

## What is AP Statistics?

- The purpose of the course should be to introduce students to the major concepts and tools for collecting, analyzing and drawing conclusions from data.
- Students enrolling in AP Statistics should have completed secondyear algebra or its equivalent.
- More Than 1 Million and Counting: The Growth of Advanced Placement Statistics
- Robert Rodriguez, ASA President in AmStat News, September 2012


## AP Statistics: Topical Coverage

- Exploring Data: Describing patterns and departures from patterns (20-30\%) - Exploratory analysis of data makes use of graphical and numerical techniques to study patterns and departures from patterns
- Sampling and Experimentation: Planning and conducting a study (10-15\%)
- Data must be collected according to a well-developed plan. This plan includes clarifying the question and deciding upon a method of data collection and analysis
- Anticipating Patterns: Exploring random phenomena using probability and simulation (20-30\%)
- Probability is the tool used for anticipating what the distribution of data should look like under a given model
- Statistical Inference: Estimating population parameters and testing hypotheses (30-40\%)
- Statistical inference guides the selection of appropriate models


## The AP Examination

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The AP Statistics Exam is 3 hours long and consists of wo equally weighted components:
a 90 -minute multiple-choice section testing proficiency in a wide variety of topics, and
2. a 90 -minute free-response section requiring the student to
answer open-ended questions and to complete an investigative task involving more extended reasoning

Students are provided with an extensive formula sheet and may use a "graphing calculator". They are expected to use computers for data analysis during the course.


## 

- Should we give credit for AP Statistics?
- If so, what is the minimum grade that we should accept in order to give students credit for their AP Statistics?
- How many semester-length credits should be awarded?
- Are the College Board claims justified with respect to AP Statistics?
- Perform well in subsequent courses within the same discipline
- Take more, not fewer, courses in the discipline for which they've received AP credit
- Tend to earn higher GPAs than non-AP students.
- Are more likely to graduate from college in four or five years
- Even if justified, can we identify 'cause and effect'?

AP Score Qualification


5 Extremely well qualified
4 Well qualified
3 Qualified
2 Possibly qualified
1 No recommendation

- AP Exam scores of 5 are equivalent to $A$ grades in the corresponding college course.
- AP Exam scores of 4 are equivalent to grades of $A-, B+$ and $B$ in college.
- AP Exam scores of 3 are equivalent to grades of $\mathrm{B}-, \mathrm{C}+$ and C in college.

Analysis of Top 30 Schools in Business Week Rankingssumi euidelines refer to institutions, not necessarily their B-Schools, weomath source: data collected from AP websitel


## What is AP Statistics?

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November 16, 2013

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## The AP Philosophy

- The $A P ®$ Program unequivocally supports the principle that each individual school must develop its own curriculum for courses labeled "AP."
- The AP Course Audit provides each AP teacher with a set of expectations that college and secondary school faculty nationwide have established for college-level courses.
- AP teachers are encouraged to develop or maintain their own curriculum that either includes or exceeds each of these expectations.


## Cause and Effect?? [Source AP Website]

- Multiple research studies have shown that AP students who earn credit and advanced placement for the corresponding introductory college course:
- Perform well in subsequent courses within the same discipline
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## Growth of AP Programs



Data Source: College Board

| Student | Statistics | Calc AB | Calc BC | Comp Sci | Physics B | Physics C <br> Numbers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2012 | 152,750 | 266,994 | 94,403 | 26,103 | 80,584 | 38,630 |

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- AP Exam scores of 3 are equivalent to grades of $B-, C+$ and $C$ in college.


## Grade Distributions [source: Wikipedia]

| Grade <br> Year | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 <br> Mean <br> Grade |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2001 | 11.5 | 23.4 | 24.9 | 19.1 | 21.1 | 2.85 |
| 2002 | 11.2 | 21.8 | 23.9 | 19.2 | 23.9 | 2.77 |
| 2003 | 13.2 | 22.3 | 26.4 | 19.5 | 18.6 | 2.92 |
| 2004 | 12.6 | 22.4 | 24.8 | 19.8 | 18.1 | 2.87 |
| 2005 | 12.6 | 22.8 | 25.3 | 19.2 | 20.1 | 2.88 |
| 2006 | 12.6 | 22.2 | 25.3 | 18.3 | 21.6 | 2.86 |
| 2007 | 11.9 | 21.5 | 25.4 | 17.1 | 24.1 | 2.80 |
| 2008 | 12.9 | 22.7 | 23.7 | 18.8 | 21.8 | 2.86 |
| 2009 | 12.3 | 22.3 | 24.2 | 19.1 | 22.2 | 2.83 |
| 2010 | 12.8 | 22.4 | 23.5 | 18.2 | 23.1 | 2.84 |
| 2011 | 12.1 | 21.3 | 25.1 | 17.7 | 23.8 | 2.80 |
| 2012 | 12.6 | 20.2 | 25.0 | 18.8 | 23.4 | 2.81 |
| 2013 | 12.2 | 20.9 | 25.7 | 18.1 | 23.1 | 2.80 |
| Means | 12.3 | 22.0 | 24.9 | 18.7 | 21.9 | 2.84 |

# Analysis of Top 30 Schools in Business Week RankinGegeariow 

 [Guidelines refer to institutions, not necessarily their B-Schools; modonough Source: data collected from AP websitel| Count of Minimum Required Score Column Labels $\overline{\text { \% }}$ |  | Column Labels | 45 NA Grand Total |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Row Labels | - | 3 |  |  |  |  |
| Private |  |  | 11 |  | 2 | 19 |
| Public |  | 7 | 4 |  |  | 11 |
| Grand Total |  |  | 15 |  | 2 | 30 |

Count of \# credits Column Labels ${ }^{-}$

| Row Labels | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | NA | Grand Total |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Private | 1 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 19 |
| Public | 10 | 1 |  | 11 |  |
| Grand Total | $\mathbf{1}$ | 19 | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{3 0}$ |

## Questions for Discussion

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