

# Mini Project 2

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## Introduction

It's usually pretty obvious what adults can do that children can't. Adults can drive, pay for what they want, work, drink alcohol, travel on their own, and so on. If a child does these things, then it is either illegal or socially frowned upon. Maybe less commonly discussed are what children can do that adults can't or rather shouldn't. Children can take off their clothes in public, speak at high volumes despite being indoors, pee in the swimming pool, have nap times in school, and many other things that are usually things that, if done by adults, would be inappropriate or seen as odd.

When taking another look at these actions, it's not that adults or children are strictly unable to do all of them (yes, children can drive if there are cars designed that way but we can't say that they can drive *well*), but rather that societal norms and regulations restrict people based on their ages. With increasing age comes better decision making ability and self control ("Goal B: Better Understand the Effects of Personal, Interpersonal, and Societal Factors on Aging, Including the Mechanisms Through Which These Factors Exert Their Effects" n.d.), so it makes sense that it is socially more acceptable for children to act immaturely or inappropriately compared to adults. Even so, just how much of an influence does a person's age and behavior have on others' opinions of that person? This project aims to study this by examining how peoples' opinion of a character in a vignette changes based on the stated age (10 for child VS 45 for adult) and the described behavior (good VS bad) of that character.

## Hypotheses

Before conducting the analysis, the expectations for the results are below:

1. Respondents will exhibit more positive attitudes towards the vignette character of younger age.
  - a. Respondents who have viewed the vignettes featuring Sam as a 10 year old child will give higher levels of agreement to the statement "I like Sam", regardless of the Sam's described behavior.
2. Respondents will exhibit less positive attitudes towards the vignette character who displays negative behavior.
  - a. Respondents who have viewed the vignette featuring Sam exhibiting bad behavior will give lower levels of agreement to the statement "I like Sam", regardless of Sam's age.
3. Age will have a moderating effect on the attitudes of respondents based on behavior type.
  - a. Respondents will exhibit the most positive attitude towards the vignette character of younger age and positive behavior.

## Methodology

We conducted a two-way randomized survey experiment to investigate our hypotheses. The survey was distributed to Smith College students, and we received a total of 56 complete, consenting responses. Our participants consisted primarily of white, CIS females between the ages 18-24. The first treatment factor, age, is a factor variable with two levels (10 as a representative age for children, and 45 as a representative for adults). The second treatment variable, is a categorical behavior with two levels (good and bad). The blocking variable, participant perception of the vignette's behavior as good or bad, is a continuous numeric variable measured on a five-point Likert scale regarding "Sam's behavior is good". A score of 1 represents strong disagreement with the statement, and a score of 5 represents strong agreement with the statement. The dependent variable, participant opinion of the vignette, is a continuous numeric variable ascertained via a five-point Likert scale agreement to the statement, "Sam seems likable". Likewise, a score of 1 represents strong disagreement with the statement, and a score of 5 represents Strong Agreement with the statement.

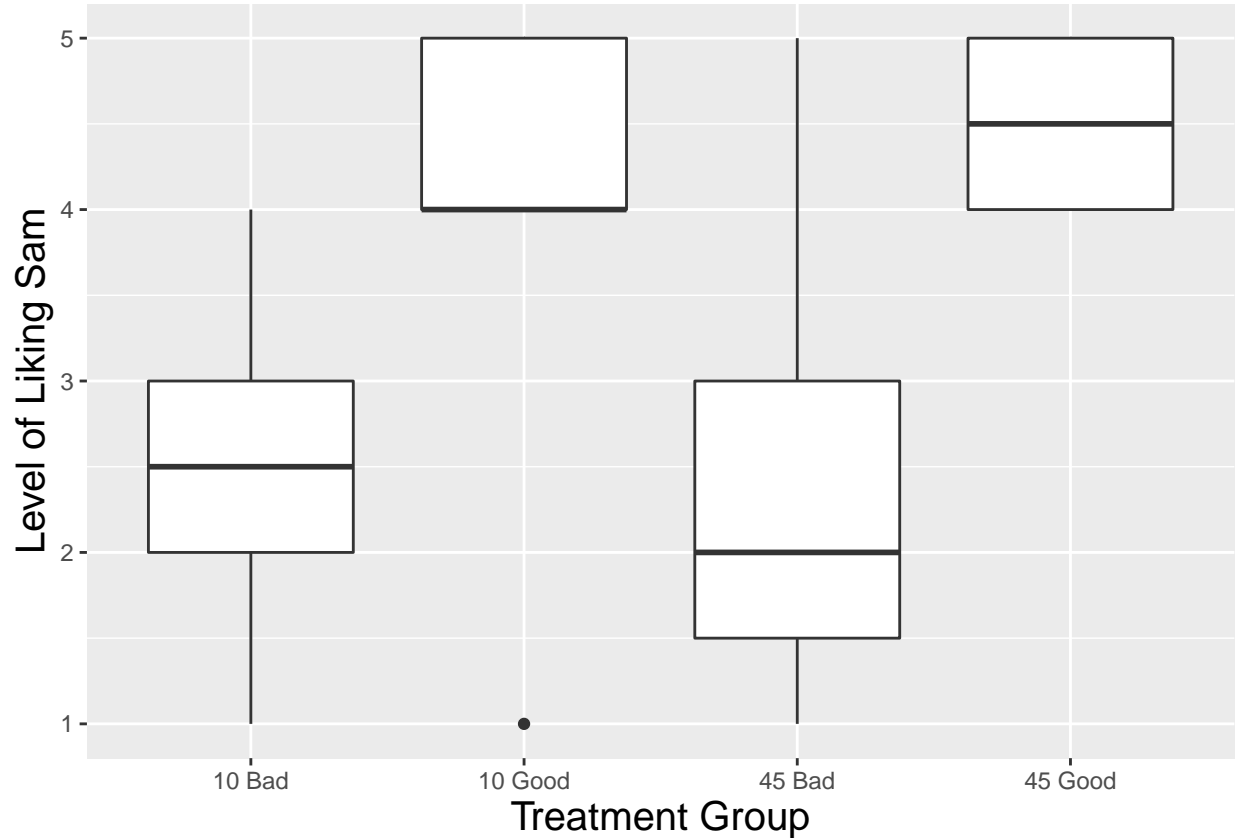
The survey procedure is as follows. Each respondent was shown one of four vignettes, which varied on two aspects: the age of the character in the vignette and the type of behavior they displayed. All four vignettes featured the character Sam performing the action of baking a cake. Sam is stated to either be ten years old or forty-five years old. Good behavior is cleaning up the kitchen after baking and sharing the cake with friends. Bad behavior is leaving a mess in the kitchen and eating the cake alone. The four resulting combination of vignettes is therefore: Sam is 10 years old and exhibits good behavior (10 Good); Sam is 45 years old and exhibits bad behavior (45 Bad); Sam is 10 years old and exhibits bad behavior (10 Bad); and Sam is 45 years old and exhibits good behavior (45 Good). Each combination received a similar number of respondents. 10 Good has 13 responses, 45 Bad has 15 responses, and 10 Bad and 45 Good each have 14 responses. The four vignettes capture the total number of combinations of the two variables. To test our hypotheses, we conducted both an additive and interactive Anova model as well as a Kruskal-Wallis Test.

