Package: iDIFr (via r-universe)

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Type Package

Title Intersectional Differential Item Functioning Analysis

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Description A toolkit for detecting Differential Item Functioning (DIF) using Logistic Regression (LR) as described in Swaminathan and Rogers (1990) <doi:10.1111/j.1745-3984.1990.tb00754.x>, the IRT Likelihood Ratio Test (LRT) following Thissen, Steinberg & Wainer (1993, ISBN:0-8058-0972-4), and model-based recursive partitioning (MOB) as implemented in 'strucchange' following Strobl, Kopf and Zeileis (2015) <doi:10.1007/s11336-013-9388-3>. Designed for both standard two-group and intersectional multi-group designs, 'iDIFr' prioritises effect size reporting alongside statistical significance, clear guidance on group construction, and interpretable output suitable for applied testing contexts. Built-in Intersectional Contrast Analysis (ICA) classifies items as amplified, pure-intersection, obscured, or none by comparing single-variable and intersectional analyses.

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`check_groups` *Check group structure and cell sizes before running DIF analysis*

Description

Provides a concise summary of the group structure defined by your demographic variables. Reports how many groups meet the recommended minimum cell size, optionally checks which levels of specified variables are fully crossed, and points to `group_details()` and `cross_details()` for full breakdowns.

Usage

```
check_groups(data, group, min_cell_size = 50, cross_by = NULL, plot = TRUE)
```

Arguments

data	A data frame containing demographic variables.
group	A one-sided formula specifying the grouping variable(s), using the same syntax as idifr(). Example: ~ gender * nationality.
min_cell_size	Minimum recommended group size. Default is 50.
cross_by	Optional character vector of variable name(s) to check for complete crossing. For each unique value of the named variable(s), the function checks whether every intersectional cell containing that value meets min_cell_size. Example: cross_by = "nationality" reports which nationalities are fully crossed across all other demographic variables. Multiple variables can be supplied: cross_by = c("nationality", "gender").
plot	Logical. If TRUE (default), prints a heatmap of cell sizes. Only applies when there are at least two grouping variables.

Value

An object of class idifr_groups (invisibly), which can be passed to merge_groups(), group_details(), or cross_details().

See Also

group_details(), cross_details(), merge_groups(), idifr()

Examples

```
dat <- simulate_dif(300, 10,
  demo_vars = list(nationality = c("UK", "DE", "FR")), seed = 1)
grp <- check_groups(dat, group = ~ group * nationality,
                    cross_by = "nationality")
```

---

cross_details *Full crossing breakdown for a demographic variable*

Description

For each unique level of the specified variable, shows whether every intersectional cell containing that level meets the minimum cell size. One row per level, showing how many cells are adequate and the smallest cell size observed.

Usage

```
cross_details(grp, cross_by, min_cell_size = NULL)
```

Arguments

grp	An idifr_groups object from check_groups().
cross_by	Character vector of variable name(s) to check. Must match variables in the group formula.
min_cell_size	Minimum recommended group size. Overrides the stored value if supplied.

Value

The idifr_groups object, invisibly.

See Also

check_groups(), group_details()

Examples

```
dat <- simulate_dif(300, 10,
  demo_vars = list(nationality = c("UK", "DE", "FR")), seed = 1)
grp <- check_groups(dat, group = ~ group * nationality,
                    cross_by = "nationality", plot = FALSE)
cross_details(grp, cross_by = "nationality")
```

---

export_results *Export iDIFr results to Excel*

Description

Writes an idifr result object to a formatted .xlsx workbook. Each requested sheet is written as an Excel table so that column headers are bold, filters are enabled, and values are properly typed.

Only columns that are actually present in the result object are written; columns listed in the per-method definitions that were not produced by the current run are silently omitted.

