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Replication of Similarities and differences in concepts of mental life among adults and children in five cultures

Reporter: Ao Lu, Yang Mengyao

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Kara Weisman

UC Riverside & Stanford University



Possessing a certain level of challenge.



Broadening one's horizon in various domains.



Imparting knowledge on how to process, learn from, and emulate large-scale datasets.

About the author

She, an expert in folk theories and their impact on human behaviors, relationships, and phenomenal experiences, has a keen interest in examining how conceptual representations vary, or remain constant, across different developmental stages, cultural backgrounds, and individuals.



Experience

2011-2013

Elizabeth Spelke Lab, Harvard University

- Research Assistant

2011-2013

Curry School of Education, University of Virginia

- Research Coordinator for Preschool Relationships Enhancement Project & Effective Classroom Interactions MOOC



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NEUROSCIENCES <i>in SCIE edition</i>	2/272	Q1
PSYCHOLOGY, EXPERIMENTAL <i>in SSCI edition</i>	1/89	Q1

X°N, Y°E

OUTLINE

01

Introduction

02

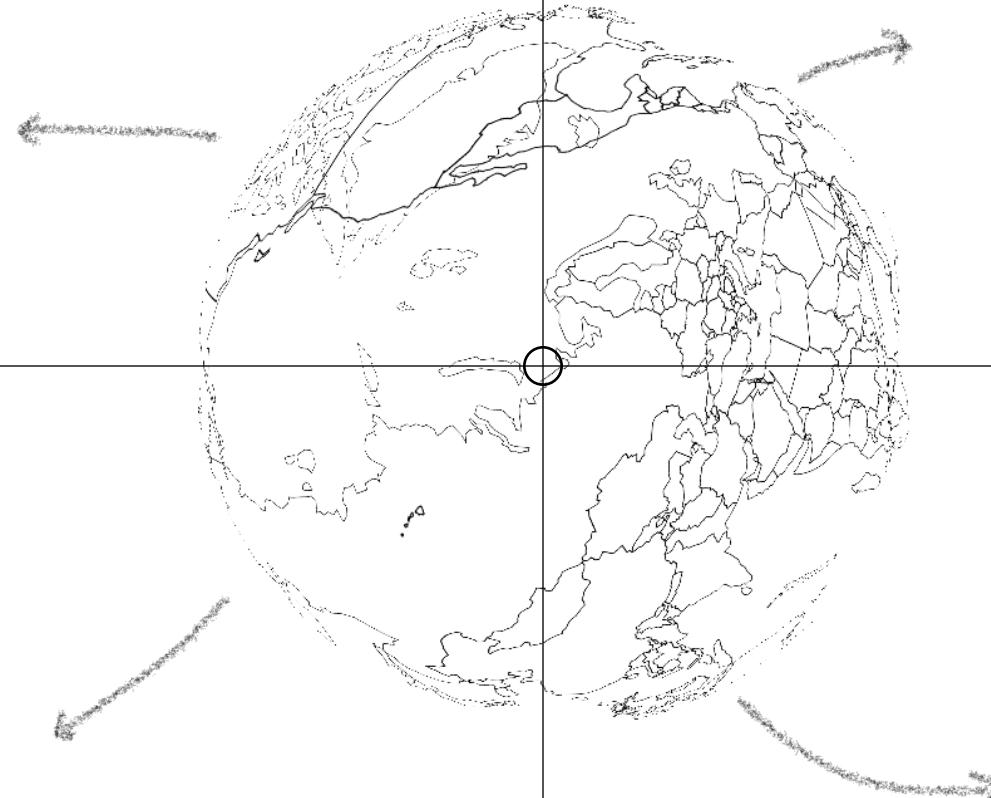
Methods

03

Replication
Results and
Conclusion

04

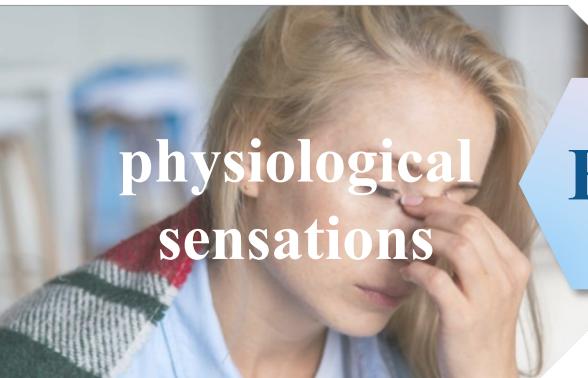
Summary and
Insights



X°N, Y°E

X°N, Y°E

X°N, Y°E



Body



**social-emotional
abilities**



**cognitive
abilities**

Mind

Background

there are differences in how mental life is understood across **cultures**

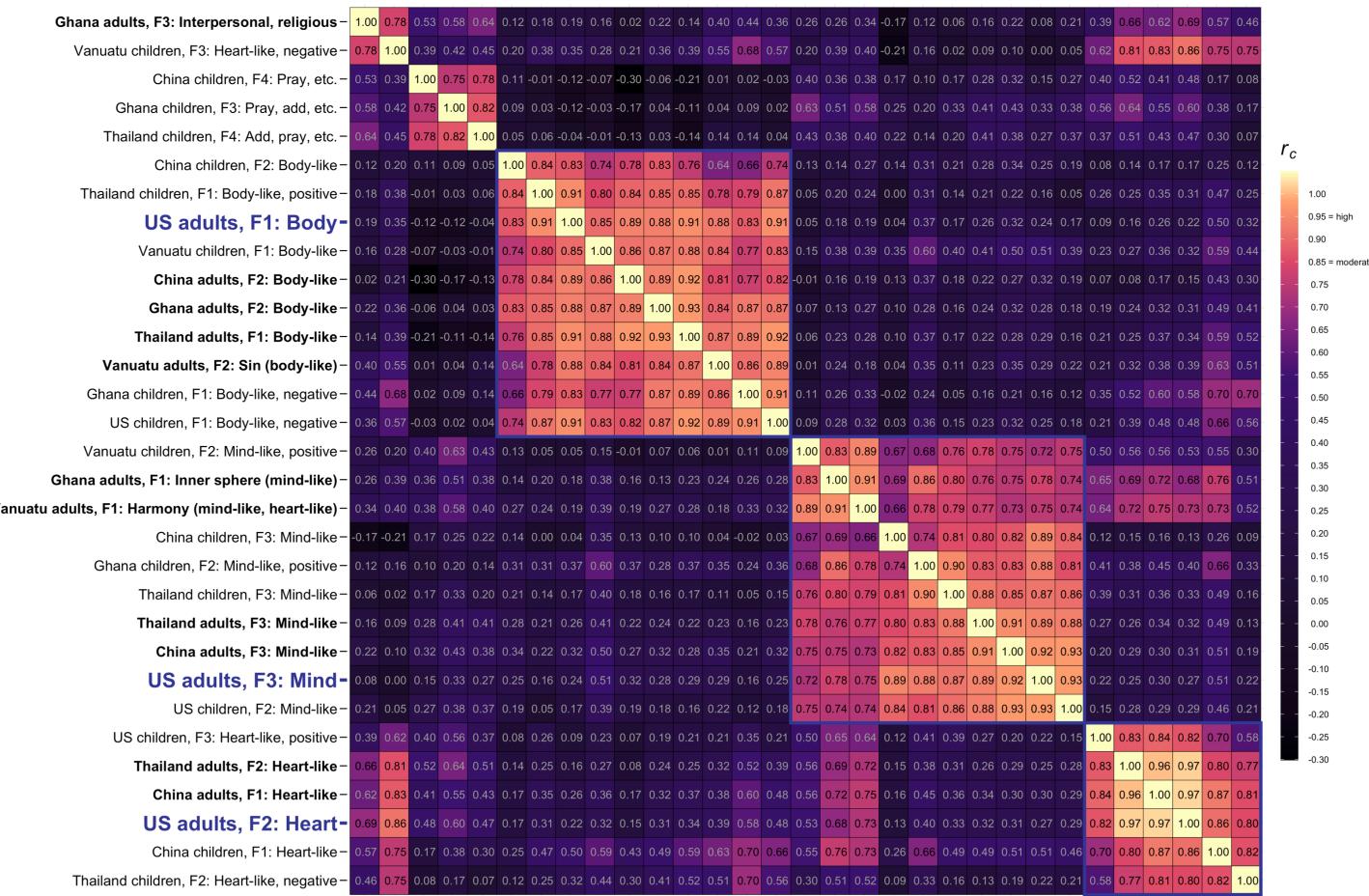
Research Questions

how **adults and children** from different cultural backgrounds understand concepts of mental life?

Hypotheses

these understandings have certain **universal aspects**,
but may show significant differences in **social-emotional abilities**

Research Results and Conclusions



Cultural comparisons

Cultural comparisons

The figure displays a scatter plot with three main categories on the y-axis: "physiological sensations" (top), "cognitive abilities" (middle), and "social-emotional abilities" (bottom). The x-axis represents different "sites". A color scale on the left indicates the correlation coefficient (r_c):

- 1.00 (yellow)
- 0.95 = high (orange)
- 0.90 (red)
- 0.85 = moderate (purple)
- 0.75 (teal)
- 0.70 (light green)
- 0.65 (blue)

A large bracket on the right side of the plot groups all three categories under the label "all sites".

