



EUROPE
ATP
2014

Budapest, Hungary

**Selecting civil servants across
28 European countries
Psychometric challenges and
solutions**

Gilles Guillard

European Personnel Selection Office

The European Union

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Commission



CONSILIUM
Council



Parliament



Court of Justice



Court of Auditors



Economic &
Social Committee



Committee of
the Regions



Ombudsman

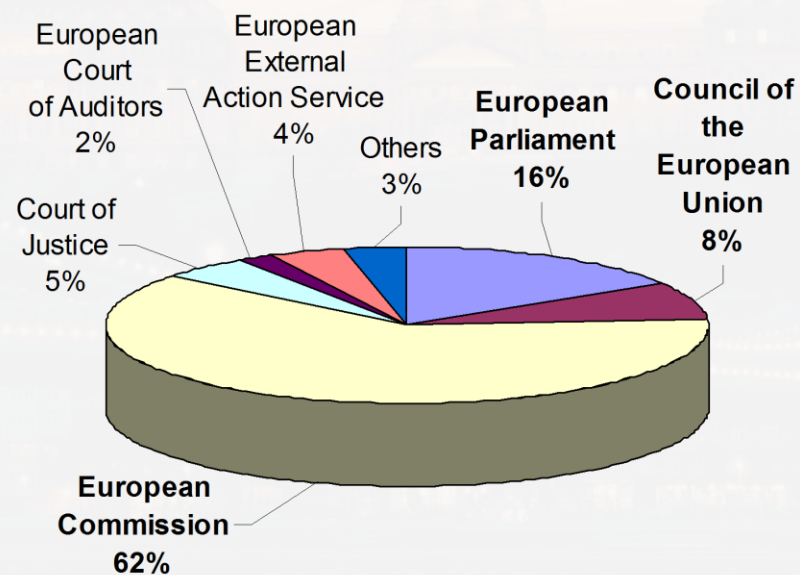


Data Protection
Supervisor

Source: Wikipedia

The EU Institutions

	Posts in 2012
European Parliament	6655
Council of the European Union	3153
European Commission	25478
Court of Justice	1952
European Court of Auditors	887
European Economic and Social Committee	724
Committee of the Regions	531
European Ombudsman	66
European Data Protection Supervisor	43
European External Action Service	1670
Total	41159

