

Detailed Statistics

Extensive information about students, student performance, district staff, and district finances for 1993-94 follows. Group summary tables and distribution tables are presented on pages 34 through 57, followed by individual school district data beginning on page 58.

Category Descriptions

Items are summarized by district size, community type, property wealth, total effective tax rate, and ESC region. A description of each of these summary groups is provided below.

Enrollment Groupings

Districts are grouped by size into nine categories based on the number of students in membership. This is the total number of students in membership in the district on a day in late October of each year. It does not include students who are served by the district but who are not in membership there.

Community Type

Districts are classified on a scale ranging from major urban to rural. Factors such as size, growth rates, and proximity to urban areas are used to determine the appropriate group. The groups are:

■ Major Urban

The largest school districts in the state which serve the seven metropolitan areas of Houston, Dallas, San Antonio, Fort Worth, Austin, Corpus Christi, and El Paso.

■ Major Suburban

Other school districts in and around the major urban areas.

■ Other Central City

The major school districts in other large Texas cities.

■ Other Central City Suburban

Other school districts in and around the other large, but not major, Texas cities.

■ Independent Town

The largest school districts in the counties with populations of 25,000 to 100,000.

■ Non-Metro: Fast Growing

The school districts that fail to be in any of the above categories and that exhibit a five year growth rate of at least 20 percent. These districts must have at least 300 students in membership.

■ Non-Metro: Stable

The school districts that fail to be in any of the above categories, yet the number of students in membership exceeds the state median.

■ Rural

The school districts that fail all of the above tests for placement into a category. These districts either have a growth rate less than 20 percent and the number of students in membership is between 300

and the state median, or the number of students in membership is less than 300.

Total Effective Tax Rates

Districts are grouped into four tax effort categories, or quartiles, with approximately equal numbers of districts in each. This category shows the total effective tax rate, which is determined by dividing the 1993 total levy amount by the 1993 total taxable property value (as certified by the Comptroller's Property Tax Division). The six special statutory districts are in a separate category because they do not levy property taxes.

Property Wealth

Wealth is defined as total taxable property value divided by the total number of students and is used as an indicator of a district's ability to raise local funds on a per pupil basis. The property value used is total taxable value for 1993 as determined by the Comptroller's Property Tax Division. The total number of students is for the 1993-94 school year. Districts are classified into 20 categories with approximately equal numbers of students in each, or approximately five percent of total students per category. The six special statutory districts form a separate group because they have no taxable property wealth.

Education Service Center Regions

The state is divided into 20 geographic regions, each served by an Education Service Center. The number of districts assigned to each ESC region varies.