

# Package ‘pairwise’

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**Title** Rasch Model Parameters by Pairwise Algorithm

**Description** Performs the explicit calculation

-- not estimation! -- of the Rasch item parameters for dichotomous and polytomous item responses, using a pairwise comparison approach. Person parameters (WLE) are calculated according to Warm's weighted likelihood approach.

**Suggests** psych

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## Description

Performs the explicit calculation – not estimation! – of the Rasch item parameters for dichotomous and polytomous response formats using a pairwise comparison approach (Choppin, 1968, 1985). On the basis of the item parameters, person parameters (WLE) are calculated according to Warm's weighted likelihood approach (Warm, 1989). Item- and person fit statistics and several functions for plotting are available.

## Details

In case of dichotomous answer formats the item parameter calculation for the Rasch Model (Rasch, 1960), is based on the construction of a pairwise comparison matrix  $M_{nij}$  with entries  $f_{ij}$  representing the number of respondents who got item  $i$  right and item  $j$  wrong according to Choppin's (1968, 1985) conditional pairwise algorithm.

For the calculation of the item thresholds and difficulty in case of polytomous answer formats, according to the Partial Credit Model (Masters, 1982), a generalization of the pairwise comparison algorithm is used. The construction of the pairwise comparison matrix is therefore extended to the comparison of answer frequencies for each category of each item. In this case, the pairwise comparison matrix  $M_{nicjc}$  with entries  $f_{icjc}$  represents the number of respondents who answered to item  $i$  in category  $c$  and to item  $j$  in category  $c-1$  widening Choppin's (1968, 1985) conditional pairwise algorithm to polytomous item response formats. Within R this algorithm is simply realized by matrix multiplication.

In general, for both polytomous and dichotomous response formats, the benefit in applying this algorithm lies in it's capability to return stable item parameter 'estimates' even when using data with a relative high amount of missing values, as long as the items are still proper linked together.

The recent version of the package 'pairwise' computes item parameters for dichotomous and polytomous item responses – and a mixture of both – according the partial credit model using the function `pair`.

Based on the explicit calculated item parameters for a dataset, the person parameters may thereupon be estimated using any estimation approach. The function `pers` implemented in the package uses Warm's weighted likelihood approach (WLE) for estimation of the person parameters (Warm, 1989). When assessing person characteristics (abilities) using (rotated) booklet designs an 'incidence' matrix should be used, giving the information if the respective item was in the booklet (coded 1) given to the person or not (coded 0). Such a matrix can be constructed (out of a booklet allocation table) using the function `make.incidenz`.

Item- and person fit statistics, see functions `pairwise.item.fit` and `pairwise.person.fit` respectively, are calculated based on the squared and standardized residuals of observed and the expected person-item matrix. The implemented procedures for calculating the fit indices are based on the formulas given in Wright & Masters, (1982, p. 100), with further clarification given at <http://www.rasch.org/rmt/rmt34e.htm>.

Further investigation of item fit can be done by using the function `ptbis` for point biserial correlations. For a graphical representation of the item fit, the function `gif` for plotting empirical and

model derived category probability curves, or the function `esc` for plotting expected (and empirical) score curves, can be used.

The function `iff` plots or returns values of the item information function and the function `tff` plots or returns values of the test information function.

To detect multidimensionality within a set of Items a Rasch residual factor analysis proposed by Wright (1996) and further discussed by Linacre (1998) can be performed using the function `rfa`.

For a 'heuristic' model check the function `grm` makes the basic calculations for the graphical model check for dichotomous or polytomous item response formats. The corresponding S3 plotting method is `plot.grm`.

### Author(s)

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---

andersentest.pers      *Andersen's Likelihood Ratio Test for Object of class "pers"*

---

### Description

The Andersen likelihood ratio test is based on splitting the dataset into subgroups of persons. One can argue that it is a significance testable version of the more descriptive graphical model check - see [grm](#).

### Usage

```
andersentest.pers(pers_obj, split = "median", splitseed = "no",
  pot = NULL, zerocor = NULL)
```

### Arguments

pers_obj	an object of class "pers" - see function <a href="#">pers</a> .
split	Specifies the splitting criterion. Basically there are three different options available - each with several modes - which are controlled by passing the corresponding character expression to the argument. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Using the rawscore for splitting into subsamples with the following modes: split = "median" median raw score split - high score group and low score group; split = "mean" mean raw score split - high score group and low score group. Finally split = "score" that is splitting daten into as many subsamples as there are raw score groups - discarding min and max (theoretical) score group - which matches the concept proposed by Andersen (1973).</li> <li>Dividing the persons in daten into subsamples with equal size by random allocation with the following modes: split = "random" (which is equivalent to split = "random.2") divides persons into two subsamples with equal size. In general the number of desired subsamples must be expressed after the dot in the character expression - e.g. split = "random.6" divides persons into 6 subsamples (with equal size) by random allocation etc.</li> <li>The third option is using a manifest variable as a splitting criterion. In this case a vector with the same length as number of cases in daten must be passed to the argument grouping the data into subsamples. This vector should be coded as "factor" or a "numeric" integer vector with min = 1.</li> </ol>
splitseed	numeric, used for <code>set.seed(splitseed)</code> for random splitting - see argument <code>split</code> .
pot	optional argument, at default (pot=NULL) setting is read from pers_obj - see description for <a href="#">pair</a> .
zerocor	optional argument, at default (zerocor=NULL) setting is read from pers_obj - see description for <a href="#">pair</a> . <code>pot=pers_obj\$pair\$fuargs\$pot, zerocor=pers_obj\$pair\$fuargs\$zerocor</code>

**Details**

Andersen (1973) proposed to split the dataset by [raw] score groups, which can be achieved setting the argument `split = "score"`. However as pointed out by Rost (2004) there might be several different splitting criteria for testing subsample invariance of the raschmodel. Thus the argument `split` provides some other options for splitting the data - see description of arguments.

**Value**

A (list) object of class "andersentest.pers" ...

**References**

Andersen, E. B. (1973). A goodness of fit test for the rasch model. *Psychometrika*, 38(1), 123–140.  
 Rost, J. (2004). *Lehrbuch Testtheorie - Testkonstruktion* (2 nd Ed.) Huber: Bern.

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
data(bfiN) # loading example data set
data(bfi_cov) # loading covariates to bfiN data set
model <- pers(pair(bfiN,m=6))
andersentest.pers(model, split = bfi_cov$gender)
andersentest.pers(model, split = "random")
andersentest.pers(model, split = "median")
### using simulated data:
data("sim200x3")
model2 <- pers(pair(sim200x3))
andersentest.pers(model2, split = "median")

## End(Not run)
```

---

bfiN

5 polytomous personality items

---

**Description**

Data from 2800 subjects answering to 5 neuroticism items with 6 answer categories (0-5) of the bfi dataset originally included in the R-package {psych} - see <https://cran.r-project.org/package=psych>.

**Usage**

```
data(bfiN)
```

**Format**

A "data.frame" containing 5 variables and 2800 observations.

## Details

The other variables from the original bfi dataset were skipped and the categories are 'downcoded' to '0,1,2,3,4,5' to have a simple, ready to use example data frame. For further Information on the original dataset see R-package {psych}.

The category meanings (after downcoding) are as follows:

score 0 Very Inaccurate  
 score 1 Moderately Inaccurate  
 score 2 Slightly Inaccurate  
 score 3 Slightly Accurate  
 score 4 Moderately Accurate  
 score 5 Very Accurate

The Item meanings are as follows:

N1 Get angry easily.  
 N2 Get irritated easily.  
 N3 Have frequent mood swings.  
 N4 Often feel blue.  
 N5 Panic easily.

The covariates like gender, education and age are in a seperate dataset cov\_bfi

## Source

<https://cran.r-project.org/package=psych>

## References

Revelle, William (2015), psych: Procedures for Psychological, Psychometric, and Personality Research. *R package version 1.5.1*

## Examples

```
data(bfiN)
dim(bfiN)
#####
names(bfiN) # show all variable names of data.frame bfiN
range(bfiN,na.rm=TRUE) # checking the valid response range
```

---

bfiN_miss	<i>5 polytomous personality items</i>
-----------	---------------------------------------

---

### Description

Data from 2800 subjects answering to 5 neuroticism items with 6 answer categories (0-5) of the bfi dataset originally included in the R-package {psych} with artificial missing data (see details).

### Usage

```
data(bfiN_miss)
```

### Format

A "data.frame" containing 5 variables and 2800 observations.

### Details

This dataset is the same like the dataset {bfiN} included in this package, except for the amount of missing data, which were additional created in that way, having aprox. 15% missing for each of the 5 variables by random.

The other variables from the original bfi dataset were skipped and the categories are 'downcoded' to '0,1,2,3,4,5' to have a simple, ready to use example data frame. For further Information on the original dataset see R-package {psych}. The covariates like gender, education and age are in a separate dataset cov\_bfi

### Source

<https://cran.r-project.org/package=psych>

### References

Revelle, William (2015), psych: Procedures for Psychological, Psychometric, and Personality Research. *R package version 1.5.1*

### Examples

