

Background Information

- NAEP was established in 1969 and is a project of the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) under the U.S. Department of Education.
- It is the only federal nationally representative assessment of what young students know and can do in key subject areas. Commonly referred to as the “Nation’s Report Card,” it is used to provide a point of reference for comparisons between states and to provide an accurate and representative picture of student performance over time.
- NAEP results are used in setting education policy at a National level. States are neither rewarded nor sanctioned based on their results. The Nation’s Report Card is produced by the U.S. Department of Education and has generated more than 600 reports in its history.
- NAEP provides national and state achievement results of elementary and secondary students in the United States for 4th and 8th grade reading every 2 years.
- The assessments are not designed to provide individual student, school, or district results with the exception of districts participating in NAEP’s Trial Urban District Assessment (TUDA) program.
- The NAEP 2022 reading assessment was administered to a representative sample of fourth and eighth-graders at the national level and at the state level.
- In 2022, the NAEP reading assessment was administered as a digitally based assessment (DBA) at grades 4 and 8; prior to 2017, paper-based assessments (PBA) were administered.
- The results from the 2022 assessment can be compared to those from previous years, showing how students’ performance in Reading has changed over time.
- The student survey is no longer administered in Colorado.
- Including transition time, and directions, it takes approximately 90 minutes for students to complete the reading assessment.
- The NAEP reading assessment window for Colorado students was January 24, 2022 through March 18, 2022.

Participation

All 50 states, the District of Columbia and Department of Defense schools participated.

Nationwide

- Nationwide: 107,600 public school fourth- grade students in 5,540 schools participated.
- Nationwide: 111,900 public school eighth-grade students in 5,010 schools participated.

Colorado

- Colorado: 2,400 public school fourth- grade students in 120 schools participated.
- Colorado: 2,400 public school eighth-grade students in 110 schools participated.



Frameworks

- The NAEP Reading Framework for 2009 replaced the framework that guided the 1992 reading assessment and subsequent reading assessments through 2007. Based on results from special analysis, it was determined that even with a new framework, the results from the 2009 reading assessment could still be compared to those from previous assessment years.
- Link to Frameworks (standards): <https://www.nagb.gov/naep-frameworks/reading.html>
- The framework calls for the use of both literary and informational texts in the reading assessment.

Types of Text

- Literary texts (all three types at each grade)
 - Fiction
 - Literary Nonfiction
 - Poetry
- Informational texts (varies by grade level – see procedural appendix for more detail)
 - Exposition
 - Argumentation and persuasive text
 - Procedural texts and documents

Cognitive Targets

- Locate and recall: When locating or recalling information from what they have read, students may identify explicitly stated main ideas or may focus on specific elements of a story.
- Integrate and interpret: When integrating and interpreting what they have read, students may make comparisons, explain character motivation, or examine relations of ideas across the text.
- Critique and evaluate: When critiquing or evaluating what they have read, students view the text critically by examining it from numerous perspectives or may evaluate overall text quality or the effectiveness of particular aspects of the text.
- The framework calls for a systematic assessment of meaning vocabulary. Meaning vocabulary items function as both a measure of passage comprehension and of reader's knowledge of specific word meaning as used in the passage.

Scoring

Scale Scores

- Both the NAEP grade 4 and 8 reading scales range from 0 to 500.
- The assessments are not designed to provide individual student, school, or district results.

Achievement Levels

	Grade 4	Grade 8
Below Basic	0–207	0–242
Basic	208–237	243–280
Proficient	238–267	281–322
Advanced	268–500	323–500

- At or above Basic includes Basic, Proficient, and Advanced. At or above Proficient includes Proficient and Advanced.
- NAEP scores are only reported as “higher” or “lower” if the difference is statistically significant ($p < 0.05$).

