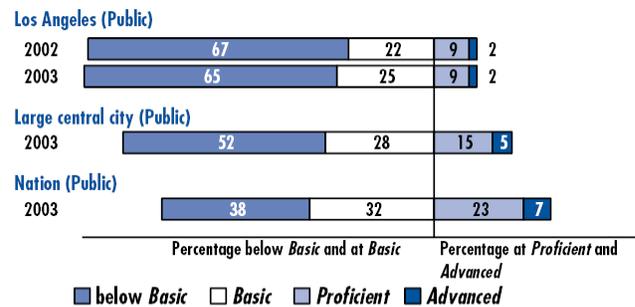


The National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) assesses reading on a 0-500 point scale. In 2003, Los Angeles Unified was one of nine urban districts that voluntarily participated in the NAEP reading assessment on a trial basis.

### Overall Reading Results for Los Angeles

- In 2003, the average scale score for fourth-grade students in Los Angeles was 194. This was not found to be significantly different<sup>1</sup> from the average score in 2002 (191).
- Los Angeles' average score (194) in 2003 was lower than that of public schools in large central cities<sup>2</sup> (205), and lower than that of California (206).
- The percentage of students in Los Angeles who performed at or above the NAEP *Proficient* level was 11 percent in 2003. This percentage was not found to be significantly different from 2002 (11 percent).

### Student Percentage at NAEP Achievement Levels



NOTE: The NAEP reading scale ranges from 0 to 500, with the achievement levels corresponding to the following points: *Below Basic*, 207 or lower; *Basic*, 208-237; *Proficient*, 238-267; *Advanced*, 268 or above.

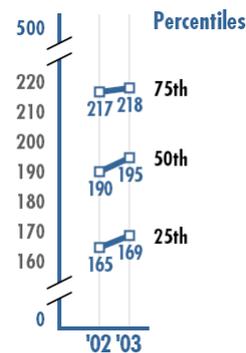
### Performance of NAEP Reporting Groups in Los Angeles

Reporting groups	Percentage of students <sup>3</sup>	Average Score	Percentage of students at			
			Below <i>Basic</i>	<i>Basic</i>	<i>Proficient</i>	<i>Advanced</i>
Male	51	189	68	22	8	2
Female	49	198	61	27	10	2
White	10	217	40	32	20	8
Black	12	187	70	22	7	1
Hispanic	72	189	70	23	7	1
Asian/Pacific Islander	6	218	39	33	21	7
American Indian/Alaska Native	#	---	---	---	---	---
Free/reduced-price school lunch						
Eligible	83	189	69	23	7	1
Not eligible	5	213	43	34	17	6

### Average Score Gaps Between Selected Groups

- In 2003, male students in Los Angeles had an average score that was lower than that of female students (8 points). This performance gap was not significantly different from that of 2002 (6 points).
- In 2003, White students had an average score that was higher than that of Black students (30 points). This performance gap was not significantly different from that of 2002 (37 points).
- In 2003, White students had an average score that was higher than that of Hispanic students (28 points). This performance gap was narrower than that of 2002 (38 points).
- In 2003, students who were not eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch had an average score that was higher than that of students who were eligible (23 points). This performance gap was not significantly different from that of 2002 (14 points).

### Reading Scale Scores at Selected Percentiles



An examination of scores at different percentiles on the 0-500 NAEP reading scale at each grade indicates how well students at lower, middle, and higher levels of the distribution performed.

# The estimate rounds to zero.

--- Reporting standards not met; sample size insufficient to permit a reliable estimate.

\* Significantly different from 2003.

↑ Significantly higher than, ↓ lower than 2002.

<sup>1</sup> 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 for students with disabilities and limited-English-proficient students in the NAEP samples and changes in sample sizes. NAEP sample sizes have increased since 2002 compared to previous years, resulting in smaller detectable differences than in previous assessments.

<sup>2</sup> "Large central city" includes nationally representative public schools located in large central cities within metropolitan statistical areas as defined by the federal Office of Management and Budget. It is not synonymous with "inner city." In Los Angeles, 25 percent of students were in "Fringe/large city" areas.

<sup>3</sup> For comparison, minority students comprised 77 percent of students in large central city public schools and 41 percent in public schools nationally. Also, students eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch comprised 69 percent of students in large central city public schools and 44 percent in public schools nationally.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding, and because the "Information not available" category for Free/reduced-price lunch is not displayed. 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), 2002 and 2003 Trial Urban District Reading Assessments.