

Analyzing and Predicting the Relationships between Sesame Street Viewership and Test Scores among School Children

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Introduction

Sesame Street is a hallmark feature of American television that has been educating young children since 1969. The publicly-funded show was created with the goal of supplementing the learning of low-income preschoolers who did not have the access to early education that their other peers did. However, Sesame Street has had far-reaching success across all segments of the American population, regardless of background. In fact, according to one 1996 survey, 95% of all American children had watched Sesame Street by the time they turned 3. A more recent 2018 estimate suggested that about 86 million Americans had watched the show as young children [1]. Such an influential TV series that has affected the childhoods of countless Americans warrants further investigation into the educational impacts of the program itself.

This project in particular makes use of a dataset that was compiled by researchers in the early 1970s meant to assess whether or not Sesame Street was achieving its goals of educating economically disadvantaged children. The researchers tested a variety of children from different backgrounds on critical skills like numbers and letters. They then re-tested these children after they had watched Sesame Street. Through our research, we seek to answer two questions related to this dataset about childhood education:

1. Can we predict the change between pre-test and post-test scores after children watch Sesame Street and analyze the most influential predictor variables?
2. Can we use information about the pre-test score and other demographic variables to predict what type of background the child is from?

There are a variety of situational and demographic factors that were collected by researchers when examining the relationship between watching Sesame Street and a child's performance on skill tests. For our first research question, we seek to not only incorporate some of these covariates to build an accurate predictive model, but also to gain some insight as to which of these covariates are associated with a higher difference between the child's performance on the test. Through this research goal, we ultimately hope to build a useful predictive model that helps us further understand the educational impact of Sesame Street on children of all backgrounds.

The second question investigates the relationship between various subject pre-test scores and children of different income and living situations. By understanding this, we can develop a more more nuanced understanding of how low income children may be affected by their background. The absence of early education for low-income students in America has been a problem for decades, and still persists today. One statistic suggests that a mere 18% of low-income students are enrolled in high-quality pre-K. Location also plays a role: 55% of children who live in rural areas lack access to high-quality education [2]. This lack of access to pre-K disproportionately affects students from disadvantaged backgrounds, as they are left less ready for kindergarten and may suffer further setbacks compared to their peers as they continue their education into elementary, middle, and high school. Thus, it is critical to further understand the relationship between the

background of children and how this may affect their ability to test well on critical subjects like learning and math.

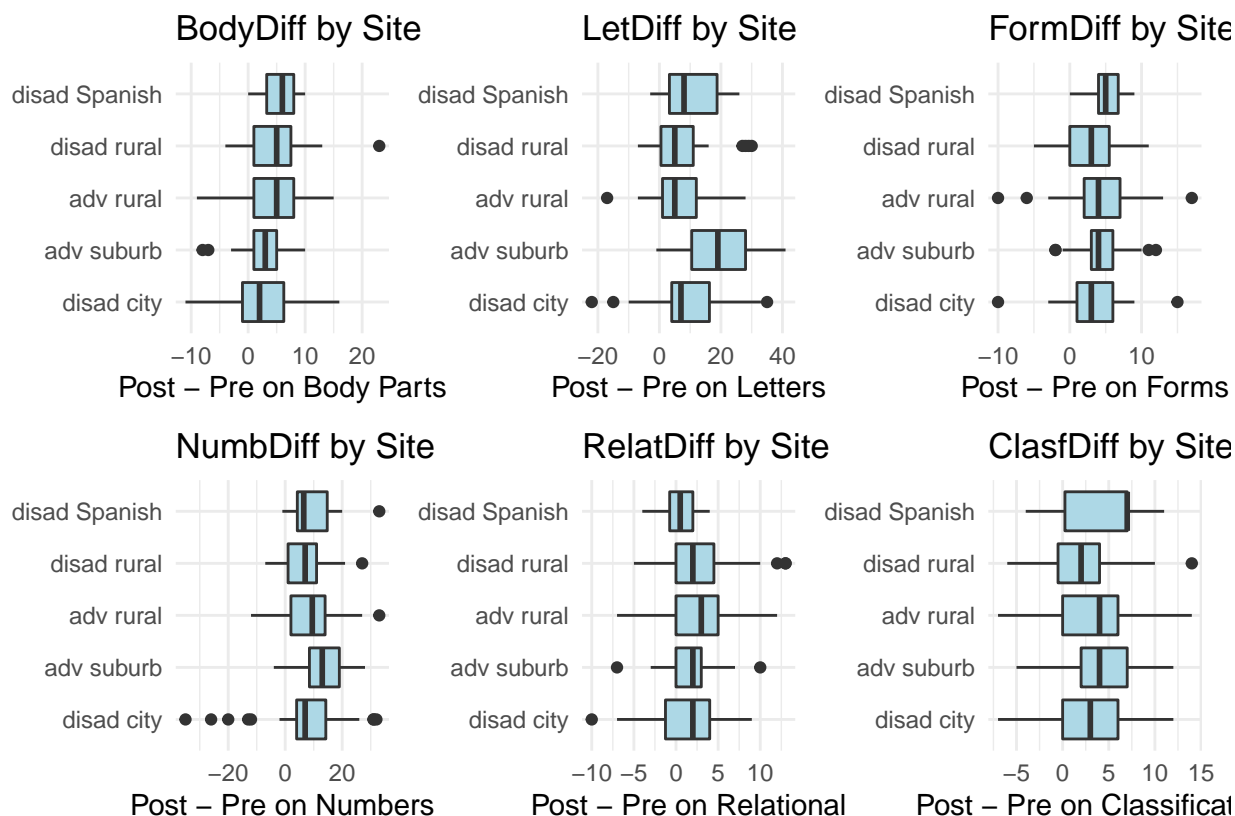
We address our research questions using various machine modeling techniques. More specifically, for our first research question we will perform a comparison of least squares, ridge, and tree regression models to find the one with the lowest test MSE, which after performing our analysis ends up being ridge regression. For our second question, we will fit a multi-class SVM classifier to predict what background a child comes from.

Data

The data was collected in the early 1970s by researchers from Educational Testing Service, and the actual dataset itself was retrieved from a Columbia University database [3]. Our data contains 34 variables. The ID refers to a subject's identification number. The site refers to the age and background information of the child. A site value of 1 indicates a 3-5 year old disadvantaged child from the inner city. A site value of 2 represents a 4 year old advantaged child from the suburbs. A value of 3 represents an advantaged rural child. A site value of 4 indicates a disadvantaged rural child. Lastly, a value of 5 represents a disadvantaged Spanish speaking child. For the sex, a value of 1 indicates male, and a value of 2 indicates female. The age category is the child's age in months. The **viewcat** variable represents the frequency of viewing Sesame Street (1 = rarely, 2 = once/twice per week, 3 = 3-5 times a week, 4 = more than 5 times per week). The setting is where Sesame Street was viewed; a value of 1 indicates home and a value of 2 indicates school. The **viewenc** column refers to if the child was encouraged to watch or not (1 = child not encouraged, 2 = child encouraged). **Encour** is the same variable but with values 0 and 1, respectively. **Regular** is an indicator variable representing if a child is a regular viewer (0 = rarely watched, 1 = watched once per week or greater).

The **prebody**, **prelet**, **preform**, **prenumb**, **prerelat**, and **preclasf** columns all describe pretest scores on varying types of assessments (body parts, letters, forms, numbers, relational terms, and classification skills, respectively). The columns labeled **postbody**, **postlet**, **postform**, **postnumb**, **postrelat**, and **postclasf** are the children's respective post-test scores. We created the following variables - **bodydiff**, **letDiff**, **formDiff**, **numbDiff**, **relatDiff**, **clasfDiff** - to represent the difference in post-test scores and pretest scores for each child. Lastly, **peabody** represents a score of "mental age" for vocabulary maturity from the Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test.

