risk, but there is also a lack of agreement on compensatory treatment for atypical populations (Swanson & King, 1991).

The political reality is that such relief is often in conflict with other educational goals of improving adequacy and efficiency,

meeting other instructional needs, maintaining local control, and providing property tax relief. It also is likely that in the future school finance and education productivity will become more closely linked to a broader range of nontraditional education programs as well as to a number of noneducational programs (Odden, 1992), thus requiring the restructuring of resource distribution formulas. Policy-makers are understandably reluctant to engage in "Robin Hood" funding strategies.

The evolution of court decisions previously discussed would suggest that funding formulas which rely heavily on the public finance criterion known as horizontal equity may be in jeopardy. Essentially, horizontal equity is defined as the equal treatment of equals. However, the assumption that children are substantially equal is easily refuted (Berne & Stiefel, 1984).

Vertical equity, on the other hand, is a principle which aptly addresses the concern that equal investments in education do not guarantee equal returns where student populations are substantially different. Vertical equity is defined as the unequal treatment of unequals; it recognizes that students, or groups of students, are

different and requires that unequals receive appropriately unequal treatment (Berne & Stiefel, 1984).

Examples of vertical equity can be found in compensatory and special education programs where the allocation of supplementary funds is predicated upon the recognition that providing adequate services to special populations is more costly than providing adequate services for regular students. The most common differentiated funding practices include pupil weights, categorical funding, competitive discretionary grants, excess cost reimbursement, unit cost adjustment, and index of need (Jordan & Lyons, 1992).

Index of need is a needs-based funding mechanism founded on the principle of vertical equity. In the case of providing supplemental funding for at-risk students, eligibility for funds would be based upon a number of educational and socioeconomic factors representative of the total at-risk population. Rather than identifying each individual student, the index is a proxy for the magnitude of need in a given school district (Lyons, 1992; Jordan & Lyons, 1992).

While other differentiated funding methods are available, use of a composite school finance indicator (Guthrie, 1992) could result in resource distribution that yields more equity of educational opportunity across student populations. Lyons (1992), for example, studied six different funding alternatives for funding programs for at-risk youth. The funding alternatives included (a) competitive discretionary grants, (b) unit allocations, (c) excess cost reimbursements, (d) categorical grants, (e) index of need, (f) and equalized per-pupil allocations. Each of the six was analyzed according to the following seven criteria: (a) stability and predictability, (b) adequacy, (c) efficiency, (d) accountability, (e) equity, (f) responsiveness, and (g) nonmanipulability.

Lyons' (1992) analysis determined that of the six funding alternatives, index of need scored the highest, meeting five of the seven criteria. In part, her conclusion stated that index of need

> . . . provides a stable and predictable funding level and an adequate level if the overall allocation is sufficient and the index is adjusted so that all districts are able to qualify for some base level of funding. It is efficient in that it provides monies based on a single measure. With regard to responsiveness, [index of need] is probably the most flexible in being able to accommodate different types of programmatic

> needs. It does not inherently stipulate the programs to be funded. It is nonmanipulable to the degree that funding is based on socioeconomic indicators outside the school's control. (p. 129)

Accountability and adequacy were the criteria in Lyons' study in which index of need received the lowest scores. However, these deficiencies could be remedied administratively in the implementation process.

While index of need may be the most appropriate mechanism for funding at-risk programs, of all finance equity principles, vertical equity is the most methodologically demanding principle to assess, since unequal pupils must be identified, the appropriate unequal treatment for unequal pupils determined, and the distribution of unequal objects to pupils measured (Berne & Stiefel, 1984). However, it is possible through the use of neural networking to establish objectively logical levels of differentiated funding for student populations, depending upon the criteria selected to define the study population (Weiner, 1994).

Neural Networking

Neural networks, computer-based simulations of living nervous systems, work quite differently from conventional computing systems (Nelson & Illingworth, 1991). While science is far from determining and understanding precisely how the human brain works, researchers are beginning to understand how individual brain cells -- neurons -- work. A basic comprehension exists of the functions of groups of neurons in the brain, as well as some knowledge of how information is stored and retrieved using regions of millions of neurons. Neural network computing is built upon this knowledge and models brain functions in analyzing data (Myers, 1992).

While conventional computers process information sequentially, one bit at a time, neural networks are able to process many inputs at once, enabling them continually to evaluate new information in the context of existing information and to detect patterns or develop composite pictures (Nelson & Illingworth, 1991). As explained by Myers (1992), this paradigm generally functions as follows: accept an input, and produce an output according to current

knowledge; if the output is correct, adjust internal knowledge so that the same output is likely to be produced again in response to similar inputs in the future; if the output is wrong, adjust knowledge content so that the correct output is produced instead; continue this process until correct outputs are produced in response to all inputs.

Because neural networks are adept at pattern recognition, classification tasks, "learning" by example, and forming associations among data without prompting (Nelson & Illingworth, 1991), they lend themselves to the analysis of the various factors which define at-risk populations. Neural networking can facilitate the development of categories of the degrees of at-riskness faced by student populations on a district-by-district basis. Of the various neural networks available, Kohonen's Self Organizing Map may best be applied to the problem requiring the synthesis of a great deal of information (Nelson & Illingworth, 1991), such as weighing and classifying factors associated with differentiated need in a state with numerous school districts.

Summary

In this chapter, issues central to student populations at-risk of dropping out of school, the proven benefits to selected populations of specialized education programs, the legal framework upon which changes in funding structures may be based, the viability of funding according to an index of need, and the use of neural networking as a tool for managing the study's data and assessing degrees of at-risk across a broad range of school districts were discussed. While to a great extent value judgments are inherent in any quest for equity in school finance (Berne & Stiefel, 1984), it is commonly held that deficiencies in the lives of some segments of the school-age population in the United States can be ameliorated only through education (Coons, Clune, & Sugarman, 1970). The consequences of illiteracy and its accompanying social problems are an impediment to the success of both the individual and the society. In the case of at-risk students, antecedent research and legal decisions, coupled with demographic projections of the student population, not only make this area fertile for further study, but suggest it is imperative.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

Introduction

The purpose of this study was to develop a funding model for providing resources to Texas school districts proportional to the level of students' needs in each district. The levels of need are based upon a composite indicator -- an index of need -- comprised of variables commonly associated with students at-risk.

The first phase of the study was to identify which variables, or indicators, that are predictive of "at-riskness" should be used. The pool of potential indicators from which the variables were drawn included (a) percentage of economically disadvantaged students, (b) percentage of minority enrollment, (c) percentage of ESL enrollment, (d) percentage of students passing the Texas Assessment of Academic Skills (TAAS), (e) percentage of dropouts, (f) percent of students at risk as defined by the Texas

Education Code (1995), and (g) the mobility rate of students in the district. These data were provided by the state of Texas as percentages of each district's student enrollment.

The second phase of the study was the development of the index of need. All of the percentages, as identified in phase one, for each of 1,026 districts were analyzed using neural network technology. The result was the categorization, or clustering, of districts according to their varying levels of need.

Finally, the percentage of at-risk students as identified by the index was compared with the percentage of at-risk students as funded under the state's present resource distribution formula.

Purpose of the Study

This study replicates an Arizona study which focused on the construction of an at-risk index and its effect upon school districts (Joraanstad, 1995). The purpose of the present research was to devise a mechanism for funding Texas school districts in proportion to their varying at-risk student needs.

Demographic and educational characteristics of each district were used to construct a model for grouping districts according to need. The result is an index-of-need which could be used to structure a funding process in which districts are allocated resources in proportion to student needs. The subproblems of the study included:

1. What indicators, based on reports of current research, are indicative of "at-riskness" and are also relevant to the circumstances of Texas school districts?
2. Can an at-risk index be developed which categorizes Texas school districts according to their magnitude of need?
3. In developing the at-risk index, can a comparison be made between the percentage of at-risk students funded by the state of Texas with the percentage identified through the index?

Research Procedures

In the first phase of the study, indicators present in each Texas school district were identified which are predictive of

students being at-risk as supported by the literature. This information on indicators of risk was obtained from the Texas Education Agency. All data -- percentage of economically disadvantaged students, percentage of minority enrollment, percentage of ESL enrollment, percentage of students passing the Texas Assessment of Academic Skills (TAAS), percentage of dropouts, percentage of students at risk, and the mobility rate of students in the district -- were converted to a common format for statistical calculation.

During the second phase of the study, the index of need was created. This entailed categorizing districts into groups according to levels of need using neural network software. As stated, neural networks are "adept at pattern recognition tasks" (Nelson & Illingworth, 1991), and a Kohonen network was employed to identify the independent variables which are most predictive of a population at-risk and to group school districts according to the level of presence of those variables.

In order to validate and refine the groupings arrived at by use of the Kohonen network, a back propagation neural network was

applied as suggested by Weiner (1994) and implemented by others (Joraanstad, 1995; Miller-DeFrancesco, 1996; Stansfield-Paquette, 1996), using the indicators of need as the input and the Kohonen-generated categories as the output. Neural networks are described as operating in layers, and any error or discrepancy entered at the initial layer, or the "input" layer, was propagated forward through the succeeding layers of the network until the layer of "output" was reached. Back propagation, as the name implies, is based on finding the errors between actual outputs and desired outputs, and then working backwards, making the necessary corrections at each layer, until the layer of input is reached. The back propagation neural network was used to verify and adjust the weights and to ensure that each district was assigned to the appropriate cluster.

The final step in the study was to compare the percentage of at-risk students in each district as identified by the index with the percentage currently identified by Texas.

Data and Data Sources

Data Collection Procedures

In the first phase of the study indicators of at-risk students present in each Texas school district were identified. Data were comprised of information on the percentage of economically disadvantaged students, percentage of minority enrollment, percentage of ESL enrollment, percentage of students passing the Texas Assessment of Academic Skills (TAAS), percentage of dropouts, percentage of students at risk, and the mobility rate of students in each district. This information was obtained from the Texas Education Agency. The data, produced in 1995, are from the 1993-94 school year. Each of the variables is defined as follows:

Economically disadvantaged students are defined by the Texas Education Agency as those who are eligible for free meals or reduced-price meals under the National School Lunch and Child Nutrition Program or other public assistance (*Snapshot*, 1995).

Minority enrollment is based upon district counts of students in four categories: African-American, Hispanic, Caucasian, and Other.

ESL students are those students identified as participating in a bilingual education or English-as-a-second-language program.

Students passing the TAAS refers to the total number of students who passed all the tests they attempted. In some districts no students were tested. Special education students are not included in the test-taking population.

Mobility rate refers to the degree of transiency of a school district's student population.

At-risk students are defined as those meeting the criteria set forth in the Texas Education Code (1995), as noted on page 21.

Dropout rate refers to the total number of 1992-93 dropouts (*Snapshot,* 1995) in grades 7-12 expressed as a percentage of the total number of students in membership in grades 7-12 during the 1992-93 school year.

Selection of Subjects

The unit of analysis was 1,026 school districts in the state of Texas. This excluded 11 state-administered districts which do not have the same reporting requirements as other Texas districts, and 9 districts with incomplete data sets. School districts in Texas

exhibit extreme differences in almost every way: size, property wealth, percentage of low-income students, and the ethnic composition of student populations. There are 3.6 million public school students enrolled in Texas public schools, with districts ranging in size of enrollment from several students to more than 200,000 students.

Summary

This study made use of Texas school districts' academic and demographic profiles to evaluate their varying at-risk student needs. Districts were then grouped using neural network technology according to common levels of student need. The computer-generated categories -- the index of need -- were based upon levels of need representative of each district as a whole. A comparison was then made between the index-generated level of need and the level of need currently funded by Texas.

CHAPTER 4

DATA ANALYSIS

Introduction

The purpose of this study was to devise a model for funding Texas school districts in proportion to their varying at-risk student needs. The study was conducted in three phases. In the first phase, variables characteristically associated with at-risk districts were identified through a review of the literature, and the level of presence in Texas districts of each variable was obtained from the Texas Education Agency. The five variables used in the final analysis included (a) mobility rate, (b) percentage of minority, (c) percentage of economically disadvantaged, (d) percentage of ESL, and (e) percentage of dropouts.

In the second phase of the study, an index of need was developed through neural net analysis. Districts were grouped into clusters based upon comparable composite levels of need, as

indicated by the degree to which the five selected at-risk indicators were present. Using a Kohonen neural net and back propagation process, districts were clustered into 49 categories, and relative weights of need were assigned to individual districts.

In phase three of the study, an analysis was conducted using the index of need derived from phase two. A comparison of the redistributed effects of the index was reported as percentage of increase or decrease in the number of at-risk students, relative to the current numbers of students funded as at-risk, both statewide and district-by-district.

Phase One: Selection of Variables

In this phase, a pool of seven potential indicator variables was established. These included (a) percentage of economically disadvantaged students, (b) percentage of minority enrollment, (c) percentage of ESL, (d) percentage of students passing the Texas Assessment of Academic Skills (TAAS), (e) percentage of dropouts, (f) percentage of students at risk, and (g) the mobility rate of students in each district.

As stated in Chapter 1, two of the variables ultimately were eliminated. The percentage of students passing the TAAS was not used because, while other variables are inputs or factors over which districts have little control, test results are outputs and are, therefore, clearly within the scope of district influence. Studies by Stansfield-Paquette (1996) and Miller-DeFrancesco (1996) not only corroborate this determination, but also found that at-risk districts with high performance would actually be penalized for their achievement if it were included in an index. Additionally, the category "percentage of students at risk," by Texas' definition (Texas Education Code, 1995), includes other indicators used in the study. Therefore, the students at-risk category was eliminated since it duplicated other information.

The five variables used, then, were (a) mobility rate (MOB), (b) percentage of minority (MIN), (c) percentage of economically disadvantaged (ECDIS), (d) percentage of ESL (ESL), and (e) percentage of dropouts (DOUT). The degree to which each of the five variables was present in each of the districts was obtained from the Texas Education Agency, and expressed as percentages of the total

enrollment for each district. A total of 1,026 districts was used in the analysis; districts with incomplete data were excluded.

Phase Two: Constructing an Index of Need

A composite weight, based on the level of presence of all five variables, was established for each district using two neural networks. In the first step, a Kohonen training network was used to cluster the districts according to the level of presence of the five selected variables. At this stage of developing the index, only the districts with an enrollment of 1,000 or more were used; following precedent established by Joraanstad (1995), small districts were extracted because of the possible distortion caused by training the network on districts with low enrollments. This left 471 districts suited for analysis.

After identifying the variables to be included in the index, the first step in neural network analysis is to "train" the network. Neural networks look for patterns in training sets of data, learn these patterns, and develop the ability to classify new patterns correctly or to make forecasts and predictions. The network can

classify a set of training patterns into a specified number of categories without being shown in advance how to categorize. The network does this by clustering the patterns by their proximity in N dimensional space, where N is the number of inputs (NeuroShell 2, 1995). The software application recommended a ratio of one category, or cluster, for every 10 inputs. In the case of this study, because 555 districts with enrollments of less than 1,000 students were not used in the training process, the software generated 49 clusters into which the remaining 471 districts were distributed, adhering to the recommended 10:1 ratio for the training set.

The foundation of network technology is the simulated neuron. Neurons in the network are connected by weights. The Kohonen Self Organizing Map (SOM), the first network employed in this study, has three layers of neurons: (a) one for inputs, (b) a hidden layer, and (c) one for outputs. There is only one neuron for each possible output category, in this case, the 49 clusters.

The data are entered into the input layer and then propagated forward to the hidden layer which produces outputs that are based upon the sum of weighted values passed to them. The hidden layer

passes values to the output layer in the same fashion, and it produces the predictions or classifications (NeuroShell 2, 1995). This process is repeated for a number of epochs, each epoch being one complete pass through the network of the entire set of training data. Kohonen networks train for a fixed number of epochs, ranging from as few as 50 epochs for small problems, to as many as 10,000 epochs for more complex problems. Determining the number of training epochs is critical because undertraining or overtraining negatively effects the results produced. To mitigate this concern, the software has a feature which prevents overtraining. As a result, the training data were propagated forward through the network 3,802 times, the number of epochs determined by the software to be optimal for training purposes.

One output neuron is the "winner," or vector point, and is most characteristic of the data that defines its particular cluster. As neurons pass values from one layer of the network to the next, they are modified by a "weight" that represents the strength of the connection between the neurons. Training for Kohonen networks requires that the weights leading to the winning neuron, or vector

point, are adjusted after each pattern passes through the network. When the training is complete, the input data have been parceled into the designated number of clusters, with each input having been assigned a specific weight indicative of the strength of its relationship to the winning neuron, or vector point, in its cluster.

After all districts had been processed by the Kohonen network and had been assigned weights and distributed among the 49 clusters, the training of the network was completed. All 1,026 districts could then be entered and clustered according to the patterns the network had learned to recognize.

The second neural networking process to be applied was a backpropagation network, which also has three layers of neurons: input, hidden, and output. Again, weighted values were passed between the layers of neurons producing outputs which the network continually compared with the correct answers. This process, used to refine and validate the Kohonen-generated categories (Weiner, 1994), involved using the indicators of need as the input and the Kohonen-generated clusters as the output. That is, the weight assigned by the Kohonen was used as the dependent variable (or

actual output) used in training the back propagation network. The outcome of this step was a predicted weight (P-wgt). The P-wgt represents the best relative representation of need for a particular district.

In addition to ranking and clustering the districts according to the degree to which each of the five variables was present, the back propagation process also established the relative contribution of each factor in determining each district's placement overall. Minority status was identified as the greatest single contributor, with economic disadvantage, ESL, mobility, and dropout rate contributing successively less, as the following table illustrates:

Table 1

Relative Contribution of Each Variable

Variable	Relative Contribution
Minority	13.476
Economic Disadvantage	13.248
ESL	11.295
Mobility	10.982
Dropout	6.341

The back propagation process also yielded a series of statistical values. The correlation coefficient r was .974. The R^2 was .9492, comparing the accuracy of the model to the accuracy of a benchmark wherein the prediction was the mean of all samples (NeuroShell 2, p. 237). In addition, the minimum absolute error was reported at .013; the maximum absolute error at 10.12; the mean absolute error at 2.405.

Data produced by the analysis was sorted by P-wgt in ascending order (see Appendix A) and is also presented in

alphabetical order (see Appendix B). This listing in Appendix A shows not only the districts' relative weights, with 1 representing the lowest level of need and 49 representing the highest, but the resultant 49 groupings, or clusters, as indicated in the column labeled P-wgt.

Phase Three: Applying the Index of Need

In the third phase of the study the numbers of students funded as at-risk by the state of Texas and the numbers of students designated as at-risk by applying the index of need were compared. The simulation conducted for this study worked with the existing number of at-risk students funded by the state of Texas, but redistributed them among the districts to reflect the levels of need as identified through applying the index of need. A comparison of present levels of funded need, versus levels of need determined by the index, were then made by examining the percentage of increase or decrease in the number of students identified as at-risk.

The first step in conducting this analysis was to identify a common factor by which all P-wgts could be multiplied and still

produce the same approximate cumulative number of at-risk students for the 1,026 districts. This procedure facilitated a comparison between the at-risk needs as determined by the index and the at-risk needs as funded by the state of Texas, because it yielded a percentage of gain or loss figure for each of the districts.

In this scenario, the constant by which each district's P-wgt was multiplied was .01658. This figure was derived by keeping the state's overall at-risk population constant. This resultant product, identified for each district under the column headed "Add-on Wgt" in Appendix A, was then multiplied by each district's enrollment to produce the new, or Predicted At-Risk, population. When all of the Predicted At-Risk populations in the 1,026 districts were totaled, the sum was within .03% of the actual funded count of at-risk students in the same 1,026 districts.

Again, this procedure was selected because, by working within existing parameters, it would yield a percentage of gain or loss figure for each of the 1,026 districts and facilitate a district-by-district comparison of the levels of need as determined by Texas and the levels of need as determined by the index. To illustrate, every

district was subjected to the following formula to determine how many students, according to the index, would be categorized as at-risk:

P-wgt x enrollment x .01658 = at-risk student population as predicted by the index.

Table 2 shows sample data reflective of these calculations. Districts shown are illustrative of districts with low, middle, and high P-wgts which, according to the index, are indicative of their respective levels of need. The columns of the existing at-risk population funded in each district according to the state of Texas, and the "+/-% change" column allow for comparisons between Texas' at-risk counts and the counts determined by the index.

Table 2

Sample Data Using Research Procedures

District	P-wgt	Enrollment	At risk population According to the Index of Need	At-risk Funded by Texas	+/-% Change
Allen	3.0127	6,839	342	424	-19.43%
Hays Cons	22.0164	5,163	1,885	1,730	8.96%
Rio Grande	46.8524	7,731	6,006	966	521.45%

The information presented in Table 2 shows that a district with a relatively low P-wgt -- that is, a low proxy of need based on the selected variables -- generally will have at-risk populations lower than Texas ascribes to them. Similarly, a district with higher incidences of the selected variables, or a higher P-wgt, generally will show at-risk populations greater than those determined by Texas. Overall, according to the index, 3% of the districts would see their at-risk population increase by 25% or more, and 50% of the districts would see their at-risk populations reduced by 25% or more.

In order to compare the distribution of at-risk needs between the index and the state of Texas; two correlations were conducted. The first correlation was between the percentage of at-risk per district as identified by the index and the percentage of at-risk per district as identified by the state. It yielded an r of .83 and an R^2 of .69, indicating a positive correlation between predicted at-risk percentages according to the index and at-risk percentages as funded by the state.

The second procedure also used the percentage of at-risk per district as identified by the index, but correlated it with the number of at-risk identified by each district according to the state definition, rather than the percentage funded by the state which is based on a poverty measure. This produced an r of .55 and an R^2 of .30. These findings are illustrated in Tables 3 and 4.

Table 3

Correlation of Percentage of At-Risk Students per Index and Percentage Funded by Texas

% at-risk Per Index	% at-risk Funded by Texas	r	R^2
46%	46%	.83	.69

Table 4

Correlation of Percentage of At-Risk Students per Index and per Texas

% at-risk Per Index	% at-risk By Texas Definition	r	R^2
46%	42%	.55	.30

These two correlations suggest that, while the index and Texas identify comparable at-risk populations, they are not a robust match

with how districts are currently identifying at-risk populations according to their state definition. This may be a reflection of the fact that the Texas definition of at-risk focuses primarily on outputs such as achievement results, rather than on inputs such as those used to construct the index of need.

CHAPTER 5

SUMMARY

Introduction

The purpose of this study was to devise a model for funding Texas school districts in proportion to their varying at-risk student needs. When placed in the context of present socioeconomic conditions, this study is important for several reasons.

First, as evidenced in contemporary literature, school finance debates increasingly focus on issues of vertical equity. The undercurrent of these discussions is an expectation that education should be funded according to the needs of the students; districts with high at-risk needs should receive proportionally greater assistance than districts with low at-risk needs. In order to accomplish such a goal, it is necessary to develop a mechanism for calculating districts' varying at-risk needs. A composite indicator, such as that produced by an index of need based upon commonly

accepted at-risk indicators, shows promise for representing and comparing the cumulative needs of school districts.

Second, demographic trends portend that the at-risk faction is among the fastest growing segments of the student population. If interventions are not investigated and implemented, it is conceivable that the burgeoning dropout rate, especially among minority, ESL and economically disadvantaged children, will continue to escalate.

Finally, the waste of human resources, for both the individual and the society, will ultimately prove to be a more expensive proposition than making initial investments in at-risk programs. Ultimately, society would be forced to continue to pay for the current educational system and also the added costs of caring for a population not fully prepared to provide for itself. In addition, many would be unable to compete technologically in the global workforce.

Findings of the Study

The findings of the study are based on the subproblems presented in Chapter 1.

Subproblem 1. What indicators, based on reports of current research, are indicative of "at-riskness" and are also relevant to the circumstances of Texas school districts?

A review of pertinent literature consistently identified economic disadvantage, minority status, limited or no English proficiency, achievement, mobility, and dropout rate as potential indicators of the degree to which students might be determined to be at-risk. In Texas districts, socioeconomic and minority status, as well as language fluency, are particularly salient indicators. Texas Education Agency officials calculated that 45.1% of the state's students are economically disadvantaged (*Snapshot*, 1995), although the actual poverty rate is closer to 25%. Additionally, the United States Department of Education reported that students in high-poverty schools are less likely to have teachers with a degree in the subject they teach. Texas is one of 14 states in which 40% or more of secondary school teachers do not hold a degree in the subject they teach (Keller, 1997). The Texas Education Agency also reported that, statewide, more than one-half of the student

population is non-Caucasian, and that 10% of all students are in ESL programs.

Student transiency is another commonly mentioned factor in discussions of at-risk populations (Brandon, 1995). Texas, with one of the highest immigration rates in the nation, anticipates growing by 160,000 new students between the end of the 1996-97 school year and the start of the 1997-98 school year (Johnston, 1997).

Another common indicator of districts with a significant at-risk student problem is the dropout rate. Dropout rates typically are aligned with socioeconomic and ethnic indicators and illustrate that students are less likely to complete school in districts where poverty is high, the student population is predominantly minority, and students exhibit many special needs.

Subproblem 2. Can an at-risk index be developed which categorizes Texas school districts according to their magnitude of need?

Use of an index for providing differentiated funding according to levels of need is a potential solution to contemporary resource allocation dilemmas. The index in this study, based on publicly

available, objective data, offers flexibility of application to compensate for fluctuations in resource availability. An index provides a mechanism that directs proportionally more funding to districts with proportionally greater at-risk needs, without imposing additional paperwork on districts with a high percentage of at-risk students. Additionally, since the index is a composite and serves as a proxy for the magnitude of need, funding would be provided in accordance with the overall level of need, and it would no longer be necessary for districts to label students and maintain them in specific programs in order to ensure stable funding. Districts would have greater autonomy in developing and implementing programs that would provide the most comprehensive service for their at-risk students. Finally, policy decisions can be based on multiple, rather than single, indicators of need. In short, the index is designed to recognize the effect of conditions that contribute to greater need for funds, and it provides local school districts with the opportunity to develop and implement programs tailored to the needs of their student populations.

However, questions raised in earlier research (Joraanstad, 1995) persist, and further study is needed regarding the impact of neural network technology on very small districts. It may be more productive to build one model for small districts and another for large districts.

Subproblem 3. In developing the at-risk index, can a comparison be made between the percentage of at-risk students funded by the state of Texas with the percentage identified through the index?

This study indicated that there is a correlation between at-risk designations as determined by the index and as determined by the state of Texas. However, while the state's identification practices supported findings of the index, they disagree with district-level findings, resulting in a discrepant funding pattern which illustrates that resource allocation for at-risk programs will continue to pose dilemmas to policy makers.

Conclusions

As the concept of vertical equity continues to receive increasing attention in discussions of school finance and as funding-

related litigation evolves and persists, it is appropriate to explore existing school finance practices. Texas, with its long history of disparity of funding and legal challenges, as well as its comprehensive data resources, is a prime subject for analysis.

A mechanism for determining need that has a high level of objectivity and is resistant to manipulation is central to building an allocation formula with integrity. How a state chooses to define "at risk" will determine the number of students it identifies with such a designation, regardless of the findings of an index predicated upon only those variables commonly found in the research literature. Additionally, the "creative leadership" found in some districts might result in artificially high designations of at-risk students, resulting in more dramatic differences between the level of need defined locally and an index-generated proxy.

The primary advantages of an index include its objectivity and the fact that it can be constructed using commonly available data. Additionally, because it produces a recommended level of resource allocation predicated upon cumulative needs rather than student- or program-specific spending dictates, it (1) fosters district-level

control and authority over resources provided by the state, (2) inhibits the student labeling and rigid program assignment characteristic of accountability measures tied to weighted funding mechanisms, and (3) fosters state level cost containment since the proxy of need functions somewhat like population-based funding.

The index of need also demonstrates flexibility of application. In this study, the level of need was restricted to the existing population of at-risk students, forcing the index not to make additional identifications, but to quantify and cluster districts according to level of need within the existing resource framework. However, fluctuations in the availability of resources can be compensated for by multiplying P-wgts by either a higher or lower constant, thus allowing for the expansion or restriction of at-risk expenditures.

The index of need is an evolving tool that has promise for resolving needs-based funding concerns, providing the attendant philosophical and policy questions are answered. As with any tool, however, refinement is the result of continued use. As neural network capabilities continue to be improved upon and as subject

populations are more carefully and empirically defined, it is likely that the index of need will increasingly contribute to the achievement of vertical equity.

Recommendations for Further Study

1. Use of the index of need as a means of ensuring the distribution of resources in proportion to the level of need among school districts should continue to be studied, with special emphasis placed on understanding how (a) low-enrollment districts impact cluster assignments and (b) how the methodology impacts districts with small enrollments.
2. This study focused on commonly agreed upon factors that contribute to students being at-risk; however, other factors, such as education level of parents, may also contribute to at-risk status and should be evaluated for possible inclusion in an index.
3. The use of neural networks in education is a relatively new application. It would be useful to determine how sensitive a neural network is to minor changes in a single variable.

4. Because characteristics of districts are so diverse, it would be beneficial to determine the optimal number and makeup of districts to be included in a training set while it is learning how to categorize data.

5. In general, as demographic trends portend an increase in the percentage of students characterized as at-risk, additional studies should be undertaken which will help further identify the most cost-effective means of decreasing the dropout rate to ensure that, when exercised, the principle of vertical equity does not equate to more extravagantly funded dropouts in districts of high need at the expense of diminished opportunities in districts of low need.

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APPENDIX A

LIST OF TEXAS SCHOOL DISTRICTS

SORTED BY P-WGT

DISTRICT NAME	Students	MOB	MIN	ECDIS	ESL	DOUT	Tex AtR Kids	P Wght	Add-On Weight	Pred AtR Kids	Funded Kids	% Gain/Loss
EVADALE	435	19 4	1	20.7	0	0 5	137	2.0642	0 0342	15	90	-83 47%
LIT CYPRESS-MRCEVILLE	3,656	23 2	9	22.5	0	1 7	1,281	2.1506	0 0357	130	823	-84 15%
MELISSA	299	26 5	8	25 1	0	0 0	108	2.2255	0 0369	11	75	-85 30%
LEWISVILLE	26,360	20 9	16	10 3	2	1 6	6,469	2.2702	0 0376	992	2,715	-63 46%
NORTHWEST	4,136	24 8	9	26.3	2	0 6	1,262	2.2949	0 0380	157	1,088	-85 53%
RIVER ROAD	1,326	18 3	7	16 3	0	1 0	492	2.3370	0 0387	51	243	-78 83%
HARTS BLUFF	402	24 8	10	25.4	3	0 0	144	2.3711	0 0393	16	102	-84.52%
WHITEHOUSE	3,496	27 3	12	18 6	0	0 7	1,130	2.3868	0 0396	138	650	-78 71%
CARROLL	3,533	18 4	4	1 7	0	0 4	532	2.4607	0 0408	144	60	139 99%
FORSAN	693	19 1	11	19 0	1	1 0	149	2.4632	0 0408	28	132	-78 51%
AXTELL	639	21 3	13	23.2	0	0 0	284	2.4647	0 0409	26	146	-82 39%
ARGYLE	548	31 0	5	14 6	2	0 0	121	2.4703	0 0410	22	80	-71.95%
BROCK	482	16 8	5	19.5	1	0 0	166	2.4782	0 0411	20	94	-78 93%
COPPELL	5,685	18 2	18	3.3	2	0 6	656	2 4852	0 0412	234	186	24 66%
KELLER	10,971	28.9	12	13.2	2	1 6	3,022	2.4899	0.0413	453	1 448	-68 73%
BLOOMBURG	240	21 7	9	30.0	0	0 0	52	2.5167	0 0417	10	72	-86 09%
TOM BEAN	752	18 1	4	23.7	0	1 3	170	2.5208	0 0418	31	178	-82 37%
HIGHLAND PARK	4,918	19 8	3	0.0	0	0 0	0	2.5219	0 0418	206	0	0 00%
WINDTHORST	354	16 0	8	22.0	7	0 0	149	2.5221	0 0418	15	78	-80 99%
LEANDER	8,043	21 4	16	18 2	2	1 5	1,878	2.6045	0 0432	347	1,464	-76.27%
FRIENDSWOOD	4,193	15 3	8	3 3	0	0 9	619	2.6151	0.0434	182	138	31 39%
LAKE DALLAS	2,013	18 2	9	18 6	0	1 8	527	2.6453	0.0439	88	374	-76 42%
NURSERY	105	18 3	16	16 2	0	0 0	38	2.6554	0.0440	5	17	-72.82%
LORENA	1,250	15 5	9	12.2	0	0 3	387	2.6763	0 0444	55	153	-63 63%
STEPHENVILLE	3,365	23 1	15	20 6	5	2 0	1,041	2.6928	0 0446	150	693	-78 33%
GRANDVIEW-HOPKINS	30	14 4	3	10 0	0	0 0	0	2.7237	0 0452	1	3	-54 84%
CAMPBELL	336	16 7	7	22.3	0	0 5	153	2.8168	0 0467	16	75	-79 06%
NORTH LAMAR	2,860	17 5	7	25.3	0	0 4	883	2.8205	0 0468	134	724	-81 52%
IOWA PARK CONS	2,091	18 2	5	27 1	0	1 2	694	2.8400	0 0471	98	567	-82.62%
BLAND	436	16 5	5	23 4	1	0 9	181	2.8439	0 0472	21	102	-79 65%
ALEDO	2,051	13 5	4	8 1	1	0 4	158	2.8518	0 0473	97	166	-41 63%
LAKE TRAVIS	2,467	16 0	11	13 0	3	2 0	397	2 8593	0 0474	117	321	-63 53%
MILDRED	426	17 9	9	26 5	0	0 0	116	2 8860	0 0478	20	113	-81 94%
DOSS CONS	23	13 8	9	0 0	0	0 0	0	2 9206	0 0484	1	0	0 00%
SABINE PASS	188	13 0	7	0 0	1	1 1	10	2 9365	0 0487	9	0	0 00%
BELLS	732	16 3	1	26 2	0	0 9	283	2.9521	0 0489	36	192	-81 32%
SPRING HILL	1,627	32 4	7	20 8	1	0 8	337	2.9819	0.0494	80	338	-76 23%
ALLEN	6,839	13 8	11	6 2	1	1 7	835	3.0127	0 0500	342	424	-19 43%
DOUGLASS	281	17 4	12	23 5	0	0 0	125	3.0401	0 0504	14	66	-78 55%
LONE OAK	621	17 3	6	30 9	1	0 0	119	3 1421	0 0521	32	192	-83 14%
MIDWAY	5,544	16 1	5	26 0	2	0 9	1,636	3 1475	0 0522	289	1 441	-79 93%
MANSFIELD	9 773	20 7	20	20 1	3	0 8	3 414	3 1481	0 0522	510	1 964	-74 03%
TOLAR	392	16 8	7	25 8	3	1 1	104	3 1567	0 0523	21	101	-79 71%
CRANDALL	1,456	14 1	9	16 9	2	0 5	467	3 1767	0 0527	77	246	-68 63%
UNION GROVE	726	29 7	3	39 1	0	2 1	280	3 1827	0 0528	38	285	-86 50%
BUSHLAND	416	17 1	9	27 2	0	0 0	145	3 1996	0 0530	22	113	-80 50%
LEFORS	133	21 4	7	38 3	0	0 0	35	3 2126	0 0533	7	51	-86 09%
KEMP	1,596	23 1	8	36 7	1	0 9	1,012	3 2194	0 0534	85	586	-85 46%
LA VERNIA	1,645	28 9	15	21.3	1	1 7	447	3 2214	0 0534	88	350	-74 92%
DRIPPING SPRINGS	2,236	13 2	10	13 9	1	0 1	377	3.2629	0 0541	121	311	-61 08%
DARROUZETT	35	20 0	9	34 3	0	0 0	3	3 2772	0 0543	2	12	-84 15%
SWEET HOME	76	13 3	0	22 4	0	0 0	20	3 2879	0 0545	4	17	-76 66%
SANTA FE	4,241	17 3	10	23 6	1	1 3	1 473	3.2927	0 0546	232	1,001	-76 67%
TOMBALL	5,717	13 3	12	11.2	2	1 0	1,450	3 3426	0 0554	317	640	-50 52%
EZZELL	80	18 9	1	40 0	0	0 0	36	3 4046	0 0564	5	32	-85 89%
BARBERS HILL	2,084	15 2	11	18 6	1	1 1	697	3 4192	0 0567	118	368	-69 52%
MILLER GROVE	182	14 3	8	23.6	3	0 0	75	3 4216	0 0567	10	43	-75 96%
HOLLIDAY	881	12 7	5	17 0	1	0 7	318	3.4280	0.0568	50	150	-66 57%
FORT ELLIOTT CONS	113	13 5	1	24 8	0	0 0	29	3 4454	0 0571	6	28	-76 97%
LINDSAY	496	10 3	4	6 3	0	0 0	103	3 4531	0 0573	28	41	-31 02%
ARCHER CITY	590	13 7	2	23 6	0	0 7	138	3.4886	0 0578	34	139	-75 49%
SUNNYVALE	355	9 7	4	5 6	0	0 0	36	3 5327	0 0586	21	20	4 59%
CHINA SPRING	1,247	13 2	5	20 9	1	0 5	398	3 5644	0 0591	74	261	-71 72%
HUFFMAN	2,149	13 2	5	20 1	1	0 8	406	3 5923	0 0596	128	432	-70 37%
FORNEY	1,927	13 3	11	13 0	1	1 5	531	3 6267	0 0601	116	251	-53 75%
MIDWAY	192	11 6	14	7 6	1	0 7	84	3 6288	0 0602	12	15	-20 83%
COUPLAND	96	15 6	8	28 1	0	0 0	19	3 7061	0 0614	6	27	-78 13%
CANYON	6,595	13 6	12	18 2	1	0 2	1 830	3 7100	0 0615	406	1,200	-66 20%
LAGO VISTA	595	23 7	8	35 3	2	2 6	144	3 7558	0 0623	37	210	-82 36%
QUITMAN	1,133	15 8	12	24 6	2	0 5	234	3 7593	0 0623	71	279	-74 66%
LOVEJOY	531	8 2	3	3 2	0	0 0	8	3 7744	0 0626	33	17	96 56%
WESTPHALIA	94	10 2	3	14 9	0	0 0	30	3 7835	0 0627	6	14	57 90%
PLEASANT GROVE	1,928	10 6	10	9 5	1	0 3	519	3 7844	0 0627	121	183	-33 95%
BLUE RIDGE	434	16 6	6	27 2	0	1 7	223	3 8494	0 0638	28	118	-76 54%
HUMBLE	21,624	12.7	18	10 7	2	0 7	5 142	3.9404	0 0653	1,413	2,314	-38 94%
EANES	6,548	8 3	9	2 4	1	0 2	629	3 9603	0 0657	430	157	173 59%
LLANO	1,386	19 5	9	35 5	1	0 8	320	4 0414	0 0670	93	493	-81 12%
BELLEVUE	165	12 1	1	25 5	0	0 0	29	4 0788	0 0676	11	42	-73 48%
GRAPEVINE-COLLEYVILLE	11 328	9 8	9	7 1	1	1 4	925	4 1267	0 0684	775	804	-3 63%
AUBREY	815	12 5	4	25 4	0	0 0	237	4 1381	0 0686	56	207	-72 99%
REDWATER	1 088	14 2	7	23 6	0	1 3	311	4 2365	0 0702	76	257	-70 24%
LEON	706	21 4	14	32 7	5	1 6	347	4 2529	0 0705	50	221	-76 44%
BURLESON	5 803	11 9	6	16 5	1	1 3	1,575	4 2904	0 0711	413	1,074	-61 55%

