# Supplement to: A Method to Standardize Application Scores

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#### Background

Nearly every medical school admissions office is tasked with evaluating thousands of medical school applications per year – far too many for any individual reviewer to score. Earlier this year, we explored scaling, standardizing, and normalizing medical school application scores from different reviewers. We developed a model and simulated 100 applications each scored by three reviewers. We found that our method of transforming each set of a single reviewer's scores into a Gaussian distribution before merging with sets of scores provided by other reviewers may provide value in highlighting applications with the highest, or lowest scores provided by a single reviewer. Our method may help admissions offices to reduce inter-reviewer cognitive biases and allow for a method of standardization beyond a typical scoring rubric.

In a preliminary literature review, Pubmed search terms "Search (((school[Title]) AND ((admissions[Title]) OR admission[Title])) AND scor\*[Title/Abstract]) AND ((standard\*[Title/Abstract]) OR normal\*[Title/Abstract])" yielded 21 results, none of which included discussion on reviewing or scoring processes, nor a normalization of such scores. Further Pubmed search terms "(secondary application[Title/Abstract])" OR supplemental application[Title/Abstract] AND admission\*[Title/Abstract]" yielded no results that mentioned the selection process.

Here we propose a method of scaling, standardizing and normalizing scores from various reviewers.

# Simulate Three Reviewers: Harsh, Typical, and Lenient

We will first assume a panel of three reviewers of varying strictness. A harsh, who grades on a more difficult scale than the average reviewer and thus provides lower scores of applications, is considered here to be a Hawk. A reviewer who grades on a more lenient scale and thus provides higher scores is considered here to be a Dove. An average reviewer here is given the name Average Jane.

The scores provided by each of the reviewers in the panel will be modeled using the R programming language. In the first example, to demonstrate proof of concept, we will have each reviewer score 100 applications.

Assume the possible range of scores to be from 0 to 50.

First we load the required RStudio computing packages, then set N, the number of applications to 100.

```
library(timeDate)
library(timeSeries)
library(fBasics)
library(fGarch)
```

```
a = 175 # transparency value of histogram color, out of 255
```

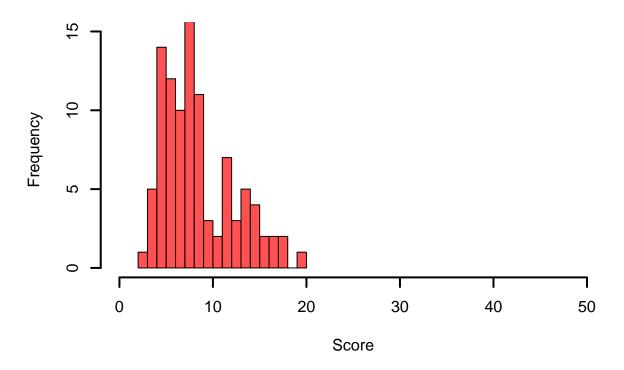
We then model the scores provided by each of the three reviewers. The means and standard deviations are selected arbitrarily here.

Hawk (red): Right skewed distribution with mean of 9 and standard deviation of 4. The scores are then displayed on a histogram.

```
set.seed(1)
hawk1 = rsnorm(N, mean = 9, sd = 4, xi = 3)
hawk = data.frame(Raw_Hawk = as.vector(round(hawk1)))
hawk$Raw_Hawk_Sorted = sort(hawk$Raw_Hawk)
ymax = 15 # max(hawk$Raw_Hawk)

hawk_hist = hist(hawk$Raw_Hawk_Sorted, breaks = seq(min(hawk$Raw_Hawk)-1,
    max(hawk$Raw_Hawk), by=1), col=rgb(255,0,0,a, maxColorValue = 255), lwd=2,
    xlim=range(0,50), ylim=c(0,15), main="Hawk_Scores - Raw", xlab="Score",
    ylab="Frequency")
```