Our main focus will be on the new variables we created (**bodyDiff**, **letDiff**, **formDiff**, **numbDiff**, **relatDiff**, **clasfDiff**) and variables related to how often the children watch Sesame Street (**namely**, **viewcat** and **regular**). Lastly, we will look into the backgrounds of the children, including **site**, **sex**, and **age**.



For the purposes of our analysis, we first examined the distributions of all variables. Shown above are our plots of a few important variables, including `bodyDiff`, `numbDiff`, `Viewcat`, `Site`, and `Age`. All of these variables appear to be relatively normal and unimodal, raising no concerns for necessary transformations.

Methodology

Research Question 1

For our first research question, we seek to predict the difference in pre and post-test after children watch Sesame Street as well as identify the most influential covariates. More specifically, for all 6 tests we choose to let the difference in pre and post-test scores for that given test be the response variable, and look at the following variables as covariates: `site`, `sex`, `age`, `viewcat`, `setting`, `viewenc`. We choose to look at `site` (which is representative of the child's background) because, as mentioned in the introduction, Sesame Street is particularly aimed at helping underprivileged young children learn fundamental skills. We want to further study this potential association between the background of the child and the difference between their two test scores. We adjust for the age and sex of the child as well as whether or not they viewed the show at home or school, since both of these variables may potentially have an affect on their pre and post-test scores. We also include the frequency of which children watched Sesame Street (`viewcat`) as well as whether or not they were encouraged to watch Sesame Street by the researchers. This is motivated by EDA plots that suggest that for all tests, children who were encouraged to watch have higher test differences than those who were not, and children who watched Sesame Street frequently had higher median test differences than children who watched rarely. Thus, we wanted to include these factors in our model since we believe they are important to include when trying to accurately model the difference between pre and post-test scores.

Before including these covariates in any model, we first encoded all of them as type categorical which is appropriate given that each number represents a level rather than a numerical value.

After identifying the response variables and covariates, we must choose an appropriate model. There are many different ways to predict our continuous response variable, however we identified 3 potential models: least squares regression, ridge regression, and regression trees. All 3 of these models allow us to predict the test score differences, though have different ways of doing so and different degrees of interpretability. In order to pick a final model that best aligns with our research question, we choose to fit these 3 different models on our 6 different test score differences. We will then compare the predictive performance of each model as well as respective model properties to make an informed decision about which model is best to use for our results and conclusion. Next, we will discuss how we specifically fit all 3 model types to the data.

Least-squares Regression We first decide to consider least-squares regression models as a potential model due to the fact that they provide apt inference into the relationship between the covariates and the response variable. Our regression models follow the general form:

$$Pretest-Posttest = \beta_0 + \beta_1 (\text{site} = 2) + \beta_2 (\text{site} = 3) + \beta_3 (\text{site} = 4) + \beta_5 (\text{site} = 5) + \beta_6 (\text{sex} = \text{female}) + \beta_7 (\text{age}) + \beta_8 (\text{View})$$

We perform this regression for all 6 different test types.

Ridge Regression We also decide on selecting ridge regression as a candidate model due to the fact that ridge regression often provides performance improvements by shrinking slope coefficients. While shrinkage may introduce bias to a model, it decreases the variance and increases the precision of the slope coefficient estimates. The shrinkage is achieved by applying a shrinkage parameter, λ , to the Euclidean norm of a slope coefficient. This slight increase in bias but significant decrease in variance usually decreases the MSE of a model.

We tuned our λ parameter using 10-fold cross validation. More specifically, we computed the cross-validation error rate for our model for a grid of λ values. Thereafter, we selected the λ value for which the cross-validation error is the smallest.

Initially, our least-squares and ridge regression models also took into account all possible two-way interaction terms between the variables. However, we noticed that both the Akaike Information Criterion (AIC) and adjusted- R^2 values were higher for models that did not include any interaction effects. That reason, coupled with the lack of apparent interaction effects in our exploratory data analysis and the fact that we wanted our linear models to be interpretable, is why we decided not to include any interaction effects in our final linear models.

Regression Trees Our third and final candidate model is the regression tree. Similar to linear regression, regression trees are not the most competitive in terms of predictive power or accuracy, but they are easy to interpret and can provide important inferences into the relationships between covariates and the response variable.

The process of building the trees was very simple. After initially building the tree, we then performed cross validation to determine if pruning the tree would improve the deviance (the sum of the squared errors) for the tree. Using the cross validation plot that was then created, we choose the number of nodes for the tree that minimized the deviance.

We also noticed that each of the the tests are scored on different scales. For example, the scores for the test on knowledge of body parts (noted by `bodyDiff`) range from 0-32, while those of the test on letters (noted by `letDiff`) range from 0-58. To be able to aptly compare the mean squared error (MSE) between models, we also decided to convert each response variable to the same range. More specifically, we scaled each variable to the arbitrary range [0, 30]. Lastly, we randomly split the data between testing and training, using 70% of the data for training and 30% of the data for testing.

Table 1: Test MSE's for 3 Candidate Models

Response	Least.Squares.Test.MSE	Ridge.Test.MSE	Regression.Tree.Test.MSE
Body Parts Diff	24.01	21.61	20.60
Letters Diff	14.31	14.20	15.41
Forms Diff	13.26	12.83	14.92
Numbers Diff	15.51	14.63	15.91
Relational Terms Diff	18.94	19.86	19.89
Classification Skills Diff	48.40	44.26	45.53

Selecting the Final Model The above table compares the predictive performance of all model types. We see that all 3 candidate models have fairly comparable performance on our test data set, with ridge regression seeming to have the lowest MSE for 4 out of the 6 tests. Least squares regression is the second best for predictive performance, scoring the lowest MSE for the relational terms test difference and having similar MSEs as ridge regression for most tests. Regression trees subsequently perform the worst.

Our goal for this question was not only to build a predictive model, but also to identify the variables that are influential in understanding the difference between a child's pre and post test score. Thus, we must also take into consideration the interpretability of all 3 model types, since we want to choose a model in which we can draw useful inferences from. While ridge regression gives the best predictive performance, it is less interpretable than linear regression due to its shrunken coefficients. While trees are the most interpretable model, they perform the worst compared to the other two across all tests. Thus, we choose to pick least squares regression as our final model type, since it best allows us to make sufficient predictions and inferences regarding our response variable, difference in test scores.

After selecting least squares regression, we perform model diagnostics. All 6 models seemed to aptly satisfy the linearity condition, as the residual plots for each of the linear regression models have no discernible pattern or structure. The satisfaction of this condition ensures that there is in fact a linear relationship between the response variable and the predictors. The constant variance (homoscedasticity) condition of linear regression seems to be satisfied as well, as the vertical spread of the residuals is relatively constant across each of the plots. Lastly, the Normality assumption of linear regression seems to be aptly satisfied. For each of the models, the points fall along a straight diagonal line on the normal quantile (QQ) plot, indicating that the residuals follow a Normal Distribution.

