



GENERATED ON APRIL 28, 2026

# Trends in Academic Performance in Hawaii

VERSION 2025.1

This report summarizes district-level educational outcomes using data from the Stanford Education Data Archive (SEDA) from 2009-2025. Figures may contain gaps where source data are unavailable.

For more information, please visit [edopportunity.org](https://edopportunity.org)

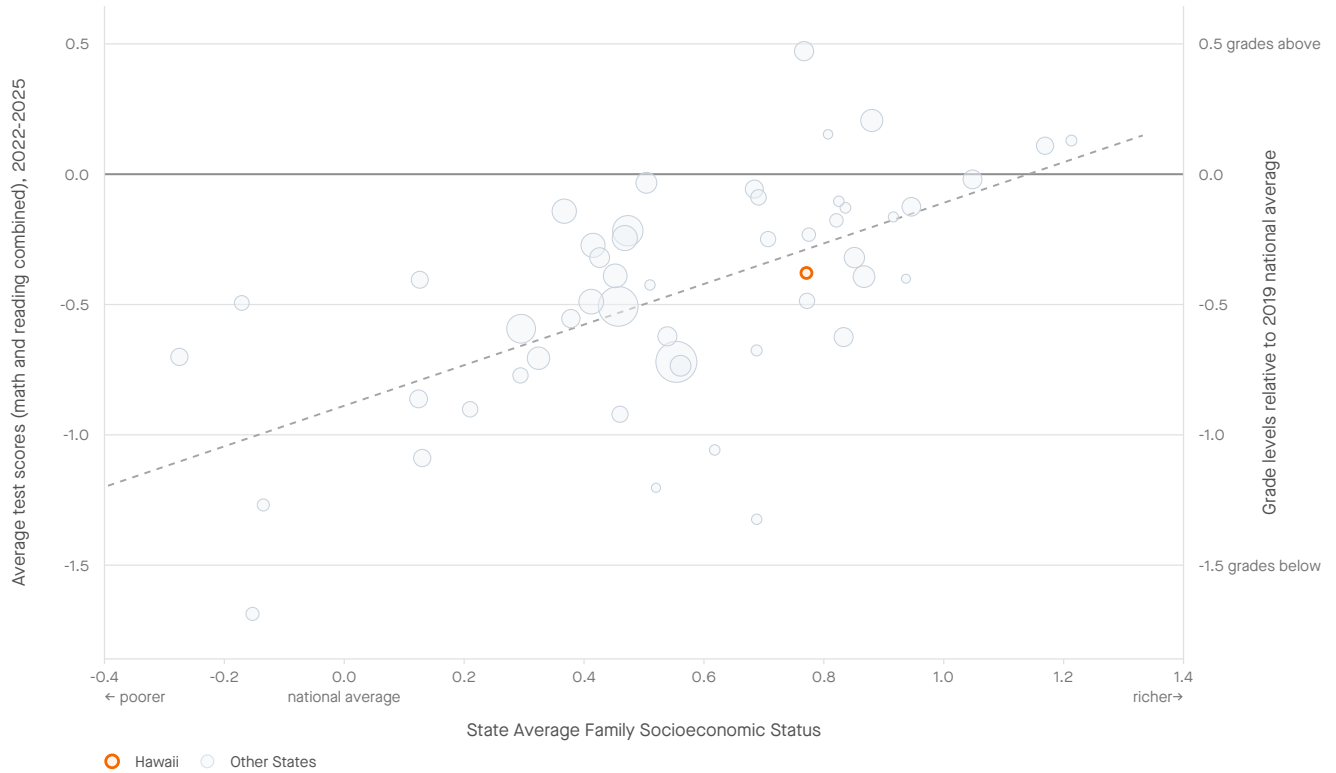
Report created by the Educational Opportunity Project at Stanford University in collaboration with the Education Scorecard at Harvard University, using data provided by the National Center for Education Statistics and the Education Data Center. See final page for full information on data sources.





