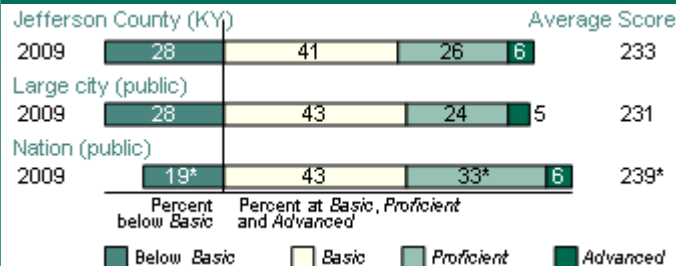


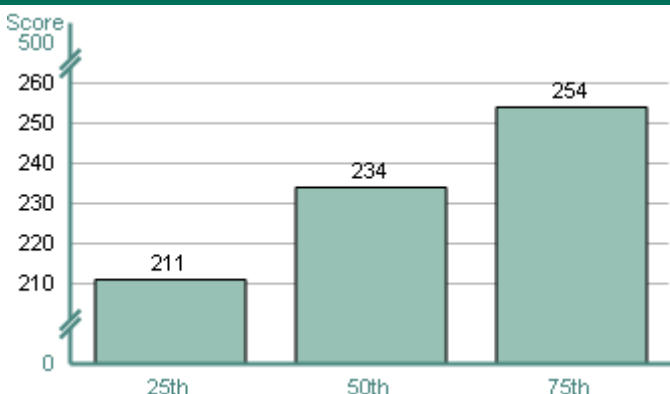
**Overall Results**

- In 2009, the average score of fourth-grade students in Jefferson County was 233. This was not significantly different from the average score of 231 for public school students in large cities.
- The percentage of students in Jefferson County who performed at or above the NAEP *Proficient* level was 31 percent in 2009. This percentage was not significantly different from that in large cities (29 percent).
- The percentage of students in Jefferson County who performed at or above the NAEP *Basic* level was 72 percent in 2009. This percentage was not significantly different from that in large cities (72 percent).

**Achievement-Level Percentages and Average Score Results**

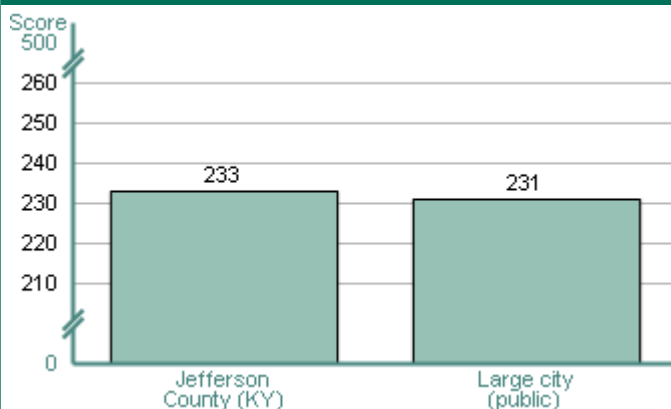


**Scores at Selected Percentiles**



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

**Average Scores for District and Large Cities**



**Results for Student Groups in 2009**

Reporting Groups	Percent of students	Avg. score	Percentages at or above		Percent at Advanced
			Basic	Proficient	
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	51	232	71	32	7
Female	49	233	74	30	5
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>					
White	5	243	84	44	8
Black	36	216	54	11	1
Hispanic	5	226	65	23	1
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	‡	‡	‡	‡
American Indian/Alaska Native	#	‡	‡	‡	‡
<b>National School Lunch Program</b>					
Eligible	6	221	60	16	1
Not eligible	40	250	90	54	13

# Rounds to zero.

‡ Reporting standards not met.

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/reduced-price lunches, and the "Unclassified" category for race/ethnicity are not displayed.

**Score Gaps for Student Groups**

- In 2009, female students in Jefferson County had an average score that was not significantly different from that of male students.
- In 2009, Black students had an average score that was 27 points lower than that of White students. This performance gap was not significantly different from that in large cities (31 points).
- In 2009, Hispanic students had an average score that was 17 points lower than that of White students. This performance gap was not significantly different from that in large cities (24 points).
- In 2009, students who were eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch, an indicator of low income, had an average score that was 29 points lower than that of students who were not eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch. This performance gap was wider than that in large cities (23 points).

NOTE: 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), 2009 Mathematics Assessment.