College Board Guide to Implementing the Redesigned SAT®

Installment 4: Guide to Student Search Service® Enhancements

December 2015

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The College Board is a mission-driven not-for-profit organization that connects students to college success and opportunity. Founded in 1900, the College Board was created to expand access to higher education. Today, the membership association is made up of over 6,000 of the world’s leading educational institutions and is dedicated to promoting excellence and equity in education. Each year, the College Board helps more than seven million students prepare for a successful transition to college through programs and services in college readiness and college success — including the SAT® and the Advanced Placement Program®. The organization also serves the education community through research and advocacy on behalf of students, educators, and schools.

For further information, visit www.collegeboard.org.

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Dear Colleague,

On behalf of the College Board and the Admissions and Enrollment Services team, thank you for utilizing College Board Search to provide information about your institutions for students. This outreach makes a tangible, positive difference in aspirations and college-going decisions of students across the country.

The launch of College Board Search in 2013 gave enrollment professionals the ability to pinpoint students who are most likely to enroll and succeed at their institutions. This year in conjunction with the rollout of the redesigned SAT® and related assessments we are rolling out several enhancements to Student Search Service® that will allow colleges and universities to better identify students from low-income backgrounds, and provide targeted outreach and materials that cater to the unique needs of this population. Planned enhancements include:

- **New Ethnicity/Race Criteria Update** — This will provide students with an opportunity to self-identify by more than one ethnicity/race, and provide institutions with added information to target important institutional messages.

- **Markers for first-generation and National Hispanic Recognition Program students** — Outreach to these student populations is important to inspire young people to higher education.

This guide provides important information you will need to take advantage of these enhancements and prepare for the changes to Student Search orders after the first administration of the new PSAT/NMSQT® this fall.

We encourage you to review the enclosed implementation guide materials with your staff. And more important, we hope you’ll consider how you can utilize these new enhancements to expand access for all students.

Thank you again for utilizing Student Search and creating educational opportunities for all students.

Sincerely,

Joe Bellavance
Senior Program Director
Admissions and Enrollment Services
The College Board
The Guide to Student Search Service® and the Redesigned Assessments provides colleges and universities with the information necessary to prepare their staff, systems, and processes for a seamless transition.

This guide is divided into the following major sections:

1. Implementation Timeline and Checklist

This high-level timeline of key milestones and major activities can serve as a guide for your campus. Planning ahead will help make the transition more effective for your students and your campus colleagues.

2. An Overview of Student Search Service® and the Redesigned Assessments

A discussion of the changes to Student Search that will affect your user experience, including information on scores and scaling, score ranges, PSAT™ 10, and changes in estimated volumes.

3. Enhancements to Student Search Service

An explanation of new opportunities you will have to better communicate with students including:

   a. Ethnicity/Race — Updates on how the move to two-part race/ethnicity questions on the questionnaires for our assessments will be reflected in Search.

   b. National Hispanic Recognition Program — Details on how this program is now integrated into Student Search Service.

   c. First-Generation Students — This fall, Student Search Service will provide an ability to identify first-generation students for recruitment.

This guide also includes two appendixes for your reference that give a high level discussion of:

   1. Concordance tables and how they will be released

   2. Details on the score and scaling changes to the SAT® Suite of Assessments

4. Guide to Placing Orders

A special checklist to guide you in copying and placing your Student Search Service orders from last year.
Redesigned SAT® Implementation Timeline and Checklist

Stay on track and make sure your college is ready for next year’s electronic scoring changes and the redesigned assessments.

2014

Summer 2014: Begin planning the implementation of the new data layout for the Electronic Score Report and train staff on SAT revisions.

Fall

Fall 2014: Identify campus uses of SAT scores and prepare for conversations with key constituents. Begin reviewing sample Electronic Score Report data from the College Board in preparation for implementation and testing.

2015

Winter 2015: Develop language for admission and scholarship publications.

Spring

Summer 2015: Send campus administrators instructions for setting up access to the College Board’s Managing Access Tool and the Electronic Score Report system.

