

Key Findings

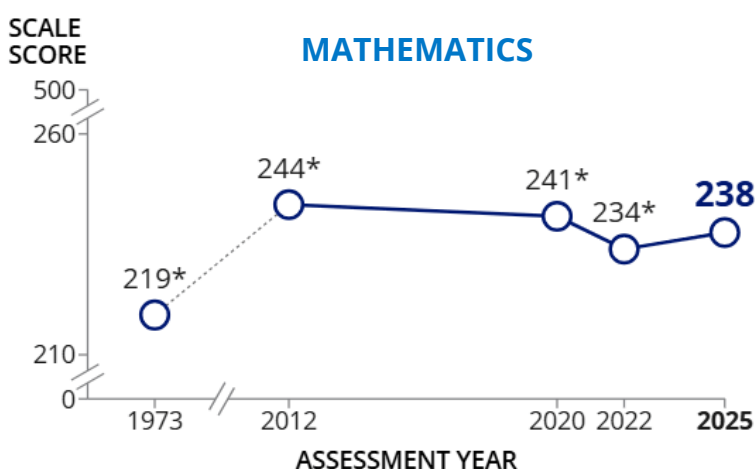
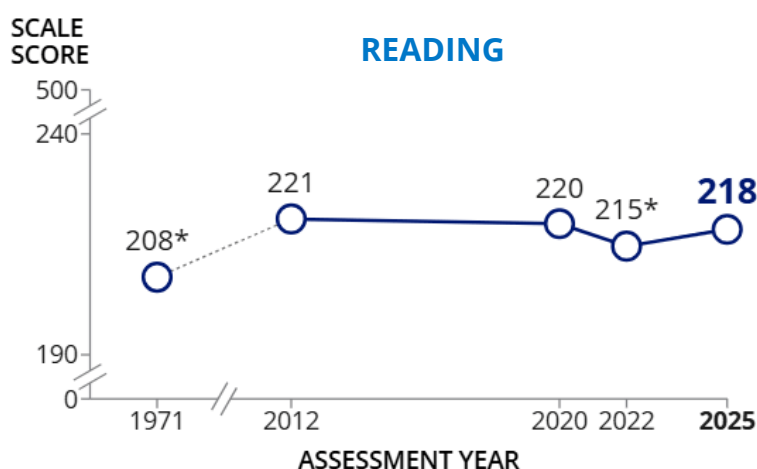
2025 Long-Term Trend Assessments

Scores for 9-year-olds improved in reading and mathematics in 2025, while scores for 13-year-olds showed no significant change



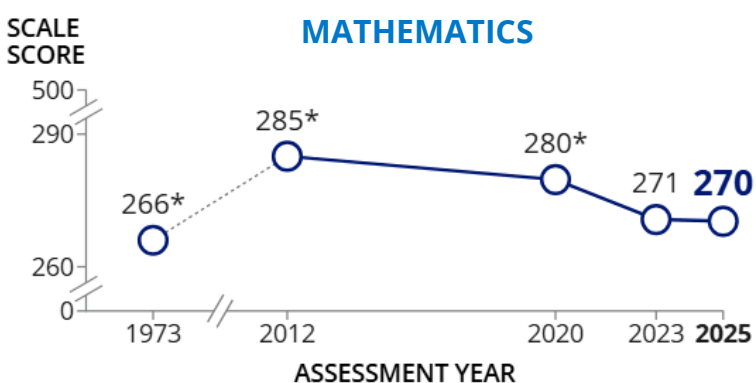
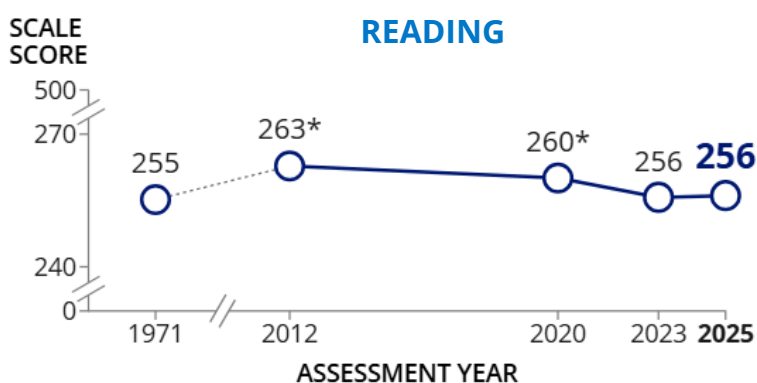
1 Score gains for 9-year-olds compared to 2022

