

Package: decisionfacets (via r-universe)

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Title Decision Accuracy and Consistency for Rater-Mediated Exams

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Description Answers ``would this candidate have passed with a different set of raters?'' for rater-mediated exams such as oral examinations, objective structured clinical examinations and essay scoring. Builds on the many-facet extension of the rating scale model (Andrich, 1978, <doi:10.1007/BF02293814>) to compute counterfactual pass probabilities under the observed, an average-severity and a random rater panel, under an explicit decision rule (raw total, fair average or measure), and splits expected misclassification into measurement error and rater assignment, extending item response theory classification accuracy (Lee, 2010, <doi:10.1111/j.1745-3984.2009.00096.x>) to rater effects. Models can be fitted with 'TAM' or a built-in joint maximum likelihood estimator.

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URL <https://github.com/edidasolutions/decisionfacets>,
<https://edidasolutions.github.io/decisionfacets/>

BugReports <https://github.com/edidasolutions/decisionfacets/issues>

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df_attribute	<i>Attribute misclassification to measurement error vs. rater assignment</i>
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Description

A decision is a misclassification when it disagrees with the candidate’s standing against the intended standard, ‘theta >= theta_standard’: the measure-scale cut for measure-based rules, or for raw rules the ability at which an average-severity panel’s expected total equals the raw cut. For each candidate the probability of misclassification is computed under three panels, and the expected number of wrong decisions is split into:

measurement Error expected with an average-severity panel. It comes from having a finite number of ratings and no rater can remove it.

assignment Observed-panel error minus average-panel error: what the raters actually assigned added (or, if negative, removed). Reported net and as gross harm and gross benefit, because lenient raters can rescue a truly passing borderline candidate while wrongly passing another.

design Random-panel error minus average-panel error: what the random assignment design costs in expectation, before anyone is scored. ‘df_design()’ will try to reduce this.

Usage

```
df_attribute(counterfactual, components = "severity")
```

Arguments

counterfactual A ‘df_counterfactual’.

components Rater effects to separate. Only “severity” is estimable from the current model (no halo or drift terms yet).

Details

With estimated parameters, error probabilities integrate over each candidate’s ability posterior. Net components are well recovered in simulation, but the gross harm/benefit split and the false-pass / false-fail split are attenuated by posterior shrinkage; report them from estimates with that caveat.

Value

A 'df_attribution' data frame, one row per candidate: 'person', 'panel', 'pass_observed', 'p_true_pass' (probability the candidate truly meets the standard), 'err_observed', 'err_average', 'err_random', 'assignment' (= err_observed - err_average), 'false_pass' and 'false_fail' (the two parts of err_observed), and 'realized_error' when the counterfactual was computed from known truth. 'summary()' gives the aggregate decomposition.

Examples

```
sim <- df_simulate(n_persons = 200, n_items = 3, n_raters = 6, seed = 1)
cf <- df_counterfactual(sim, df_cut(12, "raw_total"))
df_attribute(cf)
```

df_classify	<i>Classify candidates from their observed scores</i>
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Description

Classify candidates from their observed scores

Usage

```
df_classify(object, cut)
```

Arguments

object	A 'df_fit' or 'df_sim'.
cut	A 'df_cut'.

Value

Data frame: 'person', 'panel', 'total', 'raw_cut' (the raw total this candidate's panel had to reach), 'pass'.

Examples

```
sim <- df_simulate(n_persons = 100, n_items = 3, n_raters = 6, seed = 1)
head(df_classify(sim, df_cut(0, "measure")))
```

df_counterfactual	<i>Counterfactual pass probabilities: would this candidate have passed with different raters?</i>
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Description

For each candidate, computes the probability of passing a re-rating under (a) the observed raters, (b) raters of average severity, and (c) raters drawn at random from the pool, all under the same decision rule.