## Results

### Checking Anova Conditions

We begin with checking the conditions for Anova testing. We know that the response variable, how the much the participant likes Sam, is continuous while the factors, Sam's 'good' or 'bad' actions and Sam's age, are categorical, which satisfies the condition about the types of variables. We then check for constant variance.

## Constant Variance



The box plot shows overall similar variability in terms of the length of the ‘boxes’, however the ‘whiskers’ are of varying lengths. The distribution for the category in which Sam is 10 years old and conducts good behavior appears to be non-normal since the mean is at the end of the ‘box’ and there is also an outlier. The condition for constant variance must be further verified.

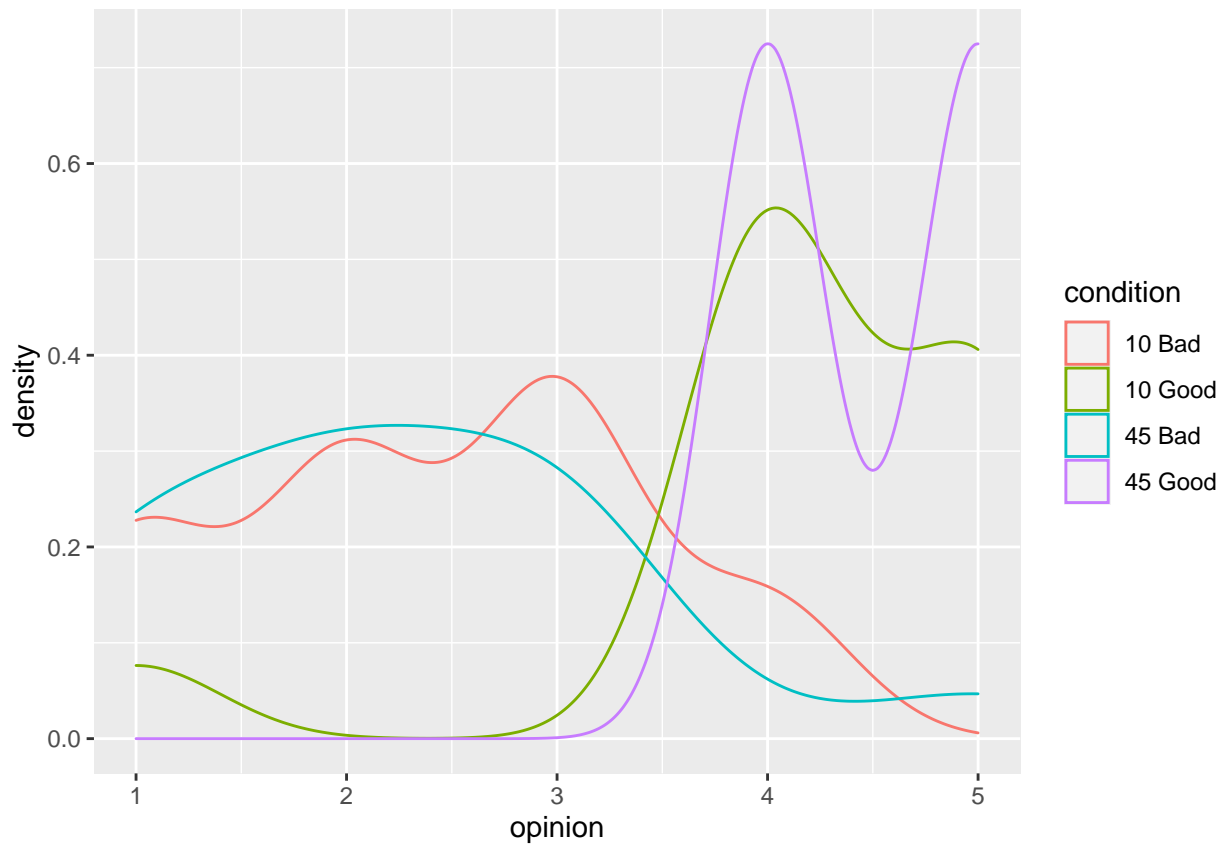
```
## Levene's Test for Homogeneity of Variance (center = median)
##      Df F value Pr(>F)
## group 3  0.9618 0.4178
##      52
```

The Levene's Test for Homogeneity shows that the p-value is greater than alpha (0.05), so we fail to reject the null hypothesis that there is no constant variance.

```
## # A tibble: 4 x 4
##   condition Group_mean Sample_size Standard_dev
##   <fct>      <dbl>      <int>      <dbl>
## 1 10 Bad      2.43         14      1.02
## 2 10 Good      4.15         13      1.07
## 3 45 Bad      2.27         15      1.10
## 4 45 Good      4.5          14      0.519
```

The box plot and the table with the standard deviations show that there is a slight violation of the constant variance assumption, especially for the category in which Sam is 10 years old and does good behavior. However, the Levene's Test indicates that the variance across groups is not statistically different, so we will proceed.