Site	Physiological sensations	Cognitive abilities	Social-emotional abilities
1	0.95	0.85	0.75
2	0.85	0.75	0.65
3	0.75	0.65	0.75
4	0.65	0.75	0.85
5	0.75	0.65	0.75
6	0.85	0.75	0.65
7	0.75	0.65	0.75
8	0.65	0.75	0.85
9	0.75	0.65	0.75
10	0.85	0.75	0.65
11	0.75	0.65	0.75
12	0.65	0.75	0.85
13	0.75	0.65	0.75
14	0.85	0.75	0.65
15	0.75	0.65	0.75
16	0.65	0.75	0.85
17	0.75	0.65	0.75
18	0.85	0.75	0.65
19	0.75	0.65	0.75
20	0.65	0.75	0.85
21	0.75	0.65	0.75
22	0.85	0.75	0.65
23	0.75	0.65	0.75
24	0.65	0.75	0.85
25	0.75	0.65	0.75
26	0.85	0.75	0.65
27	0.75	0.65	0.75
28	0.65	0.75	0.85
29	0.75	0.65	0.75
30	0.85	0.75	0.65
31	0.75	0.65	0.75
32	0.65	0.75	0.85
33	0.75	0.65	0.75
34	0.85	0.75	0.65
35	0.75	0.65	0.75
36	0.65	0.75	0.85
37	0.75	0.65	0.75
38	0.85	0.75	0.65
39	0.75	0.65	0.75
40	0.65	0.75	0.85
41	0.75	0.65	0.75
42	0.85	0.75	0.65
43	0.75	0.65	0.75
44	0.65	0.75	0.85
45	0.75	0.65	0.75
46	0.85	0.75	0.65
47	0.75	0.65	0.75
48	0.65	0.75	0.85
49	0.75	0.65	0.75
50	0.85	0.75	0.65
51	0.75	0.65	0.75
52	0.65	0.75	0.85
53	0.75	0.65	0.75
54	0.85	0.75	0.65
55	0.75	0.65	0.75
56	0.65	0.75	0.85
57	0.75	0.65	0.75
58	0.85	0.75	0.65
59	0.75	0.65	0.75
60	0.65	0.75	0.85
61	0.75	0.65	0.75
62	0.85	0.75	0.65
63	0.75	0.65	0.75
64	0.65	0.75	0.85
65	0.75	0.65	0.75
66	0.85	0.75	0.65
67	0.75	0.65	0.75
68	0.65	0.75	0.85
69	0.75	0.65	0.75
70	0.85	0.75	0.65
71	0.75	0.65	0.75
72	0.65	0.75	0.85
73	0.75	0.65	0.75
74	0.85	0.75	0.65
75	0.75	0.65	0.75
76	0.65	0.75	0.85
77	0.75	0.65	0.75
78	0.85	0.75	0.65
79	0.75	0.65	0.75
80	0.65	0.75	0.85
81	0.75	0.65	0.75
82	0.85	0.75	0.65
83	0.75	0.65	0.75
84	0.65	0.75	0.85
85	0.75	0.65	0.75
86	0.85	0.75	0.65
87	0.75	0.65	0.75
88	0.65	0.75	0.85
89	0.75	0.65	0.75
90	0.85	0.75	0.65
91	0.75	0.65	0.75
92	0.65	0.75	0.85
93	0.75	0.65	0.75
94	0.85	0.75	0.65
95	0.75	0.65	0.75
96	0.65	0.75	0.85
97	0.75	0.65	0.75
98	0.85	0.75	0.65
99	0.75	0.65	0.75
100	0.65	0.75	0.85

Developmental comparisons

The diagram illustrates the developmental stages of children aged 6-12. It features three main categories arranged vertically: "physiological sensations" at the top, "cognitive abilities" in the middle, and "social-emotional abilities" at the bottom. Each category is enclosed within a large, light-purple curly brace on the left side. To the right of the middle category, another light-purple curly brace groups "cognitive abilities" and "social-emotional abilities" together, while "physiological sensations" stands alone to its left. The entire set of categories is labeled "6-12 age" in a bold, black font positioned to the right of the middle brace.

6-12 age

physiological sensations

cognitive abilities

social-emotional abilities

About data

- Possible reason: Large and precious

- The code for data preprocessing uses “*raw*” statements to hide the raw data (see [.gitignore file](#))

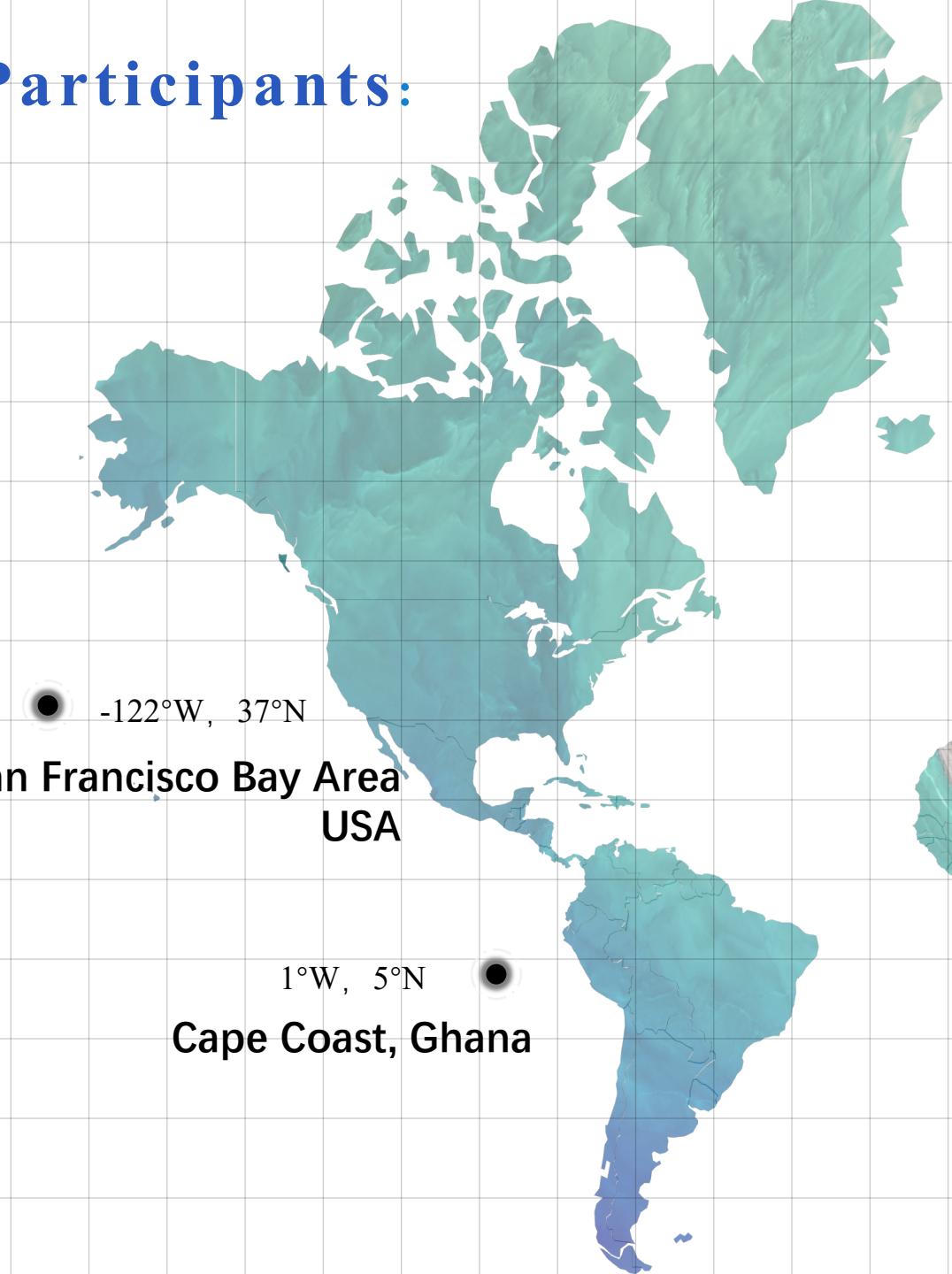
mental-life-culture-development / .gitignore