Usage

```
df_counterfactual(
  object,
  cut,
  theta = c("auto", "posterior", "point"),
  max_panels = 2000,
  flag_delta = 0.2,
  grid = NULL,
  prior_mean = NULL,
  prior_sd = NULL,
  seed = NULL
)
```

Arguments

object	A 'df_fit' (estimated parameters) or 'df_sim' (true parameters).
cut	A 'df_cut'.
theta	How candidate ability enters: "posterior" integrates over the grid posterior given the candidate's observed ratings (the default for a 'df_fit', so probabilities include measurement error); "point" plugs in 'object\$par\$theta' (the default for a 'df_sim', giving the known truth).
max_panels	Enumerate all rater panels when there are at most this many; otherwise sample this many panels or assignments.
flag_delta	Minimum rater advantage (see below) for a flag.
grid	Theta grid for the posterior. Defaults to 'seq(-6, 6, by = 0.1)' for ordinal scores and a grid spanning six prior SDs for continuous scores.
prior_mean, prior_sd	Normal prior for the posterior; default to the fitted population prior when the fit supplies one ('par\$theta_prior'), otherwise the mean and SD of the person estimates.
seed	Optional seed for panel sampling.

Details

Two scoring designs are supported:

crossed Every rater on a candidate's panel scores every item. The random panel is a random set of raters from the pool, enumerated when feasible.

assignment Any other pattern, typically one examiner per case. The random assignment draws, for each of the candidate's items, an examiner at random from those who scored that item, without reusing an examiner for the same candidate when an alternative exists. Assignments are sampled.

Probabilities are exact given an assignment (recursive convolution for ordinal scores, the normal distribution for continuous scores); the only approximation is sampling assignments when they cannot be enumerated.

Value

A 'df_counterfactual' data frame, one row per candidate: 'person', 'panel', 'total', 'raw_cut', 'pass_observed' (actual decision), 'p_observed', 'p_average', 'p_random', 'p_min', 'p_max' (worst and best panel in the pool or among sampled assignments), 'delta' (= p_observed - p_random), 'advantage', 'direction' and 'rater_dependent'.

'advantage' is how much the assigned panel pushed the candidate toward the outcome they actually received: 'delta' for a pass, '-delta' for a fail. Equivalently, it is the increase in the probability that a re-rating would reverse the decision when the observed panel is swapped for a random one; decision reversals from measurement error alone cancel out. 'rater_dependent' is 'advantage >= flag_delta', and 'direction' labels flagged cases "'lenient_panel_pass'" (board's false-pass exposure) or "'harsh_panel_fail'" (the appeal case).

Examples

```
sim <- df_simulate(n_persons = 200, n_items = 3, n_raters = 6, seed = 1)
fit <- df_fit(sim$data, engine = "jml")
cf <- df_counterfactual(fit, df_cut(12, "raw_total"))
cf                                     # most rater-dependent candidates first
summary(cf)
# Known truth: the same analysis with the true parameters
summary(df_counterfactual(sim, df_cut(12, "raw_total")))

# One examiner per case, continuous 0-100 scores
oral <- df_simulate(n_persons = 150, n_items = 6, n_raters = 18,
                   design = "per_item", raters_per_item = 6,
                   scale = "continuous", seed = 2)
summary(df_counterfactual(oral, df_cut(70, "raw_mean"), seed = 1))
```

df_cut

*Define a pass/fail cut under an explicit decision rule***Description**

The decision rule determines how rater severity can reach the decision:

‘raw_total’ Pass if the summed observed ratings reach ‘value’. Severity passes straight through to the decision.

‘raw_mean’ Pass if the mean observed rating reaches ‘value’ (for example 70 on a 0-100 scale). Equivalent to ‘raw_total’ with a cut of ‘value’ times the number of ratings, which is convenient when candidates have different numbers of ratings.

‘measure’ Pass if the severity-adjusted measure reaches ‘value’ (logits for ordinal scores; score points for continuous scores). Severity is modeled out; only its effect on measurement precision remains.

‘fair_average’ Pass if the FACETS-style fair average (expected mean rating per cell for an average rater) reaches ‘value’. It is monotone in the measure, so it behaves like ‘measure’ with a transformed cut. For continuous scores it equals the measure.

Usage

```
df_cut(
  value,
  decision_rule = c("raw_total", "raw_mean", "fair_average", "measure")
)
```

Arguments

value The cut score on the scale implied by ‘decision_rule’.

decision_rule One of “raw_total”, “raw_mean”, “fair_average”, “measure”.

