

## **Analysis of potential use of Smarter Balanced scores in admissions and placement**

California uses summative assessments from the Smarter Balanced Assessment Consortium (SBAC) to measure progress for third through eighth graders and eleventh graders in its public schools. This topic brief covers five topics: (1) an overview of SBAC 11<sup>th</sup> grade test-takers from 2014-15 to 2016-17; (2) SBAC and UC admissions; (3) predictive power of SBAC scores to student first year performance at UC as compared with that of high school GPA and the SAT/ACT, (4) simulated outcomes of guaranteed admissions based on SBAC scores and high school GPA, and (5) analysis of potential use of SBAC scores for writing placement at UC.

### **SBAC Test-takers**

UCOP received SBAC data for three 11<sup>th</sup> grade cohorts from 2014-15 to 2016-17. For each cohort, more than 90 percent of 11<sup>th</sup> grade students in public high schools, or over 430,000 students, take the SBAC 11<sup>th</sup> grade English Language Arts and Mathematics tests (Tables 1a and 1b). The proportions by economic status, gender, race/ethnicity and region are similar for all 11<sup>th</sup> graders versus 11<sup>th</sup> grade SBAC test-takers.

Table 1a: SBAC English language arts test-takers<sup>1</sup>

Student characteristics	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
# 11th grade enrollment	477,097	472,968	481,521
# SBAC test-takers with scores	420,327	434,097	444,040
Percent with SBAC scores	88.1	91.8	92.2
Economic status			
percent economically disadvantaged <sup>2</sup>	54.9 (56.3) <sup>3</sup>	57.5 (57.6)	56.0 (56.6)
Gender			
percent female	49.3 (48.8)	49.1 (48.7)	49.2 (48.7)
percent male	50.7 (51.2)	50.9 (51.3)	50.8 (51.3)
Race/ethnicity			
percent African American/Black	6.0 (6.5)	5.9 (6.3)	5.6 (6.0)
percent American Indian	0.6 (0.7)	0.6 (0.6)	0.6 (0.6)
percent Asian/Pacific Islander	13.0 (12.3)	12.9 (12.4)	13.4 (13.0)
percent Hispanic/Latinx	51.8 (51.6)	52.2 (52.1)	52.3 (52.4)
percent two or more races	2.4 (2.4)	2.6 (2.6)	2.8 (2.7)
percent White	25.8 (26.1)	25.4 (25.7)	24.7 (24.8)
percent other/unknown	0.4 (0.4)	0.4 (0.4)	0.6 (0.6)
Region			
percent Central Coast	4.0 (4.0)	4.0 (3.9)	4.0 (4.0)
percent Inland Empire	14.1 (13.6)	14.0 (13.6)	13.9 (13.5)
percent Inyo-Mono	0.1 (0.2)	0.1 (0.2)	0.1 (0.2)
percent Los Angeles	24.5 (25.0)	24.5 (24.5)	24.1 (24.3)
percent Monterey Bay	1.9 (1.9)	1.9 (1.9)	1.9 (1.9)
percent North Coast	0.7 (0.7)	0.7 (0.7)	0.7 (0.7)
percent North San Joaquin Valley	8.9 (8.6)	8.8 (8.7)	8.7 (8.6)
percent Orange County	8.6 (8.4)	8.6 (8.5)	8.8 (8.6)
percent Sacramento-Tahoe	6.8 (6.7)	6.8 (6.8)	6.8 (6.7)
percent San Diego-Imperial	8.6 (8.6)	8.8 (8.7)	8.8 (8.7)
percent San Francisco Bay Area	15.4 (16.0)	15.5 (16.2)	15.9 (16.6)
percent South San Joaquin Valley	4.8 (4.6)	4.9 (4.8)	4.9 (4.8)
percent Superior California	0.7 (0.7)	0.7 (0.7)	0.6 (0.6)
percent Upper Sacramento Valley	0.9 (0.9)	0.8 (0.9)	0.8 (0.9)

Notes: 1. Data is from the California Department of Education, CAASP-ELPAC results. 2. Socioeconomically Disadvantaged (SED) students are defined as students: (1) who are eligible for the free or reduced-price meal (FRPM) program (also known as the National School Lunch Program, or NSLP), or have a direct certification for FRPMs, or (2) who are migrant, homeless, or foster youth, or (3) where neither of the parents were a high school graduate. 3. Percentages in parentheses refer to the percent of each group out of the entire 11<sup>th</sup> grade cohort. Data is from DataQuest of California Department of Education.

Table 1b: SBAC mathematics test-takers<sup>1</sup>

Student characteristics	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
# 11th grade enrollment	477,097	472,968	481,521
# SBAC test-takers with scores	418,491	432,383	442,457
Percent with SBAC scores	87.7	91.4	91.9
Socioeconomic status			
percent socioeconomically disadvantaged	54.9 (56.3)	57.5 (57.6)	56.0 (56.6)
Gender			
percent female	49.2 (48.8)	49.0 (48.7)	49.2 (48.7)
percent male	50.8 (51.2)	51.0 (51.3)	50.8 (51.3)
Race/ethnicity			
percent African American/Black	6.0 (6.5)	5.9 (6.3)	5.6 (6.0)
percent American Indian	0.6 (0.7)	0.6 (0.6)	0.6 (0.6)
percent Asian/Pacific Islander	13.1 (12.3)	12.9 (12.4)	13.4 (13.0)
percent Hispanic/Latinx	51.8 (51.6)	52.2 (52.1)	52.4 (52.4)
percent two or more races	2.3 (2.4)	2.6 (2.6)	2.8 (2.7)
percent White	25.8 (26.1)	25.4 (25.7)	24.6 (24.8)
percent other/unknown	0.4 (0.4)	0.4 (0.4)	0.6 (0.6)
Region			
percent Central Coast	4.0 (4.0)	4.0 (3.9)	4.0 (4.0)
percent Inland Empire	14.1 (13.6)	14.0 (13.6)	13.9 (13.5)
percent Inyo-Mono	0.1 (0.2)	0.1 (0.2)	0.1 (0.2)
percent Los Angeles	24.6 (25.0)	24.5 (24.5)	24.2 (24.3)
percent Monterey Bay	1.9 (1.9)	1.9 (1.9)	1.9 (1.9)
percent North Coast	0.7 (0.7)	0.7 (0.7)	0.7 (0.7)
percent North San Joaquin Valley	8.9 (8.6)	8.8 (8.7)	8.7 (8.6)
percent Orange County	8.6 (8.4)	8.6 (8.5)	8.8 (8.6)
percent Sacramento-Tahoe	6.8 (6.7)	6.8 (6.8)	6.8 (6.7)
percent San Diego-Imperial	8.6 (8.6)	8.8 (8.7)	8.8 (8.7)
percent San Francisco Bay Area	15.3 (16.0)	15.5 (16.2)	15.9 (16.6)
percent South San Joaquin Valley	4.8 (4.6)	4.9 (4.8)	4.9 (4.8)
percent Superior California	0.7 (0.7)	0.7 (0.7)	0.6 (0.6)
percent Upper Sacramento Valley	0.9 (0.9)	0.8 (0.9)	0.8 (0.9)

Almost all UC applicants from CA public high schools have SBAC scores (Table 2). The proportion of UC applicants from CA public high schools with SBAC scores who are members of underrepresented groups (URGs) is similar to the proportion of all UC applicants from CA public high schools who are URGs.<sup>1</sup> This is not surprising because almost all 11<sup>th</sup> graders take the SBAC test. The shares by region are also similar for UC applicants with SBAC scores and all UC applicants from CA public schools.

<sup>1</sup> URGs are African American/Black, American Indian, and Hispanic/Latinx.

Table 2: SBAC test-takers as share of UC applicants<sup>1</sup>

Student characteristics	Fall 2016	Fall 2017	Fall 2018
# UC applicants	166,562	171,858	182,129
# UC applicants from CA public h.s.	93,081	99,081	105,904
percent with SBAC scores	94.5	97.5	97.8
UC applicants from CA public h.s. with SBAC scores:			
Socioeconomic status			
percent socioeconomically disadvantaged	44.5	44.1	46.8
Gender			
percent female	57.4 (57.5) <sup>2</sup>	57.9 (58.0)	58.1 (58.1)
percent male	42.6 (42.3)	42.1 (41.5)	41.9 (41.3)
Race/ethnicity			
percent African American/Black	4.3 (3.9)	4.0 (3.7)	3.8 (3.6)
percent American Indian	0.3 (0.2)	0.3 (0.2)	0.3 (0.1)
percent Asian/Pacific Islander	29.7 (26.7)	29.0 (26.4)	30.3 (27.4)
percent Hispanic/Latinx	36.5 (38.5)	37.6 (40.1)	37.9 (40.2)
percent two or more races	2.9 (5.4)	3.1 (5.3)	3.2 (5.5)
percent White	26.0 (22.8)	25.6 (21.9)	24.0 (20.6)
percent other/unknown	0.3 (2.6)	0.4 (2.3)	0.5 (2.6)
Region			
percent Central Coast	3.5 (3.5)	3.4 (3.4)	3.4 (3.4)
percent Inland Empire	11.6 (11.4)	11.5 (11.5)	11.3 (11.2)
percent Inyo-Mono	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)
percent Los Angeles	28.6 (28.5)	28.6 (28.7)	28.1 (28.1)
percent Monterey Bay	1.3 (1.3)	1.5 (1.5)	1.5 (1.5)
percent North Coast	0.4 (0.4)	0.3 (0.3)	0.3 (0.3)
percent North San Joaquin Valley	4.9 (4.8)	4.9 (4.9)	4.7 (4.7)
percent Orange County	10.2 (10.0)	10.4 (10.3)	10.4 (10.4)
percent Sacramento-Tahoe	5.4 (5.3)	5.2 (5.2)	5.0 (5.0)
percent San Diego-Imperial	9.2 (9.4)	9.2 (9.3)	9.3 (9.3)
percent San Francisco Bay Area	22.1 (22.6)	22.2 (22.2)	23.3 (23.3)
percent South San Joaquin Valley	2.2 (2.2)	2.0 (2.1)	2.2 (2.2)
percent Superior California	0.2 (0.2)	0.3 (0.3)	0.2 (0.2)
percent Upper Sacramento Valley	0.3 (0.3)	0.3 (0.3)	0.3 (0.3)

Notes: 1. Data is from California Department of Education and UC Data Warehouse. 2. Percentages in parentheses refer to the percent of each group out of the entire cohort of UC applicants from CA public high schools.

## SBAC and UC admissions

In fall 2016<sup>2</sup>, among over 90,000 applicants (Table 3), almost one-third (30%) of applicants exceeded standards, about one-third (34%) met standards, 19% nearly met standards, eight percent did not meet standards, and eight percent were not found in the SBAC data as missing.<sup>3</sup>

African American and Hispanic/Latinx students had notably lower rates of exceeding standards and higher rates of nearly meeting standards and not meeting standards, while White and Asian students had notably higher rates of exceeding standards and lower rates of nearly meeting or not meeting standards. Students from low income families, first generation students, and those from LCFF+ schools<sup>4</sup> also had lower rates of exceeding standards, and higher rates of meeting standards, nearly meeting standards, and not meeting standards. UC Berkeley had a higher rate of students exceeding standards and lower rates for other categories. UCLA had a higher rate of students exceeding standards and lower rates for “nearly met” and “did not meet.” UC Merced and UC Riverside had lower rates of exceeding standards and higher rates of nearly meeting or not meeting standards. UC Santa Cruz had a lower rate of exceeding standards. Among the larger regions, the San Francisco Bay Area, Sacramento-Tahoe, and Orange County had larger shares exceeding standards, while Los Angeles and the Inland Empire had larger shares not meeting standards.

Nearly 63,000 students from CA public schools were admitted to UC and almost all (92%) applicants had SBAC scores (Table 4). Nearly two-fifths (38%) of admits exceeded standards, over one-third (35%) met standards, 14% nearly met standards, and four percent did not meet standards.

African American and Hispanic/Latinx admits had notably lower rates of exceeding standards, higher rates of meeting standards, higher rates of nearly meeting standards, and higher rates of not meeting standards. White and Asian students had higher rates of exceeding standards and lower rates for meeting and nearly meeting standards. Students from low income families, first generation students, and those from LCFF+ schools also have lower rates of exceeding standards, and higher rates for all other categories. Campuses and regions varied in patterns similar to that seen with applicants.

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<sup>2</sup> Results in this section are for fall 2016 admissions (2014-15 11<sup>th</sup> grade SBAC scores); results for fall 2017 and fall 2018 are similar—see Appendix A.

<sup>3</sup> Students are categorized by the lower achievement level of the ELA (English Language Arts) and Math levels. Students with either the ELA or Math score missing are categorized as missing.

<sup>4</sup> LCFF+ schools are those where more than 75 percent of the school’s total enrollment (unduplicated) is composed of pupils who are identified as either English learners, eligible for a free or reduced-price meal, or foster youth.

