practical_exercise_2, Methods 3, 2021, autumn semester

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Assignment 1: Using mixed effects modelling to model hierarchical data

In this assignment we will be investigating the *politeness* dataset of Winter and Grawunder (2012) and apply basic methods of multilevel modelling.

Dataset

The dataset has been shared on GitHub, so make sure that the csv-file is on your current path. Otherwise you can supply the full path.

```
politeness <- read.csv('politeness.csv') ## read in data
```

Exercises and objectives

The objectives of the exercises of this assignment are:
1) Learning to recognize hierarchical structures within datasets and describing them
2) Creating simple multilevel models and assessing their fitness
3) Write up a report about the findings of the study

REMEMBER: In your report, make sure to include code that can reproduce the answers requested in the exercises below
REMEMBER: This assignment will be part of your final portfolio

Exercise 1 - describing the dataset and making some initial plots

1) Describe the dataset, such that someone who happened upon this dataset could understand the variables and what they contain
   i. Also consider whether any of the variables in *politeness* should be encoded as factors or have the factor encoding removed. Hint: `?factor`

```
glimpse(politeness)
```

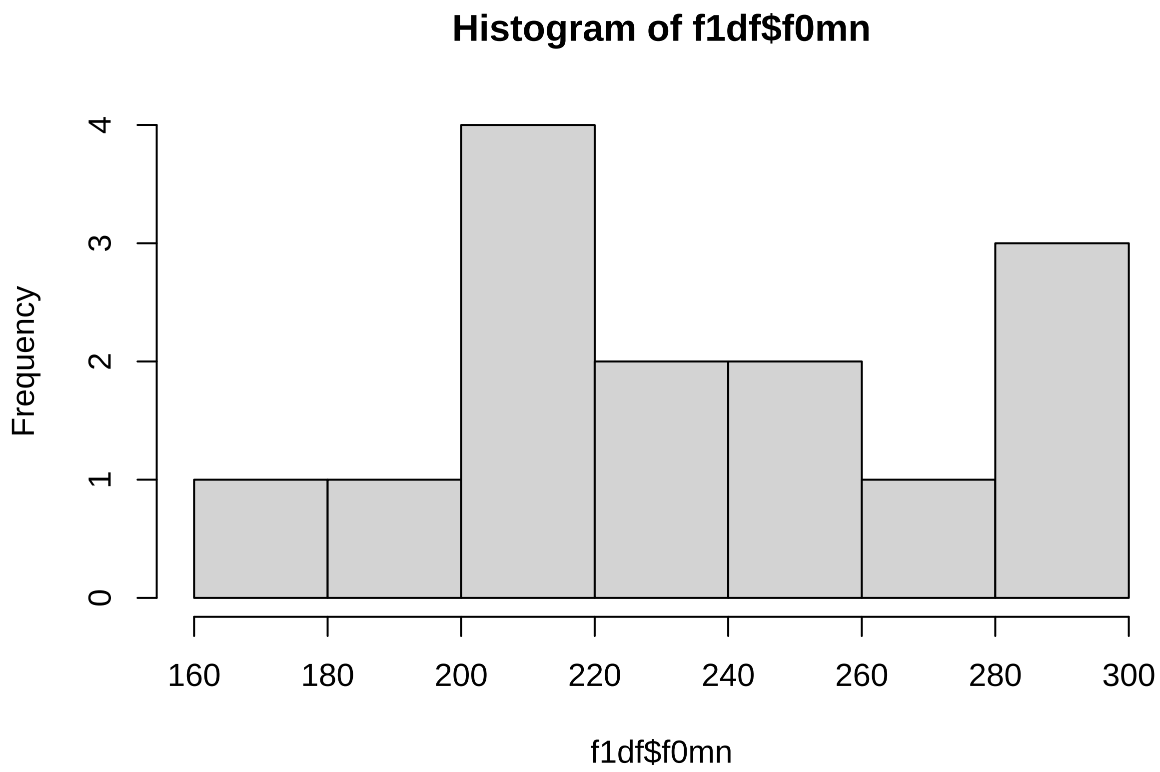
```
## Rows: 224
## Columns: 7
## $ subject        <chr> "F1", "F1", "F1", "F1", "F1", "F1", "F1", "F1", "F1"...
## $ gender         <chr> "F", "F", "F", "F", "F", "F", "F", "F", "F", "F", "F...
## $ scenario       <int> 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 7, 7, 1, 1, 2, 2...
## $ attitude       <chr> "pol", "inf", "pol", "inf", "pol", "inf", "pol", "in...
## $ total_duration <dbl> 18.392, 13.551, 5.217, 4.247, 6.791, 4.126, 6.244, 3...
## $ f0mn           <dbl> 214.6, 210.9, 284.7, 265.6, 210.6, 285.6, 251.5, 281...
## $ hiss_count     <int> 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0...
```

```
################################################################################
#Insert Jess from docs

#attidude: polite or informal
#scenario: what they were supposed to say and to whom
#f0mn: mean frequency of the voice message
#hiss: sucking in air

politeness$subject <- as_factor(politeness$subject)
politeness$gender <- as_factor(politeness$gender)
politeness$attitude <- as_factor(politeness$attitude)

glimpse(politeness)
```

```
## Rows: 224
## Columns: 7
## $ subject        <fct> F1, F1, F1, F1, F1, F1, F1, F1, F1, F1, F1, F1, F1, ...
## $ gender         <fct> F, F, F, F, F, F, F, F, F, F, F, F, F, F, F, F, F, F...
## $ scenario       <int> 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 7, 7, 1, 1, 2, 2...
## $ attitude       <fct> pol, inf, pol, inf, pol, inf, pol, inf, pol, inf, po...
## $ total_duration <dbl> 18.392, 13.551, 5.217, 4.247, 6.791, 4.126, 6.244, 3...
## $ f0mn           <dbl> 214.6, 210.9, 284.7, 265.6, 210.6, 285.6, 251.5, 281...
## $ hiss_count     <int> 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0...
```

