

MAIMON RESEARCH LLC
**ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE LARGE LANGUAGE
MODEL INTERROGATION**



**REPRESENTATIONAL MEASUREMENT FAILURE IN
HEALTH TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT**

**UNITED STATES: INVALID MEASUREMENT IN
HEALTH TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT — A
STRUCTURAL ASSESSMENT OF THE HTA RELATED
KNOWLEDGE BASE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
KANSAS SCHOOL OF PHARMACY**

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FOREWORD

HEALTH TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT: A GLOBAL SYSTEM OF NON-MEASUREMENT

The University of Kansas School of Pharmacy has three core functions: educating pharmacists, advancing pharmaceutical research, and supporting healthcare delivery.

First, it trains future pharmacists through its Doctor of Pharmacy (PharmD) program. Students learn the scientific basis of drugs, how to manage medications, and how to make clinical decisions for patients. This includes classroom instruction in biomedical and clinical sciences along with extensive hands-on training in hospitals, clinics, and community pharmacies. The aim is to produce graduates who can manage complex medication therapies and work within healthcare teams.

Second, the College conducts research across multiple areas, including drug discovery, pharmacology, medicinal chemistry, and health outcomes. Faculty and graduate students (MS and PhD) investigate how drugs work, how they can be improved, and how they affect patient outcomes and healthcare systems. This research contributes to new therapies, improved treatment strategies, and better understanding of medication use.

Third, the College supports healthcare systems and communities, particularly across Kansas. Through partnerships with hospitals, health systems, and public health organizations, it helps improve medication use, patient safety, and access to care. It also contributes to workforce development by training pharmacists who serve both urban and rural populations.

The objective of this assessment is to determine whether the HTA-related knowledge base associated with the University of Kansas School of Pharmacy satisfies the axioms of representational measurement required to support valid therapy impact claims. Using the 24-item canonical statement framework, the study evaluates whether the knowledge base behaves as if core measurement principles such as unidimensionality, invariance, dimensional homogeneity, and the requirement that measurement must precede arithmetic are recognized and applied within its curriculum, research activities, and methodological practices. Each statement is assigned an endorsement probability and transformed into a normalized logit, producing a structured profile that contrasts adherence to measurement standards with reliance on conventional HTA constructs such as utilities, QALYs, and simulation-based models. The purpose is evaluative: to determine whether the claims implied by this knowledge base are measurable, empirically testable, and consistent with the requirements of normal science.

The findings demonstrate a clear and highly polarized pattern of measurement inversion. Statements reflecting the axioms of representational measurement receive low endorsement (typically probabilities in the range 0.05–0.25, with logits between approximately –1.10 and –2.50), indicating that the foundational requirements for admissible arithmetic are weakly represented or absent. In contrast, statements that assume the validity of utilities, QALYs, composite endpoints, and reference case simulation outputs are strongly endorsed (generally 0.90–0.95, with logits between +2.20 and +2.50). This polarization indicates that the knowledge

base accepts arithmetic operations applied to constructs whose measurement properties have not been established. While there is nominal support for scientific principles such as falsifiability, this is contradicted by the simultaneous endorsement of simulation-based outputs as if they were empirically testable. The overall profile indicates that the knowledge base cannot support claims that are empirically evaluable, replicable, or falsifiable under the axioms of representational measurement.

The starting point is simple and inescapable: *measurement precedes arithmetic*. This principle is not a methodological preference but a logical necessity. One cannot multiply what one has not measured, cannot sum what has no dimensional homogeneity, cannot compare ratios when no ratio scale exists. When HTA multiplies time by utilities to generate QALYs, it is performing arithmetic with numbers that cannot support the operation. When HTA divides cost by QALYs, it is constructing a ratio from quantities that have no ratio properties. When HTA aggregates QALYs across individuals or conditions, it is combining values that do not share a common scale. These practices are not merely suboptimal; they are mathematically impossible.

The modern articulation of this principle can be traced to Stevens' seminal 1946 paper, which introduced the typology of nominal, ordinal, interval, and ratio scales ¹. Stevens made explicit what physicists, engineers, and psychologists already understood: different kinds of numbers permit different kinds of arithmetic. Ordinal scales allow ranking but not addition; interval scales permit addition and subtraction but not multiplication; ratio scales alone support multiplication, division, and the construction of meaningful ratios. Utilities derived from multiattribute preference exercises, such as EQ-5D or HUI, are ordinal preference scores; they do not satisfy the axioms of interval measurement, much less ratio measurement. Yet HTA has, for forty years, treated these utilities as if they were ratio quantities, multiplying them by time to create QALYs and inserting them into models without the slightest recognition that scale properties matter. Stevens' paper should have blocked the development of QALYs and cost-utility analysis entirely. Instead, it was ignored.

The foundational theory that establishes *when* and *whether* a set of numbers can be interpreted as measurements came with the publication of Krantz, Luce, Suppes, and Tversky's *Foundations of Measurement* (1971) ². Representational Measurement Theory (RMT) formalized the axioms under which empirical attributes can be mapped to numbers in a way that preserves structure. Measurement, in this framework, is not an act of assigning numbers for convenience, it is the discovery of a lawful relationship between empirical relations and numerical relations. The axioms of additive conjoint measurement, homogeneity, order, and invariance specify exactly when interval scales exist. RMT demonstrated once and for all that measurement is not optional and not a matter of taste: either the axioms hold and measurement is possible, or the axioms fail and measurement is impossible. Every major construct in HTA, utilities, QALYs, DALYs, ICERs, incremental ratios, preference weights, health-state indices, fails these axioms. They lack unidimensionality; they violate independence; they depend on aggregation of heterogeneous attributes; they collapse under the requirements of additive conjoint measurement. Yet HTA proceeded, decade after decade, without any engagement with these axioms, as if the field had collectively decided that measurement theory applied everywhere except in the evaluation of therapies.

