CutScore Manual

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Thank you for your interest in using CutScore, an app that allows users to implement the cut-score operating functions discussed in Grabovsky and Wainer (2017a), Grabovsky and Wainer (2017b), and Grabovsky, Pace, and Runyon (forthcoming). The current version of the program (0.0) provides users with the optimal cut score with respect to total classification error, maximum classification error, conditional classification error, total penalized classification error, maximum penalized classification error, and weighted classification error function.



Figure 1: Introductory page.

Upon navigating to the app you will be greeted with an Introduction page that provides information about the app and the R packages that were used for its creation. At the bottom of that introductory page is a box labeled "I Agree". Clicking on that box indicates that you agree to use the program at your own risk. You must click on "I Agree" to use rest of the program. The other sections of the app (accessible by clicking on the tabs on the left panel) will be blank until this box is clicked.

The calculation of the optimal cut-score depends on knowing the distribution of examinee abilities, the item difficulties for the items to be used on the test, the estimated reliability

of the test, and a hypothesized best cut score (or range of cut scores). The tabs on the left panel of the app and the sections in this document correspond to these requisite sources of information.

Examinee Characteristics

The cut-score operating function (and thus the app) conceptualize examinee ability as a latent variable measured on the theta (θ) scale, as is common in item response theory. To calculate the optimal cut score the mean and standard deviation of the examinee abilities is required. As per the formulae in Grabovsky and Wainer (2017a), we assume that this ability distribution is approximately normal.

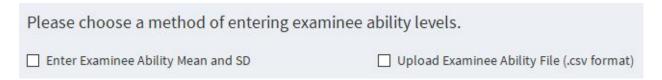


Figure 2: Examinee Characteristics.

There are two methods to enter the examinee ability mean and standard deviation. The first method is to simply enter this information manually by simply typing the mean and sd in the appropriate boxes. The limits of the mean ability range from -4 to 4, and the limits of the standard deviation are 0.1 to 2. This is not meant to imply that the cut score function will work with extreme values; we provide this information for documentation's sake.

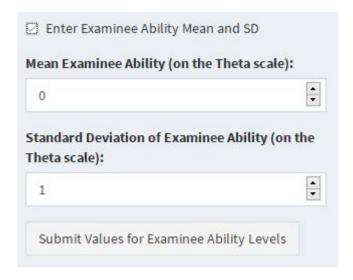


Figure 3: Manual entry of examinee ability estimates.

The second method for entering examinee abilities is to upload a .csv file where the first column is an unlabeled column (i.e., without a column header) of examinee abilities. That is, the .csv file should have only the examinee ability levels in the first

column of the file, with no additional information or column headers. A known glitch of the program is clicking the "Submit Values for Examinee Ability Levels" button without first uploading a .csv file. This causes the app to crash and it will need to be restarted in order to continue to use the app. If you have accidentally clicked the "Upload Examinee Ability File (.csv format)" button without uploading a .csv file, you only need to refresh the web page to back out to the previous step.

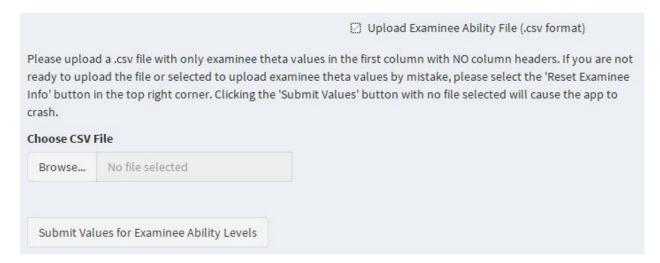


Figure 4: Examinee Characteristics.

Item Characteristics

Please choose a method of entering iter	m information.
✓ Simulate Items	
Number of items:	
280	
Mean Item Difficulty (on the Theta scale):	
0	
Standard Deviation of Item Difficulties (on the Theta scale): 0.2	
Theta scale): 0.2 Submit Values for Item Difficulties	
Theta scale): 0.2 Submit Values for Item Difficulties Estimated Reliability of the test:	
Theta scale): 0.2 Submit Values for Item Difficulties	

Figure 5: Manual entry of item parameters and reliability.

The information on this tab corresponds to the item difficulty and test reliability. After first entering information about the item difficulties, you will next be prompted to enter information about the reliability of the test. As with examinee characteristics, information about the item can be entered two different ways: they can be entered manually (e.g., item difficulties are simulated) or by uploading a .csv file.