DISTRICT NAME	Students	MOB	MIN	ECDIS	ESL	DOUT	Tex AtR Kids	P Wght	Add-On Weight	Pred AtR Kids	Funded Kids	% Gain/Loss
CELESTE	442	11 5	6	21 9	0	0 0	113	4.3398	0.0720	32	97	-67 14%
CROWLEY	6,758	16 0	24	15 7	2	0.9	1,853	4 3729	0.0725	490	1,061	-53 82%
HUNTINGTON	1 548	19.0	7	39 3	0	0.3	629	4.3901	0 0728	113	608	-81 48%
NEDERLAND	5,428	10.9	7	13 9	1	1.7	1,704	4 4247	0 0734	398	755	-47 22%
WIMBERLEY	1,345	9 9	6	15.5	0	0.5	460	4 4708	0.0741	100	209	-52.16%
ORANGEFIELD	1,510	14 0	5	26.8	1	1.2	499	4 4744	0 0742	112	405	-72.32%
COVINGTON	288	17 0	5	38.5	0	0 0	186	4 4895	0.0744	21	111	-80.67%
ABBOTT	276	12.7	7	25.4	0	0.0	95	4.4913	0 0745	21	70	-70.68%
PORT NECHES-GROVES	5,716	8 6	7	12.3	1	0.2	801	4.5085	0.0748	427	703	-39.23%
PRAIRIE VALLEY	138	17 2	5	39.1	0	0.0	0	4 5091	0 0748	10	54	-80 88%
RED OAK	3,489	14 7	15	15.0	2	2.8	1,140	4 5526	0.0755	263	523	-49 68%
WALL	813	20.5	22	26.9	1	0 5	258	4 6250	0.0767	62	219	-71 49%
COLLINSVILLE	407	16 2	6	29 2	1	1 6	157	4 6289	0 0767	31	119	-73 72%
LUMBERTON	2,977	8 6	2	17 2	0	0 1	720	4 6375	0 0769	229	512	-55 30%
MARTINSVILLE	271	23 1	9	46 1	4	0 0	92	4 6653	0 0774	21	125	-83 22%
VAN ALSTYNE	875	14 4	10	27 1	1	0 5	274	4 6669	0 0774	66	237	-71 45%
CHRISTOVAL	321	17 1	20	26 5	2	0 0	94	4 7160	0 0782	25	85	-70 49%
GOLDTHWAITE	597	19 5	16	30 8	3	0.6	256	4 7326	0 0785	47	184	-74 52%
HIGHLAND	207	26 9	17	33 6	0	0 0	20	4 7515	0 0786	16	70	-76 69%
IOLA	433	18 7	15	33 5	0	0 0	111	4 7596	0 0789	34	145	-76 44%
CRAWFORD	495	9 9	10	15 8	2	0 4	78	4 7866	0 0794	39	78	-49 75%
S AND S CONS	828	11 1	3	23 9	1	0 7	116	4 7938	0 0795	66	196	-66 74%
SAVOY	276	15 3	1	29 7	0	2 4	93	4 9162	0 0815	22	82	-72 56%
FALLS CITY	221	13 6	13	22 1	0	0 7	89	4 9271	0 0817	26	71	-63 04%
MIAMI	199	12 5	6	28 1	0	0 0	19	4 9559	0 0822	16	56	-70 76%
BORDEN COUNTY	192	16 1	22	25 0	5	0.0	73	4 9569	0 0822	16	46	-67 13%
ERA	400	11 8	4	28 5	1	0.0	176	4 9891	0 0827	33	114	-70 98%
BOERNE	3,672	14 0	18	19 1	3	1.2	1,093	5 0225	0 0833	306	701	-56 40%
LATEXO	447	13.8	8	29.1	1	0.5	249	5.0676	0 0840	38	130	-71 13%
EXCELSIOR	90	25 0	0	55.6	0	0 0	23	5 1098	0 0847	8	50	-84 76%
JACKSBORO	1 085	18 1	11	36 6	2	0 6	306	5 1279	0 0850	92	397	-76 77%
ROUND TOP-CARMINE	218	13 1	11	19 3	0	1 9	71	5 2328	0 0868	19	42	-55 05%
HOWE	921	9 8	5	20 0	0	0.7	98	5 3169	0 0882	81	184	-55 91%
CROSS ROADS	546	13 9	4	33 7	0	0 4	226	5 3223	0 0882	46	164	-72 61%
DANBURY	653	11 6	15	19 8	4	0 6	234	5 3367	0 0885	58	129	-55 30%
WARREN	1 042	14 5	5	34 4	0	0 4	398	5 3425	0 0886	92	358	-74 25%
PONDER	465	10 3	8	23 2	2	0 0	114	5 3574	0 0888	41	108	-61 71%
GRANDVIEW	896	15 9	13	30.2	1	0.8	253	5 4890	0 0910	82	271	-69 87%
CLEAR CREEK	25,305	12.2	24	11.0	4	1.6	5,113	5.6452	0 0936	2,368	2,784	-14 91%
AZLE	5,353	13 5	5	26.5	0	2.1	1,661	5.6612	0 0939	502	1,419	-64.58%
CALLISBURG	903	13.6	3	27 0	0	2.5	317	5.6748	0 0941	85	244	-65 15%
CADDO MILLS	766	13 2	8	28 3	0	0 8	125	5 7162	0 0948	73	217	-66 51%
PARADISE	687	13 7	8	29 4	2	1 2	291	5.7193	0 0948	65	202	-67 75%
JONESBORO	239	13.6	2	37 7	0	0.0	58	5 7527	0.0954	23	90	-74 70%
WHITE OAK	1,340	11 6	5	19.0	0	2.8	436	5.7588	0.0955	128	255	-49 75%
BLUM	288	17 4	12	38 5	2	0.0	41	5.7661	0 0956	28	111	-75 17%
CAYUGA	616	13.3	15	18.3	0	2.0	292	5.8012	0.0962	59	113	-47 44%
SANFORD	1,324	11 6	5	23.4	0	1.7	487	5 8144	0.0964	128	310	-58.80%
LINDALE	2,388	15 7	13	28 4	1	1 5	678	5 8335	0.0967	231	676	-65 94%
FAYETTEVILLE	235	6 8	4	17 0	0	0 0	34	5 8395	0 0968	23	40	-43 05%
BYNUM	194	28 9	14	43 8	2	0 0	71	5 8736	0 0974	19	85	-77 77%
PEASTER	643	9 0	2	20 7	0	1 4	160	6 0267	0 0999	64	133	-51 73%
MUENSTER	426	10 2	3	26 6	0	0 0	203	6 0315	0 1000	43	122	-65 03%
WOLFE CITY	559	14 4	14	26 6	0	0 4	63	6 0471	0 1003	56	161	-65 19%
WHITNEY	1 374	20 5	11	45 0	1	0 0	475	6 1197	0 1015	139	618	-77 45%
BRUCEVILLE-EDDY	743	16 8	19	31 5	1	0 0	104	6 1213	0 1015	75	234	-67 78%
HUTTO	721	13 9	22	23 3	4	0 3	269	6 1425	0 1018	73	168	-56 29%
BRONTE	345	20 0	20	33 0	0	0 6	135	6 1671	0 1023	35	114	-69 01%
BOSQUEVILLE	349	17 5	20	32 1	1	0 0	130	6.2603	0 1038	36	112	-67 66%
CLAUDE	417	12 9	3	25 4	0	3 0	139	6 2946	0 1044	44	106	-58 91%
EARLY	1 159	12.7	8	29 6	2	1 0	263	6 3375	0 1051	122	343	-64 50%
MCLEOD	300	14 4	5	39 0	0	0 0	225	6 3376	0 1051	32	117	-72 06%
DIVIDE	13	7 9	31	0 0	0	0 0	1	6 3635	0 1055	1	0	0 00%
COMMUNITY	889	14 6	11	33 4	4	0 9	355	6 3697	0 1056	94	297	-68 38%
MEYERSVILLE	152	8 1	8	19 7	0	0.0	15	6.3703	0 1056	16	30	-46 39%
MAY	247	13 2	5	36 4	0	0 0	39	6 3889	0 1059	26	90	-70 90%
PLANO	36,426	8 6	20	8 9	4	1 4	5,798	6 4221	0 1065	3,879	3,242	19 64%
BOYD	1 072	15 0	8	31 1	2	2 2	401	6 4255	0 1065	114	333	-65 74%
LIPAN	297	14 9	4	41 4	0	0 0	45	6 4464	0 1069	32	123	-74 18%
WEATHERFORD	5 926	12 8	11	29 0	2	0 7	1 731	6 4682	0 1072	636	1 719	-63 02%
BRIDGE CITY	2 874	9 6	5	24 7	1	0 5	984	6 5024	0 1078	310	710	-56 35%
MAYPEARL	618	19 8	22	34 1	4	0 4	207	6 6001	0 1094	66	211	-67 91%
ACADEMY	942	11 3	12	26 1	0	0 0	445	6 6375	0 1100	104	246	-57 64%
ALBA-GOLDEN	640	13 3	4	31 1	1	2 0	426	6 6423	0 1101	70	199	-64 59%
CENTERVILLE	611	15 7	15	30 9	0	0 9	125	6 6876	0 1109	66	189	-64 12%
NAZARETH	270	8 3	5	21 1	0	0 6	48	6 7101	0 1113	30	57	-47 27%
COMAL	7 992	15 6	20	25 2	2	1 5	2,052	6 7480	0 1119	894	2,014	-55 60%
WINNSBORO	1 437	13 5	10	32 8	2	0 6	381	6 7910	0 1126	162	471	-65 67%
PANHANDLE	720	8 5	10	20 8	0	0 0	247	6 7988	0 1127	81	150	-45 61%
HARDIN-JEFFERSON	2,358	14 0	16	25 7	1	1 3	906	6 8131	0 1130	266	606	-56 05%
ALLISON	71	11 3	0	35 2	0	0 0	21	6 8263	0 1132	6	25	-67 85%
KENNEDALE	2,111	10 9	18	21 2	2	0.2	609	6 8664	0 1138	240	448	-46 30%
RAINS	1 328	16 9	10	36 2	1	1 7	432	6 9085	0 1145	152	481	-68 36%

DISTRICT NAME	Students	MOB	MIN	ECDIS	ESL	DOUT	Tex AtR Kids	P Wght	Add-On Weight	Pred AtR Kids	Funded Kids	% Gain/Loss
PORT ARANSAS	463	18 1	9	41 7	0	0 9	110	6 9131	0 1146	53	193	-72 51%
HAWLEY	749	15 0	7	37 1	0	0 9	229	6 9385	0 1150	86	278	-68 99%
ANNA	785	15 5	11	32 0	2	2 0	470	6 9802	0 1157	91	251	-63 83%
BURKBURNETT	3,742	15 2	15	30 7	1	1 1	970	7 0364	0 1167	437	1 149	-61 99%
PRINCETON	1 814	12 4	10	30 3	1	0 6	425	7 0578	0 1170	212	550	-61 36%
NORTH ZULCH	276	13 1	6	37 4	0	0 0	127	7 0673	0 1172	33	104	-68 67%
WEST	1 455	10 1	11	24 4	1	0 5	470	7 2028	0 1194	174	355	-51 06%
SALADO	723	11 3	12	21 7	1	1 8	181	7 2107	0 1196	66	157	-44 91%
BLOOMING GROVE	719	20 2	12	36 7	1	2 9	195	7 3729	0 1222	88	264	-66 69%
ROBINSON	1 912	8 8	16	15 5	1	1 0	682	7 3964	0 1226	234	296	-20 88%
YANTIS	333	12 0	12	36 6	11	0 0	122	7 4040	0 1228	41	122	-66 46%
NEWCASTLE	196	28 6	8	53 6	2	1 1	149	7 4101	0 1229	24	105	-77 08%
GATESVILLE	2,345	17 6	14	31 0	0	2 8	694	7 4586	0 1237	290	727	-60 11%
KRUM	874	8 2	6	19 6	1	1 7	295	7 5218	0 1247	109	171	-36 37%
CUMBY	264	14 4	9	36 0	5	1 6	130	7 5515	0 1252	33	95	-65 22%
ROCKWALL	5,772	9 2	12	13 4	2	3 0	1,372	7 6300	0 1265	730	773	-5 59%
IRA	192	10 8	16	18 8	3	2 0	35	7 6401	0 1267	24	36	-32 62%
SPRINGTOWN	2,821	13 5	5	37 6	0	0 9	721	7 7217	0 1280	361	1 061	-65 95%
RICE	303	15 1	19	33 3	2	0 0	82	7 7500	0 1285	39	101	-61 41%
PROSPER	689	9 5	19	19 0	7	1 1	220	7 7891	0 1291	89	131	-32 03%
BANDERA	1 906	14 6	17	32 7	1	0 4	579	7 7926	0 1292	246	623	-60 49%
INDUSTRIAL	909	12 2	17	26 4	1	0 5	288	7 8038	0 1294	118	240	-50 99%
MONTGOMERY	2,486	13 9	14	29 4	1	1 5	564	7 8626	0 1304	324	731	-55 66%
POOLVILLE	282	14 6	2	45 0	0	0 6	34	7 9079	0 1311	37	127	-70 86%
KATY	23 745	7 1	20	10 6	4	1 0	5,222	7 9085	0 1311	3 114	2,565	21 41%
CENTERVILLE	174	20 1	5	54 6	0	0 0	118	7 9872	0 1324	23	95	-75 75%
HURST-EULESS-BEDFORD	19 168	11 5	21	21 7	4	1 0	4,990	8 0375	0 1333	2,554	4,160	-38 59%
RED LICK	319	7 9	4	28 2	0	0 0	23	8 0787	0 1339	43	90	-52 50%
EULA	550	11 9	7	35 5	1	0 4	152	8 0969	0 1343	74	195	-62 17%
PFLUGERVILLE	8,934	13 0	35	14 6	2	0 2	1,612	8 1175	0 1346	1,202	1,304	-7 82%
HARMONY	829	10 8	7	36 8	5	0 0	232	8 1498	0 1351	112	305	-63 28%
SCURRY-ROSSER	698	9 5	10	23 6	0	1 1	223	8 1505	0 1351	94	165	-42 74%
SLIDELL	257	12 1	4	40 1	1	0 0	217	8 1584	0 1353	35	103	-66 27%
BOLES	347	31 7	8	55 9	0	0 9	215	8 1613	0 1353	47	194	-75 79%
SULPHUR BLUFF	222	11 4	10	33 3	1	0 0	57	8 1872	0 1357	30	74	-59 24%
BROOKESMITH	175	23 4	11	48 6	0	1 2	59	8 2015	0 1360	24	85	-72 02%
ALVORD	436	13 8	13	28 9	2	2 2	107	8 2508	0 1368	60	126	-52 66%
SLOCUM	311	19 1	6	45 3	0	2 1	95	8 3041	0 1377	43	141	-69 61%
FOLLETT	164	8 7	5	30 5	0	0 0	33	8 3679	0 1387	23	50	-54 51%
SAN VICENTE	26	10 5	46	0 0	0	0 0	4	8 3829	0 1390	4	0	0 00%
EAGLE MT-SAGINAW	5 177	14 2	21	24 7	2	1 8	912	8 4152	0 1395	722	1 279	-43 51%
NORMANGEE	463	14 6	15	33 5	0	0 8	167	8 4381	0 1399	65	155	-58 24%
MIDLOTHIAN	3 179	6 8	13	20 9	3	1 4	832	8 4993	0 1409	446	664	-32 57%
FARMERSVILLE	1 021	15 1	21	28 6	4	1 6	228	8 5362	0 1415	145	292	-50 51%
GEORGETOWN	5 878	12 9	23	25 3	4	0 8	1,486	8 5802	0 1423	836	1 487	-43 77%
GRAND SALINE	1 073	12 3	11	32 3	4	1 4	378	8 6269	0 1430	153	347	-55 72%
JOSHUA	3 506	11 7	8	32 6	1	1 2	1,714	8 6743	0 1438	504	1 143	-55 88%
KLEIN	28,762	10 4	30	13 0	5	1 2	7,752	8 7534	0 1451	4,174	3,739	11 64%
GREENWOOD	1 482	10 0	19	25 0	3	0 0	421	8 7751	0 1455	216	371	-41 80%
ZEPHYR	154	13 3	10	39 0	0	0 0	15	8 7963	0 1456	22	60	-62 60%
RIESEL	509	13 7	17	28 7	0	1 4	128	8 8498	0 1467	75	146	-48 87%
CHISUM	770	13 2	15	31 8	0	0 8	279	8 9219	0 1479	114	245	-53 48%
LIBERTY-EYLAU	2,741	13 1	17	31 0	4	1 1	1,193	8 9989	0 1492	409	850	-51 87%
SANGER	1 703	10 0	9	29 5	1	0 9	718	9 0052	0 1493	254	502	-49 39%
DAYTON	3,817	12 1	16	29 4	2	0 9	1,398	9 0323	0 1498	572	1 122	-49 06%
MARTINS MILL	372	13 5	14	36 6	3	0 4	186	9 0988	0 1509	56	137	-59 01%
MCLEAN	202	16 8	6	45 0	0	1 6	90	9 1140	0 1511	31	91	-66 42%
GRAPE CREEK-PULLIAM	700	18 2	20	40 9	3	0 0	220	9 1228	0 1513	106	286	-63 02%
HARLETON	550	13 2	9	35 1	0	1 4	160	9 1379	0 1515	83	193	-56 84%
SILSBEE	3 622	19 7	22	37 9	0	0 5	1,627	9 1425	0 1516	549	1,373	-60 00%
HAMILTON	878	11 2	7	33 1	1	1 3	193	9 1491	0 1517	133	291	-54 17%
MAGNOLIA	4 329	14 2	12	32 3	3	2 6	1,213	9 1872	0 1523	659	1,396	-52 84%
CENTRAL HEIGHTS	614	16 6	13	40 2	1	1 3	250	9 2066	0 1526	94	247	-62 03%
BYERS	138	13 8	9	42 0	0	0 0	0	9 2151	0 1528	21	56	-63 62%
HARDIN	1 156	15 6	12	39 8	0	1 0	687	9 3099	0 1544	178	460	-61 22%
COLLEGE STATION	6,410	12 9	26	22 9	3	1 1	1 655	9 3365	0 1548	992	1,468	-32 40%
EDGEWOOD	14 547	10 4	12	31 7	0	0 0	11,928	9 3736	0 1554	2,261	4 611	-50 97%
RIO VISTA	746	8 3	5	31 0	0	0 3	307	9 3831	0 1556	116	231	-49 82%
DEWEYVILLE	750	12 1	1	36 8	0	2 1	261	9 4894	0 1573	118	276	-57 25%
GRANBURY	5,644	9 9	9	27 9	2	1 7	2,106	9 5096	0 1577	890	1 575	-43 49%
HALLSBURG	100	8 7	8	31 0	0	0 0	19	9 5163	0 1578	16	31	-49 09%
CYPRESS-FAIRBANKS	49,364	9 9	31	17 2	11	0 9	15,800	9 5800	0 1588	7,841	8 491	-7 65%
SANTO	360	10 0	7	28 1	2	2 2	3	9 5894	0 1590	57	101	-43 42%
CROSS PLAINS	443	9 7	3	32 3	1	1 7	227	9 6842	0 1606	71	143	-50 29%
VAN	1 960	13 2	10	33 9	2	2 2	642	9 6958	0 1608	315	664	-52 58%
DAMON	165	17 0	22	37 6	1	0 0	4	9 7024	0 1609	27	62	-57 22%
CHICO	575	13 0	5	35 5	0	2 6	116	9 8343	0 1631	94	204	-54 07%
WEST HARDIN COUNTY CONS	703	14 4	1	46 5	0	1 3	511	9 9436	0 1649	116	327	-64 54%
TARKINGTON	1 573	10 3	4	31 2	1	2 4	643	9 9683	0 1656	260	491	-46 92%
DEER PARK	11 132	10 9	23	19 8	4	2 0	3 334	10 0150	0 1660	1 848	2 204	-16 14%
HAMSHIRE-FANNETT	1 962	8 2	12	25 3	1	0 8	635	10 0308	0 1663	326	496	-34 26%
KLONDIKE	245	11 7	24	29 8	2	0 0	57	10 0401	0 1665	41	73	-44 14%
LEONARD	731	10 9	11	33 7	2	0 8	248	10 0577	0 1668	122	246	-50 52%

DISTRICT NAME	Students	MOB	MIN	ECDIS	ESL	DOUT	Tex AtR Kids	P Wght	Add-On Weight	Pred AtR Kids	Funded Kids	% Gain/Loss
VERIBEST	150	16 1	24	38 0	8	0 0	75	10 0629	0 1668	25	57	-56 09%
BROOKELAND	289	24 6	16	51 6	0	0.0	106	10 1180	0 1678	48	149	-67 49%
PINE TREE	5.088	13 9	18	28 7	2	2 4	1 557	10 1230	0 1678	854	1 460	-41 52%
GOODLEY	826	13 1	10	38 3	4	1 6	202	10 2122	0 1693	140	316	-55 79%
BULLARD	1 117	16 3	9	28 6	1	5 9	486	10 2893	0 1706	191	320	-40 35%
FT DAVIS	354	15 7	36	23 4	1	0.0	190	10.3081	0 1709	61	83	-26 96%
NORTH HOPKINS	366	17 4	7	43 7	0	2.8	141	10 3399	0 1714	63	160	-60 77%
NEW DIANA	798	9 0	16	25 3	0	0.5	202	10.4161	0.1727	138	202	-31.74%
MESQUITE	28.819	12.6	26	23 4	2	1 3	8.727	10.4189	0 1727	4,978	6,744	-26 18%
GARNER	177	11 1	1	44 6	0	0.0	98	10.4448	0 1732	31	79	-61 17%
BELLVILLE	1 991	11 0	24	25.3	3	0 5	626	10.4670	0.1735	346	504	-31 41%
KOUNTZE	1 337	25 4	17	46.5	0	1.6	719	10 4786	0 1737	232	622	-62.64%
LEARY	98	15 7	7	51.0	0	0.0	33	10.5217	0 1744	17	50	-65.79%
HEMPHILL	948	29 9	22	45 9	0	0 7	299	10.5278	0 1746	165	435	-61 97%
BIRDVILLE	19 735	11 3	17	25 9	3	2 2	5.138	10 5452	0 1748	3.450	5.111	-32 49%
WHITESBORO	1.284	12 1	3	31 3	0	4 0	425	10.5695	0 1752	225	402	-44.01%
HARPER	299	13 6	11	40 5	3	1 3	182	10 6647	0 1768	53	121	-56 34%
GRAFORD	404	11 8	11	39 1	3	0 5	201	10 6866	0 1772	72	158	-54 68%
WINK-LOVING	394	12 6	25	28.9	4	0 5	165	10 7093	0 1776	70	114	-38.56%
WHITE DEER	482	6 5	8	26 2	0	0 0	106	10 7145	0 1776	86	136	-37 00%
POTTSBORO	1 182	7 1	2	30 5	0	1 1	244	10 7637	0 1785	211	361	-41 49%
HALLSVILLE	3 497	8 0	9	21 2	1	2 8	1.083	10 7688	0 1785	624	741	-15 78%
FORESTBURG	150	12 8	5	45 3	4	1 1	40	10 7728	0 1786	27	68	-60 57%
BENJAMIN	101	14 9	15	42 6	0	0 0	25	10 8235	0 1795	16	43	-57 67%
SIMMS	508	10 8	3	44 1	0	0 0	174	10 8359	0 1797	91	224	-59 26%
VIDOR	5.782	9 4	3	36 6	0	1 0	1.617	10.8466	0.1798	1.040	2.116	-50 86%
PETROLIA	462	6 1	6	29 7	1	0 0	182	10.8901	0 1806	83	137	-39.21%
CELINA	770	14 2	21	29 7	2	2.0	196	10.9254	0 1811	139	229	-39.01%
PILOT POINT	1 040	11 8	14	31 2	4	2.2	548	10.9281	0 1812	188	325	-41.93%
NOVICE	109	17 0	10	51 4	0	0 0	39	10 9326	0 1813	20	56	-64 73%
WATER VALLEY	394	12 1	16	34 5	0	0 5	130	10 9772	0.1820	72	136	-47 25%
GUTHRIE CSD	84	11 8	15	39 3	5	0 0	4	10 9843	0 1821	15	33	-53.66%
BLANKET	221	29 9	19	52 5	0	0 0	52	11 0173	0 1827	40	116	-65 21%
COLMESNEIL	465	14 4	7	45 2	0	1 2	164	11 0277	0 1828	85	210	-59 55%
BOWIE	1 756	11 1	5	36 0	1	2.2	536	11 0728	0 1836	322	632	-49 00%
LEXINGTON	888	13 3	22	31 8	1	0 7	472	11 1036	0 1841	163	282	-42 11%
JAYTON-GIRARD	191	10 9	19	33 0	3	0 0	70	11 1387	0 1847	35	63	-44 04%
CONROE	27.534	11 5	20	25 5	5	2 4	5.340	11 1455	0 1848	5,088	7,021	-27 53%
RICHARDSON	33 651	18 7	38	24.3	10	1 4	9.207	11 1748	0 1853	6.235	8.177	-23.75%
DODD CITY	227	23 1	2	52.9	0	4 3	77	11 2989	0.1873	43	120	-64 59%
TROY	1 174	12 1	20	30 4	0	0 9	344	11 3916	0 1889	222	357	-37 87%
BUNA	1 690	9 9	8	29 9	0	2 4	839	11 4144	0 1893	320	505	-36 71%
CEDAR HILL	5 279	14 7	39	17 7	1	1 0	1.934	11 4204	0 1894	1.000	934	6 98%
ETOILE	151	11 3	0	47 7	0	0 0	54	11 4465	0.1898	29	72	-60 21%
WILDORADO	57	10 6	17	33 3	0	0 0	11	11 5401	0 1913	11	19	-42 54%
LA PORTE	7 416	11 0	28	21 4	2	1 1	2.813	11 5478	0 1915	1.420	1.587	-10 53%
HIGGINS	105	11 8	2	35.2	0	3.8	30	11 6076	0 1925	20	37	-45 33%
BLUFF DALE	68	16.2	7	54 4	0	0 0	0	11.6469	0 1931	13	37	-64 50%
GRAHAM	2.643	10 9	15	31 7	3	1 6	920	11 6577	0.1933	511	836	-39.03%
SAM RAYBURN	333	17 2	5	45 9	1	3 6	87	11 6608	0 1933	64	153	-57 88%
TRENTON	373	13 8	10	36 5	0	2 9	126	11 7012	0 1940	72	136	-46.85%
FLORENCE	738	7 8	11	24 5	0	1 9	173	11 7612	0 1950	144	181	-20 41%
ROGERS	858	12 9	19	36 6	1	0 3	464	11 7851	0 1954	168	314	-46 61%
SPURGER	406	12 0	4	44 6	1	1 3	145	11 8231	0 1960	80	181	-56 05%
HENRIETTA	1 047	7 6	6	30 7	0	1 4	326	11 8376	0 1963	205	321	-36 07%
BROWNSBORO	2.277	12 6	14	38 1	1	1 1	397	11 9191	0 1976	450	868	-48 13%
ROBERT LEE	362	19 6	26	39 5	2	0 5	194	11 9720	0 1985	72	143	-49 75%
SAINT JO	363	13 8	8	47 7	0	0 6	167	12 0169	0 1992	72	173	-58 23%
GROOM	212	10 9	3	42 5	1	1 6	61	12 2115	0 2025	43	90	-52 36%
TEXLINE	154	13 2	23	37 0	4	0 0	42	12.2151	0 2025	31	57	-45 26%
PRAIRILAND	996	13 0	4	44 2	1	2 4	373	12 2472	0 2031	202	440	-54 06%
MEDINA	333	14 9	10	49 5	1	0 5	147	12 3526	0 2046	66	165	-56 63%
EAST BERNARD	817	12 9	28	27 7	2	1 0	322	12 3936	0 2055	166	226	-25 82%
CENTRAL	1 413	14 3	7	42 9	1	2 9	699	12 4121	0 2058	291	606	-52 03%
CANADIAN	820	9 8	21	30 6	7	0 8	210	12.4424	0 2063	169	251	-32 58%
DE SOTO	6 530	17 6	42	19 0	1	1 3	1.807	12.5174	0.2075	1.355	1 241	9 23%
SIVELLS BEND	55	8 6	4	41 8	0	0 0	0	12 5350	0 2076	11	23	-50 28%
HAPPY	243	10 0	13	37 9	0	0 0	35	12.5359	0 2076	51	92	-45 16%
JIM NED CONS	881	8 3	8	33 0	0	1 3	244	12.6168	0 2092	184	291	-36 61%
HUNT	121	10 6	24	38 8	22	0 0	26	12 6173	0 2092	25	47	-46 08%
FRANKSTON	780	13 6	16	37 4	0	1 7	374	12 6727	0 2101	164	292	-43 82%
KOPPERL	346	11 2	7	46 5	0	0 0	121	12 6770	0 2102	73	161	-54 80%
LA POYNOR	439	13 1	16	38 5	0	1 2	158	12 7230	0 2111	93	169	-45 17%
ELKHART	1 093	12 3	10	34 9	0	3 2	440	12 7739	0 2116	221	362	-39 31%
UTOPIA	177	12 6	6	51 4	1	0 0	6	12 7842	0 2120	36	91	-58 76%
ALAMO HEIGHTS	4 018	10 9	29	23 5	3	1 2	1 154	12 9006	0 2139	859	944	-8 98%
NEW CANEY	5 372	11 9	10	38 7	2	2 3	1 437	12 9074	0 2140	1 150	2.079	-44 70%
VYSEHRAD	78	9 2	5	43 6	0	0 0	34	12 9093	0 2140	17	34	-50 91%
THROCKMORTON	251	10 9	9	44 6	0	0 0	101	12 9100	0 2140	54	112	-52.01%
CRANFILLS GAP	132	25 0	17	55 3	0	0 0	47	12 9188	0 2142	26	73	-61 27%
MOUNT VERNON	1 396	9 8	18	33 2	5	0 9	1.006	12 9263	0 2144	299	464	-35 44%
ALBANY	564	9 6	15	36 3	3	0 4	185	12 9962	0 2155	122	205	-40 64%
LOVELADY	545	11 7	21	35 8	0	0 0	201	13 0340	0 2161	118	195	-39 64%

