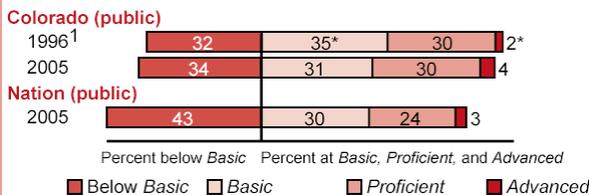


The National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) assesses science in two major dimensions: Fields of Science (Earth, Physical, and Life) and Knowing and Doing Science (Conceptual Understanding, Scientific Investigation, and Practical Reasoning). The NAEP science scale ranges from 0 to 300. Scales are created separately for each grade.

Overall Science Results for Colorado

- In 2005, the average scale score for eighth-grade students in Colorado was 155. This was not significantly different from their average score in 1996 (155).¹
- Colorado's average score (155) in 2005 was higher than that of the nation's public schools (147).
- Of the 44 states and one jurisdiction that participated in the 2005 eighth-grade assessment, students' average scale score in Colorado was higher than those in 22 jurisdictions, not significantly different from those in 14 jurisdictions, and lower than those in 8 jurisdictions.²
- The percentage of students in Colorado who performed at or above the NAEP *Proficient* level was 35 percent in 2005. This percentage was not significantly different from that in 1996 (32 percent).
- The percentage of students in Colorado who performed at or above the NAEP *Basic* level was 66 percent in 2005. This percentage was not significantly different from that in 1996 (68 percent).

Student Percentages at NAEP Achievement Levels



¹ Accommodations were not permitted for this assessment.

NOTE: The NAEP grade 8 science achievement levels correspond to the following scale points: *Below Basic*, 142 or lower; *Basic*, 143–169; *Proficient*, 170–207; *Advanced*, 208 or above.

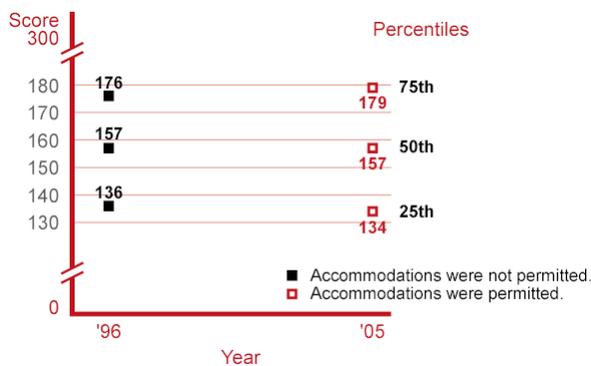
Performance of NAEP Reporting Groups in Colorado: 2005

Reporting groups	Percent of students	Average score	Percent below <i>Basic</i>	Percent of students at or above <i>Basic</i>	Percent <i>Proficient</i>	Percent <i>Advanced</i>
Male	51	158	31	69	38	5↑
Female	49	152	37	63	31	4↑
White	64↓	166↑	21	79	46↑	6↑
Black	6	133	61	39	12	#
Hispanic	25↑	134	59	41	12	1
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	158	30	70	37	6
American Indian/Alaska Native	1	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch	31↑	135	58	42	12	1
Not eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch	69	164↑	23	77	45↑	6↑

Average Score Gaps Between Selected Groups

- In 2005, male students in Colorado had an average score that was higher than that of female students by 5 points. In 1996, the average score for male students was higher than that of female students by 3 points.
- In 2005, Black students had an average score that was lower than that of White students by 33 points. This performance gap was wider than that of 1996 (18 points).
- In 2005, Hispanic students had an average score that was lower than that of White students by 32 points. In 1996, the average score for Hispanic students was lower than that of White students by 27 points.
- In 2005, students who were eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch, an indicator of poverty, had an average score that was lower than that of students who were not eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch by 29 points. This performance gap was wider than that of 1996 (23 points).
- In 2005, the score gap between students at the 75th percentile and students at the 25th percentile was 45 points. In 1996, the score gap between students at the 75th percentile and students at the 25th percentile was 40 points.

Science Scale Scores at Selected Percentiles



Scores at selected percentiles on the NAEP science scale indicate how well students at lower, middle, and higher levels performed.

The estimate rounds to zero.

‡ Reporting standards not met.

* Significantly different from 2005.

↑ Significantly higher than 1996. ↓ Significantly lower than 1996.

¹ Comparisons (higher/lower/not different) are based on statistical tests. The .05 level was used for testing statistical significance. Comparisons across jurisdictions and comparisons with the nation or within a jurisdiction across years may be affected by differences in exclusion rates for students with disabilities (SD) and English language learners (ELL). The exclusion rates for SD and ELL in Colorado were 1 percent and 1 percent in 2005, respectively. Statistical comparisons are calculated on the basis of unrounded scale scores or percentages.

² "Jurisdiction" refers to states and the Department of Defense Education Activity schools.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding and because the "Information not available" category for free/reduced-price school lunch and the "Unclassified" category for race/ethnicity are not displayed. Visit <http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/states/> for additional results and detailed information.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), 1996 and 2005 Science Assessments.