

Package ‘implicitMeasures’

August 22, 2025

Type Package

Title Compute Scores for Different Implicit Measures

Version 0.3.1

Maintainer Ottavia M. Epifania <otta.epifania@gmail.com>

Description A tool for computing the scores for the Implicit Association Test (IAT; Greenwald, McGhee & Schwartz (1998) <doi:10.1037/0022-3514.74.6.1464>) and the Single Category-IAT (SC-IAT: Karpinski & Steinman (2006) <doi:10.1037/0022-3514.91.1.16>). Functions for preparing the data (both for the IAT and the SC-IAT), plotting the results, and obtaining a table with the scores of implicit measures descriptive statistics are provided.

Depends R (>= 3.5.0)

License MIT + file LICENSE

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

RoxygenNote 7.3.2

Imports ggplot2, stringr, tidyr, xtable

Suggests testthat (>= 2.1.0), knitr, rmarkdown, tableHTML, data.table, spelling, tidyverse

VignetteBuilder knitr

Language en-US

NeedsCompilation no

Author Ottavia M. Epifania [aut, cre],
Pasquale Anselmi [ctb],
Egidio Robusto [ctb]

Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2025-08-22 17:10:13 UTC

Contents

clean_iat	2
clean_sciat	4
compute_iat	6
compute_sciat	7
descript_d	9
dsciat1	10
dsciat2	11
d_density	11
d_point	13
iatdscores	15
IAT_rel	15
multi_dsciat	16
multi_dscore	18
raw_data	19
Index	20

clean_iat	<i>Prepare and clean IAT data.</i>
-----------	------------------------------------

Description

Select IAT blocks for the *D-score* computation and eventually save demographic data.

Usage

```
clean_iat(  
  data,  
  sbj_id = "participant",  
  block_id = "blockcode",  
  mapA_practice = "practice_MappingA",  
  mapA_test = "test_MappingA",  
  mapB_practice = "practice_MappingB",  
  mapB_test = "test_MappingB",  
  latency_id = "latency",  
  accuracy_id = "correct",  
  trial_id = NULL,  
  trial_eliminate = NULL,  
  demo_id = NULL,  
  trial_demo = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	Dataframe containing IAT data.
<code>sbj_id</code>	Column identifying participants' IDs. This variable can be a character, numeric, or factor.
<code>block_id</code>	String. Column identifying IAT blocks. The <code>block_id</code> variable should be a factor with each level identifying an IAT block.
<code>mapA_practice</code>	String. Label for the practice blocks of Mapping A (as it appears in the <code>block_id</code> variable).
<code>mapA_test</code>	String. Label for the test blocks of Mapping A (as it appears in the <code>block_id</code> variable).
<code>mapB_practice</code>	String. Label for the practice blocks of Mapping B (as it appears in the <code>block_id</code> variable).
<code>mapB_test</code>	String. Label for the test blocks of Mapping B (as it appears in the <code>block_id</code> variable).
<code>latency_id</code>	String. Column identifying response times (in millisecond). If the IAT had a built-in correction, latencies of the incorrect responses should be those inflated with the built-in correction.
<code>accuracy_id</code>	String. Column identifying the IAT accuracy responses. The <code>accuracy_id</code> variable should be a numeric variable identifying the correct responses (with 1) and the incorrect responses (with 0).
<code>trial_id</code>	Character. Column identifying the trials. Specify this only if you want to delete some specific trials.
<code>trial_eliminate</code>	Character or character vector. Label(s) identifying the trials in <code>trial_id</code> to eliminate.
<code>demo_id</code>	Character. Column identifying demographic blocks. It can be the same as <code>block_id</code> .
<code>trial_demo</code>	Character or character vector identifying the name of the blocks in <code>demo_id</code> containing the demographic information.

Value

List of dataframe.

`data_keep` Dataframe with class `iat_clean`. The dataframe contains the data of the blocks specified in `mapA_practice`, `mapA_test`, `mapB_practice`, `mapB_test`. If you have specified the trials to eliminate through `trial_eliminate`, `data_keep` will contain the already cleaned dataset. This dataset should be passed to the `computeD` function.

`data_eliminate` Dataframe containing all the discarded blocks and trials.

`data_demo` Dataframe containing demographic variables. It will be present only if you specified the `demo_id` and `trial_demo` arguments.

Examples

