SAT Participation Rates

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Agenda

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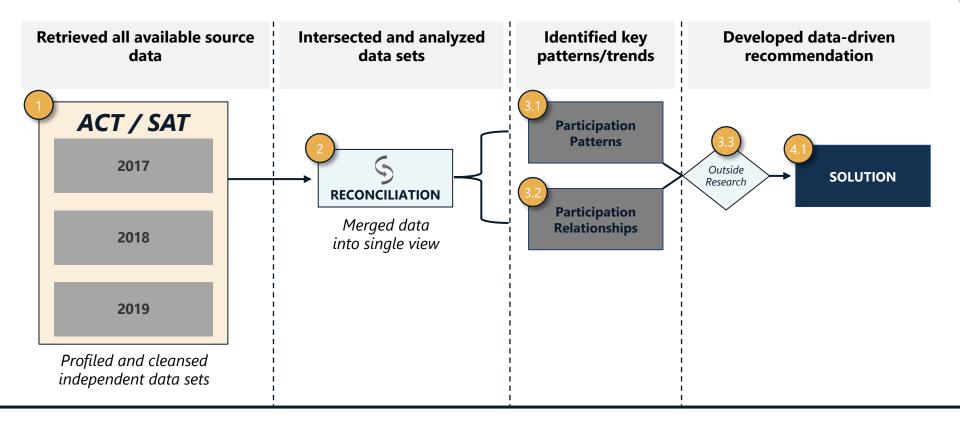
Overview

Problem Statement: The college board expected a significant increase in SAT participation rates due to the updated test format released in 2016, but in recent years the results were insufficient compared to expectations.

Approach:

- Retrieved and profiled SAT and ACT data reflecting participation rates and test scores from 2017 – 2019
- Identified key patterns/trends in the data
- Cross-referenced analysis findings against additional research efforts
 - Conducted outside research for subject areas the given data did not address
- Identified the appropriate action item to address the problem at hand

Process



Participation – Findings

High-Level Summary

SAT

- Illinois, Colorado, and West Virginia saw ~90% increase in participation rates from 2017 to 2019
- On the contrary, not a single state had a declining rate by more than -1%
 - District of Columbia and Nevada were the highest at -0.6%
- ~7% average <u>increase</u> in participation

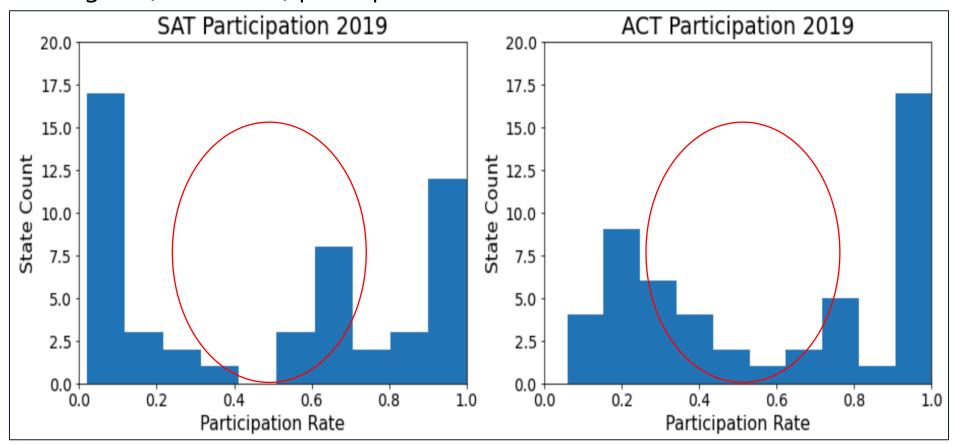
ACT

- 39 states saw a decrease in ACT participation by at least -1% since 2017
- Looking at the remaining states, Ohio (+25%), Nebraska (+16%), and Arizona (+11%) had increased participation of at least 10% while the rest saw little change
- ~10% average <u>decrease</u> in participation