Research Question 2

In order to address our second research question, predicting whether a child came from an disadvantaged background or not based on their pretest scores and demographic information, we utilized a support vector machine (SVM). As mentioned in the introduction, disadvantaged rural children often have worse access to educational opportunities and consequently suffer worse academic outcomes as well. Thus, we were interested in analyzing the strength of this association and seeing if we could predict the socioeconomic background of a child using their pre-test scores. We also wanted to adjust for other demographic factors such as age and sex, so we included these variables in our model as well. We expect younger children to have lower scores on their pre-test, and we also wanted to adjust for any possible effects of gender. Our model uses the sex, age, and all pre-test score variables to predict our response variable, site. Since our response variable is a categorical variable, a SVM is a valid choice to answer our research question. SVMs also have an advantage of using various kernels to place complex decision boundaries and capture relationships well. We also implemented a classification tree and a logistic model to answer this question as well (See Appendix for more details). The three models have relatively similar performance in terms of overall prediction accuracy. However, we decided to present the SVM model as our final model since we have spent a considerable amount of time researching different optimization methods to boost its performance. Our full model formula is:

$$SVM(site \sim female + male + age + bodyparts_{pretest} + letters_{pretest} +$$

$$forms_{pretest} + numbers_{pretest} + relationalterms_{pretest} + classificationsskills_{pretest})$$

We split our data into a 70% training set and 30% testing set and analyzed the performance of our model on the test set. Since we are interested in high predictive power, we implemented a variety of different methods to improve our SVM models' performance. Standardizing the predictor variables in SVM and encoding categorical variables has been shown to improve performance for SVMs [4]. Thus, we used the standardized forms of the continuous variables in our model and encoded the female and male variables. We did indeed observe a small improvement in prediction accuracy across all models. However, one problem that particularly piqued our interests is that we are making no predictions for classes 4 or 5 for site. This could be due to sites 4 & 5 having a smaller number of observations than the other classes. We first tried using the Synthetic Minority Over-Sampling Technique (SMOTE) to increase observations within these classes; however, this technique had negligible effects on our accuracy. We then tried weighting the classes and used the formula below to assign weights to each class and specify "one versus one" comparison, which has been suggested to yield better prediction than "one versus all" [5].

$$w_j = \frac{n}{kn_j}, \text{ n is total number of data points, k is number of classes, } n_j \text{ is the number of data in class j}$$

We tested our model using linear, radial, sigmoid, and polynomial kernels and compared the predictive accuracy between these models. After the class weight assignment, the SVM models began to make prediction on class 4&5. However, doing so came at the cost of overall accuracy. Thus, more of the other observations are being misclassified, but the few observations of sites 4&5 are correctly classified. To remedy this issue, we began to experiment with the class weights and increase the sites 4&5 weights by roughly 0.5 until we reached the highest predictive power. The model with the highest accuracy was the linear kernel SVM with weights 0.8 on site 1, 0.87 on site 2, 0.75 on site 3, 1.5 on site 4, and 3 on site 5 and a cross validation selected cost parameter of 0.1. Since this model has the highest predictive accuracy of all others that we had tried, we settled on this model as our final model. There are no explicit tests for SVM model diagnostics; however, there seems to be no major issues with our model fit.

Results

Research Question 1

Table 2: Multiple R-Squared Values for Least-Squares Regression Models

Response	R.Squared
bodyDiff	0.159
letDiff	0.370
formDiff	0.063
numbDiff	0.139
relatDiff	0.107
clasfDiff	0.094

The ridge regression models are:

$$bodyDiff = 16.01 + 0.94 (site3) + 0.95 (site4) + 1.34 (site5)$$

$$letDiff = 12.09 + 3.09 (site2) - 2.56 (site3) + 3.53 (viewcat3) + 3.47 (viewcat4)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
formDiff &= 15.52 + 0.14 (viewcat4) \\
numbDiff &= 18.98 + 0.99 (site2) + 0.49 (viewcat3) + 0.80 (viewcat4) \\
relatDiff &= 17.93 + 0.67 (site4) + 0.95 (viewcat4) \\
clasfDiff &= 14.77 + 0.15 (viewcat4)
\end{aligned}$$

The least-squares models are:

$$\begin{aligned}
bodyDiff &= 16.43 + 2.45 (site3) + 2.97 (site4) + 3.30 (site5) \\
letDiff &= 10.52 + 3.09 (site2) - 2.86 (site3) + 4.85 (viewcat3) + 4.77 (viewcat4) \\
formDiff &= 16.04 + 2.48 (viewcat4) \\
numbDiff &= 15.39 + 2.56 (site2) + 3.20 (viewcat3) + 3.64 (viewcat4) \\
relatDiff &= 18.49 + 2.42 (site4) + 2.96 (viewcat4) \\
clasfDiff &= 10.95 + 4.06 (viewcat4)
\end{aligned}$$

Interpretations

Linear Regression Models

Looking at the least-squares linear models, we can note a few important features regarding predicting whether a child's test scores will increase. For **bodydiff**, or the difference between post and pre-tests scores for the recognition of body parts, we see that the intercept is 16.43, meaning that the post-test results are higher. However, as noted by the other predictors, this difference between post and pre gets larger as the site increases holding all else constant. We see if a child is **site3**, or an advantaged rural child, the difference between their scores goes up by 2.45. For a disadvantaged rural child, the difference increases even more by 2.97 and for a disadvantaged Spanish speaking child, the difference goes up by 3.30. This indicates that for children from more disadvantaged backgrounds, the difference between the scores increases as compared to the two other sites.

For differences in letter recognition scores, we note the intercept is 10.52, the baseline difference. Again, holding all else constant, we see for 4 year old advantaged children from the suburbs (**site2**) this difference increases by 3.09. However, interestingly enough for an advantaged rural child (**site3**), the difference in test scores decreases by 2.86. It also seems that the frequency of watching Sesame Street has an effect on letter scores with **viewcat3** or watching 3-5 times a week increasing the difference by 4.85 and watching more than 5 times a week increasing the difference by 4.77.

For recognizing forms, the intercept is 16.04 and it seems that watching Sesame Street more than 5 times a week (**viewcat4**), further increases this difference by 2.48. For numbers, the intercept is 15.39. We note that for an 4 year old advantaged child from the suburbs, the difference in number scores increases by 2.56. Watching Sesame Street 3-5 times a week (**viewcat3**) increases the difference by 3.20, and watching more than 5 times a week increases the difference by 3.64. For difference in relational term scores, the intercept is 18.49, the largest of all intercepts and the difference is further increased for a disadvantaged Spanish speaking child by 2.42. For those who watch more than 5 times a week, the difference increases by 2.96. For classification score differences, the intercept is 10.95. The only variable that increases this difference is the frequency of viewing, with those that watch Sesame Street more than 5 times a week increasing the difference by 4.06.

In summary, we note that the variables that affect the difference in post and pre test scores from these linear regression models are mainly from site (demographic/background) and viewcat (frequency of viewing). It makes sense that kids who watched more Sesame street, especially those that watched more than 1-2 times a week had larger differences between their pre and post-test scores. We also see that in general, the post scores

are higher than the pre test scores especially for body parts, relational terms, and forms as their intercept values were the highest.

