

Adverse Impact of the ASVAB and Special Tests

Findings from the FY2023 Applicant Sample

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> Briefing presented to the DACMPT January 23, 2025

Agenda

- Adverse Impact Background
- Al Analysis Findings
- Conclusions



Adverse Impact Background



What Is Adverse Impact?

- Adverse impact (AI) is the unintended discrimination of a protected class that is the result of a selection procedure (Uniform Guidelines, 1978).
- Al is not a property of a test. However, Al may occur when a test's scores are used as the basis for selection.
- A selection test may potentially demonstrate AI when it shows sizable mean test score differences between a majority group and a protected class (minority).
- Effect sizes of the standardized mean difference give us an index to examine a test's potential for AI.



Fairness and Adverse Impact

- Adverse impact does not mean a test is biased
- Evidence for validity and fairness of the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB):
 - There is extensive evidence supporting the validity of AFQT scores in selection (Thacker et al., 2020)
 - A study by Putka et al. (2022) using five years of applicant data showed a lack of differential prediction for the AFQT in the vast majority of analyses
 - Item writers are given sensitivity and bias guidelines, and multiple HumRRO and DTAC editors review for these factors (Harber & Day, 2023)
 - Items are pretested and any that are flagged for differential item functioning (DIF) are reviewed by experts for evidence of bias; if biased content is found, the item is not used operationally (Reeder, 2023)



How Is Adverse Impact Assessed?

• The **four-fifths rule** is often used to determine the occurrence of AI:

"A selection rate for any race, sex, or ethnic group, which is less than four-fifths (80%) of the rate for the group with the highest rate, will generally be regarded by the Federal enforcement agencies as evidence of adverse impact." [Section 60-3, Uniform Guidelines on Employee Selection Procedures (1978); 43 FR 38295 (August 25, 1978)]

The ratio comparing the selection rates is called the impact ratio (IR):

$$IR = \frac{SR_{Focal}}{SR_{Reference}}$$
, where SR is the selection ratio

Ideally, IR = 1, but the four-fifths rule leaves wiggle room



How Is Adverse Impact Assessed?

Statistical significance of the IR can be computed, as well as confidence intervals around the IR (Morris & Lobsenz, 2000):

$$Z_{IR} = \frac{\ln \frac{SR_{Foc}}{SR_{Ref}}}{\sqrt{\frac{1 - SR_{Tot}}{SR_{Tot}} \left(\frac{1}{N_{Foc}} + \frac{1}{N_{Ref}}\right)}}, \text{ where SR = selection rate}$$

• Z_{IR} is significant at α = .05 if |Z| > 1.96

• Confidence interval = $e^{(\ln(IR) \pm 1.96SE_{IR})}$, where

$$SE_{IR} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - SR_{Foc}}{N_{Foc}SR_{Foc}}} + \frac{1 - SR_{Ref}}{N_{Ref}SR_{Ref}}$$



Adverse Impact Analyses for the ASVAB

- The four-fifths rule (80%) and accompanying statistics are applied to the Armed Forces Qualification Test (AFQT) by comparing qualification rates across the focal and reference groups of interest regarding:
 - Examinees who qualify for entry into the military (i.e., those scoring in AFQT category IIIB or higher, AFQT ≥ 31)
 - Examinees who qualify for enlistment incentives (i.e., those scoring in AFQT category IIIA or higher, AFQT ≥ 50)
 - Al is assessed using initial test scores only
 - Significance testing is not necessarily useful in analyses with very large numbers of applicants (i.e., > 2,000)
- How should we assess AI for individual ASVAB and Special Tests, where no direct selection occurs?

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Potential for Adverse Impact

- Effect sizes (ES) standardized mean differences, commonly Cohen's d
 - ES can be plotted and classified with respect to Cohen's (1988) standards of evaluation Small ≥ 0.20; Moderate ≥ 0.50; Large ≥ 0.80
- Effect sizes are computed for all group comparisons as:

$$ES = \frac{\mu_{Reference} - \mu_{Focal}}{\sigma_p}$$

where:

- $\mu_{Reference}$ is the mean score in the Reference (Majority) group.
- μ_{Focal} is the mean score in the Focal (Minority) group
- σ_p is the pooled standard deviation across the two groups

Note: Positive values indicate the impact favors the majority group (i.e., the minority group is impacted negatively).

