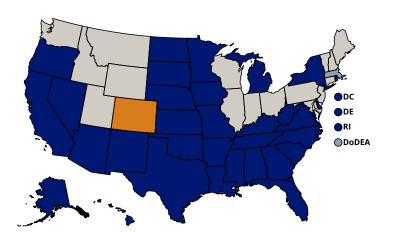


2019 Reading State Snapshot Report Colorado = Grade 8 = Public Schools

Overall Results

- In 2019, the average score of eighth-grade students in Colorado was 267. This was higher than the average score of 262 for students in the nation.
- The average score for students in Colorado in 2019 (267) was not significantly different from their average score in 2017 (270) and was higher than their average score in 1998 (264).
- The percentage of students in Colorado who performed at or above the NAEP Proficient level was 38 percent in 2019. This percentage was not significantly different from that in 2017 (41 percent) and was higher than that in 1998 (30 percent).
- The percentage of students in Colorado who performed at or above the NAEP Basic level was 77 percent in 2019. This percentage was not significantly different from that in 2017 (79 percent) and in 1998 (77 percent).

Compare the Average Score in 2019 to Other States/ Jurisdictions



In 2019, the average score in Colorado (267) was

lower than those in 2 states/jurisdictions

higher than those in 33 states/jurisdictions

not significantly different from those in 16 states/jurisdictions

DoDEA = Department of Defense Education Activity (overseas and domestic schools)

Results for Student Groups in 2019

			Percentage at or above NAEP		Percentage at NAEP
	B				
Reporting Groups	Percentage of students	Avg. score	Basic	e NAEP Proficient	Advanced
Race/Ethnicity	Staating				
White	54	277	86	48	7
Black	5	246	58	18	1
Hispanic	33	251	63	20	1
Asian	4	281	84	55	10
American Indian/Alaska Native	1	‡	‡	‡	‡
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	#	‡	‡	‡	‡
Two or more races	4	275	83	49	5
Gender					
Male	51	262	72	32	3
Female	49	273	82	44	7
National School Lunch Program					
Eligible	36	250	61	19	1
Not eligible	62	278	87	49	7

Rounds to zero.

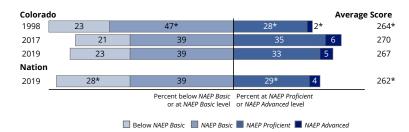
‡ Reporting standards not met.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding, and because the "Information not available" category for the National School Lunch Program, which provides free/reduced-price lunches, is not displayed. Black includes African American and Hispanic includes Latino. Race categories exclude Hispanic origin.



NOTE: The NAEP reading scale ranges from 0 to 500. Results presented in this report are based on public school students only. Statistical comparisons are calculated on the basis of unrounded scale scores or percentages. Score gap results for "White," "Black," and "Hispanic" presented in this report are based on the 6-category race/ethnicity variable with data available starting in early 1990s. Read more about how to interpret NAEP results from the reading assessment at interpret results. For more information and additional comparisons please visit the <u>Nation's Report Card</u> and <u>NAEP Data Explorer</u>. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessments.

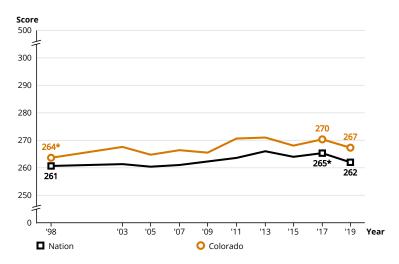
NAEP Achievement-Level Percentages and Average Score Results



* Significantly different (*p* < .05) from state's results in 2019. Significance tests were performed using unrounded numbers.

NOTE: NAEP achievement levels are to be used on a trial basis and should be interpreted and used with caution. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Average Scores for State/Jurisdiction and Nation



* Significantly different (p < .05) from 2019. Significance tests were performed using unrounded numbers.

Score Gaps for Student Groups

- In 2019, Black students had an average score that was 31 points lower than that for White students. This performance gap was not significantly different from that in 1998 (22 points).
- In 2019, Hispanic students had an average score that was 26 points lower than that for White students. This performance gap was not significantly different from that in 1998 (26 points).
- In 2019, female students in Colorado had an average score that was higher than that for male students by 11 points.
- In 2019, students who were eligible for the National School Lunch Program (NSLP), had an average score that was 28 points lower than that for students who were not eligible. This performance gap was wider than that in 1998 (21 points).