

# 705604096\_stats101b\_hw3

Jade Gregory

2023-08-31

## Question 1

```
compdat <- read.csv("data Readtexts paper vs ereader Article.csv")
head(compdat)
```

##	Studentnumber	Sex	School	Condition	Vocabulary	Wordchain	SumExpositoryTxt				
## 1	2602142	boy	1	paper	18	53	16				
## 2	2602145	boy	1	paper	18	53	17				
## 3	2602158	boy	1	paper	23	53	17				
## 4	2602177	boy	1	paper	10	50	13				
## 5	2602261	boy	2	paper	22	52	18				
## 6	2602282	boy	2	paper	16	51	17				
##	SumNarrativeTxt	TotalSum_Readingcompr	ControlsumNarrativeTxt								
## 1	15	31	9								
## 2	11	28	9								
## 3	15	32	10								
## 4	10	23	7								
## 5	13	31	6								
## 6	7	24	6								
##	ControlsumExpositoryTxt	Controlsum	Gaven2Mc	Gaven3Mc	Gaven4Mc	Gaven5Cr					
## 1	15	24	4	1	2	1					
## 2	16	25	4	1	2	1					
## 3	15	25	4	1	2	1					
## 4	2	9	4	1	2	1					
## 5	13	19	4	1	3	1					
## 6	16	22	4	1	2	9					
##	Gaven6Cr	Gaven7Cr	Gaven8Cr	Gaven9Cr	Gaven10Mc	Gaven11Cr	Gaven12Cr	SH1Mc	SH3Mc		
## 1	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	3	2		
## 2	0	2	0	1	3	1	0	3	2		
## 3	9	2	1	0	3	0	2	3	2		
## 4	9	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	4		
## 5	9	2	0	0	3	9	9	3	2		
## 6	9	9	9	1	3	1	9	3	4		
##	SH4Mc	SH5Mc	SH6Mc	SH10Mc	SH11Mc	SH12Mc	SH13Mc	SH15Mc	SH16Mc	SH17Mc	SH18Mc
## 1	1	2	2	4	1	2	3	3	2	3	4
## 2	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	3	2	3	1
## 3	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	3	2	3	4
## 4	1	1	2	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
## 5	1	2	2	1	4	2	2	3	2	3	2
## 6	1	2	2	3	4	2	2	3	2	4	1
##	SH19Mc	SH20Mc	SH21Mc	SH22Mc	SH24Cr	SH25Mc	SH26Mc	SH27Mc	Antarktis1	Antarktis2	
## 1	4	3	3	3	9	9	9	9	4	4	

## 2	4	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	4	4
## 3	4	3	8	9	2	3	3	2	4	4
## 4	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	4	4
## 5	4	3	1	1	9	1	2	1	4	4
## 6	4	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	4	4
##	Antarktis3	Antarktis4	Antarktis5	Antarktis6	Antarktis7	Antarktis8	Antarktis9			
## 1	2	4	3	3	3	1	4			
## 2	2	4	3	1	3	1	4			
## 3	2	4	3	1	3	1	4			
## 4	3	4	3	3	3	4	4			
## 5	1	4	3	1	3	1	4			
## 6	1	4	3	1	3	1	4			
##	Antarktis10	Antarktis11	Antarktis12	Antarktis13	Antarktis14	Antarktis15				
## 1	4	1	2	3	1	2				
## 2	2	1	2	3	1	2				
## 3	4	1	2	3	2	2				
## 4	3	1	2	3	4	2				
## 5	4	1	2	3	1	2				
## 6	3	1	2	3	1	2				
##	Antarktis16	Antarktis17	Antarktis18	Antarktis19	Coriander1	Coriander2				
## 1	1	4	1	4	3	2				
## 2	3	4	1	4	3	2				
## 3	3	4	1	4	3	2				
## 4	4	4	1	4	3	2				
## 5	3	4	1	4	3	2				
## 6	3	4	1	4	3	2				
##	Coriander3	Coriander4	Coriander5	Coriander6	Coriander7	Coriander8	Coriander9			
## 1	2	2	3	8	1	2	3			
## 2	2	2	3	8	1	4	1			
## 3	2	2	3	8	1	2	3			
## 4	2	2	4	8	2	2	1			
## 5	4	2	3	8	1	2	3			
## 6	2	1	1	8	2	1	3			
##	Coriander10	Coriander11	Coriander12	Coriander13	Coriander14	Coriander15				
## 1	2	1	4	1	3	4				
## 2	2	4	4	2	3	4				
## 3	2	1	4	1	3	4				
## 4	2	1	4	1	3	2				
## 5	2	1	4	1	2	4				
## 6	2	2	1	3	3	2				
##	Spørsmål1	Spørsmål2	Spørsmål3	Spørsmål4	Spørsmål5	Spørsmål6	Spørsmål7			
## 1	1	1	0	1	1	0	9			
## 2	1	1	0	1	1	0	0			
## 3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			
## 4	1	1	1	1	1	0	0			
## 5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			
## 6	1	1	0	1	0	0	9			
##	pgaven2Mc	pgaven3Mc	pgaven4Mc	pgaven5Cr	pgaven6cr	pgaven7Cr	pgaven8Cr			
## 1	1	1	1	1	0	2	0			
## 2	1	1	1	1	0	2	0			
## 3	1	1	1	1	0	2	1			
## 4	1	1	1	1	0	1	0			
## 5	1	1	0	1	0	2	0			
## 6	1	1	1	0	0	0	0			

