

Policy Capture for Setting End-of-Course and Kentucky Performance Rating for Educational Progress (K-PREP) Cut Scores

Prepared for: Kentucky Department of Education
Capital Plaza Tower, 17th Floor
500 Mero Street
Frankfort, KY 40601

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Date: April 3, 2013



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Executive Summary

The Kentucky Department of Education (KDE) asked the Human Resources Research Organization (HumRRO) to conduct a policy capture focus group among education stakeholders to recommend cut scores for high school end-of-course (EOC) exams in English II, Algebra II, U.S. History, and Biology. Kentucky uses a modified version of ACT’s Quality Core EOC assessments. ACT’s Quality Core assessments typically consist of either two separate sections of multiple-choice items, or a single section of multiple-choice items plus a section of constructed-response items. Kentucky’s version includes two sections of multiple-choice items plus a section of constructed-response items. This allows Kentucky to report quickly on the multiple-choice items while maintaining their commitment to the inclusion of constructed response items.

ACT provides student-level scores for the multiple-choice-only items, plus a second “super scale score” on the combined test. The multiple-choice scores are nationally normed, so students receive scale scores and the percentile at which their scores rank compared to the national sample. These scores do not, however, include information for classifying students into Kentucky’s proficiency categories: Novice, Apprentice, Proficient, and Distinguished (NAPD). This study was designed to provide recommendations to KDE regarding the placement of the cut scores used to classify students.

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Introduction

The Kentucky Department of Education (KDE) asked the Human Resources Research Organization (HumRRO) to conduct a policy capture focus group among education stakeholders to recommend cut scores for high school end-of-course (EOC) exams in English II, Algebra II, U.S. History, and Biology. Kentucky uses a modified version of ACT's Quality Core EOC assessments. ACT's Quality Core assessments typically consist of either two separate sections of multiple-choice items, or a single section of multiple-choice items plus a section of constructed-response items. Kentucky's version includes two sections of multiple-choice items plus a section of constructed-response items. This allows Kentucky to report quickly on the multiple-choice items while maintaining their commitment to the inclusion of constructed response items.

ACT provides student-level scale scores for the multiple-choice-only items, plus a second "super scale score" on the combined test. The multiple-choice scores are nationally normed, so students receive scale scores and the percentile at which their scores rank compared to the national sample. These scores, however, do not include information for classifying students into Kentucky's proficiency categories: Novice, Apprentice, Proficient, and Distinguished (NAPD). This study was designed to provide recommendations to KDE regarding the placement of the cut scores used to classify students.

This study was informed by a prior report on setting standards for assigning student-level grades for the EOC exams (Thacker 2011). It builds on that prior study and includes modifications for assigning grades to students as well. The reevaluation of grade assignment occurred as a natural outgrowth of assigning NAPD cut scores because of the desire to send a consistent message to students. NAPD cut scores and grade cut scores were intentionally kept consistent for the EOC exams.

Kentucky's system of assessment and accountability is based on ensuring that students leave high school prepared for college or career. This study was also informed by data collected by ACT and the Council on Postsecondary Education (CPE). ACT publishes indicators (or benchmarks) for college readiness based on scores from their college admissions assessment, also called the ACT. These scores represent the prediction for how likely students are to succeed in their early college courses. CPE provides similar indicators to those from ACT, but based on data collected only from Kentucky colleges and universities. The indicators are both based on ACT scores and are very similar, but not exactly the same. The EOC assessment cut scores were intentionally linked to the CPE cut score indicators for college success. The ACT and CPE benchmarks are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Comparison of ACT and CPE Benchmarks for College Readiness

EOC Exam	Linked ACT Assessment	ACT Benchmark	CPE Benchmark
English II	English	18	18
Algebra II	Math	22	19
U.S. History	Reading	21	20
Biology	Science	24	22

As Table 1 shows, there are no ACT assessments designed to measure exactly the same content as the EOC assessments. ACT links the EOC assessments to the ACT assessments that best represent the content of the EOC in their technical documentation for the EOCs. The same links were used here. Certainly, there is additional science content beyond Biology on the ACT science assessment, but there should be a strong correlation between students' scores on the Biology EOC and the ACT science assessment. This study, like the linking studies performed by ACT, takes advantage of these relations.

