

Advanced Placement and International Baccalaureate General Information, 2012-13 and 2013-14

Advanced Placement and International Baccalaureate Programs

Introduction

The Advanced Placement (AP) Program and the International Baccalaureate (IB) Diploma Programme are advanced academic programs that make rigorous, college-level academic content available to secondary school students. Many colleges and universities award credit for freshman courses to students who score of 3 or higher on AP examinations or 4 or higher on the IB examinations. The AP Program is a cooperative educational partnership between secondary schools and colleges and universities, overseen by the College Board. The IB Diploma Programme is an academic program offered in secondary schools throughout the world and is overseen by IB, a nonprofit educational foundation.

Courses

AP Program. The College Board's AP Program offers more than 30 courses in 6 academic areas, including the arts, English, history and social sciences, mathematics and computer science, the sciences, and world languages (College Board, 2012, 2013). Although most participants in the program are 11th and 12th graders approaching the transition to college, students in Grades 9 and 10 also take courses and examinations, and a small number of students in Grade 8 take AP examinations.

AP courses are developed at individual campuses by high school educators, based on course descriptions provided by the College Board. Although high school AP teachers have discretion to present the material in the way they deem most appropriate, course descriptions include specific information about what students are expected to know in the corresponding college courses. Each course description was developed by an AP development committee consisting of college and university academic faculty and experienced high school AP teachers. The committee members represent a wide range of institutions throughout the country and possess a diversity of knowledge and perspectives in their respective fields (College Board, 2004). To reflect the most recent developments in each academic area and to ensure alignment with current practices in college instruction, the College Board evaluates and revises the AP courses and exams regularly.

In 2007, the College Board began requiring high schools to submit AP course audit materials to request authorization to assign the "AP" designation to advanced classes. AP course audit materials include a subject-specific audit form and a course syllabus from each teacher who teaches an AP course. For courses to receive the AP designation from the College Board, curricula must meet or exceed expectations established by college and secondary school faculty for corresponding college-level courses. After receiving initial authorization from the College Board to offer a specific AP-designated course, schools do not need to resubmit course audit materials in subsequent years unless the teacher of the course changes, requirements for the course are revised, or a new AP course is added.

IB Diploma Programme. The IB Diploma Programme is a high school curriculum for students ages 16-19 that is anchored by three core components: a theory of knowledge course; creativity, action, and service activities; and an extended essay project based on original independent research. Typically taught over two years, the Diploma Programme offers courses across six subject groups: studies in language and literature, language acquisition, individuals and societies, sciences, mathematics, and the arts (International Baccalaureate Organization [IBO], 2012, 2015, n.d.). Studies in language and literature courses introduce students to a broad range of texts in a language in which they are academically competent and help students develop an appreciation of that language's complexity, wealth, and subtleties in a variety of contexts. Through each course, students gain an appreciation of language and literature, develop their oral and written communication skills, and learn techniques of literary criticism. Language acquisition courses promote an understanding of another culture through the study of a second language. Individuals and societies courses include ten subjects: business and management, economics, environmental system and societies (also in sciences group), geography, history, information technology in a global society, philosophy, psychology, social and cultural anthropology, and world religions. Sciences courses include seven subjects: biology; chemistry; computer science; design technology; environmental systems and societies (also in individuals and societies group); physics; and sports, exercise, and health science. Mathematics courses allow students to develop mathematical knowledge and logical, critical, and creative thinking while fostering their powers of abstraction and generalization. Courses in the arts include dance, film, music, theatre, and visual arts, allowing students to learn to express themselves artistically and to explore art forms from different cultures.

Diploma candidates are required to select one course from each academic area (IBO, 2012). The single exception is the arts, where students may substitute a second course from one of the other five areas. The six subject-area courses are taken at either the standard level, which consists of 150 teaching hours, or the higher level, which consists of 240 teaching hours. Students must take at least three, but not more than four, subject-area courses at the higher level. This allows them sufficient freedom to investigate their favorite subjects in greater depth and still ensures they complete a broad curriculum during the two-year period. Typically, course materials are reviewed every seven years, although curricula may be revised more often if significant changes occur within a discipline (IBO, 2014).