##	pgaven9Cr	pgaven10Mc	pgaven11cr	pgaven12Cr	X.1Score	X.2Score	X.3Score			
## 1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0			
## 2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0			
## 3	0	1	0	2	1	1	0			
## 4	1	0	1	0	1	1	0			
## 5	0	1	0	0	1	1	0			
## 6	1	1	1	0	1	1	0			
##	X.4Score	X.5Score	X.6Score	X.7Score	X.8Score	X.9Score	X.10Score	X.11Score		
## 1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1		
## 2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1		
## 3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
## 4	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1		
## 5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
## 6	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1		
##	X.12Score	X.13Score	X.14Score	X.15Score	X.16Score	X.17Score	X.18Score			
## 1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1			
## 2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
## 3	1	1	0	1	1	1	1			
## 4	1	1	0	1	0	1	1			
## 5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
## 6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
##	X.19Score	X.20Score	X.21Score	X.22Score	X.23Score	X.24Score	X.25Score			
## 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
## 2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
## 3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
## 4	1	1	1	1	1	0	0			
## 5	1	1	1	0	1	1	1			
## 6	1	1	1	1	0	0	1			
##	X.26Score	X.27Score	X.28Score	X.29Score	X.30Score	X.31Score	X.32Score			
## 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
## 2	1	0	0	1	0	1	0			
## 3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
## 4	0	1	0	1	1	1	1			
## 5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
## 6	0	0	1	1	0	0	0			
##	X.33Score	X.34Score	pSH1	pSH3Mc	pSH4Mc	pSH5Mc	pSH6Mc	pSH10Mc	pSH11Mc	pSH12Mc
## 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
## 2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
## 3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
## 4	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
## 5	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
## 6	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
##	pSH13Mc	pSH15Mc	pSH16Mc	pSH17Mc	pSH18Mc	pSH19Mc	pSH20Mc	pSH21Mc	pSH22Mc	
## 1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	
## 2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	
## 3	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	
## 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
## 5	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	
## 6	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	
##	pSH24Cr	pSH25Mc	pSH26Mc	pSH27Mc	Paper_Paper	Paper_Computer	Computer_Computer			
## 1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0			
## 2	1	0	0	1	0	1	0			
## 3	1	1	0	1	0	1	0			
## 4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0			

```
## 5      0      0      1      0      0      1      0
## 6      1      1      0      1      0      1      0
```

a) The variables measured in this study include:

- Response Variables: Vocabulary pretest score, word chain test score, reading comprehension pretest score
- Factors: Condition (paper or computer texts)
- Blocks: School, Sex
- Held Constant: Grade level, country
- If I were to conduct my own experiment of this nature, I would increase the sample size for the study. This would provide us with a more accurate representation of our population. I would also expand the study to include participants from many other schools and possible age ranges, to account for the fact that different ages may have different reading comprehension levels. I would also include the same number of each group in my study, including the number of boys and girls surveyed as well as each number of boys and girls who participate in the electronic readings as well as the paper readings.

b)

```
nrow(compdat)
```

```
## [1] 72
```

There were 72 participants in this study. This was not enough people for this study. From the G\*Power app, we find that the power associated with this sample size and the effect size -0.02 is 0.0588106. The power associated with this sample size and the effect size of -0.03 is 0.0636510. The power associated with this sample size and the effect size of 0.06 is 0.0800399. Because we have such small power values, I believe we should have more participants in this study.

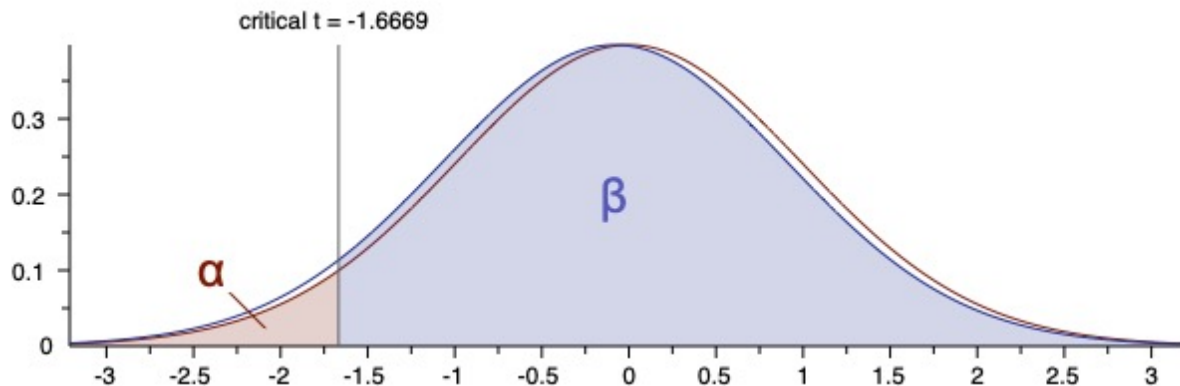


Figure 1: Distribution Plot for effective size = -0.02

c) When the author says “With respect to reliability, all texts used in this study, both for pretesting and in the main survey had Cronbach’s alpha >.75” they are referring to the measure of reliability also known as internal consistency. This explains how efficiently a test is measuring what it intends to be measuring. A reliability of >0.75 is a good reliability for an experiment.

d)

```
t.test(compdat$Controlsum ~ compdat$Condition, var.equal = TRUE)
```

```
##
## Two Sample t-test
##
## data: compdat$Controlsum by compdat$Condition
```