DISTRICT NAME	Students	MOB	MIN	ECDIS	ESL	DOUT	Tex AtR Kids	P Wght	Add-On Weight	Pred AtR Kids	Funded Kids	% Gain/Loss
JOHNSON CITY	574	9.7	19	34.3	2	0.0	174	13.0756	0.2168	124	197	-36.79%
BRYSON	225	15.1	6	53.8	0	1.0	156	13.1981	0.2188	49	121	-59.33%
SPEARMAN	751	25.2	31	37.5	6	1.6	273	13.2379	0.2195	165	282	-41.47%
RANDOLPH FIELD	1,083	16.1	33	31.9	0	0.0	43	13.2600	0.2199	236	346	-31.08%
CUSHING	541	11.1	12	43.8	1	0.0	184	13.2626	0.2199	119	237	-49.80%
TRENT	160	15.6	10	45.0	3	3.1	49	13.3368	0.2211	35	72	-50.86%
MORGAN MILL	80	19.4	9	61.3	3	0.0	26	13.4426	0.2229	18	49	-63.64%
BECKVILLE	486	15.0	21	39.5	1	1.1	176	13.4535	0.2231	108	192	-43.53%
WILLS POINT	2,373	14.8	16	43.9	2	1.3	986	13.5154	0.2241	532	1,042	-48.96%
ROUND ROCK	23,942	6.3	24	16.9	2	0.9	4,957	13.5257	0.2243	5,369	4,525	18.65%
DECATUR	1,899	13.0	24	32.0	9	2.4	753	13.5411	0.2245	426	606	-29.84%
MERKEL	1,437	14.3	17	42.7	3	1.3	402	13.5767	0.2251	323	614	-47.28%
MILLSAP	600	9.9	6	32.8	0	3.6	340	13.6366	0.2261	136	197	-31.07%
CLYDE CONS	1,549	9.8	7	36.3	0	2.6	542	13.6829	0.2269	351	562	-37.50%
CANTON	1,646	10.3	7	39.1	1	2.4	457	13.7724	0.2283	376	644	-41.60%
OVERTON	509	13.0	17	38.5	0	1.6	227	13.7744	0.2284	116	196	-40.68%
EUSTACE	1,247	13.5	5	50.4	0	1.9	555	13.8561	0.2297	286	629	-54.42%
ECTOR	158	11.4	2	45.6	0	2.7	56	13.8630	0.2298	36	72	-49.59%
COMO-PICKTON	655	13.3	24	38.3	10	1.0	227	13.8802	0.2301	151	251	-39.91%
HUDSON	1,999	15.7	17	40.8	5	2.9	867	13.8844	0.2302	460	816	-43.58%
FRANKLIN	900	13.8	18	38.9	1	1.9	366	13.9191	0.2308	206	350	-40.67%
CHESTER	226	13.7	28	35.0	0	0.0	129	13.9504	0.2313	52	79	-33.91%
WOODSON	141	11.2	11	48.2	4	0.0	64	13.9648	0.2315	33	66	-51.96%
WHITEWRIGHT	631	12.6	18	36.6	1	1.4	237	13.9712	0.2316	146	245	-40.30%
HUCKABAY	191	13.0	20	42.9	3	0.0	96	13.9828	0.2318	44	82	-45.96%
HIGH ISLAND	339	11.4	7	47.5	0	1.0	142	14.0422	0.2328	79	161	-50.99%
EASTLAND	1,233	11.0	14	36.6	3	2.3	305	14.0432	0.2328	287	451	-36.38%
QUINLAN	2,625	11.4	6	41.8	1	3.0	766	14.0688	0.2333	612	1,097	-44.20%
VALLEY MILLS	510	8.5	14	33.9	1	1.1	284	14.0869	0.2336	119	173	-31.10%
SHERMAN	5,777	15.8	28	35.6	3	1.1	1,856	14.1657	0.2349	1,357	2,057	-34.03%
HARTLEY	133	7.3	8	40.6	2	0.0	28	14.1776	0.2351	31	54	-42.10%
TEXHOMA	287	9.9	18	43.6	15	0.0	91	14.1819	0.2351	67	125	-46.07%
SABINE	1,265	8.4	16	30.8	1	1.5	451	14.2369	0.2360	299	390	-23.36%
EAST CHAMBERS	1,012	12.3	24	36.3	3	0.6	454	14.2720	0.2366	239	367	-34.81%
ELECTRA	712	19.4	16	50.3	0	1.3	184	14.2847	0.2368	169	358	-52.91%
AQUILLA	173	21.4	6	45.7	0	6.6	109	14.3100	0.2373	41	79	-48.08%
CONNALLY	2,500	17.4	28	39.2	2	0.5	1,266	14.3117	0.2373	593	980	-39.47%
BURNET CONS	2,384	14.2	21	39.2	3	1.6	1,475	14.3178	0.2374	566	935	-39.44%
MINEOLA	1,600	15.2	22	42.6	4	0.8	622	14.3339	0.2377	380	682	-44.21%
BONHAM	1,954	12.6	15	42.8	0	1.2	324	14.3817	0.2384	466	836	-44.29%
MURCHISON	125	6.0	2	41.6	0	0.0	30	14.4077	0.2389	30	52	-42.58%
GARY	264	10.9	4	41.7	1	3.6	98	14.4159	0.2390	63	110	-42.68%
CHANNING	138	15.2	12	55.1	2	0.0	51	14.4424	0.2395	33	76	-56.54%
BAIRD	492	9.8	17	32.9	0	1.7	126	14.4622	0.2396	116	162	-27.12%
NEEDVILLE	2,183	10.2	31	26.4	3	0.5	661	14.4730	0.2400	524	576	-9.11%
DENISON	4,665	12.5	16	43.9	1	0.7	1,503	14.4793	0.2401	1,120	2,046	-45.32%
DEW	72	9.7	11	44.4	0	0.0	0	14.4801	0.2401	17	32	-45.93%
RISING STAR	240	12.9	10	50.0	0	0.8	159	14.5001	0.2404	58	120	-51.92%
COOPER	857	9.8	17	39.7	0	0.0	306	14.6879	0.2435	209	340	-38.66%
VEGA	339	8.8	20	35.4	6	0.5	89	14.7081	0.2439	83	120	-31.11%
JOAQUIN	647	14.0	9	44.0	0	3.9	376	14.7541	0.2446	158	285	-44.40%
GORDON	230	7.6	7	42.2	2	0.8	75	14.8919	0.2469	57	97	-41.49%
BANGS	973	14.4	17	45.8	0	1.1	614	14.9326	0.2476	241	446	-45.94%
WEST SABINE	630	12.9	16	46.0	0	0.6	289	14.9354	0.2476	156	290	-46.17%
LA GRANGE	1,969	12.3	26	33.4	5	1.6	769	14.9479	0.2478	468	658	-25.80%
MATAGORDA	96	12.5	13	51.0	2	0.0	19	14.9626	0.2481	24	49	-51.36%
GOLD BURG	123	14.9	1	65.9	0	0.0	11	14.9699	0.2482	31	81	-62.34%
SCHERTZ-CIBOLO-U CITY	4,668	14.9	29	33.1	2	1.6	1,340	14.9867	0.2485	1,160	1,545	-24.93%
HEDLEY	137	10.5	8	51.1	0	0.0	43	15.0162	0.2490	34	70	-51.27%
WHITE SETTLEMENT	4,302	9.3	20	29.1	1	2.3	1,114	15.0514	0.2496	1,074	1,252	-14.24%
CALALLEN	4,721	13.2	33	27.1	1	1.5	1,262	15.0847	0.2501	1,181	1,279	-7.71%
BRIDGEPORT	1,642	12.4	20	36.5	5	2.3	595	15.1095	0.2505	461	709	-34.93%
SULPHUR SPRINGS	4,020	11.7	21	34.1	2	2.4	1,275	15.1433	0.2511	1,009	1,371	-26.37%
TROUP	909	14.1	23	43.8	1	0.0	426	15.2372	0.2526	230	398	-42.32%
BORGER	3,290	13.2	26	30.2	4	1.6	651	15.3652	0.2548	838	994	-15.64%
SPRING	19,736	15.5	41	24.1	5	1.3	5,715	15.4831	0.2567	5,066	4,756	6.52%
PEARLAND	6,035	6.7	28	17.5	4	2.4	2,679	15.5199	0.2573	2,068	1,406	47.04%
WELLMAN	194	9.0	27	33.0	5	0.0	61	15.5938	0.2585	50	64	-21.65%
GILMER	2,308	13.1	22	39.2	0	1.5	652	15.6109	0.2588	597	905	-33.97%
TIOGA	149	11.4	13	50.3	0	0.0	3	15.6218	0.2590	39	75	-48.51%
GUNTER	447	7.6	22	31.8	6	0.9	174	15.6331	0.2592	116	142	-18.49%
WODEN	742	5.6	4	36.9	0	1.1	124	15.6627	0.2597	193	289	-33.24%
MALTA	86	9.8	0	58.0	0	0.0	17	15.7142	0.2605	23	51	-55.08%
ALVARADO	2,522	14.3	16	40.4	2	4.1	848	15.7683	0.2614	659	1,019	-35.29%
NAVARRO	688	14.4	35	28.1	1	1.5	279	15.8224	0.2623	180	193	-6.64%
SWEENY	2,286	12.0	34	27.9	2	1.0	706	15.8396	0.2626	600	638	-5.87%
DENTON	11,819	11.2	28	33.9	6	1.0	4,053	15.8463	0.2627	3,105	4,007	-22.50%
SAMNORWOOD	120	15.3	29	40.0	0	0.0	41	15.8798	0.2633	32	48	-34.18%
LUEDERS-AVOCA	181	12.7	9	47.5	0	3.6	91	15.9146	0.2639	46	86	-44.45%
MABANK	2,653	10.0	7	46.9	1	1.9	1,264	15.9475	0.2644	701	1,297	-45.93%
HALLETTSVILLE	1,103	9.7	20	35.9	0	1.5	429	15.9676	0.2647	292	396	-26.26%
AVERY	366	13.4	12	53.3	0	1.0	213	16.0076	0.2654	97	195	-50.21%
ROYSE CITY	1,481	11.7	27	37.9	9	0.7	432	16.0096	0.2654	393	561	-29.96%

DISTRICT NAME	Students	MOB	MIN	ECDIS	ESL	DOUT	Tex AtR Kids	P Wght	Add-On Weight	Pred AtR Kids	Funded Kids	% Gain/Loss
BLANCO	816	12.6	28	39 5	5	0 0	269	16 0202	0.2656	217	322	-32.76%
SPLENDORA	2,459	7 5	7	44 2	1	1 1	853	16.0271	0.2657	653	1,087	-39 88%
BRECKENRIDGE	1,982	12.5	21	40 8	5	1 8	831	16 0325	0 2658	527	809	-34 85%
MILES	462	20.2	28	45 9	3	0 0	144	16 0460	0 2660	123	212	-42 04%
PLEMONS-STINNETT-PHILLIPS CONS	876	8 2	15	40 4	1	0.7	268	16.1260	0.2674	234	354	-33 82%
WINONA	916	12 4	27	35 7	1	1 2	184	16 1576	0 2679	245	327	-24 96%
MILANO	340	12.0	21	44 1	3	0 5	149	16 1747	0 2682	91	150	-39 19%
MAUD	438	9 8	18	44 1	0	0.0	169	16.2586	0 2696	118	193	-38 87%
ELYSIAN FIELDS	1,057	14.5	28	40 2	1	0 4	376	16.3603	0 2713	287	425	-32.52%
CLIFTON	1,156	11 6	22	41 6	4	1 0	431	16 3619	0 2713	314	481	-34 79%
PRIDDY	89	11 8	16	50 6	0	0 0	36	16 3837	0 2716	24	45	-46.32%
ZAVALLA	391	7 8	0	47 6	0	2.7	177	16 4200	0 2722	106	186	-42.81%
PERRIN-WHITT CONS	398	5 9	4	42 5	1	1 5	147	16 4210	0 2723	108	169	-35 94%
SALTILLO	227	14 7	7	65 6	6	0 0	173	16 4521	0 2728	62	149	-58 42%
FRISCO	2,160	8 2	28	25 0	7	2.5	595	16.4748	0 2732	590	540	9 26%
SHEPHERD	1,564	15 4	16	48 8	2	2.4	711	16.4752	0 2732	427	763	-44 02%
WALNUT SPRINGS	200	28 6	22	56 0	4	1 0	80	16 4954	0.2735	55	112	-51 16%
TEAGUE	1,170	12.7	30	33 9	3	1 4	392	16.5563	0 2745	321	397	-19 03%
STERLING CITY	371	13 9	34	31 5	1	1 1	110	16 5648	0 2746	102	117	-12.81%
CISCO	956	12 6	13	54 3	1	0 6	340	16.5709	0 2747	263	519	-49 40%
NEW BOSTON	1,575	10.2	24	35.8	0	1 4	319	16 6094	0 2754	434	564	-23 08%
FREDERICKSBURG	2,741	13.1	29	33 9	5	2.1	977	16.6836	0.2766	758	929	-18 40%
MCKINNEY	6,568	10.7	32	25 9	3	2 5	2,672	16 7341	0 2775	1 622	1 701	7 12%
GAUSE	145	10.2	19	46 2	0	0 0	9	16.8242	0 2789	40	67	-39 62%
SHALLOWATER	1,087	10.2	27	37 4	2	0 2	153	16 8254	0 2790	303	407	-25 41%
THORNDALE	422	9 1	27	32.2	5	1 4	101	16 8397	0 2792	118	136	-13 29%
WORTHAM	397	12.8	25	42 3	0	0 5	114	16.8491	0 2794	111	166	-33 96%
HONEY GROVE	653	9 0	18	44 0	1	0 4	141	16 9160	0 2805	183	287	-36 26%
WESTBROOK	176	10 5	20	46 1	0	0 0	53	16 9504	0 2810	50	82	-39 04%
THRALL	489	13 3	28	37 8	0	1 2	155	16 9566	0 2811	137	185	-25 62%
OGLESBY	147	9 1	20	43 5	0	0 0	68	16 9985	0 2818	41	64	-35 21%
KILGORE	3,786	13.0	26	36 9	2	1 7	1 475	17 0756	0 2831	1 072	1 473	-27 22%
IRION COUNTY	340	16 4	31	41 5	2	0 0	135	17 0856	0 2833	96	141	-31 74%
EVANT	283	12 0	18	51 9	5	0 0	87	17 1255	0 2839	80	147	-45 29%
PALMER	891	11 3	23	36 4	8	3 2	369	17 1941	0 2851	254	324	-21 68%
ARLINGTON	50,293	12.8	36	29 1	8	1 7	21 215	17 2075	0 2853	14,349	14 635	-1 96%
PENELOPE	135	7 2	17	43 7	5	0 0	66	17 2814	0 2865	39	59	-34 43%
LIVINGSTON	3,769	8.7	22	39 6	3	1 0	888	17 3749	0 2881	1 086	1 493	-27 25%
KAUFMAN	2,633	11.8	30	39 0	6	0.2	1,175	17 3899	0 2883	817	1 105	-26 07%
INGRAM	1,256	14.5	15	47 3	2	4 5	561	17 4243	0 2889	363	594	-38 92%
COAHOMA	971	8.9	21	37 9	3	2.2	311	17 4303	0 2890	281	366	-23 75%
SIDNEY	146	9.2	20	46 6	8	0.0	49	17 4573	0 2894	42	68	-37 89%
ORE CITY	841	11 9	16	44 9	1	5 0	291	17 4644	0 2896	244	378	-35 51%
WHEELER	383	6 2	18	44 1	10	0 9	110	17 4850	0 2899	111	169	-34 26%
TALCO-BOGATA CONS	716	8 3	13	47 8	0	2 5	316	17 5030	0 2902	208	342	-39 29%
SCHULENBURG	733	10 5	29	34 5	0	1 4	277	17 5229	0 2905	213	253	-15 79%
HIGHLAND PARK	718	12.1	22	42.6	1	2.3	261	17 5419	0.2908	209	306	-31 73%
PAINT CREEK	131	9.3	13	55.0	0	0 0	35	17.5626	0.2912	38	72	-47 06%
QUEEN CITY	1,303	9 7	24	42.9	0	0 0	485	17 5797	0.2915	380	559	-32.06%
LITTLE ELM	1,214	12.0	21	39.3	10	3 8	543	17 6079	0.2919	354	477	-25 72%
PALO PINTO	40	11 3	5	70.0	0	0 0	6	17 6528	0.2927	12	28	-58 19%
HARROLD	117	19 1	14	54 7	0	2.8	56	17 7054	0 2936	34	64	-46 33%
JUNCTION	789	17 0	28	44 0	2	0 6	292	17 7880	0 2949	233	347	-32 97%
KIRBYVILLE	1,565	10.0	21	45 2	1	1 1	556	17 7907	0 2950	462	707	-34 74%
OLNEY	896	8 6	19	42 7	0	2 5	349	17 7924	0 2950	264	383	-30 91%
FRUITVALE	324	14 1	6	64 8	3	2 8	162	17 8090	0 2953	96	210	-54 43%
GLADEWATER	2,160	13 0	23	44 1	0	2 0	762	17 8248	0 2955	638	953	-32.99%
MEGARGEL	68	15 3	15	60 3	0	0 0	41	17 8281	0 2956	20	41	-50 98%
GARRISON	670	16 4	33	40.7	2	0 0	173	17 8855	0 2965	199	273	-27 14%
WESTWOOD	1,747	3 2	18	21 0	0	3 4	264	17 8859	0 2965	516	367	41 21%
ONALASKA	492	8 2	10	59 0	0	0 0	169	17 9131	0 2970	146	291	-49 66%
BUFFALO	634	12 0	24	41 0	4	2 4	266	17 9156	0 2970	246	342	-27 55%
GROVETON	763	7 1	17	43 3	0	1 8	362	17 9170	0 2971	227	330	-31 39%
IREDELL	122	10 0	10	63 1	0	0 0	27	17 9262	0 2972	36	77	-52 90%
MARBLE FALLS	2,948	12 8	23	43 9	8	2 1	1,089	17 9750	0 2980	879	1 294	-32 11%
FAIRFIELD	1,653	9 9	29	36 4	2	1 1	689	17 9944	0 2983	493	602	-18 04%
GHOLSON	158	14 3	20	54 4	3	0 0	89	18 0078	0 2986	47	86	-45 12%
TRINIDAD	280	10.2	22	46 4	0	0 8	144	18 0388	0 2991	84	130	-35 54%
HICO	562	17 1	15	56 6	8	2 0	225	18.0909	0 2999	169	318	-47 01%
QUANAH	803	12.2	31	36 0	1	1 5	285	18 0966	0 3000	241	289	-16 66%
HAWKINS	882	7 3	20	42 3	0	1 5	313	18 1006	0 3001	265	373	-29 05%
PANTHER CREEK CONS	226	8 8	11	61 1	0	0 8	68	18 1329	0 3006	68	138	-50 79%
NECHES	320	4 8	17	37 5	0	1 3	110	18 1742	0 3013	96	120	-19 65%
NOCONA	789	7 3	14	49 7	4	1 0	368	18 1769	0 3014	236	392	-39 36%
CARROLLTON-FARMERS BRANCH	19 714	13 0	41	27 6	11	1 3	5,875	18 1975	0 3017	5 948	5 441	9 32%
FRENSHIP	5,200	9 4	29	34 6	2	1 9	1 518	18 2749	0 3030	1 576	1 810	-12 93%
GLEN ROSE	1 443	6 2	18	38 0	4	3 0	680	18 2811	0 3031	437	548	-20 24%
FROST	384	14 9	17	53 9	0	2 2	98	18 2917	0 3033	116	207	-43 73%
RICHLAND SPRINGS	182	12 3	16	58 8	2	0 0	71	18 2932	0 3033	55	107	-48 42%
CLARENDON	516	8 1	23	39 7	1	2 9	179	18 3052	0 3035	157	205	-23 55%
COLUMBIA-BRAZORIA	3,715	10 1	31	29 7	2	3 6	854	18 3581	0 3044	1 131	1 103	2 48%
LUBBOCK-COOPER	1 651	8 8	29	36 0	2	1 3	561	18 4147	0 3053	504	594	-15 19%
MOULTON	355	10 5	16	57 2	1	0 7	104	18 4385	0 3057	109	203	-46 55%

DISTRICT NAME	Students	MOB	MIN	ECDIS	ESL	DOUT	Tex AtR Kids	P Wght	Add-On Weight	Pred AtR Kids	Funded Kids	% Gain/Loss
CITY VIEW	780	15.9	25	50.5	1	0.0	248	18.5017	0.3068	239	394	-39.26%
MULLIN	137	9.0	12	65.0	0	1.2	115	18.5074	0.3069	42	89	-52.79%
HOOKS	1,127	10.3	23	47.8	0	0.9	344	18.5266	0.3072	346	539	-35.74%
LAMPASAS	2,940	7.8	20	46.9	2	1.3	1,890	18.5643	0.3078	905	1,379	-34.37%
CHIRENO	323	10.8	22	51.1	2	0.0	49	18.5697	0.3079	99	165	-39.75%
GROESBECK	1,665	11.3	28	39.2	2	2.1	524	18.5978	0.3084	513	653	-21.34%
DETROIT	429	12.4	16	57.1	0	3.6	210	18.7318	0.3106	133	245	-45.61%
PERRYTON	2,000	11.6	31	37.8	9	1.4	597	18.7821	0.3114	623	756	-17.62%
WELLS	314	7.7	19	51.3	2	1.8	83	18.8456	0.3125	98	161	-39.09%
BREMOND	341	17.0	26	49.0	0	0.5	98	18.8646	0.3126	107	167	-36.17%
HUGHES SPRINGS	984	12.8	20	52.8	1	1.8	405	18.8757	0.3130	308	520	-40.73%
ADRIAN	103	14.6	23	52.4	1	0.0	32	18.9218	0.3137	32	55	-41.25%
STRAWN	199	9.6	19	52.8	2	2.1	59	18.9564	0.3143	65	107	-41.06%
COLUMBUS	1,669	9.7	32	36.5	4	1.0	576	18.9603	0.3144	531	617	-13.87%
FLOUR BLUFF	5,377	9.5	30	39.8	1	0.9	1,621	18.9929	0.3149	1,693	2,140	-20.66%
CLEBURNE	5,667	9.5	24	42.6	5	2.8	2,230	19.0048	0.3151	1,792	2,423	-26.03%
MERIDIAN	482	8.0	27	43.6	1	0.0	152	19.0121	0.3152	152	210	-27.70%
MOUNT CALM	97	5.9	24	45.4	2	3.7	32	19.0507	0.3159	31	44	-30.43%
GRAPELAND	787	21.0	30	43.3	1	1.5	384	19.0526	0.3159	249	341	-27.05%
ANDERSON-SHIRO CONS	494	11.7	30	40.5	1	1.5	177	19.0810	0.3164	156	200	-21.89%
RUSK	1,831	7.6	24	44.8	4	0.6	766	19.0827	0.3164	579	820	-29.36%
CARTHAGE	3,334	7.8	30	38.0	1	1.1	879	19.0939	0.3166	1,055	1,267	-16.69%
BLACKWELL CONS	174	9.8	25	42.0	7	2.3	76	19.1004	0.3167	55	73	-24.60%
LONDON	150	22.4	43	34.7	0	0.0	69	19.1901	0.3182	48	52	-8.31%
WALNUT BEND	63	9.8	13	69.8	0	0.0	12	19.2068	0.3184	20	44	-54.36%
WILLIS	3,529	5.3	20	54.2	2	2.2	956	19.2509	0.3192	1,126	1,913	-41.11%
DUNCANVILLE	9,936	9.2	43	24.7	3	0.8	3,343	19.2779	0.3196	3,176	2,454	29.40%
BELTON	6,110	14.6	26	38.7	3	4.9	1,884	19.3124	0.3202	1,956	2,365	-17.26%
SHINER	541	11.3	29	42.7	0	1.8	114	19.3351	0.3206	173	231	-24.92%
KELTON	65	13.4	12	67.7	0	2.2	25	19.3486	0.3208	21	44	-52.61%
MARION	1,066	2.9	25	32.6	5	0.0	407	19.3637	0.3211	342	348	-1.52%
WALCOTT	88	9.5	25	50.0	2	0.0	6	19.3902	0.3215	28	44	-35.70%
WINFIELD	127	8.2	23	48.0	17	0.0	53	19.4329	0.3222	41	61	-32.68%
ROBY CONS	326	7.0	27	44.8	1	1.1	104	19.4619	0.3227	105	146	-27.97%
SEYMOUR	806	6.1	24	54.3	0	1.4	301	19.5791	0.3246	262	438	-40.22%
RULE	197	11.5	27	45.2	2	2.2	62	19.6086	0.3251	64	89	-26.07%
CASTLEBERRY	3,122	16.2	24	46.6	4	3.0	1,636	19.7282	0.3271	1,021	1,455	-29.81%
CROSBY	3,694	11.2	35	34.1	2	2.4	1,221	19.7297	0.3271	1,208	1,260	-4.07%
MONTAGUE	79	6.8	19	65.8	0	0.0	2	19.7335	0.3272	26	52	-50.28%
MINERAL WELLS	3,555	8.6	23	52.8	3	1.5	1,905	19.7594	0.3276	1,165	1,877	-37.95%
MOODY	755	16.0	26	46.8	4	2.0	287	19.7657	0.3277	247	353	-29.98%
PAMPA	3,973	0.0	22	32.4	2	3.8	1,283	19.7692	0.3278	1,302	1,287	1.16%
MORAN	99	13.6	13	70.7	0	0.0	41	19.8327	0.3288	33	70	-53.49%
ANGLETON	6,603	8.8	39	30.2	3	1.3	2,322	19.8740	0.3295	2,176	1,994	9.11%
BURTON	446	8.5	34	39.9	0	0.5	156	19.8799	0.3296	147	178	-17.39%
HULL-DAISETTA	816	10.0	27	48.3	1	3.1	530	19.9184	0.3302	269	394	-31.63%
HERMLEIGH	181	8.3	33	40.9	0	2.1	49	19.9521	0.3308	60	74	-19.12%
ATHENS	3,436	10.4	31	38.5	7	2.3	1,487	19.9633	0.3310	1,137	1,323	-14.03%
LINDEN-KILDARE CONS	1,181	10.1	30	44.9	0	3.1	491	20.0384	0.3322	392	530	-26.01%
PEWITT	1,025	18.6	31	46.9	1	0.2	447	20.1096	0.3334	342	481	-25.91%
SPRING CREEK	102	13.3	13	72.5	0	0.0	74	20.1210	0.3336	34	74	-53.99%
IRAAN-SHEFFIELD	579	16.7	36	33.7	9	2.1	267	20.1290	0.3337	193	195	-0.97%
ARP	805	14.9	34	43.5	1	0.0	535	20.2610	0.3363	271	350	-22.70%
AVINGER	177	15.3	29	49.7	0	0.0	56	20.2850	0.3363	60	86	-32.33%
LEAKEY	276	9.2	25	54.7	3	0.0	180	20.3186	0.3369	93	151	-38.41%
COMMERCE	1,670	12.2	28	49.6	3	0.6	446	20.4002	0.3382	565	828	-31.81%
COLEMAN	1,195	11.7	27	52.4	1	0.4	541	20.4023	0.3383	404	626	-35.44%
GARLAND	42,433	7.6	36	30.5	6	1.5	17,714	20.4271	0.3387	14,371	12,942	11.04%
RICHARDS	123	7.9	33	44.7	1	0.0	1	20.4358	0.3388	42	55	-24.20%
MALAKOFF	1,120	15.2	22	55.3	1	1.8	283	20.4771	0.3395	380	619	-38.61%
BROWNWOOD	4,177	11.9	31	39.7	4	3.6	2,027	20.4970	0.3398	1,420	1,656	-14.40%
KENNARD	414	4.7	28	59.9	0	0.5	307	20.5116	0.3401	141	248	-43.22%
MART	698	8.1	34	43.6	1	0.6	292	20.5998	0.3415	238	306	-22.02%
SMITHVILLE	1,492	12.9	31	41.0	5	2.7	547	20.6036	0.3416	510	612	-16.68%
JARRELL	486	8.9	30	45.9	5	1.0	188	20.6122	0.3418	166	223	-25.54%
TEXAS CITY	6,049	12.9	43	23.9	2	3.6	2,161	20.6384	0.3422	2,070	1,446	43.17%
HENDERSON	3,679	10.0	32	45.1	2	1.5	1,602	20.7229	0.3436	1,264	1,659	-23.82%
MOTLEY COUNTY	275	9.1	25	58.5	2	1.3	189	20.7691	0.3444	95	161	-41.14%
ATLANTA	2,022	7.4	36	44.4	0	1.6	1,182	20.8772	0.3461	700	898	-22.04%
CENTER POINT	550	21.3	24	56.5	2	0.4	199	20.9258	0.3469	191	311	-38.59%
ALVIN	10,571	10.2	32	41.1	6	2.9	3,847	20.9882	0.3480	3,679	4,345	-15.33%
STRATFORD	531	9.6	34	40.7	9	0.8	220	20.9887	0.3480	185	216	-14.50%
CARLISLE	422	11.6	26	46.0	7	4.8	296	21.0011	0.3482	147	194	-24.30%
MCDADE	106	7.6	30	45.3	11	0.0	12	21.0196	0.3485	37	46	-23.07%
ROCKDALE	1,858	2.3	37	39.7	2	0.9	643	21.0268	0.3486	648	738	-12.19%
SUNRAY	594	13.2	37	41.2	13	0.0	274	21.0370	0.3488	207	245	-15.34%
GAINESVILLE	2,822	8.1	26	53.7	6	2.9	1,455	21.0585	0.3491	985	1,515	-34.98%
ASPERMONT	377	8.8	27	57.6	2	0.6	136	21.0679	0.3493	132	217	-39.36%
SEALY	2,163	7.8	39	34.1	5	1.8	674	21.1294	0.3503	758	738	2.73%
SHAMROCK	444	10.6	32	45.5	3	1.9	190	21.1375	0.3505	156	202	-22.96%
BRAZOSPORT	12,516	8.2	40	33.7	6	1.0	4,611	21.1823	0.3512	4,396	4,216	4.21%
GORMAN	419	14.0	26	54.9	3	0.5	182	21.2630	0.3525	148	230	-35.78%
KERRVILLE	4,442	7.3	35	46.5	2	2.1	2,111	21.2731	0.3527	1,567	2,066	-24.15%

DISTRICT NAME	Students	MOB	MIN	ECDIS	ESL	DOUT	Tex AtR Kids	P Wght	Add-On Weight	Pred AtR Kids	Funded Kids	% Gain/Loss
LACKLAND	936	12.2	38	40.7	0	0.3	121	21.2757	0.3528	330	381	-13.33%
CHEROKEE	160	22.5	23	60.6	6	0.0	78	21.2763	0.3528	56	97	-41.79%
GREGORY-PORTLAND	4,212	10.9	42	31.6	2	2.0	1,529	21.3039	0.3532	1,488	1,331	11.78%
LEVERETTS CHAPEL	215	6.7	24	71.2	1	1.5	94	21.3390	0.3538	76	153	-50.31%
RANGER	601	22.8	22	56.6	2	1.5	199	21.3425	0.3539	213	340	-37.48%
CHILDRESS	1,291	9.6	35	43.5	2	2.0	359	21.3709	0.3543	457	562	-18.54%
DE LEON	761	9.9	31	51.9	2	0.7	248	21.4836	0.3562	271	395	-31.37%
LIBERTY	2,452	10.4	34	40.8	5	3.3	1,308	21.4988	0.3565	874	1,000	-12.63%
SANTA ANNA	330	16.2	29	47.9	0	2.2	75	21.6566	0.3591	118	158	-25.04%
NEW DEAL	648	11.5	35	44.3	2	1.2	298	21.6720	0.3593	233	287	-18.89%
BASTROP	5,016	14.5	34	41.0	3	2.4	2,163	21.7011	0.3598	1,805	2,057	-12.24%
TIDEHAVEN	989	8.0	38	44.6	2	0.0	406	21.8058	0.3615	358	441	-18.94%
COPPERAS COVE	7,527	20.4	38	36.2	1	2.2	2,870	21.8130	0.3617	2,722	2,725	-0.09%
DEKALB	1,051	6.0	33	56.6	0	0.0	399	21.8671	0.3629	381	595	-35.89%
BROADDUS	416	16.3	13	72.8	1	1.6	209	21.9171	0.3634	151	303	-50.08%
BRENHAM	4,751	9.0	41	36.7	3	1.9	1,291	21.9310	0.3636	1,728	1,744	-0.92%
WAXAHACHIE	5,022	18.3	36	35.2	4	2.6	2,315	21.9457	0.3639	1,827	1,768	3.37%
HAYS CONS	5,163	13.8	40	33.5	3	2.7	1,941	22.0164	0.3650	1,885	1,730	8.96%
POTH	734	9.6	41	37.6	2	1.8	427	22.0274	0.3652	268	276	-2.87%
BALLINGER	1,220	6.4	36	50.7	0	3.6	453	22.0327	0.3653	446	619	-27.95%
ROSEBUD-LOTT	1,043	10.4	35	48.3	2	0.2	295	22.0445	0.3655	381	504	-24.33%
GUSTINE	211	14.1	25	55.5	11	0.9	96	22.1280	0.3669	77	117	-33.90%
DALHART	1,482	9.8	31	51.6	5	1.6	435	22.1520	0.3673	544	765	-28.82%
COMANCHE	1,239	10.6	32	48.3	8	1.2	591	22.3834	0.3711	460	598	-23.16%
SMYER	365	10.5	36	46.8	2	1.8	76	22.4830	0.3728	136	171	-20.35%
WICHITA FALLS	15,913	16.4	34	44.2	2	1.6	6,442	22.4889	0.3729	5,933	7,034	-15.64%
NORTH EAST	43,484	14.9	43	33.5	2	1.6	10,955	22.6416	0.3754	16,324	14,567	12.06%
APPLE SPRINGS	197	20.8	23	55.3	0	2.3	163	22.6461	0.3755	74	109	-32.10%
ROXTON	224	10.1	31	60.7	0	0.0	82	22.6851	0.3761	84	136	-38.04%
FORT BEND	43,115	12.8	55	21.8	5	0.5	9,065	22.7701	0.3775	16,277	9,399	73.18%
WALLER	3,126	11.8	38	39.7	5	2.6	1,454	22.8109	0.3782	1,182	1,241	-4.73%
UNION HILL	302	13.0	33	50.0	1	1.8	109	22.8633	0.3791	114	151	-24.19%
DICKINSON	5,769	7.8	37	45.4	7	2.7	1,885	22.9653	0.3808	2,197	2,619	-16.13%
SNYDER	3,456	11.2	41	41.7	3	0.4	1,036	23.0635	0.3824	1,322	1,442	-8.30%
STOCKDALE	700	11.9	42	40.4	1	0.6	394	23.0669	0.3824	268	283	-5.33%
WASKOM	833	15.2	30	46.1	3	4.8	324	23.0723	0.3825	319	384	-17.02%
YORKTOWN	809	10.1	38	49.9	0	1.2	453	23.1125	0.3832	310	404	-23.21%
DAINGERFIELD-LONE STAR	1,900	9.1	39	49.5	1	0.8	829	23.1437	0.3837	729	941	-22.48%
WALLIS-ORCHARD	886	13.9	40	40.7	2	1.0	251	23.1908	0.3845	341	361	-5.53%
ITALY	571	12.2	36	49.2	3	0.0	251	23.2005	0.3847	220	281	-21.82%
SANDS	216	3.8	40	46.8	7	0.0	74	23.2038	0.3847	83	101	-17.80%
AMARILLO	29,601	9.5	39	42.5	5	3.1	1,538	23.2102	0.3848	11,391	12,580	-9.45%
CENTER	2,294	9.1	37	48.3	5	1.6	1,231	23.2691	0.3858	885	1,108	-20.12%
ROOSEVELT	1,396	7.9	38	52.9	2	2.0	766	23.3221	0.3867	540	739	-26.90%
ROCHELLE	200	8.3	23	74.0	6	0.0	87	23.3245	0.3867	77	148	-47.74%
ROTAN	476	12.1	44	39.3	1	0.0	118	23.3355	0.3869	185	188	-1.55%
DUBLIN	1,390	12.3	31	51.2	8	1.7	695	23.3699	0.3875	539	712	-24.32%
INGLESIDE	1,764	9.1	38	50.1	2	3.1	460	23.4358	0.3886	685	884	-22.44%
CALDWELL	1,840	13.7	35	44.2	3	3.5	686	23.4826	0.3893	716	813	-11.91%
WEST RUSK	1,032	12.4	32	54.8	2	1.9	269	23.6153	0.3915	404	566	-28.55%
GLASSCOCK COUNTY	419	11.6	34	44.2	14	2.1	165	23.6179	0.3916	164	185	-11.41%
ABILENE	19,717	9.3	38	51.3	2	2.2	2,256	23.6554	0.3922	7,733	10,115	-23.55%
TIMPSON	684	7.4	38	56.1	2	2.8	362	23.7528	0.3938	269	384	-29.60%
TATUM	1,210	16.8	38	43.0	4	1.0	442	23.7589	0.3939	477	520	-8.39%
PRINGLE-MORSE CONS	95	12.6	30	53.7	19	0.0	39	23.7816	0.3943	37	51	-26.57%
VENUS	1,029	12.7	26	63.7	6	0.0	475	23.7837	0.3943	406	656	-38.10%
LOHN	99	7.3	37	62.6	0	0.0	50	23.8428	0.3953	39	62	-36.85%
HAMLIN	679	9.6	36	52.6	4	2.4	259	23.8706	0.3958	269	357	-24.76%
FLATONIA	537	10.0	44	37.4	7	1.3	308	23.9347	0.3968	213	201	6.11%
STAR	121	7.6	27	76.0	3	1.4	102	24.1124	0.3998	48	92	-47.40%
SAN ANGELO	17,372	6.7	48	43.1	2	3.1	5,406	24.4191	0.4049	7,033	7,487	-6.06%
NUECES CANYON CONS	360	32.1	27	66.7	0	1.1	144	24.4524	0.4054	146	240	-39.22%
GRANGER	374	16.7	37	47.6	1	0.6	83	24.6136	0.4081	153	178	-14.27%
ANAHUAC	1,412	9.1	40	50.1	5	1.3	507	24.6764	0.4091	578	707	-18.34%
SPUR	416	13.2	38	50.0	0	1.3	120	24.6867	0.4093	170	208	-18.14%
JACKSONVILLE	4,454	11.1	38	45.2	7	3.5	2,230	24.6937	0.4094	1,624	2,013	-9.42%
PITTSBURG	2,085	11.3	39	44.1	6	3.6	1,042	24.7125	0.4097	854	920	-7.09%
SUDAN	405	5.5	44	52.8	4	0.5	139	24.7596	0.4105	166	214	-22.25%
GANADO	710	9.3	39	51.1	6	1.0	299	24.8402	0.4119	292	363	-19.40%
VAN VLECK	1,057	11.1	42	47.5	1	1.4	448	24.8590	0.4122	436	502	-13.23%
LEGGETT	206	10.5	32	62.6	4	1.5	76	24.9003	0.4128	85	129	-34.05%
GREENVILLE	5,326	13.4	38	45.2	4	2.9	2,179	24.9004	0.4128	2,199	2,407	-8.66%
CROWELL	383	13.6	34	55.9	3	0.0	273	24.9415	0.4135	156	214	-26.02%
EDNA	1,730	11.0	42	43.7	2	5.2	781	25.0421	0.4152	716	756	-4.99%
HASKELL CONS	779	7.5	42	56.5	2	0.3	219	25.0840	0.4159	324	440	-26.39%
LAZBUDDIE	239	13.4	36	50.6	11	0.0	171	25.1270	0.4166	100	121	-17.67%
VERNON	2,645	17.3	38	46.3	3	0.8	949	25.1480	0.4170	1,103	1,225	-9.95%
EAST CENTRAL	6,559	7.5	49	42.8	3	1.9	2,570	25.2683	0.4189	2,746	2,807	-2.11%
MASON	704	21.4	32	49.1	5	2.5	277	25.4691	0.4223	297	346	-14.00%
HOLLAND	426	19.4	26	61.5	0	1.3	211	25.5584	0.4238	181	262	-31.10%
MEDINA VALLEY	2,272	26.2	47	42.4	3	1.6	885	25.6412	0.4251	966	963	0.27%
COLDSPRING-OAKHURST CONS	1,730	14.1	35	55.1	0	2.6	708	25.6419	0.4251	735	953	-22.64%
FANNINDEL	304	5.9	40	68.8	0	0.8	16	25.6903	0.4259	129	209	-38.09%

