

Improving SAT Participation

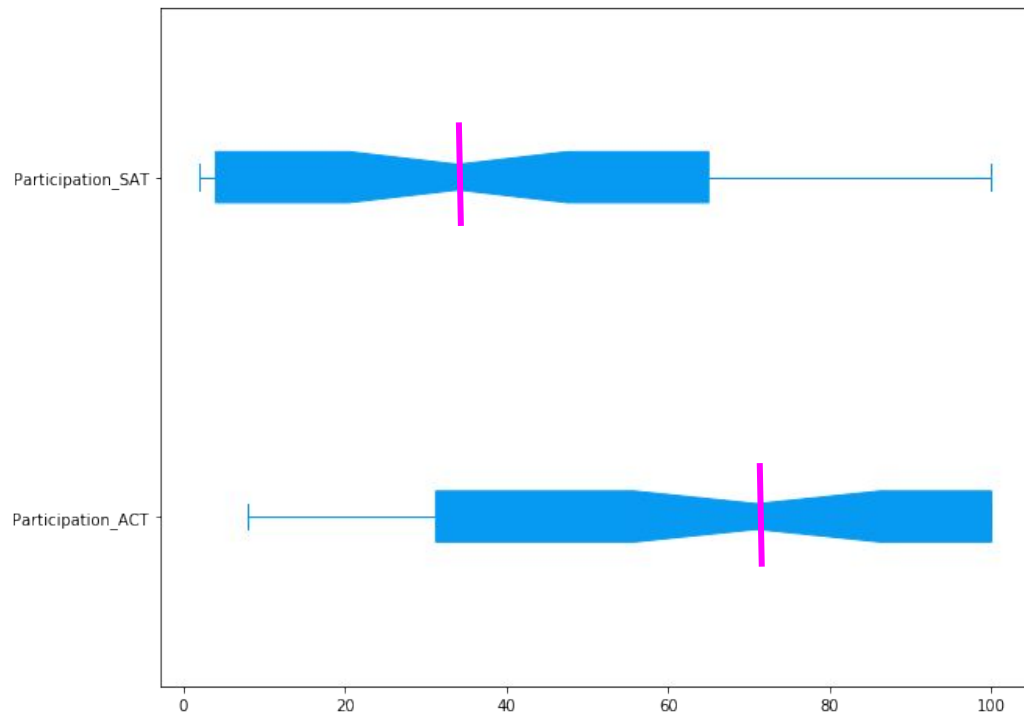
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Notes:

- Data is per state level
- Data is from graduating class of 2017

SAT and ACT Participation



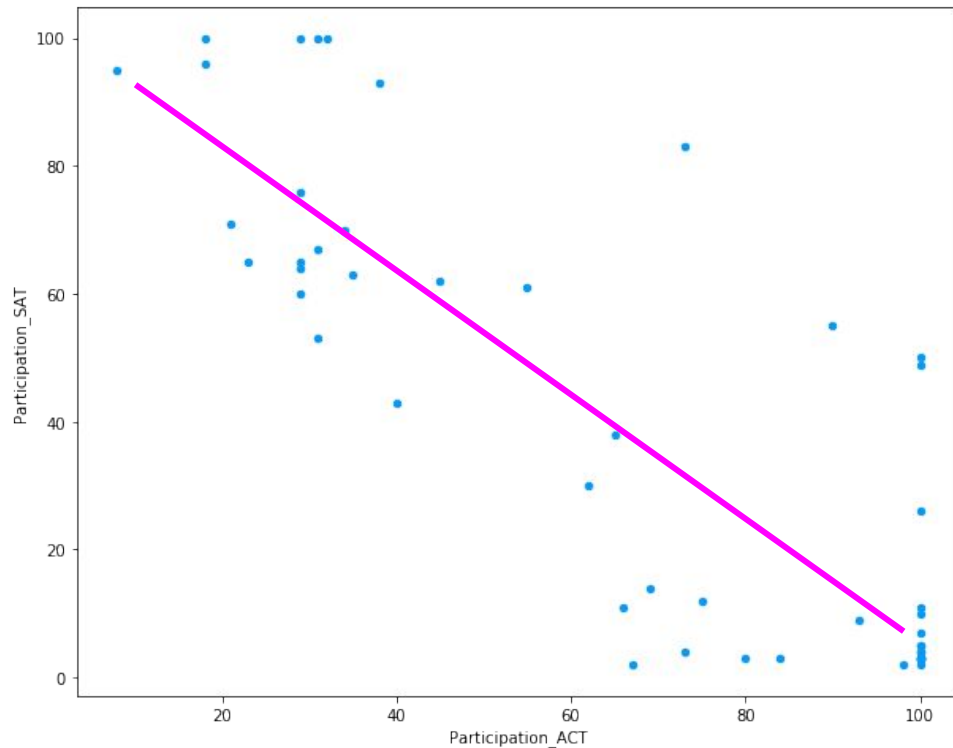
- The SAT has a mean participation rate of 39.2%
- The ACT has a higher mean participation rate at 66.0%
- Both ACT and SAT have high variance in their participation rates as indicated by the wide notch
- The SAT has 26.8% lower participation

