

Texas 21st Century Community Learning Centers Grant Evaluation: Texas Afterschool Centers on Education (ACE) : Objective 3 Longitudinal Analysis

Associations between Texas ACE participation and outcomes on STAAR Mathematics and Reading

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Agenda

1. Review visualizations of data from the recently prepared Objective 3 Longitudinal Analyses

Approach

Approach – Analysis

- The presentation summarizes **student-level** analyses comparing four groups:
 - **Texas ACE program participants** who met the Cycle 11 and Cycle 12 attendance standards
 - **Nonparticipants** from the same feeder schools
 - **All students in Title I schools** across the state*
 - **All students** across the state.*
- Two types of analysis are presented in these slides:
 - **Cohort** analyses examine one group of Texas ACE students over the entire period 2022-23 through 2023-24.
 - **Cross-sectional** analyses examine Texas ACE students who participated in 2022-23 and/or 2023-24
- Some slides show data only for students who **Did Not Meet Grade Level in the same subject area** previously (2021-22 for the cohort analysis and the prior year in the cross-sectional analysis).

*Texas ACE Participants were removed from State and Title I figures.

Approach – Statistical Significance Testing

- We calculated the statistical significance of the difference in the change in STAAR Mathematics and Reading Language Arts proficiency rates between Texas ACE participants and comparison groups, including non-participants, statewide averages, and Title I students.
 - A statistically significant difference (which is denoted by asterisks) indicates that Texas ACE participants improved or declined at a different rate than non-participants between 2023 and 2024.
- Because each comparison group (**Nonparticipants from the same feeder schools**, **All students in Title I schools**, and **All students**) was compared to **Texas ACE participants**, statistical significance asterisks indicate that this nonparticipant comparison was statistically significantly different from the participant group.
- The statistical significance of the trend between 2023 and 2024 was obtained by estimating a logistic regression which interacted ACE participation with year to ascertain whether the slope of the lines were different for participating students than nonparticipating students, including robust standard errors.

The cohort analysis includes Cycle 11 participants only.

For the **cohort** analyses:

1. Students must have completed a STAAR test in Reading Language Arts (RLA) and/or Mathematics in 2023.
2. Texas ACE students must have met Texas ACE participation standard in 2023 **and** 2024.
3. Non-participating students must not have participated in the 21st Century Community Learning Center (CCLC) program in **either** of the outcome years.
4. For the analysis of those who Did Not Meet Grade Level previously, students who took the same subject STAAR test in 2022, the baseline year, and have scored “Did Not Meet Grade Level” in this year are included.

The cross-sectional analysis includes Cycle 11 and 12 participants.

For the **cross-sectional** analyses:

1. Students must have completed a STAAR test in Reading Language Arts (RLA) and/or Mathematics in each year they are included.
2. Texas ACE students must have met Texas ACE participation standard in that outcome year (2023 or 2024).
3. Non-participating students must not have participated in the 21st Century Community Learning Center (CCLC) program in that outcome year.
4. For the analysis of those who Did Not Meet Grade Level in the prior year, students who took the same subject STAAR test in the prior year (2022 for 2023 and 2023 for 2024) and scored “Did Not Meet Grade Level” on that test are included.

Texas ACE Attendance Dosage Groups - Cycle 11 standard

Group	Definition
Nonparticipants	Students who did not participate in Texas ACE and attending the same schools as participating students.
Texas ACE participants who did not meet attendance standards	[Excluded from this analysis.]
45 days or more <i>Grades K–8</i>	Eligible students who attended Texas ACE programming at least 45 days for 120 minutes per day during the school year or at least 12 days for 240 minutes per day during the summer.
45 days or more <i>Grades 9–12</i>	Eligible students who attended Texas ACE programming at least 45 days or more at 90 minutes or more per day during the school year and summer.

Source. Texas ACE Evaluation Objective 3, Year 4 Analysis Plan

Notes. Texas ACE – Afterschool Centers on Education.

Texas ACE Attendance Dosage Groups - Cycle 12 standard

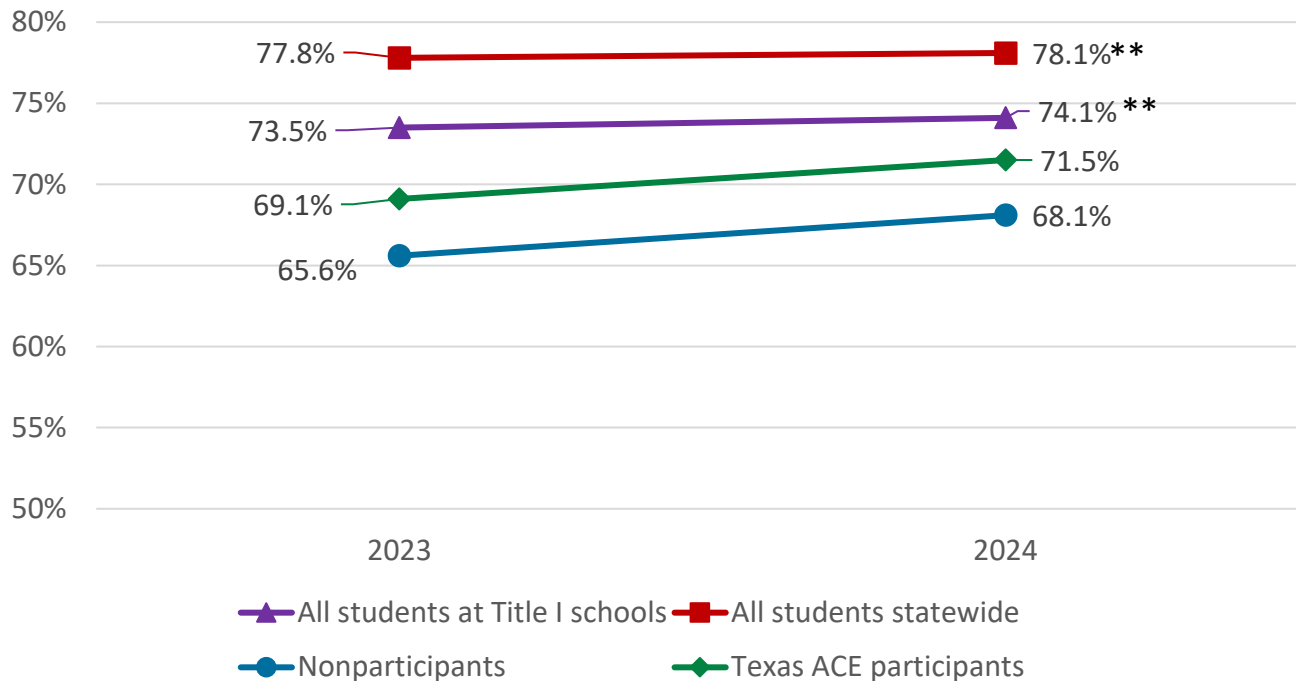
Group	Definition
Nonparticipants	Students who did not participate in Texas ACE and attending the same schools as participating students.
Texas ACE participants who did not meet attendance standard	[Excluded from this analysis.]
60 days or more <i>Grades K–5</i>	Eligible students who attend Texas ACE programming at least 60 days for 120 minutes per day during the school year or at least 15 days for 240 minutes per day during the summer.
60 days or more <i>Grades 6–12</i>	Eligible students who attend Texas ACE programming at least 60 days for 90 minutes per day during the school year or at least 15 days for 240 minutes per day during the summer.

Source. Texas ACE Evaluation Objective 3, Year 4 Analysis Plan

Notes. Texas ACE – Afterschool Centers on Education.

