



 CollegeBoard

SAT[®]

This is Year 2019.

We are a team of data scientists working for the SAT College Board.

Since the implementation of the new format in 2016, we've been tasked to analyze data and make recommendations to increase participation

SAT and ACT Data Analysis

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Agenda

1. **Why?** Background+Context
2. **How?** Datasets and cleaning
3. **What?** Key learnings
4. **So-what?** Recommendations

Why are we doing this analysis?



Background and context

- Standardized testing is an important part of the college application process for students
- In 2016, a new SAT format was introduced
- How does it affect participation rates in states? How can we increase participation?

Major changes coming to 2016 SAT test: Here's what, how and why

By Jamie Gumbrecht, CNN

🕒 Updated 1534 GMT (2334 HKT) March 6, 2014

The new SAT is A) a big change B) still important C) controversial D) all of the above



By Kelly Wallace, CNN

🕒 Updated 2053 GMT (0453 HKT) February 25, 2016

The New York Times
*New, Reading-Heavy SAT Has
Students Worried*



Problem Statement

Recommend ways to increase
SAT participation in the US

How did we do it?



Datasets

SAT 2017, 2018 Datasets

- State
- Participation Rates
- Evidence-Based Reading & Writing
- Math
- Total Score

ACT 2017, 2018 Datasets

- State
- Participation Rates
- English
- Math
- Reading
- Science
- Composite Score

Datasets record the states' average results and participation rate

Data-cleaning

```
# Look at a summary of SAT 2017 data  
sat_2017.describe()
```

	Evidence-Based Reading and Writing	Math	Total
count	51.000000	51.000000	51.000000
mean	569.117647	547.627451	1126.098039
std	45.666901	84.909119	92.494812
min	482.000000	52.000000	950.000000
25%	533.500000	522.000000	1055.500000
50%	559.000000	548.000000	1107.000000
75%	613.000000	599.000000	1212.000000
max	644.000000	651.000000	1295.000000

We did some cleaning of the result by examining our dataset.

E.g. For SAT, state Maryland, Math score - 52 to 524.

Data-cleaning

46	Vermont	29%	23.3	23.1	24.4	23.2	23.6
47	Virginia	29%	23.5	23.3	24.6	23.5	23.8
48	Washington	29%	20.9	21.9	22.1	22.0	21.9
49	West Virginia	69%	20.0	19.4	21.2	20.5	20.4
50	Wisconsin	100%	19.7	20.4	20.6	20.9	20.5
51	Wyoming	100%	19.4	19.8	20.8	20.6	20.2x

We did some cleaning of the result by examining our dataset.

E.g. For ACT, state Wyoming, Composite score - 20.2x to 20.2

Data-cleaning

```
# Check the data types for ACT 2017 Data  
act_2017.dtypes
```

State	object
Participation	object
English	float64
Math	float64
Reading	float64
Science	float64
Composite	object

dtype: object

```
act_2017cln.dtypes
```

State	object
Participation	float64
English	float64
Math	float64
Reading	float64
Science	float64
Composite	float64

dtype: object

Data-cleaning

```
# Check the data types for SAT 2017 Data  
sat_2017.dtypes
```

```
State      object  
Participation  object  
Evidence-Based Reading and Writing  int64  
Math      int64  
Total     int64  
dtype: object
```

