

Draft

STA 210 - Project

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Introduction and Research Question

Understanding public attitudes on divisive political issues is an important way for political leaders to mobilize voters and for lawmakers to draft laws that represent their constituents. While it may be easier to poll constituents' positions on an issue, it can be challenging to assess the complex factors that influence and predict those stances.

Abortion is one such divisive issue in the United States. Both pro-choice and pro-life groups have a history of mobilizing in states across the country in support of legislation for their respective sides (Ziegler, 2020). However, following the Supreme Court's 1973 decision in *Roe v. Wade*, a ruling which protected an individual's right to have an abortion before fetal viability, the issue has risen in political salience. Both the pro-choice and pro-life movements have gained national prominence, and the two major political parties have polarized around the issue, with the Democratic Party in favor of and the Republican Party against policies legalizing and increasing access to abortion (Weinberger 2022). Abortion has also increasingly become a key issue that voters consider when making their choice at the ballot box, with an increasing share of Americans identifying as "single-issue voters" regarding abortion (Brenan 2020).

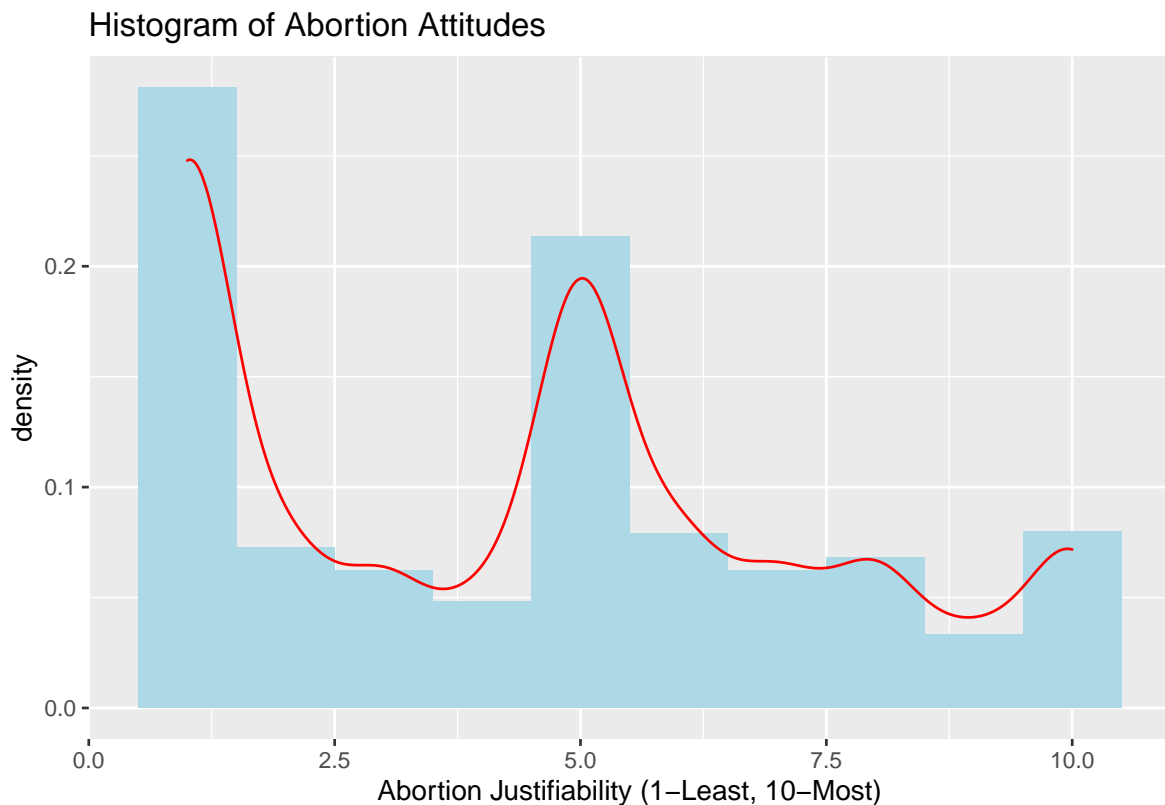
In May 2022, a leaked draft opinion revealed that the US Supreme Court is prepared to overturn *Roe v. Wade*. Overturning *Roe* would dramatically change the trajectory of abortion politics in the US. Unless Congress passes a national policy, states would be able to decide whether or not to legalize abortion and gain much greater leverage in regulating access to the procedure (Weinberger 2022).