2) Create a new data frame that just contains the subject *F1* and run two linear models; one that expresses *f0mn* as dependent on *scenario* as an integer; and one that expresses *f0mn* as dependent on *scenario* encoded as a factor

```
f1df <- politeness %>%
  filter(subject=="F1")

hist(f1df$f0mn)
```




```r
#This is not normal, is that ok?

f1df$scenario <- as.integer(f1df$scenario)
class(f1df$scenario)
```

```
## [1] "integer"
```

```r
model_1_2_integer <- lm(f0mn ~ scenario, data = f1df)
#How do we chose between lm, glm, lmer, glmer? This is repeated measures design, lm is bad.
#We start at the most basic level with lm

f1df$scenario <- as_factor(f1df$scenario)
class(f1df$scenario)
```

```
## [1] "factor"
```

```r
model_1_2_factor <- lm(f0mn ~ scenario, data = f1df)

#R should know that this is not an integer that it can do math with, it is a factor and 1 might as well
```

```
i. Include the model matrices, $X$ from the General Linear Model, for these two models in your report ar
```

```r
model.matrix(model_1_2_integer)
```

```
##   (Intercept) scenario
## 1           1        1
## 2           1        1
## 3           1        2
## 4           1        2
## 5           1        3
## 6           1        3
## 7           1        4
```

```
## 8            1        4
## 9            1        5
## 10           1        5
## 11           1        6
## 12           1        6
## 13           1        7
## 14           1        7
## attr(,"assign")
## [1] 0 1
```

```
# The matrix shows the scenario as x-values, as a datapoint that has a corresponding y-value(the freque

model.matrix(model_1_2_factor)
```

```
##    (Intercept) scenario2 scenario3 scenario4 scenario5 scenario6 scenario7
## 1            1         0         0         0         0         0         0
## 2            1         0         0         0         0         0         0
## 3            1         1         0         0         0         0         0
## 4            1         1         0         0         0         0         0
## 5            1         0         1         0         0         0         0
## 6            1         0         1         0         0         0         0
## 7            1         0         0         1         0         0         0
## 8            1         0         0         1         0         0         0
## 9            1         0         0         0         1         0         0
## 10           1         0         0         0         1         0         0
## 11           1         0         0         0         0         1         0
## 12           1         0         0         0         0         1         0
## 13           1         0         0         0         0         0         1
## 14           1         0         0         0         0         0         1
## attr(,"assign")
## [1] 0 1 1 1 1 1 1
## attr(,"contrasts")
## attr(,"contrasts")$scenario
## [1] "contr.treatment"
```

```
# Here we see true/false, whether the trial is from the scenario or not.

#The integer encoding treats the scenarios as 'scores' or data points - which is not the way the scenar
```

