



Are our assessments really valid?

Using validity paradigms to
design and evaluate programmes
of assessment

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How well is your assessment working?

- Is it valid?
- Is it reliable?
- Is it doing what it is supposed to be doing?
- To answer these questions, we have to consider the **characteristics** of assessment instruments

Define the purpose/use of the assessment

Characteristics of assessment instruments: **Utility** function

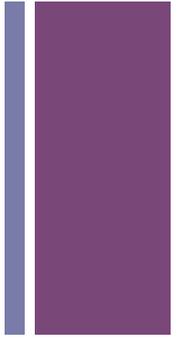
$$U = w_r R \times w_v V \times w_e E \times w_a A \times w_c C$$

- **U** = Utility
- **R** = Reliability
- **V** = Validity
- **E** = Educational impact
- **A** = Acceptability
- **C** = Cost
- **W** = Weight

Developing modern views of validity

- Overarching unitary concept (Messick, 1989)
 - ‘all validity is construct validity’
- Interpretative argument (Kane, 1994)
 - ‘test data has little or no intrinsic meaning’
- Standards of Educational and Psychological Measurement (AERA, APA & NCME, 1999)
 - ‘Validity refers to the degree to which evidence and theory support the interpretations of test scores entailed by proposed uses of tests’
- Evidence to support the interpretation of assessment data (Downing, 2003)
- A 2 stage process...(Kane 2013)

Stage 1: intended use argument



- What is your assessment intended to achieve?
 - To permit progression/graduation/licensing?
 - To act as an assessment for learning / developmental exercise?
 - To detect unprofessional behaviour?
- How explicitly is this stated (and understood?)
- Does this argument 'hold' across all stages of the assessment process?
 - Intention / design
 - Delivery
 - Analysis
 - Consequences and outcomes (e.g. misusing formative data)

Stage 2: Gathering meaningful evidence for the validity of a test

Does the assessment measure what it is intended to measure? Evidence to be collated:

1. Content
2. Response process
3. Internal structure
4. Relation to other variables
5. Consequences

1. Content

- Work in groups of 2 or 3
- Choose a test or programme of assessment from your own institution with which you are involved
- Take 5 minutes to discuss how you decide on the content of a test and the quality control

1. Content

- **Blueprint:**
 - Mapping test domains to curriculum objectives
 - Matching item content to domains of blueprint
 - Test specifications (eg numbers of items, hours of testing)

- **Quality control of test items**
 - Item writing process
 - Review process

2. Response process

- What are your safeguards in relation to getting the student score right?
 - Quality control of
 - scoring (electronic scanning/electronic scoring/markers)
 - combining scores (compensation across different formats?)
 - applying pass-fail rules correctly & accuracy of final scores/marks/grade
 - score reporting to examinees/faculty
- Familiarising examinees with test format
- Enabling examinees to understand the examination regulations and their scores

Workshop task

- Continue in your groups of 2 or 3
- Use the same test or programme of assessment from your own institution with which you are involved
- Apply the validity framework section 2 (handouts)
 - Questions are asked to help you think about your assessments and collate your evidence
 - If you don't know or can't answer – don't worry!
- You have 15 minutes for this section

3. Internal structure

- Looking at the psychometric properties of your test:
 - Item analysis data
 - Reliability
 - Standard Error of Measurement (SEM)
 - Generalizability studies
 - Item factor analysis
 - Differential Item functioning (DIF)

Workshop task

- Continue in your groups of 2 or 3
- Use the same test or programme of assessment from your own institution with which you are involved
- Apply the validity framework section 3 (handouts)
 - Questions are asked to help you think about your assessments and collate your evidence
 - If you don't know or can't answer – don't worry!
- You have 15 minutes for this section

4. Relationship with other variables

- Correlation with other relevant variables
- Convergent correlations-internal/external: similar tests
- Divergent correlations-internal/external: dissimilar measures
- Generalizability of evidence

Workshop task

- Continue in your groups of 2 or 3
- Use the same test or programme of assessment from your own institution with which you are involved
- Apply the validity framework section 4 (handouts)
 - Questions are asked to help you think about your assessments and collate your evidence
 - If you don't know or can't answer – don't worry!
- You have 15 minutes for this section

5. Consequences

- Do you formally consider and document the consequences of your test?
 - Standard setting method explicitly stated
 - Impact of
 - failing (effect on students/institution)
 - passing (effect on professional standards/society)
 - Impact on learners and future learning (feedback)
 - Impact on faculty/teaching

Workshop task

- Continue in your groups of 2 or 3
- Use the same test or programme of assessment from your own institution with which you are involved
- Apply the validity framework section 5 (handouts)
 - Questions are asked to help you think about your assessments and collate your evidence
 - If you don't know or can't answer – don't worry!
- You have 15 minutes for this section

Formative or summative?

- **Traditional Psychometric models** have a critical role in determining validity – but pose threats to interpretation in highly contextualised assessments (best evidence = WBA)
- **Intended Use Argument** – how is this meaningfully disseminated (Haertel, Brennan 2013)
- **What evidence do I need to capture** (other than an anticipated low reliability)?
- **Learning to Love the subjective**
 - Student engagement and behaviours?
 - Response – global assessor judgements and expertise (Crossley 2012)
 - Narratives - more words, less numbers (Govaerts 2014)

Professionalism

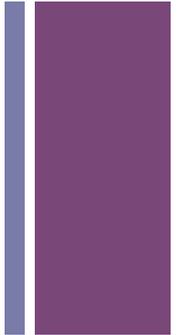
- Accepting 'psychometrically unreliable' evidence sources and applying some pragmatism
 - Lapses vs. consistently unprofessional behaviour
 - Multiple sources, over time = not 'the professionalism WBA'
 - Multiple assessors, realities and judgements (Govaerts 2007, Gingerich, Kogan 2011)
 - Do we want to wait to see that someone is 'reliably' of major concern?!

Validity: a QA model and tool

Collate and interpret evidence for the validity of a test in a meaningful way, to answer the question: Does the assessment measure what it is intended to measure?

Evidence to be collated:

1. Content
2. Response process
3. Internal structure
4. Relation to other variables
5. Consequences



Thank you for your attention

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