

## Technical Report: September 2023 CHRL ELE

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**HR** | Human Resources  
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# Executive Summary<sup>1</sup>

*Note that this technical report covers only the primary new form or forms administered during an administration, and not detailed results for all forms used.*

The CHRL Employment Law Exam (CHRL ELE) was administered to 199 candidates using computer-based testing via live remote proctoring September 20–October 4, 2023, inclusive. The examination comprised 110 three-option multiple choice items and had a 3½-hour time limit.

As per the CHRL ELE blueprint, the exam was scored using the 98–102 best-performing items (while adhering to the prescribed distribution across topics). The mean score for first-time candidates ( $n=174^2$ ) was 76.4 (74.9%), and for all candidates it was 75.0 (73.5%), out of 102 validated items for scoring. Reliability was borderline at .76 (noting that there is range restriction with these candidates, and the disattenuated value was .84). The final set of scored items adhered to the blueprint parameters.

The pass mark was set using equating back to the March 2023 and September 2022 administrations, yielding an integer pass mark of 66. Equating was conducted to compensate for minor changes in exam form difficulty so that any given candidate has an equivalent hurdle regardless of when they write the CHRL ELE. This pass mark resulted in a pass rate for first-time candidates of 89.7% and a pass rate for all candidates of 85.4%.

This report, the analyses performed, and the processes followed are consistent with NCCA standards<sup>3</sup> and ISO 17024 standards.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> This technical report is an abbreviated version of the full report. Information has been excluded that if known to candidates could negatively affect the validity of future candidate test score interpretations. This includes item-level statistics, some information about the construction of test forms, and some specific details concerning equating.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes those who had failed an HRP A employment law examination in the past, who were identified as being statistical outliers, or who had written an alternative test form.

<sup>3</sup> National Commission for Certifying Agencies (2014). *Standards for the accreditation of certification programs*. Washington, DC: Institute for Credentialing Excellence.

<sup>4</sup> International Organization for Standardization (2012). *ISO/IEC 17024:2012 Conformity assessment – General requirements for bodies operating certification of persons*. Geneva: International Organization for Standardization.

# Administration

## Form Setting

Using only validated test items, Wickett Measurement Systems prepared one 110-item test form. Wickett constructed the final test form according to the following parameters:

1. Including only items validated by the validation panel in the past 2 years
2. Fitting the total item count of 110
3. Excluding enemy items
4. Matching the blueprint weights
5. Maximizing spread across subtopics as per the blueprint weights
6. Reducing item exposure
7. Selecting items with perceived psychometric effectiveness, using statistics from previous administrations as available

After selecting the 110 items for each form, Wickett split the forms in half to allow for the administration of the exam in two sections. Section 1 was allocated 55 items and Section 2 was allocated 55 items. With each form, the two sections were set to balance for:

- Proportion of independent items and case sets
- Number of words
- Item difficulty
- Item discrimination (adjusted point-biserial)
- Number of experimental items
- Adherence to blueprint
- Number of anchor items

The final form was reviewed for currency and enemy items by Jennifer King and Annette Dhanasar (CHRL Examination Validation Committee members), facilitated remotely, in a session held June 8, 2023.

The final form composition for the primary September 2023 CHRL ELE is shown in Table 1 (domain weighting) and Table 2 (cognitive level weighting). The form reflected the examination blueprint (see Appendix for full CHRL ELE blueprint).

Note that at any administration, HRPAs make use of previously validated and administered test forms along with new test forms, in addition to employing other mechanisms to maintain the integrity of the exams and candidate scores.

Table 1: Domain fit at administration

Domain	Actual Items	Target Range	Target Items	Variance
A Employment Contracts and Terminations	50	46% ± 5%	46–56	—
B Employer Obligations	34	33% ± 4%	32–40	—
C Regulations and Legislation	26	21% ± 3%	20–26	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>110</b>		<b>110</b>	<b>—</b>

Table 2: Cognitive level fit at administration

Cognitive Level	Actual Items	Target Range	Target Items	Variance
Knowledge	12	10% ± 3%	8–14	—
Application	58	50% ± 10%	44–66	—
Critical thinking	40	40% ± 10%	33–55	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>110</b>		<b>110</b>	<b>—</b>

The test form adhered to the blueprint for content domain and cognitive level.

## Testing Window

The examination was administered via computer-based testing using live remote proctoring and at Prometric test sites primarily in Ontario. The testing window was September 20–October 4<sup>5</sup>, 2023, inclusive, and 199 candidates wrote the exam.

Candidates were able to select either a test centre (assuming one was available reasonably close to them) or live remote proctoring from a location of their choosing. Standard security methods (as per Prometric protocols<sup>6</sup>) were employed for both methods. Candidates were allowed one 15-minute break after submitting section 1 and before beginning section 2. This break did not count against total time for the candidate.

Candidates had access to a basic-function calculator on screen and access via PDF to 10 pieces of searchable legislation (compiled into 3 documents):

<sup>5</sup> The window was extended to October 5 for a small number of candidates experiencing technical difficulties or requiring an accommodation.

<sup>6</sup> Information on procedures and security can be found at [www.prometric.com/ProProctor](http://www.prometric.com/ProProctor) and [www.prometric.com/proproctorcandidate](http://www.prometric.com/proproctorcandidate).

*Provincial*

- *AODA – Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act, 2005*
- *ESA – Employment Standards Act, 2000*
- *LRA – Labour Relations Act, 1995*
- *OHRC – Human Rights Code*
- *OHSA – Occupational Health and Safety Act*
- *PEA – Pay Equity Act*
- *WSIA – Workplace Safety and Insurance Act, 1997*

*Federal*

- *CHRA – Canadian Human Rights Act*
- *CLC – Canada Labour Code*
- *PIPEDA – Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act*

The versions of the legislation were as accessed on June 7, 2023.



