

This section of the report provides additional information about the student subgroups profiled in Part 3 on each of the state pages. Part 3 shows the percentages of students in different subgroups who met the Goals Panel's performance standard (that is, a score at or above the Proficient level) on the most recent NAEP mathematics and science assessments.¹ Results are presented by sex, race/ethnicity, parents' highest level of education, school location, and eligibility for free/reduced-price lunch programs.

The summaries in this appendix indicate whether differences between subgroups were statistically significant. (See explanation of statistical significance on pp. 3–4.) Each list shows the number of states in which the percentage of students in one group who scored at or above Proficient was significantly higher than that of students in a second group. This is shortened to read, for example, males outperformed females nationally and in 9 states. If a state is not shown on a particular list, either differences between the subgroups in that state were not statistically significant, or sample sizes were too small to permit reliable estimates. The reader is cautioned to avoid interpreting these subgroup differences as causal relationships.

Mathematics, Grade 4 – 1996

Males outperformed females nationally and in 9 states

U.S.
 Connecticut
 District of Columbia
 Minnesota
 Montana
 New Jersey
 Rhode Island
 Utah
 Washington
 Wisconsin

Subgroup differences were statistically significant nationally and in 9 out of 45 states.

Whites outperformed American Indians/Alaskan Natives nationally and in 14 states

U.S.
 Alaska
 Arizona
 Arkansas
 Colorado
 Michigan
 Minnesota
 Montana
 Nebraska
 Nevada
 North Dakota
 Oregon
 Utah
 Washington
 Wyoming

Subgroup differences were statistically significant nationally and in 14 out of 15 states.

Whites outperformed Asians/Pacific Islanders in 2 states

Alaska
 Minnesota

Subgroup differences were statistically significant in 2 out of 15 states.

¹ U.S. data include public and nonpublic school students, while state data include public school students only.

Mathematics, Grade 4 – 1996

Whites outperformed Blacks nationally and in 34 states

U.S.	Mississippi
Alabama	Missouri
Alaska	Nebraska
Arkansas	Nevada
Colorado	New Jersey
Connecticut	New Mexico
Delaware	New York
District of Columbia	North Carolina
Florida	Pennsylvania
Georgia	Rhode Island
Hawaii	South Carolina
Indiana	Tennessee
Iowa	Texas
Kentucky	Virginia
Louisiana	Washington
Maryland	West Virginia
Massachusetts	Wisconsin
Michigan	

Subgroup differences were statistically significant nationally and in 34 out of 34 states.

Whites outperformed Hispanics nationally and in 43 states

U.S.	Kentucky	North Carolina
Alabama	Louisiana	Oregon
Alaska	Maine	Pennsylvania
Arizona	Maryland	Rhode Island
Arkansas	Massachusetts	South Carolina
California	Michigan	Texas
Colorado	Minnesota	Utah
Connecticut	Mississippi	Vermont
Delaware	Missouri	Virginia
District of Columbia	Montana	Washington
Florida	Nebraska	West Virginia
Georgia	Nevada	Wisconsin
Hawaii	New Jersey	Wyoming
Indiana	New Mexico	Guam
Iowa	New York	

Subgroup differences were statistically significant nationally and in 43 out of 45 states.

Asians/Pacific Islanders outperformed American Indians/Alaskan Natives nationally and in 2 states

U.S.
Nevada
Oregon

Subgroup differences were statistically significant nationally and in 2 out of 7 states.

Asians/Pacific Islanders outperformed Blacks nationally and in 11 states

U.S.
Alaska
Colorado
Hawaii
Maryland
Massachusetts
Nevada
New Jersey
New York
Rhode Island
Virginia
Washington

Subgroup differences were statistically significant nationally and in 11 out of 11 states.

Asians/Pacific Islanders outperformed Hispanics nationally and in 10 states

U.S.
California
Colorado
Maryland
Massachusetts
Nevada
New Jersey
New York
Oregon
Virginia
Washington

Subgroup differences were statistically significant nationally and in 10 out of 12 states.