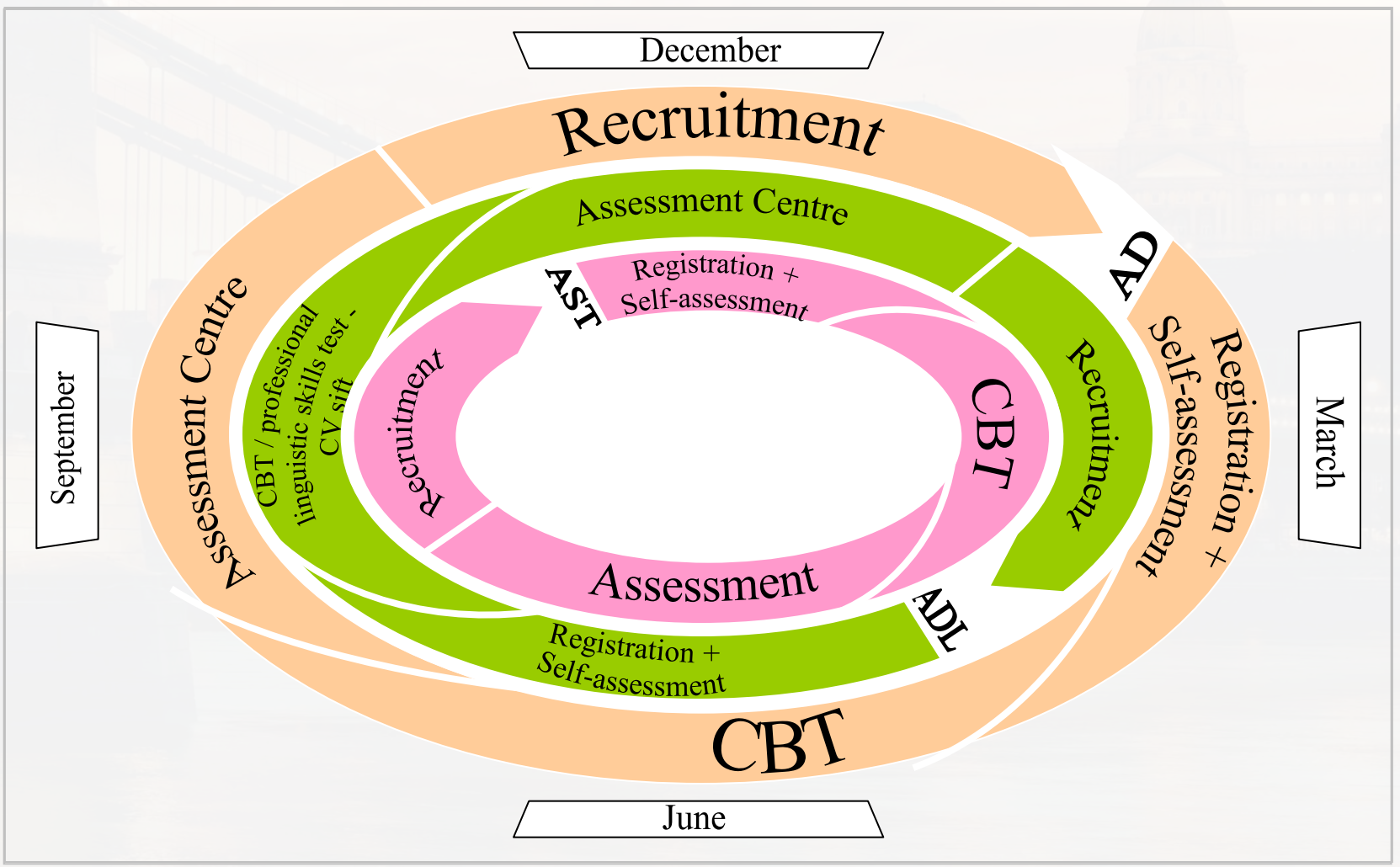


24 Languages

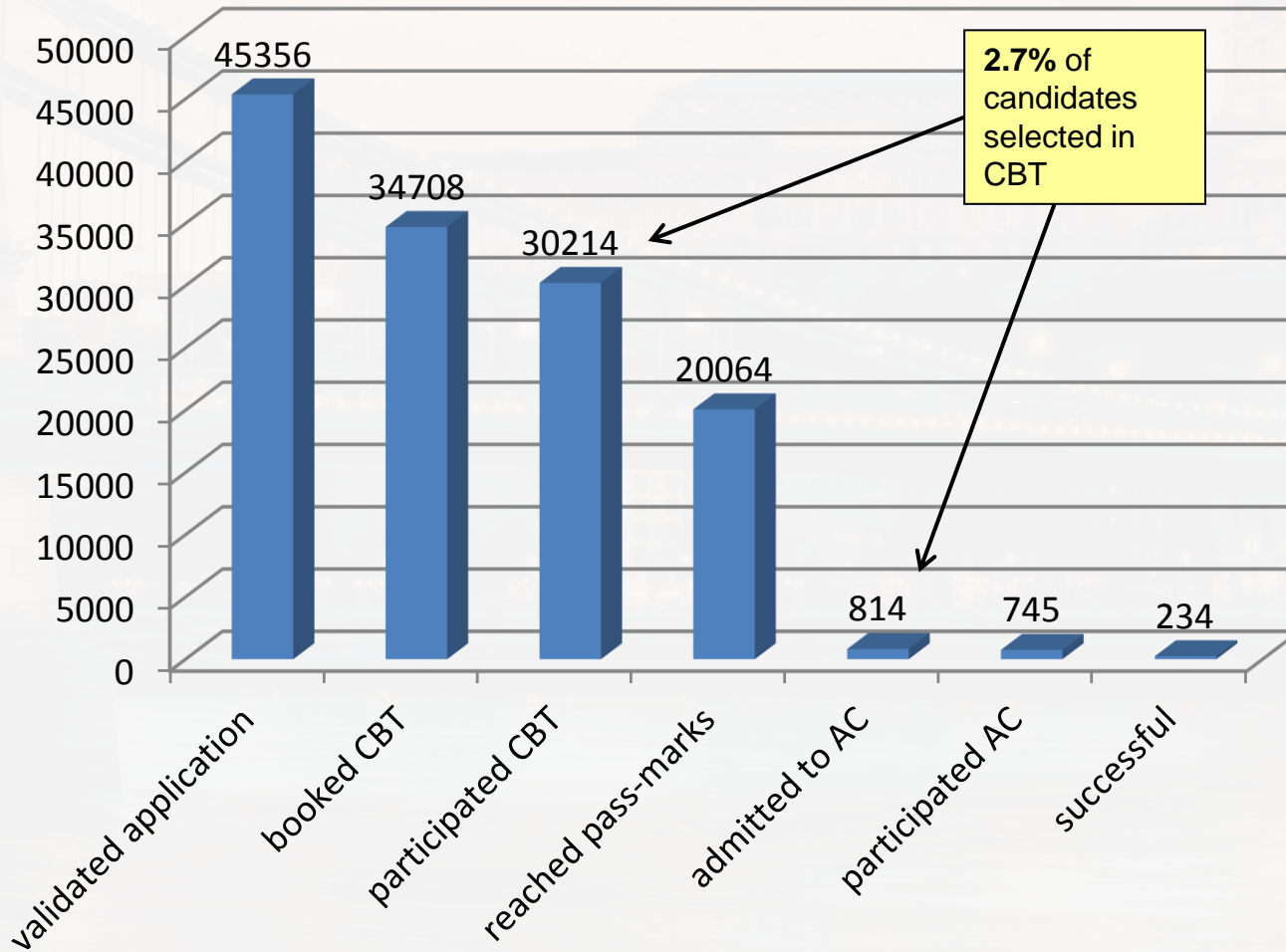
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- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1) български | 7) English | 13) latviešu valoda | 19) português |
| 2) čeština | 8) español | 14) lietuvių kalba | 20) română |
| 3) dansk | 9) français | 15) magyar | 21) slovenčina |
| 4) Deutsch | 10) Gaeilge | 16) Malti | 22) slovenščina |
| 5) eesti keel | 11) hrvatski | 17) Nederlands | 23) suomi |
| 6) ελληνικά | 12) italiano | 18) polski | 24) svenska |