Examinations

AP Program. Although most students who take AP examinations do so after having completed the corresponding AP courses, a student is not required to complete the course before taking the examination,

nor is a student required to take the examination after having completed the course. Each AP examination includes a free-response section, either essay or problem solving, and a section of multiple-choice questions (College Board, 2015b). The only exception to this format is AP Studio Art, which has a portfolio assessment, rather than an examination. Examinations vary in length, and scores range from 1 (lowest) to 5 (highest) (College Board, 2015a). AP examinations are administered each year in May.

Annual AP examinations are developed by the same committees that produce AP course specifications. Multiple-choice items are created by college faculty members serving on the development committees, and free-response questions are created by the full committees. To help ensure the reliability of the free-response and essay sections, scorers of these sections receive extensive training and monitoring.

The Educational Testing Service and the AP development committees collaborate to establish grading standards to ensure AP scores are valid measures of college-level performance. The process begins with administration of newly created AP examinations to college students in corresponding college courses. For example, an AP psychology examination would be administered to college students in an introductory-level college psychology course. The students' raw scores on the examinations would then be compared with their grades in the course. The average raw score among students who receive an "A" in the course becomes the cut point for a standard score of 5 on the AP examination. The average raw score among students who receive a "B" in the course becomes the cut point for a standard score of 4 on the AP examination, and so on for standard scores of 3, 2, and 1. After the initial development of an examination, college comparability studies are conducted only intermittently to recalibrate scores. Year-to-year scoring standards are maintained through test equating procedures to ensure that scores have the same meaning from one year to the next.

IB Diploma Programme. The IB Diploma Programme uses three types of assessment to evaluate student mastery of IB course material: internal assessments, standardized examinations, and non-examination components (IBO, 2010). Internal assessments, which include oral presentations, art and music portfolios, and write-ups of experimental results, are overseen and scored by the local teacher of a course. Non-examination components, which include extended essays, theory of knowledge essays, first language world literature assignments, second language written tasks, and music investigations, are assessed externally by an IB examiner. Standardized examinations, which include the traditional formats of multiple-choice, short-response, and essay questions, are administered locally but scored externally. Because standardized examinations are assumed to be the most objective and reliable of the three types of assessment, their results account for the largest portion of final student scores.

Examination questions are developed by a team of senior examiners, IB staff, and external consultants (IBO, 2010). After questions are reviewed for attributes such as course content coverage and lack of bias, they are sent to external advisors for independent review. The examinations are then translated into French and Spanish, reviewed for translation accuracy, and delivered to schools. For open-ended and non-multiple-choice items, detailed scoring criteria are provided to examiners so the items can be scored as objectively as possible. Raw scores for each assessment are converted to standard scores ranging from 1 (lowest) to 7 (highest), which are then combined to create a final score (IBO, n.d.).

Most diploma candidates complete all six subject-area assessments in May at the end of the two-year program, but some choose to take one or two examinations at the end of their first year. Candidates complete the standardized assessments over a two-day period and are tested for no more than six hours each day.

Examination Fees

AP Program. For both the 2012-13 and 2013-14 school years, the fee for each AP examination was \$89. The Texas Education Agency (TEA) assumed \$30 of the cost of every AP examination taken by an eligible Texas public school student (D. Gonzales, personal communication, April 26, 2013; TEA, 2014a). To be eligible for this TEA program, a student must have (a) taken an AP course at a Texas public school or been recommended by his or her principal or teacher to take the examination and (b) demonstrated financial need (Texas Education Code [TEC] §28.053, 2013). Students in financial need received further reductions. Qualifying low-income students received a \$26 fee reduction from the College Board, in both 2012-13 and 2013-14 (K. Wilson, personal communication, October 27, 2014). In addition, through a U.S. Department of Education grant, TEA paid an additional \$16 in both school years for each examination taken by a student who qualified for the College Board fee reduction (M. Brewer, personal communication, October 27, 2014). To qualify for this fee reduction, a student must have been eligible for free or reduced-price lunch under the National School Lunch Act. Additionally, testing centers waived the \$8 administrative fee in both school years, bringing the AP examination cost to \$9 for low-income students (K. Wilson, personal communication, October 27, 2014).

