

Fairness of Adapted Assessment Centre Exercises: A Case Study from Turkey

Eren Suna
Assessment Systems Turkey



Fairness & Bias

FAIRNESS

- How would we tell whether a measurement tool is fair for different groups (male/female; socially advantaged/disadvantaged; ethnic groupings)? (Gibbs & Stobart, 2009).
- Qualities
- Experiences
- Backgrounds

FAIRNESS as a term (SIOP, 2008);

- Equal Group Outcomes
- Equal Treatment of All Examinees
- Having comparable opportunity to learn the subject matter covered by the measurement tool.

Fairness & Bias

- Bias refers to any construct-irrelevant source of variance that results in systematically higher or lower scores for identifiable groups of examinees (SIOP, 2008).
- It is essential that a measurement tool is fair to all applicants, and is not biased against a segment of the applicant population. Bias can result in systematic errors that distort the inferences made in selection and classification (Zumbo, 1999).

Fairness & Bias

- Selection methods should be free from bias, particularly relative to members of legally protected groups (SIOP, 2003)
- Should seek to avoid adverse impact and other negative consequences as far as possible (American Educational Research Association et al., 1999).

A Method to Detect Bias

In psychometrics,

Differential Item Functioning (DIF)

- A comparative method, which investigates each item in a test.
- Percentages of examinees who gives correct response in equated groups

A Method to Detect Bias

- DIF requires that members of the two groups be matched on the relevant underlying ability before determining whether members of the two groups differ in their probability for success.
- If the compared groups is not matched, then the possible differences between the groups can not be considered as proof for bias; the source of difference can be «real performance differences».

A Method to Detect Bias

GROUP 1 (FEMALES)

n=100

Item 1

Item 2

Item 3

Item 4

Item 5

Item 6

Item 7

Item 8

Item 9

Item 10

OVERALL SCORE

GROUP 2 (MALES)

n=100

Item 1

Item 2

Item 3

Item 4

Item 5

Item 6

Item 7

Item 8

Item 9

Item 10

OVERALL SCORE

Group Equating in Gender Groups

EQUATED GROUPS

OVERALL SCORE

G1 (30 Females, 30 Males)

OVERALL SCORE: 0 – 3

G2 (40 Females, 40 Males)

OVERALL SCORE: 4 – 7

G3 (30 Females, 30 Males)

OVERALL SCORE: 8 – 10

EQUATED GROUPS

Percentage of Examinees
who Gives Correct
Response to Item 1 in
FEMALES

Percentage of Examinees
who Gives Correct
Response to Item 1 in
MALES

Statistical
Sig.

