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AUTHOR	Wang, Shudong; Wang, Tianyou
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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this Monte Carlo study was to evaluate the relative accuracy of T. Warm's weighted likelihood estimate (WLE) compared to maximum likelihood estimate (MLE), expected a posteriori estimate (EAP), and maximum a posteriori estimate (MAP), using the generalized partial credit model (GPCM) and graded response model (GRM) under a variety of computerized adaptive testing conditions. In general, for all four theta estimation methods, conditional and overall bias, standard error (SE), and root mean square error (RMSE) decreased as test length, test reliability, and item bank size increased. The magnitudes of the differences among the dependent variables decreased as the values of the independent variables increased. For both models, WLE outperformed MLE in terms of all the dependent variables studied, and WLE performed better than the Bayesian methods in terms of bias. MLE had less bias than both Bayesian methods. In general, for the fixed length test, both the GPCM and the GRM models, estimation method, and test length has some impact on bias, SE, and RMSE. But, the model factor had the greatest impact on RMSE, accounting for 31.2% of the total variance of RMSE under the GRM. For the fixed test reliability, the model factor had almost no influence on bias, SE, and RMSE under the GRM.(Contains 4 tables and 24 references.) (Author/SLD)

Relative Precision of Ability Estimation in Polytomous CAT:

A Comparison under the Generalized Partial Credit Model and Graded Response Model

Shudong Wang
Harcourt Educational Measurement

Tianyou Wang
Independent Consultant

All correspondence should be sent to

Shudong Wang
19500 Bulverde Road
San Antonio, TX 78259-3701
(210) 339-5535
Shudong_wang@Harcourt.com

Relative Precision of Ability Estimations in Polytomous CAT: A Comparison under the Generalized Partial Credit Model and Graded Response Model

Abstract

The purpose of this Monte Carlo (MC) study was to evaluate the relative accuracy of Warm's weighted likelihood estimate (WLE) compared to maximum likelihood estimate (MLE), expected a posteriori estimate (EAP), and maximum a posteriori estimate (MAP), using the generalized partial credit model (GPCM) and graded response model (GRM) under a variety of computerized adaptive testing conditions. In general, for all four θ estimation methods, conditional and overall bias, standard error (SE), and root mean square error (RMSE) decreased as test length, test reliability, and item bank size increased. The magnitudes of the differences among the dependent variables decreased as the values of independent variables increased. For both models, WLE outperformed MLE in terms of all the dependent variables studied, and WLE performed better than the Bayesian methods in terms of bias. MLE had less bias than both Bayesian methods. In general, for the fixed test length, both the GPCM and GRM models, estimation method and test length had some impact on bias, SE, and RMSE. But, the model factor had the greatest impact on RMSE, accounting for 31.2% of the total variance of RMSE under the GRM. For the fixed test reliability, practically, the model factor had almost no influence on bias, SE, and RMSE under GRM.

Index terms: computerized adaptive testing, ability estimation methods, polytomous responses, item response theory.

Introduction

Computerized adaptive testing (CAT) using dichotomously scored item response models, such as Rasch or 1-PL, 2-PL, and 3-PL logistic models, are now found in many high-stakes educational and professional assessment programs. However, in practice, there are few CAT applications that have been based on items with the more "nature" format of using polytomous models, such as Samejima's (1969) graded response model (GRM), Muraki's (1992) generalized partial credit model (GPCM), Master's (1982) partial credit model, Bock's (1972) normal model, Andrich's (1978) rating scale model, et al. In some situations, given the richer and more realistic form of assessment of polytomously scored items compared to that of dichotomously scored items, the CAT with polytomously scored items could be a more valid and reasonable choice. In general, advantages of a polytomous model are: (a) the amount of item information provided by a polytomously scored item is greater than that from a dichotomously scored item (Baker, 1992; Bock, 1972; Sympson, 1983; Thissen & Steinberg, 1984, Samejima, 1969); (b) the rate of detecting mismeasured examinees using a polytomously scored item is greater than it is when using a dichotomously scored item. However, polytomous CATs are not widely used in educational and professional testing settings because machine scoring of polytomous items is still difficult to achieve. Recently, researches (Kukich, 2000; Yong, Buckendahl, Juszkiewicz, & Bhola, 2002) in computer scoring of open-end format items has shown new hope for the polytmous item-based CAT.