IB Diploma Programme. The fee for each IB examination was \$104 in the 2012-13 school year and \$108 in 2013-14 (B. Poole, personal communication, October 27, 2015). TEA assumed \$30 of the cost of every IB examination taken by an eligible Texas high school student (D. Gonzales, personal communication, April 26, 2013; TEA, 2014a). To be eligible for this TEA program, a student must have (a) taken an IB course at a Texas public school or been recommended by his or her principal or teacher to take the examination and (b) demonstrated financial need (TEC §28.053, 2013). Students in financial need received further reductions. Qualifying low-income students received a \$65 fee reduction through a U.S. Department of Education grant in both school years, bringing the IB examination cost for low-income students to \$9 in 2012-13 and \$13 in 2013-14 (M. Brewer, personal communication, October 27, 2014). To qualify for this fee reduction, a student must have been eligible for free or reduced-price lunch under the National School Lunch Act.

Texas AP Incentive Program

Purpose. The Texas AP Incentive Program was created in 1993 by the 73rd Texas Legislature to recognize and reward students, teachers, and schools that demonstrate success in achieving the educational goals of the state (Title 19 of the Texas Administrative Code [TAC] §74.29, 1996; TEC §§35.001-35.008, 1994). The IB Diploma Programme was added to the AP Incentive Program by the 74th Texas Legislature in 1995 (TEC §§28.051-28.058, 1996). In 2001, State Board of Education (SBOE) rules implementing the AP Incentive Program were amended to include IB (19 TAC §74.29, 2002).

Awards and subsidies. Six types of awards may be funded under the AP Incentive Program (TEC §28.053, 2013) for both the 2012-13 and 2013-14 school years. Funding of individual components of the AP Incentive Program during each fiscal biennium is subject to legislative appropriations. Teachers may receive subsidies of up to \$450 for Pre-AP, AP, Pre-IB, or IB teacher training sponsored or endorsed by the College Board or IB. Teachers may also receive a one-time award of \$250 for teaching an AP or IB course for the first time and a share of the teacher bonus pool proportional to the number of classes taught. A student may receive a testing fee reimbursement, not to exceed \$65, for receiving a score of at least 3 on an AP examination or 4 on an IB examination. Participating schools may receive a one-time \$3,000 equipment grant for providing an AP or IB course, based on need as determined by the commissioner of education. Participating schools may also receive up to \$100 for each student who receives a score of at least 3 on an AP examination or 4 on an IB examination. School principals must establish campus teams to determine the uses of funds awarded, and priority must be given to academic enhancement purposes (TEC §§28.053 and 28.055, 2013).

The AP Incentive Program also includes subsidies for AP and IB examinations for both the 2012-13 and 2013-14 school years. Subsidies are available to all examinees in Texas public schools who exhibit financial need (TEC §§28.053 and 28.054, 2013). The SBOE is responsible for adopting guidelines for determining financial need that are consistent with College Board and IB definitions of financial need. TEA allocates \$30 for each AP and IB examination taken by Texas public school students who participate in AP or IB courses or whose principals or teachers recommend they take the examinations (D. Gonzales, personal communication, April 26, 2013; TEA, 2014a). Moreover, a student who qualifies under the College Board criteria for financial need is eligible for an additional \$26 fee reduction from the College Board. Qualifying low-income AP and IB examinees also receive \$16 fee reductions from TEA through a U.S. Department of Education grant (M. Brewer, personal communication, October 27, 2014 and July 17, 2015).

Policy Related to Uses of Advanced Placement and International Baccalaureate Examination Results

Texas College Admissions Policy

In 2005, the 79th Legislature required all public institutions of higher education in Texas that provide freshman-level courses to develop and implement policy granting college credit to entering students who have successfully completed the International Baccalaureate (IB) Diploma Programme or have achieved qualifying scores on one or more Advanced Placement (AP) examinations (Texas Education Code [TEC] §51.968, 2005). Additionally, the legislation required colleges and universities to grant at least 24 hours of credit to entering students who have obtained an IB Diploma and received scores of at least 4 on all examinations taken to achieve the diploma. The State Board of Education encourages high schools to participate in AP and IB programs by allowing AP and IB courses to satisfy high school graduation requirements (Title 19 of the Texas Administrative Code §§74.11-74.13, 2015).

