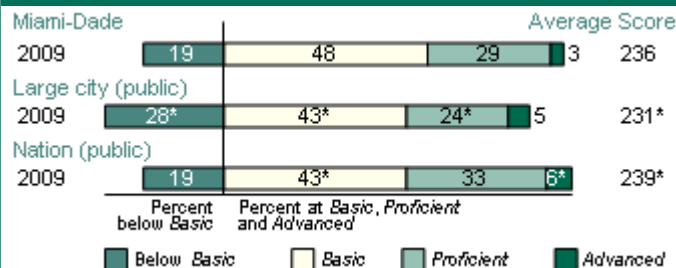


**Overall Results**

- 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).

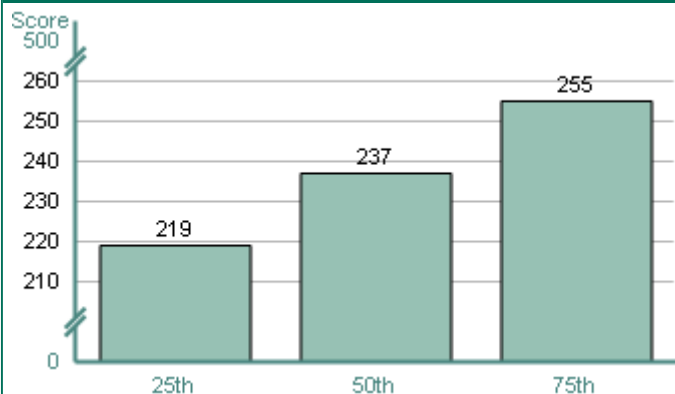
**Achievement-Level Percentages and Average Score Results**



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

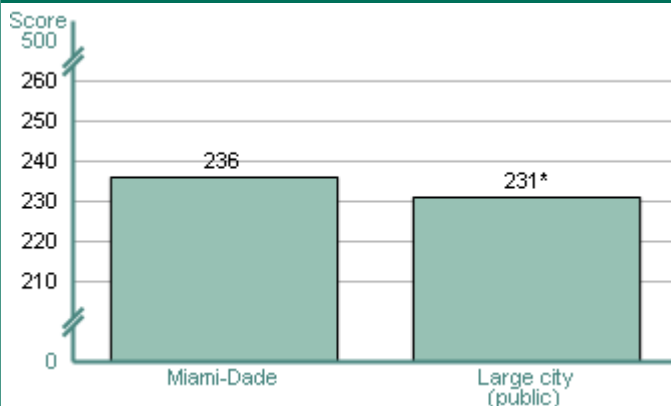
NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

**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	
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	50	237	81	34	4
Female	50	236	80	31	3
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>					
White	1	253	96	61	8
Black	25	222	64	12	#
Hispanic	6	239	84	35	3
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	‡	‡	‡	‡
American Indian/Alaska Native	#	‡	‡	‡	‡
<b>National School Lunch Program</b>					
Eligible	6	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.