```
data("raw_data") # load data
iat_cleandata <- clean_iat(raw_data, sbj_id = "Participant",
                           block_id = "blockcode",
                           mapA_practice = "practice.iat.Milkbad",
                           mapA_test = "test.iat.Milkbad",
                           mapB_practice = "practice.iat.Milkgood",
                           mapB_test = "test.iat.Milkgood",
                           latency_id = "latency",
                           accuracy_id = "correct",
                           trial_id = "trialcode",
                           trial_eliminate = c("reminder", "reminder1"),
                           demo_id = "blockcode",
                           trial_demo = "demo")
iat_data <- iat_cleandata[[1]] # select the first element of the list (IAT data)
head(iat_data)
demo_data <- iat_cleandata[[3]] # select the third element of the list
                                # (demographic data)
head(demo_data)
```

clean_sciat

Prepare and clean SC-IAT data

Description

Select the SC-IAT blocks, for either one or two SC-IATs. Eventually save demographic data.

Usage

```
clean_sciat(
  data,
  sbj_id = "participant",
  block_id = "blockcode",
  accuracy_id = "correct",
  latency_id = "latency",
  block_sciat_1 = NULL,
  block_sciat_2 = NULL,
  trial_id = NULL,
  trial_eliminate = NULL,
  demo_id = NULL,
  trial_demo = NULL
)
```

Arguments

data	Dataframe containing SC-IAT data.
sbj_id	Column identifying participants' IDs. This variable can be a character, numeric, or factor.

block_id	String. Column identifying SC-IAT blocks. The block_id variable should be a factor with each level identifying a SC-IAT block.
accuracy_id	String. Column identifying the IAT accuracy responses. The accuracy_id variable should be a numeric variable identifying the correct responses (with 1) and the incorrect responses (with 0).
latency_id	String. Column identifying response times (in millisecond).
block_sciat_1	Character or character vector. Labels identifying the first SC-IAT blocks as they are named in the block_id.
block_sciat_2	Character or character vector. Labels identifying the second (if present) SC-IAT blocks as they are named in the block_id.
trial_id	Character. Column identifying the trials. Specify this only if you want to delete some specific trials. If a response window was used for the SC-IAT administration the label of the non-response must be included in this variable.
trial_eliminate	Character or character vector. Labels of the trials to eliminate in the trial_id to eliminate (NOTE: don't use this command to delete the responses exceeding the response time window).
demo_id	Character. Character. Column identifying demographic blocks. It can be the same as block_id.
trial_demo	Character or character vector identifying the name of the blocks in demo_id containing the demographic information.

Value

List of dataframe.

sciat1 Data frame with class `sciat_clean` containing the data of the first SC-IAT as specified `block_sciat_1`. If any labels was specified in `trial_eliminate`, `data_keep` will contain the already cleaned dataset.

sciat2 Data frame with class `sciat_clean` containing the data of the second (if any) SC-IAT as specified through `block_sciat_2`. If any labels was specified in `trial_eliminate`, `data_keep` will contain the already cleaned dataset.

data_demo Data frame. Present only when `variable_demo` and `trial_demo` arguments are specified.

Examples

```
data("raw_data")
sciat_data <- clean_sciat(raw_data, sbj_id = "Participant",
  block_id = "blockcode",
  latency_id = "latency",
  accuracy_id = "correct",
  block_sciat_1 = c("test.sc_dark.Darkbad",
    "test.sc_dark.Darkgood"),
  block_sciat_2 = c("test.sc_milk.Milkbad",
    "test.sc_milk.Milkgood"),
  trial_id = "trialcode",
```

```

trial_eliminate = c("reminder",
                    "reminder1"))
sciat1 <- sciat_data[[1]]
sciat2 <- sciat_data[[2]]

```

compute_iat

Compute IAT D-score

Description

Compute *D-score* for the IAT according to different algorithms.

Usage