Appendix D

Statistically Significant Differences in Subgroup Performance on NAEP

Mathematics, Grade 4 – 1996

Asians/Pacific Islanders outperformed Whites in 3 states

Maryland
New Jersey
Virginia

Subgroup differences were statistically significant in 3 out of 15 states.

Students whose parents *did* complete high school outperformed students whose parents *did not* complete high school, nationally and in 10 states

U.S.
Arkansas
Connecticut
Kentucky
Michigan
Nebraska
Nevada
Oregon
Tennessee
Texas
West Virginia

Subgroup differences were statistically significant nationally and in 10 out of 32 states.

Students whose parents had some education beyond high school outperformed students whose parents did not complete high school, nationally and in 30 states

U.S.	Missouri
Alabama	Montana
Alaska	Nebraska
Arizona	Nevada
Arkansas	New Jersey
Colorado	New Mexico
Connecticut	North Carolina
Florida	Oregon
Georgia	Rhode Island
Kentucky	Tennessee
Louisiana	Texas
Maine	Virginia
Maryland	Washington
Massachusetts	West Virginia
Michigan	Wyoming
Mississippi	

Subgroup differences were statistically significant nationally and in 30 out of 32 states.

Students whose parents were college graduates outperformed students whose parents did not complete high school, nationally and in 32 states

U.S.	Missouri
Alabama	Montana
Alaska	Nebraska
Arizona	Nevada
Arkansas	New Jersey
Colorado	New Mexico
Connecticut	North Carolina
Florida	Oregon
Georgia	Rhode Island
Indiana	South Carolina
Kentucky	Tennessee
Louisiana	Texas
Maine	Virginia
Maryland	Washington
Massachusetts	West Virginia
Michigan	Wyoming
Mississippi	

Subgroup differences were statistically significant nationally and in 32 out of 32 states.

Mathematics, Grade 4 – 1996

Students in central cities outperformed students in urban fringes/large towns in 1 state

Hawaii

Subgroup differences were statistically significant in 1 out of 39 states.

Students in central cities outperformed students in rural areas/small towns in 4 states

Arizona
Hawaii
North Carolina
South Carolina

Subgroup differences were statistically significant in 4 out of 41 states.

Students in urban fringes/large towns outperformed students in central cities nationally and in 15 states

U.S.
Connecticut
Georgia
Iowa
Maryland
Massachusetts
Michigan
Minnesota
Missouri
New Jersey
New York
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
Texas
Virginia
Wisconsin

Subgroup differences were statistically significant nationally and in 15 out of 39 states.

Students in urban fringes/large towns outperformed students in rural areas/small towns in 10 states

Georgia
Louisiana
Maryland
Minnesota
Mississippi
Missouri
New York
Pennsylvania
South Carolina
Virginia

Subgroup differences were statistically significant in 10 out of 38 states.

Students in rural areas/small towns outperformed students in central cities in 5 states

Connecticut
Massachusetts
Michigan
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island

Subgroup differences were statistically significant in 5 out of 41 states.

Mathematics, Grade 4 – 1996

Students who *were not* eligible for the free/reduced-price school lunch program outperformed students who *were* eligible, nationally and in 45 states

U.S.	Missouri
Alabama	Montana
Alaska	Nebraska
Arizona	Nevada
Arkansas	New Jersey
California	New Mexico
Colorado	New York
Connecticut	North Carolina
Delaware	North Dakota
District of Columbia	Oregon
Florida	Pennsylvania
Georgia	Rhode Island
Hawaii	South Carolina
Indiana	Tennessee
Iowa	Texas
Kentucky	Utah
Louisiana	Vermont
Maine	Virginia
Maryland	Washington
Massachusetts	West Virginia
Michigan	Wisconsin
Minnesota	Wyoming
Mississippi	Guam

Subgroup differences were statistically significant nationally and in 45 out of 45 states.

Mathematics, Grade 8 – 1996

Males outperformed females in 7 states

Colorado
Nebraska
North Carolina
South Carolina
Utah
Virginia
Washington

Subgroup differences were statistically significant in 7 out of 43 states.

