

A Mixture Framework for Scaling with Anchoring Items

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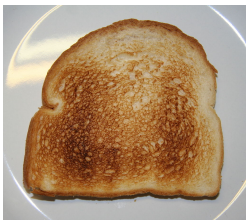
20 June 2019

The Problem

How crunchy do you like your toast?

1. Very crunchy
2. Crunchy
3. Neither crunchy nor soft
4. Soft
5. Very soft

The Solution



Source: Wikimedia Commons

How crunchy is this toast?

1. Very crunchy
2. Crunchy
3. Neither crunchy nor soft
4. Soft
5. Very soft



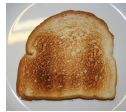
Source: Wikimedia Commons

But did it work?



How crunchy is this toast?

1. Very crunchy
2. Crunchy
3. Neither crunchy nor soft
4. Soft
5. Very soft



How [redacted] is this toast?

1. Very [redacted]
2. [redacted]
3. Neither [redacted] nor [redacted]
4. [redacted]
5. Very [redacted]



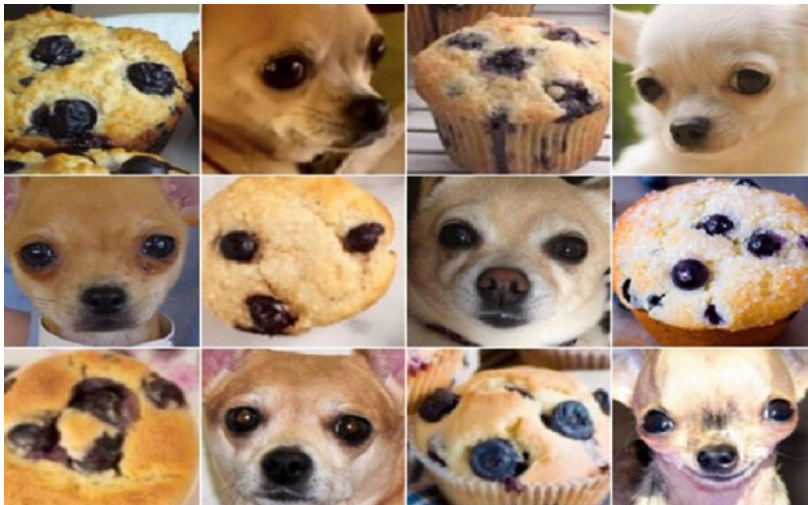
How ~~crunchy~~ **hot** is this toast?

1. Very ~~crunchy~~ **hot**
2. ~~Crunchy~~ **Hot**
3. Neither ~~crunchy~~ **hot** nor ~~soft~~ **cold**
4. ~~Soft~~ **Cold**
5. Very ~~soft~~ **cold**



How ~~crunchy~~ **hot** is this toast?

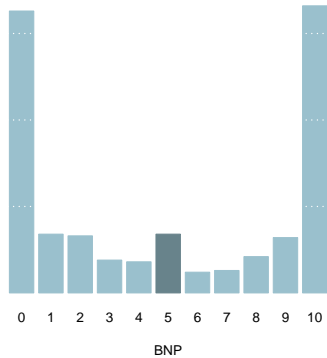
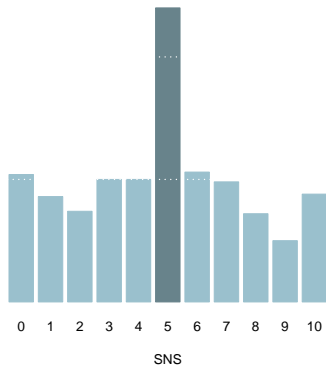
11. Very ~~crunchy~~ **hot**
22. ~~Crunchy~~ **Hot**
33. Neither ~~crunchy~~ **hot** nor ~~soft~~ **cold**
44. ~~Soft~~ **Cold**
55. Very ~~soft~~ **cold**