```
data(bfiN_miss)
dim(bfiN_miss)
#####
names(bfiN_miss) # show all variable names of data.frame bfiN_miss
range(bfiN_miss,na.rm=TRUE) # checking the valid response range
colSums(is.na(bfiN_miss))/dim(bfiN_miss)[1] # percentage of missing per variable
```



---

`bfi_cov`*Covariates to the bfiN Data*

---

## Description

Covariates to the data from 2800 subjects answering to 5 neuroticism items of the bfi dataset originally included in the R-package {psych} - see <https://cran.r-project.org/package=psych>.

## Usage

```
data(bfi_cov)
```

## Format

A "data.frame" containing 3 variables (gender, education, and age) for 2800 observations.

## Details

The covariates are in the same row (person) order as the responses to the 5 neuroticism items in the separate datasets `bfiN` and `bfiN_miss`. The coding is as follows:

gender Males = 1, Females = 2

education 1 = HS, 2 = finished HS, 3 = some college, 4 = college graduate 5 = graduate degree

age age in years

## Source

<https://cran.r-project.org/package=psych>

## References

Revelle, William (2015), psych: Procedures for Psychological, Psychometric, and Personality Research. *R package version 1.5.1*

## Examples

```
data(bfi_cov)
dim(bfi_cov)
#####
names(bfi_cov) # show all variable names of data
```

---

`catprob`*Category Probability Plots*

---

**Description**

plotting function for plotting category probability curves.

**Usage**

```
catprob(pair_obj, itemnumber = 1, ra = 4, plot = TRUE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

<code>pair_obj</code>	an object of class "pair" as a result from function <code>pair</code> .
<code>itemnumber</code>	an integer, defining the number of the item to plot the respective category probability for. This is set to an arbitrary default value of <code>itemnumber = 1</code> to avoid error messages when you forget to choose an item to plot the expected score curves for.
<code>ra</code>	an integer, defining the (logit) range for x-axis
<code>plot</code>	a logical (default <code>plot = TRUE</code> ), defining whether to suppress plotting and just return a matrix of category probabilities
<code>...</code>	arguments passed to plot

**Details**

no details in the moment.

**Value**

a plot or a matrix with category probabilities.

**Examples**

```
#####  
data(sim200x3)  
result <- pair(sim200x3)  
catprob(pair_obj = result, itemnumber = 2 )  
data(bfiN)  
result <- pair(bfiN)  
catprob(pair_obj = result, itemnumber = 3 )
```

---

cog	<i>Math PISA (2003) data</i>
-----	------------------------------

---

## Description

Data from the german sample of the PISA 2003 survey, containing 31 dichotomous items from the math task.

## Usage

```
data(cog)
```

## Format

A data frame containing 34 variables and 4660 observations.

## Details

The first 3 variables are ID variables. For further information on variables and their meaning see the codebook PDF file available at <https://www.oecd.org/pisa/data/>

## Source

<https://www.oecd.org/pisa/data/>

## References

Database - PISA 2003, *Downloadable Data*, <https://www.oecd.org/pisa/data/>

## Examples

```
data(cog)
dim(cog)
#####
names(cog) # show all variable names of data.frame cog
names(cog[,4:34]) # show the variable names of the math items
names(cog[,1:3]) # show the variable names of the ID variables
```

cogBOOKLET

*Booklet allocation table for Math PISA (2003) data*

---

**Description**

a `data.frame` containing a booklet allocation table for the cognitive Data `cog` in this package, which holds 31 dichotomous items from the math task from the german sample of the PISA 2003 survey.

**Usage**

```
data(cogBOOKLET)
```

**Format**

A `data.frame` containing 31 rows.

**Details**

For further Information on variables and their meaning see the codebook PDF file available at <https://www.oecd.org/pisa/data/>

**Source**

<https://www.oecd.org/pisa/data/>

**References**

Database - PISA 2003, *Downloadable Data*, <https://www.oecd.org/pisa/data/>

**Examples**

```
data(cogBOOKLET)
cogBOOKLET
```

---

deltapar

*Compute delta parameters from thurstonian thresholds*

---

**Description**

Calculation of delta parameters or rather item step parameters from thurstonian threshold parameters returned by the function `pair`.

**Usage**

```
deltapar(object, sigma = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

object	an object of class "pair" as resulting from item parameter calculation using the function <code>pair</code> .
sigma	a logical whether to return item difficulties (sigma) or not

**Details**

The "Thurstone threshold" or rather thurstonian threshold for a category corresponds to a point on the latent variable at which the probability of being observed in that category or above equals that of being observed in the categories below. Thus these thurstonian threshold parameters can be interpreted in a straight forward and easy way. However, some other computer programs related to Rasch analysis don't return thurstonian threshold parameters from their estimation procedure, but rather so called delta parameters for the item steps. The later are also known as "step measures", "step calibrations", "step difficulties", "tau parameters", and "Rasch-Andrich thresholds". For a better comparability between different Rasch software and estimation procedures the thurstonian threshold parameters can be converted into delta or rather items step parameters.

**Value**

If `sigma=TRUE` an object of class `c("data.frame", "deltapar")` containing delta parameters for items and their difficulties (first column). Otherwise a matrix containing only the delta parameters.

**References**

Linacre J.M. (1992). Rasch-Andrich Thresholds and Rasch-Thurstone Thresholds. *Rasch Measurement Transactions*, 5:4, 191. <https://www.rasch.org/rmt/rmt54r.htm>

Linacre J.M. (2001). Category, Step and Threshold: Definitions & Disordering. *Rasch Measurement Transactions*, 15:1, 794. <https://www.rasch.org/rmt/rmt151g.htm>

Adams, R. J., Wu, M. L., & Wilson, M. (2012). The Rasch Rating Model and the Disordered Threshold Controversy. *Educational and Psychological Measurement*, 72(4), 547–573. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00131644114>

Linacre J.M. (2006). Item Discrimination and Rasch-Andrich Thresholds. *Rasch Measurement Transactions*, 20:1, 1054. <https://www.rasch.org/rmt/rmt201k.htm>

**Examples**

```
#####
data(sim200x3) # loading reponse data
ip <- pair(sim200x3,m = c(2,3,3)) # compute item parameters
summary(ip) # have a look at the results (thurstonian thresholds)
deltapar(ip) # compute delta parameters from these
```

---

 DEU\_PISA2012

*Data from PISA 2012 - German Sample*


---

**Description**

Selectetd data for 5001 'subjects' who participated in the PISA 2012 survey.

**Usage**

```
data(DEU_PISA2012)
```

**Format**

A list containing ... .

**Details**

The data is based on freely down loadable data on the official OECD page - see source. The general structure of the data in list format, is described in an PDF document available in the User guides, package vignettes and other documentation section.

**Source**

<https://www.oecd.org/pisa/data/>

**References**

To come ...

**Examples**

```
#####
data(DEU_PISA2012)
str(DEU_PISA2012)
```

---

 esc

*Expected Score Curves Plots*


---

**Description**

plotting function for plotting expected score curves.

**Usage**

```
esc(pers_obj, itemnumber = 1, integ = 6, ra = 4, nodes = 100, lwd = 2,
    ...)
```

**Arguments**

<code>pers_obj</code>	an object of class "pers" as a result from function <a href="#">pers</a> .
<code>itemnumber</code>	an integer, defining the number of the item to plot the respective category probability for. This is set to an arbitrary default value of <code>itemnumber = 1</code> to avoid error messages when you forget to choose an item to plot the expected score curves for.
<code>integ</code>	either an integer defining the number of (ability) groups to integrate the empirical theta vector or the character expression "all" to plot the empirical theta distribution at the respective item score using symbols (see example).
<code>ra</code>	an integer, defining the (logit) range for x-axis
<code>nodes</code>	number of integration nodes
<code>lwd</code>	see <a href="#">plot</a>
<code>...</code>	arguments passed to plot

**Details**

no details in the moment.

**Examples**

```
#####
data(bfiN)
result <- pers(pair(bfiN))
esc(pers_obj=result,1,lwd=2) # plot for first item
esc(pers_obj=result,2,lwd=2) # plot for second item
for(i in 1:5){esc(pers_obj=result,i,lwd=2)}
#####
esc(pers_obj=result,2,integ="all",lwd=2) # plot for second item
```

---

ftab

*Tabulating Answer Categories in Data*


---

**Description**

function tabulating (answer) categories in X.

**Usage**

```
ftab(X, categories = NULL, na.omit = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

<code>X</code>	Data as a "matrix", a "data.frame" or even a "vector" or "factor". "vector" or "factor" are coerced to a "data.frame" with one column.
<code>categories</code>	optional a vector ("numeric" or "character") containing the categories to tabulate. At default ( <code>categories=NULL</code> ) the function looks for unique categories in <code>X</code> .
<code>na.omit</code>	logical (default: <code>na.omit=FALSE</code> ) whether to return frequencies for missing values, NAs.

**Details**

`X` can either be a ("numeric" or "character") "matrix" containing response vectors of persons (rows) or a "data.frame" containing "numeric", "character" or "factor" variables (columns).

**Value**

a "matrix" with category frequencies

**Examples**

```
#####
data(bfiN)
ftab(bfiN)
data(sim200x3)
ftab(sim200x3)
```

---

 gif

---

*Graphical Item Fit Plots*


---

**Description**

plotting function for plotting empirical and model derived category probability curves.