Confidence Intervals around Effect Sizes

 A 95% confidence interval (δ_L, δ_U) for the effect size (ES) is computed as (Hedges & Olkin, 1985):

$$\delta_L = ES - 1.96\hat{\sigma}(ES)$$
 $\delta_U = ES + 1.96\hat{\sigma}(ES)$

where:

$$\hat{\sigma}(ES) = \sqrt{\frac{n_R + n_F}{n_R n_F} + \frac{ES^2}{2(n_R + n_F)}}$$

Confidence intervals provide a boundary around an ES point estimate

- Small boundaries indicate a more precise ES estimate
- Large boundaries indicate a more variable ES estimate

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FY2023 AI Analyses Findings



ASVAB Tests and Special Tests on ASVAB Platform

<u>ASVAB</u>: Multiple-aptitude battery that measures developed = <u>Special Tests</u>: Not part of the ASVAB but delivered abilities and helps predict future academic and occupational success in the military (all Services).
<u>Special Tests</u>: Not part of the ASVAB but delivered on the ASVAB platform, developed to inform Service-specific classification efforts

	ASVAB	Special Tests			
AFQT				Cyber Test (CT)	Coding Speed (CS)
Verbal	Math	Science/Technical	Spatial	Test of basic computer	A speeded test of assigning code numbers to words (Navy only)
Paragraph Comprehension (PC)	Arithmetic Reasoning (AR)	General Science (GS)	Assembling Objects (AO)	and information systems knowledge (all Services)	
Word Knowledge (WK)	Math Knowledge (MK)	Electronics Information (EI)			
		Mechanical Comprehension (MC)			
		Auto Information/ Shop Information (AS)			

Current ASVAB AI Analyses

- Sample: FY2023 applicants
- Tests: ASVAB AFQT (IIIA+ and IIIB+), ASVAB Subtests, Cyber Test, and Coding Speed
- Group comparisons:

Pair	Reference Group	Focal Group	
1	Males	Females	
2	Non-Hispanic Whites	Hispanic Whites	
3	Non-Hispanic Whites	Non-Hispanic Blacks	
4	Non-Hispanic Whites	Non-Hispanic Asians	
5	Non-Hispanic Whites	Non-White Hispanics	

- The focal group is potentially disadvantaged relative to the reference group.
- All included groups represent > 2% of the applicant population.



Current ASVAB AI Analyses

Data Cleaning

- Initial test record with valid score, name, and SSN
 - ASVAB: 248,434 (Total); 163,132 (CAT); 1,003 (P&P); 84,299 (Verified PiCAT)
 - **CT:** 60,230
 - **CS:** 41,145
- Remove duplicates across assessments (ASVAB ONLY): 247,779 (n = 655 removed)
- Timing: >2.5 SD below mean response time
 - ASVAB: 247,754 (n = 25 removed); CT: 60,210 (n = 20 removed)
- Timing: < 2 minutes to complete assessment</p>
 - **CS:** 40,984 (*n* = 161 removed)
- Missing on all demographic variables (i.e., gender, race, and ethnicity)
 - **ASVAB:** 241,412 (*n* = 6,342 removed)
 - **CT:** 49,681 (*n* = 10,529 removed)
 - **CS:** 39,213 (*n* = 1,771 removed)

Current ASVAB AI Analyses

Sample Category	ASVAB N	ASVAB Percent	Cyber Test <i>N</i>	Cyber Test Percent	Coding Speed N	Coding Speed Percent
Males	183,108	76%	38,710	78%	28,597	73%
Females	58,304	24%	10,971	22%	10,616	27%
Non-Hispanic Whites	92,151	38%	19,492	39%	13,335	34%
Hispanic Whites	58,622	24%	12,182	25%	8,459	22%
Non-Hispanic Blacks	62,416	26%	10,580	21%	10,693	27%
Non-Hispanic Asians	12,836	5%	2,882	6%	2,702	7%
Non-White Hispanics	6,553	3%	1,846	4%	1,623	4%
Total	241,412	-	49,681	-	39,213	-

Note. Ethnicity does not add up to 100% due to missing data or other sample category values below the 2% threshold for some individuals. Some individuals in CT (n = 2,221; 4%) and CS (n = 5,193; 13%) did not have corresponding data in the ASVAB sample, as they had taken ASVAB during FY22 (Oct 1, 2021 – Sep 30, 2022).

