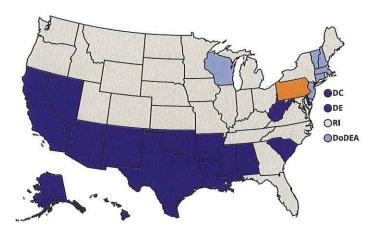


#### 2019 Reading State Snapshot Report Pennsylvania Grade 8 Public Schools

# **Overall Results**

- In 2019, the average score of eighth-grade students in Pennsylvania was 264. This was not significantly different from the average score of 262 for public school students in the nation.
- The average score for students in Pennsylvania in 2019 (264) was lower than their average score in 2017 (270) and was not significantly different from their average score in 2002 (265).
- The percentage of students in Pennsylvania who performed at or above the NAEP Proficient level was 35 percent in 2019. This percentage was smaller than that in 2017 (40 percent) and was not significantly different from that in 2002 (35 percent).
- The percentage of students in Pennsylvania who performed at or above the NAEP Basic level was 73 percent in 2019. This percentage was smaller than that in 2017 (78 percent) and in 2002 (77 percent).

### Compare the Average Score in 2019 to Other States/ Jurisdictions



In 2019, the average score in Pennsylvania (264) was

Iower than those in 7 states/jurisdictions

higher than those in 16 states/jurisdictions

not significantly different from those in 28 states/jurisdictions

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

# **Results for Student Groups in 2019**

Reporting Groups	Percentage of students	Avg. score	Percentage at or above NAEP		Percentage at NAEP
			Basic	Proficient	Advanced
Race/Ethnicity				Carl Server	
White	66	272	81	42	6
Black	16	242	51	13	1
Hispanic	10	243	53	18	2
Asian	4	286	86	62	14
American Indian/Alaska Native	#	\$	+	+	+
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	#	+	\$	+	\$
Two or more races	3	254	64	22	2
Gender		191	nelser's	WE THORE TO BE	
Male	51	259	69	30	3
Female	49	270	78	41	6
National School Lunch Program					
Eligible	44	250	59	21	2
Not eligible	54	276	84	46	7
# Rounds to zero.			Managati Mila		

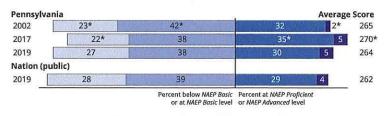
‡ Reporting standards not met.

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. Statistical comparisons are calculated on the basis of unrounded scale scores or percentages. Read more about how to interpret NAEP results from the reading assessment at <a href="https://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/reading/interpret\_results.aspx">https://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/reading/interpret\_results.aspx</a>. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), various years, 2002-2019 Reading Assessments

# NAEP Achievement-Level<sup>1</sup> Percentages and Average Score Results



🔲 Below NAEP Basic 🛄 NAEP Basic 🛄 NAEP Proficient 📕 NAEP Advanced

\* Significantly different (p < .05) from state's results in 2019. Significance tests were performed using unrounded numbers. <sup>1</sup> NAEP achievement levels are to be used on a trial basis and should be interpreted and used with

caution.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

#### Average Scores for State/Jurisdiction and Nation (public)



\* 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 30 points lower than that for White students. This performance gap was not significantly different from that in 2002 (35 points).
- In 2019, Hispanic students had an average score that was 28 points lower than that for White students. This performance gap was not significantly different from that in 2002 (31 points).
- In 2019, female students in Pennsylvania had an average score that was higher
- than that for male students by 11 points. In 2019, students who were eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch, an indicator of low family income, had an average score that was 26 points lower than that for students who were not eligible. This performance gap was not significantly different from that in 2002 (28 points).