#### **Hawk Scores - Raw**



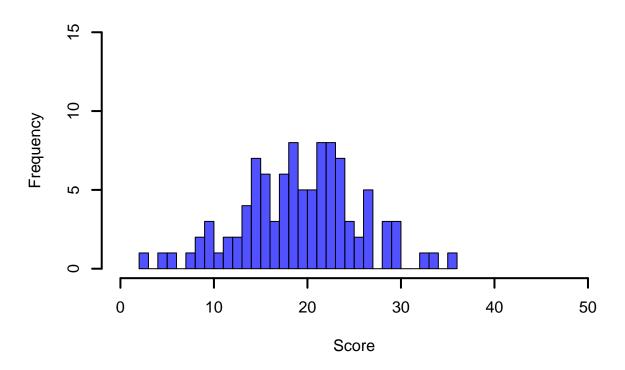
Jane (violet): Normal distribution with mean of 19 and standard deviation of 7. The scores are then displayed on a histogram.

```
set.seed(1)
jane1 = rnorm(N, 19, 7)
jane = data.frame(Raw_Jane = as.vector(round(jane1)))
```

```
jane$Raw_Jane_Sorted = sort(jane$Raw_Jane)

jane_hist = hist(jane$Raw_Jane_Sorted, breaks = seq(min(jane$Raw_Jane)-1,
    max(jane$Raw_Jane), by=1), col=rgb(0,0,255,a, maxColorValue = 255), lwd=2,
    xlim=range(0,50), ylim=c(0, ymax), main="Jane Scores - Raw", xlab="Score",
    ylab="Frequency")
```

#### Jane Scores - Raw

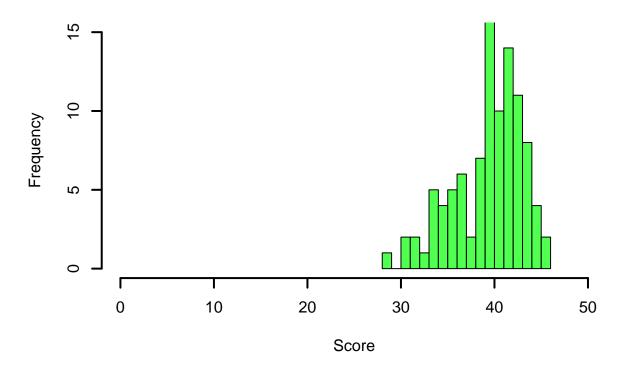


Dove (green): Left skewed distribution with mean of 40 and standard deviation of 4. The scores are then displayed on a histogram.

```
set.seed(1)
dove1 = rsnorm(N, mean = 40, sd = 4, xi = 0.5)
dove = data.frame(Raw_Dove = as.vector(round(dove1)))
dove$Raw_Dove_Sorted = sort(dove$Raw_Dove)

dove_hist = hist(dove$Raw_Dove_Sorted, breaks = seq(min(dove$Raw_Dove)-1,
    max(dove$Raw_Dove), by=1), col=rgb(0,255,0,a, maxColorValue = 255), lwd=2,
    xlim=range(0,50), ylim=c(0,ymax), main="Dove Scores - Raw", xlab="Score",
    ylab="Frequency")
```





A table showing the first 20 application scores is displayed.

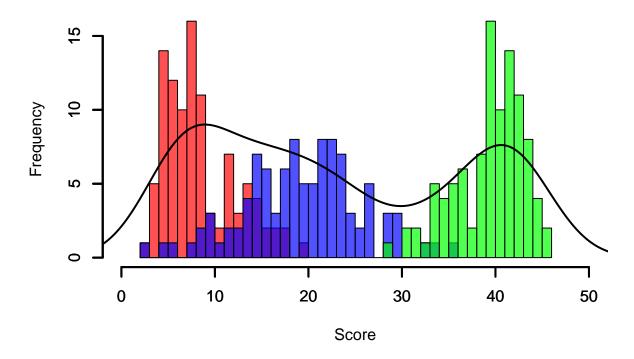
```
##
       App_No Hawk_raw Jane_raw Dove_raw
                       3
## 1
            1
                                 3
## 2
            2
                       4
                                 5
                                          31
## 3
            3
                       4
                                 6
                                          31
## 4
            4
                       4
                                 8
                                          32
## 5
            5
                       4
                                 9
                                          32
## 6
            6
                       4
                                 9
                                          33
            7
                       5
## 7
                                10
                                          34
## 8
            8
                       5
                                10
                                          34
                       5
            9
## 9
                                10
                                          34
## 10
           10
                       5
                                11
                                          34
## 11
                       5
           11
                                12
                                          34
                                12
                       5
                                          35
## 12
           12
## 13
           13
                       5
                                13
                                          35
                       5
                                13
                                          35
## 14
           14
## 15
           15
                       5
                                14
                                          35
                       5
                                14
                                          36
## 16
           16
```

```
5
                                         36
## 17
           17
                               14
                                         36
## 18
           18
                      5
                               14
                                         36
## 19
           19
                      5
                               15
## 20
                      5
                               15
                                         36
           20
```