Summer

Critical: Complete process to access the new portal to download SAT scores. Starting October 2016, ALL SAT scores will be delivered using the new electronic format via the new portal. Plan for use of redesigned scores in making admission decisions.

Fall

Fall 2015: Critical: All SAT scores available on the new score portal in the updated electronic format. Summary results from pilot study of the predictive validity of the redesigned SAT. First redesigned PSAT/NMSQT® administered.

Critical: First data load for SAT using the updated Electronic Score Report. Plan for first order of Student Search Service using scores from the redesigned PSAT/NMSQT. Finalize technical implementation and learn about concordances.

2016

Winter 2016: First search orders received using redesigned PSAT/NMSQT. PSAT/NMSQT concordance available.

Spring

Summer 2016: First search orders received using redesigned SAT. SAT Concordance Tables available. College Board Search tools updated. First administration of PSAT 10.

Fall

Fall 2016: Use redesigned SAT to start to make decisions for students applying as freshmen for fall 2017.

2017

Winter

Spring

Summer 2017: Sign up for the National Predictive Validity Study for class entering fall 2017.

Fall

Fall 2017: Create first enrollment reports and trend analysis using redesigned SAT.

2018

Fall

Fall 2018: Participate in first comprehensive study of predictive validity of redesigned SAT.
Catch-Up Tasks

It's not too late to get started; complete these to-dos as soon as possible. Detailed information is available in the first installment of the College Board Guide to Implementing the Redesigned SAT at collegereadiness.collegeboard.org/pdf/college-board-guide-implementing-redesigned-sat-installment-1.pdf.

Milestones and To-Do List:

**Milestone: First redesigned PSAT/NMSQT® administered in October.**

- **To do:** Plan for first order of College Board Search using scores from the redesigned PSAT/NMSQT. Learn more about Search: sat.org/cbsearch.

**Milestone: First redesigned SAT® offered in March 2016; first scores received on campus in May 2016.**

- **To do:** Implement plan for processing applications for 2016 that include scores from the redesigned SAT.

**Milestone: College Board Search tools available to accommodate scores from the redesigned SAT.**

**Milestone: First search orders received using redesigned PSAT/NMSQT.**

- **To do:** Build out communication plans and strategies using scores from the redesigned PSAT/NMSQT.

**Milestone: First redesigned SAT offered in March 2016; first scores received on campus in May 2016.**

- **To do:** Use SAT concordance tables to evaluate scores from applicants submitting scores from the redesigned SAT.
- **To do:** Develop reports and processes needed to deliver internal and external reports (IPEDS, CDS) with students submitting both current and redesigned SAT scores.

**Milestone: First applications for 2017 arrive with students submitting both current and redesigned SAT scores.**

- **To do:** Plan for how your institution will concord current SAT scores to redesigned SAT scores across applications for 2017.

**Milestone: First large-scale concordance.**

- **To do:** Execute strategies for communications segmenting using scores from the redesigned SAT.
- **To do:** Use redesigned SAT and concorded scores from the current SAT to evaluate scores from applicants for 2017.
- **To do:** Plan for use of concorded scores in predictive models.
- **To do:** Develop internal reports for senior leaders using the redesigned SAT and concorded scores from the current SAT.

**Milestone: Welcome the entering class of 2017, the first cohort to primarily take the redesigned SAT.**

- **To do:** Create first enrollment reports and trend analysis using the redesigned SAT in the fall.
An Overview of Student Search Service®
and the Redesigned Assessments

Introduction

The identification and recruitment of students through College Board Search is a critical way institutions use data from our assessments. The redesign of the SAT and PSAT/NMSQT — and the introduction of PSAT 10 — will have implications and offer new opportunities for enrollment professionals to connect with prospective students.

Student Search Service is the nation’s most widely used college-bound student outreach program and we understand the changes to our assessments will require changing the way enrollment teams use the program. The changes outlined in this guide will help colleges, universities, and scholarship organizations better connect directly with students to deliver important college-planning materials.