## Average Grade 3-8 Test Scores, 2022-2025, by State Socioeconomic Status

Average test scores in grades 3-8 reflect the set of educational opportunities available to students in the district, including those provided by their families, preschools, neighborhoods, and elementary and middle schools.



Note: each bubble is a U.S. state, with size proportional to state enrollment. State socioeconomic status is a composite measure of average family income, parental education, poverty rate, SNAP eligibility rate, unemployment rate, and female-headed household rate. Test scores are measured in grade levels relative to the 2019 national average.

## Average Test Scores and Trends, 2022-2025

### ALL STUDENTS

	2022-2025 Average Scores	2022-2025 Trend in Test Scores
Hawaii	-0.38	0.03
National Average	-0.46	0.00

Test scores are reported in grade level units, relative to the 2019 national average. For example, the first row above reads: "Students in Hawaii performed 0.38 grade levels below the 2019 national average. Test scores in Hawaii have been changing at a rate of +0.03 grade levels/year since 2022."

### STUDENT SUBGROUPS

	2022-2025 Average Scores	2022-2025 Trend in Test Scores
White	0.93	0.07
Black	-0.75	N/A
Hispanic	-1.06	0.02
Asian	0.95	0.11
Poor	-1.65	0.05
Non-Poor	0.91	0.06
Female	-0.18	0.04
Male	-0.60	0.07



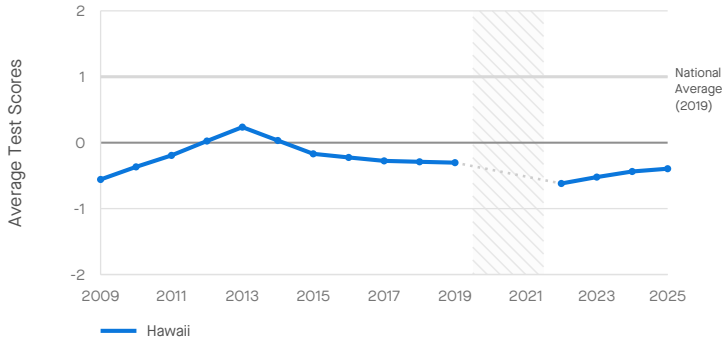
# Hawaii



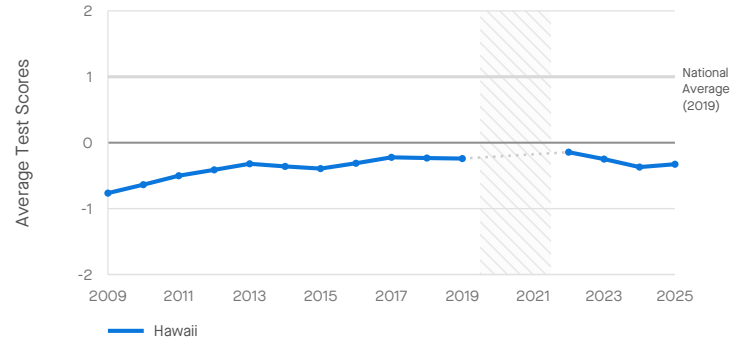
## Trends in Average Grade 3-8 Test Scores, 2009-2025, by Subject and Student Subgroup

Trends in test scores may reflect changes in school quality, changes in demographics, and/or changes in out-of-school educational opportunities.