All three histograms are then displayed together. The kernel density of all scores is shown with the black line.

```
ymax = max(c(hawk_hist$counts, jane_hist$counts, dove_hist$counts))
hist(hawk$Raw_Hawk_Sorted, breaks = seq(min(hawk$Raw_Hawk)-1, max(hawk$Raw_Hawk), by=1),
  col=rgb(255,0,0,a, maxColorValue = 255), lwd=2, xlim=range(0,50),
  ylim=range(0,ymax), main=NULL, xlab=NULL, ylab=NULL)
par(new=TRUE)
hist(jane$Raw_Jane_Sorted, breaks = seq(min(jane$Raw_Jane)-1, max(jane$Raw_Jane), by=1),
  col=rgb(0,0,255,a, maxColorValue = 255), lwd=2, xlim=range(0,50),
  ylim=range(0,ymax), main=NULL, xlab=NULL, ylab=NULL)
par(new=TRUE)
hist(dove$Raw_Dove_Sorted, breaks = seq(min(dove$Raw_Dove)-1, max(dove$Raw_Dove), by=1),
  col=rgb(0,255,0,a, maxColorValue = 255), lwd=2, xlim=range(0,50),
  ylim=range(0,ymax), main="Raw Scores", xlab="Score", ylab="Frequency")
scale factor = N*3
x = seq(0, 40, length.out = 3*N)
all3 = sort(c(hawk$Raw Hawk, jane$Raw Jane, dove$Raw Dove))
y2 = density(all3)
y5 = scale_factor*y2$y
lines(y2$x, y5, col = "black", lwd = 2)
```

#### **Raw Scores**

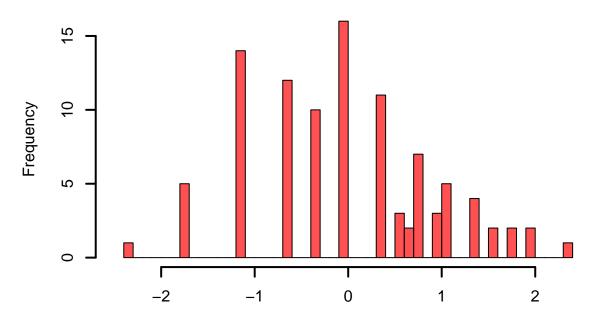


# Applying our Method f(x) = Q(x/(n+1))

The scores are first ranked from 1 to the total number of applications reviewed, then transformed to a normal distribution using the quantile function and x/(n+1) copula.

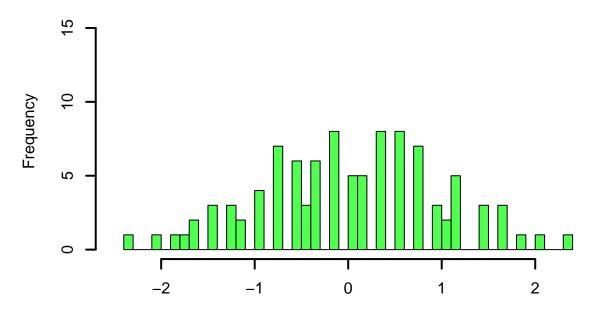
The standardized scores are then displayed on individual histograms and again on a combined histogram.

