

"Where in Maine:" 2007 Maine School District High School Math Proficiency Scores

Beginning with the spring administration in 2006, all Maine high school juniors, including all students in their 3rd year of high school, were required to take SAT tests in critical reading, writing, and mathematics. This new policy was meant to encourage all Maine students to engage in instruction and assessment to raise expectations and to increase readiness for college or other post secondary opportunities; is consistent with the high expectations for student achievement expressed in Maine's Learning Results; and supports the emerging PreK-16 College Ready Initiative already underway as a joint effort of the University System and the Maine Department of Education. These initiatives are essential to ensure that Maine students are as well prepared as possible to succeed in our increasingly complex state, national and world economy.

A program of preparation and assessment that includes both Preliminary SAT (PSAT) and SAT tests is being made available to all Maine students. Students will receive standard SAT reports and official scores that they may use as they apply to colleges both in Maine and nationally. All colleges using SAT results in their admission process will accept the scores. In addition to the student reports, school administrative units will receive reports of student performance necessary to meet state and federal requirements.

<https://www.maine.gov/education/mhsa/index.htm>

In a milestone 20-year study of its well-known policy for optional SATs for admission, Bates College has found no differences in academic performance or graduation rates between students who took SAT's and not prior to admission.

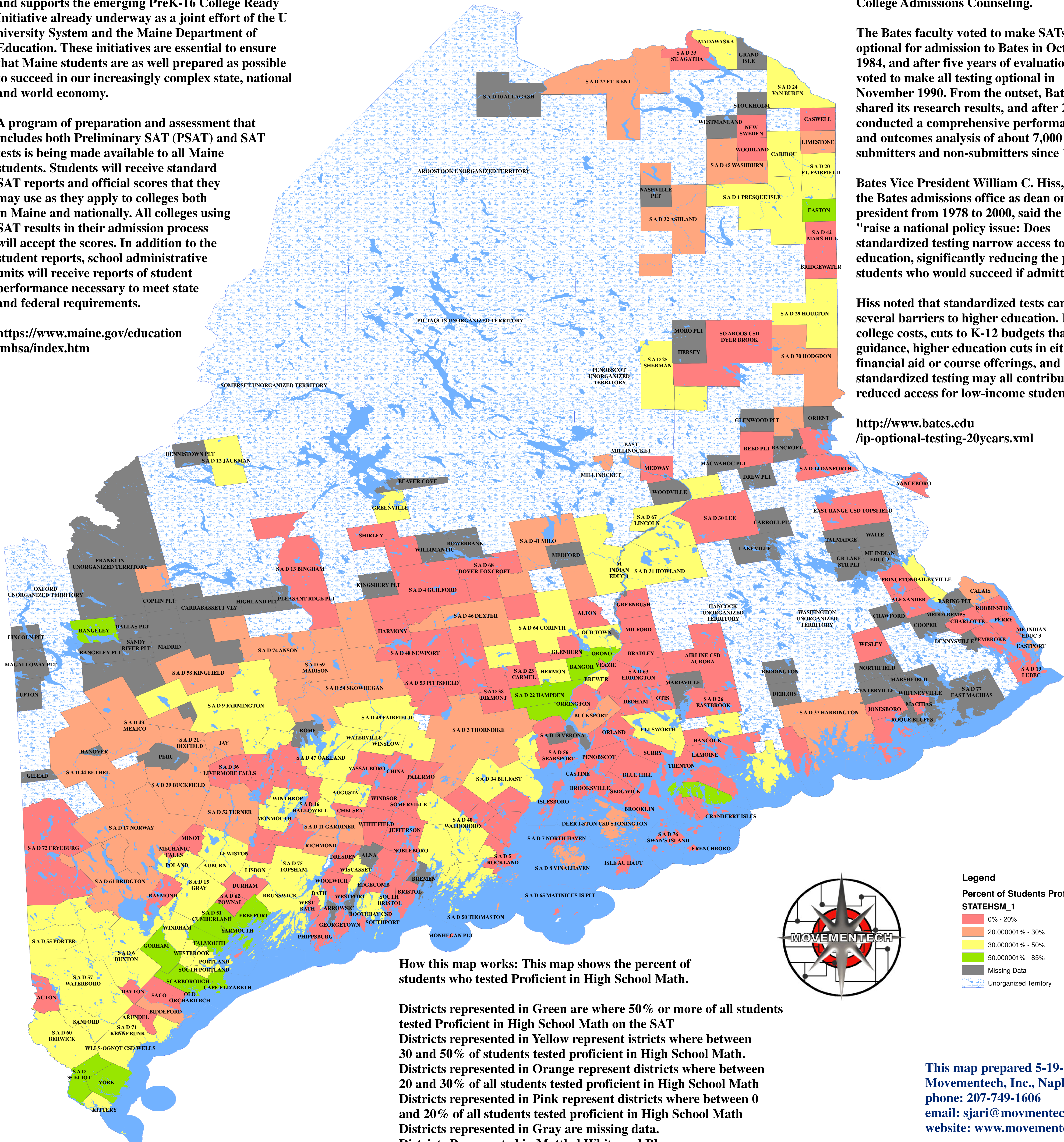
The findings of the study were presented Oct. 1, 2004 in Milwaukee at the 60th national conference of the National Association for College Admissions Counseling.