**Usage**

```
gif(pers_obj, itemnumber = 1, ra = 4, integ = "raw", kat = "all", ...)
```

**Arguments**

<code>pers_obj</code>	an object of class "pers" as a result from function <a href="#">pers</a> .
<code>itemnumber</code>	an integer, defining the number of the item to plot the respective category probability for. This is set to an arbitrary default value of <code>itemnumber = 1</code> to avoid error messages when you forget to choose an item to plot the expected score curves for.
<code>ra</code>	an integer, defining the (logit) range for x-axis





## Arguments

<code>daten</code>	a data.frame or matrix with optionally named columns (names of items), potentially with missing values, comprising polytomous or dichotomous (or mixed category numbers) responses of $n$ respondents (rows) on $k$ items (columns) coded starting with 0 for lowest category to $m-1$ for highest category, with $m$ being a vector (with length $k$ ) with the number of categories for the respective item.
<code>m</code>	an integer (will be recycled to a vector of length $k$ ) or a vector giving the number of response categories for all items - by default $m = \text{NULL}$ , $m$ is calculated from data, assuming that every response category is at least once present in data. For sparse data it is strongly recommended to explicitly define the number of categories by defining this argument.
<code>split</code>	Specifies the splitting criterion. Basically there are three different options available - each with several modes - which are controlled by passing the corresponding character expression to the argument. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Using the rawscore for splitting into subsamples with the following modes: <code>split = "median"</code> median raw score split - high score group and low score group; <code>split = "mean"</code> mean raw score split - high score group and low score group.</li> <li>Dividing the persons in <code>daten</code> into subsamples with equal size by random allocation with the following modes: <code>split = "random"</code> (which is equivalent to <code>split = "random.2"</code>) divides persons into two subsamples with equal size. In general the number of desired subsamples must be expressed after the dot in the character expression - e.g. <code>split = "random.6"</code> divides persons into 6 subsamples (with equal size) by random allocation etc.</li> <li>The third option is using a manifest variable as a splitting criterion. In this case a vector with the same length as number of cases in <code>daten</code> must be passed to the argument grouping the data into subsamples. This vector should be coded as "factor" or a "numeric" integer vector with <math>\text{min} = 1</math>.</li> </ol>
<code>splitseed</code>	numeric, used for <code>set.seed(splitseed)</code> for random splitting - see argument <code>split</code> .
<code>verbose</code>	logical, if <code>verbose = TRUE</code> (default) a message about subsampling is sent to console when calculating standard errors.
<code>...</code>	additional arguments <code>nsample</code> , <code>size</code> , <code>seed</code> , <code>pot</code> for calling <code>pairSE</code> are passed through - see description for <code>pairSE</code> .

## Details

The data is splitted in two or more subsamples and then item thresholds, the parameter (Sigma) and their standard errors (SE) for the items according the PCM are calculated for each subsample. Additional arguments (see description of function `pairSE`) for parameter calculation are passed through.

**WARNING:** When using data based on booklet designs with systematically missing values (by design) you have to ensure that in each of the booklet the maximum raw value to reach is equal while using the raw value as splitting criterion.

**Value**

A (list) object of class "grm" containing the item difficulty parameter sigma and their standard errors for two or more subsamples.

**A note on standard errors**

Estimation of standard errors is done by repeated calculation of item parameters for subsamples of the given data. This procedure is mainly controlled by the arguments `nsample` and `size` (see arguments). With regard to calculation time, the argument `nsample` is the 'time killer'. On the other hand, things (estimation of standard errors) will not necessarily get better when choosing large values for `nsample`. For example choosing `nsample=400` will only result in minimal change for standard error estimation in comparison to (`nsample=30`) which is the default setting (see examples).

**References**

description of function `pairSE{pairwise}`.

**Examples**

```
data(bfiN) # loading example data set

data(bfi_cov) # loading covariates to bfiN data set

# calculating itemparameters and SE for two random allocated subsamples
grm_gen <- grm(daten=bfiN, split = bfi_cov$gender)
summary(grm_gen)
plot(grm_gen)

grm_med <- grm(daten=bfiN, split = "median")
summary(grm_med)
plot(grm_med)

grm_ran<-grm(daten=bfiN, split = "random")

summary(grm_ran)

# some examples for plotting options
# plotting item difficulties for two subsamples against each other
# with ellipses for a CI = 95% .
plot(grm_ran)

# using triangles as plotting pattern
plot(grm_ran,pch=2)

#plotting without CI ellipses
plot(grm_ran,ci=0,pch=2)

# plotting with item names
plot(grm_ran,itemNames=TRUE)
```

```

# Changing the size of the item names
plot(grm_ran,itemNames=TRUE, cex.names = 1.3)

# Changing the color of the CI ellipses
plot(grm_ran,itemNames=TRUE, cex.names = .8, col.error="green")

##### example from details section 'Some Notes on Standard Errors' #####
grm_def<-grm(daten=bfiN, split = "random",splitseed=13)
plot(grm_def)
#####
grm_400<-grm(daten=bfiN, split = "random", splitseed=13 ,nsample=400)
plot(grm_400)

```

---

iff

---

*Item information function*


---

## Description

plotting function for plotting the Item information function(IIF).

## Usage

```
iff(pair_obj, itemnumber = 1, x = NULL, plot = TRUE, cat = FALSE,
    lwd = 2, col = 1, ...)
```

## Arguments

pair_obj	an object of class "pair" as a result from function <a href="#">pair</a> .
itemnumber	an integer, defining the number of the item to plot the respective item information function for. This is set to an arbitrary default value of itemnumber = 1 to avoid error messages when you forget to choose an item to plot the item information function for.
x	The value(s) of the latent variable, at which the IIF will be evaluated. x should be either a numeric vector of theta values or a single numeric value. If x is given as a single numeric value plotting is suppressed. If not given (default), 99 values spaced evenly between -4 and +4 will be used, handy for plotting.
plot	a logical (default plot = TRUE), defining whether to suppress plotting and just return a matrix of the values of the Item information function.
cat	a logical (default cat = FALSE), defining whether to plot or return the values of the Item information function based on item categories.
lwd	see parameters for <a href="#">plot</a>
col	see parameters for <a href="#">plot</a>
...	arguments passed to plot

**Details**

no details in the moment.

**Value**

a plot, a matrix or a single numeric with values of the Item information function.

**Examples**

```
#####
data(sim200x3)
result <- pair(sim200x3)
# IFF plot for Item No. 2
iff(pair_obj = result, itemnumber = 2 )
# IFF plot for Categories of Item No. 2
iff(pair_obj = result, itemnumber = 2 ,cat=TRUE)
# IFF at theta=0 for Item No. 2
iff(pair_obj = result, itemnumber = 2 ,x=0)
# IFF at theta=0 for Categories of Item No. 2
iff(pair_obj = result, itemnumber = 2 ,x=0,cat=TRUE)
# IFF of Item No. 2 for a given range of thetas
iff(pair_obj = result, itemnumber = 2 ,x=seq(0,4,.1))
# ... etc.
iff(pair_obj = result, itemnumber = 2 ,x=seq(0,4,.1),cat=TRUE)
##### examples with other data ...
data(bfiN)
result <- pair(bfiN)
iff(pair_obj = result, itemnumber = 3 )
iff(pair_obj = result, itemnumber = 3 ,cat=TRUE)
```

---

kft5

*Dichotomous example data in Rost 2004*


---

**Description**

Data for 300 subjects answering to 5 dichotomous items out of 'Kognitiver Fähigkeits Test' [Cognitive Skills Test] (KFT - Gaedike & Weinläder, 1976) . This data is used as an example in the textbook by J. Rost (2004) to demonstrate some principles of rasch measurement.

**Usage**

```
data(kft5)
```

**Format**

A "matrix" containing 5 columns (variables) and 300 rows (obsevation).

**Details**

The instrument KFT and the data are described in Rost (2004) at page 95.

**References**

Rost, J. (2004). *Lehrbuch Testtheorie - Testkonstruktion* (2 nd Ed.) Huber: Bern.

Heller, K, Gaedike, A.-K & Weinläder, H. (1976). *Kognitiver Fähigkeits-Test (KFT 4-13)*. Weinheim: Beltz.

**Examples**

```
data(kft5)
dim(kft5)
#####
# frequencies
ftab(kft5)
# Itemparameter to be compared with Rost (2004), page 120.
summary(pair(kft5))
# Itemparameter to be compared with Rost (2004), page 120.
summary(pers(pair(kft5)))
```

---

logLik.pers

*S3 logLik for Object of class "pers"*


---

**Description**

S3 logLik method to extract the log-likelihood for object of class "pers"

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'pers'
logLik(object, sat = FALSE, p = FALSE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object	object of class "pers"
sat	a "logical" with default set to sat=FALSE to return the Log-Likelihood of the data for the unrestricted model based on parameters estimated with function <a href="#">pers</a> . If set to sat=TRUE the Log-Likelihood of the saturated model is returned instead.
p	a "logical" with default set to p=FALSE to return the category probabilities for the empirical data.
...	not used yet.

---

lrtest.pers	<i>Likelihood Ratio Test for Object of class "pers"</i>
-------------	---

---

**Description**

Function to perform a likelihood ratio test for the estimated model 'against' the saturated model for object of class "pers".

