

# Extending the Role of Psychometrics in Integrated Security Plans

Lisa S. O'Leary, Ph.D.

Alpine Testing Solutions



# Context

- Rampant test fraud in information technology (IT) certification testing programs
- Widespread unauthorized exposure of exam forms and perpetual item exposure
- Continually administered exams
- Tight timeframes for piracy (days or weeks)

*...leads to a need for realistic approaches to exam maintenance that can identify specific compromised content to reduce threats to the validity of score interpretation and use*

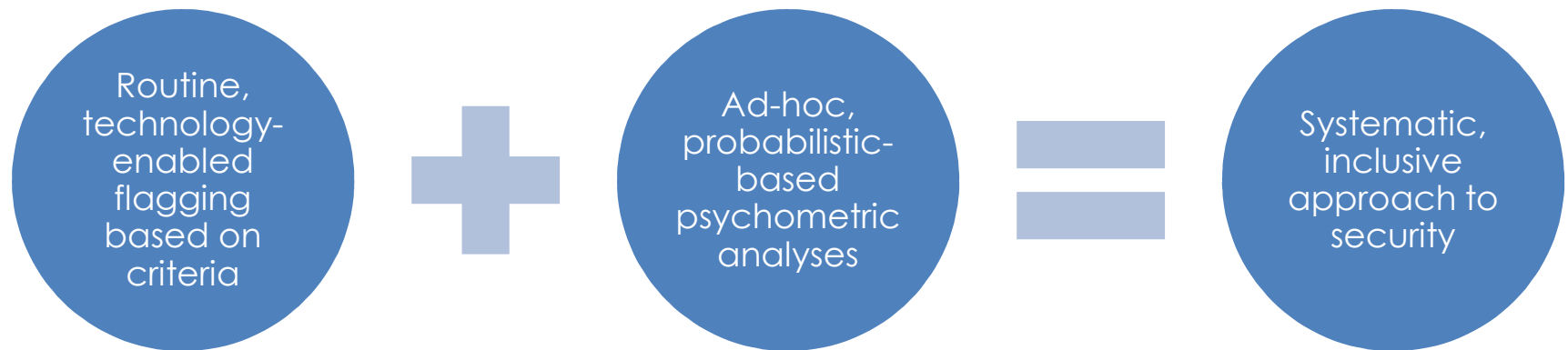
# Goals

- Address rampant test fraud in IT certification
- Minimize the costs of piracy
- Maximize the measurement integrity and validity
- Deter future test fraud

**Well-articulated data forensic procedures** are “a very effective way to **communicate** to candidates **that cheaters leave behind irregular patterns of responses**, and that even if they are sufficiently clever to successfully cheat on the exam, **they will be unearthed by sophisticated statistical procedures** being run in the background” (Wollack & Fremer, 2013, p. 11)

# Goals

- Proactive consideration of security throughout the test development process
  - Collecting continual security evidence supports the intended use/interpretation of test scores and integrity of credentialing decisions
  - Continually addressing program design, legal considerations, content development, and psychometric analyses protects the security of exam content



# Credential Program 1

- Test available to everyone
- On-demand administration
- Immediate score report
  - Automated
- Six month period
- Annual update

## Reactionary Posture

- Feedback
  - Stakeholders like convenience
  - Greater respect for earlier awards
  - Award viewed with skepticism
  - Confused why value is decreasing

# Credential Program 2

- Test available to everyone
- On-demand administration
- Immediate score report

– Automated

- Monthly
- Six months
- Periodic

Re

## Feedback

- Stakeholders like convenience
- Greater respect for earlier awards
- Award viewed with skepticism
- Confused why value is decreasing

# Credential Program 3

- Test available to eligible candidates
- Windowed administration
- Delayed score report (6 weeks)
- Security
- Pilot iteration
- Item selection window
- Periodic

## Proactive Posture

- Identify problems prior to

## Feedback

- Stakeholders complain about limited windows and lag in reporting
- No credit for maintaining value

# Credential Program 4

- Test available to eligible candidates
- On-demand administration
- Near real-time score report (48-72 hours)
  - Automatic award