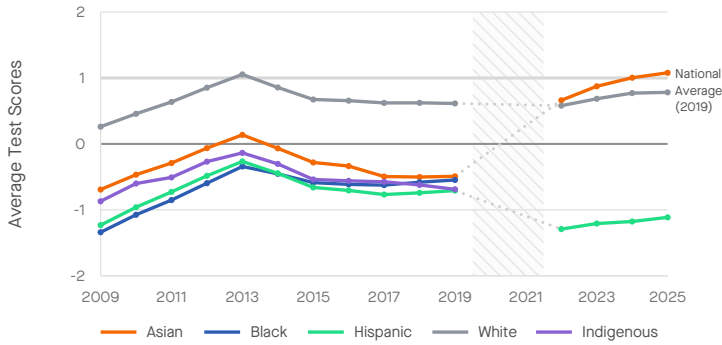
**Trend in Math Scores (All Students)**



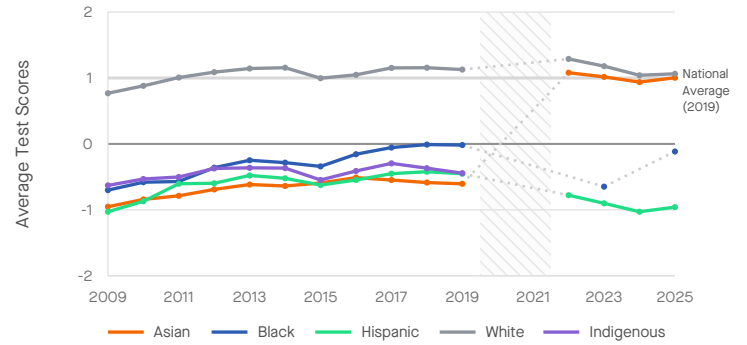
**Trend in Reading Scores (All Students)**



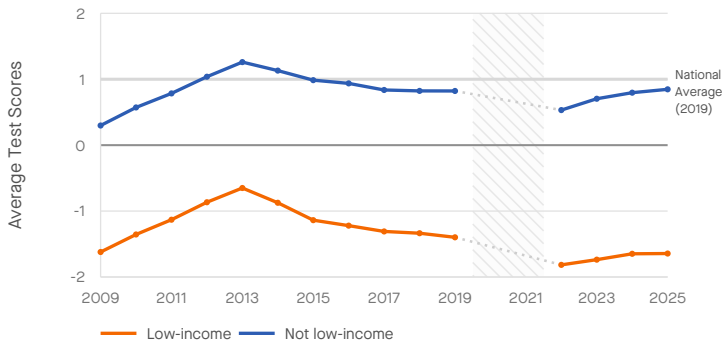
**Trend in Math Scores, by Student Race/Ethnicity**



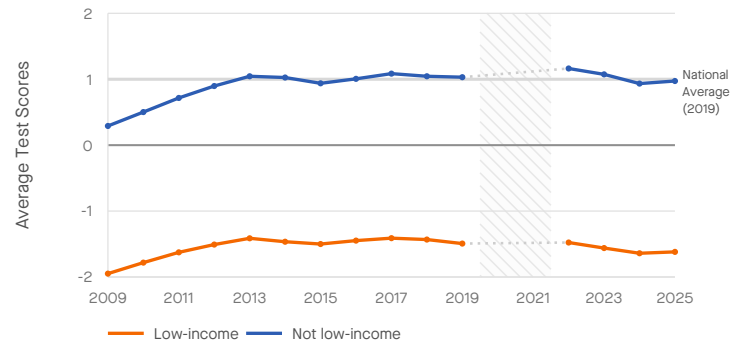
**Trend in Reading Scores, by Student Race/Ethnicity**



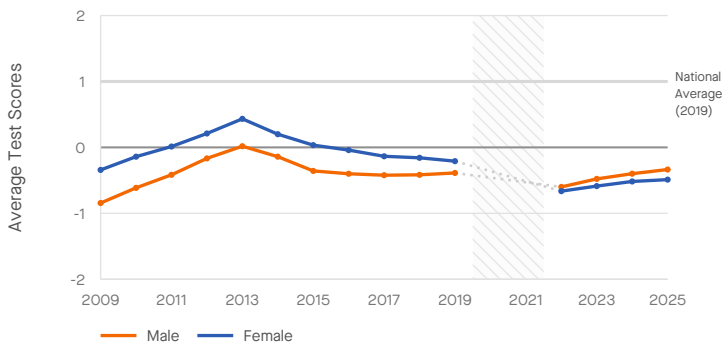
**Trend in Math Scores, by Student Income Level**