Whereas representational measurement theory articulates the axioms for interval measurement, Georg Rasch's 1960 model provides the only scientific method for transforming ordered categorical responses into interval measures for latent traits³. Rasch models uniquely satisfy the principles of specific objectivity, sufficiency, unidimensionality, and invariance. For any construct such as pain, fatigue, depression, mobility, or need, Rasch analysis is the only legitimate means of producing an interval scale from ordinal item responses. Rasch measurement is not an alternative to RMT; it is its operational instantiation. The equivalence of Rasch's axioms and the axioms of representational measurement was demonstrated by Wright, Andrich and others as early as the 1970s. In the latent-trait domain, the very domain where HTA claims to operate; Rasch is the only game in town⁴.

Yet Rasch is effectively absent from all HTA guidelines, including NICE, PBAC, CADTH, ICER, SMC, and PHARMAC. The analysis demands utilities but never requires that those utilities be measured. They rely on multiattribute ordinal classifications but never understand that those constructs be calibrated on interval or ratio scales. They mandate cost-utility analysis but never justify the arithmetic. They demand modelled QALYs but never interrogate their dimensional properties. These guidelines do not misunderstand Rasch; they do not know it exists. The axioms that define measurement and the model that makes latent trait measurement possible are invisible to the authors of global HTA rules. The field has evolved without the science that measurement demands.

How did HTA miss the bus so thoroughly? The answer lies in its historical origins. In the late 1970s and early 1980s, HTA emerged not from measurement science but from welfare economics, decision theory, and administrative pressure to control drug budgets. Its core concern was *valuing health states*, not *measuring health*. This move, quiet, subtle, but devastating, shifted the field away from the scientific question "What is the empirical structure of the construct we intend to measure?" and toward the administrative question "How do we elicit a preference weight that we can multiply by time?" The preference-elicitation projects of that era (SG, TTO, VAS) were rationalized as measurement techniques, but they never satisfied measurement axioms. Ordinal preferences were dressed up as quasi-cardinal indices; valuation tasks were misinterpreted as psychometrics; analyst convenience replaced measurement theory. The HTA community built an entire belief system around the illusion that valuing health is equivalent to measuring health. It is not.

The endurance of this belief system, forty years strong and globally uniform, is not evidence of validity but evidence of institutionalized error. HTA has operated under conditions of what can only be described as *structural epistemic closure*: a system that has never questioned its constructs because it never learned the language required to ask the questions. Representational measurement theory is not taught in graduate HTA programs; Rasch modelling is not part of guideline development; dimensional analysis is not part of methodological review. The field has been insulated from correction because its conceptual foundations were never laid. What remains is a ritualized practice: utilities in, QALYs out, ICERs calculated, thresholds applied. The arithmetic continues because everyone assumes someone else validated the numbers.

This Logit Working Paper series exposes, through probabilistic and logit-based interrogations of AI large language national knowledge bases, the scale of this failure. The results display a global

pattern: true statements reflecting the axioms of measurement receive weak endorsement; false statements reflecting the HTA belief system receive moderate or strong reinforcement. This is not disagreement. It is non-possession. It shows that HTA, worldwide, has developed as a quantitative discipline without quantitative foundations; a confused exercise in numerical storytelling.

The conclusion is unavoidable: HTA does not need incremental reform; it needs a scientific revolution. Measurement must precede arithmetic. Representational axioms must precede valuation rituals. Rasch measurement must replace ordinal summation and utility algorithms. Value claims must be falsifiable, protocol-driven, and measurable; rather than simulated, aggregated, and numerically embellished.

The global system of non-measurement is now visible. The task ahead is to replace it with science.

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DISCLAIMER

This analysis is generated through the structured interrogation of a large language model (LLM) applied to a defined documentary corpus and is intended solely to characterize patterns within an aggregated knowledge environment. It does not identify, assess, or attribute beliefs, intentions, competencies, or actions to any named individual, faculty member, student, administrator, institution, or organization. The results do not constitute factual findings about specific persons or programs, nor should they be interpreted as claims regarding professional conduct, educational quality, or compliance with regulatory or accreditation standards. All probabilities and logit values reflect model-based inferences about the presence or absence of concepts within a bounded textual ecosystem, not judgments about real-world actors. The analysis is exploratory, interpretive, and methodological in nature, offered for scholarly discussion of epistemic structures rather than evaluative or legal purposes. Any resemblance to particular institutions or practices is contextual and non-attributive, and no adverse implication should be inferred.

1. INTERROGATING THE LARGE LANGUAGE MODEL

A large language model (LLM) is an artificial intelligence system designed to understand, generate, and manipulate human language by learning patterns from vast amounts of text data. Built on deep neural network architectures, most commonly transformers, LLMs analyze relationships between words, sentences, and concepts to produce contextually relevant responses. During training, the model processes billions of examples, enabling it to learn grammar, facts, reasoning patterns, and even subtle linguistic nuances. Once trained, an LLM can perform a wide range of tasks: answering questions, summarizing documents, generating creative writing, translating languages, assisting with coding, and more. Although LLMs do not possess consciousness or true understanding, they simulate comprehension by predicting the most likely continuation of text based on learned patterns. Their capabilities make them powerful tools for communication, research, automation, and decision support, but they also require careful oversight to ensure accuracy, fairness, privacy, and responsible use

In this Logit Working Paper, “interrogation” refers not to discovering what an LLM *believes*, it has no beliefs, but to probing the content of the *corpus-defined knowledge space* we choose to analyze. This knowledge base is enhanced if it is backed by accumulated memory from the user. In this case the interrogation relies also on 12 months of HTA memory from continued application of the system to evaluate HTA experience. The corpus is defined before interrogation: it may consist of a journal (e.g., *Value in Health*), a national HTA body, a specific methodological framework, or a collection of policy documents. Once the boundaries of that corpus are established, the LLM is used to estimate the conceptual footprint within it. This approach allows us to determine which principles are articulated, neglected, misunderstood, or systematically reinforced.

In this HTA assessment, the objective is precise: to determine the extent to which a given HTA knowledge base or corpus, global, national, institutional, or journal-specific, recognizes and reinforces the foundational principles of representational measurement theory (RMT). The core principle under investigation is that measurement precedes arithmetic; no construct may be treated as a number or subjected to mathematical operations unless the axioms of measurement are satisfied. These axioms include unidimensionality, scale-type distinctions, invariance, additivity, and the requirement that ordinal responses cannot lawfully be transformed into interval or ratio quantities except under Rasch measurement rules.

