

The National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) assesses writing for three purposes identified in the NAEP framework: narrative, informative, and persuasive. The NAEP writing scale ranges from 0 to 300. In 2007, Cleveland Municipal City School District was one of ten urban districts that voluntarily participated in the NAEP writing assessment on a trial basis.

Overall Writing Results for Cleveland		Percentages at NAEP Achievement Levels and Average Score																									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2007, the average scale score for eighth-grade students in Cleveland was 133. This was lower than the average score in the nation (154).¹ Cleveland's average score (133) in 2007 was lower than that of public schools in large central cities (145).² The percentage of students in Cleveland who performed at or above the NAEP <i>Proficient</i> level was 9 percent in 2007. This percentage was smaller than that in large central cities (22 percent). The percentage of students in Cleveland who performed at or above the NAEP <i>Basic</i> level was 77 percent in 2007. This percentage was smaller than that in large central cities (81 percent). 	<table border="1"> <caption>NAEP Achievement Levels and Average Score</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Jurisdiction</th> <th>Below Basic</th> <th>Basic</th> <th>Proficient</th> <th>Advanced</th> <th>Average Score</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cleveland Municipal City School District (public)</td> <td>23</td> <td>68</td> <td>9</td> <td>#</td> <td>133</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Large central city (public)</td> <td>19*</td> <td>59*</td> <td>21*</td> <td>1</td> <td>145*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nation (public)</td> <td>13*</td> <td>57*</td> <td>29*</td> <td>2</td> <td>154*</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Jurisdiction	Below Basic	Basic	Proficient	Advanced	Average Score	Cleveland Municipal City School District (public)	23	68	9	#	133	Large central city (public)	19*	59*	21*	1	145*	Nation (public)	13*	57*	29*	2	154*
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Performance of NAEP Reporting Groups in Cleveland: 2007						
Reporting groups	Percent of students ³	Average score	Percent below Basic	Percent of students at or above Basic	Percent Proficient	Percent Advanced
Male	49	124↓	34↑	66↓	4↓	#
Female	51	143↓	13	87	13↓	#
White	14↓	142↓	14	86	13↓	#
Black	75↑	132↓	25	75	7↓	#
Hispanic	9↓	133	28	72	10	#
Asian/Pacific Islander	#	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
American Indian/Alaska Native	#	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Eligible for National School Lunch Program	100	133↓	23	77	9↓	#
Not eligible for National School Lunch Program	#	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡

Average Score Gaps Between Selected Groups		Writing Scores at Selected Percentiles: 2007																	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2007, male students in Cleveland had an average score that was lower than that of female students by 19 points. This performance gap was the same as that of the large central cities (19 points). In 2007, Black students had an average score that was not significantly different from that of White students (gap of 10 points). This performance gap was narrower than that of the large central cities (24 points). In 2007, Hispanic students had an average score that was not significantly different from that of White students (gap of 9 points). This performance gap was not significantly different from that of the large central cities (25 points). Data are not reported for students who were not eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch in Cleveland in 2007, because reporting standards were not met. Therefore, the performance gap results are not reported. In 2007, the score gap between students at the 75th percentile and students at the 25th percentile was 38 points. This performance gap was narrower than that of the large central cities (47 points). 	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Jurisdiction</th> <th>25th Percentile</th> <th>50th Percentile</th> <th>75th Percentile</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cleveland</td> <td>115</td> <td>135</td> <td>153</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Large central city (public)</td> <td>122*</td> <td>146*</td> <td>169*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nation (public)</td> <td>132*</td> <td>156*</td> <td>178*</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Jurisdiction	25 th Percentile	50 th Percentile	75 th Percentile	Cleveland	115	135	153	Large central city (public)	122*	146*	169*	Nation (public)	132*	156*	178*
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Rounds to zero. ‡ Reporting standards not met.
 * Significantly different from Cleveland. † Significantly higher than large central cities. ‡ Significantly lower than large central cities.
¹ Comparisons (higher/lower/narrower/wider/not different) are based on statistical tests. The .05 level with appropriate adjustments for multiple comparisons 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 Cleveland were 10 percent and 2 percent in 2007, respectively. For more information on NAEP significance testing, see <http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/writing/interpret-results.asp#statistical>.
² "Large central city" includes public schools located in large central cities (population 250,000 or more) within a U.S. Census Bureau-defined Core-Based Statistical Area. 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 64 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://nationsreportcard.gov/writing_2007/ 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), 2007 Trial Urban District Writing Assessment.