SAT participation rates have increased for most states in recent years

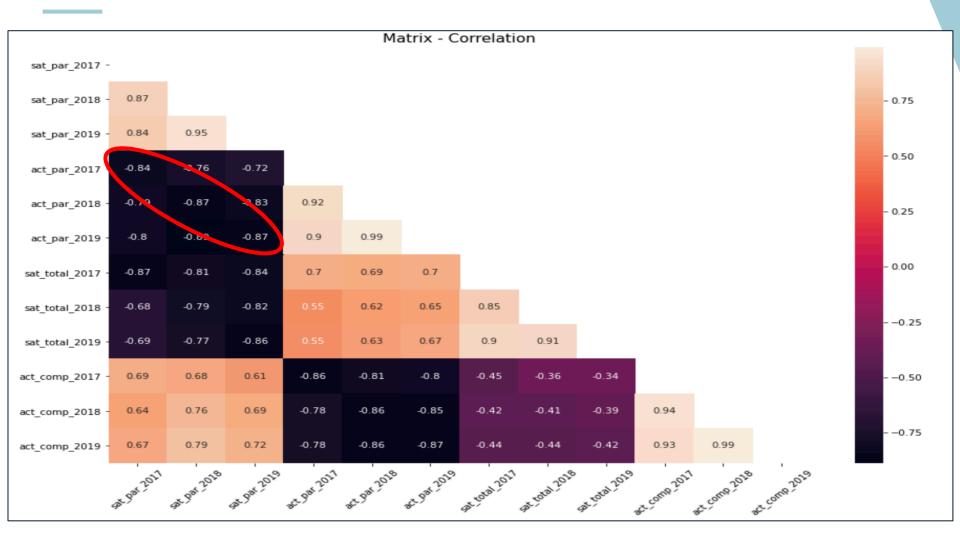
Participation – Findings

There's a binomial tendency in which states have either lower (below 30%) or higher (above 90%) participation rates; few states around ~50%



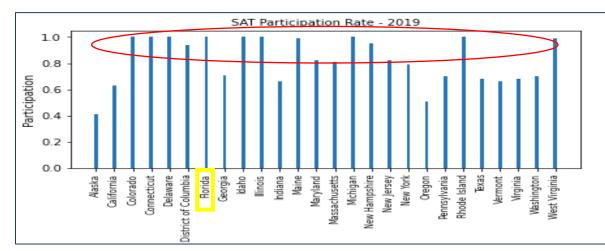
Why do states favor either one test or the other?

Matrix - Correlation



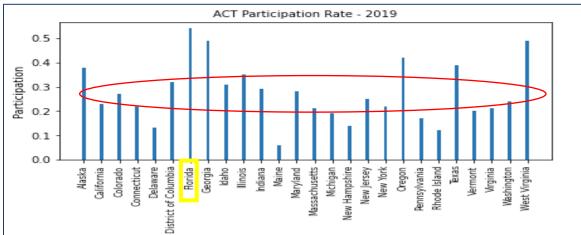
There's a negative correlation between SAT and ACT participation across all three years (-85% in 2017, -87% in 2018, -87% in 2019)

Participation – Findings



Summary

- 26 states with higher SAT participation rates in 2019
- The majority of these states had well over 60% participation