Key Findings for Colorado NAEP 2022 Reading

Overall Key Findings for Grade Four Reading

- In 2022, the average reading scale score for fourth-grade students in Colorado was 223. This was higher than that for the nation's public schools (216).
- The average scale score for students in Colorado in 2022 (223) was higher than that in 1992 (217) and was not significantly different from that in 2019 (225).
- In 2022, the percentage of students in Colorado who performed at or above *NAEP Proficient* was 38 percent. This was greater than that for the nation's public schools (32 percent).
- The percentage of students in Colorado who performed at or above *NAEP Proficient* in 2022 (38 percent) was greater than that in 1992 (25 percent) and was not significantly different from that in 2019 (40 percent).
- In 2022, the percentage of students in Colorado who performed at or above *NAEP Basic* was 68 percent. This was greater than that for the nation's public schools (61 percent).
- The percentage of students in Colorado who performed at or above *NAEP Basic* in 2022 (68 percent) was not significantly different from that in 1992 (64 percent) and in 2019 (71 percent).

Overall Key Findings for Grade Eight Reading

- In 2022, the average reading scale score for eighth-grade students in Colorado was 263. This was higher than that for the nation's public schools (259).
- The average scale score for students in Colorado in 2022 (263) was not significantly different from that in 1998 (264) and was lower than that in 2019 (267).
- In 2022, the percentage of students in Colorado who performed at or above *NAEP Proficient* was 34 percent. This was greater than that for the nation's public schools (29 percent).
- The percentage of students in Colorado who performed at or above *NAEP Proficient* in 2022 (34 percent) was greater than that in 1998 (30 percent) and was not significantly different from that in 2019 (38 percent).
- In 2022, the percentage of students in Colorado who performed at or above *NAEP Basic* was 73 percent. This was greater than that for the nation's public schools (68 percent).
- The percentage of students in Colorado who performed at or above *NAEP Basic* in 2022 (73 percent) was smaller than that in 1998 (77 percent) and in 2019 (77 percent).

National Reading Trend Results

- In 2022, students had an average score in reading of 217 points at grade 4 and 260 points at grade 8 on separate 0 – 500 point scales.
- Lower reading scores at both grades in 2022 than in 2019
- Ten year reading trend line shows that the average reading score at each grade is significantly different compared to a decade ago but is the same compared to the first assessment year in 1992.
- In 2022, at grade 4, reading scores declined across all regions of the country and in 30 states/jurisdictions.
- In 2022, at grade 8, reading scores declined in three of four regions of the country and in 33 states/jurisdictions.
- In 2022, in grade 4 lower reading scores at all selected percentiles except the 90th compared to 2019 while reading scores were lower for eighth-graders performing at all selected percentiles.
- NAEP scores are reported at five selected percentiles to show the progress made by lower- (10th and 25th percentiles), middle- (50th percentile), and higher- (75th and 90th percentiles) performing students.

Colorado Grade Four Reading Subgroup Trend Results

Race/Ethnicity

- In 2022, White students in Colorado had an average scale score that was higher than the average scale scores of Black and Hispanic students, but was not significantly different from the average scale score of Asian/Pacific Islander students.
- In 2022, the average scale score of White students in Colorado was higher than their respective scores in 1992, 1994, and 1998, but not significantly different from their respective scores in 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, and 2019.
- In 2022, the average scale score of Black students in Colorado was not significantly different from their respective scores in 1992, 1994, 1998, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, and 2019.
- In 2022, the average scale score of Hispanic students in Colorado was higher than their respective score in 1994, but not significantly different from their respective scores in 1992, 1998, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, and 2019.
- In 2022, the average scale score of Asian/Pacific Islander students in Colorado was higher than their respective score in 1994, but not significantly different from their respective scores in 1992, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2017, and 2019.
- In 2022, Black students in Colorado had an average scale score that was lower than that of White students by 31 points. In 1992, the average scale score for Black students was lower than that of White students by 21 points.
- In 2022, Hispanic students in Colorado had an average scale score that was lower than that of White students by 30 points. This performance gap was wider than that of 1992 (20 points).