# Analysis

## Data Cleaning and Integrity Checks

Prometric provided data in .xml format via a secure ftp site. Candidate files were provided as candidates completed the examination throughout the testing window. These files were extracted to Microsoft Excel for processing. They contained identifying information for each candidate, form information, start and stop times, answer string, key string, candidate total score, item comments if the candidate made any, and time spent per item.

The data files received were reconciled against the roster provided by Prometric to ensure that all .xml files had been received. Further, each candidate total score as computed by Prometric was reconciled with that computed by Wickett for the full set of 110 items to verify key accuracy. Comments on items were also reviewed to identify any specific item-level issues. No problems were encountered.

The average time taken by all candidates was assessed to detect potential examination timing concerns. The distribution is shown in Figure 1. The mean was 3 hours, 1 minute (2 minutes more than in March 2023). The section 1 mean time was 1 hour, 35 minutes; the section 2 mean time was 1 hour 26 minutes. Twenty-nine candidates (15%) took the full 3½ hours, suggesting that those candidates may have wanted more time, and 16 candidates (8%) left at least one item blank, suggesting that those candidates timed out of the exam before being able to complete it. These metrics will continue to be monitored, but presently they do not appear problematically high. Compared with the March 2023 administration, there was little change in these values though this administration saw an increase in the number of candidates taking the full time. Note that because they have access to legislation, candidates may take more time by researching more answers. This may generally skew time metrics higher.

Some candidates who were granted an accommodation took longer than the 3½ hours.

The correlation between scores on the 110 items and time spent writing the examination was negligible at a value of  $-.02$ , suggesting that time was not generally related to candidate performance.

Candidate scores were computed across the window to look for any evidence of item exposure. As shown in Figure 2, there was little variation across the window, and the difference between the first 3 days and the last 4 days was a small decrease of 0.4 marks out of 110.

As a matter of interest, candidate volumes were also examined across the window; these are also shown in Figure 2. As is usually the case, candidates were more likely to book their session at the end of the testing window.

Figure 1: Examination time distribution for all candidates

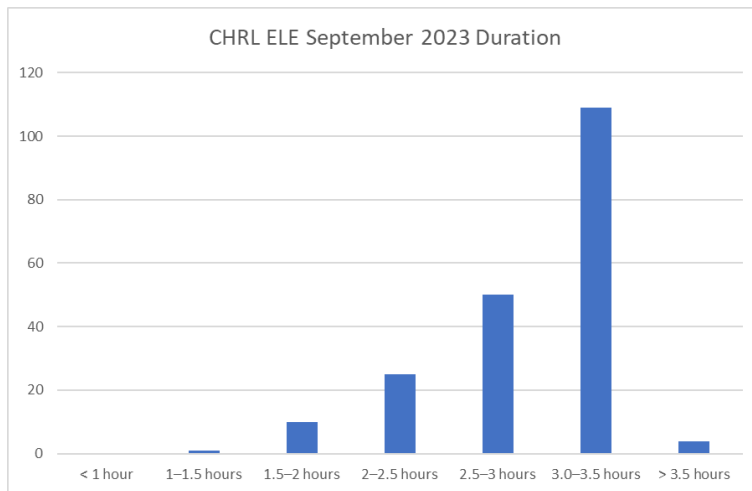
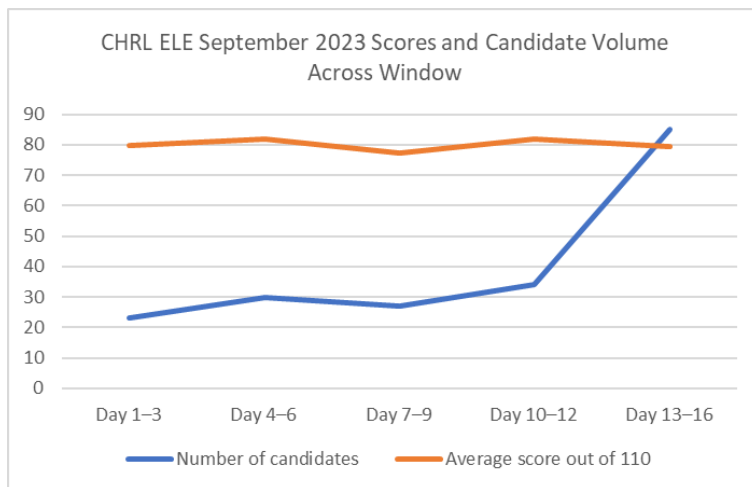


Figure 2: Candidate volume and score trends across testing window



After removing candidates who were administered a previously used test form (who were scored using the same decisions employed at the time that form was originally used), scores were calculated for all remaining candidates based on the full set of 110 items. No candidates were flagged for an abnormally low or high score ( $z$  value outside  $\pm 3.0$ ). Also, the 110 items were arbitrarily broken into 4 blocks of 25 items for each candidate plus 1 final block of 10 items; the 5 resulting subscores for each candidate were evaluated for outliers as well. For candidates with any subscore more than 3 standard deviations (SD) from their average  $z$ -score, the .xml file was examined closely for any issues. All outliers were removed from initial analyses; candidates with abnormal response patterns (such as having 5 or more blanks) were also removed. As a result of these factors, 3 candidates were removed from analyses.