*Table 3: UC applicants from CA public schools, by SBAC achievement level*

Fall 2016	Exceeded	Met	Nearly met	Did not meet	Missing	TOTAL
# of students	28,116	31,782	17,511	7,783	7,889	93,081
% of students	30.2	34.1	18.8	8.4	8.5	100.0
Gender						
% of female	26.0	34.8	21.2	9.4	8.6	100.0
% of male	36.0	33.3	15.5	7.0	8.2	100.0
Race/Ethnicity						
% of African American/Black	12.8	31.8	27.6	18.2	9.6	100.0
% of American Indian	29.3	35.8	17.6	6.7	10.5	100.0
% of Asian/Pacific Islander	45.6	33.2	10.9	3.3	7.1	100.0
% of Hispanic/Latinx	14.9	36.2	28.4	13.6	7.0	100.0
% of White	38.6	33.7	11.9	4.0	11.8	100.0
First generation (%)	17.8	36.3	26.3	12.9	6.7	100.0
Low income (%)	19.7	34.0	25.1	13.0	8.1	100.0
Attended LCFF+ school (%)	12.8	34.4	30.3	17.0	5.5	100.0
Campus						
Berkeley	44.4	29.7	11.7	5.0	9.3	100.0
Davis	36.0	33.3	15.7	6.6	8.4	100.0
Irvine	32.4	34.7	18.1	7.6	7.2	100.0
Los Angeles	38.7	31.2	14.7	6.5	8.9	100.0
Merced	15.2	35.3	28.2	14.3	6.9	100.0
Riverside	21.6	36.1	24.1	11.5	6.7	100.0
San Diego	39.6	32.1	13.9	5.9	8.5	100.0
Santa Barbara	32.3	34.2	17.1	7.5	9.0	100.0
Santa Cruz	25.3	35.2	20.6	9.7	9.3	100.0
Region						
Central Coast	29.7	36.2	18.5	7.3	8.4	100.0
Inland Empire	19.9	37.5	26.0	10.6	6.0	100.0
Inyo-Mono	40.0	20.0	22.5	10.0	7.5	100.0
Los Angeles	23.8	33.9	22.5	11.1	8.7	100.0
Monterey Bay	23.3	38.2	22.9	8.9	6.7	100.0
North Coast	29.8	38.4	15.6	4.0	12.2	100.0
North San Joaquin Valley	23.4	38.8	23.5	9.3	5.0	100.0
Orange County	41.5	35.1	13.5	4.1	5.7	100.0
Sacramento-Tahoe	36.2	34.7	16.0	7.3	5.9	100.0
San Diego-Imperial	29.9	33.3	16.9	7.9	11.9	100.0
San Francisco Bay Area	39.7	30.2	12.9	6.2	11.0	100.0
South San Joaquin Valley	23.3	41.3	23.5	8.2	3.8	100.0
Superior California	37.9	39.7	13.7	2.3	6.4	100.0
Upper Sacramento Valley	33.6	37.4	14.0	3.8	11.2	100.0

*Table 4: UC admits from CA public schools, by SBAC achievement level*

Fall 2016	Exceeded	Met	Nearly met	Did not meet	Missing	TOTAL
# of students	24,203	22,213	8,951	2,540	4,985	62,892
% of students	38.5	35.3	14.2	4.0	7.9	100.0
Gender						
% of female	33.6	37.3	16.5	4.5	8.1	100.0
% of male	45.3	32.6	11.1	3.4	7.6	100.0
Race/Ethnicity						
% of African American/Black	20.2	39.5	24.0	7.7	8.7	100.0
% of American Indian	35.7	39.3	13.4	3.1	8.6	100.0
% of Asian/Pacific Islander	52.8	31.2	7.7	1.7	6.6	100.0
% of Hispanic/Latinx	20.6	42.4	23.8	7.0	6.3	100.0
% of White	45.8	31.5	8.6	2.6	11.6	100.0
First generation (%)	24.6	41.6	21.6	6.3	5.8	100.0
Low income (%)	27.1	39.0	20.4	6.2	7.3	100.0
Attended LCFF+ school (%)	18.5	42.5	26.1	8.2	4.7	100.0
Campus						
Berkeley	68.2	16.9	4.2	1.2	9.5	100.0
Davis	52.0	29.1	8.5	2.4	8.0	100.0
Irvine	54.8	30.6	6.7	1.5	6.4	100.0
Los Angeles	64.5	20.2	5.4	1.5	8.4	100.0
Merced	19.1	40.4	26.0	8.3	6.3	100.0
Riverside	30.5	41.6	17.6	4.4	6.0	100.0
San Diego	63.2	22.6	5.0	1.5	7.6	100.0
Santa Barbara	53.7	29.0	6.9	1.6	8.8	100.0
Santa Cruz	40.1	36.8	10.7	2.9	9.5	100.0
Region						
Central Coast	37.0	36.4	14.9	4.3	7.4	100.0
Inland Empire	27.2	42.7	20.1	4.2	5.7	100.0
Inyo-Mono	52.0	16.0	16.0	8.0	8.0	100.0
Los Angeles	32.0	37.4	17.6	5.1	7.9	100.0
Monterey Bay	31.6	41.7	17.3	4.0	5.4	100.0
North Coast	32.7	37.6	14.7	2.3	12.8	100.0
North San Joaquin Valley	29.5	41.4	20.1	4.6	4.3	100.0
Orange County	50.7	33.3	9.3	1.9	4.8	100.0
Sacramento-Tahoe	44.3	34.2	11.8	4.0	5.7	100.0
San Diego-Imperial	38.1	33.7	12.5	4.3	11.5	100.0
San Francisco Bay Area	47.7	28.9	9.3	3.5	10.7	100.0
South San Joaquin Valley	30.4	44.9	18.0	3.9	2.8	100.0
Superior California	49.4	32.7	11.7	1.2	4.9	100.0
Upper Sacramento Valley	41.4	33.0	10.8	2.5	12.3	100.0

The overall admit rate for students from CA public schools was 68% (Table 5). The admit rate for those who exceeded standards on SBAC was 86%; it was 70% for those who met standards, 51% for those who nearly met standards, 33% for those who did not meet standards, and 63% for those with SBAC scores missing.

African American students had lower admit rates across all SBAC achievement levels, while Asian students had higher admit rates across all levels. Hispanic/Latinx students had similar admit rates to the overall population. White students had lower admit rates for those exceeding standards and meeting standards and a higher admit rates for not meeting standards. Students from low income families had slightly higher admit rates for those exceeding standards, meeting standards, and nearly meeting standards. First generation students had admit rates close to the whole population.

Those from LCFF+ schools had higher rates for those exceeding standards and meeting standards. The patterns of admit rates varied by campus, though the correlation between SBAC achievement levels and admission was evident at all campuses. For example, at Berkeley and Los Angeles, around 30% of those exceeding standards were admitted compared to around five percent of those not meeting standards. At Riverside, 93% of those exceeding standards were admitted, while one-quarter (25%) of those not meeting standards were accepted. At Merced, 95% of those exceeding standards were admitted compared to 44% of those not meeting standards.

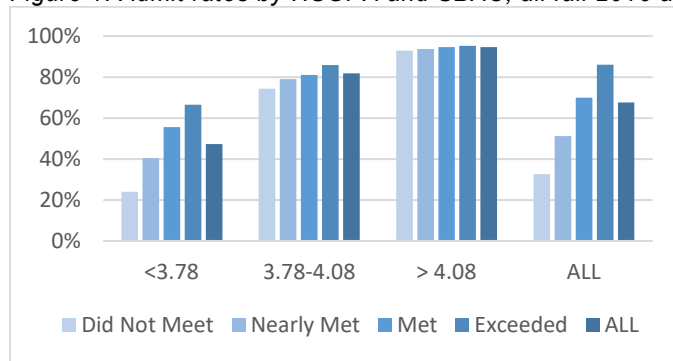


Table 5: UC admit rates for students from CA public schools, by SBAC achievement level

Fall 2016	Exceeded	Met	Nearly met	Did not meet	Missing	TOTAL
% of students admitted	86%	70%	51%	33%	63%	68%
Gender						
% of female	89%	73%	53%	33%	64%	68%
% of male	84%	65%	48%	32%	61%	66%
Race/Ethnicity						
% of African American/Black	82%	65%	45%	22%	47%	52%
% of American Indian	80%	72%	49%	30%	53%	65%
% of Asian/Pacific Islander	89%	73%	55%	40%	72%	77%
% of Hispanic/Latinx	84%	71%	51%	31%	55%	61%
% of White	82%	65%	50%	44%	68%	69%
% of other/unknown	88%	73%	54%	35%	66%	72%
First Generation (%)	87%	72%	52%	31%	55%	63%
Low income (%)	88%	73%	52%	30%	57%	64%
Attended LCFF+ school (%)	89%	76%	53%	30%	53%	62%
Campus						
Berkeley	31%	11%	7%	5%	21%	20%
Davis	55%	33%	21%	14%	36%	38%
Irvine	62%	33%	14%	7%	33%	37%
Los Angeles	29%	11%	6%	4%	16%	17%
Merced	95%	87%	70%	44%	69%	76%
Riverside	93%	76%	48%	25%	59%	66%
San Diego	54%	24%	12%	9%	30%	34%
Santa Barbara	60%	31%	15%	8%	36%	36%
Santa Cruz	86%	57%	28%	16%	55%	54%
Region						
Central Coast	84%	67%	54%	40%	60%	67%
Inland Empire	89%	74%	50%	26%	62%	65%
Inyo-Mono	81%	50%	44%	50%	67%	63%
Los Angeles	87%	71%	51%	30%	58%	64%
Monterey Bay	83%	67%	46%	28%	49%	61%
North Coast	83%	74%	71%	43%	79%	76%
North San Joaquin Valley	88%	74%	60%	35%	60%	70%
Orange County	84%	65%	48%	31%	58%	69%
Sacramento-Tahoe	83%	67%	50%	37%	65%	68%
San Diego-Imperial	84%	67%	49%	36%	64%	66%
San Francisco Bay Area	87%	69%	52%	41%	70%	72%
South San Joaquin Valley	90%	75%	53%	33%	50%	69%
Superior California	96%	61%	63%	40%	57%	74%
Upper Sacramento Valley	88%	63%	55%	45%	78%	71%

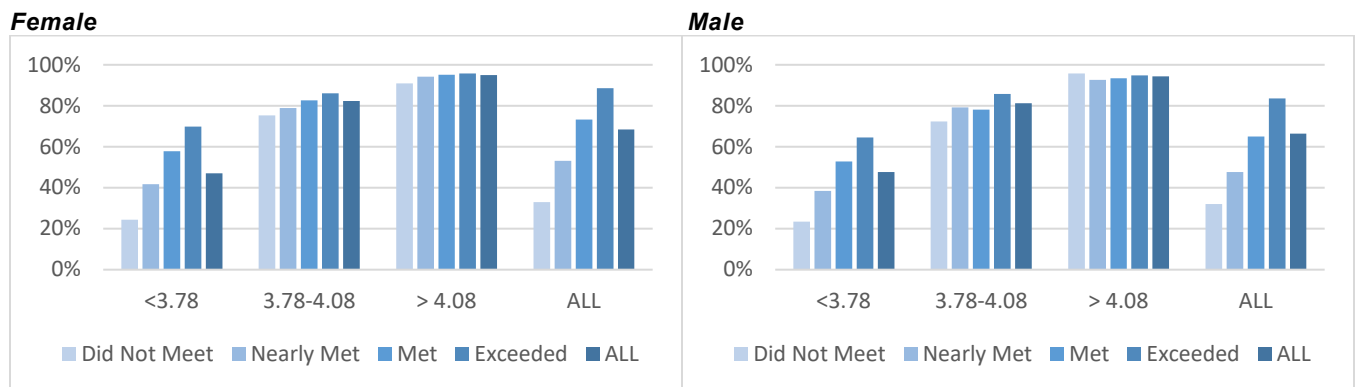
The next analysis adds high school GPA (HSGPA), looking at admit rates for quartiles of HSGPA crossed with the four achievement levels of SBAC, as well as overall admit rates for SBAC and HSGPA. Overall, admit rates increase with higher HSGPAs and with higher SBAC levels (Figure 1). SBAC levels make more of a difference in the chances of being admitted for those with low HSGPAs. For example, for those with HSGPA at or below 3.41, admit rates range from 14% for those who did not meet standards on SBAC to 51% for those who exceeded standards on SBAC. For those with HSGPA > 4.08, admits range from 93% for those who did not meet standards on SBAC to 95% for those who exceeded standards. Across regions, there was more variation for lower SBAC achievement levels than for higher achievement levels.

Figure 1: Admit rates by HSGPA and SBAC, all fall 2016 applicants



This pattern generally holds for subgroups, but there are exceptions. For example, for male students with HSGPA greater than 4.08, 96% who did not meet standards on SBAC are admitted, compared to 93% for “nearly met” and “met” and 95% for “exceeded.” (Figure 2)

Figure 2: Admit rates by HSGPA and SBAC, fall 2016 applicants by gender



For all race/ethnicity categories, those with high HSGPAs show some deviation from the overall pattern of admit rates increasing with SBAC achievement levels (Figure 3). American Indians show the most marked difference, with admit rates for those with high HSGPAs ranging from 100% for those who nearly met standards on SBAC to 95% for those who met standards and 91% for those who exceeded standards. It is important to note that this is a relatively small cohort (n=152) and that no students with high HSGPAs were in the “did not meet” category for SBAC.

Figure 3: Admit rates by HSGPA and SBAC, fall 2016 applicants by race/ethnicity



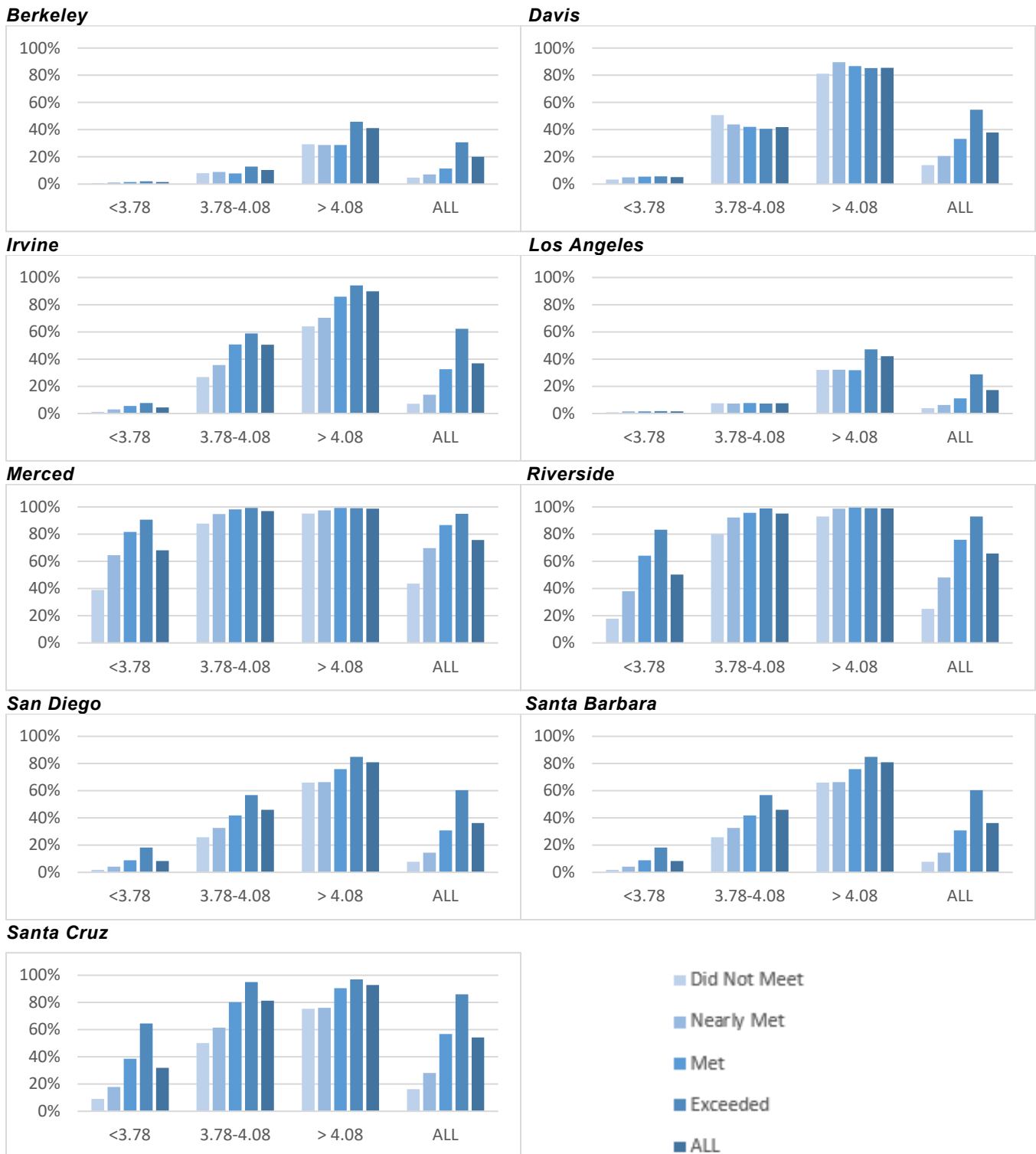
The patterns of admit rates for first generation, low income, and LCFF+ applicants are similar to those for the overall population (Figure 4). It is important to note that that data suggest that within these groups, adding SBAC scores to HSGPA could help students with low HSGPAs get admitted. The admit rates for low HSGPA, high SBAC applicants (highlighted in dark orange) in these groups are all just over 50%, while the admit rates for all low HSGPA applicants in these groups range from 26% to 28%.

