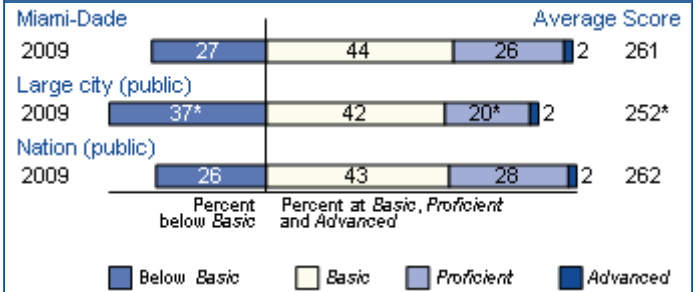


Overall Results

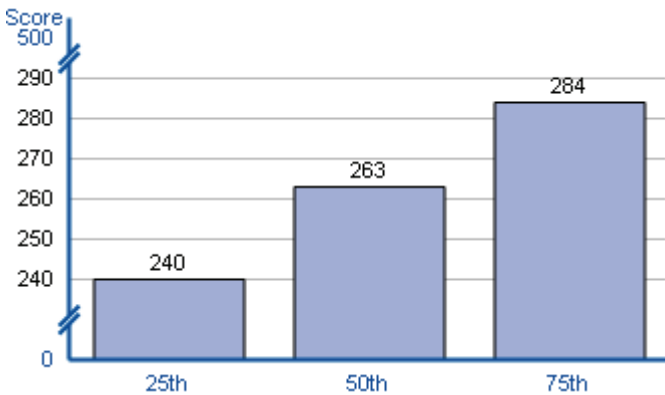
- In 2009, the average score of eighth-grade students in Miami-Dade was 261. This was higher than the average score of 252 for public school students in large cities.
- The percentage of students in Miami-Dade who performed at or above the NAEP *Proficient* level was 28 percent in 2009. This percentage was greater than that in large cities (21 percent).
- The percentage of students in Miami-Dade who performed at or above the NAEP *Basic* level was 73 percent in 2009. This percentage was greater than that in large cities (63 percent).

Achievement-Level Percentages and Average Score Results



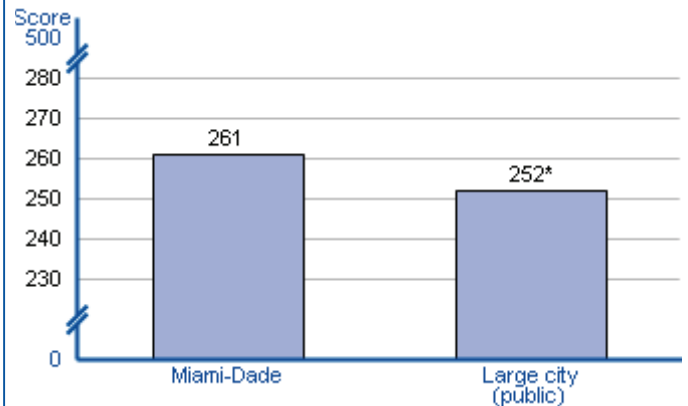
NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Large cities are located in the urbanized areas of cities with populations of 250,000 or more.

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



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	255	67	23	1
Female	50	266	78	34	3
Race/Ethnicity					
White	10	273	81	43	7
Black	23	250	61	17	1
Hispanic	64	261	75	29	1
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	‡	‡	‡	‡
American Indian/Alaska Native	#	‡	‡	‡	‡
National School Lunch Program					
Eligible	62	254	67	21	1
Not eligible	38	271	83	40	4

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 23 points lower than that of White students. This performance gap was not significantly different from that in large cities (29 points).
- In 2009, Hispanic students had an average score that was 12 points lower than that of White students. This performance gap was narrower than that in large cities (28 points).
- In 2009, students who were eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch, an indicator of low income, had an average score that was 17 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 (24 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.