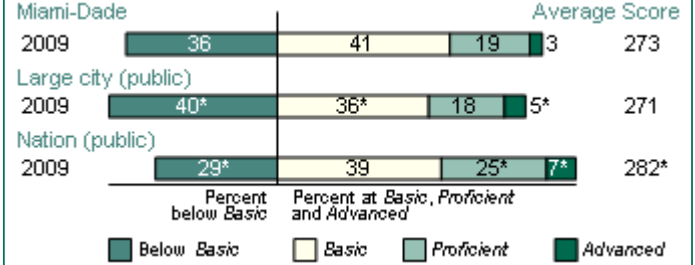


Overall Results

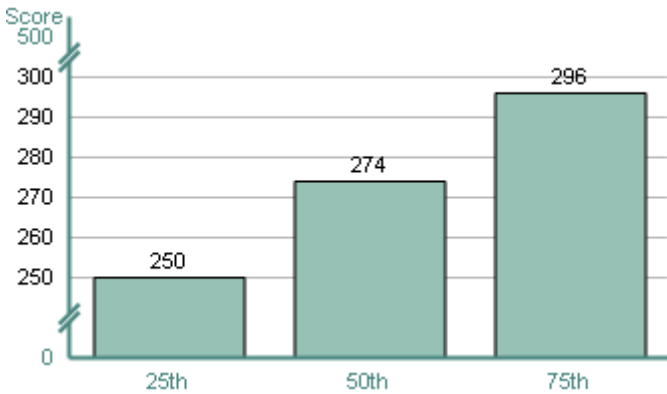
- In 2009, the average score of eighth-grade students in Miami-Dade was 273. This was not significantly different from the average score of 271 for public school students in large cities.
- The percentage of students in Miami-Dade who performed at or above the NAEP *Proficient* level was 22 percent in 2009. This percentage was not significantly different from that in large cities (24 percent).
- The percentage of students in Miami-Dade who performed at or above the NAEP *Basic* level was 64 percent in 2009. This percentage was greater than that in large cities (60 percent).

Achievement-Level Percentages and Average Score Results



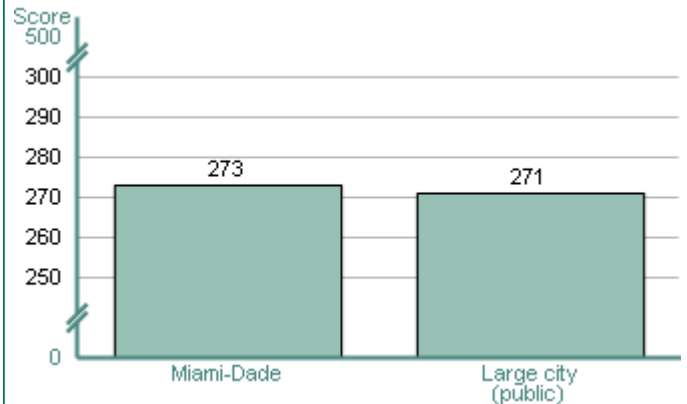
* Significantly different ($p < .05$) from Miami-Dade.
NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

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



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	273	64	24	3
Female	50	272	63	20	3
Race/Ethnicity					
White	10	291	84	40	8
Black	22	260	48	12	1
Hispanic	65	274	65	23	3
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	‡	‡	‡	‡
American Indian/Alaska Native	#	‡	‡	‡	‡
National School Lunch Program					
Eligible	63	266	56	16	2
Not eligible	37	284	77	33	5

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 31 points lower than that of White students. This performance gap was not significantly different from that in large cities (37 points).
- In 2009, Hispanic students had an average score that was 17 points lower than that of White students. This performance gap was narrower than that in large cities (30 points).
- In 2009, students who were eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch, an indicator of low income, had an average score that was 18 points lower than that of students who were not eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch. This performance gap was narrower than that in large cities (26 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.