# MIC package demo

## R-package to estimate the adjusted MIC, predicted MIC and ROC-based MIC

```
# to install MIC package from Github:
#remotes::install_github(repo = "iriseekhout/MIC")

# Acquire packages
library(mirt)      # for simulating data
library(MIC)       # for calculating the MIC
```

### Simulate dataset using 'mirt'

This code simulates an example data set with 10 items that are measured at two time points.

#### Gernerate a set of IRT item parameters

```
set.seed(12345)

b2  <- c(-0.8, -0.8, -0.4, -0.4, 0, 0, 0.4, 0.4, 0.8, 0.8)
bc <- b2/4
b1 <- b2 - 1 + sample(bc)
b3 <- b2 + 1 + sample(bc)
a1 <- sample( 1+b2/2 )

( cf.simb <- data.frame(a1,b1,b2,b3) )
```

```
##     a1   b1   b2           b3
## 1  1.4 -1.9 -0.8  4.000000e-01
## 2  0.8 -1.7 -0.8 -5.551115e-17
## 3  0.6 -1.6 -0.4  7.000000e-01
## 4  1.2 -1.4 -0.4  7.000000e-01
## 5  1.0 -0.8  0.0  1.000000e+00
## 6  1.2 -0.8  0.0  1.200000e+00
## 7  1.4 -0.5  0.4  1.300000e+00
## 8  0.8 -0.6  0.4  1.200000e+00
## 9  1.0 -0.3  0.8  1.700000e+00
## 10 0.6 -0.4  0.8  1.800000e+00
```

**Transform b-parameters to d-parameters (mirt works with d-parameters)**

difficulty (b) = easiness (d) / -a

```
cf.sim <- cf.simb

colnames(cf.sim) <- c("a1","d1","d2","d3")

cf.sim$d1 <- -cf.simb$b1*cf.sim$a1
cf.sim$d2 <- -cf.simb$b2*cf.sim$a1
cf.sim$d3 <- -cf.simb$b3*cf.sim$a1
round(cf.sim, 3)
```

```
##     a1   d1    d2    d3
## 1  1.4 2.66  1.12 -0.56
## 2  0.8 1.36  0.64  0.00
## 3  0.6 0.96  0.24 -0.42
## 4  1.2 1.68  0.48 -0.84
## 5  1.0 0.80  0.00 -1.00
## 6  1.2 0.96  0.00 -1.44
## 7  1.4 0.70 -0.56 -1.82
## 8  0.8 0.48 -0.32 -0.96
## 9  1.0 0.30 -0.80 -1.70
## 10 0.6 0.24 -0.48 -1.08
```

```
round(colMeans(cf.sim), 3)
```

```
##     a1     d1     d2     d3
##  1.000  1.014  0.032 -0.982
```

**Create theta T1 and dataset 1 (baseline)**

```
a1 <- as.matrix(cf.sim[ , 1])
d1 <- as.matrix(cf.sim[ , -1])

N <- 1000          # sample size
prop.imp <- 0.3    # proportion improved
mn.imic  <- 0.5    # mean individual MICs in terms of theta change

tet1s <- rnorm(N, 0, 1)   # simulate theta T1
tet1s <- as.matrix(tet1s)

set.seed( sample(10000:20000,1) )

dat1 <- simdata(a1, d1, N, itemtype="graded", Theta=tet1s)
dat1 <- as.data.frame(dat1)

xo1 <- rowSums(dat1)   # This is the baseline test (sum) score
```

### Create theta change

```
rt1ch <- -0.5            # correlation between theta T1 and theta change
tetchs <- rt1ch*tet1s + sqrt(1-rt1ch^2)*rnorm(N, mean(tet1s), sd(tet1s))
cor(tet1s,tetchs)
```

```
##            [,1]
## [1,] -0.5012465
```

```
tetchs <- tetchs - mean(tetchs)          # makes mean = 0
tetchs <- (tetchs/sd(tetchs))*1          # makes SD = 1

( qtl <- quantile(tetchs, prob=(1-prop.imp)) )
```

```
##       70%
## 0.4724834
```

```
( mean.tetchs <- mn.imic - qtl )         # Estimate mean theta change to get
```

```
##        70%
## 0.02751659
```

```
# the desired proportion improved
tetchs <- tetchs + mean.tetchs           # transform mean of tetchs
```