Given the potential overturning of *Roe* and the polarizing nature of the issue, it is important to understand how the American public feels about whether abortion should be legal or not, how accessible the procedure should be, and which factors influence these opinions. Understanding public opinion on the issue will ensure that political leaders are able to mobilize the correct constituencies, and that policy experts are able to pass policies on this issue that accurately reflect the preferences of the American people.

The dataset used in this analysis observes attitudes on the justifiability of abortion among respondents in the United States across six “waves” of the World Values Survey (1982-2011), which is administered every few years and collects information about people’s values and beliefs worldwide, alongside basic demographic characteristics. The data are collected via face-to-face interviews at the respondents’ homes. In this data set, the response variable, justifiability of abortion, is a numerical measure on a scale of 1 to 10 on the individual person’s attitude toward whether abortion is justifiable or not. Individuals responded 1 for “abortion is never justified” and 10 for “abortion is always justified.”

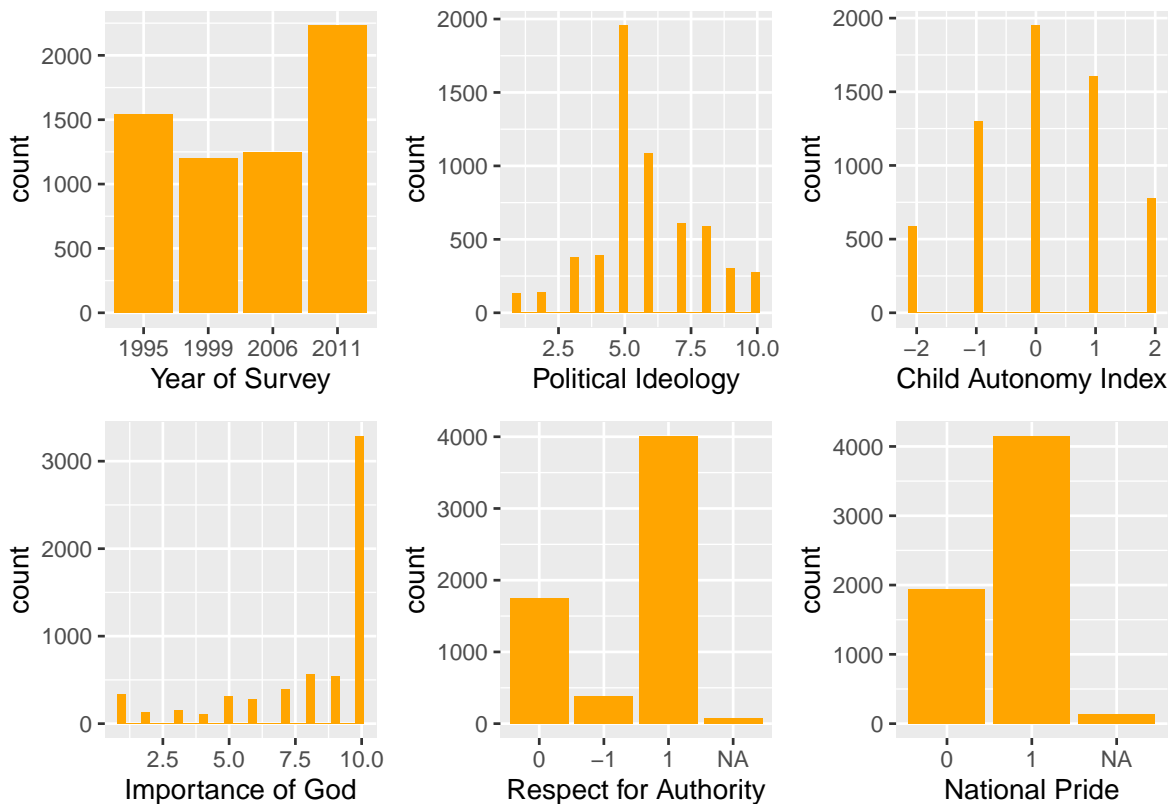
Our research question is as follows: “Do an individual’s political ideology and their personal attitudes/preferences towards other issues, such as the importance of religion in their life and their respect for authority, among others, predict their attitude on the justifiability of abortion?” We will attempt to answer this question using an EDA-informed predictive model. Given that this issue has become highly polarized by political party, we predict that liberal ideology and liberal-leaning attitudes on other issues will correlate with belief that abortion is more justified.