- Pilot item

- Data rep

- Daily se

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- Periodic

## Proactive Posture

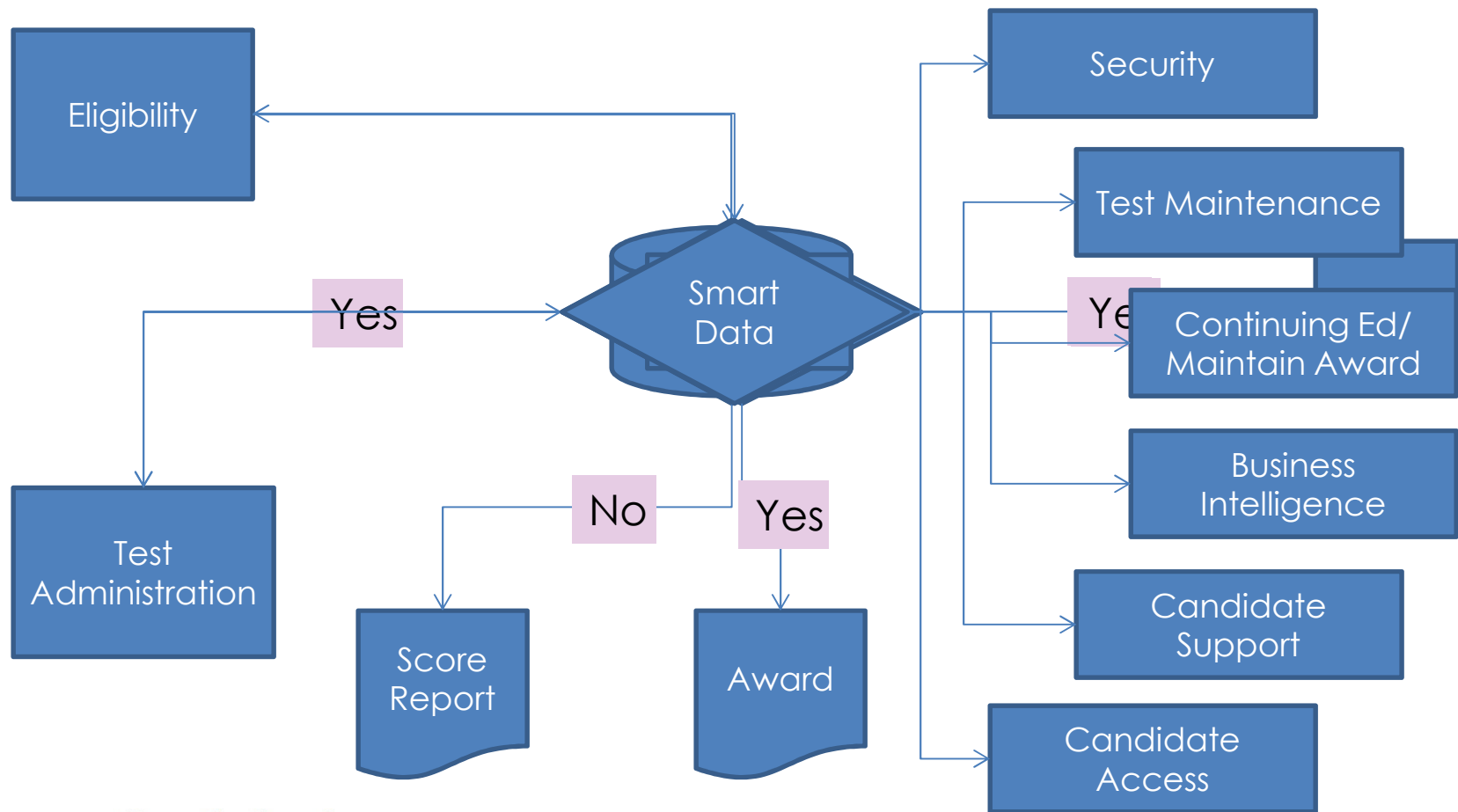
- Identify
- Gain
- Feedback
- Tim

## Feedback

- Stakeholders like convenience
- No credit for maintaining value



# Data Flow



# Security Baker's ½ Dozen

- 1) Candidate eligibility
- 2) Protecting intellectual property
- 3) Candidate flagging criteria
- 4) Differential performance flagging criteria
- 5) Alignment of exam maintenance plan
- 6) Alignment of forms maintenance and retake policy
- 7) Candidate education

# Candidate Eligibility

## Initial requirement

- ▲ **Required: All**
  - ▲ **Required: 1**
    - ☐ [680-411] IT Education Core Competencies
  - ▲ **Required: 1**
    - ☐ IT Education Program Agreement
  - ▲ **Required: 25**
    - ☐ IT Education Program Base Maintenance Fee - \$25
    - ☐ IT Education Program CE Maintenance Surcharge - \$100
    - ☐ IT Education Program Fee - CE Upgrade - \$75



## Eligibility Status

Exam Name	Status	Eligibility ID Number	Earliest test date	Testing ends on	Register to test
IT Education Core Competencies	Active	002819810	02-25-2011	03-28-2016	<a href="#">Schedule exam</a>
Robust TCP/IP Network Systems Architecture	Active	002819814	02-25-2011	03-28-2016	<a href="#">Schedule exam</a>
Scholastic Learning Systems Architecture	Active	002742379	01-19-2011	03-28-2016	<a href="#">Schedule exam</a>
Instructional Development	Used				
Marketing 101	Used	038395475	03-24-2011	06-01-2079	<a href="#">Schedule exam</a>
Functional Languages	Active	002819813	02-25-2011	03-28-2016	<a href="#">Schedule exam</a>
Object Oriented Programming	Used				

# Protecting IP

- Candidate agreements
- SME/Committee member agreements
- Document security
- Data security

# Protecting IP

- Centralized Scoring
  - Keys stored in one, central location
  - Security checking prior to awarding grade/credential
  - Customized score reports