Cohort Analyses

Cohort Analysis: Percent of students scoring Approaches Grade Level standard on STAAR-RLA (Cycle 11 standard)

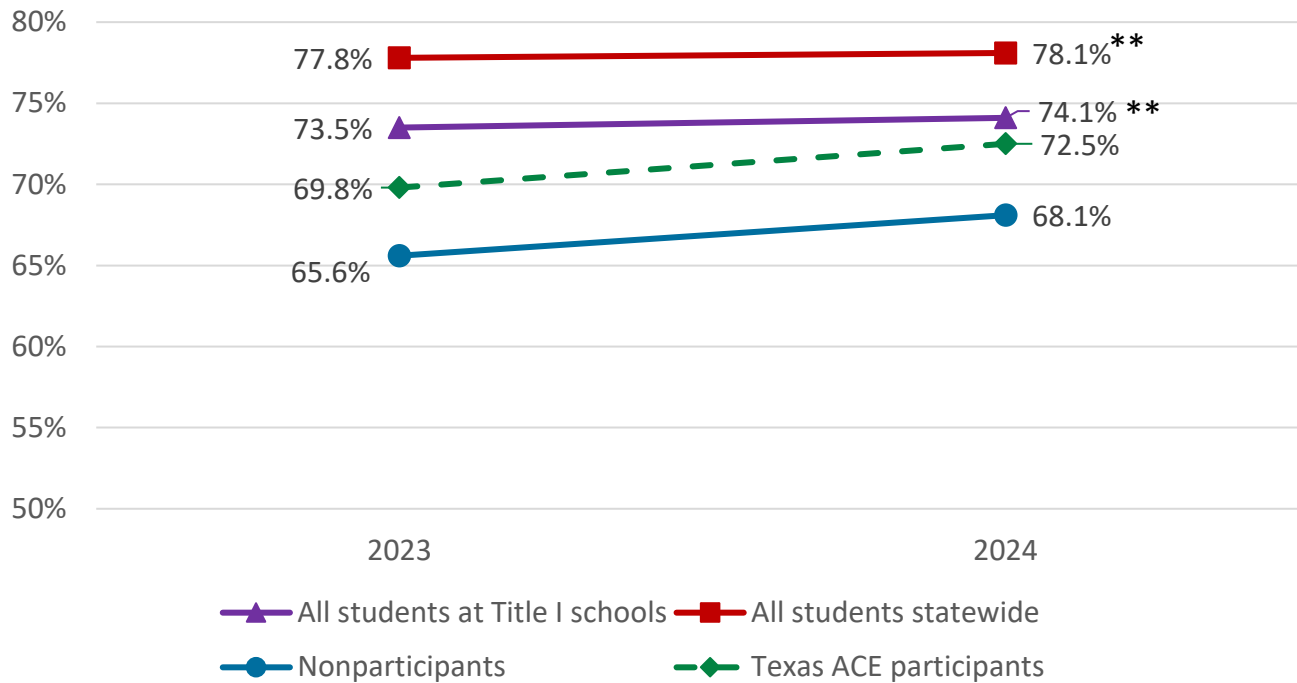


From 2023 to 2024, the increase in the percentage of students who passed STAAR-RLA was statistically significantly higher for **Texas ACE participants who met the Cycle 11 attendance standard** compared to **all students** and **Title I students** across the state.

Source. Tx21st Student Tracking System, Public Education Information Management System, and State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness (STAAR), 2022-23 and 2023-24.

Note. Texas ACE participants are Cycle 11 students who met Cycle 11 attendance standards in 2022-23 and 2023-24. Nonparticipants are students who did not participate in 21st CCLC programming during either outcome year. This figure includes: 9,465 Texas ACE participants in 2023 and 9,371 Texas ACE participants in 2024, 35,952 nonparticipants in 2023 and 34,891 nonparticipants in 2024, 2,267,259 statewide students in 2023 and 1,790,256 statewide students in 2024, 1,550,612 statewide students in Title I schools in 2023, and 1,252,958 statewide students in Title I schools in 2024. Statewide and Title I figures exclude Texas ACE participants. Asterisks indicate statistically significant differences from Texas ACE participants: * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$. RLA = Reading Language Arts.

Cohort Analysis: Percent of students scoring Approaches Grade Level standard on STAAR-RLA (Cycle 12 standard)

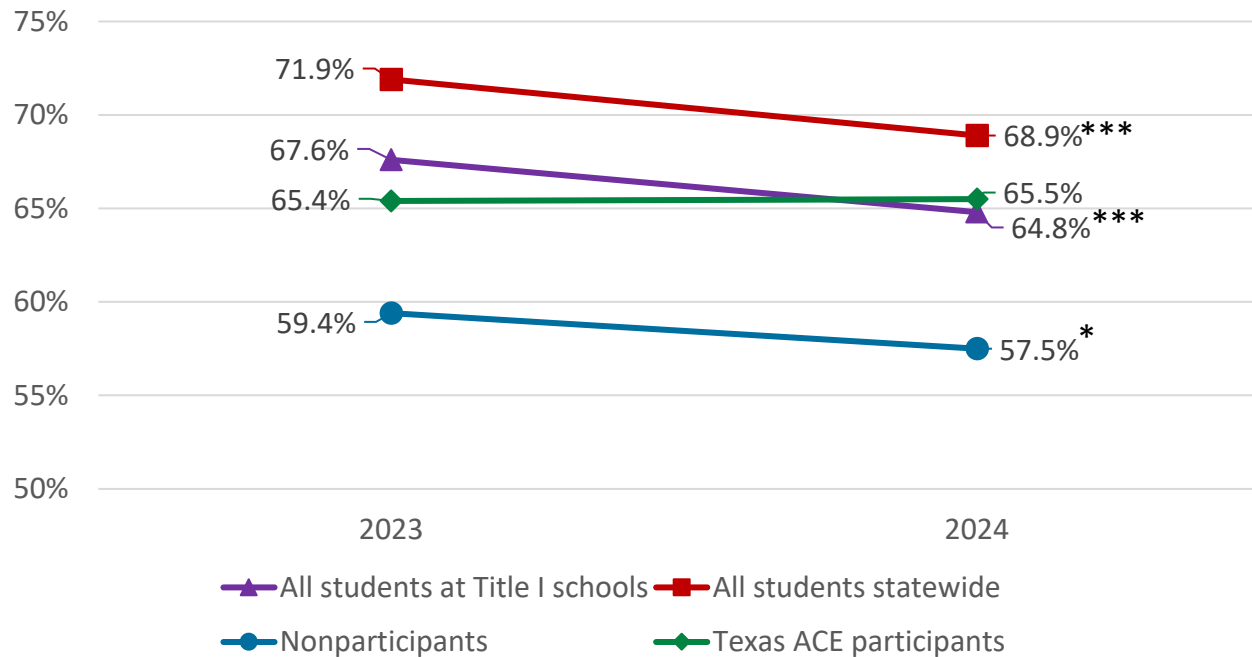


From 2023 to 2024, the increase in the percentage of students who passed STAAR-RLA was higher for **Texas ACE participants who met the Cycle 12 attendance standard** compared to **all students** and **Title I students** across the state. These differences were **statistically significant**.

Source. Tx21st Student Tracking System, Public Education Information Management System, and State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness (STAAR), 2022-23 and 2023-24.

Note. Texas ACE participants are Cycle 11 students who met Cycle 12 attendance standards in 2022-23 and 2023-24. Nonparticipants are students who did not participate in 21st CCLC programming during either outcome year. This figure includes: 6,843 participants in 2023, 6,785 participants in 2024, 35,952 non-participants in 2023, 34,891 non-participants in 2024, 2,267,259 statewide students in 2023, 1,790,256 statewide students in 2024, 1,550,612 statewide students in Title I schools in 2023, and 1,252,958 statewide students in Title I schools in 2024. Statewide and Title I figures exclude Texas ACE participants. Asterisks indicate statistically significant differences from Texas ACE participants: * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$. RLA = Reading Language Arts.

Cohort Analysis: Percent of students scoring Approaches Grade Level standard on STAAR-Mathematics (Cycle 11 standard)

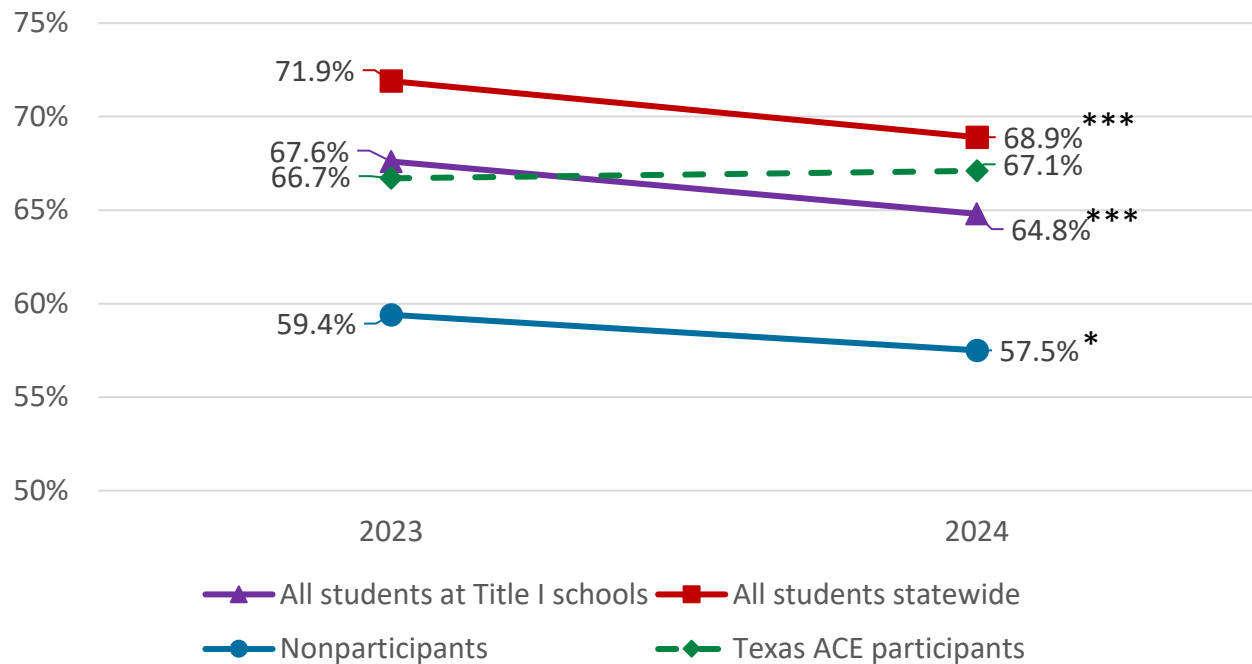


From 2023 to 2024, STAAR-Mathematics performance declined for **all students**, **students in Title I schools**, and **nonparticipants** but was stable for **Texas ACE participants who met the Cycle 11 attendance standards**. These differences were **statistically significant**.

