

Using Response Times to Refine and Augment Estimates of Latent Constructs

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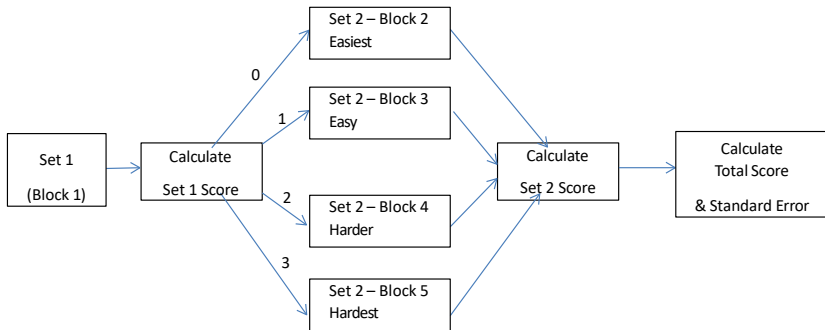
- Ubiquitous to include tests and assessments meant to measure cognitive and/or non-cognitive skills on surveys
- Most tests are scored using either Classical Test Theory (CTT) or Item Response Theory (IRT)
- Some surveys are now providing “response times” (RT)
 - RTs measure how long it takes for the respondent to answer each item.
 - RTs are collected as a by-product of normal survey operations; can be derived from time stamps on CAPI systems
 - Traditionally, have been used to monitor data quality and survey efficiency
- Cognitive neuroscientists note that RTs can be used to measure a form of cognition.

1. Does including survey-based RT in IRT models provide a more refined measure of θ , the latent construct being measured?
2. Does the survey-based RT on its own give us information about other possible outcomes?

PSID data

- We use the 2016 Well-being and Daily Life Supplement (Freedman, 2017)
 - Section J: Quantitative Reasoning; drawn from the 2012 Health and Retirement Study (HRS; Fisher et al. 2014).
 - Section K: Financial Literacy; measures the use of math skills in daily life
 - Section H: Verbal Reasoning.; a series of sentence completion questions,
 - Parts of Sections D: Conscientiousness,
- From the main survey we use:
 - Education
 - Gender
 - How people took the survey (we only include the $n = 6182$ individuals who took the survey via the web)

Figure 1: Number Series flow in PSID Wellbeing and Daily Life Supplement



	Item	Answer	n	Percent Correct	Mean Time	Diff Param
Block 1						
Q1	8 __ 12 14	10	6182	98.4%	27.2	-4.86
Q2	23 26 30 35 __	41	6182	87.6%	25.3	-2.20
Q3	18 17 15 __ 8	12	6182	83.1%	35.6	-1.51
Block 2						
Q1	6 7 __ 9	8	71	61.4%	12.6	-3.85
Q2	6 __ 4 3	5	71	56.0%	13.5	-3.38
Q3	5 8 11 __	14	71	40.3%	24.1	-2.46
Block 3						
Q1	__ 4 6 8	2	544	96.3%	9.2	-5.23
Q2	1 3 3 5 7 7 __	9	544	56.2%	28.4	-2.55
Q3	18 10 6 __ 3	4	544	37.5%	38.5	-1.77
Block 4						
Q1	17 __ 12 8	15	945	46.2%	46.8	-1.32
Q2	10 __ 3 1	6	945	30.9%	36.9	-0.83
Q3	17 16 14 10 __	2, 3	945	16.6%	47.4	0.10
Block 5						
Q1	__ 20 26 38 62	17	4622	75.1%	84.7	-0.35
Q2	5 __ 11 19 35	7	4622	73.5%	78.9	-0.27
Q3	70 __ __ 84	72, 76, 78, 82	4622	35.8%	218.3	1.28

Table: Tasks on the Quantitative Reasoning Test

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Table: Tasks on the Quantitative Reasoning Test

- Basic idea in IRT is that an individual's score is a function of both the individual's “ability” and characteristics of the items themselves. (Lord and Novick, 1968)
 - So it matters both how many items are answered correctly and which items were answered correctly
 - IRT makes it possible to score people on the same scale even when they answer different questions.
- A standard unidimensional model is the 2-parameter ogive (2-PO) model (Johnson and Albert, 1999)

$$P(X_{ij} = 1 | \theta_i, a_j, b_j) = \Phi(a_j(\theta_i - b_j)) \quad (1)$$

- $X_{ij} = 1$ when individual i answers item j correctly and is 0 otherwise.
- $a_j =$ “discrimination” parameter; acts as a weight determining how much to count item j
- $b_j =$ “difficulty” parameter; as b_j increases, the probability that most examinees will answer the item correctly decreases.

