

Gender and Following Directions

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Research Question

Is there a gender bias in responding to audio directions?

Background

New York Subway system:

Humans are more likely to take **direction** from a man than a woman

“Stay clear of the closing doors”

Humans are more likely to take **information** from a woman than a man

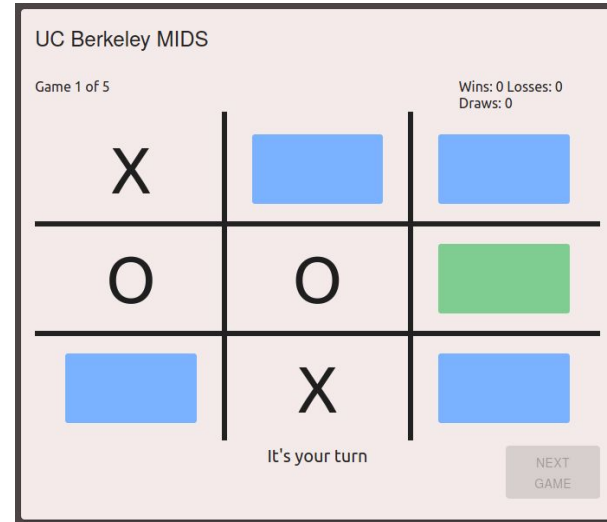
“Upcoming station is 181st St - Washington Heights”

Tic-Tac-Toe (with a twist)

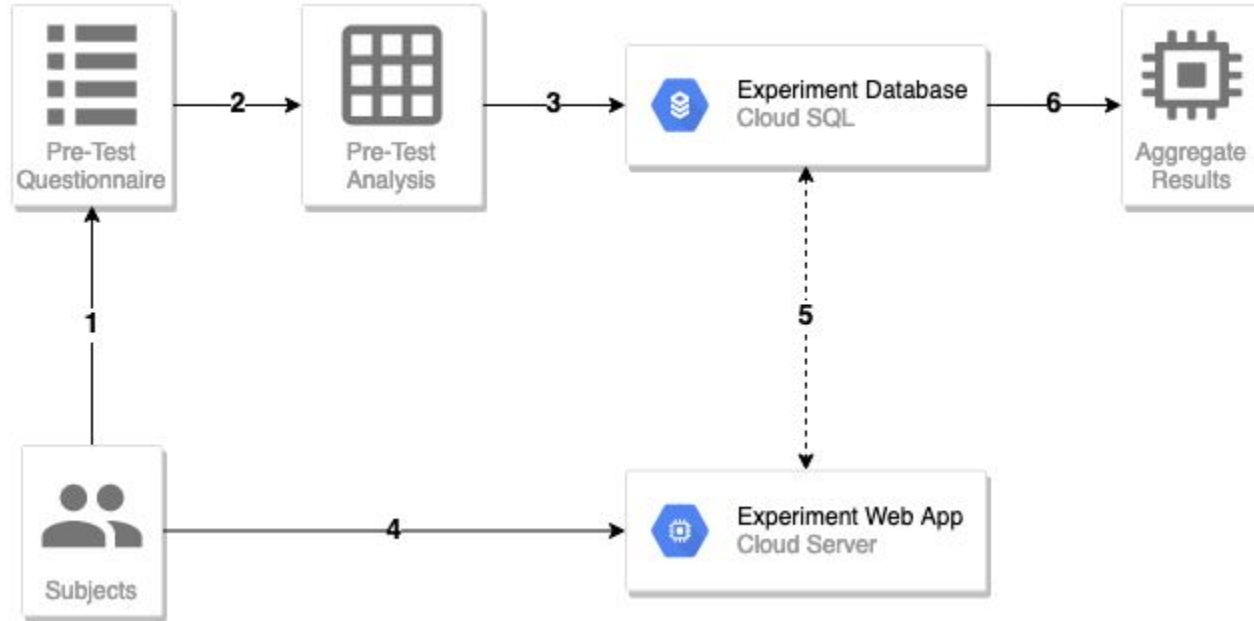
- Five games
- Suggested move is highlighted
- Treatment group gets audio directive

