

# Small-Sample Shadow Testing

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# Shadow Testing

... is a generalized constraint-satisfaction algorithm.

# Shadow Testing

... is computerized adaptive test in that it adapts to the constraints being resolved...

Not necessarily to examinee ability.

# Shadow Testing

Technical Explication

Qi Diao

Hao Ren

Optimal Solution to Constraints

*VS*

Sufficing Solution to Constraints

# Shadow Testing Takeaways ...

You can do shadow testing, successfully,

- Without mathematical formalisms.

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# Shadow Testing Takeaways ...

You can do shadow testing, successfully,

- Without mathematical formalisms
- With relatively small calibration samples
- With small item pools
- Using a pseudo-information function
- To create unique equivalent test forms  
... for each examinee

# This Case:

... involves a client with a very common set of constraints

Frequently encountered...

That Shadow-Testing resolved.

# Constraints: CAT vs. Shadow

Constraint	CAT	Shadow-Test
Goal	Measure Ability	Pass/Fail
Maximize	Precision	Equivalence
Length	Variable	Fixed
Stopping Rule	Posterior Est.	N of Items
Domains	No	Multiple
Item Exposure	Insignificant	Critical

# Constraints: CAT vs. Shadow

Item Pool	Large	Small: 3:1
Calibration N	500+	<50
Constraints	One	5: Domain Count = Difficulty Exposure Cognitive Level $\approx$ Time

# Test Construction

Equivalent Difficulty

Multiple (7) Domains

Fixed Length (41 items)

Pass / Fail Result

# Test Construction

## Conditions:

Calibration Sample: . . 30 !!!

Annual Tests: . . . . . 200-300

Item Pool: . . . . . 120 Items

Domains: . . . . . 7

Items Administered. . 41

# Test Construction

Constraint #1:

Draw Items from Domains

as specified in Test Blueprint

# Test Construction

Classical Test Theory:

$P\text{-Val}_i$  = Probability Correct Response,  
for Item  $i$

Constraint #2:

Minimize:  $\mu$  P-Val – Target P-Val

Acceptable:  $\mu$  P-Val – Target P-Val  $\leq 0.04$



# Test Construction

Constraint #3:

Minimize item exposure

# Test Construction

Constraint #4:

Match Blueprint for Item Cognitive Level

# Test Construction

Constraint #5:

Create forms of equivalent expected  
Item Latency

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Create forms of equivalent expected  
Item Latency

# Test Construction

First Attempt:

Program it all as a set of conditions  
solved in multiple passes.

# Test Construction

First Attempt:

Program that solves a set of conditions  
solved in multiple passes.

**What A MESS!**

# Test Construction Problems:

Constraint #1:

Draw Items from Domains

as specified in Test Blueprint

Some domains had few items  
over and above the minimum.

# Test Construction Problems

Constraint #2:

Minimize:  $\mu$  P-Val – Target P-Val

Acceptable:  $\mu$  P-Val – Target P-Val  $\leq$  0.04

What about discriminating power?

Some items were always the best.



# Test Construction Problems

Constraint #3:

Minimize item exposure

Way too exacting.

# Test Construction Problems

Constraint #4:

Match Blueprint for Item Cognitive Level

Easily satisfied (except in small domains)  
since there are only 2 Levels

# Test Construction Problems

Constraint #5:

Create forms of equivalent expected  
Item Latency

The tail wagging the dog...

Often unsatisfied.

# Test Construction Answers:

Constraint #1:

Draw Items from Domains

as specified in Test Blueprint

Start with small domains, or

ones with a small Item: Target N ratio.