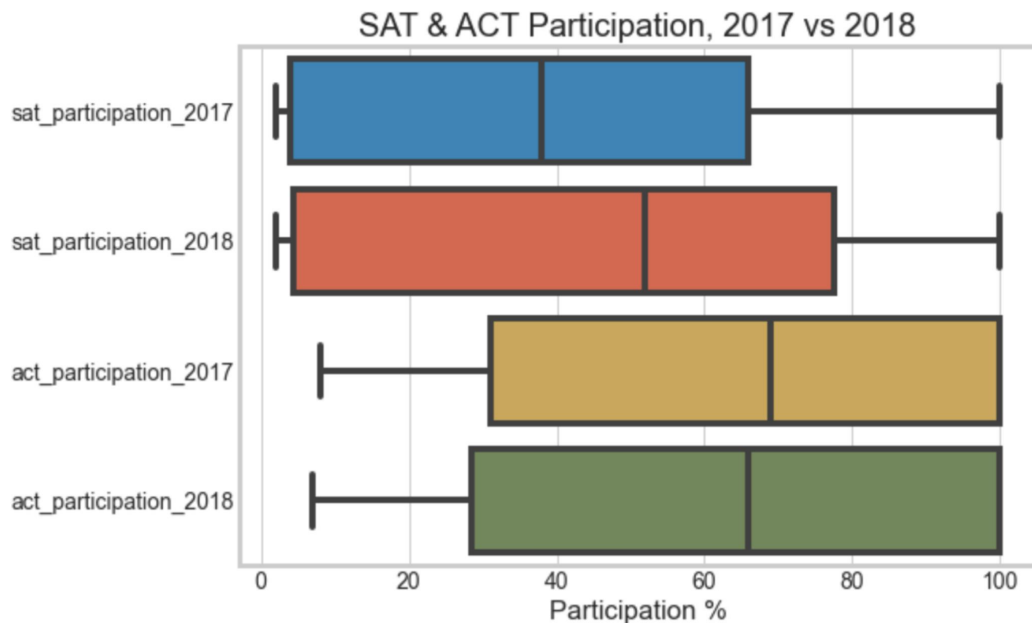
```
sat_2017cln.dtypes
```

```
State      object  
Participation  float64  
Evidence-Based Reading and Writing  int64  
Math      int64  
Total     int64  
dtype: object
```

What did we learn?



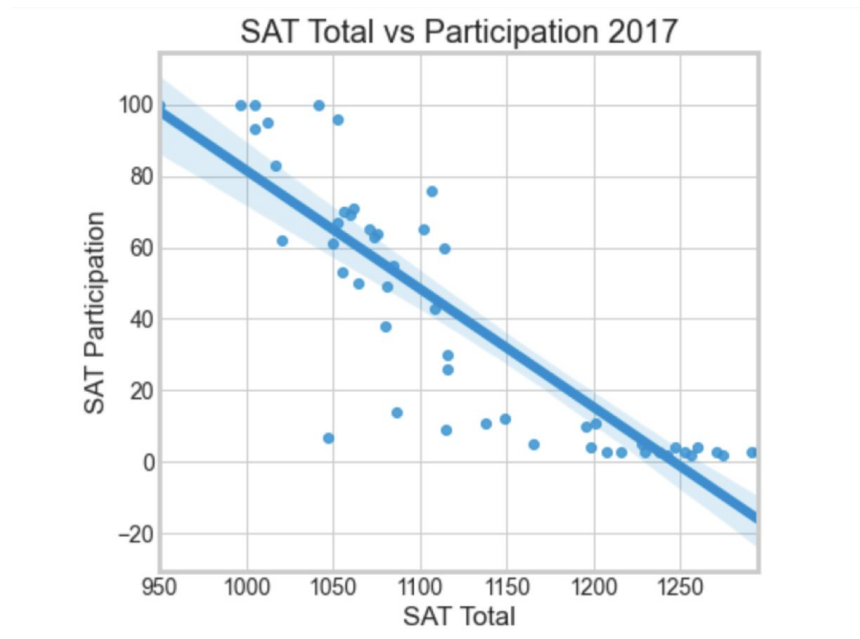
We can see a clear difference between SAT and ACT participation rates across the USA



