

# Package ‘MultOrdRS’

July 21, 2025

**Type** Package

**Title** Model Multivariate Ordinal Responses Including Response Styles

**Version** 0.1-3

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**Author** Gunther Schauberger

**Maintainer** Gunther Schauberger <gunther.schauberger@tum.de>

**Description** In the case of multivariate ordinal responses, parameter estimates can be severely biased if personal response styles are ignored. This packages provides methods to account for personal response styles and to explain the effects of covariates on the response style, as proposed by Schauberger and Tutz 2021 <[doi:10.1177/1471082X20978034](https://doi.org/10.1177/1471082X20978034)>. The method is implemented both for the multivariate cumulative model and the multivariate adjacent categories model.

**License** GPL (>= 2)

**Imports** Rcpp (>= 0.12.4), statmod

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**Description**

A model for multivariate ordinal responses. The response is modelled using a mixed model approach that is also capable of the inclusion of response style effects of the respondents.

**Author(s)**

Gunther Schauberger  
 <gunther.schauberger@tum.de>  
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0392-1580>

**References**

Schauberger, Gunther and Tutz, Gerhard (2021): Multivariate Ordinal Random Effects Models Including Subject and Group Specific Response Style Effects, *Statistical Modelling*, doi:10.1177/1471082X20978034

**See Also**

[multordRS](#) [ctrl.multordRS](#) [plot.MultOrdRS](#)

**Examples**

```
data(tenseness)

## create a small subset of the data to speed up calculations
set.seed(1860)
tenseness <- tenseness[sample(1:nrow(tenseness), 300),]

## scale all metric variables to get comparable parameter estimates
tenseness$Age <- scale(tenseness$Age)
tenseness$Income <- scale(tenseness$Income)

## two formulas, one without and one with explanatory variables (gender and age)
f.tense0 <- as.formula(paste("cbind(",paste(names(tenseness)[1:4],collapse=","),") ~ 1"))
f.tense1 <- as.formula(paste("cbind(",paste(names(tenseness)[1:4],collapse=","),") ~ Gender + Age"))

####
## Adjacent Categories Models
####

## Multivariate adjacent categories model, without response style, without explanatory variables
m.tense0 <- multordRS(f.tense0, data = tenseness, control = ctrl.multordRS(RS = FALSE, cores = 2))
m.tense0
```

```
## Multivariate adjacent categories model, with response style as a random effect,
## without explanatory variables
m.tense1 <- multordRS(f.tense0, data = tenseness)
m.tense1

## Multivariate adjacent categories model, with response style as a random effect,
## without explanatory variables for response style BUT for location
m.tense2 <- multordRS(f.tense1, data = tenseness, control = ctrl.multordRS(XforRS = FALSE))
m.tense2

## Multivariate adjacent categories model, with response style as a random effect, with
## explanatory variables for location AND response style
m.tense3 <- multordRS(f.tense1, data = tenseness)
m.tense3

plot(m.tense3)

####
## Cumulative Models
####

## Multivariate cumulative model, without response style, without explanatory variables
m.tense0.cumul <- multordRS(f.tense0, data = tenseness, control = ctrl.multordRS(RS = FALSE),
  model = "cumulative")
m.tense0.cumul

## Multivariate cumulative model, with response style as a random effect,
## without explanatory variables
m.tense1.cumul <- multordRS(f.tense0, data = tenseness, model = "cumulative")
m.tense1.cumul

## Multivariate cumulative model, with response style as a random effect,
## without explanatory variables for response style BUT for location
m.tense2.cumul <- multordRS(f.tense1, data = tenseness, control = ctrl.multordRS(XforRS = FALSE),
  model = "cumulative")
m.tense2.cumul

## Multivariate cumulative model, with response style as a random effect, with
## explanatory variables for location AND response style
m.tense3.cumul <- multordRS(f.tense1, data = tenseness, model = "cumulative")
m.tense3.cumul

plot(m.tense3.cumul)

#####
## Examples from Schauburger and Tutz (2020)
## Data from the German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES) 2017
#####
```

```

####
## Source: German Longitudinal Election Study 2017
## Rossteutscher et al. 2017, https://doi.org/10.4232/1.12927
####

## load GLES data
data(GLES17)

## scale data
GLES17[,7:11] <- scale(GLES17[,7:11])

## define formula
f.GLES <- as.formula(cbind(RefugeeCrisis, ClimateChange, Terrorism,
                          Globalization, Turkey, NuclearEnergy) ~
                          Age + Gender + Unemployment + EastWest + Abitur)

## fit adjacent categories model without and with response style parameters
m.GLES0 <- multordRS(f.GLES, data = GLES17, control = ctrl.multordRS(RS = FALSE, cores = 6))
m.GLES <- multordRS(f.GLES, data = GLES17, control = ctrl.multordRS(cores = 6))

m.GLES0
m.GLES

plot(m.GLES, main = "Adjacent categories model")

## fit cumulative model without and with response style parameters (takes pretty long!!!)
m.GLES20 <- multordRS(f.GLES, data = GLES17, model="cumul",
                     control = ctrl.multordRS(opt.method = "nlminb", cores = 6, RS = FALSE))

m.GLES2 <- multordRS(f.GLES, data = GLES17, model="cumul",
                    control = ctrl.multordRS(opt.method = "nlminb", cores = 6))

m.GLES20
m.GLES2

plot(m.GLES2, main = "Cumulative model")

