

Package ‘pwrRasch’

May 9, 2026

Type Package

Title Statistical Power Simulation for Testing the Rasch Model

Version 0.1-4

Date 2026-02-17

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Description Statistical power simulation for testing the Rasch Model based on a three-way analysis of variance design with mixed classification.

License GPL-3

Encoding UTF-8

LazyLoad yes

LazyData true

Depends R (>= 3.0)

Suggests eRm, roxygen2, utils, testthat

RoxygenNote 7.3.3

NeedsCompilation no

Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2026-02-18 13:00:02 UTC

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aid_st2	<i>Sample of test data from subtest 2 of the Adaptive Intelligence Diagnosticum (AID3)</i>
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Description

A dataset containing the test data of 300 children (drawn randomly from the original dataset). The variables are as follows:

Usage

```
aid_st2
```

Format

A data frame with 300 rows and 28 variables:

- ID: ID variable of each testee
- age_in_month: the age of the testee in month
- sex: gender of the testee
- country: country of the testee
- stage: stage of the data collection
- it1...it18: items of the subtest 2

aov.rasch	<i>Three-Way Analysis of Variance with Mixed Classification for Testing the Rasch Model</i>
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Description

This function applies the three-way analysis of variance with mixed classification for testing the Rasch model.

Usage

```
aov.rasch(
  data,
  group = "group",
  person = "person",
  item = "item",
  response = "response",
  output = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

data	A data frame in which the variables specified in the model will be found. Note that data needs to be in 'long' format.
group	Column name of the data frame containing the grouping variable.
person	Column name of the data frame containing the person number variable.
item	Column name of the data frame containing the item number variable.
response	Column name of the data frame containing the response variable.
output	If TRUE, an output will be shown on the console.

Details

The F-test in a three-way analysis of variance design ($A > B$) x C with mixed classification (fixed factor A = subgroup, random factor B = testees, and fixed factor C = items) is used to test the Rasch model. Rasch model fitting means that there is no interaction A x C. A statistically significant interaction A x C indicates differential item functioning (DIF) of the items with respect of the two groups of testees. Note, if a main effect of A (subgroup) exists, an artificially high type I risk of the A x C interaction F-test results - that is, the approach works as long as no statistically significant main effect of A occurs. Note that in case of unbalanced groups computation can take a long time.

Value

Returns an ANOVA table

Author(s)

Takuya Yanagida <takuya.yanagida@univie.ac.at>, Jan Steinfeld <jan.steinfeld@univie.ac.at>

References

- Kubinger, K. D., Rasch, D., & Yanagida, T. (2009). On designing data-sampling for Rasch model calibrating an achievement test. *Psychology Science Quarterly*, *51*, 370-384.
- Kubinger, K. D., Rasch, D., & Yanagida, T. (2011). A new approach for testing the Rasch model. *Educational Research and Evaluation*, *17*, 321-333.

See Also

[reshape.rasch](#), [pwr.rasch](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:

# simulate Rasch model based data
# 100 persons, 20 items,
dat <- simul.rasch(100, items = seq(-3, 3, length.out = 20))
# reshape simulated data into 'long' format with balanced assignment
# of testees into two subgroups
dat.long <- reshape.rasch(dat, group = rep(0:1, each = nrow(dat) / 2))
```

```
# apply three-way analysis of variance with mixed classification for testing the Rasch model
aov.rasch(dat.long)

# extract variable names of items
vnames <- grep("it", names(aid_st2), value = TRUE)
# reshape aid substest 2 data into 'long' format with split criterium sex
aid_long.sex <- reshape.rasch(aid_st2[, vnames], group = aid_st2[, "sex"])
# apply three-way analysis of variance with mixed classification for testing the Rasch model
aov.rasch(aid_long.sex)

## End(Not run)
```

itemtable

Summary of DIF items

Description

This function builds a table of DIF items specified in the pwrrasch object

Usage

```
itemtable(object, all = FALSE, digits = 2)
```

Arguments

object	pwrrasch object
all	If TRUE, all items are included in the table.
digits	Integer indicating the number of decimal places.

Author(s)

Takuya Yanagida <takuya.yanagida@univie.ac.at>, Jan Steinfeld <jan.steinfeld@univie.ac.at>

Examples

```
## Not run:

# item parameters
ipar2 <- ipar1 <- seq(-3, 3, length.out = 20)
# model differential item function (DIF)
ipar2[10] <- ipar1[11]
ipar2[11] <- ipar1[10]
# simulation for b = 100
simres <- pwr.rasch(100, ipar = list(ipar1, ipar2))
itemtable(simres)

## End(Not run)
```

plot.pwrrasch *Plot Statistical Power Curve*

Description

Generic plot function for the pwrrasch object, which plots the statistical power curve relating statistical power to sample size