Methodology

Because this study was designed as a policy capture rather than a traditional standards setting, HumRRO began by generating several charts to illustrate the correspondence of the EOC assessments and student performance on the ACT. Because Kentucky tests all high school students on the ACT, these data were comprehensive and representative of the state student population. This information was then given to a stakeholder panel. The 12-person panel represented a wide geographic area and several roles in the education system, including school and district personnel, as well as a CPE representative. Table 2 presents a summary of the panel's demographic characteristics. The stakeholder group met for two days in HumRRO's Louisville, KY offices. HumRRO scientists facilitated the meeting and generated comparison or clarifying data at the panelists' request.

Table 2. Panelist Background Information (12 total panelists)

Demographic Characteristic		
Gender	Female	50
	Male	50
Job Title	Teacher	33.3
	Principal	16.7
	Superintendent/ Asst. Superintendent	25
	Other Administrative	25
	Mean Yrs. in Education (SD)	20.3 (10.2)

Panelists came to an early conclusion that the score of Proficient should represent college readiness, and chose to link all EOC Proficient cut scores to the ACT scores indicating college success in Kentucky higher education institutions (as calculated by CPE). It should be noted that CPE has not yet released a benchmark for science. The science benchmark reported for this

study, and used by panelists, is based on an unpublished study by CPE, with calculations independently verified by HumRRO.

The link to ACT was set using an equipercentile process, essentially setting the cut score at the super scale score that resulted in nearly the same proportion of students scoring at or above Proficient as scored at or above the linked ACT benchmark. Once the Proficient cut score was set, the panel used their knowledge of college entrance requirements, requirements for qualifying to take credit-bearing classes, and requirements for scholarships (and the history of students receiving scholarships in their experiences), to set similar links on the ACT scale that would be meaningful to students, parents, teachers, and schools. HumRRO staff members captured the judgments of the panelists and provided impact data (percentages of students in each NAPD category) for each of their suggested options. The groups eventually reached consensus on an ACT score of 27 to indicate Distinguished and an ACT score of 16 to indicate Apprentice across all content assessments. EOC super scale score cut scores were set based on this information.

The panel also considered traditional course grades for the EOC assessments. Of course, since the super scale score was not available before students completed their courses, these cut scores were necessarily set on the EOC scale scores (based on only multiple-choice items). Panelists insisted that a letter grade of B should be consistent with an NAPD score of Proficient. They did not feel the same about a letter grade of A. The panelists felt that the Distinguished category indicated even higher performance than the letter grade of A. So, while they linked Distinguished to an ACT score of 27, they linked an A with an ACT score of 24. The panelists settled on linking the C cut score to the same ACT score as the Apprentice cut score of 16. Finally, panelists agreed on linking the D cut score to an ACT score of 13 across all subjects. Lower scores were linked to a letter grade of F.

It should be noted, however, that this guidance for assigning letter grades to the EOC exams does not indicate any new stakes for the EOC exams. These recommendations are for assigning letter grades to the test, not the course. It is possible for a student to fail the EOC exams and pass the course. Each school/district decides how to incorporate the EOC exams into students' final course grades.

EOC Results

Table 3 presents example results for the English II EOC. Similar tables for the remaining EOCs are presented in the Appendix. The final column in the table, as well as the shading, depicts the cut scores and the associated percentage of students within each category. For example, an EOC super scale score of 256 is the last score for which the category of Novice would be applied. Of the sample used in this process, 35.7% would be classified as Novice using this cut score. The score of 260 is presented in bold, indicating that this is the CPE college readiness cut score.

Table 3. Cumulative Distribution of EOC English II Super Scale Scores and NAPD Categories

EOC Super Scale Score	% of students	Cumulative % of students	NAPD Category
230	.01	.01	N
231	.002	.01	N
232	.01	.02	N
233	.002	.02	N
234	.03	.1	N
235	.02	.1	N
236	.1	.1	N
237	.1	.2	N
238	.2	.3	N
239	.3	.6	N
240	.3	.9	N
241	.7	1.6	N
242	1.1	2.7	N
243	1.2	3.8	N
244	.7	4.5	N
245	1.4	5.9	N
246	1.6	7.6	N
247	1.8	9.4	N
248	2.0	11.3	N
249	2.1	13.4	N
250	2.4	15.9	N
251	2.5	18.4	N
252	2.9	21.2	N
253	3.1	24.3	N
254	3.1	27.5	N
255	3.3	30.8	N
256	4.8	35.7	N
257	3.6	39.3	A
258	3.8	43.1	A
259	3.6	46.7	A
260	4.1	50.8	P
261	4.2	54.9	P
262	4.2	59.1	P
263	4.1	63.2	P
264	4.4	67.6	P
265	4.0	71.6	P
266	4.0	75.6	P
267	3.6	79.2	P
268	3.4	82.5	P

