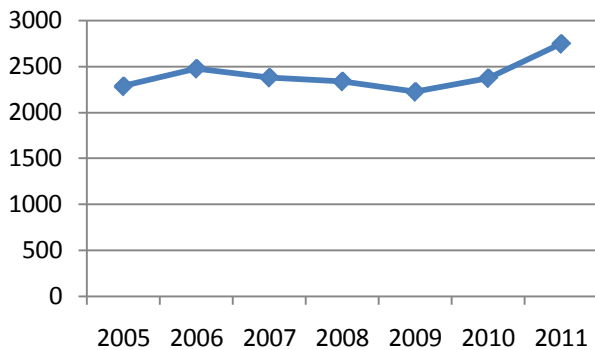


About the SAT. The SAT is an assessment of critical reading, mathematical reasoning, and writing skills created and administered through the College Board. The SAT score range is 200 to 800 points for each of the three subtests. A perfect SAT score is 2400. Students generally take the SAT during their junior or senior year of high school, and many colleges and universities use the SAT to make admission decisions. The College Board provides an annual summary of student performance at the end of each academic year. Results from the annual summary are described in this brief.

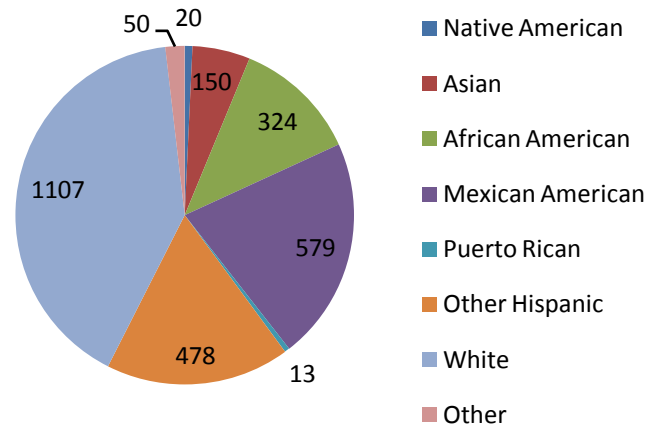
Austin Independent School District's (AISD) participation in the SAT increased in 2011. AISD student participation ($n=2,747$) in SAT testing substantially increased in 2011, compared with participation in prior years (Figures 1 and 2). Significant increases in student participation at the state and national levels also were reported by the College Board (2011). A one-year increase in the 2011 SAT test participation was found for all student groups, except Puerto Rican students (3 fewer students).

Figure 1. Number of AISD Students Taking the SAT



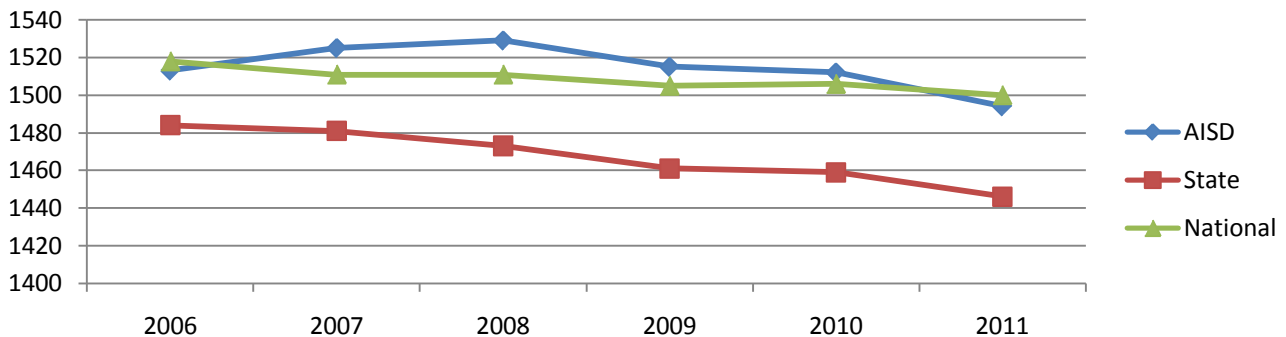
Source. College Board Profile Report, 2011

Figure 2. Description of AISD Students Taking the SAT



The overall average SAT score for AISD students was greater than the state average score and slightly lower than the national SAT average score. Overall, AISD's average SAT score decreased between 2010 and 2011, and was lower than the district's average score 5 years ago. Similarly, the 2011 average SAT scores at the state and national levels decreased, compared with average scores last year and 5 years ago.

Figure 3. AISD, State, and National Overall Average SAT Scores, 2006-2011



Source. College Board Profile Report, 2011.

SAT Test Results, 2010-2011

Average SAT scores for AISD students were above the state scores in Critical Reading, Math, and Writing. In critical reading, math, and writing, AISD students' average score was above that of the state (Figures 4 through 6). AISD students' average SAT score was above that of the nation in math. However, decreases in the district's average SAT scores existed across all subject areas in 2011. State and national average scores also decreased in most subject areas, with the exception of the state's average SAT math score, which has remained stable since 2006. The national average SAT math score also has remained fairly consistent since 2007.