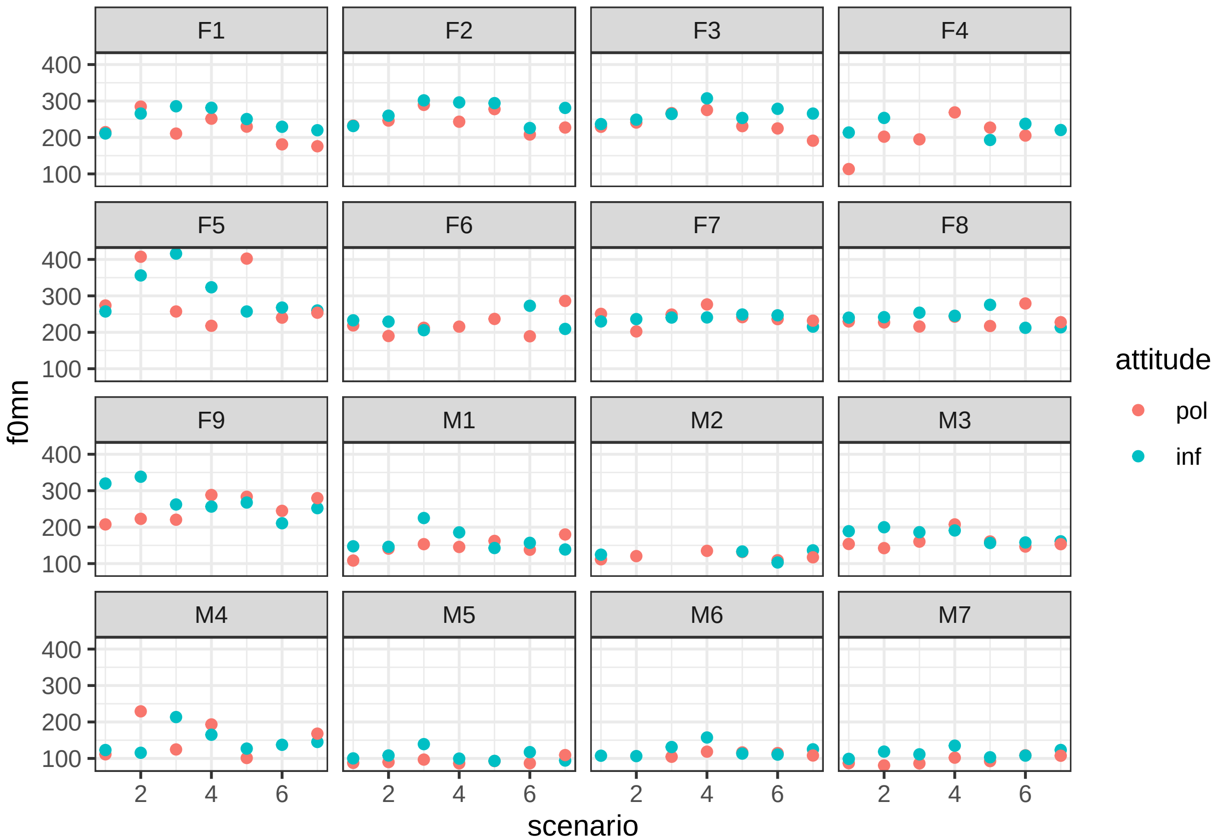
```
ii. Which coding of _scenario_, as a factor or not, is more fitting?
```

```
# Factor is more fitting, 1 is not a value but a name for a specific senario. Coding as an integer make
```

3) Make a plot that includes a subplot for each subject that has *scenario* on the x-axis and *f0mn* on the y-axis and where points are colour coded according to *attitude*

```
ggplot(data = politeness, aes(x = scenario, y = f0mn, color = attitude)) +
  geom_point() +
  facet_wrap(~ subject) +
  theme_bw()
```

```
## Warning: Removed 12 rows containing missing values (geom_point).
```



i. Describe the differences between subjects

```
# Males have lower frequency than females
# Some people are not as affected by attitude as others
# Looking at F5 as an example, the scenario seem to have a bigger impact on voice than attitude
# For the hypotheses that Koreans lower their voices in formal conditions to hold, the red dots should
```