(continued)

Table 3. Cumulative Distribution of EOC English II Super Scale Scores and NAPD Categories (continued)

EOC Super Scale Score	% of students	Cumulative % of students	NAPD Category
269	3.2	85.7	P
270	2.6	88.3	P
271	2.4	90.7	D
272	1.9	92.6	D
273	1.7	94.3	D
274	0.7	95.1	D
275	1.1	96.2	D
276	0.9	97.1	D
277	0.4	97.5	D
278	0.6	98.1	D
279	0.2	98.3	D
280	0.3	98.6	D
281	0.1	98.6	D
282	0.2	98.8	D
283	0.1	98.9	D
284	0.1	99.0	D
285	0.1	99.0	D
286	0.0	99.0	D
287	0.0	99.1	D
288	0.0	99.1	D
289	0.0	99.1	D
290	0.0	99.1	D
291	0.0	99.1	D
292	0.0	99.1	D
294	0.0	99.1	D

Table 4 summarizes the cut score decisions, resulting percentages of students per NAPD category, and college readiness benchmark scores calculated by CPE.

Table 4. Summary of EOC Super Scale Score Ranges by NAPD Category

Subject	D	P	A	N	CPE-linked College Readiness Benchmark
English II	271-above	260-270	257-259	256-below	260
% in category	10.8	41.6	11.0	36.6	
Algebra II	262-above	253-261	249-252	248-below	253
% in category	6.9	33.5	33.1	26.5	
Biology	268-above	259-267	251-258	250-below	259
% in category	6.8	23.8	44.6	24.9	
US History	264-above	257-263	253-256	252-below	257
% in category	13.1	26.4	22.9	37.6	

Table 4 provides the cut scores and percentages of students scoring in each category for the 2011-12 academic year on the super scale score (which includes both multiple-choice sections plus a section of constructed response items). Early in 2012, Kentucky decided to change its policy regarding the scoring of the EOC assessments for state-level accountability to include only the multiple-choice sections of the exams. The constructed response section will continue to be administered, but will be used for local accountability decisions. This will allow for faster reporting and potentially earlier classification of schools. It also means that NAPD cut scores must be set for the multiple-choice-only version of the assessments.

Setting cut scores for the multiple-choice-only version of the EOC assessments followed the same procedures as described above. We used the panel’s recommendations to link the NAPD categories to the previously indicated ACT scores. Cut scores for NAPD categories are presented in Table 5. The percentage of students in each NAPD category is somewhat different from the percentages presented in Table 4. This is caused by differences in the scales. Students receive whole number scores, and often many students receive the same score. As seen in Table 3, often 4.0% or more students receive the same score. This means that when we assign the cut scores, we cannot do so more precisely than the precision of the scale allows. Even linking to the same ACT score, the percentages of students in each category will differ somewhat.

Table 5. Summary of EOC Scale Score Ranges by NAPD Category

Subject	D	P	A	N	CPE-linked College Readiness Benchmark
English II	162-above	154-161	152-153	151-below	154
% in category	12.4	42.1	10.1	35.4	
Algebra II	153-above	148-152	143-147	142-below	148
% in category	6.8	29.0	36.4	27.8	
Biology	161-above	154-160	146-153	145-below	154
% in category	6.1	24.1	45.5	24.4	
US History	154-above	147-153	144-146	143-below	147
% in category	11.3	32.9	22.3	33.5	

As mentioned earlier, an additional step in the process was to set traditional grade indicators for the EOC assessments. The panelists linked these cut scores to the ACT assessments in the same way as the NAPD cuts. The cut score for B was set the same as Proficient and the cut score for C was set the same as Apprentice. The cut score for A was linked to an ACT score of 24 (where the cut score for Distinguished was linked to a score of 27). Panelists set a cut score for D linked to an ACT score of 13. The results, including percentages of students expected to receive each grade on the EOC assessments, are presented in Table 6. These results will replace the initial guidance provided in an earlier HumRRO report (Thacker, 2011).