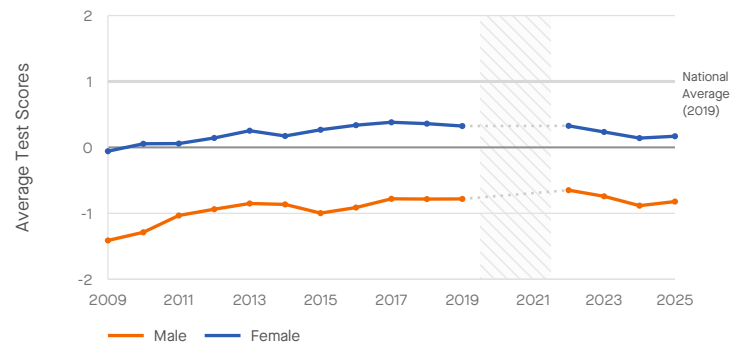
**Trend in Reading Scores, by Student Income Level**



**Trend in Math Scores, by Student Gender**



**Trend in Reading Scores, by Student Gender**

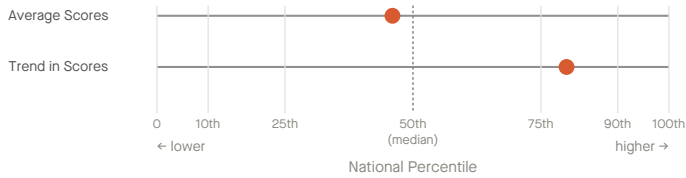


# Hawaii



## Academic Performance Rankings, 2022-2025, Relative to Other States in the U.S.

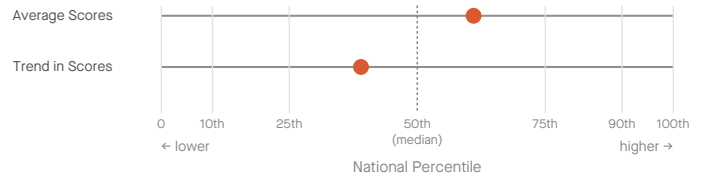
### Math Ranks



	Average	Trend
Hawaii	28 / 51 (46th pct)	11 / 51 (80th pct)

Hawaii ranked higher than 46% of states nationwide in average math performance during the 2022-25 school years (28th of 51 states with available data).

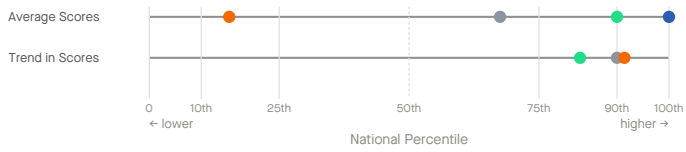
### Reading Ranks



	Average	Trend
Hawaii	21 / 51 (61st pct)	32 / 51 (39th pct)

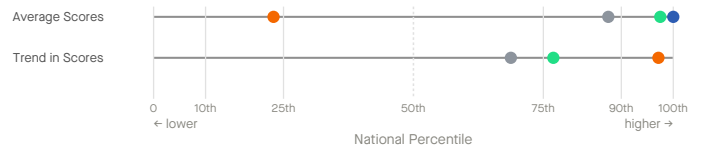
Hawaii ranked higher than 61% of states nationwide in average reading performance during the 2022-25 school years (21st of 51 states with available data).

### Math Ranks by Race/Ethnicity



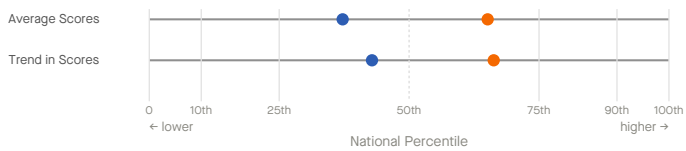
	Average	Trend
White	14 / 41 (68th pct)	5 / 41 (90th pct)
Black	1 / 40 (100th pct)	N/A
Hispanic	5 / 41 (90th pct)	8 / 39 (83rd pct)
Asian	34 / 40 (15th pct)	4 / 36 (91st pct)

