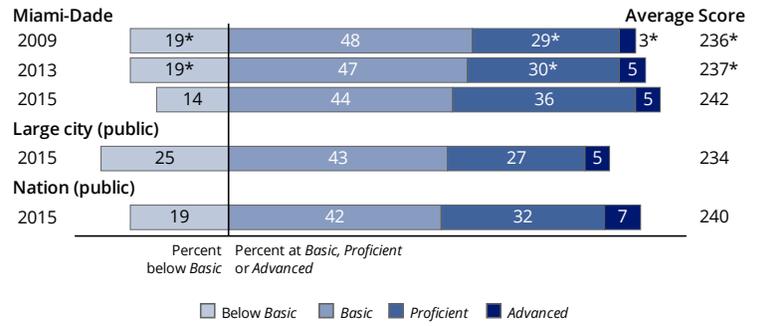


Overall Results

- In 2015, the average score of fourth-grade students in Miami-Dade was 242. This was higher than the average score of 234 for public school students in large cities.
- The average score for students in Miami-Dade in 2015 (242) was higher than their average score in 2013 (237) and in 2009 (236).
- The percentage of students in Miami-Dade who performed at or above the NAEP *Proficient* level was 41 percent in 2015. This percentage was greater than that in 2013 (34 percent) and in 2009 (33 percent).
- The percentage of students in Miami-Dade who performed at or above the NAEP *Basic* level was 86 percent in 2015. This percentage was greater than that in 2013 (81 percent) and in 2009 (81 percent).

Achievement-Level Percentages and Average Score Results



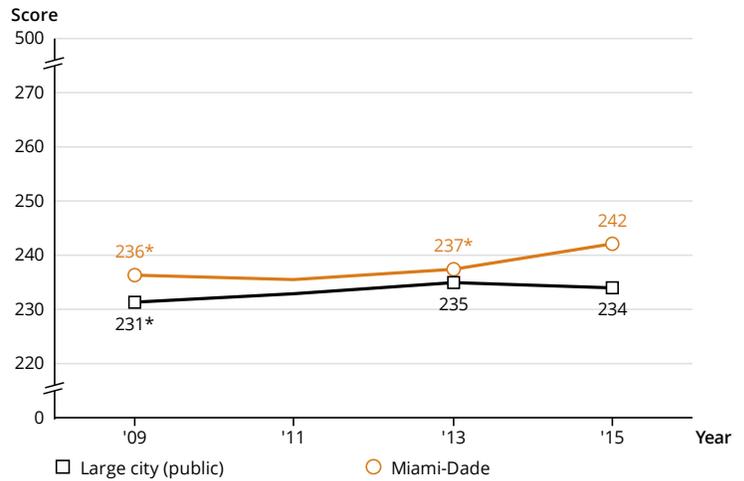
* Significantly different ($p < .05$) from district's results in 2015. Significance tests were performed using unrounded numbers.
NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Compare the Average Score in 2015 to Other Districts

In 2015, the average score in Miami-Dade (242) was

| Lower Than Districts (2) | Not Significantly Different From Districts (3) | Higher Than Districts (15) |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| Austin Charlotte | Duval County (FL) Hillsborough County Houston | Albuquerque Atlanta Baltimore City Boston Chicago Cleveland Dallas Detroit District of Columbia Fresno Jefferson County Los Angeles New York City Philadelphia San Diego |

Average Scores for District and Large Cities



* Significantly different ($p < .05$) from 2015. Significance tests were performed using unrounded numbers.

Results for Student Groups in 2015

| Reporting Groups | Percentage of students | Avg. score | Percentage at or above Basic | Percentage at or above Proficient | Percentage at or above Advanced |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Race/Ethnicity | | | | | |
| White | 8 | 257 | 96 | 65 | 15 |
| Black | 19 | 230 | 75 | 22 | 1 |
| Hispanic | 71 | 243 | 87 | 44 | 5 |
| Asian | 1 | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ |
| American Indian/Alaska Native | # | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ |
| Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander | # | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ |
| Two or more races | 1 | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ |
| Gender | | | | | |
| Male | 50 | 242 | 85 | 42 | 6 |
| Female | 50 | 242 | 86 | 40 | 4 |
| National School Lunch Program | | | | | |
| Eligible | 72 | 238 | 83 | 33 | 3 |
| Not eligible | 28 | 254 | 93 | 61 | 12 |

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, is not displayed. Black includes African American and Hispanic includes Latino. Race categories exclude Hispanic origin.

Score Gaps for Student Groups

- In 2015, Black students had an average score that was 27 points lower than that for White students. This performance gap was not significantly different from that in 2009 (32 points).
- In 2015, Hispanic students had an average score that was 14 points lower than that for White students. This performance gap was not significantly different from that in 2009 (15 points).
- In 2015, male students in Miami-Dade had an average score that was not significantly different from that for female students.
- In 2015, students who were eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch, an indicator of low family income, had an average score that was 16 points lower than that for students who were not eligible. This performance gap was not significantly different from that in 2009 (19 points).