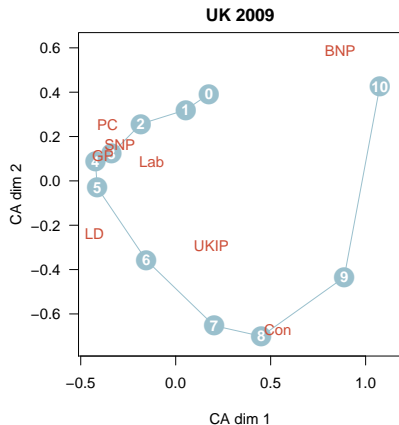
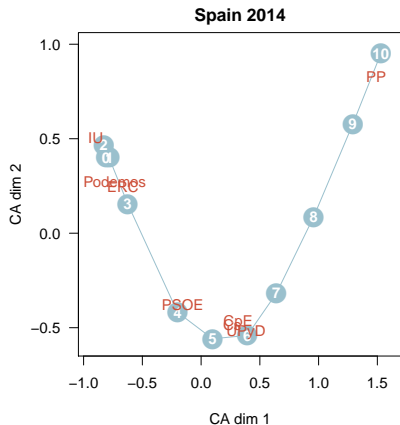
Source: telegraph.co.uk

How bad is it?

EES voter study L/R batteries



Diagnostics with correspondence analysis



Parametric Scaling

Aldrich-McKelvey Scaling

Anchoring items model

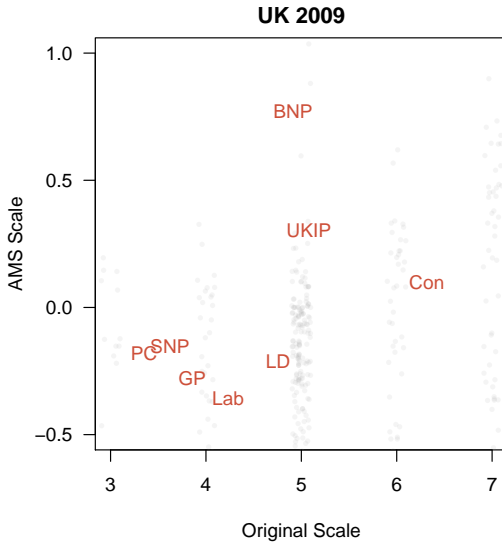
$$y_{ro} \sim \text{Normal}(\hat{y}_{ro}, \sigma)$$

$$\hat{y}_{ro} = \alpha_r + \beta_r \theta_o$$

Scaling self-placements

$$\zeta_r = \frac{s_r - \alpha_r}{\beta_r}$$

CA: EES VS L/R Batteries



44% respondents have flipped scales

Bayesian AMS (Hare et al. 2015)

$$\begin{aligned}y_{ro} &\sim \text{Normal}(\alpha_r + \beta_r \theta_o, \sigma_r \sigma_o) \\ \sigma_o^{-1/2} &\sim \text{Gamma}(0.1, 0.1) \\ \sigma_r^{-1/2} &\sim \text{Gamma}(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) \\ \gamma &\sim \text{Gamma}(0.1, 0.1) \\ \theta &\sim \text{Normal}(0, 1) \\ \alpha &\sim \text{Uniform}(-100, 100) \\ \beta &\sim \text{Uniform}(-100, 100)\end{aligned}$$

Fitting complex latent variable models



Peter Fischli and David Weiss's *The First Blush of Morning*, 1984.
Source: <https://www.wmagazine.com/story/peter-fischli-david-weiss-merry-pranksters>

A Mixture Framework

$$O = \pi M + (1 - \pi)C$$

O observed responses

M *informative* responses

C *uninformative* responses

π mixing weight, $\pi \in [0, 1]$

Measurement model

$$y_{ro} \sim \text{Categorical}(\mathbf{p}_{ro})$$

$$p_{rok} = \text{OrdLogit}((\tau_{rk} - \gamma_r \theta_o) \beta_o)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\tau}_r \sim \text{Logistic}(0, 1), \tau_{rk} < \tau_{r,k+1}$$

$$P(\gamma_r = -1) \sim \text{Beta}(0.5, 0.5), \gamma_r \in \{-1, +1\}$$

$$\ln \beta_o \sim \text{Normal}(0, 1)$$

$$\theta_o \sim \text{Normal}(0, \sigma)$$

$$\zeta_r \sim \text{Normal}(0, \sqrt{R}\sigma)$$

$$\sigma \sim \text{HalfNormal}^+(0, 1)$$

... itself a mixture if $\{\gamma_r\}$ included.