Candidates who had failed a previous employment law examination (CHRP ELE or CHRL ELE) scored lower than did those who had not (71.4 and 81.2, respectively, on the full exam of 110 items). This difference was statistically significant ( $t(27)=4.57$ ,  $p<.01$ ), as is typical of repeat test

takers. In keeping with standard procedures, all repeat candidates were removed from subsequent analyses. The CHRL ELE analysis proceeded with 174 candidates.

Owing to the modest number of candidates, all subsequent analyses were interpreted with caution.

## Post-Examination Survey

Candidates were provided access to the post-examination survey immediately after submitting their responses to the CHRL ELE; 195 candidates responded (response rate, 98%).

Table 3 shows the content-related questions; there was a tendency to more neutrality on these questions though several show moderately high positive ratings. Table 4 shows the responses to the administration-related questions. Note that candidates were generally positive about the administration experience.

**Table 3: Content-related post-examination survey questions\***

	Question	SA	A	N	D	SD	Score	Agree rate	Agree rate last 5 <sup>^</sup>
1.	The time allotted for this examination was sufficient.	54	78	20	35	8	3.69	68%	72%
2.	Information available prior to exam day provided me with adequate details about the content and format of the exam.	64	90	30	11	1	4.05	79%	80%
3.	I feel I was adequately prepared to write this examination.	20	99	57	19	1	3.60	61%	61%
4.	The questions in the examination were clearly written.	15	101	49	26	5	3.48	59%	56%
5.	The terminology used in the examination was accurate.	22	138	28	8	0	3.89	82%	80%
6.	The situations presented in the examination were realistic.	47	121	25	2	1	4.08	86%	86%
7.	The questions in the examination reflected the Employment Law Examination blueprint.	30	111	45	9	0	3.83	72%	69%
8.	The examination was a fair assessment of my ability.	10	87	63	31	4	3.35	50%	57%

\*Response categories: SA = Strongly Agree; A = Agree; N = Neutral; D = Disagree; SD = Strongly Disagree.

<sup>^</sup>Mean value of candidate agreement across the previous 5 administrations.

Table 4: Administration-related post-examination survey questions\*

	Question	SA	A	N	D	SD	Score	Agree rate	Agree rate last 5 <sup>^</sup>
9.	I was able to book to write the examination at a time that was convenient for me.	83	95	8	6	1	4.31	92%	88%
10.	I was well informed about the examination rules and regulations.	92	93	9	0	0	4.43	95%	95%
11.	Proctors enforced the exam-day rules.	114	73	7	1	0	4.54	96%	96%
12.	Proctors were professional and courteous.	104	68	15	7	1	4.37	88%	91%
13.	The tutorial helped me understand how to complete the examination on the computer.	83	85	16	2	0	4.34	90%	90%
14.	The legislation and case texts were easy to access during the examination.	64	72	26	26	5	3.85	70%	64%
15.	Navigation through the examination was easy and intuitive.	75	101	15	3	0	4.28	91%	86%

\*Response categories: SA = Strongly Agree; A = Agree; N = Neutral; D = Disagree; SD = Strongly Disagree.

<sup>^</sup>Mean value of candidate agreement across the previous 5 administrations (excepting Q9 – Q11 which have only been asked in this form since August 2020).

Candidates were asked where they had preferred to write (Table 5) and where they actually wrote the examination (Table 6), and based on their response the questions that followed differed. Table 7 shows that candidates were generally able to write using the modality of their preference.

Table 5: Testing location preference

Response	Count	%
I preferred using my own location.	118	61%
I preferred going to a test centre.	74	38%
I had no preference.	3	2%

Table 6: Actual testing location

Response	Count	%
Test centre	67	34%
Own location	129	66%

**Table 7: Testing location preference by actual testing location**

Response	LRP*	TC^
I preferred using my own location.	117	1
I preferred going to a test centre.	9	65
I had no preference.	2	1

\*Live remote proctoring (equivalent to 'own location').

^Test centre.

Candidates who indicated they tested in the own location (via live remote proctoring) responded to questions shown in Table 8 through Table 10. These candidates were generally positive about the experience and identified convenience as the main reason for choosing live remote proctoring. They were also very supportive of HRP A continuing to offer the examination using live remote proctoring.

**Table 8: Reason for choosing own location (live remove proctoring candidates)**

Response	Count	%
No test centres were open in my area.	16	13%
I preferred to avoid being around other people.	11	9%
I liked the convenience of not having to travel to a test centre.	81	63%
I felt like I would perform better in my own environment.	17	13%
Other (please specify)	3	2%

**Table 9: Evaluation of testing experience (live remove proctoring candidates)**

	Count	%
Very positive	41	32%
Positive	64	50%
Neutral	19	15%
Negative	4	3%
Very negative	1	1%

**Table 10: Value in future candidates being able to test from their own location (live remote proctoring candidates)**

Response	Count	%
Yes	128	99%
No	1	1%

Candidates who indicated they tested in a test centre responded as shown in Table 11 through Table 13. These candidates were positive about being able to write at a convenient location and were also positive about their testing experience. They were also generally supportive of HRPAs continuing to offer the examination using live remote proctoring.

**Table 11: Able to write at a convenient location (test centre candidates)**

	Count	%
Strongly agree	29	43%
Agree	24	36%
Neither agree nor disagree	8	12%
Disagree	6	9%
Strongly disagree	0	0%

**Table 12: Evaluation of testing experience (test centre candidates)**

	Count	%
Very positive	32	48%
Positive	20	30%
Neutral	14	21%
Negative	1	1%
Very negative	0	0%

**Table 13: Value in future candidates being able to test from their own location (test centre candidates)**

Response	Count	%
Yes	53	82%
No	12	18%

Open-ended questions were also posed to candidates asking for any additional comments in general and regarding test delivery method. Those comments were provided to HRPAs for information and consideration. Nothing actionable with respect to scoring emerged in these comments.

