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<th>Package</th>
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<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Procedures for Computing Indices of Careless Responding</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maintainer</td>
<td>Richard Yentes <a href="mailto:ryentes@gmail.com">ryentes@gmail.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>When taking online surveys, participants sometimes respond to items without regard to their content. These types of responses, referred to as careless or insufficient effort responding, constitute significant problems for data quality, leading to distortions in data analysis and hypothesis testing, such as spurious correlations. The 'R' package 'careless' provides solutions designed to detect such careless / insufficient effort responses by allowing easy calculation of indices proposed in the literature. It currently supports the calculation of longstring, even-odd consistency, psychometric synonyms/antonyms, Mahalanobis distance, and intra-individual response variability (also termed inter-item standard deviation). For a review of these methods, see Curran (2016) <a href="">doi:10.1016/j.jesp.2015.07.006</a>.</td>
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<tr>
<td>License</td>
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<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="https://github.com/ryentes/careless/">https://github.com/ryentes/careless/</a></td>
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<td>Richard Yentes [cre, aut], Francisco Wilhelm [aut]</td>
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Description

Careless or insufficient effort responding in surveys, i.e. responding to items without regard to their content, is a common occurrence in surveys. These types of responses constitute significant problems for data quality leading to distortions in data analysis and hypothesis testing, such as spurious correlations. The R package careless provides solutions designed to detect such careless / insufficient effort responses by allowing easy calculation of indices proposed in the literature. It currently supports the calculation of Longstring, Even-Odd Consistency, Psychometric Synonyms/Antonyms, Mahalanobis Distance, and Intra-individual Response Variability (also termed Inter-item Standard Deviation).

Statistical outlier function

- **mahad** computes Mahalanobis Distance, which gives the distance of a data point relative to the center of a multivariate distribution.

Consistency indices

- **evenodd** computes the Even-Odd Consistency Index. It divides unidimensional scales using an even-odd split; two scores, one for the even and one for the odd subscale, are then computed as the average response across subscale items. Finally, a within-person correlation is computed based on the two sets of subscale scores for each scale.
- **psychsyn** computes the Psychometric Synonyms Index, or, alternatively, the Psychometric Antonyms Index. Psychometrical synonyms are item pairs which are correlated highly positively, whereas psychometric antonyms are item pairs which are correlated highly negatively. A within-person correlation is then computed based on these item pairs.
- **psychant** is a convenience wrapper for **psychsyn** that computes psychological antonyms.
- **psychsyn_critval** is a helper designed to set an adequate critical value (i.e. magnitude of correlation) for the psychometric synonyms/antonyms index.
Response pattern functions

- `longstring` computes the longest (and optionally, average) length of consecutive identical responses given.
- `irv` computes the Intra-individual Response Variability (IRV), the "standard deviation of responses across a set of consecutive item responses for an individual" (Dunn et al. 2018)

Datasets

- `careless_dataset`, a simulated dataset with 200 observations and 10 subscales of 5 items each.
- `careless_dataset2`, a simulated dataset with 1000 observations and 10 subscales of 10 items each.

The sample datasets differ in the types of careless responding simulated.

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**careless_dataset**  
Simulated dataset with insufficient effort responses.

Description

A simulated dataset mimicking insufficient effort responding. Contains three types of responses: (a) Normal responses with answers centering around a trait/attitude value (80 percent probability per simulated observation), (b) Straightlining responses (10 percent probability per simulated observation), (c) Random responses (10 percent probability per simulated observation). Simulated are 10 subscales of 5 items each (= 50 variables).

Usage

careless_dataset

Format

A data frame with 200 observations (rows) and 50 variables (columns).
careless_dataset2  
*Simulated dataset with careless responses.*

**Description**
A simulated dataset mimicking insufficient effort responding. Contains three types of responses: (a) Normal responses with answers mimicking a diligent respondent (b) Some number of longstring careless responders, (c) some number of generally careless responders. Simulated are 10 subscales of 10 items each (= 100 variables).

**Usage**
careless_dataset2

**Format**
A data frame with 1000 observations (rows) and 100 variables (columns).

evenodd  
*Calculates the even-odd consistency score*

**Description**
Takes a matrix of item responses and a vector of integers representing the length each factor. The even-odd consistency score is then computed as the within-person correlation between the even and odd subscales over all the factors.

**Usage**
evenodd(x, factors, diag = FALSE)

**Arguments**
- **x**  
a matrix of data (e.g. survey responses)
- **factors**  
a vector of integers specifying the length of each factor in the dataset
- **diag**  
optionally returns a column with the number of available (i.e., non-missing) even/odd pairs per observation. Useful for datasets with many missing values.

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**References**
Examples

careless_eo <- evenodd(careless_dataset, rep(5,10))
careless_eodiag <- evenodd(careless_dataset, rep(5,10), diag = TRUE)

irv

Calculates the intra-individual response variability (IRV)

Description

The IRV is the “standard deviation of responses across a set of consecutive item responses for an individual” (Dunn, Heggestad, Shanock, & Theilgard, 2018, p. 108). By default, the IRV is calculated across all columns of the input data. Additionally it can be applied to different subsets of the data. This can detect degraded response quality which occurs only in a certain section of the questionnaire (usually the end). Whereas Dunn et al. (2018) propose to mark persons with low IRV scores as outliers - reflecting straightlining responses, Marjanovic et al. (2015) propose to mark persons with high IRV scores - reflecting highly random responses (see References).