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'pwrrasch'
plot(
  x,
  plot.sig.level = TRUE,
  type = c("b", "b"),
  pch = c(19, 17),
  lty = c(1, 3),
  lwd = c(1, 1),
  legend = "topleft",
  bty = "o",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	pwrrasch object.
plot.sig.level	If TRUE, nominal significance level is plotted.
type	Vector indicating type of plot for the statistical power curve and the type 1 risk curve.
pch	Vector indicating plotting symbol for the statistical power curve and the type 1 risk curve.
lty	Vector indicating line type for the statistical power curve and the type 1 risk curve.
lwd	Vector indicating line width for the statistical power curve and the type 1 risk curve.
legend	Location of the legend. If FALSE, legend is omitted.
bty	Type of box to be drawn around the legend.
...	Additional arguments affecting the summary produced.

Details

Graphical parameters are:

- type The following values are possible: "p" for points, "l" for lines, "b" for both point and lines

- pch see [points](#)
- lty Line types can be specified as an integer (0 = blank, 1 = solid, 2 = dashed, 3 = dotted, 4 = dotdash, 5 = longdash, 6 = twodash)
- lwd Positive numbers indicating line widths
- legend Either the x and y coordinates to be used to position the legend or keyword from the list "bottomright", "bottom", "bottomleft", "left", "topleft", "top", "topright", "right" and "center"
- bty Allowed values are "o" (draw box around legend) and "n" (do not draw box around legend).

Author(s)

Takuya Yanagida <takuya.yanagida@univie.ac.at>, Jan Steinfeld <jan.steinfeld@univie.ac.at>

References

Kubinger, K. D., Rasch, D., & Yanagida, T. (2009). On designing data-sampling for Rasch model calibrating an achievement test. *Psychology Science Quarterly*, *51*, 370-384.

Kubinger, K. D., Rasch, D., & Yanagida, T. (2011). A new approach for testing the Rasch model. *Educational Research and Evaluation*, *17*, 321-333.

Examples

```
## Not run:

# item parameters
ipar2 <- ipar1 <- seq(-3, 3, length.out = 20)
# model differential item function (DIF)
ipar2[10] <- ipar1[11]
ipar2[11] <- ipar1[10]
# simulation for b = 100, 200, 300, 400, 500
simres <- pwr.rasch(seq(100, 500, by = 100), ipar = list(ipar1, ipar2))
plot(simres)

## End(Not run)
```

pwr.rasch

Simulation to Estimate Statistical Power of a Rasch Model Test

Description

This function conducts a simulation to estimate statistical power of a Rasch model test for user-specified item and person parameters.

Usage

```
pwr.rasch(
  b,
  ipar = list(),
  design = NULL,
  ppar = list("rnorm(b, mean = 0, sd = 1.5)", "rnorm(b, mean = 0, sd = 1.5)"),
  runs = 1000,
  H0 = TRUE,
  sig.level = 0.05,
  method = c("loop", "vectorized"),
  output = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

b	Either a vector or an integer indicating the number of observations in each group.
ipar	Item parameters in both groups specified in a list.
design	Test booklet design
ppar	Person parameters specified by a distribution for each group.
runs	Number of simulation runs.
H0	If TRUE, null hypothesis condition is simulated.
sig.level	Nominal significance level.
method	Simulation method: for-loop or vectorized.
output	If TRUE, output is shown.

Details

The F-test in a three-way analysis of variance design ($A \times B \times C$) with mixed classification (fixed factor A = subgroup, random factor B = testee, and fixed factor C = items) is used to simulate statistical power of a Rasch model test. This approach using a F-distributed statistic, where the sample size directly affects the degree of freedom enables determination of the sample size according to a given type I and type II risk, and according to a certain effect of model misfit which is of practical relevance. Note, that this approach works as long as there exists no main effect of A (subgroup). Otherwise an artificially high type I risk of the $A \times C$ interaction F-test results - that is, the approach works as long as no statistically significant main effect of A occurs.

Value

Returns a list with following entries:

b	number of observations in each group
ipar	item parameters in both subgroups
design	test booklet design
c	number of items
ppar	distribution of person parameters
runs	number of simulation runs

sig.level	nominal significance level
H0.AC.p	p -values of the interaction A x C in the null hypothesis condition (if H0 = TRUE)
H1.AC.p	p -values of the interaction A x C in the alternative hypothesis condition
power	estimated statistical power
type1	estimated significance level

Author(s)

Takuya Yanagida <takuya.yanagida@univie.ac.at>, Jan Steinfeld <jan.steinfeld@univie.ac.at>

References

Kubinger, K. D., Rasch, D., & Yanagida, T. (2009). On designing data-sampling for Rasch model calibrating an achievement test. *Psychology Science Quarterly*, *51*, 370-384.

Kubinger, K. D., Rasch, D., & Yanagida, T. (2011). A new approach for testing the Rasch model. *Educational Research and Evaluation*, *17*, 321-333.

See Also

[aov.rasch](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:

# item parameters
ipar2 <- ipar1 <- seq(-3, 3, length.out = 20)
# model differential item function (DIF)
ipar2[10] <- ipar1[11]
ipar2[11] <- ipar1[10]
# simulation for b = 200
pwr.rasch(200, ipar = list(ipar1, ipar2))

# simulation for b = 100, 200, 300, 400, 500
pwr.rasch(seq(100, 500, by = 100), ipar = list(ipar1, ipar2))

# simulation for b = 100, 200, 300, 400, 500
# uniform distribution [-3, 3] of person parameters
pwr.rasch(200, ipar = list(ipar1, ipar2), ppar = list("runif(b, -3, 3)", "runif(b, -3, 3)"))

## End(Not run)
```