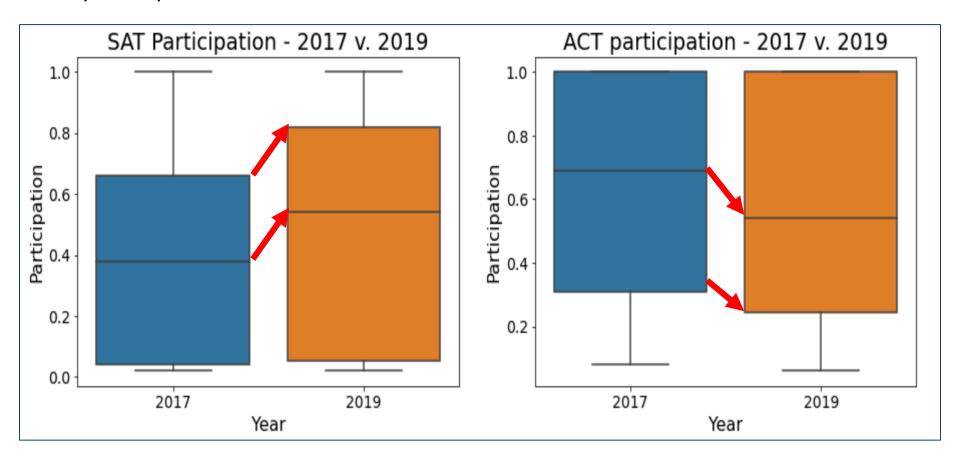


- For this same group of states, the ACT participation rate is below 30% for most
- Florida has the highest ACT participation just above 50%

Negative correlation between test participation meaning states that have high ACT participation tend to have lower SAT participation, and the same vice versa

Participation – Change in Rates Overtime

SAT participation rates have increased while ACT rates have declined

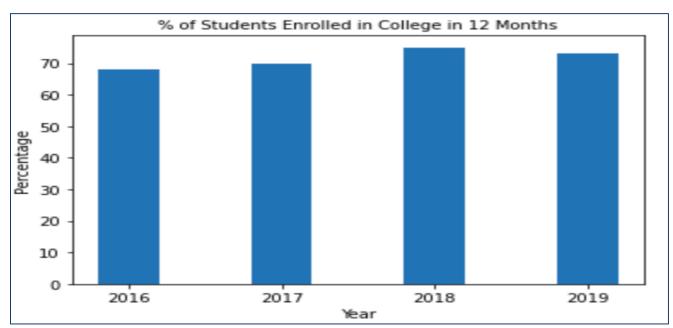


While SAT participation has risen, there's still 14 states with 100% participation for ACT but only 8 states with 100% participation for the SAT

Outside Research

Illinois:

- In 2016 the state of Illinois decided to require all students to take the SAT instead of the ACT
- There's been a ~5% increase on average in the number of students attending college since 2016



Percent of Students

- **2016 68%**
- **2017 70%**
- **2018 75%**
- **2019 73%**

Source Link

Outside Research – Additional Information

-Ivy League schools have accepted almost 10 - 40% more applicants who submitted their SAT versus ACT

https://blog.prepscholar.com/what-do-ivy-league-schools-think-of-the-act

-More and more colleges are not requiring students to submit the ACT/SAT to apply; every 10 days another college is added to that list

-In 2019, 2.2 million students took the SAT while 1.8 million took the ACT

https://www.usnews.com/education/best-colleges/articles/act-vs-sat-how-to-decide-which-test-to-take

- -A couple reasons why one may believe the SAT is better than the ACT:
 - The SAT is taken at a slower pace
 - The SAT organizes its reading questions much better in comparison to the ACT
 - The SAT is heavy on algebra, light on geometry and trig; it covers less concepts in comparison to the ACT like logarithms, matrices, and graphs of trigonometric functions

https://blog.prepscholar.com/why-take-the-sat

Conclusions

Recommendation: the College Board should focus on closing contracts with a given state's Education Board

Target Market:

- States that have a signed contract with the ACT exclusively
- States that don't have a signed contract with either test but have high ACT participation rates and low SAT participation rates

Reasoning: negative correlation between SAT and ACT participation

 If the ACT is mandatory and free for 18 states, it's more likely majority of students will not take the SAT

Pitch to Education Board

Topic Points to Discuss:

- Illinois Use Case:
 - The ~5% increase in students attending college can be leveraged
 - Although multiple factors come into here, the test switch was made in 2016
- 39 states with declining ACT participation while **zero** states have declining SAT participation (greater than -1%)
 - Even with almost double the number of states mandating the ACT, more students took the SAT in 2019
 - Question why? Better reflection of IQ? Preferred by more colleges?
 - The goal is to have the state's Education Boards question why more students took the SAT given ACT has the advantage

Sources

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