Usage

```
export_results(x, file, sheets = NULL, overwrite = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	An idifr object returned by idifr().
file	Path to the output .xlsx file (character string).
sheets	Character vector of sheet keys to include. Valid keys: "summary", "lr", "lrt", "mob", "direction", "ica", "groups". Pass NULL (default) to include all available sheets.
overwrite	Logical. If TRUE (default) an existing file is silently overwritten.

Value

x invisibly (so the call can be piped).

Examples

```
if (requireNamespace("openxlsx", quietly = TRUE)) {
  dat <- simulate_dif(300, 10, dif_items = c(3, 7), seed = 1)
  result <- idifr(dat, 1:10, ~ group, method = "LR", verbose = FALSE)
  export_results(result, tempfile(fileext = ".xlsx"))
}
```

---

fit_2pl *Fit a 2PL IRT model via marginal maximum likelihood (EM)*

Description

Fit a 2PL IRT model via marginal maximum likelihood (EM)

Usage

```
fit_2pl(
  resp,
  group = NULL,
  constrain = "items",
  n_nodes = 15,
  max_iter = 200,
  tol = 1e-04,
  start = NULL,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

resp	Integer matrix (0/1/NA). Rows=persons, cols=items.
group	Character/factor vector of group membership (length=nrow(resp)). NULL for single-group calibration.
constrain	Parameter constraint across groups: • "items" — a and b equal across groups (DIF null hypothesis) • "none" — all parameters free (separate group calibrations) • "alpha" — a fixed across groups, b free (uniform DIF test) • "beta" — b fixed across groups, a free (non-uniform DIF test)
n_nodes	Number of quadrature nodes. Default 15. Values of 11-21 are appropriate for DIF detection; use 21 for publication- quality parameter estimates.

max_iter	Maximum EM iterations. Default 200.
tol	Convergence tolerance on log-likelihood change. Default 1e-4.
start	Optional list with elements a and b (numeric vectors of length = number of items) to warm-start the EM loop. If NULL (default), the usual data-driven starting values are used.
verbose	Print iteration log. Default FALSE.

Value

Object of class irt_2pl.

---

group_details *Full per-group cell size breakdown*

Description

Prints a detailed table showing the cell size for every intersectional group, flagging those below the recommended minimum. This is the full breakdown that check_groups() summarises in a single line.

Usage

```
group_details(grp, min_cell_size = NULL)
```

Arguments

grp	An idifr_groups object from check_groups().
min_cell_size	Minimum recommended group size. Overrides the stored value if supplied.

Value

The idifr_groups object, invisibly.

See Also

check_groups(), cross_details()

Examples

```
dat <- simulate_dif(300, 10,
  demo_vars = list(nationality = c("UK", "DE", "FR")), seed = 1)
grp <- check_groups(dat, group = ~ group * nationality, plot = FALSE)
group_details(grp)
```

idifr *Run intersectional DIF analysis*

Description

The main entry point for iDIFr. Detects Differential Item Functioning (DIF) using one or more statistical methods, with full support for intersectional group structures defined by crossing multiple demographic variables.

Effect sizes are reported alongside significance for all methods. Groups with small cell sizes trigger a warning. Use exclude_below_min and fully_crossed to control whether those groups are included in the analysis.