G1

% 18

% 16

.376

G2

% 52

% 49

.424

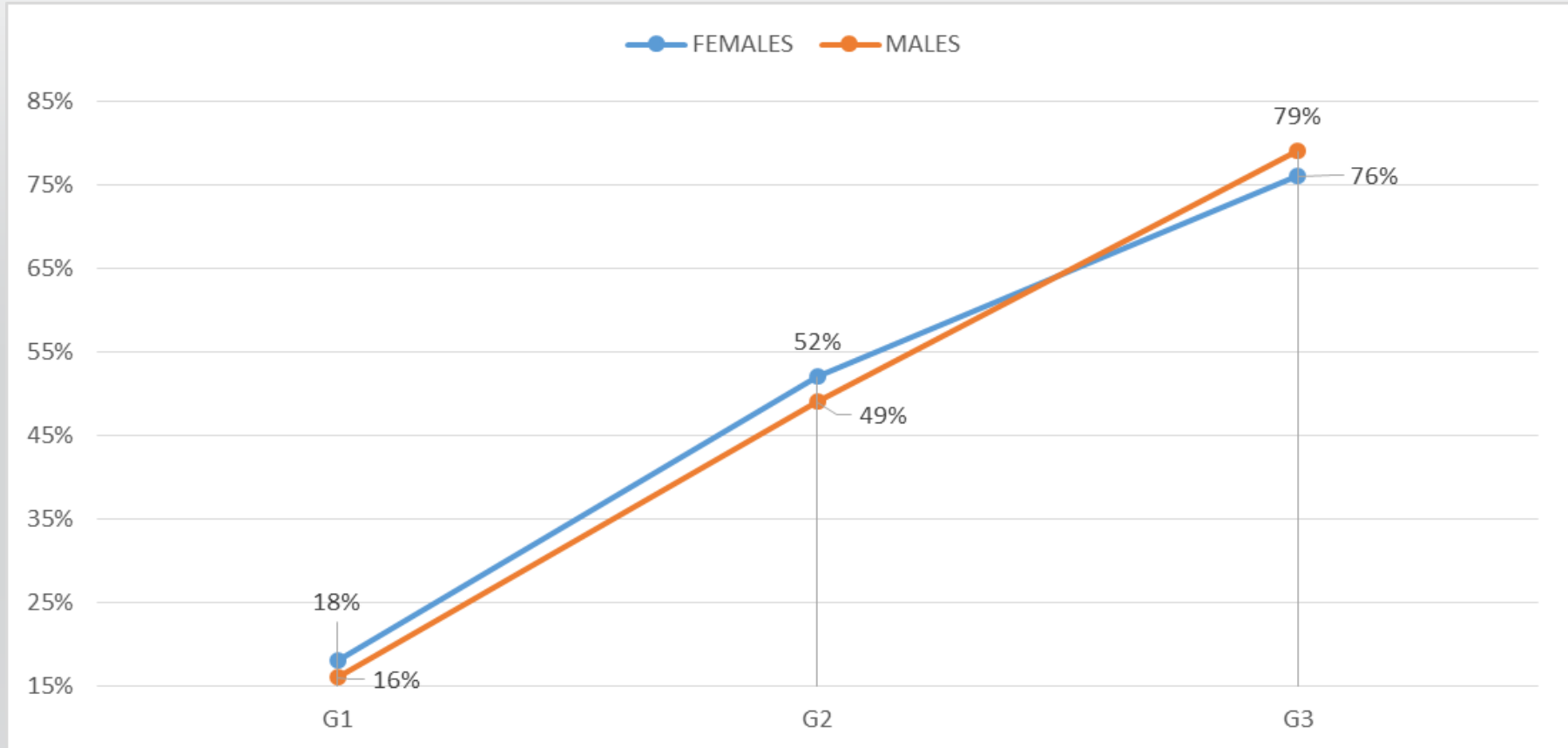
G3

% 76

% 79

.508

A Method to Detect Bias: ITEM 1



A Method to Detect Bias

- If there is a statistically significant difference; it **does not** mean directly that item is biased.
- It means, percentages of people who give correct answer in equated groups is diverse. So this difference **may** arise from item itself.
- Need for Expert Opinion!

Assessment Center

- Thornton & Gibbons (2009); historically, ACs have demonstrated little evidence of systematic bias.
 - A recent meta-analysis (Dean, Roth, & Bobko, 2008) found an average difference between for black and white candidates,
 - Anderson, Lievens, Van Dam, and Born (2006) found higher means for women than men.

Assessment Center

- Especially, adapted Assessment Center Exercises is more open to the effect of cultural diversities and adaptation process itself; risk for bias.
- Prevention:
 - Cultural Review (1st stage in adaptation process).
 - Expert opinions from psychologists.

Assessment Center Exercises

GROUP 1 (FEMALES)

n=79

Competency 1
Competency 2
Competency 3
Competency 4
Competency 5
Competency 6
Competency 7

OVERALL SCORE

GROUP 2 (MALES)

n=88

Competency 1
Competency 2
Competency 3
Competency 4
Competency 5
Competency 6
Competency 7

OVERALL SCORE

Case Study: Competencies

Competencies		Group Exercise	Analysis Exercise	Role Playing-I	Role Playing-II
Earning Trust of Customer	Sensitive to Customer Needs	2,5			2,75
	Continue to Communication		2,75	2,5	2,75
Bringing to a Conclusion	Impress and Persuade	2,75		2,5	2,5
	Accomplish the Objective	2,5	2,75	2,25	
Having Mastery on a Subject	Having Expertise on Job		2,75		2,5
	Analysis	2,5	2,5		2,5
	Self Development	2,5	3	2,5	
Having Common Sense	Collaborate	2,5	3		2,75
Leading the Team	Being Model to His/Her Team	2,75		2,25	2,5
	Directing to Target	2,5		2,5	
	Developing His/Her Team		2,75	2,25	

11 Competencies; 7 of 11 measured with Role Playing-I

**SUM
SCORES**

Group Equating in Gender Groups

RANGE of SUM SCORES: 15 - 23

EQUATED GROUPS

OVERALL SCORE

G1 (21 Females, 24 Males)

OVERALL SCORE < 17

G2 (38 Females, 42 Males)