Value

A ‘df_cut’ object (a list with ‘value’ and ‘decision_rule’).

Examples

```
df_cut(16, "raw_total")      # pass if the summed ratings reach 16
df_cut(70, "raw_mean")      # pass if the mean rating reaches 70
df_cut(2, "fair_average")    # pass if the fair average reaches 2
df_cut(0.25, "measure")     # pass if the measure reaches 0.25
```

df_data

*Standardize rater-mediated score data***Description**

Standardize rater-mediated score data

Usage

```
df_data(
  x,
  person = "person",
  item = "item",
  rater = "rater",
  score = "score",
  scale = c("auto", "ordinal", "continuous")
)
```

Arguments

x A data frame in long format, one row per person x item x rater score.

person, item, rater, score Column names in 'x'.

scale "ordinal" for rating categories (integers, analyzed with the many-facet Rasch rating scale model), "continuous" for scores such as 0-100 (analyzed with the linear many-facet model), or "auto": continuous when scores are not all integers or take more than 20 distinct values.

Value

A 'df_data' data frame with character ids and scores. Ordinal scores are 0-based integers and attribute 'K' is the highest category; continuous scores are kept as they are. Attribute 'scale' records the choice.

Examples

```
raw <- data.frame(cand = c("A", "A", "B", "B"), task = "T1",
  examiner = c("R1", "R2", "R1", "R2"), rating = c(3, 4, 2, 2))
df_data(raw, person = "cand", item = "task", rater = "examiner", score = "rating")

# Scores on a 0-100 scale
pct <- data.frame(cand = c("A", "B", "C"), case = "C1", examiner = "E1",
  score = c(72.5, 64, 88))
df_data(pct, person = "cand", item = "case", rater = "examiner",
  scale = "continuous")
```

df_fit	<i>Fit a many-facet measurement model</i>
--------	---

Description

Ordinal scores are fitted with the many-facet Rasch rating scale model; continuous scores (see [df_data()]) with the linear many-facet model ‘score = theta - delta - lambda + error’, ‘error ~ N(0, sigma^2)’.

Usage

```
df_fit(data, engine = NULL, max_iter = 1000, tol = NULL)
```

Arguments

data	A ‘df_data’ object.
engine	For ordinal scores: “tam” (marginal ML via ‘TAM::tam.mml.mfr’, the default when TAM is installed) or “jmle” (built-in joint maximum likelihood, the FACETS approach). For continuous scores: “linear” (least squares; the only option).
max_iter, tol	Convergence controls; ‘tol = NULL’ uses each engine’s default (1e-4 for TAM, 1e-6 for JMLE and linear).

Details

All engines report item difficulties and rater severities centered at 0. Ordinal person measures are on the logit scale (EAPs for TAM); continuous person measures are on the score scale, so a measure is the expected rating from an average-severity rater on an average item.

The rating network must be connected: every rater must be linked to every other through shared candidates and items, or severities are not comparable. ‘df_fit()’ stops when it is not.

JMLE person measures are clamped to [-7, 7], so extreme scores get a finite but arbitrary measure. JMLE’s known small-sample spread inflation is not corrected. The linear model ignores the bounds of the score scale (e.g. 0 and 100), which matters only when many ratings sit at a bound.

Value

A ‘df_fit’ object: ‘\$data’, ‘\$par’ (named ‘theta’, ‘delta’, ‘lambda’, and ‘tau’ for ordinal or ‘sigma’ and ‘model = “linear”’ for continuous scores; for TAM and linear also ‘theta_prior’, the population mean and SD), ‘\$engine’, ‘\$converged’, ‘\$iterations’, and for TAM the fitted ‘\$model’.

Examples

```
sim <- df_simulate(n_persons = 200, n_items = 3, n_raters = 6, seed = 1)
fit <- df_fit(sim$data, engine = "jmle")
cor(fit$par$lambda, sim$par$lambda[names(fit$par$lambda)])

if (requireNamespace("TAM", quietly = TRUE)) {
```

```
fit_tam <- df_fit(sim$data, engine = "tam")
fit_tam$par$tau
}
```

df_rater_effects	<i>Rater severity estimates</i>
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Description

Rater severity estimates

Usage

df_rater_effects(object)

Arguments

object A 'df_fit' or 'df_sim'.

