## Math Skills

## DEFINITION

Math skills is the percentage of thirdand eighth-grade students who met expectations for math on the Rhode Island Comprehensive Assessment System (RICAS) test.

## SIGNIFICANCE

Students must rely on math to perform everyday activities, advance their education, and navigate today's technological world. Strong math skills predict higher college attendance and success rates and increase students' employability. ${ }^{1,2}$ Improving education in the STEM disciplines (science, technology, engineering, and math) can spur national innovation and competitiveness and ensure that we have qualified workers for the growing STEM industries. ${ }^{3}$

State, national, and international assessments show that U.S. students fare well with straight-forward computational procedures but tend to have a limited understanding of basic mathematical concepts, resulting in federal actions to increase the level of rigor, depth, and coherency of the mathematics content taught nationwide. ${ }^{4.5}$ After two decades of improvement, math performance in the U.S. leveled off and has now begun to decline. ${ }^{6}$

Poverty and low parental education levels can impact student performance on math assessments. Disparities in
math proficiency related to race and family income persist in the U.S and worsen as students advance in grade level. ${ }^{7}$ Opportunities for advanced math instruction are especially important for low-income children, who may be exposed to less complex math concepts. ${ }^{8}$

Achieving math proficiency for all students requires that improvements be made in curriculum, instructional materials, assessments, classroom practice, teacher preparation, and professional development. These are particularly important as Rhode Island continues to implement new, more rigorous math standards. ${ }^{9,10}$ Teachers should expose all students to challenging and culturally relevant math concepts and curriculum and provide additional support to struggling students. ${ }^{11}$

The National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) measures proficiency in math and other subjects nationally and across states every other year. ${ }^{12}$ In 2022, $34 \%$ of Rhode Island fourth graders and $35 \%$ of U.S. fourth graders performed at or above the Proficient level in math on the NAEP, and $24 \%$ of Rhode Island eighth graders and $26 \%$ of U.S. eighth graders performed at or above the Proficient level in math on the NAEP. ${ }^{13,14}$ Between 2011 and 2022, Rhode Island saw decreases in fourthand eighth-grade math proficiency as measured by the NAEP math tests with the biggest declines from 2019 to 2022, during the COVID-19 pandemic. ${ }^{15,16}$

Third- \& Eighth-Grade Students Meeting Expectations on the RICAS Math Assessment, Rhode Island, 2023

| SUBGROUP | THIRD GRADE | EIGHTH GRADE |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Female Students | $\mathbf{3 1 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 \%}$ |
| Male Students | $\mathbf{3 8 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 \%}$ |
| ${ }^{*}$ Multilingual Learners | $13 \%$ | $<5 \%$ |
| Non-English Learners | $39 \%$ | $\mathbf{2 6 \%}$ |
| ${ }^{*}$ Students Receiving Special Education Services | $\mathbf{1 2 \%}$ | $<5 \%$ |
| Students Not Receiving Special Education Services | $\mathbf{4 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 7 \%}$ |
| Low-Income Students | $\mathbf{1 9 \%}$ | $\mathbf{9 \%}$ |
| Higher-Income Students | $\mathbf{4 9 \%}$ | $\mathbf{3 4 \%}$ |
| Asian Students ${ }^{+}$ | $\mathbf{5 6 \%}$ | $36 \%$ |
| Black Students | $\mathbf{1 9 \%}$ | $\mathbf{9 \%}$ |
| Hispanic/Latino Students | $\mathbf{2 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 \%}$ |
| Native American Students | $\mathbf{1 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{6 \%}$ |
| Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Students | $\mathbf{1 1 \%}$ | $\mathbf{9 \%}$ |
| White Students | $\mathbf{4 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{3 3 \%}$ |
| *Homeless Students | $\mathbf{1 2 \%}$ | $<5 \%$ |
| Students in Foster Care | $\mathbf{1 4 \%}$ | $\mathbf{7 \%}$ |
| ALL STUDENTS | $35 \%$ | $23 \%$ |

Source: Rhode Island Department of Education, Rhode Island Comprehensive Assessment System (RICAS), 2022-2023. Lowincome status is determined by eligibility for the free or reduced-price lunch program. *Data is reported as $<5 \%$ when more than $95 \%$ of students did not meet expectations. + Data for Asian students is not disaggregated by ethnic group. National research shows large academic disparities across Asian ethnic groups.
$\star$ During the COVID-19 pandemic, the percentage of Rhode Island students meeting expectations in math for third graders declined from $36 \%$ in 2019 to $25 \%$ in 2021 and has increased to $35 \%$ in 2023, while for eighth graders it declined from $24 \%$ in 2019 to $16 \%$ in 2021 and has increased to $23 \%$ in 2023. ${ }^{17,18,19}$

丸 In Rhode Island in the 2022-2023 school year, 19\% of low-income third graders met expectations in math, compared with $49 \%$ of higher-income third graders. There also were large gaps by race and ethnicity, with $56 \%$ of Asian and $45 \%$ of white third graders meeting expectations, compared with $19 \%$ of Black, $20 \%$ of Hispanic, $10 \%$ of Native American, and $11 \%$ of Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander students. This large gap is also seen in eighth-grade results. ${ }^{20}$

