

New York State Regents Examination in English Language Arts

2021 Technical Report



Prepared for the New York State Education Department
by Pearson

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Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This technical report for the Regents Examination in English Language Arts, based on the English Language Arts Core Curriculum, which is based on the New York State Learning Standards, will provide New York State with documentation of the purposes of the Regents Examination, scoring information, evidence of both reliability and validity of the exams, scaling information, and guidelines for score reporting for the June 2021 administrations. Chapters 1–5 detail results for the June 2021 administration. As the *Standards for Education and Psychological Testing* discusses in Standard 7, “The objective of the documentation is to provide test users with the information needed to help them assess the nature and quality of the test, the resulting scores, and the interpretations based on the test scores” (American Educational Research Association [AERA], American Psychological Association [APA], & National Council on Measurement in Education [NCME], 2014, p.123).¹ Please note that a technical report, by design, addresses technical documentation of a testing program; other aspects of a testing program (content standards, scoring guides, guide to test interpretation, etc.) are thoroughly addressed and referenced in supporting documents.

During the 2020–2021 school year, many students in New York State (NYS) received entirely remote instruction due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Given the U.S. Department of Education’s decision not to approve the waiver requested by the New York State Education Department (NYSED) to forego assessments in 2021, it was determined that to comply with the federal Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA), the Regents Examination in English Language Arts would be administered in June 2021². This examination was only to be administered where schools and districts could ensure the health and safety of students and teachers. Students receiving entirely remote instruction were not required to come to school for the sole purpose of taking the Regents Examination in English Language Arts. Eligible students could be exempted from the associated diploma requirement for this Regents examination. Details of those exemptions can be found in the following documents: [“Exemptions from Diploma Requirements and Cancellation of the August 2021 Administration of the New York State \(NYS\) High School Regents Examination Program in Response to the Ongoing Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic”](#) and [“Frequently Asked Questions Related to the June 2021 and August 2021 Exemptions from Diploma Requirements”](#).

1.2 PURPOSES OF THE EXAM (STANDARD 12.1)

The Regents Examination in English Language Arts measures examinee achievement against the New York State (NYS) Learning Standards. The exam is prepared by teacher examination committees and New York State Education Department (NYSED) subject matter and testing specialists. Further, it provides teachers and students with important information about student learning and performance against the established curriculum standards. Results

¹ References to specific Standards will be placed in parentheses throughout the technical report to provide further context for each section.

² Typically, the Regents Examination in English Language Arts is administered each school year in August, January and June.

of this exam may be used to identify student strengths and needs in order to guide classroom teaching and learning. The exam also provides students, parents, counselors, administrators, and college admissions officers with objective and easily understood achievement information that may be used to inform empirically-based educational and vocational decisions about students. As a state-provided objective benchmark, the Regents Examination in English Language Arts is intended for use in satisfying state testing requirements for students who have finished a course in English Language Arts. A passing score on the exam counts toward requirements for a high school diploma, as described in the New York State diploma requirements: <http://www.nysed.gov/common/nysed/files/programs/curriculum-instruction/currentdiplomarequirements2.pdf>. Results of the Regents Examination in English Language Arts may also be used to satisfy various locally-established requirements throughout the state. For the 2020-2021 school year, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, eligible students could be exempted from the associated diploma requirement for this Regents examination. Details of those exemptions can be found here: <http://www.nysed.gov/common/nysed/files/programs/state-assessment/memo-june-august-2021-assessments.pdf> and <http://www.nysed.gov/common/nysed/files/programs/state-assessment/faq-june-august-2021-assessments.pdf>.

1.3 TARGET POPULATION (STANDARD 7.2)

The examinee population for the Regents Examination in English Language Arts is composed of students who have completed a course in English Language Arts. For the 2020-2021 school year, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, those students who were receiving entirely remote instruction were not required to come to school for the sole purpose of taking a Regents examination. Moreover, this examination was only to be administered where schools and districts could ensure the health and safety of students and teachers. Eligible students were exempted from the associated diploma requirement for this Regents examination. Details of those exemptions can be found here: <http://www.nysed.gov/common/nysed/files/programs/state-assessment/memo-june-august-2021-assessments.pdf> and <http://www.nysed.gov/common/nysed/files/programs/state-assessment/faq-june-august-2021-assessments.pdf>.

Table 1 provides a demographic breakdown of all students who took the June 2021 Regents Examination in English Language Arts. All analyses in this report are based on the population described in Table 1. Annual Regents Examination results in the New York State Report Cards are those reported in the Student Information Repository System (SIRS) as of the reporting deadline. As noted previously, for a typical year, the results would include those exams administered in August, January, and June; though for 2021, this assessment was administered only once, in June (see <http://data.nysed.gov/>). Typically, if a student takes the same exam multiple times in the year, only the highest score is included in these results. Item-level data used for the analyses in this report are reported by districts on a similar timeline, yet through a different collection system.

When compared with the number of expected test takers, based on recent examination administrations, approximately 20% of students took the Regents Examination in English Language Arts due to circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 1 Total Examinee Population: Regents Examination in English Language Arts

Demographics	June Admin*	
	Number	Percent
All Students	33,120	100.00
Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian/Alaska Native	179	0.54
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	2,076	6.27
Black/African American	3,505	10.58
Hispanic/Latino	5,410	16.34
Multiracial	660	1.99
White	21,288	64.28
English Language Learner		
No	31,971	96.53
Yes	1,149	3.47
Economically Disadvantaged		
No	21,445	64.75
Yes	11,675	35.25
Gender		
Female	16,967	51.23
Male	16,151	48.77
Student with a Disability		
No	29,700	89.67
Yes	3,420	10.33

*Note: Two students were not reported in the Race/Ethnicity and Gender groups; however, they are reflected in "All Students."

Chapter 2: Classical Item Statistics (Standard 4.10)

This chapter provides an overview of the two most familiar item-level statistics obtained from classical item analysis: item difficulty and item discrimination. The following results pertain to the operational Regents Examination in English Language Arts items.

2.1 ITEM DIFFICULTY

At the most general level, an item's difficulty is indicated by its mean score in some specified group (e.g., grade level).

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

In the mean score formula above, the individual item scores (x_i) are summed and then divided by the total number of students (n). For multiple-choice (MC) items, student scores are represented by 0s and 1s (0 = wrong answer, 1 = correct answer). With 0–1 scoring, the equation above also represents the number of students correctly answering the item divided by the total number of students. Therefore, this is also the proportion correct for the item, or the p -value. In theory, p -values can range from 0.00 to 1.00 on the proportion-correct scale.³ For example, if a MC item has a p -value of 0.89, it means that 89 percent of the students answered the item correctly. Additionally, this value might also suggest that the item was relatively easy and/or the students who attempted the item were relatively high achievers. For constructed-response (CR) items, mean scores can range from the minimum possible score (usually zero) to the maximum possible score. To facilitate average score comparability across MC and CR items, mean item performance for CR items is divided by the maximum score possible so that the p -values for all items are reported as a ratio from 0.0 to 1.0.

Although the p -value statistic does not consider individual student ability in its computation, it provides a useful view of overall item difficulty and can provide an early and simple indication of items that are too difficult for the population of students taking the examination. Items with very high or very low p -values receive added scrutiny during all follow-up analyses, including item response theory analyses that factor student ability into estimates of item difficulty. Such items may be removed from the item pool during the test development process, as field testing typically reveals that they add insufficient measurement information. Items for the June 2021 Regents Examination in English Language Arts show a range of p -values consistent with the targeted exam difficulty. Item p -values, presented in Table 2 and Table 3 for MC and CR items, respectively, range from 0.51 to 0.96, with a mean of 0.77. Table 2 and Table 3 also show a standard deviation (SD) of item score and item mean (Table 3, only).

2.2 ITEM DISCRIMINATION

At the most general level, estimates of item discrimination indicate each item's ability to differentiate between high and low student performance. It is expected that students who perform well on the Regents Examination in English Language Arts would be more likely to

³ For MC items with four response options, pure random guessing would lead to an expected p -value of 0.25.

answer any given item correctly, while low-performing students (i.e., those who perform poorly on the exam overall) would be more likely to answer the same item incorrectly. Pearson’s product-moment correlation coefficient (also commonly referred to as a point-biserial correlation) between item scores and test scores is used to indicate discrimination (Pearson, 1896). The correlation coefficient can range from -1.0 to $+1.0$. If high-scoring students tend to get the item correct while low-scoring students do not, the correlation between the item score and the total test score will be both positive and noticeably large in its magnitude (i.e., above zero), meaning that the item is likely discriminating well between high- and low-performing students. Point-biserial values are computed for each answer option, including correct and incorrect options (commonly referred to as “distractors”). Finally, point-biserial values for each distractor are an important part of test analysis. The point-biserial values on distractors are typically negative. Positive values can indicate that higher-performing students are selecting an incorrect answer or that the item key for the correct answer should be checked.

Table 2 and Table 3 provide the point-biserial values on the correct response and three distractors (Table 2, only) for the June 2021 administration of the Regents Examination in English Language Arts. The values for correct answers are 0.24 or higher, indicating acceptable discrimination between high- and low-performing examinees. Point-biserial values for all distractors are negative, indicating that examinees are responding to the items as expected during item and rubric development.

Table 2 Multiple-Choice Item Analysis Summary: Regents Examination in English Language Arts

Item	Number	<i>p</i> -Value	SD	Point-Biserial	Point-Biserial Distractor 1	Point-Biserial Distractor 2	Point-Biserial Distractor 3
1	33,120	0.80	0.40	0.34	-0.15	-0.15	-0.22
2	33,120	0.93	0.25	0.29	-0.10	-0.23	-0.13
3	33,120	0.75	0.43	0.40	-0.15	-0.28	-0.22
4	33,120	0.85	0.36	0.41	-0.25	-0.24	-0.15
5	33,120	0.59	0.49	0.36	-0.10	-0.24	-0.17
6	33,120	0.58	0.49	0.31	-0.18	-0.23	-0.01
7	33,120	0.90	0.30	0.29	-0.15	-0.15	-0.20
8	33,120	0.79	0.41	0.39	-0.21	-0.19	-0.23
9	33,120	0.65	0.48	0.31	-0.22	-0.13	-0.13
10	33,120	0.66	0.47	0.28	-0.17	-0.10	-0.15
11	33,120	0.84	0.36	0.38	-0.22	-0.21	-0.19
12	33,120	0.80	0.40	0.36	-0.17	-0.24	-0.15
13	33,120	0.68	0.47	0.29	-0.09	-0.20	-0.15
14	33,120	0.81	0.39	0.36	-0.09	-0.16	-0.29
15	33,120	0.51	0.50	0.38	-0.22	-0.15	-0.15
16	33,120	0.96	0.20	0.37	-0.21	-0.19	-0.19
17	33,120	0.88	0.33	0.40	-0.23	-0.20	-0.22
18	33,120	0.89	0.31	0.44	-0.25	-0.20	-0.26

Item	Number	p -Value	SD	Point-Biserial	Point-Biserial Distractor 1	Point-Biserial Distractor 2	Point-Biserial Distractor 3
19	33,120	0.82	0.38	0.44	-0.23	-0.27	-0.22
20	33,120	0.79	0.40	0.24	-0.22	-0.02	-0.26
21	33,120	0.77	0.42	0.33	-0.11	-0.28	-0.15
22	33,120	0.72	0.45	0.46	-0.25	-0.21	-0.24
23	33,120	0.78	0.42	0.38	-0.18	-0.25	-0.23
24	33,120	0.84	0.37	0.26	-0.18	-0.12	-0.18

Table 3 Constructed-Response Item Analysis Summary: Regents Examination in English Language Arts

Item	Min. Score	Max. Score	Number of Students	Mean	SD	p -Value	Point-Biserial
25	0	6	33,120	4.18	1.16	0.70	0.89
26	0	4	33,120	2.70	1.06	0.67	0.76

2.3 DISCRIMINATION ON DIFFICULTY SCATTER PLOT

Figure 1 shows a scatter plot of item difficulty values (x -axis) and item discrimination values (y -axis). The descriptive statistics of p -value and point-biserial values, including mean, minimum, Q1, median, Q3, and maximum, are presented in Table 4.

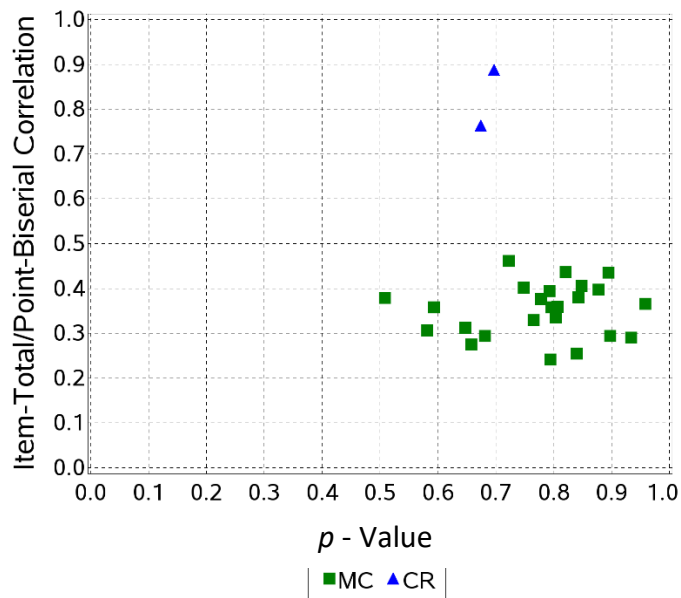


Figure 1 Scatter Plot: Regents Examination in English Language Arts

Table 4 Descriptive Statistics in p -value and Point-Biserial Correlation: Regents Examination in English Language Arts

Statistics	N	Mean	Min.	Q1	Median	Q3	Max.
p -value	26	0.77	0.51	0.68	0.79	0.84	0.96
Point-Biserial	26	0.39	0.24	0.31	0.36	0.40	0.89

2.4 OBSERVATIONS AND INTERPRETATIONS

The p -values for the MC items ranged from about 0.51 to 0.96, and the p -values for the two constructed-response items (Table 3) were 0.67 and 0.70. From the difficulty distributions illustrated in the plot, it is indicated that a wide range of item difficulties appeared on the exam, which was one test development goal.