## Initial Analysis

The full CHRL ELE examination was 110 items, of which approximately 100 were to be scored. The other 8–12 items were designated as experimental. However, because only one new form was administered, all items were potentially available for scoring and the focus of subsequent

item analysis and key validation was on determining the best set of approximately 100 items that still reflected the examination blueprint.

The initial analysis summary statistics are presented in Table 14. The section statistics are shown in Table 15.

**Table 14: Initial examination statistics**

Index	CHRL ELE
Items	110
Total candidates	199
Candidates in analysis	174
Mean	81.4 (74.0%)
Range	59–99 (53.6–90.0%)
Standard deviation	8.41
Cronbach's alpha	.76
Disattenuated alpha	.86
Mean $r_{pb}^*$	.15

**Table 15: Section item statistics**

Index	Section 1	Section 2
Scorable items	55	55
Candidates in analysis	174	
Mean	41.0 (74.5%)	40.5 (73.6%)
Standard deviation	5.0	4.4
Range	29–50	27–50
Mean time (minutes)	94.6	86.4
Words	6863	6627

A comparison between live remote proctoring candidates (mean score = 80.2) and test centre candidates (mean score = 79.8) was made which showed a nonsignificant difference favouring

test centre candidates ( $t(197)=0.23, ns$ ). The difference is not substantial and not in a problematic direction.

Though not reported here, several additional analyses were added with administration to investigate potential candidate misconduct. These results were reported confidentially to HRP.

Standard classical test theory analysis was conducted to identify the following:

1. Item difficulty (percent obtaining correct result,  $p$ )
2. Item discrimination (corrected point-biserials,  $r_{pb}^*$ )
3. Distractor quality (based primarily on distractor discrimination)

Wickett compiled these statistics, along with any comments made by candidates concerning flagged items, to identify items that may have been keyed incorrectly or that were performing poorly. Most emphasis was placed on the corrected point-biserials as evidence of item quality, after removing items at the extremes of difficulty. Because of the relatively low variance and sample size, items with marginally negative point-biserials were to be expected and these low values were not necessarily indicative of poor item quality. Items were ranked from worst performing to best performing accordingly.

## Key Validation

Key validation was conducted via web meeting on October 10, 2023, using members of the CHRL Examination Validation Committee (EVC). The group (Table 16) was first reminded of the methods used for key validation and was oriented to the main statistics used to evaluate the quality of the CHRL ELE.



Table 16: CHRL Examination Validation Committee – Key validation

Member	Credential	Years of Relevant Experience	Start on EVC	Industry
<b>Nancy Richard, CHAIR</b>	CHRL	15–19	2017	Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission
✓ <b>Jennifer King, VICE CHAIR</b>	CHRL	20–29	2017	Banking Industry
✓ <b>Sameera Akram</b>	CHRL	15–19	2022	Global Science and Technology
<b>Liz Austin</b>	CHRL	10–15	2021	Education
<b>Nadine Bellhouse</b>	CHRL	15–19	2019	Printing
<b>Jennifer Borges</b>	CHRL	10–14	2017	Manufacturing
<b>Tanya Dacres</b>	CHRL	15–19	2021	Digital Business/ Transformation
<b>Annette Dhanasar</b>	CHRL	15–19	2017	Transportation and Technology
✓ <b>Maja Falarz</b>	CHRL	5–9	2017	Stock Exchange
<b>Christine Kelsey</b>	CHRL	5–9	2017	Media
✓ <b>Janet Magee</b>	CHRL	25+	2023	Consulting
✓ <b>Kelly McDonald</b>	CHRL	15–19	2022	Port Authority
<b>Bonnie O’Keefe</b>	CHRL	25+	2023	Consulting
<b>Wendy O’Keefe</b>	CHRL	15–20	2023	Utilities
<b>Karen Pantaleo</b>	CHRL	20–29	2019	Healthcare / Consulting
✓ <b>Nilesh Puri</b>	CHRL	5–9	2023	Healthcare
✓ <b>Shanta Singh</b>	CHRL	15–20	2023	Finance

✓ Participated in the session.

The group was informed that test reliability, as measured by Cronbach’s alpha, was .76 based on the set of 110 potentially scored items and that this was below the generally accepted threshold of .80. The group was advised that restriction of range was considered the most likely basis for the lower value and were provided with the disattenuated value of .86 as an estimate of the true reliability of these test scores. They were also informed that part of the goal of the key validation review was to bring this value up if possible.

The group was walked through the flagged items one at a time, with the recommendation that the worst-performing items be removed from scoring but were given less direction on those with borderline statistics. Where available, candidates’ comments about the items were also shown. The group made decisions based on content and the data through discussion; they removed 8 items that they felt were least appropriate to retain for scoring. Panel members’ comments about specific items were recorded for future item revision activities.

Not all remaining items were strong-performing, and several items were retained that were very easy or very hard or that had a low corrected point-biserial (generally in cases where historic data suggested stronger statistics). Most were moderate to strong items, however. The final alpha for the set of 102 scored items was .76 (disattenuated alpha was .84). The difficulties ranged from 33.9% to 97.7%, with a mean of 74.9%. The  $r_{pb}^*$  values ranged from  $-.04$  to  $.42$ , with a mean of  $.15$ . Note that with a small sample of candidates, negative point-biserial values are not necessarily a sign of a problematic item, and items that have performed well in the past were more likely to be retained even if showing a poor point-biserial in this candidate sample.