### Reading Ranks by Race/Ethnicity



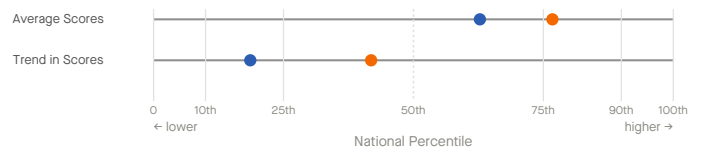
	Average	Trend
White	6 / 41 (88th pct)	14 / 41 (69th pct)
Black	1 / 41 (100th pct)	N/A
Hispanic	2 / 41 (98th pct)	10 / 40 (77th pct)
Asian	31 / 40 (23rd pct)	2 / 36 (97th pct)

### Math Ranks by Income



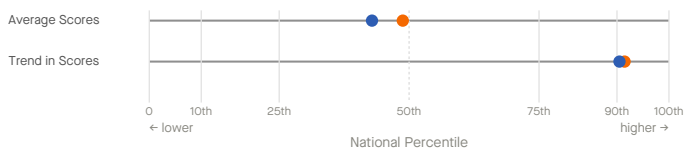
	Average	Trend
Low-income	16 / 44 (65th pct)	16 / 44 (66th pct)
Not low-income	28 / 44 (37th pct)	25 / 43 (43rd pct)

### Reading Ranks by Income



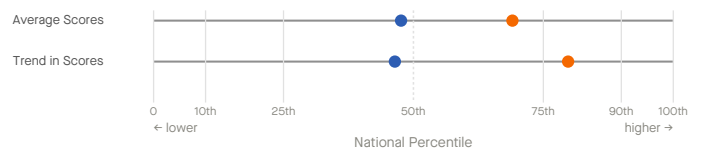
	Average	Trend
Low-income	11 / 44 (77th pct)	26 / 44 (42nd pct)
Not low-income	17 / 44 (63rd pct)	36 / 44 (19th pct)

### Math Ranks by Gender



	Average	Trend
Female	22 / 42 (49th pct)	5 / 42 (91st pct)
Male	25 / 43 (43rd pct)	5 / 43 (90th pct)

