



This report provides selected results for South Dakota's public school students at grades 4 and 8 from the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) assessment in reading. Results are reported by average scale scores and by achievement levels (*Basic*, *Proficient*, and *Advanced*).

State-level results in reading are available for eight assessment years (at grade 4 in 1992 and 1994, and at both grades 4 and 8 in 1998, 2002, 2003, 2005, 2007, and 2009), although not all states may have participated or met the criteria for reporting in every year. All 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the Department of Defense Education Activity schools (DoDEA) participated in the 2009 reading assessment at grades 4 and 8. For the first time in 2009, grade 12 reading results are also available at the state level. Eleven states volunteered for the assessment and all 11 met the reporting criteria. Grade 12 results are released a few months following the grade 4 and 8 results.

For more information about the assessment, see the NAEP website <http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/> which contains

- *The Nation's Report Card, Reading 2009*
- The full set of national and state results in an interactive database
- Released test questions, scoring guides, and question-level performance data

NAEP is a project of the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), reporting on the academic achievement of elementary and secondary students in the United States.

## KEY FINDINGS FOR 2009

### Grade 4:

- In 2009, the average reading score for fourth-grade students in South Dakota was 222. This was higher than that of the nation's public schools (220).
- The average score for students in South Dakota in 2009 (222) was not significantly different from that in 2003 (222) and in 2007 (223).
- In 2009, the percentage of students in South Dakota who performed at or above *Proficient* was 33 percent. This was not significantly different from that for the nation's public schools (32 percent).
- The percentage of students in South Dakota who performed at or above *Proficient* in 2009 (33 percent) was not significantly different from that in 2003 (33 percent) and in 2007 (34 percent).
- In 2009, the percentage of students in South Dakota who performed at or above *Basic* was 70 percent. This was greater than that for the nation's public schools (66 percent).
- The percentage of students in South Dakota who performed at or above *Basic* in 2009 (70 percent) was not significantly different from that in 2003 (69 percent) and in 2007 (71 percent).

**Grade 8:**

- In 2009, the average reading score for eighth-grade students in South Dakota was 270. This was higher than that of the nation's public schools (262).
- The average score for students in South Dakota in 2009 (270) was not significantly different from that in 2003 (270) and in 2007 (270).
- In 2009, the percentage of students in South Dakota who performed at or above *Proficient* was 37 percent. This was greater than that for the nation's public schools (30 percent).
- The percentage of students in South Dakota who performed at or above *Proficient* in 2009 (37 percent) was not significantly different from that in 2003 (39 percent) and in 2007 (37 percent).
- In 2009, the percentage of students in South Dakota who performed at or above *Basic* was 84 percent. This was greater than that for the nation's public schools (74 percent).
- The percentage of students in South Dakota who performed at or above *Basic* in 2009 (84 percent) was greater than that in 2003 (82 percent) and was not significantly different from that in 2007 (83 percent).

The U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) has provided software that generated user-selectable data, statistical significance test result statements, and technical descriptions of the NAEP assessments for this report. Content may be added or edited by states or other jurisdictions. This document, therefore, is not an official publication of the National Center for Education Statistics.

## Introduction

### What Was Assessed?

The content for each NAEP assessment is determined by the National Assessment Governing Board. The framework for each assessment documents the content and process areas to be measured and sets guidelines for the types of questions to be used. The development process for the reading framework required the active participation of teachers, curriculum specialists, subject-matter specialists, local school administrators, parents, and other members of the general public. The current framework is available at the Governing Board's website <http://www.nagb.org/publications/frameworks/reading09.pdf>.

The current NAEP reading framework approved by the Governing Board replaces the framework that guided the 1992 reading assessment and subsequent reading assessments through 2007. Based on results from special analyses, it was determined that even with a new framework, the results from the 2009 reading assessment could still be compared to those from earlier assessment years. A summary of these analyses is available on the Web at [http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/reading/trend\\_study.asp](http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/reading/trend_study.asp).

### Types of Text

The framework calls for the use of both literary and informational texts in the reading assessment. Literary texts include three types at each grade: fiction, literary nonfiction, and poetry. Informational texts include expository, argumentative/persuasive, and procedural texts. The inclusion of distinct text types is aligned with the framework definition of reading, which recognizes that students read different texts for different purposes.

#### Literary texts (all three types at each grade)

- Fiction
- Literary nonfiction
- Poetry

#### Informational text

- Expository
- Argumentation and Persuasive Text
- Procedural Texts and Documents

### Cognitive Targets

All reading questions are aligned to cognitive reading behaviors applicable to both literary and informational text. The framework specifies three reading behaviors, or cognitive targets: locate/recall, integrate/interpret, and critique/evaluate. The term cognitive target refers to the mental processes or kinds of thinking that underlie reading comprehension.

- **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.

In addition, the framework calls for a systematic assessment of *meaning vocabulary*. Meaning vocabulary items function as both a measure of passage comprehension and a test of readers' knowledge of specific word meaning as used in the passage by the author.

### **Assessment Design**

The assessment contains reading materials that were drawn from sources commonly available to students both in and out of the school environment. These authentic materials were considered to be representative of students' typical reading experiences. Each student in the state assessment was asked to complete two 25-minute sections, each consisting of a reading passage and associated comprehension questions. A combination of multiple-choice and constructed-response questions was used to assess students' understanding of the passages. Released NAEP reading passages and questions, along with student performance data by state, are available on the NAEP website at <http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/itmrls/>.

### Who Was Assessed?

All 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the Department of Defense Schools participated in the 2009 reading assessment at grades 4 and 8. For the first time in 2009, grade 12 reading results are also available at the state level. Eleven states volunteered for the assessment and all 11 met the reporting criteria: Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, South Dakota, and West Virginia.

The overall participation rates for schools and students must meet guidelines established by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) and the National Assessment Governing Board for assessment results to be reported publicly. A participation rate of at least 85 percent for schools in each subject and grade was required. Participation rates for the 2009 reading assessment are available on the NAEP website [http://nationsreportcard.gov/reading\\_2009/participation.asp](http://nationsreportcard.gov/reading_2009/participation.asp).

The schools and students participating in NAEP assessments are selected to be representative both nationally and for public schools at the state level. The comparisons between national and state results in this report present the performance of public school students only. In NAEP reports, the category "nation (public)" does not include Department of Defense or Bureau of Indian Education schools.

### How Is Student Reading Performance Reported?

The 2009 state results are compared to results from seven earlier assessments at grade 4 and from five earlier assessments at grade 8. At grade 12, state results are available for 2009 only.

**Scale Scores:** Student performance is reported as an average score based on the NAEP reading scale, which ranges from 0 to 500 for grades 4 and 8, and from 0 to 500 for grade 12. Because NAEP scales are developed independently for each subject and for each content area within a subject, the scores cannot be compared across subjects or across content areas within the same subject. Results are also reported at five percentiles (10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th) to show trends in performance for lower-, middle-, and higher-performing students.

**Achievement Levels:** Based on recommendations from policymakers, educators, and members of the general public, the Governing Board sets specific achievement levels for each subject area and grade. Achievement levels are performance standards indicating what students should know and be able to do. They provide another perspective with which to interpret student performance. NAEP results are reported in terms of three achievement levels—*Basic*, *Proficient*, and *Advanced*—and are expressed in terms of the percentage of students who attained each level. The three achievement levels are defined as follows:

- *Basic* denotes partial mastery of prerequisite knowledge and skills that are fundamental for proficient work at each grade.
- *Proficient* represents solid academic performance for each grade assessed. Students reaching this level have demonstrated competency over challenging subject matter, including subject-matter knowledge, application of such knowledge to real-world situations, and appropriate analytical skills.
- *Advanced* represents superior performance.

The achievement levels are cumulative; therefore, students performing at the *Proficient* level also display the competencies associated with the *Basic* level, and students at the *Advanced* level also demonstrate the competencies associated with both the *Basic* and the *Proficient* levels.

As provided by law, NCES, upon review of congressionally mandated evaluations of NAEP, has determined that achievement levels are to be used on a trial basis and should be interpreted with caution. The NAEP achievement levels have been widely used by national and state officials. The reading achievement-level descriptions are summarized in figures 1-A and 1-B.

<b>Figure 1-A</b>	<b>The Nation's Report Card 2009 State Assessment</b>
	<b>Descriptions of fourth-grade achievement levels for 2009 NAEP reading assessment</b>

<b>Basic Level (208)</b>	Fourth-grade students performing at the <i>Basic</i> level should be able to locate relevant information, make simple inferences, and use their understanding of the text to identify details that support a given interpretation or conclusion. Students should be able to interpret the meaning of a word as it is used in the text.
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When reading **literary** texts such as fiction, poetry, and literary nonfiction, fourth-grade students performing at the *Basic* level should be able to make simple inferences about characters, events, plot, and setting. They should be able to identify a problem in a story and relevant information that supports an interpretation of a text.

When reading **informational** texts such as articles and excerpts from books, fourth-grade students performing at the *Basic* level should be able to identify the main purpose and an explicitly stated main idea, as well as gather information from various parts of a text to provide supporting information.

<b>Proficient Level (238)</b>	Fourth-grade students performing at the <i>Proficient</i> level should be able to integrate and interpret texts and apply their understanding of the text to draw conclusions and make evaluations.
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When reading **literary** texts such as fiction, poetry, and literary nonfiction, fourth-grade students performing at the *Proficient* level should be able to identify implicit main ideas and recognize relevant information that supports them. Students should be able to judge elements of an author's craft and provide some support for their judgment. They should be able to analyze character roles, actions, feelings, and motivations.

When reading **informational** texts such as articles and excerpts from books, fourth-grade students performing at the *Proficient* level should be able to locate relevant information, integrate information across texts, and evaluate the way an author presents information. Student performance at this level should demonstrate an understanding of the purpose for text features and an ability to integrate information from headings, text boxes, and graphics and their captions. They should be able to explain a simple cause-and-effect relationship and draw conclusions.

<b>Advanced Level (268)</b>	Fourth-grade students performing at the <i>Advanced</i> level should be able to make complex inferences and construct and support their inferential understanding of the text. Students should be able to apply their understanding of a text to make and support a judgment.
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When reading **literary** texts such as fiction, poetry, and literary nonfiction, fourth-grade students performing at the *Advanced* level should be able to identify the theme in stories and poems and make complex inferences about characters' traits, feelings, motivations, and actions. They should be able to recognize characters' perspectives and evaluate characters' motivations. Students should be able to interpret characteristics of poems and evaluate aspects of text organization.

When reading **informational** texts such as articles and excerpts from books, fourth-grade students performing at the *Advanced* level should be able to make complex inferences about main ideas and supporting ideas. They should be able to express a judgment about the text and about text features and support the judgments with evidence. They should be able to identify the most likely cause given an effect, explain an author's point of view, and compare ideas across two texts.

NOTE: The scores in parentheses indicate the lowest point on the scale at which the achievement-level range begins.

SOURCE: National Assessment Governing Board. (2006). *Reading Framework for the 2009 National Assessment of Educational Progress*. Washington, DC: Author.

<b>Figure 1-B</b>	<b>The Nation's Report Card 2009 State Assessment</b>
	<b>Descriptions of eighth-grade achievement levels for 2009 NAEP reading assessment</b>

<b>Basic</b> Level (243)	Eighth-grade students performing at the <i>Basic</i> level should be able to locate information; identify statements of main idea, theme, or author's purpose; and make simple inferences from texts. They should be able to interpret the meaning of a word as it is used in the text. Students performing at this level should also be able to state judgments and give some support about content and presentation of content.
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When reading **literary** texts such as fiction, poetry, and literary nonfiction, eighth-grade students performing at the *Basic* level should recognize major themes and be able to identify, describe, and make simple inferences about setting and about character motivations, traits, and experiences. They should be able to state and provide some support for judgments about the way an author presents content and about character motivation.

When reading **informational** texts such as exposition and argumentation, eighth-grade students performing at the *Basic* level should be able to recognize inferences based on main ideas and supporting details. They should be able to locate and provide relevant facts to construct general statements about information from the text. Students should be able to provide some support for judgments about the way information is presented.

<b>Proficient</b> Level (281)	Eighth-grade students performing at the <i>Proficient</i> level should be able to provide relevant information and summarize main ideas and themes. They should be able to make and support inferences about a text, connect parts of a text, and analyze text features. Students performing at this level should also be able to fully substantiate judgments about content and presentation of content.
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When reading **literary** texts such as fiction, poetry, and literary nonfiction, eighth-grade students performing at the *Proficient* level should be able to make and support a connection between characters from two parts of a text. They should be able to recognize character actions and infer and support character feelings. Students performing at this level should be able to provide and support judgments about characters' motivations across texts. They should be able to identify how figurative language is used.

When reading **informational** texts such as exposition and argumentation, eighth-grade students performing at the *Proficient* level should be able to locate and provide facts and relevant information that support a main idea or purpose, interpret causal relations, provide and support a judgment about the author's argument or stance, and recognize rhetorical devices.

<b>Advanced</b> Level (323)	Eighth-grade students performing at the <i>Advanced</i> level should be able to make connections within and across texts and to explain causal relations. They should be able to evaluate and justify the strength of supporting evidence and the quality of an author's presentation. Students performing at the <i>Advanced</i> level also should be able to manage the processing demands of analysis and evaluation by stating, explaining, and justifying.
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When reading **literary** texts such as fiction, literary nonfiction, and poetry, eighth-grade students performing at the *Advanced* level should be able to explain the effects of narrative events. Within or across texts, they should be able to make thematic connections and make inferences about characters' feelings, motivations, and experiences.

When reading **informational** texts such as exposition and argumentation, eighth-grade students performing at the *Advanced* level should be able to infer and explain a variety of connections that are intratextual (such as the relation between specific information and the main idea) or intertextual (such as the relation of ideas across expository and argument texts). Within and across texts, students should be able to state and justify judgments about text features, choice of content, and the author's use of evidence and rhetorical devices.