kgweisman add figures

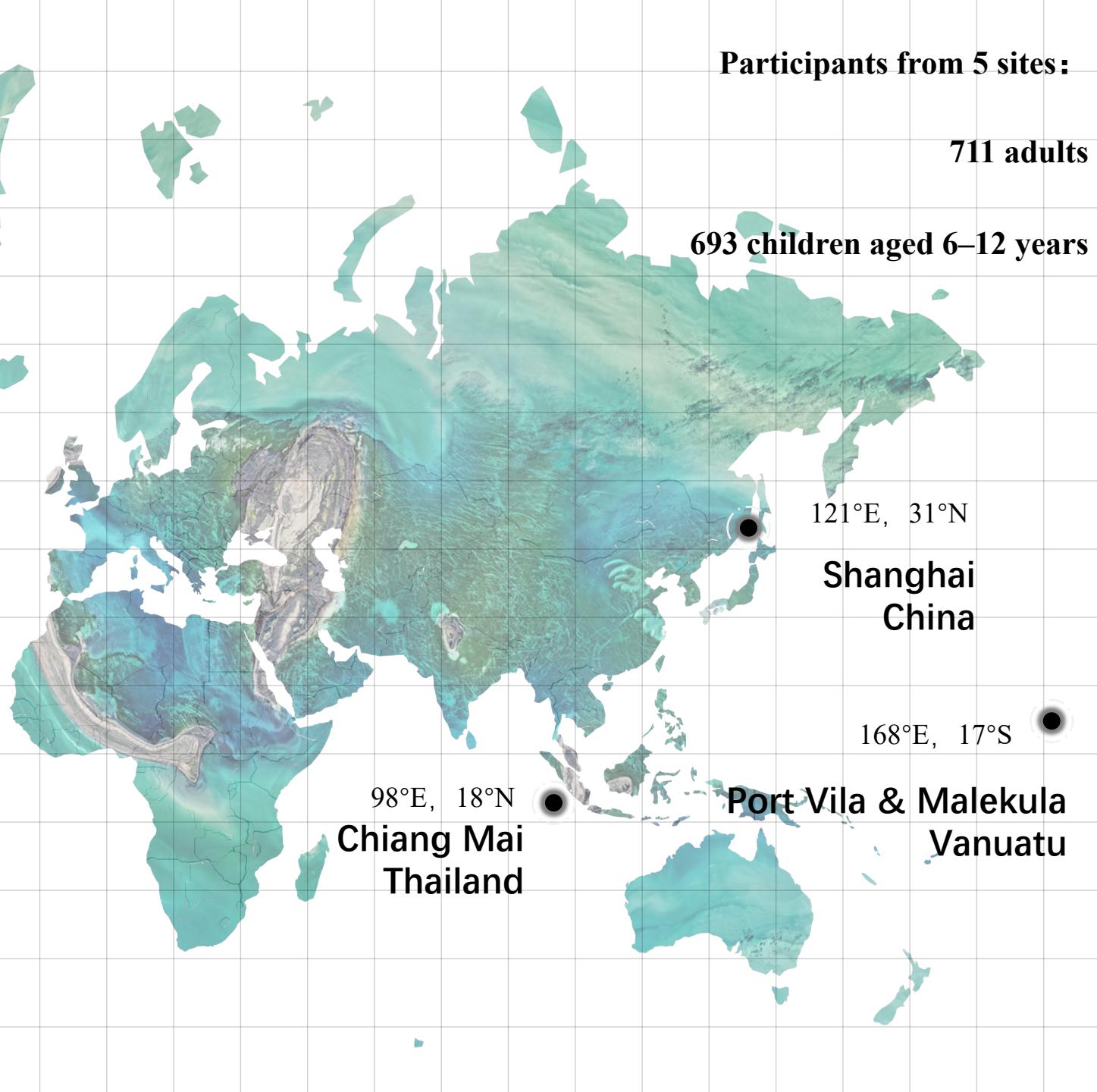
Code Blame 3 lines (3 loc) · 45 Bytes

```
1 .DS_Store
2 *raw*
3 Beetles_Amazonia_codes.xlsx
```

Participants:



$1^{\circ}\text{W}, 5^{\circ}\text{N}$
Cape Coast, Ghana



Data Analysis



Exploratory factor analysis (EFA) :

identify latent constructs or core components of the concept of mental life within each cultural sample



Parallel analysis :

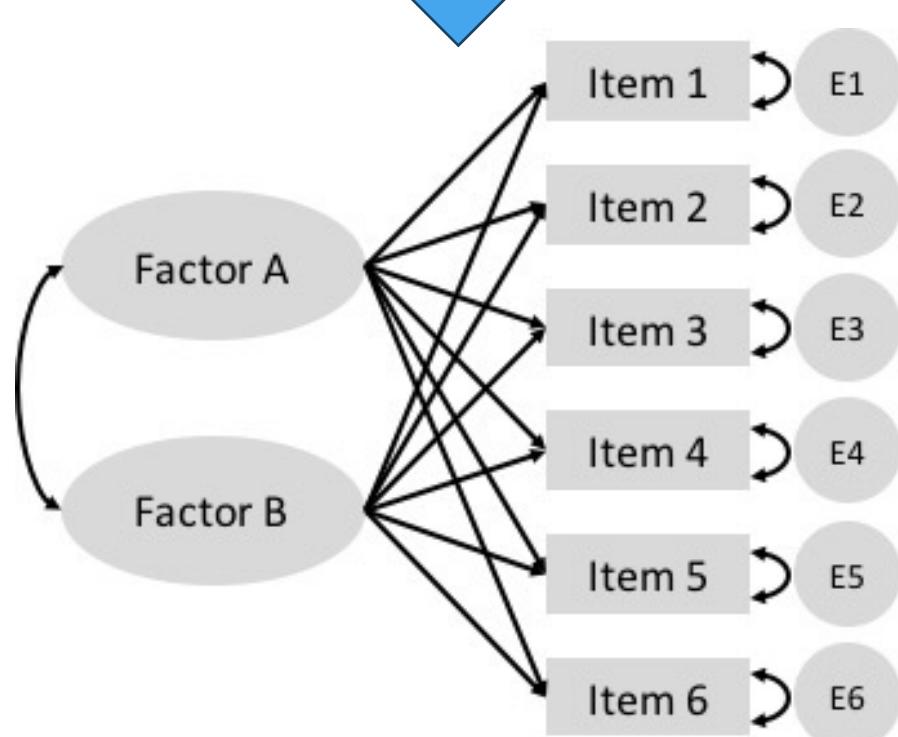
determine the number of factors to retain, and oblique transformation was used to interpret factor loadings



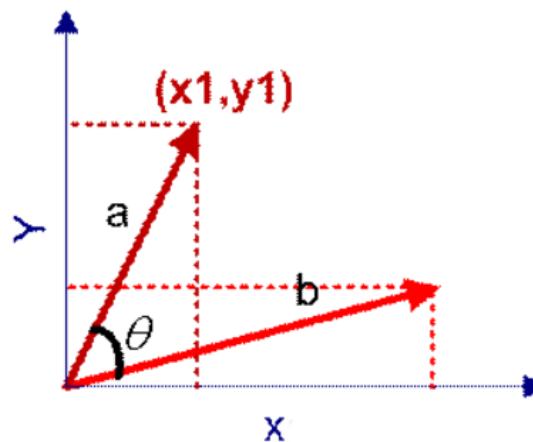
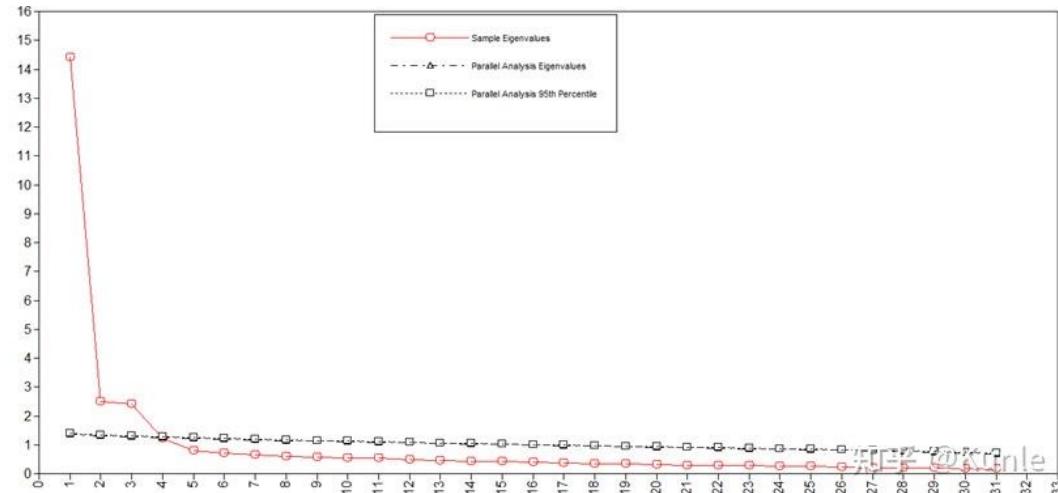
Vector cosine (rc) :

compares cultural sites and age groups by gauging the similarity of factors

EFA



Parallel analysis



Vector cosine

Programming environment

Software and code

Policy information about [availability of computer code](#)