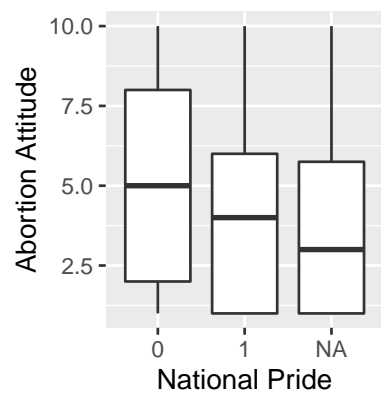
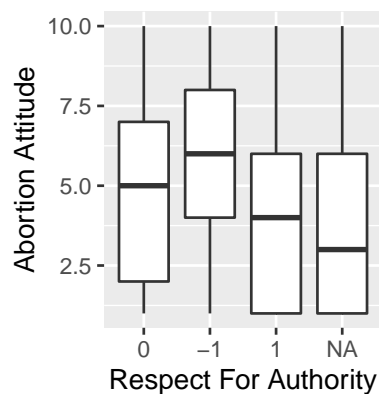
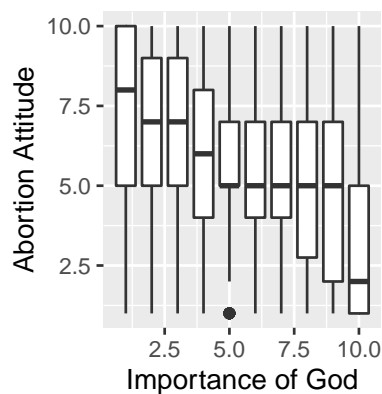
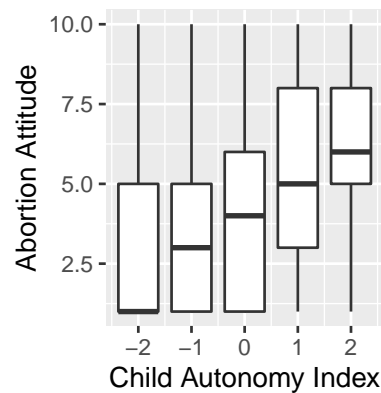
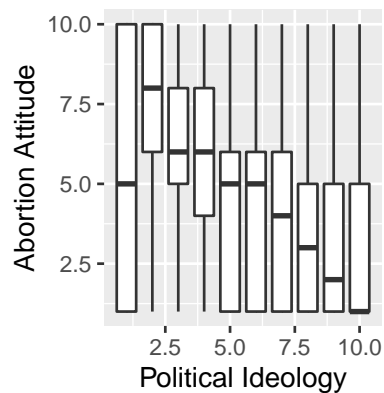
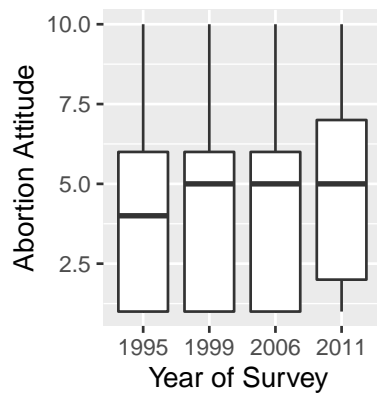
Exploratory Data Analysis

