Overall Results
- In 2015, the average score of eighth-grade students in California was 143. This was lower than the average score of 153 for public school students in the nation.
- The average score for students in California in 2015 (143) was not significantly different from their average score in 2011 (140) and was higher than their average score in 2009 (137).
- The percentage of students in California who performed at or above the NAEP Proficient level was 24 percent in 2015. This percentage was not significantly different from that in 2011 (22 percent) and in 2009 (20 percent).
- The percentage of students in California who performed at or above the NAEP Basic level was 56 percent in 2015. This percentage was not significantly different from that in 2011 (53 percent) and was greater than that in 2009 (48 percent).

Achievement-Level Percentages and Average Score Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>California</th>
<th>Average Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>137*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comparison of Average Score in 2015 to Other States/Jurisdictions

In 2015, the average score in California (143) was lower than those in 42 states/jurisdictions; higher than those in 0 states/jurisdictions; not significantly different from those in 4 states/jurisdictions.

Scores Gaps for Student Groups
- In 2015, Black students had an average score that was 34 points lower than that for White students. This performance gap was not significantly different from that in 2009 (35 points).
- In 2015, Hispanic students had an average score that was 34 points lower than that for White students. This performance gap was not significantly different from that in 2009 (31 points).
- In 2015, male students in California 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 34 points lower than that for students who were not eligible. This performance gap was not significantly different from that in 2009 (31 points).

Average Scores for State/Jurisdiction and Nation (public)

Score Gaps for Student Groups
- In 2015, Black students had an average score that was 34 points lower than that for White students. This performance gap was not significantly different from that in 2009 (35 points).
- In 2015, Hispanic students had an average score that was 34 points lower than that for White students. This performance gap was not significantly different from that in 2009 (31 points).
- In 2015, male students in California 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 34 points lower than that for students who were not eligible. This performance gap was not significantly different from that in 2009 (31 points).

Average Scores for State/Jurisdiction and Nation (public)

Score Gaps for Student Groups
- In 2015, Black students had an average score that was 34 points lower than that for White students. This performance gap was not significantly different from that in 2009 (35 points).
- In 2015, Hispanic students had an average score that was 34 points lower than that for White students. This performance gap was not significantly different from that in 2009 (31 points).
- In 2015, male students in California 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 34 points lower than that for students who were not eligible. This performance gap was not significantly different from that in 2009 (31 points).

Average Scores for State/Jurisdiction and Nation (public)

Score Gaps for Student Groups
- In 2015, Black students had an average score that was 34 points lower than that for White students. This performance gap was not significantly different from that in 2009 (35 points).
- In 2015, Hispanic students had an average score that was 34 points lower than that for White students. This performance gap was not significantly different from that in 2009 (31 points).
- In 2015, male students in California 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 34 points lower than that for students who were not eligible. This performance gap was not significantly different from that in 2009 (31 points).