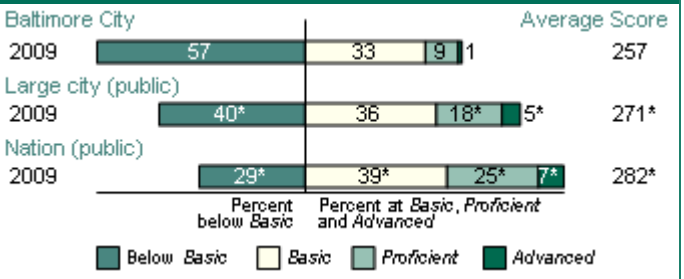
Overall Results

- In 2009, the average score of eighth-grade students in Baltimore was 257. This was lower than the average score of 271 for public school students in large cities.
- The percentage of students in Baltimore who performed at or above the NAEP *Proficient* level was 10 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 43 percent in 2009. This percentage was smaller than that in large cities (60 percent).

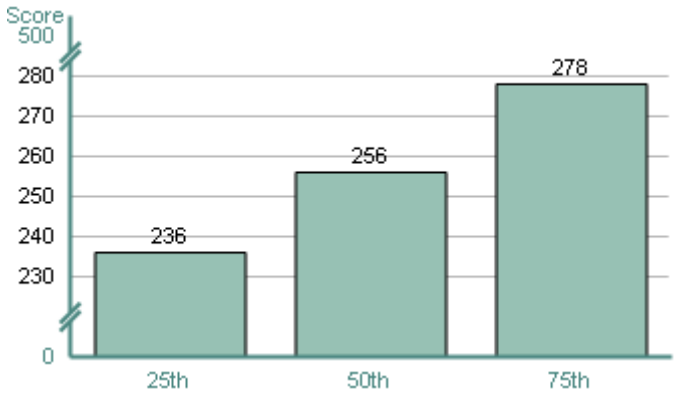
Achievement-Level Percentages and Average Score Results



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

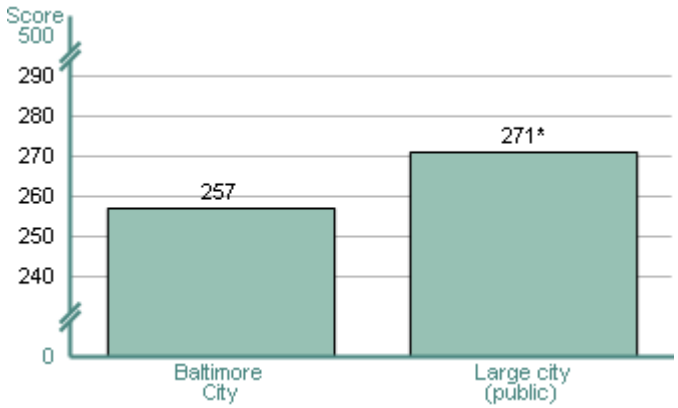
NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

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 *Basic*	Percentages at or above *Proficient*	Percent at *Advanced*
Gender					
Male 47		258	44	13	1
Female	53	256	42	7	1
Race/Ethnicity					
White 6		‡	‡	‡	‡
Black 91		255	41	7	#
Hispanic 2		‡	‡	‡	‡
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	‡	‡	‡	‡
American Indian/Alaska Native	#	‡	‡	‡	‡
National School Lunch Program					
Eligible 8	2	254	40	8	1
Not eligible	18	271	60	19	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.
- Data are not reported for White students in Baltimore, because reporting standards were not met.
- Data are not reported for White 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 17 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 (26 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.