Distinction Designations

Overview. Under the Texas public school accountability system, distinction designations are awarded to recognize school districts and campuses for outstanding achievement in specified academic areas (Texas Education Agency [TEA], 2014b, 2015b; TEC, Chapter 39, Subchapter G, 2013). The distinction designations are based on results across a number of indicators. Results for a campus are evaluated in relation to results for a comparison group of similar campuses. Results for a district are evaluated based on results for campus-level indicators aggregated across all campuses in the district. To be eligible to earn a distinction designation, a district or campus must receive an accountability rating of *Met Standard*.

Academic achievement distinction designations. For the 2014 and 2015 accountability ratings cycles, academic achievement distinction designations (AADDs) were available at the campus level in four subject areas: English language arts (ELA), mathematics, science, and social studies. Each AADD included two AP/IB indicators: participation in, and performance on, AP/IB examinations in the specified subject area. For purposes of awarding AADDs, AP/IB examination performance indicators measured the percentages of examinees in Grades 11 and 12 who scored at or above a criterion score on at least one examination in the specified subject area. The criterion scores were defined as 3 or higher on an AP examination and 4 or higher on an IB examination. The AP/IB indicators for AADDs were evaluated based on data for the previous school year. For example, the AP/IB indicators for 2015 distinction designations were evaluated based on data for the 2013-14 school year. AADDs were not available for districts. For additional information about AP/IB calculations for AADDs, see *Advanced Placement and International Baccalaureate Glossary of Terms, 2012-13 and 2013-14* (TEA, 2015a).

In both 2012-13 and 2013-14, the College Board offered two AP examinations in ELA (English Language and Composition, and English Literature and Composition), four AP examinations in mathematics (Calculus AB, Calculus BC, Computer Science, and Statistics), six AP examinations in science (Biology, Chemistry, Environment Science, Physics B, Physics C: Mechanics, and Physics C: Electricity and Magnetism), and nine AP examinations in social studies (Human Geography, Macroeconomics, Microeconomics, Psychology, Comparative Government and Politics, United States Government and Politics, European History, United States History, and World History).

Over the same time period, IB offered two examinations in ELA (English A: Literature, and English A: Language and Literature) and two examinations in mathematics (Mathematics Studies and Mathematics), six examinations in science (Biology, Chemistry, Computer Science, Design Technology, Environmental Systems and Societies, and Physics), and ten examinations in social studies (Business and Management, Economics, Geography, History, History Americas, History Europe/Middle East, Information Technology in a Global Society, Philosophy, Psychology, and World Religions).

Postsecondary readiness distinction designations. For the 2014 and 2015 accountability ratings cycles, one postsecondary readiness distinction designation (PRDD) was available at the campus level, and one was available at the district level. In each case, the PRDD included one AP/IB indicator: performance on AP/IB examinations in any subject. For purposes of awarding PRDDs, the AP/IB examination performance indicator measured the percentages of examinees in Grades 11 and 12 who scored at or above a criterion score on at least one examination in any subject. The criterion scores were

defined as 3 or higher on an AP examination and 4 or higher on an IB examination. The AP/IB indicator for PRDDs was evaluated based on data for the previous school year. For example, the AP/IB indicator for 2015 distinction designations was evaluated based on data for the 2013-14 school year. For additional information about AP/IB calculations for PRDDs, see *Advanced Placement and International Baccalaureate Glossary of Terms, 2012-13 and 2013-14* (TEA, 2015a).

Data Sources and Methodological Considerations

Data Sources

The College Board provides the Texas Education Agency (TEA) with annual examination results and demographic information for Texas public school Advanced Placement (AP) examinees. Similarly, International Baccalaureate (IB) provides TEA with annual examination results and demographic information for Texas public school IB examinees. Data on public school student grade level, race/ethnicity, economic status, gender, and advanced course completion, as well as other relevant district, campus, and student information, are obtained from the TEA Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS). College Board data on grade level, race/ethnicity, and gender for AP examinees and IB data on gender for IB examinees are used when the equivalent PEIMS data are not available.

Sums of examinees or examinations by student characteristic and by program participation may differ from one another or from the total of all examinees or examinations. Whereas counts of all examinees reflect all examinees reported by the testing companies, counts of examinees by race/ethnicity and by gender reflect examinees who could be found in PEIMS plus examinees who could not be found in PEIMS but for whom the specified demographic data were available from the testing companies. Examinees reported by the testing companies may not be found in PEIMS because of data reporting errors. Because data on other student characteristics and program participation are not available from the testing companies, counts of examinees by these data reflect only those examinees who could be found in PEIMS. Additionally, counts of AP course completers may differ from counts of AP examinees because (a) not all course completers take examinations, (b) not all examinees complete advanced courses, and (c) some College Board records for examinees could not be matched to student records in PEIMS.