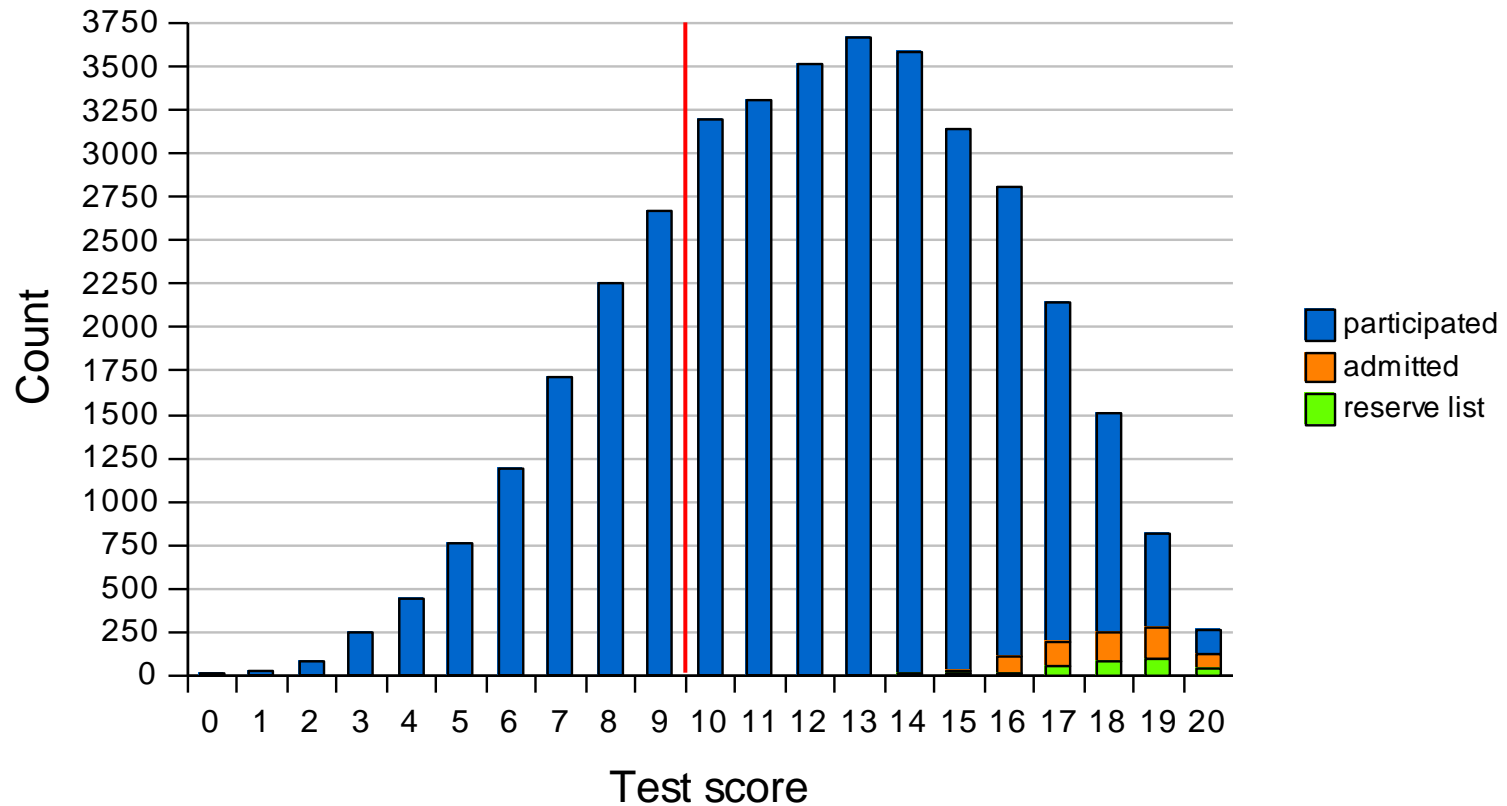
Selection in Cycles



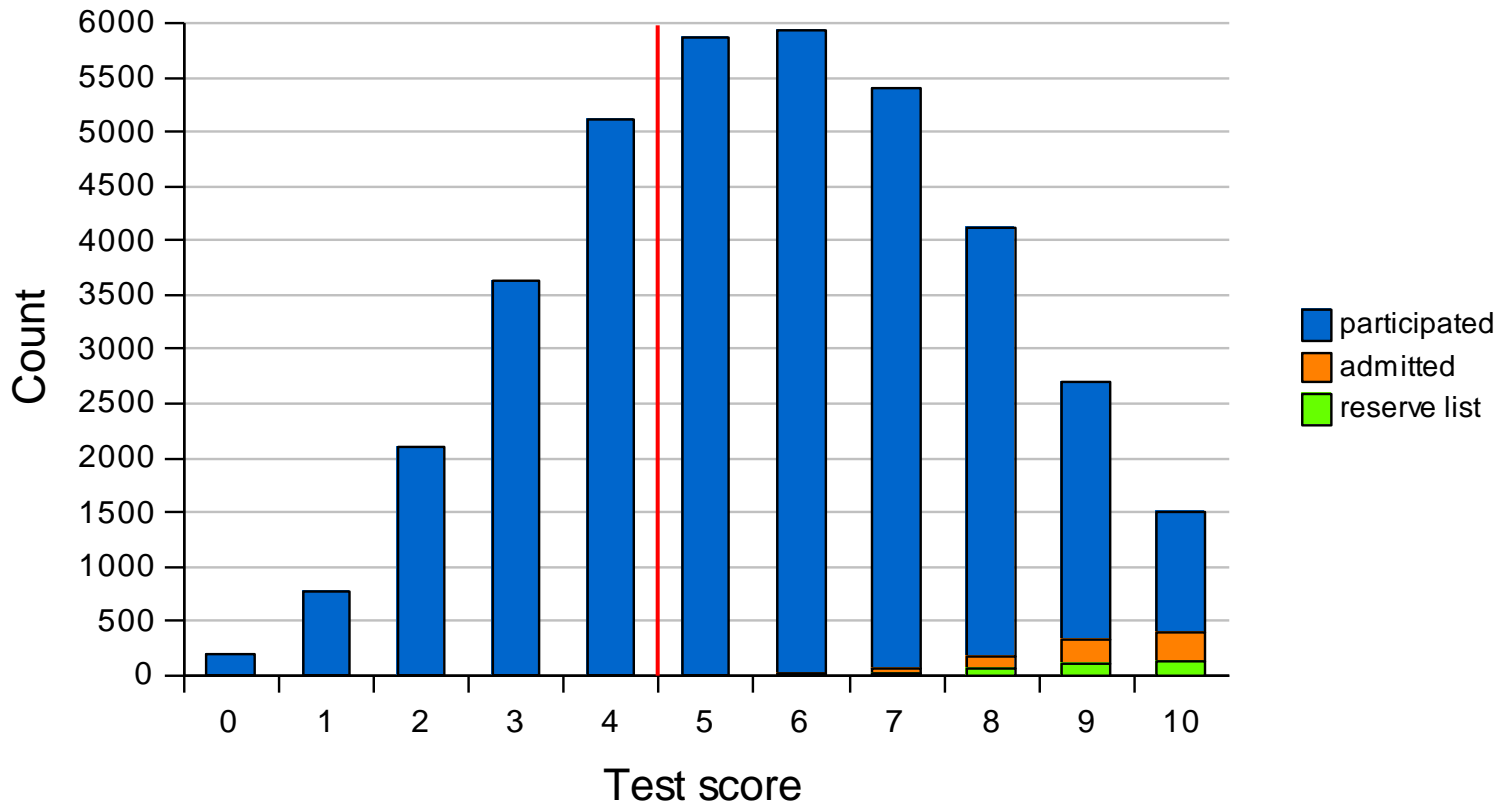
Results AD cycle 2012



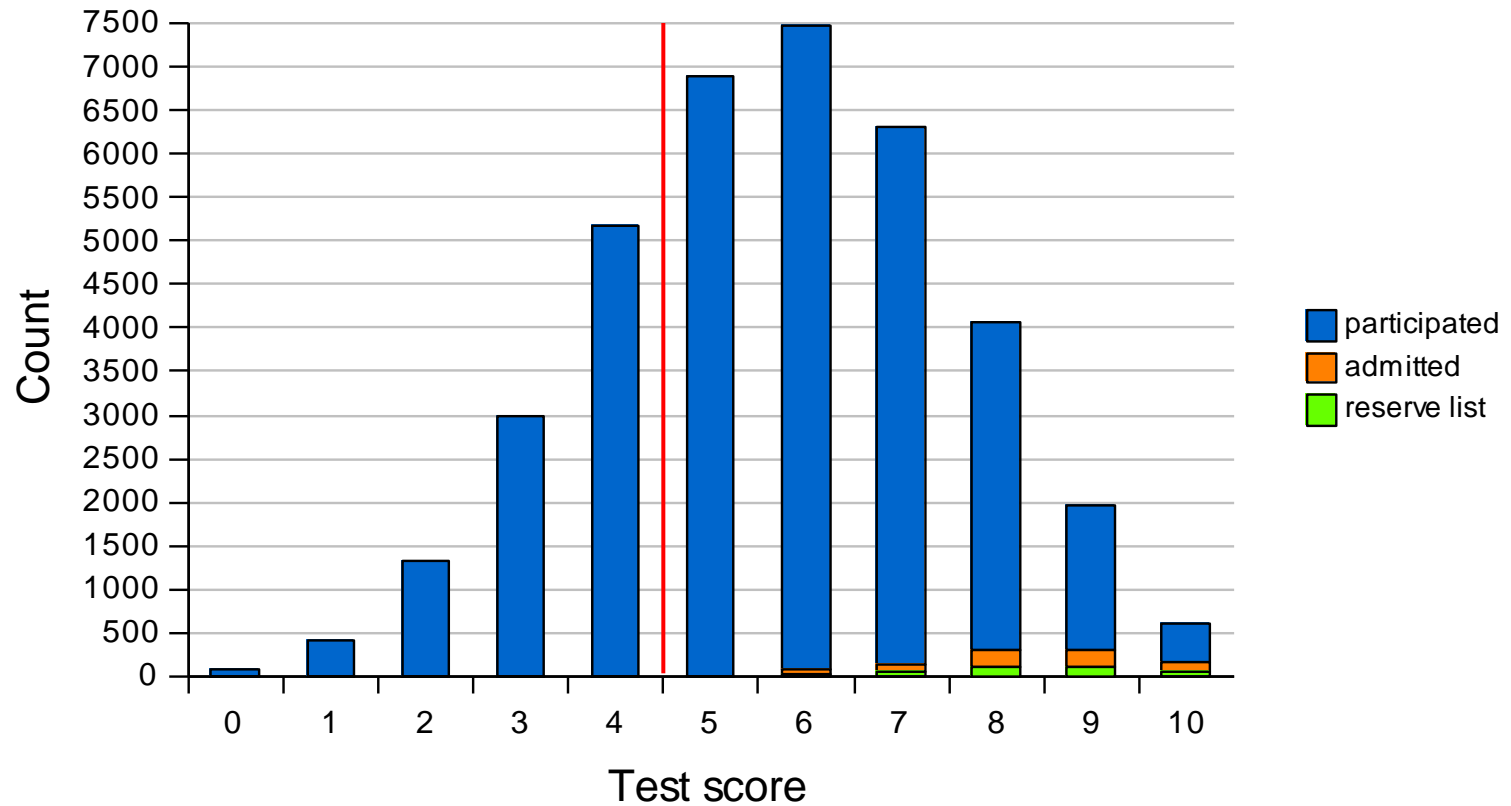
Score Distribution - VR



Score Distribution - NR

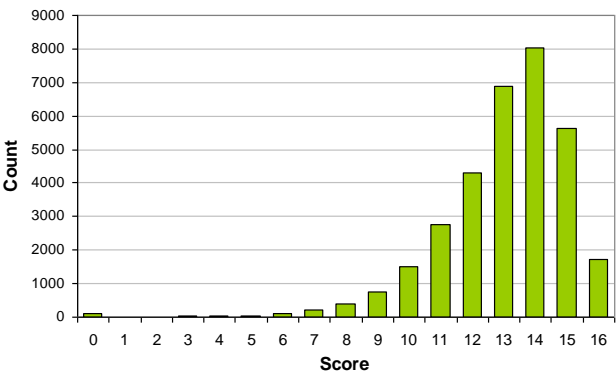


Score Distribution - AR

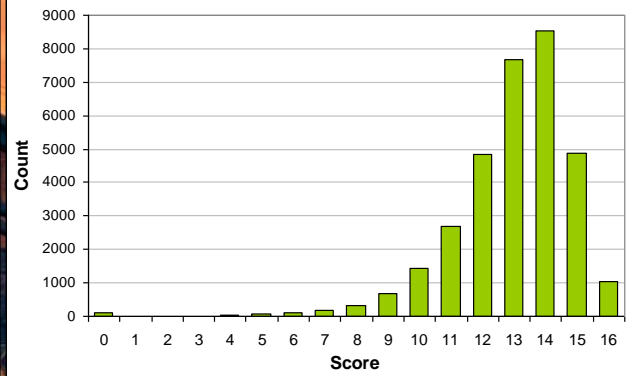


Situational Judgement

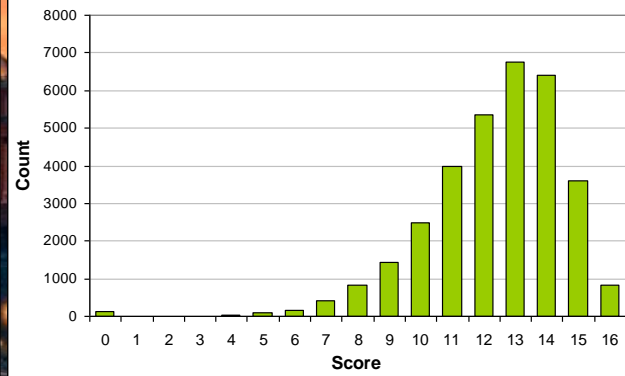
AD-2011: SJ-AP



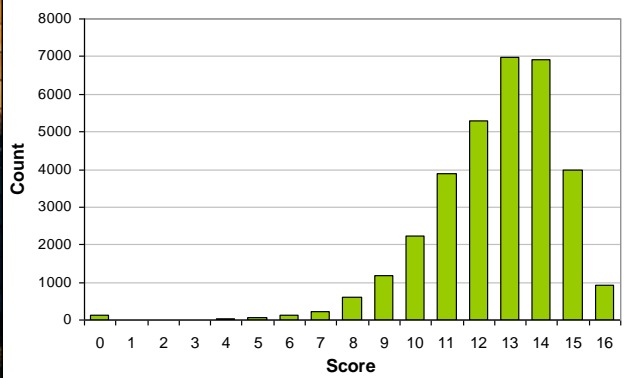
AD-2011: SJ-PO



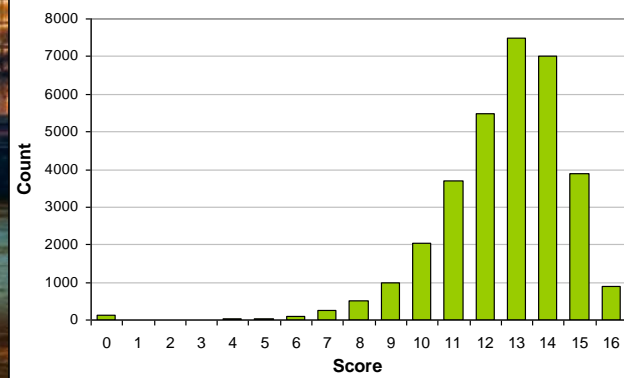
AD-2011: SJ-QR



AD-2011: SJ-RE



AD-2011: SJ-WO



Psychometric challenges

(focus on CBT stage)

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- **Facts:**
 - Multilingual tests (up to 24 languages with three scripts – Latin, Greek, Cyrillic - for some of the cognitive abilities tests)
 - Multicultural background of testing population (28 EU Member States)
 - High stakes exam with very high selectivity rate
- **How to ensure fairness and reliability of the tests ...?**
