Math Proficiency in California

What It Is
Kidsdata.org reports the percentage of public school students in grades 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 11 who meet or exceed their grade-level standard on the California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress (CAASPP) Smarter Balanced Summative Assessment for mathematics. These data are available by grade level for counties and school districts, as well as by English language fluency, race/ethnicity, and socioeconomic status for counties.

Why This Topic Is Important
Basic math skills are essential to navigate through life, and competence in mathematics is associated with future academic and economic success. Math is more than an academic subject—quantitative literacy is a gateway to opportunity and a foundation for achievement in school, work, and life. Nationwide, increasing emphasis is being placed on children’s proficiency in mathematics, science, technology, and engineering, recognizing the importance of these fields in the 21st century. According to a recent assessment, the U.S. ranked 38th out of 71 countries in math scores among 15-year-olds. In California, student math scores consistently rank among the lowest in the nation, even though U.S. and California scores generally have improved since the 1990s. Further, large disparities persist in math achievement by student socioeconomic status, race/ethnicity, disability status, and English proficiency, statewide and nationally. Critical to addressing these inequities, leaders must work to ensure that all students (regardless of social position or circumstance) have equitable access to high-quality learning environments and math instruction.

How Children Are Faring
Among California public school students who took the CAASPP Smarter Balanced Summative Assessment for math in 2021, around one-third (34%) met or exceeded their grade-level standard. At the local level, figures ranged from less than 15% to more than 60% across counties with data and from less than 7% to more than 90% across school districts. Statewide, disparities in math proficiency by English language fluency and socioeconomic status are large. In 2021, English-proficient students were more than four and half times as likely to meet or exceed their grade-level standard when compared with English Learners, and non-socioeconomically disadvantaged students were more than twice as likely as their socioeconomically disadvantaged counterparts to score at or above their grade-level standard.
(CAASPP), by Race/Ethnicity: 2021

Results from 2021 also show substantial disparities by race and ethnicity. For example, the percentages of California Asian (69%), Filipino (53%), and white (46%) students scoring at or above their grade-level standard were more than double the rates for their Hispanic/Latino (20%), American Indian/Alaska Native (19%), and African American/black (18%) peers.

View references for this text and additional research on this topic: https://www.kidsdata.org/topic/22/math-proficiency/summary

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This PDF Was Generated On: 9/8/2023