

# Reading 2009

Montana
Grade 4
Public Schools

State Snapshot Report

### **Overall Results**

- In 2009, the average score of fourth-grade students in Montana was 225. This was higher than the average score of 220 for public school students in the nation.
- The average score for students in Montana in 2009 (225) was not significantly different from their average score in 2007 (227) and was not significantly different from their average score in 1994 (222).
- In 2009, the score gap between students in Montana at the 75th percentile and students at the 25th percentile was 40 points. This performance gap was not significantly different from that of 1994 (44 points).
- The percentage of students in Montana who performed at or above the NAEP *Proficient* level was 35 percent in 2009. This percentage was not significantly different from that in 2007 (39 percent) and was not significantly different from that in 1994 (35 percent).
- The percentage of students in Montana who performed at or above the NAEP Basic level was 73 percent in 2009. This percentage was not significantly different from that in 2007 (75 percent) and was not significantly different from that in 1994 (69 percent).

# Achievement-Level Percentages and Average Score Results



- $^{*}$  Significantly different (p < .05) from state's results in 2009. a Accommodations not permitted.
- NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

## Compare the Average Score in 2009 to Other States/Jurisdictions

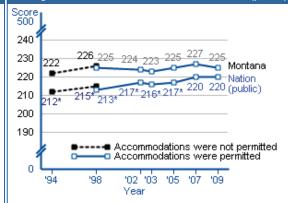


<sup>1</sup> Department of Defense Education Activity schools (domestic and overseas).

In 2009, the average score in Montana was

- lower than those in 6 states/jurisdictions
- higher than those in 27 states/jurisdictions
- not significantly different from those in 18 states/jurisdictions

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



\* Significantly different (p < .05) from 2009.

### **Results for Student Groups in 2009**

|                               | Percent of | Ava. |    | entages at above | Percent at |
|-------------------------------|------------|------|----|------------------|------------|
| Reporting Groups              |            |      |    | Proficient       | Advanced   |
| Gender                        |            |      |    |                  |            |
| Male                          | 51         | 222  | 69 | 32               | 5          |
| Female                        | 49         | 228  | 76 | 37               | 8          |
| Race/Ethnicity                |            |      |    |                  |            |
| White                         | 83         | 228  | 76 | 37               | 7          |
| Black                         | 1          | ‡    | #  | ‡                | ‡          |
| Hispanic                      | 3          | 219  | 64 | 26               | 3          |
| Asian/Pacific Islander        | 1          | ‡    | #  | ‡                | ‡          |
| American Indian/Alaska Native | 12         | 206  | 50 | 16               | 3          |
| National School Lunch Program |            |      |    |                  |            |
| Eligible                      | 40         | 214  | 60 | 21               | 3          |
| Not eligible                  | 58         | 232  | 81 | 44               | 9          |

‡ 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, and the "Unclassified" category for race/ethnicity are not displayed.

### Score Gaps for Student Groups

- In 2009, female students in Montana had an average score that was higher than that of male students.
- Data are not reported for Black students in 2009, because reporting standards were not met.
- In 2009, Hispanic students had an average score that was 9 points lower than that of White students. Data are not reported for Hispanic students in 1994, because reporting standards were not met.
- In 2009, students who were eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch, an indicator of low income, had an average score that was 18 points lower than that of students who were not eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch. This performance gap was not significantly different from that in 1998 (21 points).

NOTE: Statistical comparisons are calculated on the basis of unrounded scale scores or percentages.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), various years, 1994–2009 Reading Assessments.