Source. Tx21st Student Tracking System, Public Education Information Management System, and State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness (STAAR), 2022-23 and 2023-24.

Note. Texas ACE participants are Cycle 11 students who met Cycle 11 attendance standards in 2022-23 and 2023-24. Nonparticipants are students who did not participate in 21st CCLC programming during either outcome year. This figure includes: 9,435 Texas ACE participants in 2023, 9,060 Texas ACE participants in 2024, 35,803 nonparticipants in 2023, 32,517 nonparticipants in 2024, 2,145,066 statewide students in 2023, 1,658,741 statewide students in 2024, 1,484,466 statewide students in Title I schools in 2023, and 1,182,057 statewide students in Title I schools in 2024. Statewide and Title I figures exclude Texas ACE participants. Asterisks indicate statistically significant differences from Texas ACE participants: * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$.

Cohort Analysis: Percent of students scoring Approaches Grade Level standard on STAAR-Mathematics (Cycle 12 standard)

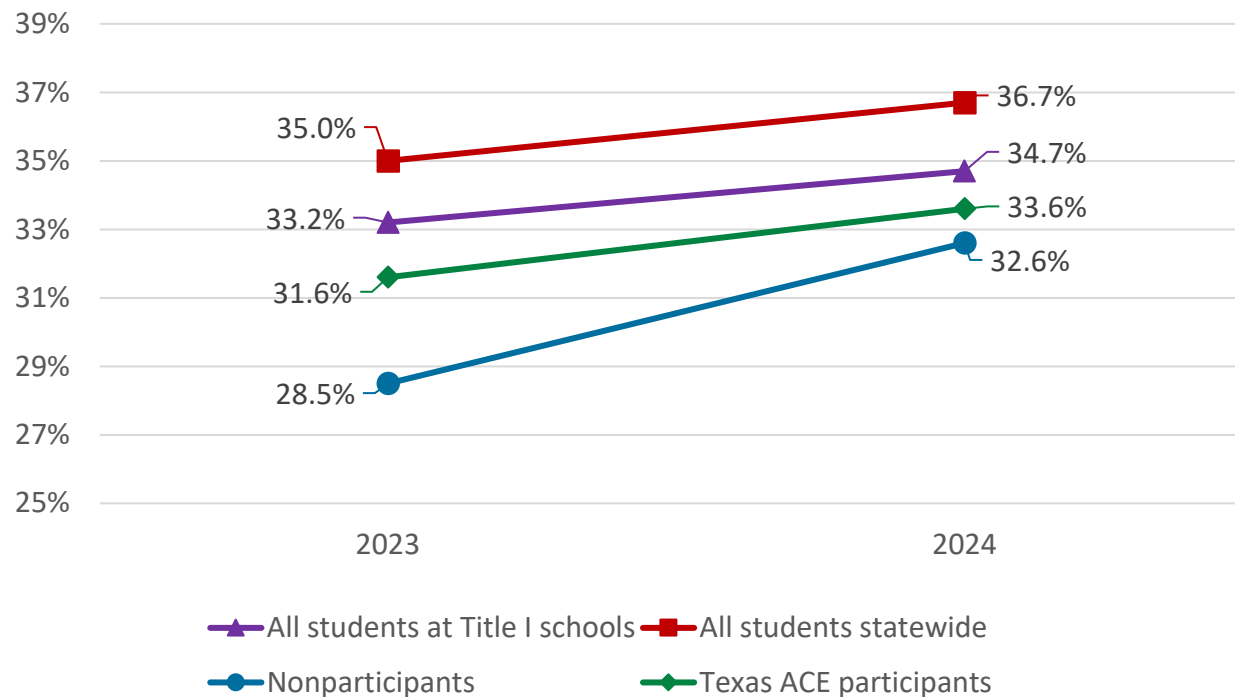


From 2023 to 2024, STAAR-Mathematics performance declined for **all students**, **students in Title I schools**, and **nonparticipants** but was stable for **Texas ACE participants who met the Cycle 12 attendance standards**. These differences were **statistically significant**.

Source. Tx21st Student Tracking System, Public Education Information Management System, and State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness (STAAR), 2022-23 and 2023-24.

Note. Texas ACE participants are Cycle 11 students who met Cycle 12 attendance standards in 2022-23 and 2023-24. Nonparticipants are students who did not participate in 21st CCLC programing during either outcome year. This figure includes: 6,822 participants in 2023, 6,557 participants in 2024, 35,803 non-participants in 2023, 32,517 non-participants in 2024, 2,145,066 statewide students in 2023, 1,658,741 statewide students in 2024, 1,484,466 statewide students in Title I schools in 2023, and 1,182,057 statewide students in Title I schools in 2024. Statewide and Title I figures exclude Texas ACE participants. Asterisks indicate statistically significant differences from Texas ACE participants: * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$.

Cohort Analysis: Percent of students who Did Not Meet Grade Level in 2022 scoring Approaches Grade Level standard on STAAR-RLA (Cycle 11 standard)

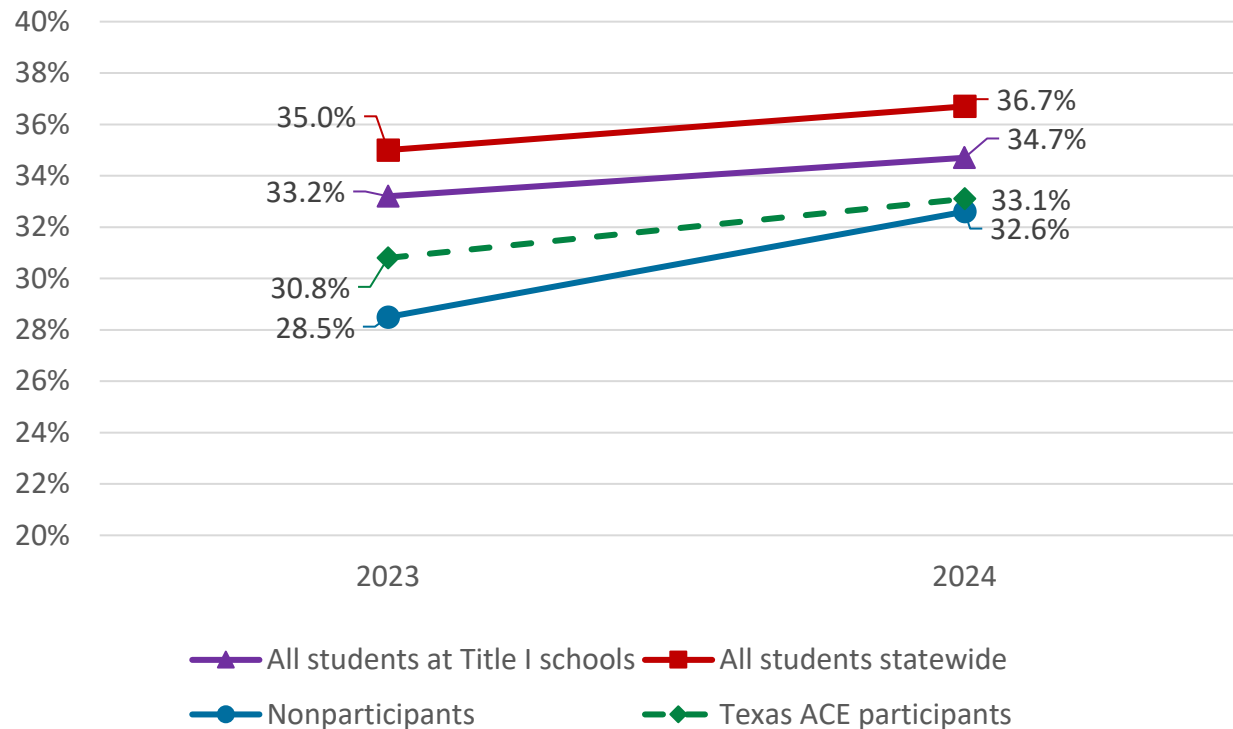


From 2023 to 2024, STAAR-RLA performance increased at a similar rate for all groups who Did Not Meet Grade Level on STAAR-Reading in 2022. There were no statistically significant differences between groups.