Table 17 shows the scored CHRL ELE's final fit to the domain weighting. Table 18 shows the same for cognitive level, and Table 19 shows the same for item type. The exam fit on all dimensions.

The group endorsed the final set of items for use in scoring the September 2023 CHRL ELE candidates.

Table 17: Domain fit for final scored items

Domain	Actual Items	Target Range	Target Items	Variance
A Employment Contracts and Terminations	49	46% ± 5%	42–52	—
B Employer Obligations	30	33% ± 4%	30–37	—
C Regulations and Legislation	23	21% ± 3%	19–24	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>102</b>		<b>102</b>	<b>—</b>

Table 18: Cognitive level fit for final scored items

Cognitive Level	Actual Items	Target Range	Target Items	Variance
Knowledge	11	10% ± 3%	8–13	—
Application	55	50% ± 10%	41–61	—
Critical thinking	36	40% ± 10%	31–51	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>102</b>		<b>102</b>	<b>—</b>

Table 19: Item type fit for final scored items

Item Type	Actual Items	Target Range	Target Items	Variance
Independent	28	25% ± 3%	23–28	—
Case	74	75% ± 3%	74–79	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>102</b>		<b>102</b>	<b>—</b>

## Establishing the Pass Mark: Equating

Equating, as per Kolen and Brennan (2014)<sup>7</sup> and Livingston and Kim (2009),<sup>8</sup> was used to establish the pass mark for the September 2023 CHRL ELE. The goal of this process was to set a pass mark that would be equivalent to that set for previous administrations; that is, to set a pass mark that would give each candidate the same probability of passing regardless of which form they took.

The passing standard for the CHRL ELE was last set after the January 2018 offering of the CHRL ELE using the Modified Angoff and Bookmark methods. Specific information on the standard-setting session is provided in the Technical Report issued for the January 2018 administration.

Three equating procedures were conducted back to different administrations (March 2023 and September 2022). The intention following these equating runs was to average them to arrive at a final pass mark for the September 2023 CHRL ELE.

### Equating Back to the March 2023 Administration

Linear equating (Tucker) was the chosen method for setting the pass mark and it was conducted once key validation was complete. Linear equating is the primary method considered with more than 100 candidates; equipercentile equating would have been considered with more than 1,000 candidates. With candidate samples of fewer than 100, mean or circle arc equating is most prudent.

All candidates in the analysis (i.e., no repeat candidates or outliers) were used in the equating process. Delta-plot analysis was used to identify anchor items showing substantial deviations (generally, although not exclusively, greater than 3 *SD* units) from expected difficulty values, with an emphasis on establishing an anchor set with difficulty equivalent to that of the full form that adhered to the blueprint. Further, items with very high or low difficulty values and those with low corrected point-biserials were also flagged for potential removal from the anchor set. The goal was a strong midi-test (i.e., moderate range of difficulty, moderate to high discrimination, fit to blueprint) of sufficient length to estimate candidate ability.

The selected set of anchor items had a mean difficulty of 0.75 and a mean corrected point-biserial of .17.

Table 20 shows the fit of the set of anchor items to the blueprint, as percentages. The actual counts are aligned with the targets and reflect the scope and weighting across the full exam.

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<sup>7</sup> Kolen, M.J., & Brennan, R.L. (2014). *Test equating, scaling, and linking*. New York, NY: Springer.

<sup>8</sup> Livingston, S.A., & Kim, S. (2009). The circle-arc method for equating in small samples. *Journal of Educational Measurement*, 46, 330-343.

Table 20: Anchor item fit to blueprint – To March 2023

	Area	Actual	Target
<b>A</b>	Employment Contracts and Terminations	44%	46%
<b>B</b>	Employer Obligations	34%	33%
<b>C</b>	Regulations and Legislation	22%	21%

The mean, Tucker, Levine observed-score, and circle arc methods were computed to ascertain concordance of solutions. Given the sample sizes and similarities of test parameters, Tucker was considered the primary method.

Table 21 shows some of the parameters used to derive the equating estimates, along with other parameters describing the test forms. Of note is that on the anchor items, the sample taking the September 2023 CHRL ELE scored about the same as the sample taking the March 2023 CHRL ELE (74.6% vs. 74.3%, respectively;  $t(365)=0.28$ , *ns*). Because the September 2023 CHRL ELE candidates were of about the same ability (based on the anchors), they should have about the same pass rate (though the tails of the distribution will be more erratic with small samples).

The equating analysis shows this result (Table 22). All methods show a pass mark of 65–66. Given the sample sizes and comparability of anchor parameters, Tucker would be the primary methods under consideration.

Table 21: Equating parameter table – To March 2023

		Mar. 2023	Sep. 2023
N		193	174
Scored items		102	102
Mean score	Total	73.9%	74.9%
	Anchors	74.3%	74.6%

Table 22: Equating outcome table – To March 2023

Method	Pass Mark		Pass Rate	
	Precise	Integer	All	First Time
<b>Equating Mar. 2023</b>	<b>63.62</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>89.8%</b>	<b>93.3%</b>
Tucker	64.98	65	87.4%	90.8%
Levine observed	65.52	66	85.4%	89.7%
Mean	64.37	65	87.4%	90.8%
Circle Arc 1	64.38	65	87.4%	90.8%
Circle Arc 2	64.37	65	87.4%	90.8%

### Equating Back to the September 2022 Administration

Linear equating (Tucker) was the chosen method for setting the pass mark and it was conducted once key validation was complete. Linear equating is the primary method considered with more than 100 candidates; equipercentile equating would have been considered with more than 1,000 candidates. With candidate samples of fewer than 100, mean or circle arc equating is most prudent.