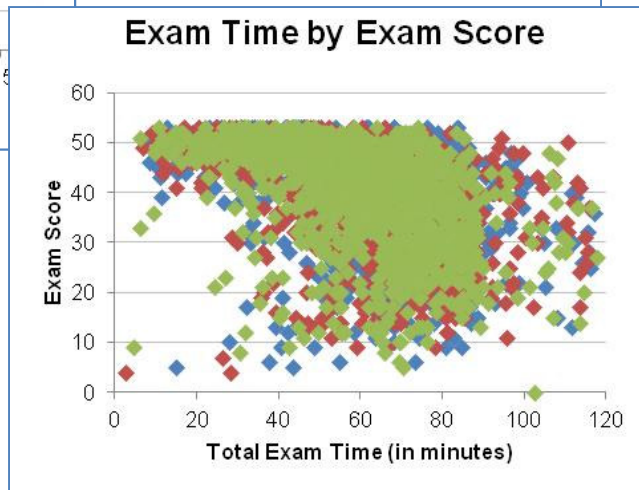
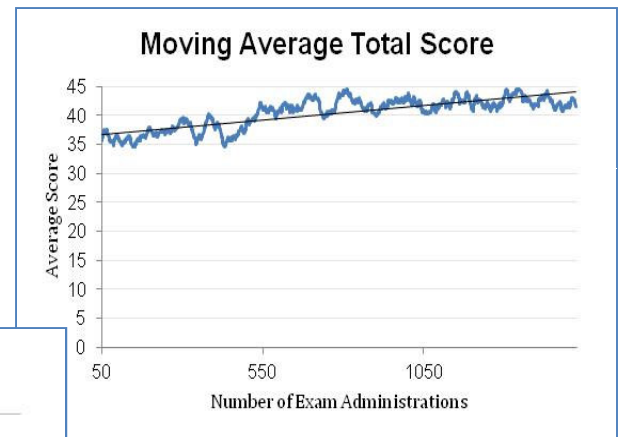
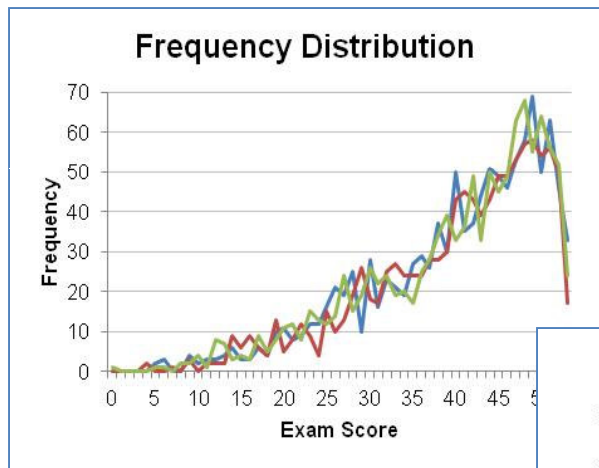
# Candidate Flagging Criteria

- Set default flags to identify candidates with potentially suspect exam behavior or performance

Security Flag	Suspect Action
Exam Retakes	Candidate takes same exam x times within y period
Rapid Exam Completion	x% percent of items completed in less than y seconds
Retake After Pass	Candidate takes the same exam after already passing
Large Score Differential	Score increase by more than x% within 2 attempts within y days
High score/Low time	Exam score above x%, time spent on exam less than y min
Too Little Exam Time	Candidate spent less than x minutes taking an exam
Possible Collusion	Candidates at the same test center on same date and scored within y% of each other on same exam
Security Items	Candidate correctly answered x security items out of y total security items
Differential Item Performance	x% or above on 1 <sup>st</sup> item type and y% or under on 2 <sup>nd</sup> item type
Watch List	Candidate is on the watch list at the time of taking a test
Banned list	Candidate is on the ban list at the time of taking a test

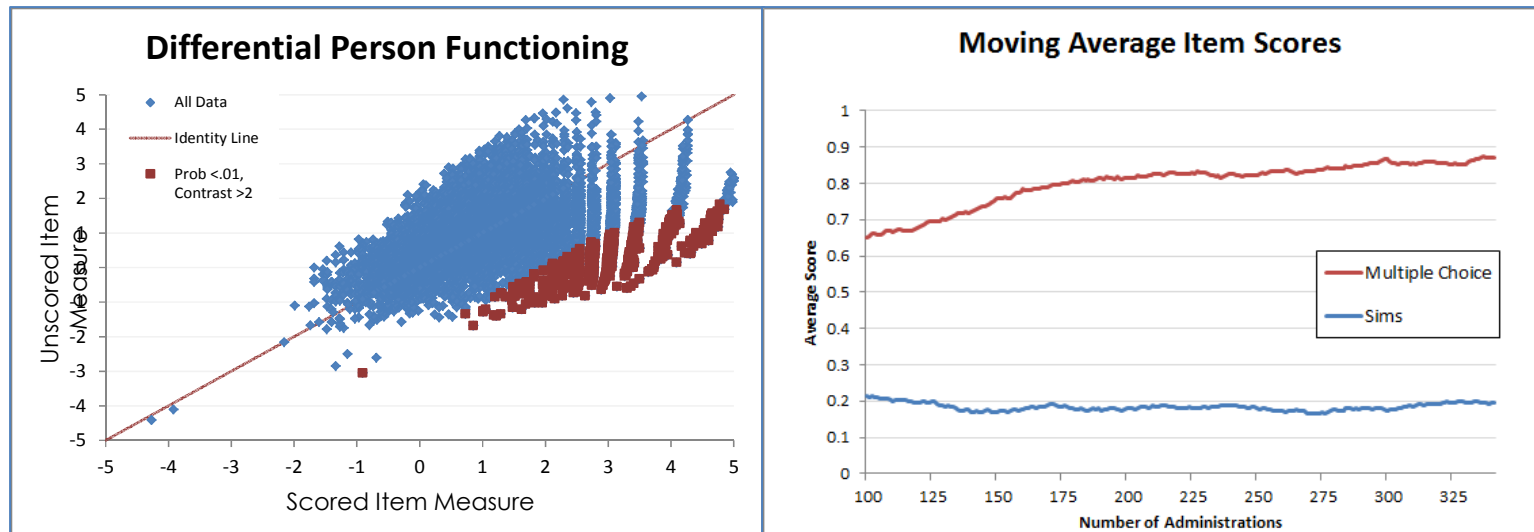
# Candidate Flagging Criteria

- Leads to evidence of possible form exposure and/or candidate pre-knowledge during operational administration