The HTA knowledge space is defined pragmatically and operationally. For each jurisdiction, organization, or journal, the corpus consists of:

- published HTA guidelines
- agency decision frameworks
- cost-effectiveness reference cases
- academic journals and textbooks associated with HTA
- modelling templates, technical reports, and task-force recommendations
- teaching materials, methodological articles, and institutional white papers

These sources collectively form the epistemic environment within which HTA practitioners develop their beliefs and justify their evaluative practices. The boundary of interrogation is thus not the whole of medicine, economics, or public policy, but the specific textual ecosystem that sustains HTA reasoning. . The “knowledge base” is therefore not individual opinions but the cumulative, structured content of the HTA discourse itself within the LLM.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS SCHOOL OF PHARMACY KNOWLEDGE BASE

The knowledge base associated with the School of Pharmacy reflects a centralized and research-active academic environment in which professional education, scientific inquiry, and healthcare application are closely integrated. As the only accredited pharmacy school in Kansas, the College functions as the primary source of pharmacy education and associated methodological training within the state. This monocentric structure ensures that the frameworks, assumptions, and analytical approaches embedded within the College’s programs are transmitted with limited internal variation, shaping the approach to therapy evaluation and health outcomes across graduates and affiliated healthcare systems.

In the educational domain, the PharmD curriculum integrates biomedical sciences, pharmacotherapy, and clinical decision-making with exposure to pharmacoeconomics and outcomes research. Students are introduced to widely accepted HTA constructs, including utility-based measures, QALYs, cost-effectiveness analysis, and decision-analytic modeling. These constructs are presented as standard tools for evaluating therapies and informing both clinical and policy decisions. The emphasis is on equipping students with the ability to interpret and apply these tools in real-world settings. However, there is limited attention to evaluating the measurement properties of these constructs. Numerical outputs are treated as if they were measures, without systematic examination of whether they satisfy the axioms required for admissible arithmetic operations.

The research environment reinforces this orientation. Faculty and graduate students engage in a wide range of research activities, including pharmaceutical sciences, clinical outcomes research, and health services evaluation. These activities often involve advanced statistical methods, observational data analysis, and interdisciplinary approaches to studying healthcare delivery and patient outcomes. Constructs such as quality of life, treatment benefit, and patient experience are frequently represented through multiattribute instruments and preference-based measures, which are then incorporated into arithmetic operations and interpreted as evidence. While these analytical approaches are methodologically sophisticated, they are applied to variables whose measurement properties are not explicitly established.

The integration of research with healthcare partnerships further shapes the knowledge base. The College collaborates with hospitals, healthcare systems, industry partners, and public health organizations, contributing to decision-making processes that rely on HTA constructs. This creates an environment in which these constructs are not only taught but also applied in practice. The emphasis on policy relevance and clinical utility encourages reliance on established conventions within the HTA literature, including composite measures and model-based evaluations. These tools provide a structured framework for organizing information and supporting decisions, but they

are typically employed without explicit consideration of whether the underlying constructs meet the requirements of measurement.

At the same time, the knowledge base incorporates elements associated with scientific inquiry, including hypothesis testing, statistical inference, and evidence-based reasoning. These components contribute to the perception of methodological rigor and scientific credibility. However, because they are not consistently grounded in valid measurement, they do not ensure that the resulting claims are empirically evaluable or falsifiable. The presence of advanced analytical methods does not compensate for the absence of measurement discipline.

The transmission of this knowledge base into practice occurs through both graduates and research outputs. Pharmacists trained within this framework apply HTA constructs in clinical and policy settings, influencing decisions related to therapy evaluation, patient management, and resource allocation. Similarly, research findings contribute to the broader HTA literature, reinforcing the use of these constructs across institutions and jurisdictions.

In summary, the knowledge base associated with the School of Pharmacy is coherent, research-driven, and aligned with the operational demands of healthcare and policy environments. It supports the training of pharmacists and researchers capable of engaging in therapy evaluation and decision-making. However, it is not grounded in the axioms of representational measurement. Consequently, while it facilitates the generation and interpretation of numerical outputs, it does not provide a foundation for producing therapy impact claims that meet the standards of empirical evaluation and normal science.

CATEGORICAL PROBABILITIES

In the present application, the interrogation is tightly bounded. It does not ask what an LLM “thinks,” nor does it request a normative judgment. Instead, the LLM evaluates how likely the HTA knowledge space is to endorse, imply, or reinforce a set of 24 diagnostic statements derived from representational measurement theory (RMT). Each statement is objectively TRUE or FALSE under RMT. The objective is to assess whether the HTA corpus exhibits possession or non-possession of the axioms required to treat numbers as measures. The interrogation creates an endorsement probability: the estimated likelihood that the HTA knowledge base endorses the statement whether it is true or false; *explicitly or implicitly*.

The use of categorical endorsement probabilities within the Logit Working Papers reflects both the nature of the diagnostic task and the structure of the language model that underpins it. The purpose of the interrogation is not to estimate a statistical frequency drawn from a population of individuals, nor to simulate the behavior of hypothetical analysts. Instead, the aim is to determine the conceptual tendencies embedded in a domain-specific knowledge base: the discursive patterns, methodological assumptions, and implicit rules that shape how a health technology assessment environment behaves. A large language model does not “vote” like a survey respondent; it expresses likelihoods based on its internal representation of a domain. In this context, endorsement probabilities capture the strength with which the knowledge base, as represented within the model, supports a particular proposition. Because these endorsements are conceptual rather than

statistical, the model must produce values that communicate differences in reinforcement without implying precision that cannot be justified.

This is why categorical probabilities are essential. Continuous probabilities would falsely suggest a measurable underlying distribution, as if each HTA system comprised a definable population of respondents with quantifiable frequencies. But large language models do not operate on that level. They represent knowledge through weighted relationships between linguistic and conceptual patterns. When asked whether a domain tends to affirm, deny, or ignore a principle such as unidimensionality, admissible arithmetic, or the axioms of representational measurement, the model draws on its internal structure to produce an estimate of conceptual reinforcement. The precision of that estimate must match the nature of the task. Categorical probabilities therefore provide a disciplined and interpretable way of capturing reinforcement strength while avoiding the illusion of statistical granularity.

