

# W241 Final Project Google Forms Analysis

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```
# Load Libraries and Dataset  
library(tidyverse)
```

```
## Warning: package 'ggplot2' was built under R version 4.3.3
```

```
## -- Attaching core tidyverse packages ----- tidyverse 2.0.0 --  
## v dplyr      1.1.2      v readr      2.1.4  
## v forcats    1.0.0      v stringr   1.5.0  
## v ggplot2    3.5.0      v tibble    3.2.1  
## v lubridate  1.9.2      v tidyr     1.3.0  
## v purrr      1.0.1  
## -- Conflicts ----- tidyverse_conflicts() --  
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()  
## x dplyr::lag()     masks stats::lag()  
## i Use the conflicted package (<http://conflicted.r-lib.org/>) to force all conflicts to become errors
```

```
library(scales)
```

```
## Warning: package 'scales' was built under R version 4.3.3
```

```
##  
## Attaching package: 'scales'  
##  
## The following object is masked from 'package:purrr':  
##  
##   discard  
##  
## The following object is masked from 'package:readr':  
##  
##   col_factor
```

```
file_path <- "C:/Users/anniy/Downloads/coffee_drinking_dataset_for_analysis.csv"  
df <- read.csv(file_path, stringsAsFactors = FALSE)  
  
df <- df %>% filter(rowSums(is.na(.)) < ncol(.))  
df <- df[!is.na(df[, 7]), ]  
  
glimpse(df)
```

```
## Rows: 44
## Columns: 13
## $ Timestamp
## $ Name
## $ Email
## $ Do.you.drink.at.least.one.cup.of.coffee.4.times.a.week.
## $ What.time.did.you.wake.up.this.morning.
## $ What.time.did.you.drink.your.coffee....A..On.day.1.you.need.to.drink.coffee.20.minutes.after.waki
## $ How.many.hours.has.it.been.since.you.woke.up...For.testing.accuracy..please.complete.this.survey.6
## $ How.awake.do.you.feel.right.now...scale.1.5.
## $ How.difficult.was.it.to.focus.on.tasks.today....scale.1.5.
## $ How.physically.tired.do.you.feel.right.now....scale.1.5.
## $ How.much.coffee.did.you.drink.today.
## $ Did.you.notice.any.differences.in.your.alertness.today.compared.to.yesterday...Open.ended.
## $ Any.additional.comments.about.your.experience.with.drinking.coffee.at.this.time...Open.ended.
```

URL to the Coffee Study <https://tinyurl.com/coffeestudy2025>

## Data Cleaning:

```
# Clean values from our excel sheet
colnames(df) <- make.names(colnames(df))

df <- df %>%
  rename(
    wake_time = What.time.did.you.wake.up.this.morning.,
    coffee_time = What.time.did.you.drink.your.coffee....A..On.day.1.you.need.to.drink.coffee.20.minut
    hours_since_wake = How.many.hours.has.it.been.since.you.woke.up...For.testing.accuracy..please.comp
    alertness = How.awake.do.you.feel.right.now...scale.1.5.,
    focus_difficulty = How.difficult.was.it.to.focus.on.tasks.today....scale.1.5.,
    physical_tiredness = How.physically.tired.do.you.feel.right.now....scale.1.5.
  )

extract_number <- function(x) {
  as.numeric(gsub("[^1-5]", "", x))
}

df$alertness <- extract_number(df$alertness)
df$focus_difficulty <- extract_number(df$focus_difficulty)
df$physical_tiredness <- extract_number(df$physical_tiredness)
df$hours_since_wake <- as.numeric(df$hours_since_wake)

# Convert time to datetime and calculate coffee delay
df$wake_time <- as.POSIXct(df$wake_time, format = "%I:%M:%S %p")
df$coffee_time <- as.POSIXct(df$coffee_time, format = "%I:%M:%S %p")

df$coffee_delay_mins <- as.numeric(difftime(df$coffee_time, df$wake_time, units = "mins"))
```

## Identify Compliant Participants

