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OSTRAVIENSIS
Facultas Paedagogica

Computer Adaptive Testing Algorithm for middle school examinations in Czech Republic

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Different algorithms of computer based testing

Non-Adaptive

- Linear: computer analogue of traditional p&p testing
- Randomized: different test forms of fixed length are formed from an item pool

Adaptive

- Multi-stage: items are divided in several groups in accordance with their difficulty
- Computer Adaptive: individual set of items is selected for each examinee

Five steps of CAT construction

(Tompson N.A. and Weiss D.J., 2011)

Stage

- Feasibility, applicability, and planning studies
- Develop item bank content or utilize existing bank
- Pretest and calibrate item bank
- Determine specifications for final CAT
- Publish life CAT

Primary work

Monte Carlo simulation;
business case evaluation

Item writing and review

Pretesting; item analysis

Post-hoc or hybrid
simulations

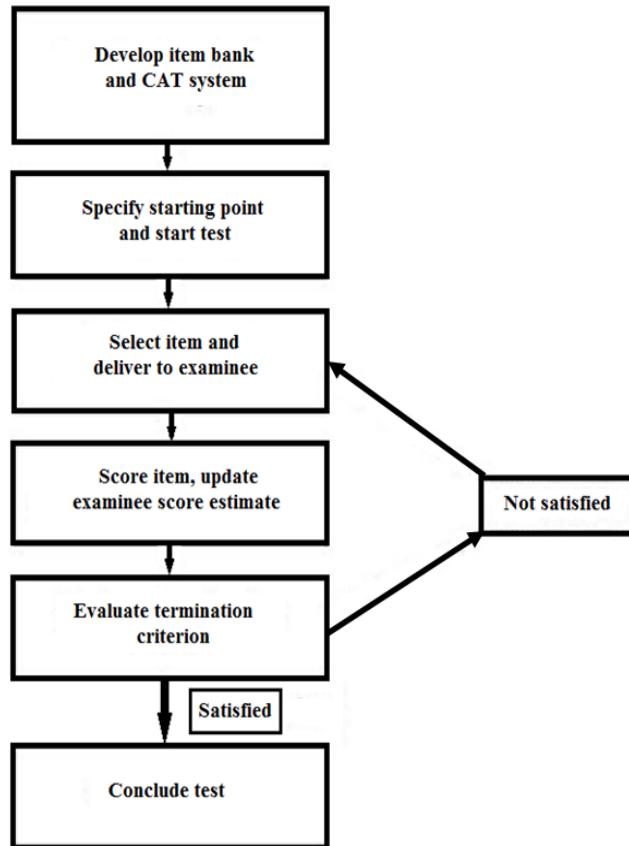
Publishing and distribution;
software development

Focus of the presentation

- Item bank calibration for CAT construction
- Development of CAT algorithm using simulation study (Monte Carlo, post-hoc and hybrid simulations)

Standard CAT algorithm

(Weiss&Kingsbury, 1984; Thompson, 2007)



Five components of CAT:

- (1) Calibrated item bank
- (2) Starting point
- (3) Item selection algorithm
- (4) Scoring algorithm
- (5) Termination criterion

Item bank calibration

- Item bank – a set of calibrated items, i.e. items with known parameters, that are placed on the common scale
- Usage of IRT as a powerful psychometric paradigm with many advantages for test development, item analysis, and scoring of examinees
- Pretesting of items developed. Requirement of big sample
- Item parameters must be estimated with IRT calibration software
- If there are several test forms in use, it is necessary to equate them using special procedures available in IRT

Key questions in CAT

(H.Wainer, 1990)

- How do we choose an item to start the test?
- How do we choose the next item to be administered after we have seen the examinee's response to the current one?
- How do we know when to stop?