```

---

ctrl.multordRS

*Control Function for multordRS*


---

## Description

Control function for multordRS, a model for multivariate ordinal responses including response styles

**Usage**

```
ctrl.multordRS(
  RS = TRUE,
  thresholds.acat = c("full", "shift", "minimal"),
  XforRS = TRUE,
  opt.method = c("L-BFGS-B", "nlminb"),
  Q = 10,
  cores = 5,
  lambda = 0.01
)
```

**Arguments**

RS	Logical value indicating whether response style should be modelled.
thresholds.acat	Type of parametrization used for thresholds: thresholds = "full" implies separate estimates of threshold values for each response variable; thresholds = "shift" implies equal threshold parameter across all response variables modified by shift parameters for each response variable; thresholds = "minimal" implies equal threshold parameter across all response variables. This option only applies for adjacent categories models (model = "acat" and is not implemented for cumulative models.)
XforRS	Logical value indicating whether also covariate effects on the response style should be considered. Only relevant if RS = TRUE.
opt.method	Specifies optimization algorithm used by <code>optim</code> , either L-BFGS-B or nlminb.
Q	Number of nodes to be used (per dimension) in Gauss-Hermite-Quadrature. If RS = TRUE, Gauss-Hermite-Quadrature is two-dimensional.
cores	Number of cores to be used in parallelized computation.
lambda	Tuning parameter for internal ridge penalty. It is supposed to be set to a small value to stabilize estimates.

**Value**

Returns list of control parameters used in `multordRS`.

**Author(s)**

Gunther Schauburger  
 <gunther.schauburger@tum.de>  
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0392-1580>

**References**

Schauburger, Gunther and Tutz, Gerhard (2021): Multivariate Ordinal Random Effects Models Including Subject and Group Specific Response Style Effects, *Statistical Modelling*, doi:10.1177/1471082X20978034

**See Also**

[multordRS MultOrdRS-package plot.MultOrdRS](#)