In CAT, an examinees ability is estimated after each item response is given. The ability estimates not only affect the final outcome of testing, but also determine which item is to be selected at each CAT stage. Four IRT-based ability estimates have been popular in CAT research and applications in the past: (a) Warm's weighted likelihood estimate (WLE), (b) maximum likelihood estimate (MLE), (c) expected a posterior estimate (EAP), and (d) maximum a posterior estimate (MAP). Previous studies (Bock & Mislevy, 1982; Wang & Vispoel, 1998;

Weiss & McBride, 1984; Wang, 1995; Wang, Hanson & Lau, 1999; Wang, 1999; Wang & Wang, 2001) have shown that the Bayesian methods, such as EAP and MAP, are severely biased toward the mean of the prior distribution and are thus unacceptable to many standardized testing programs. MLE was found to have smaller bias in the opposite direction to that of the Bayesian methods, (i.e., low ability examinees are negatively biased and high ability examinees are positively biased), but have a notably larger standard error (SE) than the Bayesian methods. Warm (1989) found that for 2- and 3-parameter IRT models, WLE was less biased than either MLE or the Bayesian methods. Wang and Wang (2001) showed that for Muraki's (1992) generalized partial credit mode (GPCM), WLE has better precision than MLE when the GPCM for fixed test length CAT was used in the CAT environment. It was also found that WLE and MLE have smaller bias but larger SE than both EAP and MAP, which is consistent with the previous finding. Samejima (1998) adopted Warm's approach, expanded it to the polytomous models, and formulated it with the graded response model (GRM). Wang, Hanson and Lau (1999) and Wang & Wang (2001) demonstrated that Warm and Samejima's approach is a special case of a general approach proposed by Firth (1993) which has a more rigorous theoretical basis.

The GPCM and GRM models are the two most commonly used IRT models for polytomously scored items. Both models have item discrimination parameters, but GRM is a 'difference model' and the GPCM is a 'divide-by-total model' (Thissen & Steinberg, 1986). The two models differ in that, with GPCM, the value of the item category parameters are not necessarily in successive order as are those of the graded response model.

A few studies have examined the relative precision of those four ability estimation methods using different polytomous IRT models (Gorin, Dodd, Fitzpatrick, & Shieh, 2000; Wang, 1999; Wang & Wang, 2001). In particular, Wang and Wang (2001) systematically compared all four estimation methods under the GPCM model. However, no study has systematically compared the four ability estimation methods under the GRM and no study has made the comparison between the GRM and GPCM models under a similar set of conditions. The present study not only extends the Wang and Wang (2001) finding to the GRM model, but also makes some comparisons between the two models. It should be noted that the error indices under the two models cannot be compared in a strict sense because their trait scales are slightly different. Thus, the two models can only be compared in a general sense. For example, they can be examined if the relative precision of the ability estimation methods is consistent across the two models. The comparison may also provide some guidelines to practitioners about which model they should use when implementing CAT.

Objectives

The purposes of this paper are: (a) Evaluate the relative precision (bias, SE, RMSE and others) of four ability estimation methods: Warm's weighted likelihood estimate (WLE), maximum likelihood estimate (MLE), expected a posterior estimate (EAP), and the maximum a posterior estimate under two polytomous models in CAT; and (b) Compare the ability estimations of two polytomous models: the generalized partial credit model (GPCM) and the graded response model (GRM) under various computerized adaptive testing (CAT) conditions.

Method and Data

A Monte Carlo simulation method was used to evaluate the ability estimation methods used by the two polytomous models in this study. Both real item bank consisting of 263 polytomously scored 1996 NEAP science items (Allen, Carlson, & Zelenak, 1999) and a simulated item bank were used for this study. The item bank was originally calibrated using the GPCM model. To construct the item bank using the GRM model, item responses for the entire item bank were generated for a large sample of simulees from a normally distributed population. The response data were then calibrated using the GRM model using PARSCALE. Three items were deleted from the calibration process due to poor fit, thus reducing the bank size to 260 items for the GRM model. These item parameters are treated as true item parameters in the simulation study. The items in the two smaller banks are randomly drawn from the larger bank containing 260 items. Tables 1 and 2 show the descriptive statistics for the item parameter estimates of three item banks under the generalized partial credit model and graded response model. The simulations were conditioned at 21 true ability values ranging from -4.0 to 4.0 by increments of 0.4 for both the GPCM and GRM. A CAT was simulated for 500 simulees at each of the 21 ability parameter points. A maximum-information item selection procedure was used. Effects of independent variables, size of item banks (260, 66, and 33), test termination rules (fixed test length and fixed test reliability), estimation methods (WLE, MLE, EAP, and MAP), and polytomous IRT models (GRM and GPCM) were examined by using both descriptive and inferential procedures. The dependent variables were bias, standard error (SE), root mean square error (RMSE), fidelity (correlation of estimated and true ability parameters), and administrative efficiency (the mean numbers of items needed to reach a criterion SE level).