Chapter 3: IRT Calibrations, Equating, and Scaling (Standards 2 and 4.10)

The item response theory (IRT) model used for the Regents Examination in English Language Arts is based on the work of Georg Rasch (Rasch, 1960). The Rasch model has a long-standing presence in applied testing programs. IRT has several advantages over classical test theory, and it has become the standard procedure for analyzing item response data in large-scale assessments. According to van der Linden and Hambleton (1997), “The central feature of IRT is the specification of a mathematical function relating the probability of an examinee’s response on a test item to an underlying ability.” Ability in this sense can be thought of as performance on the test and is defined as “the expected value of observed performance on the test of interest” (Hambleton, Swaminathan, and Rogers, 1991). This performance value is often referred to as θ . Performance and θ will be used interchangeably throughout the remainder of this report.

A fundamental advantage of IRT is that it links examinee performance and item difficulty estimates and places them on the same scale, allowing for an evaluation of examinee performance that considers the difficulty of the test. This is particularly valuable for final test construction and test form equating, as it facilitates a fundamental attention to fairness for all examinees across items and test forms.

This chapter outlines the procedures used for calibrating the operational Regents Examination in English Language Arts items. Generally, item calibration is the process of assigning a difficulty, or item “location,” estimate to each item in an assessment so that all items are placed onto a common scale. This chapter briefly introduces the Rasch model, reports the results from evaluations of the adequacy of the Rasch assumptions, and summarizes the Rasch item statistics.

3.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE RASCH MODEL

The Rasch model (Rasch, 1960) was used to calibrate MC items, and the partial credit model, or PCM (Wright & Masters, 1982), was used to calibrate constructed-response items. The PCM extends the Rasch model for dichotomous (0, 1) items so that it accommodates the polytomous CR item data. Under the PCM model, for a given item i with m_i score categories, the probability of person n scoring x ($x = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m_i$) is given by

$$P_{ni}(X = x) = \frac{\exp \sum_{j=0}^x (\theta_n - D_{ij})}{\sum_{k=0}^{m_i} \exp \sum_{j=0}^k (\theta_n - D_{ij})},$$

where θ_n represents examinee ability, and D_{ij} is the step difficulty of the j^{th} step on item i . D_{ij} can be expressed as $D_{ij} = D_i - F_{ij}$, where D_i is the difficulty for item i and F_{ij} is a step deviation value for the j^{th} step. For dichotomous MC items, the PCM reduces to the standard Rasch model and the single step difficulty is referred to as the item’s difficulty. The Rasch model predicts the probability of person n getting item i correct, as follows:

$$P_{ni}(X = 1) = \frac{\exp(\theta_n - D_{ij})}{1 + \exp(\theta_n - D_{ij})}$$

The Rasch model places both performance and item difficulty (estimated in terms of log-odds or logits) on the same continuum. When the model assumptions are met, the Rasch model provides estimates of examinee performance and item difficulty that are theoretically invariant across random samples of the same examinee population.

3.2 SOFTWARE AND ESTIMATION ALGORITHM

Item calibration was implemented via the WINSTEPS 3.60 computer program (Linacre, 2005), which employs unconditional (UCON) joint maximum likelihood estimation (JMLE).

3.3 ITEM DIFFICULTY–STUDENT PERFORMANCE MAP

The distributions of the Rasch item logits (item difficulty estimates) and student performance are shown on the item difficulty-student performance map presented in Figure 2. This graphic illustrates the location of student performance and item difficulty on the same scale, along with their respective distributions and cut scores (indicated by the horizontal dotted lines). The figure shows more difficult items and higher examinee performance at the top and lower performance and easier items at the bottom.

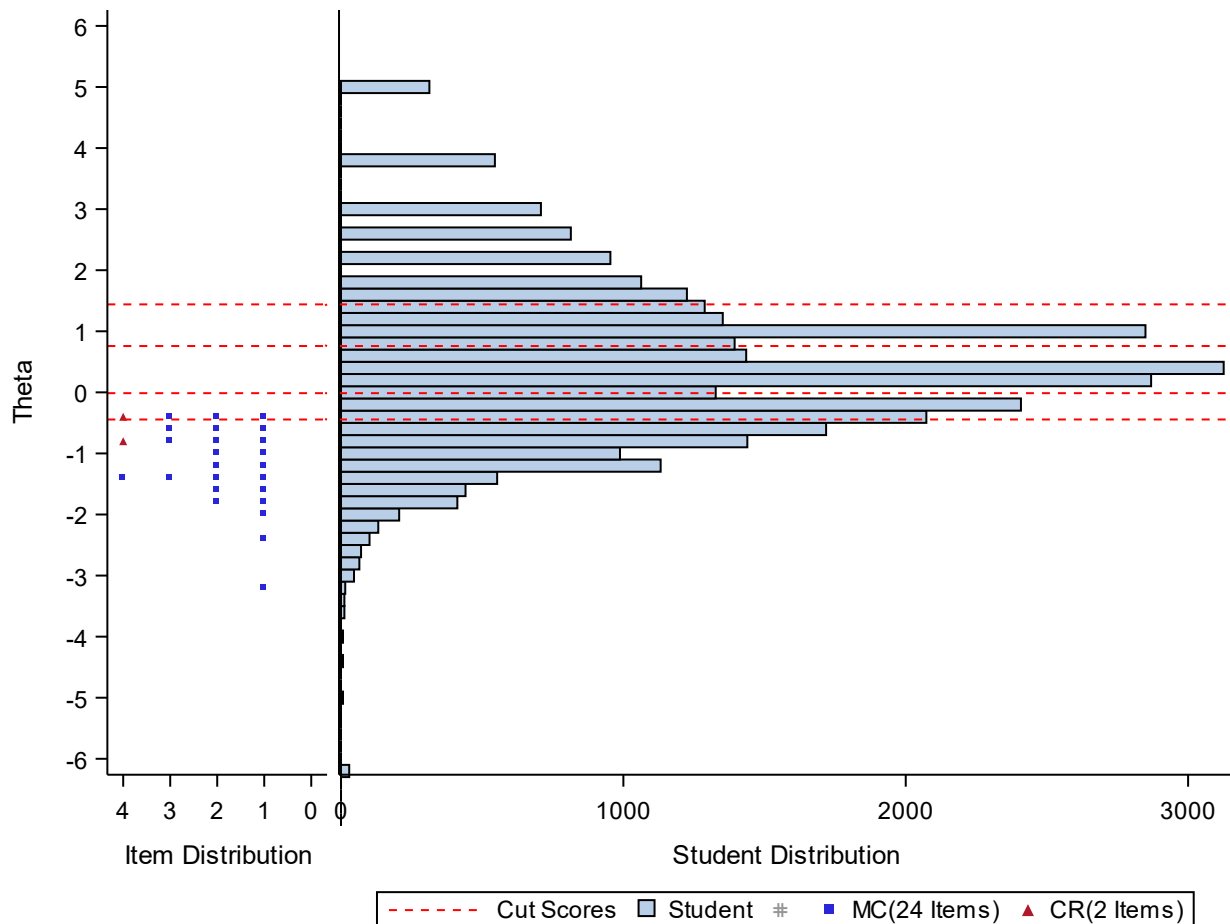


Figure 2 Student Performance Map: Regents Examination in English Language Arts

3.4 CHECKING RASCH ASSUMPTIONS

Since the Rasch model was the basis of all calibration, scoring, and scaling analyses associated with the Regents Examination in English Language Arts, the validity of the inferences from these results depends on the degree to which the assumptions of the model were met and how well the model fits the test data. Therefore, it is important to check these assumptions. This section evaluates the dimensionality of the data, local item independence, and item fit. It should be noted that only operational items were analyzed, since they are the basis of student scores.

Unidimensionality

Rasch models assume that one dominant dimension determines the differences in students' performances. Principal Components Analysis (PCA) can be used to assess the unidimensionality assumption. The purpose of the analysis is to verify whether or not any other dominant components exist among the items. If any other dimensions are found, the unidimensionality of test content assumption would be violated.

A parallel analysis (Horn, 1965) was conducted to help distinguish components that are real from components that are random. Parallel analysis is a technique used to determine how many factors exist in principal components. For the parallel analysis of the Regents Examination in ELA, 100 random data sets of sizes equal to the original data were created. For each random data set, a PCA was performed, and the resulting eigenvalues stored. Then, for each component, the upper 95th percentile value of the distribution of the 100 eigenvalues from the random data sets was plotted. Given the size of the data generated for the parallel analysis, the reference line is essentially equivalent to plotting a reference line for an eigenvalue of 1.

Figure 3 shows the PCA and parallel analysis results for the Regents Examination in English Language Arts. The results include the eigenvalues and the percentage of variance explained for the first five components, as well as the scree plots. The scree plots show the eigenvalues plotted by component number and the results of a parallel analysis. Although the total number of components in the PCA is the same as the total number of items in a test, Figure 3 shows only the first 10 components. This view is sufficient for interpretation because components are listed in descending eigenvalue order. The fact that the eigenvalues for components 2 through 10 are much lower than the first component demonstrates that there is only one dominant component, showing evidence of unidimensionality.

Reckase (1979) proposed that the variance explained by the primary dimension should be greater than 20 percent, in order to indicate unidimensionality. However, as this rule is not absolute, it is helpful to consider three additional characteristics of the PCA and parallel analysis results: 1) whether the ratio of the first to the second eigenvalue is greater than 3; 2) whether the second value is not much larger than the third value; and 3) whether the second value is not significantly different than those from the parallel analysis.

As shown in Figure 3, the primary dimension explained 19.70 percent of the total variance for the Regents Examination in English Language Arts. The eigenvalue of the second dimension is less than one-third of the first, at 1.18, and the second value is not significantly different from the parallel analysis. Overall, the PCA suggests that the test is reasonably unidimensional.

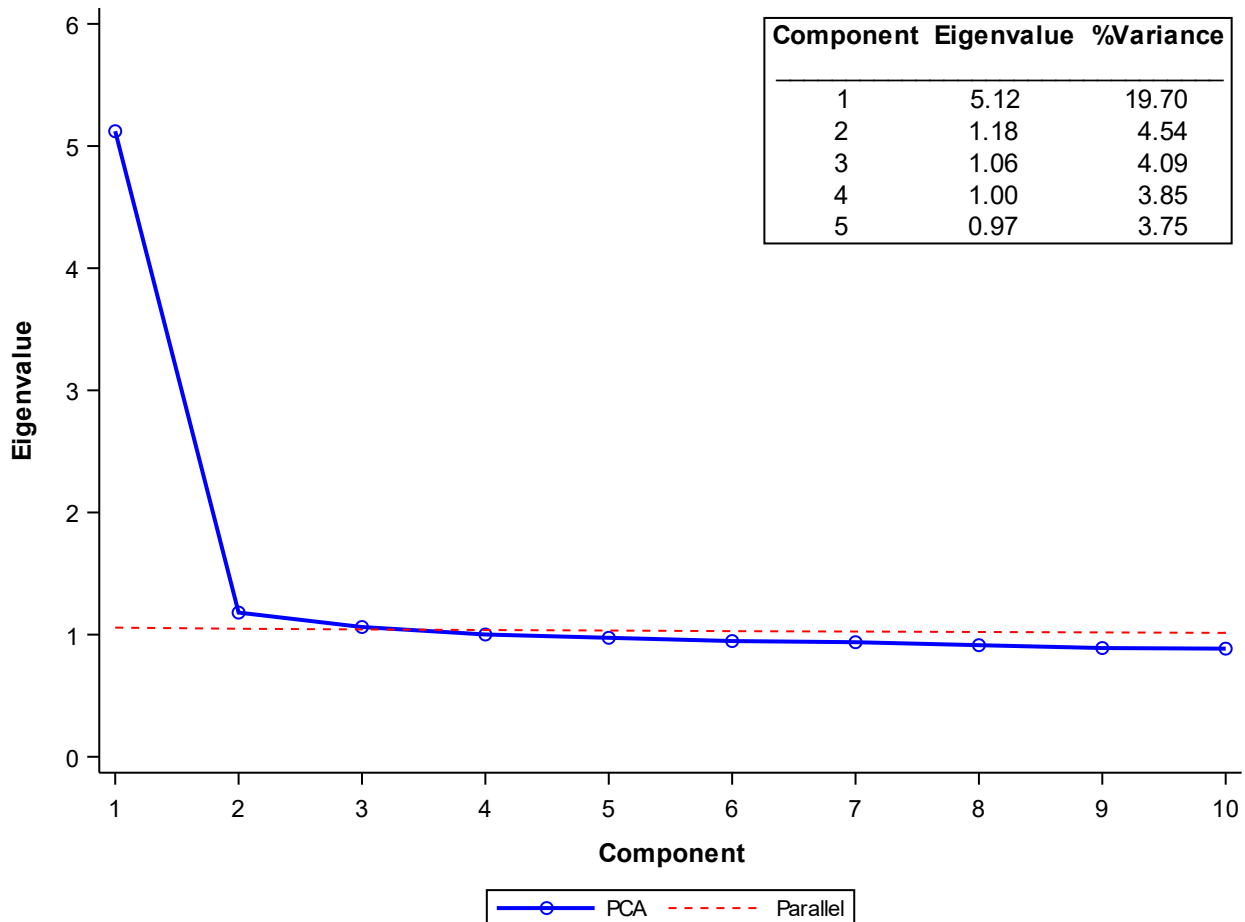


Figure 3 Scree Plot: Regents Examination in English Language Arts

Local Independence

Local independence (LI) is a fundamental assumption of IRT. This means that, for statistical purposes, an examinee’s response to any one item should not depend on the examinee’s response to any other item on the test. In formal statistical terms, test X , which comprises items X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n is locally independent with respect to the latent variable θ if, for all $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ and θ ,

$$P(\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{x} | \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^I P(X_i = x_i | \theta).$$

This formula essentially states that the probability of any pattern of responses across all items (\mathbf{x}), after conditioning on the examinee’s true score (θ) as measured by the test, should be equal to the product of the conditional probabilities across each item (i.e., the multiplication rule for independent events where the joint probabilities are equal to the product of the associated marginal probabilities).