Figure 4: Admit rates by HSGPA and SBAC, fall 2016 first generation, low income, and LCFF+ applicants



The differences in admit rate patterns by campus can be seen in Figure 5. For example, Berkeley, Davis, Irvine, Los Angeles, San Diego, and Santa Barbara are less likely to admit students from the lowest HSGPA quartile, regardless of SBAC achievement level. In contrast, at Merced, Riverside, and Santa Cruz, admit rates for low HSGPA students did vary noticeably by SBAC achievement level. This suggests that SBAC could help low HSGPA students get admitted at certain campuses but not others. For high HSGPA students, at most campuses, admit rates also increase as SBAC achievement level increases; at these campuses, SBAC could help these students get admitted as well.

Figure 5: Admit rates by HSGPA and SBAC, fall 2016, by campus



In many regions, admit rates across SBAC achievement levels are relatively flat for those with high HSGPAs, but go up sharply by SBAC achievement level for those with low HSGPAs. For example, in Los Angeles, the admit rate for high HSGPA, low SBAC students is 93% and the admit rate for high HSGPA, high SBAC students is 96%; for low HSGP students, the figures are 22% and 67%. For some regions, such as Inyo-Mono, small cell sizes lead to considerable variation in admit rates including some cases where 100% of students in a particular HSGPA/SBAC category are admitted.

Figure 6: Admit rates by HSGPA and SBAC, fall 2016, by region

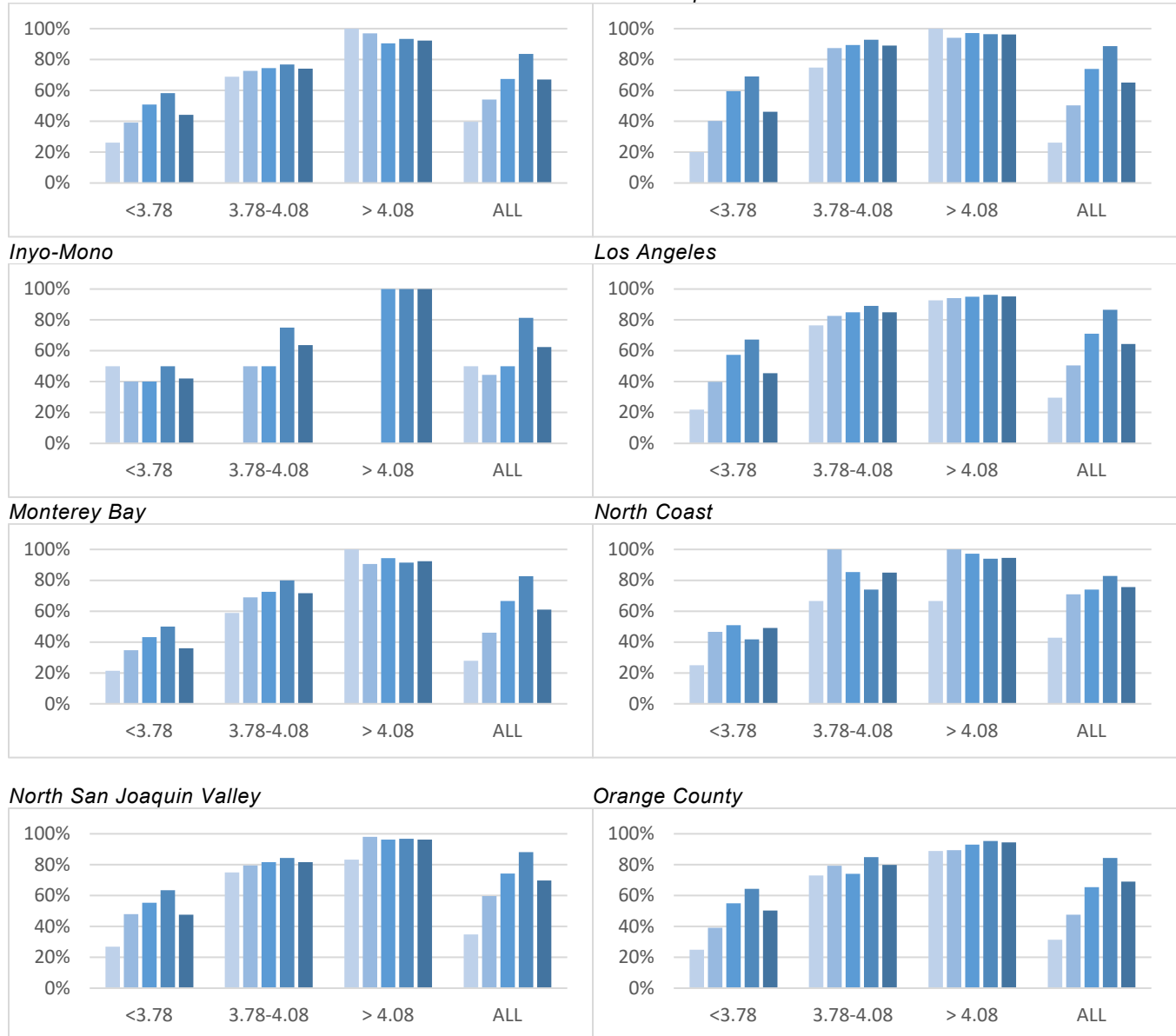
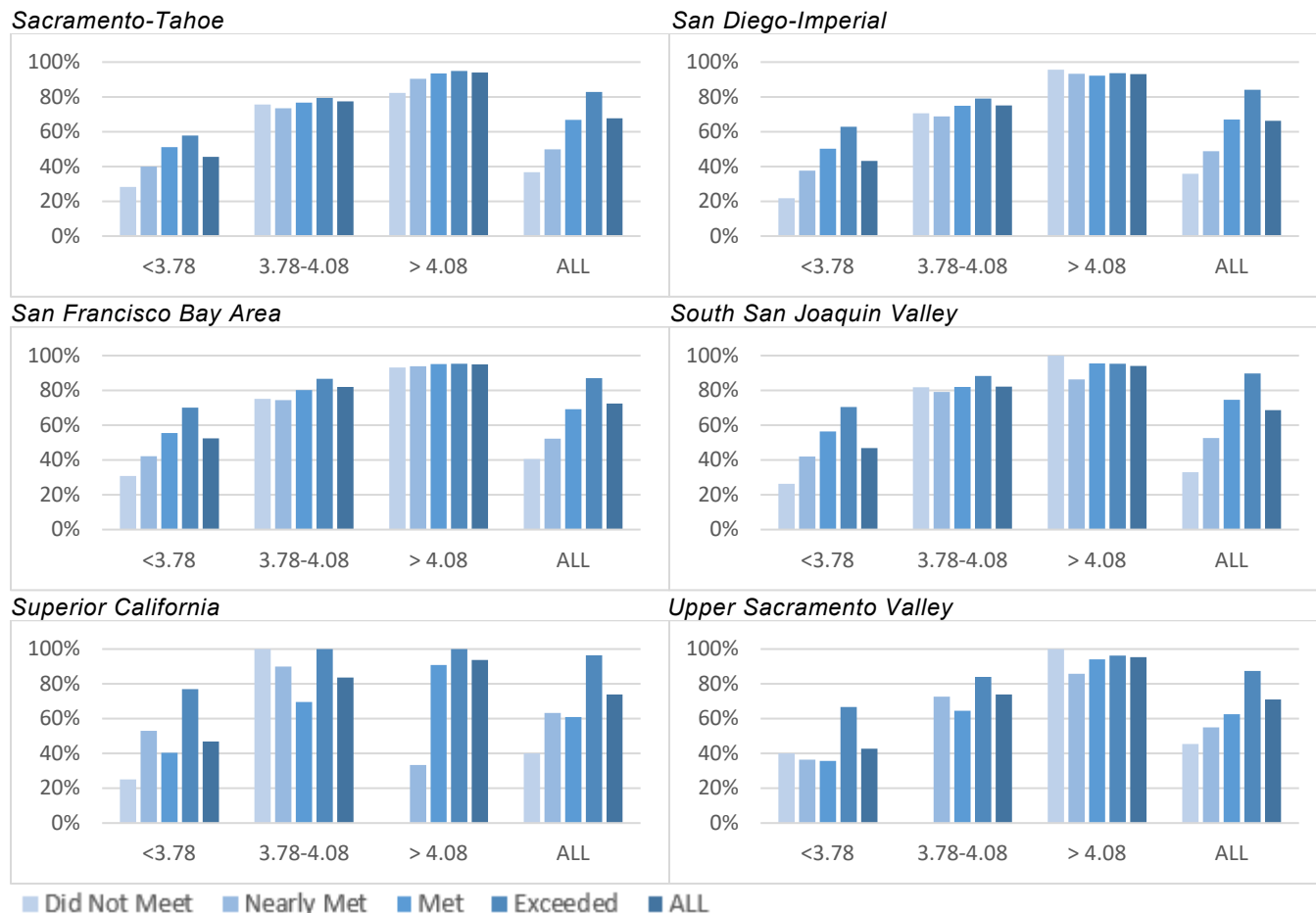


Figure 6 (continued)



### Predictive power of SBAC for student performance at UC

High school weighted, capped GPA, SBAC scores, and SAT/ACT test scores are all moderate predictors of freshman first year GPA at UC (Table 6). ACT Composite alone explains 23 percent of variance in first year GPA compared to 22 percent explained by the sum of SAT Critical Reading and Math scores, 17 percent by the SBAC, and 16 percent explained by high school GPA. This means that the SBAC has almost the same predictive power for student first year performance at UC as HSGPA.

In addition to examining predictive power, three models were developed to examine how much additional variance in the freshman GPA the SBAC, standardized test scores account for beyond high school GPA.<sup>5</sup> As shown by column 1 of models 3, 5, and 7, adding the SBAC, SAT Reading/Math, and ACT Composite separately to column 1 of model 1 changed the variance accounted for by high school GPA only from 16 percent to 23 percent for high school GPA and

<sup>5</sup> High school GPA is statistically significantly correlated with the SBAC and standardized test scores, but the correlation coefficients are fairly small, about 0.4. There is no multicollinearity in the regression models.

the SBAC together, 27 percent by high school GPA and the SAT together, and 28 percent by high school GPA and ACT Composite together. Also, the standardized coefficients of these three models indicate that all three types of test scores have higher predictive power for first year GPA than HSGPA.

Controlling for UC campus (column 2), the shares of variance in UC first year GPA explained were slightly higher across the board, but the pattern is the same as column 1. Standardized coefficients went up for HSGPA and stayed the same or went down slightly for SBAC, SAT, and ACT. Adding a control for socioeconomic disadvantage (column 3), the shares of variance of first year GPA explained generally went up slightly or stayed the same. The standardized coefficients went down or stayed about the same. Adding a control for high school “college and career readiness” (column 4), the shares of variance of first year GPA explained went up slightly or stayed the same. The standardized coefficients stayed about the same or went down slightly.

Based on the full models with all controls, the results show that SBAC, SAT, and ACT all add moderate predictive power for first year GPA over using HSGPA alone.

Table 6: Percent of variance in freshman first year GPA at UC accounted for by high school GPA, SBAC scores, and the SAT/ACT

Model	R-squared/ standardized coefficients			
	1	2	3	4
<b>(1) High school GPA</b>	16%	19%	23%	25%
<b>(2) SBAC scores</b>	17%	21%	23%	24%
<b>(3) High school GPA + SBAC scores</b>	23%	25%	27%	28%
<i>Standardized coefficients: HSGPA</i>	0.27	0.29	0.29	0.30
<i>SBAC scores</i>	0.30	0.29	0.25	0.22
<b>(4) SAT critical reading + math</b>	22%	24%	24%	24%
<b>(5) High school GPA + sum of (SAT critical reading &amp; math)</b>	27%	29%	29%	29%
<i>Standardized Coefficients: HSGPA</i>	0.24	0.30	0.30	0.30
<i>SAT Critical Reading + Math</i>	0.37	0.37	0.34	0.31
<b>(6) ACT composite</b>	23%	25%	25%	25%
<b>(7) High school GPA + ACT composite</b>	28%	29%	30%	30%
<i>Standardized coefficients: HSGPA</i>	0.24	0.29	0.29	0.30
<i>ACT composite</i>	0.39	0.38	0.35	0.32

Source: CDE, UCDW Undergraduate Admissions Datamart, ApplyUC

Notes: Column 1 has no control variables, column 2 adds controls for UC campuses, column 3 adds a control for socioeconomic disadvantage, and column 4 adds a control for high school college and career readiness.