Source. Tx21st Student Tracking System and Public Education Information Management System, 2022-23 and 2023-24. State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness (STAAR), 2021-22 to 2023-24.

Note. Texas ACE participants are Cycle 11 students who met Cycle 11 attendance standards in 2022-23 and 2023-24. Nonparticipants are students who did not participate in 21st CCLC programming during either outcome year. All students in this table Did Not Meet Grade Level in the prior year STAAR-Reading test. In 2022-23, STAAR-Reading was redesigned and became STAAR-RLA. This figure includes: 2,080 Texas ACE participants in 2023, 2,062 Texas ACE participants in 2024, 9,367 nonparticipants in 2023, 9,040 nonparticipants in 2024, 425,181 statewide students in 2023, 337,340 statewide students in 2024, 348,506 statewide students in Title I schools in 2023, and 282,751 statewide students in Title I schools in 2024. Statewide and Title I figures exclude Texas ACE participants. Asterisks indicate statistically significant differences from Texas ACE participants: * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$. RLA = Reading Language Arts.

Cohort Analysis: Percent of students who Did Not Meet Grade Level in 2022 scoring Approaches Grade Level standard on STAAR-RLA (Cycle 12 standard)

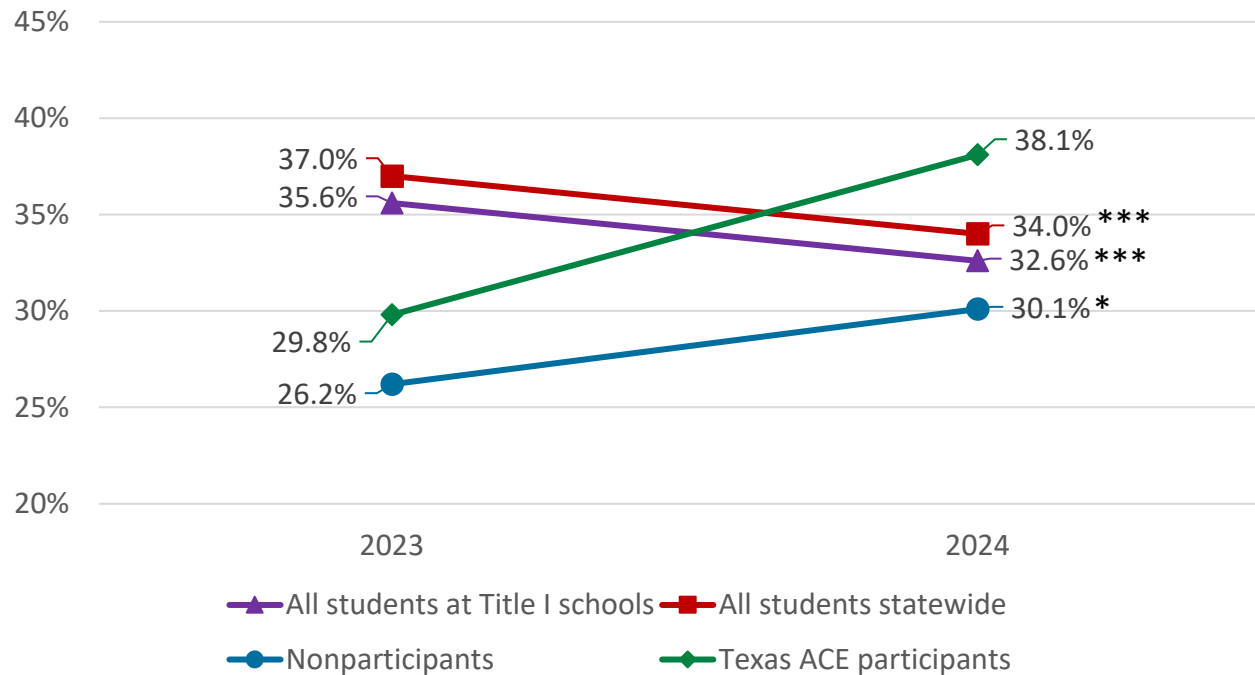


From 2023 to 2024, STAAR-RLA performance increased for all groups who Did Not Meet Grade Level on STAAR-Reading in 2022. There were no statistically significant differences between groups.

Source. Tx21st Student Tracking System and Public Education Information Management System, 2022-23 and 2023-24. State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness (STAAR), 2021-22 to 2023-24.

Note. Texas ACE participants are Cycle 11 students who met Cycle 12 attendance standards in 2022-23 and 2023-24. Nonparticipants are students who did not participate in 21st CCLC programing during either outcome year. All students in this table Did Not Meet Grade Level in the prior year STAAR-Reading test. In 2022-23, STAAR-Reading was redesigned and became STAAR-RLA. This figure includes: 1,422 Texas ACE participants in 2023, 1,412 Texas ACE participants in 2024, 9,367 non-participants in 2023, 9,040 non-participants in 2024, 425,181 statewide students in 2023, 337,340 statewide students in 2024, 348,506 statewide students in Title I schools in 2023, and 282,751 statewide students in Title I schools in 2024. Statewide and Title I figures exclude Texas ACE participants. Asterisks indicate statistically significant differences from Texas ACE participants: * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$. RLA = Reading Language Arts.

Cohort analysis: Percent of students who Did Not Meet Grade Level in 2022 scoring Approaches Grade Level standard on STAAR-Mathematics (Cycle 11 standard)

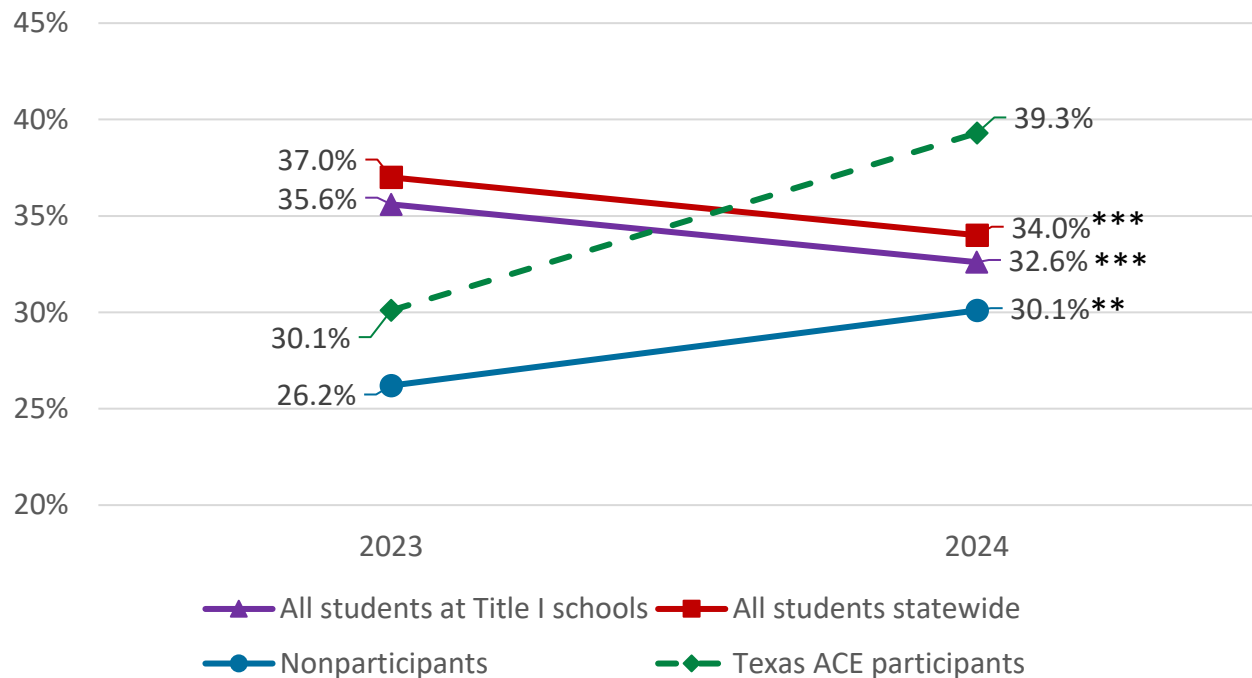


From 2023 to 2024 **Texas ACE participants who met the Cycle 11 attendance standard** and who previously Did Not Meet Grade Level on STAAR-Mathematics in 2022, improved their passing STAAR rate in Mathematics unlike **all students** and **Title I students**. **Nonparticipants** improved at a lower rate. These differences were **statistically significant**.

