Emotion Inertia Analysis

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Contents

0.1 Descriptive statistics

```
feelings_initial <- load("feelings_initial.RData")
ls()
```

```
## [1] "dat"              "feelings_initial" "Iaro_wide"        "Ineg_wide"
## [5] "Ipos_wide"
```

```
summary(feelings_initial)
```

```
##    Length     Class      Mode
##         4 character character
```

```
str(dat)
```

```
## 'data.frame':    16380 obs. of  9 variables:
##  $ subj     : Factor w/ 156 levels "f001","f002",..: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
##  $ trial.num: int  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ...
##  $ trial.val: Factor w/ 3 levels "neg","neu","pos": 3 1 1 3 3 2 2 1 1 3 ...
##  $ sex      : Factor w/ 3 levels "male","female",..: 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 ...
##  $ age      : int  19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 ...
##  $ ethn     : Factor w/ 7 levels "Asian or Pacific Islander",..: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
##  $ Ineg     : num  1 4 2 1 1 1 1 3 5 1 ...
##  $ Ipos     : num  3.69 1 1 1 4 ...
##  $ Iaro     : num  2.86 3 2 2 3 ...
```

```
library(dplyr)
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##     filter, lag
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##     intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
```

```
participant_info <- dat %>% distinct(subj, age, sex, ethn)
participant_info
```

```
##     subj age    sex                                            ethn
## 1   f001  19 female                        Asian or Pacific Islander
## 2   f002  25 female                           Black/African American
## 3   f003  19 female                        Asian or Pacific Islander
## 4   f004  19 female                           Black/African American
## 5   f005  20 female                                  Latino/Hispanic
## 6   f006  21 female                                  White/Caucasian
## 7   f007  20 female                                            Other
## 8   f008  23 female                                  White/Caucasian
## 9   f009  19 female                        Asian or Pacific Islander
## 10  f010  24 female                                  Latino/Hispanic
## 11  f011  26 female                                  White/Caucasian
## 12  f012  19 female                                  White/Caucasian
## 13  f013  24 female                        Asian or Pacific Islander
## 14  f015  19 female                                            Other
## 15  f016  29 female                                  White/Caucasian
## 16  f019  26 female                        Asian or Pacific Islander
## 17  f020  20 female                           Black/African American
## 18  f021  18 female                                  White/Caucasian
## 19  f022  18 female                                  White/Caucasian
## 20  f023  20 female                                  White/Caucasian
## 21  f024  19  other                                  White/Caucasian
## 22  f025  22 female                                  White/Caucasian
## 23  f026  18 female                        Asian or Pacific Islander
## 24  f027  18 female                        Asian or Pacific Islander
## 25  f028  18 female                                  White/Caucasian
## 26  f029  18 female                                  White/Caucasian
## 27  f030  18 female                                            Other
## 28  f031  18 female                        Asian or Pacific Islander
## 29  f032  23 female                                  White/Caucasian
## 30  f034  21 female                        Asian or Pacific Islander
## 31  f035  21 female                                  White/Caucasian
## 32  f037  20 female                                  Latino/Hispanic
## 33  f038  19 female                                  White/Caucasian
## 34  f039  19 female                        Asian or Pacific Islander
## 35  f040  19 female American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native
## 36  f041  18 female                        Asian or Pacific Islander
## 37  f045  22 female                                  White/Caucasian
## 38  f046  18 female                           Black/African American
## 39  f047  24 female                                  White/Caucasian
```

```
## 40  f048  24 female                      White/Caucasian
## 41  f049  19 female            Asian or Pacific Islander
## 42  f052  19 female            Asian or Pacific Islander
## 43  f053  18 female                                Other
## 44  f054  21 female                      White/Caucasian
## 45  f055  18 female            Asian or Pacific Islander
## 46  f056  19 female            Asian or Pacific Islander
## 47  f057  30 female                      White/Caucasian
## 48  f060  26 female                      White/Caucasian
## 49  f063  19 female                      White/Caucasian
## 50  f064  19 female            Asian or Pacific Islander
## 51  f066  27 female                      White/Caucasian
## 52  f067  27 female            Asian or Pacific Islander
## 53  f069  19 female                                Other
## 54  f070  18 female                      White/Caucasian
## 55  f071  21 female                      White/Caucasian
## 56  f072  23 female                      White/Caucasian
## 57  f073  21 female               Black/African American
## 58  f074  27 female                      Latino/Hispanic
## 59  f075  19 female            Asian or Pacific Islander
## 60  f076  21 female                      White/Caucasian
## 61  f077  19 female                      White/Caucasian
## 62  f078  22 female                                Other
## 63  f080  21 female                      White/Caucasian
## 64  f081  19 female                      Latino/Hispanic
## 65  f082  18 female                      White/Caucasian
## 66  f083  22 female            Asian or Pacific Islander
## 67  f085  19 female            Asian or Pacific Islander
## 68  f086  24 female                      White/Caucasian
## 69  f088  24 female                      White/Caucasian
## 70  f089  20 female                      White/Caucasian
## 71  f090  19 female                      White/Caucasian
## 72  f092  18 female                      White/Caucasian
## 73  f093  19 female                      White/Caucasian
## 74  f094  18 female               Black/African American
## 75  f096  18 female            Asian or Pacific Islander
## 76  f098  19 female                      White/Caucasian
## 77  f102  19 female               Black/African American
## 78  f103  18 female                      Latino/Hispanic
## 79  f104  19 female                      White/Caucasian
## 80  f105  18 female                      White/Caucasian
## 81  f910  20 female                      Latino/Hispanic
## 82  f911  21 female            Asian or Pacific Islander
## 83  f912  22 female                      White/Caucasian
## 84  f915  27 female                      Latino/Hispanic
## 85  m002  27   male                      White/Caucasian
## 86  m003  22   male                      Latino/Hispanic
## 87  m004  19   male            Asian or Pacific Islander
```

```
## 88  m005  25   male                                        White/Caucasian
## 89  m006  23   male                                        White/Caucasian
## 90  m007  27   male                                 Black/African American
## 91  m008  19   male                              Asian or Pacific Islander
## 92  m009  20   male                                        Latino/Hispanic
## 93  m010  21   male American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native
## 94  m011  20   male                                        White/Caucasian
## 95  m012  18   male American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native
## 96  m013  18   male                                        White/Caucasian
## 97  m015  20   male                                                  Other
## 98  m016  25   male                                 Black/African American
## 99  m019  21   male                                        Latino/Hispanic
## 100 m020  19   male                                        Latino/Hispanic
## 101 m021  19   male                                        White/Caucasian
## 102 m022  26   male                                        White/Caucasian
## 103 m023  22   male                                        White/Caucasian
## 104 m024  23   male                                        White/Caucasian
## 105 m025  18   male                                        White/Caucasian
## 106 m026  23   male                                        Latino/Hispanic
## 107 m027  26   male                                 Black/African American
## 108 m028  22   male                                 Black/African American
## 109 m029  19   male                                        White/Caucasian
## 110 m032  19   male American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native
## 111 m033  24   male                                        Latino/Hispanic
## 112 m035  19   male                                        White/Caucasian
## 113 m037  23   male                                        White/Caucasian
## 114 m040  26   male                                        White/Caucasian
## 115 m042  21   male                                        White/Caucasian
## 116 m043  23   male                              Asian or Pacific Islander
## 117 m044  19   male                              Asian or Pacific Islander
## 118 m045  26   male                                                  Other
## 119 m047  24   male                                        White/Caucasian
## 120 m048  22   male                                       Decline to state
## 121 m049  25   male                                        White/Caucasian
## 122 m050  23   male                                        White/Caucasian
## 123 m051  19   male                              Asian or Pacific Islander
## 124 m053  20   male                                        White/Caucasian
## 125 m055  19   male                              Asian or Pacific Islander
## 126 m056  29   male                                        Latino/Hispanic
## 127 m057  18   male                                        White/Caucasian
## 128 m058  18   male                                        White/Caucasian
## 129 m059  19   male                                       Decline to state
## 130 m060  27   male                                        Latino/Hispanic
## 131 m061  18   male                              Asian or Pacific Islander
## 132 m063  22   male                                        White/Caucasian
## 133 m064  18   male                                        White/Caucasian
## 134 m065  20   male                                        White/Caucasian
## 135 m066  19   male                                        White/Caucasian
```

```
## 136 m068  22   male                                       White/Caucasian
## 137 m069  18   male                                       White/Caucasian
## 138 m070  20   male                                       White/Caucasian
## 139 m071  19   male                             Asian or Pacific Islander
## 140 m072  19   male                                       White/Caucasian
## 141 m073  23   male                                Black/African American
## 142 m074  18   male                             Asian or Pacific Islander
## 143 m075  18   male                                       White/Caucasian
## 144 m077  18   male                                       White/Caucasian
## 145 m078  18   male                             Asian or Pacific Islander
## 146 m080  18   male                                       White/Caucasian
## 147 m083  19   male                                       White/Caucasian
## 148 m084  18   male                                       White/Caucasian
## 149 m085  18   male                                Black/African American
## 150 m086  18   male                             Asian or Pacific Islander
## 151 m087  19   male                                       White/Caucasian
## 152 m088  18   male                                       White/Caucasian
## 153 m089  19   male                                Black/African American
## 154 m090  20   male                                       White/Caucasian
## 155 m091  23   male                             Asian or Pacific Islander
## 156 m907  24   male                                       White/Caucasian
```

```r
mean_age <- mean(participant_info$age, na.rm = TRUE)
cat("Mean age:", mean_age, "\n")
```

```
## Mean age: 20.82051
```

```r
sd_age <- sd(participant_info$age, na.rm = TRUE)
cat("SD of age:", sd_age, "\n")
```

```
## SD of age: 2.936944
```

```r
female_prop <- mean(participant_info$sex == "female", na.rm = TRUE)
cat("Proportion of female participants:", female_prop)
```

```
## Proportion of female participants: 0.5320513
```

```r
summary(dat[, c("Ineg", "Ipos", "Iaro")])
```

```
##       Ineg            Ipos            Iaro      
##  Min.   :1.000   Min.   :1.000   Min.   :1.000  
##  1st Qu.:1.000   1st Qu.:1.000   1st Qu.:1.000  
##  Median :2.000   Median :2.000   Median :3.000  
##  Mean   :3.075   Mean   :3.066   Mean   :3.265  
##  3rd Qu.:5.000   3rd Qu.:5.000   3rd Qu.:5.000  
##  Max.   :9.000   Max.   :9.000   Max.   :9.000
```

- Mean score of Iaro is higher than the other two

```r
# identify NAs
colSums(is.na(dat))
```

```
##      subj trial.num trial.val       sex       age      ethn      Ineg      Ipos
##         0         0         0         0         0         0         0         0
##      Iaro
##         0
```

There are no NAs in the dataset.

```r
# identify outliers using z-score

# Calculate Z-scores for Ineg, Ipos, and Iaro
dat$z_Ineg <- scale(dat$Ineg)
dat$z_Ipos <- scale(dat$Ipos)
dat$z_Iaro <- scale(dat$Iaro)

# Identify outliers (Z-score > 3 or < -3)
outliers_Ineg <- dat[abs(dat$z_Ineg) > 3, ]
outliers_Ineg
```

```
##  [1] subj      trial.num trial.val sex       age       ethn      Ineg
##  [8] Ipos      Iaro      z_Ineg    z_Ipos    z_Iaro
## <0 rows> (or 0-length row.names)
```

```r
outliers_Ipos <- dat[abs(dat$z_Ipos) > 3, ]
outliers_Ipos
```

```
##  [1] subj      trial.num trial.val sex       age       ethn      Ineg
##  [8] Ipos      Iaro      z_Ineg    z_Ipos    z_Iaro
## <0 rows> (or 0-length row.names)
```

```r
outliers_Iaro <- dat[abs(dat$z_Iaro) > 3, ]
outliers_Iaro
```

```
##  [1] subj      trial.num trial.val sex       age       ethn      Ineg
##  [8] Ipos      Iaro      z_Ineg    z_Ipos    z_Iaro
## <0 rows> (or 0-length row.names)
```

There are no outliers.

0.2 Linear Mixed Effects Model: emotional responses by trial type & demographics

- Each participant has multiple trials, so the trials within a participant are likely correlated
- Data is nested
- Each participant may have their own baseline level of emotional responses
- fixed effects (trial.val, sex, age, ethn) explain the variation between individuals
- random effects (1|subj) explain the correlation of repeated measures within individuals

0.2.1 How different trial types & demographics affect negative emotional response (Ineg)?

```
library(lme4)
```

```
## Loading required package: Matrix
```

```
# Mixed-effects model for predicting Ineg
model_ineg <- lmer(Ineg ~ trial.val + sex + age + ethn + (1|subj), data = dat)
summary(model_ineg)
```

```
## Linear mixed model fit by REML ['lmerMod']
## Formula: Ineg ~ trial.val + sex + age + ethn + (1 | subj)
##    Data: dat
##
## REML criterion at convergence: 58969.5
##
## Scaled residuals:
##     Min      1Q  Median      3Q     Max
## -3.9915 -0.5714 -0.0487  0.5031  5.6660
##
## Random effects:
##  Groups   Name        Variance Std.Dev.
##  subj     (Intercept) 0.5259   0.7252
##  Residual             2.0745   1.4403
## Number of obs: 16380, groups:  subj, 156
##
## Fixed effects:
##                                                       Estimate Std. Error
## (Intercept)                                           5.218934   0.443816
## trial.valneu                                         -4.076439   0.034381
## trial.valpos                                         -4.086175   0.024311
## sexfemale                                             0.317543   0.121858
```

```
## sexother                                                     -0.031652   0.747300
## age                                                           0.001809   0.021086
## ethnBlack/African American                                   -0.060943   0.237892
## ethnLatino/Hispanic                                          -0.317652   0.232008
## ethnOther                                                     0.138570   0.290750
## ethnWhite/Caucasian                                           0.070420   0.155354
## ethnAmerican Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native -0.692261   0.393608
## ethnDecline to state                                         -0.275510   0.543413
##                                                               t value
## (Intercept)                                                    11.759
## trial.valneu                                                 -118.566
## trial.valpos                                                 -168.079
## sexfemale                                                       2.606
## sexother                                                       -0.042
## age                                                             0.086
## ethnBlack/African American                                     -0.256
## ethnLatino/Hispanic                                            -1.369
## ethnOther                                                       0.477
## ethnWhite/Caucasian                                             0.453
## ethnAmerican Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native   -1.759
## ethnDecline to state                                           -0.507
##
## Correlation of Fixed Effects:
##             (Intr) trl.vln trl.vlp sexfml sexthr age    etB/AA ethL/H ethnOt
## trial.valne -0.019
## trial.valps -0.027  0.354
## sexfemale   -0.197  0.000   0.000
## sexother    -0.070  0.000   0.000   0.084
## age         -0.941  0.000   0.000   0.021  0.059
## ethnBlck/AA -0.026  0.000   0.000   0.072 -0.002 -0.149
## ethnLtn/Hsp  0.065  0.000   0.000   0.072 -0.008 -0.250  0.334
## ethnOther   -0.081  0.000   0.000  -0.044 -0.006 -0.038  0.234  0.244
## ethnWht/Ccs -0.091  0.000   0.000   0.107 -0.062 -0.171  0.468  0.496  0.357
## ethAI/NAoAN -0.141  0.000   0.000   0.123  0.012  0.029  0.176  0.178  0.134
## ethnDclntst -0.067  0.000   0.000   0.144  0.010 -0.027  0.139  0.145  0.096
##             ethW/C eIAoAN
## trial.valne
## trial.valps
## sexfemale
## sexother
## age
## ethnBlck/AA
## ethnLtn/Hsp
## ethnOther
## ethnWht/Ccs
## ethAI/NAoAN  0.271
## ethnDclntst  0.211  0.092
```

- Random effects: each participant has a different baseline emotional response
  - `(1|subj)`: represents the random effect
    - each participant (subj) has a different baseline deviation (intercept).
    - This accounts for the correlation between multiple trial results from the same participant
- `REML score` (residual maximum likelihood estimate): assess the model fit
- Fixed Effects:
  - Intercept: Negative trial
  - `trial.valneu` (Neutral trial): Estimate = -4.08, t = -118.57, a very significant negative value.
    - Compared to the baseline (negative trial), **the neutral trial significantly decreases negative emotions (Ineg)**
  - `trial.valpos` (Positive trial): Estimate = -4.09, t = -168.08, also significant.
    - **the positive trial also significantly decreases negative emotions** compared to the negative trial
  - sexfemale: Estimate = 0.317543, t = 2.606.
    - **Females have significantly higher negative emotional responses (Ineg)** compared to males
  - The effects of age and ethnicity are small and not significant

