

# Description for the included PISA 2012 data in the package pairwise

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## 1 Loading Data

First install and load the package pairwise.

```
> library(pairwise)
```

Once you have installed the package 'pairwise' the selected PISA 2012 Data for the german subsample can easy be loaed by simply typing the following comand into the R console.

```
> data(DEU_PISA2012)
```

## 2 Structure of the data

The data is organized as an multiple nested list.

The respective name of every list entry at any level should give an idea of its content. For a first overview look at the names of the first levels of the list object.

```
> names(DEU_PISA2012)
```

```
[1] "id"          "covariate" "cog"        "ncog"       "weights"
```

On the first list level of the object DEU\_PISA2012 there are 5 list entries. For a first closer inspection of the content check the object class for every list entry

```
> lapply(DEU_PISA2012, class)
```

```
$id
```

```
[1] "data.frame"
```

```
$covariate
```

```
[1] "data.frame"
```

```

$cog
[1] "list"

$ncog
[1] "list"

$weights
[1] "data.frame"

```

Three of the five list entries at first level are data frames, which hold the following kind of data. ID-Variables in the first list entry, additional variables like gender in the second list entry and case weights and replicate weights in the last list entry.

## 2.1 ID Variables

```
> names(DEU_PISA2012$id)
```

```
[1] "INT_MACH_ID" "SCHOOLID"    "StIDStd"     "BOOKID"      "QuestID"
```

- the variable `INT_MACH_ID` is an unique identifier for every case in regard to the international data set – which is not included in this package.
- the variable `SCHOOLID` groups every case into the school level when drawing the sample using school lists for the german subsample.
- the variable `StIDStd` is an unique identifier for every case in regard to the international german subsample.
- the variable `BOOKID` indicates which booklet each participant from the german subsample was assigned to. The following command returns the frequencies for the booklet variable:

```
> table(DEU_PISA2012$id$BOOKID)
```

```

 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 10 11 12 13 20
379 385 353 351 374 361 386 390 387 367 377 370 382 139

```

There are 14 booklets. Each booklet from "1" to "13" is part of the rotated design for the assessment of the three competencies (math, reading, science). Booklet "20" is the so called UH-booklet, containing items from the regular itemset but is a shortened Version of the regular booklets.

- the variable `QuestID` indicates which of the rotated questionnaire-booklets, assessing the non cognitive constructs, was assigned to each participant from the german subsample.

```
> table(DEU_PISA2012$id$QuestID)
```

1	2	3	5
1627	1654	1581	139

There are 4 different questionnaire-booklets.  
Questionnaire-booklets "1" to "3" are regular versions and "5" was a short version (UH-version).

## 2.2 Additional Variables (covariate)

```
> names(DEU_PISA2012$covariate)
```

```
[1] "EASY" "GRADE" "PROGN" "REPEAT" "AGE" "SEX"
```

- EASY indicates whether an easier-booklet, containing only easy items from the regular itemset, was given to the participant. As there was no easier-booklet assigned to any participant in the international german subsample, this variable is rather a constant.
- GRADE indicates the relative grade of each participant, relating to the target population.
- PROGN indicates national study program, which is 'Schulart' in german language.
- REPEAT indicates whether an participant repeated a class (at any grade).
- AGE the age of the participant.
- SEX the gender.

## 2.3 Cognitive Variables (PISA competencies)

```
> names(DEU_PISA2012$cog)
```

```
[1] "pv" "dat"
```

This list level contains the plausible values **pv** drawn from the international scalig procedure as well as the scored responses **dat** of the participants answering to the questions corresponding to the three PISA competencies (**math**, **reading** and **science** ).

### 2.3.1 plausible values (pv)

```
> names(DEU_PISA2012$cog$pv)
```

```
[1] "MATH" "READ" "SCIE"
```

for any of the three PISA competencies 5 plausible values were drawn, which are stored as a list with length 5.

```

> names(DEU_PISA2012$cog$pv$MATH)

[1] "PV1MATH" "PV2MATH" "PV3MATH" "PV4MATH" "PV5MATH"

> names(DEU_PISA2012$cog$pv$READ)

[1] "PV1READ" "PV2READ" "PV3READ" "PV4READ" "PV5READ"

> names(DEU_PISA2012$cog$pv$SCIE)

[1] "PV1SCIE" "PV2SCIE" "PV3SCIE" "PV4SCIE" "PV5SCIE"

```

Any of the respective list entries covers all participants in the german sub-sample and therefor has a lenght of 5001 (cases) – e.g.:

```

> length(DEU_PISA2012$cog$pv$MATH$PV1MATH)

[1] 5001

```

### 2.3.2 scored data and missing incidez matrices (dat)

```

> names(DEU_PISA2012$cog$dat)

[1] "MATH" "READ" "SCIE"

```

The list level `DEU_PISA2012$cog$dat` contains the scored data and missing incidence matrices for any of the three PISA competencies.