```
compute_iat(data, Dscore = c("d1", "d2", "d3", "d4", "d5", "d6"))
```

Arguments

data	Dataframe with class <code>iat_clean</code> .
Dscore	Character. Indicates which <i>D-score</i> to compute. For details on the algorithms, please refer to Greenwald et al. (2003).

Value

Dataframe with class `"dscore"`. The number of rows of the dataframe corresponds to the total number of participants. Variables are defined as follows (the values are specific for each participant):

participant Respondents' IDs.

n_trial Number of trials before data cleaning.

nslow10000 Number of slow trials (> 10,000 ms).

nfast400 Number of fast trials (< 400 ms).

nfast300 Number of fast trials (< 300 ms).

accuracy.practice_MappingA Proportion of correct responses in practice block of Mapping A.

accuracy.practice_MappingB Proportion of correct responses in practice block of Mapping B.

accuracy.test_MappingA Proportion of correct responses in test block of Mapping A.

accuracy.test_MappingB Proportion of correct responses in test block of Mapping B.

accuracy.MappingA Proportion of correct responses in Mapping A.

accuracy.MappingB Proportion of correct responses in Mapping B.

RT_mean.MappingA Mean response time in Mapping A.

RT_mean.MappingB Mean response time in Mapping B.

mean_practice_MappingA Mean response time in practice block of Mapping A.

mean_practice_MappingB Mean response time in practice block of Mapping B.

mean_test_MappingA Mean response time in test block of Mapping A.

mean_test_MappingB Mean response time in test block of Mapping B.

d_practice_dX *D-scores* compute_iat on the practice blocks. The X stands for the selected *D-score* procedure.

d_test_dX *D-scores* compute_iat on the test blocks. The X stands for the selected *D-score* procedure.

dscore_dX The average *D-score* for the practice and test *D-scores*. The X stands for the selected *D-score* procedure.

cond_ord Indicates the order with which the associative conditions have been presented, either "MappingA_First" or "MappingB_First".

legendMappingA Indicates the corresponding value of Mapping A in the original dataset.

legendMappingB Indicates the corresponding value of Mapping B in the original dataset.

Examples

```
# compute D-score 2 for the IAT data ###
data("raw_data") # import data
iat_cleandata <- clean_iat(raw_data, sbj_id = "Participant",
                           block_id = "blockcode",
                           mapA_practice = "practice.iat.Milkbad",
                           mapA_test = "test.iat.Milkbad",
                           mapB_practice = "practice.iat.Milkgood",
                           mapB_test = "test.iat.Milkgood",
                           latency_id = "latency",
                           accuracy_id = "correct",
                           trial_id = "trialcode",
                           trial_eliminate = c("reminder", "reminder1"),
                           demo_id = "blockcode",
                           trial_demo = "demo")

iat_data <- iat_cleandata[[1]]
# calculate D-score
iat_dscore <- compute_iat(iat_data,
                           Dscore = "d2")
```

compute_sciat

Compute the D-score for the SC-IAT

Description

Compute the D-score for the SC-IAT.

Usage

```
compute_sciat(
  data,
  mappingA = "mappingA",
  mappingB = "mappingB",
  non_response = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	Data frame with class <code>clean_sciat</code> .
<code>mappingA</code>	String. Label identifying the mapping A of the SC-IAT in the <code>block_id</code> variable.
<code>mappingB</code>	String. Label identifying the mapping B of the SC-IAT in the <code>block_id</code> variable.
<code>non_response</code>	String. Labels of the trials identifying the non-responses, a.k.a responses beyond the response time window, as it was specified in <code>trial_id</code> (if included).