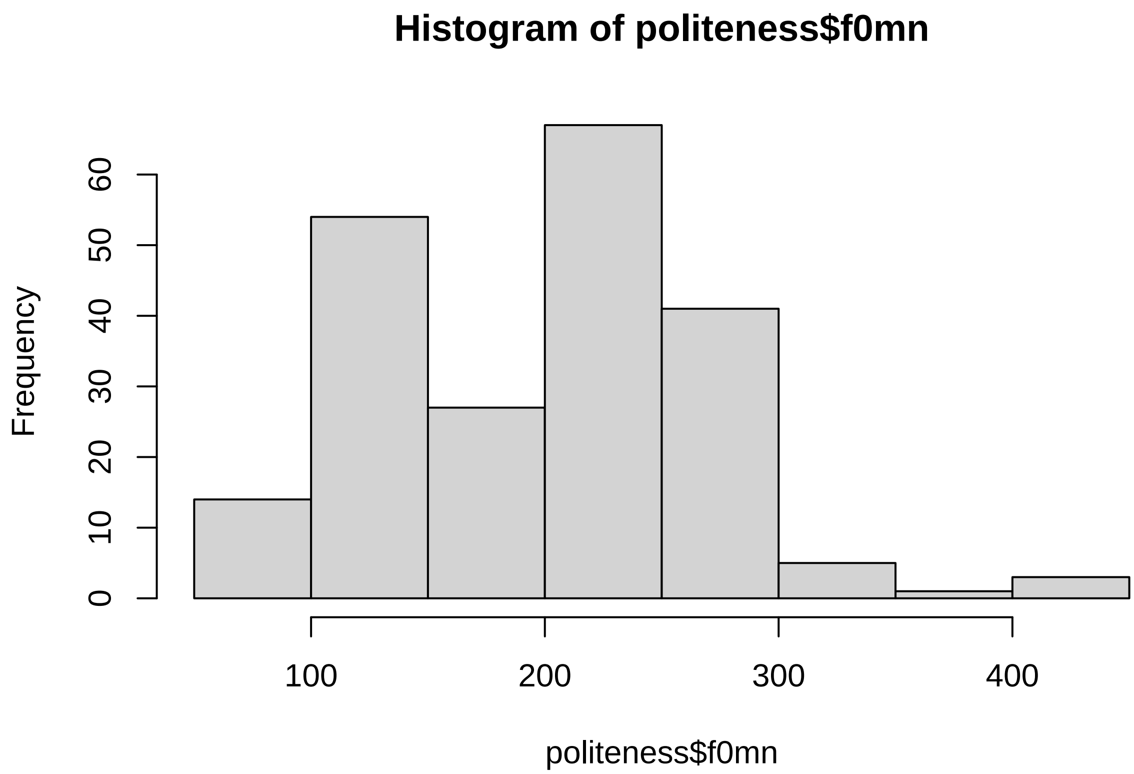
Exercise 2 - comparison of models

For this part, make sure to have `lme4` installed.
You can install it using `install.packages("lme4")` and load it using `library(lme4)`
`lmer` is used for multilevel modelling

```
mixed.model <- lmer(formula=..., data=...)
example.formula <- formula(dep.variable ~ first.level.variable + (1 | second.level.variable))
```

1) Build four models and do some comparisons
    i. a single level model that models *f0mn* as dependent on *gender*

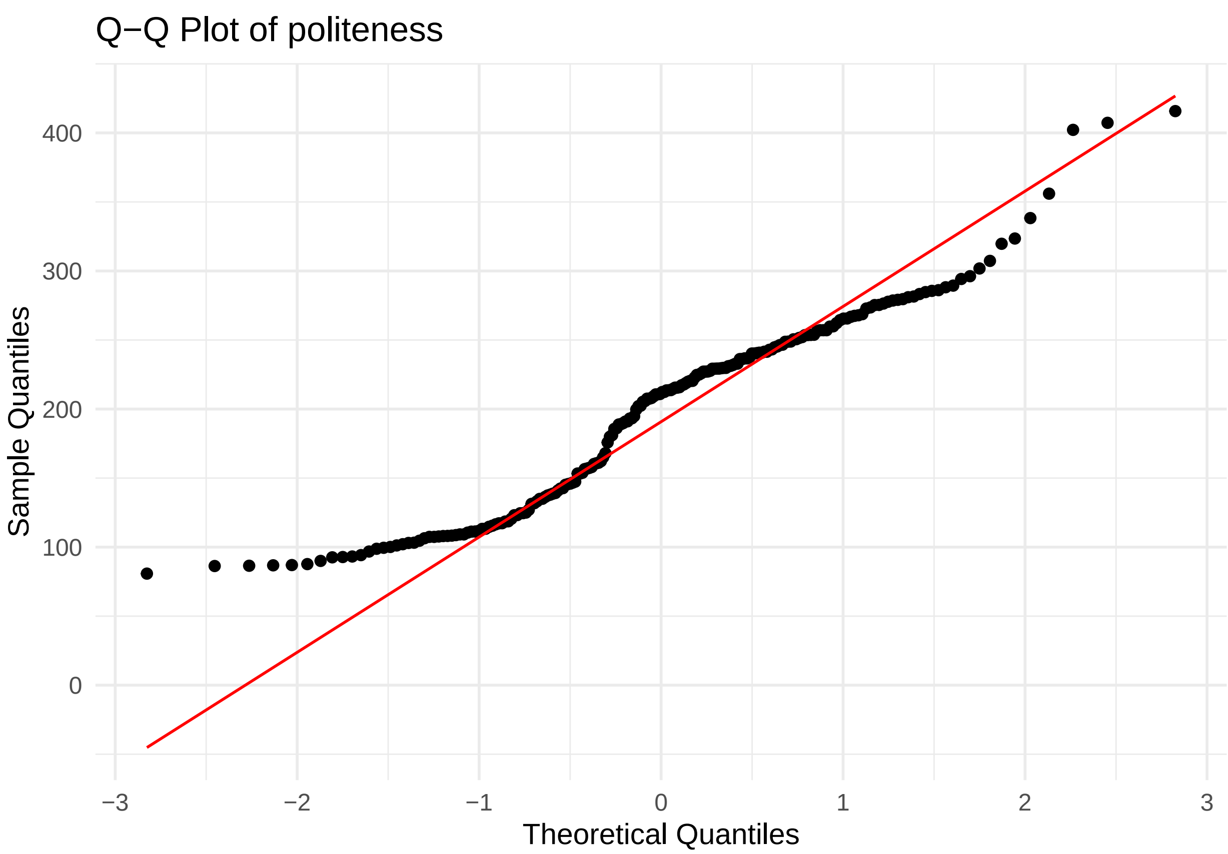
```
hist(politeness$f0mn)
```




```r
ggplot(politeness, aes(sample=f0mn)) +
  stat_qq() +
  stat_qq_line(color = "red") +
  labs(x = "Theoretical Quantiles", y = "Sample Quantiles") +
  ggtitle("Q-Q Plot of politeness") +
  theme_minimal()
```

```
## Warning: Removed 12 rows containing non-finite values (stat_qq).
```

```
## Warning: Removed 12 rows containing non-finite values (stat_qq_line).
```




```r
#Is it normal enough to model?

model_2_1 <- lm(f0mn ~ gender, data = politeness)
model_2_1
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = f0mn ~ gender, data = politeness)
##
## Coefficients:
## (Intercept)      genderM
##       247.6       -115.8
```