**Usage**

```
lrtest.pers(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object	an object of class "pers" - see function <a href="#">pers</a> .
...	not used jet.

---

make.incidenz	<i>Converting a booklet allocation table into a incidence matrix</i>
---------------	--

---

**Description**

This function converts a booklet allocation table (like in [cogBOOKLET](#)) into a incidence matrix used in the function [pers](#).

**Usage**

```
make.incidenz(tab, bookid, item_order = NULL, info = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

tab	a booklet allocation table as a <code>data.frame</code> . The first column is assumed to contain the item names as a character vector (not a factor!) the other columns must be integer vectors containing the information in which booklet(s) the respective item is allocated.
bookid	a integer vector with the same length as the number of persons in the response data giving the information which booklet was assigned to each person.
item_order	optional a character vector with the item names in the order of the items in the response data (from first to last column in the response data). By default it is assumed that the item order in the booklet allocation table is already the same as in the response data.
info	logical default: <code>info=FALSE</code> to return just the incidence matrix. If set to <code>info=TRUE</code> more detailed information about the booklet design is returned.

**Details**

It is assumed that there is an equal replicate factor for each item used, when constructing the bookletdesign - so every items occurs with the same frequency over all booklets of the entire set of booklets.

**Value**

an incidence matrix as an object of class "matrix" with 0,1 coding or a "list" with detailed information.

**Examples**

```
#####
data(cog);data(cogBOOKLET) # loading reponse and allocation data
table(cog$BOOKID)# show n persons per booklet
names(table(c(as.matrix(cogBOOKLET[,2:5])))) # show booklets in allocation data
d<-(cog[cog$BOOKID!=14,]) # skip persons which got booklet No.14.
inc<-make.incidenz(tab=cogBOOKLET, bookid=d$BOOKID) # make just the incidence matrix
inc
make.incidenz(tab=cogBOOKLET, bookid=d$BOOKID, info=TRUE) # get some info too
# in this case not necessary but just to show
# using the (item) names in cog to secure the item order in incidence matrix:
make.incidenz(tab=cogBOOKLET, bookid=d$BOOKID, item_order=names(cog)[4:34])
#####
```

---

 Neoffi5

*Polytomous example data in Rost 2004*


---

**Description**

Data for 1000 subjects answering to 5 polytomous items assessing neuroticism contained in the german version of the NEO-five-factor-inventory (NEOFFI) by Borkenau and Ostendorf (1991). This data is used as an example in the textbook by J. Rost (2004) to demonstrate some principles of rasch measurement.

**Usage**

```
data(Neoffi5)
```

**Format**

A "matrix" containing 5 columns (variables) and 1000 rows (obsevation).

**Details**

An detailed description of the data can be found in Rost (2004) at page 202.



## References

- Rost, J. (2004). *Lehrbuch Testtheorie - Testkonstruktion* (2 nd Ed.) Huber: Bern.
- Borkenau, P. & Ostendorf F. (1991). Ein Fragebogen zur Erfassung fünf robuster Persönlichkeitsfaktoren. *Diagnostica*, 37, (1), 29–41.

## Examples

```
data(Neoffi5)
dim(Neoffi5)
#####
# frequencies
ftab(Neoffi5)
# Itemparameter to be compared with Rost (2004), page 211.
summary(pair(Neoffi5))
# Itemparameter to be compared with Rost (2004), page 213.
summary(pers(pair(Neoffi5)))
```

---

pair	<i>Rasch Item Parameter (Main Function)</i>
------	---

---

## Description

This is the (new) main function for calculation of the item parameter for the dichotomous Rasch Model (Rasch, 1960) and its extension for polytomous items (thurstonian thresholds) according to the Partial Credit Model (Masters, 1982), using a generalization of the pairwise comparison algorithm (Choppin, 1968, 1985; Wright & Masters, 1982). The number of (response) categories may vary across items. Missing values up to an high amount in data are allowed, as long as items are proper linked together.

## Usage

```
pair(daten, m = NULL, pot = TRUE, zerocor = TRUE, ccf = FALSE, ...)
```

## Arguments

daten	a data.frame or matrix with optionally named columns (names of items), potentially with missing values, comprising polytomous or dichotomous (or mixed category numbers) responses of n respondents (rows) on k items (columns) coded starting with 0 for lowest category to m-1 for highest category, with m being a vector (with length k) with the number of categories for the respective item.
m	an integer (will be recycled to a vector of length k) or a vector giving the number of response categories for all items - by default (m = NULL), m is calculated from data, assuming that every response category is at least once present in data. For 'sparse' data it is <i>strongly recommended</i> to explicitly <i>define the number of categories</i> by defining this argument.

pot	either a logical or an integer $\geq 2$ defining the power to compute of the pairwise comparison matrix. If TRUE (default) a power of three of the pairwise comparison matrix is used for further calculations. If FALSE no powers are computed.
zerocor	logical, if TRUE (default) unobserved combinations (1-0, 0-1) in data for each pair of items are given a frequency of one conf. proposal by Alexandrowicz (2011, p.373).
ccf	logical with default ccf=FALSE to perform normal item parameter calculation, if set to ccf=TRUE just the conditional item (category) frequencies are returned.
...	additional parameters passed through.

### Details

Parameter calculation is based on the construction of a paired comparison matrix  $M_{nicjc}$  with entries  $ficjc$  representing the number of respondents who answered to item  $i$  in category  $c$  and to item  $j$  in category  $c-1$  widening Choppin's (1968, 1985) conditional pairwise algorithm to polytomous item response formats. This algorithm is simply realized by matrix multiplication.

To avoid numerical problems with off diagonal zero's when constructing the pairwise comparison matrix  $M_{nij}$ , powers of the  $M_{nicjc}$  matrix, can be used (Choppin, 1968, 1985). Using powers  $k$  of  $M_{nicjc}$  - argument `pot=TRUE` (default), replaces the results of the direct comparisons between  $i$  and  $j$  with the sum of the indirect comparisons of  $i$  and  $j$  through an intermediate  $k$ .

In general, it is recommended to use the argument with default value `pot=TRUE`.

For a graphic representation of the item 'estimates' the plotting S3 method `plot.pair` is available. For plotting the item category probabilities the function `catprob` can be used.

### Value

A (list) object of class "pair" containing the item category thresholds and difficulties sigma, also called item location.

### References

- Alexandrowicz, R. W. (2011). 'GANZ RASCH': A Free Software for Categorical Data Analysis. *Social Science Computer Review*, 30(3), 369-379.
- Choppin, B. (1968). Item Bank using Samplefree Calibration. *Nature*, 219(5156), 870-872.
- Choppin, B. (1985). A fully conditional estimation procedure for Rasch model parameters. *Evaluation in Education*, 9(1), 29-42.
- Masters, G. (1982). A Rasch model for partial credit scoring. *Psychometrika*, 47(2), 149-174.
- Rasch, G. (1960). *Probabilistic models for some intelligence and attainment tests*. Copenhagen: Danmarks pædagogiske Institut.
- Wright, B. D., & Masters, G. N. (1982). *Rating Scale Analysis*. Chicago: MESA Press.

### Examples

```
data(bfiN) # loading example data set
# calculating itemparameters for 5 neuroticism items with 6 answer categories (0-5).
neuro_itempar<-pair(daten = bfiN, m = 6)
```

```

summary(neuro_itepar)
summary(neuro_itepar, sortdif=TRUE) # ordered by difficulty
# plotting threshold profiles for 5 neuroticism items.
plot(neuro_itepar)
plot(neuro_itepar, sortdif=TRUE) # plotting ordered by difficulty
##### with unequal number of categories
data(sim200x3)
res<-pair(sim200x3)
summary(res)
plot(res)

```

---

pairSE	<i>Item Parameter calculation with Standard Errors for polytomous Partial Credit Model</i>
--------	--

---

## Description

Calculation of the item parameters for dichotomous (difficulty) or polytomous items (thurstonian thresholds) and their standard errors (SE) respectively. All parameters are calculated using a generalization of the pairwise comparison algorithm (Choppin, 1968, 1985). Missing values up to an high amount in data matrix are allowed, as long as items are proper linked together.

## Usage

```

pairSE(daten, m = NULL, nsample = 30, size = 0.5, seed = "no",
       pot = TRUE, zerocor = TRUE, verbose = TRUE, ...)

```

## Arguments

daten	a data.frame or matrix with optionally named colums (names of items), potentially with missing values, comprising polytomous or dichotomous (or mixed category numbers) responses of n respondents (rows) on k items (columns) coded starting with 0 for lowest category to $m-1$ for highest category, with $m$ beeing a vector (with length k) with the number of categories for the respective item.
m	an integer (will be recycled to a vector of length k) or a vector giving the number of response categories for all items - by default $m = \text{NULL}$ , $m$ is calculated from data, assuming that every response category is at least once present in data. For sparse data it is strongly recommended to explicitly define the number of categories by defining this argument.
nsample	numeric specifying the number of subsamples sampled from data, which is the number of replications of the parameter calculation.  WARNING! specifying high values for nsample ( $> 100$ ) may result in long computing time without leading to "better" estimates for SE. This may also be the case when choosing argument size="jack" (see argument size) in combination with large datasets ( $N > 5000$ ).

size	numeric with valid range between 0 and 1 (but not exactly 0 or 1) specifying the size of the subsample of data when bootstrapping for SE estimation. As an alternative, size can be set to the character "jack" (size="jack"). This will set the subsample size to $N-1$ and set nsample=N (see argument nsample), with $N$ being the number of persons in daten.
seed	numeric used for set.seed(seed).
pot	logical, if TRUE (default) a power of three of the pairwise comparison matrix is used for further calculations.
zerocor	logical, if TRUE (default) unobserved combinations (1-0, 0-1) in data for each pair of items are given a frequency of one conf. proposal by Alexandrowicz(2011, p.373).
verbose	logical, if verbose = TRUE (default) a message about subsampling is sent to console when calculating standard errors.
...	additional parameters passed through.