 Female Voice

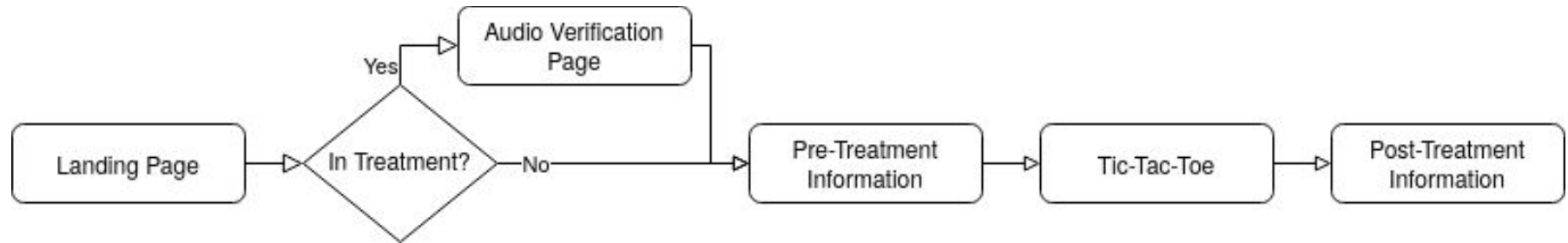
 Male Voice



The Design



The Design



Subjects



LinkedIn



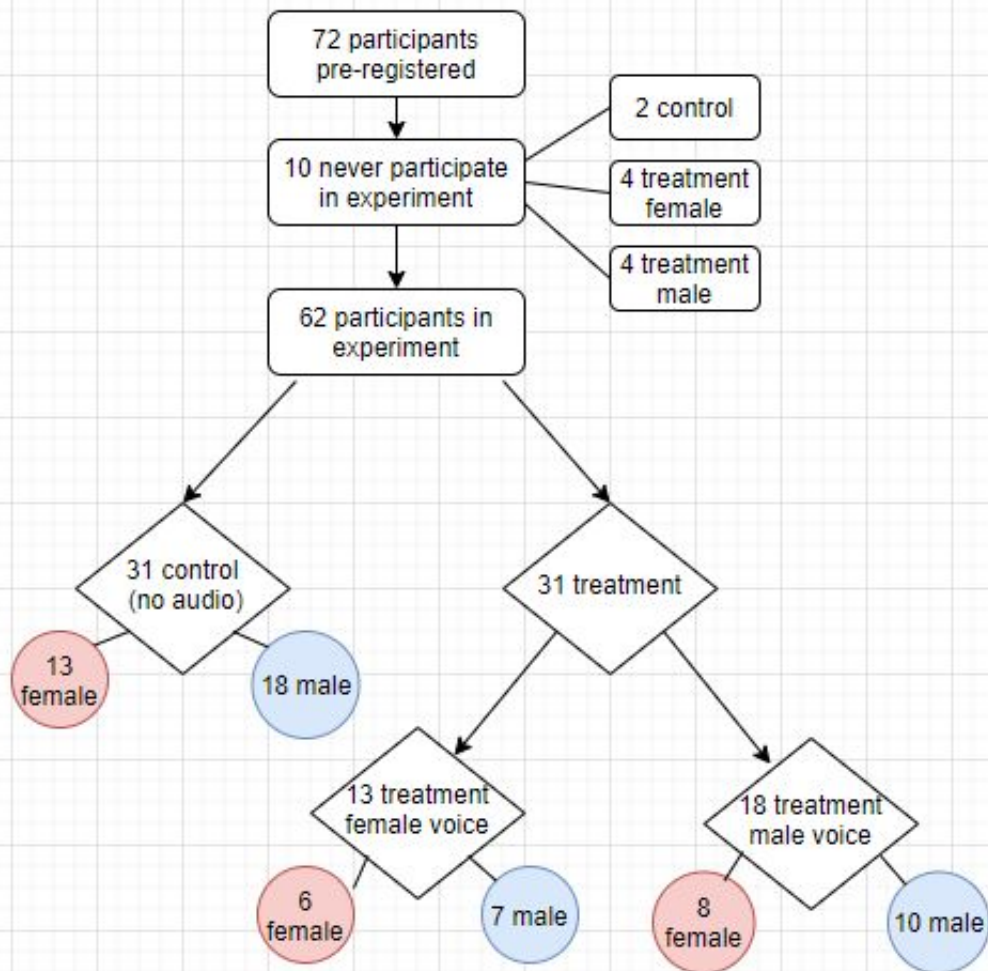
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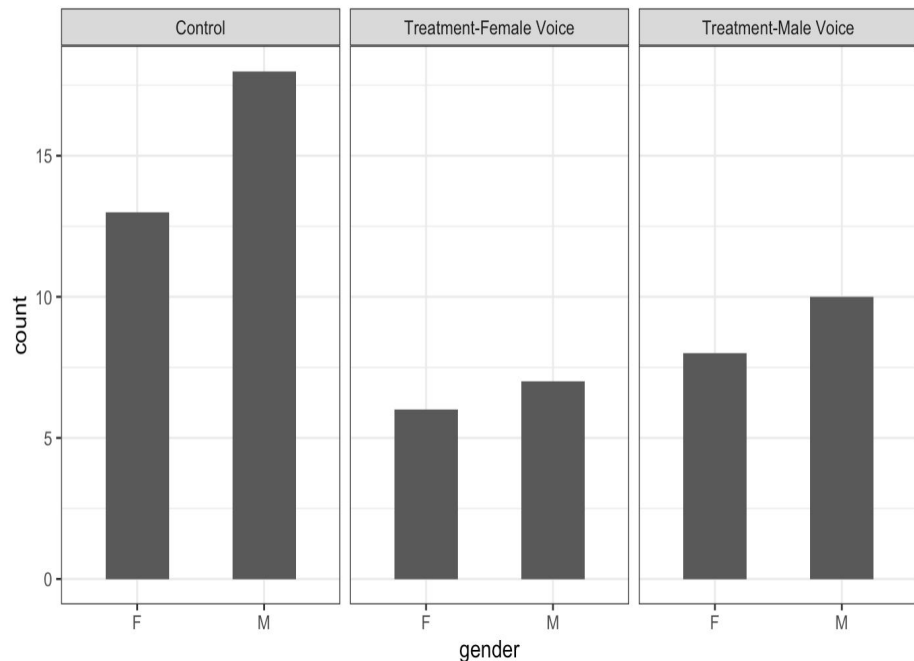
Cal

