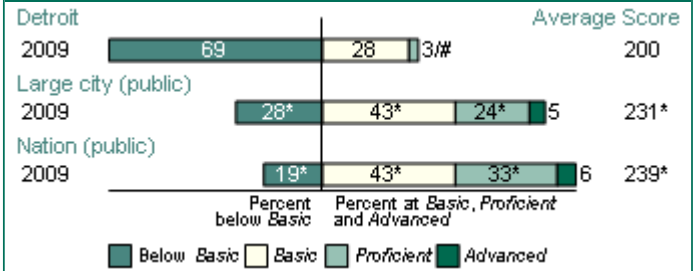


**Overall Results**

- In 2009, the average score of fourth-grade students in Detroit was 200. This was lower than the average score of 231 for public school students in large cities.
- The percentage of students in Detroit who performed at or above the NAEP *Proficient* level was 3 percent in 2009. This percentage was smaller than that in large cities (29 percent).
- The percentage of students in Detroit who performed at or above the NAEP *Basic* level was 31 percent in 2009. This percentage was smaller than that in large cities (72 percent).

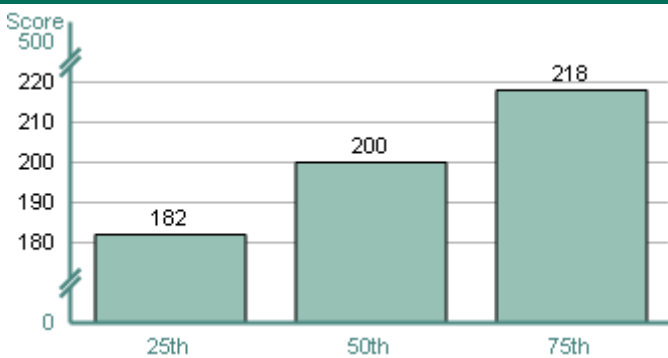
**Achievement-Level Percentages and Average Score Results**



\* Significantly different ( $p < .05$ ) from Detroit.  
# Rounds to zero.

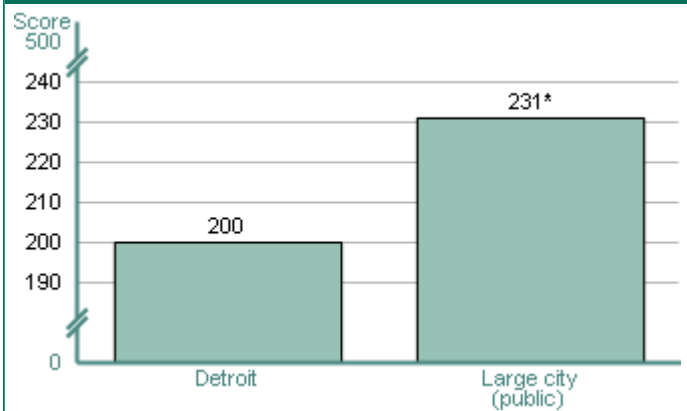
NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

**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 Detroit.

**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	50	199	29	2	#
Female	50	201	33	4	#
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>					
White	3	‡	‡	‡	‡
Black	84	199	29	3	#
Hispanic	1	206	39	5	#
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	‡	‡	‡	‡
American Indian/Alaska Native	#	‡	‡	‡	‡
<b>National School Lunch Program</b>					
Eligible	8	198	28	2	#
Not eligible	19	208	41	6	#

# 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 Detroit had an average score that was not significantly different from that of male students.
- Data are not reported for White students in Detroit, because reporting standards were not met.
- Data are not reported for White students in Detroit, 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 10 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.