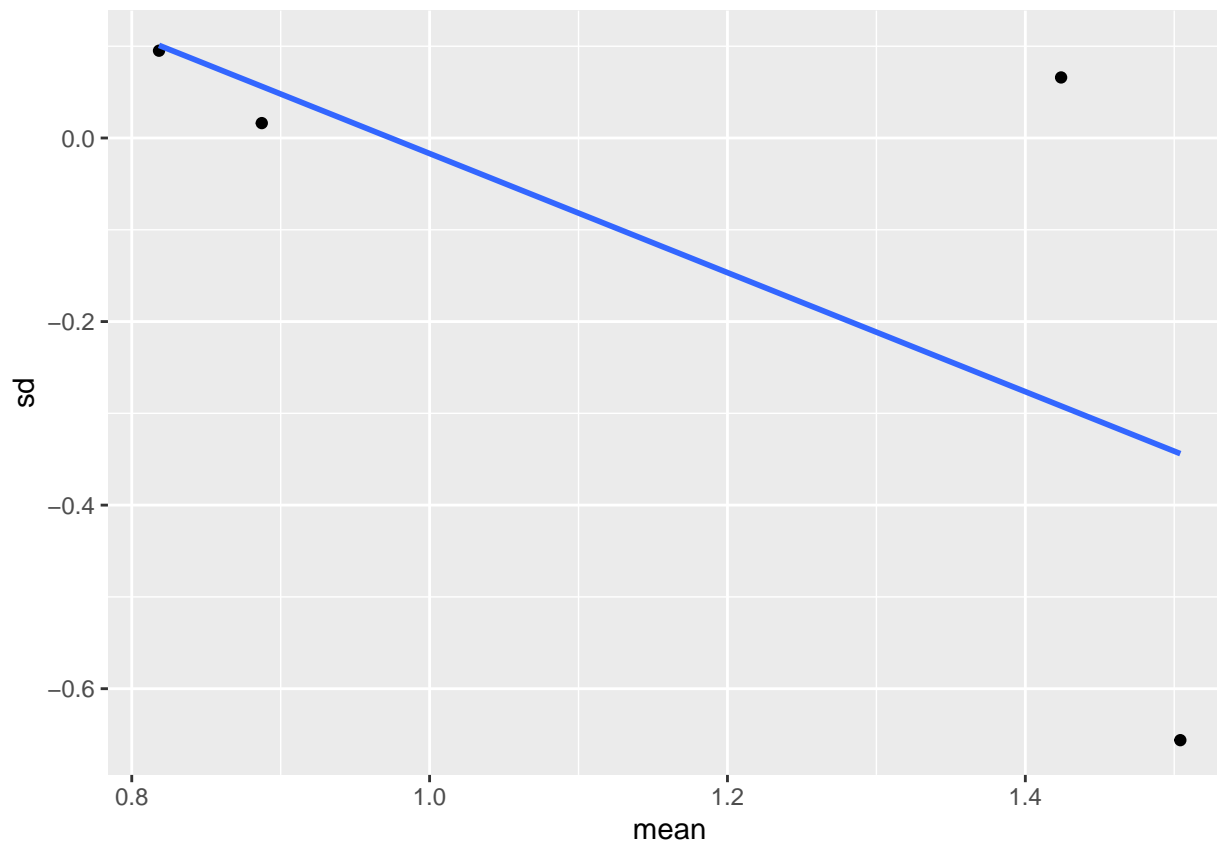
## Normality



There are clear violations of normality for all combinations of factors (age and behavior).

## Transformation

We now check to see if a transformation of the responses that can help satisfy the condition of normality. First, we plot the mean and standard deviations for the response variable, liking of Sam, across the treatment groups.



Using the means and standard deviations, we create a linear model and look at the slope.

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = sd ~ mean, data = summary_stats)
##
## Residuals:
```

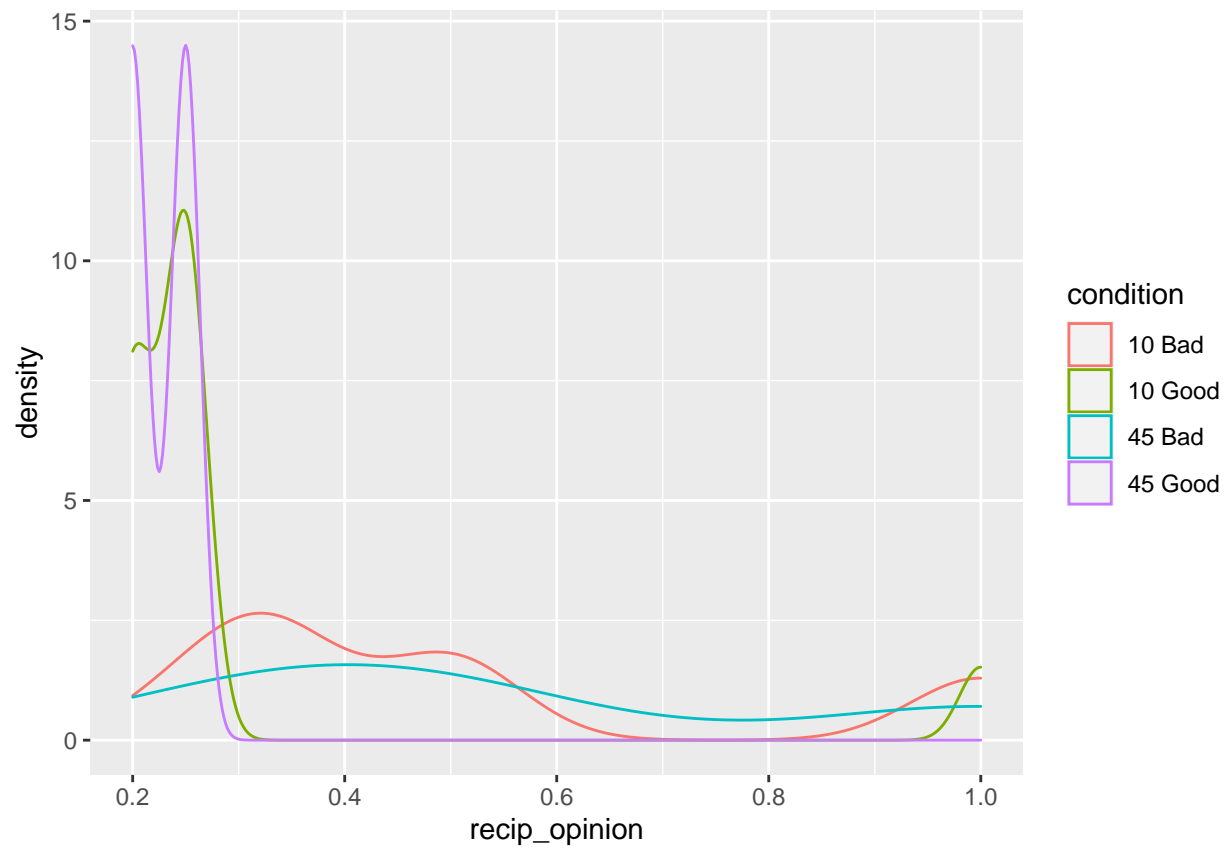
	1	2	3	4
##	-0.039971	0.357967	-0.005833	-0.312164