Value

A dataframe with class `compute_sciat`. The number of rows of the dataframe corresponds to the total number of participants. Variables are defined as follows (the values are specific for each participant):

<code>participant</code>	Respondents' IDs.
<code>n_trial</code>	Number of trial before data cleaning.
<code>no_response</code>	If there were any trials identifying the non response, it indicates the number of non responses per each participant. Otherwise, it is equal for all participants ("none").
<code>nslow10000</code>	Number of slow trials (> 10,000 ms).
<code>out_accuracy</code>	Indicates whether the participants had more than 25 % of incorrect responses in at least one of the critical blocks and hence should be eliminated ("out") or not ("keep").
<code>nfast400</code>	Number of fast trials (< 400 ms).
<code>nfast300</code>	Number of fast trials (< 350 ms – deleted).
<code>accuracy.mappingA</code>	Proportion of correct responses in Mapping A.
<code>accuracy.mappingB</code>	Proportion of correct responses in mapping B.
<code>RT_mean.MappingA</code>	Mean response time in Mapping A.
<code>RT_mean.MappingB</code>	Mean response time in Mapping B.
<code>cond_ord</code>	Indicates the order with which the associative conditions have been presented, either "MappingA_First" or "MappingB_First".
<code>legendMappingA</code>	Indicates the corresponding value of Mapping A in the original dataset.
<code>legendMappingB</code>	Indicates the corresponding value of Mapping B in the original dataset.
<code>d_sciat</code>	SC-IAT <i>D</i> .

Examples

```
# calculate D for the SC-IAT
data("raw_data") # load data
sciat_data <- clean_sciat(raw_data, sbj_id = "Participant",
                          block_id = "blockcode",
                          latency_id = "latency",
                          accuracy_id = "correct",
                          block_sciat_1 = c("test.sc_dark.Darkbad",
                                              "test.sc_dark.Darkgood"),
                          block_sciat_2 = c("test.sc_milk.Milkbad",
```



```

        mapB_practice = "practice.iat.Milkgood",
        mapB_test = "test.iat.Milkgood",
        latency_id = "latency",
        accuracy_id = "correct",
        trial_id = "trialcode",
        trial_eliminate = c("reminder", "reminder1"),
        demo_id = "blockcode",
        trial_demo = "demo")

iat_data <- iat_cleandata[[1]]
# calculate D-score
iat_dscore <- compute_iat(iat_data,
                          Dscore = "d2")

descript_d(iat_dscore) # descriptive statistics for the IAT

# calculate D for the SCIAT
data("raw_data") # load data
sciat_data <- clean_sciat(raw_data, sbj_id = "Participant",
                          block_id = "blockcode",
                          latency_id = "latency",
                          accuracy_id = "correct",
                          block_sciat_1 = c("test.sc_dark.Darkbad",
                                              "test.sc_dark.Darkgood"),
                          block_sciat_2 = c("test.sc_milk.Milkbad",
                                              "test.sc_milk.Milkgood"),
                          trial_id = "trialcode",
                          trial_eliminate = c("reminder",
                                              "reminder1"))

sciat1 <- sciat_data[[1]] # compute D for the first SC-IAT
d_sciat1 <- compute_sciat(sciat1,
                          mappingA = "test.sc_dark.Darkbad",
                          mappingB = "test.sc_dark.Darkgood",
                          non_response = "alert")

descript_d(d_sciat1,
           latex = TRUE) # descriptive statistics for the SC-IAT in latex
                        # format

```

dsciat1

Data set with SC-IAT D-scores (Dark)

Description

A data set containing the results of the computation of the D-score on the Dark SC-IAT data set. This data set is used for testing the replicability of the results obtained with the `compute_sciat()` functions.

Usage

```
data("dsciat1")
```

Format

A dataframe with 15 variables, as those described in the documentation for the `compute_sciat()` function.

dsciat2	<i>Data set with SC-IAT D-scores (Milk)</i>
---------	---

Description

A data set containing the results of the computation of the D-score on the Dark SC-IAT data set. This data set is used for testing the replicability of the results obtained with the `compute_sciat()` functions.

Usage

```
data("dsciat2")
```

Format

A dataframe with 15 variables, as those described in the documentation for the `compute_sciat()` function.

d_density	<i>Plot IAT or SC-IAT scores (distribution)</i>
-----------	---

Description

Plot the distribution of the IAT *D* score or the SC-IAT *D*.