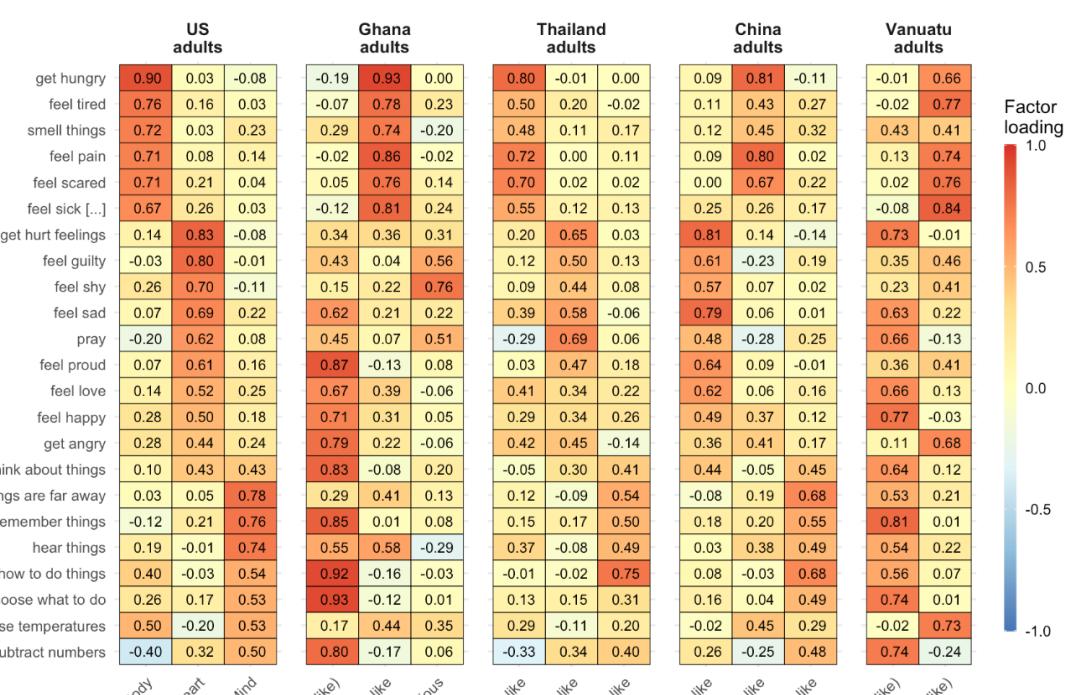
Data collection	No software was used to collect data
Data analysis	All analyses were conducted in R (version 4.0.0); platform: x86_64-apple-darwin17.0 (64-bit); running under: macOS Catalina 10.15.7. Analysis code is available on Github (https://github.com/kgweisman/mental-life-culture-development), and makes use of the following packages: tidyverse (version 1.3.0), lubridate (version 1.7.8), readxl (version 1.3.1), psych (version 1.9.12.31), cowplot (version 1.0.0), reshape2 (version 1.4.4), sjstats (version 0.18.0), lsa (version 0.73.2), langcog (version 0.1.9001; available at https://github.com/langcog/langcog-package), betareg (version 3.1.3), lme4 (verison 1.1.23), lmerTest (version 3.1.2).

For manuscripts utilizing custom algorithms or software that are central to the research but not yet described in published literature, software must be made available to editors and reviewers. We strongly encourage code deposition in a community repository (e.g. GitHub). See the Nature Research [guidelines for submitting code & software](#) for further information.

All our analyses were conducted in the R version 4.3.1 environment, on the arm64-apple-darwin platform, with macOS Sonoma 14.5 as the operating system (R Core Team, 2023).

```
> print(package_versions)
      dplyr          tidyverse          ggplot2
    "dplyr": 1.1.4      "tidyverse": 1.3.0"  "ggplot2": 3.5.1"
      papaja          tidyverse          lubridate
    "papaja": 0.1.2"    "tidyverse": 2.0.0"  "lubridate": 1.9.3"
      readxl          psych            cowplot
    "readxl": 1.4.3"     "psych": 2.3.9"   "cowplot": 1.1.1"
      here           reshape2          sjstats
    "here": 1.0.1"      "reshape2": 1.4.4"  "sjstats": 0.19.0"
      lsa             langcog          GPArotation
    "lsa": 0.73.3"      "langcog": 0.1.9001" "GPArotation": 2024.3.1"
      irr            kableExtra        janitor
    "irr": 0.84.1"      "kableExtra": 1.4.0"  "janitor": 2.2.0"
      knitr
    "knitr": 1.45"
```

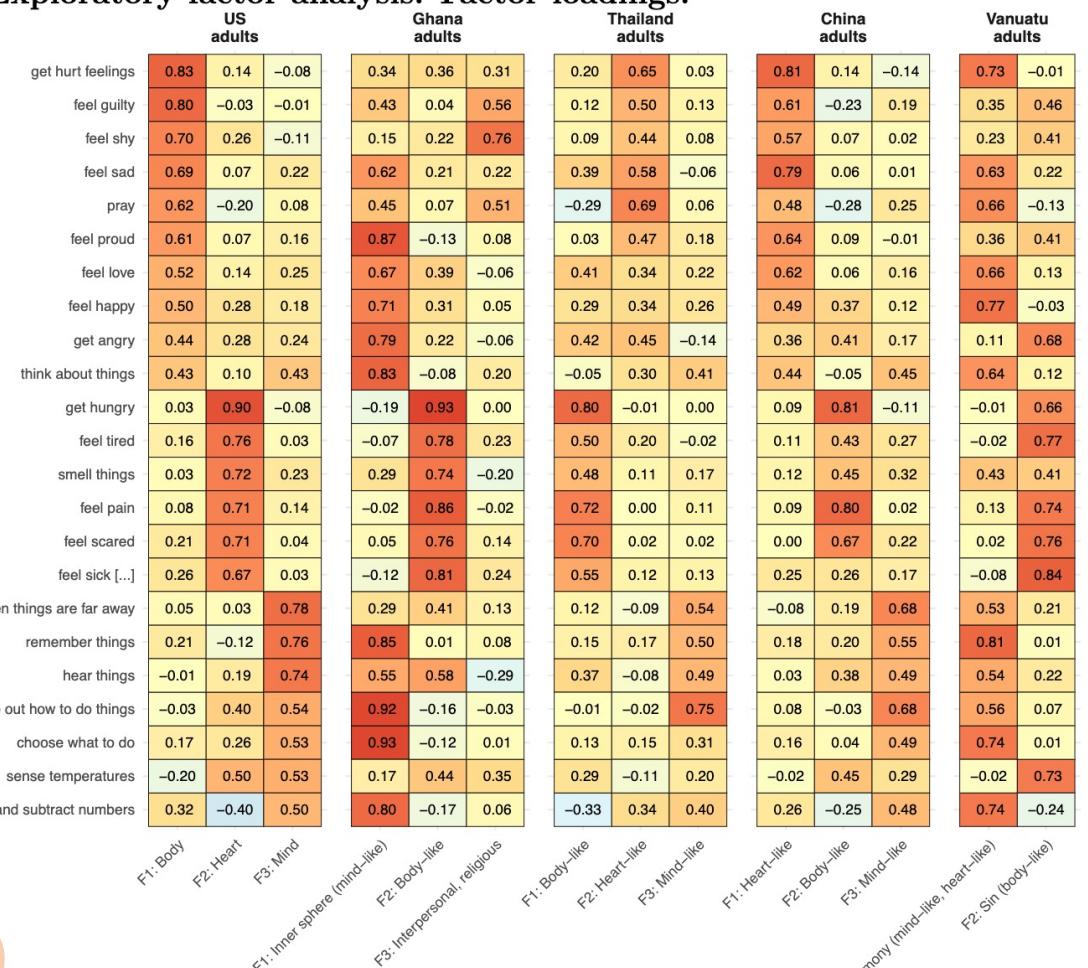
➤ Exploratory factor analysis: Factor loadings



• Original

“

Exploratory factor analysis: Factor loadings.



V

Capacity

S

• Replication

Factor loading

Factor loading

Factor loading

Introduction

Methods

Replication Results

Conclusion

Summary and Insights

```
### Exploratory factor analysis: Factor loadings
```{r efa_adults, echo=FALSE}
Exploratory factor analysis

set.seed(54321)

do exploratory factor analysis: adults
efa_us_adults <- fa_fun(d_us_adults_w,
 n = median(pa_outcomes_dist_adults$us),
 chosen_n.iter = 1000,
 chosen_rot = "oblimin")
colnames(efa_us_adults$loadings) <- paste0("usADULTS_",
 colnames(efa_us_adults$loadings))

efa_gh_adults <- fa_fun(d_gh_adults_w,
 n = median(pa_outcomes_dist_adults$gh),
 chosen_n.iter = 1000,
 chosen_rot = "oblimin")
colnames(efa_gh_adults$loadings) <- paste0("ghADULTS_",
 colnames(efa_gh_adults$loadings))
```

