Are students of color and low-income students benefiting from the best that Chicago has to offer?

Enrolled in a top-scoring* school in **MATH**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Black students</th>
<th>Hispanic students</th>
<th>White students</th>
<th>Free and reduced-price lunch (FRL)-eligible students</th>
<th>Non-FRL students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td></td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Schools in the top 20% citywide.

Enrolled in a top-scoring* school in **READING**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Black students</th>
<th>Hispanic students</th>
<th>White students</th>
<th>FRL-eligible students</th>
<th>Non-FRL students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td></td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Schools in the top 20% citywide.

How do Chicago’s low-income students perform compared with their more advantaged peers?

**MATH** proficiency gap between FRL and non-FRL-eligible students

-12 percentage point difference

**READING** proficiency gap between FRL and non-FRL-eligible students

-15 percentage point difference

Gaps presented as percentage point differences. Light-colored bars show proficiency gaps for the 36 cities where we had data.

Are Chicago schools offering a path toward college?

**STUDENTS ENROLLED IN ADVANCED MATH**

- 24% (50-city average is 10%)

**STUDENTS TAKING THE ACT/SAT**

- 25% (50-city average is 14%)

**FOUR-YEAR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE**

- 74% (50-city average is 75%)

* Rates calculated by dividing number of course/test takers in each high school by total enrollment in that school. Since most students take these courses/tests in 11th and 12th grade, we might expect that somewhere between 25 and 50 percent of all high school students take these courses/tests in a given year.