The equation above shows the condition after satisfying the strong form of local independence. A weak form of local independence (WLI) is proposed by McDonald (1979). The distinction is important because many indicators of local dependency are framed by WLI. For WLI, the conditional covariances of all pairs of item responses, conditioned on the abilities, are assumed to be equal to zero. When this assumption is met, the joint probability of responses to an item pair, conditioned on the abilities, is the product of the probabilities of responses to these two items, as shown below. Based on the WLI, the following expression can be derived:

$$P(X_i = x_i, X_j = x_j | \theta) = P(X_i = x_i | \theta)P(X_j = x_j | \theta).$$

Marais and Andrich (2008) point out that local item dependence in the Rasch model can occur in two ways that may be difficult to distinguish. The first way occurs when the assumption of unidimensionality is violated. Here, other nuisance dimensions besides a dominant dimension determine student performance (this can be called “trait dependence”). The second way occurs when responses to an item depend on responses to another item. This is a violation of statistical independence and can be called response dependence. By distinguishing the two sources of local dependence, one can see that, while local independence can be related to unidimensionality, the two are different assumptions and therefore require different tests.

Residual item correlations, provided in WINSTEPS for each item pair, were used to assess the local dependence between the Regents Examination in English Language Arts items. In general, these residuals are computed as follows. First, expected item performance based on the Rasch model is determined using θ and item parameter estimates. Next, deviations (residuals) between the examinees’ expected and observed performance are determined for each item. Finally, for each item pair, a correlation between the respective deviations is computed.

Three types of residual correlations are available in WINSTEPS: raw, standardized, and logit. It is noted that the raw score residual correlation essentially corresponds to Yen’s Q_3 index, a popular statistic used to assess local independence. The expected value for the Q_3 statistic is approximately $-1/(k - 1)$ when no local dependence exists, where k is test length (Yen, 1993). Thus, the expected Q_3 values should be approximately -0.04 for the items on the exam. Index values that are greater than 0.20 indicate a degree of local dependence that should be examined by test developers (Chen & Thissen, 1997).

Since the three residual correlations are very similar, the default “standardized residual correlation” in WINSTEPS was used for these analyses. Table 5 shows the summary statistics — mean, standard deviation, minimum, maximum, and several percentiles (P_{10} , P_{25} , P_{50} , P_{75} , P_{90}) — for all the residual correlations for each test. The total number of item pairs (N) and the number of pairs with the residual correlations greater than 0.20 are also reported in this table. There is no item pair with residual correlations greater than 0.20. The mean residual correlations are slightly negative, and the values are close to -0.03 . The vast majority of the correlations are very small, suggesting that local item independence generally holds for the Regents Examination in English Language Arts.

Table 5 Summary of Item Residual Correlations: Regents Examination in English Language Arts

Statistic Type	Value
N	325
Mean	-0.03
SD	0.04
Minimum	-0.17
P ₁₀	-0.10
P ₂₅	-0.04
P ₅₀	-0.03
P ₇₅	-0.01
P ₉₀	0.00
Maximum	0.15
> 0.20	0

Item Fit

An important assumption of the Rasch model is that the data for each item fit the model. WINSTEPS provides two item fit statistics (INFIT and OUTFIT) for evaluating the degree to which the Rasch model predicts the observed item responses for a given set of test items. Each fit statistic can be expressed as a mean square (MnSq) statistic or on a standardized metric (Zstd with mean = 0 and variance = 1). MnSq values are more oriented toward practical significance, while Zstd values are more oriented toward statistical significance. INFIT MnSq values are the average of standardized residual variance (the difference between the observed score and the Rasch-estimated score divided by the square root of the Rasch-model variance). The INFIT statistic is weighted by the θ relative to item difficulty.

The expected MnSq value is 1.0 and can range from 0.0 to infinity. Deviation in excess of the expected value can be interpreted as either noise or lack of fit between the items and the model. Values lower than the expected value can be interpreted as item redundancy or overfitting items (too predictable, too much redundancy), and values greater than the expected value indicate underfitting items (too unpredictable, too much noise). Rules of thumb regarding “practically significant” MnSq values vary.

Table 6 presents the summary statistics of INFIT mean square statistics for the Regents Examination in English Language Arts, including the number of items, mean, standard deviation, and minimum and maximum values.

The number of items within a targeted range of [0.7, 1.3] is also reported in Table 6. The mean INFIT value is 0.99, with all items falling in a targeted range of [0.7, 1.3]. As the range of [0.7, 1.3] is used as a guide for ideal fit, fit values outside of the range are considered individually. Overall, these results indicate that the Rasch model fits the Regents Examination in English Language Arts item data well.

Table 6 Summary of INFIT Mean Square Statistics: Regents Examination in English Language Arts

	INFIT Mean Square					
	N	Mean	SD	Min	Max	[0.7, 1.3]
ELA	26	0.99	0.07	0.87	1.13	[26/26]

3.5 SCALING OF OPERATIONAL TEST FORMS

Operational test items were selected based on content coverage, content accuracy, and statistical quality. The sets of items on each operational test conformed to the coverage determined by content experts working from the learning standards established by the New York State Education Department and explicated in the test blueprint. Each item’s classical and Rasch statistics were used to assess item quality. Items were selected to vary in difficulty to accurately measure students’ abilities across the ability continuum. Appendix A contains the operational test map for the June 2021 administration of the Regents Examination in ELA. Note that statistics presented in the test map were generated based on the field test data.

All Regents Examinations are pre-equated, meaning that the parameters used to derive the relationship between the raw and scale scores are estimated prior to the construction and administration of the operational form. These field tests are administered to as small a sample of students as possible, in order to minimize the effect on student instructional time throughout the state. The small n-counts associated with such administrations are sufficient for reasonably accurate estimation of most items’ parameters.

The New York State Regents Examination in English Language Arts has four cut scores which are set at the scale scores of 55, 65, 79 (floating), and 85. The third cut score point at 79 was decided as the result of scaling described below. One of the primary considerations during test construction was to select items so as to minimize changes in the raw scores corresponding to these scale scores. Maintaining a consistent mean Rasch difficulty level from administration to administration facilitates this. For this assessment, the target value for the mean Rasch difficulty was set at 0.052. It should be noted that the raw scores corresponding to the scale score cut scores may still fluctuate, even if the mean Rasch difficulty level is maintained at the target value, due to differences in the distributions of the Rasch difficulty values among the items from administration to administration.

The relationship between raw and scale scores is explicated in the scoring table for the administration. The table for the June 2021 administration can be found in Appendix B. This table is the end product of the following scaling procedure.

All Regents Examinations are equated back to a base scale, which is held constant from year to year. Specifically, they are equated to the base scale through the use of a calibrated item pool. The Rasch difficulties from the items’ initial administration in a previous year’s field test are used to equate the scale for the current administration to the base administration. For this examination, the base administration was the June 2014 administration. Scale scores from the June 2021 administration are on the same scale and can be directly compared to scale scores on all previous administrations back to the June 2014 administration.

When the base administration was concluded, the initial raw score-to-scale score relationship was established. Three raw scores were fixed at specific scale scores. Scale scores of 0 and 100 were fixed to correspond to the minimum and maximum possible raw scores. In addition, a standard setting had been held to determine the passing and passing with distinction cut scores in the raw score metric. The scale score points of 55, 65, and 85 were set to correspond to those raw score cuts. A fourth-degree polynomial is required to fit a line exactly to five arbitrary points (e.g., the raw scores corresponding to the five critical scale scores of 0, 55, 65, 85, and 100). The general form of this best-fitting line is:

$$SS = m4 * RS^4 + m3 * RS^3 + m2 * RS^2 + m1 * RS^1 + m0,$$

where SS is the scaled score, RS is the raw score, and m0 through m4 are the transformation constants that convert the raw score into the scale score (please note that m0 will always be equal to zero in this application, since a raw score of zero corresponds to a scale score of zero). A subscript for a person on both dependent and independent variables is not present for simplicity. The above relationship and the values of m1 to m4 specific to this subject were then used to determine the scale scores corresponding to the remainder of the raw scores on the examination. This initial relationship between the raw and scale scores became the base scale.

The Rasch difficulty parameters for the items on the base form were then used to derive a raw score-to-Rasch student ability (theta score) relationship. This allowed the relationship between the Rasch theta score and the scale score to be known, mediated through their common relationship with the raw scores.

In succeeding years, each test form was selected from the pool of items that had been tested in previous years' field tests, each of which had known Rasch item difficulty parameter(s). These known parameters were then used to construct the relationship between the raw and Rasch theta scores for that particular form. The Rasch difficulty parameters are all on a common scale, so therefore, the Rasch theta scores were also on a common scale with previously administered forms. The remaining step in the scaling process was to find the scale score equivalent for the Rasch theta score corresponding to each raw score point on the new form, using the theta-to-scale score relationship established in the base year. This was done via linear interpolation.

This process results in a relationship between the raw scores on the form and the overall scale scores. The scale scores corresponding to each raw score are then rounded to the nearest integer for reporting on the conversion chart (posted at the close of each administration). The only exceptions are for the minimum and maximum raw scores and the raw scores that correspond to the scaled cut scores of 55, 65, 79, and 85.

The minimum (zero) and maximum possible raw scores are assigned scale scores of 0 and 100, respectively. In the event that there are raw scores less than the maximum with scale scores that round to 100, their scale scores are set equal to 99. A similar process is followed with the minimum score; if any raw scores other than zero have scale scores that round to zero, their scale scores are instead set equal to one.

With regard to the cuts, if two or more scale scores round to 55, 65, or 85, the lowest raw score's scale score is set equal to 55, 65, or 85 and the scale scores corresponding to the higher raw scores are set to 56, 66, or 86, as appropriate. This rule does not apply for the third cut at a scale score of 79. If no scale score rounds to these critical cuts, then the raw score with the largest scale score that is less than the cut is set equal to the cut. The overarching principle, when two raw scores both round to either scale score cut, is that the lower of the raw scores is always assigned to be equal to the cut so that students are never penalized for this ambiguity.

Chapter 4: Reliability (Standard 2)

Test reliability is a measure of the internal consistency of a test (Cronbach, 1951). It is a measure of the extent to which the items on a test provide consistent information about student mastery of a domain. Reliability should ultimately demonstrate that examinee score estimates maximize consistency and therefore minimize error or, theoretically speaking, that examinees who take a test multiple times would get the same score each time.

According to the *Standards for Educational and Psychological Testing*, “A number of factors can have significant effects on reliability/precision, and in some cases, these factors can lead to misinterpretations of test scores, if not taken into account” (AERA et al., 2014, p. 38). First, test length and the variability of observed scores can both influence reliability estimates. Tests with fewer items or with a lack of heterogeneity in scores tend to produce lower reliability estimates. Second, reliability is specifically concerned with random sources of error. Accordingly, the degree of inconsistency due to random error sources is what determines reliability: less consistency is associated with lower reliability, and more consistency is associated with higher reliability. Of course, systematic error sources may also exist.

4.1 RELIABILITY INDICES (STANDARD 2.20)

Classical test theory describes reliability as a measure of the internal consistency of test scores. The reliability (ρ_X^2) is defined as the ratio of true score variance (σ_T^2) to the observed score variance (σ_X^2), as presented in the equation below. The total variance contains two components: 1) the variance in true scores and 2) the variance due to the imperfections in the measurement process (σ_E^2). Put differently, total variance equals true score variance plus error variance.⁴

$$\rho_X^2 = \frac{\sigma_T^2}{\sigma_X^2} = \frac{\sigma_T^2}{\sigma_T^2 + \sigma_E^2}$$

Reliability coefficients indicate the degree to which differences in test scores reflect true differences in the attribute being tested rather than random fluctuations. Total test score variance (i.e., individual differences) is partly due to real differences in the construct (true variance) and partly due to random error in the measurement process (error variance).

Reliability coefficients range from 0.0 to 1.0. The index will be 0.0 if none of the test score variances are true. If all test score variances were true, the index would equal 1.0. Such scores would be pure random noise (i.e., all measurement error). If the index achieved a value of 1.0, scores would be perfectly consistent (i.e., contain no measurement error). Although values of 1.0 are never achieved in practice, larger coefficients are more desirable because they indicate that the test scores are less influenced by random error.

⁴ A covariance term is not required, as true scores and error are assumed to be uncorrelated in classical test theory.

Coefficient Alpha

Reliability is most often estimated using the formula for Coefficient Alpha, which provides a practical internal consistency index. Coefficient Alpha can be conceptualized as the extent to which an exchangeable set of items from the same domain would result in a similar rank ordering of students. Note that relative error is reflected in this index. Excessive variation in student performance from one sample of items to the next should be of particular concern for any achievement test user.

A general computational formula for Coefficient Alpha is as follows:

$$\alpha = \frac{N}{N-1} \left(1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \sigma_{Yi}^2}{\sigma_X^2} \right),$$

where N is the number of parts (items), σ_X^2 is the variance of the observed total test scores, and σ_{Yi}^2 is the variance of part i .

4.2 STANDARD ERROR OF MEASUREMENT (STANDARDS 2.13, 2.14, 2.15)

Reliability coefficients best reflect the extent to which measurement inconsistencies may be present or absent. The standard error of measurement (SEM) is another indicator of test score precision that is better suited for determining the effect of measurement inconsistencies for the scores obtained by individual examinees. This is particularly so for conditional SEMs (CSEMs), discussed further below.

Traditional Standard Error of Measurement

The standard error of measurement is defined as the standard deviation of the distribution of observed scores for students with identical true scores. The SEM is an index of the random variability in test scores in test score units. Therefore, it represents important information for test score users.

The SEM formula is provided below.

$$SEM = SD\sqrt{1 - \alpha}$$

This formula indicates that the value of the SEM depends on both the reliability coefficient (the Coefficient Alpha, as detailed previously) and the standard deviation of test scores. If the reliability were equal to 0.00 (the lowest possible value), the SEM would be equal to the standard deviation of the test scores. If test reliability were equal to 1.00 (the highest possible value), the SEM would be 0.0. Therefore, a perfectly reliable test has no measurement error (Harvill, 1991). Additionally, the value of the SEM takes the group variation (i.e., score standard deviation) into account. Consider that a SEM of 3 on a 10-point test would be very different from a SEM of 3 on a 100-point test.