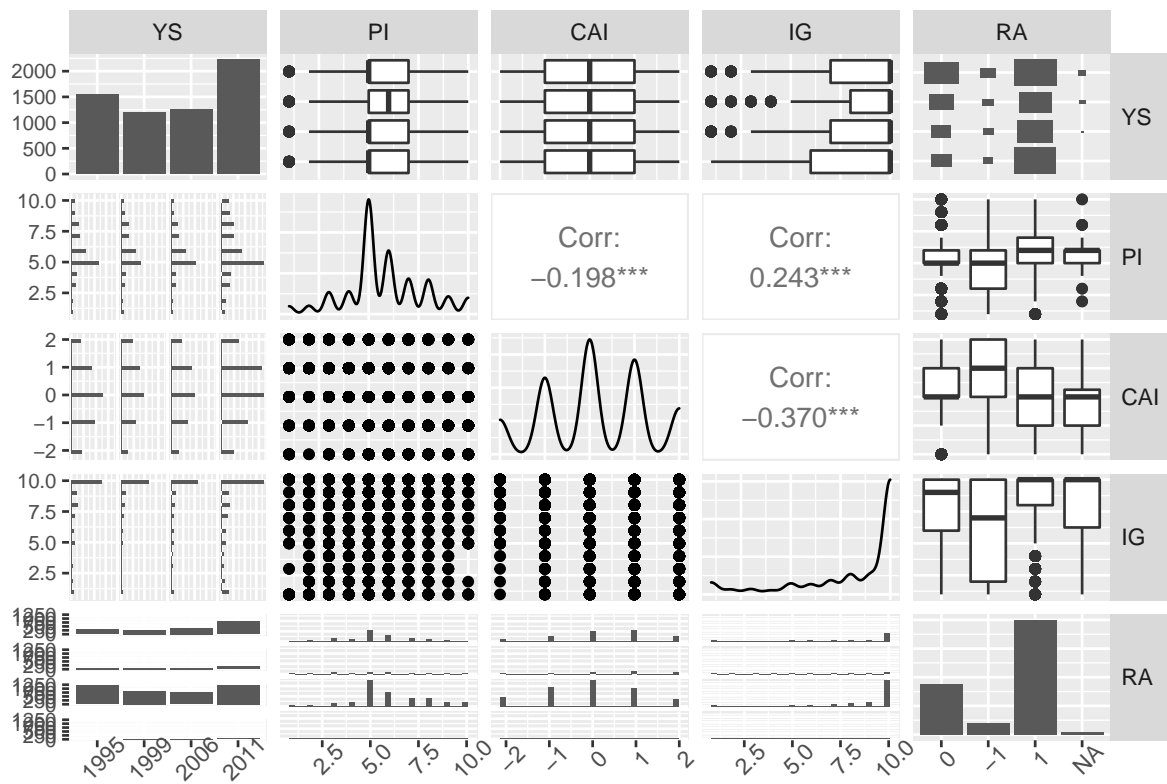


From the above visualization of the distribution of attitudes toward the justifiability of abortion, we observe that it is not a bell shape, but rather trimodal. This may be because the question’s phrasing is similar to a yes/no question, but respondents were asked to give their level of agreement on a scale of 1-10. This may worsen the ability of a multiple linear regression (MLR) model to fit the data. Consequently, further research may choose to truncate the attitude on the justifiability of abortion into a categorical variable such as (Agree, Disagree, Undecided), conducting a binomial or multinomial logistic regression thereafter.

We now extend our exploratory data analysis (EDA) to the predictor variables of interest: year of survey, ideology, Child Autonomy Index, Importance of God, Respect for Authority, and National Pride. The EDA for each variable comprises a histogram and a boxplot of the response variable, grouped by value of the predictor. We also provide a correlation matrix to detect any multicollinearity between our predictor variables, which would increase the uncertainty of our model’s parameters.







Methodology

Given that our response variable, attitude towards the justifiability of abortion, is measured on a numeric scale from 1 to 10, and that there are multiple predictor variables being tested against the null hypothesis, we will conduct multiple linear regression (MLR) to model the effect of these predictors on the variation in abortion attitudes.

We chose to consider the predictor variables our exploratory data analysis (EDA) suggested were potentially correlated with the response variable. Because the predictor variables were discrete, our EDA was presented as a series of box plots. We observed the differences in median and quartile values of abortion attitude across different predictor values, ruling out variables with no significant influence on the outcome. This led to the following predictor variables: Year of survey, Political Ideology, Child Autonomy Index, Importance of God, Respect for Authority, and National Pride.

*A note on data cleaning: Many survey questions were only added from 1995 onward, so observations before 1995 have a high number of missing values. For these reasons, observations prior to 1995 were removed.

Year of survey, Respect for Authority, and National Pride were changed into factors since they are categorical variables. Year has 4 levels (one corresponding to each year), Respect for Authority has 3 levels (0 being the baseline - neutral, -1 being respect for authority bad, and 1 being respect for authority good), and National Pride is a binary (0 being the baseline - having no feelings of national pride, and 1 being having feelings of national pride) Political Ideology, Child Autonomy Index, and Importance of God had numerical sample spaces and were therefore treated as numerical variables.*

Fitting the Model

We conducted a 75% - 25% data split into training and testing sets, using the random seed 206.