### Simulations of the guaranteed admission pool under different policies

UC currently guarantees admission to the UC system for students who are Eligible in the Statewide Context (ESC) or Eligible in the Local Context (ELC). ESC selects the top nine percent of students statewide using an index based on SAT/ACT score and high school GPA. ELC selects the top nine percent of students in each high school by GPA. This section considers the implications of using SBAC scores to create a new ESC pool alongside the existing ELC to determine the guaranteed admission pool. The simulation presented uses HSGPA and SBAC scores to select the top nine percent for ESC alone and then along with the current ELC. This



simulation uses all SBAC test-takers, from California Department of Education data for 2015-16 and UC admissions data from fall 2017 to develop the model and apply the results to fall 2018 admissions data (with 2016-17 SBAC data).

The simulation of nine percent ESC using HSGPA and SBAC produced a guaranteed admission pool that was generally similar to the current pool, but smaller.<sup>6</sup> In Table 7, moving from the first to fourth columns shows the change in the statewide guarantee pool from current policy to nine percent ESC with HSGPA and SBAC. Moving from the third to fifth column shows the change in the entire guarantee pool from current policy to nine percent ESC (HSGPA and SBAC) along with current ELC. Under both scenarios (with and without ELC), there were slightly fewer African American/Black students, more Hispanic/Latinx students, and fewer White students. Under the nine percent ESC simulation, there were slightly more first generation students, while under the nine percent ESC simulation with ELC, the share of first generation students moved up more (2.9 percentage points). Under both scenarios, slightly more students came from Los Angeles County and the Inland Empire.

The actual statewide guaranteed admission pool in fall 2018 was majority (56.2 percent) female and almost one-third (31.4 percent) first generation.<sup>7</sup> More than two-fifths (41.3 percent) was Asian/Pacific Islander and almost one-quarter (22.4 percent) was Hispanic/Latinx. Over one-quarter (28.8 percent) was White, 3.3 percent was African American/Black. Less than one percent was American Indian and about four percent was unknown. Almost one-quarter (22.9 percent) came from Los Angeles County and almost one-tenth (8.2 percent) came from the Inland Empire.

The entire actual guaranteed admission pool was majority (57.9 percent) female and almost two-fifths (38.6 percent) first generation. Almost two-fifths (37.6 percent) of the pool was Asian/Pacific Islander and almost three-tenths (29.1 percent) was Hispanic/Latinx. One-quarter (25.8 percent) of the pool was White and 3.6 percent was African American/Black. Less than one percent was American Indian and about three percent was unknown. Almost one-quarter (24.8 percent) came from Los Angeles County and about one-tenth (9.8 percent) came from the Inland Empire.

The simulation implemented a policy of top nine percent ESC using HSGPA and SBAC. This resulted in a statewide guaranteed pool with nine percent of all CA public high school graduates. The majority of the pool (56.7 percent) was female and almost one-third (32.8 percent) was first generation. Almost one quarter (23 percent) was Hispanic/Latinx, over one-quarter (27 percent) was White, 2.9 percent was African American/Black, and over four-tenths (42.3 percent) was Asian/Pacific Islander. Less than one percent was American Indian and the remainder was others or unknown. Almost one-quarter (23.3 percent) came from Los Angeles County and 8.8 percent from the Inland Empire.

The second scenario added the current ELC pool to the simulation of top nine percent ESC using HSGPA and SBAC scores. This resulted in a guaranteed pool with 11.4 percent of all CA public high school graduates. The majority of the pool (58.9 percent) was female and over two-fifths (41.5 percent) was first generation. Almost one-quarter (23.7 percent) was White and almost two-

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<sup>6</sup> When simulating ESC pools, the percent of students included can stay the same at nine percent, which results in a pool that is smaller than the current pool because the current actual pool includes more than nine percent. Or the number in the pool can stay roughly the same, meaning the pool will be about the same size as the current pool but the percent of students included will be more than nine.

<sup>7</sup> Data from UC Data Warehouse and ApplyUC for applicants eligible under ELC and/or ESC.

fifths (37.1 percent) was Asian/Pacific Islander. Almost one-third (31.4 percent) was Hispanic/Latinx and 3.5 percent was African/American Black. One-quarter (25.4 percent) came from Los Angeles County and 10.8 percent from the Inland Empire.

Looking at the data another way, among the approximately 49,700 students in the guaranteed admissions pool created through the simulation plus the current ELC pool (fifth column of Table 10), about 14,600 are ESC only, 10,500 are ELC only, and 24,700 are eligible under both ESC and ELC (Table 10 columns 6-8). Among these three categories, the ESC only group has the lowest share that is female, from URGs, first generation, or from LA County and the Inland Empire. The ELC only group has much higher shares for these categories, and the ESC and ELC group is in between.

Table 7: Guaranteed admission pool based on fall 2018 applicants

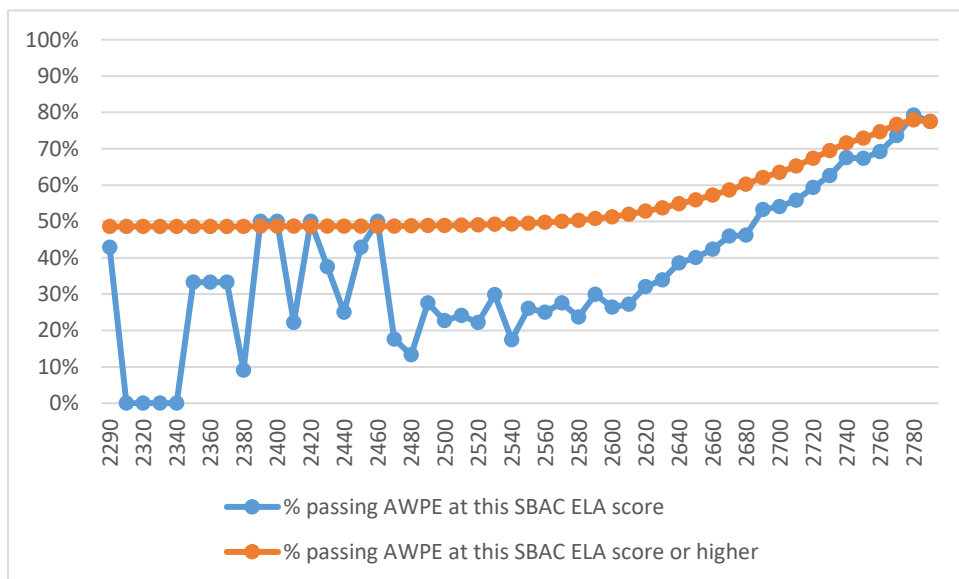
	Current pool			Simulated pool (HSGPA/SBAC)					
	ESC	ELC	ESC+ELC	ESC	ESC+Current ELC	ELC	ESC only	ELC only	Both ESC and ELC
# Students	50,034	35,389	58,200	39,263	49,720		14,597	10,457	24,666
% of all students	11.5	8.1	13.3	9.0	11.4				
Gender									
% female	56.2	60.9	57.9	56.7	58.9		53.9	67.2	58.4
Race/Ethnicity									
% African American/Black	3.3	4.0	3.6	2.9	3.5		2.4	5.7	3.2
% American Indian	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5		0.5	0.4	0.5
% Asian/Pacific Islander	41.3	32.6	37.6	42.3	37.1		48.0	17.3	39.0
% Hispanic/Latinx	22.4	38.5	29.1	23.0	31.4		14.3	63.1	28.2
% White	28.8	21.5	25.8	27.0	23.7		28.9	11.4	25.8
% unknown	3.6	2.9	3.3	4.3	3.8		4.1	2.0	3.3
First Generation									
% first generation	31.4	49.3	38.5	32.8	41.5		22.6	74.4	38.8
Geographic distribution									
% LA County	22.9	26.9	24.8	23.3	25.4		21.9	33.3	24.1
% Inland Empire	8.2	13.6	9.8	8.8	10.8		3.9	6.7	11.7
LCFF+ school status									
% from LCFF+ schools	12.6	30.4	20.0	14.2	23.0		5.1	56.2	19.6

## Potential Use of Smarter Balanced Scores for Writing Placement

Incoming University of California students must demonstrate proficiency in writing in English by meeting the Entry Level Writing Requirement (ELWR) before entering or taking a designated writing course after enrolling at UC. Students can meet this requirement before entry by achieving a score at or above certain thresholds on specific AP, IB, SAT, or ACT exams, passing an acceptable English composition course at a college or university, or passing UC’s Analytical Writing Placement Exam (AWPE).

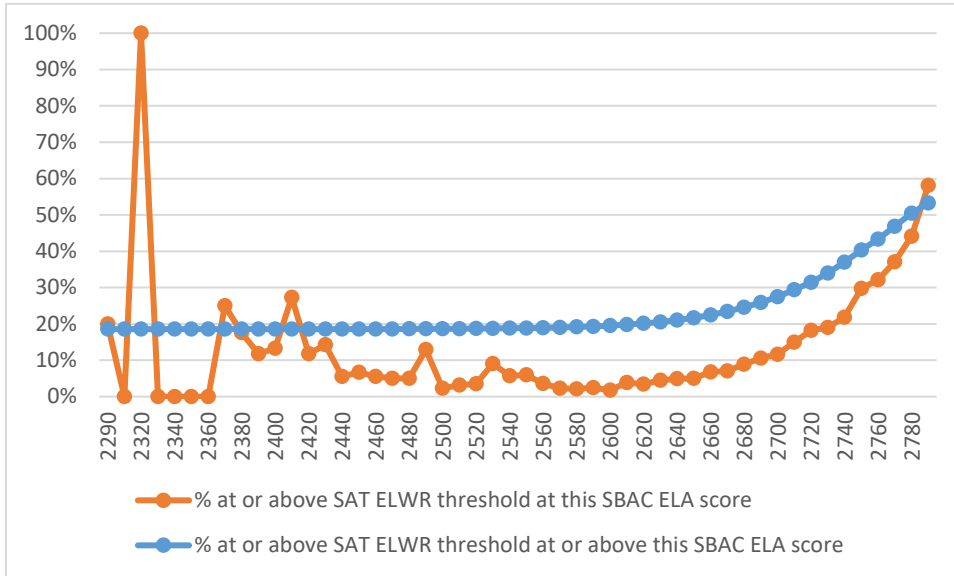
The AWPE is UC’s own test and students need to score eight or higher on a scale of two to 12 to pass. Previous analyses have used it as the standard for setting threshold to meet the ELWR via other tests. These previous analyses showed that students meeting the ELWR via the SAT or ACT would have passed the AWPE at a rate of 75 percent or higher. Looking at the SBAC data, entering students scoring 2760 or above on the SBAC ELA in fall 2016 passed the AWPE at a rate of 75 percent (Figure 7). Although 2760 is near the top of the range for SBAC ELA, over one-quarter (26 percent) of test takers achieved this score or higher. Previous analyses have shown that 25 percent to 30 percent of test-takers on SAT/ACT tests have scored at or above the threshold for ELWR. This suggests that it may be feasible to set a threshold for the SBAC ELA by which students could meet the ELWR.

Figure 7: Share passing AWPE by SBAC Score, fall 2016 SIRs



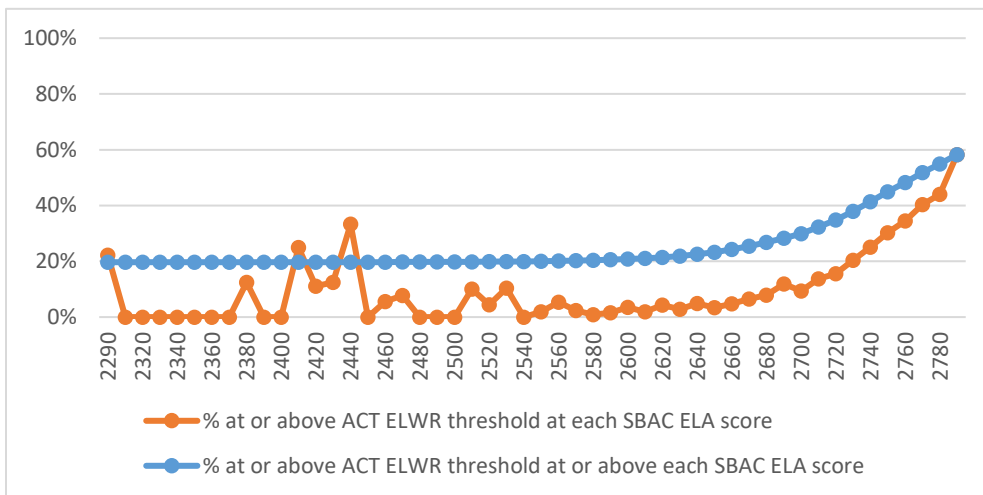
Another way that students could meet the ELWR in fall 2016 is by scoring 680 or higher on SAT Writing (which has a 200 to 800 scale). Even at the highest SBAC ELA scores of 2780 and 2790, only about half (50 percent and 53 percent respectively) of those scoring at or above that score met the SAT Writing ELWR threshold (Figure 8). And only 17 percent of test takers scored 2780 or higher on the SBAC ELA. This suggests that using an SBAC ELA threshold to would allow a somewhat different set of students to meet the ELWR than the SAT threshold.

Figure 8: Share meeting SAT Writing threshold for ELWR by SBAC Score, fall 2016 SIRs



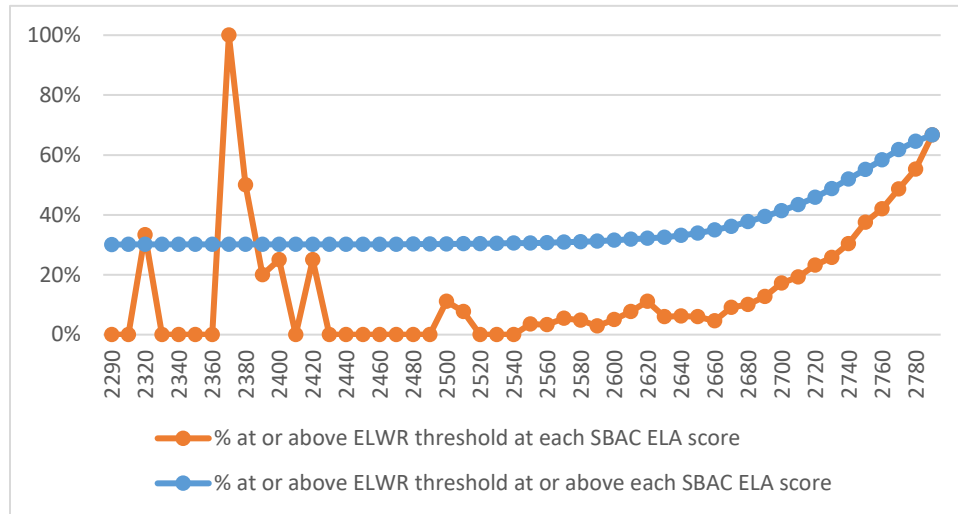
In fall 2016, students could also meet the ELWR by scoring 30 or above on the ACT Writing or ACT ELA. At the highest SBAC ELA scores (2770 to 2790), the share of students at or above that score meeting the ACT ELA threshold for ELWR was between 50 percent and 60 percent (Figure 9). Only 21 percent of SBAC ELA test takers achieved a score of 2770 or above. As with the SAT, this suggests the SBAC ELA threshold would allow a somewhat different set of students to meet the ELWR compared to the ACT.