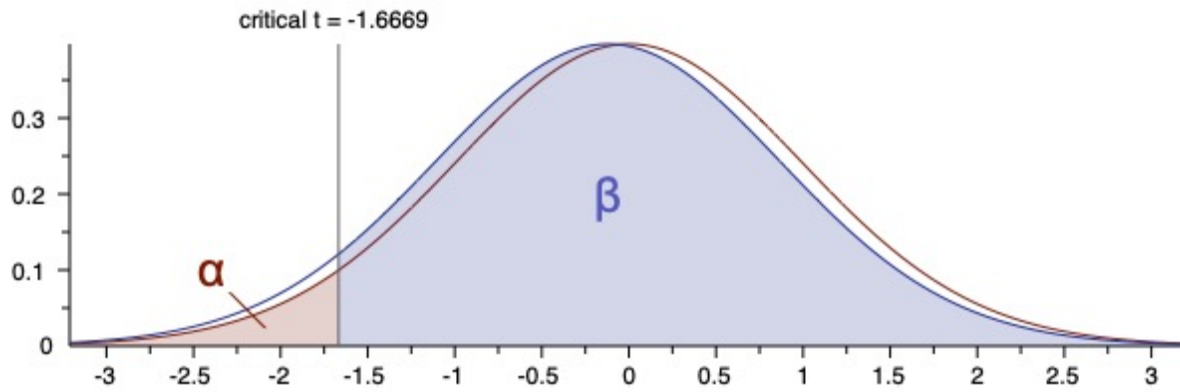


Figure 2: Distribution Plot for effective size = -0.03

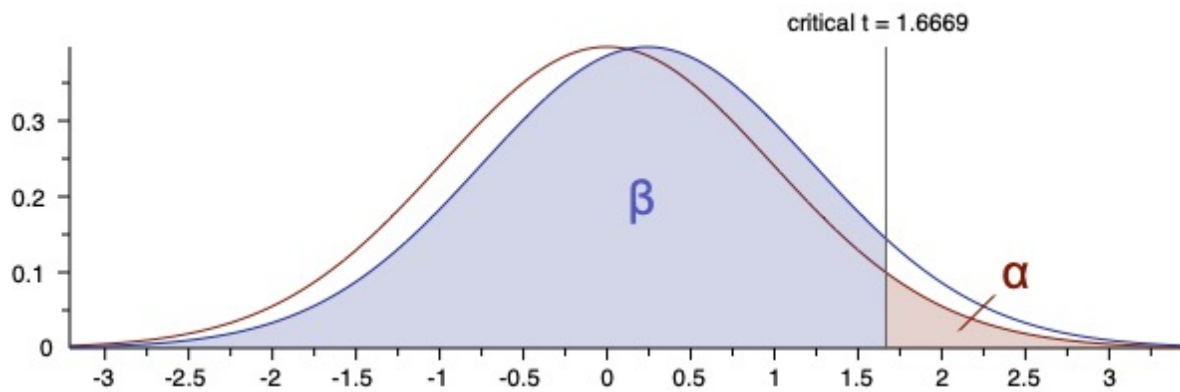


Figure 3: Distribution Plot for effective size = 0.06

```
## t = 0.086874, df = 70, p-value = 0.931
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means between group electronic and group paper is not equal to zero
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## -3.587996  3.914804
## sample estimates:
## mean in group electronic      mean in group paper
##           19.7234           19.5600
```

This is our t test involving variables Controlsum and Condition. From our p-value of 0.931 which is greater than our significance level of 0.05, we fail to reject our null hypothesis stating that the difference of the group means is zero.

```
t.test(compdat$Vocabulary ~ compdat$Condition, var.equal = TRUE)
```

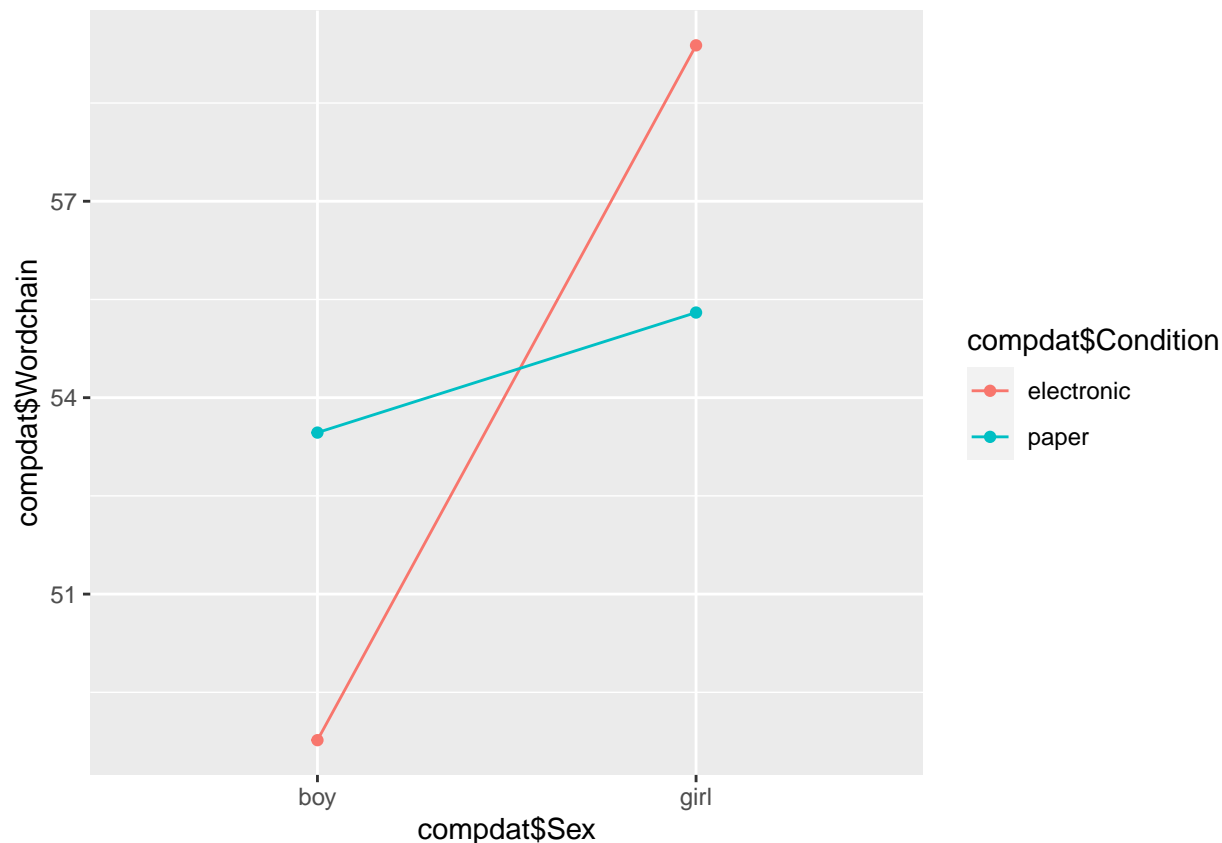
```
##
## Two Sample t-test
##
## data: compdat$Vocabulary by compdat$Condition
## t = 0.14123, df = 70, p-value = 0.8881
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means between group electronic and group paper is not equal to zero
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## -1.485265  1.711648
## sample estimates:
## mean in group electronic      mean in group paper
##           18.55319           18.44000
```