- Neuroscientists and psychologists use RTs as a signal of cognitive functioning
- Mathematical models formalize how the neural circuitry operates (Ratcliff 1978; Smith 2000).
- RT distributions are often skewed; so we'll use a log normal distribution (van der Linden, 2006).
- A standard RT model for an item is

$$\log(RT_{ij}) = \phi_j(\tau_i - \lambda_j) + \varepsilon_{ij}. \quad (2)$$

- τ_i is a respondent's latent "working speed"
- ϕ_j = "time discrimination" parameter; models how sensitive the item is at differentiating different speed-levels of the test takers
- λ_j = "time intensity" parameter; measures the average time needed to complete the item.

- We use R's LNIRT package (Fox, Klotzke, and Simsek, 2023) to simultaneously estimate τ and θ using a hierarchical model.
 - First level: Separate IRT (2-PO) and RT (log normal) models
 - Second level: priors on τ , θ , and the item parameters

$$(\theta_i, \tau_i) \sim N(\mu_P, \Sigma_P)$$

$$\mu_P = (\mu_\theta, \mu_\tau)$$

$$\Sigma_P = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_\theta^2 & \rho \\ \rho & \sigma_\tau^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

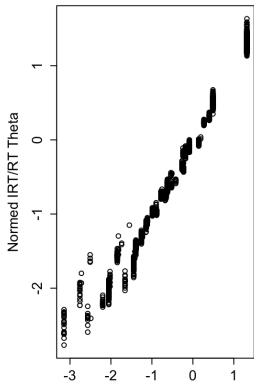
$$(a_j, b_j, \phi_j, \lambda_j) \sim N(\mu_J, \Sigma_J)$$

$$\mu_J = (\mu_a, \mu_b, \mu_\phi, \mu_\lambda)$$

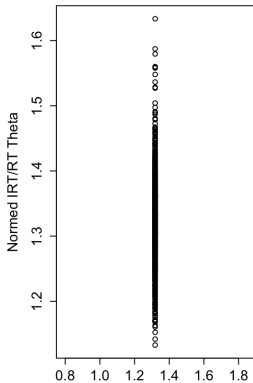
$$\Sigma_J = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_a^2 & \sigma_{ab} & \sigma_{a\phi} & \sigma_{a\lambda} \\ \sigma_{ab} & \sigma_b^2 & \sigma_{b\phi} & \sigma_{b\lambda} \\ \sigma_{a\phi} & \sigma_{b\phi} & \sigma_\phi^2 & \sigma_{\phi\lambda} \\ \sigma_{a\lambda} & \sigma_{b\lambda} & \sigma_{\phi\lambda} & \sigma_\lambda^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

- ρ = the covariance between θ and τ ; mathematically accounts for the possible speed-accuracy trade-off.
- $a_j > 0$ and $\phi_j > 0$

