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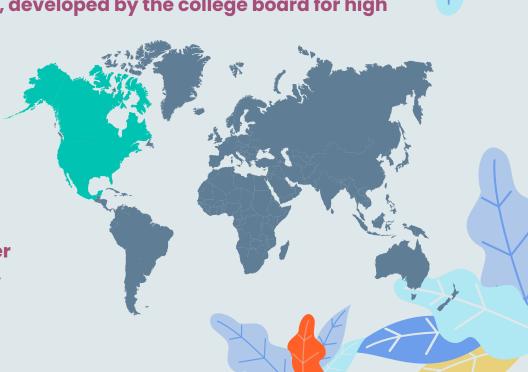
Discussion & recommendations

Background

Originally established in the US in 1926, developed by the college board for high school students.

- College Admissions
- Indicator of Success
- Consists of 3 sections:
 - Reading
 - Writing
 - Math

However, as of fall 2022 SAT is no longer required in most Universities in the US.



Problem Statement

In 2018, top ivy universities such as Harvard dropped the SAT requirement for university application, how did it affect the total SAT scores and participation rates?

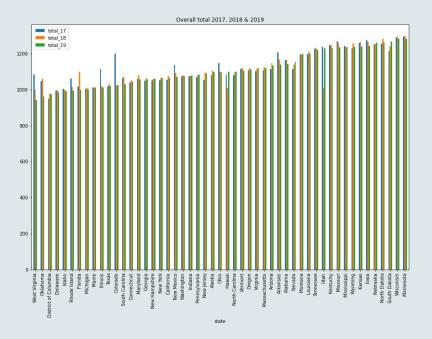
Methodology

Using historical data of past SAT scores from 2017 to 2019

- Total scores
- Participation scores

Data is filtered and sorted and unwanted columns removed

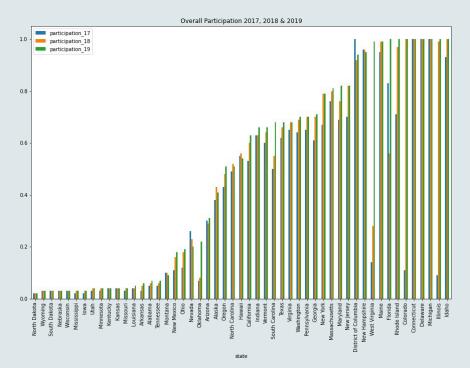


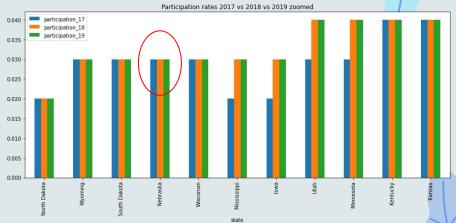






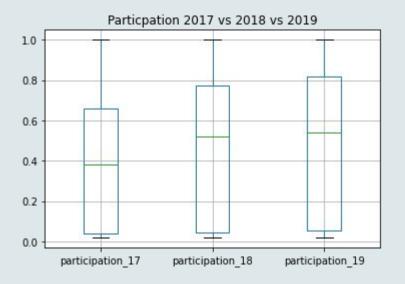


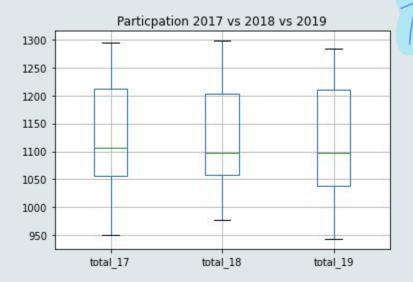












Conclusions

Top ivy universities had an influence

- Total mean decreased slightly
- Participation scores no significant change

	state	total_17	total_18	total_19
48	West Virginia	1086	999	943
36	Oklahoma	1047	1062	963
8	District of Columbia	950	977	975
7	Delaware	996	998	985
12	Idaho	1005	1001	993
39	Rhode Island	1062	1018	995

	count	mean
participation_17	51.0	0.398039
total_17	51.0	1126.098039
participation_18	51.0	0.457451
total_18	51.0	1120.019608
participation_19	51.0	0.490588
total_19	51.0	1113.078431

	state	participation_17	participation_18	participation_19
34	North Dakota	0.02	0.02	0.02
50	Wyoming	0.03	0.03	0.03
41	South Dakota	0.03	0.03	0.03
27	Nebraska	0.03	0.03	0.03
49	Wisconsin	0.03	0.03	0.03
24	Mississippi	0.02	0.03	0.03
				V



- Identify if there is other external factors that might affect the SAT and participation rates (Pandemic, changes in learning structure)
- Collect data over a longer period of time



