The I-SMART Project: Empirical Map Validation

Jeffrey C. Hoover, W. Jake Thompson, Brooke Nash, & Jennifer L. Kobrin

National Council on Measurement in Education

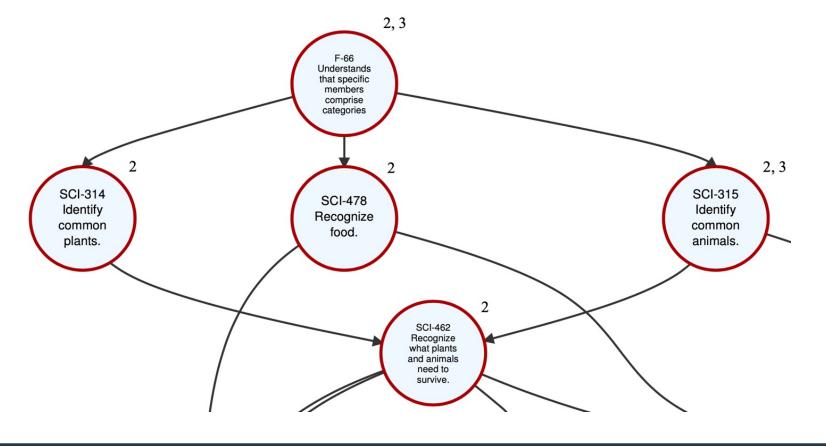
Wednesday, June 9, 2021



I-SMART Project

- Aimed to improve science achievement and progress across grades for:
 - students with significant cognitive disabilities, and
 - students with or without disabilities who are not meeting grade-level standards in science
- Developed science learning map models
- Developed maps-based assessments







Map Neighborhoods

• Essential Elements (EEs)

 Expressed at a "Target" which most closely aligns to grade-level expectations

Linkage levels

 Ordered to reflect increasing complexity levels leading up to the target level EE

Nodes

• Knowledge, skills, and understandings within each linkage level and EE



Purpose

- Applying and expanding the DCM framework for empirically evaluating map structures
- Evaluate the evidence for the I-SMART maps
 - Do empirical data support the structure of the learning map models?



I-SMART Pilot Administration

- Piloted during the winter and fall of 2019
- 2,056 students (64% male, 36% female)
 - Grades 3-12
 - 5 participating states
- Assessed 80 nodes and 90 connections across
 - 6 Essential Elements and 20 linkage levels



Diagnostic Assessments

- Estimates a profile of node mastery
- Supports hierarchical nodes
 - Mastering nodes may be dependent on mastery of other nodes
 - Allows for modeling a learning map structure



Studies

- 1. Node Uniqueness
- 2. Patterns of Mastery Profiles
- 3. Patterns of Mastery Assignment
- 4. Patterns of Node Difficulty



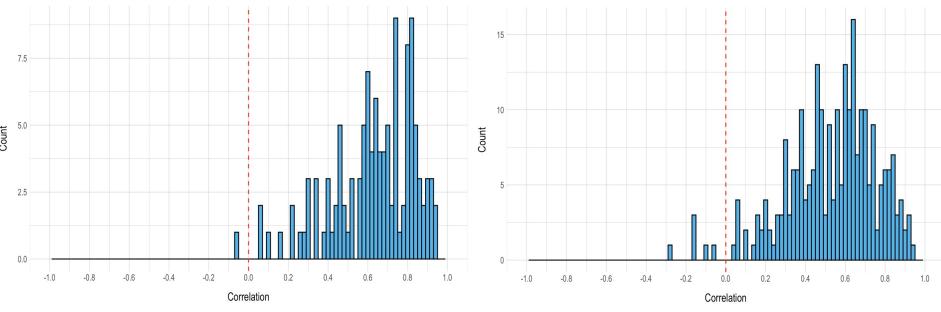
Study #1 - Node Uniqueness

- Dichotomous node mastery statuses
- Correlating node mastery
 - Within linkage level and EE
 - Within F.F.











Study #2 - Patterns of Mastery Profiles

- Concurrently estimating two diagnostic models for each linkage level
 - Saturated and constrained models
 - If the map structure holds, we expect the constrained models to show equivalent fit to the saturated models



Patterns of Mastery Profiles Results

Absolute model fit

- 5 out of 20 (25%) saturated models had adequate absolute model fit
- 6 out of 20 (30%) constrained models had adequate absolute model fit

Relative model fit

 Constrained models showed equivalent fit to the saturated models for all linkage levels



Study #3 - Patterns of Mastery Assignment

- Estimating single-node diagnostic models for each node within each linkage level
- Aggregating node-level mastery into a profile
 - If the map structure holds, the aggregated node mastery profiles should be consistent with the maps



Patterns of Mastery Assignment Results

Percentage of Students with an Unexpected Mastery Pattern, by Essential Element and Linkage Level

Essential Element	Initial Precursor	Distal Precursor	Proximal Precursor	Target
EE.5.LS2-1	<u>26.0</u>		<u>25.3</u>	<u>35.0</u>
EE.5.PS1-3	<u>27.0</u>		23.6	10.5
EE.MS.LS2-2	12.5		9.9	0.0
EE.MS.PS1-2	17.2		10.5	16.0
EE.HS.ESS3-3	8.5	<u>31.0</u>	<u>29.7</u>	<u>25.3</u>
EE.HS.LS2-2	13.1	0.0	4.8	<u>52.4</u>



Study #4 - Patterns of Node Difficulty

- Constructing 95% confidence intervals (CIs) for the node-level *p*-values
- Comparing the 95% CIs from adjacent nodes
 - If the map structures hold, nodes are expected to become more difficult as students progress through the maps



Patterns of Node Difficulty Results

 All connections were consistent with the defined learning map models



Applications

Implications for I-SMART

- Showing maps to be approximately correct
- Informing future test development in science
- Supporting future instructional practices

• Implications for the DCM framework

- Demonstrating the utility of the framework
- Illustrating the complementary strengths and weaknesses



Contact Us...

- Email ismart@ku.edu
- Website ismart.works