DISTRICT NAME	Students	MOB	MIN	ECDIS	ESL	DOUT	Tex AtR Kids	P Wght	Add-On Weight	Pred AtR Kids	Funded Kids	% Gain/Loss
GRUVER	486	18 1	35	48.6	6	1.6	180	25 6983	0 4261	207	236	-12.33%
RANKIN	403	12.1	43	44 9	7	0.0	114	25 7226	0 4265	172	181	-5.02%
MCMULLEN COUNTY	200	11 7	43	50 5	0	0.0	74	25 7574	0.4271	85	101	-15 43%
SILVERTON	287	9 8	36	58 2	8	0.0	206	25 8416	0 4285	123	167	-26.38%
CHILLICOTHE	297	13 1	34	61 6	1	0.0	129	25 8425	0 4285	127	183	-30 44%
PETTUS	447	6 7	40	61 5	1	0.8	236	25 8685	0 4289	192	275	-30 26%
CRANE	1,219	7 2	50	36 6	8	1 1	656	25 8709	0 4289	523	471	11 12%
WEIMAR	572	20 7	41	45 3	3	0.3	198	25 8801	0 4291	245	259	-5 28%
DEVINE	1 772	8 4	48	44 8	3	2.6	619	25 9516	0 4303	762	794	-3 96%
FT SAM HOUSTON	1,069	12 1	53	33 2	3	0.4	155	26 1539	0 4336	464	355	30 61%
BRADY	1,452	11.2	39	57 0	2	1.0	464	26 2151	0 4346	631	826	-23 75%
MOUNT ENTERPRISE	361	25 8	34	48 8	0	2.7	211	26.2406	0 4351	157	176	-10 85%
PALESTINE	3,829	6 1	49	47 0	4	4 6	2,065	26 2474	0 4352	1 666	1 800	-7 41%
FERRIS	1 620	8 1	45	49 7	6	1 1	471	26 2124	0 4362	707	805	-12 22%
NEW BRAUNFELS	5,565	12 3	46	38 3	7	2.2	1 692	26 3506	0 4369	2,431	2 131	14 07%
DIME BOX	224	9 2	40	59 4	4	0.0	99	26 3875	0 4375	96	133	-26 35%
TRINITY	1,254	17 1	33	52.8	2	3.2	746	26 5500	0 4402	552	662	-16 63%
ANDREWS	3,633	6 1	49	43 5	9	2.2	1,502	26.5876	0 4408	1,602	1,580	1.34%
TEMPLE	8,613	12.2	47	44 2	2	0.3	2,791	26.6350	0.4416	3,804	3,807	-0.09%
ARANSAS COUNTY	3,272	13 1	39	51 1	6	1.2	1,633	26 7164	0 4430	1,449	1,672	-13 32%
THREE RIVERS	832	10.6	49	43 8	2	1 2	485	26 8462	0 4451	370	364	1 62%
DEVERS	126	19.0	37	53 2	0	0.0	34	26 9784	0 4473	56	67	-15 92%
NORDHEIM	103	11 5	40	54 4	2	4.5	42	27 0010	0 4477	46	56	-17 71%
JUDSON	14 408	10 5	52	38 2	2	2.9	4 452	27 0605	0 4487	6,464	5,504	17 45%
LIBERTY HILL	1,095	15 4	42	47 6	0	1 5	223	27 0980	0 4493	492	521	-5 61%
CLEVELAND	2,921	12 9	37	50 5	8	4 1	1 248	27 1183	0 4496	1 313	1 475	-10 97%
SAN SABA	806	18 8	30	52 6	4	4 9	348	27 1548	0 4502	363	424	-14 41%
WHITEFACE CONS	539	15 3	40	51 6	2	0.4	278	27 2335	0 4515	243	279	-12 83%
KNOX CITY-O'BRIEN	437	10.0	46	49 2	5	1.0	182	27 3731	0 4538	198	215	-7 75%
CAMERON	1,330	6 1	49	52 6	2	0 9	520	27 4754	0 4555	606	700	-13 40%
SHELDON	3,893	10 4	45	45 7	8	2.8	1,544	27 5503	0 4568	1,778	1,779	-0 05%
SANTA GERTRUDIS	170	9 1	69	17 6	4	0.0	66	27 5705	0 4571	78	30	*59 73%
BOYS RANCH	473	34 0	18	83 7	0	0.7	405	27 5936	0 4575	216	396	-45 34%
KERENS	671	17 6	37	53 9	1	0 9	240	27 6318	0 4581	307	362	-15 00%
MARSHALL	6,304	7 3	53	47 3	2	2.5	3,351	27 6609	0 4586	2,891	2,982	-3 04%
GOODRICH	301	7 4	46	56 1	6	0.0	96	27 6923	0 4591	138	169	-18 16%
FARWELL	560	11.0	37	55 5	15	0.0	279	27 7016	0 4593	257	311	-17 24%
COLORADO	1,256	10.6	46	50 1	3	2.4	730	27.7132	0 4595	577	629	-8.29%
CORSICANA	4,894	12.4	45	46 9	4	2.2	2,654	27 7822	0 4606	2,254	2,295	-1 78%
GOLIAD	1,340	15 1	45	43 7	1	2.8	462	27.9240	0.4630	620	586	5.95%
LOUISE	512	15.8	41	46.5	7	1.9	277	27 9887	0.4641	238	238	-0 20%
ARANSAS PASS	2,218	13 1	47	45 9	3	0.7	1,274	27 9946	0 4642	1,029	1,018	1 12%
LAKE WORTH	1,627	15 2	36	53 4	8	2.3	1 191	28 0158	0 4645	756	869	-13 01%
LOMETA	312	14 1	34	62 5	7	0 0	99	28.0596	0 4652	145	195	-25 56%
MILFORD	230	8 4	43	66 5	0	1 6	55	28 1475	0 4667	107	153	-29 82%
MALONE	61	15.7	28	68 9	6	0.0	21	28.1627	0 4669	28	42	-32 23%
EL CAMPO	3,573	7 9	56	43 0	3	1 1	1 116	28.2625	0 4686	1 674	1 536	8 97%
TEXARKANA	5,502	8 1	51	53 0	1	1 7	3,029	28 2664	0 4690	2,560	2 916	-11 51%
COMFORT	868	13 4	43	47 7	7	2 1	411	28 3711	0 4704	418	424	-1 39%
BIG SPRING	4 553	10 1	51	46 6	2	2 4	2,379	28 4566	0 4716	2,148	2 131	0 82%
CALHOUN COUNTY	4,314	9 2	54	39 3	5	3 6	1 505	28 4758	0 4721	2,037	1 695	20 13%
ANSON	829	12 7	40	60 2	3	0 5	387	28 5373	0 4731	392	499	2* 40%
WOODVILLE	1 723	16 2	35	60 1	0	3 6	686	28 6261	0 4746	816	1 036	2* 03%
CHANNELVIEW	5,538	15 5	42	48 2	12	0 5	3 418	28 6517	0 4750	2,631	2 669	-1 44%
MIDLAND	23 074	10 6	46	48 1	6	4 8	8 422	28 7047	0 4759	10,981	11 099	-1 06%
JASPER	3,547	10 9	47	53 8	2	1 3	1 406	28 7706	0 4770	1,692	1 908	-11 34%
EDEN CONS	394	12 3	46	50 0	3	2.6	134	28 8168	0 4778	188	197	-4 44%
ABERNATHY	916	6 7	53	51 5	5	0 5	200	28 8850	0 4789	439	472	-7 01%
LA VEGA	2,510	10 7	41	56 9	5	5 9	1,175	28.8933	0 4791	1 202	1 428	-15 81%
ITASCA	535	8 8	46	60 7	3	1 0	277	28 9727	0 4804	257	325	-20 86%
HUNTSVILLE	6,915	16 7	43	43 0	5	4 1	2,742	29 0928	0 4824	3,336	2,974	12 18%
PAINT ROCK	154	28 2	42	58 4	0	0 0	61	29 1679	0 4836	74	90	-17 19%
TULOSO-MIDWAY	2,946	9 5	53	47 4	3	1 7	851	29 2344	0 4847	1 426	1 396	2 26%
SUNDOWN	590	8 5	51	56 4	1	1 4	158	29 3852	0 4872	287	333	-13 62%
MONAHANS-WICKETT-PYOTE	2,607	9 9	52	48 2	4	1 5	1 388	29 5298	0 4896	1 276	1,257	1 58%
GEORGE WEST	1 357	14 5	47	45 1	2	4 7	476	29 6237	0 4912	667	612	8 90%
BRYAN	12,845	8 9	52	49 5	5	1 6	5,320	29 6396	0 4914	6,312	6,358	-0 72%
BOLING	978	11 2	54	44 6	3	0 0	438	29 6405	0 4914	481	438	9 70%
WINTERS	859	11 1	45	57 6	5	0 7	471	29 7536	0 4933	424	495	-14 36%
SHELBYVILLE	743	16 5	40	55 2	2	2 9	398	29 8684	0 4952	368	410	-10 29%
CLARKSVILLE	1 335	6 4	55	57 2	0	2.6	641	29 9458	0 4965	663	764	-13 20%
PARIS	3 855	15 4	42	56 2	0	4 3	1,568	30 0990	0 4990	1 924	2,167	-11 20%
SEMINOLE	2,364	8 7	44	55 3	11	4 5	1,206	30 1374	0 4997	1 181	1,307	-9 64%
NEWTON	1,604	19 9	39	55 5	0	1 6	763	30 1386	0 4997	802	890	-9 96%
YOAKUM	1,622	14 4	44	49 3	5	4 6	727	30 1479	0 4999	811	800	1 39%
MADISONVILLE CONS	1,902	15 9	41	54 3	5	2 6	694	30 3735	0 5036	958	1,033	-7 26%
TYLER	16 656	9 9	54	42.8	7	3 8	6,852	30 4899	0 5055	8,420	7,129	18 11%
SOMERVILLE	798	13 8	46	53 6	3	2 1	18	30 5125	0 5059	404	428	-5 62%
LINGLEVILLE	202	4 4	45	57 4	17	3 4	82	30 5782	0 5070	102	116	-11 67%
SWEETWATER	2,875	14 5	46	54 0	2	1 5	1,266	30 5952	0 5073	1,458	1,553	-6 06%
GIDDINGS	1 754	19 6	46	44 0	4	2 4	941	30 5987	0 5073	890	772	15 30%
IDALOU	869	13 3	52	42 3	9	3 5	420	30 6235	0 5077	441	368	20 03%
JEFFERSON	1 677	12 0	47	59 7	0	2 6	934	30 6357	0 5079	852	1 001	-14 92%

DISTRICT NAME	Students	MOB	MIN	ECDIS	ESL	DOUT	Tex AtR Kids	P Wght	Add-On Weight	Pred AtR Kids	Funded Kids	% Gain/Loss
SONORA	1,077	14 3	54	37 2	10	1.0	670	30.6753	0 5086	548	401	36 72%
DENVER CITY	1 864	6 4	52	49 4	13	2.4	747	30 9253	0 5127	956	921	3 79%
LUFKIN	7 983	12 2	48	49 2	8	3 1	4,006	30 9964	0 5139	4 103	3 926	4 46%
LANCASTER	3,945	18 7	61	32.2	2	0.0	2,334	31 0432	0 5147	2 030	1 270	59 84%
TERRELL	3,792	12.9	49	53 0	4	1 1	1,818	31 1419	0 5163	1,958	2,010	-2 56%
LEVELLAND	3,763	11 9	52	49.0	3	3.7	1,459	31 1500	0 5165	1,943	1 844	5 40%
NEW WAVERLY	864	17 2	44	55 6	2	0 7	355	31 2323	0 5178	447	480	-6 86%
REAGAN COUNTY	1,152	9 3	57	44 3	7	1 8	433	31 3518	0 5198	599	510	17 34%
MCGREGOR	1,192	16 0	46	49.7	12	0.2	806	31 3840	0 5203	620	592	4 70%
ALTO	660	10.6	47	60.9	5	2.0	293	31 4569	0 5216	344	402	-14 36%
SKIDMORE-TYNAN	691	36 4	55	64 1	5	0.0	229	31 4629	0 5217	360	443	-18 62%
BAY CITY	4 804	9 5	54	50 3	5	3.6	2,662	31 4732	0 5218	2,507	2,416	3 74%
ROSCOE	433	22.5	48	50 6	4	0 0	150	31 5038	0 5223	226	219	3 23%
GRAND PRAIRIE	17 571	14 1	52	41 7	7	3 2	6,449	31 5575	0 5232	9,194	7 327	25 47%
ENNIS	4 270	11 4	51	46 7	8	4 9	2,631	31 7308	0 5261	2,246	1 994	12 65%
POST	1,017	10 6	49	59 0	6	1 1	316	31 9235	0 5293	536	600	-10 29%
WOODSBORO	599	13 6	53	50 6	1	1 4	235	31 9361	0 5295	317	303	4 64%
LOOP	156	9 3	47	60 1	9	2.7	15	31 9475	0 5297	84	95	-11 87%
OLFEN	70	15 0	34	82 9	0	0.0	33	31 9491	0 5297	37	58	-36 10%
WHITHARRAL	215	15 8	46	50 2	7	0.8	68	31 9793	0 5302	114	108	5 62%
MEXIA	2,246	17 0	46	53 2	4	1 6	1,020	32.0421	0 5313	1,193	1,195	-0 14%
MUNDAY	467	26 6	49	51 0	6	2.1	281	32.0651	0 5316	248	238	4 24%
AMHERST	196	12.8	50	54 6	5	0.9	88	32.1163	0.5325	104	107	-2 47%
SPADE	139	14.6	51	53.2	0	3.1	62	32.1295	0.5327	74	74	0 13%
NACOGDOCHES	6,061	12.8	48	51.2	9	3.1	3,555	32.1507	0 5331	3,231	3,103	4 11%
GOOSE CREEK	17,837	23 3	50	44 5	10	2.3	7,460	32.1543	0.5331	9,509	7,938	19 80%
VICTORIA	14,582	12 1	56	46 9	3	2.9	6,014	32.2007	0.5339	7,785	6,839	13 84%
STANTON	866	9 4	55	50.2	7	2.7	407	32.2408	0 5346	463	435	6.48%
IRVING	25,812	11 8	51	45 3	14	1 8	13,251	32.3454	0 5363	13,843	11 693	18 39%
DIBOLL	2,006	0 0	57	63 7	11	1.5	1 182	32.4559	0.5381	1,079	1,278	-15 52%
KILLEEN	27,394	12 2	57	48 3	2	2 0	7 686	32 5102	0 5390	14,766	13 231	11 60%
CUERO	1 967	11 7	53	57 7	1	2 0	779	32 5299	0 5393	1,061	1 135	-6 53%
STAMFORD	855	14 7	46	58 6	4	3 0	344	32 5570	0 5396	462	501	-7 68%
NEW HOME	201	9 5	51	59 2	6	0 0	100	32 5812	0 5402	109	119	-8 75%
VALENTINE	62	10 3	55	61 0	0	0 0	18	32 7116	0 5424	44	50	-11 09%
MOUNT PLEASANT	4 202	12 7	48	50 3	17	0 1	1 810	32 7171	0 5424	2 279	2 114	7 84%
LOCKHART	3,860	15 0	53	49 7	4	0 4	1 602	32 7874	0 5436	2 098	1 918	9 38%
MENARD	446	11 0	53	61 7	1	0 5	311	32 8110	0 5440	243	275	-11 83%
BLEDSOE	30	3 3	47	90 0	0	0 0	0	32 8293	0 5443	16	27	-39 52%
BOOKER	425	11 5	43	53 2	19	3 0	185	32 8490	0 5446	231	226	2 36%
PADUCAH	407	18 9	42	61 4	3	2 0	186	32 8617	0 5448	222	250	-11 26%
COMSTOCK	127	18 1	52	50 4	2	0 0	37	33 0111	0 5473	70	64	8 60%
WELLINGTON	723	14 7	46	53 6	12	1 2	265	33 0194	0 5475	396	389	1 76%
STAFFORD MSD	2,117	18 5	65	30 8	12	0 3	916	33 0504	0 5480	1 160	652	77 91%
WEST ORANGE-COVE CONS	3 782	16 1	50	55 9	1	2 3	2,132	33 0563	0 5481	2,073	2,114	-1 95%
BARTLETT	529	9 6	56	56 7	3	2.7	141	33 0951	0 5487	290	300	-3 22%
SCHLEICHER	790	14 1	53	46 7	8	2.0	275	33 1250	0 5492	434	369	17 60%
GRADY	229	6 9	46	52 8	24	2.1	123	33 1600	0 5498	126	121	4 13%
LULING	1 493	10 1	55	57 7	4	1 0	879	33 1892	0 5503	822	862	-4 63%
TERRELL COUNTY	284	10 3	58	47 5	9	0 0	129	33 2757	0 5517	157	135	16 15%
TENAHA	360	12 5	48	60 5	8	0 5	222	33 3326	0 5527	210	230	-8 65%
ODEM-EDROY	1 232	22 1	45	61 9	0	0 0	601	33 3405	0 5528	681	763	-10 70%
LUBBOCK	30 389	15 4	54	51 0	2	3 0	12.692	33 5015	0 5555	16,860	15 496	8 91%
SAN AUGUSTINE	1 169	10 3	58	58 3	1	0 4	740	33 5418	0 5561	650	682	-4 61%
PLEASANTON	3,355	11 4	57	54 5	3	1 1	1 939	33 5901	0 5569	1 866	1,829	2 19%
TAYLOR	2,706	11 7	58	48 7	5	2.2	1 510	33.6123	0.5573	1,508	1,318	14 43%
AVALON	202	21 8	44	60 4	10	0 0	125	33 6210	0 5574	113	122	-7 71%
ROCHESTER	177	20 0	42	64 4	6	0.0	83	33 7126	0 5590	99	114	-13 21%
TURKEY-QUITAQUE	284	13 9	47	63 0	5	3 4	143	33 7193	0 5591	159	179	-11 26%
SOUTHLAND	181	39 4	54	76 8	4	1.7	146	33 8291	0 5609	102	139	-26 97%
HILLSBORO	1 661	24.2	46	58 5	7	1.7	843	33 8705	0 5616	933	972	-4 00%
ELGIN	2,473	13 6	52	50 3	10	2.0	1,422	33 9011	0 5621	1,390	1 244	11 75%
MCCAMEY	761	10 9	53	52 8	11	1 9	442	33 9226	0 5624	428	402	6 52%
NAVASOTA	2,999	15 0	53	52 7	4	4 4	1,432	33 9538	0 5630	1,668	1 581	6 82%
DUMAS	3 915	15 9	53	43 8	19	0 6	1 966	33 9683	0 5632	2,205	1 715	28 58%
SEGUIN	7,064	9 1	60	50 1	6	3 6	3,992	34 0024	0 5638	3,982	3 539	12 53%
FLORESVILLE	2,802	15 4	56	48 2	4	2.3	1,503	34.0481	0 5645	1,582	1,351	17 12%
BUENA VISTA	133	19 5	47	61 7	2	1 1	90	34 1082	0 5655	75	82	-8 34%
JOURDANTON	1 210	15 9	51	57 7	4	1 3	423	34 2110	0 5672	666	698	-4 70%
HITCHCOCK	1 343	10 8	60	53 9	3	0 7	1 046	34 2196	0 5674	762	724	5 26%
ANTON	365	12 5	52	62 9	4	0 7	256	34 2228	0 5674	218	242	-9 79%
KERMIT	1 635	8 6	59	51 8	10	0 1	853	34 2497	0 5679	928	847	9 63%
LONGVIEW	8 090	13 8	59	49 3	3	2 7	2.767	34 4090	0 5705	4 615	3 988	15 72%
KRESS	355	10 8	54	56 9	8	0 0	159	34 4137	0 5706	203	209	-3 13%
BURKEVILLE	449	17 1	47	69 5	1	0 0	123	34 5312	0 5725	257	312	-17 62%
AGUA DULCE	365	3 6	69	50 1	8	0 0	156	34 5561	0 5729	209	183	14 36%
REFUGIO	823	13 2	61	48 1	4	0 2	381	34 6029	0 5737	472	396	19 28%
MANOR	1 748	13 6	55	56 3	4	3 1	606	34 6044	0 5737	1,003	984	1 91%
MARIETTA	35	7 9	54	77 1	0	0 0	0	34 6556	0 5746	20	27	-25 47%
BUCKHOLTS	155	15 5	43	70 3	8	0 0	67	34 7155	0 5756	89	109	-18 12%
WESTHOFF	49	28 1	51	75 5	2	0 0	19	34 7682	0 5765	28	37	-23 65%
ALPINE	1 268	11 4	58	54 5	6	1 4	530	34 8007	0 5770	732	691	5 67%
MEMPHIS	536	18 1	55	49 1	7	2 1	305	35 0963	0 5819	312	263	18 51%

DISTRICT NAME	Students	MOB	MIN	ECDIS	ESL	DOUT	Tex AtR Kids	P Wght	Add-On Weight	Pred AtR Kids	Funded Kids	% Gain/Loss
CORRIGAN-CAMDEN	1,210	9 2	54	61 9	10	1 2	638	35 1454	0 5827	705	749	-5.86%
MULESHOE	1,508	8 7	58	57 4	8	3 3	652	35.2167	0 5839	881	866	1.72%
GONZALES	2,608	11 0	58	59 8	4	2 4	1,472	35 2168	0 5839	1,523	1,560	-2.36%
BROWNFIELD	2,496	8 1	64	57 2	3	1 9	853	35 2685	0 5848	1,460	1,428	2.23%
LA MARQUE	4,690	12.5	71	39 4	1	3 7	2,044	35 3512	0 5861	2,749	1,848	48.76%
CROCKETT COUNTY CONS CSD	952	8.0	61	50 8	10	4 5	607	35.4888	0 5884	560	484	15.83%
SNOOK	536	20.8	62	59 5	0	3 8	220	35.5569	0 5895	316	319	-0.92%
RIVIERA	606	14 0	63	49.7	3	1 7	199	35.5699	0.5897	357	301	18 66%
HONDO	1,971	12.9	63	51.6	3	3 1	900	35.6081	0 5904	1,164	1 017	14 42%
FT STOCKTON	3,023	30.9	75	57 8	11	0 3	1,696	35.6569	0 5912	1,787	1,747	2.28%
TAHOKA	756	10 5	58	60 6	5	4 2	372	35 6676	0 5914	447	458	-2.41%
AUSTIN	73,191	9.9	60	49.8	10	4 6	30,241	35.6967	0 5919	43,318	36,449	18.85%
TULIA	1,445	11 7	57	61.0	6	1 3	578	35.7734	0 5931	657	882	-2 77%
ORANGE GROVE	1,297	23 9	59	67 8	3	2 7	562	35.8296	0 5941	770	879	-12 38%
PATTON SPRINGS	110	9 9	40	85 5	11	1 6	56	35.8559	0 5945	65	94	-30 47%
LAMAR CONS	13,531	18.4	60	47 1	6	3 1	6,382	35.8809	0 5949	8,050	6,373	26 31%
MORGAN	155	19 2	38	87 1	7	1 2	86	36 0189	0 5972	93	135	-31 44%
SLATON	1,667	13 9	61	60.9	2	5 4	828	36.0978	0 5985	998	1 015	-1 72%
LITTLEFIELD	1,636	19 3	62	53.5	4	2 0	734	36.4257	0 6039	988	875	12 89%
AUSTWELL-TIVOLI	224	13 4	69	52.2	0	1 0	108	36 4283	0 6040	135	117	15 71%
KEENE	696	9 6	49	76 3	9	2 6	426	36 4682	0 6046	421	531	-20 75%
ROPES	334	17 6	58	62 9	4	0 7	175	36 6733	0 6080	203	210	-3 33%
PLAINS	534	10 2	55	64 2	11	1 3	220	36 6821	0 6082	325	343	-5 27%
PASADENA	39,189	10 3	58	52 1	15	2 2	17 422	36 6847	0 6082	23 836	20 418	16 74%
GRANDFALLS-ROYALTY	170	9 0	65	64 7	2	1 1	100	36 7978	0 6101	104	110	-5 70%
WHARTON	2,806	14 0	65	57 1	3	1 9	1 117	36 8595	0 6111	1,715	1 602	7 03%
SIERRA BLANCA	147	20.5	60	62.6	4	0 0	45	36 8599	0 6111	90	92	-2 37%
LORAINE	213	15 8	62	72 3	0	1 9	60	36 8737	0 6114	130	154	-15.44%
SPRINGLAKE-EARTH	540	11 9	61	57 8	8	0 4	305	36 9170	0 6121	331	312	5 90%
CROSBYTON	578	8 8	62	63 3	6	2 4	219	36 9229	0 6122	354	366	-3 29%
LYTLE	1,142	9 3	64	54 5	9	2 9	719	37 0568	0 6144	702	622	12.73%
PALACIOS	1,745	24 7	63	58 5	11	1 9	1 028	37 1103	0 6153	1,074	1,021	5 18%
ECTOR COUNTY	28,161	20.3	54	56.7	13	3 9	12,543	37 1266	0 6156	17,335	15,967	8 56%
LOCKNEY	840	12 0	64	65 1	3	2 5	295	37 3020	0 6185	520	547	-5 00%
KARNES CITY	1,075	13.6	63	58 7	6	1 1	508	37.3411	0.6191	666	631	5 47%
EVERMAN	3,269	18 7	68	55 3	3	0 4	851	37.3462	0 6192	2,024	1,808	11 97%
PAWNEE	134	10 9	63	64 2	5	0 0	41	37 3576	0.6194	83	86	-3.52%
PLAINVIEW	6,239	8 4	67	59 9	5	2 9	2,788	37.4199	0.6204	3,871	3,737	3.58%
HEMPSTEAD	1,322	14 7	64	55 9	7	4 1	550	37.4492	0 6209	821	739	11.07%
NIXON-SMILEY CONS	981	9 7	59	69 7	7	1 5	702	37 5109	0 6219	610	684	-10.77%
CROCKETT	1,941	10 9	65	66 3	3	1 8	837	37 5610	0 6228	1,209	1,287	-6.07%
BISHOP CONS	1,431	11 3	68	54 1	6	1 8	730	37 5716	0 6229	891	774	15 15%
WILSON	243	19 8	59	66 3	7	0 0	137	37 5950	0 6233	151	161	-5 98%
BEAUMONT	20,057	7 1	72	57 7	3	3 8	11,908	37 6698	0 6246	12,527	11,573	8 24%
KENEDY	1,142	19 6	77	68 7	3	4 1	622	37 7362	0 6257	715	785	-8 93%
LA GLORIA	81	10 4	76	53 1	1	0 0	24	37 8183	0 6270	51	43	18 08%
RICE CONS	1,425	17 5	64	56 9	8	2 1	774	37 8295	0 6272	894	811	10 23%
BEEVILLE	4,286	13 6	72	64 6	1	3 3	2,122	37 8840	0 6281	2,693	2,770	-2 77%
PRAIRIE LEA	174	16 6	53	78 2	8	1 0	84	37 9055	0 6285	109	136	-19 63%
GALENA PARK	16,992	15 7	70	39 5	11	3 1	8,856	37 9944	0 6299	10,704	6,712	59 48%
KNIPPA	219	12 2	59	58 0	14	0 0	134	38 0059	0 6301	138	127	8 64%
SABINAL	475	15 7	63	63 4	7	1 3	225	38 0671	0 6312	300	301	-0 45%
MARATHON	125	14 7	72	62 4	1	0 0	43	38 0863	0 6315	79	78	1 20%
CORPUS CHRISTI	41,902	10 7	74	51 1	5	2 2	14,571	38 1650	0 6328	26,515	21 412	23 83%
MARLIN	1,800	13 7	67	68 3	4	1 7	1 058	38 3205	0 6354	1,144	1,229	-6 98%
PETERSBURG	428	9 4	67	54 9	11	1 0	256	38 3463	0 6358	272	235	15 81%
COTTON CENTER	177	16 9	54	70 1	12	0 0	66	38.3723	0 6362	113	124	-9 24%
GOREE	93	15 2	78	77 4	0	4 8	67	38 4194	0 6370	59	72	-17 70%
DEL VALLE	4,539	16 0	65	66 3	8	3 1	2,014	38 5267	0 6388	2,899	3,009	-3 65%
LAMESA	2,791	8 2	68	58 1	9	4 4	1,265	38 6320	0 6405	1,788	1,622	10 24%
GALVESTON	9,926	13 7	71	50 9	9	4 0	7 428	38 6585	0 6410	6,362	5 052	25 92%
SOUTH TEXAS	1,814	13 6	78	49 0	4	0 3	565	38 6749	0 6412	1 163	869	30 66%
KENEDY COUNTY WIDE CSD	43	6 2	98	2 3	16	0 0	6	38 6879	0 6414	28	1	2688 89%
RICARDO	635	7 9	73	61 4	5	0 0	143	38 8091	0 6435	409	390	4 80%
SINTON	2,253	14 6	79	59 7	3	2 1	1 175	38 8555	0 6442	1 451	1 345	7 91%
OAKWOOD	312	15 2	71	73 1	3	0 0	216	38 8665	0 6444	201	226	-11 65%
HEARNE	1,528	12.2	73	67 5	3	2 3	770	38 8778	0 6446	985	1,031	-4 50%
KARNACK	398	8 7	69	80 4	0	0 5	330	38 9326	0 6455	257	320	-19 71%
UNION	155	9 5	57	78 1	10	1 5	116	38 9633	0 6460	100	121	-17 26%
BANQUETE	888	12 0	73	66 1	4	0 2	287	39.2006	0 6499	577	587	-1 67%
SPRING BRANCH	28,442	14 3	57	48 1	26	2 0	13 085	39 2312	0 6505	18,500	13,681	35 23%
SAN MARCOS CONS	6,521	7 6	67	56 9	14	1 7	2,946	39.2338	0 6505	4,242	3,710	14 32%
MEADOW	303	12.5	61	63 4	14	0 0	135	39.2995	0 6516	197	192	2.77%
BRACKETT	564	11 8	65	65 6	10	0 0	257	39 3046	0 6517	381	383	-0 66%
O'DONNELL	438	9 7	73	59 8	7	0 0	124	39 3315	0 6521	286	262	9 05%
LANEVILLE	292	18 7	76	85 3	6	2 0	127	39 3419	0 6523	190	249	-23.53%
FLOYDADA	1,201	16 3	67	63 9	10	0 2	605	39 3488	0 6524	784	767	2.10%
MARFA	469	17 0	83	66 3	5	2 4	284	39 3777	0 6529	306	311	-1 53%
DRISCOLL	269	12 7	78	72 9	1	0 0	40	39 4444	0 6540	176	196	-10.29%
NATALIA	992	12 9	70	66 9	8	3 9	612	39 4637	0 6543	649	664	-2.20%
FRIONA	1,239	10 8	66	63 5	11	2 0	711	39 4705	0 6544	811	787	3 06%
COOLIDGE	235	14 5	60	84 7	10	3 2	165	39 6589	0 6575	155	199	-22.37%
KINGSVILLE	5,146	15 7	79	63 2	7	1 6	2 769	39 7579	0 6592	3 392	3 252	4 30%