Regression Tree 1

For differences in body part recognition scores:

- We see that if a child is in site 1 and 2 (3-5 year old disadvantage child from the inner city, 4-year-old advantage child from the suburbs respectively)
 - They are younger than 46.5 months or 3.87 years old
 - * They watch sesame street either once/twice per week or 3-5 times per week
 - The predicted difference is 11.95
 - * They watch sesame street either rarely, or more than 5 times per week
 - The predicted difference is 17.65
 - They are older than or equal to 3.87 years old/46.5 months
 - * The predicted difference is 11.37
- If the child is in site 3, 4, 5 (an advantaged rural child, a disadvantaged rural child, disadvantaged Spanish speaking child)
 - The predicted difference is 14.30

Regression Tree 2

For differences in letter recognition scores:

- If the child is in site 1, 3, 4, 5 (3-5 year old disadvantaged child from the inner city, an advantaged rural child, a disadvantaged rural child, a disadvantaged Spanish speaking child respectively)
 - They view Sesame Street either rarely or once/twice per week
 - * The predicted difference is 12.37
 - They view Sesame Street either 3-5 times a week or more than 5 times a week
 - * The predicted difference is 16.56
- If the child is in site 2 (4 year old advantaged child from the suburbs)
 - The predicted difference is 20.24

Regression Tree 3

For differences in form recognition scores:

- If the child rarely watches Sesame Street (`viewcat1`)
 - They are less than 46.5 months (~3.875 years old)
 - * The predicted difference is 17.96
 - They are older than or equal to 46.5 months (~3.875 years old)
 - * The predicted difference is 12.94
- The child watches either once/twice per week, or 3-5 times a week, or more than 5 times per week
 - The predicted differences is 15.72

Regression Tree 4

For differences in numbers testing scores:

- If the child watches Sesame Street 3-5 times a week or more (`viewcat` values of 3 and 4)

- The predicted difference is 20.83
- If the child watches Sesame Street rarely or once/twice per week (`viewcat` values of 1 and 2)
 - If the child is a 4-year-old advantaged child from the suburbs or a disadvantaged Spanish speaking child
 - * The predicted difference is 21.29
 - If the child is a 3-5 year old disadvantaged child from the inner city, an advantaged rural child, or a disadvantaged rural child
 - * The predicted difference is 17.51

Regression Tree 5

For differences in relational terms scores:

- If the child is less than 38-months-old (3.16-years-old):
 - The predicted difference is 20.22
- If the child is greater than 38-months-old (3.16-years-old):
 - If the child is a 3-5 year old disadvantaged child from the inner city, a 4 year old advantaged child from the suburbs, or a disadvantaged Spanish speaking child:
 - * The predicted difference is 14.60
 - If the child is an advantaged or disadvantaged rural child:
 - * If the child watches Sesame Street rarely, once/twice per week, or 3-5 times per week:
 - If the child watches Sesame Street at home the predicted difference is 17.12
 - If the child watches Sesame Street at school the predicted difference is 13.59
 - * If the child watches Sesame Street more than 5 times per week:
 - The predicted difference is 19.30

Regression Tree 6

For differences in classification skills scores:

- If the child rarely watches Sesame Street (`viewcat` values of 1):
 - The predicted difference is 12.16
- If the child watches Sesame Street once/twice a week or more (`viewcat` values of 2-4):
 - The predicted difference is 15.54

Overall, this tree demonstrates that children who watch Sesame Street more frequently show a greater improvement in classification skills testing than children who rarely watch Sesame Street.

Research Question 2

As evidenced in the tables below, the linear kernel SVM has a higher accuracy than the other kernels we also tried out. The class weighted linear kernel SVM has a prediction accuracy of 0.403 on our test data with a confidence interval of 0.289 to 0.525. From the confusion matrix, we can also see that our model predicts well for classes 2 and 3 and struggles slightly with classes 1,4, and 5. Specifically, our model has tends to predict class 3 often when the true class is 4, and it tends to predict classes 3 and 5 as commonly as class 1 when the true class is 1.

Table 3: Classification Model Accuracy Table

Model	Accuracy
Linear Kernel SVM	0.4028
Radial Kernel SVM	0.3611
Sigmoid Kernel SVM	0.2639
Polynomial Kernel SVM	0.2917

Table 4: Class Weighted Linear Kernel SVM Prediction Results

Results	Values
Accuracy	0.403
95% CI	(0.289, 0.525)

Table 5: Class Weighted Linear Kernel SVM Confusion Matrix

Truth	Class1.Prediction	Class2.Prediction	class3.Prediction	class4.Prediction	class5.Prediction
Class 1	6	1	6	2	5
Class 2	1	7	1	1	3
Class 3	0	1	11	1	3
Class 4	3	3	9	3	0
Class 5	0	1	1	1	2

Conclusion

Research Question 1

The recurring motif from the linear regression models and regression trees is that the frequency at which a child watches Sesame Street (**viewcat**) and a child’s background (**site**) are the most important variables in predicting the difference in test scores for a child. In 5 of the 6 linear regression models, at least one level of **viewcat** is a significant predictor for the response variable. Additionally, **viewcat** is included in every pruned regression tree. **site** is a significant predictor in 4 of the 6 linear regression models and is also included in 4 out of the 6 pruned regression trees.

All the linear regression models indicate that children who watch Sesame Street more often are more likely to see greater improvements in test scores compared to children who rarely watch Sesame Street. More specifically, the greatest improvement is seen in children who watch Sesame Street at least 3-5 times per week. The regression tree generally corroborates the positive relationship between Sesame Street viewership frequency and test performance, but adds a few conditions.

For instance, the regression tree that predicts the difference in the numbers testing score (Tree 4) indicates that the improvement in score is greater for students who watch Sesame Street frequently than for children who watch less frequently, *depending* on the child’s background. The tree predicts a higher score increase for children who either rarely watch Sesame Street or only do so once/twice a week who fall into one of these categories: (1) 4 year old advantaged child from the suburbs (2) disadvantaged Spanish speaking child. More succinctly, the tree predicts higher scores increases for certain children who watch Sesame Street less than others.

A similar scenario can be found in Tree 3 as well. In this instance, the tree predicts a higher score increase for children who rarely watch Sesame Street but are also less than 46 months (3.875 years) old than for children who watch Sesame Street at least 1-2 times per week.

Given that the test scores were scaled to the interval $[0, 30]$, the intercept values for each of the linear regression models indicate that children, regardless of how often they watch Sesame Street, will see notable increases in test scores over the course of a year. This fact is not surprising, as the children in this study range from 3-5 years old, and children usually learn and develop intellectually very rapidly when they are in that age range. Nonetheless, the addition of frequent and regular Sesame Street viewership seems to further boost this developmental process and does so in a plethora of subject areas.

Research Question 2

Our goal for this research question was to build a model that could accurately predict the background that a child came from based on their age, sex, and pretest scores. While our model does not perform very poorly on our data, there is still room for improvement. As mentioned in the Results section, the accuracy is .403, and this is among the highest accuracies values of all the models we tried. This could be a flaw of the data as we have only 240 observations which is not very many. Additionally, there is some imbalance in our data set as we have less observations of children from sites 4 and 5, disadvantaged rural children and disadvantaged Spanish speaking children respectively. This may be a flaw of the data collection, and our data may not be representative of the general population. Additionally, there may have existed a clustering structure that caused the SVM model to struggle with separating the different levels of site. This phenomenon may be illustrated with the confusion matrix having some difficulty separating between certain classes. When the true site is 3, indicating an advantaged child from the inner city, the model tends to predict site 4 as well which represents an advantaged rural child. The differences between these backgrounds may be quite small, so the model does not distinguish them quite well. We may be able to improve our model and gain greater predictive accuracy with more children in our data set and more data. Including more variables into our data set, such as child attendance in preschool or daycare, may also be useful for prediction and answering this research question.

Another possible inference from these results is that pretest scores may not be predictive of background. Thus, whether a child is considered advantaged/disadvantaged or rural/suburban may not influence their pretest scores greatly. There also may be more factors that explain pretest scores. For example, socioeconomic status or parent education, may be a more useful response variable than an arbitrary determination of advantaged or disadvantaged. Future work may be focused on collecting information on these socioeconomic variables and performing analysis once again to see if our results differ. Additionally, there are also other optimization methods that we haven't explored. For example, one can try other feature transformation to make the data more separable or try to design a customized SVM kernel that is better tailored to the distribution of data for this dataset.