Randomization

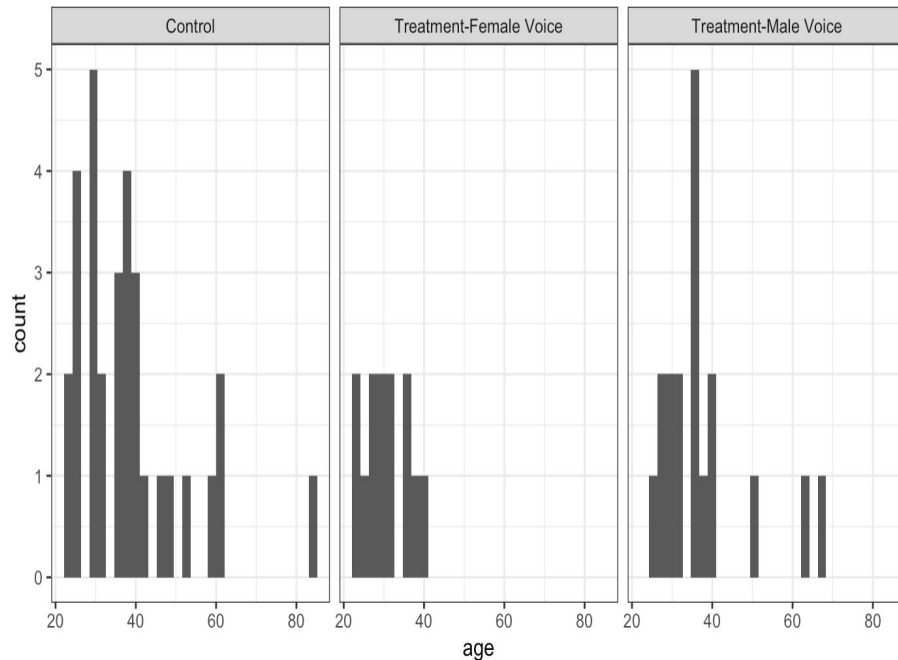


Covariate balance distribution

Histograms of gender distribution by assignment group



Histograms of age distribution by assignment group



- Gender distribution is balanced across treatment assignment (by blocking)
- Age distribution is not as well balanced, though not deemed a large concern

Pilot Study

- Takeaways

- Minor software bugs
- Personal follow ups
- Additional instruction

	Control	Treatment - male voice	Treatment - female voice
Assigned	4	3	2
Attriters	0	1	1
Total	4	2	1

The ATE and the Model

Average treatment effects expressed in potential outcomes:

$$E[Y_i(TM = 1)|D_i = 1] - E[Y_i(T = 0)|D_i = 0]$$

$$E[Y_i(TF = 1)|D_i = 1] - E[Y_i(T = 0)|D_i = 0]$$

Linear model

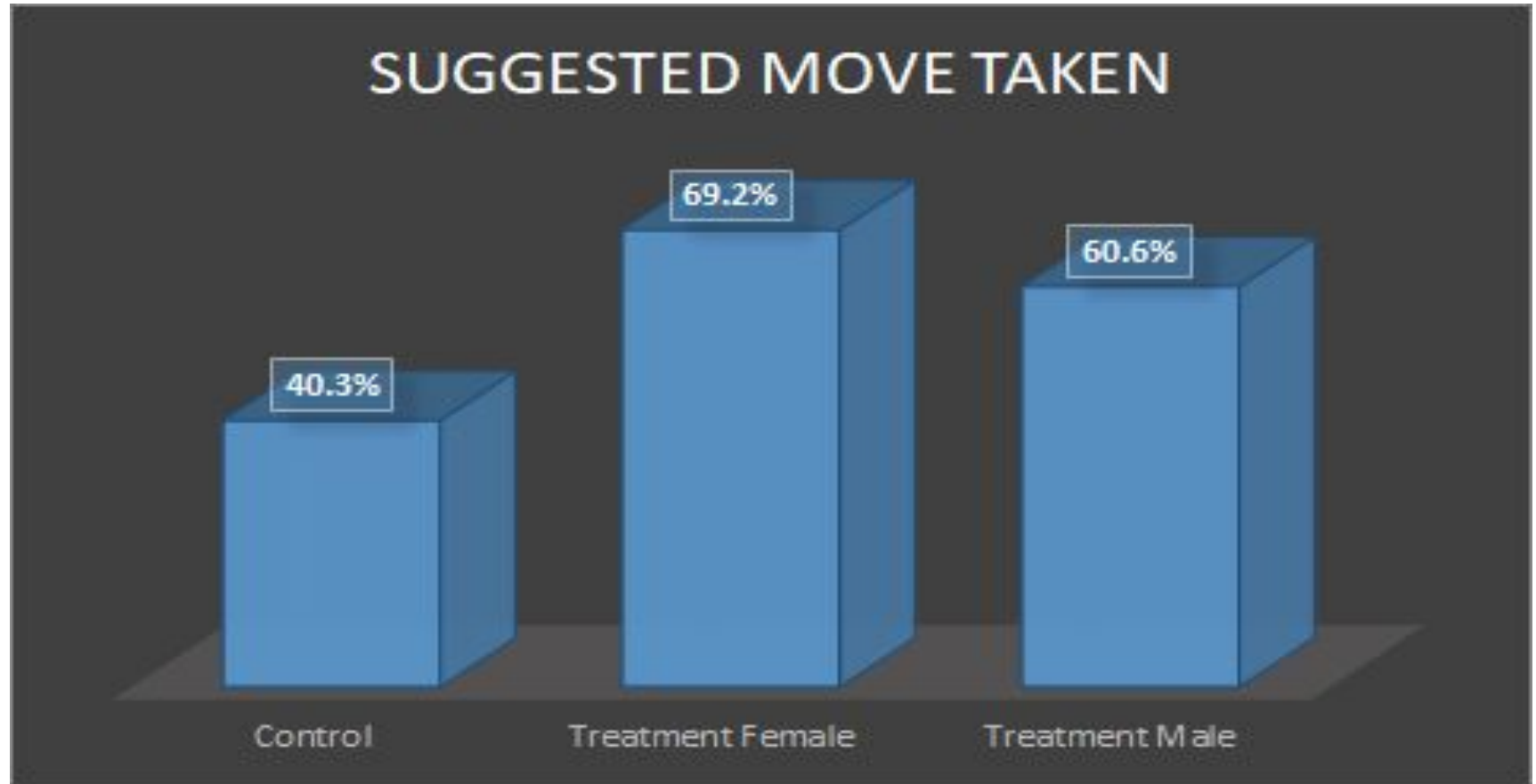
$$Y = \beta_1 maleaudio + \beta_2 femaleaudio + \beta_3 gender + \beta_4 age$$

Linear model with interaction terms

$$Y = \beta_1 maleaudio + \beta_2 femaleaudio + \beta_3 gender + \beta_4 age + \beta_k interactionterms$$

where Y is the proportion of responses that comply with the suggested move.