0.2.2 How different trial types & demographics affect positive emotional response (Ipos)?

```r
# Mixed-effects model for predicting Ipos
model_ipos <- lmer(Ipos ~ trial.val + sex + age + ethn + (1|subj), data = dat)
summary(model_ipos)
```

```
## Linear mixed model fit by REML ['lmerMod']
## Formula: Ipos ~ trial.val + sex + age + ethn + (1 | subj)
##    Data: dat
##
## REML criterion at convergence: 60034.7
##
## Scaled residuals:
##     Min      1Q  Median      3Q     Max
## -3.8302 -0.5834 -0.0294  0.5335  5.4659
##
## Random effects:
##  Groups   Name        Variance Std.Dev.
##  subj     (Intercept) 0.5687   0.7541
##  Residual             2.2138   1.4879
## Number of obs: 16380, groups:  subj, 156
##
```

```
## Fixed effects:
##                                                         Estimate Std. Error
## (Intercept)                                              0.71768    0.46141
## trial.valneu                                             0.33658    0.03552
## trial.valpos                                             4.03432    0.02511
## sexfemale                                                0.20020    0.12669
## sexother                                                -1.13135    0.77693
## age                                                      0.02213    0.02192
## ethnBlack/African American                               0.08731    0.24732
## ethnLatino/Hispanic                                     -0.33718    0.24121
## ethnOther                                               -0.01740    0.30228
## ethnWhite/Caucasian                                      0.13375    0.16151
## ethnAmerican Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native -0.93997    0.40921
## ethnDecline to state                                    -0.33289    0.56496
##                                                         t value
## (Intercept)                                               1.555
## trial.valneu                                              9.477
## trial.valpos                                            160.642
## sexfemale                                                 1.580
## sexother                                                 -1.456
## age                                                       1.010
## ethnBlack/African American                                0.353
## ethnLatino/Hispanic                                      -1.398
## ethnOther                                                -0.058
## ethnWhite/Caucasian                                       0.828
## ethnAmerican Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native  -2.297
## ethnDecline to state                                     -0.589
##
## Correlation of Fixed Effects:
##             (Intr) trl.vln trl.vlp sexfml sexthr age    etB/AA ethL/H ethnOt
## trial.valne -0.019
## trial.valps -0.027  0.354
## sexfemale   -0.197  0.000   0.000
## sexother    -0.070  0.000   0.000   0.084
## age         -0.941  0.000   0.000   0.021  0.059
## ethnBlck/AA -0.026  0.000   0.000   0.072 -0.002 -0.149
## ethnLtn/Hsp  0.065  0.000   0.000   0.072 -0.008 -0.250  0.334
## ethnOther   -0.081  0.000   0.000  -0.044 -0.006 -0.038  0.234  0.244
## ethnWht/Ccs -0.091  0.000   0.000   0.107 -0.062 -0.171  0.468  0.496  0.357
## ethAI/NAoAN -0.141  0.000   0.000   0.123  0.012  0.029  0.176  0.178  0.134
## ethnDclntst -0.067  0.000   0.000   0.144  0.010 -0.027  0.139  0.145  0.096
##             ethW/C eIAoAN
## trial.valne
## trial.valps
## sexfemale
## sexother
## age
## ethnBlck/AA
```

```
## ethnLtn/Hsp
## ethnOther
## ethnWht/Ccs
## ethAI/NAoAN  0.271
## ethnDclntst  0.211  0.092
```

- Intercept (negative trial): estimate = 0.72, t-value = 1.56. The effect of negative trial on positive emotions (Ipos) is small.
- `trial.valneu`: estimate = 0.34, t-value = 9.48. Compared to valneg, the neutral trial significantly increases positive emotions (Ipos).
- `trial.valpos`: estimate = 4.03, t-value = 160.64. Compared to valneg, the positive trial largely increases positive emotions (Ipos), and the effect is extremely significant.
- `sexfemale`: estimate = 0.20, t = 1.58. **Females tend to have slightly higher positive emotional responses** than males.
- `ethnAmerican Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native`: estimate = -0.94, t = -2.30. This ethnicity tends to have **significantly lower positive emotional responses** compared to the reference group (Asian or Pacific Islander).
- `trial.valneu` and `trial.valpos` have a correlation of 0.354, showing that the effects of neutral and positive trials are somewhat related.

0.2.3 How different trial types & demographics affect arousal emotional response (Iaro)?

```
# Mixed-effects model for predicting Iaro
model_aro <- lmer(Iaro ~ trial.val + sex + age + ethn + (1|subj), data = dat)
summary(model_aro)
```

```
## Linear mixed model fit by REML ['lmerMod']
## Formula: Iaro ~ trial.val + sex + age + ethn + (1 | subj)
##    Data: dat
##
## REML criterion at convergence: 59841.3
##
## Scaled residuals:
##     Min      1Q  Median      3Q     Max
## -4.4843 -0.6288 -0.1072  0.5760  4.8022
##
## Random effects:
##  Groups   Name        Variance Std.Dev.
##  subj     (Intercept) 1.593    1.262
##  Residual             2.168    1.472
## Number of obs: 16380, groups:  subj, 156
##
## Fixed effects:
##                                                         Estimate Std. Error
## (Intercept)                                              2.92802    0.76311
```

```
## trial.valneu                                          -2.25913    0.03515
## trial.valpos                                          -0.30058    0.02485
## sexfemale                                              0.22642    0.20959
## sexother                                              -1.53358    1.28529
## age                                                    0.02904    0.03627
## ethnBlack/African American                             0.22313    0.40915
## ethnLatino/Hispanic                                    0.12385    0.39903
## ethnOther                                              0.52839    0.50007
## ethnWhite/Caucasian                                    0.06932    0.26720
## ethnAmerican Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native -0.85245    0.67697
## ethnDecline to state                                   0.07313    0.93462
##                                                       t value
## (Intercept)                                             3.837
## trial.valneu                                          -64.279
## trial.valpos                                          -12.095
## sexfemale                                               1.080
## sexother                                               -1.193
## age                                                     0.801
## ethnBlack/African American                              0.545
## ethnLatino/Hispanic                                     0.310
## ethnOther                                               1.057
## ethnWhite/Caucasian                                     0.259
## ethnAmerican Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native  -1.259
## ethnDecline to state                                    0.078
##
## Correlation of Fixed Effects:
##             (Intr) trl.vln trl.vlp sexfml sexthr age    etB/AA ethL/H ethnOt
## trial.valne -0.012
## trial.valps -0.016  0.354
## sexfemale   -0.197  0.000   0.000
## sexother    -0.070  0.000   0.000   0.084
## age         -0.942  0.000   0.000   0.021  0.059
## ethnBlck/AA -0.026  0.000   0.000   0.072 -0.002 -0.149
## ethnLtn/Hsp  0.065  0.000   0.000   0.072 -0.008 -0.250  0.334
## ethnOther   -0.081  0.000   0.000  -0.044 -0.006 -0.038  0.234  0.244
## ethnWht/Ccs -0.091  0.000   0.000   0.107 -0.062 -0.171  0.468  0.496  0.357
## ethAI/NAoAN -0.141  0.000   0.000   0.123  0.012  0.029  0.176  0.178  0.134
## ethnDclntst -0.067  0.000   0.000   0.144  0.010 -0.027  0.139  0.145  0.096
##             ethW/C eIAoAN
## trial.valne
## trial.valps
## sexfemale
## sexother
## age
## ethnBlck/AA
## ethnLtn/Hsp
## ethnOther
## ethnWht/Ccs
```

```
## ethAI/NAoAN  0.271
## ethnDclntst  0.211  0.092
```

- Intercept (negative trial): estimate = 2.93, t-value = 3.84. The effect of negative trial on arousal (Iaro) is moderate.
- `trial.valneu`: estimate -2.26, t-value = -64.28. Compared to `valneg`, the **neutral trial significantly decreases arousal (Iaro)**, which can be expected.
- `trial.valpos`: estimate = -0.30, t-value = -12.10. Compared to `valneg`, the **positive trial also significantly decreases arousal (Iaro)**, but the effect is small.
- Other fixed effects are not significant.

0.3 Autoregressive Modeling

0.3.1 Assign 12 inertia scores for each participant

Assign 1 overall inertia score for pos, neg, and aro for each participant:

```r
library(dplyr)
library(purrr)
library(broom)

# Create a function to return inertia (lag-1 beta value)
get_inertia <- function(x) {
  # Create lagged data
  lag_x <- dplyr::lag(x)
  df <- data.frame(current = x, lagged = lag_x)
  df <- na.omit(df)

  # Linear regression: current ~ lagged
  model <- lm(current ~ lagged, data = df)
  coef(model)["lagged"]
}

# find inertia scores for the 3 emotions for each participant
overall_inertia <- dat %>%
  group_by(subj) %>%
  summarise(
    pos_inertia = get_inertia(Ipos),
    neg_inertia = get_inertia(Ineg),
    aro_inertia = get_inertia(Iaro)
  )
overall_inertia
```

```
## # A tibble: 156 x 4
##    subj  pos_inertia neg_inertia aro_inertia
##    <fct>       <dbl>       <dbl>       <dbl>
```

```
##  1 f001      -0.0956     -0.149     -0.139
##  2 f002       0.0187      0.0682     0.0974
##  3 f003      -0.0855     -0.143      0.0149
##  4 f004       0.0648     -0.0705     0.0150
##  5 f005      -0.0433     -0.0918    -0.0962
##  6 f006      -0.0750      0.160      0.175
##  7 f007       0.0834      0.0245     0.190
##  8 f008      -0.0125     -0.0254     0.00949
##  9 f009       0.0162      0.0865    -0.136
## 10 f010       0.164       0.110      0.0143
## # i 146 more rows
```

For each of the 3 emotional reactions (pos, neg, aro), assign 1 inertia score for each of the 3 trial type (pos, neg, neu)

```r
library(tidyr)
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'tidyr'

## The following objects are masked from 'package:Matrix':
##
##     expand, pack, unpack
```

```r
# For each subj × trial.val × emotion
inertia_long <- dat %>%
  group_by(subj, trial.val) %>%
  summarise(
    pos_inertia = get_inertia(Ipos),
    neg_inertia = get_inertia(Ineg),
    aro_inertia = get_inertia(Iaro),
    .groups = "drop"
  )

# Reshape into wide format: 1 row per participant, 9 inertia scores
inertia_wide <- inertia_long %>%
  pivot_wider(
    names_from = trial.val,
    values_from = c(pos_inertia, neg_inertia, aro_inertia),
    names_glue = "{.value}_{trial.val}"
  )

inertia_wide
```

```
## # A tibble: 156 x 10
##    subj  pos_inertia_neg pos_inertia_neu pos_inertia_pos neg_inertia_neg
```

```
##    <fct>            <dbl>          <dbl>          <dbl>          <dbl>
##  1 f001          -0.0233         NA             0.0214         -0.203
##  2 f002          -0.0233        -0.115         -0.00418         0.376
##  3 f003           0.131         -0.0939        -0.127          -0.106
##  4 f004          -0.0732        -0.0111         0.196           0.0689
##  5 f005           0.223         -0.0769         0.0571          0.107
##  6 f006          -0.0883        -0.161          0.239           0.416
##  7 f007          -0.0233        -0.0888         0.0636          0.191
##  8 f008           0.0422        -0.247          0.0363         -0.174
##  9 f009          -0.0560         0.0590         0.0652          0.0603
## 10 f010          -0.0233         0.0577         0.199           0.220
## # i 146 more rows
## # i 5 more variables: neg_inertia_neu <dbl>, neg_inertia_pos <dbl>,
## #   aro_inertia_neg <dbl>, aro_inertia_neu <dbl>, aro_inertia_pos <dbl>
```

```r
# Find the reason of NAs

# Whether there's not enough data for each subj × trial.val group?

dat %>%
  group_by(subj, trial.val) %>%
  summarise(n = n()) %>%
  filter(n < 5)
```

```
## `summarise()` has grouped output by 'subj'. You can override using the
## `.groups` argument.

## # A tibble: 0 x 3
## # Groups:   subj [0]
## # i 3 variables: subj <fct>, trial.val <fct>, n <int>
```

```r
# Whether some emotion ratings for certain trial type are always the same?

dat %>%
  group_by(subj, trial.val) %>%
  summarise(
    Ineg_var = var(Ineg),
    Ipos_var = var(Ipos),
    Iaro_var = var(Iaro)
  ) %>%
  filter(Ineg_var == 0 | Ipos_var == 0 | Iaro_var == 0)
```

```
## `summarise()` has grouped output by 'subj'. You can override using the
## `.groups` argument.

## # A tibble: 106 x 5
```

```
## # Groups:   subj [80]
##    subj  trial.val Ineg_var Ipos_var Iaro_var
##    <fct> <fct>        <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>
##  1 f001  neu          0       0.267    0.352
##  2 f001  pos          0       1.61     1.08
##  3 f002  neu          0       1.26     1.35
##  4 f002  pos          0       1.51     1.14
##  5 f005  neu          0       0.267    0.0667
##  6 f007  neu          0       0.0663   0
##  7 f007  pos          0       0.786    0.382
##  8 f013  neu          0       0.0659   0
##  9 f019  neu          0.124   4.92     0
## 10 f020  neu          0       2.52     1.55
## # i 96 more rows
```

- The reason of NAs is not due to insufficient data for each subj × trial.val group
- NAs are also not likely to be caused by zero-variance of some emotion inertia ratings, since NAs from inertia_wide are more than the number of Var = 0.

```r
# Merge all inertia scores (by subj)
inertia_all <- overall_inertia %>%
  left_join(inertia_wide, by = "subj")
inertia_all
```

```
## # A tibble: 156 x 13
##    subj  pos_inertia neg_inertia aro_inertia pos_inertia_neg pos_inertia_neu
##    <fct>       <dbl>       <dbl>       <dbl>           <dbl>           <dbl>
##  1 f001      -0.0956     -0.149      -0.139          -0.0233         NA
##  2 f002       0.0187      0.0682      0.0974         -0.0233         -0.115
##  3 f003      -0.0855     -0.143       0.0149          0.131          -0.0939
##  4 f004       0.0648     -0.0705      0.0150         -0.0732         -0.0111
##  5 f005      -0.0433     -0.0918     -0.0962          0.223          -0.0769
##  6 f006      -0.0750      0.160       0.175          -0.0883         -0.161
##  7 f007       0.0834      0.0245      0.190          -0.0233         -0.0888
##  8 f008      -0.0125     -0.0254      0.00949         0.0422         -0.247
##  9 f009       0.0162      0.0865     -0.136          -0.0560          0.0590
## 10 f010       0.164       0.110       0.0143         -0.0233          0.0577
## # i 146 more rows
## # i 7 more variables: pos_inertia_pos <dbl>, neg_inertia_neg <dbl>,
## #   neg_inertia_neu <dbl>, neg_inertia_pos <dbl>, aro_inertia_neg <dbl>,
## #   aro_inertia_neu <dbl>, aro_inertia_pos <dbl>
```

```r
library(ggplot2)
library(dplyr)
library(tidyr)
library(e1071)   # for skewness
library(psych)   # for describe()
```

