easyCBM Test Item Development: Merging Researcher and **Practitioner Expertise for Student** Improvement P. Shawn Irvin **Behavioral Research & Teaching** College of Education – UO



Road Map

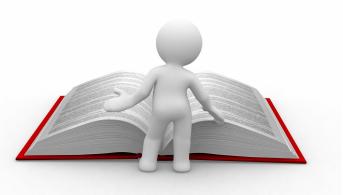
- Foundations of Item Development
- Item Development Process
 - Item Writing
 - Editing and Review
 - Graphics/Audio
 - Standards Alignment/Quality
 - Piloting and Scaling
- Test Form Creation/Equating
- Ongoing Research





Foundations

- Accountability
- Standards-based Instruction
- Research



- English Language Arts and The Big 5 (NICHD, 2000)
 - phonemic awareness, alphabetic principles, fluency, vocabulary, and comprehension
- Mathematics
 - numeracy, operations, reasoning skillsets, etc.



Foundations cont.

- Developing technically adequate interimformative assessment measures to:
 - Screen for risk, gauge status, and monitor change (McConnell, McEvoy, & Priest, 2002)
 - Establish valid/parsimonious factor structures (Justice, Invernizzi, Geller, Sullivan, & Welsch, 2005)
- easyCBM
 - Reading (early/emergent) and Math
 - RTI framework to improve student learning outcomes through school-wide improvement



Item Development Process

- 1. Item Writing (P, R)
- 2. Editing and Review (P, R)
- 3. Graphics/Audio (P, R)



- 4. Standards Alignment/Quality (P, R)
- 5. Piloting and Scaling (P, S, R)

<u>Key stakeholders</u>: Practitioners (P); Students (S); Researchers (R)



1. Item Writing

Recruitment of item writers/reviewers

- Representative sample of practitioner experts
- Experience/expertise (i.e., contervente years of experience, position hele education level)



- General/Special educators
- e.g., K-5 CCSS Math: 18 individuals, 16 with Masters, ave of 14 yrs experience (r = 3-32), GenEd/SPED



1. Item Writing cont.

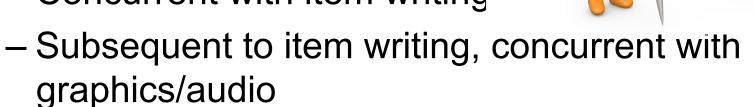
Training of item writers (and reviewers)

- Half-day, webinar/in-person sessions
- High-quality items, according to principles of:
 - Universal Design for Assessment (UDA; precise construct targets, accessible to diverse popns, lack of bias) (Thompson, Johnstone, & Thurlow, 2002)
 - Research-based construction (e.g., Haladyna, 2002; 2004)
 - Logistics (e.g., written >> operational, alignment, style, formatting, templates)
 - Examples/non-examples of quality items
 - Targeted practice



2. Editing and Review

- Multi-stage and iterative
 - Concurrent with item writing



• Employing both in- and out-of-house content and test development experts



3. Graphics and Audio Development



- In-house audio for most items
 - Students with diverse learning/assessment needs
 - English and Spanish audio created for items/ measures (e.g., NCTM/CCSS)



4. Item Alignment/Quality

Alignment/quality addressed two-fold:

- Before and during writing/review
- Formal alignment research studies using the Distributed Item Review (DIR)
 - Content/instructional experts judge test items as student would see them in the operational measure
 - Address issues of bias, sensitivity, accessibility
 - Feedback for further improvement (i.e., items revised or discarded)



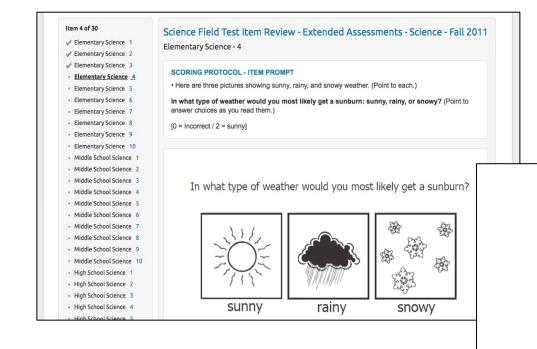


4. Item Alignment/Quality cont.

Distributed Item Review (DIR; BRT, 2013) •Distribute test items to expert users across appropriate geography (e.g., national, state) •Examine dimensions of item quality (e.g., alignment/linkage, bias, sensitivity, accessibility) •Essential features: diverse item types, pertinent support resources, organized assignment to participants, review contexts (e.g., development, review/improvement).



