Package 'kappaGold'

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Title Agreement of Nominal Scale Raters (with a Gold Standard)

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Description Estimate agreement of a group of raters with a gold standard rating on a nominal scale. For a single gold standard rater the average pairwise agreement of raters with this gold standard is provided. For a group of (gold standard) raters the approach of S. Vanbelle, A. Albert (2009) <doi:10.1007/s11336-009-9116-1> is implemented. Bias and standard error are estimated via delete-1 jackknife.

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Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

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Suggests dplyr, irr, knitr, testthat (>= 3.0.0)

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Depends R (>= 4.0)

NeedsCompilation no

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`agreem_binary` *Three reliability studies for some binary rating*

Description

The data are reported in a textbook from Fleiss, probably it is fictitious.

Usage

```
agreem_binary
```

Format

A list that contains three matrices. Each matrix contains the result of a study involving two raters. It is a binary rating scale ("+" and "-").

Source

Chapter 18, Problems 18.3

References

Fleiss, J. L., Levin, B., & Paik, M. C. Statistical Methods for Rates and Proportions, 3rd edition, 2003, ISBN 0-471-52629-0

depression *Depression screening*

Description

Fifty general hospital patients, admitted to the Monash Medical Centre in Melbourne, were randomly drawn from a larger sample described by Clarke et al. (1993). Agreement between two different screening tests and a diagnosis of depression was compared. Definition of depression included DSM-III-R Major Depression, Dysthymia, Adjustment Disorderwith Depressed Mood, and Depression NOS. Depression was determined empirically using the Cutoff (McKenzie & Clarke, 1992) program. The screening tests consisted of

Usage

```
depression
```

Format

A matrix with 50 observations and 3 variables:

depression diagnoses as determined by the Cutoff program

BDI Beck Depression Inventory

GHQ General Health Questionnaire

Details

1. the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) (Beck et al., 1961) and
2. the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ) (Goldberg & Williams, 1988)

References

McKenzie, D. P. et al., Comparing Correlated Kappas by Resampling: Is One Level of Agreement Significantly Different from Another? J. psychiat. Res, Vol. 30, 1996. doi:10.1016/S0022-3956(96)000337

diagnoses *Psychiatric diagnoses*

Description

N = 30 patients were given one of k = 5 diagnoses by some n = 6 psychiatrists out of 43 psychiatrists in total. The diagnoses are

1. Depression
2. PD (=Personality Disorder)
3. Schizophrenia
4. Neurosis
5. Other

Usage

```
diagnoses
```

Format

`diagnoses`**:**

A matrix with 30 rows and 6 columns:

rater1 1st rating of some six raters

rater2 2nd rating of some six raters

rater3 3rd rating of some six raters

rater4 4th rating of some six raters

rater5 5th rating of some six raters

rater6 6th rating of some six raters

Details

A total of 43 psychiatrists provided diagnoses. In the actual study (Sandifer, Hordern, Timbury, & Green, 1968), between 6 and 10 psychiatrists from the pool of 43 were unsystematically selected to diagnose a subject. Fleiss randomly selected six diagnoses per subject to bring the number of assignments per patient down to a constant of six.

As there is not a fixed set of six raters the ratings from the same column are not related to each other. Therefore, compared to the dataset with the same name in package `irr`, we applied a permutation of the six ratings.

References

Sandifer, M. G., Hordern, A., Timbury, G. C., & Green, L. M. Psychiatric diagnosis: A comparative study in North Carolina, London and Glasgow. British Journal of Psychiatry, 1968, 114, 1-9.

Fleiss, J. L. Measuring nominal scale agreement among many raters. Psychological Bulletin, 1971, 76(5), 378–382. doi:10.1037/h0031619

See Also

This dataset is also available as `diagnoses` in the irr-package on CRAN.

kappa2 *Cohen's kappa for nominal data*

Description

Cohen's kappa is the classical agreement measure when two raters provide ratings for subjects on a nominal scale.

Usage

```
kappa2(ratings, robust = FALSE, ratingScale = NULL)
```

Arguments

ratings	matrix (dimension nx2), containing the ratings as subjects by raters
robust	flag. Use robust estimate for random chance of agreement by Brennan-Prediger?
ratingScale	Possible levels for the rating. Or NULL.

Details

The data of ratings must be stored in a two column object, each rater is a column and the subjects are in the rows. Every rating category is used and the levels are sorted. Weighting of categories is currently not implemented.