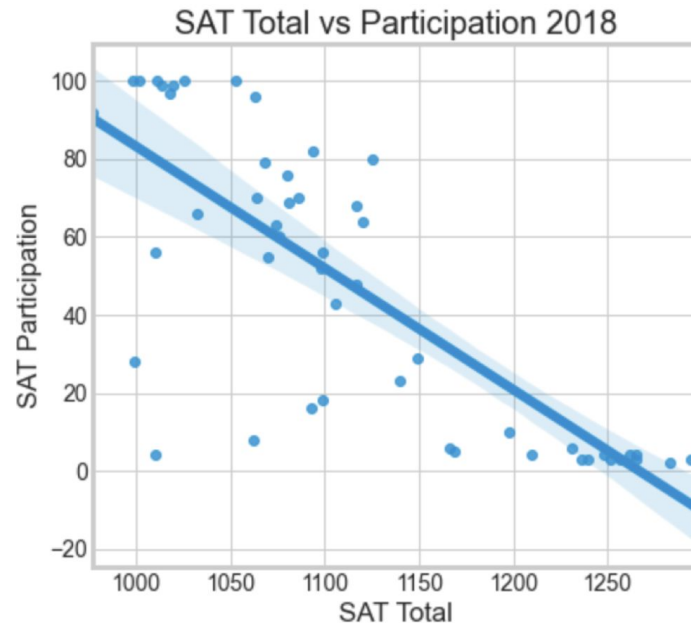
From 2017 - 2018:

- ACT has higher average participation% than SAT across the US
- 6% increase in median SAT participation
- 4% decrease in median ACT participation

There appears to be an inverse correlation between average State scores and participation, and this relationship can be attributed to selection bias*



$r = -0.868, p = 0.0$

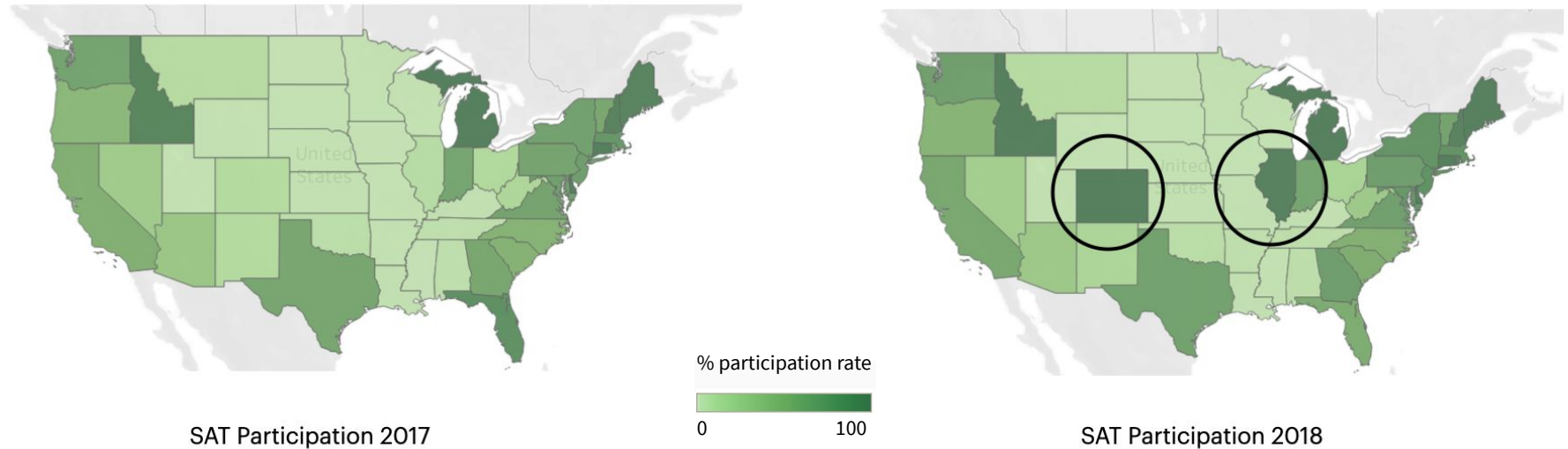


$r = -0.786, p = 0.0$

*Source:

<https://eml.berkeley.edu/~jrothst/publications/clark-rothstein-schanzenbach-EER2009.pdf>

As a result of SAT being made mandatory*, Colorado and Illinois both saw ~90% increases in SAT participation from 2017 to 2018