DISTRICT NAME	Students	MOB	MIN	ECDIS	ESL	DOUT	Tex AtR Kids	P Wght	Add-On Weight	Pred AtR Kids	Funded Kids	% Gain/Loss
ROYAL	1,403	17 9	75	66 1	11	3 5	934	39 7698	0 6594	925	927	-0 24%
ALIEF	34,680	20 0	77	37 9	20	1 7	15,887	39 8337	0 6604	22,904	13 144	74 26%
WACO	15,564	1 3	74	71 9	6	1 8	11 559	40 0436	0 6639	10 333	11 191	-7 66%
UVALDE CONS	5,360	19 2	79	67 0	13	4 5	3,315	40 1570	0 6658	3 569	3 591	-0 63%
PORT ARTHUR	11,970	16 2	80	65 0	8	0 6	4,988	40 1651	0 6659	7,971	7 781	2 45%
MORTON	736	13 6	72	75 3	6	1 5	426	40 1967	0 6665	491	554	-11 49%
HALE CENTER	753	10 7	70	71 4	9	4 0	279	40 2789	0 6678	503	538	-6 47%
BLOOMINGTON	930	10 9	72	64 3	10	2 4	438	40 2792	0 6678	621	598	3 86%
FREER	1,084	10 2	81	58 5	7	1 8	614	40 4382	0 6705	727	634	14 61%
WEBB CONS	415	12 8	88	52 3	6	0 0	30	40 5542	0 6724	279	217	28 56%
RALLS	848	13 2	70	76 2	10	1 7	455	40 5673	0 6726	570	646	-11 73%
SOMERSET	2,221	17 5	76	74 3	11	0 2	1,412	40 5813	0 6728	1,494	1 650	-9 44%
OLTON	781	10 9	70	69 1	11	2 5	443	40 5957	0 6731	526	540	-2 59%
LORENZO	484	10 5	69	77 5	9	4 0	240	40 6159	0 6734	326	375	-13 11%
HEREFORD	4 423	12 0	72	61 2	13	3 6	2,293	40 6521	0 6740	2,981	2,707	10 13%
POTEET	1 547	7 9	81	72 6	3	1 6	1,020	40 7259	0 6752	1 045	1 123	-6 99%
TAFT	1,559	10 5	86	71 6	2	0 4	969	40 6466	0 6772	1 056	1 119	-5 68%
MUMFORD	124	31 4	73	93 5	26	0 0	.74	40 8898	0 6780	84	116	-27 49%
ALICE	5,994	7 0	83	62 5	6	3 2	2,995	41 0169	0 6801	4 076	3 746	8 81%
CHILTON	355	14 4	59	73 5	19	1 2	153	41 0655	0 6809	242	261	-7 37%
SEAGRAVES	768	9 6	75	68 5	11	2 0	449	41 3462	0 6855	526	526	0 08%
DIMMITT	1,526	11 6	74	67 4	13	3 3	1,034	41 3529	0 6856	1,046	1,029	1 73%
FORT WORTH	72,342	13.3	72	56 2	16	2 4	29,004	41 4251	0 6868	49,687	40,656	22.21%
CHARLOTTE	506	9.9	84	72 7	6	1 2	346	41 4555	0 6873	348	368	-5 46%
ALDINE	43,818	12 5	77	58 0	15	4 0	19,851	41 4575	0 6874	30,119	25,414	18 51%
WAELDER	263	11 8	93	87 5	2	4 0	119	41 5265	0 6885	181	230	-21 31%
WILMER-HUTCHINS	4,007	12 1	93	66 4	6	0 9	913	41 5523	0 6889	2,761	2,661	3 76%
NORTH FOREST	13,167	13 7	99	67 2	6	1 3	2,832	41 6630	0.6908	9,109	8,862	2.79%
KENDLETON	148	15 6	98	80 4	6	0.0	15	41 6872	0.6912	102	119	-14 03%
MATHIS	2,169	14 6	84	77 5	12	2 5	1,546	41.9502	0.6955	1,509	1.681	-10.25%
WEST OSO	1,856	9 8	98	47 8	6	1 9	1,027	41 9833	0 6961	1,293	888	45 62%
SOUTHSIDE	3,316	9 9	79	80 7	9	3 2	2,365	41 9929	0 6962	2,310	2,678	-13 72%
HART	507	21 4	76	75 9	21	0 0	274	41 9975	0 6963	353	385	-8 26%
DILLEY	962	10 9	83	72 9	10	1 9	600	42 0505	0 6972	685	716	-4 36%
JIM HOGG COUNTY	1,346	12 5	94	69 0	9	5 3	429	42 1060	0 6981	940	929	1 18%
PECOS-BARSTOW-TOYAH	3,309	16 3	87	61 8	16	1 7	1,900	42.1620	0 6990	2,313	2,045	13 11%
SHARYLAND	3,912	9 9	76	50 1	19	1 6	1,833	42.2233	0 7001	2,739	1,960	39 73%
CALVERT	337	8 0	87	88 7	3	1 4	303	42.2452	0 7004	236	299	-21 03%
BEN BOLT-PALITO BLANCO	504	11 9	92	65.7	10	0.0	226	42 4048	0 7031	354	331	7 01%
HARLINGEN CONS	15,894	11 6	85	63 5	14	2 4	8,804	42.5086	0 7046	11,202	10 093	10 99%
SOUTHWEST	8 704	11 9	84	72 0	13	1 6	5,979	42.5664	0 7058	6 143	6.267	-1 98%
ROBSTOWN	4,352	10 5	99	83 0	4	2 4	2,010	42 5774	0 7059	3 072	3 612	-14 95%
PREMONT	961	12 8	86	74 9	12	2 1	403	42 5864	0 7061	679	720	-5 73%
RUNGE	316	6 1	80	77 5	10	3 5	275	42 8021	0 7097	224	245	-8 43%
CULBERSON COUNTY	784	7 5	79	75 9	13	0 0	175	42 9891	0 7128	559	595	-6 09%
BALMORHEA	241	7 9	83	76 3	12	2 4	146	43 1799	0 7159	173	184	-6 17%
NEW SUMMERFIELD	297	10 0	65	73 7	23	5 7	192	43.2573	0 7172	213	219	-2.69%
DELL CITY	226	20 4	58	77 4	35	0 0	194	43.2709	0 7174	162	175	-7 31%
SAN FELIPE-DEL RIO CONS	10,245	14 5	85	71 7	19	2 5	6,810	43 3309	0 7184	7,360	7,346	0 20%
CANUTILLO	4 191	9 9	92	1 6	36	5 3	2,712	43 6657	0 7240	3,034	67	4424 86%
BROOKS	1 979	5 7	93	79 7	7	6 1	906	43 6961	0 7245	1 434	1 577	-9 09%
PEARSALL	2,390	10 5	85	76 1	16	2 4	1,520	43 6398	0 7245	1 732	1 819	-4 79%
POINT ISABEL	2,341	11 2	82	72 5	19	1 3	1 187	43 6160	0 7265	1 701	1 697	0 20%
HARLANDALE	14 732	9 6	92	77 4	13	1 2	9,620	43 6710	0 7274	10,716	11 403	-6 02%
SAN ANTONIO	60 419	13 1	94	92 9	13	5 5	34,179	43 8837	0 7276	43,960	56 129	-21 68%
HOUSTON	202,149	12 8	86	58 3	22	6 7	105,013	43 9105	0 7280	147,172	117,853	24 88%
LA FERIA	2,627	10 8	87	75 9	18	2 6	1,476	44 2019	0 7329	1,925	1,994	-3 44%
RIO HONDO	1 918	9 8	94	74 1	15	1 3	839	44 2531	0 7337	1,407	1,421	-0 98%
SAN DIEGO	1,668	10 5	99	80 5	13	0 4	647	44 2872	0 7343	1,225	1,343	-8 78%
SAN PERLITA	286	8 9	76	80 9	20	0 0	269	44 4137	0 7364	212	233	-8 98%
ANTHONY	750	11 1	95	78 8	17	0 6	619	44 6169	0 7397	555	591	-6 12%
EL PASO	54 880	8 8	80	64 2	24	2 3	35,691	44 6206	0 7398	47,999	41 653	15 24%
LYFORD	1 691	14 1	94	78 7	21	4 4	607	44 6357	0 7401	1,251	1,331	-5 96%
ROCKSPRINGS	466	10 4	76	73 4	25	0 5	294	44 6704	0 7406	345	342	0 90%
YSLETA	47,572	8 4	87	63 4	21	3 6	26,099	44 6840	0 7409	35,244	30,161	16 86%
RAYMONDVILLE	2,928	10 2	94	80 4	17	5 1	1,632	44 8135	0 7430	2,176	2,354	-7 59%
DALLAS	145,019	11 9	87	73 3	24	3 1	76,630	45 0319	0 7466	108,275	106,299	1 86%
SOUTH SAN ANTONIO	10,291	10 3	95	86 4	17	4 0	6,209	45 0740	0 7473	7,691	8,891	-13 50%
BOVINA	558	9 5	76	76 9	26	1 7	395	45 1565	0 7487	418	429	-2 64%
SAN BENITO CONS	6,324	7 2	96	80 8	15	6 1	5,409	45 2391	0 7501	6,244	6,726	-7 17%
CLINT	5,603	16 4	90	76 4	29	1 3	3,266	45 3380	0 7517	4,212	4,281	-1 61%
MCALLEN	21,845	14 1	88	62 0	30	3 5	11,674	45 4233	0 7531	16 452	13,544	21 47%
SOCORRO	16,621	8 7	89	69 2	24	1 2	12,609	45 5971	0 7560	14 229	13,024	9 25%
CARRIZO SPRINGS CONS	2,348	8 0	86	80 2	22	1 1	1 612	45 6833	0 7574	1 776	1 883	-5 56%
LOS FRESNOS CONS	5,586	10 7	90	79 1	25	1 9	3,795	45 8165	0 7596	4,243	4 419	-3 96%
LA PRYOR	475	15 7	87	73 5	33	0 7	376	45 9365	0 7616	362	349	3 62%
TERLINGUA CSD	101	8 9	61	85 1	36	0 0	37	46 0123	0 7629	77	86	-10 35%
EDGEWOOD	764	11 4	96	93 2	24	5 0	32	46 4448	0 7701	588	712	-17 38%
COTULLA	1,330	8 6	86	75 5	29	2 1	1 054	46 4836	0 7707	1 025	1 004	2 08%
FT HANCOCK	448	26 3	93	61 7	46	2 1	375	46 5488	0 7718	346	366	-5 53%
MISSION CONS	11 861	11 5	96	83 2	28	2 9	7 011	46 6173	0 7729	9 166	9 666	-5 10%
SANTA MARIA	506	32 4	100	97 8	56	5 3	430	46 8102	0 7761	393	495	-20 64%
RIO GRANDE CITY	7 731	13 0	100	12 5	48	4 0	6 043	46 8524	0 7768	6 006	966	521 45%

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SAN ISIDRO	346	9 0	97	76.0	29	0.6	250	47 0398	0.7799	270	263	2.62%
SANTA ROSA	1 133	9 9	98	87 0	29	2.3	874	47.2239	0 7830	887	986	-10.00%
WESLACO	12,838	14 3	96	83.7	36	1 0	10,106	47 2532	0 7835	10,058	10,745	-6.40%
UNITED	18 528	16 6	95	66 1	42	4 1	11,255	47 2790	0 7839	14,524	12,247	18.59%
PHARR-SAN JUAN-ALAMO	19 994	15 7	98	64 8	38	4 9	13,668	47 3541	0 7851	15,698	16,955	-7 41%
EAGLE PASS	11 682	13 6	98	88 2	37	2.2	8,991	47 6535	0 7901	9,230	10,304	-10 42%
MERCEDES	5 063	6 1	96	85 3	31	2 4	3,485	47 7368	0 7915	4,023	4,336	-7 21%
BENAVIDES	617	6 8	99	86 8	29	2.2	281	47 6011	0 7925	489	548	-10.75%
MIRANDO CITY	61	10 4	90	100 0	36	3.8	52	47 8658	0 7936	48	61	-20.64%
ZAPATA	2,882	11 7	93	79 9	39	0.7	2,204	47 8684	0.7937	2,287	2,303	-0 67%
FABENS	2,654	3 8	97	89 3	27	9 7	2,097	47 9771	0.7955	2,111	2,370	-10.92%
EDINBURG CONS	18 262	11 5	95	61 7	40	2.0	9,417	48.1090	0.7976	14,567	14,920	-2.37%
LASARA	290	9 3	97	89 7	38	0.0	174	48 3783	0 8021	233	260	-10.58%
BROWNSVILLE	40 111	6 0	97	79.3	40	3 6	32,021	48 6158	0.8060	32,331	31,806	1 65%
DONNA	9 202	13 7	98	88.0	50	1 4	7,326	48 9550	0 8117	7,469	8,098	-7 76%
ASHERTON	401	7 5	99	60.5	44	2.0	361	48 9896	0.8122	326	323	0 90%
CRYSTAL CITY	2,050	9 8	99	91.0	56	2.4	1,602	48 9896	0 8122	1,665	1,866	-10.74%
EDCOUCH-ELSA	4 413	7 0	99	88.0	54	3.6	2,820	48 9896	0.8122	3,584	3,883	-7 70%
HIDALGO	2,572	12 6	99	82.5	60	2.8	1,475	48 9896	0.8122	2,089	2,122	-1.55%
LA JOYA	12 770	9 5	99	84.7	63	5 0	9,409	48 9896	0.8122	10,372	10,816	-4.10%
LA VILLA	762	11 1	100	91 5	51	3 8	510	48 9896	0 8122	619	697	-11 23%
LAKEVIEW	87	17 0	87	94 3	67	11 1	59	48 9896	0 8122	71	82	-13 87%
LAREDO	23 630	12 7	98	83 7	54	1 6	15,576	48 9896	0 8122	19,193	19,776	-2.96%
MONTE ALTO	453	6 9	96	85 4	51	0 0	374	48 9896	0 8122	388	387	-4 89%
PRESIDIO	1 181	7 8	99	91 9	46	7 4	1,052	48 9896	0 8122	959	1,085	-11 62%
PROGRESO	1 786	12 6	100	94 8	67	5 4	1,479	48 9896	0 8122	1,452	1,695	-14 32%
RAMIREZ CSD	31	13 6	97	96 8	67	0 0	28	48 9896	0 8122	25	30	-16 09%
ROMA	5 751	9 8	100	92.2	53	4 9	4,316	48 9896	0 8122	4 671	5,302	-11 90%
SAN ELIZARIO	3 011	7 2	99	89 9	57	0 6	2,755	48 9896	0 8122	2,446	2,707	-9 65%
TORNILLO	546	13 0	98	96 7	52	5 7	525	48 9896	0 8122	443	528	-16 00%
	3,599 497						1,510,387			1,664,501	1,664,767	
					% TX AR		0 4196		%Pred AR	0 4624	0 4625	% TX Funded

Max Index
Min Index

Index = 0 01658

Correl Indx
w/% ECDIS

Correl
ECDIS & AtR

APPENDIX B

LIST OF TEXAS SCHOOL DISTRICTS

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

DISTRICT NAME	Students	MOB	MIN	ECDIS	ESL	DOUT	Tex AtR Kids	P Wght	Add-On Weight	Pred AtR Kids	Funded Kids	% Gain/Loss
ABBOTT	276	12.7	7	25.4	0	0.0	95	4.4913	0.0745	21	70	-70.68%
ABERNATHY	916	6.7	53	51.5	5	0.5	200	28.8850	0.4789	439	472	-7.01%
ABILENE	19,717	9.3	38	51.3	2	2.2	2,258	23.6554	0.3922	7,733	10,115	-23.55%
ACADEMY	942	11.3	12	26.1	0	0.0	445	6.6375	0.1100	104	246	-57.84%
ADRIAN	103	14.6	23	53.4	1	0.0	32	18.9218	0.3137	32	55	-41.25%
AGUA DULCE	365	3.6	69	50.1	8	0.0	156	34.5561	0.5729	209	183	14.36%
ALAMO HEIGHTS	4,018	10.9	29	23.5	3	1.2	1,154	12.9006	0.2139	859	944	-8.98%
ALBA-GOLDEN	640	13.3	4	31.1	1	2.0	426	6.6423	0.1101	70	199	-64.59%
ALBANY	564	9.6	15	36.3	3	0.4	185	12.9962	0.2155	122	205	-40.64%
ALDINE	43,818	12.5	77	58.0	15	4.0	19,851	41.4575	0.6874	30,119	25,414	18.51%
ALEDO	2,051	13.5	4	8.1	1	0.4	158	2.8518	0.0473	97	166	-41.63%
ALICE	5,994	7.0	53	62.5	6	3.2	2,995	41.0169	0.6801	4,076	3,746	8.81%
ALIEF	34,680	20.0	77	37.9	20	1.7	15,887	39.8337	0.6604	22,904	13,144	74.26%
ALLEN	6,839	13.8	11	6.2	1	1.7	835	3.0127	0.0500	342	424	-19.43%
ALLISON	71	11.3	0	35.2	0	0.0	21	6.8263	0.1132	8	25	-67.85%
ALPINE	1,268	11.4	58	54.5	6	1.4	530	34.8007	0.5770	732	691	5.87%
ALTO	660	10.6	47	60.9	5	2.0	293	31.4569	0.5216	344	402	-14.36%
ALVARADO	2,522	14.3	16	40.4	2	4.1	848	15.7683	0.2614	659	1,019	-35.29%
ALVIN	10,571	10.2	32	41.1	6	2.9	3,847	20.9882	0.3480	3,679	4,345	-15.33%
ALVORD	436	13.8	13	28.9	2	2.2	107	8.2508	0.1368	60	126	-52.66%
AMARILLO	29,601	9.5	39	42.5	5	3.1	1,538	23.2102	0.3848	11,391	12,580	-9.45%
AMHERST	196	12.8	50	54.6	5	0.9	88	32.1163	0.5325	104	107	-2.47%
ANAHUAC	1,412	9.1	40	50.1	5	1.3	507	24.6764	0.4091	578	707	-18.34%
ANDERSON-SHIRO CONS	494	11.7	30	40.5	1	1.5	177	19.0810	0.3164	156	200	-21.89%
ANDREWS	3,633	6.1	49	43.5	9	2.2	1,502	26.5876	0.4408	1,602	1,580	1.34%
ANGLETON	6,603	8.8	39	30.2	3	1.3	2,322	19.8740	0.3295	2,176	1,994	9.11%
ANNA	785	15.5	11	32.0	2	2.0	470	6.9802	0.1157	91	251	-63.83%
ANSON	829	12.7	40	60.2	3	0.5	387	28.5373	0.4731	392	499	-21.40%
ANTHONY	750	11.1	95	78.8	17	0.6	619	44.6169	0.7397	555	591	-6.12%
ANTON	385	12.5	52	62.9	4	0.7	258	34.2228	0.5674	218	242	-9.79%
APPLE SPRINGS	197	20.8	23	55.3	0	2.3	163	22.6461	0.3755	74	109	-32.10%
AQUILLA	173	21.4	6	45.7	0	6.6	109	14.3100	0.2373	41	79	-48.08%
ARANSAS COUNTY	3,272	13.1	39	51.1	6	1.2	1,633	26.7164	0.4430	1,449	1,672	-13.32%
ARANSAS PASS	2,218	13.1	47	45.9	3	0.7	1,274	27.9946	0.4642	1,029	1,018	1.12%
ARCHER CITY	590	13.7	2	23.6	0	0.7	138	3.4686	0.0578	34	139	-75.49%
ARGYLE	548	31.0	5	14.6	2	0.0	121	2.4703	0.0410	22	80	-71.95%
ARLINGTON	50,293	12.8	36	29.1	8	1.7	21,215	17.2075	0.2853	14,349	14,635	-1.96%
ARP	805	14.9	34	43.5	1	0.0	535	20.2810	0.3363	271	350	-22.70%
ASHERTON	401	7.5	99	80.5	44	2.0	361	48.9896	0.8122	326	323	0.90%
ASPERMONT	377	8.8	27	57.6	2	0.6	136	21.0679	0.3493	132	217	-39.36%
ATHENS	3,436	10.4	31	38.5	7	2.3	1,487	19.9633	0.3310	1,137	1,323	-14.03%
ATLANTA	2,022	7.4	36	44.4	0	1.6	1,182	20.8772	0.3461	700	898	-22.04%
AUBREY	815	12.5	4	25.4	0	0.0	237	4.1381	0.0686	56	207	-72.99%
AUSTIN	73,191	9.9	60	49.8	10	4.6	30,241	35.6967	0.5919	43,318	36,449	18.85%
AUSTWELL-TIVOLI	224	13.4	69	52.2	0	1.0	108	36.4283	0.6040	135	117	15.71%
AVALON	202	21.8	44	60.4	10	0.0	125	33.6210	0.5574	113	122	-7.71%
AVERY	366	13.4	12	53.3	0	1.0	213	16.0076	0.2654	97	195	-50.21%
AVINGER	177	15.3	29	49.7	0	0.0	56	20.2850	0.3363	60	88	-32.33%
AXTELL	639	21.3	13	23.2	0	0.0	284	2.4647	0.0409	26	148	-82.39%
AZLE	5,353	13.5	5	26.5	0	2.1	1,661	5.6612	0.0939	502	1,419	-64.58%
BAIRD	492	9.8	17	32.9	0	1.7	126	14.4622	0.2398	118	162	-27.12%
BALLINGER	1,220	8.4	36	50.7	0	3.6	453	22.0327	0.3653	446	619	-27.95%
BALMORHEA	241	7.9	83	76.3	12	2.4	146	43.1799	0.7159	173	184	-6.17%
BANDERA	1,906	14.8	17	32.7	1	0.4	579	7.7926	0.1292	246	623	-60.49%
BANGS	973	14.4	17	45.8	0	1.1	614	14.9328	0.2476	241	446	-45.94%
BANQUETE	888	12.0	73	66.1	4	0.2	287	39.2006	0.6499	577	587	-1.67%
BARBERS HILL	2,084	15.2	11	18.6	1	1.1	697	3.4192	0.0567	118	388	-69.52%
BARTLETT	529	9.6	56	56.7	3	2.7	141	23.0951	0.5487	290	300	-3.22%
BASTROP	5,016	14.5	34	41.0	3	2.4	2,163	21.7011	0.3598	1,605	2,057	-12.24%
BAY CITY	4,804	9.5	54	50.3	5	3.6	2,662	31.4732	0.5218	2,507	2,416	3.74%
BEAUMONT	20,057	7.1	72	57.7	3	3.6	11,908	27.6698	0.6246	12,527	11,573	8.24%
BECKVILLE	486	15.0	21	39.5	1	1.1	176	13.4535	0.2231	106	192	-43.53%
BEEVILLE	4,288	13.6	72	64.6	1	3.3	2,122	37.8840	0.6281	2,693	2,770	-2.77%
BELLEVUE	165	12.1	1	25.5	0	0.0	29	4.0788	0.0676	11	42	-73.48%
BELLS	732	16.3	1	26.2	0	0.9	283	2.9521	0.0489	36	192	-81.32%
BELLVILLE	1,991	11.0	24	25.3	3	0.5	626	10.4670	0.1735	346	504	-31.41%
BELTON	6,110	14.6	26	38.7	3	4.9	1,884	19.3124	0.3202	1,956	2,365	-17.26%
BEN BOLT-PALITO BLANCO	504	11.9	92	65.7	10	0.0	226	42.4046	0.7031	354	331	7.01%
BENAVIDES	617	6.8	99	68.8	29	2.2	281	47.8011	0.7925	489	548	-10.75%
BENJAMIN	101	14.9	15	42.6	0	0.0	25	10.6235	0.1795	18	43	-57.87%
BIG SPRING	4,553	10.1	51	46.8	2	2.4	2,379	28.4588	0.4718	2,148	2,131	0.82%
BIRDVILLE	19,735	11.3	17	25.9	3	2.2	5,138	10.5452	0.1748	3,450	5,111	-32.49%
BISHOP CONS	1,431	11.3	66	54.1	6	1.6	730	37.5716	0.6229	691	774	15.15%
BLACKWELL CONS	174	9.8	25	42.0	7	2.3	76	19.1004	0.3167	55	73	-24.60%
BLANCO	816	12.6	28	39.5	5	0.0	269	16.0202	0.2656	217	322	-32.76%
BLAND	436	16.5	5	23.4	1	0.9	181	2.8439	0.0472	21	102	-79.85%
BLANKET	221	29.9	19	52.5	0	0.0	52	11.0173	0.1827	40	116	-65.21%
BLEDSOE	30	3.3	47	90.0	0	0.0	0	32.8293	0.5443	16	27	-39.52%
BLOOMBURG	240	21.7	9	30.0	0	0.0	52	2.5167	0.0417	10	72	-86.09%
BLOOMING GROVE	719	20.2	12	36.7	1	2.9	195	7.3729	0.1222	88	264	-66.69%
BLOOMINGTON	930	10.9	72	64.3	10	2.4	438	40.2792	0.6678	621	598	3.86%
BLUE RIDGE	434	16.6	6	27.2	0	1.7	223	3.8494	0.0638	28	118	-76.54%

DISTRICT NAME	Students	MOB	MIN	ECDIS	ESL	DOUT	Tex AtR Kids	P Wght	Add-On Weight	Pred AtR Kids	Funded Kids	% Gain/Loss
BLUFF DALE	68	16.2	7	54.4	0	0.0	0	11.6469	0.1931	13	37	-64.50%
BLUM	288	17.4	12	38.5	2	0.0	41	5.7661	0.0956	28	111	-75.17%
BOERNE	3,672	14.0	18	19.1	3	1.2	1,093	5.0225	0.0833	306	701	-56.40%
BOLES	347	31.7	8	55.9	0	0.9	215	8.1613	0.1353	47	194	-75.79%
BOLING	976	11.2	54	44.8	3	0.0	438	29.6405	0.4914	481	438	9.70%
BONHAM	1,954	12.6	15	42.8	0	1.2	324	14.3617	0.2384	466	836	-44.29%
BOOKER	425	11.5	43	53.2	19	3.0	185	32.8490	0.5446	231	226	2.38%
BORDEN COUNTY	192	16.1	22	25.0	5	0.0	73	4.9569	0.0822	16	48	-67.13%
BORGER	3,290	10.2	26	30.2	4	1.6	651	15.3652	0.2548	638	994	-15.64%
BOSQUEVILLE	349	17.5	20	32.1	1	0.0	130	6.2603	0.1038	36	112	-67.66%
BOVINA	558	9.5	76	76.9	26	1.7	395	45.1565	0.7487	416	429	-2.64%
BOWIE	1,756	11.1	5	36.0	1	2.2	536	11.0726	0.1836	322	632	-49.00%
BOYD	1,072	15.0	8	31.1	2	2.2	401	6.4255	0.1065	114	333	-65.74%
BOYS RANCH	473	34.0	18	83.7	0	0.7	405	27.5936	0.4575	216	396	-45.34%
BRACKETT	584	11.8	65	65.6	10	0.0	257	39.3046	0.6517	381	383	-0.66%
BRADY	1,452	11.2	39	57.0	2	1.0	464	26.2151	0.4346	631	828	-23.75%
BRAZOSPORT	12,516	8.2	40	33.7	6	1.0	4,611	21.1823	0.3512	4,396	4,218	4.21%
BRECKENRIDGE	1,962	12.5	21	40.8	5	1.8	831	16.0325	0.2658	527	809	-34.85%
BREMOND	341	17.0	26	49.0	0	0.5	98	18.8646	0.3126	107	167	-36.17%
BRENHAM	4,751	9.0	41	36.7	3	1.9	1,291	21.9310	0.3636	1,728	1,744	-0.92%
BRIDGE CITY	2,874	9.6	5	24.7	1	0.6	964	6.5024	0.1078	310	710	-56.35%
BRIDGEPORT	1,842	12.4	20	38.5	8	2.3	595	15.1095	0.2505	461	709	-34.93%
BROADDUS	416	16.3	13	72.8	1	1.6	209	21.9171	0.3634	151	303	-50.08%
BROCK	482	16.8	5	19.5	1	0.0	166	2.4782	0.0411	20	94	-78.93%
BRONTE	345	20.0	20	33.0	0	0.6	135	6.1671	0.1023	35	114	-69.01%
BROOKELAND	289	24.6	16	51.6	0	0.0	106	10.1180	0.1678	48	149	-67.49%
BROOKESMITH	175	23.4	11	48.6	0	1.2	59	8.2015	0.1360	24	85	-72.02%
BROOKS	1,979	5.7	93	79.7	7	6.1	908	43.6981	0.7245	1,434	1,577	-9.09%
BROWNFIELD	2,496	8.1	64	57.2	3	1.9	853	35.2685	0.5848	1,460	1,428	2.23%
BROWNSBORO	2,277	12.6	14	38.1	1	1.1	397	11.9191	0.1976	450	868	-48.13%
BROWNSVILLE	40,111	8.0	97	79.3	40	3.6	32,021	48.6158	0.8060	32,331	31,808	1.65%
BROWNWOOD	4,177	11.9	31	39.7	4	3.6	2,027	20.4970	0.3398	1,420	1,658	-14.40%
BRUCEVILLE-EDDY	743	16.8	19	31.5	1	0.0	104	6.1213	0.1015	75	234	-67.78%
BRYAN	12,845	8.9	52	49.5	5	1.8	5,320	29.6396	0.4914	6,312	6,358	-0.72%
BRYSON	225	15.1	6	53.8	0	1.0	156	13.1981	0.2188	49	121	-59.33%
BUCKHOLTS	155	15.5	43	70.3	8	0.0	67	34.7155	0.5756	89	109	-18.12%
BUENA VISTA	133	19.5	47	61.7	2	1.1	90	34.1082	0.5655	75	82	-8.34%
BUFFALO	834	12.0	24	41.0	4	2.4	288	17.9158	0.2970	248	342	-27.55%
BULLARD	1,117	16.3	9	28.6	1	5.9	486	10.2893	0.1706	191	320	-40.35%
BUNA	1,690	9.9	8	29.9	0	2.4	839	11.4144	0.1893	320	505	-36.71%
BURKBURNETT	3,742	15.2	15	30.7	1	1.1	970	7.0384	0.1167	437	1,149	-61.99%
BURKEVILLE	449	17.1	47	69.5	1	0.0	123	34.5312	0.5725	257	312	-17.62%
BURLESON	5,803	11.9	6	18.5	1	1.3	1,575	4.2904	0.0711	413	1,074	-61.55%
BURNET CONS	2,384	14.2	21	39.2	3	1.6	1,475	14.3178	0.2374	566	935	-39.44%
BURTON	446	8.5	34	39.9	0	0.5	156	19.8799	0.3296	147	178	-17.39%
BUSHLAND	416	17.1	9	27.2	0	0.0	145	3.1996	0.0530	22	113	-80.50%
BYERS	138	13.6	9	42.0	0	0.0	0	9.2151	0.1526	21	56	-63.62%
BYNUM	194	26.9	14	43.8	2	0.0	71	5.8736	0.0974	19	85	-77.77%
CADDO MILLS	766	13.2	8	28.3	0	0.8	125	5.7162	0.0946	73	217	-66.51%
CALALLEN	4,721	13.2	33	27.1	1	1.5	1,282	15.0847	0.2501	1,161	1,279	-9.21%
CALDWELL	1,840	13.7	35	44.2	3	3.5	686	23.4826	0.3893	716	813	-11.91%
CALHOUN COUNTY	4,314	9.2	54	39.3	5	3.6	1,505	28.4758	0.4721	2,037	1,695	20.13%
CALLISBURG	903	13.6	3	27.0	0	2.5	317	5.6748	0.0941	85	244	-65.15%
CALVERT	337	8.0	87	88.7	3	1.4	303	42.2452	0.7004	236	299	-21.03%
CAMERON	1,330	6.1	49	52.6	2	0.9	520	27.4754	0.4555	606	700	-13.40%
CAMPBELL	336	16.7	7	22.3	0	0.5	153	2.8168	0.0467	16	75	-79.06%
CANADIAN	820	9.8	21	30.6	7	0.8	210	12.4424	0.2063	169	251	-32.58%
CANTON	1,646	10.3	7	39.1	1	2.4	457	13.7724	0.2283	376	644	-41.60%
CANUTILLO	4,191	9.9	92	1.6	36	5.3	2,712	43.6657	0.7240	3,034	67	4424.86%
CANYON	6,595	13.6	12	18.2	1	0.2	1,830	3.7100	0.0615	406	1,200	-66.20%
CARLISLE	422	11.6	26	46.0	7	4.8	296	21.0011	0.3482	147	194	-24.30%
CARRIZO SPRINGS CONS	2,348	6.0	88	80.2	22	1.1	1,612	45.6833	0.7574	1,776	1,883	-5.56%
CARROLL	3,533	16.4	4	1.7	0	0.4	532	2.4607	0.0406	144	60	139.99%
CARROLLTON-FARMERS BRANCH	19,714	13.0	41	27.6	11	1.3	5,875	18.1975	0.3017	5,948	5,441	9.32%
CARTHAGE	3,334	7.8	30	38.0	1	1.1	879	19.0939	0.3166	1,055	1,267	-16.69%
CASTLEBERRY	3,122	16.2	24	46.6	4	3.0	1,636	19.7282	0.3271	1,021	1,455	-29.81%
CAYUGA	616	13.3	15	18.3	0	2.0	292	5.8012	0.0962	59	113	-47.44%
CEDAR HILL	5,279	14.7	39	17.7	1	1.0	1,934	11.4204	0.1894	1,000	934	6.98%
CELESTE	442	11.5	6	21.9	0	0.0	113	4.3398	0.0720	32	97	-67.14%
CELINA	770	14.2	21	29.7	2	2.0	196	10.9254	0.1811	139	229	-39.01%
CENTER	2,294	9.1	37	48.3	5	1.6	1,231	23.2691	0.3858	885	1,108	-20.12%
CENTER POINT	550	21.3	24	56.5	2	0.4	199	20.9258	0.3469	191	311	-38.59%
CENTERVILLE	174	20.1	5	54.6	0	0.0	118	7.9872	0.1324	23	95	-75.75%
CENTERVILLE	611	15.7	15	30.9	0	0.9	125	6.6876	0.1109	68	189	-64.12%
CENTRAL	1,413	14.3	7	42.9	1	2.9	699	12.4121	0.2058	291	606	-52.03%
CENTRAL HEIGHTS	614	16.8	13	40.2	1	1.3	250	9.2066	0.1526	94	247	-62.03%
CHANNELVIEW	5,538	15.5	42	48.2	12	0.5	3,416	28.6517	0.4750	2,631	2,669	-1.44%
CHANNING	138	15.2	12	55.1	2	0.0	51	14.4424	0.2395	33	76	-56.54%
CHARLOTTE	506	9.9	84	72.7	6	1.2	346	41.4555	0.6873	348	368	-5.46%
CHEROKEE	160	22.5	23	60.6	6	0.0	76	21.2763	0.3526	56	97	-41.79%
CHESTER	226	13.7	28	35.0	0	0.0	129	13.9504	0.2313	52	79	-33.91%
CHICO	575	13.0	5	35.5	0	2.6	116	9.8343	0.1631	94	204	-54.07%

