Institute of Education Sciences National Center for Education Statistics

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICAL SCIENCES TECHNICAL REPORT

# CONSTRUCTING FULL SAMPLE AND REPLICATE WEIGHTS FOR NAEP TEACHER DATA

National Institute of Statistical Sciences

Technical Report August 2014

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# NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICAL SCIENCES

# NAEP FULL SAMPLE AND REPLICATE WEIGHTS FROM TEACHERS

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Data weights are constructed in order for statistical analyses of data to correctly represent results presented on a national scale, to accurately reflect the composition of the national population and to provide estimated standard errors for all reported statistics. The goal of this study was to explore the feasibility and utility of constructing full sample and replicate weights for the set of teachers whose data is collected by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP).

Two sources of data for fourth grade mathematics teachers were compared with respect to national averages for selected teacher characteristics: NAEP (using the reconstructed weights) and the 2010–11 Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS).<sup>1</sup> The selected characteristics were both compared marginally and jointly, using estimated standard errors calculated employing NAEP replicate weights and SASS replicate weights.

There are two principal findings:

- Using NAEP school weights as teacher weights, and with a straightforward, national calibration of the NAEP weights to the SASS weights, the two sets of national estimates for five teacher characteristics common to both the NAEP and SASS datasets are essentially indistinguishable. In other words, the procedure to create teacher weights from these two sources works.
- 2. In general, estimated NAEP standard errors are smaller than estimated SASS standard errors. We believe that this is largely the result of the larger sample size in NAEP.

The implications for the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) will require careful investigation. If, as these results suggest, NAEP has the potential to be superior to SASS as a mechanism for collecting data about teachers, then the NAEP teacher questionnaire will require re-design, because NAEP collects only limited information about the teachers themselves. Further discussion appears in the full text of this report.

The potential for using NAEP to explore relationships between teacher characteristics and student performance is addressed only tangentially in this study. How such exploration *might* be done is illustrated in the full text using the NAEP weights as constructed here. However, it must be stressed that the results presented only address the question of whether teachers with different characteristics teach student populations with different characteristics.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Such characteristics must, of course, be present in both data sets; see §2.3.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

The sample design for NAEP is built for sampling schools so that accurate inferences can be drawn about performance and attributes at the school level. NAEP does collect valuable teacher data as well. However, correct inferences about teacher characteristics require the use of different sampling weights, i.e., weights equivalent to those based on a design for drawing a sample of teachers, not schools. The objective of the research presented here is to find a way to construct full sample and replicate weights for use with NAEP teacher data, and then to evaluate the performance of these re-constructed weights. The approach taken is to start from the NAEP school weights and, using an auxiliary source for calibration, to revise the school weights to create teacher weights. Evaluation is based on the comparative performance of estimates (and standard errors) produced using the reconstructed NAEP weights and estimates (and standard errors) produced by the auxiliary source.

# II. DATA AND TEACHER CHARACTERISTICS

This study focused on fourth grade mathematics teachers in 2010–11 (for SASS) and 2011 (for NAEP). Because most fourth grade teachers teach both mathematics and reading, there is no reason to suspect that the results would be different for reading. Whether essentially the same sampled populations of teachers arise for both NAEP and SASS is not completely clear; see §4 for further discussion. As described in §1.2, a crucial assumption is that (in effect), if a school is sampled for fourth grade NAEP, then all fourth grade teachers in that school are sampled. This assumption may not be valid for the eighth and twelfth grades, and in any event would need to be examined more closely.

### 2.1 Datasets

The data employed in this study were provided to the National Institute of Statistical Sciences (NISS) by NCES under an amendment to NISS' existing data license. The data employed in this study were derived from two datasets:

NAEP: The dataset M42NT1AT contains the 2011 fourth grade mathematics student and teacher data. This file is student-indexed, and contains 214,205 records for students from 8,505 schools. There are entries for 30,117 teachers. However, 3,278 of these contain no data, leaving 26,389 teachers.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> If the absence of data reflects teacher nonresponse, then the nonresponse rate is 10.9%. According to NCES' Statistical Standards, a nonresponse bias analysis is not required. In any event, such an analysis is not possible, since NAEP does not collect frame information for teachers. Were NAEP to become a primary data collection vehicle for teachers, this point would merit more detailed consideration.

Because of special sampling procedures associated with them, teachers from Department of Defense and Bureau of Indian Affairs schools were dropped, leaving a final dataset size of 26,320.

The NAEP data files contain full sample and 62 sets of replicate weights for schools.

SASS: SASS files contain both full sample weights and 88 sets of replicate weights for teachers.

The SASS data contains, as separate files pubteal1 and priteal1, data for 37,497 public school teachers and 4,523 private school teachers. These files were concatenated, and then, using the variable **T0075**, reduced to a file containing only teachers who taught fourth grade students, of which there are 4,368.

Based on guidance from Kathryn Chandler of NCES, the SASS data were filtered further by requiring that EITHER

- **T0098** ≥ 1, corresponding to teachers in self-contained classroom OR
- Any of (**T0110** = 1 AND **T0120** = 04), . . ., (**T0119** = 1 AND **T0129** = 04), corresponding to departmentalized teachers and elementary specialists.

The resultant dataset contains 1,956 teachers.

Table 1 shows counts of teachers and sums of full sample weights for the two datasets, broken by school control (public or private). The NAEP weights have been adjusted for teacher nonresponse. In theory, the sums of weights, which are national estimates of numbers of fourth grade mathematics teachers, should agree, which clearly they do not. How we dealt with this issue is described in §1.2.

During the study, we considered other filters for the SASS data:

- 1. The dataset of size 4,368 was selected on the basis of only **T0075** = 1. The sums of weights are 584,808.7699 for public schools and 103,343.0468 for private schools.<sup>2</sup>
- 2. Keith Rust of Westat proposed the filter **T0075** = 1 AND **T0090** = 102, which produces weights sums of 191,846.5268 for public schools and 34,273.8863 for private schools.

The latter matches NAEP weights better than the NCES-provided filter, but we employed the latter because of the expert knowledge on which it is based. See further discussion in §4.

## 2.2 Construction of the NAEP Teacher Weights

Reflecting previous AIR/NISS formulations of the problem, discussions with NCES personnel, and the "Westat Memo,"<sup>3</sup> we adopted the "School Weight Approach." That is, we assume that all teachers in each relevant grade in each NAEP-sampled school are in the teacher sample, and initially, assign each teacher a weight equal to the school full sample weight. The alternative, "Student Weight Approach" discussed in §4 may be necessary for the eighth and twelfth grades.

Because of the mismatch between totals of NAEP weights and SASS weights shown in Table 1, we calibrated the NAEP full sample and replicate weights to have the same totals for public and private schools as the SASS weights. The rationale for treating SASS rather than NAEP as "correct" is that SASS is designed to be

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> An earlier version of this report, dated June 17, 2014, employed this filter.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> By this we mean the memo dated July 8, 2013 from Keith Rust of Westat to William Ward of NCES, with the subject "Analysis of Teacher Data in NAEP."

nationally representative. We emphasize, however, that SASS is not—we believe—designed to be nationally representative of fourth grade mathematics teachers. The calibration factors are:

For private schools: 39,821.5980 / 22,924.8401 = 1.7371;

For public schools: 293,825.9769 / 179,654.9696 = 1.6355.

These factors were applied to NAEP full sample and replicate weights.

There is sufficient information in the datasets to have done the calibration at the state level. Indeed, in an earlier version of the study, that is what we did. Because in that case there was no material difference between the two cases, we employed the simpler approach here.

### 2.3 Teacher Variables

There is limited overlap between the sets of teacher variables in NAEP and SASS. We employed five variables, which effectively are the entire overlap. These are:

- **Race**, recoded to have values Black, White and Other. (Original values were American Indian/Alaskan native, Asian, black, Hawaiian native/Pacific Islander, white and multiple races.)
- Hispanic ethnicity, with values Yes and No.
- Highest degree, with original values 1 (associate degree or less), 2 (Bachelors degree), 3 (Masters degree), 4 (advanced graduate study) and 5 (doctorate or professional degree), and recoded to have the values ≤ Bach[elors degree] and > Bach[elors degree].
- **Certification**, a categorical variable originally with the values 1 (regular), 2 (except for probationary period), 3 (additional coursework needed), 4 (certification program in order to continue teaching) and 5 (none), and recoded to have the values Regular and Other.
- **Years of teaching experience**, an integer-valued variable, recoded to ranges of 1–5, 6–10, 11–20, 21–30 and 31+.<sup>4</sup>

There are fourteen categories when each variable is considered separately, and 120 for the variable that results from crossing them. i.e., the full contingency table.

Table 2 shows the exact variables NAEP and SASS variables we have employed. Even though questionnaire wording is not identical between NAEP and SASS, mapping of concordant responses is completely straightforward.

# III. RESULTS

Figure 1 shows the distributions of the calibrated NAEP weights (n = 26,320) and SASS weights (n = 1,986).