Whites outperformed Blacks nationally and in 27 states

U.S.	Massachusetts
Alabama	Michigan
Arizona	Minnesota
Arkansas	Mississippi
Colorado	Missouri
Connecticut	Nebraska
Delaware	New York
District of Columbia	North Carolina
Florida	Rhode Island
Georgia	South Carolina
Indiana	Tennessee
Iowa	Texas
Louisiana	Virginia
Maryland	Washington

Subgroup differences were statistically significant nationally and in 27 out of 27 states.

Whites outperformed Hispanics nationally and in 35 states

U.S.	Mississippi
Alabama	Missouri
Alaska	Montana
Arizona	Nebraska
California	New Mexico
Colorado	New York
Connecticut	North Carolina
Delaware	North Dakota
District of Columbia	Oregon
Florida	Rhode Island
Georgia	South Carolina
Hawaii	Tennessee
Indiana	Texas
Iowa	Utah
Maryland	Virginia
Massachusetts	Washington
Michigan	Wisconsin
Minnesota	Wyoming

Subgroup differences were statistically significant nationally and in 35 out of 36 states.

Asians/Pacific Islanders outperformed Blacks in 9 states

Colorado
Connecticut
Maryland
Massachusetts
Minnesota
New York
Texas
Virginia
Washington

Subgroup differences were statistically significant in 9 out of 10 states.

Appendix D

Statistically Significant Differences in Subgroup Performance on NAEP

Mathematics, Grade 8 – 1996

**Asians/Pacific Islanders outperformed
American Indians/Alaskan Natives in 2 states**

Oregon
Washington

Subgroup differences were statistically significant in 2 out of 3 states.

Asians/Pacific Islanders outperformed Hispanics in 14 states

California
Colorado
Connecticut
Hawaii
Maryland
Massachusetts
New York
Oregon
Rhode Island
Texas
Utah
Virginia
Washington
Guam

Subgroup differences were statistically significant in 14 out of 16 states.

Asians/Pacific Islanders outperformed Whites in 2 states

Maryland
Texas

Subgroup differences were statistically significant in 2 out of 15 states.

**Students whose parents *did* complete high school
outperformed students whose parents *did not* complete high school,
nationally and in 18 states**

U.S.	Missouri
Arizona	Montana
Arkansas	Nebraska
California	North Carolina
Indiana	Rhode Island
Kentucky	Tennessee
Maine	Texas
Maryland	West Virginia
Massachusetts	Wisconsin
Michigan	

Subgroup differences were statistically significant nationally and in 18 out of 39 states.

**Students whose parents had some education beyond high school
outperformed students whose parents did not complete high school,
nationally and in 38 states**

U.S.	Montana
Alabama	Nebraska
Arizona	New Mexico
Arkansas	New York
California	North Carolina
Colorado	North Dakota
Connecticut	Oregon
Delaware	Rhode Island
Georgia	South Carolina
Indiana	Tennessee
Iowa	Texas
Kentucky	Utah
Louisiana	Vermont
Maine	Virginia
Maryland	Washington
Massachusetts	West Virginia
Michigan	Wisconsin
Minnesota	Wyoming
Mississippi	Guam
Missouri	

Subgroup differences were statistically significant nationally and in 38 out of 39 states.

Mathematics, Grade 8 – 1996

Students whose parents were college graduates outperformed students whose parents did not complete high school, nationally and in 39 states

U.S.	Missouri
Alabama	Montana
Arizona	Nebraska
Arkansas	New Mexico
California	New York
Colorado	North Carolina
Connecticut	North Dakota
Delaware	Oregon
Georgia	Rhode Island
Hawaii	South Carolina
Indiana	Tennessee
Iowa	Texas
Kentucky	Utah
Louisiana	Vermont
Maine	Virginia
Maryland	Washington
Massachusetts	West Virginia
Michigan	Wisconsin
Minnesota	Wyoming
Mississippi	Guam

Subgroup differences were statistically significant nationally and in 39 out of 39 states.

