

Package: mvalpha (via r-universe)

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Type Package

Title Krippendorff's Alpha for Multi-Valued Data

Version 0.6.3

Description Calculate Krippendorff's alpha for multi-valued data using the methods introduced by Krippendorff and Craggs (2016) [doi:10.1080/19312458.2016.1228863](https://doi.org/10.1080/19312458.2016.1228863). Nominal, ordinal, interval, and ratio data types are supported, with option to create bootstrapped estimates of alpha.

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Encoding UTF-8

URL <https://github.com/therealcfdrake/mvalpha>

BugReports <https://github.com/therealcfdrake/mvalpha/issues>

Depends R (>= 4.2.0)

RoxygenNote 7.3.3

LazyData true

Imports stats, utils, rlang, Rdpack, Rcpp, arrangements, stringr

Suggests testthat (>= 3.0.0)

RdMacros Rdpack

LinkingTo Rcpp

Config/testthat/edition 3

SystemRequirements OpenMP

NeedsCompilation yes

Author Corie Drake [aut, cre, cph] (ORCID:
<<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1517-7103>>)

Maintainer Corie Drake <therealcfdrake@gmail.com>

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ex_table3	<i>Published Examples</i>
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Description

These data represent examples found in the original paper describing the calculation of multi-valued Krippendorff’s alpha by Krippendorff and Craggs (2016).

Usage

- ex_table3
- ex_table8a
- ex_table8b
- ex_table8c
- ex_table9a
- ex_table9b
- ex_table9c

Format

Each is a multi-valued nominal set with observers as columns and units as rows.

Source

[doi:10.1080/19312458.2016.1228863](https://doi.org/10.1080/19312458.2016.1228863)

References

Krippendorff K, Craggs R (2016). “The Reliability of Multi-Valued Coding of Data.” *Communication Methods and Measures*, **10**(4), 181–198. [doi:10.1080/19312458.2016.1228863](https://doi.org/10.1080/19312458.2016.1228863).

generate_mv_data	<i>Generate Multi-Valued Data Sets</i>
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Description

Generate Multi-Valued Data Sets

Usage

```
generate_mv_data(
  type = "nominal",
  n_units = 10,
  n_observers = 3,
  n_labels = 5,
  tpr = 0.8,
  fpr = 0.01,
  card_pmf = c(0.3, 0.4, 0.2, 0.1),
  p_missing = 0
)
```

Arguments

type	Data type. One of "nominal", "ordinal", "interval", or "ratio".
n_units	Number of units (rows) in data.
n_observers	Number of observers (cols) in data.
n_labels	Number of possible labels which could be applied to the data.
tpr	True Positive Rate. To generate the data, first a latent set of labels. tpr describes the probability that a latent label will be identified by each observer.
fpr	False Positive Rate. To generate the data, first a latent set of labels. fpr describes the probability that each observer includes each label not in the latent set.
card_pmf	Probability mass function describing the cardinality of observed label sets. Length should be less than or equal to n_labels.
p_missing	Proportion of observations that are randomly missing, indicated by NA. These are distinct from observations which are made, but the observer applied 0 labels, indicated by NULL.

Value

A matrix with n_units rows and n_observers columns with list elements.

Examples

```
generate_mv_data()
```

mvalpha

*Estimate Multi-Valued Krippendorff's Alpha***Description**

mvalpha() calculates Krippendorff's alpha statistic when multi-valued observers are allowed to apply multiple values to an observation.

Usage

```
mvalpha(data, type = "nominal", verbose = TRUE, n_boot = NULL, n_threads = 1)
```

Arguments

data	a data frame containing a list column for each observer. Each row represents an observation unit, and each cell contains a vector of 0 to w unique values, where w is the number of unique values found in the data set. NA values are used to represent missing observations and NULL values represent the empty set, {}, of responses.
type	a string describing the data type of the label set. This can be "nominal", "ordinal", "interval", or "ratio" and is used to select the appropriate distance metric.
verbose	a logical value which toggles whether status updates are printed to the console while alpha is being calculated.
n_boot	an integer representing the number of bootstrap estimates to calculate for mvDo. The default, NULL, will not generate additional estimates.
n_threads	an integer describing the number of cores to allocate to parallelization.

Value

An object of class mvalpha

References

Krippendorff K, Craggs R (2016). "The Reliability of Multi-Valued Coding of Data." *Communication Methods and Measures*, **10**(4), 181–198. doi:[10.1080/19312458.2016.1228863](https://doi.org/10.1080/19312458.2016.1228863).

Examples

```
library(mvalpha)

### replicate example from Table 3 in Krippendorff and Craggs (2016) with bootstrapped estimates

# View data
ex_table3

# # Estimate alpha
# x <- mvalpha(ex_table3, verbose = TRUE, n_boot = 500)
```

```

#
# # View result
# x
#
# # View the unique values observed in the data
# x$values
#
# # View the unique labels used to code the data
# x$labels
#
# # Histogram of bootstrapped estimates
# hist(x$bootstrap_mvalpha)

```

new_mvalpha

Create new mvalpha class object

Description

Wrapper for creating mvalpha class object.

Usage

```

new_mvalpha(
  mvalpha,
  type,
  mvDo,
  mvDe,
  bootstrap_mvalpha,
  unique_cardinalities,
  units,
  observers,
  labels,
  values,
  values_by_unit,
  dist_CK,
  p_CK,
  data
)

```

Arguments

mvalpha	Multi-valued alpha estimate
type	a string describing the data type of the label set. This can be "nominal", "ordinal", "interval", or "ratio" and is used to select the appropriate distance metric.
mvDo	Observed disagreement
mvDe	Expected disagreement

<code>bootstrap_mvalpha</code>	Bootstrap estimates of <code>mvalpha</code>
<code>unique_cardinalities</code>	Numeric vector of the unique cardinalities observed in the data
<code>units</code>	Names of units
<code>observers</code>	Names of observers
<code>labels</code>	Unique labels used in data
<code>values</code>	Unique values used in data
<code>values_by_unit</code>	Table of values by unit
<code>dist_CK</code>	Distance matrix for label sets C and K
<code>p_CK</code>	Probability matrix for label sets C and K
<code>data</code>	a data frame containing a list column for each observer. Each row represents an observation unit, and each cell contains a vector of 0 to <code>w</code> unique values, where <code>w</code> is the number of unique values found in the data set. NA values are used to represent missing observations and NULL values represent the empty set, {}, of responses.

Value

an `mvalpha` object

<code>print.mvalpha</code>	<i>Print mvalpha class object</i>
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Description

Print generic

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'mvalpha'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	<code>mvalpha</code> object
<code>...</code>	additional parameters

Value

invisibly returns the alpha estimate of an `mvalpha` object

set_ops*Efficient Set Operations*

Description

Find the intersection and set difference(s) of two sets all at once and more efficiently than calling `base::intersect()` and `base::setdiff()` separately. Based on this [stackoverflow answer](https://stackoverflow.com/a/72631719) <https://stackoverflow.com/a/72631719>

Usage

```
set_ops(A, B, type)
```

Arguments

A, B	sets (vectors) of elements
type	a string describing the data type of the label set. This can be "nominal", "ordinal", "interval", or "ratio" and is used to select the appropriate distance metric.

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