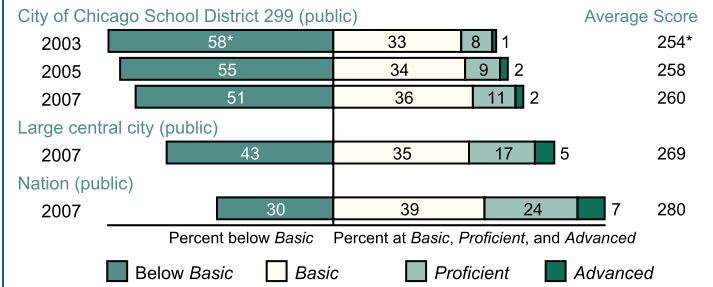


The National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) assesses mathematics on a 0-500 point scale. In 2007, City of Chicago School District 299 was one of eleven urban districts that voluntarily participated in the NAEP mathematics assessment on a trial basis.

**Overall Mathematics Results for Chicago**

- In 2007, the average scale score for eighth-grade students in Chicago was 260. This was not significantly different from their average score in 2005 (258) and was higher than their average score in 2003 (254).<sup>1</sup>
- Chicago's average score (260) in 2007 was lower than that of public schools in large central cities<sup>2</sup> (269).
- The percentage of students in Chicago who performed at or above the NAEP *Proficient* level was 13 percent in 2007. This percentage was not significantly different from that in 2005 (11 percent) and was not significantly different from that in 2003 (9 percent).
- The percentage of students in Chicago who performed at or above the NAEP *Basic* level was 49 percent in 2007. This percentage was not significantly different from that in 2005 (45 percent) and was greater than that in 2003 (42 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.

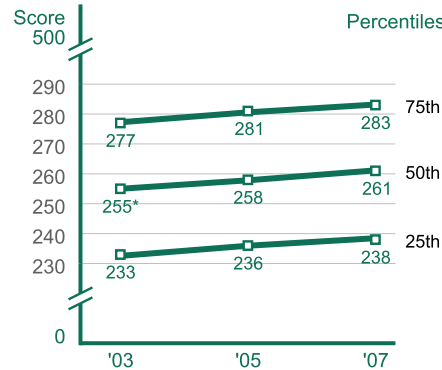
**Performance of NAEP Reporting Groups in Chicago: 2007**

Reporting groups	Percent of students <sup>3</sup>	Average score	Percent below <i>Basic</i>	Percent of students at or above		Percent <i>Advanced</i>
				<i>Basic</i>	<i>Proficient</i>	
Male	51	259	52	48	13	2
Female	49	261	50	50	12	2
White	11	287	21	79	35	7
Black	47	248	65	35	6	1
Hispanic	39	265	45	55	12	1
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
American Indian/Alaska Native	#	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Eligible for National School Lunch Program	84	257	55	45	10	1
Not eligible for National School Lunch Program	16	280	28	72	29	8

**Average Score Gaps Between Selected Groups**

- In 2007, male students in Chicago had an average score that was not significantly different from that of female students. In 2003, there was no significant difference between the average score of male and female students.
- In 2007, Black students had an average score that was lower than that of White students by 39 points. In 2003, the average score for Black students was lower than that of White students by 31 points.
- In 2007, Hispanic students had an average score that was lower than that of White students by 22 points. In 2003, the average score for Hispanic students was lower than that of White students by 17 points.
- 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 23 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 45 points. In 2003, the score gap between students at the 75th percentile and students at the 25th percentile was 45 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.

<sup>1</sup> 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 Chicago were 5 percent and 2 percent in 2007, respectively. For more information on NAEP significance testing see <http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/mathematics/interpret-results.asp#statistical>.

<sup>2</sup> "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."

<sup>3</sup> 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.