Gender

- In 2022, male students in Colorado had an average scale score in reading (221) that was not significantly different from that of female students (225). In 1992, male students in Colorado had an average scale score in reading (214) that was lower than that of female students (219).
- In 2022, male students in Colorado had an average scale score in reading (221) that was higher than that of male students in public schools across the nation (213). Similarly, female students in Colorado had an average scale score (225) that was higher than that of female students across the nation (219).

Student Eligibility for the National School Lunch Program

- In 2022, students in Colorado eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch had an average reading scale score of 203. This was lower than that of students in Colorado not eligible for this program (236).
- In 2022, students in Colorado who were eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch had an average scale score that was lower than that of students who were not eligible by 32 points. In 1998, the average scale score for students in Colorado who were eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch was lower than the score of those not eligible by 26 points.
- Students in Colorado eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch had an average scale score (203) in 2022 that was not significantly different from that of students in the nation who were eligible (203).

Students with Disabilities

- In 2022, students with disabilities in Colorado had a lower average score (183) than the average score of students without disabilities (228) by 45 points. Colorado's 45-point score gap between students with disabilities and non-disabled students were not significantly different than the national 40-point score gap between these groups.

English Language Learners

- In 2022, English language learners in Colorado had a lower average score (188) than the average score of non-English language learners (229) by 42 points. Colorado's 42-point English language learners – non-English language learners score gap was larger than the national 31 point score gap.



Colorado Grade Eight Reading Subgroup Trend Results

Race/Ethnicity

- In 2022, White students in Colorado had an average scale score that was higher than the average scale scores of Black and Hispanic students, but was not significantly different from the average scale score of Asian/Pacific Islander students.
- In 2022, the average scale score of White students in Colorado was lower than their respective scores in 2011, 2013, and 2017, but not significantly different from their respective scores in 1998, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2015, and 2019.
- In 2022, the average scale scores of Black and Asian/Pacific Islander students in Colorado were not significantly different from their respective scores in 1998, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, and 2019.
- In 2022, the average scale score of Hispanic students in Colorado was lower than their respective scores in 2013 and 2017, but not significantly different from their respective scores in 1998, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2015, and 2019.
- In 2022, Black students in Colorado had an average scale score that was lower than that of White students by 26 points. In 1998, the average scale score for Black students was lower than that of White students by 22 points.
- In 2022, Hispanic students in Colorado had an average scale score that was lower than that of White students by 25 points. In 1998, the average scale score for Hispanic students was lower than that of White students by 26 points.

Gender

- In 2022, male students in Colorado had an average scale score in reading (257) that was lower than that of female students (270). In 1998, male students in Colorado had an average scale score in reading (258) that was lower than that of female students (270).
- In 2022, male students in Colorado had an average scale score in reading (257) that was not significantly different from that of male students in public schools across the nation (255). However, female students in Colorado had an average scale score (270) that was higher than that of female students across the nation (263).

Student Eligibility for the National School Lunch Program

- In 2022, students in Colorado eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch had an average reading scale score of 245. This was lower than that of students in Colorado not eligible for this program (274).
- In 2022, students in Colorado who were eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch had an average scale score that was lower than that of students who were not eligible by 28 points. This performance gap was wider than that of 1998 (21 points).
- Students in Colorado eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch had an average scale score (245) in 2022 that was not significantly different from that of students in the nation who were eligible (248).

Students with Disabilities

- In 2022, students with disabilities in Colorado had a lower average score (216) than the average score of students without disabilities (269) by 53 points. Colorado's 53-point score gap between students with disabilities and non-disabled students was not significantly different from the national 36-point score gap between these groups.



English Language Learners

- In 2022, English language learners in Colorado had a lower average score (220) than the average score of non-English language learners (268) by 48 points. Colorado's 48-point gap between students who are English language learners and students who are not English language learners was larger than the national 38 point score gap between these groups.

Links

- NAEP website: <http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/reading/>
- Links to individual snapshot reports for each participating state and other jurisdictions: <http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/states/>
- Link to The NAEP Data Explorer interactive database: <http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/naepdata/>
- NAEP 101 Video: http://youtu.be/J6Zml8b_EKI