This is our t test involving variables Vocabulary and Condition. From our p-value of 0.8881 which is greater than our significance level of 0.05, we fail to reject our null hypothesis stating that the difference in the group means is zero.

```
t.test(compdat$Wordchain ~ compdat$Condition, var.equal = TRUE)
```

```
##
## Two Sample t-test
##
## data: compdat$Wordchain by compdat$Condition
## t = -0.24983, df = 70, p-value = 0.8035
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means between group electronic and group paper is not equal to zero
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## -6.192646  4.813923
## sample estimates:
## mean in group electronic      mean in group paper
##           53.51064           54.20000
```

```
ggplot() + aes(x = compdat$Sex, color = compdat$Condition,
               group = compdat$Condition, y = compdat$Wordchain) +
  stat_summary(fun = mean, geom = "point") +
  stat_summary(fun = mean, geom = "line")
```



This is our t test involving variables Wordchain and Condition. Since our p-value is 0.8035 which is greater than our significance level of 0.05, we fail to reject our null hypothesis stating that the difference of the two group means is zero. From our interaction plot, we can see that the two lines involving word chain comprehension and condition intersect. This would lead us to believe that there may be interaction amongst these variables, and we should investigate them further in our analysis.

e)

```
#model including Vocabulary, Word reading, and Reading comprehension pretest
m1 <- lm(TotalSum_Readingcompr ~ Vocabulary + Wordchain + Controlsum, data = compdat)
summary(m1)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = TotalSum_Readingcompr ~ Vocabulary + Wordchain +
##     Controlsum, data = compdat)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -17.726  -2.866   1.349   3.196   9.431
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)   3.57604    4.28916   0.834  0.40735
## Vocabulary     0.51919    0.21615   2.402  0.01904 *
## Wordchain      0.18476    0.06334   2.917  0.00479 **
## Controlsum     0.16557    0.09754   1.697  0.09419 .
```

```
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 5.307 on 68 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.3466, Adjusted R-squared:  0.3178
## F-statistic: 12.02 on 3 and 68 DF,  p-value: 2.088e-06
#model including Vocabulary, Word reading, Reading comprehension pretest, and Sex
m2 <- lm(TotalSum_Readingcompr ~ Vocabulary + Wordchain + Controlsum + Sex, data = compdat)
summary(m2)

##
## Call:
## lm(formula = TotalSum_Readingcompr ~ Vocabulary + Wordchain +
##     Controlsum + Sex, data = compdat)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -17.1391  -2.8014   0.8877   3.6863   8.0322
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)   4.12466    4.25790   0.969  0.3362
## Vocabulary     0.53998    0.21426   2.520  0.0141 *
## Wordchain     0.15193    0.06606   2.300  0.0246 *
## Controlsum    0.16200    0.09653   1.678  0.0980 .
## Sexgirl       2.09289    1.33194   1.571  0.1208
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 5.25 on 67 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.3698, Adjusted R-squared:  0.3322
## F-statistic: 9.831 on 4 and 67 DF,  p-value: 2.561e-06
#model including Vocabulary, Word reading, Reading comprehension pretest, Sex, and Reading modality
m3 <- lm(TotalSum_Readingcompr ~ Vocabulary + Wordchain + Controlsum + Sex + Condition, data = compdat)
summary(m3)

##
## Call:
## lm(formula = TotalSum_Readingcompr ~ Vocabulary + Wordchain +
##     Controlsum + Sex + Condition, data = compdat)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -16.0885  -1.9287   0.7578   2.9567   8.8092
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)   3.22382    4.14805   0.777  0.4398
## Vocabulary     0.55082    0.20784   2.650  0.0101 *
## Wordchain     0.14356    0.06417   2.237  0.0286 *
## Controlsum    0.16550    0.09363   1.768  0.0817 .
## Sexgirl       2.27050    1.29405   1.755  0.0840 .
## Conditionpaper 2.89245    1.26390   2.289  0.0253 *
## ---
```