All candidates in the analysis (i.e., no repeat candidates or outliers) were used in the equating process. Delta-plot analysis was used to identify anchor items showing substantial deviations (generally, although not exclusively, greater than 3 *SD* units) from expected difficulty values, with an emphasis on establishing an anchor set with difficulty equivalent to that of the full form that adhered to the blueprint. Further, items with very high or low difficulty values and those with low corrected point-biserials were also flagged for potential removal from the anchor set. The goal was a strong midi-test (i.e., moderate range of difficulty, moderate to high discrimination, fit to blueprint) of sufficient length to estimate candidate ability.

The selected set of anchor items had a mean difficulty of 0.75 and a mean corrected point-biserial of .17.

Table 23 shows the fit of the set of anchor items to the blueprint, as percentages. The actual counts are aligned with the targets and reflect the scope and weighting across the full exam.

Table 23: Anchor item fit to blueprint – To September 2022

	Area	Actual	Target
<b>A</b>	Employment Contracts and Terminations	48%	46%
<b>B</b>	Employer Obligations	35%	33%
<b>C</b>	Regulations and Legislation	18%	21%

The mean, Tucker, Levine observed-score, and circle arc methods were computed to ascertain concordance of solutions. Given the sample sizes and similarities of test parameters, Tucker was considered the primary method.

Table 24 shows some of the parameters used to derive the equating estimates, along with other parameters describing the test forms. Of note is that on the anchor items, the sample taking the September 2023 CHRL ELE scored the same as the sample taking the September 2022 CHRL ELE (74.8% vs. 74.8%, respectively;  $t(371)=0.02$ , *ns*). Because the September 2023 CHRL ELE candidates were of the same ability (based on the anchors), they should have about the same pass rate (however, the tails of the distribution will be more erratic with small samples).

The equating analysis shows this result (Table 25). All methods show a pass mark of 66–67, Given the sample sizes involved, Tucker would be the primary method under consideration.

Table 24: Equating parameter table – To September 2022

		Sep. 2022	Sep. 2023
N		199	174
Scored items		102	102
Mean score	Total	72.6%	74.9%
	Anchors	74.8%	74.8%

Table 25: Equating outcome table – To September 2022

Method	Pass Mark		Pas Rate	
	Precise	Integer	All	First Time
Equating Sep. 2022	63.19	64	86.2%	86.4%
Tucker	66.07	67	81.4%	86.8%
Levine observed	65.67	66	85.4%	89.7%
Mean	65.55	66	85.4%	89.7%
Circle Arc 1	65.63	66	85.4%	89.7%
Circle Arc 2	65.58	66	85.4%	89.7%

### Combined Results

Table 26 shows the pass mark values across the 2 equating runs. The value highlighted in green is the one that would be selected based on sample parameters at each equating run. Overall, the difference between the Tucker values is relatively small, and the optimal solution without clear reason to do otherwise is to take the weighted average across the 2 values (equalling 65.53 out of 102). Weighting was done by number of anchor items and number of candidates in the previous administration (on the premise that more anchors and more candidates produce a more stable solution). This procedure should serve to lessen the impact of sample-dependent fluctuations.

Using the established convention for this testing program, the averaged pass mark would be rounded up to a cut score of 66. The resulting pass rate for first-time candidates (89.7%) is in line with expectations from the equating runs. The pass rate for all candidates was 85.4%. See Table 27 for historical pass rates.

The final pass mark value, and the process used to derive it, was presented to the CHRL EVC (Table 28) via teleconference on October 12, 2023. No concerns were raised regarding the process, pass mark or pass rate. An informal discussion was held that reconfirmed the practice of rounding up the precise pass mark to the next integer. The panel formally approved the pass mark (which was presented along with the consequent pass rate data) for recommendation to HRP. The HRP Exams Manager accepted the recommended pass mark on behalf of HRP and so the pass mark was formally established.

Table 26: Equating outcome table – Combined results

	Sep. 22	Mar. 23	Weighted Average
Tucker	66.1	65.0	65.5
Levine observed	65.7	65.5	65.6
Mean	65.5	64.4	65.0
Circle arc 1	65.6	64.4	65.0
Circle arc 2	65.6	64.4	65.0

Table 27: Historical pass rates

	Pass rate	
	All	First-time
Jan. 2020	86.8%	89.6%
Aug.	88.2%	90.7%
Nov.	83.2%	84.7%
Jan. 2021	91.1%	95.2%
May	91.5%	91.7%
Sep.	85.8%	89.2%
Jan. 2022	85.2%	85.9%
Mar.	82.8%	90.3%
Sep.	86.2%	86.4%
Mar. 2023	89.8%	93.3%
Sep.	85.4%	89.7%



Table 28: CHRL Examination Validation Committee – Pass mark approval

Member	Credential	Years of Relevant Experience	Start on EVC	Industry
✓ Nancy Richard, CHAIR	CHRL	15–19	2017	Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission
✓ Jennifer King, VICE CHAIR	CHRL	20–29	2017	Banking Industry
Sameera Akram	CHRL	15–19	2022	Global Science and Technology
✓ Liz Austin	CHRL	10–15	2021	Education
Nadine Bellhouse	CHRL	15–19	2019	Printing
Jennifer Borges	CHRL	10–14	2017	Manufacturing
Tanya Dacres	CHRL	15–19	2021	Digital Business/Transformation
Annette Dhanasar	CHRL	15–19	2017	Real Estate
Maja Falarz	CHRL	5–9	2017	Stock Exchange
Christine Kelsey	CHRL	5–9	2017	Media
✓ Janet Magee	CHRL	25+	2023	Consulting
✓ Kelly McDonald	CHRL	15–19	2022	Port Authority
Bonnie O’Keefe	CHRL	25+	2023	Consulting
Wendy O’Keefe	CHRL	15–20	2023	Utilities
✓ Karen Pantaleo	CHRL	20–29	2019	Healthcare / Consulting
Nilesh Puri	CHRL	5–9	2023	Healthcare
Shanta Singh	CHRL	15–20	2023	Finance

✓ Participated in the session.

