# Disproportionate Impact of Students Assessed with the Computerized Placement Test (CPT) and Placed in Math and English Courses

# at Los Medanos College



August 2001

# Prepared by The Office of Institutional Research

Los Medanos College adopted the Computerized Assessment Test in the Fall of 1999. Since then, using a consequential validity approach, three validity studies have been conducted to test the accuracy of the cut off scores. Findings from the consequential validity approach have suggested that the cut off scores are accurate (See: Validating the Cut Scores of the Computerized Placement Test (CPT) at Los Medanos College, Fall 1999, Spring 2000, and Fall 2000). The next level of validity is to test for disproportional impact. The purpose of disproportional research study is to answer the following research question: "Does placement into different levels of skill courses differ significantly for students in particular age, gender, or ethnic groups based on an assessment instrument...?" (Matriculation Resource Manual, 1998, Design 12, page 12.1). Disproportional impact is defined to occur when:

"The percentage of persons from a particular racial, ethnic, gender, age, or disability group who are directed to a particular service or placement based on an assessment instrument, method or procedure is significantly different than the representation of that group in the population of persons being assessed and that discrepancy is not justified by empirical evidence demonstrating that the assessment instrument, method or procedure is a valid and reliable predictor of performance in the relevant educational setting."

In this study, disproportional differences by ethnicity, gender and age are examined for students assessed and enrolled in the recommended course for English 10S, 90 and 70; and for students assessed and enrolled in math 1, 25 and 30. By examining the percentage of <u>most</u> students assessed and placed at a given course level, other groups of students are compared to that base, expecting those proportions not to differ for more than 20% points from the comparison group. (The comparison group will be the group with the greatest number of students in that sample)

<u>The samples</u>: To increase the sample sizes, data for Fall 1999, Spring 2000, and Fall 2000 were combined yielding two samples sized of: 592 - 630 students for English (students who assessed and enrolled in the recommended course) and 539 - 569 students for math.

#### Findings for English Level by Ethnicity

## English 10S:

The findings for English 10S indicate that there were disproportional differences when controlling for ethnicity for all ethnic groups. While the percentage of Caucasian students eligible for English 10S is 41%, the corresponding figures for Latinos is 18.5%, a percent difference of –22.6% points. All ethnic groups had proportions of minus 20% points from the group of students with the largest sample (Caucasians in this case).

Table 1. Students Assessed and Recommended to Enroll into English 10S by Ethnicity

	Τe	ested	EN	GL 10S	Percent Difference from larger group	
Ethnicity	N	%	N	%		Success Rate
White	263	44.4%	108	41.1%		68%
Hispanic	146	24.7%	27	18.5%	-22.6%	70%
American Indian	13	2.2%	2	15.4%	-25.7%	67%
Asian/ Pac Islander	23	3.9%	4	17.4%	-23.7%	80%
Black	89	15.0%	14	15.7%	-25.3%	75%
Filipino	43	7.3%	7	16.3%	-24.8%	30%
Others, non-white_	15	2.5%	9	60.0%	18.9%	33%
	592	100%	171	28.9%		<b>67%</b>

English 90: No disproportional differences were found or this level of English.

Table 2. Students Assessed and Recommended to Enroll into English 90 by Ethnicity

	Τε	ested	ΕN	IGL 90	Percent Difference from larger group	
Ethnicity	N	%	N	%		Success Rate
White	263	44.4%	97	36.9%		75%
Hispanic	146	24.7%	45	30.8%	-6.1%	69%
American Indian	13	2.2%	3	23.1%	-13.8%	100%
Asian/ Pac Islander	23	3.9%	8	34.8%	-2.1%	20%
Black	89	15.0%	26	29.2%	-7.7%	50%
Filipino	43	7.3%	14	32.6%	-4.3%	86%
Others, non-white_	15	2.5%	1	6.7%	-30.2%	100%
	592	100%	194	32.8%		<b>70%</b>

#### English 70:

As for English 70, there was a higher proportion of American Indian, African American, and Filipino students assessing in English 70 compared to the base group. While the percentage of eligible Caucasian students for English 70 was 17.5%, the corresponding figures for American Indians was 46.2%, for African Americans was 38.2% and for Filipinos was 39.5%.

Table 3. Students Assessed and Recommended to Enroll into English 70 by Ethnicity

	Τє	ested	EN	NGL 70	Percent Difference from larger group	
Ethnicity	N	%	N	%		Success Rate
White	263	44.4%	46	17.5%		67%
Hispanic	146	24.7%	51	34.9%	17.4%	71%
American Indian	13	2.2%	6	46.2%	28.7%	-
Asian/ Pac Islander	23	3.9%	4	17.4%	-0.1%	57%
Black	89	15.0%	34	38.2%	20.7%	21%
Filipino	43	7.3%	17	39.5%	22.0%	100%
Others, non-white	15	2.5%	3	20.0%	2.5%	-
_	592	100%	161	27.2%		61%

## Findings for English Level by Gender

No disproportional differences were found in any of the courses when controlling by gender.