Question 1

SAT Participation is to ACT Participation
as
Standardized Testing is to: _____

- a) Oranges
- b) Fun
- c) Apples
- d) All of the above

Participation: ACT vs SAT



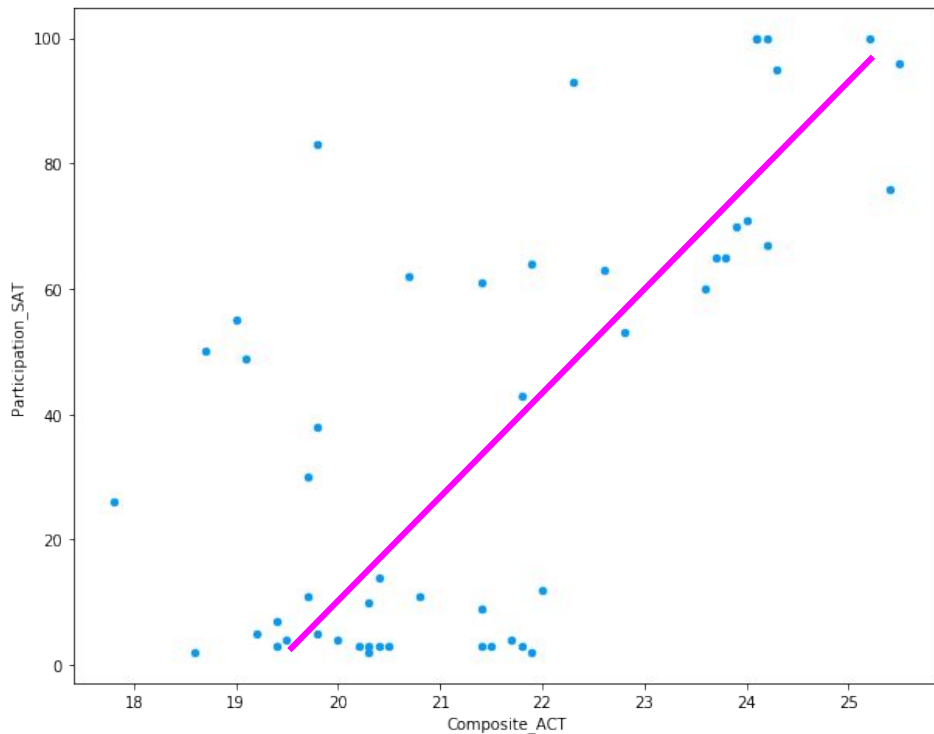
- SAT Participation is inversely related to ACT Participation as indicated by the pink line
- The correlation is -0.84, which is considered a strong, negative correlation
- Pursue policies that encourage SAT participation explicitly or, at least, discretionary choice

Question 2

Mary did very well on her ACT, which of the following is more likely:

- a) She likes TV more than Movies
- b) She will also take the SAT
- c) She loves apples
- d) None of the above

ACT Composite vs SAT Participation



- Positive correlation between Composite ACT score and SAT Participation
- The correlation is +0.69, which indicates a moderate, nearly strong, positive relationship
- Target states with high Composite ACT scores and low SAT Participation

States to Target

State	ACT Composite	SAT Participation
Iowa	21.9	2.0
South Dakota	21.8	3.0
Kansas	21.7	4.0
Ohio	22.0	12.0
Oregon	21.8	43.0

- States have been filtered for those with above average ACT composite scores
- States are ranked from lowest SAT participation
- Top 5 states are displayed here
- Significant jump in participation between Ohio and Oregon
- Best targets are Iowa, South Dakota, Kansas, and Ohio

Summary

- Encourage states to require SAT
- Encourage states to allow discretionary choice between the SAT and ACT
- Target Iowa, South Dakota, Kansas, and Ohio