AGE 9



2 No significant score changes for 13-year-olds compared to 2023

AGE 13



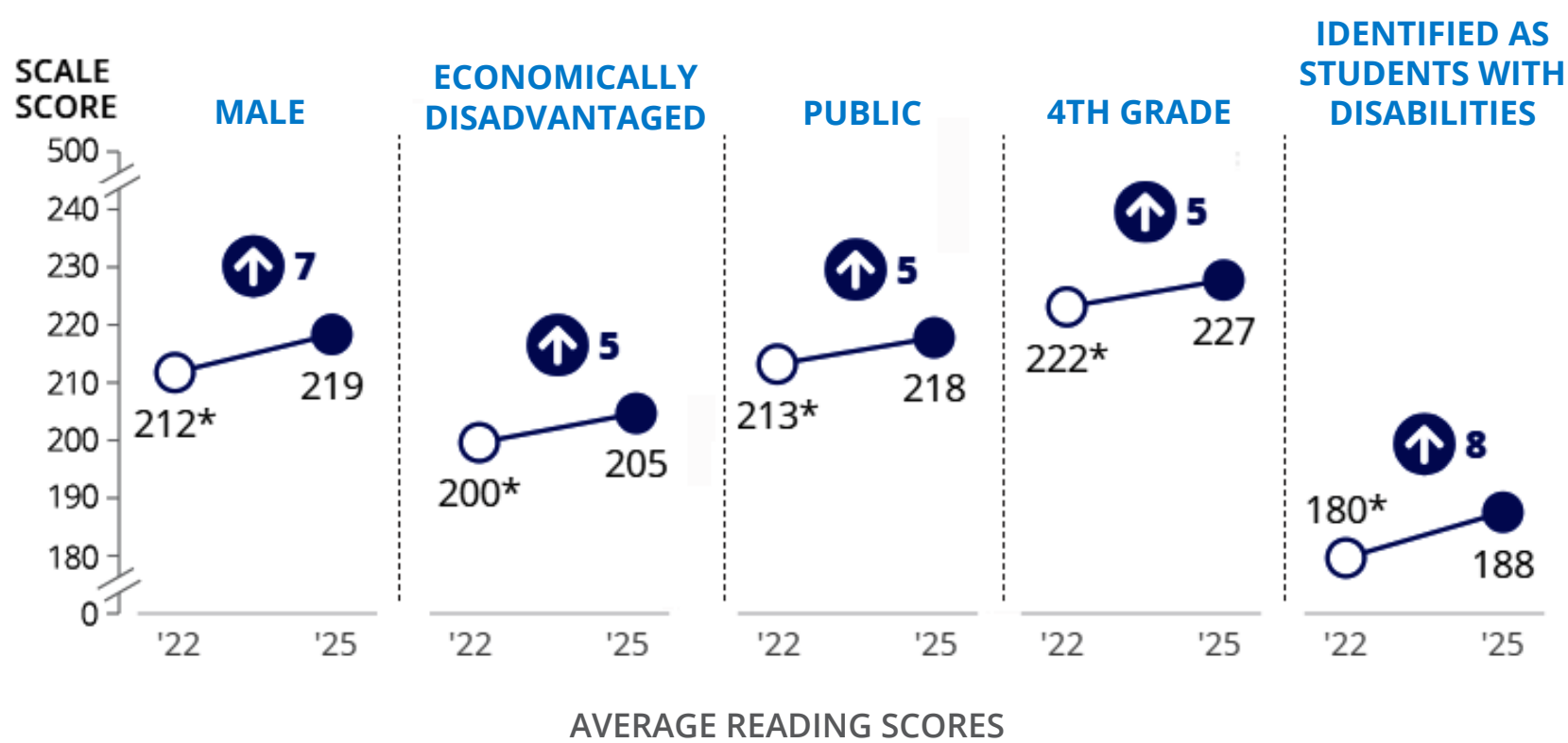
3 Little to no significant growth in LTT reading since 1971