Table 6. Final EOC Scale Score Cuts for Course Grades

Subject	A	B	C	D	F	CPE-linked College Readiness Benchmark
English II	160-above	154-159	152-153	141-151	140-below	154
% in category	20.4	34.0	10.1	32.2	3.3	
Algebra II	151-above	148-150	143-147	138-142	137-below	148
% in category	16.2	19.6	36.4	24.4	3.4	
Biology	157-above	154-156	146-153	140-145	139-below	154
% in category	18.0	12.1	45.5	20.9	3.5	
US History	151-above	147-150	144-146	139-143	138-below	147
% in category	23.1	21.1	22.3	29.2	4.3	

K-PREP Results

Because Kentucky has designed their entire system of school accountability and student testing around college and career readiness, cut scores for the K-PREP assessments administered in Grades 3-8 should have some degree of correspondence to the EOC exams. It would not be logical for 50% of Kentucky students to be Proficient in mathematics in Grade 8, but only 20% score Proficient on the Algebra II EOC exam. This is not to say that we don't expect there to be grade level differences or that we don't expect growth, but the scores should be relatively consistent from grade to grade at the state level.

For this reason, Kentucky chose to link the K-PREP scores for Reading and Math in Grades 3-8 to the same ACT cut scores indicated by the panelists. After investigating a logistic regression model (where the score would be set based on a prediction equation indicating that students had a 50% likelihood of scoring at or above the benchmark score on ACT), Kentucky decided on an equipercentile model. This model is the same as was used for the EOC cut scores and assumes that the same proportion of students should be in each NAPD category as in the referent test (ACT). This method was only used for Reading and Math because the Science and Social Studies assessments and standards were not changed substantially from the prior Kentucky Core Content Tests (KCCT). Kentucky decided that maintaining the trends for these two subjects, until new standards and tests are implemented, provides the most useful information for schools.

Tables 7-18 contain the results of applying the equipercentile solution to Grades 3-8 Reading and Math K-PREP assessments. The tables include cut scores on the theta metric, the overall raw score (or number of total points on the assessment), and the percentage of students scoring at or above each cut score. The theta metric is difficult to interpret in isolation. It is a psychometric scale with a mean of approximately 0 and a standard deviation of approximately 1. This scale will not change from year to year as items on the assessments change and the assessments become more or less difficult. The theta scale is used to maintain consistency from year to year and cuts on this scale can be applied on any subsequent administration of K-PREP. The raw score metric will change from year to year (as new items are included and old items eliminated), but is included to indicate the range of raw scores for each category. Finally, the percentages are

included to show the statewide distributions of students in each reporting category. Novice is omitted, because all students (100%) score Novice or above on the K-PREP assessments.

Like the previous discussion regarding the EOC scale score compared to the super scale score, there are differences in the precision of each grade level's K-PREP scale. These differences account for the small percentage differences seen from grade to grade in Tables 7-18. The cut scores were determined by taking the percentage closest to the referent test (ACT) represented by a specific raw score on the K-PREP assessment. That raw score was associated with a specific percentile of students and with a theta estimate. Future K-PREP assessments will be scored based on whether a student's theta estimate is above or below the indicated theta score.

Table 7. Grade 3 Mathematics Cut Scores and Resulting Distribution

NAPD Category	Theta cut score	Raw cut score	% At or above cut score
Apprentice	-.1051	24	74.8
Proficient	.9970	34	38.6
Distinguished	2.4321	43	6.0

Table 8. Grade 4 Mathematics Cut Scores and Resulting Distribution

NAPD Category	Theta cut score	Raw cut score	% At or above cut score
Apprentice	-.4514	21	74.8
Proficient	.5026	31	36.2
Distinguished	1.6434	42	8.7

Table 9. Grade 5 Mathematics Cut Scores and Resulting Distribution

NAPD Category	Theta cut score	Raw cut score	% At or above cut score
Apprentice	-.6058	19	76.8
Proficient	.4755	30	35.6
Distinguished	1.7263	41	7.8

Table 10. Grade 6 Mathematics Cut Scores and Resulting Distribution

NAPD Category	Theta cut score	Raw cut score	% At or above cut score
Apprentice	-.6396	19	77.2
Proficient	.4745	31	38.9
Distinguished	1.7376	43	7.9

Table 11. Grade 7 Mathematics Cut Scores and Resulting Distribution

NAPD Category	Theta cut score	Raw cut score	% At or above cut score
Apprentice	-.8555	16	77.6
Proficient	.2222	28	36.3
Distinguished	1.5058	42	8.5