The College Board is preparing training opportunities and resources throughout the fall and winter leading up to the PSAT/NMSQT data load available for Student Search Service in winter 2016.

In-Person Workshops

In-person trainings will be available throughout the fall, and will cover:

- Updates to Student Search Service and new opportunities to enhance your outreach and selection process.
- Overview of the structure and layout of concordance tables that will be released in May 2016 to compare scores between the current and the redesigned SAT, including best practices and examples.
- Findings from a preliminary SAT validity study that was conducted this summer.

You can register for these trainings online at http://www.eventbrite.com/o/the-college-board-2307025923?se=45672131.

Online Webinars

Training videos and information about online webinars will be available at www.collegeboardsearch.org and https://collegereadiness.collegeboard.org.

Resources

- To view the new data layout for Student Search Service, please visit sat.org/sssdatafile.
- Please be sure to visit us online at www.collegeboardsearch.org for the most up-to-date information on College Board Search.
An Overview of Student Search Service and the Redesigned Assessments

About Scores and Scaling

The SAT Suite of Assessments comprises the SAT, PSAT/NMSQT, PSAT 10, and PSAT™ 8/9. Each test is scored on a common score scale, so that students and educators can track growth across assessments and target areas of knowledge and skills that need to be strengthened.

The SAT and the PSAT/NMSQT: A New Relationship

Section scores on the PSAT/NMSQT will range from 160 to 760 while section scores on the SAT will range from 200 to 800. This will affect your recruitment strategy and your use of College Board Search.

Grade-level benchmarks will indicate if students are making “on target” progress toward the SAT Benchmark.

Strategy Considerations

The changes to the scores and scaling will require all Student Search users to consider the following:

- **Vertical scaling in its simplest form means that if a student took a PSAT-related assessment and the SAT on the same day, they would get the same score on both tests. This makes it easier to understand what you can expect from a student at a point in time, no matter which assessment they take.**

- **Projecting students’ scores is difficult as many factors contribute to scores fluctuating over time. However, we generally expect an increase of 20 points in each section (Evidence-Based Reading and Writing and Math) or a total score increase of 40 points between the time a student takes a PSAT-related assessment and when they take the SAT at least six months later.**

- **Given these growth projections, outreach to younger students should always account for their potential for growth. For example, if you require a total score of 1000 (Evidence-Based Reading and Writing and Math), then consider searching for PSAT/NMSQT students with a total score range of 960 and above.**

For more information on scores and scaling, please see Appendix B: Scores and Scaling.
How Concordance Tables Will Be Used

The redesigned PSAT/NMSQT was administered for the first time in October 2015 and students will receive their scores in winter 2016. The PSAT 10 will be available to 10th-grade students in the spring. The new PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10 will measure the same skill sets and share the same new score range.

Comparison of Pre-2015 PSAT/NMSQT and the Redesigned PSAT/NMSQT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Pre-2015 PSAT/NMSQT</th>
<th>Redesigned PSAT/NMSQT and PSAT 10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Score Ranges</strong></td>
<td>60–240*</td>
<td>320–1520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Section Score Ranges</strong></td>
<td>20–80</td>
<td>160–760</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The pre-2015 PSAT/NMSQT Total Score Range is the combined score of the Critical Reading, Writing, and Mathematics sections.

During the transition from the current SAT to the redesigned SAT and related assessments, the College Board will use score data to provide a concordance between the scores on the current SAT and the redesigned SAT, showing how to relate the scores of one test to the scores of the other. Concordance tables will provide Search users with a convenient way to evaluate applicants, especially those in the entering college class of 2017 (some of whom will have taken the current test while others will have taken the new test). For more about concordance, please see Appendix A or College Board Guide to Implementing the Redesigned SAT Installment 3: Guide to Concordance available online at https://collegereadiness.collegeboard.org/pdf/college-board-guide-implementing-redesigned-sat-concordance-installment-3.pdf.