Mixing patterns

None

Item							
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
5	4	8	6	6	5	5	2
5	5	7	5	5	10	10	8
1	5	2	6	8	1	5	5
5	4	5	7	5	2	4	5
9	5	5	9	7	5	5	5
7	5	5	4	7	0	8	1
0	6	2	2	2	8	5	8
2	3	5	0	3	0	10	6
2	7	5	9	5	5	10	6
5	4	2	10	3	9	8	9
0	5	4	1	10	5	0	0
6	7	3	7	0	5	3	0
10	0	5	9	6	4	8	5

Respondent

Item							
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
7	2	6	8	10	2	5	5
0	9	3	2	4	5	5	7
10	6	5	4	8	4	10	4
2	3	10	0	5	2	4	0
3	5	2	8	2	7	9	5
4	9	0	5	8	5	7	5
8	5	5	7	4	4	4	10
1	6	7	1	4	8	5	7
10	5	7	7	8	8	9	9
5	5	5	9	3	2	8	0
0	7	8	5	5	5	7	7
2	5	9	6	2	5	10	0
9	5	0	5	9	0	6	4

Answer

Item							
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
9	1	9	5	6	5	3	8
7	2	10	0	5	10	6	6
1	1	5	6	9	2	3	1
0	0	8	7	1	5	9	8
5	10	8	5	8	6	6	5
5	5	6	8	1	5	5	7
5	9	7	5	5	4	5	5
8	7	5	4	7	0	8	1
10	6	0	6	2	2	2	8
5	5	10	6	2	3	5	3
5	2	10	3	9	8	9	2
0	5	0	0	5	1	10	5
0	5	6	4	8	5	7	3

Both

Item							
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
9	1	9	5	6	5	3	8
7	2	10	0	5	10	6	6
1	1	5	6	9	2	3	1
0	0	8	7	1	5	9	8
5	10	8	5	8	6	6	5
5	5	6	8	1	5	5	7
5	9	7	5	5	4	5	5
8	7	5	4	7	0	8	1
10	6	0	6	2	2	2	8
5	5	10	6	2	3	5	3
5	2	10	3	9	8	9	2
0	5	0	0	5	1	10	5
0	5	6	4	8	5	7	3

Mixing patterns

By **respondent**

$$g_r \sim \text{Categorical}(\boldsymbol{\pi})$$

By **answer**

$$g_{ro} \sim \text{Categorical}(\boldsymbol{\pi} \text{ or } \boldsymbol{\pi}_o)$$

with

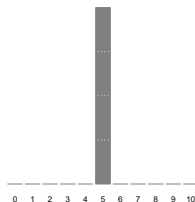
$$\boldsymbol{\pi} \text{ or } \boldsymbol{\pi}_o \sim \text{Dirichlet}(0.5, \dots, 0.5)$$

Contamination models

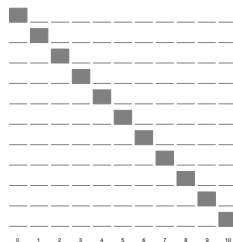
i. Pseudoguessing



ii. Midpoint



iii. Straightlining



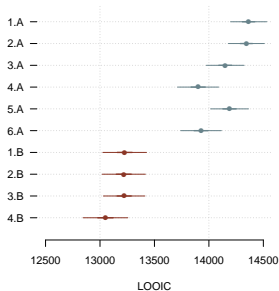
iv. Between-respondent multidimensionality

EES: Models

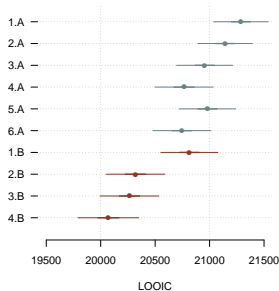
	Scale flipping	Midpoint inflation	Pseudo- guessing	Item slope
1.A				
2.A	Y			
3.A	Y	aggr.		
4.A	Y	item		
5.A	Y	aggr.	item	
6.A	Y	item	item	
1.B				Y
2.B	Y			Y
3.B	Y	aggr.		Y
4.B	Y	item		Y