Appendix

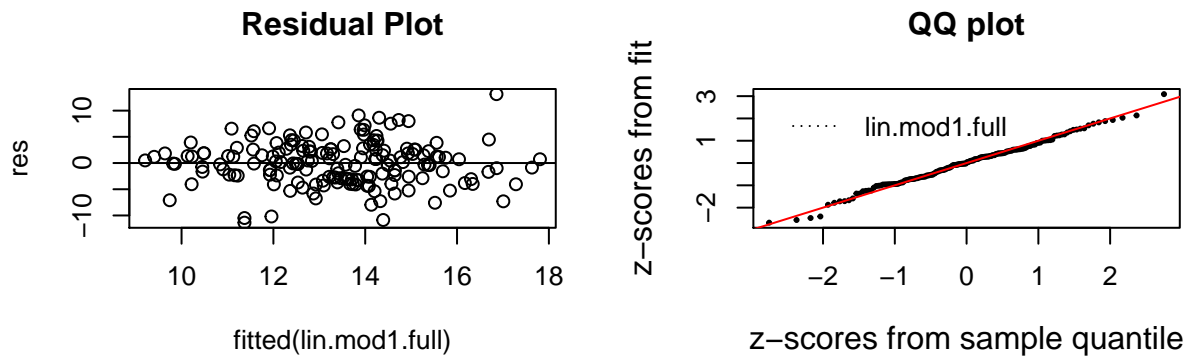
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Research Question 1: Linear Models

Least Squares Model for Difference in Body Part Test Scores and Diagnostics

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = bodyDiff ~ (site + sex + age + viewcat + setting +
##      viewenc), data = training, y = TRUE)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -11.3707  -2.7927   0.0525   2.5545  13.1411
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) 16.42668    3.06383   5.361 2.92e-07 ***
## site2        0.58666    0.99737   0.588 0.55724
## site3        2.44827    0.96820   2.529 0.01244 *
## site4        2.96605    1.10488   2.685 0.00805 **
## site5        3.29854    1.45590   2.266 0.02485 *
## sex2        -1.00041    0.66732  -1.499 0.13586
## age         -0.08726    0.05558  -1.570 0.11845
## viewcat2     -0.60564    1.12908  -0.536 0.59244
## viewcat3      1.30568    1.09680   1.190 0.23568
## viewcat4      2.18215    1.12555   1.939 0.05434 .
## setting2     -1.02953    0.77713  -1.325 0.18718
## viewenc2     -0.37832    0.84111  -0.450 0.65349
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 4.253 on 156 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.1585, Adjusted R-squared:  0.09917
## F-statistic: 2.671 on 11 and 156 DF,  p-value: 0.00362
```

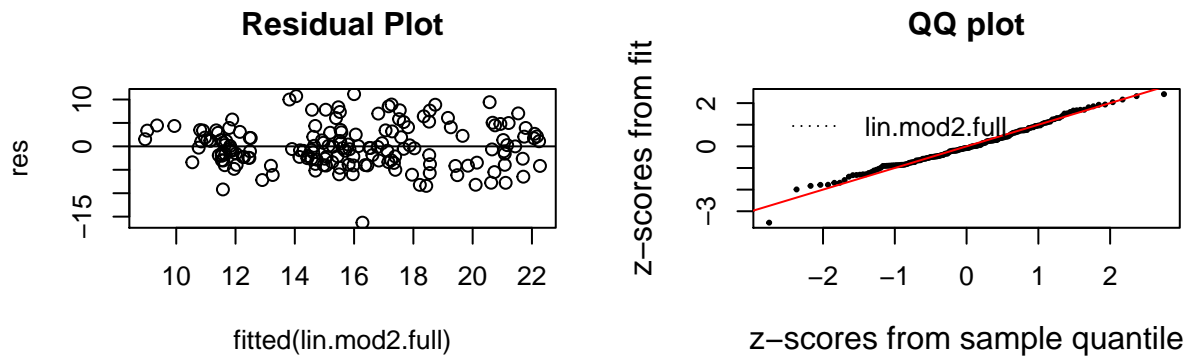


Ridge Regression Model for Difference in Body Part Test Scores

```
## (Intercept)      site2      site3      site4      site5      sex2
## 16.01203613 -0.27040201  0.93705248  0.95166979  1.34377706 -0.54432976
##      age      viewcat2      viewcat3      viewcat4      setting2      viewenc2
## -0.04961888 -0.77409025  0.34784219  0.97600796 -0.87697574 -0.42603754
```

Least Squares Model for Difference in Letters Test Scores and Diagnostics

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = letDiff ~ (site + sex + age + viewcat + setting +
##      viewenc), data = training, y = TRUE)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -16.2823  -2.9776  -0.3663   2.9275  11.1426
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) 10.52353    3.32595   3.164  0.00187 **
## site2        3.08586    1.08270   2.850  0.00496 **
## site3       -2.85941    1.05103  -2.721  0.00726 **
## site4       -1.07861    1.19940  -0.899  0.36989
## site5       -0.38501    1.58046  -0.244  0.80786
## sex2         0.37911    0.72441   0.523  0.60148
## age          0.05050    0.06034   0.837  0.40390
## viewcat2     1.59616    1.22568   1.302  0.19474
## viewcat3     4.85135    1.19064   4.075 7.32e-05 ***
## viewcat4     4.77123    1.22184   3.905  0.00014 ***
## setting2     0.70346    0.84362   0.834  0.40563
## viewenc2    -1.56705    0.91307  -1.716  0.08810 .
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 4.617 on 156 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.37, Adjusted R-squared:  0.3256
## F-statistic: 8.33 on 11 and 156 DF, p-value: 2.043e-11
```

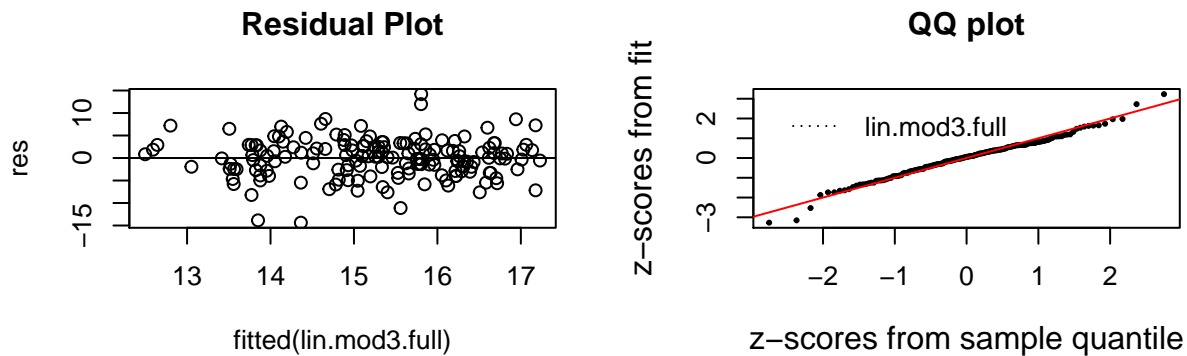


Ridge Regression Model for Difference in Letters Test Scores

```
## (Intercept)      site2      site3      site4      site5      sex2
## 12.08674578  3.08994682 -2.55721765 -1.34365415 -0.47819836  0.31370201
##      age      viewcat2      viewcat3      viewcat4      setting2      viewenc2
##  0.04093534  0.54326592  3.53181713  3.46889995  0.53392115 -1.69301766
```