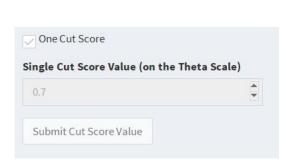
When simulating items, the program randomly draws the specified number of items from a normal distribution with the entered mean and standard deviation. Because the items are simulated, the optimal cut scores will likely change slightly if the calculations are redone with all of the same values. The limits on the

mean of the Mean Item Difficulty are -4 to 4, and the limits on the standard deviation of item difficulties is 0.01 to 2. Once you have clicked "Submit Values for Item Difficulties", you will be prompted to enter the estimated reliability of the test. The range of reliability is restricted to 0.5 to 1. The various functions do not work with low reliabilities.

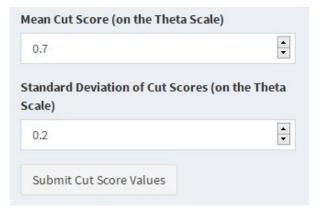
Entering item information by uploading a .csv file follows the same process as uploading a .csv file for examinee abilities. A .csv file with a single column should be uploaded, where the first column is an unlabeled column (i.e., without a column header) of item difficulties. A known glitch of the program is clicking the "Submit Values for Item Difficulties" button without first uploading a .csv file. This causes the app to crash and the webpage will need to be refreshed. If you have accidentally clicked the "Upload Item Difficulty File (.csv format)" button, you only need refresh the webpage and start over with entering item characteristics.

Cut Score Information

The cut score operating function requires that either an initial cut score or a range of cut scores be supplied to determine the optimal cut score. These cut score(s) are on also on the theta scale, so thus should be conceptualized as the minimum ability level for an examinee that has demonstrated the requisite competency. Examples for the selection of this initial cut score may be a previously-used cut score or the proposed cut score arising from a standard setting panel. In addition, the mean and standard deviation of cut scores may be submitted. This distribution of cut scores may reflect a standard-setting session where there is disagreement upon what single cut score is appropriate.



(a) One cut score.



(b) Range of cut scores.

Results

Once the information has been successfully entered on the Examinee Characteristics, Item Characteristics, and Cut Score Information tabs, you can navigate to the Results tab and calculate the optimal cut scores via the different functions. It is first necessary to click the "Check Inputs" button, which will ensure that all of the necessary information on the Examinee Characteristics, Item Characteristics, and Cut Score Information tabs have been successfully submitted. If the necessary information has been successfully submitted, the "Show Results" tab will appear.

Once the "Show Results" button has been clicked, the app will calculate the optimal cut score via the various functions. This may take a little time depending on the processing speed of your computer, although in our experience the results and figures are often generated in less than 5 seconds. The results for each of the cut score methods are displayed vertically, so users will need to use the scroll bar on the right side of the page to review the optimal cut score and graph for each method. An example is displayed on the next page.

After the optimal cut score values have been calculated, a "Print Results" button will appear. If you click on this button a pdf will be downloaded to your computer that is a record of your standard-setting session. This pdf includes all of inputs selected by the user, so you may double-check that all of the information was entered correctly. Each subsequent page of the pdf is optimal cut score as per one of the specified functions; this value is displayed along with a large figure of the corresponding function.

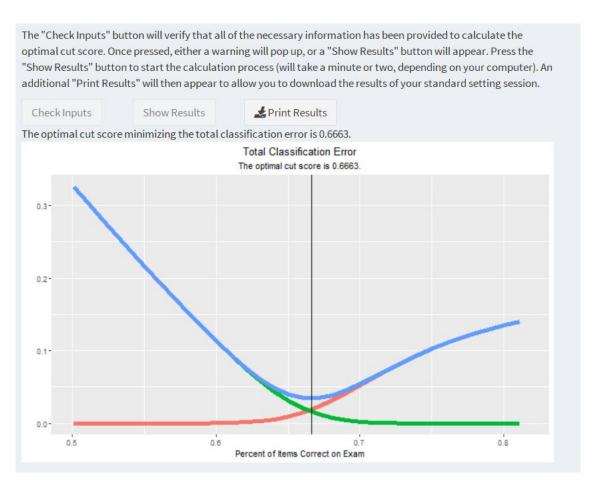


Figure 7: Example results of the cut score functions.

Acknowledgements

The creation of this app would not be possible without the R Project for Statistical Computing (R Core Team, 2020), as well as the shiny (Chang et al., 2020), shinydashboard (Chang and Borges Ribeiro, 2018), and shinyjs (Attali, 2020) packages. In addition, the ggplot2 (Wickham, 2016), plyr (Wickham, 2011), pracma (Borchers, 2019), reshape2 (Wickham, 2007), and stringr (Wickham, 2019) apps were also used in some way to either calculate the cut score or aid in displaying the results.

We also graciously thank Daniel Jurich for his extensive testing and feedback on the app.

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