```
##
## Coefficients:
```

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
## (Intercept)	0.6318	0.6561	0.963	0.437
## mean	-0.6487	0.5474	-1.185	0.358

```
##
## Residual standard error: 0.3371 on 2 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.4126, Adjusted R-squared:  0.1189
## F-statistic: 1.405 on 1 and 2 DF, p-value: 0.3577
```

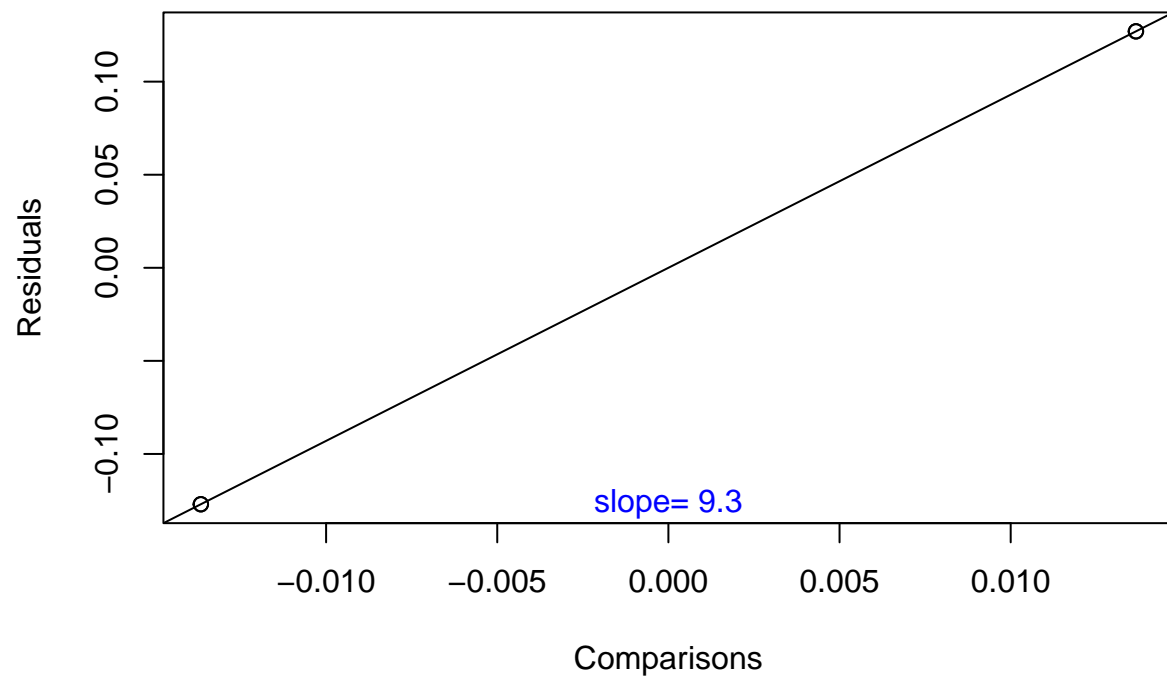
The slope is about -0.65 and so 1-slope is 1.65, thus, we can try to see if a reciprocals transformation can help.



The distributions are still not normal so a reciprocals transformation did not help.

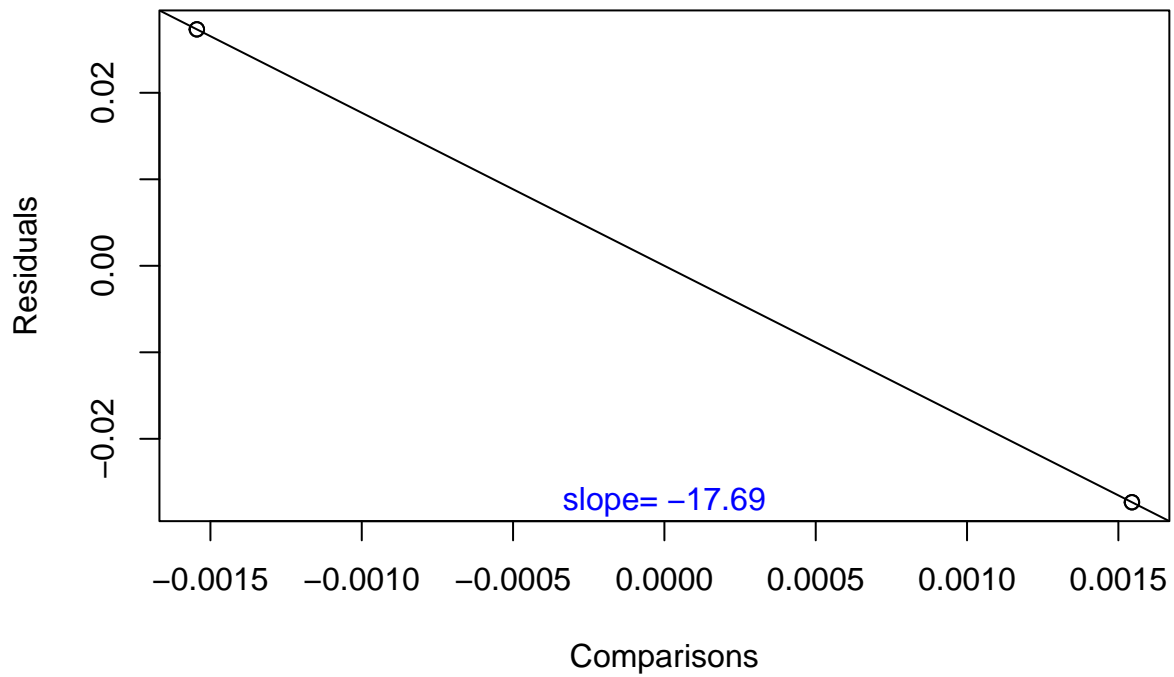
Similarly, we look at the results of the Tukey-nonadditivity plot.

