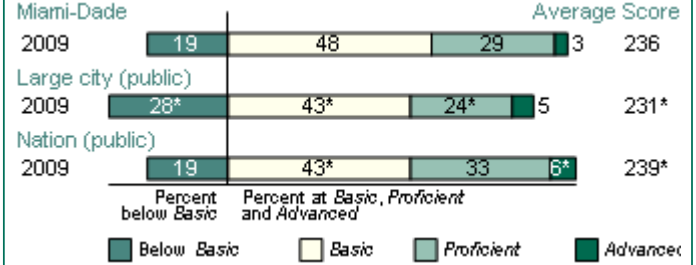


Overall Results

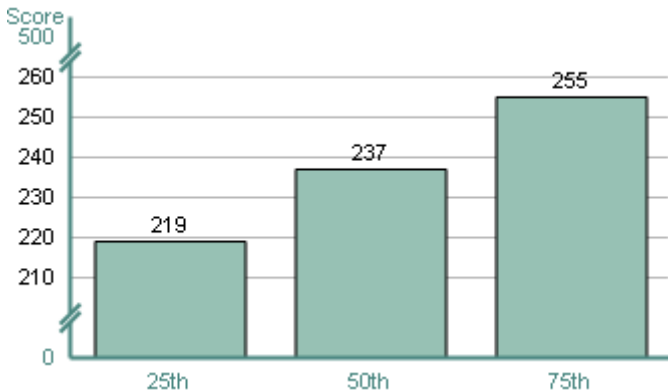
- In 2009, the average score of fourth-grade students in Miami-Dade was 236. This was higher than the average score of 231 for public school students in large cities.
- The percentage of students in Miami-Dade who performed at or above the NAEP *Proficient* level was 33 percent in 2009. This percentage was greater than that in large cities (29 percent).
- The percentage of students in Miami-Dade who performed at or above the NAEP *Basic* level was 81 percent in 2009. This percentage was greater than that in large cities (72 percent).

Achievement-Level Percentages and Average Score Results



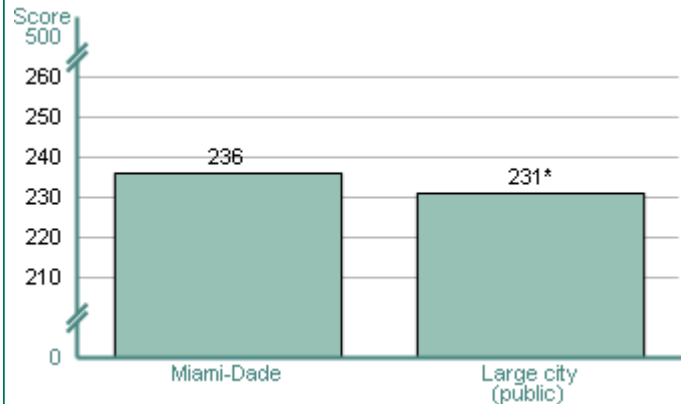
* Significantly different ($p < .05$) from Miami-Dade.
NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Scores at Selected Percentiles



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

Average Scores for District and Large Cities



* Significantly different ($p < .05$) from Miami-Dade.

Results for Student Groups in 2009

Reporting Groups	Percent of students	Avg. score	Percentages at or above		Percent at Advanced
			Basic	Proficient	
Gender					
Male	50	237	81	34	4
Female	50	236	80	31	3
Race/Ethnicity					
White	10	253	96	61	8
Black	25	222	64	12	#
Hispanic	62	239	84	35	3
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	‡	‡	‡	‡
American Indian/Alaska Native	#	‡	‡	‡	‡
National School Lunch Program					
Eligible	68	230	75	23	1
Not eligible	32	249	92	54	8

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.

Score Gaps for Student Groups

- In 2009, male students in Miami-Dade had an average score that was not significantly different from that of female students.
- In 2009, Black students had an average score that was 32 points lower than that of White students. This performance gap was not significantly different from that in large cities (31 points).
- In 2009, Hispanic students had an average score that was 15 points lower than that of White students. This performance gap was narrower than that in large cities (24 points).
- In 2009, students who were eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch, an indicator of low income, had an average score that was 19 points lower than that of students who were not eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch. This performance gap was not significantly different from that in large cities (23 points).

NOTE: Statistical comparisons are calculated on the basis of unrounded scale scores or percentages.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), 2009 Mathematics Assessment.