# Test Construction Answers:

Constraint #1:

Draw Items from Domains

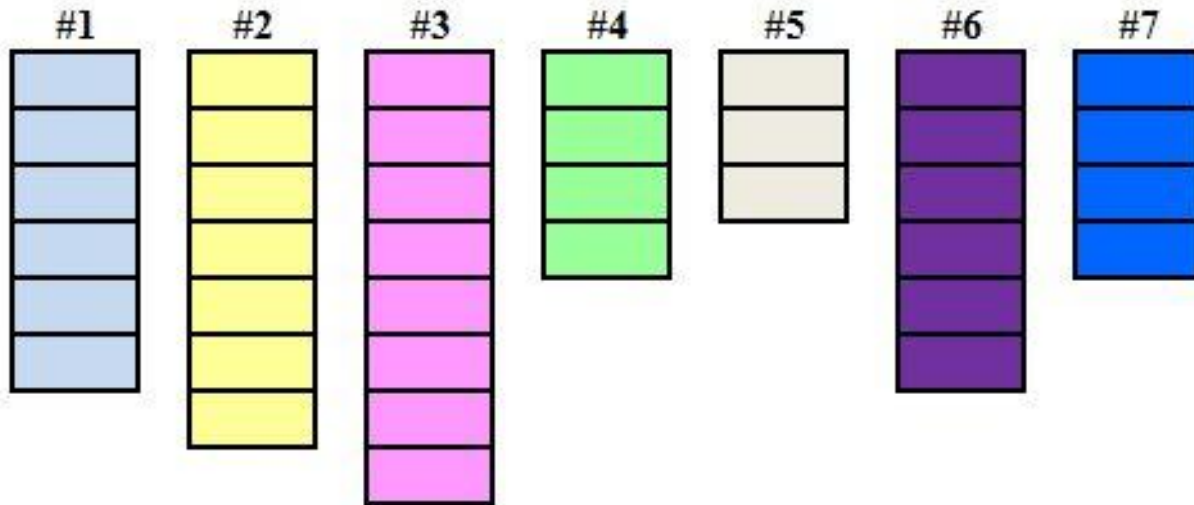
as specified in Test Blueprint

Randomize item seeding for

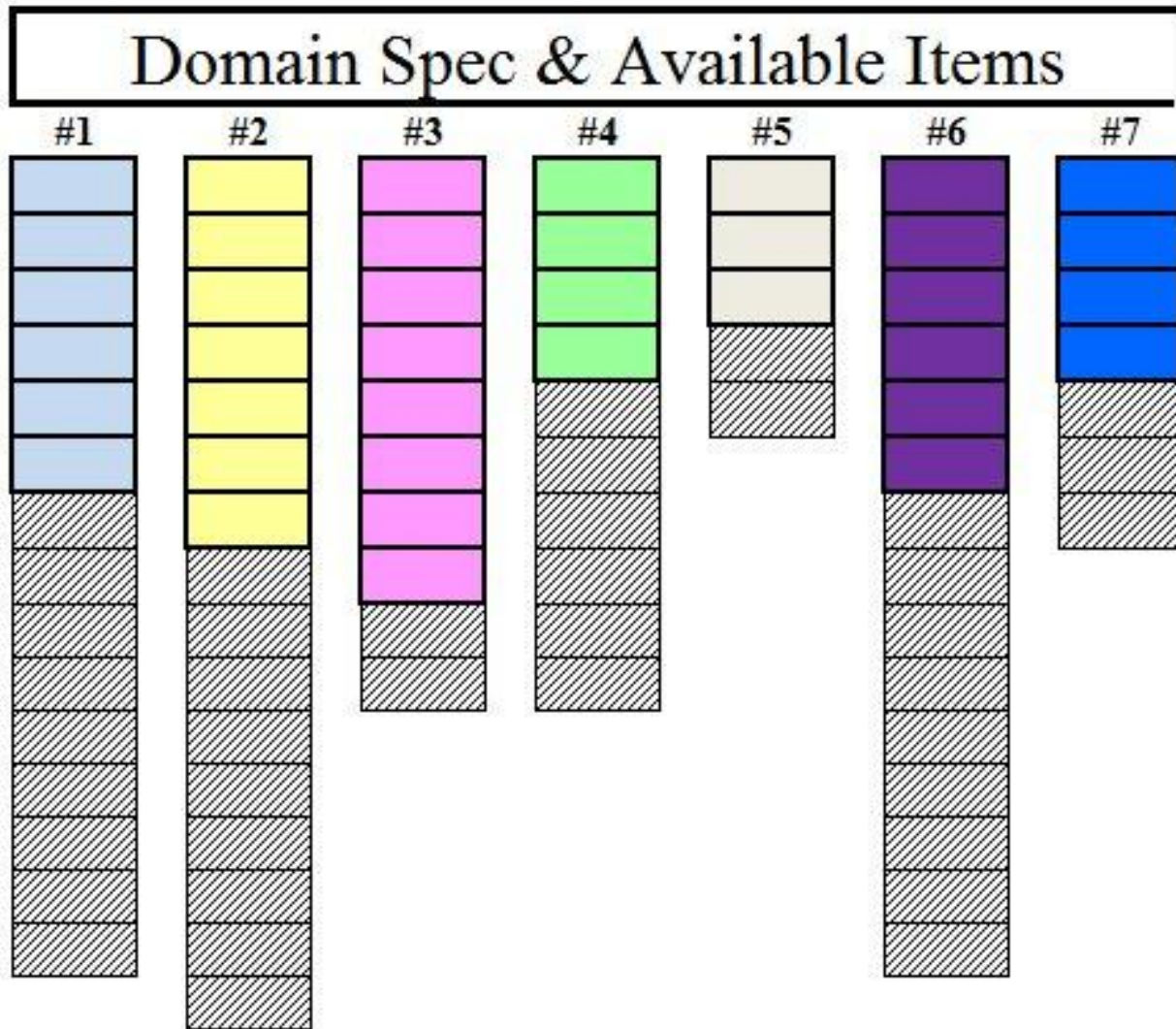
initial 10 items... from small domains.