ii. a two-level model that adds a second level on top of i. where unique intercepts are modelled for eac

```r
model_2_2 <- lmer(f0mn ~ gender + (1 | scenario), data = politeness)
model_2_2
```

```
## Linear mixed model fit by REML ['lmerMod']
## Formula: f0mn ~ gender + (1 | scenario)
##    Data: politeness
## REML criterion at convergence: 2144.314
## Random effects:
##  Groups   Name        Std.Dev.
##  scenario (Intercept)  9.579
##  Residual             38.448
## Number of obs: 212, groups:  scenario, 7
## Fixed Effects:
```

```
## (Intercept)      genderM
##       247.8       -115.9
```

iii. a two-level model that only has _subject_ as an intercept

```
model_2_3 <- lmer(f0mn ~ gender + (1 | subject), data = politeness)
model_2_3
```

```
## Linear mixed model fit by REML ['lmerMod']
## Formula: f0mn ~ gender + (1 | subject)
##    Data: politeness
## REML criterion at convergence: 2091.626
## Random effects:
##  Groups   Name        Std.Dev.
##  subject  (Intercept) 24.39
##  Residual             32.04
## Number of obs: 212, groups:  subject, 16
## Fixed Effects:
## (Intercept)      genderM
##       246.5       -115.2
```

iv. a two-level model that models intercepts for both _scenario_ and _subject_

```
model_2_4 <- lmer(f0mn ~ gender + (1|subject) + (1|scenario), data = politeness)
  model_2_4
```

```
## Linear mixed model fit by REML ['lmerMod']
## Formula: f0mn ~ gender + (1 | subject) + (1 | scenario)
##    Data: politeness
## REML criterion at convergence: 2082.482
## Random effects:
##  Groups   Name        Std.Dev.
##  subject  (Intercept) 24.266
##  scenario (Intercept)  9.807
##  Residual             30.658
## Number of obs: 212, groups:  subject, 16; scenario, 7
## Fixed Effects:
## (Intercept)      genderM
##       246.8       -115.2
```

v. which of the models has the lowest residual standard deviation, also compare the Akaike Information C

```
# Showing the residual standard deviation of each model
sigma(model_2_1)
```

```
## [1] 39.46268
```

```
# Combining the residual standard deviation's into one table
SD_comparison <- cbind(sigma(model_2_1), sigma(model_2_2), sigma(model_2_3), sigma(model_2_4))
SD_comparison
```

```
##          [,1]   [,2]     [,3]     [,4]
## [1,] 39.46268 38.448 32.04287 30.65803
```

```
# Getting the AIC for each model
AIC(logLik(model_2_1))
```

```
## [1] 2163.971
```

```r
# Combinging the AIC's of all the models into one table
AIC_comparison <- cbind(AIC(logLik(model_2_1)), AIC(logLik(model_2_2)), AIC(logLik(model_2_3)), AIC(logL
AIC_comparison
```

```
##          [,1]     [,2]     [,3]     [,4]
## [1,] 2163.971 2152.314 2099.626 2092.482
```

vi. which of the second-level effects explains the most variance?

```r
r.squaredGLMM(model_2_1)
```

```
## Warning: 'r.squaredGLMM' now calculates a revised statistic. See the help page.

##            R2m       R2c
## [1,] 0.6795237 0.6795237
```

```r
r_squared_comparison <- cbind(r.squaredGLMM(model_2_1), r.squaredGLMM(model_2_2), r.squaredGLMM(model_2
r_squared_comparison
```

```
##            R2m       R2c       R2m       R2c       R2m       R2c       R2m
## [1,] 0.6795237 0.6795237 0.6779555 0.6967788 0.6681651 0.7899229 0.6677206
##            R2c
## [1,] 0.8077964
```

```r
# The fourth is the best
```