# Differential Performance

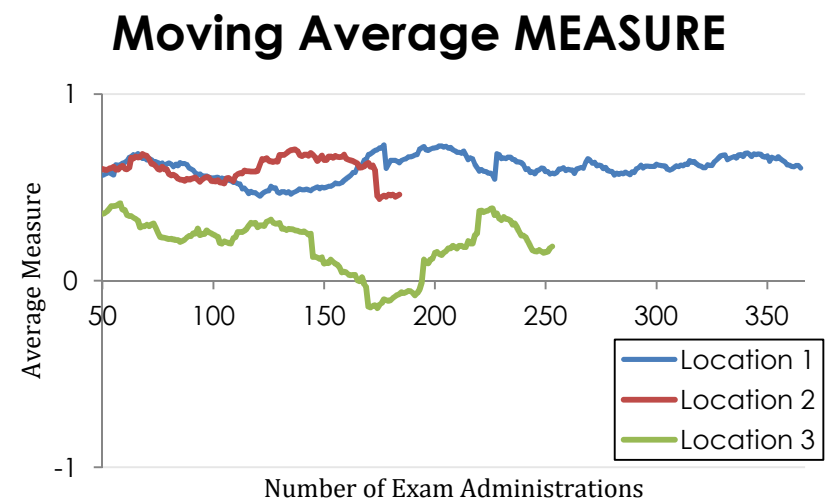
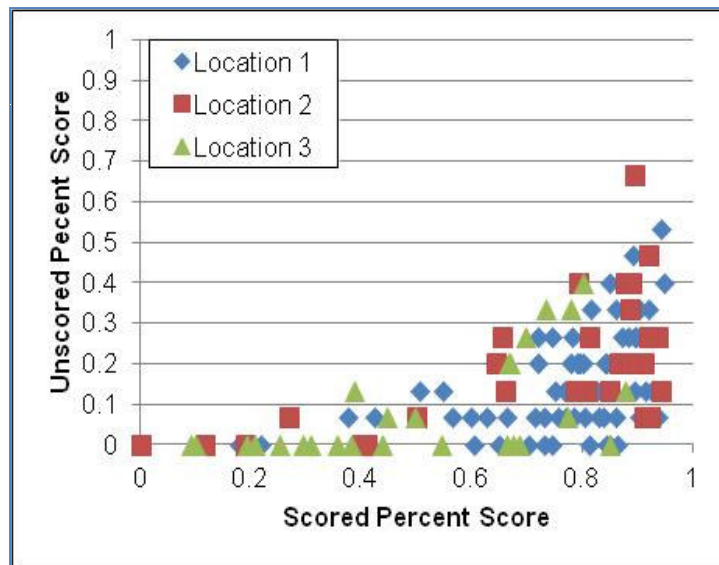
- Differential person functioning (DPF)
  - Identify candidates likely to have had prior knowledge of exam content
  - Expect candidates with prior content knowledge to have high ability on scored items and low ability on unscored items; low probability of the two measures resulting from the same candidate





# Differential Performance

- Use aggregate results to identify trends across test centers or geographic locations with potential issues or suspect patterns



# Differential Performance

- Differential item functioning (DIF)
  - Assess extent to which candidates' item pre-knowledge impacts item performance
  - Determine degree of item degradation and gather information to drive exam maintenance
  - Compare performance of DPF-flagged candidates to DPF non-flagged candidates
  - Expect compromised items to favor candidates with item pre-knowledge (DPF-flagged candidates); non-exposed items to be of equal difficulty to both candidate subgroups

# Differential Performance

- Practical considerations
  - Item bank size
  - Bank exposure rate
  - Ratio of scored to unscored items
  - Differential performance of scored and unscored items
  - Impact of item degradation
  - Availability of new content
  - Capacity for follow-up action