EES: Model fit

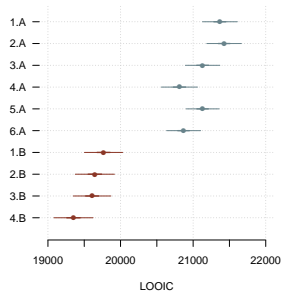
Spain 2014



Slovakia 2009



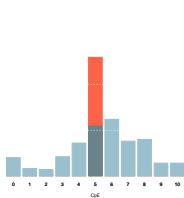
UK 2009



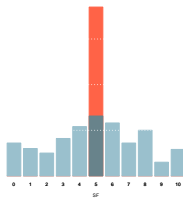
4.B: scale flipping, midpoint inflation, item discrimination

EES: Midpoint inflation

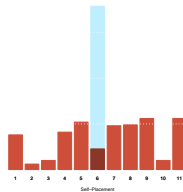
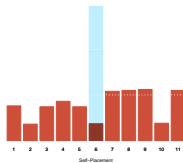
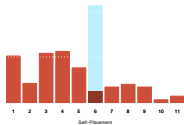
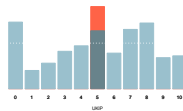
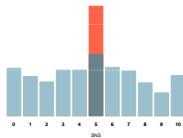
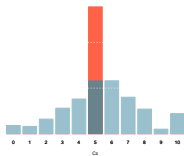
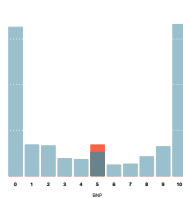
Spain 2014



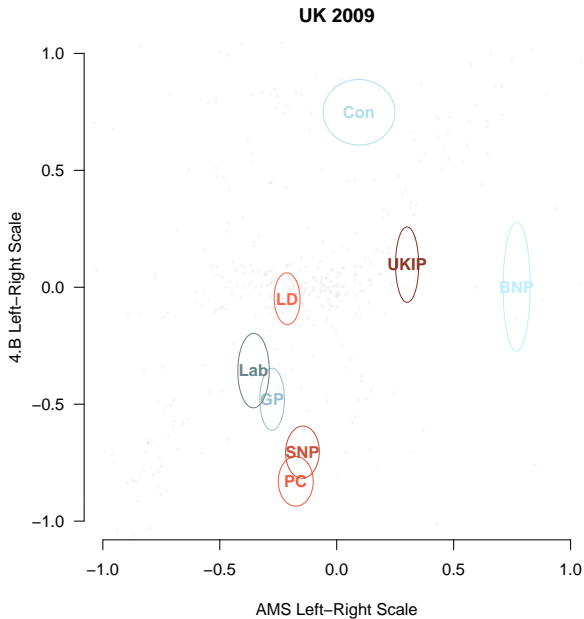
Slovakia 2009



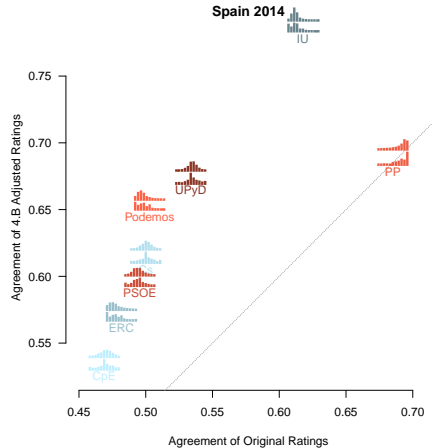
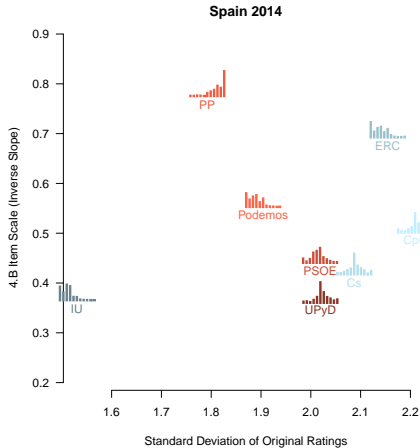
UK 2009



4.B vs. AMS: Item locations



Item discrimination, rater agreement, party ambiguity



Conclusion

No free lunch

- bias-variance trade-off
- estimating *well* costs

What didn't work so well deserves a paper

- GP cut-points
- respondent & item slopes

Next

- missing answers
- more structured memberships

Thank you!

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