Value

list containing Cohen's kappa agreement measure (value) or NULL if no valid subjects

See Also

irr::kappa2()

Examples

```
# 2 raters have assessed 4 subjects into categories "A", "B" or "C"
# organize ratings as two column matrix, one row per subject rated
m <- rbind(sj1 = c("A", "A"),
           sj2 = c("C", "B"),
           sj3 = c("B", "C"),
           sj4 = c("C", "C"))

# Cohen's kappa -----
kappa2(ratings = m)

# robust variant ---------
kappa2(ratings = m, robust = TRUE)
```

kappaGold *kappaGold package*

Description

Estimate agreement with a gold-standard rating for nominal categories.

Author(s)

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kappam_fleiss *Fleiss' kappa for multiple nominal-scale raters*

Description

When multiple raters judge subjects on a nominal scale we can assess their agreement with Fleiss' kappa. It is a generalization of Cohen's Kappa for two raters and there are different variants how to assess chance agreement.

Usage

```
kappam_fleiss(
  ratings,
  variant = c("fleiss", "conger", "robust", "uniform"),
  detail = FALSE,
  ratingScale = NULL
)
```

Arguments

ratings	matrix (subjects by raters), containing the ratings
variant	Which variant of kappa? Default is Fleiss (1971). Other options are Conger (1980) or robust variant.
detail	Should category-wise Kappas be computed? Only available for the Fleiss (1971) variant.
ratingScale	Specify possible levels for the rating. Default NULL means to use all unique levels from the sample.

Details

Different **variants** of Fleiss' kappa are implemented. By default (`variant="fleiss"`), the original Fleiss Kappa (1971) is calculated, together with an asymptotic standard error and test for kappa=0. It assumes that the raters involved are not assumed to be the same (one-way ANOVA setting). The marginal category proportions determine the chance agreement. Setting `variant="conger"` gives the variant of Conger (1980) that reduces to Cohen's kappa when m=2 raters. It assumes identical raters for the different subjects (two-way ANOVA setting). The chance agreement is based on the category proportions of each rater separately. Typically, the Conger variant yields slightly higher values than Fleiss kappa. `variant="robust"` assumes a chance agreement of two raters to be simply 1/q, where q is the number of categories (uniform model).

Value

list containing Fleiss's kappa agreement measure (value) or `NULL` if no subjects

See Also

`irr::kappam.fleiss()`

Examples

```
# 4 subjects were rated by 3 raters in categories "1", "2" or "3"
# organize ratings as matrix with subjects in rows and raters in columns
m <- matrix(c("3", "2", "3",
              "2", "2", "1",
              "1", "3", "1",
              "2", "2", "3"), ncol = 3, byrow = TRUE)
kappam_fleiss(m)

# show category-wise kappas -----
kappam_fleiss(m, detail = TRUE)
```

---

kappam_gold *Agreement of a group of nominal-scale raters with a gold standard*

Description

First, Cohen's kappa is calculated between each rater against the gold standard which is taken from the 1st column by default. The average of these kappas is returned as 'kappam_gold0'. The variant setting (`robust=`) is forwarded to Cohen's kappa. A bias-corrected version 'kappam_gold' and a corresponding confidence interval are provided as well via the jackknife method.

Usage

```
kappam_gold(
  ratings,
  refIdx = 1,
  robust = FALSE,
  ratingScale = NULL,
  conf.level = 0.95
)
```

Arguments

ratings	matrix. subjects by raters
refIdx	numeric. index of reference gold-standard raters. Currently, only a single gold-standard rater is supported. By default, it is the 1st rater.
robust	flag. Use robust estimate for random chance of agreement by Brennan-Prediger?
ratingScale	Possible levels for the rating. Or NULL.
conf.level	confidence level for confidence interval

Value

list. agreement measures (raw and bias-corrected) kappa with confidence interval. Entry raters refers to the number of tested raters, not counting the reference rater

Examples

```
# matrix with subjects in rows and raters in columns.
# 1st column is taken as gold-standard
m <- matrix(c("O", "G", "O",
              "G", "G", "R",
              "R", "R", "R",
              "G", "G", "O"), ncol = 3, byrow = TRUE)
kappam_gold(m)
```

---

kappam_vanbelle *Agreement between two groups of raters*

Description

This function expands upon Cohen's and Fleiss' Kappa as measures for interrater agreement while taking into account the heterogeneity within each group.