NOTE: The scores in parentheses indicate the lowest point on the scale at which the achievement-level range begins.  
SOURCE: National Assessment Governing Board. (2006). *Reading Framework for the 2009 National Assessment of Educational Progress*. Washington, DC: Author.

### Assessing Students With Disabilities and/or English Language Learners

Testing accommodations, such as extra testing time or individual (rather than group) administration, are provided for students with disabilities (SD) or English language learners (ELL) who could not fairly and accurately demonstrate their abilities without modified test administration procedures. In 1996, administration procedures were introduced at the national level allowing certain accommodations for students requiring such accommodations to participate.

In state NAEP reading assessments prior to 1998, no testing accommodations or adaptations were permitted for SD or ELL students. In 1998, NAEP was administered using a split sample of schools—one sample in which accommodations were permitted for special-needs students who normally received them and another sample in which accommodations were not permitted. Therefore, there were two different sets of results available for 1998, and both are shown in the tables in this report. Results for the assessment years where accommodations were not permitted in state NAEP reading assessments (1992 and 1994) are reported in the same tables as the results where accommodations were permitted (1998, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2007, and 2009).

Even with the availability of accommodations, however, some students may still be excluded from the NAEP assessment. Due to differences in policies and practices regarding the identification and inclusion of SD and ELL students, variations in exclusion and accommodation rates should be considered when comparing students' performance over time and across states. The types of accommodations used in the 2009 NAEP reading assessment are available on the NAEP website at [http://nationsreportcard.gov/reading\\_2009/type\\_accomm.asp](http://nationsreportcard.gov/reading_2009/type_accomm.asp)

## Interpreting Results

The scores and percentages in this report are estimates based on samples of students rather than on entire populations. In addition, the collection of questions used at each grade level is only a sample of the many questions that could have been asked to assess the skills and abilities described in the NAEP framework. Comparisons over time or between groups are based on statistical tests that consider both the size of the differences and the standard errors of the two statistics being compared. Standard errors are margins of error, and estimates based on smaller groups are likely to have larger margins of error. The size of the standard errors may also be influenced by other factors such as how representative the assessed students are of the entire population. Statistical tests that factor in these standard errors are used to determine whether the differences between average scores or percentages are significant. All differences were tested for statistical significance at the .05 level using unrounded numbers.

NAEP sample sizes have increased since 2002 compared to previous years, resulting in smaller standard errors. As a consequence, smaller differences are detected as statistically significant than were detected in previous assessments. In addition, estimates based on smaller groups are likely to have relatively large standard errors. Thus, some seemingly large differences may not be statistically significant. That is, it cannot be determined whether these differences are due to sampling error, or to true differences in the population of interest.

Differences between scores or between percentages are discussed in this report only when they are significant from a statistical perspective. Significant differences between 2009 and prior assessments are marked with a notation (\*) in the tables. Any differences in scores within a year or across years that are mentioned in the text as "higher," "lower," "greater," or "smaller" are statistically significant.

The reader is cautioned against making simple causal inferences between student performance and the other variables (e.g., race/ethnicity, gender, and type of school location) discussed in this report. A statistically significant relationship between a variable and measures of student performance does not imply that the variable causes differences in how well students perform. The relationship may be influenced by a number of other variables not accounted for in this report, such as family income, parental involvement, or student attitudes.

## NAEP 2009 Reading Overall Scale Score and Achievement-Level Results for Public School Students

Overall reading results are reported in this section for public school students from South Dakota along with regional and national results.

Prior to 1998, testing accommodations were not provided for students with special needs in NAEP state reading assessments. For 1998, results are displayed for both the sample in which accommodations were permitted and the sample in which they were not permitted. Subsequent assessment results were based on the more inclusive samples. In the text of this report, comparisons to 1998 results refer only to the sample in which accommodations were permitted.

### Overall Scale Score Results

Student performance is reported as an average score based on the NAEP reading scale, which ranges from 0 to 500 for grades 4 and 8, and from 0 to 500 for grade 12.

Tables 1-A and 1-B show the overall performance results of grades 4 and 8 public school students in South Dakota, the nation (public), and the region. The list of states making up a given region for NAEP prior to 2003 differed from the list used by the U.S. Census Bureau, which has been used in NAEP from 2003 onward. Therefore, the data for the state's region are given only for 2003, 2005, 2007, and 2009. The first column of results presents the average score on the NAEP reading scale. The remaining columns show the scores at selected percentiles. A percentile indicates the percentages of students whose scores fell at or below a particular score. For example, the 25th percentile demarks the cut point for the lowest 25 percent of students within the distribution of scale scores.

### Grade 4 Scale Score Results

- In 2009, the average scale score for students in South Dakota was 222. This was higher than that of students across the nation (220).
- In South Dakota, the average scale score for students in 2009 was not significantly different from that in 2007 (223). Similarly, the average scale score for students in public schools across the nation in 2009 was not significantly different from that in 2007 (220).
- In South Dakota, the average scale score for students in 2009 was not significantly different from the scores in 2003, 2005, and 2007.

### Grade 8 Scale Score Results

- In 2009, the average scale score for students in South Dakota was 270. This was higher than that of students across the nation (262).
- In South Dakota, the average scale score for students in 2009 was not significantly different from that in 2007 (270). However, the average scale score for students in public schools across the nation in 2009 was higher than that in 2007 (261).
- In South Dakota, the average scale score for students in 2009 was not significantly different from the scores in 2003, 2005, and 2007.

# NAEP 2009 Reading Report for South Dakota (Embargoed)

## The Nation's Report Card 2009 State Assessment

**Table  
1-A**

Average scale scores and selected percentile scores in NAEP reading for fourth-grade public school students, by assessment year and jurisdiction: Various years, 2003–2009

Year and jurisdiction		Average scale score	10th percentile	25th percentile	50th percentile	75th percentile	90th percentile
2003	Nation (public)	216 *	167 *	193 *	219 *	243 *	262
	Midwest <sup>1</sup>	220 *	172 *	198 *	223 *	246	264
	South Dakota	222	178	201	224	246	263
2005	Nation (public)	217 *	169 *	194 *	220 *	243 *	262
	Midwest <sup>1</sup>	220 *	173 *	198 *	223 *	245	263
	South Dakota	222	180	203	225	245	261
2007	Nation (public)	220	173	198	222	244	263
	Midwest <sup>1</sup>	222	177	201	225	246	264
	South Dakota	223	182	204	225	245	263
2009	Nation (public)	220	173	198	222	244	263
	Midwest <sup>1</sup>	222	175	200	224	246	264
	South Dakota	222	179	202	225	245	262

\* Value is significantly different ( $p < .05$ ) from the value for the same jurisdiction in 2009.

<sup>1</sup> Region in which jurisdiction is located. Regional data are not provided for years prior to 2003 to be consistent with the U.S. Census Bureau defined regions.

NOTE: The NAEP grade 4 reading scale ranges from 0 to 500.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), various years, 2003–2009 Reading Assessments.

# NAEP 2009 Reading Report for South Dakota (Embargoed)

## The Nation's Report Card 2009 State Assessment

**Table  
1-B**

Average scale scores and selected percentile scores in NAEP reading for eighth-grade public school students, by assessment year and jurisdiction: Various years, 2003–2009

Year and jurisdiction		Average scale score	10th percentile	25th percentile	50th percentile	75th percentile	90th percentile
2003	Nation (public)	261 *	215 *	240 *	264 *	286	304
	Midwest <sup>1</sup>	266	223	246	269	289	306
	South Dakota	270	229 *	251	272	292	308 *
2005	Nation (public)	260 *	214 *	238 *	263 *	285 *	303
	Midwest <sup>1</sup>	265 *	221 *	244 *	267 *	288	305
	South Dakota	269	231	251	271	289	304
2007	Nation (public)	261 *	216 *	240 *	264 *	285 *	303 *
	Midwest <sup>1</sup>	265 *	222	245	267 *	287	304
	South Dakota	270	232	252	272	290	305
2009	Nation (public)	262	218	242	265	286	304
	Midwest <sup>1</sup>	266	223	246	268	288	305
	South Dakota	270	234	253	272	290	303

\* Value is significantly different ( $p < .05$ ) from the value for the same jurisdiction in 2009.

<sup>1</sup> Region in which jurisdiction is located. Regional data are not provided for years prior to 2003 to be consistent with the U.S. Census Bureau defined regions.

NOTE: The NAEP grade 8 reading scale ranges from 0 to 500.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), various years, 2003–2009 Reading Assessments.

## Overall Achievement-Level Results

Student results are reported as the percentages of students performing relative to performance standards set by the National Assessment Governing Board. These performance standards for what students should know and be able to do were based on the recommendations of broadly representative panels of educators and members of the public.

Tables 2-A and 2-B show the percentage of students at grades 4 and 8 who performed below *Basic*, at or above *Basic*, at or above *Proficient*, and at *Advanced*. Because the percentages are cumulative from *Basic* to *Proficient* to *Advanced*, they may sum to more than 100 percent. Only the percentage of students performing at or above *Basic* (which includes the students at *Proficient* and *Advanced*) plus the students below *Basic* will sum to 100 percent.

### Grade 4 Achievement-Level Results

- In 2009, the percentage of South Dakota's students who performed at or above *Proficient* was 33 percent. This was not significantly different from the percentage of the nation's public school students who performed at or above *Proficient* (32 percent).
- In South Dakota, the percentage of students who performed at or above *Proficient* in 2009 was not significantly different from the percentages in 2003, 2005, and 2007.
- In 2009, the percentage of South Dakota's students who performed at or above *Basic* was 70 percent. This was greater than the percentage of the nation's public school students who performed at or above *Basic* (66 percent).
- In South Dakota, the percentage of students who performed at or above *Basic* in 2009 was not significantly different from the percentages in 2003, 2005, and 2007.

### Grade 8 Achievement-Level Results

- In 2009, the percentage of South Dakota's students who performed at or above *Proficient* was 37 percent. This was greater than the percentage of the nation's public school students who performed at or above *Proficient* (30 percent).
- In South Dakota, the percentage of students who performed at or above *Proficient* in 2009 was not significantly different from the percentages in 2003, 2005, and 2007.
- In 2009, the percentage of South Dakota's students who performed at or above *Basic* was 84 percent. This was greater than the percentage of the nation's public school students who performed at or above *Basic* (74 percent).
- In South Dakota, the percentage of students who performed at or above *Basic* in 2009 was greater than the percentages in 2003 and 2005, but was not significantly different from the percentage in 2007.

# NAEP 2009 Reading Report for South Dakota (Embargoed)

## The Nation's Report Card 2009 State Assessment

**Table  
2-A**

Percentage of fourth-grade public school students at or above NAEP reading achievement levels, by assessment year and jurisdiction: Various years, 2003–2009

Year and jurisdiction		Below <i>Basic</i>	At or above <i>Basic</i>	At or above <i>Proficient</i>	At <i>Advanced</i>
2003	Nation (public)	38 *	62 *	30 *	7
	Midwest <sup>1</sup>	34 *	66 *	33	8
	South Dakota	31	69	33	7
2005	Nation (public)	38 *	62 *	30 *	7
	Midwest <sup>1</sup>	34 *	66 *	32	7
	South Dakota	30	70	33	6
2007	Nation (public)	34	66	32	7
	Midwest <sup>1</sup>	31	69	34	8
	South Dakota	29	71	34	7
2009	Nation (public)	34	66	32	7
	Midwest <sup>1</sup>	32	68	34	8
	South Dakota	30	70	33	7

\* Value is significantly different ( $p < .05$ ) from the value for the same jurisdiction in 2009.

<sup>1</sup> Region in which jurisdiction is located. Regional data are not provided for years prior to 2003 to be consistent with the U.S. Census Bureau defined regions.

NOTE: The NAEP grade 4 reading scale ranges from 0 to 500. Achievement levels correspond to the following points on the NAEP reading scales: below *Basic*, 207 or lower; *Basic*, 208–237; *Proficient*, 238–267; and *Advanced*, 268 and above. At or above *Basic* includes *Basic*, *Proficient*, and *Advanced*. At or above *Proficient* includes *Proficient* and *Advanced*. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), various years, 2003–2009 Reading Assessments.

# NAEP 2009 Reading Report for South Dakota (Embargoed)

## The Nation's Report Card 2009 State Assessment

**Table  
2-B**

Percentage of eighth-grade public school students at or above NAEP reading achievement levels, by assessment year and jurisdiction: Various years, 2003–2009

Year and jurisdiction		Below <i>Basic</i>	At or above <i>Basic</i>	At or above <i>Proficient</i>	At <i>Advanced</i>
2003	Nation (public)	28*	72*	30	3
	Midwest <sup>1</sup>	23	77	34	3
	South Dakota	18*	82*	39	3*
2005	Nation (public)	29*	71*	29*	3
	Midwest <sup>1</sup>	24*	76*	32	3
	South Dakota	18*	82*	35	2
2007	Nation (public)	27*	73*	29*	2
	Midwest <sup>1</sup>	23	77	32	2
	South Dakota	17	83	37	2
2009	Nation (public)	26	74	30	2
	Midwest <sup>1</sup>	22	78	34	3
	South Dakota	16	84	37	2

\* Value is significantly different ( $p < .05$ ) from the value for the same jurisdiction in 2009.

<sup>1</sup> Region in which jurisdiction is located. Regional data are not provided for years prior to 2003 to be consistent with the U.S. Census Bureau defined regions.

