

RUMM residuals and OUTFIT: Same or different?

TNO Preventie & Gezondheid



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Background

“RUMM Residuals (RR) and OUTFIT are the same, though standardized in a different way”

- **RR: mean 0, SD 1:**
 - e.g.: $-2.5 < RR < +2.5$
- **OUTFIT: positive, mean 1, SD more complicated:**
 - $0.5 < OUTFIT < 1.5$ Linacre, 2002 – ‘productive for measurement’
 - $0.9 < OUTFIT < 1.2$ Schulman et al, 2001 – ‘ideal range’
 - OUTFIT = Unweighted Mean Square (Masters / Wright)

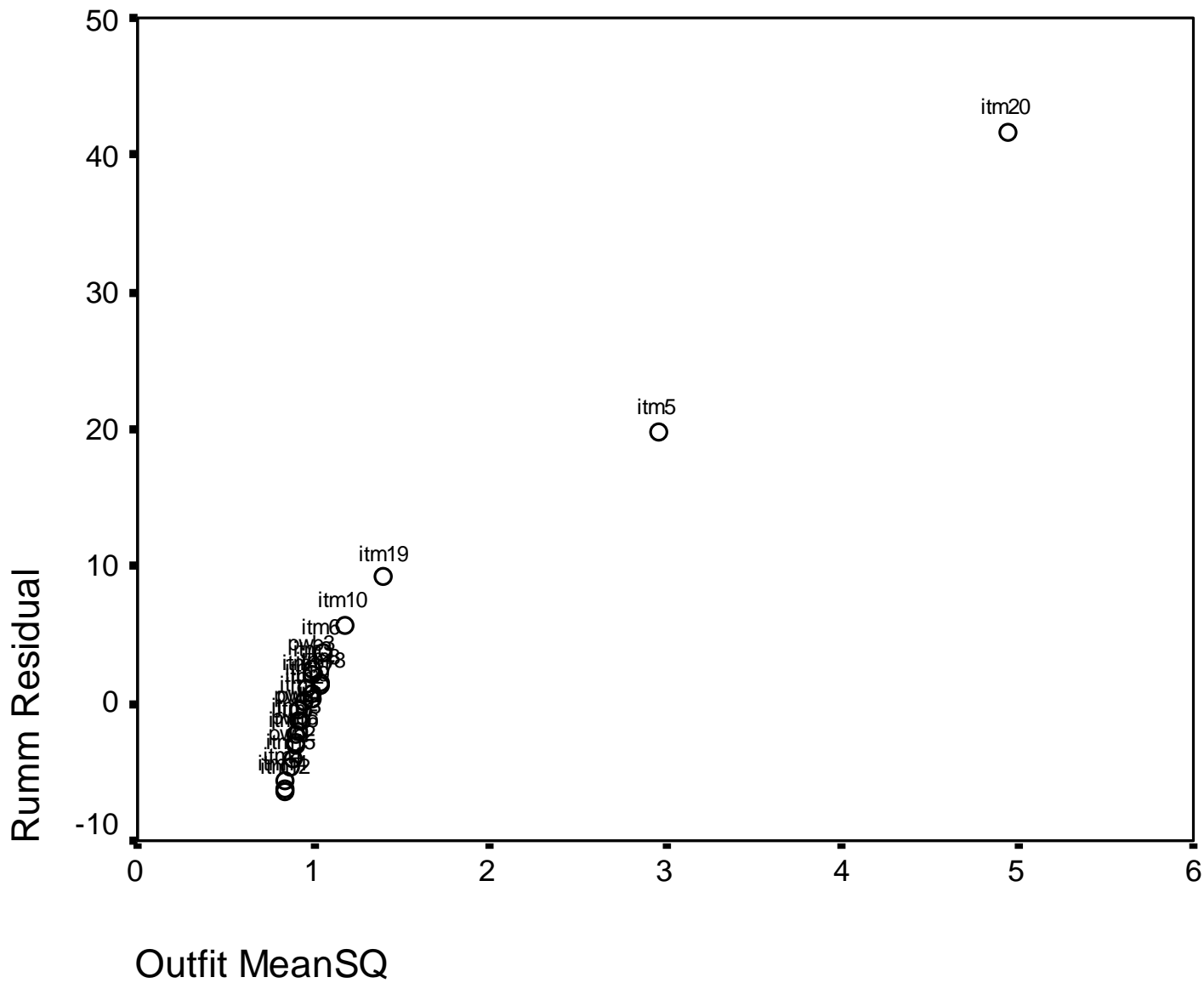