Usage

irv(x, na.rm = TRUE, split = FALSE, num.split = 3)

Arguments

x a matrix of data (e.g. survey responses)
na.rm logical indicating whether to calculate the IRV for a person with missing values.
split logical indicating whether to additionally calculate the IRV on subsets of columns (of equal length).
num.split the number of subsets the data is to be split in.

Author(s)

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References


Examples

# calculate the irv over all items
irv_total <- irv(careless_dataset)

# calculate the irv over all items + calculate the irv for each quarter of the questionnaire
irv_split <- irv(careless_dataset, split = TRUE, num.split = 4)
boxplot(irv_split$irv4) # produce a boxplot of the IRV for the fourth quarter

longstring

Identifies the longest string of identical consecutive responses for each observation

Description

Takes a matrix of item responses and, beginning with the second column (i.e., second item) compares each column with the previous one to check for matching responses. For each observation, the length of the maximum uninterrupted string of identical responses is returned. Additionally, can return the average length of uninterrupted string of identical responses.

Usage

longstring(x, avg = FALSE)

Arguments

x

da matrix of data (e.g., item responses)

avg

logical indicating whether to additionally return the average length of identical consecutive responses

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References


Examples

careless_long <- longstring(careless_dataset, avg = FALSE)
careless_avg <- longstring(careless_dataset, avg = TRUE)
boxplot(careless_avg$longstr) # produce a boxplot of the longstring index
boxplot(careless_avg$avgstr)
Find and graph Mahalanobis Distance (D) and flag potential outliers.

Description

Takes a matrix of item responses and computes Mahalanobis D. Can additionally return a vector of binary outlier flags. Mahalanobis distance is calculated using the function psych::outlier of the psych package, an implementation which supports missing values.

Usage

mahad(x, plot = TRUE, flag = FALSE, confidence = 0.99, na.rm = TRUE)

Arguments

- **x**: a matrix of data
- **plot**: Plot the resulting QQ graph
- **flag**: Flag potential outliers using the confidence level specified in parameter confidence
- **confidence**: The desired confidence level of the result
- **na.rm**: Should missing data be deleted

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References


See Also

psych::outlier on which this function is based.

Examples

mahad_raw <- mahad(careless_dataset) # only the distances themselves
mahad_flags <- mahad(careless_dataset, flag = TRUE) # additionally flag outliers
mahad_flags <- mahad(careless_dataset, flag = TRUE, confidence = 0.999) # apply a strict criterion
psychant

*Computes the psychometric antonym score*

**Description**

A convenient wrapper that calls `psychsyn` with argument `anto = TRUE` to compute the psychometric antonym score.

**Usage**

```r
psychant(x, critval = -0.6, diag = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` is a matrix of item responses
- `critval` is the minimum magnitude of the correlation between two items in order for them to be considered psychometric synonyms. Defaults to -.60
- `diag` additionally return the number of item pairs available for each subject. Useful if dataset contains many missing values.

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**See Also**

`psychsyn` for the main function, `psychsyn_critval` for a helper that allows to set an adequate critical value for the size of the correlation.

**Examples**

```r
antonyms <- psychant(careless_dataset2, .50)
antonyms <- psychant(careless_dataset2, .50, diag = TRUE)
```

---

psychsyn

*Computes the psychometric synonym/antonym score*

**Description**

Takes a matrix of item responses and identifies item pairs that are highly correlated within the overall dataset. What defines "highly correlated" is set by the critical value (e.g., r > .60). Each respondents’ psychometric synonym score is then computed as the within-person correlation between the identified item-pairs. Alternatively computes the psychometric antonym score which is a variant that uses item pairs that are highly negatively correlated.
psychsyn

Usage

```
psychsyn(x, critval = 0.6, anto = FALSE, diag = FALSE, resample_na = TRUE)
```

Arguments

- `x` is a matrix of item responses
- `critval` is the minimum magnitude of the correlation between two items in order for them to be considered psychometric synonyms. Defaults to .60
- `anto` determines whether psychometric antonyms are returned instead of psychometric synonyms. Defaults to FALSE
- `diag` additionally return the number of item pairs available for each observation. Useful if dataset contains many missing values.
- `resample_na` if psychsyn returns NA for a respondent resample to attempt getting a non-NA result.

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References


See Also

- `psychant` for a more concise way to calculate the psychometric antonym score, `psychsyn_critval` for a helper that allows to set an adequate critical value for the size of the correlation.

Examples

```
synonyms <- psychsyn(careless_dataset, .60)
antonyms <- psychsyn(careless_dataset2, .50, anto = TRUE)
antonyms <- psychant(careless_dataset2, .50)

# with diagnostics
synonyms <- psychsyn(careless_dataset, .60, diag = TRUE)
antonyms <- psychant(careless_dataset2, .50, diag = TRUE)
```
psychsyn_critval  Compute the correlations between all possible item pairs and order them by the magnitude of the correlation

Description

A function intended to help finding adequate critical values for psychsyn and psychant. Takes a matrix of item responses and returns a data frame giving the correlations of all item pairs ordered by the magnitude of the correlation.

Usage

psychsyn_critval(x, anto = FALSE)

Arguments

x  a matrix of item responses.
anto  ordered by the largest positive correlation, or, if anto = TRUE, the largest negative correlation.

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See Also

after determining an adequate critical value, continue with psychsyn and/or psychant

Examples

psychsyn_cor <- psychsyn_critval(careless_dataset)
psychsyn_cor <- psychsyn_critval(careless_dataset, anto = TRUE)
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