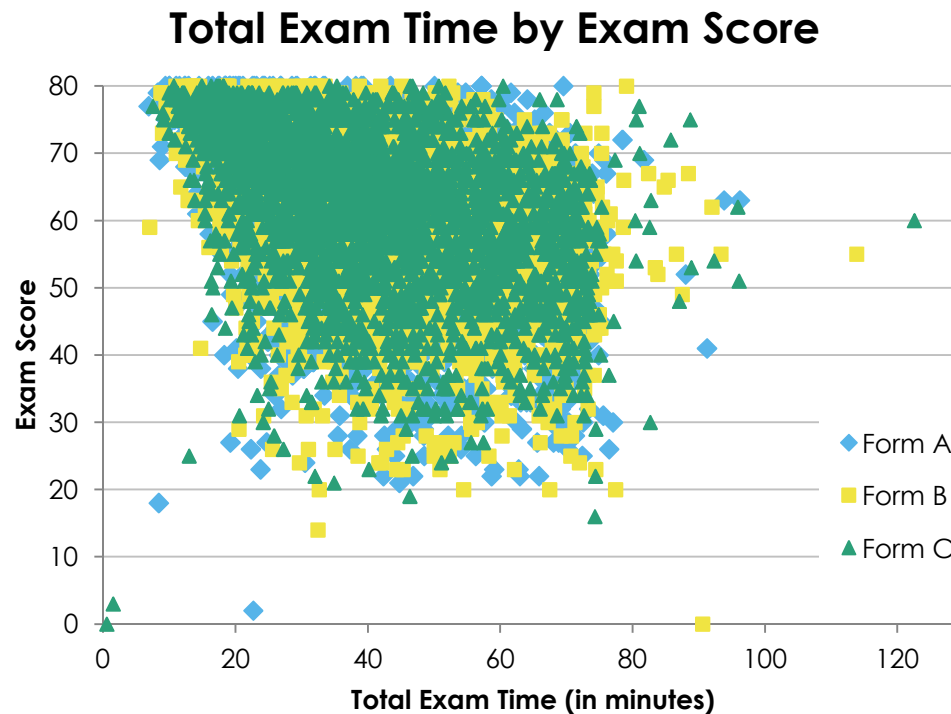
# Differential Performance

- DPF in conjunction with DIF can be used to:
  - (1) detect when security breaches have occurred;
  - (2) determine the overall extent of item exposure;
  - (3) build cases against suspect candidates;
  - (4) collaborate with other evidence to support the enforcement of sanctions against candidates;
  - (5) highlight specific items with compromised content;
  - (6) evaluate appropriate next steps for particular items and entire item banks

*...all while discussing the relevant psychometric and policy issues for each of these areas*

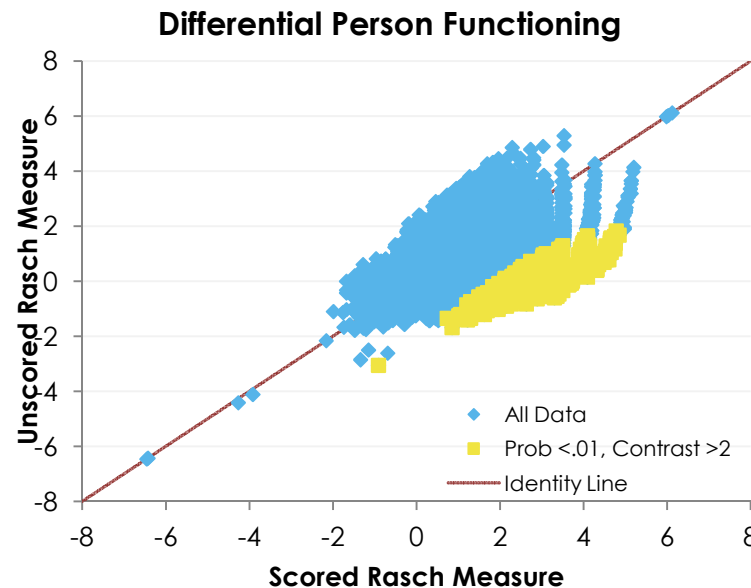
# Case Study

- 8,350 administrations of large-scale IT cert. exam
- 641 total items (227 scored, 414 unscored)
- Substantial item exposure issues



# Case Study

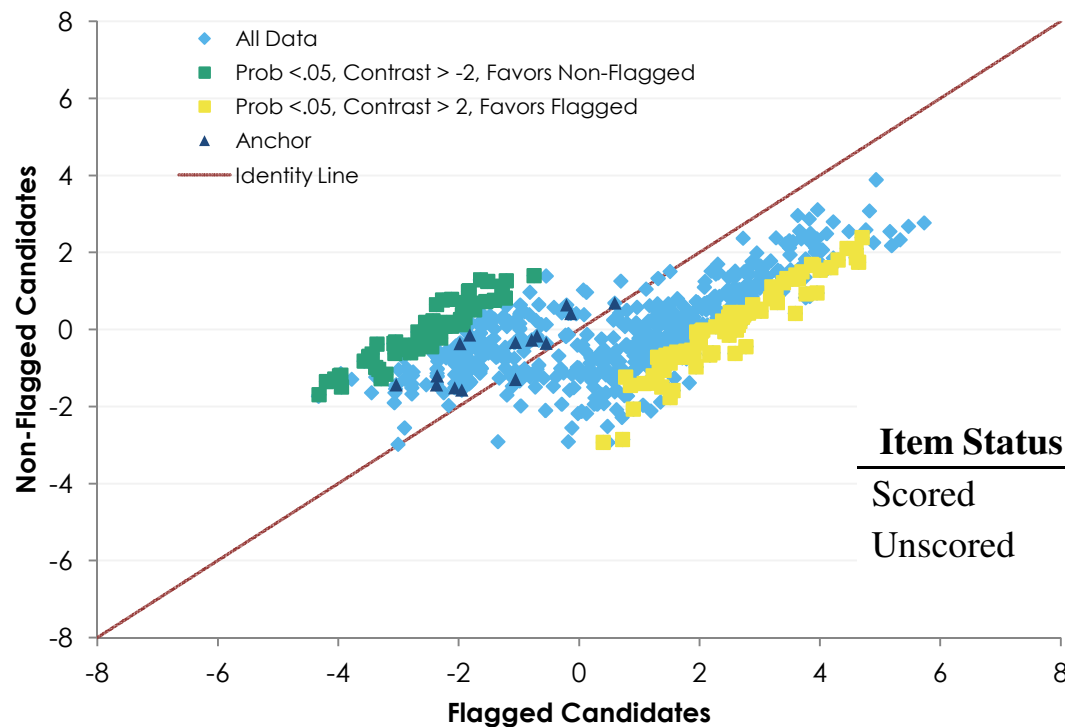
- Compared candidates' performance on scored (80) and unscored (20) items
  - Assumed only scored items were exposed; unscored items were not yet compromised
- 531 candidates (6.4%) flagged for DPF