Traditional Standard Error of Measurement Confidence Intervals

The SEM is an index of the random variability in test scores reported in actual score units, which is why it has such great utility for test score users. SEMs allow statements regarding the

precision of individual test scores. SEMs help place “reasonable limits” (Gulliksen, 1950) around observed scores through the construction of an approximate score band. Often referred to as confidence intervals, these bands are constructed by taking the observed scores, X , and adding and subtracting a multiplicative factor of the SEM. As an example, students with a given true score will have observed scores that fall between ± 1 SEM about two-thirds of the time.⁵ For ± 2 SEM confidence intervals, this increases to about 95 percent.

The Coefficient Alpha and associated SEM for the Regents Examination in English Language Arts are provided in Table 7. The reliability of 0.81 reflects the relatively short test length, as well as the presence of items with high score point ranges.

Table 7 Reliabilities and Standard Errors of Measurement: Regents Examination in English Language Arts

Subject	Coefficient Alpha	SEM
ELA	0.81	3.91

Assuming normally distributed scores, one would expect about two-thirds of the observations to be within one standard deviation of the mean. An estimate of the standard deviation of the true scores can be computed as:

$$\hat{\sigma}_T = \sqrt{\hat{\sigma}_x^2 - \hat{\sigma}_x^2(1 - \hat{\rho}_{xx})}$$

Conditional Standard Error of Measurement

Every time an assessment is administered, the score the student receives contains some error. If the same exam were administered an infinite number of times to the same student, the mean of the distribution of the student’s raw scores would be equal to the student’s true score (θ), the score obtained with no error, and the standard deviation of the distribution of the student’s raw scores would be the conditional standard error. Since there is a one-to-one correspondence between the raw score and θ in the Rasch model, we can apply this concept more generally to all students who obtained a particular raw score and calculate the probability of obtaining each possible raw score, given the students’ estimated θ . The standard deviation of this conditional distribution is defined as the conditional standard error of measurement (CSEM). The computer program POLYCSEM (Kolen, 2004) was used to carry out the mechanics of this computation.

The relationship between θ and the scale score is not expressible in a simple mathematical form because it is a blend of the third-degree polynomial relationship between the raw and scale scores and the nonlinear relationship between the expected raw and θ scores. In addition, as the exam is equated from year to year, the relationship between the raw and scale scores moves away from the original third-degree polynomial relationship to one that is also no longer expressible in simple mathematical form. In the absence of a simple mathematical relationship

⁵ Some prefer the following interpretation: if a student were tested an infinite number of times, the ± 1 SEM confidence intervals constructed for each score would capture the student’s true score 68 percent of the time.

between θ and the scale scores, the CSEMs that are available for each θ score via Rasch IRT cannot be converted directly to the scale score metric.

The use of Rasch IRT to scale and equate the Regents Examinations does, however, make it possible to calculate CSEMs by using the procedures described by Kolen, Zeng, and Hanson (1996) for dichotomously-scored items and extended by Wang, Kolen, and Harris (2000) to polytomously-scored items. For tests such as the Regents Examination in English Language Arts that do not have a one-to-one relationship between raw (θ) and scale scores, the CSEM for each achievable scale score can be calculated by using the compound multinomial distribution to represent the conditional distribution of raw scores for each level of θ .

Consider an examinee with a certain performance level. If it were possible to measure this examinee's performance perfectly, without any error, this measure could be called the examinee's "true score," as discussed earlier. This score is equal to the expected raw score. However, whenever an examinee takes a test, the observed test score always includes some level of measurement error. Sometimes, this error is positive, and the examinee achieves a higher score than would be expected, given the examinee's level of θ ; other times, it is negative, and the examinee achieves a lower-than-expected score. If we could give an examinee the same test multiple times and record observed test scores, the resulting distribution would be the conditional distribution of raw scores for that examinee's level of θ with a mean value equal to the examinee's expected raw (true) score. The CSEM for that level of θ in the raw score metric is the square root of the variance of this conditional distribution.

The conditional distribution of raw scores for any level of θ is the compound multinomial distribution (Wang et al., 2000). An algorithm to compute this can be found in Hanson (1994) and Thissen, Pommerich, Billeaud, and Williams (1995) and is also implemented in the computer program POLYCSEM (Kolen, 2004). The compound multinomial distribution yields the probabilities that an examinee with a given level of θ has of attaining each achievable raw (and accompanying scale) score. The point values associated with each achievable raw or scale score point can be used to calculate the mean and variance of this distribution in the raw or scale score metric, respectively; the square root of the variance is the CSEM of the raw or scale score point associated with the current level of θ .

Conditional Standard Error of Measurement Confidence Intervals

CSEMs allow statements regarding the precision of individual test scores. Like SEMs, they help place reasonable limits around observed scaled scores through the construction of an approximate score band. The confidence intervals are constructed by adding and subtracting a multiplicative factor of the CSEM.

Conditional Standard Error of Measurement Characteristics

The relationship between the scale score CSEM and θ depends both on the nature of the raw-to-scale score transformation (Kolen & Brennan, 2005; Kolen & Lee, 2011) and on whether the CSEM is derived from the raw scores or from θ (Lord, 1980). The pattern of CSEMs for raw scores and linear transformations of the raw score tend to have a characteristic “inverted-U” shape, with smaller CSEMs at the ends of the score continuum and larger CSEMs toward the middle of the distribution.

Achievable raw score points for these distributions are spaced equally across the score range. Kolen and Brennan (2005, p. 357) state, “When, relative to raw scores, the transformation compresses the scale in the middle and stretches it at the ends, the pattern of the conditional standard errors of measurement will be concave up (U-shaped), even though the pattern for the raw scores was concave down (inverted-U shape).”

Results and Observations

The relationship between raw and scale scores for the Regents Examinations tends to be roughly linear from scale scores of 0 to 65 and then concave down from about 65 to 100. In other words, the scale scores track linearly with the raw scores for about the lower 80 percent of the scale score range and then are compressed relative to the raw scores for about the remaining 20 percent of the range, though there are variations. The CSEMs for the Regents Examinations can be expected to have inverted-U shaped patterns, with some variations.

Figure 4 shows this type of CSEM variation for the Regents Examination in English Language Arts where the compression of raw score to scale scores around the cut score 85 changes the shape of the curve slightly. This type of expansion and compression can be seen in Figure 4 by looking at the changing density of raw score points along the scale score range on the horizontal axis. Specifically, at the lower end of the scale, scale scores 0 through 17 span raw scores 0 through 14. Over the range from scale scores 20 to 61, the raw score range is 16 to 29 (42 scale score points to 14 raw score points). Finally, scale scores over the range of 65 to 100 span raw scores of 31 to 56 (36 scale score points for 26 raw score points).

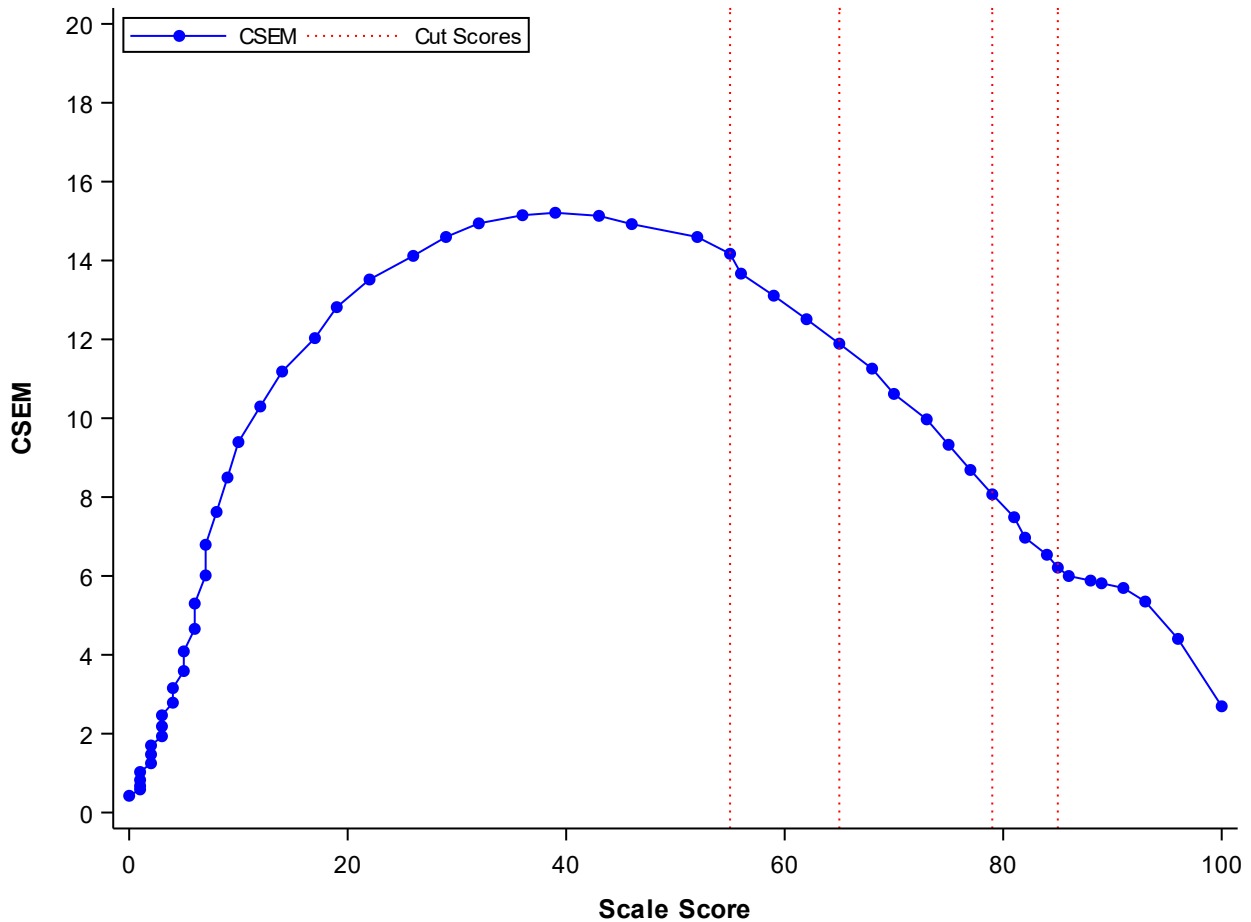


Figure 4 Conditional Standard Error Plot: Regents Examination in English Language Arts

4.3 DECISION CONSISTENCY AND ACCURACY (STANDARD 2.16)

In a standards-based testing program, there is interest in knowing how accurately students are classified into performance categories. In contrast to the Coefficient Alpha, which is concerned with the relative rank-ordering of students, it is the absolute values of student scores that are important in decision consistency and accuracy.

Classification consistency refers to the degree to which the achievement level for each student can be replicated upon retesting using an equivalent form (Huynh, 1976). Decision consistency answers the following question: What is the agreement in classifications between the two non-overlapping, equally difficult forms of the test? If two parallel forms of the test were given to the same students, the consistency of the measure would be reflected by the extent to which the classification decisions based on the first set of test scores matched the decisions based on the second set of test scores. Consider the following tables:

		TEST ONE		
		LEVEL I	LEVEL II	MARGINAL
TEST TWO	LEVEL I	ϕ_{11}	ϕ_{12}	$\phi_{1\bullet}$
	LEVEL II	ϕ_{21}	ϕ_{22}	$\phi_{2\bullet}$
	MARGINAL	$\phi_{\bullet 1}$	$\phi_{\bullet 2}$	1

Figure 5 Pseudo-Decision Table for Two Hypothetical Categories

		TEST ONE				
		LEVEL I	LEVEL II	LEVEL III	LEVEL IV	MARGINAL
TEST TWO	LEVEL I	ϕ_{11}	ϕ_{12}	ϕ_{13}	ϕ_{14}	$\phi_{1\bullet}$
	LEVEL II	ϕ_{21}	ϕ_{22}	ϕ_{23}	ϕ_{24}	$\phi_{2\bullet}$
	LEVEL III	ϕ_{31}	ϕ_{32}	ϕ_{33}	ϕ_{34}	$\phi_{3\bullet}$
	LEVEL IV	ϕ_{41}	ϕ_{42}	ϕ_{43}	ϕ_{44}	$\phi_{4\bullet}$
	MARGINAL	$\phi_{\bullet 1}$	$\phi_{\bullet 2}$	$\phi_{\bullet 3}$	$\phi_{\bullet 4}$	1

Figure 6 Pseudo-Decision Table for Four Hypothetical Categories

If a student is classified as being in one category based on Test One’s score, how probable would it be that the student would be reclassified as being in the same category if the student took Test Two (a non-overlapping, equally difficult form of the test)? This proportion is a measure of decision consistency.

The proportions of correct decisions, ϕ , for two and four categories are computed by the following two formulas, respectively:

$$\phi = \phi_{11} + \phi_{22}$$

$$\phi = \phi_{11} + \phi_{22} + \phi_{33} + \phi_{44}.$$

The sum of the diagonal entries — that is, the proportion of students classified by the two forms into the same achievement levels — signifies the overall consistency.

Classification accuracy refers to the agreement of the observed classifications of students with the classifications made on the basis of their true scores. As discussed above, an observed score contains measurement error while a true score is theoretically free of measurement error. A student’s observed score can be formulated by the sum of the student’s true score plus measurement error, or *Observed = True + Error*. Decision accuracy is an index to determine the extent to which measurement error causes a classification different from the one expected from the true score.

Since true scores are unobserved and decision consistency is computed based on a single administration of the Regents Examination in English Language Arts, a statistical model using solely data from the available administration is used to estimate the true scores and to project the consistency and accuracy of classifications (Hambleton & Novick, 1973). Although a number of procedures are available, a well-known method developed by Livingston and Lewis (1995) that implements a specific true score model is used.

Several factors might affect decision consistency and accuracy. One important factor is the reliability of the scores. All other things being equal, more reliable test scores tend to result in more similar reclassifications and less measurement error. Another factor is the location of the cut score in the score distribution. More consistent and accurate classifications are observed when the cut scores are located away from the mass of the score distribution. The number of performance levels is also a consideration. Consistency and accuracy indices based on four performance levels should be lower than those based on two performance levels. This is not surprising, since classification and accuracy based on four performance levels would allow more opportunity to change performance levels. Hence, there would be more classification errors and less accuracy with four performance levels, resulting in lower consistency indices.