Conditional Error Indexes:

$$\mathrm{Bias}(\hat{\theta}) = \sum_{r=1}^{N}(\hat{\theta}_r - \theta),$$

$$\mathrm{SE}(\hat{\theta}) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N}\sum_{r=1}^{N}\left(\hat{\theta}_r - \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{N}\hat{\theta}_t}{N}\right)^2} \quad ,$$

$$\mathrm{RMSE}(\hat{\theta}) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N}\sum_{r=1}^{N}(\hat{\theta}_r - \theta)^2} \ ,$$

where θ is the true ability of simulees, which was used to generate responses in the simulation, $\hat{\theta}_r$ is the estimated ability for the *r*th replication, and N is the number of replications. The number of replications in this MC study is the analogue of sample size. Because the primary goal is to assess the relative accuracy of the ability estimation methods, the significance of a statistic is tested and the empirical sampling distributions for the statistics are generated. In order to minimize the sample variance and increase the power to detect the effects of interest, a large number of replications are desired. In this study, relative accuracy is assessed by comparing the differences between the ability parameter estimates and the true ability across replications. In such a study, 500 replications are considered sufficient (Stone, 1993). The RMSE can be separated into two components, Bias and SE ($\text{RMSE}^2 = \text{Bias}^2 + \text{SE}^2$).

Overall Error Indexes:

$$\text{AVERAGE}_{\text{Bias}} = \sum_{i=1}^{21} |\, \text{Bias}(\hat{\theta}) \,| \, |\theta_i * \text{weight}(\theta_i),$$

$$\text{AVERAGE}_{\text{SE}} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{21} \text{SE}^2(\theta) |\theta_i * \text{weight}(\theta_i)},$$

$$\text{AVERAGE}_{\text{RMSE}} = \sum_{i=1}^{21} \text{RMSE}(\hat{\theta}) |\theta_i * \text{weight}(\theta_i),$$

where the weight(θ_i) are quadrature weights based on the standard normal distribution, and the θ_i are the 21 equally spaced true ability levels that range from –4 to 4 in increments of 0.4.

Four experimental designs were used in the analyses of the overall indices. For the fixed-length tests, 4 θ estimation methods x 3 bank sizes x 4 test lengths and 4 θ estimation methods x 4 test lengths x 2 models completely crossed analysis of variance (ANOVA) designs were used. For the fixed reliability tests, a 4 θ estimation methods x 3 bank sizes x reliability levels and a 4 θ estimation methods x 3 reliability levels x 2 models completely crossed analysis of variance (ANOVA) designs were used.

Results

Conditional Indices

Figures 1 through 3 show the bias, SE, and RMSE of four ability estimates of fixed test length of 10 items under both models. It can be seen that the WLE has the smallest absolute bias and less SE over almost the entire ability range among all the methods for both GRM and GPCM. Both WLE and MLE have considerably less bias than the two Bayesian methods for both models. Both models have approximately the same precision patterns along almost all ability levels for both fixed test length CATs, although they are not strictly comparable.

Insert Figures 1 to 3 about here

Figures 4 through 6 show the bias, SE, and RMSE of four ability estimates of fixed test reliability for 0.9 under both models. First, for both models, WLE and MLE have remarkably smaller bias than EAP and MAP, especially at both extreme ability levels. Second, for both models, all methods show the same amount of SE. And last, for both models, WLE and MLE have smaller RMSE than EAP and MAP. In general, there is no large difference in bias, SE, and RMSE between GPCM and GRM.

Insert Figures 4 to 6 about here

In general, the results of the graded response model agreed with those for the generalized partial credit model (Wang & Wang, 2001).

Overall Indices

Table 3 summarizes the results of the three-way ANOVA of absolute bias, SE, and RMSE (averaged across θ levels) for the fixed test length and fixed reliability termination conditions under the graded response model. In general, the results for the overall indices further support the results of conditional indices for both models. For the GRM, θ estimation methods and the fixed test length termination rule accounted for 27.5% and 29.3% of the total variance of absolute bias and had the largest influence on absolute bias. In comparison, for the GPCM, the θ estimation methods had the largest influence on absolute bias (Wang & Wang, 2001). θ estimation methods for the fixed reliability termination conditions under the GRM had the largest influence on absolute bias, accounting for 80.5% of the total variance of absolute bias. This result matches the result of the GPCM. Like the GPCM, the fixed test length termination rule and fixed test reliability termination rule under the GRM had the largest influences on RMSE, accounting for 51.1% and 90.9% of total variance of RMSE.

Table 4 provides the results of the three-way ANOVA of absolute bias, SE, and RMSE (averaged across θ levels) for the fixed test length termination and fixed reliability condition under both models. Instead of testing the effect of bank size, the model's effect as one of the three factors (method, test length, and model), was tested.

For fixed test length termination conditions, all main effects of method, test length, and model on absolute bias, SE, and RMSE were statistically significant. Although, the model factor only accounted for 4% and 6.9% of the total variances of bias and SE, it accounted for 31.2% of the total variance of RMSE. All interaction effects for bias, SE, and RMSE are not statistically significant at the 0.01 level except for interaction between method and test length for SE and RMSE. θ estimation methods had the greatest influence on absolute bias, accounting for 31.8%

of the total variance of absolute bias; test length had the greatest influence on SE, accounting for 51.5% of the total variance of SE.