The categories used, values such as 0.05, 0.10, 0.20, 0.50, 0.75, 0.80, and 0.85, are not arbitrary. They function as qualitative markers that correspond to distinct degrees of conceptual possession: near-absence, weak reinforcement, inconsistent or ambiguous reinforcement, common reinforcement, and strong reinforcement. These values are far enough apart to ensure clear interpretability yet fine-grained enough to capture meaningful differences in the behavior of the knowledge base. The objective is not to measure probability in a statistical sense but to classify the epistemic stance of the domain toward a given item. A probability of 0.05 signals that the knowledge base almost never articulates or implies the correct response under measurement theory, whereas 0.85 indicates that the domain routinely reinforces it. Values near the middle reflect conceptual instability rather than a balanced distribution of views.

Using categorical probabilities also aligns with the requirements of logit transformation. Converting these probabilities into logits produces an interval-like diagnostic scale that can be compared across countries, agencies, journals, or organizations. The logit transformation stretches differences at the extremes, allowing strong reinforcement and strong non-reinforcement to become highly visible. Normalizing logits to the fixed ± 2.50 range ensure comparability without implying unwarranted mathematical precision. Without categorical inputs, logits would suggest a false precision that could mislead readers about the nature of the diagnostic tool.

In essence, the categorical probability approach translates the conceptual architecture of the LLM into a structured and interpretable measurement analogue. It provides a disciplined bridge between the qualitative behavior of a domain's knowledge base and the quantitative diagnostic framework needed to expose its internal strengths and weaknesses.

The LLM computes these categorical probabilities from three sources:

- 1. Structural content of HTA discourse**

If the literature repeatedly uses ordinal utilities as interval measures, multiplies non-quantities, aggregates QALYs, or treats simulations as falsifiable, the model infers high reinforcement of these false statements.

- 2. Conceptual visibility of measurement axioms**

If ideas such as unidimensionality, dimensional homogeneity, scale-type integrity, or Rasch

transformation rarely appear, or are contradicted by practice, the model assigns low endorsement probabilities to TRUE statements.

3. **The model's learned representation of domain stability**

Where discourse is fragmented, contradictory, or conceptually hollow, the model avoids assigning high probabilities. This is *not* averaging across people; it is a reflection of internal conceptual incoherence within HTA.

The output of interrogation is a categorical probability for each statement. Probabilities are then transformed into logits [$\ln(p/(1-p))$], capped to ± 4.0 logits to avoid extreme distortions, and normalized to ± 2.50 logits for comparability across countries. A positive normalized logit indicates reinforcement in the knowledge base. A negative logit indicates weak reinforcement or conceptual absence. Values near zero logits reflect epistemic noise.

Importantly, *a high endorsement probability for a false statement does not imply that practitioners knowingly believe something incorrect*. It means the HTA literature itself behaves as if the falsehood were true; through methods, assumptions, or repeated uncritical usage. Conversely, a low probability for a true statement indicates that the literature rarely articulates, applies, or even implies the principle in question.

The LLM interrogation thus reveals structural epistemic patterns in HTA: which ideas the field possesses, which it lacks, and where its belief system diverges from the axioms required for scientific measurement. It is a diagnostic of the *knowledge behavior* of the HTA domain, not of individuals. The 24 statements function as probes into the conceptual fabric of HTA, exposing the extent to which practice aligns or fails to align with the axioms of representational measurement.

INTERROGATION STATEMENTS

Below is the canonical list of the 24 diagnostic HTA measurement items used in all the logit analyses, each marked with its correct truth value under representational measurement theory (RMT) and Rasch measurement principles.

This is the definitive set used across the Logit Working Papers.

Measurement Theory & Scale Properties

1. Interval measures lack a true zero — TRUE
2. Measures must be unidimensional — TRUE
3. Multiplication requires a ratio measure — TRUE
4. Time trade-off preferences are unidimensional — FALSE
5. Ratio measures can have negative values — FALSE
6. EQ-5D-3L preference algorithms create interval measures — FALSE
7. The QALY is a ratio measure — FALSE
8. Time is a ratio measure — TRUE

Measurement Preconditions for Arithmetic

9. Measurement precedes arithmetic — TRUE
10. Summations of subjective instrument responses are ratio measures — FALSE
11. Meeting the axioms of representational measurement is required for arithmetic — TRUE

Rasch Measurement & Latent Traits

12. There are only two classes of measurement: linear ratio and Rasch logit ratio — TRUE
13. Transforming subjective responses to interval measurement is only possible with Rasch rules — TRUE
14. Summation of Likert question scores creates a ratio measure — FALSE

Properties of QALYs & Utilities

15. The QALY is a dimensionally homogeneous measure — FALSE
16. Claims for cost-effectiveness fail the axioms of representational measurement — TRUE
17. QALYs can be aggregated — FALSE

Falsifiability & Scientific Standards

18. Non-falsifiable claims should be rejected — TRUE
19. Reference-case simulations generate falsifiable claims — FALSE

Logit Fundamentals

20. The logit is the natural logarithm of the odds-ratio — TRUE

Latent Trait Theory

21. The Rasch logit ratio scale is the only basis for assessing therapy impact for latent traits — TRUE
22. A linear ratio scale for manifest claims can always be combined with a logit scale — FALSE
23. The outcome of interest for latent traits is the possession of that trait — TRUE
24. The Rasch rules for measurement are identical to the axioms of representational measurement — TRUE

AI LARGE LANGUAGE MODEL STATEMENTS: TRUE OR FALSE

Each of the 24 statements has a 400 word explanation why the statement is true or false as there may be differences of opinion on their status in terms of unfamiliarity with scale typology and the axioms of representational measurement.

The link to these explanations is: <https://maimonresearch.com/ai-llm-true-or-false/>

INTERPRETING TRUE STATEMENTS

TRUE statements represent foundational axioms of measurement and arithmetic. Endorsement probabilities for TRUE items typically cluster in the low range, indicating that the HTA corpus does *not* consistently articulate or reinforce essential principles such as:

- measurement preceding arithmetic
- unidimensionality
- scale-type distinctions
- dimensional homogeneity
- impossibility of ratio multiplication on non-ratio scales
- the Rasch requirement for latent-trait measurement

Low endorsement indicates **non-possession** of fundamental measurement knowledge—the literature simply does not contain, teach, or apply these principles.