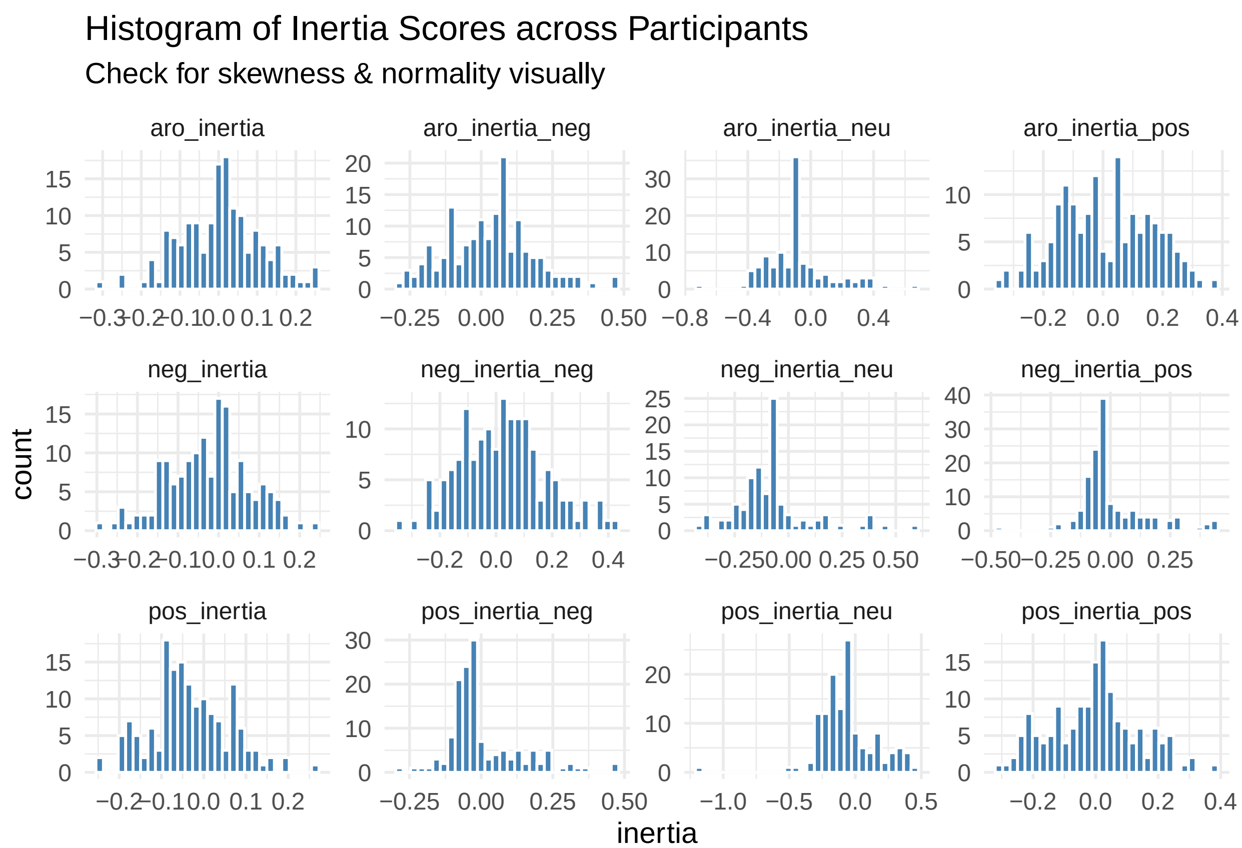
```
##
## Attaching package: 'psych'

## The following objects are masked from 'package:ggplot2':
##
##     %+%, alpha
```

```r
# Convert to inertia_long format
inertia_long <- inertia_all %>%
  pivot_longer(-subj, names_to = "inertia_type", values_to = "inertia")

# Distribution & Skewness
inertia_long %>%
  group_by(inertia_type) %>%
  mutate(
    skew = skewness(inertia, na.rm = TRUE),
    normality_p = shapiro.test(inertia)$p.value
  ) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = inertia)) +
  geom_histogram(bins = 30, fill = "steelblue", color = "white") +
  facet_wrap(~ inertia_type, scales = "free") +
  theme_minimal() +
  labs(title = "Histogram of Inertia Scores across Participants",
       subtitle = "Check for skewness & normality visually")
```

```
## Warning: Removed 159 rows containing non-finite outside the scale range
## (`stat_bin()`).
```




```r
# describe_stats for all 3 + 9 = 12 types of inertia
describe_stats <- inertia_long %>%
  group_by(inertia_type) %>%
  summarise(
    n = sum(!is.na(inertia)),
    sd = sd(inertia, na.rm = TRUE),
    Q1 = quantile(inertia, 0.25, na.rm = TRUE),
    Q3 = quantile(inertia, 0.75, na.rm = TRUE),
    skewness = skewness(inertia, na.rm = TRUE),
    normality_p = shapiro.test(inertia)$p.value
  )
describe_stats
```

```
## # A tibble: 12 x 7
##    inertia_type        n     sd      Q1       Q3 skewness normality_p
##    <chr>           <int>  <dbl>   <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>       <dbl>
##  1 aro_inertia       156 0.103  -0.0630  0.0666   -0.0809     6.10e- 1
##  2 aro_inertia_neg   156 0.150  -0.0772  0.124     0.230      1.39e- 1
##  3 aro_inertia_neu   117 0.208  -0.182  -0.00947   0.715      3.86e- 5
##  4 aro_inertia_pos   154 0.157  -0.117   0.134     0.0368     1.11e- 1
##  5 neg_inertia       156 0.0998 -0.0890  0.0316   -0.120      8.17e- 1
##  6 neg_inertia_neg   156 0.151  -0.0928  0.117     0.253      4.16e- 1
```

```
##  7 neg_inertia_neu    95 0.177  -0.166  -0.0635    1.30      1.30e- 7
##  8 neg_inertia_pos   141 0.139  -0.0694  0.0458    1.08      6.69e-10
##  9 pos_inertia       156 0.0927 -0.0889  0.0276    0.290     2.67e- 1
## 10 pos_inertia_neg   140 0.129  -0.0691  0.0479    1.27      2.32e- 9
## 11 pos_inertia_neu   130 0.216  -0.167   0.0242   -0.399     8.44e- 8
## 12 pos_inertia_pos   156 0.141  -0.119   0.0684    0.0816    1.17e- 1
```

Inertia scores that are not normal:

- neg_inertia_pos: normality_p = 6.689087e-10; skewness = 1.07982750
  - Under positive stimuli, negative emotion inertia is right-skewed: a few individuals have unusually persistent negative emotions
- pos_inertia_neg: normality_p = 2.318693e-09; skewness = 1.27067898
  - Under negative stimuli, positive emotion inertia is strongly right-skewed: most people have low inertia in positive feelings, with a few showing strong inertia
- pos_inertia_neu: normality_p = 8.436415e-08; skewness = -0.39896752
  - For neutral stimuli, positive emotion inertia is slightly left-skewed
- neg_inertia_neu: normality_p = 1.296106e-07; skewness = 1.29575508
  - For neutral stimuli, negative emotion inertia is strongly right-skewed
- aro_inertia_neu: normality_p = 3.859573e-05; skewness = 0.71497318
  - For neutral stimuli, arousal inertia is right-skewed

0.3.2 Normalize the skewed inertia types

```r
# Transform the skewed inertia types to normal
library(bestNormalize)

skewed_vars <- c(
  "neg_inertia_pos", "pos_inertia_neg", "pos_inertia_neu",
  "neg_inertia_neu", "aro_inertia_neu"
)

inertia_long_normalized <- inertia_long %>%
  group_by(inertia_type) %>%
  mutate(
    inertia_trans = if_else(
      inertia_type %in% skewed_vars,
      orderNorm(inertia)$x.t,  # transform only these
      inertia  # leave others unchanged
    )
  )
```

```
## Warning: There were 6 warnings in `mutate()`.
## The first warning was:
## i In argument: `inertia_trans = if_else(...)`.
## i In group 3: `inertia_type = "aro_inertia_neu"`.
## Caused by warning in `orderNorm()`:
## ! Ties in data, Normal distribution not guaranteed
## i Run `dplyr::last_dplyr_warnings()` to see the 5 remaining warnings.
```

```
inertia_long_normalized
```

```
## # A tibble: 1,872 x 4
## # Groups:   inertia_type [12]
##    subj  inertia_type    inertia inertia_trans
##    <fct> <chr>             <dbl>         <dbl>
##  1 f001  pos_inertia     -0.0956       -0.0956
##  2 f001  neg_inertia     -0.149        -0.149
##  3 f001  aro_inertia     -0.139        -0.139
##  4 f001  pos_inertia_neg -0.0233        0.244
##  5 f001  pos_inertia_neu NA            NA
##  6 f001  pos_inertia_pos  0.0214        0.0214
##  7 f001  neg_inertia_neg -0.203        -0.203
##  8 f001  neg_inertia_neu NA            NA
##  9 f001  neg_inertia_pos NA            NA
## 10 f001  aro_inertia_neg -0.187        -0.187
## # i 1,862 more rows
```

0.3.3 Compare means and sd of the 12 inertia types

```
# Find mean value of each of the 12 inertia types

inertia_means <- inertia_long_normalized %>%
  group_by(inertia_type) %>%
  summarise(
    mean_inertia = mean(inertia_trans, na.rm = TRUE),
    sd_inertia = sd(inertia_trans, na.rm = TRUE),
    n = sum(!is.na(inertia_trans))
  ) %>%
  arrange(desc(abs(mean_inertia)))

inertia_means
```

```
## # A tibble: 12 x 4
##    inertia_type     mean_inertia sd_inertia     n
##    <chr>                   <dbl>      <dbl> <int>
##  1 pos_inertia     -0.0324           0.0927   156
```

```
## 2 aro_inertia_neg  0.0308          0.150    156
## 3 neg_inertia     -0.0244          0.0998   156
## 4 neg_inertia_neg  0.0242          0.151    156
## 5 aro_inertia_pos  0.00693         0.157    154
## 6 pos_inertia_pos -0.00589         0.141    156
## 7 aro_inertia      0.00482         0.103    156
## 8 neg_inertia_neu -0.0000523       0.998     95
## 9 aro_inertia_neu -0.0000440       0.998    117
## 10 pos_inertia_neg -0.0000328      0.999    140
## 11 neg_inertia_pos -0.00000932     0.999    141
## 12 pos_inertia_neu  0.0000000373   0.999    130
```

- aro_inertia_neu: Extremely high SD (0.998) — arousal inertia under neutral stimuli varies greatly across individuals
- neg_inertia_pos: Negative near-zero mean (-9.32e-06) but very high variance (sd = 0.999);
  - Negative emotion is likely to bounce back after positive stimuli
  - Huge individual differences
- pos_inertia_neg: Negative near-zero mean (-3.28e-05) but very high variance (sd = 0.999);
  - Positive emotion is likely to bounce back after negative stimuli
  - Huge individual differences

0.3.3.1 aro_inertia_neg (mean = 0.031) vs. aro_inertia_pos (mean = 0.007)

- participants show slightly greater arousal persistence following negative stimuli (M = 0.0308) compared to positive stimuli
- but the difference is non-significant (p-value = 0.1727)

```r
library(dplyr)
library(broom)
library(effectsize)
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'effectsize'

## The following object is masked from 'package:psych':
##
##     phi
```

```r
inertia_compare_aro <- inertia_long_normalized %>%
  filter(inertia_type %in% c("aro_inertia_neg", "aro_inertia_pos")) %>%
  filter(!is.na(inertia_trans))

t_result_aro <- t.test(inertia_trans ~ inertia_type, data = inertia_compare_aro)
print(t_result_aro)
```

```
##
##  Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data:  inertia_trans by inertia_type
## t = 1.3669, df = 306.81, p-value = 0.1727
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means between group aro_inertia_neg and group aro
## 95 percent confidence interval:
##  -0.01049249  0.05823600
## sample estimates:
## mean in group aro_inertia_neg mean in group aro_inertia_pos
##                   0.030804571                   0.006932816
```

```
cohen_d_result_aro <- cohens_d(inertia_trans ~ inertia_type, data = inertia_compare_aro)
print(cohen_d_result_aro)
```

```
## Cohen's d |        95% CI
## -------------------------
## 0.16      | [-0.07, 0.38]
##
## - Estimated using pooled SD.
```

```
anova_result_aro <- aov(inertia_trans ~ inertia_type, data = inertia_compare_aro)
summary(anova_result_aro)
```

```
##                Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
## inertia_type    1  0.044 0.04416    1.87  0.173
## Residuals     308  7.275 0.02362
```

```
eta_squared_result_aro <- eta_squared(anova_result_aro, partial = TRUE)
```

```
## For one-way between subjects designs, partial eta squared is equivalent
##   to eta squared. Returning eta squared.
```

```
print(eta_squared_result_aro)
```

```
## # Effect Size for ANOVA
##
## Parameter    |     Eta2 |       95% CI
## --------------------------------------
## inertia_type | 6.03e-03 | [0.00, 1.00]
##
## - One-sided CIs: upper bound fixed at [1.00].
```

```r
inertia_compare_negpos <- inertia_long_normalized %>%
  filter(inertia_type %in% c("neg_inertia", "pos_inertia")) %>%
  filter(!is.na(inertia_trans))

t_result_negpos <- t.test(inertia_trans ~ inertia_type, data = inertia_compare_negpos)
print(t_result_negpos)
```

0.3.3.2 neg_inertia (mean = -0.024) vs. pos_inertia (mean = -0.032):

```
##
##  Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data:  inertia_trans by inertia_type
## t = 0.73868, df = 308.32, p-value = 0.4607
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means between group neg_inertia and group pos_ine
## 95 percent confidence interval:
##  -0.01340656  0.02952216
## sample estimates:
## mean in group neg_inertia mean in group pos_inertia
##               -0.02436017               -0.03241797
```

```r
cohen_d_result_negpos <- cohens_d(inertia_trans ~ inertia_type, data = inertia_compare_negpos)
print(cohen_d_result_negpos)
```

```
## Cohen's d |        95% CI
## -------------------------
## 0.08      | [-0.14, 0.31]
##
## - Estimated using pooled SD.
```

```r
anova_result_negpos <- aov(inertia_trans ~ inertia_type, data = inertia_compare_negpos)
summary(anova_result_negpos)
```

```
##               Df Sum Sq  Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
## inertia_type   1 0.0051 0.005064   0.546  0.461
## Residuals    310 2.8773 0.009281
```

```r
eta_squared_result_negpos <- eta_squared(anova_result_negpos, partial = TRUE)
```

```
## For one-way between subjects designs, partial eta squared is equivalent
##   to eta squared. Returning eta squared.
```

```r
print(eta_squared_result_negpos)
```

```
## # Effect Size for ANOVA
##
## Parameter    |     Eta2 |       95% CI
## --------------------------------------
## inertia_type | 1.76e-03 | [0.00, 1.00]
##
## - One-sided CIs: upper bound fixed at [1.00].
```

- **Negative emotions appeared to decay slightly more slowly (M = –0.024) than positive ones (M = –0.032), but the difference is not significant (p-value = 0.461)**
- on average, both emotional valences exhibited similarly rapid decay, and individual variability may overshadow any consistent group-level differences
- Cohen's d effect size = 0.08: difference between `neg_inertia` and `pos_inertia` is small

```r
inertia_compare_negpos2 <- inertia_long_normalized %>%
  filter(inertia_type %in% c("neg_inertia_pos", "pos_inertia_neg")) %>%
  filter(!is.na(inertia_trans))

t_result_negpos2 <- t.test(inertia_trans ~ inertia_type, data = inertia_compare_negpos2)
print(t_result_negpos2)
```

0.3.3.3 neg_inertia_pos (mean = -9.32e-06) vs. pos_inertia_neg (-3.28e-05):

```
##
##  Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data:  inertia_trans by inertia_type
## t = 0.00019662, df = 278.99, p-value = 0.9998
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means between group neg_inertia_pos and group pos
## 95 percent confidence interval:
##  -0.2345872  0.2346341
## sample estimates:
## mean in group neg_inertia_pos mean in group pos_inertia_neg
##                 -9.318999e-06                 -3.275277e-05
```

```r
cohen_d_result_negpos2 <- cohens_d(inertia_trans ~ inertia_type, data = inertia_compare_negpos2
print(cohen_d_result_negpos2)
```

```
## Cohen's d |        95% CI
## -------------------------
## 2.35e-05  | [-0.23, 0.23]
##
## - Estimated using pooled SD.
```

```r
anova_result_negpos2 <- aov(inertia_trans ~ inertia_type, data = inertia_compare_negpos2)
summary(anova_result_negpos2)
```

```
##               Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
## inertia_type   1    0.0  0.0000       0      1
## Residuals    279  278.4  0.9978
```

```r
eta_squared_result_negpos2 <- eta_squared(anova_result_negpos2, partial = TRUE)
```

```
## For one-way between subjects designs, partial eta squared is equivalent
##   to eta squared. Returning eta squared.
```

```r
print(eta_squared_result_negpos2)
```

```
## # Effect Size for ANOVA
##
## Parameter    |     Eta2 |       95% CI
## --------------------------------------
## inertia_type | 1.39e-10 | [0.00, 1.00]
##
## - One-sided CIs: upper bound fixed at [1.00].
```

- Interpretation: **Emotions tend to reset quickly when the stimulus is the opposite, potentially due to contrast effects or attentional shifts, meaning that people are likely to be affected by opposite stimuli**
- **no statistically significant difference ($p = 0.9998$)**
- Cohen's d effect size = 2.35e-05: difference between `neg_inertia_pos` and `pos_inertia_neg` is negligible

```r
# pos_inertia_pos vs. pos_inertia_neg: effect size

pos_pos_vs_pos_neg <- inertia_long_normalized %>%
  filter(inertia_type %in% c("pos_inertia_pos", "pos_inertia_neg")) %>%
  filter(!is.na(inertia_trans))

t_result <- t.test(inertia_trans ~ inertia_type, data = pos_pos_vs_pos_neg)
print(t_result)
```

0.3.3.4 pos_inertia_pos vs. pos_inertia_neg:

```
##
##  Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data:  inertia_trans by inertia_type
## t = 0.068807, df = 143.95, p-value = 0.9452
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means between group pos_inertia_neg and group pos
## 95 percent confidence interval:
##  -0.1624810  0.1742013
## sample estimates:
## mean in group pos_inertia_neg mean in group pos_inertia_pos
##                 -3.275277e-05                 -5.892885e-03
```

```r
cohen_d_result <- cohens_d(inertia_trans ~ inertia_type, data = pos_pos_vs_pos_neg)
print(cohen_d_result)
```

```
## Cohen's d |        95% CI
## -------------------------
## 8.44e-03  | [-0.22, 0.24]
##
## - Estimated using pooled SD.
```

```r
anova_result <- aov(inertia_trans ~ inertia_type, data = pos_pos_vs_pos_neg)
summary(anova_result)
```

```
##               Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
## inertia_type   1    0.0  0.0025   0.005  0.942
## Residuals    294  141.8  0.4822
```

```r
eta_squared_result <- eta_squared(anova_result, partial = TRUE)
```

```
## For one-way between subjects designs, partial eta squared is equivalent
##   to eta squared. Returning eta squared.
```

```r
print(eta_squared_result)
```

```
## # Effect Size for ANOVA
##
## Parameter    |     Eta2 |       95% CI
## --------------------------------------
## inertia_type | 1.79e-05 | [0.00, 1.00]
##
## - One-sided CIs: upper bound fixed at [1.00].
```

```r
# neg_inertia_neg vs. neg_inertia_pos: effect size

inertia_compare_neg_inertia <- inertia_long_normalized %>%
  filter(inertia_type %in% c("neg_inertia_neg", "neg_inertia_pos")) %>%
  filter(!is.na(inertia_trans))

t_result_neg <- t.test(inertia_trans ~ inertia_type, data = inertia_compare_neg_inertia)
print(t_result_neg)
```