NOTE: The NAEP grade 8 reading scale ranges from 0 to 500. Achievement levels correspond to the following points on the NAEP reading scales: below *Basic*, 242 or lower; *Basic*, 243–280; *Proficient*, 281–322; and *Advanced*, 323 and above. At or above *Basic* includes *Basic*, *Proficient*, and *Advanced*. At or above *Proficient* includes *Proficient* and *Advanced*. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), various years, 2003–2009 Reading Assessments.

## Comparisons Between South Dakota, the Nation, and Participating States and Jurisdictions

All 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the Department of Defense Schools participated in the 2009 reading assessment at grades 4 and 8. For the first time in 2009, grade 12 reading results are also available for 11 states that met the reporting criteria. References to "jurisdictions" in the results statements may include states, the District of Columbia, and/or Department of Defense Schools.

### Comparisons by Average Scale Scores

Figures 2-A and 2-B compare South Dakota's 2009 overall reading scale scores at grades 4 and 8 with those of public schools in the nation and all other participating states and jurisdictions. The different shadings indicate whether the average score of the nation (public), a state, or a jurisdiction was found to be higher than, lower than, or not significantly different from that of South Dakota in the NAEP 2009 reading assessment.

#### ***Grade 4 Scale Score Comparison Results***

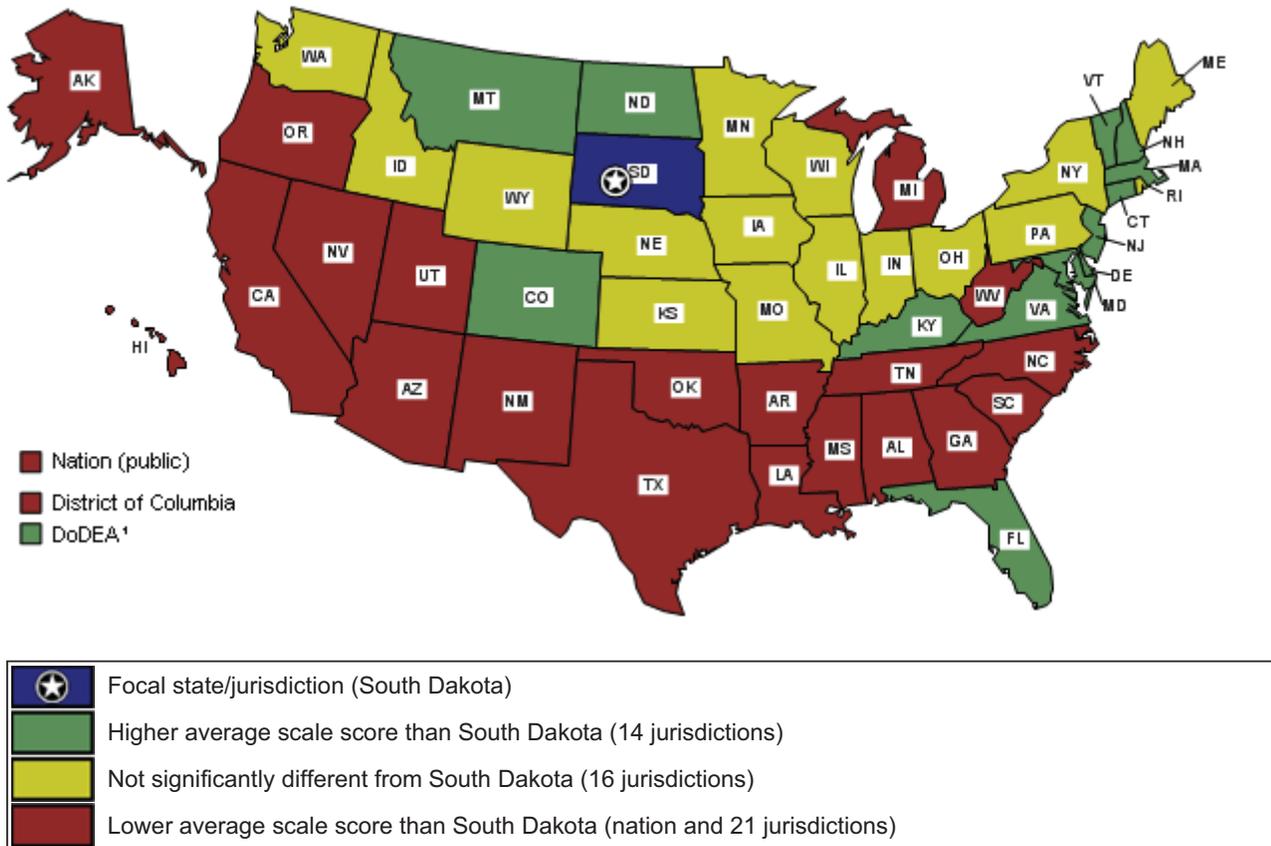
- Students' average score in South Dakota was higher than the scores in 21 jurisdictions, not significantly different from those in 16 jurisdictions, and lower than those in 14 jurisdictions.

#### ***Grade 8 Scale Score Comparison Results***

- Students' average score in South Dakota was higher than the scores in 39 jurisdictions, not significantly different from those in 9 jurisdictions, and lower than those in 3 jurisdictions.

**Figure 2-A**

South Dakota's average scale score in NAEP reading for fourth-grade public school students compared with scores for the nation and other participating jurisdictions: 2009



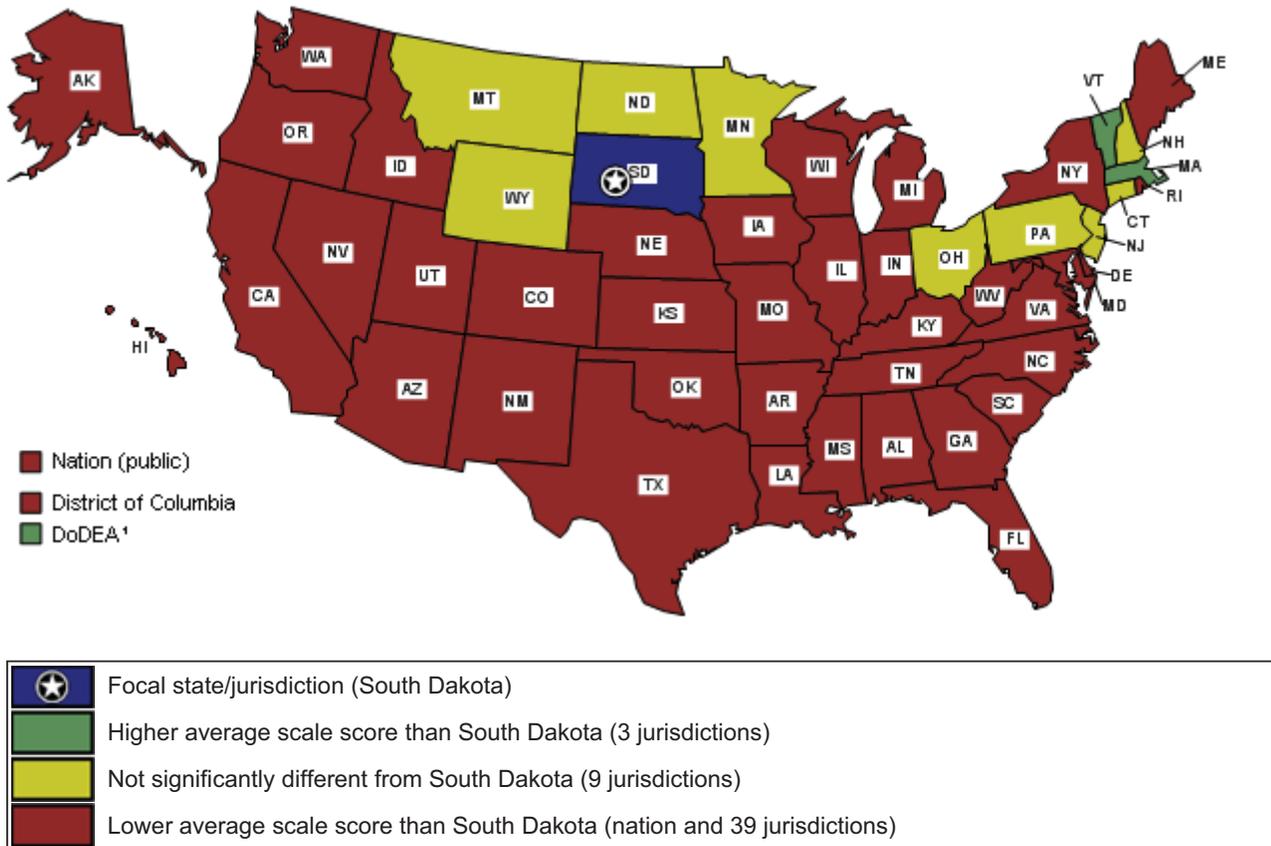
<sup>1</sup> Department of Defense Education Activity schools (domestic and overseas).

NOTE: Significance tests used a multiple-comparison procedure based on all jurisdictions that participated.

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

**Figure 2-B**

South Dakota's average scale score in NAEP reading for eighth-grade public school students compared with scores for the nation and other participating jurisdictions: 2009



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

NOTE: Significance tests used a multiple-comparison procedure based on all jurisdictions that participated.

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

## Comparisons by Achievement Levels

Figures 3-A and 3-B permit comparisons of all jurisdictions (and the nation) participating in the NAEP 2009 reading assessment in terms of percentages of grades 4 and 8 students performing at or above *Proficient*. The participating states and jurisdictions are grouped into categories reflecting whether the percentage of their students performing at or above *Proficient* (including *Advanced*) was found to be higher than, not significantly different from, or lower than the percentage in South Dakota.

Note that the selected state is listed first in its category, and the other states and jurisdictions within each category are listed alphabetically; statistical comparisons among jurisdictions in each of the three categories are not included in this report. However, statistical comparisons among states by achievement level can be calculated online by using the NAEP Data Explorer at <http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/naepdata/>.

### **Grade 4 Achievement-Level Comparison Results**

- The percentage of students performing at or above the *Proficient* level in South Dakota was higher than the percentage in 17 jurisdictions, not significantly different from those in 25 jurisdictions, and lower than those in 9 jurisdictions.
- The percentage of students performing at or above the *Basic* level in South Dakota was higher than the percentage in 21 jurisdictions, not significantly different from those in 19 jurisdictions, and lower than those in 11 jurisdictions (data not shown).

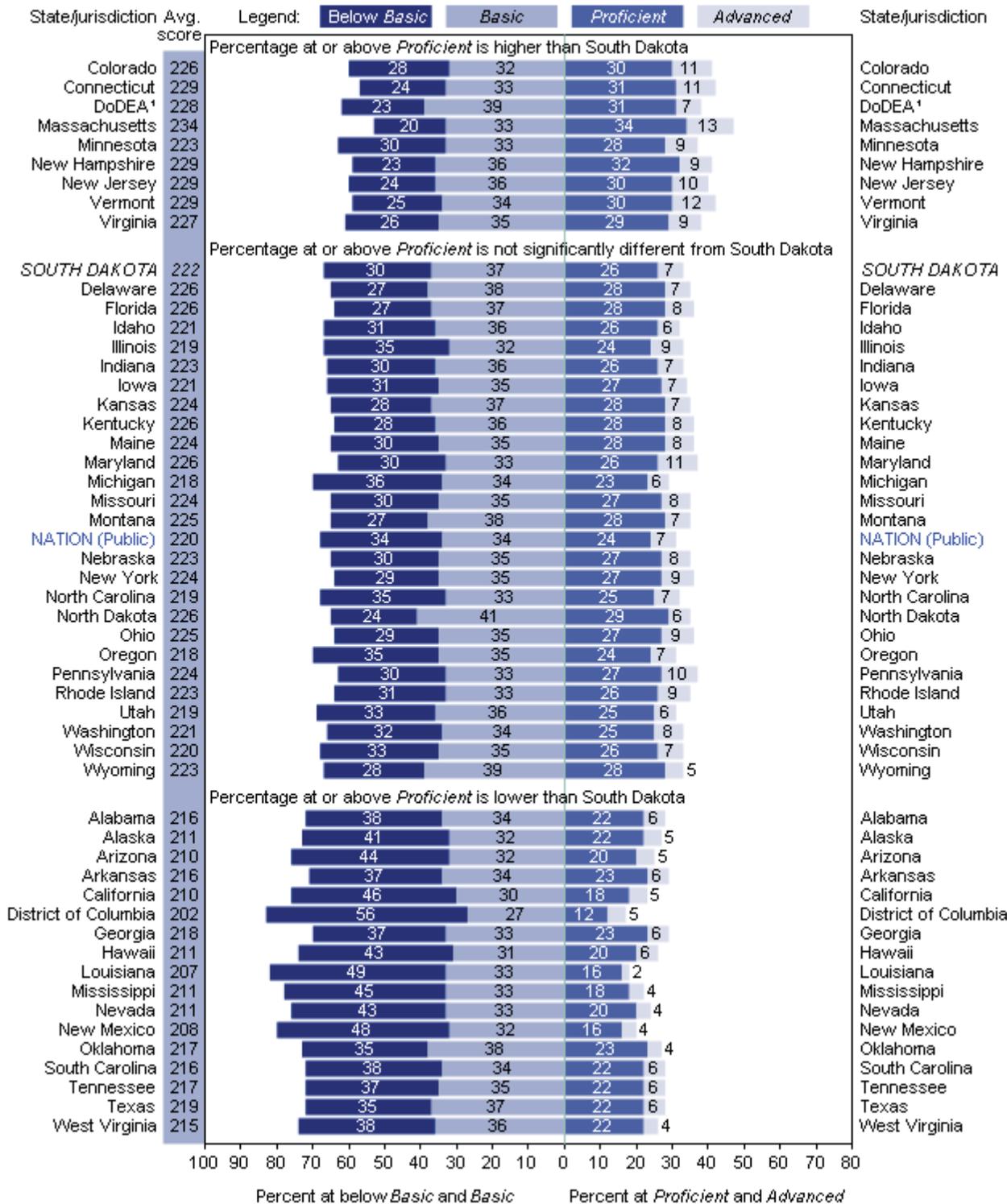
### **Grade 8 Achievement-Level Comparison Results**

- The percentage of students performing at or above the *Proficient* level in South Dakota was higher than the percentage in 27 jurisdictions, not significantly different from those in 20 jurisdictions, and lower than those in 4 jurisdictions.
- The percentage of students performing at or above the *Basic* level in South Dakota was higher than the percentage in 43 jurisdictions, and not significantly different from those in 8 jurisdictions (data not shown).