Value

A data frame of rater ids and severities (logits, centered at 0; positive = harsher).

Examples

```
sim <- df_simulate(n_persons = 100, n_items = 3, n_raters = 6, seed = 1)
df_rater_effects(sim)
```

df_simulate	<i>Simulate a rater-mediated administration with known truth</i>
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Description

Two scoring designs are available. In the "crossed" design each candidate is scored on every item by a panel of 'raters_per_person' raters drawn at random from the pool. In the "per_item" design each item (for example an oral-examination case) has its own set of 'raters_per_item' qualified examiners, and each of a candidate's items is scored by one examiner drawn from that item's set, with no examiner scoring the same candidate twice when it can be avoided.

Usage

```
df_simulate(
  n_persons = 500,
  n_items = 4,
  n_raters = 12,
  raters_per_person = 2,
  n_cat = 5,
  theta_mean = 0,
  theta_sd = 1,
  item_sd = 0.5,
  severity_sd = 0.5,
  tau = NULL,
  design = c("crossed", "per_item"),
  raters_per_item = NULL,
  scale = c("ordinal", "continuous"),
  continuous = list(),
  seed = NULL
)
```

Arguments

n_persons, n_items, n_raters	Facet sizes.
raters_per_person	Panel size per candidate (crossed design).
n_cat	Number of score categories (ordinal scores 0..n_cat-1).
theta_mean, theta_sd	Candidate ability distribution (ordinal: logits).
item_sd, severity_sd	SDs of item difficulty and rater severity (both centered). For continuous scores they are on the score scale.
tau	Category thresholds; defaults to equally spaced on [-1.5, 1.5].
design	"crossed" or "per_item".
raters_per_item	Qualified examiners per item in the per-item design (default: all raters).
scale	"ordinal" or "continuous".
continuous	Settings for continuous scores: 'center' (mean score), 'theta_sd', 'item_sd', 'severity_sd' and 'sigma' (residual SD), all on the score scale, 'bounds' (scores are truncated to this range) and 'round' (round to whole points). They replace 'theta_mean', 'theta_sd', 'item_sd' and 'severity_sd' when 'scale = "continuous"'.
seed	Optional RNG seed.

Details

Scores are ordinal (many-facet Rasch rating scale model) or continuous (linear many-facet model on a score scale such as 0-100).

Value

A 'df_sim' object: '\$data' (a 'df_data') and '\$par', the true parameters ('theta', 'delta', 'lambda', and 'tau' or 'sigma' and 'model = "linear"', all named).

Examples

```
sim <- df_simulate(n_persons = 100, n_items = 3, n_raters = 6, seed = 1)
head(sim$data)
sim$par$lambda # true rater severities

# Oral examination: 8 cases, one examiner per case, scores 0-100
oral <- df_simulate(n_persons = 100, n_items = 8, n_raters = 24,
                   design = "per_item", raters_per_item = 6,
                   scale = "continuous", seed = 1)
head(oral$data)
```

oral_exam

*Synthetic oral examination with one examiner per case***Description**

A simulated oral examination in which each of a candidate's cases is scored by a different examiner on a 0-100 scale. The data are entirely synthetic (generated by [df_simulate()]); no real candidates, examiners or examination are represented. The generating script is in the package's source repository ('data-raw/oral_exam.R').

Usage

```
oral_exam
```

Format

A data frame with 3,600 rows and 4 columns:

candidate Candidate id.

case Case id.

examiner Examiner id.

score Score on a 0-100 scale (whole points).

Details

300 candidates each take 12 cases. Each case has 8 qualified examiners (48 in all), and each of a candidate's cases is scored by one of them, with no examiner scoring the same candidate twice.

Examples

```
d <- df_data(oral_exam, person = "candidate", item = "case",
             rater = "examiner", scale = "continuous")
fit <- df_fit(d)
round(fit$par$sigma, 1)                # residual SD in score points
head(df_rater_effects(fit))           # examiner severities (points)
cf <- df_counterfactual(fit, df_cut(70, "raw_mean"), max_panels = 200, seed = 1)
summary(cf)
```

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