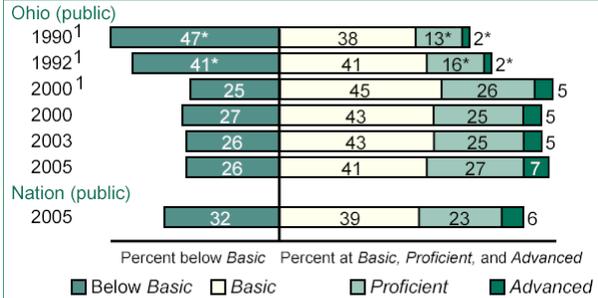


The National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) assesses mathematics in five content areas: number properties and operations; measurement; geometry; data analysis and probability; and algebra. The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500.

Overall Mathematics Results for Ohio

- In 2005, the average scale score for eighth-grade students in Ohio was 283. This was not significantly different from¹ their average score in 2003 (282), and was higher than their average score in 1990 (264).
- Ohio's average score (283) in 2005 was higher than that of the Nation's public schools (278).
- Of the 52 states and other jurisdictions² that participated in the 2005 eighth-grade assessment, students' average scale scores in Ohio were higher than those in 24 jurisdictions, not significantly different from those in 21 jurisdictions, and lower than those in 6 jurisdictions.
- The percentage of students in Ohio who performed at or above the NAEP *Proficient* level was 33 percent in 2005. This percentage was not significantly different from that in 2003 (30 percent), and was greater than that in 1990 (15 percent).
- The percentage of students in Ohio who performed at or above the NAEP *Basic* level was 74 percent in 2005. This percentage was not significantly different from that in 2003 (74 percent), and was greater than that in 1990 (53 percent).

Student Percentage at NAEP Achievement Levels



¹ Accommodations were not permitted for this assessment.

NOTE: The NAEP mathematics achievement levels correspond to the following scale points: Below Basic, 261 or lower; Basic, 262–298; Proficient, 299–332; Advanced, 333 or above.

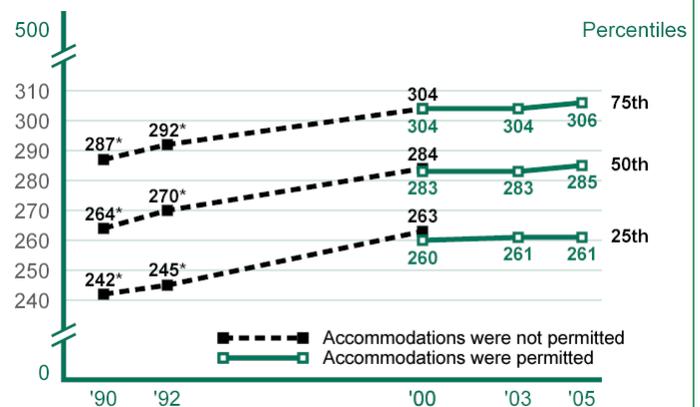
Performance of NAEP Reporting Groups in Ohio

Reporting groups	Percent of students	Average score	Percent below Basic	Percent of students at or above Basic	Percent Proficient	Percent Advanced
Male	50	284	25	75	34	7
Female	50	282	26	74	32	6
White	80	289	19	81	38	8
Black	15	255	58	42	7	#
Hispanic	1	259	47	53	11	2
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
American Indian/Alaska Native	#	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch	30↑	265	45	55	16	1
Not eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch	64	290	18	82	39	8

Average Score Gaps Between Selected Groups

- In 2005, male students in Ohio had an average score that was not found to be significantly different from that of female students. In 1990, the average score for male students was higher than that of female students by 5 points.
- In 2005, Black students had an average score that was lower than that of White students by 34 points. In 1990, the average score for Black students was lower than that of White students by 35 points.
- In 2005, Hispanic students had an average score that was lower than that of White students by 30 points. Data are not reported for Hispanic students in 1990, because reporting standards were not met. Therefore, the performance gap data are not reported.
- In 2005, students who were eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch, an indicator of poverty, had an average score that was lower than that of students who were not eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch by 25 points. In 2000, the average score for students who were eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch was lower than the score of those not eligible by 30 points.
- In 2005, the score gap between students at the 75th percentile and students at the 25th percentile was 45 points. In 1990, the score gap between students at the 75th percentile and students at the 25th percentile was 45 points.

Mathematics Scale Scores at Selected Percentiles



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

The estimate rounds to zero.

‡ Reporting standards not met.

* Significantly different from 2005.

↑ Significantly higher than 2003. ↓ Significantly lower than 2003.

¹ 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 across years for students with disabilities (3% nationally in 2005) and English language learners (1% nationally in 2005) in the NAEP samples. Statistical comparisons are calculated on the basis of unrounded scale scores or percentages.

² "Other Jurisdictions" refers to the District of Columbia and the Department of Defense Education Activity schools.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding and because the "Information not available" category for free/reduced-price lunch and the "Unclassified" category for race/ethnicity are not displayed. Visit <http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/states/> for additional results and detailed information.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), selected years, 1990–2005 Mathematics Assessments.