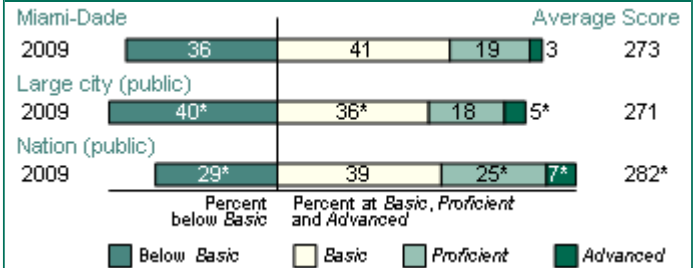


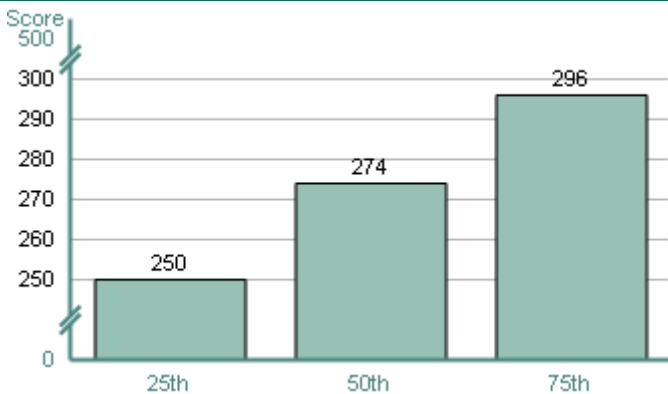
**Overall Results**

- 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**

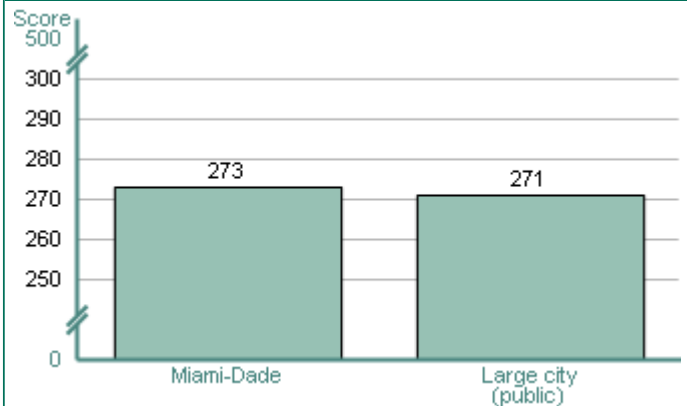


**Scores at Selected Percentiles**



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	
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	50	273	64	24	3
Female	50	272	63	20	3
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>					
White	1	291	84	40	8
Black	22	260	48	12	1
Hispanic	6	274	65	23	3
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	‡	‡	‡	‡
American Indian/Alaska Native	#	‡	‡	‡	‡
<b>National School Lunch Program</b>					
Eligible	6	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.