0.3.3.5 neg_inertia_neg vs. neg_inertia_pos:

```
##
##  Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data:  inertia_trans by inertia_type
## t = 0.28528, df = 145.81, p-value = 0.7758
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means between group neg_inertia_neg and group neg
## 95 percent confidence interval:
##  -0.1437375  0.1922333
## sample estimates:
## mean in group neg_inertia_neg mean in group neg_inertia_pos
##                  2.423859e-02                 -9.318999e-06
```

```r
cohen_d_result_neg <- cohens_d(inertia_trans ~ inertia_type, data = inertia_compare_neg_inertia
print(cohen_d_result_neg)
```

```
## Cohen's d |        95% CI
## -------------------------
## 0.03      | [-0.19, 0.26]
##
## - Estimated using pooled SD.
```

```r
anova_result_neg <- aov(inertia_trans ~ inertia_type, data = inertia_compare_neg_inertia)
summary(anova_result_neg)
```

```
##               Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
## inertia_type   1   0.04  0.0435    0.09  0.765
## Residuals    295 143.26  0.4856
```

```r
eta_squared_result_neg <- eta_squared(anova_result_neg, partial = TRUE)
```

```
## For one-way between subjects designs, partial eta squared is equivalent
##   to eta squared. Returning eta squared.
```

```r
print(eta_squared_result_neg)
```

```
## # Effect Size for ANOVA
##
## Parameter    |     Eta2 |       95% CI
## --------------------------------------
## inertia_type | 3.04e-04 | [0.00, 1.00]
##
## - One-sided CIs: upper bound fixed at [1.00].
```

```r
# pos_inertia_neu vs. neg_inertia_neu: effect size

inertia_compare_neu <- inertia_long_normalized %>%
  filter(inertia_type %in% c("pos_inertia_neu", "neg_inertia_neu")) %>%
  filter(!is.na(inertia_trans))

t_result_neu <- t.test(inertia_trans ~ inertia_type, data = inertia_compare_neu)
print(t_result_neu)
```

0.3.3.6 pos__inertia__neu vs. neg__inertia__neu:

```
##
##  Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data:  inertia_trans by inertia_type
## t = -0.00038854, df = 202.78, p-value = 0.9997
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means between group neg_inertia_neu and group pos
## 95 percent confidence interval:
##  -0.2657990  0.2656943
## sample estimates:
## mean in group neg_inertia_neu mean in group pos_inertia_neu
##                 -5.232923e-05                  3.726862e-08
```

```r
cohen_d_result_neu <- cohens_d(inertia_trans ~ inertia_type, data = inertia_compare_neu)
print(cohen_d_result_neu)
```

```
## Cohen's d |        95% CI
## -------------------------
## -5.24e-05 | [-0.26, 0.26]
##
## - Estimated using pooled SD.
```

```r
anova_result_neu <- aov(inertia_trans ~ inertia_type, data = inertia_compare_neu)
summary(anova_result_neu)
```

```
##               Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
## inertia_type   1    0.0  0.0000       0      1
## Residuals    223  222.4  0.9973
```

```r
eta_squared_result_neu <- eta_squared(anova_result_neu, partial = TRUE)
```

```
## For one-way between subjects designs, partial eta squared is equivalent
##   to eta squared. Returning eta squared.
```

```r
print(eta_squared_result_neu)
```

```
## # Effect Size for ANOVA
##
## Parameter    |     Eta2 |       95% CI
## --------------------------------------
## inertia_type | 6.77e-10 | [0.00, 1.00]
##
## - One-sided CIs: upper bound fixed at [1.00].
```

```r
# Overall there's no statistically significant difference between the 12 inertia types
anova_result <- aov(inertia_trans ~ inertia_type, data = inertia_long_normalized)
summary(anova_result)
```

0.3.3.7 Multivariate ANOVA of 12 inertia types:

```
##                Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
## inertia_type   11    0.5  0.0466   0.125      1
## Residuals    1701  634.8  0.3732
## 159 observations deleted due to missingness
```

```r
# Find partial eta squared for effect size
partial_eta_squared_result <- eta_squared(anova_result, partial = TRUE)
```

```
## For one-way between subjects designs, partial eta squared is equivalent
##   to eta squared. Returning eta squared.
```

```r
partial_eta_squared_result
```

```
## # Effect Size for ANOVA
##
## Parameter    |     Eta2 |       95% CI
## -------------------------------------
## inertia_type | 8.07e-04 | [0.00, 1.00]
##
## - One-sided CIs: upper bound fixed at [1.00].
```

- Partial eta squared = 0.0008, which is a very small effect size

```r
# original p-values by pairwise t-test

raw_pvals <- c(
  0.1727,  # aro_inertia_neg vs aro_inertia_pos
  0.4607,  # neg_inertia vs pos_inertia
  0.9998,  # neg_inertia_pos vs pos_inertia_neg
  0.9452,  # pos_inertia_pos vs pos_inertia_neg
  0.7758,  # neg_inertia_neg vs neg_inertia_pos
  0.9997   # pos_inertia_neu vs neg_inertia_neu
)

# Bonferroni adjusted p-values
p.adjust(raw_pvals, method = "bonferroni")
```

0.3.3.8 re-test by Bonferroni

```
## [1] 1 1 1 1 1 1
```

0.3.4 Compare 12 emotional inertia types by demographics

```r
# Pivot transformed inertia data to wide format

inertia_wide_trans <- inertia_long_normalized %>%
  select(subj, inertia_type, inertia_trans) %>%
  tidyr::pivot_wider(
    names_from = inertia_type,
    values_from = inertia_trans
  )

# Extract demographic info from your original dat
```

```r
demo_info <- dat %>%
  select(subj, sex, age, ethn) %>%
  distinct()

# Merge the transformed inertia data with demographics
inertia_full <- inertia_wide_trans %>%
  left_join(demo_info, by = "subj")
inertia_full
```

```
## # A tibble: 156 x 16
##    subj  pos_inertia neg_inertia aro_inertia pos_inertia_neg pos_inertia_neu
##    <fct>       <dbl>       <dbl>       <dbl>           <dbl>           <dbl>
##  1 f001      -0.0956     -0.149     -0.139             0.244          NA
##  2 f002       0.0187      0.0682     0.0974            0.244          -0.184
##  3 f003      -0.0855     -0.143      0.0149            0.935          -0.145
##  4 f004       0.0648     -0.0705     0.0150           -0.779           0.535
##  5 f005      -0.0433     -0.0918    -0.0962            1.49            0.0579
##  6 f006      -0.0750      0.160      0.175            -1.08           -0.581
##  7 f007       0.0834      0.0245     0.190             0.244          -0.0869
##  8 f008      -0.0125     -0.0254     0.00949           0.641          -1.10
##  9 f009       0.0162      0.0865    -0.136            -0.434           0.724
## 10 f010       0.164       0.110      0.0143            0.244           0.699
## # i 146 more rows
## # i 10 more variables: pos_inertia_pos <dbl>, neg_inertia_neg <dbl>,
## #   neg_inertia_neu <dbl>, neg_inertia_pos <dbl>, aro_inertia_neg <dbl>,
## #   aro_inertia_neu <dbl>, aro_inertia_pos <dbl>, sex <fct>, age <int>,
## #   ethn <fct>
```

```r
# Inertia types by Sex (mean)

# By sex
inertia_full %>%
  group_by(sex) %>%
  summarise(across(starts_with("pos_") | starts_with("neg_") | starts_with("aro_"),
                   ~mean(.x, na.rm = TRUE)))
```

0.3.4.1 By Sex

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 13
##   sex    pos_inertia pos_inertia_neg pos_inertia_neu pos_inertia_pos neg_inertia
##   <fct>        <dbl>           <dbl>           <dbl>           <dbl>       <dbl>
## 1 male       -0.0206           0.126         -0.0479       -0.000842     -0.0241
## 2 female     -0.0432          -0.0984         0.0620       -0.0106       -0.0245
```

```
## 3 other       0.0144        -0.881         -1.51          0.0190       -0.0339
## # i 7 more variables: neg_inertia_neg <dbl>, neg_inertia_neu <dbl>,
## #   neg_inertia_pos <dbl>, aro_inertia <dbl>, aro_inertia_neg <dbl>,
## #   aro_inertia_neu <dbl>, aro_inertia_pos <dbl>
```

- **On average, males showed slightly higher positive emotion inertia (M = –0.021) than females (M = –0.043)**
- pos_inertia_neg: male(0.1255) vs. female(-0.0984)
  - **On average, Females lose positive emotions quickly in response to negative stimuli**
- neg_inertia_pos: male (-0.0489) vs. female(0.0297)
  - **On average, Females retain negative emotions more than males even under positive stimuli -> showing difficulty to let go of negativity**
- This may partly explain why females are more likely to get depression

```r
library(dplyr)
library(tidyr)
library(purrr)

# Transform into long_format
inertia_sex_long <- inertia_full %>%
  filter(!is.na(sex)) %>%
  pivot_longer(
    cols = starts_with("pos_") | starts_with("neg_") | starts_with("aro_"),
    names_to = "inertia_type",
    values_to = "inertia_value"
  )

# Check for normality using Shapiro test
normality_test <- inertia_sex_long %>%
  group_by(inertia_type, sex) %>%
  filter(n() >= 3) %>%  # Keep groups with sample size >= 3
  summarise(
    n = n(),
    shapiro_p = shapiro.test(inertia_value)$p.value,
    skewness = e1071::skewness(inertia_value, na.rm = TRUE),
    .groups = "drop"
  ) %>%
  mutate(normal = ifelse(shapiro_p >= 0.05, "Yes", "No"))

normality_test
```

```
## # A tibble: 24 x 6
##    inertia_type    sex        n shapiro_p skewness normal
##    <chr>           <fct>  <int>     <dbl>    <dbl> <chr>
```

```
##  1 aro_inertia     male      72     0.520  -0.226  Yes
##  2 aro_inertia     female    83     0.637  -0.0532 Yes
##  3 aro_inertia_neg male      72     0.287   0.182  Yes
##  4 aro_inertia_neg female    83     0.583   0.278  Yes
##  5 aro_inertia_neu male      72     0.971   0.0313 Yes
##  6 aro_inertia_neu female    83     0.941  -0.0292 Yes
##  7 aro_inertia_pos male      72     0.216  -0.0686 Yes
##  8 aro_inertia_pos female    83     0.489   0.0951 Yes
##  9 neg_inertia     male      72     0.819   0.0121 Yes
## 10 neg_inertia     female    83     0.645  -0.198  Yes
## # i 14 more rows
```

```
# Check for significant difference by sex with ANOVA
library(broom)

anova_results <- inertia_sex_long %>%
  filter(!is.na(inertia_value), !is.na(sex)) %>%
  group_by(inertia_type) %>%
  do({
    model <- aov(inertia_value ~ sex, data = .)
    tidy(model)
  }) %>%
  filter(term == "sex") %>%
  select(inertia_type, p.value, statistic)
anova_results
```

```
## # A tibble: 12 x 3
## # Groups:   inertia_type [12]
##    inertia_type    p.value statistic
##    <chr>             <dbl>     <dbl>
##  1 aro_inertia       0.190   1.68
##  2 aro_inertia_neg   0.298   1.22
##  3 aro_inertia_neu   0.452   0.570
##  4 aro_inertia_pos   0.225   1.51
##  5 neg_inertia       0.995   0.00487
##  6 neg_inertia_neg   0.988   0.0117
##  7 neg_inertia_neu   0.175   1.77
##  8 neg_inertia_pos   0.531   0.636
##  9 pos_inertia       0.280   1.28
## 10 pos_inertia_neg   0.285   1.27
## 11 pos_inertia_neu   0.262   1.35
## 12 pos_inertia_pos   0.899   0.107
```

- **one-way ANOVA revealed that these differences were not statistically significant**: among the 12 inertia types, none of them has statistically significant difference in sex

```r
# Find eta squared of inertia types by sex
library(effectsize)
library(broom)
library(dplyr)

eta_squared_results <- inertia_sex_long %>%
  filter(!is.na(inertia_value), !is.na(sex)) %>%
  group_by(inertia_type) %>%
  do({
    model <- aov(inertia_value ~ sex, data = .)

    # broom::tidy for F and p-value
    tidy_model <- tidy(model) %>%
      filter(term == "sex")

    if(nrow(tidy_model) > 0){
      # eta squared
      eta_sq <- eta_squared(model, partial = TRUE) %>%
        filter(Parameter == "sex")

      data.frame(
        inertia_type = unique(.$inertia_type),
        F_value = tidy_model$statistic,
        p_value = tidy_model$p.value,
        partial_eta_squared = eta_sq$Eta2
      )
    } else {
      data.frame(
        inertia_type = unique(.$inertia_type),
        F_value = NA,
        p_value = NA,
        partial_eta_squared = NA
      )
    }
  })
```

```
## For one-way between subjects designs, partial eta squared is equivalent
##   to eta squared. Returning eta squared.
## For one-way between subjects designs, partial eta squared is equivalent
##   to eta squared. Returning eta squared.
## For one-way between subjects designs, partial eta squared is equivalent
##   to eta squared. Returning eta squared.
## For one-way between subjects designs, partial eta squared is equivalent
##   to eta squared. Returning eta squared.
## For one-way between subjects designs, partial eta squared is equivalent
##   to eta squared. Returning eta squared.
## For one-way between subjects designs, partial eta squared is equivalent
```

```
##   to eta squared. Returning eta squared.
## For one-way between subjects designs, partial eta squared is equivalent
##   to eta squared. Returning eta squared.
## For one-way between subjects designs, partial eta squared is equivalent
##   to eta squared. Returning eta squared.
## For one-way between subjects designs, partial eta squared is equivalent
##   to eta squared. Returning eta squared.
## For one-way between subjects designs, partial eta squared is equivalent
##   to eta squared. Returning eta squared.
## For one-way between subjects designs, partial eta squared is equivalent
##   to eta squared. Returning eta squared.
## For one-way between subjects designs, partial eta squared is equivalent
##   to eta squared. Returning eta squared.
```

```r
print(eta_squared_results)
```

```
## # A tibble: 12 x 4
## # Groups:   inertia_type [12]
##    inertia_type    F_value p_value partial_eta_squared
##    <chr>             <dbl>   <dbl>               <dbl>
##  1 aro_inertia     1.68      0.190           0.0215
##  2 aro_inertia_neg 1.22      0.298           0.0157
##  3 aro_inertia_neu 0.570     0.452           0.00493
##  4 aro_inertia_pos 1.51      0.225           0.0196
##  5 neg_inertia     0.00487   0.995           0.0000637
##  6 neg_inertia_neg 0.0117    0.988           0.000153
##  7 neg_inertia_neu 1.77      0.175           0.0371
##  8 neg_inertia_pos 0.636     0.531           0.00913
##  9 pos_inertia     1.28      0.280           0.0165
## 10 pos_inertia_neg 1.27      0.285           0.0181
## 11 pos_inertia_neu 1.35      0.262           0.0209
## 12 pos_inertia_pos 0.107     0.899           0.00139
```

```r
# Cohen's d between male and female
library(effectsize)
library(dplyr)

cohens_d_results <- inertia_sex_long %>%
  filter(!is.na(inertia_value), sex %in% c("male", "female")) %>%
  group_by(inertia_type) %>%
  nest() %>%
  mutate(
    cohens_d = map_dbl(data, ~ cohens_d(inertia_value ~ sex, data = .x)$Cohens_d[1])
  ) %>%
  select(inertia_type, cohens_d)

print(cohens_d_results)
```

```
## # A tibble: 12 x 2
## # Groups:   inertia_type [12]
##    inertia_type    cohens_d
##    <chr>              <dbl>
##  1 pos_inertia      0.245
##  2 pos_inertia_neg  0.225
##  3 pos_inertia_pos  0.0688
##  4 neg_inertia      0.00414
##  5 neg_inertia_neg  0.00726
##  6 aro_inertia     -0.288
##  7 aro_inertia_neg -0.128
##  8 aro_inertia_neu -0.140
##  9 aro_inertia_pos  0.264
## 10 pos_inertia_neu -0.110
## 11 neg_inertia_neu  0.269
## 12 neg_inertia_pos -0.0785
```

