

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

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

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

X		The minimum number of children, being 10 in Texas, experiencing a particular outcome and used as the numerator when calculating the risk for a particular group or the comparison group.
X		The minimum number of children, being 30 in Texas, enrolled in an LEA with respect to identification, and the minimum number of children with disabilities enrolled in an LEA with respect to placement and discipline, to be used as the denominator when calculating the risk for a particular group or the comparison group.
		All other racial or ethnic groups within an LEA or within the state, when reviewing a particular racial or ethnic group within an LEA.
		A calculation performed by dividing the number of children from a specified racial or ethnic group or groups experiencing that outcome by the total number of children from that racial or ethnic group or groups enrolled in the LEA, resulting in the likelihood of a particular outcome.
		A calculation performed by dividing the risk of a particular outcome for children in one racial or ethnic group within an LEA by the risk for children in all other racial and ethnic groups within the LEA.

A calculation performed by dividing the risk of a particular outcome for children in one racial or ethnic group within an LEA by the risk of that outcome for children in all other racial or ethnic groups in the State, applied when the comparison group in the LEA does not meet the minimum cell size or the minimum n-size.

The level by which each required category is determined to be above or below significant risk. Texas, with significant input from stakeholders, has set the threshold at 2.5 in all 98 required category calculations.