# Case Study

- 138 items (20.2%) displayed DIF

## Differential Item Functioning



Item Status	Significant DIF		No DIF
	Positive	Negative	
Scored	57	1	169
Unscored	0	80	334

# Case Study

- 15 of the 169 scored items without evidence of DIF selected as anchor items for upgrade exam
  - Anchor items were proportionately representative of the blueprint; well-fitting to the model

Item ID	Section	Rasch		Item-Score Correlation	Flagged Candidate		Non-Flagged Candidates		DIF	
		Measure	P-value		DIF Measure	DIF S.E.	DIF Measure	DIF S.E.	Contrast	Prob.
6	1	0.61	0.60	0.53	-0.21	0.28	0.64	0.04	-0.85	0.003
20	1	0.42	0.64	0.49	-0.14	0.27	0.42	0.04	-0.56	0.045
32	1	-0.33	0.77	0.33	-1.06	0.39	-0.33	0.05	-0.73	0.063
47	1	-0.27	0.76	0.33	-0.79	0.29	-0.27	0.05	-0.52	0.085
57	1	-1.43	0.90	0.27	-2.37	0.7	-1.43	0.07	-0.94	0.185
66	2	0.69	0.58	0.34	0.59	0.16	0.69	0.04	-0.1	0.560
79	2	-1.57	0.91	0.28	-1.95	0.59	-1.57	0.07	-0.38	0.520
102	2	-1.43	0.90	0.25	-3.04	0.89	-1.43	0.07	-1.62	0.073
130	3	-1.29	0.89	0.25	-1.06	0.39	-1.29	0.06	0.23	0.565
151	3	-0.18	0.74	0.53	-1.82	0.42	-0.14	0.05	-1.68	0.000
160	4	-0.16	0.74	0.44	-0.7	0.28	-0.16	0.05	-0.54	0.063
175	4	-0.4	0.78	0.52	-1.98	0.42	-0.36	0.05	-1.62	0.000
182	4	-0.35	0.77	0.39	-0.55	0.27	-0.35	0.05	-0.2	0.473
200	5	-1.2	0.88	0.31	-2.36	0.69	-1.2	0.06	-1.16	0.093
212	6	-1.51	0.91	0.31	-2.07	0.51	-1.51	0.07	-0.55	0.283