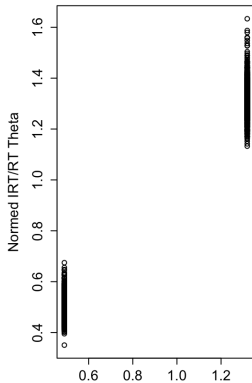
Effect of RT on IRT Theta Estimate



Normed 2-PL Theta
(a) All Thetas

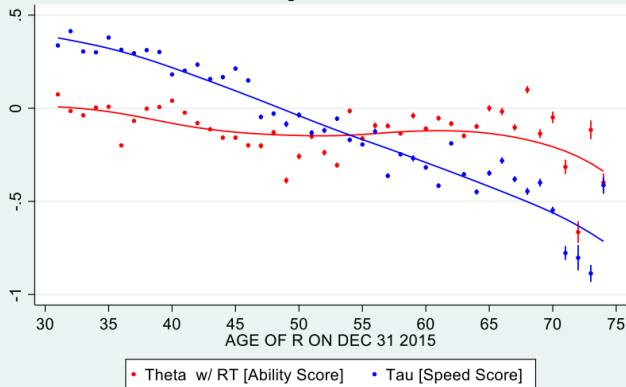


Normed 2-PL Theta
(b) Only Thetas Greater than 1



Normed 2-PL Theta
(c) Only Thetas Greater than 0.4

Quantitative Reasoning Score and Time Score (Standardized) Ages 31 to 74



Theta Quartile	Tau Quartile	Financial Lit		Verbal		Conscientiousness	
		Coef (SE)	P-value vs Q1	Coef (SE)	P-value vs Q1	Coef (SE)	P-value vs Q1
1	1	0		0		0	
1	2	-0.209*** (0.071)	0.003	-0.255*** (0.070)	0.000	-0.00083 (0.121)	0.995
1	3	-0.224*** (0.087)	0.010	-0.450*** (0.085)	0.000	-0.289* (0.149)	0.052
1	4	-0.872*** (0.095)	0.000	-0.831*** (0.094)	0.000	-0.264 (0.162)	0.105
2	1	0.870*** (0.077)		0.569*** (0.076)		0.0327 (0.132)	
2	2	0.659*** (0.080)	0.019	0.239*** (0.079)	0.000	-0.0576 (0.137)	0.558
2	3	0.338*** (0.074)	0.000	-0.0155 (0.073)	0.000	-0.0295 (0.137)	0.668
2	4	0.246*** (0.070)	0.000	-0.203*** (0.069)	0.000	-0.00845 (0.119)	0.767
3	1	1.040*** (0.079)		0.510*** (0.0780)		-0.0184 (0.135)	
3	2	0.904*** (0.072)	0.111	0.608*** (0.071)	0.240	0.163 (0.124)	0.210
3	3	1.154*** (0.070)	0.176	0.541*** (0.069)	0.711	-0.0272 (0.120)	0.951
3	4	1.178*** (0.079)	0.130	0.631*** (0.078)	0.177	-0.203 (0.135)	0.231
4	1	1.394*** (0.089)		0.822*** (0.088)		-0.113 (0.153)	
4	2	1.574*** (0.077)	0.066	0.832*** (0.076)	0.918	-0.140 (0.132)	0.871
4	3	1.563*** (0.073)	0.074	0.789*** (0.072)	0.724	-0.119 (0.124)	0.972
4	4	1.641*** (0.068)	0.007	0.797*** (0.068)	0.781	-0.112 (0.117)	0.996
Mean		4.48		4.17		12.12	

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2	2	0.659*** (0.080)	0.019	0.239*** (0.079)	0.000	-0.0576 (0.137)	0.558
2	3	0.338*** (0.074)	0.000	-0.0155 (0.073)	0.000	-0.0295 (0.137)	0.668
2	4	0.246*** (0.070)	0.000	-0.203*** (0.069)	0.000	-0.00845 (0.119)	0.767
3	1	1.040*** (0.079)		0.510*** (0.0780)		-0.0184 (0.135)	
3	2	0.904*** (0.072)	0.111	0.608*** (0.071)	0.240	0.163 (0.124)	0.210
3	3	1.154*** (0.070)	0.176	0.541*** (0.069)	0.711	-0.0272 (0.120)	0.951
3	4	1.178*** (0.079)	0.130	0.631*** (0.078)	0.177	-0.203 (0.135)	0.231
4	1	1.394*** (0.089)		0.822*** (0.088)		-0.113 (0.153)	
4	2	1.574*** (0.077)	0.066	0.832*** (0.076)	0.918	-0.140 (0.132)	0.871
4	3	1.563*** (0.073)	0.074	0.789*** (0.072)	0.724	-0.119 (0.124)	0.972
4	4	1.641*** (0.068)	0.007	0.797*** (0.068)	0.781	-0.112 (0.117)	0.996
Mean		4.48		4.17		12.12	

Table: Predicting Other Measures by $\hat{\theta}$ Quartile and $\hat{\tau}$ Quartile

Theta Quartile	Tau Quartile	Financial Lit		Verbal		Conscientiousness	
		Coef (SE)	P-value vs Q1	Coef (SE)	P-value vs Q1	Coef (SE)	P-value vs Q1
1	1	0		0		0	
1	2	-0.209*** (0.071)	0.003	-0.255*** (0.070)	0.000	-0.00083 (0.121)	0.995
1	3	-0.224*** (0.087)	0.010	-0.450*** (0.085)	0.000	-0.289* (0.149)	0.052
1	4	-0.872*** (0.095)	0.000	-0.831*** (0.094)	0.000	-0.264 (0.162)	0.105
2	1	0.870*** (0.077)		0.569*** (0.076)		0.0327 (0.132)	
2	2	0.659*** (0.080)	0.019	0.239*** (0.079)	0.000	-0.0576 (0.137)	0.558
2	3	0.338*** (0.074)	0.000	-0.0155 (0.073)	0.000	-0.0295 (0.137)	0.668
2	4	0.246*** (0.070)	0.000	-0.203*** (0.069)	0.000	-0.00845 (0.119)	0.767
3	1	1.040*** (0.079)		0.510*** (0.0780)		-0.0184 (0.135)	
3	2	0.904*** (0.072)	0.111	0.608*** (0.071)	0.240	0.163 (0.124)	0.210
3	3	1.154*** (0.070)	0.176	0.541*** (0.069)	0.711	-0.0272 (0.120)	0.951
3	4	1.178*** (0.079)	0.130	0.631*** (0.078)	0.177	-0.203 (0.135)	0.231
4	1	1.394*** (0.089)		0.822*** (0.088)		-0.113 (0.153)	
4	2	1.574*** (0.077)	0.066	0.832*** (0.076)	0.918	-0.140 (0.132)	0.871
4	3	1.563*** (0.073)	0.074	0.789*** (0.072)	0.724	-0.119 (0.124)	0.972
4	4	1.641*** (0.068)	0.007	0.797*** (0.068)	0.781	-0.112 (0.117)	0.996
Mean		4.48		4.17		12.12	