For the fixed test reliability termination condition, all of the main effects of method, test reliability, and model on absolute bias, SE, and RMSE were statistically significant at the 0.01 level except for the effect of model on SE. For bias, the three-factor interaction was not significant and all three two-factor interactions were significant. For SE and RMSE, all two-factor and three-factor interactions were not statistically significant. Again, θ estimation methods had the greatest influence on absolute bias, accounting for 76.7% of the total variance of absolute bias; test reliability had the greatest influence on SE and RMSE, accounting for 54.7% of the total variance of SE, and for 88.5% of the total variance of RMSE.

Summary and Discussion

This study examined the relative precision of four ability estimation methods (WLE, MLE, EAP, and MAP) under two polytomous models (GPCM and GRM) in the CAT environment, and comparisons of relative precision between GCPM and GRM were provided. In general, for all four θ estimation methods, conditional and overall bias, SE, and RMSE are decreased as the test length, test reliability, and item bank size increased. The magnitudes of the differences among the dependent variables decreased as the values of independent variables increased. For both models, WLE outperformed MLE in terms of all the dependent variables studied, and WLE performed better than the Bayesian methods in terms of bias. The MLE had less bias than both Bayesian methods. Both EAP and MAP showed more favorable results with SE and fidelity than did either the WLE or MLE; EAP performed better than MAP for almost all conditions. Different test termination rules had significant impact on those dependent variables for given ability estimation methods, especially for the WLE and MLE methods. Although the quality of item banks has vast effects on the conditional distribution of bias, SE, RMSE, and test efficiency (Wang & Vispoel, 1998), the item bank size had less impact on the differences among the dependent variables than did the test termination rules. This study confirms Warm's conclusions that (a) WLE is unbiased to first order for fixed test length termination, while MLE, EAP, and MAP are biased, and (b) the WLE method has small variance over the entire range of θ for fixed test length CAT testing.

In general, for the fixed test length, for both GPCM and GRM models, the estimation method and test length had the same impact on bias, SE, and RMSE. But, the model factor had the largest impact on RMSE, accounting for 31.2% of the total variance of RMSE under GRM. For the fixed test reliability, the model factor had almost no influence on bias, SE, or RMSE under GRM.

As CAT with polytomous models can be applied to a variety of polytomously scored items, and can be implemented in more and more testing programs, the search for a sound ability estimation method with a particular polytomous IRT model becomes increasingly important. MLE has been widely used in many CAT programs due to its having less bias. The present study shows that under both GRM and GPCM, for the fixed test length rule, WLE not only reduced the bias of MLE to almost zero, but reduced its SE as well. As computer scoring for polytomously scored items becomes more of a reality, the results of this study will have greater practical significance.

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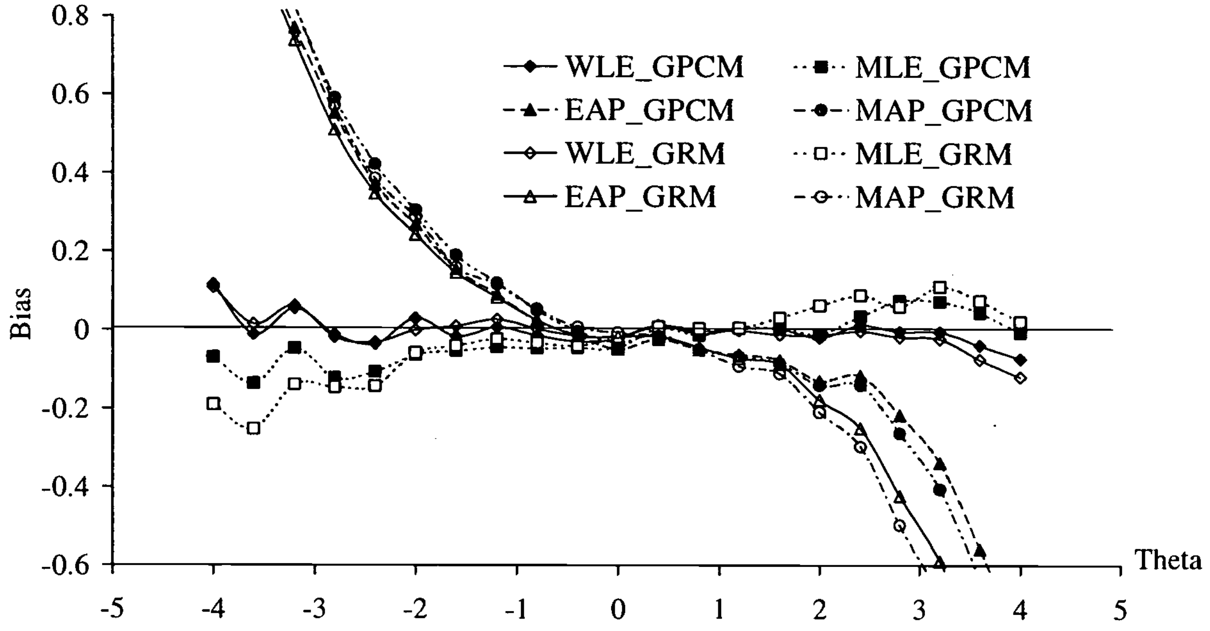