Anatomy of OUTFIT / INFIT

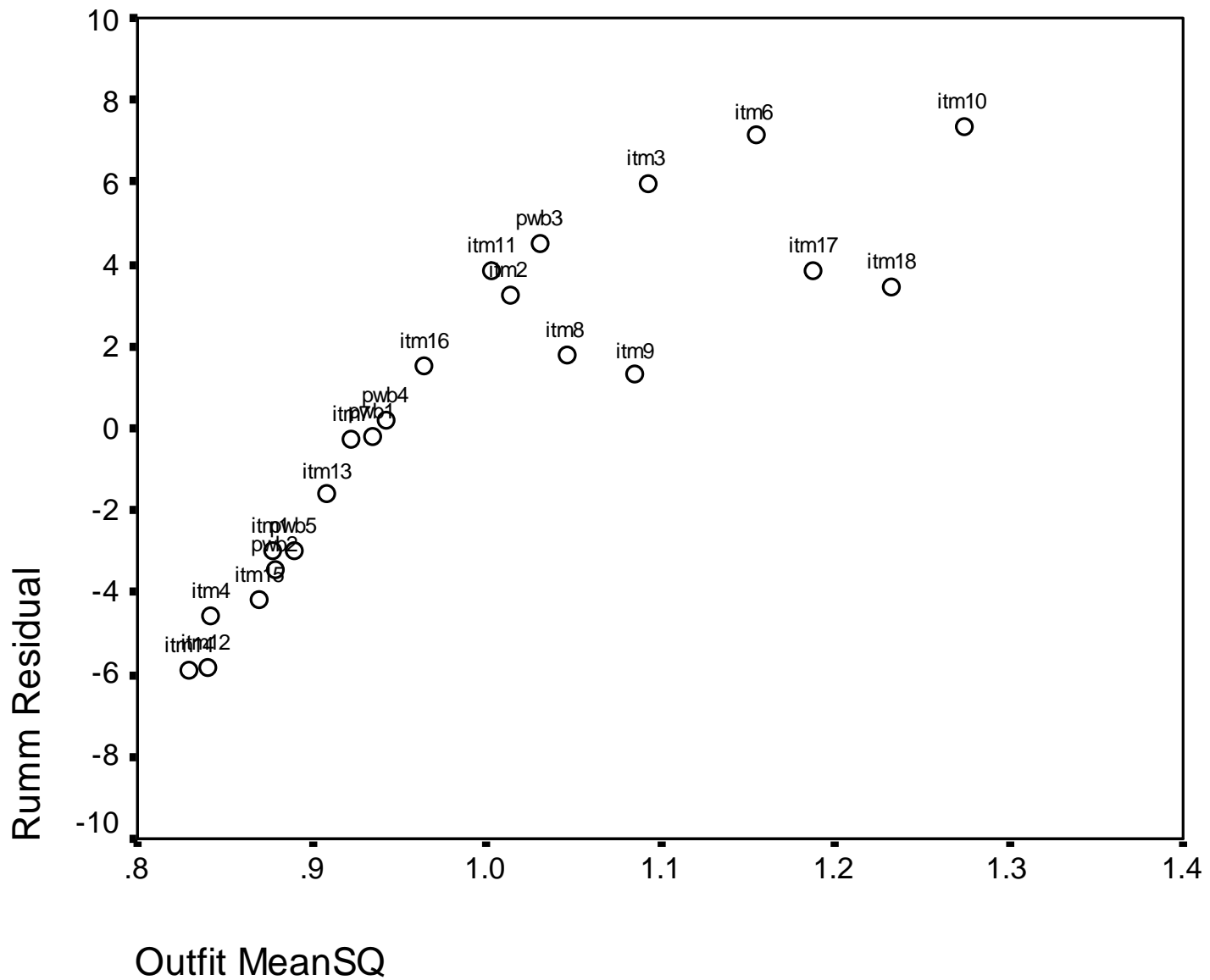
- Score residual y : $y = x - E$
- Variance of y : $s^2 = \sum_{k=0,m} (k-E)^2 P_k$
- Standardized residual: $z = y / s$

- OUTFIT: $\sum_{i=1,n} z_i^2 / n$
- INFIT: $\sum_{i=1,n} s_i^2 z_i^2 / \sum_{i=1,n} s_i^2$

Practical experiences

- **We observed extreme RR with large samples**
- **Reason to calculate OUTFIT**
- **EUPASS physical activity data: $N \approx 5000$**
- **KIDSCREEN Children Quality of Life: $N \approx 7000$**





Numerical example (KIDSCREEN)