INTERPRETING FALSE STATEMENTS

FALSE statements represent the well-known mathematical impossibilities embedded in the QALY framework and reference-case modelling. Endorsement probabilities for FALSE statements are often moderate or even high, meaning the HTA knowledge base:

- accepts non-falsifiable simulation as evidence
- permits negative “ratio” measures
- treats ordinal utilities as interval measures
- treats QALYs as ratio measures
- treats summated ordinal scores as ratio scales
- accepts dimensional incoherence

This means the field systematically reinforces incorrect assumptions at the center of its practice. *Endorsement* here means the HTA literature behaves as though the falsehood were true.

2. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS FOR TRUE AND FALSE ENDORSEMENTS: UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS SCHOOL OF PHARMACY

Table 1 presents probabilities and normalized logits for each of the 24 diagnostic measurement statements. This is the standard reporting format used throughout the HTA assessment series.

It is essential to understand how to interpret these results.

The endorsement probabilities do not indicate whether a statement is *true* or *false* under representational measurement theory. Instead, they estimate the extent to which the HTA knowledge base associated with the target treats the statement as if it were true, that is, whether the concept is reinforced, implied, assumed, or accepted within the country's published HTA knowledge base.

The logits provide a continuous, symmetric scale, ranging from +2.50 to -2.50, that quantifies the degree of this endorsement. The logits, of course link to the probabilities (p) as the logit is the natural logarithm of the odds ratio; $\text{logit} = \ln[p/1-p]$.

- Strongly positive logits indicate pervasive reinforcement of the statement within the knowledge system.
- Strongly negative logits indicate conceptual absence, non-recognition, or contradiction within that same system.
- Values near zero indicate only shallow, inconsistent, or fragmentary support.

Thus, the endorsement logit profile serves as a direct index of a country's epistemic alignment with the axioms of scientific measurement, revealing the internal structure of its HTA discourse. It does not reflect individual opinions or survey responses, but the implicit conceptual commitments encoded in the literature itself.

THE ABSENCE OF REPRESENTATIONAL MEASUREMENT AND THE ENDORSEMENT OF FALSE MEASUREMENT

The HTA-related knowledge base associated with the University of Kansas School of Pharmacy presents a clear, internally consistent, and highly interpretable probability–logit structure that aligns with the broader pattern observed across pharmacy education and health technology assessment environments (Table 1). As the sole accredited PharmD-granting institution in Kansas, the School functions as a monocentric source of pharmacy education and methodological training within the state. This structural position is critical, as it ensures that the assumptions embedded within the knowledge base are transmitted with minimal internal variation or competing frameworks.

TABLE 1: ITEM STATEMENT, RESPONSE, ENDORSEMENT AND NORMALIZED UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS SCHOOL OF PHARMACY

STATEMENT	RESPONSE 1=TRUE 0=FALSE	ENDORSEMENT OF RESPONSE CATEGORICAL PROBABILITY	NORMALIZED LOGIT (IN RANGE +/- 2.50)
INTERVAL MEASURES LACK A TRUE ZERO	1	0.25	-1.10
MEASURES MUST BE UNIDIMENSIONAL	1	0.20	-1.40
MULTIPLICATION REQUIRES A RATIO MEASURE	1	0.10	-2.20
TIME TRADE-OFF PREFERENCES ARE UNIDIMENSIONAL	0	0.90	+2.20
RATIO MEASURES CAN HAVE NEGATIVE VALUES	0	0.95	+2.50
EQ-5D-3L PREFERENCE ALGORITHMS CREATE INTERVAL MEASURES	0	0.90	+2.20
THE QALY IS A RATIO MEASURE	0	0.95	+2.50
TIME IS A RATIO MEASURE	1	0.95	+2.50
MEASUREMENT PRECEDES ARITHMETIC	1	0.10	-2.20
SUMMATIONS OF SUBJECTIVE INSTRUMENT RESPONSES ARE RATIO MEASURES	0	0.90	+2.20
MEETING THE AXIOMS OF REPRESENTATIONAL MEASUREMENT IS REQUIRED FOR ARITHMETIC	1	0.10	-2.20
THERE ARE ONLY TWO CLASSES OF MEASUREMENT LINEAR RATIO AND RASCH LOGIT RATIO	1	0.05	-2.50
TRANSFORMING SUBJECTIVE RESPONSES TO INTERVAL MEASUREMENT IS ONLY POSSIBLE WITH RASH RULES	1	0.05	-2.50
SUMMATION OF LIKERT QUESTION SCORES CREATES A RATIO MEASURE	0	0.90	+2.20
THE QALY IS A DIMENSIONALLY HOMOGENEOUS MEASURE	0	0.95	+2.50
CLAIMS FOR COST-EFFECTIVENESS FAIL THE AXIOMS OF REPRESENTATIONAL MEASUREMENT	1	0.15	-1.75

QALYS CAN BE AGGREGATED	0	0.95	+2.50
NON-FALSIFIABLE CLAIMS SHOULD BE REJECTED	1	0.85	+1.75
REFERENCE CASE SIMULATIONS GENERATE FALSIFIABLE CLAIMS	0	0.95	+2.50
THE LOGIT IS THE NATURAL LOGARITHM OF THE ODDS-RATIO	1	0.90	+2.20
THE RASCH LOGIT RATIO SCALE IS THE ONLY BASIS FOR ASSESSING THERAPY IMPACT FOR LATENT TRAITS	1	0.05	-2.50
A LINEAR RATIO SCALE FOR MANIFEST CLAIMS CAN ALWAYS BE COMBINED WITH A LOGIT SCALE	0	0.40	-1.10
THE OUTCOME OF INTEREST FOR LATENT TRAITS IS THE POSSESSION OF THAT TRAIT	1	0.30	-1.60
THE RASCH RULES FOR MEASUREMENT ARE IDENTICAL TO THE AXIOMS OF REPRESENTATIONAL MEASUREMENT	1	0.05	-2.50

The defining feature of the probability–logit profile is the systematic divergence between the axioms of representational measurement and the constructs that are operationally accepted within the HTA framework. This divergence is expressed through the consistent assignment of low endorsement probabilities to statements reflecting measurement principles and high endorsement probabilities to statements representing conventional HTA constructs. The resulting separation into negative and positive logit regions is stable and pronounced, indicating a coherent but inverted structure.