Figure 9: Share meeting ACT ELA threshold for ELWR by SBAC Score, fall 2016 SIRs



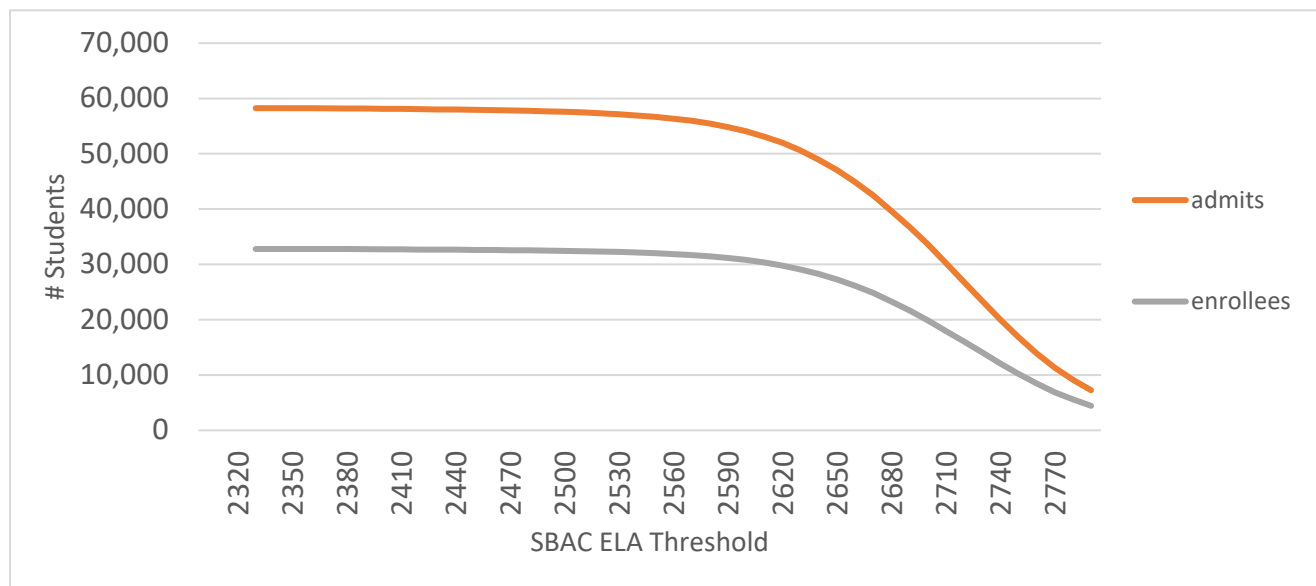
At the highest SBAC ELA scores (2770 to 2790), students scoring at or above those scores met the ACT Writing threshold for ELWR at rates between 60 percent and 70 percent (Figure 10). Only 21 percent of SBAC ELA test takers achieved a score of 2770 or higher.

Figure 10: Share meeting ACT Writing threshold for ELWR by SBAC Score, fall 2016 SIRs



Looking at SBAC ELA scores and ELWR another way, if SBAC ELA scores were the only way to meet ELWR, it is possible to examine how many California resident admits and enrollees would meet ELWR at different thresholds. For example, using fall 2016 data, if the threshold was an SBAC ELA score of 2790, about 7,300 admits and 4,400 enrollees would meet ELWR (Figure 11). If the threshold were 2700, 33,600 admits and 19,900 enrollees would pass and at a threshold of 2600, 54,100 admits and 30,800 enrollees would pass. At a threshold of 2290, all 58,309 admits and 32,824 enrollees with SBAC ELA scores would pass. Note that 12,629 admits and 5,582 do not have SBAC ELA scores and therefore could not meet ELWR via SBAC ELA.

Figure 11: Number of admits and enrollees scoring at or above SBAC ELA thresholds, fall 2016



Using the hypothetical SBAC ELA threshold of 2790 for meeting ELWR would have resulted in a different set of students meeting the ELWR than the group that met ELWR using the SAT Writing threshold of 680 that was in use in fall 2016. As noted above, with an SBAC ELA threshold of

2790, about 4,400 enrollees would have met ELWR (Table 8). Using an SAT Writing threshold of 680, about 5,400 enrollees met ELWR. About 2,000 students would have met both the SAT and SBAC thresholds. All three categories—met ELWR by SAT, met by SBAC, and met by both SAT and SBAC—are majority female, majority Asian/Pacific Islander, and about one-quarter White. The SAT category is about 15 percent first generation versus 24 percent for the SBAC category and 12 percent for those meeting ELWR by both tests. The share of Hispanic/Latinx students in the group meeting ELWR by SBAC is nearly double that in the group meeting ELWR by SAT.

Table 8: Demographics of UC Enrollees meeting ELWR by SAT and SBAC, fall 2016

	Met ELWR by SAT	Met ELWR by SBAC	Met ELWR by SAT and SBAC
All enrollees	5,388	4,437	2,029
Gender			
% female	53.4	56.5	53.8
% male	46.6	43.5	46.2
Race/ethnicity			
% African American/Black	1.3	2.0	1.1
% American Indian	0.3	0.3	0.2
% Asian/Pacific Islander	61.3	53.2	62.6
% Hispanic/Latinx	7.1	13.5	5.9
% White	24.6	26.9	24.8
% other/unknown	5.3	4.1	5.3
First generation			
% first generation	15.4	24.1	11.9
Selected regions			
% Los Angeles County	22.2	20.9	20.1
% Inland Empire	5.3	8.2	4.6

## Summary

More than 90 percent of California public school 11th graders take the SBAC, so SBAC scores are available for almost all UC applicants from these schools. However, some UC applicants come from private schools or out of state and do not have SBAC scores. The share of the cohort of students taking SBAC each year who are URGs is similar to the share of all 11th graders who are URGs. About 40 percent of UC applicants from CA public schools are URGs and generally a similar proportion of UC applicants from CA public schools with SBAC scores are URGs.

Almost one-third of UC applicants exceeded standards on the SBAC, about one-third met standards, almost one-fifth nearly met standards, and less than one-tenth did not meet standards. African American and Hispanic/Latinx students had lower rates of exceeding standards and lower rates of nearly meeting or not meeting standards. Low-income, first generation, and LCFF+ students had lower rates of exceeding standards and higher rates for the other categories. The pattern of achievement levels varied by campus with Berkeley and Los Angeles having a distribution skewing toward higher levels and Merced, Riverside, and Santa Cruz having a distribution skewing toward lower levels. Among the larger regions, the San Francisco Bay Area, Sacramento-Tahoe, and Orange County had larger shares exceeding standards, while Los Angeles and the Inland Empire had larger shares not meeting standards.

Nearly two-fifths of UC admits exceeded standards, over one-third met standards, 14% met standards, and four percent did not meet standards. African American, Hispanic/Latinx, low-income, first generation, and LCFF+ students had lower rates of exceeding standards and higher rates for other categories. Berkeley, Los Angeles, and San Diego had a distribution that skewed toward higher levels while Merced, Riverside, and Santa Cruz had a distribution that skewed toward lower levels. The overall admit rate was 68%, the rate for those who exceeded standards was 86%, it was 70% for those who met standards, 51% for those who nearly met standards, and 33% for those who did not meet standards. African Americans had lower admit rates across achievement levels while Asians had higher admit rates across levels. Students from low income families had slightly higher admit rates for those exceeding standards, meeting standards, and nearly meeting standards.

Looking at admit rates for HSGPA quartiles crossed with SBAC achievement levels, admit rates generally increase with both HSGPA and SBAC level. SBAC levels make more of a difference for those with low HSGPAs. For all race/ethnicity categories, those with high HSGPAs show some deviation from the overall pattern of admit rates increasing with SBAC levels. At Berkeley, Davis, Irvine, Los Angeles, San Diego, and Santa Barbara, admit rates are very low for low HSGPA students regardless of SBAC level. At Merced, Riverside, and Santa Cruz, admit rates for low HSGPA students vary noticeably by SBAC level, suggesting that SBAC could help low HSGPA students gain admission at these particular campuses.

Like high school weighted, capped GPA, SBAC is a moderate predictor of student first year GPA at UC. SBAC, SAT, and ACT add moderate predictive power for first year GPA over using HSGPA alone.

Using SBAC and high school GPA to determine statewide eligibility would result in a statewide guaranteed admissions pool that is similar demographically to the current statewide pool. Using SBAC and high school GPA to determine statewide eligibility along with the current ELC process to determine eligibility in the local context would result in a pool with a slightly smaller share of White students and a slightly bigger share of Hispanic/Latinx students compared to the current ESC/ELC pool.

It may be feasible for students to use SBAC ELA scores to meet the Entry Level Writing Requirement (ELWR). At a fairly high threshold for SBAC ELA of 2760, 75 percent of those scoring at or above this level passed UC's Analytical Writing Placement Exam (AWPE), and one-quarter (26 percent) of SBAC test-takers achieved this level or higher. This is similar to the results for other test scores used to meet the AWPE, based on other analyses in recent years. However, it should be noted that those meeting the ELWR via SAT Writing or ACT Writing in fall 2016 did not overlap much with those scoring high on the SBAC ELA. This suggests the SAT/ACT writing tests measured something different from the SBAC ELA.



## Appendix A: SBAC and UC admissions, fall 2017 and fall 2018 results

### Fall 2017

Table A1: UC applicants from CA public schools, by SBAC achievement level

Fall 2017	Exceeded	Met	Nearly met	Did not meet	Missing	TOTAL
# of students	33,061	35,396	18,057	7,231	5,336	99,081
% of students	33.4	35.7	18.2	7.3	5.4	100.0
Gender						
% of female	28.7	36.6	20.7	8.5	5.5	100.0
% of male	39.9	34.5	14.8	5.6	5.2	100.0
Race/Ethnicity						
% of African American/Black	15.7	34.0	26.8	16.6	6.9	100.0
% of American Indian	32.3	39.8	16.0	5.8	6.1	100.0
% of Asian/Pacific Islander	50.1	33.2	9.7	2.5	4.5	100.0
% of Hispanic/Latinx	17.5	38.6	27.6	11.9	4.4	100.0
% of White	42.9	35.5	11.3	3.1	7.1	100.0
First generation (%)	20.3	38.3	25.7	11.3	4.3	100.0
Low income (%)	22.9	36.0	24.3	11.4	5.5	100.0
Attended LCFF+ school (%)	14.7	36.2	29.6	15.0	4.5	100.0
Campus						
Berkeley	49.0	30.1	10.8	4.2	5.9	100.0
Davis	39.3	35.3	14.6	5.6	5.2	100.0
Irvine	35.3	36.3	17.2	6.6	4.6	100.0
Los Angeles	42.9	32.4	13.7	5.5	5.6	100.0
Merced	17.1	36.6	28.4	13.2	4.7	100.0
Riverside	23.2	37.8	24.1	10.5	4.4	100.0
San Diego	43.0	33.2	13.3	5.1	5.4	100.0
Santa Barbara	36.7	35.6	16.1	6.2	5.5	100.0
Santa Cruz	28.2	37.5	20.6	8.3	5.5	100.0
Region						
Central Coast	32.0	38.1	17.7	6.5	5.7	100.0
Inland Empire	23.4	39.6	24.3	9.1	3.6	100.0
Inyo-Mono	26.3	47.4	10.5	7.9	7.9	100.0
Los Angeles	27.1	35.9	22.0	10.1	4.9	100.0
Monterey Bay	25.6	39.7	20.4	7.6	6.7	100.0
North Coast	28.4	35.3	20.4	7.5	8.4	100.0
North San Joaquin Valley	25.9	38.1	23.4	8.1	4.5	100.0
Orange County	43.2	34.7	14.0	3.9	4.2	100.0
Sacramento-Tahoe	40.5	36.8	13.7	4.5	4.5	100.0
San Diego-Imperial	33.4	36.1	16.8	6.8	7.0	100.0
San Francisco Bay Area	43.4	31.9	12.3	5.2	7.3	100.0
South San Joaquin Valley	26.3	41.1	22.1	8.3	2.3	100.0
Superior California	42.7	35.5	13.7	3.2	4.8	100.0
Upper Sacramento Valley	36.2	36.5	16.0	3.6	7.8	100.0

Table A2: UC admits from CA public schools, by SBAC achievement level

Fall 2017	Exceeded	Met	Nearly met	Did not meet	Missing	TOTAL
# of students	27,334	21,982	7,602	1,841	2,923	61,682
% of students	44.31	35.6	12.3	3.0	4.7	100.0
Gender						
% of female	39.0	37.9	14.6	3.5	4.9	100.0
% of male	51.8	32.4	9.1	2.3	4.4	100.0
Race/ethnicity						
% of African American/Black	24.7	41.6	20.6	7.1	6.1	100.0
% of American Indian	39.7	41.8	9.7	2.9	5.9	100.0
% of Asian/Pacific Islander	59.3	29.6	6.1	1.1	3.9	100.0
% of Hispanic/Latinx	25.5	44.5	21.3	5.1	3.7	100.0
% of White	53.1	31.4	7.1	1.8	6.7	100.0
% of other/unknown	50.3	28.0	9.5	3.2	9.0	100.0
First generation (%)	29.5	43.1	19.2	4.8	3.5	100.0
Low income (%)	32.8	39.9	18.1	4.7	4.6	100.0
Attended LCFF+ school (%)	22.7	43.9	23.8	6.4	3.3	100.0
Campus						
Berkeley	72.3	17.9	3.5	0.8	5.4	100.0
Davis	57.5	28.9	7.3	1.7	4.7	100.0
Irvine	60.5	29.8	5.1	0.8	3.8	100.0
Los Angeles	71.1	18.9	3.9	1.1	5.0	100.0
Merced	22.5	42.5	24.4	6.8	3.9	100.0
Riverside	37.1	42.9	13.8	2.7	3.7	100.0
San Diego	69.8	21.1	3.8	0.9	4.4	100.0
Santa Barbara	61.4	27.2	5.3	1.1	5.0	100.0
Santa Cruz	50.0	35.1	7.7	1.8	5.4	100.0
Region						
Central Coast	43.4	37.1	11.5	3.2	4.8	100.0
Inland Empire	33.0	44.1	16.9	3.0	3.1	100.0
Inyo-Mono	45.0	35.0	5.0	5.0	10.0	100.0
Los Angeles	38.5	38.1	15.2	4.0	4.2	100.0
Monterey Bay	34.8	40.7	14.7	3.2	6.7	100.0
North Coast	39.3	36.4	12.6	4.2	7.5	100.0
North San Joaquin Valley	33.7	40.8	18.3	3.8	3.5	100.0
Orange County	54.7	31.7	8.2	1.9	3.5	100.0
Sacramento-Tahoe	51.3	33.7	9.5	1.9	3.6	100.0
San Diego-Imperial	44.2	35.5	11.3	2.9	6.1	100.0
San Francisco Bay Area	54.2	28.5	8.2	2.4	6.7	100.0
South San Joaquin Valley	34.9	44.4	15.5	2.9	2.4	100.0
Superior California	51.0	36.7	9.5	0.0	2.7	100.0
Upper Sacramento Valley	45.0	35.0	10.0	2.8	7.2	100.0