```
````{r efa_adults}
set.seed(54321)

# do exploratory factor analysis: adults
efa_us_adults <- fa_fun(d_us_adults_w,
                          n = median(pa_outcomes_dist_adults$us),
                          chosen_n.iter = 1000,
                          chosen_rot = "oblimin")
colnames(efa_us_adults$loadings) <- paste0("usADULTS_",
                                             colnames(efa_us_adults$loadings))

efa_gh_adults <- fa_fun(d_gh_adults_w,
                          n = median(pa_outcomes_dist_adults$gh),
                          chosen_n.iter = 1000,
                          chosen_rot = "oblimin")
colnames(efa_gh_adults$loadings) <- paste0("ghADULTS_",
                                             colnames(efa_gh_adults$loadings))
```

```
```{r heatmap_adults, fig.width = 9, fig.asp = 0.6, echo=FALSE,
warning=FALSE}
make heatmap figure: adults
loadings_adults %>%
 mutate(factor_num = as.numeric(gsub(".*F", "", factor))) %>%
 mutate(sample = paste(country, "adults", sep = "\n")) %>%
 left_join(factor_names_adults) %>%
 mutate(country = factor(country, levels = levels_country)) %>%
 ggplot(aes(x = reorder(factor_labdescriptor, factor_num),
 y = reorder(capacity, desc(capacity_ord_us)),
 fill = loading)) +
 facet_grid(~ reorder(sample, as.numeric(country)), scales = "free",
 space = "free") +
 geom_tile(color = "black", size = 0.2) +
 geom_text(aes(label = format(round/loading, 2), nsmall = 2), size = 3) +
 scale_fill_distiller(palette = "RdYlBu", limits = c(-1, 1),
 guide = guide_colorbar(barheight = 20, barwidth =
0.5)) +
 theme_minimal() +
 theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 45, hjust = 1, vjust = 1),
 panel.spacing.x = unit(0.8, "lines"),
 strip.text.x = element_text(size = 10, face = "bold")) +
 labs(x = NULL, y = "Capacity", fill = "Factor\nloading")
ggsave("/Users/ss/Desktop/Re_Weisman_2021_Group1_2024/figures/plot02.png", width = 12, height = 8, dpi = 300)

```
```

```
```{r heatmap_adults, fig.width = 5, fig.asp = 0.7}
make heatmap figure: adults
loadings_adults %>%
 mutate(factor_num = as.numeric(gsub(".*F", "", factor))) %>%
 mutate(sample = paste(country, "adults", sep = "\n")) %>%
 left_join(factor_names_adults) %>%
 mutate(country = factor(country, levels = levels_country)) %>%
 ggplot(aes(x = reorder(factor_labdescriptor, factor_num),
 y = reorder(capacity, desc(capacity_ord_us)),
 # y = reorder(capacity, desc(capacity_ord_ec)),
 # y = reorder(capacity, desc(capacity_ord_gh)),
 # y = reorder(capacity, desc(capacity_ord_th)),
 # y = reorder(capacity, desc(capacity_ord_ch)),
 # y = reorder(capacity, desc(capacity_ord_vt)),
 fill = loading)) +
 facet_grid(~ reorder(sample, as.numeric(country)), scales = "free", space = "free") +
 geom_tile(color = "black", size = 0.2) +
 geom_text(aes(label = format(round/loading, 2), nsmall = 2), size = 3) +
 scale_fill_distiller(palette = "RdYlBu", limits = c(-1, 1),
 guide = guide_colorbar(barheight = 20, barwidth = 0.5)) +
 theme_minimal() +
 theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 45, hjust = 1, vjust = 1),
 panel.spacing.x = unit(0.8, "lines"),
 strip.text.x = element_text(size = 10, face = "bold")) +
 labs(x = NULL, y = "Capacity", fill = "Factor\nloading")
```
```

- **Vector cosines (rc)** between all pairs of factors in the EFA solutions

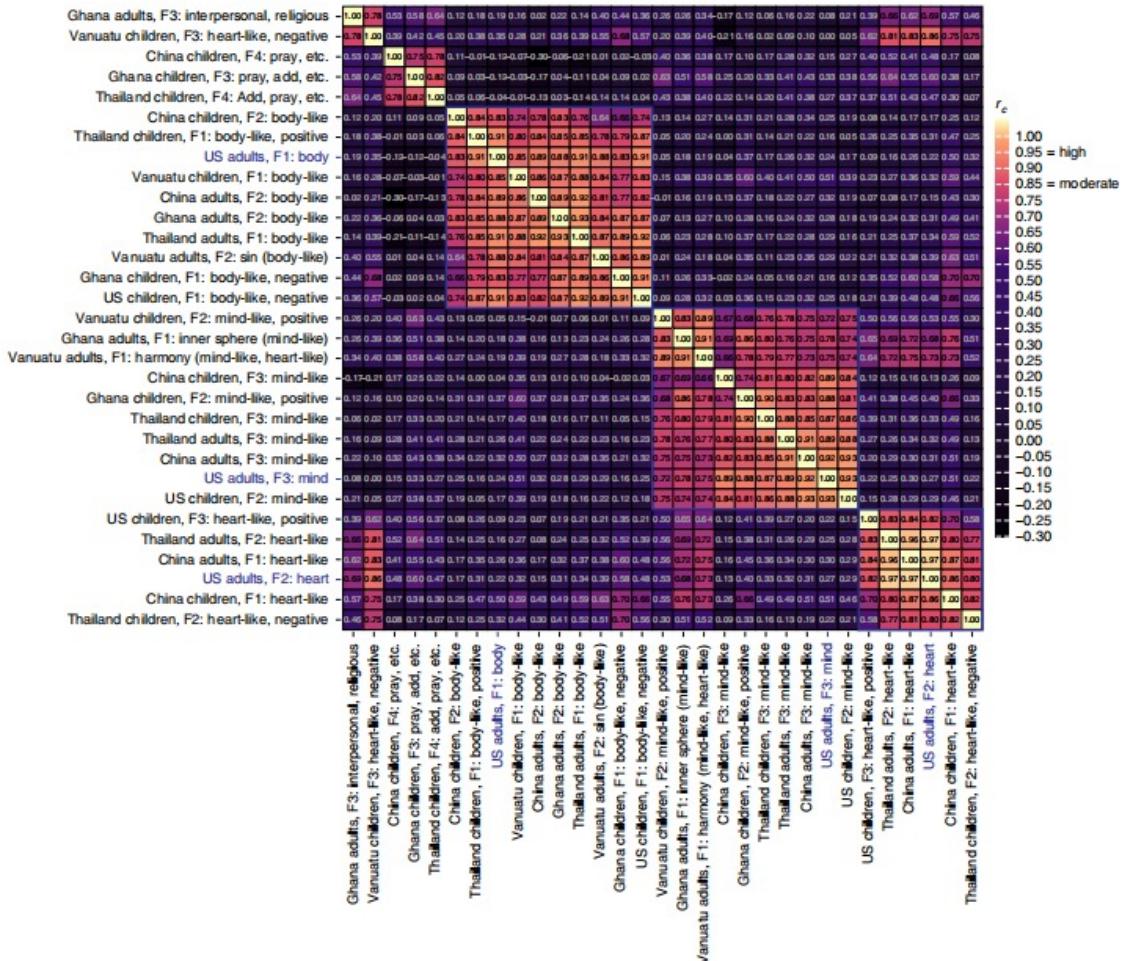
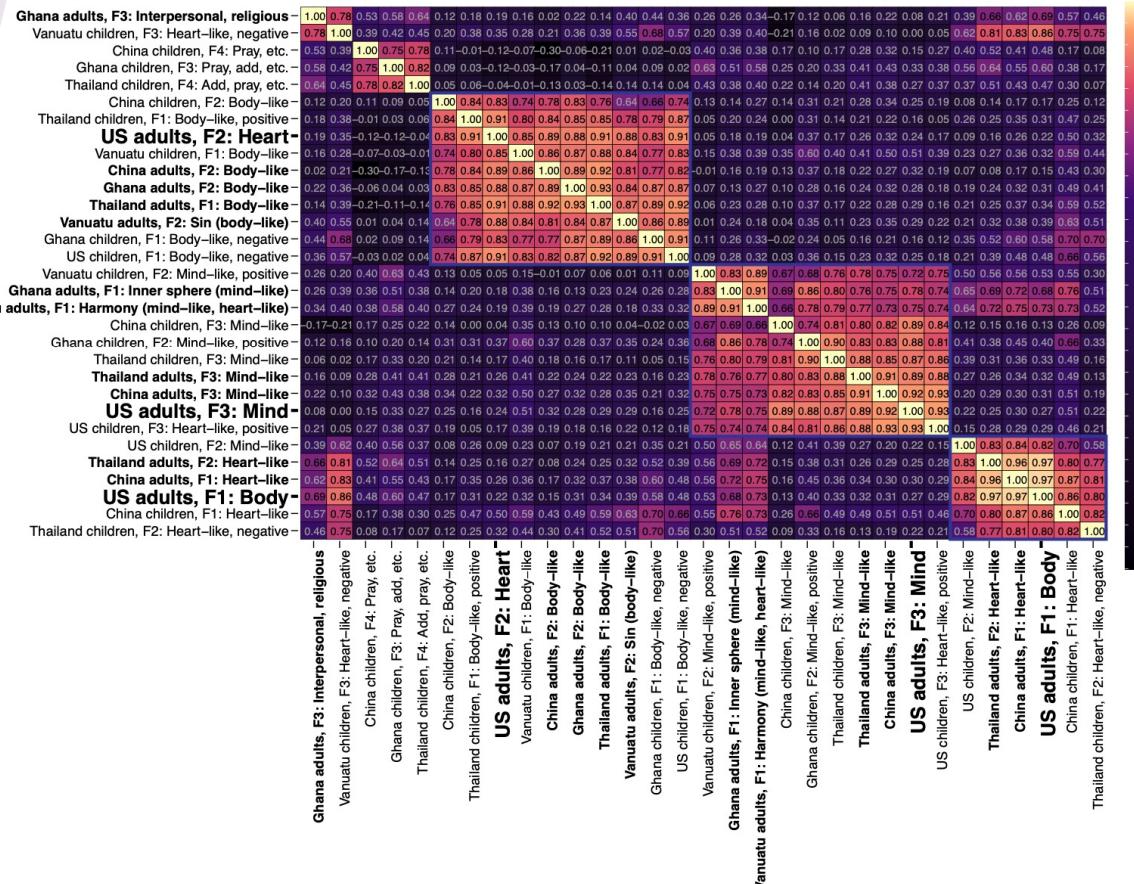


Figure 2.