Table 12. Grade 8 Mathematics Cut Scores and Resulting Distribution

NAPD Category	Theta cut score	Raw cut score	% At or above cut score
Apprentice	-.6391	18	76.5
Proficient	.4255	30	39.1
Distinguished	1.7158	43	7.8

Table 13. Grade 3 Reading Cut Scores and Resulting Distribution

NAPD Category	Theta cut score	Raw cut score	% At or above cut score
Apprentice	.0915	20	68.5
Proficient	.6911	25	44.7
Distinguished	1.6645	32	13.5

Table 14. Grade 4 Reading Cut Scores and Resulting Distribution

NAPD Category	Theta cut score	Raw cut score	% At or above cut score
Apprentice	.0761	22	67.8
Proficient	.7559	28	42.8
Distinguished	1.7576	35	13.5

Table 15. Grade 5 Reading Cut Scores and Resulting Distribution

NAPD Category	Theta cut score	Raw cut score	% At or above cut score
Apprentice	-.0429	21	67.3
Proficient	.6559	27	43.6
Distinguished	1.6410	34	12.6

Table 16. Grade 6 Reading Cut Scores and Resulting Distribution

NAPD Category	Theta cut score	Raw cut score	% At or above cut score
Apprentice	.1154	25	66.1
Proficient	.7865	32	42.9
Distinguished	1.7981	40	13.5

Table 17. Grade 7 Reading Cut Scores and Resulting Distribution

NAPD Category	Theta cut score	Raw cut score	% At or above cut score
Apprentice	-.0514	24	70.2
Proficient	.6286	31	44.1
Distinguished	1.5600	39	13.7

Table 18. Grade 8 Reading Cut Scores and Resulting Distribution

NAPD Category	Theta cut score	Raw cut score	% At or above cut score
Apprentice	-.0362	24	68.5
Proficient	.6237	31	43.4
Distinguished	1.5378	39	13.6

Conclusions

Using a common referent assessment that has been shown to be a strong predictor of college performance (ACT) allows Kentucky to base scores on their EOC exams on students' readiness for credit-bearing college courses. Linking the judgments of expert panelists about concrete college outcomes to NAPD categories gives those categories more meaning. Panelists set cut scores to indicate that a Proficient student was ready for credit bearing college classes. They set the Distinguished cuts scores to indicate that students had some likelihood of qualifying for academic scholarships. They also set the Apprentice cut score to indicate that a student had a reasonable opportunity, perhaps with supports and/or remediation, of college or career success. These represent high standards. The resetting of standards in this manner means that Kentucky's percentages of students scoring in the Proficient and Distinguished categories from the previous KCCT system will be substantially smaller. This does not mean that students in 2011-12 scored worse than students in 2010-11, but that they, and their schools, are being held to a higher standard. Kentucky then linked these results to the Reading and Math K-PREP assessments to ensure a consistent system from grade to grade. This should allow for more easily interpretable results at the school level, as students progress through the system.

References

Thacker, A. A. (2011). *Estimation of student quality core end-of-course exam grades (FR-11-52)*. Alexandria, VA: Human Resources Research Organization.

Appendix. Additional Tables

Table A-1. Cumulative Distribution of EOC Algebra II Super Scale Scores and NAPD Categories

EOC Super Scale Score	% of students	Cumulative % of students	NAPD Category
232	.005	.005	N
235	.005	.01	N
236	.005	.02	N
237	.02	.04	N
238	.02	.1	N
239	.1	.1	N
240	.1	.2	N
241	.4	.6	N
242	.4	1.0	N
243	1.4	2.4	N
244	1.3	3.7	N
245	3.8	7.5	N
246	5.7	13.2	N
247	7.7	20.9	N
248	4.4	25.3	N
249	8.8	34.1	A
250	8.8	43.0	A
251	8.1	51.1	A
252	7.2	58.3	A
253	6.6	64.9	P
254	5.4	70.3	P
255	4.8	75.0	P
256	3.9	78.9	P
257	3.3	82.3	P
258	2.9	85.2	P
259	2.5	87.7	P
260	2.1	89.7	P
261	1.8	91.5	P
262	1.3	92.8	D
263	1.1	93.9	D
264	1.0	94.9	D
265	.8	95.7	D
266	.6	96.4	D
267	.5	96.9	D
268	.4	97.3	D
269	.3	97.6	D
270	.2	97.8	D
271	.2	98.0	D
272	.1	98.1	D