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Warning: There are new levels in a factor: NA
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Fitting the MLR, we obtain the following table of parameter point estimates.

term	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
(Intercept)	6.596	0.170	38.688	0.000
ideology	-0.280	0.021	-13.354	0.000
cai	0.468	0.037	12.622	0.000

term	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
godimportant	-0.287	0.016	-17.776	0.000
year_X1999	0.330	0.120	2.743	0.006
year_X2006	0.339	0.120	2.826	0.005
year_X2011	0.521	0.107	4.889	0.000
respectauthority_X.1	0.140	0.173	0.807	0.420
respectauthority_X1	-0.179	0.092	-1.941	0.052
nationalpride_X1	-0.110	0.089	-1.237	0.216

Hence, our MLR model equation is

$$y = 6.596 + 0.468x_1 + 0.33x_2 + 0.339x_3 + 0.521x_4 + 0.14x_5 - (0.28x_6 + 0.287x_7 + 0.179x_8 + 0.11x_9)$$

where x_1 = child autonomy index, x_2 = year 1999, x_3 = year 2006, x_4 = year 2011, x_5 = respect authority -1, x_6 = ideology, x_7 = God important, x_8 = respect authority 1, and x_9 = national pride.

Model Inference and Prediction

We will take a quick look at the 95% **confidence intervals** of the parameters from our fitted model, displayed in the following plots:

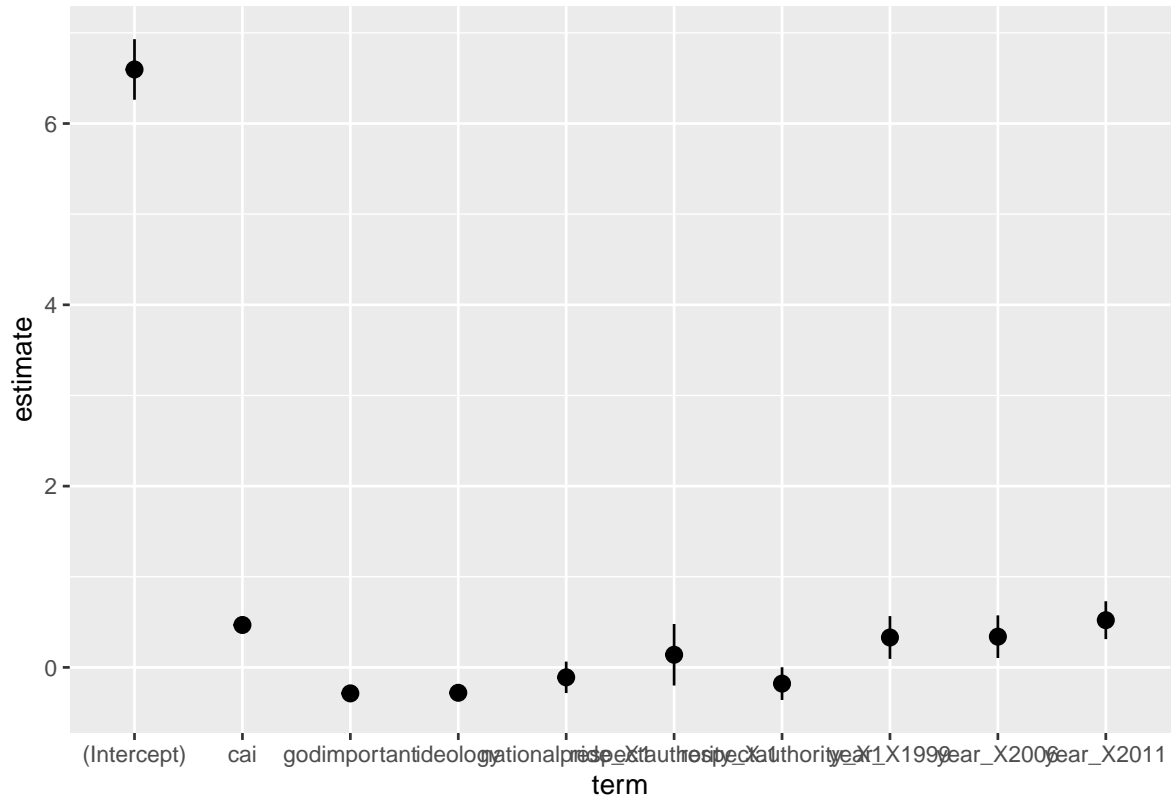
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df <- tidy(abortion_fit, conf.int = TRUE)
p0 <- ggplot(df, aes(x = term, y = estimate, ymin = conf.low, ymax = conf.high)) +
  geom_pointrange()
df
```

A tibble: 10 x 7

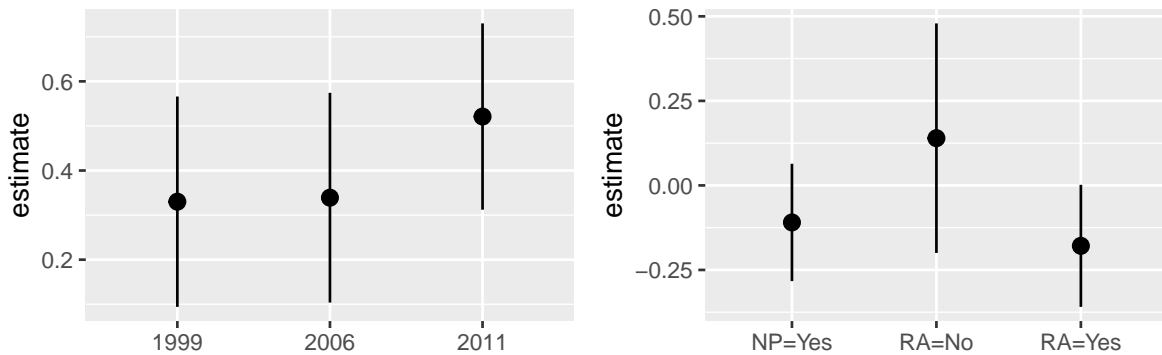
	term	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value	conf.low	conf.high
	<chr>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>
1	(Intercept)	6.60	0.170	38.7	1.79e-280	6.26	6.93
2	ideology	-0.280	0.0210	-13.4	7.17e-40	-0.321	-0.239
3	cai	0.468	0.0371	12.6	7.04e-36	0.395	0.541
4	godimportant	-0.287	0.0161	-17.8	3.19e-68	-0.318	-0.255
5	year_X1999	0.330	0.120	2.74	6.11e-3	0.0942	0.566
6	year_X2006	0.339	0.120	2.83	4.73e-3	0.104	0.574
7	year_X2011	0.521	0.107	4.89	1.05e-6	0.312	0.730
8	respectauthority_X~	0.140	0.173	0.807	4.20e-1	-0.200	0.479
9	respectauthority_X1	-0.179	0.0921	-1.94	5.23e-2	-0.359	0.00175

10	nationalpride_X1	-0.110	0.0885	-1.24	2.16e-	1	-0.283	0.0641
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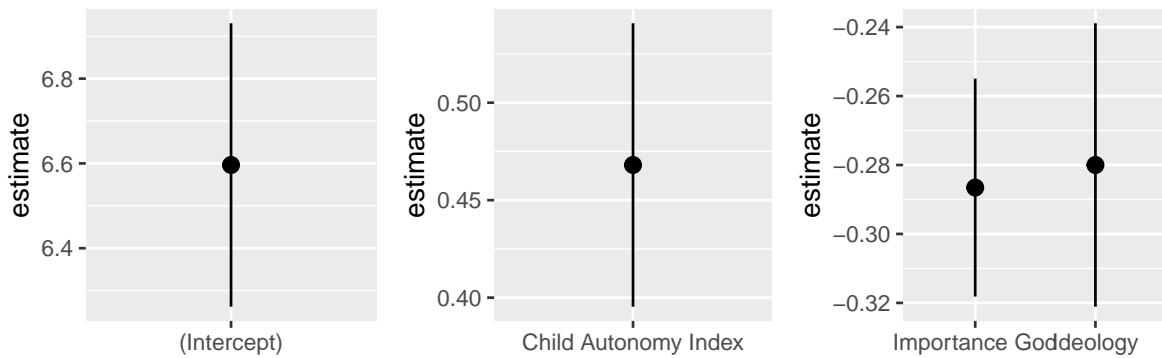
p0



Confidence Intervals of Estimated Model Parameters (Factors)



Confidence Intervals of Estimated Model Parameters (Numeric)



We then proceed to our **hypothesis test**. As stated in our introduction, given that this issue has become highly polarized by political party, we suspect that liberal political ideology and political attitudes will correlate with belief that abortion is more justified.

We define the following as liberal political ideology and attitudes: - ideology: values closer to 1 (most left-leaning) - cai: values closer to 2 (belief in child self-determination and independence) - godimportant: values closer to 1 (belief that God is not important) - respectauthority: -1 (belief that greater respect for authority is a bad thing) - nationalpride: 0 (not proud to be American)

This leads to the following hypotheses:

H0 (null hypothesis): An individual's political ideology (ideology), their beliefs about child autonomy (cai), the importance of God in their life (godimportant), their view on whether respect for authority is good (respectauthority), and their pride in being American (nationalpride) are not significant predictors of aj, and the variables' respective slope point estimates will be 0.

HA (alternative hypothesis): An individual's political ideology (ideology), their beliefs about child autonomy (cai), the importance of God in their life (godimportant), their view on whether

respect for authority is good (respectauthority), and their pride in being American (national-pride) are significant predictors of aj , and the variables' respective slope point estimates will not be 0.

Looking at the p-values in our output displayed above, we can reject the null hypothesis for the predictors ideology, cai, and godimportant, as the p-values are very small, way below the 0.05 significance threshold. Hence, we can conclude that the data provide convincing evidence that an individual's political ideology, beliefs about child autonomy, and the importance of God in their life are significant predictors of their abortion attitudes.

However, we fail to reject the null hypothesis for the predictors respectauthority and national-pride, as the p-values for each level of these predictors are above the 0.05 significance threshold. Hence, we cannot conclude that the data provide convincing evidence that an individual's view on respect for authority and their pride in being American are significant predictors of their abortion attitudes.

We now consider the strength of our model in **predicting** the attitude toward the justifiability of abortion of a person of certain characteristics.

Earlier, we guessed that liberal ideology and liberal-leaning attitudes on other social issues will correlate with belief that abortion is more justified. For a person surveyed in 2011 who identifies with a left leaning political ideology ("1"), has a high child autonomy index of 2, considers God and religion unimportant ("1"), and has little respect for authority, our model predicts that their attitude toward the justifiability of abortion is 9.24, that is to say, very amenable to the justifiability of abortion. This supports our hypothesis based on contextual knowledge of this issue.