Mean response to suggested move



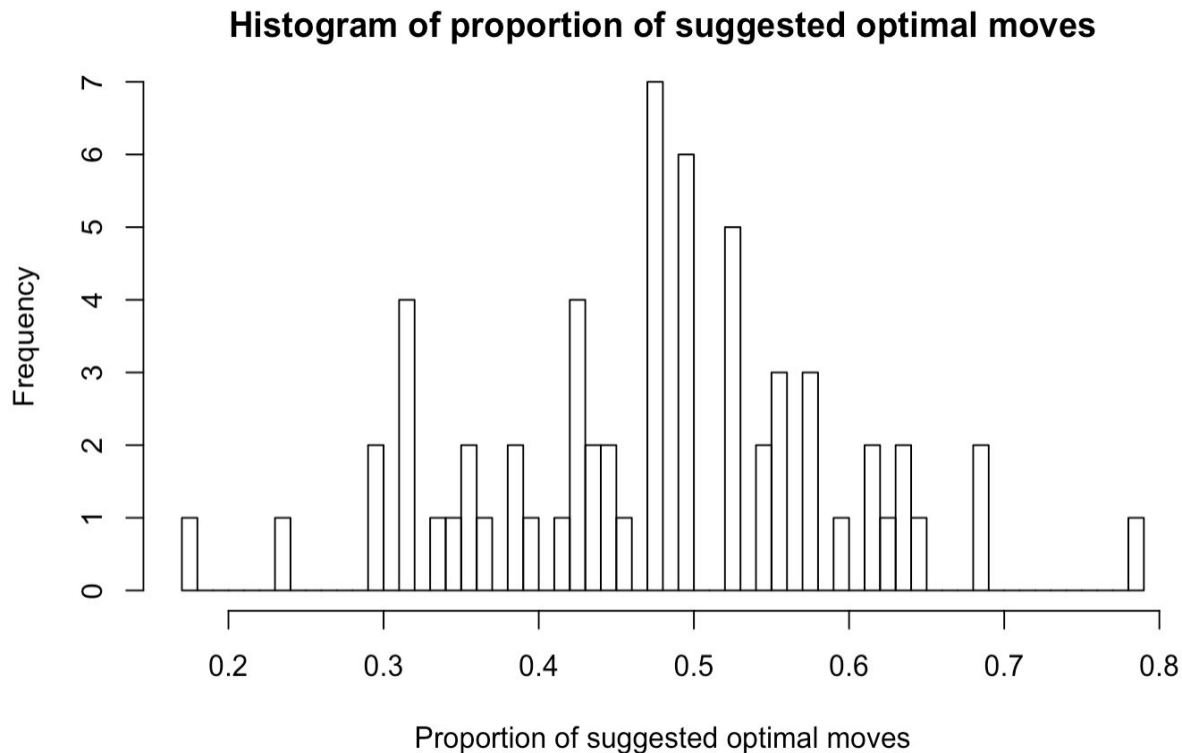
Regression analysis for all moves

Dependent variable:					
	(1)	(2)	comply_rate (3)	(4)	(5)
as.factor(assignment_status)TF	0.289*** (0.075)	0.260*** (0.077)	0.260*** (0.080)	0.233 (0.377)	0.233 (0.408)
as.factor(assignment_status)TM	0.203*** (0.061)	0.202*** (0.057)	0.202*** (0.060)	0.022 (0.276)	0.022 (0.298)
genderM		0.059 (0.050)	0.059 (0.053)	-0.031 (0.059)	-0.031 (0.064)
age		-0.004** (0.002)	-0.004* (0.002)	-0.004* (0.002)	-0.004* (0.002)
as.factor(assignment_status)TF:genderM				0.181 (0.144)	0.181 (0.156)
as.factor(assignment_status)TM:genderM				0.202 (0.126)	0.202 (0.136)
as.factor(assignment_status)TF:age				-0.002 (0.014)	-0.002 (0.015)
as.factor(assignment_status)TM:age				0.002 (0.006)	0.002 (0.007)
Constant	0.403*** (0.030)	0.525*** (0.092)	0.525*** (0.096)	0.568*** (0.090)	0.568*** (0.097)
SE	Robust	Robust	Clustered	Robust	Clustered
Observations	62	62	62	62	62

- Positive, significant response effect for both gendered audio suggestions
- Response effect to female audio suggestion is stronger***

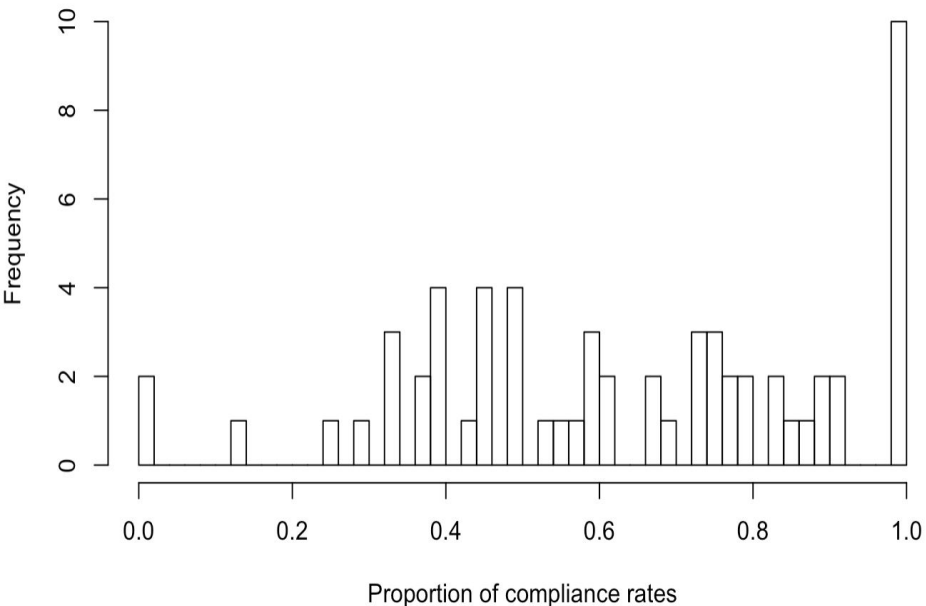
Disentangle game play from gender audio response

- Subjects received:
 - 555 optimal moves
 - 611 non-optimal moves
- Roughly normal distribution of proportion of suggested optimal moves received by subject