4 LTT mathematics performance lower than a decade ago

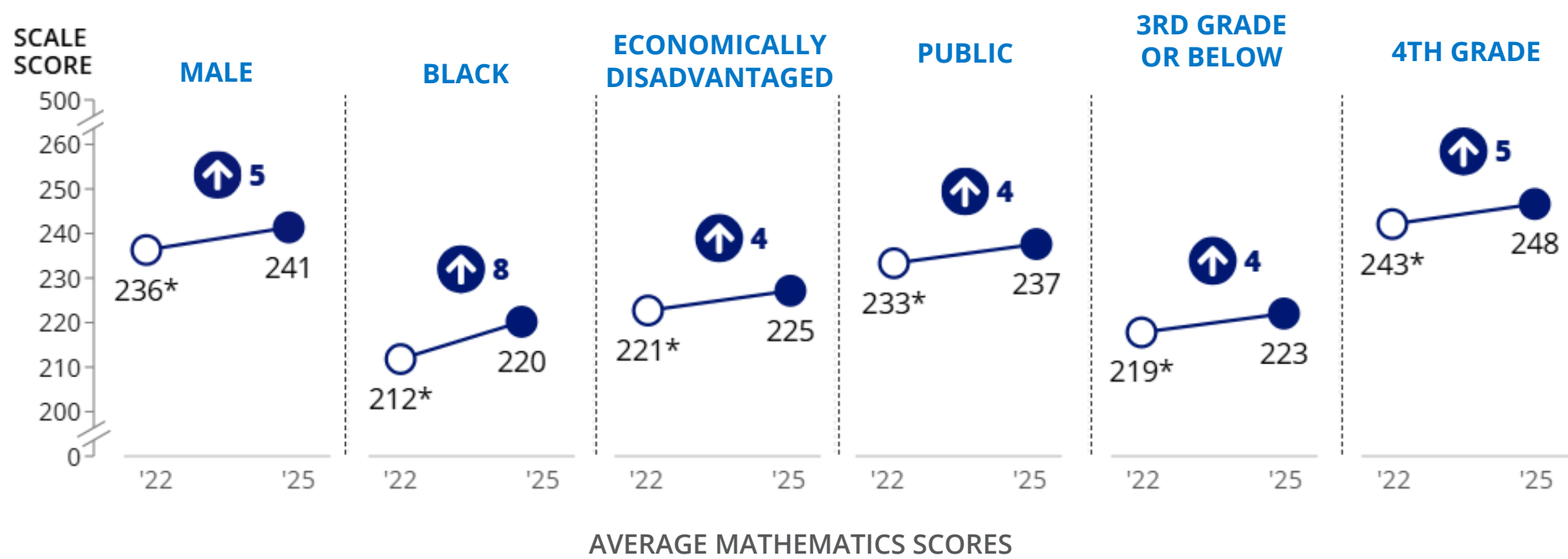
* Significantly different ($p < .05$) from 2025.

Score gains for age 9 seen in several student groups

- Average reading scores increased for 9-year-olds in the following student groups compared to 2022:



- Average mathematics scores increased for 9-year-olds in the following student groups compared to 2022:



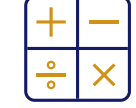
* Significantly different ($p < .05$) from 2025.

Percentage of students at or above each performance level

READING

	Level 150 Carry Out Simple, Discrete Reading Tasks	Level 200 Demonstrate Partially Developed Skills and Understanding	Level 250 Interrelate Ideas and Make Generalizations	Level 300 Understand Complicated Information
AGE 9	94%	71%	21%	
AGE 13		91%	58%	13%

MATHEMATICS

	Level 150 Simple Arithmetic Facts	Level 200 Beginning Skills and Understandings	Level 250 Numerical Operations and Beginning Problem Solving	Level 300 Moderately Complex Procedures and Reasoning
AGE 9	98%	84%	40%	
AGE 13		93%	70%	26%

What changes do we see in learning contexts?

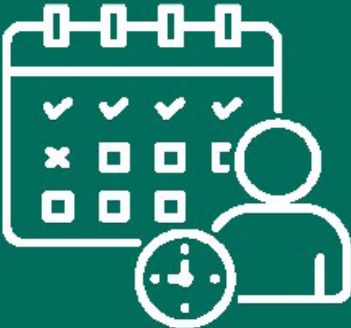
Lower percentages of students reported reading for fun almost daily in 2025 than in 1984

	AGE 9	AGE 13
1984	53%	35%
2025	37%	14%

Lower percentage of age 13 students reported taking algebra in

2025 (23%)
than in
2012 (34%)

Attendance improved in 2025, but has not returned to 2020 or 2012 levels



What is the long-term trend assessment?

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) administered the NAEP long-term trend (LTT) **reading** and **mathematics** assessments to **9-year-old students** from January to March and **13-year-old students** from October to December of the 2024–2025 school year. Previous assessments were conducted in 2022 at age 9 and in 2023 at age 13.

The LTT reading assessment was first administered in 1971, and mathematics was tested for the first time in 1973.

Students take the LTT assessments on paper, not in a digital form like other NAEP assessments.

LTT assessment content has remained consistent over the years, allowing comparisons of student performance across more than five decades. A companion survey captured students' and administrators' perspectives on learning and teaching.

Explore the 2025 long-term trend report

Scan the QR code to explore the 2025 long-term trend assessment results in reading and mathematics. Access additional findings on overall performance trends, results by selected percentiles and student groups, and survey data on student learning experiences.