The complete (sub-) structure of the list level `DEU_PISA2012$cog$dat` is returned by the following R-comand.

```

> rapply(DEU_PISA2012$cog$dat,names,classes = "list",how="list")

```

```

$MATH
$MATH$resp
NULL

```

```

$MATH$inc7
NULL

```

```

$MATH$inc8
NULL

```

```

$READ
$READ$resp
NULL

```

```

$READ$inc7
NULL

```

```
$READ$inc8  
NULL
```

```
$SCIE  
$SCIE$resp  
NULL
```

```
$SCIE$inc7  
NULL
```

```
$SCIE$inc8  
NULL
```

As an example we demonstrate the structure using the `MATH` domain:

```
> names(DEU_PISA2012$cog$dat$MATH)  
[1] "resp" "inc7" "inc8"
```

For any of the three competence domains there are three list entries at that list level, which contain the scored responses ( `resp` ), an incidence matrix for missing by design ( `inc7` ) and an incidence matrix for not reached items ( `inc8` ). All of the three entries are stored as matrices, which have the same dimensionality.

```
> dim(DEU_PISA2012$cog$dat$MATH$resp)  
[1] 5001 84  
> dim(DEU_PISA2012$cog$dat$MATH$inc7)  
[1] 5001 84  
> dim(DEU_PISA2012$cog$dat$MATH$inc8)  
[1] 5001 84
```

The values in `DEU_PISA2012$cog$dat$MATH$resp` range from 0 to 2 – with NA values removed. These values in `DEU_PISA2012$cog$dat$MATH$resp` represent the scored responses of the participants following an partial-credit-scoring approach – with the following meaning:

- 0 = wrong
- 1 = correct / or partial correct (*if there is a third category for the respective item*)
- 2 = correct (*if there is a third category for the respective item*)

The NA values in the `resp` matrix have two meanings: either missing by (rotated) design or not reached. Either meaning of an respective NA value is coded in the two incidence matrices named `inc7` and `inc8`.

## 2.4 "Non Cognitive" Variables

```
> names(DEU_PISA2012$ncog)
```

```
[1] "wle" "dat"
```

this list level contains the scales and item responses of the "non-cognitive" constructs, assessed in the student-questionnaire.

### 2.4.1 wle scaled constructs (wle)

```
> names(DEU_PISA2012$ncog$wle)
```

```
[1] "TEACHSUP" "COGACT" "DISCLIMA" "MTSUP" "CLSMAN" "STUDREL"
[7] "FAMCON" "INTMAT" "MATHEFF" "SCMAT" "ANXMAT" "SUBNORM"
[13] "FAILMAT" "MATINTFC" "MATWKETH" "MATBEH"
```

The level `DEU_PISA2012$ncog$wle` contains the scaled values (wle-estimates) for a selection of 16 constructs out of 52 constructs being assessed in PISA 2012. The selection of the 16 constructs is more or less arbitrary, following the personal interest of the author of the package 'pairwise'. The wle-estimates are based on the responses on the respective items in the student-questionnaire, as a result of the international scaling procedure.

### 2.4.2 item responses for "non-cognitive" constructs (dat)

```
> names(DEU_PISA2012$ncog$dat)
```

```
[1] "TEACHSUP" "COGACT" "DISCLIMA" "MTSUP" "CLSMAN" "STUDREL"
[7] "FAMCON" "INTMAT" "MATHEFF" "SCMAT" "ANXMAT" "SUBNORM"
[13] "FAILMAT" "MATINTFC" "MATWKETH" "MATBEH"
```

For any of the 16 "non-cognitive" constructs there are four list entries at that list level.