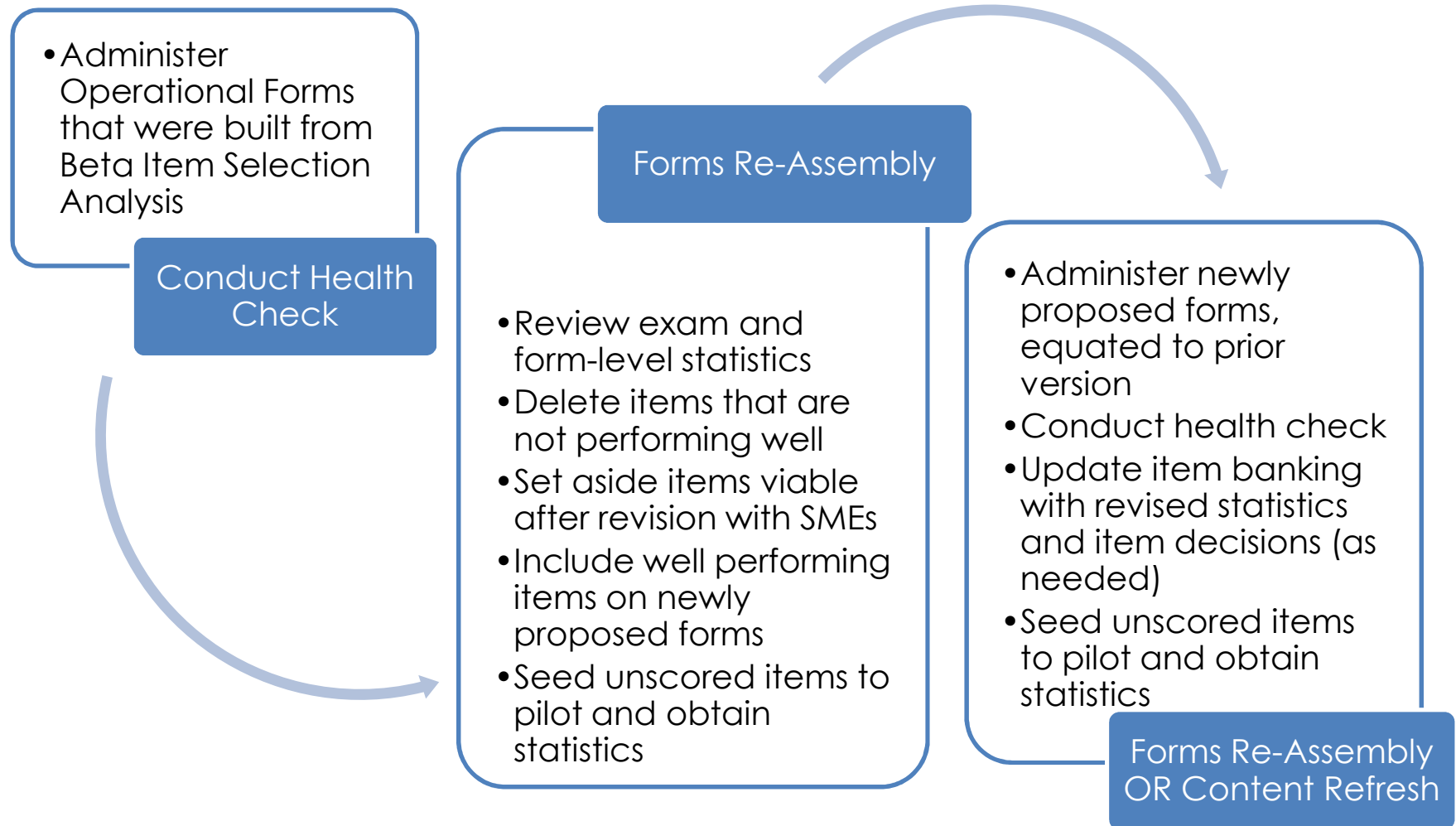


# Case Study

- Anchor items' item difficulty estimates stable within upgrade item bank

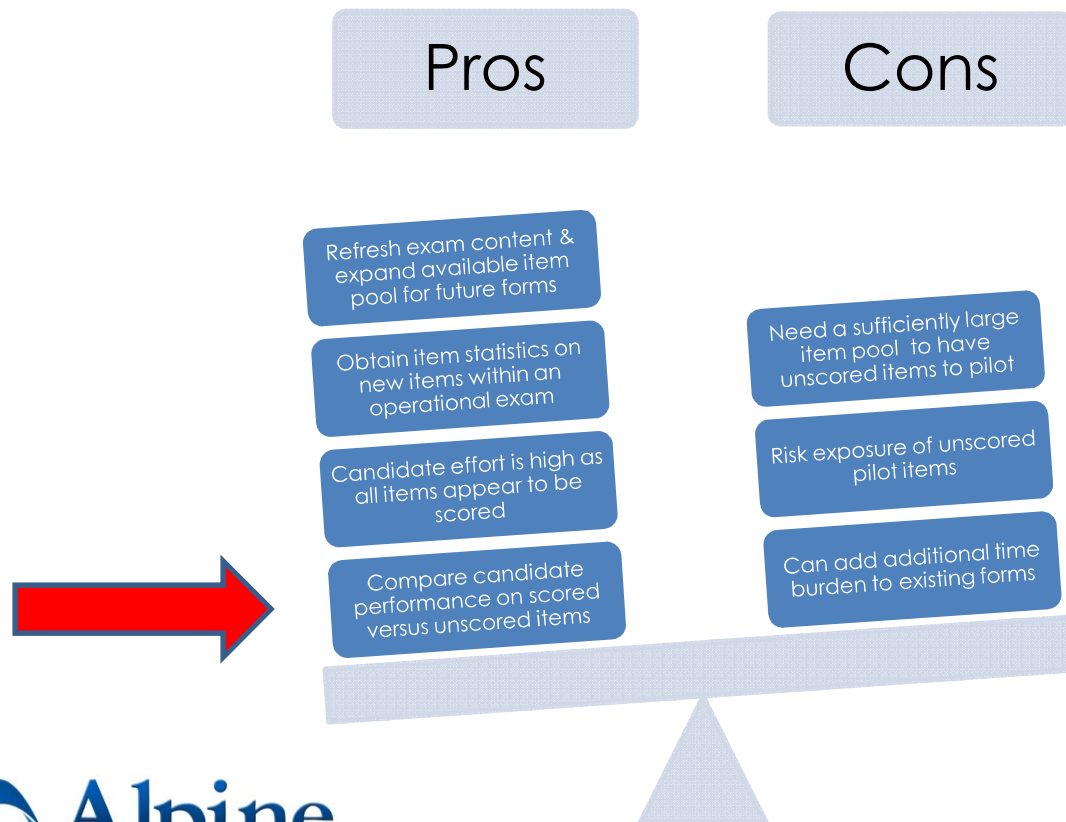
Item ID	Section	Number of Responses	P-value	Rasch Measure	Displacement
6	1	404	0.59	0.61	0.08
20	1	411	0.62	0.42	0.13
32	1	388	0.73	-0.33	0.29
47	1	399	0.75	-0.27	0.14
57	1	424	0.92	-1.43	-0.3
66	2	414	0.58	0.69	0.02
79	2	397	0.91	-1.57	0.09
102	2	444	0.91	-1.43	-0.01
130	3	444	0.90	-1.29	-0.02
151	3	436	0.79	-0.18	-0.24
160	4	416	0.78	-0.16	-0.14
175	4	412	0.77	-0.4	0.13
182	4	401	0.79	-0.35	-0.06
200	5	418	0.87	-1.2	0.19
212	6	395	0.89	-1.51	0.24