Statistical comparisons between national count estimates derived from NAEP and national count estimates derived from SASS are made of the basis of *Z*-statistics of the form

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> In particular, the recoding removes a possible inconsistency between how NAEP and SASS treat teachers who are in their first year.

^

$$Z = \frac{|\text{EST}_{\text{NAEP}} - \text{EST}_{\text{SASS}}|}{\sqrt{\widehat{\text{SE}}_{\text{NAEP}}^2 + \widehat{\text{SE}}_{\text{SASS}}^2}},$$
(1)

where

- EST<sub>NAEP</sub> is the NAEP estimate, for example, of the number of white teachers in the U.S., calculated using the NAEP data and the calibrated NAEP full sample weights.
- SE<sub>NAEP</sub> is the estimated standard error of EST<sub>NAEP</sub>, calculated using the 62 sets of NAEP replicate weights.
- EST<sub>SASS</sub> is the SASS estimate, calculated using the SASS data and the SASS full sample weights.
- SE<sub>SASS</sub> is the estimated standard error of EST<sub>SASS</sub>, calculated using the 88 sets of SASS replicate weights.

Under the assumption that NAEP and SASS are independent, which we believe is plausible, and the null hypothesis that there is no difference between distributions of the NAEP data and the SASS data, Z as defined in (1) has approximately the distribution of  $|Z^*|$ , where  $Z^*$  is normally distributed with mean 0 and variance 1. In Appendix A, we discuss an alternative approach using T-statistics. As elucidated there, we believe that this approach is not appropriate.

### 3.1 Five Variables Individually

Table 3 contains the results of testing whether the Z-statistic defined by (1) is non-zero for each category of each of the five variables defined in S2.3. The total number of tests is 14.

The column headings in Table 3 are nearly self-explanatory. From left to right, they are: the variable; the category; the NAEP-estimated count and NAEP-estimated standard error; the SASS-estimated count and SASS-estimated standard error; the *Z*-statistic and the associated *p*-value; and whether the *p*-value is significant at the level .05, using the false discovery rate (FDR) method (Benjamini and Hochberg, 1995).

Even without multiplicity adjustment<sup>5</sup>, at the .05 level, none of the 14 tests is significant. The same is true with the FDR adjustment.

For additional insight, Table 5 contains the same estimates as in Table 3, but of proportions rather than counts. Tests of significance have been omitted because they are the same as for counts. The final column in Table 5 is the relative error

$$\frac{|\text{EST}_{NAEP} - \text{EST}_{SASS}|}{\frac{1}{2}[\text{EST}_{NAEP} + \text{EST}_{SASS}]}.$$
(2)

We conclude that the NAEP estimates and SASS estimates are, for practical purposes, statistically indistinguishable.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> As recommended by the NCES statistical standards.

# 3.2 Five Variables Jointly

Table 4 contains the same information as Table 3, but for the 120-category variable created by fully crossing the reduced versions of the five variables, constructed as described in §1.3. Only 71 of the 120 categories appear in this table; for the others only one of NAEP and SASS contained data, or else NAEP estimated standard errors were unstable because of zero counts in complementary VPSUs. Even without adjustment for multiplicity, no differences are significant!

Figure 2 shows the results of regressing the full set of 85 NAEP-estimated counts on the same SASSestimated counts. The fit is nearly perfect:  $r^2 = .9974$ , the root mean square error (RMSE) is 3140, there is no visible structure to the residuals, and the slope estimate of .9909 is nearly equal to one. However, there is no clear explanation for the estimated intercept of 140.8, although for categories with large counts, this is ignorable. Forcing the intercept to be zero produces a slope estimate of 1.006 with a standard error of 0.005, and an immaterially increased root mean square error of 3147.

The message remains clear: the NAEP-generated estimates and SASS-generated estimates do not differ statistically.

# 3.3 Comparison of Standard Errors

Table 6 contains the ratios of the NAEP-estimated standard errors to the SASS-estimated standard errors, for all 85 cases appearing in Tables 3 and 4. These ratios range from 0.109 to 44, with a median value of 3.766. This latter value is approximately equal to the reduction in standard errors that would be expected on the basis of sample size alone, which is  $3.640 = \sqrt{26320/1986}$ . More complete distributional information is contained in Figure 3.

# IV. ANALYSES USING THE NAEP DATA

In this section, we illustrate that the NAEP teacher weights we have constructed can be used to perform analyses involving items collected by NAEP but not by SASS.

# 4.1 NAEP-Specific Variables

Table 7 is a straightforward application of the NAEP weights to estimation of counts and standard errors for four variables present only in NAEP:

- Class size;
- Hours per week of mathematics instruction;
- Access to computers;
- Availability of resources.

In the mathematics section of the 2011 NAEP Teacher Questionnaire National Center for Education Statistics (2011), these correspond to questions 1, 3, 13 and 15, respectively. There is nothing especially notable about the results.

### 4.2 Relating Teacher and Student Characteristics

We begin with the same disclaimer that appears in Executive Summary. The material here is descriptive, and meant only to exemplify how availability of teacher weights for NAEP might enable exploration of relationships between teacher characteristics—the five variables from §1.3—and student performance. The comparisons that appear below address the question of *whether teachers with differing characteristics teach student populations with differing characteristics*. They are not analyses of the performance of individual students. Consequently, it is appropriate to weight them using the NAEP full sample teacher weights, because the unit of analysis is teachers. No causality should be inferred from these analyses. Indeed, in several cases, two oppositely directed causal relationships are equally plausible *a priori*.

The student performance variable, at the teacher level, is mean, over all pupils associated with each teacher, of the NAEP variable MPSTM1. The latter, student-level, variable is the mean of the posterior distribution from which the plausible values associated with the sub-score "numbers and operations" are drawn. For more refined analyses, it would make sense to use plausible values themselves, which also account for measurement error.

We interpret the mean, over all students taught by a teacher, of these posterior means, as a descriptor of the population of students taught by that teachers.

The analyses were performed using the "Fit Y by X" functionality of SAS® JMP®. The same analyses can be carried out for the four other posterior means—MPSTM2 (measurement), MPSTM3 (geometry), MPSTM4 (data analysis and probability) and MPSTM5 (algebra).

Figures 4–8 contain the results. In each, there are:

- Box plots and quantiles of the student performance measure for each category of the variable;
- Plots of the associated cumulative distribution functions (CDFs);
- A nonparametric assessment of the statistical significance of the differences between or among the distributions. For binary variables (Hispanic ethnicity, highest degree and certification), a Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is employed. For variables with more than two categories, all pairwise comparisons were made using a Wilcoxon test.

There is no need to discuss each set of results. Illustratively, for race (Figure 4) and as measured by MPSTM1, white teachers have, on the average, higher-performing students than teachers "of all other races," who in turn have higher-performing students than students taught by black teachers. All differences are highly significant. The other analyses, which correspond to Figures 5–8, can be interpreted similarly.

# V. **DISCUSSION**

The preceding sections show that, as long as the calibration step in §1.2 is performed, construction of full sample and replicate weights for teachers sampled by NAEP is both simple and effective, at least for the fourth grade. For variables common to NAEP and SASS, standard errors calculated using NAEP are smaller—principally, we believe, because of the larger sample size.

These findings suggest that for the purpose of collecting information about teachers, NCES may wish to consider use of NAEP as a supplement to, or even replacement for, SASS. To be sure, such a decision cannot

be taken lightly. Some factors and issues that NCES may wish and/or need to consider if such a path were pursued are discussed next.

 Without question, the most important issue is the inability to "match" the NAEP and SASS weights, which necessitates calibration of the former. It is not completely clear how close the match "should" be, but it seems—at least without better understanding of the reasons, that it should be better than in Table 1. Were NAEP considered as a replacement for SASS for collection of data about teachers and if calibration were still necessary, it would have to be based on an alternative data source.

Whether the assumption that if a school is selected for fourth grade NAEP mathematics, then all fourth grade teachers in that school are selected, may also affect this issue. (In our analyses, this assumption was operationalized by assigning full sample and replicate *school* weights to teachers.) However, as Table 1 indicates, weighted NAEP counts are lower than SASS counts, which would not arise from including too many NAEP teachers. Table 1 also indicates that issue is more severe in private schools than in public schools, which those with specialized knowledge may be able to explicate.

2. It is not clear that the "School Weight Approach" is applicable for eighth and twelfth graders, where teachers are subject-specific. Nor, however, is it obvious that it is necessary to use the "Student Weight Approach" of calculating explicitly the probability that a teacher is sampled as the probability that one or more of the students he or she teachers is sampled, using the student weights as inverse probabilities of selection.<sup>6</sup> The reason "it is not clear" is the weight calibration step requires only that using school weights as initial teacher weights be relatively—not absolutely—correct. What is clear is that for other grades the target populations of teachers will need to be defined very carefully.