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Figure 3-A

Average scale scores in NAEP reading for fourth-grade public school students, percentage within each achievement level, and South Dakota's percentage at or above *Proficient* compared with the nation and other participating states/jurisdictions: 2009



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

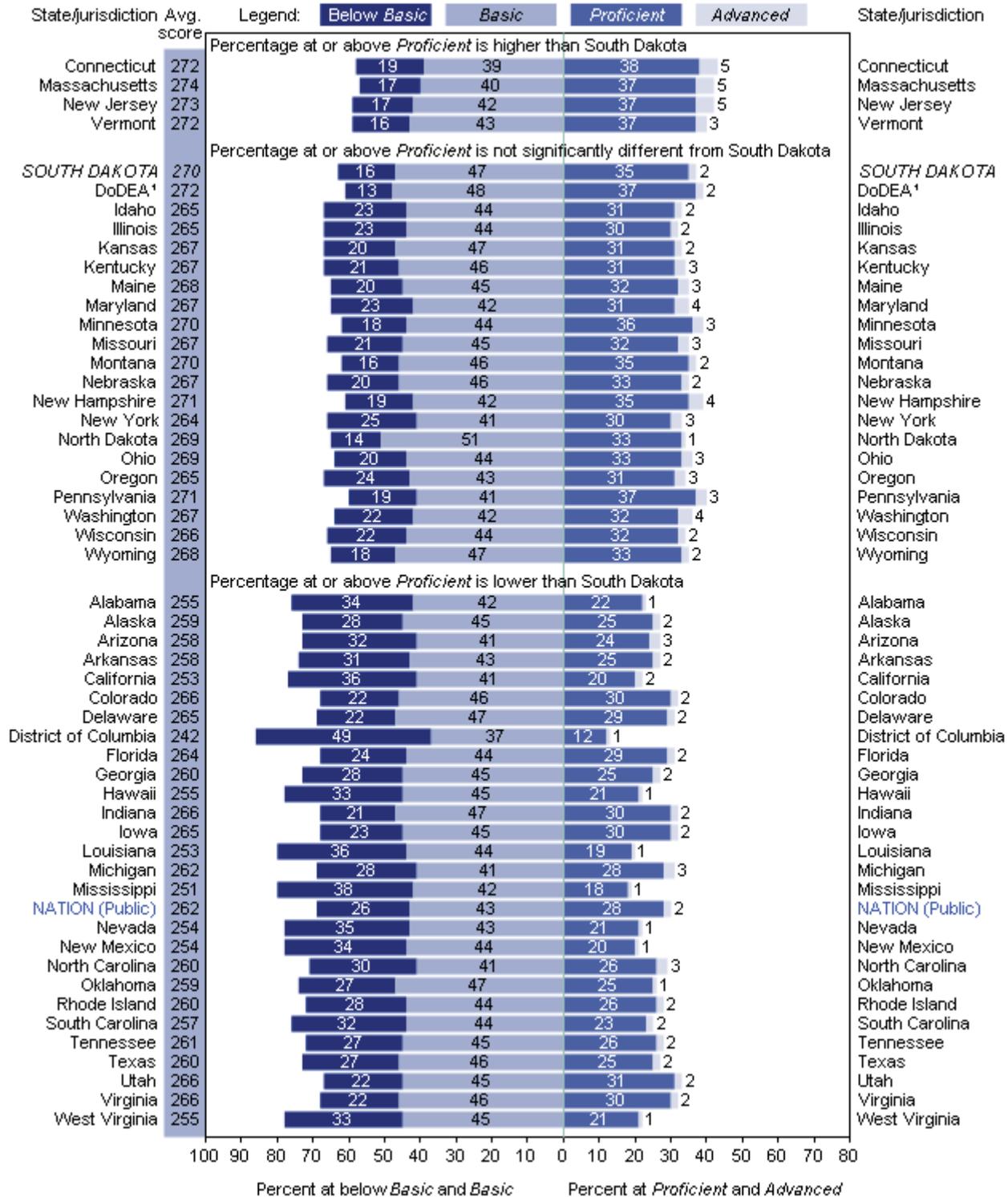
NOTE: The bars above contain percentages of students in each NAEP reading achievement level. Achievement levels corresponding to each population of students are aligned at the point where the *Proficient* category begins, so that they may be compared at *Proficient* and above. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. The shaded bars are graphed using unrounded numbers. Significance tests used a multiple-comparison procedure based on all jurisdictions that participated.

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

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Figure 3-B

Average scale scores in NAEP reading for eighth-grade public school students, percentage within each achievement level, and South Dakota's percentage at or above *Proficient* compared with the nation and other participating states/jurisdictions: 2009



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

NOTE: The bars above contain percentages of students in each NAEP reading achievement level. Achievement levels corresponding to each population of students are aligned at the point where the *Proficient* category begins, so that they may be compared at *Proficient* and above. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. The shaded bars are graphed using unrounded numbers. Significance tests used a multiple-comparison procedure based on all jurisdictions that participated.

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

## Reading Performance of Selected Student Groups

This section of the report presents trend results for public school students in South Dakota and the nation by demographic characteristics. Student performance data are reported for

- race/ethnicity
- gender
- student eligibility for the National School Lunch Program
- type of school location (for 2007 and 2009 only)
- parents' highest level of education

Results for each of the variables are reported in tables that include the percentage of students in each group in the first column, and the average scale score in the second column. The columns to the right show the percentage of students below *Basic* and at or above each achievement level.

Two sets of results from the 1998 reading assessment are included in the tables for grades 4 and 8: one obtained from student samples for which accommodations were permitted and one for which accommodations were not permitted. Comparisons to the 1998 results made in the summary statements, however, are based solely on the sample for which accommodations were permitted.

Results by students' race/ethnicity and gender include statements about score point differences between student groups (e.g., between White and Black or White and Hispanic students, or between male and female students) in 2009 and in the first assessment year. Because these differences are calculated using unrounded values, they may differ slightly from what would be obtained by subtracting the rounded values that appear in the tables. Statements indicating a narrowing or widening of the gap in students' scores are only made if the change in the gap from the first assessment year to 2009 was found to be statistically significant.

The reader is cautioned against making simple causal inferences about group differences, as a complex mix of educational and socioeconomic factors may affect student performance. NAEP collects information on many additional variables, including school and home factors related to achievement. This information is in an interactive database available on the NAEP website <http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/naepdata/>.

## Race/Ethnicity

Schools reported the race/ethnicity that best described each student. The six mutually exclusive categories are White, Black, Hispanic, Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Unclassified. Black includes African American, Hispanic includes Latino, and Pacific Islander includes Native Hawaiian. Race categories exclude Hispanic origin. Tables 3-A and 3-B show average scale scores and achievement-level data for public school students at grades 4 and 8 in South Dakota and the nation, by race/ethnicity.

### **Grade 4 Scale Score Results by Race/Ethnicity**

- In 2009, White students in South Dakota had an average scale score that was higher than the scores of Hispanic and American Indian/Alaska Native students.
- In 2009, the average scale score of Hispanic students in South Dakota was not significantly different from their respective score in 2007.
- In 2009, the average scale scores of White and American Indian/Alaska Native students in South Dakota were not significantly different from their respective scores in 2003, 2005, and 2007.
- Data are not reported for Black students in 2009, because reporting standards were not met.
- In 2009, Hispanic students in South Dakota had an average score that was lower than that of White students by 11 points. Data are not reported for Hispanic students in 2003, because reporting standards were not met.

### **Grade 4 Achievement-Level Results by Race/Ethnicity**

- In South Dakota in 2009, the percentage of White students performing at or above *Proficient* was greater than the percentage of American Indian/Alaska Native students, but not significantly different from the percentage of Hispanic students.
- In 2009, the percentage of Hispanic students in South Dakota performing at or above *Proficient* was not significantly different from the percentage in 2007.
- In 2009, the percentages of White and American Indian/Alaska Native students in South Dakota performing at or above *Proficient* were not significantly different from the percentages of their respective peers in 2003, 2005, and 2007.

# NAEP 2009 Reading Report for South Dakota (Embargoed)

## The Nation's Report Card 2009 State Assessment

**Table  
3-A**

Percentage of fourth-grade public school students, average scale score, and percentage at or above achievement levels in NAEP reading, by race/ethnicity, year, and jurisdiction: Various years, 2003–2009

Race/ethnicity, year, and jurisdiction		Percentage of students	Average scale score	Below Basic	At or above Basic	At or above Proficient	At Advanced
<b>White</b>							
2003	Nation (public)	59*	227*	26*	74*	39*	10
	South Dakota	84	227	26	74	37	8
2005	Nation (public)	57*	228*	25*	75*	39*	10
	South Dakota	84*	226	25	75	37	7
2007	Nation (public)	56*	230	23	77	42	10
	South Dakota	84	228	24	76	37	8
2009	Nation (public)	54	229	23	77	41	10
	South Dakota	81	227	25	75	37	7
<b>Black</b>							
2003	Nation (public)	17*	197*	61*	39*	12*	2
	South Dakota	1	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
2005	Nation (public)	17	199*	59*	41*	12*	2
	South Dakota	2	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
2007	Nation (public)	17	203	54	46	14	2
	South Dakota	2	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
2009	Nation (public)	16	204	53	47	15	2
	South Dakota	2	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡

See notes at end of table.

# NAEP 2009 Reading Report for South Dakota (Embargoed)

## The Nation's Report Card 2009 State Assessment

**Table  
3-A**

Percentage of fourth-grade public school students, average scale score, and percentage at or above achievement levels in NAEP reading, by race/ethnicity, year, and jurisdiction: Various years, 2003–2009—Continued

Race/ethnicity, year, and jurisdiction		Percentage of students	Average scale score	Below Basic	At or above Basic	At or above Proficient	At Advanced
<b>Hispanic</b>							
2003	Nation (public)	18*	199*	57*	43*	14*	2
	South Dakota	2*	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
2005	Nation (public)	19*	201*	56*	44*	15	2
	South Dakota	2*	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
2007	Nation (public)	20*	204	51	49	17	3
	South Dakota	2	209	46	54	15	3
2009	Nation (public)	21	204	52	48	16	2
	South Dakota	3	216	36	64	29	4
<b>Asian/Pacific Islander</b>							
2003	Nation (public)	4*	225*	31*	69*	37*	11*
	South Dakota	1	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
2005	Nation (public)	4*	227*	28*	72*	40*	12*
	South Dakota	1*	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
2007	Nation (public)	5	231	24	76	45	14
	South Dakota	1	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
2009	Nation (public)	5	234	21	79	48	17
	South Dakota	1	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡

See notes at end of table.

# NAEP 2009 Reading Report for South Dakota (Embargoed)

## The Nation's Report Card 2009 State Assessment

**Table  
3-A**

Percentage of fourth-grade public school students, average scale score, and percentage at or above achievement levels in NAEP reading, by race/ethnicity, year, and jurisdiction: Various years, 2003–2009—Continued

Race/ethnicity, year, and jurisdiction		Percentage of students	Average scale score	Below Basic	At or above Basic	At or above Proficient	At Advanced
<b>American Indian/Alaska Native</b>							
2003	Nation (public)	1	202*	53	47	16*	2
	South Dakota	12	197	60	40	11	1
2005	Nation (public)	1	205	51	49	19	3
	South Dakota	11*	201	56	44	14	1
2007	Nation (public)	1	206	49	51	20	4
	South Dakota	12	196	60	40	12	1
2009	Nation (public)	1	206	48	52	22	5
	South Dakota	13	196	62	38	11	2
<b>Unclassified<sup>1</sup></b>							
2003	Nation (public)	1*	220	34	66	31	7
	South Dakota	#	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
2005	Nation (public)	1*	221	33	67	32	8
	South Dakota	#	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
2007	Nation (public)	1*	223	30	70	32	7
	South Dakota	#	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
2009	Nation (public)	2	224	30	70	35	9
	South Dakota	#	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡

# Rounds to zero.

‡ Reporting standards not met.

\* Value is significantly different ( $p < .05$ ) from the value for the same jurisdiction and student group in 2009.

<sup>1</sup> The unclassified category includes students whose school-reported race/ethnicity was "other" or unavailable, or was missing, and whose race/ethnicity category could not be determined from self-reported information.

NOTE: The NAEP grade 4 reading scale ranges from 0 to 500. Achievement levels correspond to the following points on the NAEP reading scales: below *Basic*, 207 or lower; *Basic*, 208–237; *Proficient*, 238–267; and *Advanced*, 268 and above. At or above *Basic* includes *Basic*, *Proficient*, and *Advanced*. At or above *Proficient* includes *Proficient* and *Advanced*. Black includes African American, Hispanic includes Latino, and Pacific Islander includes Native Hawaiian. Race categories exclude Hispanic origin. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), various years, 2003–2009 Reading Assessments.

**Grade 8 Scale Score Results by Race/Ethnicity**

- In 2009, White students in South Dakota had an average scale score that was higher than the score of American Indian/Alaska Native students.
- In 2009, the average scale scores of White and American Indian/Alaska Native students in South Dakota were not significantly different from their respective scores in 2003, 2005, and 2007.
- Data are not reported for Black students in 2009, because reporting standards were not met.
- Data are not reported for Hispanic students in 2009, because reporting standards were not met.