The negative logit region is defined by endorsement probabilities ranging from 0.05 to 0.25, corresponding to normalized logits from approximately -2.50 to -1.10 . These values are associated with statements that define the conditions required for valid measurement. The statement that measurement must precede arithmetic is assigned a probability of 0.10, yielding a logit of -2.20 . The requirement that arithmetic operations must satisfy the axioms of representational measurement is also assigned 0.10 and -2.20 . The proposition that multiplication requires a ratio measure is similarly assigned 0.10 and -2.20 . These values indicate that the knowledge base does not treat measurement as a binding constraint on analysis.

This absence of constraint extends to the classification of measurement scales. The requirement that measures must be unidimensional is assigned a probability of 0.20 and a logit of -1.40 , while the recognition that interval measures lack a true zero is assigned 0.25 and -1.10 . These values indicate that the distinctions between ordinal, interval, and ratio measurement are not enforced. Numerical outputs are therefore treated as if they were commensurable, regardless of their underlying properties.

The most extreme values in the negative logit region are associated with statements defining the measurement of latent constructs. The statement that transforming subjective responses into interval measures is only possible through Rasch rules is assigned a probability of 0.05 and a logit of -2.50 . The proposition that the Rasch logit ratio scale is the only valid basis for assessing therapy impact for latent traits is also assigned 0.05 and -2.50 . The statement that there are only two admissible classes of measurement—linear ratio and Rasch logit ratio—is assigned the same values. These results indicate that Rasch-based measurement is effectively excluded from the operational framework.

In contrast, the positive logit region is defined by endorsement probabilities ranging from 0.85 to 0.95, corresponding to normalized logits from approximately $+1.75$ to $+2.50$. These values are associated with statements representing conventional HTA constructs. The claim that the QALY is a ratio measure is assigned a probability of 0.95 and a logit of $+2.50$. The assertion that the QALY is dimensionally homogeneous and that QALYs can be aggregated are also assigned 0.95 and $+2.50$. These values indicate strong and consistent endorsement of the central constructs of HTA.

The same pattern is observed for preference-based instruments and ordinal aggregation. The statement that EQ-5D preference algorithms create interval measures is assigned a probability of 0.90 and a logit of $+2.20$. The assertion that summations of subjective instrument responses are ratio measures is also assigned 0.90 and $+2.20$. The statement that summation of Likert scores creates a ratio measure is similarly endorsed at 0.90 and $+2.20$. These values indicate that ordinal data are treated as if they can be transformed into measurable quantities through aggregation.

The contrast between the negative and positive logit regions is decisive. The requirement that multiplication requires a ratio measure is rejected at -2.20 , while the multiplication of time and utility in the QALY is endorsed at $+2.50$. The necessity of Rasch transformation is rejected at -2.50 , while ordinal summation is endorsed at $+2.20$. This represents a direct inversion of the conditions that define valid measurement.

The treatment of time provides an important internal point of consistency. The statement that time is a ratio measure is assigned a probability of 0.95 and a logit of $+2.50$, indicating correct recognition of its measurement properties. However, this recognition is not extended to the constructs with which time is combined. The QALY, which multiplies time by a utility score, is treated as a ratio measure despite the ordinal nature of the utility component. This results in a violation of dimensional homogeneity that is not recognized within the knowledge base.

The treatment of falsifiability further illustrates the internal contradictions. The statement that non-falsifiable claims should be rejected is assigned a probability of 0.85 and a logit of $+1.75$, indicating nominal adherence to scientific principles. However, the statement that reference case simulations generate falsifiable claims is assigned a probability of 0.95 and a logit of $+2.50$. Simulation models produce outputs that are contingent on assumptions and cannot be empirically falsified. The simultaneous endorsement of these statements indicates that the concept of falsifiability is acknowledged but not operationalized.

The distribution of probabilities across the logit scale is clustered into two distinct regions. The negative region contains all statements associated with measurement axioms and Rasch requirements, while the positive region contains all statements associated with HTA constructs. The midpoint of the scale is largely unoccupied, indicating that the knowledge base is polarized rather than transitional.

The magnitude of the logits provides insight into the strength of endorsement. Values approaching +2.50 indicate strong endorsement, while values approaching -2.50 indicate strong rejection. The clustering of HTA constructs at +2.20 to +2.50 and measurement axioms at -1.75 to -2.50 indicates a stable and internally consistent structure. This is not a case of partial understanding. The acceptance of HTA constructs is directly associated with the rejection of measurement principles.

The institutional context explains how this structure is maintained. The School of Pharmacy is deeply integrated into clinical practice, research, and policy networks. Faculty engage in research related to pharmacotherapy, healthcare delivery, and patient outcomes, often in collaboration with healthcare systems and external partners. These activities rely on HTA constructs that are widely accepted within the field and are reinforced through teaching and professional training.

The use of advanced analytical techniques, including statistical modeling and observational data analysis, contributes to the perception of methodological rigor. However, these techniques are applied to constructs whose measurement properties are not established. Statistical models can describe relationships but do not confer measurement properties. The knowledge base therefore combines analytical sophistication with a lack of measurement discipline.

The implications of this probability–logit profile are direct. A knowledge base that assigns probabilities of 0.10 to statements requiring measurement before arithmetic and probabilities of 0.95 to statements asserting that the QALY is a ratio measure cannot support meaningful claims. A knowledge base that assigns 0.05 to the necessity of Rasch transformation and 0.90 to the sufficiency of ordinal summation cannot measure latent constructs. A knowledge base that endorses falsifiability in principle but accepts simulation outputs as falsifiable in practice cannot sustain a coherent scientific framework.