pwrRasch

Statistical Power Simulation for Testing the Rasch Model

Description

Statistical power simulation for testing the Rasch Model based on a three-way analysis of variance design with mixed classification.

Author(s)

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Maintainer: Takuya Yanagida <takuya.yanagida@univie.ac.at>

References

Kubinger, K. D., Rasch, D., & Yanagida, T. (2009). On designing data-sampling for Rasch model calibrating an achievement test. *Psychology Science Quarterly*, *51*, 370-384.

Kubinger, K. D., Rasch, D., & Yanagida, T. (2011). A new approach for testing the Rasch model. *Educational Research and Evaluation*, *17*, 321-333.

Verhelst, N. D. (2008). An efficient MCMC algorithm to sample binary matrices with fixed marginals. *Psychometrika*, *73*(4), 705-728.

Verhelst, N., Hatzinger, R., & Mair, P. (2007). The Rasch sampler. *Journal of Statistical Software*, *20*(4), 1-14.

See Also

[aov.rasch](#), [pwr.rasch](#)

 reshape.rasch

Reshape data frame in wide format into a long format

Description

This function reshapes a matrix from 'wide' into a 'long' format. This is necessary for the three-way analysis of variance with mixed classification for testing the Rasch model.

Usage

```
reshape.rasch(data, group)
```

Arguments

data	Matrix or data frame in 'wide' format.
group	Vector which assigns each person to a certain subgroup (external split criterion). Note, that this function is restricted to A = 2 subgroups.

Details

In order to apply the three-way analysis of variance with mixed classification for testing the Rasch model, data need to be in 'long' format. That is, Rasch model data design is interpreted as a analysis of variance design (A > B) x C, where items are levels of a fixed factor C and the testees are levels of a random factor B, nested within a fixed factor A of different subgroups.

Value

Returns a data frame with following entries:

group	fixed factor A (subgroup)
person	random factor B (testees)
item	fixed factor C (items)
response	dependent variable, 0 (item not solved) and 1 (item solved)

Author(s)

Takuya Yanagida <takuya.yanagida@univie.ac.at>, Jan Steinfeld <jan.steinfeld@univie.ac.at>

References

Kubinger, K. D., Rasch, D., & Yanagida, T. (2009). On designing data-sampling for Rasch model calibrating an achievement test. *Psychology Science Quarterly*, 51, 370-384.

Kubinger, K. D., Rasch, D., & Yanagida, T. (2011). A new approach for testing the Rasch model. *Educational Research and Evaluation*, 17, 321-333.

See Also

[aov.rasch](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:

# simulate Rasch model based data
# 100 persons, 20 items,
dat <- simul.rasch(100, items = seq(-3, 3, length.out = 20))
# reshape simulated data into 'long' format with balanced assignment
# of testees into two subgroups.
dat.long <- reshape.rasch(dat, group = rep(0:1, each = nrow(dat) / 2))
head(dat.long)

# extract variable names of items
vnames <- grep("it", names(aid_st2), value = TRUE)
# reshape aid subtest 2 data into 'long' format with split criterium sex
aid_long.sex <- reshape.rasch(aid_st2[, vnames], group = aid_st2[, "sex"])

## End(Not run)
```

simul.rasch	<i>Simulate data according to the Rasch model</i>
-------------	---

Description

This function simulates data according to the Rasch model based on user-specified item and person parameters and an optionally specified test booklet design.

Usage