Results and Observations

The results for the dichotomies created by the four cut scores are presented in Table 8. For example, the statistics under ‘2/3’ indicate the decision consistency and accuracy when the achievement levels are divided into two categories; one for the second and lower achievement level and the other for the third and higher achievement levels. The tabled values are derived with the program *BB-Class* (Brennan, 2004) using the Livingston and Lewis method. The overall decision consistency ranged from 0.80 to 0.94, and the decision accuracy ranged from 0.86 to 0.96. Both decision consistency and accuracy values for the 1/2 cut and 2/3 cut indicate good consistency and accuracy of examinee classifications. Lower decision consistency and accuracy for the upper cuts might have been caused by high density of students around the cuts.

Table 8 Decision Consistency and Accuracy Results: Regents Examination in English Language Arts

Statistic	1/2	2/3	3/4	4/5
Consistency	0.94	0.91	0.83	0.80
Accuracy	0.96	0.94	0.88	0.86

4.4 GROUP MEANS (STANDARD 2.17)

The examinee population for the Regents Examination in English Language Arts is composed of students who have completed a course in English Language Arts. For the 2020-2021 school year, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, those students who were receiving entirely remote instruction were not required to come to school for the sole purpose of taking a Regents examination. Moreover, this examination was only to be administered where schools and districts could ensure the health and safety of students and teachers. Eligible students were exempted from the associated diploma requirement for this Regents examination. Details of those exemptions can be found here: <http://www.nysed.gov/common/nysed/files/programs/state-assessment/memo-june-august-2021-assessments.pdf> and <http://www.nysed.gov/common/nysed/files/programs/state-assessment/faq-june-august-2021-assessments.pdf>.

When compared with the number of expected test takers, based on recent examination administrations, approximately 20% of students took the Regents Examination in English Language Arts due to circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, mean scale scores based on demographic variables (e.g., race/ethnicity, gender, etc.) were not calculated as the sample of students who took the June 2021 administration of the examination were not representative of all students enrolled in an English Language Arts course during the 2020-2021 school year.

The overall mean scale score was computed based on all students who took the Regents Examination in English Language Arts. The result is reported in Table 9.

Table 9 Mean: Regents Examination in English Language Arts

Demographics	Number	Mean Scale Score	SD Scale Score
All Students	33,120	80.80	17.19

Chapter 5: Validity (Standard 1)

This exam measures examinee achievement against the New York State Learning Standards and was prepared by teacher examination committees and New York State Education Department subject matter and testing specialists. Additionally, it provides teachers and students with important information about student learning and performance against the established curriculum standards. Results of this exam may be used to identify student strengths and needs to guide classroom teaching and learning. The exam also provides students, parents, counselors, administrators, and college admissions officers with objective and easily understood achievement information that may be used to inform empirically based educational and vocational decisions about students. As a state-provided objective benchmark, the Regents Examination in English Language Arts is intended for use in satisfying state testing requirements for students who have finished a course in English Language Arts. A passing score on the exam counts toward requirements for a high school diploma, as described in the New York State diploma requirements: <http://www.nysed.gov/common/nysed/files/programs/curriculum-instruction/currentdiplomarequirements2.pdf>. Results of the Regents Examination in English Language Arts may also be used to satisfy various locally-established requirements throughout the state.

The validity of score interpretations for the Regents Examination in English Language Arts is supported by multiple sources of evidence. Chapter 1 of the *Standards for Educational Psychological Testing* (AERA et al., 2014) specifies five sources of validity evidence that are important to gather and document in order to support validity claims for an assessment:

- test content
- response processes
- internal test structure
- relation to other variables
- consequences of testing.

It is important to note that these categories are not mutually exclusive. One source of validity evidence often falls into more than one category, as discussed in more detail in this chapter. Nevertheless, these classifications provide a useful framework within the *Standards* (AERA et al., 2014) for the discussion and documentation of validity evidence, therefore they are used here. The process of gathering evidence of the validity of score interpretations is best characterized as ongoing throughout test development, administration, scoring, reporting, and beyond.

5.1 EVIDENCE BASED ON TEST CONTENT

The validity of test content is fundamental to arguments that test scores are valid for their intended purpose. It demands that a test developer provide evidence that test content is well-aligned within the framework and standards used in curriculum and instruction. Accordingly, detailed attention was given to this correspondence between standards and test content during test design and construction.

The Regents Examination in English Language Arts measures student achievement on the NYS P–12 Learning Standards for English Language Arts, consistent with the Model Content Frameworks for English Language Arts provided by the Partnership for the Assessment of Readiness for College and Career (PARCC, 2012). The model content frameworks are located at <https://www.engageny.org/resource/grades-9-12-ela-curriculum-map>. The standards for English Language Arts are located at <https://www.engageny.org/resource/new-york-state-p-12-common-core-learning-standards-for-english-language-arts-and-literacy>.

Content Validity

Content validity is necessarily concerned with the proper definition of the construct and evidence that the test provides an accurate measure of examinee performance within the defined construct. The test blueprint for the Regents Examination in English Language Arts is essentially the design document for constructing the exam. It provides an explicit definition of the construct domain that is to be represented on the exam. The test development process (discussed in the next section) is in place to ensure, to the extent possible, that the blueprint is met in all operational forms of the exam.

Table 10 displays the test part, suggested time for each part, the standards addressed, descriptions of the associated text and student tasks on the exam.

Table 10 Test Blueprint: Regents Examination in English Language Arts

Test Part	Suggested Time	Standards Addressed	Text Description	Student Task
Part 1 Reading Comprehension	60 minutes	RL.1-6, 10 RI.1-6, 8-10 L.3-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 texts • Up to approximately 2,600 words total • Each test will contain one literature text, one poem, and one informational text. 	Students will perform a close reading of the texts and answer 24 multiple-choice questions.
Part 2 Writing from Sources: Argument	90 minutes	RI.1-10 W.1, 4,9 L.1-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 texts • Up to approximately 2,600 words total • Each test will contain 4 informational texts. Texts may include graphically presented information. 	Students will perform a close reading of the texts and write a source-based argument, as directed by the task.
Part 3 Text Analysis: Exposition	30 minutes	RL.1-6, 10 RI.1-6, 8-10 W.2,4,9 L.1-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 text • Up to approximately 1,000 words • Each test will contain one literature or one informational text. 	Students will perform a close reading of the text and write a two- to three-paragraph expository response that identifies a central idea in the text and analyzes how the author’s use of one writing strategy (literary element or literary technique or rhetorical device) develops this central idea.

Overall, the test requires that students closely read eight texts of up to approximately 6,200 words total and that they answer 24 multiple-choice questions, write one source-based argument, and one text-based response that identifies a central idea in the text and analyzes how the author's use of one writing strategy develops this central idea. The test assesses Learning Standards in Reading, Writing, and Language for the Grade 11-12 Band. Due to the integrative and cumulative nature of the standards, however, items may also assess standards in the Grade 9-10 Band. Exact standard coverage will vary from test to test, based on the texts and writing tasks used.

Item Development Process

Test development for the Regents Examination in English Language Arts is a detailed, step-by-step process of development and review cycles. An important element of this process is that all test items are developed by New York State educators in a process facilitated by state subject matter and testing experts. Bringing experienced classroom teachers into this central item development role serves to draw a strong connection between classroom and test content.

Only New York State-certified educators may participate in this process. The New York State Education Department asks for nominations from districts, and all recruiting is done with diversity of participants in mind, including diversity in gender, ethnicity, geographic region, and teaching experience. Educators with item-writing skills from throughout the state are retained to write all items for the Regents Examination in English Language Arts, under strict guidelines that leverage best practices (see Appendix C). State educators also conduct all item quality and bias reviews to ensure that item content is appropriate to the construct being measured and fair for all students. Finally, educators use the defined standards, test blueprint targets, and statistical information generated during field testing to select the highest quality items for use in the operational test.

Figure 7 summarizes the full test development process, with steps 3 and 4 addressing initial item development and review. This figure also demonstrates the ongoing nature of ensuring the content validity of items through field test trials, and final item selection for operational testing.

Initial item development is conducted under the criteria and guidance provided by multiple documents, including the blueprint noted in Table 16 and Item-Writing Guidelines noted in Appendix C. To facilitate the alignment of items during development with standards, Standards Interpretations are also provided to developers. These interpretations are noted in Appendix D. Both MC and constructed-response items are included in the Regents Examination in English Language Arts to ensure appropriate coverage of the construct domain.

NEW YORK STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT TEST DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

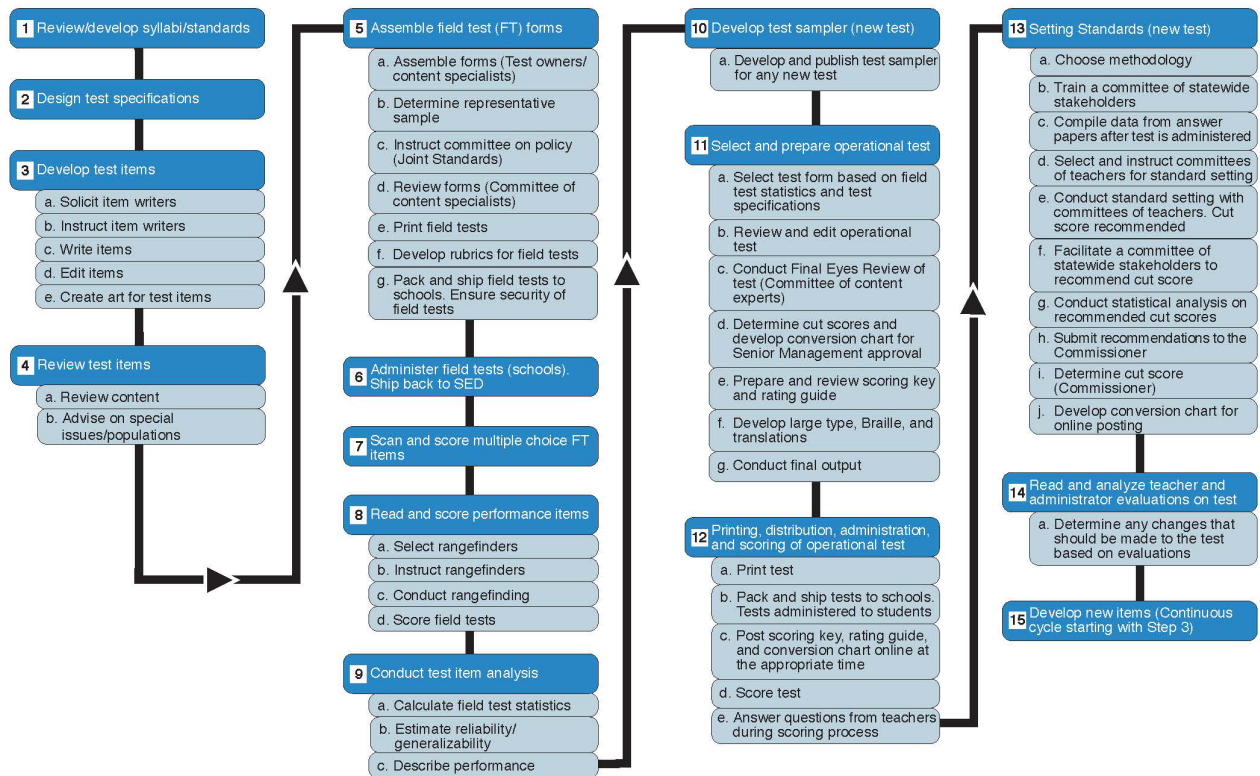


Figure 7 New York State Education Department Test Development Process

Item Review Process

The item review process helps to ensure the consistent application of rigorous item reviews intended to assess the quality of the items developed and identify items that require edits or removal from the pool of items to be field tested. This process allows high-quality items to be continually developed in a manner that is consistent with the test blueprint. Item review guidelines for MC items are included in Appendix C.

All reviewers participate in rigorous training designed to assist in a consistent interpretation of the standards throughout the item review process. This is a critical step in item development because consistency between the standards and what the items are asking examinees is a fundamental form of evidence of the validity of the intended score interpretations. Another integral component of this item review process is to review the scoring rules, or “rubrics,” for their clarity and consistency in what the examinee is being asked to demonstrate by responding to each item. Each of these elements of the review process is in place, ultimately, to target fairness for all students by targeting consistency in examinee scores and providing evidence of the validity of their interpretations. Following these reviews, only items that are approved by an assigned educator panel move forward for field testing.

Specifically, the item review process articulates the four major item characteristics that the New York State Education Department looks for when developing quality items:

- language and graphical appropriateness
- sensitivity/bias
- alignment of measurement to standards
- conformity to the expectations for the specific item types and formats (e.g., MC questions, 2-point constructed-response questions, 4-point constructed-response questions, and 6-point constructed-response questions).

Each of the criteria includes pertinent questions that help reviewers determine whether an item is of sufficient quality. Within the first two categories, criteria for language appropriateness are used to help ensure that students understand what is asked in each question and that the language in the question does not adversely affect a student’s ability to perform the required task. Similarly, sensitivity/bias criteria are used to evaluate whether questions are unbiased, non-offensive, and not disadvantageous to any given subgroup(s).

The third category of item review, alignment, addresses how each item measures a given standard. This category asks the reviewer to comment on key aspects of how the item addresses and calls for the skills demanded by the standards.

The fourth category addresses the specific demands for different item types and formats. Reviewers evaluate each item to ensure that it conforms to the given requirements. For example, MC items must have, among other characteristics, one unambiguously correct answer and several plausible, but incorrect, answer choices.

Ongoing attention is also given to the relevance of the standards used to guide curriculum and assessment. Consistent with a desire to assess this relevance, the New York State Education Department is committed to ongoing standards review over time and periodically solicits thoughtful, specific responses from stakeholders about individual standards within the NYS P–12 Standards.

5.2 EVIDENCE BASED ON RESPONSE PROCESSES

The second source of validity evidence is based on examinee response processes. This standard requires evidence that examinees are responding in the manner intended by the test items and rubrics and that raters are scoring those responses in a manner that is consistent with the rubrics. It is important to control and monitor whether construct-irrelevant variance in response patterns has been introduced at any point in the test development, administration, or scoring processes.