2) Why is our single-level model bad?
    i. create a new data frame that has three variables, *subject*, *gender* and *f0mn*, where *f0mn* is the average of all responses of each subject, i.e. averaging across (ignoring) *attitude* and_scenario_

```r
simple_df <- politeness %>%
  filter(!is.na(f0mn)) %>%
  group_by(subject, gender) %>%
  summarise(mean_f0mn = mean(f0mn))
```

```
## `summarise()` regrouping output by 'subject' (override with `.groups` argument)
```

```r
simple_df
```

```
## # A tibble: 16 x 3
## # Groups:   subject [16]
##    subject gender mean_f0mn
##    <fct>   <fct>      <dbl>
##  1 F1      F           235.
##  2 F2      F           258.
##  3 F3      F           251.
##  4 F4      F           212.
##  5 F5      F           299.
##  6 F6      F           225.
##  7 F7      F           239.
##  8 F8      F           237.
##  9 F9      F           261.
## 10 M1      M           155.
## 11 M2      M           122.
## 12 M3      M           169.
## 13 M4      M           150.
## 14 M5      M           100.
## 15 M6      M           118.
## 16 M7      M           104.
```

```
# There is so few N/A that we can kill them off in good faith
```

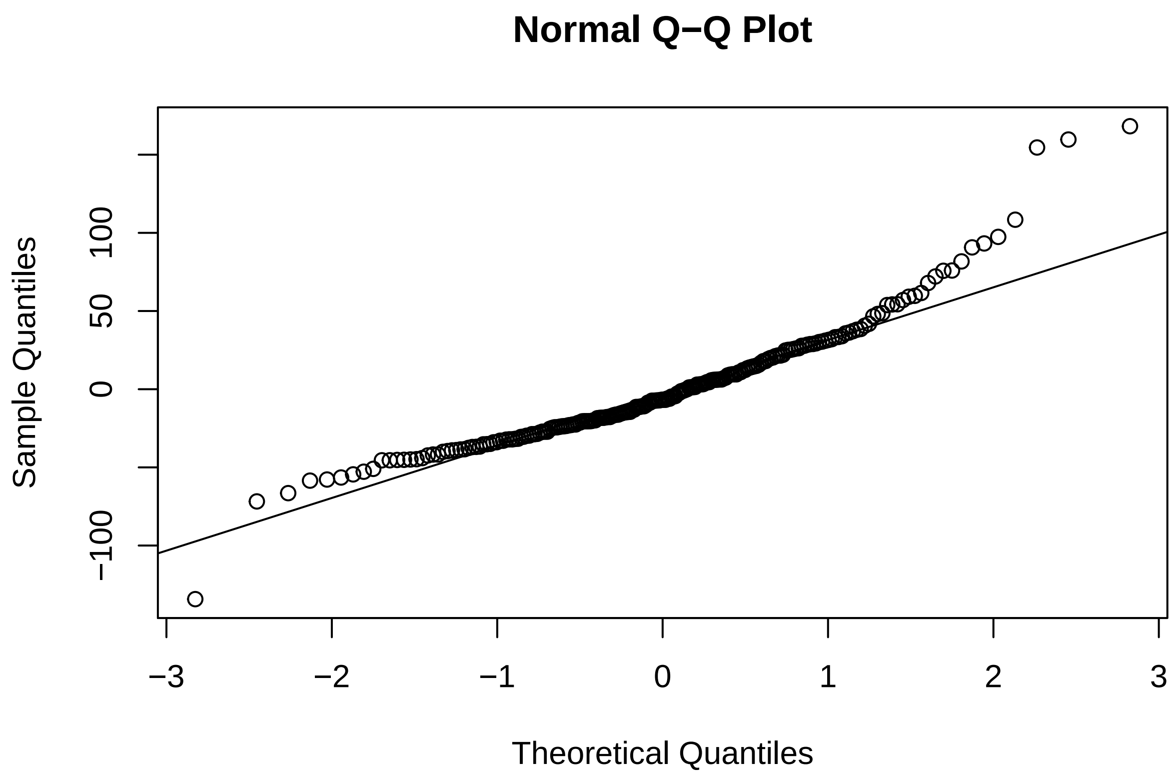
ii. build a single-level model that models _f0mn_ as dependent on _gender_ using this new dataset

```
model_2_5 <- lm(mean_f0mn ~ gender, data = simple_df)
model_2_5
```

