i–Ready® Classroom Mathematics and Kansas State Assessment Performance

To understand the relationship between the use of *i-Ready Classroom Mathematics* (iRCL) core curriculum and performance on the Kansas Assessment Program (KAP), Curriculum Associates evaluated 2022–2023 KAP mathematics scores and proficiency levels for students with access to iRCL compared to students without access to iRCL. The study is based on more than 3,000 Kansas students in Grades 3–5. The results demonstrate positive differences for students attending schools with iRCL across state scores and proficiency compared to students attending schools that do not leverage iRCL. These differences were statistically significant for students in Grade 4 during the time of the study.

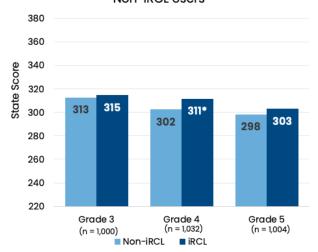
Key Takeaways:

- Students attending schools using iRCL demonstrate higher state test scores than comparable students in non-iRCL schools across Grades 3-5.
- In schools using iRCL, a **higher percentage of students score proficient on state tests** in Grades 3-5 compared to similar students in non-iRCL schools.
- The study design meets ESSA Level II criteria.

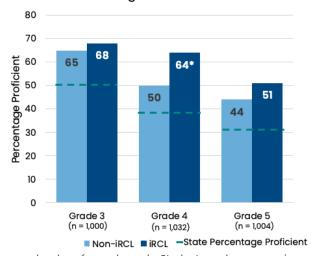
Table 1. iRCL, Non-iRCL, and State-Level Student Characteristics and Matching for Grades 3-5

iRCL Status	Student Count	Mean Fall Diagnostic Score	Black	Hispanic	White
iRCL	1,518	451.3	2.21%	8.68%	77.19%
Non-iRCL	1,518	448.6	.97%	16.44%	74.47%
State	405,236	-	6.8%	21.6%	61.6%

Average KAP Score for iRCL Users and Non-iRCL Users



Percentage of iRCL Users and Non-iRCL Users Scoring Proficient on KAP



Note: Results significant for Grades 4 and 5 in KAP scores. Matching was also done for each grade. Student gender, economic disadvantage status, English Learner status, and disability status were not included due to insufficient data.

Methods: Mahalanobis distance matching allowed for the comparison of 3,036 Kansas Grades 3–5 students, matched on fall

Diagnostic scores and demographics to help isolate the effect of iRCL on KAP. After matching, groups were appropriately balanced on the variables of interest (see Table 1), with standardized mean differences of <.25. Balancing groups allowed significance testing to be conducted to evaluate the differences in KAP scores and percentage proficient on the KAP between students with iRCL access and those without iRCL access.