*Table A3: UC admit rates for students from CA public schools, by SBAC achievement level*

Fall 2017	Exceeded	Met	Nearly met	Did not meet	Missing	TOTAL
% of students admitted	83%	62%	42%	25%	55%	62%
Gender						
% of female	85%	65%	44%	26%	56%	63%
% of male	80%	58%	38%	25%	53%	62%
Race/ethnicity						
% of African American/Black	77%	60%	38%	21%	44%	49%
% of American Indian	73%	63%	36%	30%	57%	60%
% of Asian/Pacific Islander	87%	65%	46%	34%	63%	73%
% of Hispanic/Latinx	80%	63%	42%	23%	46%	55%
% of White	78%	56%	40%	35%	59%	63%
% of other/unknown	88%	66%	44%	29%	59%	68%
First generation (%)	83%	64%	43%	24%	46%	57%
Low income (%)	84%	65%	43%	24%	49%	58%
Attended LCFF+ school (%)	86%	68%	45%	24%	42%	56%
Campus						
Berkeley	26%	10%	6%	4%	16%	18%
Davis	53%	30%	18%	11%	33%	36%
Irvine	57%	28%	10%	4%	28%	34%
Los Angeles	24%	8%	4%	3%	13%	14%
Merced	93%	82%	61%	36%	58%	71%
Riverside	89%	63%	32%	14%	47%	56%
San Diego	51%	20%	9%	6%	25%	31%
Santa Barbara	53%	24%	10%	6%	29%	32%
Santa Cruz	78%	41%	17%	10%	43%	44%
Region						
Central Coast	82%	59%	39%	29%	52%	61%
Inland Empire	87%	69%	43%	21%	53%	62%
Inyo-Mono	90%	39%	25%	33%	67%	53%
Los Angeles	83%	62%	40%	23%	50%	58%
Monterey Bay	80%	60%	42%	25%	59%	59%
North Coast	88%	66%	40%	36%	57%	64%
North San Joaquin Valley	86%	71%	52%	31%	51%	66%
Orange County	80%	57%	37%	30%	52%	63%
Sacramento-Tahoe	80%	58%	44%	27%	52%	63%
San Diego-Imperial	84%	62%	43%	27%	55%	63%
San Francisco Bay Area	83%	59%	44%	31%	61%	66%
South San Joaquin Valley	85%	69%	45%	22%	65%	64%
Superior California	71%	61%	41%	0%	33%	59%
Upper Sacramento Valley	73%	56%	37%	45%	54%	59%

Figure A1: Admit rates by HSGPA and SBAC, all fall 2017 applicants

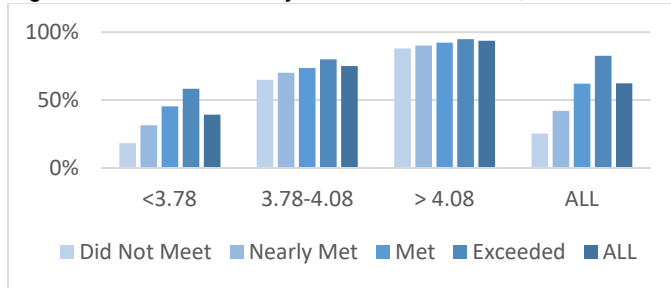


Figure A2: Admit rates by HSGPA and SBAC, fall 2017 applicants by gender

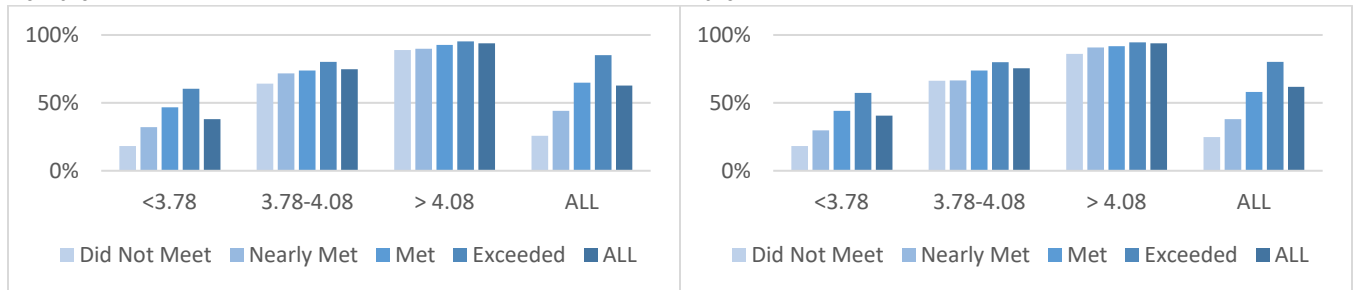


Figure A3: Admit rates by HSGPA and SBAC, fall 2017 applicants by race/ethnicity

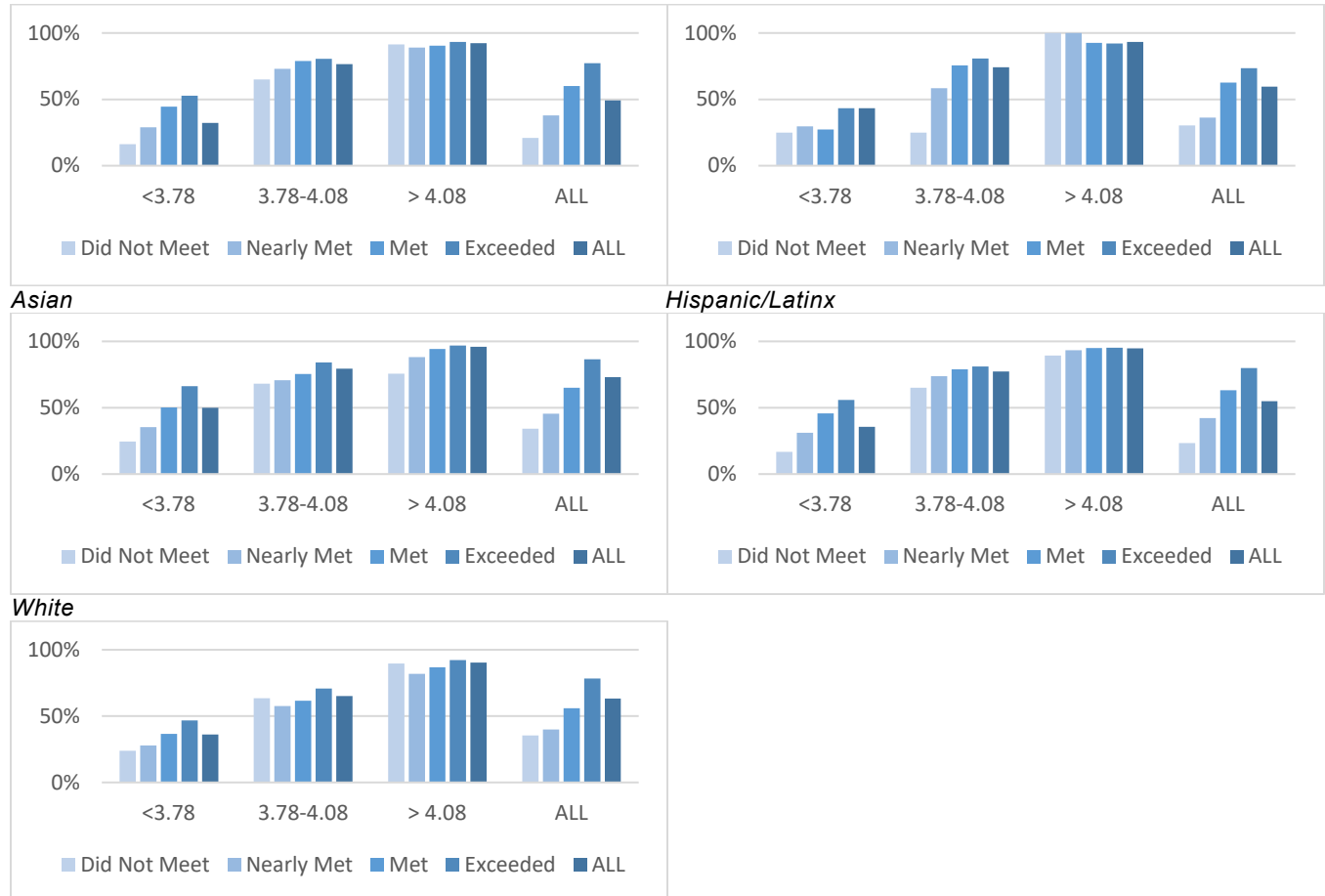
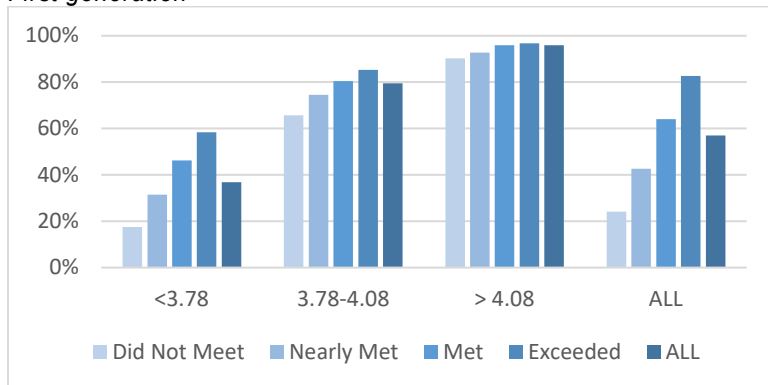
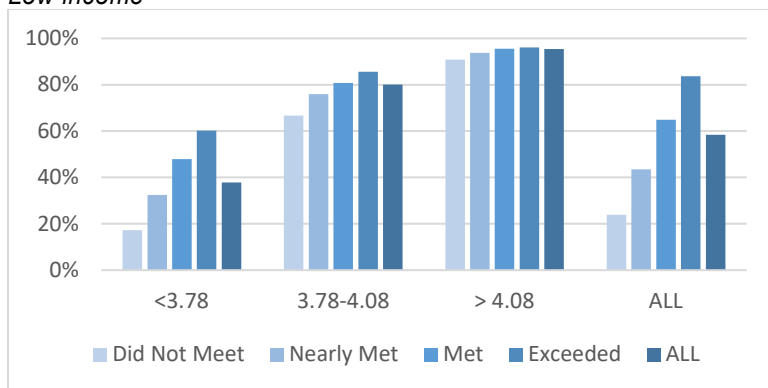


Figure A4: Admit rates by HSGPA and SBAC, fall 2017 first generation, low income, and LCFF+ applicants  
First generation