 - Calibrating items within one language
 - Adjusting item parameters to become comparable across languages
 - Building equal test forms in each language



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Solution n°1

In-depth item analysis

How EPSCO monitors the behaviour of items

Building up a reliable and fair item bank in 24 languages

- In-house translation by trained translators (some tests created directly into EN/DE/FR)
- Strict quality benchmarks applied (length of stem, localisation, difficulty level across languages, etc...)
- Internal proof-reading sessions
- Reverse translation used for HR items
- Trialling items before deploying them on the field (e.g. SJT trialled on...37.000 test takers in 2011)
- Accept "loss" of several items in different languages (items not respecting benchmarks not translated)

Item Analysis

- Based on the dicotomous / polytomous **Rasch model**
- Conducted after every major competition
- Calibrate items and monitor their behaviour
- Making psychometrics as vivid as possible



Georg Rasch (1901-1980)

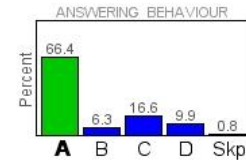
Example:

Cumulative Analysis VR+NR

Test	Responses	Candidates	Items
VR	2 590 360	129 518	6 377
NR	1 295 180	129 518	4 500
Total	3 885 540		10 877

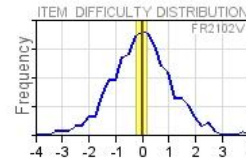
FR2102V Item Profile (VR+NR Cumulative)

Count	957
Valid	949
Correct	635
Avg Duration	107.5



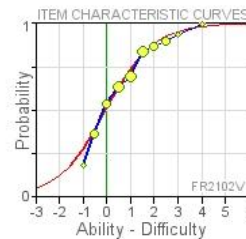
Rasch Model Measures

IPAR (Difficulty)	-0.02
STD Error	0.077
Adjusted IPAR	-0.04



Model Fit Statistics

Infit MSQ	0.99	≈ 1, < 1.5
Outfit MSQ	0.99	≈ 1, < 1.5
r PTME	0.41	≈ 0.40, > 0.25
ObsMatch	72.9%	> 72.3%
Discrim	1.03	≈ 1



Homogeneity (DIF)

Gender	0.411	> 0.01
Age	0.896	> 0.01
Proximity	0.561	> 0.01
Nationality	0.956	> 0.01

<p>GENDER BIAS</p> <p>F- -1.1 F+</p>	<p>MODEL FIT</p> <p>OutFit InFit rPTME</p> <p>89.5</p>	<p>HOMOGENEITY (DIF)</p> <p>Sex Age Prox Nat</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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[BG] [CS] [DE] [EL] [EN] [ET] [FI] [FR] [HU] [LT] [LV] [NL] [PL] [PT]
[SK] [SL] [SV]



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Solution n°2

Item Difficulty Adjustment Across Languages (IDAAL)

How EPSO ensures fair opportunities
for all candidates although testing
in 24 different languages

Item Difficulty Adjustment Across Languages (IDAAL)

After calibrating items within the languages the zero points have to be aligned in order to make difficulty parameters comparable across languages. For this alignment following three methods are used:

- **Aligned Averages Algorithm (AAA):** does pair-wise comparisons between EN and other languages
- **Minimum Meansquare Method (MMM):** minimizes differences in item difficulties across languages
- **Person Parameter Contrast Measure (PPCM):** analyses the person parameter in order to detect any systematic translation bias