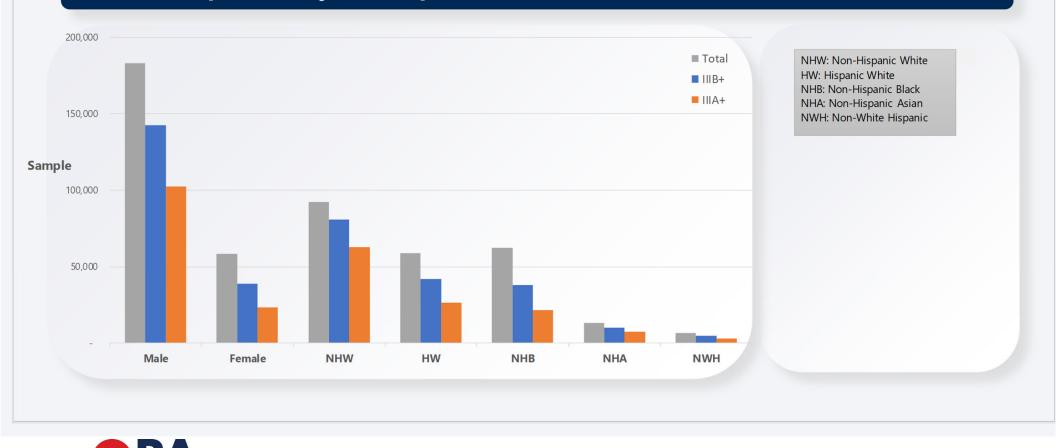


Adverse Impact Analysis Findings



Adverse Impact Analysis Sample Sizes for FY23

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Impact Ratios for IIIB+ and IIIA+



Impact Ratios for AFQT Cutscores FY2023 IIIB+ and IIIA+





Impact Ratios for AFQT Cutscores FY2023 IIIB+ and IIIA+





















Effect Sizes over Time

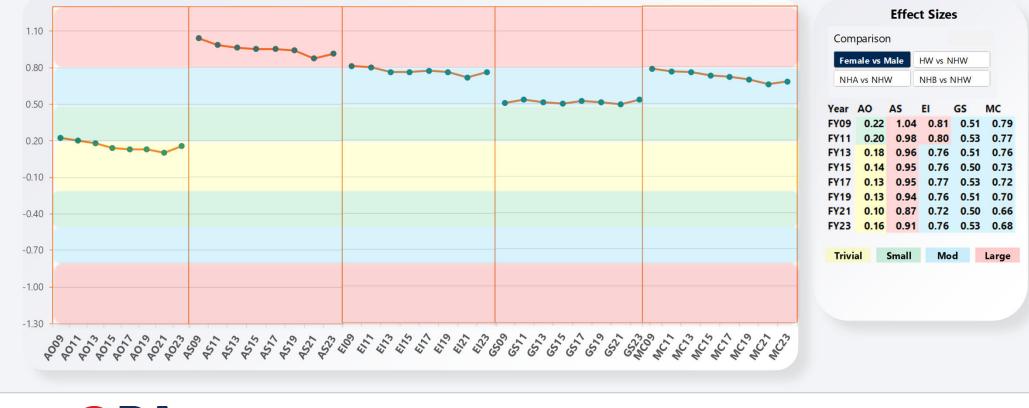


Comparison of Effect Sizes for Odd-Numbered FY 09-23 (AFQT Tests/Scores)



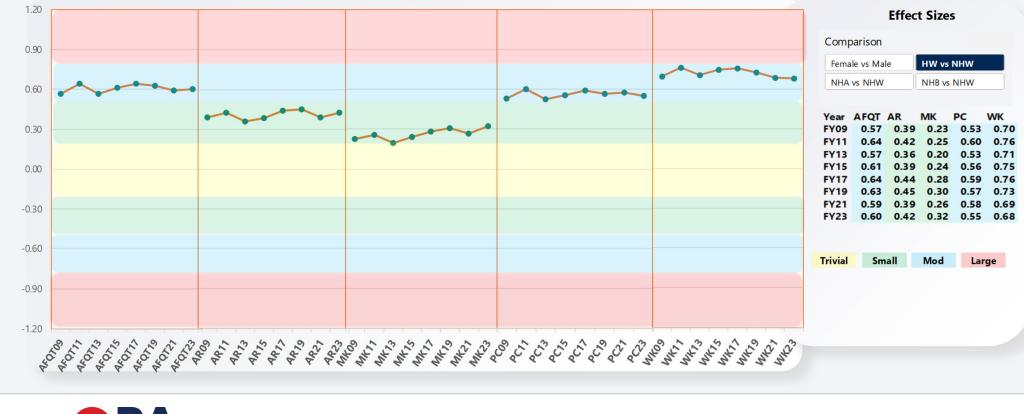
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Comparison of Effect Sizes for Odd-Numbered FY 09-23 (non-AFQT Tests)