## Scoring

To finalize the scoring, candidates who were not included in the item and form analyses were reinserted into the dataset. Scores for each of the 3 domain areas were also computed for each candidate. An Excel file with the final candidate results was provided to HRP.

Table 29 provides the means and standard deviations for the domains and for the total score, using all candidates who took the September 2023 CHRL ELE. Table 30 provides the correlations between each domain. Figure 3 shows the distribution of scores for all candidates, along with the pass mark.

Table 29: Total and domain scores for all candidates

Domain	Percentage	Mean	SD*
A Employment Contracts and Terminations	76%	37.1	5.0
B Employer Obligations	72%	21.7	3.3
C Regulations and Legislation	71%	16.3	2.4
<b>Total score</b>	<b>73.5%</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>

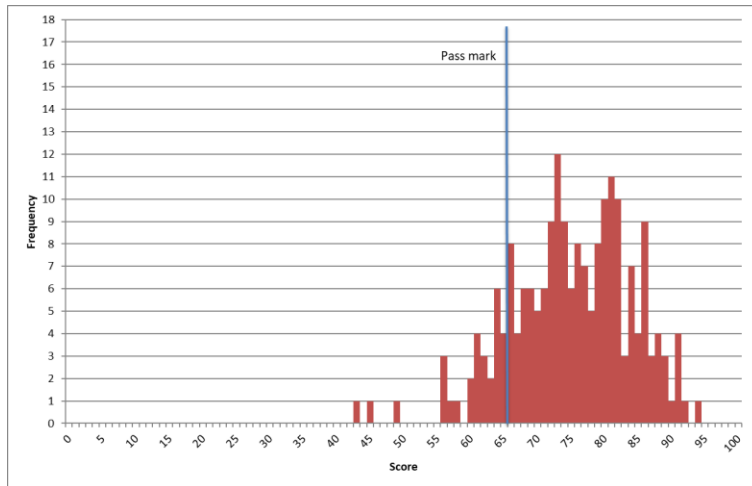
\*SD = Standard deviation.

Table 30: Correlations between functional area scores for all candidates

Domain*	A	B	C
A		.60	.56
B			.49
C			

\*See Table 29 for the full name of each functional area.

Figure 3: Score distribution for all candidates



## Key Examination Metrics

Table 31 shows the key examination metrics for candidates included in the main analysis; that is, only first-time candidates, with outliers removed. Past metrics are provided for reference.

Table 31: Key examination metrics – Candidates included in analysis only

Index	September 2023	March 2023	September 2022	March 2022	January 2022
Scored items	102	102	102	102	101
Candidates	174	193	199	124	128
Mean	76.4 (74.9%)	75.4 (73.9%)	74.0 (72.6%)	74.0 (72.5%)	72.6 (71.9%)
Median	76.5 (75.0%)	76 (74.5%)	75 (73.5%)	74 (72.5%)	74 (73.3%)
Skewness	-0.226	-0.175	-0.643	-0.034	-0.322
Kurtosis	-0.536	-0.080	0.242	-0.021	-0.561
Range	56–94 (54.9– 92.2%)	51–95 (50.0– 93.1%)	47–96 (46.1– 94.1%)	51–94 (50.0– 92.2%)	52–92 (51.5– 91.1%)
Standard deviation	8.16	7.96	9.09	8.31	9.15
Cronbach's alpha	.76	.73	.79	.75	.79
Mean $r_{pb}^*$	.15	.14	.18	.15	.17
SEM <sup>i</sup>	4.03	4.11	4.12	4.14	4.16
SEM at the pass mark	4.53	4.61	4.57	4.58	4.60
Decision consistency (uncorrected) <sup>ii</sup>	.88	.90	.91	.88	.89
Perceived fairness <sup>iii</sup>	50%	57%	57%	56%	57%
Pass mark	65.529	63.620	63.194	63.576	61.832
Effective pass mark	66	64	64	64	62
Pass rate	89.7%	93.3%	86.4%	90.3%	85.9%

<sup>i</sup>SEM = standard error of measurement.

<sup>ii</sup>Subkoviac method.

<sup>iii</sup>Based on responses to the post-examination survey for all candidates.

## **Related Development Activities**

Since the last administration of the CHRL ELE in March 2023, no exam development activities have taken place.

# Appendix

## Blueprint

### CHRL Employment Law Examination Blueprint

Human Resources Professionals Association

*Version 2.0*

*Approved by CHRL Exam Validation Committee March 13, 2018*

*Approved by HRP A Registrar March 14, 2018*

*Effective September 2018 administration*

### Credential

Passing the CHRL Employment Law Examination is a requirement for certification of CHRL candidates.

### Purpose

The CHRL ELE assesses whether a candidate has the ability to make effective decisions when presented with HR situations where comprehension of laws and regulations is centrally relevant, at the CHRL level, in Ontario.