Least Squares Model for Difference in Forms Test Scores and Diagnostics

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = formDiff ~ (site + sex + age + viewcat + setting +
##      viewenc), data = training, y = TRUE)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -14.3637  -2.5344   0.2658   2.7054  14.1942
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)  16.04193    3.16388   5.070 1.11e-06 ***
## site2         0.97029    1.02994   0.942  0.3476
## site3         0.73495    0.99982   0.735  0.4634
## site4         0.92962    1.14096   0.815  0.4164
## site5         1.00499    1.50344   0.668  0.5048
## sex2          0.09439    0.68911   0.137  0.8912
## age          -0.05234    0.05740  -0.912  0.3632
## viewcat2       0.99101    1.16595   0.850  0.3966
## viewcat3       1.65614    1.13262   1.462  0.1457
## viewcat4       2.47768    1.16230   2.132  0.0346 *
## setting2      -0.08994    0.80251  -0.112  0.9109
## viewenc2      -0.42935    0.86858  -0.494  0.6218
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 4.392 on 156 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.06302,    Adjusted R-squared:  -0.003048
## F-statistic: 0.9539 on 11 and 156 DF,  p-value: 0.4909
```

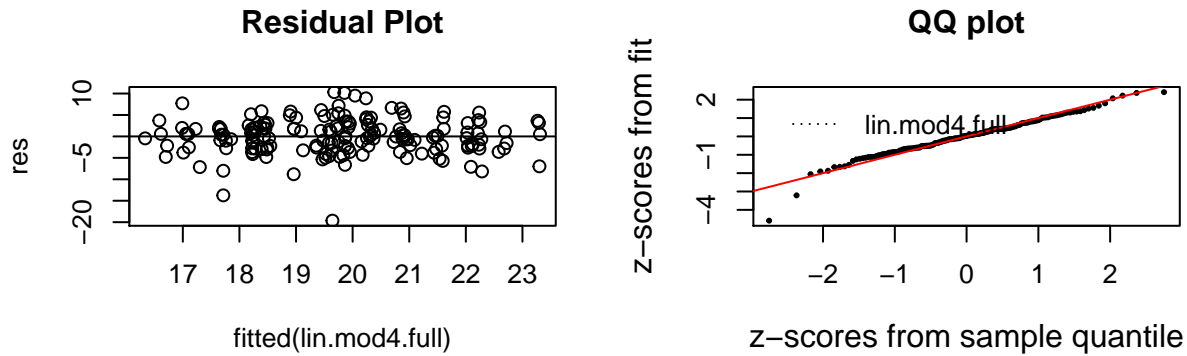


Ridge Regression Model for Difference in Forms Test Scores

```
## (Intercept)      site2      site3      site4      site5      sex2
## 15.52355091  0.08384734  0.02675035 -0.06430967  0.02614590  0.02048014
##      age  viewcat2  viewcat3  viewcat4  setting2  viewenc2
## -0.00500204 -0.02727057  0.03913323  0.14374838 -0.05785709 -0.10029111
```

Least Squares Model for Difference in Numbers Test Scores and Diagnostics

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = numbDiff ~ (site + sex + age + viewcat + setting +
##      viewenc), data = training, y = TRUE)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -19.6433  -2.6010   0.1375   2.3541  10.3247
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)  15.388591   3.084422   4.989  1.6e-06 ***
## site2         2.561427   1.004073   2.551  0.01170 *
## site3         0.768616   0.974707   0.789  0.43157
## site4         1.151651   1.112304   1.035  0.30210
## site5         1.946294   1.465685   1.328  0.18615
## sex2          0.013992   0.671801   0.021  0.98341
## age           0.009505   0.055956   0.170  0.86534
## viewcat2      1.841715   1.136668   1.620  0.10719
## viewcat3      3.199614   1.104174   2.898  0.00430 **
## viewcat4      3.636674   1.133111   3.209  0.00161 **
## setting2      0.596707   0.782354   0.763  0.44679
## viewenc2      0.589407   0.846765   0.696  0.48742
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 4.281 on 156 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.139, Adjusted R-squared:  0.07825
## F-statistic: 2.289 on 11 and 156 DF, p-value: 0.01273
```

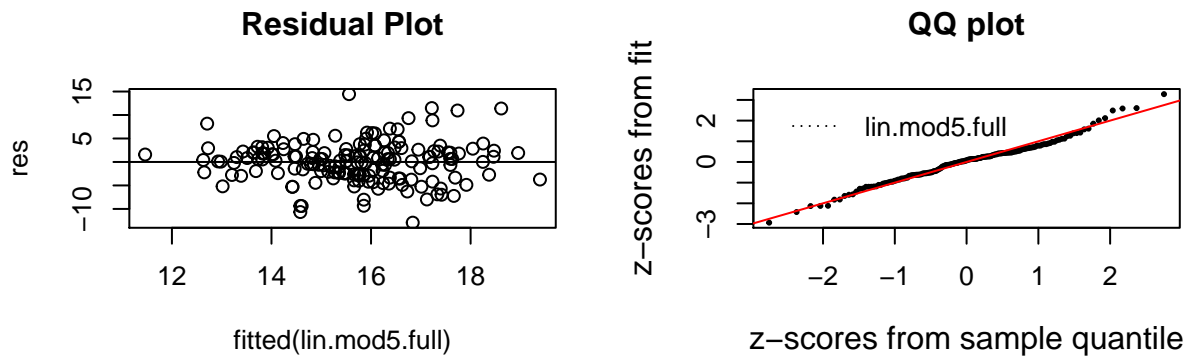


Ridge Regression Model for Difference in Numbers Test Scores

```
## (Intercept)      site2      site3      site4      site5      sex2
## 18.981631059  0.992730763 -0.099849059 -0.284592357  0.198765748  0.033535101
##      age      viewcat2      viewcat3      viewcat4      setting2      viewenc2
##  0.005153552 -0.113922461  0.493487492  0.799603144  0.145162826 -0.113572296
```

Least Squares Model for Difference in Relational Terms Test Scores and Diagnostics

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = relatDiff ~ (site + sex + age + viewcat + setting +
##      viewenc), data = training, y = TRUE)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -12.9246  -2.7114   0.3439   2.2185  14.4415
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)  18.48969    3.17203   5.829  3.1e-08 ***
## site2        -0.05900    1.03259  -0.057  0.9545
## site3         1.66242    1.00239   1.658  0.0992 .
## site4         2.41955    1.14390   2.115  0.0360 *
## site5        -0.40561    1.50731  -0.269  0.7882
## sex2          0.31932    0.69088   0.462  0.6446
## age          -0.09729    0.05755  -1.691  0.0929 .
## viewcat2       1.05190    1.16895   0.900  0.3696
## viewcat3       0.96616    1.13554   0.851  0.3962
## viewcat4       2.95954    1.16529   2.540  0.0121 *
## setting2      -0.60666    0.80457  -0.754  0.4520
## viewenc2       0.19462    0.87082   0.223  0.8234
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 4.403 on 156 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.1072, Adjusted R-squared:  0.04421
## F-statistic: 1.702 on 11 and 156 DF, p-value: 0.07739
```

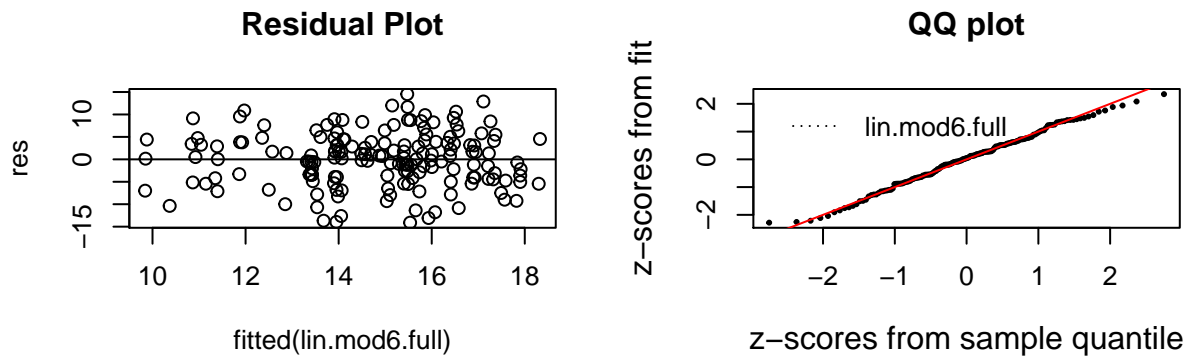



Ridge Regression Model for Difference in Relational Terms Test Scores