Comparison of Effect Sizes for Odd-Numbered FY 09-23 (AFQT Tests/Scores)



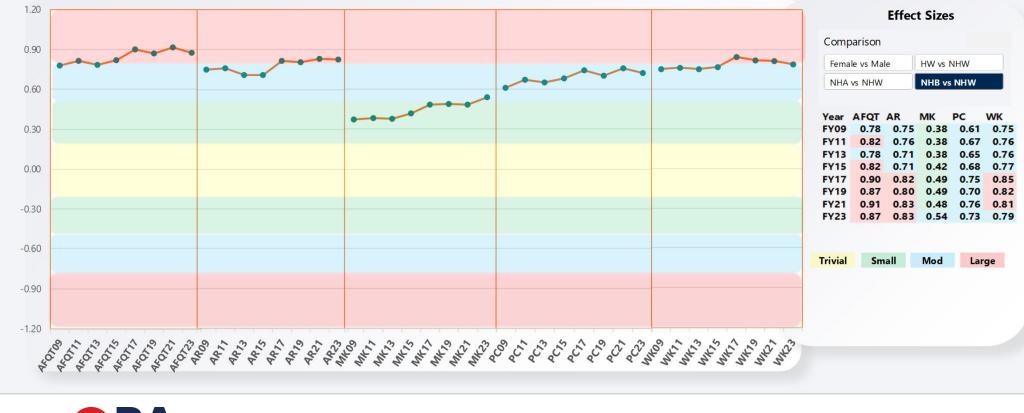


Comparison of Effect Sizes for Odd-Numbered FY 09-23 (non-AFQT Tests)



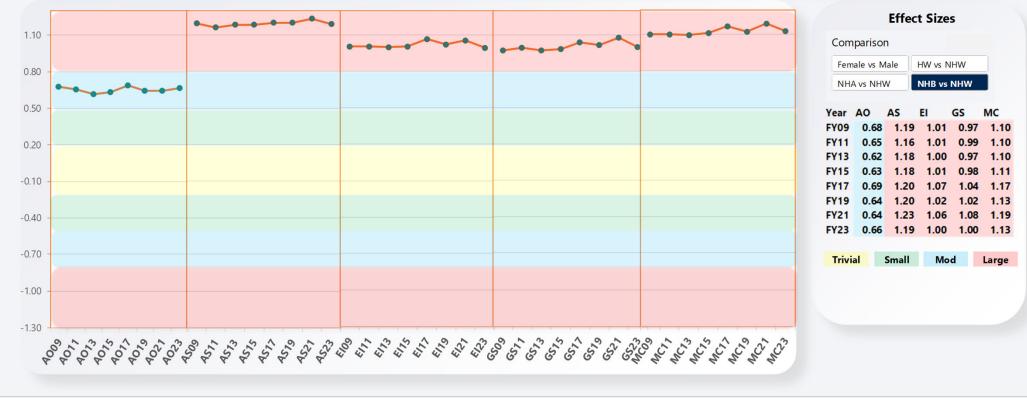


Comparison of Effect Sizes for Odd-Numbered FY 09-23 (AFQT Tests/Scores)





Comparison of Effect Sizes for Odd-Numbered FY 09-23 (non-AFQT Tests)