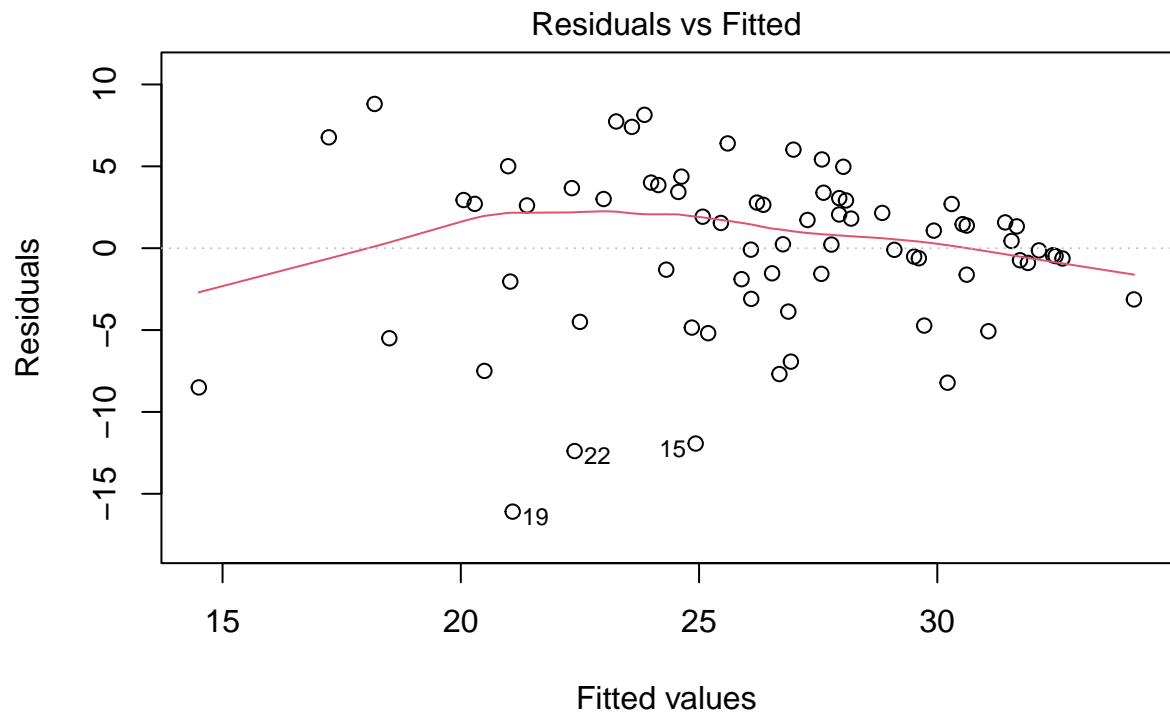
```
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 5.092 on 66 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.4162, Adjusted R-squared:  0.3719
## F-statistic: 9.409 on 5 and 66 DF,  p-value: 8.342e-07
#partial f test for m1 and m2 and m3
anova(m1, m2, m3)

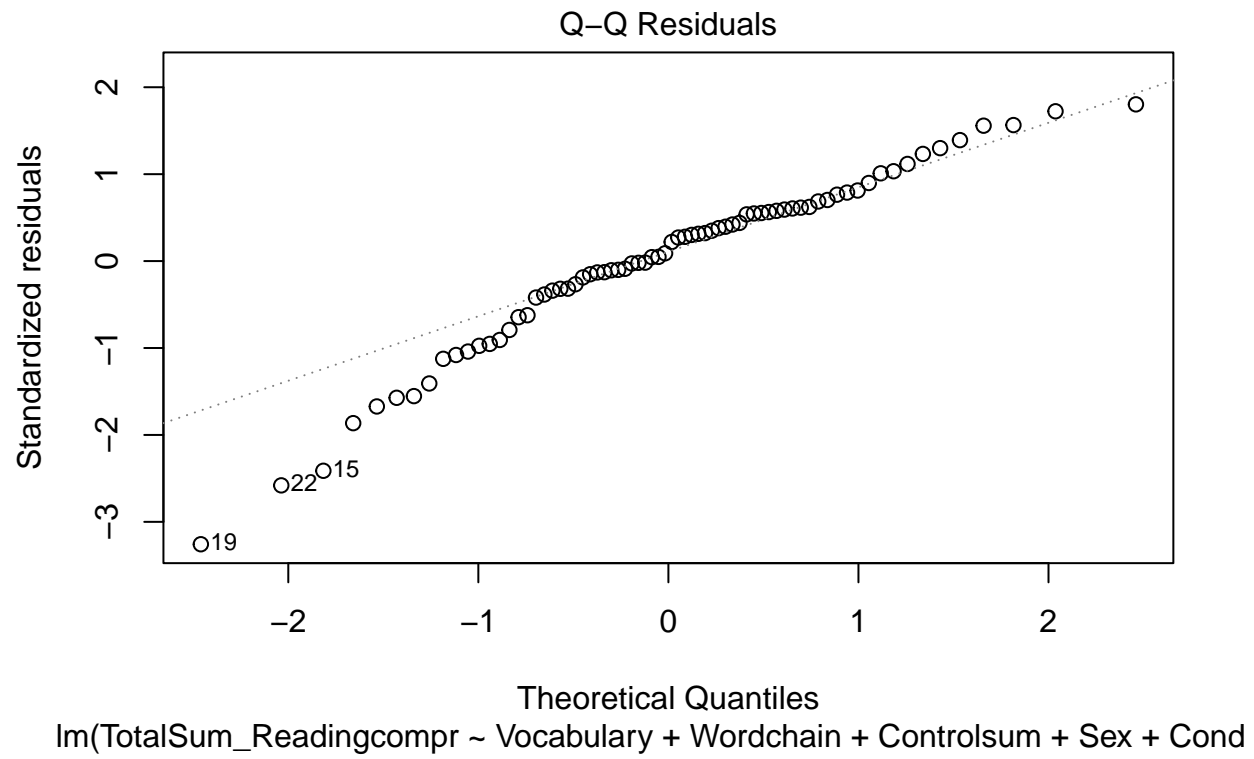
## Analysis of Variance Table
##
## Model 1: TotalSum_Readingcompr ~ Vocabulary + Wordchain + Controlsum
## Model 2: TotalSum_Readingcompr ~ Vocabulary + Wordchain + Controlsum +
##      Sex
## Model 3: TotalSum_Readingcompr ~ Vocabulary + Wordchain + Controlsum +
##      Sex + Condition
##      Res.Df    RSS Df Sum of Sq      F Pr(>F)
## 1         68 1915.0
## 2         67 1846.9  1      68.06 2.6251 0.10995
## 3         66 1711.1  1     135.78 5.2373 0.02532 *
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
#partial f test comparing m1 and m3
anova(m1, m3)

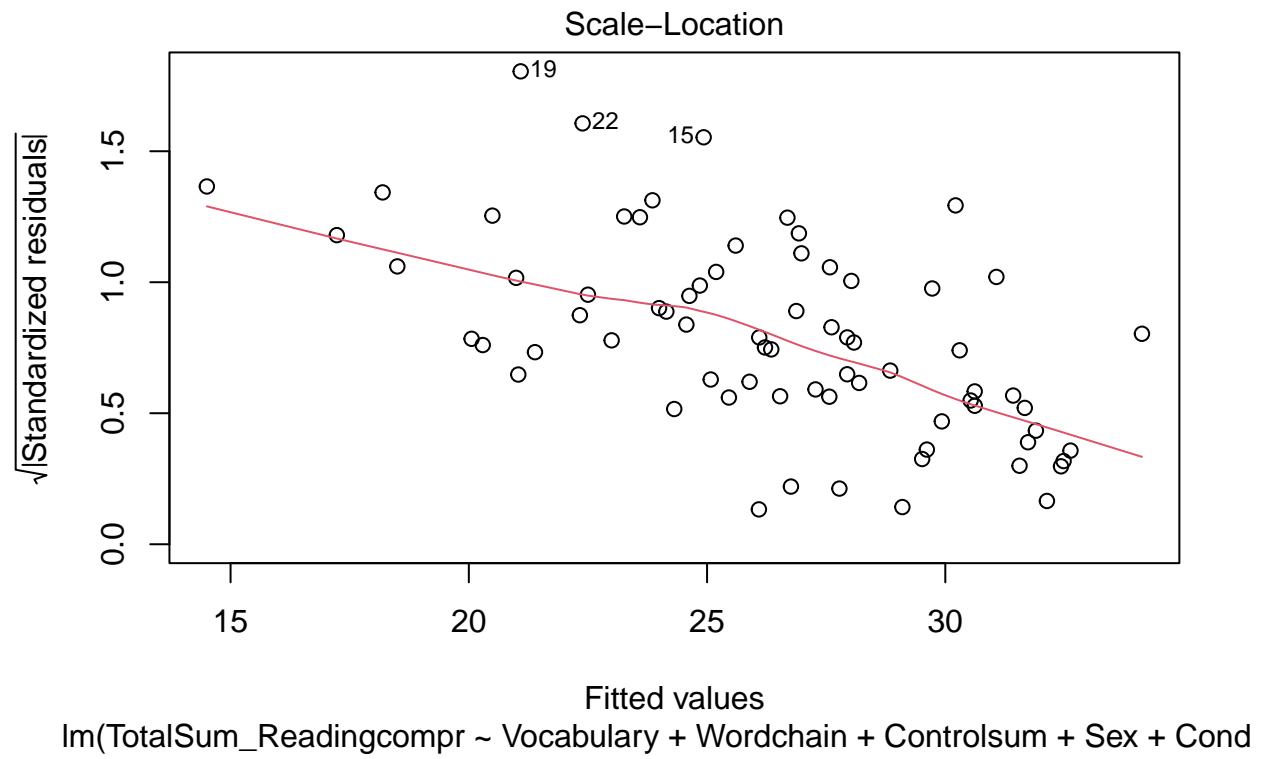