4. Item Alignment/Quality cont.



Resources

- Oregon Math Common Core Standards 1
- Extended Assessments Reduced in Depth, Breadth, and Complexity 10
- Power Point for Field Test Item Review 1

Videos

Oregon Extended Assessment Student Population

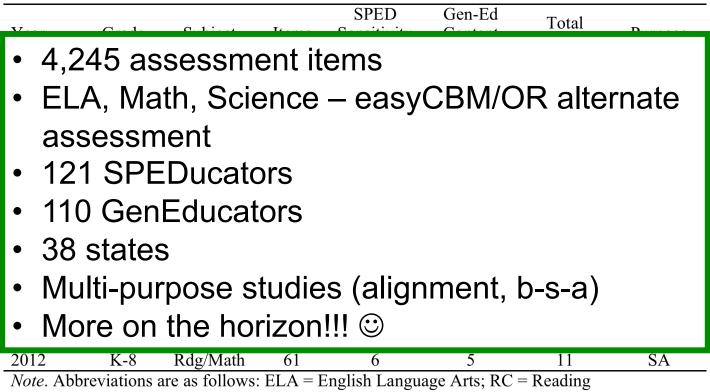


Webinar of DIR Item Review 10/10/2012





4. Item Alignment/Quality cont.

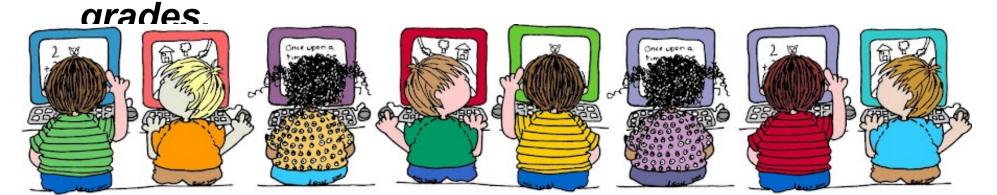


Comprehension; EL = Early Literacy; Rdg = Reading; SPED = Special Education; Gen-Ed = General Education; B-S = Bias-Sensitivity; SA = Standards Alignment.



5. Item Piloting and Scaling

Students of varying ability take multiple test items in carefully designed pilot forms to analyze the quality of item functioning and to calibrate items (from a given measure) to a common scale. *This makes it so that item difficulty is directly comparable within (and sometimes across)*





6th and 8th Grade Piloting Plan

Form Total new items on form														orm			
1	5A1	30U1	10VS ₁	5A ₂		•		·			•	•			-	•	45
2				5A ₂	30U2	10VS ₁	5A3										35
3							5A ₃	30U ₃	10VS ₁	5A4							35
4										5A4	30U4	10VS ₁	5A5				35
5													5A4	30U5	10VS ₁	5A5	35
6	5A5	30U ₆	10VS ₂	5A ₆													40
7				5A ₆	30U7	10VS <mark>2</mark>	5A7										35
8							5A7	30U ₈	10VS <mark>2</mark>	5A ₈							35
9										5A ₈	30U ₉	10VS ₂	5A ₉				35
10													5A9	30U ₁₀	10VS2	5A ₁₀	35
11	5A ₁₀	30U ₁₁	10VS ₃	5A ₁₁													40
12				5A ₁₁	30U ₁₂	10VS ₃	5A ₁₂										35
13							5A ₁₂	30U ₁₃	10VS ₃	5A ₁₃							35
14										5A ₁₃	30U ₁₄	10VS ₃	5A ₁₄				35
15													5A ₁₄	30U ₁₅	10VS ₃	5A ₁₅	35
16	5A <u>15</u>	30U ₁₆	10VS4	5A ₁₆													40
17				5A ₁₆	30U ₁₇	10VS ₄	5A ₁₇										35
18							5A ₁₇	30U ₁₈	10VS ₄	5A ₁₈							35
19					Llor	izonta		ohor	tom	Vor	tical	ancho	or ita	me li	ak too	st for	me
20																	
21	5A ₂₁	30U <mark>21</mark>	and pilot forms always have								pss grades allowing calibration to						
22			unique items.								ommon scale						
23			Ging														35
24 25										5A24	30024	10VS5		2011	101/5	EA	35 30
25													5A25	30024	10VS5	5A1	30

Note. A - horizontal anchor items; VS - anchor items for vertical scaling; U - unique items to the form



5. Item Piloting and Scaling cont.

- Items analyzed using *item response theory* (IRT)
- Item-level stats, pre-defined criteria (e.g., Wright and Linacre, 1994)
 - Mean square outfit indicator of item performance given item difficulty and student ability
 - Discrimination indicator of relation b/t item and test success, i.e., Does the item yield unique info? Does the item distinguish b/t students with higher-lower performance?
- Poorly functioning items edited/discarded

Test Form Construction/ Equating

- Standard (domain) representation
- Range of difficulty sensitivity at "lower" end of the performance spectrum
- Alternate forms of appx equivalent difficulty (status and growth, teacher/ school DM)
- Nuances to reduce construct-irrelevant variance (e.g., domain clustering, ramping difficulty)



Ongoing Research and Collaboration

- Reliability
- Validity
- Cross-validation and Diagnostic Efficiency



- National and Regional Norms
- Test Use and Associated Teacher Decision-making



Thank you! Questions?

http://www.brtprojects.org http://easyCBM.com

