

Contents

Preface	vii
Notation	xxi
Part I: Introduction to the framework	1
1 A framework for item response models	3
1.1 Introduction	3
1.1.1 Measurement or explanation?	3
1.1.2 Test data, repeated observations data, and longitudinal data	4
1.1.3 Categorical data	6
1.1.4 A broader statistical perspective	6
1.2 Example data set on verbal aggression	7
1.3 The person side of the data	10
1.3.1 Classical test theory	12
1.3.2 Item analysis	12
1.4 The other side of the data – the item side	13
1.5 A joint analysis of the two sides	15
1.6 The linear regression perspective	16
1.6.1 Individual linear regressions	16
1.6.2 Results of individual regressions	18
1.6.3 An alternative: linear mixed models	20
1.6.4 Formulation of the linear mixed model	21
1.6.5 Application of the linear mixed model	23
1.6.6 Multilevel modeling	24
1.6.7 Analysis of variance	25
1.6.8 Two points of view	26
1.7 Modeling binary data	27
1.7.1 The linear random-intercepts model as an underlying model for binary data	27
1.7.2 The normal-ogive random-intercepts model for binary data	29
1.7.3 The logistic random-intercepts model	32
1.7.4 Scaling issues	32
1.7.5 Item response models	33
1.8 Generalized linear mixed models	35
1.9 Philosophical orientation	37

1.10	Exercises	38
1.11	References	39
2	Descriptive and explanatory item response models	43
2.1	Introduction	43
2.1.1	The intercept or person parameter	43
2.1.2	The weights or item parameters	44
2.1.3	Resulting models	44
2.2	Four item response models	46
2.2.1	Summary and notation	47
2.3	A doubly descriptive model: the Rasch model	48
2.3.1	Formulation of the model	48
2.3.2	Application of the Rasch model	55
2.4	A person explanatory model: the latent regression Rasch model	58
2.4.1	Formulation of the model	58
2.4.2	Application of the latent regression Rasch model . .	59
2.5	An item explanatory model: the LLTM	61
2.5.1	Formulation of the model	61
2.5.2	Application of the LLTM	63
2.6	A doubly explanatory model: the latent regression LLTM .	66
2.6.1	Formulation of the model	66
2.6.2	Application of the latent regression LLTM	67
2.7	Enlarging the perspective	68
2.8	Software	68
2.8.1	Rasch model (verbal aggression data)	68
2.8.2	Latent regression Rasch model (verbal aggression data)	69
2.9	Exercises	70
2.10	References	71
3	Models for polytomous data	75
3.1	Introduction	75
3.2	The multivariate generalized linear mixed model	76
3.2.1	Data	77
3.2.2	Multivariate extension of the generalized linear model	78
3.2.3	Multivariate extension of the generalized linear mixed model	80
3.3	Predictor matrices and model building	81
3.4	Specifying the link function	85
3.4.1	Adjacent-categories logits	86
3.4.2	Cumulative logits	89
3.4.3	Baseline-category logits	91
3.5	Application of models for polytomous data	94
3.5.1	Adjacent-categories logit models	94
3.5.2	Cumulative logit models	100
3.6	Choice of a logit link function	101

3.7	Concluding remarks	102
3.8	Software	103
3.8.1	Partial credit model with person predictors (verbal aggression data)	104
3.8.2	Graded response model with item and person predictors (verbal aggression data)	105
3.9	Exercises	105
3.10	References	107
4	An Introduction to (Generalized (Non)Linear Mixed Models	111
4.1	Introduction	111
4.2	Model families	112
4.2.1	Marginal models	114
4.2.2	Conditional models	117
4.3	Mixed-effects models	118
4.3.1	The beta-binomial model	119
4.3.2	Mixed models	119
4.4	Interpretation of regression parameters in mixed models	123
4.4.1	Linear mixed models	124
4.4.2	Nonlinear mixed models	124
4.4.3	Generalized linear mixed models	125
4.5	Fitting mixed models	127
4.5.1	Linear mixed models	128
4.5.2	Nonlinear and generalized linear mixed models	129
4.6	Inference in generalized linear mixed models	134
4.6.1	Inference for fixed effects	135
4.6.2	Inference for variance components	135
4.6.3	Marginal/hierarchical models versus marginal/hierarchical inference	136
4.6.4	Model comparison	138
4.7	Case study: onychomycosis data	138
4.7.1	Random-effects model versus marginal model	139
4.7.2	The impact of the quadrature method	140
4.8	Missing data	143
4.9	Framework extensions	145
4.10	Concluding remarks	146
4.11	Exercises	147
4.12	References	147
Part II:	Models with external factors – predictors and their effects	155
II.1.	Variation	155
II.1.1	Levels of random variation at the person side	156
II.1.2	Levels of random variation at the item side	159