Usage

```
d_density(
  data,
  graph = c("histogram", "density", "boxplot"),
  n_bin = 80,
  col_fill = "royalblue",
  col_point = "red",
  include_stats = FALSE
)
```



```

      block_sciat_2 = c("test.sc_milk.Milkbad",
                        "test.sc_milk.Milkgood"),
      trial_id = "trialcode",
      trial_eliminate = c("reminder",
                          "reminder1"))

sciat1 <- sciat_data[[1]] # compute D for the first SC-IAT
d_sciat1 <- compute_sciat(sciat1,
  mappingA = "test.sc_dark.Darkbad",
  mappingB = "test.sc_dark.Darkgood",
  non_response = "alert")
d_density(d_sciat1, graph = "histogram",
  include_stats = TRUE) # SC-IAT D histogram with descriptive
                        # statistics

```

d_point	<i>Plot either IAT or SC-IAT scores (points)</i>
---------	--

Description

Plot the individual *D-score* or SC-IAT *D*.

Usage

```

d_point(
  data,
  point_size = 1,
  x_label = "Participant",
  x_values = TRUE,
  order_sbj = c("default", "D-increasing", "D-decreasing"),
  col_point = "springgreen4",
  include_stats = FALSE
)

```

Arguments

data	Dataframe with either class dscore or dsciat.
point_size	Numeric. Indicates the size of the points in the graph. Default is 1.
x_label	Character. Label of the x-axis. Default is Participant.
x_values	Logical. Shows the values for x-axis (default = TRUE).
order_sbj	Character. Defines the order with which the participants are displayed. Default is the default order of participants in the dataframe.
col_point	Character. Defines the color of the points. Default is "springgreen4".
include_stats	Logical. Indicates whether to add descriptive statistics. The mean is depicted with a solid line. The two dashed lines represent ± 2 s.d. from the mean. Default is FALSE.

Value

A ggplot object

Examples

```
# Plotting the IAT D-score
data("raw_data") # import data
iat_cleandata <- clean_iat(raw_data, sbj_id = "Participant",
                           block_id = "blockcode",
                           mapA_practice = "practice.iat.Milkbad",
                           mapA_test = "test.iat.Milkbad",
                           mapB_practice = "practice.iat.Milkgood",
                           mapB_test = "test.iat.Milkgood",
                           latency_id = "latency",
                           accuracy_id = "correct",
                           trial_id = "trialcode",
                           trial_eliminate = c("reminder", "reminder1"),
                           demo_id = "blockcode",
                           trial_demo = "demo")

iat_data <- iat_cleandata[[1]]
# calculate D-score
iat_dscore <- compute_iat(iat_data,
                           Dscore = "d2")
d_point(iat_dscore) # default plot
d_point(iat_dscore, order_sbj = "D-increasing") # D-score with increasing
# order
d_point(iat_dscore, order_sbj = "D-decreasing",
        col_point = "salmon") # D-score with decreasing order changed color
# Plot the SC-IAT D for the first SC-IAT
data("raw_data") # load data
sciat_data <- clean_sciat(raw_data, sbj_id = "Participant",
                           block_id = "blockcode",
                           latency_id = "latency",
                           accuracy_id = "correct",
                           block_sciat_1 = c("test.sc_dark.Darkbad",
                                              "test.sc_dark.Darkgood"),
                           block_sciat_2 = c("test.sc_milk.Milkbad",
                                              "test.sc_milk.Milkgood"),
                           trial_id = "trialcode",
                           trial_eliminate = c("reminder",
                                              "reminder1"))

sciat1 <- sciat_data[[1]] # compute D for the first SC-IAT
d_sciat1 <- compute_sciat(sciat1,
                           mappingA = "test.sc_dark.Darkbad",
                           mappingB = "test.sc_dark.Darkgood",
                           non_response = "alert")
d_point(d_sciat1, col_point = "salmon",
        include_stats = TRUE) # SC-IAT D with descriptive statistics
```

iatdscores	<i>Data set with IAT D-scores</i>
------------	-----------------------------------

Description

A data set containing the results for all the possible D-score algorithms for the IAT. All the algorithms are identified by their corresponding label (such as "dscore_d1"). This data set is used for testing the replicability of the results of the `compute_iat()` function over time.