```
# Define compliance flags
df$compliant_survey_time <- ifelse(df$hours_since_wake >= 5 & df$hours_since_wake <= 7, 1, 0)
df$compliant_coffee_time <- ifelse(
  df$coffee_delay_mins <= 30 | (df$coffee_delay_mins >= 90 & df$coffee_delay_mins <= 150),
  1, 0
)

# Define treatment vs control group
df$treatment_group <- ifelse(df$coffee_delay_mins >= 90, 1, 0)
df$treatment_label <- ifelse(df$treatment_group == 1, "Treatment", "Control")

# Creating a new df to filter for compliant participants only
df_compliant <- df %>%
  filter(compliant_survey_time == 1 & compliant_coffee_time == 1)
```

**Note:** We defined compliance with the survey timing as completing the survey **between 5 and 7 hours** after waking, rather than exactly at the 6-hour mark. This allowed us to include participants who followed the instructions closely, even if not perfectly. We believe this  $\pm 1$  hour window may help us maintain data quality and ensure a bigger sample size for our analysis.

## Compliance Summary

```
df %>%
  summarise(
    total_responses = n(),
    compliant_survey = mean(compliant_survey_time, na.rm = TRUE),
    compliant_coffee = mean(compliant_coffee_time, na.rm = TRUE)
  )
```

```
##   total_responses compliant_survey compliant_coffee
## 1              44          0.5909091          0.8863636
```

```
total_counts <- df %>%
  filter(!is.na(treatment_group)) %>%
  group_by(treatment_label) %>%
  summarise(total = n())

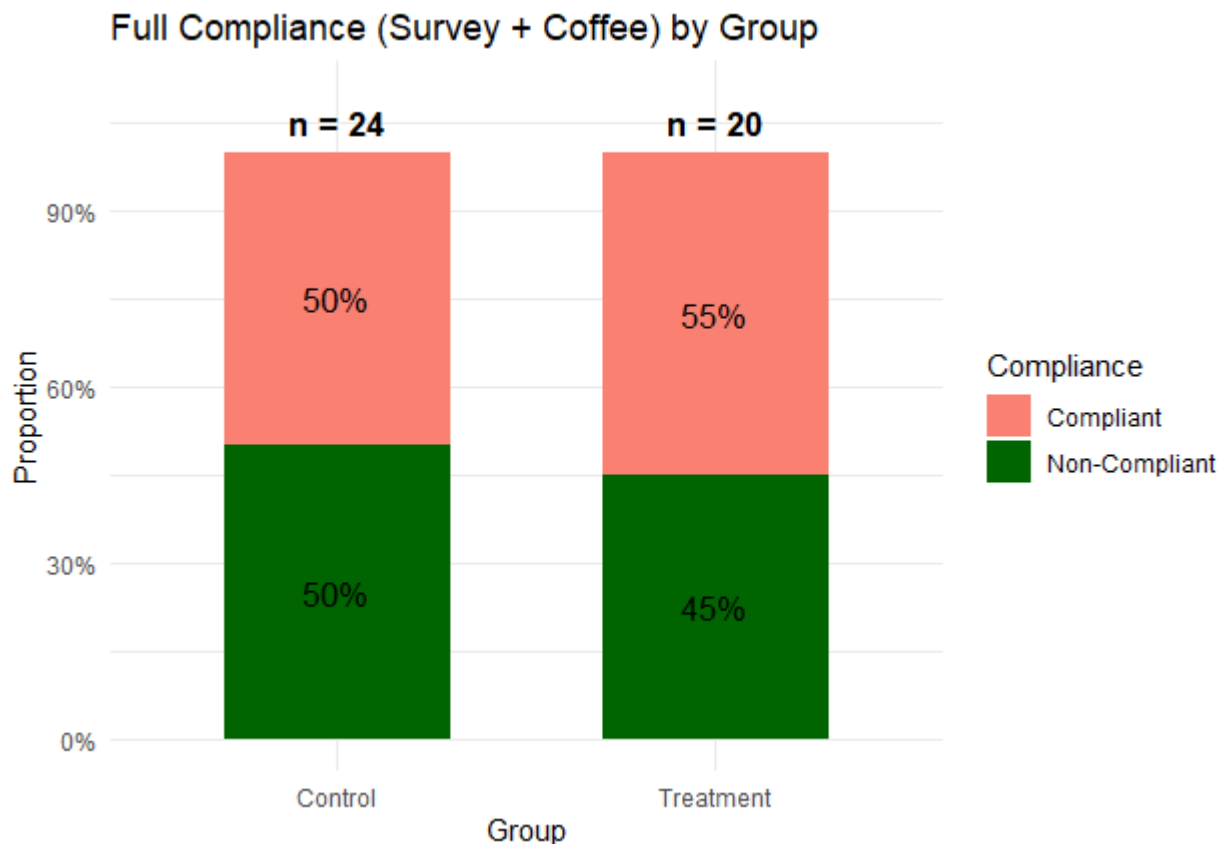
# Count compliant participants per group
compliant_counts <- df %>%
  filter(compliant_survey_time == 1 & compliant_coffee_time == 1) %>%
  group_by(treatment_label) %>%
  summarise(compliant = n())

