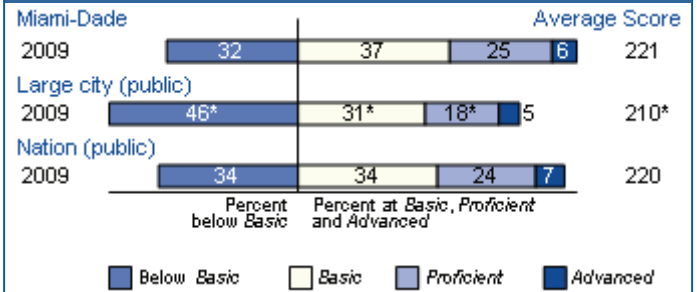


**Overall Results**

- In 2009, the average score of fourth-grade students in Miami-Dade was 221. This was higher than the average score of 210 for public school students in large cities.
- The percentage of students in Miami-Dade who performed at or above the NAEP *Proficient* level was 31 percent in 2009. This percentage was greater than that in large cities (23 percent).
- The percentage of students in Miami-Dade who performed at or above the NAEP *Basic* level was 68 percent in 2009. This percentage was greater than that in large cities (54 percent).

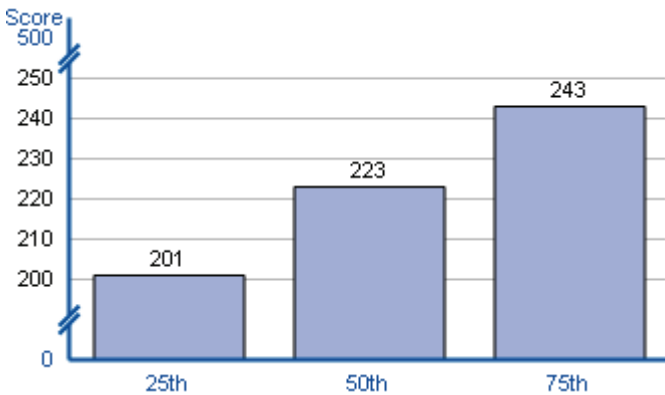
**Achievement-Level Percentages and Average Score Results**



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

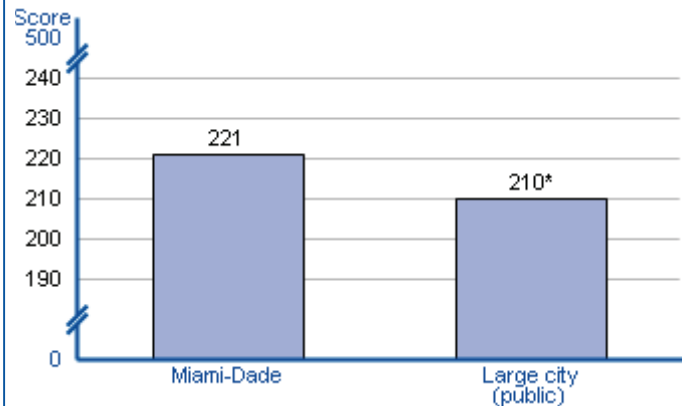
NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Large cities are located in the urbanized areas of cities with populations of 250,000 or more.

**Scores at Selected Percentiles**



NOTE: Scores at selected percentiles on the NAEP reading 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	
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	50	217	63	27	5
Female	50	226	73	35	8
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>					
White	10	238	86	51	15
Black	25	205	48	13	1
Hispanic	61	224	72	34	6
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	‡	‡	‡	‡
American Indian/Alaska Native	#	‡	‡	‡	‡
<b>National School Lunch Program</b>					
Eligible	67	215	61	23	3
Not eligible	33	235	81	49	13

# 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, female students in Miami-Dade had an average score that was higher than that of male students.
- In 2009, Black students had an average score that was 33 points lower than that of White students. This performance gap was not significantly different from that in large cities (32 points).
- In 2009, Hispanic students had an average score that was 14 points lower than that of White students. This performance gap was narrower than that in large cities (31 points).
- In 2009, students who were eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch, an indicator of low income, had an average score that was 20 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 (28 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 Reading Assessment.