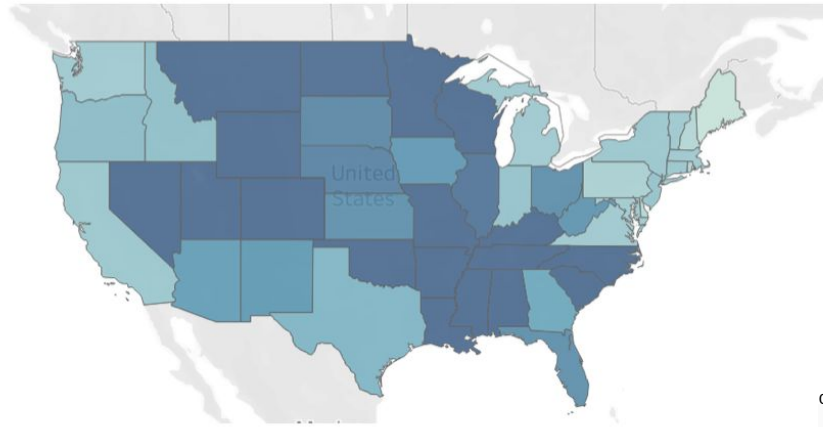


*Sources:

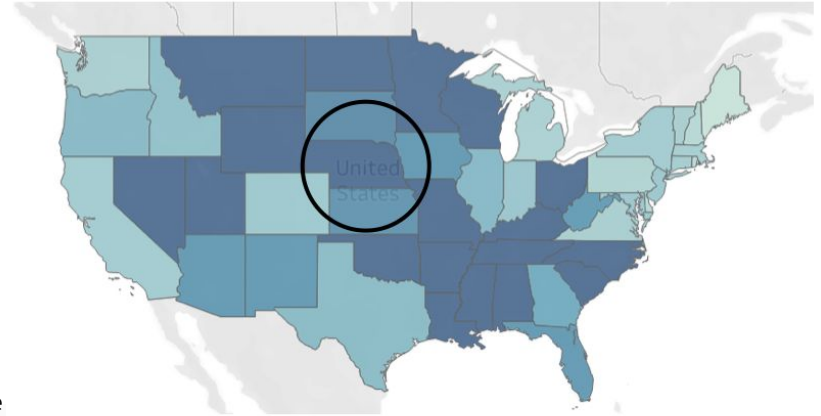
<https://www.testive.com/colorado-sat-change-2017/>

<https://www.chicagotribune.com/news/ct-illinois-chooses-sat-met-20160211-story.html>

Similarly, Ohio has also seen a 25% increase in ACT participation after it was made mandatory* in 2017



ACT Participation 2017



ACT Participation 2018

*Source:

<https://www.daytondailynews.com/news/historically-low-act-scores-red-flag-for-our-country/djfx9Urp719WyEaMfykyxL/>

With average SAT participation of 3% in 2018, we have identified South Dakota and Iowa as the states that represent the greatest potential for growth

state	sat_participation_2017	sat_participation_2018	act_participation_2017	act_participation_2018
Iowa	2.0	3.0	67.0	68.0
South Dakota	3.0	3.0	80.0	77.0



What do we do now?



Key Insight

It is evident that state policy is the factor driving participation rates for both the SATs and the ACTs.

Recommendation

In most states, a state board of education is in charge of educational policymaking.

