Karen Looby, Ph.D.

Publication 16.40 RB September 2017


Figure 1
While there was a slight decrease in the number of SAT test-takers in 2017, AISD SAT test participation has increased over the past ten years.

Figure 2
SAT test participation for students who were two or more races increased, while participation decreased slightly for Asian, African American , Hispanic, and White students.


1,336

$1,048 \longrightarrow 966$


Source. College Board's District Profile Report accessed through the College Board Reports Center on 9.5.17 Note. Eighty students did not report race/ethnicity on the SAT test.

## How did AISD seniors perform on the SAT?

The district's SAT scores exceeded the state and the national averages overall and on the evidenced-based reading and writing and math tests (Figure 3). Compared to scores concorded from the prior year, AISD's overall average increased while the overall average SAT scores slightly decreased for the state and remained stable for the nation.

Figure 3
The district's average overall SAT score exceeded the state and the national averages and in both subject areas.


Source. College Board's District Profile Report accessed through the College Board Reports Center on 9.5.17
In 2016-2017, overall average SAT scores increased the most for AISD students who identified as being two or more races compared with all other student groups (Figure 4). Overall average SAT scores for Asian and African American seniors slightly decreased in 2016-2017 compared with their average scores in the prior year. Gaps in AISD students' SAT performance remained between students who were Asian, White, or two or more races and those who were African American or Hispanic.

Figure 4
Gaps in AISD students' SAT performance remained between students who were Asian, White, or two or more races and those who were African American or Hispanic.

## Overall



Understanding the New and Old SAT
Scores

The new SAT is a different test than the previous test. Some changes include:
a focus on the knowledge, skills, and understandings identified critical to college and career readiness and success;
greater emphasis word meanings and contextual references; and an
optional essay given at the end of the SAT.

Scoring ranges also changed between the old and new versions of the SAT test. The overall SAT scoring scale now ranges from 400 to 1600 and from 200 to 800 for the Evidence -Based Reading and Writing and Math portions of the exam. Scores of 2 to 8 may be earned on each of three dimensions for the essay. Essay results are reported separately.

To help educators and testtakers understand the old and new SAT scores in relation to one another, the College Board provided a concordance that shows how to relate the scores. In this report, differences in score reporting between the two tests were accounted for using the instructions provided by the College Board. Specifically, scores reported for SAT tests taken prior to March 2016 were transformed to the new SAT score structure for comparison purposes in this report.

For more information, please refer to https://collegereadiness. collegeboard.org/sat/inside-the-test/compare-old-newspecifications

Figure 5
In Reading and Writing and in Math, average scores for Asian and African American students declined from the prior year, while average scores for students categorized as two or more races, Hispanic, or White increased.

Reading and Writing
Math


Source. College Board's District Profile Report accessed through the College Board Reports Center on 9.5.17

## How did students perform on the SAT across high schools?

Twelve of 15 high schools experienced an increase in the overall average SAT score. Similar to prior years, the average overall SAT score varied across high school campuses in 2016-2017(Table 1), ranging from scores of 905 to 1394.

Table 1
Most high schools experienced an increase in the average SAT score from the prior year.

|  | 2016 | 2017 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Akins | 960 | 978 |
| Anderson | 1200 | 1199 |
| Austin | 1130 | 1136 |
| Bowie | 1150 | 1173 |
| Crockett | 970 | 973 |
| Eastside | 880 | 868 |
| Garza | 1130 | 1136 |
| Lanier | 910 | 908 |
| LASA | 1390 | 1394 |
| LBJ | 870 | 919 |
| McCallum | 1160 | 1179 |
| Reagan | 870 | 905 |
| Richards | 1180 | 1187 |
| Travis | 870 | 886 |
| District | 1090 | 1098 |

Source. College Board's District Profile Report accessed through the College Board Reports Center on 9.5.17

## Did AISD seniors meet college readiness benchmarks on the SAT?

In 2016-2017, greater percentages of AISD seniors met college readiness benchmarks than did those in the state and nation (Figure 5) on the SAT test overall, in reading and writing, and in math. (Figure 7). The percentages of seniors who met the SAT college readiness benchmark increased from the prior year for the district, state, and nation.

Figure 5
On the SAT test overall, AISD seniors met the college readiness benchmark at a higher rate than did seniors across the state and nation.


Source. College Board's District Profile Report accessed through the College Board Reports Center on 9.5.17
Figure 6
AISD seniors met the college readiness benchmarks in reading and writing and in math at a higher rates than did seniors across the state and nation.


College Readiness on the SAT

Students and educators use the SAT assessment to prepare for success after high school. Each portion of the SAT test has set college and career readiness benchmarks based on actual student outcomes in beginninglevel college courses. Benchmarks are for the Math and Evidence-Based Reading and Writing tests.

On the old version of the SAT, the SAT college readiness was defined as meeting one benchmark (1550). Currently, the new SAT defines college and career readiness as meeting a subject area benchmark in Math and in Evidence-Based Reading and Writing. A Math benchmark score of 530 and Evidence-Based Reading and Writing score of 480 represent a $75 \%$ likelihood of achieving at least a C in firstsemester, credit-bearing college courses in related subjects and course work.

For more information about the SAT college readiness benchmarks, please refer to the following website:
https://collegereadiness.c ollegeboard.org/about/scores/ benchmarks

Table 2
In 2017, the percentage of seniors meeting the SAT college readiness benchmark in both subject areas increased in almost all high schools.

|  | 2016 | 2017 |
| :--- | ---: | :---: |
| Akins | $12 \%$ | $27 \%$ |
| Anderson | $56 \%$ | $76 \%$ |
| Austin | $53 \%$ | $63 \%$ |
| Bowie | $55 \%$ | $74 \%$ |
| Crockett | $17 \%$ | $25 \%$ |
| Eastside | $10 \%$ | $5 \%$ |
| Garza | $55 \%$ | $57 \%$ |
| Lanier | $4 \%$ | $19 \%$ |
| LASA | $92 \%$ | $100 \%$ |
| LBJ | $1 \%$ | $12 \%$ |
| McCallum | $56 \%$ | $73 \%$ |
| Reagan | $4 \%$ | $12 \%$ |
| Richards | $60 \%$ | $79 \%$ |
| Travis | $3 \%$ | $7 \%$ |

Source. College Board's District Profile Report accessed through the College Board Reports Center on 9.5.17
Figure 7
Gaps in the percentages of seniors meeting the SAT college readiness benchmarks in reading and writing and in math existed between high schools.


Source. College Board's District Profile Report accessed through the College Board Reports Center on 9.5.17

## Reference

College Board. (2017, September). College-bound seniors district profile report for Austin Independent School District (AISD). New York, NY: College Board. Accessed online through the College Board Reports Center.

## Austin Independent School District

Karen Looby Ph.D.

## Department of Research and Evaluation

ע