**Examples**

```

data(tenseness)

## create a small subset of the data to speed up calculations
set.seed(1860)
tenseness <- tenseness[sample(1:nrow(tenseness), 300),]

## scale all metric variables to get comparable parameter estimates
tenseness$Age <- scale(tenseness$Age)
tenseness$Income <- scale(tenseness$Income)

## two formulas, one without and one with explanatory variables (gender and age)
f.tense0 <- as.formula(paste("cbind(",paste(names(tenseness)[1:4],collapse=","),") ~ 1"))
f.tense1 <- as.formula(paste("cbind(",paste(names(tenseness)[1:4],collapse=","),") ~ Gender + Age"))

####
## Adjacent Categories Models
####

## Multivariate adjacent categories model, without response style,
## without explanatory variables
m.tense0 <- multordRS(f.tense0, data = tenseness, control = ctrl.multordRS(RS = FALSE))
m.tense0

## Multivariate adjacent categories model, with response style as a random effect,
## without explanatory variables
m.tense1 <- multordRS(f.tense0, data = tenseness)
m.tense1

## Multivariate adjacent categories model, with response style as a random effect,
## without explanatory variables for response style BUT for location
m.tense2 <- multordRS(f.tense1, data = tenseness, control = ctrl.multordRS(XforRS = FALSE))
m.tense2

## Multivariate adjacent categories model, with response style as a random effect, with
## explanatory variables for location AND response style
m.tense3 <- multordRS(f.tense1, data = tenseness)
m.tense3

plot(m.tense3)

####
## Cumulative Models
####

```

```

## Multivariate cumulative model, without response style, without explanatory variables
m.tense0.cumul <- multordRS(f.tense0, data = tenseness,
  control = ctrl.multordRS(RS = FALSE), model = "cumulative")
m.tense0.cumul

## Multivariate cumulative model, with response style as a random effect,
## without explanatory variables
m.tense1.cumul <- multordRS(f.tense0, data = tenseness, model = "cumulative")
m.tense1.cumul

## Multivariate cumulative model, with response style as a random effect,
## without explanatory variables for response style BUT for location
m.tense2.cumul <- multordRS(f.tense1, data = tenseness,
  control = ctrl.multordRS(XforRS = FALSE), model = "cumulative")
m.tense2.cumul

## Multivariate cumulative model, with response style as a random effect, with
## explanatory variables for location AND response style
m.tense3.cumul <- multordRS(f.tense1, data = tenseness, model = "cumulative")
m.tense3.cumul

plot(m.tense3.cumul)

#####
## Examples from Schaubeger and Tutz (2020) on
## Data from the German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES) 2017
#####

####
## Source: German Longitudinal Election Study 2017
## Rossteutscher et al. 2017, https://doi.org/10.4232/1.12927
####

## load GLES data
data(GLES17)

## scale data
GLES17[,7:11] <- scale(GLES17[,7:11])

## define formula
f.GLES <- as.formula(cbind(RefugeeCrisis, ClimateChange, Terrorism,
  Globalization, Turkey, NuclearEnergy) ~
  Age + Gender + Unemployment + EastWest + Abitur)

## fit adjacent categories model without and with response style parameters
m.GLES0 <- multordRS(f.GLES, data = GLES17, control = ctrl.multordRS(RS = FALSE, cores = 6))
m.GLES <- multordRS(f.GLES, data = GLES17, control = ctrl.multordRS(cores = 6))

m.GLES0
m.GLES

plot(m.GLES, main = "Adjacent categories model")

```

```
## fit cumulative model without and with response style parameters (takes pretty long!!!)
m.GLES20 <- multordRS(f.GLES, data = GLES17, model="cumul",
control = ctrl.multordRS(opt.method = "nlminb", cores = 6, RS = FALSE))

m.GLES2 <- multordRS(f.GLES, data = GLES17, model="cumul",
control = ctrl.multordRS(opt.method = "nlminb", cores = 6))

m.GLES20
m.GLES2

plot(m.GLES2, main = "Cumulative model")
```

---

GLES17

*German Longitudinal Election Study 2017 (GLES17)*


---

### Description

Data from the German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES) from 2017 (Rossteutscher et al., 2017, <https://doi.org/10.4232/1.12927>). The GLES is a long-term study of the German electoral process. It collects pre- and post-election data for several federal elections, the data used here originate from the pre-election study for 2017.

### Format

A data frame containing data from the German Longitudinal Election Study with 2036 observations. The data contain socio-demographic information about the participants as well as their responses to items about specific political fears.