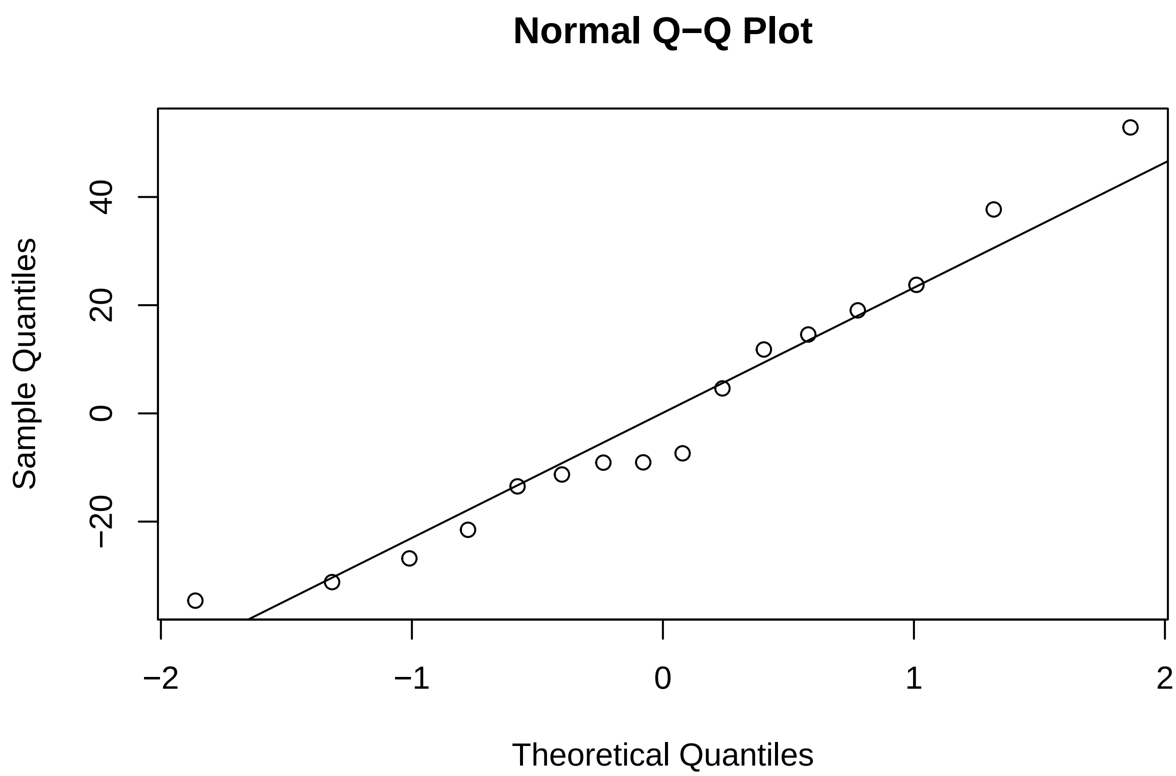
```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = mean_f0mn ~ gender, data = simple_df)
##
## Coefficients:
## (Intercept)      genderM
##       246.4       -115.1
```

iii. make Quantile-Quantile plots, comparing theoretical quantiles to the sample quantiles) using `qqno

```
qqnorm(residuals(model_2_1))
qqline(residuals(model_2_1))
```



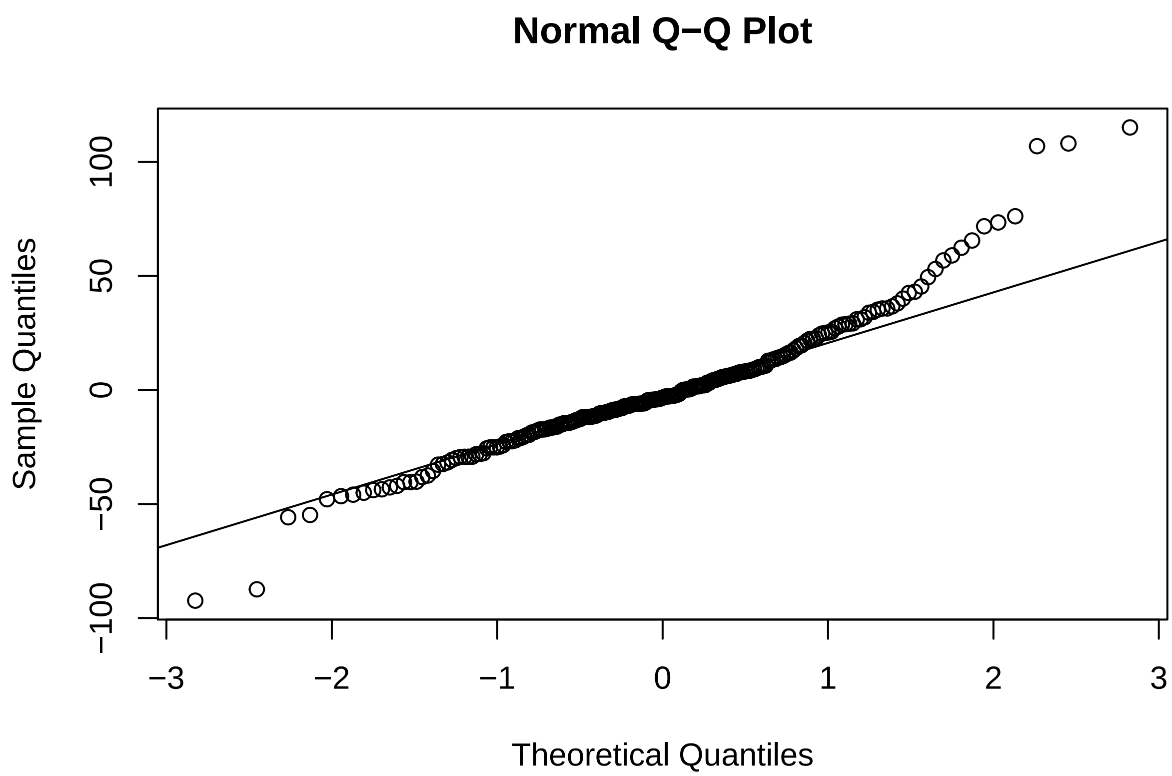

```
qqnorm(residuals(model_2_5))
qqline(residuals(model_2_5))
```




```
#The model from 1i fits better, cause so many dots are on the line. ?
```