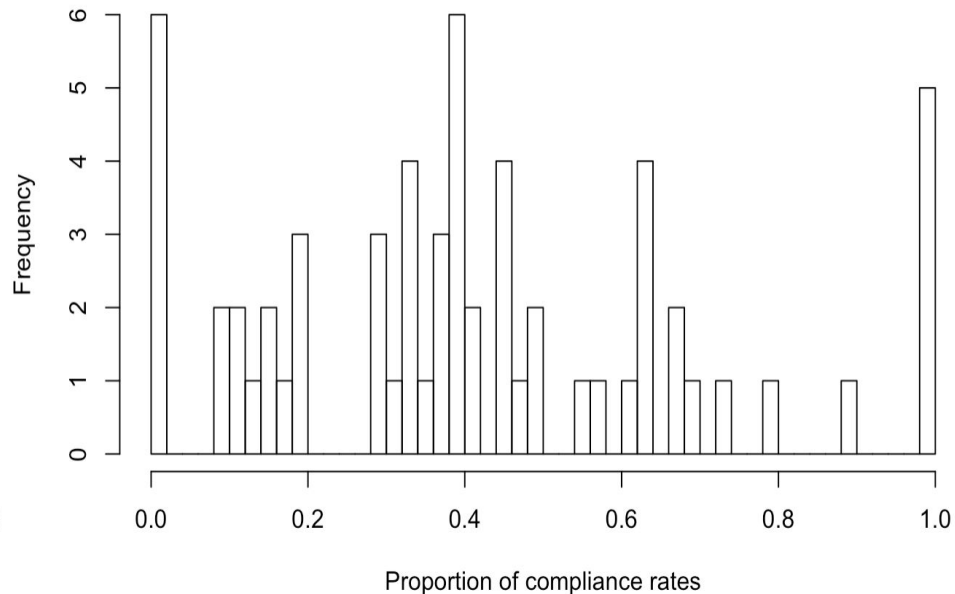


Response to optimal vs non-optimal suggestions

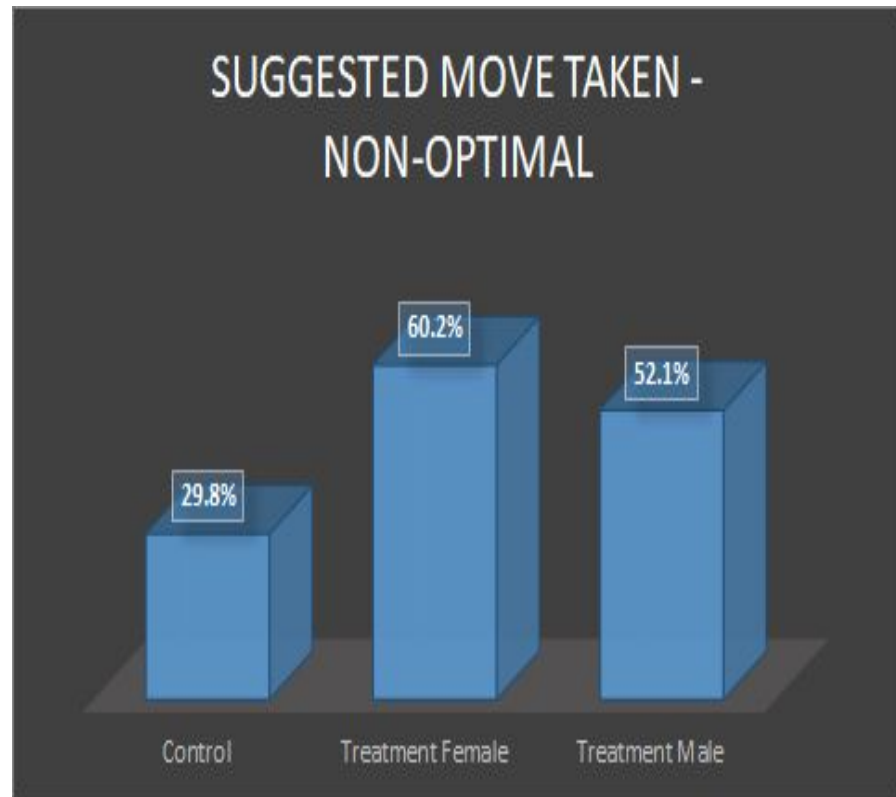
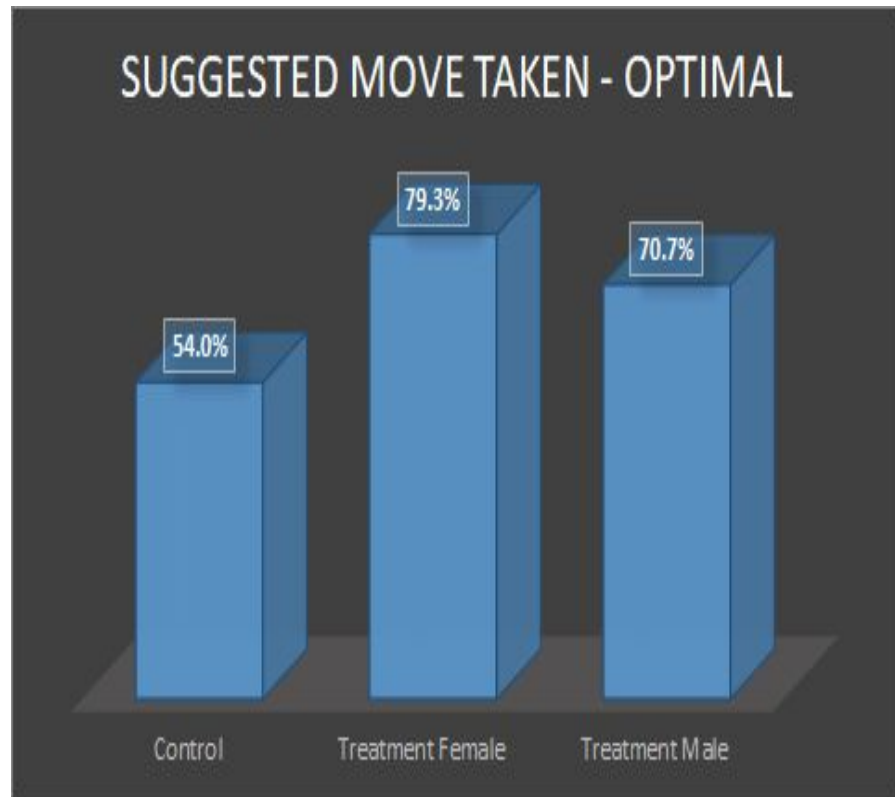
Histogram of compliance rates by subject for optimal moves