```
# A tibble: 1 x 1
  .pred
  <dbl>
1  9.24
```

However, calculating the R-squared and root-mean-squared-error (RMSE) values of our model shows that our model is not very strong at predicting attitude toward the justifiability of abortion, with a R^2 of 0.247 and RMSE of 2.53.

We will discuss potential reasons for this lackluster performance in our model diagnosis and conclusion sections; however, we will first conduct model evaluation and comparison to ascertain if our chosen model is still a better fit to the data compared to some alternatives.

A quick glance at our data might seem that the models are not that strong at predicting the abortion attitude (aj) of a given observation. We will look into this further now with cross-validation, then a test in AIC and BIC statistics.

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# A tibble: 1 x 3
  .metric .estimator .estimate
  <chr>   <chr>         <dbl>
1 rsq     standard       0.248
```

```
# A tibble: 1 x 3
  .metric .estimator .estimate
  <chr>   <chr>         <dbl>
1 rmse    standard       2.53
```

Model Evaluation

To see how well our model fits the data on the attitudes toward the justifiability of abortion, we conducted a 10-fold cross-validation, calculating various metrics – the Akaike information criterion (AIC), Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) and adjusted R-squared value – to evaluate the performance of our model on 10 subsets of our data.

We also compared this to two alternative models that used other combinations of predictors from the data set.