### Details

Parameter calculation is based on the construction of a paired comparison matrix  $Mnicjc$  with entries  $ficjc$ , representing the number of respondents who answered to item  $i$  in category  $c$  and to item  $j$  in category  $c-1$  widening Choppin's (1968, 1985) conditional pairwise algorithm to polytomous item response formats. This algorithm is simply realized by matrix multiplication.

Estimation of standard errors is done by repeated calculation of item parameters for subsamples of the given data.

To avoid numerical problems with off diagonal zeros when constructing the pairwise comparison matrix  $Mnicjc$ , powers of the  $Mnicjc$  matrix, can be used (Choppin, 1968, 1985). Using powers  $k$  of  $Mnicjc$ , argument pot=TRUE (default), replaces the results of the direct comparisons between  $i$  and  $j$  with the sum of the indirect comparisons of  $i$  and  $j$  through an intermediate  $k$ .

In general, it is recommended to use the argument with default value pot=TRUE.

### Value

A (list) object of class "pairSE" containing the item category thresholds, difficulties sigma and their standard errors.

### A note on standard errors

Estimation of standard errors is done by repeated calculation of item parameters for subsamples of the given data. This procedure is mainly controlled by the arguments nsample and size (see arguments). With regard to calculation time, the argument nsample may be the 'time killer'. On the other hand, things (estimation of standard errors) will not necessarily get better when choosing large values for nsample. For example choosing nsample=400 will only result in minimal change for standard error estimation in comparison to (nsample=30) which is the default setting (see examples).

## References

- Choppin, B. (1968). Item Bank using Samplefree Calibration. *Nature*, 219(5156), 870-872.
- Choppin, B. (1985). A fully conditional estimation procedure for Rasch model parameters. *Evaluation in Education*, 9(1), 29-42.

## Examples

```
data(bfiN) # loading example data set

# calculating itemparameters and their SE for 5 neuroticism items with 6 answer categories (0-5).
neuro_itempar<-pairSE(daten = bfiN, m = 6)
summary(neuro_itempar) # summary for result

# plotting item thresholds with with their CI = 95%
plot(neuro_itempar)
plot(neuro_itempar,sortdif=TRUE)

##### example from details section 'Some Notes on Standard Errors' #####
neuro_itempar_400<-pairSE(daten = bfiN, m = 6,nsample=400)
plot(neuro_itempar)
plot(neuro_itempar_400)
```

---

pairwise.item.fit      *Item Fit Indices*

---

## Description

function for calculating item fit indices. The procedures for calculating the fit indices are based on the formulas given in Wright & Masters, (1982, P. 100), with further clarification given in <http://www.rasch.org/rmt/rmt34e.htm>.

## Usage

```
pairwise.item.fit(pers_obj, na_treat = NA)
```

## Arguments

pers_obj	an object of class "pers" as a result from function <a href="#">pers</a>
na_treat	value to be assigned to residual cells which have missing data in the original response matrix. default is set to na_treat=NA to ignore these cells in further calculations. An option is to set these residuals to 0 using na_treat=0, which implies that they are imputed as 'fitting data', i.e., zero residuals. This can attenuate contrasts (see. <a href="http://www.rasch.org/rmt/rmt142m.htm">http://www.rasch.org/rmt/rmt142m.htm</a> ).

**Details**

contrary to many IRT software using MI based item parameter estimation, pairwise will not exclude persons, showing perfect response vectors (e.g.  $c(0,0,0)$  for dataset with three variables), prior to the scaling. Therefore the fit statistics computed with pairwise may deviate somewhat from the fit statistics produced by IRT software using MI based item parameter estimation (e.g. R-package eRm), depending on the amount of persons with perfect response vectors in the data.

**Value**

an object of class `c("pairwise_item_fit", "data.frame")` containing item fit indices.

**References**

Wright, B. D., & Masters, G. N. (1982). *Rating Scale Analysis*. Chicago: MESA Press.

**Examples**

```
#####
data(sim200x3)
result <- pers(pair(sim200x3))
pairwise.item.fit(pers_obj=result) # item fit statistic
```

---

pairwise.person.fit    *Person Fit Indices*

---

**Description**

function for calculating person fit indices. The procedures for calculating the fit indices are based on the formulas given in Wright & Masters, (1982, P. 100), with further clarification given in <http://www.rasch.org/rmt/rmt34e.htm>.

**Usage**

```
pairwise.person.fit(pers_obj, na_treat = NA)
```

**Arguments**

<code>pers_obj</code>	an object of class "pers" as a result from function <a href="#">pers</a> .
<code>na_treat</code>	value to be assigned to residual cells which have missing data in the original response matrix. default is set to <code>na_treat=NA</code> to ignore these cells in further calculations. An option is to set these residuals to 0 using <code>na_treat=0</code> , which implies that they are imputed as 'fitting data', i.e., zero residuals. This can attenuate contrasts (see. <a href="http://www.rasch.org/rmt/rmt142m.htm">http://www.rasch.org/rmt/rmt142m.htm</a> ).

**Details**

contrary to many IRT software using ML based item parameter estimation, `pairwise` will not exclude persons, showing perfect response vectors (e.g. `c(0,0,0)` for dataset with three variables), prior to scaling. Therefore the fit statistics computed with `pairwise` may deviate somewhat from the fit statistics produced by IRT software using ML based item parameter estimation (e.g. R-package `eRm`), depending on the amount of persons with perfect response vectors in the data.

**Value**

an object of class `c("pairwise_person_fit", "data.frame")` containing person fit indices

**Examples**

```
#####
data(sim200x3)
result <- pers(pair(sim200x3))
pairwise.person.fit(pers_obj=result) # item fit statistic
```

---

pairwise.S

*The Fischer-Scheiblechner Statistic S on item level (Wald like Test)*

---

**Description**

This function calculates the S-statistic on item level proposed by Fischer and Scheiblechner (1970) on item level for dichotomous or polytomous item response formats by splitting the data into two subsamples. For polytomous items the test is performed on item category level. Several splitting options are available (see arguments). The S-statistic is also mentioned in van den Wollenberg, (1982) – an article in *Psychometrika*, which might be available more easily (see details).

**Usage**

```
pairwise.S(daten, m = NULL, split = "random", splitseed = "no",
  verbose = FALSE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

<code>daten</code>	a <code>data.frame</code> or matrix with optionally named columns (names of items), potentially with missing values, comprising polytomous or dichotomous (or mixed category numbers) responses of $n$ respondents (rows) on $k$ items (columns) coded starting with 0 for lowest category to $m-1$ for highest category, with $m$ being a vector (with length $k$ ) with the number of categories for the respective item.
<code>m</code>	an integer (will be recycled to a vector of length $k$ ) or a vector giving the number of response categories for all items - by default <code>m = NULL</code> , $m$ is calculated from data, assuming that every response category is at least once present in data. For sparse data it is strongly recommended to explicitly define the number of categories by defining this argument.

split	<p>Specifies the splitting criterion. Basically there are three different options available - each with several modes - which are controlled by passing the corresponding character expression to the argument.</p> <p>1) Using the rawscore for splitting into subsamples with the following modes: split = "median" median raw score split - high score group and low score group; split = "mean" mean raw score split - high score group and low score group.</p> <p>2) Dividing the persons in daten into subsamples with equal size by random allocation with the following modes: split = "random" (which is equivalent to split = "random.2") divides persons into two subsamples with equal size. In general the number of desired subsamples must be expressed after the dot in the character expression - e.g. split = "random.6" divides persons into 6 subsamples (with equal size) by random allocation etc.</p> <p>3) The third option is using a manifest variable as a splitting criterion. In this case a vector with the same length as number of cases in daten must be passed to the argument grouping the data into subsamples. This vector should be coded as "factor" or a "numeric" integer vector with min = 1.</p>
splitseed	numeric, used for set.seed(splitseed) for random splitting - see argument split.
verbose	logical, if verbose = TRUE (default) a message about subsampling is sent to console when calculating standard errors.
...	additional arguments nsample, size, seed, pot for caling pairSE are passed through - see description for pairSE.

### Details

The data is splitted in two subsamples and then item thresholds, the parameter (Sigma) and their standard errors (SE) for the items according the PCM (or RM in case of dichotonimies) are calculated for each subsample. This function internally calls the function `pairSE`. Additional arguments (see description of function `pairSE`) for parameter calculation are passed through. This item fit statistic is also (perhaps misleadingly) namend as 'Wald test' in other R-packages. The S-statistic, as implemented in `pairwise`, is defined according to Fischer and Scheiblechner (1970); see also equation (3) in van den Wollenberg, (1982), p. 124 in the following equation:

$$S_i = \frac{\hat{\sigma}_i^{(1)} - \hat{\sigma}_i^{(2)}}{\sqrt{\left(S_{\hat{\sigma}_i}^{(1)}\right)^2 + \left(S_{\hat{\sigma}_i}^{(2)}\right)^2}}$$

where  $\hat{\sigma}_i^{(1)}$  is the estimate of the item parameter of subsample 1,  $\hat{\sigma}_i^{(2)}$  is the estimate of the item parameter of subsample 2 and  $S_{\hat{\sigma}_i}^{(1)}$  and  $S_{\hat{\sigma}_i}^{(2)}$  are the respective standard errors. In Fischer (1974), p. 297, the resulting test statistic (as defined above) is labeled with  $Z_i$ , as it is asymptotically normally distributed. Contrary to the 'Wald-type' test statistic  $W_i$ , which was driven by Glas and Verhelst (2005) from the (general)  $\chi^2$  distributed test of statistical hypotheses concerning several parameters, which was introduced by Wald (1943).

### Value

A (list) object of class "pair.S" containing the test statistic and item difficulty parameter sigma and their standard errors for the two or more subsamples.



### A note on standard errors

Estimation of standard errors is done by repeated calculation of item parameters for subsamples of the given data. This procedure is mainly controlled by the arguments `nsample` and `size` (see arguments in `pairSE`). With regard to calculation time, the argument `nsample` is the 'time killer'. On the other hand, things (estimation of standard errors) will not necessarily get better when choosing large values for `nsample`. For example choosing `nsample=400` will only result in minimal change for standard error estimation in comparison to (`nsample=30`) which is the default setting (see examples).

### References

description of function `pairSE{pairwise}`.

Fischer, G. H., & Scheiblechner, H. (1970). Algorithmen und Programme fuer das probabilistische Testmodell von Rasch. *Psychologische Beitrage*, (12), 23–51.

van den Wollenberg, A. (1982). Two new test statistics for the rasch model. *Psychometrika*, 47(2), 123–140. <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF02296270>

Glas, C. A. W., & Verhelst, N. D. (1995). *Testing the Rasch Model*. In G. Fischer & I. Molenaar (Eds.), *Rasch models: Foundations, recent developments, and applications*. New York: Springer.

Wald, A. (1943). Tests of statistical hypotheses concerning several parameters when the number of observations is large. *Transactions of the American Mathematical Society*, 54(3), 426–482. <https://doi.org/10.1090/S0002-9947-1943-0012401-3>

Fischer, G. H. (1974). *Einführung in die Theorie psychologischer Tests*. Bern: Huber.

### Examples