DISTRICT NAME	Students	MOB	MIN	ECDIS	ESL	DOUT	Tex AtR Kids	P Wght	Add-On Weight	Pred AtR Kids	Funded Kids	% Gain/Loss
CHILDRESS	1,291	9.8	35	43 5	2	2.0	359	21 3709	0 3543	457	562	-16 54%
CHILLICOTHE	297	13 1	34	61.6	1	0 0	129	25 8425	0 4285	127	183	-30 44%
CHILTON	355	14 4	59	73.5	19	1 2	153	41 0655	0 6809	242	261	-7 37%
CHINA SPRING	1,247	13.2	5	20.9	1	0.5	398	3 5644	0.0591	74	261	-71.72%
CHIRENO	323	10.8	22	51.1	2	0 0	49	18.5697	0.3079	99	165	-39.75%
CHISUM	770	13.2	15	31.8	0	0 8	279	8.9219	0 1479	114	245	-53.48%
CHRISTOVAL	321	17 1	20	26.5	2	0 0	94	4.7160	0 0782	25	85	-70.49%
CISCO	956	12.6	13	54.3	1	0 6	340	16.5709	0 2747	263	519	-49 40%
CITY VIEW	780	15 9	25	50.5	1	0 0	248	18 5017	0 3068	239	394	-39.26%
CLARENDON	516	8 1	23	39 7	1	2 9	179	18.3052	0 3035	157	205	-23 55%
CLARKSVILLE	1 335	6 4	55	57 2	0	2 6	641	29 9458	0 4965	663	764	-13.20%
CLAUDE	417	12 9	3	25 4	0	3 0	139	6 2948	0 1044	44	106	-58 91%
CLEAR CREEK	25 305	12.2	24	11 0	4	1 6	5 113	5 6452	0 0936	2.366	2.784	-14 91%
CLEBURNE	5 667	9 5	24	42.6	5	2 6	2,230	19 0046	0 3151	1 792	2.423	-26.03%
CLEVELAND	2,921	12 9	37	50.5	6	4 1	1,248	27 1183	0 4496	1,313	1,475	-10.97%
CLIFTON	1,156	11 6	22	41.6	4	1 0	431	16 3619	0 2713	314	481	-34.79%
CLINT	5 603	16 4	90	76 4	29	1 3	3,266	45 3380	0 7517	4,212	4,281	-1.61%
CLYDE CONS	1,549	9 8	7	36.3	0	2.6	542	13 6829	0 2269	351	562	-37.50%
COAHOMA	971	8 9	21	37.9	3	2 2	311	17 4303	0.2690	281	368	-23.75%
COLDSPRING-OAKHURST CONS	1 730	14 1	35	55 1	0	2.6	708	25.6419	0 4251	735	953	-22.84%
COLEMAN	1,195	11.7	27	52.4	1	0 4	541	20.4023	0.3383	404	626	-35.44%
COLLEGE STATION	6,410	12.9	26	22.9	3	1 1	1,655	9.3365	0 1548	992	1,468	-32.40%
COLLINSVILLE	407	16.2	8	29.2	1	1 6	157	4 6289	0.0767	31	119	-73 72%
COLMESNEIL	465	14 4	7	45.2	0	1 2	164	11.0277	0 1828	85	210	-59.55%
COLORADO	1,256	10.6	46	50.1	3	2 4	730	27 7132	0 4595	577	629	-8.29%
COLUMBIA-BRAZORIA	3,715	10.1	31	29.7	2	3 6	854	18.3581	0 3044	1,131	1,103	2.48%
COLUMBUS	1,689	9.7	32	36.5	4	1 0	576	18 9603	0 3144	531	617	-13.87%
COMAL	7,992	15 6	20	25.2	2	1 5	2,052	6 7460	0 1119	894	2,014	-55.60%
COMANCHE	1 239	10 6	32	48 3	8	1 2	591	22 3834	0 3711	460	598	-23.16%
COMFORT	868	13 4	43	47 7	7	2 1	411	28.3711	0 4704	418	424	-1 39%
COMMERCE	1 670	12 2	28	49 6	3	0 6	446	20 4002	0 3382	565	826	-31 81%
COMMUNITY	889	14 6	11	33 4	4	0 9	355	6 3697	0 1056	94	297	-68 38%
COMO-PICKTON	655	13 3	24	38 3	10	1 0	227	13 8802	0 2301	151	251	-39.91%
COMSTOCK	127	18 1	52	50 4	2	0 0	37	33 0111	0 5473	70	64	6.60%
CONNALLY	2.500	17 4	28	39.2	2	0 5	1,266	14 3117	0 2373	593	980	-39 47%
CONROE	27 534	11 5	20	25.5	5	2 4	5,340	11 1455	0 1848	5.088	7,021	-27 53%
COOLIDGE	235	14.5	60	84 7	10	3 2	165	39 6589	0 6575	155	199	-22.37%
COOPER	857	9 8	17	39 7	0	0 0	306	14 6879	0 2435	209	340	-38.66%
COPPELL	5 685	18.2	18	3 3	2	0 6	656	2 4852	0 0412	234	188	24 66%
COPPERAS COVE	7,527	20.4	38	36.2	1	2 2	2,870	21 8130	0 3617	2,722	2,725	-0 09%
CORPUS CHRISTI	41,902	10.7	74	51 1	5	2 2	14,571	38 1650	0 6328	26,515	21,412	23.83%
CORRIGAN-CAMDEN	1,210	9 2	54	61 9	10	1 2	636	35 1454	0 5827	705	749	-5 86%
CORSICANA	4,894	12.4	45	46 9	4	2.2	2,654	27 7822	0 4606	2.254	2,295	-1 78%
COTTON CENTER	177	16 9	54	70 1	12	0 0	66	38 3723	0 6362	113	124	-9 24%
COTULLA	1 330	8 6	86	75 5	29	2 1	1 054	46 4836	0 7707	1,025	1,004	2.08%
COUPLAND	96	15 6	8	28 1	0	0 0	19	3 7061	0.0614	6	27	-78.13%
COVINGTON	266	17 0	5	38.5	0	0 0	186	4 4895	0.0744	21	111	-80.67%
CRANDALL	1 456	14 1	9	16 9	2	0 5	487	3 1767	0 0527	77	246	-68.83%
CRANE	1 219	7 2	50	38 6	6	1 1	656	25.8709	0 4289	523	471	11 12%
CRANFILLS GAP	132	25 0	17	55 3	0	0 0	47	12 9188	0 2142	26	73	-61 27%
CRAWFORD	495	9 9	10	15 8	2	0 4	76	4 7886	0 0794	39	78	-49.75%
CROCKETT	1 941	10 9	65	66 3	3	1 8	837	37 5610	0 6226	1,209	1,287	-6 07%
CROCKETT COUNTY CONS CSD	952	8 0	61	50 8	10	4 5	607	35 4888	0 5884	560	484	15.83%
CROSBY	3 694	11.2	35	34 1	2	2.4	1,221	19 7297	0 3271	1,208	1,260	-4.07%
CROSBYTON	578	8 8	62	63 3	6	2.4	219	36 9229	0 6122	354	366	-3.29%
CROSS PLAINS	443	9 7	3	32 3	1	1 7	227	9 6842	0 1606	71	143	-50.29%
CROSS ROADS	546	13 9	4	33 7	0	0 4	226	5 3223	0 0882	48	184	-73.81%
CROWELL	383	13 8	34	55 9	3	0 0	273	24 9415	0 4135	158	214	-26 02%
CROWLEY	6 758	16 0	24	15 7	2	0 9	1,853	4 3729	0 0725	490	1,061	-53.82%
CRYSTAL CITY	2.050	9 8	99	91 0	56	2 4	1,602	48 9896	0 8122	1,565	1 866	-10.74%
CUERO	1 967	11 7	53	57 7	1	2 0	779	32.5299	0 5393	1,061	1,135	-6 53%
CULBERSON COUNTY	784	7 5	79	75 9	13	0 0	175	42 9891	0 7128	559	595	-6 09%
CUMBY	264	14 4	9	36.0	5	1 6	130	7 5515	0 1252	33	95	-65 22%
CUSHING	541	11 1	12	43 8	1	0 0	184	13 2628	0 2199	119	237	-49 80%
CYPRESS-FAIRBANKS	49 364	9 9	31	17 2	11	0 9	15,800	9 5800	0 1586	7,841	8,491	-7 65%
DAINGERFIELD-LONE STAR	1 900	9 1	39	49 5	1	0 8	829	23 1437	0 3837	729	941	-22.48%
DALHART	1 482	9 8	31	51 6	5	1 6	435	22 1520	0 3673	544	765	-28 82%
DALLAS	145 019	11 9	87	73 3	24	3 1	76,630	45 0319	0 7466	108,275	106,299	1 86%
DAMON	165	17 0	22	37 6	1	0 0	4	9 7024	0 1609	27	62	-57 22%
DANBURY	653	11 6	15	19 6	4	0 6	234	5 3367	0 0865	58	129	-55 30%
DARROUZETT	35	20 0	9	34 3	0	0 0	3	3 2772	0 0543	2	12	-84 16%
DAYTON	3 817	12 1	16	29 4	2	0 9	1 398	9 0323	0 1498	572	1 122	-49 06%
DE LEON	761	9 9	31	51 9	2	0 7	246	21 4836	0 3562	271	395	-31 37%
DE SOTO	6 530	17 6	42	19 0	1	1 3	1,807	12.5174	0 2075	1 355	1,241	9 23%
DECATUR	1 899	13 0	24	32.0	9	2 4	753	13 5411	0 2245	426	608	-29 84%
DEER PARK	11 132	10 9	23	19 6	4	2 0	3,334	10 0150	0 1660	1,848	2,204	-16 14%
DEKALB	1,051	8 0	33	56 6	0	0 0	399	21 8671	0 3629	381	595	-35 89%
DEL VALLE	4 539	16 0	65	66 3	8	3 1	2,014	38 5267	0 6388	2 899	3 009	-3 65%
DELL CITY	226	20 4	56	77 4	35	0.0	194	43 2709	0 7174	162	175	-7 31%
DENISON	4.665	12 5	16	43 9	1	0 7	1 503	14 4793	0 2401	1 120	2 048	-45 32%
DENTON	11,819	11 2	26	33 9	6	1 0	4 053	15 8463	0 2627	3 105	4 007	-22 50%
DENVER CITY	1 864	6 4	52	49 4	13	2 4	747	30 9253	0 5127	956	921	3 79%

DISTRICT NAME	Students	MOB	MIN	ECDIS	ESL	DOUT	Tex AtR Kids	P Wght	Add-On Weight	Pred AtR Kids	Funded Kids	% Gain/Loss
DETROIT	429	12 4	16	57.1	0	3.6	210	18.7318	0.3106	133	245	-45.61%
DEVERS	126	19 0	37	53.2	0	0.0	34	26.9784	0.4473	56	67	-15.92%
DEVINE	1,772	8 4	48	44 8	3	2.6	619	25 9516	0.4303	762	794	-3.96%
DEW	72	9 7	11	44 4	0	0.0	0	14 4801	0.2401	17	32	-45 93%
DEWEYVILLE	750	12.1	1	36 8	0	2.1	261	9 4894	0 1573	118	276	-57 25%
DIBOLL	2,006	0 0	57	63.7	11	1.5	1,182	32.4559	0.5381	1,079	1,278	-15 52%
DICKINSON	5,769	7 6	37	45 4	7	2.7	1,685	22.9653	0 3808	2,197	2,619	-16 13%
DILLEY	962	10 9	83	72.9	10	1.9	600	42.0505	0.6972	685	716	-4 36%
DIME BOX	224	9 2	40	59 4	4	0 0	99	26 3875	0 4375	98	133	-26 35%
DIMMITT	1 526	11 6	74	67 4	13	3 3	1,034	41 3529	0.6856	1 046	1 029	1 73%
DIVIDE	13	7 9	31	0 0	0	0.0	1	6 3635	0 1055	1	0	0 00%
DODD CITY	227	23 1	2	52 9	0	4.3	77	11 2969	0 1873	43	120	-64 59%
DONNA	9,202	13.7	98	86 0	50	1 4	7,326	48 9550	0.8117	7 469	8 098	-7 76%
DOSS CONS	23	13 6	9	0 0	0	0.0	0	2.9206	0 0484	1	0	0 00%
DOUGLASS	281	17 4	12	23.5	0	0.0	125	3.0401	0.0504	14	66	-78 55%
DRIPPING SPRINGS	2,236	13.2	10	13.9	1	0 1	377	3.2629	0.0541	121	311	-61 08%
DRISCOLL	269	12 7	76	72.9	1	0 0	40	39.4444	0.6540	176	196	-10 29%
DUBLIN	1,390	12 3	31	51 2	8	1 7	695	23.3699	0.3875	539	712	-24 32%
DUMAS	3,915	15 9	53	43 8	19	0.6	1,966	33 9683	0 5632	2,205	1,715	28 58%
DUNCANVILLE	9,936	9 2	43	24 7	3	0.8	3,343	19 2779	0.3196	3,176	2,454	29 40%
EAGLE MT-SAGINAW	5,177	14 2	21	24 7	2	1.8	912	8.4152	0 1395	722	1,279	-43 51%
EAGLE PASS	11,682	13 6	98	86 2	37	2 2	8,991	47 6535	0 7901	9,230	10,304	-10 42%
EANES	6,548	6 3	9	2 4	1	0.2	629	3 9603	0 0657	430	157	173 59%
EARLY	1,159	12 7	8	29 6	2	1 0	263	6.3375	0 1051	122	343	-64 50%
EAST BERNARD	817	12.9	28	27 7	2	1 0	322	12.3936	0.2055	168	226	-25 82%
EAST CENTRAL	6,559	7 5	49	42 8	3	1 9	2,570	25.2683	0 4189	2,748	2,807	-2 11%
EAST CHAMBERS	1,012	12 3	24	36 3	3	0.6	454	14.2720	0 2366	239	367	-34 81%
EASTLAND	1,233	11 0	14	36 6	3	2.3	305	14.0432	0.2328	287	451	-36 38%
ECTOR	158	11 4	2	45 6	0	2 7	56	13.8630	0 2298	36	72	-49 59%
ECTOR COUNTY	28,161	20 3	54	56 7	13	3 9	12,543	37 1266	0.6156	17,335	15.967	8 56%
EDCOUCH-ELSA	4,413	7 0	99	86.0	54	3 6	2,820	48.9896	0 8122	3,584	3,883	-7 70%
EDEN CONS	394	12 3	46	50.0	3	2 6	134	26.8166	0 4778	188	197	-4 44%
EDGEWOOD	14,547	10 4	12	31 7	0	0 0	11,926	9.3736	0.1554	2,261	4 611	-50 97%
EDGEWOOD	764	11 4	98	93.2	24	5.0	32	46 4448	0 7701	588	712	-17 38%
EDINBURG CONS	18,262	11 5	95	81.7	40	2.0	9,417	48.1090	0 7976	14,567	14,920	-2.37%
EDNA	1,730	11 0	42	43.7	2	5.2	781	25.0421	0.4152	718	756	-4.99%
EL CAMPO	3,573	7 9	56	43.0	3	1 1	1,116	28.2625	0.4686	1,674	1,536	8.97%
EL PASO	64,880	8 8	80	64.2	24	2.3	35,691	44.6206	0.7398	47,999	41,653	15.24%
ELECTRA	712	19 4	16	50.3	0	1.3	184	14.2847	0.2368	169	358	-52.91%
ELGIN	2,473	13 6	52	50.3	10	2.0	1,422	33.9011	0 5621	1,390	1,244	11.75%
ELKHART	1,093	12.3	10	34.9	0	3 2	440	12.7739	0.2118	231	382	-39 31%
ELYSIAN FIELDS	1,057	14 5	28	40.2	1	0 4	376	16 3603	0.2713	287	425	-32.52%
ENNIS	4,270	11 4	51	46 7	8	4 9	2,631	31 7308	0 5251	2,246	1,994	12.65%
ERA	400	11 8	4	28.5	1	0 0	176	4 9891	0 0827	33	114	-70.98%
ETOILE	151	11 3	0	47 7	0	0 0	54	11 4465	0 1898	29	72	-60.21%
EULA	550	11 9	7	35.5	1	0 4	152	8 0989	0 1343	74	195	-62.17%
EUSTACE	1,247	13 5	5	50.4	0	1 9	555	13.8561	0 2297	286	629	-54.42%
EVADALE	435	19 4	1	20 7	0	0 5	137	2 0642	0 0342	15	90	-83 47%
EVANT	283	12 0	18	51 9	5	0 0	87	17 1255	0 2839	80	147	-45 29%
EVERMAN	3,269	18 7	66	55 3	3	0 4	851	37 3462	0 6192	2 024	1 606	11 97%
EXCELSIOR	90	25 0	0	55 6	0	0 0	23	5 1096	0 0847	8	50	-84 76%
EZZELL	60	18 9	1	40 0	0	0 0	36	3 4046	0 0564	5	32	-85 89%
FABENS	2,654	3 8	97	89 3	27	9 7	2,097	47 9771	0 7955	2,111	2,370	-10 92%
FAIRFIELD	1,653	9 9	29	36 4	2	1 1	689	17.9944	0 2983	493	602	-18 04%
FALLS CITY	321	13.6	13	22.1	0	0 7	89	4 9271	0 0817	26	71	-63 04%
FANNINDEL	304	5 9	40	68 8	0	0 8	16	25.6903	0 4259	129	209	-38.09%
FARMERSVILLE	1,021	15 1	21	28 6	4	1 6	226	6.5362	0 1415	145	292	-50 51%
FARWELL	560	11 0	37	55 5	15	0 0	279	27 7016	0 4593	257	311	-17 24%
FAYETTEVILLE	235	6 8	4	17 0	0	0 0	34	5 8395	0 0968	23	40	-43 05%
FERRIS	1,620	8 1	45	49 7	6	1 1	471	26 3124	0 4363	707	805	-12 22%
FLATONIA	537	10 0	44	37 4	7	1 3	308	23.9347	0 3968	213	201	6 11%
FLORENCE	738	7 8	11	24 5	0	1 9	173	11 7612	0 1950	144	181	-20 41%
FLORESVILLE	2,802	15 4	56	48 2	4	2 3	1 503	34 0481	0 5645	1,582	1,351	17 12%
FLOUR BLUFF	5,377	9 5	30	39 8	1	0 9	1,621	18 9929	0 3149	1 693	2 140	-20 88%
FLOYDADA	1,201	16 3	67	63 9	10	0 2	605	39 3488	0 6524	784	767	2 10%
FOLLETT	164	8 7	5	30 5	0	0 0	33	8 3679	0 1387	23	50	-54 51%
FORESTBURG	150	12 6	5	45 3	4	1 1	40	10 7726	0 1786	27	68	-60 57%
FORNEY	1,927	13 3	11	13 0	1	1 5	531	3 6267	0 0601	116	251	-53 75%
FORSAN	693	19 1	11	19 0	1	1 0	149	2 4632	0 0406	26	132	-78 51%
FORT BEND	43,115	12 8	55	21 8	5	0 5	9,065	22 7701	0 3775	16,277	9 399	73 16%
FORT ELLIOTT CONS	113	13 5	1	24 8	0	0 0	29	3 4454	0.0571	6	28	-76 97%
FORT WORTH	72,342	13 3	72	56 2	18	2.4	29,004	41 4251	0.6868	49,687	40,656	22.21%
FRANKLIN	900	13 8	18	38.9	1	1 9	366	13.9191	0.2308	208	350	-40 67%
FRANKSTON	780	13 6	16	37 4	0	1 7	374	12.6727	0 2101	164	292	-43 82%
FREDERICKSBURG	2,741	13 1	29	33.9	5	2 1	977	16.6836	0 2766	758	929	-18 40%
FREER	1 084	10 2	81	58 5	7	1 8	614	40 4382	0 6705	727	634	14 61%
FRENSHIP	5,200	9 4	29	34 8	2	1 9	1,518	18 2749	0.3030	1,576	1 810	-12 93%
FRIENDSWOOD	4,193	15 3	8	3 3	0	0 9	619	2 6151	0 0434	182	138	31 39%
FRIONA	1,239	10 8	66	63 5	11	2 0	711	39 4705	0 6544	811	787	3 06%
FRISCO	2,160	8 2	28	25 0	7	2 5	595	16 4748	0 2732	590	540	9 26%
FROST	384	14 9	17	53 9	0	2 2	98	18 2917	0 3033	116	207	-43 73%
FRUITVALE	324	14 1	6	64 8	3	2 8	162	17 8090	0 2953	96	210	-54 43%

DISTRICT NAME	Students	MOB	MIN	ECDIS	ESL	DOUT	Tex AtR Kids	P Wght	Add-On Weight	Pred AtR Kids	Funded Kids	% Gain/Loss
FT DAVIS	354	15 7	36	23 4	1	0 0	190	10 3081	0 1709	61	83	-26 96%
FT HANCOCK	448	26 3	93	81 7	46	2 1	375	46 5486	0 7716	346	366	-5 53%
FT SAM HOUSTON	1,069	12 1	53	33 2	3	0 4	155	26 1539	0 4336	464	355	30 61%
FT STOCKTON	3,023	30 9	75	57 8	11	0 3	1,696	35 6569	0 5912	1,787	1,747	2 26%
GAINESVILLE	2,822	8 1	26	53 7	6	2 9	1,455	21 0585	0 3491	985	1,515	-34 98%
GALENA PARK	16,992	15.7	70	39 5	11	3 1	8,656	37 9944	0 6299	10,704	6,712	59 48%
GALVESTON	9,926	13 7	71	50 9	9	4 0	7,428	38 6585	0 6410	6,362	5,052	25 92%
GANADO	710	9 3	39	51 1	6	1 0	299	24 8402	0 4119	292	363	-19 40%
GARLAND	42,433	7 6	36	30 5	8	1 5	17,714	20 4271	0 3387	14,371	12,942	11 04%
GARNER	177	11 1	1	44 6	0	0 0	98	10 4448	0 1732	31	79	-61 17%
GARRISON	670	16 4	33	40 7	2	0 0	173	17 8855	0 2965	199	273	-27 14%
GARY	264	10 9	4	41 7	1	3 6	96	14 4159	0 2390	63	110	-42 68%
GATESVILLE	2,345	17 8	14	31 0	0	2 8	694	7 4568	0 1237	290	727	-60 11%
GAUSE	145	10 2	19	46 2	0	0 0	9	16 6242	0 2769	40	67	-39 62%
GEORGE WEST	1 357	14 5	47	45 1	2	4 7	476	29 6237	0 4912	667	612	8 90%
GEORGETOWN	5 878	12 9	23	25 3	4	0 8	1,486	8 5802	0 1423	836	1,487	-43 77%
GHOLSON	158	14 3	20	54 4	3	0 0	89	18 0078	0 2986	47	86	-45 12%
GIDDINGS	1,754	19 6	46	44 0	4	2 4	941	30 5987	0 5073	890	772	15 30%
GILMER	2 308	13 1	22	39 2	0	1 5	652	15 6109	0 2588	597	905	-33 97%
GLADEWATER	2,160	13 0	23	44 1	0	2 0	782	17 8248	0 2955	638	953	-32 99%
GLASSCOCK COUNTY	419	11 6	34	44 2	14	2 1	165	23 6179	0 3916	164	185	-11 41%
GLEN ROSE	1 443	6 2	18	38 0	4	3 0	680	18 2811	0 3031	437	548	-20 24%
GODLEY	826	13 1	10	38 3	4	1 6	202	10 2122	0 1693	140	316	-55 79%
GOLD BURG	123	14 9	1	65 9	0	0 0	11	14 9699	0 2482	31	81	-62 34%
GOLDTHWAITE	597	19 5	18	30 8	3	0 6	258	4 7326	0 0785	47	184	-74 52%
GOLIAD	1,340	15 1	45	43 7	1	2 8	462	27 9240	0 4630	620	586	5 95%
GONZALES	2,608	11 0	58	59 8	4	2 4	1,472	35 2168	0 5839	1,523	1,560	-2 36%
GOODRICH	301	7 4	46	56 1	6	0 0	96	27 6923	0 4591	136	169	-18 16%
GOOSE CREEK	17 837	23 3	50	44 5	10	2 3	7,460	32 1543	0 5331	9,509	7 936	19 80%
GORDON	230	7 8	7	42 2	2	0 8	75	14 8919	0 2469	57	97	-41 49%
GOREE	93	15 2	78	77 4	0	4 8	67	38 4194	0 6370	59	72	-17 70%
GORMAN	419	14 0	26	54 9	3	0 5	182	21 2630	0 3525	148	230	-35 78%
GRADY	229	6 9	46	52 6	24	2 1	123	33 1600	0 5498	126	121	4 13%
GRAFORD	404	11 6	11	39 1	3	0 5	201	10 6666	0 1772	72	158	-54 68%
GRAHAM	2 643	10 9	15	31 7	3	1 6	920	11 6577	0 1933	511	838	-39 03%
GRANBURY	5 644	9 9	9	27 9	2	1 7	2,106	9 5096	0 1577	890	1,575	-43 49%
GRAND PRAIRIE	17,571	14 1	52	41 7	7	3 2	6,449	31 5575	0 5232	9,194	7,327	25 47%
GRAND SALINE	1 073	12 3	11	32 3	4	1 4	378	8 6269	0 1430	153	347	-55 72%
GRANDFALLS-ROYALTY	170	9 0	65	64 7	2	1 1	100	36 7978	0 6101	104	110	-5 70%
GRANDVIEW	896	15 9	13	30 2	1	0 8	253	5 4890	0 0910	82	271	-69 87%
GRANDVIEW-HOPKINS	30	14 4	3	10 0	0	0 0	0	2 7237	0 0452	1	3	-54 64%
GRANGER	374	16 7	37	47 6	1	0 6	83	24 6136	0 4081	153	178	-14 27%
GRAPE CREEK-PULLIAM	700	16 2	20	40 9	3	0 0	220	9 1228	0 1513	106	286	-63 02%
GRAPELAND	787	21 0	30	43 3	1	1 5	384	19 0526	0 3159	249	341	-27 05%
GRAPEVINE-COLLEYVILLE	11 328	9 8	9	7 1	1	1 4	925	4 1267	0 0684	775	804	-3 63%
GREENVILLE	5 326	13 4	38	45 2	4	2 9	2,179	24 9004	0 4128	2,199	2,407	-8 66%
GREENWOOD	1 482	10 0	19	25 0	3	0 0	421	8 7751	0 1455	216	371	-41 80%
GREGORY-PORTLAND	4 212	10 9	42	31 6	2	2 0	1,529	21 3039	0 3532	1,488	1 331	11 78%
GROESBECK	1 665	11 3	28	39 2	2	2 1	524	16 5978	0 3084	513	653	-21 34%
GROOM	212	10 9	3	42 5	1	1 6	61	12 2115	0 2025	43	90	-52 36%
GROVETON	763	7 1	17	43 3	0	1 8	362	17 9170	0 2971	227	330	-31 39%
GRUVER	486	16 1	35	48 6	6	1 6	180	25 6983	0 4261	207	236	-12 33%
GUNTER	447	7 6	22	31 8	6	0 9	174	15 6331	0 2592	116	142	-18 49%
GUSTINE	211	14 1	25	55 5	11	0 9	96	22 1280	0 3669	77	117	-33 90%
GUTHRIE CSD	84	11 8	15	39 3	5	0 0	4	10 9843	0 1821	15	32	-53 66%
HALE CENTER	753	10 7	70	71 4	9	4 0	279	40 2789	0 6678	503	538	-6 47%
HALLETTSVILLE	1 103	9 7	20	35 9	0	1 5	429	15 9676	0 2647	292	396	-26 26%
HALLSBURG	100	8 7	8	31 0	0	0 0	19	9 5183	0 1578	16	31	-49 09%
HALLSVILLE	3 497	8 0	9	21 2	1	2 8	1,083	10 7688	0 1785	624	741	-15 78%
HAMILTON	878	11 2	7	33 1	1	1 3	193	9 1491	0 1517	133	291	-54 17%
HAMLIN	679	9 6	36	52 6	4	2 4	259	23 8706	0 3958	269	357	-24 76%
HAMSHIRE-FANNETT	1 962	8 2	12	25 3	1	0 8	635	10 0308	0 1663	326	496	-34 26%
HAPPY	243	10 0	13	37 9	0	0 0	35	12 5359	0 2078	51	92	-45 16%
HARDIN	1 156	15 6	12	39 8	0	1 0	687	9 3099	0 1544	178	460	-61 22%
HARDIN-JEFFERSON	2,358	14 0	16	25 7	1	1 3	906	6 8131	0 1130	266	606	-56 05%
HARLANDALE	14 732	9 6	92	77 4	13	1 2	9,620	43 8710	0 7274	10,716	11 403	-6 02%
HARLETON	550	13 2	9	35 1	0	1 4	160	9 1379	0 1515	83	193	-56 84%
HARLINGEN CONS	15 894	11 6	85	63 5	14	2 4	8,804	42 5086	0 7048	11,202	10 093	10 99%
HARMONY	829	10 8	7	36 6	5	0 0	232	8 1498	0 1351	112	305	-63 26%
HARPER	299	13 8	11	40 5	3	1 3	162	10 6647	0 1768	53	121	-56 34%
HARROLD	117	19 1	14	54 7	0	2 6	56	17 7054	0 2936	34	64	-46 33%
HART	507	21 4	78	75 9	21	0 0	274	41 9975	0 6963	353	385	-8 26%
HARTLEY	133	7 3	8	40 6	2	0 0	28	14 1776	0 2351	31	54	-42 10%
HARTS BLUFF	402	24 8	10	25 4	3	0 0	144	2 3711	0 0393	16	102	-84 52%
HASKELL CONS	779	7 5	42	56 5	2	0 3	219	25 0840	0 4159	324	440	-26 39%
HAWKINS	982	7 3	20	42 3	3	1 5	312	18 1006	0 3001	265	373	-29 05%
HAWLEY	749	15 0	7	37 1	0	0 9	229	6 9385	0 1150	66	278	-68 39%
HAYS CONS	5,163	13 8	40	33 5	3	2 7	1 941	22 0164	0 3650	1 885	1 730	8 96%
HEARNE	1,528	12 2	73	67 5	3	2 3	770	38 8776	0 6446	965	1 031	-4 50%
HEDLEY	137	10 5	8	51 1	0	0 0	43	15 0182	0 2490	34	70	-51 27%
HEMPHILL	948	29 9	22	45 9	0	0 7	299	10 5278	0 1746	165	435	-61 97%
HEMPSTEAD	1,322	14 7	64	55 9	7	4 1	550	37 4492	0 6209	821	739	11 07%

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HENDERSON	3,679	10 0	32	45 1	2	1 5	1,602	20.7229	0 3436	1,264	1,659	-23 82%
HENRIETTA	1,047	7 6	6	30 7	0	1 4	326	11 8376	0 1963	205	321	-36.07%
HEREFORD	4,423	12.0	72	61 2	13	3 6	2,293	40.6521	0.6740	2,981	2,707	10 13%
HERMLEIGH	181	8.3	33	40 9	0	2.1	49	19 9521	0 3308	60	74	-19 12%
HICO	562	17.1	15	56 6	6	2.0	225	18.0909	0.2999	169	318	-47 01%
HIDALGO	2,572	12.6	99	82.5	60	2.8	1,475	48 9896	0.8122	2,089	2,122	-1 55%
HIGGINS	105	11.8	2	35 2	0	3.8	30	11 6076	0 1925	20	37	-45.33%
HIGH ISLAND	339	11.4	7	47.5	0	1 0	142	14 0422	0.2328	79	161	-50.99%
HIGHLAND	207	28.9	17	33.8	0	0.0	20	4.7515	0 0788	16	70	-76.69%
HIGHLAND PARK	718	12.1	22	42.6	1	2.3	261	17 5419	0 2908	209	306	-31 73%
HIGHLAND PARK	4,918	19.8	3	0 0	0	0.0	0	2 5219	0 0418	206	0	0 00%
HILLSBORO	1,661	24.2	46	58 5	7	1 7	843	33 8705	0 5616	933	972	-4 00%
HITCHCOCK	1,343	10.6	60	53 9	3	0 7	1,046	34 2196	0 5674	762	724	5 26%
HOLLAND	426	19 4	26	61 5	0	1 3	211	25 5584	0 4238	181	262	-31 10%
HOLLIDAY	881	12.7	5	17 0	1	0 7	318	3 4280	0 0568	50	150	-66 57%
HONDO	1,971	12.9	63	51 5	3	3 1	900	35.6081	0 5904	1,164	1,017	14 42%
HONEY GROVE	653	9 0	18	44 0	1	0.4	141	16 9160	0 2805	183	287	-36.26%
HOOKS	1,127	10 3	23	47 8	0	0 9	344	18 5266	0 3072	346	539	-35 74%
HOUSTON	202,149	12.8	88	58 3	22	6 7	105,013	43 9105	0 7280	147 172	117 853	24 88%
HOWE	921	9 6	5	20 0	0	0 7	96	5 3189	0 0682	81	184	-55 91%
HUCKABAY	191	13 0	20	42 9	3	0 0	98	13 9628	0 2318	44	82	-45 96%
HUDSON	1,999	15 7	17	40 8	5	2 9	667	13 8844	0 2302	460	616	-43 58%
HUFFMAN	2,149	13 2	5	20 1	1	0 6	406	3 5923	0 0596	128	432	-70 37%
HUGHES SPRINGS	984	12 8	20	52 8	1	1 8	405	16 8757	0 3130	306	520	-40 73%
HULL-DAISETTA	816	10.0	27	48 3	1	3 1	530	19.9184	0 3302	269	394	-31 63%
HUMBLE	21 624	12.7	18	10 7	2	0 7	5,142	3 9404	0 0653	1,413	2,314	-38 94%
HUNT	121	10 6	24	36 8	22	0 0	26	12.6173	0 2092	25	47	-46 08%
HUNTINGTON	1 548	19.0	7	39 3	0	0.3	629	4 3901	0 0726	113	608	-81 48%
HUNTSVILLE	6,915	16.7	43	43 0	5	4 1	2,742	29 0928	0.4824	3,336	2,974	12.18%
HURST-EULESS-BEDFORD	19,168	11 5	21	21 7	4	1 0	4,990	8 0375	0 1333	2,554	4 160	-38.59%
HUTTO	721	13.9	22	23 3	4	0.3	289	6 1425	0 1016	73	166	-56 29%
IDALOU	869	13.3	52	42 3	9	0 5	420	30 6235	0.5077	441	368	20 03%
INDUSTRIAL	909	12.2	17	26 4	1	0 5	288	7 8038	0 1294	118	240	-50 99%
INGLESIDE	1,764	9 1	38	50 1	2	3 1	460	23 4358	0 3886	685	884	-22.44%
INGRAM	1,256	14.5	15	47 3	2	4 5	561	17 4243	0.2889	363	594	-38.92%
IOLA	433	18 7	15	33 5	0	0 0	111	4 7596	0.0789	34	145	-76.44%
IOWA PARK CONS	2,091	18.2	5	27 1	0	1 2	694	2.8400	0 0471	98	567	-82.62%
IRA	192	10.8	16	18 8	3	2.0	35	7 6401	0 1267	24	36	-32.62%
IRAAN-SHEFFIELD	579	16 7	38	33 7	9	2.1	267	20 1290	0 3337	193	195	-0.97%
IREDELL	122	10 0	10	63 1	0	0 0	27	17 9262	0 2972	36	77	-52.90%
IRION COUNTY	340	16 4	31	41 5	2	0 0	135	17 0856	0 2833	96	141	-31 74%
IRVING	25,812	11 8	51	45 3	14	1 6	13,251	32 3454	0 5363	13,843	11,693	18 39%
ITALY	571	12.2	36	49 2	3	0 0	251	23 2005	0 3847	220	281	-21.82%
ITASCA	535	8.8	46	60 7	3	1 0	277	28.9727	0 4804	257	325	-20.86%
JACKSBORO	1,085	18 1	11	36 6	2	0 6	308	5 1279	0 0850	92	397	-76 77%
JACKSONVILLE	4,454	11 1	38	45 2	7	3 5	2,230	24.6937	0.4094	1,824	2,013	-9 42%
JARRELL	486	8 9	30	45 9	5	1 0	188	20 6122	0.3418	166	223	-25 54%
JASPER	3,547	10 9	47	53 8	2	1 3	1,406	28 7706	0 4770	1,692	1,908	-11 34%
JAYTON-GIRARD	191	10 9	19	33 0	3	0 0	70	11 1387	0 1847	35	63	-44 04%
JEFFERSON	1,677	12 0	47	59 7	0	2 6	934	30 6357	0 5079	852	1 301	-14 92%
JIM HOGG COUNTY	1 346	12 5	94	69 0	9	5 3	429	42 1060	0 6981	940	929	1 18%
JIM NED CONS	881	8 3	8	33 0	0	1 3	244	12 6166	0 2092	184	291	-36 61%
JOAQUIN	647	14 0	9	44 0	0	3 9	376	14 7541	0 2446	158	285	-44 40%
JOHNSON CITY	574	9 7	19	34 3	2	0 0	174	13 0756	0 2168	124	197	-36 79%
JONESBORO	239	13 6	2	37 7	0	0 0	58	5 7527	0 0954	23	90	-74 70%
JOSHUA	3,506	11 7	8	32 6	1	1 2	1,714	8 6743	0 1438	504	1 143	-55 68%
JOURDANTON	1,210	15 9	51	57 7	4	1 3	423	34 2110	0 5672	686	698	-1 70%
JUDSON	14 406	10 5	52	36 2	2	2 9	4,452	27 0605	0 4487	6 464	5 504	17 45%
JUNCTION	789	17 0	28	44 0	2	0 6	292	17 7880	0 2949	223	347	-32 97%
KARNACK	396	8 7	69	80 4	0	0 5	330	38 9326	0 6455	257	320	-19 71%
KARNES CITY	1 075	13 6	63	56 7	6	1 1	508	37 3411	0 6191	666	631	5 47%
KATY	23 745	7 1	20	10 8	4	1 0	5,222	7 9085	0 1311	3,114	2,565	21 41%
KAUFMAN	2,833	11 8	30	39 0	6	0 2	1,175	17 3699	0 2883	817	1 105	-26 07%
KEENE	696	9 6	49	76 3	9	2 8	426	36 4682	0 6046	421	531	-20 75%
KELLER	10,971	28 9	12	13 2	2	1 6	3,022	2 4899	0 0413	453	1,448	-68 73%
KELTON	65	13 4	12	67 7	0	2 2	25	19 3486	0 3206	21	44	-52 61%
KEMP	1 596	23 1	8	36 7	1	0 9	1,012	3 2194	0 0534	85	586	-85 46%
KENDLETON	148	15 6	98	80 4	6	0 0	15	41 6872	0 6912	102	119	-14 03%
KENEDY	1,142	19 6	77	68 7	3	4 1	622	37 7362	0 6257	715	785	-8 93%
KENEDY COUNTY WIDE CSD	43	8 2	98	2 3	16	0 0	8	38 6879	0 6414	28	1	2688 89%
KENNARD	414	4 7	28	59 9	0	0 5	307	20 5118	0 3401	141	248	-43.22%
KENNEDALE	2,111	10 9	18	21 2	2	0 2	609	6 6664	0 1136	240	448	-46.30%
KERENS	671	17 6	37	53 9	1	0 9	240	27 6318	0 4581	307	362	-15 00%
KERMIT	1,635	8 6	59	51 8	10	0 1	853	34 2497	0 5679	928	847	9.63%
KERRVILLE	4 442	7 3	35	46 5	2	2 1	2,111	21 2731	0 3527	1,567	2,066	-24 15%
KILGORE	3,786	13 0	26	38 9	2	1 7	1 475	17 0756	0 2831	1,072	1,473	-27 22%
KILLEEN	27,394	12 2	57	48 3	2	2 0	7,686	32 5102	0 5390	14,766	13,231	11 60%
KINGSVILLE	5,146	15 7	79	63 2	7	1 6	2 769	39 7579	0 6592	3,392	3,252	4 30%
KIRBYVILLE	1,565	10 0	21	45 2	1	1 1	556	17 7907	0 2950	462	707	-34 74%
KLEIN	28 762	10 4	30	13 0	5	1 2	7 752	8 7534	0 1451	4,174	3,739	11 64%
KLONDIKE	245	11 7	24	29 8	7	0 0	.57	10 0401	0 1665	41	73	-44 14%
KNIPPA	219	12 2	59	58 0	14	0 0	134	36 0059	0 6301	136	127	8 64%