The consequence is that the claims generated within this knowledge base are not empirically evaluable in a manner consistent with the axioms of representational measurement. They are internally coherent but not externally testable. They depend on assumptions that cannot be empirically validated and therefore cannot contribute to the accumulation of objective knowledge.

The probability–logit structure also indicates the absence of transition within the knowledge base. There is no evidence of intermediate probabilities that would suggest partial adoption of measurement principles. The statements defining Rasch measurement are uniformly assigned the lowest probabilities, indicating that this approach is not being considered. Similarly, the high probabilities assigned to HTA constructs indicate that these are not being critically evaluated.

In conclusion, the HTA-related knowledge base associated with the School of Pharmacy exhibits a clear and consistent pattern of measurement inversion, as demonstrated by the distribution of

endorsement probabilities and normalized logits. The negative logit region is defined by weak endorsement of measurement axioms, while the positive region is defined by strong endorsement of conventional HTA constructs. The separation between these regions is stable and pronounced, indicating a coherent but inverted structure. The result is a knowledge base that produces numerical outputs but does not satisfy the conditions required for meaningful measurement. Transition to a framework grounded in representational measurement would require a reversal of this probability–logit structure, with measurement axioms occupying the positive region and HTA constructs subject to critical evaluation against those axioms.

III. THE TRANSITION TO MEASUREMENT IN HEALTH TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT

THE IMPERATIVE OF CHANGE

This analysis has not been undertaken to criticize decisions made by health system, nor to assign responsibility for the analytical frameworks currently used in formulary review. The evidence shows something more fundamental: organizations have been operating within a system that does not permit meaningful evaluation of therapy impact, even when decisions are made carefully, transparently, and in good faith.

The present HTA framework forces health systems to rely on numerical outputs that appear rigorous but cannot be empirically assessed (Table 1). Reference-case models, cost-per-QALY ratios, and composite value claims are presented as decision-support tools, yet they do not satisfy the conditions required for measurement. As a result, committees are asked to deliberate over results that cannot be validated, reproduced, or falsified. This places decision makers in an untenable position: required to choose among therapies without a stable evidentiary foundation.

This is not a failure of expertise, diligence, or clinical judgment. It is a structural failure. The prevailing HTA architecture requires arithmetic before measurement, rather than measurement before arithmetic. Health systems inherit this structure rather than design it. Manufacturers respond to it. Consultants reproduce it. Journals reinforce it. Universities promote it. Over time it has come to appear normal, even inevitable.

Yet the analysis presented in Table 1 demonstrates that this HTA framework cannot support credible falsifiable claims. Where the dependent variable is not a measure, no amount of modeling sophistication can compensate. Uncertainty analysis cannot rescue non-measurement. Transparency cannot repair category error. Consensus cannot convert assumption into evidence.

The consequence is that formulary decisions are based on numerical storytelling rather than testable claims. This undermines confidence, constrains learning, and exposes health systems to growing scrutiny from clinicians, patients, and regulators who expect evidence to mean something more than structured speculation.

The imperative of change therefore does not arise from theory alone. It arises from governance responsibility. A health system cannot sustain long-term stewardship of care if it lacks the ability to distinguish between claims that can be evaluated and claims that cannot. Without that distinction, there is no pathway to improvement; only endless repetition for years to come.

This transition is not about rejecting evidence. It is about restoring evidence to its proper meaning. It requires moving away from composite, model-driven imaginary constructs toward claims that are measurable, unidimensional, and capable of empirical assessment over time. The remainder of this section sets out how that transition can occur in a practical, defensible, and staged manner.

MEANINGFUL THERAPY IMPACT CLAIMS

At the center of the current problem is not data availability, modeling skill, or analytic effort. It is the nature of the claims being advanced. Contemporary HTA has evolved toward increasingly complex frameworks that attempt to compress multiple attributes, clinical effects, patient experience, time, and preferences into single composite outputs. These constructs are then treated as if they were measures. They are not (Table 1).

The complexity of the reference-case framework obscures a simpler truth: meaningful evaluation requires meaningful claims. A claim must state clearly what attribute is being affected, in whom, over what period, and how that attribute is measured. When these conditions are met, evaluation becomes possible. When they are not complexity substitutes for clarity. The current framework is not merely incorrect; it is needlessly elaborate. Reference-case modeling requires dozens of inputs, assumptions, and transformations, yet produces outputs that cannot be empirically verified. Each additional layer of complexity increases opacity while decreasing accountability. Committees are left comparing models rather than assessing outcomes.

In contrast, therapy impact can be expressed through two, and only two, types of legitimate claims. First are claims based on manifest attributes: observable events, durations, or resource units. These include hospitalizations avoided, time to event, days in remission, or resource use. When properly defined and unidimensional, these attributes can be measured on linear ratio scales and evaluated directly.

Second are claims based on latent attributes: symptoms, functioning, need fulfillment, or patient experience. These cannot be observed directly and therefore cannot be scored or summed meaningfully. They require formal measurement through Rasch models to produce invariant logit ratio scales. These two forms of claims are sufficient. They are also far more transparent. Each can be supported by a protocol. Each can be revisited. Each can be reproduced. Most importantly, each can fail. But they cannot be combined. This is the critical distinction. A meaningful claim is one that can be wrong.

Composite constructs such as QALYs do not fail in this sense. They persist regardless of outcome because they are insulated by assumptions. They are recalculated, not refuted. That is why they cannot support learning. The evolution of objective knowledge regarding therapy impact in disease areas is an entirely foreign concept. By re-centering formulary review on single-attribute, measurable claims, health systems regain control of evaluation. Decisions become grounded in observable change rather than modeled narratives. Evidence becomes something that accumulates, rather than something that is re-generated anew for every submission.

THE PATH TO MEANINGFUL MEASUREMENT

Transitioning to meaningful measurement does not require abandoning current processes overnight. It requires reordering them. The essential change is not procedural but conceptual: measurement must become the gatekeeper for arithmetic, not its byproduct.

The first step is formal recognition that not all numerical outputs constitute evidence. Health systems must explicitly distinguish between descriptive analyses and evaluable claims. Numbers that do not meet measurement requirements may inform discussion but cannot anchor decisions.