II.1.3 Hierarchical and crossed random variation	159
II.1.4 Variation based on fixed effects	160
II.2. External factors	160
II.2.1 Properties	161
II.2.2 Indicators	162
II.2.3 Constant predictors	162
II.3 Random variation and external factors as building blocks for models	163
II.3.1 Effects of item properties	163
II.3.2 Effects of person properties	164
II.3.3 Effects of group properties	165
II.3.4 Effects of item indicators	165
II.3.5 Effects of constant predictors	166
5 Person regression models	167
5.1 Introduction	167
5.2 Multilevel models	167
5.3 The Rasch model and the latent regression model as 2-level models	170
5.4 Application of the descriptive and the latent regression 2- level model to the verbal aggression data	173
5.5 Models with three or more levels	175
5.6 Application of 3-level models to the mathematics and science data	179
5.7 Model extensions	181
5.8 Concluding remarks	183
5.9 Software	183
5.9.1 2-level models (verbal aggression data)	183
5.9.2 3-level models (mathematics and science data)	184
5.10 Exercises	185
5.11 References	185
6 Models with item and item group predictors	189
6.1 Introduction	189
6.2 The model on the item side	190
6.2.1 Item predictors	190
6.2.2 Item groups as predictors	192
6.3 The full model	194
6.3.1 Fixed person effects	194
6.3.2 Random person effects	194
6.3.3 Graphical representation	194
6.4 Bayesian estimation	195
6.4.1 Estimating crossed random-effects models in general	195
6.4.2 A short review of Bayesian data analysis	196

6.4.3	Data augmented Gibbs sampling for models with item (group) predictors	197
6.5	Application of the crossed-random effects model with item predictors to the verbal aggression data	201
6.5.1	Method of model estimation and model checking	201
6.5.2	Results	202
6.6	Application of the crossed random-effects model with item groups to the mathematics and science data	205
6.6.1	Analyses	205
6.6.2	Results	205
6.7	Concluding remarks	207
6.8	Software	207
6.8.1	Model with item predictors (verbal aggression data)	207
6.8.2	Model with item group predictors (mathematics and science data)	207
6.9	Exercises	208
6.10	Appendix: Derivation of the full conditional distributions for θ_p and σ_θ^2	209
6.11	References	210
7	Person-by-item predictors	213
7.1	Introduction	213
7.2	Static interaction models	215
7.2.1	Differential item functioning	216
7.2.2	Differential facet functioning	218
7.2.3	Random-weights DIF/DFP	220
7.3	Application of static interaction models	221
7.4	Dynamic interaction models	226
7.5	Application of dynamic interaction models	229
7.6	Concluding remarks	233
7.7	Software	235
7.7.1	Uniform DIF for actually cursing or scolding (verbal aggression data)	235
7.7.2	RW-DFP for actually scolding or cursing using contrast coding for Gender (verbal aggression data)	236
7.8	Exercises	236
7.9	References	237
Part III:	Models with internal factors	241
III.1	Latent item properties	241
III.2	Latent person properties	243
III.3	Observed random predictors	245
8	Multiple person dimensions and latent item predictors	247
8.1	Introduction	247

8.2	Multiple person dimensions	249
8.2.1	Multidimensional extension of the Rasch model . . .	249
8.2.2	Multidimensional extension of the LLTM	250
8.2.3	Multidimensionality: two of a kind?	251
8.2.4	Application of a between-item multidimensional model	252
8.3	Latent item predictors	254
8.3.1	The 2PL and its multidimensional extension	254
8.3.2	Application of a multidimensional 2PL model	257
8.4	Concluding remarks	258
8.5	Software	260
8.5.1	Between-item two-dimensional model without latent item predictors (verbal aggression data)	260
8.5.2	Confirmatory two-dimensional 2PLM (verbal aggression data)	261
8.6	Exercises	262
8.7	References	263
9	Latent item predictors with fixed effects	267
9.1	Introduction	267
9.2	The model	269
9.2.1	The systematic component	269
9.2.2	Identifiability of the MIRID	272
9.3	Applications of the MIRID	273
9.3.1	Application of the MIRID to the guilt data	273
9.3.2	Application of the MIRID to the verbal aggression data	275
9.4	Extensions with random weights	278
9.5	Applications of the RW-MIRID	279
9.5.1	Application of the RW-MIRID to the guilt data . . .	279
9.5.2	Application of the RW-MIRID to the verbal aggression data	280
9.6	Concluding remarks	282
9.7	Software	282
9.7.1	MIRID (guilt data)	282
9.7.2	RW-MIRID (guilt data)	283
9.8	Exercises	284
9.9	Appendix: Guilt data	284
9.10	References	286
10	Models for residual dependencies	289
10.1	Introduction	289
10.2	Assessment of residual dependencies	292
10.3	Conditional models for residual dependencies	295
10.3.1	Recursive models	295

10.3.2	Nonrecursive models	300
10.4	Random-effects models for residual dependencies	304
10.5	Marginal models for residual dependencies	306
10.6	Concluding remarks	310
10.7	Exercises	311
10.8	References	313
11	Mixture Models	317
11.1	Introduction	317
11.2	Mixture model	319
11.2.1	Formal presentation	319
11.2.2	Typology of mixture models	321
11.3	Applications of mixture modeling	327
11.4	Concluding remarks	330
11.5	Software	331
11.6	Exercises	334
11.7	Appendix: Estimation of parameters, standard errors, and random effects	334
11.7.1	Estimation of parameters	334
11.7.2	Standard errors	336
11.7.3	Empirical Bayes estimation	337
11.8	References	338
Part IV:		341
12	Estimation and software	343
12.1	Introduction	343
12.2	General description of estimation algorithms	343
12.2.1	Introduction	343
12.2.2	Optimizing the marginal likelihood with a normal random-effects distribution	346
12.2.3	Approximation to the integral	347
12.2.4	Approximation to the integrand	351
12.2.5	Bayesian estimation	354
12.3	Software	355
12.3.1	Comparative description of the programs	355
12.3.2	Specifics of the programs	361
12.4	Applications	366
12.4.1	Options and results	366
12.4.2	Discussion of the results	368
12.5	References	369
Afterword		375
Index		377