**Grade 8 Achievement-Level Results by Race/Ethnicity**

- In South Dakota in 2009, the percentage of White students performing at or above *Proficient* was greater than the percentage of American Indian/Alaska Native students.
- In 2009, the percentages of White and American Indian/Alaska Native students in South Dakota performing at or above *Proficient* were not significantly different from the percentages of their respective peers in 2003, 2005, and 2007.

# NAEP 2009 Reading Report for South Dakota (Embargoed)

## The Nation's Report Card 2009 State Assessment

**Table  
3-B**

Percentage of eighth-grade public school students, average scale score, and percentage at or above achievement levels in NAEP reading, by race/ethnicity, year, and jurisdiction: Various years, 2003–2009

Race/ethnicity, year, and jurisdiction		Percentage of students	Average scale score	Below Basic	At or above Basic	At or above Proficient	At Advanced
<b>White</b>							
2003	Nation (public)	61 *	270 *	18 *	82 *	39	4
	South Dakota	88 *	273	15 *	85 *	41	3 *
2005	Nation (public)	60 *	269 *	19 *	81 *	37 *	3
	South Dakota	86 *	272	14	86	38	2
2007	Nation (public)	58 *	270 *	17	83	38	3
	South Dakota	87 *	272	14	86	39	2
2009	Nation (public)	57	271	17	83	39	3
	South Dakota	84	273	12	88	40	2
<b>Black</b>							
2003	Nation (public)	17 *	244 *	47 *	53 *	12	#
	South Dakota	1 *	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
2005	Nation (public)	17 *	242 *	49 *	51 *	11 *	#
	South Dakota	1 *	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
2007	Nation (public)	17 *	244 *	46	54	12	#
	South Dakota	2	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
2009	Nation (public)	16	245	44	56	13	#
	South Dakota	2	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡

See notes at end of table.

# NAEP 2009 Reading Report for South Dakota (Embargoed)

## The Nation's Report Card 2009 State Assessment

**Table  
3-B**

Percentage of eighth-grade public school students, average scale score, and percentage at or above achievement levels in NAEP reading, by race/ethnicity, year, and jurisdiction: Various years, 2003–2009—Continued

Race/ethnicity, year, and jurisdiction		Percentage of students	Average scale score	Below Basic	At or above Basic	At or above Proficient	At Advanced
<b>Hispanic</b>							
2003	Nation (public)	15*	244*	46*	54*	14	1
	South Dakota	1*	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
2005	Nation (public)	17*	245*	45*	55*	14*	1
	South Dakota	2	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
2007	Nation (public)	18*	246*	43	57	14	1
	South Dakota	1	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
2009	Nation (public)	20	248	41	59	16	1
	South Dakota	2	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
<b>Asian/Pacific Islander</b>							
2003	Nation (public)	4*	268*	22*	78*	38	5
	South Dakota	1	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
2005	Nation (public)	4*	270*	21*	79*	39	5
	South Dakota	1	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
2007	Nation (public)	5	269*	21	79	40	5
	South Dakota	1	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
2009	Nation (public)	5	273	18	82	44	6
	South Dakota	1	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡

See notes at end of table.

# NAEP 2009 Reading Report for South Dakota (Embargoed)

## The Nation's Report Card 2009 State Assessment

**Table  
3-B**

Percentage of eighth-grade public school students, average scale score, and percentage at or above achievement levels in NAEP reading, by race/ethnicity, year, and jurisdiction: Various years, 2003–2009—Continued

Race/ethnicity, year, and jurisdiction	Percentage of students	Average scale score	Below Basic	At or above Basic	At or above Proficient	At Advanced
<b>American Indian/Alaska Native</b>						
2003	Nation (public)	1*	248	41	59	18
	South Dakota	9	246	46	54	15
2005	Nation (public)	1	251	39	61	18
	South Dakota	10	245	45	55	13
2007	Nation (public)	1*	248*	42	58	19
	South Dakota	9	249	39	61	20
2009	Nation (public)	1	252	37	63	21
	South Dakota	11	248	40	60	16
<b>Unclassified<sup>1</sup></b>						
2003	Nation (public)	1*	261	27	73	28
	South Dakota	#	‡	‡	‡	‡
2005	Nation (public)	1*	261	30	70	30
	South Dakota	#	‡	‡	‡	‡
2007	Nation (public)	1*	262	26	74	32
	South Dakota	#	‡	‡	‡	‡
2009	Nation (public)	1	265	24	76	32
	South Dakota	#	‡	‡	‡	‡

# Rounds to zero.

‡ Reporting standards not met.

\* Value is significantly different ( $p < .05$ ) from the value for the same jurisdiction and student group in 2009.

<sup>1</sup> The unclassified category includes students whose school-reported race/ethnicity was "other" or unavailable, or was missing, and whose race/ethnicity category could not be determined from self-reported information.

NOTE: The NAEP grade 8 reading scale ranges from 0 to 500. Achievement levels correspond to the following points on the NAEP reading scales: below *Basic*, 242 or lower; *Basic*, 243–280; *Proficient*, 281–322; and *Advanced*, 323 and above. At or above *Basic* includes *Basic*, *Proficient*, and *Advanced*. At or above *Proficient* includes *Proficient* and *Advanced*. Black includes African American, Hispanic includes Latino, and Pacific Islander includes Native Hawaiian. Race categories exclude Hispanic origin. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), various years, 2003–2009 Reading Assessments.

## Gender

Information on student gender is reported by the student's school when rosters of the students eligible to be assessed are submitted to NAEP.

Tables 4-A and 4-B show average scale scores and achievement-level data for public school students at grades 4 and 8 in South Dakota and the nation, by gender.

### **Grade 4 Scale Score Results by Gender**

- In 2009, male students in South Dakota had an average score in reading (220) that was lower than that of female students (225). In 2003, male students in South Dakota had an average score in reading (220) that was lower than that of female students (225).
- In 2009, male students in South Dakota had an average scale score in reading (220) that was higher than that of male students in public schools across the nation (216). However, female students in South Dakota had an average scale score (225) that was not significantly different from that of female students across the nation (223).
- In South Dakota, the average scale score of male students in 2009 was not significantly different from the scores of male students in 2003, 2005, and 2007.
- In South Dakota, the average scale score of female students in 2009 was not significantly different from the scores of female students in 2003, 2005, and 2007.

### **Grade 4 Achievement-Level Results by Gender**

- In the 2009 assessment, 31 percent of male students and 35 percent of female students performed at or above *Proficient* in South Dakota. The difference between these percentages was statistically significant.
- The percentage of male students in South Dakota's public schools who were at or above *Proficient* in 2009 (31 percent) was not significantly different from that of male students in the nation (28 percent).
- The percentage of female students in South Dakota's public schools who were at or above *Proficient* in 2009 (35 percent) was not significantly different from that of female students in the nation (35 percent).
- In South Dakota, the percentage of male students performing at or above *Proficient* in 2009 was not significantly different from the corresponding percentages of students in 2003, 2005, and 2007.
- In South Dakota, the percentage of female students performing at or above *Proficient* in 2009 was not significantly different from the corresponding percentages of students in 2003, 2005, and 2007.

# NAEP 2009 Reading Report for South Dakota (Embargoed)

## The Nation's Report Card 2009 State Assessment

**Table  
4-A**

Percentage of fourth-grade public school students, average scale score, and percentage at or above achievement levels in NAEP reading, by gender, year, and jurisdiction: Various years, 2003–2009

Gender, year, and jurisdiction		Percentage of students	Average scale score	Below Basic	At or above Basic	At or above Proficient	At Advanced
<b>Male</b>							
2003	Nation (public)	51	213 *	42 *	58 *	26 *	6
	South Dakota	51	220	34	66	31	6
2005	Nation (public)	50 *	214 *	41 *	59 *	27 *	6
	South Dakota	53	219	35	65	29	5
2007	Nation (public)	50	216	38	62	29	6
	South Dakota	51	220	33	67	30	5
2009	Nation (public)	51	216	38	62	28	6
	South Dakota	52	220	34	66	31	6
<b>Female</b>							
2003	Nation (public)	49	220 *	35 *	65 *	33 *	8
	South Dakota	49	225	28	72	36	8
2005	Nation (public)	50 *	220 *	34 *	66 *	33 *	8
	South Dakota	47	227	25	75	38	8
2007	Nation (public)	50	223	31	69	35	9
	South Dakota	49	227	25	75	38	9
2009	Nation (public)	49	223	31	69	35	9
	South Dakota	48	225	27	73	35	8

\* Value is significantly different ( $p < .05$ ) from the value for the same jurisdiction and student group in 2009.

NOTE: The NAEP grade 4 reading scale ranges from 0 to 500. Achievement levels correspond to the following points on the NAEP reading scales: below *Basic*, 207 or lower; *Basic*, 208–237; *Proficient*, 238–267; and *Advanced*, 268 and above. At or above *Basic* includes *Basic*, *Proficient*, and *Advanced*. At or above *Proficient* includes *Proficient* and *Advanced*. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), various years, 2003–2009 Reading Assessments.

**Grade 8 Scale Score Results by Gender**

- In 2009, male students in South Dakota had an average score in reading (266) that was lower than that of female students (275). In 2003, male students in South Dakota had an average score in reading (265) that was lower than that of female students (275).
- In 2009, male students in South Dakota had an average scale score in reading (266) that was higher than that of male students in public schools across the nation (258). Similarly, female students in South Dakota had an average scale score (275) that was higher than that of female students across the nation (267).
- In South Dakota, the average scale score of male students in 2009 was not significantly different from the scores of male students in 2003, 2005, and 2007.
- In South Dakota, the average scale score of female students in 2009 was not significantly different from the scores of female students in 2003, 2005, and 2007.

**Grade 8 Achievement-Level Results by Gender**

- In the 2009 assessment, 30 percent of male students and 44 percent of female students performed at or above *Proficient* in South Dakota. The difference between these percentages was statistically significant.
- The percentage of male students in South Dakota's public schools who were at or above *Proficient* in 2009 (30 percent) was greater than that of male students in the nation (26 percent).
- The percentage of female students in South Dakota's public schools who were at or above *Proficient* in 2009 (44 percent) was greater than that of female students in the nation (35 percent).
- In South Dakota, the percentage of male students performing at or above *Proficient* in 2009 was not significantly different from the corresponding percentages of students in 2003, 2005, and 2007.
- In South Dakota, the percentage of female students performing at or above *Proficient* in 2009 was not significantly different from the corresponding percentages of students in 2003, 2005, and 2007.

# NAEP 2009 Reading Report for South Dakota (Embargoed)

## The Nation's Report Card 2009 State Assessment

**Table  
4-B**

Percentage of eighth-grade public school students, average scale score, and percentage at or above achievement levels in NAEP reading, by gender, year, and jurisdiction: Various years, 2003–2009

Gender, year, and jurisdiction		Percentage of students	Average scale score	Below Basic	At or above Basic	At or above Proficient	At Advanced
<b>Male</b>							
2003	Nation (public)	50	256 *	33 *	67 *	25	2
	South Dakota	49	265	23	77	32	2
2005	Nation (public)	50	255 *	34 *	66 *	24 *	2
	South Dakota	50	264	21	79	29	1
2007	Nation (public)	50	256 *	32 *	68 *	24 *	1
	South Dakota	50	266	20	80	32	2
2009	Nation (public)	50	258	30	70	26	2
	South Dakota	51	266	19	81	30	1
<b>Female</b>							
2003	Nation (public)	50	267	23	77	35	4
	South Dakota	51	275	14	86	45	4
2005	Nation (public)	50	266 *	24 *	76 *	34 *	3
	South Dakota	50	273	14	86	41	3
2007	Nation (public)	50	266 *	23	77	34 *	3
	South Dakota	50	274	13	87	41	3
2009	Nation (public)	50	267	22	78	35	3
	South Dakota	49	275	12	88	44	3

\* Value is significantly different ( $p < .05$ ) from the value for the same jurisdiction and student group in 2009.

NOTE: The NAEP grade 8 reading scale ranges from 0 to 500. Achievement levels correspond to the following points on the NAEP reading scales: below *Basic*, 242 or lower; *Basic*, 243–280; *Proficient*, 281–322; and *Advanced*, 323 and above. At or above *Basic* includes *Basic*, *Proficient*, and *Advanced*. At or above *Proficient* includes *Proficient* and *Advanced*. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), various years, 2003–2009 Reading Assessments.

### Student Eligibility for the National School Lunch Program

NAEP collects data on eligibility for the federal program providing free or reduced-price school lunches. The free/reduced-price lunch component of the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) offered through the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is designed to ensure that children near or below the poverty line receive nourishing meals. Eligibility is determined through the USDA's Income Eligibility Guidelines, and results for this category of students are included as an indicator of low family income. NAEP first collected information on participation in this program in 1996; therefore, cross-year comparisons to assessments prior to 1996 cannot be made.

Tables 5-A and 5-B show average scale scores and achievement-level data for public school students at grades 4 and 8 in South Dakota and the nation, by student eligibility for the NSLP.

#### ***Grade 4 Scale Score Results by Free/Reduced-Price School Lunch Eligibility***

- In 2009, students in South Dakota eligible for free/reduced-price lunch had an average reading scale score of 209. This was lower than that of students in South Dakota not eligible for this program (230).
- In 2009, students in South Dakota who were eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch had an average score that was lower than that of students who were not eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch by 21 points. In 2003, the average score for students in South Dakota who were eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch was lower than the score of those not eligible by 20 points.
- Students in South Dakota eligible for free/reduced-price lunch had an average scale score (209) in 2009 that was higher than that of students in the nation who were eligible (206).
- In South Dakota, students eligible for free/reduced-price lunch had an average reading scale score in 2009 that was not significantly different from that of eligible students in 2003, 2005, and 2007.