While concordance tables will be available for your reference, Student Search Service will automatically concord scores for Search orders to ease the process in this transition year and to minimize the impact on institutions. See page 19 for more details.
An Overview of Student Search Service and the Redesigned Assessments

Reminder
Users will be required to populate exam score criteria for all Search orders—new or copied.

The College Board will also provide side-by-side views of current and new PSAT/NMSQT score ranges within the summary of each order. To view the new concordance tables, click on the Support section.

Concorded scores will be highlighted here so you can see how your score ranges equate to the new scores.
About PSAT™ 10

Starting with the 2015-16 school year high schools will have the option of giving their 10th-graders the PSAT/NMSQT in the fall or the PSAT 10 in the spring. We anticipate schools will move their test dates to accommodate this new option, which will have a direct effect on the volume of PSAT/NMSQT and the PSAT 10 assessment orders in January. The College Board will provide more detailed information on these shifts as they become available. We do not anticipate large volume changes at this time.

The exam score criterion in Search does not distinguish between the PSAT/NMSQT and the PSAT 10 because they cover the same content areas. If you select students based on PSAT-related assessment score ranges, Search will capture all students who took either the PSAT/NMSQT or the PSAT 10 assessment.

Strategy Considerations

When placing orders, consider the following:

- **Score ranges** — During this transition year, you will be required to populate exam score criteria. Exam criteria will not be carried over when copying a previous order. Please be sure to populate score ranges before placing any copied order.

- **Concordance** — You don’t need to concord scores; simply provide score ranges based on the current scale you know. Student Search Service will calculate new score ranges for you.

- **Timing for juniors** — If you traditionally order PSAT/NMSQT junior names in January and February, you will continue to receive those PSAT/NMSQT names as they become available, with the primary data feed date scheduled for mid-January.

- **Timing for sophomores** — We anticipate receiving a similar volume of sophomore names in January as in previous years. If you typically recruit sophomores, some additional sophomore names will be available in the spring from the PSAT 10. To make sure you get the most from your sophomore outreach, please consider:
  - Setting a reminder to yourself to go back into Student Search in April to create a new search order to capture those additional sophomore names, or
  - You can use your original PSAT/NMSQT search order in January to capture those sophomores by simply placing a standing order in January. A standing order will allow you to capture all new student names as they become available throughout the year.
An Overview of Student Search Service and the Redesigned Assessments

Changes in Estimated Volumes

Each year Student Search Service provides institutions with volume estimates prior to order submission, which helps institutions determine the amount of printed materials needed for an outreach campaign, or to develop a budgeting plan. These estimates are based on previous historical data of assessments taken, and may appear larger or smaller than expected. Several factors may influence estimates and actual order volumes, including:

1. Fluctuation in the student database: Each year slight fluctuations occur in the number of students who opt in to Student Search Service, which affects order volume.

2. Fluctuations can also occur geographically due to changes in state and district testing contracts. For example, this year we anticipate increased participation from the Midwest region with the new statewide administration of the SAT and PSAT 10 in Michigan.

3. This year for the first time some sophomores will take the PSAT 10 in February and March 2016 rather than the traditional fall administration, which could impact sophomore volumes in January.

4. Score ranges may fluctuate and affect volumes depending on how well students do on the PSAT/NMSQT.

Strategy Considerations

• If you plan to reach out to sophomores, you might see slightly lower volumes because the PSAT 10 is being administered in the spring. Consider conducting a secondary sophomore search in April or create a standing order to capture those names as they become available.

• Depending on where you’re searching geographically you may see larger or smaller volume estimates. Consider changing your geographic parameters to get a larger or smaller estimate.

• If you need to reduce your volume, consider constraining your score range to a smaller pool. If you need a larger volume, consider extending your score range (but be sure it only captures those students whose academic achievement would meet your admission criteria).

• If you’re still unsure if the estimated volume is accurate, consider reaching out to a College Board regional staff member who is always ready to assist you.
Introduction

Finding the right college is a stressful process for students and families, especially for underrepresented student populations who do not have the same access to resources and information. Student Search Service is one of the most effective ways for colleges and universities to ensure that all students have the resources they need to make an informed decision about college.