Simulation studies: why and how

• Monte Carlo simulations:

- ✓ typically useful in the early stages of investigating the performance characteristics of CAT procedures when little or no data are available
- ✓ allow to quickly and efficiently vary different aspects of the data in conjunction with varying the parameters that control hypothetical CATs
- ✓ the result is the ability to answer a wide range of “what if” questions

• Post-hoc и hybrid simulations:

- ✓ allow to evaluate the various CAT testing parameters prior to live testing
- ✓ require an item response matrix of real examinees responding to a CAT item bank
- ✓ the simulation uses item responses to simulate how that item bank would function if the items (for which responses are known) had been administered as a CAT

• CATSim software (Weiss&Guyer, 2010)

- ✓ allows to do all kinds of simulations: Monte Carlo, post-hoc и hybrid

The method

Instrument

5th-grade

Part 1: Mathematics (30 minutes), English or German language (20 minutes)

Part 2: Czech language (30 minutes), Science (20 minutes)

Overall testing time - 100 minutes

9th-grade

Part 1: Mathematics (40 minutes), English or German language (30 minutes)

Part 2 : Czech language (40 minutes), Physics, Chemistry, Biology (30 minutes)

Overall testing time - 140 minutes

Testing procedure

- ✓ On-line testing
- ✓ 7 test forms were used
- ✓ Task order in all test forms was fixed, answer rotation was applied in MC items
- ✓ All test forms included common items

Sample

Testing Year	Schools	Students of 9 th graders	Students of 5 th graders
2011	494	15580	18131
2012	452	14085	9389
2013	232	6747	4733
Total		36412	32253

The method: Item bank calibration

- Two stages:

- ✓ Each of 7 test forms was calibrated separately
- ✓ All test forms were calibrated simultaneously

- Model of measurement

- ✓ The one-parameter dichotomous Rasch model (Wright B.D.&Stone M.N.,1979)
- ✓ Winsteps software (Linacre J. M., 2011)

- Fit analysis

- ✓ INFIT and OUTFIT mnsq statistics

- Dimensionality

- ✓ Principal component analysis of the standardized residuals based on Rasch analysis (Linacre, J.M., 1998; Smith, E. V., 2002)

- DIF

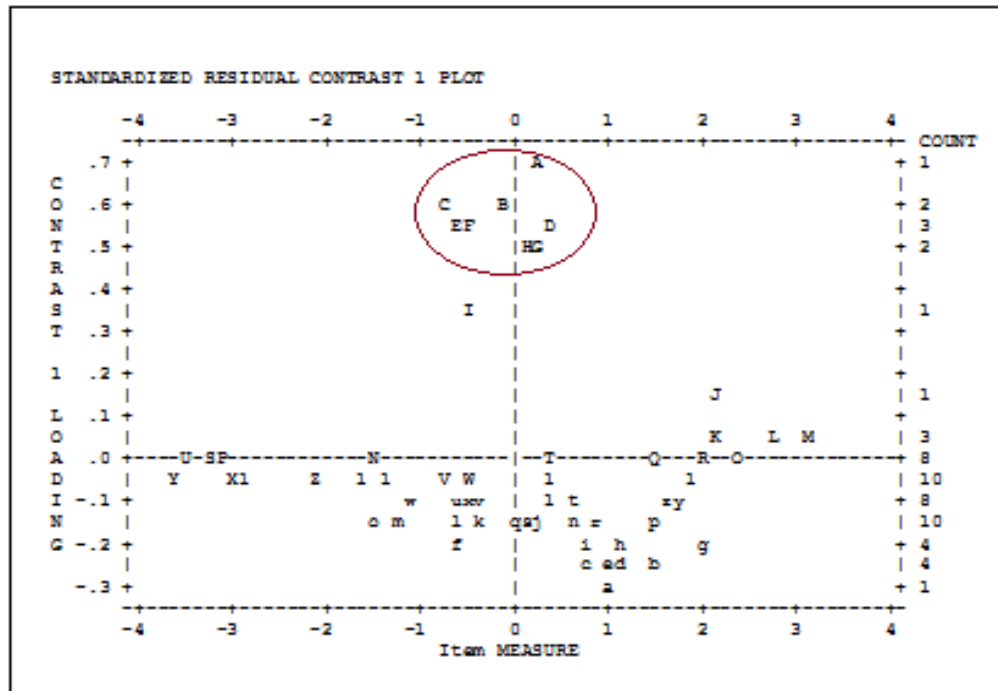
- ✓ Student's t-test and Mantel-Haenzel statistics

The results: Calibration of test form 1

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	St. Dev.
Estimated Item Measure:	59	-3,61	3,18	,00	1,60
Point-measure correlation:	59	,00	,67	,37	,14
Item Discrimination (approximates 2-PL)	59	,36	1,77	,99	,31
Item Proportion correct	59	,00	,96	,49	,26