(continued)

Table A-1. Cumulative Distribution of EOC Algebra II Super Scale Scores and NAPD Categories (continued)

EOC Super Scale Score	% of students	Cumulative % of students	NAPD Category
273	.1	98.2	D
274	.04	98.2	D
275	.1	98.3	D
276	.1	98.3	D
277	.01	98.3	D
278	.01	98.3	D
279	.02	98.4	D
281	.002	98.4	D
282	.01	98.4	D
283	.002	98.4	D
284	.005	98.4	D
293	.002	98.4	D

Table A-2. Cumulative Distribution of EOC Biology Super Scale Scores and NAPD Categories

EOC Super Scale Score	% of students	Cumulative % of students	NAPD Category
233	.002	.002	N
236	.002	.004	N
237	.02	.02	N
238	.02	.04	N
239	.1	.1	N
240	.03	.1	N
241	.2	.3	N
242	.2	.5	N
243	.6	1.2	N
244	1.1	2.3	N
245	.9	3.2	N
246	2.3	5.5	N
247	3.5	9.0	N
248	4.3	13.3	N
249	5.1	18.3	N
250	5.5	23.8	N
251	5.8	29.6	A
252	6.1	35.7	A
253	6.0	41.8	A
254	5.8	47.6	A
255	5.9	53.5	A
256	5.3	58.7	A
257	5.0	63.7	A
258	4.5	68.3	A
259	4.2	72.4	P
260	3.7	76.2	P
261	3.3	79.4	P
262	3.0	82.4	P
263	2.5	84.9	P
264	2.1	87.0	P
265	1.9	88.9	P
266	1.7	90.6	P
267	1.5	92.1	P
268	1.2	93.3	D
269	1.1	94.4	D
270	.9	95.3	D
271	.7	96.1	D
272	.7	96.8	D
273	.3	97.1	D
274	.4	97.5	D

(continued)

Table A-2. Cumulative Distribution of EOC Biology Super Scale Scores and NAPD Categories (continued)

EOC Super Scale Score	% of students	Cumulative % of students	NAPD Category
275	.4	97.9	D
276	.1	98.0	D
277	.3	98.3	D
278	.2	98.5	D
279	.1	98.6	D
280	.1	98.8	D
281	.02	98.8	D
282	.04	98.8	D
283	.04	98.9	D
284	.01	98.9	D
285	.02	98.9	D
286	.01	98.9	D
287	.004	98.9	D
288	.004	98.9	D
290	.002	98.9	D
291	.002	98.9	D

Table A-3. Cumulative Distribution of EOC US History Super Scale Scores and NAPD Categories

EOC Super Scale Score	% of students	Cumulative % of students	NAPD Category
236	.002	.002	N
238	.002	.004	N
239	.02	.02	N
240	.01	.03	N
241	.1	.1	N
242	.1	.2	N
243	.3	.5	N
244	.8	1.3	N
245	1.7	3.0	N
246	3.0	6.0	N
247	4.3	10.3	N
248	2.7	13.0	N
249	8.8	21.8	N
250	3.0	24.9	N
251	6.1	30.9	N
252	5.9	36.8	N
253	8.1	44.9	A
254	5.0	49.9	A
255	5.0	54.9	A
256	4.7	59.6	A
257	4.6	64.2	P
258	6.1	70.3	P
259	2.0	72.3	P
260	3.6	75.9	P
261	3.4	79.3	P
262	2.9	82.2	P
263	3.9	86.1	P
264	2.4	88.5	D
265	2.9	91.4	D
266	1.7	93.1	D
267	.7	93.9	D
268	1.4	95.3	D
269	.5	95.8	D
270	.4	96.2	D
271	.4	96.7	D
272	.7	97.3	D
273	.6	97.9	D
274	.5	98.4	D
275	.3	98.7	D

(continued)

Table A-3. Cumulative Distribution of EOC US History Super Scale Scores and NAPD Categories (continued)

EOC Super Scale Score	% of students	Cumulative % of students	NAPD Category
276	.1	98.8	D
277	.2	99.0	D
278	.1	99.1	D
279	.05	99.1	D
280	.1	99.2	D
281	.02	99.2	D
282	.02	99.2	D
283	.01	99.2	D
284	.01	99.3	D
287	.002	99.3	D