Students in central cities outperformed students in urban fringes/large towns in 2 states

Hawaii
North Carolina

Subgroup differences were statistically significant in 2 out of 35 states.

Students in central cities outperformed students in rural areas/small towns in 8 states

Alaska
Arizona
Hawaii
Kentucky
North Carolina
Oregon
South Carolina
West Virginia

Subgroup differences were statistically significant in 8 out of 38 states.

Students in urban fringes/large towns outperformed students in central cities nationally and in 13 states

U.S.
California
Connecticut
Georgia
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts
Michigan
Nebraska
New York
Rhode Island
Tennessee
Virginia
Wisconsin

Subgroup differences were statistically significant nationally and in 13 out of 35 states.

Appendix D

Statistically Significant Differences in Subgroup Performance on NAEP

Mathematics, Grade 8 – 1996

Students in urban fringes/large towns outperformed students in rural areas/small towns in 13 states

Arkansas
 Georgia
 Maine
 Maryland
 Minnesota
 Mississippi
 Nebraska
 New York
 Oregon
 South Carolina
 Tennessee
 Virginia
 West Virginia

Subgroup differences were statistically significant in 13 out of 35 states.

Students in rural areas/small towns outperformed students in central cities nationally and in 7 states

U.S.
 Connecticut
 Massachusetts
 Michigan
 New York
 Rhode Island
 Wisconsin
 Wyoming

Subgroup differences were statistically significant nationally and in 7 out of 38 states.

Students in rural areas/small towns outperformed students in urban fringes/large towns in 1 state

Rhode Island

Subgroup differences were statistically significant in 1 out of 35 states.

Students who were *not* eligible for the free/reduced-price school lunch program outperformed students who were eligible, nationally and in 41 states

U.S.	Missouri
Alabama	Mississippi
Alaska	Minnesota
Arizona	Montana
Arkansas	Nebraska
California	New Mexico
Colorado	New York
Connecticut	North Carolina
Delaware	North Dakota
District of Columbia	Oregon
Florida	Rhode Island
Georgia	South Carolina
Hawaii	Tennessee
Iowa	Texas
Indiana	Utah
Kentucky	Vermont
Louisiana	Virginia
Maine	Washington
Maryland	West Virginia
Massachusetts	Wisconsin
Michigan	Wyoming

Subgroup differences were statistically significant nationally and in 41 out of 41 states.

Science, Grade 8 – 1996

Males outperformed females in 19 states

Alaska	Nebraska
Arkansas	New Mexico
Colorado	New York
Georgia	North Dakota
Louisiana	Oregon
Maine	Texas
Massachusetts	Utah
Michigan	Washington
Minnesota	Wisconsin
Missouri	

Subgroup differences were statistically significant in 19 out of 42 states.

Whites outperformed American Indians/Alaskan Natives nationally and in 9 states

U.S.
Alaska
Arizona
Colorado
Montana
New Mexico
North Carolina
North Dakota
Washington
Wyoming

Subgroup differences were statistically significant nationally and in 9 out of 10 states.

Whites outperformed Asians/Pacific Islanders in 3 states

Rhode Island
Utah
Guam

Subgroup differences were statistically significant nationally and in 3 out of 16 states.

Whites outperformed Blacks nationally and in 31 states

U.S.	Massachusetts
Alabama	Michigan
Arizona	Minnesota
Arkansas	Mississippi
California	Missouri
Colorado	Nebraska
Connecticut	New York
Delaware	North Carolina
Florida	Rhode Island
Georgia	South Carolina
Hawaii	Tennessee
Indiana	Texas
Iowa	Virginia
Kentucky	Washington
Louisiana	West Virginia
Maryland	Wisconsin

Subgroup differences were statistically significant nationally and in 31 out of 31 states.