## Analysis of Variance Table
##
## Model 1: TotalSum_Readingcompr ~ Vocabulary + Wordchain + Controlsum
## Model 2: TotalSum_Readingcompr ~ Vocabulary + Wordchain + Controlsum +
##      Sex + Condition
##      Res.Df    RSS Df Sum of Sq      F Pr(>F)
## 1         68 1915.0
## 2         66 1711.1  2     203.84 3.9312 0.02438 *
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

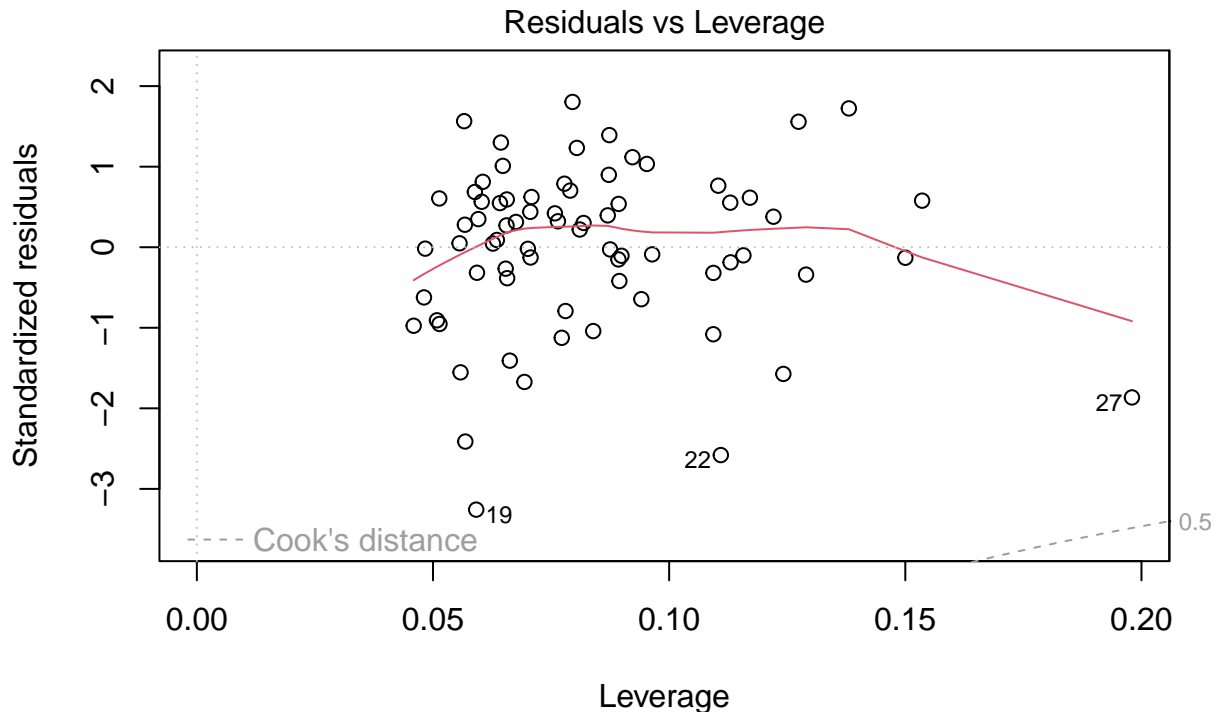
From our anova of all three models, we can see that m3 has a p-value of 0.02532 which is less than our significance level of 0.05, making this model statistically significant compared to our m2 which has a p-value of 0.10995 which is greater than our significance level of 0.05. Because of this, we can then compare m3 directly to m1 to see how it holds. Again, the m3 model is statistically significant with a p-value of 0.02438 being less than the significance level of 0.05. Now we can conclude that our final model from our MLR is m3 which includes the variables TotalSum\_Readingcompr ~ Vocabulary + Wordchain + Controlsum + Sex + Condition.