Low income



LCFF+

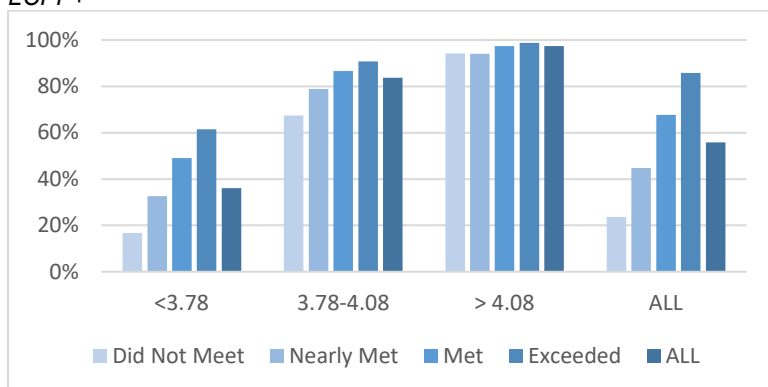


Figure A5: Admit rates by HSGPA and SBAC, fall 2017, by campus

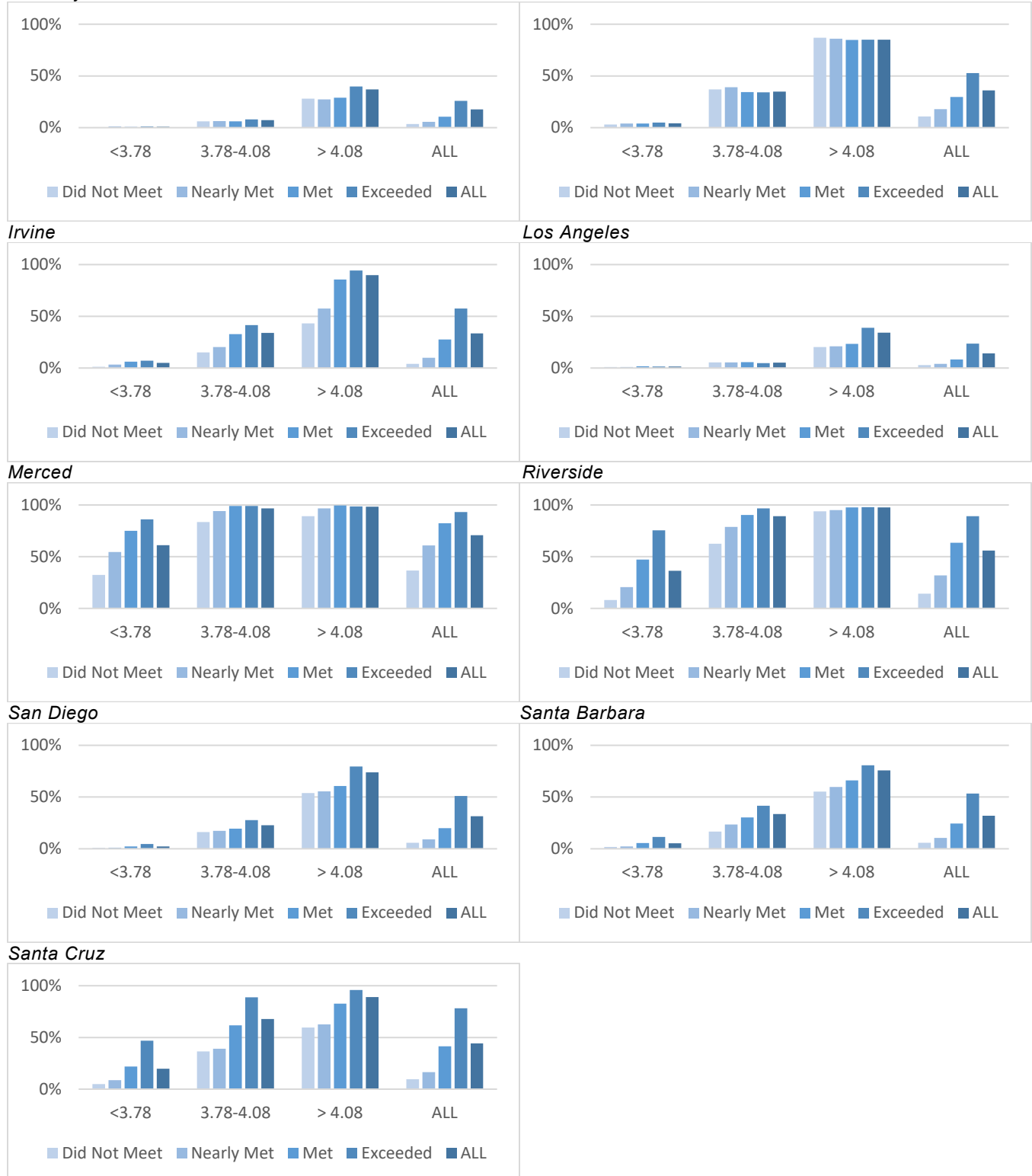
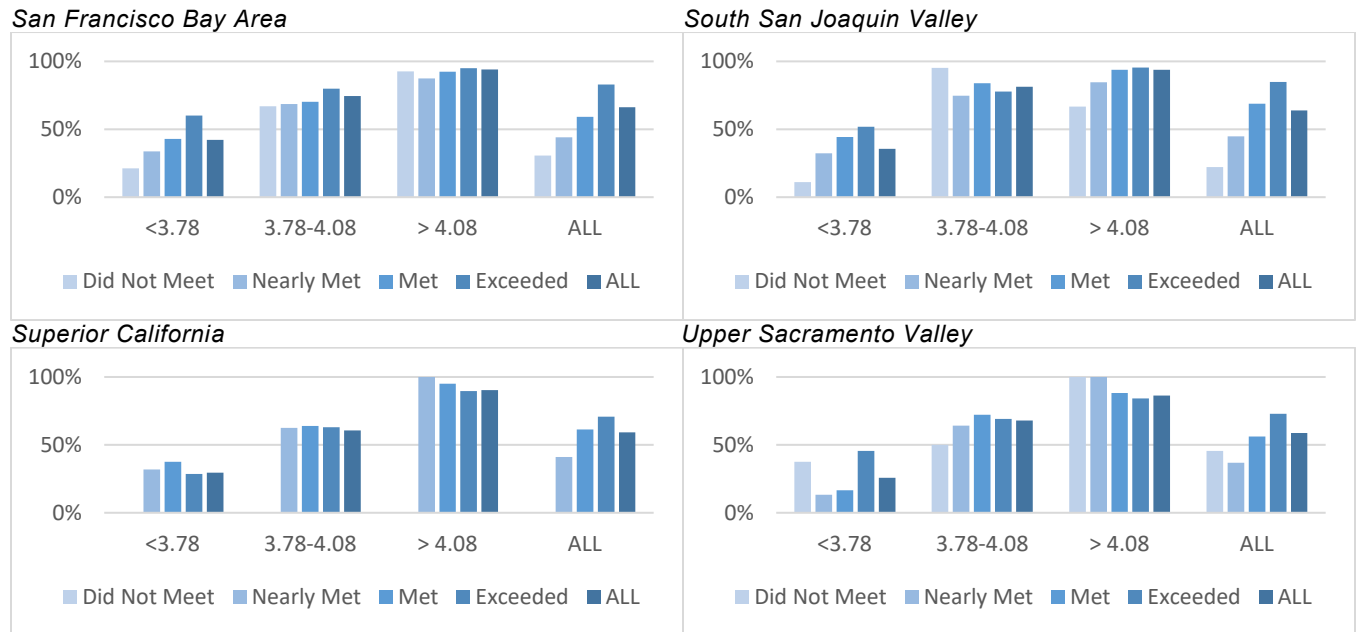


Figure A6: Admit rates by HSGPA and SBAC, fall 2017, by region  
Central Coast





Figure A6 (continued)



Fall 2018

Table A4: UC applicants from CA public schools, by SBAC achievement level

Fall 2018	Exceeded	Met	Nearly met	Did not meet	Missing	TOTAL
# of students	36,543	36,001	19,444	9,098	4,818	105,904
% of students	34.5	34.0	18.4	8.6	4.5	100.0
Gender						
% of female	29.5	35.1	20.9	10.1	4.5	100.0
% of male	41.6	32.5	14.8	6.4	4.6	100.0
Race/ethnicity						
% of African American/Black	15.1	33.6	26.3	19.4	5.6	100.0
% of American Indian	35.5	39.1	16.1	4.2	5.1	100.0
% of Asian/Pacific Islander	52.0	31.7	9.8	2.7	3.8	100.0
% of Hispanic/Latinx	17.5	36.2	28.1	14.3	3.9	100.0
% of White	44.6	34.6	11.5	3.5	5.8	100.0
% of other/unknown	42.9	26.7	13.3	8.9	8.1	100.0
First generation (%)	20.7	36.2	25.9	13.5	3.7	100.0
Low income (%)	22.5	34.0	24.9	14.0	4.7	100.0
Attended LCFF+ school (%)	14.8	33.7	29.9	17.9	3.6	100.0
Campus						
Berkeley	50.5	28.4	11.1	5.0	5.0	100.0
Davis	39.8	33.5	15.3	6.8	4.6	100.0
Irvine	36.8	34.6	17.3	7.5	3.8	100.0
Los Angeles	44.2	30.9	13.9	6.3	4.7	100.0
Merced	17.8	33.9	28.4	15.8	4.1	100.0
Riverside	24.3	35.7	24.0	12.3	3.7	100.0
San Diego	44.2	31.7	13.7	5.8	4.6	100.0
Santa Barbara	38.4	34.2	15.9	6.8	4.7	100.0
Santa Cruz	30.1	35.4	20.3	9.4	4.9	100.0
Region						
Central Coast	34.9	38.7	16.8	5.3	4.3	100.0
Inland Empire	24.2	36.8	24.6	11.3	3.0	100.0
Inyo-Mono	37.0	34.8	21.7	4.3	2.2	100.0
Los Angeles	28.2	34.3	21.9	11.7	3.9	100.0
Monterey Bay	25.0	36.3	23.8	10.4	4.6	100.0
North Coast	31.1	35.9	17.5	9.6	5.9	100.0
North San Joaquin Valley	26.3	38.2	22.7	8.8	4.0	100.0
Orange County	45.9	33.8	12.8	4.8	2.8	100.0
Sacramento-Tahoe	39.9	35.5	15.3	5.8	3.5	100.0
San Diego-Imperial	34.9	34.0	18.4	7.7	5.0	100.0
San Francisco Bay Area	43.7	30.0	12.7	6.3	7.3	100.0
South San Joaquin Valley	25.1	36.8	24.7	11.1	2.2	100.0
Superior California	51.8	32.7	9.1	3.6	2.7	100.0
Upper Sacramento Valley	32.2	42.7	14.6	5.3	5.3	100.0

*Table A5: UC admits from CA public schools, by SBAC achievement level*

Fall 2018	Exceeded	Met	Nearly met	Did not meet	Missing	TOTAL
# of students	29,500	21,137	7,809	2,175	2,475	63,096
% of students	46.8	33.5	12.4	3.4	3.9	100.0
Gender						
% of female	41.0	36.3	14.8	4.0	3.9	100.0
% of male	54.9	29.5	9.0	2.6	3.9	100.0
Race/ethnicity						
% of African American/Black	25.7	41.9	20.0	7.9	4.4	100.0
% of American Indian	48.3	37.2	8.4	2.8	3.4	100.0
% of Asian/Pacific Islander	62.5	27.4	5.6	1.1	3.4	100.0
% of Hispanic/Latinx	26.1	42.1	22.2	6.3	3.2	100.0
% of White	56.3	29.8	6.8	1.8	5.3	100.0
% of other/unknown	56.4	24.3	9.0	3.4	6.9	100.0
First generation (%)	30.5	41.1	19.8	5.6	2.9	100.0
Low income (%)	33.2	38.5	18.8	5.8	3.8	100.0
Attended LCFF+ school (%)	23.4	42.0	24.3	7.6	2.8	100.0
Campus						
Berkeley	71.7	18.5	4.0	1.2	4.6	100.0
Davis	58.1	27.6	8.1	2.2	4.0	100.0
Irvine	64.4	25.4	5.7	1.1	3.4	100.0
Los Angeles	73.1	17.3	4.3	1.1	4.3	100.0
Merced	24.2	40.0	24.4	8.0	3.4	100.0
Riverside	41.6	40.4	12.6	2.6	2.9	100.0
San Diego	69.3	22.6	4.3	0.7	3.1	100.0
Santa Barbara	64.3	24.6	6.0	1.2	3.9	100.0
Santa Cruz	54.5	31.0	7.8	1.9	4.7	100.0
Region						
Central Coast	47.5	35.5	11.0	2.1	3.9	100.0
Inland Empire	36.8	40.8	16.4	3.7	2.3	100.0
Inyo-Mono	52.9	29.4	11.8	5.9	0.0	100.0
Los Angeles	40.8	36.5	15.3	4.5	2.9	100.0
Monterey Bay	34.7	37.4	19.7	4.2	3.9	100.0
North Coast	42.7	35.7	13.1	4.2	4.2	100.0
North San Joaquin Valley	33.9	40.0	17.9	4.5	3.8	100.0
Orange County	58.3	29.9	7.7	1.6	2.4	100.0
Sacramento-Tahoe	51.4	32.5	10.7	2.4	3.0	100.0
San Diego-Imperial	47.6	33.1	12.1	3.1	4.1	100.0
San Francisco Bay Area	55.4	26.4	8.3	3.2	6.7	100.0
South San Joaquin Valley	35.8	42.2	16.7	4.1	1.2	100.0
Superior California	60.3	28.8	7.1	1.9	1.9	100.0
Upper Sacramento Valley	38.7	41.8	11.9	2.6	5.2	100.0

Table A6: UC admit rates for students from CA public schools, by SBAC achievement level

Fall 2018	Exceeded	Met	Nearly met	Did not meet	Missing	TOTAL
% of students admitted	81%	59%	40%	24%	51%	60%
Gender						
% of female	83%	62%	42%	24%	52%	60%
% of male	78%	54%	36%	24%	50%	59%
Race/ethnicity						
% of African American/Black	78%	58%	35%	19%	36%	46%
% of American Indian	80%	56%	31%	39%	39%	59%
% of Asian/Pacific Islander	84%	61%	40%	28%	62%	70%
% of Hispanic/Latinx	79%	61%	42%	23%	43%	53%
% of White	75%	51%	35%	30%	54%	60%
% of other/unknown	86%	59%	44%	25%	56%	65%
First generation (%)	81%	62%	42%	23%	43%	55%
Low income (%)	82%	63%	42%	23%	45%	56%
Attended LCFF+ school (%)	86%	68%	44%	23%	41%	54%
Campus						
Berkeley	24%	11%	6%	4%	15%	17%
Davis	50%	28%	18%	11%	29%	34%
Irvine	45%	19%	8%	4%	22%	25%
Los Angeles	19%	7%	4%	2%	11%	12%
Merced	92%	79%	58%	34%	55%	67%
Riverside	85%	56%	26%	11%	40%	50%
San Diego	43%	19%	9%	3%	19%	27%
Santa Barbara	50%	22%	11%	5%	25%	30%
Santa Cruz	73%	35%	16%	8%	39%	40%
Region						
Central Coast	53%	22%	37%	52%	78%	57%
Inland Empire	42%	18%	38%	63%	86%	57%
Inyo-Mono	0%	50%	20%	31%	53%	37%
Los Angeles	43%	22%	39%	60%	81%	56%
Monterey Bay	47%	22%	46%	57%	77%	55%
North Coast	43%	26%	45%	60%	83%	60%
North San Joaquin Valley	62%	33%	51%	68%	84%	65%
Orange County	51%	21%	37%	54%	78%	61%
Sacramento-Tahoe	51%	24%	41%	54%	76%	59%
San Diego-Imperial	50%	25%	40%	60%	83%	61%
San Francisco Bay Area	59%	32%	41%	56%	81%	64%
South San Joaquin Valley	31%	21%	39%	67%	83%	58%
Superior California	50%	38%	55%	63%	82%	71%
Upper Sacramento Valley	59%	29%	49%	59%	72%	60%