```r
# retest sex difference by Bonferroni

Bonferroni_results <- eta_squared_results %>%
  ungroup() %>%
  mutate(bonferroni_p = p.adjust(p_value, method = "bonferroni"))
Bonferroni_results
```

```
## # A tibble: 12 x 5
##    inertia_type    F_value p_value partial_eta_squared bonferroni_p
##    <chr>             <dbl>   <dbl>               <dbl>        <dbl>
##  1 aro_inertia     1.68      0.190           0.0215               1
##  2 aro_inertia_neg 1.22      0.298           0.0157               1
##  3 aro_inertia_neu 0.570     0.452           0.00493              1
##  4 aro_inertia_pos 1.51      0.225           0.0196               1
##  5 neg_inertia     0.00487   0.995           0.0000637            1
##  6 neg_inertia_neg 0.0117    0.988           0.000153             1
##  7 neg_inertia_neu 1.77      0.175           0.0371               1
##  8 neg_inertia_pos 0.636     0.531           0.00913              1
##  9 pos_inertia     1.28      0.280           0.0165               1
## 10 pos_inertia_neg 1.27      0.285           0.0181               1
## 11 pos_inertia_neu 1.35      0.262           0.0209               1
## 12 pos_inertia_pos 0.107     0.899           0.00139              1
```

- All stay non-significant after Bonferroni correction
    - no significant difference between sex for each of the inertia types

```r
# By ethnicity (mean)
inertia_full %>%
  group_by(ethn) %>%
  summarise(across(starts_with("pos_") | starts_with("neg_") | starts_with("aro_"), ~mean(., na
```

0.3.4.2 By ethnicity

```
## # A tibble: 7 x 13
##   ethn   pos_inertia pos_inertia_neg pos_inertia_neu pos_inertia_pos neg_inertia
##   <fct>        <dbl>           <dbl>           <dbl>           <dbl>       <dbl>
## 1 Asian~    -0.0460           0.0420          0.0161       -0.0293     -0.0169
## 2 Black~     0.00711          0.176           0.292         0.0223     -0.0267
## 3 Latin~    -0.0172           0.219           0.333         0.0259     -0.0306
## 4 Other     -0.0102          -0.297          -0.0267       -0.000646   -0.0207
## 5 White~    -0.0373          -0.0209         -0.138        -0.0116     -0.0327
## 6 Ameri~    -0.0393          -0.280           0.264        -0.00919     0.0856
## 7 Decli~    -0.0831          -1.03            0.317         0.148       0.00606
## # i 7 more variables: neg_inertia_neg <dbl>, neg_inertia_neu <dbl>,
## #   neg_inertia_pos <dbl>, aro_inertia <dbl>, aro_inertia_neg <dbl>,
## #   aro_inertia_neu <dbl>, aro_inertia_pos <dbl>
```

On average (without checking for statistical significance): - **American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native: the only group with neg_inertia > 0 (0.086) -> tend to stay in negative states longer** - **Black/African American: the only group with pos_inertia > 0 (0.007) -> tend to stay in positive states longer (which is unexpected)** - **White/Caucasian: the only group with inertia < 0 across all three emotions (general pos, neg, aro) -> tend to bounce back quickly overall (emotionally adaptive).** - This may reflect greater access to resources, social safety nets, and less exposure to systemic stressors for White people. - **Both "Other" and "Decline to state" have much higher aro_inertia than others.** - This may suggest that the people who are less confident or more confused about their identities are likely to face heightened stress, social vigilance, or lack of belonging–all known to elevate arousal. - But these patterns **did not reach statistical significance**

```r
# By ethnicity (check for significance)

library(tidyr)
library(dplyr)
library(purrr)
library(broom)

inertia_ethn_long <- inertia_full %>%
  filter(!is.na(ethn)) %>%
  pivot_longer(
    cols = matches("inertia"),
  names_to = "inertia_type",
```

```r
  values_to = "inertia_value"
  )

# Check for significant between-group difference using ANOVA

library(broom)

anova_ethn_results <- inertia_ethn_long %>%
  filter(!is.na(inertia_value), !is.na(ethn)) %>%
  group_by(inertia_type) %>%
  do(tidy(aov(inertia_value ~ ethn, data = .))) %>%
  filter(term == "ethn") %>%
  select(inertia_type, p.value, statistic)

anova_ethn_results
```

```
## # A tibble: 12 x 3
## # Groups:   inertia_type [12]
##    inertia_type    p.value statistic
##    <chr>             <dbl>     <dbl>
##  1 aro_inertia      0.496      0.901
##  2 aro_inertia_neg  0.553      0.823
##  3 aro_inertia_neu  0.110      1.78
##  4 aro_inertia_pos  0.501      0.895
##  5 neg_inertia      0.444      0.976
##  6 neg_inertia_neg  0.896      0.371
##  7 neg_inertia_neu  0.0317     2.44
##  8 neg_inertia_pos  0.0243     2.52
##  9 pos_inertia      0.550      0.828
## 10 pos_inertia_neg  0.648      0.703
## 11 pos_inertia_neu  0.685      0.656
## 12 pos_inertia_pos  0.568      0.805
```

2 types show statistically significant difference: - neg_inertia_neu: p = 0.0317 - neg_inertia_pos: p = 0.0243

```r
# post-hoc: check which groups have the difference using TukeyHSD

# neg_inertia_neu
model_neu <- aov(inertia_value ~ ethn, data = filter(inertia_ethn_long, inertia_type == "neg_i
TukeyHSD(model_neu)
```

```
##   Tukey multiple comparisons of means
##     95% family-wise confidence level
##
## Fit: aov(formula = inertia_value ~ ethn, data = filter(inertia_ethn_long, inertia_type == "
```

```
##
## $ethn
##                                                                             diff
## Black/African American-Asian or Pacific Islander                       0.69182884
## Latino/Hispanic-Asian or Pacific Islander                              1.38296700
## Other-Asian or Pacific Islander                                        0.59868053
## White/Caucasian-Asian or Pacific Islander                              0.70583536
## American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native-Asian or Pacific Islander  1.33966690
## Decline to state-Asian or Pacific Islander                             0.20305352
## Latino/Hispanic-Black/African American                                 0.69113816
## Other-Black/African American                                          -0.09314831
## White/Caucasian-Black/African American                                 0.01400652
## American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native-Black/African American    0.64783806
## Decline to state-Black/African American                               -0.48877532
## Other-Latino/Hispanic                                                 -0.78428647
## White/Caucasian-Latino/Hispanic                                       -0.67713164
## American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native-Latino/Hispanic     -0.04330009
## Decline to state-Latino/Hispanic                                      -1.17991348
## White/Caucasian-Other                                                  0.10715483
## American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native-Other                0.74098638
## Decline to state-Other                                                -0.39562701
## American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native-White/Caucasian      0.63383154
## Decline to state-White/Caucasian                                      -0.50278184
## Decline to state-American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native    -1.13661338
##                                                                              lwr
## Black/African American-Asian or Pacific Islander                      -1.08766914
## Latino/Hispanic-Asian or Pacific Islander                              0.12467191
## Other-Asian or Pacific Islander                                       -0.73594296
## White/Caucasian-Asian or Pacific Islander                             -0.03373238
## American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native-Asian or Pacific Islander -1.61129665
## Decline to state-Asian or Pacific Islander                            -1.93048961
## Latino/Hispanic-Black/African American                                -1.29840106
## Other-Black/African American                                          -2.13181935
## White/Caucasian-Black/African American                                -1.69535600
## American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native-Black/African American   -2.68129781
## Decline to state-Black/African American                               -3.12068832
## Other-Latino/Hispanic                                                 -2.38830427
## White/Caucasian-Latino/Hispanic                                       -1.83411638
## American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native-Latino/Hispanic     -3.12548100
## Decline to state-Latino/Hispanic                                      -3.49154916
## White/Caucasian-Other                                                 -1.13241244
## American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native-Other               -2.37313508
## Decline to state-Other                                                -2.74968156
## American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native-White/Caucasian     -2.27537678
## Decline to state-White/Caucasian                                      -2.57818865
## Decline to state-American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native    -4.66769521
##                                                                             upr
## Black/African American-Asian or Pacific Islander                      2.4713268
```

```
## Latino/Hispanic-Asian or Pacific Islander                                   2.6412621
## Other-Asian or Pacific Islander                                             1.9333040
## White/Caucasian-Asian or Pacific Islander                                   1.4454031
## American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native-Asian or Pacific Islander 4.2906305
## Decline to state-Asian or Pacific Islander                                  2.3365966
## Latino/Hispanic-Black/African American                                      2.6806774
## Other-Black/African American                                                1.9455227
## White/Caucasian-Black/African American                                      1.7233690
## American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native-Black/African American    3.9769739
## Decline to state-Black/African American                                     2.1431377
## Other-Latino/Hispanic                                                       0.8197313
## White/Caucasian-Latino/Hispanic                                             0.4798531
## American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native-Latino/Hispanic           3.0388808
## Decline to state-Latino/Hispanic                                            1.1317222
## White/Caucasian-Other                                                       1.3467221
## American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native-Other                     3.8551078
## Decline to state-Other                                                      1.9584275
## American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native-White/Caucasian           3.5430399
## Decline to state-White/Caucasian                                            1.5726250
## Decline to state-American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native          2.3944684
##                                                                                 p adj
## Black/African American-Asian or Pacific Islander                            0.9023234
## Latino/Hispanic-Asian or Pacific Islander                                   0.0216906
## Other-Asian or Pacific Islander                                             0.8243852
## White/Caucasian-Asian or Pacific Islander                                   0.0713795
## American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native-Asian or Pacific Islander 0.8161324
## Decline to state-Asian or Pacific Islander                                  0.9999516
## Latino/Hispanic-Black/African American                                      0.9410264
## Other-Black/African American                                                0.9999994
## White/Caucasian-Black/African American                                      1.0000000
## American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native-Black/African American    0.9970374
## Decline to state-Black/African American                                     0.9977155
## Other-Latino/Hispanic                                                       0.7584408
## White/Caucasian-Latino/Hispanic                                             0.5741655
## American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native-Latino/Hispanic           1.0000000
## Decline to state-Latino/Hispanic                                            0.7198705
## White/Caucasian-Other                                                       0.9999726
## American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native-Other                     0.9911554
## Decline to state-Other                                                      0.9986965
## American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native-White/Caucasian           0.9944937
## Decline to state-White/Caucasian                                            0.9902699
## Decline to state-American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native          0.9588499
```

- significant difference in `neg_inertia_neu` (p-value = 0.0217) between Latino/Hispanic (M = 0.7943) and Asian/ Pacific Islander (M = -0.5886)
  - Latino/Hispanic individuals showed greater negative inertia in response to neutral stimuli, potentially reflecting a stronger tendency to maintain negative emotional responses

in ambiguous or emotionally neutral contexts

```r
# neg_inertia_pos
model_pos <- aov(inertia_value ~ ethn, data = filter(inertia_ethn_long, inertia_type == "neg_i
TukeyHSD(model_pos)
```

```
##   Tukey multiple comparisons of means
##     95% family-wise confidence level
##
## Fit: aov(formula = inertia_value ~ ethn, data = filter(inertia_ethn_long, inertia_type == "
##
## $ethn
##                                                                                diff
## Black/African American-Asian or Pacific Islander                         -0.64260793
## Latino/Hispanic-Asian or Pacific Islander                                 0.31865580
## Other-Asian or Pacific Islander                                          -0.89275521
## White/Caucasian-Asian or Pacific Islander                                -0.03248153
## American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native-Asian or Pacific Islander -0.87381348
## Decline to state-Asian or Pacific Islander                                0.44137562
## Latino/Hispanic-Black/African American                                    0.96126373
## Other-Black/African American                                             -0.25014728
## White/Caucasian-Black/African American                                    0.61012640
## American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native-Black/African American    -0.23120556
## Decline to state-Black/African American                                   1.08398355
## Other-Latino/Hispanic                                                    -1.21141101
## White/Caucasian-Latino/Hispanic                                          -0.35113733
## American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native-Latino/Hispanic        -1.19246929
## Decline to state-Latino/Hispanic                                          0.12271982
## White/Caucasian-Other                                                     0.86027368
## American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native-Other                   0.01894172
## Decline to state-Other                                                    1.33413083
## American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native-White/Caucasian        -0.84133196
## Decline to state-White/Caucasian                                          0.47385715
## Decline to state-American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native        1.31518911
##                                                                               lwr
## Black/African American-Asian or Pacific Islander                         -1.6424471
## Latino/Hispanic-Asian or Pacific Islander                                -0.6085569
## Other-Asian or Pacific Islander                                          -2.1173032
## White/Caucasian-Asian or Pacific Islander                                -0.6766360
## American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native-Asian or Pacific Islander -2.4227577
## Decline to state-Asian or Pacific Islander                               -1.6796036
## Latino/Hispanic-Black/African American                                   -0.1610530
## Other-Black/African American                                             -1.6283305
## White/Caucasian-Black/African American                                   -0.2925399
## American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native-Black/African American    -1.9042566
## Decline to state-Black/African American                                  -1.1292549
## Other-Latino/Hispanic                                                    -2.5378476
```

```
## White/Caucasian-Latino/Hispanic                                         -1.1726307
## American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native-Latino/Hispanic       -2.8231577
## Decline to state-Latino/Hispanic                                        -2.0586718
## White/Caucasian-Other                                                   -0.2863063
## American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native-Other                 -1.7973564
## Decline to state-Other                                                  -0.9892855
## American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native-White/Caucasian       -2.3294033
## Decline to state-White/Caucasian                                        -1.6030831
## Decline to state-American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native      -1.1943874
##                                                                               upr
## Black/African American-Asian or Pacific Islander                        0.3572313
## Latino/Hispanic-Asian or Pacific Islander                               1.2458685
## Other-Asian or Pacific Islander                                         0.3317927
## White/Caucasian-Asian or Pacific Islander                               0.6116730
## American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native-Asian or Pacific Islander 0.6751308
## Decline to state-Asian or Pacific Islander                              2.5623549
## Latino/Hispanic-Black/African American                                  2.0835805
## Other-Black/African American                                            1.1280360
## White/Caucasian-Black/African American                                  1.5127927
## American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native-Black/African American    1.4418454
## Decline to state-Black/African American                                 3.2972220
## Other-Latino/Hispanic                                                   0.1150256
## White/Caucasian-Latino/Hispanic                                         0.4703561
## American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native-Latino/Hispanic       0.4382191
## Decline to state-Latino/Hispanic                                        2.3041114
## White/Caucasian-Other                                                   2.0068537
## American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native-Other                 1.8352399
## Decline to state-Other                                                  3.6575472
## American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native-White/Caucasian       0.6467394
## Decline to state-White/Caucasian                                        2.5507974
## Decline to state-American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native      3.8247656
##                                                                             p adj
## Black/African American-Asian or Pacific Islander                        0.4682202
## Latino/Hispanic-Asian or Pacific Islander                               0.9464785
## Other-Asian or Pacific Islander                                         0.3119936
## White/Caucasian-Asian or Pacific Islander                               0.9999990
## American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native-Asian or Pacific Islander 0.6246782
## Decline to state-Asian or Pacific Islander                              0.9959664
## Latino/Hispanic-Black/African American                                  0.1456406
## Other-Black/African American                                            0.9981132
## White/Caucasian-Black/African American                                  0.4049371
## American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native-Black/African American    0.9996011
## Decline to state-Black/African American                                 0.7641887
## Other-Latino/Hispanic                                                   0.0978488
## White/Caucasian-Latino/Hispanic                                         0.8601370
## American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native-Latino/Hispanic       0.3083842
## Decline to state-Latino/Hispanic                                        0.9999980
## White/Caucasian-Other                                                   0.2784172
```

```
## American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native-Other                    1.0000000
## Decline to state-Other                                                     0.6046372
## American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native-White/Caucasian          0.6222010
## Decline to state-White/Caucasian                                           0.9933425
## Decline to state-American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native         0.7022672
```

- No pairwise group differences are significant for neg_inertia_pos

```
# partial eta squared for each inertia type
eta_squared_ethn_results <- inertia_ethn_long %>%
  filter(!is.na(inertia_value), !is.na(ethn)) %>%
  group_by(inertia_type) %>%
  do({
    model <- aov(inertia_value ~ ethn, data = .)

    tidy_model <- tidy(model) %>%
      filter(term == "ethn")

    if (nrow(tidy_model) > 0) {
      eta_sq <- eta_squared(model, partial = TRUE) %>%
        filter(Parameter == "ethn")

      data.frame(
        inertia_type = unique(.$inertia_type),
        F_value = tidy_model$statistic,
        p_value = tidy_model$p.value,
        partial_eta_squared = eta_sq$Eta2
      )
    } else {
      data.frame(
        inertia_type = unique(.$inertia_type),
        F_value = NA,
        p_value = NA,
        partial_eta_squared = NA
      )
    }
  })
```