```
#####
data("kft5")
S_ran_kft <- pairwise.S(daten = kft5,m = 2,split = "random")
summary(S_ran_kft)
summary(S_ran_kft,thres = FALSE)
#### polytomous examples
data(bfiN) # loading example data set
data(bfi_cov) # loading covariates to bfiN data set

# calculating itemparameters and SE for two subsamples by gender
S_gen <- pairwise.S(daten=bfiN, split = bfi_cov$gender)
summary(S_gen)
summary(S_gen,thres = FALSE)

# other splitting criteria
## Not run:
S_med <- pairwise.S(daten=bfiN, split = "median")
summary(S_med)

S_ran<-pairwise.S(daten=bfiN, split = "random")
summary(S_ran)

S_ran.4<-pairwise.S(daten=bfiN, split = "random.4")
summary(S_ran.4) # currently not displayed
```

```
##### example from details section 'Some Notes on Standard Errors' #####
S_def<-pairwise.S(daten=bfiN, split = "random",splitseed=13)
summary(S_def)
#####
S_400<-pairwise.S(daten=bfiN, split = "random", splitseed=13 ,nsample=400)
summary(S_400)

## End(Not run)
```

---

pers

*WLE - Rasch Person Parameter*

---

## Description

This is the (new) main function for calculation of person estimates based on answering dichotomous or polytomous items according the Rasch Model (Rasch, 1960) and Partial Credit Model (Masters, 1982), given the item parameters (object of class "pair" - as a result of `pair()`) and the datamatrix (argument `daten`) containing the person response vectors (rows), using an WL approach, introduced by Warm (1989).

## Usage

```
pers(itempar, daten = NULL, incidenz = NULL, na_treat = NULL,
     limit = 1e-05, iter = 50, Nrel = FALSE, tecout = FALSE)
```

## Arguments

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <code>itempar</code>  | The item parameter prior calculated or estimated. A list object of class "pair" as a result of applying the function <code>pair()</code> to the data. Or an 'ordinary' "matrix" with <code>nrow = k</code> (number of items) and <code>ncol = m</code> (maximum number of thresholds), holding the 'thurstonian' thresholds of the respective item. Some matrix entries may be NA, depending on the number of categories of the respective item.   |
| <code>daten</code>    | A "matrix" (or "data.frame") optionally with named colums (names of items) and named rows (person IDs). This argument can be left empty when the argument <code>itempar</code> (above) is of class "pair". <code>daten</code> holds polytomous or dichotomous (or mixed category numbers) responses of <code>n</code> respondents (rows) on <code>k</code> items (columns) coded starting with 0 for lowest category to <code>m-1</code> for highest category, with <code>m</code> being a vector (with length <code>k</code> ) with the number of categories for the respective item. Responses in <code>daten</code> must be stored as "integers" (not "factors" !) and may have missing values. |
| <code>incidenz</code> | This argument is only relevant when items are assigned to different booklets. For such a booklet-design a "matrix" should be assigned to this argument, with the same dimensions like <code>daten</code> , containig 0 and 1 integer codes, giving the information (for every person) if the respective item was in the respective booklet (coded 1) given to the person or not (coded 0).   |

na_treat	optionally an integer (vector) defining the type of treatment to missing responses in the argument daten. If set to na_treat=NULL (default) missing responses are treated as missings and the respective person is assigned to an corresponding missing group for estimation. An option is to set na_treat to any integer value between 0 (lowest category) and the numeric code for the maximum category of the respective item.
limit	numeric giving the limit at which accuracy the WL-algorithm stops.
iter	numeric giving the maximum number of iteration to perform.
Nrel	logical with default set to Nrel=FALSE to include persons with perfect response vectors for calculating WLE reliability. If set to Nrel=TRUE persons with perfect response vectors are excluded for calculating WLE reliability.
tecout	logical default set to FALSE. If set to TRUE the result will be a (very) long list with estimation details for every case in daten. In case of a booklet-design the list entries will be divided by "booklet".

### Details

no detail in the moment.

### Value

An object of class c("pers", "data.frame") or a (very long) "list" (when setting on techout=TRUE) containing the person parameters.

### References

- Masters, G. (1982). A Rasch model for partial credit scoring. *Psychometrika*, 47(2), 149–174.
- Rasch, G. (1960). *Probabilistic models for some intelligence and attainment tests*. Copenhagen: Danmarks pædagogiske Institut.
- Warm, T. A. (1989). Weighted likelihood estimation of ability in item response theory. *Psychometrika*, 54(3), 427–450.

### Examples

```
#####
data(sim200x3)
result <- pers(itempar=pair(sim200x3))
summary(result)
plot(result)
logLik(result) # Log-Likelihood for 'estimated' model
logLik(result, sat=TRUE) # Log-Likelihood for saturated model
AIC(logLik(result)) # AIC for 'estimated' model
AIC(logLik(result, sat=TRUE)) # AIC for saturated model
BIC(logLik(result)) # BIC for 'estimated' model
BIC(logLik(result, sat=TRUE)) # BIC for saturated model
##### following example requires package eRm #####
# require(eRm)
# # itemparameter with eRm:
# itempar_eRm <- thresholds(PCM(sim200x3))$ threshtable[[1]][,2:3]
```

```
## pairwise personparameter with eRm-itemparameter and data:
# summary(pers(itempar=itempar_eRm, daten=sim200x3))
## eRm personparameter:
# person.parameter(PCM(sim200x3))
## personparameter with pairwise:
# summary(pers(pair(sim200x3)))
```

---

plot.grm

*S3 Plotting Graphical Model Check*


---

## Description

S3 plotting Method for object of class "grm"

## Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'grm'
plot(x, xmin = NULL, xmax = NULL, ci = 2, main = NULL,
     col.error = "blue", col.diag = "red", itemNames = TRUE,
     cex.names = 0.8, type = "b", xlab = NULL, ylab = NULL, pch = 43,
     las = 3, cex.axis = 0.5, ...)
```

## Arguments

x	object of class "grm"
xmin	optional lower limit for xy-axis
xmax	optional upper limit for xy-axis
ci	numeric defining confidence intervall for point estimator
main	see <a href="#">plot</a>
col.error	vector of colors for error bars
col.diag	color for the diagonal of the plot
itemNames	logical wether to plot itemnames
cex.names	magnification factor for itemnames
type	see <a href="#">plot</a>
xlab	see <a href="#">plot</a>
ylab	see <a href="#">plot</a>
pch	see <a href="#">plot</a>
las	see <a href="#">plot</a>
cex.axis	see <a href="#">plot</a>
...	other parameters passed to plot

---

plot.pair

*S3 Plotting Thurstonian Thresholds*


---

**Description**

S3 plotting Method for object of class "pair"

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'pair'
plot(x, sortdif = FALSE, ra = "auto", main = NULL,
     col.lines = (1:dim(x$threshold)[2]), type = "b", xlab = "items",
     ylab = "logits", pch = (1:dim(x$threshold)[2]), las = 3,
     cex.axis = 0.8, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	object of class "pair"
sortdif	logical wether to order items by difficulty
ra	either the character "auto" (default) or an numeric, defining the (logit) range for y-axis
main	see <a href="#">plot</a>
col.lines	vector of colors for threshold profile lines
type	see <a href="#">plot</a>
xlab	see <a href="#">plot</a>
ylab	see <a href="#">plot</a>
pch	see <a href="#">plot</a>
las	see <a href="#">plot</a>
cex.axis	see <a href="#">plot</a>
...	other parameters passed to plot