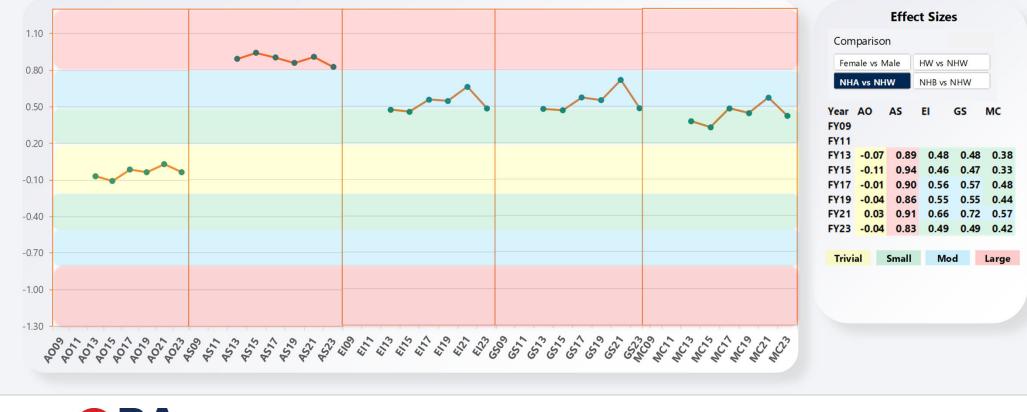
Comparison of Effect Sizes for Odd-Numbered FY 09-23 (AFQT Tests/Scores)





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Comparison of Effect Sizes for Odd-Numbered FY 09-23 (non-AFQT Tests)





Comparison with Other Large-Scale Testing Programs



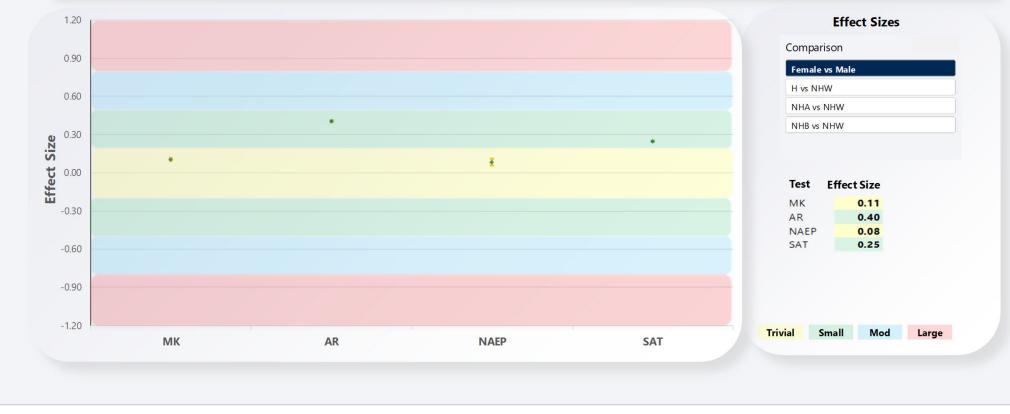
What Does It Mean?

- The magnitude of impact on the ASVAB has remained fairly consistent across fiscal years, but still varies in size from negligible to large across tests and groups.
- A comparison of impact across different testing programs gives some indication of whether the observed FY2023 magnitudes are reasonable.
- Sufficient information for estimating effect sizes is available online for two other large-scale testing programs:
 - 1. SAT* 2016 College-Bound Seniors (Math and Reading)
 - 2. NAEP 2019 Grade 12 (Reading, Math, and Science)

*SAT stopped reporting SDs for demographic comparisons after 2016 in publicly available online content, limiting the ability to calculate effect sizes for more recent years without submitting data requests.



Comparison of Effect Sizes Across Testing Programs (Math)





















Comparison of Effect Sizes Across Testing Programs (Reading/Verbal) Female vs. Male