A 2011 research report commissioned by the College Board found that email and print advertising (the types of communications most institutions use in Search) are significantly more effective with lower-income students.

The ability to impact all segments of underrepresented students is particularly important. Student Search Service has been enhanced to provide users with information necessary to increase access for these populations. The following pages will highlight how you can increase access for students in the following categories:

• Ethnicity/Race
• National Hispanic Recognition Program students
• First-generation students
Enhancements to Student Search Service

Ethnicity/Race Criteria Update

Beginning this fall, all College Board assessments will capture ethnicity/race in a two-part question from student questionnaires. This means students can now self-identify as more than one ethnicity/race. This will benefit students who may qualify for multiple scholarship programs, and institutions will have access to more accurate information.

Institutions will now have new ways to access specific student populations, allowing for more targeted messaging and more accurate segmentation. Institutions can also segment based on two new subcategories:

- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander students
- Cuban students

Using the demographic criteria you can now select additional ethnicity/race categories:

![Demographics](image)
Enhancements to Student Search Service

Here’s how the ethnicity/race fields look in your output file, a “Y” indicates the student has identified with that ethnicity/race:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Length</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>550</td>
<td>Ethnicity</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Y = Cuban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>551</td>
<td>Ethnicity</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Y = Mexican</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>552</td>
<td>Ethnicity</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Y = Puerto Rican</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>553</td>
<td>Ethnicity</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Y = Other Hispanic or Latino</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>554</td>
<td>Ethnicity</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Y = Non-Hispanic or Latino</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>555</td>
<td>Ethnicity</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Y = American Indian or Alaskan Native</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>556</td>
<td>Ethnicity</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Y = Asian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>557</td>
<td>Ethnicity</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Y = Black or African American</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>558</td>
<td>Ethnicity</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Y = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>559</td>
<td>Ethnicity</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Y = White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>560</td>
<td>Ethnicity</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Y = Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>561</td>
<td>Ethnicity</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Y = I do not wish to respond – race</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>562</td>
<td>Ethnicity</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Y = I do not wish to respond – ethnicity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: View the complete data file for Student Search Service at sat.org/sssdatafile.

Strategy Considerations:

Using the new data file layout, Student Search Service users now have the opportunity to see all ethnicity/races with which a student identifies.

Using this information, enrollment professionals can develop more detailed segmentation strategies to deliver information tailored to a student’s needs, leading to increased yield rates. Users can also reach out to the same student multiple times.

For example, consider a student who self-identifies as both Hispanic and Native American:

- He or she may benefit from getting information about special programs and affinity groups that encompass both identities.
- Institutions can include information on scholarships requirements for either/both of these groups.
- The students’ parents may benefit from Spanish language materials that cover the above topics, particularly scholarship information.
Enhancements to Student Search Service

National Hispanic Recognition Program

The National Hispanic Recognition Program (NHRP) is now fully integrated into Student Search Service. In order to be eligible, students must be:

- At least one-quarter Hispanic/Latino heritage
- Receive a minimum required score on the PSAT/NMSQT
- Have earned a cumulative 3.5 or higher GPA by the middle of their junior year

All Hispanic/Latino heritage and GPA information is verified by a high school counselor.

Historically, NHRP students have been recognized for their achievements, but very few institutions knew how to reach them.

Beginning this fall, Student Search will feature a clear and simple way to identify, recognize, and recruit these talented young men and women.

Search users can develop a list based on NHRP qualifications. This feature is now available in the demographic criteria section.
Enhancements to Student Search Service

Even if users don’t select the NHRP designation on their criteria, the Student Search output file will still identify students who are NHRP recipients, making outreach easier than ever.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Length</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>664</td>
<td>NHRP Indicator</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Alpha: Y = yes; N = no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: View the complete data file for Student Search Service at sat.org/sssdatafile.