- Original

- **Replication**

Code

```
```{r cong_all_pairs_plot_a, fig.width = 9.5, fig.asp = 0.9}
FIGURE 2
cong_lower_lim <- ifelse(min(cong_all_ordered$cong) > -0.05, -0.05,
 min(cong_all_ordered$cong))

cong_plot_colors <- c("red4", "blue4", "darkorchid4", "black")
cong_plot_colors <- c("black", "black", "black", "black")
cong_plot_colors <- c("red4", "red4", "red4", "black")
cong_plot_colors <- c("#313695", "#313695", "#313695", "black")

cong_all_ordered %>%
 ggplot(aes(x = reorder(lab_A, as.numeric(factor_A_ordered)),
 y = reorder(lab_B, as.numeric(desc(factor_B_ordered))),
 fill = cong)) +
 geom_tile(color = "black", size = 0.2) +
 geom_text(aes(label = format(round(cong, 2), nsmall = 2),
 color = case_when(cong > 0.85 ~ "a",
 cong > 0.75 ~ "b",
 cong > 0.65 ~ "c",
 TRUE ~ "d")),
 show.legend = FALSE) +
 # body-like factors
 annotate("rect", xmin = 5.5, xmax = 15.5, ymin = 16.5, ymax = 26.5,
 color = cong_plot_colors[1], size = 1.5, alpha = 0) +
 # mind-like factors
 annotate("rect", xmin = 15.5, xmax = 25.5, ymin = 6.5, ymax = 16.5,
 color = cong_plot_colors[2], size = 1.5, alpha = 0) +
 # heart-like factors
 annotate("rect", xmin = 25.5, xmax = 31.5, ymin = 0.5, ymax = 6.5,
 color = cong_plot_colors[3], size = 1.5, alpha = 0) +
 # scale_fill_viridis_c(#trans = scales::exp_trans(base = exp(1)),
 # limits = c(cong_lower_lim, 1),
 # breaks = seq(cong_lower_lim, 1, 0.05),
 # labels = c(format(seq(cong_lower_lim, 0.8, 0.05), nsmall
 = 2),
 # "0.85 = moderate", "0.90",
 # "0.95 = high", "1.00"),
 # option = "magma",
 # guide = guide_colorbar(barheight = 40)) +
 scale_fill_gradientn(#trans = scales::exp_trans(base = exp(1)),
 limits = c(cong_lower_lim, 1),
 breaks = seq(cong_lower_lim, 1, 0.05),
 labels = c(format(round(seq(cong_lower_lim, 0.8, 0.05), 2), nsmall = 2),
 "0.85 = moderate", "0.90",
 "0.95 = high", "1.00"))
```

```

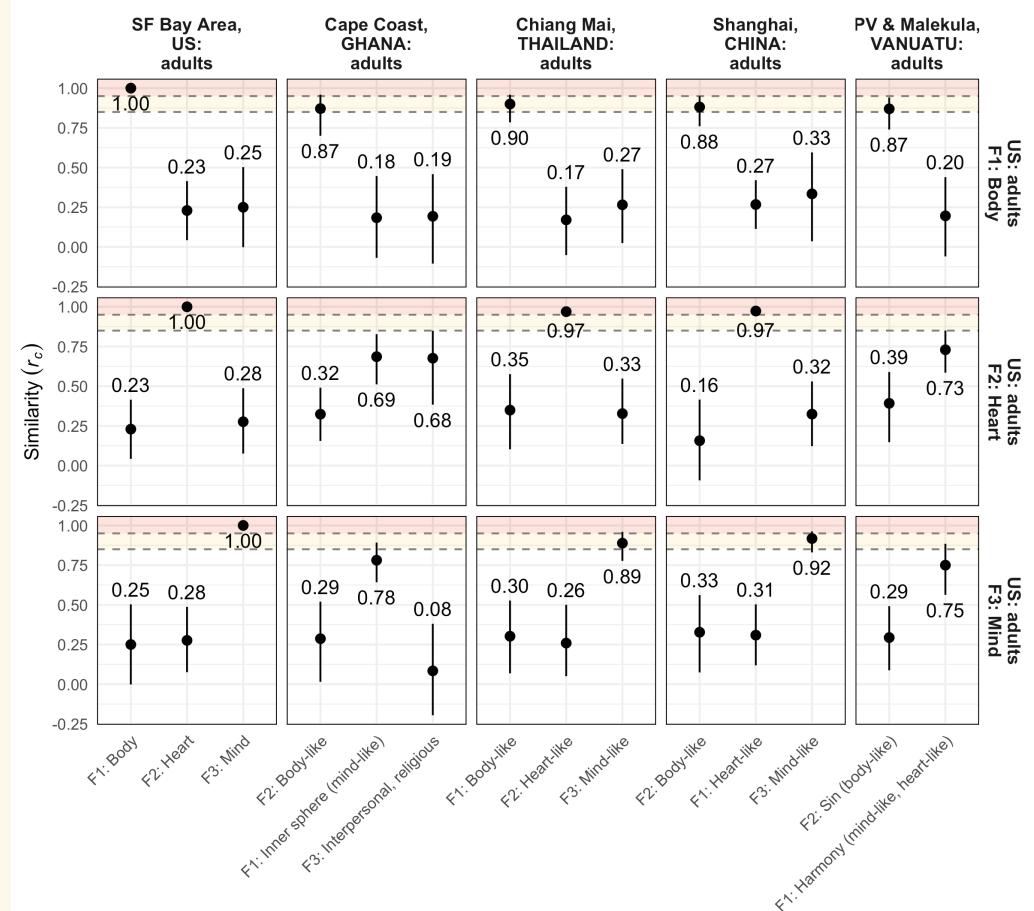
```
```{r cong_all_pairs_plot_a, fig.width = 18, fig.asp = 1, echo=FALSE,
warning=FALSE}
FIGURE 2
cong_lower_lim <- ifelse(min(cong_all_ordered$cong) > -0.05, -0.05,
 min(cong_all_ordered$cong))

cong_plot_colors <- c("#313695", "#313695", "#313695", "black")

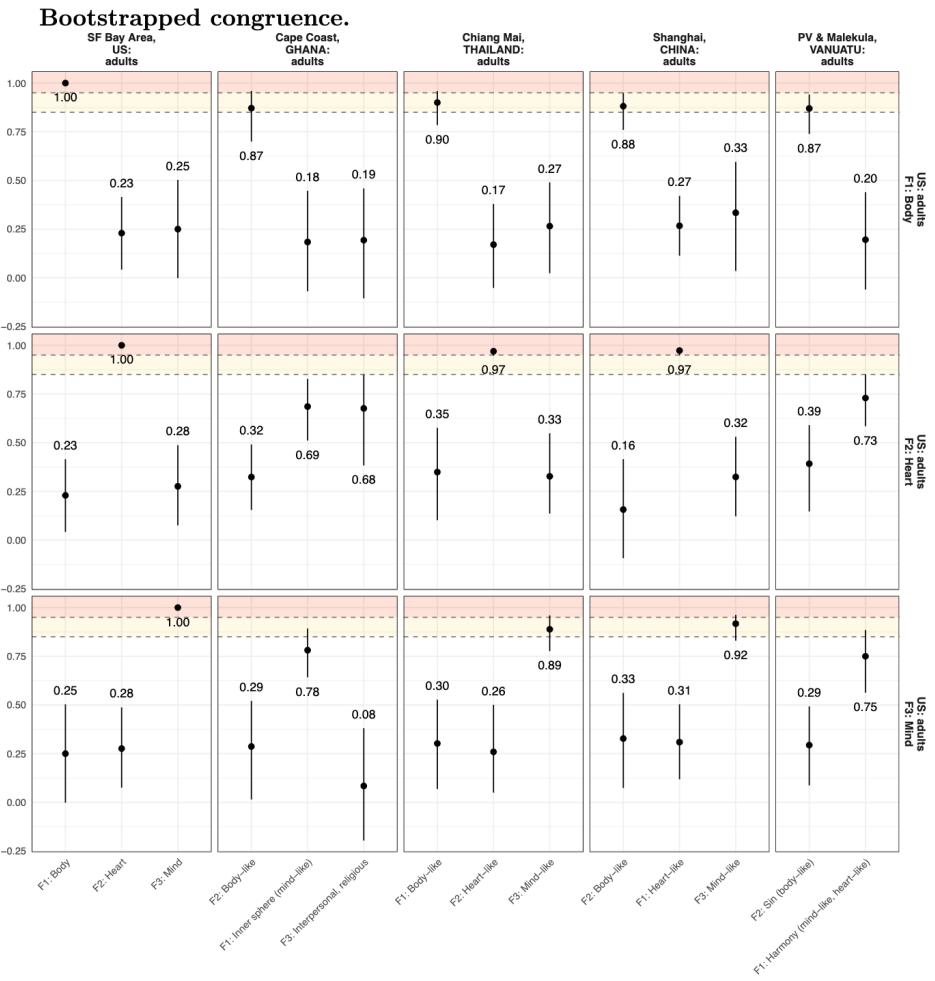
cong_all_ordered %>%
 ggplot(aes(x = reorder(lab_A, as.numeric(factor_A_ordered)),
 y = reorder(lab_B, as.numeric(desc(factor_B_ordered))),
 fill = cong)) +
 geom_tile(color = "black", size = 0.2) +
 geom_text(aes(label = format(round(cong, 2), nsmall = 2),
 color = case_when(cong > 0.85 ~ "a",
 cong > 0.75 ~ "b",
 cong > 0.65 ~ "c",
 TRUE ~ "d")),
 show.legend = FALSE) +
 annotate("rect", xmin = 5.5, xmax = 15.5, ymin = 16.5, ymax = 26.5,
 color = cong_plot_colors[1], size = 1.5, alpha = 0) +
 annotate("rect", xmin = 15.5, xmax = 25.5, ymin = 6.5, ymax = 16.5,
 color = cong_plot_colors[2], size = 1.5, alpha = 0) +
 annotate("rect", xmin = 25.5, xmax = 31.5, ymin = 0.5, ymax = 6.5,
 color = cong_plot_colors[3], size = 1.5, alpha = 0) +
 scale_fill_gradientn(
 limits = c(cong_lower_lim, 1),
 breaks = seq(cong_lower_lim, 1, 0.05),
 labels = c(format(round(seq(cong_lower_lim, 0.8, 0.05), 2), nsmall = 2),
 "0.85 = moderate", "0.90",
 "0.95 = high", "1.00"),
 colors = viridisLite::magma(6),
 values = c(0, 0.65, 0.75, 0.85, 0.95, 1),
 guide = guide_colorbar(barheight = 40)) +
 scale_color_manual(values = c("black", "black", "black", "gray60")) +
 theme_minimal() +
 theme(
 axis.text.x = element_text(
 angle = 90, hjust = 1, vjust = 1,
```