ENTRY	TOTAL	TOTAL	MODEL	INFIT	OUTFIT	PT-MEAS			
NUMBER	SCORE	COUNT	MEASURE	S.E.	MNSQ	ZSTD	MNSQ	ZSTD	CORR.
87	690	4333	2.01	.04	1.20	6.8	1.69	9.9	A .12
56	710	2071	.80	.05	1.25	9.9	1.46	9.9	B .18
91	988	2792	.77	.04	1.26	9.9	1.46	9.9	C .16
76	1226	4235	1.03	.04	1.19	9.9	1.43	9.9	D .20
86	1298	4612	1.14	.04	1.18	9.9	1.43	9.9	E .21
92	846	2782	1.04	.05	1.22	9.9	1.41	9.9	F .18
26	2768	4529	-.49	.03	.81	-9.9	.75	-9.9	h .58
30	2729	4231	-.64	.04	.80	-9.9	.73	-9.9	g .58
28	2879	4321	-.76	.04	.79	-9.9	.71	-9.9	f .59
25	1965	4495	.37	.03	.79	-9.9	.73	-9.9	e .61
31	1840	3762	.16	.04	.78	-9.9	.73	-9.9	d .63
32	1860	3780	.15	.04	.78	-9.9	.72	-9.9	c .63
29	2253	4181	-.10	.03	.77	-9.9	.73	-9.9	b .62
27	1964	4314	.30	.03	.73	-9.9	.67	-9.9	a .67
MEAN	1839.5	3648.3	.00	.05	1.00	.5	1.00	.3	
S.D.	1156.9	1085.3	1.60	.02	.13	6.1	.26	6.4	

Dimensionality study



Presence of such items is a problem for P&P testing.
But it is not a problem for CAT:
it is just necessary to indicate it
in the content specification

CON-				INFI	OUTFI	ENTRY					
TRAST	LOADING	MEASURE	MNSQ	MNSQ	MNSQ	NUMBER	Item				
1 1	.68	.30	.73	.67	.67	A	27	27	2917	4666	
1 1	.60	-.10	.77	.73	.73	B	29	29	2917	4668	
1 1	.59	-.76	.79	.71	.71	C	28	28	2917	4667	
1 1	.56	.37	.79	.73	.73	D	25	25	2917	4664	
1 1	.56	-.64	.80	.73	.73	E	30	30	2917	4669	
1 1	.53	-.49	.81	.75	.75	F	26	26	2917	4665	
1 1	.52	.15	.78	.72	.72	G	32	32	2917	4671	
1 1	.48	.16	.78	.73	.73	H	31	31	2917	4670	
1 1	.36	-.53	.87	.81	.81	I	33	33	2917	4672	

Summary statistics of the test form 1

SUMMARY OF 5062 MEASURED (NON-EXTREME) Students

	TOTAL			MODEL	INFIT		OUTFIT	
	SCORE	COUNT	MEASURE	ERROR	MNSQ	ZSTD	MNSQ	ZSTD
MEAN	20.1	38.2	.15	.43	1.00	.0	1.00	.0
S.D.	7.8	6.7	1.14	.07	.23	1.1	.51	.9
MAX.	46.0	47.0	4.95	1.52	3.39	4.3	9.64	4.7
MIN.	1.0	5.0	-3.96	.35	.36	-3.2	.17	-2.0

REAL RMSE	.45	TRUE SD	1.05	SEPARATION	2.31	Student	RELIABILITY	.84
MODEL RMSE	.43	TRUE SD	1.06	SEPARATION	2.45	Student	RELIABILITY	.86
S.E. OF Students MEAN = .02								

MINIMUM EXTREME SCORE: 5 Students

LACKING RESPONSES: 155 Students

VALID RESPONSES: 73.4% (APPROXIMATE)

Students RAW SCORE-TO-MEASURE CORRELATION = .91 (approximate due to missing data)