Strategy Considerations

NHRP students are high achievers with unique cultural backgrounds. When developing recruitment communications, users can consider the following:

- Create a special message letting these students know you recognize their achievement.
- Differentiate your institution by highlighting opportunities such as honors programs, competitive internships, or specific majors.
- If you have scholarships for high-performing students and/or Hispanic/Latino students, be sure to include that information in your outreach.
Options for Identifying First-Generation Students

Starting this fall, students registering for an SAT or a PSAT-related assessment will have the option to select the highest level of formal education their parents received. Student Search Service users will be able to identify first-generation students for recruitment.

This new criteria will benefit institutions seeking to increase diversity and meet recruitment goals, and provide resources and important information about college to this underrepresented group.

An institution can choose to define first-generation students in one of two ways:

- Students whose parents have no college experience, or
- Students whose parents have some college experience

Using the Demographics criteria click on the 1st gen/Parent ed tab and then select your first-generation students based on criteria defined by you.

Even without using these criteria, institutions will still have the ability to see the first-generation designation on the Student Search data file layout:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Field Length</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>665</td>
<td>First Generation Indicator</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Numeric; 1 = no college; 2 = some college; 3 = not first generation; 4 = no response</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: View the complete data file for Student Search Service at sat.org/sssdatafile.

Strategy Considerations

When reaching out to first-generation students it will be important to consider new strategies to communicate the benefits of your institution. Some tactics include:

- First-generation students typically lack information on the basics of applying to college. Make sure they receive all the necessary information and materials they need to meet your deadlines, including financial aid information. Consider executing a special outreach that contains everything in one easy-to-use packet, or in a series of digestible steps.

- Consider conducting an outreach campaign to parents. Parents of first-generation students are less likely to have resources available to navigate the college application process but are often very important to the students’ decision-making process. Outreach to parents may increase your yield rates with this student population.

- Include information on paying for college. Many first-generation students have little knowledge of college cost and in many cases they will overinflate the cost of education.
Placing your Student Search orders for the coming year will be similar to last year’s process, though there are a few key changes that will require your attention, especially if you are planning to copy a previous order.

Every order begins by selecting a cohort year. Begin by selecting “Research & License names” and the cohort year you would like to search.

Remember the default is “Include only new students not included in my other orders” so you’ll never have to worry about licensing the same name twice.

If you are placing a new order by copying a previous year’s order, take the following steps:

1) Go to “My Searches, Orders & Files.”
2) Select the order you want to copy by clicking on the order name to open the summary page.

3) Then simply click the “copy search” link.

4) Once you've copied your order, you can now save it as a new order under a new name. Be sure to review all criteria in your new order before submitting it.
Important note — Copied orders default to “Include all students.” When copying a previous order you will need to physically populate the Ethnicity/Race criteria. This criteria will not be carried over from previous searches due to changes in how we collect this information in the new assessments.

5) For all orders, whether they are new or copied, you must input exam score ranges.

Score bands have been removed from copied orders. You must repopulate criteria.

Student Search Service will automatically use concordance tables to find all students in our database within your indicated score range, whether they took a current or a redesigned assessment. We’ll also provide a link to explain the new score scales, so you can see how current scores concord to redesigned scores.

- See page 7 for more information on how Student Search will use concordances and Appendix A for more information about how the College Board is developing concordance tables.
- See page 6 for more on score range changes and strategies to consider.
6) Once you’ve set your criteria, the ordering process will be the same as last year. Simply click the “Submit Order” button and finish your checkout.
During the transition from the current SAT to the redesigned SAT and PSAT-related assessments, the College Board will provide a concordance showing how to relate the scores of one test to the scores of the other.