Appendix D

Statistically Significant Differences in Subgroup Performance on NAEP

Science, Grade 8 – 1996

Whites outperformed Hispanics nationally and in 39 states

U.S.	Minnesota
Alabama	Mississippi
Alaska	Missouri
Arizona	Montana
Arkansas	Nebraska
California	New Mexico
Colorado	New York
Connecticut	North Carolina
Delaware	North Dakota
Florida	Oregon
Georgia	Rhode Island
Hawaii	South Carolina
Indiana	Texas
Iowa	Utah
Kentucky	Vermont
Louisiana	Virginia
Maine	Washington
Maryland	Wisconsin
Massachusetts	Wyoming
Michigan	Guam

Subgroup differences were statistically significant nationally and in 39 out of 39 states.

Asians/Pacific Islanders outperformed American Indians/Alaskan Natives in 1 state

Alaska

Subgroup differences were statistically significant in 1 out of 4 states.

Asians/Pacific Islanders outperformed Blacks nationally and in 9 states

U.S.
California
Colorado
Connecticut
Maryland
Massachusetts
New York
Texas
Virginia
Washington

Subgroup differences were statistically significant nationally and in 9 out of 12 states.

Asians/Pacific Islanders outperformed Hispanics nationally and in 12 states

U.S.
Alaska
California
Colorado
Connecticut
Hawaii
Maryland
Massachusetts
New York
Oregon
Rhode Island
Texas
Virginia

Subgroup differences were statistically significant nationally and in 12 out of 16 states.

Science, Grade 8 – 1996

Students whose parents *did* complete high school outperformed students whose parents *did not* complete high school, nationally and in 13 states

U.S.
 Arizona
 Arkansas
 California
 Kentucky
 Michigan
 Montana
 Nebraska
 North Carolina
 Rhode Island
 Tennessee
 Utah
 West Virginia
 Wisconsin

Subgroup differences were statistically significant nationally and in 13 out of 39 states.

Students whose parents had some education beyond high school outperformed students whose parents did not complete high school, nationally and in 37 states

U.S.	Mississippi
Alabama	Missouri
Arizona	Montana
Arkansas	Nebraska
California	New Mexico
Colorado	New York
Connecticut	North Carolina
Delaware	Oregon
Florida	Rhode Island
Georgia	South Carolina
Indiana	Tennessee
Iowa	Texas
Kentucky	Utah
Louisiana	Vermont
Maine	Virginia
Maryland	Washington
Massachusetts	West Virginia
Michigan	Wisconsin
Minnesota	Wyoming

Subgroup differences were statistically significant nationally and in 37 out of 39 states.

Appendix D

Statistically Significant Differences in Subgroup Performance on NAEP

Science, Grade 8 – 1996

Students whose parents were college graduates outperformed students whose parents did not complete high school, nationally and in 39 states

U.S.	Mississippi
Alabama	Missouri
Arizona	Montana
Arkansas	Nebraska
California	New Mexico
Colorado	New York
Connecticut	North Carolina
Delaware	North Dakota
Florida	Oregon
Georgia	Rhode Island
Hawaii	South Carolina
Indiana	Tennessee
Iowa	Texas
Kentucky	Utah
Louisiana	Vermont
Maine	Virginia
Maryland	Washington
Massachusetts	West Virginia
Michigan	Wisconsin
Minnesota	Wyoming

Subgroup differences were statistically significant nationally and in 39 out of 39 states.

Students who were *not* eligible for the free/reduced-price school lunch program outperformed students who were eligible, nationally and in 41 states

U.S.	Minnesota
Alabama	Mississippi
Alaska	Missouri
Arizona	Montana
Arkansas	Nebraska
California	New Mexico
Colorado	New York
Connecticut	North Carolina
Delaware	North Dakota
District of Columbia	Oregon
Florida	Rhode Island
Georgia	South Carolina
Hawaii	Tennessee
Indiana	Texas
Iowa	Utah
Kentucky	Vermont
Louisiana	Virginia
Maine	Washington
Maryland	West Virginia
Massachusetts	Wisconsin
Michigan	Wyoming

Subgroup differences were statistically significant nationally and in 41 out of 41 states.