Usage

```
idifr(
  data,
  items,
  group,
  method,
  ica = FALSE,
  min_cell_size = 50,
  exclude_below_min = FALSE,
  fully_crossed = NULL,
  value_selection = NULL,
  anchor = NULL,
  alpha = 0.05,
  p_adjust = "BH",
  nonuniform_es = "MAPPD",
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

data	A data frame containing item responses and demographic variables.
items	A numeric vector of column indices, or a character vector of column names, identifying the item response columns. Items must be dichotomously scored (0/1).
group	A one-sided formula specifying the grouping variable(s). Use ~ var for a single demographic (2+ groups) or ~ var1 * var2 for intersectional groups. Example: ~ gender * nationality * age_band.
method	A character vector specifying which DIF method(s) to use. Must be one or more of "LR" (Logistic Regression), "LRT" (IRT Likelihood Ratio Test), or "MOB" (model-based recursive partitioning). No default – the user must choose.
ica	Logical. If TRUE and the group formula contains two or more variables, runs an Intersectional Contrast Analysis (ICA) after the main analysis: one idifr() per

demographic variable is run silently, and each item is classified as "amplified", "pure_intersection", "obscured", or "none" based on where it was flagged. The ICA table is stored in result$ica and printed by print(). If the formula has only one variable, a message is printed and ICA is skipped. Default FALSE.

min_cell_size Minimum acceptable group size. Groups below this threshold trigger a warning. Also used as the crossing criterion when exclude_below_min = TRUE or fully_crossed is supplied. Default is 50.

exclude_below_min
Logical. If TRUE, any intersectional group with fewer than min_cell_size respondents is excluded from the analysis entirely. If FALSE (default), all groups are included and small groups trigger a warning only.

fully_crossed A character vector of variable name(s). Only levels of the named variable(s) that are fully crossed – meaning every intersectional cell for that level meets min_cell_size – are included in the analysis. Respondents belonging to levels that are not fully crossed are excluded. Default is NULL (no crossing filter applied). Example: fully_crossed = "nationality" keeps only nationalities where every gender x age_band cell meets min_cell_size.

value_selection
A named list for filtering specific values of demographic variables before analysis. Each element should be named after a grouping variable and contain a character vector of values to keep. Variables not mentioned are left unchanged (all values included). Default is NULL. Example: value_selection = list(country = c("UK", "France"), age_band = c("Young", "Old")).

anchor A numeric or character vector identifying anchor items (items assumed to be DIF-free) for IRT scaling. If NULL (default), all items are used as anchors in the first pass.

alpha Significance level for DIF flagging. Default is 0.05.

p_adjust Method for p-value adjustment across items. Passed to stats::p.adjust(). Default is "BH" (Benjamini-Hochberg). Use "none" to skip adjustment.

nonuniform_es Character. The effect size metric to use for non-uniform DIF detection when method includes "LR". One of: "MAPPD" (default) — Maximum Absolute Predicted Probability Difference (probability scale, threshold 0.05); "delta_r2" — Nagelkerke ΔR^2 for the interaction component (threshold 0.035); "chi_sq" — chi-square statistic for the interaction term (threshold 3.84). MAPPD is always computed and stored regardless of this setting.

verbose Logical. If TRUE (default), prints progress and group information during the analysis.

Value

An object of class idifr containing:

results A data frame with one row per item per method, including test statistics, p-values, adjusted p-values, effect sizes, and DIF classification (negligible/moderate/large for all methods).

groups An idifr_groups object describing the group structure, cell sizes, and any small-cell warnings.

method Character vector of methods used.

call The matched call.

items Character vector of item names analysed.

alpha The significance level used.

p_adjust The p-value adjustment method used.

excluded_groups Character vector of group labels excluded by `exclude_below_min` or `fully_crossed`, or `NULL` if no exclusions.

excluded_values Named list of value_selection filters applied, or `NULL` if none.

ica Data frame of ICA classifications (one row per item per method) when `ica = TRUE` and the design is intersectional, otherwise `NULL`. Columns: `item`, `method`, `ica_class`, `marginal_vars`, `intersectional_flag`.

See Also

`check_groups()` for exploring group structure before analysis; `group_details()` and `cross_details()` for full breakdowns; `merge_groups()` for combining sparse cells.

Examples

```
# Basic two-group analysis using synthetic data
dat <- simulate_dif(300, 10, dif_items = c(3, 7), seed = 1)
result <- idifr(dat, 1:10, ~ group, method = "LR")
print(result)

# Intersectional analysis with ICA
dat_ix <- simulate_dif(500, 10,
  demo_vars = list(nationality = c("UK", "DE", "FR")),
  seed = 2)
result_ix <- idifr(dat_ix, 1:10, ~ group * nationality,
                   method = "LR", ica = TRUE)
```

`item_loglik` *Compute per-item log-likelihood contributions from a fitted irt_2pl model*

Description

Uses local independence to decompose total LL into item contributions: `LL_j = sum_i log P(x_ij | posterior_i)` where `P(x_ij | posterior_i) = sum_k posterior[i,k] * P(x_ij | theta_k)`

Usage