### Reading Ranks by Gender



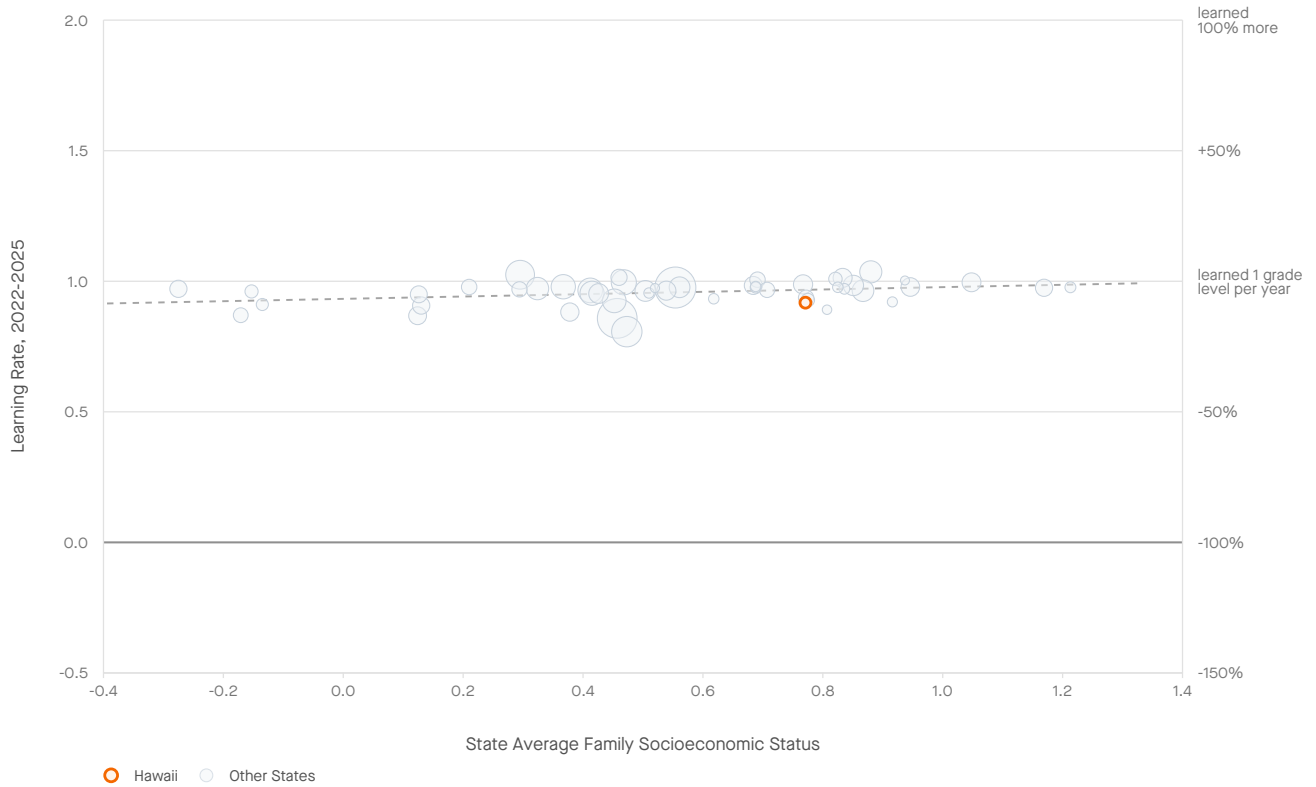
	Average	Trend
Female	14 / 43 (69th pct)	10 / 43 (80th pct)
Male	23 / 43 (48th pct)	24 / 43 (46th pct)





## Average Grades 3-8 Learning Rates, 2022-2025, by State Socioeconomic Status

Learning rates measure how much students' scores improve as they progress from grade to grade. They are a better indicator of school quality than average test scores, which are influenced by a range of experiences outside of school.



Note: each bubble is a U.S. state, with size proportional to state enrollment. State socioeconomic status is a composite measure of average family income, parental education, poverty rate, SNAP eligibility rate, unemployment rate, and female-headed household rate.

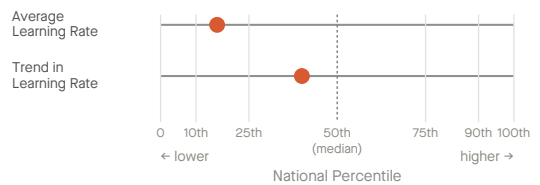
### Learning Rates and Trends, 2022-2025

#### ALL STUDENTS

	2022-2025 Learning Rate	2022-2025 Trend in Learning Rates
Hawaii	0.92	-0.02
National Average	0.96	-0.01

Learning rates are measured in grade levels of skills gained per year and are averaged over math and reading. The national average learning rate is 1.0. For example, the first row above reads: "Students in Hawaii learned an average of 0.92 grade levels/year during 2022-2025. Learning rates in Hawaii have been changing at a rate of -0.01 grade levels/year since 2022."

### Learning Rate Rankings



	Average	Trend
Hawaii	43 / 51 (16th pct)	31 / 51 (40th pct)

Hawaii ranked higher than 16% of states nationwide in average learning rates during the 2022-25 school years (43rd of 51 states with available data).