---

plot.pairSE

*S3 Plotting Thustonian Thresholds with SE*


---

**Description**

S3 plotting method for object of class "pairSE"

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'pairSE'
plot(x, ci = 2, sortdif = FALSE, ra = "auto",
     main = NULL, col.lines = 1:(dim(x$threshold)[2]),
     col.error = 1:(dim(x$threshold)[2]), type = "b", xlab = "items",
     ylab = "logits", pch = 20, las = 3, cex.axis = 0.8, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	object of class "pairSE"
ci	numeric defining confidence intervall for point estimator
sortdif	logical wether to order items by difficulty
ra	either the character "auto" (default) or an numeric, defining the (logit) range for y-axis
main	see <a href="#">plot</a>
col.lines	vector of colors for threshold profile lines
col.error	vector of colors for error bars
type	see <a href="#">plot</a>
xlab	see <a href="#">plot</a>
ylab	see <a href="#">plot</a>
pch	see <a href="#">plot</a>
las	see <a href="#">plot</a>
cex.axis	see <a href="#">plot</a>
...	other parameters passed to plot

---

plot.pers

*S3 Plotting Person - Item Map*


---

**Description**

S3 plotting method for object of class "pers"

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'pers'
plot(x, ra = NULL, sortdif = FALSE, main = NULL,
     ylab = "Logits", itemNames = TRUE, fillCol = "grey60",
     lineCol = "grey40", cex = 0.7, pos = 4, breaks = "Sturges", pch = 1,
     ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	object of class "pers"
ra	an integer, defining the (logit) range for y-axis
sortdif	logical wether to order items by difficulty
main	see <a href="#">plot</a>
ylab	see <a href="#">plot</a>
itemNamees	logical wether to use itemnames in the resulting plot
fillCol	color for bar filling of the ability histogram
lineCol	color for bar lines of the ability histogram
cex	see <a href="#">text</a>
pos	see <a href="#">text</a>
breaks	see <a href="#">hist</a>
pch	see <a href="#">points</a>
...	other parameters passed to <a href="#">hist</a> and <a href="#">text</a> .

plot.rfa

*S3 Plotting Rasch Residual Factor Analysis***Description**

S3 plotting Method for object of class "rfa"

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'rfa'
plot(x, com = 1, ra = "auto", main = NULL, labels = NULL,
     xlab = "logits", ylab = "loadings", srt = 0, cex.axis = 0.8,
     cex.text = 0.8, col.text = NULL, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	object of class "rfa"
com	an integer giving the number of the principal component used for plotting
ra	either the character "auto" (default) or an numeric, defining the (logit) range for x-axis
main	see <a href="#">plot</a>
labels	a character vector specifying the plotting pattern to use. see <a href="#">text</a> . At default the itemnames are used.
xlab	see <a href="#">plot</a>
ylab	see <a href="#">plot</a>
srt	see <a href="#">text</a> or <a href="#">par</a>

`cex.axis`        see [plot](#)  
`cex.text`        see argument `cex` in function [text](#)  
`col.text`        see argument `col` in function [text](#)  
`...`            other parameters passed through.

---

ptbis

*Point Biserial Correlations*

---

### Description

Calculation of the point biserial correlations for dichotomous or polytomous item categories with total scale (person parameter).

### Usage

```
ptbis(y, daten = NULL)
```

### Arguments

`y`                either an object of class "pers", or an numeric vector as an result of any scaling approach (WLE, MLE, Rawscore, etc. ) relating to the Items (columns) in `daten`.  
`daten`            if argument `y` is not an object of class "pers", a "data.frame", potentially with missing values, comprising dichotomous or polytomous items (columns).

### Details

no details in the moment.

### Value

An object of class `c("data.frame", "ptbis")` containing item statistics.

### Examples

```
#####
#####
data(sim200x3) # loading reponse data
y <- rowSums(sim200x3)
ptbis(y=y, daten=sim200x3)
####
result <- pers(pair(sim200x3))
ptbis(y= result)
```



---

Q

*Person Fit Index Q*

---

### Description

function for calculating the person fit index Q, which was proposed by Tarnai and Rost (1990).

### Usage

```
Q(obj, ...)
```

### Arguments

obj	an object of class "pers" or class "pair" as a result from function <a href="#">pers</a> or <a href="#">pair</a> respectively.
...	not used so far.

### Details

The person Q-index proposed by Tarnai and Rost, (1990) is solely based on the empirical responses and the item parameters. Thus the computation of person parameters using the function [pers](#) is not required - see examples. But for convenience return objects of both functions are accepted in function Q.

### Value

a vector holding the Q-index for every person.

### References

Tarnai, C., & Rost, J. (1990). *Identifying aberrant response patterns in the Rasch model: the Q index*. Münster: ISF.

### Examples

```
#####  
data(bfiN) # get some data  
ip <- pair(daten = bfiN, m = 6) # item parameters according the partial credit model  
Q(ip)
```

---

q3 *Q3 Fit Statistic*

---

**Description**

Calculation of Q3 fit statistic for the rasch model based on the residuals, which was proposed by Yen (1984).

**Usage**

```
q3(pers_obj, na_treat = 0, use = "complete.obs", res = "stdr",
  method = "pearson")
```

**Arguments**

<code>pers_obj</code>	an object of class "pers" as a result from function <code>pers</code> .
<code>na_treat</code>	value to be assigned to residual cells which have missing data in the original response matrix. default is set to <code>na_treat=0</code> to set the residuals to 0, which implies that they are imputed as 'fitting data', i.e., zero residuals. This can attenuate contrasts (see. <a href="http://www.rasch.org/rmt/rmt142m.htm">http://www.rasch.org/rmt/rmt142m.htm</a> ). An option is to set it to <code>na_treat=NA</code> .
<code>use</code>	a character string as used in function <code>cor</code> or <code>cov</code> , giving a method for computing covariances or correlations in the presence of missing values. This must be (an abbreviation of) one of the strings "everything", "all.obs", "complete.obs", "na.or.complete", or "pairwise.complete.obs". The default is set to <code>use="complete.obs"</code> which will exclude cases by listwise deletion to keep the correlation matrix positive definit.
<code>res</code>	a character string defining which type of (rasch-) residual to analyze when computing the correlations. This must be (exactly) one of the strings "sr" for score residuals, "stdr" for standardised residuals, "srsq" for score residuals squared, or "stdrsq" for standardised residuals squared. The default is set to <code>res="stdr"</code> referring to Linacre (1998).
<code>method</code>	a character string as used in function <code>cor</code> , indicating which correlation coefficient is to be computed. One of "pearson" (default), "kendall", or "spearman", can be abbreviated. The default is set to <code>method="pearson"</code> .

**Details**

The lower level letter 'q' was used (instead of 'Q') for naming the function because the name 'Q3' was already used in another IRT package – namely TAM. As perhaps some users like to use both packages simultaneously, an alternative naming convention was chosen for 'pairwise'. No other details in the moment.

**Value**

An object of class `c("Q3", "list")`.

## References

Yen, W. M. (1984). Effects of Local Item Dependence on the Fit and Equating Performance of the Three-Parameter Logistic Model. *Applied Psychological Measurement*, 8(2), 125–145. <https://doi.org/10.1177/01466216840>

## Examples

```
#####
#####
data(bfiN) # loading reponse data
pers_obj <- pers(pair(bfiN))
result <- q3(pers_obj)
str(result) # to see whats in ;- )
####
```

---

rfa

*Rasch Residual Factor Analysis*


---

## Description

Calculation of the rasch residual factor analysis proposed by Wright (1996) and further discussed by Linacre (1998) to detect multidimensionality.

## Usage

```
rfa(pers_obj, na_treat = 0, tr = FALSE, use = "complete.obs",
    res = "stdr", method = "pearson", cor = TRUE)
```

## Arguments

pers_obj	an object of class "pers" as a result from function <a href="#">pers</a> .
na_treat	value to be assigned to residual cells which have missing data in the original response matrix. default is set to na_treat=0 to set the residuals to 0, which implies that they are imputed as 'fitting data', i.e., zero residuals. This can attenuate contrasts (see. <a href="http://www.rasch.org/rmt/rmt142m.htm">http://www.rasch.org/rmt/rmt142m.htm</a> ). An option is to set it to na_treat=NA.
tr	a logical value indicating whether the data (the residual matrix) is transposed prior to calculation. This would perform a person analysis rather than a item analysis. The default is set to item analysis.
use	a character string as used in function <a href="#">cor</a> or <a href="#">cov</a> , giving a method for computing covariances or correlations in the presence of missing values. This must be (an abbreviation of) one of the strings "everything", "all.obs", "complete.obs", "na.or.complete", or "pairwise.complete.obs". The default is set to use="complete.obs" which will exclude cases by listwise deletion to keep the correlation matrix positive definit.

res	a character string defining which type of (rasch-) residual to analyze when computing covariances or correlations. This must be (exactly) one of the strings "sr" for score residuals , "stdr" for standardised residuals, "srsq" for score residuals squared, or "stdrsq" for standardised residuals squared. The default is set to res="stdr" refering to Linacre (1998).
method	a character string as used in function <code>cor</code> or <code>cov</code> , indicating which correlation coefficient (or covariance) is to be computed. One of "pearson" (default), "kendall", or "spearman", can be abbreviated. The default is set to method="pearson".
cor	a logical value indicating whether the calculation should use the correlation matrix or the covariance matrix. The default is set to cor=TRUE to use the correlation matrix.