#### ***Grade 4 Achievement-Level Results by Free/Reduced-Price School Lunch Eligibility***

- In South Dakota, 20 percent of students who were eligible for free/reduced-price lunch and 40 percent of those who were not eligible for this program performed at or above *Proficient* in 2009. These percentages were significantly different from one another.
- For students in South Dakota in 2009 who were eligible for free/reduced-price lunch, the percentage at or above *Proficient* (20 percent) was not significantly different from the corresponding percentage for their counterparts around the nation (17 percent).
- In South Dakota, the percentage of students eligible for free/reduced-price lunch who performed at or above *Proficient* for 2009 was not significantly different from the corresponding percentages for 2003, 2005, and 2007.

# NAEP 2009 Reading Report for South Dakota (Embargoed)

## The Nation's Report Card 2009 State Assessment

**Table  
5-A**

Percentage of fourth-grade public school students, average scale score, and percentage at or above achievement levels in NAEP reading, by eligibility for National School Lunch Program, year, and jurisdiction: Various years, 2003–2009

Eligibility status, year, and jurisdiction		Percentage of students	Average scale score	Below Basic	At or above Basic	At or above Proficient	At Advanced
<b>Eligible</b>							
2003	Nation (public)	44 *	201 *	56 *	44 *	15 *	2
	South Dakota	37	210	45	55	21	3
2005	Nation (public)	45 *	203 *	54 *	46 *	15 *	2
	South Dakota	41 *	210	44	56	20	3
2007	Nation (public)	45 *	205	50	50	17	2
	South Dakota	36	209	45	55	19	3
2009	Nation (public)	47	206	49	51	17	2
	South Dakota	35	209	47	53	20	3
<b>Not eligible</b>							
2003	Nation (public)	52	229 *	25 *	75 *	41 *	11
	South Dakota	62	230	22	78	41	10
2005	Nation (public)	53 *	230 *	23 *	77 *	42 *	11 *
	South Dakota	59 *	231	21	79	42	9
2007	Nation (public)	54 *	232	21	79	44	12
	South Dakota	64	231	20	80	42	9
2009	Nation (public)	52	232	21	79	45	12
	South Dakota	64	230	22	78	40	9

See notes at end of table.

**Table  
5-A**

Percentage of fourth-grade public school students, average scale score, and percentage at or above achievement levels in NAEP reading, by eligibility for National School Lunch Program, year, and jurisdiction: Various years, 2003–2009–Continued

Eligibility status, year, and jurisdiction		Percentage of students	Average scale score	Below Basic	At or above Basic	At or above Proficient	At Advanced
<b>Information not available</b>							
2003	Nation (public)	4 *	219	35	65	33	8
	South Dakota	1	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
2005	Nation (public)	2 *	218	38	62	32	8
	South Dakota	# *	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
2007	Nation (public)	1	220	34	66	33	9
	South Dakota	# *	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
2009	Nation (public)	1	219	38	62	31	9
	South Dakota	1	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡

# Rounds to zero.

‡ Reporting standards not met.

\* Value is significantly different ( $p < .05$ ) from the value for the same jurisdiction and student group in 2009.

NOTE: The NAEP grade 4 reading scale ranges from 0 to 500. Achievement levels correspond to the following points on the NAEP reading scales: below *Basic*, 207 or lower; *Basic*, 208–237; *Proficient*, 238–267; and *Advanced*, 268 and above. At or above *Basic* includes *Basic*, *Proficient*, and *Advanced*. At or above *Proficient* includes *Proficient* and *Advanced*. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), various years, 2003–2009 Reading Assessments.

**Grade 8 Scale Score Results by Free/Reduced-Price School Lunch Eligibility**

- In 2009, students in South Dakota eligible for free/reduced-price lunch had an average reading scale score of 258. This was lower than that of students in South Dakota not eligible for this program (276).
- In 2009, students in South Dakota who were eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch had an average score that was lower than that of students who were not eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch by 18 points. In 2003, the average score for students in South Dakota who were eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch was lower than the score of those not eligible by 13 points.
- Students in South Dakota eligible for free/reduced-price lunch had an average scale score (258) in 2009 that was higher than that of students in the nation who were eligible (249).
- In South Dakota, students eligible for free/reduced-price lunch had an average reading scale score in 2009 that was not significantly different from that of eligible students in 2003, 2005, and 2007.

**Grade 8 Achievement-Level Results by Free/Reduced-Price School Lunch Eligibility**

- In South Dakota, 22 percent of students who were eligible for free/reduced-price lunch and 44 percent of those who were not eligible for this program performed at or above *Proficient* in 2009. These percentages were significantly different from one another.
- For students in South Dakota in 2009 who were eligible for free/reduced-price lunch, the percentage at or above *Proficient* (22 percent) was greater than the corresponding percentage for their counterparts around the nation (16 percent).
- In South Dakota, the percentage of students eligible for free/reduced-price lunch who performed at or above *Proficient* for 2009 was smaller than the percentage for 2003, but not significantly different from the corresponding percentages for 2005 and 2007.

# NAEP 2009 Reading Report for South Dakota (Embargoed)

## The Nation's Report Card 2009 State Assessment

**Table  
5-B**

Percentage of eighth-grade public school students, average scale score, and percentage at or above achievement levels in NAEP reading, by eligibility for National School Lunch Program, year, and jurisdiction: Various years, 2003–2009

Eligibility status, year, and jurisdiction		Percentage of students	Average scale score	Below Basic	At or above Basic	At or above Proficient	At Advanced
<b>Eligible</b>							
2003	Nation (public)	36 *	246 *	44 *	56 *	15 *	1
	South Dakota	32	261	28	72	30 *	2
2005	Nation (public)	39 *	247 *	43 *	57 *	15	1
	South Dakota	35 *	259	28	72	24	1
2007	Nation (public)	40 *	247 *	42 *	58 *	15 *	1
	South Dakota	30	259	27	73	25	1
2009	Nation (public)	43	249	40	60	16	1
	South Dakota	31	258	28	72	22	1
<b>Not eligible</b>							
2003	Nation (public)	58 *	271 *	18 *	82 *	39 *	4
	South Dakota	67	274	14 *	86 *	43	3
2005	Nation (public)	59 *	270 *	19 *	81 *	38 *	4
	South Dakota	65 *	274	12	88	41	2
2007	Nation (public)	58 *	271 *	18 *	82 *	39 *	4
	South Dakota	70	274	12	88	42	3
2009	Nation (public)	56	273	16	84	41	4
	South Dakota	69	276	10	90	44	2

See notes at end of table.

**Table  
5-B**

Percentage of eighth-grade public school students, average scale score, and percentage at or above achievement levels in NAEP reading, by eligibility for National School Lunch Program, year, and jurisdiction: Various years, 2003–2009–Continued

Eligibility status, year, and jurisdiction		Percentage of students	Average scale score	Below Basic	At or above Basic	At or above Proficient	At Advanced
<b>Information not available</b>							
2003	Nation (public)	6*	262	28	72	31	3
	South Dakota	1	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
2005	Nation (public)	3*	258	31	69	28	3
	South Dakota	#	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
2007	Nation (public)	1	255	34	66	27	3
	South Dakota	#	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
2009	Nation (public)	1	259	31	69	29	3
	South Dakota	1	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡

# Rounds to zero.

‡ Reporting standards not met.

\* Value is significantly different ( $p < .05$ ) from the value for the same jurisdiction and student group in 2009.

NOTE: The NAEP grade 8 reading scale ranges from 0 to 500. Achievement levels correspond to the following points on the NAEP reading scales: below *Basic*, 242 or lower; *Basic*, 243–280; *Proficient*, 281–322; and *Advanced*, 323 and above. At or above *Basic* includes *Basic*, *Proficient*, and *Advanced*. At or above *Proficient* includes *Proficient* and *Advanced*. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), various years, 2003–2009 Reading Assessments.

## Type of Location

Schools that participated in the assessment were classified as being located in four mutually exclusive types of communities: city, suburb, town, and rural. These categories indicate the geographic locations of schools. "City" is a geographical term meaning the principal city of a U.S. Census Bureau-defined Core-Based Statistical Area and is not synonymous with "inner city." The criteria for classifying schools with respect to type of location changed for 2007; therefore, only comparisons between 2007 and 2009 are available. More detail on the changes for the classification of type of location is available at [http://nces.ed.gov/ccd/Rural\\_Locales.asp](http://nces.ed.gov/ccd/Rural_Locales.asp).

Tables 6-A and 6-B show average scale scores and achievement-level data for public school students at grades 4 and 8 in South Dakota and the nation, by type of location (for 2007 and 2009 only).

### **Grade 4 Scale Score Results by Type of Location**

- In 2009 in South Dakota, the average scale score of students attending public schools in city locations was higher than the score of students in rural schools, but was not significantly different from the scores of students in suburban and town schools.
- In 2009, students attending public schools in city and town locations in South Dakota had average scale scores that were higher than the average scale scores of students in city and town locations in the nation.
- In 2009, students attending public schools in suburban locations in South Dakota had average scale score that was lower than the average scale score of students in suburban locations in the nation.
- In 2009, students attending public schools in rural locations in South Dakota had average scale score that was not significantly different from the average scale score of students in rural locations in the nation.
- In 2009, students attending public schools in city, suburban, town, and rural locations in South Dakota had average scale scores that were not significantly different from the average scale scores of students in city, suburban, town, and rural locations in 2007 in South Dakota.

### **Grade 4 Achievement-Level Results by Type of Location**

- In 2009, the percentage of students in South Dakota's public schools in city locations who performed at or above *Proficient* was not significantly different from the corresponding percentages of students in suburban, town, and rural schools.
- The percentages of students in South Dakota's public schools in city and town locations who performed at or above *Proficient* in 2009 were greater than those of students in city and town locations in the nation.
- The percentages of students in South Dakota's public schools in suburban and rural locations who performed at or above *Proficient* in 2009 were not significantly different from those of students in suburban and rural locations in the nation.
- The percentages of students in South Dakota's public schools in city, suburban, town, and rural locations who performed at or above *Proficient* in 2009 were not significantly different from those of students in city, suburban, town, and rural locations in 2007 in South Dakota.

# NAEP 2009 Reading Report for South Dakota (Embargoed)

## The Nation's Report Card 2009 State Assessment

**Table  
6-A**

Percentage of fourth-grade public school students, average scale score, and percentage at or above achievement levels in NAEP reading, by type of location, year, and jurisdiction: 2007 and 2009

Type of location, year, and jurisdiction		Percentage of students	Average scale score	Below Basic	At or above Basic	At or above Proficient	At Advanced
<b>City</b>							
2007	Nation (public)	29	213	43	57	25	6
	South Dakota	27	226	27	73	37	9
2009	Nation (public)	30	214	42	58	26	6
	South Dakota	25	225	29	71	36	9
<b>Suburb</b>							
2007	Nation (public)	37	224	29	71	37	9
	South Dakota	2	218	35	65	25	1
2009	Nation (public)	36	224	30	70	36	9
	South Dakota	2	211	42	58	25	5
<b>Town</b>							
2007	Nation (public)	12	218	35	65	29	6
	South Dakota	29	227	24	76	37	7
2009	Nation (public)	12	217	36	64	28	5
	South Dakota	30	223	28	72	33	5
<b>Rural</b>							
2007	Nation (public)	22	222	31	69	33	7
	South Dakota	43	219	34	66	30	6
2009	Nation (public)	22	222	31	69	33	7
	South Dakota	42	220	33	67	32	6

NOTE: The NAEP grade 4 reading scale ranges from 0 to 500. Achievement levels correspond to the following points on the NAEP reading scales: below *Basic*, 207 or lower; *Basic*, 208–237; *Proficient*, 238–267; and *Advanced*, 268 and above. At or above *Basic* includes *Basic*, *Proficient*, and *Advanced*. At or above *Proficient* includes *Proficient* and *Advanced*. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), 2007 and 2009 Reading Assessments.

**Grade 8 Scale Score Results by Type of Location**

- In 2009 in South Dakota, the average scale score of students attending public schools in city locations was not significantly different from the scores of students in town and rural schools.
- In 2009, students attending public schools in city, town, and rural locations in South Dakota had average scale scores that were higher than the average scale scores of students in city, town, and rural locations in the nation.
- In 2009, students attending public schools in city, town, and rural locations in South Dakota had average scale scores that were not significantly different from the average scale scores of students in city, town, and rural locations in 2007 in South Dakota.

**Grade 8 Achievement-Level Results by Type of Location**

- In 2009, the percentage of students in South Dakota's public schools in city locations who performed at or above *Proficient* was not significantly different from the corresponding percentages of students in town and rural schools.
- The percentages of students in South Dakota's public schools in city, town, and rural locations who performed at or above *Proficient* in 2009 were greater than those of students in city, town, and rural locations in the nation.
- The percentages of students in South Dakota's public schools in city, town, and rural locations who performed at or above *Proficient* in 2009 were not significantly different from those of students in city, town, and rural locations in 2007 in South Dakota.

# NAEP 2009 Reading Report for South Dakota (Embargoed)

## The Nation's Report Card 2009 State Assessment

**Table  
6-B**

Percentage of eighth-grade public school students, average scale score, and percentage at or above achievement levels in NAEP reading, by type of location, year, and jurisdiction: 2007 and 2009

Type of location, year, and jurisdiction		Percentage of students	Average scale score	Below Basic	At or above Basic	At or above Proficient	At Advanced
<b>City</b>							
2007	Nation (public)	28	254 *	36	64	23	2
	South Dakota	22	267	19	81	34	2
2009	Nation (public)	27	256	34	66	24	2
	South Dakota	23	268	17	83	35	2
<b>Suburb</b>							
2007	Nation (public)	36	265	24	76	34	3
	South Dakota	#	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
2009	Nation (public)	36	266	23	77	35	3
	South Dakota	#	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
<b>Town</b>							
2007	Nation (public)	13	261	27	73	28	2
	South Dakota	32	271	15	85	38	2
2009	Nation (public)	14	261	27	73	28	2
	South Dakota	29	272	14	86	40	2
<b>Rural</b>							
2007	Nation (public)	22	264	24	76	31	2
	South Dakota	47	270	16	84	37	2
2009	Nation (public)	23	264	23	77	31	2
	South Dakota	48	270	16	84	36	1

# Rounds to zero.

‡ Reporting standards not met.