**RefugeeCrisis** How afraid are you due to the refugee crisis? (Likert scale from 1 (not afraid at all) to 7 (very afraid))

**ClimateChange** How afraid are you due to the global climate change? (Likert scale from 1 (not afraid at all) to 7 (very afraid))

**Terrorism** How afraid are you due to the international terrorism? (Likert scale from 1 (not afraid at all) to 7 (very afraid))

**Globalization** How afraid are you due to the globalization? (Likert scale from 1 (not afraid at all) to 7 (very afraid))

**Turkey** How afraid are you due to the political developments in Turkey? (Likert scale from 1 (not afraid at all) to 7 (very afraid))

**NuclearEnergy** How afraid are you due to the use of nuclear energy? (Likert scale from 1 (not afraid at all) to 7 (very afraid))

**Age** Age in years

**Gender** 0: male, 1: female



**EastWest** 0: West Germany, 1: East Germany

**Abitur** High School Diploma, 1: Abitur/A levels, 0: else

**Unemployment** 1: currently unemployed, 0: else

### Source

<https://www.gesis.org/en/gles/about-gles> and [doi:10.4232/1.12927](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.12927)

### References

Rossteutscher, S., Schmitt-Beck, R., Schoen, H., Wessels, B., Wolf, C., Bieber, I., Stovsand, L.-C., Dietz, M., and Scherer, P. (2017). Pre-election cross section (GLES 2017). *GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, ZA6800 Data file Version 2.0.0.*, [doi:10.4232/1.12927](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.12927).

Schauberger, Gunther and Tutz, Gerhard (2021): Multivariate Ordinal Random Effects Models Including Subject and Group Specific Response Style Effects, *Statistical Modelling*, [doi:10.1177/1471082X20978034](https://doi.org/10.1177/1471082X20978034)

### Examples

```
#####
## Examples from Schauburger and Tutz (2020)
## Data from the German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES) 2017
#####

####
## Source: German Longitudinal Election Study 2017
## Rossteutscher et al. 2017, https://doi.org/10.4232/1.12927
####

## load GLES data
data(GLES17)

## scale data
GLES17[,7:11] <- scale(GLES17[,7:11])

## define formula
f.GLES <- as.formula(cbind(RefugeeCrisis, ClimateChange, Terrorism,
                          Globalization, Turkey, NuclearEnergy) ~
                          Age + Gender + Unemployment + EastWest + Abitur)

## fit adjacent categories model without and with response style parameters
m.GLES0 <- multordRS(f.GLES, data = GLES17, control = ctrl.multordRS(RS = FALSE, cores = 6))
m.GLES <- multordRS(f.GLES, data = GLES17, control = ctrl.multordRS(cores = 6))

m.GLES0
m.GLES

plot(m.GLES, main = "Adjacent categories model")

## fit cumulative model without and with response style parameters (takes pretty long!!!)
```

```

m.GLES20 <- multordRS(f.GLES, data = GLES17, model="cumul",
control = ctrl.multordRS(opt.method = "nlminb", cores = 6, RS = FALSE))

m.GLES2 <- multordRS(f.GLES, data = GLES17, model="cumul",
control = ctrl.multordRS(opt.method = "nlminb", cores = 6))

m.GLES20
m.GLES2

plot(m.GLES2, main = "Cumulative model")

```

---

multordRS

---

*Model Multivariate Ordinal Responses Including Response Styles*


---

### Description

A model for multivariate ordinal responses. The response is modelled using a mixed model approach that is also capable of the inclusion of response style effects of the respondents.

### Usage

```

multordRS(
  formula,
  data = NULL,
  control = ctrl.multordRS(),
  se = TRUE,
  model = c("acat", "cumulative")
)

```

### Arguments

formula	Formula containing the (multivariate) ordinal response on the left side and the explanatory variables on the right side.
data	Data frame containing the ordinal responses as well as the explanatory variables from the formula.
control	Control argument for multord() function. For details see <a href="#">ctrl.multordRS</a> .
se	Should standard errors be calculated for the regression coefficients? Default is TRUE.
model	Specifies, which type of model is used, either the (multivariate) adjacent categories model (model = "acat") or the (multivariate) cumulative model (model = "cumulative").