```
## (Intercept)      site2      site3      site4      site5      sex2
## 17.93304711 -0.26365405  0.58736613  0.66664988 -0.56265077  0.22032476
##      age      viewcat2      viewcat3      viewcat4      setting2      viewenc2
## -0.04985689 -0.07384927 -0.12385178  0.95144700 -0.43124069 -0.11508116
```

Least Squares Model for Difference in Classification Skills Test Scores and Diagnostics

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = clasfDiff ~ (site + sex + age + viewcat + setting +
##      viewenc), data = training, y = TRUE)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -14.1077  -4.0442   0.2665   3.8807  14.5260
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) 10.951998   4.455915   2.458  0.0151 *
## site2        1.799749   1.450536   1.241  0.2166
## site3        0.420798   1.408112   0.299  0.7655
## site4        2.040728   1.606891   1.270  0.2060
## site5        1.497017   2.117404   0.707  0.4806
## sex2         1.500233   0.970519   1.546  0.1242
## age         -0.008915   0.080838  -0.110  0.9123
## viewcat2     3.041609   1.642090   1.852  0.0659 .
## viewcat3     3.072479   1.595147   1.926  0.0559 .
## viewcat4     4.060404   1.636951   2.480  0.0142 *
## setting2     0.477618   1.130229   0.423  0.6732
## viewenc2    -1.088979   1.223281  -0.890  0.3747
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 6.185 on 156 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.09426,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.03039
## F-statistic: 1.476 on 11 and 156 DF,  p-value: 0.1455
```



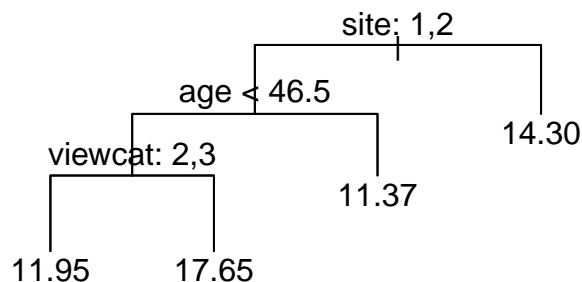
Ridge Regression Model for Difference in Classification Skills Test Scores

```
## (Intercept)      site2      site3      site4      site5      sex2
## 14.769207007  0.150844961 -0.021657746 -0.040598605  0.020783911  0.115705563
##      age      viewcat2      viewcat3      viewcat4      setting2      viewenc2
## -0.001207788  0.040829852  0.034726334  0.151185127 -0.015174191 -0.150799155
```

Research Question 1: Regression Tree Models

Model for Difference in Body Parts Test Scores

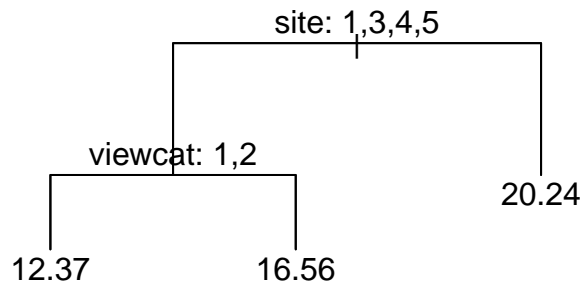
```
##
## Regression tree:
## tree(formula = bodyDiff ~ site + sex + age + viewcat + setting +
##       viewenc, data = sesame.q1, subset = train)
## Variables actually used in tree construction:
## [1] "site" "age" "viewcat" "sex" "viewenc"
## Number of terminal nodes: 13
## Residual mean deviance: 14.16 = 2194 / 155
## Distribution of residuals:
##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
## -11.08000 -2.45100 -0.06303  0.00000  2.16900 12.55000
```



Model for Difference in Letters Test Scores

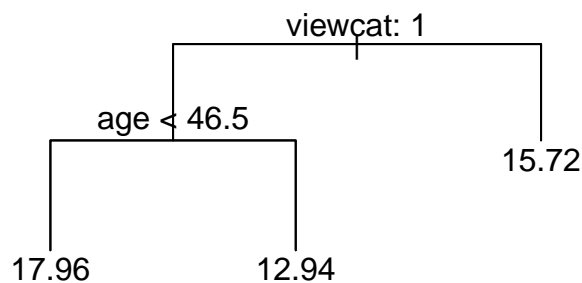
```
##
## Regression tree:
## tree(formula = letDiff ~ site + sex + age + viewcat + setting +
##       viewenc, data = sesame.q1, subset = train)
## Variables actually used in tree construction:
```

```
## [1] "site"      "viewcat" "age"      "viewenc" "setting"
## Number of terminal nodes: 12
## Residual mean deviance: 18.63 = 2906 / 156
## Distribution of residuals:
##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
## -17.560  -2.430   0.000   0.000   2.765   9.587
```



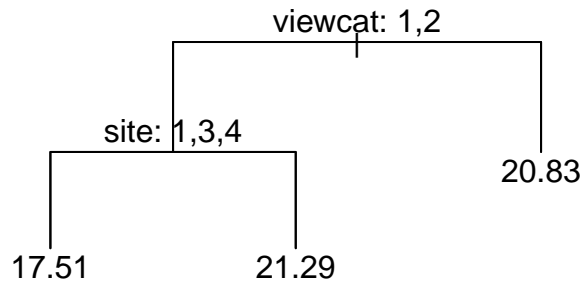
Model for Difference in Forms Test Scores

```
##
## Regression tree:
## tree(formula = formDiff ~ site + sex + age + viewcat + setting +
##       viewenc, data = sesame.q1, subset = train)
## Variables actually used in tree construction:
## [1] "viewcat" "age"      "site"      "setting"
## Number of terminal nodes: 10
## Residual mean deviance: 15.88 = 2509 / 158
## Distribution of residuals:
##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
## -11.610  -1.667   0.129   0.000   2.159  13.940
```



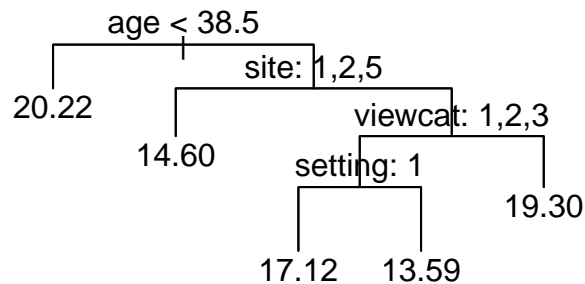
Model for Difference in Numbers Test Scores

```
##
## Regression tree:
## tree(formula = numbDiff ~ site + sex + age + viewcat + setting +
##       viewenc, data = sesame.q1, subset = train)
## Number of terminal nodes: 18
## Residual mean deviance: 13.64 = 2046 / 150
## Distribution of residuals:
##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
## -18.0900  -2.1210   0.2647   0.0000   2.1180  11.4700
```