\* Value is significantly different ( $p < .05$ ) from the value for the same jurisdiction and student group in 2009.

NOTE: The NAEP grade 8 reading scale ranges from 0 to 500. Achievement levels correspond to the following points on the NAEP reading scales: below *Basic*, 242 or lower; *Basic*, 243–280; *Proficient*, 281–322; and *Advanced*, 323 and above. At or above *Basic* includes *Basic*, *Proficient*, and *Advanced*. At or above *Proficient* includes *Proficient* and *Advanced*. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), 2007 and 2009 Reading Assessments.

## Parents' Highest Level of Education

Eighth- and twelfth-grade students who participated in the NAEP 2009 assessment were asked to indicate the highest level of education they thought their father and their mother had completed. Five response options—did not finish high school, graduated from high school, some education after high school, graduated from college, and "I don't know"—were offered. The highest level of education reported for either parent was used in the analysis. Fourth-graders were not asked about their parents' education level because their responses in previous NAEP assessments were not reliable, and a large percentage of them chose the "I don't know" option.

The results by highest level of parental education are shown in table 7.

### **Grade 8 Scale Score Results by Parents' Highest Level of Education**

- In 2009, students in South Dakota who reported that a parent had graduated from college had an average scale score that was higher than the average scores of students with a parent in any of the following education categories: some education after high school, graduated from high school, and did not finish high school.
- In 2009, the average scale scores for students in South Dakota who reported that a parent had graduated from college, had some education after high school, or had graduated from high school were higher than the corresponding scores of students in the nation.
- In 2009, the average scale score for students in South Dakota who reported that a parent had not finished high school was not significantly different from the score of students in the nation.
- In 2009, the average scale scores for students in South Dakota who reported that a parent had graduated from college, had some education after high school, had graduated from high school, or had not finished high school were not significantly different from the corresponding scores of students in 2003, 2005, and 2007.

### **Grade 8 Achievement-Level Results by Parents' Highest Level of Education**

- In 2009, the percentage of students performing at or above *Proficient* in South Dakota who reported that a parent had graduated from college was greater than the percentage for students whose parents' highest level of education was in any of the following education categories: some education after high school, graduated from high school, and did not finish high school.
- In 2009 in South Dakota, the percentage of students reporting that a parent had some education after high school who performed at or above *Proficient* was greater than the percentage of students in the nation.
- In 2009 in South Dakota, the percentages of students reporting that a parent had graduated from college, had graduated from high school, or had not finished high school who performed at or above *Proficient* were not significantly different from the corresponding percentages of students in the nation.
- In 2009 in South Dakota, the respective percentages of students reporting that a parent had graduated from college, had some education after high school, had graduated from high school, or had not finished high school who performed at or above *Proficient* were not significantly different from the corresponding percentages of students in 2003, 2005, and 2007.

# NAEP 2009 Reading Report for South Dakota (Embargoed)

## The Nation's Report Card 2009 State Assessment

### Table 7

Percentage of eighth-grade public school students, average scale score, and percentage at or above achievement levels in NAEP reading, by parental education level, year, and jurisdiction: Various years, 2003–2009

Parental education level, year, and jurisdiction		Percentage of students	Average scale score	Below Basic	At or above Basic	At or above Proficient	At Advanced
<b>Did not finish high school</b>							
2003	Nation (public)	7*	245*	45*	55*	13	#
	South Dakota	4	250	39	61	14	#
2005	Nation (public)	8	244*	47*	53*	12	#
	South Dakota	4	246	42	58	12	#
2007	Nation (public)	8	245*	44*	56*	12	#
	South Dakota	4	261	26	74	23	1
2009	Nation (public)	8	247	41	59	14	#
	South Dakota	4	251	34	66	17	#
<b>Graduated from high school</b>							
2003	Nation (public)	18*	253	35	65	19	1
	South Dakota	16*	264	24	76	30	1
2005	Nation (public)	18*	252*	37*	63*	18	1
	South Dakota	15	261	24	76	26	1
2007	Nation (public)	17	252	36	64	18	1
	South Dakota	14	260	25	75	24	1
2009	Nation (public)	17	253	34	66	18	1
	South Dakota	13	260	25	75	21	1

See notes at end of table.

**NAEP 2009 Reading Report for South Dakota (Embargoed)**

**The Nation's Report Card 2009 State Assessment**

**Table  
7**

Percentage of eighth-grade public school students, average scale score, and percentage at or above achievement levels in NAEP reading, by parental education level, year, and jurisdiction: Various years, 2003–2009–Continued

Parental education level, year, and jurisdiction		Percentage of students	Average scale score	Below Basic	At or above Basic	At or above Proficient	At Advanced
<b>Some education after high school</b>							
2003	Nation (public)	18 *	266	21	79	32	2
	South Dakota	17	272	12	88	38	2
2005	Nation (public)	18 *	265	23 *	77 *	31	2
	South Dakota	17	269	17	83	36	1
2007	Nation (public)	17	265	21	79	31	2
	South Dakota	17	272	12	88	39	1
2009	Nation (public)	17	266	21	79	31	2
	South Dakota	18	272	12	88	37	1
<b>Graduated from college</b>							
2003	Nation (public)	46 *	271 *	19 *	81 *	41	4
	South Dakota	54	276	13	87	47	4
2005	Nation (public)	46 *	270 *	20 *	80 *	40 *	4
	South Dakota	56	274	12	88	42	3
2007	Nation (public)	46	271 *	18 *	82 *	40 *	4
	South Dakota	57	276	12	88	44	3
2009	Nation (public)	47	272	17	83	42	4
	South Dakota	56	276	11	89	45	2

See notes at end of table.

**Table  
7**

Percentage of eighth-grade public school students, average scale score, and percentage at or above achievement levels in NAEP reading, by parental education level, year, and jurisdiction: Various years, 2003–2009–Continued

Parental education level, year, and jurisdiction	Percentage of students	Average scale score	Below Basic	At or above Basic	At or above Proficient	At Advanced
<b>Unknown</b>						
2003 Nation (public)	11	242	48	52	13	#
South Dakota	8	246	42	58	14	1
2005 Nation (public)	11	242	49	51	12	#
South Dakota	8	250	37	63	14	#
2007 Nation (public)	11	243	47	53	12	1
South Dakota	9	249	38	62	15	#
2009 Nation (public)	11	243	47	53	13	#
South Dakota	8	252	34	66	15	#

# Rounds to zero.

\* Value is significantly different ( $p < .05$ ) from the value for the same jurisdiction and student group in 2009.

NOTE: The NAEP grade 8 reading scale ranges from 0 to 500. Achievement levels correspond to the following points on the NAEP reading scales: below *Basic*, 242 or lower; *Basic*, 243–280; *Proficient*, 281–322; and *Advanced*, 323 and above. At or above *Basic* includes *Basic*, *Proficient*, and *Advanced*. At or above *Proficient* includes *Proficient* and *Advanced*. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), various years, 2003–2009 Reading Assessments.

## A More Inclusive NAEP: Students With Disabilities and English Language Learners

To ensure that the samples are representative, NAEP has established policies and procedures to maximize the inclusion of all students in the assessment. Every effort is made to ensure that all selected students who are capable of participating meaningfully in the assessment are assessed. While some students with disabilities (SD) and/or English language learners (ELL) can be assessed without any special procedures, others require accommodations to participate in NAEP. Still other SD and/or ELL students selected by NAEP may not be able to participate. Local school staff who are familiar with these students are asked a series of questions to help them decide whether each student should participate in the assessment and whether the student needs accommodations.

Within any assessment year, exclusion and accommodation rates may vary across jurisdictions. In addition, exclusion and accommodation rates may increase or decrease between assessment administrations, making it difficult to interpret comparisons over time within jurisdictions. Since SD and/or ELL students tend to score below average on assessments, the exclusion of students from these groups may result in a higher average score than if those students had taken the assessment. On the other hand, providing appropriate testing accommodations (e.g., providing extended time for some SD and/or ELL students to take the assessment) removes barriers that would otherwise prevent them from demonstrating their knowledge and skills.

Prior to 1998, testing accommodations were not provided for students with special needs in NAEP state reading assessments. For 1998, results are displayed for both the sample in which accommodations were permitted and the sample in which they were not permitted. Subsequent assessment results were based on the more inclusive samples.

Tables 8-A and 8-B display data for 4<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> grade students in South Dakota who were identified as SD and/or ELL, by whether they were excluded, assessed with accommodations, or assessed under standard conditions, as a percent of all 4<sup>th</sup> or 8<sup>th</sup> grade students in the state.

Tables 9-A and 9-B show the percentages of students assessed in South Dakota by disability status and their performance on the NAEP assessment in terms of average scale scores and percentages performing below *Basic*, at or above *Basic*, at or above *Proficient*, and at *Advanced* for grades 4 and 8 .

Tables 10-A and 10-B present the percentages of students assessed in South Dakota by ELL status, their average scale scores, and their performance in terms of the percentages below *Basic*, the percentages at or above *Basic*, at or above *Proficient*, and at *Advanced* for grades 4 and 8 .

Tables 11-A and 11-B present the total number of grades 4 and 8 students assessed in each of the participating states and the percentage of students sampled who were excluded.

# NAEP 2009 Reading Report for South Dakota (Embargoed)

## The Nation's Report Card 2009 State Assessment

**Table  
8-A**

Fourth-grade public school students identified as students with disabilities (SD) and/or English language learners (ELL) in NAEP reading, by assessment year and testing status, as a percentage of all students: Various years, 2003–2009

Year and testing status		SD and/or ELL		SD		ELL	
		South Dakota	Nation (public)	South Dakota	Nation (public)	South Dakota	Nation (public)
2003	<b>Identified</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>
	Excluded	4	6	4	5	1	2
	Assessed without accommodations	8	10	6	4	2	7
	Assessed with accommodations	5	5	4	5	2	1
2005	<b>Identified</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>
	Excluded	5	7	4	5	1	2
	Assessed without accommodations	8	10	6	4	2	7
	Assessed with accommodations	5	7	4	5	1	2
2007	<b>Identified</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>
	Excluded	6	6	6	5	1	2
	Assessed without accommodations	9	10	6	3	3	7
	Assessed with accommodations	4	7	4	6	#	2
2009	<b>Identified</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>
	Excluded	6	5	6	4	1	2
	Assessed without accommodations	7	9	6	3	1	6
	Assessed with accommodations	3	9	3	7	#	3

# Rounds to zero.

NOTE: Students identified as both SD and ELL were counted only once under the combined SD and/or ELL category, but were counted separately under the SD and ELL categories. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), various years, 2003–2009 Reading Assessments.

# NAEP 2009 Reading Report for South Dakota (Embargoed)

## The Nation's Report Card 2009 State Assessment

**Table  
8-B**

Eighth-grade public school students identified as students with disabilities (SD) and/or English language learners (ELL) in NAEP reading, by assessment year and testing status, as a percentage of all students: Various years, 2003–2009

Year and testing status		SD and/or ELL		SD		ELL	
		South Dakota	Nation (public)	South Dakota	Nation (public)	South Dakota	Nation (public)
2003	<b>Identified</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>
	Excluded	3	5	3	4	#	2
	Assessed without accommodations	6	8	4	5	2	4
	Assessed with accommodations	4	5	3	5	1	1
2005	<b>Identified</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
	Excluded	3	5	3	4	#	1
	Assessed without accommodations	5	7	4	3	1	4
	Assessed with accommodations	4	6	4	6	#	1
2007	<b>Identified</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>
	Excluded	6	5	6	5	#	2
	Assessed without accommodations	3	7	2	3	1	4
	Assessed with accommodations	4	7	4	6	#	1
2009	<b>Identified</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
	Excluded	4	4	4	4	1	1
	Assessed without accommodations	4	6	2	2	1	3
	Assessed with accommodations	4	8	4	7	#	1

# Rounds to zero.

NOTE: Students identified as both SD and ELL were counted only once under the combined SD and/or ELL category, but were counted separately under the SD and ELL categories. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), various years, 2003–2009 Reading Assessments.

# NAEP 2009 Reading Report for South Dakota (Embargoed)

## The Nation's Report Card 2009 State Assessment

**Table  
9-A**

Percentage of fourth-grade public school students, average scale score, and percentage at or above achievement levels in NAEP reading, by students with disabilities (SD) status, year, and jurisdiction: Various years, 2003–2009

SD status, year, and jurisdiction		Percentage of students	Average scale score	Below Basic	At or above Basic	At or above Proficient	At Advanced
<b>SD</b>							
2003	Nation (public)	10*	184*	71*	29*	9*	1*
	South Dakota	11	192	65	35	11	1
2005	Nation (public)	10*	190	67	33	11	2
	South Dakota	11*	192	66	34	11	1
2007	Nation (public)	10*	190	64	36	13	2
	South Dakota	10	202	54	46	17	3
2009	Nation (public)	10	189	66	34	12	2
	South Dakota	9	200	55	45	17	3
<b>Not SD</b>							
2003	Nation (public)	90*	220*	35*	65*	32*	8
	South Dakota	89	226	27	73	36	8
2005	Nation (public)	90*	220*	34*	66*	32*	7
	South Dakota	89*	226	26	74	36	7
2007	Nation (public)	90*	223	31	69	34	8
	South Dakota	90	226	26	74	36	7
2009	Nation (public)	90	223	31	69	34	8
	South Dakota	91	224	28	72	34	7

\* Value is significantly different ( $p < .05$ ) from the value for the same jurisdiction and student group in 2009.