```
TukeyNonaddPlot(opinion~v_age+behavior, data=df)
```



Again, the Tukey non-additivity plot shows that the slope exceeds zero.

```
TukeyNonaddPlot( recip_opinion~v_age+behavior, data=df)
```

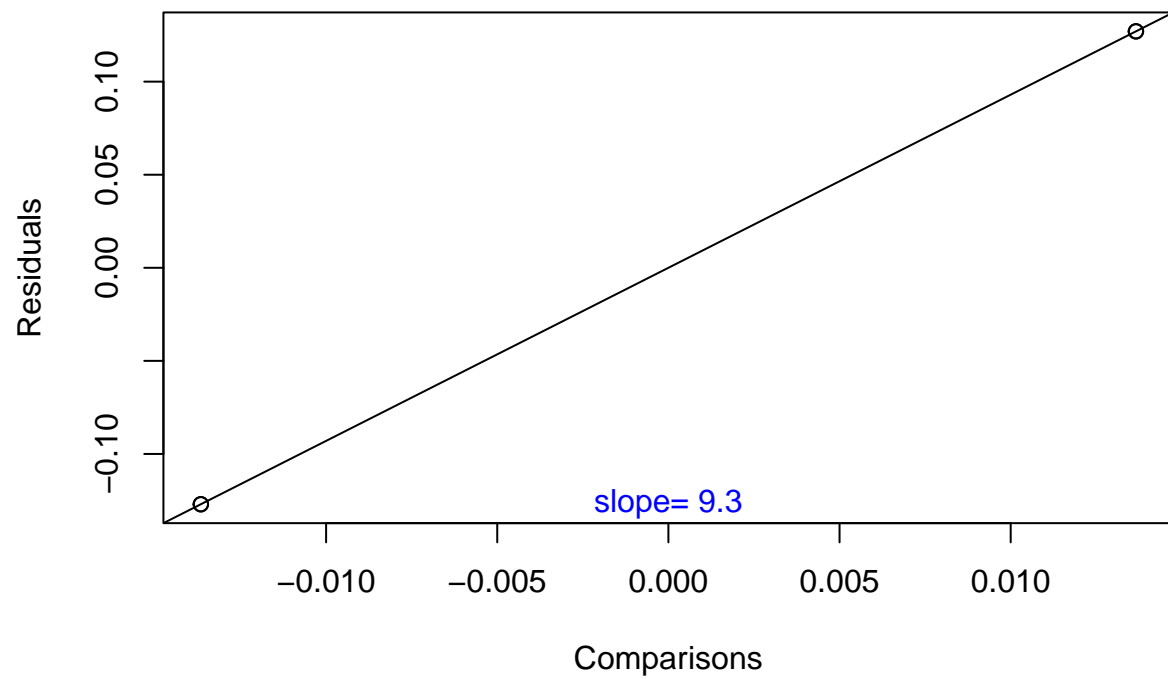


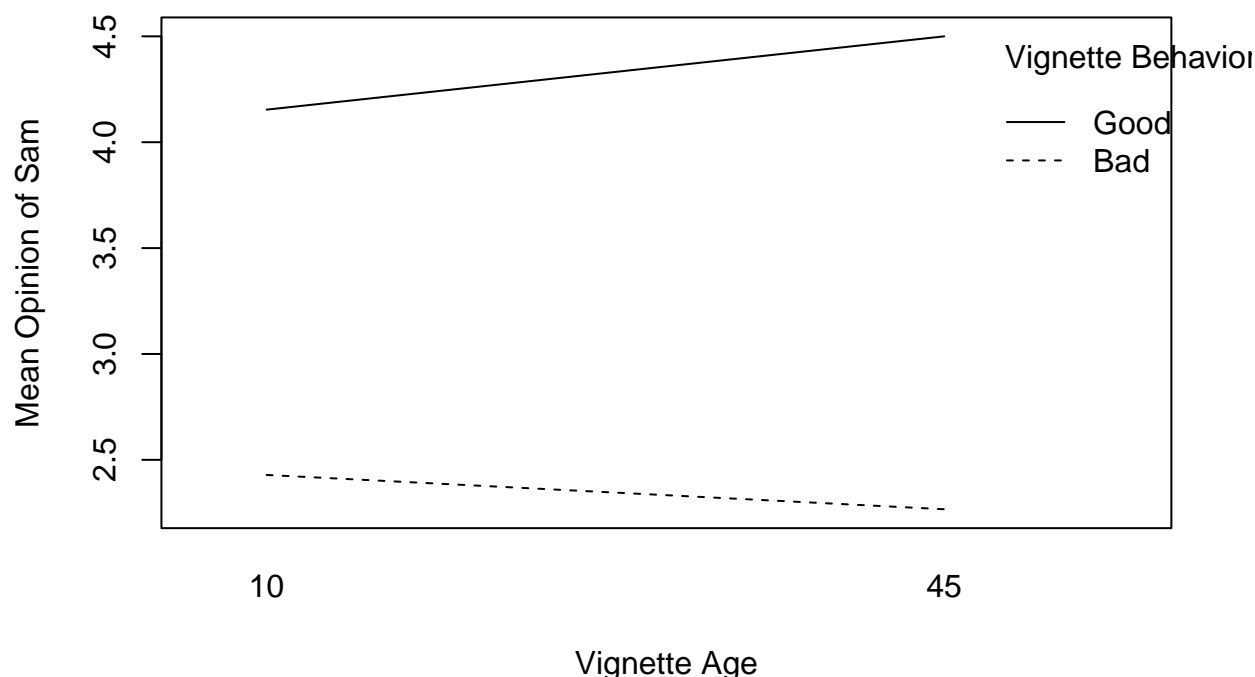
The distributions are still not normal so a reciprocals transformation did not help. Therefore, the condition for normality is violated. However, we will continue with Anova testing, despite the condition for normality being violated, and then check the robustness of the model with the non-parametric test, the Kruskal Wallis test.

## Anova Testing

First, we will assess the data for the appearance of interaction between our dependent variables.







The Tukey plot has a nonzero slope, which indicates that there is evidence of non-additivity. However, the interaction plot shows that the lines for Good and Bad behavior do not intersect but have slopes of opposite signs.

We will fit both an additive and interaction model.