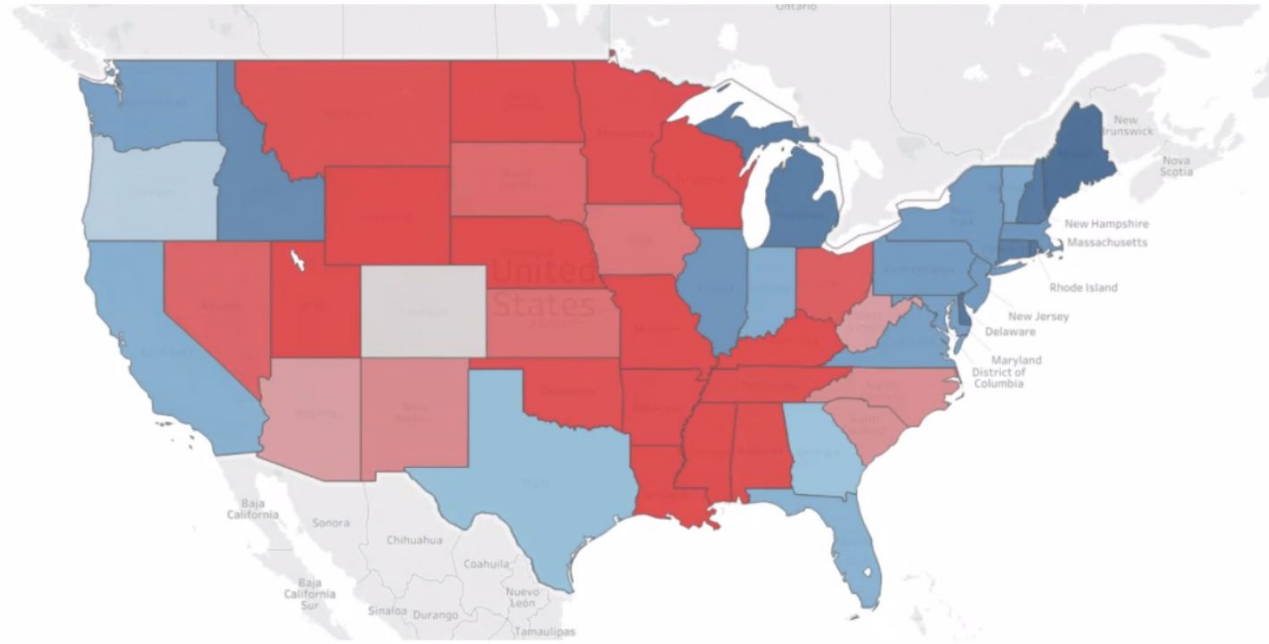
It is recommended that the College Board **actively market the SAT towards state board of educations.**

Specifically, the states **Iowa and South Dakota** have been identified as high-potential targets.

Questions



Interesting Correlations?



Interesting Correlations?

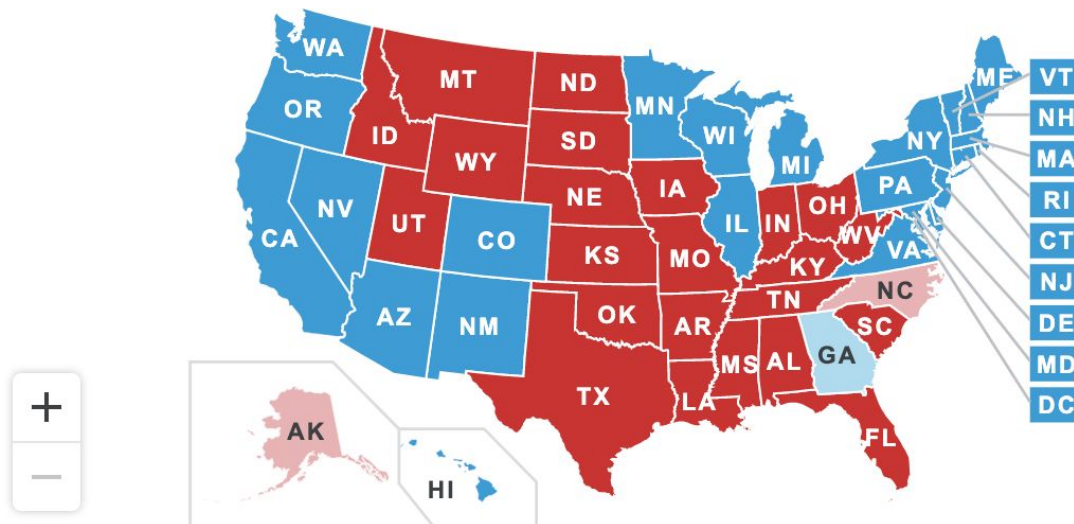
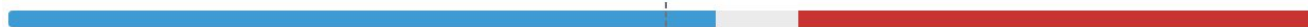
Joe Biden



Donald Trump



270 to win



[link](#)