Figure 1. Bias curves of the ability estimation methods of two models, test length = 10, bank sizes = 263(260)

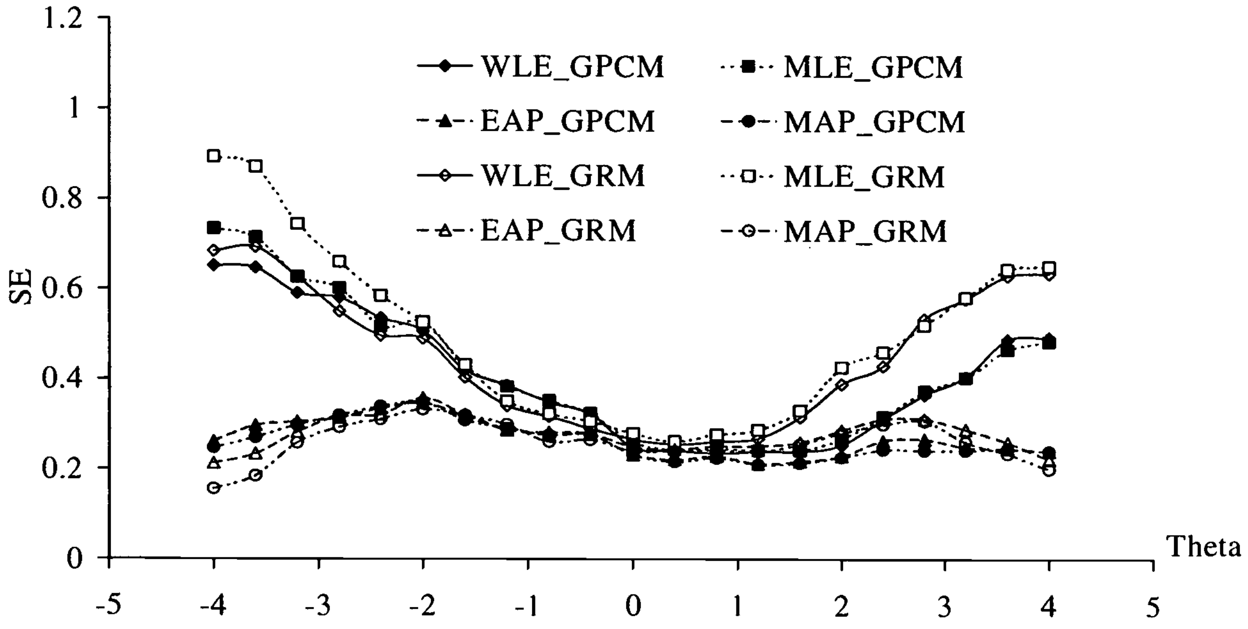

Figure 2. SE curves of the ability estimation methods of two models, test length = 10, bank size = 263(260)

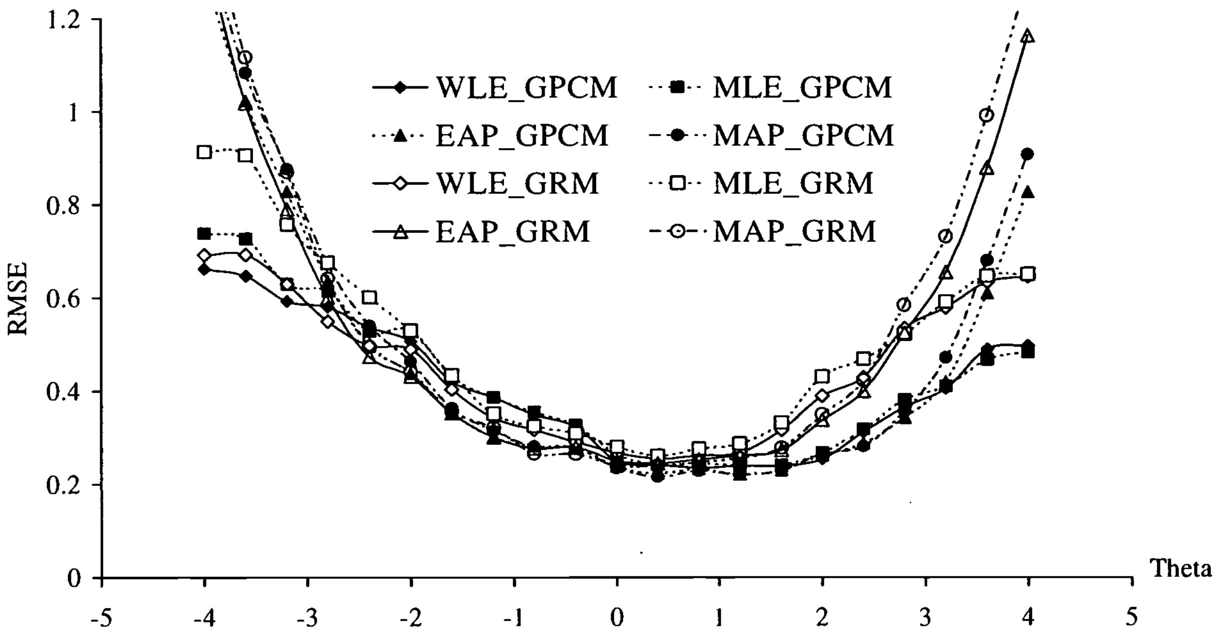

Figure 3. RMSE curves of the ability estimation methods of two models, test length = 10, bank size = 263(260)

