

### Item Response Theory (IRT) – Rasch Model

The probability of a person's expected response to an item in a test is the joint function of that person's ability (location on a latent trait) and some parameters characterizing the item.

A simple and widely used model is the **Rasch model** (Rasch, 1960) with only one parameter per item:

$$p(X_{ni} = x_{ni} | \theta_n, \beta_i) = \frac{\exp[x_{ni}(\theta_n - \beta_i)]}{1 + \exp(\theta_n - \beta_i)}$$

- Item parameters („difficulty“):  $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_i, \dots, \beta_k$
- Person parameters („ability“):  $\theta_1, \dots, \theta_n, \dots, \theta_n$
- Dichotomous item score:  $x_{ni} \in \{0, 1\}$

⇒ Item score matrix  $X_{(n \times k)}$ :

Latent Trait  $\Theta$

Persons	Items										Ability	n/N%	J	
	i	a	t	b	h	k	d	f	e	g				
F	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	9	82	F
C	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	8	73	C
E	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	7	64	E
L	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	7	64	L
I	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	56	I
F	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	56	F
K	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	45	K
A	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	45	A
G	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	45	G
D	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	36	D
B	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	27	B
H	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	18	H
Facility	11	10	10	7	7	6	5	5	3	2	1			
n/N%	93	83	53	58	58	50	42	42	25	17	5			

Transformation: ordinal scale → log odds transformation → interval scale  
 Estimation:  $\hat{\beta}, \hat{\theta}$  by using conditional maximum likelihood (CML)

### Linear Rating Scale Model (RSM and LRSM)

- Extension of the Rasch model for rating scales.
- Each item has the same number of ordered categories.

$$\text{RSM: } P(X_{ni} = k | \theta_n, \beta_i, \omega_0, \dots, \omega_m) = \frac{\exp(k(\theta_n + \beta_i) + \omega_k)}{\sum_{h=0}^m \exp(h(\theta_n + \beta_i) + \omega_h)}$$

$\omega_h \dots$  category parameter;  $h, k \dots$  categories  $h = 0, \dots, m$

$$\text{LRSM: } \beta_i = \sum_{j=1}^m w_{ij} \eta_j$$

Example:

	$\eta_1$	$\eta_2$	$\eta_3$	$\eta_4$
$\beta_{i1}$	0	0	0	0
$\beta_{i2}$	0	0	1	0
$\beta_{i3}$	0	0	0	1
$\beta_{i4}$	0	0	0	0
$\beta_{i5}$	2	0	1	0
$\beta_{i6}$	0	1	0	0
$\beta_{i7}$	3	0	0	1
$\beta_{i8}$	0	1	0	0
$\beta_{i9}$	0	2	1	0
$\beta_{i0}$	0	3	0	1

3 Items; 3 Categories

$$\beta = W\eta$$

CML

	Effect	Standard
	Parameters	Errors
log-lik:	-21.570425	
1	0.440124	0.371053
2	0.193850	0.380162
3	1.586909	1.025352
4	2.243997	1.727232

### Linear Partial Credit Model (PCM and LPCM)

- Each item category gets a partial credit.
- Different number of categories per item are allowed.

$$\text{PCM: } P(X_{nik} = 1 | \theta_n, \beta_{ik}) = \frac{\exp(k\theta_n + \beta_{ik})}{\sum_{h=0}^{m_i} \exp(h\theta_n + \beta_{ih})}$$

$\beta_{ik} \dots$  item-category parameter;  $h, k \dots$  categories  $h = 0, \dots, m_i$

$$\text{LPCM: } \beta_{in} = \sum_{j=1}^m w_{ij} \eta_j$$

Example:

	$\eta_1$	$\eta_2$	$\eta_3$	$\eta_4$	$\eta_5$	$\eta_6$	$\eta_7$
$\beta_{i1}$	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\beta_{i2}$	2	1	1	3	2	1	1
$\beta_{i3}$	0	0	0	1	2	1	2
$\beta_{i4}$	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