[3 line plots, displaying AIC, BIC and R^2 value respectively, against Fold number. Each plot should have the line graph for each of the 3 models we used)

```
! Fold01: preprocessor 1/1: There are new levels in a factor: NA

! Fold01: preprocessor 1/1, model 1/1 (predictions): There are new levels in a fac...

! Fold02: preprocessor 1/1: There are new levels in a factor: NA

! Fold02: preprocessor 1/1, model 1/1 (predictions): There are new levels in a fac...

! Fold03: preprocessor 1/1: There are new levels in a factor: NA

! Fold03: preprocessor 1/1, model 1/1 (predictions): There are new levels in a fac...

! Fold04: preprocessor 1/1: There are new levels in a factor: NA
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! Fold04: preprocessor 1/1, model 1/1 (predictions): There are new levels in a fac...

! Fold05: preprocessor 1/1: There are new levels in a factor: NA

! Fold05: preprocessor 1/1, model 1/1 (predictions): There are new levels in a fac...

! Fold06: preprocessor 1/1: There are new levels in a factor: NA

! Fold06: preprocessor 1/1, model 1/1 (predictions): There are new levels in a fac...

! Fold07: preprocessor 1/1: There are new levels in a factor: NA

! Fold07: preprocessor 1/1, model 1/1 (predictions): There are new levels in a fac...

! Fold08: preprocessor 1/1: There are new levels in a factor: NA

! Fold08: preprocessor 1/1, model 1/1 (predictions): There are new levels in a fac...

! Fold09: preprocessor 1/1: There are new levels in a factor: NA

! Fold09: preprocessor 1/1, model 1/1 (predictions): There are new levels in a fac...

! Fold10: preprocessor 1/1: There are new levels in a factor: NA

! Fold10: preprocessor 1/1, model 1/1 (predictions): There are new levels in a fac...

! Fold01: preprocessor 1/1: There are new levels in a factor: NA

! Fold01: preprocessor 1/1, model 1/1 (predictions): There are new levels in a fac...

! Fold02: preprocessor 1/1: There are new levels in a factor: NA

! Fold02: preprocessor 1/1, model 1/1 (predictions): There are new levels in a fac...

! Fold03: preprocessor 1/1: There are new levels in a factor: NA

! Fold03: preprocessor 1/1, model 1/1 (predictions): There are new levels in a fac...

! Fold04: preprocessor 1/1: There are new levels in a factor: NA

! Fold04: preprocessor 1/1, model 1/1 (predictions): There are new levels in a fac...

! Fold05: preprocessor 1/1: There are new levels in a factor: NA

! Fold05: preprocessor 1/1, model 1/1 (predictions): There are new levels in a fac...

! Fold06: preprocessor 1/1: There are new levels in a factor: NA

! Fold06: preprocessor 1/1, model 1/1 (predictions): There are new levels in a fac...

! Fold07: preprocessor 1/1: There are new levels in a factor: NA

! Fold07: preprocessor 1/1, model 1/1 (predictions): There are new levels in a fac...

! Fold08: preprocessor 1/1: There are new levels in a factor: NA

! Fold08: preprocessor 1/1, model 1/1 (predictions): There are new levels in a fac...

! Fold09: preprocessor 1/1: There are new levels in a factor: NA

! Fold09: preprocessor 1/1, model 1/1 (predictions): There are new levels in a fac...

! Fold10: preprocessor 1/1: There are new levels in a factor: NA

! Fold10: preprocessor 1/1, model 1/1 (predictions): There are new levels in a fac...

Fold	RMSE	R-squared
Fold01	2.610	0.213
Fold02	2.496	0.228
Fold03	2.571	0.264
Fold04	2.695	0.180
Fold05	2.421	0.282
Fold06	2.529	0.268
Fold07	2.499	0.291
Fold08	2.514	0.276
Fold09	2.388	0.261
Fold10	2.587	0.193

Fold	RMSE	R-squared
Fold01	2.673	0.182
Fold02	2.640	0.143
Fold03	2.657	0.208
Fold04	2.749	0.144
Fold05	2.580	0.199
Fold06	2.688	0.177
Fold07	2.640	0.191
Fold08	2.613	0.226
Fold09	2.565	0.160
Fold10	2.707	0.115

Fold	RMSE	R-squared
Fold01	2.739	0.132
Fold02	2.579	0.182
Fold03	2.683	0.195
Fold04	2.748	0.142
Fold05	2.510	0.230
Fold06	2.630	0.206
Fold07	2.573	0.250
Fold08	2.708	0.159
Fold09	2.482	0.202
Fold10	2.634	0.162

```
# A tibble: 1 x 2
  AIC    BIC
  <dbl> <dbl>
1 19839. 19909.
```

```
# A tibble: 1 x 2
  AIC    BIC
  <dbl> <dbl>
1 21483. 21522.
```

```
# A tibble: 1 x 2
  AIC    BIC
  <dbl> <dbl>
1 20334. 20385.
```

From the above AIC and BIC values, we have evidence that our chosen model is the strongest model and best fit for the data compared to two alternatives with fewer predictors. Our model has the lowest AIC and BIC values, which are usually penalized for having more predictors, but in this case the model is strong enough to overcome that penalty.

Model Diagnosis

Conditions check

Linearity [residual plot vs fitted values]

Randomness

Independence [residual plot vs id]

Conclusion + Discussion

[paste here after finalizing the google doc]

Data dictionary

The data dictionary can be found [here](#).

References

Brenan, M. (2020, July 7). One in Four Americans Consider Abortion a Key Voting Issue. Gallup. <https://news.gallup.com/poll/313316/one-four-americans-consider-abortion-key-voting-issue.aspx>

Weinberger, J. (2022, May 6). How we got here: Roe v. Wade from 1973 to today. Vox. <https://www.vox.com/23055389/roe-v-wade-timeline-abortion-overturn-political-polarization>

Ziegler, M. (2020, October 22). Abortion politics polarized before Roe. When it's gone, the fighting won't stop. The Washington Post. <https://www.washingtonpost.com/outlook/2020/10/22/roe-polarize-abortion-politics/>