# Merge the two summaries
group_summary <- left_join(total_counts, compliant_counts, by = "treatment_label") %>%
  mutate(compliant = replace_na(compliant, 0),
         compliance_rate = paste0(compliant, "/", total, " (", round(100 * compliant / total), "%)")
  )

print(group_summary)
```

```
## # A tibble: 2 x 4
##   treatment_label total compliant compliance_rate
##   <chr>          <int>    <int> <chr>
## 1 Control           24        12 12/24 (50%)
## 2 Treatment         20        11 11/20 (55%)
```

Our compliance rates were **50% in the control group** and **55% in the treatment group**. Only about half of participants followed both the coffee timing and survey timing instructions.



*How can we improve this?*

Our group discussed a few ways after the experiment to improve future compliance rates.

For any future experiments with human participants, we can:

1. Send Automated text/email reminders right before their target coffee time or survey time
2. Include a Mobile survey link with push notifications (although I'm not sure if google forms would have that feature)
3. Add Incentives for full compliance, like a gift card raffle or bonus points. Anni has offered a \$25 starbucks giftcard to only one random participant.
4. We can use a third party App-based logging tool with built-in timers to guide them through Day A and Day B. We would need to search other survey tools to identify the right one

## Linear Regression Model

```
model <- lm(alertness ~ treatment_group + focus_difficulty + physical_tiredness + hours_since_wake, data = df_compliant)
summary(model)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = alertness ~ treatment_group + focus_difficulty +
##     physical_tiredness + hours_since_wake, data = df_compliant)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -0.51879 -0.19616 -0.05588  0.14382  0.62189
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)   -0.19240    1.27363  -0.151  0.88161
## treatment_group    0.32222    0.17329   1.859  0.07939 .
## focus_difficulty  0.39228    0.12929   3.034  0.00714 **
## physical_tiredness 0.56386    0.15605   3.613  0.00199 **
## hours_since_wake  0.07062    0.19453   0.363  0.72080
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 0.3725 on 18 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.843, Adjusted R-squared:  0.8081
## F-statistic: 24.17 on 4 and 18 DF,  p-value: 4.969e-07
```

The linear regression shows that participants who delayed their coffee had **0.32** higher alertness scores on average compared to the control group, although this effect was only **marginally significant** ( $p = 0.079$ ). The **standard error was 0.17**, which means there's **moderate uncertainty** around this estimate.

While we observed a possible trend that delaying caffeine may improve alertness, our sample size of compliant participants using the google sheets was small. This limited our ability to detect a statistically significant effect with our models.

Based on our earlier power calculation, we would definitely need more participants (especially compliant ones) to reliably detect an effect of this size. With more data, the standard errors would likely shrink, making it easier to confirm whether this trend holds up.