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KNOX CITY-O'BRIEN	437	10 0	46	49 2	5	1 0	182	27 3731	0 4536	196	215	-7 75%
KOPPERL	346	11 2	7	46 5	0	0 0	121	12 6770	0 2102	73	161	54 [illegible]%
KOUNTZE	1,337	25 4	17	46 5	0	1 6	719	10 4766	0 1737	222	622	-62 64%
KRESS	355	10 8	54	58 9	8	0 0	159	34 4137	0 5706	203	209	-3 13%
KRUM	874	8 2	6	19 6	1	1 7	295	7 5218	0 1247	109	171	-36 37%
LA FERIA	2,627	10 8	87	75 9	16	2 6	1,476	44 2019	0 7329	1,925	1,994	-3 44%
LA GLORIA	81	10 4	76	53 1	1	0 0	24	37 8183	0 6270	51	43	18 08%
LA GRANGE	1,969	12 3	26	33 4	5	1 6	769	14 9479	0 2478	488	656	-25 80%
LA JOYA	12,770	9 5	99	84 7	63	5 0	9,409	48 9896	0 6122	10,372	10 816	-4 10%
LA MARQUE	4,690	12 5	71	39 4	1	3 7	2,044	35 3512	0 5861	2,749	1 848	48 76%
LA PORTE	7,416	11 0	28	21 4	2	1 1	2,813	11 5478	0 1915	1,420	1 587	-10 53%
LA POYNOR	439	13 1	16	38 5	0	1 2	156	12 7330	0 2111	93	169	-45 17%
LA PRYOR	475	15 7	87	73 5	33	0 7	376	45 9365	0 7616	362	349	3 62%
LA VEGA	2,510	10 7	41	56 9	5	5 9	1,175	28 8933	0 4791	1,202	1 426	-15 81%
LA VERNIA	1,645	28 9	15	21 3	1	1 7	447	3 2214	0 0534	86	350	-74 92%
LA VILLA	762	11 1	100	91 5	51	3 8	510	48 9896	0 6122	619	697	-11 23%
LACKLAND	936	12 2	38	40 7	0	0 3	121	21 2757	0 3528	330	381	-13 33%
LAGO VISTA	595	23 7	6	35 3	2	2 6	144	3 7556	0 0623	37	210	-82 36%
LAKE DALLAS	2,013	18 2	9	18 6	0	1 8	527	2 6453	0 0439	88	374	-76 42%
LAKE TRAVIS	2,467	16 0	11	13 0	3	2 0	397	2 8593	0 0474	117	321	-63 53%
LAKE WORTH	1,627	15 2	36	53 4	8	2 3	1,191	28 0158	0 4645	756	869	-13 01%
LAKEVIEW	87	17 0	87	94 3	67	11 1	59	48 9896	0 8122	71	82	-13 87%
LAMAR CONS	13,531	18 4	60	47 1	6	3 1	6,382	35 8809	0 5949	8,050	6,373	26 31%
LAMESA	2,791	8 2	66	58 1	9	4 4	1,285	38 6320	0 6405	1,788	1,622	10 24%
LAMPASAS	2,940	7 8	20	46 9	2	1 3	1,890	18 5643	0 3078	905	1,379	-34 37%
LANCASTER	3,945	18 7	61	32 2	2	0 0	2,334	31 0432	0 5147	2,030	1,270	59 84%
LANEVILLE	292	18 7	76	85 3	6	2 0	127	39 3419	0 6523	190	249	-23 53%
LAREDO	23,630	12 7	98	83 7	54	1 6	15,576	48 9896	0 8122	19,193	19,778	-2 96%
LASARA	290	9 3	97	89 7	38	0 0	174	48 3783	0 8021	233	260	-10 58%
LATEXO	447	13 8	8	29 1	1	0 5	249	5 0676	0 0840	38	130	-71 13%
LAZBUDDIE	239	13 4	36	50 6	11	0 0	171	25 1270	0 4166	100	121	-17 67%
LEAKEY	276	9 2	25	54 7	3	0 0	180	20 3186	0 3369	93	151	-38 41%
LEANDER	8,043	21 4	16	18 2	2	1 5	1,876	2 6045	0 0432	347	1,464	-76 27%
LEARY	98	15 7	7	51 0	0	0 0	33	10 5217	0 1744	17	50	-65 79%
LEFORS	133	21 4	7	38 3	0	0 0	35	3 2126	0 0533	7	51	-86 09%
LEGGETT	206	10 5	32	62 6	4	1 5	76	24 9003	0 4126	85	129	-34 05%
LEON	706	21 4	14	32 7	5	1 6	347	4 2529	0 0705	50	231	-78 44%
LEONARD	731	10 9	11	33 7	2	0 8	248	10 0577	0 1668	122	246	-50 52%
LEVELLAND	3,763	11 9	52	49 0	3	3 7	1,459	31 1500	0 5165	1,943	1,844	5 40%
LEVERETTS CHAPEL	215	6 7	24	71 2	1	1 5	94	21 3390	0 3536	76	153	-50 31%
LEWISVILLE	26,360	20 9	16	10 3	2	1 6	6,469	2 2702	0 0376	992	2,715	-63 46%
LEXINGTON	888	13 3	22	31 8	1	0 7	472	11 1036	0 1841	163	282	-42 11%
LIBERTY	2,452	10 4	34	40 8	5	3 3	1,308	21 4988	0 3565	874	1,000	-12 63%
LIBERTY-EYLAU	2,741	13 1	17	31 0	4	1 1	1,193	8 9989	0 1492	409	850	-51 87%
LIBERTY HILL	1,095	15 4	42	47 6	0	1 5	223	27 0980	0 4493	492	521	-5 61%
LINDALE	2,388	15 7	13	28 4	1	1 5	678	5 8335	0.0967	231	678	-65 94%
LINDEN-KILDARE CONS	1,181	10 1	30	44 9	0	3 1	491	20 0384	0 3322	392	530	-26 01%
LINDSAY	496	10 3	4	6 3	0	0 0	103	3 4531	0 0573	28	41	-31 02%
LINGLEVILLE	202	4 4	45	57 4	17	3 4	82	30 5782	0 5070	102	116	-11 67%
LIPAN	297	14 9	4	41 4	0	0 0	45	6 4464	0 1069	32	123	-74 18%
LIT CYPRESS-MRCEVILLE	3,656	23 2	9	22 5	0	1 7	1,281	2 1506	0 0357	130	623	-84 15%
LITTLE ELM	1,214	12 0	21	39 3	10	3 8	543	17 6079	0 2919	354	477	-25 72%
LITTLEFIELD	1,636	19 3	62	53 5	4	2 0	734	36 4257	0 6039	986	875	12 89%
LIVINGSTON	3,769	8 7	22	39 6	3	1 0	866	17 3749	0 2881	1,086	1,493	-27 25%
LLANO	1,388	19 5	9	35 5	1	0 6	320	4 0414	0 0670	93	493	-81 12%
LOCKHART	3,860	15 0	53	49 7	4	0 4	1,602	32 7874	0 5436	2,098	1,916	9 35%
LOCKNEY	640	12 0	64	65 1	3	2 5	295	37 3020	0 6185	520	547	-5 00%
LOHN	99	7 3	37	62 6	0	0 0	50	23 8428	0 3953	39	62	-36 85%
LOMETA	312	14 1	34	62 5	7	0 0	99	28 0596	0 4652	145	195	-25 56%
LONDON	150	22 4	43	34 7	0	0 0	69	19 1901	0 3182	48	52	-8 31%
LONE OAK	621	17 3	6	30 9	1	0 0	119	3 1421	0.0521	32	192	-83 14%
LONGVIEW	8,090	13 8	59	49 3	3	2 7	2,767	34 4090	0 5705	4,615	3,988	15 72%
LOOP	158	9 3	47	60 1	9	2 7	15	31 9475	0 5297	84	95	-11 87%
LORAINE	213	15 8	52	72 3	0	1 9	60	36 8737	0.6114	130	154	-15 44%
LORENA	1,250	15 5	9	12 2	0	0 3	367	2 6763	0 0444	55	153	-63 63%
LORENZO	484	10 5	69	77 5	9	4 0	240	40 6159	0 6734	326	375	-13 11%
LOS FRESNOS CONS	5,586	10 7	90	79 1	25	1 9	3,795	45 8165	0 7596	4,243	4,419	-3 96%
LOUISE	512	15 8	41	46 5	7	1 9	277	27 9887	0 4641	238	238	-0 20%
LOVEJOY	531	8 2	3	3 2	0	0 0	8	3 7744	0 0626	33	17	95 56%
LOVELADY	545	11 7	21	35 6	0	0 0	201	13 0340	0 2161	118	195	-39 64%
LUBBOCK	30,389	15 4	54	51 0	2	3 0	12,692	33 5015	0 5555	16,880	15,498	8 91%
LUBBOCK-COOPER	1,651	8 8	29	36 0	2	1 3	561	16 4147	0 3053	504	594	-15 19%
LUEDERS-AVOCA	181	12 7	9	47 5	0	3 8	91	15 9146	0 2639	48	86	-44 45%
LUFKIN	7,963	12 2	48	49 2	8	3 1	4,008	30 9964	0 5139	4,103	3,928	4 46%
LULING	1,493	10 1	55	57 7	4	1 0	879	33 1892	0 5503	822	862	-4 63%
LUMBERTON	2,977	8 6	2	17 2	0	0 1	720	4 6375	0 0769	229	512	-55 30%
LYFORD	1,691	14 1	94	76 7	21	4 4	607	44 6357	0 7401	1,251	1,331	-5 96%
LYTLE	1,142	9 3	64	54 5	9	2 9	719	37 0568	0 6144	702	622	12 73%
MABANK	2,653	10 0	7	48 9	1	1 9	1,284	15 9475	0 2644	701	1,297	-45 95%
MADISONVILLE CONS	1,902	15 9	41	54 3	5	2 6	694	30 3735	0 5036	956	1,031	-7 26%
MAGNOLIA	4,329	14 2	12	32 3	3	2 6	1,213	9 1872	0 1523	659	1,396	-52 84%
MALAKOFF	1,120	15 2	22	55 3	1	1 8	283	20 4771	0 3395	380	619	-38 61%

DISTRICT NAME	Students	MOB	MIN	ECDIS	ESL	DOUT	Tex AtR Kids	P Wght	Add-On Weight	Pred AtR Kids	Funded Kids	% Gain/Loss
MALONE	61	15 7	28	68 9	8	0 0	21	28 1627	0 4669	28	42	-32.23%
MALTA	88	9 8	0	58 0	0	0.0	17	15 7142	0 2605	23	51	-55 08%
MANOR	1 748	13 6	55	56 3	4	3 1	606	34 6044	0 5737	1 003	984	1 91%
MANSFIELD	9 773	20 7	20	20 1	3	0 6	3 414	3 1481	0 0522	510	1 964	-74 03%
MARATHON	125	14 7	72	62 4	1	0 0	43	38 0863	0 6315	79	78	1 20%
MARBLE FALLS	2 948	12 8	23	43 9	8	2 1	1,089	17 9750	0 2980	879	1 294	-32 11%
MARFA	469	17 0	83	66 3	5	2 4	284	39 3777	0 6529	306	311	-1 53%
MARIETTA	35	7 9	54	77 1	0	0.0	0	34 6556	0 5746	20	27	-25 47%
MARION	1,066	2 9	25	32 6	5	0 0	407	19 3637	0 3211	342	348	-1 52%
MARLIN	1 800	13 7	67	68 3	4	1 7	1,058	38 3205	0 6354	1 144	1,229	-6 98%
MARSHALL	6,304	7 3	53	47 3	2	2 5	3,351	27 6609	0 4586	2,891	2,982	-3 04%
MART	698	8 1	34	43 8	1	0 6	292	20 5998	0 3415	238	306	-22 02%
MARTINS MILL	372	13 5	14	36 8	3	0 4	186	9 0988	0 1509	56	137	-59 01%
MARTINSVILLE	271	23 1	9	46 1	4	0 0	92	4 6853	0 0774	21	125	-83 22%
MASON	704	21 4	32	49 1	5	2 5	277	25 4691	0 4223	297	346	-14 00%
MATAGORDA	96	12 5	13	51 0	2	0 0	19	14 9626	0 2481	24	49	-51 36%
MATHIS	2 169	14 6	84	77 5	12	2 5	1,546	41 9502	0 6955	1,509	1 681	-10 25%
MAUD	438	9 8	18	44 1	0	0 0	169	16 2586	0 2696	118	193	-38 87%
MAY	247	13 2	5	36 4	0	0 0	39	6 3889	0 1059	26	90	-70 90%
MAYPEARL	616	19 6	22	34 1	4	0 4	207	6 6001	0 1094	68	211	-67 91%
MCALLEN	21 845	14 1	88	62 0	30	3 5	11,674	45 4233	0 7531	16,452	13 544	21 47%
MCCAMEY	761	10 9	53	52 8	11	1 9	442	33 9226	0 5624	426	402	6 52%
MCDADE	106	7 6	30	45 3	11	0 0	12	21 0196	0 3485	37	48	-23 07%
MCGREGOR	1 192	16 0	46	49 7	12	0 2	606	31 3840	0 5203	620	592	4 70%
MCKINNEY	6 568	10 7	32	25 9	3	2 5	2,872	16 7341	0 2775	1,822	1 701	7 12%
MCLEAN	202	16 8	6	45 0	0	1 6	90	9 1140	0 1511	31	91	-66 42%
MCLEOD	300	14 4	5	39 0	0	0 0	225	6 3376	0 1051	32	117	-73 06%
MCMULLEN COUNTY	200	11 7	43	50 5	0	0 0	74	25 7574	0 4271	85	101	-15 43%
MEADOW	303	12 5	61	63 4	14	0 0	135	39 2995	0 6516	197	192	2 77%
MEDINA	333	14 9	10	49 5	1	0 5	147	12 3526	0 2048	66	165	-56 63%
MEDINA VALLEY	2,272	28 2	47	42 4	3	1 6	885	25 6412	0 4251	966	963	0 27%
MEGARGEL	68	15 3	15	60 3	0	0 0	41	17 8281	0 2956	20	41	-50 98%
MELISSA	299	26 5	8	25 1	0	0 0	108	2 2255	0 0369	11	75	-85 30%
MEMPHIS	536	18 1	55	49 1	7	2 1	305	35 0963	0 5819	312	263	18 51%
MENARD	446	11 0	53	61 7	1	0 5	311	32 8110	0 5440	243	275	-11 63%
MERCEDES	5,083	8 1	98	85 3	31	2 4	3,485	47 7388	0 7915	4,023	4,336	-7 21%
MERIDIAN	482	8 0	27	43 6	1	0 0	152	19 0121	0 3152	152	210	-27 70%
MERKEL	1 437	14 3	17	42 7	3	1 3	402	13 5767	0 2251	323	614	-47 28%
MESQUITE	28 819	12 6	26	23 4	2	1 3	8 727	10 4189	0 1727	4 978	6 744	-26 18%
MEXIA	2 246	17 0	46	53 2	4	1 6	1,020	32 0421	0 5313	1 193	1 195	-0 14%
MEYERSVILLE	152	8 1	8	19 7	0	0 0	15	6 3703	0 1056	16	30	-46 39%
MIAMI	199	12 5	6	28 1	0	0 0	19	4 9559	0 0822	16	56	-70 76%
MIDLAND	23 074	10 6	46	48 1	6	4 8	8,422	28 7047	0 4759	10,981	11 099	-1 06%
MIDLOTHIAN	3,179	8 8	13	20 9	3	1 4	632	8 4993	0 1409	448	664	-32 57%
MIDWAY	5,544	16 1	5	26 0	2	0 9	1,636	3 1475	0 0522	289	1,441	-79 93%
MIDWAY	192	11 8	14	7 6	1	0 7	84	3 6288	0 0602	12	15	-20 83%
MILANO	340	12 0	21	44 1	3	0 5	149	16 1747	0 2682	91	150	-39 19%
MILDRED	426	17 9	9	26 5	0	0 0	116	2 8860	0 0478	20	113	-81 94%
MILES	462	20 2	28	45 9	3	0 0	144	16 0460	0 2660	123	212	-42 04%
MILFORD	230	8 4	43	66 5	0	1 6	55	28 1475	0 4667	107	153	-29 82%
MILLER GROVE	182	14 3	8	23 6	3	0.0	75	3 4216	0 0567	10	43	-75 96%
MILLSAP	600	9 9	6	32 8	0	3 6	340	13 6368	0 2261	136	197	-31 07%
MINEOLA	1 600	15 2	22	42 6	4	0 8	622	14 3339	0 2377	380	682	-44 21%
MINERAL WELLS	3,555	8 6	23	52 8	3	1 5	1,905	19 7594	0 3276	1,165	1 877	-37 95%
MIRANDO CITY	61	10 4	90	100 0	36	3 8	52	47 8658	0 7936	48	61	-20 64%
MISSION CONS	11 861	11 5	96	83 2	28	2 9	7,011	46 6173	0 7729	9,168	9 868	-7 10%
MONAHANS-WICKETT-PYOTE	2 607	9 9	52	48 2	4	1 5	1 368	29 5298	0 4896	1 276	1 257	1 58%
MONTAGUE	79	6 6	19	65 6	0	0 0	2	19 7335	0 3272	26	52	-50 26%
MONTE ALTO	453	8 9	96	85 4	51	0 0	374	48 9896	0 8122	368	387	-4 89%
MONTGOMERY	2 486	13 9	14	29 4	*	1 5	584	7 8626	0 1304	324	731	-55 66%
MOODY	755	16 0	26	46 8	4	2 0	287	19 7657	0 3277	247	353	-29 96%
MORAN	99	13 6	13	70 7	0	0 0	41	19 8327	0 3286	33	70	-53 49%
MORGAN	155	19 2	38	67 1	7	1 2	66	36 0169	0 5972	93	135	-31 44%
MORGAN MILL	80	19 4	9	61 3	3	0 0	26	13 4426	0 2229	18	49	-63 64%
MORTON	736	13 8	72	75 3	6	1 5	426	40 1967	0 6665	491	554	-11 49%
MOTLEY COUNTY	275	9 1	25	58 5	2	1 3	189	20 7691	0 3444	95	161	-41 14%
MOULTON	355	10 5	16	57 2	1	0 7	104	18 4385	0 3057	109	203	-46 55%
MOUNT CALM	97	5 9	24	45 4	2	3 7	32	19 0507	0 3159	31	44	-30 43%
MOUNT ENTERPRISE	361	25 8	34	48 8	0	2 7	211	26 2406	0 4351	157	176	-10 85%
MOUNT PLEASANT	4 202	12 7	48	50 3	17	0 1	1 810	32 7171	0 5424	2,279	2,114	7 84%
MOUNT VERNON	1,396	9 8	18	33 2	5	0 9	1,006	12 9283	0 2144	299	464	-35 44%
MUENSTER	426	10 2	3	28 6	0	0 0	203	6 0315	0 1000	43	122	-65 03%
MULESHOE	1,508	8 7	58	57 4	8	3 3	652	35 2167	0 5839	881	866	1 72%
MULLIN	137	9 0	12	65 0	0	1 2	115	18 5074	0 3069	42	89	-52 79%
MUMFORD	124	31 4	73	93 5	28	0 0	74	40 8898	0 6780	84	116	-27 49%
MUNDAY	467	26 6	49	51 0	6	2 1	281	32 0651	0 5316	248	238	4 24%
MURCHISON	125	6 0	2	41 6	0	0 0	30	14 4077	0 2389	30	52	-42 58%
NACOGDOCHES	6,061	12 6	48	51 2	9	3 1	3 555	32 1507	0 5331	3,231	3 103	4 11%
NATALIA	992	12 9	70	66 9	6	3 9	612	39 4637	0 6543	649	664	-2 20%
NAVARRO	688	14 4	35	28 1	1	1 5	279	15 8224	0 2623	180	193	-6 64%
NAVASOTA	2,999	15 0	53	52 7	4	4 4	1 432	33 9538	0 5630	1,688	1 581	6 82%
NAZARETH	270	8 3	5	21 1	0	0 8	48	6 7101	0 1113	30	57	-47 27%

DISTRICT NAME	Students	MOB	MIN	ECDIS	ESL	DOUT	Tex AtR Kids	P Wght	Add-On Weight	Pred AtR Kids	Funded Kids	% Gain/Loss
NECHES	320	4 8	17	37 5	0	1 3	110	18.1742	0.3013	96	120	-19 65%
NEDERLAND	5.428	10 9	7	13.9	1	1 7	1 704	4 4247	0 0734	398	755	-47 22%
NEEDVILLE	2.183	10 2	31	26 4	3	0 5	661	14.4730	0.2400	524	576	-9 11%
NEW BOSTON	1.575	10 2	24	35.8	0	1 4	319	16.6094	0.2754	434	564	-23 08%
NEW BRAUNFELS	5.565	12 3	46	38.3	7	2.2	1,692	26.3506	0 4369	2,431	2,131	14 07%
NEW CANEY	5.372	11 9	10	38.7	2	2.3	1,437	12.9074	0.2140	1.150	2,079	-44 70%
NEW DEAL	648	11 5	35	44.3	2	1.2	296	21.6720	0.3593	233	287	-18 89%
NEW DIANA	798	9 0	16	25.3	0	0 5	202	10.4161	0 1727	138	202	-31 74%
NEW HOME	201	9 5	51	59 2	8	C.0	100	32.5812	0 5402	109	119	-8 75%
NEW SUMMERFIELD	297	10 0	65	73 7	23	5 7	192	43.2573	0.7172	213	219	-2 69%
NEW WAVERLY	864	17 2	44	55.6	2	0 7	355	31 2323	0 5178	447	480	-6 86%
NEWCASTLE	196	28 6	8	53 6	2	1 1	149	7 4101	0 1229	24	105	-77 08%
NEWTON	1 604	19 9	39	55 5	0	1 6	763	30.1386	0 4997	802	890	-9 96%
NIXON-SMILEY CONS	981	9 7	59	69 7	7	1 5	702	37 5109	0 6219	610	684	-10 77%
NOCONA	789	7 3	14	49 7	4	1 0	368	18.1769	0 3014	236	392	-39 36%
NORDHEIM	103	11 5	40	54 4	2	4 5	42	27.0010	0 4477	46	56	-17 71%
NORMANGEE	463	14 6	15	33.5	0	0.8	167	8.4281	0 1399	65	155	-58 24%
NORTH EAST	43.484	14 9	43	33 5	2	1.6	10,955	22.6416	0 3754	16.324	14,567	12.06%
NORTH FOREST	13 187	13 7	99	67.2	6	1 3	2,832	41 6630	0 6908	9,109	6,862	2 79%
NORTH HOPKINS	366	17 4	7	43.7	0	2.8	141	10 3399	0 1714	63	160	-60 77%
NORTH LAMAR	2.860	17 5	7	25.3	0	0 4	863	2.8205	0 0468	134	724	-61 52%
NORTH ZULCH	278	13 '	6	37 4	0	0 0	127	7 0673	0 1172	33	104	-68 67%
NORTHWEST	4 136	24 6	9	26.3	2	0 6	1,282	2.2949	0 0380	157	1,088	-85 53%
NOVICE	109	17 0	10	51.4	0	0 0	39	10.9326	0 1813	20	56	-64 73%
NUECES CANYON CONS	360	32 1	27	66 7	0	1 1	144	24 4524	0 4054	146	240	-39 22%
NURSERY	105	18 3	16	16.2	0	0 0	38	2.6554	0 0440	5	17	-72 82%
OAKWOOD	312	15 2	71	73.1	3	0 0	218	38.8665	0 6444	201	228	-11 85%
ODEM-EDROY	1.232	22 1	45	61.9	0	0 0	601	33.3405	0.5528	681	763	-10 70%
O'DONNELL	436	9 7	73	59.8	7	0 0	124	39.3315	0 6521	286	262	9 05%
OGLESBY	147	9 1	20	43.5	0	0.0	68	16.9985	0.2818	41	64	-35.21%
OLFEN	70	15 0	34	82.9	0	0.0	33	31.9491	0 5297	37	58	-36 10%
OLNEY	896	8 6	19	42.7	0	2 5	349	17.7924	0 2950	264	383	-30 91%
OLTON	781	10 9	70	69 1	11	2 5	443	40.5957	0 6731	526	540	-2 59%
ONALASKA	493	8 2	10	59.0	0	0 0	169	17 9131	0 2970	146	291	-49 66%
ORANGE GROVE	1 297	23 9	59	67 8	3	2.7	562	35 8296	0 5941	770	879	-12.38%
ORANGEFIELD	1 510	14 0	5	26 8	1	1 2	499	4.4744	0 0742	112	405	-72.32%
ORE CITY	841	11 9	16	44 9	1	5 0	291	17 4644	0 2896	244	378	-35 51%
OVERTON	509	13 0	17	38 5	0	1 6	227	13.7744	0 2284	116	196	-40 68%
PADUCAH	407	18 9	42	61 4	3	2.0	186	32.8617	0 5448	222	250	-11 26%
PAINT CREEK	131	9 3	13	55 0	0	0 0	35	17 5626	0 2912	38	72	-47 06%
PAINT ROCK	154	26 2	42	58 4	0	0 0	61	29 1679	0 4836	74	90	-17 19%
PALACIOS	1 745	24 7	63	58 5	11	1 9	1,028	37 1103	0 6153	1 074	1 021	5 18%
PALESTINE	3 829	6 1	49	47 0	4	4 6	2,065	26 2474	0 4352	1 666	1 800	-7 41%
PALMER	891	11 3	23	36 4	8	3 2	369	17 1941	0 2851	254	324	-21 66%
PALO PINTO	40	11 3	5	70 0	0	0 0	6	17 6528	0 2927	12	28	-58 19%
PAMPA	3 973	0 0	22	32.4	2	3 8	1,283	19.7692	0 3278	1.302	1,287	1 16%
PANHANDLE	720	8 5	10	20.8	C	0 0	247	6.7988	0 1127	81	150	-45 81%
PANTHER CREEK CONS	226	8 8	11	61 1	0	0 8	68	18 1329	0 3006	68	138	-50 79%
PARADISE	687	13 7	8	29 4	2	1 2	291	5 7193	0 0948	65	202	-67 75%
PARIS	3 855	15 4	42	56 2	0	4 3	1.568	30 0990	0 4990	1 924	2,167	-11 20%
PASADENA	39 189	10 3	58	52 1	15	2.2	17.422	36 6847	0 6082	23 836	20,418	16 74%
PATTON SPRINGS	110	9 9	40	65 5	11	1 6	56	35 8559	0 5945	65	94	-30 47%
PAWNEE	134	10 9	63	64 2	5	0 0	41	37 3576	0 6194	83	86	-3 52%
PEARLAND	8.035	6 7	28	17 5	4	2.4	2,679	15 5199	0 2573	2.068	1 406	47 04%
PEARSALL	2 390	10 5	85	76 1	16	2.4	1,520	43 6998	0 7245	1 732	1,819	-4 79%
PEASTER	643	9 0	2	20 7	C	1 4	180	6.0267	0 0999	64	133	-51 73%
PECOS-BARSTOW-TOYAH	3 309	16 3	87	61 8	16	1 7	1 900	42 1620	0 6990	2,313	2,045	13 11%
PENELOPE	135	7 2	17	43 7	5	0 0	66	17.2614	0 2865	39	59	-34 43%
PERRIN-WHITT CONS	398	5 9	4	42.5	1	1 5	147	16 4210	0 2723	108	169	-35 94%
PERRYTON	2.000	11 6	31	37 6	9	1 4	597	18 7821	0 3114	622	756	-17 62%
PETERSBURG	428	9 4	67	54 9	11	1 0	256	38 3463	0 6358	272	235	15 81%
PETROLIA	462	6 1	6	29 7	1	0 0	182	10.8901	0 1806	83	137	-39 21%
PETTUS	447	8 7	40	61.5	1	0 6	238	25.8685	0 4289	192	275	-30 26%
PEWITT	1.025	18 6	31	46.9	1	0 2	447	20.1098	0 3334	342	481	-28 91%
PFLUGERVILLE	8.934	13 0	35	14 6	2	0.2	1.612	8 1175	0 1346	1,202	1,304	-7 82%
PHARR-SAN JUAN-ALAMO	19.994	15 7	98	84 8	36	4.9	13.668	47 3541	0.7851	15,698	16,955	-7 41%
PILOT POINT	1.040	11 8	14	31.2	4	2.2	548	10 9261	0 1812	188	325	-41 93%
PINE TREE	5.088	13 9	18	28 7	2	2.4	1.557	10 1230	0.1678	854	1 460	-41 52%
PITTSBURG	2.085	11 3	39	44 1	6	3 6	1 042	24 7125	0 4097	854	920	-7 09%
PLAINS	534	10 2	55	64 2	11	1.3	220	36 6821	0 6082	325	343	-5 27%
PLAINVIEW	6.239	8 4	67	59.9	5	2.9	2.788	37 4199	0 6204	3 871	3,737	3 58%
PLANO	36.426	6 8	20	8 9	4	1 4	5.796	6 4221	0 1065	3 879	3,242	19 64%
PLEASANT GROVE	1.928	10 6	10	9 5	1	0 3	519	3 7844	0 0627	121	183	-33 95%
PLEASANTON	3.355	11 4	57	54 5	3	1 1	1 939	33 5901	0 5569	1 668	1,829	2 19%
PLEMONS-STINNETT-PHILLIPS CONS	876	9 2	15	40 4	1	0 7	266	16 1260	0 2674	234	354	-33 82%
POINT ISABEL	2.341	11 2	52	72 5	19	1 3	1 187	43 8160	0 7265	1 701	1 697	0 20%
PONDER	465	10 3	8	23 2	2	0 0	114	5 3574	0 0886	41	106	-61 71%
POOLVILLE	262	14 8	2	45 0	0	0 6	34	7 9079	0 1311	37	127	-70 86%
PORT ARANSAS	463	18 1	9	41 7	0	0 9	110	6 9131	0 1146	53	193	-72 61%
PORT ARTHUR	11 970	16 2	80	65 0	6	0 6	4 986	40 1651	0 6659	1 971	1 761	2 45%
PORT NECHES-GROVES	5.716	8 6	7	12 3	1	0 2	601	4 5085	0 0746	427	700	-39 00%
POST	1.017	10 6	49	59 0	6	1 1	316	31 9235	0 5293	538	600	-10 29%

