Institute of Education Sciences



## Jefferson County Public Schools (Louisville, KY Grade 4 Science 2009 Public Schools

Trial Urban District Snapshot Report

# 2009 Science Assessment Content

Guided by a new framework, the NAEP science assessment was updated in 2009 to keep the content current with key developments in science, curriculum standards, assessments, and research. The 2009 framework organizes science content into three broad content areas. **Physical science** includes concepts related to properties and changes of matter, forms of energy, energy transfer and conservation, position and motion of objects, and forces affecting motion. **Life science** includes concepts related to organization and development, matter and energy transformations, interdependence,

heredity and reproduction, and evolution and diversity.

Earth and space sciences includes concepts related to objects in the universe, the history of the Earth, properties of Earth materials, tectonics, energy in Earth systems, climate and weather, and biogeochemical cycles.

The 2009 science assessment was composed of 143 questions at grade 4, 162 at grade 8, and 179 at grade 12. Students responded to only a portion of the questions, which included both multiple-choice questions and questions that required a written response.

## **Overall Results**

- In 2009, the average score of fourth-grade students in Jefferson County was 150. This was higher than the average score of 135 for public school students in large cities.
- The percentage of students in Jefferson County who performed at or above the NAEP *Proficient* level was 33 percent in 2009. This percentage was greater than large cities (20 percent).
- The percentage of students in Jefferson County who performed at or above the NAEP *Basic* level was 70 percent in 2009. This percentage was greater than large cities (56 percent).

#### Results for Student Groups in 2009

	Percent of	Avg.		entages at above	Percent at
Reporting Groups	students	score	Basic	Proficient	Advanced
Gender					
Male	51	148	69	32	1
Female	49	151	71	34	1
Race/Ethnicity					
White	53	163	85	48	1
Black	36	129	48	11	#
Hispanic	5	138	58	21	#
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	‡	‡	‡	‡
American Indian/Alaska Native	#	‡	‡	‡	‡
National School Lunch Program					
Eligible	60	136	57	17	#
Not eligible	40	171	91	58	2

# Rounds to zero.

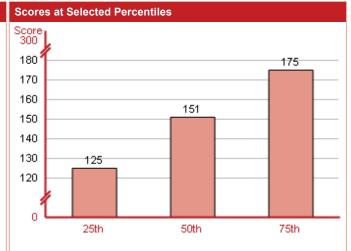
‡ Reporting standards not met.

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.

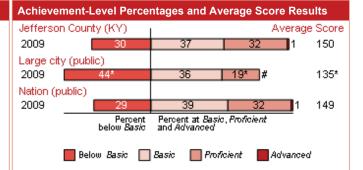
NOTE: Statistical comparisons are calculated on the basis of unrounded scale scores or percentages

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SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), 2009 Science Assessment.



NOTE: Scores at selected percentiles on the NAEP science scale indicate how well students at lower, middle, and higher levels performed.



\* Significantly different (p < .05) from Jefferson County (KY). Significance tests were performed using unrounded numbers. # Rounds to zero.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Large city (public) includes public schools located in the urbanized areas of cities with populations of 250,000 or more.

# Score Gaps for Student Groups

- In 2009, female students in Jefferson County had an average score that was not significantly different from male students.
- In 2009, Black students had an average score that was 34 points lower than White students. This performance gap was not significantly different from large cities (40 points).
- In 2009, Hispanic students had an average score that was 25 points lower than White students. This performance gap was not significantly different from large cities (36 points).

# In 2009, students who were eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch, an indicator of low family income, had an average score that was 35 points lower than students who were not eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch. This performance gap was not significantly different from large cities (30 points).