**Value**

beta.thresh	Matrix containing all threshold parameters for the respective model.
beta.shift	Vector containing all shift parameters. Only relevant if model = "acat" and thresholds.acat = "shift".
beta.X	Vector containing parameter estimates for the location effects of the explanatory variables.
beta.XRS	Vector containing parameter estimates for the response style effects of the explanatory variables.
Sigma	Estimate of the variance (or covariance matrix) of the random effects. The estimate is a matrix if person-specific random response style effects are considered in the model (i.e. if RS = TRUE).
Y	Matrix containing the explanatory variables.
X	Data frame containing the multivariate ordinal response, one row per observation, one column per response variable.
se.thresh	Matrix containing all standard errors of the threshold parameters for the respective model.
se.shift	Vector containing all standard errors of the shift parameters. Only relevant if model = "acat" and thresholds.acat = "shift".
se.X	Vector containing standard errors of the parameter estimates for the location effects of the explanatory variables.
se.XRS	Vector containing standard errors of the parameter estimates for the response style effects of the explanatory variables.
coef.vec	Complete vector of all parameter estimates (for internal use).
se.vec	Complete vector of all standard errors (for internal use).
design.values	Some values of the design matrix (for internal use).
loglik	(Marginal) Log Likelihood
call	Function call
df	Degrees of freedom
control	Control argument from function call

**Author(s)**

Gunther Schauburger  
 <gunther.schauberger@tum.de>  
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0392-1580>

**References**

Schauberger, Gunther and Tutz, Gerhard (2021): Multivariate Ordinal Random Effects Models Including Subject and Group Specific Response Style Effects, *Statistical Modelling*, doi:10.1177/1471082X20978034

**See Also**

[ctrl.multordRS](#) [MultOrdRS-package](#) [plot.MultOrdRS](#)

**Examples**

```

data(tenseness)

## create a small subset of the data to speed up calculations
set.seed(1860)
tenseness <- tenseness[sample(1:nrow(tenseness), 300),]

## scale all metric variables to get comparable parameter estimates
tenseness$Age <- scale(tenseness$Age)
tenseness$Income <- scale(tenseness$Income)

## two formulas, one without and one with explanatory variables (gender and age)
f.tense0 <- as.formula(paste("cbind(",paste(names(tenseness)[1:4],collapse=","),") ~ 1"))
f.tense1 <- as.formula(paste("cbind(",paste(names(tenseness)[1:4],collapse=","),") ~ Gender + Age"))

####
## Adjacent Categories Models
####

## Multivariate adjacent categories model, without response style, without explanatory variables
m.tense0 <- multordRS(f.tense0, data = tenseness, control = ctrl.multordRS(RS = FALSE, cores = 2))
m.tense0

## Multivariate adjacent categories model, with response style as a random effect,
## without explanatory variables
m.tense1 <- multordRS(f.tense0, data = tenseness)
m.tense1

## Multivariate adjacent categories model, with response style as a random effect,
## without explanatory variables for response style BUT for location
m.tense2 <- multordRS(f.tense1, data = tenseness, control = ctrl.multordRS(XforRS = FALSE))
m.tense2

## Multivariate adjacent categories model, with response style as a random effect, with
## explanatory variables for location AND response style
m.tense3 <- multordRS(f.tense1, data = tenseness)
m.tense3

plot(m.tense3)

####
## Cumulative Models

