#### **Center on Research and Evaluation**

# Follow Up Report: Analysis of Dallas City of Learning Student Outcomes

NOTE: This spring 2022 brief report serves as a follow-up to the January 2020 report analyzing associations between participation in DCOL-affiliated summer programs over multiple summers, and observed achievement for students during the school year.

#### **Summary**

The current analyses described in this report focus on four academic years of student outcome data starting from 2018-19 through 2021-22. Analyses conditioned outcomes based on program data for the summer preceding each academic year as follows:

Summer 2018: AY 18-19
Summer 2019: AY 19-20
Summer 2020: AY 20-21
Summer 2021: AY 21-22

The overarching question guiding these analyses is how students that participate in summer programs affiliated with DCOL achieve academically in school. Specifically, analyses explore the influence of multiple summers of programming from summer 2018 through summer 2021, and compare outcomes for DCOL students to other Dallas ISD peers that did not have any documented programming. Statistical matching For summer

pass STAAR, except ns in summers 2018,

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### **Sample**

The current four years of data had a total of 35,781 unique students served by summer programs. The tables below describe the demographic variables for these students, including race, sex, and grade level. Note that totals may differ among tables due to some missing values in some variables.

There was a notable reduction in number of identified Dallas ISD students following summer 2019. This is reflective of reduced programming due to the COVID-19 pandemic and also to unavailability of program data from Dallas ISD-

# **Summer Program Participation Description**

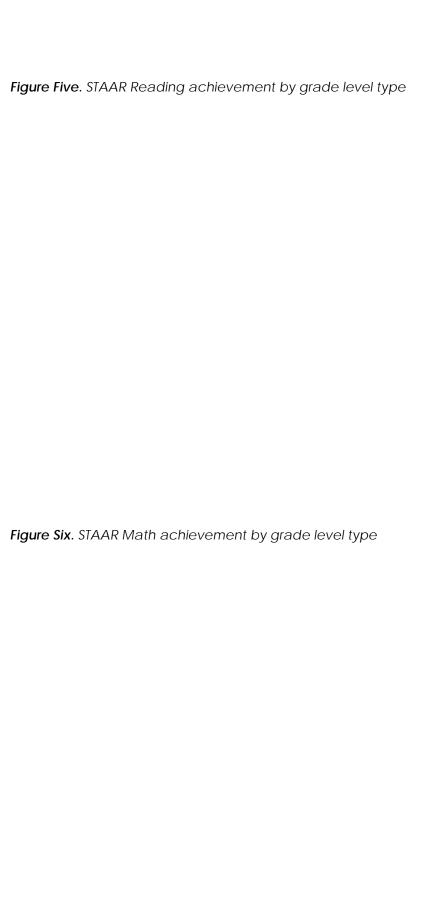
Table Five and Figures One –



STAAR Exam Achievement	
We see a similar finding with STAAR reading scores as was observed with GPA. See Figure Five. Prepandemic, students engaged in summer programs weren't performing as well in reading. Following the pandemic, students engaging in the types of programs that have been provided and documented, whic 0-1.1 (0-1.8 (5-1.4 ()0.6 (fi)-0. (5-1.4 (o)-0.7 (r)48.2 (c)-2.7y()07(ea)3.5.4 e (i)-0.6 (F)3 (i(r)4.7 ff (5-1.4 ()05.6	

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Figure Four. Beginning of Year GPA for each year by grade-level type





#### **Results for Summer 2018, 2019, and 2020**

As can be observed in Table Eight, sample sizes per analysis were low compared to former results. This is expected since the number of DCOL students who were exposed to programs three summers in a row would be low. For students in programs in summers 2018, 2019, and 2020, only the results for middle-grade Reading were found to be statistically significant. The effect size of 1.9 for this analysis indicates that the odds of passing STAAR Reading among middle grades is 1.9 times larger for DCOL students compared to