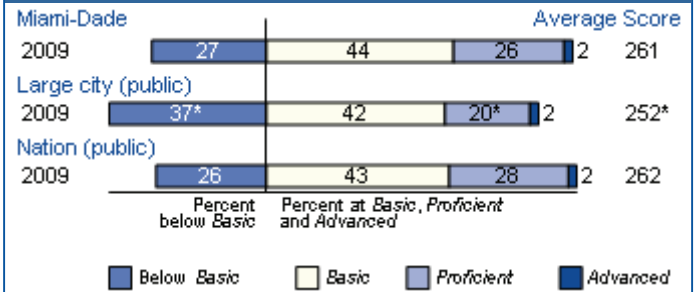


**Overall Results**

- 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).

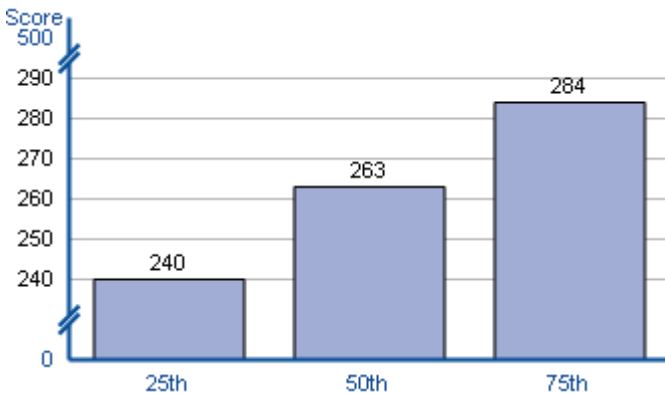
**Achievement-Level Percentages and Average Score Results**



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

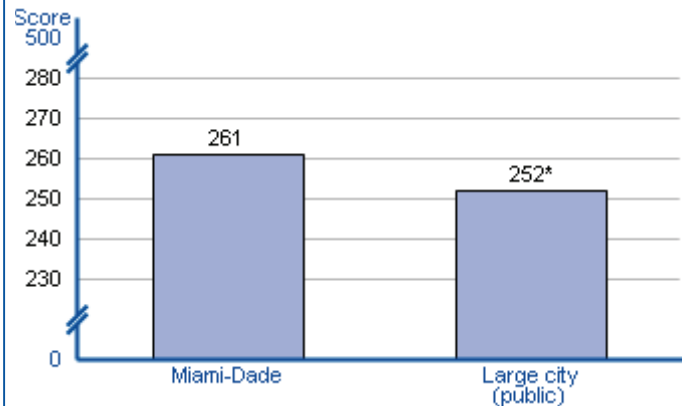
NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Large cities are located in the urbanized areas of cities with populations of 250,000 or more.

**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                  | 255        | 67                      | 23         | 1                   |
| Female                               | 50                  | 266        | 78                      | 34         | 3                   |
| <b>Race/Ethnicity</b>                |                     |            |                         |            |                     |
| 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        | #                   | ‡          | ‡                       | ‡          | ‡                   |
| <b>National School Lunch Program</b> |                     |            |                         |            |                     |
| 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.