We stress that this issue may also present even for fourth graders. While coverage for mathematics and reading teachers may be acceptable, NAEP does not sample art or music teachers who do not teach reading and mathematics.

- 3. Collection of many SASS data elements by means of NAEP may be inefficient or lead to problems with nonresponse. Other than the five variables used throughout this study, current NAEP teacher data pertain mainly to classroom practices, teacher roles and professional development. Collecting data such as salaries via NAEP, at least using teacher-completed questionnaires, may result in substantial measurement error and item nonresponse. The 2011 grade 4 nonresponse rate of 10.9% may not be a problem, but there may be problems with more, and more sensitive, items. Collecting some teacher data directly from schools may be an effective or efficient alternative.
- 4. The material in §3.2 notwithstanding, the ability of NAEP to support principled analyses of relationships between teacher characteristics and student performance is untested. NCES may wish to convene a Technical Expert Panel (TEP) to address this question.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> This process, which the Westat memo terms an "elaborate calculation," is in fact completely straightforward, However, it does entail assumptions regarding how students are assigned to teachers, and also requires knowledge of how many teachers, by grade and subject, there are in each NAEP-sampled school. This latter information does not seem to be routinely collected by NAEP, and so an alternative source, such as the CCD or PSS, would be necessary.

# APPENDICES

Appendix A: References

- Appendix B: T-Statistic Analysis
- Appendix C: Figures and Tables
- Appendix D: Special Recognitions

### **Appendix A: References**

- Benjamini, Y. and Hochberg, Y. (1995). Controlling the False Discovery Rate: A New and Powerful Approach to Multiple Testing. *J. Royal Statist. Soc. Series B*, 57:1289–1300.
- National Center for Education Statistics (2011). NAEP Reading and Mathematics Teacher Questionnaire: 2011–Grade 4. Available on-line at <u>https://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/pdf/bgq/teacher/BQ11\_Teacher\_RM\_G04.pdf</u>.

## Appendix B: T-Statistic Analysis

It is natural to ask whether the Z-statistic-based approach employed in §2 is the proper one, given the point of using replicate weights is to estimate standard errors for means. We believe that the Z-statistic approach is in fact the more appropriate, for reasons discussed momentarily.

For completeness, Tables 9 and 10 contains the same information presented in Tables 3 and 4, respectively, but with significance tested using a standard independent-two-sample *T* statistic, with replicate weight-based estimated standard errors substituted for sample variances. The calculated degrees of freedom assume a "sample size" of 62 for NAEP and 88 for SASS. As is clear from these two tables, there is only the single randomization associated with the replicate weights, leading to the same value of the *T*-statistic for all tests, and therefore to the same—and not significant—value of the *T*-statistic.

The salient point, we believe, is that *T*-statistics are suited for comparing population means when population variances are available. Standard errors estimated using replicate weights are not estimates of population standard deviations; rather they are estimates of the standard deviations of population means. Therefore, we feel that the *Z*-statistic-based analysis in §2 is not only more appropriate, but also more informative.

In any event, however, the message is exactly as in §2: NAEP-based and SASS-based do not differ significantly.

# Appendix C: Figures and Tables

### B.1 Tables for §2

	NA	EP	SASS		
Control	N(Teachers)	$\Sigma$ (Weights)	N(Teachers)	$\Sigma$ (Weights)	
Public	25,586	179,654.9696	1,533	293,825.9769	
Private	734	22,924.8401	423	39,821.5980	
TOTAL	1,956	202,579.8097	26,320	333,647.5749	

Table 1: Teacher counts and sums of full sample weights for the NAEP and SASS datasets used in this study.

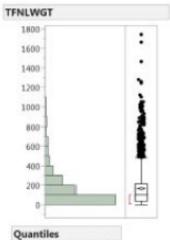
#### Table 2: NAEP and SASS variables used in the study.

Variable	NAEP Data Variable	SASS Variable
Race	TE21201-TE21205	T0528-T0532
Hispanic ethnicity	TA21101-TE21101	T0527
Certification	T096501	T0250
Highest degree	T056301	T0160
Years of teaching experience	T077101	TOTYREXP

### B.2 Figures and Tables for §3

Adjusted SMSR	response SWT
420 400 380 360 340	-
320- 300-	1
280	1
240 -	1
200	E.
160	4
120	8
100 -	
60 1	
20	
0.	
Concentration .	
Quantiles	
Quantiles 100.0% maximum	419.859
100.0% maximum 99.5%	419.859
100.0% maximum 99.5% 97.5%	1.0.0000
100.0% maximum 99.5%	108.28
100.0% maximum 99.5% 97.5%	108.28 57.1066 27.4188
100.0% maximum 99.5% 97.5% 90.0% 75.0% quartik 50.0% mediar	108.28 57.1066 27.4188 14.9585
100.0% maximum 99.5% 97.5% 90.0% 75.0% quartile	108.28 57.1066 27.4188 14.9585 1.7.40973
100.0% maximum 99.5% 97.5% 90.0% 75.0% quartik 50.0% mediar	108.28 57.1066 27.4188 14.9585 1.7.40973
100.0% maximum 99.5% 97.5% 90.0% 75.0% quartik 50.0% mediar 25.0% quartik 10.0% 2.5%	108.28 57.1066 27.4188 14.9585 7.40973 3.1254
100.0% maximum 99.5% 97.5% 90.0% 75.0% quartik 50.0% mediar 25.0% quartik 10.0% 2.5%	108.28 57.1066 27.4188 14.9585 7.40973 3.1254 1.94036
100.0% maximum 99.5% 97.5% 90.0% 75.0% quartik 50.0% mediar 25.0% quartik 10.0% 2.5%	108.28 57.1066 27.4188 14.9585 7.40973 3.1254 1.94036 1.80462 1.78689
100.0% maximum 99.5% 97.5% 90.0% 75.0% quartik 50.0% mediar 25.0% quartik 10.0% 2.5%	108.28 57.1066 27.4188 14.9585 7.40973 3.1254 1.94036 1.90462 1.78689 1.75154
100.0% maximum 99.5% 97.5% 90.0% 75.0% quartik 50.0% mediar 25.0% quartik 10.0% 2.5% 0.5% minimum	108.28 57.1066 27.4188 14.9585 7.40973 3.1254 1.94036 1.90462 1.78689 1.75154
100.0% maximum 99.5% 97.5% 90.0% 75.0% quartile 50.0% mediar 25.0% quartile 10.0% 2.5% 0.5% 0.0% minimum Summary Stat	108.28 57.1066 27.4188 14.9585 7.40973 3.1254 1.94036 1.90462 1.78689 1.75154 tistics
100.0% maximum 99.5% 97.5% 90.0% 75.0% quartik 50.0% mediar 25.0% quartik 10.0% 2.5% 0.5% 0.0% minimum Summary Stat Mean	108.28 57.1066 27.4188 9 14.9585 9 7.40973 9 3.1254 1.94036 1.90462 1.78689 9 1.75154 tistics 12.676579
100.0% maximum 99.5% 97.5% 90.0% 75.0% quartik 50.0% mediar 25.0% quartik 10.0% 2.5% 0.5% 0.0% minimum Summary Stat Mean Std Dev	108.28 57.1066 27.4188 14.9585 7.40973 3.1254 1.94036 1.80462 1.78689 1.75154 tistics 12.676579 17.54179
100.0% maximum 99.5% 97.5% 90.0% 75.0% quartik 50.0% mediar 25.0% quartik 10.0% 2.5% 0.5% 0.0% minimum Summary Stat Mean Std Dev Std Err Mean	108.28 57.1066 27.4188 14.9585 7.40973 2.31254 1.9036 1.80462 1.78689 1.75154 tistics 12.676579 17.54179 0.1081262

Figure 1: Distributions of NAEP (left) and SASS (right) full sample weights.



