Facts \& Figures from the Colorado Literacy Research Initiative

## Parents' Education Levels Consistently Predict Students' Reading \& Math Scores, 1980-2004

## Chart 1. Trend in Average Reading Scale Scores for Students Age 13 by Parents' <br> Highest Level of Education, 1980-2004



Parents' Highest Level of Education

For the same interval, the trends for average math scores of students ages 13 and 17 differ dramatically. For 13 year olds, average math scores rose significantly, while for 17 year olds, they were static. (See Charts 3 and 4.)

The impact of parents' highest levels of education on both reading and math scores for both age groups is powerful and consistent. The higher the parents' education level, the higher the average test scores. In 2004, there were 30 -point gaps in reading and math scores between 13 year olds whose parents graduated from college and their counterparts whose parents did not complete high school. For 17 year olds, these gaps grow to 40 points.

From 1980 to 2004, there were no statistically significant changes in the average reading scores of students ages 13 and 17. (See Charts 1 and 2.) There was only one exception: Average reading scores of 17 year olds with parents with some education after high school were lower in 2004 than in 1980.


Colorado Literacy Research Initiative (CLRI)
CARE-Adult Education \& Family Literacy
201 East Colfax Avenue - Denver, Colorado 80203-1799
(303) 866-6737 - fax (303) 866-6940
website http://www.literacyresearch.org - © 2005

## Chart 2. Trends in Average Reading Scale Scores for Students Age 17 by Parents' Highest Level of Education, 1980-2004



Parents' Highest Level of Education

Chart 3. Trends in Average Math Scale Scores for Students Age 13 by Parents' Highest Level of Education, 1980-2004


Chart 4. Trends in Average Math Scale Scores for Students Age 17 by Parents' Highest Level of Education


Parents' Highest Level of Education

These findings indicate that academic success is a generational phenomenon. To whatever extent parents do not attain higher levels of education themselves, the odds increase dramatically that their children will not experience academic success either.

This powerful relationship between the educational successes of one generation and the next is precisely why adult education and family literacy programs play such a critical role in ensuring that no child is left behind.

## SOURCES

- 2004 Long-Term Trend Assessment Results. The Nation's Report Card. Available at http://nces.ed.gov/nationsr eportcard/Itt/results2004/su b-reading-pared.asp and http://nces.ed.gov/nationsr eportcard/ltt/results2004/su b-math-pared.asp.


## CONTACT I NFORMATI ON

For more information about this study or other projects of the Colorado Literacy Research Initiative, contact: Keith Curry Lance, Colorado Department of Education, 201 E . Colfax Ave., Suite 309, Denver, CO 80203, (303) 866-6737, fax (303) 8666940, e-mail lance_k@cde.state.co.us.