Figure A7: Admit rates by HSGPA and SBAC, all fall 2018 applicants

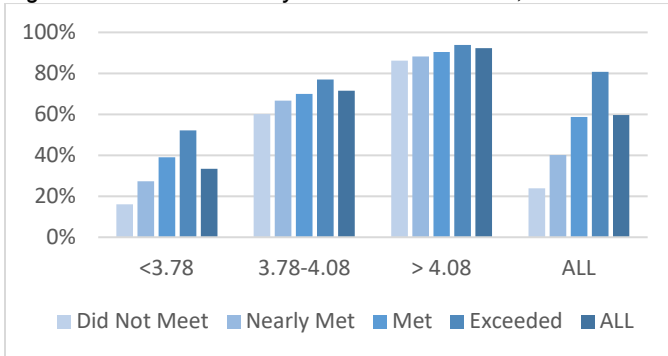


Figure A8: Admit rates by HSGPA and SBAC, fall 2018 applicants by gender

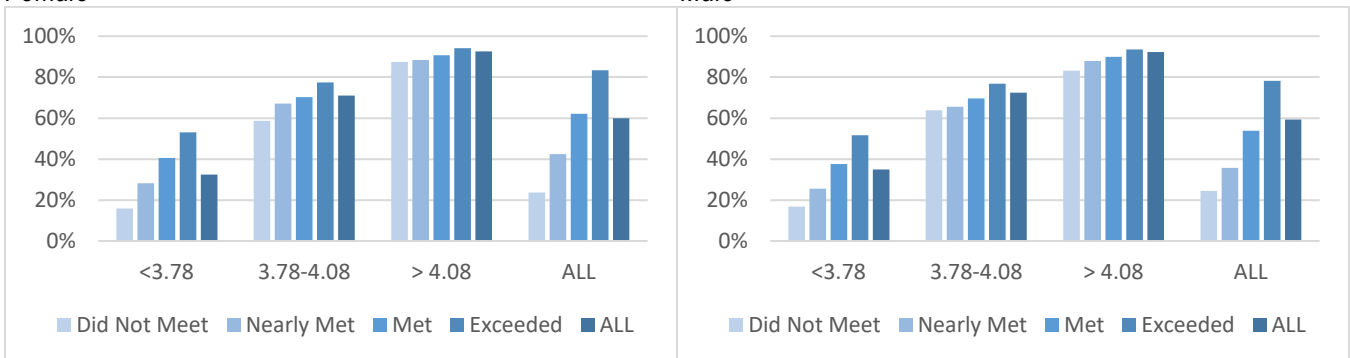


Figure A9: Admit rates by HSGPA and SBAC, fall 2018 applicants by race/ethnicity

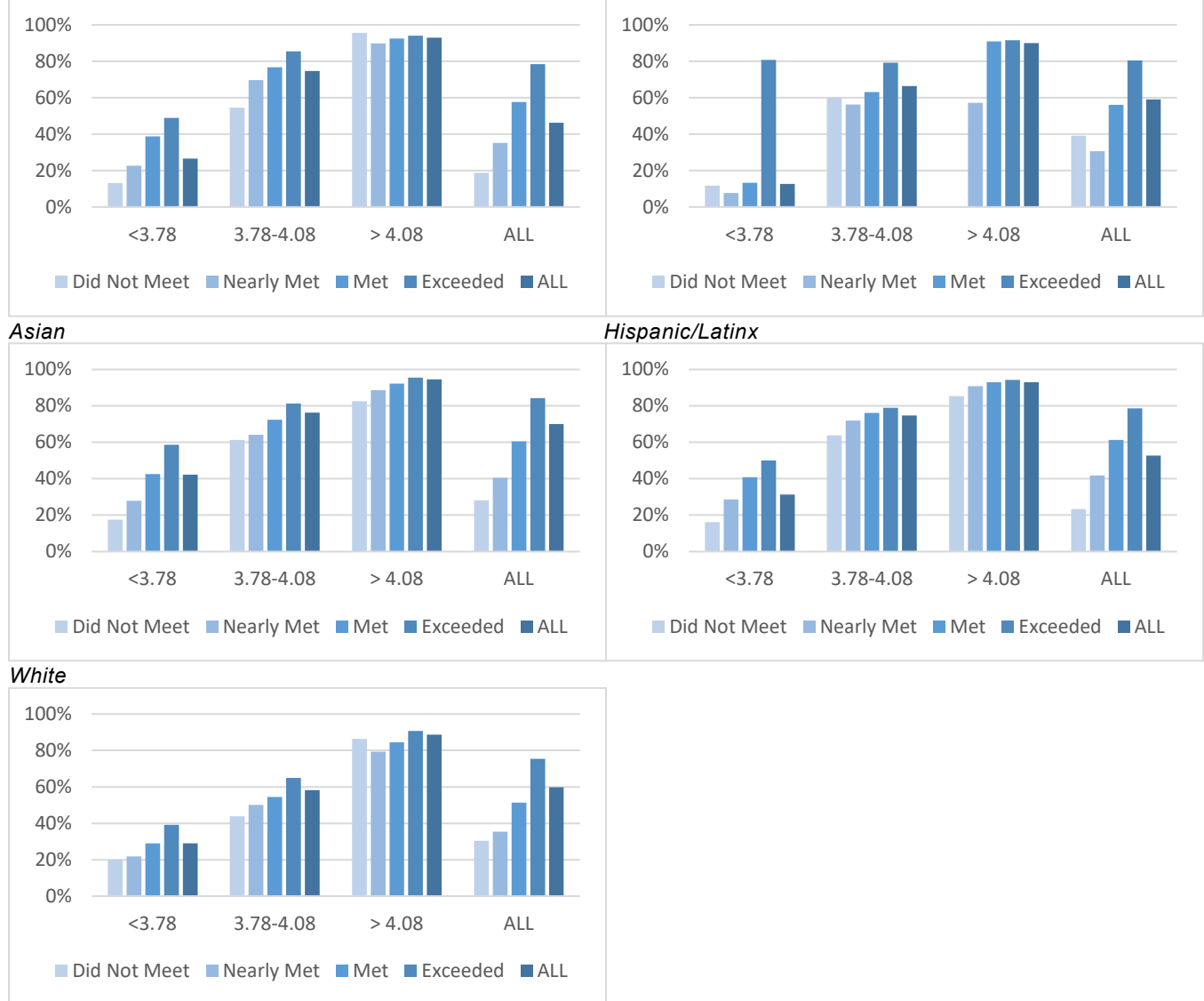
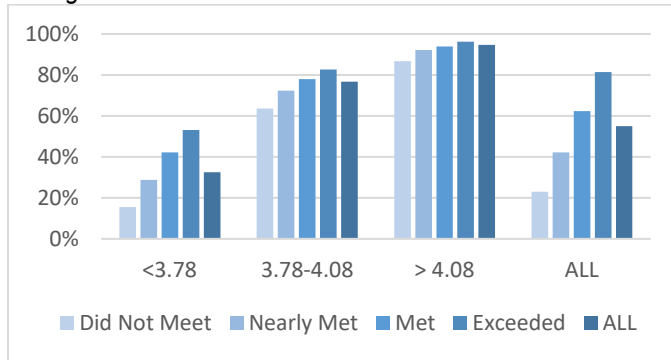
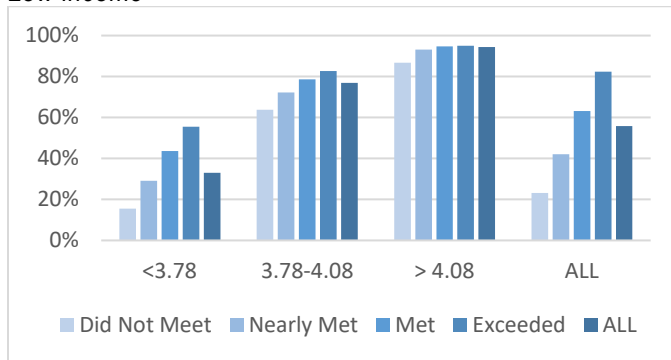


Figure A10: Admit rates by HSGPA and SBAC, fall 2018 first generation, low income, and LCFF+ applicants First generation



Low income



LCFF+

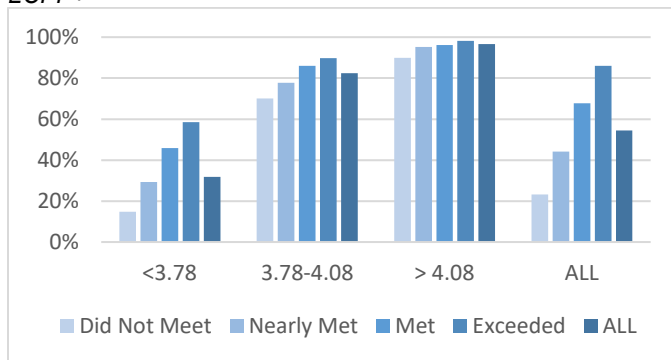
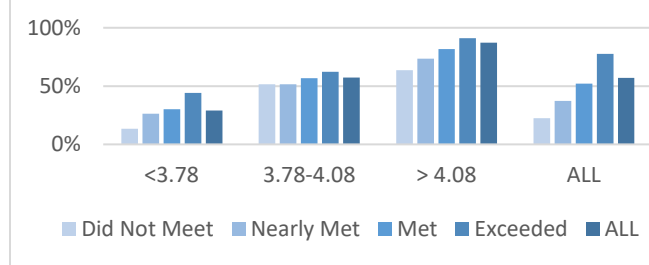


Figure A11: Admit rates by HSGPA and SBAC, fall 2018, by campus

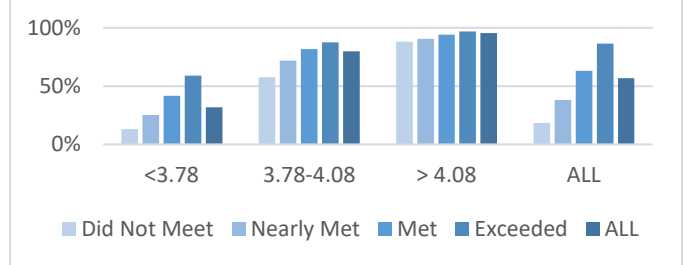




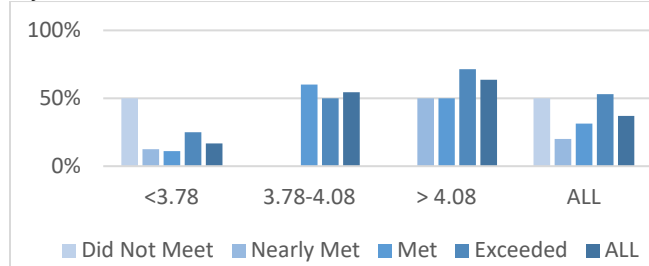
Figure A12: Admit rates by HSGPA and SBAC, fall 2018, by region  
Central Coast



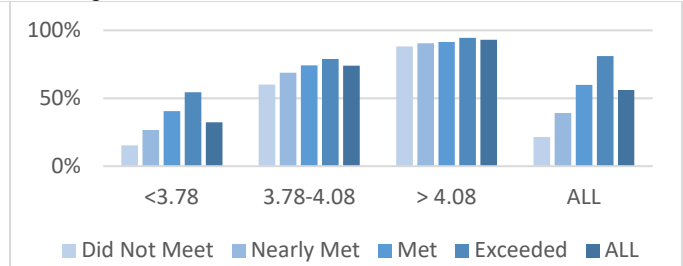
Inland Empire



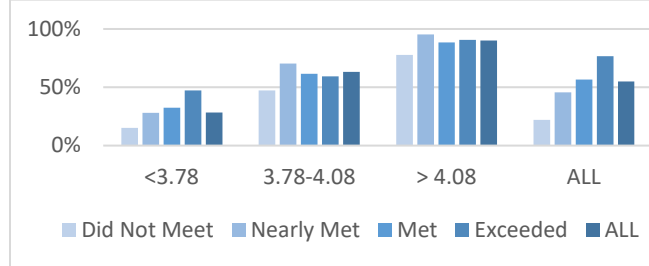
Inyo-Mono



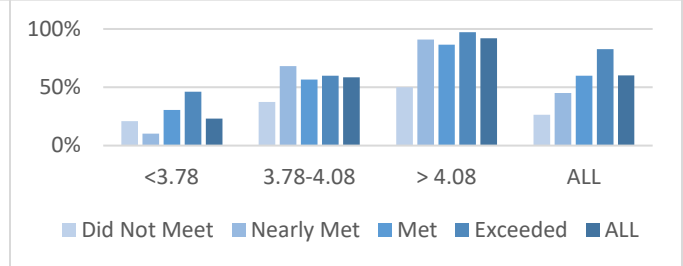
Los Angeles



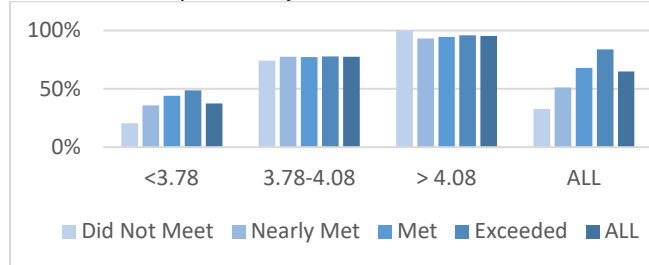
Monterey Bay



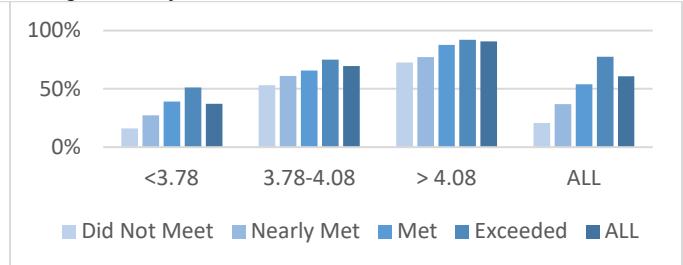
North Coast



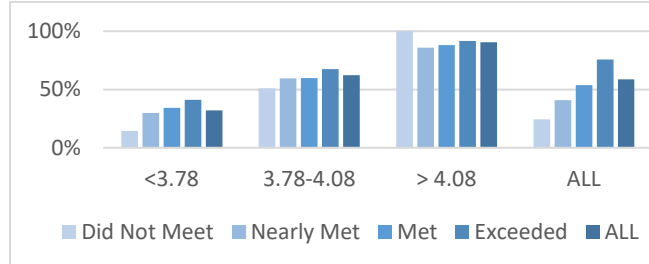
North San Joaquin Valley



Orange County



Sacramento-Tahoe



San Diego-Imperial

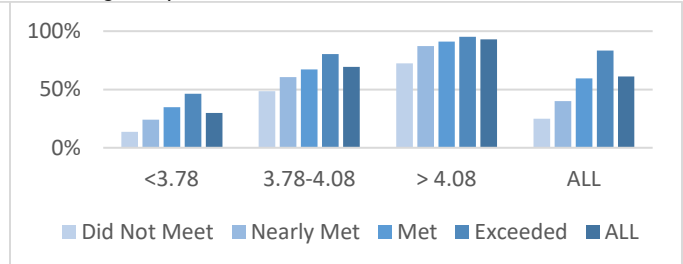


Figure A12 (continued)

