Detecting Differential Item and Differential Step Functioning with Partial Credit Trees

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Differential Item Functioning (DIF)

is present when one or more items of a test

- > are easier or harder to solve for certain subjects
- even though they have the same latent trait

Outline

Detecting

DIF/DSF with

PCMtrees

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DIF/DSF with

PCMtrees

Testing for DIF in

the RM

Testing for DIF in the Rasch modelTesting for DIF
the RMStandard model testsStandard model testsModel-based recursive partitioningExtending the model-based recursive partitioning approachExtending the model-based recursive partitioning approachExtension to the Partial Credit Model (PCM)Differential item and step functioning in the PCMDif/DSF in the Cun)ordered threshold parameters in the PCMVisualization in Partial Credit treesSummaryExample: Verbal Aggression dataReferences

Summary

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Standard model tests

- tests for k given groups graphical test, Andersen's Likelihood-Ratio Test, Wald Tests
 - + straightforward interpretation
 - $-\,$ only detect DIF in specified groups
- latent-class approach
 Rost's "Mixed" (mixture) Rasch model
 - $\ + \ identifies previously unknown groups with DIF$
 - groups are not directly interpretable
 - \Rightarrow 2nd step: describe groups with covariates (e.g., Cohen and Bolt, 2005)

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Standard tests

partitioning

Standard model tests



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Approach used in psychotree takes care of...

 \blacktriangleright selecting splitting variables \Leftrightarrow parameter instability tests

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- selecting optimal catpoints
- other multiple testing issues
 - between variables in each split
 - over successive splits

(Zeileis and Hornik, 2007; Zeileis, Hothorn, and Hornik, 2008;

Strobl, Malley, and Tutz, 2009; Strobl, Kopf, and Zeileis, 2010a,b)

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DIF/DSF in the PCM (Un)ordered threshold parameters Visualization

Example: Verbal Aggression data

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Extending the model-based partitioning approach





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PCM

Extending the model-based partitioning approach

Rasch model

- ▶ scores are 0 or 1
- ▶ each item has one location parameter = difficulty
- ▶ DIF means item is more/less difficult for certain group

Partial Credit model

- **•** scores are between 0 and m_i
- ▶ different parametrizations: e.g. *m_j* thresholds
- ▶ DIF means entire item is more/less difficult
- ► DSF means some steps are more/less difficult (may cancel out so there is no overall DIF)

(Un)ordered threshold parameters in the PCM δ_{i1} δ_{j2} δ_{i3} 0.8 $\mathsf{P}(u_{ij}{=}c|\theta_i,\delta_{j1},...,\delta_{j3})$ 0.6 0 2 3 0.4 0.2 0.0 -5 10 15 0 5 $P(u_{ij} = c | \theta_i, \delta_{j1}, \dots, \delta_{jm_j}) = \frac{e^{\sum_{k=0}^{c} (\theta_i - \delta_{jk})}}{\sum_{l=0}^{m_j} e^{\sum_{k=0}^{c} (\theta_i - \delta_{jk})}}$

Extending the model-based partitioning approach

Detecting

DIF/DSF with PCMtrees Rasch trees gender p = 0.006 Node 3 (n = 35) ode 4 (n = 74) Node 5 (n = 91 4.66 4.6 Extension to the PCM -2.68 20 20 Partial Credit trees gender = 0.006 Detecting DIF/DSF with PCMtrees partitioning (Un)ordered threshold parameters with $\sum_{k=0}^{0} (\theta_i - \delta_{ik}) = 0$

(Un)ordered threshold parameters in the PCM



Visualization in Partial Credit trees DIF/DSF with DIF/DSF with PCMtrees Category Characteristic Curves partitioning (Un)ordered threshold parameters 0.6 0.4 0.2 Latent Trait Cat. 0 Cat. 1 Cat. 2

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Visualization in Partial Credit trees **Category Characteristic Curves**



Visualization in Partial Credit trees

Category Characteristic Curves 0.2 0. . . 0. 0 0.8 Latent Trait Cat. 0 Cat. 1 Cat. 2

Visualization ◆□ ▶ ◆□ ▶ ◆豆 ▶ ◆豆 ▶ ○ 豆 ○ の Q @ ♪ Detecting DIF/DSF with PCMtrees partitioning Visualization

Detecting

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Visualization in Partial Credit trees



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Example: Verbal Aggression data

> data("VerbalAggression", package = "psychotools")
responses of 316 subjects to frustrating situations

- here: situation 4 (self-to-blame situation)
 "The operator disconnects me when I used up my last 10 cents for a call."
- items: 3 verbally aggressive responses (curse, scold, shout)
 × 2 behavioural models (want, do)
- response categories: 0 = no, 1 = perhaps, 2 = yes
- covariates: gender, trait anger (assessed by the Dutch adaptation of the state-trait anger scale STAS)

De Boeck and Wilson (2004), Smits, De Boeck, and Vansteelandt (2004), dichotomized version also available in package difR (Magis, Beland, and Raiche, 2011)



Partial Credit tree (tweaked a little for visualization)

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Summary

model-based recursive partitioning

- can identify groups of subjects with DIF and DSF that
 - need not be pre-specified
 - are formed by (combinations of) observed covariates
 - with optimally selected cutpoints

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Summary

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- can identify groups of subjects with DIF and DSF that
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 - are formed by (combinations of) observed covariates
 - with optimally selected cutpoints
- available for
 - Rasch model
 - Partial Credit model
 - and more to come
- results are directly interpretable

Summary

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Rasch model

Partial Credit model

and more to come

- Rasch model
- Partial Credit model
- and more to come

model-based recursive partitioning

need not be pre-specified

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Detecting DIF/DSF with PCMtrees

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results are directly interpretable, but keep in mind: observed covariates may be proxies for the true causes e.g.: gender \Leftrightarrow socialization, district \Leftrightarrow first language

can identify groups of subjects with DIF and DSF that

are formed by (combinations of) observed covariates

Aggression data Summary

Summarv

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