Table 4. Students Assessed and Recommended to Enroll into English 10S by Gender

	_	Te	sted	EN	GL 10S	Percent Difference from larger group	
Gender		N	%	N	%		Success Rate
	Female	368	58.2%	106	28.8%		71.6%
	Male_	264	41.8%	75	28.4%	-0.4%	62.0%
		632	100%	181	28.6%	_	67%

Table 5. Students Assessed and Recommended to Enroll into English 90 by Gender

		Te	ested	EN	IGL 90	Percent Difference from larger group	
Gender	_	N	%	N	%		Success Rate
	Female	368	58.2%	130	35.3%		77%
	Male_	264	41.8%	81	30.7%	-4.6%	59%
		632	100%	211	33.4%		70%

Table 6. Students Assessed and Recommended to Enroll into English 70 by Gender

	_	Te	ested	EN	IGL 70	Percent Difference from larger group	
Gender		N	%	N	%		Success Rate
	Female	368	58.2%	91	24.7%		69%
	Male_	264	41.8%	76	28.8%	4.1%	59%
		632	100%	167	26.4%		61%

<u>Findings for English Level by Age Group:</u> No disproportional differences were found for any English course when controlling for age group.

Table 7. Students Assessed and Recommended to Enroll into English 10S by Age Group

	Te	ested	EN	GL 10S	Percent Difference from larger group	
Age Group	N	%	N	%		Success Rate
19 or younger	197	31.3%	55	27.9%	2.9%	69%
20-24	220	34.9%	55	25.0%		68%
25-29	52	8.3%	22	42.3%	17.3%	25%
30-34	48	7.6%	15	31.3%	6.3%	71%
35-39	47	7.5%	12	25.5%	0.5%	75%
40 or older_	66	10.5%	22	33.3%	8.3%	82%
_	630	100%	181	28.7%		70%

Table 8. Students Assessed and Recommended to Enroll into English 90 by Age Group

	Te	ested	ΕN	IGL 90	Percent Difference from larger group	
Age Group	N	%	N	%		Success Rate
19 or younger 20-24	197 220	31.3% 34.9%	75 70	38.1% 31.8%	6.3%	72% 88%
25-29	52	8.3%	13	25.0%	-6.8%	50%
30-34	48	7.6%	20	41.7%	9.8%	-
35-39	47	7.5%	14	29.8%	-2.0%	100%
40 or older_	66	10.5%	19	28.8%	-3.0%	0%
	630	100%	211	33.5%		<b>73</b> %

Table 9. Students Assessed and Recommended to Enroll into English 70 by Age Group

	Τe	ested	ΕN	IGL 70	Percent Difference from larger group	
Age Group	N	%	N	%		Success Rate
19 or younger 20-24	197 220	31.3% 34.9%	50 64	25.4% 29.1%	-3.7%	67% 67%
25-29	52	8.3%	13	25.0%	-4.1%	50%
30-34	48	7.6%	9	18.8%	-10.3%	75%
35-39	47	7.5%	15	31.9%	2.8%	67%
40 or older_	66	10.5%	15	22.7%	-6.4%	100%
	630	100%	166	26.3%		67%

## Findings for Math Level by Ethnicity

## Math 1:

Disproportional differences between African American students and Caucasians were found for math 1. While 60% of Caucasian students were eligible for math 1, the corresponding figure for African American students was 92%, a difference of 32% points.

Table 10. Students Assessed and Recommended to Enroll into Math 1 by Ethnicity

	Τe	ested	N	lath 1	Percent Difference from larger group	
Ethnicity	N	%	N	%		Success Rate
White	242	45.2%	146	60.3%		54%
Hispanic	135	25.2%	99	73.3%	13.0%	48%
American Indian	13	2.4%	7	53.8%	-6.5%	-
Asian/ Pac Islander	20	3.7%	13	65.0%	4.7%	39%
Black	75	14.0%	69	92.0%	31.7%	23%
Filipino	37	6.9%	28	75.7%	15.3%	49%
Others, non-white_	13	2.4%	6	46.2%	-14.2%	25%
·	535	100%	368	68.8%		46%

#### Math 25:

Marginal disproportional differences were found between African American and Filipino students in reference to Caucasian students for math 25. While 25% of Caucasian students were eligible for math 25, only 7% of African American students were eligible, a difference of 18% points. The corresponding figure for Filipinos was 5%, a difference of 19% points.

Table 11. Students Assessed and Recommended to Enroll into Math 25 by Ethnicity

	Τe	ested	M	ath 25	Percent Difference from larger group	
Ethnicity	N	%	N	%		Success Rate
White	242	45.2%	60	24.8%		78%
Hispanic	135	25.2%	18	13.3%	-11.5%	91%
American Indian	13	2.4%	2	15.4%	-9.4%	0%
Asian/ Pac Islander	20	3.7%	3	15.0%	-9.8%	50%
Black	75	14.0%	5	6.7%	-18.1%	33%
Filipino	37	6.9%	2	5.4%	-19.4%	60%
Others, non-white_	13	2.4%	2	15.4%	-9.4%	-
	535	100%	92	17.2%		66%

Math 30: No disproportional impact greater than 20 points in percent was found for Math 30 for any ethnic group.

