

Mismatch Concept at Play in the Supreme Court Fisher Decision is Empirically Unsound

Table 1: A low-scoring but wealthy student graduates at the same rate (60%) as a poor student in the 3rd quartile of test performance (61%).

	Socioeconomic Status Quartiles (Family Background)						
Sat/ACT quartiles	Low	2	3	High			
Low	44%	49%	46%	60%			
2	47%	55%	59%	70%			
3	61%	57%	67%	75%			
High	71%	67%	80%	83%			

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of ELS 2002-12, NCES-Barron's Admissions Competitiveness Index Data Files: 1972, 1982, 1992, 2004, 2008

Table 2: Selectivity increases graduation rates more than test scores.

SAT/ACT Quartiles	Most Competitive 468 Institutions	Moderately Competitive	Open Access	
All	85%	73%	51%	
Low	68%	54%	47%	
2	77%	73%	51%	
3	82%	75%	55%	
High	89%	83%	59%	

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of ELS 2002-12, NCES-Barron's Admissions Competitiveness Index Data Files: 1972, 1982, 1992, 2004, 2008

Table 3: Minorities and whites alike do well in selective universities. Test score does not significantly mitigate the downward graduation rate effect in low resourced open access institutions.

	Race	All	Most Competitive 468 Institutions	Moderately Competitive	Open Access
	All	62%	85%	73%	51%
	White	66%	86%	77%	55%
	Black and Hispanic	51%	81%	61%	46%
SAT/ACT					
Below 1000	White	57%	75%	71%	52%
Above 1000		74%	88%	80%	59%
SAT/ACT					
Below 1000	Black and Hispanic	48%	73%	58%	45%
Above 1000		61%	85%	67%	49%

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of ELS 2002-12, NCES-Barron's Admissions Competitiveness Index Data Files: 1972, 1982, 1992, 2004, 2008