Usage

```
data("iatdscores")
```

Format

A dataframe with 7 variables, the first one contains the respondents' id, the other 6 columns contain a specific D-score algorithm.

IAT_rel	<i>IAT reliability</i>
---------	------------------------

Description

Compute the practice – test IAT reliability.

Usage

```
IAT_rel(data)
```

Arguments

data	dataframe with class "dscore" (Gawronski et al., 2017).
------	---

Value

List of two objects:

Test-practice reliability contains the IAT reliability.

Number of Participants Contains the number of participants on which the reliability was computed.

Examples

```
# compute D-score 2 for the IAT data ###
data("raw_data") # import data
iat_cleandata <- clean_iat(raw_data, sbj_id = "Participant",
                           block_id = "blockcode",
                           mapA_practice = "practice.iat.Milkbad",
                           mapA_test = "test.iat.Milkbad",
                           mapB_practice = "practice.iat.Milkgood",
                           mapB_test = "test.iat.Milkgood",
                           latency_id = "latency",
                           accuracy_id = "correct",
                           trial_id = "trialcode",
                           trial_eliminate = c("reminder", "reminder1"),
                           demo_id = "blockcode",
                           trial_demo = "demo")

iat_data <- iat_cleandata[[1]]
# calculate D-score
iat_dscore <- compute_iat(iat_data,
                           Dscore = "d2")

IAT_rel(iat_dscore)
```

multi_dsciat

Plot SC-IATs scores

Description

Plot the scores from two different SC-IATs.

Usage

```
multi_dsciat(
  sciat1,
  sciat2,
  graph = c("density", "boxplot", "point"),
  x_values = TRUE,
  gcolors = c("dark", "greens", "blues", "pinks"),
  label_sc1 = "SC-IAT1",
  label_sc2 = "SC-IAT2",
  label_y = "SC-IAT scores",
  dens_mean = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

sciat1	Dataframe with class dsciat. Contains the D for the first SC-IAT.
sciat2	Dataframe with class dsciat. Contains the D for the second SC-IAT.
graph	String. Type of graph to display, might be density (default), boxplot, or point

x_values	Logical. Shows the values for x-axis (default = TRUE). Only for the point graph.
gcolors	String. Colors palette for plotting the results, might be dark (default), greens, blues, or pinks.
label_sc1	String. Label to display in the graph for the first SC-IAT. Default is SC-IAT1.
label_sc2	String. Label to display in the graph for the first SC-IAT. Default is SC-IAT2.
label_y	String. Label to plot on the y-axis.
dens_mean	Logical. Whether to include the mean in the density plot. Default is TRUE.

Value

A ggplot object

Examples

```
# calculate D for the SCIAT
data("raw_data") # load data
sciat_data <- clean_sciat(raw_data, sbj_id = "Participant",
  block_id = "blockcode",
  latency_id = "latency",
  accuracy_id = "correct",
  block_sciat_1 = c("test.sc_dark.Darkbad",
    "test.sc_dark.Darkgood"),
  block_sciat_2 = c("test.sc_milk.Milkbad",
    "test.sc_milk.Milkgood"),
  trial_id = "trialcode",
  trial_eliminate = c("reminder",
    "reminder1"))

sciat1 <- sciat_data[[1]] # compute D for the first SC-IAT
d_sciat1 <- compute_sciat(sciat1,
  mappingA = "test.sc_dark.Darkbad",
  mappingB = "test.sc_dark.Darkgood",
  non_response = "alert") # dataframe with the first D
  # SC-IAT

sciat2 <- sciat_data[[2]] # Compute D for the second SC-IAT
d_sciat2 <- compute_sciat(sciat2,
  mappingA = "test.sc_milk.Milkbad",
  mappingB = "test.sc_milk.Milkgood",
  non_response = "alert") # dataframe with the first
  # D SC-IAT

multi_dsciat(d_sciat1, d_sciat2) # plot the D of two SC-IATs with default
  # settings
```

multi_dscore	<i>Compute and plot multiple D-scores</i>
--------------	---

Description

Compute and plot multiple *D-scores*.

Usage