```
##           Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value    Pr(>F)
## v_age      1   0.10     0.10    0.112     0.739
## behavior   1  55.28    55.28   60.466 2.55e-10 ***
## Residuals 53  48.46     0.91
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```
##           Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value    Pr(>F)
## v_age      1   0.10     0.10    0.112     0.739
## behavior   1  55.28    55.28   60.450 2.89e-10 ***
## v_age:behavior 1   0.90     0.90    0.985     0.325
## Residuals  52  47.55     0.91
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

In both the additive and interactive models, we see that the mean opinions of the vignette character are different across the levels of the behavior variable (Good/Bad). The F-value is large and the p-value is smaller than 0.05, which provides sufficient evidence to reject the null hypothesis. From this, we can conclude that the behavior described in the vignette influences Smith College students' opinions of the vignette character. We do not have sufficient evidence to conclude that the described age of the vignette character has any affect

on Smith students' mean opinion of Sam. There is also not sufficient evidence that the vignette character age variable interacts with the behavior variable on participant opinions.

## Kruskal Wallis Test

Given the violation of the normality assumption, we will verify our results with a non-parametric test. Since we have more than two groups in our analysis, we will use a Kruskal-Wallis test. To do so, we will conduct separate tests for each of our explanatory variables.

```
##
## Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test
##
## data: opinion by behavior
## Kruskal-Wallis chi-squared = 31.14, df = 1, p-value = 2.401e-08

##
## Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test
##
## data: opinion by v_age
## Kruskal-Wallis chi-squared = 0.08652, df = 1, p-value = 0.7686
```

We see that the behavior variable once again is significant while the vignette age variable is not. Our results from the ANOVA are confirmed using non-parametric methods.

## Pairwise Comparisons

To test our pairwise comparisons, we will use both a TukeyHSD test and a Bonferroni Adjustment. The Tukey test will conduct pairwise comparisons for both of our explanatory variables, while the Bonferroni test will conduct pairwise comparisons for each of the four groups using the condition variable, which indicates which combination of age and behavior was described in the vignette for each respondent.

```
## Tukey multiple comparisons of means
## 95% family-wise confidence level
##
## Fit: aov(formula = opinion ~ v_age + behavior, data = df)
##
## $v_age
##          diff          lwr          upr      p adj
## 45-10 0.08556833 -0.427319 0.5984556 0.7392237
##
## $behavior
##          diff          lwr          upr p adj
## Good-Bad 1.988396 1.475509 2.501284      0

##
## 95% Bonferroni confidence intervals
##
##          Diff      Lower      Upper Decision Adj. p-value
## mu10 Bad-mu10 Good -1.72527 -2.73559 -0.71496 Reject H0      0.000123
## mu10 Bad-mu45 Bad   0.1619 -0.81286 1.13667    FTR H0      1
## mu10 Good-mu45 Bad  1.88718 0.89321 2.88115 Reject H0      2e-05
```

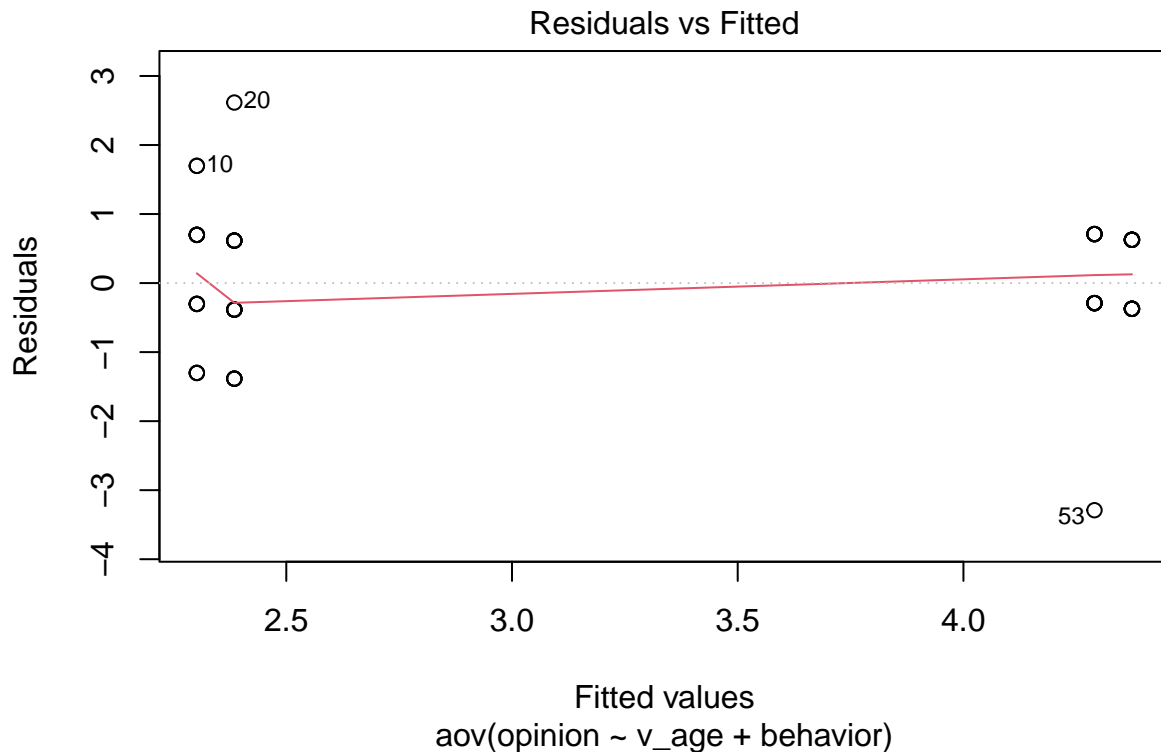
##	mu10	Bad-mu45	Good	-2.07143	-3.06286	-1.08	Reject H0	3e-06
##	mu10	Good-mu45	Good	-0.34615	-1.35647	0.66416	FTR H0	1
##	mu45	Bad-mu45	Good	-2.23333	-3.2081	-1.25857	Reject H0	0