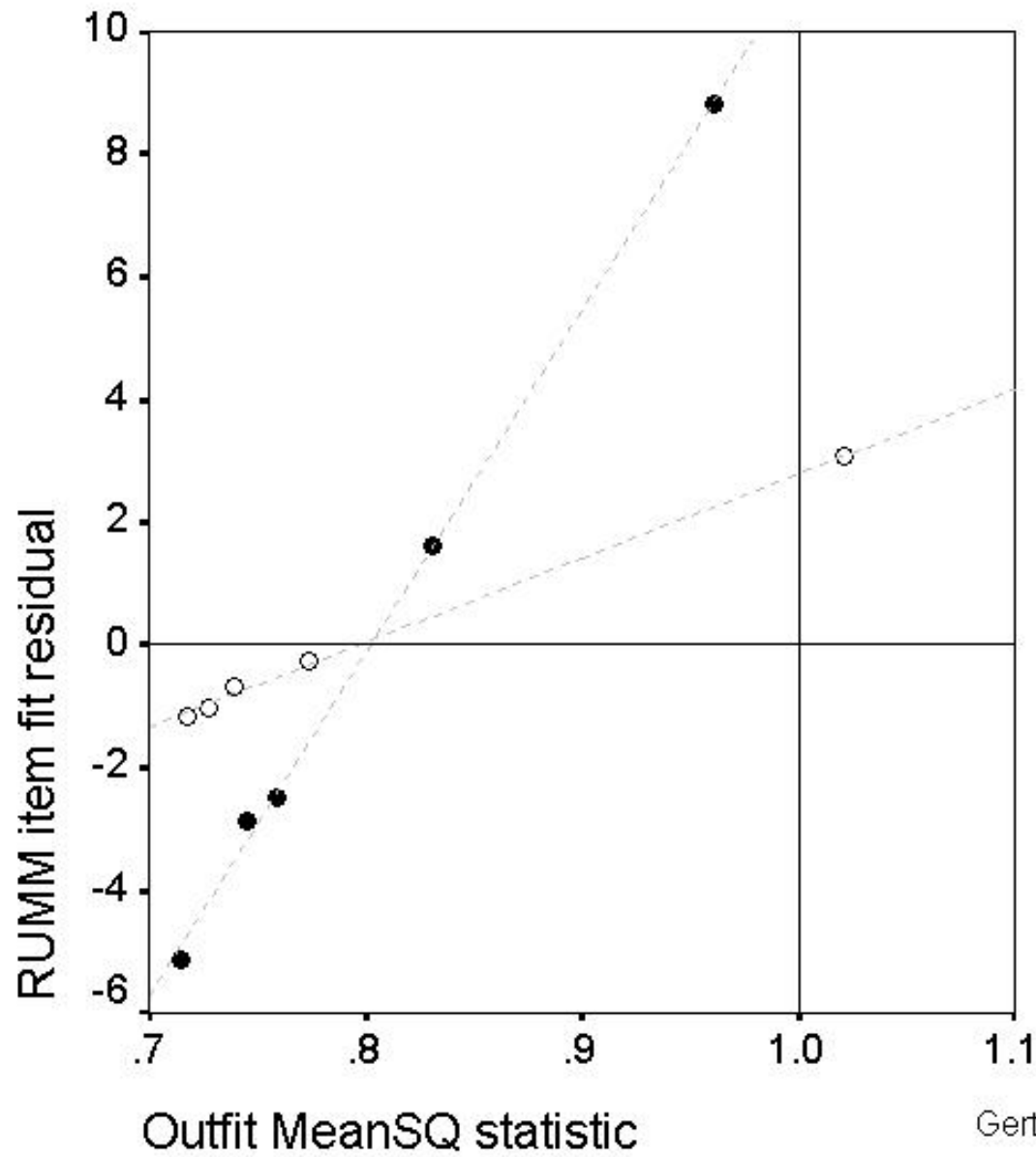
ITEM	OUTFIT	RR
PWB1	0.959	8.859
PWB2	0.713	-5.199
PWB3	0.833	1.791
PWB4	0.746	-2.843
PWB5	0.758	-2.511

Standardised residuals were saved from RUMM 2020 using the 'Save All' option in the 'individual person-item test of fit statistics' display. SPSS was used to compute the mean squared standardised residual, the OUTFIT.

Does sample size influence the relation?

Small experiment

- Calculate RR and OUTFIT for $N=7000$
- Calculate RR and OUTFIT for $N=500$ (random sample)
- Plot relation between RR and OUTFIT



- original sample of over 7000 cases
- random sample of 500 cases

Gert Jacobusse and Stef van Buuren
May 28, 2004

Questions

- **Why do RR and OUTFIT suggest opposite actions for PWB1?**
- **Why do RR shrink if a smaller sample is taken? How can we compare RR for different sample size?**
- **Why is the point of intersection located at 0.8, and not at 1.0?**