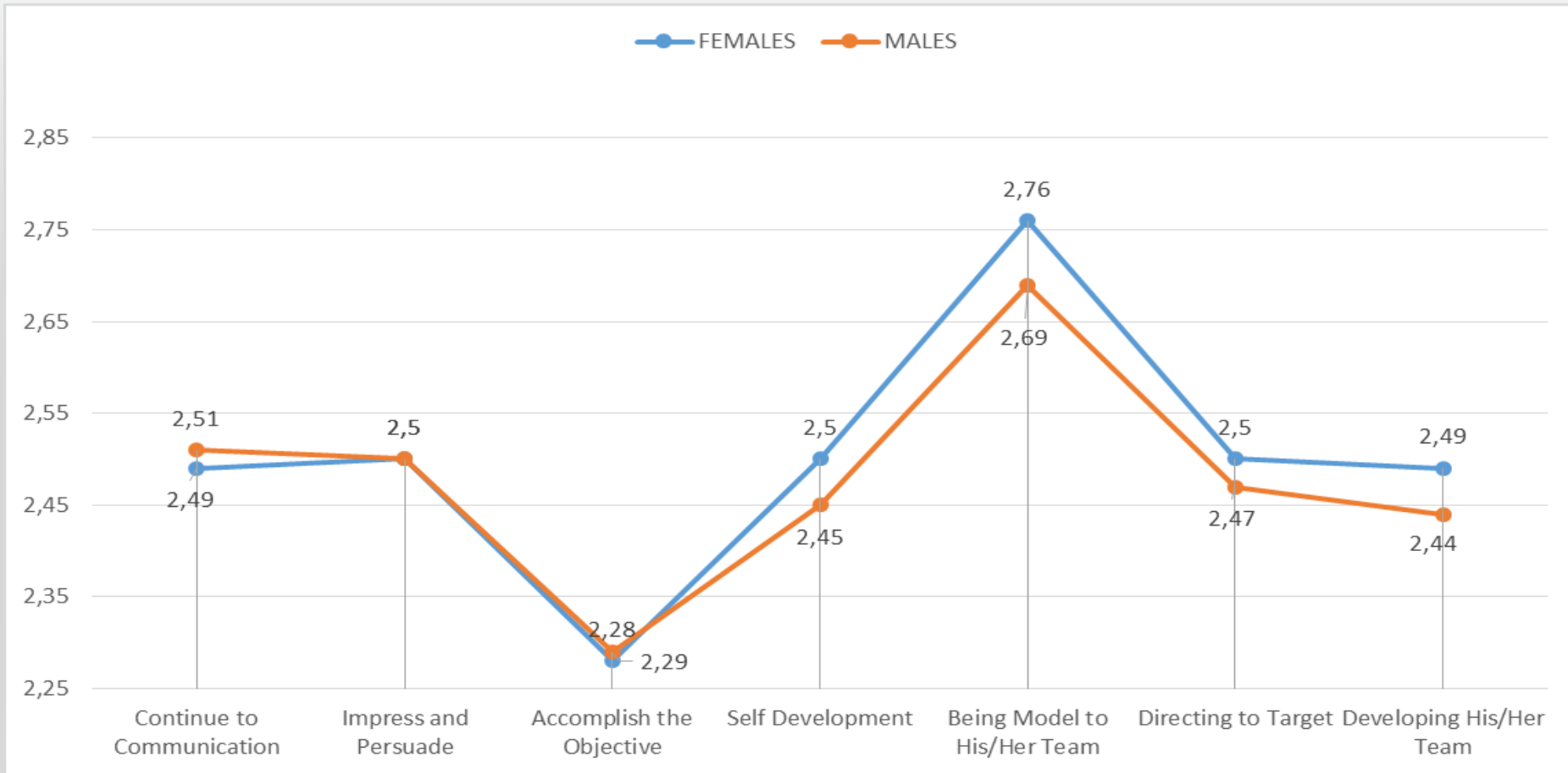
17 ≤ OVERALL SCORE < 20

G3 (20 Females, 22 Males)

