

2017 Highlights

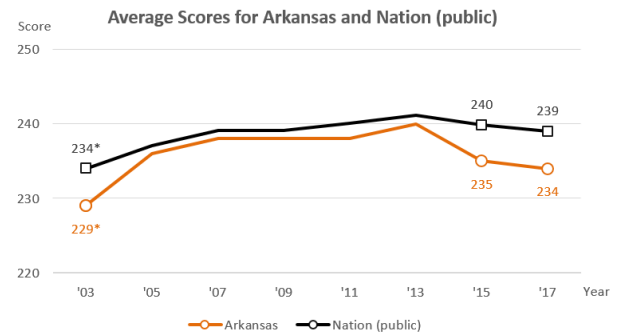
NAEP is an integral part of education in the United States.

- Elected officials, policymakers, and educators all use NAEP results to develop ways to **improve** education.
- NAEP provides a **common measure** of student achievement across the country.
- NAEP data can be used to compare and understand the performance of **demographic** groups within your state, the nation, other states, and select urban districts.
- NAEP is assessed with a **random** sample of students from selected schools.
- Teachers can use **sample** NAEP **questions** and scoring guides as a resource for understanding student performance.
- Participating in NAEP allows students with disabilities and English language learners to experience a large-scale assessment administration **without** high-stakes consequences. Since NAEP **does not** produce scores for individual students or results for schools, participation in NAEP is not tied to grades or evaluations of students, teachers, or schools.

In spring 2017, NAEP was given in Arkansas for the areas of mathematics and reading for 4th and 8th grade students. NAEP tests receive a score between 0-500 points.

Mathematics 2017 Grade 4

The percentage of students in AR who performed at or above the NAEP *Basic* level was 75% in 2017. This percentage was **not** significantly different from that in 2015 (79%) and was **greater** than that in 2000 (55%).



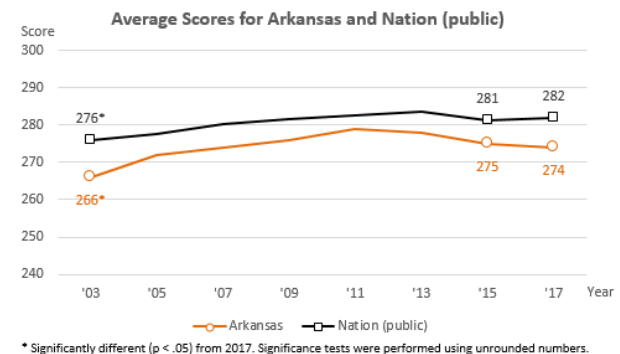
In 2017, Black students had an average score that was 26 points **lower** than White students. Hispanic students had an average score that was 10 points **lower** than White students.

In 2017, students who were eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch, an indicator of low family income, had an average score that was 21 points **lower** than students who were not eligible. This performance gap was **not** significantly different than that in 2000 (23 points).

The average score in AR was **higher** than 5 states/jurisdictions (AL, DC, LA, NM, PR).

Mathematics 2017 Grade 8

The percentage of students in AR who performed at or above the NAEP *Basic* level was 62% in 2017. The percentage was **not** significantly different from 2015 (66%) and was **greater** than 2000 (49%).



In 2017, Black students had an average score that was 33 points **lower** than for White students.

This performance gap was **not** significantly different from 2000 (41 points). Hispanic students had an average score that was 15 points **lower** than White students.

The average score in AR was **higher** than 6 states/jurisdictions (AL, DC, LA, MS, NM, PR).

Reading 2017 Grade 4

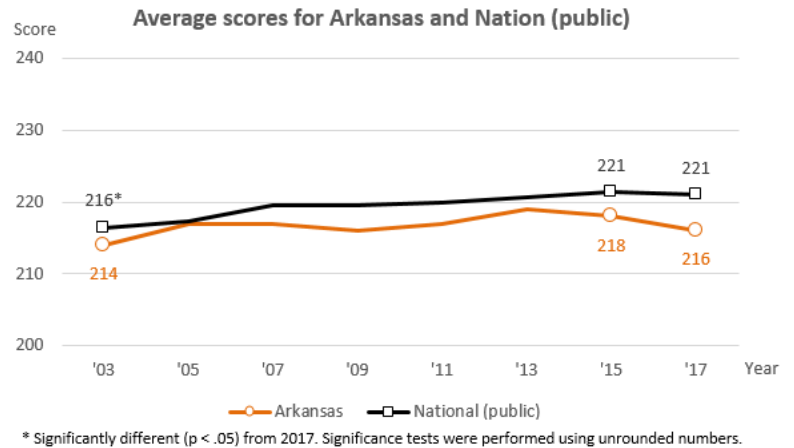
The percentage of students in AR who performed at or above the NAEP *Basic* level was 63% in 2017. This percentage was **not** significantly different from that in 2015 (65%) and was **greater** than 1998 (54%).

In 2017, Black students had an average score that was 25 points **lower** than for White students. This performance gap was **not** significantly different than in 1998 (32 points). Hispanic students had an average score that was 13 points **lower** than White students.

In 2017, female students in AR had an average score that was **higher** than for male students by 9 points.

In 2017, students who were eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch, an indicator of low family income, had an average score that was 23 points **lower** than for students who were not eligible. This performance gap was **not** significantly different than that in 1998 (25 points).

The average score in AR was **higher** than 3 states (AK, LA, NM).



Reading 2017 Grade 8

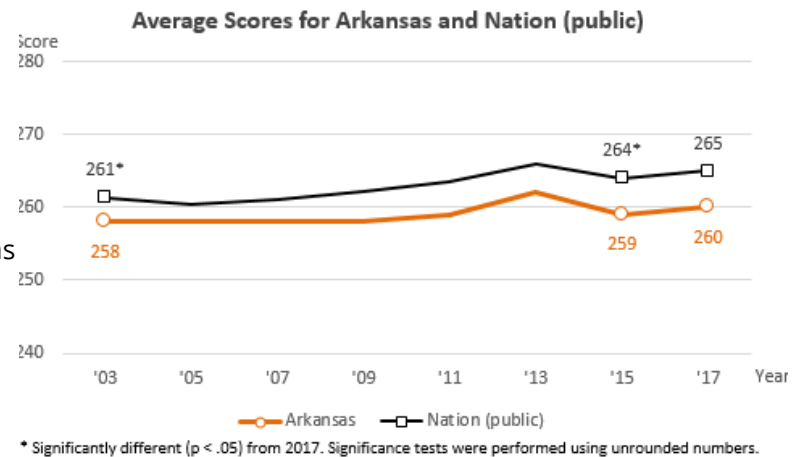
The percentage of students in AR who performed at or above the NAEP *Basic* level was 71% in 2017. This percentage was **not** significantly different from 2015 (70%) and in 1998 (68%).

In 2017, Black students had an average score that was 25 points **lower** than White students. This performance gap was **not** significantly different from 1998 (29 points). Hispanic students had an average score that was 11 points **lower** than White students.

Female students in Arkansas had an average score that was **higher** than for male students by 8 points.

In 2017, students who were eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch, an indicator of low family income, had an average score that was 20 points **lower** than for students who were not eligible. This performance gap was **not** significantly different than that in 1998 (21 points).

The average score in AR was **higher** than 3 states/jurisdictions (DC, MS, NM).



For more information about NAEP, visit:
<https://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/>
<http://www.arkansas.gov/divisions/learning-services/assessment/>



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