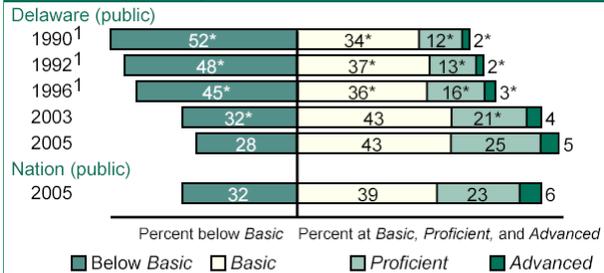


The National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) assesses mathematics in five content areas: number properties and operations; measurement; geometry; data analysis and probability; and algebra. The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500.

Overall Mathematics Results for Delaware

- In 2005, the average scale score for eighth-grade students in Delaware was 281. This was higher¹ than their average score in 2003 (277), and was higher than their average score in 1990 (261).
- Delaware's average score (281) 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 Delaware were higher than those in 21 jurisdictions, not significantly different from those in 16 jurisdictions, and lower than those in 14 jurisdictions.
- The percentage of students in Delaware who performed at or above the NAEP *Proficient* level was 30 percent in 2005. This percentage was greater than that in 2003 (26 percent), and was greater than that in 1990 (14 percent).
- The percentage of students in Delaware who performed at or above the NAEP *Basic* level was 72 percent in 2005. This percentage was greater than that in 2003 (68 percent), and was greater than that in 1990 (48 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.

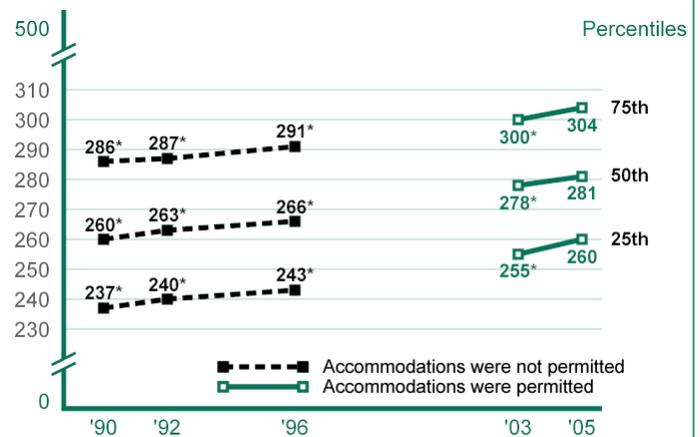
Performance of NAEP Reporting Groups in Delaware

Reporting groups	Percent of students	Average score	Percent below <i>Basic</i>	Percent of students at or above <i>Basic</i>	Percent <i>Proficient</i>	Percent <i>Advanced</i>
Male	50	283↑	26	74	32↑	5
Female	50	279↑	29	71	27	5
White	56↓	291↑	15↓	85↑	40↑	7
Black	33	264↑	47	53	13	1
Hispanic	7	268↑	43	57	16	#
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	306	9	91	59	19
American Indian/Alaska Native	#	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch	32	265↑	48	52	13	1
Not eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch	65↑	288↑	19↓	81↑	36↑	6

Average Score Gaps Between Selected Groups

- In 2005, male students in Delaware had an average score that was higher than that of female students by 3 points. In 1990, there was no significant difference between the average score of male and female students.
- In 2005, Black students had an average score that was lower than that of White students by 27 points. In 1990, the average score for Black students was lower than that of White students by 27 points.
- In 2005, Hispanic students had an average score that was lower than that of White students by 23 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 23 points. In 1996, the average score for students who were eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch was lower than the score of those not eligible by 27 points.
- In 2005, the score gap between students at the 75th percentile and students at the 25th percentile was 44 points. In 1990, the score gap between students at the 75th percentile and students at the 25th percentile was 49 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.