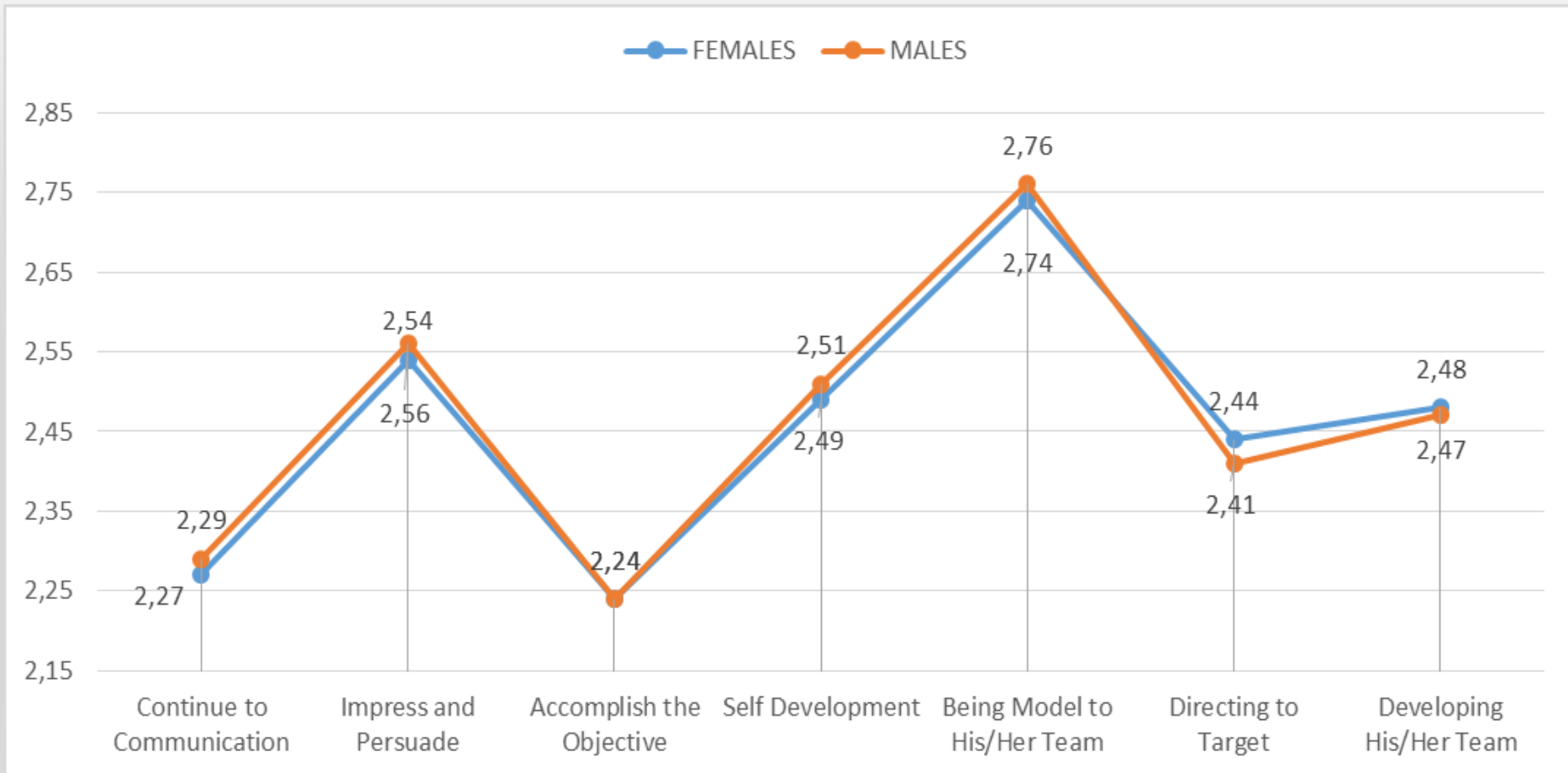
OVERALL SCORE ≥ 20

		FEMALES			MALES		
Competencies		G1	G2	G3	G1	G2	G3
Earning Trust of Customer	Continue to Communication	2,27	2,49	2,74	2,29	2,51	2,71
Bringing to a Conclusion	Impress and Persuade	2,54	2,5	2,51	2,56	2,5	2,49
	Accomplish the Objective	2,24	2,28	2,48	2,24	2,29	2,47
Having Mastery on a Subject	Self Development	2,49	2,5	2,52	2,51	2,45	2,48
Leading the Team	Being Model to His/Her Team	2,74	2,76	2,79	2,76	2,69	2,77
	Directing to Target	2,44	2,5	2,51	2,41	2,47	2,48
	Developing His/Her Team	2,48	2,49	2,55	2,47	2,44	2,56