# **Standardized Hawk Scores**



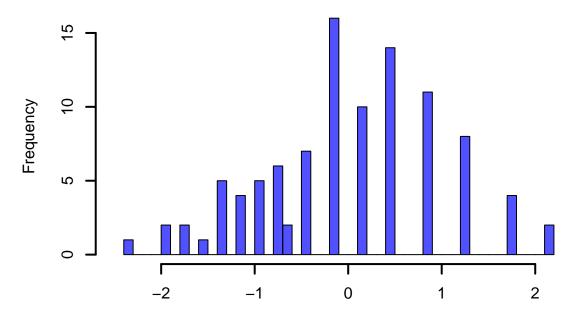
Standard Deviations from Mean

# **Standardized Jane Scores**



Standard Deviations from Mean

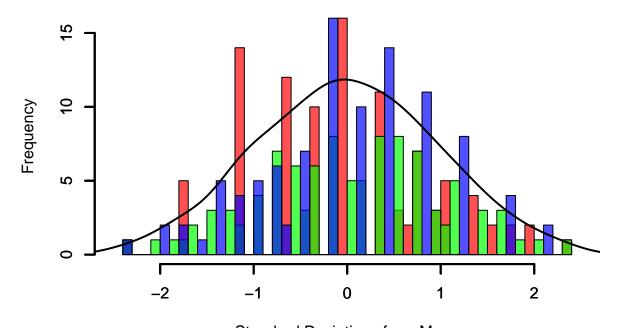
#### **Standardized Dove Scores**



Standard Deviations from Mean

```
hawk_hist2 = hist(hawk$normal, breaks = nbreak,
     col=rgb(255,0,0,a, maxColorValue = 255), lwd=2,
     xlim=range(-2.5,2.5), ylim=c(0,ymax), main="All Standardized Scores",
     xlab="Standard Deviations from Mean",
     ylab="Frequency")
par(new=TRUE)
jane_hist2 = hist(jane$normal, breaks = nbreak,
     col=rgb(0,255,0,a, maxColorValue = 255), lwd=2,
     xlim=range(-2.5,2.5), ylim=c(0,ymax), main=NULL, xlab=NULL, ylab=NULL)
par(new=TRUE)
dove_hist2 = hist(dove$normal, breaks = nbreak,
     col=rgb(0,0,255,a, maxColorValue = 255), lwd=2,
xlim=range(-2.5,2.5), ylim=c(0,ymax), main=NULL, xlab=NULL, ylab=NULL)
scale_factor2 = N*0.3
all3_2 = sort(c(hawk$normal, jane$normal, dove$normal))
y2 = density(all3_2)
y_scaled2 = scale_factor2*y2$y
lines(y2$x, y_scaled2, col = "black", lwd = 2)
```

#### **All Standardized Scores**



Standard Deviations from Mean

#### Repeat the simulation with less applications

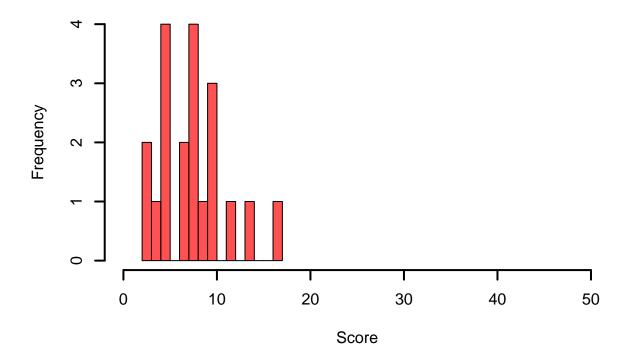
The number of applications is set to 20, and everything is recomputed.

```
N = 20
```

```
set.seed(1)
hawk1 = rsnorm(N, mean = 9, sd = 4, xi = 3)
hawk = data.frame(Raw_Hawk = as.vector(round(hawk1)))
hawk$Raw_Hawk_Sorted = sort(hawk$Raw_Hawk)
hawk_hist = hist(hawk$Raw_Hawk_Sorted, breaks = seq(min(hawk$Raw_Hawk)-1,
    max(hawk$Raw_Hawk)), plot = FALSE)
ymax = max(hawk_hist$counts)

hawk_hist = hist(hawk$Raw_Hawk_Sorted, breaks = seq(min(hawk$Raw_Hawk)-1,
    max(hawk$Raw_Hawk), by=1), col=rgb(255,0,0,a, maxColorValue = 255), lwd=2,
    xlim=range(0,50), ylim=c(0,ymax), main="Hawk Scores - Raw", xlab="Score",
    ylab="Frequency")
```

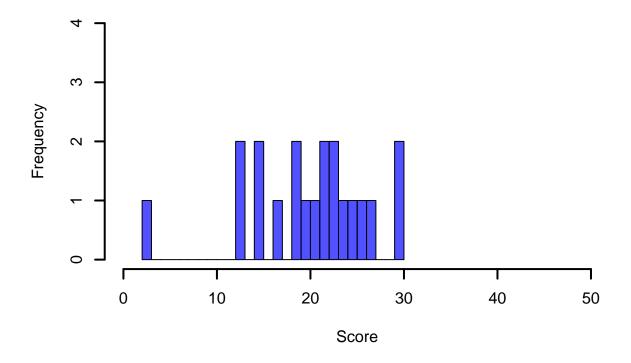
#### Hawk Scores - Raw



```
set.seed(1)
jane1 = rnorm(N, 19, 7)
jane = data.frame(Raw_Jane = as.vector(round(jane1)))
jane$Raw_Jane_Sorted = sort(jane$Raw_Jane)

jane_hist = hist(jane$Raw_Jane_Sorted, breaks = seq(min(jane$Raw_Jane)-1,
    max(jane$Raw_Jane), by=1), col=rgb(0,0,255,a, maxColorValue = 255), lwd=2,
    xlim=range(0,50), ylim=c(0, ymax), main="Jane Scores - Raw", xlab="Score",
    ylab="Frequency")
```

