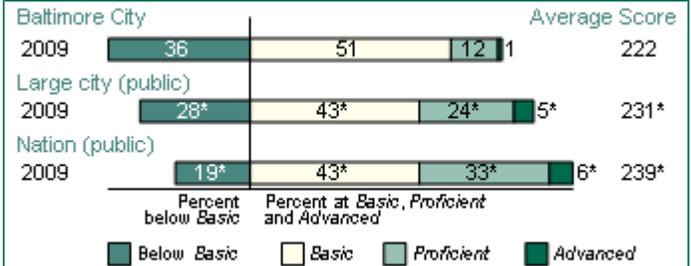


Overall Results

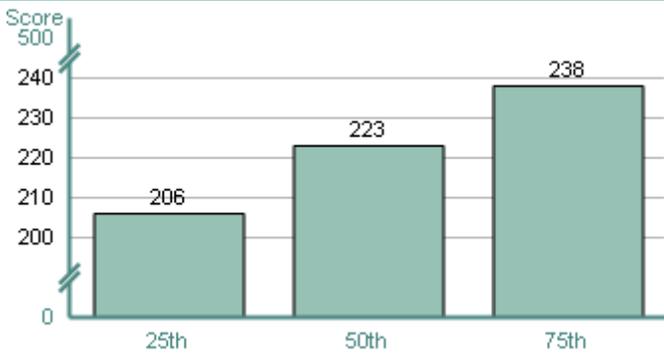
- In 2009, the average score of fourth-grade students in Baltimore was 222. This was lower than the average score of 231 for public school students in large cities.
- The percentage of students in Baltimore who performed at or above the NAEP *Proficient* level was 12 percent in 2009. This percentage was smaller than that in large cities (24 percent).
- The percentage of students in Baltimore who performed at or above the NAEP *Basic* level was 51 percent in 2009. This percentage was smaller than that in large cities (72 percent).

Achievement-Level Percentages and Average Score Results



* Significantly different ($p < .05$) from Baltimore City.
NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

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



* Significantly different ($p < .05$) from Baltimore City.

Results for Student Groups in 2009

Reporting Groups	Percent of students	Avg. score	Percentages at or above		Percent at Advanced
			Basic	Proficient	
Gender					
Male	50	223	65	12	#
Female	50	222	62	13	1
Race/Ethnicity					
White	8	240	84	34	6
Black	87	220	61	10	#
Hispanic	3	‡	‡	‡	‡
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	‡	‡	‡	‡
American Indian/Alaska Native	#	‡	‡	‡	‡
National School Lunch Program					
Eligible	8	220	62	9	#
Not eligible	15	233	75	30	3

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, male students in Baltimore had an average score that was not significantly different from that of female students.
- In 2009, Black students had an average score that was 20 points lower than that of White students. This performance gap was narrower than that in large cities (31 points).
- Data are not reported for Hispanic students in Baltimore, because reporting standards were not met.
- In 2009, students who were eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch, an indicator of low income, had an average score that was 13 points lower than that of students who were not eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch. This performance gap was narrower 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.