

II. PROGRAMS

A. *Exposure to the college environment while students are in high school*

These programs either bring minority students to the college, or sponsor representatives of the college to work with the students at their high school.

1. Upward Bound -- a federally funded program for low-income high school students, began in 1965, under the Higher Education Act. Through the program, students attend summer courses and after-school or Saturday classes throughout the year either at their school site or at a college. Some Upward Bound programs also give the students financial assistance for college preparatory activities -- such as paying for the SAT processing fee.
2. Summerbridge -- A national program in which high school and college students teach summer school to middle school students. Summerbridge is in 36 cities (and Hong Kong). Students who teach on the course have a high rate of college attendance, and many go into education.

Programs in California

3. SCORE -- Buena Park High School, CA, established in 1991. Students take field trips to various university campuses, attend classes, have lunch and get an overview of the programs offered. College students visit the high school and discuss their experiences. [Orange County Register, 1/23/97]
4. Advancement via Determination -- 47 schools in the Colton Unified School District, CA, established in 1991. Focuses on study skills and goal-setting with minority and low-income students.

B. *Aid with processing of forms associated with going to college* -- Some for-profit companies target minorities with programs that will identify scholarships available to them, assist them in their completion of forms and even college entrance essays.

C. *Retention at college* -- Several colleges run programs designed to increase the retention of economically disadvantaged and underrepresented students.

D. *Texas and California state programs*

1. Ethnic Recruitment Program (TX): Texas residents may apply for grants up to \$1,000 under this program. Applicants must have a 2.75 GPA and 900 SATs. The awards may be used at any school in which their minority group constitutes less than 40% of total enrollment. [The Big Book of Minority Opportunities]
2. Cal Grants (CA):
 - Grant A: from \$600 to \$4,500 to help low-income residents of the state cover tuition and fees at colleges-- renewable for up to 3 years.
 - Grant B: from \$600 to \$1,200 as a living allowance to low-income students.
 - Grant C: to help vocationally-oriented students obtain marketable job skills.

III. SAT TESTS

Research indicates that students who are familiar with the SAT format, such as those who retake the test, tend to boost their scores (Ed Week, 3/24/94). These courses are prohibitively expensive for disadvantaged young people, but some local and national groups have organized alternative, subsidized programs for these youth.

A. *Who takes the SAT*

In 1996, 1.1 million students took the SAT. Sixty-nine percent of the participants were white [College Board, sponsor of the SAT], but white students made up only an estimated 47 percent of 12th graders during the 1994-95 school year [U.S. Department of Education]. In the past 10 years the participation gap between white and minority students has narrowed only slightly. [Ed Week, 12/4/96].

B. *SAT results*

1. *Race and SAT scores*

Attached is a table of SAT results broken down by race/ ethnic group from 1975- 1993. These are the 1996 results:

- White students scored an average of 526 on the verbal and 523 on the math.
- Black students scored an average of 434 on the verbal section and 422 on the math.
- Native American students averaged 483 on the verbal and 477 on the math.
- All three of the categories of Hispanic students or students of Latino background also lagged behind white students.
- Asian-American students scored an average of 496 on the verbal, while surpassing all other ethnic groups with an average of 558 on the math.

2. *Income and SAT scores*

1994 SAT Test Scores for:

under \$10,000/yr	766
\$10,000 - \$20,000/yr	812
\$20,000 - \$30,000/yr	856
...	
\$50,000 - \$60,000/yr	929
\$60,000 - \$70,000/yr	948
over \$70,000/yr	1000

source: FairTest -- a non-profit in Boston

C. Programs to improve the scores of minorities on the SAT

- Organizations, businesses, schools and colleges across the country are sponsoring SAT study groups for disadvantaged students. For example, in Atlanta, the local chapter of an African American fraternity, the NAACP, and the school board run a course that costs \$75 instead of the \$700 fee of a commercial course. Prince George's County schools work with Maryland's Bowie State University. The program offers an intensive, 14-week SAT-preparation course for 150 high school students, with the goal of increasing college-entrance rates. The university and private businesses are paying for the program; the school system is picking up the tab for transportation.
- Kaplan works with volunteer organizations to train SAT tutors. It also goes into high schools with needy students to offer services for free or at a reduced charge to the youths. Financial aid for disadvantaged students is also available.
- The Princeton Review Foundation, the nonprofit arm of the Princeton Review, runs reduced-cost programs in conjunction with local foundations for about 1,500 students nationwide and has distributed books and trained tutors in local groups.
- Stanford Testing Systems makes SAT-test preparation materials available at a relatively low cost. Some of their test-prep programs are free on the Internet.
- The University of California at Riverside recently started a two-week program to raise the SAT scores of black high school students. Students receive individual tutoring, two hours of computer work each day, and an hour of group instruction each day.

ORGANIZATIONS

The American Council on Education's Office of Minorities in Higher Education published a comprehensive directory on multicultural initiatives, such as scholarships, programs, projects and services. The group is holding a conference in October and has invited the President to speak.

FairTest is a nonprofit watchdog organization that publicizes critiques of the College Board (which writes the SAT) and the Educational Testing Service.

Choice in Charter schools

- principle training
- safe & drug free

① What is going on in TX & CA.

→ add Thalton
POTUS. ~~Oct~~ September

② President

October