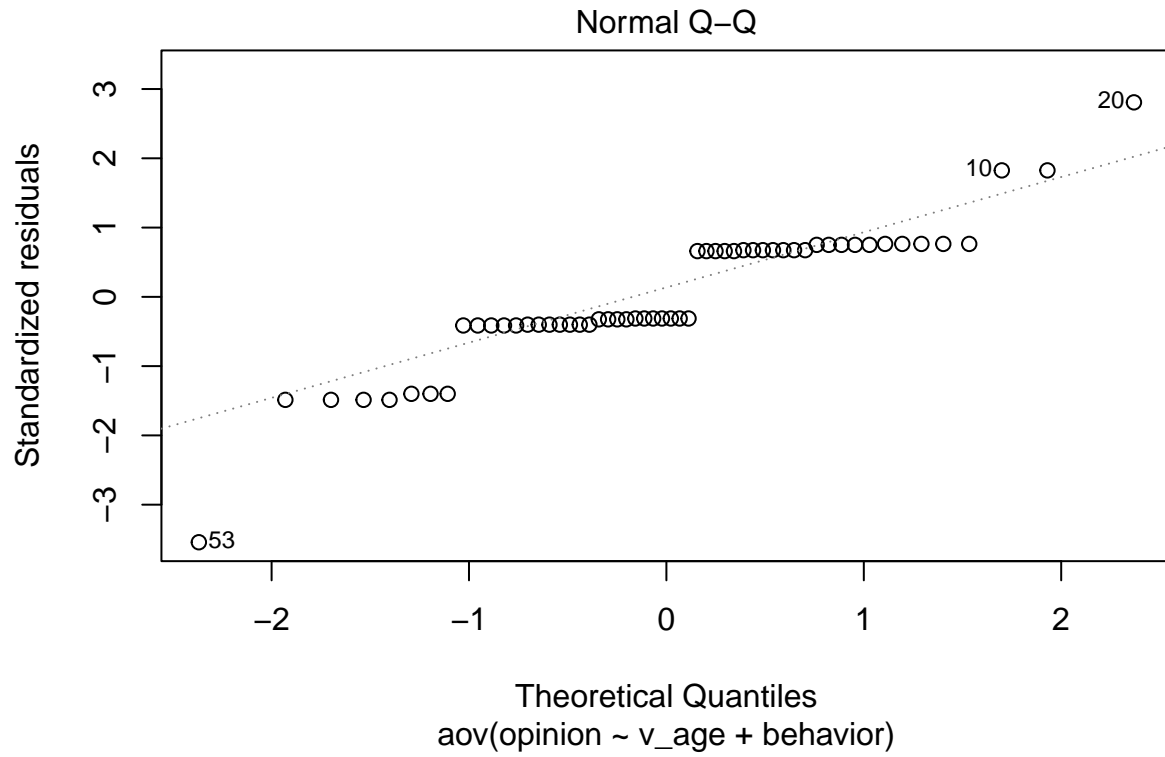
The Tukey HSD test shows that opinions of the behavior groups are different from one another, while the age groups are not. This supports our earlier conclusions that behavior is a significant predictor of mean opinion of the vignette character, but not stated character age.

The Bonferroni Adjustment also supports this conclusion. We see that for each of the four significant pairwise comparisons, the behavior is different (i.e. Good vs. Bad comparison). Keeping behavior type constant (both good or both bad), and changing the age of the vignette did not yield significant results, so a main effect of age is not verified. For two of the significant pairwise comparisons, the age of the character varies, but does not for the other two, so a main effect of age is not found. This also supports the conclusion that the vignette's type of behavior, but not the vignette's age, influences the mean opinion of Sam.