Table: Predicting Other Measures by $\hat{\theta}$ Quartile and $\hat{\tau}$ Quartile

Theta Quartile	Tau Quartile	Financial Lit		Verbal		Conscientiousness	
		Coef (SE)	P-value vs Q1	Coef (SE)	P-value vs Q1	Coef (SE)	P-value vs Q1
1	1	0		0		0	
1	2	-0.209*** (0.071)	0.003	-0.255*** (0.070)	0.000	-0.00083 (0.121)	0.995
1	3	-0.224*** (0.087)	0.010	-0.450*** (0.085)	0.000	-0.289* (0.149)	0.052
1	4	-0.872*** (0.095)	0.000	-0.831*** (0.094)	0.000	-0.264 (0.162)	0.105
2	1	0.870*** (0.077)		0.569*** (0.076)		0.0327 (0.132)	
2	2	0.659*** (0.080)	0.019	0.239*** (0.079)	0.000	-0.0576 (0.137)	0.558
2	3	0.338*** (0.074)	0.000	-0.0155 (0.073)	0.000	-0.0295 (0.137)	0.668
2	4	0.246*** (0.070)	0.000	-0.203*** (0.069)	0.000	-0.00845 (0.119)	0.767
3	1	1.040*** (0.079)		0.510*** (0.0780)		-0.0184 (0.135)	
3	2	0.904*** (0.072)	0.111	0.608*** (0.071)	0.240	0.163 (0.124)	0.210
3	3	1.154*** (0.070)	0.176	0.541*** (0.069)	0.711	-0.0272 (0.120)	0.951
3	4	1.178*** (0.079)	0.130	0.631*** (0.078)	0.177	-0.203 (0.135)	0.231
4	1	1.394*** (0.089)		0.822*** (0.088)		-0.113 (0.153)	
4	2	1.574*** (0.077)	0.066	0.832*** (0.076)	0.918	-0.140 (0.132)	0.871
4	3	1.563*** (0.073)	0.074	0.789*** (0.072)	0.724	-0.119 (0.124)	0.972
4	4	1.641*** (0.068)	0.007	0.797*** (0.068)	0.781	-0.112 (0.117)	0.996
Mean		4.48		4.17		12.12	

Table: Predicting Other Measures by $\hat{\theta}$ Quartile and $\hat{\tau}$ Quartile

	Everyone			
	N	< 12 Years	12 to 15 Years	16+ Years
Quartile 1 of θ	1757	8.95%	65.25%	25.80%
Quartile 2 of θ	1559	3.29%	55.21%	41.50%
Quartile 3 of θ	1410	1.14%	47.08%	51.78%
Quartile 4 of θ	1410	1.07%	33.11%	65.81%
	Quartile 1 of $\hat{\theta}$			
	N	< 12 Years	12 to 15 Years	16+ Years
Quartile 1 of τ	727	7.87%	64.09%	28.03%
Quartile 2 of τ	521	10.27%	68.73%	21.00%
Quartile 3 of τ	287	6.17%	61.91%	31.93%
Quartile 4 of τ	222	13.10%	65.12%	21.78%
	Quartile 4 of $\hat{\theta}$			
	N	< 12 Years	12 to 15 Years	16+ Years
Quartile 1 of τ	198	1.99%	39.68%	58.33%
Quartile 2 of τ	312	0.51%	42.38%	57.11%
Quartile 3 of τ	394	1.01%	27.93%	71.06%
Quartile 4 of τ	506	1.11%	28.32%	70.57%