```

```

####

## Multivariate cumulative model, without response style, without explanatory variables
m.tense0.cumul <- multordRS(f.tense0, data = tenseness, control = ctrl.multordRS(RS = FALSE),
  model = "cumulative")
m.tense0.cumul

## Multivariate cumulative model, with response style as a random effect,
## without explanatory variables
m.tense1.cumul <- multordRS(f.tense0, data = tenseness, model = "cumulative")
m.tense1.cumul

## Multivariate cumulative model, with response style as a random effect,
## without explanatory variables for response style BUT for location
m.tense2.cumul <- multordRS(f.tense1, data = tenseness, control = ctrl.multordRS(XforRS = FALSE),
  model = "cumulative")
m.tense2.cumul

## Multivariate cumulative model, with response style as a random effect, with
## explanatory variables for location AND response style
m.tense3.cumul <- multordRS(f.tense1, data = tenseness, model = "cumulative")
m.tense3.cumul

plot(m.tense3.cumul)

#####
## Examples from Schauburger and Tutz (2020)
## Data from the German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES) 2017
#####

####
## Source: German Longitudinal Election Study 2017
## Rossteutscher et al. 2017, https://doi.org/10.4232/1.12927
####

## load GLES data
data(GLES17)

## scale data
GLES17[,7:11] <- scale(GLES17[,7:11])

## define formula
f.GLES <- as.formula(cbind(RefugeeCrisis, ClimateChange, Terrorism,
  Globalization, Turkey, NuclearEnergy) ~
  Age + Gender + Unemployment + EastWest + Abitur)

## fit adjacent categories model without and with response style parameters
m.GLES0 <- multordRS(f.GLES, data = GLES17, control = ctrl.multordRS(RS = FALSE, cores = 6))
m.GLES <- multordRS(f.GLES, data = GLES17, control = ctrl.multordRS(cores = 6))

m.GLES0
m.GLES

```

```

plot(m.GLES, main = "Adjacent categories model")

## fit cumulative model without and with response style parameters (takes pretty long!!!)
m.GLES20 <- multordRS(f.GLES, data = GLES17, model="cumul",
control = ctrl.multordRS(opt.method = "nlminb", cores = 6, RS = FALSE))

m.GLES2 <- multordRS(f.GLES, data = GLES17, model="cumul",
control = ctrl.multordRS(opt.method = "nlminb", cores = 6))

m.GLES20
m.GLES2

plot(m.GLES2, main = "Cumulative model")

```

---

plot.MultOrdRS

*Plot function for MultOrdRS*


---

## Description

Plot function for a MultOrdRS object. Plots show coefficients of the explanatory variables, both with respect to location and response styles. The coefficient pairs are displayed as stars, where the rays represent (1-alpha) confidence intervals.

## Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'MultOrdRS'
plot(x, alpha = 0.05, CIfactor = 0.9,
xlab = expression(exp(gamma)), ylab = expression(exp(alpha)),
xlim = range(c(1,betaX.KI)), ylim = range(c(1,betaXRS.KI)), ...)

```

## Arguments

x	MultOrdRS object
alpha	Specifies the confidence level 1-alpha of the confidence interval.
CIfactor	Argument that helps to control the appearance (the width) of the stars that represent the confidence intervals of both parameters (location and response style) corresponding to one covariate.
xlab	Label for x-axis
ylab	Label for y-axis
xlim	Limits for x-axis
ylim	Limits for y-axis
...	Further plot arguments.

**Value**

No return value, called for side effects

**Author(s)**

Gunther Schaubberger  
 <gunther.schauberger@tum.de>  
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0392-1580>

**References**

Schauberger, Gunther and Tutz, Gerhard (2021): Multivariate Ordinal Random Effects Models Including Subject and Group Specific Response Style Effects, *Statistical Modelling*, doi:[10.1177/1471082X20978034](https://doi.org/10.1177/1471082X20978034)

**See Also**

[multordRS](#), [ctrl.multordRS](#)

**Examples**

```
data(tenseness)

## create a small subset of the data to speed up calculations
set.seed(1860)
tenseness <- tenseness[sample(1:nrow(tenseness), 300),]

## scale all metric variables to get comparable parameter estimates
tenseness$Age <- scale(tenseness$Age)
tenseness$Income <- scale(tenseness$Income)