The controls and monitoring in place for the Regents Examination in English Language Arts include the item development process, with attention paid to mitigating the introduction of construct-irrelevant variance. The development process described in the previous sections details the process and attention given to reducing the potential for construct irrelevance in response processes by attending to the quality and alignment of test content to the test blueprint and to the item development guidelines. Further evidence is documented in the test

administration and scoring procedures, as well as in the results of statistical analyses, which are covered in the following two sections.

Administration and Scoring

Adherence to standardized administration procedures is fundamental to the validity of test scores and their interpretation, as such procedures allow for adequate and consistently applied conditions for scoring the work of every student who takes the examination. For this reason, guidelines, which are contained in the *School Administrator's Manual* (<http://www.nysed.gov/state-assessment/test-manuals>), have been developed and implemented for the New York State Regents testing program. All secondary-level Regents Examinations are administered under these standard conditions to support valid inferences for all students. These standard procedures also cover testing students with disabilities who are provided testing accommodations consistent with their Individualized Education Programs (IEPs) or Section 504 Accommodation Plans (504 Plans). Full test administration procedures are available at <http://www.nysed.gov/state-assessment/high-school-regents-examinations>.

The implementation of rigorous scoring procedures directly supports the validity of the scores. Regents test-scoring practices, therefore, focus on producing high-quality scores. MC items are scored via local scanning at testing centers, and trained educators score constructed-response items. There are many studies that focus on various elements of producing valid and reliable scores for constructed-response items, but generally, attention to the following all contribute to valid and reliable scores for constructed-response items:

1. Quality training (Hoyt & Kerns, 1999; Lumley & McNamara, 1995; Wang, Wong, & Kwong, 2010; Gorman & Rentsch, 2009; Schleicher, Day, Bronston, Mayes, & Riggo, 2002; Woehr & Huffcutt, 1994; Johnson, Penny, & Gordon, 2008; Weigle, 1998)
2. Detection and correction of rating bias (McQueen & Congdon, 1997; Congdon & McQueen, 2000; Myford & Wolfe, 2009; Barkaoui, 2011; Patz, Junker, Johnson, & Mariano, 2002)
3. Consistency or reliability of ratings (Congdon & McQueen, 2000; Harik, Clauser, Grabovsky, Nungester, Swanson, & Nandakumar, 2009; McQueen & Congdon, 1997; Myford & Wolfe, 2009; Mero & Motowidlo, 1995; Weinrott & Jones, 1984)
4. Rubric designs that facilitate consistency of ratings (Pecheone & Chung, 2007; Wolfe & Gitomer, 2000; Cronbach, Linn, Brennan, & Haertel, 1995; Cook & Beckman, 2009; Penny, Johnson, & Gordon, 2000; Smith, 1993; Leacock, Gonzalez, and Conarroe, 2014).

The distinct steps for operational test scoring include close attention to each of these elements and begin before the operational test is selected. After the field test process, during which many more items than appear on the operational test are administered to a representative sample of students, a set of “anchor” papers representing student responses across the range of possible responses for constructed-response items is selected. The objective of these “range-finding” efforts is to create a training set for scorer training and execution, the scores from which are used to generate important statistical information about the item. Training scorers to produce reliable and valid scores is the basis for creating rating guides and scoring ancillaries to be used during operational scoring.

To review and select these anchor papers, New York State educators serve as table leaders during the range-finding session. In the range-finding process, committees of educators receive a set of student papers for each field-tested question. Committee members familiarize themselves with each item type and score a number of responses that are representative of each of the different score points. After the independent scoring is completed, the committee reviews and discusses their results and determines consensus scores for the student responses. During this process, atypical responses are important to identify and annotate for use in training and live scoring. The range-finding results are then used to build training materials for the vendor's scorers, who then score the rest of the field test responses to constructed-response items. The final model response sets for the June 2021 administration of the Regents Examination in English Language Arts are located at <http://www.nysedregents.org/hsela/>.

During the range-finding and field test-scoring processes, it is important to be aware of and to control for sources of variation in scoring. One possible source of variation in constructed-response scores is unintended rater bias associated with items and examinee responses. The rater is often unaware of such bias, so this type of variation may be the most challenging source of variation in scoring to control and measure. Rater biases can appear as severity or leniency in applying the scoring rubric. Bias also includes phenomena such as the halo effect, which occurs when good or poor performance on one element of the rubric encourages inaccurate scoring of other elements. These types of rater bias can be effectively controlled by training practices with a strict focus on rubric requirements.

The training process for operational scoring by New York State educators begins with a review and discussion of actual student work on constructed-response test items. This helps raters understand the range and characteristics typical of examinee responses, as well as the kinds of mistakes that students commonly make. This information is used to train raters on how to consistently apply key elements of the scoring rubric across the domain of student responses.

Raters then receive training consistent with the guidelines and ancillaries produced after field testing and are allowed to practice scoring prior to the start of live scoring. Throughout the scoring process, there are important procedures for correcting inconsistent scoring or the misapplication of scoring rubrics for constructed-response items. When monitoring and correction do not occur during scoring, construct-irrelevant variation may be introduced. Accordingly, a scoring lead may be assigned to review the consistency of scoring for assigned staff against model responses and to be available for consultation throughout the scoring process.

Attention to the rubric design also fundamentally contributes to the validity of examinee response processes. The rubric specifies what the examinee needs to provide as evidence of learning based on the question asked. The more explicit the rubric (and the item), the clearer the response expectations are for examinees. To facilitate the development of constructed-response scoring rubrics, NYSED training for writing items includes specific attention to rubric development, as follows:

- The rubric should clearly specify the criteria for awarding each credit.

- The rubric should be aligned to what is asked for in the item and correspond to the knowledge or skill being assessed.
- Whenever possible, the rubric should be written to allow for alternate approaches and other legitimate methods.

In support of the goal of valid score interpretations for each examinee, such scoring training procedures are implemented for the Regents Examination in English Language Arts. Operational raters are selected based on expertise in the exam subject and are assigned a specific set of items to score. No more than approximately one-half of the items on the test are assigned to any one rater. This increases the consistency of scoring across examinee responses by allowing each rater to focus on a subset of items. It also ensures that no one rater is allowed to score the entire test for any one student. This practice reduces the effect of any potential bias of a single rater on individual examinees. Additionally, raters are not allowed to score the responses of their own students.

Statistical Analysis

One statistic that is useful for evaluating the response processes for MC items is an item's point-biserial correlation on the distractors. A high point-biserial on a distractor may indicate that students are not able to identify the correct response for a reason other than the difficulty of the item. A finding of poor model fit for an item may also support a finding that examinees are not responding in the way in which the item developer intended. As documented in Table 2, the point-biserial statistics for distractors in the MC items are all negative values, indicating that examinees are not being drawn to an unintended construct.

5.3 EVIDENCE BASED ON INTERNAL STRUCTURE

The third source of validity evidence comes from the internal structure of the test. This requires that test developers evaluate the test structure to ensure that the test is functioning as intended. Such an evaluation may include attention to item interactions, tests of dimensionality, or indications of test bias for or against one or more subgroups of examinees detected by differential item functioning (DIF) analysis. Evaluation of internal test structure also includes a review of the results of classical item analyses, test reliability, and the IRT scaling and equating.

The following analyses were conducted for the Regents Examination in English Language Arts:

- item difficulty
- item discrimination
- differential item functioning
- IRT model fit
- test reliability
- classification consistency
- test dimensionality

Item Difficulty

Multiple analyses allow for an evaluation of item difficulty. For this exam, p -values and Rasch difficulty (item location) estimates were computed for MC and CR items. Items for the

June 2021 Regents Examination in English Language Arts show a range of p -values consistent with the targeted exam difficulty. Item p -values range from 0.51 to 0.96, with a mean of 0.77. The difficulty distribution illustrated in Figure 1 shows a wide range of item difficulties on the exam. This is consistent with general test development practice, which seeks to measure student ability along a full range of difficulty. Refer to Chapter 2 of this report for additional details.

Item Discrimination

How well the items on a test discriminate between high- and low-performing examinees is an important measure of the structure of a test. Items that do not discriminate well generally provide less reliable information about student performance. Table 2 and Table 3 provide point-biserial values on the correct responses; Table 2 also provides point-biserial values on the three distractors. The values for correct answers are 0.24 or higher, indicating that all items are discriminating examinee performance very well. Point-biserial values for all distractors are negative or very close to zero, indicating that examinees are responding to the items as expected during item and rubric development. Refer to Chapter 2 of this report for additional details.

Differential Item Functioning

Differential item functioning (DIF) was conducted for gender, race/ethnicity, needs/resource capacity (NRC) categories, and ELL status based on the data for the June 2021 administration. DIF data are only available after the administration due to the fact that all Regents exams are pre-equated, meaning that the parameters used to derive the relationship between the raw and scale scores are estimated prior to the construction and administration of the operational form. The Mantel-Haenszel (Mantel & Haenszel, 1959) and standardized mean difference (Dorans & Schmitt, 1991) methods were used to detect items that may function differently for any of these subgroups. The Mantel-Haenszel χ^2 is a conditional mean comparison of the ordered response categories for reference and focal groups combined over values of the matching variable score. “Ordered” means that a response earning a score of “1” on an item is better than a response earning a score of “0,” a “2” is better than “1,” and so on. “Conditional,” on the other hand, refers to the comparison of members from the two groups who received the same score on the matching variable — the total test score in our analysis. The results of these analyses were examined by NYSED content specialists to identify potential systematic issues that could be addressed in future item writing.

IRT Model Fit

Model fit for the Rasch method used to estimate location (difficulty) parameters for the items on the Regents Examination in English Language Arts provide important evidence that the internal structure of the test is of high technical quality. The number of items within a targeted range of [0.7, 1.3] is reported in Table 6. The mean INFIT value is 0.99, with all items falling in a targeted range of [0.7, 1.3]. As the range of [0.7, 1.3] is used as a guide for ideal fit, fit values outside of the range are considered individually. Overall, these results indicate that the Rasch model fits the Regents Examination in English Language Arts item data well. Refer to Chapter 3 of this report for additional details.

Test Reliability

As discussed, test reliability is a measure of the internal consistency of a test (Cronbach, 1951). It is a measure of the extent to which the items on a test provide consistent information about student mastery of the domain. Reliability should ultimately demonstrate that examinee score estimates maximize consistency and therefore minimize error or, theoretically speaking, that examinees who take a test multiple times would get the same score each time. Assessments that include items with higher maximum possible score points may show slightly lower reliabilities than assessments with dichotomous and low maximum possible score points. The Regents Examination in English Language Arts contains two constructed-response items with maximum possible points of 4 and 6. The reliability estimate for the Regents Examination in English Language Arts is 0.81, which reflects the relatively short test length, as well as the presence of these items with higher score point ranges. Refer to Chapter 4 of this report for additional details related to evaluating the standard errors of measurement and the consistency and accuracy of examinee scores.

Classification Consistency and Accuracy

A decision consistency analysis measures the agreement between the classifications based on two non-overlapping, equally difficult forms of the test. If two parallel forms of the test were given to the same students, the consistency of the measure would be reflected by the extent to which the classification decisions based on the first set of test scores matched the decisions based on the second set of test scores. Decision accuracy is an index to determine the extent to which measurement error causes a classification different than that expected from the true score. High decision consistency and accuracy provide strong evidence that the internal structure of a test is sound.

The results for the dichotomies created by the four cut scores are presented in Table 8. The tabled values are derived with the program *BB-Class* (Brennan, 2004) using the Livingston and Lewis method. The overall decision consistency ranged from 0.80 to 0.94, and the decision accuracy ranged from 0.86 to 0.96. Both decision consistency and accuracy values indicate good consistency and accuracy of examinee classifications.

Test Dimensionality

In addition to model fit, a strong assumption of the Rasch model is that the construct measured by a test is unidimensional. Violation of this assumption might suggest that the test is measuring something other than the intended content and indicate that the quality of the test structure is compromised. A principal components analysis was conducted to test the assumption of unidimensionality, and the results provide strong evidence that a single dimension in the Regents Examination in English Language Arts is explaining a large portion of the variance in student response data. This analysis does not characterize or explain the dimension, but a reasonable assumption can be made that the test is largely unidimensional and that the dimension most present is the targeted construct. Refer to Chapter 3 for details of this analysis.

Considering this collection of detailed analyses on the internal structure of the Regents Examination in English Language Arts, strong evidence exists that the exam is functioning as intended and is providing reasonably valid and reliable information about examinee performance.

5.4 EVIDENCE BASED ON RELATIONS TO OTHER VARIABLES

Another source of validity evidence is based on the relation of the test to other variables. This source commonly encompasses two validity categories prevalent in the literature and practice — concurrent and predictive validity. To make claims about the validity of a test that is to be used for high-stakes purposes, such as the Regents Examination in English Language Arts, these claims could be supported by providing evidence that performance on the Regents Examination in English Language Arts correlates well with other tests that measure the same or similar constructs. Although not absolute in its ability to offer evidence that concurrent test score validity exists, such correlations can be helpful for supporting a claim of concurrent validity, if the correlation is high. To conduct such studies, matched examinee score data for other tests measuring the same content as the Regents Examination in English Language Arts is ideal. However, the systematic acquisition of such data is complex and costly.

Importantly, a strong connection between classroom curriculum and test content may be inferred by the fact that New York State educators, deeply familiar with both the curriculum standards and their enactment in the classroom, develop all content for the Regents Examination in English Language Arts.

In terms of predictive validity, time is a fundamental constraint on gathering evidence. The gold standard for supporting the validity of predictive statements about test scores requires empirical evidence of the relationship between test scores and future performance on a defined characteristic. To the extent that the objective of the standards is to prepare students for meeting graduation requirements, it will be important to gather evidence of this empirical relationship over time.

5.5 EVIDENCE BASED ON TESTING CONSEQUENCES

There are two general approaches in the literature to evaluating consequential validity. Messick (1995) points out that adverse social consequences invalidate test use mainly if they are due to flaws in the test. In this sense, the sources of evidence documented in this report (based on the construct, internal test structure, response processes, and relation to other variables) serve as a consequential validity argument as well. This evidence supports conclusions based on test scores that social consequences are not likely to be traced to characteristics or qualities of the test itself.