100.0%	maximum	1745.42
99.5%		1053.06
97.5%		740.208
90.0%		400.745
75.0%	quartille	216.157
\$0.0%	median	98,5998
25.0%	quartille	37.9208
10.0%		18.5852
2.5%		8.76072
0.5%		4,4523
0.0%	minimum	2.7774

 Summary Statistics

 Mean
 167.99979

 Std Dev
 197.8791

 Std Err Mean
 4.4402795

 Upper 95% Mea
 176.70788

 Lower 95% Mean
 159.29169

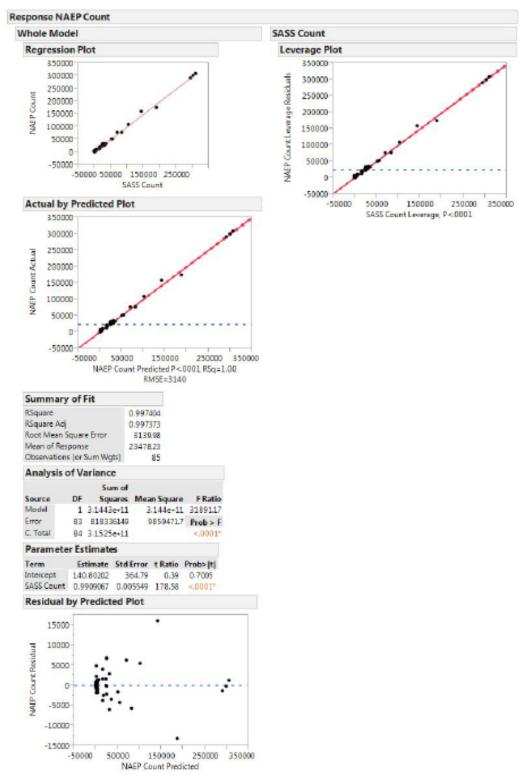
 N
 1986

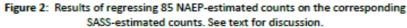
	Variable	Category	NAEP Count	NAEP Standard Error	SASS Count	SASS Standard Error	Z Statistic	p-Value	FDR Significant? (.05)
1	Race Recoded	White	290320.859	5180.0379538	294187.775	22570.0309	0.1669880933	0.8673794129	No
2	Race Recoded	Black	23053.6438	1536.4734478	23118.9751	11776.7676	0.005500854	0.9956109756	No
3	Race Recoded	Other	20273.0659	2101.4366387	16340.8244	7640.72714	0.4962169594	0.6197413468	No
4	Hispanic Recoded	No	308195.169	5704.0669101	309622.181	21670.47	0.0636814182	0.9492239009	No
5	Hispanic Recoded	Yes	25452.4003	2610.6319405	24025.3944	8560.67882	0.1594438649	0.8733191817	No
6	Highest Degree Recorded	> Bach	174914.859	4232.9351923	189792.039	19057.2283	0.7620853163	0.446009086	No
7	Highest Degree Recorded	< = Bach	158732.71	4464.7610943	143855.536	18639.1444	0.7762102164	0.4376248748	No
8	Certification Recoded	Regular	300009.321	4869.6208863	302755.519	23739.0243	0.1133231289	0.9097743812	No
9	Certification Recoded	Other	33638.2475	3126.2380785	30892.0563	10919.1494	0.2417875441	0.808944791	No
10	Years Teaching Certification Recoded	1-5	76640.3508	3929.9244087	70880.8918	14034.1303	0.3951875813	0.692704457	No
11	Years Teaching Certification Recoded	6 - 10	76795.5978	2869.9899725	83098.1219	15544.2863	0.3987169402	0.6901017843	No
12	Years Teaching Certification Recoded	11-20	107775.084	4513.2051088	103018.275	16985.1533	0.2706647446	0.7866488947	No
13	Years Teaching Certification Recoded	21 - 30	49731.61	3019.2409886	51720.5774	10099.4749	0.1886865309	0.8503385087	No
14	Years Teaching Certification Recoded	31+	22704.9266	1671.3183287	24929.7085	7565.42035	0.2871489794	0.7739982504	No
_									

# Table 3: Results of statistical comparisons of NAEP and SASS estimates for the five variables of §1.3 marginally. See text for discussion.

	Category	NAEP Count	NAEP StandardError	SASS Count	SASS StandardError	Z Statistic	p-Value	FDR Significant? (.05)
	Black_No_Regular_>Bach_31+	837.981957	236.12604734	2569.48403	4573.6406		0.7113746177	No
	Black_No_Other_<+Each_1-5	999.561393	430.54844347	95.970296		0.0586581365		
÷	White_No_Other_<=Bach_11-20	3164.73809	923.44579309	856.474108	15538.4267		0.8819633584	No
	Black_No_Regular_<=Bach_1-5 White_No_Other_>Bach_1-5	2275.10727 3026.338	540.47806582 863.20475684	2727.59531 2817.29292	18611.9379	0.0729597757 0.0112197131		No
	White No Recular >Bach 1-5	15744.2755	1505.0837235	18295.8792		0.3385725999		
	White, No, Regular, >Bach, 6-10	31619.0684	2262,0557222	35316.3379		0.3855093936		No
	White No Regular > Bach 11-20	51594.4395	2672.6133274	56221 1016		0.3741373956		118
9		24833.5152	2417.0487719	25142 5009		0.0402224847		
10	Black_No_Regular_<-Bach_11-20	1793.20034	1351.0883261	1281.16791	3108.01443	0.1512921034	0.8797452982	No
11	White_No_Regular_<= Bach_1-5	32066.8474	1947.0755096	25621.464	7496.5593	0.8321682039	0.4053140085	No
12	White_No_Other_<=Bach_1-5	9103.33663	1809.303545	7573.17477	14861.3916	0.1022075504	0.9185919348	No
13	White_Yes_Other_<=Bach_1-5	957.994988	501.43373459	829.34098	20489.3846	0.0062771758	0.9949915713	No
14	Black_No_Regular_<-Bach_6-10	1418.24285	1682.6093331	2418.42671		0.2678357974		No
15	White_No_Regular_<=Bach_31+	6124.27378	994.11205291	4682 01804		0.5275988434		No
16	White_No_Regular_>Bach_21-30	25348.0862	2516.6030424	31503.0774		0.7313717893		10 C C
17	White_No_Regular_>Bach_31+	12297.5496	1439.0650685	16079.9926	6228.80642		0.5540750819	No
18	White_No_Regular_4 = Bach_11-20	31799.7377	3057.0406122	25190.6663		0.7654885657		
19	Other_No_Regular_>Bach_11-20	1888.98967	943.28045042	1078.68632	and the second sec	0.2590419038		
20	Black_No_Regular_>Bach_11-20	5263.9794	1887.6732304	358,219329		1.4648232108		No
21	White Yes Regular <= Bach 1-3	4394.65161	1638 9496209	3505.227		0.1684467273		
22	White_No_Regular_<=Bach_21-30 Other No Other >Bach 1-5	17296.2428	2294.4951228 744.71206631	15734.5343		0.2312064381		
23	Other_No_Other_>Bach_1-5 Black No Regular >Bach_1-5	168.787915	1353,7317171	889.631216 584.200025		0.1219434375 0.2224551659		No
25	Black_No_Regular_>Bach_21-30	1459.05848	838.90320047	1797.42672		0.0673217713		107.8
26	Other_No_Regular_>Bach_21-30	664.078416	1205.9187862	853.583259		0.0260486637		No
27	Black_No_Regular_<=Bach_31+	409.170853	1011.7547599	1987.47823		0.4003371873		
28	Black No. Regular, >Bach, 6-10	3388,2306	1129 3012565	4901.19629		0.1771770142		No
29	Black_No_Regular_<=Bach_21-30	780,205988	407.78809615	653.104476	2829.92397		0.9645423271	No
90	Other, No. Regular, >Bach_6-10	1923.94038	1693.3421098	1100 53264		0.3696583153		
11	White No Other +-Bach 6-3D	2941.90721	1403.0175891	3721.0565		0.0640044008		No
12	Other No Regular <= Bach 31+	123 460632	728.3778543	21.467043				No
83	White Yes Regular >Bach 1-5	1268,7484	1470.3522698	433.643484	2004.60019	0.3359187405	0.7369321446	No
14	Other_No_Regular_>Bach_1-5	917.448567	1320.4768213	1964 43409	3343,28911	0.2912651746	0.77064852	No
35	White_No_Other_<-Bach_21-30	641.588841	453.86023905	612.625743	20171.1714	0.0014355026	0.998854635	No
36	Other_Yes_Regular_>Each_11-20	786.928152	100.564658	531.596994	4085.56778	0.0613125083	0.9511100295	No
97	White_No_Other_>Bach_6-10	1364.22197	592.0077702	750.622384	12799.2372	0.0478891255	0.961804606	No
18	Black_No_Other_>Bach_6-10	302.936469	1171.4651179	480.474925	34500.0272	0.0072381639	0.9942248328	No
39	Black_No_Other_<=Bach_11-20	219.72408	1515.8259802	646.13348	20171.5166	0.0210797486	0.9831820396	No
40	Black_No_Other_>Bach_11-20	227.441.522	2956 7401141	1974 90169	18615.4198	0.0927095124	0.9261343398	No
41	Black_No_Other_>Bach_1-5	384.629521	1831.7606139	206.530035		0.0091954634		No
62	White_Yes_Other_>Bach_6-1D	130.997409	3952.8065212	312.364597		0.0091933564		No
63	Other_No_Regular_<=8ach_11-20	1586.64473	2302.3969689	2444.48636		0.1945960678		No
44	White Yes Regular > Bach 6-10	2102.85857	1990.877332	3040.18566		0.1880377034		
45 47	Other No Regular <= Bach 1-5	1338.14158	2437.7214205	304.307282		0.3816753953		No
畅 (7	White_Yes_Regular_>Bach_11-20	2647.93157	2645.4207247	4329.68244		0.2961520953 0.0103122439		No
97 48	Other_No_Other_<=Bach_1-5 White_No_Other_>Bach_11-20	1140.33261 2244.69034	2201.195287 1711.6647529	941.430432 4032.03459		0.1953285755	and the second sec	No
+0 (9	Other_Yes_Regular_>Bach_6-10	509.467605	3856.1575612	405.486687		0.0234088483	0.981324147	No
50	White No Other >Bach 21-30	916.543662	1897.9358422	357.119954		0.0320038847		110
51	White Yes Regular <= Bach 6-10	2860.44027	2913.3672916	2286.96073		0.1421449838		
52	White Yes Regular Bach 11-20	2300.23151	3737.5260692	2407.21763	3534,14795			No
53	Other No Regular <= Bach 5-10	1006.50982	5093.6349064	651.17445	2382.01981		0.9496417813	No
54	White, Yes, Regular, > Bach, 21-30	611,17987	6503.1047961	943,1661		0.0438440231		No
15	White Yes Regular <= Bach_31+	348.785428	3772.7626682	126.825254	19630.0311	0.0061072755	0.9951271295	No
	White Yes Other, >Bach 21-30	75.964465	1819.6767394	34,118864	13974.6653	0.0029693233	0.9976308264	No
	White Yes_Other_>Bach_11-20	161.177979	6703.2701471	122.358257		0.0022141525		
58	Black_No_Other_<=Bach_21-30	58.525267	3597.3026706	122.235169	27279.6676	0.0023153932	0.9981525852	No
22	Other_Yes_Regular_<=Bech_1-5	727.120555	5431,9941743	1509.3183	8740.51873	0.0760084643	0.9394123641	No
90	Other_Yes_Other_>Bach_1-5	137,284674	4299.5825823	175.207782	19599.8795	0.0018899249	0.998492059	No
11	Other_Yes_Regular_<=Bach_6-10	645.666276	4615.9356911	100.463826	502.433637	0.1174195609	0.9065275839	No
	Black_Yes_Regular_<=Bach_11-20	40.842655	3417,224441	479.239931		0.0472809052		
	Other_No_Regular_<=Bach_21-30	227.197632	10784.840554	66,704647		0.01477749		
	Black_Yes_Regular_<=Bach_1-5	22.820859	9754,350663	38.855203		0.0009573386		
	Other_No_Other_>Bach_6-10	21.00747	16299.185488			0.0752992927		
	Other_Yes_Regular_>Bath_1-5	600.864725	10746 551151	712.710405		0.0056364036		
	Other_Yes_Regular_<=Bach_11-20	788.465177	13112 959462	673.527317		0.0083796006		
	Other_Ves_Other_<=Bach_11-20	131 977219	17470 254797	380.628754		0.0081685707		
	White_Yes_Other_==Bach_6-10	593,320921	13841.556938			0.0149917272		17.2
	Black_No_Other_<=Bach_31+	42.9665.19	15021.819073	253.922377		0.009197033		
	Black_Yes_Regular_>Bach_21-30	21,796465	40697.338476	76.944391	4434,39051	0.0013471015	0.9989251688	No