```
item_loglik(model, resp = NULL, post = NULL, gi = 1)
```

Arguments

model	An irt_2pl object.
resp	Response matrix (0/1/NA). Defaults to model$resp.
post	Posterior matrix (persons x nodes). Defaults to model$posterior.
gi	Group index (integer). Used to select group-specific item params and ability nodes. Default 1.

Value

Numeric vector of length n_items.

---

item_loglik_mg *Per-item LL for a multigroup constrained model*

Description

For the constrained model, each person uses shared item params but their own group-specific ability nodes.

Usage

```
item_loglik_mg(model, resp = NULL, post = NULL)
```

Arguments

model	An irt_2pl object with constrain != "none".
resp	Response matrix. Defaults to model$resp.
post	Posterior matrix. Defaults to model$posterior.

Value

Numeric vector of length n_items.

merge_groups *Merge sparse groups*

Description

Combines sparse intersectional cells by collapsing levels of one or more demographic variables. Returns a modified data frame ready to pass back to `idifr()` or `check_groups()`.

Usage

```
merge_groups(groups, grp_formula = NULL, ..., min_cell_size = 50)
```

Arguments

`groups`	An `idifr_groups` object from `check_groups()`, or a data frame (in which case `grp_formula` must also be supplied).
`grp_formula`	A formula, required only if `groups` is a raw data frame.
`...`	Named arguments specifying merge rules. Each should be named after a demographic variable, with a named list mapping new level names to vectors of old level names.
`min_cell_size`	Minimum cell size to validate against after merging.

Value

The original data frame with recoded grouping variable(s).

Examples

```
dat <- simulate_dif(300, 10,
  demo_vars = list(nationality = c("UK", "DE", "FR", "ES")), seed = 1)
grp <- check_groups(dat, group = ~ group * nationality, plot = FALSE)
merged <- merge_groups(grp,
  nationality = list("Other" = c("DE", "FR", "ES")))
```

plot.idifr *Plot method for idifr objects*

Description

Plot method for idifr objects

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'idifr'
plot(x, type = "items", ...)
```

Arguments

x	An idifr object.
type	Plot type: "items" (default, one row per item showing effect sizes across methods), "concordance" (method agreement heatmap), or "groups" (cell size heatmap from the group structure).
...	Ignored.

Value

No return value, called for side effects.

---

print.idifr *Print method for idifr objects*

Description

Print method for idifr objects

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'idifr'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An idifr object.
...	Ignored.

Value

No return value, called for side effects.

simulate_dif *Generate synthetic DIF data for testing and simulation*

Description

Generates synthetic dichotomous item response data with a known DIF structure. Supports three DIF patterns: standard group DIF (`"standard"`), DIF confined to a single intersectional cell (`"intersection"`), and a mixture of both (`"mixed"`).

Usage

```
simulate_dif(
  n_persons = 500,
  n_items = 20,
  n_groups = 2,
  dif_items = c(3, 7),
  dif_effect = 0.8,
  dif_type = "uniform",
  dif_structure = "standard",
  dif_group = NULL,
  demo_vars = NULL,
  seed = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`n_persons`	Integer. Total number of respondents.
`n_items`	Integer. Number of items. Default 20.
`n_groups`	Integer. Number of groups. Default 2.
`dif_items`	Which items have DIF. For `dif_structure = "standard"` or `"intersection"`, an integer vector (e.g. `c(3, 7)`). For `dif_structure = "mixed"`, either a named list `list(standard = c(3,7), intersection = c(12,15))` or a plain integer vector (first half gets standard DIF, second half intersection DIF). Default `c(3, 7)`.
`dif_effect`	Numeric. DIF shift size in logits. Default `0.8`.
`dif_type`	`"uniform"` (difficulty shift only, default) or `"nonuniform"` (both difficulty and discrimination shifted).
`dif_structure`	One of `"standard"` (default), `"intersection"`, or `"mixed"`. `"standard"` replicates the original behaviour. `"intersection"` applies DIF only to the specific intersectional cell in `dif_group`. `"mixed"` applies standard DIF to some items and intersection DIF to others.
`dif_group`	Named list identifying the target intersectional cell for intersection DIF. Variable names must match `demo_vars` or `"group"`. Example: `list(group = "G1", nationality = "UK", age_band = "Young")`. Required when `dif_structure` is `"intersection"` or `"mixed"`.

demo_vars	Named list of additional demographic variables to add, with their levels. Persons are assigned randomly with uniform probability. Example: `list(nationality = c("UK", "DE", "FR"), age_band = c("Young", "Old"))`. Required when `dif_structure` is `"intersection"` or `"mixed"`.
seed	Integer random seed for reproducibility.

Value

A data frame with item response columns (`item_1`, `item_2`, ...), a `group` column, and any additional columns specified in `demo_vars`. True item parameters and DIF metadata are stored as attributes.

Examples

