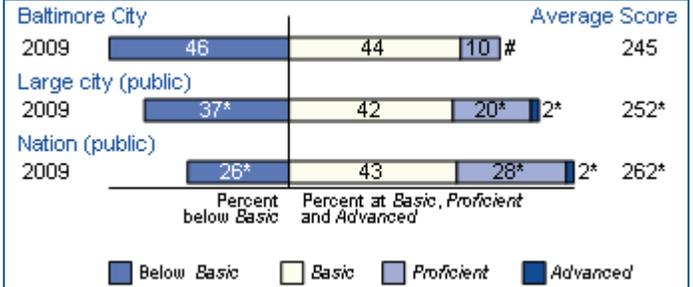


Overall Results

- In 2009, the average score of eighth-grade students in Baltimore was 245. This was lower than the average score of 252 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 (21 percent).
- The percentage of students in Baltimore who performed at or above the NAEP *Basic* level was 54 percent in 2009. This percentage was smaller than that in large cities (63 percent).

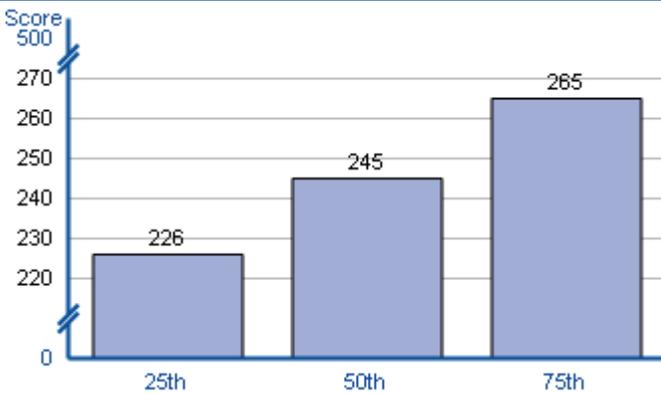
Achievement-Level Percentages and Average Score Results



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

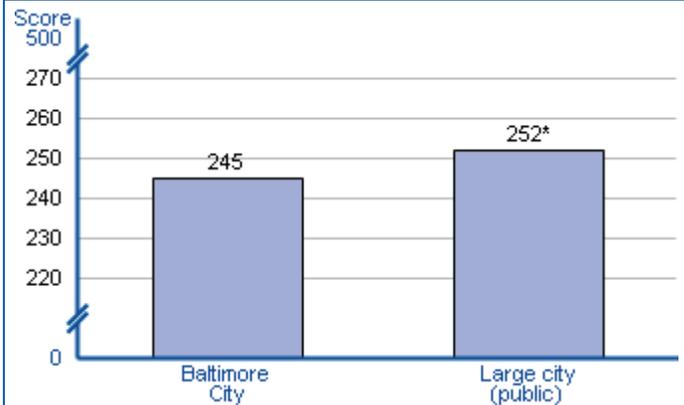
NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Large cities are located in the urbanized areas of cities with populations of 250,000 or more.

Scores at Selected Percentiles



NOTE: Scores at selected percentiles on the NAEP reading 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		Percentages at or above		Percent at Advanced
	score	Avg.	Basic	Proficient	
Gender					
Male	47	241	49	9	#
Female	53	248	58	11	1
Race/Ethnicity					
White	6	‡	‡	‡	‡
Black	91	243	52	9	#
Hispanic	1	‡	‡	‡	‡
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	‡	‡	‡	‡
American Indian/Alaska Native	#	‡	‡	‡	‡
National School Lunch Program					
Eligible	80	242	50	8	#
Not eligible	19	257	71	20	1

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 Baltimore had an average score that was higher than that of male 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 15 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 (24 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 Reading Assessment.