Ł In 2023, $\mathbf{1 4 \%}$ of third graders in foster care met expectations in math and $7 \%$ of eighth graders who were in foster care met expectations in math. ${ }^{21}$

Third- \& Eighth-Grade Students Meeting Expectations in Math, Rhode Island, 2022-2023

| SCHOOL DISTRICT | \# OF THIRD GRADERS TESTED | \% OF THIRD GRADERS MEETING EXPECTATIONS | \# OF EIGHTH GRADERS TESTED | \% OF EIGHTH GRADERS MEETING EXPECTATIONS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Barrington | 210 | 63\% | 265 | 63\% |
| Bristol Warren | 202 | 52\% | 205 | 41\% |
| Burrillville | 151 | 30\% | 162 | 14\% |
| Central Falls | 180 | <5\% | 208 | <5\% |
| Chariho | 213 | 59\% | 212 | 33\% |
| Coventry | 286 | 47\% | 315 | 29\% |
| Cranston | 700 | 30\% | 800 | 20\% |
| Cumberland | 330 | 64\% | 336 | 51\% |
| East Greenwich | 172 | 70\% | 215 | 56\% |
| East Providence | 342 | 43\% | 387 | 19\% |
| Exeter-West Greenwich | 104 | 41\% | 108 | 45\% |
| Foster | 41 | 24\% | NA | NA |
| Foster-Glocester | NA | NA | 142 | 30\% |
| Glocester | 101 | 60\% | NA | NA |
| Jamestown | 37 | 89\% | 40 | 60\% |
| Johnston | 214 | 29\% | 258 | 15\% |
| Lincoln | 262 | 44\% | 249 | 36\% |
| Little Compton | 18 | 83\% | 26 | 31\% |
| Middletown | 138 | 30\% | 157 | 26\% |
| Narragansett | 60 | 68\% | 76 | 55\% |
| New Shoreham | 13 | 8\% | * | * |
| Newport | 147 | 17\% | 131 | 6\% |
| North Kingstown | 269 | 58\% | 246 | 52\% |
| North Providence | 263 | 26\% | 282 | 28\% |
| North Smithfield | 108 | 57\% | 137 | 55\% |
| Pawtucket | 604 | 25\% | 647 | <5\% |
| Portsmouth | 142 | 47\% | 151 | 50\% |
| Providence | 1,555 | 21\% | 1,478 | 6\% |
| Scituate | 98 | 53\% | 85 | 27\% |
| Smithfield | 168 | 43\% | 163 | 44\% |
| South Kingstown | 179 | 54\% | 212 | 25\% |
| Tiverton | 126 | 63\% | 124 | 40\% |
| Warwick | 566 | 30\% | 611 | 12\% |
| West Warwick | 248 | 8\% | 256 | 14\% |
| Westerly | 164 | 40\% | 190 | 21\% |
| Woonsocket | 452 | 16\% | 403 | 5\% |
| Charter Schools | 927 | 25\% | 713 | 23\% |
| UCAP | NA | $N A$ | 71 | <5\% |
| Four Core Cities | 2,791 | 25\% | 2,736 | 4\% |
| Remainder of State | 6,072 | 40\% | 6,550 | 31\% |
| Rhode Island | 9,790 | 34\% | 10,070 | 23\% |

## Source of Data for Table/Methodology

Data are from the Rhode Island Department of Education (RIDE), Rhode Island Comprehensive Assessment System (RICAS), 2022-2023 and is rounded to the nearest percentage point.

Due to the adoption of a new assessment tool by RIDE in 2018, Math Skills cannot be compared with Factbooks prior to 2019
\% meeting expectations are students who met or exceeded expectations on the math section of the RICAS. Only students who actually took the test are counted in the denominator for the district and school proficiency rates. All students are expected to participate in the RICAS assessment. Students with significant disabilities may be eligible to participate in alternate assessments.

Data is reported as $<5 \%$ when greater than $95 \%$ of students did not meet expectations in this category. Actual numbers are not shown to protect student confidentiality. These students are still counted in district totals and four core cities, remainder of the state, and state totals.

Data is not reported because the number of students tested was less than 10 . These students are still counted in the remainder of the state and state totals.

RICAS data for independent charter schools include Achievement First, Beacon Charter School, Blackstone Valley Prep Mayoral Academy, The Compass School, Paul Cuffee Charter School, Highlander Charter School, The Hope Academy, International Charter School, Kingston Hill Academy, The Learning Community, RISE Prep Mayoral Academy, Segu Institute for Learning, SouthSide Charter School, and Trinity Academy for the Performing Arts.

Core cities are Central Falls, Pawtucket, Providence, and Woonsocket.

Charter schools and the Urban Collaborative Accelerated Program (UCAP) are not included in the four core cities calculations.

NA indicates that the school district does not serve students at that grade level.
Data is not reported for the Rhode Island School for the Deaf because the number of students tested was less than 10. These students are still counted in the remainder of state and state totals.
(References are on page 189)