DISTRICT NAME	Students	MOB	MIN	ECDIS	ESL	DOUT	Tex AtR Kids	P Wght	Add-On Weight	Pred AtR Kids	Funded Kids	% Gain/Loss
POTEET	1,547	7 9	81	72.6	3	1.6	1,020	40 7259	0 6752	1,045	1,123	-6 99%
POTH	734	9 6	41	37 6	2	1 8	427	22.0274	0 3652	268	276	-2 87%
POTTSBORO	1.182	7 1	2	30 5	0	1 1	244	10 7637	0 1785	211	361	-41 49%
PRAIRIE LEA	174	16 6	53	76 2	8	1 0	84	37 9055	0 6285	109	136	-19 63%
PRAIRIE VALLEY	136	17 2	5	39 1	0	0.0	0	4 5091	0 0746	10	54	-80 68%
PRAIRILAND	996	13 0	4	44 2	1	2.4	373	12 2472	0 2031	202	440	-54 06%
PREMONT	961	12 8	88	74 9	12	2.1	403	42.5864	0 7061	679	720	-5 73%
PRESIDIO	1 161	7 8	99	91 9	48	7 4	1,052	48.9896	0 8122	959	1 085	-11 62%
PRIDDY	89	11 8	16	50 6	0	0.0	36	16.3837	0.2716	24	45	-46 32%
PRINCETON	1.814	12.4	10	30.3	1	0 6	425	7.0578	0 1170	212	550	-61 38%
PRINGLE-MORSE CONS	95	12.6	30	53.7	19	0.0	39	23 7816	0.3943	37	51	-26 57%
PROGRESO	1 788	12 6	100	94.8	67	5 4	1,479	48.9896	0 8122	1.452	1,695	-14 32%
PROSPER	689	9 5	19	19 0	7	1.1	220	7.7891	0.1291	89	131	-32 03%
QUANAH	803	12.2	31	36 0	1	1.5	285	18.0966	0.3000	241	289	-16 66%
QUEEN CITY	1,303	9 7	24	42.9	0	0.0	485	17 5797	0.2915	380	559	-32 06%
QUINLAN	2,625	11 4	6	41.8	1	3.0	768	14.0688	0.2333	612	1.097	-44.20%
QUITMAN	1,133	15.8	12	24.6	2	0.5	234	3.7593	0.0623	71	279	-74 66%
RAINS	1.328	16.9	10	36.2	1	1.7	432	6.9085	0 1145	152	481	-68 36%
RALLS	848	13 2	70	76 2	10	1 7	455	40.5673	0 6726	570	646	-11 73%
RAMIREZ CSD	31	13 6	97	96 8	87	0.0	28	48 9896	0 8122	25	30	-16 09%
RANDOLPH FIELD	1 083	16 1	33	31 9	0	0.0	43	13.2600	0.2199	238	346	-31 08%
RANGER	601	22 8	22	56 6	2	1 5	199	21 3425	0 3539	213	340	-37 48%
RANKIN	403	12 1	43	44 9	7	0 0	114	25 7226	0 4265	172	181	-5 02%
RAYMONDVILLE	2,928	10.2	94	80 4	17	5 1	1 632	44 8135	0 7430	2,176	2,354	-7 59%
REAGAN COUNTY	1,152	9 3	57	44 3	7	1 8	433	31 3516	0 5196	599	510	17 34%
RED LICK	319	7 9	4	28 2	0	0.0	23	6 0787	0 1339	43	90	-52 50%
RED OAK	3 469	14 7	15	15 0	2	2 8	1 140	4 5526	0 0755	263	523	-49 66%
REDWATER	1 088	14 2	7	23 6	0	1 3	311	4 2365	0 0702	76	257	-70 24%
REFUGIO	823	13 2	61	48 1	4	0 2	381	34 6029	0 5737	472	396	19 28%
RICARDO	635	7 9	73	61 4	5	0 0	143	38 6091	0 6435	409	390	4 60%
RICE	303	15 1	19	33 3	2	0 0	82	7 7500	0 1285	39	101	-61 41%
RICE CONS	1.425	17 5	64	56 9	8	2.1	774	37 8295	0 6272	894	811	10 23%
RICHARDS	123	7 9	33	44 7	1	0 0	1	20 4358	0 3388	42	55	-24 20%
RICHARDSON	33.651	18 7	36	24 3	10	1 4	9.207	11 1748	0 1853	6,235	8.177	-23 75%
RICHLAND SPRINGS	182	12 3	16	58 8	2	0.0	71	16 2932	0 3033	55	107	-48 42%
RIESEL	509	13.7	17	28.7	0	1.4	128	8 8498	0 1467	75	146	-48 67%
RIO GRANDE CITY	7.731	13 0	100	12.5	48	4.0	6,043	46 8524	0 7768	6,006	966	521 45%
RIO HONDO	1.916	9.8	94	74 1	15	1 3	839	44.2531	0 7337	1,407	1,421	-0 96%
RIO VISTA	746	8 3	5	31 0	0	0.3	307	9 3831	0 1556	116	231	-49 82%
RISING STAR	240	12 9	10	50 0	0	0 8	159	14 5001	0 2404	58	120	-51 92%
RIVER ROAD	1 326	18 3	7	18 3	0	1.0	492	2 3370	0 0387	51	243	-78 83%
RIVIERA	606	14 0	63	49 7	3	1 7	199	35 5699	0 5897	357	301	18 66%
ROBERT LEE	362	19 6	26	39 5	2	0 5	194	11 9720	0 1985	72	143	-49 75%
ROBINSON	1 912	6 8	16	15 5	1	1 0	682	7 3964	0 1226	234	296	-20 86%
ROBSTOWN	4 352	10 5	99	83 0	4	2.4	2.010	42 5774	0 7059	3.072	3,612	-14 95%
ROBY CONS	326	7 0	27	44 8	1	1 1	104	19 4619	0 3227	105	146	-27 97%
ROCHELLE	200	8 3	23	74 0	6	0 0	87	23 3245	0 3867	77	148	-47 74%
ROCHESTER	177	20 0	42	64 4	6	0 0	83	33 7126	0 5590	99	114	-13 21%
ROCKDALE	1 858	2 3	37	39 7	2	0 9	643	21.0268	0 3486	648	738	-12 19%
ROCKSPRINGS	466	10 4	76	73 4	25	0 5	294	44 6704	0 7406	345	342	0 90%
ROCKWALL	5,772	9 2	12	13 4	2	3.0	1,372	7 6300	0 1265	730	773	-5 59%
ROGERS	858	12.9	19	36 6	1	0.3	464	11 7851	0.1954	168	314	-46 61%
ROMA	5,751	9 8	100	92.2	53	4 9	4,316	48 9896	0 8122	4.671	5,302	-11 90%
ROOSEVELT	1,396	7 9	38	52 9	2	2.0	766	23 3221	0 3867	540	739	-26 90%
ROPES	334	17 8	58	62 9	4	0.7	175	36 6733	0 6080	203	210	-3.33%
ROSCOE	433	22 5	48	50 6	4	0.0	150	31 5038	0 5223	226	219	3 23%
ROSEBUD-LOTT	1 043	10 4	35	48 3	2	0.2	295	22 0445	0 3655	381	504	-24 33%
ROTAN	478	12 1	44	39 3	1	0 0	118	23 3355	0 3869	185	188	-1 55%
ROUND ROCK	23.942	6 3	24	18 9	2	0 9	4 957	13 5257	0 2243	5 369	4 525	18 65%
ROUND TOP-CARMINE	218	13 1	11	19 3	0	1 9	71	5 2328	0 0868	19	42	-55 05%
ROXTON	224	10 1	31	60 7	0	0 0	82	22 5651	0 3761	84	136	-38 04%
ROYAL	1 403	17 9	75	66 1	11	3 5	934	39 7696	0 6594	925	927	-0 24%
ROYSE CITY	1 481	11 7	27	37 9	9	0 7	432	16 0096	0 2654	393	561	-29 96%
RULE	197	11 5	27	45 2	2	2 2	62	19 6088	0 3251	64	89	-28 07%
RUNGE	316	6 1	80	77 5	10	3 5	275	42 6021	0 7097	224	245	-8 43%
RUSK	1 831	7 6	24	44 8	4	0 6	766	19 0827	0 3164	579	820	-29 38%
S AND S CONS	628	11 1	3	23 9	1	0 7	116	4 7938	0 0795	66	198	-66 74%
SABINAL	475	15 7	63	63 4	7	1 3	225	38 0671	0 6312	300	301	-0 45%
SABINE	1.265	8 4	16	30 6	1	1 5	451	14 2369	0 2360	299	390	-23 36%
SABINE PASS	188	13 0	7	0 0	1	1 1	10	2 9385	0 0487	9	0	0 00%
SAINT JO	363	13 8	8	47 7	0	0 6	167	12 0169	0 1992	72	173	-58 23%
SALADO	723	11 3	12	21 7	1	1 8	181	7 2107	0 1196	86	157	-44 91%
SALTILLO	227	14 7	7	65 6	6	0 0	173	16 4521	0 2728	62	149	-58 42%
SAM RAYBURN	333	17 2	5	45 9	1	3 6	87	11 6608	0 1933	64	153	-57 88%
SAMNORWOOD	120	15 3	29	40 0	0	0 0	41	15 8796	0 2633	32	46	-34 18%
SAN ANGELO	17.372	6 7	48	43 1	2	3 1	5.406	24 4191	0 4049	7 033	7 487	-6 06%
SAN ANTONIO	60.419	13 1	94	92 9	13	5 5	34.179	43 8837	0 7276	43.960	56 129	-21 68%
SAN AUGUSTINE	1.169	10 3	56	56 3	1	0 4	740	33 5418	0 5561	650	682	-4 61%
SAN BENITO CONS	8 324	7 2	96	80 6	15	6 1	5 409	45 2391	0 7501	6.244	6 726	-7 17%
SAN DIEGO	1 666	10 5	99	80 5	13	0 4	647	44 2572	0 7342	1,225	1 343	-8 78%
SAN ELIZARIO	3 011	7 2	99	89 9	57	0 6	2 755	48 9896	0 8122	2 446	2 707	-9 65%
SAN FELIPE-DEL RIO CONS	10 245	14 5	85	71 7	19	2 5	6 810	43 3309	0 7184	7 360	7 346	0 20%

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SAN ISIDRO	346	9.0	97	76.0	29	0.6	290	47.0398	0 7799	270	263	2 62%
SAN MARCOS CONS	6,521	7 8	67	56.9	14	1 7	2,948	39.2338	0 6505	4,242	3,710	14 32%
SAN PERLITA	288	8 9	78	80.9	20	0.0	269	44 4137	0.7364	212	233	-8 98%
SAN SABA	806	18 8	30	52.6	4	4.9	348	27.1548	0 4502	363	424	-14 41%
SAN VICENTE	26	10 5	46	0.0	0	0.0	4	8.3829	0 1390	4	0	0 00%
SANDS	216	3 8	40	46.8	7	0.0	74	23.2038	0.3847	83	101	-17 80%
SANFORD	1,324	11 6	5	23.4	0	1.7	487	5.8144	0.0964	126	310	-58 80%
SANGER	1,703	10 0	9	29.5	1	0 9	718	9.0052	0 1493	254	502	-49 39%
SANTA ANNA	330	16 2	29	47 9	0	2.2	75	21 6566	0 3591	118	156	-25 04%
SANTA FE	4,241	17 3	10	23 6	1	1 3	1 473	3 2927	0 0546	232	1 001	-76 87%
SANTA GERTRUDIS	170	9 1	69	17 6	4	0 0	66	27 5705	0 4571	78	30	159 73%
SANTA MARIA	506	32 4	100	97 8	56	5 3	430	46 6102	0 7761	393	495	-20 64%
SANTA ROSA	1 133	9 9	98	87 0	29	2 3	874	47 2239	0 7830	887	986	-10 00%
SANTO	360	10 0	7	28 1	2	2 2	3	9 5894	0 1590	57	101	-43 42%
SAVOY	276	15 3	1	29 7	0	2 4	93	4 9162	0 0815	22	82	-72 56%
SCHERTZ-CIBOLO-U CITY	4,668	14 9	29	33 1	2	1 6	1 340	14 9667	0 2485	1 160	1 545	-24 93%
SCHLEICHER	790	14 1	53	46 7	8	2 0	275	33.1250	0 5492	434	369	17 50%
SCHULENBURG	733	10 5	29	34 5	0	1 4	277	17 5229	0 2905	213	253	-15 79%
SCURRY-ROSSER	698	9 5	10	23 6	0	1 1	223	8 1505	0 1351	94	165	-42 74%
SEAGRAVES	768	9 6	75	68.5	11	2.0	449	41 3462	0 6855	526	526	0 08%
SEALY	2,163	7 8	39	34.1	5	1 8	674	21 1294	0 3503	758	738	2 73%
SEGUIN	7 064	9 1	60	50.1	6	3.8	3,992	34.0024	0.5638	3,982	3,539	12 53%
SEMINOLE	2,364	6 7	44	55.3	11	4 5	1,206	30 1374	0 4997	1 181	1,307	-9 64%
SEYMOUR	806	8 1	24	54.3	0	1 4	301	19 5791	0.3246	262	438	-40 22%
SHALLOWATER	1,087	10.2	27	37.4	2	0.2	153	16.6254	0.2790	303	407	-25 41%
SHAMROCK	444	10 6	32	45 5	3	1 9	190	21 1375	0 3505	156	202	-22 98%
SHARYLAND	3,912	9 9	78	50 1	19	1 6	1 833	42.2233	0.7001	2,739	1,960	39 73%
SHELBYVILLE	743	16 5	40	55.2	2	2.9	398	29 8684	0 4952	368	410	-10.29%
SHELDON	3 893	10 4	45	45.7	8	2 8	1 544	27 5503	0 4568	1,778	1,779	-0 05%
SHEPHERD	1 564	15 4	16	46.8	2	2.4	711	16 4752	0.2732	427	763	-44 02%
SHERMAN	5 777	15 8	28	35.6	3	1 1	1 858	14.1657	0 2349	1,357	2,057	-34 03%
SHINER	541	11 3	29	42.7	0	1 8	114	19.3351	0.3206	173	231	-24 92%
SIDNEY	146	9 2	20	46.6	6	0 0	49	17 4573	0.2894	42	68	-37 89%
SIERRA BLANCA	147	20 5	60	62.6	4	0.0	45	36.8599	0.6111	90	92	-2.37%
SILSBEE	3,622	19 7	22	37.9	0	0.5	1,627	9.1425	0.1516	549	1,373	-60 00%
SILVERTON	287	9.8	36	58.2	8	0.0	206	25.8416	0.4285	123	167	-26 38%
SIMMS	508	10 8	3	44 1	0	0.0	174	10.8359	0 1797	91	224	-59 26%
SINTON	2,253	14 6	79	59.7	3	2.1	1,175	38.8555	0.6442	1,451	1,345	7 91%
SIVELLS BEND	55	8 6	4	41 8	0	0.0	0	12.5350	0 2078	11	23	-50 28%
SKIDMORE-TYNAN	691	36 4	55	64 1	5	0 0	229	31 4629	0.5217	360	443	-18 62%
SLATON	1 667	13 9	61	60 9	2	5 4	828	36 0978	0 5985	998	1,015	-1 72%
SLIDELL	257	12 1	4	40.1	1	0.0	217	8 1584	0 1353	35	103	-66 27%
SLOCUM	311	19 1	6	45.3	0	2.1	95	8 3041	0 1377	43	141	-69 61%
SMITHVILLE	1 492	12.9	31	41 0	5	2.7	547	20.6038	0 3416	510	612	-16 68%
SMYER	365	10 5	36	46.8	2	1 8	76	22.4830	0 3728	136	171	-20.35%
SNOOK	536	20 8	62	59.5	0	3 8	220	35.5569	0.5895	316	319	-0 92%
SNYDER	3.458	11 2	41	41 7	3	0 4	1 036	23.0635	0 3824	1,322	1,442	-8 30%
SOCORRO	18,821	8 7	89	69.2	24	1 2	12,609	45 5971	0 7560	14,229	13 024	9 25%
SOMERSET	2,221	17 5	76	74 3	11	0 2	1 412	40.5813	0 6728	1 494	1 650	-9 44%
SOMERVILLE	796	13 8	46	53 6	3	2 1	18	30 5125	0 5059	404	428	-5 62%
SONORA	1 077	14 3	54	37 2	10	1 0	670	30 6753	0 5086	548	401	36 72%
SOUTH SAN ANTONIO	10 291	10 3	95	86 4	17	4 0	6 209	45 0740	0 7473	7 691	6.891	-13 50%
SOUTH TEXAS	1 814	13 6	78	49 0	4	0 3	565	38 6749	0 6412	1 163	889	30 86%
SOUTHLAND	181	39 4	54	76 8	4	1 7	146	33.8291	0 5609	102	139	-26 97%
SOUTHSIDE	3,316	9 9	79	80 7	9	3 2	2,365	41 9929	0 6962	2,310	2,678	-13 72%
SOUTHWEST	8,704	11 9	84	72.0	13	1 6	5,979	42.5664	0 7056	6 143	6,267	-1 98%
SPADE	139	14 6	51	53.2	0	3 1	62	32 1295	0 5327	74	74	0 13%
SPEARMAN	751	25 2	31	37 5	6	1 6	273	13.2379	0 2195	165	282	-41 47%
SPLENDORA	2,459	7 5	7	44 2	*	1 1	853	16 0271	0 2657	653	1,087	-39 88%
SPRING	19,736	15 5	41	24 1	5	1 3	5 715	15 4831	0 2567	5 066	4 756	6 52%
SPRING BRANCH	26,442	14 3	57	48 1	26	2.0	13 085	39 2312	0 6505	16 500	13,681	35 23%
SPRING CREEK	102	13 3	13	72 5	0	0 0	74	20 1210	0 3336	34	74	-53 99%
SPRING HILL	1,627	32 4	7	20 8	1	0 6	337	2.9819	0 0494	80	336	-76 23%
SPRINGLAKE-EARTH	540	11 9	61	57 6	8	0 4	305	36 9170	0 6121	331	312	5 90%
SPRINGTOWN	2,821	13 5	5	37 6	0	0 9	721	7 7217	0 1280	361	1,061	-65.95%
SPUR	416	13 2	38	50 0	0	1 3	120	24.6867	0 4093	170	208	-18 14%
SPURGER	406	12 0	4	44 6	*	1 3	145	11 8231	0 1960	80	181	-56 05%
STAFFORD MSD	2,117	18 5	65	30 8	12	0 3	916	33.0504	0 5480	1 160	652	77 91%
STAMFORD	855	14 7	46	58 6	4	3 0	344	32.5570	0 5398	462	501	-7 88%
STANTON	866	9 4	55	50 2	7	2.7	407	32.2408	0 5346	463	435	6 48%
STAR	121	7 6	27	76 0	3	1 4	102	24 1124	0 3998	48	92	-47 40%
STEPHENVILLE	3,365	23 1	15	20 6	5	2.0	1,041	2.6928	0 0446	150	693	-78 33%
STERLING CITY	371	13 9	34	31 5	1	1 1	110	16 5648	0 2746	102	117	-12 81%
STOCKDALE	700	11 9	42	40 4	1	0 6	394	23 0669	0 3824	268	283	-5 33%
STRATFORD	531	9 6	34	40 7	9	0 8	220	20 9687	0 3480	185	216	-14 50%
STRAWN	199	9 8	19	53 8	2	2 1	59	18 9564	0 3143	63	107	-41 58%
SUDAN	405	5 5	44	52 8	4	0 5	139	24 7596	0 4105	166	214	-22 25%
SULPHUR BLUFF	222	11 4	10	33 3	1	0 0	57	8 1672	0 1357	30	74	-59 24%
SULPHUR SPRINGS	4,020	11 7	21	34 1	2	2 4	1 275	15 1433	0 2511	1 009	1 371	26 37%
SUNDOWN	590	8 5	51	56 4	1	1 4	158	29 3852	0 4872	267	333	13 62%
SUNNYVALE	355	9 7	4	5 6	0	0 0	36	3 5327	0 0586	21	20	4 59%
SUNRAY	594	13 2	37	41 2	13	0 0	274	21 0370	0 3488	207	245	-15 34%

DISTRICT NAME	Students	MOB	MIN	ECDIS	ESL	DOUT	Tex AtR Kids	P Wght	Add-On Weight	Pred AtR Kids	Funded Kids	% Gain/Loss
SWEENY	2,286	12.0	34	27.9	2	1.0	706	15.8396	0.2626	600	636	-5.87%
SWEET HOME	76	13.3	0	22.4	0	0.0	20	3.2879	0.0545	4	17	-75.66%
SWEETWATER	2,875	14.5	46	54.0	2	1.5	1,266	30.5952	0.5073	1,458	1,553	-6.06%
TAFT	1,559	10.5	88	71.8	2	0.4	989	40.8468	0.6772	1,056	1,119	-5.68%
TAHOKA	756	10.5	58	60.6	5	4.2	372	35.6676	0.5914	447	458	-2.41%
TALCO-BOGATA CONS	716	8.3	13	47.8	0	2.5	316	17.5030	0.2902	206	342	-39.29%
TARKINGTON	1,573	10.3	4	31.2	1	2.4	643	9.9863	0.1656	260	491	-46.92%
TATUM	1,210	16.8	38	43.0	4	1.0	442	23.7589	0.3939	477	520	-8.39%
TAYLOR	2,706	11.7	56	48.7	5	2.2	1,510	33.6123	0.5573	1,508	1,318	14.43%
TEAGUE	1,170	12.7	30	33.9	3	1.4	392	16.5563	0.2745	321	397	-19.03%
TEMPLE	6,613	12.2	47	44.2	2	0.3	2,791	26.6350	0.4416	3,804	3,807	-0.09%
TENAHA	380	12.5	48	60.5	6	0.5	222	33.3326	0.5527	210	230	-8.65%
TERLINGUA CSD	101	6.9	61	85.1	36	0.0	37	46.0123	0.7629	77	86	-10.35%
TERRELL	3,792	12.9	49	53.0	4	1.1	1,816	31.1419	0.5163	1,958	2,010	-2.58%
TERRELL COUNTY	284	10.3	58	47.5	9	0.0	129	33.2757	0.5517	157	135	16.15%
TEXARKANA	5,502	8.1	51	53.0	1	1.7	3,029	28.2864	0.4690	2,580	2,916	-11.51%
TEXAS CITY	6,049	12.9	43	23.9	2	3.6	2,161	20.6384	0.3422	2,070	1,446	43.17%
TEXHOMA	287	9.9	18	43.6	15	0.0	91	14.1819	0.2351	67	125	-46.07%
TEXLINE	154	13.2	23	37.0	4	0.0	42	12.2151	0.2025	31	57	-45.26%
THORNDALE	422	9.1	27	32.2	5	1.4	101	16.8397	0.2792	118	136	-13.29%
THRALL	489	13.3	28	37.8	0	1.2	155	16.9566	0.2811	137	185	-25.62%
THREE RIVERS	832	10.6	49	43.8	2	1.2	485	26.8462	0.4451	370	364	1.62%
THROCKMORTON	251	10.9	9	44.6	0	0.0	101	12.9100	0.2140	54	112	-52.01%
TIDEHAVEN	989	8.0	38	44.6	2	0.0	406	21.8058	0.3615	358	441	-18.94%
TIMPSON	684	7.4	38	56.1	2	2.8	362	23.7528	0.3936	269	384	-29.80%
TIOGA	149	11.4	13	50.3	0	0.0	3	15.6218	0.2590	39	75	-48.51%
TOLAR	392	16.8	7	25.8	3	1.1	104	3.1567	0.0523	21	101	-79.71%
TOM BEAN	752	18.1	4	23.7	0	1.3	170	2.5208	0.0418	31	176	-82.37%
TOMBALL	5,717	13.3	12	11.2	2	1.0	1,450	3.3426	0.0554	317	640	-50.52%
TORNILLO	546	13.0	98	96.7	52	5.7	525	48.9896	0.8122	443	528	-16.00%
TRENT	160	15.6	10	45.0	3	3.1	49	13.3366	0.2211	35	77	-53.86%
TRENTON	373	13.8	10	36.5	0	2.9	126	11.7012	0.1940	72	136	-46.85%
TRINIDAD	280	10.2	22	46.4	0	0.8	144	18.0388	0.2991	84	130	-35.54%
TRINITY	1,254	17.1	33	52.8	2	3.2	746	26.5500	0.4402	552	662	-16.63%
TROUP	909	14.1	23	43.8	1	0.0	428	15.2372	0.2526	230	398	-42.32%
TROY	1,174	12.1	20	30.4	0	0.9	344	11.3916	0.1889	222	357	-37.87%
TULIA	1,445	11.7	57	61.0	6	1.3	578	35.7734	0.5931	857	882	-2.77%
TULOSO-MIDWAY	2,946	9.5	53	47.4	3	1.7	851	29.2344	0.4847	1,428	1,396	2.26%
TURKEY-QUITAQUE	284	13.9	47	63.0	5	3.4	143	33.7193	0.5591	159	179	-11.26%
TYLER	16,656	9.9	54	42.8	7	3.8	6,852	30.4899	0.5055	8,420	7,129	18.11%
UNION	155	9.5	57	78.1	10	1.5	116	38.9633	0.6460	100	121	-17.28%
UNION GROVE	726	29.7	3	39.1	0	2.1	260	3.1827	0.0528	38	285	-86.50%
UNION HILL	302	13.0	33	50.0	1	1.8	109	22.8633	0.3791	114	151	-24.19%
UNITED	18,526	16.6	95	66.1	42	4.1	11,255	47.2790	0.7839	14,524	12,247	18.59%
UTOPIA	177	12.6	6	51.4	1	0.0	6	12.7842	0.2120	38	91	-58.76%
UVALDE CONS	5,360	19.2	79	67.0	13	4.5	3,315	40.1570	0.6658	3,569	3,591	-0.63%
VALENTINE	82	10.3	55	61.0	0	0.0	18	32.7118	0.5424	44	50	-11.09%
VALLEY MILLS	510	8.5	14	33.9	1	1.1	284	14.0869	0.2336	119	173	-31.10%
VAN	1,960	13.2	10	33.9	2	2.2	642	9.6958	0.1608	315	664	-52.58%
VAN ALSTYNE	675	14.4	10	27.1	1	0.5	274	4.6669	0.0774	68	237	-71.45%
VAN VLECK	1,057	11.1	42	47.5	1	1.4	448	24.8590	0.4122	436	502	-13.23%
VEGA	339	8.8	20	35.4	6	0.5	89	14.7081	0.2439	83	120	-31.11%
VENUS	1,029	12.7	26	63.7	6	0.0	475	23.7837	0.3943	406	656	-38.10%
VERIBEST	150	16.1	24	38.0	8	0.0	75	10.0629	0.1668	25	57	-56.09%
VERNON	2,645	17.3	38	46.3	3	0.8	949	25.1480	0.4170	1,103	1,225	-9.95%
VICTORIA	14,582	12.1	56	46.9	3	2.9	6,014	32.2007	0.5339	7,785	6,839	13.84%
VIDOR	5,782	9.4	3	36.6	0	1.0	1,617	10.8466	0.1798	1,040	2,116	-50.86%
VYSEHRAD	78	9.2	5	43.6	0	0.0	34	12.9093	0.2140	17	34	-50.91%
WACO	15,564	1.3	74	71.9	6	1.8	11,559	40.0438	0.6639	10,333	11,191	-7.66%
WAELDER	263	11.8	93	87.5	2	4.0	119	41.5265	0.6885	161	230	-21.31%
WALCOTT	88	9.5	25	50.0	2	0.0	6	19.3902	0.3215	26	44	-35.70%
WALL	613	20.5	22	26.9	1	0.5	258	4.6250	0.0767	62	219	-71.49%
WALLER	3,126	11.6	38	39.7	5	2.6	1,454	22.8109	0.3782	1,182	1,241	-4.73%
WALLIS-ORCHARD	886	13.9	40	40.7	2	1.0	251	23.1908	0.3845	341	361	-5.53%
WALNUT BEND	62	9.8	13	69.8	0	0.0	12	19.2068	0.3184	20	44	-54.38%
WALNUT SPRINGS	200	28.6	22	56.0	4	1.0	80	16.4954	0.2735	55	112	-51.16%
WARREN	1,042	14.5	5	34.4	0	0.4	398	5.3425	0.0886	92	358	-74.25%
WASKOM	833	15.2	30	46.1	3	4.8	324	23.0723	0.3825	319	384	-17.02%
WATER VALLEY	394	12.1	16	34.5	0	0.5	130	10.9772	0.1820	72	136	-47.25%
WAXAHACHIE	5,022	16.3	38	35.2	4	2.6	2,315	21.9457	0.3639	1,627	1,766	-7.87%
WEATHERFORD	5,926	12.8	11	29.0	2	0.7	1,731	6.4682	0.1072	636	1,719	-63.02%
WEBB CONS	415	12.8	88	52.3	6	0.0	30	40.5542	0.6724	279	217	28.56%
WEIMAR	572	20.7	41	45.3	3	0.3	198	25.8801	0.4291	245	259	-5.28%
WELLINGTON	723	14.7	46	53.8	12	1.2	205	33.0194	0.5475	396	389	1.76%
WELLMAN	194	9.0	27	33.0	5	0.0	61	15.5938	0.2585	50	64	-21.65%
WELLS	314	7.7	19	51.3	2	1.8	83	18.8456	0.3125	98	161	-39.09%
WESLACO	12,836	14.3	96	83.7	36	1.0	10,106	47.2532	0.7835	10,058	10,745	-6.40%
WEST	1,455	10.1	11	24.4	1	0.5	470	7.2028	0.1194	174	355	-51.06%
WEST HARDIN COUNTY CONS	703	14.4	1	46.5	0	1.3	511	9.9436	0.1649	116	327	-64.54%
WEST ORANGE-COVE CONS	3,782	16.1	50	55.9	1	2.3	2,132	33.0563	0.5481	2,073	2,114	-1.95%
WEST OSO	1,858	9.8	98	47.6	6	1.9	1,027	41.9633	0.6961	1,293	886	45.62%
WEST RUSK	1,032	12.4	32	54.8	2	1.9	269	23.6153	0.3915	404	566	-28.65%

DISTRICT NAME	Students	MOB	MIN	ECDIS	ESL	DOUT	Tex AtR Kids	P Wght	Add-On Weight	Pred AtR Kids	Funded Kids	% Gain/Loss
WEST SABINE	630	12.9	16	46.0	0	0.6	289	14.9354	0.2476	156	290	-46.17%
WESTBROOK	178	10.5	20	46.1	0	0.0	53	16.9504	0.2810	50	82	-39.04%
WESTHOFF	49	28.1	51	75.5	2	0.0	19	34.7682	0.5765	28	37	-23.65%
WESTPHALIA	94	10.2	3	14.9	0	0.0	30	3.7835	0.0627	6	14	-57.90%
WESTWOOD	1,747	3.2	18	21.0	0	3.4	264	17.8659	0.2965	518	367	41.21%
WHARTON	2,806	14.0	65	57.1	3	1.9	1,117	36.8595	0.6111	1,715	1,602	7.03%
WHEELER	383	8.2	18	44.1	10	0.9	110	17.4850	0.2899	111	169	-34.26%
WHITE DEER	482	6.5	8	28.2	0	0.0	106	10.7145	0.1776	86	136	-37.00%
WHITE OAK	1,340	11.6	5	19.0	0	2.8	436	5.7588	0.0955	128	255	-49.75%
WHITE SETTLEMENT	4,302	9.3	20	29.1	1	2.3	1,114	15.0514	0.2496	1,074	1,252	-14.24%
WHITEFACE CONS	539	15.3	40	51.8	2	0.4	278	27.2335	0.4515	243	279	-12.63%
WHITEHOUSE	3,496	27.3	12	18.6	0	0.7	1,130	2.3688	0.0396	138	650	-78.71%
WHITESBORO	1,284	12.1	3	31.3	0	4.0	425	10.5695	0.1752	225	402	-44.01%
WHITEWRIGHT	631	12.8	18	38.6	1	1.4	237	13.9712	0.2316	146	245	-40.30%
WHITHARRAL	215	15.6	48	50.2	7	0.8	88	31.9793	0.5302	114	108	5.62%
WHITNEY	1,374	20.5	11	45.0	1	0.0	475	6.1197	0.1015	139	618	-77.45%
WICHITA FALLS	15,913	16.4	34	44.2	2	1.6	6,442	22.4889	0.3729	5,933	7,034	-15.64%
WILDORADO	57	10.6	17	33.3	0	0.0	11	11.5401	0.1913	11	19	-42.54%
WILLIS	3,529	5.3	20	54.2	2	2.2	956	19.2509	0.3192	1,126	1,913	-41.11%
WILLS POINT	2,373	14.6	16	43.9	2	1.3	986	13.5154	0.2241	532	1,042	-48.96%
WILMER-HUTCHINS	4,007	12.1	93	66.4	6	0.9	913	41.5523	0.6889	2,761	2,661	3.75%
WILSON	243	19.8	59	66.3	7	0.0	137	37.5950	0.6233	151	161	-5.98%
WIMBERLEY	1,345	9.9	6	15.5	0	0.5	460	4.4708	0.0741	100	209	-52.18%
WINDTHORST	354	18.0	6	22.0	7	0.0	149	2.5221	0.0418	15	78	-80.99%
WINFIELD	127	8.2	23	48.0	17	0.0	53	19.4329	0.3222	41	61	-32.88%
WINK-LOVING	394	12.6	25	28.9	4	0.5	165	10.7093	0.1776	70	114	-38.56%
WINNSBORO	1,437	13.5	10	32.8	2	0.6	381	6.7910	0.1126	162	471	-65.67%
WINONA	916	12.4	27	35.7	1	1.2	184	16.1576	0.2679	245	327	-24.96%
WINTERS	659	11.1	45	57.6	5	0.7	471	29.7536	0.4933	424	495	-14.36%
WODEN	742	5.6	4	38.9	0	1.1	124	15.6627	0.2597	193	289	-33.24%
WOLFE CITY	559	14.4	14	26.8	0	0.4	83	6.0471	0.1003	56	161	-65.19%
WOODSBORO	599	13.8	53	50.6	1	1.4	235	31.9361	0.5295	317	303	4.64%
WOODSON	141	11.2	11	46.2	4	0.0	64	13.9648	0.2315	33	68	-51.96%
WOODVILLE	1,723	16.3	35	60.1	0	3.6	666	28.6261	0.4746	818	1,036	-21.03%
WORTHAM	397	12.8	25	42.3	0	0.5	114	16.8491	0.2794	111	168	-33.96%
YANTIS	333	12.0	12	36.6	11	0.0	122	7.4040	0.1228	41	122	-66.46%
YOAKUM	1,622	14.4	44	49.3	5	4.6	727	30.1479	0.4999	811	800	1.39%
YORKTOWN	809	10.1	38	49.9	0	1.2	453	23.1125	0.3832	310	404	-23.21%
YSLETA	47,572	6.4	87	63.4	21	3.6	26,099	44.6840	0.7409	35,244	30,161	16.86%
ZAPATA	2,882	11.7	93	79.9	39	0.7	2,204	47.8684	0.7937	2,287	2,303	-0.67%
ZAVALLA	391	7.8	0	47.6	0	2.7	177	16.4200	0.2722	106	186	-42.81%
ZEPHYR	154	13.3	10	39.0	0	0.0	15	8.7963	0.1458	22	60	-62.60%
	3,599,497						1,510,387			1,664,501	1,664,767	
					% TX AR		0.4196		%Pred AR	0.4624	0.4625	% TX Funded

Max Index
Min Index

Index = 0.01658

Correl Indx
w/% ECDIS

Correl
ECDIS & AtR