### Structure

The structural variables provide high level guidance as to what the examination will look like. These appear in Table 32.

**Table 32: Employment Law Examination Blueprint Structural Variables**

Item types	75% Case-based 3-option multiple choice (15-20 single scenarios tied to 4-6 test items each)
	25% Independent 3-option multiple choice
Length	110 total items
	8–12 experimental items
Duration	Up to 3½ hours
Delivery mode	Computer based testing in proctored test centres
Frequency	3 windows per year

## Content Weighting

The topic weights were set through a survey of employment lawyers on the most typical situations where employment-related issues are escalated to legal proceedings.

Categories are:

- A. Employment Contracts
- B. Employer Obligations
- C. Regulations and Legislation

Within each Category, the Topics are:

- A. Employment Contracts
  - A1 Termination
  - A2 Contracts
  - A3 Employee Benefits and Perquisites
- B. Employer Obligations
  - B1 Duty to Accommodate
  - B2 Misconduct in the Workplace
  - B3 Common Law
  - B4 Sale of Business
- C. Regulations and Legislation
  - C1 Employment Standards Act
  - C2 Occupational Health and Safety Act
  - C3 Jurisdiction
  - C4 Pay Equity Act
  - C5 Canada Labour Code

The full blueprinted list of Categories, Topics and Subtopics, along with their weighting, appears in Table 33.

Table 33: Employment Law Examination Blueprint Content Weights

Category Weight	Topic Weight	Topic	Subtopic Weight
46%	<b>A. Employment Contracts and Terminations</b>		
	28%	<b>A1. Termination</b>	
		A1.1 Termination with or without cause	8%
		A1.2 Termination pay, termination notice, and pay in lieu of notice	6%
		A1.3 Continuation of benefits to employee after termination	5%
		A1.4 Severance pay entitlements	5%
		A1.5 What type of income is considered part of terminated employee's salary	2%
		A1.6 Whether or not it is legal to lay off an employee	1%
		A1.7 When and how to lay off an employee	1%
	11%	<b>A2. Contracts</b>	
		A2.1 Contracts and employment agreements	9%
		A2.2 Collective bargaining contracts	2%
	7%	<b>A3. Employee Benefits and Perquisites</b>	
		A3.1 Vacation time, vacation pay and bonuses	5%
		A3.2 Overtime exemptions	2%
33%	<b>B. Employer Obligations</b>		
	16%	<b>B1. Duty to Accommodate</b>	
		B1.1 Mental health or physical disabilities	9%
		B1.2 Discriminatory grounds (such as family status, age, marital status, etc.)	5%
		B1.3 The duty to accommodate until undue hardship (the threshold)	2%
	9%	<b>B2. Misconduct in the Workplace</b>	
		B2.1 Dealing with harassment and violence in the workplace	5%
		B2.2 HR professional approach to dealing with discipline	2%
		B2.3 Workplace investigations	2%
	6%	<b>B3. Common Law</b>	
		B3.1 Including consideration of Common Law principles	5%
		B3.2 Employers' obligations under Common Law	1%
	2%	<b>B4. Sale of Business</b>	
		B4.1 The effects of the sale of the business	2%
	21%	<b>C. Regulations and Legislation</b>	
10%		<b>C1. Employment Standards Act</b>	
		C1.1 How to properly interpret the <i>Employment Standards Act, 2000</i>	5%
		C1.2 Probation period under <i>Employment Standards Act, 2000</i>	2%
		C1.3 Different leaves permitted under the <i>Employment Standards Act, 2000</i>	2%
C1.4 Employers' obligations under <i>Employment Standards Act, 2000</i>	1%		

<b>4%</b>	<b>C2. Occupational Health and Safety Act</b>	
	C2.1 Making policies that are compliant with the <i>Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1990</i>	2%
	C2.2 Ministry of Labour's rights under the <i>Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1990</i>	2%
<b>4%</b>	<b>C3. Jurisdiction</b>	
	C3.1 The difference between federal and provincial legislations	2%
	C3.2 Determining governing legislation when the organization is interprovincial	2%
<b>2%</b>	<b>C4. Pay Equity Act</b>	
	C4.1 Application of <i>Pay Equity Act, 1990</i>	2%
<b>1%</b>	<b>C5. Canada Labour Code</b>	
	C5.1 Employers' obligations under <i>Canada Labour Code, 1985</i>	1%

Note: Reasonable ranges around the Topic weights are employed.

## Cognitive Level

The cognitive level weights are based on Bloom's taxonomy. The purpose of this weighting is generally to ensure that an examination does not unintentionally over-focus on specific types of items, and to provide candidates with a range of items (in approximate proportion) that reflects the cognitive operations they must apply on the job. The weights appear in Table 34.

**Table 34: CHRL Employment Law Examination Blueprint Cognitive Level Weights**

Level	Weight	Range
Knowledge	10%	+/- 3%
Application	50%	+/- 10%
Critical Thinking	40%	+/- 10%

## Miscellaneous Guidance

Guidance is not considered binding on the examination, but is used in item development and form development to help create balanced forms.

1. Where scenarios or test items include a workplace, the workplace allocation will be as follows:
  - a. For profit enterprise, 60% (+/- 10%)
  - b. Government, 20% (+/- 5%)
  - c. Not-for-profit, 20% (+/- 5%)
2. 20% (+/- 10%) of workplaces mentioned in scenarios and test items will be unionized.
3. 10% (+/- 5%) of employers mentioned in scenarios and test items will have physical locations in more than one Canadian province.
4. 10% (+/- 5%) of employers mentioned in scenarios and test items will have physical locations both inside and outside of Canada.