Cronbach (1988), on the other hand, argues that negative consequences could invalidate test use. From this perspective, the test user is obligated to make the case for test use and to ensure appropriate and supported uses. Regardless of perspective on the nature of consequential validity, it is important to caution against uses that are not supported by the validity claims documented for this test. For example, use of this test to predict examinee scores on other tests is not directly supported by either the stated purposes or by the development process and research conducted on examinee data. A brief survey of websites for New York State universities and colleges finds that, beyond the explicitly defined use as a testing requirement toward graduation for students who have completed a course in English Language Arts, the exam is most commonly used to inform admissions and course placement decisions. Such uses can be considered reasonable, assuming that the competencies demonstrated in the Regents Examination in English Language Arts are consistent with those required in the courses for which a student is seeking enrollment or placement. Educational

institutions using the exam for placement purposes are advised to examine the scoring rules for the Regents Examination in English Language Arts and to assess their appropriateness for the inferences being made about course placement.

As stated, the nature of validity arguments is not absolute, rather it is supported through ongoing processes and studies designed to accumulate support for validity claims. The evidence provided in this report documents the evidence to date that supports the use of the Regents Examination in English Language Arts scores for the purposes described.

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Appendix A: Operational Test Map

Table A.1 Test Map for June 2021 Administration

Position	Item Type	Max Points	Weight	Strand/ Standard	Mean	Point- Biserial	Rasch Difficulty	INFIT
1	MC	1	1	RL.2	0.69	0.39	-1.7228	1.07
2	MC	1	1	L.5	0.79	0.38	-2.3833	1.03
3	MC	1	1	RL.5	0.62	0.45	-1.3035	1.03
4	MC	1	1	RL.4	0.69	0.51	-1.6980	0.92
5	MC	1	1	RL.4	0.48	0.38	-0.5481	1.13
6	MC	1	1	L.4	0.46	0.43	-0.4519	1.07
7	MC	1	1	RL.3	0.73	0.5	-1.9185	0.91
8	MC	1	1	RL.3	0.62	0.52	-1.2883	0.93
9	MC	1	1	RL.5	0.55	0.36	-0.9302	1.15
10	MC	1	1	RL.2	0.53	0.37	-0.8420	1.14
11	MC	1	1	L.5	0.68	0.52	-1.6327	0.90
12	MC	1	1	RL.6	0.67	0.46	-1.5844	0.98
13	MC	1	1	L.4	0.53	0.46	-0.8420	1.03
14	MC	1	1	RL.4	0.65	0.47	-1.4656	0.98
15	MC	1	1	RI.5	0.42	0.46	-0.3005	0.97
16	MC	1	1	RI.2	0.71	0.60	-1.8292	0.78
17	MC	1	1	RI.3	0.62	0.57	-1.3257	0.82
18	MC	1	1	RI.3	0.64	0.58	-1.4276	0.82
19	MC	1	1	RI.3	0.52	0.54	-0.8233	0.88
20	MC	1	1	L.4	0.59	0.54	-1.1551	0.87
21	MC	1	1	RI.2	0.48	0.50	-0.5978	0.93
22	MC	1	1	RI.4	0.42	0.50	-0.3355	0.92
23	MC	1	1	RI.4	0.49	0.52	-0.6525	0.91
24	MC	1	1	RI.6	0.57	0.5	-1.0504	0.91
25	CR	6	4	RI.1-6 &10, W.1,4&9, L.1-6	2.25	0.68	1.1370	1.16
26	CR	4	2	RI.1-6 &10, W.1,4&9	1.57	0.61	1.5099	1.13

Appendix B: Raw-to-Theta-to-Scale Score Conversion Table

Table B.1 Score Table for June 2021 Administration

Raw Score	Ability	Scale Score
0	-5.7828	0.000
1	-4.5497	0.413
2	-3.8157	1.059
3	-3.3701	1.731
4	-3.0434	2.392
5	-2.7822	3.116
6	-2.5629	3.944
7	-2.3731	4.857
8	-2.2053	5.831
9	-2.0545	6.851
10	-1.9174	7.918
11	-1.7916	9.005
12	-1.6752	10.698
13	-1.5668	13.599
14	-1.4650	16.638
15	-1.3691	19.730
16	-1.2780	22.850
17	-1.1909	25.978
18	-1.1073	29.047
19	-1.0264	32.053
20	-0.9477	35.000
21	-0.8706	37.871
22	-0.7947	40.649
23	-0.7194	43.375
24	-0.6442	46.015
25	-0.5686	48.618
26	-0.4921	51.168
27	-0.4140	53.660
28	-0.3339	56.128
29	-0.2510	58.584
30	-0.1646	60.997
31	-0.0739	63.396
32	0.0221	65.781
33	0.1243	68.126
34	0.2338	70.455
35	0.3520	72.728
36	0.4800	74.940
37	0.6192	77.049
38	0.7708	79.052
39	0.9358	80.883
40	1.1153	82.565

Raw Score	Ability	Scale Score
41	1.3099	84.096
42	1.5203	85.485
43	1.7471	86.794
44	1.9914	88.086
45	2.2549	89.408
46	2.5408	90.808
47	2.8531	92.273
48	3.1972	93.776
49	3.5778	95.228
50	3.9954	96.519
51	4.4454	97.617
52	4.9248	98.518
53	5.4468	99.390
54	6.0617	99.999
55	6.9411	99.999
56	8.2634	100.000

Appendix C: Item Writing Guidelines

GENERAL RULES FOR WRITING MULTIPLE-CHOICE ITEMS

1. ***Use either a direct question or an incomplete statement as the item stem, whichever seems more appropriate to effective presentation of the item.***

Some item ideas can be expressed more simply and clearly in the incomplete statement style of question. On the other hand, some items seem to require direct question stems for the most effective expression. Teachers should use the item style that seems most appropriate.

2. ***Items should be written in clear and simple language, with vocabulary kept as simple as possible.***

Like any other item, the multiple-choice item should be perfectly clear. Difficult and technical vocabulary should be avoided unless essential for the purpose of the question. The important elements should generally appear early in the statement of the item, with qualifications and explanations following.

3. ***Each item should have one and only one correct answer.***

While this requirement is obvious, it is not always fulfilled. Sometimes writers produce items involving issues so controversial and debatable that even experts are unable to agree on one correct answer. More often the trouble is failure to consider the full implications of each response.

4. ***Base each item on a single central problem.***

A multiple-choice item functions most effectively when the student is required to compare directly the relative merits of a number of specific responses to a definite problem. An item consisting merely of a series of unrelated true-false statements, all of which happen to begin with the same phrase, is unacceptable.

5. ***State the central problem of the item clearly and completely in the stem.***

The stem should be meaningful by itself. It should be clear and should convey the central problem of the item. It should not be necessary for the student to read and reread all the responses before being able to understand the basis upon which the student is to make a choice.

6. ***In general, include in the stem any words that must otherwise be repeated in each response.***

The stem should contain everything the answers have in common or as much as possible of their common content. This practice serves to make the item shorter, so that it can be read and grasped more quickly.

7. ***Avoid negative statements.***

Negative statements in multiple-choice items lead to unnecessary difficulties and confusion. Special care must be exercised against the double negative.

8. ***Avoid excessive “window dressing.”***
The item should contain only material relevant to its solution, unless selection of what is relevant is part of the problem.
9. ***Make the responses grammatically consistent with the stem and parallel with one another in form.***
10. ***Make all responses plausible and attractive to students who lack the information or ability tested by the item.***
The incorrect responses should be plausible answers. So far as possible, each response should be designed specifically to attract students who have certain misconceptions or who tend to make certain common errors.
11. ***Arrange the responses in logical order, if one exists.***
Where the responses consist of numbers or letters, they should ordinarily be arranged in ascending order. Events should be listed in the order in which they occurred, from earliest to most recent, except when this order would clue the answer. This practice helps ensure the student will mark the answer correctly.
12. ***Make the responses independent and mutually exclusive.***
Responses should not be interrelated in meaning. Responses that are not mutually exclusive aid the student in eliminating wrong answers and reduce the reliability of the item by decreasing the number of effective, functioning responses.
13. ***Avoid extraneous clues.***
Since the student is required to associate one of several alternative responses with the stem, any aspect of the question that provides an extraneous basis for correctly associating the right answer or for eliminating a wrong response constitutes an undesirable clue.
14. ***Avoid using “all of the above” and “none of the above” as alternatives.***
15. ***Avoid using the phrase “of the following” in the stem.***

CHECKLIST OF TEST CONSTRUCTION PRINCIPLES
(Multiple-Choice Items)

	YES	NO
1. Is the item significant?		
2. Does the item have curricular validity?		
3. Is the item presented in clear and simple language, with vocabulary kept as simple as possible?		
4. Does the item have one and only one correct answer?		
5. Does the item state one single central problem completely in the stem? (See Helpful Hint below.)		
6. Does the stem include any extraneous material (“window dressing”)?		
7. Are all responses grammatically consistent with the stem and parallel with one another in form?		
8. Are all responses plausible (attractive to students who lack the information tested by the item)?		
9. Are all responses independent and mutually exclusive?		
10. Are there any extraneous clues due to grammatical inconsistencies, verbal associations, length of response, etc.?		
11. Were the principles of Universal Design used in constructing the item?		

HELPFUL HINT

To determine if the stem is complete (meaningful all by itself):

1. Cover up the responses and read just the stem.
2. Try to turn the stem into a short-answer question by drawing a line after the last word. (If it would not be a good short-answer item, you may have a problem with the stem.)
3. The stem must consist of a statement that contains a verb.

Appendix D: Standards Interpretations for Multiple-Choice Items

New York State Regents Examination in English Language Arts Standard Interpretations for Multiple-Choice Questions

Grade 11- RL.2		
<p><i>Determine two or more themes or central ideas of a text and analyze their development over the course of the text, including how they interact and build on one another to produce a complex account; provide an objective summary of the text.</i></p> <p><i>Determine central ideas or themes of a text and analyze their development; summarize the key supporting details and ideas.</i></p> <p><i>Central aspect: Items measure students' ability to analyze the development of a central idea across the text, and to summarize the text's ideas.</i></p>		
	Yes/No	If "No," Explain or Describe
<p>Measures central aspect: The item requires students to identify or summarize how a story's central themes/ideas develop.</p> <p>Possible stems may include but not limited to:</p> <p>Stem: The author develops the central idea in the text by</p> <p>Stem: Which direct quote from the passage best reflects the moment when the theme changes?</p> <p>Stem: Which alternative title best expresses the central idea of the poem/story?</p>		
<p>Measures supporting aspect: The item requires students to identify or summarize a story's central themes/ideas.</p> <p>Possible stems may include but not limited to:</p> <p>Stem: Which detail would be most important to include in a summary of the text?</p> <p>Stem: Which direct quote from the passage best summarizes the theme of the text?</p> <p>Stem: Which statement/claim best states the central idea of the text?</p>		
<p>The item stem does not reveal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the central themes/ideas - how the central themes/ideas develop <p>*unless the theme is presented in the stem in order to ask the student to identify or explain a contrast</p>		
<p>The analysis in the item is supported by the text (i.e., there is development of central themes/ideas).</p>		
<p>The item requires students to comprehend the majority of the passage to answer the item correctly.</p>		
<p>THE ITEM MEASURES THIS STANDARD.</p>		

Grade 11- RL.3

Analyze the impact of the author’s choices regarding how to develop and relate elements of a story or drama (e.g., where a story is set, how the action is ordered, how the characters are introduced and developed).

Analyze how and why individuals, events, or ideas develop and interact over the course of a text.

Central aspect: Items measure students’ ability to analyze how different elements of a story interact with one another.

Elements may include how a plot is developed in episodes, how the setting shapes the plot, how characters respond to changes in the story, or how specific dialogue and action propel the plot.

Item Measuring CCLS RL.3	Yes/No	If “No,” Explain or Describe
<p>Measures central aspect: The item requires identification or analysis of the interaction between <u>developing</u> story elements (character(s), setting, events, and ideas).</p> <p>Possible stems may include:</p> <p>Stem: How do lines # – # build suspense/irony/propel action/provoke a decision?</p> <p>Stem: How does paragraph X/lines # – # develop the plot?</p> <p>Stem: What does line X reveal about a character/event/relationship?</p>		
<p>Measures supporting aspect: The item requires identification or analysis of the interaction between story elements (character(s), setting, events, and ideas).</p> <p>Possible stems may include:</p> <p>Stem: How is idea/character X introduced into the passage?</p> <p>Stem: What statement best describes the relationship between characters X and Y?</p>		
<p>The item stem does not reveal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the interaction of elements - the key change/development * unless the interaction is identified in the stem to set up a question regarding the contrast 		
<p>The analysis in the item is supported by the text (i.e., there are development of story elements).</p>		
<p>The item requires students to comprehend the majority of the passage to answer the item correctly.</p>		
<p>THE ITEM MEASURES THIS STANDARD.</p>		

Grade 11- RL.4		
<p><i>Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including words with multiple meanings or language that is particularly fresh, engaging, or beautiful.</i></p> <p><i>Interpret words and phrases as they are used in a text, including determining technical, connotative, and figurative meanings, and analyze how specific word choices shape meaning or tone.</i></p> <p><i>Central aspects: Items measure the students' ability to determine the meaning of multiple-meaning words as they are used in text OR analyze the impact of specific word choices.</i></p>		
Item Measuring CCLS R.4	Yes/No	If "No," Explain or Describe
<p>Measures central aspect: Item requires that the student glean meaning of multiple-meaning vocabulary word from context.</p> <p>Possible stems may include:</p> <p>Stem: Which word or phrase from sentence X helps the reader understand the meaning of word Y in the passage?</p> <p>Stem: Which line best helps define the meaning of word X?</p> <p>Stem: Define X as used in lines #-# (figurative/connotative/analogous word use)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Measures central aspect: Item requires analysis of the impact of word choice and literary devices on the meaning, tone, or analysis developed in the text.</p> <p>Possible stems may include:</p> <p>Stem: What does the word/phrase X in the story suggest about the narrator's actions/decisions?</p> <p>Stem: What affect does X word in line # have on the tone/plot/description of character?</p>		
<p>The stem does not reveal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the connotation or impact of the literary device - the meaning of the word or phrase 		
<p>The analysis in the item is supported by the text.</p>		
<p>THE ITEM MEASURES THIS STANDARD.</p>		

Grade 11- RL.5		
<p>Analyze how an author's choices concerning how to structure specific parts of a text contribute to its overall structure and meaning as well as its aesthetic impact.</p> <p>Analyze the structure of texts, including how specific sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text (e.g., a section, chapter, scene, or stanza) relate to each other and the whole.</p> <p>Central aspect: Items measure students' ability to analyze how specific phrases, paragraphs, and sections of a text develop the plot and themes of a story. In contrast to RL.3, RL.5 focuses on students' ability to identify how structure shapes meaning in a story.</p>		
Item Measuring CCLS RL.5	Yes/No	If "No," Explain or Describe
<p>Measures central aspect: The item requires analysis of how a particular sentence/paragraph develops/contributes to the overall structure, theme, setting, or plot of the passage.</p> <p>Possible stems may include:</p> <p>Stem: What effect does paragraph X have on the story/poem?</p> <p>Stem: Lines #-# develop a key theme in the story by</p> <p>Stem: Which statement accurately describes the effect of the story's structure?</p>		
<p>The item stem does not reveal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - key analysis - key differences/similarities 		
<p>The analysis in the item is supported by the text.</p>		
<p>The item requires students to comprehend the majority of the passage to answer the item correctly.</p>		
<p>THE ITEM MEASURES THIS STANDARD.</p>		

Grade 11- RL.6

Analyze a case in which grasping point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant.