Usage

```
kappam_vanbelle(
  ratings,
  refIdx,
  ratingScale = NULL,
  weights = c("unweighted", "linear", "quadratic"),
  conf.level = 0.95
)
```

Arguments

ratings	matrix of subjects x raters for both groups of raters
refIdx	numeric. indices of raters that constitute the reference group. Can also be all negative to define rater group by exclusion.
ratingScale	character vector of the levels for the rating. Or NULL.
weights	optional weighting schemes: "unweighted", "linear","quadratic"
conf.level	confidence level for interval estimation

Details

Data need to be stored with raters in columns.

Value

list. kappa agreement between two groups of raters

References

Vanbelle, S., Albert, A. Agreement between Two Independent Groups of Raters. Psychometrika 74, 477–491 (2009). doi:10.1007/s11336-009-9116-1

Examples

```
# compare student ratings with ratings of 11 experts
kappam_vanbelle(SC_test, refIdx = 40:50)
```

---

kappa_test *Significance test for homogeneity of kappa coefficients in independent groups*

Description

The null hypothesis states that the kappas for all involved groups are the same ("homogeneous"). A prerequisite is that the groups are independent of each other, this means the groups are comprised of different subjects and each group has different raters. Each rater employs a nominal scale. The test requires estimates of kappa and its standard error per group.

Usage

```
kappa_test(kappas, val = "value0", se = "se0", conf.level = 0.95)
```

Arguments

kappas	list of kappas from different groups. It uses the kappa estimate and its standard error.
val	character. Name of field to extract kappa coefficient estimate.
se	character. Name of field to extract standard error of kappa.
conf.level	numeric. confidence level of confidence interval for overall kappa

Details

A common overall kappa coefficient across groups is estimated. The test statistic assesses the weighted squared deviance of the individual kappas from the overall kappa estimate. The weights depend on the provided standard errors. Under H0, the test statistics is chi-square distributed.

Value

list containing the test results, including the entries `statistic` and `p.value` (class `htest`)

References

Joseph L. Fleiss, Statistical Methods for Rates and Proportions, 3rd ed., 2003, section 18.1

Examples

```
# three independent agreement studies (different raters, different subjects)
# each study involves two raters that employ a binary rating scale
k2_studies <- lapply(agreem_binary, kappa2)

# combined estimate and test for homogeneity of kappa
kappa_test(kappas = k2_studies, val = "value", se = "se")
```

---

kappa_test_corr *Test for homogeneity of kappa in correlated groups*

Description

Bootstrap test on kappa based on data with common subjects. The differences in kappa between all groups (but first) relative to first group (e.g., Group 2 - Group 1) are considered.

Usage

```
kappa_test_corr(
  ratings,
  grpIdx,
  kappaF,
  kappaF_args = list(),
  B = 100,
  alternative = "two.sided",
  conf.level = 0.95
)
```

Arguments

ratings	matrix. ratings as sbj x raters, including the multiple groups to be tested
grpIdx	list. Comprises numeric index vectors per group. Each group is defined as set of raters (i.e., columns)
kappaF	function or list of functions. kappa function to apply on each group.
kappaF_args	list. Further arguments for the kappa function. By default, these settings apply to all groups, but the settings can be specified per group (as list of lists).
B	numeric. number of bootstrap samples. At least 1000 are recommended for stable results.
alternative	character. Direction of alternative. Currently only 'two.sided' is supported.
conf.level	numeric. confidence level for confidence intervals

Value

list. test results as class htest. The confidence interval shown by print refers to the 1st difference k1-k2.

Note

Due to limitations of the htest print method the confidence interval shown by print refers to the 1st difference k1-k2. If there are more than 2 groups access all confidence intervals via entry conf.int.

Examples

```
# Compare Fleiss kappa between students and expert raters
# For real analyses use more bootstrap samples (B >= 1000)
kappa_test_corr(ratings = SC_test, grpIdx = list(S=1:39, E=40:50), B = 125,
                kappaF = kappam_fleiss,
                kappaF_args = list(variant = "fleiss", ratingScale=-2:2))
```

SC_test *Script concordance test (SCT).*

Description

In medical education, the script concordance test (SCT) (Charlin, Gagnon, Sibert, & Van der Vleuten, 2002) is used to score physicians or medical students in their ability to solve clinical situations as compared to answers given by experts. The test consists of a number of items to be evaluated on a 5-point Likert scale.