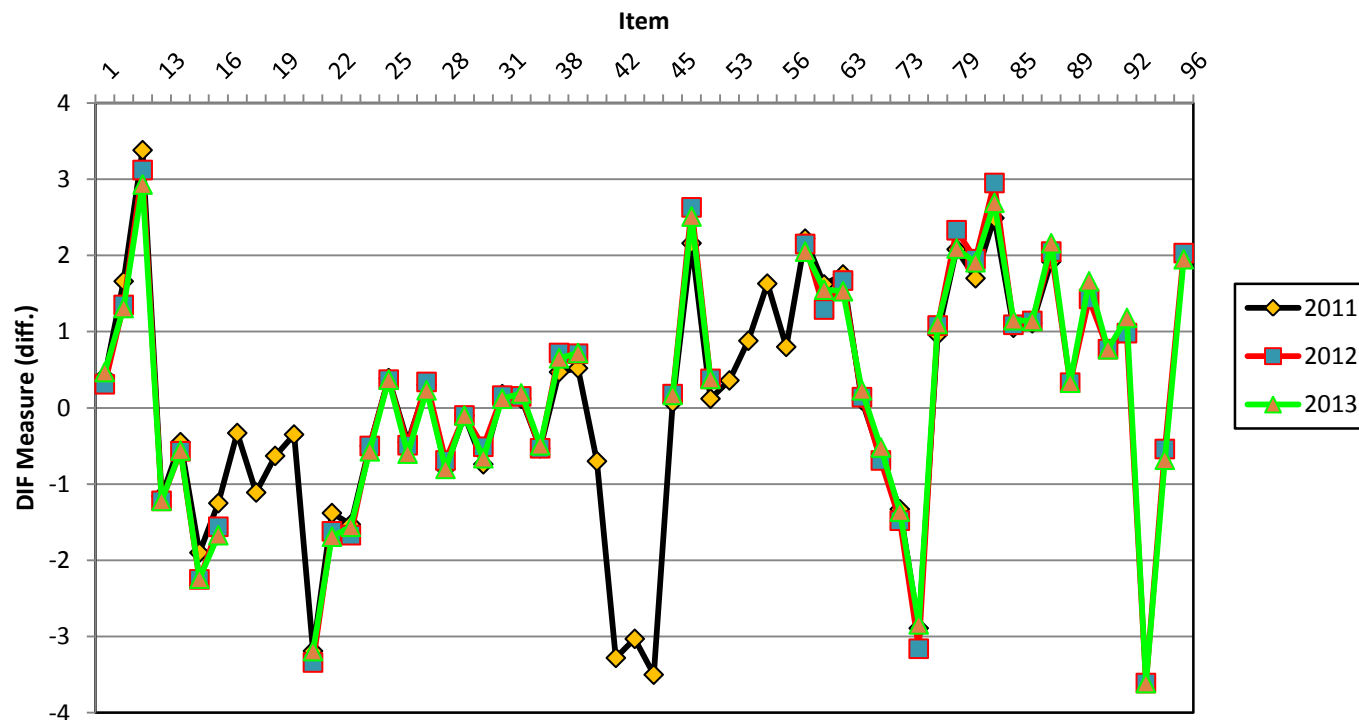
CRONBACH ALPHA (KR-20) Students RAW SCORE "TEST" RELIABILITY = .86

SUMMARY OF 52 MEASURED (NON-EXTREME) Item

	TOTAL SCORE	COUNT	MEASURE	MODEL ERROR	INFIT		OUTFIT	
					MNSQ	ZSTD	MNSQ	ZSTD
MEAN	1952.8	3717.5	.00	.05	.99	.4	.99	.1
S.D.	1168.0	1081.4	1.68	.02	.13	6.2	.26	6.2
MAX.	4698.0	4974.0	3.39	.11	1.23	9.9	1.62	9.9
MIN.	216.0	1838.0	-3.57	.03	.72	-9.9	.53	-9.9
REAL RMSE	.05	TRUE SD	1.68	SEPARATION	32.15	Item	RELIABILITY	1.00
MODEL RMSE	.05	TRUE SD	1.68	SEPARATION	32.74	Item	RELIABILITY	1.00
S.E. OF Item	MEAN = .24							

The test form 1 variable map

[illegible]



DIF
analysis
across
years

Students Label		N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
2011	Estimated Students Measure:	2242	-4,03	3,99	,01	1,03
2012	Estimated Students Measure:	2002	-3,15	4,13	,03	1,02
2013	Estimated Students Measure:	978	-3,04	3,35	,06	1,05

Summary for 7 test forms

	Number of examinees	Number of items	Number of items left	Reliability	Error of measurement
Test form 1	5222	58	52	0.86	0.43
Test form 2	5203	55	51	0.88	0.45
Test form 3	5210	34	31	0.82	0.52
Test form 4	5244	50	43	0.80	0.47
Test form 5	5202	47	40	0.85	0.49
Test form 6	5186	58	54	0.87	0.43
Test form 7	5222	34	30	0.74	0.53