```
## For one-way between subjects designs, partial eta squared is equivalent
##   to eta squared. Returning eta squared.
## For one-way between subjects designs, partial eta squared is equivalent
##   to eta squared. Returning eta squared.
## For one-way between subjects designs, partial eta squared is equivalent
##   to eta squared. Returning eta squared.
## For one-way between subjects designs, partial eta squared is equivalent
##   to eta squared. Returning eta squared.
## For one-way between subjects designs, partial eta squared is equivalent
```

```
##   to eta squared. Returning eta squared.
## For one-way between subjects designs, partial eta squared is equivalent
##   to eta squared. Returning eta squared.
## For one-way between subjects designs, partial eta squared is equivalent
##   to eta squared. Returning eta squared.
## For one-way between subjects designs, partial eta squared is equivalent
##   to eta squared. Returning eta squared.
## For one-way between subjects designs, partial eta squared is equivalent
##   to eta squared. Returning eta squared.
## For one-way between subjects designs, partial eta squared is equivalent
##   to eta squared. Returning eta squared.
## For one-way between subjects designs, partial eta squared is equivalent
##   to eta squared. Returning eta squared.
## For one-way between subjects designs, partial eta squared is equivalent
##   to eta squared. Returning eta squared.
```

```r
print(eta_squared_ethn_results)
```

```
## # A tibble: 12 x 4
## # Groups:   inertia_type [12]
##    inertia_type    F_value p_value partial_eta_squared
##    <chr>             <dbl>   <dbl>               <dbl>
##  1 aro_inertia       0.901  0.496               0.0350
##  2 aro_inertia_neg   0.823  0.553               0.0321
##  3 aro_inertia_neu   1.78   0.110               0.0885
##  4 aro_inertia_pos   0.895  0.501               0.0352
##  5 neg_inertia       0.976  0.444               0.0378
##  6 neg_inertia_neg   0.371  0.896               0.0147
##  7 neg_inertia_neu   2.44   0.0317              0.142
##  8 neg_inertia_pos   2.52   0.0243              0.101
##  9 pos_inertia       0.828  0.550               0.0323
## 10 pos_inertia_neg   0.703  0.648               0.0307
## 11 pos_inertia_neu   0.656  0.685               0.0310
## 12 pos_inertia_pos   0.805  0.568               0.0314
```

```r
# retest ethnicity difference by Bonferroni
Bonferroni_results_ethn <- eta_squared_ethn_results %>%
  ungroup() %>%
  mutate(
    bonferroni_p = p.adjust(p_value, method = "bonferroni"),
    significant = bonferroni_p < 0.05
  )
Bonferroni_results_ethn
```

```
## # A tibble: 12 x 6
##    inertia_type    F_value p_value partial_eta_squared bonferroni_p significant
```

```
##    <chr>             <dbl>   <dbl>                <dbl>         <dbl> <lgl>
##  1 aro_inertia       0.901  0.496                0.0350        1     FALSE
##  2 aro_inertia_neg   0.823  0.553                0.0321        1     FALSE
##  3 aro_inertia_neu   1.78   0.110                0.0885        1     FALSE
##  4 aro_inertia_pos   0.895  0.501                0.0352        1     FALSE
##  5 neg_inertia       0.976  0.444                0.0378        1     FALSE
##  6 neg_inertia_neg   0.371  0.896                0.0147        1     FALSE
##  7 neg_inertia_neu   2.44   0.0317               0.142         0.380 FALSE
##  8 neg_inertia_pos   2.52   0.0243               0.101         0.291 FALSE
##  9 pos_inertia       0.828  0.550                0.0323        1     FALSE
## 10 pos_inertia_neg   0.703  0.648                0.0307        1     FALSE
## 11 pos_inertia_neu   0.656  0.685                0.0310        1     FALSE
## 12 pos_inertia_pos   0.805  0.568                0.0314        1     FALSE
```

- All become non-significant after Bonferroni correction, even `neg_inertia_neu` and `neg_inertia_pos`, the only two significant inertia types from the original p-value test

```r
# Inertia types by Age (continuous)

inertia_full %>%
  summarise(across(
    starts_with("pos_") | starts_with("neg_") | starts_with("aro_"),
    ~ cor(., age, use = "complete.obs")
  ))
```

0.3.4.3 by age

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 12
##   pos_inertia pos_inertia_neg pos_inertia_neu pos_inertia_pos neg_inertia
##         <dbl>           <dbl>           <dbl>           <dbl>       <dbl>
## 1     -0.0107         -0.0459          -0.196          0.0220      -0.128
## # i 7 more variables: neg_inertia_neg <dbl>, neg_inertia_neu <dbl>,
## #   neg_inertia_pos <dbl>, aro_inertia <dbl>, aro_inertia_neg <dbl>,
## #   aro_inertia_neu <dbl>, aro_inertia_pos <dbl>
```

- On average, as age increases, neg_inertia (-0.128) decreases more than pos_inertia (-0.011).
  - Negative emotion may drop slightly faster with increasing age than positive emotion
- Arousal shows a slight increase with age (0.029)
- However, none of these associations reached statistical significance

```r
# Check for significant difference of inertia by age

inertia_long_age <- inertia_full %>%
```

```r
  pivot_longer(cols = starts_with("pos_") | starts_with("neg_") | starts_with("aro_"),
               names_to = "inertia_type",
               values_to = "inertia_value")

# run correlation tests

age_corr_results <- inertia_long_age %>%
  filter(!is.na(inertia_value), !is.na(age)) %>%
  group_by(inertia_type) %>%
  summarise(
    cor_test = list(cor.test(inertia_value, age, method = "pearson")),
    .groups = "drop"
  ) %>%
  mutate(
    r = map_dbl(cor_test, ~ .x$estimate),
    p_value = map_dbl(cor_test, ~ .x$p.value)
  )
age_corr_results
```

```
## # A tibble: 12 x 4
##    inertia_type    cor_test        r p_value
##    <chr>           <list>      <dbl>   <dbl>
##  1 aro_inertia     <htest>   0.0286   0.723
##  2 aro_inertia_neg <htest>   0.117    0.145
##  3 aro_inertia_neu <htest>  -0.0335   0.720
##  4 aro_inertia_pos <htest>  -0.0164   0.840
##  5 neg_inertia     <htest>  -0.128    0.111
##  6 neg_inertia_neg <htest>   0.0270   0.738
##  7 neg_inertia_neu <htest>   0.0708   0.496
##  8 neg_inertia_pos <htest>   0.00600  0.944
##  9 pos_inertia     <htest>  -0.0107   0.895
## 10 pos_inertia_neg <htest>  -0.0459   0.591
## 11 pos_inertia_neu <htest>  -0.196    0.0257
## 12 pos_inertia_pos <htest>   0.0220   0.785
```

- only `pos_inertia_neu` vary significantly by age: r = -0.1956, p = 0.0257
  - as age increases, positive emotion inertia under neutral conditions tends to decrease
  - **older individuals may be less likely to maintain positive emotions in response to neutral stimuli**

```r
# retest age difference by Bonferroni
age_corr_results <- age_corr_results %>%
  mutate(
    bonferroni_p = p.adjust(p_value, method = "bonferroni"),
    significant = bonferroni_p < 0.05
```

```
  )
age_corr_results
```

```
## # A tibble: 12 x 6
##    inertia_type    cor_test        r p_value bonferroni_p significant
##    <chr>           <list>      <dbl>   <dbl>        <dbl> <lgl>
##  1 aro_inertia     <htest>   0.0286    0.723          1     FALSE
##  2 aro_inertia_neg <htest>   0.117     0.145          1     FALSE
##  3 aro_inertia_neu <htest>  -0.0335    0.720          1     FALSE
##  4 aro_inertia_pos <htest>  -0.0164    0.840          1     FALSE
##  5 neg_inertia     <htest>  -0.128     0.111          1     FALSE
##  6 neg_inertia_neg <htest>   0.0270    0.738          1     FALSE
##  7 neg_inertia_neu <htest>   0.0708    0.496          1     FALSE
##  8 neg_inertia_pos <htest>   0.00600   0.944          1     FALSE
##  9 pos_inertia     <htest>  -0.0107    0.895          1     FALSE
## 10 pos_inertia_neg <htest>  -0.0459    0.591          1     FALSE
## 11 pos_inertia_neu <htest>  -0.196     0.0257         0.309 FALSE
## 12 pos_inertia_pos <htest>   0.0220    0.785          1     FALSE
```

- All become non-significant after Bonferroni correction, even `pos_inertia_neu`, the only significant inertia type from the original correlation test

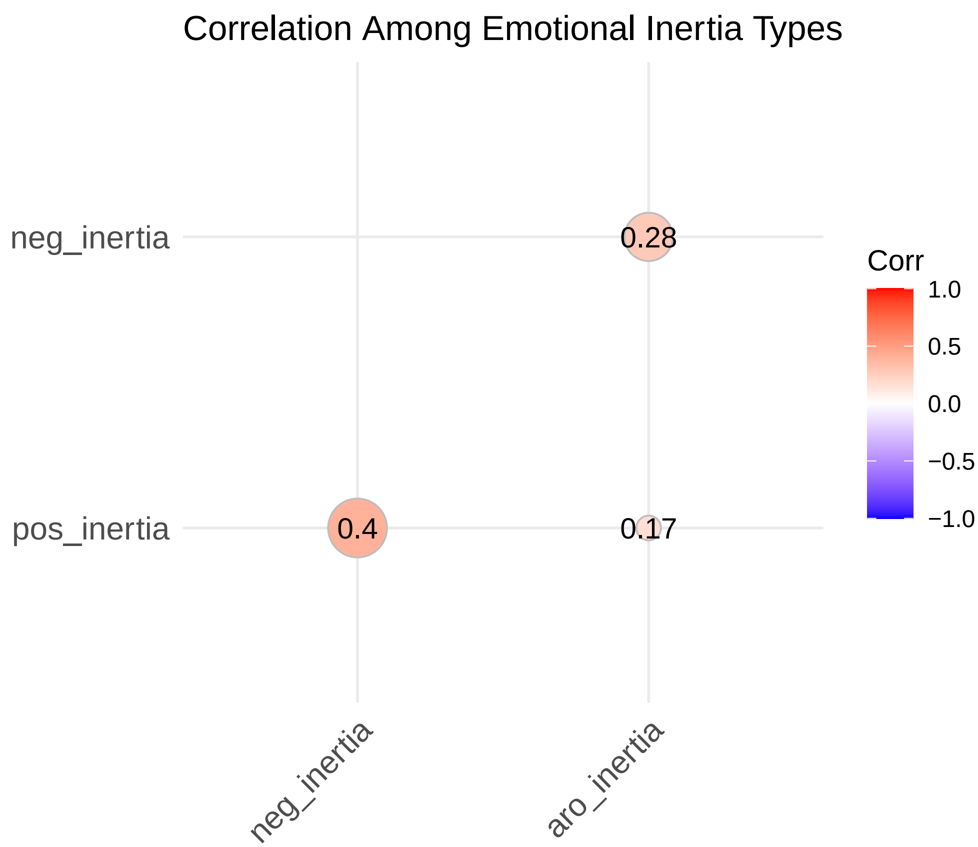
0.3.5 Correlation between inertia types

```
inertia_core <- inertia_full %>%
  select(subj, pos_inertia, neg_inertia, aro_inertia)
cor_matrix <- cor(inertia_core[,-1], use = "complete.obs")
cor_matrix
```

```
##             pos_inertia neg_inertia aro_inertia
## pos_inertia   1.0000000   0.4013880   0.1681746
## neg_inertia   0.4013880   1.0000000   0.2784501
## aro_inertia   0.1681746   0.2784501   1.0000000
```

```
library(ggcorrplot)

ggcorrplot(cor_matrix,
           method = "circle",
           type = "lower",
           lab = TRUE,
           title = "Correlation Among Emotional Inertia Types")
```



- `pos_inertia` and `neg_inertia` have moderate positive correlation (r = 0.401): people who tend to hold onto positive emotions also tend to hold onto negative emotions, suggesting emotional stickiness
- `aro_inertia` and `neg_inertia` have small-to-moderate positive correlation (r = 0.278): those who hold onto negative emotions also tend to stay aroused longer

0.4 CLPM

0.4.1 Cross-lag paths (how one emotion affect another at the next time point) & Inertia

```
library(lavaan)
```

```
## This is lavaan 0.6-19
## lavaan is FREE software! Please report any bugs.
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'lavaan'
```

```
## The following object is masked from 'package:psych':
```

```
##
##     cor2cov
```

```r
library(dplyr)

clpm_data <- dat %>%
  arrange(subj, trial.num) %>%
  group_by(subj) %>%
  mutate(
    Ipos_lag1 = lag(Ipos),
    Ineg_lag1 = lag(Ineg),
    Iaro_lag1 = lag(Iaro)
  ) %>%
  filter(!is.na(Ipos_lag1))

model_clpm <- '
  # Autoregressive (inertia) paths
  Ipos ~ a1 * Ipos_lag1
  Ineg ~ a2 * Ineg_lag1
  Iaro ~ a3 * Iaro_lag1

  # Cross-lagged paths
  Ipos ~ b1 * Ineg_lag1 + b2 * Iaro_lag1
  Ineg ~ c1 * Ipos_lag1 + c2 * Iaro_lag1
  Iaro ~ d1 * Ipos_lag1 + d2 * Ineg_lag1
'

fit_clpm <- sem(model_clpm, data = clpm_data)
summary(fit_clpm, standardized = TRUE, fit.measures = TRUE)
```

```
## lavaan 0.6-19 ended normally after 30 iterations
##
##   Estimator                                         ML
##   Optimization method                           NLMINB
##   Number of model parameters                        15
##
##   Number of observations                         16224
##
## Model Test User Model:
##
##   Test statistic                                 0.000
##   Degrees of freedom                                 0
##
## Model Test Baseline Model:
##
##   Test statistic                             17555.797
##   Degrees of freedom                                12
```

```
##   P-value                                        0.000
##
## User Model versus Baseline Model:
##
##   Comparative Fit Index (CFI)                    1.000
##   Tucker-Lewis Index (TLI)                       1.000
##
## Loglikelihood and Information Criteria:
##
##   Loglikelihood user model (H0)            -102945.652
##   Loglikelihood unrestricted model (H1)    -102945.652
##
##   Akaike (AIC)                              205921.305
##   Bayesian (BIC)                            206036.718
##   Sample-size adjusted Bayesian (SABIC)     205989.049
##
## Root Mean Square Error of Approximation:
##
##   RMSEA                                          0.000
##   90 Percent confidence interval - lower         0.000
##   90 Percent confidence interval - upper         0.000
##   P-value H_0: RMSEA <= 0.050                       NA
##   P-value H_0: RMSEA >= 0.080                       NA
##
## Standardized Root Mean Square Residual:
##
##   SRMR                                           0.000
##
## Parameter Estimates:
##
##   Standard errors                             Standard
##   Information                                 Expected
##   Information saturated (h1) model          Structured
##
## Regressions:
##                    Estimate  Std.Err  z-value  P(>|z|)   Std.lv  Std.all
##   Ipos ~
##     Ipos_lag1 (a1)    0.137    0.011   12.869    0.000    0.137    0.137
##   Ineg ~
##     Ineg_lag1 (a2)    0.143    0.011   12.894    0.000    0.143    0.143
##   Iaro ~
##     Iaro_lag1 (a3)    0.414    0.009   43.903    0.000    0.414    0.414
##   Ipos ~
##     Ineg_lag1 (b1)    0.165    0.011   14.920    0.000    0.165    0.166
##     Iaro_lag1 (b2)    0.010    0.012    0.795    0.427    0.010    0.008
##   Ineg ~
##     Ipos_lag1 (c1)    0.173    0.011   16.158    0.000    0.173    0.172
##     Iaro_lag1 (c2)   -0.008    0.013   -0.650    0.516   -0.008   -0.007
```

```
##   Iaro ~
##     Ipos_lag1 (d1)   -0.043    0.008   -5.289    0.000   -0.043   -0.053
##     Ineg_lag1 (d2)   -0.063    0.008   -7.507    0.000   -0.063   -0.078
##
## Covariances:
##                    Estimate  Std.Err  z-value  P(>|z|)   Std.lv  Std.all
##  .Ipos ~~
##    .Ineg              -3.425    0.058  -59.271    0.000   -3.425   -0.526
##    .Iaro               1.218    0.040   30.743    0.000    1.218    0.249
##  .Ineg ~~
##    .Iaro               1.886    0.041   45.562    0.000    1.886    0.383
##
## Variances:
##                    Estimate  Std.Err  z-value  P(>|z|)   Std.lv  Std.all
##    .Ipos               6.482    0.072   90.067    0.000    6.482    0.974
##    .Ineg               6.549    0.073   90.067    0.000    6.549    0.975
##    .Iaro               3.700    0.041   90.067    0.000    3.700    0.860
```