### Create theta T2 and dataset 2 (follow-up)

```
tet2s <- as.matrix(tet1s + tetchs)     # theta T2

cor(tet1s, tet2s)
```

```
##           [,1]
## [1,] 0.4855813
```

```
set.seed( sample(30000:40000,1) )

dat2 <- simdata(a1, d1, N, itemtype="graded", Theta=tet2s)
dat2 <- as.data.frame(dat2)
```

### Insert error in transition ratings

```
rel.trat <- 0.5   # reliability of the perceived change/transition rating

( sd.ch.error <- sqrt(((1-rel.trat)/rel.trat)*sd(tetchs)^2) )
```

```
## [1] 1
```

```
tetch.percv <- tetchs + rnorm(N, 0, sd.ch.error)  # perceived change
```

### Create iMIC distribution

```
imic <- rnorm(N, mn.imic, 0.1*mn.imic)
```

### create dichotomous transition ratings

```
trat <- numeric(N)
trat[tetch.percv > imic] <- 1
mean(trat)                          # proportion improved based on perceived change
```

```
## [1] 0.355
```

### Create dataset

```
org <- data.frame(dat1, dat2, trat)
head(org)
```

```
##   Item_1 Item_2 Item_3 Item_4 Item_5 Item_6 Item_7 Item_8 Item_9 Item_10
## 1      1      0      1      0      0      0      0      0      0       2
## 2      3      2      0      2      2      0      1      1      3       0
## 3      3      0      0      3      0      3      0      0      2       0
## 4      2      0      0      0      2      1      0      0      0       3
## 5      3      2      2      1      0      3      1      1      0       1
## 6      3      3      2      0      0      0      0      3      0       0
##   Item_1.1 Item_2.1 Item_3.1 Item_4.1 Item_5.1 Item_6.1 Item_7.1 Item_8.1
## 1        1        3        1        2        0        0        0        2
## 2        2        0        2        2        2        2        2        1
## 3        3        3        3        3        3        3        3        2
## 4        0        3        1        2        2        1        2        3
## 5        3        1        3        3        3        0        2        3
## 6        3        0        3        0        0        1        3        0
##   Item_9.1 Item_10.1 trat
## 1        0         0    1
## 2        0         0    0
## 3        2         2    1
## 4        0         1    0
## 5        2         3    1
## 6        0         0    0
```

```
nitems = 10     # Provide the number of items in the scale

## Simplify/standardize the item names
names(org)[1:nitems] <- paste0('v1', '_', 1:nitems)
names(org)[(nitems+1):(2*nitems)] <- paste0('v2', '_', 1:nitems)
names(org)[2*nitems+1] <- "trat"
names(org)
```

```
##  [1] "v1_1"  "v1_2"  "v1_3"  "v1_4"  "v1_5"  "v1_6"  "v1_7"  "v1_8"  "v1_9"
## [10] "v1_10" "v2_1"  "v2_2"  "v2_3"  "v2_4"  "v2_5"  "v2_6"  "v2_7"  "v2_8"
## [19] "v2_9"  "v2_10" "trat"
```

```
## copy original data into a workfile (dat)
dat <- org
head(dat)
```

```
##   v1_1 v1_2 v1_3 v1_4 v1_5 v1_6 v1_7 v1_8 v1_9 v1_10 v2_1 v2_2 v2_3 v2_4 v2_5
## 1    1    0    1    0    0    0    0    0    0     2    1    3    1    2    0
## 2    3    2    0    2    2    0    1    1    3     0    2    0    2    2    2
## 3    3    0    0    3    0    3    0    0    2     0    3    3    3    3    3
## 4    2    0    0    0    2    1    0    0    0     3    0    3    1    2    2
## 5    3    2    2    1    0    3    1    1    0     1    3    1    3    3    3
## 6    3    3    2    0    0    0    0    3    0     0    3    0    3    0    0
##   v2_6 v2_7 v2_8 v2_9 v2_10 trat
## 1    0    0    2    0     0    1
## 2    2    2    1    0     0    0
## 3    3    3    2    2     2    1
## 4    1    2    3    0     1    0
## 5    0    2    3    2     3    1
## 6    1    3    0    0     0    0
```