### Details

no details in the moment.

### Value

An object of class `c("rfa", "list")`.

### References

Wright, B. D. (1996). Comparing Rasch measurement and factor analysis. *Structural Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal*, 3(1), 3–24.

Linacre, J. M. (1998). Detecting multidimensionality: which residual data-type works best? *Journal of outcome measurement*, 2, 266–283.

### Examples

```
#####
#####
data(bfiN) # loading reponse data
pers_obj <- pers(pair(bfiN))
result <- rfa(pers_obj)
summary(result)
plot(result)
####
```

---

sim200x3

*Simulated Data*

---

### Description

Simulated data for 200 'subjects' 'answering' to 3 items with unequal number of categories – one dichotomous and two polytymous items.

**Usage**

```
data(sim200x3)
```

**Format**

A data.frame containing 3 variables and 200 observations.

**Details**

This simulated data is used as an example in the rasch module of the 'ALMO - Statistiksystem'.

**Source**

<http://www.almo-statistik.de/>

**References**

Holm, K. (2014). ALMO Statistik-System. *P14.8 Das allgemeine ordinale Rasch-Modell* [http://www.almo-statistik.de/download/Ordinales\\_Rasch\\_Modell.pdf](http://www.almo-statistik.de/download/Ordinales_Rasch_Modell.pdf)

**Examples**

```
data(sim200x3)
dim(sim200x3)
#####
apply(sim200x3, 2, table)
```

---

simra	<i>Simulate Response Pattern under Dichotomous and Polytomous Rasch Model</i>
-------	---

---

**Description**

function for simulation of response patterns following the dichotomous and/or polytomous Rasch model based on the category probabilities given the model parameters. At default, when just calling simra() 1 replication of responses to 5 items with difficulties -2, -1, 0, 1, 2 from 100 persons with ability drawn from  $N(0|1)$  are sampled.

**Usage**

```
simra(itempar = matrix(seq(-2, 2, length = 5)), theta = 100,
      pers_obj = NULL, replicate = 1, seed = seq(1, replicate, 1), ...)
```

**Arguments**

itempar	a "matrix" with nrow = k (number of items) and ncol = m (maximum number of thresholds), holding the 'thurstonian' thresholds of the respective item. Some of the rightmost matrix entries may be NA, depending on the number of categories of the respective item.
theta	either one of the following (1) a numeric vector of length n providing the values of the person parameter (ability) for n persons to be used in the simulation. (2) a integer defining the number of values n to draw from N(0 1).
pers_obj	an object of class "pers" as a result from function <code>pers</code> . If an object of class "pers" is assigned to this argument the model parameters in it are taken to simulate the responses. At default (pers_obj = NULL) simulation is done by considering the model parameters given in the other arguments (see above).
replicate	an integer defining how many replicates (data matrices) r to draw based on the model parameters.
seed	a numeric vector with length of number of replications used for <code>set.seed</code> prior to each replicate to keep the result repeatable. If seed = NULL no seed is set.
...	arguments passed through.

**Details**

no details in the moment.

**Value**

an array with  $\text{dim}(n, k, r)$  response patterns (k items in columns n persons in rows and r replications in the third dimension).

**Examples**

```
#####
simra() # 100 dichotomous probabilistic response pattern
### 100 polytomous response pattern (4 items; each 4 answer categories)
v <- c(-1.0,-0.5,0.0,0.5,-0.75,-0.25,0.25,0.75,-0.5,0.0,0.5,1.0)
itempar <- matrix(v,nrow = 4,ncol = 3)
simra(itempar = itempar)
simra(itempar = itempar,replicate = 10) # draw 10 replications
```

---

summary.grm

*S3 Summary for graphical Model Check*


---

**Description**

S3 summary method for object of class "grm"

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'grm'
summary(object, ci = 2, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object	object of class "grm"
ci	numeric with default ci=2 to return confidence intervals for point estimator.
...	other parameters passed through

---

summary.pair	<i>S3 Summary for item parameter</i>
--------------	--------------------------------------

---

**Description**

S3 summary method for object of class "pair"

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'pair'
summary(object, sortdif = FALSE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object	object of class "pair"
sortdif	logical with default sortdif=FALSE whether to order items by difficulty.
...	other parameters passed through

---

summary.pair.S	<i>S3 Summary for S-statistic Test (Wald Test)</i>
----------------	--

---

**Description**

S3 summary method for object of class "pair.S"

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'pair.S'
summary(object, thres = TRUE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object	object of class "pair.S"
thres	logical whether to output results based on the thresholds
...	other parameters passed through

---

summary.pairSE	<i>S3 Summary for item parameter with standard errors</i>
----------------	---

---

**Description**

S3 summary method for object of class "pairSE"

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'pairSE'
summary(object, sortdif = FALSE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object	object of class "pairSE"
sortdif	logical with default sortdif=FALSE wether to order items by difficulty.
...	other parameters passed trough

---

summary.pairwise.item.fit	<i>S3 Summary for Item-Fit-Statistics</i>
---------------------------	---

---

**Description**

S3 summary method for object of class ("pairwise.item.fit", "data.frame" )

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'pairwise.item.fit'
summary(object, sort = FALSE, by = "INFIT.ZSTD",
        decreasing = FALSE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object	object of class "pairwise.item.fit", "data.frame"
sort	logical with default sort=FALSE - if set to sort=TRUE items are ordered by absolute FIT.
by	character passing the type of Fit-Statistic to sort by - ignored when sort=FALSE. valid options are: "INFIT.ZSTD" (default), "OUTFIT.MSQ", "OUTFIT.ZSTD" and "INFIT.MSQ".
decreasing	see <a href="#">order</a>
...	other parameters passed trough - see <a href="#">order</a>



---

```
summary.pairwise.person.fit
```

*S3 Summary for Person-Fit-Statistics*

---

**Description**

S3 summary method for object of class("pairwise.item.fit", "data.frame" )

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'pairwise.person.fit'
summary(object, sort = FALSE,
        by = "INFIT.ZSTD", decreasing = FALSE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object	object of class"pairwise.person.fit", "data.frame"
sort	logical with default sort=FALSE - if set to sort=TRUE persons are ordered by absolute FIT.
by	character passing the type of Fit-Statistic to sort by - ignored when sort=FALSE. valid options are: "INFIT.ZSTD" (default), "OUTFIT.MSQ", "OUTFIT.ZSTD" and "INFIT.MSQ".
decreasing	see <a href="#">order</a>
...	other parameters passed trough - see <a href="#">order</a>

---

```
summary.pers
```

*S3 Summary for Thetas*

---

**Description**

S3 summary method for object of class"pers"

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'pers'
summary(object, short = TRUE, sortwle = FALSE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object	object of class"pers"
short	logical with default short=TRUE - if set to short=FALSE a "data.frame" with WLE estimates (and their respective standard errors) for every row (person) in the original dataset will be returned.
sortwle	logical wether to order persons by ability - ignored when short=TRUE
...	other parameters passed trough

---

summary.rfa

*S3 Summary for rasch factor analysis*


---

### Description

S3 summary method for object of class "pair"

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'rfa'
summary(object, sortdif = FALSE, ...)
```

### Arguments

object	object of class "pair"
sortdif	logical with default sortdif=FALSE wether to order items / persons by difficulty / ability.
...	other parameters passed trough

---

tff

*Test information function*


---

### Description

plotting function for plotting the test information function (TIF).

### Usage

```
tff(pair_obj, items = NULL, x = NULL, main = "Test Information Function",
    plot = TRUE, cat = FALSE, lwd = 2, col = 1, ...)
```

### Arguments

pair_obj	an object of class "pair" as a result from function <a href="#">pair</a> .
items	optional a vector (character or numeric) identifying the items (according their order in the data) to use for plotting the test information function.
x	The value(s) of the latent variable, at which the TIF will be evaluated. x should be either a numeric vector of theta values or a single numeric value. If x is given as a single numeric value plotting is supressed. If not given (default), 99 values spaced evenly between -4 and +4 will be used, handy for plotting.
main	see parameters for <a href="#">plot</a>
plot	a logical (default plot = TRUE), defining wether to supress plotting an just return a matrix of the values of the Item information function.

cat	a logical (default cat = FALSE), defining whether to plot as an overlay to the Test information function the item category information functions based on item categories. If cat = TRUE and plot = FALSE the values of the item category information functions are returned.
lwd	see parameters for <a href="#">plot</a>
col	see parameters for <a href="#">plot</a>
...	arguments passed to plot

### Details

no details in the moment.

### Value

a plot, a "data.frame" or a single numeric with values of the Test information function.

### Examples

```
#####  
data(sim200x3)  
result <- pair(sim200x3)  
tff(pair_obj = result) # TIF plot  
tff(pair_obj = result, cat=TRUE) # TIF plot  
tff(pair_obj = result, items=c("V1","V3"), cat=TRUE) # TIF plot  
tff(pair_obj = result, x=0) # TIF at theta=0  
tff(pair_obj = result, x=seq(0,4,.1)) # TIF for a given range of Thetas  
##### examples with other data ...  
data(bfiN)  
result <- pair(bfiN)  
tff(pair_obj = result)  
tff(pair_obj = result, cat=TRUE) # TIF plot
```

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