Figure 4. SAT Average Scores: Critical Reading

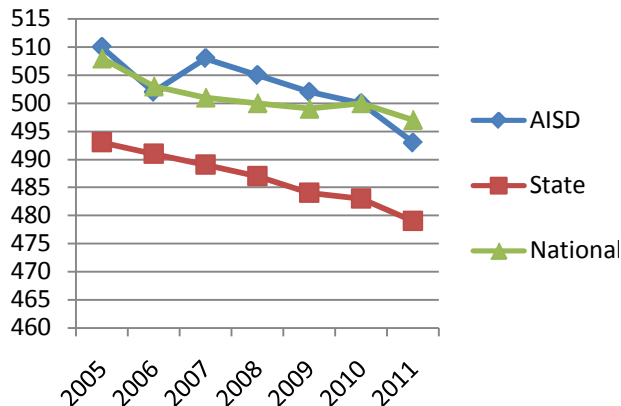
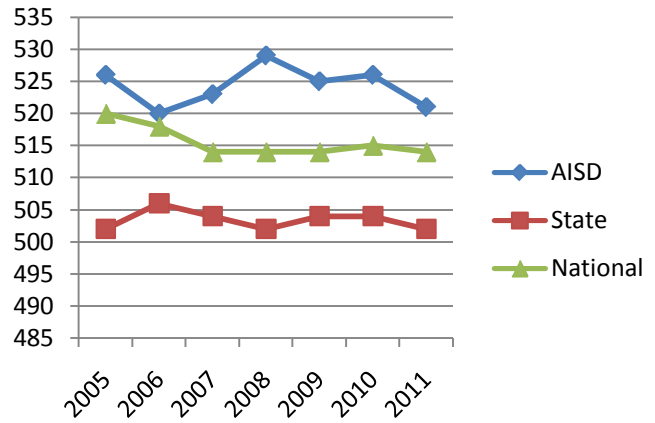
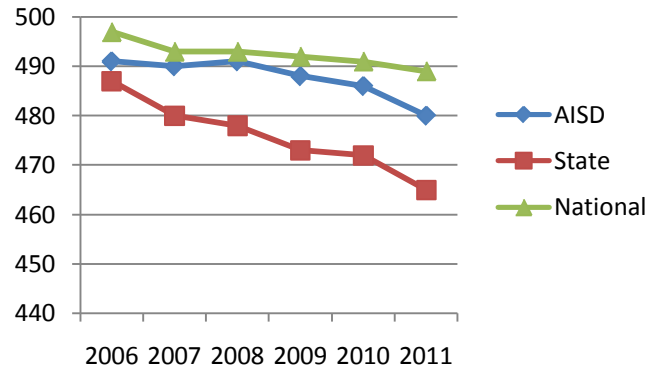


Figure 5. SAT Average Scores: Math



Between 2010 and 2011, SAT test outcomes varied among student groups (Table 1). In 2011, the average SAT score increased for White students in every subject area and increased for Native American students in math. Scores remained stable for African American and other Hispanic students in reading, for other Hispanic students in math, and for Native American students in writing. Average SAT scores decreased for the other student groups across subject areas. The SAT performance of African American; Mexican American; Puerto Rican; and other Hispanic, Latino, or Latin American students continued to lag behind their White and Asian peers.

Figure 6. SAT Average Scores: Writing



Source. College Board Profile Report, 2011

Table 1. SAT Average Scores by Subject Area, 2010 and 2011

	Critical Reading			Math			Writing		
	2010	2011	Diff.	2010	2011	Diff.	2010	2011	Diff.
Native American	574	512	-62	548	572	24	503	504	1
Asian	543	514	-29	617	585	-32	545	512	-33
African American	407	408	1	429	427	-2	395	390	-5
Mexican American	459	433	-26	488	468	-20	445	422	-23
Puerto Rican	504	467	-37	533	475	-58	493	426	-67
Other Hispanic	439	438	-1	464	465	1	432	426	-6
White	565	571	6	589	591	2	549	554	5

Source. College Board Profile Report, 2011

SAT Test Results, 2010-2011

Since 2006, the SAT average scores for White students have increased. However, average SAT scores in reading and writing decreased for all other student groups (Table 2). In math, average SAT scores for Native American and African American students increased, while average SAT math scores decreased for Asian, Mexican American, Puerto Rican, and other Hispanic students.

Table 2. Change in SAT Average Score Between 2006 and 2011, by Ethnicity

	Critical Reading	Math	Writing
Native American	-41	39	-4
Asian	-14	-15	-1
African American	-16	3	-20
Mexican American	-43	-27	-37
Puerto Rican	-88	-107	-125
Other Hispanic	-16	1	-10
White	13	17	14

Source. College Board Profile Report, 2011

SAT test performance by campus varied widely across the district. Anderson, Bowie, Garza, and LASA High Schools had the highest average scores (> 1600). Green Tech, LBJ, Reagan and Travis High Schools had the lowest average SAT scores (< 1200). The SAT Benchmark score of 1550 has been determined to predict a high likelihood of college success and completion (College Board, 2011).

Table 3. SAT Campus, District, State, and National Average Scores, 2011

School	Number Tested	Critical Reading	Math	Writing	Total
Akins	277	429	456	411	1296
Anderson	366	547	590	532	1669
Austin	356	523	543	503	1569
Bowie	527	535	572	525	1632
Crockett	221	424	441	410	1275
Eastside-Green Tech	40	380	422	365	1167
Garza	45	582	559	541	1682
Lanier	154	390	429	383	1202
LASA	203	626	638	617	1881
LBJ	112	381	404	373	1158
McCallum	232	529	535	514	1578
Reagan	75	363	397	356	1116
Travis	139	384	433	373	1190
AISSD	2,747	493	521	480	1494
State	166,012	479	502	465	1446
National	1,647,123	497	514	489	1500

Source. College Board Profile Report, 2011

Reference

College Board (2011, September). *College-bound seniors district profile report for Austin Independent School District (AISD)*, College Board.