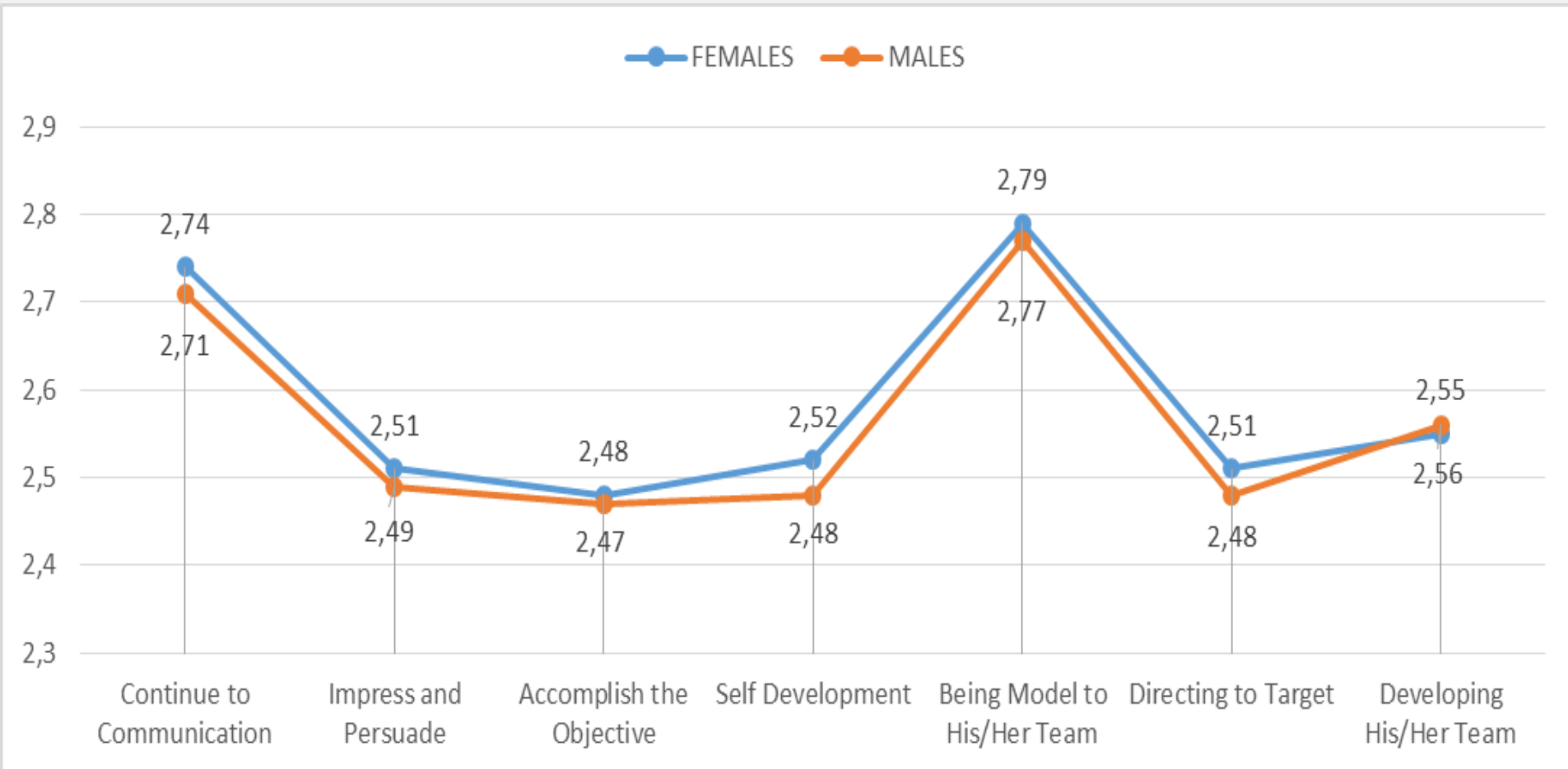
Role Playing Exercise - Group 1



Role Playing Exercise - Group 2



Role Playing Exercise - Group 3



Role Playing Exercise - Comparison

Competency	FEMALES	MALES	Stat. Sig	FEMALES	MALES	Stat. Sig	FEMALES	MALES	Stat. Sig
	G1			G2			G3		
Continue to Communication	2,27	2,29	0.133	2,49	2,51	0.150	2,74	2,71	0.121
Impress and Persuade	2,54	2,56	0.141	2,5	2,5	-	2,51	2,49	0.138
Accomplish the Objective	2,24	2,24	-	2,28	2,29	0.316	2,48	2,47	0.151
Self Development	2,49	2,51	0.155	2,5	2,45	0.111	2,52	2,48	0.126
Being Model to His/Her Team	2,74	2,76	0.158	2,76	2,69	0.108	2,79	2,77	0.136
Directing to Target	2,44	2,41	0.140	2,5	2,47	0.136	2,51	2,48	0.126
Developing His/Her Team	2,48	2,47	0.151	2,49	2,44	0.122	2,55	2,56	0.151

Thank you.