#### Table 4: NAEP- and SASS-estimated counts and errors for (71 categories) of the 120-category variable obtained by crossing the five variables defined in §2.3.



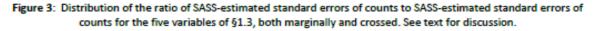


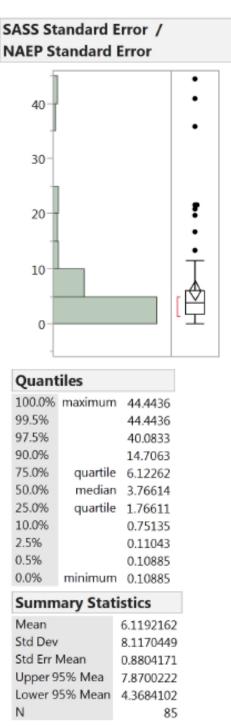
	Variable	Category	NAEP Proportion	SASS Proportion	Relative Error
1	Race Recoded	White	0.8701422888	0.8817320956	0.0132313217
2	Race Recoded	Black	0.0690957943	0.0692916024	0.002829854
3	Race Recoded	Other	0.0607619169	0.048976302	0.2147950819
4	Hispanic Recoded	No	0.9237147139	0.9279917008	0.0046195087
5	Hispanic Recoded	Yes	0.0762852861	0.0720082992	0.0576826962
6	Highest Degree Recorded	> Bach	0.5242503629	0.5688398573	0.0815842894
7	Highest Degree Recorded	< = Bach	0.4757496371	0.4311601427	0.098332812
8	Certification Recoded	Regular	0.8991803008	0.907411117	0.0091119842
9	Certification Recoded	Other	0.1008196992	0.092588883	0.0851132467
10	Years Teaching Certification Recoded	1-5	0.2297045083	0.2124424007	0.0780831314
11	Years Teaching Certification Recoded	6 - 10	0.2301698108	0.2490595711	0.078833899
12	Years Teaching Certification Recoded	11 - 20	0.3230207372	0.3087637467	0.0451324489
13	Years Teaching Certification Recoded	21 - 30	0.1490543156	0.1550155952	0.0392099273
14	Years Teaching Certification Recoded	31+	0.0680506281	0.0747186863	0.0934102433

# Table 5: NAEP- and SASS-estimated marginal proportions for the five variables of §2.3. See text for discussion.

	Wariable	Category	SASS Standard Broor / NAEP Standard Broor
1 1	laca Necoderi	Witz	4,3571368895
	lace Recoded	Black	T 654515881
	lace Recorded	Oter	1.6359540871
	lispanic Recoded	No	3.2991361913
	Reparic Recoded	Yes	3,3791996123
	ighest Degree Recoded	>Bach	4.5021308894
	Ephest Degree Recoded	<=Bach	4.5747237938
	entification Recoded	Regular	4.8749024810
	entification Recoded	Oter	3.4927440412
	lears Teaching Recorded	1.5	3.571.09420
	wars Touching Recorded	6-10	5.0161495621
	wars Teaching Recorded	11-30	12634348345
	wars Teaching Recorded	21-34	1.3450176968
	lears Teaching Recoded	31.+	4.53961.8430
	ve-Variable Cross	Black, No, Regular, >Bach, 31+	18792990454
	Ne-Variable Cross	Black No Other +=Bach 1-5	35.784361513
	ive-Verieble Crose	Write No Other, +=8ach, 11-20	18.884913578
-	we-Variable Cross	Black, No. Regular,Bach, 1-5	11.48706991
	we-Mariable Cross	Write Me, Other, - Bach, 1-5	31.561440935
	ive-Variable Cross		4 908 2989031
	we-Variable Cross	White Mo, Regular, > Bach, 1-5	4.1281570796
		White No Regular > Bach 6-33	
	Ve-Variable Cross	White No Regular > Bach 11-20	4.5176577210
	We-Variable Cross	White No Regular, <= Bach 8-38 Reads No Resolution collects 13, 18	10165007455
	we-Verlable Cross	Black No Regular == Bach 11-20	1.2966777023
	ive-Veriable Cross	Write No. Regular, +=Bech 3-3	3.8581636255
	ive-Voriable Cross	Write Mr. Other, s=Rach; 3-5	8.215854365
	we-Variable Cross	Write_Yes_Other_<=Bach_2-5	48.84547124
	ive-Variable Cross	Black, No, Regular, <+Bach, 6-50	1 885 36 82705
	Ve-Variable Cross	White_No_Regular_<: Bach_31+	2.568/03/258
	ive-Variable Cross	White_No_Regular_> Boch_21-30	12900438458
31. F	ive-Variable Cross	White_No_Regular_>Bech_31+	4.3283701855
	We-Variable Cross	White No_Regular_+=Bach_11-20	2.64138714
53 P	we-Verlable Cross	Other, No. Regular, +Sach, 11-29	3.565801.0112
54 P	Ne Variable Cross	Black, No. Regular, +Bach, 11-23	1.05549143(1
85 F	ive-Variable Cross	White_Yes_Regular_==Bash_1-5	3 062 50031.4
	ive-Variable Cross	White No. Regular, <=Bach, 21-30	2.2687298653
17 F	Ve-Variable Cross	Other_No_Other_Hach_1-5	7.8744457862
38 F	Ve-Variable Cross	Black, No, Regular, >Each, 1-5	3.290.2055983
19 F	ive-Variable Cross	Black, No, Regular, >Bach, 21-30	5-9072721353
40 P	ive-Variable Cross	Other_No_Regular_+8ach_21-58	5.5455125408
41. P	we-Variable Cross	Black, No. Flagular, ++Bach, 51+	3.7681.400742
42 P	we Variable Cross	Black, No. Pagelar, +Bach, 6-10	5.47180531
43 F	we-Variable Cross	Elacis, No, Regular, v - Bach, 25-38	6.9396924403
44 F	ive-Variable Gross	Other_No_Regular_>Roch_6-L0	0.8546181253
45 E	ive-Variable Cross	White No Other <= Each 6-10	8.61874398
46 F	Ve-Voriable Cross	Other No Regular, <=Bach 21+	4.5589726364
47 F	We-Variable Cross	White, Yes_Regular_>Bach_1-5	1.3633468853
45 F	we-Variable Cross	Other No Regular +Bach 1-5	2.5338801945
49 P	ve-Verlable Cross	White No.Other, 4=Bach, 21-30	44.443174698
	we Wartable Cross	Other, Yes, Repular, + Bach, 11-30	3-0653940044
	we-Mariak le Gross	Write, No., Other, - Bash, 6-20	21.6208493
	We-Variable Cross	Black, No, Other, >Bach, 6-10	20.6763680
	ve-Variable Cross	Black, No, Other, <18ach, 13-20	13.367277262
	ve-Variable Cross	Black, No, Other, >Bach, 11-38	6.2959060762
	Ve-Variable Cross	Black, No, Other, >Bach, 1-5	10:526342768
	ve-Variable Cross	White Yes Other +Bach 6-10	4.88969.52945
	we-Variable Cross	Other No Regular, +=Bach 11-20	1.6527715516
	we-Vanable Cross	Write, Yes, Repular, +Back, 6:30	1,2954465545
	we Variable Cross	Other_No_Regular_==Bach_1-5	0.084071368
	we-Variable Cross	White Yes Regular >-Bach 11-20	1.8994505175
	ve-Variable Cross	Other, No, Other, <1 Rach, 1-5	1.005246868
			5.2515737312
	We-Variable Cross	White No Other > Bach 11-20 Other Via Facebook - Facebook - 10	0.5737903963
_	Ive-Variable Cross	Other, Yes, Regular, >Bach, 6-10	
	We-Variable Cross	White No Other + Bech 21-30	9.1554865043
	ive-Verlable Cross	White Yes Repular Bech 5-10	0.5580375805
	we Variable Cross	White, Yes, Repular, == Bech, 11-20	0.945384824
	ive-Visiable Cross	Other_No,Repular_==Back_6-20	0.0676058578
	we-Variable Cross	White, Yes, Regular, Hash, 23-36	0.5964431782
	Ve-Variable Cross	White_Yet_Regular_<: Bach_21+	5.5977907923
	ve-Variable Cross	White, Yes, Other, > Bach, 23-30	7.6797515623
	ive-Variable Cross	White, Yes, Other, > Bech, 13-20	2,4188054988
	ive-Variable Cross	Black_No_Other_+=Bach_21-38	7 583 7689934
	ive-Veriable Cross	Other, Yes, Regular,Bech, 1-5	1 8090810212
	we Variable Cross	Other, Nas, Other, + Bach, 1-5	4.5585540275
75 F	ive-Variable Cross	Other, Ves, Regular, Back, 6-10	0108847621
36 F	ive-Variable Cross	Black, Nex, Regular, <-Rad1, 31-20	3.5223906629
77 F	Ve-Variable Cross	Other,Na,Regular, <: Rich,21-30	0.1187681875
	Ve-Variable Cross	Black, Non, Regular, <= Bach, 1-5	1.3958220754
79 F	Ve-Variable Cross	Other_No_Other_>Bach_6-10	0.990400578
	we-Variable Cross	Other Ves Regular - Sect 1-5	15522099265
	we-Verlable Crose	Other, Yes, Regular, +=Bech 11-28	0.3068439534
	we-Variable Cross	Other Nes. Other, 4-Bach, 11-28	14788799854
	we-Mariable Cross	Write Yes Other, Bach, 6-30	1.445343508
	we-Warlable Cross	Black, No, Other, <+Bach, 21+	11139020980