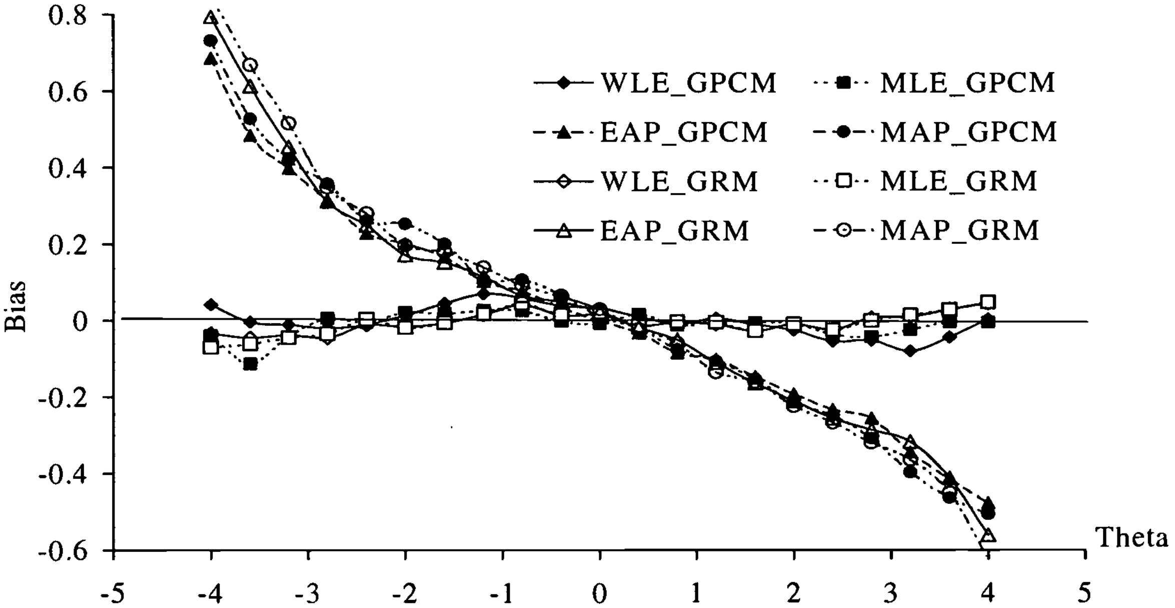

Figure 4. Bias curves of the ability estimation methods of two models, Reliability = 0.9, bank size = 263(260)

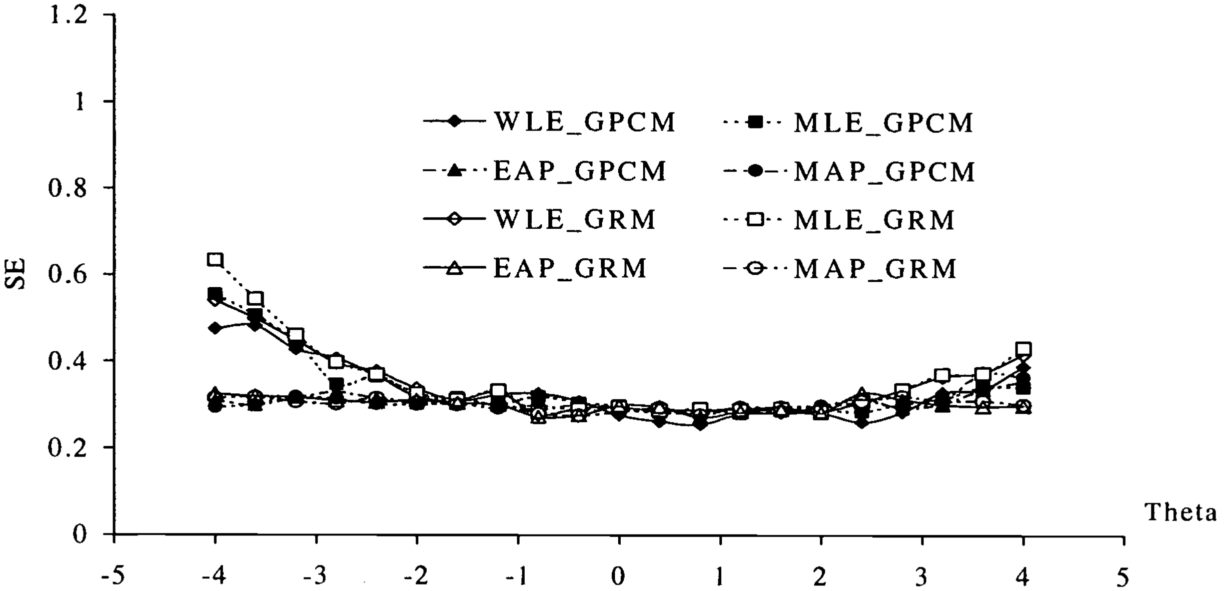

Figure 5. SE curves of the ability estimation methods, reliability = 0.9, bank size = 263(260)