## Estimate TR reliability with lavaan

### Specify the factor model

A factor for each time point, with correlated errors over time.

```
model <- '
  # Factors
  F1 =~ v1_1+v1_2+v1_3+v1_4+v1_5+v1_6+v1_7+v1_8+
        v1_9+v1_10+trat
  F2 =~ v2_1+v2_2+v2_3+v2_4+v2_5+v2_6+v2_7+v2_8+
        v2_9+v2_10+trat

  # Correlated errors over time
  v1_1 ~~ v2_1
  v1_2 ~~ v2_2
  v1_3 ~~ v2_3
  v1_4 ~~ v2_4
  v1_5 ~~ v2_5
  v1_6 ~~ v2_6
  v1_7 ~~ v2_7
  v1_8 ~~ v2_8
  v1_9 ~~ v2_9
  v1_10 ~~ v2_10
  '
```

**Use the `tr_reliability` function**

```
tr_reliability(example, model)
```

```
## $reliability
## [1] 0.4916676
##
## $`standardized modification index for lv`
## [1] lhs      op       rhs      mi       epc      sepc.lv  sepc.all sepc.nox
## <0 rows> (or 0-length row.names)
```

*Note: Check the model fit. If necessary improve model fit by allowing correlated errors cross-sectionally (e.g., `v1_1 ~~ v1_2, v2_1 ~~ v2_2`)*

```
reliability <- tr_reliability(example, model, modification = FALSE)
```

**Reliability of TR**

## Estimate MICs

First prepare the sumscores in the data, to calculate the minimal important change for.

```
nitems <- 10
example$x <- rowSums(example[,1:nitems])                  # sumscore T1
example$y <- rowSums(example[,(nitems+1):(2*nitems)])     # sumscore T2
```

**ROC-based MIC**

```
mic_roc(example, x = "x", y = "y", tr = "trat")
```

```
## ROC-based MIC
##          -0.5
```

**predicted MIC**

```
mic_pred(example,x = "x", y = "y", tr = "trat")
```

```
## predicted MIC
##     0.8484085
```

**Adjusted MIC**

```
mic_adjust(example,x = "x", y = "y", tr = "trat", reliability = reliability)
```

```
## adjusted MIC
##      2.80477
```

## Bootstrap confidence intervals

### ROC-based MIC

```
start <- Sys.time()
bootCImic(example, mic = "roc", x = "x",  y = "y", tr = "trat")
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 6
##   term    .lower .estimate .upper .alpha .method
##   <chr>    <dbl>     <dbl>  <dbl>  <dbl> <chr>
## 1 mic_roc   -2.5    -0.393    2.5   0.05 percentile
```

```
Sys.time() - start
```

```
## Time difference of 5.946863 secs
```

### predicted MIC

```
start <- Sys.time()
bootCImic(example, mic = "predict", x = "x",  y = "y", tr = "trat")
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 6
##   term     .lower .estimate .upper .alpha .method
##   <chr>     <dbl>     <dbl>  <dbl>  <dbl> <chr>
## 1 mic_pred  0.407     0.847   1.27   0.05 percentile
```

```
Sys.time() - start
```

```
## Time difference of 6.130949 secs
```

### adjusted MIC

```
start <- Sys.time()
bootCImic(example, mic = "adjust", x = "x",  y = "y", tr = "trat", model = model)
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 6
##   term       .lower .estimate .upper .alpha .method
##   <chr>       <dbl>     <dbl>  <dbl>  <dbl> <chr>
## 1 mic_adjust   1.97      2.80   3.86   0.05 percentile
```

```
Sys.time() - start
```

```
## Time difference of 17.16296 mins
```