# Increasing SAT Participation Rates

Group 2: Ken, Davis, Shilin, Bimin

## **Problem Statement**

To boost the SAT participation rates in different states by understanding the correlations between participation rates, subject scoring and other current issues.



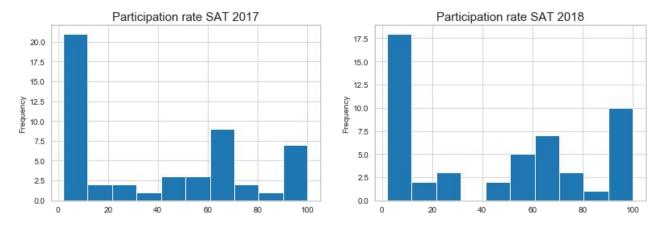


- Verify data accuracy by cross-referencing to external sources
- Look for anomalies and outliers in the data using statistics and charts.
- Performed EDA (Exploratory Data Analysis)
  using statistics to identify trends, anomalies
  and relationship between variables

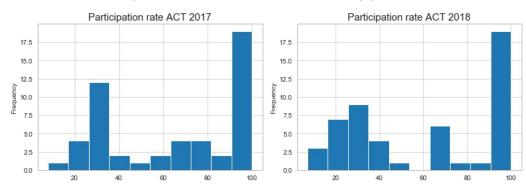
# **Data Preparation Procedures**

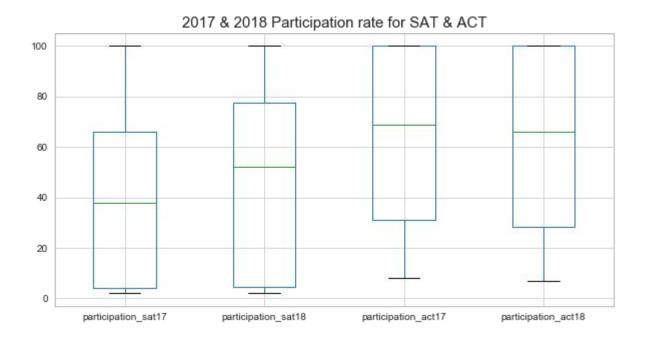


- Apply data scrubbing procedures using codes to ensure;
  - Data types consistencies
  - Missing data is fixed by either removing or to correcting
  - No typos in headers and indexes



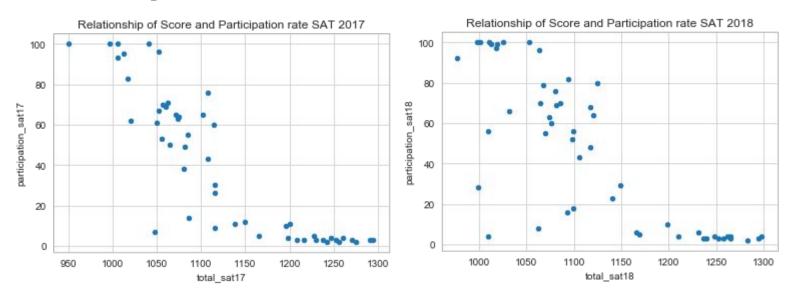
We observed that SAT has low participation rate over these 2 years whereas ACT is the opposite.





Bunching at 50th percentile to 75th percentile Closer to 100% participation (ACT)

# Relationship between Total Score and Participation rate for SAT 2017/18



States with high participation rates tend to have low score and states with high scores have low participation rate.

# States with interesting participation rates trend

#### Colorado:

- Colorado have increased SAT participation rates from 11% to 100%.
- In 2017/18, Colorado started covering the cost of the SAT.
- All juniors in public schools are required to take the SAT.
- ACT lost its contract with Colorado. Participation rate decreased from 100% to 30%.

#### Illinois:

- Illinois have increased SAT participation rates from 9% to 99%.
- In 2017/18, Illinois started providing the SAT for free.
- As of the 2016-17, all Illinois juniors in public schools are required to take the SAT.
- ACT participation rate dropped from 93% to 43%.

#### Ohio:

- Increased participation for both SAT (12% to 18%) and ACT (75% to 100%)
- The ACT is the overwhelming preference although students can choose either ACT or SAT.
- Both are administered for free.

 The ACT has traditionally been the more popular test in the Midwest.

## **Conclusions and Recommendations**

#### Why Texas?

- Population size and projected growth in population expected to surpass California in 2045.
- Population demography more international than domestic immigrants to Texas
- Current participation rates in ACT and SAT 41% and 66% respectively

#### **Recommendations:**

- State policy: requiring students to take SAT AND making it state-funded (compare Ohio vs Illinois and Colorado)
- Highlight the fee waivers and free test preparation to appeal to the state and the minority students
- Emphasise that the test has been redesigned and encourage test preparation for better scores

#### Good-to-have additional data:

- Possible link between test scores and the ease of getting state funding
- State budget for education
- Size of student population not taking either tests
- Percentage of universities in Texas that require SAT and the number of Texan students who choose to further their studies in Texas
- The result of California's study of the usefulness and fairness of standardised tests

### Communication and action

- If resources permit, reach out to the states highlighted in yellow
- Align visions
- Collaboration



State	SAT_Rate_of_Change	2018_SAT_Parti%	2017_SAT_Parti%
District of Columbia	-8.0	92.0	100.0
Nevada	-3.0	23.0	26.0
New York	12.0	79.0	67.0
New Jersey	12.0	82.0	70.0
West Virginia	14.0	28.0	14.0
Rhode Island	26.0	97.0	71.0
Colorado	89.0	100.0	11.0
Illinois	90.0	99.0	9.0

# Thank You!