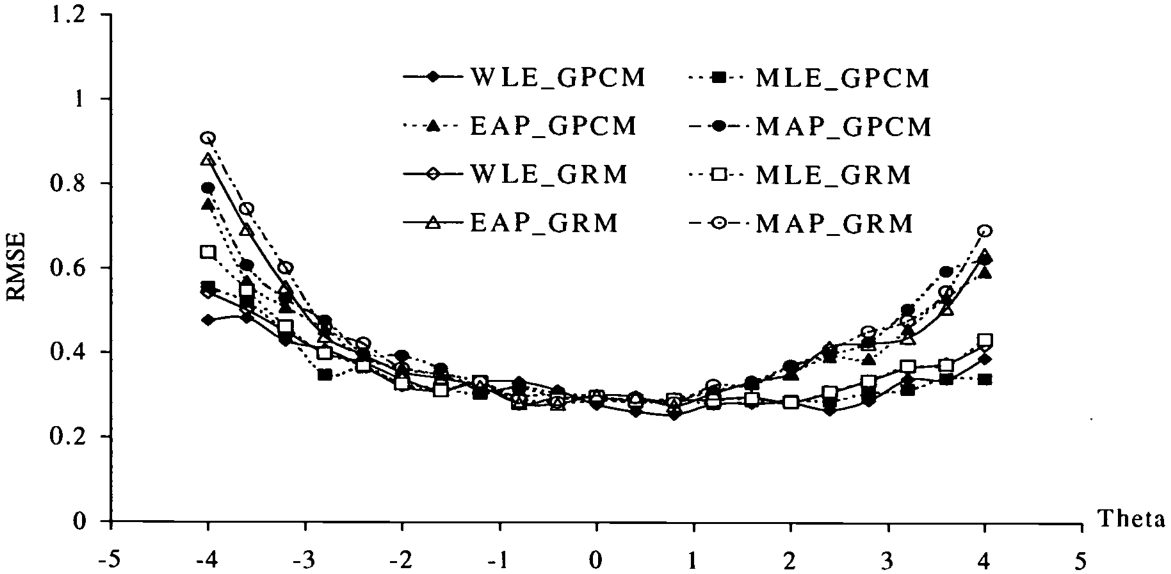

Figure 6. RMSE curves of the ability estimation methods of two models, reliability = 0.9, bank size = 263(260).

Table 1
Descriptive Statistics for the Estimates of Item Parameters of the Three Item Banks, 1GPCM, 2GPCM, and 3GPCM, under the Generalized Partial Credit Model

Bank/ Parameter	No. Items	Mean	Median	S.D.	Minimum	Maximum
1GPCM	263					
a		0.549	0.522	0.229	0.105	1.871
b_1		0.713	0.720	2.011	-6.972	11.746
b_2		1.270	1.264	2.640	-17.381	13.926
b_3		1.034	1.004	2.371	-6.369	7.187
b_4		0.822	0.822	2.546	-3.159	4.924
2GPCM	66					
a		0.539	0.527	0.171	0.171	1.200
b_1		1.066	1.000	1.728	-3.204	7.399
b_2		1.679	1.491	2.519	-2.665	13.926
b_3		1.832	1.412	1.656	-0.856	5.506
b_4		4.270	4.270	0.535	0.535	4.925
3GPCM	33					
a		0.560	0.523	0.190	1.90	1.055
b_1		0.752	0.631	1.384	-2.738	3.437
b_2		1.695	1.684	2.495	-3.638	7.293
b_3		1.467	1.680	3.480	-6.369	7.187
b_4		2.000	2.000	0.000	2.000	2.000

Table 2
Descriptive Statistics for the Estimates of Item Parameters of the Three Item Banks, 1GRM, 2GRM, and 3GRM, under the Graded Response Model

