Work Simulations for Hearing Officers and Administrative Law Judges

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Objectives

- Define a written work simulation
- Why use a written work simulation for legal job titles?
- Sources for written work simulation development
- Two types used by PA for legal job classes

Objectives (continued)

- Test Administration Considerations
 - Scoring the Examination
 - Evaluating the Examination
 - Advantages and Disadvantages

What is a Written Work Simulation?

- Reflects reality by presenting entry-level job situations
- Requires candidate to write responses demonstrating possession of KAs/Competencies

What is a Written Work Simulation? (continued)

- Includes work situations
- Might require a candidate to write a decision or prepare an adjudication
- Administered on computer or by paper



- Requires narrative response
- Scored by Human Raters using benchmarks/criteria

Job Analysis

- Legal classes studied:
 - Parole Hearing Officer
 - Attorney Examiner
 - Appeals Referee
 - Workers' Compensation Judge
 - Administrative Law Judge
 - Welfare Hearings Officer

Job Analysis Findings

- Similar entry-level highly important Knowledges
 - K-1 Knowledge of the rules of evidence
 - K-2 Knowledge of the principles of procedures and evidence
 - K-3 Knowledge of the substantive areas of law

Job Analysis Findings

- Similar entry-level, highly-important Abilities
 - A-1 Ability to research, interpret and apply codes and related laws
 - A-2 Ability to arrive at appropriate findings of fact and sound decisions
 - A-3 Ability to communicate effectively in writing.

Why A Work Simulation?

- Expected Candidate Pool
- SME/Rater Availability
- Developmental/Time

Why A Work Simulation?

Sufficient test administration facilities

Available technology

Written Work Simulation Development

- Sources of test material
 - SMEs
 - ■Previous Exam/Program
 - Other legal exams
 - Laws, rules and regulations



- Develop Exam Materials
 - Reference Materials
 - Suggested Responses
 - Rating Materials

TYPES OF WORK SIMULATION TESTS

Written Work Simulation Types

- Factor Based
 - Parole Hearing Officer
 - -Administrative Law Judge
- Knowledge Based
 - Attorney Examiner 2
 - Appeals Referee

Factor Based

Judgment and Decision/Problem Solving

■K-1. A-1, A-2

Analytical Ability

■K-1, K-2, K-3, A-1, A-2

Written Communicative Ability

■ A-3

Operational Definitions

 Judgment and Decision/Problem Solving Ability –

Measures the ability to arrive at appropriate findings of fact; to provide logical, and thorough reasoning, etc.

Operational Definitions

Measures the ability to analyze and appraise testimony, evidence, legal and administrative documents and to apply laws, regulations, etc.

Operational Definitions

Written Communicative
Ability –

Measures the ability to express ideas clearly and concisely in written form using proper grammar, punctuation, sentence structure, tone and vocabulary

Factor Based (Continued)

- Candidate is presented an exercise that evokes a response that will demonstrate one or more factors
- Questions can be open-ended or specifically focused, depending on need
- May include reference material
- Each factor is rated holistically

Knowledge-Based Work Simulations

- Identify KAs that need to be measured
- Candidate is presented an exercise that evokes a response that will demonstrate a specific knowledge
- Computer administered essay exams or paper and pencil
- Response is narrative

Knowledge-Based Work Simulations (continued)

- May involve reference material
- Can be direct or hypothetical situation questions
- Usually one exercise to measure Written Communication
- Main difference*Each exercise rated separately-rater scored according to standard criteria*

Example: Open – Ended Question

CONFIDENTIAL EXAMINATION

SEE SCREEN

Specific Question Example

CONFIDENTIAL EXAMINATION

SEE SCREEN

Administering the Test

Test Administration

- Mock Candidate Try-out
 - Confidentiality important
 - Provides feedback
 - Helps with time determination
 - Readability
- Pre-test eligibility

Test Administration

- The role of the Proctor
 - ■Test Security/Verify ID
 - Troubleshooting technology
 - Material Distribution/Collection
 - Monitors the test room

Scoring Legal Work Simulations

Scoring

Rating Considerations

- Qualified Raters
- Rater training
- No candidate names on rater materials

Benchmark Considerations

- Have clearly defined benchmarks that are:
 - specific and objective
 - valid, fair and defensible
 - operationally defined with factors and levels of performance

Factor Definition

Analytical Ability

Ability to analyze and appraise testimony, evidence, legal and administrative documents/records to obtain a clear understanding of the issues and facts involved; ability to apply laws, regulations, policies and precedent decisions to arrive at an appropriate decision in the case.

Levels of Performance

- Outstanding 4
 - Identified the issues and pertinent facts; apply the appropriate sections of law, regulations, etc
- Well-Qualified 3

Levels of Performance

Qualified – 2

Identified many of the major issues and a number of the pertinent facts, although some legitimate concerns were missed or irrelevant information was included, etc.

Levels of Performance

Minimally-Qualified – 1

- Not Presently Suitable 0
 - Unable to identify the issues and pertinent facts and/or apply the appropriate sections of laws, regulations, etc

Benchmark Scoring

- Use Rating Forms
- Provide Clear Rating Instructions
- Support Evaluative Statements
 With Examples of Candidate
 Behavior

Evaluating Your Test



- Raw Scores
- Inter-rater reliability
- Feedback
 - Raters
 - Candidates

Advantages

- Cost-effective administration
- High candidate acceptance
- Realistic job preview
- High content validity when linked to job study
- Highly adaptable to other job titles
- Limited cheating opportunities

Disadvantages

- Can be labor-intensive for both testing and client agencies
- Technology adaptations/limitations
- Examination Length



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