Table 12. Students Assessed and Recommended to Enroll into Math 30 by Ethnicity

	Τe	ested	M	ath 30	Percent Difference from larger group	
Ethnicity	N	%	N	%		Success Rate
White	242	45.2%	36	14.9%		62%
Hispanic	135	25.2%	18	13.3%	-1.5%	58%
American Indian	13	2.4%	4	30.8%	15.9%	0%
Asian/ Pac Islander	20	3.7%	4	20.0%	5.1%	50%
Black	75	14.0%	1	1.3%	-13.5%	50%
Filipino	37	6.9%	7	18.9%	4.0%	43%
Others, non-white_	13	2.4%	5	38.5%	23.6%	100%
	535	100%	75	14.0%		56%

## Findings for Math Level by Gender

No disproportional impact greater than 20% points was found for Math 1, Math 25 or Math 30 when controlling for gender.

Table 13. Students Assessed and Recommended to Enroll into Math 1 by Gender

	_	Te	ested	N	lath 1	Percent Difference from larger group	
Gender		N	%	N	%		Success Rate
	Female	333	58.2%	248	74.5%		50%
	Male	236	41.8%	141	59.7%	-14.7%	38%
	_	569	100%	389	68.4%		46%

Table 14. Students Assessed and Recommended to Enroll into Math 25 by Gender

		Te	sted	М	ath 25	Percent Difference from larger group	
Gender		N	%	N	%		Success Rate
	Female	333	58.2%	37	11.1%		79%
	Male_	236	41.8%	58	24.6%	13.5%	72%
		569	100%	95	16.7%		66%

Table 15. Students Assessed and Recommended to Enroll into Math 30 by Gender

		Te	ested	М	ath 30	Percent Difference from larger group	
Gender	_	N	%	N	%		Success Rate
	Female	333	58.2%	48	14.4%		74%
	Male_	236	41.8%	37	15.7%	1.3%	32%
		569	100%	85	14.9%		<b>56%</b>

## Findings for Math Level by Age Group:

Disproportional differences between the tested and eligible population was found for Math 1 for students 35-39 years of age. No other differences were found in the other math level courses.

Table 16. Students Assessed and Recommended to Enroll into Math 1 by Age Group

	Τe	ested	N	lath 1	Percent Difference from larger group	
Age Group	N	%	N	%		Success Rate
19 or younger	178	31.4%	112	62.9%	-4.1%	53%
20-24	212	37.4%	142	67.0%		52%
25-29	49	8.6%	33	67.3%	0.4%	48%
30-34	40	7.1%	30	75.0%	8.0%	50%
35-39	39	6.9%	35	89.7%	22.8%	57%
40 or older	49	8.6%	35	71.4%	4.4%	55%
	567	100%	387	68.3%		53%

Table 17. Students Assessed and Recommended to Enroll into Math 25 by Age Group

	Τe	ested	М	ath 25	Percent Difference from larger group	
Age Group	N	%	N	%		Success Rate
19 or younger	178	31.4%	26	14.6%	-3.3%	67%
20-24	212	37.4%	38	17.9%		70%
25-29	49	8.6%	11	22.4%	4.5%	100%
30-34	40	7.1%	7	17.5%	-0.4%	75%
35-39	39	6.9%	3	7.7%	-10.2%	100%
40 or older_	49	8.6%	10	20.4%	2.5%	67%
_	567	100%	95	16.8%		69%

Table 18. Students Assessed and Recommended to Enroll into Math 30 by Age Group

	Τe	ested	М	ath 30	Percent Difference from larger group	
Age Group	N	%	N	%		Success Rate
19 or younger	178	31.4%	40	22.5%	7.4%	62%
20-24	212	37.4%	32	15.1%		31%
25-29	49	8.6%	5	10.2%	-4.9%	100%
30-34	40	7.1%	3	7.5%	-7.6%	-
35-39	39	6.9%	1	2.6%	-12.5%	-
40 or older_	49	8.6%	4	8.2%	-6.9%	100%
	567	100%	85	15.0%		<b>59%</b>

#### Discussion:

This study addressed the question: "Does placement into different levels of skill courses differ significantly for students in particular age, gender, or ethnic groups based on an assessment instrument?"

The results indicated that when controlling for ethnicity disproportional impact was found for all ethnic groups in English 10S. The proportion of Caucasian students eligible for English 10S was 41.1%. It is expected that the proportion of eligible students from other ethnic groups not to differ for more than 20 points of percent – Table 1. Disproportional impact was also found for African Americans and Filipinos in English 70 – Table 3.

Disproportional impact was also found in math 1 for African Americans (by 31.7% points from reference group), in math 25 for Filipinos and African Americans (by 18% and 19% points difference); and in math 1 for students between the ages of 35-39 years old (by 22.8% point difference).

According to the "Standards, Policies and Procedures for the Evaluation of Assessment Instruments Used in California Community Colleges," when disproportional impact is found on any such group, the institution needs to develop a plan to address it.