- Positive inertia (0.137) and negative inertia (0.143) are about the same. Negative is slightly higher than positive.
- Arousal inertia (0.414) is much higher than the other two, meaning that arousal emotion is more likely to persist (slightly higher arousal inertia)
- All three types of emotional states (positive, negative, and arousal) exhibit significant inertia, with arousal showing the strongest carry-over effect from one trial to the next
- Ipos ~ Ineg_lag1 (β = 0.166, $p < .001$): negative emotion predicts positive emotion in the next moment, which might reflect emotional rebound
- Ineg ~ Ipos_lag1 (β = 0.172, $p < .001$): positive emotion enhances negative emotion in the next moment, which might reflect emotional mix or trial order effect
- Iaro ~ Ipos_lag1 (β = -0.053): positive emotion decreases arousal at the later stage
- Iaro ~ Ineg_lag1 (β = -0.078): negative emotion decreases arousal at the later stage
- Ipos ~ Iaro_lag1 and Ineg ~ Iaro_lag1 are not significant
- Conclusion:
  - **Both positive and negative emotions predict more of the opposite in the next moment**
  - **Arousal is reduced by both positive and negative emotions**
    * maybe a sign of emotional rebound or recovery
    * more likely to be a result of individual differences (some people are more responsive than others) under random trials within an experimental context, where individuals have "regression to the mean". This might not be the case in real/natural context

```r
# Group by sex

fit_clpm_sex <- sem(model_clpm,
                    data = clpm_data,
                    group = "sex")
```

0.4.1.1 Difference in paths by sex

```
## Warning: lavaan->lavParTable():
##    using a single label per parameter in a multiple group setting implies
##    imposing equality constraints across all the groups; If this is not
##    intended, either remove the label(s), or use a vector of labels (one for
##    each group); See the Multiple groups section in the man page of
##    model.syntax.
```

```r
summary(fit_clpm_sex, standardized = TRUE, fit.measures = TRUE)
```

```
## lavaan 0.6-19 ended normally after 161 iterations
##
##   Estimator                                         ML
##   Optimization method                           NLMINB
##   Number of model parameters                        54
##   Number of equality constraints                    18
##
##   Number of observations per group:
##     female                                        8632
##     other                                          104
##     male                                          7488
##
## Model Test User Model:
##
##   Test statistic                                70.669
##   Degrees of freedom                                18
##   P-value (Chi-square)                           0.000
##   Test statistic for each group:
##     female                                      19.632
##     other                                       30.323
##     male                                        20.714
##
## Model Test Baseline Model:
##
##   Test statistic                             17419.660
##   Degrees of freedom                                36
##   P-value                                        0.000
##
```

```
## User Model versus Baseline Model:
##
##   Comparative Fit Index (CFI)                    0.997
##   Tucker-Lewis Index (TLI)                       0.994
##
## Loglikelihood and Information Criteria:
##
##   Loglikelihood user model (H0)            -102756.204
##   Loglikelihood unrestricted model (H1)    -102720.870
##
##   Akaike (AIC)                              205584.409
##   Bayesian (BIC)                            205861.402
##   Sample-size adjusted Bayesian (SABIC)     205746.996
##
## Root Mean Square Error of Approximation:
##
##   RMSEA                                          0.023
##   90 Percent confidence interval - lower         0.018
##   90 Percent confidence interval - upper         0.029
##   P-value H_0: RMSEA <= 0.050                    1.000
##   P-value H_0: RMSEA >= 0.080                    0.000
##
## Standardized Root Mean Square Residual:
##
##   SRMR                                           0.011
##
## Parameter Estimates:
##
##   Standard errors                             Standard
##   Information                                 Expected
##   Information saturated (h1) model          Structured
##
##
## Group 1 [female]:
##
## Regressions:
##                    Estimate  Std.Err  z-value  P(>|z|)   Std.lv  Std.all
##   Ipos ~
##     Ipos_lag1 (a1)    0.136    0.011   12.796    0.000    0.136    0.136
##   Ineg ~
##     Ineg_lag1 (a2)    0.137    0.011   12.379    0.000    0.137    0.137
##   Iaro ~
##     Iaro_lag1 (a3)    0.408    0.009   43.375    0.000    0.408    0.413
##   Ipos ~
##     Ineg_lag1 (b1)    0.163    0.011   14.827    0.000    0.163    0.164
##     Iaro_lag1 (b2)    0.005    0.012    0.385    0.700    0.005    0.004
##   Ineg ~
##     Ipos_lag1 (c1)    0.167    0.011   15.630    0.000    0.167    0.166
```

```
##     Iaro_lag1 (c2)   -0.009    0.012   -0.705    0.481   -0.009   -0.007
##   Iaro ~
##     Ipos_lag1 (d1)   -0.045    0.008   -5.657    0.000   -0.045   -0.058
##     Ineg_lag1 (d2)   -0.065    0.008   -7.826    0.000   -0.065   -0.083
##
## Covariances:
##                    Estimate  Std.Err  z-value  P(>|z|)   Std.lv  Std.all
##  .Ipos ~~
##    .Ineg             -3.913    0.087  -44.726    0.000   -3.913   -0.549
##    .Iaro              1.264    0.058   21.802    0.000    1.264    0.241
##  .Ineg ~~
##    .Iaro              2.077    0.061   34.120    0.000    2.077    0.395
##
## Intercepts:
##                    Estimate  Std.Err  z-value  P(>|z|)   Std.lv  Std.all
##    .Ipos              2.204    0.057   38.710    0.000    2.204    0.818
##    .Ineg              2.299    0.057   40.163    0.000    2.299    0.850
##    .Iaro              2.366    0.043   55.253    0.000    2.366    1.118
##
## Variances:
##                    Estimate  Std.Err  z-value  P(>|z|)   Std.lv  Std.all
##    .Ipos              7.090    0.108   65.696    0.000    7.090    0.977
##    .Ineg              7.158    0.109   65.696    0.000    7.158    0.978
##    .Iaro              3.866    0.059   65.696    0.000    3.866    0.863
##
##
## Group 2 [other]:
##
## Regressions:
##                    Estimate  Std.Err  z-value  P(>|z|)   Std.lv  Std.all
##   Ipos ~
##     Ipos_lag1 (a1)    0.136    0.011   12.796    0.000    0.136    0.132
##   Ineg ~
##     Ineg_lag1 (a2)    0.137    0.011   12.379    0.000    0.137    0.134
##   Iaro ~
##     Iaro_lag1 (a3)    0.408    0.009   43.375    0.000    0.408    0.356
##   Ipos ~
##     Ineg_lag1 (b1)    0.163    0.011   14.827    0.000    0.163    0.213
##     Iaro_lag1 (b2)    0.005    0.012    0.385    0.700    0.005    0.004
##   Ineg ~
##     Ipos_lag1 (c1)    0.167    0.011   15.630    0.000    0.167    0.121
##     Iaro_lag1 (c2)   -0.009    0.012   -0.705    0.481   -0.009   -0.005
##   Iaro ~
##     Ipos_lag1 (d1)   -0.045    0.008   -5.657    0.000   -0.045   -0.048
##     Ineg_lag1 (d2)   -0.065    0.008   -7.826    0.000   -0.065   -0.093
##
## Covariances:
##                    Estimate  Std.Err  z-value  P(>|z|)   Std.lv  Std.all
```

```
##   .Ipos ~~
##     .Ineg            -1.115    0.287   -3.881    0.000   -1.115   -0.412
##     .Iaro            -0.095    0.175   -0.541    0.589   -0.095   -0.053
##   .Ineg ~~
##     .Iaro             1.072    0.258    4.149    0.000    1.072    0.445
##
## Intercepts:
##                    Estimate  Std.Err  z-value  P(>|z|)   Std.lv  Std.all
##     .Ipos             1.176    0.144    8.159    0.000    1.176    0.815
##     .Ineg             2.231    0.192   11.631    0.000    2.231    1.155
##     .Iaro             1.197    0.127    9.441    0.000    1.197    0.900
##
## Variances:
##                    Estimate  Std.Err  z-value  P(>|z|)   Std.lv  Std.all
##     .Ipos             2.003    0.278    7.211    0.000    2.003    0.962
##     .Ineg             3.667    0.508    7.211    0.000    3.667    0.983
##     .Iaro             1.581    0.219    7.211    0.000    1.581    0.894
##
##
## Group 3 [male]:
##
## Regressions:
##                    Estimate  Std.Err  z-value  P(>|z|)   Std.lv  Std.all
##    Ipos ~
##      Ipos_lag1 (a1)    0.136    0.011   12.796    0.000    0.136    0.136
##    Ineg ~
##      Ineg_lag1 (a2)    0.137    0.011   12.379    0.000    0.137    0.137
##    Iaro ~
##      Iaro_lag1 (a3)    0.408    0.009   43.375    0.000    0.408    0.402
##    Ipos ~
##      Ineg_lag1 (b1)    0.163    0.011   14.827    0.000    0.163    0.163
##      Iaro_lag1 (b2)    0.005    0.012    0.385    0.700    0.005    0.004
##    Ineg ~
##      Ipos_lag1 (c1)    0.167    0.011   15.630    0.000    0.167    0.166
##      Iaro_lag1 (c2)   -0.009    0.012   -0.705    0.481   -0.009   -0.007
##    Iaro ~
##      Ipos_lag1 (d1)   -0.045    0.008   -5.657    0.000   -0.045   -0.055
##      Ineg_lag1 (d2)   -0.065    0.008   -7.826    0.000   -0.065   -0.079
##
## Covariances:
##                    Estimate  Std.Err  z-value  P(>|z|)   Std.lv  Std.all
##   .Ipos ~~
##     .Ineg            -2.915    0.075  -38.669    0.000   -2.915   -0.500
##     .Iaro             1.155    0.054   21.448    0.000    1.155    0.256
##   .Ineg ~~
##     .Iaro             1.651    0.056   29.644    0.000    1.651    0.365
##
## Intercepts:
```

```
##                    Estimate  Std.Err  z-value  P(>|z|)   Std.lv  Std.all
##    .Ipos              2.062    0.053   39.082    0.000    2.062    0.844
##    .Ineg              2.033    0.053   38.352    0.000    2.033    0.830
##    .Iaro              2.178    0.040   54.163    0.000    2.178    1.083
##
## Variances:
##                    Estimate  Std.Err  z-value  P(>|z|)   Std.lv  Std.all
##    .Ipos              5.821    0.095   61.188    0.000    5.821    0.975
##    .Ineg              5.849    0.096   61.188    0.000    5.849    0.976
##    .Iaro              3.504    0.057   61.188    0.000    3.504    0.867
```

- Most of the paths are similar between men and women
- Only arousal inertia for women is slightly higher than men

```r
# Check for significant difference between men and women

model_clpm_free <- '
  # Inertia paths
  Ipos ~ c(a1f, a1m, a1o)*Ipos_lag1
  Ineg ~ c(a2f, a2m, a2o)*Ineg_lag1
  Iaro ~ c(a3f, a3m, a3o)*Iaro_lag1

  # Cross-lag
  Ipos ~ c(b1f, b1m, b1o)*Ineg_lag1 + c(b2f, b2m, b2o)*Iaro_lag1
  Ineg ~ c(c1f, c1m, c1o)*Ipos_lag1 + c(c2f, c2m, c2o)*Iaro_lag1
  Iaro ~ c(d1f, d1m, d1o)*Ipos_lag1 + c(d2f, d2m, d2o)*Ineg_lag1
'


fit_free <- sem(model_clpm_free, data = clpm_data, group = "sex")

# Whether there's significant difference between sex in at least one path
anova(fit_clpm_sex, fit_free)
```

```
##
## Chi-Squared Difference Test
##
##              Df    AIC    BIC  Chisq Chisq diff    RMSEA Df diff Pr(>Chisq)
## fit_free      0 205550 205965  0.000
## fit_clpm_sex 18 205584 205861 70.669     70.669 0.023261      18  3.482e-08 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

- This shows that at least one or more paths (inertia or cross-lag) differ between males and females

```r
# Check which paths are significantly different

lavTestScore(fit_clpm_sex)
```

```
## $test
##
## total score test:
##
##    test     X2 df p.value
## 1 score 68.394 18       0
##
## $uni
##
## univariate score tests:
##
##     lhs op   rhs     X2 df p.value
## 1   .p1. == .p28.  0.493  1   0.483
## 2   .p1. == .p55.  3.462  1   0.063
## 3   .p2. == .p29.  3.167  1   0.075
## 4   .p2. == .p56.  1.512  1   0.219
## 5   .p3. == .p30. 10.313  1   0.001
## 6   .p3. == .p57. 17.559  1   0.000
## 7   .p4. == .p31.  3.800  1   0.051
## 8   .p4. == .p58.  1.048  1   0.306
## 9   .p5. == .p32.  0.254  1   0.614
## 10  .p5. == .p59.  0.120  1   0.729
## 11  .p6. == .p33.  1.387  1   0.239
## 12  .p6. == .p60.  1.372  1   0.241
## 13  .p7. == .p34.  0.082  1   0.775
## 14  .p7. == .p61.  0.722  1   0.396
## 15  .p8. == .p35.  0.353  1   0.552
## 16  .p8. == .p62.  3.460  1   0.063
## 17  .p9. == .p36.  0.131  1   0.717
## 18  .p9. == .p63.  2.193  1   0.139
```

- .p3. vs. .p30. and .p3. vs. .p57. are significant ($p < 0.05$)

```r
# Understand which paths are them

pe <- parameterEstimates(fit_clpm_sex, standardized = TRUE)
pe[c(3, 30, 57), c("lhs", "op", "rhs", "group", "est", "std.all")]
```

```
##     lhs op       rhs group   est std.all
## 3   Iaro  ~ Iaro_lag1     1 0.408   0.413
## 30  Iaro  ~ Iaro_lag1     2 0.408   0.356
## 57  Iaro  ~ Iaro_lag1     3 0.408   0.402
```

- females (0.413) and males (0.402) are significantly different in arousal inertia
- females (0.413) and other (0.356) are also significantly different in arousal inertia

```r
model_clpm_nolabel <- '
  Ipos ~ Ipos_lag1 + Ineg_lag1 + Iaro_lag1
  Ineg ~ Ineg_lag1 + Ipos_lag1 + Iaro_lag1
  Iaro ~ Iaro_lag1 + Ipos_lag1 + Ineg_lag1
'

fit_multigroup_free <- sem(model_clpm_nolabel, data = clpm_data, group = "ethn")
summary(fit_multigroup_free, standardized = TRUE)
```

0.4.1.2 Difference in paths by ethnicity

```
## lavaan 0.6-19 ended normally after 343 iterations
##
##   Estimator                                         ML
##   Optimization method                           NLMINB
##   Number of model parameters                       126
##
##   Number of observations per group:
##     Asian or Pacific Islander                             3536
##     Black/African American                                1456
##     Latino/Hispanic                                       1664
##     White/Caucasian                                       8112
##     Other                                                  832
##     American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native      416
##     Decline to state                                       208
##
## Model Test User Model:
##
##   Test statistic                                 0.000
##   Degrees of freedom                                 0
##   Test statistic for each group:
##     Asian or Pacific Islander                    0.000
##     Black/African American                       0.000
##     Latino/Hispanic                              0.000
##     White/Caucasian                              0.000
##     Other                                        0.000
##     American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native    0.000
##     Decline to state                             0.000
##
## Parameter Estimates:
##
##   Standard errors                             Standard
```

```
##   Information                                   Expected
##   Information saturated (h1) model            Structured
##
##
## Group 1 [Asian or Pacific Islander]:
##
## Regressions:
##                    Estimate  Std.Err  z-value  P(>|z|)   Std.lv  Std.all
##   Ipos ~
##     Ipos_lag1         0.095    0.023    4.173    0.000    0.095    0.095
##     Ineg_lag1         0.109    0.023    4.730    0.000    0.109    0.112
##     Iaro_lag1         0.028    0.026    1.088    0.277    0.028    0.023
##   Ineg ~
##     Ineg_lag1         0.143    0.023    6.096    0.000    0.143    0.143
##     Ipos_lag1         0.172    0.023    7.438    0.000    0.172    0.168
##     Iaro_lag1         0.021    0.026    0.800    0.424    0.021    0.017
##   Iaro ~
##     Iaro_lag1         0.428    0.020   21.743    0.000    0.428    0.427
##     Ipos_lag1        -0.037    0.017   -2.163    0.031   -0.037   -0.046
##     Ineg_lag1        -0.062    0.017   -3.552    0.000   -0.062   -0.078
##
## Covariances:
##                    Estimate  Std.Err  z-value  P(>|z|)   Std.lv  Std.all
##  .Ipos ~~
##    .Ineg             -3.417    0.123  -27.687    0.000   -3.417   -0.526
##    .Iaro              1.187    0.084   14.189    0.000    1.187    0.246
##  .Ineg ~~
##    .Iaro              1.771    0.088   20.117    0.000    1.771    0.360
##
## Intercepts:
##                    Estimate  Std.Err  z-value  P(>|z|)   Std.lv  Std.all
##    .Ipos              2.334    0.110   21.223    0.000    2.334    0.918
##    .Ineg              2.090    0.112   18.646    0.000    2.090    0.801
##    .Iaro              2.134    0.083   25.587    0.000    2.134    1.026
##
## Variances:
##                    Estimate  Std.Err  z-value  P(>|z|)   Std.lv  Std.all
##    .Ipos              6.371    0.152   42.048    0.000    6.371    0.986
##    .Ineg              6.619    0.157   42.048    0.000    6.619    0.972
##    .Iaro              3.665    0.087   42.048    0.000    3.665    0.847
##
##
## Group 2 [Black/African American]:
##
## Regressions:
##                    Estimate  Std.Err  z-value  P(>|z|)   Std.lv  Std.all
##   Ipos ~
##     Ipos_lag1         0.187    0.037    5.103    0.000    0.187    0.187
```

