Overall Results

- In 2013, the average score of eighth-grade students in Austin was 261. This was higher than the average score of 258 for public school students in large cities.
- The average score for students in Austin in 2013 (261) was not significantly different from their average score in 2011 (261) and in 2005 (257).
- The score gap between higher performing students in Austin (those at the 75th percentile) and lower performing students (those at the 25th percentile) was 50 points in 2013. This performance gap was not significantly different from that in 2005 (52 points).
- The percentage of students in Austin who performed at or above the NAEP Proficient level was 31 percent in 2013. This percentage was not significantly different from that in 2011 (30 percent) and in 2005 (27 percent).
- The percentage of students in Austin who performed at or above the NAEP Basic level was 70 percent in 2013. This percentage was not significantly different from that in 2011 (71 percent) and in 2005 (65 percent).

Achievement-Level Percentages and Average Score Results

- In 2013, Black students had an average score that was 42 points lower than White students. This performance gap was not significantly different from that in 2005 (37 points).
- In 2013, Hispanic students had an average score that was 35 points lower than White students. This performance gap was not significantly different from that in 2005 (35 points).
- In 2013, female students in Austin had an average score that was higher than male students by 7 points.
- In 2013, students who were eligible for free/reduced-price school lunch, an indicator of low family income, had an average score that was 40 points lower than students who were not eligible. This performance gap was not significantly different from that in 2005 (32 points).

Score Gaps for Student Groups

- In 2013, results for charter schools are excluded from the TUDA results if they are not included in the school district’s Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) report to the U.S. Department of Education. Statistical comparisons are calculated on the basis of unrounded scale scores or percentages.