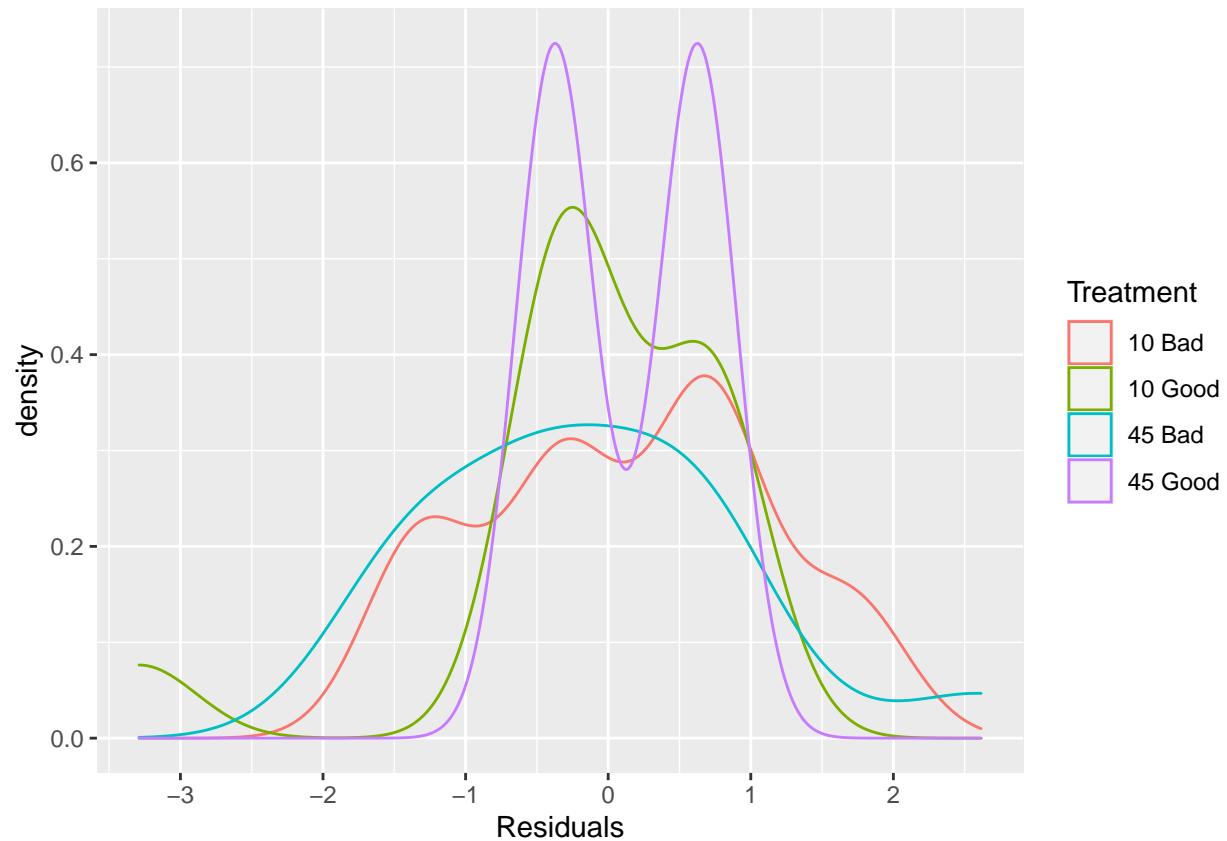
## Post-Modeling Condition Checks

We want to check the residuals to further evaluate our model.





The Fitted vs. Residuals plot shows that the residuals for the additive ANOVA model are reasonably symmetrically distributed. However, the normality condition is very clearly violated as the residuals do not fall along a line. We also see that the residuals are not symmetrical from the density plot.



The density plot shows more evidence of non-normal distribution in the residuals.

### Effect Sizes

```
## $'10 Bad vs. 10 Good'
## [1] -1.895901
##
## $'10 Bad vs. 45 Bad'
## [1] 0.1779121
##
## $'10 Good vs. 45 Bad '
## [1] 2.073824
##
## $'10 Bad vs. 45 Good'
## [1] -2.276297
##
## $'10 Good vs. 45 Good'
## [1] -0.3803846
##
## $'45 Bad vs. 45 Good'
## [1] -2.454209
```

The groups that have large effects are the groups that vary by behavior type. Additionally, some groups with large effects also vary by age, but not all. The groups that do not vary by behavior type do not have large effects. 10 Bad vs. 45 Bad has a trivial effect and 10 Good vs. 45 Good has a small effect.

## Conclusion

This study investigated how individual's opinions toward others differed depending on the other person's age and type of behavior. There is not sufficient evidence to suggest that participants' opinion of the vignette differed depending on the vignette's age, so we failed to prove the first hypothesis suggesting that respondents will exhibit more positive attitudes towards the vignette character of younger age. However, there significant differences in participants' opinion depending on the type of behavior the vignette displayed. In concurrence with our second hypothesis, participants were more likely to exhibit less positive attitudes towards the vignette character who displays negative behavior, and more positive attitudes towards the vignette with positive behavior. Based on our interactive Anova model, we failed to discover any moderating effect of age on the attitudes of respondents across different behavior types, so there is not sufficient evidence to prove our third hypothesis.

There were several limitations to this study. First, the normality condition is violated in our Anova models, so the significant results indicating that a person's opinion of another differed depending on the other person's behavior may not be reliable. However, our Kruskal Wallis Test results later yielded significant results indicating a difference in opinion across varying behavior types. Secondly, our participants were not chosen through random sampling and do not represent the entire Smith student population. Therefore, the results of this study cannot be generalized to the entire Smith student population. Third, most of our respondents are CIS white females. As studies have shown, women tend to be more empathetic than men ("Sex Differences in Empathy and Related Behaviors" n.d.) so this may influence our results. Additionally, a greater sample size can possibly serve as a solution to our normality violation.

Future research can use other questions to measure participant opinion towards the vignette, using statements such as such as "I am willing to be friends with Sam". In our study, we chose a gender-neutral name for our vignette. In future studies, researchers can investigate how a vignette's gender may influence participant attitudes towards their behavior, especially when such behavior is related to traditional gender norms, as cooking and cleaning is often considered a female responsibility. Other areas of exploration can include changing the vignette's racial identity. Future researchers can also investigate if age had a moderating effect on respondents attitudes toward varying degrees of negative behavior, especially ones that may put others in danger. For example, we may compare milder scenarios where both younger and older Sam simply made a mess in the kitchen with more extreme scenarios such as both versions of Sam causes an accidental fire. This way, we can investigate how perceptions of responsibility, tolerance, and forgiveness are related to age and degrees of negative behaviors.

## References

- "Goal B: Better Understand the Effects of Personal, Interpersonal, and Societal Factors on Aging, Including the Mechanisms Through Which These Factors Exert Their Effects." n.d. *National Institute on Aging*. Accessed May 1, 2023. <https://www.nia.nih.gov/about/aging-strategic-directions-research/goal-behavioral-psychological-factors>.
- "Sex Differences in Empathy and Related Behaviors." n.d. *Psychological Bulletin*. Accessed May 1, 2023. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.84.4.712>.