

# Package ‘implicitMeasures’

August 20, 2019

**Type** Package

**Title** Computes the Scores for Different Implicit Measures

**Version** 0.1.0

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**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** 6.1.1

**Imports** dplyr, ggplot2, methods, plyr, qpdf, tidyr, xtable

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

**VignetteBuilder** knitr

**NeedsCompilation** no

**Repository** CRAN

**Date/Publication** 2019-08-20 15:40:05 UTC

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

### 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

data	Dataframe containing IAT data.
sbj_id	Column identifying participants' IDs. This variable can be a character, numeric, or factor.
block_id	String. Column identifying IAT blocks. The block_id variable should be a factor with each level identifying an IAT block.
mapA_practice	String. Label for the practice blocks of Mapping A (as it appears in the block_id variable).
mapA_test	String. Label for the test blocks of Mapping A (as it appears in the block_id variable).
mapB_practice	String. Label for the practice blocks of Mapping B (as it appears in the block_id variable).
mapB_test	String. Label for the test blocks of Mapping B (as it appears in the block_id variable).
latency_id	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.

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).
trial_id	Character. Column identifying the trials. Specify this only if you want to delete some specific trials.
trial_eliminate	Character or character vector. Label(s) identifying the trials in trial_id to eliminate.
demo_id	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.

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 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]]
```

---

computeD

*Compute IAT D-score*

---

**Description**

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

**Usage**

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

**Arguments**

`data` Dataframe with class `iat_clean`.

`Dscore` Character. Indicates which *D-score* 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* computed on the practice blocks. The X stands for the selected *D-score* procedure.  
 d\_test\_dX *D-scores* computed 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 <- computeD(iat_data,
                       Dscore = "d2")

```

---

descript\_d

*Descriptive table of either the IAT D-score or the SC-IAT Ds*


---

### Description

Descriptive statistics for the IAT *D-score* or the SC-IAT *D*.

### Usage

```
descript_d(data, latex = FALSE)
```

### Arguments

data	Dataframe with either class dscore or class dsciat.
latex	Logical. If TRUE, the table for the descriptive statistics will be printed in latex format. Default is FALSE.

### Value

Dataframe, containing the mean, s.d., minimum and maximum of the IAT (D-score, D-practice, and D-test) or the SC-IAT (D-Sciat, RT.MappingA, RT.MappingB).

### 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 <- computeD(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 <- Dsciat(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

```

---

Dsciat

*Compute D for the SC-IAT*


---

## Description

Compute D for the SC-IAT.

## Usage

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

## Arguments

data	Dataframe with class <code>clean_sciat</code> .
mappingA	String. Label identifying the mapping A of the SC-IAT in the <code>block_id</code> variable.
mappingB	String. Label identifying the mapping B of the SC-IAT in the <code>block_id</code> variable.
non_response	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 `dsciat`. 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 trial before data cleaning.

`no_response` 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").

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

`out_accuracy` 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").

`nfast400` Number of fast trials (< 400 ms).

`nfast300` Number of fast trials (< 350 ms – deleted).

`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.

`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.

`d_dsciat` SC-IAT D.

**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",
                                         "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 <- Dsciat(sciat1,
                 mappingA = "test.sc_dark.Darkbad",
                 mappingB = "test.sc_dark.Darkgood",
                 non_response = "alert")
head(d_sciat1) # dataframe containing the SC-IAT D of the of the
# first SC-IAT
```



```

        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 <- computed(iat_data,
                      Dscore = "d2")
d_distr(iat_dscore) # Default graph
d_distr(iat_dscore, graph = "histogram",
        n_bin = 30) # Histogram with a different number of bins
d_distr(iat_dscore, graph = "density") # IAT D-score density plot
d_distr(iat_dscore, graph = "violin") # IAT D-score violin plot

# 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 <- Dsciat(sciat1,
                  mappingA = "test.sc_dark.Darkbad",
                  mappingB = "test.sc_dark.Darkgood",
                  non_response = "alert")
d_distr(d_sciat1, graph = "histogram",
        include_stats = TRUE) # SC-IAT D histogram with descriptive
                              # statistics

```

---

d\_plot

*Plot either IAT or SC-IAT scores (points)*


---

### Description

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

### Usage

```
d_plot(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 $\pm 2$ 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 <- computeD(iat_data,
  Dscore = "d2")
d_plot(iat_dscore) # default plot
d_plot(iat_dscore, order_sbj = "D-increasing") # D-score with increasing
# order
d_plot(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",
```



```

        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 <- computed(iat_data,
                      Dscore = "d2")
IATrel(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", "violin", "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 = T)

```

### 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. Default is density.
x_values	Logical. Shows the values for x-axis (default = TRUE). Only for the point graph.
gcolors	String. Colors palette for plotting the results. Default is dark.
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 <- Dsciat(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 <- Dsciat(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

*Compute and plot multiple D-scores*


---

**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 Dscores. The second object is a ggplot object, depicting the distribution of the *D-scores* through violin plots.

**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 .

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