Histogram of compliance rates by subject for non-optimal moves



Mean response to optimal vs non-optimal suggestions



Regression analysis for optimal moves

Dependent variable:				
	comply_rate			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
as.factor(assignment_status)TF	0.195** (0.085)	0.195** (0.081)	0.288 (0.465)	0.288 (0.350)
as.factor(assignment_status)TM	0.152** (0.072)	0.152** (0.068)	0.045 (0.435)	0.045 (0.314)
genderM	-0.011 (0.064)	-0.011 (0.060)	-0.122 (0.095)	-0.122 (0.092)
age	-0.007** (0.003)	-0.007*** (0.003)	-0.006 (0.004)	-0.006** (0.003)
as.factor(assignment_status)TF:genderM			0.232 (0.178)	0.232 (0.155)
as.factor(assignment_status)TM:genderM			0.224 (0.147)	0.224* (0.135)
as.factor(assignment_status)TF:age			-0.007 (0.015)	-0.007 (0.011)
as.factor(assignment_status)TM:age			-0.001 (0.012)	-0.001 (0.008)
Constant	0.830*** (0.138)	0.830*** (0.122)	0.854*** (0.161)	0.854*** (0.126)
SE	Robust	Clustered	Robust	Clustered
Observations	62	62	62	62
R2	0.264	0.264	0.314	0.314

- Positive, significant response effect for both gendered audio suggestions
- Effect sizes for optimal suggestions are smaller

Regression analysis for non-optimal moves

Dependent variable:				
	comply_rate			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
as.factor(assignment_status)TF	0.333*** (0.101)	0.333*** (0.096)	0.160 (0.669)	0.160 (0.485)
as.factor(assignment_status)TM	0.226*** (0.070)	0.226*** (0.067)	0.052 (0.467)	0.052 (0.356)
genderM	0.117* (0.064)	0.117* (0.061)	0.057 (0.075)	0.057 (0.073)
age	-0.002 (0.003)	-0.002 (0.002)	-0.002 (0.003)	-0.002 (0.003)
as.factor(assignment_status)TF:genderM			0.127 (0.230)	0.127 (0.188)
as.factor(assignment_status)TM:genderM			0.139 (0.206)	0.139 (0.176)
as.factor(assignment_status)TF:age			0.003 (0.025)	0.003 (0.018)
as.factor(assignment_status)TM:age			0.003 (0.010)	0.003 (0.007)
Constant	0.273** (0.118)	0.273** (0.107)	0.323** (0.150)	0.323*** (0.118)
SE	Robust	Clustered	Robust	Clustered
Observations	62	62	62	62
R2	0.325	0.325	0.339	0.339

- Positive, significant response effect for both gendered audio suggestions
- Effect sizes are larger as compared to all suggested moves

Do effects dwindle over time by game?

Dependent variable:					
	comply_rate				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
as.factor(assignment_status)TF	0.292** (0.126)	0.293*** (0.100)	0.216* (0.114)	0.286*** (0.099)	0.220** (0.107)
as.factor(assignment_status)TM	0.254*** (0.094)	0.208** (0.089)	0.160** (0.079)	0.224** (0.096)	0.146 (0.089)
genderM	0.011 (0.082)	0.060 (0.076)	-0.020 (0.076)	0.104 (0.079)	0.141* (0.076)
age	-0.003 (0.003)	-0.003 (0.004)	-0.004 (0.003)	-0.003 (0.003)	-0.007*** (0.003)
Constant	0.446*** (0.144)	0.529*** (0.170)	0.580*** (0.144)	0.424*** (0.146)	0.627*** (0.136)
Games	Game1	Game2	Game3	Game4	Game5
SE	Clustered	Clustered	Clustered	Clustered	Clustered
Observations	62	62	62	62	61
R2	0.183	0.203	0.146	0.213	0.242