```

➤ similarity across cultures groups



• Original



• Replication

Code

```
```{r cong min adults}
find minimum value to set constant lower bound of plots
min_cong_adults <- cong_df_adults %>%
 summarise(min_cong = min(ci_lower, na.rm = T))
```

### Figure 3

```{r cong cis us base adults, fig.width = 4, fig.asp = 0.9}
FIGURE 3
cong_plot_fun(cong_df = cong_df_adults, which_country = "US") +
 labs(x = NULL)
ggsave("../figures/fig03_oblique.png")
ggsave("../figures/fig03_oblique.pdf")
```
```

```
```{r cong min adults}
find minimum value to set constant lower bound of plots
min_cong_adults <- cong_df_adults %>%
 summarise(min_cong = min(ci_lower, na.rm = T))
```

```{r cong cis us base adults, fig.width = 12, fig.asp = 1, echo=FALSE,
warning=FALSE}
FIGURE 3
cong_plot_fun(cong_df = cong_df_adults, which_country = "US") +
 labs(x = NULL)

ggsave("/Users/ss/Desktop/Re_Weisman_2021_Group1_2024/figures/fig03_oblique.png",
width = 10, height = 7, dpi = 300)
```

```

Adults



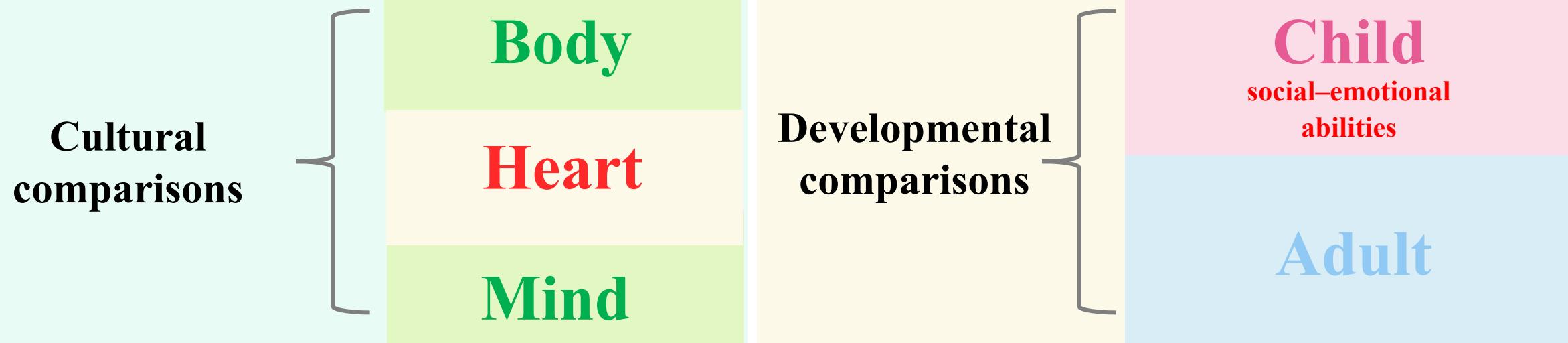
Like “Body” factor

| | factor_A | factor_B | mean | ci_lower | ci_upper | age_group_A | country_A | factor_name_A | δ | 评级 |
|----|-------------|-------------|-------|----------|----------|-------------|-----------|---------------------|----|------|
| 原文 | chADULTS_F2 | usADULTS_F1 | 0.881 | 0.760 | 0.950 | adults | China | Ch. adults Factor 2 | 0% | 完全一致 |
| 复现 | chADULTS_F2 | usADULTS_F1 | 0.871 | 0.700 | 0.959 | adults | China | Ch. adults Factor 2 | 0% | 完全一致 |
| 原文 | ghADULTS_F2 | usADULTS_F1 | 0.871 | 0.700 | 0.959 | adults | Ghana | Gh. adults Factor 2 | 0% | 完全一致 |
| 复现 | ghADULTS_F2 | usADULTS_F1 | 0.871 | 0.700 | 0.959 | adults | Ghana | Gh. adults Factor 2 | 0% | 完全一致 |
| 原文 | thADULTS_F1 | usADULTS_F1 | 0.900 | 0.785 | 0.959 | adults | Thailand | Th. adults Factor 1 | 0% | 完全一致 |
| 复现 | thADULTS_F1 | usADULTS_F1 | 0.900 | 0.785 | 0.959 | adults | Thailand | Th. adults Factor 1 | 0% | 完全一致 |
| 原文 | vtADULTS_F2 | usADULTS_F1 | 0.870 | 0.739 | 0.941 | adults | Vanuatu | Va. adults Factor 2 | 0% | 完全一致 |
| 复现 | vtADULTS_F2 | usADULTS_F1 | 0.870 | 0.739 | 0.941 | adults | Vanuatu | Va. adults Factor 2 | 0% | 完全一致 |

➤ the result of the comparison between adults and children like those above

表 3 计算可重复性的评估表

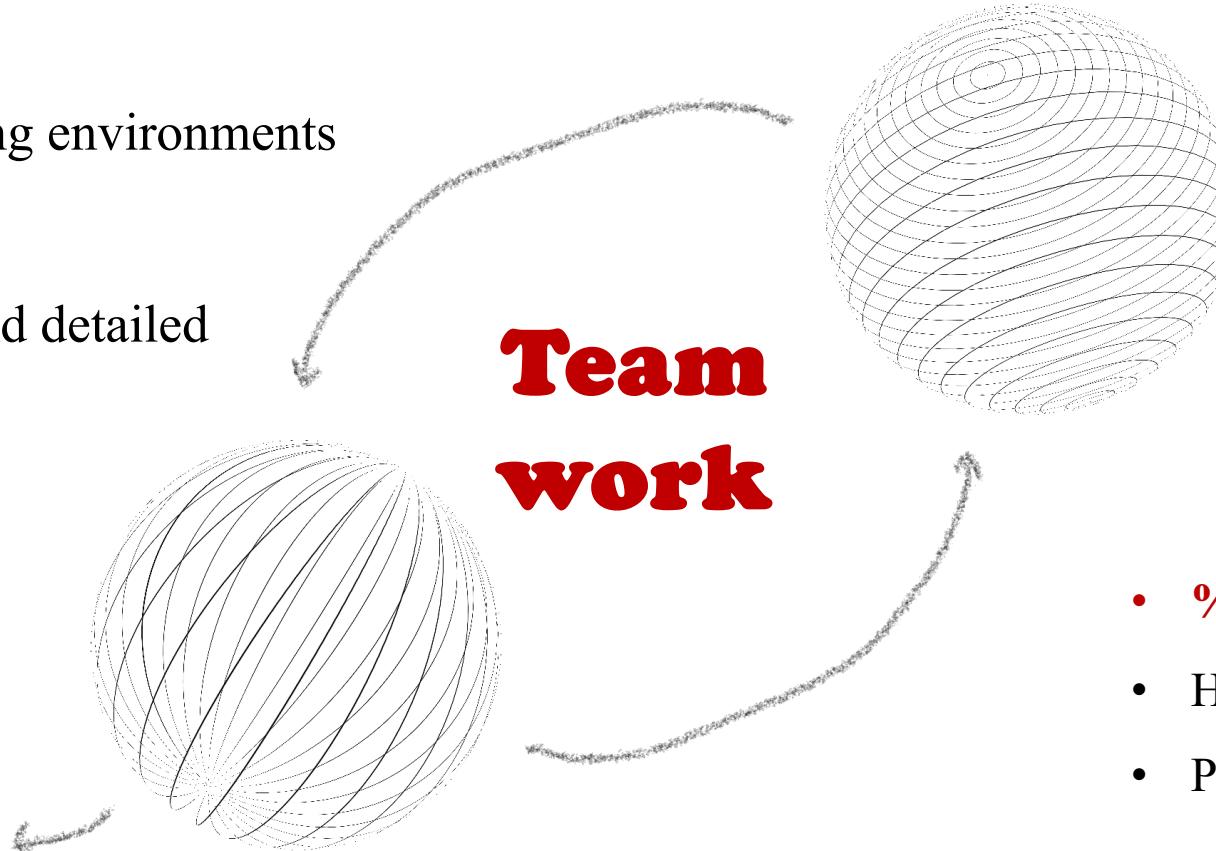
| 可重复性情况 | 数量及占比 | |
|-------------------------------|-------|--------|
| | N | % |
| 完全一致($\delta = 0\%$) | 248 | 97.63% |
| 偏差较小($0\% < \delta < 10\%$) | 2 | 0.78% |
| 偏差较大($\delta > 10\%$) | 4 | 1.57% |
| 因舍入导致的偏差 | 0 | 0% |