NOTE: The NAEP grade 4 reading scale ranges from 0 to 500. Achievement levels correspond to the following points on the NAEP reading scales: below *Basic*, 207 or lower; *Basic*, 208–237; *Proficient*, 238–267; and *Advanced*, 268 and above. At or above *Basic* includes *Basic*, *Proficient*, and *Advanced*. At or above *Proficient* includes *Proficient* and *Advanced*. Performance comparisons may be affected by differences in exclusion rates for students with disabilities in the NAEP samples and by differences in sample sizes. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), various years, 2003–2009 Reading Assessments.

# NAEP 2009 Reading Report for South Dakota (Embargoed)

## The Nation's Report Card 2009 State Assessment

**Table  
9-B**

Percentage of eighth-grade public school students, average scale score, and percentage at or above achievement levels in NAEP reading, by students with disabilities (SD) status, year, and jurisdiction: Various years, 2003–2009

SD status, year, and jurisdiction		Percentage of students	Average scale score	Below Basic	At or above Basic	At or above Proficient	At Advanced
<b>SD</b>							
2003	Nation (public)	10*	224*	68*	32*	5*	#
	South Dakota	8	231	66	34	4	#
2005	Nation (public)	9	226*	67*	33*	6*	#
	South Dakota	8*	228	68	32	3	#
2007	Nation (public)	9*	226*	66*	34*	7	#
	South Dakota	6	230	62	38	6	#
2009	Nation (public)	10	229	63	37	8	#
	South Dakota	6	232	63	37	4	#
<b>Not SD</b>							
2003	Nation (public)	90*	266	23	77	33	3
	South Dakota	92	273	15	85	41	3*
2005	Nation (public)	91	264*	25*	75*	31*	3
	South Dakota	92*	272	13	87	38	2
2007	Nation (public)	91*	265*	24*	76*	31*	3
	South Dakota	94	272	14	86	39	2
2009	Nation (public)	90	266	22	78	33	3
	South Dakota	94	273	12	88	39	2

# Rounds to zero.

\* Value is significantly different ( $p < .05$ ) from the value for the same jurisdiction and student group in 2009.

NOTE: The NAEP grade 8 reading scale ranges from 0 to 500. Achievement levels correspond to the following points on the NAEP reading scales: below *Basic*, 242 or lower; *Basic*, 243–280; *Proficient*, 281–322; and *Advanced*, 323 and above. At or above *Basic* includes *Basic*, *Proficient*, and *Advanced*. At or above *Proficient* includes *Proficient* and *Advanced*. Performance comparisons may be affected by differences in exclusion rates for students with disabilities in the NAEP samples and by differences in sample sizes. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), various years, 2003–2009 Reading Assessments.

# NAEP 2009 Reading Report for South Dakota (Embargoed)

## The Nation's Report Card 2009 State Assessment

**Table  
10-A**

Percentage of fourth-grade public school students, average scale score, and percentage at or above achievement levels in NAEP reading, by English language learner (ELL) status, year, and jurisdiction: Various years, 2003–2009

ELL status, year, and jurisdiction		Percentage of students	Average scale score	Below Basic	At or above Basic	At or above Proficient	At Advanced
<b>ELL</b>							
2003	Nation (public)	8	186	72	28	7	1
	South Dakota	4*	180	79	21	5	#
2005	Nation (public)	9	187	73	27	7	1
	South Dakota	3*	178	85	15	2	1
2007	Nation (public)	9	188	70	30	7	1
	South Dakota	3*	195	63	37	8	1
2009	Nation (public)	9	188	71	29	6	#
	South Dakota	1	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
<b>Not ELL</b>							
2003	Nation (public)	92	219*	35*	65*	32*	8
	South Dakota	96*	224	29	71	35	8
2005	Nation (public)	91	220*	34*	66*	32*	7
	South Dakota	97*	224	29	71	34	6
2007	Nation (public)	91	223	31	69	34	8
	South Dakota	97*	224	28	72	35	7
2009	Nation (public)	91	223	31	69	34	8
	South Dakota	99	223	30	70	33	7

# Rounds to zero.

‡ Reporting standards not met.

\* Value is significantly different ( $p < .05$ ) from the value for the same jurisdiction and student group in 2009.

NOTE: The NAEP grade 4 reading scale ranges from 0 to 500. Achievement levels correspond to the following points on the NAEP reading scales: below *Basic*, 207 or lower; *Basic*, 208–237; *Proficient*, 238–267; and *Advanced*, 268 and above. At or above *Basic* includes *Basic*, *Proficient*, and *Advanced*. At or above *Proficient* includes *Proficient* and *Advanced*. Performance comparisons may be affected by differences in exclusion rates for English language learners in the NAEP samples and by differences in sample sizes. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), various years, 2003–2009 Reading Assessments.

**Table  
10-B**

Percentage of eighth-grade public school students, average scale score, and percentage at or above achievement levels in NAEP reading, by English language learner (ELL) status, year, and jurisdiction: Various years, 2003–2009

ELL status, year, and jurisdiction		Percentage of students	Average scale score	Below Basic	At or above Basic	At or above Proficient	At Advanced
<b>ELL</b>							
2003	Nation (public)	5	222	71	29	5 *	#
	South Dakota	2	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
2005	Nation (public)	5	224 *	71 *	29 *	4 *	#
	South Dakota	2	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
2007	Nation (public)	6	222 *	71 *	29 *	4	#
	South Dakota	1	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
2009	Nation (public)	5	219	75	25	3	#
	South Dakota	1	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
<b>Not ELL</b>							
2003	Nation (public)	95	263 *	25 *	75 *	31	3
	South Dakota	98	271	17	83	40	3 *
2005	Nation (public)	95	262 *	27 *	73 *	30 *	3
	South Dakota	98	269	17	83	36	2
2007	Nation (public)	94	263 *	25 *	75 *	31 *	2
	South Dakota	99	270	16	84	37	2
2009	Nation (public)	95	265	24	76	32	3
	South Dakota	99	270	15	85	37	2

# Rounds to zero.

‡ Reporting standards not met.

\* Value is significantly different ( $p < .05$ ) from the value for the same jurisdiction and student group in 2009.

NOTE: The NAEP grade 8 reading scale ranges from 0 to 500. Achievement levels correspond to the following points on the NAEP reading scales: below *Basic*, 242 or lower; *Basic*, 243–280; *Proficient*, 281–322; and *Advanced*, 323 and above. At or above *Basic* includes *Basic*, *Proficient*, and *Advanced*. At or above *Proficient* includes *Proficient* and *Advanced*. Performance comparisons may be affected by differences in exclusion rates for English language learners in the NAEP samples and by differences in sample sizes. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), various years, 2003–2009 Reading Assessments.

# NAEP 2009 Reading Report for South Dakota (Embargoed)

## The Nation's Report Card 2009 State Assessment

**Table  
11-A**

Number of fourth-grade public school students assessed in NAEP reading and weighted percentage excluded, by state/jurisdiction: 2009

State/jurisdiction	Number assessed	Weighted percentage excluded
<b>Nation (public)</b>	<b>172,500</b>	<b>5</b>
Alabama	2,900	2
Alaska	2,800	3
Arizona	3,200	4
Arkansas	3,000	1
California	8,000	3
Colorado	2,900	3
Connecticut	2,900	4
Delaware	2,900	8
Florida	5,000	5
Georgia	4,200	5
Hawaii	3,000	2
Idaho	3,200	3
Illinois	4,400	4
Indiana	3,000	5
Iowa	3,000	5
Kansas	3,200	6
Kentucky	3,900	8
Louisiana	3,200	2
Maine	2,900	4
Maryland	3,400	11
Massachusetts	3,900	5
Michigan	3,700	4
Minnesota	3,600	3
Mississippi	3,100	1
Missouri	2,900	4
Montana	2,900	4
Nebraska	3,300	5
Nevada	3,200	4
New Hampshire	2,900	3
New Jersey	2,900	9
New Mexico	2,900	7
New York	4,200	5
North Carolina	4,800	3
North Dakota	2,100	8
Ohio	3,600	6
Oklahoma	3,000	7
Oregon	3,100	4
Pennsylvania	3,900	3
Rhode Island	2,700	4
South Carolina	3,100	5
South Dakota	2,900	6
Tennessee	3,000	9
Texas	6,000	9
Utah	3,500	6
Vermont	2,900	4
Virginia	3,100	4
Washington	3,400	4
West Virginia	3,000	2
Wisconsin	4,100	4
Wyoming	2,200	2
Other jurisdictions		
District of Columbia	1,800	11
DoDEA <sup>1</sup>	2,200	6

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

NOTE: The number of students assessed is rounded to the nearest hundred.

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

# NAEP 2009 Reading Report for South Dakota (Embargoed)

## The Nation's Report Card 2009 State Assessment

**Table  
11-B**

Number of eighth-grade public school students assessed in NAEP reading and weighted percentage excluded, by state/jurisdiction: 2009

State/jurisdiction	Number assessed	Weighted percentage excluded
<b>Nation (public)</b>	<b>155,400</b>	<b>4</b>
Alabama	2,700	2
Alaska	2,500	2
Arizona	2,800	3
Arkansas	2,700	2
California	7,200	2
Colorado	2,800	3
Connecticut	2,800	3
Delaware	2,800	5
Florida	4,200	4
Georgia	3,500	4
Hawaii	2,900	2
Idaho	3,000	2
Illinois	4,100	4
Indiana	2,700	5
Iowa	2,600	4
Kansas	2,700	5
Kentucky	3,500	7
Louisiana	2,600	2
Maine	2,700	4
Maryland	3,200	9
Massachusetts	3,600	5
Michigan	3,300	4
Minnesota	2,900	3
Mississippi	2,800	2
Missouri	2,700	3
Montana	2,600	4
Nebraska	2,600	6
Nevada	2,900	3
New Hampshire	2,500	4
New Jersey	2,700	7
New Mexico	2,500	6
New York	3,700	7
North Carolina	4,500	2
North Dakota	2,100	8
Ohio	3,400	7
Oklahoma	2,700	5
Oregon	2,900	3
Pennsylvania	3,500	3
Rhode Island	2,700	3
South Carolina	2,700	6
South Dakota	2,800	4
Tennessee	2,800	7
Texas	5,700	5
Utah	2,800	5
Vermont	2,900	3
Virginia	2,800	4
Washington	2,800	3
West Virginia	2,900	2
Wisconsin	3,400	5
Wyoming	1,900	3
Other jurisdictions		
District of Columbia	1,600	12
DoDEA <sup>1</sup>	1,600	4

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

NOTE: The number of students assessed is rounded to the nearest hundred.

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

## Where to Find More Information

### The NAEP Reading Assessment

The latest news about the NAEP 2009 reading assessment and the national results can be found on the NAEP website at <http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/reading/results/>. The individual snapshot reports for each participating state and other jurisdictions are also available in the state results section of the website at <http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/states/>.

*The Nation's Report Card: Reading 2009* may be ordered or downloaded at the NAEP website.

The *Reading Framework for the 2009 National Assessment of Educational Progress*, on which this assessment is based, is available at the National Assessment Governing Board website at <http://www.nagb.org/publications/frameworks/reading09.pdf>

### The NAEP Data Explorer (NDE)

The interactive database at <http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/naepdata/> includes student, teacher, and school variables for all participating states and other jurisdictions, the nation, and the four regions. Data tables are also available for each jurisdiction, with all background questions cross-tabulated with the major demographic variables. Users can design and create tables and can perform tests of statistical significance at this website.

### Technical Documentation on the Web (TDW)

Technical documentation section of the NAEP website <http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/tdw/> contains information about the technical procedures and methods of NAEP. The TDW site is organized by topic (from Item Development through Analysis and Scaling) with subtopics, including information specific to a particular assessment. The content is written for researchers and assumes knowledge of educational measurement and testing.

### Publications on the inclusion of students with disabilities and English language learners

References for a variety of research publications related to the assessment of students with special needs may be found at <http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/about/inclusion.asp#research>.

### To order publications

Recent NAEP publications related to reading are listed on the reading page of the NAEP website and are available electronically. Publications can also be ordered from

Education Publications Center (ED Pubs)  
U.S. Department of Education  
P.O. Box 22207  
Alexandria, VA 22304

Call toll free: 1-877-4ED-Pubs (1-877-433-7827)  
TTY/TDD: 1-877-576-7734  
FAX: 1-301-470-1244  
Order online at: <http://www.edpubs.gov>.

<p>The NAEP State Report Generator was developed for the NAEP 2009 reports by Phillip Leung, Bobby Rampey, Rebecca Moran, Patricia Donahue, Rick Hasney, and Ming Kuang.</p>
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## What is the Nation's Report Card™?

The Nation's Report Card™ informs the public about the academic achievement of elementary and secondary students in the United States. Report cards communicate the findings of the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), a continuing and nationally representative measure of achievement in various subjects over time.

Since 1969, NAEP assessments have been conducted periodically in reading, mathematics, science, writing, U.S. history, civics, geography, and other subjects. NAEP collects and reports information on student performance at the national, state, and local levels, making the assessment an integral part of our nation's evaluation of the condition and progress of education. Only academic achievement data and related background information are collected. The privacy of individual students and their families is protected.

NAEP is a congressionally authorized project of the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) within the Institute of Education Sciences of the U.S. Department of Education. The Commissioner of Education Statistics is responsible for carrying out the NAEP project. The National Assessment Governing Board oversees and sets policy for NAEP.

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