Bank/ Parameter	No. Items	Mean	Median	S.D.	Minimum	Maximum
1GPCM	260					
a		0.658	0.668	0.347	0.180	2.206
b_1		-0.889	-0.568	2.066	-20.105	3.066
b_2		1.496	1.163	2.245	-9.962	10.627
b_3		1.837	1.941	3.475	-17.578	12.767
b_4		2.033	2.096	1.500	-0.158	4.312
2GPCM	66					
a		0.620	0.647	0.273	0.074	1.098
b_1		-0.834	-0.620	1.385	-5.565	3.066
b_2		1.590	1.108	2.291	-3.079	8.627
b_3		2.184	2.140	1.229	0.600	4.312
b_4		3.072	3.072	0.000	3.072	3.072
3GPCM	33					
a		0.678	0.693	0.333	0.065	1.301
b_1		-0.980	0.803	1.594	-6.853	2.688
b_2		1.374	1.125	1.683	-1.390	5.446
b_3		1.703	1.164	1.639	0.304	5.231
b_4		2.096	2.096	0.000	2.096	2.096

Table 3
Results of ANOVA with Fixed Test Length and Fixed Test Reliability Termination Rules for the GRM

Rule/		Absolute Bias			Average SE			Average ln(RMSE)		
Effect	DF	*F*	*p*	η^2	*F*	*p*	η^2	*F*	*p*	η^2
Fixed Test Length										
Main Effects										
Method (M)	3	28.621	0.000	0.275	1299.514	0.000	0.189	25.607	0.000	0.101
Bank Size (S)	2	11.733	0.000	0.075	1667.641	0.000	0.162	79.169	0.000	0.209
Test Length (L)	3	30.517	0.000	0.293	3521.125	0.000	0.513	129.252	0.000	0.511
Interactions										
M x S	6	2.408	0.041	0.046	72.800	0.000	0.021	1.734	0.134	0.014
M x L	9	1.281	0.272	0.037	232.102	0.000	0.101	5.619	0.000	0.067
S x L	6	2.368	0.044	0.046	15.849	0.000	0.005	1.255	0.296	0.010
M x S x L	18	1.275	0.246	0.074	7.444	0.000	0.007	1.068	0.410	0.025
Error	48									
Fixed Test Reliability										
Main Effects										
Method (M)	3	4241.688	0.000	0.805	277.100	0.000	0.092	36.666	0.000	0.020
Bank Size (S)	2	33.022	0.000	0.004	769.988	0.000	0.170	104.525	0.000	0.037
Reliability (R)	2	761.547	0.000	0.096	2340.038	0.000	0.517	2554.179	0.000	0.909
Interactions										
M x S	6	9.392	0.000	0.004	28.488	0.000	0.019	3.142	0.014	0.003
M x R	6	215.322	0.000	0.082	56.738	0.000	0.038	6.259	0.000	0.007
S x R	4	16.170	0.000	0.004	246.731	0.000	0.109	13.417	0.000	0.010
M x S x R	12	4.359	0.000	0.003	38.731	0.000	0.051	3.752	0.001	0.008
Error	36									

Table 4
Results of ANOVA with Fixed Test Length and Fixed Test Reliability Termination Rules for the GRM and GPCM

Rule/		Absolute Bias			Average SE			Average ln(RMSE)		
Effect	DF	*F*	*p*	η^2	*F*	*p*	η^2	*F*	*p*	η^2
Fixed Test Length										
Main Effects										
Method (M)	3	58.130	0.000	0.318	54.575	0.000	0.157	16.924	0.000	0.052
Test Length (L)	3	52.078	0.000	0.284	178.535	0.000	0.515	132.094	0.000	0.015
Model (MO)	1	22.944	0.000	0.042	71.545	0.000	0.069	56.549	0.000	0.312
Interactions										
M x L	9	1.785	0.075	0.029	9.189	.000	0.080	2.811	0.004	0.054
M x MO	3	2.179	0.093	0.012	3.451	.018	0.010	1.596	0.193	0.072
L x MO	3	1.918	0.129	0.010	2.021	.113	0.006	0.236	0.871	0.082
M x L x MO	9	0.809	0.609	0.013	1.084	.378	0.009	0.820	0.598	0.161
Error	160									
Fixed Test Reliability										
Main Effects										
Method (M)	3	1635.523	0.000	0.767	5.956	0.001	0.052	24.952	0.000	0.037
Reliability (R)	2	396.923	0.000	0.124	93.240	0.000	0.547	903.584	0.000	0.885
Model (MO)	1	7.640	0.007	0.001	3.293	0.072	0.010	13.694	0.000	0.007
Interactions										
M x R	6	89.758	0.000	0.084	1.751	0.115	0.031	2.368	0.034	0.007
M x MO	3	5.296	0.002	0.002	0.839	0.475	0.007	2.197	0.092	0.003
R x MO	2	5.940	0.003	0.002	0.057	0.945	0.000	0.432	0.650	0.000
M x R x MO	6	0.229	0.967	0.000	0.065	0.999	0.001	0.625	0.710	0.002
Error	120									

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Signature: Shudong Wang	Printed Name/Position/Title: Shudong Wang, Ph.D.	
Organization/Address: Harcourt Educational Measurement 19500 Bulverde Road San Antonio, Texas 78259-3701	Telephone: 210-339-5535	FAX: 210-339-5973
	E-Mail Address: Shudong_wang@Harcourt.com	Date: 9/29/03

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