**Key Dates to Remember**

**October 2015:**
- First administration of the redesigned PSAT/NMSQT

**December 2015/January 2016:**
- Preliminary concordance tables will be released in winter 2016 to link the pre-2015 PSAT/NMSQT to the redesigned PSAT/NMSQT.
- Scores from new PSAT/NMSQT available in Student Search

**March 2016:**
- First administration of the redesigned SAT

**May 2016:**
- First scores from the redesigned SAT received on campus
- Final concordance tables will be available on the College Board website in May 2016 to link the current SAT to the redesigned SAT.
- Scores from new SAT available in Student Search

**Summer/Fall 2016:**
- First time for students to submit both current and redesigned SAT scores

**Concordance Tables and Key Uses**

In order to meet the various needs of different campuses, the College Board will release tables for three levels of concordance for the redesigned SAT:

1. Total-to-Total Concordance
2. Section-to-Section Concordance
3. Section-to-Test (or Test-to-Section) Concordance

These tables will allow colleges to use concorded scores for the four most essential functions they have identified:

1. Compare scores on the redesigned SAT to current SAT or ACT scores.
2. Determine a policy score on the redesigned SAT that is comparable to a current SAT policy score.
3. Convert a redesigned SAT score to a current SAT score for use in a predictive model or index.
4. Compute comparable scores to use in internal and external reports.

**Concording Scores for the High School Class of 2016**

Given that most applicants from the Class of 2016 will submit current SAT scores only, most colleges will convert any redesigned SAT scores to current SAT scores for this cohort.

**Concording Scores for the High School Class of 2017**

Given that most applicants for the Class of 2017 will submit redesigned SAT scores only, most colleges will convert current SAT scores to redesigned SAT scores for this cohort.
Appendix A: Concordance at a Glance

Concordance Tools

Concordance tables will be available in several formats and can be accessed in print and online. The College Board plans to provide a variety of concordance tools including:

**Smartphone Apps:** The College Board will launch both an iPhone and an Android version of an app that provides the same functionality as the old score conversion slider. These applications will be available when scores for the first redesigned SAT are released in spring 2016.

**Web-Based Tool:** The College Board will provide a Web-based concordance tool that provides the same functionality as the apps, enabling users to make score-to-score conversions.

**Large-Scale Concordances:** Higher education institutions may also need tools to convert large numbers of scores quickly. Many higher education institutions will use concordance tables to convert the scores within their admission systems. For those who are looking to convert scores outside their system, we will provide a spreadsheet template they can use for their conversions.
SAT Section Scores and Subscores

**Total Score**

The redesigned assessment will report a total score that will be the sum of two section scores: (1) Evidence-Based Reading and Writing; and (2) Math. The total score will be reported on a scale range:

- 240 to 1440 on the PSAT 8/9;
- 320 to 1520 on the PSAT 10 and PSAT/NMSQT;
- 400 to 1600 on the redesigned SAT.

On the redesigned SAT, the three scores reported for the redesigned SAT Essay will be reported separately and will not be factored into the total score.

**Test Scores**

The redesigned SAT will report three test scores, each on a scale from 10 to 40: (1) Reading Test score; (2) Writing and Language Test score; (3) Math Test score.

**Cross-Test Scores**

Pending the results of research, the redesigned SAT will also report two cross-test scores: (1) Analysis in History/Social Studies, and (2) Analysis in Science. Each of these scores will be reported on a scale from 10 to 40. These scores are based on selected questions in the SAT Reading, Writing and Language, and Math Tests and will reflect the application of reading, writing, language, and math skills in history/social studies and science contexts.
Appendix B: Scores and Scaling

**Subscores**

The Math Test will report three subscores: (1) Heart of Algebra, (2) Problem Solving and Data Analysis, and (3) Passport to Advanced Math.

**Essay Scores**

The Essay will be reported separately. The Essay component will report scores in three dimensions: Reading, Analysis, and Writing. The redesigned SAT includes an optional essay that will ask students to demonstrate comprehension of a high-quality source text by producing a cogent and clearly written analysis of that text supported by critical reasoning and evidence drawn from the source. Students’ essays are evaluated in terms of reading, analysis, and writing. Every SAT Essay will be read by two scorers. Each scorer will award 1 to 4 points each in (1) Reading, (2) Analysis, and (3) Writing. The scorers’ results will be combined for a total of 2 to 8 points in each of the three categories.

More information about scoring, including charts comparing the current and redesigned SAT, can be found at collegereadiness.collegeboard.org.