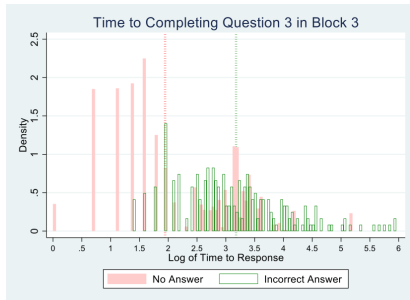
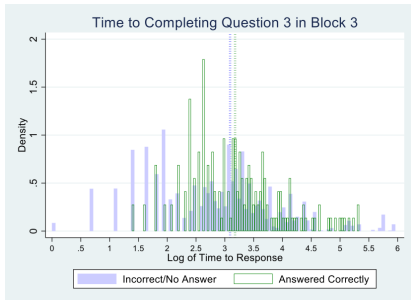
		Everyone			
	N	< 12 Years	12 to 15 Years	16+ Years	
Quartile 1 of θ	1757	8.95%	65.25%	25.80%	
Quartile 2 of θ	1559	3.29%	55.21%	41.50%	
Quartile 3 of θ	1410	1.14%	47.08%	51.78%	
Quartile 4 of θ	1410	1.07%	33.11%	65.81%	
		Quartile 1 of $\hat{\theta}$			
	N	< 12 Years	12 to 15 Years	16+ Years	
Quartile 1 of τ	727	7.87%	64.09%	28.03%	
Quartile 2 of τ	521	10.27%	68.73%	21.00%	
Quartile 3 of τ	287	6.17%	61.91%	31.93%	
Quartile 4 of τ	222	13.10%	65.12%	21.78%	
		Quartile 4 of $\hat{\theta}$			
	N	< 12 Years	12 to 15 Years	16+ Years	
Quartile 1 of τ	198	1.99%	39.68%	58.33%	
Quartile 2 of τ	312	0.51%	42.38%	57.11%	
Quartile 3 of τ	394	1.01%	27.93%	71.06%	
Quartile 4 of τ	506	1.11%	28.32%	70.57%	

Conclusions and Further work:

- Jointly modeling accuracy and speed produces two independent measures that are related to outcomes in complicated but understandable ways
 - Being faster suggests an additional measure of mathematical ability for higher ability people
 - *But* being slower suggests more human capital for lower ability people
- Our model is technically wrong – we *should* be accounting for the error in the latent traits and modeling the estimates of θ and τ and the structural equation simultaneously (see Schofield, Junker, Taylor, and Black, 2014)

Ideas for survey developers and administrators:

- This work is only possible with item level data – both the accuracy and the RT for each item.
 - Providing both accuracy and RT item level data would be enormously helpful for all tests and assessment; to our knowledge most surveys provide timing data at the survey “block” level.
- Borrowing from neuroscience, surveys could include tasks that are designed so that speed intentional has meaning
- Further work should investigate if including RT measures in our IRT models might allow for more efficient survey administration.
 - All else being equal, more items tends to produce more accurate estimates of θ , but RT also provides more accuracy.



Illustrative Example of an Item's Time by Type of Answer

Theta Quartile	Tau Quartile	No Education Control Coef (SE)	P-value vs Q1	Yes Education Control Coef (SE)	P-value vs Q1
1	1	0		0	
1	2	-0.209*** (0.0709)	0.0032	-0.174** (0.0695)	0.0121
1	3	-0.224*** (0.0865)	0.0097	-0.267*** (0.0851)	0.0017
1	4	-0.872*** (0.0953)	0.0000	-0.861*** (0.0939)	0.0000
2	1	0.870*** (0.0772)		0.761*** (0.0760)	
2	2	0.659*** (0.0799)	0.0194	0.576*** (0.0787)	0.0370
2	3	0.338*** (0.0737)	0.0000	0.250*** (0.0726)	0.0000
2	4	0.246*** (0.0696)	0.0000	0.160** (0.0685)	0.0000
3	1	1.040*** (0.0790)		0.938*** (0.0780)	
3	2	0.904*** (0.0723)	0.1105	0.791*** (0.0714)	0.0785
3	3	1.154*** (0.0704)	0.1759	1.011** (0.0697)	0.3797
3	4	1.178*** (0.0791)	0.1300	0.994*** (0.0783)	0.5302
4	1	1.394*** (0.0892)		1.225*** (0.0881)	
4	2	1.574*** (0.0771)	0.0658	1.408*** (0.0763)	0.0579
4	3	1.563*** (0.0727)	0.0742	1.338*** (0.0726)	0.2236
4	4	1.641*** (0.0684)	0.0069	1.419*** (0.0686)	0.0313

Table: Regressions of Theta and Tau on Financial Literacy with and without Ed