- The same items demonstrated poor fit across all test forms. There were 13 items in total that were needed to be deleted
- All other items have satisfactory psychometric characteristics and are functioning by similar way for three years

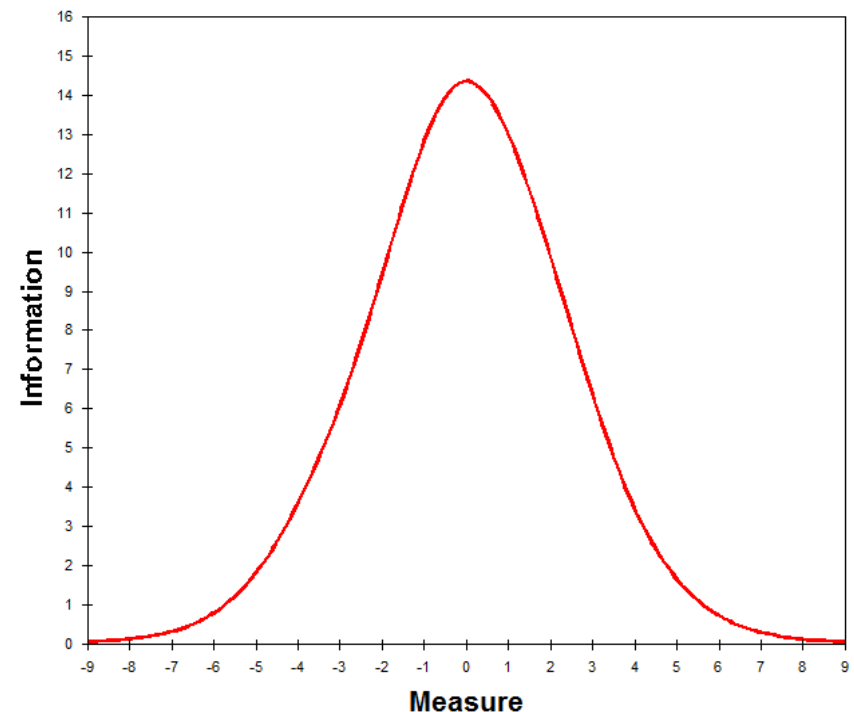
Conclusion: all test forms can be used for item bank construction

The total number of items: 85
The total number of examinees: 36490
Mean error of measurement: 0.45
Separation index: 2.27

The total number of examinees: 36490

Mean error of measurement: 0.45

Separation index: 2.27



Simulation study 1: is it possible to realize CAT with this item bank

Set of options

- ✓ Sample size: 5000
- ✓ Ability distribution: β -distribution, $\alpha = 1$, $\beta = 1$, $[-3, 3]$
- ✓ Starting rule: Initial level of difficulty was chosen randomly from the interval $[-1; 1]$
- ✓ Ability estimation method: WML
- ✓ Selection of the next item: maximum of the information function on the current value of ability estimation
- ✓ The termination criteria:
 - 1) the change in measurement standard errors is equal or less than 0,001 logit.
 - 2) + standard error of the ability estimates is less or equal to 0.35 logits
 - 3) + the minimum 40 and the maximum 45 numbers of items constraints

Correlations between ability parameters

	Generated	Fullbank
Generated	1	
Full bank	0.982	1
CAT 1	0.962	0.974
CAT 2	0.959	0.971
CAT 3	0.964	0.980

Simulations results

Parameter	Full bank	CAT 1	CAT 2	CAT 3
SE Mean	0.312	0.503	0.541	0.455
SE SD	0.111	0.340	0.320	0.19
Number of items per one examinee				
Mean		47	35	41

Simulation study 2: a set of CAT rules for the given item bank

Set of options

- ✓ Real sample : 36490 examinees
- ✓ Starting rule, parameter estimation method and item selection rule are the same
- ✓ Termination criteria:
 - (1) the level of the standard error of measurement equal or less than 0.350 logit or all possible items have been used
 - (2) + the minimum 40 and the maximum 45 numbers of items constraints

Correlations between ability parameters

	Fullbank
CAT 1	0.992
CAT 2	0.993

Simulation study 2 results:

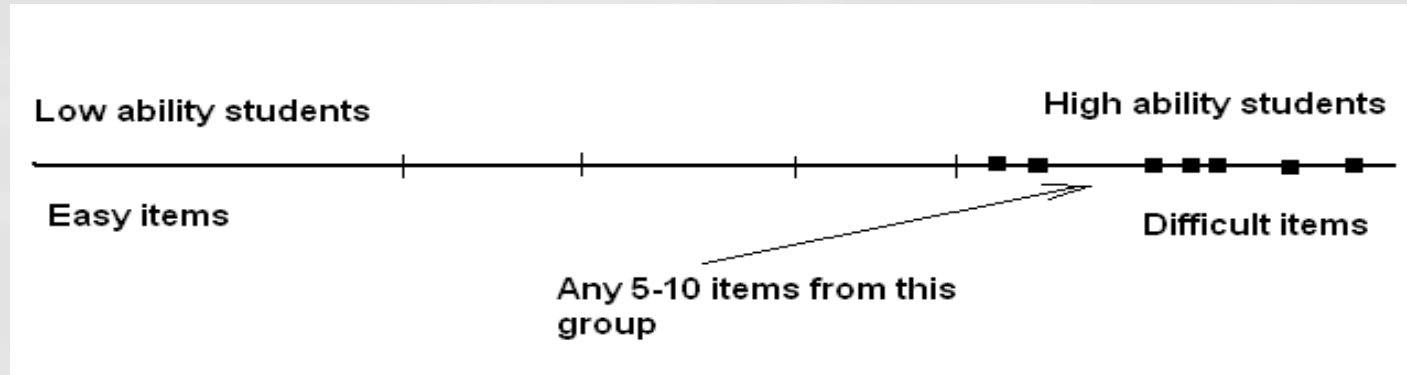
	Non-CAT	CAT 1	CAT 2
SE Mean	0.47	0.386	0.382
SE SD	-	0.191	0.194
SE Min	-	0.342	0.326
SE Max	-	1.465	1.469
NI Mean	43	44	41
NI SD	-	15	2
NI Min	-	34	40
NI Max	-	85	45

Simulation studies conclusions

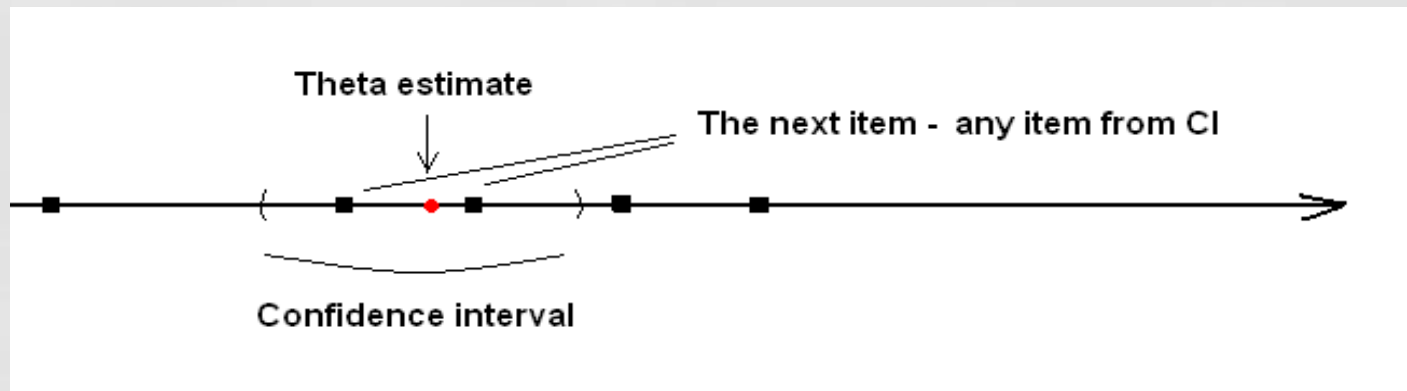
- Confirmation of the item bank applicability to implement the CAT algorithm
- CAT can provide substantial reduction in the standard error of measurement in comparing with non-adaptive testing
- Limitation of the minimum and maximum numbers of items does not result in loss the quality students' estimation
- The optimal termination criteria were determined

Conclusion: CAT algorithm

How to start?



How to continue?



How to stop?

Termination criteria: the level of the standard error of measurement equal or less than 0.350 logit and the number of items is in the range from 40 to 45.

Thank you for your attention

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