Source. Tx21st Student Tracking System and Public Education Information Management System, 2022-23 and 2023-24. State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness (STAAR), 2021-22 to 2023-24.

Note. Texas ACE participants are Cycle 11 students who met Cycle 11 attendance standards in 2022-23 and 2023-24. Nonparticipants are students who did not participate in 21st CCLC programming during either outcome year. All students in this table Did Not Meet Grade Level in the prior year STAAR-Mathematics test. This figure includes: 2,249 Texas ACE participants in 2023, 2,200 Texas ACE participants in 2024, 10,264 nonparticipants in 2023, 9,616 nonparticipants in 2024, 519,065 statewide students in 2023, 375,071 statewide students in 2024, 421,401 statewide students in Title I schools in 2023, and 314,296 statewide students in Title I schools in 2024. Statewide and Title I figures exclude Texas ACE participants. Asterisks indicate statistically significant differences from Texas ACE participants: * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$.

Cohort analysis: Percent of students who Did Not Meet Grade Level in 2022 scoring Approaches Grade Level standard on STAAR-Mathematics (Cycle 12 standard)



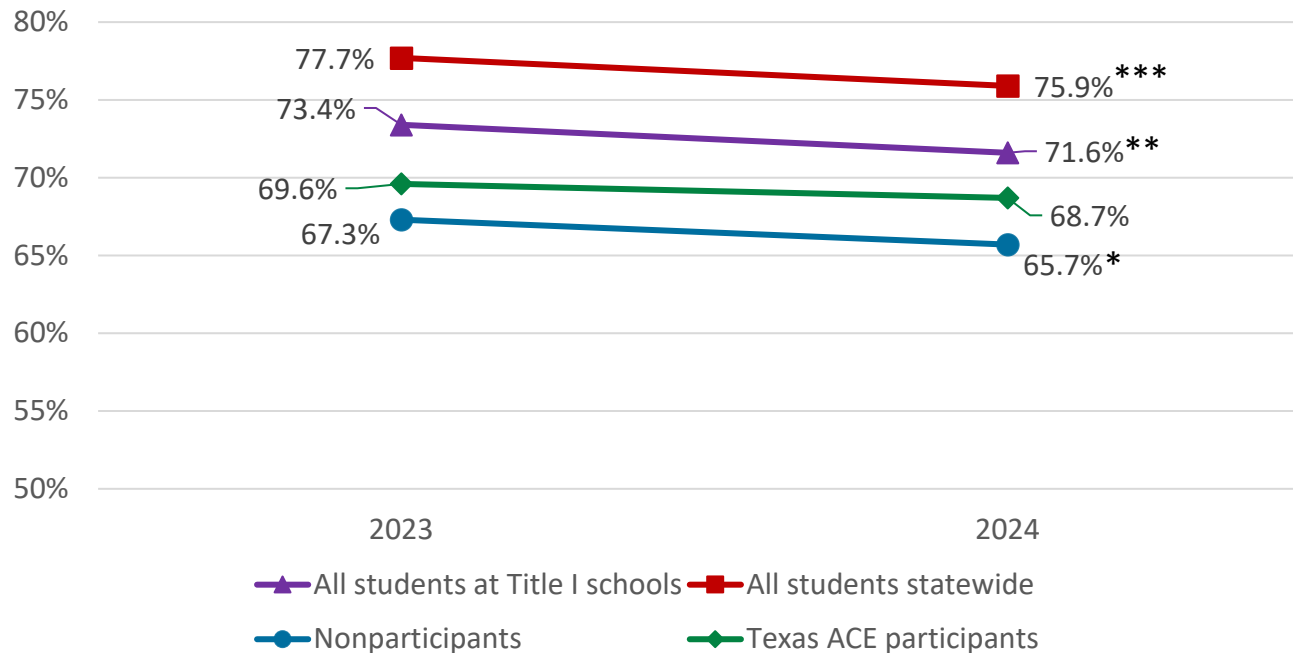
From 2023 to 2024 **Texas ACE participants who met the Cycle 12 attendance standard** and who previously Did Not Meet Grade Level on STAAR-Mathematics in 2022, improved their passing STAAR rate in Mathematics unlike **all students** and **Title I students**. **Nonparticipants** improved at a lower rate. These differences were **statistically significant**.

Source. Tx21st Student Tracking System and Public Education Information Management System, 2022-23 and 2023-24. State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness (STAAR), 2021-22 to 2023-24.

Note. Texas ACE participants are Cycle 11 students who met Cycle 12 attendance standards in 2022-23 and 2023-24. Nonparticipants are students who did not participate in 21st CCLC programming during either outcome year. All students in this table Did Not Meet Grade Level in the prior year STAAR-Mathematics test. This figure includes: 1,544 Texas ACE participants in 2023, 1,503 Texas ACE participants in 2024, 10,264 non-participants in 2023, 9,616 non-participants in 2024, 519,065 statewide students in 2023, 375,071 statewide students in 2024, 421,401 statewide students in Title I schools in 2023, and 314,296 statewide students in Title I schools in 2024. Statewide and Title I figures exclude Texas ACE participants. Asterisks indicate statistically significant differences from Texas ACE participants: * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$.

Cross-sectional Analyses

Cross-sectional analysis: Percent of students scoring Approaches Grade Level standard on STAAR-RLA (Cycle 11 standard)

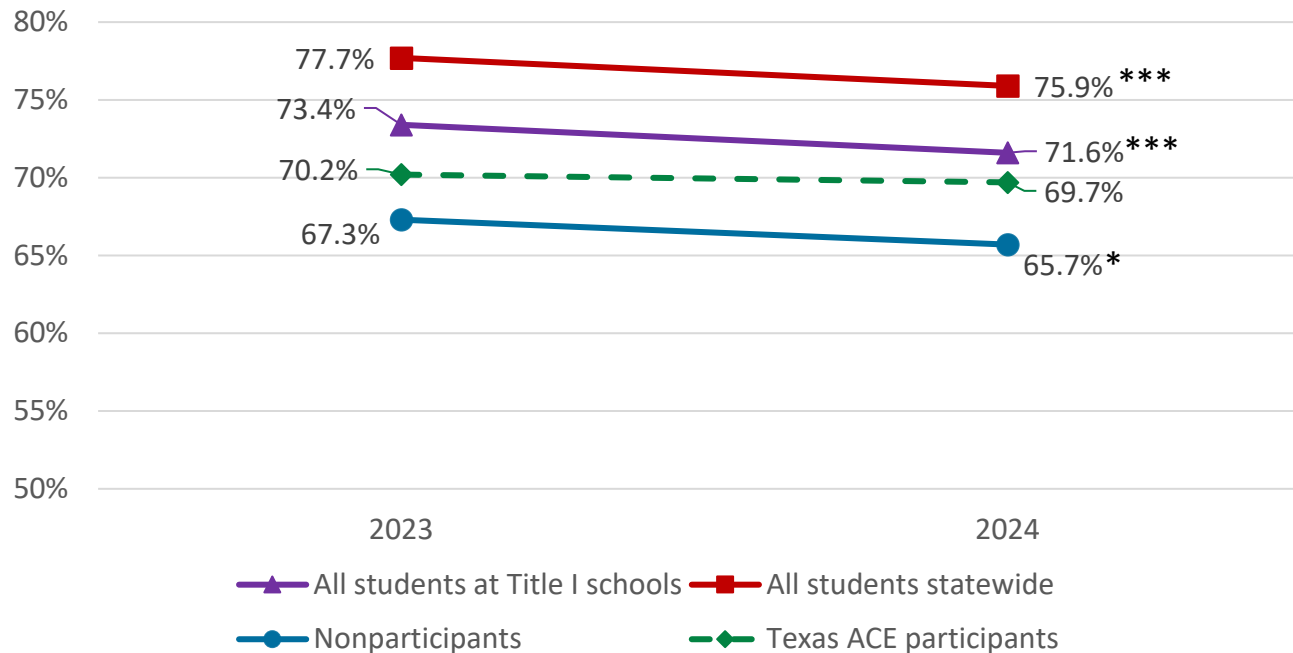


From 2023 to 2024, STAAR-RLA performance declined for all groups, but the decline was smaller for **Texas ACE participants who met the Cycle 11 attendance standards** than for **all students**, and **students in Title I schools**, and **nonparticipants**. These differences were **statistically significant**.

Source. Tx21st Student Tracking System, Public Education Information Management System, and State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness (STAAR), 2022-23 and 2023-24.