- Possible causes of deviations: different version of R package

➤ Reasons for consistent replication and no errors:

- Similar programming environments
- Pre-processed data
- The code is clear and detailed

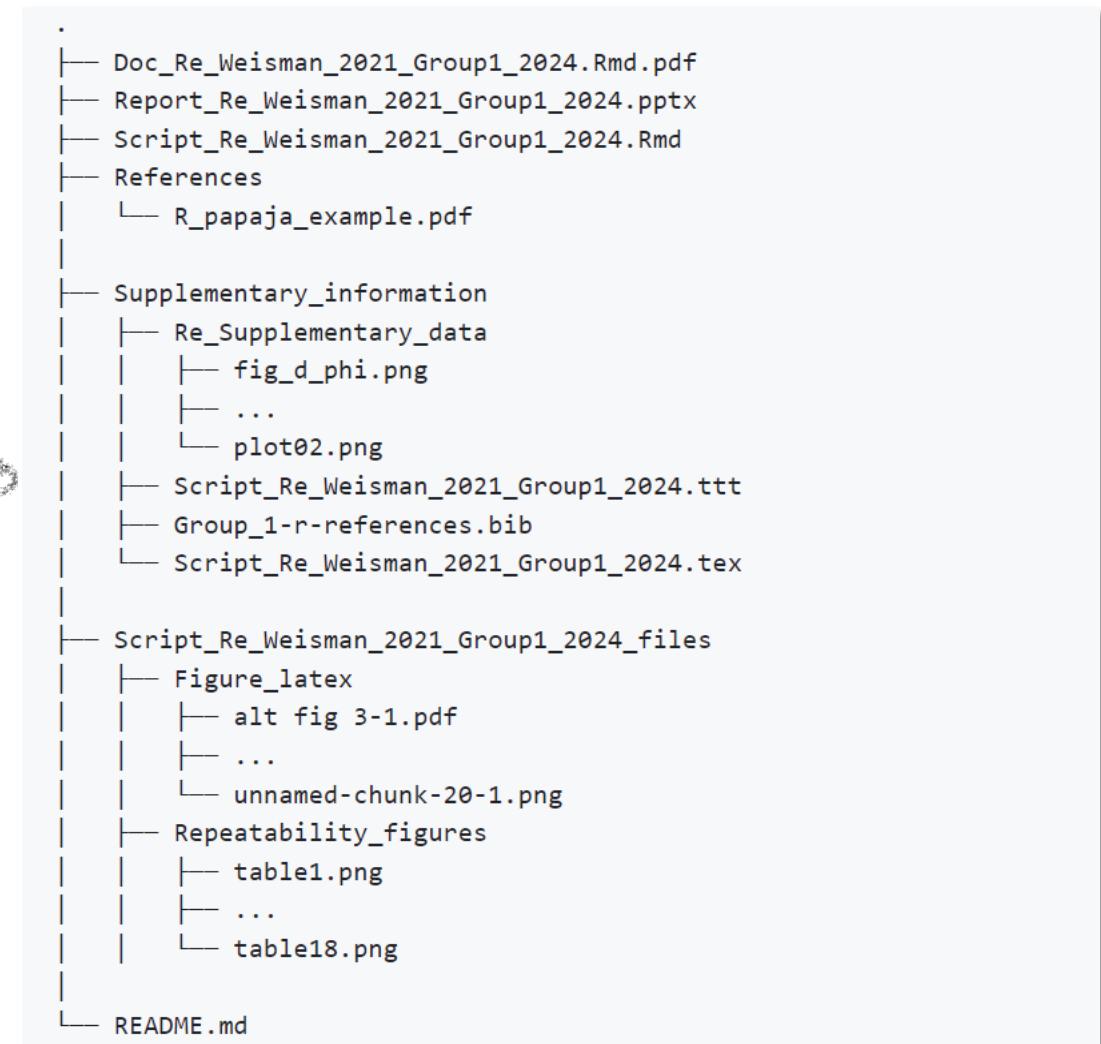
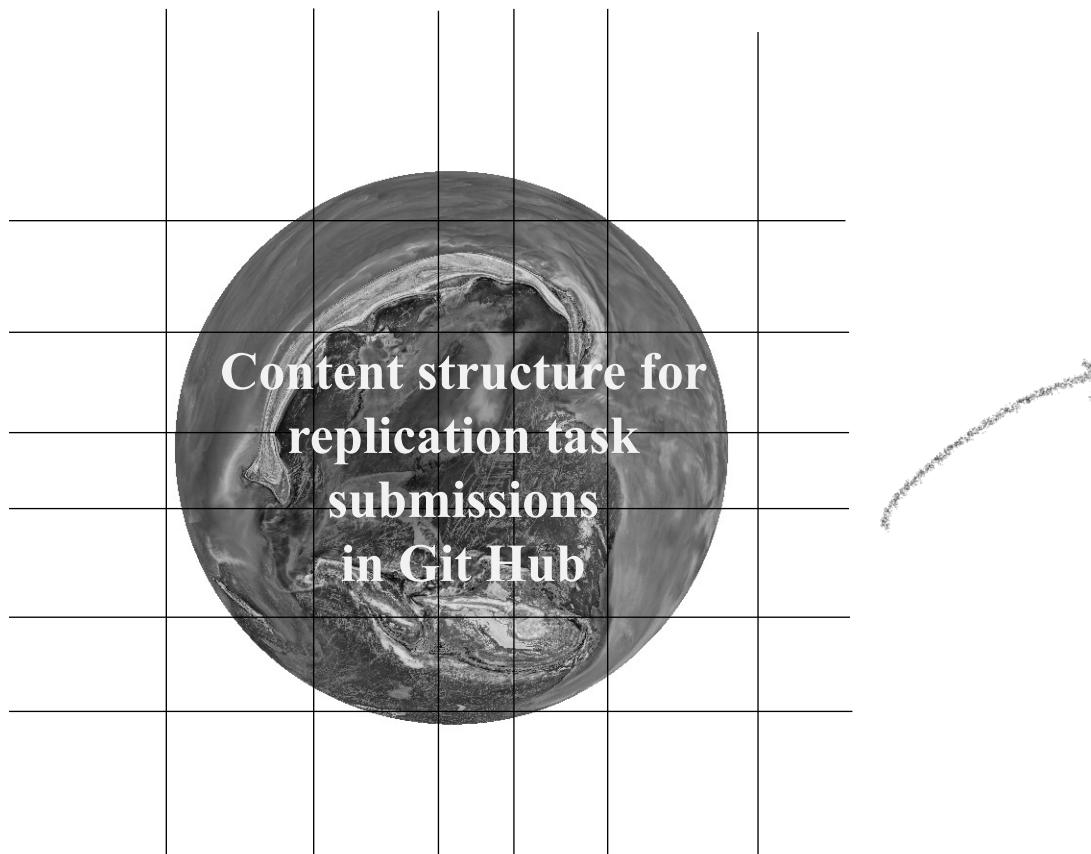


➤ Improvement :

- Use of the R package papaja

➤ From R:

- **%>%**
- How to debug
- Patient and just do it

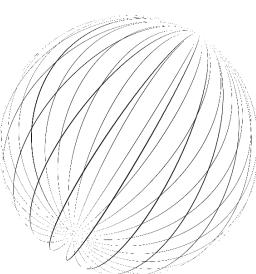


https://github.com/shanshan717/Re_Weisman_2021_Group1_2024





Thanks for your attention and time !



Do you have any questions?