## two formulas, one without and one with explanatory variables (gender and age)
f.tense0 <- as.formula(paste("cbind(",paste(names(tenseness)[1:4],collapse=","),") ~ 1"))
f.tense1 <- as.formula(paste("cbind(",paste(names(tenseness)[1:4],collapse=","),") ~ Gender + Age"))

####
## Adjacent Categories Models
####

## Multivariate adjacent categories model, without response style, without explanatory variables
m.tense0 <- multordRS(f.tense0, data = tenseness, control = ctrl.multordRS(RS = FALSE))
m.tense0

## Multivariate adjacent categories model, with response style as a random effect,
## without explanatory variables
m.tense1 <- multordRS(f.tense0, data = tenseness)
m.tense1
```

```

## Multivariate adjacent categories model, with response style as a random effect,
## without explanatory variables for response style BUT for location
m.tense2 <- multordRS(f.tense1, data = tenseness, control = ctrl.multordRS(XforRS = FALSE))
m.tense2

## Multivariate adjacent categories model, with response style as a random effect, with
## explanatory variables for location AND response style
m.tense3 <- multordRS(f.tense1, data = tenseness)
m.tense3

plot(m.tense3)

####
## Cumulative Models
####

## Multivariate cumulative model, without response style, without explanatory variables
m.tense0.cumul <- multordRS(f.tense0, data = tenseness,
  control = ctrl.multordRS(RS = FALSE), model = "cumulative")
m.tense0.cumul

## Multivariate cumulative model, with response style as a random effect,
## without explanatory variables
m.tense1.cumul <- multordRS(f.tense0, data = tenseness, model = "cumulative")
m.tense1.cumul

## Multivariate cumulative model, with response style as a random effect,
## without explanatory variables for response style BUT for location
m.tense2.cumul <- multordRS(f.tense1, data = tenseness,
  control = ctrl.multordRS(XforRS = FALSE), model = "cumulative")
m.tense2.cumul

## Multivariate cumulative model, with response style as a random effect, with
## explanatory variables for location AND response style
m.tense3.cumul <- multordRS(f.tense1, data = tenseness, model = "cumulative")
m.tense3.cumul

plot(m.tense3.cumul)

#####
## Examples from Schaubergger and Tutz (2020)
## Data from the German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES) 2017
#####

####
## Source: German Longitudinal Election Study 2017
## Rossteutscher et al. 2017, https://doi.org/10.4232/1.12927
####

## load GLES data
data(GLES17)

```



```

## scale data
GLES17[,7:11] <- scale(GLES17[,7:11])

## define formula
f.GLES <- as.formula(cbind(RefugeeCrisis, ClimateChange, Terrorism,
                          Globalization, Turkey, NuclearEnergy) ~
                          Age + Gender + Unemployment + EastWest + Abitur)

## fit adjacent categories model without and with response style parameters
m.GLES0 <- multordRS(f.GLES, data = GLES17, control = ctrl.multordRS(RS = FALSE, cores = 6))
m.GLES <- multordRS(f.GLES, data = GLES17, control = ctrl.multordRS(cores = 6))

m.GLES0
m.GLES

plot(m.GLES, main = "Adjacent categories model")

## fit cumulative model without and with response style parameters (takes pretty long!!!)
m.GLES20 <- multordRS(f.GLES, data = GLES17, model="cumul",
                     control = ctrl.multordRS(opt.method = "nlminb", cores = 6, RS = FALSE))

m.GLES2 <- multordRS(f.GLES, data = GLES17, model="cumul",
                    control = ctrl.multordRS(opt.method = "nlminb", cores = 6))