Assess how point of view or purpose shapes the content and style of a text.

Central aspects: Items measure students' ability to assess how point of view or purpose shapes the content and style of a text **OR** to analyze how an author builds a point of view through the narrator, different characters, and/or the audience.

Item Measuring CCLS RL.6	Yes/No	If "No," Explain or Describe
<p>Measures central aspect: The item requires students to identify how an author uses specific techniques to distinguish the narrator's point of view from those of the other characters and the audience.</p> <p>Possible stems may include:</p> <p>Stem: How does the narrator's point of view contrast with the point of view of another character in the story?</p> <p>Stem: How does the author help the reader better understand the points of view of X and Y?</p> <p>Stem: What is an effect of telling the story from X's point of view?</p> <p>Stem: How does the author develop X's character in lines #-#?</p>		
<p>Measures supporting aspect: The item requires students to identify author, narrator, or characters' point of view.</p> <p>Possible stems may include:</p> <p>Stem: What do lines #-# suggest about author's point of view?</p> <p>Stem: In which sentence does the narrator reveal the irony/suspense/etc. of his situation?</p>		
<p>The item stem does not reveal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- all necessary points of view- how the point of view is developed using a specific strategy- clues that would limit reliance on text		
<p>The analysis in the item is supported by the text.</p>		
<p>THE ITEM MEASURES THIS STANDARD.</p>		

Standard Interpretations for Multiple-Choice Questions

Grade 11- RI.2		
<p><i>Determine two or more central ideas of a text and analyze their development over the course of the text, including how they interact and build on one another to provide a complex analysis; provide an objective summary of the text.</i></p> <p><i>Determine central ideas or themes of a text and analyze their development; summarize the key supporting details and ideas.</i></p> <p><i>Central aspect: Items measure students' ability to analyze the development of a central idea across the text, and to summarize the text's ideas.</i></p>		
Item Measuring CCLS RI.2	Yes/No	If "No," Explain or Describe
<p>Measures central aspect: The item requires students to identify or summarize how a story's central ideas develop or interact.</p> <p>Possible stems may include:</p> <p>Stem: The author develops a central idea/claim in the text by</p> <p>Stem: Lines # to # develop a central idea/claim by</p> <p>Stem: Which statement best describes how lines # to # develop the author's claim/central idea?</p>		
<p>Measures supporting aspect: The item requires students to identify or summarize a text's central themes or an author's central claim.</p> <p>Possible stems may include:</p> <p>Stem: Which detail would be most important to include in a summary of the text?</p> <p>Stem: Which direct quote from the passage best summarizes a central idea of the text/central claim of the author?</p> <p>Stem: Which statement best states the central idea of the text/central claim of the author?</p>		
<p>The item stem does not reveal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the central ideas/claims - how the central ideas/claims develop <p>*unless the idea/claim is presented in the stem in order to ask the student to identify or explain a contrast</p>		
<p>The analysis in the item is supported by the text (i.e., there is development of central themes/ideas).</p>		
<p>The item requires students to comprehend the majority of the passage to answer the item correctly.</p>		
<p>THE ITEM ALIGNS TO THIS STANDARD.</p>		

Grade 11- RI.3

Analyze a complex set of ideas or sequence of events and explain how specific individuals, ideas, or events interact and develop over the course of the text.

Analyze how and why individuals, events, or ideas develop and interact over the course of a text.

Central aspect: Items measure students' ability to analyze how different elements of a text interact with one another. Elements may include how ideas, events or claims connect and overlap over the course of the text to support a central claim/idea.

Item Measuring CCLS RI.3	Yes/No	If "No," Explain or Describe
<p>Measures central aspect: The item requires identification or analysis of the interaction between <u>developing</u> text elements (events, ideas, and supporting claims).</p> <p>Possible stems may include:</p> <p>Stem: How do lines #-# develop an idea/support a claim?</p> <p>Stem: What does line # reveal about an event/idea?</p> <p>Stem: The examples provided in lines #-# serve mostly to illustrate</p>		
<p>Measures supporting aspect: The item requires identification or analysis of the interaction between text elements (events, ideas, and points/claims).</p> <p>Possible stems may include:</p> <p>Stem: How is idea introduced into the passage?</p> <p>Stem: What statement best describes the relationship between events/individuals/ideas X and Y?</p>		
<p>The item stem does not reveal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the interaction of elements - the key change/development * unless the interaction is identified in the stem to set up a question regarding the contrast 		
<p>The analysis in the item is supported by the text (i.e., there are development of text elements).</p>		
<p>The item requires students to comprehend the majority of the passage to answer the item correctly.</p>		
<p>THE ITEM MEASURES THIS STANDARD.</p>		

Grade 11- RI.4

Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term or terms over the course of a text (e.g., how Madison defines faction in Federalist No. 10).

Interpret words and phrases as they are used in a text, including determining technical, connotative, and figurative meanings, and analyze how specific word choices shape meaning or tone.

Central aspects: Items measure the students' ability to determine the meaning of multiple-meaning words as they are used in text OR analyze the impact of specific word choices.

Item Measuring CCLS RI.4	Yes/No	If "No," Explain or Describe
<p>Measures central aspect: Item requires that the student glean meaning of multiple-meaning vocabulary word from context.</p> <p>Possible stems may include:</p> <p>Stem: Which word or phrase from sentence X helps the reader understand the meaning of word Y in the passage?</p> <p>Stem: Define X as used in lines #-# (figurative/connotative/analogous word use)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Measures central aspect: Item requires analysis of the impact of word choice and literary devices on the meaning, tone, or analysis developed in the text.</p> <p>Possible stems may include:</p> <p>Stem: What does the word/phrase X in the story suggest about the author's actions/decisions?</p> <p>Stem: What affect does X word in line # have on the tone/description of the text?</p>		
<p>The item stem does not reveal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- the interaction of elements- the key change/development* unless the interaction is identified in the stem to set up a question regarding the contrast		
<p>The analysis in the item is supported by the text.</p>		
<p>THE ITEM MEASURES THIS STANDARD.</p>		

Grade 11- RI.5

Analyze and evaluate the effectiveness of the structure an author uses in his or her exposition or argument, including whether the structure makes points clear, convincing, and engaging.

Analyze the structure of texts, including how specific sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text (e.g., a section, chapter, scene, or stanza) relate to each other and the whole.

Central aspect: Items measure students' ability to analyze how specific phrases, paragraphs, and sections of a text develop an analysis or argument. In contrast to RI.3, RI.5 focuses on students' ability to identify how structure shapes meaning and efficacy in a text.

Item Measuring CCLS RI.5	Yes/No	If "No," Explain or Describe
<p>Measures central aspect: The item requires analysis of how a particular sentence/paragraph develops/contributes to the overall structure, theme, meaning, or efficacy of the passage.</p> <p>Possible stems may include: Stem: What effect does paragraph X have on the text? Stem: Lines #-# develop a key concept of the article by</p> <p>Measures supporting aspect: the item requires identification of how a particular sentence/paragraph develops/contributes to the overall structure, theme, meaning, efficacy of the passage.</p> <p>Possible stems may include: Stem: The purpose of lines #-# in the passage is to (support a claim/give necessary information/offer a counterclaim.)</p>		
<p>The item stem does not reveal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - key analysis - key differences/similarities 		
<p>The analysis in the item is supported by the text.</p>		
<p>The item requires students to comprehend the majority of the passage to answer the item correctly.</p>		
<p>THE ITEM MEASURES THIS STANDARD.</p>		

Grade 11- RI.6

Determine an author’s point of view or purpose in a text in which the rhetoric is particularly effective, analyzing how style and content contribute to the power, persuasiveness or beauty of the text.

Assess how point of view or purpose shapes the content and style of a text.

*Central aspects: Items measure students’ ability to assess how point of view or purpose shapes the content and style of a text
OR analyze how an author builds a point of view/purpose through the use of rhetoric.*

Item Measuring CCLS RI.6	Yes/No	If “No,” Explain or Describe
<p>Measures central aspect: The item requires students to assess how the author’s point of view shapes the content or style of a text.</p> <p>Possible stems may include:</p> <p>Stem: What do lines #-# suggest about author’s point of view/purpose</p> <p>Stem: What does the author’s choice of words in lines #-# suggest about his or her point of view/purpose?</p> <p>Stem: The function of lines #-# in the passage is to</p> <p>Measures central aspect: The item requires students to analyze how an author uses rhetoric to build a point of view or purpose.</p> <p>Possible stems may include:</p> <p>Stem: Paragraph X supports the author’s central claim by</p> <p>Stem: Lines #-# and lines #-# reinforce the author’s argument by</p> <p>Stem: The choice of words in lines # serve the purpose of</p>		
<p>The analysis in the item is supported by the text (i.e., the text contains a distinct point of view/purpose that shapes the content and style of the text, and/or the text contains effective rhetoric).</p>		
<p>The item requires students to comprehend the majority of the passage to answer the item correctly.</p>		
<p>THE ITEM MEASURES THIS STANDARD.</p>		

Grade 11- L.4

Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grades 11–12 reading and content.

Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases by using context clues, analyzing meaningful word parts, and consulting general and specialized reference materials, as appropriate.

Central aspect: Items measuring this standard test students' ability to determine the meaning of words and phrases in context.

Item Measuring CCLS L.4	Yes/No	If “No,” Explain or Describe
<p>Aligned: Item requires that the student glean meaning of an above-grade-level or otherwise unfamiliar vocabulary word from context.</p> <p>Possible stems may include:</p> <p>Stem: Which word or phrase from sentence X helps the reader understand the meaning of word Y in the passage?</p> <p>Stem: Which line best helps define the meaning of word X?</p> <p>Stem: What is the definition of X as used in lines #-# (figurative/connotative/analogous word use)</p>		
<p>The item stem does not reveal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- the meaning of the word or phrase		
<p>The text provides the required context.</p>		
<p>THE ITEM MEASURES THIS STANDARD.</p>		

Grade 11- L.5

Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

Central aspect: Items measuring this standard test students' ability to demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.

Item Measuring CCLS L.5	Yes/No	If “No,” Explain or Describe
<p>Aligned: The item requires students to demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p> <p>Possible stems may include:</p> <p>Stem: The statement in line # suggests that</p> <p>Stem: The author’s use of figurative language in lines #-# of the text serves to illustrate/emphasize</p> <p>Stem: In the context of the entire text, phrase X as used in lines #-# most likely means</p>		
<p>The item stem does not reveal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- the meaning of the figurative language/word relationships- the nuances in word meanings		
<p>The analysis in the item is supported by the text.</p>		
<p>THE ITEM MEASURES THIS STANDARD.</p>		

Appendix E: Item Review Criteria

New York State Regents Examination in English Language Arts

Multiple-Choice Item Review Checklist

Text _____ Passage ____ Set ____ Item ____
 Reviewer _____ Date _____

	CRITERIA	Accept Revise Reject
1	The item is free of content that might offend, typecast, or lead to offensive or stereotypic inferences regarding individuals or groups of different genders, ethnicities, locations, religions, socio-economic status, political views, family situations, ability, or physical or mental conditions, etc. The item would not be construed as offensive to any constituency—even if taken out of test context.	
2	The item asks a question worth asking—it is not trivial, tricky, unrelated to a close reading of the text, or unnecessary to an understanding or analysis of the text.	
3	The item is purposeful, well-crafted and succinct—language and word choice is appropriate, clear, direct, graceful, etc.	
4	Item vocabulary is on grade level—unless item assesses vocabulary.	
5	The item only uses acronyms or foreign words whose meaning is clear in the text.	
6	The item is written in the active voice and present tense—unless another tense is appropriate.	
7	Item identification of persons, locations, etc. is identical to the text and consistent throughout entire item set.	
8	Item references to lines in the text are correct.	
9	The item does not reference the author of the text by name.	
10	The item stem presents one problem.	
11	The item stem presents sufficient information and qualifications to enable the student to answer the question.	
12	The item stem does not include words, phrases, number, tense, or grammar that cue particular options.	
13	The item has one and only one correct text-based option which requires understanding and analysis of the text.	
14	Incorrect item options are text based and plausible.	
15	Item options are written such that the correct option is not obvious because of word choice, length, etc.	
16	Item options are consistent with the stem and written using parallel structures—forms, styles, tenses, etc.	
17	Item options are mutually exclusive, but not opposites.	
18	Item options are ordered by their appearance in the text, length, etc. (unless randomized).	
19	The item does not use absolute statements—never, always, impossible, etc.	
20	The item does not use copyrighted or trademarked words or references.	
21	The item is unique in the item set—it does not repeat similar concepts or wording or other items.	
22	The item’s correct option is not keyed by other items in the item set.	
Comments or Suggestions		