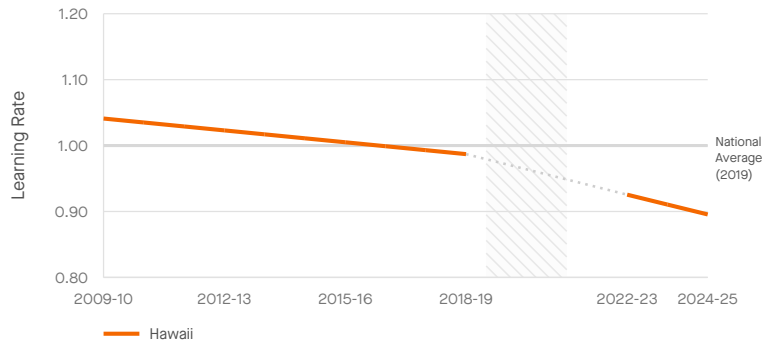
# Hawaii



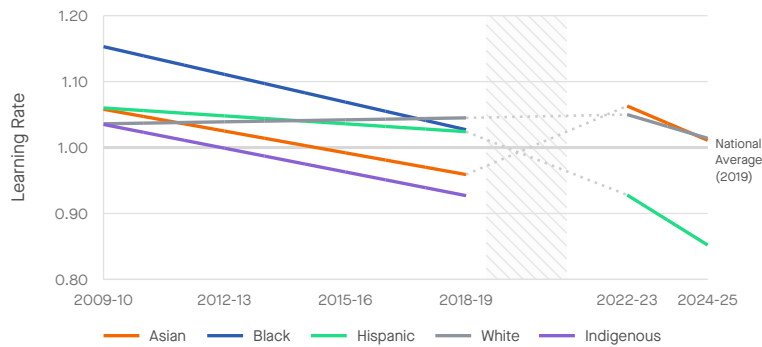
## Trends in Average Grade 3-8 Learning Rates, 2009-2025, by Student Subgroup

Trends in learning rates measure how annual learning rates change over time. They are a better indicator of changes in school quality than trends in average test scores, which are influenced by a range of experiences outside of school.

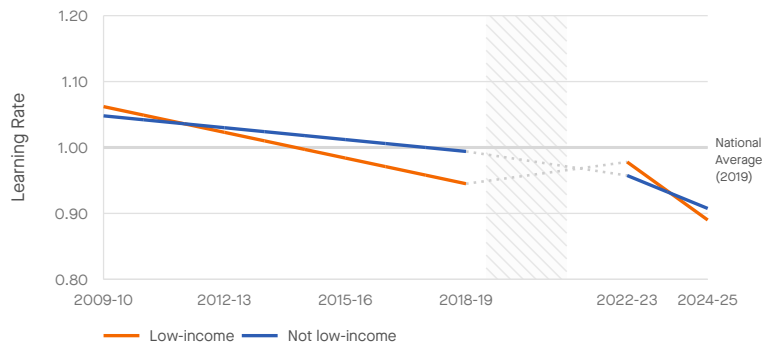
**Trend in Learning Rates (All Students)**



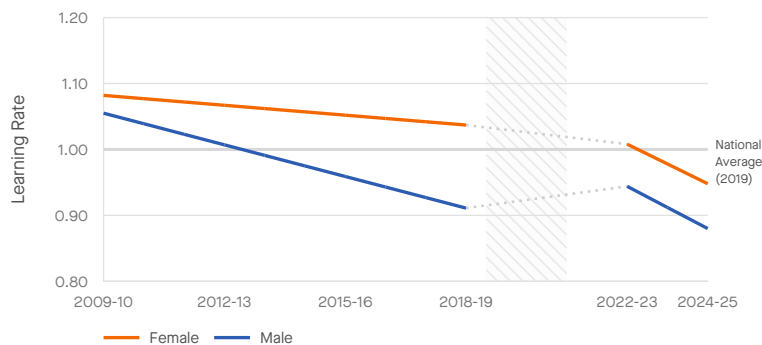
**Trend in Learning Rates, by Student Race/Ethnicity**