Note. Texas ACE Participants are students who met the Cycle 11 attendance standards in either outcome year (2022-23 and 2023-24). Nonparticipants are students who did not participate in 21st CCLC programing during either outcome year. This figure includes 39,530 Texas ACE participants in 2023, 42,427 Texas ACE participants in 2024, 157,037 nonparticipants in 2023, 149,883 nonparticipants in 2024, 2,295,043 statewide students in 2023, 2,315,790 statewide students in 2024, 1,577,499 statewide students in Title I schools in 2023, and 1,619,530 statewide students in Title I schools in 2024. Statewide and Title I figures exclude Texas ACE participants. Asterisks indicate statistically significant differences from Texas ACE participants: * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$. RLA = Reading Language Arts.

Cross-sectional analysis: Percent of students scoring Approaches Grade Level standard on STAAR-RLA (Cycle 12 standard)

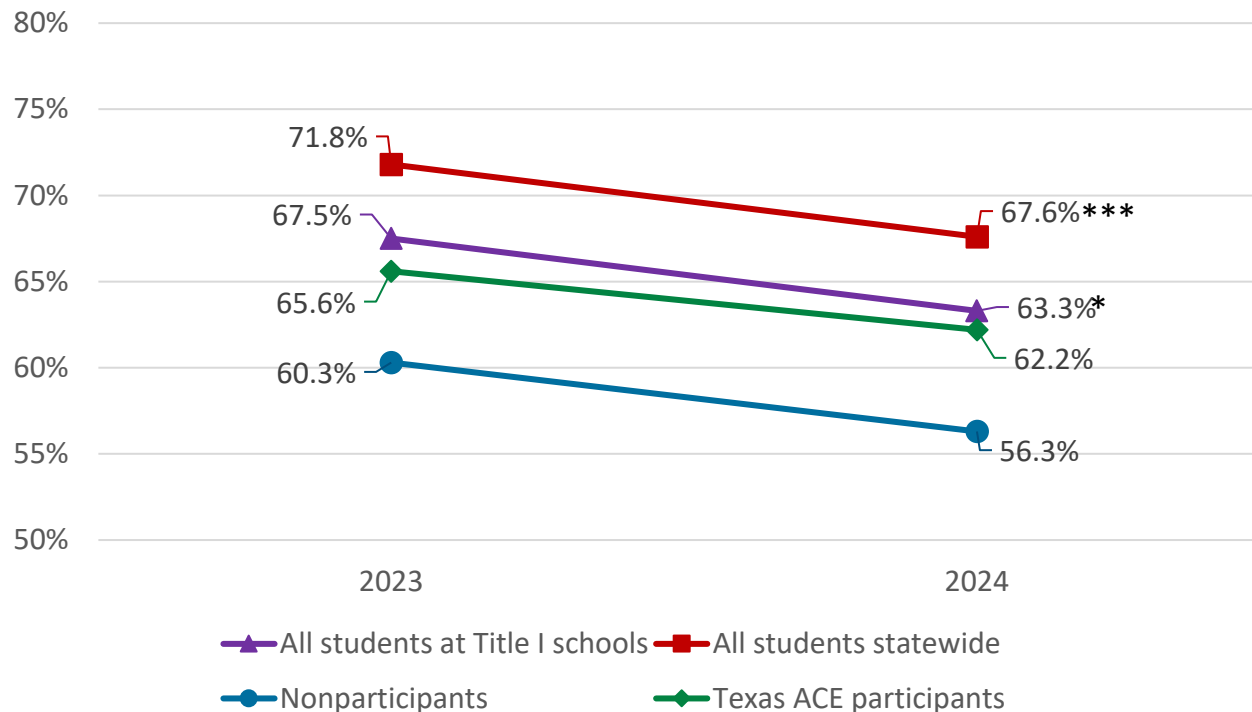


From 2023 to 2024, STAAR-RLA performance declined for all groups, but the decline was smaller for **Texas ACE participants who met the Cycle 12 attendance standards** than for **nonparticipants, all students, and students in Title I schools**. These differences were **statistically significant**.

Source. Tx21st Student Tracking System, Public Education Information Management System, and State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness (STAAR), 2022-23 and 2023-24.

Note. Texas ACE Participants are students who met the Cycle 12 attendance standards in either outcome year (2022-23 and 2023-24). Nonparticipants are students who did not participate in 21st CCLC programming during either outcome year. This figure includes 31,584 Texas ACE participants in 2023, 35,709 Texas ACE participants in 2024, 157,037 non-participants in 2023, 149,883 non-participants in 2024, 2,295,043 statewide students in 2023, 2,315,790 statewide students in 2024, 1,577,499 statewide students in Title I schools in 2023, and 1,619,530 statewide students in Title I schools in 2024. Statewide and Title I figures exclude Texas ACE participants. Asterisks indicate statistically significant differences from Texas ACE participants: * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$. RLA = Reading Language Arts.

Cross-sectional analysis: Percent of students scoring Approaches Grade Level standard on STAAR-Mathematics (Cycle 11 standard)

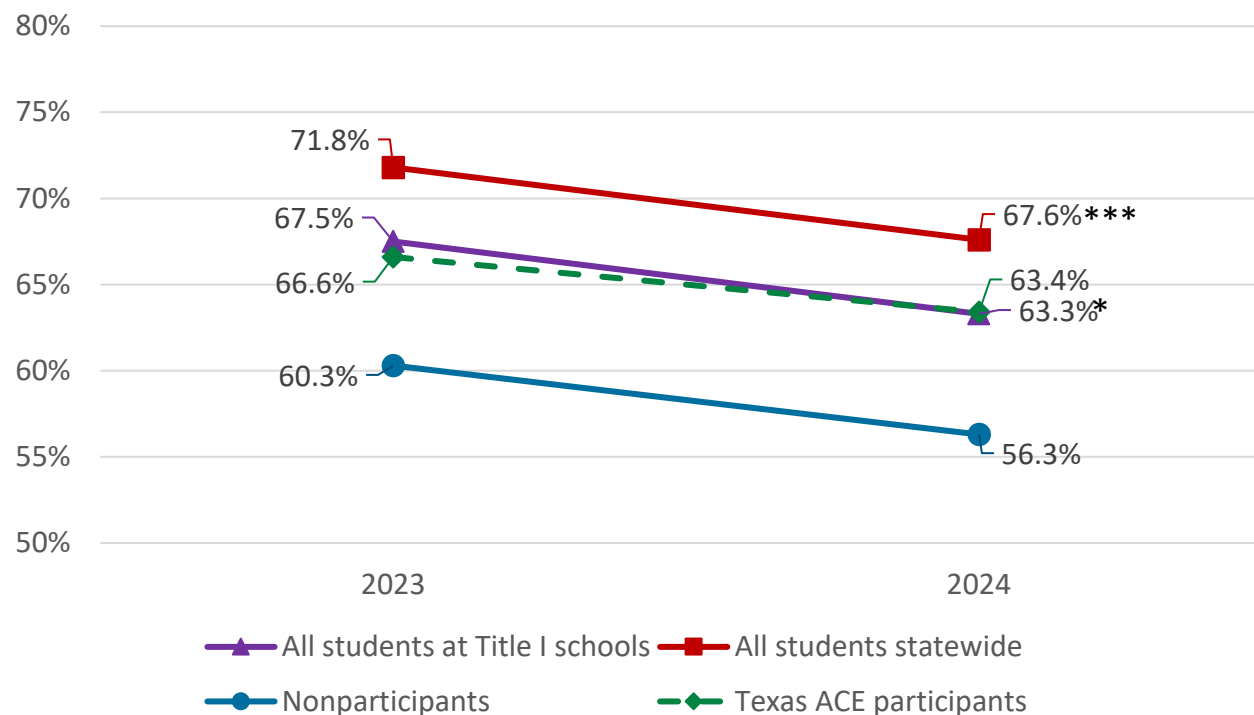


From 2023 to 2024, STAAR-Mathematics performance declined for all groups, but the decline was smaller for **Texas ACE participants who met the Cycle 11 attendance standards** than for **all students** and **students in Title I schools**. These differences were **statistically significant**.

Source. Tx21st Student Tracking System, Public Education Information Management System, and State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness (STAAR) data, 2022-23 and 2023-24.

Note. Texas ACE Participants are students who met the Cycle 11 attendance standards in either outcome year (2022-23 and 2023-24). Nonparticipants are students who did not participate in 21st CCLC programming during either outcome year. This figure includes: 38,561 participants in 2023, 41,337 participants in 2024, 149,373 nonparticipants in 2023, 143,569 nonparticipants in 2024, 2,172,377 statewide students in 2023, 2,187,980 statewide students in 2024, 1,510,921 statewide students in Title I schools in 2023, and 1,547,697 statewide students in Title I schools in 2024. Statewide and Title I figures exclude Texas ACE participants. Asterisks indicate statistically significant differences from Texas ACE participants: * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$.

