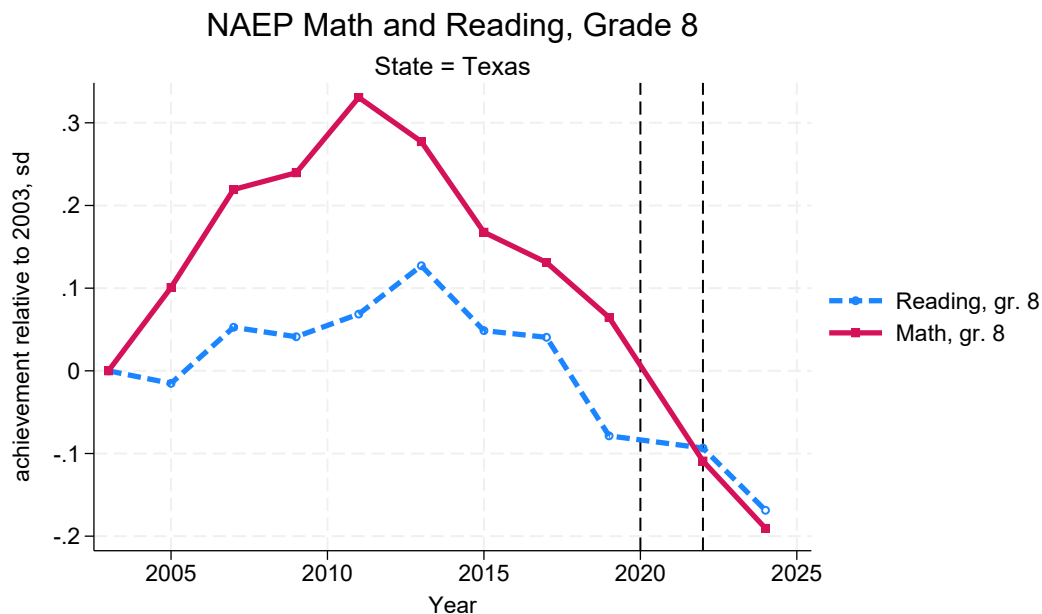


TEXAS

by Eric A. Hanushek



PATTERNS OF STATE ACHIEVEMENT AND ECONOMIC IMPACTS

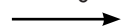
The COVID-19 pandemic undeniably disrupted student learning, but the decline in educational outcomes began well before its onset and has persisted after the end of school closures. At the national level, American students reached their peak achievement in 2013 according to the National Assessment of Educational Progress. Since then, students have lost the equivalent of more than a year's worth of education, only half of which happened during the pandemic years.

Not all states followed the same pattern, and it is useful to see what happened in Texas. Texas math scores fell steadily after 2011 with reading scores also falling after 2013. The 2024 scores for both were significantly below those in 2003.

The average student in Texas in 2024 can, according to the historical relationship between achievement and earnings, expect lifetime earnings that are 12 percent lower than the average student at the prior period of peak achievement. Only a portion of this is due to the losses during the pandemic period.

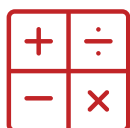
The averages, however, tell just part of the economic story. On NAEP, basic performance levels are best interpreted as the minimum skills that will be commonly needed to participate fully in an information-based economy. The percentage of students failing to reach the basic level of math and reading rose substantially during the pandemic, but as with overall performance, this deterioration in performance both preceded and did not end with the pandemic.

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The figure below shows that a larger portion of Texas students failed to reach the basic level compared to the national averages in math and reading. These low achievers will suffer the most in terms of future economic outcomes.

PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS AT THE BELOW-BASIC LEVEL IN MATH AND READING, 2024



MATH

Texas

44.0%

National

39.4%



READING

Texas

38.9%

National

32.9%

A DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVE

Recent US policy response has so far been dominated by short-term remediation efforts that treat the pandemic as an isolated disruption rather than part of a decade-long decline. The failure of these efforts to reverse the achievement slide, pandemic or otherwise, suggests more systemic approaches are needed. Indeed, the nation has tried incremental reform for [over 40 years](#). And still, American students are learning less today than they did decades ago.

The Hoover Institution's [Education Futures Council](#) has developed a thoughtful framework for this kind of systemic change, emphasizing student outcomes, local flexibility and state oversight based on performance.

Without these kinds of structural reforms, the United States risks locking in lower economic growth, reduced opportunity, and diminished global competitiveness. The pandemic may have brought the problem into sharp relief, but the underlying challenge is a decade-long erosion of achievement that can only be addressed by rethinking how the education system operates.



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