Reporting of Scores

The College Board AP Program offers more than 30 subject examinations across six academic areas. The IB Diploma Programme offers subject examinations across six academic areas. Students may take AP and IB subject examinations only once per school year. Students who have valid AP scores in the range of 1 to 5 or valid IB scores in the range of 1 to 7 for at least one examination taken in the current school year are counted as examinees for that year. Counts of examinations are based on the number of examinations taken in the current school year that received valid scores. Examination counts are higher than examinee counts because some examinees take more than one subject examination. Although most

students participate in AP courses before taking the corresponding examinations, they may take AP examinations without having taken the courses.

For two AP examinations, Music Theory and Calculus BC, students receive examination subscores in addition to overall examination scores. Students who take the Music Theory examination receive aural and non-aural subscores. Students who take the Calculus BC examination receive Calculus AB subscores in addition to Calculus BC scores. By TEA convention, subscores were included with overall examination scores in all calculations during the period 1994-95 through 2002-03. Since the 2003-04 school year, subscores have no longer been included in the calculations.

There are two AP Physics C examinations: the Mechanics examination and the Electricity and Magnetism examination. Each of the two examinations is applicable to a single semester of a year-long AP Physics C course, and students can choose to take one or both of the examinations. Unless otherwise noted, counts of examinations in AP/IB reports published by the TEA Division of Research and Analysis include both Physics C examinations when students have scores for both.

AP and IB courses can be one or more semesters in length. For a course that extends over more than one semester, completion of the course is defined as successful completion of all semesters of the course. For example, a student is counted as having completed AP United States History, a two-semester course, only after completing both the first and second semesters of the course. In addition, successful completion of a course requires a student to meet "... the standard requirements of the course, including demonstrated proficiency in the subject matter ..." (Title 19 of the Texas Administrative Code §74.26, 2015).

When comparing performance measures within a student group over time, the reliability of such comparisons is dependent on the size of the group. The smaller the student group, the less reliable the comparisons within that group over time become. Caution should be used when interpreting year-to-year change.

When comparing performance measures across student groups, the appropriateness of comparisons is dependent on the sizes of all groups. When groups differ substantially in size, comparisons of performance changes between them can be misleading and generally are not recommended. Because of the interpretive difficulties resulting from the small sizes of some of the racial/ethnic student and examinee populations, such as American Indians and Pacific Islanders, performance results for these groups are not discussed in AP/IB reports published by the TEA Division of Research and Analysis.

Calculation of Texas public school AP and IB participation rates and percentages of Texas public school students qualifying for college credit based on AP or IB examination performance changed beginning with the 2011-12 school year. For 2010-11 and previous years, students served in special education programs were included in the numerators but excluded from the denominators in such calculations. Beginning with 2011-12, special education students were included in both numerators and denominators. Consequently, results for 2011-12 and later school years are not comparable to results for 2010-11 and earlier school years.

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Abstract. This report presents information about the Advanced Placement (AP) and International Baccalaureate (IB) programs, including information about courses, examinations, and examination fees. The report also discusses the Texas AP Incentive Program, Texas policy related to uses of AP and IB examination results, and data sources and methodological considerations related to reporting examination participation and performance results in reports published by the Texas Education Agency Division of Research and Analysis.

Keywords. *Advanced placement, International Baccalaureate, credit by examination, testing, high school, scores, gifted and talented.*

The report is available in PDF format on the agency website at http://tea.texas.gov/acctres/ap_ib_index.html. Additional information about this report may be obtained by contacting the Texas Education Agency Division of Research and Analysis by phone at (512) 475-3523 or by e-mail at Research@tea.texas.gov.

For additional information about AP examinations, contact the College Board Southwestern Regional Office at (512) 721-1800 or <http://www.collegeboard.org/>. For additional information about IB examinations, contact the IB Americas Office in Bethesda, Maryland, at (301)-202-3000 or <http://www.ibo.org/>.



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