Cross-sectional analysis: Percent of students scoring Approaches Grade Level standard on STAAR-Mathematics (Cycle 12 standard)

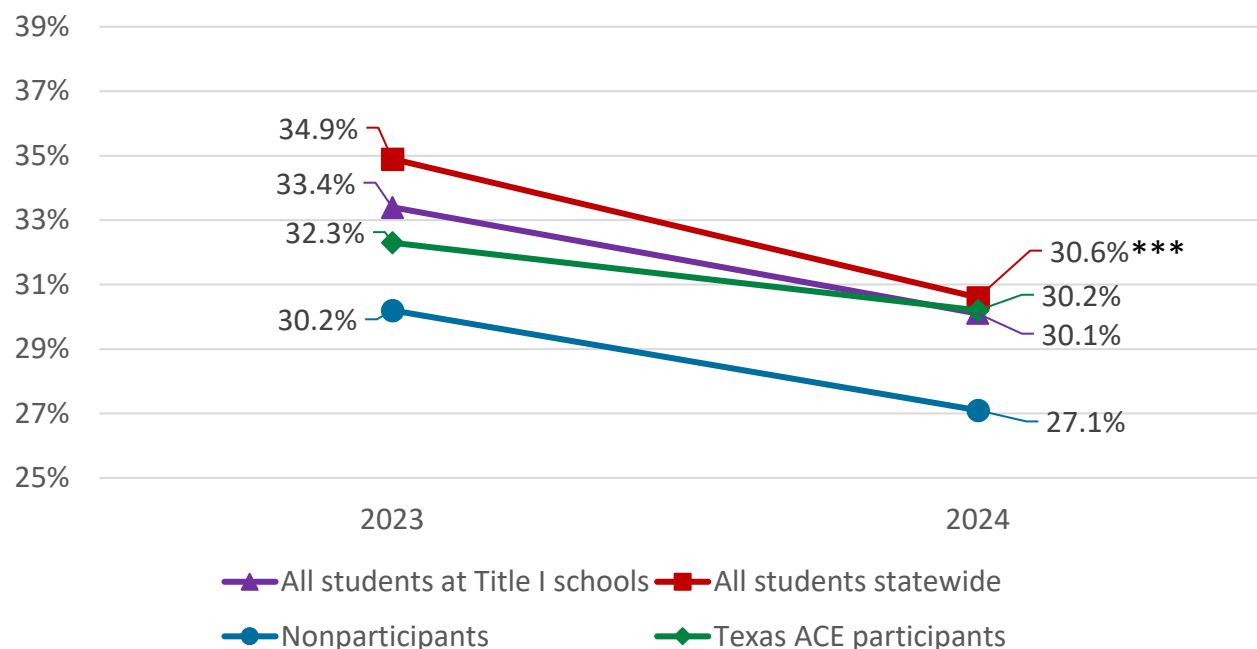


From 2023 to 2024, STAAR-Mathematics performance declined for all groups, but the decline was smaller for **Texas ACE participants who met the Cycle 12 attendance standards** than for **all students** and **students in Title I schools**. These differences were **statistically significant**.

Source. Tx21st Student Tracking System, Public Education Information Management System, and State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness (STAAR), 2022-23 and 2023-24.

Note. Texas ACE Participants are students who met the Cycle 12 attendance standards in either outcome year (2022-23 and 2023-24). Nonparticipants are students who did not participate in 21st CCLC programming during either outcome year. This figure includes 30,862 Texas ACE participants in 2023, 34,776 Texas ACE participants in 2024, 149,373 non-participants in 2023, 143,569 non-participants in 2024, 2,172,377 statewide students in 2023, 2,187,980 statewide students in 2024, 1,510,921 statewide students in Title I schools in 2023, and 1,547,697 statewide students in Title I schools in 2024. Statewide and Title I figures exclude Texas ACE participants. Asterisks indicate statistically significant differences from Texas ACE participants: * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$.

Cross-sectional analysis: Percent of students who Did Not Meet Grade Level in the prior year scoring Approaches Grade Level standard on STAAR-RLA (Cycle 11 standard)

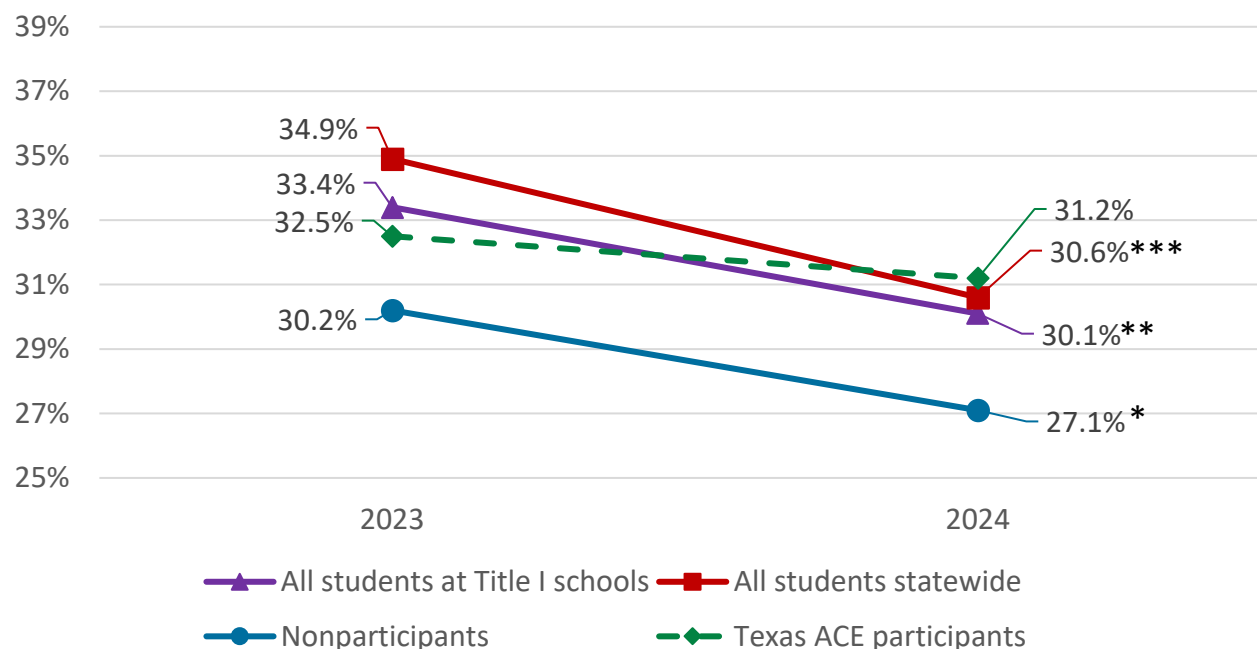


All student groups who had previously failed STAAR-Reading or STAAR-RLA had lower passing percentages on STAAR-RLA in 2024 than in 2023, but the decline was smaller for **Texas ACE participants who met the Cycle 11 attendance standard** than for **all students statewide**. This difference was **statistically significant**.

Source. Tx21st Student Tracking System and Public Education Information Management System, 2022-23 and 2023-24. State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness (STAAR), 2021-22 to 2023-24.

Note. Texas ACE Participants are students who met Cycle 11 attendance standards in either outcome year (2022-23 and 2023-24). Nonparticipants are students who did not participate in 21st CCLC during either outcome year. All students in this table Did Not Meet Grade Level in the prior year STAAR-Reading or STAAR-RLA test. In 2022-23, STAAR-Reading was redesigned and became STAAR-RLA. This figure includes: 10,083 Texas ACE participants in 2023, 10,279 Texas ACE participants in 2024, 42,333 nonparticipants in 2023, 37,818 nonparticipants in 2024, 432,226 statewide students in 2023, 418,932 statewide students in 2024, 344,064 statewide students in Title I schools in 2023, and 341,320 statewide students in Title I schools in 2024. Statewide and Title I figures exclude Texas ACE participants. Asterisks indicate statistically significant differences from Texas ACE participants: * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$. RLA = Reading Language Arts.

