

Notes on “Addressing Non-sincere Responses
in Rank-Order Survey Questions”
(Atsusaka & Kim, 2023)
AU WiP

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Big Picture

Connections

Anchor Questions

Suggestions

Big Picture

Framing the Paper, Big Questions

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(Some of this for §1, some for §9, some for body)

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- ▶ Clarify “what patterns?”
- ▶ Other question types (battery of Likerts, Approve/Disapproves, ...)

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Connections

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$$\pi_{i,s} \perp\!\!\!\perp z_i \quad \text{such that} \quad \mathbb{P}(\pi_{i,s}|z_i = 1) = \mathbb{P}(\pi_{i,s}) \quad (6)$$

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- ▶ assume the typical, realistic MAR or NI, and need more
(multiple imputation)

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- ▶ (What is and is not *pre-processing*?)

Connection 3: Conjoint

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 - ▶ Cognitive load

Connection 4: Doubly-Robust Models

$$\pi_i \equiv \pi_{i,s}z_i + \pi_{i,n}(1 - z_i) \quad (2)$$

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Beyond non-parametrics:

Model for response/ranking + Model for sincerity

- ▶ Glynn and Quinn (2010)
- ▶ Tyler, Grimmer, and Westwood (2022)

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- ▶ King et al. (2004)
- ▶ Hopkins and King (2010)

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“any respondent with minimal substantial knowledge can provide a correct ranking for the anchor question, irrespective of the heterogeneous underlying preferences”

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- ▶ How does this differ from an objective “attention check” like “president is state-level office-holder”?

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 - ▶ (Must I double survey length?)

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(Under assumptions, nice correction for “some get it right by chance” using item-order-randomization. But assumptions preclude anyone getting it wrong for any other reason.)

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$$\left(\frac{20}{120} - \frac{1}{6} \right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{6} \right)^{-1} = 0$$

- ▶ **yes**, if worse than that. E.g., everyone is wrong:

$$\left(\frac{0}{120} - \frac{1}{6} \right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{6} \right)^{-1} = -0.2$$

Suggestions

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- ▶ §5
 - ▶ Validate that nominal bootstrap coverage is correct
 - ▶ Bootstrap vs. inverting the RI-permutation test?
- ▶ §8
 - ▶ What do I want to see? Not just with/without correction, but also examination of quality of correction (test multiple anchors, other assumptions)

Small Suggestions

- ▶ §1
 - ▶ “Indeed, our survey data show that non-sincere responses are prevalent in rank-order questions regardless of their contexts” (p. 1)
 - ▶ If this refers to contextless response practice, it does not follow. “regardless” \neq “in absence of”.
- ▶ §4.3 ☺
 - ▶ Add “No difference between sincere/insincere distributions”
- ▶ §5
 - ▶ Can you test anchor questions to estimate how easy they are? (E.g., in a big class, with incentives for correctness to set an upper bound)
 - ▶ “and re-designing”: what do you have in mind?

Small Suggestions

- ▶ §6
 - ▶ Show us table of three χ^2 tests
- ▶ §7
 - ▶ If replicate this, add “Option 1” to reflect real task
 - ▶ “we may expect respondents to uniformly choose a ranking pattern available in the $J!$ permutation space”. Well, clearly not. Phrase as null hypothesis.
 - ▶ Add respondent count
(E.g., if $n = 100$, $J = 3$, then $p = 0.32$!)

References I

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