The Bates faculty voted to make SATs optional for admission to Bates in October 1984, and after five years of evaluation voted to make all testing optional in November 1990. From the outset, Bates shared its research results, and after 20 years, conducted a comprehensive performance and outcomes analysis of about 7,000 submitters and non-submitters since 1984.

Bates Vice President William C. Hiss, who led the Bates admissions office as dean or vice president from 1978 to 2000, said the findings "raise a national policy issue: Does standardized testing narrow access to higher education, significantly reducing the pool of students who would succeed if admitted?"

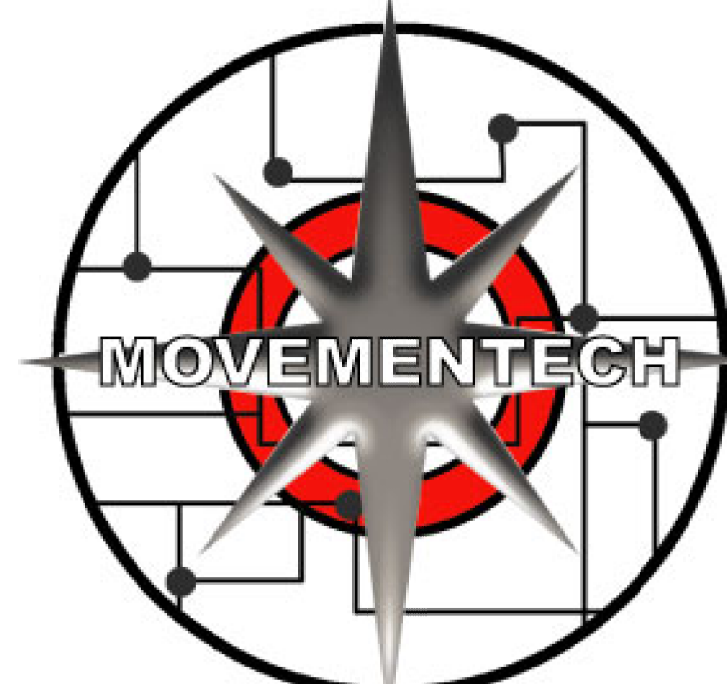
Hiss noted that standardized tests can be one of several barriers to higher education. Increased college costs, cuts to K-12 budgets that affect guidance, higher education cuts in either financial aid or course offerings, and standardized testing may all contribute to reduced access for low-income students.

<http://www.bates.edu/ip-optional-testing-20years.xml>



How this map works: This map shows the percent of students who tested Proficient in High School Math.

Districts represented in Green are where 50% or more of all students tested Proficient in High School Math on the SAT
 Districts represented in Yellow represent districts where between 30 and 50% of students tested proficient in High School Math.
 Districts represented in Orange represent districts where between 20 and 30% of all students tested proficient in High School Math
 Districts represented in Pink represent districts where between 0 and 20% of all students tested proficient in High School Math
 Districts represented in Gray are missing data.
 Districts Represented in Mottled White and Blue are unorganized areas of the state.



Legend
 Percent of Students Proficient STATEHSM_1
 0% - 20%
 20.000001% - 30%
 30.000001% - 50%
 50.000001% - 85%
 Missing Data
 Unorganized Territory

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