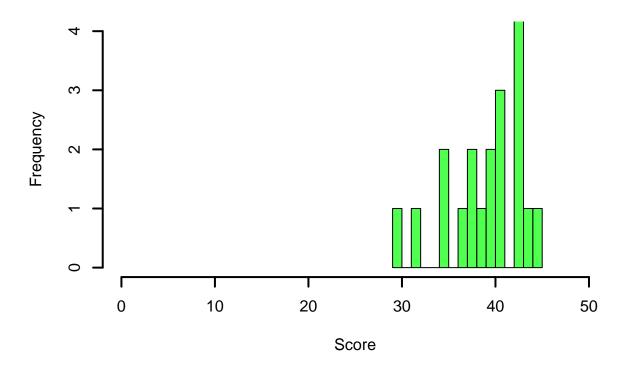
#### Jane Scores - Raw



```
set.seed(1)
dove1 = rsnorm(N, mean = 40, sd = 4, xi = 0.5)
dove = data.frame(Raw_Dove = as.vector(round(dove1)))
dove$Raw_Dove_Sorted = sort(dove$Raw_Dove)

dove_hist = hist(dove$Raw_Dove_Sorted, breaks = seq(min(dove$Raw_Dove)-1,
    max(dove$Raw_Dove), by=1), col=rgb(0,255,0,a, maxColorValue = 255), lwd=2,
    xlim=range(0,50), ylim=c(0,ymax), main="Dove Scores - Raw", xlab="Score",
    ylab="Frequency")
```

# **Dove Scores - Raw**

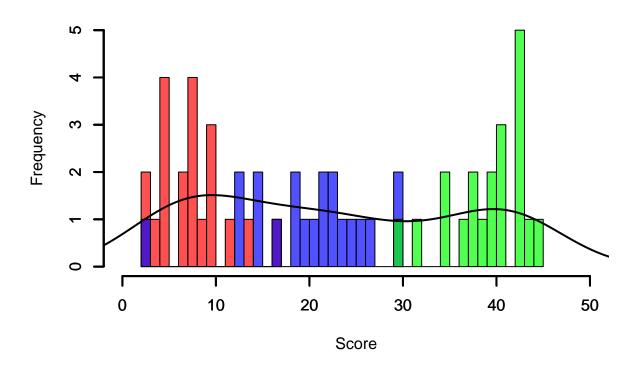


##		App_No	Hawk_raw	Jane_raw	Dove_raw
##	1	1	3	3	30
##	2	2	3	13	32
##	3	3	4	13	35
##	4	4	5	15	35
##	5	5	5	15	37
##	6	6	5	17	38
##	7	7	5	19	38
##	8	8	7	19	39
##	9	9	7	20	40
##	10	10	8	21	40
##	11	11	8	22	41
##	12	12	8	22	41
##	13	13	8	23	41
##	14	14	9	23	43
##	15	15	10	24	43
##	16	16	10	25	43
##	17	17	10	26	43

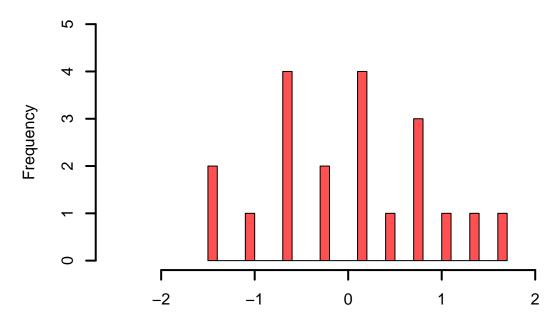
```
## 18 18 12 27 43
## 19 19 14 30 44
## 20 20 17 30 45
```

```
ymax = max(c(hawk_hist$counts, jane_hist$counts, dove_hist$counts))
hist(hawk$Raw_Hawk_Sorted, breaks = seq(min(hawk$Raw_Hawk)-1,
                                        max(hawk$Raw_Hawk), by=1),
  col=rgb(255,0,0,a, maxColorValue = 255), lwd=2, xlim=range(0,50),
  ylim=range(0,ymax), main=NULL, xlab=NULL, ylab=NULL)
par(new=TRUE)
hist(jane$Raw_Jane_Sorted, breaks = seq(min(jane$Raw_Jane)-1,
                                        max(jane$Raw_Jane), by=1),
  col=rgb(0,0,255,a, maxColorValue = 255), lwd=2, xlim=range(0,50),
  ylim=range(0,ymax), main=NULL, xlab=NULL, ylab=NULL)
par(new=TRUE)
hist(dove$Raw_Dove_Sorted, breaks = seq(min(dove$Raw_Dove)-1,
                                        max(dove$Raw_Dove), by=1),
  col=rgb(0,255,0,a, maxColorValue = 255), lwd=2, xlim=range(0,50),
  ylim=range(0,ymax), main="Raw Scores", xlab="Score", ylab="Frequency")
scale_factor = N*3
x = seq(0, 40, length.out = 3*N)
all3 = sort(c(hawk$Raw_Hawk, jane$Raw_Jane, dove$Raw_Dove))
y2 = density(all3)
y5 = scale_factor*y2$y
lines(y2\$x, y5, col = "black", lwd = 2)
```