m.GLES20
m.GLES2

plot(m.GLES2, main = "Cumulative model")

```

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tenseness

*Tenseness data from the Freiburg Complaint Checklist (tenseness)*


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### Description

Data from the Freiburg Complaint Checklist. The data contain all 8 items corresponding to the scale *Tenseness* for 1847 participants of the standardization sample of the Freiburg Complaint Checklist. Additionally, several person characteristics are available.

### Format

A data frame containing data from the Freiburg Complaint Checklist with 1847 observations. All items refer to the scale *Tenseness* and are measured on a 5-point Likert scale where low numbers correspond to low frequencies or low intensities of the respective complaint and vice versa.

**Clammy\_hands** Do you have clammy hands?

**Sweat\_attacks** Do you have sudden attacks of sweating?

**Clumsiness** Do you notice that you behave clumsy?

**Wavering\_hands** Are your hands wavering frequently, e.g. when lighting a cigarette or when holding a cup?

**Restless\_hands** Do you notice that your hands are restless?

**Restless\_feet** Do you notice that your feet are restless?

**Twitching\_eyes** Do you notice involuntary twitching of your eyes?

**Twitching\_mouth** Do you notice involuntary twitching of your mouth?

**Gender** Gender of the participant

**Household** Does participant live alone in a household or together with others?

**WestEast** is the participant from East Germany (former GDR) or West Germany?

**Age** Age in 15 categories, treated as continuous variable

**Abitur** Does the participant have Abitur (a-levels)?

**Income** Income in 11 categories, treated as continuous variable

### Source

ZPID (2013). PsychData of the Leibniz Institute for Psychology Information ZPID. Trier: Center for Research Data in Psychology.

Fahrenberg, J. (2010). Freiburg Complaint Checklist [Freiburger Beschwerdenliste (FBL)]. Goettingen, Hogrefe.

### Examples

```
data(tenseness)

## create a small subset of the data to speed up calculations
set.seed(1860)
tenseness <- tenseness[sample(1:nrow(tenseness), 300),]

## scale all metric variables to get comparable parameter estimates
tenseness$Age <- scale(tenseness$Age)
tenseness$Income <- scale(tenseness$Income)

## two formulas, one without and one with explanatory variables (gender and age)
f.tense0 <- as.formula(paste("cbind(", paste(names(tenseness)[1:4], collapse=","), ") ~ 1"))
f.tense1 <- as.formula(paste("cbind(", paste(names(tenseness)[1:4], collapse=","), ") ~ Gender + Age"))

####
## Adjacent Categories Models
####

## Multivariate adjacent categories model, without response style, without explanatory variables
m.tense0 <- multordRS(f.tense0, data = tenseness, control = ctrl.multordRS(RS = FALSE))
m.tense0
```

```
## Multivariate adjacent categories model, with response style as a random effect,
## without explanatory variables
m.tense1 <- multordRS(f.tense0, data = tenseness)
m.tense1

## Multivariate adjacent categories model, with response style as a random effect,
## without explanatory variables for response style BUT for location
m.tense2 <- multordRS(f.tense1, data = tenseness, control = ctrl.multordRS(XforRS = FALSE))
m.tense2

## Multivariate adjacent categories model, with response style as a random effect, with
## explanatory variables for location AND response style
m.tense3 <- multordRS(f.tense1, data = tenseness)
m.tense3

plot(m.tense3)

####
## Cumulative Models
####

## Multivariate cumulative model, without response style, without explanatory variables
m.tense0.cumul <- multordRS(f.tense0, data = tenseness, control =
  ctrl.multordRS(RS = FALSE), model = "cumulative")

m.tense0.cumul

## Multivariate cumulative model, with response style as a random effect,
## without explanatory variables
m.tense1.cumul <- multordRS(f.tense0, data = tenseness, model = "cumulative")
m.tense1.cumul

## Multivariate cumulative model, with response style as a random effect,
## without explanatory variables for response style BUT for location
m.tense2.cumul <- multordRS(f.tense1, data = tenseness,
  control = ctrl.multordRS(XforRS = FALSE), model = "cumulative")

m.tense2.cumul

## Multivariate cumulative model, with response style as a random effect,
## with explanatory variables
## for location AND response style
m.tense3.cumul <- multordRS(f.tense1, data = tenseness, model = "cumulative")
m.tense3.cumul

plot(m.tense3.cumul)
```

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