3 Items (4,3,3 categories),  
repeated measures

$$\beta = W\eta$$

CML

	Effect	Standard
	Parameters	Errors
log-lik:	-48.147601	
1	0.581401	1.146493
2	0.526654	1.783878
3	0.038901	0.844790
4	0.342195	1.414057
5	0.349631	0.852191
6	0.501103	1.409709
7	0.745364	0.300910

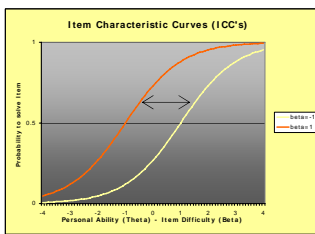
### Main Assumptions of the Rasch Model

• **Unidimensionality:** The individuals performance in a test depends on a *single* underlying trait. In this case, person ability and item difficulty can be estimated and these values lie on the same interval scale. This assumption implies that the ICC's (Item characteristic curves) are invariant across subpopulations.

• **Raw Score Sufficiency:** The person and item raw score are sufficient statistics for the response pattern.

• **Parallel ICC's:** The probability of a response depends only on one latent ability parameter. The ICC's differ only in location.

• **Local Independence:** An item response does not depend on responses of the remaining items.



Model fit: Are the data consistent with the Rasch assumptions above?

$$LR = 2 \left( \sum_{g=1}^G \log L_c(\hat{\beta}_g; X_g) - \log L_c(\beta; X) \right)$$

### Linear Logistic Test Model (LLTM)

• Linear Decomposition of the item parameters.  
 $\beta = W\eta$

• Concept of "virtual items" for measuring change and comparing groups.

Example: Test with measurement points  $T_1, T_2$

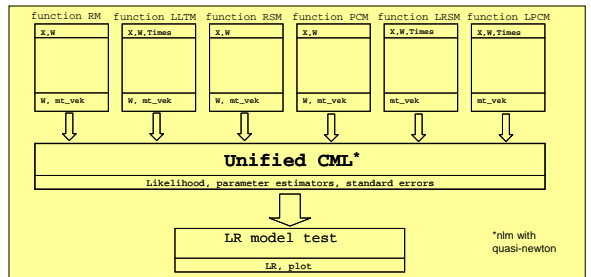
- Trend  $\tau$
- Gender effect  $\delta$
- Treatment effect  $\nu$
- Treatment x gender interaction  $\rho$



$B_1 \dots$  all subjects;  $T_1$   
 $B_2 \dots$  control group, males;  $T_2$   
 $B_3 \dots$  control group, females;  $T_2$   
 $B_4 \dots$  treatment group, males;  $T_2$   
 $B_5 \dots$  treatment group, females;  $T_2$

	$\eta_1$	$\eta_2$	$\eta_3$	$\eta_4$	$\eta_5$	$\eta_6$	$\eta_7$	$\eta_8$	$\eta_9$	$\eta_{10}$	$\eta_{11}$	$\eta_{12}$	$\eta_{13}$	$\eta_{14}$	$\eta_{15}$	$\eta_{16}$	$\eta_{17}$	$\eta_{18}$	$\eta_{19}$	$\eta_{20}$	
$\beta_{i1}$	1																				
$\beta_{i2}$		1																			
$\beta_{i3}$			1																		
$\beta_{i4}$				1																	
$\beta_{i5}$					1																
$\beta_{i6}$						1															
$\beta_{i7}$							1														
$\beta_{i8}$								1													
$\beta_{i9}$									1												
$\beta_{i10}$										1											
$\beta_{i11}$											1										
$\beta_{i12}$												1									
$\beta_{i13}$													1								
$\beta_{i14}$														1							
$\beta_{i15}$															1						
$\beta_{i16}$																1					
$\beta_{i17}$																	1				
$\beta_{i18}$																		1			
$\beta_{i19}$																			1		
$\beta_{i20}$																				1	

### Organization of the eRm Routine



### References

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