```
plot(m3)
```









lm(TotalSum\_Readingcompr ~ Vocabulary + Wordchain + Controlsum + Sex + Cond

In our residuals vs fitted plot for the m3 model, we can see that the data points are plotted horizontally across the graph. We do notice a fan pattern emerge from the graph which can indicate that the constant variance assumption is not held by our model. In the QQ norm plot for the m3 model we can see that the data points follow the dashed line tightly and stray at the ends of the graph, indicating that our normality assumption is held by our model. Our scale location plot has data points plotted horizontally across the graph, but there is a noticeable decreasing trend amongst them further supporting the idea that the constant variance assumption is not held by this model. In our residuals vs leverage plot we can see that the data points are plotted equally and horizontally across the graph with no noticeable points residing in the Cook's distance portion of the graph. We can further assume that there are not many outliers or influential points in this data. Overall, we can conclude that the model most likely holds the normality assumption but the constant variance assumption must be analyzed further.

## Question 2

a)

```
baldness <- read.delim2("Ch 8 HeartDiseaseBaldness.txt")
head(baldness)
```

```
##   Heart_Disease Baldness
## 1          no      none
## 2          no      none
## 3          no      none
## 4          no      none
## 5          no      none
## 6         yes      none
```

b)

```
dim(baldness)
```

```
## [1] 1435    2
```

The baldness data frame has the dimensions of 2 columns and 1435 rows.

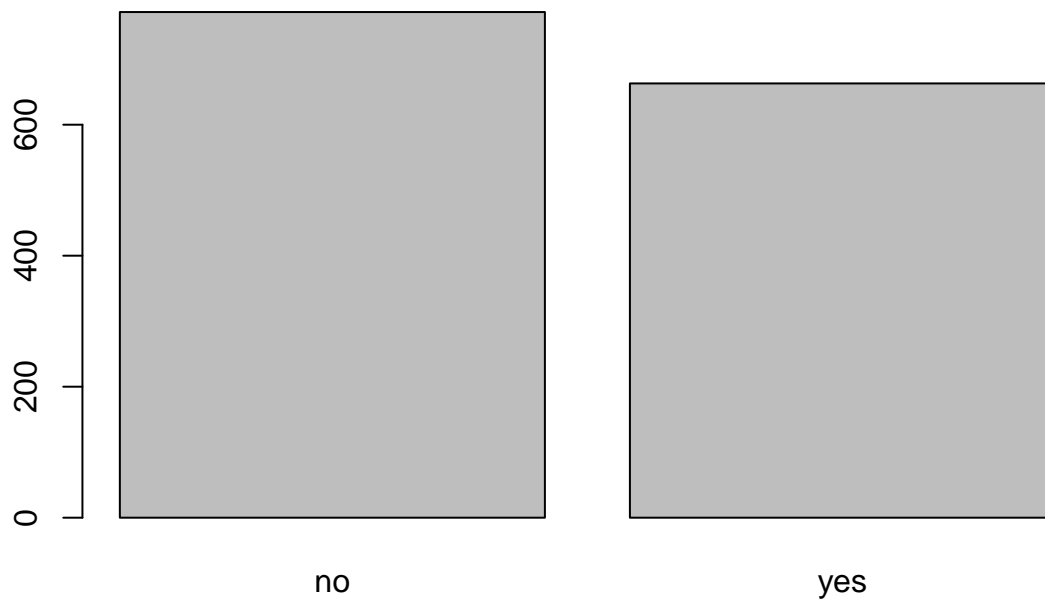
- c) The names of the variables in the data include Heart\_Disease and Baldness.
- d) The null hypothesis states that the two variables do not have a significant relationship to one another and the alternative hypothesis states that the two variables do have a significant relationship to one another.
- e)