#### Table 6: Comparison of standard errors of NAEP- and SASS-estimated counts for the five variables of §2.3, both marginally and crossed. See text for discussion.





### B.3 Figures for §3

	Variable	Category	Count	Standard Error	CoeffOfVar
1	Q1 Class Size	15 or fewer	60286.3989	3594.7679013	0.007573
2	Q1 Class Size	16-18	36388.8313	2746.5817652	0.009586
3	Q1 Class Size	19-20	40378.8116	3096.2796045	0.009738
4	Q1 Class Size	21-25	117499.562	3821.3496432	0.00413
5	Q1 Class Size	26 or more	79093.965	3897.895921	0.006259
6	Q3 Hours/week	Less than 3 hours	13226.5844	1903.5629783	0.018278
7	Q3 Hours/week	3-4.9 hours	36521.4971	2976.2646773	0.01035
8	Q3 Hours/week	5-6.9 hours	193380.612	4771.0461345	0.003133
9	Q3 Hours/week	7 hours or more	90518.8757	3719.8552329	0.005219
10	Q13 Computers	Available	299792.517	5390.9097744	0.002284
11	Q13 Computers	I have access	30703.002	2714.1309709	0.011227
12	Q13 Computers	I have no access	3152.05028	1370.8423457	0.055233
13	Q15 Resources	Don't have resources	5558.84794	1001.968124	0.022891
14	Q15 Resources	Have some resources	64227.3667	2683.1981672	0.005306
15	Q15 Resources	Have most resources	178344.375	4653.8200391	0.003314
16	Q15 Resources	Have all resources	85516.9788	4577.4774855	0.006798

#### Table 7: Estimated counts and standard errors for four NAEP-specific variables.

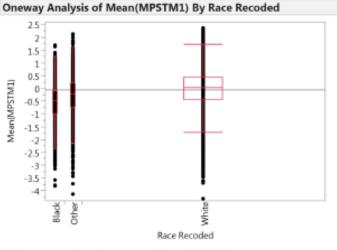


Figure 4: Analysis of the relationship of teacher race and the mean value, over students, of the posterior mean MPSTM1.

issing	Rows				153		
Quar	ntiles						
Level	Minimum	10%	25%	Median	75%	90%	Maximum
Black	-3.8109	-1.53665	-0.99298	-0.50505	-0.0799	0.296444	1.70384
Other	-4.1404	-1.3746	-0.72839	-0.23002	0.218594	0.65622	2.13875
White	-4.3151	-0.9639	-0.42413	0.02866	0.436646	0.810869	2.3746
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			Mean(	MPSTM1)			



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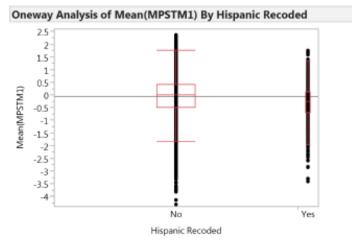
 Score Mean
 Hodges 

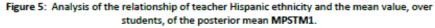
 Level - Level
 Difference
 Std Err Dif
 Z p-Value
 Lehmann
 Lower CL
 Upper CL

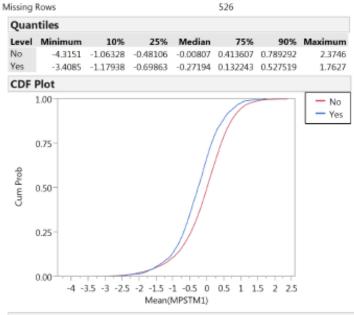
 White Black
 \$133.768
 158.7981
 32.32890
 <.0001\*</td>
 0.5366862
 0.5061143
 0.5673486

 White Other
 2476.766
 175.0387
 14.14982
 <.0001\*</td>
 0.2605650
 0.2248500
 0.2962500

 Other Black
 411.705
 36.1583
 11.38617
 <.0001\*</td>
 0.2758638
 0.2290889
 0.3224500







Kolmogorov	Smirnov	Two-Sample	Test	
------------	---------	------------	------	--

		EDF at	Deviation from	
Level	Count	Maximum	Mean at Maximum	
No	24000	0.432	-1.863	
Yes	1794	0.605	6.815	
Total	25794	0.444		

in proving seco	annar an mannain - vias ivas										
Kolmogo	Kolmogorov-Smirnov Asymptotic Test										
KS	KSa	D=max F1-F2	Prob > D	D+=max(F1-F2)	Prob > D+	D-=max(F2-F1)	Prob > D-				
0.0439926	7.0654389	0.1729345	<.0001*	0.0071201	0.8443	0.1729345	<.0001*				

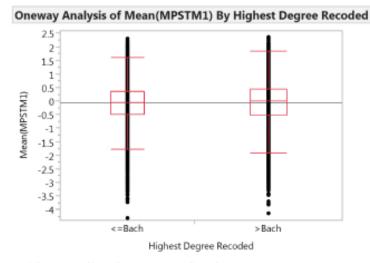
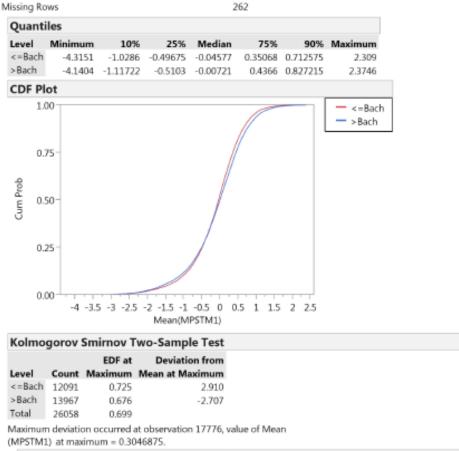


Figure 6: Analysis of the relationship of teacher highest degree and the mean value, over students, of the posterior mean MPSTM1.