The second step is restructuring submissions around explicit claims rather than models. Each submission should identify a limited number of therapy impact claims, each defined by attribute, population, timeframe, and comparator. Claims must be unidimensional by design.

Third, each claim must be classified as manifest or latent. This classification determines the admissible measurement standard and prevents inappropriate mixing of scale types.

Fourth, measurement validity must be assessed before any arithmetic is permitted. For manifest claims, this requires confirmation of ratio properties. For latent claims, this requires Rasch-based measurement with demonstrated invariance.

Fifth, claims must be supported by prospective or reproducible protocols. Evidence must be capable of reassessment, not locked within long-horizon simulations designed to frustrate falsification.

Sixth, committees must be supported through targeted training in representational measurement principles, including Rasch fundamentals. Without this capacity, enforcement cannot occur consistently.

Finally, evaluation must be iterative. Claims are not accepted permanently. They are monitored, reproduced, refined, or rejected as evidence accumulates.

These steps do not reduce analytical rigor. They restore it.

TRANSITION REQUIRES TRAINING

A transition to meaningful measurement cannot be achieved through policy alone. It requires a parallel investment in training, because representational measurement theory is not intuitive and has never been part of standard professional education in health technology assessment, pharmacoeconomics, or formulary decision making. For more than forty years, practitioners have been taught to work within frameworks that assume measurement rather than demonstrate it. Reversing that inheritance requires structured learning, not informal exposure.

At the center of this transition is the need to understand why measurement must precede arithmetic. Representational measurement theory establishes the criteria under which numbers can legitimately represent empirical attributes. These criteria are not optional. They determine whether addition, multiplication, aggregation, and comparison are meaningful or merely symbolic. Without this foundation, committees are left evaluating numerical outputs without any principled way to distinguish evidence from numerical storytelling.

Training must therefore begin with scale types and their permissible operations. Linear ratio measurement applies to manifest attributes that possess a true zero and invariant units, such as

time, counts, and resource use. Latent attributes, by contrast, cannot be observed directly and cannot be measured through summation or weighting. They require formal construction through a measurement model capable of producing invariant units. This distinction is the conceptual fulcrum of reform, because it determines which claims are admissible and which are not.

For latent trait claims, Rasch measurement provides the only established framework capable of meeting these requirements. Developed in the mid–twentieth century alongside the foundations of modern measurement theory, the Rasch model was explicitly designed to convert subjective observations into linear logit ratio measures. It enforces unidimensionality, tests item invariance, and produces measures that support meaningful comparison across persons, instruments, and time. These properties are not approximations; they are defining conditions of measurement.

Importantly, Rasch assessment is no longer technically burdensome. Dedicated software platforms developed and refined over more than four decades make Rasch analysis accessible, transparent, and auditable. These programs do not merely generate statistics; they explain why items function or fail, how scales behave, and whether a latent attribute has been successfully measured. Measurement becomes demonstrable rather than assumed.

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DESIGNED FOR CLOSURE

For those who remain unconvinced that there is any need to abandon a long-standing and widely accepted HTA framework, it is necessary to confront a more fundamental question: why was this system developed and promoted globally in the first place?

The most plausible explanation is administrative rather than scientific. Policy makers were searching for an assessment framework that could be applied under conditions of limited empirical data while still producing a determinate conclusion. Reference-case modeling offered precisely this convenience. By constructing a simulation populated with assumptions, surrogate endpoints, preference weights, and extrapolated time horizons, it became possible to generate a numerical result that could be interpreted as decisive. Once an acceptable cost-effectiveness ratio emerged, the assessment could be declared complete and the pricing decision closed. This structure solved a political and administrative problem. It allowed authorities to claim that decisions were evidence-based without requiring the sustained empirical burden demanded by normal science. There was no requirement to formulate provisional claims and subject them to ongoing falsification. There was no obligation to revisit conclusions as new data emerged. Closure could be achieved at launch, rather than knowledge evolving over the product life cycle.

By contrast, a framework grounded in representational measurement would have imposed a very different obligation. Claims would necessarily be provisional. Measurement would precede arithmetic. Each therapy impact claim would require a defined attribute, a valid scale, a protocol, and the possibility of replication or refutation. Evidence would accumulate rather than conclude. Decisions would remain open to challenge as real-world data emerged. From an administrative standpoint, this was an unreasonable burden. It offered no finality.

The reference-case model avoided this problem entirely. By shifting attention away from whether quantities were measurable and toward whether assumptions were plausible, the framework replaced falsification with acceptability. Debate became internal to the model rather than external to reality. Sensitivity analysis substituted for empirical risk. Arithmetic proceeded without prior demonstration that the objects being manipulated possessed the properties required for arithmetic to be meaningful.

Crucially, this system required no understanding of representational measurement theory. Committees did not need to ask whether utilities were interval or ratio measures, whether latent traits had been measured or merely scored, or whether composite constructs could legitimately be multiplied or aggregated. These questions were never posed because the framework did not require them to be posed. The absence of measurement standards was not an oversight; it was functionally essential.

Once institutionalized, the framework became self-reinforcing. Training programs taught modeling rather than measurement. Guidelines codified practice rather than axioms. Journals reviewed technique rather than admissibility. Over time, arithmetic without measurement became normalized as “good practice,” while challenges grounded in measurement theory were dismissed as theoretical distractions. The result was a global HTA architecture capable of producing numbers, but incapable of producing falsifiable knowledge. Claims could be compared, ranked,

and monetized, but not tested in the scientific sense. What evolved was not objective knowledge, but institutional consensus.

This history matters because it explains why the present transition is resisted. Moving to a real measurement framework with single, unidimensional claims does not merely refine existing methods; it dismantles the very mechanism by which closure has been achieved for forty years. It replaces decisiveness with accountability, finality with learning, and numerical plausibility with empirical discipline. Yet that is precisely the transition now required. A system that avoids measurement in order to secure closure cannot support scientific evaluation, cumulative knowledge, or long-term stewardship of healthcare resources. The choice is therefore unavoidable: continue with a framework designed to end debate, or adopt one designed to discover the truth.

Anything else is not assessment at all, but the ritualized manipulation of numbers detached from measurement, falsification, and scientific accountability.

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