```
multi_dscore(data, ds = c("built-in", "error-inflation"))
```

Arguments

data	Dataframe of class <code>iat_clean</code> .
ds	String. Indicates which <i>D-score</i> to compute. <code>built-in</code> compute only <i>D-score</i> with the built-in error correction (D1 and D2), <code>error-inflation</code> compute the <i>D-scores</i> without built-in correction (D3 to D6).

Value

A list. The first object is a dataframe containing all the computed *D* scores. The second object is a ggplot object, depicting the distribution of the *D* scores through boxplots (also displaying the mean and standard deviation).

@import tidy

Examples

```
# Compute multiple IAT D-scores
data("raw_data") # import data
iat_cleandata <- clean_iat(raw_data, sbj_id = "Participant",
  block_id = "blockcode",
  mapA_practice = "practice.iat.Milkbad",
  mapA_test = "test.iat.Milkbad",
  mapB_practice = "practice.iat.Milkgood",
  mapB_test = "test.iat.Milkgood",
  latency_id = "latency",
  accuracy_id = "correct",
  trial_id = "trialcode",
  trial_eliminate = c("reminder", "reminder1"),
  demo_id = "blockcode",
  trial_demo = "demo")

iat_data <- iat_cleandata[[1]]

# compute the multiple scores and prepare the graphs for the built-in
# strategies

multiple_scores <- multi_dscore(iat_data, ds = "built-in")
```

```

data_multiple <- multiple_scores$dscores # store the D-score in a dataframe

# plot the results
multiple_scores$graph

```

raw_data

Dataset with one IAT and two SC-IATs

Description

A dataset containing the data from 152 participants who completed one IAT and two SC-IATs. The object of both the implicit measures was chocolate, either Milk or Dark chocolate:

Usage

```
data(raw_data)
```

Format

A dataframe with 6 variables, as follows:

- Participant. Participants ID.
- latency. Latency of the response times in millisecond.
- correct. Response accuracy (0–correct, 1–error).
- trialcode. Factor with 32 levels identifying the trial for each response, both for the implicit measures and the demographic questionnaire. It contains also the trials that have to be eliminated, defined as follows:
 - alert. Defines the SC-IAT trials beyond the response time window.
 - Reminder, Reminder1. Identify the instruction page.
- blockcode. Factor with 13 levels as follow:
 - practice.iat.Milkbad. IAT practice blocks, Mapping A.
 - practice.iat.Milkbad. IAT practice blocks, Mapping B.
 - practice.sc_dark.Darkbad. Dark SC-IAT practice blocks, Mapping A.
 - practice.sc_dark.Darkbad. Dark SC-IAT practice blocks, Mapping B.
 - practice.sc_milk.Milkbad. Milk SC-IAT practice blocks, Mapping A.
 - practice.sc_milk.Milkgood. Milk SC-IAT practice blocks, Mapping B.
 - test.iat.Milkbad. IAT test blocks, Mapping A.
 - test.iat.Milkgood. IAT test blocks, Mapping B.
 - test.sc_dark.Darkbad. Dark SC-IAT test blocks, Mapping A.
 - test.sc_dark.Darkbad. Dark SC-IAT test blocks, Mapping B.
 - test.sc_milk.Milkbad. Milk SC-IAT test blocks, Mapping A.
 - test.sc_milk.Milkgood. Milk SC-IAT test blocks, Mapping B.
 - demo. Demographic questionnaire.
- response. Character registering the type of response for the demographic .

Index

* **datasets**

- dsciat1, [10](#)
- dsciat2, [11](#)
- iatdscores, [15](#)
- raw_data, [19](#)

- clean_iat, [2](#)
- clean_sciat, [4](#)
- compute_iat, [6](#)
- compute_sciat, [7](#)

- d_density, [11](#)
- d_point, [13](#)
- descript_d, [9](#)
- dsciat1, [10](#)
- dsciat2, [11](#)

- IAT_rel, [15](#)
- iatdscores, [15](#)

- multi_dsciat, [16](#)
- multi_dscore, [18](#)

- raw_data, [19](#)