```
simul.rasch(persons, items, design = NULL, sum0 = TRUE)
```

Arguments

persons	Either a vector of specified person parameters, an integer indicating the number of persons, or a list with vectors of specified person parameters or integers corresponding to the number of booklets specified in design. The number of persons for a test booklet design with unequal number of persons per booklet is specified in a list.
items	Either a vector of specified item parameters or an integer indicating the number of items.
design	Test booklet design matrix with 0 (item not administered) and 1 (item administered) entries.
sum0	If TRUE, specified item parameters need to be normalized to sum-0.

Details

If persons is an integer value, the corresponding parameter vector is drawn from $N(0, 1.5)$. If items is an integer value, the corresponding parameter vector is equally spaced between $[-3, 3]$. Note that item parameters need to be normalized to sum-0. This precondition can be overruled using argument `sum0 = FALSE`. If `!is.null(design)`, the integer value represents the number of persons in each booklet. Note that unequal number of persons per booklet is specified in a list corresponding to the number of booklets.

Value

Returns a 0-1 matrix according to the Rasch model.

Author(s)

Takuya Yanagida <takuya.yanagida@univie.ac.at>, Jan Steinfeld <jan.steinfeld@univie.ac.at>

References

Kubinger, K. D., Rasch, D., & Yanagida, T. (2009). On designing data-sampling for Rasch model calibrating an achievement test. *Psychology Science Quarterly*, *51*, 370-384.

Kubinger, K. D., Rasch, D., & Yanagida, T. (2011). A new approach for testing the Rasch model. *Educational Research and Evaluation*, *17*, 321-333.

See Also

[aov.rasch](#), [pwr.rasch](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:

# simulate Rasch model based data
# 100 persons, 20 items,
# person parameter drawn from a normal distribution: N(0, 1.5)
# item parameters equally spaced between [-3, 3]
simul.rasch(100, items = 20)

# simulate Rasch model based data
# 100 persons, 17 items
# person parameter drawn from a uniform distribution: U[-4, 4]
# item parameters: [-4.0, -3.5, -3.0, ... , 3.0, 3.5, 4.0]
simul.rasch(runif(100, -4, 4), items = seq(-4, 4, by = 0.5))

# specify test booklet design with three items
design <- matrix(c(1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1), ncol = 3)
# 100 persons in each booklet
# person parameter drawn from a normal distribution: N(0, 1.5)
# item parameters equally spaced between [-3, 3]
simul.rasch(100, items = 3, design = design)

# 100 persons in each booklet
# person parameter drawn from a uniform distribution: U[-4, 4]
# item parameters equally spaced between [-3, 3]
simul.rasch(runif(100, -4, 4), items = 3, design = design)

# 10 persons in booklet 1 / 20 persons in booklet 2 / 30 persons in booklet 3
# person parameter drawn from a normal distribution: N(0, 1.5)
# item parameters equally spaced between [-3, 3]
simul.rasch(list(10, 20, 30), items = 3, design = design)

# 10 persons in booklet 1 / 20 persons in booklet 2 / 30 persons in booklet 3
# person parameter drawn from a uniform distribution: U[-4, 4]
# item parameters equally spaced between [-4, 4]
simul.rasch(list(runif(10, -4, 4), runif(20, -4, 4), runif(30, -4, 4)),
             items = seq(-4, 4, length.out = 3), design = design)

## End(Not run)
```

summary.aovrasch

Object Summary

Description

Generic summary function for the aovrasch object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'aovrasch'
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

```
object      aovrasch object
...         Additional arguments affecting the summary produced.
```

Author(s)

Takuya Yanagida <takuya.yanagida@univie.ac.at>, Jan Steinfeld <jan.steinfeld@univie.ac.at>

Examples

```
## Not run:

# simulate Rasch model based data
# 100 persons, 20 items,
dat <- simul.rasch(100, items = seq(-3, 3, length.out = 20))
# reshape simulated data into 'long' format with balanced assignment
# of examinees into two subgroups.
dat.long <- reshape.rasch(dat, group = rep(0:1, each = nrow(dat) / 2))
# apply three-way analysis of variance with mixed classification for testing the Rasch model.
res <- aov.rasch(dat.long)
summary(res)

## End(Not run)
```

summary.pwrrasch *Object Summary*

Description

Generic summary function for the pwrrasch object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'pwrrasch'
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

```
object      pwrrasch object
...         Additional arguments affecting the summary produced.
```

Author(s)

Takuya Yanagida <takuya.yanagida@univie.ac.at>, Jan Steinfeld <jan.steinfeld@univie.ac.at>

Examples

```
## Not run:

# item parameters
ipar2 <- ipar1 <- seq(-3, 3, length.out = 20)
# model differential item function (DIF)
ipar2[9] <- ipar1[12]
ipar2[12] <- ipar1[9]
# simulation for b = 100
simres <- pwr.rasch(100, ipar = list(ipar1, ipar2))
summary(simres)

# item parameters
ipar2 <- ipar1 <- seq(-3, 3, length.out = 20)
# model differential item function (DIF)
ipar2[10] <- ipar1[11]
ipar2[11] <- ipar1[10]
# simulation for b = 100, 200, 300, 400, 500
simres <- pwr.rasch(seq(100, 500, by = 100), ipar = list(ipar1, ipar2))
summary(simres)

## End(Not run)
```

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