Overall Results

- In 2015, the average score of fourth-grade students in Tennessee was 241. This was not significantly different from the average score of 240 for public school students in the nation.
- The average score for students in Tennessee in 2015 (241) was not significantly different from their average score in 2013 (240) and was greater than that in 2000 (220).
- The percentage of students in Tennessee who performed at or above the NAEP Proficient level was 40 percent in 2015. This percentage was not significantly different from that in 2013 (40 percent) and was greater than that in 2000 (18 percent).
- The percentage of students in Tennessee who performed at or above the NAEP Basic level was 82 percent in 2015. This percentage was not significantly different from that in 2013 (80 percent) and was greater than that in 2000 (59 percent).

Achievement-Level Percentages and Average Score Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Average Score</th>
<th>Tennessee Average Score</th>
<th>Percentage at or above Proficient</th>
<th>Percentage at Basic or Below</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>220*</td>
<td>220*</td>
<td>41*</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significantly different ($p < .05$) from state’s results in 2015. Significance tests were performed using unrounded numbers.

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

Score Gaps for Student Groups

- In 2015, Black students had an average score that was 20 points lower than that for White students. This performance gap was narrower than that in 2000 (29 points).
- In 2015, Hispanic students had an average score that was 10 points lower than that for White students. Data are not reported for Hispanic students in 2000, because reporting standards were not met.
- In 2015, male students in Tennessee had an average score that was not significantly different from that for female students.
- In 2015, students who were eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch, an indicator of low family income, had an average score that was 20 points lower than that for students who were not eligible. This performance gap was narrower than that in 2000 (27 points).

NOTE: Statistical comparisons are calculated on the basis of unrounded scale scores or percentages.