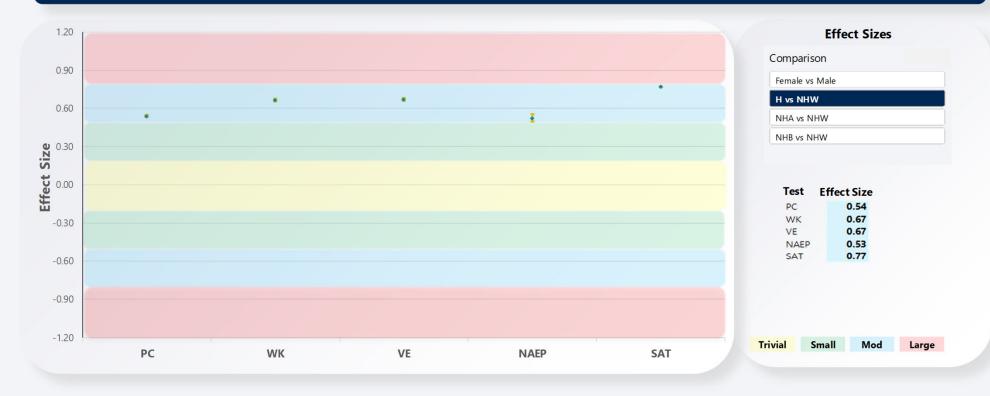




Gender Representation Across Samples













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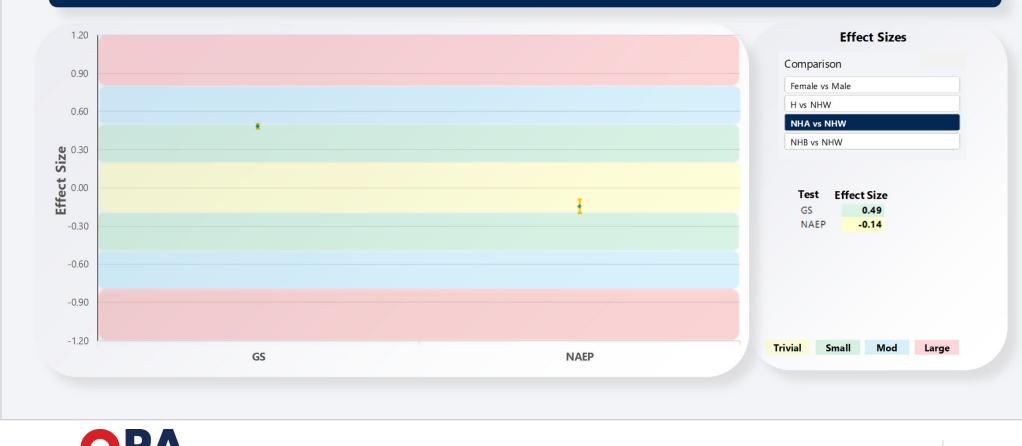








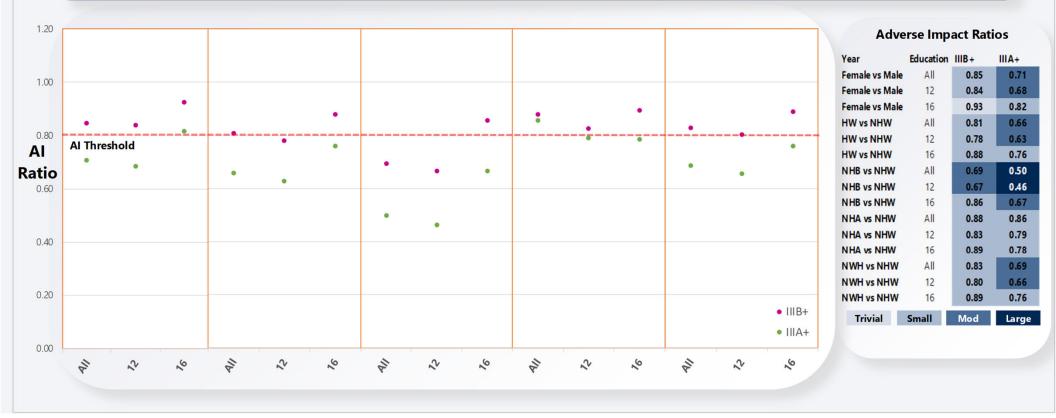
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Impact Ratio by Education Level



Comparison of FY2023 Impact Ratios for Years of Education Group





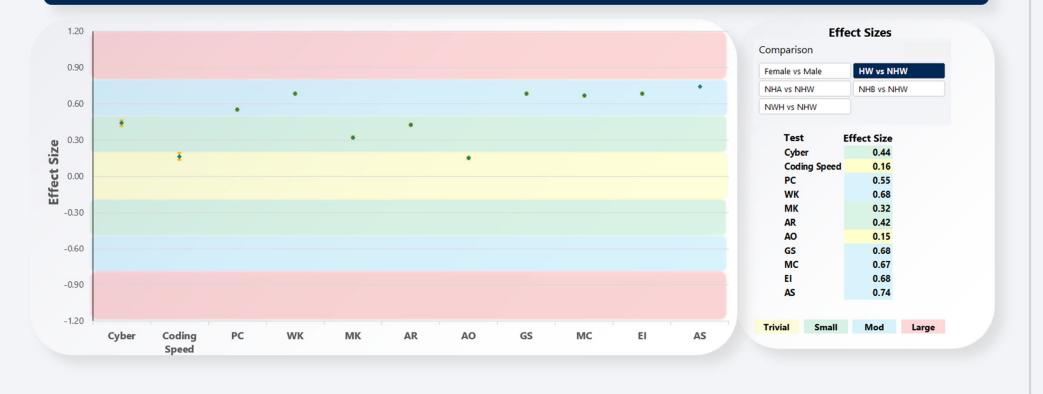
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Effect Sizes for Special Tests