```
##     Ineg_lag1         0.192    0.039    4.939    0.000    0.192    0.191
##     Iaro_lag1        -0.107    0.043   -2.519    0.012   -0.107   -0.085
##   Ineg ~
##     Ineg_lag1         0.126    0.039    3.276    0.001    0.126    0.126
##     Ipos_lag1         0.148    0.036    4.077    0.000    0.148    0.149
##     Iaro_lag1         0.047    0.042    1.116    0.264    0.047    0.038
##   Iaro ~
##     Iaro_lag1         0.384    0.032   11.904    0.000    0.384    0.383
##     Ipos_lag1        -0.063    0.028   -2.256    0.024   -0.063   -0.079
##     Ineg_lag1        -0.070    0.029   -2.373    0.018   -0.070   -0.087
##
## Covariances:
##                    Estimate  Std.Err  z-value  P(>|z|)   Std.lv  Std.all
##  .Ipos ~~
##    .Ineg             -3.878    0.208  -18.626    0.000   -3.878   -0.559
##    .Iaro              1.324    0.143    9.241    0.000    1.324    0.250
##  .Ineg ~~
##    .Iaro              1.987    0.147   13.488    0.000    1.987    0.378
##
## Intercepts:
##                    Estimate  Std.Err  z-value  P(>|z|)   Std.lv  Std.all
##    .Ipos              2.358    0.179   13.156    0.000    2.358    0.882
##    .Ineg              2.015    0.178   11.343    0.000    2.015    0.759
##    .Iaro              2.529    0.136   18.606    0.000    2.529    1.187
##
## Variances:
##                    Estimate  Std.Err  z-value  P(>|z|)   Std.lv  Std.all
##    .Ipos              6.995    0.259   26.981    0.000    6.995    0.979
##    .Ineg              6.873    0.255   26.981    0.000    6.873    0.974
##    .Iaro              4.024    0.149   26.981    0.000    4.024    0.887
##
##
## Group 3 [Latino/Hispanic]:
##
## Regressions:
##                    Estimate  Std.Err  z-value  P(>|z|)   Std.lv  Std.all
##   Ipos ~
##     Ipos_lag1         0.075    0.037    2.005    0.045    0.075    0.075
##     Ineg_lag1         0.103    0.038    2.718    0.007    0.103    0.103
##     Iaro_lag1         0.194    0.040    4.903    0.000    0.194    0.189
##   Ineg ~
##     Ineg_lag1         0.135    0.038    3.516    0.000    0.135    0.135
##     Ipos_lag1         0.182    0.038    4.795    0.000    0.182    0.182
##     Iaro_lag1         0.041    0.040    1.034    0.301    0.041    0.040
##   Iaro ~
##     Iaro_lag1         0.484    0.035   13.933    0.000    0.484    0.483
##     Ipos_lag1         0.034    0.033    1.032    0.302    0.034    0.035
##     Ineg_lag1         0.004    0.033    0.120    0.905    0.004    0.004
```

```
##
## Covariances:
##                    Estimate  Std.Err  z-value  P(>|z|)   Std.lv  Std.all
##   .Ipos ~~
##     .Ineg            -2.914    0.168  -17.385    0.000   -2.914   -0.471
##     .Iaro             1.895    0.139   13.610    0.000    1.895    0.354
##   .Ineg ~~
##     .Iaro             2.274    0.144   15.761    0.000    2.274    0.419
##
## Intercepts:
##                    Estimate  Std.Err  z-value  P(>|z|)   Std.lv  Std.all
##     .Ipos             1.608    0.134   12.015    0.000    1.608    0.626
##     .Ineg             1.754    0.136   12.923    0.000    1.754    0.684
##     .Iaro             1.631    0.117   13.885    0.000    1.631    0.651
##
## Variances:
##                    Estimate  Std.Err  z-value  P(>|z|)   Std.lv  Std.all
##     .Ipos             6.101    0.212   28.844    0.000    6.101    0.925
##     .Ineg             6.273    0.217   28.844    0.000    6.273    0.955
##     .Iaro             4.699    0.163   28.844    0.000    4.699    0.749
##
##
## Group 4 [White/Caucasian]:
##
## Regressions:
##                    Estimate  Std.Err  z-value  P(>|z|)   Std.lv  Std.all
##    Ipos ~
##      Ipos_lag1        0.133    0.015    8.914    0.000    0.133    0.133
##      Ineg_lag1        0.179    0.016   11.465    0.000    0.179    0.177
##      Iaro_lag1       -0.014    0.018   -0.784    0.433   -0.014   -0.011
##    Ineg ~
##      Ineg_lag1        0.122    0.015    7.871    0.000    0.122    0.122
##      Ipos_lag1        0.152    0.015   10.276    0.000    0.152    0.154
##      Iaro_lag1       -0.046    0.018   -2.528    0.011   -0.046   -0.034
##    Iaro ~
##      Iaro_lag1        0.396    0.013   30.688    0.000    0.396    0.396
##      Ipos_lag1       -0.078    0.011   -7.339    0.000   -0.078   -0.104
##      Ineg_lag1       -0.090    0.011   -8.122    0.000   -0.090   -0.119
##
## Covariances:
##                    Estimate  Std.Err  z-value  P(>|z|)   Std.lv  Std.all
##   .Ipos ~~
##     .Ineg            -3.668    0.085  -42.934    0.000   -3.668   -0.542
##     .Iaro             1.130    0.055   20.450    0.000    1.130    0.233
##   .Ineg ~~
##     .Iaro             1.761    0.057   30.889    0.000    1.761    0.365
##
## Intercepts:
```

```
##                      Estimate  Std.Err  z-value  P(>|z|)   Std.lv  Std.all
##    .Ipos                2.241    0.077   29.102    0.000    2.241    0.849
##    .Ineg                2.435    0.077   31.791    0.000    2.435    0.932
##    .Iaro                2.493    0.055   45.420    0.000    2.493    1.260
##
## Variances:
##                      Estimate  Std.Err  z-value  P(>|z|)   Std.lv  Std.all
##    .Ipos                6.800    0.107   63.687    0.000    6.800    0.977
##    .Ineg                6.728    0.106   63.687    0.000    6.728    0.985
##    .Iaro                3.457    0.054   63.687    0.000    3.457    0.882
##
##
## Group 5 [Other]:
##
## Regressions:
##                      Estimate  Std.Err  z-value  P(>|z|)   Std.lv  Std.all
##   Ipos ~
##     Ipos_lag1           0.086    0.050    1.721    0.085    0.086    0.086
##     Ineg_lag1           0.083    0.055    1.511    0.131    0.083    0.089
##     Iaro_lag1           0.094    0.062    1.530    0.126    0.094    0.078
##   Ineg ~
##     Ineg_lag1           0.223    0.058    3.812    0.000    0.223    0.222
##     Ipos_lag1           0.241    0.053    4.534    0.000    0.241    0.225
##     Iaro_lag1          -0.013    0.065   -0.204    0.838   -0.013   -0.010
##   Iaro ~
##     Iaro_lag1           0.225    0.049    4.595    0.000    0.225    0.225
##     Ipos_lag1           0.112    0.040    2.802    0.005    0.112    0.135
##     Ineg_lag1           0.072    0.044    1.647    0.099    0.072    0.093
##
## Covariances:
##                      Estimate  Std.Err  z-value  P(>|z|)   Std.lv  Std.all
##  .Ipos ~~
##    .Ineg               -3.165    0.221  -14.296    0.000   -3.165   -0.571
##    .Iaro                0.464    0.145    3.190    0.001    0.464    0.111
##  .Ineg ~~
##    .Iaro                2.278    0.172   13.219    0.000    2.278    0.516
##
## Intercepts:
##                      Estimate  Std.Err  z-value  P(>|z|)   Std.lv  Std.all
##    .Ipos                2.175    0.229    9.483    0.000    2.175    0.940
##    .Ineg                1.885    0.243    7.755    0.000    1.885    0.760
##    .Iaro                2.331    0.183   12.760    0.000    2.331    1.216
##
## Variances:
##                      Estimate  Std.Err  z-value  P(>|z|)   Std.lv  Std.all
##    .Ipos                5.233    0.257   20.396    0.000    5.233    0.977
##    .Ineg                5.879    0.288   20.396    0.000    5.879    0.955
##    .Iaro                3.320    0.163   20.396    0.000    3.320    0.904
```

```
##
##
## Group 6 [American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native]:
##
## Regressions:
##                    Estimate  Std.Err  z-value  P(>|z|)   Std.lv  Std.all
##   Ipos ~
##     Ipos_lag1          0.068    0.065    1.045    0.296    0.068    0.068
##     Ineg_lag1          0.089    0.061    1.456    0.145    0.089    0.112
##     Iaro_lag1         -0.131    0.072   -1.816    0.069   -0.131   -0.130
##   Ineg ~
##     Ineg_lag1          0.214    0.077    2.796    0.005    0.214    0.212
##     Ipos_lag1          0.177    0.081    2.178    0.029    0.177    0.140
##     Iaro_lag1         -0.013    0.090   -0.144    0.886   -0.013   -0.010
##   Iaro ~
##     Iaro_lag1          0.008    0.072    0.108    0.914    0.008    0.008
##     Ipos_lag1          0.125    0.065    1.919    0.055    0.125    0.124
##     Ineg_lag1          0.127    0.061    2.084    0.037    0.127    0.159
##
## Covariances:
##                    Estimate  Std.Err  z-value  P(>|z|)   Std.lv  Std.all
##  .Ipos ~~
##    .Ineg              -1.208    0.152   -7.928    0.000   -1.208   -0.422
##    .Iaro               0.473    0.114    4.134    0.000    0.473    0.207
##  .Ineg ~~
##    .Iaro               1.578    0.160    9.840    0.000    1.578    0.551
##
## Intercepts:
##                    Estimate  Std.Err  z-value  P(>|z|)   Std.lv  Std.all
##    .Ipos               1.975    0.189   10.472    0.000    1.975    1.302
##    .Ineg               1.486    0.236    6.288    0.000    1.486    0.770
##    .Iaro               1.681    0.189    8.904    0.000    1.681    1.097
##
## Variances:
##                    Estimate  Std.Err  z-value  P(>|z|)   Std.lv  Std.all
##    .Ipos               2.284    0.158   14.422    0.000    2.284    0.992
##    .Ineg               3.587    0.249   14.422    0.000    3.587    0.963
##    .Iaro               2.287    0.159   14.422    0.000    2.287    0.974
##
##
## Group 7 [Decline to state]:
##
## Regressions:
##                    Estimate  Std.Err  z-value  P(>|z|)   Std.lv  Std.all
##   Ipos ~
##     Ipos_lag1          0.050    0.100    0.507    0.612    0.050    0.050
##     Ineg_lag1          0.051    0.111    0.460    0.645    0.051    0.050
##     Iaro_lag1          0.123    0.114    1.075    0.282    0.123    0.116
```

```
##   Ineg ~
##     Ineg_lag1         0.143    0.108    1.322    0.186    0.143    0.144
##     Ipos_lag1         0.196    0.098    2.010    0.044    0.196    0.199
##     Iaro_lag1        -0.006    0.112   -0.049    0.961   -0.006   -0.005
##   Iaro ~
##     Iaro_lag1         0.286    0.105    2.725    0.006    0.286    0.286
##     Ipos_lag1         0.027    0.091    0.300    0.764    0.027    0.029
##     Ineg_lag1        -0.030    0.102   -0.300    0.764   -0.030   -0.032
##
## Covariances:
##                    Estimate  Std.Err  z-value  P(>|z|)   Std.lv  Std.all
##  .Ipos ~~
##    .Ineg             -1.966    0.363   -5.410    0.000   -1.966   -0.405
##    .Iaro              1.453    0.331    4.391    0.000    1.453    0.320
##  .Ineg ~~
##    .Iaro              2.285    0.347    6.577    0.000    2.285    0.512
##
## Intercepts:
##                    Estimate  Std.Err  z-value  P(>|z|)   Std.lv  Std.all
##    .Ipos              1.949    0.360    5.413    0.000    1.949    0.864
##    .Ineg              1.784    0.353    5.050    0.000    1.784    0.801
##    .Iaro              2.242    0.330    6.784    0.000    2.242    1.052
##
## Variances:
##                    Estimate  Std.Err  z-value  P(>|z|)   Std.lv  Std.all
##    .Ipos              4.953    0.486   10.198    0.000    4.953    0.973
##    .Ineg              4.766    0.467   10.198    0.000    4.766    0.962
##    .Iaro              4.173    0.409   10.198    0.000    4.173    0.919
```

- Asian or Pacific Islander:
  - strong arousal inertia ($\beta = .43$, p $<$ .001).
  - Both prior positive ($\beta = -.05$, p = .031) and negative emotion ($\beta = -.08$, p $<$ .001) significantly reduced subsequent arousal
- Black/African American:
  - Strongest Ipos inertia (0.187) among all groups
  - Arousal -> Positive emotion path is negative and significant (-0.085), suggesting arousal suppresses positivity here
- Latino/Hispanic:
  - Uniquely positive effect from prior arousal to later positive emotion (0.189).
  - Had the strongest Iaro inertia (0.483).
- White/Caucasian:
  - Negative cross-effects from both Ipos to Iaro (-0.078) and Ineg to Iaro (-0.090), showing a strong regulatory suppression of arousal by both emotion valences.
  - Effects tend to be more stable across emotional domains.

- American Indian/Native American or Alaskan Native:
  - The highest negative emotion inertia (β = .21, p = .005)
  - The only group where prior negative emotion significantly increased arousal (β = .16, p = .037)"

```r
library(dplyr)
library(broom)

# cross-lagged paths to analyze
paths <- list(
  Ipos_on_Ineg = c("Ipos", "Ineg_lag1"),
  Ipos_on_Aro = c("Ipos", "Iaro_lag1"),
  Ineg_on_Ipos = c("Ineg", "Ipos_lag1"),
  Ineg_on_Aro = c("Ineg", "Iaro_lag1"),
  Iaro_on_Ipos = c("Iaro", "Ipos_lag1"),
  Iaro_on_Ineg = c("Iaro", "Ineg_lag1")
)

results <- data.frame(path = character(), r = numeric(), p = numeric())

# run regression for each path + correlation with age
for (path_name in names(paths)) {
  lhs <- paths[[path_name]][1]
  rhs <- paths[[path_name]][2]

  # model each participant
  path_df <- clpm_data %>%
    group_by(subj) %>%
    filter(!is.na(.data[[lhs]]), !is.na(.data[[rhs]])) %>%
    do(tidy(lm(as.formula(paste(lhs, "~", rhs)), data = .))) %>%
    filter(term == rhs) %>%
    rename(estimate = estimate) %>%
    left_join(select(dat, subj, age), by = "subj")

  # find correlation with age
  cor_result <- cor.test(path_df$estimate, path_df$age)

  results <- rbind(results, data.frame(
    path = path_name,
    r = cor_result$estimate,
    p = cor_result$p.value
  ))
}

print(results)
```

0.4.1.3 Difference in paths by age

```
##              path            r             p
## cor  Ipos_on_Ineg  0.124382721  1.763779e-57
## cor1  Ipos_on_Aro  0.202148879 1.272849e-150
## cor2 Ineg_on_Ipos -0.029140986  1.914050e-04
## cor3  Ineg_on_Aro -0.215376975 3.457817e-171
## cor4 Iaro_on_Ipos  0.009095577  2.444131e-01
## cor5 Iaro_on_Ineg -0.037882643  1.236128e-06
```

- Ipos_on_Ineg: As age increases, negative emotion exerts a stronger influence on subsequent positive emotion ($r = 0.124$, $p < .001$)
- Ipos_on_Aro: Higher arousal increasingly boosts next-step positive emotion with greater age ($r = 0.202$, $p < .001$)
- Ineg_on_Aro: Higher arousal is linked with lower next-step negative emotion, especially as age increases
- Iaro_on_Ineg: With age, the influence of negative emotion on subsequent arousal slightly decreases ($r = -0.038$, $p < .001$)