Kolmogo	Colmogorov-Smirnov Asymptotic Test									
KS	KSa	D=max F1-F2	Prob > D	D+=max(F1-F2)	Prob > D+	D-=max(F2-F1)	Prob > D-			
0.0246216	3.9745407	0.0493713	<.0001*	0.0493713	<.0001*	0.0153907	0.0464*			

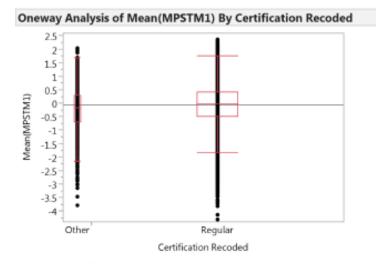
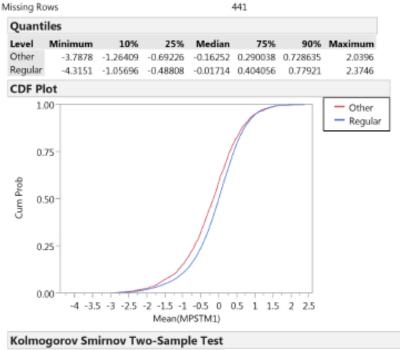


Figure 7: Analysis of the relationship of teacher certification and the mean value, over students, of the posterior mean MPSTM1.



nonno	90.01		ine samp							
		EDF a	t Deviatio	on from						
Level	Count	Maximun	n Mean at Ma	ximum						
Other	1804	0.450	)	4.000						
Regular	24075	0.34	3	-1.095						
Total	25879	0.355	5							
		on occurred ximum = -0	at observation 274025.	13718, val	ue of Mean					
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Asymptotic Test										
	KS	KSa [	D=max F1-F2	Prob > D	D+=max(F1-F2)	Prob > D+	D-=max(F2-F1)	Prob > D-		
0.025	7784 4	.1469619	0.1012284	<.0001*	0.1012284	<.0001*	0.0064666	0.8690		

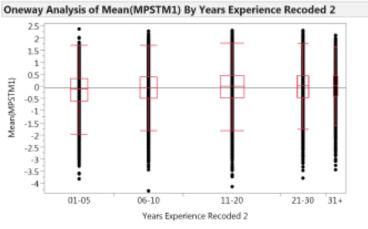


Figure 8: Analysis of the relationship of teacher experience and the mean value, over students, of the posterior mean MPSTM1.

90% Maximum

2.3746

2.2935

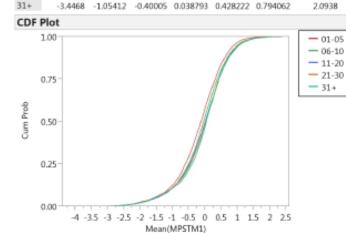
2.309

2.2948



lissing l	Rows				282					
Quan	Quantiles									
Level	Minimum	10%	25%	Median	75%	90%				
01-05	-3.8109	-1.14176	-0.6069	-0.1192	0.314425	0.683991				
06-10	-4.3151	-1.05299	-0.50546	-0.04537	0.379267	0.764345				
11-20	-4.1404	-1.05507	-0.47229	0.008174	0.43375	0.823321				
21-30	-3.7878	-1.07072	-0.45051	0.026514	0.433883	0.799663				
22.	2 4 4 6 0	1.05410	0.40005	0.000700	0.400000	0.204040				

q\* Alpha





1.95	996	0.05							
		Score Mean				Hodges-			
Level	- Level	Difference	Std Err Dif	z	p-Value	Lehmann	Lower CL	Upper CL	
11-20	01-05	734.9340	69.72889	10.53988	<.0001*	0.1282125	0.104450	0.1519500	
21-30	01-05	575,8881	58.68409	9.81336	<.0001*	0.1409917	0.112957	0.1690238	
31+	01-05	502.8257	59.40902	8.46379	<.0001*	0.1552500	0.119564	0.1910500	
06-10	01-05	401.3391	62.62866	6.40823	<.0001*	0.0832132	0.057830	0.1086917	
11-20	06-10	259.9979	69.69387	3.73057	0.0002*	0.0451333	0.021413	0.0688206	
21-30	06-10	238.7653	58.59233	4.07503	<.0001*	0.0582111	0.030262	0.0860909	
31+	06-10	236.1899	59.25526	3.98597	<.0001*	0.0724600	0.036955	0.1081154	
31+	11-20	112.2577	74.83253	1.50012	0.1336	0.0265650	-0.008138	0.0613600	
21-30	11-20	63.8314	68.24121	0.93538	0.3495	0.0125587	-0.013890	0.0390500	/ 🔲 🤇 🗄 🗄 🗄 🗄
31+	21-30	33.8216	48.10455	0.70309	0.4820	0.0132800	-0.023861	0.0505750	

# **B.4 Tables for Appendix A**

	Variable	Category	NAEP Count	NAEP StandardError	SASS Count	SASS StandardError	T Statistic	Degrees of Freedom	p-Value for T Statistic
1	Race Recoded	White	290320.859	657.865478	294187.775	22570.0309	951.42359996	87.209767207	0.3200771218
Z	Race Recoded	Black	23053.6438	195.132323	23118.9751	11776.7676	53.319271299	87.06779697	0.3200816199
3	Race Recoded	Other	20273.0659	266.88272	16340.8244	7640.72714	2371.1517443	87.301196278	0.3200742327
4	Hispanic Recoded	No	308195.169	724.417222	309622.181	21670.47	318.98920315	87.275887941	0.3200750318
5	Hispanic Recoded	Yes	25452.4003	331.550588	24025.3944	8560.67882	694.40057919	87.370274265	0.3200720539
6	Highest Degree Recoded	>Bach	174914.859	537.583307	189792.039	19057.2283	4475.5605876	87.196474852	0.3200775423
7	Highest Degree Recoded	<=Bach	158732.71	567.025226	143855.536	18639.1444	4244.6553297	87.228491678	0.3200765296
8	Certification Recoded	Regular	300009.321	618.442471	302755.519	23739.0243	718.48739351	87.167580457	0.3200784569
9	Certification Recoded	Other	33638.2475	397.032633	30892.0563	10919.1494	1117.2443847	87.32639171	0.3200734376
10	Years Teaching Recoded	1-5	76640.3508	499.100899	70880.8918	14034.1303	1866.2592439	87.312232245	0.3200738844
11	Years Teaching Recoded	6-10	76795.5978	364.489091	83098.1219	15544,2863	2787.974994	87.135767279	0.3200794646
12	Years Teaching Recoded	11-20	107775.084	573.177622	103018.275	16985.1533	1342.8600483	87.281143792	0.3200748658
13	Years Teaching Recoded	21-30	49731.61	383.443989	51720.5774	10099.4749	837.74242525	87.355839792	0.3200725089
14	Years Teaching Recoded	31+	22704.9266	212.25764	24929.7085	7565.42035	1679.1174563	87.194355383	0.3200776094