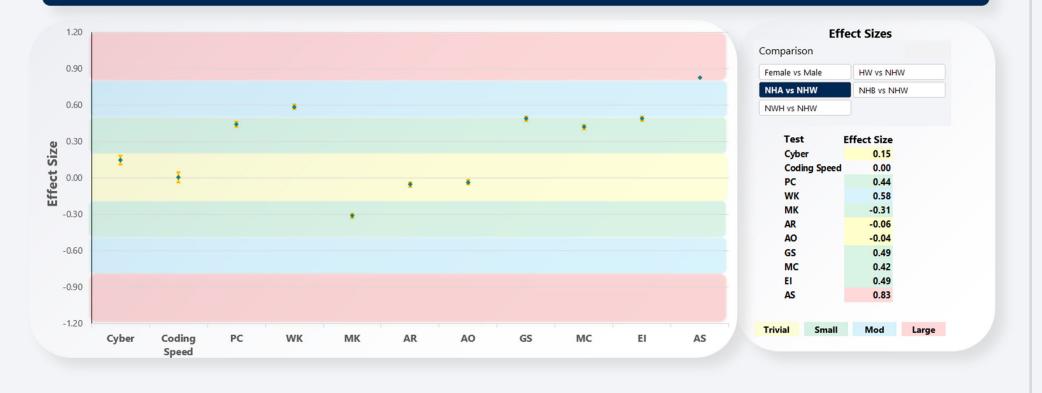


















Conclusions



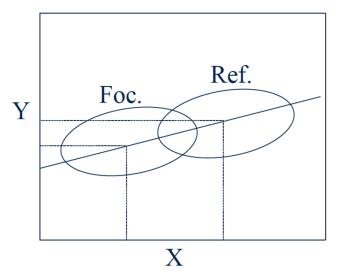
Conclusions and Caveats

- For the AFQT tests and GS, the direction and magnitude of overall impact is generally consistent with comparable SAT and NAEP tests, which suggests that impact on ASVAB tests is reflective of differences in job or training performance
 - Comparisons across programs may be somewhat restricted due to differences in group definitions, testing populations, test content, etc.
 - NAEP is effectively an unrestricted sample
 - Those self-selecting into the Armed Services likely differ from SAT test-takers in terms of personality, motivation, and other characteristics



Conclusions and Caveats

- Adverse impact does not reflect test bias if validity research shows that the test is equally valid for relevant groups.
 - Historically, a regression-based approach has been advocated to evaluate the existence of bias. Lack of test bias is indicated when the regression line relating the test score [X] and a criterion [Y] is the same for each group.
 - This was the approach taken by Putka et al. (2022).



From Ghiselli, Campbell, & Zedeck. (1981). Measurement Theory for the Behavioral Sciences.



Conclusions for Special Tests

- Cyber Test and Coding Speed generally exhibited small-to-moderate effects and were usually as low or lower than most ASVAB tests
 - Effects for CT and CS were also generally consistent with those found in FY21
 - Exception: CS NHW-NHB ES in FY21 was near 0, but was near .30 in FY23
- CS usually had very small effects (ranging from 0 to 0.30)



Questions for the DAC

- Does the DAC have any general feedback or recommendations based on these results?
- For future analyses, are there any other results the DAC would be interested in seeing?



Acknowledgments

- Co-PD: Jessica Johnston-Fisher
- Analyst Team: Vanessa Nguyen, Eryn Nielsen
- Other HumRRO Contributors: Matt Reeder, Insu Paek, Emily Borawski, Cathedia Rose, Jeff Dahlke
- DTAC: Matt Trippe, Greg Manley, Ping Yin, Mary Pommerich, Liz Waterbury, Tom Waterbury





Thank You!

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