- Positive, significant audio response effects persist over game play
- No clear pattern evidencing dwindling strength of effect

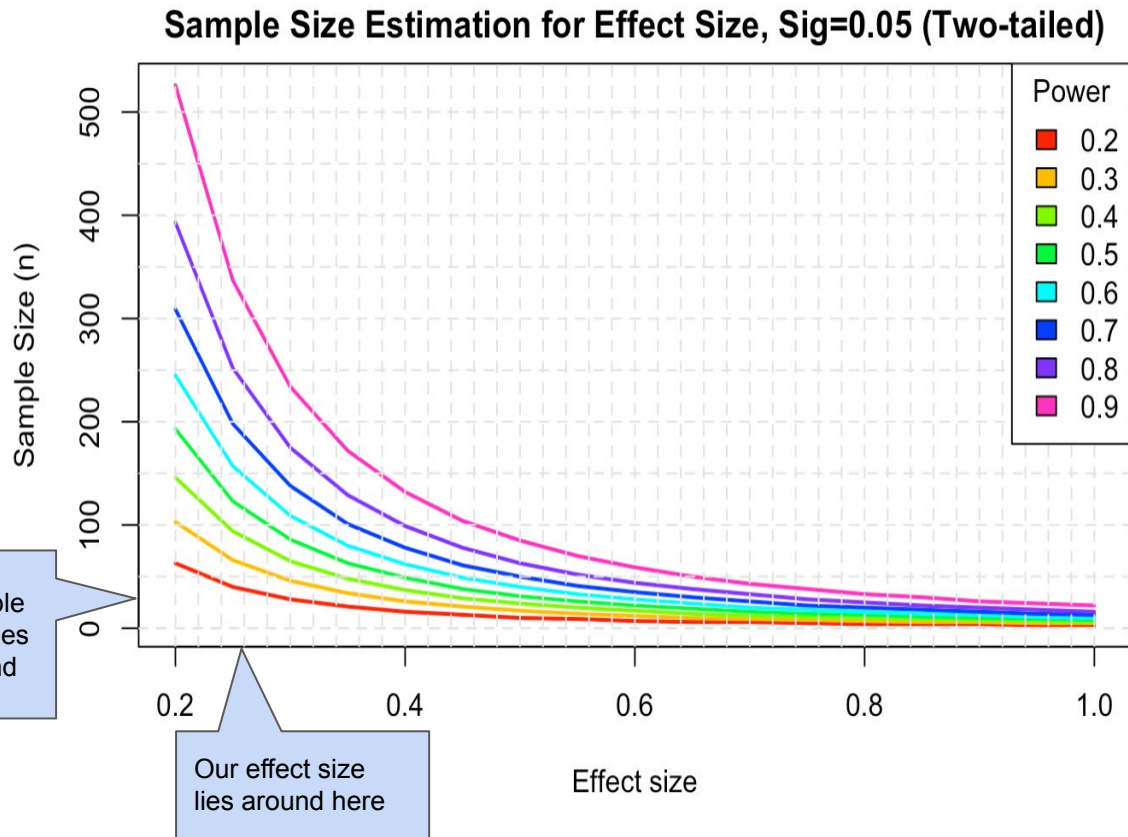
Do effects dwindle over time by move?

Dependent variable:			
	comply_rate		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
as.factor(assignment_status)TF	0.365*** (0.107)	0.299*** (0.094)	0.268** (0.105)
as.factor(assignment_status)TM	0.220** (0.103)	0.287*** (0.080)	0.155** (0.072)
genderM	0.066 (0.081)	0.105 (0.067)	-0.021 (0.069)
age	-0.001 (0.004)	-0.007*** (0.003)	-0.006** (0.003)
Constant	0.340** (0.164)	0.525*** (0.128)	0.647*** (0.129)

Move Order No.	Move 1	Move 2	Move 3
SE	Clustered	Clustered	Clustered
Observations	62	62	62
R2	0.205	0.369	0.234
Adjusted R2	0.149	0.324	0.181

- Positive, significant response effect for both gendered audio suggestions
- Strength of effect declines across move order for female audio treatment
- No pattern evidenced for male audio treatment

Do we have enough power to be convincing?



- Our study lacks power
 - ~11% power for the observed male audio treatment effect
 - ~12% power for the observed female audio treatment effect
- We would have to collect 6x to 10x our study's sample size to achieve at least 50% power

The Punch Line

Positive, statistically significant effects for both male and female voice treatments

The effect is stronger for the **female** voice directive



People Do Listen

If you want someone to follow a directive - add audio



Next Steps

- Replicate study with more participants to validate results
- Suggest no time lapse in between pre-test and experiment
- Block on age as well as gender



Questions for Peers

- Would the results be different if we had a directive versus a game?
- Why did we choose a tic-tac-toe game to measure the effect of compliance to suggested voice directions?
- Was there anything in the experimental design that might have clued people in to listening to the voice?



Maybe she should have just stuck with her feminine voice...

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PL6ld4qDKNI>