### Figure 9: Analog of Table 3 constructed using a T-statistic for independent samples.

Va	ariable	Category	NAEP Count	NAEP StandardError	SASS Count	SASS StandardError	T Statistic	Degrees of Freedom	p-Value for T Statistic
1 Five-Va	viable Cross	Black_No_Regular_>Bach_31+	\$37,981957	29.966038	2569.48403	4673.6406	6611.3758975	87.010167643	0.3200814
	viable Cross	Black No. Other. <=Bach. 1-5	999.561393	54 679707	95.970296	15398,2902	2153.366328	87.003114196	0.320083674
	riable Cross	White No Other +=Bach 11-20	3164.73809	117,277733			3017.1542568	87.01410485	0.320083324
4 Fire-Va	viable Cross	Black_No_Regular_<=Blach_1-5	2273.10727	48.640783	2727.59531	6205.80478	971.89925898	87.030212898	0.320062813
5 Five-Va	riable Cross	White_No_Other_>Bach_1-5	3026.338	109.627114	2817.29292	18611.9379	288.42486663	87.008568177	0.320083500
6 Five-Va	riable Cross	White_No_Regular_+Bach_1-5	15744.2755	191.145824	18296.8792	7387.5513	2133.511655	87.165302844	0.32007852
7 Fire-Va	viable Cross	White.No.Regular,>Bach.6-10	31619.0684	287,281,364	35316.3379	9320.0249	2071.9348841	87,234582189	0.32007633
	riable Cross	White_No_Regular_>Bach_11-20	51594.4395	339.422232	5622L1016		2197.5708248	87.195126963	0.32007758
	riable Cross	White_No_Regular_<=Bach_6-10	34833.5152	306.965501	25142.5000		162.33030154	87.437440001	0.32006993
	viable Cross	Black No Regular, <= Bach 11-20	1793.20034	171.548349		3103.01443	and the second se	87.754457682	0.320059990
	riable Cross	White_No_Regular_==Bach_1-5	32066.8474	247.278837	25621.464		4189.5521458	87.268524569	0.32007526
	riable Cross	White_No_Other_<=Bach_1-5	9303.33663	229.78178			10641917784	87.05903655	0.32008185
	viable Cross viable Cross	White Yes Other, <=Bach 1-5 Black No Regular <=Bach 6-10	957.994988	63.707294	829.34098		270.45947356	87.002397588 88.013410676	0.32008369
	riable Cross	White_No_Regular_<=Each_31+	1418.24286 6124.27378	213.691599 126.280297			753.05505086	88.013410676	0.32005193
	viable Cross	White No Regular > Bach 21-30	25348.0862	319.608906	31503.0774		3105,2860609	87.39099548	0.3200734
	riable Cross	White_No_Regular_+Bach_31+	12297.5496	182.761449		6228.80642	3306.246807	87.212562041	0.32007703
	riable Cross	White No Regular_c+Bach_11-20	11700.7177	188,244546	25193.6663		2750.8644946	87.570575853	0.12006575
	viable Cross	Other No Regular >Bach 11-20	1888.98967	119.796737	1078.68622	2982.46508		87.398257741	0.32007117
	riable Cross	Black, No, Regular, +8ach, 11-20	5263.9794	239.73474			3299.8978113	88.850222115	0.32002618
	riable Cross	White Yes Regular, <= Bach 1-5	4194.65161	208.14681	3505.227		685.84908912	87.424478067	0.32007034
	viable Cross	White_No_Regular_<=Bach_21-30	17296.2428	291.401172			864.10598711	87.519265758	0.32006736
S Fire-Ve	riable Cross	Other_No_Other_>Bach_1-5	168.787915	94.578527	889.631736	5864.19478	1171.8035824	87.064255579	0.5200817
4 Fire-Va	riable Cross	Black_No_Regular_>Bach_1-5	1649.52534	171.9241	584.209025	4593.62541	990.34817299	87.345792918	0.32007282
5 Five-Va	riable Cross	Black_No_Regular_>Bach_21-30	1459.05848	106.540813	1797.42672	4555.6295	495.29572171	87.114133621	0.32008015
5 Fire-Va	riable Cross	Other_No_Regular_>Bach_21-30	664.078416	153.151839	853.583259	7174.38776	196.1055212	87.112526509	0.32008020
7 Fire-Va	viable Cross	Black_No,Regular,<=Bach_31+	409.170853	128.492983	1987.47823	3810.41015	1945.1530807	87.280740184	0.32007487
	riable Cross	Black_No_Regular_>Bach_6-10	3388.2306	143.421403	4501.19629	6179.31436	1228.2377961	87.133019849	0.32007955
9 Five-Va	riable Cross	Black_No_Regular_<=Bach_21-30	780.205988	51.78914			354.30573017	87.082703513	0.32008114
	viable Cross	Other_No_Regular_>Bach_6-10	1923.94038	215.054663			617.80967634	92.409853048	0.31992186
	riable Cross	White_No_Other_<=Bach_6-10	2541.90721	178.183412	3721.0565		693.66692753	87.053620641	0.32008206
and the second s		Other_No_Regular_<=Bach_31+	173.480832	92.50408			171.42790696	87.191775402	0.1200776
	riable Cross	White Yes Regular >Bach 1-5	1268.7484	186.734925			719.43976323	89.136979743	0.32001747
	riable Cross	Other_No_Regular_>Bach_1-5	917.448567	167.700724			999.33517336	87.620902893	0.32006417
	riable Cross	White No Other <= Bach 21-30	641588841	57.640108			65.131773129	87.002016645	0.1200837
	viable Cross viable Cross	Other_Ves_Regular_>Bach_11-20 White_No_Other_>Bach_6-10	786.928152 1364.22197	102,433814 75,185062	531.596994 750.622384	4085.56778	388.9953335	87.155216897 87.008521786	0.32007884
-		Black_No_Other_>Bach_6-10	102.936469	149.030219			184.82969534	67.009137995	0.32008348
	viable Cross	Black No. Other <= Bach 11-20	219.72408	192.510092	646.13348		350.55685989	87.022493558	0.32008305
	riable Cross	Black No Other >Bach 11-20	227.441322	375.50637			750.18102003	87.100479048	0.32008058
	viable Cross	Black_No_Other_>Rach_1-5	184.629521	232.633856			122.14384383	87.035949336	0.1200826
	riable Cross	White Yes Other >8ach 6-10	130.997409	502.006981	312.364597		58.399630976	87.166569739	0.32007848
8 Five-Va	riable Cross	Other No Regular -= Bach 11-20	1586.64473	292.40471	2444.48636		473,70912399	88.491270796	0.32003717
4 Fire-Va	viable Cross	White, Yes, Regular, >Bach, 6-10	2102.85857	252.841674	3040.18566	4569.95251	597.20003813	87.755255402	0.32005997
5 Five-Wa	riable Cross	Other_No_Regular_<=Bach_1-5	1338.14158	309.59093	304.307282	1180.85997	540.4758865	103.3998294	0.3196449
6 Five-Va	riable Cross	White_Yes_Regular_>Bach_11-20	3647.93157	135.968768	4329.68344	5024.84576	808.73437306	88.102503467	0.3200493
7 Fire-Va	viable Cross	Other_No_Other_<=Bach_1-5	1140.33261	279.552081	941.430432	19161.9484	11409883067	87.052500361	0.32008210
8 Five-Va	riable Cross	White_No_Other_>8ach_11-20	2244.69034	217.381641	4032.03459	8988.93365	1316.5271365	87.144408363	0.32007919
	riable Cross	Other_Yes_Regular_>Bach_6-10	509.467505	489.7525	405.488687	2204.75919	34.401310631	98.92005161	0.31975043
	viable Cross	White_No_Other_>Bach_21-30	916.543662	241.038093	357.119954	17376.526	370.99239003	87.04751.8242	0.32008226
	riable Cross	White_Yes_Regular_<=Bach_6-10	2860.44027	368.972616			250.82353227	91.313037703	0.3199531
	riable Cross	White_Yes_Regular_<=Bach_11-20	2300.23151	474.666288	2407.21763		36.502613917	91.426551.265	0.3399496
The second s		Other_No_Regular_<=Rach_6-10	1008.50982	646.89228	653.37445		88.995802995	104,53396819	0.31961972
		White Yes Regular - Bach 21-30	611.17987	\$25,895135	943.1661		65.174169529	97.97881.8525	0.31977381
		White Yes Regular_<=Rach_31+	348.785428	479.141.838			41.129081118	17.14741174	0.12007909
		White Yes Other >8ach 21-30	75.964465	231.099177		13974.6653		87.067533332	0.32008162
		White_Yes_Other_+Bach_11-20	161.177979	85131616			7.3892381494 22.50749741	87.681.385.269	0.32006228
		Black_No_Other_<=Bach_21-30 Other_Yes_Regular_<=Bach_1-5	58.525267	458.832496 689.86395	122 235 169 1509.3183		183,7094316	87.009253084 88.5354L2843	0.12008157 0.32003581
		Other_Yes_Other_>Bach_1-5	137,284674	546.047534			11.232317726	87.1916424	0.32007769
		Other Yes Regular <= Bach 6-10	645.666276	586.224419			150.81662362	118.26722883	0.31935214
		Black, Yes, Regular, <-Bach, 11-20	40.842655	433.987938			163.35001585	87.625579737	0.3200640
		Other_No_Regular_<=Bach_21-30	227.197652	1369.67612			19.007553376	125.8548644	0.31922960
			22.820859	1238.80377			2.0988090028	89.038984969	0.32871994
		Other_No_Other_>Bach_6-t0	21.00747	2069.99863			135.35573077	91.037541964	0.3199611
		Other_Yes_Regular_>Bach_1-5	600.864725	1364.81336			13.288912407	88.64059717	0.32003231
		Other_Yes_Regular_<=Bach_11-20	788.465177	1665.34752			11.195290442	123.99549168	0.31525801
		Other_Yes_Other_+=Bech_11-20	131.977219	2218.72458			18.177678329	88.951.486478	0.32002310
		White_Yes_Other_cnillach_6-30	\$93.320921	1757.88482			33.64717978	88.902288959	0.12002460
_		Black No Other <=Bach 31+	42 966539	1907.77293		17334.0225		89.979323352	0.31999220
		Black, Yes, Regular, +8ach, 21-30	21,796465	5168.56716			1.7309909298	118.35570501	0.33967837

#### Figure 10: Analog of Table 4 constructed using a T-statistic for independent samples.

# Appendix D: Author and Acknowledgement

### Author

Alan F. Karr, Director National Institute of Statistical Sciences

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