As an example we demonstrate the further structure using the "non-cognitive" construct `CLSMAN` :

```
> names(DEU_PISA2012$ncog$dat$CLSMAN)
```

```
[1] "resp" "inc7" "inc8" "inc9"
```

These 4 matrices contain the scored responses `resp`, an incidence matrix for missing (by design) `inc7`, an incidence matrix for invalid responses `inc8` and an incidence matrix for missing (by testee) responses `inc9`. All of the three entries are stored as matrices, which have the same dimensionality.

```
> lapply(DEU_PISA2012$ncog$dat$CLSMAN,dim)
```

```

$resp
[1] 5001    4

$inc7
[1] 5001    4

$inc8
[1] 5001    4

$inc9
[1] 5001    4

```

For any of the 16 "non-cognitive" constructs the list level entry `resp` is a matrix with named columns giving the international PISA item names.

```

> colnames(DEU_PISA2012$ncog$dat$CLSMAN$resp)

[1] "ST85Q01" "ST85Q02" "ST85Q03" "ST85Q04"

```

## 2.5 Case Weights and Replicate Weights

The last list level `DEU_PISA2012$weights` finally contains the FINAL STUDENT WEIGHT ( `W_FSTUWT` ) and the FINAL STUDENT REPLICATE BRR-FAY WEIGHTS ( `W_FSTR1` to `W_FSTR80` ) and few other weighting variables used in the international analysis procedure.

```

> names(DEU_PISA2012$weights)

[1] "W_FSTUWT"  "W_FSTR1"  "W_FSTR2"  "W_FSTR3"  "W_FSTR4"
[6] "W_FSTR5"  "W_FSTR6"  "W_FSTR7"  "W_FSTR8"  "W_FSTR9"
[11] "W_FSTR10" "W_FSTR11" "W_FSTR12" "W_FSTR13" "W_FSTR14"
[16] "W_FSTR15" "W_FSTR16" "W_FSTR17" "W_FSTR18" "W_FSTR19"
[21] "W_FSTR20" "W_FSTR21" "W_FSTR22" "W_FSTR23" "W_FSTR24"
[26] "W_FSTR25" "W_FSTR26" "W_FSTR27" "W_FSTR28" "W_FSTR29"
[31] "W_FSTR30" "W_FSTR31" "W_FSTR32" "W_FSTR33" "W_FSTR34"
[36] "W_FSTR35" "W_FSTR36" "W_FSTR37" "W_FSTR38" "W_FSTR39"
[41] "W_FSTR40" "W_FSTR41" "W_FSTR42" "W_FSTR43" "W_FSTR44"
[46] "W_FSTR45" "W_FSTR46" "W_FSTR47" "W_FSTR48" "W_FSTR49"
[51] "W_FSTR50" "W_FSTR51" "W_FSTR52" "W_FSTR53" "W_FSTR54"
[56] "W_FSTR55" "W_FSTR56" "W_FSTR57" "W_FSTR58" "W_FSTR59"
[61] "W_FSTR60" "W_FSTR61" "W_FSTR62" "W_FSTR63" "W_FSTR64"
[66] "W_FSTR65" "W_FSTR66" "W_FSTR67" "W_FSTR68" "W_FSTR69"
[71] "W_FSTR70" "W_FSTR71" "W_FSTR72" "W_FSTR73" "W_FSTR74"
[76] "W_FSTR75" "W_FSTR76" "W_FSTR77" "W_FSTR78" "W_FSTR79"
[81] "W_FSTR80" "WVARSTRR" "VAR_UNIT" "senwgt_STU"

```

### 3 Analysis with the German PISA 2012 Data Set

Compute the percentge of missing by design:  
for mathmatic competenc assessment

```
> (sum(DEU_PISA2012$cog$dat$MATH$inc7))/(prod(dim(DEU_PISA2012$cog$dat$MATH$inc7)))*100  
[1] 70.03314
```

for reading competenc assessment

```
> (sum(DEU_PISA2012$cog$dat$READ$inc7))/(prod(dim(DEU_PISA2012$cog$dat$READ$inc7)))*100  
[1] 70.43182
```

for science competenc assessment

```
> (sum(DEU_PISA2012$cog$dat$SCIE$inc7))/(prod(dim(DEU_PISA2012$cog$dat$SCIE$inc7)))*100  
[1] 70.23652
```