iv. Also make a quantile-quantile plot for the residuals of the multilevel model with two intercepts. I

```
model_2_6 <- lmer(f0mn ~ gender + (1 | scenario) + (1 | subject), data = politeness)

qqnorm(residuals(model_2_6))
qqline(residuals(model_2_6))
```



3) Plotting the two-intercepts model
    i. Create a plot for each subject, (similar to part 3 in Exercise 1), this time also indicating the fitted value for each of the subjects for each for the scenarios (hint use `fixef` to get the "grand effects" for each gender and `ranef` to get the subject- and scenario-specific effects)

```
what <- fixef(model_2_4)
tf <- ranef(model_2_4)
```

Exercise 3 - now with attitude

1) Carry on with the model with the two unique intercepts fitted (*scenario* and *subject*).
    i. now build a model that has *attitude* as a main effect besides *gender*
    ii. make a separate model that besides the main effects of *attitude* and *gender* also include their interaction
    iii. describe what the interaction term in the model says about Korean men's pitch when they are polite relative to Korean women's pitch when they are polite (you don't have to judge whether it is interesting)

```
#Adding attitude as a main effect
model_3_1 <- lmer(f0mn ~ gender + attitude + (1 | scenario) + (1 | subject), data = politeness)
model_3_1
```

```
## Linear mixed model fit by REML ['lmerMod']
## Formula: f0mn ~ gender + attitude + (1 | scenario) + (1 | subject)
##    Data: politeness
## REML criterion at convergence: 2065.131
## Random effects:
##  Groups   Name        Std.Dev.
##  subject  (Intercept) 24.20
##  scenario (Intercept) 10.33
##  Residual             29.71
```

```
## Number of obs: 212, groups:  subject, 16; scenario, 7
## Fixed Effects:
## (Intercept)      genderM  attitudeinf
##      239.58      -115.44        14.82
```

```
#Adding the interaction of gender and attitude
model_3_2 <- lmer(f0mn ~ gender * attitude + (1 | scenario) + (1 | subject), data = politeness)
model_3_2
```

```
## Linear mixed model fit by REML ['lmerMod']
## Formula: f0mn ~ gender * attitude + (1 | scenario) + (1 | subject)
##    Data: politeness
## REML criterion at convergence: 2058.618
## Random effects:
##  Groups   Name        Std.Dev.
##  subject  (Intercept) 24.17
##  scenario (Intercept) 10.32
##  Residual             29.76
## Number of obs: 212, groups:  subject, 16; scenario, 7
## Fixed Effects:
##         (Intercept)              genderM          attitudeinf
##             238.426             -112.687               17.192
## genderM:attitudeinf
##              -5.544
```

2) Compare the three models (1. gender as a main effect; 2. gender and attitude as main effects; 3. gender and attitude as main effects and the interaction between them. For all three models model unique intercepts for *subject* and *scenario*) using residual variance, residual standard deviation and AIC.

```
#Is R^2 the residual variance?
r.squaredGLMM(model_3_1)
```

```
##            R2m       R2c
## [1,] 0.6782542 0.8196777
```

```
r.squaredGLMM(model_3_2)
```

```
##           R2m       R2c
## [1,] 0.678249 0.8192531
```

```
#Residual standard deviation
sigma(model_3_1)
```

```
## [1] 29.71087
```

```
sigma(model_3_2)
```

```
## [1] 29.75684
```

```
#AIC
AIC1 <- AIC(logLik(model_3_1))
AIC2 <- AIC(logLik(model_3_2))
```

3) Choose the model that you think describe the data the best - and write a short report on the main findings based on this model. At least include the following:

i. describe what the dataset consists of

- see in the beginning

ii. what can you conclude about the effect of gender and attitude on pitch (if anything)?

- males have lower pitch and politeness has also lower pitch

iii. motivate why you would include separate intercepts for subjects and scenarios (if you think they should be included)

- we have separate due to individual baseline (subject) and due to the fact that the scenarios can differ a lot even in the same conditions

iv. describe the variance components of the second level (if any)

v. include a Quantile-Quantile plot of your chosen model