```
table(baldness)
```

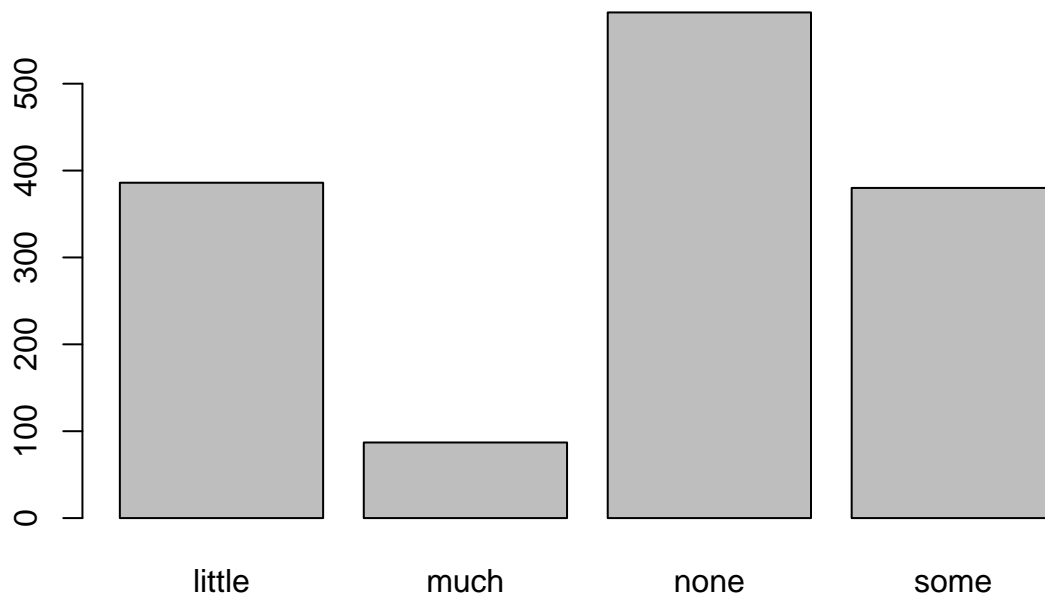
```
##           Baldness
## Heart_Disease little much none some
##           no      221   35  331  185
##           yes     165   52  251  195
```

f)

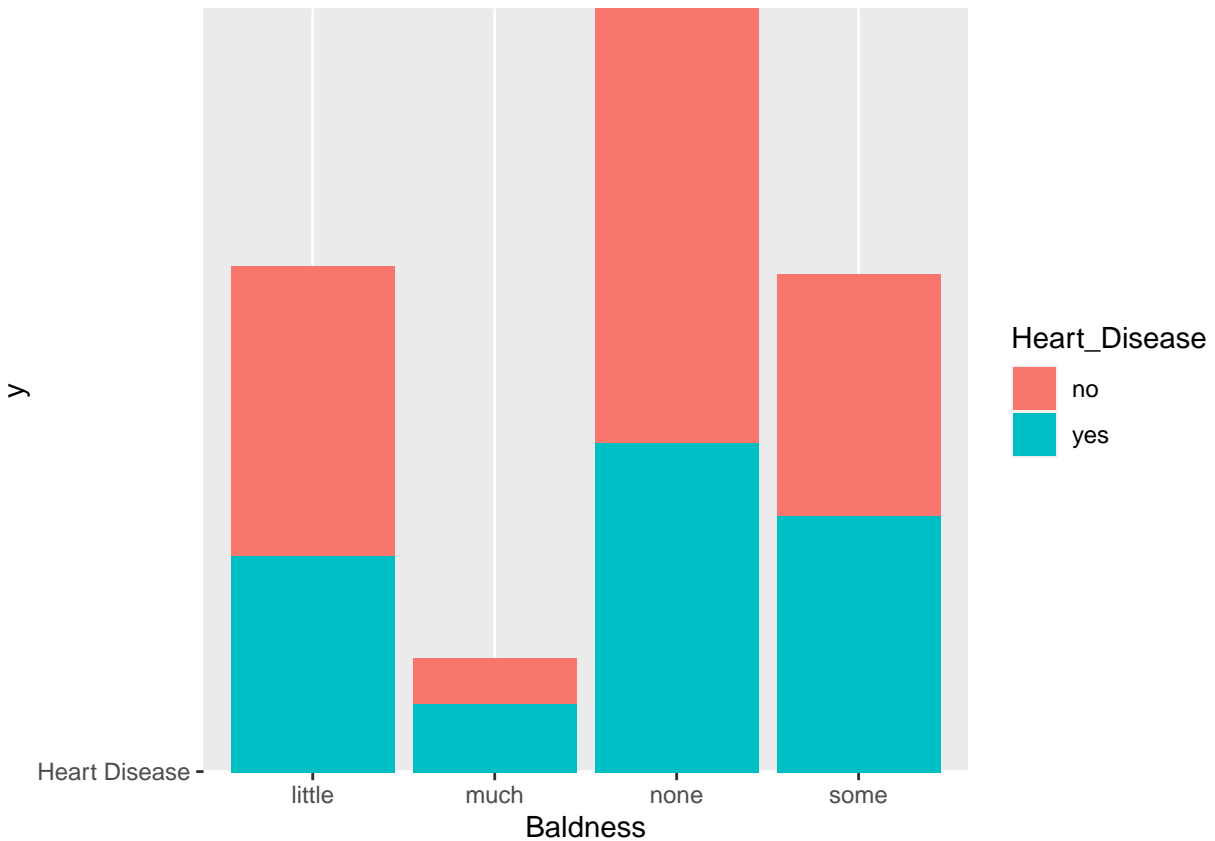
```
barplot(table(baldness$Heart_Disease))
```



```
barplot(table(baldness$Baldness))
```



```
ggplot(baldness, aes(fill = Heart_Disease, y = "Heart Disease", x = Baldness)) +  
  geom_bar(position = "stack", stat = "identity")
```



g)

```
chisq.test(table(baldness))
```

```
##
## Pearson's Chi-squared test
##
## data:  table(baldness)
## X-squared = 14.51, df = 3, p-value = 0.002287
```

Since our p-value of 0.002287 is less than our significance level of 0.05, it is significant and we reject our null hypothesis and can conclude that there is evidence to support the idea that the two variables, Heart\_Disease and Baldness are related to one another.