Usage

```
SC_test
```

Format

A matrix with 34 rows and 50 columns. Columns 1 to 39 are student raters, columns 40 to 50 are experts. Each rater applies to each clinical situation one of five levels ranging from -2 to 2 with the following meaning:

-2 The assumption is practically eliminated;

-1 The assumption becomes less likely;

0 The information has no effect on the assumption;

+1 The assumption becomes more likely;

+2 The assumption is virtually the only possible one.

Details

Each item represents a clinical situation (called an 'assumption') likely to be encountered in the physician's practice. The situation has to be unclear, even for an expert. The task of the subjects being evaluated is to consider the effect of new information on the assumption to solve the situation. The data incorporates 50 raters, 39 students and 11 experts.

Each rater judges the same 34 assumptions.

Source

Sophie Vanbelle (personal communication, 2021)

References

Vanbelle, S., Albert, A. Agreement between Two Independent Groups of Raters. Psychometrika 74, 477–491 (2009). doi:10.1007/s1133600991161

simulKappa *Simulate rating data and calculate agreement with gold standard*

Description

The function generates simulation data according to given categories and probabilities. and can repeatedly apply function `kappam_gold()`. Currently, there is no variation in probabilities from rater to rater, only sampling variability from multinomial distribution is at work.

Usage

```
simulKappa(nRater, cats, nSubj, probs, mcSim = 10, simOnly = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`nRater`	numeric. number of raters.
`cats`	categories specified either as character vector or just the numbers of categories.
`nSubj`	numeric. number of subjects per gold standard category. Either a single number or as vector of numbers per category, e.g. for non-balanced situation.
`probs`	numeric square matrix (nCat x nCat) with classification probabilities. Row `i` has probabilities of rater categorization for subjects of category `i` (gold standard).
`mcSim`	numeric. Number of Monte-Carlo simulations.
`simOnly`	logical. Need only simulation data? Default is `FALSE`.

Details

This function is future-aware for the repeated evaluation of `kappam_gold()` that is triggered by this function.

Value

dataframe of kappa-gold on the simulated datasets or (when `simOnly=TRUE`) list of length `mcSim` with each element a simulated data set with goldrating in first column and then the raters.

Examples

```
# repeatedly estimate agreement with goldstandard for simulated data
simulKappa(nRater = 8, cats = 3, nSubj = 11,
           # assumed prob for classification by raters
           probs = matrix(c(.6, .2, .1, # subjects of cat 1
                            .3, .4, .3, # subjects of cat 2
                            .1, .4, .5  # subjects of cat 3
           ), nrow = 3, byrow = TRUE))
```

`stagingData` *Staging of colorectal carcinoma*

Description

Staging of carcinoma is done by different medical professions. Gold standard is the (histo-)pathological rating of a tissue sample but this information typically only becomes available late, after surgery. However prior to surgery the carcinoma is also staged by radiologists in the clinical setting on the basis of MRI scans.

Usage

```
stagingData
```

Format

A data frame with 21 observations and 6 variables:

patho the (histo-)pathological staging (gold standard) with categories I, II or III

rad1 the clinical staging with categories I, II or III by radiologist 1

rad2 the clinical staging with categories I, II or III by radiologist 2

rad3 the clinical staging with categories I, II or III by radiologist 3

rad4 the clinical staging with categories I, II or III by radiologist 4

rad5 the clinical staging with categories I, II or III by radiologist 5

Details

These fictitious data were inspired by the OCUM trial. The simulation uses the following two assumptions: over-staging occurs more frequently than under-staging and an error by two categories is less likely than an error by only one category.

Stages conform to the UICC classification according to the TNM classification. Note that cases in stage IV do not appear in this data set and that the following description of stages is simplified.

1. **I** Until T2, N0, M0
2. **II** From T3, N0, M0
3. **III** Any T, N1/N2, M0

Source

simulated data

References

Kreis, M. E. et al., MRI-Based Use of Neoadjuvant Chemoradiotherapy in Rectal Carcinoma: Surgical Quality and Histopathological Outcome of the OCUM Trial doi:10.1245/s1043401907696y

`victorinox` *delete-1 jackknife estimator*

Description

Quick simple jackknife routine to estimate bias and standard error of an estimator.

Usage

```
victorinox(est, idx)
```

Arguments

`est`	estimator function
`idx`	maximal index vector for data of estimator

Value

list with jackknife information, bias and SE

References

https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jackknife-Methode

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