Cross-sectional analysis: Percent of students who Did Not Meet Grade Level in the prior year scoring Approaches Grade Level standard on STAAR-RLA (Cycle 12 standard)

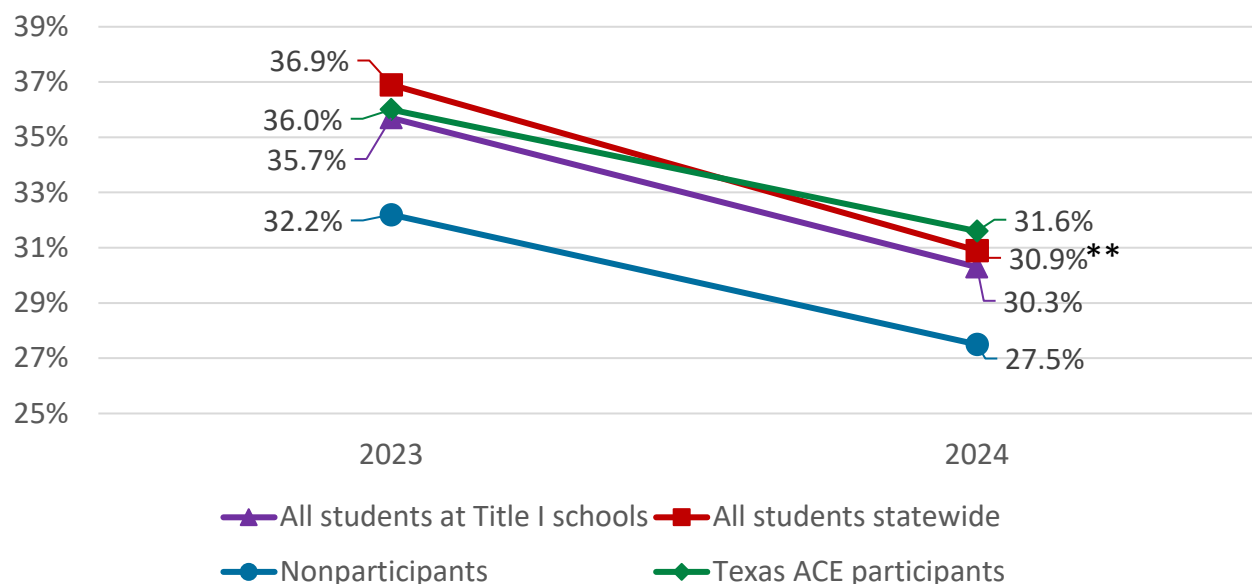


All student groups who had previously failed STAAR-Reading or STAAR-RLA had lower passing percentages on STAAR-Reading in 2024 than in 2023, but the decline was smaller for **Texas ACE participants meeting the Cycle 12 attendance standard** than for **all students statewide, students at Title I schools, and nonparticipants**. These differences were **statistically significant**.

Source. Tx21st Student Tracking System and Public Education Information Management System, 2022-23 and 2023-24. State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness (STAAR), 2021-22 to 2023-24.

Note. Texas ACE Participants are students who met Cycle 12 attendance standards in either outcome year (2022-23 and 2023-24). Nonparticipants are students who did not participate in 21st CCLC during either outcome year. All students in this table Did Not Meet Grade Level in the prior year STAAR-Reading or STAAR-RLA test. In 2022-23, STAAR-Reading was redesigned and became STAAR-RLA. This figure includes: 7,869 participants in 2023, 8,355 participants in 2024, 42,333 non-participants in 2023, 37,818 non-participants in 2024, 432,226 statewide students in 2023, 418,932 statewide students in 2024, 344,064 statewide students in Title I schools in 2023, and 341,320 statewide students in Title I schools in 2024. Statewide and Title I figures exclude Texas ACE participants. Asterisks indicate statistically significant differences from Texas ACE participants: * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$. RLA = Reading Language Arts.

Cross-sectional analysis: Percent of students who Did Not Meet Grade Level in the prior year scoring Approaches Grade Level standard on STAAR-Mathematics (Cycle 11 standard)

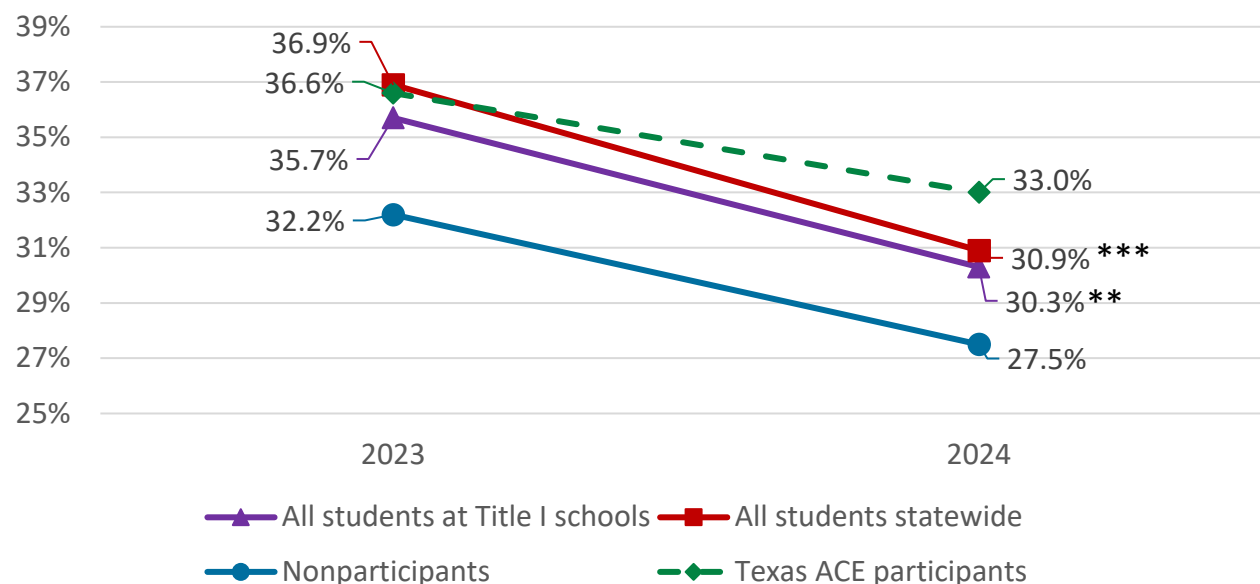


All student groups who had previously failed STAAR-Mathematics had lower passing percentages on STAAR-Mathematics in 2024 than in 2023, but the decline was smaller for **Texas ACE participants meeting the Cycle 11 standard** than for **all students statewide**. This difference was **statistically significant**.

Source. Tx21st Student Tracking System and Public Education Information Management System, 2022-23 and 2023-24. State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness (STAAR), 2021-22 to 2023-24. .

Note. Texas ACE Participants are students who met Cycle 11 attendance standards in either outcome year (2022-23 and 2023-24). Nonparticipants are students who did not participate in 21st CCLC during either outcome year. All students in this table Did Not Meet Grade Level in the prior year STAAR-Mathematics test. This figure includes: 11,651 Texas ACE participants in 2023, 11,522 Texas ACE participants in 2024, 50,191 nonparticipants in 2023, 43,297 nonparticipants in 2024, 527,548 statewide students in 2023, 492,077 statewide students in 2024, 416,456 statewide students in Title I schools in 2023, and 393,101 statewide students in Title I schools in 2024. Statewide and Title I figures exclude Texas ACE participants. Asterisks indicate statistically significant differences from Texas ACE participants: * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$.

Cross-sectional analysis: Percent of students who Did Not Meet Grade Level in the prior year scoring Approaches Grade Level standard on STAAR-Mathematics (Cycle 12 standard)



All student groups who had previously failed STAAR-Mathematics had lower passing percentages on STAAR-Mathematics in 2024 than in 2023, but the decline was smaller for **Texas ACE participants meeting the Cycle 12 standard** than for **all students** and **students at Title I schools**. These differences were **statistically significant**.

Source. Tx21st Student Tracking System and Public Education Information Management System, 2022-23 and 2023-24. State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness (STAAR), 2021-22 to 2023-24.

Note. Texas ACE Participants are students who met Cycle 12 attendance standards in either outcome year (2022-23 and 2023-24). Nonparticipants are students who did not participate in 21st CCLC during either outcome year. All students in this table Did Not Meet Grade Level in the prior year STAAR-Mathematics test. This figure includes 9,090 participants in 2023, 9,402 participants in 2024, 50,191 non-participants in 2023, 43,297 non-participants in 2024, 527,548 statewide students in 2023, 492,077 statewide students in 2024, 416,456 statewide students in Title I schools in 2023, and 393,101 statewide students in Title I schools in 2024. Statewide and Title I figures exclude Texas ACE participants. Asterisks indicate statistically significant differences from Texas ACE participants: * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$.

Conclusions

These results show promising evidence that **students who consistently meet the Texas ACE attendance standard** more often pass STAAR-RLA and STAAR-Mathematics than other student groups.

- In some cases, **Texas ACE participation was associated with more growth** than experienced by other groups.
 - *Cohort Analysis:* STAAR-RLA (all students only), STAAR-Mathematics (students who previously Did Not Meet Grade Level).
- In other cases, **Texas ACE participation appears to have been a protective factor** that resulted in smaller declines than were experienced by other student groups.
 - *Cohort analysis:* STAAR Mathematics (all students)
 - *Cross-sectional analysis:* STAAR-RLA (all students), STAAR-Mathematics (all students), STAAR-RLA (previously Did Not Meet Grade Level), STAAR-Mathematics (previously Did Not Meet Grade Level)