# Exam Maintenance Plan



# Exam Maintenance Plan

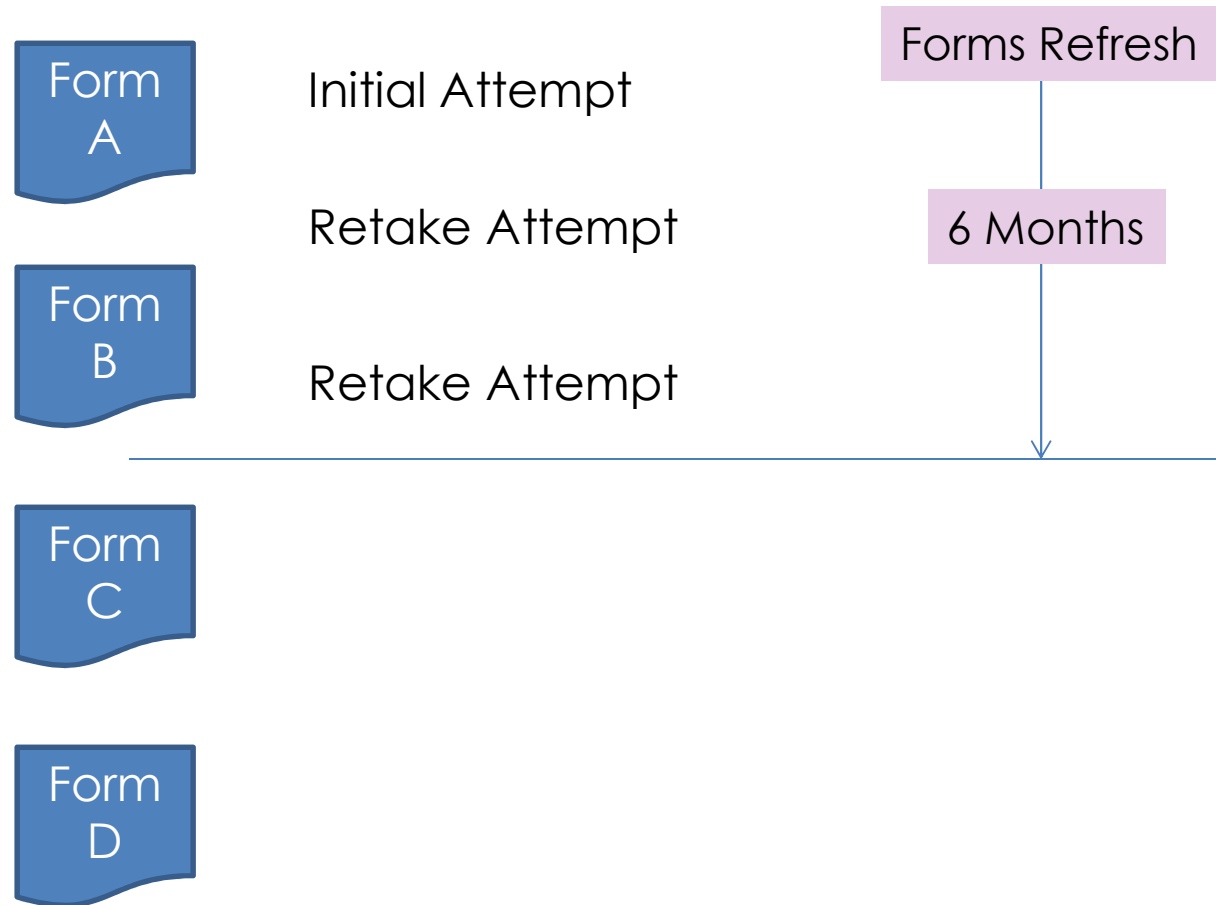
- Piloting unscored items on operational forms allows for:
  - Systematic content refreshing to enable retirement of items with poor statistical performance, suspected exposure issues, or expected bias
  - Proactive approach to enable addition of new items representative of content changes, upgrades, or updates



# Exam Maintenance Plan

- Rapidity of content shifts impacts the frequency of necessary analysis and maintenance
  - Exams in dynamic and quickly changing domains require more frequent maintenance than those in more static domain areas
- Likelihood or suspicion of suspect candidates or exam behavior impacts the frequency of necessary analysis and maintenance
  - Compromised exams require more immediate maintenance to gauge the impact of the security breach

# Forms Maintenance & Retakes



# Candidate Education

- Candidates are your friends!
- Value proposition of program
- Self policing

# Conclusions

- Proactive consideration of security throughout the test development process increases validity of candidate decisions and the testing program
- Data repository enables diversified approach to exam security
  - Timely candidate detection and enforcement
  - Routine tracking and exam maintenance over time
  - In-depth analyses to address specific concerns
- Probabilistic-based methods for detection of suspect candidates enhance defensibility of actions and enforcement

# Contact Information

- Lisa S. O'Leary, Ph.D.  
Psychometrician  
[lisa.oleary@alpinetesting.com](mailto:lisa.oleary@alpinetesting.com)

[www.alpinetesting.com](http://www.alpinetesting.com)