**Trend in Learning Rates, by Student Income Level**



**Trend in Learning Rates, by Student Gender**



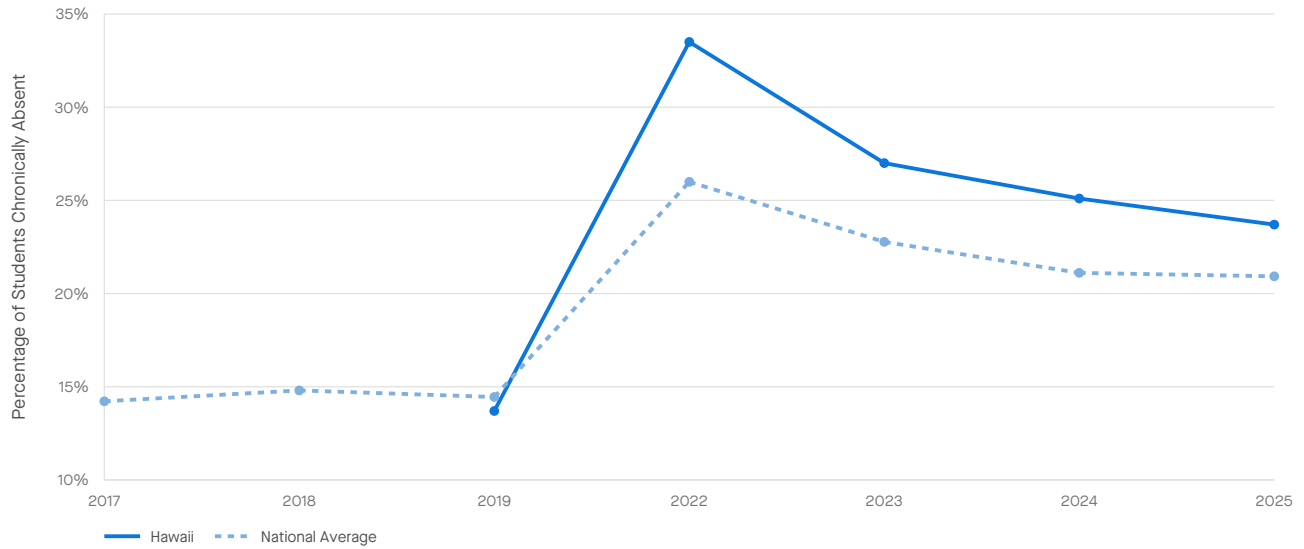
# Hawaii



## Trends in Chronic Absenteeism

Chronic absenteeism rates indicate the proportion of students who were absent 10% or more of the school year.

### Trends in Chronic Absenteeism



### Trends in Chronic Absenteeism

#### ALL STUDENTS

	2017-2019 Avg. Chronic Absenteeism	2022-2025 Avg. Chronic Absenteeism	Change
Hawaii	13.7	27.3	-0.0
National Average	14.5	22.7	N/A

Absenteeism data courtesy of [Nat Malkus, American Enterprise Institute](#).





## Notes & Acknowledgments

This report summarizes academic performance in Hawaii from 2008-09 through 2024-25, using data from the Stanford Education Data Archive (SEDA). SEDA is a national database of U.S. academic performance produced by the Educational Opportunity Project at Stanford University. The SEDA data are based on the standardized accountability tests in math and reading language arts (RLA) administered by each state to all public-school students in grades 3-8.

The raw test score data used to construct the SEDA 2022-2025 estimates here were graciously provided to us by Emily Oster and Clare Halloran at the [Education Data Center](#). The raw test score data used to construct the SEDA 2009-2019 estimates are available through the [EDFacts](#) data system at the U.S. Department of Education, and were provided to us by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). Detailed NAEP data used to harmonize test scores across states was provided by NCES and the National Assessment Governing Board. Chronic absenteeism data were provided by [Nat Malkus at the American Enterprise Institute](#). Funding to construct and analyze SEDA was provided by the Gates Foundation. Funding for the Education Scorecard was provided by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, Bloomberg Philanthropies, Joyce Foundation, Kenneth C. Griffin and Citadel Catalyst. The findings and opinions expressed in our research and reported here are those of the authors alone; they do not represent the views of any of the above organizations.

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