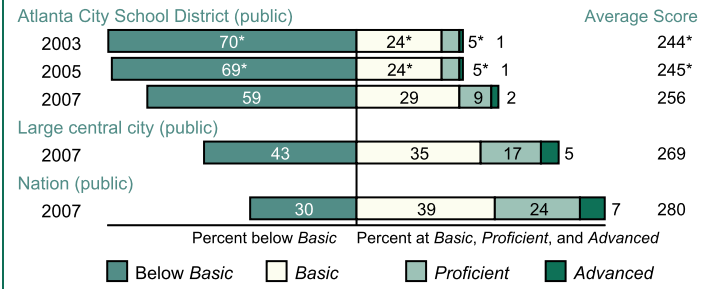


The National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) assesses mathematics on a 0-500 point scale. In 2007, Atlanta City School District was one of eleven urban districts that voluntarily participated in the NAEP mathematics assessment on a trial basis.

Overall Mathematics Results for Atlanta

- In 2007, the average scale score for eighth-grade students in Atlanta was 256. This was higher than their average score in 2005 (245) and was higher than their average score in 2003 (244).¹
- Atlanta's average score (256) in 2007 was lower than that of public schools in large central cities² (269).
- The percentage of students in Atlanta who performed at or above the NAEP *Proficient* level was 11 percent in 2007. This percentage was greater than that in 2005 (7 percent) and was greater than that in 2003 (6 percent).
- The percentage of students in Atlanta who performed at or above the NAEP *Basic* level was 41 percent in 2007. This percentage was greater than that in 2005 (31 percent) and was greater than that in 2003 (30 percent).

Percentages at NAEP Achievement Levels and Average Score



NOTE: The NAEP grade 8 mathematics achievement levels correspond to the following scale points: Below *Basic*, 261 or lower; *Basic*, 262–298; *Proficient*, 299–332; *Advanced*, 333 or above.

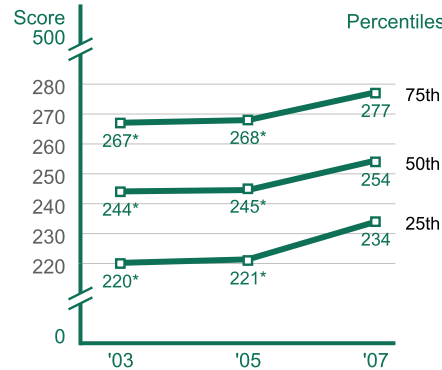
Performance of NAEP Reporting Groups in Atlanta: 2007

Reporting groups	Percent of students ³	Average score	Percent below <i>Basic</i>	Percent of students at or above <i>Basic</i>	Percent <i>Proficient</i>	Percent <i>Advanced</i>
Male	51	254 ↑	63	37	11	2
Female	49	259 ↑	56 ↓	44 ↑	12 ↑	1
White	4	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Black	92	253 ↑	62 ↓	38 ↑	8 ↑	1
Hispanic	3	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Asian/Pacific Islander	#	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
American Indian/Alaska Native	#	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Eligible for National School Lunch Program	80	251 ↑	65 ↓	35 ↑	7 ↑	1
Not eligible for National School Lunch Program	19	277 ↑	36	64	28	6

Average Score Gaps Between Selected Groups

- In 2007, male students in Atlanta had an average score that was lower than that of female students by 6 points. In 2003, there was no significant difference between the average score of male and female students.
- Data are not reported for White students in 2007, because reporting standards were not met. Therefore, the performance gap results with Black students are not reported.
- Data are not reported for White and Hispanic students in 2007, because reporting standards were not met. Therefore, the performance gap results with Hispanic students are not reported.
- In 2007, students who were eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch, a proxy for poverty, had an average score that was lower than that of students who were not eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch by 26 points. In 2003, the average score for students who were eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch was lower than the score of those not eligible by 27 points.
- In 2007, the score gap between students at the 75th percentile and students at the 25th percentile was 43 points. In 2003, the score gap between students at the 75th percentile and students at the 25th percentile was 47 points.

Mathematics Scores at Selected Percentiles



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

Rounds to zero.

‡ Reporting standards not met.

* Significantly different from 2007.

↑ Significantly higher than 2005. ↓ Significantly lower than 2005.

¹ Comparisons (higher/lower/narrower/wider/not different) are based on statistical tests. The .05 level was used for testing statistical significance. Statistical comparisons are calculated on the basis of unrounded scale scores or percentages. Comparisons across jurisdictions and comparisons with the nation or within a jurisdiction across years may be affected by differences in exclusion rates for students with disabilities (SD) and English language learners (ELL). The exclusion rates for SD and ELL in Atlanta were 3 percent and "percentage rounds to zero" in 2007, respectively. For more information on NAEP significance testing see <http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/mathematics/interpret-results.asp#statistical>.

² "Large central city" includes public schools located in large central cities (population 250,000 or more) within metropolitan statistical areas as defined by the federal Office of Management and Budget. It is not synonymous with "inner city."

³ For comparison, non-White students comprised 77 percent of students in large central city public schools and 42 percent in public schools nationally at grade 8. Also, students eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch comprised 65 percent of students in large central city public schools and 41 percent in public schools nationally.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding and because the "Information not available" category for the National School Lunch Program, which provides free and reduced-price lunches, and the "Unclassified" category for race/ethnicity are not displayed. Visit <http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/mathematics/tuda.asp> for additional results and detailed information.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), various years, 2003–2007 Trial Urban District Mathematics Assessments.