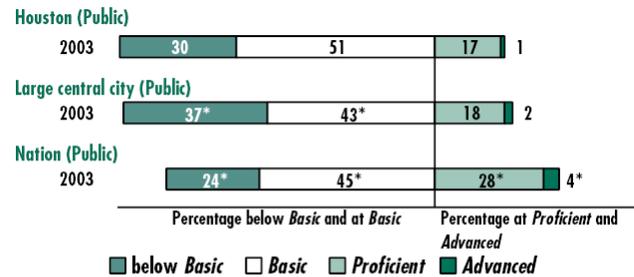


The National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) assesses mathematics on a 0-500 point scale. In 2003, Houston Independent School District was one of nine urban districts that voluntarily participated in the NAEP mathematics assessment on a trial basis.

### Overall Mathematics Results for Houston

- In 2003, the average scale score for fourth-grade students in Houston was 227. This was lower<sup>1</sup> than that of the nation's public schools (234).
- Houston's average score (227) in 2003 was not significantly different from that of public schools in large central cities<sup>2</sup> (224), and lower than that of Texas (237).
- The percentage of students in Houston who performed at or above the NAEP *Proficient* level was 18 percent in 2003. The percentage of students in Houston who performed at or above the *Basic* level was 70 percent.

### Student Percentage at NAEP Achievement Levels



NOTE: The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500, with the achievement levels corresponding to the following points: *Below Basic*, 213 or lower; *Basic*, 214-248; *Proficient*, 249-281; *Advanced*, 282 or above.

### Performance of NAEP Reporting Groups in Houston

Reporting groups	Percentage of students <sup>3</sup>	Average Score	Percentage of students at			
			Below <i>Basic</i>	<i>Basic</i>	<i>Proficient</i>	<i>Advanced</i>
Male	49	227 ↓	30 ↑	51 ↑	17 ↓	2 ↓
Female	51	227 ↓	31 ↑	52 ↑	16 ↓	1 ↓
White	7 ↓	254 ↑	4 ↓	34	55 ↑	7
Black	35 ↑	221 ↑	38 ↓	50 ↑	11	#
Hispanic	56 ↑	226 ↑	30 ↓	55 ↑	14	1
Asian/Pacific Islander	2 ↓	---	---	---	---	---
American Indian/Alaska Native	#	---	---	---	---	---
Free/reduced-price school lunch						
Eligible	76 ↑	223	34	53 ↑	12	1
Not eligible	21 ↓	239	18	45	33	4

### Average Score Gaps Between Selected Groups

- In 2003, male students in Houston had an average score that was not found to be significantly different from that of female students. In the Nation, male students had an average score that was higher than that of female students.
- In 2003, White students had an average score that was higher than that of Black students (33 points). This performance gap was not significantly different from that of the Nation (27 points).
- In 2003, White students had an average score that was higher than that of Hispanic students (28 points). This performance gap was wider than that of the Nation (21 points).
- In 2003, students who were not eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch had an average score that was higher than that of students who were eligible (15 points). This performance gap was narrower than that of the Nation (23 points).

### Mathematics Scale Scores at Selected Percentiles

	Scale Score Distribution		
	25 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	50 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	75 <sup>th</sup> Percentile
Houston	210 ↓	226 ↓	243 ↓
Large central city (Public)	204 ↓	224 ↓	245 ↓
Nation (Public)	215	235	254

An examination of scores at different percentiles on the 0-500 NAEP mathematics scale at each grade indicates how well students at lower, middle, and higher levels of the distribution performed. For example, the data above show that 75 percent of students in public schools nationally scored below 254, and 75 percent of students in Houston scored below 243.

# The estimate rounds to zero.

--- Reporting standards not met; sample size insufficient to permit a reliable estimate.

\* Significantly different from Houston.

↑ Significantly higher than, ↓ lower than appropriate subgroup in the nation (public).

<sup>1</sup> Comparisons (higher/lower/not different) are based on statistical tests. The .05 level was used for testing statistical significance. Performance comparisons may be affected by differences in exclusion rates for students with disabilities and limited-English-proficient students in the NAEP samples and changes in sample sizes. NAEP sample sizes have increased in 2003 compared to previous years, resulting in smaller detectable differences than in previous assessments.

<sup>2</sup> "Large central city" includes nationally representative public schools located in large central cities 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, minority students comprised 78 percent of students in large central city public schools and 42 percent in public schools nationally. Also, students eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch comprised 69 percent of students in large central city public schools and 44 percent in public schools nationally.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding, and because the "Information not available" category for Free/reduced-price lunch is not displayed. Statistical comparisons are calculated on the basis of unrounded scale scores or percentages.

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