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Solution n°3
ERICA (assembling test forms)

EPSO Rasch Item Combination Algorithm
(ERICA)

Framework

Candidates have to be treated equally:

- Same number of items
- Same difficulty of test form

⇒ Adaptive testing is legally not possible

EPSO has developed an algorithm involving two steps:

1. Set up a "master test form"
2. Create test forms corresponding to master test form across all languages

Target (quality criteria)

- Actual test forms correspond to master test form
- Limited overlap between test forms
- No over-exposed items
- Further improving gender balance

Using MTF definition tool

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- EPSO has created a tool to facilitate the decision process of the Selection Board on the master test form.
- A single difficulty parameter needs to be entered in order to create a master test form.
- Based on multi-competition reference group the expected test score distribution can be calculated and displayed.

MTF definition tool

Test form difficulty: (0...10)

Item difficulties from to

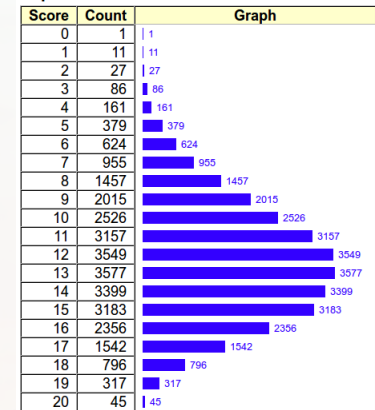
Reference group:

Calculate

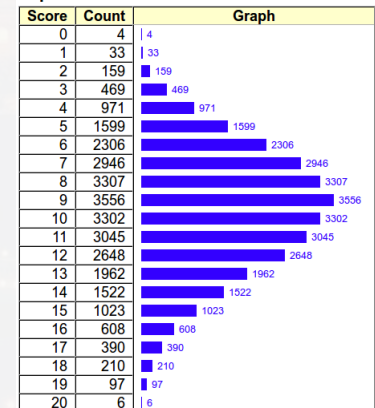
Defining the master test form

- Master test form difficulty: 5
- Master test form difficulty: 8
- Master test form difficulty: 2

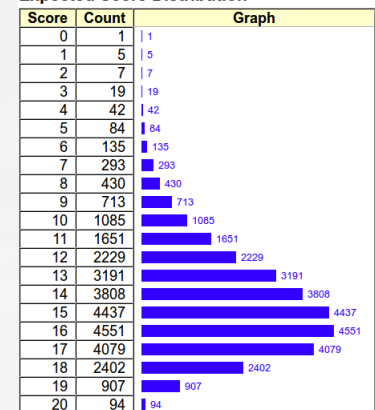
Expected Score Distribution



Expected Score Distribution



Expected Score Distribution



Sample Test Form

ERICA works in a compensatory way

	Target	AdjTarget	Actual	Difference
Item 1	-1.50	-1.50	-1.48	-0.02
Item 2	-1.20	-1.22	-1.23	0.01
Item 3	-0.80	-0.79

$$SumSqDev = \frac{\sum (ActDiff - TgtDiff)^2}{NumItms} \cdot 1000$$

Target	Item	Actual
-1.00	EN1626VEN	-1.001
-0.56	EN1555V	-0.550
-0.22	EN1170V	-0.227
0.06	EN1063V	0.062
0.30	EN2361V	0.295
0.51	EN1003VEN	0.517
0.71	EN1686V	0.703
0.89	EN2089V	0.891
1.06	EN2041VEN	1.064
1.22	EN2133V	1.211
1.38	EN2191V	1.394
1.54	EN2261V	1.532
1.69	EN2260VEN	1.684
1.84	EN2180VEN	1.811
2.00	EN2196VEN	2.032
2.16	EN2264V	2.198
2.33	EN2142V	2.333
2.51	EN1578VEN	2.451
2.73	EN1292VEN	2.809
3.00	EN2371V	2.941
Sum SqDev:		0.9

Advantages of ERICA

- Increased fairness for candidates:
 - Improved difficulty management
 - Improved gender balance
 - Ascending order of item difficulty
- Improved ownership of SB:
 - Possibility to simulate expected score distribution
 - Prior knowledge of actual test forms which will be delivered to candidates
- Use of broader range of questions / improved diversity of test content



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**Thank you very much
for your attention!**

Any questions?