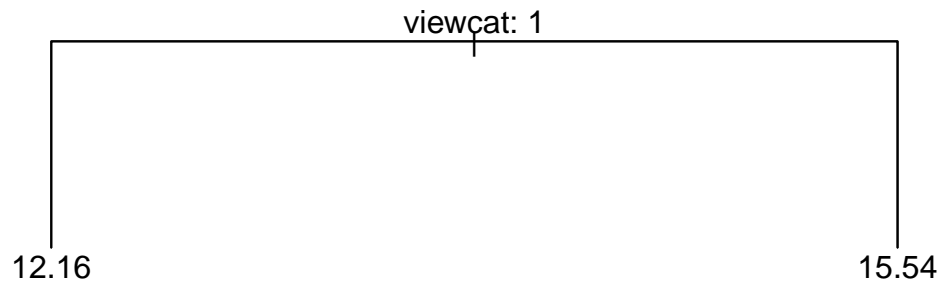
Model for Difference in Relational Terms Test Scores

```
##
## Regression tree:
## tree(formula = relatDiff ~ site + sex + age + viewcat + setting +
##       viewenc, data = sesame.q1, subset = train)
## Variables actually used in tree construction:
## [1] "age"      "site"     "viewcat"  "setting"  "sex"
## Number of terminal nodes: 10
## Residual mean deviance: 15.3 = 2418 / 158
## Distribution of residuals:
##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
## -10.6900 -1.5650 -0.2514  0.0000  1.8950  11.4900
```



Model for Difference in Classification Skills Test Scores

```
##
## Regression tree:
## tree(formula = clasfDiff ~ site + sex + age + viewcat + setting +
##       viewenc, data = sesame.q1, subset = train)
## Variables actually used in tree construction:
## [1] "viewcat" "age"      "site"     "sex"
## Number of terminal nodes: 14
## Residual mean deviance: 29.66 = 4568 / 154
## Distribution of residuals:
##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
## -16.00000 -3.17300  0.01852  0.00000  3.71400  13.10000
```



Research Question 2

Accuracy Table of Random Forest & Logistic Regression

Table 6: Classification Model Accuracy Table

Model	Accuracy
Random Forest	0.4444
Logistic Regression	0.4307

Random Forest

```
## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##      pred
## true  1  2  3  4  5
##      1  6  5  7  2  0
##      2  4  7  2  0  0
##      3  3  0 10  3  0
##      4  3  1  8  6  0
##      5  1  0  2  2  0
##
## Overall Statistics
##
##              Accuracy : 0.4028
##              95% CI : (0.2888, 0.525)
##      No Information Rate : 0.4028
##      P-Value [Acc > NIR] : 0.5447
##
##              Kappa : 0.2215
##
##  McNemar's Test P-Value : NA
##
## Statistics by Class:
##
##              Class: 1 Class: 2 Class: 3 Class: 4 Class: 5
## Sensitivity      0.35294  0.53846  0.3448  0.46154      NA
## Specificity      0.74545  0.89831  0.8605  0.79661  0.93056
## Pos Pred Value   0.30000  0.53846  0.6250  0.33333      NA
## Neg Pred Value   0.78846  0.89831  0.6607  0.87037      NA
## Prevalence       0.23611  0.18056  0.4028  0.18056  0.00000
```

## Detection Rate	0.08333	0.09722	0.1389	0.08333	0.00000
## Detection Prevalence	0.27778	0.18056	0.2222	0.25000	0.06944
## Balanced Accuracy	0.54920	0.71838	0.6026	0.62907	NA

Logistic Regression

```
## # weights: 60 (44 variable)
## initial value 270.385569
## iter 10 value 224.661284
## iter 20 value 205.001057
## iter 30 value 193.994082
## iter 40 value 186.948903
## iter 50 value 186.213534
## iter 60 value 186.148958
## iter 70 value 186.146812
## iter 70 value 186.146811
## iter 70 value 186.146811
## final value 186.146811
## converged

## Call:
## multinom(formula = factor(site) ~ ., data = train.log)
##
## Coefficients:
## (Intercept) age viewcat setting viewenc prebody
## 2 -2.33155723 -0.02851059 0.1671689 -0.1723663 -0.4205104 0.18169812
## 3 0.05755516 0.20107446 0.0726002 -1.4396594 -1.5937567 -0.10132305
## 4 0.52070488 0.14041265 -1.1560807 -0.2744569 -1.3458286 -0.08902983
## 5 10.77382380 0.20246633 -0.1290428 -16.3009311 -1.5011369 -0.09094212
## prelet preform prenumb prerelat preclasf
## 2 -0.021574850 -0.12985947 -0.0781747329 0.16740257 0.10875790
## 3 -0.009618286 -0.32080214 -0.0307718697 0.05942666 -0.08062801
## 4 -0.023880439 0.05801188 -0.0008763081 -0.11001706 -0.01601207
## 5 0.149877507 -0.31580541 -0.1020246788 0.34854595 -0.12639855
##
## Std. Errors:
## (Intercept) age viewcat setting viewenc prebody prelet
## 2 2.539808 0.05877122 0.2735599 0.6038785 0.6013929 0.07166225 0.03755288
## 3 2.552263 0.06296057 0.2800905 0.6392345 0.6272709 0.07157933 0.05105309
## 4 2.743404 0.06311748 0.3228949 0.6489907 0.6712331 0.07501958 0.04404500
## 5 2.206224 0.08353394 0.4579698 2.2063318 0.9368912 0.09992158 0.07033801
## preform prenumb prerelat preclasf
## 2 0.1144522 0.05108224 0.1361291 0.08630272
## 3 0.1256428 0.05602075 0.1440701 0.09338212
## 4 0.1173569 0.05356710 0.1389164 0.09183664
## 5 0.1771026 0.08446858 0.2087433 0.14707062
##
## Residual Deviance: 372.2936
## AIC: 460.2936

## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
## pred
```

```

## true  1  2  3  4  5
##      1  3  4  8  3  0
##      2  8  7  2  1  0
##      3  2  3 12  2  0
##      4  0  1  4  6  1
##      5  0  0  2  1  2
##
## Overall Statistics
##
##           Accuracy : 0.4167
##           95% CI   : (0.3015, 0.5389)
##           No Information Rate : 0.3889
##           P-Value [Acc > NIR] : 0.3557
##
##           Kappa    : 0.2396
##
## Mcnemar's Test P-Value : NA
##
## Statistics by Class:
##
##           Class: 1 Class: 2 Class: 3 Class: 4 Class: 5
## Sensitivity      0.23077  0.46667  0.4286  0.46154  0.66667
## Specificity      0.74576  0.80702  0.8409  0.89831  0.95652
## Pos Pred Value   0.16667  0.38889  0.6316  0.50000  0.40000
## Neg Pred Value   0.81481  0.85185  0.6981  0.88333  0.98507
## Prevalence       0.18056  0.20833  0.3889  0.18056  0.04167
## Detection Rate   0.04167  0.09722  0.1667  0.08333  0.02778
## Detection Prevalence 0.25000  0.25000  0.2639  0.16667  0.06944
## Balanced Accuracy 0.48827  0.63684  0.6347  0.67992  0.81159

```