

# Package: itemanalysis (via r-universe)

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**Title** Classical Test Theory Item Analysis

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**Depends** ggplot2, polycor, car

**Description** Runs classical item analysis for multiple-choice test items and polytomous items (e.g., rating scales). The statistics reported in this package can be found in any measurement textbook such as Crocker and Algina (2006, ISBN:9780495395911).

**License** GPL(>=2)

**URL** <https://cengiz.me/>

**Repository** <https://czopluoglu.r-universe.dev>

**RemoteUrl** <https://github.com/czopluoglu/itemanalysis>

**RemoteRef** HEAD

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dichotomous

*Raw data from a multiple-choice test*


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**Description**

The data is taken from the following website <http://www.jmetrik.com/example-data.php>. This file includes nominal responses of 6,000 examinees to 56 binary items.

**Usage**

```
data(dichotomous)
```

**Format**

A data frame with 60000 examinees and 56 items

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itemanalysis

*itemanalysis: Classical Test Theory Item Analysis*


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**Description**

This package

**Details**

```
Package:  itemanalysis
Type:    Package
Version:  1.1
Date:    2022-06-13
License:  GPL-2
LazyLoad: yes
```

The package can be used to run classical item analysis for multiple-choice test items and polytomously scored items (e.g., rating scale items).

**Author(s)**

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**See Also**

[itemanalysis1](#) for running classical item analysis for multiple-choice test items [itemanalysis2](#) for running classical item analysis for polytomously scored items

**Description**

Classical Test Theory Item Analysis for Multiple-Choice Test Items

**Usage**

```
itemanalysis1(data, key, options, ngroup = ncol(data) + 1, correction = TRUE,
span.par=.3, verbose = T)
```

**Arguments**

data	a data frame with $N$ rows and $m$ columns, with $N$ denoting the number of subjects and $m$ denoting the number of items.
key	a vector of answer key with a length of $m$
options	a vector of response options for the test such as <code>c("A","B","C","D")</code>
ngroup	number of score groups to be use for plotting the item trace lines
correction	TRUE or FALSE. If it is TRUE, then an adjustment is made for point-biserial correlation.
span.par	a smoothing parameter to pass to ggplots when creating empirical ICCs
verbose	TRUE or FALSE. If it is TRUE, text output is printed.

**Details**

To be added later.

**Value**

plots	a list object storing the item trace line plots for each item
item.stat	a matrix of basic item statistics
dist.sel	a matrix of distractor selection proportion statistics
dist.disc	a matrix of corrected point-biserial statistics for distractors
dist.disc	a matrix of corrected biserial statistics for distractors

**Author(s)**

Cengiz Zopluoglu

**See Also**

[itemanalysis2](#) for classical item analysis of polytomously scored items

**Examples**

```
## Not run:

data(dichotomous)
head(dichotomous)
str(dichotomous)

# Key response vector

key <- c("A","D","C","B","C","B","C","D","A","D","C","A","D","C","A",
        "B","D","B","A","C","A","A","C","B","C","B","D","A","A","A",
        "C","B","B","A","B","D","D","A","D","C","D","A","B","B","C",
        "D","B","C","C","B","D","A","C","B","A","D")

# Use itemanalysis1 function to run the item analysis

# In order to reduce running time for the example below,
# I specify "data=dichotomous[,1:10]", so it only analyze the
# first 10 items.
# You should specify "data=dichotomous" to analyze based on 56 items.

item.analysis <- itemanalysis1(data=dichotomous[,1:10],
                              key=key,
                              options=c("A","B","C","D"),
                              ngroup=10,
                              correction=FALSE)

item.analysis$item.stat

item.analysis$dist.sel

item.analysis$dist.disc

item.analysis$plots[[1]] # Item Trace Line for the first item
item.analysis$plots[[2]] # Item Trace Line for the second item
item.analysis$plots[[3]] # Item Trace Line for the third item
item.analysis$plots[[4]] # Item Trace Line for the fourth item
item.analysis$plots[[5]] # Item Trace Line for the fifth item
item.analysis$plots[[6]] # Item Trace Line for the sixth item
item.analysis$plots[[7]] # Item Trace Line for the seventh item
item.analysis$plots[[8]] # Item Trace Line for the eighth item
item.analysis$plots[[9]] # Item Trace Line for the ninth item
item.analysis$plots[[10]] # Item Trace Line for the tenth item

## End(Not run)
```

**Description**

Classical Test Theory Item Analysis for Polytomous Items

**Usage**

```
itemanalysis2(data, options, ngroup = ncol(data) + 1, correction = TRUE,  
span.par=.3, verbose=T)
```

**Arguments**

data	a data frame with $N$ rows and $m$ columns, with $N$ denoting the number of subjects and $m$ denoting the number of items.
options	a vector of numerical code of the response categories available for the items such as <code>c(0,1,2,3)</code> . The minimum score is assumed to be 0.
ngroup	number of score groups to be use for plotting the item trace lines
correction	TRUE or FALSE. If it is TRUE, then an adjustment is made for point-biserial correlation.
span.par	a smoothing parameter to pass to ggplots when creating empirical ICCs
verbose	TRUE or FALSE. If it is TRUE, text output is printed.

**Details**

to be added later

**Value**

plots	a list object storing the item trace line plots for each item
item.stat	a matrix of basic item statistics
dist.sel	a matrix of distractor selection proportion statistics
dist.disc	a matrix of corrected point-biserial statistics for distractors
dist.disc	a matrix of corrected biserial statistics for distractors

**Author(s)**

Cengiz Zopluoglu

**See Also**

[itemanalysis1](#) for classical item analysis of multiple-choice test items

## Examples

```
## Not run:
data(timss2011_usa)

timss2011_usa$Q14B <- recode(var = timss2011_usa$Q14B,
                           recodes = "c(0)=3;c(1)=2;c(2)=1;c(3)=0")

timss2011_usa$Q14C <- recode(var = timss2011_usa$Q14C,
                           recodes = "c(0)=3;c(1)=2;c(2)=1;c(3)=0")

item.analysis <- itemanalysis2(data=timss2011_usa,
                              options=c(0,1,2,3),
                              ngroup=18,
                              correction=FALSE)

item.analysis$item.stat

item.analysis$dist.sel

item.analysis$dist.disc

item.analysis$plots[[1]] # Item Trace Line for the first item
item.analysis$plots[[2]] # Item Trace Line for the second item
item.analysis$plots[[3]] # Item Trace Line for the third item
item.analysis$plots[[4]] # Item Trace Line for the fourth item
item.analysis$plots[[5]] # Item Trace Line for the fifth item
item.analysis$plots[[6]] # Item Trace Line for the sixth item

## End(Not run)
```

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timms2011\_usa

*TIMMS 2011 USA Data - Attitude Towards Math*

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## Description

The data is a subset of TIMSS 2011 USA data and includes responses for six statements to measure attitudes towards math. These rating scale items have response codes from 0 to 3 with 0 indicating "I strongly disagree", 1 indicating "I disagree", 2 indicating "I agree", and 3 indicating "I strongly agree" for a given statement. Note that items 14B and 14C has to be reverse coded before analysis to make them consistent with other four items.

## Usage

```
data(timss2011_usa)
```

## Format

A data frame with 10079 observaiton and 6 items.

Q14A I enjoy learning mathematics

- Q14B I wish have not to study Math
- Q14C Mathematics is boring
- Q14D I learn interesting things in mathematics class
- Q14E I like mathematics
- Q14F I think it's important to do well in mathematics

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