Appendix table 1-1

Differences between male and female student average scale scores in mathematics and science, by age:
Selected years, 1969–99

| Field and year | Male minus female | | |
|----------------|-------------------|--------|--------|
| | Age 9 | Age 13 | Age 17 |
| Mathematics | | | |
| 1973 | -3* | -2* | 8* |
| 1978 | -3* | -1 | 7 |
| 1982 | -4 * | 1 | 6 |
| 1986 | 0 | 2 | 5 |
| 1990 | -1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1992 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 1994 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1996 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| 1999 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Science | | | |
| 1969 | NA | NA | 17* |
| 1970 | 5 | 4 | NA |
| 1973 | 4 | 5 | 16* |
| 1977 | 4 | 7 | 15 |
| 1982 | 0 | 11* | 17* |
| 1986 | 6 | 9 | 13 |
| 1990 | 3 | 7 | 10 |
| 1992 | 8* | 4 | 10 |
| 1994 | 2 | 5 | 11 |
| 1996 | 3 | 9 | 8 |
| 1999 | 3 | 6 | 10 |

NA not available

NOTES: Student performance on the long-term trend assessment is reported on a 0- to 500-point scale. Numbers represent the difference between male and female scores.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *NAEP 1999 Trends in Academic Progress: Three Decades of Student Performance*, NCES 2000-469 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, 2000).

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^{*}Significantly different from 1999. Small differences between male and female scores are often not statistically significant. For example, the male/female differences were not statistically significant in 1999 for all three ages in mathematics and for 9-year-olds in science