```
# Standard DIF
dat <- simulate_dif(500, 20, 2, c(3, 7), 1.0)

# Intersection-only DIF
dat_ix <- simulate_dif(
  n_persons     = 500,
  n_items       = 20,
  dif_items     = c(5, 12),
  dif_effect    = 1.5,
  dif_structure = "intersection",
  dif_group     = list(group = "G1", nationality = "UK", age_band = "Young"),
  demo_vars     = list(nationality = c("UK", "DE", "FR"),
                       age_band    = c("Young", "Old")),
  seed          = 42
)

# Mixed DIF
dat_mix <- simulate_dif(
  n_persons     = 500,
  n_items       = 20,
  dif_items     = list(standard = c(3, 7), intersection = c(12, 15)),
  dif_effect    = 1.0,
  dif_structure = "mixed",
  dif_group     = list(group = "G1", nationality = "UK", age_band = "Young"),
  demo_vars     = list(nationality = c("UK", "DE", "FR"),
                       age_band    = c("Young", "Old")),
  seed          = 42
)
```

---

summary.idifr *Summary method for idifr objects*

Description

Summary method for idifr objects

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'idifr'
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	An `idifr` object.
`...`	Ignored.

Value

No return value, called for side effects.

`tidy` *Tidy an idifr object*

Description

Re-exports `generics::tidy` so that `tidy()` is available after `library(iDIFr)` without loading **broom** or **generics** separately. For the iDIFr-specific method see `tidy.idifr`.

Usage

```
tidy(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	An object to tidy. When `x` is an `idifr` object the `tidy.idifr` method is dispatched.
`...`	Additional arguments passed to the method.

Value

A data frame (exact structure depends on the method dispatched).

`tidy.idifr` *Return tidy data frame of DIF results*

Description

Returns results as a tidy data frame suitable for use with `dplyr`, `ggplot2`, or for export. Use the `table` argument to choose which table to return. Implements the `tidy` generic from the `generics` package so that `tidy()` works correctly regardless of whether `broom` is also loaded.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'idifr'
tidy(x, table = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	An `idifr` object.
`table`	Which table to return. `NULL` (default) returns the main results table. Other accepted values: `"results"` One row per item per method. Includes test statistics, p-values, effect sizes, and DIF classification. `"direction"` One row per group per flagged item. Shows direction and magnitude of DIF for each group. Only available when `method` includes `"LR"`. `"ica"` ICA classification table (one row per item per method). Only available when `idifr()` was called with `ica = TRUE`.
`...`	Ignored.

Value

A data frame.

Examples

```
dat <- simulate_dif(300, 10, dif_items = c(3, 7), seed = 1)
result <- idifr(dat, 1:10, ~ group, method = "LR")

# Item-level results (default)
tidy(result)
tidy(result, table = "results")

# Group direction table for flagged items
tidy(result, table = "direction")

# ICA classification table (requires ica = TRUE)
dat_ix <- simulate_dif(500, 10,
  demo_vars = list(nationality = c("UK", "DE")), seed = 2)
result_ix <- idifr(dat_ix, 1:10, ~ group * nationality,
```

```
                    method = "LR", ica = TRUE)
tidy(result_ix, table = "ica")
```

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