# Test Construction Answers:

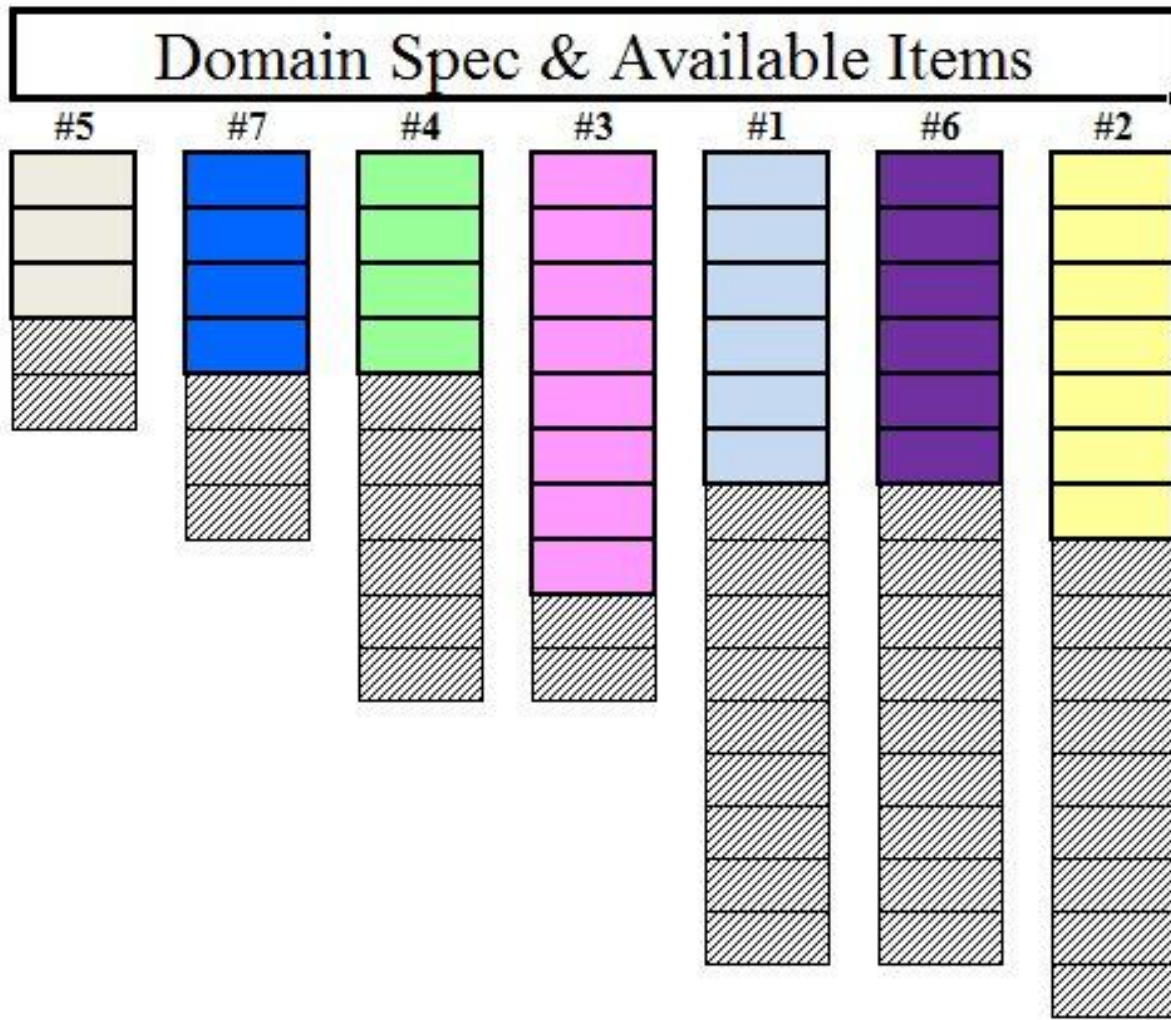
Item Domain Spec in Blueprint



# Test Construction Answers:



# Test Construction Answers:





# Test Construction

Constraint #2:

Minimize:  $\mu$  P-Val – Target P-Val

Acceptable:  $\mu$  P-Val – Target P-Val  $\leq$  0.04

Pseudo-Information function drawn from  
Classical Test Theory statistics

# pInfo (pseudo-Information)

Classical Test Theory statistics:

$P\text{-Val}_i$  = Probability Correct Response,  
for Item  $i$

$PBis_i$  = Point-Biserial, Item  $i$

$pInfo_i = PBis_i + 1 - (ABS [ \text{Cutpoint} - P\text{-Val}_i ] )$

# Test Construction

Constraint #3:

Minimize item exposure

Relax constraint. Only evaluate when item  
exposure  $> 5$  exposures out of line.

Then take out of pool.

# Test Construction

Constraint #4:

Match Blueprint for Item Cognitive Level

Easily satisfied (except in small domains).

Set target as ratio of 2:1 Tasks : Knowledge,  
with +/- 15% sufficient.

# Test Construction

Constraint #5:

Create forms of equivalent expected  
Item Latency

Evaluate  $\Sigma$  Latency as Constraint #3.

# Test Construction

Construct test form prior to administration.

If form doesn't resolve, try again.

Yield success: attempts  $\approx 1 : <3$

Form equivalence

# Test Construction Results

- Domain count consistent with Blueprint

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- Domain count consistent with Blueprint
- $\mu$  P-Val – Target P-Val < 0.04



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- Domain count consistent with Blueprint
- $\mu$  P-Val – Target P-Val < 0.04
- S Latency – Target Response Time < 5.0 min.

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- Cognitive Level – Target Level = +/- 0.15

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- Domain count consistent with Blueprint
- $\mu$  P-Val – Target P-Val < 0.04
- S Latency – Target Response Time < 5.0 min.
- Cognitive Level – Target Level = +/- 0.15

**Q. E. D.**

# Shadow Testing Takeaways ...

In doing Shadow-Testing with Small N Samples

- Seed item selection with randomization
- Seed small domains first
- Use a pseudo-information function to  
integrate difficulty and discrimination
- Incorporate  $\Sigma$  item time in targets

# Test Construction

A Sufficing Solution

... Inspired by Shadow-Testing

... with apologies to Wim van der Linden

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