#### **Raw Scores**

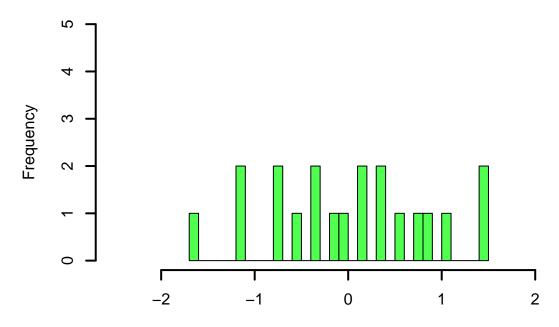


# **Standardized Hawk Scores**



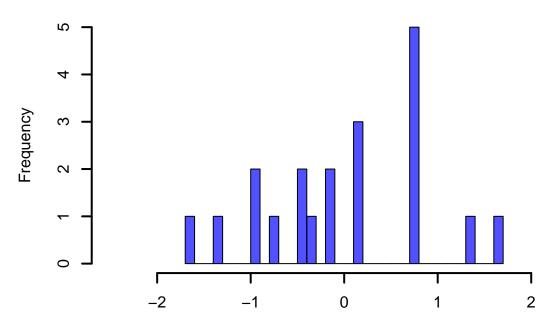
Standard Deviations from Mean

# **Standardized Jane Scores**



Standard Deviations from Mean

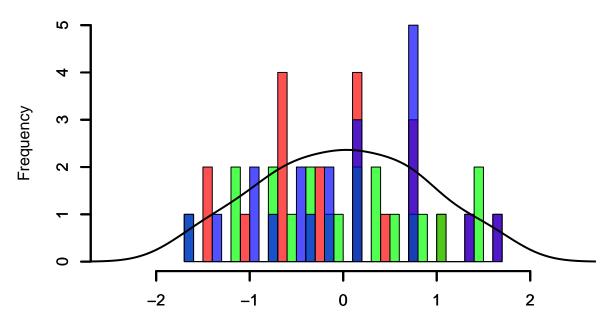
#### **Standardized Dove Scores**



Standard Deviations from Mean

```
hawk_hist2 = hist(hawk$normal, breaks = nbreak,
     col=rgb(255,0,0,a, maxColorValue = 255), lwd=2,
xlim=range(-2.5,2.5), ylim=c(0,ymax), main="All Standardized Scores",
xlab="Standard Deviations from Mean",
ylab="Frequency")
par(new=TRUE)
jane_hist2 = hist(jane$normal, breaks = nbreak,
     col=rgb(0,255,0,a, maxColorValue = 255), lwd=2,
xlim=range(-2.5,2.5), ylim=c(0,ymax), main=NULL, xlab=NULL, ylab=NULL)
par(new=TRUE)
dove_hist2 = hist(dove$normal, breaks = nbreak,
     col=rgb(0,0,255,a, maxColorValue = 255), lwd=2,
xlim=range(-2.5,2.5), ylim=c(0,ymax), main=NULL, xlab=NULL, ylab=NULL)
scale_factor2 = N*0.3
all3_2 = sort(c(hawk$normal, jane$normal, dove$normal))
y2 = density(all3_2)
y_scaled2 = scale_factor2*y2$y
lines(y2$x, y_scaled2, col = "black", lwd = 2)
```

# **All Standardized Scores**



Standard Deviations from Mean